**Module 7——2021-2022学年英语外研版九年级上册单元重点知识检测**

一、单选题

1.一\_\_\_\_\_ do you like the Double Eleven Shopping Festival?

—I don’t like it because my mother often buys a lot of things we don’t need.

A. How B.Why C. When D.Where

2.—I'm not sure what to write about *The Secret Garden* in the report.

—You should read some \_\_\_\_\_\_ about the book before writing.

A. reviews B. reasons C. results D. rewards

3.—This room is too small. I'd like to ask for \_\_\_\_\_.

—Sure. We have rooms available here.

A. another B. the other C. one D. it

4.The picnic is only in three days. Have you made any plans?

—Not yet, so let's \_\_\_\_\_ what to prepare.

A. wish B. discuss C. repair D. suppose

5.Please \_\_\_\_\_ my best wishes for your happiness and success.

A. enjoy B. choose C. develop D. accept

6.—I'm tired of cleaning the house.

—Sweeping robots \_\_\_\_\_ more and more widely today. Why not buy one?

A. are used B. were used C. are using D. used

7.A baby's first month birthday is a special day in China and \_\_\_\_\_ with a special party.

A.is celebrated B.is celebrating C.was celebrated D.celebrates

8.—I am terribly sorry, \_\_\_\_\_\_ I can't go shopping with you this afternoon.

—It's OK. We can go next time.

A.so B.but C.and D.or

9.—Excuse me, are you waiting for the bus?

—Yes. But the bus is late. \_\_\_\_\_\_, could you tell me the way to the railway station?

A.In the way B.Instead of C.For example D.By the way

10.A true friend will never \_\_\_\_\_\_ from you when you're in trouble.

A.take away B.run away C.put off D.get off

11.—Is the woman Miss Zhao?

—It \_\_\_\_\_\_ be her. She has gone to Qingdao for a meeting.

A .can't B. needn't C.must D.may

12.—Isn't that Susan's husband over there?

—No, it \_\_\_\_\_ be him. He doesn't wear glasses.

A.mustn't B.can't C.needn't D.may not

13.Do not \_\_\_\_\_ him when he is in trouble.

A.laugh to B.laugh at C.smile D.smile with

14.Mount Lao is one of \_\_\_\_\_ mountains in Qingdao. Many tourists like climbing it every year.

A.famous B. the more famous C.most famous D.the most famous

15.A man may talk like a \_\_\_\_\_\_ man and yet acts like a fool.

A. creative B. silly C.wise D. curious

二、完形填空

    When I was a boy, I was crazy about reading. I would read every word on everything I saw. Most of the time when other kids were playing outside, I enjoyed reading books alone at home. Even now, that reading    1    has been with me. I always have at least one book being read. And I'm talking about real books, books made    2    paper, books that you can hold in your hands to read at a table or on a bus.

    But the number of people reading books    3    . A recent survey tells us that on average(平均), each American only reads three books a year    4    in China, about half of the people say they didn't read a book last year! So what's stopping people from reading?

    The answer is the changes that    5    brings to our life. Why read a book when we can watch a movie or a TV play on our smartphones or iPads? For young people, books may not be as    6    as online games.

    But you can still fall in love with books easily. We all have this thing called imagination. It is    7    powerful than any computer. In fact, any online game was    8    in words as a story by its writer at first. It's all about his or her imagination.

    So we need to read—if we do not read, it will be hard for us to improve our ability to think    9   , to have an imagination. Reading is a process in which we need to compare and connect other things we read and saw in the past. If you do not read, this will    10    your study as well as your social life in the future.

    So why not follow me to enjoy reading from now on?

