UNIT 10 I've had this bike for three years.

UNIT 10(P68 ~ P74)

课时1 Section A(1a ~ 2d)

一、单项选择

(A)1. (2015·四川遂宁)Nobody should _____ learning all his life.
A. give up B. give out C. give away
【解析】give up 意为"放弃";give out 意为"分发";give away 意为"泄露"。句意为:"没有人应该_____终生学习。"结合语境可知选 A。

(C)2. (2014·福建厦门)Jimmy _____ in Shanghai for seven years. Now he lives abroad with his father.
A. studies B. studied C. has studied
【解析】句意为:"吉米在上海已经学习了七年了,现在他和他的爸爸住在国外。""for+时间段"常用于现在完成时中。其结构为:"have/has+动词过去分词"。故选 C。

(C)3. (2015·黑龙江齐齐哈尔)—_____ do you eat fast food?
—Twice a week.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often
【解析】根据答语句意"一周两次"可知问句对频率进行提问,故选 how often(多久一次)。

(A) 4. (2014·广西贺州)Kate _____ to dance since she was 5. So she dances very well.
A. has learned B. learns C. have learned D. learned
【解析】句意为:"凯特自从五岁_____跳舞。所以她跳得很好。"句中的 since 意为"自从",常用于现在完成时态,且主语为 Kate,故选 A。

二、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. Don't eat a lot of __sweet__(甜的) food. It will be bad for your health.
2. —How much is your __scarf__(围巾)? —Fifty dollars.
3. —Do you like your new T-shirt? —Yes. It feels very __soft__(柔软的).
4. The boy pounded(敲)the nails(钉子)into the __board__(木板).
5. Let's tell Danny that the __bear__(熊)got out of the zoo.
6. (2015·贵州铜仁)Do you want to __make__(制作) cards by hand for your teachers on Teachers' Day?

三、用方框中所给的单词或短语的适当形式完成句子

sell, ride, in need, not...anymore, a bit, check out

1. I think it's hard __to sell__ my old things.
【解析】考查 it's hard to do sth. 的用法,意思是"做某事很难"。
2. Amy gave old things away to people __in need__.
3. __Check out__ the most interesting book in this bookstore.
4. I don't know how __to ride__ a bike on this road.
【解析】主要考查"特殊疑问词+动词不定式"结构的用法。
5. There is still __a bit__ more work to do.
6. Tell them to hand in their homework on time and __not__ to surf the Internet __anymore__.

四、从方框内选择适当的选项补全对话

(Z=Zoo manager, C=City government)



Z: What about giving us more money?
C: I'm sorry, but the government doesn't have any more money for the zoo.
Z: But if we don't find a solution(解决方法) soon, then we'll have to close it. __1__ It's a tourist attraction (旅游胜地).
C: Yes, but that's the point. __2__ You're going to have to find the money from somewhere else.
Z: __3__ Some of these animals are endangered. If we didn't have zoos, they would die.
C: __4__ What if you advertised (做广告) the zoo more? In the newspaper or on the radio, for example.
Z: But if we don't have any money, we can't advertise.
C: __5__
Z: Actually, that isn't a bad idea. You might be right!
C: I have the names of some company managers you could meet...

A. Why don't you ask some companies to support the zoo?
B. I understand that but we need to find a different solution.
C. It's also an important place for animal protection.
D. There simply aren't enough tourists going to it.
E. And the zoo is part of the city.

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

◆ **not...anymore 不再**(P73·1c)
not...anymore 意为"不再",相当于 no more。强调次数或程度上的不再增加,多与短暂性动词连用。
· They won't talk about that anymore. = They will no more talk about that. 他们将不再谈论那件事了。
【辨析】not...anymore 与 not...any longer
①not...anymore 一般表示次数不再重复。
②not...any longer 表示时间不再延续。

◆ **since 自从……以来/以后**(P74·2c)
since 常用于现在完成时态中,后接"过去的一个时间点(如具体的年、月、日、日期或钟点)"。
· She has worked there since 1995. 自从 1995 年以来她就在那里工作。
【辨析】since 与 for
两者都可用于现在完成时,具体区别:
since 引导的时间状语是时间点,表示"从某时开始";for 引导的时间状语是时间段,表示"持续多长时间"。
· She has been waiting for the manager for about two hours. 她已经等经理大约两个小时了。

