**2023年中考英语一轮复习核心词汇分类巩固**

**08 不规则动词变化**

**关键知识：中考英语不规则动词变化规律**

**一、AAA型(原形→原形→原形)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| cost | cost | cost | 花费 |
| cut | cut | cut | 切, 割 |
| hit | hit | hit | 撞, 击 |
| hurt | hurt | hurt | 伤害 |
| let | let | let | 让 |
| put | put | put | 放 |
| read | read | read | 读 |
| set | set | set | 安排 |
| shut | shut | shut | 关闭 |
| spread | spread | spread | 传播 |

**二、ABA型(原形→过去式→原形)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| become | became | become | 成为 |
| come | came | come | 来 |
| run | ran | run | 跑 |

**三、ABC型**

1. 原形→ew→own

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| blow | blew | blown | 吹 |
| fly | flew | flown | 飞 |
| grow | grew | grown | 生长 |
| know | knew | known | 知道 |
| throw | threw | thrown | 扔 |

2. i→a→u

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| begin | began | begun | 开始 |
| drink | drank | drunk | 喝 |
| ring | rang | rung | 打电话 |
| sing | sang | sung | 唱 |
| swim | swam | swum | 游泳 |

3. 原形→过去式→过去式+(e)n

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| break | broke | broken | 损坏 |
| choose | chose | chosen | 选择 |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | 忘记 |
| speak | spoke | spoken | 说 |
| steal | stole | stolen | 偷窃 |
| wake | woke | woken | 醒来 |

4. 原形→过去式→原形+(e)n

| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| draw | drew | drawn | 画 |
| drive | drove | driven | 开车 |
| eat | ate | eaten | 吃 |
| fall | fell | fallen | 落下 |
| give | gave | given | 给 |
| mistake | mistook | mistaken | 弄错 |
| rise | rose | risen | 升起 |
| see | saw | seen | 看见 |
| shake | shook | shaken | 摇晃 |
| show | showed | shown | 展示 |
| take | took | taken | 拿 |

5. 无规律

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| am/is | was | been | 是 |
| are | were | been | 是 |
| bear | bore | born | 忍受 |
| do/does | did | done | 做 |
| go | went | gone | 去 |
| hide | hid | hidden | 躲藏 |
| ride | rode | ridden | 骑 |
| wear | wore | worn | 穿 |
| write | wrote | written | 写  |

**四、ABB型**

1. 原形→ought→ought

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| bring | brought | brought | 带来 |
| buy | bought | bought | 买 |
| fight | fought | fought | 打架 |
| think | thought | thought | 思考 |

2. 原形→aught→aught

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| catch | caught | caught | 捉, 抓 |
| teach | taught | taught | 教 |

3. 原形→t→t

| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| deal | dealt | dealt | 处理 |
| feel | felt | felt | 感到 |
| keep | kept | kept | 保持 |
| leave | left | left | 离开 |
| mean | meant | meant | 意思是 |
| sleep | slept | slept | 睡觉 |

4. 原级→id→id

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| lay | laid | laid | 放  |
| pay | paid | paid | 付钱 |
| say | said | said | 说 |

5. 变其中一个辅音字母

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| build | built | built | 建造 |
| hear | heard | heard | 听见 |
| lend | lent | lent | 借出 |
| make | made | made | 制造 |
| send | sent | sent | 发送, 邮寄 |
| spend | spent | spent | 花费 |

6. 辅音字母和元音字母都变

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| have | had | had | 有 |
| sell | sold | sold | 卖 |
| stand | stood | stood | 站 |
| tell | told | told | 告诉 |

7. 变其中一个元音字母

| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| dig | dug | dug | 挖 |
| feed | fed | fed | 喂 |
| find | found | found | 发现 |
| get | got | got | 得到 |
| hold | held | held | 拥有, 握 |
| hang | hung | hung | 悬挂 |
| lead | led | led | 领导 |
| lose | lost | lost | 丢失 |
| meet | met | met | 遇见 |
| shine | shone | shone | 照耀 |
| sit | sat | sat | 坐 |
| speed | sped | sped | 加速 |
| stick | stuck | stuck | 粘 |
| win | won | won | 赢 |

**五、AAB型(原形→原形→过去分词)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| beat | beat | beaten | 打败 |

**六、有两种形式**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 原形 | 过去式 | 过去分词 | 中文 |
| burn | burned | burned | 烧 |
| burnt | burnt |
| dream | dreamed | dreamed | 做梦 |
| dreamt | dreamt |
| learn | learned | learned | 学 |
| learnt | learnt |
| lie | lied | lied | 说谎 |
| lay | lain | 躺, 放平 |
| light | lighted | lighted | 点燃 |
| lit | lit |
| smell | smelled | smelled | 闻 |
| smelt | smelt |
| spell | spelled | spelled | 拼写 |
| spelt | spelt |

**实践强化**

1. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ black hair and black eyes.

A. have B. has C. are D. do

2. Grandpa’s birthday is next week. I want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a radio for him.

A. buy B. sell C. lose D. find

3. Kate doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pears.

A. has B. like C. eats D. likes

4. Smoking is bad for our health. Everyone should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes.

A. keep away from B. keep smoking C. keep from D. keep out

5. —That’s my bag. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

—OK.

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

6. This picture on the wall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nice.

A. sees B. watches C. looks at D. looks

7. Developing good reading habits can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our reading speed.

A. review B. receive C. spread D. increase

8. Scott \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shower after breakfast.

A. have B. take C. takes D. bring

9. Nowadays China has made great achievements in many fields. We really our amazing China.

A. take pride in B. take care of C. take an interest in

10. —Here is a new pair of pants for you.

—How nice! I’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. try on it B. try them on C. try it on

11. —Do you like eating bananas?

—Yes. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ really nice.

A. feel B. look C. watch D. taste

12. —I don’t know the new word.

—It doesn’t matter, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.

A. look up it B. look it up C. look it for D. look out

13. — By the way, where’s Li Xiang?

— He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimming.

A. has gone B. has been C. has gone to

14. —Why were you late for school this morning?

—Because I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late to study for my test.

A. ran away B. got up C. stayed up D. woke up

15. The food \_\_\_\_\_\_ so good. I can’t wait to eat it.

A. looks B. smells C. tastes

16. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up, Gina. It’ s seven thirty.

