**Unit8 同步测试卷**

**一、单项选择**

1．Thanksgiving is always the fourth Thursday in November.

A．in B．on C．at D．for

2．—Let’s make tomato and beef noodles.

— .

A．Sounds good B．You’re welcome

C．That’s right D．Don’t worry

3．— do you make fruit salad?

—First, cut up the apples, bananas and pears. And then ...

A．When B．Where C．Why D．How

4．“ exercise every day, my son. It’s good for your health. ”Dad often said to him.

A．Takes B．Taking C．Take D．To take

5．— butter do we need for a sandwich?

—Two teaspoons should be enough.

A．How many B．How much C．How long D．How far

6．It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to laugh.

A．seems; loves B．seem; love C．so; as D．such; like

7．— Let’s make fruit salad.

— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．No, I don’t B．Yes, I will C．OK D．Yes, we did

8．—Do you know how to make coffee?

—Yes, put the coffee and sugar into the cup and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．mix up it B．mix it up C．mix them up D．mix up them

9．—Tommy, do you know what Frank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do this Sunday if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

—Sorry, I have no idea.

A．does; is fine B．will; is fine

C．will; is going to be fine D．does; will be fine

10．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tap when brushing teeth can save water.

A．Turn on B．Turn off C．Turning on D．Turning off

11．There are many beautiful places to visit in Anhui, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mount Huang in autumn.

A．simply B．finally C．luckily D．especially

12．The table is so dirty, why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a piece of cloth?

A．put, on B．cover, with C．fill, with D．turn, over

13．--- What can I do for you?

---Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two apples and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．peel; cut them up B．peel; cut up them

C．get; cut up them D．gets; cut them up

14．Next week, each student in the class \_\_\_\_ a small gift from their teachers.

A．receives B．received C．will receive D．has received

15．How many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there fifty years ago?

A．will B．were C．are D．will be

**二、完形填空**

We are now living in the 21st century. Is your classroom living in the 21st century, too? Tony is a student in Grade 8 at an American middle school. He was surprised when he saw his modern \_\_\_16\_\_\_ on the first day of school.

In Tony’s classroom, there are many new electronics, like iPads. This semester, they will \_\_\_17\_\_\_ the electronics to take notes, watch videos and do projects and homework. “It’s \_\_\_18\_\_\_,”said Tony,“ I prefer using an iPad to work on math or other projects \_\_\_19\_\_\_ my team members.”

The school uses new technology in classrooms to help students see, hear, touch and sometimes experience their tasks, “Technology is pretty common in most of our classroom now,” the head teacher said, “We’re trying to use technology to \_\_\_20\_\_\_ the world up to kids. It can bring the outside world in. ” Science teacher Mr. Miller agrees. “It is a \_\_\_21\_\_\_ way for students to know the outside world.” he said.

Mr. Miller now regards himself as a guide of learning \_\_\_22\_\_\_ as a teacher. “If they have a question for me, I will try to teach them \_\_\_23\_\_\_ to find the answers rather than tell them what the answers are,” he said. Dale, another student, loves technology. He was not really interested in class before. \_\_\_24\_\_\_ now he likes the classes very much. “It helps me use what I know about technology at school,” Dale said, “Most importantly, I \_\_\_25\_\_\_ the classroom. This, of course, will help my studies.”

16．A．dormitory B．playground C．library D．classroom

17．A．allow B．use C．want D．help

18．A．boring B．relaxing C．amazing D．disappointing

19．A．on B．by C．at D．with

20．A．open B．look C．put D．call

21．A．wrong B．slow C．quick D．bad

22．A．because of B．instead of C．according to D．thanks to

23．A．why B．what C．when D．how

24．A．But B．And C．Or D．So

25．A．stand B．hate C．enjoy D．dislike

**三、阅读单选**

Do you know turkey? People in England and the USA enjoy eating it on **Thanksgiving Day** or **Christmas**. It tastes so delicious. Let me tell you how to cook it. Then you can have a try in your kitchen.

Ingredients**:**

a big turkey, some pepper, some salt, melted butter or oil(油),some onion, some beer and honey.

**Cooking steps(步骤):**

Firstly, clean it. Wash the turkey with water and make it clean enough.

