

出版说明

为了更好地满足义务教育教学的需求,根据山东省教育厅《鲁教基函(2009)6号》文件的精神,山东教育出版社组织编写了这套《义务教育教科书·英语配套练习册》,作为教科书的辅助读物,供五四分段实验区与教科书配套使用。

本书依据《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》和山东教育出版社出版的《义务教育教科书·英语》(六~九年级)编写而成。本书力求充分体现义务教育课程标准的理念和教科书的编写意图,符合五四分段教学实际;紧密联系学生的生活和经验,注重基础知识和基本技能的形成,培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,促进学生在知识与技能、过程与方法、情感态度与价值观诸方面的和谐发展;与教科书内容保持同步,注重对课堂学习的巩固、补充和拓展,内容精练,难度适宜,对教科书的学习有良好的辅助和促进作用。

《义务教育教科书·英语配套练习册》(六~九年级)已经山东省中小学教材审定委员会审查通过。本书九年级下册学科主编:张涛;执行主编:曹凤华;副主编:方蔚、许芬英;参加编写的人员是吴莹、郑艳华、闫法峰、王乐、郝骅。

欢迎广大师生在使用过程中提出修改意见和建议,以利于本书的不断改进和完善。


山东教育出版社

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Unit 6

Sad movies make me cry.



Section A



Section A

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Colors can change our moods (情绪) and make us _____ happy or sad.
A. feel B. to feel
C. felt D. feeling
- () 2. —Why are you so _____, Amy?
—I thought I lost my purse, but I didn't. I found it in my study!
A. angry B. happy
C. sad D. nervous
- () 3. —How far is it from your home to school?
—It's about twenty _____ walk.
A. minute's B. minutes'
C. minutes D. minute
- () 4. Mom makes me eat an apple every day _____ the doctors away.
A. keeps B. is kept
C. to keep D. kept
- () 5. —Is your father or mother a teacher?
—_____. My father is a doctor and my mother is an office worker.
A. Both B. Either
C. Neither D. None
- () 6. _____ exercise you take, _____ you'll be.
A. The fewer; the fatter
B. The less; the fatter
C. The less; the more fatter
D. The fewer; the more fatter
- () 7. Neither my parents nor I _____ at home yesterday.
A. am B. are
C. was D. were
- () 8. Please tell the students _____ quiet in class.
A. keep B. keeping

- C. kept D. to keep
- () 9. In the old days, they _____ in the factory from morning to night.
A. were made to work B. asked to work
C. made to work D. were asked to work
- () 10. Peter has never been to a water park. _____.
A. I haven't, neither B. I haven't too
C. Me, too D. Me, neither

II. 完形填空。

I was feeling a little blue because my mother had lost her job.

One day, while I was 1 on the street, I heard the piano music and singing rising above the noise of the people. I walked more slowly to 2 where it was coming from. Then I saw a young lady sitting at a piano.

She was singing songs about love, believing yourself and keeping on trying. The way she was singing made me a little comfortable. I stood there 3, watching her playing on such a crowded New York square. I thought that she must be 4 enough to perform in front of so many people.

She noticed me. I walked over and told her how good her music sounded. "Thank you," she said.

"I have been going through a hard time recently, 5 you've made me hopeful again," I said to her.

"I'm glad that I could help," she replied. "Why are you so 6?"

"Well, my mom has lost her job, and I'm not sure what to do..."

"Did you notice the way you were walking? Your head was down," she said. "Don't be upset, because opportunity comes in different ways and if your head is down, you might not see it. You should 7 more and lift your head up."

I looked 8 her, amazed at how she was encouraging me. "9 are you playing the piano here?" I asked her with a smile.

She explained that she saw a lot of unhappy people in the world and she tried to cheer 10 up by playing music.

I smiled a little wilder, realizing that no difficulties could stop me from going on.

- () 1. A. driving B. riding C. running D. walking
- () 2. A. find out B. send out C. take out D. get out
- () 3. A. nervously B. rudely C. angrily D. quietly
- () 4. A. brave B. shy C. bored D. honest
- () 5. A. or B. but C. so D. and
- () 6. A. dirty B. busy C. sad D. lazy
- () 7. A. complain B. rest C. smile D. pay
- () 8. A. like B. after C. for D. at
- () 9. A. How B. Why C. When D. Where

- ()10. A. us B. them C. me D. her

III. 阅读理解。

Different weather makes people feel different. It influences health, intelligence (智力) and feelings.

In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this month. In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some times and very cold at other times. People in these states have more heart trouble after the weather changes in February or March.

The weather can also influence intelligence. For example, in a 1983 report by scientists, IQ (智商) of a group of students were very high when a very strong wind came, but after the strong wind, their IQ was 10% below. The wind can help people have more intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand, can make it lower. Students in many schools of the United States often get worse in exams in the hot months of the year (July and August).

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter may be a bad time for thin people. They usually feel cold during these months. They might feel unhappy during cold weather. But fat people may have a hard time in hot summer. At about 18°C, people become stronger.

Low air pressure (气压) may make people forgetful. People leave more bags on buses and in shops on low pressure days. There is a "good weather" for work and health. People feel best at a temperature of about 18°C.

Are you feeling sad, tired, forgetful or unhappy today? It may be the weather's problem.

- ()1. According to the passage, what can cause problems on health?
A. Hot and wet weather.
B. A strong wind.
C. Warm weather.
D. Low air pressure.
- ()2. A report shows that people may have more intelligence when _____ comes.
A. rain
B. a strong wind
C. very hot weather
D. low air pressure
- ()3. According to the writer, fat people may feel bad in _____ weather.
A. cold B. cool C. warm D. hot
- ()4. The best title for this passage is "_____".
A. Hot Weather Causes Health Problems
B. Different Weather Makes People Feel Bad

C. Weather Influences Feelings

D. Weather Influences Health, Intelligence and Feelings

IV. 补全对话。

从方框中选择最佳选项完成对话,有两项多余。

- A. The food is fine.
- B. It makes me sleepy.
- C. It makes me want to dance.
- D. Why don't we get something to eat?
- E. I hate the Rockin' Restaurant.
- F. That's funny.
- G. And the loud music makes me tense.

A: I'm hungry, Amy.

B: So am I. 1

A: Yeah. Let's go to the Rockin' Restaurant. I love their hamburgers.

B: Oh, Tina, 2

A: Why? The food is great, isn't it?

B: 3 I just don't like the atmosphere (气氛). 4

A: OK. So where do you want to go, Amy?

B: Let's go to the Blue Lagoon. The soft music makes me relaxed.

A: Not me. 5

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

1. I e_____ the door and found that it was locked.
2. Neither Tom n_____ Jerry can swim.
3. The harder you study, the m_____ you will learn.
4. A rich man has great w_____.
5. The lion is the k_____ of all animals.
6. _____ (友谊) first, competition second.
7. He turned _____ (苍白的) with anger.
8. He's going to wait for me at the gate of the Summer P_____.
9. Elizabeth II is the _____ (王后) of England.
10. A policeman has the _____ (权利) to arrest a criminal.

VI. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Wow, how moving your story is! It must make your classmates _____ (cry).
2. _____ (read) in the sun is bad for your eyes.
3. The teacher wants to know how you feel about _____ (make) noise in class.
4. Dear language learners, please spend more time _____ (practice) speaking English.

5. Restaurant owners also have to know how _____ (make) more money.
6. Quiet music makes me _____ (sleep).
7. The boy didn't feel like _____ (go) shopping with his parents.
8. Can you finish the work in two _____ (month) time?
9. The boy _____ (allow) to go out last night.
10. Losing his favorite book made him really _____ (happy).

VII. 句型转换, 每空一词。

1. We don't know where we will visit next Sunday. (改为简单句)
We don't know where _____ next Sunday.
2. It'll take them more time to eat their meals. (改为同义句)
They'll _____ more time _____ their meals.
3. Soft colors make people relaxed. (改为被动语态)
People _____ relaxed by soft colors.
4. How do you feel about heavy traffic? (改为同义句)
_____ does heavy traffic _____ you feel?
5. She wants to eat noodles. (改为否定句)
She _____ eating noodles.

Grammar Focus

I. 完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 她说响亮的音乐让她紧张。
She said that _____ music _____ her _____.
2. 我买这台电脑刚好花了 7 000 元人民币。
I _____ 7,000 yuan RMB _____ this computer.
3. 她说悲伤的电影让她想哭。
She said that sad movies made her _____.
4. 他越来越贪。
_____ he gets, _____ he wants.
5. 那样他就不会感到被忽略了。
Then he won't feel _____.
6. 很久以前, 住着一个不快乐的国王。
A long time ago, _____ an unhappy king.
7. 他的脸像粉笔一样白。
His face was _____.
8. 她总是没有理由地迟到。
She was always late _____.
9. 我总是在担心失去我的权力。

I'm always worried about _____.

10. 他将在 3 小时后回来。

He will be back _____.

II. 综合填空。

根据短文内容和首字母提示完成单词,使短文完整、通顺。

If you want to be happy every day, you must communicate with others.

How many people do you communicate with in a day? Probably a lot more than you did years ago. Now we can “talk” to people in many (1)w_____, not just face to face or (2)o_____ the phone, but also through the Internet. It is very important for (3)e_____ to try and improve their communication skills, so let's (4)r_____ the four golden rules of good communication. (5)F_____, be as clear as you can. Misunderstandings happen if we don't say (6)c_____ what we mean. Second, we have to work hard at listening. Pay (7)a_____ to what the other person is saying. Third, ask other people what they (8)t_____. Fourth, give them time to say what they want, and show an (9)i_____ in what they say.

If you follow these (10)r_____, you will be a good communicator.

Section B

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. _____ her _____ me very angry.
A. Waiting; make B. Waiting for; make
C. Wait for; makes D. Waiting for; makes
- () 2. We couldn't finish our work so early _____ your help.
A. without B. with
C. for D. by
- () 3. To do exercise, my father _____ walk than drive to work.
A. like B. would like
C. would rather D. prefer to
- () 4. We will be punished _____ we break the law.
A. until B. if
C. unless D. though
- () 5. —Tom, what do you think of the school?
—Oh, no other school is _____ in the city. It's _____ one.
A. better; a better B. the best; the best
C. better; the best D. the best; a better
- () 6. Let's _____ for a walk, shall we?
A. to go B. going

- C. go D. gone
- () 7. —Which do you prefer, Chinese food or Western food?
—I would rather _____ Chinese food. Let's have noodles.
A. to have B. having
C. had D. have
- () 8. —_____ do think of the film?
—Very interesting.
A. What B. Who
C. How D. Why
- () 9. —Dad, why should I stop _____ computer games?
—For your health, my boy.
A. to play B. play
C. plays D. playing
- () 10. —Hey, July.
—_____?
—I need your help.
A. Oh, really B. What's up
C. How are you D. All right

II. 完形填空。

I'm a person who can get angry easily. But after reading an article from my English teacher, things 1 a lot.

I am studying at a boarding (寄宿的) school, so I 2 learn not only how to study well, but also how to 3 with others. Some of us are 4 while others are quiet. It is common that people have problems and arguments. So how can we be tolerant?

Smiling at 5 is the easiest way. Another way is to think 6 your ideas are reasonable and right before having an argument. If others' ideas are really not good, keep an open 7. Try to forgive them. Having a friend is 8 better than having an enemy after all!

Also, don't point out others' 9 in public. This will make people lose face and get hurt. If you really want to help, send a letter instead. On the other hand, if someone points out your disadvantages, don't be 10. Just think this is a person who really wants to help you and become friends. Remember: Tolerance (宽容) makes life easier.

- () 1. A. changed B. have changed
C. change D. are changing
- () 2. A. can B. may
C. have to D. will
- () 3. A. keep up B. get along

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|
| | C. catch up | D. talk about |
| () 4. | A. busy | B. shy |
| | C. serious | D. outgoing |
| () 5. | A. others | B. other |
| | C. the other | D. the others |
| () 6. | A. which | B. when |
| | C. if | D. why |
| () 7. | A. head | B. mind |
| | C. brain | D. hand |
| () 8. | A. much | B. so |
| | C. as | D. very |
| () 9. | A. thoughts | B. faces |
| | C. mistakes | D. ideas |
| () 10. | A. happy | B. annoyed |
| | C. interested | D. confident |

III. 阅读理解。

A

We were going to play against a team from a country school.

They didn't come until the last minute. They looked worse than we had thought. They were wearing dirty blue trousers and looked like farm boys.

We sat down for a rest. We felt that we didn't need any practice against a team like that.

The game began. One of us got the ball and he shot a long pass to our forward (前锋). From out of nowhere a boy in an old T-shirt stopped the ball and with beautiful style (姿势) he shot and got two points. Then another two points in a minute. Soon the game was all over. We were beaten by the country team.

After that, we thought a lot. We certainly learned that even though your team is very good, you can't look down upon others and still need to do you best. And the most important lesson we learned was: One can't judge (判断) a person or a team only by their clothes.

- () 1. The team from the country were in old clothes so the writer's team _____.
 A. looked down upon them B. couldn't win
 C. didn't like the city boy D. were afraid of them
- () 2. The country team arrived so late that _____.
 A. nobody saw them B. the writer's team were angry
 C. they had no time to warm up D. they looked worse
- () 3. The team from the country won because _____.
 A. they were in old clothes
 B. they didn't practice before the game

- C. they practiced before the game
D. the team was better than the writer's
- () 4. From the text, we can guess the writer's team is _____.
A. a basketball from a country school
B. a football team from a school in the city
C. a basketball team from a school in the city
D. a football team from the country
- () 5. The writer's team learned a lot from the game. They got to know how to _____.
A. do better from then on
B. fight against the country boys
C. play against a weak team
D. judge a man or a team by clothes

B

Jessie felt her life so boring one summer day. She was tired of watching TV, she read all her books, and her friends were on vacation. She wanted something different to do. Suddenly, she saw the lawn mower (割草机) sitting in the yard.

"Mom," she shouted, "I think I will mow the lawn." Her mom ran into the yard and said, "Oh no, you don't. You're too young to mow the law."

"I'm fourteen years old and know how to do it," Jessie said. "Besides, it would help Dad out, and he won't have to worry about it over the weekend."

Mom thought for a while and then decided to let Jessie give it a try. After all, she was home and would keep an eye on her. Jessie already knew how to start the lawn mower from watching her dad. Jessie checked the gas (汽油) to make sure it was full, and put on her gardening gloves to protect her hands. Mom watched from the kitchen window. Jessie really does know how to mow the lawn. She was very careful around the flowers and trees. When she finished, she felt so good, but she was so hot. Mom brought her some ice tea and said, "You sure did a great job. Dad will be very surprised."

Later that day, Dad came home and said to Jessie's mom, "You didn't have to mow the lawn. I was going to do it on Saturday. It looks great. Thanks."

"I didn't mow it. Jessie did."

"Wow, our little girl is growing up!" Dad told Jessie what a great job she had done.

"It was fun, and I will do it again next week," said Jessie.

The neighbor next door came by and asked Jessie if she wanted to mow his lawn and make some money. "Sure!" said Jessie. Jessie began mowing his lawn. Two other neighbors asked so, then another three. Jessie was now mowing lawns for them all and making some money. She was no longer bored! "I won't have time to spend my money," she laughed to herself.