1.A.secret     B.habit     C.knowledge     D.business  
2.A.in     B.from     C.for     D.of  
3.A.drop     B.was dropped     C.is dropping     D.are dropping

4.A.but     B.and     C.or     D.so  
5.A.book     B.TV     C.phone     D.technology  
6.A.excited     B.exciting     C.boring     D.bored  
7.A.more     B.less     C.least     D.many  
8.A.to write     B.writing     C.written     D.wrote

9.A.creatively     B.happily     C.politely     D.loudly  
10.A.improve     B.influence     C.develop     D.punish

三、阅读理解

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| *www.zqy.com*  *All I Want for Christmas Is You*  By Mariah Carey; illustrated by Colleen Madden  Age: for 3—7 years old  Price: $17.99  On Sale: Dec. 10, 2015  Pages: 32      Mariah Carey's *All I Want for Christmas Is You*, one of the best-selling and most famous songs of all time, brings Christmas joy to many listeners of all ages every year. And now its beautiful lyrics will bring the same holiday spirit to readers of all ages in this one-of-a-kind picture book about a young girl whose greatest Christmas wish is for a new little dog! |
| *www.zqy.com*  *A Bear's Year*  By Kathy Duval; illustrated by Gerry Turley  Age: for 4—8 years old  Price: $ 18.99  On Sale: Nov. 27, 2015  Pages: 40      In this book, readers will follow a mother bear and her kids through the course of a year. Deep in her den under the heavy snow, Mama and her newborn babies sleep soundly. When spring arrives, the bears wake up, and summer comes, Mama teaches her young ones to fish. Then, in fall, the leaves turn gold, food grows less and less, and the family prepares for hibernation and the coming winter. |
| www.zqy.com  *The Only Child*  By Guojing  Age: for 5—9 years old  Price: $ 22.99  On Sale: Dec. 1, 2015  Pages: 112      A little girl—lost and alone—follows a stag deep into the woods, and like Alice, down the rabbit hole, and she finds herself in a strange world. And home and family are very far away. How will she get back there? |

1.Who wrote *A Bear's Year*?

A.Mariah Carey. B.Colleen Madden. C.Kathy Duval. D.Gerry Turley.

2.It's Dec. 8th. Mr Black wanted to give his little daughter a book as the Christmas present, and he'd better buy \_\_\_\_\_.

A.*All I Want for Christmas Is You* B.*A Bear's Year*

C.*The Only Child* D.*The Perfect Dog*

3.What does the underlined word "hibernation" mean?

A.迁徙 B.冬眠 C.运动 D.物品

4.*The Only Child* is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

A.a young girl's Christmas wish B.the only girl in a family

C.a girl losing her way in a city D.a lost girl living in the forest

5.We can find the information in \_\_\_\_\_.

A.a clothes store B.a bookstore C.a movie theater D.a school library

   What could a poem writer and a movie director share? More than you think!

    Langston Hughes began writing poems in high school and soon became one of America's greatest writers. Most of his writing is about his experiences as an African American. He wrote poems about people who worked hard in their life but still found things to be happy about. He wrote plays and books about justice(正义) for all people, and he wrote kids' books too. *The Sweet and Sour Animal Book* is a book of his animal poems. Pictures and photos were used in the book. "Hold fast to dreams" is a line in a famous poem by Hughes. That's exactly what he did throughout his life.

    When Steven Spielberg was in middle school, he wanted to make a film. He had an idea for a movie, but no money. He started a tree-planting business and made his film with the money he earned. Spielberg never stopped making films, even after many famous film universities refused him. Today he is one of the most popular and important film-makers in the world. His movies are about people who are adventurous, brave and kind. His characters often fight for what is good. Some of his films are about his Jewish(犹太人的) background, such as *Schindler's List*. Spielberg once said, "I don't dream that much at night because I dream for a living."

In different ways, both Hughes and Spielberg have encouraged people of all ages to reach for their dreams.  
1.What did Langston Hughes do?

A.He was a writer. B.He was a director. C.He was a teacher.

2.Which of the following is the writing of Langston Hughes about?

A.Adventurous experiences.

B.Hard-working and happy people.

C.The fair treatment of animals.

3.Steven Spielberg's movies are about the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

A.animals in danger B.brave people C.friendly people

4.Some of Spielberg's films are about his \_\_\_\_\_ background.

A.African American B.university C.Jewish

5.What can be a suitable title for the text?

