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北京东城区史家胡同甲 24 号

北京市东皇城根南街 84 号

〔电话 (010) 8205.9200 6513.3603〕

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-----黄嵘婷 郭 婧 张 岩
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本书导读

Synopsis

.....►《“新东方”链接英语》是新东方教育集团凭借其英语教学资源优势和品牌优势,倾力推出的一套综合性英语课外学习丛书。它以教育部最新中学英语教学大纲为准绳,以人教版最新英语教材为蓝本,立意新奇,选材精到,体例独特;既体现了中学英语教学的基本原则,又紧跟时代,着眼未来,全面提高学生的听、说、读、写综合英语运用能力。

.....►本丛书的最大特色是实现了三大“链接”:第一是大纲内外链接。它既紧扣中学英语教学大纲,帮助学生掌握课本知识;又不抱泥于教学大纲,在知识迁移和知识拓展方面做了大胆尝试。第二是课内外链接。它立足于对课堂教学成果的巩固,但又不是对课堂教学的简单重复;而是更注重培养学生在实际生活中运用英语的能力。第三是国内外链接。它注重整合国内外英语教学资源,充分利用国内外最新的外语教学研究成果,在培养学生的跨文化意识方面也独树一帜。

.....►一分耕耘,一份收获。我们相信《“新东方”链接英语》会成为广大中学生朋友的良师益友,在帮助学生巩固英语基础知识,培养英语运用能力方面起到较大的作用。

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第一部分 听力链接测试

Unit 1

链接测试

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the words you hear. (听句子, 选出你所听到的词。)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. water | B. been | C. of | D. off |
| () 2. A. carry | B. sends | C. regards | D. wash |
| () 3. A. nice | B. down | C. dark | D. duck |
| () 4. A. jump | B. what | C. where | D. well |
| () 5. A. has | B. their | C. four | D. therefore |
| () 6. A. difficult | B. none | C. fine | D. house |
| () 7. A. four | B. left | C. fill | D. well |
| () 8. A. went | B. did | C. get | D. plans |
| () 9. A. speak | B. speaking | C. spoken | D. British |
| () 10. A. address | B. dress | C. some | D. my |

II. Listen to the tape and choose the sentences which have the same meaning as the ones you hear. (听录音, 选出与你所听到的句子意思相同的句子。)

- () 1. A. Bill knows Zhou Lan, but doesn't know Jane.
 B. Zhou Lan knows Jane, but doesn't know Bill.
 C. Bill knows Zhou Lan and Jane.
 D. Jane doesn't know them at all.



- () 2. A. Both Wang Ling and I have the book.
 B. Both Wang Ling and I have read the book.
 C. I have the book, but Wang Ling hasn't.
 D. I have read the book, but Wang Ling hasn't.
- () 3. A. We have to pump water from a well because of the heavy rain.
 B. We have to pump water from a well because it is dry.
 C. Though it often rains here, we still pump water from a well.
 D. There isn't a river here, so we pump water from a well.
- () 4. A. Charlie thinks he should have less meat.
 B. Charlie thinks that the Americans have too much meat.
 C. Charlie thinks that the Americans should not have any meat.
 D. Charlie thinks that the Americans should have more meat.
- () 5. A. Mary has gone to Italy on business.
 B. Mary has gone to Italy by air.
 C. Mary has gone to Italy on holiday.
 D. Mary has gone to Italy because she gets a job there.
- () 6. A. She couldn't find my address.
 B. She didn't know my address, so she had to look for it.
 C. She found my address easily.
 D. She had much difficulty in finding my address.
- () 7. A. He is new, so he doesn't know the teacher.
 B. He is new, so he follows the teacher.
 C. The new student doesn't like his teacher.
 D. The new student can't understand his teacher's words.
- () 8. A. Though I moved away, we're still friends.
 B. Before I moved away, I lived with my friends.
 C. Before I moved away, I have waited for my friends for many years.
 D. After I moved away, we were not friends.



