

七年级英语下 每日一练 (17)

一、阅读理解

In modern society, people's living conditions have improved greatly. However, some problems follow. For example, pollution is a big one in many large cities all over the world. Then how do some cities deal with the problem?



Hyderabad, India (more than ten million people)

Hyderabad plants more trees. The city also builds “greener” buildings. These buildings need less water and power. Adding green to a city has a number of advantages (好处). For example, trees make the air cleaner. In Hyderabad, streets were grey and ugly a few years ago. Today, they are filled with trees and flowers, making the city cleaner and more colourful. Green areas also provide space for people to relax and exercise. Also, a study in the US shows something interesting: the greener a city is, the less crime (犯罪活动) there is.

São Paulo, Brazil (more than twenty-two million people)

Many people work in the centre of São Paulo, but they don't live there. They live in neighbourhoods outside the city because the houses are cheaper there. Every day, those people drive to the city to work. As a result, the traffic is heavier and the air is dirtier. The city uses different ways to change. First, it provides better public transport. It also begins to build some houses with lower prices so that people can afford them and choose to live in the city. It hopes these will reduce (减少) heavy traffic and air pollution in the city.



1. The underlined phrase “deal with” probably means “_____”.
A. care about something B. find more about something
C. do something about a problem D. take the place of something
2. Which reason for making a city greener is NOT talked about in the passage?
A. Reducing crime. B. Making the environment better.
C. Helping people find jobs more easily. D. Providing space for people to relax and exercise.
3. What problem does São Paulo have?
A. Rubbish can be seen everywhere. B. A lot of people don't have jobs there.
C. Too many people live in the city centre. D. The traffic is bad in the city every day.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
A. The buildings in Hyderabad can produce power.
B. It is cheaper for people to live outside São Paulo.
C. The streets in Hyderabad were clean and beautiful.
D. São Paulo starts to ask people to stop driving to work.
5. What does this passage mainly talk about?
A. The life in some big cities. B. The advantages of smaller cities.
C. Why more people are moving into cities. D. How two cities protect their environment.

Welcome to the most friendly museum in London. In most museums, there's no shouting and no running, and you must not touch anything. 6 It is noisy! People talk about what they can see and do here, and there are some very noisy machines, too. If you want answers to all your questions about science, this is the right place for you.

I like to visit the rooms on the second and third floors. You can learn about communications and the environment as well as math, physics (物理学) and chemistry (化学). For example, you can find out how people dig coal (煤) from the ground and use it to create energy. 7

___ 8 ___ It's my favorite because there are lots of physical laboratory (实验室) tests. For example, if you want to fill a bag with sand, you have to control a kind of truck (卡车) on wheels and move it into the right place. You can also find out how people travel into space and back again.

The study of the medicine is on the fourth and fifth floors. ___ 9 ___ If you compare the medicine of the past with the medicine of today, you will feel very lucky next time you visit a doctor.

The Science Museum is interesting for people of all ages. ___ 10 ___ The museum is free to enter, so you can go in for a few minutes or stay all day. It is open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. So if you go to London, make sure you visit the Science Museum.

- A. You have to follow the rules of the museum.
- B. The launch pad (发射台) on the third floor is the most popular room.
- C. You can always find something new and have a wonderful time there.
- D. There are lots of introductions about the most popular Chinese medicine.
- E. But the Science Museum in London is different.
- F. You can learn about what medicine was like in the past.
- G. And in one room they even explain how X-rays let you see inside your body.

二、完形填空

Yangzhou is ___ 12 ___ Jiangsu Province of China. It has a ___ 13 ___ of nearly 2,500 years. It is said that the emperor (皇帝) of the Sui Dynasty visited Yangzhou three times and the emperors Kangxi and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty visited Yangzhou six times each. All the visits made many places of interest in Yangzhou ___ 14 ___ nationwide (在全国范围内). Now, Yangzhou welcomes a lot of ___ 15 ___ from home and abroad.

Qiong Hua, a rare flower, is famous and only exists (存在, 生存) in Yangzhou, ___ 16 ___ it is chosen as the city flower of Yangzhou. The ___ 17 ___ usually come out around late April or in the first ten days of ___ 18 ___. The ginkgo (银杏树), the city tree of Yangzhou, is famous as an ancient tree all over the world. Within the city, there are several dozen ginkgo trees that have lived for ___ 19 ___ years.

The Slender West Lake (瘦西湖) lies in the north of Yangzhou. It covers a(an) ___ 20 ___ of about 123.6 hectares (公顷). It is named so because it shares the ___ 21 ___ shape (形状) of the West Lake in Hangzhou, but it ___ 22 ___ slimmer. It runs a distance of ___ 23 ___ five kilometres and looks like a Chinese painting.

