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。本书八年级下册学科主编:张涛;执行主编:高钧;副主编:张光海;参加编写的人员是胡立慧、毕于娟、郑向国、程海鹰。

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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When was he born?



A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words,						
	1. The ice is too thin. It's dangerous to s on it.						
	2. He went to Shenzhen for money before his daughter was <u>b</u> .						
	3. Zhang Bichen did very well in <i>The Voice of China</i> and I really <u>a</u> her.						
	4. He's a street a He paints pictures on the ground or on buildings.						
	5. When did he start <u>p</u> the piano?						
B	Translate the following into English.						
	1. 出生;出世 2. 站在一箱子冰里面						
	3. 有巨大才能的人 4. 街头艺术家						
	5. 看上去很逼真且有 3D 效果 6. 大学生//						
	7. 惹麻烦 8. 网球运动员						
	9. 游得相当快						
\mathbf{C}	Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.						
	1. 大卫・布莱恩在一箱子冰里站了多久?						
	How long David Blaine in a box of ice?						
	2. 你知道乔振宇是哪一年出生的吗?						
	Do you know in which year Qiao Zhenyu?						
	3. 梅西是我最喜欢的足球运动员,他踢球踢得相当好。						
	Messi is my favorite football player and he football						
	4. 要是让李老师看到教室里乱糟糟的,我们会有麻烦的。						
	We will if Miss Li sees the mess in the classroom.						
	5. 我觉得他做到的我做不到。						
	I don't think I can do						
Par	rt 2						
A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words.						
	1. He <u>w</u> the first prize in the speaking contest.						
	2. How can you e me to believe you again?						

	3. Mo Yan d out of school when he was twelve.							
	4. There were only a few	books a	for the children i	n the poor village.				
	5. I'm sure he has learned	5. I'm sure he has learned a lot from his m						
	6. The famous writer show	red great interest in	Chinese 1	when he was very young.				
	7. When he writes, he al-	ways keeps a dicti	onary at <u>h</u>	<u>_</u> ;				
	8. My father is very excit	ed because his nev	w book will be <u>p</u>	soon,				
	9. We have lots of things	in common b	music.					
	10. We should try every t	m to figh	t against all kind	s of pollution.				
В	Translate the following	into English.						
	1. 获诺贝尔文学奖		2. 期望做					
	3. 笔名		4. 出生在一个	农民家庭				
	5. 辍学		6. 喜欢读书					
	7. 在那时			(某事)				
	9. 接近的,不远的		10. 参军					
C	Fill in the blanks with	the correct form	s of the words g	given.				
	1. Many teachers of our s			t prize in NOC.				
	2. He felt hot tears	(drop) onto h	is fingers.					
	3. Skipping is one of the	most(en	joy) activities in	our P E class.				
	4. More and more people	are becoming	(interest) in	n sports.				
	5. He left school and	(start) to we	ork at the age of	12.				
	6. The girl(per	form) Beijing Ope	ra for her grandp	a's birthday.				
D	Complete the sentences	according to the	Chinese.					
	1. 中国作家莫言已经获得	了 2012 年诺贝尔	文学奖。					
	Chinese writer Mo Yar	n has won the 2012	2	in				
	2. 昨天来这儿的那个人是	:位画家。	> '					
	The person	here yest	terday is an	·				
	3. 你不能指望他去修理机	.器。						
	You can not	him	the machin	ne.				
	4. 她出生在一个单亲家庭	•						
	She	a one-j	parent family.					
	5. 你知道他逃学的原因吗							
	Do you know why he _			?				
	6. 人类应该想尽一切办法	来保持大自然的平	^Z 衡。					
	Human beings should		to k e	ep the balance of nature.				
Pa	rt 3							
A	Write out the past tense	e and the past pa	articiple of the	following words.				
	1. lend	2. say	;	3. learn				
	4. bring	_ 5. buy	(6. think				

	7. s	speak	8. wear	<u> </u>	grow
	10.	drink	11. swim	12.	stop
В	Ma	tch the ones in col	umn A with those	in column B.	
		A		В	
	()1. sports star		A. Mark Twain	
	()2. movie star		B. David Beckham	
	()3. painter		C. Beethoven	
	()4. pianist		D. Chen Daoming	
	()5. writer		E. Xu Beihong	
C	Cho	oose the best answe	ers.		
	()1. Deng Yaping	was born	June 2nd, 1973.	
		A. in	B. on	C. at	D. into
	()2. Do you know	when fam	ous?	
		A. does he	B. he does	C. he became	D. did he become
	()3. He started	English whe	n he was seven yea	rs old.
			B. learns		D. to learn
	()4. The child is _	young to jo	oin the army.	
		A. so	B. too		D. enough
	()5. It's a show	people	great talents.	
		A. of; of	B. with; with	C. with; about	D. about; with
	(got in trouble		
		A. on		C. with	
	(t Chinese		
				C. what	
	(=		_	March 18, 1976.
			B. into; on		
	(place in the competition.
			B. too; that		D. so; that
	(because I ha		
		_	B. something	_	D. everything
	(, I go to s		5.1.1
		A. have	B. have to		D. had to
	(ow what i	interested	?
		—I'm not su			- · · ·
			B. he is; with	C. is he; with	D. he is; in
D	Clo	ze test.			-
					pollution, soil pollution
	nois	se pollution and ligh	t pollution. Thev ar	e bad 2 our he	alth in many wavs.

	Burning gas, oil and	coal creates air po	ollution. It can ca	ause sore eyes and <u>3</u>				
	problems.							
	With the increase in	pollution and the de	velopment of indu	stry, litter is everywhere.				
	It makes our environment	dirty. People put	lots of rubbish in	the land. Farmers use too				
	many <u>4</u> in the fields.	They destroy the s	soil. So soil pollut	tion has become serious.				
	Noise pollution can n	nake people <u>5</u> .	For example, peo	ople may lose their hearing				
	if they work in a 6 place for a long time. Too much noise can cause high blood							
	pressure7							
	Working for a long	time in strong, ch	angeable light	8 cause some kinds of				
	illnesses. It makes people	e feel 9 and is e	especially bad for	the eyes.				
	With10 pollutio	n, our planet will b	ecome greener and	l our health will be better.				
	Let's be greener people.							
	()1. A. such as	B. for example	C. as well as	D. because of				
	()2. A. to	B. in	C. for	D. of				
	()3. A. breath	B. breathe	C. breathed	D. breathing				
	()4. A. chemical	B. chemicals	C. chemist	D. chemistry				
	()5. A. blind	B. lame	C. deaf	D. healthy				
	()6. A. noise	B. noisy	C. quiet	D. quietly				
	()7. A. as well	B. too	C. also	D. either				
	()8. A. must	B. need	C. should	D. may				
	()9. A. comfortable	B. possibly	C. terrible	D. terribly				
	()10. A. little	B. less	C. few	D. fewer				
			17.75					
	Section		45					
	В		> *					
n	4.1							
Pa	rt 1							
A	Fill in the blanks with							
				ee time with his grandson.				
	2. The little girl is kind of		s nervous to speal	k in public.				
	3. Lang Lang is a very <u>c</u>							
	4. She won a skating <u>c</u>							
	5. My head teacher perform							
	6. He became s							
	7. Though he was much			till late night.				
	8. It is a little difficult.							
	9. She learned to play the		·	_·				
	10. My father is a great <u>l</u>	ot Beijing	g Opera.					

B	Tra	nslat	e the following in	to English.			
	1. 滑	骨冰出	∠ 赛		2.	环游美国	
	3. L	以某和	中顺序		4.	喜欢拉小提琴	<u> </u>
	5. 君	E他最	是后的岁月里		6.	病重	
	7. 监	医持作	=曲				
	9. 铂	N琴曲	日爱好者				
	11.	触动	听众的心灵				
	13.	音乐	排行榜		14.	解散	
					16.	在他这个年	龄
Pa	rt 2						
A	Cho	ose 1	the best answers.				
	()1.	— you b	orn?			
			—I was born in 19	989.			
			A. Where was	7	L I	B. When were	e
			C. When was		I I	O. Where we	re
	()2.	She the	army in 2008			75
			A. joins	XX.	I	3. takes part	in
			C. joined		I	D. took part i	n
	()3.	—is Li				
			—A famous Chine	ese pianist.		17	
			A. Who	B. Which	(C. What	D. How
	()4.	did he	become a te	acher?		
			—He became a tea	acher in 1992	· X/_	<i>**</i>	
			A. When		I	B. How long	
			C. How soon		I	O. How old	
	()5.	There a	concert next	Monday ev	rening.	
			A. is			B. is going to	
			C. is going to be			O. will have	
	()6.	The story is		of us are	in it.	
			A. interest; interest			B. interesting	
			C. interested; interested;			O. interesting	
	()7.	Li Mei is the stud				
			A. whose				D. that
	()8.		_ TV in the			home yesterday.
			A. watched; got			B. was watch	
	,		C. watched; was				ing; was getting
	()9.		_ popular	ma	ny students a	re talking about her in
			and out of school.				

		A. too; to	B. to; too	C. such; that	D. so; that
	()10. Is there	in today's newspa	aper?	
		A. special some	ething	B. special anythi	ng
		C. something s	pecial	D. anything spec	ial
	()11. I basl	xetball when I was f	orty years old.	
		A. stoped to pl	ay	B. stopped to pla	ау
		C. stoped playi	ng	D. stopped playi	ng
	()12. They often argu	ued for housework a	nd finally they	<u>_</u> ·
		A. broke in	B. broke out	C. broke down	D. broke up
B	Co	omplete the sentences a	according to the ch	inese.	
	1.	她 14 岁的时候就走遍了	全美国。		
		She	the United States w	when she was 14.	
	2.	比起看电视来我更喜欢			
		I enjoy	watch	ing TV.	
	3.	肖邦才 25 岁就得了重病	5,而且恶劣的健康状	况一直持续到老年。	
		Chopin	wher	he was only 25 and	XX
		bad health int	o his old age.		
	4.	他家里的每个人都对文	学感兴趣。	No.	
		in his family			
	5.	S. H. E 是流行音乐史上			
		S. H. E is one of			ic history.
	6.	我通常每天晚上花两个			
		I often two ho		/ // · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Pa	rt 3	Fill in the blanks w	ith the correct for	ms of the words in	the box.
		get find l	ie start show fo	rget save pick be	swim
		"If Mom <u>1</u> out	that I'm going to t	he beach, she will be	angry with me," I
	t	hought. So I walked qui	etly and slowly not	to let her see me.	
		When I $\underline{2}$ to the	beach, I played vol	leyball with my friend	ds, Bobby and Ben.
	S	Suddenly, the ball fell in	to the sea. Just as	Bobby <u>3</u> up the	ball, the sea water
	C	earried the ball farther ar	nd farther. I wanted	4 off my swimmi	ng skills, so I made
	ι	up my mind to get the b	all for them. I jump	oed into the water and	d _5_ swimming.
	P	After <u>6</u> for about ten	minutes, I became t	ired. But when I saw	that the ball was not
	f	ar away from me, I swa	m faster. Just as I	was going to get the	ball, a very strong
	V	vave carried the ball fart	ner away from me an	d I began to get down	into the water, too.
		"If I had listened to	Mom and Dad, this	s would never have ha	appened," I thought
	b	pefore I fainted (昏厥).			
		When I woke up, I_	7 in bed. Then a	doctor came into the	room and after a few
	r	ninutes, my parents wit	h half angry and h	alf worried faces wal	ked in My parents

			also glad that I			
	Ιv	vill never <u>10</u> th	nat terrible experier	nce.		
	1	2 .	3 .	4	5	
	6	7 .	8	9	10	
Part	4 Rea	ad the passage an	d choose the best	answers.		
	Ya	o Ming was born in	n China in 1980. In	his last seasor	with the Shanghai	Sharks,
	he scor	ed 32.4 points per	game. Now the bi	g man from Cl	nina is helping the	Houston
	Rocket	s in the NBA. He	is the son of two g	great basketbal	l players and learnt	how to
	play ba	sketball when he	was young. Now,	as one of the	e stars in the NBA	A, he is
	workin	g hard to make his	dream come true a	nd show the w	orld that Chinese ba	ısketball
	players	love this game, to	00.			
	Pe	le was a football p	layer that everyone	e knew. He w	as born in Brazil(E	马西)in
	1940. l	He started playing	for Santos when h	e was only 16	and he didn't stop	playing
	until 19	977. He played for	· Brazil 111 times a	and he scored	7 international goa	ıls. Pele
	came fr	om a poor family.	He started playing	football in the	street. He was soo	n picked
	to play	for Santos and qui	ckly became an inte	ernational figur	e	
	Ste	effi Graf was born i	in Germany in 1969.	She won the	tennis semi-final(半	决赛)at
	Wimble	edon in 1985 when	she was only 16, b	ut she lost the	final to another grea	at tennis
	player,	Martina Navratilo	va. People were su	rprised by the	strength and power	er of her
	game.	She soon became	a famous tennis pl	ayer and she	has won most of t	he main
	matche	s several times.			?	
	()	1. In the passage,	is the yo	ungest player.		
		A. Pele B. Y.	ao Ming C.	Steffi Graf	D. Martina Navr	atilova
	()	·	from South Ameri	"		
			ao Ming C.	•	D. No one	
	():	3. Which of the fol	llowing is RIGHT	according to th	e passage?	
			a table tennis play			
		B. Yao Ming is	on the Houston Ro	ockets now.		
		C. Yao Ming's	parents are not bas	ketball players.		
		D. Yao Ming is	playing for a Chine	ese football tea	m.	
	()	4. Which of the fol	llowing is WRONG	according to t	he passage?	
		A. Pele was bor	rn in a poor family.			
		B. Pele was a g	reat football player	•		
		C. Pele played f	football in the stree	t all his life.		
		D. Pele became	famous soon after	he was picked	to play for Santos.	
	()	5. From the passag	ge, we know that _	•		
		A. Steffi Graf v	vas born in Wimble	don in 1985		
		B. Martina Nav	ratilova was also a	tennis player		

- C. Steffi Graf won the tennis final when she was only 16
- D. Steffi Graf has won few of the main matches since 1985

Part 5 Writing.

你知道黄晓明吗?他是当今有名的影视明星,还是中国儿童基金会形象大使。请根据下面的文字描述,写一篇80词左右的短文介绍一下黄晓明。

黄晓明于 1977 年 11 月 13 日出生在青岛。儿时他的梦想并非是当一名演员,而是当
一名科学家(scientist)。多才多艺的黄晓明从小到大总是班里的顶尖学生。1996年,他
考入北京电影学院(Beijing Film Academy)。他工作努力,拍了许多优秀的电影和电视
剧。《新上海滩》(Shanghai Grand)是他最好的作品之一。
11/5- XX-15-

Unit 2

It's a nice day, isn't it?



A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
	1. Do you often try to make s talk with the stranger?
	2. I usually take the train on weekdays, but on w, I like riding my bike.
	3. Hurry up, or we will be l for school.
	4. This set of tea cups are too e I don't have so much money.
	5. What do you t of the soccer game?
	6. We have s rules in our school. No jeans or sweaters.
	7. She is a s businesswoman and she gives much money to the Hope Project.
В	Translate the following into English.
	1. 闲聊 2. 打破僵局
	3. 去游泳 4. 中午之前 4.
	5. 成功的会话
	7. 对某人要求严格 8. 有点
C	Complete these tag questions.
	1. Mr. Xu had a talk with you, ?
	2. Your sister loves music very much,?
	3. There is some orange juice in the glass,?
	4. It looks like rain,?
	5. The workers are building the new railway station,?
	6. He has finished writing his new book,?
	7. Let's do the exercises by ourselves,?
	8. There isn't anything wrong with the radio,?
	9. Learning how to repair computers takes a long time,?
	10. What beautiful weather,?
	11. Tell me how to drive the new car,?
	12. They need to come earlier,?
	13. Peter can hardly write, ?

