

河北教育版

北大  
绿卡

Permanent Resident Card



# 课课大考卷

KEKE DAKAOJUAN

锁定新教材

瞄准新考纲

创设新题型

英语  
八年级下



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东北师范大学出版社

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 BEIJING UNIVERSITY  
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KeKeDaKaoJuan



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密封线内不要答题

考号  
姓名  
班级  
年级  
学校

# Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

## Lesson 1 What's the Weather Like?

### I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

- Here's today's weather r \_\_\_\_\_. It will be warm today.
- Today is r \_\_\_\_\_ cold. You'd better stay at home.
- I think it's going to rain. Can you hear the t \_\_\_\_\_?
- After taking a s \_\_\_\_\_, he went to bed.
- The sun was r \_\_\_\_\_ when we reached the school.

### II. 根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词。

- Today it's \_\_\_\_\_ (相当) cold. You'd better put on more clothes.
- My father often takes a \_\_\_\_\_ (淋浴) in the evening.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (升起) ten minutes ago.
- There is going to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (暴风雨) this afternoon.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (落下) in the west.
- His little sister \_\_\_\_\_ (害怕) dogs.

### III. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- It will be \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) and cold tomorrow.
- I am \_\_\_\_\_ (scare) of thunder in summer.
- The cool weather made me \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) relaxed.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a meeting next week.
- Danny isn't a good \_\_\_\_\_ (report).
- There are some \_\_\_\_\_ (shower) in summer in China.

### IV. 单项选择。

- Please listen \_\_\_\_\_ me, Sam!  
A. on      B. in      C. to      D. for
- There will \_\_\_\_\_ a fashion show next Sunday.  
A. be      B. is      C. are      D. was
- Now, talk \_\_\_\_\_ your hometown, Li Ming!  
A. to      B. for      C. about      D. in
- That is \_\_\_\_\_ too much for me.  
A. quite      B. rather      C. very      D. more
- Will it rain tomorrow?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. My family will go hiking.  
A. I hope so      B. I'm afraid so  
C. I hope not      D. I don't hope so
- Did you hear the good news \_\_\_\_\_ the radio this morning?  
—Yes. I'm very excited.  
A. on      B. in      C. of      D. to

- Lucy is your cousin's name, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't she      B. is she      C. isn't it      D. is it
- He is scared \_\_\_\_\_ alone.  
A. to swim      B. swims      C. swim      D. swimming
- There is little water in the bottle, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't there      B. is there      C. are there      D. aren't there
- It's warmer today, because the temperature \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. goes up      B. goes down      C. get up      D. get down

### V. 句型转换，每空一词。

- It is snowy and cold today. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ today?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ today?
- It's 20 degrees today. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ today?
- Let's talk about the weather. (改为反意疑问句)  
Let's talk about the weather, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Talk about when the sun will come up. (改为同意句)  
Talk about when the sun \_\_\_\_\_.
- It will rain the day after tomorrow. (改为同意句)  
It \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.

### VI. 连词成句。

- like, today, weather, is, the, what (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- hot, it, rather, is, today (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- temperature, is, what, the (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- will, a, storm, there, snow, be, tonight (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- report, today's, is, weather, here (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### VII. 根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。

- 我宁愿走路而不愿乘车，因为我想保持健康。  
I'd \_\_\_\_\_ walk than \_\_\_\_\_, because I want to keep healthy.
- 那座城市的冬天相当冷。  
\_\_\_\_\_ that city is \_\_\_\_\_ cold.
- 当他和他的祖父母住在一起的时候，他每天冲一次澡。  
He \_\_\_\_\_ every day when he lived with his grandparents.
- 下周将有一场运动会。  
There \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting next week.

# Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

## Lesson 2 It's Getting Warmer!

### I. 根据句意及所给的汉语提示完成句子。

1. She doesn't like him. In \_\_\_\_\_ (事实上), I think she hates him!
2. Lightning comes out with \_\_\_\_\_ (雷声).
3. Look at these \_\_\_\_\_ (吸引人的; 迷人的) facts.
4. In spring, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (变得) warmer.
5. Thunder \_\_\_\_\_ (发出) a loud noise.

### II. 用适当的介词填空。

1. Do you like to go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ summer?
2. The boy was born \_\_\_\_\_ a cold snowy evening.
3. I get up \_\_\_\_\_ about six o'clock in the morning every day.
4. Sometimes there are storms \_\_\_\_\_ thunder and lightening.
5. What's the weather \_\_\_\_\_ at this time in Australia?

### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. At the foot of the hill, you could hear nothing but the \_\_\_\_\_ of the running water.  
A. shout      B. noise      C. voice      D. sound
- ( ) 2. When he couldn't answer the teacher's question, his face \_\_\_\_\_ red.  
A. turned      B. got      C. become      D. go
- ( ) 3. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ at about six o'clock in the morning.  
A. rise      B. rises      C. rose      D. rising
- ( ) 4. What season \_\_\_\_\_ before spring?  
A. come      B. comes      C. coming      D. came
- ( ) 5. There is a basketball match \_\_\_\_\_ Class Two and Class Five in our school.  
A. in      B. for      C. among      D. between
- ( ) 6. The weather today is much \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.  
A. hot      B. hotter      C. hottest      D. hottest
- ( ) 7. We are going to have a party \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. sometime      B. some time      C. sometimes      D. some times
- ( ) 8. If you write the date with a number, March twenty-second can be written as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. March 22th      B. March 23st  
C. March 22nd      D. March 22rd
- ( ) 9. —What was the weather like yesterday?  
—It was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. snow      B. cloudy      C. wind      D. rain
- ( ) 10. They \_\_\_\_\_ great friends after the night.  
A. become      B. turn      C. turned      D. became

### IV. 根据所给汉语提示完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. 今天是几月几号?  
\_\_\_\_\_ today?

2. 在春天, 白天的气温上升。

In spring, the temperature in the daylight \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 你一天做几个小时的作业?

\_\_\_\_\_ do you do your homework?

4. 在阳光下读书对你的眼睛是有害的。

It's bad for your eyes to read \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 孩子在睡觉, 不要制造噪声。

The child is sleeping. Don't \_\_\_\_\_.

### V. 连词成句。

1. is, when, sun, the, up (?)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. sets, sun, the, about, at, 6:00, evening, the, in (.)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. hours, are, daylight, how, of, many, there, March 21st, on (?)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. is, like, weather, what, spring, the, in (?)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. so, don't, noise, make, much (.)

### VI. 阅读理解。

Last Sunday I saw the hardest storm in years. It came suddenly and went to for more than three hours. After lunch, I went into my room to have a rest.

The air was hot, and all was quiet. Then the strong wind started blowing into my room. Pieces of paper on my desk flew high into the air and some flew out of the open window. As I ran out to catch them, big drops of rain began to fall.

When I came back into the house, it was raining harder. I tried hard to close the window. Then I heard a loud crashing (撞击) sound from the back of the house. I ran out of my room to find out what it was—a big tree had fallen down and broken the top of the back room.

- ( ) 1. There was a heavy storm \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday.

A. in the afternoon      B. in the morning  
C. in the evening      D. during the lunchtime

- ( ) 2. It was very quiet outside because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the weather was very cool      B. it was rainy  
C. the weather was very hot      D. there was a lot of thunder

- ( ) 3. The paper flew out of the window because of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the heavy rain      B. the hot sun  
C. the strong wind      D. the tall tree

- ( ) 4. The storm lasted \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more than four hours      B. more than three hours  
C. from one to six o'clock      D. from two to five o'clock

- ( ) 5. What happened when I closed the window?