- () 11. The car accident happened _____.
 A. only to Sam B. on a cold evening
 C. the next morning D. on the way to work
- () 12. Sam thanked Mr. Lee mainly because Mr. Lee _____.
 A. saved his friend Jason's life
 B. was very kind and friendly to him
 C. came to see him early in the morning
 D. did the operation according to his wish
- () 13. Which of the following is the correct order of events in the story?
 a. Jason made new friends.
 b. Sam gave his eyes to Jason.
 c. Sam and Jason met with a car accident.
 d. Jason felt bored when staying with Sam.
 e. Sam died and Jason knew the truth.
 A. c—b—d—a—e B. d—c—b—e—a
 C. d—a—c—b—e D. c—d—b—e—a
- () 14. After we finish reading Sam's letter, we can infer (推断) that _____.
 A. Sam caused the car accident
 B. Sam's operation was not successful
 C. Jason was made blind in the car accident
 D. Jason knew how Sam helped him before Sam died
- () 15. From the story, we can conclude (得出结论) that _____.
 A. Sam played a joke on Jason
 B. Sam always told lies to his friends
 C. Sam thought friendship was important
 D. Sam regretted doing the operation in the end

IV. 完成句子, 每空一词。

- 他怎么能错过踢进那个球?
How could he have missed _____ _____ _____?
- 我们应该齐心协力赢得比赛。
We should _____ _____ to win the game.
- 她没有写信而是打了电话。
She telephoned _____ _____ wrote.
- 我因为疾病没去上学。
I didn't go to school _____ _____ my illness.
- 听! 你能听到某人在教室里唱歌吗?
Listen! Can you _____ someone _____ in the classroom?

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

- She was troubled because she had reached the w_____ of 180 pounds.

2. Failure is the mother of success. Keep up your c_____.
3. He k_____ the ball into the road.
4. I'm quite in _____ (同意) with what he said.
5. He _____ (点头) when I asked if he understood.
6. She _____ (拉) the drawer open.

VI. 补全对话, 每空一词。

(Tony is talking to his net friend Mark on QQ.)

Tony: Hello, Mark. (1)_____ are you today?

Mark: Fine, thanks. I've just (2)_____ my homework.

Tony: How many classes did you have this morning?

Mark: (3)_____. Math, English, Music and P. E.

Tony: Do you like the P. E. class?

Mark: Of (4)_____. I like playing basketball very much. My favorite basketball (5)_____ is Yao Ming.

Tony: Did you have any classes this afternoon?

Mark: Yes, we (6)_____ two. After that I played basketball with my classmates.

Tony: Really? I played basketball, (7)_____. We had a game with Class 2 this afternoon.

Mark: (8)_____ you win the game?

Tony: No, we didn't. I hate to lose. I'm not (9)_____ at basketball, you know.

Mark: Don't be sad. You should always practice it.

Tony: You (10)_____ right. Thank you.

VIII. 书面表达。

四年的初中生活一定给你留下了很多挥之不去的回忆。请你给大家讲一个最值得你回忆的故事。包括时间、人物、事情经过和事后你的感想(请不要写出真实的学校名称以及真实姓名)。

提示词: four years, memories, one of, one day, think, happy/sorry

How time flies! _____

Self Check

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. The two cities have reached an _____ to develop science and technology.

- A. education B. excitement
C. agreement D. invention
- () 2. —Tell us something about Canada, OK?
—I'm sorry. _____ Jack _____ I have ever been there.
A. Either; or B. Not only; but also
C. Both; and D. Neither; nor
- () 3. The girl with two cats _____ in the yard when the earthquake happened.
A. was playing B. is playing
C. are playing D. were playing
- () 4. If you don't work hard for most of the year and then work hard for only a few days before the exam, you will probably _____.
A. succeed B. finish
C. fail D. pass
- () 5. The more you smile, the _____ you will feel.
A. happy B. happier
C. happily D. more happily

II. 完形填空。

I used to have little passion (激情) in my life. But what happened the other day changed my mind. It was then that I learned how _____ 1 _____ it is to have a passion in life.

That day I went home in Mom's car. When Mom _____ 2 _____ at a red traffic light, someone on the side of the road caught my eye. It was a man dressed in rags (破旧衣服). He was homeless. That didn't interest me, because I had seen _____ 3 _____ like him before. Those people usually looked unhappy and hopeless.

But this man was different in some way. He was not sitting down with a sad expression. Instead, he had a _____ 4 _____ in his hand and was dancing happily to the music. The radio seemed to be the most precious (珍贵的) thing he had.

"Mom, why does that man have a radio _____ 5 _____ he's homeless?" I asked.

"He bought it," she replied.

"But why doesn't he use the money to buy food or clothes? He _____ 6 _____ something that he didn't need."

"Well, Sarah, sometimes food and clothes aren't the most important."

That man must care so much about _____ 7 _____ that he bought a radio instead of food or clothes. I soon realized that happiness is the key to life.

Since then I am always thinking of _____ 8 _____ is truly important in life. A home, a meal, clothes—these things are _____ 9 _____ part of the life. What we often forget is that we all need a joy, a light in a _____ 10 _____ day. We all need a passion which gives a person the happiness they need to keep going.

- () 1. A. strange B. important C. dangerous D. difficult

- ()2. A. stopped B. walked C. stood D. exercised
()3. A. none B. few C. all D. many
()4. A. hat B. phone C. scarf D. radio
()5. A. though B. because C. until D. unless
()6. A. asked for B. waited for C. paid for D. looked for
()7. A. stories B. music C. news D. languages
()8. A. who B. what C. where D. when
()9. A. only B. all C. also D. never
()10. A. warm B. hot C. dark D. relaxing

III. 阅读理解。

Do you want to live a happier, less stressful (有压力的) life? Try laughing for no reason at all. That's how millions of people start their day at Laughter (笑声) Clubs around the world and many doctors now think that having a good laugh might be one of the best ways to stay healthy.

The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai, India, in 1995 by Dr. Madan Kataria. "Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day," says Dr. Kataria. "Everyone is naturally good at laughing—it's the common language. We want people to feel happy with their lives." There are now more than 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1,300 in the world.

Many doctors are also interested in the effects (效果) of laughter on our health. According to a 5-year study at the UCLA School of Medicine in California, with laughing there is less stress in the body. Laughter improves our health against illness by about 40%.

So what happens at a Laughter Club? I went along to my nearest club in South London to find out. I was quite nervous at the beginning of the class, to be honest, I wasn't interested in laughing with a group of strangers, and I was worried about looking silly. Our laughter teacher told us to clap our hands and say "ho ho ho, ha ha ha" while looking at each other. However, our bodies can't tell the difference between real laughter and unreal laughter, so they still produce the same healthy effects.

Surprisingly, it works! After ten minutes everybody in the room was laughing for real and some people just couldn't stop! At the end of the class I was surprised by how relaxed and comfortable I felt. So if you're under stress, then start laughing. You might be very pleased with the results.

- ()1. The first Laughter Club was started in _____.
A. India B. America
C. Britain D. China
- ()2. How many Laughter Clubs are there in the world today?
A. Over 300. B. Over 500.
C. Over 800. D. Over 1,300.

- () 3. How did the writer feel at the beginning of the class?
A. Surprised. B. Pleased. C. Nervous. D. Tired.
- () 4. When did the people in the club begin to laugh for real?
A. After ten minutes. B. After ten hours.
C. After ten seconds. D. After ten days.
- () 5. The article mainly tells us _____.
A. young children laugh much more often than adults in a day
B. laughing is one of the best ways to stay healthy
C. many doctors are also interested in the effects of laughter on our health
D. real laughter and unreal laughter are both good for health

IV. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

- We c_____ the party because I was ill.
- He's a baseball c_____, and he trains us on weekends.
- He carried a box on his s_____.
- _____ (灰色) is his favorite color.
- He likes drinking tea with _____ (柠檬).
- Hangzhou is the _____ (目标) of my journey.
- He has _____ (使失望) his parents deeply.

V. 句型转换, 每空一词。

- am surprised to find great changes have taken place in China. (改为同义句)
_____, I find great changes have taken place in China.
- They kept on talking until the teacher came in. (改为同义句)
They didn't _____ until the teacher came in.
- You should finish the work at the end of the week. (改为被动语态)
The work should _____ at the end of the week.
- He couldn't walk because his leg was broken. (改为同义句)
He couldn't walk _____ his broken leg.
- We shouldn't talk loudly in the theater. We shouldn't smoke there, either. (改为同义句)
We should _____ talk loudly _____ smoke in the theater.

VI. 动词运用。

A

Dear Li Ping,

I haven't heard from you for long. How (1) _____ you _____ (get) on with your work? I (2) _____ (finish) the exams already. I think I will be able to pass them. Writing to you makes me (3) _____ (feel) really happy. At school we (4) _____ often _____ (tell) that China is a beautiful country. Though it is far away from New York, I'd like (5) _____ (go) there one day. Please write back soon.

Yours,
Tina

B

I come from Russia. I (6) _____ (come) to London six months ago to learn English. I (7) _____ (not meet) many English people yet, only my teachers. I started learning English at school in Russia when I was eleven, so I have learned it for nearly ten years. At first in London, I didn't understand anything, but I studied hard (8) _____ (improve) my English. I have just taken an exam. When I (9) _____ (pass), I will move into the next class. I'm excited today because my parents are coming tomorrow to stay with me for a few days and I haven't seen them for a long time. They (10) _____ (not speak) English.

Unit 7

Life is full of the unexpected.

Section

A

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. — _____ I got up, my brother had already gotten in the shower.
—Oh, what bad luck!
A. By the time B. At the time
C. In time D. On time
- () 2. Was the car invented _____ March 4, 1876?
A. of B. in
C. at D. on
- () 3. —Why were you late for school yesterday?
—Because my alarm clock _____.
A. went off B. didn't go off
C. ran off D. didn't run off
- () 4. I'm not sure when the plane will _____ and when it will land.
A. take off B. run off
C. open up D. stay up
- () 5. —May I use your dictionary?
—Sorry, I _____ it at home this morning.
A. forget B. left
C. have forgotten D. was leaving
- () 6. —Did you catch the school bus this morning?
—No. It _____ when I arrived at the bus stop.
A. is leaving B. has left
C. had left D. would leave
- () 7. _____ delicious food my mother cooks every day!
A. What a B. What
C. How D. How a
- () 8. I think it not difficult to keep _____ English every morning.
A. reading B. to reading

- C. read D. reads
- ()9. —Did you see the movie *Toy Story 3* (《玩具总动员 3》) last night?
—Yes. But when I got to the movie theater, the film _____ for ten minutes.
A. had begun B. had been on
C. had started D. begun
- ()10. —I'm worried about tomorrow's math exam.
—_____. I'm sure you will make it.
A. Bad luck B. What a pity
C. Take it easy D. Don't mention it

II. 完形填空。

On a cold January morning, my alarm clock went off and woke me up. I jumped up really quickly because it scared me. It was probably because I was 1 a bad dream, a really scary one. It was in a haunted (闹鬼的) house, and I was locked inside all 2. Then, when I opened the door, someone jumped out. That was 3 my alarm clock went off.

When I looked at my calendar, I was not very happy because it was Monday. Mondays are always so 4. I looked at my alarm clock to see what time it was. It was 6:45. Then I remembered that my mom made me set it 15 minutes earlier than normal (正常). I got out of bed 5.

After I got dressed, I went downstairs to the 6 to eat breakfast. I took a banana because I wasn't hungry. Then, just as I started to 7 it, I noticed a spider on the side of it. I have always been 8 spiders. I always get scared when I see them.

The next thing I did was to go into the bathroom to 9 my teeth and wash my hair. I picked up my toothbrush and toothpaste (牙膏), but found that the toothpaste was all 10. I had to use my father's. When I was walking out of the bathroom, I hit my head on the door.

- ()1. A. taking B. building C. having D. ending
()2. A. alive B. along C. awake D. asleep
()3. A. why B. when C. how D. where
()4. A. convincing B. exciting C. boring D. amazing
()5. A. politely B. slowly C. loudly D. easily
()6. A. restaurant B. hotel C. bathroom D. kitchen
()7. A. mix B. pour C. peel D. boil
()8. A. interested in B. afraid of
C. worried about D. careful with
()9. A. wash B. brush C. cut D. fix
()10. A. missed B. gone C. fled D. lost

III. 阅读理解。

A teacher stood in front of his history class of twenty students just before handing out the final exam papers. His students sat quietly and waited for him to speak.

“It’s been a pleasure of teaching you this term,” he said. “You’ve all worked very hard, so I have a pleasant surprise for you. Anyone who chooses not to take the final exam will get a B for the course.”

Most of the students jumped out of their seats. They thanked the teacher happily, and walked out of the classroom. Only a few students stayed. The teacher looked at them. “This is your last chance,” he said. “Does anyone else want to leave?” All the students there stayed in their seats and took out their pencils.

The teacher smiled. “Congratulations (祝贺),” he said, “I’m glad to see you believe in yourselves. You all get A’s.”

- () 1. This story most probably took place _____.
 A. at the beginning of the term
 B. in the middle of the term
 C. at the end of the term
 D. at the beginning of the school year
- () 2. Most of the students got Grade _____.
 A. A
 B. B
 C. C
 D. F
- () 3. Why did some students stay in their seats?
 A. Because they wanted to take the exam.
 B. Because the teacher told them to stay in their class.
 C. Because they were afraid to leave.
 D. Because they didn’t have anything to do.
- () 4. The teacher gave the students who stayed in the classroom A’s because _____.
 A. the teacher liked them
 B. they were cleverer than the other students
 C. they believed in themselves
 D. they studied hard

IV. 补全对话, 每空一词。

A: Have you ever 1 late for school?

B: Yes, I 2.

A: 3 were you late?

B: Because I 4 up late.

A: 5 did you go to school?

B: I usually take the school bus, 6 this morning I walked 7 school.

A: Why not 8 the bus?

B: By the time I 9 outside, the bus had already 10.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

1. After the earthquake, he is lucky to be a _____.
2. I o _____ this morning and was late for class.
3. By the time he got to the a _____, the plane had already taken off.
4. When the bell r _____, he was still playing on the playground.
5. I'll wait for you at the gate t _____ six o'clock.
6. You travel _____ (向西) if you go to America from England.
7. He put all the books in his _____ (背包).
8. The news may be _____ (出乎意料的), but it is true.
9. The bank is just two _____ (街区) away.
10. The boy is dangerous! He is in the _____ (燃烧的) building.

VI. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. By the time I woke up this morning, the sun _____ already _____ (rise).
2. When I _____ (get) to school, the bell had rung.
3. Just before I paid for the things, I realized that I _____ (leave) my purse at home.
4. _____ (luck), he found his lost mobile phone.
5. He took a shower _____ (quick) before breakfast this morning.
6. I was late because my alarm clock _____ (not go) off.
7. The boy decided _____ (go) shopping with his parents.
8. As I _____ (wait) for the bus, I met Bob.
9. He stared at me in _____ (belief).
10. I finished the work _____ (unexpected) early.

VII. 句型转换, 每空一词。

1. By the time I got up, my sister had taken a shower. (对画线部分提问)
_____ your sister _____ by the time you got up?
2. I forgot to take my English book to school this morning. It was at home. (合并为一句)
I _____ my English book _____ this morning.
3. He has been to the Great Wall. He told me. (合并为一句)
He told me he _____ the Great Wall.
4. I was late for school because my alarm clock didn't go off. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you late for school?

5. The weather is cold. (改为感叹句)

_____ it is!

Grammar Focus

I. 完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 当我返回学校的时候, 铃已经响了。

When I _____ back to school, the bell _____.

2. 他下午两点到达了机场。

He _____ the _____ at 2:00 pm.

