UNIT 9 Have you ever been to a museum?

UNIT 9（P61 ~ P67）

课时1 Section A（1a ~ 2d）

一、单项选择

（ C ）1. —Have you _____ tried Chinese mooncakes, Diana? —No, never. But I have had noodles.
A. never　B. often　C. ever　D. sometimes
【解析】B、D 两项常用在一般现在时或一般过去时的句子中，故排除。答语中已经出现否定词 never，再选 never，句意不符，故排除 A 项。C 项意为“曾经”，符合句意。

（ D ）2.（2014·广西南宁）David knows much about the city because he _____ there many times.
A. goes　B. went　C. has gone　D. has been
【解析】句意为：“戴维很了解这座城市，因为他去过几次。”many times 常用于现在完成时中，has gone 表示“去了（还没有回来）”；has been 表示“去过（回来了）”。根据句意可知选 D。

（ B ）3. —How does she go to work? —She _____ the train.
A. take　B. takes　C. by　D. on

（ A ）4. His hard work _____ his great success.
A. led to　B. lead to　C. led with　D. lead with

（ A ）5.（2015·内蒙古呼和浩特）The boy has a good habit to _____ all the things in right places.
A. put away　B. put up　C. take away　D. take up

（ A ）6.（2015·贵州黔西南）—I'm going to Lijiang on vacation next Sunday.
—_____.
A. Have a good time　B. Thank you　C. You're welcome　D. I have no idea

二、用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

1. Sanya is a beautiful city. I have __been__（be）there twice.
2. How about __going__（go）shopping with me?
3. It's a great way __to see__（see）the canyon（峡谷）.
4. Would you like to go __skating__（skate）with me this afternoon?
5. Going to the water park is really __interesting__（interest）.

三、按要求完成句子

1. I have ever visited China.（改为一般疑问句并作肯定回答）
— __Have__ you __ever__ __visited__ China? — __Yes__, __I__ __have__.
2. *Naruto*（《火影忍者》）is really interesting, __isn't__ __it__?
3. They have ever made a good plan for the coming holiday.（改为否定句）
They have __never__ made a good plan for the coming holiday.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你曾经游览过长城吗？__Have__ __you__ __ever__ visited the Great Wall?
2. 昨天我在动物园里玩得很高兴。I __had__ __a__ __great/good/wonderful/nice__ __time__ in the zoo yesterday.
3. 他的不健康饮食导致了疾病。His unhealthy diet __led__ __to__ __his__ __illness__.
4. 咱们今天去个不同的地方吧。Let's go __somewhere__ __different__ today.
5. 我们以前从未去过那里。We've __never__ __been__ __there__ before.

五、从用方框中选择适当的选项补全对话（其中有两项多余）

A. Have you ever gone to Disneyland?
B. Have you ever heard of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck?
C. Have you ever met Mickey Mouse?
D. Have you ever been to Disneyland?
E. Where and when shall we meet?
F. The two characters in movies are very interesting.
G. How about going to Disneyland on Sunday?

Mary: Hi, Jim! __1__　Jim: No, I haven't.
Mary: Me, neither. __2__　Jim: That's a good idea. __3__
Mary: Of course I have. I have ever seen them in movies many times.
Jim: Me, too. __4__　Mary: I think so. __5__
Jim: Let's meet outside the gate of Disneyland at 9:00 on Sunday morning.
Mary: OK. See you then.
Jim: See you.
1. __D__　2. __G__　3. __B__　4. __F__　5. __E__



◆ **have/has been/gone to 到过某地**（P65·1c）
①have/has been to 表示“过去到过而现在已返回”，含有“现在已离开那儿”之意。
·I have been to the USA.（现不在美国）我去过美国。
②have/has gone to 表示“某人去了某地”，强调人已离开说话的地方。
·He's not here. He's gone to the library.（不在这儿）他不在这里。他去了图书馆。
【注意】后接地点副词 here，there，home 等时，介词 to 要省略。

