

天津市内六区教研室联合编写

天津市新课标基础训练与
能力提升

学习测评

英语

高一

(第一册)

必修 I

中学同步解题

天津人民出版社

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天津市市内六区教研室联合编写

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天津人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中学同步解题新课标基础训练与能力提升学习测评.

英语. 第1册. 必修/天津市市内六区教研室编写. 一天津:

天津人民出版社, 2006. 10

ISBN 7-201-04908-9

I. 中... II. 天... III. 英语课—高中—习题

IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 113369 号

天津人民出版社出版

出版人: 刘晓津

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天津市宝坻区第十印刷厂印刷

*

2006 年 9 月第 1 版 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 9.25 印张

字数: 200 千字 印数: 1-10,100

定价: 10.80 元



编写说明

本书依据普通高中英语课程标准实验教科书(外研版)编写。编写体例按教材模块,每模块分为【学习目标】【学习指导】【能力训练】三部分。

【学习目标】以表格形式呈现本模块所应掌握的词语、句型和语法等语言知识内容。

【学习指导】包括“语篇理解”、“难点释疑”、“语法精讲”和“交际用语”四部分内容。“语篇理解”帮助学生把握语篇的脉络和结构,理解语篇内容;“难点释疑”针对本模块中的难点,重要词语,搭配和习惯用语进行讲解、分析,并适当拓展相关内容,形成知识的网络;“语法精讲”较系统归纳了各个模块语法项目的主要内容,努力诠释中学生语法理解中的难点;“交际用语”呈现其在真实语境中的恰当使用及相关语句。

【能力训练】由“基础训练”到“综合训练”,由浅入深,有基础知识到综合运用。“基础训练”注重本模块词汇、语法、交际用语等语言知识的练习,帮助学生夯实基础,为能力的提高做好铺垫。“综合训练”以高考题型为主,参考全国各地高考题形式,设置不同形式的综合测试题。

本书编写人员为市内各区教研室负责高中英语教学的教研员,他们承担着本区高中英语课程改革,常规教育教研,教学质量过程评价,检测题及期中、期末统考试题的命题等工作。他们在把握教材的重、难点,设置科学有效的评价测试题等方面有独到的优势,各模块内容的讲解符合高中英语教学的实际,努力创设与本教材话题、语言知识、语言技能紧密相联的同步评价体系,也是本书的突出特点。

参加本书编写的教师为(按编写顺序):

Module 1&7 红桥区教育中心宋玉昆; Module 2 河西区教育中心张民志;

Module 3 河东区教研室赵丽茹; Module 4 河北区教育中心杜颖;

Module 5&6 南开区教育中心王禄荣。

本书统稿:红桥区教育中心宋玉昆

本书配有同步听力试题及录音磁带,由美籍教师布朗和史密斯录音。

我们相信,该书对广大高中生梳理和掌握教材基础知识,提高综合运用英语能力,学会自我评价英语学习,将会起到引领助学的作用。

编者

2006年9月



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Module 1 My First Day at Senior High



学习目标

单 词	名 词	province information website comprehension instruction method attitude behaviour description technology correction encouragement enjoyment fluency
	动 词	misunderstanding system teenager assistant diploma impress disappear move cover
	形容词	amazing amazed embarrassing embarrassed disappointing disappointed previous academic enthusiastic brilliant bored
短 语	be similar to in a... manner have fun in groups in other words look forward to at the start of at the end of go to college be divided into take part in impressed... with	
句 型	1. How many of the subjects are science subjects? 2. Which are your three favourite subjects? 3. There are three times as many girls as boys. 4. Ms Shen's method of teaching is nothing like that of the teachers at my Junior High school. 5. Would you mind answering the questions for me?	
交际用语	1. How are you doing? 你近来怎样? 2. Oh, really? 哦, 真的吗? 3. So have I. 我也是。 4. Cool! 真酷! 太好了! 5. That's great. 太好了! 真了不起! 6. Oh, that's too bad. 哎呀, 太糟糕了。	
语 法	1. 复习一般现在时的三种不同用法 (1) 表示现在或永久的状态 Some people are not so honest as they used to be. 现在有些人不像以前那样诚实。 He is always like that. 他总是那样。 (2) 表示习惯性的动作 He never wears a hat in winter. 他在冬天从不戴帽子。 (3) 表示客观存在 The earth moves round the sun. 地球绕太阳旋转。 2. 学习以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词 (1) The film is more exciting than any that I've ever seen. 这部影片比我所看过的都更令人激动。 (2) He was excited to hear the news. 听到这个消息他很激动。	

