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英语

第六册

单元导学
例题解析
综合训练

配人教版教材使用

初中单元导学与综合训练

CHUZHONG DANYUAN DAOXUE YU ZONGHE XUNLIAN



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英 语

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编写说明

随着社会生活信息化和经济活动全球化程度的不断提高,基础英语教学目标正开始从单一的语言教学向多元化的、综合的能力和水平目标转变。新的《全日制初级中学英语教学大纲》对初中英语教学目标的提升以及 2003 年中考命题的走向已充分体现了这一思想。为尽快适应这一形势,帮助学生在巩固所学英语基础知识和基本技能的基础上,发展自主学习的能力,在实践中获得初步运用英语进行交际的能力,我们根据新大纲和新中考纲对英语教学的要求,组织编写了《初中单元导学与综合训练·英语》。这套书共有六册,每个年级两册,每一册以单元为单位编写,每个单元由两大块内容组成。第一块为单元导学,其中设【掌握】【运用】和【注意】三个栏目。【掌握】指出单元的重点难点及最基础的知识;【运用】提出运用基础知识进行语言交际的项目;【注意】对本单元中最重要的,但学生较易混淆的语法、句型及词汇等内容进行深入浅出的比较与分析,以帮助学生消除学习障碍。第二块为综合训练,由 A、B 测试卷组成。A 卷以本单元基础知识为主;B 卷难度比 A 卷大,要求在掌握基础知识的前提下,能深化理解,进一步提高运用能力,强调对综合语言运用能力的检测。

由于时间仓促,书稿中难免有不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

浙江教育出版社

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Unit 13 The world population

单元导学

【掌握】1. 过去将来时的构成及基本用法。

1) would + 动词原形

2) was/were going to + 动词原形

2. 数词的表达方式,特别是 10,000—1 billion 的读法。

3. 重点句型:

1) What's the population of...?

2) be busy doing...

3) So it goes on, hour after hour.

4) I wonder if...

4. 重点词组:

standing room only, the twentieth century, the more developed countries, at the beginning of, multiply...by..., rather than, end(start) with, faster and faster, by the year...

【运用】1. 学会运用以下日常用语:

1) What's the population of...?

2) What does...mean?

3) Perhaps you think...

4) That means...

5) I beg your pardon?

6) I don't agree with you.

7) I don't agree with you.

8) People say that...

2. 学会运用过去进行时态表示对过去某一时间来说将要发生的动作或状况。

She said (that) she was going to do some shopping the next day.

He said he would go to his hometown for the holiday.

【注意】数词的表达法。

数词分为基数词和序数词两类,表示数目的词是基数词,表示顺序的词是序数词。读写多位大数时应注意以下几点:

1. 写 1000 以上的大数,要使用计数逗点“,”,即从个位开始,每隔三位加一个逗点,第一个逗点前是 thousand(千),第二个逗点前是 million(百万),第三个逗点前是 thousand million 或 billion(十亿)。

2. 分段以后,各段都成 101—999 等三位数了,读的时候,十位数的前面一般加 and。

3. 英语没有单独表示“万”和“亿”的词,以“ten thousand”表示“1 万”,“ten thousand”表示“百万”,“hundred thousand”表示“几十万”,以“ten thousand”表示“1000 万”,“ten million”表示“几千万”。以“one hundred million”表示“一亿”,“hundred million”表示“几亿”。

综合训练 A 卷

I. 根据所给汉语或首字母填空,完成句子。

- 1 From the beginning of this c_____, China will be much stronger.
- 2 The street is so crowded that we can't find any s_____ room.
- 3 Chinese is the language s_____ by the largest number of people in the world.
- 4 They never knew that a car w_____ cost more than a house.
- 5 M_____ of people gave their lives for the foundation(建立) of New China.
- 6 China is a d_____ country while America is a d_____ one.
- 7 They had a long _____ (讨论) about the problem.
- 8 The _____ (增加) population may be the greatest challenge of the world today.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. In one minute, more than 200 _____ may be born in the world. (baby)
2. Some _____ will come to visit our school. (German)
3. Jim is busy _____ the Internet for the information about Hainan in his office. (search)
4. — May I wash the dishes?
— I prefer you _____ them. (dry)
5. Many colleges buy the _____ computers because they don't have enough money to buy new ones. (use)
- 6 Our life is getting _____ and _____ now. (well)