—One more minute, Mum.

A. Get B. Turn C. Put D. Cut

17. —Mom, must I clean my room?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

18. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his old house. He wanted to build a new one.

A. fell down B. died down C. cut down D. took down

19. Many people suffer from sleep problems which may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by pressure from work and even noise pollution and light pollution in big cities.

A. donated B. caused C. confirmed D. developed

20. —What’s your name, please?

—Linda. And my grandparents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me this name.

A. phone B. spell C. meet D. name

21. —Your T-shirt is so cool. How much do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on it?

—Thirty dollars.

A. pay B. take C. bring D. spend

22. After an autumn rain, only a few leaves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the tree.

A. divided B. remained C. prevented D. attended

23. Some people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trees every year so lots of animals are losing their homes.

A. cut up B. help with C. cut down D. think about

24. —Excuse me, Mr. Dean. Can I have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look at your photo?

—Sure.

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

25. Jim asked Lily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forget to complete her task on time.

A. to not B. don’t C. not to

26. —I’ve just received a WeChat message — “ttyl” . Do you know what it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

—It means “talk to you later” .

A. cares for B. stands for C. looks for D. hopes for

27. Staying up too late does serious harm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our health.

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

28. —Could you please help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tent?

—OK, no problem.

A. call back B. put up C. blow out

29. It is known that China \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long history.

A. has; has B. is; has C. is; of D. is; with

30. As students, we should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our extra (多余的) pocket money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Project Hope.

A. raise; to B. gives; for C. donate; to D. send; with

31. —What did the man say to you?

—He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me not to swim in the river.

A. let B. encouraged C. warned

32. I hope I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the game for my class.

A. lose B. improve C. win D. host

33. Tommy often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ funny stories to make us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

A. tells; laugh B. says; laugh C. tells; to laugh D. says; to laugh

34. The pilots had to take emergency action to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a disaster.

A. beat B. invite C. obey D. avoid

35. —Why are you late for class again?

—Because my alarm didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this morning.

A. go off B. get off C. go on

36. Although the scientist is very great, he never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. takes off B. turns off C. shows off D. breaks off

37. — Ren Ziwei and Li Wenlong won gold and silver in Men’s 1000m Short Track Speed Skating Final at the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games.

— We all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. take pride in B. take proud of C. be praised by

38. —What did Tina say?

—Sorry, I didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what she said.

A. pay attention to B. get on with C. make up D. look forward to

39. With the help of computers, news can every corner of the world.

A. get B. come C. arrive D. reach

40. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carefully but could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nothing.

A. heard; listen B. listened; hear

C. listened; listened D. heard; hear

41. I’m going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you around our new school if you visit me.

A. make B. show C. take D. bring

42. —Selina, I want to learn something about the Winter Olympic Games in Beijing.

—Frank \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ know it, because he cares best about it.

A. has to B. must C. can’t D. might

43. Although lots of planes continued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the lost plane over the Pacific Ocean, there seemed no hope of finding it.

A. searching B. searched C. searching for D. searched for

44. Oh, the rice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terrible. It must he bad.

A. smells B. hears C. sees D. touches

45. —How do you like your school?

—Perfect! It always tries its best to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our needs.

A. describe B. realize C. satisfy

46. The doctor told my father to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smoking but he didn't take the advice.

A. give in B. give out C. give up D. get up

47. —Can you help me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the skirt for me tonight, Dad?

—I’ll try. But it is hard to make this material smooth.

A. iron B. wash C. make

48. Don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we are halfway to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. worry about the problems, solving them B. worry the problems about, solving them

C. worry about the problems, solve them D. worry the problems about, solve them

49. His parents are worried about him because they haven’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ letters from him for a long time.

A. accepted B. received C. collected

50. —How could you break the news to Mary?

—But I think Mary has the right to know it. She should make her own decision.

A. leave…alone B. make…laugh C. tell…the news

51. —Lucy, I can take care of your pet. But how often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I feed it?

—Three times a day.

A. must B. should C. would D. may

52. —How long will the meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

—About one hour.

A. last B. play C. prepare

53. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the apple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ two halves. One is for my sister, the other is for me.

A. divided; into B. turned; into C. translated; into

54. —Smoking is bad for your health.

—You’re right. I decide to **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**.

A. take it down B. give up it C. turn it off D. give it up

55. —I really like the game. Why must I stop playing it?

—For your study, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, my boy.

A. hope to B. have to C. would like to D. are able to

56. — Tom, how about seeing a film this Saturday evening?

— Sorry. I’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my younger brother because my mother is out.

A. look like B. look up C. look for D. look after

57. It takes about fifteen minutes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there

A. to get B. to get to C. to D. to walk to

58. Where is Kate’s English book? She can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. find B. think C. help D. call

59. —Can I help you?

—I’d like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a quiet room for￥500 a month.

A. have B. busy C. live D. rent

60. —What’s the purpose of Project Hope?

一To \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money from society to help poor children with their education.

A. raise B. make C. save D. spend

61. Don’t forget \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your book here tomorrow.

A. carrying B. getting C. to take D. to bring

62. —Do you think there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ new words in this suit?

—Yes, that’s right. I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first.

A. too much; look up them B. too many; look them up C. much too; look them after

63. To save the little girl, the young man jumped into the river without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his coat.

A. putting on B. take off C. put on D. taking off

64. —Can I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the book called *Harry Potter*? I want to see what happens in the story.

—Of course you can. You will find much fun in it. But you can only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it for two days.

A. borrow; lend B. lend; borrow C. borrow; keep D. lend; keep

65. Liu Yang is China’s first woman astronaut. Many young people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her now.

A. take care of B. look up to C. play tricks on D. look forward to

66. There is some rubbish on the grass. Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pick them up B. pick it up

C. pick up them D. pick up it

67. — Simon knows a lot. When we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he is always a good guide.

— That’s why we all want to travel with him.

A. go shopping B. go sightseeing C. go on picnics

68. —Can you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English?

—Yes. But not much.

A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell

69. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shy. Doing projects with others has helped me become outgoing.

A. was used to be B. was used to being C. used to be D. used to

70. —Amy had so many phone calls today.

