UNIT 7 What's the highest mountain in the world?

UNIT 7(P46 ~ P52)

课时1 Section A(1a ~ 2d)

一、单项选择

(D)1. (2015·山东济南)Jeff exercises every day. He is the _____ in his class.
A. longer B. longest C. stronger D. strongest

(D)2. (2014·辽宁沈阳)The Great Wall of China is _____ wall in the world.
A. long B. longer C. longest D. the longest
【解析】考查形容词的最高级。由 in the world 可知"长城是世界上最长的城墙"。故用最高级,且形容词最高级前要加 the。选 D。

(D)3. (2014·湖北孝感)"Food Safety" has become one of _____ topics recently.
A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D. the hottest
【解析】根据 one of...可知,空格处要用最高级形式,而在形容词最高级之前要加定冠词,故选 D。

(C)4. (2015·江苏南通)—I hear it's not easy to get a ticket for *Fast & Furious 7*.
—Exactly. The film is the _____ one this year.
A. less exciting B. more exciting C. most exciting D. least exciting

(B)5. He is _____ than any other student in our class.
A. tall B. taller C. the tallest D. tallest
【解析】句意为:"在我们班上他比其他任何学生都高。""比较级+ than + any other +单数名词"意为"比其他任何一个都……",是用比较级表示最高级形式的一种。故选 B。

(A)6. —Which city has _____ population, Beijing, Guiyang or Xingyi? —Beijing, of course.
A. the largest B. the smallest C. the most D. the least

(A)7. (2015·黑龙江龙东)—How far is it from Beijing to Haikou?
—It's a _____ flight from Beijing to Haikou.
A. 3-hour-long B. 3 hours long C. 3 hours' long
【解析】句中需要形容词修饰 flight,故应用"数词-单位名词-形容词"结构;且表示单位的名词后不能加 s,故选 A。

(A)8. The Changjiang River is about 6,300 kilometers _____.
A. long B. tall C. wide D. high

二、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. This tall building has about 16,500 __square__(平方) meters.
2. The river is about 30 meters __wide__(宽).
3. The Great Wall has an __ancient__(古老的) history in the world.
4. It's very important for us to __protect__(保护) the environment.
5. —What's the __population__(人口) of this city? —It's about 50,000.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 城墙大约长一万两千米,有六百多年的历史。
The wall is about __12__ __kilometers__ __long__ and __over__ __600__ __years__ __old__ .
2. 珠穆朗玛峰比世界上其他任何一座山都高。
Qomolangma is __higher__ than __any__ __other__ __mountain__ in the world.
3. 据我所知,在世界上中国人口最多。
__As__ __far__ __as__ __I__ __know__, China has __the__ __largest__ __population__ in the world.
4. 你的房间比我的大得多。Your room is __a__ __lot__ __bigger__ than mine.
5. 李雷和约翰长得一样高。Li Lei is __as__ __tall__ __as__ John.

四、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话

A: What's the best restaurant in town?
B: __1__
A: Oh, any kind of food is OK.
B: Well, French Deli is really good.
A: __2__
B: Yes, it's the most expensive restaurant in town. __3__
A: Hmm ... And what about Nick's Diner?
B: It's cheaper than French Deli, but the food isn't delicious.
A: How about the Curry House?
B: Oh, that's a new place. __4__
A: Is the food good?
B: Yeah, if you like hot curry(咖喱).
A: Yeah, I love it! __5__

A. Is it expensive?
B. What kind of food do you like?
C. But it has the best service.
D. It's the most popular restaurant in town.
E. Let's go there.