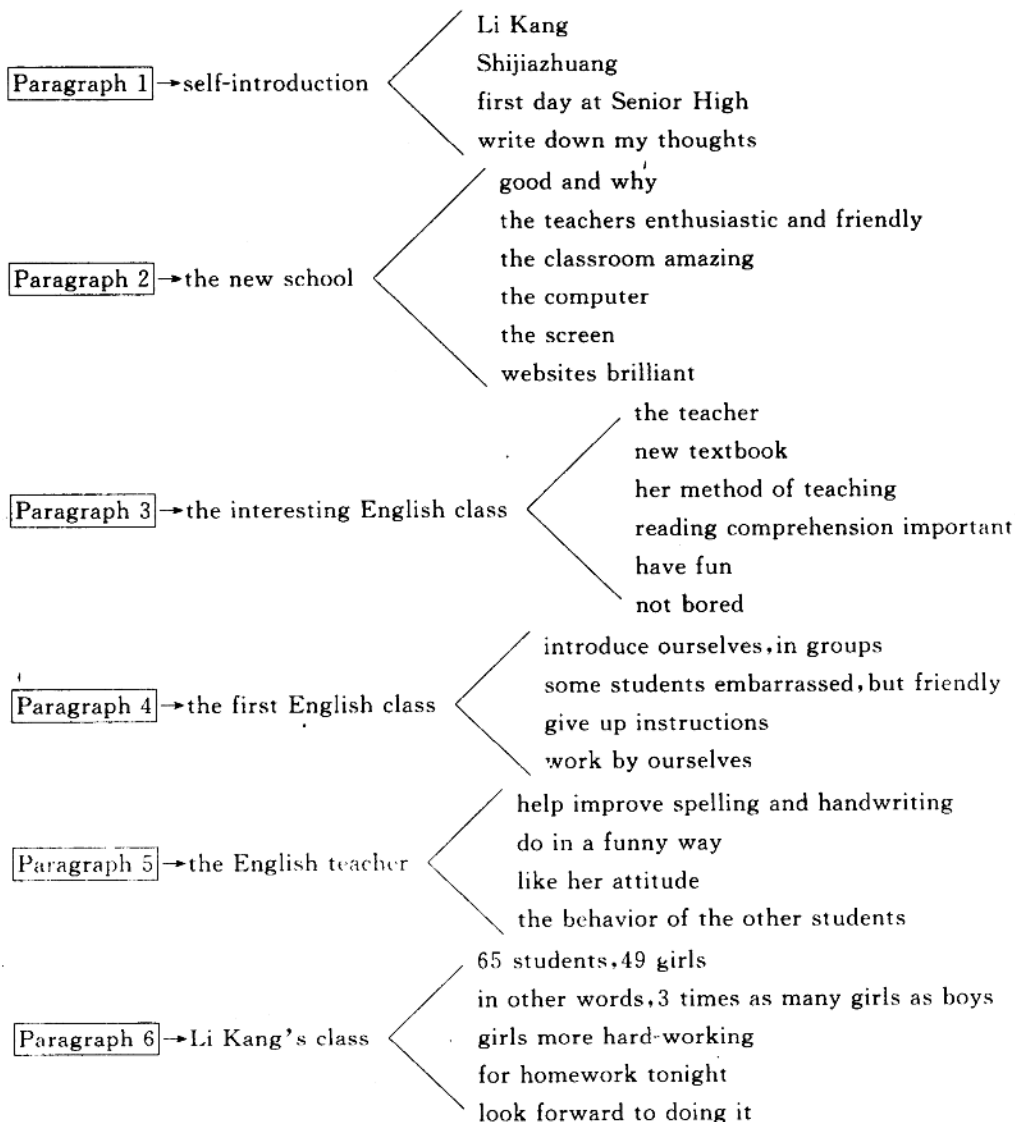




学习指导

一、语篇理解

My First Day at Senior High



课文理解检测题

- () 1. The reason why Li Kang think his new school is very good is _____.
- A. because this is his first day at Senior High school
- B. because Ms Shen's teaching method is different
- C. because every room has a computer with a special screen





