

A : Yes. 2

B : How did it happen ?

A : Two students were playing football on their way home. 3

B : What did the driver do with them ?

A : They were taken to the hospital and 4

B : How are the children ?

A : They were saved at last and 5

B : I hope everything goes well.

A : I hope so , too.

- A. they are getting better.
- B. Anything important ?
- C. There was a traffic accident on Zhongshan Road yesterday evening.
- D. A car hit them and they were badly hurt.
- E. I'm sorry to hear that.
- F. The doctors began to operate on them at once.

二、完形填空。

Some people have very good memories and can easily learn quite long poems (诗) by heart. 1 people have poor memories and can only 2 things when they have said again and again.

The famous English writer , Charles Dickens , said that he could walk down 3 long street in London and then tell you the name of every shop on both sides of the street. Many great men of the world have wonderful memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns 4 own language by remembering what he hears 5 he is a small child. Some children live with their parents in foreign countries and they seem to learn two languages as 6 as one. In school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because students have 7 time for it , and they are busy with other subjects as well.

A man's mind is quite like a camera but it 8 not only of what we see 9 also of what we feel , hear , smell and taste. When we take a real photo 10 a camera , there is much work to do before the photo is finished and ready to show to our friends. In the same way there is much work to do before we can keep a picture forever in our minds.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| () 1. | A. Others | B. Other | C. Another | D. The other |
| () 2. | A. speak | B. study | C. remember | D. forget |
| () 3. | A. many | B. a lot of | C. some | D. any |
| () 4. | A. their | B. her | C. one's | D. his |
| () 5. | A. as soon as | B. when | C. since | D. if |
| () 6. | A. easy | B. more easy | C. easily | D. easier |
| () 7. | A. a few | B. so little | C. few | D. so much |
| () 8. | A. takes photoes | B. took photoes | C. take photos | D. takes photos |

- () 9. A. and B. or C. but D. if
 () 10. A. in B. by C. like D. with

三、阅读理解。

(A)

The students in Class one Junior three enjoy learning English. They found many ways of learning it. Four of them are the best in listening , speaking , reading and writing. Wang Ping is good at speaking. Li Hui becomes an expert at writing. Wei Wei does well in reading and Xu Zheng is the most active listener. Why are they so successful ?The followings are their secrets of studying English. Read them , find which ways are used by each of them. Then fill in the chart.

A : Listen to the way native English speakers use certain words and try to use them yourself.

B : After studying an article , write a conversation about that topic.

C : Practice speaking every day for at least five minutes.

D : Join an English discussion group that meet once a week to talk about the article.

E : Try to write something every day. You can write about anything you want your thoughts , feelings and so on.

F : In the morning , practice saying what you will do that day. At night , practice saying what you did that day.

G : Write your opinion about an article. Share it with your friends.

H : Make a list of questions about the day's lesson. Answer them yourself , then ask a friend.

I : Buy English newspapers and magazines to read.

J : Take grammar notes in class. Then make your own original sentences with them.

Wang Ping		Wei Wei	
Xu Zheng		Li Hui	

(B)

It is the duty of every man to work. The life of a lazy man is of no use to himself and to others. The man who is too lazy to work is the man who's generally most ready to beg or steal. Every boy , when he is young , should learn some useful work.

But it is not enough that a boy should learn some kind of work. He should put his heart and soul completely into his work , and not waste his free time. " Working while you work and playing while you play " is a good rule for young people as for the old.

There is no better help to diligence (勤奋) than the habit of early rising , and this , just like all other good habits , is most easily formed in youth. There is an English saying " Lost time never returns. " This means that everybody must be diligent , and make good use of his time. One must study hard when one is young so that one may make great progress , succeed in life and become useful to one's country. Therefore , we can say that diligence is the mother of success.

() 1. After reading the passage we know that those who are too lazy to work will become _____.

A. beggars

B. thieves

C. beggars or thieves

D. useful men

- () 2. If a boy wants to be of any use to himself and to the people , he should _____.
- A. learn to play
 - B. do something in his free time
 - C. put his heart and soul into his work
 - D. try hard to learn to do a certain kind of work
- () 3. In order to learn to be diligent , it's most important for the young people to _____.
- A. make good use of time
 - B. learn some good subjects
 - C. work all the time without playing
 - D. work while they work and play while they play
- () 4. One can't be successful in life unless he _____.
- A. is diligent in his study
 - B. loves his school
 - C. spends some time learning something
 - D. makes up for his lost time
- () 5. Which of the followings may be the best title for this passage ?
- A. A Lazy Boy Can Learn to Be Diligent
 - B. Young People Should Rise Early
 - C. Lost Time Never Returns
 - D. Diligence , the Mother of Success

四、书面表达。

同学们在学习过程中一定积累了许多学习经验，请你向大家介绍一下你是如何学习的，让我们互相学习，互相帮助。

请你以 “I study _____ like this” 为题，写一篇至少 80 词的短文。



Unit 2

I used to be afraid of the dark.