—Yes. As soon as one call was over, another call \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. took up B. showed off C. handed out D. came in

71. —Can I help you, Sir?

—Yes, please. I am \_\_\_\_ a blue T-shirt.

A. looking up B. looking for C. looking after D. looking through

72. Over $30,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a children’s hospital by a British girl several months ago.

A. raised B. was raised C. rose D. was risen

73. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the TV. There is an NBA game on CCTV-5. Let’s watch it.

A. turn on B. turn off C. open D. close

74. We all know that we’ll meet all kinds of difficulties in our lives in the future. We should learn to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any challenge!

A. active enough to take up B. confident enough to take on

C. enough careful to try on D. enough patient to try out

75. —So happy that Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games is such a great success!

—It really is. I especially admire the volunteers. Their smiles \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this great Game.

A. sent up B. looked up C. showed up D. lit up

76. The headmaster advises parents to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the parents’ meeting with their children this Friday.

A. manage B. discuss C. control D. attend

77. It is not enough \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English in class. You should read more in your spare time.

A. say B. to read C. to reading D. speak

78. The article said that he hoped \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drawing the picture soon.

A. his son finish B. to finish C. finish D. his son will finish

79. —*Song of Autumn* by Liu Yuxi describes autumn in a different way.

—I agree. Most poets (诗人) describe this season to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a feeling of sadness, but in Liu’s eyes autumn is full of life and hope.

A. excuse B. express C. expect D. explain

80. My face \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ red when I see my primary school teacher.

A. grows B. goes C. turns D. gets

81. —What’s wrong with Jane?

—Her friends went to a party without her, so she feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. leave out B. left out C. leave for D. left for

82. — Mrs. Smith, I have some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleeping. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the music a bit, please?

— OK, of course not.

A. troubles；turning up B. trouble；turning down C. problem；to turn down D.

problems；turning off

83. Stephen Hawing, a great scientist, had a strong will. His serious illness never \_\_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living a meaningful and colorful life.

A. learned;from B. protected;from C. saved;from D. stopped;from

84. —Tomorrow I’ll have an interview for a new job, and the job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me better. What clothes should I wear?

—You can wear a black suit and a white shirt. Black \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ white.

A. fits; suits B. suits; matches C. matches; suits D. suits; fits

85. Gentle wind makes you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. feel cool B. feel cooling C. to feel cool D. feeling cool

86. Usually I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about two hours reading English stories at weekends. It’s so much fun.

A. take B. spend C. cost D. pay

87. —Walk slowly, or the milk in the glass will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

—Ok, I will.

A. break down B. run over C. go out

88. It’s wise of you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cost of living to save money. For example, it’s a good idea to cook meals at home which costs less than eating out.

A. cut off B. cut out C. cut down on D. cut on

89. India, with the world’s largest population, up to 1.4 billion people, is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ several COVID-19 related challenges.

A. going through B. carrying on C. carrying out D. breaking out

90. Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_out the quilt on the floor and \_\_\_\_\_\_down to have a rest.

A. lay; laid B. laid; lay C. laid; lied D. lied; lay

91. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an interesting question in yesterday’s class meeting.

A. rose B. raised C. rise D. raise

92. Look at the candles in the cake，Ann. Can you in one go?

A. blow it out B. blow out it C. blow them out D. blow out them

93. This movie wasn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_. Most of children felt very \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. interesting enough; bored B. enough interesting; boring

C. interesting enough; boring D. enough interesting; bored

94. Peter prefers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to write; reading B. reading; to write

C. writing; reading D. to write; to read

95. —You see, your story \_\_\_\_\_\_ the children very much.

— I’m so glad.

A. hates B. hurts C. excites D. argues

96. A letter written by Albert Einstein was sold for more than 1.2 million dollars on May 18. At first, five people took up the bid(出价). But when the price rose to 700,000 dollars, three of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. put out B. took out C. gave out D. dropped out

97. The students in the poor(贫穷的)village often go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cross the river to school.

A. take a ropeway B. by a ropeway

C. in a ropeway D. on a ropeway

98. Though my brother was not willing to 　　　　his mobile phone, he gave it to my mother.

A. part with B. agree with C. argue with

99. -- The government is trying to protect the environment now.

-- Yeah. It is reported that some factories will be soon.

A. set up B. shut off C. given up D. turned off

100. ----What a beautiful school bag you have!

---- Yeah. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me two weeks to make it myself.

A. takes B. spends C. took D. cost

**参考答案**

1. A

【解析】句意：我们有黑色的头发和眼睛。

考查主谓一致及动词辨析。have有，动词原形；has有，动词三单；are是；do做；结合“We...black hair and black eyes.”可知，此处表示“有”，应用have/has，主语是复数人称，动词用原形，故选A。

2. A

【解析】句意：下周是爷爷的生日。我想给他买台收音机。

考查动词辨析。buy买；sell卖；lose遗失；find找到。根据“Grandpa’s birthday is next

 week”可知，是想要买台收音机作为生日礼物，buy sth. for sb.为某人买某物。故选A。

3. B

【解析】句意：Kate不喜欢梨。

考查动词辨析。has有；like喜欢；eats吃；likes喜欢；空前有助动词doesn’t，后接动词原形，故选B。

4. A

【解析】句意：吸烟对我们的健康有害。每个人都应该远离香烟。

考查动词短语辨析。keep away from远离；keep smoking继续抽烟；keep from阻止、免于；keep out扣留、保留；根据上文“Smoking is bad for our health”推断空格指远离香烟；故选A。

5. A

【解析】句意：——那是我的包。请把它给我。——好的。

考查动词短语和代词的位置。give sth. to sb.“把某物给某人”，人称代词作宾语，要用宾格形式，排除CD；再根据“my bag”可知，此处要用代词it来指代，避免重复啰嗦。故选A。

6. D

【解析】句意：墙上的这幅画看起来不错。

考查动词辨析。sees看见；watches观看；looks at看；根据looks看起来；根据语境可知，此处表示“看起来很好”，故选D。

7. D

【解析】句意：培养好的阅读习惯可以提高我们的阅读速度。

考查动词辨析。review回顾；receive收到；spread传播；increase提高。根据Developing good reading habits及our reading speed，可知，培养好的阅读习惯可以提高阅读速度，所以空格处填increase。故选D。