III. 从 II 栏中选出 I 栏的应答语

I

II

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| () 1. What is the population of the village? | A. More slowly than before. |
| () 2. How is the population of China growing now? | B. Sometimes do, sometimes not. |
| () 3. What must the families be like today? | C. With fewer but healthier children. |
| () 4. Is the population problem the greatest one? | D. I'm sure of that. |
| () 5. Do you like being an only child? | E. Three thousand. |

IV. 句子改错

- () 1. Two third of the students in our class are girls.
A B C D
- () 2. The two pens are almost the same. I really don't know to choose which.
A B C D
- () 3. I don't know what will happen to me after three months.
A B C D
- () 4. Fifty years ago the population in my home village was very little.
A B C D
- () 5. I am new here. I find there is no one to talk.
A B C D
- () 6. We didn't know if they will have a picnic the next day.
A B C D

V. 单项选择

1. _____ is the population of Australia? Is it _____?
A. How much, big B. How much, much C. What, many D. What, large
2. Tom didn't know if _____.
A. he would be chosen B. would he be chosen
C. he will be chosen D. will he be chosen
3. Seven billion one hundred and thirty-two thousand and eighty-seven is _____.
A. 7,123,087 B. 7,123,000,087
C. 7,000,132,087 D. 7,000,321,087
4. You have to find food for 250,000 _____ mouths in one day.
A. many B. much C. more D. many more
5. _____ year will the world's population _____ 6 billion?
A. By which, get to B. By what, got to
C. In which, reach D. On what, reach
6. In about 600 years, there will not be enough space for _____.
A. anybody B. anybody else C. somebody D. somebody else
7. — Your trousers look nice. Where did you buy _____?
— In No. 2 Department Store.
A. it B. them C. this D. they
8. There will be hardly enough food for the displaced persons(难民), _____.
A. will they B. will there C. won't there D. won't they
9. We must have smaller families _____ fewer but healthier children.
A. with B. have C. for D. in
10. No one can be sure _____ in a million years.
A. what man will look like B. what will man look like
C. man will look like what D. what look will man like
11. I remembered that he _____ gave us a talk about the animals on Friday.
A. is going B. was going to C. will D. had
12. The world's population is growing fast every minute, especially(尤其是) in _____ countries.
A. west B. east C. more developed D. less developed
13. There are 50 students in Class Two and among them one third _____ girls.
A. are B. is C. were D. will be
14. Lin Tao was ill. _____ was why he didn't go to school.
A. This B. It C. These D. That
15. Many scientists thought that there _____ enough space for men to live in.
A. wouldn't have B. wouldn't be
C. weren't going to be D. wasn't going to be

VI. 完成下列同义句转换, 每空一词

1. They often made me laugh.

I _____ often _____ laugh by them.

2. The population of the world is more than 6,000 millions at the beginning of the 21st century.

The population of the world _____ 6,000 millions at the beginning of the 21st century.

3. New Zealand has a population of about 3,828,600.

_____ population _____ New Zealand _____ about 3,828,600.

4. They took good care of books in the library.

Books _____ in the library.

5. Did they have a good journey home? Do you know?

Do you know _____ a good journey home?

6. In China summer starts in May, and goes on to July.

In China summer _____ May to July.

7. They didn't know what they should do next.

They didn't know _____ do next.

8. There are 800 workers in the factory.

_____ the workers in that factory _____ 800.

VI. 补全对话, 每空一词

A: Have you (1) _____ today's newspaper?

B: No, I haven't. (2) _____ there any important news?

A: Yes. There's a report (3) _____ the population of our country. It says we got another 16,000,000 people in 2002.

B: Oh. The population goes (4) _____ growing (5) _____ and (6) _____.

A: If the population goes (7) _____ growing like this, it will be the biggest problem in our country.