教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



一、英汉互译。

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. 立即回家 _____ | 2. 嚼口香糖 _____ |
| 3. 由.....组成 _____ | 4. 代替，而不是 _____ |
| 5. 害怕..... 恐惧..... _____ | 6. sound like _____ |
| 7. in the end _____ | 8. make a decision _____ |
| 9. take pride in _____ | 10. pay attention to _____ |

二、选出单词的正确英文释义。

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| () afford | a. fill with fear |
| () patient | b. use sth needlessly |
| () comprehend | c. stories in the form of drawings |
| () necessary | d. understand |
| () right | e. have enough money , time , space etc for (a specified purpose) |
| () spider | f. sorts of creature with eight legs |
| () mostly | g. at once ;directly |
| () terrify | h. chiefly , almost all , generally |
| () waste | i. that cannot be done without or avoided |
| () comic | j. having or showing patience |

三、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空。

- This is an _____ (interest) place. Many people like it.
- I don't think English is as _____ (difficult) as maths.
- Can you hear the sound of children _____ (play) outside ?
- The people in the ship were enjoying _____ (them).
- The _____ (thank) mother didn't know what to say.

四、连词成句

- goes , to , bed , her , light , bedroom , on , she , with

2. people , it , took , a , long , to , write , time , to , learn

3. used , to , trees , be , some , in , the , yard , there

4. are , more , in , boys , playing , interested , they , soccer , aren't

5. you , didn't , to , use , eat , all , the , time , candy

五、根据所给中文完成下列句子。

1. 让我吃惊的是他竟然没及格。

_____ , he didn't pass the exam.

2. 他不想放弃出国学习。

He doesn't want to _____ studying abroad.

3. 她姐姐明年就要上高中了。

Her sister will _____ next year.

4. 我过去花在踢足球上的时间太多了。

I _____ spend _____ time _____ soccer.

5. 我弟弟怕黑，他已经习惯于开着卧室的灯睡觉了。

My brother _____ the dark , and he is used to _____ to sleep
_____ the bedroom light _____ .

六、单项选择。

() 1. —Could you tell me what this word means ?

—Sorry. I don't know it either. Let's look it _____ the dictionary.

A. at B. over in C. up in D. for

() 2. Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.

A. get over B. get in C. get along D. get through

() 3. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____ ?

A. turn it on B. turn it down C. turn it up D. turn it off

() 4. That coat _____ her a week's wage.

A. spent B. cost C. used D. wasted

() 5. Would you mind _____ ?

A. to give up to smoke B. giving up to smoke
C. to give up smoking D. giving up smoking

() 6. My father used to take me _____ concerts.

A. to B. in C. for D. with

() 7. She does morning exercises every day in order to _____ her weight.

A. bring about B. bring in C. bring up D. bring down

() 8. It is not a good habit _____ in public places.

A. chewing gum B. to chew gum

C. to chewing gum

D. chew gum

() 9. The child was _____ being left alone in the house.

A. terrified for

B. terrifying of

C. terrified of

D. terrifying for

() 10. My hometown _____ a lot in the last few years.

A. is changing

B. has changing

C. changing

D. has changed



探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成



一、补全对话，每空一词。

A: Hello, Ann. You don't look 1 today. What's the 2 with you?

B: I had a little 3 just now.

A: I'm 4 to hear that. How did it 5 ?

B: My bike 6 a big stone when I was coming 7 the corner. I fell off and 8 myself.

A: Let me 9 you to the nearest hospital.

B: It's very 10 of you. I'm so lucky.

A: It's a pleasure.

二、完形填空。

After the First World War a small group of soldiers returned to their village in France. Most of them 1 along quite well, but one—Francois Lebeau, who had been wounded (受伤) and never recovered (恢复), was not able to work. In time he became 2 . Yet he wouldn't want anybody else to 3 him.

