

## Unit 1 People around us

## 课时 1 Getting ready &amp; Reading

## 一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

- John is a hard-working boy. He studies late every night.
- Our maths teacher is very strict about our studies.
- The mother is very patient with her child. She often helps him.
- He is a smart/clever (聪明的) boy. He can answer all the questions.
- Jack is a successful (成功的) businessman.

## 二、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

cheer, forget, miss, smell, laugh

- I will never forget the trip.
- She is away from her home. She misses her parents very much.
- The smell from the kitchen is good.
- He often tell jokes to make us laugh.
- Helen is always cheerful. She seems to have nothing to worry about.

## 三、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. The boy with glasses is my brother.  
A. in B. with C. on D. of  
【解析】句意:那个戴眼镜的男孩是我的哥哥。with 在此意为“具有,带有”,with glasses 表示“戴眼镜的”,作后置定语,修饰 the boy。
- ( C ) 2. His grandfather died three days ago.  
A. die B. dies C. died D. is dead  
【解析】句意:他的爷爷三天前去世了。根据时间状语 three days ago 可知句子应该用一般过去时。be dead 强调状态。故选 C。
- ( A ) 3. They study in different schools, but they remain good friends.  
A. remain B. keep C. laugh D. support  
【解析】句意:虽然他们在不同的学校学习,但是他们仍然是好朋友。remain 意为“仍然是;保持不变”,符合语境,故选 A。
- ( B ) 4. (2017·山东滨州)—Don't give up hope. Everything will be over soon.  
—Yes. We should learn to be brave when we are in trouble.  
A. turn up B. give up C. clean up D. take up  
【解析】turn up 意为“调高(音量)”;give up 意为“放弃”;clean up 意为“打扫”;take up 意为“占据”。结合语境可知这里指“不要放弃希望”,故选 B。
- ( A ) 5. He is always successful in everything. How lucky he is!  
A. successful B. smart C. patient D. strict  
【解析】句意:他总是在所有方面都很成功。他真幸运啊!successful 意为“成功的”;smart 意为“聪明的”;patient 意为“耐心的”;strict 意为“严格的”。故选 A。
- ( C ) 6. (2016·安徽) Don't hurry him. You will just have to be patient and wait until he finishes the work.  
A. active B. careful C. patient D. famous  
【解析】句意:不要催他。你现在得耐心等到他完成工作。patient 意为“有耐心的”,符合语境。故选 C。
- ( B ) 7. Don't forget to say thanks when other people help you.  
A. say B. to say C. saying D. says  
【解析】句意:当别人帮助你的时候,别忘了说谢谢。forget to do sth. 意为“忘记做某事”,表示事情还未做,故选 B。
- ( B ) 8. My father likes eating vegetables, and I like eating them, too.  
A. also B. too C. either D. as well  
【解析】句意:我的爸爸喜欢吃蔬菜,我也喜欢(它们)。此处是表示“也”的意思,并且与句子其他成分用逗号隔开了,因此用 too,而不用 as well。
- ( B ) 9. It usually takes her about half an hour to cook supper for her son.  
A. pays B. takes C. spends D. costs  
【解析】“It takes sb. some time to do sth.”意为“做某事花费某人一些时间”。故选 B。

## 四、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

- 他总是把他的家人照顾得很好。  
He always takes good care of his family.
- 她擅长唱歌。She is good at singing.
- 我们的英语课充满了欢乐。  
Our English classes are full of fun.
- 她尽了她最大的努力解决这个问题。  
She tried her best to solve the problem.

