

适用于义务教育课程标准实验教科书



创新与探究

新课标同步训练

第八版

8

英语

年级·下册

主编 / 路萍

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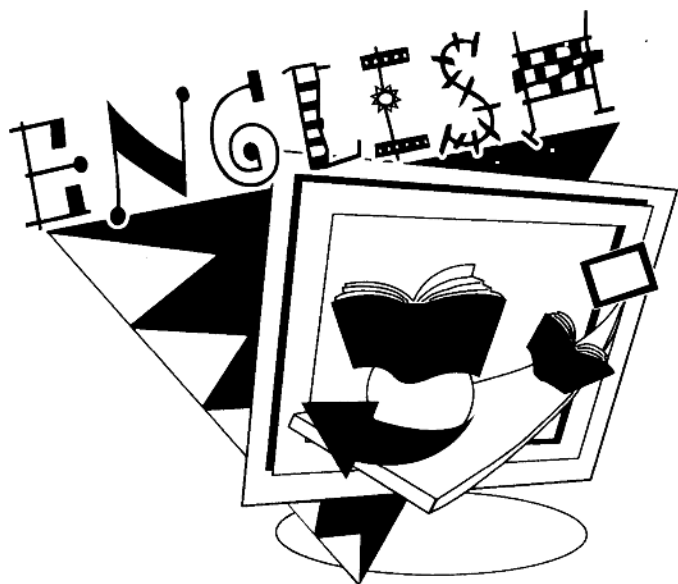
义务教育课程标准实验教科书[人教版]

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八年级 英语(下)

路 萍 主编



黑龙江少年儿童出版社

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我们的心愿

亲爱的同学：

你好！

首先祝贺你拥有《创新与探究》这套按照新课程标准编写的教学辅导用书。

为了不让单一练习题组成的题海淹没你们学习的积极性，我们在编写本书的时候，常常提醒自己，要多给同学们一点想象的空间，自由发挥的余地……希望同学们能够借助我们精心设计的内容，去欣赏语文的诗情画意、数学的奥妙神奇、英语的多姿多彩，去认识世界各国的风土人情，去感受社会前进的脉搏律动……

这套《创新与探究》丛书与各科教材同步，课内课外都可以使用。

愿同学们在这片学习的新天地中夯实基础的同时，有所发现，有所创新，真正获得在学海中踏浪的无穷快乐。

《创新与探究》丛书编委会

2006年1月

☺ 把优异的成绩告诉父母

☺ 把发现的错误和建议寄给我们

《创新与探究》丛书读者意见反馈表

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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

知识结构 全屏显示

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态或将来某一段时间内经常性的动作或状态。主要的形式是: will/ shall + 动词原形。

一般将来时还可用“be (即 am, is, are) + 动词原形”的形式,表示“打算”,有“预先计划”的意思。注意:跟有条件状语从句时,主句中须有 will 或 shall (不用“be going to”结构);表“带意愿色彩”的将来时,须用 will (不用 shall,也不用 be going to 结构)。

一般将来时还可用现在进行时形式来表示“按计划安排”要发生的事。这类词常见的有表示往返、位移的动词,以及类似 be, begin 的其他一些动词。如: go, come, start, leave, arrive, return, move 等。

常与一般将来时连用的时间状语有: tomorrow (morning), next week, in two days 等。



我的知识平台

重点

1. fall in love with ... 爱上……
2. keep a pet parrot = raise/ feed a pet parrot 养一只宠物鹦鹉
3. go skating 去滑冰
4. go swimming 去游泳
5. be able to 能够
6. go to some place on vacation 去某地度假
7. one day = someday 未来的某一天
8. win the next World Cup 赢得下一届世界杯
9. What will the weather be like tomorrow? 明天天气怎样?
10. predict the future 预测未来
11. come true 实现
12. movie company 电影公司
13. science fiction movie 科幻片
14. in the future 将来
15. It's difficult for sb. / sth. to do sth. 对于……来说做……是困难的
16. for example = e. g. 例如
17. over and over again 再三地, 重复地