- D. because the teachers are very enthusiastic and friendly and the classrooms are advanced
- () 2. What does Ms Shen think very important?
- A. Reading comprehension. B. Speaking a lot.
C. Having fun in class. D. Spelling and handwriting.
- () 3. What's Li Kang's attitude to Ms Shen's teaching method?
- A. He thinks it different. B. He feels it boring.
C. He enjoys it very much. D. He finds it amazing.
- () 4. What is Li Kang looking forward to doing at last?
- A. Going to bed. B. Watching TV.
C. Having an English class. D. Doing his homework.

二、难点释疑

1. Are Senior High teachers **similar to** Junior High teachers? 高中老师和初中老师一样吗?
similar (of the same kind; partly or almost the same) 相似的, 类似的

He likes bread, cake and other similar foods. 他喜欢面包, 糕点和其他类似的食物。

Our cars are similar only in color. 我们的车子只是颜色类似。

be similar to 和……相似

Your views on education are similar to his. 你的教育观点和他的类似。

His teaching style is similar to that of Mr. Wang. 他的教学风格和王老师相似。

2. **behave** in a serious and polite **manner** 行为举止严肃、礼貌

(1) **behave** v. (act) 举止; 表现

Some children behaved well but some others behaved badly.

有些孩子表现好, 但有些孩子表现不好。

The boy behaved himself all day. 那个男孩整体都很守规矩。

(2) **manner** n. (way; acting or behaving) 方式, 方法; 态度, 举止

What is the best manner of doing it? 做这件事的最佳方法是什么?

I don't like to talk to him. He has a very rude manner.

我不愿意和他谈话, 因为他的态度很粗暴。

manners (pl.) 礼貌

He has no manners at all. 他毫无礼貌。

Children should be taught good manners. 儿童应该受到礼貌教育。

3. Ms Shen's method of teaching is **nothing like that** of the teachers' at my Junior High school.
沈老师和我初中老师的教学方法完全不同。

(1) **nothing like** 根本不像; 没有比……更好

He is nothing like a scholar. 他丝毫不像一个学者。

It's nothing like it was yesterday. 这远远不像昨天那样。

There's nothing like a cup of tea when you're thirsty.

你口渴时, 没有比喝上杯茶更好的了。

(2) **that of** 中的 that 用作指示代词, 指代前面的 the method of teaching, 以避免重复。如:

The population of China is larger than **that** of Japan. 中国的人口比日本的人口多。





4. And we **have fun**. 我们过得很快乐。

have fun 意思是 enjoy ourselves。fun 是一个不可数名词,也不能用冠词修饰。如:

You'll like it—it's good fun! 你会喜欢的,非常有趣!

His father is full of fun. 他父亲喜欢开玩笑。

和 fun 构成的常用短语有 **for fun** 开玩笑地;非认真地,**make fun of** 取笑。

I have said it just for fun. 我说这话只是开玩笑而已。

They made fun of him. 他们取笑他。

5. We do this **in a fun way**, **with** spelling games and other activities.

我们以有趣的方式提高拼写和书写能力,如拼字游戏和其他活动。

(1) **in a fun way** 有趣的方式

Our English teacher always teaches us English in a fun way.

我们的英语老师总是用一种有趣的方式教我们英语。

(2) **with** 引导的介词短语用作状语,修饰动词 do。

其他由 way 构成的短语:

in a way 在一定程度上

in the way 挡道,碍事

on the way 在路上

by the way 顺便说

by way of 经由

No way! 没门!

6. In **other words**, there are **three times as** many girls **as** boys. 换句话说,女生是男生的三倍。

(1) **in other words** (saying the same thing in another way) 也就是说,换句话说

Tom doesn't like work. In other words he's lazy!

