



# 英语高分练习与测试

7年级 上学期

萧心为 主编



上海交通大学出版社

贯彻新课程标准      适合牛津新教材

# 英语高分练习与测试

(七年级上学期)

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是与目前上海地区使用的牛津英语教材配套的“一课一练”式辅导练习书。内容分为学习辅导和练习两部分,学习辅导包含单词和短语精选,语言点剖析,语法举例说明,难句翻译等;练习紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与中考题型相仿。此外,还设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生自测自查。书末附有听力材料及所有练习题、测试题的答案。

本书听力部分配有录音带 2 盒,供学生训练听力用。

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# 前 言

社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,使英语的重要性日益彰显。作为最重要的信息载体之一,英语已成为人类生活各领域应用最广泛的语言。当前,如何提高中小学生的英语基础水平和语言运用能力,已成为提高学校素质教育的突破口和关键所在。从2003年起,教育部制定的《英语课程标准》作为新的英语教学大纲已开始在全国部分中小学实施,上海在全面展开二期课改中,也引进并逐步推广了牛津等版本的境外教材。牛津教材的特点是语言情景贴近生活,突出交际功能,注重学生听说读写能力的全面均衡发展,从这一意义上说,牛津教材无疑比原教材前进了一大步。然而,如何把新的语言教学材料与传统教学模式有机结合起来,如何做好新旧教材之间的“接轨”工作,也给不少使用新教材的学校和学生带来困惑和挑战。

为了满足广大使用牛津英语教材的师生的需求,我们组织沪上多名资深教师编写了这套辅导练习丛书。全套丛书共14册,从七年级起到高三年级,每一学期单独成册。我们期望本套丛书既能成为学生提高英语综合能力的必备练习用书,也能作为教师的教学参考用书。

本套丛书在编写上采用“一课一练”的方式。根据牛津教材的编写特点和学生学习上的需要,本丛书每个Unit分为两部分:Language and Grammar和Test。其中第一部分Language and Grammar包含:① Words and expressions:精选辑录课文中新出现的单词和短语;② Language points:简要剖析课文中的重要语言点;③ Grammar:分析课文中的语法现象,并用例句说明用法;④ Difficult sentences:将课文中较难理解的句子译成中文,帮助理解掌握。第二部分Test选编了有关词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、写作和听力理解等练习题,所有练习题均紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与中考题型相仿。此外,每册还分别设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生在期中和期末考试前自测自查。书末附有听力材料和所有练习题、测试题的参考答案。

欢迎广大师生和读者对本书提出批评指正,以便在修订时更正。

编者

2003年8月



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# Module 1 Garden City and Its Neighbour

## Unit 1 An Exhibition

### Language and Grammar

#### I. Words and expressions

<b>exhibition</b> /ˌeksɪˈbɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	展览, 展览会	<b>sightseeing</b> /ˈsaɪt,si:ɪŋ/ <i>n.</i>	观光
<b>until</b> /ənˈtɪl/ <i>prep.</i>	直到	<b>Tokyo</b> /ˈtəʊkiəʊ/ <i>n.</i>	东京
<b>explore</b> /ɪksˈplɔ:/ <i>v.</i>	探索, 探究	<b>huge</b> /hju:dʒ/ <i>adj.</i>	巨大的
<b>Asia</b> /ˈeɪʃə/ <i>n.</i>	亚洲	<b>Bangkok</b> /ˈbæŋkɒk/ <i>n.</i>	曼谷
<b>harbour</b> /ˈhɑ:bə/ <i>n.</i>	港口	<b>enjoy</b> /ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/ <i>v.</i>	喜欢
<b>tunnel</b> /ˈtʌnəl/ <i>n.</i>	隧道	<b>travel</b> /ˈtrævl/ <i>v.</i>	旅游, 旅行
<b>route</b> /ru:t/ <i>n.</i>	路线	<b>nowadays</b> /ˈnaʊədeɪz/ <i>adv.</i>	现在, 当今
<b>international</b> /ˌɪntənæʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i>	国际的	<b>quiz</b> /kwɪz/ <i>n.</i>	测验
<b>capital</b> /ˈkæpɪtl/ <i>n.</i>	首都	<b>similar</b> /ˈsɪmɪlə/ <i>adj.</i>	相同的, 类似的
<b>tourist</b> /ˈtuərɪst/ <i>n.</i>	游客, 旅游者	<b>pier</b> /pɪə/ <i>n.</i>	港口