◆ **a couple of 几个;一些**(P73·2d)
a couple of 相当于 a few,后接可数名词复数;作主语时,谓语动词常用复数形式。
· They will come back in a couple of days. 他们将在几天后回来。
· We were thinking of moving and we looked over a couple of nice houses at the weekend. 我们想搬家,周末我们去看了几栋漂亮的房子。

课时2 Section A(3a～3c)

一、单项选择

(A) 1. The students are quite _____ now.
A. quiet B. noise C. noisier D. quieter
【解析】quite 修饰形容词或副词的原级；noise 是名词，意为“噪声”；noisier，quieter 是比较级，故只有 A 项正确。

(A) 2. (2015·山东淄博)—Have you found the book _____ you lost yesterday?
—Yes. I left it in the library.
A. that B. who C. where D. when

(C) 3. (2014·江苏徐州)It was dark outside. Sue decided _____ to the bank alone.
A. not going B. going not C. not to go D. to not go
【解析】decide not to do sth. 意为“决定不做某事”，是固定结构。故选 C。

(B) 4. From now on, the situation will get _____.
A. good B. better C. well D. best
【解析】本题考查比较等级。get 在本句中作系动词，后接形容词作表语，排除 C 项；根据句意“从现在开始，情况会变得更好”可知选 B。

(C) 5. _____ Nanyue is a small town, we can see many tourists who come from different parts of the world there.
A. Because B. Unless C. Although
【解析】句意为：“尽管南岳是个小城镇，但在那里我们能看到许多来自世界各地的游客。”although“尽管，即使”引导让步状语从句。

二、用方框中的短语或其适当形式填空

clear out, play with, to be honest, as for me, for a while, do with

1. __To be honest__, she doesn't like pizza at all.
2. We've been walking for hours. Let's rest here __for a while__.
3. They have been __clearing out__ a lot of things from their bedroom.
4. My son __played with__ the soft toys almost every week when he was a child.
5. __As for me__, an unforgettable(难忘的) experience of mine is the first time I joined the Red Cross(红十字会).
6. What are you going to __do with__ the money you get?

三、将下列句子改为同义句

1. I have studied English for five years. →
I have studied English __since__ __five__ __years__ __ago__.
2. Lucy no longer works here. →Lucy __doesn't__ work here __any__ __longer__.
【解析】no longer 相当于 not…any longer。
3. This is quite a nice horse. →This is __a__ __very__ __nice__ horse.
【解析】“quite a/an+形容词”=“a/an very +形容词”，意为“很……，非常……”。
4. He likes the book written by Tom last year. →
He likes the book __that/which__ __was__ __written__ by Tom last year.
【解析】分词作定语可以转换成从句作定语。
5. To be honest, we have been friends for many years. →
__To__ __tell__ __you__ __the__ __truth__, we have been friends for many years.
【解析】to tell you the truth 相当于 to be honest，意为“老实说”，两者可以相互转换。

四、用括号内所给词的适当形式填空，补全短文

There are two children in Bob's family—a son and a daughter. His daughter is 16 years old, and his son has just (1) __started__ (start) junior high school. As his children get (2) __bigger__ (big) their house seems to get smaller. So they've been (3) __clearing__ (clear) out a lot of things from their house. They've (4) __decided__ (decide) to each sell five things they no (5) __longer__ (long) use. They'll give the money to a children's home. His son (6) __was__ (be) quite sad at first. He found a lot of toys that he doesn't play with any more but still (7) __wanted__ (want) to keep. His daughter was more (8) __understanding__ (understand), although she also felt sad to part with (9) __certain__ (certain) toys. As for Bob, he didn't want to give up his football shirts.

◆ **check out 检查；核实**(P74·2d)
- Check out your homework before you hand it in. 在你交作业之前，检查一下你的作业。
- These are your e-mails. Please check them out. 这些是你的电子邮件，请查看一下。

◆ **grow up 成长**(P75·3a)
grow up 为不及物动词短语，意为“成长，长大”。其主语可以是人，也可以是物。
- What do you want to be when you grow up? 你长大后想做什么工作？
- My mother always says I'm growing up. 我妈妈总是说我在渐渐长大。

◆ **clear out 清除；打扫干净**(P75·3a)
- Please clear out the cupboard. 请把橱柜打扫干净。
- Whose job is to clear out snow from the road? 谁的工作是把路上的雪清除掉？