One day, when the 4 held a reunion dinner, Jules Grandin, who had made a lot of 5 , showed a large gold coin to the others. Each man examined it with interest as it 6 the long table. All were drunk and the room was filled with noisy talk, so the gold coin was soon forgotten. Later when Grandin asked for it, the coin was 7 .

The soldier decided to search 8 . All agreed except Lebeau. One by one, the rest of the group 9 out their pockets, but the coin couldn't be found.

Lebeau grew poorer and no one cared about him. A few years later, Grandin wanted to mend his 10 . A worker found the gold coin in a dirty corner of the room where the reunion dinner had been held.

() 1. A. got

B. came

C. walked

D. became

() 2. A. strong

B. happy

C. thin

D. poor

() 3. A. see

B. help

C. ask

D. call

() 4. A. villagers

B. boys

C. soldiers

D. workers

() 5. A. friends

B. money

C. food

D. things

() 6. A. passed round

B. threw away

C. turned over

D. take down

() 7. A. broken

B. left

C. gone

D. spent

() 8. A. the room

B. the corner

C. everyone

D. Lebeau

- () 9. A. turned B. pulled C. took D. put
 () 10. A. car B. bike C. house D. garden

三、阅读理解。

(A)

When the Americans were getting ready to send their first men to the moon , an old Australian was watching TV in a restaurant. There was an Englishman in the restaurant , too , and he said to the Australian , “ The Americans are clever , aren’t they ? They are going to send some men to the moon. It is a very long way from our world. ”

“ Oh , that’s nothing , ” the Australian answered quickly. “ Our country is going to send some people to the sun in a few months. That’s much farther away than the moon , you know. ”

“ Oh , yes , it is , ” the Englishman said , “ but the sun is too hot for people to go to. ”

The Australian laughed and said , “ We won’t go to the sun in the day , of course. We’ll go there at night. ”

- () 1. Who were going to send their first men to the moon ?
 A. The Americans. B. The Australians.
 C. The Englishmen. D. Nobody.
- () 2. Where were the Australian and Englishman watching TV ?
 A. In the cinema. B. Outside a shop.
 C. In a restaurant. D. In an office.
- () 3. The Englishman thought _____.
 A. the Americans were clever B. the Australians were clever
 C. the Englishmen were clever D. the white people were clever
- () 4. Both the Englishmen and the Australian knew that _____.
 A. the moon was much farther away from our earth than the sun
 B. the sun was much farther away from our earth than the moon
 C. the sun was much hotter in the day than at night
 D. the sun was much hotter at night than in the day
- () 5. The Australian thought that _____.
 A. the sun was very hot at night
 B. the sun was too cold for people to go to at night
 C. the sun is farther away at night
 D. people can land on the sun at night

(B)

Life in the future will be different from life today. Between then and now many changes will take place. But what will the changes be ?

The population is growing fast. There will be many people in the world and most of them will live longer than people live now.

Computers will be much smaller and more useful , and there will be at least one in every home. And computer studies will be one of the most important subjects in schools then.

People will work fewer hours than they do now and they will have more free time for sports ,

Unit 3

Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.



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 h _____ a sports meeting every autumn.
2. I'm very i _____ in science.
3. How much money did you s _____ on the house?
4. He came late as u _____.
5. The loudspeaker will tell us the result at o _____.

二、将下列词组译成英语。

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 不应该做..... | 2. 被允许做..... |
| 3. 12岁的少年 | 4. 对(事)严格要求 |
| 5. 对.....有益处 | 6. 丰富的经验 |
| 7. 8小时的睡眠 | 8. 年轻人 |
| 9. 为.....骄傲 | 10. 前几天 |

三、根据句意写出所缺单词。

1. Anna wants to get her hair _____, because she likes short hair.
2. —It looks cool.
— I agree _____ you.
3. — I can't go out to work _____ school nights.
— I am not allowed, _____.
4. Parents should not be too _____ with teenagers.
5. If we wore our own clothes, we would _____ more on our clothes than our studies.
6. By studying in a group, we learnt a lot _____ each other.
7. Last summer I had an _____ to volunteer at the local hospital.
8. By doing the survey, they _____ out what kind of animals people are afraid of.

9. The young should be _____ of their own culture.
10. If I don't _____ I still won't give up. I will try it again.

四、按要求改变下列句子。

Son : I think teenagers should be allowed to get a driver's license as soon as they can pass the test.

Father : I think most sixteen-year-olds shouldn't be allowed to drive. They are not serious enough.