A. The rain became harder.  
B. I was hurt by a big tree.  
C. I was very scared of the loud sound.  
D. A big tree fell down and broke the house.

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注意事项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
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班

年

学校:

# Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

## Lesson 3 Postcards!

### I. 英汉互译。

1. walk to school \_\_\_\_\_ 2. after school \_\_\_\_\_  
3. see many people exercising \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 到达 \_\_\_\_\_  
5. 直到……才…… \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 对(因)……而感谢某人 \_\_\_\_\_

### II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Hurry up! The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in fifteen minutes.  
2. The boy didn't go to bed until his mother \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home.  
3. Look! Can you see many old people \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) in the park?  
4. In spring, we often play \_\_\_\_\_ (outdoor) after school.  
5. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ (send) me your postcard.

### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Don't get off the bus \_\_\_\_\_ it has stopped.  
A. in B. after C. until D. when  
( ) 2. I hear that he will be back \_\_\_\_\_ two week's time.  
A. at B. in C. after D. for  
( ) 3. The weather is hot, \_\_\_\_\_ the man is still wearing his coat.  
A. but B. and C. because D. so  
( ) 4. Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ inviting me to your party.  
A. to B. at C. in D. for  
( ) 5. He went to the park and saw many old people \_\_\_\_\_ and then went away.  
A. exercise B. exercising C. exercises D. exercised  
( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ will we fly?  
— In twenty minutes.  
A. When B. How long C. How soon D. What time  
( ) 7. It's didn't snow today, \_\_\_\_\_ there is still some snow \_\_\_\_\_ the grass.  
A. and, on B. or, at C. but, on D. but, in  
( ) 8. It's sunny today. You \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella with you.  
A. needn't to take B. needn't takes  
C. don't need take D. don't need to take  
( ) 9. They \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing at six yesterday.  
A. arrive B. reached C. get D. was  
( ) 10. We \_\_\_\_\_ the work in two months.  
A. finish B. will finish C. finished D. finishes

### IV. 句型转换。

1. She stopped crying. She saw her mother. (用 not...until 合并为一句)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ crying \_\_\_\_\_ she saw her mother.

2. They saw him today. He was flying kits on the playground. (合并为一句)  
They \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ kites on the playground.

3. China is getting beautiful. (改为比较级)  
China is getting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

4. The little boy falls off the tree. (用 yesterday morning 改写句子)  
The little boy \_\_\_\_\_ off the tree yesterday morning.

5. He will be back in three days. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ he be back?

### V. 连词成句。

1. out, you, until, can't, six, go, o'clock (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. in, is, spring, it, Canada (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. now, saw, people, many, dancing, just, I (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. red, boy, in, the, is, brother, my (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. need, my, I, shorts, don't, winter, in (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### VI. 从方框中选出正确的选项填入下列空白处。

A. That's good B. I hope not C. How nice D. Yes, it is E. Nice weather

A: 1, isn't it?

B: 2. It's nice after a long cold winter.

A: The weather becomes warm. And everything begins to grow.

B: Yes, I hope it will last long.

A: 3. The TV says so anyway.

B: 4. We are going to take the children out to the park this weekend. Will you go with me?

A: 5! I'm glad to go with you.

### VII. 阅读理解。

What is weather like in China? Spring is cold in most parts of China. It usually comes in February. Summer is often very hot. It lasts about three months. The hottest months are July and August. The weather can be quite cool in autumn. Winter starts in November. January is the coldest month. You need to wear lots of warm clothes in winter. The best time to come to China is in spring or autumn.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

( ) 1. Spring is cold in most parts of China.

( ) 2. Summer doesn't last about three months.

( ) 3. Autumn usually starts in September.

( ) 4. You need to wear warm clothes in winter because it's very cold.

( ) 5. The best time to come to China is only in spring.

# Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

## Lesson 4 Sun Is Rising

### I. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子, 每空一词。

- China has \_\_\_\_\_ (改变) a lot in the past few years.
- Next year, I will \_\_\_\_\_ (爬) the hill near our home with my father.
- The bus arrived. People got on \_\_\_\_\_ (一个接一个).
- We can't \_\_\_\_\_ (摘) flowers in the park.
- The mother is singing to her baby \_\_\_\_\_ (温柔地).
- Snow is \_\_\_\_\_ (融化).
- Listen! The wind \_\_\_\_\_ (刮) strongly.
- In spring many flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (开放).
- Spring \_\_\_\_\_ (即将到来).
- The children are climbing the \_\_\_\_\_ (山坡).

### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her hairstyle in her hometown last year.  
A. would change B. had changed C. was changing D. changed
- ( ) 2. I guess Tom and his sister Celia enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.  
A. myself B. himself C. herself D. themselves
- ( ) 3. All the students answered the teacher's questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. little by little B. side by side C. step and step D. one by one
- ( ) 4. Light comes in \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
A. through B. across C. cross D. to
- ( ) 5. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ rain last night, and it is raining \_\_\_\_\_ again now.  
A. heavy, heavily B. heavily, heavy  
C. heavy, heavy D. heavily, heavily
- ( ) 6. The train \_\_\_\_\_ in ten minutes.  
A. arrives at B. arrived C. will arrive D. is arriving to
- ( ) 7. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing tomorrow.  
A. flies B. fly C. is flying D. flew
- ( ) 8. He can swim \_\_\_\_\_ the river to the other bank.  
A. cross B. across C. through D. crossing
- ( ) 9. He \_\_\_\_\_ the tree like a monkey.  
A. climbed to B. climbed over C. climbed up D. rose up
- ( ) 10. I can see some boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the river.  
A. swam B. swims C. to swim D. swimming

### III. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- Many \_\_\_\_\_ (change) have taken place since you left.
- The little girl is talking to her teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (gentle).

- The pear trees are \_\_\_\_\_ (blossom) now. Let's go and have a look.
- The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) at about six o'clock in the morning and it \_\_\_\_\_ (set) at about six o'clock in the evening.
- I saw a man \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the road.

### IV. 组词成句。

- melts, high, at, glass, temperature (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- always, to, gently, my, speaks, mother, me (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- mind, last, he, changed, his, at (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- days, longer, getting, the, are (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- season, spring, what, comes, before (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### V. 在横线上填上适当的单词补全对话, 每空一词。

Sam: Hi, Jenny. What are you doing?

Jenny: I'm 1 to the weather report.

Sam: 2 the weather like today?

Jenny: It's sunny, and the 3 is 37°C. It's very hot.

Sam: What about this evening?

Jenny: It's cloudy. And it will 4 hard tomorrow.

Sam: Oh, my dear. I have decided to visit my grandparents tomorrow.

Jenny: You'd better take an umbrella or a 5.

Sam: That's a good idea.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

### VI. 阅读理解。

The strangest thing about Lhasa (拉萨) is the weather, probably because the city lies so high in the mountains. It can change suddenly in a very short time. Yesterday is a good example: when we woke up at 8:00, it was cloudy but dry. Soon after it began to rain a bit at about 10:00 am. In 20 minutes it became snowy, and it was freezing cold outside. Then at around 12:00, when we just finished our visit to Potala (布达拉宫), the snow stopped and the clouds became thick. In an hour the temperature went up to over 20 degrees and it became sunny! Later in the afternoon it became even warmer and we had drinks at an open air tea-house in the old town. At night after dinner when we wanted to go back to the hotel by taxi, it suddenly was very cold again and it started raining at 6:30. The whole day there was hardly any wind, but while waiting for the taxi at 7:00 the wind suddenly picked up. Today it's sunny again but windy, and about 13 degrees. But the weather report this morning said it would snow again.