18. get bored 变得倦怠

难点

few 与 little

a few + 名词[C] 有一些……; a little + 名词[U] 有一些……; few 或 fewer + 名词[C] 几乎没有……; little 或 less + 名词[U] 几乎没有……

a few beans 一些豆子; few beans 没几颗豆子
a little milk 一点儿牛奶; little milk 几乎没有牛奶

我的收获提高



课室过关

根据课文内容填空

_____ ten years, I think I'll _____ a reporter. I'll live _____ Shanghai, _____ I _____ to Shanghai last year and fell _____ love _____ it. I think it's really a beautiful city. _____ a reporter, I think I will meet _____ of interesting people. I think I'll live in an apartment with my best friends, because I don't like _____

alone. I'll have pets. I can't have any pets now because my mother _____ them, and our apartment is too small. So in ten years, I'll have many different pets. I might even _____ a pet parrot! I'll probably go skating and swimming every day. During the week I'll look smart, and probably will wear a suit. At the weekends, I'll be _____ to dress more casually. I think I'll go to Hong Kong _____ vacation, and one day I might even visit Australia.

同义句转换

- During the week I'll look smart.
_____ the week, I'll look smart.
- I might even keep a pet.
I might even _____ a pet.
- I don't like living alone.
I don't like _____

单词释义

- u _ _ : do a job, etc. with sth.
- l _ _ : not so much; smaller in amount
- f _ _ : move through the air
- f _ _ : go down to a lower place; drop
- a _ _ _ : by yourself; with no other people
- d _ _ _ : put on clothes

翻译句子

- 机器人帮助人做一些家务和最没意思的工作。
Robots help people _____ the housework, and do the most _____ jobs.
- 科学家们正努力使机器人看起来像人,而且如我们一样做事。
Scientists are _____ make robots _____ people, and do the same things _____ us.
- 已经有一些机器人在工厂工作。
There are _____ robots _____ in factories.
- 将来会有更多的机器人,而且人类的工

作会很少。

_____, there will _____ more robots everywhere, and humans have _____ work to do.

- 那样的事现在看起来是不可能的,但我们不知道将来会发生什么。

That may not _____ now, but we never know what _____.



据意填空

- My father _____ up in the country instead of in the city.
- My brother wants to be a teacher in the _____.
- All the runners are standing _____ the starting line now.
- What sports will you be _____ tomorrow?
- Last year my father _____ for a computer company.
- Lily invited me _____ shopping with her.
- Come on, Lucy. Kate is catching _____ with you.
- Maybe many years later, robots can _____ every corner of the world and they can do most things for human beings.



阅读理解

Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but what is it, do you know? The Internet is a net-work. It uses the telephone to join millions of computers together around the world.

Maybe that doesn't sound very interesting. But when you're joined to the Internet, there are lots and lots of things you can do. You can send E-mails to your friends, and they can get them in a few seconds. You can also do with all kinds of



information on the World Wide Web (WWW).

There are many different kinds of computers now. They can all be joined to the Internet. Most of them are small machines sitting on people's desks at home, but there are still many others in schools, offices or large companies, there computers are owned by people and companies, but no one really owns the Internet itself.

There are lots of places for you to go into the Internet. For example, your school may have the Internet, you can use it during lessons or free time. Thanks to the Internet, the world is becoming smaller and smaller. It is possible for you to work at home with a computer in front, getting and sending the information you need. You can buy or sell whatever you want by the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information on the Internet is in English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

- () 1. What is the passage mainly about?
A. Internet. B. Information.
C. Computers. D. E-mails.
- () 2. Which is the quickest and cheapest way to send message to your friends?
A. By post. B. By E-mails.
C. By telephone. D. Be satellite.
- () 3. Which may be the most possible place for people to work in tomorrow?
A. In the office. B. At school.
C. At home. D. In the country.
- () 4. Who's the owner of the Internet?
A. The headmaster. B. The office.
C. The user. D. No one.
- () 5. What does the writer try to tell us with the last two sentences?
A. English is important in using the Internet.
B. The Internet is more and more popular.
C. Most of the Internet is in English.