## 高效课堂

## ◆ patient 耐心的

patient 作形容词,意为“耐心的”,常用搭配有:be patient with sb. 意为“对某人有耐心”;be patient of sth. 意为“容忍某事”。

- Our teachers are patient with us. 我们的老师对我们很有耐心。

【拓展】patient 还可作名词,意为“病人”。

## ◆ with 带有,具有

with 作介词,可意为“带有,具有”,常构成介词短语作后置定语。

- a house with a big garden 一所带有大花园的房子

## ◆ as well 除……之外;也

as well 意为“除……之外;也”,常位于句末,其前通常不用逗号与句子其他成分隔开。

- I like English and John likes it as well. 我喜欢英语,约翰也喜欢英语。

## ◆ be full of 充满

full 作形容词,意为“满的”,be full of 意为“充满”。

- The bottle is full of water. 瓶子里装满了水。

## ◆ give up 放弃

give up 后可接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。当接代词作宾语时,代词必须放在 give 和 up 之间;当接名词作宾语时,名词可放在 up 后面,也可以放在 give 和 up 之间。

## ◆ try to do sth. 努力做某事

try 作动词,意为“试;试图;努力”。try to do sth. 意为“努力做某事”。

- He tried to climb the tree, but he could not. 他努力爬上那棵树,可是他爬不上去。



## 课时 2 Listening & Grammar

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ save 救;拯救

save 作动词,意为“挽救;拯救”。save one's life 意为“救某人的命”。

- She saved a little girl from falling into the water. 她救下一个眼看要落入水中的小女孩。

【拓展】save 的其他意思:

- (1) 节省;节约
- (2) 储蓄;攒钱

#### ◆ dream 梦;梦想

(1) dream 作名词,意为“梦;梦想”。

- My dream is to be a doctor. 我的梦想是做一名医生。

(2) dream 作动词,意为“梦想;做梦;梦到”。

- She dreamed that one day she would be famous. 她梦想有一天能出名。
- He dreamed of becoming a cook. 他梦想成为一名厨师。

#### ◆ in 穿着,戴着

in 作介词,可表示“穿着,戴着”,其后接表示衣服或颜色的名词。

- The girl in red is my sister. 那个穿红色衣服的女孩是我的妹妹。
- The boy in the black hat is good at singing. 那个戴黑色帽子的男孩擅长唱歌。

#### ◆ play the guitar 弹吉他

play 与表示乐器的名词连用时,名词前要加定冠词 the。如:play the violin 拉小提琴;play the piano 弹钢琴。

【注意】play 与表示球类运动的名词连用时,球类名词前不加冠词。

- play football 踢足球
- play basketball 打篮球

#### ◆ noisy 喧闹的;吵闹的

noisy 作形容词,意为“喧闹的;吵闹的”。

- It's very noisy in this office. 这个办公室里十分吵闹。

#### 一、单项选择

- (A) 1. (2016 · 陕西) Yesterday I saw \_\_\_\_\_ film. It moved me deeply.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /  
【解析】句意:我昨天看了一部电影。它深深地打动了我。此处用 a 表示泛指。
- (A) 2. The little boy likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ tennis and playing \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.  
A. /; the B. /; / C. the; the D. the; /  
【解析】play tennis 意为“打网球”;play the guitar 意为“弹吉他”。
- (C) 3. (2017 · 浙江温州) —This photo makes me think of \_\_\_\_\_ trip to the Great Wall last year.  
—Yeah, we had a great time there.  
A. a B. an C. the D. /  
【解析】句意:——这张照片使我想起去年去长城的旅游。——对,我们在那儿玩得很开心。特指去长城的旅游,用定冠词 the。故选 C。
- (D) 4. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ tall and \_\_\_\_\_ short black hair.  
A. has; has B. has; is C. is; is D. is; has  
【解析】第一空后为形容词 tall,故其前用 be 动词 is;第二空后是名词词组,have short black hair 意为“留着黑色的短头发”,因此应用 has。
- (C) 5. —Which is your teacher?  
—The man \_\_\_\_\_ thick glasses is my teacher.  
A. by B. on C. with D. in  
【解析】句意:——哪个是你的老师?——那个戴着厚厚的眼镜的男士是我的老师。此处用“with+名词(词组)”结构作后置定语,修饰 the man。
- (B) 6. She always \_\_\_\_\_ a green dress.  
A. in B. wears C. is D. puts on  
【解析】句意:她总是穿着一条绿色的连衣裙。in 作介词,表示“穿;戴”时不能作谓语;wear 表示“穿;戴”时强调状态;is 不符合语境;put on 表示“穿;戴”时强调动作。结合句意可知这里表示“穿”的状态,故选 B。