Son : Do you think teenagers should be allowed to get their ears pierced ?

Father : I don't like pierced ears , but I think teenagers should be allowed to get their ears pierced if they really want to.

Son : Should teenagers be allowed to work ?

Father : Maybe , but they shouldn't work on school nights. They should be allowed to work only on weekends.

Son : I think teenagers should be allowed to go out with friends every night.

Father : I disagree with you. They should study hard at their own homes instead of going out every night.

1. The son thinks teenagers should be allowed to _____.
2. The son thinks teenagers should be _____.
3. The father thinks teenagers should not _____ because _____.
4. The father doesn't like pierced ears , but he thinks teenagers should _____.
5. The father thinks teenagers should _____.

五、翻译下列句子。

1. 英语在世界上被广泛应用。

2. 这项工作不久就会被完成。

3. 有人看见 Tom 正在图书馆看书。(用 Tom 做主语)

4. 我们学校是 1982 年建成的。

5. 这本书我可以借多长时间？

6. 这种花是用纸做的。

7. 学校的制度应该被大家遵守。

8. 我知道努力学习的重要性。

六、单项选择。

- () 1. Mr Green didn't have _____ money.
A. many B. much C. a lot D. lot of
- () 2. I won't leave until you _____ back tomorrow.
A. come B. will come C. comes D. came
- () 3. He enjoys _____ story books very much.
A. reading B. read C. to read D. reads
- () 4. You'd better _____ in bed. It's bad for your eyes.
A. not to read B. not read C. don't read D. read
- () 5. —I did worst of all in the long jump.
—_____.
A. Bad luck B. Good luck
C. Well done D. Congratulations
- () 6. They were _____ to see each other.
A. pleasure B. pleasant
C. pleased D. please
- () 7. He didn't know it. I didn't know it , _____.
A. too B. either
C. also D. neither
- () 8. On the first lap , Li Lei ran _____.
A. as fast as he can B. as fast as he could
C. as soon as he could D. as soon as he can
- () 9. What were you doing when he _____ to see you ?
A. came B. was coming
C. comes D. come
- () 10. Would you please _____ it again ?
A. not to do B. not do
C. don't do D. to do
- () 11. The teacher came in , _____ a smile _____ his face.
A. with ; on B. on ; with
C. with ; in D. and ; on
- () 12. You can _____ my car , but you mustn't _____ it to others.
A. borrow ; borrow B. lend ; lend
C. borrow ; lend D. lend ; borrow
- () 13. Moonlight Sonata is a piece of beautiful _____.
A. song B. music
C. picture D. game
- () 14. Can you _____ the difference _____ the two words ?
A. say ; between B. tell ; between
C. tell ; among D. speak ; among
- () 15. Who saw it _____ at that time ?

- A. happen
C. happens

- B. happened
D. to happen



探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成



一、补全对话。

Erik (E), a singer from the Swedish rock band (瑞典摇滚乐队), wants to meet his friend in the Green Leaf Clothing Factory in Shijiazhuang. He needs help. A girl (G) passes by.

E : Excuse me , Miss. Do you speak English ?

G : Yes. 1

E : You see , I'm going to the Green Leaf Clothing Factory. But I've lost the address.

G : 2 You're nearly getting to it. Walk along this road and take the first turning on the left.

Then you can see a big gate with the sign of a green leaf on it.

E : Thank you very much. Bye.

G : Err , ... 3

E : What's up ?

G : Are you Erik of the Swedish rock band ?

E : Oh ? 4

G : Yes. I enjoyed the music very much. Can I have your signature (签名) , please ?

E : 5

G : Here , on the sweater , please. Thank you.

E : Thank YOU !

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| () 1. A. Are you English ? | B. Anything I can do for you ? |
| C. Who are you ? | D. What's your name ? |
| () 2. A. You're right. | B. Do you remember it ? |
| C. It doesn't matter. | D. Are you sure of it ? |
| () 3. A. Just a minute , please. | B. Tell me another thing , please. |
| C. Please stop here. | D. Please wait for me. |
| () 4. A. How do you know ? | |
| B. But I don't think I know you. | |
| C. Are you from Sweden (瑞典) , too ? | |
| D. Were you at the concert (音乐会) last night ? | |
| () 5. A. Sure. With pleasure. | B. I'm glad to hear it. |
| C. Certainly not. | D. I don't think so. |

二、完形填空。

SARS has brought us much trouble. However , everything has 1 sides. One side of SARS is 2 clear. It is serious and over three hundred people in China have died of it. But the other side is more important.