根据短文内容, 填写表格。

Strange Weather in Lhasa

Time	<u>1</u>	12:00	<u>3</u>	6:30	<u>5</u>
Weather	snowy	<u>2</u>	sunny	<u>4</u>	windy

学校: \_\_\_\_\_

年级: \_\_\_\_\_

班 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

考号: \_\_\_\_\_

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

注意 事项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
② 用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。

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密封线内不要答题

学校：\_\_\_\_\_ 班级：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 考号：\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

## Lesson 5 Fun in the Sun

### I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成句子。

- I like riding a bike. Let's go c \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (将要) go to Beijing to visit Water Cube.
- My sister likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ (棒球) because it is very fun.
- Look! He's k \_\_\_\_\_ the soccer happily.
- How about \_\_\_\_\_ (钓鱼) this afternoon?

### II. 单项选择。

- When the football fans saw Beckham, they got \_\_\_\_\_ excited \_\_\_\_\_ they cried out.  
A. such, that    B. so, that    C. very, that    D. much, that
- How about \_\_\_\_\_ to see a movie this Saturday?  
A. to go    B. going    C. go    D. goes
- Shall I open the window?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I don't think so    B. It doesn't matter  
C. No, you don't    D. Yes, please
- The boy hit me \_\_\_\_\_ the head.  
A. in    B. over    C. about    D. on
- \_\_\_\_\_ we go skating together?  
—All right.  
A. Had    B. Shall    C. Did    D. Must
- Her bike was lost, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is it    B. isn't it    C. was it    D. wasn't it
- Let's \_\_\_\_\_ computer games. It's bad for our eyes.  
A. not play    B. play    C. don't play    D. playing
- We have fun \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.  
A. swim    B. to swim    C. swimming    D. swiming
- It's time \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ wash her clothes.  
A. for, /    B. of, to    C. for, to    D. for, in
- Miss Smith is \_\_\_\_\_ that we all like her lessons.  
A. so good a teacher    B. so good teacher  
C. a such good teacher    D. such good teacher

### III. 句型转换。

- They usually play soccer after supper. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ they usually \_\_\_\_\_ after supper?
- Let's draw different shapes. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ different shapes.

- Shall we play chess after school? (用 how about 改写)

\_\_\_\_\_ chess after school?

- Thanks for your help. (改为同意句)

\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.

- Why don't we have a rest? (改为同意句)

\_\_\_\_\_ have a rest?

### IV. 连词成句。

- we, this, go, shall, shopping, afternoon (?)

\_\_\_\_\_

- hits, on, the, head, basketball, me, the (.)

\_\_\_\_\_

- it, same, or, is, the, different (?)

\_\_\_\_\_

- new, Danny, I, a, needs, think, bike (.)

\_\_\_\_\_

- in, they, to, have, spring, like, fun (.)

\_\_\_\_\_

### V. 用适当的介词填空。

- The sun is very bright. Don't read \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.
- When I walked home yesterday, a ball hit me \_\_\_\_\_ the head.
- The book is different \_\_\_\_\_ that one.
- Will you go swimming \_\_\_\_\_ school?
- Swimming is good for our health, but \_\_\_\_\_ the same time we mustn't forget the danger.
- It's best to plant trees \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
- Shall we play \_\_\_\_\_ the swing?
- My mother returned at 10 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the night of June 15th.
- My uncle will be back from Japan \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.

### VI. 阅读理解。

Do you like spring? What do you doing in spring? Some people like to stay at home but others like to go for a walk or play football. My friend Bob works hard in a factory during the day. At the weekend, he always does the same things. On Saturday he washes his car and on Sunday he goes with his family to his uncle's house by car. His uncle and aunt have a farm there. It isn't a big one but there's always much to do on the farm. They help Bob's uncle and aunt with their farm work. At noon they are all hungry and Bob's aunt gives them a lot of delicious food to eat.

- 判断下列句子的正 (T) 误 (F)。

In spring, most people like to stay at home.

- When does Bob do the same things?

A. At the weekdays.    B. Saturday.    C. Sunday.    D. Both B and C.

- 根据短文内容填空。

Bob's uncle and aunt have a \_\_\_\_\_ farm.

# Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

## Lesson 6 Danny the Babysitter

### I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词。

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (照看婴儿) my little cousin yesterday.
2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (下来) from the tree, then he left quickly.
3. The tree is too tall. \_\_\_\_\_ (抓紧), Tom! I'm going to help you at once.
4. The students are playing on the p \_\_\_\_\_.
5. He is h \_\_\_\_\_ an English book in his hand.
6. The children are playing on the s \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.
7. Don't p \_\_\_\_\_ the door, you can pull it.
8. She like babies and she is working as a b \_\_\_\_\_ now.

### II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. We have worked too hard. Let's stop \_\_\_\_\_ a break.  
A. having      B. to having      C. have      D. to have
- ( ) 2. Be careful! Don't fall \_\_\_\_\_ the swing.  
A. of      B. off      C. down      D. about
- ( ) 3. Give me more \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. pushes      B. push      C. pushes      D. pushing
- ( ) 4. Can you see the boy \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass?  
A. lie      B. to lie      C. lies      D. lying
- ( ) 5. I ate an apple, but I want one \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many      B. another      C. more      D. other
- ( ) 6. She has \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher for ten years.  
A. is      B. was      C. be      D. been
- ( ) 7. Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ helping me with my English.  
A. for      B. to      C. about      D. in
- ( ) 8. Come on! Your classmates \_\_\_\_\_ very high! They are waiting for you.  
A. is climbing up      B. climbed up  
C. will climb up      D. have climbed up
- ( ) 9. The bike is not \_\_\_\_\_ enough to ride. I'm so tall.  
A. tall      B. high      C. low      D. short
- ( ) 10. —Thanks for the party and the delicious food.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. OK      B. No, thanks  
C. Never mind      D. You're welcome

### III. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子，每空一词。

1. 当我们举行运动会时，大家都高喊“加油”。  
When we have a sports meeting, everyone shouts “\_\_\_\_\_”.
2. 请你多推我几下。  
Please give me \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 玛丽转过身来高兴地看着我。  
Mary \_\_\_\_\_ and looked at me happily.

4. 我的弟弟从自行车上摔了下来，伤了胳膊。

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the bike and hurt his arm.

5. 他们停止了谈话，认真地做起作业。

They \_\_\_\_\_, then they did their homework carefully.

### IV. 连词成句。

1. her, gives, Tom, a, push (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. around, the, to, back, bus, up, and, had, turn (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. rabbit, like, that, looks, cloud, jumping, a (!)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. for, me, thank, you, at, the, helping, playground (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. swing, on, push, high, the, me (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### V. 阅读理解。

It was 6:00 pm. Mrs Black asked her young son to babysit for an hour when she was cooking in the kitchen.

The boy took his sister out into the garden and played with her happily. Suddenly the baby began to cry.

“Tom, what's the matter with Susan? Why is she crying?” Mrs Black shouted her son when she heard the baby's crying.

“Because she wants my coins.” answered Tom. “Why not give her one coin to stop her crying?” said Mrs Black.