◆ **“take the/a/an+交通工具”“坐；乘……”**（P66·2c）
“take the/a/an+交通工具”相当于“go/come/get to+地点名词+by+交通工具”或“go/come/get to+地点名词+on/in+a/an+交通工具”，表示出行方式。
·I take the bus to school. =I go to school by bus. =I go to school on the bus. 我乘公共汽车去上学校。
【注意】“walk to+地点名词”=“go to+地点名词+on foot”；“ride to+地点名词”=“go to+地点名词+by bike/on a bike”。

◆ **put up 建立；搭起；张贴**（P66·2d）
·They put up many buildings last year. 去年他们盖了许多高楼。
·We should put up a notice here. 我们应该在这儿贴一张通知。

课时2 Section A(3a ~ 3c)

一、单项选择

(D)1. (2015·安徽)Now people have more free time. Square Dancing is becoming more and more _____.
A. comfortable B. difficult C. different D. popular
【解析】根据后句句意"广场舞正变得越来越流行"可知选 D。

(B)2. (2015·四川宜宾)It is _____ a beautiful garden _____ we like to play in it.
A. so; that B. such; that C. too; to D. very; that
【解析】第二空后是一个从句,所以排除 C 项;没有 very...that...这一结构,排除 D 项;such 后接名词,so 后接形容词,由 a beautiful garden 可知用 such。故选 B。

(C) 3. (2014·河北)I have some tickets for the basketball match. I wonder _____.
A. where you buy the tickets B. why you like to go there
C. if you'd like to come along D. when you watch the match
【解析】考查宾语从句。句意为:"我有几张篮球赛的门票。我想知道你是否乐意一起来。"故选 C。

(A) 4. Our English teacher encourages us _____ part in all kinds of after-class activities.
A. to take B. take C. taking D. to taking
【解析】encourage sb. to do sth. 是固定短语,表示"鼓励某人做某事"。句意为:"我们的英语老师鼓励我们参加各种各样的课外活动。"故选 A。

(C) 5. —Jim, is your brother in?
—No, he is reading in the library at the moment. (找出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项)
A. right away B. at times C. right now D. at once
【解析】at the moment 意为"现在",与 right now 同义;at times 意为"有时";right away 意为"马上"; at once 意为"立即,马上"。故选 C。

(A) 6. —Have you ____ "Zhang Lili"?
—Yes, she is the most beautiful woman teacher in China.
A. heard of B. heard from C. heard out
【解析】hear of"听说";hear from"收到……来信";hear out"听到"。句意为:"你听说过张丽莉吗?""是的,她是中国最美丽的女教师。"故选 A。

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. If someone want to get rid of(处理) waste substances(物质) from their body, they can go to the toilet.
2. I would like a more rapid (快速的) type of transportation.
3. Without the help of our teachers, we can't make such progress (进步).
4. I joined all the social networks such as facebook and twitter.
5. I think this dress still looks perfect (完美的) even though it has gone out this year.

三、用方框内所给的词的适当形式填空

usual, believe, peace, recent, relax

1. Students are under unbelievable pressure nowadays.
2. Recently the bank opened a branch(分行) in Germany.
3. The old man usually tells us unusual things. He is very strange.
4. They are looking forward to(盼望) living in a peaceful country.
5. I find cooking very relaxing.

四、根据情景完成对话,每空一词

A: Hi, Jim! Have you ever (1) been to a park?
B: Yes, I have. I (2) went to the Fun Times Park last year. Have you ever been to the Water Park?
A: No, I (3) haven't.
B: Me, (4) neither. Let's go to Swimming City tomorrow!
A: Well, that (5) sounds fun, but I can't (6) swim.
B: Really? I didn't know that. Well, how (7) about the zoo? Have you been to the zoo?
A: I have been to the zoo many (8) times.
B: Well, let's go to the space museum. I've (9) never been there.
A: That's a great (10) idea. I went there last year, but I'd like to go there again.