B: (8) _____ course it will. China has the (9) _____ population in the world. The babies born in one year are almost as (10) _____ as the population of Australia.

A: I'm (11) _____ there will be standing (12) _____ only in our country one day.

B: But if every family has only (13) _____ baby, things will turn for the better.

综合训练 B 卷

I. 完形填空

Half a year ago Mrs. Black fell into the river while she was doing some washing there. Luckily some young men 1 her. She had a high fever that evening and her son 2 some medicine for her. She didn't 3 it after she felt a little better. From then on she could 4 hear anything. And people 5 to talk to her loudly and this often brings her a

little 6. So one day her daughter said to her ear. "You'd 7 go to ~~see~~ a doctor, Mother!"

Her daughter 8 a car and took her to the clinic(诊所) and then 9 to work. Mrs. Black went in and found 10 there and began to knit(编织) a sweater. Before long a nurse 11 in and said, "We close this afternoon, Granny. Come here tomorrow."

The old woman smiled at the nurse, but she didn't leave and 12 on knitting. The nurse said nothing and was 13 sitting in the waiting-room. Now the nurse understood what it meant. She brought out a piece of paper and wrote on it, "We close this afternoon." Then she handed it to the old woman. Mrs. Black looked at it carefully for a long time and then 14 it to the nurse.

"I'm sorry, madam," said the old woman. "I've left my 15 at home!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. found | B. saved | C. helped | D. followed |
| 2. A. did | B. had | C. gave | D. bought |
| 3. A. take | B. see | C. want | D. use |
| 4. A. really | B. usually | C. hardly | D. nearly |
| 5. A. have | B. stop | C. forget | D. like |
| 6. A. problem | B. trouble | C. danger | D. accident |
| 7. A. like to | B. better | C. be glad to | D. rather |
| 8. A. caught | B. moved | C. took | D. drove |
| 9. A. began | B. wanted | C. stopped | D. hurried |
| 10. A. somebody | B. anybody | C. everybody | D. nobody |
| 11. A. time | B. got | C. moved | D. arrived |
| 12. A. kept | B. tried | C. went | D. sat |
| 13. A. always | B. already | C. still | D. only |
| 14. A. told | B. showed | C. returned | D. sent |
| 15. A. medicine | B. glasses | C. paper | D. pen |

II. 阅读理解

A

Life in the 21st century will be different from life in the 20th century, because many changes will take place in the new century, but ~~what will the changes be?~~

The population is growing fast. There will be more and more people in the world and most of them will live longer than before. 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 important subjects in school.

People will work fewer hours than they did in the 20th century, and they will have more free time for sports, watching TV and traveling. Traveling will be much cheaper and easier. And many more people will go to other countries for holidays.

There will be changes in our food, too. More land will be used for building new towns and houses. Then there will be less room for cows and sheep, so meat will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day, instead they eat more vegetables and fruit. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. Dangerous and hard work will be done by robots. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a problem.

1. People may not have as much _____ as they did in the 20th century.
A. fruit B. milk C. bread D. meat
2. In the 21st century people don't have to _____.
A. travel B. work fast C. work long hours D. eat meat
3. Traveling will be _____ then.
A. less interesting B. more difficult
C. more expensive D. much cheaper and easier
4. In the 21st century there will be _____.
A. more cows and sheep B. more people
C. fewer people D. less buildings and houses
5. Every family will have at least one _____ in the 21st century.
A. computer B. TV set C. VCD D. robot

B

Everyone needs friends. We all like to feel close to someone. It is nice to have a friend to talk, laugh, and do things with. Surely, there are times when we need to be alone. We don't always want people around. But we would feel lonely if we never had a friend.

Now two people are just the same. Sometimes friends don't get along well. That doesn't mean that they no longer like each other. Most of the time they will make up and go on being friends.

Sometimes friends move away. Then we feel very sad. We miss them very much. But we can call them and write to them. It could be that we would even see them again. And we can make new friends. It is surprising to find out how much we like new people when we get to know them.

Families sometimes name their children after a close friend. Many places are named after men and women who have been friendly to people in a town. Some libraries are named this way. So are some schools. We think of these people when we go to these places.