	14.	. Ever	ything goes well,		?			
D	Co	omplet	e the sentences	according to	the Chin	ese.		
			个很酷的小伙子,是					
		He is	really a cool guy	,	?			
	2.		导中午之前雨会停					
			u think it will sto			?		
	3.	-	内咱们的化学老师			·		
		What	do you	our	r	teacher?		
	4.		可很多年没见了。					
				each other fo	or many ye	ears.		
	5.		 ¹ 脑太贵了,是吗?					
			e computers are re		e,	?		
Pa	rt 2		_					
A	Re	enumb	er the following	sentences to	make a	complete dial	ogue.	
			 刊以下句子,组成-				~ 3	
				4 1/1/2			MX.	
	A. The story was very interesting, wasn't it?B. Yes, they are. If we are friendly to them, the animals are also friendly to us people.							
	C. Did you watch TV last night?							
		-	the TV program		nimals are	verv interesting	• aren't they?	
		Yes,				17	,	
			't think so. I'm a	fraid of thrille	ers. I like	funny stories.		
			s true. Both anin				llv world.	
			't like funny stor					
			2		-XY	5		
	7.							
В	Cł		the best answers	-				
	(The prices are re		, aren't t	hev?		
		, -•	A. expensive	· -	_	C. low	D. tall	
	()2.	How much did t	_		.	2,	
		, - •	A. pay		·	C. take	D. spend	
	()3.	He's much bette		he?		1	
			A. is	B. isn't	·	C. has	D. hasn't	
	()4.	She's come back		ne?		- •	
			A. is	B. isn't	•	C. has	D. hasn't	
	()5.	She hopes her so		etter soon			
	`	, ··•		B. will b		C. be	D. being	
	()6.	What do you					
	•		A. think					

()7. Are you	well with your class	smates	in your new school?
	A. getting along		В.	coming along
	C. get on		D.	get along
()8. —You haven't be	en to Sanya, have yo	ou?	
	— Hov	v I wish to go there!		
	A. Yes, I have		В.	No, I haven't
	C. No, I have		D.	Yes, I haven't
()9. Friends like you r	make life to	live i	n a new place.
	A. to easy		В.	to be easy
	C. easier		D.	very easier
()10. Jack lives in the	house, but	t he do	pesn't feel
	A. alone; lonely	•	В.	alone; alone
	C. lonely; alone	A	D.	lonely; lonely
()11. I told you not to	be late, I	?	
	A. do	B. don't	C.	did D. didn't
()12. I forgot	_ my ruler with me.	Can I	use yours?
	A. bring		В.	brought
	C. take		D.	to take
()13. My watch doesn	't work. It needs		
	A. to repair		В.	repairing
	C. repaired		D.	repair
()14. —Did your parer	nts go to the concert	yester	day?
	—No, we	stayed at home a	ınd wa	tched TV.
	A. both		В.	all
	C. neither		D.	none
()15. Look! He is	the street.		
	A. cross		В.	across
	C. through		D .	crossing
Part 3	3			
A F	ill in the blanks with th	e correct words.		
1.	Anyone w brea	ks the law should be	punis	hed.
2.	In pronunciation, Japane	ese is a little s	wit	th Chinese Pinyin.
3.	When did the accident \underline{h}	?		
4.	It is <u>n</u> for duck	s to swim.		
5.	He is a s here,	and nobody knows h	nim.	
6.	When I knew the good r	esult of my test, I fe	elt a li	ttle more <u>r</u> .
7.	I felt e at that	party, so I walked av	way qu	nickly.
8.	It is so s in the	classroom. The tead	cher m	ust be here.

	9. Many friends <u>a</u> her wedding yester	day.
	10. Don't tell others! It's our s	
B	Translate the following into English.	
	1. 一些类似的事	2. 觉得没把握
	3. 与陌生人开始谈话	4. 一个好的起点
	5. 社交场合	6. 紧挨着
	7. 长长的沉默	8. 越来越紧张
	9. 最后	10. 觉得不自在
	11. 走过门口	12. 站在角落里
	13. 与不同	14. 在购物中心
C	Complete the sentences according to the Ch	ninese.
	1. Ben 不是唯一经历这种情形的人。	
	Ben isn't the only person	this
	2. 当与陌生人开始谈话的时候,对自己感到没有	了把握是自然的。
	It's natural to feel of ourselves when	
	3. 这会使社交情境更加放松。 This can make more	25
	This can make more	
	4. 我一直在努力想下一步该说什么。	
	I to think about	next.
	5. 我觉得越来越紧张,对方也看着不舒服。	
	I felt more and more and the other	r person was looking, too.
	6. 我觉得太不自在了,于是就离开了聚会。	·**
	I felt I left the	e party.
		Ŷ
	Section	•
	В	
n.	4.1	
	rt 1	
A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words.	
	1. How much does your new bike c?	
	2. He tried his best but failed to get onto the	
	3. The first sentence of each paragraph is usua	
	4. There is nobody in his room. It is e	
	5. Workers in shops or restaurants also find	small talk helpful when they are serving
	<u>c</u> .	
	6. My English teacher often tells h st	
	7. It's not good to talk about p subjections subjections and subjections subjections are subjectively subjectively.	cts in Western countries.
	8. People in England often talk about the w	

В	Translate the follo	wing into English.					
	1. 动作片		2. 谈论				
		吾的人	10. 许多西方人				
	11. 家庭问题		12. 在闲聊中				
C	Complete the sent	ences according to th	ne Chinese.				
	1. 闲聊是轻松的对i	舌,能有助于人们见面时	寸打发时间。				
	Small talk is	tha	t helps people pass the time when they meet				
	others.						
	2. 对一些人来说,闲]聊是常用的交流方式。					
		, small talk is a	of communication.				
		沦还会取决于文化。					
		d not discuss can also					
		4. 哪些人在工作中会用到闲聊?					
	people use small talk in their jobs?						
	5. 在大多数文化中,哪些闲聊的规则是相同的?						
	Which	of small talk are the s	ame in most?				
Pa	rt 2	N. Y	4.				
A	Complete the dial	ogue with the correct	t sentences.				
	XXT	A. You've been to mo					
			lot of chances if you like.				
		C. I've never seen suc					
		D. Where's that?	na piece in cinna				
		E. What places have y	you been to in China?				
	L		be been to in clinia;				
	A: Hi, Kate! 1	_	Con Hannahan Shanahai Chilin and Tihat				
		many places, such as A	i'an, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Guilin and Tibet.				
	A: _2						
	B: Really? What places have you been to?						
	A: Very few. I've only been to Pingyao.						
	B: 3 A: It's in Shanxi. It's a small place, but it has a long history. It's one of the oldest						
		There you can see a w	•				
		-					
		cen a for of flatural bea	uties, but not much old Chinese culture(文化)				
	yet.						
	A: _5_	2	4				
	1 2	3 .	4 5				

()1. The students walked the gates with Uncle Wang.	в с	hoose t	the best answers.			
()2. Be quiet, please! I will choose	()1.	The students walke	ed the gate	s with Uncle Wang.	
A. nobody strong C. strong someone D. strong anybody () 3. — My good friend Mike wants to be a soldier when he grows up. — SoI. A. do B. am C. will D. should () 4. This shirt is so nice, but it too much. A. pays B. costs C. takes D. spends () 5. The more you learn, the you can get a job. A. easily B. easier C. easy D. easiest () 6. Wu Dong was tired that he couldn't keep his eyes A. too; open B. so; closed C. too; closed D. so; open () 7. Tom was born the morning Oct. 1st, 1987. A. on; of B. at; of D. on; on () 8. Teachers should not give students homework to do after school. A. so much B. so many C. so more D. such much Part 3 Cloze test. When two Englishmen meet, the first thing they talk about is the I didn't know why they were so _2 in such a boring topic until I lived in _3 for a few months. It was a day in July last year. I got up at the usual time to go to the university. It was a _4 and warm morning, so I _5 my T-shirt and jeans. I also took a thin jacket in case(万—) it turned cold in the evening6 the way to the university, the wind got up. Then it suddenly(突然地) clouded over and began to rain. Ten minutes later, I couldn't _7 it at all—the rain turned to snow. By two o'clock in the afternoon, it _8 like mid-December. People decided to get out of their cars and walk instead _9 they didn't want to have an accident or get stuck(被困住) in the snow. By 4 o'clock, it got warm again and I had to _10 my jacket. So that is the reason why everyone talks about British weather—because it's so changeable(易变的). () 1. A. food B. clothes C. traffic D. weather			A. through	B. across	C. over	D. after
C. strong someone D. strong anybody () 3. —My good friend Mike wants to be a soldier when he grows up. —So	()2.	Be quiet, please! I	will choose	_ for our football team	m.
()3. —My good friend Mike wants to be a soldier when he grows up. —So			A. nobody strong		B. someone strong	
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()1. A. food B. clothes C. traffic D. weather						
()3. A. Beijing B. New York C. London D. Tokyo					_	

()4. A. windy	B. cloudy	C. snowy	D. sunny
()5. A. kept	B. put on	C. dressed	D. had on
()6. A. At	B. On	C. In	D. By
()7. A. see	B. find	C. believe	D. hope
()8. A. felt	B. looked	C. heard	D. sounded
()9. A. so	B. because	C. but	D. although
()10. A. get off	B. take away	C. get along	D. take off

Part 4 Read the passage and choose the best answers.

Do you get angry when your friends sing loudly? Or when your best friend does not wait for you after school?

If you do, you need to control(控制) your feelings and stop getting angry so easily. Getting angry easily can make you lose friends.

Gary Egeberg, an American high school teacher, wrote My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals to help you control your feelings. It tells teens how to stay cool when bad things happen to them. The book says that getting angry only makes problems worse. It can not make them better. "Getting angry is not a natural way to act," the book says. "It is just a bad habit, like smoking." The book says you can control your anger easily, and all you have to do is to tell yourself not to be angry.

When a baby falls over, it cries only when people are watching it. Like a baby, you can only get angry if you are sure it is the right thing to do.

The book gives many suggestions to help you if you get angry easily. Here are the top three:

- ① Keep a record. Every time you get angry, write down why you are angry. Look at it later and you will see you get angry too easily.
- ② Ask your friends to stop talking to you when you get angry. This will teach you not to be angry.
- 3 Do something different. When you get angry, walk away from the problem and go somewhere else. Try to laugh!)1. The writer wants to tell us (B. to work hard at school A. not to get angry easily C. to do more exercises D. to help each other
- ()2. The writer thinks that if you get angry easily, you will
 - A. get ill very easily B. lose your friends

D. eat less

()3. My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals is a

C. put on weight easily

- A. story B. book C. picture
- 15

D. film

()4.	My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Anima	als mainly tells us
	A. what to read	B. how to read
	C. how to stay cool	D. how to learn English well
()5.	In the fourth paragraph, the underlined w	ord "it" refers to(指的是)
	A. the book B. anger	C. habit D. the baby
	В	
Ever	yone needs friends. There is an old sayi	ng: "Friends are God's way of taking
care of us	s." But how do you find real friendship a	and keep it?
The	American writer Sally Seamans tells you	ung students some smart ways to find
friends. S	Sally says finding friendship is just like p	olanting a tree. You plant the seed(种
子) and t	ake care of it to make it grow.	
First	, you should choose a friend. What ma	kes a good friend? It is not because a
person ha	as money or good looks. A good friend	should be kind and patient(耐心的).
For exam	ple, if you have a bad day, a good frien	d should listen to your complaints(抱
怨) and d	do his or her best to help. To make a	friend, you cannot be too shy. You
should ma	ake each other happy.	
But 1	things cannot always be happy. Even the	best friends have fights. What should
you do w	hen you have a fight with your friend? Y	You have to talk to him or her. When
there is n	o one around, have an honest talk. If he	or she doesn't want to talk, you could
write a le	tter,	
Here	e are the steps to be friends again: Tell h	im or her how you are feeling; explain
	her why you did this or that.	722
()6.	Sally wants to tell students the ways to	·
	A. find friends	B. plant trees
	C. get happy	D. keep fit
()7.	What makes good friends? A good friends?	nd should
	A. be lovely and cool	B. be kind and patient
	C. have lots of money	D. have good looks
()8.	According to the text, you can	_ your friend after a fight.
	A. buy a present for	B. never say a word to
	C. have dinner with	D. write a letter to
()9.	How many steps are there to be friends	
	A. Only one.	B. Two.
	C. Four.	D. Five.
()10.	. What is the best title for the text?	
	A. Teenagers and Friendship	B. The Good Friends Around You
	C. The Trouble of Growing Up	D. The Keeping of Friends

Part 5 writing.

现在手机已成为人们进行交流的新工具。结合实际情况,写一篇 80 词左右的短文, 说说手机给我们的生活带来的好处。
参考词汇:advantage, get online, listen to music, short message, communication
WY.

Unit 3

Where would you like to visit?

Section

A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
	1. Mount Tai is very t on May Day every year.
	2. I'd like to through the jungle because I like exciting vacations.
	3. Why not c visiting Paris?
	4. Paris is the <u>c</u> of France.
	5. He can speak many foreign languages, i Japanese, French and Russian.
	6. There are too many personal cars on the road now, e on weekends or holidays.
	7. A good way to learn English is to try to practice t passages into Chinese.
	8. It's very <u>c</u> to go shopping because I live near a supermarket.
	9. Our math teacher makes his class 1 and interesting. We all like him very much.
	10. You are <u>s</u> to hand in your homework as soon as you get to school every day.
B	Translate the following into English.
	1. 去度假 2. 去旅行
	Translate the following into English. 1. 去度假 2. 去旅行 3. 一年中的这个时候 4. 在丛林中长途跋涉 5. 考虑做 6. 焦虑不安
	5. 考虑做6. 焦虑不安
	7. 通常;大体上 8. 从容;不紧张
	9. 相当贵的一个地方 10. 应该做某事
C	Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.
	1. 你想参观哪里?我喜欢人们友好的地方。
	—Where you?
	—I love places really
	2. 巴黎是欧洲最有活力的城市之一。
	Paris is one of in Europe.
	3. 通常,打车环游巴黎会花很多钱。
	,, Paris by taxi a lot of
	money.
	4. 如果你自己不会说法语,最好和一个能为你翻译的人一起旅游。

		you speak French yourself, with
		someone things for you.
	5.	火车正穿行在通往城市路上的一个美丽森林。
		The train is a beautiful forest to the city.
	6.	我将只打包一些轻便的衣服。
		I'm only going to
Pa	rt 2	
A	Fi	Ill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.
	1.	I'd like to go(travel) with my friends.
		Daming Lake is(tour). There are many(tour) in this season.
		Why not consider (talk) to your parents now?
	4.	The Notre Dame Cathedral is one of(famous)(church) in the world.
	5.	It's best (take) the underground train.
		It's supposed (be) hot in Shanghai in summer.
	7.	My father would love(spend) his vacation in Brazil.
		I hope to go somewhere(relax); it can make me(relax).
В	M	ake the sentences according to the example.
	1.	I love places. The weather is warm there.
		I love places where the weather is warm.
	2.	Hong Kong is a great place. There is great entertainment there.
	3.	One thing is not expensive in France. The thing is wine.
	4.	Kunming is a beautiful city. It has lots of fantastic sights.
C	R	ewrite the sentences according to the requests.
	1.	I'd like to visit <u>Taiwan</u> this summer. (对划线部分提问)
		you this summer?
	2.	It has some beaches and mountains. (变为否定句)
		It beaches mountains.
	3.	There are too many things to do there. (改为同义句)
		There's to do there.
	4.	I like places where the weather is always warm. (改为同义句)
		I like
	5.	I spent a lot of money traveling around Paris by taxi. (改为同义句) around Paris by taxi me

Part 3

A Cloze test.

When I lived in Spain, some of my Spanish friends decided to visit England by car. Before they left, they asked me for advice about how to find accommodation(住处) in England. I __1 that they should stay at a "bed and breakfast", because it gives foreign visitors a good __2 to speak English with the owners. My friends tried to follow my 3 , but they came back with funny stories.

"We didn't stay at a 'bed and breakfast'," they said. "Because we found most families were away $\ 4$."

I thought it strange. Finally I understood __5__ had happened. My friends spoke little English. They thought "VACANCIES" meant "holiday", because the Spanish word for "holidays" is "__6__". So they didn't go to houses with a sign that reads "VACANCIES". That in English means there are __7__ rooms. My friends went to the sign "NO VACANCIES". They found that those houses were all full. As a result, they stayed at hotels.

English people also have 8 when they are learning foreign languages. Once in Paris, when someone 9 me some coffee, I said "Thank you" in French. I meant that I'd like some more. However, to my surprise, the coffee pot was 10. Later, I found out that "Thank you" in French means "No, thank you".

()1. A. told	B. suggested	C. showed	D. agreed
()2. A. distance	B. dream	C. habit	D. chance
()3. A. news	B. voice	C. aid	D. advice
()4. A. for study	B. at work	C. by themselves	D. on holiday
()5. A. who	B. what	C. that	D. which
()6. A. festivals	B. works	C. vacations	D. relaxation
()7. A. free	B. expensive	C. quiet	D. bad
()8. A. problems	B. pains	C. ideas	D. ways
(9. A. wasted	B. made	C. offered	D. coughed
()10. A. given away	B. taken away	C. opened	D. kept out

B Read the passage and choose the best answers.

I traveled through Europe for three months. I never had any problems that a woman traveling alone would face. In this way, I got some tips for travel safety:

Be <u>alert</u>. Pay attention to the places where you travel and the people there. If not, you may become a target(目标) for bad people.

Be careful. Don't walk alone late at night. Stay away from empty places in the daytime or at night. You'd better travel with another person. Most of the people you meet at hotels are friendly, but remember that these people are still strangers.

Be confident. Act as you know where you are and where you are going even if you

don't. You'd better not look at a tourist map in a busy street! If you need to look at your map, go inside a shop. If you do need help, ask an old person who is going for a walk. Usually old people are friendly, and they know a lot about the area nearby.

Be polite. Try not to hurt the locals with rude and bad behavior. Respect the local people and their culture.

)1. How did the writer get these travel tips? A. One of her friends warned her. B. She got them from a newspaper. C. She got them from her traveling experience. D. It's not mentioned in the passage.)2. What does the underline word "alert" mean? (A. 聪明的 B. 警惕的 C. 灵敏的 D. 机灵的 ()3. In this passage, "Be careful" includes ① Don't walk alone late at night. 2) Don't go to empty places. ③ Travel with another person. 4 Don't look at a tourist map in a busy street. A. ①②③④ B. 124 C. (1)(2)(3) D. (2)(3)(4) ()4. From Paragraph 4, the writer wants to tell us that A. you will not lose your way if you are confident B. old people are always friendly C. you should know the city by the map and not ask others

D. you should not let others know you are new in the city

Section B

Part 1

A Fill in the blanks with the correct words.

1.	The boy would love to s across the Pacific Ocean.
	·
∠.	It s that there's less pollution after rules about single and double numbers.
3.	Recently, I have <u>r</u> an e-mail from my pen pal.
4.	Everyone d of going to the moon when he/she was young.
5.	Last week, we did a same about the students' weight.
6.	My cousin is friendly, and he is w to help others.
7.	The boy finished his homework as soon as p
8.	A to the result, no one was hurt in the car accident.