A.Two Men Who Dare to Dream

B.Two Men Who Were Afraid to Dream

C.Two Writers Who Weren't Afraid to Dream

   Hannay was nervous. His enemies were searching for him. All around him were grassy hills without trees. He had nowhere to hide. How could he escape?

    Hannay walked along the country road for a long time. Then he saw a road worker, who was working alone, fixing the road. Hannay could see the road worker was not feeling well. Hannay came up to him and said, "How are you?"

    "My head hurts," the road worker said. "I can't do it. I want to go home to bed. My daughter got married yesterday, and I drank a lot of wine with my friends. That's the problem!"

    Hannay agreed that he should be home in bed.

    "Yes, and I would be," he replied, "but yesterday I received a message saying that the new surveyor was coming to look at my work. If he comes and finds me away, I'll be in trouble."

    Suddenly Hannay had a bright idea—he could act as the road worker and get away from his enemies.

    "You go off to bed," Hannay said. "I'll do your job until the new surveyor comes."

    The road worker was pleased with his idea. He gave Hannay his hat and his old coat. Then he went home to sleep and perhaps to drink a hit more. Hannay put on the road worker's hat and coat and began to fix the road. About an hour later he heard a voice.

    "Are you the road worker?" it asked.

    It was the new surveyor. He was a young man with a clean face. He sat in a small car.

    Hannay said yes. The surveyor told him about some work he wanted him to do before he came by again and drove off. Hannay continued with his work.

    Then a village boy came by. "What has happened to the road worker?" he asked.

    "He stayed at home today," Hannay replied. "He's sick."

    At about midday, a large car came down the hill and stopped near Hannay. Three men got out of the car. Hannay's heart beat fast. He knew his enemies were coming…

1.What is this passage probably taken from?

A.A history book. B.A travel book. C.A novel. D.A science book.

2.Why was the road worker feeling ill?

A.He had a cold.

B.He hadn't eaten all day.

C.He had been working all day.

D.He drank too much at his daughter's wedding.

3.Who did NOT come by while Hannay was working on the road?

A.The surveyor. B.The road worker's daughter.

C.Hannay's enemies. D.A village boy.

4.What can we infer(推断) from the story?

A.Hannay helped the road worker because he was warmhearted.

B.The grassy hills were a perfect hiding place for Hannay.

C.The surveyor had a lot of working experience.

D.The village boy knew the road worker.

5.What is the correct order of the story?

① Hannay met a road worker who was not feeling well and offered to take over for him.

② Hannay was worried because his enemies were following him.

③A car stopped near Hannay and three men got out.

④ Hannay acted as the road worker when the surveyor came by.

⑤ The village boy wondered what had happened to the road worker.

A.②→①→④→⑤→③ B.②→①→④→③→⑤

C.①→④→②→⑤→③ D.①→④→②→③→⑤

四、从方框中选择最佳选项完成对话

A. Yes, it is.

B. What are you doing?

C. What is it about?

D. What does she do?

E. Who is the book written by?

A: Hello, Lucy. ①\_\_\_\_\_

B: I am looking for a book called *Insight*(《看见》).

A: ②\_\_\_\_\_

B: It is written by Chai Jing.

A: ③\_\_\_\_\_

B: She was a journalist(记者) at CCTV. And *Insight* was a programme hosted(主持) by her. This programme was so popular that it made Chai Jing famous all over China.

A: *Insight* is also the name of her book, isn't it?

B: ④\_\_\_\_\_ Chai Jing named her book after the programme.

A: I see. ⑤\_\_\_\_\_

B: It's about her experiences as a journalist at CCTV. It shows what has taken place in the past ten years in China.

A: Sounds great. I'd like to borrow one to read.

五、完成句子

1.这本书讲述了坏人如何为自己的行为付出代价。

The book tells us how bad people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their actions.

2.他十三岁那年就离家出走了。

He \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ from home at the age of thirteen.

3.与其说他幸运, 不如说他努力。

He is \_\_\_\_\_ hard-working \_\_\_\_\_ lucky.

4.当孩子们长大时, 父母们便老了。

When the children \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, the parents grow old.