There's more good news for people who have friends. They live longer than people who don't. Why? It could be that they are happier. Being happy help you stay well. Or it could be just knowing that someone cares. If someone cares about you, you take better care of yourself.

6. The first paragraph tells us _____.
A. none need friends
B. we always need friends around us

- C. making friends is the need in people's life
D. we need to be alone
7. Which of the following doesn't the writer say in the passage?
A. People are not happy when their friends leave them.
B. People will never see their friends after their friends move away.
C. People can know their friends in different ways.
D. People like their friends very much if they get to know them.
8. Which of the following is most probably the place people name after friendly people?
A. A city. B. A room. C. A town. D. A library.
9. People who have friends live longer than people who don't because _____.
A. they feel happier and are healthy
B. they get a lot of help from their friends
C. they take better care of themselves
D. both A and C
10. The main idea of this passage is _____.
A. that people are all friends B. that people need friends
C. how to get to know friends D. how to name a place

III. 选择所给词,并且适当的形式填空

say, surprise, do, in, friends, to, visit, that,
usual, or, welcome, time, for, but, ideas

Manners are important in every country, (1)_____ people have different (2)_____ about their manners. What is good in one country may not be (3)_____ in another.

Chinese people are (4)_____ to know the fact that an Englishman (5)_____ stop to ~~talk~~ and shake hands with his friend (6)_____ the street. They just say hello (7)_____ each other and then pass on.

English people think (8)_____ we Chinese end our (9)_____ to friends all of a sudden. They (10)_____ begin to show that they want to go 15 (11)_____ 20 minutes before they leave their (12)_____ house. And they do this two or three (13)_____ within 20 minutes.

It is important (14)_____ people to understand each other. Here is a (15)_____, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

IV. 短文改错

Mrs Hill is an old man who has a small house in a small village. She has living there since 1974. That was a year when her husband died. He had been ill for many years. After his dead, Mrs Hill has no money at all. She found a job in a small

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

factory. His job was to clean the offices. She had to
get up at five in the morning. Then last year she
fell ill. Her doctor said, "Not work so hard." Now
Mrs Hill sells newspaper outside a shop in a street.
She still doesn't have much money, so she's happy.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

V. 书面表达

根据图画内容,用英语写一篇短文。

注意:(1) 短文必须包括所有图画的内容,也可以适当增加细节,使短文连贯。

(2) 词数 60—80。

(3) 短文的开头语已给出,只需接着写。



Xiaoming is a small boy who often helps Grandpa Wang with his housework. One Sunday morning _____

Unit 14 Shopping

单元导学

【掌握】 1. 过去完成时态的构成及其基本用法。

- (1) 概念:过去完成时表示过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成的动作。
- (2) 构成:had + 过去分词。
- (3) 用法:表示动作发生的时间是“过去的过去”,常用 by, before 等构成的表示过去时间的短语引导,也可用 when, before, after, until 等引导的从句或通过上下文表示。

2. so...that(如此……以致于……)引导的结果状语从句。

3. so that...(为了……,以便……)引导的目的状语从句。

4. 重点词组:

be worn out, be excited about, try on, think about, make a decision, make a mistake, go shopping, seem to do, check out, go over, drop off, a place of interest, light green, dark blue, at the best price, go on one's trip, a pair of.

【运用】 1. 学会运用下列有关“购物”的日常交际用语:

Can(May) I help you? How much does it cost?

What colour/size/kind do you want(have you got)?

I'd like.../I am looking for... How about...?

Have you got any other colour/size/kind?

I don't have a 38 in this colour.

Would you like me to look in the back?