汤姆不爱劳动,换句话说,他懒惰。

其他和 word 构成的短语:

in a word 总而言之

in word 口头上

word for word 逐字逐句地

have a word with sb. 和某人交谈

keep one's word 遵守诺言,说话算数

break one's word 违背诺言,失信

(2) **(three) times as... as...** 是倍数表示法,如:

Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的四倍。

7. I'm **looking forward to** doing it! 我正盼望着做作业呢!

look forward to something / doing something (to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen) 盼望

注意这里的“to”为介词,后面要接名词或动名词。如:

I'm really looking forward to seeing him. 我真的盼望见到他。

其他和 look 构成的短语:

look after 照料

look about 四下环顾

look back 回顾

look down on / upon 轻视,看不起

look into 调查,检查

look on... as... 把……看作

look out 当心,留神

look through 仔细复习,检查

look up 仰视;查(字典,资料等)

8. Li Kang is **very impressed with** the teachers and the technology in his new school.

新学校的教师和技术设备给李康留下深刻印象。





be impressed with 是 impress... with... 的被动形式,意思是“给……深刻印象;使……铭记”。如:

I'm deeply impressed with her performance. 我对她的表演印象很深。

I'm much impressed with what's happening. 目前所发生的事给我很深的印象。

impress 的名词形式是 impression, 如:

What was your first impression of London? 你对伦敦的第一个印象是什么?

I have a vague impression that I left it in the train. 我依稀记得我把它遗留在火车上了。

9. Would you mind answering the questions for me? 你替我回答这些问题好吗?

Would you mind doing...? (Would you please do...?) 是表达一种客气的请求的句型,注意其答语,如:

——Would you mind typing the letter for me? 你帮我把这封信打出来好吗?

——No, of course not. 当然可以。

其他表示客气的句型还有:

Would you mind if...?

Will you please do...?

Could you please do...?

10. Secondary school in the US usually covers seven years, grades six to twelve.

美国中学通常包括 6 年级到 12 年级七个学年。

cover 在不同语境中有不同词义,如:

(1) include; deal with 包括;涉及

The doctor's talk covered the complete history of medicine.

这位医生的讲座涉及了医学的全部历史。

(2) put or spread something on or over 覆盖

The mountain is covered with snow all the year round. 那座山终年被雪所覆盖。

(3) travel (a distance) 走过(路程)

We covered 500 kilometers in four days. 我们四天走了 500 公里。

(4) spread over 占地

The town covers five square miles. 这城镇占地 5 平方英里。

11. The school year is divided into two semesters, the first of which is September through December, and the second is January through May.

一学年有两个学期,第一学期从 9 月份到 12 月份,第二学期从 1 月份到 5 月份。

(1) 这是一个含有非限定性定语从句的复合句。the first of which = the first of the two semesters; the second 是 the second of which 的省略形式。

(2) be divided into (separate into parts) 是 divide... into 的被动形式,意思是“划分”,如:

The class is divided into six groups. 这个班被分成六个小组。

History shows that wars are divided into two kinds, just and unjust.

历史上的战争分为两类,一类是正义的,一类是非正义的。

三、语法精讲

Grammar 1 Revision of the present tenses

一般现在时





经常性或习惯性动作	He never takes a bus, he walks to work. 他从不坐公交车, 他步行上班。 He never wears a hat in winter. 他在冬天从不戴帽子。
客观真理、格言和科学事实	The Sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。 Pride goes before a fall. 骄傲使人落后。 Japan lies to the east of China. 日本位于中国东部。
预计要发生的动作或事态	Your train leaves in half an hour. 你乘坐的火车将在半小时后开出。 I'm eighteen in another year. 再过一年我就18岁了。
用于时间、条件等状语从句	As soon as the snow stops, he will leave. 雪一停, 他就走。 It will be five years before we meet again. 五年后, 我们才能再见面。

现在进行时

正在进行的动作或发生的事情	The meeting is going on. 会议正在进行。 He is answering a telephone call. 他正在接电话。
现阶段正在进行的动作或持续的状态	Mr Wang is working on a novel. 王先生在写一本小说。 We are doing an experiment this week. 本周我们在做一项实验。
表示将来的动作	I'm leaving for Beijing next week. 下周我要去北京。 Are you staying here till next week? 你要在这儿呆到下周吗?
表示厌恶、赞美等情绪	You are always changing your mind. 你总是改变主意。(表示不满) He is always thinking of others. 他总是想着别人。(表示赞扬)