Yangzhou food ___ 24 ___ one of the reasons why lots of visitors love the city so much. Here all dishes, whether cheap or expensive, ___ 25 ___ very elaborate (精致的) and ___ 26 ___.

Welcome to Yangzhou!

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 12. A. on | B. in | C. at | D. to |
| 13. A. size | B. history | C. area | D. age |
| 14. A. lucky | B. famous | C. safe | D. friendly |
| 15. A. waiters | B. visitors | C. artists | D. managers |
| 16. A. so | B. because | C. or | D. but |
| 17. A. city | B. flowers | C. people | D. tree |
| 18. A. March | B. April | C. May | D. June |
| 19. A. thousand | B. thousand of | C. thousands | D. thousands of |
| 20. A. history | B. colour | C. area | D. age |
| 21. A. same | B. different | C. strange | D. interesting |
| 22. A. sounds | B. feels | C. looks | D. smells |
| 23. A. over | B. more | C. on | D. above |
| 24. A. maybe | B. may be | C. are | D. be |
| 25. A. are | B. is | C. was | D. be |
| 26. A. delicious | B. bad | C. boring | D. unhealthy |

四、单词拼写

- 27. I'm looking for these _____ (hero) photos on the Internet.
- 28. This is the football _____ (play) bag.
- 29. He is John, an old French friend of _____ (us).

30. He looks _____ today. He is looking at me _____. (happy)
31. _____ (not be) late again.
32. Do you know the_____（答案）to the Maths problem?
33. There is a_____（旅馆）next to the park. Please wait for me in front of the hotel tomorrow.
34. Don't_____（失去）the good chance to enter the school.

五、书面表达

35. 为了激发同学们热爱家乡的情感，学校英语角开展题为”My hometown”的征文活动。假如你是李文，请根据以下表格中的信息提示，用英语写一篇文章参加活动。

概述	现代化城市，空气清新，每天听到鸟语；
位置	我家离市中心不远，乘坐地铁到市中心只要 20 分钟；
	在三楼，有自己的卧室；最爱……，因为……
邻居	……
评价	……

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右，文章开头已给出，不计入总词数；
2. 文中应包括所给内容要点，可适当发挥，使文章连贯；
3. 文中不得出现考生的真实姓名、校名等信息。

My hometown

I’m Li Wen. I’m glad to tell you something about my hometown.

参考答案:

1. C 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D

【导语】本文主要介绍了印度的海德巴拉和巴西的圣保罗是如何处理城市的污染问题，保护环境的。

1. 词句猜测题。根据“*For example, pollution is a big one in many large cities all over the world.*”可知，污染是世界上许多大城市的一个大问题；再根据下文海得拉巴种植更多的树和圣保罗改善其公共交通来处理城市的污染问题可知，*deal with* 表示“处理，解决”，与 C 选项同义。故选 C。

2. 细节理解题。根据“*making the city cleaner and more colourful ... provide space for people to relax and exercise ... the greener a city is, the less crime (犯罪活动) there is.*”可知，没有提到帮助人们更容易找到工作。故选 C。

3. 细节理解题。根据“*As a result, the traffic is heavier and the air is dirtier.*”可知，圣保罗的问题是交通拥挤和空气污染。故选 D。

4. 细节理解题。根据“*They live in neighbourhoods outside the city because the houses are cheaper there.*”可知，人们住在圣保罗城外是因为那里的房子更便宜。故选 B。

5. 主旨大意题。根据“*For example, pollution is a big one in many large cities all over the world. Then how do some cities deal with the problem?*”及全文可知，污染是许多大城市面临的问题，本文具体介绍了印度的海德巴拉和巴西的圣保罗是如何处理城市的污染问题，以保护环境的。故选 D。

6. E 7. G 8. B 9. F 10. C

【导语】本文主要介绍的是伦敦科学博物馆。

6. 根据“*there's no shouting and no running, and you must not touch anything.*”以及“*It is noisy! People talk about what they can see and do here, and there are some very noisy machines, too.*”可知，此处表示转折，说明博物馆的不同，选项 E“但是伦敦的科学博物馆却不一样”符合语境。故选 E。

7. 根据“*You can learn about communications and the environment as well as math, physics (物理学) and chemistry (化学).*”可知，你可以在这里学习通信和环境以及数学、物理和化学方面的知识。选项 G“在一个房间里，他们甚至解释了 X 射线是如何让你看到你的身体内部的”符合语境。故选 G。