【拓展】clear up 一般指“把……内部空间打扫干净”。

◆ **no longer=not…any longer 不再**(P75·3a)
强调时间上不再延续，常与 live，work，wait 和 be 动词等表示状态的动词或持续性动词连用。
- Lucy no longer works here. =Lucy doesn't work here any longer. 露西不再在这里工作了。
- The dog waited for his master no longer. =The dog didn't wait for his master any longer. 这只狗不再等待他的主人了。

课时3 Section A(Grammar Focus ~ 4c)

一、用 since 和 for 填空

1. Jim has been in Ireland __since__ Monday.
2. Jill has been in Ireland __for__ three days.
3. His aunt has lived in Australia __for__ 15 days.
4. Mary is in her office. She has been there __since__ 7 o'clock.
5. India has been an independent(独立的) country __since__ 1947.
6. The bus is late. They've been waiting __for__ 20 minutes.
7. Nobody lives in those houses. They have been empty __for__ many years.
8. Mike has been ill __for__ a long time. He has been in hospital __since__ October.

二、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1. I __have never been__ (never be) to that farm before. I want to go next week.
2. I __have not seen__ (not see) her for two years. I __miss__ (miss) her very much and hope to visit her next month.
3. This building __has been__ (be) here for over 100 years. It __is__ (be) one of the oldest buildings in this city.
4. I __have never owned__ (never own) any bike, but I always __want__ (want) to have a bike.
5. They __haven't been__ (not be) to London since last year. They __arrived__ (arrive) there when I moved to London two years ago.

三、用 for 或者 since 合并句子

1. She is dead. She died a month ago.
   __She has been dead for a month/since a month ago.__
2. Lily works there. She worked there in 1995.
   __Lily has worked there since 1995.__
3. John is in China. He arrived here five years ago.
   __John has been in China for five years/since five years ago.__
4. We are friends. We met at school.
   __We have been friends since we met at school.__
5. We are very hungry. Our last meal was eight hours ago.
   __We have been very hungry for eight hours/since eight hours ago.__

四、从方框中选择适当的单词,并用其适当的形式完成短文,每词只能用一次

city, five, take, rapid, large, many

In 2005, the world's population was about 6.5 billion. (1) __More__ than three billion people live in Asia now. That's about half of the world's population.

China has the (2) __largest__ population in the world, and about one (3) __fifth__ of the people in the world live in China. Because of large population, there's less living space for each family. And it's difficult for lots of people to find jobs. The large population also causes many other difficulties for the whole world. Most (4) __cities__ are more crowded(拥挤的) than before. The large population has become a serious problem.



Our government (5) __has taken__ many measures to control(控制) the population and China is developing quickly and people's living conditions are improving (6) __rapidly__.

◆ **as for 至于;关于**(P75·3a)
as for 后可跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语。
- As for that computer, I'm not telling you anything. 至于那台电脑,我什么都不会告诉你。
- As for most students, they find it very difficult to learn English well. 对于大部分学生来说,他们觉得学好英语都很难。

◆ **to be honest 说实在的**(P75·3a)
to be honest 意为"说实在的",相当于 to tell you the truth,在句中作状语。
- To be honest, I prefer to have pears. 说实话,我喜欢吃梨。
- To be honest, I don't think we have a chance of winning. 说实话,我认为我们没有获胜的可能。

◆ **for a while 一会儿**(P75·3a)
- Please take good care of the baby for me for a while, will you? 请替我照顾这个小孩一会儿,好吗?
- We usually chat together for a while between classes. 我们在课间往往闲谈一会儿。

◆ **do with= deal with 处理**(P75·3b)
do with 常与疑问代词 what 连用构成特殊疑问句;deal with 常与疑问副词 how 连用构成疑问句。
- What will you do with my books? =How will you deal with my books? 你将怎样处理我的书?