8. C

【解析】句意：Scott早餐后洗个澡。

考查动词辨析及动词时态。have a shower相当于take a shower“洗澡”；bring“带来”，是动词，根据语境是一般现在时态，主语是Scott，是第三人称单数，谓语动词变第三人称单数，take a shower中take变第三人称单数，故选C。

9. A

【解析】句意：如今中国在很多领域都取得了巨大的成就，我们确实为我们伟大的国家感到骄傲。

考查动词短语辨析。take pride in对……感到自豪； take care of照顾、照看；take an interest in对……感兴趣；根据上文“Nowadays China has made great achievements in many

 fields.”，推断下文“为我们伟大的国家感到骄傲。”；故选A。

10. B

【解析】句意：这是给你的一条新裤子。——多么漂亮！我要试一下。

考查动副短语及代词辨析。it它；them它们。try on是动副短语，人称代词要放在中间，排除A选项。pants是复数形式，应用代词them指代，故选B。

11. D

【解析】句意：——你喜欢吃香蕉吗？——是的。它们味道真的很好。

考查动词辨析。feel感到；look看起来； watch观看； taste尝起来。根据“Do you like eating bananas?”及肯定回答yes可知，此处是他们尝起来好吃。故选D。

12. B

【解析】句意：——我不认识这个新单词。——没关系。你可以在字典里查阅。

考查动词短语及代词的位置。look up查阅；look for寻找；look out当心。根据“in the dictionary”可知此处表示查字典，用look up，与代词it连用时，it置于短语中间。故选B。

13. A

【解析】句意：——顺便问一句，李想在哪儿？——他去游泳了。

考查现在完成时。has gone (to)去了某地，人不在；has been (to)去过某地，人回来了。根据“where’s Li Xiang”可知，人不在这儿，用has gone (to)，go swimming“去游泳”，固定短语。故选A。

14. C

【解析】句意：——今天早上，上学你为什么迟到了？——因为我熬夜备考。

考查动词短语。run away跑开；get up起床；stay up熬夜；wake up醒。根据“late to study for my test.”可知，此处应用stayed up，表示“熬夜”。故选C。

15. B

【解析】句意：这个食物闻起来太香了。我都迫不及待吃它了。

考查动词辨析。looks看起来；smells闻起来；tastes尝起来。根据“I can’t wait to eat it.”可知，食物闻起来很香，所以迫不及待要吃它，“smells”符合语境。故选B。

16. A

【解析】句意：——起来，吉娜。七点半了。——再等一分钟，妈妈。

考查动词辨析。Get得到；Turn转；Put放；Cut切。根据“It’ s seven thirty.”可知是喊女儿起床了，get up“起床”，故选A。

17. B

【解析】句意：——妈妈，我必须打扫房间吗？——不，你不需要。

考查情态动词辨析。mustn’t不要，表禁止；needn’t不需要；can’t不能；may not可能不，含Must的一般疑问句，否定回答用needn’t，故选B。

18. D

【解析】句意：史密斯先生拆掉他的旧房子，他想要建一个新房子。

考查动词短语。fell down“摔倒”；died down“逐渐减弱”；cut down“砍倒”；took down“拆除”。根据“He wanted to build a new one”可知，表示“拆除旧房子”，故选D。

19. B

【解析】句意：许多人遭受睡眠问题折磨，这可能是由于工作压力，甚至噪声污染和大城市的光污染所引起的。

考查动词辨析。donated捐赠；caused引起；confirmed坚定；developed发展。根据“sleep problems which may be … by pressure from work and even noise pollution and light pollution in big cities”可知，此处解释睡眠问题是由什么引起的，故选B。

20. D

【解析】句意：——请问你的名字是什么？——琳达。而且是我的爷爷奶奶给我取的这个名字。

考查动词。phone打电话；spell拼写；meet见面；name命名。根据“me this name”可知表示“给人取名”用“name sb….”。故选D。

21. D

【解析】句意：——你的T恤太酷了。你花了多少钱？——30美元。

考查动词辨析。pay支付；take花费；bring带来；spend花费。根据“How much do you…on it”可知，此处用spend+金钱+on sth的结构，表示“在某物上花费金钱”，故选D。

22. B

【解析】句意：一场秋雨过后，树上只剩下几片叶子。

考查动词词义辨析。divide分开；remain剩下；prevent防止；attend出席。根据“only a few leaves”以及“on the tree”可知，树上“剩下”几片叶子。故选B。

23. C

【解析】句意：一些人每年都砍伐树木，因此许多动物正在失去家园。

考查动词短语。cut up切碎；help with帮助；cut down砍倒；think about考虑。根据“so lots of animals are losing

 their homes.”可知许多动物正在失去家园是因为一些人每年都砍伐树木，故选C。

24. A

【解析】句意：——打扰一下，Dean先生。我可以看一下你的照片吗？——可以。

考查冠词。a一，表示泛指，用于辅音音素开头的单词前；an一，表泛指，用于元音音素开头的单词前；the定冠词，表特指；/零冠词。根据“have ... look”可知，此处用“have a look”表示“看一看”。故选A。

25. C

【解析】句意：吉姆让莉莉不要忘记按时完成她的任务。

考查动词不定式的否定。根据空后的“forget to complete her task on time”可知，此处应指不要忘记按时完成她的任务，所以空处应表示否定。再根据空前的“ask”可知，ask sb not to do sth让某人不要做某事，固定搭配。故选C。

26. B

【解析】句意：——我刚收到一条微信聊天的信息“ttyl”。你知道它代表什么吗？——它的意思是“过会儿再和你交谈”。

考查动词短语辨析。cares for关心；stands for代表；looks for寻找；hopes for希望。根据答语“It means ‘talk to you later’ ”可推测上文询问的是“它是什么意思？”，进一步推知B选项stand for“代表”符合语境。故选B。