D. Every computer must have the Internet.

名校新题



单项选择

- () 1. Aunt Huang thought that she could pass the exam and get a driving license, _____ she?
A. couldn't B. did
C. didn't D. could
- () 2. His sister had a bad cough, _____ she?
A. wasn't B. doesn't
C. hadn't D. didn't
- () 3. They went to the park yesterday, _____?
A. don't they B. didn't they
C. aren't they D. can't they
- () 4. —It's time to go to bed. You have to get up early tomorrow, _____?
—Yes, my class is going hiking tomorrow.
A. can't you B. don't you
C. aren't you D. haven't you
- () 5. Mr King has never been to France, _____?
A. has he B. hasn't Mr King
C. hasn't he D. has Mr King
- () 6. Nothing is difficult if you put your heart into it, _____?
A. is it B. isn't it
C. are they D. don't you
- () 7. There were hardly people living in the mountain, _____?
A. were there B. were they
C. weren't there D. weren't they



(满分 100 分, 时间 60 分钟)

一、单项选择(20 分)

- () 1. The rain _____ for half an hour.
A. has stopped B. had stopped
C. is stopped D. stopped
- () 2. How carefully _____!
A. does she write B. did she writes
C. she writing D. she writes
- () 3. _____ he was young, he has learned Japanese.
A. How B. As
C. Since D. Because
- () 4. _____ did he come here for just now?
A. How B. Why
C. What D. Which
- () 5. Let's go now, _____?
A. shall we B. will you
C. don't we D. do we
- () 6. You can have _____ fish _____ meat, but you can't have _____.
A. neither...not...both
B. both...and...neither
C. either...or...both
D. either...or...neither
- () 7. The teacher wanted to make _____ the students that a foreign language is a bridge to much knowledge.
A. clear to B. it clear for
C. it clear to D. so clear for
- () 8. _____ we miss our teacher!
A. How B. How a
C. What D. What a
- () 9. Mike made some mistakes in his test this time, _____.
A. so did Tom

- B. or did Tom
C. so was Tom
D. neither did Tom

- () 10. It's dangerous to stand too close to the fire. You _____.
A. may either stand near the door nor stand outside
B. may come either into the room or stand outside
C. may stand either by the door or outside
D. may neither stood here nor there

二、完形填空(10 分)

We know 1 about the universe. It means the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars, and the space 2 them.

Most of the stars are much 3 than the moon, but they look smaller 4 they are far away from the earth. At night, the moon is high in the sky 5 a light. But the moon has 6 light of its own. The light of the moon comes from the sun. the sun gives us light, heat and life. And the 7, animals and men will die without the sun.

The earth is going round itself 8. When the part of the earth 9 to the sun, it is day. The 10 part of the earth is night.

- () 1. A many B. much
C. few D. lot
- () 2. A. between B. among
C. for D. in
- () 3. A. warmer B. farther
C. bigger D. nearer
- () 4. A. but B. so
C. till D. because



- () 5. A. looks B. as
 C. like D. looks like
- () 6. A. not B. no
 C. little D. less
- () 7. A. fruits B. trees
 C. vegetables D. plants
- () 8. A. all the time B. in the daytime
 C. a long time D. at night
- () 9. A. points B. gets
 C. turns D. changes
- () 10. A. same B. following
 C. front D. opposite

三、阅读理解(20分)

(A)

Scientists wanted to know more about the moon. They thought the best way was to send men to the moon. The moon is about 384,000 kilometers away from the earth. A plane can not fly to the moon because the air reaches only 240 kilometers away from the earth. But something can fly even when there is no air. That's a rocket.