◆ **unbelievable 难以置信的**(P67·3a)
由"前缀 un-+believe(*v.* 相信) +-able(形容词后缀)"构成。一些形容词可加上否定前缀构成反义词,常见的表否定的前缀有:un-, im-, in-, ir-, dis-等。如:unhealthy 不健康的。
【反义词】believable *adj.* 可信的

◆ **wonder 想知道**(P67·3a)
wonder 作及物动词,意为"想知道",相当于 want to know。基本用法是:
①后可接 who, what, why 等引导的宾语从句。
②后可接 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句,表示一种委婉的请求或疑问。
③后可接"疑问词+不定式"构成的短语。
【拓展】后接 that 引导的宾语从句时,意为"感到惊奇;对……感到惊讶"。

◆ **encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事**(P67·3a)
encourage 作及物动词,意为"鼓励",encourage sb. to do sth. 表示"鼓励某人做某事"。encourage 的反义词为 discourage,意为"不支持"。
· Our teacher always encourages us to study hard. 我们的老师总是鼓励我们努力学习。
【拓展】encouragement 是 encourage 的名词形式,意为"鼓励;鼓舞"。
· He needs all the support and encouragement he can get. 他需要他所能得到的一切支持和鼓励。

课时3 Section A(Grammar Focus ~ 4c)

一、单项选择

(A)1. (2015·湖北孝感) My friend and I are interested in drawing, but _____ of us is good at it.
A. neither B. both C. none D. all

(A)2. (2015·四川资阳) —Would you like some more noodles, Celia?
—Yes, just _____, please.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
【解析】句意为:“你想再来一些面条吗?”“是的。仅仅一点儿。”noodles 为可数名词,故排除 C、D 两项。这里表示肯定的含义,故选 A。

(C)3. (2014·贵州安顺) I saw some boy students _____ basketball when I passed the playground.
A. played B. plays C. playing D. to play
【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意为:“当我经过操场的时候,我看见一些男孩正在打篮球。”see sb. doing sth. 表示“看见某人正在做某事”。故选 C。

(C)4. Everyone except Tom and Mike _____Kunming before.
A. has gone to B. have gone to C. has been to D. have been to
【解析】have/has been to“去过(某地)”;have/has gone to“到(某地)去了”。句意为:“除了汤姆和迈克外,每个人以前都去过昆明。”everyone 作主语,谓语动词应用单数形式。故选 C。

二、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1. I __have__ already __seen__ (see) the film. I __saw__ (see) it last week.
2. — __Has__ he __finished__ (finish) his work today? —Not yet.
3. My father __has__ just __come__ (come) back from work. He is tired now.
4. —Where's Li Ming? —He __has gone__ (go) to the teacher's office.
5. I __have worked__ (work) here since I __moved__ (move) here in 1999.
6. So far I __have made__ (make) quite a few friends here.
7. —How long __have__ the Wangs __stayed__ (stay) here? —For two weeks.
8. I __have__ just __finished__ (finish) my homework.
9. He __goes__ (go) to school on foot every day.
10. __Have__ you __found__ (find) your science book yet?
11. If it __is__ (be) fine tomorrow, I'll go with you.
12. The students __were reading__ (read) English when the teacher came in.
13. Look! The monkey __is climbing__ (climb) the tree.
14. My mother __is coming__ (come) to see me next Sunday.
15. I've lost my pen. __Have__ you __seen__ (see) it anywhere?

三、用 never, ever, already, just, yet, for 完成句子

1. I have __never__ seen him before, so I have no idea about him.
2. Jack has __just/already__ finished his homework.
3. Mr. Wang has taught in this school __for__ ten years.
4. —Have you __ever__ seen the film? —No, I have __never__ seen it.
5. —Has the bus left __yet__? —Yes, it has __just/already__ left.