1. __B__ 2. __A__ 3. __C__ 4. __D__ 5. __E__

◆ **物体长、宽、高、深的表达法**(P49·1a)
表示物体的长、宽、高、深等时,用"数词+单位名词+形容词(long,wide,tall,deep)等"表示。如果数词超过 1,单位名词要用复数形式。
- Yao Ming is over 2 meters tall. 姚明身高超过两米。
- The small street is about 100 meters long, 2 meters wide. 那条小街大约有 100 米长,2 米宽。

【拓展】长、宽、高还可用"数字+量词(单数)+long/wide/high"等表示,各个词间用连字符连接,常用作复合形容词,作前置定语。
- The Statue of Liberty is a 46-meter-high figure. = The Statue of Liberty is 46 meters high. 自由女神像有 46 米高。

◆ **"any other+单数名词"任何其他的**(P49·1b)
通常用于比较级句型,多用于同一范围内相比较。
- Shanghai is bigger than any other city in China. 上海比中国的任何一个城市都大。

【拓展】"any other+单数名词"常可与"the other+可数名词复数"句型互换,也可用最高级形式表达。
- Lucy is more careful than any other student in her class. 露西比她班里的其他任何学生都仔细。
- Lucy is more careful than the other students in her class. (the other+名词复数)露西比她班里其他所有的学生都仔细。
- Lucy is the most careful student in her class. (最高级)露西是她班里最仔细的学生。

课时2 Section A(3a～3c)

一、单项选择

(C) 1.(2014·四川乐山)—Who can reach the dictionary on the top shelf?
—Susan can. She is _____girl of us all.
A. taller B. a tall C. the tallest
【解析】由表示范围的介词短语 of us all 可知,空格处应用形容词的最高级形式。

(B)2.(2015·湖南常德)My brother is _____ than me. He makes people laugh a lot.
A. funny B. funnier C. the funniest
【解析】句意为:“我的哥哥比我有趣。他让人们经常大笑。”表示两者之间的比较用比较级,故选 B。

(C) 3.—Why have you got so much water here?
—For the trailwalkers. After they finish the tough hike, they need to _____ lots of water.
A. keep off B. give out C. take in D. put up
【解析】句意为:“你为什么带这么多水到这儿?”“为那些乐施毅行者。他们完成艰苦的跋涉后,需要摄入很多水。”keep off 意为“把……挡在外面”;give out 意为“发放”;take in 意为“吸入”;put up 意为“张贴”。根据句意可知选 C。

(B) 4. We should never give up _____ hard _____ our dreams.
A. study; achieve B. studying; to achieve
C. to study; achieving D. study; achieving
【解析】句意为:“我们应该不要放弃努力学习来实现我们的梦想。”give up doing sth. 意为“放弃做某事”,后面的 to achieve 是动词不定式作目的状语。

(B) 5. It's very dangerous for the little girl _____ the highest mountain in a few days.
A. climb B. to climb C. climbing D. climbed
【解析】句意为:“对这个小女孩来说在几天之内爬上最高的山是非常危险的。”“It's+*adj.* +for sb. +to do sth.”意为“对某人来说做某事是……的”。故选 B。

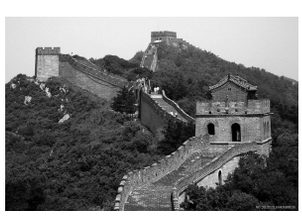
二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. There are five __paragraphs__(段落) in this passage. They're very interesting.
2. The young should be allowed to __achieve__(实现) their dreams.
3. I believe you will __succeed__(成功) if you don't give up.
4. There is a lot of __thick__ ice in the river.
5. Many people will go to the concert, __including__ teachers, students and parents.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 他冒着生命危险去救被大火困住的两个孩子。
He __risked__ __his__ __life__ __to__ save the two kids trapped by the fire.
2. 当你走近山顶时,吸气是很困难的。
It's very difficult __to__ __take__ __in__ air when you go near the top of the mountain.
3. 在我们城镇她是第一个考上大学的。She was the first __to__ __go__ to college in our town.
4. 在困难面前我们应该挑战自己。
We should challenge ourselves __in__ __the__ __face__ __of__ the difficulties.
5. 我们应该学习雷锋的精神——乐于助人。
We should learn __the__ __spirit__ __of__ Lei Feng—*ready to help others*.

四、根据短文内容和首字母提示填写单词,使短文意思完整、通顺



The Great Wall of China (1)__is__ the longest wall in the world. It goes from west to (2)__east__, over mountains, through valleys(山谷) and finally reaches the sea.