Grammar 2 Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed

以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词称为分词形容词。和形容词一样, 分词形容词可以作定语、表语和宾语补语。如:

After a **tiring** day, you feel **tired**. 劳累一天后, 你感到很疲劳。(分词形容词 tiring 作定语; tired 作表语)

His speech is really **inspiring**. 他的演说真是鼓舞人心。(分词形容词 inspiring 作表语)

The good news made him **excited**. 这个好消息使他很兴奋。(excited 作宾语补语)

分词形容词是由动词词尾加-ing 和-ed 构成。它们仍具有某种动词的特征, 而且有“主动”和“被动”的含义, -ing 形容词有主动含义, -ed 形容词, 像过去分词一样, 有被动含义。如:

The report is very **moving**. 这报告十分感人。(现在分词形容词 moving 有主动含义)

He was deeply **moved** by the report. 听了报告, 他深受感动。(过去分词形容词 moved 有被动含义)

This book is more **interesting** than that one.

I'm very **interested** in the new textbook.

常成对用作分词形容词的动词有:

amaze, amuse, astonish, bore, confuse, disappoint, embarrass, encourage, excite, frighten, interest, satisfy, shock, surprise, worry... 如:

I was **amazed** at the news. 听到这消息, 我很惊异。

The new plane goes at an **amazing** speed. 新飞机飞行速度令人惊奇。

The boys were **amused** by what you did. 你做的事把孩子们逗乐了。

The story is highly **amusing**. 这故事引人入胜。

I was **astonished** at his sudden appearance. 我对他的突然出现感到惊讶。

It's **astonishing** that so many people believed his story. 那么多人相信他的谎话, 真让人惊讶。





I'm **bored** with doing homework. 我烦透了做家庭作业。

That lesson was **boring**. 那堂课令人厌烦。

Sorry, I'm completely **confused**. 对不起,我完全糊涂了。

I found the instructions very **confusing**. 我发现这些指令莫名其妙。

We were **disappointed** to learn the news. 获知这消息,我们很失望。

The weather this summer has been **disappointing**. 今年夏天的天气一直使人不痛快。

I was **embarrassed**, because I had no money. 我因为没钱而不知如何是好。

What has been your most **embarrassing** moment? 你最尴尬的时候是什么?

We were very **encouraged** by his exam results. 他的考试成绩使我们很受鼓舞。

The team's performance was very **encouraging**. 球队的表现非常令人鼓舞。

The children are getting really **excited** about the party. 聚会令孩子们非常兴奋。

I've had some **exciting** news! 我有一些激动人心的消息。

I was **frightened** at the sound. 我听到那声音,不禁大吃一惊。

It was a very **frightening** film. 这是一部非常恐怖的电影。

She is **satisfied** with her son's progress. 她对她儿子的进步很满意。

My work is very **satisfying**. 我的工作很令我有满足感。

He was very much **shocked** at the sight. 看到这种情景他非常震惊。

What a **shocking** news? 多么令人震惊的消息啊!

I'm **surprised** to see you here. 看到你在这儿,我很吃惊。

It's not **surprising** that they lost the game. 他们输了这场比赛是意料中的事。

She's really **worried** about her son. 她实在为她儿子担心。

It was a **worrying** problem. 这是个令人担心的问题。

四、交际用语

本模块学习了表示态度、感情的几句交际用语和使谈话继续进行的词语,要注意其在语境中的正确使用。

1. How are you doing? 是常用的问候语。意思相同的常用语还有:

How are things with you?

How's everything with you?

How are you getting on / along these days?

2. Oh, really? 用于表示对别人的话表示吃惊、怀疑等。如:

—He is leaving tomorrow. 他明天就要走了。

—Oh, really? 啊。真的吗?

表示“惊奇”的话语还有:

I can't believe it! 我简直不能相信!

This really is a surprise! 这真是意想不到的事!

What a surprise! 真是出人意外的事!

3. So have I. 用来表示“...也是如此”。如:

He is interested in English, and so am I. 他对英语感兴趣,我也是。

She likes apples, and so does he. 她喜欢苹果,他也一样。

4. Cool! 是非正式语,在口语中用来表示对某事的赞美、喜欢,意思是“真酷”“好极了”。





5. That's great! 是表示非常欣赏的口头语,是美国人,尤其是青年经常用的赞美词。如:

——What did you think of the movie? 你觉得这部电影怎么样?

