UNIT 11 How was your school trip?

课时1 Section A (1a-2d)

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. They went to the zoo and __saw__ (see) lots of animals.
2. __Did__ you __have__ (have) a good time on your last trip?
3. There __were__ (be) lots of movie stars in the hall yesterday.
4. We __didn't see__ (not see) the sharks there. We saw some seals.
5. What __did__ you __see__ (see) at the aquarium last Sunday?

二、单项选择

1. —Was there a nice picture on the wall?
   —__A__.
   A. No, there wasn't B. No, there weren't
   C. No, there isn't D. No, there aren't
   【解析】该题考查 there be 句型的一般过去时。在 there was…或者 there were…句型中的 was 和 were 要和后面所跟名词的数保持一致。本题属于一般疑问句的回答,因名词 picture 是单数,又是一般过去时,故选 A。

2. May I have a talk with you, sir? I've got __C__ important to tell you.
   A. nothing B. anything
   C. something D. everything
   【解析】句意为"我可以和你谈一下吗,先生?""我有一些重要的事情要告诉你"。something 用于肯定句,意为"一些事情"。

3. —Tracy __A__ the first prize in yesterday's contest.
   —Really? That's great.
   A. won B. lost
   C. failed D. beat
   【解析】由答语"真的吗? 那太好了。"可知,"特雷西在昨天的比赛上获得了一等奖",宾语是 the prize,故选 A。

4. —How was your day off?
   —Pretty good! We __D__ the History Museum.
   A. go B. go to
   C. went D. went to
   【解析】go to 后接地点名词,表示"去某地",由问句可知用一般过去时。

5. —Didn't you finish your homework last night?
   —__D__, though I wasn't feeling well.
   A. No, I hadn't B. Yes, I had
   C. No, I didn't D. Yes, I did
   【解析】根据上句"昨天晚上你没有完成家庭作业吗"及下句的回答"虽然我感到不舒服",可推测我完成了作业。因此选 D"不,我完成了"。

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. Did you ask him __any questions__ (一些问题)?
2. Father __bought me a storybook/bought a storybook for me__ (为我买了一本故事书) on my 13th birthday.
3. I __went fishing__ (钓鱼) with my friends last Sunday.
4. We __took photos__ (照相) on the Great Wall last week.
5. Tina __showed me around__ (带我四处参观) the farm.

四、按要求完成句子

1. Did you have a hamburger? (作否定回答)
   __No__, __I__ __didn't__.
2. There were some people in the shop. (改为一般疑问句)
   __Were__ there __any__ people in the shop?
3. What else did you do? (改为同义句)
   __What__ __other__ __things__ did you do?
4. There were some flowers in this garden last spring. (改为否定句)
   There __weren't__ __any__ flowers in this garden last spring.

五、补全对话

A: Hi, Tina. How __1__ your school trip?
B: It __2__ fantastic, really fantastic.
A: __3__ you go to the zoo?
B: No, I __4__. I __5__ to the aquarium.
A: __6__ there any sharks?
B: No, there __7__ __8__ sharks. But there __9__ __10__ really clever seals.
A: Wow, that sounds wonderful! What __11__ you do?
B: Well, I __12__ out with my friends and I __13__ lots of photos.

1. __was__ 2. __was__ 3. __Did__ 4. __didn't__
5. __went__ 6. __Were__ 7. __weren't__ 8. __any__
9. __were__ 10. __some__ 11. __did__ 12. __hung__
13. __took__

课时笔记

►1. go for a walk 的用法

go for a walk 意为"去散步",为固定搭配,相当于 have/take a walk。walk 在此为名词,意为"行走;散步"。例如:
I often go for a walk with my parents after super.
晚饭后我通常和我父母去散步。

►2. show 的用法

show 作动词,意为"展示;给……看",常用结构为 show sb. sth. 或 show sth. to sb.,意为"把某物给某人看"。本句中"show sb. around +地点"表示"带某人四处参观某地"。例如:
Can you show me your ticket?
能把你的车票给我看看吗?
Would you like to show me around?
可以带我参观一下吗?
【拓展】show 作名词,意为"表演;节目"。如 talk show"访谈节目;脱口秀"。