How does a rocket fly? There is gas in the rocket. When the gas inside the rocket got hot enough, it will rush out of the end of the rocket, so it can make the rocket fly up into the sky.

Rockets can fly far out into space. Rockets with men have been to the moon. Several rockets with men have flown to another planet much farther away than to the moon. One day rockets may be able to go to any place in space.

- () 1. Science can be sent to the moon by _____.
- A. plane
B. rocket
C. satellite
D. man-made satellite
- () 2. A plane can't fly to the moon because _____.
- A. there is no gas in it
B. it must be flown by a man

- C. it can't fly without air
D. it is smaller than a rocket

- () 3. The hot gas in the rocket is used for _____.
- A. keeping the men in the rocket warm
B. keeping the food in the rocket hot
C. cooking food for the men
D. making the rocket fly up
- () 4. What does the word "planet" mean in the passage?
- A. 恒星 B. 行星
C. 卫星 D. 流星

- () 5. The best title for the passage is _____.
- A. Flying to the Moon
B. Learning More about the Moon
C. Inventing a Rocket
D. Making a Rocket Fly

(B)

Cook wanted for Busy London Restaurant
Experience(经历) required(需要)
Call Tom 020 0451 87

Dance teacher,

We are looking for a dance and singing teacher to teach 4 to 7-year-old children. You only work three hours on Saturdays. You should have teaching experience. Send a CV(求职信) to Steve Reed, 9 Lenton Close, London or telephone 020 8334 47.

Babysitter(保姆) needed

Friendly family needs someone to look after 2 small children.

Some light housework.

Good pay.

Live in our house.

Tel: Mrs. Smith 020 0562 78

Waiters required .

Have restaurant knowledge and some bar experience. You will need to love learning new things.

Tel: Cathy 020 4563 12

- () 1. Which job needs you to be able to sing?
A. Babysitter.
B. Dance teacher.
C. Cook.
D. Waiter.
- () 2. What kind of job can Jack do if he cooked in a restaurant from 1998 to 2004?
A. Babysitter. B. Waiter.
C. Cook. D. Dance teacher.
- () 3. Tingting has just come to London from another city. She needs a place to live in. Do she may call _____.
A. 020 0451 87 B. 020 4563 12
C. 020 0562 78 D. 020 8334 47

四、任务型阅读(5分)

probe unmanned orbit experiment solar

The United States and former Soviet Union tried hard to be the first to land on the moon. The former Soviet Union and the US started to send 1 or spacecrafts to study the moon. The former Soviet Union launched a series of spacecrafts called Luna to 2 the moon and their advanced spacecrafts can send back pictures of the moon and even soil on the moon. In this space competition, the former Soviet Union was the first to make an 3 spacecraft named Luna 2 land on the moon while the American spacecraft Apollo 11 landed on the moon and two Americans successfully walked on the moon for the first time in history of human. All together America launched 17 Apollo spacecrafts. During these missions A-

merican astronauts did many scientific 4 collected samples of rocks and soil on the moon and got a lot of important information not only about the moon but also about our 5 system.

任务一:用方框里单词的正确形式填空

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

任务二:单词释义

f _____: earlier or previous in time

h _____: belonging to man or mankind

任务三:回答问题

Which country was first to send probes to study the moon?

五、同义句转换(20分)

1. You may take only one of these two apples.
You may take _____ this apples _____ that one.
2. Chinese is spoken by the largest number of people in the world.
Chinese _____ the largest number of _____ in the world.
3. He does not like any of the books.
He _____ of the books.
4. Why do you study English?
_____ do you study English _____?
5. Health is the most important thing in the world.
_____ is so _____ as _____ in the world.

六、交际英语(10分)

从方框中选出四个合适的短语,用其正确形式填空。

nurse a baby train for the job begin to do the job receive one's training have a baby son

A: Hi, Alice.