“But she wants to keep them!” answered Tom. “No, she doesn't!” Mrs Black said. “She is only a baby. She is too young to understand anything!”

“But I know that she wants to have the coins,” answered Tom, “She has already eaten two of them.”

- ( ) 1. Mr Black wanted Tom to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cook      B. babysit  
C. play with coin      D. look after his brother
- ( ) 2. Mrs Black was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. preparing for breakfast      B. making lunch  
C. cooking dinner      D. washing dishes
- ( ) 3. Tom's sister might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. less than only one year old      B. two years old  
C. five years      D. seven years old
- ( ) 4. Susan cried because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tom didn't give her coins any more  
B. she fell off the bed and hurt herself  
C. Tom hit her on the head  
D. she felt hungry and thirsty
- ( ) 5. What would happen next?  
A. Mrs Black would hit Tom on the hand.  
B. Tom would give Susan more coins.  
C. Susan would play happily with Tom.  
D. Mrs Black would take Susan to see a doctor.

学校: \_\_\_\_\_

年级: \_\_\_\_\_

班: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

考号: \_\_\_\_\_

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

注意事项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

①考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
②用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

考号

姓名

班

年级

学校：

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题

# Unit 1 Spring Is Coming!

## Lesson 7 Danny's "Debbie" Day

I. 根据句意及汉语提示，用适当的单词或词组完成句子。

- Tom's kite is bigger than \_\_\_\_\_ (她的).
- I think the new movie is \_\_\_\_\_ (部分的) true.
- The child is very young, but she can look after \_\_\_\_\_ (她自己).
- Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (叫醒) me up at six o'clock every morning.
- He went to the zoo yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_ (她也是).

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- A few students \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up late yesterday.
- The babysitter helped the baby \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) her teeth.
- Do you think it easy \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English?
- She should do her homework \_\_\_\_\_ (she).
- Are these Mary's pens?  
—No, they are not \_\_\_\_\_ (her).

III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ early every morning.  
A. wake me up    B. wake I up    C. wakes up me    D. wakes me up
- ( ) 2. —He likes swimming in summer.  
—So \_\_\_\_\_ I.  
A. am    B. like    C. do    D. can
- ( ) 3. He was running fast. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So was she    B. So she was    C. She was so    D. She so was
- ( ) 4. Do you ever think \_\_\_\_\_ your future?  
A. into    B. about    C. at    D. out
- ( ) 5. I don't watch TV in the evening \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more    B. any more    C. no more    D. some more
- ( ) 6. The little boy enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass.  
A. lies    B. lying    C. lie    D. to lie
- ( ) 7. It \_\_\_\_\_ her sixth birthday tomorrow.  
A. will    B. will be    C. is going to    D. is going to is
- ( ) 8. Tom and Tim fell from the tree, but they didn't hurt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one another    B. each other    C. themselves    D. himself
- ( ) 9. —Who taught \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
—Nobody. She learned by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. herself, her    B. she, herself    C. her, herself    D. her, she

- ( ) 10. I'm sorry. I can't help you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework.  
A. finishing    B. finish    C. finishes    D. finished

IV. 根据汉语完成句子，每空一词。

- 这个婴儿不再哭了。  
The baby didn't cry \_\_\_\_\_.
- 汤姆会踢足球，我也会。  
Tom can play soccer. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 我原以为照顾孩子是很容易的。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ easy \_\_\_\_\_.
- 今天早上我在太阳出来之前就醒了。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the sun rose in the morning.
- 这件事我考虑一整天了。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ it all day.

V. 连词成句。

- scared, I, she, was, that, hurt, would, herself (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- in, Debbie, hers, about, ate, minute, one (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- can't, tonight, I, write, more, any (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- school, I, it, thought, day, about, all, at (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I, the, woke, up, this, morning, before, sun, rose (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

VI. 选用方框中适当的句子完成下列对话，其中有两项是多余的。

- Mike: Hi, Jane! 1  
Jane: Hi, Mike. It's March 20.  
Mike: Oh, it's spring now. How is the weather today?  
Jane: 2  
Mike: It's a nice day for cycling.  
Jane: I don't think it's a good idea. 3 It's very fun!  
Mike: 4  
Jane: I hope so, too.  
Mike: Oh, my sister is at home. 5  
Jane: Great! Let's ask her to go with us!
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. How about flying kites?              | B. What's the date today?                  |
| C. Shall we climb the hill?             | D. Maybe she would like to go with us.     |
| E. What day is it today?                | F. The report says it will be sunny today. |
| G. I hope we'll have a good time today. |  |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 1 Spring Is coming!

## 单元测试卷

■时间：90分钟 ■总分：100分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

### I. 根据汉语提示完成句子 (10分)

- The boy saw a dog \_\_\_\_\_ (躺着) on the road when he walked by.
- The mother told her son to \_\_\_\_\_ (下来) from the tree.
- Some boys are playing football \_\_\_\_\_ (在操场上).
- She doesn't like him. \_\_\_\_\_ (事实上), I think she hates him!
- \_\_\_\_\_ (将, 会) we go to play basketball on Sunday?

### II. 根据下列句子的意思, 用所给单词的正确形式填空 (5分)

- Miss Liu is learning English by \_\_\_\_\_ (her).
- How about \_\_\_\_\_ (move) the sofa close to the window?
- In summer, it is much \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) than that in spring.
- Let's stop \_\_\_\_\_ (swing) now. It's time to go to school.
- It's sunny today. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the hill?

### III. 单项选择 (20分)

- ( ) 11. The famous singer will visit our school \_\_\_\_\_ the morning of April first.  
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- ( ) 12. The old woman has no children. She lives by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her B. she C. hers D. herself
- ( ) 13. —There \_\_\_\_\_ a film tomorrow evening in our school.  
—What good news!  
A. is going to have B. will have  
C. will be D. is will be
- ( ) 14. She didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ her mother came back last night.  
A. until B. when C. as D. after
- ( ) 15. Jenny hit Jack \_\_\_\_\_ head \_\_\_\_\_ a book.  
A. on the, with B. at the, by C. in his, by D. on her, with
- ( ) 16. —Where is my father?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed and thinking about the trip.  
A. lied B. lay C. was lying D. is lying
- ( ) 17. Lisa is your sister's name, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't she B. is she C. isn't it D. is it
- ( ) 18. Boys and girls! Don't push each other at the exit (出口). Go out \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. little by little B. side by side C. step by step D. one by one
- ( ) 19. —Shall we go to the book show tomorrow?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Good idea B. It doesn't matter  
C. Thank you D. It's very kind of you
- ( ) 20. —Will it rain tomorrow?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. We'll go to the park tomorrow.  
A. Yes, it is B. I think so C. I hope so D. I hope not

### IV. 完形填空 (10分)

There are four seasons in a year, and spring is 21 one.

When the weather 22 warm, birds begin to sing and flowers come out. It 23 that spring has come. The shining sun makes 24 grow better and the daytime becomes 25 than the night.

A famous Chinese saying "The year's work depends on (取决于) a good start 26" tell us that spring is the beginning of a year and people in the season should make their plans for 27.

Although (虽然) there is no good harvest and no white snow in spring, it 28 "green" to the world. Everything in spring is full of vitality (活力).

Spring is 29, so I like it very 30.