	9. The girl is <u>c</u> about playing	the piano.
	10. Lots of children want to help p	better life for their parents.
В	Translate the following into English	ı .
	1. 数以千计的	2. 尽快地
	3. 根据	4. 许多,相当多
	5. 与不同	6. 捎口信
	7. 回电话	8. 另一方面
	9. 继续;坚持	10. 乐意做某事
C	Complete the sentences according to	the Chinese.
	1. 你还能告诉我别的什么吗?	
	can you tell me?	
	2. 这是关于希望和梦想的一些调查结果	1000
	Here are some of the	about hopes and dreams.
	3. 他们中许多都梦想着出名。	XX
	of the	m becoming famous.
	4. 很显然青少年们都有相似的希望。	7
	that teenagers h	ave similar hopes.
	5. 我希望进行一次亲近大自然的旅行。	
	I hope to	
	6. 那取决于它的位置。	
	It	
	7. 坚持你的梦想,有一天它们可能会实	
	your dr	eams, and one day they may
	8. 我可以通过在学校尽可能多地学习东	
	I can my dream	at school to learn
	9. 我想查一下你们的假期套餐指南。	
		your
	10. 我们都梦想着希望未来能实现的事 ⁴	
		e hope to
Pa	rt 2	
A	Choose the best answers.	
	()1. —Would you like to travel w	ith me?
	— <u> </u>	
	A. Yes, please	B. Sorry, I wouldn't
	C. Yes, I'd love to	D. No, thanks
	()2. There are students	in this school.
	A. thousand of	B. nine thousands

			C. thousands of				D.	nine thousar	nds of	
	()3.	We received severa	ıl dif	ferent ans	swers		the quest	ion.	
			A. on	В.	about		C.	to	D.	of
	()4.	Here's the survey		lot	s of teens	age	ers across Chi	na took	part.
			A. which	В.	in which	ı	C.	that	D.	in where
	()5.	There's much		for ever	yone in p	rot	tecting the en	vironme	ent.
			A. to do	В.	doing		C.	does	D.	done
	()6.	I'm sure to have n	ıy ov	vn compa	ny by ha	vin	g a "	_" attit	ude: I can do
			this!							
			A. winner	В.	winners		C.	winners'	D.	winner's
	()7.	I want to move		after I	'm retired	d.			
			A. somewhere rela	axing	5		В.	somewhere r	elaxed	
			C. relaxing somew	here			D.	relaxed some	ewhere	
	()8.	My grandparents a	re co	onsidering	X	_ t	to Europe.		
			A. to travel				В.	travel		
			C. traveling		1117		D.	travels	M	Χ,
	()9.	Could you	me	1111.	informati	ion	about student	exchang	ge programs?
			A. provide; for	X			В.	provide; to	<i>-</i> (1)	
			C. provide; with	\			D.	offer; for	114	
	()10	. France is	_ pla	ace.			4		
			A. so a lively				В.	such lively a		
			C. quite a lively			×	D.	quite lively		
B	Fill	in tl	he blanks with the	cor	rect forn	ns of the	w	ords given.		
	1. I'	d lov	ve to sail(cross	s) the Pac	eific.				
			students hope to co						school.	
	3. T	he S	miths would like to	go c	on	(excite	e) t	rips.		
	4. F	or so	ome students, the m	nost j	popular _	(ch	oose) of job i	s comp	uter
	(progr	ram).							
	5. V	Ve ca	n succeed by	(find) out	how		(success)]	people d	lid it.
	6. S	ome	dreams are	_(re	alistic) th	an others	s ,	such as volun	teers.	
	7. G	Q ufu i	is(educati	on)	than Shar	nghai, bu	t S	Shanghai is	((crowd).
	8. I	want	t to be an actor afte	r	(fin	nish) sch	ool	in the future	•	
	9. It		(seem) that t	here	would be	heavy ra	in	the next weel	۲.	
	10.	He h	oped to catch up wi	th o	ther stude	ents as so	on	as	(imposs	ible).
Pa	rt 3	Fill	in the blanks wit	h th	e correct	forms of	of 1	the phrases i	in the l	oox.
		in g	general dream of	be w	rilling to	hold on	to	take it easy	be su	pposed to
	1.		your dreams,	and '	they will	come tru	e.			
			riend said she		-			n she grew up).	

	3. He always help us when we are in trouble.	
	4, and you'll do better in the exam.	
	5. We shake hands when we meet for the first time in China.	
	6, the famous people became successful because of hard work.	
Pa	t 4	
A	Read the passage and answer the questions.	
	Do you ever spend time dreaming about your future? Maybe you're dreaming ab	out
	becoming a scientist or a famous writer. Dreaming about what you want is important	
	Writing down your dreams is the first step in making them come true. ① Someting	nes
	looking at your dream and thinking about how to achieve it are surprising. One way	to
	start your journey is to write down action steps or goals(目标). For example, "I will	
	talk while my teacher is talking." "I will improve my reading grade from a B to an A t	this
	term." "I will practice playing football so that I can score a goal this season." "I will	set
	aside 15 minutes each day to review my math." In this way you can get closer to y	our
	dreams.	
	At first, you might set a goal too high and make things too hard for yourself. The	at's
	OK. High goals mean you have high hopes. Just remember that you may have to cha	nge
	your goals because of other steps you may not have expected or because of challenges t	hat
	might have come up. 2 After you've written down your goal, make sure you share	e it
	with your teacher, parents or even your friends. It always helps you keep on your go	oal.
	Whatever you do, don't give up and keep dreaming.	
	1. What's the first step in making dreams come true?	
	2. How can we get closer to our dreams?	
	3. Translate the two sentences into Chinese.	
	2	
	4. Give a proper title.	
В	Complete the words according to the passage.	
	A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In his dream he was	s in
	the forest when two men ran out and $\underline{t-1}$ to catch him—He ran as fast as $\underline{p-2}$.	Не
	reached a place where he saw two roads in front of him, one to the right and the o	3
	to the left. Which road should he $\underline{t-4}$? He heard the two men behind him $\underline{g-5}$	5
	nearer, and at the same time he heard a voice. It told him to go to the right, and	he

 \underline{d} so. He ran on and soon \underline{a} 7 at a small hotel. He was safe there. That was the

dream.

	Twenty years 1 8,	he was really i	n the Black Forest	a, and as happened in the	ıe
drea	m long ago, two men ra	n out and want	ed to catch him. H	e ran, and came to a place	26
w S	two roads, just like i	n the dream. H	Ie <u>r 10</u> the drea	m and took the road to th	16
right	. He soon reached a small	l hotel. His drea	am of twenty years l	pefore saved his life.	
1	2.	 3	4.	5 .	
6	2 7	8	9	10	
Part 5	Writing.				
	Which of these places v	would you like	to visit most, Lond	on, Paris, Sydney or Ne	W
Yo	rk? Write an article abou	at why you wo	ald like to go there	.(100 词左右)	
	I'd like to go to Paris.	I think it is the	e most beautiful pla	ace in the world. I hope	C
visi	t				
					_
			—		
		// k			
		11/19-	•	MX.	
					_
	1-			117	_
	4///	<u> </u>			
	Y Also		17		
	1/3/				_
			XX		_
			1.1%		
	*				



How can we become good learners?



A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words,
	1. Columbus d America in 1492.
	2. Mr. Li is very <u>p</u> with his son and he's never bored.
	3. Read <u>a</u> to make everyone hear you clearly, Jim.
	4. I can't p any of the words.
	5. Now some people think the students will use e-books instead of \underline{t} in the
	future.
	6. When I saw the happy <u>e</u> on his face, I knew he won the first prize.
	7. I like p because I can do some experiments in the lab(实验室).
	8. The boy took n to help him learn well.
B	Translate the following into English.
	1. 向老师寻求帮助
	3. 作报告4. 按意群读
	5. 英语口语6. 查阅;抬头看
	7. 关键词 8. 肢体语言
	9. 学习语言的秘密10. 大声重复出来
\mathbf{C}	Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.
	1. 你是怎样为考试做准备的? 我是通过小组合作学习。
	—How do you a test?
	—I study by
	2. 坚持用英语写日记真的提高了我的写作技巧。
	my
	3. 从那时起,我喜欢上了这部令人激动和好玩的电影。
	I this exciting and funny movie from then on.
	4. 我发现听有趣的东西是语言学习的秘密。
	I discovered that is is

		language learning.							
	5.	我只是藏在课本后面什么也不说。							
		I just my textbook and _		<u> </u>					
	6.	我对英文电影有了更好的理解。							
		I had	English movies.						
	7.	我们通过记笔记、做练习和多读来学习语法。							
		We learned grammar by,		and	a lot.				
	8.	我能够通过查字典找出新词的意思。							
		I can find the meanings of new words by	them	in a	•				
	9.	不要一个一个词去读。							
		Don't read							
	10.	. 你读得越多,你就会读得越快。							
		you read,	you'll be.						
Pa	rt 2		,						
A	Fi	ill in the blanks with the correct forms of	the words given	l.					
	1.	I was afraid(ask) questions becaus	e of my poor	(pronoun	ice).				
	2.	Anything is(possibly) if you work	hard.						
	3.	s you ever(study) with a group?							
	4.	. We need some(speak) skills to improve(speak) English.							
	5.	One way of(learn) English is by _	(listen) to	tapes.					
	6.	What about(read) aloud to practice	e word(group)?					
	7.	The teacher spoke so(quick) that I	I couldn't underst	and.					
	8.	One day I watched an English movie	_(call) Toy Stor	у.					
		Everything that you learn becomes a part of							
	10). Why did my friend find it difficult	(get) on well wi	th others?					
B	Tr	ranslate these sentences into Chinese.							
	1.	It takes time.							
	2.	It's a piece of cake.							
	0								
	3.	It serves you right.							
	4.	Practice makes perfect.							
	5.	Knowledge comes from questioning.							

C Rewrite the sentences according to the requests.

1. They improved English by watching some English movies. (对划线部分提问)

	_	the	ey English?		
	2. H	e's afraid to speak in	front of class.(改为	同义句)	
	Н	e's	in front	of class.	
	3. De	eveloping their study	skills is important. (改为同义句)	
	_		thei	r study skills.	
	4. Sł	ne is interested in wh	nat she learns.(改为同	引义句)	
	Sł	ne	in what s	he learns.	
	5. I d	don't know how I ca	n increase my reading	speed.(改为同义句)	
	Ιd	don't know how	my re	eading speed.	
Par	t 3	Cloze test.			
		The best way of lea	arning a language is a	lways using it. The b	est way of learning
	spol	ken English is <u>1</u>	_ in English as much	n as possible. Sometin	nes you'll get your
	wor	ds <u>2</u> up and peo	ple will not <u>3</u> you	ı. Sometimes people w	ill <u>4</u> things too
	fast	and you can't under	stand them. But <u>5</u>	you keep your sense	of humor, you can
	alwa	ays have a good laug	h at the mistakes you	<u>6</u> . Don't be unha	ppy if people seem
	to b	oe laughing <u>7</u> yo	our mistakes. It's	8 for people to laug	h at your mistakes
	thar	n to be angry with yo	ou, 9 they don't u	inderstand what you ar	e saying. The most
	imp	ortant thing for lear	ning English is: Don	't be <u>10</u> of makin	g mistakes because
	evei	ryone makes mistake	5.//		1
	()1. A. listening	B. talking	C. reading	D. writing
	()2. A. mix	B. mixing	C. to mix	D. mixed
	()3. A. like	B. know	C. help	D. understand
	()4. A. say	B. talk	C. tell	D. speak
	()5. A. if	B. when	C. since	D. although
	()6. A. study	B. make	C. take	D. send
	()7. A. at	B. on	C. in	D. for
	()8. A. good	B. better	C. worse	D. well
	()9. A. unless	B. because	C. as soon as	D. as long as
6	()10. A. sad	B. worry	C. afraid	D. unhappy
	Section				
	В				
Par	t 1				
A	Fill i	in the blanks with	the correct words.		
			Qingdao with Beijin	g.	
			to live alone		
				ery day brings somethin	ng new.

	4.	K comes from questioning.	
	5.	Even if you learn something well, you	will forget it <u>u</u> you use it.
	6.	They are looking for ways to r	what they have learned.
	7.	They may take notes by w do	wn key words.
	8.	They may do this by explaining the i	to another student.
	9.	P makes perfect.	
	10	. Learn <u>w</u> and learn well.	
В	Tr	anslate the following into English.	
	1.	语法上犯错	2. 画思维图
		与相连	4. 天生具有
		注意	6. 终生旅行
		共同点	8. 学习能力
C		omplete the sentences according to Cl	
	1.	每个人天生都有学习能力。	Χ,
		Everyone	the ability to learn.
	2.	你能否做好取决于你的学习习惯。	M ^X
		you can o	do this well your learning
		habits.	
	3.	调查表明,成功的学习者都有一些共同的	的好习惯。
		Research shows that successful learners _	some good habits
	4.	好的学习者考虑他们擅长什么。	
		Good learners think about	***
	5.	没什么可担心的。	// 1X
		There's nothing	135
	6.	努力逐渐学习和记住信息,而不是等到5	3上学会一切的最后时刻。
		Try to study and remember information	instead of
		1	to study everything at once.
	7.	你每次考试的时候紧张吗?	
		Are you each time :	you have a test?
	8.	我反复听磁带练习听力,直到我能明白-	一切。
		I practice my listening by listening to the	ne tape
		until I can understand everything.	
Pa	rt 2	Choose the best answers.	
	()1. —How can we become good lea	arners?
		- <u></u> .	
		A. Make word card	B. By work with friends
		C. By making word cards	D. To work with friends
	()2. I don't have a partner	

()3. What is the secret language learning? A. to B. for C. of D. with ()4. I can't the pronunciation right. A. make B. have C. get D. speak ()5. There's in today's newspaper. A. new something B. anything new C. new anything D. something new ()6. I'm having trouble English. A. study B. studied C. to study D. studying	
()4. I can't the pronunciation right. A. make B. have C. get D. speak ()5. There's in today's newspaper. A. new something B. anything new C. new anything D. something new ()6. I'm having trouble English.	
A. make B. have C. get D. speak ()5. There's in today's newspaper. A. new something B. anything new C. new anything D. something new ()6. I'm having trouble English.	
()5. There's in today's newspaper. A. new something B. anything new C. new anything D. something new ()6. I'm having trouble English.	
A. new something C. new anything D. something new ()6. I'm having trouble English.	
C. new anything D. something new ()6. I'm having trouble English.	
()6. I'm having trouble English.	
A. study B. studied C. to study D. studying	
()7. This way they will not get	
A. bore B. boring C. bored D. to boring	
()8. "It you right" is an idiom in English.	
A. serves B. offers C. provides D. gets	
()9. Your brain is and it is easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time	, ,
A. active B. more active	
C. much active D. actively	
()10 you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it.	
A. If B. Even if C. As soon as D. Because	
()11. My pronunciation improved	
A. also B. either C. as well D. to	
()12. I want to learn new words I can have a better understanding of)f
English movies.	
A. so that B. to	
C. because D. in order to	
()13. Practice what you learned by exercises. A. to do B. doing C. does D. did	
()14. I could not understand the characters said. A. that B. that what	
C. what that D. everything	
()15. Good learners will keep practicing	
A. what have they learned B. what they have learned	
C. they what have learned D. what they had learned	
Part 3 Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.	
1. Did you pay attention to (listen) to the teacher?	
2. It is not enough (study) hard.	
3. They look for ways(review) what they(learn).	
4. Some of them are afraid of (make) mistakes.	

	F II 1 1 1 1	(1) ·	1	(1) (1: : . 1
			and	(learn) from his mistakes.
		(learn) habits.	0	
		te a(success) le		
ъ		rease the ability	_(commu	nicate) with others.
Pa	rt 4			
A	Read the passage and	choose the best answer	S.	
	How to learn a fore	eign language? These wa	ys should	be followed, even if you are
	taking a language course	•		
	1. Spend the time!			
	By far the most imp	portant thing is how much	h time you	u spend on the language. The
	more time you spend on	the language, the faster	you will l	learn. This includes listening,
	reading, writing, speak	ng and studying words a	nd phrase	S.
	2. Listen and read			
	Read what you are	listening to. Listen to an	d read thi	ings that you like, things that
	you can mostly understa	nd, or even partly unders	tand. If y	ou keep listening and reading,
	you will get used to the			· **>
	3. Focus on words			11/0
				d how they come together as
				listening and reading. Read
		naries, and make your ov		dary lists for review.
		ity(责任) for your own l		
			TIVI	Do not wait for someone else
				like a child growing up. Talk
	when you feel like it. W	rite when you feel like it		
	5. Relax and enjoy	yourself!		
				learning and improving. The
	language will gradually	become clearer in your b	rain soone	er or later(迟早). So sit back
	and enjoy. Just make su	re you spend enough tim	e on the l	anguage. That is the greatest
	guarantee(保证) of succ			
	()1. The passage is	mainly about how to	·	
	A. remember	words and phrases	B. tak	ke a language course
	C. improve re	ading level	D. lea	arn a foreign language
	()2. The most imp	ortant thing to learn a fo	reign lang	cuage is to
	A. spend enou	igh time on it	B. lea	rn and read every day
	C. focus on w	ords and phrases	D. rel	lax and enjoy yourself
	()3. You should re	ad the following except _		according to the passage.
	A. things that	you are interested in		

B. what you are listening to

C. things that you partly understand D. things that are hard for you to understand ()4. To take responsibility for your own learning means to A. keep a positive attitude toward the language B. learn the language all by yourself C. talk and write as much as possible D. take control of the language Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

B

To take good notes, you need to be able to do two things very quickly: First, you must understand the main topic. Second, your hand must work as fast as your ears so that you can write down as much information as possible.