27. B

【解析】句意：熬夜太晚对我们的健康有害。

考查介词辨析。for为了；to到；of……的；with有。固定搭配do harm to“对……有害”，故选B。

28. B

【解析】句意：——你能帮我搭帐篷吗？——好的，没问题。

考查动词短语辨析。call back回电话；put up举起，搭建；blow out吹灭。结合语境和空后“the tent”可知，问句请求帮忙搭建帐篷，故选B。

29. D

【解析】句意：众所周知，中国是一个有着悠久历史的伟大国家。

考查动词辨析和介词辨析。has有；is是；of……的；with有。第一空的主语为China，是一个国家，从句部分句子是“主系表”结构，动词应用is，则A项错误；第二空用介词短语作后置定语修饰country，表示“有着悠久历史”，with符合句意；故选D。

30. C

【解析】句意：作为学生，我们应该把多余的零花钱捐给希望工程。

考查动词辨析。raise作“筹集”讲时，与介词for连用；give与to连用；send与to连用，则排除A、B、D三项。donate与to连用，donate...to...“把……捐赠给”，这里表示“把我们多余的零用钱捐给希望工程”。故选C。

31. C

【解析】

句意：——那个男人对你说了什么？——他警告不要在河里游泳。

考查动词辨析。let让；encouraged鼓励；warned警告。根据“let”表示“让”后加动词原形，故排除选项A；根据“He…me not to swim in the river.”可知，应是警告我不要在河里游泳，B项不合语境，故选C。

32. C

【解析】句意：我希望我能为我们班赢得这场比赛。

考查动词辨析。lose失去；improve提高；win赢得；host主持。根据“I will...the game for my class.”可知是指为班级赢得比赛，故选C。

33. A

【解析】句意：汤米经常讲有趣的故事使我们大笑不止。

考查动词辨析以及非谓语动词。tell讲述；say说。tell stories“讲故事”，固定搭配。make sb. do sth.“使某人做某事”，省略to的动词不定式作宾补，故选A。

34. D

【解析】句意：飞行员不得不采取紧急行动以避免灾难。

考查动词辨析。beat打败；invite邀请；obey服从；avoid避免。根据“take emergency action to … a disaster”可知，采取紧急措施是为了避免一场灾难，故选D。

35. A

【解析】句意：——你为什么上课又迟到了？——因为我的闹钟今天早上没响。

考查动词短语。go off停止运转；get off下车；go on继续，根据“Why are you late for class again?”和“my alarm didn’t”可知，应该是闹钟没响，故选A。

36. C

【解析】句意：虽然那个科学家很伟大，但是他从来不炫耀。

考查动词短语辨析。take off脱下，起飞；turn off关闭；show off炫耀；break off断开。根据“Although the scientist is very great, he never...”可知，虽然他很伟大，但他从来不炫耀。故选C。

37. A

【解析】句意：——任子威和李文龙在北京2022年冬奥会短道速滑男子1000米决赛中获得金牌和银牌。——我们都为他们感到骄傲。

考查动词短语。take pride in以……为傲；take proud of错误表达；be praised by被……称赞。根据“We all…them”可知，应该是以奥运选手为傲，故选A。

38. A

【解析】句意；——蒂娜说了什么？——对不起，我没有注意她说什么。

考查动词短语。pay attention to注意；get on with和……相处；make up编造；look forward to期待。根据“Sorry, I didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what she said.”可知，应该是没有注意到她说什么。故选A。

39. D

【解析】句意：在电脑的帮助下，新闻可以传遍世界的每一个角落。

A. get得到；get to到达；B. come来；C. arrive到达；arrive at+小地点：到达某处；arrive in +大地点（国家、城市）：到达某处；D. reach达到；reach+地点：到达某地。“到达世界的每一个角落”译为：get to / arrive at / reach every corner of the world。故选D。

40. B

【解析】句意：她仔细地听着，但什么也听不见。

考查动词辨析。listen动词，听，强调动作，listened是过去式。hear动词，听见，强调动作的结果，heard是过去式。第一处强调动作，用listened；第二处是强调结果，could是情态动词，后跟动词原形。故选B。

41. B

【解析】句意：如果你来看我，我将带你参观我们的新学校。

考查动词辨析。make制作；show展示；take带走；bring带来。根据“…you around our new school”可知，表示“带某人参观某地”，为短语“show sb around”。故选B。

42. B

【解析】句意：——Selina，我想了解一些关于北京冬季奥运会的事情。——Frank一定知道，因为他最关心它。

考查动词辨析。has to不得不；must一定；can’t不可能；might可能。根据“because he cares best about it”可知，此处表示非常肯定的推测，故选B。

43. C

【解析】句意：尽管许多飞机继续在太平洋上空寻找失踪的飞机，但似乎没有希望找到它。

考查非谓语动词以及动词短语。continue doing

 sth“继续做某事”，此空应填动名词作宾语。search要与介词for一起搭配后才可接宾语，故选C。

44. A

【解析】句意：哦，米饭闻起来很难闻。一定是坏了。

考查动词词义辨析。smell闻起来；hear听见；see看见；touch触摸。由后句“It must be bad”可知，此句是说米饭闻起来难闻，故选A。

45. C

【解析】句意：——你觉得你的学校怎么样？——太好了！它总是尽力满足我们的需要。

考查动词辨析。describe描述；realize意识到； satisfy满足。根据“Perfect!”，可知空格处表示“满足我们需要”，故选C。

46. C

【解析】句意：医生告诉我父亲要戒烟，但他没有接受这个建议。

考查动词短语。give in屈服；give out分发；give up放弃；get up起床。give up doing sth放弃做某事，结合本题后接smoking，可知应该是戒烟，用give up。故选C。

47. A

【解析】句意：——爸爸，你今晚能帮我熨裙子吗？——我试试看。但很难使这种面料光滑。

考查动词辨析。iron熨，烫；wash清洗；make制作。根据“I’ll try. But it is hard to make this material smooth.”可知，是请求爸爸帮忙熨烫裙子，故选A。

48. A

【解析】句意：不要担心这些问题，我们已经解决了一半。

考查动词短语及非谓语动词。worry about sth.“担心某事”，故排除B和D选项。be halfway to doing sth.“完成某事的一半”，动名词作宾语。故选A。

49. B

【解析】句意：他的家人都为他担心，因为他们很长时间没有收到他的信。

考查动词辨析。accepted接受；received收到；collected收集。根据“His parents are worried about him because they haven’t...letters from him for a long time.”可知，是没收到他的来信，所以很担心，故选B。