——Great! 太好了!

类似的用语还有:

Oh, how nice! 哦,真好!

Wonderful! 好极了!

6. Oh, that's too bad. 是表示对对方同情的用语。如:

——He didn't get the job. 他没得到那份工作。

——Oh, that's too bad. 太遗憾了。

表示“同情”的用语还有:

It's (really) a pity. 真可惜。

What a pity / bad luck! 太可惜了! / 太不走运了!

It's a sad thing. 真是不幸的事。

I'm sorry to hear that. 听到这事我很难过。



能力训练

一、基础训练

I. 词汇

1. 完成下列表格

动词	-ing 形容词	-ed 形容词	名词
	amazing		
		bored	
	embarrassing		
impress			
			encouragement
		disappointed	

2. 选择单词的正确释义,将选项前的字母填写在括号中

- () (1) website a. how you think or feel about something and how this makes you behave
- () (2) embarrassed b. something that you have been told to do
- () (3) technology c. related to education, schools, universities etc.
- () (4) assistant d. a young person of between 13 and 19 years old
- () (5) disappointed e. way of treating others; way of acting
- () (6) previous f. something that tells you what someone or something is like
- () (7) academic g. feeling ashamed or shy
- () (8) attitude h. a person who helps another, and is under that person's direction
- () (9) teenager i. computer information system where information about a particular subject can be found
- () (10) instruction j. existing or happening before something or someone else
- () (11) description k. knowledge, equipment, and methods that are used in science and industry
- () (12) behavior l. sad at not getting what was hoped for





3. 根据句意和所给首字母, 写出各句所缺单词。

- (1) Wuhan is the capital of Hubei P _____.
- (2) The new plane goes at an a _____ speed.
- (3) Can you give me any i _____ on this matter?
- (4) What's the best m _____ of solving this problem?
- (5) She made some c _____ before handing in the composition.
- (6) What are the differences between the Chinese and American s _____ of education?
- (7) She watched him d _____ into the crowd.
- (8) Their present house is too small, so they've decided to m _____.
- (9) The book c _____ European history from 1789—1914.
- (10) She gets a lot of e _____ from music.

II. 单项填空

- () 1. I'm sorry I can't go with you. I _____ a report for the manager.
A. write B. am writing C. have written D. was writing
- () 2. —What would you do if it _____ tomorrow?
—We have to carry it on, since we've got everything ready.
A. rain B. rains C. will rain D. is raining
- () 3. The listeners got _____ at the _____ speech by the professor.
A. excited; exciting B. exciting; excited
C. exciting; exciting D. excited; excited
- () 4. It is believed that if a book is _____, it will surely _____ the readers.
A. interested; interest B. interesting; be interested
C. interested; be interesting D. interesting; interest
- () 5. What is your attitude _____ this idea?
A. for B. with C. to D. at
- () 6. If you go to the film, _____.
A. so am I B. so do I C. so will I D. so I will
- () 7. No progress was made in the trade talk as neither side would accept the conditions of _____.
A. others B. the other C. either D. another
- () 8. The film is not interesting _____. It should be made better.
A. at the end B. at an end C. in the end D. to the end
- () 9. My opinion on the matter are similar _____ Mary's.
A. with B. in C. for D. to
- () 10. The children are _____. I hate to call them inside.
A. making fun B. having fun C. for fun D. full of fun

III. 根据汉语, 完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. 我们盼望能与你再次相会。

We are _____ you again.





2. 那孩子总是那么捣乱。

That boy _____.

3. 你们有多少人去过北京?

_____ have been to Beijing?

4. 一请你打开窗户好吗? _____ the window?

—好的。_____ / _____.

5. 你特别喜欢的电视节目是什么?

_____ television program?

6. 金窝银窝, 不如自己的草窝。

There is _____.

7. 到今年年底, 我们的产量将大幅度增加。

_____ this year, our production will increase greatly.

8. 我的看法和他的差不多。

My opinions _____.