►3. 一般过去时的用法

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态,常和表示过去的时间状语连用,如:last week, yesterday, in 1990, two months ago 等;也可表示过去经常或反复发生的动作,常和 often, always 等表示频度的时间状语连用。例如:
Jim and Jill visited their uncle last week. 吉姆和吉尔上周看望了他们的叔叔。

课时2 Section A（3a—3b）

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成句子

1. I bought some food yesterday.
2. I gave my mother some flowers on Mother's Day.
3. Don't worry. I'll be fine soon.
4. Luckily, I passed the exam.
5. The sun shines every day.

二、单项选择

1. They watched a movie ___B___ sharks at the aquarium.
   A. in　　B. about　　C. to　　D. from
   【解析】此题考查介词 about，意为"关于"。
2. ___B___ anyone else in the room just now?
   A. There was　　B. Was there
   C. Did there　　D. There were
   【解析】这是一个一般疑问句，排除 A 和 D，且这是 there be 结构，故选 B。
3. Han Han is a popular writer. His new book will ___C___ this September.
   A. come up　　B. come in
   C. come out　　D. come on
   【解析】本题考查词组辨析。come up 意为"开始；发生"；come in 意为"进来"；come out 意为"出版"；come on 意为"快点"。句意："韩寒是位受欢迎的作家。他的新书将在九月_____。"此空应为"出版"，故选 C。
4. Tom ___B___ football yesterday morning. He went shopping with Jim.
   A. doesn't play　　B. didn't play
   C. plays　　D. wasn't play
   【解析】由 yesterday morning 可知用一般过去时，否定句要用助动词 didn't。
5. —Were there any erasers in your bag?
   —___D___
   A. Yes, there aren't.　　B. Yes, there was.
   C. No, there wasn't.　　D. No, there weren't.
   【解析】问句和答句的时态以及 be 动词要保持一致。

三、按要求完成句子

1. The children had a good time in the park.（改为否定句）
   The children ___didn't___ ___have___ a good time in the park.
2. There were about nine hundred people at the concert.（变为一般疑问句，并作否定回答）
   ___Were___ ___there___ about nine hundred people at the concert?
   No, ___there___ ___weren't___.
3. Ann did her homework yesterday evening.（对画线部分提问）
   ___When___ ___did___ Ann ___do___ her homework?
4. Last week I read an English book.（变为一般疑问句）
   ___Did___ you ___read___ an English book last week?

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你昨天照相了吗？
   ___Did___ you ___take___ ___any___ ___photos___ yesterday?
2. 我们今天在公园玩得很开心。
   We have ___a___ ___lot___ ___of___ ___fun___ in the park today.
3. 他们昨天游览了长城。
   They ___visited___ the Great Wall ___yesterday___.
4. 雨后太阳又出来了。
   The sun ___came___ ___out___ again after the rain.
5. 昨晚教室里有一些学生吗？
   ___Were___ ___there___ ___any___ students in the classroom last night?

五、改错

1. What time did you had breakfast this morning?
   A　B　C　D
   （ C ）had→have
2. They came to said goodbye to us yesterday.
   A　B　C　D
   （ B ）said→say
3. We start the meeting at 9:00 and finished it at 10:00.
   A　B　C　D
   （ A ）start→started
4. What did you did after supper?
   A　B　C　D
   （ D ）did→do
5. He often asked his robot for help.
   A　B　C　D
   （ B ）asked→asks

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►1. come out 的用法

come out 为固定短语，在课文中意为"（太阳、月亮或星星）出现；露出"。例如：
The moon didn't come out tonight. 今晚看不到月亮。
【拓展】come out 还有许多常见的含义，如"盛开；开花"、"出版；发行"、"显示；显出"等。例如：
The flower came out late this year. 今年这花开得晚。
Where do the textbooks come out? 教科书是哪儿出版的？
How did the printing come out? 印刷是怎样出现的？