Secondly, season(给……调味) it. Put some salt and pepper all over it and onion and beer in it.

Thirdly, steam it. Put it into a pot and stain it for at least 30 minutes.

Lastly, enjoy it. Take it out of the pot. Be careful not to hurt yourself because it is too hot. Then put some butter or oil on the turkey. If you enjoy a sweet taste, you can put some honey on it. Then put some fruit around it on the plate.

26．Which of the following ingredients is not necessary when cooking turkey according to the passage?

A．Salt. B．Sugar. C．Pepper. D．Onion.

27．We must steam the turkey for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．just 30 minutes B．at least 20 minutes C．at least 30 minutes D．20 minutes

28．There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cooking steps mentioned(捉到) in the passage.

A．two B．three C．four D．five

29．What does the underlined word **Ingredients** mean in Chinese?

A．材料 B．调味品 C．食物 D．要素

30．The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．how to eat turkey B．how to cook turkey

C．where to find turkey D．when to eat turkey

Do you know the movie *I, Robot*? It tells us a story about the future. The year is 2035 and robots are just as common as mobile phones. People depend on their robots to do lots of things, for example, babysitting, cooking, doing chores and taking their dogs for a walk. Robots have to obey (听从) human’s orders, because their designers make them do so. A police officer called Spooner hates robots. He doesn’t think humans can get on well with their robots at all! But the scientist Susan has different opinions. Susan works on robots’ mind and she thinks one day robots will become more powerful (强大的) than humans and help humans to make progress (进步).

When Spooner and Susan work together, they find that something is wrong with the world’s robots. A few robots have their own thoughts and they’re trying to get out of humans’ control (控制)! Of course these robots’ dream doesn’t come true. Humans work hard to control their robots again and they succeed at last.

31．The story will happen (发生) in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．2010 B．2020 C．2035 D．2040

32．The phrase “depend on” in this article means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．依靠 B．悬挂 C．相信 D．取决于

33．Spooner is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and Susan is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．scientist, professor B．bank clerk; police officer

C．policeman; doctor D．police officer; scientist

34．Susan thinks that one day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．robots can’t get on well with humans

B．robots will help human to make progress

C．robots will have their own thoughts

D．robots will control the world

35．Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to this article?

A．The movie *I, Robot* talks about the future.

B．People use their robots to do everything.

C．A few robots want to get out of human’s control.

D．At last humans succeed in controlling the robots again.

Do you like eating ice cream? Do you know how ice cream spread in the world?

The earliest ice was eaten in China many years ago, People put fruit Juice into ice. Later, this idea spread to Italy. Nero, the emperor of Roma between 54 AD and 68 AD,  liked to eat ice between violin lessons. He ordered runners to run to the mountains, get snow and quickly run back to the palace. The snow was mixed with fruit juice and honey.

Around 1660, coffee shops serving ice cream were very popular in Paris. Most of the coffee shops were owned by Italians. The first successful one was opened by a man from Italy named Francesco Procopio.

Ice cream was probably to America in the early 1700s and it quickly became the favorite of American presidents. George Washington had ice cream machines in his kitchen. Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, was the first one to serve her guests ice cream in the White House.

Before ice cream was sold in stores. it was made and(冷冻) at home. It took lots of work to mix cream, eggs, fruit, ice and salt, and the to freeze it. Nancy Johnson, an American woman made the hand-turned ice cream freezer in 1846. Five years later, Jacob Flusell opened the first ice cream business in Baltimore, Maryland. His business quickly spread to other states.

36．People in China and Italy ate ice with \_\_\_\_\_\_ many years ago.

A．cream B．coffee C．fruit juice D．eggs and salt

37．From the passage we know that Francesco Procopio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．was a Frenchman

B．made an ice cream machine

C．opened the first ice cream shop in Paris

D．opened the first successful coffee shop serving ice cream in Paris

38．We can learn from the passage that Dolly Madison \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．brought ice cream to America

B．was once the president of America

C．opened the first ice cream business in Baltimore

D．was the first one to serve the guests ice cream in the White House

39．How did ice cream spread in the world? \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．China→ Italy→ France→- America. B．China→ France→ America→ Italy.

C．Italy→ China→ France→ America. D．America→ France→Ialy→ China.