8. 根据“*It's my favorite because there are lots of physical laboratory (实验室) tests. For example, if you want to fill a bag with sand, you have to control a kind of truck (卡车) on wheels and move it into the right place.*”可知，有很多物理实验室测试的房间是作者最喜欢的。选项 B“位于 3 楼的发射台是最受欢迎的房间”符合语境。故选 B。

9. 根据“*If you compare the medicine of the past with the medicine of today, you will feel very lucky next time you visit a doctor.*”可知，提到了过去的医学。选项 F“你可以了解过去的医学是什么样子的”符合语境。故选 F。

10. 根据“*The Science Museum is interesting for people of all ages.*”可知，科学博物馆对各个年龄段的人来说都很有趣。选项 C“在那里你总能发现新的东西，度过一段美好的时光”符合语境。故选 C。

12. B 13. B 14. B 15. B 16. A 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. C
21. A 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. A 26. A

【导语】本文主要介绍了著名的旅游城市——扬州。

12. 句意：扬州位于中国江苏省。

on 在……上(两者相邻); in 在……里(在范围之内); at 在; to 到(在范围之外)。根据“Yangzhou is...Jiangsu Province of China.”可知, 扬州属于江苏省, 介词 in“在……里”符合语境。故选 B。

13. 句意：它有将近 2500 年的历史。

size 尺寸; history 历史; area 地区; age 年龄。根据下文“It is said that the emperor of the Sui Dynasty visited Yangzhou three times and the emperors Kangxi and Qianlong of the Qing Dynasty visited Yangzhou six times each.”可知, 下文提到隋朝皇帝三下扬州, 清朝的康熙和乾隆也多次到扬州游览, 可推测此处是扬州有将近 2500 年的历史, history“历史”符合语境。故选 B。

14. 句意：这些访问使扬州许多名胜古迹闻名全国。

lucky 幸运的; famous 著名的; safe 安全的; friendly 友好的。根据“All the visits made many places of interest in Yangzhou...nationwide.”可知, 这些访问使扬州的名胜古迹闻名全国, “All the visits”指代隋朝和清朝皇帝们的多次游览, make sth famous nationwide 表示“使……闻名全国”, famous“著名的”符合语境。故选 B。

15. 句意：现在, 扬州接待了许多来自国内外的游客。

waiters 服务员; visitors 参观者; artists 艺术家; managers 经理。根据“Now, Yangzhou welcomes a lot of...from home and abroad.”可知, 扬州是旅游城市, 可推测此处是接待了许多游客, visitors“游客, 参观者”符合语境。故选 B。

16. 句意：琼花, 一种稀有的花卉, 很有名并且仅存在于扬州, 故被选为扬州市花。

so 所以; because 因为; or 或者; but 但是。根据“Qiong Hua, a rare flower, is famous and only exists in Yangzhou,...it is chosen as the city flower of Yangzhou.”可知, 稀有花卉——琼花只在扬州生长, 此处前后为因果关系, “它被选为扬州市花”为结果, 连词 so“所以”符合语境。故选 A。

17. 句意：这种花通常在 4 月下旬或 5 月上旬开。

city 城市; flowers 花; people 人; tree 树。根据上文“Qiong Hua,...it is chosen as the city flower of Yangzhou.”可知, 上文提到琼花是扬州市花, 可推测此处是这种花, flowers“花”符合语境。故选 B。

18. 句意：花朵通常在 4 月下旬或 5 月上旬开。

March 三月; April 四月; May 五月; June 六月。根据“The...usually come out around late April or in the first ten days of...”可知, 花通常在四月下旬开, 可推测此处是或者在五月上旬开花, May“五月”符合语境。故选 C。

19. 句意：在这座城市里, 有几十棵已经存活了数千年的银杏树。

thousand 千; thousand of(错误搭配); thousands 几千; thousands of 成千上万。根据“The ginkgo, the city tree of Yangzhou, is famous as an ancient tree all over the world...that have lived for...years.”可知, 扬州的市树——银杏树, 是古树, 可推测此处是数千年的银杏树, “thousands of+名词复数”表示“成千上万……”。故选 D。

20. 句意：占地面积约 123.6 公顷。

history 历史; colour 颜色; area 面积; age 年龄。根据“It covers a(an)...of about 123.6 hectares.”可知, 此处是占地大约 123.6 公顷, cover an area of 表示“占地……”, area“面积”符合语境。故选 C。

21. 句意：它之所以得名, 是因为它与杭州西湖的形状相同, 但看起来更小。

same 相同的; different 不同的; strange 奇怪的; interesting 有趣的。根据上文“The Slender West

Lake lies in the north of Yangzhou.”可知，上文提到扬州有个瘦西湖，可推测此处得名瘦西湖，因为形状与西湖相同，same“相同的”符合语境。故选 A。