►2. 动词过去式的变化规则

（1）规则动词过去式的构成：
①一般的动词末尾加-ed。如：look→looked。
②结尾是不发音字母 e 的动词加-d。如：live→lived。
③末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节词，先双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed。如：stop→stopped。
④结尾是"辅音字母+y"的动词，变"y"为"i"，再加-ed。如：study→studied。
（2）不规则动词的过去式要单独记忆。如：buy→bought，have→had，go→went，eat→ate，be→was/were，do→did。

课时笔记

课时3 Section B (1a-2c)

一、用所给内容的适当形式填空

1. My mother __gets__ (get) up very early every day. But she __got__ (get) up late yesterday.
2. How __was__ (be) your day off?
3. My father __came__ (come) home late last night.
4. I __didn't go__ (not go) to the zoo last Sunday.
5. Jim __helped__ (help) his mom and dad __clean__ (clean) the house on his last day off.
6. I __saw__ (see) some sharks and __took__ (take) some photos in the aquarium two days ago.
7. Yesterday I __had__ (have) some pizza and __ate__ (eat) some ice cream.
8. I __met__ (meet) an old friend on my way home yesterday.
9. — __Did__ Tina __watch__ (watch) the movie about sharks?
   —Yes, she did.

二、单项选择

1. —How was your weekend?
   —Great! We __C__ a picnic by the lake.
   A. have B. are having
   C. had D. will have
   【解析】由问句可知是对已发生动作的询问,故答语中表示的动作应在过去发生,用一般过去时。

2. —What do you think of her voice?
   —It __B__ very sweet.
   A. hears B. sounds
   C. listens D. sings
   【解析】sound 的意思是"听起来",后跟形容词 sweet 作表语。hear,listen,sing 都是实义动词,不符合题意,故选 B。

3. —Who cleaned the blackboard yesterday, Dick?
   —John __C__.
   A. cleaned B. does
   C. did D. is
   【解析】回答疑问句时,为了避免重复,要用 do 的相应形式来替代原句中的词,且上句用一般过去时,所以用 did。

4. — __A__ he ____ at this school last term?
   —Yes, I think so.
   A. Did; study B. Does; study
   C. Was; study D. Did; studied
   【解析】last term 是一般过去时的标志,所以用一般过去时态;一般疑问句要借助助动词 did,后面的谓语动词用原形。

5. —How was your trip to Hangzhou, Jim?
   —Great! We __D__ to Xixi National Wetland Park.
   A. go B. am going
   C. will go D. went
   【解析】考查动词的时态。由问句"How was your . . . "可知是一般过去时,故答语也应用一般过去时,故选 D。

6. This sentence __B__ right. Please write it down.
   A. feels B. sounds
   C. tastes D. smells
   【解析】考查感官系动词词义辨析,feel"感觉起来";sound"听起来";taste"尝起来";smell"闻起来"。句意为"这个句子听起来正确。请把它写下来。",故选 B。

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. We __went to the zoo__ (去动物园) and felt very happy.
2. It __took her__ (花费了她) ten minutes to walk to the cinema.
3. Last month __we visited__ (我们拜访了) my grandparents.
4. We __had four classes__ (上了四节课) yesterday mor-ning.
5. I think that __sounds fun / interesting__ (听起来有趣).
6. __All in all__ (总之), it was an interesting story.
7. She is a __lovely girl__ (可爱的女孩).
8. I __learned a lot about__ (学习到很多关于) robots yesterday.
9. That __sounds all right__ (听起来全对), but in fact it isn't.
10. You can't believe that we __went camping in the rain__ (在雨中野营) last week.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 上周末他们进行了一次学校旅游。
   They __went on__ a school __trip__ last weekend.
2. 上周我爸爸给我买了一台电脑。
   My father __bought__ a computer __for__ me last week.
3. 1978 年,我家从农村搬到了这座城市。
   My family __moved__ from the country __to__ the city in 1978.
4. 我对下棋兴趣不大。
   I'm not very __interested__ __in__ __playing__ chess.
5. 下雨时,我就在家读些书。
   When it __rained__, I did some __reading__ at home.