50. C

【解析】句意：——你怎么能把这个消息告诉玛丽呢？——我认为玛丽有权知道。她应该自己做决定。

考查动词短语辨析。leave…alone不打扰；make…laugh使……发笑；tell…the news告诉……这个消息。根据“How could you break the news to Mary”及“But I think Mary has the right to know it”可知，break the news to

 Mary表示将这个消息告诉Mary，与C选项同义，故选C。

51. B

【解析】句意：——露西，我可以照顾你的宠物。但是我应该多久喂它一次呢？——一天三次。

考查情态动词。must必须；should应该；would将要；may可能。根据“Three times a day.”可知问应该多久喂一次，用should符合语境。故选B。

52. A

【解析】句意：——这个会议会持续多久？——大约一个小时。

考查动词辨析。last持续；play玩；prepare准备。根据“How long will the meeting...”可知是会议持续多长时间。故选A。

53. A

【解析】句意：我把苹果分成两半。一半给我妹妹，另一半给我。

考查动词短语辨析。divided… into...把……分成……；turned...into...把……变成……；translated...into...把……翻译成……；根据“One is for my sister, the other is for me”可知此处指“把苹果分成两半”。故选A。

54. D

【解析】句意：——吸烟有害健康。——你说的对，我决定戒掉它。

考查动词短语。 take down取下；turn off关掉；give up放弃，戒掉。根据“Smoking is bad for your health.”可知，为了健康去戒烟，故排除选项AC；此类词组，以副词结尾时，代词须放词组中间，排除B选项。故选D。

55. B

【解析】句意：——我真的很喜欢这个游戏。为什么我必须停止玩游戏？——为了你的学习，你必须停止，我的孩子。

考查动词短语。hope to希望；have to不得不，必须；would like to愿意；are able to能够。根据“Why must I stop playing it?”和“For your study,”可知，应是为了学习必须停止玩游戏，故选B。

56. D

【解析】句意：——汤姆，这个星期六晚上看一部电影怎么样？ ——对不起。我必须照顾我的弟弟，因为我的母亲不在家。

考查动词短语的辨析。look like 看上去像；look up查阅；look for寻找；look after照顾。根据“Sorry. I’ll have to...my younger brother because my mother is out.”可知，汤姆需要照顾他弟弟。故选D。

57. A

【解析】句意：到达那花了大约15分钟。

考查非谓语动词。to到，介词；to walk步行，动词不定式；get to到达；根据固定搭配it takes sb+时间 to do sth“做某事花了多长时间”可知，应该用动词不定式，“there”是副词，前面的介词省略，可排除B/C/D，故选A。

58. A

【解析】句意：凯特的英文书在哪里？她找不到。

考查动词辨析。find找到、发现；think想、认为；help帮助；call打电话。根据“Where is Kate’s English book?”凯特的英语书在哪里？可知是凯特找不到她的英语书了，故选A。

59. D

【解析】句意：——我能帮你吗？——我想租一间安静的房间一个月￥500。

考查动词辨析。have有；busy使忙于；live生活；rent租。根据“room for ￥500 a month”可知此处介绍了房间一个月500，所以应该是租房子，故选D。

60. A

【解析】句意：——希望工程的目的是什么？——从社会上筹集大量资金，帮助贫困儿童接受教育。

考查动词辨析。raise筹集；make制作；save拯救；spend花费。根据“To...a lot of money from society to help poor children with their education.”可知是指筹集资金，故选A。

61. D

【解析】句意：别忘了明天把你的书带来。

考查动词辨析。carry提、抬；get得到；take拿走，指“离说话地点越来越远”；bring拿来，指“离说话地点越来越近”；forget to do sth“忘记要去做某事”，动作还没有做；forget doing something“忘记做过某事”，说话的时候动作已完成；根据“tomorrow”可知此处指“动作还未完成”，排除A和B；根据“here”可知此处指“靠近说话人方向”，排除C。故选D。

62. B

【解析】句意：——你认为这个单元的生词太多吗？——是的。我得先去查一下。

考查短语辨析。too much太多，修饰不可数名词；too many太多，修饰可数名词；much too太，修饰形容词或副词；look up查阅；look after照顾。根据“new words”可知，是名词复数，too many符合句意；代词应该放在动词和副词中间，look them up符合句意；故选B。

63. D

【解析】句意：为了救这个小女孩，这个年轻人没有脱掉外套就跳进河里。

考查短语辨析及动名词作宾语。“without”是介词，后接动名词作宾语，故排除B和C项。put on穿上；take off脱下。根据“jumped into the river without...”可知是没有脱外套。故选D。

64. C

【解析】句意：——我可以借《哈利波特》这本书么？我想看看故事里发生了什么。——你当然可以。你会发现它很有趣，但是你只能借两天。

考查动词。borrow借入；lend借出；keep保留。根据“Can I”及“the book”可知表达“我”借书，用动词“borrow”。根据“for two days”可知表达动作的持续，用延续性动词“keep”。故选C。

65. B

【解析】句意：刘洋是中国第一位女宇航员，许多年轻人都仰慕她。

考查动词短语。take care of照顾；look up to仰慕；play tricks on捉弄；look forward to期望。根据“Liu Yang is China’s first woman astronau”可知，作为中国第一位女宇航员，应是会受到很多人的仰慕。故选B。

66. B

【解析】句意：草地上有一些垃圾。让我们把它捡起来。

考查代词的用法和位置。it它；them它们。pick up“捡起”，此处指的是“捡起垃圾”，rubbish是不可数名词，用it指代，pick up是“动副”短语，所以代词应放中间。故选B。

67. B

【解析】句意：——西蒙知道的很多。当我们去观光时，他总是一个好向导。 ——这就是为什么我们都想和他一起去旅行。

考查动词短语。go shopping购物；go sightseeing观光旅行；go on picnics野餐。根据下文“travel with him”可知，此处指的是观光旅行，故选B。

68. B

【解析】句意：——你会说英语吗？——是的。但不多。

考查名词辨析。say说， 讲，后常跟说话的内容；speak讲，谈，后常跟语言；talk说话，谈话，常和to，with或者about搭配；tell告诉，说，通常后跟故事或者笑话等。根据“English”可知，此处指说语言，使用speak。故选B。