SARS makes people realize that life is valuable. Once in April , Wang Xinying , a student

in Taiyuan , traveled on the same bus with a sick man who might have SARS , 3 he had to stay at home for 4 two weeks. "I'm going to treasure my life every day , " he said.

SARS teaches people to be thankful. Many doctors and nurses 5 all their time with people who have SARS , and 6 of them have lost their lives. Another student says he wants to be a 7 when he grows up. "Though they know their job is 8 , doctors and nurses are trying their best to 9 people's lives. We must 10 them , " he said.

SARS also 11 people to understand the trouble of others. The past few months have been 12 for Chinese people. But there are some other worse things than SARS in the world , such as war and so on. Think of how the 13 felt on Sept. 11 , 2001.

Besides , SARS makes people in different countries join together 14 this special war until they 15 in the end.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. four | B. three | C. five | D. two |
| () 2. | A. ever | B. still | C. already | D. always |
| () 3. | A. so | B. since | C. or | D. as |
| () 4. | A. at first | B. at once | C. at last | D. at least |
| () 5. | A. spend | B. cost | C. waste | D. forget |
| () 6. | A. none | B. all | C. some | D. few |
| () 7. | A. driver | B. teacher | C. doctor | D. waiter |
| () 8. | A. safe | B. dangerous | C. favourite | D. famous |
| () 9. | A. pull | B. leave | C. save | D. love |
| () 10. | A. learn from | B. listen to | C. look after | D. agree with |
| () 11. | A. wishes | B. teaches | C. asks | D. wants |
| () 12. | A. popular | B. healthy | C. happy | D. terrible |
| () 13. | A. French | B. Japanese | C. Americans | D. Russians |
| () 14. | A. with | B. in | C. after | D. before |
| () 15. | A. win | B. fail | C. hurt | D. lose |

三、阅读理解。

(A)

Learners of English , especially self-taught learners may have troubles in understanding speeches by English speakers. The following ways might help improve their listening ability.

First of all , do things step by step. It is not good to listen to something beyond your level. Better choose a suitable course and start with the first book. Go on to the second book only after you are sure you understand the first one.

Secondly , stick to one course of study. Don't change books often. Never let your attention be attracted by another course just because it seems to be more "fashionable".

Thirdly , listen to the English news program over the radio from time to time. Better go through the news stories in the Chinese-language newspaper first. That will make it easy for you to understand the English news on the radio.

Fourthly , if you have time , listen to some interesting short stories on the radio or other listening materials of the same level as that of your textbook.

- () 1. This is a piece of advice to learners of English on how to _____.
- A. improve their listening ability
B. read fast
C. write better English and read fast
D. speak correctly and write better English
- () 2. If you want to understand the English news program on the radio , you should _____.
- A. read the Chinese-language newspaper carefully
B. read again and again the Chinese-language newspaper
C. go through the Chinese-language newspaper
D. be able to recite the Chinese-language newspaper
- () 3. “Beyond your level ” means something _____.
- A. easy for you
B. too difficult for you
C. not too easy and not difficult for you
D. just all right for you
- () 4. The author advised that once you have taken up a course , you _____.
- A. should stick to it
B. should begin with the last book
C. should take up other courses if they are more fashionable
D. shouldn't do anything else
- () 5. In the passage , VOA stands for _____.
- A. a book
B. a magazine
C. a textbook
D. a radio station

(B)

John is thirteen now. He began to study in a middle school two years ago. His family is in a small village and it's nearly five kilometers from the school. He has to get up early in the morning , after a quick breakfast he has to run to school to get there on time. His father hopes to borrow some money to buy a bike for him , but he knows his mother is always ill and his father spends much money on the medicine. He doesn't agree with him and keeps running there every day. Now he's very strong and never late for class and his teachers often praise him.

Last week there was a sports meeting in their school. John ran faster than any other boys and won the boys' 800 meters , 1 500 meters and 3 000 meters. He got three gold medals (金牌) and the whole school knew him. His classmates and teachers offered (表示) congratulations to the boy and he was happy. He told his grandma about the good news as soon as he got home.

“I broke two school records (记录) today , Granny ,” called out the boy.

To his surprise , the old woman wasn't happy. She thought for a while and said , “I'm sorry to hear that. We have no money to pay for them , you know !”

- () 1. _____ so he runs to school in the morning.
- A. John hopes to get some gold medals