课时笔记

▶1. 辨析:sound 与 sound like

(1)sound 意为"听起来",是一个系动词,后常跟形容词。

(2)sound like 意为"听起来像",后常跟名词。

例如:The idea sounds good. 那主意听起来不错。

It sounds like a cat's voice. 这听起来像一只猫的声音。

▶2. all in all 的用法

all in all 为固定搭配,意为"总的来说;综合各方面考虑",通常位于句首,且后加逗号与后面的句子隔开。例如:

All in all, we have a good time.

总之,我们玩得很开心。

▶3. not...at all 的用法

not. . . at all 意为"根本不,完全不",at all 放在句尾用于加强否定语气。

例如:I don't like it at all. 我一点儿也不喜欢它。

This dress isn't beautiful at all. 这条裙子一点也不好看。

【拓展】Not at all. 单独使用时表示"不客气;没关系",用来回应别人的感谢。例如:

—Thanks for your help. 感谢你的帮助。

—Not at all. 不客气。

课时 4 Section B (3a-3c)

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成句子

1. Luckily, I got Jackie Chan's autograph yesterday.
2. This car is too expensive.
3. The old people can't walk fast.
4. It's really an interesting story.
5. This TV program is too boring.

二、单项选择

1. There are C people at Tian'anmen Square.
   A. a lots of B. much
   C. a lot of D. a lot
   【解析】a lot of/ lots of 意为"许多",可修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词;a lot 相当于副词,修饰动词;much 修饰不可数名词,句中 people 为可数名词复数,故选 C。
2. Paul and I C tennis yesterday. He did much better than I.
   A. play B. will play
   C. played D. are playing
   【解析】本题考查动词时态的用法。由句中的 yesterday 可知,要用过去式,所以选择答案 C。
3. —How do you like your new job, Sam?
   —It's so A. I don't like it at all.
   A. boring B. interesting
   C. exciting D. relaxing
   【解析】考查形容词辨析。boring 意为"无聊的";interesting 意为"有趣的";exciting 意为"令人兴奋的";relaxing 意为"令人放松的"。根据答语"我一点也不喜欢。"可知是"无聊的"。故选 A。
4. My hobby is changing all the time. Now I am B in collecting coins. It's ____ and valuable.
   A. interesting; interested
   B. interested; interesting
   C. interested; interest
   【解析】interest 可作动词,表示"使感兴趣";interested 和 interesting 都表示"有趣的",但前者修饰人,后者修饰物。第一空为 be interested in 短语,后一空是形容词作表语。
5. The rain is very heavy C we have to stay at home.
   A. but B. because
   C. so
   【解析】考查连词用法辨析。but 表示转折;because 引导的状语从句表示造成结果的原因。so 引导的状语从句表示原因产生的结果。句意:雨下得很大,因此我们必须待在家。

三、按要求完成句子

1. I read a book on my last day off. (对画线部分提问)
   What did you do on your last day off?
2. He had a very fun day. (改为否定句)
   He didn't have a very fun day.
3. No one came to the park because the weather was bad. (对画线部分提问)
   Why did no one come to the park?
4. They enjoyed themselves on the school trip. (改为同义句)
   They had a great time on the school trip.
5. The students went to Blue Aquarium. (改为一般疑问句)
   Did the students go to Blue Aquarium?
6. None of the students are from Nanjing. (对画线部分提问)
   How many students are from Nanjing?

四、(浙江台州中考·2012)用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,每词仅用一次(每空一词)

flower dream with sleep both

1. Most of the students in this school can speak both English and Chinese.
2. Don't make so much noise. Your little brother is sleeping.
3. My dream is to be a famous doctor.
4. The poor children got back to school with the help of the kind people.
5. Father's Day is coming. Tom wants to buy his father some flowers as a gift.