- () 9. A. I have read some of the story books.
 B. The story book has almost been finished reading.
 C. The story book has been finished reading.
 D. I have finished writing this book.
- () 10. A. You've made some mistakes in grammar.
 B. You've made some mistakes in spelling.
 C. You've made some mistakes in speaking.
 D. You've made some mistakes in writing.

III. Listen to the dialogues and complete each of the following sentences. (听对话, 完成下面的句子。)

- () 1. This dialogue happened in _____.
 A. a garden B. a classroom C. a restaurant D. a cinema
- () 2. —What does Bob mean?
 —_____.
 A. He doesn't like chemistry.
 B. He hasn't seen the teacher yet.
 C. The chemistry teacher is ill.
 D. The chemistry teacher hasn't come.
- () 3. From this dialogue, we know that _____.
 A. both Harry and Charlie don't like history.
 B. they both like history.
 C. Harry enjoys geography.
 D. Charlie enjoys geography very much.

IV. Listen to the tape and complete the following sentences by putting in the missing words. (听录音, 在空白处填上所缺单词以完成句子。)

1. In Britain, the cars drive on the _____, so if you are in the _____ there, you must be very careful.
2. In China, before you cross a road, you must look to the _____ first and then the _____.



3. Traffic in the morning is _____ than that in the afternoon.
 4. In many English cities, there are big buses with two _____. You can see the _____ very well from the _____. It's interesting.

V. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with correct words. (听短文, 填入正确单词。)

Dear Charlie,

I have just come back from my _____. This summer I didn't stay at home. Instead, I went to my home village near Harbin to see my grandparents. They told me that their life had _____ a lot since 1984. In 1989, they bought a truck to help _____ milk and take their cows to _____. They live a happy life now.

Next week, the new _____ will begin and I will be busy again.
 Best wishes!

Yours Sincerely
 Xiaojun

Unit 2

链接测试

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the words you hear. (听句子, 选出你所听到的单词。)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. had | B. read | C. fed | D. fetch |
| () 2. A. throw | B. grow | C. wood | D. ears |
| () 3. A. loud | B. bread | C. rules | D. alone |
| () 4. A. see | B. saw | C. sow | D. surprise |
| () 5. A. speaking | B. spoke | C. writing | D. written |



- () 6. A. chicken B. kitchen C. fell D. flower
 () 7. A. plane B. places C. from D. plates
 () 8. A. speak B. spoken C. pear D. pair
 () 9. A. miss B. mix C. wish D. earth
 () 10. A. working B. alone C. cake D. hit

II. Listen to the tape and choose the sentences which have the same meaning as the ones you hear. (听录音, 选出与你所听到的句子意思相同的句子。)

- () 1. A. It rained hard from yesterday to this afternoon.
 B. It rained hard last night, and stopped this morning.
 C. Last night there was a heavy rain and it is still raining now.
 D. It rained heavily last night, but it is sunny now.
- () 2. A. Mr. Turner was in Sydney in 1991.
 B. Mr. Turner was in New York in 1991.
 C. Mr. Turner was in China in 1989.
 D. Mr. Turner was in China in 1992.
- () 3. A. The village have operated the TV programme.
 B. The villagers can watch TV now.
 C. There is a forest plan in the villages.
 D. The villagers can watch forest programme now.
- () 4. A. The chicken were lost.
 B. Have you found the chickens?
 C. Have you bought the chickens?
 D. Have you given food to the chickens?
- () 5. A. You are not careful, so you may fall.
 B. You are so careless that you may feel unhappy.
 C. You are careless enough to study well.
 D. You are so careless that you may not pass the exam.
- () 6. A. The earth shook for a short time.