5.据报道昨天晚上一只老虎从动物园逃跑了。

It's reported that a tiger \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ the zoo last night.

六、任务型阅读

The famous scientist and thinker, Charles Darwin, was born on February 12,1809.His family lived not far from the River Severn, England.

Charles' father was a well-known doctor and the son of a great doctor and scientist. Charles' father hoped that his son would also become a doctor.



As a boy, Charles liked to go for walks in the fields and forests. He watched nature and compared what he saw with everything he had read in science books. He also liked collecting very much. He collected many things: eggs, stones, and leaves. His father did not like this, as Charles was not studying very well at school.

①为了成为一名医生,十六岁时达尔文就被送到爱丁堡大学(The University of Edinburgh)学习。But he was interested in the history of nature.

Then he studied at the University of Cambridge until 1831.

Some time later, he heard that the ship HMS Beagle was going on a trip to South America and wanted a scientist. His professor advised him to go. He said the trip would be just for Darwin. So when the ship left England in December 1831, Darwin was on it. The research lasted almost five years. The ship HMS Beagle studied the waters in the sea near South America. It also visited New Zealand, Australia and islands in the Pacific. Darwin saw many new plants and animals. He collected all kinds of plants, which he sent home from the places he visited.

When he returned home, Darwin was warmly greeted by his families and many friends.

In 1842, Darwin went to live in Kent, where he continued his study of the changes in nature.②Darwin understood that plants and animals are not always the same, and that they really change.

By 1859, Darwin had finished his famous book On the Origin of Species. It made a great hit in the world of science.③He was opposed (反对) by the church and even by some scientists. But later, more and more scientists agreed with him.

Darwin continued his study in science until he died in 1882.

请根据文章内容回答问题。

1.Why didn't Charles become a doctor?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.When did Charles start the research with the ship HMS Beagle?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.请将①处画线句子翻译成英语。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.请将②处画线句子翻译成汉语。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.请改写③处画线句子,使其意思与原句一致(每空一词)。

The church and even some scientists　　　 　　　him.

七、从方框中选择合适的词(短语)并用其适当形式填空

|  |
| --- |
| adventure, fight, excite, think, change, get into trouble, set in, call, action, live |

    In November 1979, pupils in England were able to watch a new TV programme ①\_\_\_\_\_ *Monkey*. Most of them were hearing this story for the first time. The story ②\_\_\_\_\_ China. It tells some exciting stories about a Monkey King named Sun Wukong who has many ③\_\_\_\_\_ during the journey to the West.

    The Monkey King is ④\_\_\_\_\_ and clever. When he ⑤\_\_\_\_\_, he always manages to escape from the trouble, and he sometimes does not even look like a monkey! This is because he can make seventy-two ⑥\_\_\_\_\_ to his shape and size, turning himself into different animals and objects. And when he hides his tail, he can turn himself into a man. ⑦\_\_\_\_\_ bad people, the Monkey King uses a magic stick and makes them pay for their ⑧\_\_\_\_\_. Sometimes he can make the stick so small that he can keep it in his ear. At other times, he is able to make it big and long.

    The clever Monkey King ⑨\_\_\_\_\_ the children of China for many years. He is more than a monkey. He ⑩\_\_\_\_\_ be one of the greatest heroes because he keeps fighting to help the weak and he never gives up.

八、书面表达

常言道"良言一句三冬暖, 恶语伤人六月寒"。假设你是李雷, 你将要参加学校举办的英文演讲比赛, 主题是"语言的力量", 请你写一篇英文演讲稿, 内容包括:

1.你的一次受老师或同学言语激励的经历(事情的经过以及对你的影响);

2.呼吁同学们要注意自身言语对他人的影响。

作文要求:

1.不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称、老师和同学的真实姓名。

2.语句连贯, 词数80个左右。作文的开头已经给出, 不计入总词数。

Ladies and gentlemen,

How will words influence others? Let me tell you one of my experiences.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**答案以及解析**