#### 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. My sister is good at playing (play) the piano.
2. The book is about studying (study) Japanese.
3. Never give (give) up and your dream will come true.
4. Her dream is to be (be) a teacher.
5. Don't make much noise (noisy). The baby is sleeping.

#### 三、用“a”、“an”、“the”或“/”填空

1. The pen on the desk is mine.
2. This is an old story, but it is interesting.
3. She can play the piano well, but she can't play / football.
4. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
5. Can you see the sun at night?

#### 四、阅读理解

I'm Tony. My best friends are Frank and Cindy. We often do many things together(一起). Frank lives next to my home and we are in the same class. He is thirteen years old. He is tall. He has curly hair and blue eyes. He's good-looking and very smart. He's good at maths and often helps me with my homework.

Cindy doesn't go to my school. She's eleven years old. She is thin. She has curly hair and her eyes are brown. She is good-looking, too, but a little bit shy. She is good at playing the guitar. Her favourite subject at school is music. She often teaches Frank and me to play the guitar after class.

The three of us have great fun together, and we help each other(互相)and sometimes play games at my home.

根据短文内容,判断正(A)误(B)。

- (B) 1. Tony and Frank are brothers.  
【解析】由第一段前两句可知,他们是好朋友,而不是兄弟。
- (B) 2. Frank is 11 years old.  
【解析】由第一段中的“He is thirteen years old.”可知,弗兰克是 13 岁,而不是 11 岁。
- (A) 3. Frank is good at maths.  
【解析】由第一段最后一句可知,弗兰克擅长数学。
- (B) 4. Cindy and Tony are in the same school.  
【解析】由第二段第一句可知,托尼和辛迪不在同一所学校上学。
- (A) 5. Cindy teaches us playing the guitar after class.  
【解析】由第二段最后一句可知,辛迪教托尼和弗兰克弹吉他。

## 课时3 Speaking & Writing

### 一、根据句意及音标提示写出单词

- Let's get out of here /hɪə/.
- Can you think of a good idea /aɪ'dɪə/ to work out this problem?
- The man with short hair /heə/ is our teacher.
- Will you be able to cure /kjʊə/ him, Doctor?
- I have a pair /peə/ of blue jeans.
- I heard a good joke /dʒəʊk/ this morning.

### 二、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your Chinese.  
A. help; with B. to help; for C. helping; with D. to help; in  
【解析】let sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”; help sb. with sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”。故选 A。
- ( D ) 2. Helen is ill. She \_\_\_\_\_ lie in bed.  
A. must B. have to C. is to D. has to  
【解析】must 表示主观上的“必须”; have to 表示客观上的“必须”。根据句意可知此处是表示客观情况, 应该用 have to; 句子的主语是 she, 因此用 has to。故选 D。
- ( B ) 3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his father and his father \_\_\_\_\_ very young.  
A. looks like; looks like B. looks like; looks  
C. looks; looks like D. looks; looks  
【解析】句意: 汤姆看起来像他的父亲, 他的父亲看起来很年轻。look like 意为“看起来像”; look 意为“看起来”。故选 B。
- ( A ) 4. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— He has big eyes and a small nose.  
A. What does he look like B. What does he do  
C. How old is he D. How is he  
【解析】根据答语“他有一双大眼睛和一个小鼻子”可知, 问句问的是“他长什么样子? ”。故选 A。
- ( C ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— He is a doctor.  
A. What is he like B. What does he like  
C. What does he do D. What is he doing  
【解析】根据答语可知问句是询问职业, “What do/does+主语+do?” 是询问职业的句型, 故选 C。
- ( D ) 6. Bob gets a letter from his grandfather every month. (选出与画线部分意思相近的一项)  
A. hears of B. gives a call to  
C. is on a visit to D. hears from  
【解析】句意: 鲍勃每个月都收到他的爷爷的来信。hear from sb. 意为“收到某人的来信”。故选 D。
- ( A ) 7. The two girls \_\_\_\_\_ very carefully, but \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.  
A. listened; heard B. heard; listened to  
C. listened to; heard D. heard; listened  
【解析】句意: 这两个女孩非常仔细地听, 但她们什么也没听到。listen 强调“听”的动作; hear 强调“听”的结果; listen to 后面必须加宾语, 故选 A。