You don't have to learn how to write down what you hear. But you do need to practice a few simple skills to help you to be good at note-taking. Also, you should learn how to write only the most important words in short forms from each sentence without taking notice of the rest.

In the old days, people sent telegrams to each other. When they did it, they had to pay by the word, and it was expensive. That is why they sent very short telegrams which included only the most important words. Let's compare these two examples:

☆"I will be arriving tomorrow, Monday, April 15, on TWA flight number 222, at JFK airport."

☆"Arrive 15th TWA 222 JFK."

Which would be more expensive?

When you take notes, you have a similar problem. In this case it is not money, but time. For that reason, it is a good idea to practice listening for only the most important sentences, and only the most important words in those sentences.

	So you can write down much
4.	You need to practice a few simple skills they can help you to be good at note
	taking.
5.	The writer's purpose is

Part 5 Complete the words according to the passage.

Bedtime stories are one of the delights(高兴) of early childhood. But a 1 to Dr. Julie Spreadbury from Queensland University, parents s 2 not give up reading to their children u 3 they enter primary school. She says listening to, r 4 and discussing the stories help children's development.

"My research indicates(表明) that once children can read t 5 ,most parents stop reading to them," Dr. Spreadbury says.

	"That may <u>b 6</u> at the end of Year 1	, which is far too	early."
	Dr. Spreadbury says bedtime reading n	7 only gives c	hildren a good b 8 at
	school, but a 9 brings parents and their	children closer.	
	"This makes it easier for them t 10	open up and tall	to parents about things
	that are worrying them, or things they are	_	
	1. 2. 3.	4	5 .
	5. 8.		
Part			
	Your friend has trouble learning Englis	h. Write a letter t	o vour friend. Give him/
	ner some advice about the best ways to lear		•
	ler some advice about the best ways to lear	ii Englisti. (at leas	st 5—4 pieces of advice)
	××		
	.Lik		
	1/1/		, N.Y.
			WQ.
			7///
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		2001	
		X	
		4	
		> *	
		7	

Self-assessment Test 1

(120分)

A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words, (10\AA)
	1. You can't e to learn a foreign language in a few months.
	2. B English, Chinese and math, we also have many subjects to learn.
	3. Zhang Yimou is one of the most famous d in the history of Chinese movies.
	4. Nobody knows what h to MH370 that day.
	5. She became famous for her paintings, and her art e was really successful.
	6. Books are the bridge to <u>k</u>
	7. Mr. White would love to sail a the Pacific Ocean.
	8. I d there are fewer cars running on the road now.
	9. I've improved my English a lot by <u>c</u> an interest in it.
	10. London is one of the <u>l</u> cities my father has ever visited.
B	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given. (10%)
	1. Can you give me some(suggest) on how to start a conversation?
	2. There are some (similar) between Chinese culture and American culture
	though they are different.
	3. He(break) up with his wife years ago and now he lives in Shanghai alone.
	4. It is important to smile and keep the conversation light and(humor).
	5. It's(nature) that such a hard-working student should pass the exam.
	6. I study English by(listen) to the tape.
	7. I can't always understand (speak) English.
	8. We should pay attention to(drink) more water after we have a cold.
	9. As a good learner, he knows how to learn(wise).
	10. His parents are considering(travel) to Europe next month.
Pa	rt 2
A	Rewrite the sentences according to the requests. (15%)
	1. My sister studied French by making word cards. (对划线部分提问)
	your sister French?
	2. Everyone would like to travel <u>to Paris</u> in my family. (对划线部分提问)
	everyone travel in your family?
	3. I like somewhere warm.(改为同义句)
	I like is always warm.
	4. He went to school at the age of seven. (改为同义句)
	He went to school he seven.

	5.	She beg	ins to work at	8:00 every m	orning.(改	为同义句)		
		She		_ at 8:00 ever	y morning.			
B	Co		the sentences					
	1.	在他最后	后的日子里,他-	一直坚持工作,	直到去年辞	注世。		
		In his la	ast years, he _			he died las	t year	r .
	2.		生人交谈之前,					
		We may	make	b	efore startii	ng		
	3.	你想去哪	那里度假?					
		Where v	would you like	to		?		
	4.	我怎样技	是高我的发音?					
		How car	n I n	ny?				
	5.	多注意技	支巧对你来说很	!容易。				
		It is eas	y for you to _			r	nore.	
Par	t 3	Choo	se the best an	swers.(15 分	·)			
	()1.	w	ould you like	to visit?			
			—I'd like to v	isit Hawaii.				V
			A. When	B. Where	C.	What	D.	Which
	()2.	The boy finish	ned the task or	ı	own.		9,,,
			A. his	B. him	C.	himself	D.	he
	()3.	If you are	in some	thing	, your bra	ain is	more active.
			A. interested;	interested	В.	interested; in	nteres	ting
			C. interesting	; interesting	D.	interesting;	intere	ested
	()4.	He 's written $_$	book	s about Inc	lia.		
			A. little	B. less	Ĉ.	a little	D.	several
	()5.	She feels unha	рру,	_?			
			A. doesn't she	e B. does s	he C.	isn't she	D.	is she
	()6.	the					
				B. Becaus		_		
	()7.	I will take a tr	rip to Taiwan	i1	will rain or r	not to	morrow.
			A. if	B. weath	er C.	whether	D.	where
	()8.	My friend Li I					
			A. has been av					left
	()9.	Everything					
			A. what	B. that	С.	which	D.	who
	()10.	. I don't think	you are right				
			A. do you	B. do I	C.	are you	D.	aren't you
	()11.	rea					
						-		Why don't you
	()12.	. I love places	the	people are	really friendly		
			A. that	B. which	C.	where	D.	when

()13.	Good learners know the best way	study.
		A. can they	B. they can
		C. how they can	D. what can they
()14.	Is there in this story?	
		A. wonderful something	B. something wonderful
		C. wonderful anything	D. anything wonderful
()15.	He that we should go to	Shanghai by plane.
		Δ told R suggested	C wish D wanted

Part 4 Cloze test, (10 分)

Whenever we see something new, we wish to write it down. We will be happier if we share our experience with others. Then __1_ can we write better travel stories? Don't always believe your __2_. You may be clever, but is it possible for you to remember __3_? You're seeing and hearing so much information __4_ you're on a trip. When you return to write about your travel stories, you may __5_ something. So you should take notes, take photos, and if __6__, take videos. In this way, you can describe your travel __7__ missing anything. Photographs are useful for you to remember what you have seen. As you see the photographs, you can describe your experience __8_.

When you are writing your travel stories, make sure that they are not too short as your readers may not get the full impression of them, and make sure they're not __9_long that the readers may get bored.

Make sure that your stories have many popular factors(因素), and the readers will find your travel stories not only pleasant to read, but useful as well: Popular factors are 10 to eat, places to stay and views to enjoy while traveling.

()1. A. what	B. how C. when	D. which
()2. A. feeling	B. hobby C. memory	D. ability
()3. A. anything	B. something C. nothing	D. everything
()4. A. while	B. until C. before	D. unless
()5. A. provide	B. design C. forget	D. invent
()6. A. possible	B. important C. relaxing	D. particular
()7. A. through	B. including C. except	D. without
()8. A. simply	B. clearly C. softly	D. politely
()9. A. so	B. very C. too	D. quite
()10. A. wine	B. menu C. food	D. clothes

Part 5 Reading comprehension. (20 分)

A

Many students ask for advice about improving their English. There are three basic questions. The first question is about real English. Li Hao, from Hubei, wrote, "I enjoy watching English films and listening to real English songs. But it takes a long

time. What do you think?"

This is a great way to learn English! Talk about the film or song with your friends, and guess the meaning of the new words. Just enjoy yourself!

The second question is about speaking. Sam, from Suzhou, wrote, "Our school has a foreign teacher. But I'm shy and can't speak to her. What should I do?"

When I visit China, lots of people in the street say, "Hello! How are you? Where are you from? Do you like China?" These are good questions to start a conversation. Many people are shy when they speak English, so before you begin, take a deep breath and smile! Smiling always helps.

The third question is about vocabulary. Oliver, from Anhui, wrote, "I want to remember all the new words. I read them many times, but I forget them quickly. What should I do?"

Try to remember eight or nine words a day. Write them on pieces of paper and place them in your bedroom. Say the words when you see them, and change them every day. And when you're shopping, how about counting the English words, or saying the English names for everything you see?

- ()1. How many basic questions do the students often ask?
 - A. Two.
- B. Three.
- C. Four.
-). Five
- ()2. What should you do if you are shy to speak English?
 - A. Watch English films.
 - B. Write down the words first.
 - C. Listen to real English songs.
 - D. Take a deep breath and smile before speaking English.
- ()3. What is Oliver's problem?
 - A. He's too shy to talk with others.
 - B. He's not able to count English words.
 - C. He can't remember new words.
 - D. He doesn't know what real English is.
- ()4. How do you remember the words according to the passage?
 - A. Try to remember eight or nine words every day.
 - B. Write the words on pieces of paper.
 - C. Say and change the words every day.
 - D. A, B and C.
- ()5. What's the best title of this passage?
 - A. How to Learn English?
 - B. Talking About English Films
 - C. Advice About English Writing
 - D. The Way of Beginning an English Conversation

В

Scientists have learned a lot about the kinds of food people need. They say that there are several kinds of food that people should eat every day, they are: (1) green and yellow vegetables of all kinds; (2) citrus(柑橘类果实) fruits and tomatoes; (3) potatoes and other fruits and vegetables; (4) meat of all kinds, fish and eggs; (5) milk and foods made from milk; (6) bread or cereal(谷类), rice; (7) butter, or something like butter.

People in different countries and different places of the world eat different kinds of things. Foods are cooked and eaten in many different kinds of ways. People in different countries eat at different times of the day. In some countries people eat once or twice a day, but in other countries people eat three or four times a day. Scientists say that none of the differences is really important. It doesn't matter whether foods are eaten raw or cooked, canned(罐装的) or frozen(冷冻的). It doesn't matter if a person eats dinner at four o'clock in the afternoon or at eleven o'clock at night. The important thing is what you eat every day.

There are two problems, then, in feeding the large number of people on the earth. The first is to find some ways to feed the world's population so that no one is hungry. The second is to make sure that people everywhere have the right kinds of food to make them grow to be strong and healthy.

- () 6. According to the scientists, which of the following groups of food is the healthiest for your lunch?
 - A. Chicken, apples, cereal and cabbages.
 - B. Potatoes, carrots, rice and bread.
 - C. Oranges, bananas, fish and tomatoes.
 - D. Beef, pork, fish and milk.
- ()7. It is important for people to eat
 - A. three times a day
 - B. dinner at twelve o'clock
 - C. cooked food all the time
 - D. something from each of the seven kinds of food every day
- ()8. People in different countries and different places of the world
 - A. have the right kinds of food to eat
 - B. cook their food in the same way
 - C. have their meals at the same time
 - D. eat food in different ways
- ()9. Which of the following is not true?
 - A. People in some places don't have enough to eat.
 - B. There are too many people in the world.
 - C. One of the problems is that no one is hungry.
 - D. The scientists are trying to make people grow to be strong and healthy.

	()10. If there is Paragraph(段落) 4, it is going to talk about
	A. when people eat their lunch
	B. what to do with the two problems
	C. how to cook food in different ways
	D. why people eat different kinds of food
Part	6 Fill in the blanks with the correct words or phrases in the box. (10%)
	job chance fourth why live easy honest good in order to come out
	Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I'm here today to share a good lesson with
	you. It is a true story about an overseas student <u>1</u> in Germany.
	After years of hard work, this student graduated with amazing achievements.
	Everyone thought he was going to get a good 2 easily and have a bright future. But
	to his disappointment, he was not even given the <u>3</u> for an interview! The third time
	he was refused, he couldn't help telephoning the company to ask $\underline{\hspace{1em}4\hspace{1em}}$ they didn't want
	him. The answer was simple, "We don't offer jobs to5_ people in Germany."
	What was wrong, you might wonder? The truth is: Shortly after he arrived in
	Germany, this clever student found that it was $\underline{}$ to skip buying subway tickets. So
	save money, he often went without a ticket. As a result, he had been caught
	without a ticket in the subway <u>8</u> times.
	From this story, we learn that we may get short-term benefits in dishonest ways,
	but the truth will 9 sooner or later, and the cost is high. So remember: Honesty is
	the 10 rule.
	That's all for my speech. Thank you!
	1 3 5
	6 8 9 10
Part	7 Writing. (15 分)
	Everyone has dreams. Write down one of your dreams, and tell us how to achieve
	it.



I think that mooncakes are delicious!



A	Fill i	in the blar	nks with the	e correct	words.				
	1. Bi	ll w	whether t	they'll hav	e zongzi a	again next	year.		
	2. W	e often visi	t our r	on th	e Chinese	Spring Fe	stival.		
	3. I 1	think I ate	too much an	d I've put	on five p	•		~>	
	4. H	ow do peop	ole <u>c</u>	the Mid-	Autumn I	Festival?		/. k	
				A X .			tival and e	njoying n	nooncakes for
	c		7///					41,	
	6. T	——— here are ma	ny tradition	al f	stories	about this	festival.	•	
	7. W		lrank this m			-			
	8. W	e p	to go on t	he streets	to throw	water at e	ach other.		
			the drago						
			ts are flowe				hirts or t		for fathers.
В			ollowing in						
	1. 元	宵节			2.	. 端午节_	>		
	3. 泼	 水节			4.	. 看着很有	了意思		
	5. 与	相似					/ // //		
							置		
					10	0. 与	 分享		
C			ks with the						
	()1. The M	id-Autumn F	estival is a	Chinese tra	aditional fes	stival. On t	hat night	t, families eat
		moone	akes together	and enjoy	the full mo	oon in the o	pen air. T	`hanksgiv	ing Day is an
									es to celebrate
		the ha					_	•	
	()2. Trave	ling by air is	fast, but	expensive	and some	times dang	gerous. ´	Traveling by
			•		•		_		is not very
			_	_			_	-	cenery, but
		_	imes it is not	_					-

	()3.		ng too fast and hit a bag of rice on the road. ne children saw it happen and took him to the
			hospital.	
	()4.	Most Canadian high school studen along with other people. On wee	ts are social because they are learning to get kends, some students help look after other
	()5.		ork on Saturdays in a store or restaurant. s with people is to smile. When you smile, easy to talk to.
	А	A tra	ffic accident	B. Different ways of traveling
			ent countries, different festivals	D. Canadian high school students
			to make friends in the quickest way	_
Pa	rt 2		nplete the sentences according to	
			多可以表达爱的方法。	
			re are many	love.
	2		端午节你最喜欢什么?	
				out the Dragon Boat Festival?
	3	· 后羿:	 射下九个太阳之后,为了感谢他,西	
				e suns, a goddess gave him
			thank him.	
	4	 . 我想:	—— 知道它是否与云南傣族的泼水节相	以。
		I wo		the Water Festival of the Dai
		peop.	le in Yunnan Province.	
	5	. 庆祝·	母亲节在中国变得越来越流行。	34.
		It is	becoming	popular to celebrate Mother's Day in
		Chin	a,	
Pa	rt 3	ı		> '
A	Tu	ırn the	e following into exclamatory sen	tences.
			lept a long time in the forest.	
	2.	The d	ragon boat teams were fantastic.	
	3.	The k	ite is flying high in the sky.	
	4.	He wi	shed that Chang'e could come back	
	5.	He wa	as a stupid emperor.	
D	T_{v}	um the	cimple contanges into complex	contonooc

B Turn the simple sentences into complex sentences.