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课时4 Section B(1a ~ 1d)

一、单项选择

(C)1. (2015·湖北鄂州)—Be careful when you are driving, _____ in a rainstorm like this.
—Thanks. I will.
A. seriously B. exactly C. especially D. probably
【解析】句意为“当你开车的时候，要小心，_____在像这样的暴风雨天里。”理解句意可知 especially(尤其)符合题意。

(B)2. To improve his English, he spends _____ one hour a day listening to English programmes.
A. at last B. at least C. at once D. at all
【解析】由句意“为了提高英语，他每天_____花费一小时的时间听英文节目”，可推测空格处意为“至少”，故选 B。

(B)3. (2015·贵州安顺)—When is Lang Lang's concert?
—It's _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon of December 18th.
A. at; in B. at; on C. on; in D. in; on
【解析】在具体的时间点前用介词 at，在具体某一天的早上、中午、下午或晚上用介词 on。故选 B。

(D)4. (2015·湖北襄阳)—You say you are short of money. Why not sell your old gold watch for some money?
—Oh, I can't, because it was a gift from my wife. I promised her I would never _____ it.
A. care about B. look after C. stick to D. part with
【解析】A 项意为“关心”；B 项意为“照顾”；C 项意为“坚持”；D 项意为“卖掉”。根据答语句意“哦，我不能，因为它是来自我妻子的礼物。我答应她我永远不会卖掉它”可知选 D。

(C) 5. —When did you buy the computer?
—I have _____ this computer for 5 years, but it still works well.
A. bought B. have C. had D. buy
【解析】考查动词时态用法。根据时间状语 for 5 years 可知是一段时间，要用延续性动词，故选 C。

二、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话(有两项多余)

A: The traffic is very busy in the morning, isn't it?
B: Yes, it is. And the bus is always late. __1__
A: The No. 13 bus to the train station.
B: Do you work here in Xiangyang?
A: No, I don't. I'm just a tourist.
B: __2__
A: Yes, I have been here three times.
B: __3__
A: Gulongzhong, Zhugeliang Square, Migongci and so on.
B: What do you think of Xiangyang?
A: It's beautiful. __4__
B: Do you like the food of Xiangyang?
A: Yes, I do. Xiangyang beef noodles are very delicious. I like them very much.
B: So do I. __5__ Have a good trip!
A: Thank you. Bye-bye!
B: Bye!

A. Have you ever been here before?
B. Great changes have taken place these years.
C. How long have you been in Xiangyang?
D. Oh, here comes the No. 13 bus.
E. It's time for getting on the train now.
F. What places have you been to?
G. Which bus are you waiting for?

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

◆预习 2b 的课文完成以下题目

三、根据句意及汉语提示填写单词

1. When does the weather become warmer in your __hometown__(家乡)?
2. They __searched__(搜索)every part of the house last night.
3. You didn't __regard__(将……视为)me as a guest.
4. Many people don't like to speak English, __especially__ (尤其) in Paris.
5. We each have a __memory__ (记忆). That's why we can remember things after a long time.

四、根据句意及汉语提示完成句子

1. However, others may only see it __once or twice a year__ (一年一次或者两次).
2. Nowadays __thousands of__ (成千上万的)Chinese leave the countryside to __search for__ (寻找) work in the cities.
3. __Among__ (在……之间) these is Zhong Wei, a __46-year-old__ (46 岁的) husband and father.
4. He __used to__ (过去经常) return home __at least__ (至少) once a year, but he hasn't been back for almost three years now.
5. Zhong Wei thinks the __developments__ (发展) in his hometown are good, and he also knows that his hometown cannot always stay the same. Our hometown has left many soft and __sweet memories__ (甜蜜的回忆) in our hearts.

◆ **search for 寻找**(P78·2a)
·search for information 搜寻信息
【辨析】search 与 search for
search 后直接跟地方或人，表示“在什么地方搜寻或搜寻某人”；search for 后接要寻找的人或事物。
·search the village 搜寻整个村庄
·search the man 搜那个男子的身
·search for the girl 搜寻那个女孩

◆ **among 在(其)中；……之一**(P78·2a)
among 指三者或三者以上的同类事物之间。
·They walked among the crowds in Red Square. 他们在熙熙攘攘的红场散步。
【拓展】between 表示在两个人或事物之间。
·There are many differences between A and B. A 和 B 之间有很多不同之处。

◆ **regard 将……视为；将……认为**(P78·2a)
regard 作动词，常用短语：regard…as…表示“把……看作/当作……”，相当于 treat…as…或 take…as…
·They regard me as one of their family. 他们把我当作家里人看待。
·Don't regard this serious matter as a joke. 不要把这件严肃的事情当作笑料。

◆ **世纪的表示方法**(P78·2a)
当表示第几世纪时，century 前用序数词，且序数词前要加 the。
·Was the telephone invented in the nineteenth century? 电话是在 19 世纪发明的吗?