3. 火车马上就要开了。

The train _____ start.

4. 在我起床以前, 我哥哥已经洗完淋浴了。

_____ I got up, my brother had already gotten in the shower.

5. 飞机什么时候起飞的?

When did the plane _____?

6. 尽管在下雨, 他还是出去了。

He went out _____ it was raining.

7. 他满腹疑惑地听着这个离奇的故事。

He listened _____ to this extraordinary story.

8. 他在街上看见了我, 用汽车捎了我一程。

He saw me on the street and _____.

9. 当我和其他同学排队等候的时候, 我听到了一声巨响。

When I was waiting _____ other students, I heard a loud noise.

10. 天色已晚, 她终于赶到了。

It was getting late when she finally _____.

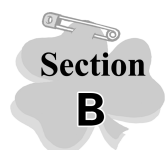
II. 完形填空。

The Malaysian government announced that Malaysian flight MH370 lost the contact with the Air Traffic Control _____ 1 _____ the morning of March 8th. The flight _____ 2 _____ at 00:41 am that morning and planned to arrive in Beijing at 6:30 am. It carried 239 passengers, _____ 3 _____ 154 Chinese. Nobody knows

what happened to the plane. Over twenty countries took part in _____ 4 _____ it. On March 24th, Prime Minister of Malaysia said that MH370 crashed in southern Indian Ocean and none of the passengers survived. When we heard the bad news, we were very sad. So far the plane wreckage (飞机残骸) _____ 5 _____ yet. We hope they will find it soon.



- () 1. A. in B. at C. on D. for
 () 2. A. takes off B. landed C. was taken off D. took off
 () 3. A. including B. except C. besides D. include
 () 4. A. searching out B. searching for
 C. looking up D. looking out
 () 5. A. hasn't been founded B. wasn't found
 C. hasn't been found D. has been found



I. 单项选择。

- () 1. We can be thankful every day, not just _____ Thanksgiving Day.
 A. in B. on
 C. to D. by
 () 2. Lily isn't as _____ as Peter. She often makes mistakes in her composition.
 A. careless B. careful
 C. carelessly D. carefully
 () 3. —How long have you and your wife _____?
 —For over twenty years.
 A. married B. had married
 C. got married D. been married
 () 4. —What did Mr. Zhang say?
 —He _____ the results of the game.
 A. developed B. divided
 C. announced D. created
 () 5. The apartment is _____ expensive _____ I can't afford it.
 A. very; that B. so; that
 C. too; that D. such; that
 () 6. She _____ in the south for three years before she came here.
 A. lives B. lived
 C. has lived D. had lived
 () 7. —Dad, why should I stop _____ computer games?
 —For your health, my boy.
 A. to play B. playing
 C. play D. played
 () 8. A British woman was _____ the survivors.
 A. across B. among

- C. through D. at
- ()9. —What did you say just now?
—I asked you _____.
A. who is she B. who she is
C. who was she D. who she was
- ()10. —I will have a match tomorrow. I hope I will win.
—_____.
A. Good luck B. No idea
C. That's such a pity D. It's all right

II. 完形填空。

“Jack, the headmaster wants you in his office.” When he heard this, Jack began to worry about it and suddenly everyone around 1 and shouted “April fool”, for it was April 1st, or April Fool's Day.

In Britain and in some other 2, it is usual and ordinary to play jokes on people on that day. Children are 3 to play harmless jokes on their friends until twelve o'clock at night. 4 they try to play jokes on other children into doing foolish things. Not only children but also grown-ups enjoy playing jokes on others. Even newspapers and radios 5 try to joke on the listeners with a clever April Fool's story.

Some time ago, 6, a very serious BBC TV program did a ten-minute 7 about spaghetti trees in Italy. The reporter said that trees weren't 8 as much spaghetti as they did last year because of the bad weather. He also said that the price of spaghetti would 9. A lot of people who didn't know what spaghetti was made of believed the story. Some housewives 10 to buy the food that was going to become a short supply (供应).

- ()1. A. laughed B. amazed C. said D. greeted
()2. A. cities B. universities C. countries D. villages
()3. A. made B. allowed C. expected D. encouraged
()4. A. Usually B. Happily C. Terribly D. Politely
()5. A. in time B. at times C. all the time D. on time
()6. A. for example B. such as C. so far D. in fact
()7. A. film B. display C. show D. report
()8. A. planting B. producing C. collecting D. storing
()9. A. open up B. turn up C. look up D. go up
()10. A. hurried B. refused C. frightened D. needed

III. 阅读理解。

April Fool's Day started in the sixteenth century in Europe. Before that time, New Year's Day was celebrated on April 1st. Then a new calendar called the Gregorian

calendar was introduced. January 1st became the first day of the year, but many people didn't know about it. So those who continued to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1st were teased. They were called fools.

Nowadays we play jokes on people on April 1st. For example, someone might put salt in the sugar bottle so that another person could put it in his coffee “by accident”. Or someone might change the time on another person’s alarm clock so that the person would unknowingly wake up earlier or later than planned. Or maybe a person would tell a lie to make someone else shocked.

After we play the trick, we say “April Fool”. Then the poor person realizes he was fooled. It is generally done in the spirit of fun and doesn’t cause any real harm (伤害) to anyone.

- () 1. Before the sixteenth century, New Year's Day was _____.
A. April 1st B. January 1st
C. September 1st D. October 1st
- () 2. Sometimes people lie to shock someone on _____.
A. New Year's Day B. Christmas Day
C. April Fool's Day D. Thanksgiving Day
- () 3. In the 1st paragraph, the closest meaning of the underlined word "teased" is _____ in English.
A. hit B. criticized
C. laughed at D. disagreed
- () 4. Which isn't an example that is given as a joke on April 1st?
A. Someone might put salt in the sugar bottle so that another person could put it in his coffee "by accident".
B. A person would tell a lie to make someone else shocked.
C. Someone might change the time on another person's alarm clock so that the person would unknowingly wake up earlier or later than planned.
D. Someone might visit others without calling first.
- () 5. What should be the right attitude(态度) towards "April Fool"?
A. It is generally done in the spirit of fun and doesn't cause any real harm to anyone.
B. It is done for the real fools.
C. We needn't say "April Fool" when we play jokes on people on April 1st.
D. We can do anything to others.

IV. 完成句子,每空一词。

1. 愚人节是西方的一个节日。

is a western festival.

2. 汤姆让我在校门口等他,但他却没露面。

Tom asked me to wait for him at the school gate, but he didn't _____.

3. 在上周以前,10,000 多人给电视台打了电话。

_____ last week, more than 10,000 people had phoned the TV station.

4. 来这儿之前,他已在一家电脑公司工作了两年了。

Before he came here, he _____ in a computer company for two years.

5. 在那次地震中,成千上万的人失去了家园。

_____ people lost their homes in the earthquake.

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

1. We c _____ the party because I was ill.

2. The police are looking for the man who d _____ yesterday.

3. He is an honest man and we all think he is b _____.

4. His father is a police o _____.

5. Good morning, _____ (女士) and gentlemen.

6. At first, he was pleased with the _____ (发现).

7. Who are you trying to _____ (欺骗)?

8. After work, he bought some food in the _____ (市场).

VI. 补全对话。

A: You know, it's April Fool's Day.

B: Are you fooling me, too?

C: Why haven't I heard about it?

D: Maybe on vacation.

E: I'm going to visit Jim.

A: I have a good piece of news to tell you, Mary.

B: What's it about?

A: A new holiday has been announced, and we don't need to go to work today.

B: Really? 1

A: If you don't believe me, go and ask David.

B: Then what are you going to do now?

A: 2 He invited me to play basketball with him today.

B: Impossible! Jim called me last night to tell me that he had gone to Beijing.

A: Ha! 3 I failed to fool you. By the way, why did Jim go to Beijing?

B: 4

A: On vacation?

B: Yes, April Fool's Day. Happy April Fool's Day!

A: Ha! 5

B: Yes. You failed, but I succeeded.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Ⅶ. 书面表达。

假如你是琳达,请你根据下面的提示内容,向你的英国笔友描述一下今天发生在你身上的倒霉事。

提示:1. 闹钟在往常的时间响了,关闭闹铃继续睡觉;2. 约两个小时后醒来,看见了运动包,才想起了和简约好去跑步;3. 原来今天要去上学,而不是周末;4. 到校后没有赶上第一节课。

Dear Tom,

I really had a bad day today! This morning _____

Yours,
Linda

Self Check

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. By the end of last month, I _____ all the CDs of Justin Bieber.
A. collect B. collected
C. have collected D. had collected
- () 2. Goldilocks decided _____ for a walk in the forest.
A. go B. to go
C. going D. goes
- () 3. Lee _____ all night in order to watch the football match between France and Italy.
A. put up B. stayed up
C. got up D. showed up
- () 4. I didn't see Lisa at the party last night. Do you know _____?
A. why didn't she come B. what happened to her
C. when would she arrive D. where she has been
- () 5. —I lost my new pen yesterday.
—Bad _____.
A. luck B. lucky
C. luckily D. unlucky

II. 完形填空。

When I was about six years old, my brother David and I visited our aunt, Mary. We stayed in her house for a night. David was only 4 years old, and was still 1 of the dark, so Mary left the hall light on when we slept.

However, David 2 the grey moths (蛾) flying around the hall light. He asked Mary to make the moths go away. When she asked 3, he simply said, "Because they are ugly and scary, I don't like them." Mary laughed and said, "Being ugly outside doesn't 4 not being beautiful inside. In fact, moths are one of the most beautiful animals in the animal world." Then Mary told a story about the grey moths:

Once, the angels (天使) were 5. They were sad because it was raining heavily. The 6 little moths hated to see others so sad. They decided to make a rainbow (彩虹) to cheer up the angels. They thought if the butterflies (蝴蝶) 7, they could make a beautiful rainbow together.

Then one of the moths went to ask the butterflies for help. But the butterflies didn't want to 8 any of their colors, so the moths decided to make a rainbow themselves. They beat their wings very hard and the colors on them made a rainbow. They kept giving a little more and a little more 9 the rainbow went across the sky. They had given away all their colors except grey, which didn't match the beautiful rainbow. Then the once-colorful moths became 10. The angels saw the rainbow and smiled...

My brother went to sleep with that story and hasn't feared moths since then.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| () 1. A. afraid | B. sure | C. proud | D. happy |
| () 2. A. liked | B. hated | C. let | D. killed |
| () 3. A. how | B. what | C. when | D. why |
| () 4. A. mean | B. make | C. know | D. hope |
| () 5. A. laughing | B. playing | C. crying | D. talking |
| () 6. A. kind | B. angry | C. ugly | D. sad |
| () 7. A. refused | B. advised | C. helped | D. left |
| () 8. A. give up | | B. pick up | |
| | C. turn up | D. look up | |
| () 9. A. unless | | B. until | |
| | C. after | D. since | |
| () 10. A. red | | B. yellow | |
| | C. green | D. grey | |

III. 阅读理解。

A Big Umbrella

Nancy: I saw seven girls in one umbrella and none of them got wet.

Toney: Oh, that must be a very big umbrella.

Nancy: No, it wasn't raining.

A Good Boy

Little Robert asked his mother for two cents (美分).

“What did you do with the money I gave you yesterday?”

“I gave it to a poor old woman,” he answered.

“You’re a good boy,” said the mother proudly. “Here are two more cents. But why are you so interested in the old woman?”

“She is the one who sells candies,” said little Robert.

Break a Mirror (镜子)

“What are you so happy about, Jason?” Lisa asked the 98-year-old man.

“I broke a mirror,” he replied.

“But that means seven years of bad luck.”

“I know,” he said happily. “Isn’t it wonderful? I can live for another seven years!”

- () 1. The three passages above are all _____.
 A. jokes B. notices
 C. news D. letters
- () 2. The seven girls didn’t get wet because _____.
 A. the umbrella was big enough
 B. the seven girls wore raincoats
 C. it wasn’t raining at all
 D. it wasn’t a heavy rain
- () 3. Little Robert spent the money _____.
 A. helping the poor old lady
 B. buying candies for himself
 C. helping his mom
 D. buying gifts for his mom
- () 4. _____ broke the mirror.
 A. Nancy B. Lisa
 C. Robert D. Jason

IV. 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

It was getting dark. Some children and two Canadian women were still skating near a big hotel. They 1 (have) a good time.

A boy said to his friends, “I 2 (not skate) on a real lake so far. It’s wonderful! Look! I 3 (fly)!” Suddenly the ice broke. One of the boys fell into the water. The children shouted, “Help! Help!” They didn’t know what they 4 (do). The two Canadian friends heard them and skated over to help the boy.

The ice 5 (be) thin. The two Canadians fell into the water, too. But they tried their best 6 (save) the little boy. They knew they 7 (be) quick, or the boy would be frozen.

Many guests from the hotel 8 (run) over to help. The boy and the two Canadian women were out of water at last. One of the women 9 (not feel) well. She 10 (send) to hospital at once. She felt happy because the boy was safe.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 根据短文内容及首字母提示补全单词。

On April 1st, Mike decided to p 1 a joke on his friend. At lunch time he said to Tom, “I think we’re going to have a science test this afternoon.” “A test?” said Tom. “Really?” “Yes, it’s quite t 2,” said Mike. “When I was passing by Mr. Hill’s room, he was talking with a 3 teacher about a test. I think there will b 4 a science test this afternoon. Tell Bob and Kate about it.”



Later, Tom told Bob and Kate a 5 the test. Soon almost all the students in Mr. Hill’s science class knew about it. They quickly went into the classroom and began to s 6. But not Mike. He was laughing to himself a 7 his classmates. “What fools!” he thought. “April fools.”

When the class began, Mr. Hill said to the students, “Class, we’re going to have a test today.”

Mike was surprised. He could not b 8 his ears. When Mr. Hill handed out the p 9, the students began to write. But not Mike. He had to think and think and think.

It really was an April Fool’s Day f 10 Mike.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

VI. 请阅读下面这篇文章,根据所提供的信息完成信息卡。

Our class had a weekly class meeting this week. We talked about how to deal with lies, hoaxes(骗局) or rumors(谣言), here are the stories some students told.

Zhang Wei: Yesterday my friend Jim went to school without his homework. He told his teacher that his dog ate it. It was just an excuse he made to cover the fact that he didn’t do his homework. The teacher knew about that and made Jim stay to finish his homework after school. Sometimes we think we can avoid trouble by making excuses when we do something wrong, but we’re really making the problem bigger.

Chen Ping: Last week I got a message. It said, “A little girl called Julia has brain cancer. The girl will get three cents from America Online each time this message is forwarded (转发). So please be kind and forward this to everyone you know. If not, you will have bad luck for a year.” In fact, it is just one of the silly chain letters (连锁信) to cheat you and waste your time.

Xu Yan: A big earthquake (地震) hit Ya’an, Sichuan on April 20th. The earthquake was strongly felt by people in Chengdu. A rumor said Chengdu will be hit by a bigger earthquake in the coming days. For the next several days, thousands of people camped

outside their houses at night because of fear. Besides, many people rushed to buy food, water, medicine and so on. Some businessmen used people's fear of earthquake to help sell their goods (货物) at higher prices. Of course, nothing happened in the end.

Information Card

The topic of this week's class meeting	1. _____
Jim's excuse for not bringing his homework	2. _____
Julia's illness	3. _____
The place where people in Chengdu camped when the rumor came	4. _____
The people who sold their goods at higher prices	5. _____

Unit 8

We are trying to save the earth!

