



# Unit 1

## In the library



### 教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



#### 一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. We have got s \_\_\_\_\_ books from library.
2. I want to borrow a video tape, but it's not on that s \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My grandma often says, "I love books. Books are my best friends. They give me k \_\_\_\_\_ and make me happy."
4. Have you ever listened to f \_\_\_\_\_ music?
5. I have just c \_\_\_\_\_ all the new words.
6. I will not turn its corners down to s \_\_\_\_\_ it more and more.
7. I saw it on Lin Tao's desk five m \_\_\_\_\_ ago.
8. I didn't quite understand how they got the books back so quickly until I p \_\_\_\_\_ up a book Grandma had left one day.
9. There you can get a nice p \_\_\_\_\_ from the librarian.
10. "I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ I'll have to pay for the lost books," said Grandma sadly.

#### 二、介词填空。

1. My grandma likes reading books \_\_\_\_\_ different subjects.
2. Jacky's mother often borrows history books \_\_\_\_\_ the school library.
3. Ann likes to borrow science books from Mr Smith and reads outside \_\_\_\_\_ the schoolyard.
4. Sometimes the old woman walks a few steps and thinks for a while and then walks away \_\_\_\_\_ the book.
5. She asked Grandma to put a bookmark \_\_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_\_ the borrowed books \_\_\_\_\_ some words.

#### 三、按要求完成下列各句。

1. My close friend, Ann used to drive a car. (改为反意疑问句)  
My close friend, Ann used to drive a car, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. My grandma has lost the book. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ your grandma lost?

3. Let me do some shopping. (改为否定句)

Let me \_\_\_\_\_ any shopping.

4. I have worked in this factory for 3 years. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ have you worked in this factory?

5. The man is talking with a lady. He gave us a talk last week. (改为复合句)

The man \_\_\_\_\_ gave us a talk last week \_\_\_\_\_ with a lady.

6. Jim can't decide what he should do next. (改为同义句)

Jim can't decide \_\_\_\_\_ next.

7. They are happy to see each other. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they are to see each other!

8. He returned the book to the library this morning. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ the book to the library this morning.

9. Those flowers are red. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ are those flowers?

10. We don't have any science books now. (改为同义句)

We \_\_\_\_\_ any science books \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 四、选用方框中的词完成句子。

came up with, borrowed...from, return...to, used to, got...back,  
was worried, never, has got, came to, was, to

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ and asked her friends, "Have you seen a history book? I think I've lost it."

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a history book \_\_\_\_\_ the library last week.

3. Several days later Grandma \_\_\_\_\_ the library \_\_\_\_\_ borrow some more books.

4. She was worried and so \_\_\_\_\_ the librarian.

5. "If you find this book, please \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ the school library."

6. I didn't quite understand how they \_\_\_\_\_ the books \_\_\_\_\_ so quickly until I picked up a book Grandma had left one day.

7. —Have they ever traveled on a plane?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_.

8. It says David Smith \_\_\_\_\_ a video tape.

9. One day the librarian \_\_\_\_\_ an idea.

10. When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ like chocolate.

#### 五、补全对话。

A

Tom: Hi, Lucy! I can't find my history book. 1?

Lucy: Sorry, I haven't. 2? Perhaps he's seen it.

Tom: Thanks, I will.

Lucy: Oh, there he is!

Tom: Jim, 3?

Jim: Yes, I have. I saw it on Mary's desk seven minutes ago. It must still be there.

Tom: Thanks very much.

Jim: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

**B**

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_?

Boy: Yes, please. I want to borrow a video tape, but it's not on that shelf.

Woman: I guess somebody else has borrowed it.

Boy: \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_?

Woman: Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_?

Boy: "Chicken, Run"

Woman: Wait a minute. Let me find it on the computer. Here it is. It says David Smith has got it.

Boy: \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

六、根据中文及英文提示翻译下列各句。

1. 她过去在一家医院工作。

She \_\_\_\_\_ in a hospital.

2. 我有一台新电视。

I \_\_\_\_\_ a new TV set.

3. 我们现在没有这种电脑。

We \_\_\_\_\_ got this kind of computer \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 玛丽的愿望是当一名科学家。

Mary's wish is to \_\_\_\_\_ a scientist.