#### II. Language points

1. Shall we travel by bus? 我们乘公共汽车旅行好吗?

Shall we...? 句型表示一种建议, 我们做什么好吗? 还可以用以下句型来表示建议:

Why not travel by bus?

What about travelling by bus?

How about travelling by bus?

Why don't we travel by bus?

2. get to Exhibition Center: 到达展览中心

get to: 到达某地。还可以用 arrive at or in, reach 来表达到达某地。例如:

He arrived at the station yesterday.

He arrived in China yesterday.

He reached China yesterday.

3. It takes about 2 minutes to get to Exhibition Center? 到展览中心大约要花 2 分钟。

在此句型中, it 是形式主语, 真正主语为动词不定式 to get to Exhibition Center. It takes sb. some time to do sth. / It takes some time for sb. to do sth. 表示某人做某事花多长时间。

### 4. on foot: 步行 例如:

We go to school on foot every day. 意为 We walk to school every day.

### 5. like/love/enjoy/go 后跟现在分词。

### 6. How far is it from... to... ? 从某地到某地有多远?

How long does it take? 要花多久? 此句型用来问时间的长度。

### 7. more than: 意为 over, 超过

### 8. by sea/air: 乘船/飞机 by+交通工具, 意为乘……

## III. Grammar

### 1. 形容词, 副词最高级

三个或三个以上的人或事物进行比较时, 用最高级。基本结构: the+形容词或副词的最高级。注: 副词最高级前的定冠词 the 可以省略。例如: Shanghai is the biggest center of industry in China.

### 2. 一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去发生的动作或情况, 常与 yesterday, last week, two days ago, in the past, just now 等表示过去的时间状语连用。例如:

I sent the letter yesterday.

He met an old friend two days ago.

一般过去时的基本结构是: 主语+动词过去式。

规则动词过去式变化如下:

(1) +ed. play—played

(2) 以 e 结尾, 而 e 不发音, +d. taste—tasted

(3) 若 y 前是辅音字母, 改 y 为 i 再+ed. study—studied

(4) 重读闭音节, 双写辅音字母+ed. drop—dropped

不规则动词可查不规则动词表。例如:

am/is—was

do—did

see—saw

are—were

eat—ate

read—read

go—went

come—came

take—took

## IV. Difficult sentence

Let's take the fastest way to go to the Exhibition. 让我们选择最快的路径去参观展览会。

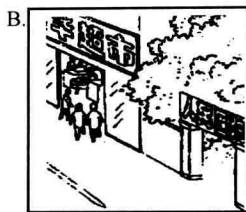
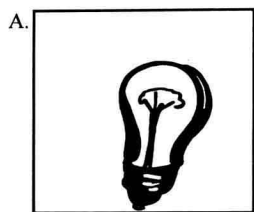
## Test 1

### Paper 1 Speaking

Say at least five sentences about "Exploring Shanghai".

