

一、选择题

1 . You should _____ more water when you have a fever.

A . drinks B . drinking C . drink D . hasC

解析：C

【解析】

句意：你发烧时应该多喝水。情态动词 should 后跟动词原形，故答案为 C。

2 . What' s the matter ____ you?—My back hurts.

A . with B . for C . at D . onA

解析：A

【解析】

句意：你怎么了？-我背痛。A. with 对于，和，具有；B. for 为了，给；C. at 在；D. on 在...上，关于，接通。句型 What' s the matter? : 什么事，怎么了，问某人怎么了，出了什么事，用 with sb. ; 故选 A。

3 . There is a pen _____ on the floor, whose is it?

A . lie B . putting C . lying D . lying

解析：C

【解析】

句意：地板上有一支钢笔，它是谁的？ A. lie 是动词，意思是“躺着”或者“说谎”。这里不可以选，因为句子中已经有动词：is，一个句子不可以有两个谓语动词；B. putting 是“put”的现在分词，意思是“正在放着”，根据语境这里不可以选，“钢笔总不能自己放在地板上吧？” ，pen 和 put 应是被动关系，如果用 put，应用它的过去分词（put）做 pen 的后置定语（或宾语补足语），指笔是被人放在地板上的；C. lying 是“lie”的现在分词，意思是“躺”，pen 和 lie 主动关系，可以用现在分词修饰 pen，做 pen 的后置定语（或宾语补足语）；D. lying

本身错误，lie 的现在分词是 lying；结合句意和语境可知选 C。

点睛：现在分词（动词 ing 形式）和过去分词都可以做后置定语或宾语补足语，动词与前面的名词是主动关系，用现在分词作后置定语或宾语补足语，动词与前面的名词是被动关系，用过去分词作后置定语或宾语补足语。例如，A boy called Tom（一个叫汤姆的男孩）；The girl standing under the tree is really charming.这句话中，standing under the tree 就做 girl 的后置定语，意为“站在树下的女孩子”。

4 . My father wants to give up _____ , but it's hard for him to _____ .

A . smoke ; give up it B . smoking ; give up it

C . smoking ; give it up D . smoke ; give it upC

解析：C

【解析】

句意：我父亲想放弃吸烟，但是这对他说来太难了。

give up 放弃，后跟 Ving 做宾语。故排除 A 、 D 两选项；give up 是动副结构的短语，代词 it/them 作宾语，应放在动词和副词之间。故选 C。

点睛：接动名词作宾语的动词，要熟记下列的口诀：

【速记口诀】 Mrs. P Black missed a beef bag. (P•布莱克夫人丢了一个牛肉袋。)

该句话中每个字母代表了一个动词或短语，这些动词要求后面跟动名词作宾语。这些动词分别是：M=mind, r=risk, s=succeed in, P=practice , B=be busy, I=look forward to, a=admit, c=can' t help, k=keep on, m=miss, i=insist on, s=suggest, s=stop, e=enjoy, d=delay, a=avoid, b=be worth, a=advise, g=give up。

5 . —What' s the matter ___ your bike? —It doesn' t work.

A . of B . with C . to D . aboutB

解析：B

【解析】

句意：——你的自行车怎么了？——它坏了。What' s the matter with...?意思是“.....怎么了？”根据答语可知，答案为 B。

6 . _____you don't feel well tomorrow , stay at home and have a good rest.

A . Because B . However C . If D . Though

解析：C

【解析】

句意：如果你明天感觉不舒服，待在家里好好休息。

本题考查连词。A. Because 因为；B. However 然而；C. If 如果，是否；D. Though 尽管。根据句意选 C。

7 . Today I borrowed a book _____ Tom and lent a book _____ him.

A . to ; from B . to ; to C . from ; from D . from ; to

解析：D

【解析】

句意：今天我向汤姆借了一本书，借给了他一本书。本题考查的是动词的固定搭配，“从...借入”用短语 borrow...from...，“把...借给...”用短语 lend...to...；根据句意，结合选项，故答案选 D。

8 . We haven' t seen each other _____ three years ago.

A . for B . already C . until D . since

解析：D

【解析】

句意：我们三年前就没有互相见过面了。根据句意可知本句时态是现在完成时。现在完成时表示从过去某一时刻延续到现在的一段时间，往往用 for 或 since 来表示。for + 一段时间，since 表示“自从.....以来”后跟时间点；根据后面 three years ago 是过去的时间点，故答案选 D。

9 . Lucy _____ a good teacher and the cinema near her school _____ a big garden now.