The Great Wall is more than 8,000 kilometers (3)__long__, six to seven meters high and four to five meters wide. In most places it is wide enough (4)__for__ five horses or ten men to walk side by side along the top.

It was very difficult to (5)__build__ such a great wall in the old times. Thousands of men died when they built (6)__it__. The Great Wall was made not only of stones, but millions of lives.

Today, the Great Wall has become the place of interest not only to the (7)__Chinese__ people, but also to people all over the world.

◆ **a lot=very much ……得多;非常**(P50·2a)
作副词短语,可用来修饰动词或形容词、副词的比较级。
·I'm feeling a lot better. 我感觉好多了。
【辨析】a lot of 与 a lot

词条	含义	用法
a lot	……得多,非常	相当于 very much,为程度副词;可用于修饰动词或形容词、副词的比较级
a lot of	许多,大量	相当于 lots of,修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词

◆ **the population of(某地)的人口**(P50·2a)
population 是集合名词,意为“人口;人口数量”,常与定冠词 the 连用,通常不用复数。作主语时,谓语动词常用第三人称单数形式。
·The population of the world is increasing faster and faster. 全世界的人口增长得越来越快。
【拓展】①表示“人口多或少”时,要用 large/great 或 small,而不用 much 或 little。②询问“某地的人口数量有多少”要用疑问词 what/how large。

◆ **“one of+形容词最高级+可数名词复数”“最……的之一”**(P50·2c)
·Heart trouble is one of the most serious causes of death among old people. 心脏病是引起老年人死亡的最严重的原因之一。
【注意】one of…短语在句中作主语时,其后的谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。

课时3 Section A(Grammar Focus ~ 4c)

一、单项选择

(C) 1. (2014·贵州黔东南州) _____ it is raining hard, they are still working in the open air.
A. Because B. When C. Though D. Before
【解析】句意为:"虽然雨下得很大,他们仍然在露天工作着。"选C。

(B) 2. (2015·江苏南京) Lisa was still very weak when she left hospital. But after a week's rest, she felt much _____ and went back to school.
A. good B. better C. bad D. worse
【解析】第二句句意为:"但是休息一周后,她感觉好多了并返回了学校。"根据"返回学校"可知应是身体好点儿了,所以排除C、D两项;much修饰形容词的比较级,故选B。

(C) 3. (2014·湖南邵阳)—Do you know Mo Yan?
—Of course. He is one of _____ writers in China. He won the Nobel Prize in 2012.
A. famous B. more famous C. the most famous
【解析】考查形容词的比较等级。"one of the+形容词的最高级+复数名词"是固定结构,故选C。

(A) 4. (2014·湖北襄阳)—I don't think history is more useful than physics.
—I disagree. In my opinion, history is _____ physics.
A. as useful as B. not so useful as C. less useful than D. the most useful of
【解析】根据"I disagree"可知,后者不同意前者的观点,故答语意为"我不同意。在我看来,历史和物理一样有用"。故选A。

(B) 5. (2015·广西南宁) Nothing is _____ than riding. I like it best.
A. enjoyable B. more enjoyable C. most enjoyable D. the most enjoyable
【解析】句意为:"没有什么比骑车更好玩了。我最喜欢它了。"根据空格后的than可知应该用比较级,且enjoyable是多音节单词,故选B。

二、用方框中的单词或其适当形式填空

heavy, cold, popular, small, tour

1. The weather in January here is not as __cold__ as in the north.
2. The villagers are fighting against the __heaviest__ flood that they have ever had in the past fifty years.
3. The old town attracts thousands of foreign __tourists__ every year.
4. Mary comes from England and her school is __smaller__ than ours.
5. One of the __most popular__ food for the children in the supermarket is KFC.

三、按要求完成句子

1. I'm taller than Tom. (改为同义句) Tom is __shorter__ __than__ I.
2. He is taller than any other student in his class. (改为同义句) He is __the__ __tallest__ student in his class.
3. Qomolangma is the highest mountain in the world. (对画线部分提问)
__What__ __is__ the highest mountain in the world?
4. Qomolangma is about 8,844.43 meters high. (对画线部分提问)
__How__ __high__ is Qomolangma?
5. The population of this city is about 5,0000. (对画线部分提问)
__What's__ __the__ __population__ of this city?