一、

1.答案：A

解析：——你认为双十一购物节怎么样?——我不喜欢它,因为我妈妈经常买许多我们不需要的东西。由答语中的"I don't like it", 可推知,问句是询问对方对"双十一购物节"的看法。How doyou like sth.= What do you think of sth意为"你认为怎么样"。故选A。

2.答案：A

解析：考查名词辨析。句意: —关于《秘密花园》, 我不确定该在报告中写些什么。—你应该在写之前读一些\_\_\_\_\_。review评论; reason原因; result结果; reward奖励, 报酬。由常识可知, 动笔写之前应先读一些评论。故选A。

3.答案：A  
解析：句意: —这个房间太小了。我想要另外一间。—当然可以。 我们这儿还有可用的房间。根据句意可知: 说话人嫌这个房间太小了, 想要换另外一间, 表示"三者或三者以上的另一个", 应用 another。故选A。

4.答案：B

解析：考查动词辨析。句意: 离去野餐只有三天时间了, 你做好计划了吗? —还没有, 那么让我们来讨论一下准备什么吧。wish希望; discuss讨论; repair修理; suppose推测。由语境可知选B。

5.答案：D

解析：考查动词辨析。句意: 请接受我最美好的祝愿, 祝你幸福和成功。enjoy喜欢; choose选择; develop发展, 养成; accept接受。由句意可知选D。

6.答案：A

解析：考查被动语态。句意: —我厌倦了打扫房子。—现在, 清扫机器人应用得越来越广泛了。为什么不买一台呢? 根据时间状语 today可知, 用一般现在时; robots与use之间是被动关系, 要用被动语态, 故选A。

7.答案：A

解析：考查被动语态。句意: 在中国, 婴儿的第一个月生日是一个特殊的日子, 人们会举办一个特殊的聚会来庆祝。分析句子结构可知, "婴儿的第一个月生日"作空格处谓语动词的主语, 要用被动语态, 庆祝婴儿第一个月生日是中国的习俗, 要用一般现在时。故选A。

8.答案：B

解析：考查连词辨析。句意: —很遗憾, 今天下午我不能和你去购物了。—没关系。我们下次可以一起去。句型I'm sorry, but…常用于委婉地拒绝邀请。故选B。

9.答案：D

解析：考查短语辨析。句意: —打扰一下, 你在等公共汽车吗?—是的, 但公共汽车晚点了。顺便问一下, 你能告诉我去火车站的路吗? A.妨碍; B.而不是; C.例如; D.顺便问一下。故选D。

10.答案：B

解析：考查动词短语辨析。句意: 真正的朋友永远不会在你处于困境时离开你。take away拿走, 带走; run away离开; put off推迟; get off 从……下来。由句意可知选B。

11.答案：A

解析：考查情态动词的用法。句意: —那位女士是赵老师吗? —不可能是她。她去青岛开会了。can't不可能, 表示否定推测; needn't不需要; must一定, 必定, 表示肯定推测; may可能。根据下文"她去青岛开会了"可知, 那位女士不可能是她, 故选A。

12.答案：B

解析：考查情态动词的用法。句意: —在那边的那位不是苏珊的丈夫吗?—不, 那\_\_\_\_\_他, 他不戴眼镜。mustn't禁止, 不准; can't与be连用, 表示"不可能"的推测; needn't不必; may not可能不会。由"他不戴眼镜"可知, 那不可能是他。故选B。

13.答案：B

解析：句意: 当他处于困境时不要嘲笑他。laugh at"嘲笑", 为固定短语。故选B。

14.答案：D

解析：考查形容词最高级的用法。句意: 崂山是青岛最著名的山脉之一, 每年都有许多游客喜欢爬崂山。"one of+the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数"表示"最……的……之一"。故选D。

15.答案：C

解析：句意: 一个人可能说话像个智者, 而行为像个傻瓜。creative有创造性的; silly愚蠢的; wise明智的; curious好奇的。根据"而行为像个傻瓜"可以推测应是"说话如智者", 故选C。