四、阅读理解



Walt Disney is an American artist, a cartoon-maker and a film-maker. He was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1901. Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck are his world-famous cartoon characters. Walt Disney made many movies, but one of his dreams was to open a large amusement park. In 1955, his first theme park, Disneyland, opened in California. It includes five parts: Adventureland, Fantasyland, Frontierland, Tomorrowland and Main Street USA. Walt Disney died on December 15, 1966, 10 days after his 65th birthday. His company went on with his work. Then, a larger amusement park, Walt Disney World, opened in Florida in 1971. Tokyo Disneyland opened in Japan in 1983 and Disneyland Paris opened in France in 1992. Disneyland Hong Kong opened in 2005.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)

(T)1. Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck are characters in Walt Disney's movies.
【解析】由文章第三句可知题干表述正确。

(F)2. Walt Disney opened his Disneyland in 1966 in California.
【解析】由第五句可知,时间应为 1955 年。故题干表述错误。

(F)3. If we want to know what things will be like in the future, we can go to Fantasyland.
【解析】文章并没有陈述题干表述的内容,故错误。

(T)4. Walt Disney's birthday was on December 5th.
【解析】由“Walt Disney died on December 15, 1966, 10 days after his 65th birthday.”可知,题干表述正确。

(F)5. Walt Disney World opened earlier than California Disneyland.
【解析】由文章第五句和倒数第三句可知,题干表述的内容和事实正好相反。故题干表述错误。

◆ **peaceful 和平的;安宁的**(P67·3a)
peaceful 是由“名词 peace+后缀-ful”构成的形容词。
· It's peaceful at home when the children are at school. 孩子们一上学家里就安静了。
· The old man has a peaceful life. 那位老人过着安宁的生活。
【拓展】其他由“名词+后缀-ful”构成的形容词
use(使用)→useful(有用的,有益的)
help(帮助)→helpful(有帮助的,有益的)
beauty(美丽)→beautiful(美丽的,漂亮的)

◆ **right now=at the moment 现在**(P68·4a)
· They are listening to the concert right now. = They are listening to the concert at the moment. 现在他们正在听音乐会。
【拓展】right now 还可表示“立刻;马上”。
· You are ill. You have to see the doctor right now. 你生病了。你必须立刻去看医生。

◆ **hear of/about 听说**(P68·4b)
hear of/about 强调从别人那里间接听到,后接名词、代词、动名词或从句,相当于 hear about。
· No one in the town had heard of him. 城里没有人知道他。
【拓展】hear from 意为“收到……的来信”,后接表示人的名词或代词,相当于 get/receive a letter from。

课时4 Section B(1a ~ 1d)

一、单项选择

(D)1. (2015·贵州黔西南)Michael _____ his hometown for a long time. He really misses it!
A. left B. has left C. was away from D. has been away from
【解析】根据第一句中的时间状语 for a long time 可知第一句应为现在完成时。故选 D。

(D)2. (2015·湖北荆门)—Look! How clean the classroom is!
—Yes. I'm sure someone _____ it up.
A. cleans B. is cleaning C. will clean D. has cleaned
【解析】句意为:"看!教室多干净啊!是的。我确定有人打扫过它。"动作已经发生且对现在造成的影响是"教室很干净"。故选 D。

(C) 3. Have you met Mr. Li _____?
A. just B. ago C. before D. a moment ago
【解析】句意为:"你以前见过李先生吗?"根据句意可知应用 before。

(D) 4. The famous writer _____ one new book in the past two years.
A. is writing B. was writing C. wrote D. has written
【解析】句中的动作是从过去某一时间或时刻开始持续到现在的,故本句用现在完成时。故选 D。

(C) 5. Zhao Lan _____ already _____ in this school for two years.
A. was; studying B. will; study C. has; studied D. are; studying
【解析】由 for two years 可知,应用现在完成时。故选 C。