5. 当我问他为什么迟到的时候，他答不出来。

He couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ an answer when I asked him why he was late.

七、单项选择。

( ) 1. You are Chinese. I'm Chinese, too.

A. So I am.      B. So am I.      C. So do I.      D. So I do.

( ) 2. When we were on holiday, we \_\_\_\_\_ too much money.

A. spent      B. cost      C. took      D. paid

( ) 3. Miss Gao isn't here. She \_\_\_\_\_ to the station to meet Mr Brown.

A. went      B. has gone      C. has been      D. would go

( ) 4. —Can I \_\_\_\_\_ this book?

—Yes, but you mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ it to others.

A. lend; borrow      B. borrow; keep      C. borrow; lend      D. lend; keep

( ) 5. I won't go to see the film tonight, because I \_\_\_\_\_ my ticket.

A. lost      B. have lost      C. will lost      D. didn't lost

( ) 6. You'll be late for school \_\_\_\_\_ you don't hurry.

A. if      B. weather      C. or      D. so

- ( ) 7. —Shall we go out for a walk?  
—Sorry, I haven't finished my homework \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. already            B. yet            C. still            D. ever
- ( ) 8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ been to Shanghai, has he?
- A. already            B. never            C. ever            D. still
- ( ) 9. —Nice to see you. I \_\_\_\_\_ you for a long time.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing. I've just come back.
- A. hadn't seen; am                            B. haven't seen; was  
C. didn't see; will be                        D. haven't seen; shall be
- ( ) 10. —Your dress is just wonderful!  
—\_\_\_\_\_
- A. You are right, thank you!            B. Thank you, and you?  
C. No, no, yours is better.                D. Thank you. I'm glad to hear that.



## 探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成



### 一、完形填空。

There is a public library in every town in Britain. There are branch libraries in many   1  . Anyone may borrow books and it costs nothing to borrow   2  . In some places you may borrow as many books as you need, but in others you are   3   to a certain number of books including some novels. You may   4   the books for several weeks so that you can have enough time to finish all the books you have borrowed. The   5   novels are always in great need, and non-fiction, for example, books on history, science and gardening are also well-loved.

If the books you are   6  , you may ask for them   7   for you when returned, and if you pay the cost of sending a postcard, the library will let you know when   8   are back and ready for you. Most public libraries also have a reading room and a reference library. In the reading rooms there are   9   at which you can sit and read the daily   10  .

- ( ) 1. A. place            B. town            C. countries            D. villages
- ( ) 2. A. it            B. them            C. one            D. novels
- ( ) 3. A. free            B. freely            C. limited            D. unlimited
- ( ) 4. A. borrow            B. lend            C. keep            D. renew
- ( ) 5. A. newest            B. last            C. most recent            D. latest
- ( ) 6. A. not lost            B. out            C. in            D. outside
- ( ) 7. A. to keep            B. to buy            C. to get            D. to be kept
- ( ) 8. A. books            B. the books            C. them            D. it
- ( ) 9. A. readers            B. people            C. tables and chairs            D. books
- ( ) 10. A. books            B. newspaper            C. newspapers            D. magazine

## 二、阅读理解。

### A

Last night, there was a terrible thunderstorm. When the Robinson family returned home from the cinema they realized immediately that something was wrong. “Look! The garage door is open,” said Mrs Robinson. “I’m sure we close it before we left.”

Everybody went into the house. When they entered the kitchen, they saw a complete mess. Some sausages were hanging out of the fridge. There was a carton of milk on the floor. Mrs Robinson was angry with her daughter. “Jane”, she said. “Tidy the kitchen after supper.” Jane’s brother Alan laughed. “Now you’re in trouble, Jane.”

They had a cup of tea, and went to bed. But as they walked upstairs, they noticed some dirty marks on the carpet. “Footprints?” said Mr Robinson. “Is it a burglar?” said his wife. “Call the police.” “I’m scared,” said Jane. “So am I,” said Alan.