- ( ) 21. A. the better B. a best C. the best D. a better
- ( ) 22. A. gets B. come C. turn D. has
- ( ) 23. A. becomes B. shows C. speak D. is
- ( ) 24. A. everything B. few thing C. something D. nothing
- ( ) 25. A. long B. short C. shorter D. longer
- ( ) 26. A. in a day B. in spring  
C. in the beginning D. in the morning
- ( ) 27. A. their work B. the new term C. the year D. their study
- ( ) 28. A. can bring B. can't bring C. can take D. can't take
- ( ) 29. A. cold B. early C. beautiful D. hot
- ( ) 30. A. best B. well C. better D. much

### V. 阅读理解 (30分)

(A)

What's your favorite weather? Do you like sunny or rainy days? Many people like sunshine a lot. They don't like rain. They think rain can make them feel sad.

During a long holiday, they like going to the beach to enjoy the sunshine very much, but I also enjoy rain. I enjoy the sound of rain. It can make me feel quiet. On rainy days, I like listening to music and doing some reading, or just looking at the rain and daydreaming (做白日梦). When you daydream, you don't have to think about other things. I think it's a good way to relax when it rains.

Sunshine can make one run around and rain can make one quiet, so I hope you can feel happy no matter it rains or shines.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 31. Many people don't like rain because it can make them feel sad.
- ( ) 32. The writer enjoys rain but doesn't like sunshine.

学校: \_\_\_\_\_ 年级: \_\_\_\_\_ 班: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 考号: \_\_\_\_\_

密封线内不要答题

注意事项  
①考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
②用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

- ( ) 33. The writer enjoys the sound of rain because it makes him feel quiet.  
 ( ) 34. On rainy days, the writer will enjoy music and the rain.  
 ( ) 35. The writer thinks it's good to relax in the sunshine.

(B)

Four students from different countries are camping and they are talking about the weather. Let's listen to them.

Wu Ling: It's cool and sunny most of the time in our country. I live in Beijing, a beautiful city. It's July now. Though it is a little hot, I still feel comfortable.	Waxili: I live in Moscow (莫斯科). There are storms too often there. When the sky is dark and clouds are moving across the sky, the storm is coming. I don't like that. Always it's not safe in the storm.
John: I live in the north of Canada. It's quite cold in winter, so we wear warm clothes. Many people like snowy weather because they can make snowmen and enjoy themselves.	Joe: I come from Australia. I've never seen a snowy day. It's very hot most of the time in our country. In winter it's not very cold.

- ( ) 36. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia when the four students are camping.  
 A. spring      B. winter      C. autumn      D. summer  
 ( ) 37. \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't like the weather of his country.  
 A. John      B. Wu Ling      C. Waxili      D. Joe  
 ( ) 38. Many people in \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy snow.  
 A. Beijing      B. Canada      C. Moscow      D. Australia  
 ( ) 39. Joe has never experienced (经历) a \_\_\_\_\_ day before.  
 A. snowy      B. rainy      C. windy      D. cloudy  
 ( ) 40. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. different cities  
 B. different talks in different cities  
 C. different countries  
 D. different kinds of weather in different areas

(C)

The weather is not beautiful all the time. Perhaps you can remember a day when bad weather made you afraid. One kind of bad weather that frightens many people is called a thunderstorm.

When there is a thunderstorm, first you can see a sudden flash of bright light. A few seconds later you can hear a loud rumbling (轰轰的) sound. This quick flash is called lightning, and the loud sound is called thunder. Lightning is colourful, but it can cause (引起) serious problems.

Lightning is electricity (电) that is moving very rapidly (迅速地). It may be moving between a cloud and the ground, between two clouds, or between two parts of the same cloud. The lightning heats the air around it. This hot air expands (扩散), or gets bigger, and it causes the air to move in waves (声波) past you in a series (一连串), one after another. For this reason, you may hear many rumbles and not just one sound.

- ( ) 41. The word "frighten" means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A. make somebody happy      B. make somebody sad  
 C. make somebody afraid      D. make somebody tired  
 ( ) 42. We first \_\_\_\_\_, and then \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. see a quick flash, hear a loud sound  
 B. hear a loud sound, see a quick flash

- C. see a slow flash, hear a low sound  
 D. hear a low sound, see a slow flash

- ( ) 43. Lightning is electricity that is moving very \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. quick      B. slow      C. fast      D. slowly  
 ( ) 44. Lightning always moves \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. slowly      B. in waves      C. in a series      D. rapidly  
 ( ) 45. Which of the following is NOT true about thunder and lightning?  
 A. Lightning may move between a cloud and the ground.  
 B. Thunder is a very bright light in a thunderstorm.  
 C. Lightning is electricity.  
 D. Lightning heats the air around it and causes the air to move in waves.

VI. 补全对话 (10分)

根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话意义连贯、完整。

- A: Hello, Paul. 46 ?  
 B: It is fine today.  
 A: 47 ?  
 B: We can go the Great Wall.  
 A: That's a good idea.  
 B: 48 ?  
 A: We can take a bus from the hotel.  
 B: That would be good. 49 ?  
 A: It leaves at ten o'clock.  
 B: Right. 50 ?  
 A: See you.

VII. 连词成句 (5分)

51. mother, turned, and, saw, she, around, her (.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 52. this, feel, does, make, how, weather, you (?)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 53. you, party, me, thank, to, inviting, birthday, for, your (.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 54. playing, the, games, are, in, children, sun, the (.)  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 55. days, you, in, can, the, work, two, finish (?)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

VIII. 书面表达 (10分)

请你以 "The spring in my hometown" 为题，并根据所给的提示内容，描述一下你家乡的春天。

1. When does spring come? How long is it?
2. What's the weather like in spring?
3. What do you like to do in spring?

\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 2 Plant a Plant!

## Lesson 9 How Does a Plant Grow?

### I. 根据句意及汉语提示, 完成下列单词。

1. He wants to be a singer like Liu Huan when he \_\_\_\_\_ (生长) up.
2. My pen is at home. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (借出) one to me?
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (叶子) of the trees became greener after the rain.
4. She bought a new \_\_\_\_\_ (直尺) in the supermarket.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (浇水) the flowers in the garden this morning.
6. We can see some \_\_\_\_\_ (海报) on the wall.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (覆盖) the tables with clean white clothes yesterday.
8. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (讨论) the plan for our trip to Beijing.

### II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Look! They're \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) some \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) on the hill.
2. The cat washes \_\_\_\_\_ (it) every day.
3. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) the table with clean white cloth?
4. —What are they \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) over there?  
—The football match.
5. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a poster for me.

### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. The little girl has grown \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful lady.  
A. in      B. about      C. into      D. to
- ( ) 2. Our apple tree is covered \_\_\_\_\_ snow.  
A. of      B. with      C. about      D. to
- ( ) 3. When spring comes, the tree leaves \_\_\_\_\_ green.  
A. turn      B. get      C. go      D. become
- ( ) 4. Look! The cat is washing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it      B. its      C. itself      D. it's
- ( ) 5. —The light in the office is still on.  
—Oh, I forgot \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turning it off      B. turn it off  
C. to turn it off      D. having turned it off
- ( ) 6. —Would you like to play football with me?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I do      B. Yes, please  
C. Yes, I'd love to      D. Yes, I would
- ( ) 7. Would you please lend \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. me a book      B. a book me  
C. me to a book      D. a book for me

- ( ) 8. He has already \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers. You don't need \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. watered, water      B. water, water  
C. watered, to water      D. water, to water
- ( ) 9. —Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary at home. I will bring it this afternoon.  
—OK.  
A. left      B. leave      C. forget      D. forgot
- ( ) 10. Tadpoles (蝌蚪) can \_\_\_\_\_ frogs, and they \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
A. grow in, grow into      B. grow into, grow in  
C. grow in, grow in      D. grow into, grow into

### IV. 句型转换, 每空一词。

1. Don't forget to close the door. (改为同意句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ close the door.
2. Would you please water the trees? (作肯定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. I'd like some water. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you like?
4. I want to play soccer. (改为同意句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ play soccer.
5. Jim has planted the apple tree. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jim \_\_\_\_\_ the apple tree?