69. C

【解析】句意：我过去很害羞，和别人一起做课题帮助我变得外向了。

考查动词短语辨析。used to do sth.“过去常常做某事”；be used to doing sth.“习惯做某事”；be used to do sth.“被用来做某事”；根据“Doing projects with others has helped me become outgoing.”可知，此处是过去是害羞的， used to be+ adj.意为“过去常常是…”，故选C。

70. D

【解析】句意：——艾米今天接到很多电话。——是的。一个电话一结束，另一个电话就来了。

考查动词短语。took up拿起，吸纳；showed off炫耀；handed out分发；came in进来。根据上文“Amy had so many phone calls today.”艾米今天接到很多电话。可知应是“一个电话一结束，另一个电话就来了”，要填“进来”，其它选项语意不通，故选D。

71. B

【解析】句意：——先生，需要我帮忙吗？ ——是的，请。我在找一件蓝色的T恤。A. looking up查找；B. looking for寻找；C. looking after照顾；D. looking through浏览。结合后面的a blue T-shirt一件蓝色的T恤，可知，应该选择looking for寻找；符合语境。故选B。

72. B

【解析】句意：几个月前，一名英国女孩为一家儿童医院筹集了3万多美元。

考查动词辨析及被动语态。“$30,000”与动词“raise”之间构成被动关系，要用被动语态，根据“several months ago”可知，时态为一般过去时，所以为一般过去时的被动语态，排除AC选项；raise筹集，及物动词；rise上升，不及物动词。“rise”是不及物动词，不能用于被动语态，排除D选项；此处表示筹集了3万多美元。故选B。

73. A

【解析】句意：请打开电视，在CCTV-5上有一场NBA比赛。让我们看一看吧。A. turn on打开；B. turn off 关掉；C. open打开；D. close关掉。turn on/off表示打开/关掉电源、电器、自来水管、煤气等之类的；open/close表示打开/关闭门、窗、书本等。故选A。

74. B

【解析】句意：我们都知道，我们在我们生活的未来会遇到各种各样的困难。我们应该学会足够自信，接受任何挑战！

考查enough的位置以及动词短语。enough修饰形容词要放在其后，排除C和D选项。take up占据；take on接受。根据“any challenge”可知，此处指接受挑战，故选B。

75. D

【解析】句意：——很高兴2022年北京冬奥会取得如此巨大的成功！——确实如此。我特别钦佩志愿者。他们的微笑照亮了这场伟大的比赛。

考查动词短语辨析。send up发送；look up查找；show up显示；light up照亮。根据情境和“Their smiles”可知，笑容照亮了这场伟大的比赛。故选D。

76. D

【解析】句意：校长建议父母和他们的孩子们来参加本周五的家长会。

考查动词辨析。manage管理；discuss讨论；control控制；attend出席，参加。根据“the parents’ meeting”可知，此处是“出席家长会”。故选D。

77. B

【解析】句意：在课堂上读英语是不够的。你应该在业余时间多读书。

考查动词辨析及非谓语动词。say说；read阅读；speak说。根据“You should read more in your spare time”可知，此处指读英语。It’s +adj.+to do是固定句式，意为“做……怎么样”，其中的动词不定式作主语，it是形式主语。故选B。

78. B

【解析】句意：文章说他希望很快画完这幅画。

考查非谓语动词。短语hope to do sth.“希望去做某事”；短语finish doing sth.“完成做某事”，故选B。

79. B

【解析】句意：——刘禹锡的《秋歌》用不同的方式描述了秋天。——我同意。大多数诗人描述这个季节是为了表达一种悲伤的感觉，但在刘的眼里，秋天充满了生机和希望。

考查动词辨析。excuse原谅，宽恕； express表达；expect 期盼；explain解释。根据空前的“describe this season描述这个季节”及空后的“a feeling of sadness悲伤的感觉”可知，此处是说表达一种悲伤的感觉。表达express符合语境。故选B。

80. C

【解析】句意：当我看到我的小学老师时，我的脸变红了。

考查动词辨析。grows表示身高、岁数、经验等的改变；goes表示“变得（糟糕）”，后接表示负能量的形容词；turns表示颜色、性质、状态等发生的“显而易见的变化”；gets表示温度、时间、岁数等变化。根据“red”可知脸变成红色，用turns。故选C。

81. B

【解析】句意：——简怎么了？——她的朋友们没带她去参加聚会，所以她感到受冷落。

考查动词短语及非谓语动词。leave out遗漏，排除，不考虑；leave for动身去。根据“Her friends went to a party without her”可知朋友们没带她去参加聚会，应是觉得被冷落、被排除在外了；主语“she”与leave out之间是动宾关系，此处用过去分词形式left在feels后充当表语。故选B。

82. B

【解析】句意：——史密斯太太，我入睡有点困难。你介意把音乐声关小一点吗？   ——好的，当然不介意。

考查固定搭配。have trouble/ problems/ difficulties (in) doing sth.为固定搭配，意为“做某事有困难”，其中trouble为不可数名词，第一个空格前为some，故A、C选项可排除。根据句中a bit提示，第二个空是指将音乐声调小，而不是关掉音乐，且Would you mind doing sth.?为固定搭配，意为“做这事你介意吗？”，故第二个空应填入turning down，故选B。

83. D

【解析】句意：史蒂芬霍金，一位伟大的科学家，有着强大的意志力。他严重的疾病从来没有阻止他度过一段有意义且丰富的人生。learn from是从……得知，向……学习，是指从某个地方或者人学到知识，protect…from…表示“保护……免受……”，save A from B 的含义是使A免于受到B的损伤、损失或毁坏，stop sb. from doing sth.意为“阻止某人做某事”。这里是在赞扬霍金，说“他的疾病”没有阻止他度过有意义且丰富的人生，用stop…from结构，故选D。

84. B

【解析】句意：——明天我将有一个新工作的面试，这个工作更适合我，我应该穿什么衣服？——你可以穿一件黑色的西装和白色的衬衫，黑配白。

考查动词辨析。fit衣服的尺寸、大小合适；suit样式、颜色、场合、环境、时间等适合；match大小、色调、形状等搭配。第一空指工作合适，用suit，第二空指颜色搭配，故选B。