1. Where is my Chinese book? I don't know.

]	[don't know my	Chinese book	•	
2. \$	She studies in Lantian Mic	ldle School. Jane say	/S.	
j	Iane says	in Lantian Middl	e School.	
	Do you study French? Cou			
(Could you tell me		French?	
4.	Was he the first to come h			
]	Please tell me	th	e first to come here.	
5. ´	Γhe earth goes around the			
,	The teacher told the stude	nts the ear	rth around	the sun.
Part 4	Cloze test.			
	Five, four, three, two,	one! Happy New Y	Year! It is twelve o'c	clock at <u>1</u> . The
ye	ar ends. Everyone thinks	about the past year a	nd the 2 one. T	he New Year's Eve
is	on <u>3</u> 31st. It is the n	ight before New Yea	ar's Day. People try	to be with friends
an	d <u>4</u> . They do not was	nt to be alone. They	want to be <u>5</u> .	Many people go to
pa	rties or restaurants. Even	ryone waits 6	the right time. The	ey eat, drink, and
da	nce7_ twelve, they h	nug(拥抱) each othe	r and say "Happy N	lew Year!" to each
ot	her. The biggest New Yea	ar's Eve <u>8</u> is in 1	New York City. A r	nillion people go to
Ti	mes Square. They wait for	or the new year comi	ng there. Famous s	ingers 9 to the
bi	g group of people. A larg	ge ball slowly comes	down from a tall	building. Everyone
wa	atches it. The new year b	egins when the ball	falls down to the pe	ople. Many people
sta	ay there until two or three	e in the <u>10</u> .	17	
()1. A. midnight	B. morning	C. afternoon	D. noon
()2. A. old	B. new	C. come	D. last
()3. A. October	B. December	C. July	D. June
()4. A. father	B. mother	C. family	D. sister
()5. A. sad	B. unhappy	C. sorry	D. happy
()6. A. of	B. for	C. in	D. on
()7. A. For	В. То	C. At	D. Of
()8. A. party	B. lantern	C. costume	D. place
()9. A. dance	B. sing	C. to sing	D. laugh
()10. A. evening	B. afternoon	C. morning	D. night
Sect				
В				
D. 4.1				
Part 1		, ,		
	l in the blanks with the		T 116 1 1	
	When my parents called m	e from my hometow	n, I could feel the <u>v</u>	w over the
	telephone.	alvir	12	1
7	Most of the students thou	otht lime L	lavid's money vester	dav

	3.	People	in the UK don't	use dollars or e	uros(欧元). They u	ise <u>p</u> .
	4.	Mary is	s a shy girl. Her	face always turn	ns red when she spe	eaks to a <u>s</u> .
						e instead of p me.
В	Tra	anslate	the following i	nto English.		
	1.	乔装打:	扮成鬼		2. 鬼屋	
			就捣乱!		4. 捉弄某人_	
			重要性			故某事
	7.	播撒爱	与快乐			F始
		承诺做				.谛
Pa	rt 2	Choo	se the best ans			
	()1.	—Jenny, do Ch	inese people cele	ebrateEa	ster Day?
			—No. This is t	he first time I've	e celebrated	festival.
			A. the; the	B. the; a	C. /; the	D. /; a
	()2.	—What did you	do on April Fo	ol's Day?	
			—I played a tric	ck my	brother.	
			A. on	B. to	C. with	D, at
	()3.	We will have two	o family parties th	nis autumn. One is at	Halloween and is
			at Thanksgiving.			
			A. other	B. the other	C. another	D. the others
	()4.	—Do you have	in Beij	ing?	XX
			—Yes. My aun	t and uncle live	there.	
			A. classmates	B. cousins	C. partners	D. relatives
	()5.	-Have you fou	and the poor dog	yet?	
			—Yes. But he	was	when we found hin	n. The bad weather killed
			him.		1X-	
			A. dying	B. died	C. dead	D. die
	()6.	—It's dangerou	s to swim in this	s river.	
			—Yes, you are	right. The gove	rnment has	_ people not to swim in it.
						D. encouraged
	() 7.	After traveling	around the wo	rld, Annie ended u	ıp English in a
			village school.			
			A. teach	B. taught	C. teaching	D. to teach
	()8.	You should lear	n to think while	e reading. Usually,	behind the lines
			the writer's true	e meaning.		
			A. lie	B. lies	C. have	D. has
	()9.	—Look at the p	ohoto I took in J	inghong, Yunnan F	Province the Dai
			people were l			
					the Water Festival	
			A. What fun	B. How fun	C. What a fur	
	()10	. After a 3-week		students usually	

		they return to school.						
		A. put away B. put up C. put in D. put on						
	()11. —The Dragon Boat races are so exciting, but our boat is still behind.						
		—Don't worry. I am sure our team will win!						
		A. if B. that C. whether D. why						
	()12. —Could you tell me something about Valentine's Day in Japan?						
		—Well, not only adults children celebrate it.						
		A. but B. and C. although D. because						
	()13. —How long does it take to get to the airport?						
		—Forty minutes. But it's foggy today. I'm not sure the highwa						
		will be closed soon. Let's set off earlier.						
		A. why B. when C. how D. whether						
	()14. —Can you spare time to come to our Thanksgiving party?						
		—Well, I don't know						
		A. that I can finish my work by then						
		B. if can I finish the work by then						
		C. whether I can finish the work by then						
		D. that can I finish the work by then						
	()15. —I am going back to America for Thanksgiving Day.						
		— And we will miss you.						
		A. Enjoy yourself B. You're welcome						
		C. That's interesting D. The same to you						
Part	3	Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.						
	1.	我最喜欢的中国节日是春节。						
		My favorite Chinese festival is the						
	2.	月饼真好吃!						
		the mooncakes are!						
	3.	我想知道你是否喜欢西方的万圣节。						
		I wonder if you like Halloween in						
	4.	鸡蛋是新生命的象征。						
		An egg is new life.						
	5.	复活节为超市和巧克力商店带来了好生意。						
		Easter for supermarkets and chocolate stores.						
	6.	这位老师经常警告我们不要抄袭作业。						
		The teacher often us homework.						
	7.	她现在用善良和温暖对待每一个人。						
		She now treats everyone with and						
	8.	圣诞老人把爱和快乐传播给他去的每个地方。						
		Father Christmas love and joy everywhere he goes.						

9. 因为打破了窗户,他惩罚了这个男孩。
He _____ the boy ____ the window.
10. 《圣诞颂歌》是一部由查尔斯·狄更斯撰写的著名短篇小说。

A Christmas Carol is a famous short Charles Dickens.

Part 4

A Cloze test.

Jack was a hard-working student when he was young. But he had some big problems. He used to be shy before his classmates. So he had __1_ friends at school. Bob was a new student in his class. All the students were soon familiar(熟悉的) with him and got on well with him __2_ Jack.

One day, some boys put some money into Jack's bag and Bob pretended(假装) to have _3 _ his money. Of course, they found the money in _4 _ bag at last.

Jack felt shameful(可耻的) __5 __ he could not say anything about it. Soon his classmates called him a thief and __6 __ him in the school. His teachers also __7 __ that and called his parents to the school, too. Just then, Bob stood out and helped Jack make everything __8 __.

From that day, Jack and Bob __9_ good friends. Bob often took Jack to take part in many activities and Jack became outgoing. Bob was weak in English and Jack often helped him __10_ it. Then Jack had more friends. He enjoyed the nice friendship and the school life.

)1. A. many D. new B. few C. several)2. A. against C. except D. for B. like)3. A. lost B. wasted C. found D. made)4. A. your C. Bob's B. their D. Jack's)5. A. but since B. if D. unless C. dealt with)6. A. agreed with B. laughed at D. got excited about C. developed)7. A. allowed B. faced D. believed)8. A. clear C. hard D. wonderful B. easy)9. A. greeted C. became D. loved B. met)10. A. to C. by B. in D. with

B Read the passage and choose the best answers.

China has Mid-Autumn Festival. Canada and the USA have Thanksgiving Day. Many countries in the world have harvest(收获) festivals. This is the best time for the harvest—bringing all the <u>crops</u> in from the field. In the United States, every year, Thanksgiving Day is on the fourth Thursday of November. Because Canada is on the north of the USA, and is colder, the harvest comes earlier in the year. In Canada, people have Thanksgiving Day six weeks earlier than in the USA. The harvest brings a lot of food to the people. On Thanksgiving Day, people in Canada and America like to have a big meal with their friends and family—just like Chinese people do at Mid-Autumn Festival. Many Canadians and Americans put flowers, vegetables, and fruit in their

		s and Americans will eat turkey, pota foods of many years ago. They are s		=		
cor	nes eve	ery year.				
()1.	and the United States have	Thanksgiving Day	у .		
		A. England B. Canada	C. China	D. Korea		
()2.	In Canada, Thanksgiving Day is in _	·			
		A. January B. October	C. November	D. December		
()3.	People put flowers, fruit and vegetab	oles in their homes	s to say		
		A. "Hello" to the harvest	B. "Good morning	ng" to their friends		
		C. "I'm hungry"	D. "Thank you"	for the harvest		
()4.	Turkey, potatoes and pumpkin pie an	e foods like the fo	oods		
		A. at a restaurant	B. at a friend's l	nouse		
		C. of many years ago	D. in China			
()5.	The underlined word "crops" means				
		A. plants like rice, wheat	B. vegetables lik	te tomatoes, potatoes		
		C. fruit like bananas, apples	D. drinks like co	offee, orange juice		
Part 5	Wri	iting.				
	假记	是你叫 Clara,你们班级要选拔新班长,作	你想向班主任 Mr.∙	Smith 推荐 Billy。请根		
抜		内容,写一封 80 词左右的推荐信给 Mr.				
	总词数。		1/2			
	姓名	1/3	Billy			
-		## 7₹ Ja				
<u> </u>	特长		电脑,擅长演讲。			
1	性格品质	5 自信、勤奋、谦力	自信、勤奋、谦虚、有条理、乐于助人。			
,	个人事词	经常花很多时间组织课外活动,从不介意 学,深受同学们欢迎。	为班级做额外的工作	作,总是尽最大努力帮助同		
		3 / 20 20 3 3 113/2022 0				
D	ear M	r. Smith,				
	I'm	writing to recommend Billy as our ne	w monitor.			
_						
_						
_						
_						
_	I h	ope you can consider my recommendat	ion			
	1 110	ope you can consider my recommendat		Yours sincerely,		
				Clara		
				Clara		

homes to say "Thank you" for the harvest. At a Thanksgiving Day dinner, many



Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

Section A

A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words,							
	1. Excuse me, do you know where I can buy some s to send the letter?							
	2. You can get some magazines in the b.							
	3. Do you know when the library c today?							
	4. I'm e to try the rides.							
	5. In China, we <u>n</u> say "toilet" or "washroom" in English.							
	6. I was scared at first, but s did help.							
	7. We <u>p</u> by our English teacher's office just now.							
	8. The restaurant is always busy at that time, so come a little e to get a table							
	9. Where can I buy some g or other fruit?							
	10. Sally needs to m a letter.							
B	Translate the following into English.							
	1. 买一双鞋 2. 在左边							
	1. 头一双鞋 2. 在左边 3. 去三楼 4. 最大的娱乐公园 5. 握住我的手 6. 尝试某事							
	5. 握住我的手 6. 尝试某事							
	7. 到达那里 8. 请再说一遍							
	9. 提供美食 10. 沿中心大街一直走							
C	Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.							
	1. 凡事只有亲身经历了才能了解。							
	You know you try something.							
	2. 那里好像每天晚上都有个乐队在演奏。							
	It a rock band there every evening.							
	3. 打扰了,请问哪里能买到药?							
	Excuse me, do you know buy some medicine?							
	4. 你能告诉我去邮局怎么走吗?							
	Could you please tell me to the post office?							

	5.	我想知道是否附近有一家餐馆。	
		I a around here.	
Pa	rt 2		
A	Re	write the sentences according to the requests.	
	1.	Could you tell me where I can exchange money?(改为同义句)	
		Could you tell me where money?	
	2.	Why don't you go to the mall with your friends? (改为同义句)	
		to the mall with your friends?	
	3.	The fine art museum is both beautiful and interesting.(改为同义句)	
		The fine art museum is beautiful interesting	g.
	4.	Jim is not a student. Tom is not a student, either.(合并为一个句子)	
		Jim Tom is a student.	
	5.	I have no time to go to the market now.(改为同义句)	
		I'm busy go to the market now.	
В	Cł	oose the best answers.	
	()1. —Could you please tell me where I can buy some books?	
		—Well, take the to the fourth floor.	
		A. market B. escalator C. structure D. café	
	()2. —Excuse me, do you know where I can exchange money?	
		—Sure. Walk along the road, and there's a on your right.	
		A. school B. playground C. bank D. factory	
	()3. —May I your bike?	
		—Sure. But you had better not it to others.	
		A. lend; lend B. lend; borrow C. borrow; borrow D. borrow; le	nd
	()4. —Traveling in Wutai Mountain is really interesting.	
		—I agree. The picture you took there are really	
		A. disappointing B. important C. fascinating D. frustrating	
	()5. When the economic crisis came to the city, workers lost their job	3.
		A. thousand B. thousands C. thousands of D. thousand	of
	()6. —Could you help me draw the picture, Dad?	
		—Sorry, dear. I have work to do now.	
		A. many too B. too many C. much too D. too much	
	()7. —Which ocean is, the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean or the Pacific?	
		—The Pacific, of course.	
		A. deep B. deeper C. the deeper D. the deepes	t
	()8. —Excuse me, could you please tell me the Bank of China?	
		—Sure. Go straight and you can find it at the end of the street.	
		A. how I arrive B. how can I arrive	
		C. how I can get to D. how to get	
	()9 —Don't make so much noise of the two boys can fall asleen	

		-	—Sorry, we won	t.					
			A. All	B. Neith	ner	C.	None	D. Both	
	()10.	—How are you f	eeling here	?				
			—It's too hot. I	don't know	I	sh	ould go back or s	tay.	
			A. where	B. whet	her	C.	how	D. when	
	()11.	—Do you know	fo	r a picnic?				
			—A park.						
			A. what to buy			В.	how to get		
			C. where to go			D.	when to start		
	()12.	I would rather _	to :	music than _		a movie.		
			A. to listen; to	see		В.	listening; seeing		
			C. listen; see			D.	to listen; seeing		
	()13.	—Could you plea	ise ask Geo	rge if he		to plant trees	with us?	
			—Of course.						
			A. go	B. goes	X	C.	went	D. will go)
	() 14	. Jack knocked o	lown an ol	d man		when he roo	de to scho	ol this
			morning.					X	
			A. in accident	B. by ac	cidents	C.	by accident	D. in acci	dents
	()15.	—Could you do	ne a favor a	and take the	bo	x up to the sixth	floor?	
			A. With pleasur	è			That's very kind		
			C. Good idea			D.	Yes, that's right	t	
C			mistakes and co		entences.				
			d that she is going		 ,		5 *		
			he tell you he can		417				
			aid they are the m		–				
	4. A	rthur	asks weather he	can continue	e watching T	ΓV.			
	5. La	aura v	wondered who wil	l teach then	n chemistry.	_			
Pai	rt 3		e test.						
			Lee had never b						
			. So one day whe						
			rn small plane, M						
			y friend may not						
			danger."3,						
			ne plane. His frie						
			e runway(跑道).						
			e opened them						
			Look at those pe				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		don't
			Those are ants," a						
	()1.	A. offered	B. allow	red	C.	agreed	D. afforde	ed

()2. A. excited	B. amazed	C. worried	D. glad
(3. A. Finally	B. First	C. Last	D. Slowly
()4. A. agree	B. suppose	C. guess	D. believe
()5. A. began	B. carried	C. moved	D. started
()6. A. through	B. across	C. along	D. around
()7. A. frightened	B. excited	C. happy	D. sad
()8. A. again	B. once	C. quickly	D. easily
()9. A. slow	B. big	C. strange	D. small
()10. A. never	B. ever	C. still	D. sometimes

Section

R

A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words,
	1. This washing machine is very <u>c</u> . You can do other things at the same time.
	2. If you are s, you can hold my hand.
	3. The clerk s they should go to the third floor to get some tickets.
	4. It is not enough to just ask a question <u>c</u>
	5. Taking a subway to work is usually <u>u</u> and inexpensive.
B	Find the mistakes and correct the sentences.
	1. They went to the airport to see off me
	2. I think the price of the book is too expensive.
	3. Would you like other piece of bread?
	4. I prefer going to school by bike rather than walk there.
	5. China is larger than any country in Asia.
C	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.
	1. Our Chinese teacher encourages us(create) our own stories.
	2. It is important to know how to ask for help(polite).
	3. These requests for(direct) are similar.
	4. Could you(possible) tell me the way to the village school?
	5. Nike always gets(relax) from watching cartoons on TV.
	6. Make your own conversation(use) the following words and phrases.
D	Match the sentences in the box with the sentences below.
	()1. The first and greatest rule: Talking is not allowed, even including talking quietly
	during the music.
	()2. The musicians do not need your help, and your neighbors need silence. Learn
	to tap(轻敲)your fingers quietly on the chair—it's a good finger exercise.
	()3. Drinks and candies are not allowed.

()4. Remember that you are representing your school, and you want to be on your
	best behavior. There are many eyes looking at you.
	A. Do not embarrass your teacher on your school.
	B. No singing, taping fingers or feet.

C. Please have nothing in your mouth, besides your teeth and tongue.

D. Do not talk.

Part 2

A

Ch	oose the best answers.		
()1. Show your photos to, pleas	e .	
	A. I and Jenny	B. Jenny and I	
	C. me and Jenny	D. Jenny and me	
()2. It's raining outside. Put on your coat	, you may	catch a cold.
	A. but B. and	C. or	D. though
()3 be late again.	·	
	A. Try not to	B. Don't try to	
	C. Try don't to	D. Try to not	X
()4 bad weather it is!		
	A. What B. What a	C. How	D. How a
()5. Mr. Smith doesn't his son o		ork at home.
	A. allow B. ask	C. make	D. wish
()6. His friends find him everyth	ning that has happene	ed.
	A, it necessary to tell	B. that necessary	v to
	C. necessary it to	D. necessary to t	ell
()7. Do you know at this time y		
	A. what they are doing	B. what are they	doing
	C. what they were doing	D. what were the	ey doing
()8. —Which of your two brothers		
	— of them. David has been	n to Japan, and Rob	ert has been to the
	USA.		
	A. has; All	B. has; Both	
	C. have; Either	D. have; Neither	
()9. It's <u>convenient</u> for me to do shopping	g in this neighborho	od. The underlined
	part means		_
	A. efficient B. enjoyable		D. easy
()10. The teacher asked the students		
	A. if they were interested in dinosau	ırs	
	B. when was Albert Einstein born		
	C. what they will do with the compu		
	D. how many trees they have plante	d	

	()11. He's neve	r been to the Great V	Vall, he?		
		A. is	B. isn't	C. has). hasn't
	()12. —I've lost	my new pen.			
			_			
		A. It does	sn't matter.	B. What a	pity!	
		C. Glad to	o hear that.	D. I'm son	ry.	
	()13. When we	practice English, we	often end up	in Chin	ese.
		A. speak	B. spoken	C. speakir	ng D), to speak
	(making much noise?			
		—It	be Timmy. He i	s sleeping now.		
		A. can't	B. may not	C. mustn'	t D). couldn't
	()15. —Alice, y	on the j	phone.		
		—I'm com	ing. Thanks.			
		A. want	B. are want	ed C. are war	nting [). have wanted
В	Re	write the sentenc	es according to the	requests.		
	1.	He said to me, "I	am doing my homew	ork in your room."	(改为同义句	J)
		He told me		doing	_ homewor	k in
		room.			Dir.	
			enjoy living in China?		A B . A V	个句子)
		Could you tell us	Mr. Brown	living in	China?	
	3.	The girl said to Fe	yman, "I know all y	our secrets."(改为	司义句)	
		The girl told Feyn	nan that	all	secrets.	
	4.	"Does the girl nee	d an umbrella?" he as	sked me. (改为同义	句)	
		He asked me	the girl	_ an umbrella.		
			r? Li Lei wants to kr	A 71 /	子)	
		Li Lei wants to kr	ow Peter	a car.		
Pa	rt 3					
A	Tr	anslate the follow	ving into English.			
	3.	做出有礼貌的请求	· -	4. 使用合适的	语言	
	5.	一个吃饭的好地方			况下	
		一个直接的问题_		8. 更好地与别	人交流	
	9.	改变他们说话的方	式	10. 按时到校_		
В	Co	mplete the senter	nces according to th	e Chinese.		
		他朝一位门口的工				
		Не	a staf	f person at the door	·.	
	2.	很抱歉打扰你!				
		I'm	you.			