Section

A

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. —Do you need a new dictionary, Susan?
—No, Mom. My uncle bought me _____ yesterday.
A. one B. it C. the one D. another
- () 2. Taking exercise every day is good _____ your health.
A. of B. to C. for D. with
- () 3. —Your classroom is very clean.
—Sure. It _____ after school every day.
A. is cleaned B. cleans
C. cleaned D. is cleaning
- () 4. —Look! _____ boys are playing on the playground.
—Yes. _____ them is about 200.
A. The number of; A number of
B. The number of; The number of
C. A number of; The number of
D. A number of; A number of
- () 5. —Could you tell me how much it _____ from Beijing to Haikou?
—About 1,000 yuan one-way.
A. takes B. pays C. spends D. costs
- () 6. Her son _____ Coke, but now he _____ milk.
A. used to drink; is used to drinking
B. used to drinking; drinks
C. is used to drinking; used to drink
D. is used to drink; is drinking
- () 7. Not only my friends but also I _____ interested in football.
A. be B. am C. is D. are
- () 8. So far, they _____ about 10 English songs.
A. learn B. learned C. had learned D. have learned
- () 9. —Every time the exam is over, I will _____ the result.
—Take it easy! Grades are not our whole life.

- A. be worried about B. be pleased with
C. be good at D. be good for
- ()10. —I'm terribly sorry that I've kept you waiting for a long time.
—_____.
A. Never mind B. It's a pity
C. You're welcome D. That's right

II. 完形填空。

I first saw the baby panda when she was only 10 days old. She looked like a white mouse. We 1 her Xi Wang. It means "hope".

When Xi Wang was born, she weighed (重) 2 100 grams (克). Xi Wang drank her mother's milk for as much as 14 hours a day. When she was six months old, she started to eat bamboo shoots (嫩芽) and 3. Eight months later, she was not a small baby any more. She grew into a 4 young panda and weighed 35 kilos. When Xi Wang was twenty months old, she had to look after herself 5 her mother had another baby. 6, it is very difficult for pandas to live in the wild (野外). Here are some of the 7 that pandas like Xi Wang may have in the future.

If hunters catch a panda, they will kill it for its fur (毛皮). If farmers 8 trees and forests, pandas will have no place to live in.

When mothers leave baby pandas alone, people will often take them away. People think that the baby pandas need 9.

If pandas are in danger, we should try our best to protect them. If we do 10, soon there will be no more pandas in the world!

- ()1. A. made B. called C. told D. kept
()2. A. quite B. mostly C. just D. hardly
()3. A. leaves B. vegetables C. trees D. chips
()4. A. strange B. weak C. famous D. healthy
()5. A. though B. until C. because D. whether
()6. A. Luckily B. Suddenly C. However D. Especially
()7. A. examples B. questions C. matters D. problems
()8. A. cut down B. plant C. protect D. water
()9. A. money B. help C. clothes D. family
()10. A. nothing B. everything C. anything D. something

III. 阅读理解。

The following is a true story. It happened in a small village in Australia, where some dangerous animals live in the forest.

Lisa, a 33-year-old mother, went to cook lunch in the kitchen, and her 3-year-old son, Barney, was playing by himself in the garden.

Suddenly, Barney gave a loud cry. Lisa rushed into the garden in a hurry and found a big snake entwining(缠绕) the little boy with its terrible body. It was a boa(蟒蛇).

Lisa was terrified and quite angry. She made up her mind to save her son from the

snake's mouth.

It was mother's great love that made Lisa forget what she faced. She took up a hoe (锄头) from the ground and beat the snake as hard as she could.

With the hoe, Lisa beat the boa, but useless. The little boy's voice and breath were getting weaker. The hoe was broken and she got nearly mad.

Suddenly Lisa put away the hoe and threw herself to the boa. She opened her mouth and bit into the boa's back. Lisa was really mad.

The boa was so badly hurt that it moved into the forest hurriedly. On halfway home, the boa died.

- () 1. When she came into the garden, Lisa found _____.
 A. her son was in danger of losing his life
 B. her son was playing with a big snake
 C. a boa was eating her son
 D. Barney was fighting with a boa
- () 2. The underlined word "terrified" means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 激动的 B. 平静的 C. 惊恐的 D. 难过的
- () 3. Lisa failed in fighting against the boa at first just because _____.
 A. she was worried about her own life
 B. the boa was so strong
 C. she was too old
 D. she was afraid what she did would hurt her son
- () 4. Lisa bit the snake because _____.
 A. she was mad
 B. her son was entwined by the boa
 C. she hadn't got any other way to hurt the snake
 D. she thought her teeth were much sharper than the boa
- () 5. In this passage the writer mainly wants to tell us _____.
 A. how great mother's love is
 B. a boa is a dangerous animal
 C. how sharp the mother's teeth are
 D. the boy is too young to fight against the boa

IV. 补全对话。

- | |
|--|
| A. What kind of animals will we see there?
B. Yes, I've got a map.
C. What do you know about the reserve?
D. Yes. That's right.
E. That's a good idea. |
|--|

[Tom and Peter are talking about their visit to the nature reserve (自然保护区).]

Tom: We have to meet the others at 8:30 at the reserve, don't we?

Peter: 1

Tom: Do you know how to get there?

Peter: 2 It'll take us about two hours to get there by bus.

Tom: 3

Peter: It's an area that protects lots of different animals.

Tom: 4

Peter: I'm not really sure. I know there are different kinds of birds there and I'm going to take my camera with me.

Tom: 5 What clothes are you going to wear?

Peter: Well, if it's wet, I'll wear my sports shoes and take my raincoat with me.

Tom: So will I.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

- This book c _____ me about 10 yuan.
- We should try to use fewer p _____ bags when we go shopping.
- It's wrong to drop l _____ everywhere.
- Smoking is h _____ to our health.
- The air pollution in this city is caused by burning c _____.
- Studying English well has many _____ (优点).
- How could he be so _____ (残酷的)?
- A _____ (木制的) chair is more comfortable than a metal one.
- You must touch the _____ (底部) of the pot with your right hand.
- There were once some poor old _____ (渔夫) living in the village.

VI. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- The old man used _____ (be) a teacher.
- We should _____ (clean) the room every day.
- Look! Tom _____ (sleep) in his room.
- Lots of trees _____ (plant) on the hill every year.
- He _____ (live) here for 20 years.
- The environment _____ (pollute) is more and more serious.
- The boy kept his eyes _____ (open) when he played the game.
- My father _____ (mend) my bike while my mother was washing clothes.
- Tom _____ (die) ten years ago, and he has been dead for ten years.
- I will tell him the good news as soon as he _____ (come) back.

VII. 句型转换, 每空一词。

- We're trying to protect the environment. (对画线部分提问)
_____ are you trying _____?
- There used to be a lot of tigers. (改为反意疑问句)
There used to be a lot of tigers, _____?
- They made Victor weigh himself just now. (改为被动语态)

Victor _____ to weigh himself just now.

4. I didn't go out. I stayed at home instead. (改为同义句)

I stayed at home _____ out.

5. There's something wrong with the watch. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ there _____ wrong with the watch?

Grammar Focus

I. 完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 这里过去有许多老虎, 但现在几乎没有了。

There _____ be a lot of tigers, but now there _____ of them.

2. 这条小路通向公园。

The path _____ the park.

3. 我错拿了你的包。

I took your bag _____ mine by mistake.

4. 到目前为止, 我已经交了二十个朋友。

_____, I have made twenty friends.

5. 我从未听说过这个人。

I have never _____ such a man.

6. 实际上, 她从未去过那儿。

_____, she has never been there.

7. 空气被严重污染了。

The air _____.

8. 我们必须采取行动来阻止他们。

We must _____ to stop them.

9. 我们学校老师的数目是大约 200 人。

_____ the teachers in our school _____ about 200.

10. 水污染将会给所有的海洋生物带来危险。

Water pollution will _____ all ocean life.

II. 根据短文内容填空。

Animals are people's friends. But many wild animals are facing the danger of dying out (灭绝) because the environment that they are living in has changed greatly. For example, their living area has become smaller and smaller because of the development of cities and pollution. They have no room to live in except the zoo. And many of the wild animals now can't find enough food to eat. At the same time, man is killing off (大量杀死) animals just for getting their fur, skin, teeth and meat.

People should realize how serious the situation is and something should be done to protect the animals. We are supposed to set up some nature reserves (自然保护区), so

that animals can live freely. Besides, people should not be allowed to kill the endangered animals or eat their meat. We should do something to make our world cleaner. Fresh air, clean water, green grass are all important for animals. The death of the endangered animals will bring a disaster to human beings.

Many wild animals are facing the 1 _____ of dying out. They have no 2 _____. They don't have enough food. Man is 3 _____. We should set up 4 _____. We shouldn't 5 _____. We should make our world cleaner.

Section B

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Usually, good desks are made _____ good wood.
A. of B. from
C. by D. into
- () 2. Air pollution has become _____ than ever before. We must do something to stop it.
A. serious B. more serious
C. most serious D. the most serious
- () 3. The old man built himself a house _____ wood.
A. out of B. in to
C. to use D. in for
- () 4. It's getting dark. Please _____ the light.
A. turn around B. turn off
C. turn down D. turn on
- () 5. —At present, one of the best ways to study is working in groups.
—More chances _____ to students to learn from each other.
A. offer B. are offered
C. have offered D. are offering
- () 6. You must be very tired, why not _____ a rest?
A. to stop to have B. to stop having
C. stop to have D. stop having
- () 7. It is important _____ paper _____ the trees.
A. recycle; save
B. to recycle; to save
C. to recycling; saving
D. to save; to recycle
- () 8. — _____ you ever _____ the new stadium in our city?
—No, I haven't.
A. Do; visit B. Have; visited

- ## II. 完形填空。

III. 阅读理解。

37

	Nile crocodiles	Giraffes	African elephants
How big/tall	Usually about 5 meters long.	Grown-up males are 6 meters tall.	The grown-up male elephant is 6—8 metres long, over 4 meters tall.
How heavy	Grown-ups are over 225 kilograms.	A male giraffe is more than 1,000 kg.	Grown-ups are 5.5—7 tons.
Diet	Almost everything. Larger Nile crocodile eat zebras, antelopes and human beings.	Mostly leaves. They can go for several days without water.	They eat from 50 to 500 kg of plants every day.
Special	If a baby crocodile is in danger, its mom may pick it up and put it into her mouth to keep it safe.	The tongue of a giraffe can be as long as 45 centimeters.	An African elephant can turn the pages of a book with its trunk tip.

- () 1. A grown-up male African elephant is _____.
 A. four meters long B. more than 6 meters tall
 C. about 7 meters long D. less than 4 meters tall
- () 2. A male giraffe is about _____.
 A. 225 kilograms B. one ton
 C. 5.5 tons D. 7 tons
- () 3. _____ eat human beings.
 A. Nile crocodiles B. African elephants
 C. Giraffes D. Zebras
- () 4. When a baby crocodile is in danger, its mother may _____.
 A. eat it
 B. put it into its father's mouth
 C. put it onto a tall tree
 D. put it into her mouth
- () 5. What's special for an African elephant?
 A. It has a 45-centimeter tongue.
 B. Its trunk tip can turn the pages of a book.
 C. It can go for several days without water.
 D. It needs to eat very few leaves every day.

IV. 完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 你离开房间的时候把灯关掉真的非常容易。
 _____ the lights when you leave the room is really easy.
2. 他把旧沙发扔掉了。
 He _____ the old sofa.
3. 我们应该好好利用每件东西。

We should put everything _____.

4. 你的文章勾起了我悲伤的回忆。

Your article _____ sad memories for me.

5. 他们已尽力拆毁了那幢旧建筑。

They have tried their best to _____ the old building.

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

1. Let's meet out the school g _____ at 8 o'clock tomorrow.

2. I'm thirsty. Could you pass me a b _____ of orange juice?

3. Coins are made of m _____.

4. _____ (总统) Obama is due to visit our country next month.

5. Some of their _____ (作品) became famous in 1958.

6. _____ (回收利用) waste paper can protect our environment.

VI. 补全对话。

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. You can start by turning off the lights.</p> <p>B. We get a lot of paper at home.</p> <p>C. I'll tell them.</p> <p>D. Don't use plastic bags.</p> <p>E. Don't take a bus if you don't have to.</p> |
|--|

A: Hi, Janet. Would you like to help save the environment?

B: Yes. But what can I do?

A: Well. 1

B: Yes, that's easy. Sometimes I turn on the lights without thinking. What's next?

A: Second, you can ride a bicycle. 2

B: That will save money, too. What else?

A: Third, try to recycle paper.

B: Good idea. 3

A: The fourth idea is turning off the shower when you're not using it.

B: Will that help the environment?

A: Yes, we have to save water. And fifth, take a bag when you go shopping. 4

B: OK. My parents do most of the shopping. 5

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

VII. 书面表达。

随着科技的发展,我们周围的环境变得越来越糟糕。如何保护我们的环境? 根据下面的提示,请以“How to Protect Our Environment?”为题写一篇短文。

提示:1. 水污染越来越严重;2. 森林被砍伐;3. 大气污染严重;4. 违法猎杀野生动物。

要求:从三到四个方面描述该如何改善/保护环境。(100 词左右)

How to Protect Our Environment?

The environmental pollution is worse and worse today. _____

**Self
Check**

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. Here is my phone number. You _____ call me anytime you like.
A. must B. can
C. should D. need
- () 2. —Have you ever seen the TV show *Where Are We Going, DAD?*
—_____. I think it's quite moving and funny.
A. Yes, I have B. No, I haven't
C. Yes, he has D. No, she hasn't
- () 3. Look at our new school. It _____ last year.
A. built B. is built
C. was built D. will be built
- () 4. The windows and doors _____ old buildings around the town.
A. make of B. make from
C. make up of D. came from
- () 5. Grandma _____ us stories when we were very young.
A. used to tell B. was used to tell
C. is used to tell D. was used to telling

II. 完形填空。

Today some people call Amsterdam the “City of Bicycles” because it is a city which is flat and convenient for bicycles.

In the 1960s, a group of cycling fans 1 an idea. They believed that it would be better for everybody if only bicycles were allowed in the city centre. They were 2 that this would help to save energy, reduce pollution and provide free public transport. The group painted hundreds of bicycles 3 and placed them in public places around Amsterdam for people to use. 4 was allowed to take them and use them for short journeys, whether he was a local or a foreigner. Wherever someone finished a journey, they would 5 the bike there for someone else to use. The problem was that it didn't work—6 took all the bicycles within weeks!

7, more than thirty years later, the “white bike” is back in town—this time with a computer chip (芯片) to 8 its every move! To take a bicycle, you have to put

a special card inside. The new “white bike” is not white any more but is an unusual 9 with bright colors. The bikes are parked at special parking places and people who want to use them have to take them to another place that has enough room.

There is already less traffic in central Amsterdam, 10 both locals and tourists have been using the bikes. Thanks to the good ideas of lots of people, like the cycling fans in the 1960s, many people around the world have been enjoying city centre streets without cars for many years.