五、补全对话

A: Were you busy yesterday?
B: Yes, I was. I 1 my homework first, and then I 2 to see my friends. We 3 to the zoo by bus. In the zoo, we 4 many animals and we 5 the hill in the park. We 6 a good time. We came back very late.
A: Where did you have your lunch?
B: We 7 our lunch in the park. We had milk and bread for lunch. When I 8 home, I 9 very hungry. I had a big supper.
A: Did you go to bed early or late?
B: I went to bed early. I didn't 10 TV last night.

1. did 2. went 3. went 4. saw
5. climbed 6. had 7. had 8. got
9. was/felt 10. watch

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课时笔记

▶1. because 的用法

because 作连词,意为"因为",用来引导原因状语从句。例如:
I am late, because I got up late.
我迟到了,因为我起床晚了。
I like him, because he is very kind. 我喜欢他,因为他很友善。
【注意】在英语中,because 与 so 不能出现在同一个句子中,只能选择其一。

▶2. boring 的用法

boring 是形容词,意为"令人厌烦的;无聊的",既可作定语,也可作表语。其比较级为 more boring,最高级为 most boring。例如:
It's boring to listen to the same story. 听这个相同的故事很无聊。
【拓展】bored 指人"感到无聊的;无趣的;枯燥的";主语通常是"人"。常构成短语 be bored with,意为"对……感到无聊"。例如:
She is bored with her present job though she likes working in big cities.
虽然她喜欢在大城市工作,可她对自己目前的工作还是感到无聊。

课时5 Self Check

一、汉译英

1. 去乡下 go to the countryside
2. 喂鸡 feed the chickens
3. 在河里游泳 swim in a river
4. 许多花儿 a lot of/many flowers
5. 爬山 climb/go to the mountains

二、单项选择

1. Did you __A__ to the zoo?
   A. go B. goes
   C. going D. went
   【解析】由助动词 did 构成的一般疑问句,后面的谓语动词要用动词原形。
2. —Did you meet a famous actor?
   —Yes, __D__.
   A. I do B. I am
   C. I was D. I did
   【解析】答句应借助 did 与问句中的 did 相呼应。
3. I __C__ Mom and Dad clean the yard on my day off.
   A. help B. helpped
   C. helped D. helping
   【解析】help 变过去式时,加-ed 且不用双写 p。
4. They __C__ yesterday.
   A. go for a drive
   B. go for drive
   C. went for a drive
   D. went for drive
   【解析】句中有 yesterday 等表示过去的时间状语时,其谓语动词要用过去式。go for a drive 的意思是“开车去兜风”。
5. —What did Ben say about his trip?
   —He said it __B__ awful.
   A. is B. was
   C. are D. were
   【解析】问句是在询问过去的情况,答句应该用过去时。

三、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,每词限用一次(每空一词)

sheep	slow	listen	famous	first

1. The story *Snow White* is exciting and children enjoy __listening__ to it again and again.
2. The teacher speaks __slowly__ to the students so they can always hear clearly.
3. In Australia, you can see lots of __sheep__ in the fields and on the hills.
4. Strauss wrote more than 400 waltzes and his most __famous__ one was *The Blue Danube*.
5. Yang Liwei was called “China's __first__ astronaut” when he returned to Earth after his journey into space.

四、补全对话

John: Tim, glad to see you again. __1__ you enjoy your summer holiday?
Tim: Yes, how about you? Did you stay at home?
John: __2__. I went to Emei Mountain in Sichuan and had a wonderful time there.
Tim: Really? So did I!
John: And I __3__ to the top of the mountain.
Tim: So __4__ I!
John: And I stayed there for a night, and the next morning I saw the sunrise. It was great!
Tim: Oh, dear! __5__ __6__ I!
John: __7__ didn't I see you there?
Tim: I went in late July. And you?
John: Early August. What a __8__! We didn't go there at the same time!