B: Hi, Jack, I hear your mum is a district



关于英文写作

对于英文写作,许多同学觉得很难,他们不知道该写些什么,也不知道该怎么写。因此他们都觉得很苦恼,提起英文作文就头疼。其实没有谁天生就会写作,要想写出好文章,你就需要尽你最大努力去完成每一篇英语作文。每完成一篇文章,你就会有一些收获,通过不断地练习,掌握正确的写作方法与一定的英语写作技巧,你的写作能力就会不断地提高。提高英语写作能力并非一天就能完成,它是一个循序渐进的过程,想要写好英语作文的同学,大家一起好好努力吧!

English writing is a progressive activity. This means that when you first write something down, you have already been thinking about what you are going to say and how you are going to say it. Then after you have finished writing, you read over what you have written and make changes and corrections. Therefore, writing is never a one-step action; it is a process that has several steps.

英语写作并不是由一个步骤就能完成的,它是由很多个步骤组成的一个过程。写作准备(Prewriting)就是这个过程的第一步。

Prewriting is the first step in the writing process. In this step, you gather ideas to write about.

那么怎样做写作准备呢?那就是 Asking questions and taking notes. 你可以与你的同学或朋友去讨论你所写文章的主题,提出一些问题,然后你要做一些笔记。如果你要写一个你所敬佩的人 A Person You Admire, 那么你就要首先考虑写谁,这个人可以是一个世界上的领导人物,是一个历史人物,是一个民族英雄,一个体育明星或者是娱乐界的明星,这个人也可以是你的家人,像你的父亲、母亲以及你的兄

nurse.

A: Yes, she is.

B: Where _____ she _____?

A: Well, she _____ in a hospital near our home.

B: Does she know how _____?

A: Of course, she does.

B: Good. My aunt _____. She needs her help.

A: Oh, she likes her job and enjoys helping others.

七、书面表达(15分)

请你根据下面表格中的提示,以“My Present Days”为题,用英语写一篇短文,简要叙述你近期的生活情况。

Time	Contents (内容)
several days ago	be busy doing a lot of exercises
now	have exams
in a few days	have a good rest, go sight-seeing ...

注意:

1. 短文内容应包含表格中所有要点,可适当发挥;
2. 文中不得出现真实姓名和校名;
3. 词数:60~80。

弟姐妹。

当你确定了你要写谁以后,你可以提出以下这些问题来讨论。

1. What kind of work does this person do?
2. How old is he (she)?
3. Where does he (she) live?
4. What other facts do you know about this person?
5. What outstanding characteristic or ability does this person have?
6. What unfavourable quality (if any) does this person have?
7. How has this person influenced other people in a positive way?
8. Which age group of people admires this

person the most?

9. Why do you admire him (her)?

你在与别人讨论的过程中,千万别忘了记笔记,这些将成为你写作中的素材,只有有了这些材料,你才会在写作中有话可说。当然,如果你能回答所有的问题,你也可以自问自答。

在英语写作的过程中,写作准备只是英语写作中的第一步,接下来还有文章组织 (Organize the ideas)、写草稿 (Write the rough draft)、编辑修改草稿 (Edit and revise the draft) 及最后定稿 (Write the final draft)。这些都有一定的方式和方法,需要大家在写作中多加练习,写作水平才能提高。



Unit 2 What should I do?

知识结构 全屏显示

情态动词本身具有词义,与动词原形连用,表示句子主语或说话者对动作或状态的各种情感或态度。

情态动词有以下各种形式:

肯定形式	否定形式	缩略否定形式
can	can not	can't
could	could not	couldn't
may	may not	/
might	might not	mightn't
must	must not	mustn't
need	need not	needn't

注意: have to, be able to, had better 等结构也起情态动词的作用。

例: — Hi, Jim! Can you come and play football? 嗨,吉姆!你能来踢球吗?