四、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文意思完整、通顺

It was the last lesson before the holiday. The students (1) __were__ (be) very happy. Their English teacher was very happy, too. The teacher also played nice games with them. He (2) __sang__ (sing) some nice songs, and then he went to the blackboard and wrote "SMILES" on it. "This is one of the (3) __longest__ (long) words in English", he said to the class. The whole class laughed, and then one girl stood up and said, "Why is it one of the longest words in English?" The teacher said nothing for a while. Then he smiled and said, "Because there is a mile between the (4) __first__ (one) letter and the last."

◆ **as/so far as I know 据我所知**(P50·2d)
· As/So far as I know, the library won't open until eight o'clock. 据我所知,图书馆要到八点钟才开门。

◆ **take in 吸入;吞入(体内)**(P51·3a)
· Fish take in oxygen through their gills. 鱼用鳃吸氧气。

◆ **succeed 实现目标;成功**(P51·3a)
succeed是动词,常用短语succeed (in) doing sth. 意为"成功地做某事"。
· I'm sure you'll succeed if you work hard. 如果你努力工作,我确信你将会成功。
· We have already succeeded in getting to the top of the mountain. 我们已经成功地到达了山顶。
【拓展】success *n.* 成功 successful *adj.* 成功的 successfully *adv.* 成功地

◆ **in the face of 面对(问题、困难等)**(P51·3a)
· You should keep cool in the face of danger. 在危险面前你应该保持冷静。

◆ **achieve 达到;完成;成功**(P51·3a)
achieve作动词,后可跟名词或代词作宾语。
· Their goal is impossible to achieve. 他们的目标是不可能达到的。
· They are going to work hard to achieve their dreams. 他们将努力工作去实现他们的梦想。
【拓展】achievement *n.* 成就;成绩 achievable *adj.* 可以完成的

◆ **the force of……的力量**(P51·3a)
· The force of human is great. 人类的力量是伟大的。

课时4 Section B（1a～1d）

一、单项选择

(C) 1. — _____ is a panda? —It weighs about 100 kilos.
A. How far　B. How long　C. How heavy　D. How tall
【解析】句意为："一只熊猫有多重？""大约重 100 千克。"how far 意为"多远"，询问路程；how long 意为"多久"，询问时间段；how heavy 意为"多重"，询问重量；how tall 意为"多高"，询问身高。故选 C。

(D) 2. (2015・上海) Alex did the project on community service _____ better than his classmates.
A. so　B. very　C. too　D. much
【解析】比较级前可用 much，even，a little 等修饰，故选 D。

(C) 3. (2014・四川广安) —What do you think is _____ invention in the 21st century? —Internet，I think.
A. important　B. more important　C. the most important
【解析】题意为："你认为 21 世纪最重要的发明是什么？""我认为是因特网。"important 是多音节词，故最高级是 the most important。选 C。

(B) 4. I think Chinese is _____ than any other subject.
A. easy　B. easier　C. easiest　D. more easy
【解析】根据后面的 than 可知用形容词的比较级。句意为："我认为汉语比其他任何科目都容易。"故选 B。

(C) 5. (2015・陕西) We have done much to protect the environment. So the river is getting _____ than before.
A. dirtier　B. dirty　C. cleaner　D. clean
【解析】第二句句意为："所以这条河流正变得比以前干净。"根据第一句句意可知河流应该是变干净了，故排除 A、B 两项；根据空格后的 than 可知应该用比较级。故选 C。

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. China is one of __the oldest__ (old) countries in the world.
2. Math is much __more difficult__ (difficult) than Chinese，I think.
3. —Which do you like __best__ (well)，apples，pears or bananas? —Bananas.
4. An adult panda weighs many __times__ (time) more than a baby panda.
5. The old monkey is __taller__ (tall) than the adult monkey.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 一头大象大约重 5000 千克。An elephant __weighs__ __about__ __5,000__ __kilos__.
2. 这头大象要比这只熊猫重许多倍。This elephant weighs __many__ __times__ __more__ __than__ this panda.
3. 一只熊猫可以活 20 到 50 年。A panda can __live__ __up__ __to__ 20 to 50 years.
4. 熊猫婴儿在出生时大约 16 厘米长。__At/When__ __birth/born__，a baby panda is about 16 cm long.