### Paper 2 Listening (30%)

I. Listen and match. (4%)



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Listen and choose the words you hear on the tape. (5%)

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. tunnel. | B. channel. |
| 2. A. same.   | B. similar. |
| 3. A. past.   | B. passed.  |
| 4. A. see.    | B. sea.     |
| 5. A. ferry.  | B. fairy.   |

III. Listen and choose the best response to the sentences you hear on the tape. (5%)

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. A. It's Saturday.                       | B. It's fine.           |
| C. It's May.                               | D. It's March 1st.      |
| 2. A. He is in blue.                       | B. He is a farmer.      |
| C. He is nice.                             | D. He likes reading.    |
| 3. A. No, thanks.                          | B. Not at all.          |
| C. Yes, here you are.                      | D. Sorry, I don't know. |
| 4. A. It takes 5 minutes.                  |                         |
| B. It's about 500 meters.                  |                         |
| C. You can take the No. 1 bus to go there. |                         |
| D. It's near.                              |                         |
| 5. A. Neither does he.                     | B. Neither is he.       |
| C. So is he.                               | D. So does he.          |

IV. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer. (6%)

- |                           |                          |             |               |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. A. By car.             | B. By bike.              | C. On foot. | D. By bus.    |
| 2. A. At the supermarket. | B. In Zhongshan Park.    |             |               |
| C. In the street.         | D. In the bookstore.     |             |               |
| 3. A. Bangkok.            | B. Shanghai.             | C. Beijing. | D. Guangzhou. |
| 4. A. Maths.              | B. English.              | C. P. E.    | D. History.   |
| 5. A. Spring Festival.    | B. Dragon Boat Festival. |             |               |
| C. Lantern Festival.      | D. Christmas.            |             |               |
| 6. A. On Tuesday.         | B. On Wednesday.         |             |               |
| C. On Thursday.           | D. On Friday.            |             |               |

V. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. (5%)

1. Mrs. Brown goes shopping every day.

2. There are three people in her family.
3. Fish is not very cheap.
4. Her family like eggs very much.
5. Mrs. Brown is going to buy eggs instead of fish.

VI. Listen to the passage and fill in the missing words. (5%)

From a plane you can see the fields, \_\_\_\_\_, mountains or rivers below. If we go \_\_\_\_\_ space, we see more and more of the earth. People and man-made satellites(人造卫星) are sent out into space to \_\_\_\_\_ at the earth, the stars and other planets(行星) and learn more about them.

The moon is our \_\_\_\_\_ neighbour in space. Men have visited it already. It is smaller than the earth. Plants can't grow on the moon because there's no air \_\_\_\_\_ water on it.

Paper 3 Grammar and Writing (70%)

I. Spell the words according to the given letters. (5%)

1. Shall we go to Ex \_ ib \_ t \_ \_ n Center this Sunday?
2. Yesterday, Tom met Mary at the ferry p \_ \_ r.
3. In Xujiahui, there are some well-known d \_ p \_ \_ tm \_ nt stores, such as the Grand Gate Plaza.
4. Shanghai is one of the int \_ \_ n \_ t \_ \_ n \_ l cities in the world.
5. Many tourists go s \_ \_ \_ tse \_ ing in those places.

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words. (5%)

quick   explore   national   Thailand   joy
---

1. Let's go to the exhibition that is called "\_\_\_\_\_ Asia."
2. Mingming runs \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.
3. Bangkok is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ city in Asia.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ always smile happily.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ eating sushi very much.

III. Choice. (10%)

1. There'll be \_\_\_\_\_ exhibition in our city next Sunday.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
2. It \_\_\_\_\_ 6 hours by air.  
A. take                      B. has                      C. takes                      D. is
3. How long \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ to get to Beijing?  
A. does... take              B. is... take              C. does... takes              D. is... takes
4. How far is it \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ Bangkok?  
A. /... to                      B. to... from                      C. from... to                      D. from... /
5. \_\_\_\_\_ city is the biggest?