40．The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A．how to make ice cream B．the history of ice cream

C．why people like eating ice cream D．ice cream shops around the world

**四、短文语境提示填空**

请阅读下面这篇文章，在所给的每个空格中填入一个形式正确、意义相符的单词，并将答案写在答题卡对应题目的答题位置。

I am always interested in food. My family lived on \_\_\_41\_\_\_ farm in Lincolnshire. My mother made excellent British food. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ my mother was cooking, I loved going down to the kitchen and watching her work. I \_\_\_43\_\_\_ a lot of cooking skills from her. Other boys may like doing sports, \_\_\_44\_\_\_ my hobby was helping with cooking at home. I decided to be a cook when I was 12. However, I knew my parents wouldn’t allow me to be a \_\_\_45\_\_\_. I had to tell them about it slowly.

I took a cooking course (课程) and stayed in Torquay for a month. I enjoyed the course so much that. I couldn’t wait to tell my parents about \_\_\_46\_\_\_. And then my parents asked me \_\_\_47\_\_\_ I liked cooking so much. I explained that cooking was like painting a picture or \_\_\_48\_\_\_ a book. Every meal was a work of creation (作品). They looked at me and smiled. From then \_\_\_49\_\_\_, I worked even harder. Now my cooking skills are improving and I can cook much \_\_\_50\_\_\_ than before. Everyone loves the food in my own restaurant!

1. **改写句子**

51．First, you should clean your room.  (改为祈使句)

First, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room.

52．That young man ate three bowls of rice.  (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of rice did that young man eat?

53．I drank two cups of green tea.  (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ green tea did you drink?

54．Can you tell me how to make pancakes?  (改为同义句)

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make pancakes?

55．Remember to add some sugar to the soup.  (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any sugar to the soup.

**参考答案：**

1．B

【详解】试题分析: 句意：感恩节总是在十一月份的第四个星期四。in用于上下午，年，月等，at用于某一时刻，for+时间段，表示做某事用了多长时间，具体的一天，应用介词on，根据句意，故选B。

2．A

【详解】试题分析：句意：---让我们一起做西红柿牛肉面吧。---听起来很好。A. Sounds good听起来不错； B. You’re welcome不用谢； C. That’s right那是对的； D. Don’t worry不要着急。此题考查情景交际，根据句意，故选A。

3．D

【详解】句意：——你怎样做水果沙拉？ ——首先，把苹果、香蕉和梨切碎。然后……

考查疑问词辨析。When何时；Where哪里；Why为什么；How怎样。根据答句“First, cut up the apples, bananas and pears. And then ...”讲制作水果沙拉的过程，可知问的是如何制作，用How提问。故选D。

4．C

【详解】句意：爸爸经常对他说：“我的儿子，每天做锻炼。对于你的健康有好处。”

考查祈使句，祈使句的肯定句以动词原形开头，故选C。

5．B

【详解】句意：——我们做三明治需要多少奶油？——两勺应该足够了。

考查疑问词组辨析。How many多少，对可数名词的数量提问；How much多少（钱），对不可数名词的量或价格提问；How long多长/多长时间，对物体的长度或时间段提问；How far多远，对距离提问。此题考查对不可数名词butter的量的提问，用How much符合题意。故选B。

6．A

【详解】句意：似乎每个人都喜欢笑。

考查固定句型和动词时态。It seems that+主语从句，似乎/好像……，固定句型，故排除C、D项；句子是一般现在时，it是形式主语，且为第三人称单数形式，故动词seem应用单三式seems；空二是主语从句的谓语动词，主语everyone是第三人称单数形式，故动词应用单三式loves。故选A。

7．C

【详解】句意：——我们来做水果沙拉吧。——好的。

考查情境交际，No, I don’t不，我不；Yes, I will是的，我将要；OK好的；Yes, we did是的，我们做了。根据“Let’s make fruit salad. ”可知此处是对别人建议的赞同，C符合语境。故选C。

8．C

【详解】句意：——你知道怎么煮咖啡吗？——是的，把咖啡和糖放进杯子里搅拌。

考查动词短语及代词辨析。mix up“混合”；it“它”；them“它们”。根据“coffee and sugar”可知此处是指它们，排除AB选项。另外在这样的动词短语中，代词需放中间，故选C。