二、

答案：1-5 BDCBD 6-10 BACAB

解析：1.secret意为"秘密"; habit意为"习惯"; knowledge意为"知识"; business意为"生意"。根据上下文可知这里指"阅读习惯", 故选B项。  
2.be made of…意为"由……制成", 用于能直接看出原材料的情况; be made from…意为"由……制成", 用于不能直接看出原料的情况。能看出来书籍是用纸制成的。故选D项。  
3.the number of+名词/代词作主语时, 谓语动词通常用第三人称单数形式。这里指目前读书的人数正在下降, 故用现在进行时。故选C项。  
4.本句以中美两国的情况为例论证本段第一句所表达的观点。设空处前后无明显的转折、假设或因果等关系。故选B项。  
5.根据本段内容可知是技术给人们的生活带来的改变使得人们不再读书。故选D项。  
6.结合语境可知此处指"对于年轻人来说, 书可能不如网络游戏让人兴奋"。excited意为"感到兴奋的"; exciting意为"令人兴奋的"; boring意为"令人厌倦的"; bored意为"感到厌倦的"。excited和bored一般修饰人, exciting和boring一般修饰事/物。故选B项。  
7.根据设空后的than以及语境可知, 这里指想象力比任何电脑都强大。故选A项。  
8.这里指任何网络游戏都是其作者首先以文字的形式把它当作一个故事写出来的, any online game作主语, 故此处应用被动语态。  
9.句意为: 所以我们需要阅读—如果我们不阅读, 就很难提高我们创造性思考的能力, 很难有想象力。creatively意为"创造性地"; happily意为"高兴地"; politely意为"有礼貌地"; loudly意为"大声地"。由语境可知选A项。  
10.根据全文可知, 这里指"如果你不读书, 这将影响你的学习和未来的社交生活"。improve意为"提高"; influence意为"影响"; develop意为"发展"; punish意为"惩罚"。故选B项。

三、

答案：1-5 CABDB

解析：1.细节理解题。根据第二本书*A Bear's Year*的信息中的By Kathy Duval可知答案为C项。  
2.推理判断题。根据三本书的促销时间和内容简介可知, *All I Want for Christmas Is You*的促销时间在12月10号, 时间合适; 书的内容是有关一个小姑娘的圣诞心愿。因此最好选这本书。故选A。  
3.词义猜测题。根据熊一年四季的作息规律: 冬季进入冬眠, 春天从冬眠中醒来, 夏季捕食, 秋天准备冬眠可知选B。  
4.细节理解题。根据*The Only Child*的内容简介可知, 这本书讲述了一个迷路的小姑娘在森林里与动物生活在一起的奇幻经历。故选D。  
5.推理判断题。这是三本书的促销信息, 因此应是在书店里看到。 故选B。

答案：1-5 ABACA

解析：1.细节理解题。由第二段第一句"Langston Hughes began writing poems in high school and soon became one of America's greatest writers."可知, 兰斯顿•休斯是一位作家。故选A项。  
2.细节理解题。由第二段第三句"He wrote poems about people who worked hard in their life but still found things to be happy about." 可知, 兰斯顿•休斯写了努力工作并快乐的人们。故选B项。  
3.细节理解题。由第三段中的"His movies are about people who are adventurous, brave and kind."可知B项和C项正确。文中未提及史蒂文•斯皮尔伯格的影片中有和动物有关的。故选A项。  
4.细节理解题。由第三段中的Some of his films are about his Jewish background可知斯皮尔伯格的有些电影是关于他的犹太人背景的。故选C项。  
5.主旨大意题。文章主要叙述了作家兰斯顿•休斯和电影导演史蒂文•斯皮尔伯格二人实现梦想的故事, 再结合文章最后一段可知本题选A项。