四、根据图片按要求完成题目

1. 根据图片及所给出的信息写一段话



名称：orangutan
身高：100 cm
体重：60 kilos
食量：5 kilos of fruits a day
The orangutan is 100 cm tall，and it weighs 60 kilos. It eats 5 kilos of fruits a day.



名称：panda
身高：150 cm
体重：100 kilos
食量：10 kilos of bamboo a day
The panda is 150 cm tall，and it weighs 100 kilos. It eats 10 kilos of bamboo a day.

2. 根据第 1 小题所给出的信息完成下面句子
This Panda is __much__ __taller/heavier__ than the orangutan.
This Panda eats one time __more__ __than__ the orangutan.
This Panda eats __much__ __more__ than the orangutan，and the orangutan eats __much__ __less__ than the panda.

五、在空白处填入适当的单词补全对话

A：Hi，Li Ming! Are you (1) __free__ tomorrow afternoon?
B：Hi，Wang Lei. Yes，I am.
A：Let's go to the Animal Zoo together. I hear there is an adult panda in it.
B：That (2) __sounds__ cool. I like pandas，too.
A：Look at this panda. It's very lovely. How (3) __heavy__ is it?
B：I think it's about 80 kilos. How (4) __tall__ is it?
A：It's about 156 cm tall. And it eats 10 kilos of (5) __food/bamboo__ a day.

◆ **at birth 出生时**(P53・1c)
・The baby weighed three kilos at birth. 这个婴儿出生时体重为三公斤。

◆ **"up to+数词"高达……**(P53・1c)
up to 意为"达到(某数量、程度等)，至多"。
・There are up to 100 people in this house. 这个房间有多达 100 人。
【拓展】① up to 直到(现在)
・Up to now，Tony has been very quiet. 到目前为止，托尼一直很安静。
②be up to sb. 由某人决定
・—Shall we go out or stay in? 我们是出去还是待在家里？—It's up to you. 由你决定吧。

◆ **be awake 醒来**(P54・2b)
awake 在这里作形容词，意为"醒着的"(尤指入睡前或刚醒时)，强调状态，其反义词为 asleep，意为"睡着的"。
・The noise was keeping everyone awake. 喧闹声吵得大家都睡不着。
【拓展】awake *v.* 唤醒，(使)醒来；awake 作及物动词时，相当于 wake up。
・Kate awoke from a deep sleep. 凯特从沉睡中醒来。

◆ **run over (跑)过去；撞倒**(P54・2b)
・Will you run over to the shop and get some butter? 你到铺子里去买点黄油好吗？

课时5 Section B(2a ~ Self Check)

一、单项选择

(B) 1. My parents are preparing _____ my birthday party.
A. in B. for C. on D. with
【解析】句意为:“我的父母亲正在为我的生日派对做准备。”prepare for 意为“为……做准备”。

(B) 2. In America, people start celebrating the New Year _____ 31st December.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
【解析】句意为:“在美国,人们在12月31日开始庆祝新年。”on后接具体日期,表示“在具体的某一天”。故选B。

(A) 3. (2014·四川凉山) —Look at those teachers over there. Which is your new art teacher?
—The man _____ curly hair. He is very funny.
A. with B. in C. on D. for
【解析】with意为“带有;具有”;in后面一般接表示颜色的单词;on意为“在……上面”;for意为“为了”,表示目的。空格后没有出现有表示颜色的单词。故选A。

(B) 4. I saw the little girl _____ and hit her head.
A. fall asleep B. fall over C. fall behind D. fall into
【解析】fall asleep“入睡”;fall over“跌倒,摔倒”;fall behind“落后于”;fall into“掉进去”。句意为:“我看到这个小女孩摔倒了,碰了头。”所以fall over符合句意。