- ()1. A. stole B. had C. refused D. dropped
- ()2. A. thoughtful B. colorful C. hopeful D. thankful
- ()3. A. black B. brown C. blue D. white
- ()4. A. Anyone B. Everyone C. No one D. Someone
- ()5. A. take B. leave C. carry D. send
- ()6. A. robbers B. shoplifters C. kidnappers D. thieves
- ()7. A. However B. Instead C. Therefore D. Though
- ()8. A. make B. mark C. record D. describe
- ()9. A. design B. idea C. size D. experiment
- ()10. A. so B. because C. but D. while

III. 阅读理解。

Rachel Carson was born in the USA on May 27, 1907. Her mother, Maria Carson, had been a schoolteacher. She loved books. She also loved nature. She showed Rachel the beauty of nature. She also taught Rachel a deep love for books. As a quiet child, Rachel liked to read and write stories. At a very early age, she decided she wanted to be a writer some day. Her story first appeared in a children's magazine when she was ten years old.

Her first book, *Under the Sea Wind*, came out in 1941. In 1948, Miss Carson began working on another book, *The Sea Around Us*. She always researched carefully when she wrote. She collected information from more than one thousand places to write *The Sea Around Us*. When the book came out in 1951, it won the National Book Award. It was No. 1 on the best seller list for more than a year. *The Sea Around Us* made Rachel Carson famous.

Rachel Carson's most famous book, *Silent Spring*, came out in 1962. In this book, she pointed out that the use of some kinds of pesticides (杀虫剂) like DDT would cause the number of birds to decline because it would kill them as well. Finally, in November 1969, the United States government decided that the use of DDT must stop in two years.

Rachel Carson has been regarded as a great environmentalist (环保主义者) and writer. She will be remembered by the world.

- ()1. Rachel Carson had a deep love for nature and books because of _____.
A. her father B. her mother
C. her schoolteacher D. her brother

- () 2. Rachel decided that she wanted to be a writer when _____.
 A. she was very young B. she was in college
 C. she became a teacher D. she became famous
- () 3. The Chinese meaning of the word “decline” in this passage is probably
 “_____”.
 A. 增加 B. 减少 C. 维持 D. 翻番
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. Rachel Carson was a careful and serious writer.
 B. *The Sea Around Us* won the National Book Award.
 C. In *Silent Spring* Rachel said some pesticides were bad for the environment.
 D. The use of DDT was stopped as soon as the book *Silent Spring* came out.

IV. 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

Dear Editor,

I 1 (visit) our zoo yesterday and I was very surprised 2 (find) hardly anyone there. Zoos are very important places. They are like living textbooks for young people. They provide homes for many endangered animals. So far, they 3 (help) to educate the public about 4 (care) for them. If we don't support our zoos, they 5 (not have) enough money 6 (take) care of so many fine animals. I expect all of your readers 7 (visit) our wonderful zoo soon.

Yours,
 Bob

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
 6. _____ 7. _____

V. 任务型阅读。

Cyril Dick's house is neither a modern house nor a house of the future. It is 40 years old. There are more houses like that in the south of France. They are called “bubble houses”, and you can see why!

Cyril Dick is a designer and he loves round things. He collects old records and clocks. He also collects round furniture. And now he has a completely round house.

Everything in the “bubble house” is round. The centre of the house is one very big bubble. This is both the living room and dining room. There are round armchairs, a round table, and a big round rug (小块地毯) in front of a round fireplace. Around the living room are three small bubbles. One bubble is a kitchen with round shelves. Another bubble is the garden room. The third bubble is a music room. Upstairs there are two more bubbles—a bedroom and a bathroom.

The doors and windows are also round, of course. The windows are like eyes. There aren't any curtains(窗帘) in the house because Cyril likes to see the garden all the time.

Bubble houses are the idea of a Hungarian architect (建筑师), Antti Lovag. “A lot of modern houses are bad for us, especially tall buildings of flats,” says Lovag.

“Because round homes are more natural, people feel happy in them.” Cyril agrees with this. “Some people think my house is funny,” he says. “But for me, this is the perfect home.”

1. 判断正(T)误(F)。

You can find more “bubble houses” in the south of France. ()

2. 完成句子。

Cyril Dick is a designer and he loves _____.

3. 简略回答问题。

What is the third bubble around the living room?

4. 找出并写下第三段的主题句。
- _____

5. 将文中画线句子译成汉语。
- _____

Unit 9

It's important to have good habits.

Section

A

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. We finished our work so early _____ your help.
A. without B. with
C. for D. by
- () 2. Mike went to the library _____ some books yesterday.
A. borrow B. borrowing
C. to borrow D. borrowed
- () 3. —Do you often watch *Man and Nature* on TV?
—Sometimes. It's an interesting program, but I _____ *Sports News*.
A. prefer B. want
C. know D. review
- () 4. —Mom, I'm afraid I can't win the competition.
—Believe in yourself, my boy, and tell yourself _____.
A. to give away B. not to give away
C. to give up D. not to give up
- () 5. —What a heavy rain!
—So it is. I prefer _____ rather than _____ on such a rainy day.
A. go out; stay at home B. to stay at home; go out
C. going out; stay at home D. staying at home; go out
- () 6. Teresa is _____ nervous _____ she can't talk in front of the class.
A. such; that B. too; to
C. so; that D. enough; to
- () 7. A lot of famous doctors gathered in Harbin _____ save “China's most beautiful teacher”—Zhang Lili.
A. so that B. in order to
C. in order that D. as a result
- () 8. It's dangerous _____ with the wild animal.
A. for us to play B. of us playing
C. for us playing D. of us to play

- ()9. —How often do you exercise?
— _____ ever. Because I am very busy with my work.
A. Hardly B. Nearly
C. Always D. Almost
- ()10. —Would you please help me with my writing skills?
— _____. You can come to my office every Saturday.
A. That's all right B. Not at all
C. No, thanks D. No problem

II. 完形填空。

Early in the morning, at noon, or in the evening in big cities and in the countryside, all over the United States, you can see Americans running—men and women, young and old. People run 1 —along the beaches of California, 2 quiet streets in small towns, or at the gym. Some people even run in 3 living rooms.

Running wasn't so popular in the past. In the 1960s, runners were mostly athletes and healthy strong people. When people saw a runner, they used 4 , “Hey, what's the hurry for?” Or they might say to 5 , “Is he crazy?” At that time, women almost never ran. If they did, they might be laughed at. But today all these have 6 . Men and women of all 7 enjoy running.

Doctors say many of the health problems in the United States 8 these bad habits: eating too much, smoking cigarettes, and taking 9 exercise. Doctors tell us, “Eat less, don't smoke, and exercise more.” Running is a good exercise 10 it helps build strong hearts and lungs. It also helps most people lose weight.

- ()1. A. anywhere B. somewhere C. everywhere D. nowhere
()2. A. among B. down C. with D. at
()3. A. our B. your C. his D. their
()4. A. to asking B. to speak C. to speaking D. to ask
()5. A. them B. themselves C. their D. they
()6. A. changed B. stopped C. worked D. done
()7. A. people B. cities C. villages D. ages
()8. A. come from B. look for C. care for D. think of
()9. A. few B. many C. much D. little
()10. A. how B. where C. because D. until

III. 阅读理解。

Have you ever wanted to stop eating something sweet but you just couldn't? Is the first thing you do when you get home from school to look in the biscuit tin? Can you eat a huge bar of chocolate all by yourself? Can you say “no” to sweets at parties? If you can't, then there is a reason—perhaps you're sugar addict (有瘾的人)! Does that sound funny? Well, doctors say that people who eat sweets regularly can easily become addicted (成瘾的) to sugar. What's more, most sugar addicts don't even realize that

they're addicted! Sugar addiction is serious because it can really damage your health. Doctors say that we should eat food which is healthy such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and that we shouldn't eat a lot of sugar, fat or fast food. But sugar addicts can't follow this advice. They know they must stop eating sweet food, but they can't. So what can you do if you think you're addicted to the taste of sugar? Well, here is some advice:

- (1) Eat some fresh fruits when you really want something sweet to eat.
- (2) Cut down on sweet food slowly. Don't try to stop eating it all at once.
- (3) You have to tell your parents. If they know, they will help you.

- () 1. Who can become addicted to sugar easily?
- A. People who eat sweets regularly.
 - B. People who eat lots of fat and fast food.
 - C. People who don't have a balanced diet.
 - D. People who eat lots of fruits and vegetables.
- () 2. The underlined word "damage" means "_____".
- A. be kind to
 - B. be good for
 - C. be harmful to
 - D. be sorry for
- () 3. What can we infer (推断) from the passage?
- A. Fresh fruits are the best food for us.
 - B. We shouldn't eat sugar to keep healthy.
 - C. Parents may help you give up bad eating habits.
 - D. It's very necessary to stop eating sweet food at once.
- () 4. What's the main idea of the passage?
- A. Some advice to stop eating sweet food.
 - B. The importance of have good eating habits.
 - C. The reasons why people become addicted to sugar.
 - D. Something about sugar addiction and how to give it up.

IV. 补全对话。

- A. What's next?
- B. That's a good idea.
- C. Because I think it's not safe to ride a bike.
- D. Third, wear light-colored clothes if you ride at night.
- E. Of course, I do.

A: Hi, Darren. Do you like to ride your bike around the city?

B: 1 Cycling can help us save energy, and it's easy to park.

A: I agree, but I don't like cycling at all.

B: Why?

A: 2 What must I do if I want to go cycling?

B: First, you should never ride too fast.

A: That's easy, I'll ride slowly. 3

B: Second, you can wear bicycle helmets when riding.

A: 4 What else?

B: 5 And you should also learn more about the traffic rules.

A: I see. I'll take a bicycle and have a try next week.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

V. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. It's very important for us _____ (learn) English by making flashcards.

2. Students should _____ (allow) to study with friends.

3. I think _____ (memorize) the words of pop songs also helps a lot.

4. He doesn't know where _____ (go) for the vacation.

5. You are so tired. Why not _____ (stop) to have a good rest?

6. They are talking about how to be in good _____ (health).

7. How about _____ (go) shopping with me tonight?

8. He likes his mom's home _____ (cook) very much.

9. You had better not go out now. It _____ (rain) heavily.

10. As for me, _____ (important) thing in life is to be happy every day.

VI. 写出所给句子的同义句, 每空一词。

1. It's time for our lunch.

It's time for us _____ lunch.

2. I woke up very late this morning, so I was late for school.

I woke up _____ get to school on time.

3. How about going fishing this Sunday?

_____ go fishing this Sunday?

4. Could you tell me what I should do next?

Could you tell me _____ next?

5. I prefer reading books to watching TV.

I _____ read books _____ watch TV.

VII. 根据首字母提示, 在下列空白处填入适当的单词。

Reading is an activity people enjoy a lot in their free time.

Some like reading newspapers and o 1 enjoy novels or comic(喜剧的) books.

My f 2 books are those about the lives of great people. Reading them always gives me a lot of ideas on how to make my o 3 life better.

Great people are remembered not because they were handsome or beautiful, but because they did not give up w 4 their lives were difficult. They tried to use e 5 chance to change their lives and make the world better.

One good example is Orville and Wilbur Wright, the two brothers w 6 invented the airplane. The plane has m 7 the world into a small village. Hard work, not good luck, is the r 8 why the Wright Brothers could invent this convenient (方便的)

machine and become great people. Today we will remember them when we see planes i
9 the sky.

Whenever I read s 10 about great people, I always learn a lot from them and they encourage me to march on.

This is why I enjoy reading about great people's lives.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

Grammar Focus

I. 完成句子,每空一词。

1. 这个女孩太小了,以至于不能去上学。

The girl is _____ go to school.

2. 为了按时到校,吉姆每天都起得很早。

_____ get to school on time, Jim gets up early every day.

3. 保护动物对我们很重要。

_____ important for us _____ the animals.

4. 告诉他不要在教室里听音乐。

Tell him _____ music in the classroom.

5. 这次会议的目的是谈论一下下周的运动会。

_____ the meeting is to talk about the sports meeting next week.

6. 他睡得很晚,因为他有太多的作业要写。

He went to bed late because he had _____ homework to do.

7. 你知道如何做饭吗?

Do you know _____ cook?

8. 在老师的帮助下,他完成了这项任务。

_____ his teacher, he finished the task.

9. 托尼竭尽全力解出了这道题。

Tony _____ to work out the problem.

10. 你完成工作后,我们出去吧。

When you _____ with your work, let's go out.

II. 阅读短文,根据短文内容完成句子。

Do you know that each child in school catches six to ten colds every year? Though there is no cure for colds, there are some suggestions for you to avoid getting a cold.

First, you can avoid catching a cold by practicing healthy habits. Begin by eating healthy foods. Eat lots of fruits and vegetables and drink milk and juice. Other healthy habits include getting plenty of sleep at night and lots of exercise.

Follow the suggestions above until doctors find a way to stop the viruses that cause colds.

-  **Section B**
- I. 单项选择。**
- () 1. I didn't buy the second-hand book because the seller wanted

I. 单项选择。

- 49

- C. night's
- () 7. —It's smoggy these days. That's terrible!
—Yes, I hope to plant trees. _____ trees, _____ air pollution.
A. The more; the fewer B. The less; the more
C. The less; the fewer D. The more; the less
- () 8. The amount of salt we need to make the soup _____ one teaspoon.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- () 9. It's better _____ loudly in public places.
A. to talk B. to not talk
C. not to talk D. don't talk
- () 10. —Do you need my help, Mary?
—_____.
A. Yes, please B. I'd love to
C. Never mind D. Well done

II. 完形填空。

Not only adults but also teenagers have problems in their life. Here is a survey showing the main problems of 100 teenagers.

They feel stressed because they have 2 homework to do both at school and at home. They have lots of exams 3. And parents usually send them 4 different classes at weekends. As a result, many of them almost become bookworms (书虫). On holidays, they could hardly have 5 time to do what they are interested in. Now more and more teenagers 6 short-sighted. They often read in bed or keep 7 for a long time without having a rest. Some of them are crazy about playing computer games. Some 8 too much time watching TV. 9 serious problem among teenagers is that many of them are becoming fat. They eat too much junk food, but they take little exercise.

I think teenagers should think of ways on how to 10 the problem. They should make a plan for study and hobbies and find time to relax as much as possible.

- ()1. A. adult B. adults C. teenager D. teenagers
- ()2. A. too many B. too much C. much too D. many too
- ()3. A. join B. to be taken C. to take D. to join
- ()4. A. to B. for C. of D. in
- ()5. A. our own B. their own C. his own D. they own
- ()6. A. getting B. are getting C. got D. are become
- ()7. A. red B. read C. to read D. reading
- ()8. A. pay B. cost C. spend D. take
- ()9. A. Another B. Other C. Others D. Some
- ()10. A. doing with B. come up with C. dealing with D. deal with

III. 阅读理解。

Practicing yoga (瑜伽) is a helpful, popular way to keep fit. It has many followers

around the world. There are many kinds of yoga. You may have heard of “hot yoga” before. Now, in India, a new kind of yoga, water yoga, is becoming more and more popular among the local people.

In the city of Agra, people practice yoga in water. It is more difficult to practice yoga in water than on land. But practicing yoga in water can be good for your flexibility (灵活性).

Harish Chaturvedi, a lawyer, teaches people water yoga for free—even the poor people can learn from him. “Water yoga can become more popular because the body does not get tired so quickly,” he said. “Everybody can learn to swim. But if they learn yoga at the same time, they will never feel tired.”

“The level of Oxygen (氧气) is very high in water, and you will not have any breathing problem,” he added.

Harish believes that water yoga really helps people to keep away from illness. He mainly trains children. He has classes at the swimming pool of a local sports room regularly. Many children are interested in it.

“Harish is very good at performing yoga in water,” said Sudhir Narayan, a water yoga student. “He is teaching children free of cost and that is a very good thing.”