2. 学会运用 so...that 和 so that...句型进行日常交际。

【注意】 1. 在购物时,注意中英文表达习惯的不同。售货员询问顾客要点什么时,应说

What can I do for you? 或 Can I help you? 而不能说 What do you want(to buy)? 在谈论价格时,可以说 The price is too high/low 或 It is too dear/expensive/cheap,但不能说 The price is too dear/expensive。

2. 注意过去完成时与一般过去时的区别。过去完成时表示过去的过去,只有和过去某时或某动作相比较时才用这个时态。表示过去某一时间可用 by, before 等构成的短语,也可用 when, before 等引导的从句或通过上下文来表示。而一般过去时只表示过去发生的某个动作或状态。试比较:

(1) He said we had reached Beijing before 10:00.(表示在过去某个时间前已经到达)

(2) We reached Beijing at 10 o'clock.(只表示在过去某个时间到达)

综合训练 A 卷

I. 根据句意及所给中文提示, 写出该词的正确形式。

1. Congratulations! You have _____ (成功) bought a Canon camera online.
2. He left in such a _____ (匆忙) that he forgot to lock the door.
3. — Are you _____ (激动) about owning a digital camera?
— Yeah! So I can take pictures of the places of interest in Beijing.
4. We often hear Uncle Wang sing Peking _____ (戏剧) in the park by the riverside.
5. Check out all the information before you make a _____ (决定).
6. The two friends talked on and on _____ (happy).
7. The shirt cost so little that we _____ (buy) several.
8. They had their pictures _____ (take) in front of Beijing West Railway Station.
9. This is _____ (expensive) suit I have seen, I'm afraid.
10. This camera is too expensive. Have you got anything _____ (cheap)?

II. 从 B 栏中选出 A 栏的应答语

A

B

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| () 1. My shoes are worn out. | A. I'm looking for a pair of shoes. |
| () 2. What can I do for you? | B. Well, that pair looks nice. |
| () 3. What about those shoes over there? | C. No, we aren't. |
| () 4. Would you like tea or coffee? | D. Size 36. |
| () 5. Aren't you workers? | E. You'd better buy a new pair. |
| () 6. What size do you need? | F. Either is OK. |

III. 单项选择

- () 1. We don't have a 38 _____ this colour at the moment.
A. at B. in C. with D. on
- () 2. I like writing to my penfriend, but it _____ a lot of time.
A. spends B. uses C. takes D. pays
- () 3. Either Jim or Sam _____ going to help the farmers with the orange harvest this afternoon.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
- () 4. The socks are a bit too long for me. Could you show me _____?
A. two small ones B. a smaller one C. a small pair D. a smaller pair
- () 5. There is _____ ice and snow on the road. It is dangerous for cars to travel on it.
A. too much B. much too C. so much D. too many
- () 6. Please give him something to eat right now. He is now _____ hungry.
A. a bit of B. at all C. little D. a little
- () 7. How did the birds find their way on the long _____?
A. trip B. travel C. way D. journey

- () 8. We went to the hotel by taxi and _____ our things.
A. drop off B. dropped off C. drop on D. dropped on
- () 9. He is _____ a student that everyone likes him.
A. very good B. so good C. so a good D. a such good
- () 10. Speak to him slowly _____ he may understand you better.
A. since B. so that C. for D. because
- () 11. Jim didn't want to come to the cinema with us because he _____ the film already.
A. will see B. had seen C. has seen D. saw
- () 12. My shoes are _____ out. I have to buy a new pair.
A. wear B. worn C. wearing D. to wear
- () 13. There is something under the desk. _____, please.
A. Pick up it B. Pick it up C. Pick up them D. Pick them up
- () 14. The film _____ already when we got to the cinema.
A. had started B. started C. has started D. would start
- () 15. — I'm sorry for keeping you waiting long.
— _____
A. Never mind B. That's right C. Thanks D. I'm sorry, too

IV. 同义句转换, 每空一词

1. The child is tall. He can reach the apples on the table.
The child is _____ reach the apple on the table.
2. How cheap the jacket is!
_____ jacket it is!
3. Please tell me where I can buy shoes in my size.
Please tell me where _____ shoes in my size.
4. I paid 50 yuan for the shirt.
The shirt _____ 50 yuan.
5. You may take the apples, or you may take the oranges.
You may take _____ the apples _____ the oranges.
6. He was very angry. He couldn't say a word.
He was _____ angry! _____ he couldn't say a word.
7. He can speak English. He can speak French, too.
He can speak _____ English _____ French.