(C) 5. (2014·湖北随州)—The camera in your hand is nice, is it _____?
—Yes, but I'll give it to my friend Lily as _____ birthday present.
A. you; her B. your; hers C. yours; her D. you; his

(A) 6. (2015·河北)—It's important for us to know _____ all the subjects.
—Yeah, group work is my favorite.
A. how to study B. when to study C. which to study D. what to study

(A) 7. —Do you know that Mr. Zhang passed _____ last week?
—Yes. He died _____ illness.
A. away; of B. on; from C. by; with D. off; as

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. He survives(生存) by harvesting wild foods.
2. Pandas like eating fresh bamboo every day.
3. (2015·新疆乌鲁木齐)It is of great importance to protect the environment from being polluted.
4. My dog died of illness last week.
5. I've lived most of my adult(成年的) life in London.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你一定要照顾好你自己。You must take good care of yourself.
2. 他们的儿子生下来有八磅重。Their son weighed eight pounds at birth.
3. 我需要跑到商店那儿去买一些牛奶和鸡蛋。I need run over to the store to buy some milk and eggs.
4. 这是你学会拯救它的唯一方法。It's the only way you'll learn how to save it.
5. 目前我已经收到50条左右类似的信息。I've received 50 or so of these messages.

四、按要求完成句子

1. My classmates are getting ready for Li Ming's birthday party.(改为同义句)
My classmates are preparing for Li Ming's birthday party.
2. We should look after the old people.(改为同义句)We should take care of the old people.
3. I think people should protect the animals.(改为否定句)I don't think people should protect the animals.
4. I didn't go to the concert. The weather was very bad.(合并为一句)
I didn't go to the concert because of the bad weather.
5. There were a lot more bamboo forests and pandas in China.(改为一般疑问句)
Were there a lot more bamboo forests and pandas in China?

五、根据汉语或首字母提示补全短文



Jimmy is a middle school student. He adopted(收养) three homeless baby dogs two months ago. He took good (1)care of them and the dogs became healthier and fatter. Jimmy loved them very much. But now he feels worried. He has some problems. First, he has run out of(花光) his money to (2)buy food for dogs, because it is expensive. Second, the dogs are too big and there is not (3)enough(足够的) room for them. Third, the dogs have become too noisy. So his mother (4)hates/dislikes(讨厌) them. She can't stand them.

Some of Jimmy's friends are trying to cheer him up. Some advise(建议) Jimmy should put up dogs' (5)photo(s)/picture(s)(照片) in the street and look for their owners. Some suggest him calling the TV station for help. Do you have any good (6)idea(s) to help him?

◆ **fall over 跌倒**(P54·2b)
· I saw a little boy fall over in the park yesterday. 昨天在公园里,我看到一个小男孩跌倒了。

◆ **take care of=look after 照顾**(P54·2b)
· The nurse takes good care of the baby. = The nurse looks after the baby well. 护士把婴儿照顾得很好。

◆ **die from/of 死于**(P54·2b)
①die of 表示死于内因(主要指疾病、衰老等自身的原因)。
· die of hunger/heart disease/cancer/fever 死于饥饿/心脏病/癌症/发烧
②die from 表示死于外因(主要指事故等外部原因)。
· die from an earthquake/a traffic accident/a lightning/a wound 死于地震/交通事故/雷击/外伤

◆ **illness(不可数名词)疾病;病**(P54·2b)
由“形容词ill+后缀-ness”构成。
· Unhappiness is the cause of his illness. 不开心是他生病的根源。
【拓展】后缀-ness是名词后缀,类似的词有:
safe 安全的—safeness 安全;lonely 孤独寂寞的—loneliness 孤独寂寞(词尾为y的先将y变为i);happy 快乐的—happiness 快乐

Changes your study!