1. Did 2. No 3. climbed 4. did
5. So 6. did 7. Why 8. pity

五、完形填空

It was Jimmy's birthday, and he was five years old. He got quite a __1__ of nice birthday presents from his family, and one of them was a beautiful drum. “Who gave him that thing?” Jimmy's father said when he __2__ it. “His grandfather did,” answered Jimmy's mother. “Oh.” said his father. __3__ course Jimmy likes his drum very much. He made terrible noises with it. But his mother didn't __4__. His father was working during the day and Jimmy was __5__ when he got home in the evening, so he didn't hear the noise. But one of the neighbors didn't like the __6__ at all. So one morning a few days __7__, she took a __8__ and went to Jimmy's house while he was hitting his drum. She said to him, “Hello, Jimmy. Do you know there __9__ something very nice inside your drum? Here is a knife. __10__ the drum and let's find it.”

(A)1. A. lot B. cup
C. glass D. little
(B)2. A. read B. saw
C. did D. helped
(D)3. A. From B. In
C. At D. Of
(C)4. A. work B. look
C. mind D. want
(B)5. A. for work B. in bed
C. at work D. near the house
(C)6. A. boy B. book
C. noise D. father
(A)7. A. later B. before
C. ago D. longer
(B)8. A. pen B. knife
C. pencil D. ruler
(C)9. A. has B. does
C. is D. are
(D)10. A. Make B. Close
C. Put D. Open

六、阅读理解

A

The English language started about 1,500 years ago in England. Three groups of people came to the country. They were the

Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. These three groups brought their languages with them to England. After some time, the three languages became one new language—English. The name "English" comes from the Angles. They lived in most of England. "England" means "Angle Land" or "Country of the Angle".

The language that we speak today—Modern English is not the same as the English that people used 1,500 years ago, including Old English (before 1150) and Middle English (up till 1500). That language—Old English sounds different, and it has some different rules of grammar. There were only a few thousand words in Old English. But Modern English does come from Old English, and it is still like it in many important ways.

(D)1. When did Modern English start?
A. About the year 1150.
B. Before the year 1500.
C. Between the 12th century and the 16th century.
D. About the year 1500.

(C)2. How many languages did Old English come from?
A. One. B. Two.
C. Three. D. Four.

(B)3. Which language did the name "English" come from?
A. Modern English. B. The Angles.
C. The Jutes. D. The Saxons.

(D)4. According to the passage, Modern English differs from Old English in ____.
A. grammar B. pronunciation
C. spelling D. A and B

(A)5. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?
A. Modern English has something to do with Old English in many ways.
B. Modern English has less words than Old English.
C. Modern English has a vocabulary twice as Old English.
D. There is no difference between Old English and Middle English.

B

Last week our class went to the zoo as part of our science project. We didn't do much studying. We just had a good time there. We left on the school bus at 9 o'clock and got to the zoo half an hour later. We all wanted to watch the elephant show at 10 o'clock, but before that we went to look at snakes because it was also part of our science project. Then at 10 o'clock, we went to see the elephant show. It lasted 45 minutes. After that we had a 15-minute break for a drink. We ran around the zoo trying to see as many animals as we could. Lunch was fun because we had it with monkeys. We went back on the bus at 2:30. It took half an hour to get back to school.

根据短文内容回答问题。

6. How did they go to the zoo last week?
By school bus.

7. When did they get to the zoo?
At 9:30.

8. When was the elephant show over?
At 10:45.

9. Who did they have lunch with in the zoo?
Monkeys.

10. How long did they stay in the zoo?
For five hours.

七、书面表达

根据提示,以 Jackson's Sunday 为题写一篇短文。要求:80词左右,并使用所给的全部要点。

(1)上个星期天杰克逊一家起得很早。
(2)平时不大吃早饭,但上个星期天吃了一顿丰盛的早饭。
(3)饭后他和他的父母去了教堂,遇见很多人,之后去了公园。
(4)全天在公园里划船、在树下吃野餐;午饭后杰克逊放风筝,杰克逊夫妇钓鱼。
(5)下午,杰克逊在公园里和一些男孩踢足球,杰克逊夫妇散步,他们都玩得很愉快。

Jackson's Sunday

Jackson got up very early last Sunday morning, because he would go to the park with his parents. Usually they don't eat much breakfast in the morning. But last Sunday morning they had a big breakfast. After breakfast he went to church first with his parents. They met a lot of people in the church. Then, they went to the park. They spent the whole day there. First they went boating on the lake. Then they sat under the trees and had their picnic. After lunch Jackson flew his kite and his parents went fishing by the lake. And in the afternoon, Jackson played football with some boys and his parents took a walk around the lake. They all had a great time last Sunday.