### V. 连词成句。

1. forget, the, don't, sun, draw, to (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. your, me, bike, please, lend, would, you (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. boy, into, will, man, a, some, a, grow, day (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I, already, my, have, watered, seed (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### VI. 补全对话。

(Li Ming and Wang Mei have planted their seeds.)

Li Ming: 1.

Wang Mei: No, thank you. I've already watered my seed. 2

Li Ming: 3

Wang Mei: Yes, please. I'm drawing a flower bud. 4

Li Ming: Would you please pass me the green marker? 5

Wang Mei: Sure. Here you are!

- A. Would you like some markers?  
B. Now I'm making my poster.  
C. The buds grow into flowers.  
D. Do you need any water?  
E. I'm going to draw my plant's stem and leaves.

学校: \_\_\_\_\_

年级: \_\_\_\_\_

班: \_\_\_\_\_

姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

考号: \_\_\_\_\_

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注意事项

①考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
②用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。

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# Unit 2 Plant a Plant!

## Lesson 10 Plant Parts

### I. 英汉互译。

1. 数十亿的 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 从……到…… \_\_\_\_\_  
3. 在阳光下 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 在世界上 \_\_\_\_\_  
5. all parts of plants \_\_\_\_\_ 6. make food for the plant \_\_\_\_\_

### II. 选用适当的介词填空。

below, from...to..., from, of, above

1. The team \_\_\_\_\_ Class 4 won the game.  
2. The students go to school \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.  
3. Roots grow \_\_\_\_\_ ground.  
4. We eat the leaves \_\_\_\_\_ cabbage.  
5. The moon was now \_\_\_\_\_ the trees in the east.

### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people standing in the playground.  
A. thousands of B. two thousands  
C. many thousand of D. thousand of
- ( ) 2. What are leaves \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. in B. for C. of D. from
- ( ) 3. Roots get water from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sun B. soil C. stem D. leaves
- ( ) 4. Don't read in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a sunlight B. an sunlight C. the sunlight D. the sunlights
- ( ) 5. The man has three children to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. feed B. keep C. food D. have
- ( ) 6. The plants can grow quickly \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.  
A. in B. on C. at D. from
- ( ) 7. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
A. on B. above C. over D. at
- ( ) 8. The woman was \_\_\_\_\_ the baby in her arms.  
A. take B. carrying C. bring D. singing
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ parts does a person's body have?  
A. How many B. How much C. How often D. How long
- ( ) 10. Would you please go and \_\_\_\_\_ the book to me?  
A. bring B. take C. carry D. to take

### IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。

1. 茎把水分从根运送到叶子和花。  
The stem \_\_\_\_\_ the water \_\_\_\_\_ the roots to the leaves and flowers.

### 2. 那些机器是做什么用的?

\_\_\_\_\_ are the machines \_\_\_\_\_?

### 3. 根从泥土里吸收水分供给植物。

Roots \_\_\_\_\_ water \_\_\_\_\_ the ground \_\_\_\_\_ the plant.

### 4. 天空中有数十亿颗星星。

There are \_\_\_\_\_ stars in the sky.

### 5. 我们吃萝卜的根。

We eat the \_\_\_\_\_ carrots.

### V. 连词成句。

1. the, leaves, plant, make, food, for (.)

2. is, a, on, the, there, lamp, desk (.)

3. from, new, seeds, plants, grow (.)

4. what, stem, for, is, the (?)

### VI. 句型转换，每空一词。

1. He can name some of these plants. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ name \_\_\_\_\_ of these plants?
2. Roots bring water from the ground to the plant. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ roots \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Bob didn't go to school because he had a cold. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Bob go to school?

### VII. 完成对话，每空一词。

- A: 1 2 parts do plants have?  
B: Four. They are flowers, leaves, stems and roots. And flowers, leaves and stems grow 3 ground. Roots grow 4 ground.
- A: What do roots do?  
B: They 5 water 6 the ground to the plant.
- A: What 7 the stem 8 ?  
B: It carries the water from the roots 9 the leaves and flowers, and it 10 the leaves and flowers in the sunlight.
- A: What are leaves for?  
B: They 11 12 for the plant.
- A: Why do plants have flowers?  
B: 13 the flowers make seeds. New plants grow 14 seeds.
- A: What parts do we eat?  
B: People eat 15 parts 16 plants.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_\_  
12. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_ 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_ 16. \_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 2 Plant a Plant!

## Lesson 11 Look after Your Plant!

### I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成下列句子。

1. The windows of my house are made of \_\_\_\_\_ (玻璃).
2. I think the seeds will \_\_\_\_\_ (发芽) in some days.
3. In winter, farmers usually put covers \_\_\_\_\_ (在……上) the plants to keep them warm.
4. —Would you like to play football with us?  
—Sorry, I have to \_\_\_\_\_ (照顾) my sick mother at home.
5. Some plants need \_\_\_\_\_ (许多) water.
6. My desk \_\_\_\_\_ (由……制成) wood.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (所……的) I did makes her very angry.
8. Some plants need little water, so they can grow in the d \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She kept the child \_\_\_\_\_ (安静).
10. R \_\_\_\_\_ to water the plant when you leave.

### II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. He had a bad cold. He needed \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a doctor.
2. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (water) your flowers.
3. Butter is \_\_\_\_\_ (make) from milk.
4. The glasses are made of \_\_\_\_\_ (glass).
5. In spring, people put \_\_\_\_\_ (cover) over plants to keep them warm at night.

### III. 用适当的介词填空。

1. The plants keep water \_\_\_\_\_ their stems.
2. The bus is full \_\_\_\_\_ people. I feel very hot.
3. You'd better not go out alone \_\_\_\_\_ night.
4. Have you ever tired to care \_\_\_\_\_ the little dog?
5. My mother bought lots \_\_\_\_\_ things from the supermarket yesterday.

### IV. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Look at the picture on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the book.  
A. coat      B. for      C. leaf      D. cover
- ( ) 2. I am sure the bottle must \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
A. is full of      B. are full of      C. be full of      D. be full with
- ( ) 3. He covered his face \_\_\_\_\_ a book.  
A. with      B. in      C. on      D. of
- ( ) 4. You need to keep the flowers \_\_\_\_\_ at night.  
A. warm      B. warms      C. warmly      D. warmth
- ( ) 5. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kept, cleaned      B. keeps, clean  
C. keep, clean      D. keep, cleaning
- ( ) 6. You must look \_\_\_\_\_ yourself and keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for, healthy      B. after, healthy  
C. after, health      D. for, health
- ( ) 7. —Your coat looks nice. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ cotton?

—Yes, and it's \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai.

- A. made of, made by      B. made of, made in  
C. made for, made in      D. make from, made by
- ( ) 8. Leaves use water \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
A. make      B. to make      C. making      D. made
- ( ) 9. Some plants don't need \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
A. many      B. much      C. a few      D. few.