UNIT 7 综合提升训练

基础闯关

一、单项选择

(B)1. (2015·湖北襄阳)—It's cold today. I can't stand it. I hope tomorrow won't be so _____.
—I can't, either. But the radio says it will be even _____ tomorrow.
A. cold, cold B. cold, colder C. colder, colder D. colder, coldest
【解析】even 修饰形容词的比较级,根据第二空前的 even 可排除 A、D 两项;因为 so 不能用来修饰形容词的比较级,故选 B。

(A) 2. Tell the children _____ unhealthy food. It's bad for their health.
A. not to eat B. not eating C. to eat D. eating
【解析】tell sb. (not) to do sth. 意为"告诉某人(不要)做某事"。句意为:"告诉孩子们不要吃不健康的食物。这对他们的健康是有害的。"故选 A。

(C) 3. —What do you want most? —A room of _____ own.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
【解析】of one's own 意为"某人自己的",one's 应用物主代词替换。

(B)4. (2015·湖北荆州)—It's one of the _____ things in the world to stay with friends.
—I agree. It always makes us relaxed.
A. worst B. happiest C. busiest D. hardest
【解析】"one of the+形容词的最高级+可数名词复数"意为"最……之一",为固定结构。根据句意可知选 B。

(B)5. (2015·江苏盐城) With the development of modern industry, there will be _____ living space for wild animals.
A. fewer and fewer B. less and less C. more and more D. bigger and bigger
【解析】句意为:"随着现代工业的发展,野生动物的生存空间将越来越少。"根据句意可排除 C、D 两项。space 为不可数名词,故选 B。

(C) 6. Eighteen kids died in the school bus accident in Gansu Province. It's _____ one that I have ever heard of.
A. a very serious B. a more serious C. the most serious D. the least serious
【解析】句意为:"甘肃省十八个孩子死于校车事故中。这是我曾经听说过的最严重的(事故)。"由句意判断是三者以上作比较,用形容词的最高级。故选 C。

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. The Caspian Sea is the deepest of all the salt lakes.
2. The Sahara is the largest desert (沙漠) in the world.
3. We should protect (保护) the environment.
4. We should work hard to achieve our dreams in the future.
5. Tigers are one of the dangerous wild (野生的) animals in the forest.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 尼罗河是世界上最长的河。The Nile is the longest river in the world.
2. 许多男孩子认为数学不如英语难。Many boy students think math isn't as/so difficult as English.
3. 越来越多的人对散步感兴趣,因为它有利于健康。
More and more people are interested in taking a walk because it's good for health.
4. 张老师是我们学校最受欢迎的老师之一。我们都喜欢他。
Mr. Zhang is one of the most popular teachers in our school. We all like him.
5. 这些爬山者的精神向我们表明我们不应该放弃实现我们的梦想(的努力)。
The spirit of these climbers shows us that we should never give up trying to achieve our dreams.

综合运用

四、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话(其中有两项多余)

A. They are endangered.
B. Where do they live?
C. Could you tell me about it, please?
D. Why are they endangered?
E. We're trying to save them.
F. Does it feed on other small sea animals?
G. How big the whale is!

A: Look! 1
B: No, it's not a whale. It's a whale shark.
A: Whale shark? 2
B: Sure. Whale shark is the largest fish in the ocean. It can live 70 years.
A: 3
B: Yes, but it mainly eats vegetation.
A: There must be lots of whale sharks in the ocean.
B: Not really. 4 Many countries are trying to protect them.
A: 5
B: The ocean was polluted and they couldn't get enough food. That people have killed too many of them is also the reason.

1. G 2. C 3. F 4. A 5. D

五、阅读理解

Wild animals are our friends, but many of them are getting fewer and fewer. We should try to protect them. The four animals below are now in danger.

Tibetan Antelopes(藏羚羊)

Tibetan antelopes are medium-sized animals. They mainly feed on grass. They are usually found in groups of about 20. They are killed for their wool, which is warm, soft and fine and can be made into expensive clothes. Although people can get the wool without killing

the animals, people simply kill them before taking the wool. The number of them is dropping year by year. There are less than 75,000 Tibetan antelopes left in the world, down from a million 50 years ago.

Golden Monkeys

Golden monkeys are mainly found in Sichuan, Gansu, shaanxi provinces and Shengnongjia mountainous area of Hubei Province. Golden monkeys have golden-orange fur. They move around in the daytime, usually in groups of as many as 100 to 200 heads, or 20 to 30 heads. They feed on fruits and young leaves of bamboo. But people are destroying the environment where they live. Trees and bamboo are disappearing, so golden monkeys have less and less to eat.