- A. What                      B. Which                      C. Where                      D. This
6. Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_ East China.  
A. of                      B. /                      C. at                      D. in
7. Does he like \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. eat food                      B. to swimming in the sea  
C. going to shop                      D. reading books
8. Among the boys, Tom is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taller                      B. the tallest                      C. tallest                      D. the taller
9. When will we \_\_\_\_\_ Tokyo?  
A. get                      B. arrive                      C. go                      D. reach
10. Let's take \_\_\_\_\_ bus to the center.  
A. other                      B. the other                      C. another                      D. others

IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper verb forms. (7%)

1. Mak loves \_\_\_\_\_ bicycle to school. (ride)
2. She's never \_\_\_\_\_ to Tokyo. (be)
3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to my office, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you the truth.
4. —When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema? (go)  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ there at 5:30 yesterday evening.
5. Listen! Jane \_\_\_\_\_ a song. (sing)

V. Rewrite the sentences. (5%)

1. The shirt cost him 50 *yuan*. (改成一般疑问句)

2. It takes about 15 minutes to travel to Dragon Bay. (划线部分提问)

3. It's about 2100 kilometers from Beijing to Tokyo. (划线部分提问)

4. In the past, people travelled to Beijing by sea. (划线部分提问)

5. Fried chicken is my favorite food. (同义改写)

I \_\_\_\_\_ fried chicken \_\_\_\_\_.

VI. Reading. (15%)

A

Two sailors(海员)who had just finished a long voyage(航海) went to their village and decided to have a few drinks in the bar there. When they had had enough, they came out into the street to look for something amusing to do, but it was a very quiet place, and nothing interesting ever happened there, so they could not find anything.

But at last, while they were standing in the market place outside the bar, they saw a village boy coming slowly towards them. He was leading a donkey by a rope, so the sailors decided that they would have a joke with him.



"Hello," one of the sailors said to the boy, "why does your brother have to have a rope round his neck when he goes for a walk with you?"

"To stop him from joining the navy(海军)," the boy answered at once.

True or false:

1. Two sailors had just come back from the sea after a long voyage.
2. They went to their village to look for something amusing to do.
3. They saw a boy leading a donkey by a rope and wanted to play a joke on it.
4. The donkey was the boy's brother.
5. The boy was very clever.

### B

It was very cold during the night. The next morning the lake was covered with ice. A woman telephoned the police that a duck was stuck(粘住) in the ice. Five policemen came. One walked toward the duck but the ice broke. A second policeman went to help the first one. He also fell(跌倒) through the ice. A rope(绳子) was thrown to them and they were dragged(拖) to safety(安全的地方). The policeman called the firemen and left.

The firemen pushed their ladder(梯子) toward the duck but the ladder was not nearly long enough. The firemen decided that their business was to fight fires and not save stuck ducks, so they called the S. P. C. A. (预防残害动物学会)

Three men from the S. P. C. A. arrived. They brought a narrow boat in the truck(卡车). When one man pushed the boat across the thin ice toward the duck, the duck got up and waddled off.(蹒跚而行)

Choose the best answer:

1. The duck was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stuck                      B. sleeping                      C. sitting                      D. laying an egg
2. How many policemen got wet? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. One                      B. Five                      C. Two                      D. Four
3. What pulled the policemen to safety? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A boat                      B. A rope                      C. Fire                      D. A ladder
4. The men from the S. P. C. A. arrived in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. train                      B. car                      C. boat                      D. truck
5. The best title(题目) of the story could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A Duck                      B. Saving a Stuck Duck                      C. Five Policemen                      D. S. P. C. A.

### C

We can see with our eyes. The eye ball is about the size of a table tennis ball. The pupil is a round opening in the middle of the eye. If there is too much light, the pupil gets smaller. If there is too little light, the pupil gets bigger, so more light gets into the eye. After the light gets into the eye, it passes through the eye ball, fall on the back of the ball and makes a picture on it. That is why our eyes can see.

Our eyes are important to us, so we should take great care of them. If our eyesight is

good, we are able to see things clearly. If it is poor, we should wear glasses in order to see clearly.

Answer the questions:

1. How big is the eye ball?
2. When does the pupil become smaller?
3. Where does the light fall?
4. Why should we take great care of our eyes?
5. What does "your eyesight is poor" mean?