9．B

【详解】句意：——Tommy，如果这个星期天天气好的话，你知道Frank会做什么吗？——对不起，我不知道。

考查动词时态。does动词第三人称单数形式；will后跟动词原形构成一般将来时；fine好的。根据句中的“this Sunday”可知，此处说的是将来的事情，句中if引导条件状语从句，从句中用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时。故选B。

10．D

【详解】句意：刷牙时关掉水龙头可以节约用水。

考查动词短语和非谓语。turn on打开，turn off关掉；本句缺主语，需用动名词作主语；根据save water节水，可知turn on不合句意，故选D。

11．D

【详解】句意：安徽有许多美丽的地方可以游览，尤其是秋天的黄山。

考查副词的辨析。simply简单地；finally最后；luckily幸运地；especialy特别，尤其。根据“There are many beautiful places to visit in Anhui, …Mount Huang in autumn.”可知，本句表达的是“安徽尤其美丽的地方”。故选D。

12．B

【详解】句意：桌子太脏了，你为什么不用一块布盖住桌子呢？

考查动词短语。put on穿上；cover with用……覆盖；fill with用……填充；turn over翻转。根据“The table is so dirty, why don’t you...the table...a piece of cloth?”可知此处是指用一块布盖住桌子，故选B。

13．A

【详解】句意：——我能为您做些什么?——请削两个苹果，然后把它们切碎。考查动词和动词短语辨析。cut up切碎，动词短语有代词做宾语，代词需放在短语中间，可排除BC两项。peel去皮，get得到；and then然后，根据句意语境，可知get不合句意，故选A。

14．C

【详解】句意：下周，班上的每个学生都将收到老师的小礼物。A. receives为一般现在时；B. received为一般过去时；C. will receive为一般将来时；D. has received为现在完成时。根据时间状语Next week可知，本题的时态为一般将来时，故选C。

15．B

【详解】句意：五十年前有多少人？

考查动词的时态。 根据时间状语“fifty years ago”可知，这里应用一般过去时。故选B。

16．D    17．B    18．C    19．D    20．A    21．C    22．B    23．D    24．A    25．C

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。说明现代科技已经使用在教室里，对学生和老师都带来巨大的改变，比如能帮助学生了解外面的世界，帮助学生做电子笔记，看视频，做作业等。对于喜爱科技产品的学生来说也能激发他们的学习兴趣。

16．句意：开学第一天，当他看到自己的现代化教室时，他很惊讶。

dormitory宿舍；playground操场；library图书馆；classroom教室。根据下文“In Tony’s classroom...”可知提到了托尼的教室，故选D。

17．句意：这学期，他们将使用电子设备做笔记、看视频、做项目和家庭作业。

allow允许；use使用；want想要；help帮助。根据“This semester, they will...the electronics to take notes, watch videos and do projects and homework. ”可知这学期他们将使用电子设备做笔记、看视频、做项目和家庭作业。故选B。

18．句意：太令人惊讶了。

boring无聊的；relaxing放松的；amazing惊讶的；disappointing令人失望的。根据上文“ they will...the electronics to take notes, watch videos and do projects and homework.”可知教室内的设备的变化以及学生们将用这些设备做的事情，让托尼感到惊讶。故选C。

19．句意：我更喜欢用iPad和我的团队成员一起做数学或其他项目。

on在……上；by通过……；at在； with和……一起。根据“ I prefer using an iPad to work on math or other projects...my team members.”可知此处是指用iPad和“我”的团队成员一起做数学或其他项目。故选D。

20．句意：我们正努力使用科技为孩子们打开世界。

open打开；look看；put放置；call打电话。根据“We’re trying to use technology to...the world up to kids.”可知此处是指用科技为孩子们打开世界，open up。故选A。

21．句意：这对学生们而言是了解外部世界的一种快速的方式。

wrong错误的；slow慢的；quick快的；bad坏的。根据“It is a...way for students to know the outside world.”可知科技能把外面的世界带进教室，这对学生而言是了解世界的一种快速的方式。故选C。