二、用动词的适当形式填空

1. Both of them __have been__ (be) in Hong Kong for ten days.
【解析】由句中 for ten days 可知,该句应用现在完成时。
2. Mary __lost__ (lose) her pen. __Have__ you __seen__ (see) it here and there?
3. __Have__ you __found__ (find) your watch yet?
【解析】由句中的 yet 可知,该句应用现在完成时。
4. I __haven't finished__ (not finish) my homework. Can you help me?
5. Both of them __came__ (come) to Hong kong ten days ago.
【解析】由 ten days ago 可知,该句应用一般过去时,所以这里填 come 的过去式 came。

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你已经去参观过国家科学博物馆了吗? __Have__ __you__ __visited__ the National Science Museum?
2. 你曾经去过电影博物馆吗? __Have__ __you__ __ever__ __been__ __to__ the film museum?
3. 你看过电影《爱丽丝漫游仙境》吗? __Have__ __you__ __seen__ the film *Alice in Wonderland*?
4. 你试过这种药吗? __Have__ __you__ __tried__ this medicine?
5. 你在这个学校学习多长时间了? __How__ __long__ __have__ __you__ __studied__ in this school?

四、完形填空



Have you ever __1__ of Disneyland? __2__ of us have probably heard of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and many other __3__ Disney characters. Perhaps we have ever seen them in movies. But have you ever been to Disneyland? In fact, there are now __4__ different Disneyland amusement parks. Two are in the United States. One is in Japan and __5__ is in France. There is another Disney Park in China.

Disneyland is __6__ amusement park, but we can also __7__ it a theme park. It has all the normal attractions that you can __8__ at an amusement park, but it also has a theme. The theme, of course, is Disney movies and Disney characters. Everyone __9__ Disney characters. This means that you can find Disney characters all __10__ the park.

(C)1. A. hear B. hears C. heard D. to hear
(D)2. A. One B. Two C. Much D. Most
(C)3. A. big B. good C. famous D. old
(B)4. A. one B. five C. three D. four
(C)5. A. other B. others C. the other D. another
(B)6. A. a B. an C. the D. /
(C)7. A. take B. bring C. call D. see
(A)8. A. find B. found C. to find D. finds
(B)9. A. like B. likes C. liking D. liked
(C)10. A. on B. above C. over D. through

◆ **thousands of 数以千计的;许许多多的**(P70·2b)
thousands of 意为"数以千计的;许许多多的",表示的是不确定的数目,后面接名词复数形式。
【归纳】millions of 上百万的 hundreds of 数百的,成百上千的
【拓展】当表示具体数字时,用"数字+hundred/thousand/million",此时的 hundred/thousand/million 必须用单数形式。

◆ **on the one hand 一方面**(P70·2b)
常与 on the other hand 连用,表示对某事物进行两个不同方面的比较或描述。on the one hand…, on the other hand…意为"一方面……,另一方面……"。
· On the one hand my teacher is strict with us, on the other hand he is so kind. 一方面我的老师对我们很严格,另一方面他很善良。

◆ **three quarters=three fourths 四分之三**(P70·2b)
分数的表达法为:分子用基数词,分母用序数词,当分子大于 1 时,分母还需在序数词后加-s。
· He spent three fifths of the money buying books. 他把五分之三的钱用来买书。
【注意】当分数在句中修饰名词作主语时,谓语动词与分数所修饰的名词保持一致。
· One third of the girls in our class like Duan Linxi. 我们班三分之一的女生喜欢段林希。

◆ **have problem (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难**(P70·2b)
在 have problem (in) doing sth. 中,介词 in 在句中可以省略,后面直接接动词的-ing 形式。
· Did you have any problem (in) doing your homework? 你做家庭作业有困难吗?