Suddenly, the lights went out and there was a loud noise. “There’s somebody in Jane’s bedroom!” cried Mrs Robinson. “What are we going to do? Has anybody got a torch?” “There’s one in our bedroom,” said Mr Robinson. “I’ll go and get it.”

The whole family stood together in the middle of Jane’s bedroom, Mr Robinson shone the torch round the room. “Look!” said Jane, “someone’s been sleeping on my bed!” Everyone was terrified. At that moment, all the lights came on. “OH!” cried Mrs Robinson, “Look!”

从 A, B 中选出每段的段落大意。

- ( ) 1. A. Mr Robinson and his family went to the cinema last night.  
B. When the Robinson family got home last night, they found that something was wrong.
- ( ) 2. A. Jane was in trouble.  
B. The kitchen was a complete mess.
- ( ) 3. A. Mr Robinson saw some footprints on the stairs.  
B. Mrs Robinson wanted to call the police.
- ( ) 4. A. Suddenly the lights went out, and there was a noise from Jane’s bedroom.  
B. Mrs Robinson said she wanted a torch.
- ( ) 5. A. The family stood in the middle of Jane’s bedroom.  
B. From the light of a torch, they could see a shape on Jane’s bed.

### B

#### Driver Wanted

1. Clean driving license
2. Good-looking
3. Age over 25

Apply (申请) to: Capes Taxi, Shenzhen

#### Air Hostess (空姐) Wanted

1. Age between 20 and 33
2. Height from 1.6 m to 1.75 m
3. Two foreign languages
4. College graduate

Apply to: China Airlines, Beijing

Tel: 010-88488970





# Unit 2

## Water sports



### 教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



#### 一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. S is one of the world's most popular water sports.
2. S surfers are much stronger and thinner than beach boys.
3. They surf three times a day if p, in both winter and summer.
4. For example, Jack Booth, a 21-year-old man, gave up his job in the San Francisco l a year ago.
5. He has been in Honolulu ever s.
6. I have already won first p in the city surfing competition.
7. You need more p.
8. But he f after swimming for 12 hours.
9. During the crossing he ate some food and had s drinks.
10. He went on swimming for another two hours before he finished his j.

#### 二、同义句转换，每空一词。

1. What's your trouble?  
What's \_\_\_\_\_ you?
2. I have some meat and he has some juice.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ some meat and he \_\_\_\_\_ some juice.
3. What's the population of the world?  
\_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ in the world?
4. We must stop writing the letter now.  
We must \_\_\_\_\_ writing the letter \_\_\_\_\_ the moment.
5. My sister joined the PLA two months ago.  
My sister \_\_\_\_\_ the PLA \_\_\_\_\_ two months ago.
6. I like fish better than chicken.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ fish \_\_\_\_\_ chicken.

7. We haven't heard from her for two years.

We haven't \_\_\_\_\_ for two years.

8. I'll give it back as soon as I can.

I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it as soon as \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Tom came back home as late as he did before.

Tom came back home late \_\_\_\_\_.

10. If you get up late, you'll miss the first bus.

\_\_\_\_\_ late, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll miss the first bus.

### 三、补全对话。

Ann: Hello, Jim. This is Ann speaking.

Jim: Hi, Ann.

Ann: I'm \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to thank you for your present.

Jim: Do you like it?

Ann: Yes, very much. It's a beautiful sweater. I really like the \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

Jim: I think the blue is \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the right colour for you. By the way, you \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful at the party.

Ann: Thank you. I really enjoyed it. I called you yesterday evening, but you were not \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

Jim: Oh, I am sorry. I went to the science museum.

Ann: \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ did you see?

Jim: Well, I saw many old inventions on \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_.

Ann: Wow! Are there any new inventions?

Jim: Yes, many more! Why \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ go there and have a look?

Ann: That's a good idea. But I don't know the \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum.

Jim: Don't \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_. I'll go with you.

Ann: Great! Thanks.

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

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 四、选用适当的介词填空。

in, on, at, into, for, with

Many people were standing together \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a street in Beijing at a busy hour. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ the middle of the crowd there was an English lady. She was looking \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the ground. A policeman saw the crowd and went \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ it to see what was happening. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ first the people there did not know what she was looking \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. There was not anything \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ the ground, and there was nothing wrong \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ the lady. "What can I do \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ you, Madam?" the policeman asked. "Please help me to find my glasses. I have lost them," the woman said.