### V. 连词成句。

1. use, that, to, write, I, often, pen (.)

2. what, she, I, doesn't, did, know (.)

3. plant, how, plants, do, these, you (?)

4. desert, can, little, plant, grow, the, in (?)

5. bring, here, don't, to, homework, forget, your (.)

### VI. 阅读理解。

Plants are very important. This is because plants can make food from air, water and sunlight. Animals and man cannot make food from air, water and sunlight. Animals can get their food by eating plants and animals. Man gets his food by eating plants and animals, too. So animals and man need plants in order to live. This is why there are so many plants around us.

There are two kinds of plants: flowering plants and non-flowering plants. Almost all the trees around us are flowering plants. You can know some trees from their flowers and fruits. Non-flowering plants do not grow flowers. You can not see many non-flowering plants around you.

If you look carefully at the plants around us, you will find that there are many kinds of plants. Some plants are large and some are small. Most of them are green. Thanks to the plants around us, we can live on the earth.

( ) 1. Which of the following is the most important according to the passage?

- A. Flower.      B. Man.  
C. Animals.      D. Air, water and sunlight.

( ) 2. We need many plants around us because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we can get what we need from plants  
B. plants are green  
C. plants can grow easily  
D. we like all kinds of plants

( ) 3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ non-flowering plants than flowering plants around us.

- A. much better      B. much fewer  
C. much more      D. much larger

( ) 4. Which of the following does NOT come from a plant?

- A. Forest.      B. Basket.      C. Bread.      D. Cabbage.

( ) 5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Plants around US      B. Food from Plants  
C. Plants Make Food      D. Man and Animals

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班 级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓 名: \_\_\_\_\_

考 号: \_\_\_\_\_

答 案

注 意 事 项

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

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# Unit 2 Plant a Plant!

## Lesson 12 Pretty Little Plant

### I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

- The little girl is p \_\_\_\_\_. We all like her very much.
- There is a big h \_\_\_\_\_ in the wall. The dog goes into the room through it.
- I was looking e \_\_\_\_\_ for Jenny. But I can't find her.
- The pet cat is mine. Do you know i \_\_\_\_\_ name?
- He c \_\_\_\_\_ his plants with a box made of glass last night.
- The grass grew all a \_\_\_\_\_

### II. 用适当的介词填空。

- The song is \_\_\_\_\_ how plants grow.
- The room is full \_\_\_\_\_ people.
- Look! A bird is singing \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.
- People can walk \_\_\_\_\_ their feet.
- There are some leaves \_\_\_\_\_ the plant.

### III. 选用方框中所给单词，并用其适当形式填空。

it, everywhere, hole, pretty, around

- We can hear music all \_\_\_\_\_.
- Look! The cat is washing \_\_\_\_\_ hair.
- Mary is the \_\_\_\_\_ girl of the four girls.
- We could see the flags and flowers \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing on October 1, 2010.
- Let me put the tree in the \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. The girl looks much \_\_\_\_\_ in the red dress.  
A. pretty      B. prettier      C. prettiest      D. more pretty
- ( ) 2. Some of my classmates are in the classroom. \_\_\_\_\_ are on the playground.  
A. Other      B. The others      C. The other      D. Another
- ( ) 3. I have two good friends. One is Li Hong, and \_\_\_\_\_ is Wang Mei.  
A. another      B. other      C. the other      D. others
- ( ) 4. All the \_\_\_\_\_ is green.  
A. grasses      B. grass      C. leaf      D. leaves
- ( ) 5. Mr Brown went out \_\_\_\_\_ she came in.  
A. soon      B. at      C. while      D. as
- ( ) 6. Everyone, \_\_\_\_\_ the brown words together!  
A. sing      B. sings      C. are singing      D. to sing
- ( ) 7. The plant makes food for itself \_\_\_\_\_ its leaves.  
A. of      B. with      C. in      D. from

- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ the stem grows, it makes leaves.  
A. As      B. After      C. Before      D. Until
- ( ) 9. The baby threw (扔) \_\_\_\_\_ food on the floor.  
A. it's      B. he's      C. one's      D. its
- ( ) 10. There are two windows \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.  
A. on      B. in      C. of      D. near

### V. 根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词。

- 我有两个哥哥，一个是医生，另一个是律师。  
I have two brothers. \_\_\_\_\_ is a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ is a lawyer.
- 每个人都喜欢唱“拯救地球”。  
Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ the song *Heal the world*.
- 冬天到处都是雪。  
There is snow \_\_\_\_\_ in winter.
- 叶子把水和阳光合成食物，供给植物。  
Leaves \_\_\_\_\_ water and sunlight \_\_\_\_\_ for the plants.
- 盖子是由玻璃制成的特殊的箱子。  
The covers \_\_\_\_\_ special boxes \_\_\_\_\_ glass.

### VI. 从方框中选择适当的句子完成对话，其中有两项是多余的。

- A: Hi, Tom! Do you know how to plant a seed?  
B: Yes, Jane! First, you put a seed into a pot. 1 Next, you water it.  
A: Anything else?  
B: Yes. At last, you should put it in the sunlight.  
A: Why?  
B: Because plants need sunlight. 2  
A: By the way, what do roots do?  
B: Roots bring water from the ground to the plant.  
A: 3  
B: They carry it to the leaves and flowers by the stem.  
A: What are the flowers for?  
B: The flowers make seeds. 4  
A: Oh, I see.  
B: Don't forget to take your plant to the room when it's very cold.  
A: OK, I will! 5  
B: You're welcome!

- A. New plants grow from seeds.  
B. Leaves need water to make food.  
C. Then, you cover it with soil.  
D. How do they carry water to the plant?  
E. Thank you for telling me so much!  
F. You must look after your plant.  
G. The leaves make food for the plant in the sunlight.

# Unit 2 Plant a Plant!

## Lesson 13 Why Are Plants Important?

### I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成下列单词。

- It's very \_\_\_\_\_ (使人愉快的) to see these beautiful pear trees.
- I have \_\_\_\_\_ (挖) a hole. You can't plant a tree.
- There is a white house \_\_\_\_\_ (在……中间) the buildings.
- You are late for school again. Can you tell me the \_\_\_\_\_ (理由)?
- My mother asked the doctor to save the \_\_\_\_\_ (死) cat.
- There is \_\_\_\_\_ (没有东西) interesting in the newspaper.
- Let's go out for some fresh \_\_\_\_\_ (空气).
- He is full of \_\_\_\_\_ (能量).
- Two jin is a \_\_\_\_\_ (千克).
- We all know that pandas like eating \_\_\_\_\_ (竹子).

### II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. The teacher is \_\_\_\_\_ with what we did.  
A. pleased      B. please      C. pleasure      D. pleasant
- ( ) 2. We can't live \_\_\_\_\_ air or water.  
A. with      B. without      C. if no      D. haven't
- ( ) 3. We must make sure the rain will not \_\_\_\_\_ the crops \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blow, away      B. carry, off      C. carry, away      D. take, off
- ( ) 4. The man hurt badly. He \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A. dies      B. was dying      C. dead      D. was dead
- ( ) 5. Our kite is \_\_\_\_\_. Can you get it for us? I can't reach it.  
A. on the tree      B. in the tree  
C. under the tree      D. over the tree
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ is very necessary to have breakfast every morning.  
A. It      B. This      C. That      D. These
- ( ) 7. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in this book.  
A. anything interesting      B. interesting anything  
C. something interesting      D. interesting something
- ( ) 8. There are some birds \_\_\_\_\_ the tree and also some apples \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
A. on, on      B. on, in      C. in, on      D. in, in
- ( ) 9. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ get up a little earlier tomorrow.  
A. needs      B. need      C. need to      D. needs to
- ( ) 10. Can you help \_\_\_\_\_ the windows?  
A. clean      B. cleans      C. have cleaning      D. cleaned

### III. 根据汉语提示完成句子, 使句子完整、通顺。

- 我们从太阳那里得到光和热。  
We get \_\_\_\_\_ from the sun.