V. 选用方框中的句子补全对话

M: _____ 1 _____

W: I am looking for a jacket for my son.

M: What size does he take?

W: _____ 2 _____

M: What about the blue one?

- A. It looks nice.
B. Have you got any other colour?
C. What can I do for you?
D. What about 100 yuan?
E. Size 8.

W: Oh, dear. It's too dark. 3

M: What about this black one?

W: 4 How much is it?

M: 120 *yuan*.

W: I'm afraid it's too expensive. 5

M: If you do want to take it, just pay 110 *yuan* for it.

W: All right. Here's the money.

VI. 根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 我的鞋子破了。还能补吗?

My shoes are _____. Can they _____?

2. 这篇课文生词太多,我看不了。

There _____ many new words in the text that I can't _____ it.

3. 我想我以前在某地方见过他。

I thought I _____ him somewhere before.

4. 在长城上我拍了许多照片。

I _____ many photos _____ the Great Wall.

5. 这首流行歌曲很好听。

The popular song _____.

6. 他们在那儿看到了许多不同的名胜非常兴奋。

They were very _____ many different places of _____ there.

综合训练 B 卷

I. 完形填空

Mr Smith was a policeman. He was on holidays and was wearing plain clothes. One evening he was driving along a road. Suddenly he saw two men 1 out of a building. He heard someone 2, "Help! Help! Stop thief". He was 3 they were thieves. He knew he must arrest(逮捕) them. However, he didn't bring anything to protect himself. 4 he got out of his car and tried to arrest them, at least one of them would easily run away. He was 5 a difficult problem. He knew he mustn't let them run away, 6 how could he arrest them? He thought quickly and had an idea. He decided to have a 7 though it might not work. He drove 8 the men and stopped beside them. Then he 9 his head out of the window and asked, "Can I help you?"

"Yes." The men answered and quickly got into his car. "Please 10 us to the railway station."

"Very good," Mr Smith said and 11 off. After a few minutes, one of the men

cried, “12 are you going?” “I must go this way,” Mr Smith told him. “There’s a big fire there. You don’t want to sit in the car for long, do you?”

“13,” the men agreed. “Please take us the quickest way.” The next moment the car stopped at the 14 station. Mr Smith jumped out, shouting 15 help. Soon the two thieves were arrested.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. driving | B. looking | C. walking | D. running |
| 2. A. saying | B. speaking | C. shouting | D. reading |
| 3. A. afraid | B. happy | C. sure | D. angry |
| 4. A. Since | B. If | C. Until | D. Because |
| 5. A. thinking | B. facing | C. doing | D. getting |
| 6. A. so | B. or | C. and | D. but |
| 7. A. look | B. walk | C. try | D. rest |
| 8. A. up to | B. past | C. above | D. between |
| 9. A. raised | B. lifted | C. put | D. took |
| 10. A. bring | B. take | C. move | D. hold |
| 11. A. ran | B. turned | C. got | D. drove |
| 12. A. Where | B. How | C. Why | D. When |
| 13. A. Sure | B. Sorry | C. No | D. Never mind |
| 14. A. railway | B. police | C. bus | D. fire |
| 15. A. to | B. at | C. with | D. for |

II. 阅读理解

A

In most parts of the United States, Friday night is the big supermarket night. Probably because Friday is payday in many factories and businesses. Most housewives also do their weekend shopping on either Friday or Saturday although supermarkets in many places are now open on Sunday, too.

In almost all supermarkets there are shopping carts with a special space to set the baby. In the early days, before there were carts, it was noticed that as soon as a woman shopper had her arms full of goods, she stopped buying. Thus carts were introduced. Later a space for the baby was provided in the cart. With the baby sitting comfortably in the cart the mother feel less need to hurry through the store and she would probably buy more. It is said that most American housewives go to the supermarket twice a week. On the average they will spend from one hour to two hours there each week.

- Which of the following sentence is right according to the text?
 - Supermarkets only open on weekends.
 - Most workers go shopping on Friday.
 - Housewives go to supermarkets only on Friday.