VII. Cloze. (10%)

A

As we all know, the second Sunday in May is Mother's Day. It is a(n) 1 in both Britain and the U. S. A. On that day children send 2 to their mothers. They give their mothers presents. 3 and children do the housework to let mothers have a rest.

Mother's Day started in 1860s. There was a small town in the U. S. A. People there fought against (反对) each other and hated each other. Mrs. Javis started "Mother's Friendship Day". On that day she 4 all the other mothers in her town and wanted people to be 5 again. After she died, her daughter did the same thing. In 1908, Mother's Friendship Day became Mother's Day.

- |                           |                       |                       |                |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. off                 | B. holiday            | C. day                | D. festival    |
| 2. A. Teachers' Day cards | B. birthday cards     |                       |                |
|                           | C. Mothers' Day cards | D. Mother's Day cards |                |
| 3. A. Mothers             | B. Fathers            | C. brothers           | D. Sisters     |
| 4. A. looked at           | B. liked              | C. visited            | D. looked like |
| 5. A. mothers             | B. friends            | C. players            | D. members     |

B

People in Shanghai like e \_\_\_\_\_. And Yu Garden is famous for its snack food. There are many good restaurants and they are always f \_\_\_\_\_ of people at the weekend. You can try delicious food l \_\_\_\_\_ dumplings and fried chickens there. T \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy eating at these places because the food is cheap and t \_\_\_\_\_.

VIII. Choose the right sentences according to the dialogue. (5%)

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_? Can I help you?

B: I've lost my bag. I'm looking for it everywhere.

A: It's a pity. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

B: What?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Let's ask him to help you.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you very much.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. What's the matter with you?  
B. Have you found it in your house?  
C. What was wrong with you?  
D. I've got an idea.  
E. Would you like me to help you find a policeman?  
F. That's very kind of you.  
G. That's right.  
H. Not at all.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

IX. Write at least 6 sentences about the topic "Shanghai, my hometown". (8%)

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## Unit 2 At the Airport

### Language and Grammar

#### I. Words and expressions

<b>ticket</b> /'tɪkɪt/ <i>n.</i>	机票	<b>toilet</b> /'tɔɪlɪt/ <i>n.</i>	洗手间
<b>suitcase</b> /'sju:tkeɪs/ <i>n.</i>	行李箱	<b>escalator</b> /'eskəleɪtə/ <i>n.</i>	手扶电梯
<b>mushroom</b> /'mʌʃrʊm/ <i>n.</i>	蘑菇	<b>passport</b> /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ <i>n.</i>	护照
<b>Los Angeles</b> /lɒs'ændʒili:z/ <i>n.</i>	洛杉矶	<b>tag</b> /tæg/ <i>n.</i>	标签
<b>plan</b> /plæn/ <i>n.</i>	计划	<b>film</b> /fɪlm/ <i>n.</i>	胶卷
<b>pack</b> /pæk/ <i>v.</i>	整理	<b>check</b> /tʃek/ <i>v.</i>	检查
<b>reply</b> /rɪ'plai/ <i>v.</i>	回复	<b>dried mushroom</b>	干香菇
<b>economy</b> /ɪ'kɒnəmi/ <i>n.</i>	经济	<b>a small amount of</b>	一小部分(不可数)
<b>departure</b> /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə/ <i>n.</i>	出发	<b>arrive at</b>	到达,到
<b>arrival</b> /ə'reɪvl/ <i>n.</i>	到达	<b>boarding card</b>	登机卡
<b>waste</b> /weɪst/ <i>v.</i>	浪费		
<b>trolley</b> /'trɒli/ <i>n.</i>	推车		

#### II. Language points

1. for a month / a week / an hour

for 在构成时间状语时必须接“时间段”,而非“时间点”。

## 2. leave / leave for

leave 意为“离开”,如 leave Shanghai 离开上海

leave for 意为“出发去”,如:

leave for Beijing 出发去北京

leave Shanghai for Beijing 离开上海去北京

## III. Grammar

### 1. until (直到)

until 前的动词若是持续性动词,则主句用肯定形式。如:

I will wait for you until you come back. 我将等你直到你回来。

Until 前的动词若是瞬间动词,则主句用否定形式。如:

I will not leave until you come back. 我将直到你回来才离开。

### 2. 现在完成时

现在完成时表示到说话时刻为止已经做过的动作,或表示过去已开始一直持续到现在的动作或状态。现在完成时的结构为“have(has)+done(动词过去分词)”,常常与 already, yet, just, ever, since, for, recently 等词连用。

I have already checked my passport. 我已经验证了我的护照。

He hasn't got his boarding card yet. 他仍然没有得到他的登机卡。

They have studied here since 2000. 他们自从 2000 年就在这里读书了。

Tony has done his homework for 3 hours. 托尼已经做了三小时他的作业了。

## IV. Difficult sentences

1. They will not come back until the end of the month. 他们将到月底才回来。

2. We've already put name tags on our suitcases. 我们已经把姓名标签贴在我们的行李箱了。

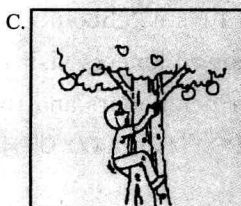
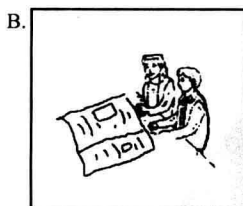
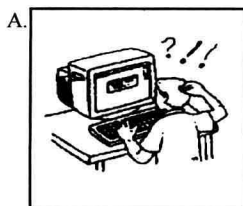
## Test 2

### Paper 1 Speaking

Say at least five sentences about “Pudong International Airport.”

### Paper 2 Listening (30%)

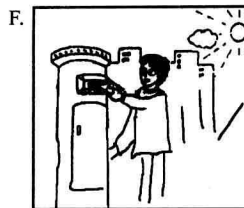
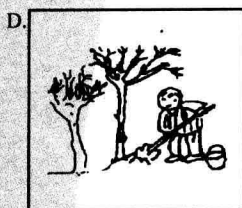
I. Listen to the sentences and choose the right pictures. (6%)





# 英语高分练习与测试

## (七年级上学期)



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Listen to the sentences and choose the best responses. (6%)

- |                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. I am Tom.            | B. It's Tom here.        |
| C. I have no idea.         | D. Me too.               |
| 2. A. How are you?         | B. What are you?         |
| C. How do you do?          | D. What's your name?     |
| 3. A. She likes dancing.   | B. She likes teaching.   |
| C. She likes us all.       | D. She is fat.           |
| 4. A. No, thanks.          | B. Yes, you can do so.   |
| C. Yes, you don't.         | D. Not at all.           |
| 5. A. It's a lovely story. | B. It was wonderful.     |
| C. It is boring.           | D. I didn't like it.     |
| 6. A. It doesn't matter.   | B. You're welcome.       |
| C. I'm fine.               | D. Why not come earlier? |

### III. Listen to the dialogues and choose the right answers. (6%)

- |   |                          |                         |                 |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. Students.                               | B. Brother and sister.   | C. Father and daughter. | D. Old friends. |
| 2. A. 22.                                     | B. 24.                   | C. 26.                  | D. 28.          |
| 3. A. November.                               | B. December.             | C. January.             | D. February.    |
| 4. A. They are strong.                        | B. The players are weak. |                         |                 |
| C. The players are strong and so is the team. |                          |                         |                 |
| D. It is weak but the players are strong.     |                          |                         |                 |
| 5. A. The U. S. A.                            | B. China.                | C. Pen-friend.          | D. New York.    |
| 6. A. To travel.                              | B. To work.              | C. To play.             | D. To study.    |

### IV. Listen to the passage and judge T or F. (6%)

- Grandpa Li died eight years ago.
- Grandma Li lives with her son.
- Grandma Li can't write.
- Grandma Li's neighbours are her good friends.
- Some Young Pioneers visit her on weekdays.
- When her neighbours and the Young Pioneers come, Grandpa is always happy.