- B. The earth shook for a long time.
C. The earth shook terribly.
D. The earth shook suddenly.
- () 7. A. The number of people who lost homes reaches at least 250,000.
B. The number of people who lost homes reaches more than 250,000.
C. The number of people who lost homes reaches less than 250,000.
D. The number of people who lost homes reaches as many as 250,000.
- () 8. A. The bridge is destroyed in the earthquake.
B. The bridge falls onto the one below in the earthquake.
C. The bridge is still there after the earthquake.
D. The bridge is cut off in the earthquake.
- () 9. A. The Pacific plate is moving at 2 centimeters a year.
B. The Pacific plate is moving at 8 centimeters a year.
C. The Pacific plate is moving at 15 centimeters a year.
D. The Pacific plate is moving at 5.3 centimeters a year.
- () 10. A. We know how many people lost their homes in the 1906 earthquake.
B. We know a large number of people lost their homes in the 1906 earthquake.
C. We know who lost homes in the 1906 earthquake.
D. We know few people lost their homes in the 1906 earthquake.

III. Listen to the dialogues and each question following, then choose one to answer. (听对话及问题, 选出答案。)

- () 1. A. At two o'clock.
B. After school.
C. A few hours before planting trees.
D. After planting trees.



- () 2. A. For twenty minutes. B. For ten minutes.
 C. For half an hour. D. For just five minutes.
- () 3. A. At home. B. At the airport.
 C. On the way to the airport. D. In the plane.
- () 4. A. He thinks Tom looks good in that old jacket.
 B. He doesn't think Tom looks good in that old jacket.
 C. He thinks Tom's old jacket is good.
 D. He thinks Tom should borrow a new one.
- () 5. A. Dr. Klark will come soon. B. He has found Dr. Klark.
 C. Dr. Klark isn't here. D. He is Dr. Klark.

IV. Listen to the story and tick off the sentences which are correct.

(听一遍录音, 找出正确的句子。)

- () A. Nasreddin put two baskets of grapes on his monkey and went to market.
- () B. At noon, it rained, so Nasreddin stopped in the shade of a big tree.
- () C. After lunch, Nasreddin took grapes out of the other men's basket and began to eat.
- () D. The other men were sleeping so they didn't know what Nasreddin had done.
- () E. Nasreddin wasn't mad at all.

Unit 3

链接测试

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the words you hear. (听句子, 选出句子中所含单词。)

- () 1. A. could B. phrase C. waste D. bring



- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| () 2. A. possible | B. wheat | C. walk | D. sleeping |
| () 3. A. has | B. travel | C. play | D. never |
| () 4. A. though | B. have | C. decision | D. by |
| () 5. A. offices | B. officers | C. being | D. joy |
| () 6. A. moved | B. move | C. movie | D. moving |
| () 7. A. sons | B. songs | C. dancing | D. dance |
| () 8. A. anger | B. angry | C. agree | D. agreement |
| () 9. A. ate | B. hate | C. smoker | D. neither |
| () 10. A. make | B. makes | C. appears | D. appeared |

II. Listen to the tape and choose the sentences which have the same meaning as the ones you hear. (听句子, 选出和你所听到的句子意思最相近的那个句子。)

- () 1. A. I don't like Chinese food, because I don't like rice porridge.
 B. Although I like Chinese food, I don't like Chinese breakfast.
 C. Chinese people like to eat rice porridge for breakfast, but I don't like it.
 D. Because I don't like rice porridge, so I don't like Chinese food, especially the breakfast.
- () 2. A. I'd like to buy some apples. Give me the red bags.
 B. I'd like to buy some apples. Give me the expensive ones.
 C. I'd like to buy some apples. Give me the cheap ones.
 D. I want to buy some red apples.
- () 3. A. A school will be built in the village.
 B. There is a school in the village now.
 C. There isn't a school in the village now.
 D. There was once a school in the village before.
- () 4. A. I couldn't understand the question, although he explained it.
 B. I couldn't understand the question, so he explained it.
 C. I couldn't understand the question, before he explained it.