课时5 Section B(2a ~ Self Check)

一、单项选择

(C)1. (2015·黑龙江绥化)—How often does Mike go to the net bar?
—_____. He is so busy with his study.
A. Almost everyday B. Always C. Hardly ever
【解析】根据"他忙于他的学习"可知 hardly ever(几乎从不)符合句意。

(B)2. (2015·辽宁抚顺)It's impolite for a guest to leave _____ saying goodbye.
A. with B. without C. after D. for
【解析】句意为:"作为客人,没有说再见就离开是不礼貌的。"without 意为"没有",故选 B。

(C) 3. His grade in the exam put him _____the top students in his class.
A. between B. over C. among D. above
【解析】句意为:"他的考试分数使他位于班级尖子生之列。"among 指"在三者或者三者以上的人或事物之间"。故选 C。

(B) 4. (2014·湖南邵阳)A _____ player named Li Jianrou from China won China's first gold medal in 2014 Winter Olympics.
A. 27-years-old B. 27-year-old C. 27 years old
【解析】句意为:"在 2014 年的冬奥会上,来自中国的李坚柔获得了中国的第一块金牌。""数词-名词-形容词"结构的复合形容词,中间用连词符号,且名词用单数形式,故选 B。

(D) 5. About three fifths of the students in Grade Nine this year were born _____.
A. in 1990s B. on the 1990's C. on 1990 D. in the 1990s
【解析】in the 1990s 表示"在二十世纪九十年代"。

(C) 6. _____my opinion, we should go to help him.
A. For B. On C. In D. At
【解析】in one's opinion 意为"在某人看来"。句意为:"在我看来,我们应该去帮助他。"故 C 项为正确答案。

(A) 7. (2014·湖南永州)—Mingming, you _____ TV for three hours. You should have a rest. —OK, Mum.
A. have watched B. are watching C. watches
【解析】句意为:"明明,你已经看了三个小时的电视,你应该休息一会儿。""for+时间段"常用于现在完成时中。故选 A。

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. (2015·四川宜宾)Tony likes sports, __especially__ (尤其是)football.
2. (2015·山东日照)Teen singers TF boys are popular __among__ young people.
3. He hurried away in the __opposite__ (相反的) direction.
4. For your next vacation, why not __consider__ (考虑) visiting Paris?
5. A __crayon__ is a colored pencil used for drawing.

三、用括号中所给词的正确形式填空

1. __According__ (accord) to his plan, his plane should have taken off at 7:00.
2. Millions of flowers color the valleys, __especially__ (especial) in April.
3. So far 50 people __have been dead__ (die) in the fighting.
4. I've __searched__ (search) my memory but can't remember his name.
5. —How often do you go to a movie, Jack? —__Twice__ (two) a week.

四、根据汉语意思完成下列句子

1. 在剧场的对面有一家邮局。There's a post office __across__ __from__ the theater.
2. 据调查,许多学生都会为了实现自己的目标而努力学习。
__According__ __to__ the survey, many students were willing to work hard to achieve their aims.
3. 在我看来,电脑在不久的将来将会彻底改变我们的生活。
__In__ __my__ __opinion__, computers are going to change our life completely in the near future.
4. 到目前为止,美国已经登上月球六次了。__So__ __far__, America has been to the moon six times.
5. 彼得把聊城看作他的第二家乡,因为他在这儿已经生活了十年。
Peter __regards/considers__ Liaocheng __as__ his second home because he has lived here for ten years.

五、在横线处填写适当的词,补全对话

Amy: Hi, Jeff, have you (1) __enjoyed__ your time in Canada?
Jeff: Yes, it (2) __has__ been great! Everyone is so friendly.
Amy: When (3) __did__ you go to Canada?
Jeff: I (4) __went__ there five years ago.
Amy: Oh, that means you haven't (5) __been__ back to the China for five years?
Jeff: No, I (6) __have__ been back once (7) __since__ moving to Canada. (8) __Have__ you been to China before?
Amy: Yes, I (9) __went__ there when I was 8 years old, but I (10) __have__ not been back since then.