22．句意：米勒先生现在认为自己是学习的向导，而不是老师。

because of因为；instead of代替，而不是；according to根据；thanks to多亏了。根据“Mr. Miller now regards himself as a guide of learning...as a teacher.”可知米勒先生把自己视为一名学习的向导，而不是一名教师。故选B。

23．句意：如果他们有问题要问我，我会努力教他们如何找到答案，而不是告诉他们答案是什么.

why为什么；what什么；when什么时候；how如何。根据“If they have a question for me, I will try to teach them...to find the answers rather than tell them what the answers are，”可知如果他们问“我”问题，“我”将尽力教会他们怎样找到答案。故选D。

24．句意：但现在他非常喜欢这些课程。

But但是；And和；Or或者；So所以。根据“He was not really interested in class before...now he likes the classes very much. ”可知他以前对上课不感兴趣，现在喜欢上课，两句话是转折关系。故选A。

25．句意：最重要的是，我喜欢教室。这当然有助于我的学习。

stand站；hate讨厌；enjoy喜欢；dislike不喜欢。根据上文“It helps me use what I know about technology at school,”可知他现在很喜欢上课。故选C。

26．B    27．C    28．C    29．A    30．B

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了怎么做火鸡。

26．细节理解题。根据文中“a big turkey, some pepper, some salt, melted butter or oil(油),some onion, some beer and honey.”可知，在烹饪火鸡时，糖是不必要的。故选B。

27．细节理解题。根据文中“Put it into a pot and stain it for at least 30 minutes.”可知，我们必须把火鸡蒸30分钟。故选C。

28．细节理解题。根据文中“Firstly…;Secondly…;Thirdly…;Lastly…”可知，本文提及四个烹煮步骤。故选C。

29．词义猜测题。根据文中“a big turkey, some pepper, some salt, melted butter or oil(油),some onion, some beer and honey.”可知，这些都是制作火鸡的材料，故猜测出下划线单词“**Ingredients**”的意思应是“材料”。故选A。

30．主旨大意题。根据文章大意可知，短文主要介绍了怎么做火鸡。故选B。

31．C    32．A    33．D    34．B    35．B

【分析】本文介绍了一部电影《我，机器人》以及其中的基本剧情。

31．细节理解题。根据第一段“The year is 2035 and robots are just as common as mobile phones”可知故事将会发生于2035年，故选C。

32．词句猜测题。根据第一段“People depend on their robots to do lots of things, for example, babysitting, cooking, doing chores and taking their dogs for a walk. Robots have to obey (听从) human’s orders”可知机器人可以做很多事情，例如，照看孩子、做饭、做家务和遛狗。所以推测depend on是表示“依靠，依赖”，故选A。

33．细节理解题。根据第一段“A police officer called Spooner hates robots...But the scientist Susan has different opinions.”可知Spooner 是一个警察，Susan是一个科学家，故选D。

34．细节理解题。根据第一段“Susan works on robots’ mind and she thinks one day robots will become more powerful (强大的) than humans and help humans to make progress (进步).”可知Susan认为有一天机器人会比人类更强大，并帮助人类取得进步。故选B。

35．细节理解题。根据第一段“People depend on their robots to do lots of things, for example, babysitting, cooking, doing chores and taking their dogs for a walk”可知人们依靠他们的机器人做很多事情，例如，照看孩子、做饭、做家务和遛狗，但是不是一切的事情，B选项表述不正确，故选B。

36．C    37．D    38．D    39．A    40．B

36．C

细节理解题。根据The earliest ice was eaten in China many years ago. People put fruit juice into ice. Later，this idea spread to Italy.可知很多年前，在中国和意大利把冰和果汁一起吃，故选C。

37．D

推理判断题。根据Around 1660，coffee shops serving ice cream were very popular in Paris. Most of the coffee shops were owned by Italians. The first successful one was opened by a man from Italy named Francesco Procopio.可知Francesco Procopio成功地在巴黎开办了第一家服务冰淇淋的咖啡店，故选D。

38．D

细节理解题。根据Dolly Madison，the wife of President Madison，was the first one to serve her guests ice cream in the White House.可知Dolly Madison是第一个在白宫为客人服务冰淇淋，故选D。

