巩固练 10　Supposed to，expected to，it's+adj.

一、单选题

1．My grandpa knows the history and medical _____ of many plants.

A．wealth　　B．price　　C．value　　D．cost

【答案】C

【解析】

句意：我爷爷知道许多植物的历史和药用价值。A. wealth 财富；B. price 价格；C. value 价值；D. cost 费用。根据句意，结合选项，可知 C 选项符合题意，故答案选 C。

2．We are supposed _____some housework with our parents when we have free time.

A．to share　　B．sharing　　C．shared　　D．share

【答案】A

【解析】

句意：我们有空的时候应该和父母一起分担家务。A 为动词不定式；B 为动名词；C 为过去式；D 为动词原形。本题考查 be supposed to do sth. 应该做某事。be supposed to... 其中 to 是动词不定式符号，不是介词，其后要跟动词原形。当 be supposed to... 的主语是"人" 时，意为"应该……"；"被期望……"，它可以用来表示劝告、建议、义务、责任等，相当于情态动词 should。因此本题应该选择动词不定式。故选 A。

3．Excuse me, would you mind_____your voice down, please?

A．to keep　　B．keeping　　C．keep　　D．kept

【答案】B

【解析】

句意：打扰一下，你介意你的声音小一点吗？to keep 动词不定式；keeping 动名词形式；keep 动词原形；kept 是过去式。这句话中使用的句型是 mind doing sth.介意做某事，故选 B。

点睛：这个题目考查动词 mind 的句型，它后面要求跟动名词形式做宾语，记住这个句型就可以帮助我们做题。平时要积累一些跟动名词做宾语和跟动词不定式作宾语的动词。

4．The weatherman says a rain shower _____this afternoon in the south.

A．expects　　B．expected　　C．is expected　　D．was expected

【答案】C

【解析】句意：天气预报员说今天下午在南方有望下阵雨。根据 a rain shower 和 expect 之间是被动关系，

所以用被动语态，排除 A/B；根据 this afternoon 可知是一般现在时态；故选 C

【拓展】：被动语态的各个时态。1）一般现在时态的 am /is are+done，例如：I am asked to study hard by my mother. 2）一般过去时态的 were/was+done,例如：A new shop was built last year. 3）现在完成时态的 have/has been+done 例如：This book has been translated into Chiese. 4）一般将来时态的 will be+ done，例如：Many trees will be planted next year. 5)现在进行时态的 am/is/are+being+done， 例如：My bike is being repaired by Tom now.

5．It's not good to _____ people with chopsticks at the table.

A．point at　　B．drop by　　C．pick up　　D．hang out

【答案】A

【解析】

句意：在餐桌上用筷子指着别人是不好的。

考查动词短语辨析。point at 指向；drop by 顺道拜访；pick up 捡起；hang out 闲逛。根据下文“with chopsticks at the table 在餐桌上用筷子”，可知是指向别人，故选 A。

二、单词填空

6．You can put your toys in the_____(空的) box.

7．You shouldn't _____(插) your chopsticks into the food.

8．By reading this article，we can learn more about _____(礼仪).

9．Would you _____(介意) opening the window?

10．Don't_____(指) at me with your finger!

【解析】

6．empty 句意：你可以把玩具放进空盒子里。

空的：empty，形容词，修饰后面的名词。故答案为 empty。

7．stick 句意：你不能把你的筷子插进食物里。

插：stick；情态动词后用动词原形。故答案为 stick。

8．manners 句意：通过阅读这篇文章，我们学到了更多关于礼仪的知识。

manner 方法，方式；其复数形式 manners 礼仪，礼貌。故答案为 manners。

9．mind 句意：你介意开窗吗？

介意：mind；情态动词 would 后用动词原形。故答案为 mind。

10．point 句意：不要用手指着我。

point 指；此句为祈使句，谓语动词用原形。故答案为 point。

三、完成句子

11．我在到这儿之前有点紧张，但那是没有理由的。

I was a bit nervous before I arrived here, but there was _____ _____ _____ _____.

12．他们尽力使我感到宾至如归。

They _____ _____ _____their way to make me _____ at home.

13．我最大的挑战是学习如何在餐桌上举止得体。

My biggest challenge is learning _____ _____ _____ _____ the dinner table.