- 人和动物都从食物中获得能量。

Both humans and animals \_\_\_\_\_ food.

- 植物帮助阻止水冲走土壤。

Plants help stop water from \_\_\_\_\_.

- 植物和人一样需要水才能生存。

Plants need water \_\_\_\_\_ as people do.

- 除了两公斤牛奶, 早上他们什么也没有吃。

They had \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast but \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

- 打完篮球后, 他们躺在树阴下休息。

After playing basketball, they lay and had a rest \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. 连词成句。

- are, wine, the, made, grapes, into (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- pleasant, it, the, among, is, to, trees, walk (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- can, in, we, sit, shade, the, under, tree, a (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- trees, the, help, clean, air (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

- breakfast, he, went, without, to, school (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### V. 完形填空。

Plants are important living things. Life could not go on if there were 1 plants. This is 2 plants can make food from 3. But animals and man can't make food from them. Animals can get their food by 4 plants or other animals. Man lives 5 plants and animals, too. So animals and man need plants 6. That is why we find there are so many plants around us. If you look carefully at the plants around you, you will find there are many kinds of plants. Most plants are 7. Some plants have many small leaves, 8 have only a few large leaves. They are different in shapes and colours. Besides having different shapes and colours, leaves are also different in other 9. Some leaves have long stalks (叶柄) while others have short ones even some have no stalks 10.

- ( ) 1. A. not      B. nothing      C. no      D. neither
- ( ) 2. A. why      B. because      C. until      D. since
- ( ) 3. A. water and heat      B. air and water  
C. air and sunlight      D. air, water and sunlight
- ( ) 4. A. eat      B. have      C. buying      D. eating
- ( ) 5. A. on      B. from      C. in      D. by
- ( ) 6. A. live      B. to live      C. to living      D. for live
- ( ) 7. A. red      B. black      C. blue      D. green
- ( ) 8. A. others      B. the others      C. another      D. other
- ( ) 9. A. roads      B. lands      C. ways      D. fields
- ( ) 10. A. at most      B. at once      C. at times      D. at all

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班 级: \_\_\_\_\_

姓 名: \_\_\_\_\_

考 号: \_\_\_\_\_

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

注 意 事 项

①考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
②用钢笔答题, 不能用铅笔或圆珠笔, 字迹要清楚, 卷面要整洁。

① 考生要写清班级、姓名和考号。  
② 用钢笔答题，不能用铅笔或圆珠笔，字迹要清楚，卷面要整洁。

考号

姓名

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年

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密封线内不要答题

# Unit 2 Plant a Plant!

## Lesson 14 People and Plants

### I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成下列单词。

- S \_\_\_\_\_ hats are made of stems of grass plants.
- Her pen can't work because there is no i \_\_\_\_\_ in it.
- The farmer grows a lot of w \_\_\_\_\_.
- We use wood from trees to build houses and f \_\_\_\_\_.
- Doctors use m \_\_\_\_\_ to help sick people.

### II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- This dress looks \_\_\_\_\_ (good) and sell \_\_\_\_\_ (good).
- We use wood \_\_\_\_\_ (build) houses.
- There are about three \_\_\_\_\_ (thousand) people taking part in the game.
- Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ (world) food comes from three plants.
- Can you name these \_\_\_\_\_ (medicine) from plants?

### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. — I often ride home after school.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So she is    B. So is she    C. So she does    D. So does she
- ( ) 2. Would you please use the eraser \_\_\_\_\_ the blackboard?  
A. clean    B. cleaning    C. to clean    D. cleans
- ( ) 3. Half of the students in our class \_\_\_\_\_ this dictionary.  
A. is    B. are    C. has    D. have
- ( ) 4. Do you like shoes \_\_\_\_\_ of straw?  
A. make    B. made    C. is made    D. are made
- ( ) 5. I have to look after my \_\_\_\_\_ sister.  
A. sick    B. ill    C. fine    D. bad
- ( ) 6. They come \_\_\_\_\_ a small village.  
A. in    B. from    C. out    D. for
- ( ) 7. The books are made \_\_\_\_\_ trees, and we can use trees \_\_\_\_\_ many different ways.  
A. from, in    B. from, on    C. into, in    D. into, on
- ( ) 8. Those pears look \_\_\_\_\_ but taste \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well, bad    B. good, bad    C. good, badly    D. well, badly
- ( ) 9. I got up late and went to school \_\_\_\_\_ food. I'm hungry now.  
A. without    B. with    C. for    D. on
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ people will watch London Olympic Games on TV in 2012.  
A. Million of    B. Millions of    C. Five millions    D. Millions

### IV. 句型转换。

- Nothing can live without water or air. (改为同意句)  
Nothing can live \_\_\_\_\_ is no water or air.

- We went to the zoo this morning. They went to the zoo this morning, too. (合并为一句)  
We went to the zoo this morning and \_\_\_\_\_.

- There are eighty thousand plants in the world. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ plants \_\_\_\_\_ in the world?

### V. 根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词。

- 我们班学生中一半骑自行车去上学。  
\_\_\_\_\_ the students in our class \_\_\_\_\_ to school by bike.
- 哪一种你吃的较多，蔬菜还是肉?  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you eat \_\_\_\_\_, vegetables or meat?
- 我们可以用木头制作许多有用的东西。  
We can \_\_\_\_\_ wood \_\_\_\_\_ many useful things.
- 这种纸是由木头制成的。  
This kind of paper \_\_\_\_\_ wood.
- 这个大花园里有数千棵植物。  
There are \_\_\_\_\_ plants in the big park.

### VI. 连词成句。

- wood, to, we, from, houses, trees, use, build, furniture, and (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- ways, people, many, use, plants, in (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- your, shirt, is, made, of, cotton (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- use, medicine, help, people, doctors, to, sick (.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

### VII. 阅读理解。

Without plants, people could not live. We eat plants. We breathe the oxygen that plants produce. And we need plants because they make our cities and our life beautiful and colourful. That's why even in big modern cities, we have parks full of trees, green grass and flowers. Also you are sure to find some plants and flowers in the houses in every city.

But do you talk to your plants? Do you give them love and attention? The book the Secret life of Plant by Peter Tompkins and Christopher Bird says that you should talk to them and give them love. The book tells us a very interesting test. People planted two seeds in two different places. While the plants were growing, one was given love and positive (积极的) ideas, and the other was given only negative (消极的) ideas. After six months, the loved plant was bigger under the earth, it had more and longer roots; above the earth, it had a thicker stem and more leaves.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 1. Plants produce oxygen.
- ( ) 2. People in modern cities feel lonely, so they talk to plants.
- ( ) 3. The more you talk to plants, the bigger they grow.
- ( ) 4. Plants without love grow smaller according to the test.
- ( ) 5. The passage mainly tells us that plants become more and more important in people's life.