	. 他们所使用的表达方式取决于他们彼此间的熟悉程度。							
	The they use how well they know							
	. 看起来说得客气要比说得直白更难一点。							
	. 我一到地下停车场,就立刻停好车。							
C	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.							
	. The headmaster hopes everything(go) well.							
	. Tom says that they(play) basketball at six o'clock yesterday evening.							
	. I hear they(return) it tomorrow.							
	. Do you know what they(do) last night?							
	. The teacher told his class that light(travel) faster than sound.							
Par	4 Complete the words according to the passage.							
	Children should be taught etiquette and manners early. "Please" and "thank you"							
	are a necessary part of growing up. Children 1 1 manners from their parents. They							
	grow up watching how their parents get along w 2 others and learn how to act and							
	behave. So it's important for parents to behave p 3 so that children will grow up to							
	be similar people. When parents talk with their friends, they should always say							
	"please" and "thank you" in front of their children. When c 4 see it, they will be							
	more likely to be polite to o 5 . If parents aren't polite to others, their children will							
	be 1 6 likely to be polite to others. When parents are teaching their children to be							
	polite, they also need to give them frequent lessons about what to s 7 in particular							
	situations. Parents need to tell their children that they should say "excuse me" when							
	they want to get t 8 a crowd of people. They need to say "please" when they are							
	a 9 for someone's help. And they need to say "thank you" whenever someone does							
	something nice for them. These "magic" words should be u 10 often. In a word,							
	parents should set good examples for their kids.							
	1 2 3 4 5							
	6 7 8 9 10							
Par	5 Writing.							

假设你所在的城市正在开展"创建文明城市"活动,作为中学生,同学们都在积极参与文明城市(civilized city)的建设。为此,你校学生会正举办以"How to Behave Well?"为主题的英语征文比赛。请你写一篇 80 词左右的短文参加比赛。

短文要点如下:

- 1. 学生应该礼貌待人,热心助人;
- 2. 爱护环境,不乱扔垃圾;
- 3. 遵守交通规则,过马路走斑马线,不闯红灯;

注意:

- 1. 请你就此话题再补充一至两点个人看法。
- 2. 文章须包括所有内容要点,行文连贯,表达清楚,书写规范。

参考词汇:obey(遵守) the traffic rules; respect(尊敬);zebra crossing(斑马约	戋)
Our city is now making its effort to become a national civilized city. As stu	dent
should we do?	
MA.	
4 1	
XX 17.	
XX-	
207	
· \\'\'	

Unit 7

I used to be afraid of the dark.



A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words.						
	1. Our teacher is very h, and he often tells us funny jokes.						
	2. He studied hard and got good s						
	3. Tom gets tons of a everywhere he goes.						
	4. I asked my teacher for help and he gave me a lot of h books.						
	5. —Paul used to be really quiet, didn't he?						
	—Yes. He was always s in class.						
B	Translate the following into English.						
	1. 足够勇敢 2. 一小部分人						
	3. 读关于欧洲历史的书 4. 时常;有时						
	5. 小学的同班同学 6. 亚洲流行明星 6. 亚洲流行明星						
	7. 在众人面前						
	9. 放弃他们的正常生活						
\mathbf{C}	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.						
	1. She is not strong enough(go) up to the top of the mountains.						
	2. When I walked past the park, I saw some old people(do) Chinese Kung fu.						
	3. Mr. Li says learning English(require) action, or we will get nothing,						
	4. Marcus was no longer interested in(be) a kangaroo keeper.						
	5. Finally, his parents made a decision(send) him to a boarding school.						
	6. He has been working hard and is now one of(good) students in his class.						
	7. My life(change) a lot in the last few years.						
	8. Her(shy) keeps her away from communicating with others correctly.						
	9. I'm afraid of(fly) in the airplane.						
	10. He didn't dare(speak) in front of the people.						
Pa	rt 2						
A	Choose the best answers.						
	()1. Pam used late. But now she is used early.						
	A. to get up; to get up B. to get up; to getting up						

		C. to getting up; to	o get up	D.	to getting up; to	o ge	tting up
()2.	—Jim had nothing f	for breakfast this mo	rnin	g,?		
		— . Не go	t up too late.				
		A. had he; Yes		В.	hadn't he; Yes		
		C. did he; No		D.	didn't he; No		
()3.	The dinning hall is	to hold 300	0 pe	ople.		
		A. enough big	B. enough small	C.	small enough	D.	big enough
()4.	It's been three year	s we last sa	aw (our primary schoo	ol cla	assmates.
		A. since	B. for	C.	until	D.	after
()5.	You require a speci	ial pen to write on t	he s	creen. The unde	rline	ed part means
		A. need	B. allow	C.	sell	D.	make
()6.	—Many students do	on't know how to		difficulties and	bec	ome worried.
		—I think they shou	ld ask the teacher for	r he	lp.		
		A. play with	B. deal with	C.	talk with	D.	come up with
(7.	I didn't use to be	e popular in school,	, bu	it now I get		attention
		everywhere I go.				7	
		A. tons of	B. very	C.	much too	D.	a lot
(there a ve				
		the past, but now t	he number of them $_$		growing lar	ger a	and larger.
		A. were; is	B. was; are	C.	had; are	D.	had; is
()9.	—Hey, Jack! Don'	t cross the street unt	il th	ne traffic light		green.
		─OK, Mum.		XX			
		\	B. is turning	7 ~	will turn	D.	turned
()10.		e first to reach the to		the mountain.		
			I'm of you	u.			
		A. careful	B. proud	C.	tired	D.	afraid
()11.	Lucy used to go to	bed late,	she	?		
			B. doesn't				isn't
()12.		ad for your health.		•		
			B. give it up			D.	give back it
()13.		rise, the ground is co				
		A. By	В. То		For	D.	
()14.		good grades, you sho	ould	pay more attenti	on _	your
		study in class.	_				
		A. in	B. of		on	D.	to
()15.		in Liu Yang, the				
		_	B. prides		_	D.	proudly
()16.		old enough				
		A. look	B. looking	C.	to look	D.	looked

Really? But it's unpopular in our city. Students play it. A. often B. seldom C. usually D. always ()18. —Look! The goldfish is dying. —What a pity! This kind of goldfish a lot of care and attention. A. has B. offers C. requires D. receives ()19. —Would you like to watch *Transformer* 4* in the IMAX theater with me? —I'd love to, I have watched it twice. The movie is really a treat to eyes. A. if B. since C. because D. even though ()20. However, attention can also be a bad thing. A. too much B. much too C. too many D. many too B Complete the sentences according to the Chinese. 1. 我们的成功取决于彼此合作的程度。 Our success how well we cooperate with one another. 2. 是时候采取措施治理污染了。 It's take measures to pollution. 3. 丹尼尔过去常常在两餐之间还餐食,但是现在不再吃了。 Daniel car a lot of snacks between meals, but now he doesn't cat any more. 4. 医生建议人们每喝至少有一天不吃肉。 Doctors advise people not to eat meat one day each week. 5. 我害怕独自一人。 I am of Part 3 Fill in blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box. have nothing for rest change what luck bad care myself I may a nurse working in a hospital. Being a single mother 2 12 years, I was finally able to enjoy life with my four children. And I had bought a house with my savings(存款). 3_, on June 22nd, 1993, I had an accident on the way to work. I was hurt. I lost my job, and I believed my life was over, too. 1 5 a lot of surgery (外科手术). After the first surgery, I was completely helpless and could do nothing by6 Several months later, the doctor said there was else he could do and let me go home. At home, my children took turns to look after me. Again and again I was told to get used to being in a wheelchair(轮椅) for the8		()17.	—Baseball is a	popular game among	g students in Taipei.				
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		а		in and again I w	as told to get used to	heing in a wheelchair	·(轮椅) for the 2			
of my life. After a period of sad time, I started to fight back. It was a long way, but I		0								

	ma	ade it!					
			lize 9 t	he important thir	ng in life is. I st	tart to apprecia	te(欣赏) the
	lit	tle things th	at I didn't	10 about befo	ore. I feel like I	'm given a seco	nd chance in
		y life.	_				
	1.		2	3 .	4	5	
	6.			8.			
Part	4	Complete	the words	according to the	e passage.		
		People oft	en c 1	about buses in S	Shanghai. The o	dirty smoke fro	m the buses
	ро	llutes our ci	ity. Buses	are usually full o	of people and i	t's hard to get	as 2.
	So	metimes peo	ple have to	wait for a long	time but the bu	s does not com	e. Some bus
	dr	ivers stop th	e bus sudde	enly. If people on	the bus are not	careful, they m	nay fall down
	an	d get <u>h</u> 3	. It is natu	ral that so many	people don't like	e to go to place:	s by bus.
		There is a	No. 20 bus	s stop near my ho	me. It's only fiv	e <u>m 4</u> walk.	Every day I
	go	to work by	bus. It take	es me half an hou	r to get to my co	ompany. And I	have to start
	ea	rly because t	he buses ar	e usually <u>c 🦠 .</u>	Yesterday morn	ning my friend	Alice phoned
	me	e. She told n	ne John was	s in <u>h6</u> . She	asked me to see	him with her a	nd we would
	me	eet at the ho	spital gate n	near the No. 20 bu	s stop at 3:30.	After lunch I to	ok a rest and
	1	7 home a	t 2:00. The	ere was no bus at	the bus stop, so	I had to wait.	I waited and
	Wa	aited. After	half an how	r a bus <u>c - 8 -</u> . Bu	ıt it was very, v	ery crowded. I	could not get
	on	. Fifteen mi	nutes <u>1</u> 9	I got on a bus.	It took me 45 mi	nutes to get to	the hospital.
	Al	ice had come	e already.		1/17		
		If the bus	service can	be made better,	there will be fe	ewer traffic pro	blems. Then
	pe	ople will fee	l it <u>c 10</u>	to go anywhere i	n our city.		
	1.		2	3 .	4	5	
	6.		7	8 .	9		
OF.							
Se	ecti	ion					
	B			*			
Part	1	Fill in the	e blanks wi	ith the correct w	ords.		
	1.	We are all 1	<u>c</u>	of our motherland			
	2.	—Do you li	ke seeing a	movie on your me	obile phone?		
		—No. I <u>s</u>	do	that because it ma	akes my eyes un	comfortable.	
	3.	Kate's gran	ndparents b	nave had a great	<u>i</u> c	on her, so she	is like her
		grandmothe	er in many v	ways.			
	4.	If you are a	lways <u>a</u>	from class,	you will fail the	e examinations.	
	5.	She is very	shy. She do	oesn't d	to make a speec	h in public.	
Part	2	Complete	the senten	ces according to	the Chinese.		
	1.	老师建议他	的父母亲自	和他们的儿子谈话	矣。		
		The teacher	advised his	s parents to talk v	vith their son _		_·

	2.	. 他的父母乘坐了 40 小时的公共汽车回到	了家乡。
		His parents took a	to come back to their hometown.
	3.	, 令每个人吃惊的是,这次谈话改变了李文	的生活。
		, this conve	ersation changed Li Wen's life.
	4.	. 她父亲为她所做的事情感到自豪。	
		Her father great	what she has done.
	5.	. 比起过去,我们的父母与我们之间有了更	多的交流。
		Our parents have much	with us than they
Part	3	Choose the best answers.	
	()1. The teacher is standing	the blackboard.
		A. in front of B. in the fron	t of C. at front D. at the front
	()2. I'm at Mary's house a b	omework project.
		A. work on B. working or	C. work at D. working at
	()3. Our teacher told us that we shoul	d our homework school
		tomorrow.	Y
		A. take; in	B. bring; to
		C. take; with	D. bring; with
	()4. Grandparents told us they were _	
		A. keep healthy	B. in good health
		C. in good healthy	D. did exercise
	()5. She wanted to know	
		A. why didn't I think it was a go	od idea
		B. why I didn't think it was a go	od idea
		C. why I thought it wasn't a goo	
		D. why did I think it wasn't a go	71.3
	()6. The teacher said I could do better	
		A. on B. in	C. at D. for
	()7. It's not far. It's only five	
			C. minutes' D. minutes's
	(
		—Just a minute please. I have to	
		A. that; look for a computer	
		C. if; check my computer	D. where; search my ticket
	(
		A. is there	B. there is going to be
		C. there is going to have	D. will there be
	(riving, there will be air pollution.
		—Yes, the air will be fresher.	
		A. less; less	B. less; fewer
		C. fewer; less	D. fewer; fewer

Part 4 Cloze test.

People succeed and people fail. Some say nothing is __1_ while some say they can't. I believe where there is a will, there is a(n) __2_. If we work hard, we will succeed one day. I am __3_ because Mr. "I can't" has been forgotten by me.

I will never __4__ the day when I was a primary school student of Grade 3. I, together with my classmates, buried(埋葬) Mr. "I can't". __5__ that day, our teacher asked us to write down all the things that we couldn't __6__. We all did as she told us to. In a moment, our papers were __7__ with a lot of "I can't". Then we were told to fold the papers and hand them in. She put __8__ in a box and led us to the farthest corner of the playground. She then asked us to dig a hole and bury the box. We couldn't __9__ her until she said, "Goodbye, Mr. 'I can't'." Then she asked us to remember the day, to be confident and to decide our own future.

The lesson has left a(n) <u>10</u> impression(印象) on me. It makes me understand that one should have the courage to say goodbye to Mr. "I can't" and be self-confident if he wishes to achieve his dreams.

()1. A. successful	B. impossible	C. necessary	D. important
()2. A. way	B. idea	C. dream	D. circle
()3. A. tired	B. poor	C. relaxed	D. confident
()4. A. miss	B. change	C. forget	D. remember
()5. A. On	B. With	C. In	D. At
()6. A. make	B. read	C. do	D. reply
()7. A. agreed	B. cut	C. discovered	D. covered
()8. A. it	B. that	C. them	D. theirs
()9. A. meet	B. understand	C. see	D. refuse
()10. A. deep	B. different	C. wrong	D. opposite

Part 5

A Read the passage and choose the best answers.

What would you do if you were too shy? Here are some tips which can help you to get over shyness.

- ★ Get into the habit of smiling—it's to your own advantage. When you smile at people, some will return it.
- ★ Read and learn about different and interesting topics like events, music, the environment and weather. Then you can start suitable conversations with others. When you do this, you're no longer shy about your ability(能力) to keep the conversation going on.
- ★ Feel good about yourself. Positive(积极的) thinking is a good enhancer(强化剂) of personality. Shyness is caused by such negative(消极的) thoughts that others are far better than you. Stop such thoughts and believe in yourself. Look at yourself in the mirror(镜子) every morning and say to yourself, "I'm a beautiful creation of God!"
 - ★ Improve your appearance. Being shy can also be a result of lacking confidence in

your conf	fidence.	
★ A	sk for the help of a professional image(H	杉象) enhancer. There are also certain
books wh	aich help you develop your image and do	with shyness. You can turn to these
things to	get guidance. Enhancing your image is	s one good way of getting over your
shyness.	It can build up your self-confidence in fro	ont of anyone.
()1.	The underlined phrase "get over" means	"" in Chinese.
	A. 去掉 B. 醒来	C. 顺便来访 D. 克服
()2.	If you want to keep the conversation wi	th someone else going on, you should
	·	
	A. smile at him	B. be friendly to him
	C. have a suitable topic	D. feel good about yourself
()3.	What does the writer think can cause sh	yness?
	A. Negative thoughts.	B. Positive thinking.
	C. Believing in yourself.	D. Looking at yourself in the mirror.
()4.	What can help someone improve his con-	fidence according to the passage?
	A. Talking to himself.	B. Reading more books.
	C. Speaking in public often.	D. Dressing nicely and neatly.
()5.	What does the last paragraph mainly tall	k about?
	A. Someone's appearance is very import	ant.
	B. Some people can help you develop yo	ur image.
	C. You should be self-confident in front	of anyone.
	D. Enhancing your image can build up y	our self-confidence in front of anyone.
Fill in th	ne blanks with the correct forms of th	e words in the box.
beauty	classroom deep friend same do k	
	teachers thought I was the worst student.	My family also had the thought
as my tea		
	n I was going to give up my studying, a	
		e. One day, I was sitting alone in my
	liss White came up to me and talked to n	
	opiness. "Do you think I can go to college	
	I thought she must say "no",5_	
	ou can do <u>6</u> you want. Just try, and	
	he best!" I was <u>7</u> touched by her word	
on, we b	ecame good <u>8</u> . She often helped me v	with my study in her free time.
In th	e end, I <u>9</u> well in my studies and we	nt to a good college. Miss White is an
angel(天作	使). Her words have kept me going forw	vard. She helped me to see that I am
special ar	nd can be <u>10</u> in life.	
	_	

В

front of people. Putting on clean and tidy clothes from top to bottom can help improve

# 15	配套练	-7 HH	.1	4 17	— нп
央出	乳 套 殊	21 7/17	/\-	平 纵	下册

6	7	8.	9	10
U.	· •	0.	J.	10.