课时5 Section B(2a ~ Self Check)

一、单项选择

(B) 1. (2014·内蒙古赤峰) It is said that _____ of the water all over the world _____ polluted.
A. two three; is B. two thirds; is C. two thirds; are D. two thirds; has
【解析】考查数词和主谓一致。句意为:“据说世界各地三分之二的水被污染了。”分数的表达是分子为基数词,分母为序数词,若是分子大于一则分母的序数词要加-s;water 是不可数名词,谓语动词用单数形式,主语水和污染存在被动的关系,所以用被动语态,故选 B。

(C) 2. —Mr. Wang, I have problem _____the text. —Remember to read it three times at least.
A. to understand B. understanded C. understanding D. understand
【解析】have problem (in) doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”。

(C) 3. We don't know _____ the meeting will be held soon.
A. when B. what C. whether D. since
【解析】由句意“我们不知道这个会议是否很快举行”可知选 C。

(A) 4. (2015·湖北襄阳) —Did you catch the first subway this morning?
—No, I didn't. It had started moving _____ I could get on it.
A. before B. since C. after D. as soon as
【解析】答语句意为:“不,我没有。在我能赶上它之前它已经开始移动了。”表示“在……之前”用介词 before,故选 A。

(D) 5. (2015·山东青岛) —How's Susan?
—Oh, I _____ see her because she lives abroad.
A. always B. often C. almost D. hardly
【解析】答语句意为:“哦,我很少见她,因为她住在国外。”表示否定的概念用 hardly。故选 D。

(B) 6. (2014·贵州遵义) It is very cool in Guizhou in summer, so _____ people come here for vacation.
A. two thousands B. thousands of C. thousand of
【解析】句意为:“贵州夏季非常凉爽,因此成千上万的人来这儿度假。”thousand 作数词时意为“千”,其前有具体的数词修饰时,其后不加-s;thousand 与 of 连用时,其后加-s。故选 B。

二、用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

1. This poem is __simply__ (simple) a description of a spring scene in Hangzhou.
2. You won't have any problem __finding__ (find) the place.
3. At last, mom chose __to buy__ (buy) the red skirt.
4. The best time __to come__ (come) to Harbin is in winter.
5. This new kind of products is very __useful__ (use).
6. Singapore is a wonderful and __safe__ (safe) place to take a holiday.
7. You can __simply__ (simple) speak Putonghua a lot of the time in Singapore.

三、按要求完成句子

1. You won't have any problem finding the place. (改为同义句)
You won't have any __trouble/difficulty__ __finding__ the place.
2. “Kitty, are you going to see the film this evening?” Tom said. (改为间接引语)
Tom asked Kitty __if/whether__ __she__ was going to see the film that evening.
3. Whenever you go out, you should take more money. (改为同义句)
__No__ __matter__ __when__ you go out, you should take more money.
4. These story books are very useful to children. (改为同义句)
These story books __are__ __of__ __great__ __use__ to children.

四、根据汉语提示补全短文



Have you ever been to Singapore? (1) __On the one hand__ (一方面), you can simply speak Putonghua a lot of time. (2) __On the other hand__ (另一方面), it's also a good place (3) __to practice__ (练习) your English!

In Singapore, you'll find a lot of food from China. You won't have any problem getting rice, noodles or dumplings. Singapore is also an (4) __excellent__ (极好的) place to try new food. (5) __Whether__ (是否) you like Indian food, Western food or Japanese food, you'll find it all in Singapore!

Singapore has a Night Safari. It might seem strange to go to a zoo when it's dark. A lot of animals only (6) __wake up__ (醒来) at night, so this is (7) __the best time to__ (最好的时间) watch them. At the Night Safari, you can watch these animals in a more natural (8) __environment__ (环境) than in a normal zoo.