中考考题在线 ZHONGKAOKAOTIZAIXIAN

一、单项选择

1. (山东日照中考·2015)—Have you watched the movie *the Left Ear*?
—Yes, I __B__ it last night with my sister.
A. have watched B. watched
C. will watch D. was watching
【解析】考查时态。句意为:"你看过《左耳》这部电影吗?""是的,昨晚我和我妹妹看的。"由 last night 可知句子的时态为一般过去时。故选 B。

2. (四川绵阳中考·2015) Last time, he offered to do my homework for me, but I __A__.
A. refused B. refuse
C. have refused D. will refuse
【解析】考查时态。句意为:"上次,他主动提出为我做家庭作业,但是我拒绝了。"由 but 前面的句子可知,该句时态为一般过去时。故选 A。

3. (湖南长沙中考·2015)—Will you see the film *Cinderella* with us tonight?
—No, I __C__ it last week.
A. see B. have seen
C. saw
【解析】考查时态。由答语中出现的 last week 可知,该句时态为一般过去时。故选 C。

4. (重庆B卷中考·2015)—Your mother __A__ younger than she is.
—Thank you for saying so.
A. looks B. listens
C. sees D. hears
【解析】考查系动词词义辨析。句意为:"你的妈妈看起来比她实际年龄年轻。""谢谢你这么说。" look 意为"看起来";listen 意为"听";see 意为"看";hear 意为"听"。故选 A。

5. (内蒙古呼和浩特中考·2015) Be quick, __C__ we'll be late for school.
A. and B. but C. or D. so
【解析】考查连词辨析。句意为:"快点儿,否则我们将会上学迟到。" and 意为"和,与";but 意为"但是";or 意为"否则";so 意为"所以"。故选 C。

6. (山东菏泽中考·2015)—__A__ will your brother come back?
—I'm not sure. Maybe in a week.
A. When B. How C. Whether
【解析】考查疑问词辨析。when 意为"什么时候";how 意为"怎样";whether 意为"是否"。由答语可知问句是询问时间,因此用 when 引导。

7. (湖北咸宁中考·2014)—When will your new book __B__?
—It has not been decided yet.
A. find out B. come out
C. look up D. set up
【解析】考查动词短语的用法。句意为:"你的新书什么时候出版?""还没有决定。" find out 意为"查明";come out 意为"出版,发行,开花";look up 意为"查阅";set up 意为"建立"。故选 B。

8. (四川成都中考·2015)—__A__ can we become good learners?
—By working hard and asking the teachers for help.
A. How B. Where C. When
【解析】考查疑问词辨析。how 意为"怎样";where 意为"哪里";when 意为"什么时候"。由答语可知是询问方式,因此问句用 how 引导。

二、根据句意和汉语提示完成单词

1. (江苏连云港中考·2014) __Luckily__ (幸运地) for the villagers, the firemen put out the big fire in time.
2. (贵州毕节中考·2014) I am sure our trip to Hainan will be __exciting__ (令人兴奋的).
3. (贵州毕节中考·2014) Can you speak more __slowly__ (慢). I can't hear you cearly.

三、(四川成都中考·2015)根据对话内容,从方框中选出适当的选项补全对话。

A: Hello, Xiao Han. How was your school trip last Saturday?
B: __1__ We went to a farm by bus.
A: Sounds nice. What did you do there?
B: We learned something about farming. Boys grew vegetables. __2__ I also picked some strawberries and took them home for my family.
A: __3__
B: It was fine. I enjoyed the clean air and sunshine. __4__
A: That's true. I hope to join you next time.

A. They are the best things in life.
B. How was the weather there?
C. Girls fed chickens.
D. It was great.

1. __D__ 2. __C__ 3. __B__ 4. __A__