22. 句意：它之所以得名，是因为它与杭州西湖的形状相同，但看起来更小。

sounds 声音；feels 感觉；looks 看起来；smells 闻到。根据“The Slender West Lake...but it...slimmer.”可知，得名瘦西湖，是因形状与西湖形同，可推测此处是瘦西湖看起来更小，it 指代 The Slender West Lake，looks“看起来”符合语境。故选 C。

23. 句意：它有超过五公里的距离，看起来像一幅中国画。

over 超过；more 更多；on 在.....上面；above 大于。根据“It runs a distance of...five kilometres...”可知，此处是超过五公里的距离，“over+基数词+名词复数”表示“超过.....”，over“超过”符合语境。故选 A。

24. 句意：扬州美食可能是许多游客非常喜爱这座城市的原因之一。

maybe 也许，副词；may be 可能是；are 为 be 的复数和第二人称单数现在时形式；be 是，动词。根据“Yangzhou food...one of the reasons why lots of visitors love the city so much.”可知，许多游客非常喜爱扬州，可推测原因之一可能是扬州美食，空处需填谓语，表推测，may be 为“情态动词+动词原形”结构，作谓语。故选 B。

25. 句意：这里所有的菜肴，无论是便宜的还是昂贵的，都非常精致美味。

are 为 be 的复数和第二人称单数现在时形式；is 为 be 的第三人称单数现在时形式；was 为 be 的第一和第三人称单数过去式；be 是，动词。根据“Here all dishes,...”可知，这里所有的菜肴，都很精致，时态为一般现在时，主语是 all dishes，第三人称复数，be 动词用 are。故选 A。

26. 句意：这里所有的菜肴，无论是便宜的还是昂贵的，都非常精致美味。

delicious 美味的；bad 坏的；boring 无聊的；unhealthy 不健康的。根据“Here all dishes,...very elaborate and...”可知，此处是菜肴精致美味，delicious“美味的”符合语境。故选 A。

27. heroes’

【详解】句意：我在网上寻找这些英雄的照片。用’s 所有格表示英雄的照片，hero“英雄”的复数是 heroes，以 es 结尾的名词复数，所有格在最后加’。故填 heroes’。

28. player’s

【详解】句意：这是足球运动员的包。

根据句意可知填名词所有格；play：打，玩；player：运动员；名词所有格 player’s。故答案为 player’s。

29. ours

【详解】句意：他是约翰，我们的一个法国老朋友。根据句意可知，此处应填写“我们的”。此处有介词 of，后可接名词或者名词性物主代词。us 宾格代词，名词性物主代词为 ours。故填 ours。

30. happy happily

【详解】句意：今天他看起来很高兴，他正高兴地看着我。根据 look 看起来，happy 形容词作表语，happily 高兴地，副词修饰动词 look 看；故填(1). happy (2). happily

31. Don’t be

【详解】句意：不要再迟到了。根据 be late for 迟到，祈使句的否定形式句首加 don’t，动词用原形；故填 Don’t be

32. answer

【详解】句意：你知道数学问题的答案吗？the answer to...表示.....的答案。根据句意，故填：answer。

33. hotel

【详解】句意：公园旁边有一家旅馆，请明天在旅馆前面等我。hotel 的意思是“旅馆”，根据句意，故填：hotel。

34. miss

【详解】句意：不要错过进入学校的好机会。Don't+动词原形，miss 的意思是“错过”，根据句意，故填：miss。

35. 例文

My hometown

I'm Li Wen. I'm glad to tell you something about my hometown. My hometown is a modern city, which has a long history. There the air is fresh, and we can hear the birds sing and smell the flowers every day. My home is not far from the city center, and it only takes 20 minutes to get to the city center by subway. On the third floor, I have my own bedroom. My favorite thing to do is reading books because I can learn a lot of knowledge from it. My neighbors are very friendly and helpful. I love my hometown. I hope you can come and visit here one day.

【详解】[总体分析]

①题材：本文是一篇材料作文；

②时态：时态主要为“一般现在时”；

③提示：写作要点已给出，考生应注意不要遗漏信息提示，适当添加细节，并突出写作重点。

[写作步骤]

第一步，点题：介绍自己的家乡；

第二步，具体阐述写作内容。从环境、地理位置、邻居等方面展开说明；

第三步，书写结语。评价并表达自己的感受。

[亮点词汇]

①be glad to do sth 乐意做某事

②not far from 离……不远

③a lot of 许多

[高分句型]

①My hometown is a modern city, which has along history. (定语从句)

②I hope you can come and visit here one day. (宾语从句)