【归纳】用法类似的短语还有:have trouble /difficulty with sth. /(in) doing sth. 在某方面/(做)某事有困难。
· I have trouble understanding it. 我理解它有困难。

◆ **whether 不管……(还是);或者……(或者)** (P70·2b)
whether 用作连词,可引导宾语从句。
· I don't know whether he will come back. 我不知道他是否回来。
【拓展】作“是否”讲时,只能用 whether、不能用 if 的 5 种情况:①正式文体中,句中有 or not 时。②引导主语、表语、同位语从句时。③作介词宾语时。④放动词不定式前,与不定式组成词组时。⑤作 discuss 等词的宾语时。

◆ **be close to 靠近** (P70·2b)
· The post office is close to the bank. 邮局离银行很近。
· My new house is close to the school where I used to work. 我的新房子离我过去工作过的学校很近。

◆ **choose to do sth. 选择做某事** (P70·2b)
choose 作动词,意为“挑选,选择”,其过去式和过去分词分别是 chose 和 chosen。
· I choose to fly rather than drive. 我选择乘飞机而不开车。
【拓展】choose sb. sth. = choose sth. for sb. “为某人挑选某东西”。

◆ **whenever = no matter when 无论何时** (P70·2b)
when+ever = whenever,常用来引导让步状语从句。
· You can ask for help whenever you need it. 任何你需要的时候,你都可以请求帮助。

UNIT 9 综合提升训练

基础闯关

一、单项选择

(D) 1. The twin sisters _____ Hainan for a month.

A. have been to B. have gone to C. have gone in D. have been in

【解析】由 for a month 可知用 have been in。

(A) 2. (2015·四川广安)—Tom, _____ you ever _____ that new film?

—Yes. I _____ it a week ago.

A. Have; seen; saw B. Have; seen; see C. Do; see; see D. Had; seen; saw

【解析】句意为:"汤姆,你看过那部新电影吗?是的。我一周前看过它。"根据副词 ever 可知问句应为现在完成时;根据时间状语 a week ago 可知答语应为一般过去时。故选 A。

(D) 3. This is _____ difficult problem that few students can work it out.

A. so B. so a C. such D. such a

【解析】so...that...中 so 后常跟形容词或副词,such...that...中 such 后多跟名词;题中 problem 是单数可数名词,故选 D。

(A) 4. _____ of our classmates are good at basketball.

A. Three quarters B. Three fourth C. Third four

【解析】分数由基数词和序数词构成。分子用基数词,分母用序数词,分子大于一时,分母用复数。排除 B 和 C。three quarters 意为"四分之三"。故选 A。

(A) 5. We had some problems _____ getting to the train station.

A. in B. on C. at D. by

【解析】have problems (in) doing sth. 为固定搭配,意为"做某事有困难"。故选 A。

(D) 6. —What about going to the South Lake for a picnic next weekend?

—OK. But I'm not sure _____ it will rain.

A. why B. where C. when D. whether

【解析】考查宾语从句的引导词。根据答语"我不确定是否会下雨"可知选 D。

二、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. My English teacher always __encourages__(鼓励) me to speak more English in class.
2. It's unbelievable that society has progressed in such a __rapid__(快速的) way.
3. The bill(议案) is not __perfect__(完美的).
4. I __collect__(收集) stamps as a hobby(爱好,嗜好).
5. __Whenever__(无论何时) you come, I will be very happy.
6. __Japanese__(日本人) are accustomed(习惯) to earthquakes.

三、从方框中选择适当的词或短语填空

unusual, whenever, thousands of, during the daytime, put up

1. __Thousands of__ people like Lady Gaga.
2. __Whenever__ you have a chance to speak English, you should take it.
3. Snow is an __unusual__ sight in this warm place.
4. If you've ever been to the zoo __during the daytime__, you might understand why this zoo is so special.
5. We'll __put__ them __up__ again after it clears.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 我们在上周的课外活动中玩得很开心。

We __had__ __a__ __good/great__ __time__ in the after-school activities last week.

2. 上周的轿车事故导致了五个人的死亡。

This car accident __led__ __to__ five people's death last week.

3. 我想知道他为什么总是上学迟到。

I __wonder__ why __he__ __is__ always late for school.