85. A

【解析】句意：微风使你感到凉爽。使役动词make构成短语“make sb. do sth.”意为“使某人做某事”；feel为系动词，后面跟形容词cool“凉爽的”构成系表结构，故选A。

86. B

【解析】句意：通常我在周末花两个小时读英语故事。太有趣了。

考查动词辨析。take花费，通常用于句式it takes sb some time to do sth；spend花费，主语是人，通常用于句式sb spend some time/money doing sth；cost花费，主语是物，通常用于句式sth cost sb some time/money；pay花费，主语是人，通常用于句式sb pay some money for sth。根据句子主语是I及“…about two hours reading English stories”可知，此处是spend的用法。故选B。

87. B

【解析】句意：——慢点儿走，否则杯子里的牛奶会溢出来。——好的，我会的。

考查动词短语。break down出故障；run over溢出，碾过；go out外出。根据“Walk slowly, or the milk in the glass”可知，杯子里的牛奶可能会溢出来。故选B。

88. C

【解析】句意：你为了省钱而减少生活费用是明智的。例如，在家做饭是一个好主意，这比出去吃饭花费更少。

考查动词短语辨析。cut off切断；cut out删去；cut down on削减；cut on赶路。根据“the cost of living to save money”可知，此处指削减生活费用，故选C。

89. A

【解析】句意：印度，世界上人口最多的国家，人口多达14亿，正在经受一些与新冠肺炎相关的挑战。

考查动词短语辨析。go through经受；carry on继续；carry out执行；break out爆发。根据“several COVID-19 related challenges”可知，印度在经受着新冠肺炎带来的挑战。故选A。

90. B

【解析】句意：彼得把被子铺在地板上，躺下休息。考查动词辨析。短语lay out：摆放，布置，lay的过去式是laid；lie down：躺下，lie作“躺”讲时，它的过去式是lay。结合句意可知填laid; lay；选B。

【点睛】（一）lie的意思有“躺，位于，撒谎”的意思，现在分词是lying。（1）lie作“躺，位于”意思是不规则动词，过去式是lay，过去分词是lain。（2）lie作“撒谎”意思是规则动词，过去式和过去分词都是lied。（二）lay有“摆放，陈设，产卵，下蛋”的意思，现在分词laying，过去式和过去分词是laid。

91. B

【解析】句意：汤姆在昨天的班会上提出了一个有趣的问题。

考查动词辨析以及时态。rise升起，不及物动词；raise提出，及物动词。此空后接宾语an interesting question，应填及物动词raise，结合“in yesterday’s class meeting”可知，句子用一般过去时，动词用过去式，故选B。

92. C

【解析】句意：看蛋糕里的蜡烛，安。你能一口气把它们吹灭吗？blow out为动副词组，代词要放在中间，排除B,D；此处用them代替前面提到的candles，故答案为C。

93. A

【解析】句意：这部电影不够有趣。多数孩子感到厌烦。

考查分词、副词。enough作副词，修饰形容词或其他副词时，应置于所修饰的形容词或副词之后，故排除B、D两项。过去分词作表语通常用来表示主语的状态（情感、情绪），现在分词做表语通常用来表示主语的性质或特征；bored意为“厌烦的；无聊的”；boring意为“令人厌倦的”；后句主语为most of

 children推断第二个空格选bored，feel bored意为“感到厌烦”，故选A。

94. C

【解析】句意：比起阅读，彼得更喜欢写作。

考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知，此处是结构“prefer doing...to doing...”，意为“与……相比，更喜欢做……”，动名词作宾语。故选C。

95. C

【解析】句意：——你看，你的故事让孩子们兴奋不已。——我很高兴。A. hates讨厌；B. hurts 伤害；C. excites使兴奋；D. argues争吵。根据答语“I’m so glad.”判断，故事一定会让学生兴奋不已，故答案为C。

96. D

【解析】句意：5月18日，爱因斯坦的一封信以120多万美元的价格售出。起初，只有五个人出价。但当价格涨到70万美元时，他们中的3人退出了。

考查动词辨析。put out熄灭；took out取出；gave out发出；dropped out退出。根据“At first, five people took up the bid(出价). But when the price rose to 700,000 dollars, three of them”可知，当价格被抬高时，其中三个人退出了，故选D。

97. D

【解析】句意：在贫穷的村庄，贫困学生经常滑索道过河上学。A. take a ropeway为动词短语与go矛盾；B. by a ropeway应该用by+交通工具，不用冠词；C. in a ropeway介词不对，表示在……里面； D. on a ropeway通过索道的意思。故选D。

98. A

【解析】句意：尽管我哥哥不愿意交出他的手机，他还是把它给了我妈妈。

考查动词短语。part with sth.交出某物；agree with sb.同意某人；argue with sb.与某人争论。根据句意可知，本题考查动词短语part with，说的是“哥哥不愿意交出手机”。故选A。

99. B

【解析】句意：——政府正在努力保护环境。——是的，据报道有些工厂很快就会关闭。A. set up建立；B. shut off 关闭；C. given up放弃；D. turned off关掉（电源，水源）的开关等。保护环境的措施之一就是关闭一些有污染的工厂，根据四个选项，只有B符合题意。

100. C

【解析】句意：——你的书包真漂亮！——是的，我花了两个星期的时间才把它做好。A. takes花费，take的三单形式；B. spends花费，主语是人；C. took花费，take的过去式；D.

 cost花费，主语是物。take常用于句型“It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.”，school bag现已做好，是花费两周的时间完成的，时态为过去式，故答案为C。

回顾：cost /pay/ take /spend的区别

四个单词均可表示“花费”，但所用主语不同：cost 的主语通常是事或物(包括形式主语 it)，不能是人；pay 的主语只能是人，常与for连用；spend 的主语也只能是人，构成spend on sth.或spend in doing sth.；take的主语常常是形式主语it。如：

The computer cost (me) $2000. 这台电脑花了(我) 2000 美元。

I have spent all day looking for you. 我花了一整天找你。

It took him an hour to write the letter. 他写这封信花了一个小时。

She paid 10 yuan for this book. 她买这本书花了10元钱。