Elephants

Elephants are very big and strong. They are bigger than any other animal on land. They are grey and have long trunks and tusks. They have poor eyesight, but very good hearing and smell. They can lift heavy things and break down branches with their trunks. Elephants are very friendly towards each other and towards their neighbors. Normally, they live in a group for many years. Young male elephants do not leave the group until they are about 12 years old. Now, there are very few elephants in the world. The number of them is becoming smaller and smaller because their living areas are used for farming. Also, people hunt them for their tusks.

Wolves

Wolves are not very big. They have grey fur. Wolves have very good eyesight, hearing and smell. Wolves' food is various. They eat animals, insects and snails. They are friendly to each other and never attack people. They do not kill for fun. Wolves are in danger, too. They are losing their living areas because people cut down forests. Soon they will have no home or food.

(A) 1. Tibetan antelopes usually live in groups of about _____.
A. 20 B. 30 C. 100 D. 200
【解析】根据第二段中"They are usually found in groups of about 20."可知答案。

(C) 2. Which of the following animals are the biggest on land?
A. Tibetan antelopes. B. Golden monkeys.
C. Elephants. D. Wolves
【解析】根据第四段中"They are bigger than any other animal on land."可知答案。

(D) 3. Which of the following sentences is right?
A. There are less than 7,500 Tibetan antelopes left in the world now.
B. Golden monkeys usually move around during the night.
C. Elephants have good eyesight, but very poor hearing and smell.
D. Wolves are friendly to each other and they never attack people.
【解析】根据最后一段中"They are friendly to each other and never attack people."可知答案。

(C) 4. How many kinds of animals are mentioned in this passage?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
【解析】文章主要介绍了四种濒临灭绝的动物:tibetan antelopes, golden monkeys, elephants, wolves。

(A) 5. What can be the best title of the passage?
A. Wild animals in danger B. How to hunt wild animals
C. Animals in the zoo D. How to train the animals
【解析】根据第一段中的"The four animals below are now in danger."可知答案。

中考实战

六、单项选择

(B)1. (2015·广西桂林) People plant more bamboo _____ pandas.
A. help B. to help C. helped
【解析】句意为:"人们种植更多的竹子来帮助熊猫。"动词不定式表目的,故选 B。

(A)2. (2015·内蒙古呼和浩特) Mr. Smith told his son _____ the football match because of the exam.
A. not to watch B. to not watch C. not watching D. doesn't watch
【解析】tell sb. not to do sth. 意为"告诉某人不要做某事",为固定短语。故选 A。

(D) 3. (2014·河南)—Do you climb mountains every day?
—Yes, _____ a little exercise. I'm so out of shape.
A. getting B. get C. got D. to get
【解析】题意为:"你每天爬山吗?""是的,为了得到一些锻炼。我(的身体)都变形了。"句中用动词不定式表目的。故选 D。

(C) 4. (2014·湖北孝感) Her grandfather lives a simple life _____ he has much money.
A. because B. so C. though D. if
【解析】because 意为"因为";so 意为"所以,因此";though 意为"尽管";if 意为"如果"。句意为:"她的祖父过着简朴的生活,_____他有很多钱。"前后句之间构成转折关系。故选 C。

(B)5. (2015·湖北黄冈)—Do you know that China is one of _____ countries in the world?
—Yes, I do. It's much _____ than the US.
A. oldest; older B. the oldest; older C. the oldest; elder D. the older; elder
【解析】"one of the+形容词的最高级+可数名词复数"意为"最……之一",为固定结构。much 修饰形容词的比较级,且 old 的比较级为 older,故选 B。

(C) 6. (2014·江西南昌) There will be _____ jobs for people because some robots will do the same jobs as people.
A. many B. more C fewer D. fewest
【解析】句意为:"人们将会有更少的工作,因为一些机器人会和人做同样的工作。"人与机器人做比较,故用比较级,more 意为"更多的",fewer 意为"更少的"。由句意可知选 C。