4. 另一方面,新加坡是一个讲英语的国家,所以它也是一个你练习英语的好地方。

__On__ __the__ __other__ __hand__, Singapore is an English-speaking country, so it's also a good place to practice your English.

5. 刷牙的最佳时间是饭后三分钟。

__The__ __best__ __time__ __to__ brush your teeth is three minutes after meals.

综合运用

五、完形填空

Teddy's Bear

The story of how the teddy bear was invented is an interesting one. In 1902, American president Theodore (Teddy) Roosevelt was hunting(打猎) in the forest __1__ several of his friends. Almost everyone had successfully shot(射中) an animal, but the president __2__ not. Nobody wanted to make the president look __3__, so they tied an American black bear to a __4__. They wanted the president to shoot (射中) __5__.

The president was very surprised to see the bear tied to a tree. He felt it was __6__ to shoot the bear, because it couldn't run away. He __7__ to shoot it, and the story of his decision went all over the country. __8__ was moved by the president's beliefs(信念). There was __9__ a cartoon showing the president refusing to shoot a cute bear.

It was this cartoon and the story behind the president's hunting trip that gave Morris an idea to make a new __10__. He made a small, soft bear and __11__ it in his shop window. Next to the bear he made a sign that read, "Teddy's Bear." The new toy was a big success and it __12__ Morris with the money to create a toy company.

Teddy bears have been __13__ since they were first made. A teddy bear would be the first choice __14__ people think about children's toys. Theodore Roosevelt's famous __15__ on a hunting trip in 1902 brought millions of soft, stuffed(填满填充物的) bears. They are being loved by people across the world.

(B) 1. A. for	B. with	C. by	D. without
(D) 2. A. did	B. should	C. would	D. had
(A) 3. A. sad	B. happy	C. friendly	D. fine
(D) 4. A. wall	B. chair	C. rock	D. tree
(A) 5. A. it	B. him	C. them	D. her
(B) 6. A. difficult	B. unfair	C. dangerous	D. exciting
(C) 7. A. wanted	B. decided	C. refused	D. went
(A) 8. A. Everybody	B. Nobody	C. Both	D. Neither
(C) 9. A. only	B. hardly	C. even	D. still
(D) 10. A. company	B. present	C. shop	D. toy
(B) 11. A. collected	B. showed	C. found	D. hid
(D) 12. A. gave	B. filled	C. met	D. provided
(C) 13. A. colorful	B. expensive	C. popular	D. boring
(B) 14. A. since	B. when	C. until	D. unless
(A) 15. A. decision	B. speech	C. sigh	D. skill

中考实战

六、单项选择

(C)1. (2015·湖北孝感) *China's Got Talent* is _____ interesting _____ many people like watching it.

A. too; to　　B. enough; to　　C. so; that　　D. such; that

【解析】句意为："《中国达人秀》如此有趣以至于许多人喜欢观看它。"so…that…和 such…that…都意为"如此……以至于……"，但 such 后接名词，so 后接形容词或副词，故选 C。

(A) 2. (2014·贵州遵义) I don't know _____ she could finish the work by the end of this month.

A. whether　　B. what　　C. when

【解析】句意为："我不知道她这个月底前是否能完成这项工作。"whether 意为"是否"；what 意为"什么"；when 意为"何时"。根据句意可知选 A。

(A) 3. (2015·山东威海) —Dad, where is mom?

— She _____ the supermarket.

A. has gone to　　B. has been to　　C. is going to

【解析】句意为："爸爸，妈妈去哪儿了？""她去超市了。"根据句意可知妈妈现在不在说话的地方，故选 A。

(C) 4. (2015·四川广安) —My parents and I will go to Xiaoping's Hometown for a trip.

—Really? _____.

A. I don't think so　　B. That's very strange　　C. Have a good time　　D. You should try it

【解析】A 项意为"我不这么认为"；B 项意为"那非常奇怪"；C 项意为"玩得愉快"；D 项意为"你应该试一下它"。根据句意可知选 C。