- () 1. What is Harish Chaturvedi?
A. A teacher. B. A lawyer.
C. A doctor. D. A swimmer.
- () 2. Why is water yoga more popular than others?
A. Because you can learn to swim at the same time.
B. Because you don't get tired so quickly.
C. Because it can keep people fat.
D. Both A and B.
- () 3. The underlined phrase “for free” in the passage means “_____” in Chinese.
A. 快乐地 B. 自由地
C. 免费地 D. 规律地
- () 4. There are more _____ than _____ in Harish's yoga class.
A. children; adults B. adults; children
C. women; men D. olds; adults
- () 5. What can be the best title of the passage?
A. Ways to Keep Fit
B. Water Yoga in India
C. Hot Yoga in the World
D. Harish Chaturvedi and His Classes

IV. 完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 你可以和你的老师讨论一下你的问题。

You can _____ your problems _____ your teacher.

2. 你越仔细,你犯的错误就越少。

_____ you are, _____ mistakes you'll make.

3. 我们需要现有数量的两倍。

We need double _____ we already have.

4. 得不到足够的睡眠对我们的健康有害。

_____ enough sleep is bad for our health.

5. 最好不要喝太多的凉水。

_____ drink too much cold water.

V. 根据短文内容填写表格。

Learning to deal with stress is the key to passing any exam. If you feel nervous when taking an exam, take a deep breath (呼吸) and tell yourself to take it easy. Here are five steps to follow:

Show up on time. Arriving late might make you feel rushed and nervous, and arriving too early could give you time to sit there and worry about things.

Don't waste time. If you see questions you don't know, don't spend too much time on them. Remember you have to answer all the questions.

Handwriting. Neat (工整的) and clean handwriting is easier for the examiner (评卷人) to read.

Use up all your time. If you finish the test before the time is up, don't just sit there. Go back over the questions, especially the ones that seem hard, and check your work.

Move on. Once an exam is over, forget about it. The best thing you can do is to go home and study for the next one.

How to Have a Good Exam?

Steps to follow	What you should do
Show up on time.	1 _____ too late or too early.
Don't waste time.	Don't 2 _____ on the questions you don't know.
Handwriting.	Write carefully. It is easier for the examiner to read 3 _____ handwriting.
4 _____.	Go back over the questions that seem hard and check your work.
Move on.	When the exam is over, forget about it. It's best 5 _____.

VI. 书面表达。

假如你叫 Zhang Fang, 是美国中学生 Lucy 的笔友, 你收到了她的电子邮件。在邮件中她表达了不喜欢英语和历史科目, 因为要记的东西太多又乏味, 所以上课经常想睡觉, 考试也考不好。期末考试就要来了, 她不知道该怎么办。针对她的困惑, 谈谈你的看法, 同时提出一些建议, 并表达对她的祝愿。

Dear Lucy,

I'm very happy to hear from you. _____

Yours,
Zhang Fang

Self Check

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. It's very convenient _____ us to buy train tickets now because we can buy them either from the station or on the Internet.
A. to B. of
C. by D. for
- () 2. When you leave, please turn off the light _____ energy.
A. save B. saving
C. saved D. to save
- () 3. Many children ask their parents to give money to charity _____ buy them snacks.
A. later on B. even though
C. rather than D. in order to
- () 4. —My teachers often encourage me _____ more friends, but I find it difficult.
—Your teachers are right. The more friends you make, _____ you will be.
A. to make; the more happy
B. to make; the happier
C. making; the happier
D. to make; happier
- () 5. Who listens _____, Tom, Jack or Bill?
A. the most carefully B. more carefully
C. the most careful D. more careful

II. 完形填空。

Lisa has always been overweight. She wanted to lose weight, not just because she

wanted to 1 more beautiful and be healthier, but also because it would make life easier. For example, it was 2 for Lisa to find ready-made clothes that would fit. She had to ask a tailor (裁缝) 3 clothes that were large enough. In school, she needed a special chair which was bigger and stronger than the other chairs. If she went for a walk, she got tired very quickly. She was also unhappy about the way people treated 4 sometimes. "People look at me and even make fun of me. That's unfair! It's true that I'm overweight, but I don't think people 5 treat me differently because I'm big. I can't enjoy having dinner with my friends because I'm afraid of getting fatter." Her friends and family never made fun of her. They tried to help her 6. They wanted her to be happy and healthy. Sometimes when Lisa was feeling sad, she didn't want to speak to 7.

But now things are quite different. Last month her classmates were preparing for the School 8 Week. Someone advised Lisa to play the lead role of the proud Queen (女王) who was tall and fat. Lisa agreed and practiced a lot.

Soon after the play, Lisa became the star! She did 9 well that everybody remembered the proud Queen. They stood around her and said "Congratulations" to her. She even won the School Best Actress Award for her wonderful performance.

Now Lisa doesn't worry 10 being fat any more. She believes in the English saying "Every dog has its day".

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. see | B. watch | C. notice | D. look |
| () 2. A. easy | B. difficult | C. wrong | D. right |
| () 3. A. making | B. makes | C. make | D. to make |
| () 4. A. her | B. him | C. me | D. you |
| () 5. A. can | B. may | C. should | D. must |
| () 6. A. however | B. instead | C. though | D. either |
| () 7. A. nobody | B. someone | C. anyone | D. everyone |
| () 8. A. Sports | B. Art | C. Science | D. Environment |
| () 9. A. very | B. too | C. such | D. so |
| () 10. A. with | B. about | C. in | D. for |

III. 阅读理解。

Helen is a teenager who has growing problems. She posts her problems on her blog and gets a lot of advice from other bloggers.



Helen: My parents are annoying. They never stop going on about how I should keep my room tidy, keep my hair tidy and wear smart clothes. They even make me do the washing-up after dinner every night! None of my friends have got such parents. What should I do?

Why do you think you're the only one with parents like that? All parents are the same. They want us to look like them. Sometimes it's really annoying. They don't understand that fashions have changed in the last 30 years!

Tom, Canada

Hi, Helen. I think you should do what your parents ask. They're much older than you and you should take their advice. It's their house you live in and their money you spend.

Emily, New Zealand

Helen, why should your parents do all the washing-up? You should help around the house. It's only fair.

Simon, Scotland

I don't see why you are so unhappy. Your parents act like that because you are the one they love and care about. We share housework in my family. I even wash the car for my father. And I get paid for that.

Victoria, Australia

- () 1. From the blog we know that Helen has problems with her _____.
 A. parents B. friends
 C. schoolwork D. holiday plan
- () 2. _____ gets money by washing his (her) father's car.
 A. Helen B. Emily
 C. Tom D. Victoria
- () 3. _____ of the four bloggers have different opinions from Helen.
 A. One B. Two
 C. Three D. Four

IV. 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

It was another hot, dry day in the forest.

A little ant was thirsty. So he went to a river 1 (get) a drink. But the ant got too close to the river. He 2 (carry) away by the flow (流动) of the river.

"Help! Help!" cried the little ant.

A dove (鸽子) 3 (sit) on a tree nearby. She saw what happened to the ant. She pulled a leaf from the tree and held it in her mouth. Then she flew over to the little ant. She dropped the leaf into the water. The ant 4 (climb) onto the leaf and got to safety.

"Thank you for saving me," said the ant to the dove. "One day, I 5 (do) something to help you."

"That is very kind," said the dove. "But I 6 (not, think) a little ant like you could ever help me."

A few days later, the ant saw a bird catcher 7 (stand) under a tree. He was waiting to catch the dove with a net.

“Oh, no! My friend Dove 8 (sleep). She is in danger! I 9 (help) her.”

So, he ran over to the bird catcher and stung (刺痛) him in the foot. The bird catcher cried and threw down his net in pain. The dove was able to fly away.

“Thank you, my dear friend. You 10 (save) my life. Now I come to see I was wrong. I am sorry for what I said,” the dove said to the ant.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 任务型阅读。

Fast Food or Traditional Food

It's OK to eat fast food occasionally, but fast food is high in calories (热量). (1) So, if you often eat a hamburger and chips, you can become fat. You must eat homemade food because it is healthier.

Everybody knows that fast food is cheap and quick. However, fast food is not as tasty as homemade food. Young people prefer to eat pizzas, hamburgers and French fries, (2) _____ they should eat soup instead. Fast food companies (3) _____ (花费) lots of money in order to make people believe that fast food is cool.

Fatness can lead to other diseases. (4) This is why America is now starting to fight back against the fast food companies.

1. 写出文中(1)处的同义句。

So, don't often eat a hamburger and chips, _____ you can easily become fat.

2. 在文中(2)处填入一个词,使句意通顺。 _____
3. 根据短文中(3)句的汉语提示在横线上写出单词,使句意通顺。 _____
4. 将文中(4)处画线句子译成汉语。 _____
5. 在文章中找出 delicious 的同义词。 _____

Unit 10

I remember meeting all of you in Grade 6.

Section A

I. 单项选择。

- () 1. I want to have _____ English pen pal.
A. a B. the
C. an D. /
- () 2. It's 9:30 pm, children! _____ is time to go to bed.
A. That B. It
C. This D. They
- () 3. You have to be _____ and wait until I finish my work.
A. patient B. strict
C. honest D. active
- () 4. As time _____, you'll come to think of English as your friend and love it.
A. goes by B. runs out
C. takes off D. turns up
- () 5. Mr. Wang has left for Guangzhou. He _____ a speech there in two days.
A. gives B. gave
C. will give D. has given
- () 6. —Remember _____ to my daughter's dance show next Friday.
—Of course I will. I'll never forget _____ her dance for the first time last year.
A. to come; to see
B. coming; to see
C. to come; seeing
D. coming; seeing
- () 7. Our teachers are very strict _____ us.
A. with B. to
C. on D. in
- () 8. —Did you enjoy the party last night?
—Very much. _____ wonderful the party was!

- A. What
C. What a
()9. He said he would go _____, but then he drove very fast.
A. early
C. directly
()10. —It's so kind of you to give me a ride to the station.
—_____.
A. It doesn't matter
C. Don't mention it
B. How
D. How a
B. quickly
D. slowly
B. Never mind
D. My pleasure

II. 完形填空。

It was my first day at Grade 6. And the first lesson was 1 English. When I was doing nothing, Mr. Gough, our new English teacher, 2 into the classroom.

To my surprise, he held up a book *The Collected Works of Edgar Allen Poe*, and asked if anyone 3 it. I put my hand up, because Poe was my favorite writer. Mr. Gough asked if I really understood 4 the author tried to say in his book. My reply made him smile, and he asked me 5 an essay on that subject.

After that, English classes became a new interest for me. Mr. Gough thought that students had to 6 a play to understand it. "Don't just read it," he said.

As time went by, we developed a real friendship. He encouraged me to be a 7 in the future. When I left school, he said to me, "You have a gift for writing, Tony, and one day you'll come to realize how 8 it is. Make use of it if you want your life to be complete."

9 have passed. Now, every time I sit down to write 10, I think of Mr. Gough. He was more than just an English teacher because he also taught me useful lessons in life.

- ()1. A. boring
C. interesting
()2. A. walks
C. was walking
()3. A. reads
B. read
C. has read
D. had read
()4. A. if
B. when
C. what
D. how
()5. A. wrote
B. writing
C. to write
D. written
()6. A. work out
B. act out
C. put out
D. come out
()7. A. teacher
B. actor
C. waiter
D. writer
()8. A. useful
B. beautiful
C. careful
D. thankful
()9. A. A year
C. Years
B. Some year
D. Every year
()10. A. anything new
B. something new
C. new anything
D. new something

III. 阅读理解。

My Favorite Sweater
by Bonnie Highsmith Taylor

My favorite sweater grew too small.
I love that sweater best of all.
My grandma made it when I was three.
She made that sweater just for me.

I picked the yarn (纱线), a special blue.
The color of bluebells, wet with dew (露珠).
When I was three, I was very small.
But now I'm five and much too tall.

I have a new jacket now and that's green.
So I gave my sweater to our cat Queen.
Queen just had kittens out in the shed (小屋).
My favorite sweater is now their bed.

- () 1. Who is the writer of the poem?
A. The grandma. B. Miss Taylor.
C. Mrs. Taylor. D. Queen.
- () 2. The girl in this poem is _____ years old now.
A. 3 B. 4
C. 5 D. 6
- () 3. Whose name is Queen?
A. The girl's.
B. Her grandma's.
C. Her mother's.
D. The cat's.
- () 4. What color is the girl's new jacket?
A. Green. B. Blue.
C. Red. D. Purple.
- () 5. The word "kitten" in this poem most probably means _____.
A. a kind of food B. a baby cat
C. a kind of drink D. a bed for a baby

IV. 补全对话。

- A. Long time no see!
B. Isn't that John over there?
C. We looked so funny in them.
D. I can't believe it's been ten years.
E. And then he would fall asleep in class.

Brian: Hi, Cindy. 1

Cindy: Hi, Brian. It is nice to see you and so many old classmates.

Brian: So it is. 2

Cindy: You're right. It's really a long time.

Brian: Did you see the old photos on the wall?

Cindy: I sure did. 3

Brian: But those are some great memories.

Cindy: Hey! 4

Brian: Yes, it is. I remember he used to stay up all night studying.

Cindy: 5

Brian: Yes. He was the only one left in the class when he woke up.

Cindy: That was really funny.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

1. S _____ we come back tomorrow or the next day?
2. Don't stay at their house, stay at o _____.
3. They had to o _____ all the difficulties in their studies.
4. The boys and girls are standing in a r _____.
5. Let's make a s _____ of students' study habits.
6. Her work is of a high _____ (标准).
7. I am doing _____ (双倍的) work now.
8. Read the _____ (说明) on the bottle before you take the medicine.
9. I thought she sounded like a _____ (体贴人的) and helpful person.
10. We can use the mouse and _____ (键盘) to operate the computer.

VI. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. It's time for us _____ (go) to school now.
2. He is a _____ (care) person and he always helps others.
3. My parents always encourage me _____ (work) hard.
4. You should do your homework more _____ (careful) next time.
5. Many tall buildings _____ (build) in our city last year.
6. _____ (understand) the meaning of this article is very difficult for us.
7. My teacher guided me _____ (do) better in science.

**Grammar
Focus**

I. 完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 在六年级发生了什么特殊的事?

What happened in Grade 6 _____ special?

2. 我期待着升入高中。

I'm _____ to senior high school.

3. 自从你升入初中,你有哪些变化?

you changed you started junior high school?

4. 我不能相信时间过得这么快!

I can't believe the time went by!

5. 我过去常常步行去上学,但是我现在不这样做了。

I _____ walk to school, but I don't _____.

II. 请仔细阅读下面四段话,从 A、B、C、D 中找出对应的小标题,并回答第 5 小题。

1. No one wins all the time. All great champions were once losers at some point. But, they learned. And they kept a positive attitude until they got better.

2. Your happiness is up to you. Many people forget this. Truly successful people choose happiness no matter what their present situations are.

3. Chances lie in what you do every day. You do the same work. You eat the same foods. You wear the same clothes. Try a new way. Take a new path. Even talk to someone new.

4. Opportunity is everywhere. Even the worst situations have opportunities. Seize (抓住) the opportunity, and seize the time. That's the secret of success.

- A. Choose to Be Happy
B. Do Something New
C. Look for the Opportunity
D. Learn from Losing

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

5. The material above tells us the ways to XX-.

- A. find a good job

- B. live a positive life

- C. protect the environment

- D. keep us healthy

Section B

I. 单项选择。

- ()1. _____ an Englishman, John is looking forward _____ visiting China.