◆ **according to 依据;按照**(P78·2a)
- According to him, it is not true. 照他说的,这不是真的。
- According to the traffic laws, we shouldn't drive after drinking wine. 根据交通法规,我们不能酒后驾驶。

◆ **opposite 对面的;另一边的**(P78·2a)
opposite 作形容词,意为"对面的;另一边"。
- The bank is opposite the bus stop. 银行在车站的对面。

【拓展】opposite 作介词,意为"在……的对面;与……相对",相当于 across from。
- He lives in the house opposite ours.
他住在我们对面的那栋房子里。

◆ **especially 尤其;特别;格外**(P78·2a)
当陈述某一事实之后,要列举一个具有代表性的例子做进一步强调时,常用 especially,其后可接名词、介词短语、从句等。
- I love to travel to Italy, especially in summer. 我喜欢去意大利旅行,尤其是在夏天。

【拓展】especially 作副词,还可表示"尤其地;特别地",常用来修饰动词、形容词或副词,强调程度。
- I especially want to see that film.
我特别想看那部电影。

UNIT 10 综合提升训练

基础闯关

一、单项选择

(C)1. —Haven't seen you for a long time.
—Oh! It _____ three years since we met last time.
A. was B. were C. has been D. have been
【解析】由 since 可知答语的时态为现在完成时，故选 C。

(C) 2. The woman _____ all of her money to charities _____ the poor.
A. gave off; to help B. gave up; helping C. gave away; to help D. gave; helping
【解析】句意为："这位女士把她所有的钱都捐给了慈善机构帮助穷人"。give away 意为"赠送"；to help 是动词不定式作目的状语。

(A) 3. Good news for all Chinese middle school students in the countryside. They don't have to pay for school _____.
A. any longer B. no more C. so far D. no longer
【解析】not…any longer 意为"不再"。故选 A。

(A)4. (2015·青海) The stone bridge _____ was built in Song Dynasty was repaired last month.
A. that B. when C. where
【解析】本题考查定语从句。"The stone bridge"是定语从句"_____was built in Song Dynasty"的先行词，指物，且在从句中作主语，所以关系词应用 that。故选 A。

(A)5. (2015·山东菏泽) _____ the No. 48 bus driver, all the passengers were saved. The driver managed to stop the bus before he died.
A. Thanks to B. According to C. As for
【解析】thanks to 意为"幸亏，由于"；according to 意为"根据"；as for 意为"至于"，根据句意"幸亏 48 路公交车司机，所有的乘客都得救了"可知选 A。

(C) 6. _____ Huang Tianze's opinion, what's the most important thing for us?
A. For B. On C. In D. At
【解析】in one's opinion 意为"在某人看来"。故 C 项为正确答案。

(A) 7. So far, we _____ in saving thousands of people in danger.
A. have succeed B. succeed C. will succeed D. was succeed
【解析】根据时间状语 so far"到目前为止"可知要用现在完成时态，故选 A。

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. Before discarding(扔；丢弃)things you should __check__(检查) them out.
2. (2015·湖北宜昌)When he grew up, he turned into an __honest__(诚实) and helpful person.
3. Can you tell me how to use the __camera__(照相机)?
4. He lives in the house __opposite__(对面的) ours.
5. There are hundreds of soldiers in the __yard__(院子).
6. When I arrived at the railway__ station, the train has left for half an hour.

三、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1. Now she is the world's biggest __maker__(make) of android-based hardware(安卓硬件设备).
2. Many people don't like to speak English, __especially__(especial) in Paris.
3. We've all learnt to be __truthful__(truth) about our personal lives.
4. I've __searched__(search) my mind for a reason, but can't find one.

综合运用

四、根据对话内容，从方框内的七个选项中选出五项填入空白处

Andy: Hi, Tina! I've sent you an e-mail. Have you got it?
Tina: Sorry, __1__
Andy: Why not?
Tina: There's something wrong with my computer. __2__
Andy: Can you repair it?
Tina: I don't think so. It is too old. __3__
Andy: That's good news! You know, I've just got a new computer.
Tina: __4__
Andy: Last week.
Tina: Where was it made? Was it made in Germany?
Andy: No, it was made in my home.
Tina: What? __5__
Andy: You see, my father bought different parts of the computer and then put them together. That's how the computer was made in my home.

A. How could it be made in your home?
B. I can repair it by myself.
C. When did you get it?
D. I haven't checked my e-mails today.
E. My father wants to buy a new one for me.
F. It doesn't work.
G. What did you write in your e-mail?