IV. 用所给动词的正确形式填空

- We _____ (have) an English lesson now. We _____ (have) five English lessons a week.
- Everything _____ (be) much lighter on the moon.
- Silence! The child _____ (sleep).
- Monday _____ (come) after Sunday.
- In summer, it often _____ (rain) and the crops _____ (grow) fast.
- But scientists _____ (work) hard to turn them into realities.
- How many of you _____ (come) to the party tomorrow evening?
- Someone _____ (knock) at the door. Go and see who it is.
- Does the book you _____ (read) belong to the library?
- The sun is beautiful when it _____ (set).
- Run quickly. The train _____ (leave).
- If a story is _____, you are _____ (excite) when you read it.
- If an explanation is _____, you get _____ (confuse).
- You may be _____ if you have a _____ (worry) problem.
- She felt _____ at the _____ (bore) party.

V. 补全对话

根据对话内容, 选择所给选项完成对话, 其中有两项为多余。

Ruth: Hi, David. _____ 1 _____

David: Pretty well. I'm now studying Chinese.

Ruth: _____ 2 _____ I have studied it for three years.

David: _____ 3 _____ That's great. How do you feel?

Ruth: _____ 4 _____

David: But Chinese is not easy to learn. And what do you think?





Ruth: Maybe, at the beginning. But it will change.

David: 5

Ruth: I'm sure things will improve.

A. Oh, that's too bad.

B. So am I.

C. Is that right?

D. Oh really?

E. So have I.

F. How are you doing?

G. Cool

VI. 综合填空

在空白处填入一个适当的词,使短文意思完整,首字母已给出。

Today is my first day at Senior High. I'm so e (1) about starting high school because it m (2) a big step in growing up.

Now, I'm s (3) in the classroom and I (4) carefully to my new teacher's self-introduction. I must say I like her very much. She s (5) all the time. E (6) about the new school is so c (7). I'm writing down all my f (8) now and I'm looking f (9) to the next day a (10) my senior high school.

二、综合训练

I. 听力

第一节

听下面五段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话仅读一遍。

() 1. Which is Kate's favourite subject?

A. English.

B. Chinese.

C. Science.

() 2. Why was the man late?

A. His bike was stolen.

B. There was something wrong with his bike.

C. His alarm clock stopped.

() 3. What day is it today?

A. Friday.

B. Saturday.

C. Sunday.

() 4. How many students are there in the school?

A. 600.

B. 750.

C. 715.

() 5. Who is the man speaking to?

A. His daughter.

B. His teacher.

C. His daughter's teacher.

第二节

听下面三段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话或独白读两遍。

请听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~7 小题





- () 6. What is Mary doing now?
A. Doing her homework. B. Doing some washing. C. Watching TV.
- () 7. What is Mary going to do tomorrow?
A. Have a picnic. B. See a film. C. Play ping-pong

请听第7段材料,回答第8~10小题

- () 8. What time does the boy get up every morning?
A. Very early B. At 6 p. m. C. At 6 a. m.
- () 9. Who prepares breakfast every day?
A. Da Ming's mother. B. Nobody. C. Da Ming.
- () 10. What's the relationship between the speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Student and reporter. C. Mother and child.

请听第8段材料,回答第11~15小题

- () 11. Jack's teacher didn't like him because _____.
A. He didn't study hard at his lessons
B. He didn't listen to his teacher in class
C. He didn't do his homework on time
- () 12. But Jack thought he was very good at _____.
A. English B. maths C. Chinese
- () 13. One day when Jack got home, he felt _____.
A. happy B. sad C. hungry
- () 14. His mother told him there were two apples _____.
A. on the plate B. on the table C. on the chair
- () 15. Could Jack eat the third apple?
A. No, he couldn't B. Yes, he could C. Yes, he was right

II. 单项填空

- () 1. Please give me a full _____ of the accident.
A. information B. instruction C. description D. impression
- () 2. He has a very bad _____ towards work.
A. behavior B. manner
C. comprehension D. attitude
- () 3. I don't like making speeches in public. It's so _____.
A. embarrass B. embarrassing
C. embarrassed D. embarrassment
- () 4. The new company has made an _____ start.
A. encourage B. encouraging
C. encouraged D. encouragement
- () 5. He took much _____ in taking pictures of his children.
A. amazement B. enjoyment
C. impression D. disappointment