- A. Of: in

- B. With: for

- C. For: at

- D. As: to

- ()2. He is really bad at .

- A. made decisions

- B. to make a decision

- ### C. making decisions

- D. makes decision

- ()3. he was very tired, he continued working in his office.

- A. Since

- ### B. Although

- C. As soon as D. Because
- ()4. There _____ great changes in Kunming since 2009.
A. have had B. have
C. have been D. has been
- ()5. —Hi, Ann! I won the first prize in the English speech contest.
—Congratulations! And I guess your parents must _____ you.
A. be mad at B. be proud of
C. be angry with D. be impolite to
- ()6. I think the key to success is _____ hard.
A. work B. works
C. to work D. worked
- ()7. —Are you a soccer player in your school?
—Yes, I _____ the team two years ago. I _____ in the team for two years.
A. have joined; have been B. was joined; am
C. joined; was D. joined; have been
- ()8. I was looking for the pen _____ I bought yesterday when you called me.
A. who B. where C. which D. what
- ()9. The woman asked the policeman where _____.
A. the post office is B. was the post office
C. is the post office D. the post office was
- ()10. —I'll go to France for a holiday next month.
—Great! _____!
A. Good luck B. Best wishes
C. Glad to see you again D. Have a good time

II. 完形填空。

Dear Sigmund Friend,

My name is Simon and I am a Grade 9 student. I am crazy 1 football! I love 2 football, reading about football, and of course, playing football. My dream 3 a great football player. However, my love of football has become a big problem, and I would like your 4 .

I have 5 friends, and we always play football together at school or in the park after school. We like staying out late to play football. We often play for three hours or more and forget when to stop. Then I 6 trouble at home because my parents do not allow me to play outside after 6 pm. I really do not understand why they are so strict. I feel stressed and angry 7. I believe it is important for us to spend some time on our hobbies. They can help us relax and make our lives 8. I wish I could have my parents' 9.

Is it bad to stay out late to play football? Should I spend less time on it? I really do

not know 10 . Could you please advise me how to achieve a balance between my schoolwork and my hobbies? Thanks a lot.

Yours,
Simon

- () 1. A. for B. with C. of D. about
 () 2. A. watching B. seeing C. looking at D. looking
 () 3. A. am to be B. is to be C. is to being D. are to be
 () 4. A. book B. work C. advice D. school
 () 5. A. much B. not any C. few D. plenty of
 () 6. A. get up B. get into C. get on D. get off
 () 7. A. from time to time B. from times to times
 C. between time and time D. between times and times
 () 8. A. much interesting B. more interested
 C. more interesting D. the most interesting
 () 9. A. support B. supported C. supporting D. supports
 () 10. A. why to do B. when to do C. what to do D. where to do

III. 阅读理解。

A Play: *Four Butterflies* (蝴蝶)

Characters: Red Butterfly (RB), Green Butterfly (GB), Green Tree (GT), Rose (R), Grandpa Sun (GS)

[Look! There are four butterflies in the garden. One is red; one is yellow; one is green; one is white. They play games and dance together every day, and they are very happy. One day, it's fine. Four butterflies are playing a game in the garden. Suddenly it is full of dark clouds and it begins to rain hard.]

1. GB: Oh, it's raining hard. Green Tree is over there. She can help us.

GB: Green Tree, our wings are wet. Please let us stay under your leaves.

GT: Green Butterfly, I like you. We have the same color. You can come in, but the other three butterflies must go away.

GB: No. We are good friends. We love each other and must stay together.

RB: Rose is over there. She can help us.

2. RB: Rose, our wings are wet. Please let us stay under your leaves.

R: Red Butterfly, I like you. We have the same color. You can come in, but the other three butterflies must go away.

RB: No. We are good friends. We love each other and must stay together.

3. GS: What good friends they are! This is a real friendship. I must help them.

[The sun drives the clouds away and asks the rain to stop. Soon the sun gives off bright light and dries up their wings.]

4. Four butterflies: Oh, the sun comes out. Our wings are dry. Let's play and dance again.

- () 1. How many butterflies are there in the garden?
A. One butterfly. B. Two butterflies.
C. Three butterflies. D. Four butterflies.
- () 2. What are the butterflies doing when it starts to rain?
A. They are flying.
B. They are dancing.
C. They are playing a game.
D. They are staying under the leaves.
- () 3. Whom do the butterflies ask for help?
A. Green Tree.
B. Rose.
C. Green Tree and Rose.
D. Green Tree, Rose and Grandpa Sun.
- () 4. Who helps the butterflies at last?
A. Rose. B. Grandpa Sun.
C. Rain. D. Dark clouds.
- () 5. What is the main idea of the play?
A. Butterflies cannot fly if their wings are wet.
B. The four butterflies are sisters and brothers.
C. Grandpa often helps others.
D. A real friendship means that friends stay together when they are in trouble.

IV. 完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 你们精力充沛并且渴求知识。
You are _____ energy and _____ knowledge.
2. 我信任你们所有人。
I _____ all of you.
3. 你应该从错误中吸取教训, 并且永不放弃。
You should _____ your mistakes and never _____.
4. 你们有自己做选择的能力。
You have the ability _____.
5. 我希望几年后, 你们回来看我们的学校。
I hope that _____, you'll come back to visit our school.

V. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成句子。

1. I am t _____ to you for your encouraging words.
2. Give me a glass of water because I'm t _____.
3. He went a _____ to see what was happening in the front.
4. He took his business d _____ at the university last year.
5. Good morning, ladies and _____ (绅士).

- C. has gone to D. has been to
- () 4. —Mom, when can I watch TV?
—As soon as your homework _____.
A. finish B. finished
C. is finished D. will be finished
- () 5. —We made a good job of our English group work.
—_____!
A. Congratulations B. The same to you
C. Sorry to hear that D. Never mind

II. 完形填空。

Are you nervous when you stand in front of the public? Are you afraid to make a speech?

Li Jun, a middle school boy, felt shy when he was making a speech the other day. Li had thought it would be quite easy to speak in front of 1 classmates.

“I was wrong. It was very different and much 2 than talking to my classmates during playtime,” Li said. “I tried, but it was really difficult to speak. I felt like a mute (哑巴) and wanted to leave the classroom 3.”

Li is not alone. Many middle school students now have the same 4: They can talk about their ideas freely 5 their best friends after class, but can't speak in public. According to Zhou Hong, a teacher from a university, the main reason is that schools in China pay more attention to writing instead of 6.

Zhou hopes schools can give students more chances to open their 7, such as speech competitions, English corners and class discussions. Students can join in any one they want to. 8 he also gives some advice to students. “During your free time you should 9 more. When you're speaking in public, take it easy. Just imagine you're talking to nobody and speak up your ideas clearly,” Zhou said. “That 10 a fine public speech and you'll feel confident.”

- () 1. A. her B. my C. your D. his
- () 2. A. harder B. easier C. better D. later
- () 3. A. slowly B. quickly C. sadly D. happily
- () 4. A. answer B. subject C. problem D. question
- () 5. A. except B. beside C. from D. with
- () 6. A. listening B. speaking C. reading D. singing
- () 7. A. mouths B. eyes C. minds D. hearts
- () 8. A. But B. So C. And D. Or
- () 9. A. play B. practice C. write D. watch
- () 10. A. reports B. keeps C. hears D. makes

III. 阅读理解。

Dear Liz,

My stay in Thailand has certainly been the experience of my life.

Life is busy and exciting. Bangkok is just like any other big city with a population of

10 million and heavy traffic. I'm very lucky because my host family is in a nice quiet area outside the city. There are Mr. and Mrs. Phairat, their 18-year-old son Sanan, the 16-year-old daughter Chinda, and Grandpa and Grandma.

I go to an international school with Sanan and Chinda. The school teaches about 70 percent in English, and 30 percent in Thai. I've learned some spoken language, but Thai writing is very difficult. The cooking lesson is my favourite. I'm learning all about Thai food and culture. People don't use chopsticks here, but spoons and forks. When I come back, I'm going to cook you a real Thai meal.

Last weekend we visited some temples. We also drove to Pattaya beach near Bangkok. I thought it was great, but Sanan and Chinda say that next month they're taking me to Phuket Island, where the beaches are even more beautiful. The month after next, we're going to travel to Mr. Phairat's hometown in the north of Thailand. The Phairats own land there, and they have two elephants. I'm going to ride those elephants, and even wash them. Sanan and Chinda say it's really fun.

I'm amazed by everything in this country, especially by the elephants. Elephants are an important part of Thai culture and way of life. They have been a traditional symbol (象征) of Thailand for many years in times of war and peace. In the seventh century, a Thai king trained 20,000 elephants for battle.

I'll tell you all about my Thai boxing (拳击) lessons next time I write.

Love,
Mandy

- () 1. How many family members are there in Mandy's host family?
A. 4. B. 5. C. 6. D. 7.
- () 2. Next month, Mandy is going to visit _____.
A. Pattaya beach B. Phuket Island
C. Phairat's hometown D. Bangkok
- () 3. According to the e-mail, _____ has been a symbol of Thailand for many years.



A



B



C



D

- () 4. From the e-mail we know that Mandy is _____ when she stays in Thailand.
A. bored B. quiet
C. excited D. proud
- () 5. What is the possible subject of the e-mail?
A. Study trip in Thailand.
B. Food culture in Thailand.
C. Elephant riding in Thailand.
D. International schools in Thailand.

IV. 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

Tears went out of my eyes when I talked to my mom on the phone.

It was 7:30 in the evening, she 1 still _____ (work) in the fields. These are my parents. They are always working hard. My father works from seven in the morning to nine in the evening. And my mom is much busier than him because all the housework 2 (leave) to her. Besides, she also 3 (look) after the vineyard (葡萄园).

Every day she 4 (get) up early at 4:00 in the morning, and keeps on working till evening. One day I 5 (call) her at eight in the evening. She said, "I've just got home from the vineyard and 6 (not have) supper yet. I 7 (wash) the clothes now."

Although they are busy and tired, they forget it as soon as I appear. For them, the happiest time is to be with me. Once my mom saw me 8 (walk) towards home, and she cried happily. Whenever I go back home, she always runs into the kitchen 9 (cook) something delicious for me.

Dear mom and dad, I am your hope. I'll take more exercise to keep healthy. I 10 (study) harder to be excellent at school.

Love, sometimes, doesn't need many words. Love your parents as they love you. Give them a call and tell them you miss them.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 阅读短文, 根据要求完成下面各小题。

A life coach is somebody who helps you reach all kinds of personal and professional goals (目标). Each of us has the ability to be our own life coach. Here are some tips for you:

◆ Pay attention to your relationships with others.

Ask yourself the following questions: How do you deal with disagreements? When was the last time you showed your family members that you care for them? Your relationships with friends, family members and teachers show a lot about the kind of person you are.

◆ Face the fears about the future.

Now, imagine that one of your good friends told you that he or she was not strong enough to go back to school. 3. We often give better advice than we are willing to take ourselves. Remember that even the most successful people were probably told that what they wanted to do was impossible, but they followed their dreams and succeeded.

◆ Develop your talents.

If you want to reach your goals, you will have to spend more time developing the talents you already have, and uncovering the hidden talents that you haven't discovered yet. So you can take classes in subjects that you are interested in, even if you have no experience.

◆ Be thankful.

Take some time to be thankful for the things you do have. Remember positive memories. 4. Think of the best day(s) you have had in the past month or year. Remember special parties and holidays. Appreciate the wonderful people you have in your life.

根据短文内容简要回答问题。

1. Which tip do you think influences you most?

2. Why should you pay attention to your relationships with others?

将短文中画线的句子译成汉语。

3. _____

4. _____

请给短文拟一个适当的标题。

5. _____

Self-assessment Test

(时间:100 分钟 满分:100 分)

第 I 卷 (选择题 共 60 分)

I. 单项选择。(共 10 小题,计 15 分)

- () 1. —Who is that woman on TV?
—_____ pop singer. I often listen to her songs.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- () 2. —Is your home far from school?
—Not very far. It's only five _____ walk.
A. minute's B. minute
C. minutes D. minutes'
- () 3. If you read a lot, your life will be full _____ pleasure.
A. by B. of
C. for D. with
- () 4. Mike is _____, but his brother Sam is much _____.
A. heavy; heavier B. heavy; heaviest
C. heavier; heaviest D. heavier; the heaviest
- () 5. John didn't give up looking for a job _____ he got an offer from a German company.
A. until B. since
C. because D. if
- () 6. By the end of last week, she _____ in the west of China for two months helping the homeless children.
A. will stay B. has stayed
C. would stay D. had stayed
- () 7. Hurry up! Once the concert starts, nobody _____ to enter the concert hall.
A. allows B. allowed
C. is allowed D. is allowing
- () 8. —What _____ the number of the students in your school?
—About two thousand. A number of them _____ from the countryside.
A. is; are B. is; is
C. are; is D. are; are
- () 9. —Mom, summer holiday is coming. I wonder _____.

—How about the Wild Zoo?

A. where can we go

B. where we can go

C. how we can go

D. how we can go

()10. —Why don't you join an English language club to practice speaking English?

—_____.

A. It's my pleasure

B. Take it easy

C. That's all right

D. That's a good idea

II. 完形填空。(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

The Vietnam (越南) War broke out. The young husband 11 the army and died in the war. His wife and son began to have a 12 life after that. Even though their life was very hard and sometimes they didn't have enough food to eat, the 13 still decided to raise her son by herself.

Several years later her son immigrated (移民) to America 14 finally became an engineer. He often sent letters to his mother with much money. However, with many excuses, the son 15 to come back home to visit his mother.

16 his mother died, the son returned. But he didn't cry. His mother left a box behind. During the funeral (葬礼), the son opened the box and 17 cried and shouted, "Mom! Mom!" 18 looked at each other and then looked at the box. It was full of \$100 bills and a piece of paper.

It read, "Son, I don't spend too much money. I miss you a lot. Every time I heard a motorcycle 19, I ran out of the door but it wasn't you. I saved money 20 you in case (以防) you get sick."

()11. A. joined

B. moved

C. found

D. sent

()12. A. comfortable

B. easy

C. hard

D. happy

()13. A. son

B. father

C. husband

D. wife

()14. A. but

B. and

C. so

D. or

()15. A. refused

B. agreed

C. asked

D. offered

()16. A. Before

B. When

C. While

D. As

()17. A. slowly

B. hardly

C. quickly

D. suddenly

()18. A. Nobody

B. Anyone

C. Everyone

D. Somebody

()19. A. passing by

B. going away

C. showing up

D. running off

()20. A. with

B. on

C. to

D. for

III. 阅读理解。(共 15 小题, 计 30 分)

A

A man lived in a village. He had an old cat at home. The cat couldn't run fast, and she couldn't bite, because she was so old. One day, when she saw a mouse, she jumped and caught it. But she could not bite it. The mouse got out of her mouth and ran away.


Then the man became very angry and began to beat the cat. The cat said, "Don't beat your old servant. I know I'm old and can't kill a mouse. But I have worked for you

for many years, and I still want to work for you. Be kind to the old, and remember what good work they did when they were young.”

When the man heard that, he realized that he was wrong.

- () 21. Where did the man live?
A. In a village. B. In a city.
C. In a factory. D. In a hotel.
- () 22. How did the man feel when the mouse ran away?
A. Sad. B. Happy.
C. Afraid. D. Angry.
- () 23. What happened at the end of the story?
A. The cat left home. B. The man realized his mistake.
C. The man killed the cat. D. The man didn't believe the cat.