The crowd tried to help her, but they didn't find them. \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ last the policeman said, "Madam, would you like to open your handbag and let me see?" The lady did so and there inside it was the thing she wanted.

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

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

五、根据中文及英文提示翻译下列各句。

1. 是我们努力学习英语的时候了。

It is \_\_\_\_\_ for us \_\_\_\_\_ study English hard.

2. 你妹妹是医生还是司机?

\_\_\_\_\_ your sister a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ a driver?

3. 请告诉我怎样去动物园, 好吗?

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to get to the \_\_\_\_\_, please?

4. 请稍等, 让我把你的名字记下来。

Please wait a moment. \_\_\_\_\_ me write \_\_\_\_\_ your name.

5. 我妈妈每天花一小时打扫卫生。

It \_\_\_\_\_ my mother an hour to \_\_\_\_\_ the cleaning every day.

六、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. You've learnt surfing \_\_\_\_\_ him, haven't you?  
A. from                      B. in                      C. on                      D. to
- ( ) 2. Waikiki is one of the best \_\_\_\_\_ for surfing in Honolulu.  
A. beach                      B. beaching                      C. beaches                      D. is beaching
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ has Ann been this company?  
— For five months.  
A. How                      B. How often                      C. How soon                      D. How long
- ( ) 4. Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu tomorrow afternoon.  
A. is leaving to                      B. is leaving  
C. is leaving for                      D. will leave
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ how much I have to pay, I will take it.  
A. Not matter                      B. Not Mattering  
C. No mattering                      D. No matter
- ( ) 6. — How long have you been here in Sydney?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ last Wednesday.  
A. From                      B. Since                      C. For                      D. /
- ( ) 7. — Would you like to have a try?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very many                      B. very much                      C. very good                      D. very well
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_. I'll show you how to do it.  
A. Don't afraid                      B. Don't be afraid  
C. Don't worried                      D. Don't be worried
- ( ) 9. Surfing is one of the world's \_\_\_\_\_ water sports.  
A. most popular                      B. of popular  
C. the most popular                      D. popular
- ( ) 10. Every year, water sports, especially swimming and surfing, attract \_\_\_\_\_ tourists to the islands.  
A. a great deal of                      B. large numbers of



炬)。It had been 8 by relays of runners 9 Greece. The Olympic Flame 10 throughout the Games. 11 the closing ceremony, 12 country is represented by no more than six athletes. They again march into the 13, 14 this time the athletes 15 different countries come together as a symbol of Olympic brotherhood.

- |                      |            |              |             |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. into       | B. out     | C. out of    | D. towards  |
| ( ) 2. A. by         | B. in      | C. with      | D. on       |
| ( ) 3. A. city       | B. capital | C. country   | D. town     |
| ( ) 4. A. closed     | B. close   | C. opened    | D. open     |
| ( ) 5. A. go         | B. goes    | C. enters    | D. enter    |
| ( ) 6. A. lit        | B. lights  | C. to        | D. put out  |
| ( ) 7. A. with       | B. at      | C. by        | D. in       |
| ( ) 8. A. bring      | B. carried | C. take      | D. carrying |
| ( ) 9. A. to         | B. in      | C. from      | D. by       |
| ( ) 10. A. burned    | B. burnt   | C. burning   | D. burns    |
| ( ) 11. A. At        | B. In      | C. On        | D. Near     |
| ( ) 12. A. all       | B. each    | C. both      | D. among    |
| ( ) 13. A. room      | B. bedroom | C. classroom | D. stadium  |
| ( ) 14. A. and       | B. so      | C. /         | D. but      |
| ( ) 15. A. come from | B. to      | C. from      | D. at       |

## 二、阅读理解。

### A

Winter swimming has gradually aroused the enthusiasm (热情) of more and more people in Beijing. Three years ago, few people dare to swim in the icy waters. But now a Winter-swimming Enthusiasts (爱好者) Club set up here has more than 2 000 members. The oldest is 84 years of age and the youngest is only 7. The members are from all walks of life. They may be workers, students, peasants, soldiers, engineers, professors, or government officers.