— Sorry, I can't. I have to tidy my room. 抱歉,不行。我得收拾屋子。



我的知识平台

重点

1. My clothes are out of style. 我的衣服过时了。

2. call sb. up 给某人打电话

3. surprise sb. = make sb. surprised 给某人一个惊喜

4. talk about sth. on the phone 在电话中谈论某事

5. write sb. a letter = write a letter to sb. 给某人写信

6. need to do sth. 需要做某事

7. pay for 支付

8. a part-time job 兼职工作

9. borrow sth. from sb. 向某人借某物

10. ask sb. for sth. 向某人要某物

11. be the same as... 与……一样

12. be in style 时髦的;时尚的

13. plan a birthday party for sb. 为某人计划一个生日聚会

14. get on well with sb. 与某人相处融洽

15. have fight with sb. 与某人打架

16. give sb. some advice 给某人一些建议

17. take sb. to piano lessons 带某人去上钢琴课

18. not... until 直到……才

19. as much as possible 尽量

20. under too much pressure 在巨大的压力下

21. complain about doing sth. 抱怨做某事

22. take part in 参加

23. see sb. doing sth. 看到某人做某事

24. compare sb. with sb. 把某人与某人作比较

25. plan one's life for sb. 为某人计划生活

26. give sb. some time to oneself 给某人自由的空间

27. on the other hand 另一方面

难点

aloud, loud 与 loudly

aloud 出声地, 大声地; 指为使他人能听见而发声, 不是心想, 不是默读:

read aloud 朗读

think aloud 自言自语

loud 大声地; 主要指说话声和笑声等, 常用比较级形式 (loud 除作副词外还有形容词词性):

laugh loud and long 大声笑个不停

Try to sing louder. 试着再大声唱。

loudly 大声地, 吵闹地; 可指人声、敲门声或其他各种声音, 强调声音高、喧叫、不悦耳:

argue loudly 大声争吵

explode loudly 轰隆一声爆炸

我的收获提醒



课堂过关

根据课文内容填空

Dear Aunt Chen,

My cousin is the same _____ me. She's really nice, and we get _____ well, but she always borrows my things. Last week, she _____ my math book and didn't _____ it. So I couldn't _____ my homework. I don't want to have a fight _____ my cousin, because she's my best friend. I don't know what _____. Could you please _____ me some _____?

Yours,

Looking for Help

翻译句子

1. 他们的学校生活足够忙。

Their school days _____

2. 她还带她的女儿去上钢琴课。

She _____ her daughter to piano _____.

3. 医生说许多孩子压力过大, 老师也抱怨课堂上的孩子太疲惫。

Doctors say many children are _____ pressure, teachers complain _____ tired kids in the classroom.

4. 人们总是把自己的孩子与别人的孩子作比较。

People are _____ their own children _____ other children.

5. 当这些孩子成年以后, 他们也许会发现很难为自己计划事情。

When these kids are adults, they might find _____ to _____ things _____ themselves.

单词释义

1. p _ _ _ : make music with a musical instrument

2. l _ _ _ : making a lot of noise that you can hear clearly

3. a _ _ _ : say something is wrong, not true; give a different idea

4. w _ _ _ : not correct

5. s _ _ _ _ : do something that someone does not expect

6. e _ _ _ _ : one of two



完形填空

Peter was eight and a half years old. He went to a school near his house. He always went there and came home on foot, and he 1 came back on time. But last Friday he came home late from school. "Why are you late today?" his



mother asked as soon as she 2 him.

"My teacher was 3 and sent me to the headmaster 4 school," Peter answered.

"To the headmaster?" his mother said, "Why did she send you to him?"

"Because she asked 5 in class," Peter said, "and 6 gave her the answer except me."

His mother was angry. "7 why did the teacher send you to the headmaster then? Why 8 she send all 9 children?" she asked Peter.