B

<p>Lisa's Gym Keep fit! Lose weight! Play basketball, do yoga (瑜伽), dance and meet many new friends! Price: ¥40/hour Open time: Saturdays and Sundays Tel: 2133730</p>	
<p>A Concert Do you like classical music? Come to the concert on Friday evening. The concert will begin at 6:30 in the Children's Palace. Ticket price: adults, ¥120; children (under 15) ¥60</p>	
<p>Star Wars USA wonderful movie at Huachen Cinema. Ticket price: ¥80 Time: 6:00 pm—8:00 pm Dates: July 24 to July 27</p>	
<p>Summer Job Do you like to talk with people? Do you like to work late? Do you like to work for a restaurant? Then come and work for us as a waiter. Please call Jenny at 8124697 for more information.</p>	

- C

Never accept an invitation unless you really plan to go. You may refuse by saying “Thank you for inviting me, but I may not be able to come”. If you are unable to come after accepting the invitation, be sure to tell those who invite you in advance (提前) that you will not be there.

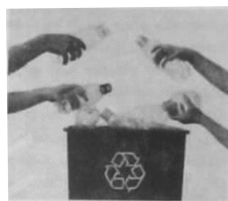
()28. When Westerners say “Drop in anytime” or “Come and see me soon”, it means _____.

- 73

- D. you must bring some expensive gifts with you
- () 30. If you have accepted the invitation to a party or a dinner, what kind of gifts will you bring?
- A. Money. B. Televisions.
C. Computers. D. Books.
- () 31. The underlined part “go Dutch” means “_____” in Chinese.
- A. 去荷兰 B. 去 Dutch 这家餐厅
C. 实行 AA 制 D. 请客

D

Why do we like drinking water from plastic bottles? Some people think it is healthy and clean. Others drink bottled water because it's easy—you can carry it around with you. In hot countries, like Greece, we often buy bottles of cold water in summer.



However, making lots of plastic is not a good idea for many reasons. First of all, we need a lot of oil for plastic products. We usually use oil as a source (根源; 本源) of energy. If we reduced the number of bottles we made, we wouldn't need so much oil. Plastic bottles also pollute the environment. If we recycled all our plastic bottles, we wouldn't need so much space for rubbish dumps. But in Greece, we don't recycle much of the plastic we use. In 2006, Greeks recycled only about 10% of plastic waste. The rest became rubbish on land and in rivers and seas.

So next time you want to throw away a plastic bottle in the litter bin, stop and think. If you recycled it, you would help the environment. But what can you do when there isn't a recycling bin near you? Well, there are lots of useful ways that you can use your bottles again. For example, if you cut a bottle in half, you will have a plant pot. Go green! You can make a difference.

- () 32. What is not mentioned about bottled water in this passage?
- A. It's healthy. B. It's clean.
C. It's easy. D. It's expensive.
- () 33. Plastic products are made from _____.
A. energy B. oil
C. rubbish D. plants
- () 34. _____ of plastic waste became rubbish in Greece in 2006.
A. 10% B. 50% C. 80% D. 90%
- () 35. What can we learn from the underlined part in this passage?
- A. To make a different life, you'd better go outside.
B. To look different, you'd better wear green clothes.
C. To protect the environment, you can do something.
D. To go green, you should use plastic products.

第Ⅱ卷 (非选择题 共 40 分)

IV. 根据首字母或汉意完成句子。(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

1. The bike is too expensive. I can't a _____ to buy it.
2. —Could you pass me three b _____ of milk?
—Sure. Here you are.
3. It is the duty of everybody to obey the l _____.
4. Did you s _____ in booking the tickets?
5. Birds can fly with their w _____.
6. What is the _____ (人口) of London?
7. When you make a request, you should speak _____ (有礼貌).
8. _____ (科学的) farming is the key to the further development of agriculture.
9. The police are looking for the man who _____ (消失) yesterday.
10. His parents are still _____ (活着) and they are in good health.

V. 动词运用。(共 10 小题, 计 15 分)

Alan was a fifteen-year-old boy living with his little sister, Lana. Their parents had passed away long ago. Alan 1 (take) care of Lana by himself.

One day, Alan woke up at three in the morning as usual. When Lana 2 (sleep) alone, Alan left their little house to deliver newspapers. As he did so, he found an old man 3 (sleep) in front of his house. Alan was so surprised that he stopped 4 (look) at him closely.

It was an icy morning and the poor old man 5 (not have) anything to cover himself with. Alan went into his house to get the old man a blanket. However, there were no extra blankets, so Alan took his father's coat. It was the only thing that his father had left. Then Alan 6 (write) a short note: "Sir! This is my father's coat. I hope it 7 (fit) you well." He put the note in a pocket of the coat, and covered the old man with it. Then he went to work.

That afternoon, Alan hurried home after school because Lana was at home alone. However, when Alan got home, Lana and the old man 8 (stand) in front of the house, and Lana shouted to Alan, "Brother! He's our grandfather!"

The grandfather smiled and said, "Alan, I 9 (look) for you all around the country for 8 years. I'm not very rich. But I 10 (take) care of you two from now on. Thank you for giving me the coat and letting me know how good my grandson is. This coat was the one that I gave my son a long time ago!"

VI. 书面表达。(共 1 小题, 计 15 分)

同学们, 健康的生活习惯对于成长中的你们是非常重要的。请以 "How to Keep Healthy?" 为题, 从锻炼、饮食、睡眠及其他方面谈谈你的做法和看法。

- 要求: 1. 语言表达准确, 语意通顺、连贯;
2. 书写工整、规范;

3. 可根据所给内容进行适当发挥；
4. 文中不得出现真实姓名和真实地名；
5. 100 词左右。

How to Keep Healthy?

山东教育出版社

山东教育出版社



(山东教育版)

义务教育教科书

英语配套练习册 九年级下册

主要参考答案及提示

Unit 6 Sad movies make me cry.

Section A

- I. 1—5 ABBCC 6—10 BCDAD
II. 1—5 DADAB 6—10 CCDBB
III. 1—4 ABDD
IV. 1—5 DEAGB
V. 1. cry 2. Reading/To read 3. making
4. practicing 5. to make 6. sleepy
7. going 8. months' 9. is allowed
10. unhappy
VI. 1. to visit 2. spend, eating 3. are
made 4. How, make 5. feels like

Grammar Focus

- I. 1. loud, made, nervous 2. spent, on/
paid, for 3. feel like crying 4. The
more, the more 5. left out 6. there
lived 7. pale as chalk 8. for no reason
9. losing my power 10. in three hours'
time
II. 1. ways 2. on/over 3. everyone/eve-
rybody 4. remember 5. First
6. clearly 7. attention 8. think
9. interest 10. rules

Section B

- I. 1—5 DACBC 6—10 CDADB
II. 1—5 BCBDA 6—10 CBACB
III. 1—5 ACDCA 6—10 CBDAC
11—15 BDACC
IV. 1. scoring that goal 2. pull together
3. rather than 4. because of

5. hear, singing

- VI. 1. How 2. finished/done 3. Four
4. course 5. player/star 6. had
7. too 8. Did 9. good 10. are

Self Check

- I. 1—5 CDACB
II. 1—5 BADDA 6—10 CBBAC
III. 1—5 ADCAB
V. 1. To my surprise 2. stop talking
3. be finished 4. because of
5. neither, nor
VI. 1. are, getting 2. have finished
3. feel 4. are, told 5. to go 6. came
7. haven't met 8. to improve 9. pass
10. can't/don't speak

Unit 7 Life is full of the unexpected.

Section A

- I. 1—5 ADBAB 6—10 CBABC
II. 1—5 CBBCB 6—10 DCBBB
III. 1—4 CBAC
IV. 1. been 2. have 3. Why 4. got/
woke 5. How 6. but 7. to 8. take
9. got 10. left/gone
V. 1. alive 2. overslept 3. airport
4. rang 5. till 6. west 7. backpack
8. unexpected 9. blocks 10. burning
VI. 1. had; risen 2. got 3. had left
4. Luckily 5. quickly 6. didn't go
7. to go 8. was waiting 9. disbelief
10. unexpectedly

- VII. 1. What had; done 2. left; at home
3. had been to 4. Why were 5. What
cold weather

Grammar Focus

- I. 1. got; had rung 2. arrived at; airport
3. is about to 4. By the time 5. take
off 6. even though 7. in disbelief
8. gave me a lift 9. in line with
10. showed up

- II. 1—5 CDABC

Section B

- I. 1—5 BBDCB 6—10 DBBDA

- II. 1—5 ACBAB 6—10 ADBDA

- III. 1—5 ACCDA

- IV. 1. April Fool's Day 2. show up 3. By
the end of 4. had worked 5. Thou-
sands of

- V. 1. cancelled 2. disappeared 3. believ-
able 4. officer 5. ladies 6. discovery
7. fool 8. market

- VI. 1—5 CEADB

Self Check

- I. 1—5 DBBBA

- II. 1—5 ABDAC 6—10 ACABD

- III. 1—4 ACBD

- IV. 1. were having 2. haven't skated
3. am flying/can fly 4. should do
5. was 6. to save 7. must be 8. ran
9. didn't feel 10. was sent

- V. 1. play 2. true 3. another 4. be
5. about 6. study 7. at 8. believe
9. papers 10. for

- VI. 1. How to deal with lies, hoaxes or ru-
mors?
2. His dog ate his homework.
3. Brain cancer
4. Outside their houses
5. Some businessmen

Unit 8 We are trying to save the earth!

Section A

- I. 1—5 ACACD 6—10 ABDAA

- II. 1—5 BCADC 6—10 CDABA

- III. 1—5 ACBCA

- IV. 1—5 DBCAE

- V. 1. cost 2. plastic 3. litter 4. harm-
ful 5. coal 6. advantages 7. cruel
8. wooden 9. bottom 10. fishermen

- VI. 1. to be 2. clean 3. is sleeping
4. are planted 5. has lived 6. pollu-
tion 7. open 8. was mending
9. died 10. comes

- VII. 1. What; to do 2. usedn't/didn't there
3. was made 4. instead of going
5. Is; anything

Grammar Focus

- I. 1. used to; aren't any 2. leads to
3. instead of 4. So far 5. heard of
6. In fact 7. is badly polluted 8. take
action 9. The number of; is 10. bring
danger to

- II. 1. danger 2. room to live in 3. killing
off animals 4. some nature reserves
5. kill the endangered animals or eat
their meat

Section B

- I. 1—5 ABADB 6—10 CBBBA

- II. 1—5 ACDBC 6—10 BADCB

- III. 1—5 CBADB

- IV. 1. Turning off 2. threw away 3. to
good use 4. brought back 5. pull
down

- V. 1. gate 2. bottle 3. metal 4. Presi-
dent 5. works 6. Recycling

- VI. 1—5 AEBDC

Self Check

- I. 1—5 BACDA

- II. 1—5 BCDAB 6—10 DACAB
 III. 1—4 BABD
 IV. 1. visited 2. to find 3. have helped
 4. caring 5. won't have 6. to take
 7. to visit
 V. 1. T 2. round things 3. It is/It's a
 music room. /A music room. 4. Every-
 thing in the "bubble house" is round.
 5. 因为圆形的家更自然,(所以)人们(居
 住/生活)在里面感到快乐/幸福。

Unit 9 It's important to have good habits.

Section A

- I. 1—5 BCADB 6—10 CBAAD
 II. 1—5 CBDDDB 6—10 ADADC
 III. 1—4 ACCD
 IV. 1—5 ECABD
 V. 1. to learn 2. be allowed 3. memori-
 zing 4. to go 5. stop 6. health
 7. going 8. cooking 9. is raining
 10. the most important
 VI. 1. to have 2. too late to 3. Why not
 4. what to do 5. would rather; than
 VII. 1. others 2. favorite 3. own
 4. when 5. every 6. who 7. made
 8. reason 9. in 10. stories

Grammar Focus

- I. 1. too young to 2. In order to 3. It's;
 to protect 4. not to listen to 5. The
 purpose of 6. too much 7. how to
 8. With the help of 9. tried his best
 10. get through
 II. 1. Six to ten/ 6 to 10 2. suggestions
 3. goes into 4. that could spread the vi-
 rus 5. stop the virus

Section B

- I. 1—5 DCBAC 6—10 DDACA
 II. 1—5 DBCAB 6—10 BDCAD
 III. 1—5 BDCAB
 IV. 1. talk; over with 2. The more careful;

the fewer 3. the amount 4. Not get-
 ting 5. It's better not to

- V. 1. Don't arrive/Never arrive/You'd bet-
 ter not arrive/You shouldn't arrive
 2. spend too much time 3. neat and
 clean 4. Use up all your time 5. to go
 home and study for the next one

Self Check

- I. 1—5 DDCBA
 II. 1—5 DBDAC 6—10 BCBDB
 III. 1—3 ADC
 IV. 1. to get 2. was carried 3. was sitting
 4. climbed 5. will do 6. do not think
 7. standing 8. is sleeping 9. must/
 should/ought to help 10. have saved
 V. 1. or 2. but 3. spend 4. 这就是为
 什么美国现在正开始与快餐公司做斗争。
 5. tasty

Unit 10 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 6.

Section A

- I. 1—5 CBAAC 6—10 CABDD
 II. 1—5 ABDCC 6—10 BDACB
 III. 1—5 BCDAB
 IV. 1—5 ADCBE
 V. 1. Shall 2. ours 3. overcome 4. row
 5. survey 6. standard 7. double
 8. instructions 9. caring 10. key-
 board
 VI. 1. to go 2. caring 3. to work
 4. carefully 5. were built 6. Under-
 standing 7. to do

Grammar Focus

- I. 1. that was 2. looking forward to going
 3. How have; since 4. how fast
 5. used to, anymore
 II. 1—5 DABCB

Section B

- I. 1—5 DCBCB 6—10 CDCDD

- II. 1—5 DABCD 6—10 BACAC
 III. 1—5 DCCBD
 IV. 1. full of; thirsty for 2. believe in
 3. learn from; give up 4. to make your
 own choice 5. in a few years' time
 V. 1. thankful 2. thirsty 3. ahead
 4. degree 5. gentlemen 6. congratulated
 7. tasks 8. manager's

Self Check

- I. 1—5 DCCCA
 II. 1—5 DABCD 6—10 BACBD
 III. 1—5 CBDCA
 IV. 1. was; working 2. is left 3. has to
 look 4. gets 5. called 6. haven't had
 7. am washing 8. walking 9. to cook
 10. will study/am going to study
 V. 1. 略
 2. Because my relationships with
 friends, family members and teachers
 show a lot about the kind of person I
 am.
 3. 我们经常给别人更好的建议,而自己却

不愿接受。

4. 想一想在过去的岁月里你拥有的最美好的时光。
 5. To Be Your Own Life Coach/How to
 Be Your Own Life Coach?

Self-assessment Test

第 I 卷

- I. 1—5 ADBAA 6—10 DCABD
 II. 11—15 ACDBA 16—20 BDCAD
 III. 21—25 ADBDC 26—30 BBBAD
 31—35 CDBDC

第 II 卷

- IV. 1. afford 2. bottles 3. law 4. suc-
 ceed 5. wings 6. population 7. po-
 litely 8. Scientific 9. disappeared
 10. alive
 V. 1. took 2. was sleeping 3. sleeping
 4. to look 5. didn't have 6. wrote
 7. fits 8. were standing 9. have
 looked 10. will take