Although now is the coldest part of the season and the water temperature in the city's lakes is around zero centigrade, many winter swimmers still swim in the city waters even on snowy days. Perfectly relaxed and proud, they enjoy themselves in the lake, a striking contrast (对照) to the heavily-dressed onlookers.

The main reason for the new craze (狂热) is that winter-swimming can be remarkably good to one's health. All kinds of systems (系统) in the body can be improved by the cold stimulation (刺激). Bei Sha is a good example. He is 69 years old, but he once suffered from heart trouble for 26 years. After ten years of winter-swimming he has got rid of the suffering of heart trouble. Scientists are now studying the efforts of winter-swimming on health. (China Daily, Monday, Jan. 20, 1992)

- ( ) 1. "The members are from all walks of life" means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. The members are from all circles
  - B. They come from all parts of Beijing
  - C. They are made up of the persons who have different ages
  - D. They consist of men and women, old and young
- ( ) 2. The main reason for the new craze for the winter-swimming in Beijing is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more and more people like to swim in winter
  - B. winter-swimming does a lot of good to health
  - C. winter swimmers are proud to be brave men
  - D. it is more interesting than swimming in summer
- ( ) 3. The best headline for it should be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. People in Beijing Like Swimming in Winter
  - B. Winter-swimming—A Craze in Beijing
  - C. Winter-swimming Benefits the Health
  - D. Winter-swimmers Are Brave Men

### B

Thousands of years ago, people lived only in hot places. They did not live in cold places because they could not keep warm. Then they learned how to make clothes. When an animal was killed, they cut off its skin. They wrapped the skins around their bodies. The skins kept them warm. Skins which had fur on them were the best. Even today some people wear the furs of animals to keep themselves warm.

At first men did not know how to make fire. Sometimes lightning hit a forest and started a fire. Then people took some of this fire to make a fire near their homes. A fire was very important for three reasons. It kept them warm. It also frightened wild animals—they did not attack when they saw a fire. Then another thing was discovered: if you cook food, it tastes much better!

But men still did not know how to make fire. When they had a fire, they did not let it stop burning. If it went out, they could not start it again. They had to wait for lightning to start another fire! Sometimes they had to wait for years.

Later, they discovered how to make fire. If you rub two pieces of wood together, they become hot and burn. You have to rub very fast! One way of doing it is to make a little hole in a piece of wood. Pieces of wood or dry leaves are put into the hole. You rub the stick between your hands. This makes it turn very quickly. The end in the hole becomes very hot. The small pieces of wood and dry leaves begin to burn.

Another way of making fire is to knock two pieces of stone together. This makes a spark. You can use this spark to start a fire.

Today we have matches. We can carry them in our pockets and make a fire when we want to. Many people use heaters to keep warm. Oil heaters burn oil. Gas heaters burn





# Unit 3

## Make our world more beautiful!



### 教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



#### 一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. I found that the factory was pouring w \_\_\_\_\_ water into the river near it.
2. The river has become very d \_\_\_\_\_. Lots of fish have died.
3. What have you done since you j \_\_\_\_\_ Greener China?
4. Have you ever planted any trees or flowers in or near my n \_\_\_\_\_?
5. My little brother quickly picked up some r \_\_\_\_\_ and went outside.
6. My father's friend said that there was a truck c \_\_\_\_\_ rubbish outside.
7. W \_\_\_\_\_ someone throws in some rubbish, it produces a piece of music.
8. W \_\_\_\_\_ you live, you can do something around your neighbourhood.
9. It is our duty to keep our e \_\_\_\_\_ clean and t \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When you throw rubbish at home, make sure that all of the rubbish goes into the d \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 二、词组英汉互译。

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. at this factory _____        | 2. 半小时 _____             |
| 3. play games _____             | 4. 害怕 _____              |
| 5. a year and a half _____      | 6. 保管, 照顾 _____          |
| 7. cut down _____               | 8. live in _____         |
| 9. keep on _____                | 10. 对……作贡献 _____         |
| 11. the more...the better _____ | 12. all one's life _____ |
| 13. be base on _____            | 14. —……就…… _____         |
| 15. do well in _____            |                          |

#### 三、补全对话。

- A: Good morning, Wang Peng. The summer holidays will begin. Where are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ your summer holidays?
- B: In Dalian.