Part 6 Writing.

Mary 在学校参加了一个 Buddy Club, 从那以后,她改变了很多。请你结合下面所 给的提示,写一篇英语短文。

	In the past	Now
Personalities	shy, quiet, get nervous easily	brave, outgoing
Hobbies	reading	reading, singing
Abilities		good at dancing, singing

要求:

- 1. 覆盖要点,可以合理增加细节;

2.80词左右。开头已给出,不计人总词数。
Joining a club sometimes changes a person greatly.
AX.

Unit 3

What are the shirts made of?

Section	
Λ	
A	

Part 1

	pick	grow	find
	make	hold	produce
	discover	know	leave
	feel	think	fly
	avoid	realize	tell
	buy	are	hear hear
	continue	explain	
В	Translate the f	ollowing into English.	
	1. 科学博物馆	2. ‡	七术和科学展览会
	3. 飞机模型		下境保护
	5. 以著名	6. F	日常用品
	7. 就我所知		5论什么
	9. 由手工采摘	10.	美国的品牌
C	Fill in the blan	ks with the correct words.	13
	1. —What are the	he shirts made of?	
	—They are m	nade of c .	
	2. More and mo	re young people care about the	e environmental p .
	3. May I use yo	ur <u>m</u> phone to make a	a telephone call?
		p in China?	
	5. In autumn, n	nany l turn yellow an	d fall down.
	6. I want to go	to F to learn French.	
	7. The tea leave	s are picked by hand and then	are sent for p
	8. Two thirds of	f the earth's s is cove	ered by water.
	9. You don't nee	d to buy things from big cities.	You can buy them in our l shops.
	10. Everyone is	not perfect, so everyone can h	nardly a making mistakes.
Pa	rt 2		

A Rewrite the sentences according to the requests.

1. They allow children to wear their own clothes. (改为被动语态)

	2.	They don't allow children to wear their own clothes. (改为被动语态)
	3.	Do they allow children to wear their own clothes? (改为被动语态)
	4.	They allowed children to wear their own clothes many years ago. (改为被动语态)
	5.	They didn't allow children to wear their own clothes many years ago. (改为被动语态)
	6.	Did they allow children to wear their own clothes many years ago? (改为被动语态)
	7.	Many traffic accidents are caused by careless driving. (改为一般疑问句)
	8.	The letters are brought to people's homes by the postman. (改为否定句)
	9.	Silver plates are used very often in our family. (改为主动语态)
	10	. Does water cover most of the earth's surface? (改为被动语态)
В	Fil	ll in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.
D		Children under 18 (not allow) to drive a car.
		Tea plants (grow) in Anhui.
		The (postman) in this city deliver letters to people's home every day.
		The car (produce) in German. American flags (not make) in China.
		Tea is good for both (healthy) and business.
		Tea is often packed and (send) to many different countries.
		China is (wide) known for china and silk.
		These things are used for environmental (protect).
		I need the chopsticks (make) of steel.
Pai	rt 3	
A		omplete the sentences according to the Chinese.
	1.	一这个飞机模型是什么制成的?
		一是由钢制成的。
		—What is the model plane of?
	0	
	2.	无论他说什么,都不要信他。
	6	he says, don't trust him.
	3.	为了避免迟到,你必须早点起床。
		To late, you must early.

	4.	在德国	说	什么语言?							
				language			in		_?		
	5.	这个商	店	用最好的料子做	放衣服	. 0					
		The s	hop	the l	oest _		to		clothes.		
3	Ch	oose t	he	best answers.							
	()1.	Ιv	vant to buy a pa	air of	basketb	all shoes		in America	l .	
			Α.	make	В.	to mak	e	C.	making	D.	made
	()2.		most of	the to	oys were	America	n br	ands, they were	all n	nade in China
			Α.	But	В.	If		C.	As long as	D.	Although
	()3.	Н	e is only seven,		, h	e knows a	a lot	t .		
			Α.	even though	В.	but		C.	however	D.	though
	()4.		you eat,	you	mustn't	waste yo	our	food.		
			Α.	What	В.	How		C.	No matter what	D.	Which
	()5.		China g	ood a	t	these	eve	ryday things?		
			Α.	Is; make		_ >	L	В.	Is; making		
				Does; make		1		D.	Does; making	•	
	()6.	Th	ne T-shirt is ma	de _		cotton.		_	21	
			Α.	in	В.	into		C.	of	D.	from
	()7.	Pa	per is made		wood a	and bamb	00.			
			Α.	in	В.	into		C.	from	D.	of
	()8.	Li	Na is	her	success i	n tennis.		1		
			Α.	famous as	В.	know f	or	C.	known as	D.	known for
	()9.	Те	ea plants	gı	rown	th	e si	des of mountains.		
									are; on		
	()10	. V	When the leaves a	re rea	dy, they	-4x	ha	nd and are sent		processing
			A	. are pick with	; of	•		В.	pick with; for		
			C	. are picked by	; for			D.	are picked by; o	of	
	()11	. A	new house		_ at the	corner of	the	e road.		
				. is building					been built	D.	be building
	()12	. D	Ooctors	_ in e	every par	t of the v	vorl	ld.		
						are nee	_		are needed	D.	will need
	()13	. Т	`he books may _		for	two week	s.			
			A	. be kept				В.	be borrowed		
			C	. keep				D.	borrow		
	()14	. T	`he broken bike		her	e by Mr.	Sn	nith.		
			A	. can mend				В.	can mended		
			C	can be mend				D.	can be mended		
	()15	. С	Old people must	be lo	oked aft	er well aı	nd _	politely.		
			Α	. speak to	В.	spoken		C.	speak	D.	spoken to



A	Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
	1. It often takes me one hour to <u>c</u> my homework.
	2. These small p of clay art show the love and beauty.
	3. Sky lanterns are made of bamboo and <u>c</u> with paper.
	4. We can use s to cut paper.
	5. The paper, usually red, is <u>f</u> before it is cut with scissors.
B	Complete the sentences using proper prepositions.
	1. I saw many different kinds kites the festival.
	2. He went a vacation to Hainan.
	3. Who wants to know more the kite festival?
	4. —I want to visit the museum. Would you like to go with me?
	—That sounds a good idea.
	5. Our parents meeting is held our classroom.
	6. Yiyuan is famous its apples.
	7. He is well known a writer.
	8. Whom was the paper cutting cut?
	9. The clothes were made Hong Kong.
	10. Is cheese made milk?
Pa	rt 2
A	Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.
	1. The(compete) at the festival are from Germany.
	2. The(national) kite festival is held in Weifang, China.
	3. Can you show me how(make) a kite?
	4. I want to learn(play) the violin.
	5. I like the clothes(make) of cotton.
	6. Every country has(it) own special culture.
	7. Notes must(take) very carefully.
	8. Teachers must make their lessons(live).
	9. This kind of bike(sell) well in the shop.
	10. The students(ask) to be on time every day.
	11. I don't know how the fork(use).
	12. Many boys(invite) to the party last Sunday.
	13. The letter(write) in English.
	14. The trees(cover) by snow yesterday.
	15. The pattern must (memorize) well by each student.

B	R	write the sentences according to the requests.
	1.	I don't know how I can use the fork.(改为同义句)
		I don't know the fork.
	2.	We paint our desks green.(改为被动语态)
		Our desks green us.
	3.	Are Pam and Marcus from America? (改为同义句)
		Pam and Marcus America?
	4.	We hold our class meeting on Monday afternoon. (改为被动语态)
		Our class meeting on Monday afternoon.
	5.	Is tea produced in many different areas? (改为主动语态)
		people in many different areas?
Pa	rt 3	
A	C	omplete the sentences according to the Chinese.
		风筝节每年在哪里举办?
		the kite festival every year?
	2.	传统的中国艺术形式尽力展现了爱、美和家。
		Chinese art forms try love, and family.
	3.	劳拉想知道怎样制作风筝。
		Laura to know how a kite.
	4.	法国以其葡萄酒而著名。
		France its wine.
	5.	参加英语竞赛的参赛者来自全国各地。
		The taking part in the English competition all over
		China,
	6.	衣服是用来保暖的。
		Clothes for warm.
	7.	请把我的鞋子擦亮好吗?
		Could you please my?
	8.	吹干之后,这些陶土制品要被放在高温下烘烤。
		After, these clay pieces at a very high heat.
	9.	剪纸艺术听起来容易但做起来难。
		Paper cutting very easy but can be difficult to
	10	当灯笼点燃时,它们就像我们看见的小热气球一样慢慢地升空。
		When the lanterns, they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air
		for all to see.
B	Cl	oose the best answers.
	()1. Paper cutting around for over 1,500 years.
		A. is B. was C. were D. has been
	()2. The red paper before it with scissors.
		A. is fold; is cut B. is fold; cutting

			C. are fold; cuts		D. is folded; is c	ut
	()3.	The ground is	snow in winter	•	
			A. cover with	B. covering with	C. covered with	D. covers with
	()4.	Today people light	the lanterns and wa	tch them	the sky with their
			wishes.			
			A. rise into	B. rised into	C. to rise into	D. rising
	()5.	It takes several wee	ks everyth	ing.	
			A. complete	B. completing	C. to complete	D. completed
	()6.	The light bulb was	by Thoma	s Edison many year	rs ago.
			A. produced	B. invented	C. found	D. discovered
	()7.	A mirror is used for	r at yourse	elf.	
			A. look	B. looked	C. to look	D. looking
	()8.	English is	used in the world.		
			A. wide	B. widely	C. high	D. highly
	()9.	No one knows how	the huge rocks	and	without modern
			machines eight hun	dred years ago.		
			A. are cut; moved	, KAIT	B. were cut; mo	ve 💮
			C. were cut; move	d	D. was cut; mov	ed
	()10	. This kind of mach	ine cutting	paper.	
			A. used for	B. is using for	C. is used to	D. is used for
Par	rt 4		XI.		17	
A	Cloz	e te	st.			
		ΑВ	ritish student has a r	new invention. It can	make children do	more <u>1</u> and also
	redu	ce tÎ	ne time they spend in	watching TV every	day. The technolog	gy is <u>2</u> "Square-
	eyes'	'. It	is a little sensor(感	应器) and it is put	in children's <u>3</u>	It can count the
	numl	ber (of steps taken by a cl	nild during the day a	nd 4 this infor	mation to the family
	comp	oute	r. Software then tells	s the <u>5</u> how man	y hours of TV he o	r she can watch that
	even	ing.	One hundred steps a	re equal to(等于) or	ne minute of TV. $_$	6 children use up
	all of	f the	eir TV time, they have	ve to do more walkin	ng.	
		The	inventor, Gillian Sw	ran, says, "This will	7_ children to n	nake exercise part of
	their	dail	ly life at an early age.	"She said that ten	years ago, children	were <u>8</u> because
	they	ofte	n played outside9	their friends, w	hile today's childre	en <u>10</u> too much
	time	in f	ront of the TV and d	on't exercise. This r	neans that today's o	children have weight
	prob	lems	s and become fat.			
	(A. practices	B. studies	C. games	D. exercise
	(A. watched	B. named	C. replied	D. made
	()3.	A. shoes	B. glasses	C. hats	D. coats
	()4.	A. write	B. encourage	C. read	D. send
	()5.	A. child	B. student	C. woman	D. teacher
	()6.	A. Unless	B. If	C. Although	D. While

()7. A. agree	B. allow	C. help	D. set
()8. A. cheaper	B. cleaner	C. healthier	D. clearer
()9. A. for	B. by	C. with	D. on
()10. A. spend	B. take	C. cost	D. use

B Read the passage and choose the best answers.

Kites have been around for thousands of years. The ancient books show that Chinese people started kite flying 2,000 years ago. Its name came from a kind of birds called kite.

Simple kites are made by two crossing sticks and covered with paper or cloth, with a string at the end. More expensive kites have frames(框) that are made of plastic or other materials. Kites are made in many different sizes, colors and shapes. A flat(平的) kite is the oldest and simplest type of kite. It flies because air goes over and under the kite. The pressure under the kite is higher than the pressure over it. It helps the kite fly in the sky.

Kites have also been used in experiments. Early scientists sent kites up into the air to study the temperature of the air at different heights. In 1752, Benjamin Franklin used a kite to prove that lightning was a type of electricity. He connected a metal key with the string of a kite. When lightning hit the kite, electricity passed down the string and Franklin got an electric shock. He was very lucky to live on.

Kites were also used to develop airplanes. The Wright Brothers experimented with kites before they flew the first airplane. In the past kites were also used to take pictures in wars.

Today, kite flying is a popular hobby in many countries and kite festivals are

organized in many cities all over the world. 1. The name, kite, came from B. the name of a great king A, the name of a kind of birds C. the name of a beautiful girl D. the name of an old country)2. To make simple kites, the following things are needed EXCEPT (A. two sticks B. a piece of cloth C. a string D. plastic)3. The flat kite flies in the sky because of A. its long string B. the pressure C. its small size D. the strong wind ()4. We can see that the experiment that Benjamin Franklin did in 1752 was very A. creative B. funny C. dangerous D. successful)5. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true? A. People used kites to take pictures in wars in the past. B. Early scientists used kites to know the temperatures at different heights.

C. There were kites in ancient China 3,000 years ago.D. Kites were used in the Wright Brothers' experiments.

Part 5 Writing.

新学期刚刚开始,你就读的国际学校的学生社团就开始招募了。假设你是社团负责人,请根据以下内容和提示要求写一篇英语短文,为新同学介绍下列社团的情况(包括名称、活动内容及其目的)。



注意:1. 词数 80 左右(文章开头已给出,不计人总词数);

2. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息,否则不予评分。

The new term is coming.	For all the new students, I would like to introduce some
of our clubs.	N//h

	18
	*
-	

Self-assessment Test 2

(120分)

Part 1 Vocabulary. (15 分)

A	Fi	ll in the blanks with the correct words, (10 分)
	1.	Girls are afraid of math. They think they have some p learning it.
	2.	My uncle <u>u</u> to be a coach, but now he has retired.
	3.	The boy isn't good at his lessons. He spends a lot of time p compute
		games.
	4.	Peter could <u>h</u> see the words on the blackboard, could he?
	5.	T our great surprise, the ground is covered with snow.
	6.	C gifts are flowers and cards for mothers and shirts or ties for fathers.
	7.	"Trick or treat" m kids will play a trick on you if you don't give them treat.
	8.	When you visit a foreign country, it is important to know how to ask for help p
	9.	I'm reading books on \underline{E} history these days.
	10	. I realize that Americans can hardly avoid buying p made in China.
В	Fi	ll in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given, (10%)
	1.	After this, people started the tradition of(admire) the moon with families.
		I was scared at first, but(shout) did help.
	3.	We really require a lot of talent and hard work to(success).
	4.	The clay pieces are usually lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or
		(history) story.
	5.	The underground parking lot(close) at midnight every day.
Pa	rt 2	The underground parking lot(close) at midnight every day. Sentences. (20 分)
A		ewrite the sentences according to the requests. (10 分)
		"Do you want to try it?" Tom's mother asked him. (改为同义句)
		Tom's mother asked him wanted to try it.
	2.	Look at the smog(烟雾). The weather is really bad.(改为感叹句)
		Look at the smog weather it is!
	3.	Paula used to be really quiet. (改为否定句)
		Paula to be really quiet.
	4.	People grow tea in Hangzhou.(改为被动语态)
		Tea by people in Hangzhou.
	5.	Lucy hasn't decided which trousers to buy. (改为复杂句)
		Lucy hasn't decided which trousers buy.