39．A

推理判断题。根据The earliest ice was eaten in China many years ago. People put fruit juice into ice. Later，this idea spread to Italy.可知冰淇淋先从中国传到意大利。根据Around 1660，coffee shops serving ice cream were very popular in Paris. Most of the coffee shops were owned by Italians.可知从意大利传到法国，根据Ice cream was probably to America in the early 1700s，and it quickly became the favorite of American presidents.可知冰淇淋从法国传到美国，故选A。

40．B

概括归纳题。根据Do you like eating ice cream？Do you know how ice cream spread in the world?可知本文介绍了冰淇淋的历史，故选B。

41．A one    42．When或While    43．learned或learnt或got    44．but    45．cook    46．it    47．why    48．writing或 finishing    49．on    50．better

本文介绍了作者对食物很感兴趣，在他12岁的时候就立志成为一名厨师，但是他知道父母是不会允许他做一名厨师的。后来他上了一些厨师课程，并且非常喜欢这些课程，便告诉了父母他喜欢做厨师，并且认为每一道菜都是一个作品。后来他开了一家餐厅，每个人都喜欢那里的食物。

41．句意：我家住在林肯郡的一个农场里。分析句子可知，此处表示的是林肯郡的一个农场，是泛指，farm是以辅音音素开头，用冠词a或数词one。故填a/one。

42．句意：妈妈做饭的时候，我喜欢去厨房看她的工作。分析句子可知，此句为时间状语从句，用when或while引导，表示“当……的时候”，置于句首，首字母应该大写。故填When/While。

43．句意：我从她那里学到了很多烹饪技巧。分析句子可知，此处表示从妈妈那里学到了烹饪的技巧，get或learn都表示“学到”，此句为一般过去时。故填learned/learnt/got。

44．句意：其他男孩可能喜欢做运动，但我的爱好是在家帮忙做饭。分析句子可知，此处表示转折。故填but。

45．句意：然而，我知道我的父母不允许我当厨师。根据“I decided to be a cook when I was 12.”可知，我决定当厨师，但是我知道我的父母不允许。故填cook。

46．句意：我迫不及待地想告诉我父母这件事。分析句子可知，此处表示我迫不及待要告诉父母我喜欢烹饪课程这件事情，应该用代词it指代这件事。故填it。

47．句意：然后我父母问我为什么这么喜欢烹饪。根据“I explained that cooking was like painting a picture or ... a book.”可知，此处父母询问喜欢烹饪的原因，用why引导宾语从句。故填why。

48．句意：我解释说烹饪就像画画或写书。根据“a book”可知，此处表示的是烹饪像写书，write或finish表示“写，完成”。like为介词，其后应该用动名词。故填writing/finishing。

49．句意：从那时起，我更加努力地工作。from then on“从那时起”，固定搭配。故填on。

50．句意：现在我的烹饪技能正在提高，我可以做得比以前好多了。根据“Now my cooking skills are improving”可知，我的烹饪技巧提高了，所以做饭比之前好多了，good“好的”，much用来修饰形容词比较级。故填better。

51．     clean     your

【详解】句意：首先你应该打扫你的房间。考查陈述句变祈使句。祈使句以动词开头，所以第一个空应填clean；根据句意和“room”可知，此处应填你的your，故填clean；your。

52．     How     many     bowls

【详解】句意：那个年轻人吃了三碗饭。根据划线部分“three”可知，此处是对量词的提问，“three”是修饰复数名词“bowls”，此处表示“多少碗”，对可数名词复数的提问应用how many，位于句首首字母要大写，故填How many bowls。

53．     How     much

【详解】句意：我喝了两杯绿茶。划线部分 two cups of “两杯”表数量，且green tea 为不可数名词，故对其数量提问应用疑问词how much。故填How；much。

54．     the     way     to

【详解】句意：你能告诉我怎么做煎饼吗？考查同义转换。how to make pancakes意为“怎么做煎饼”等同于“the way to make pancakes”意为“做煎饼的方法”；故填the；way；to。

55．     Don't     forget     to     add

【详解】句意：记得在汤里加点糖。此处需要替换的是remember to do“记得去做某事”，即可以替换成not forget to do“不要忘记去做某事”，原句是祈使句，所以此处应用don’t开头，变成祈使句的否定形式，句首首字母要大写，故填Don’t forget to add。