### 三、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话, 有两项多余

A: I hear you have a new friend.

B: Yes. 1. B

A: What does she look like?

B: 2. A

A: Is she tall?

B: Yes. She is tall and thin.

A: Does she often wear glasses?

B: 3. D

A: 4. C She often wears a red sweater and blue pants.

B: 5. E She's Lily.

- A. She has short hair.  
B. She's from America.  
C. I think I know her.  
D. Yes, she does. And she can speak a little Chinese.  
E. Yes, that's her.  
F. She is very friendly.  
G. Who is your new friend?

## 高效课堂

### ◆ hear 听到; 听见

hear 作动词, 意为“听到; 听见”。强调“听”的结果。

- I listened carefully but heard nothing. 我仔细听了听, 但是什么都没有听见。

【拓展】常见搭配:

hear of 听说

hear from sb. 收到某人的来信

### ◆ What does/did he/she look like? 他/她长什么样?

本句是询问外貌的句型。look like 意为“看起来像”, like 在此处作介词, 意为“像……”。

【拓展】“What's sb. like?” 是询问某人性格的句型, 也可用于询问外貌特征。

### ◆ What does/did he/she do? 他/她是做什么的?

本句是询问职业的句型。询问职业有下列三种常用句型:

- (1) What do/does+主语+do?
- (2) What +is/are+主语?
- (3) What+is+sb.'s job?

- What does your father do?  
= What is your father? =  
What's your father's job?  
你爸爸是做什么的?

### ◆ have to 不得不

have to 后接动词原形, 强调客观上的需要, 有人称、数和时态的变化, 在构成否定句和疑问句时要借助于助动词 do。have to 的否定形式 don't have to 意为“不必”。

- It's too late, and I have to go home now. 太晚了, 我现在得回家了。

### ◆ help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事

help sb. with sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”。

- Thanks for helping me with my English. 谢谢你帮我(学)英语。



## 课时 4 More practice, Study skills & Culture corner

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ give+双宾语的用法

give sb. sth. 意为“给某人某物”,是双宾语结构,相当于 give sth. to sb. 结构。

• He gave me a watch. = He gave a watch to me. 他给了我一块手表。

#### ◆ Why not do sth.? 为什么不做事呢?

“Why not do sth.?”用来提出自己的建议或征求对方的意见,意为“为什么不做事呢?”,相当于“Why don't you do sth.?”。

• Why not join us? = Why don't you join us? 你为什么不加入我们呢?

#### ◆ spend 花费

spend 是及物动词,意为“花费”,表示花费时间或金钱。

(1) spend time/money on sth. 在某方面花费时间/金钱

• She spent £100 on a new dress. 她花 100 英镑买了一条新连衣裙。

(2) spend time/money (in) doing sth. 花费时间/金钱做某事

• She spends most of her time in caring for others. 她大部分的时间都用来照顾别人了。

#### ◆ 1.5 hours 一个半小时

1.5 hours 读作 one and a half hours,意为“一个半小时”,相当于 one hour and a half。表达半数的常用结构有:基数词+and+a half+名词复数,如:two and a half years(两年半);基数词+名词+and +a half,如:five months and a half(五个半月)。

#### ◆ remember 记住,记得

remember 是及物动词,意为“记住,记得”,后接名词、动词不定式或动词-ing 形式。

remember to do sth. 意为“记得去做某事”,表示事情还未做;remember doing sth. 意为“记得做过某事”,表示事情已经做过。

#### 一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- Do you know when Father's (father) Day is?
- His house is on the second (two) floor.
- Why not ask (ask) our teacher for help?
- I plan to go (go) on a trip this Sunday.
- Remember to close (close) the door when you leave.