14．另一个例子是除了面包外，你不应该用手拿着任何东西吃，甚至水果也不行。

Another example is that you're not_____ to eat anything_____your hands_____bread, not _____fruit.

15．我不得不说，我发现记住所有的事情是困难的，但是我正在逐渐习惯这些事情。

I have to say that I find _____ difficult to remember everything, but I 'm gradually _____ _____ _____ it.

【答案】

11．　no　reason　to　be

12．　go　out　of　feel

13．　how　to　behave　at

14．　supposed　with　except　even

15．　it　getting　used　to

【解析】

11．根据句意可知，本句时态为一般过去式，此处为 there be 结构，表示"某处有某物"，be 动词为 was，后接可数名词单数或者不可数名词。此处需要填写"没有理由"的含义，reason 名词，理由，no reason 没有理由。to be 在这里做的是宾语补足语，补充说明的是从句谓语现在的状态,不可省略。故填 no，reason，to，be。

12．根据句意可知，本句时态为一般现在时，主语为 they，谓语动词用原形。此处需要填写"想方设法做某事"和"使……感到宾至如归"含义。go out of one's way to do sth 想方设法做某事。make sb feel at home 使……感到宾至如归。故填 go ，out， of，feel。

13．根据句意和中文提示可知，此处需要填写"如何举止得体"含义，动词 learn 缺少宾语。how to do sth 为疑问词+动词不定式结构，简单句，可转化为宾语从句，表示如何做……，可以做 learn 的宾语。behave 动词，行为，举止。at the dinner table 在餐桌上。故填 how ，to， behave， at。

14．根据句意和中文提示可知，从句为表语从句，空白处需要填"原本应该"的含义。 be supposed to do sth 原

本应该做某事；with hand 表示“用手”，介词 with 表示“用……”；except 介词，除……之外（不包含），此处表示除了面包可以用手拿着吃，其他都不行。even 副词，甚至。根据句意，故填 supposed，with，except，even。

15．根据句意和中文提示可知，that 引导的宾语从句中 find 为谓语动词，真正的宾语为 to 引导的动词不定式，it 可以作形式宾语。后半句中填写“习惯做某事”含义，时态为现在进行时，动词用现在分词。get used to sth/doing sth 习惯某物或做某事。故填 it，getting，used，to。

四、补全对话

A: Hi, Rick. Zhou Ming invited us to have dinner with his family.

B: Really? I'd love to go. 16．____

A: Sure. In China people put all the dishes on the table and they share the food.

B: That's interesting. I know they usually use chopsticks. Do they use spoons?

A: Yes. 17．____

B: Anything else about the table manners?

A: Er…Sometimes the Chinese will use their own chopsticks to put food in your bowl to show their kindness. Don't refuse it.

B: 18．____

A: Just say "Thank you" and leave the food there.

B: 19．____

A: Put them on the table or on your bowl.20．____It's impolite.

B: I got it. Thank you.

A．By the way, never stick them in your rice.
B．But if I don't like eating it, what should I do?
C．Can I start eating first if there are older people at the table?
D．But they only use them for soup or when the food is difficult to pick up.
E.Where should I put the chopsticks when I finish eating?
F.Children are not allowed to speak.
G.Could you please tell me some Chinese table manners?

【答案】

【解析】

文章大意：这是一段讨论中国的餐桌礼仪的对话。A 告诉 Rick，周明邀请他们两个去周明家里吃完饭，Rick 接受了邀请，同事 Rick 请 A 给他讲讲中国的餐桌礼仪。

16. G 考查句意理解及上下文联系。根据答语 Sure. In China people put all the dishes on the table and they share the food. "当然，在中国，人们把所有的菜放在桌子上，他们分享食物。"可推知上文询问"能告诉我一些中国餐桌礼仪吗？"结合选项可知 G 选项 Could you please tell me some Chinese table manners?符合题意，故答案选 G。

17. D 考查句意理解及上下文联系。根据上文 Do they use spoons？ "他们用勺子吗？"以及答语中回答 yes"是的"，故推知接下来表达"他们只是用勺子来喝汤或者当食物很难用筷子夹起时会用到勺子。"结合选项可知 D 选项 But they only use them for soup or when the food is difficult to pick up.符合题意，故答案选 D。