### V. Fill in the form according to the information given. (6%)

Flight No.	Place to travel to	Departure time	Arrival time
FX 1234	_____ 1 _____	10:00 a. m.	_____ 2 _____
_____ 3 _____	Tokyo	_____ 4 _____	2:00 p. m.
MU 9876	_____ 5 _____	9:00 p. m.	_____ 6 _____

### Paper 3 Grammar and Writing (70%)

#### I. Choice. (15%)

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the man doing \_\_\_\_\_ the bag?  
A. What... to      B. What... with      C. How... to      D. How... with
- The \_\_\_\_\_ are friendly to all the passengers.  
A. woman driver      B. women driver      C. woman drivers      D. women drivers
- That girl was \_\_\_\_\_ that his father helped us.  
A. please      B. pleased      C. pleasing      D. pleasant
- The driver got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus and then got \_\_\_\_\_ his own car.  
A. on... off      B. off... on      C. on... out of      D. off... into
- I feel ill today. I think I will go to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. park      B. school      C. doctor's      D. pig
- Last Friday morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the park \_\_\_\_\_ some exercise.  
A. go... to      B. went... for      C. went... do      D. was going... with
- Today is National Day and people enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ five months ago.  
A. April Fool's Day      B. Children's Day      C. Army's Day      D. Labor Day
- The book \_\_\_\_\_ three *yuan*.  
A. cost      B. spend      C. pay      D. buy
- Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been to other countries?  
A. even      B. eve      C. ever      D. never
- It \_\_\_\_\_ all passengers should come early.  
A. tells      B. talks      C. says      D. speaks
- Let Tom \_\_\_\_\_ you to the airport.  
A. drives      B. drive      C. to drive      D. driving
- He has got \_\_\_\_\_, not too many.  
A. few      B. a few      C. little      D. a little
- I will go to \_\_\_\_\_ city to have fun.  
A. another      B. the others      C. other      D. others
- I have got a small amount of \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. tea pots      B. mushrooms      C. money      D. box

15. It is ten minutes' walk \_\_\_\_\_ Garden City to the airport.

- A. far      B. from      C. away      D. farther

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words. (6%)

Scarf    dry    board    fifty    worry    heavy

1. Here is your \_\_\_\_\_ card. Please take it with you.
2. Why are you so \_\_\_\_\_ about that? It is unnecessary.
3. The box is much \_\_\_\_\_ than that one on the box.
4. There are a few \_\_\_\_\_ mushrooms in the bag.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ flight at the airport is going to the U. S. A.
6. The child has two \_\_\_\_\_ around his neck.

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs given. (6%)

Pack    check    not come    leave    be    not go

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to that country. It is dangerous because SARS is popular there.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ back until the end of next month.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his passport yet?
4. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ all her suitcases already.
5. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing before.
6. When \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ home tomorrow?

IV. Rewrite the sentences. (10%)

1. There are a lot of shops in Shanghai. (同义改写)

There are \_\_\_\_\_ shops in Shanghai.

2. He has already given me a lot of advice. (反意疑问句)

He has already given me a lot of advice, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. The plane is very fast in the sky. (感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ a fast plane \_\_\_\_\_ is in the sky!

4. I will leave here only after my mother comes. (同义改写)

I \_\_\_\_\_ leave \_\_\_\_\_ my mother comes.

5. It takes about an hour. (疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ does it take?

V. Reading. (12%)

A

Michael Jordan is the greatest basketball player of all the time. He can give you everything in a game. Michael was famous for hitting a three-pointer and he had quickness off the ball with his either hand. Plus, he had high shooting percentages. Michael Jordan reached six NBA Championships, six finals MVPs and five league MVPs in his thirteen years career. His game attendance is the highest of all time. Michael did a lot for the game, which