#### 二、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. —Why not go to the zoo now?  
—Good idea! Let's go.

A. go B. to go C. going D. goes

【解析】“Why not...?”意为“为什么不……?”,其后接动词原形。故选 A。

- ( D ) 2. —I'm sorry, Miss Green. I left my maths book at home.  
—It doesn't matter. Please remember to bring it here tomorrow.

A. taking B. to take C. bringing D. to bring

【解析】remember to do sth. 意为“记得做某事”,表示事情还没有做。答语第二句指的是“请记得明天把它带来这里”,故选 D。

- ( C ) 3. Our teacher always encourages us to speak English in class.

A. speak B. speaking C. to speak D. speaks

【解析】句意:我们的老师总是鼓励我们在课堂上讲英语。encourage sb. to do sth. 意为“鼓励某人做某事”。

- ( A ) 4. Thanks for your help. I can't do it well without your support.

A. support B. story C. sound D. gift

【解析】句意:谢谢你的帮助。没有你的支持,我不能做好它。support 作名词,意为“支持”。

- ( B ) 5. That's my ruler. Please give it to me.

A. it me B. it to me C. me it D. me to it

【解析】句意:那是我的尺子。请把它给我。give sb. sth. = give sth. to sb.,意为“把某物给某人”。当 sth. 为代词的时候,只能用 give sth. to sb. 结构。

#### 三、按要求完成下列句子

1. I bought him a book just now. (改为同义句)

I bought a book for him just now.

2. He reads books for two hours every day. (改为同义句)

He spends two hours reading books every day.

3. Tom sleeps for nine hours every night. (对画线部分提问)

How long does Tom sleep every night?

4. How do you like the movie *Wolf Warriors II*? (改为同义句)

What do you think of the movie *Wolf Warriors II*?

5. Why don't you go shopping with your sister? (改为同义句)

Why not go shopping with your sister?

#### 四、任务型阅读

Elaine is my best friend. She is a middle school student. She is very busy. In the morning, Elaine usually gets up at six thirty. She eats breakfast at seven o'clock and then she goes to school. School starts at eight o'clock. She eats lunch at twelve o'clock. In the afternoon classes are over(放学) at four o'clock, and she usually plays tennis. She eats dinner at six ten. In the evening she does her homework and she usually watches TV. She goes to bed at nine fifteen.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

- Is Elaine a student? Yes, she is.
- What time does Elaine usually get up? She usually gets up at six thirty.
- When does school start? School starts at eight o'clock.
- Does Elaine watch TV? Yes, she does.
- What time does Elaine go to bed? She goes to bed at nine fifteen.



## 综合提升训练

Unit 1

## 基础闯关

## 一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

- My English teacher is patient (耐心的).
- The smell (气味) is bad.
- He often tells us jokes (笑话) in class.
- It's raining outside. Please remember to take an umbrella with you.
- The shop remains open until late every night.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- She is good at swimming (swim).
- This is probably (probable) the best movie I know.
- Don't be noisy (noise) in class.
- You're too tired. Why not stop (stop) to have a rest?
- John spends much time playing (play) the guitar.
- His parents encourage him to become (become) a doctor.