B	Con	nplete	the sentences acco	rding to	the Chin	ese.	(10分)			
	1. 手	戈妈妈	非常仔细,对我的一块	刀都很注意	意。					
	N	Ay mo	ther is very careful a	and		t	o everything on	me.		
			样有礼貌地请求别人							
	ŀ	Knowin	ng how to		politely is	s imp	ortant.			
	3. f	你能借	给我你的自行车用一	下吗?						
		Could y	ou please		your bike	e?				
	4. 礻	L貌地i	说话似乎比直接说要	困难。						
	I	t migh	t more dif	ficult to	speak polit	ely t	nan			
	5. 才	生用剪	刀裁剪前先叠好红纸	10						
	П	he rec	l paper is	before it	is cut with	ı	•			
Pa	rt 3	Choo	se the best answer	rs.(15 分	>)					
	()1.	—What's the	of tl	he car at p	resen	t?			
			—It's about 70 kild	meters a	n hour.					
			A. place	B. speed	X	C.	price	D.	mark	
	()2.	—How nice the fis	h tastes!	Could you	ı tell	me who taught	you	to cook it?	
			—To be honest, I			wat	ching TV. I le	arn	to cook ma	any
			dishes	TV.				Q'		
			A. by; in	B. by; c	n	C.	in; on	D.	in; in	
	()3.	—Jenny, do Chine							
			—No. This is the							
			A. the; the				/; the		/; a	
	(When you come acr		words in re	eading	g, it is not a goo	d ide	ea to	
			in a dictionary at o	nce.						
			A. make up them				look up them			
			C. make them up		.\\\	D.	look them up			
	()5.	—What did Tina sa	•						
			—Sorry, I didn't _		what she s					
			A. pay attention to)			get on with			
		`	C. hold on to	1 5	1. 1 11		look forward to	,		
	()6.	—I wonder if I can		_		1			
				nings are	difficult be		they are easy.			
			A. I am afraid so				You're slow	1		
	,	` =	C. It takes time	1	1		It's a piece of c	ake		
	()7.	I don't know		have pass			Б	1	
	,		A. what		,		when	D.	where	
	()8.	—Can you spare ti			I hanl	ksgiving party?			
			—Well, I don't kn							
			A. that I can finish							
			B. if can I finish the	ie work t	ov tnen					

		(C. that can I fi	nish the work by the	en			
]	D. whether I ca	an finish the work b	y then			
	()9.	We will have two	o family parties this a	utumn. One is	s at Hallow	een and	is
		;	at Thanksgiving	5.				
			A. other	B. the other	C. anot	her	D. the other	s
	()10.	—Will we hav	e dinner at the Hop	e Restaurant'	?		
			—Maybe. We	'll go there if the s	how	before	6:00. But I d	on't
			know if ther	e any free	tables then.			
			A. will end; v	were	B. will	end; will b	oe .	
			C. ends; were	:	D. ends	; will be		
	()11.	—You always	do some reading in	your free tim	ie.		
			—Yeah. It is	my favorite hobby.	I always do i	t	I'm very busy	•
			A. such as	B. because of	C. ever	since	D. even thou	ıgh
	()12.	Have you com	e up with any idea t	o t	he air polli	ution?	
			A. deal to	B. deal with			D. do to	
	()13.	The young ma	n used to	to work, b	ut he is us	ed to	_ to
			work now.				75	
			A. drive; wall	king	B. drov	e; walked	9.	
			C. drive; wall	S	D. drivi	ng; walk	71	
	()14.		go to school yesterd			1	
				Because she was bad				
			A. Yes, she d			she didn't	t	
			C. No, she di		D. No,			
	()15.		ised to be full of tre		it?		
				ow it has turned into				
		~-	A. did	B. didn't	C. was		D. wasn't	
Part			test. (10 分)					
				eople stop drinking	cola becaus	se it is ba	nd for our bor	nes,
			for women's bo		1 . 1	(L		. 1
				le $\frac{1}{1}$ to drink ϵ				
				say they give you en	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		tter at sports.	50,
				n before exams to he			offoire (nhundl: EE)	Τſ
				ou awake, most ener your <u>5</u> will beat				
	90u 6			lems and find it ha				
				ool student. He drir				
	-	_	-	his piano lessons. B		-	-	
				. I can't help drinki				_ ^
				ou get from the drin	. –	9 ash	ort time. You	mav
	feel			o, but then you'll f				5

()1. A. refuse	B. forget	C. start	D. used
()2. A. let	B. feel	C. bring	D. make
()3. A. alone	B. awake	C. tired	D. nervous
()4. A. few	B. little	C. kinds of	D. lots of
()5. A. heart	B. head	C. eyes	D. legs
()6. A. too	B. as well	C. either	D. also
()7. A. 15 years old	B. 15-year old	C. 15-years-old	D. 15-year-old
()8. A. however	B. whenever	C. whatever	D. whoever
()9. A. ever	B. only	C. yet	D. even
()10. A. better	B. best	C. worse	D. worst

Part 5 Reading comprehension. (20 分)

A

I often hear some students say English is difficult, and it gives them a headache. But English is very easy for me. I'm good at it. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think an interest in English is very important. When I learned English first, it was fresh for me. I was interested in it, so I worked hard at it. Soon we had an English exam and I got a very good mark. How happy I was! After that, I learned English harder and harder. Our English teacher often teaches us English songs, and the songs sound nice. I often think how interesting English is!

Second, I think English is a foreign language. I should learn it well in the following ways: Listen to the teacher carefully, speak bravely, read aloud and have a good vocabulary. Then I'll practice again and again. And I also have a good habit: Asking whenever I have a question. I must make it clear by asking our English teacher. How happy I am when I understand!

Besides this, I often read English stories, jokes and easy novels. They help me understand a lot of things. So to do more reading is an important way to learn English well. And I also write English diaries. English has become a close friend of mine.

()1.	Why do some students	often "have a he	eadache"?	
		A. Because they are ea	asy to catch a col	d.	
		B. Because it's often v	ery cold.		
		C. Because they think	English is easy.		
		D. Because they don't	think English is	easy.	
()2.	The writer tells us tha	t we should be _	in Engli	sh if we want to learn
		it well.			
		A. kind B.	interested	C. angry	D. strict
()3.	The sentence "I got a	very good mark"	means "	_".
		A. I got a good way		B. I had a good	idea
		C. I did badly in the e	xam	D. I did well in	the exam

(74.	The writer thinks English is inte A. English is full of stories	resting be	cause
		B. English is full of jokes		
		C. the teacher often teaches there	n nice Eng	glish songs
		D. of nothing		
()5.	Which of the following is not the	e way the	writer studies by?
		A. Speaking bravely.	В.	Writing to foreign friends
		C. Reading aloud.	D.	Writing English diaries.
			В	
	Now	OO coins are popular among Chi	_	vers. People use re

Now QQ coins are popular among Chinese teenagers. People use real money to buy Web money. Then they buy clothes for their online characters(人物形象) or services for their online pets with it. And these fancy things will cost QQ fans more in the future.

The government will put a tax(税) of 3% on online sales. For example, if QQ users pay 100 yuan for 110 QQ coins, they will have to spend 103 yuan in the future. The extra(额外的) three yuan is tax.

Beijing was the first city to carry out the policy. Online games have to pay the tax, too. A number of players make money by spending a lot of time on the games to gain powers(获得能量), and then selling them.

Experts said that online trade grow fast. There is more than 10 billion yuan of real money in online trade a year in China.

However, the government's new move has become a hot topic(话题) among Internet users around the country. In a survey by sina, com more than 70% of about 3,000 surveyed were against it. They said that the tax is too much.

But supporters(支持者) said the government's better management(管理) of the Internet would help it become healthier. And the new move would help stop online identity theft(账号偷窃).

()6.	We can learn from	n the story that QQ	coins are	<u></u> .
		A. a kind of game	e software	B. a kind of V	Web money
		C. some fancy clo	thes	D. some onlin	ne pets
()7.	The Chinese gove	rnment will put a taz	of or	n online sales.
		A. 3%	B. 10%	C. 11%	D. 15%
()8.	Which city was th	e first one to carry o	out the policy?	
		A. Shenyang.	B. Shanghai.	C. Guangzhou	ı. D. Beijing.
()9.	We can learn from	n the passage that		
		A. online gamers	don't have to pay th	e tax	
		B. many people th	nink the tax is too m	uch	
		C. all the people s	support(支持) this p	olicy	
		D. the new move	will cause online ide	ntity theft	

A. stop online shoppingC. stop online identity th	
C. stop online identity th	
c. stop offine facility th	4- 41
Part 6 Complete the words according	to the passage. (20 π)
In the 13th c1_, the famous China. During his stay in China, he Western countries, people did not us man c3_ Cai Lun invented paper Now paper still c5_ from tr people throw away about 280 tons of of paper. This m6_ that we are comore than 10 years for a tree to gredon't, we will not have enough time use for paper. So how can we save paper? We especially when we are making notes paper packets. We can also use cotton shopping, we can use f10_ paper bag, we can save it and reuse it late 1 2 3. Part 7 Writing. (15 分) @ Work是 Alfred,正在英国学习。	Italian traveler, Marco Polo, traveled a long way to discovered that the Chinese used paper money. It is paper money <u>u</u>



义务教育教科书(五•四学制)

英语配套练习册 八年级下册

主要参考答案及提示

Unit 1 When was he born?

Section A

Part 1

A 1. skate 2. born 3. admire 4. artist 5. playing

Part 2

C 1. won 2. dropping 3. enjoyable
4. interested 5. started 6. performed

Part 3

B 1—5 BDECA

C 1—5 BCDBD 6—10 DDBDC 11—12 DD

D 1—5 ACDBC 6—10 BADCB

Section B

Part 1

A 1. loving 2. shy 3. creative

4. competition 5. concert 6. seriously

7. kept 8. continue 9. pianist 10. lover

Part 2

A 1—5 BCAAC 6—10 DABDD 11—12 DD

Part 3

1. finds 2. got 3. was picking 4. to show

5. started 6. swimming 7. was lying

8. were 9. was saved 10. forget

Part 4 1—5 BABCB

Unit 2 It's a nice day, isn't it?

Section A

Part 1

A 1. small 2. weekends 3. late

4. expensive 5. think 6. strict

7. successful

Part 2

A 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. F 5. H 6. D

7. B 8. G

B 1—5 CBBDB 6—10 DABCA

11—15 DDBBD

Part 3

A 1. who 2. similar 3. happen

4. natural 5. stranger 6. relaxed

7. embarrassed 8. silent 9. attended

10. secret

Section B

Part 1

A 1. cost 2. crowded 3. topic 4. empty

5. customers 6. humorous 7. private

8. weather

Part 2

A 1—5 EADCB

B 1—5 ABABB 6—8 DAA

Part 3 1—5 DACDB 6—10 BCABD

Part 4 1—5 ABBCD 6—10 ABDBD

Unit 3 Where would you like to visit?

Section A

Part 1

A 1. touristy 2. trek 3. consider

4. capital 5. including 6. especially

7. translating 8. convenient 9. lively

10. supposed

Part 2

A 1. traveling 2. touristy; tourists

- 3. talking 4. the most famous; churches
- 5. to take 6. to be 7. to spend
- 8. relaxing; relaxed

Part 3

- **A** 1—5 BDDDB 6—10 CAACB
- **B** 1—4 CBCD

Section B

Part 1

- A 1. sail 2. seems 3. received 4. dreamed
 - 5. survey 6. willing 7. possible
 - 8. According 9. crazy 10. provide

Part 2

- **A** 1—5 CCCBA 6—10 DACCC
- B 1. across 2. studying 3. exciting
 4. choice programming 5. finding;
 successful 6. more realistic 7. more educational; more crowded 8. finishing
 9. seemed 10. possible

Part 3

- Hold on to
 dreamed of
 is; willing to
 Take it easy
 are supposed to
- 6. In general

Part 4

- **B** 1. tried 2. possible 3. other 4. take
 - 5. getting 6. did 7. arrived 8. later
 - 9. with 10. remembered

Unit 4 How can we become good learners?

Section A

Part 1

- A 1. discovered 2. patient 3. aloud
 - 4. pronounce 5. textbooks 6. expressions
 - 7. physics 8. notes

Part 2

- A 1. to ask; pronunciation 2. possible
 - 3. Have; studied 4. speaking; spoken
 - 5. learning; listening 6. reading; groups 7. quickly 8. called
 - 9. changes 10. to get

Part 3

A 1—5 BDDAA 6—10 BABBC

Section B

Part 1

- A 1. connects 2. ability 3. journey
 - 4. Knowledge 5. unless 6. review
 - 7. writing 8. information 9. Practice
 - 10. wisely

Part 2

1—5 CBACD 6—10 DCABB

11—15 CABDB

Part 3

- 1. listening 2. to study 3. to review; have learned 4. making 5. trying; learning
- 6. learning 7. successful 8. to communicate

Part 4

- **A** 1—4 DADA
- **B** 1. topic 2. fast 3. information 4. so that 5. to teach us how to take good notes

Part 5

- 1. according 2. should 3. until 4. reading
- 5. themselves 6. be 7. not 8. beginning
- 9. also 10. to

Self-assessment Test 1

Part 1

- A 1. expect 2. Besides 3. directors
 - 4. happened 5. exhibition 6. knowledge
 - 7. across 8. discover 9. creating
 - 10. liveliest
- **B** 1. suggestions 2. similarities 3. broke
 - 4. humorous 5. natural 6. listening
 - 7. spoken 8. drinking 9. wisely
 - 10. traveling

- A 1. How did; study 2. Where would; like to 3. places where the weather
 - 4. when; was 5. starts working
- **B** 1. kept working until 2. small talk; conversations 3. go on vacation
 - 4. improve; pronunciation
 - 5. pay attention to skills

Part 3

1—5 BABDA 6—10 CCABC 11—15 ACBDB

Part 4

1—5 BCDAC 6—10 ADBAC

Part 5

1—5 BDCDA 6—10 ADDCB

Part 6

- 1. living 2. job 3. chance 4. why
- 5. dishonest 6. easy 7. in order to 8. four
- 9. come out 10. best

Unit 5 I think that mooncakes are delicious!

Section A

Part 1

- A 1. wonders 2. relatives 3. pounds
 - 4. celebrate 5. centuries 6. folk
 - 7. Whoever 8. plan 9. fantastic 10. ties
- **C** 1—5 CBADE

Part 3

- **B** 1. where; is 2. she studies 3. if you study
 - 4. if he was 5. that; goes

Part 4 1—5 ABBCD 6—10 BCABC

Section B

Part 1

- A 1. warmth 2. stole 3. pounds
 - 4. stranger 5. punishing

Part 2 1—5 CABDC 6—10 BCBAD 11—15 BADCA

Part 3

- 1. Spring Festival 2. How delicious
- 3. Western countries 4. a symbol of
- 5. creates good business 6. warns; not to copy 7. kindness; warmth 8. spreads
- 9. punished; for breaking 10. novel written by

Part 4

- **A** 1—5 BCADA 6—10 BDACD
- **B** 1—5 BBDCA

Unit 6 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

Section A

Part 1

- A 1. stamps 2. bookstore 3. closes
 - 4. excited 5. normally 6. shouting
 - 7. passed 8. earlier 9. grapes
 - 10. mail

Part 2

- **B** 1—5 BCDCC 6—10 DDCBB 11—15 CCDCA
- C 1. is→was 2. can→could 3. are→ were 4. weather→whether 5. will→ would

Part 3 1—5 ACADD 6—10 CAADC

Section B

Part 1

- **A** 1. convenient 2. scared 3. suggested
 - 4. correctly 5. uncrowded
- B 1. see off me→see me off 2. expensive →high 3. other→another 4. going→to go 5. any country→any other country
- C 1. to create 2. politely 3. directions 4. possibly 5. relaxed 6. using
- **D** 1—4 DBCA

Part 2

- **A** 1—5 DCAAC 6—10 ACBDA 11—15 CBCAB
- B 1. that he was; his; my 2. if; enjoys3. she knew; his 4. if; needed 5. if; bought

Part 3

C 1. goes 2. were playing 3. will return 4. did 5. travels

- 1. learn 2. with 3. politely 4. children
- 5. others 6. less 7. say 8. through
- 9. asking 10. used

Unit 7 I used to be afraid of the dark.

Section A

Part 1

A 1. humorous 2. scores 3. attention 4. helpful 5. silent

Part 2

A 1—5 BCDAA 6—10 BAAAB 11—15 ABBDA 16—20 CBCDA

Part 3

1. changed 2. for 3. Unluckily 4. badly

5. had 6. myself 7. nothing 8. rest

9. what 10. care

Part 4

1. complain 2. seat 3. hurt 4. minutes

5. crowded 6. hospital 7. left 8. came

9. later 10. convenient

Section B

Part 1

1. proud 2. seldom 3. influence 4. absent 5. dare

Part 2

1. in person 2. 40-hour bus ride 3. To everyone's surprise 4. takes; pride in

5. more communication; used to

Part 3 1—5 ABBBB 6—10 BCCBC

Part 4 1—5 BADCA 6—10 CDCBA

Part 5

A 1—5 DCADB

B 1. same 2. beautiful 3. classroom

4. know 5. because 6. anything

7. deeply 8. friends 9. did 10. successful

Unit 8 What are the shirts made of?

Section A

Part 1

C 1. cotton 2. protection 3. mobile

4. produced 5. leaves 6. France

7. processing 8. surface 9. local

10. avoid

Part 3

B 1—5 DDCCB 6—10 CCDCC 11—15 BCADD

Section B

Part 1

A 1. complete 2. pieces 3. covered 4. scissors 5. folded

Part 2

A 1. competitors 2. international 3. to make 4. to play 5. made 6. its
7. be taken 8. lively 9. sells 10. are asked 11. is used 12. were invited 13. is written 14. were covered 15. be memorized

Part 3

B 1—5 DDCAC 6—10 BDBCD

Part 4

A 1—5 DBADA 6—10 BCCCA

B 1—5 ADBCC

Self-assessment Test 2

Part 1

A 1. problems 2. used 3. playing

4. hardly 5. To 6. Common 7. means

8. politely 9. European 10. products

B 1. admiring 2. shouting 3. succeed

4. historical 5. closes

Part 2

A 1. if he 2. What bad 3. didn't use

4. is grown 5. she should

B 1. pays attention 2. make requests

3. lend me 4. seem; directly

5. folded; scissors

Part 3 1—5 BBCDA 6—10 CBDBD 11—15 DBACB

Part 4 1—5 CDBDA 6—10 DDBBC

Part 5 1—5 DBDCB 6—10 BADBC

Part 6

1. century 2. until 3. called 4. made

5. comes 6. means 7. using 8. sides

9. instead 10. fewer