答案：1-5 CDBDA

解析：1.推理判断题。根据文章内容以及最后一句可推断本文节选自小说。故选C项。  
2.细节理解题。根据文章第三段最后两句"My daughter got married yesterday, and I drank a lot of wine with my friends. That's the problem!"可知, 修路工人是因为在女儿婚礼上喝多了而感到不舒服。故选D项。  
3.细节理解题。根据文章最后五段可知勘测员、汉内的敌人和一个乡村男孩都来过, 文中并没有提到修路工人的女儿。故选B项。  
4.推理判断题。根据文章倒数第三段中的" 'What has happened to the road worker?' he asked."可知乡村男孩认识这名修路工。故选D项。  
5.细节理解题。根据文章第一段可知文章先讲的是汉内的敌人在找他, 排除选项C和D。根据文章最后一段中的"Three men got out of the car."可知第③句在最后。故选A项。

四、

答案：①-⑤ BEDAC

解析：①根据下句"I am looking for a book called *Insight*."可知, 此句是询问对方在干什么。故选B项。

②根据下句"It is written by Chai Jing."可知此句问这本书是谁写的。故选E项。

③根据答语中的"She was a journalist at CCTV."可知, 此句是询问她的职业。故选D项。

④上句是反意疑问句, 答语要用yes或no回答, 结合空后的描述可知应选A项。

⑤根据答语中的"It's about her experiences as a journalist at CCTV."可知, 此句是问这本书是关于什么的。故选C项。

五、

1.答案：pay for

2.答案：ran away

3.答案：more; than

4.答案：grow up

5.答案：escaped from

六、

答案：1.Because he was interested in the history of nature.

2.He started it in December,1831./In 1831.

3.At the age of sixteen/When he was sixteen(years old),Darwin was sent to The University of Edinburgh to study in order to/so as to/to become a doctor(或so that/in order that he could become a doctor).

4.达尔文认识到植物和动物不是一成不变的,实际上它们是在变化的。

5.were against/disagreed with

解析：1.Because he was interested in the history of nature.　细节理解题。由第四段中的But he was interested in the history of nature.可知答案。

2.He started it in December,1831./In 1831.　细节理解题。由第六段的第四句可知。

3.At the age of sixteen/When he was sixteen(years old),Darwin was sent to The University of Edinburgh to study in order to/so as to/to become a doctor(或so that/in order that he could become a doctor).

4.达尔文认识到植物和动物不是一成不变的,实际上它们是在变化的。　此句中两个that都引导宾语从句。

5.were against/disagreed with

七、

答案：①called ②is set in ③adventures ④lively ⑤gets into trouble ⑥changes ⑦To fight ⑧actions

⑨has excited ⑩is thought to

解析：①这里应用过去分词结构作programme的定语, 表示"叫作"。故填called。

②由下一句可知该节目是关于孙悟空的故事, 结合常识可知孙悟空的故事是以中国为背景的。be set in…意为"以……为背景"。主语是The story, 故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式; 下一句中对这个故事的进一步介绍使用的是一般现在时, 由此可知, 本句也应用一般现在时。

③此处指孙悟空在去西天的路上有许多冒险经历。adventure在此处是可数名词, 前有many修饰, 应用复数形式。

④根据空后的clever并结合方框中的词可知此处填lively, 意为"生气勃勃的"。

⑤根据主句中的escape from the trouble可知此处选择get into trouble, 意为"遇上麻烦"; 主语是he, 谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。

⑥由常识可知孙悟空会七十二变。change作名词意为"变化; 改变", 根据数词seventy-two可知要用change的复数形式changes。

⑦此处指"为了与坏人打斗", 应用动词不定式表目的, 故填To fight。

⑧此处指"为他们的行为付出代价"。action意为"行为"时是可数名词, 根据语境可知应用复数形式。

⑨excite为动词, 意为"使兴奋", 符合语境。根据for many years可知, 此处要用现在完成时。主语The clever Monkey King是第三人称单数, 故填has excited。

⑩be thought to be…意为"被认为是……", 符合语境。

八、

答案：Ladies and gentlemen,

    How will words influence others? Let me tell you one of my experiences. At the end of Grade 7, I failed my English exam. I felt sad and cried. At that time, my English teacher said to me smilingly, "Don't cry! Your spoken English is very good. You are only a bit weak on spelling. I believe you can do better!" Since then, I have been working hard at word spelling and I've made great progress in my English.

    So encourage others more and try to help them out when they are in difficulty.