## 三、单项选择

- ( C ) 1. Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_ capital of China, has \_\_\_\_\_ long history.  
A. a; a                      B. the; /                      C. the; a                      D. /; the

【解析】第一空特指“首都”，应用定冠词；第二空指“一段很长的历史”，用不定冠词 a。故选 C。

- ( D ) 2. Jack was born \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of May 12th, 1989. He works \_\_\_\_\_ a farm.  
A. in; at                      B. at; on                      C. on; in                      D. on; on

【解析】表示具体的某一天的早上，用介词 on；第二空表示“在农场”，用介词 on。故选 D。

- ( A ) 3. The teacher always spends time \_\_\_\_\_ his students.  
A. helping                      B. to helping                      C. help                      D. to help

【解析】句意：老师总是花时间去帮助他的学生。spend time (in) doing sth. 意为“花费时间做某事”。

- ( B ) 4. Don't lose heart. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ another way. Perhaps you will succeed.  
A. trying using                      B. try using                      C. try to use                      D. to try using

【解析】句意：不要灰心。你最好尝试用另外一种方法。也许你就成功了。had better do sth. 意为“最好做某事”；try to do sth. 意为“努力做某事”；try doing sth. 意为“试着做某事”，结合句意可知选 B。

- ( C ) 5. Linda's father hates waiting in line. I think he's not \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. popular                      B. powerful                      C. patient                      D. talented

【解析】句意：琳达的爸爸讨厌排队。我想他是没有耐心。popular 意为“受欢迎的”；powerful 意为“有影响力的”；patient 意为“耐心的”；talented 有才能的。结合句意可知选 C。

## 综合运用

## 四、完形填空

The Kings are my neighbours. They live in a big 1.

Mrs King is a beautiful woman. She has blue eyes and brown 2. She is a healthy and smart 35-year-old 3. She loves flower gardening (种花). Every morning she picks (摘) a flower and 4 it in her hair. Every morning, when I walk past her garden, she will give me a flower. Mr King is a very nice man. He is 5 medium height and he is a little thin. His hair is short and black. I think he is nice 6 he always helps the neighbours. Mr King is often busy with his work. He is a(n) 7 and he acts in TV shows and movies. In his 8 time, he likes playing tennis. It's relaxing for him to play 9. Mr and Mrs King have a daughter called Tina. She is about five years old. She has brown hair and blue eyes, too. Look! She is wearing a pink dress. Her mother makes it for her. The little girl likes going to the kindergarten (幼儿园). She always sings on her 10 to the kindergarten. What a happy family!

- ( B ) 1. A. home                      B. house                      C. store                      D. office

【解析】live in 意为“居住”，其后应该接 house。

- ( C ) 2. A. glasses                      B. nose                      C. hair                      D. face

【解析】句意：她有蓝色的眼睛和棕色的头发。根据下文中的“She has brown hair and blue eyes, too.”可知，是棕色的头发。hair 意为“头发”，故选 C。

- ( C ) 3. A. sister                      B. aunt                      C. mother                      D. grandmother

【解析】根据语境可知，Mrs King 是一位 35 岁的母亲。

- ( D ) 4. A. finds                      B. enjoys                      C. visits                      D. wears

【解析】结合语境可知这里指戴花。wear 意为“穿，戴”。

- ( A ) 5. A. of                      B. from                      C. with                      D. for

【解析】表示“中等身高”用 be of medium height。

- ( B ) 6. A. or                      B. because                      C. but                      D. so

【解析】前一句说“我认为他人很好”，后一句说明“我”这么认为的原因：他总是帮助邻居们。故选 because。

- ( A ) 7. A. actor                      B. singer                      C. artist                      D. actress

【解析】根据后文 he acts in TV shows and movies 可知，他是一名演员。

- ( B ) 8. A. busy                      B. free                      C. happy                      D. noisy

【解析】free time 表示“业余时间，空闲时间”。



- ( D ) 9. A. soccer B. basketball C. volleyball D. tennis

【解析】前文提到他喜欢打网球,因此此处指打网球对他来说很放松。

- ( A ) 10. A. way B. end C. town D. street

【解析】on one's way to...意为“在某人去……的路上”。

### 五、阅读理解

Now many boys wear the same clothes as girls, and some of them have long hair. So sometimes it's difficult to tell whether(是否) they are boys or girls.