A . has become; has turned into

B . becomes; becomes

C . has become; has become

D . has turned into; has becomeA

解析：A

【解析】

试题分析：句意：露西已成为一名好老师，她学校附近的电影院现在变成了一个花园。become 成为.....；它是一个中性词，用于意义好、坏两方面的变化都可以。可与形容词和名词连用。turn into 变成，用在名词前，谈论某人性格或某事性质发生了重大变化。结合句意和语境可知选 A。

考点：考查动词辨析。

10 . —Does Mary only have an apple for breakfast?

—Yes. She eats like a bird _____.

A . to wake up

B . to be strong

C . to lose weight

D . to fall asleepC

解析：C

【解析】

试题分析：wake up 醒来，起床；be strong 变强壮；lose weight 减肥；fall

asleep 睡着。句意：玛丽早饭只吃了一个苹果吗？——是的，她为了减肥吃得很少。故选 C。

考点：考查短语辨析

11 . Eating ___ junk food makes her ___ heavy.

A . too much, too much B . much too, too much

C . too much, much too D . much too, much too

解析：C

【解析】

句意：吃太多垃圾食品使她太胖了。too much 修饰不可数名词；much too 修饰形容词或副词。junk food 为不可数名词，需要有 too much 来修饰，heavy 为形容词，前面要由 much too 来修饰，故答案为 C。

点睛：too much 的中心词是 much, 用法与 much 相同，用来修饰不可数名词。例如：

We both have too much work to do. 我们俩都有很多工作要做。

She spent too much money on clothes. 她花太多钱买衣服。

另外，too much 还可作名词性短语，用作宾语；也可作副词性短语，在句中用作状语，修饰动词。例如：

You've given me too much. 你给我的太多了。

I have too much to do every day, so I am very busy.

我每天都有很多事情要做，所以我很忙。

He talked too much at the meeting, didn't he? 他在会上讲得太多了，是吗？

Don't eat too much. 不要吃得太多。

much too 的中心词是 too，用法与 too 相同，用来修饰原级形容词或副词。例如：

You're walking much too fast. Slow down. 你走得太快了，

慢点。

I'm afraid that this cap is much too big for me. 这顶帽子我戴恐怕太大了。

It's much too cold outside. You'd better put on your overcoat.

外面太冷了，你最好把大衣穿上。

12 . If you have a toothache, you should see a_____.

A . policeman B . teacher C . nurse D . dentist

解析：D

【解析】

句意：如果你牙疼，你应该去看牙医。A. policeman 警察；B. teacher 教师；C. nurse 护士；D. dentist 牙科医生。牙疼需要看牙医，故答案为 D。

13 . ---___we go to the zoo? ---All right.

A . Do B . Let's C . Are D . Shall

解析：D

【解析】

句意：——我们去动物园好吗？——好的。此句是疑问句，首先排除 B；Are 后面不能跟动词原形，C 答案也应排除；Shall we do sth? 我们做某事好吗？是提建议的一种表达方式，故答案为 D。

点睛：提建议的几种常用表达方式：

1.用 Shall we...?在表示建议或征求对方意见时，可用以 Shall 开头的一般疑问句。其肯定回答一般可用：All right, OK, Good idea 等。

2. 用 Let's...表示“让我们”（包括双方在内）做某事“这一建议时要用以 Let's 开头的祈使句。而 Let us 在表示让我们做某事时，不包括对方在内。如：Let's go and see the pandas. Let us go, will you? 让我们去吧，好吗？

3. 用 Why not...?Why not...? 意思是“为什么不做.....？”后接不带 to 的不定式（即动词原形）。Why not...? 是省略了主语的省略形式，完整句式为 Why don't you/they/we...?如：Why don't you go with me? Why don't you try again? = Why not try again?

4. 用 What about...? 意为“.....怎么”后可接名词、的代词和动名词。如：What about going out for a walk? I'm going to the park. What about you?

5. 用 had better 意为“最好”，“还是.....好”，常用于口语，后接动词原形。如：You had better stay at home. You'd better go now.

6. Would you like+短语？这个句型意思是“.....怎么样？”后接 sth.或 to do sth. 如：Would you like another cup of tea? Would you like some color pencils?

7. Will you please+动词原形.....？它的意思是“请你.....好吗？”如：Will you please come tomorrow? Will you please pick it up?

14 . He used his knife to_____half his right arm and climbed down the mountain to find help.

A . cut down B . cut up C . cut offC

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