"Because her question was 'Who 10 ink on my chair?'" Peter said.

- () 1. A. sometimes B. usually
C. never D. hardly
- () 2. A. knocked B. met
C. saw D. looked for
- () 3. A. angry B. sorry
C. sad D. pleased
- () 4. A. before B. after
C. at D. out of
- () 5. A. me B. someone
C. a problem D. a question
- () 6. A. nobody B. somebody
C. everyone D. anybody
- () 7. A. And B. So C. Or D. But
- () 8. A. did B. didn't
C. couldn't D. could
- () 9. A. another B. other
C. the other D. the others
- () 10. A. found B. used C. watered D. put



据意填空

1. He is not an easy man to get on _____ with.
2. She was tired, so she fell _____ soon.
3. People could see icebergs here and

- _____.
4. We should _____ newspapers every day.
5. I shouted _____ him but he didn't hear.
6. It's really nice _____ him to help us.
7. We should give our children some _____ time and let them relax.
8. I don't think always _____ Mum for money is a good thing.

名校新题



阅读理解

At Harton College — an English boarding school (寄宿学校) for boys — there are many rules. Fifteen-year-old Bob Sanders often breaks these rules.

The boys can go into town in the afternoon after classes. But they must return to the school before six o'clock. One afternoon Bob walked to the town. He looked at the shops and then went to the cinema. After the film he looked at his watch. It was after eight o'clock. He was a little worried. He walked back to Harton College as fast as possible.

When he arrived, he ran quickly to the main entrance. It was locked. He looked up at the window of his dormitory (集体宿舍). It was on the third floor. The window was open. But it was quite dark and he went round the school building to another door. That one was locked, too. He couldn't climb up the wall very easily. Then he saw another open window on the ground floor. It was the window of the headmaster's study. He looked into the room — no one was there. Bob quickly climbed on to the window sill (窗台) and jumped into the room. Just then he heard a noise. Then someone turned on the light in the corridor. Bob looked around and then hid under the sofa. One minute later, Mr Mannering, the headmaster, come in. He turned on the light on the desk,

and sat down on the sofa. Then he opened a book and began to read.

Bob lay under the sofa as quietly as possible. He could not move. The floor was cold and uncomfortable. He looked at the headmaster's shoes and socks for an hour.

"Why doesn't he get up or go to bed?" he thought.

Finally, the headmaster closed his book and stood up. He put the book on a shelf and walked towards the door.

"Thank heavens, he didn't find me under the sofa!" thought Bob.

Then Mr. Mannering stopped and spoke towards the sofa, "Would you turn off the light when you leave?" he said and left the study.

() 1. — Why was Bob worried after he looked at his watch.

— Because _____.

A. he couldn't return to school on time

B. he had to return to school on foot

C. it was too dark for him to return to school

D. the headmaster would not let him go into town again

() 2. Bob went into the headmaster's study because _____.

A. the window of the room was open

B. the room is near to his own room

C. he saw there was a sofa in the room for him to hide under it

D. nobody was in the room and it was easy for him to jump in

() 3. The headmaster _____ so he stayed in the study for an hour.

A. liked reading very much

B. wanted Bob to look at his shoes

C. wanted to teach Bob a lesson

D. wanted to have a good rest

() 4. From the passage we know that _____.

A. Bob often went to town after classes in the afternoon

B. Bob bought something in the shop that afternoon

C. the headmaster didn't go to bed until all the students came back every day

D. the headmaster himself closed the school gate every evening

() 5. The best title for the passage is "_____".

A. An English School

B. How To Break The Rules?

C. Does The Naughty Boy Like His Headmaster?

D. Would You Turn Off The Light When You Leave?



(满分 100 分, 时间 60 分钟)

一、单项选择(20 分)

() 1. Mr Black _____ China for many years.

A. has been to B. has gone to

C. has been in D. has come to

() 2. A train _____ more people than a bus.

A. takes B. brings