One Sunday morning, I went for a walk with my grandfather in the park near my house. After a while, my grandfather was tired, so he sat down on a bench near the pool.

“Oh,” my grandfather said to the person with long curly hair next to him on the bench. “Can you see the person with long hair on the other side of the pool? Is it a boy or a girl?”

“Which one?” asks the person with long curly hair.

“The one who is eating a hamburger near the pool,” said my grandfather. “He is a boy,” said the person, “he's my son, Han Han.”

“Oh,” my grandfather said, “I'm sorry, I don't know you are his mother.”

“No, I'm not his mother. I'm his father.”

- ( D ) 1. The writer's house is near a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clothes store B. bank C. post office D. park

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可知,作者的家在公园附近,故选 D。

- ( C ) 2. One Sunday morning, the writer's grandfather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. went shopping B. went swimming C. went for a walk D. went to the bank

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句可知,作者和他的爷爷一起去公园散步。故选 C。

- ( A ) 3. Han Han's father \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has long curly hair B. is swimming C. is looking for his son D. has short hair

【解析】细节理解题。通读全文可知,作者的爷爷在公园和坐在他旁边的一个留着长卷发的人聊天,这个人是一个叫韩涵的男孩的父亲。由此可知韩涵的父亲留着长卷发。故选 A。

- ( B ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ is eating a hamburger.  
A. The writer's grandfather B. Han Han  
C. The writer D. Han Han's father

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段的内容可知,韩涵在吃汉堡包,故选 B。

- ( C ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. Han Han is a beautiful girl with long hair.  
B. Han Han's grandfather likes walking in the park.  
C. Han Han's father and the writer's grandfather sat on the same bench.  
D. The writer's grandfather is sure that Han Han is a boy at first.

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段中的“...my grandfather said to the person with long curly hair next to him on the bench.”以及最后一段“No, I'm not his mother. I'm his father.”可知,和作者的爷爷坐在一条板凳上的,留着长卷发的人是韩涵的父亲,故选 C。

### 中考在线

### 六、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. (2017·贵州安顺)—Did you do well in \_\_\_\_\_ English exam last week?  
—Yes, I got \_\_\_\_\_ “A”.

A. an; the B. the; an C. a; / D. the; a

【解析】第一空用定冠词 the 特指“英语考试”;第二空表示泛指“一个”,用不定冠词,且字母“A”以元音音素开头,故用 an。

- ( B ) 2. (2017·贵州毕节)Tom has \_\_\_\_\_ useful book. \_\_\_\_\_ book is very interesting.  
A. the; A B. a; The C. an; A D. an; The

【解析】第一空用不定冠词表示泛指;第二空特指前面提到的 book。故选 B。

- ( B ) 3. (2017·贵州贵阳)—Do you know when the Belt and Road International Day is?  
—Yes, it is \_\_\_\_\_ December 16th.

A. at B. on C. in

【解析】在具体日期前用介词 on。

- ( B ) 4. (2017·甘肃白银)The boy likes planes very much and he often goes to see planes land and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take care of B. take off C. take after D. take down

【解析】take care of 意为“关心,照顾”;take off 意为“脱下;起飞”;take after 意为“长得像;效仿”;take down 意为“拿下”。句意:这个男孩非常喜欢飞机,他经常去看飞机着陆和起飞。故选 B。

- ( A ) 5. (2017·四川达州)—Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ movie *Dangal*?  
—Yes. It's \_\_\_\_\_ educational movie. I like it very much.  
A. the; an B. a; an C. a; the D. the; a

【解析】第一空特指 *Dangal* 这部电影,因此用定冠词 the;答语句意为:“是的。它是一部有教育意义的电影”,空格处表泛指,且 educational 以元音音素开头,应用 an。故选 A。