18. B 考查句意理解及上下文联系。根据下文回答 Just say"Thank you"and leave the food there. "说声"谢谢"，然后把食物留在那里。"可推知此处询问"如果不喜欢吃，我该怎么办？"结合选项可知 B 选项 But if I don't like eating it, what should I do? 符合题意，故答案选 B。

19. E 考查句意理解及上下文联系。根据下文回答 Put them on the table or on your bowl. "把它们（筷子）放在桌子上或碗上。"可推知此处询问"吃完后应该把筷子放在哪里？"结合选项可知 E 选项 Where should I put the chopsticks when I finish eating?符合题意，故答案选 E。

20. A 考查句意理解及上下文联系。根据空格后 It's impolite. "这是不礼貌的。"可推知前面描述的某种行为是不礼貌的，对照选项可知 A 选项 By the way, never stick them in your rice. "顺便说一句，不要把筷子插在米饭里。"符合题意，故答案选 A。

五、阅读判断

I used to be an active girl. But two years ago, an English speaking competition held in my school changed me a lot.

I stood on the stage(讲台) for the first time. I was so nervous that my brain(大脑) suddenly became empty. Not long after I began my speech, the hall turned noisy. It seemed that they were laughing at me. I knew I failed.

From then on, I became quiet and always stayed alone. I didn’t want to express my ideas in public, even in class. Every time I wanted to say something, I thought people would laugh at me. My friends couldn’t understand me, and they left me, one by one.

One day, my science teacher asked us why trees in forests were much taller than those in the wild. “Ha, what a silly question!” I thought.

“There’s not enough space in the woods for trees to expand their branches. Of course they have to grow taller than others. The trees in the wild needn’t do that since there’s enough space. ” I said in a low voice.

To my surprise, the teacher said, “Yes, you’re right. It is a competition. ” My face turned red right now. I hadn’t spoken for a long time, especially in public.

Then the teacher explained how trees in forests had to grow taller to receive more sunlight. If not, they would die. This also happened in our society.

What’s more, the tree that doesn’t live in a crowd is just like a person who has no friends in life.

I raised my head slowly and found the teacher was looking at me. His eyes were as warm as sunshine. I realized that I must stand up and face the truth.

根据短文内容，判断正(T)误(F)。

21．We can know there was an English speaking competition two years ago from the first paragraph.(　　)

22．The hall turned noisy because the weather was too hot..(　　)

23．After the competition, the writer lost her confidence..(　　)

24．The science teacher’s question was difficult..(　　)

25．From the story, we can guess the writer is likely to stand up from her seat after the science class..(　　)

【解析】

本文讲述了作者演讲比赛失利后失去了信心，在与科学老师交谈了以后，意识到自己必须重新振作起来面对事实。

21．T　细节理解题。根据第一段中“But two years ago, an English speaking competition held in my school changed me a lot.”可知，两年前，在作者的学校举办了一次英语演讲比赛，所以表述正确。故选 T。

22．T　细节理解题。根据第二段中“I was so nervous that my brain(大脑) suddenly became empty. Not long after I began my speech, the hall turned noisy.”可知，作者由于紧张，脑子里一片空白，导致演讲不流畅，所以礼堂里变得很吵，而不是因为天气热导致礼堂里很吵闹，所以表述错误。故选 F。

23．T　细节理解题。根据第三段中“From then on, I became quiet and always stayed alone. I didn’t want to express my ideas in public, even in class.”可知，自从那次比赛之后，作者变得很安静，甚至不想在公共场合表达自己的看法，由此可见，比赛后，作者失去了信心，所以表述正确。故选 T。

24．F　细节理解题。根据第四段中“Ha, what a silly question!”可知，作者认为老师的问题是很愚蠢的问题，是因为作者认为老师的问题太简单了，而不是困难的，所以表述错误。故选 F。

25．F　细节理解题。根据最后一段中“I realized that I must stand up and face the truth.”可知，在听了老师的一席话之后，作者认为自己必须重新振作起来面对事实，而不是在科学课后从自己的座位上站起来，所以表述错误。故选 F。