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



五、阅读理解

(2013·湖南益阳)Linda was a sixteen-year-old girl in Canada. She was feeling bad for several days. Her mother took her to a hospital and the doctors found out that she had cancer.

Linda's life changed. She began to go to the hospital often for treatment(治疗), and she also became depressed.

The hospital and the doctors were good, but Linda did not have hope herself. Linda's mother called a flower shop close to the hospital. "I want some beautiful flowers for my daughter. she is a teen girl with cancer," She told the shop owner.

Later, the flowers arrived. Then Linda saw something unusual. It was a card. It read:

Linda,

I own(拥有)*this flower shop. I had cancer when I was fifteen years old. I'm* 24 *years old now. Good luck. My heart goes out to you.*

Yours,
Alice

Linda smiled. She finally felt some real hope. She found the will(意志)to live.

Little things make a big difference. All of us can give little things like kindness, encouragement and hope to others.

(A) 1. Why was Linda feeling bad for several days?
A. Because she was seriously ill. B. Because she had no friend. C. Because her life changed.

(C) 2. What does the underlined word "depressed" mean in Paragraph(段) 2 mean?
A. Safe. B. Serious. C. Sad.

(C) 3. Who sent Linda a card?
A. Her mother. B. A doctor. C. A shop owner.

(A) 4. What happened to Linda after reading the card?
A. She became hopeful about life. B. She wanted to work with Alice.
C. She thanked her mother a lot.

(B) 5. Which of the following can be the best title(标题) for the passage?
A. Be kind to yourself B. Little things make a big difference
C. Try something different

中考实战

六、单项选择

(C)1. (2015·湖北荆州)—John is so excited. Did he win the competition?
—Yes. He was lucky and he had _____ one minute to complete the special task, no more and no less.
A. especially B. probably C. exactly D. hardly
【解析】especially 意为"尤其";probably 意为"大概";exactly 意为"确切地";hardly 意为"几乎不"。根据句意可知选 C。

(B)2. (2015·海南)No matter how hard it is, don't _____. Things will be better in the future.
A. give out B. give up C. give away
【解析】句意为:"不论多么艰难,不要放弃。情况在将来将会更好。"根据句意可知 B 项符合句意。

(D)3. (2015·江苏南通)—Helen, when did you move here?
—I _____ here since two years ago.
A. moved B. lived C. have moved D. have lived
【解析】由 since 可知答语的时态为现在完成时,故选 D。

(B) 4. (2013·浙江绍兴)—Do you know _____ Jane visits her grandparents?
—Once a week. She loves them deeply.
A. how soon B. how often C. how long D. how far
【解析】how soon"多久",询问的是将来的时间;how often"多久一次",询问的是频度;how long"多长时间",询问的是一段时间;how far"多远",询问的是距离、路程。根据答语 Once a week. 可知,用 how often。

(A) 5. (2014·内蒙古呼和浩特)—How far is it from Tianjin to Changsha?
—It is a _____ flight from Tianjin to Changsha.
A. 2-hour-long B. 2-hours-long C. 2 hours' long D. 2 hour long
【解析】考查"数词-单数名词-形容词"构成的复合形容词的用法。复合形容词中间用连字符连接,且表示计量的名词用单数形式。故选 A。

(C) 6. (2014·湖北随州)—I wonder when you _____ the new watch.
—Well, I _____ it for two weeks.
A. have bought; have had B. bought; have bought
C. bought; have had D. have bought; have bought
【解析】题意为:"我想知道你什么时候买的这块新表。""哦,我已经买了两周了。"根据 when 和句意可知第一空用一般过去时;根据 for two weeks 可知第二空用现在完成时,buy 为非延续性动词,不能和一段时间连用,应用 have 代替,故选 C。

(B)7. (2015·黑龙江绥化)Victor and Rick _____ Shanghai on business many times.
A. have gone to B. have been to C. have been in
【解析】句意为:"维克托和里克已经去上海出差过许多次了。"表示去过,人已经回来了,用 have/has been to,故选 B。

七、根据所给汉语完成句子

(2015·湖北随州)万里长城是中华文明的瑰宝,并且它被当作中华民族的象征。

The Great Wall is a __treasure__ of Chinese civilization and it is __regarded__ as a symbol of the Chinese nation.