- A. In Dalian? 2 are you going to do there?  
 B: I'm going to take part in the English Summer Camp.  
 A: 3 are you going there?  
 B: By plane. If I 4 a train, I'll have to change the trains in Beijing. And I have 5 taken a plane before.  
 A: You're right. What's your flight 6?  
 B: It is CA551.  
 A: What time will the plane take off?  
 B: 7 9 o'clock.  
 A: How 8 will you get to Dalian?  
 B: 9 about one and a half hours. It would take me about 24 hours by train.  
 A: I hope you will 10 a good journey!  
 B: Thank you very much.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

四、按要求完成下列各句。

- Mary has learned about five thousand English words since she came. (对画线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ English words has she learned since she came?
- His sister taught French in this school. (改成一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ his sister \_\_\_\_\_ French in this school?
- Mr Smith has lived here for three months. (改成同义句)  
 Mr Smith has lived here \_\_\_\_\_ three months \_\_\_\_\_.
- I joined the army six months ago. (用现在完成时态改写)  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ the army for six months.
- He has been at this city for over three years. (对画线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ has he been at this city?
- The mp3 costs so little that she can buy it. (改成同义句)  
 The mp3 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Jerry has never been to London. (改成反意疑问句)  
 Jerry has never been to London, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Tom and Mary have already read and written. (改成否定句)  
 Tom and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ written \_\_\_\_\_.
- Tom's grandfather died three weeks ago. (改成现在完成时)  
 Tom's grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks.
- If Jack comes, I'll tell him about the news at once. (合成一句话)  
 I'll tell him about the news \_\_\_\_\_ he comes.

五、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the school for 14 years.
- Hi, Jack, where is your little sister?  
 —Oh, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the supermarket.

3. I've \_\_\_\_\_ (lost) my notebook. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it anywhere?
4. The Blacks \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Paris for five years.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the library twice this week. But last week I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there only once.
6. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Honolulu.
7. A: How \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) since I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you last?  
B: Very well, thank you. And you?  
A: I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a bit unwell for the last few days.
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to snow at five yesterday morning.

六、根据中文及英文提示翻译下列各句。

1. 我发现这家造纸厂正向附近的河里排放废水。

I found \_\_\_\_\_ the factory \_\_\_\_\_ waste water \_\_\_\_\_ the river near it.

2. 这个湖已变得很脏了，很多鱼都死了。

The lake \_\_\_\_\_ very dirty. Lots of fish \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A: 你加入“绿色中国”多久了?

B: 我加入“绿色中国”已有一年了。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a member of Greener China?

B: I've been \_\_\_\_\_ Greener China \_\_\_\_\_ a year.

4. A: 自从来到这所学校，你学了多少英语单词?

B: 大约 1000 个。

A: \_\_\_\_\_ English words \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

B: About one thousand.

5. 每当有人扔进一些垃圾时，它就放一段音乐。

\_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_ some rubbish, it \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ music.

6. “这是一个有助于保护我们城市清洁的方法，而且使人感到愉快。”迈克说。

“It's \_\_\_\_\_ help \_\_\_\_\_ our city \_\_\_\_\_,” said Mike.

7. 爱护我们的环境是非常重要的。

Taking \_\_\_\_\_ our \_\_\_\_\_ very important.

8. 保持教室整洁是我们大家的职责。

It is our \_\_\_\_\_ our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ and tidy.

9. 如果人人都为环境保护作一些贡献，世界就会变得更美好。

If everyone \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ the environment, the world \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

10. 我们该种更多的树，使我们的城市更绿。

We \_\_\_\_\_ plant \_\_\_\_\_ trees to \_\_\_\_\_ our city \_\_\_\_\_.

11. 我从前看见过它们，但它们一点儿也不漂亮。

I've seen them \_\_\_\_\_, but they were not beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.

12. 我们要努力把大地覆盖上绿树。

We \_\_\_\_\_ the ground \_\_\_\_\_ green trees.

