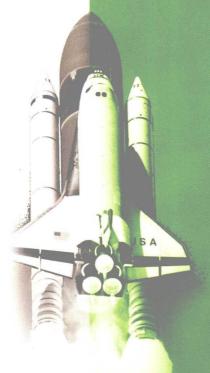


名师点津

课课练·单元测

英 语

主编: 臧 馨







景為等出版社



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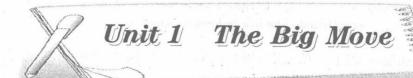
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Lesson 1

一、单项选择			
()1. —How did Susan feel on the first day of China?			
—She felt because she didn't know Chinese.			
A. confusing B. confused C. confuse	e		
()2.—How was your trip to America?	•		
—I had trouble at first when I arrived in America.			
A. speaking English B. speak English C. in spea	ık English		
()3.—What are you worried about? —I am worried about			
A. make new friends B. made new friends C. making			
()4.—How did you come to China?	,		
—I came to China a plane for the time.			
A. on, first B. in, one C. at, first			
()5.—Can you finish the exam in 30 minutes?			
—Sorry, it's hard me answer all the question	ons in 30 minutes.		
A. for, to B. of, to C. for, abo			
()6.—Chinese usually eat chopsticks.—Right. We use th			
A. use B. with C. without			
()7. —I am not good at English. Can you speak? —OK. I			
A. more slow B. more slowly C. most sle			
()8.—Do you have any friends come from America?	•		
—Yes, Susan is my friend from America.			
A. which B. whose C. who			
()9.—You look excited. Why do you feel? —I got an "A"	' in the math exam.		
A. by the way B. on the way C. that way			
()10. Which word of the following has a different stress from the other			
A. chopsticks B. confused C. bored			
二、词汇训练			
(A)单词释义(根据英语释义补全单词)			
 Susan was e to see all the new things around her. (full of stro 	ong feelings)		
2. I don't like wearing this sweater. It looks s (foolish)	4		
3. Many scientists are w about the pollution in the world. (unhap	opy for bad things)		
4. The new student felt c when everyone looked at him. (unable	to think clearly)		
5. The workers look b after working for a day without rest. (not in	nterested unhappy)		
(B)用所给单词的正确形式填空			
1. When I arrived in China, I couldn't speak Chinese well at(one).			
2. I was always(say), "Could you speak loudly?"			



*			
3. This is his first time to China. He can't speak	Chinese(good).		
4. The little boy had trouble(speak) si	nce he was born.		
5. Do you have(some) friends who live	e in foreign countries?		
三、交际应用	,		
从A-G选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项	〔补全对话。(选项中有两项是多余的)		
A:Do you remember your first day of school?	'		
B: Yes, of course.	A. Can you speak more slowly, please?		
A:You looked very nervous on that day.	B. Thank you.		
B:I was nervous. 1	C. You were very nice to me.		
A: Why were you so nervous?	D. It was a difficult day for me.		
B: 2 I was always saying "3"	E. You are my first American friend.		
A: That's okay. I was always saying "I don't	F. I couldn't speak Chinese well.		
know the word in English.", too.	G. How did you feel?		
B:Yes, I remember. 4			
A:I was excited to meet you! 5			
B:That's true. You are my first Chinese friend.			
1 2 3 4.	5.		
四、完型填空			
	report in front of your classmates? What about		
when you go to a birthday party? Do you get			
	when you're round other people. Everyone		
experiences this shyness 3 they grow up. M			
sentences when they are in the centre of attention			
again when you go to a new place or meet strangers. 4, everybody gets a little shy			
sometimes. It's just a case (事情) of how much			
themselves and that they won't fit in the future a			
•	yourself. If shyness doesn't keep you5		
something you want to do, being shy isn't a very			
not only cleverer, but also better at working w			
6 . Some great people in history were shy, to			
	emember not to let good chances8 just		
because of it! Your shyness will 9. When yo			
enough to speak to anyone. But now, you need p			
just do it! There's nothing to be afraid of!);		
	t lack in (缺乏) <u>10</u> . Come on, our shy		
friends!			
根据短文内容选择最佳答案。			
()1. A. true B. real	C. really		
()2. A. comfortable B. frighter	and the second s		
()3. A. as B. since			
()4. A. What is worse B. In fact			
()5. A. to do B. doing	C. from doing		
	C. less		
	C. wonderful		
()			
()8. A. go down B. go over	C. go by		



()9. A. past	B. pass	C. passed
() 10. A. confidence	B. confident	C. confidently

Lesson 2

一、日	- 坝	选择		
() 1	. —Are you used to	spicy food? —Yeah, I	like it very much.
		A. eat	B. eating	C. eats
()2	Alice! What's wrong wi	th you?	
		—Unluckily, I	that I didn't bring the ticl	ket with me when I got to the
		theater.		
		A. wrote	B. realized	C. pointed out
()3	. —I think it is not polite to	the students w	ho make mistakes in class.
		—Yes, I agree with you. W	e should help each other.	
		A. smile at . —Susan, I want to	B. laugh to	C. laugh at
()4	. —Susan, I want to	a new friend	you.
		—OK. I am glad to make	new friends.	
		A. introduce, for	B. introduce, to	C. introduce, at
()5	. —Do you want to join the	English speaking contest?	*
		-Sorry, I when	I speak in front of many p	eople.
		A. feel excited		C. feel like
()6	. —When shall we begin ou	r dinner?	
		—We will eat dinner	she arrives at the res	staurant.
		A. the same as	B. as well as	C. as soon as
(,)7.	. —Congratulations! You wo	n the soccer game.	
			er, we can win this game.	
		A. With the help of	B. Thank to	C. Thanks for
()8.	. —The shopping center is _	crowded	we can't go forward.
		-That's too bad. How about	it going shopping next wee	k?
		A. too, to	B. so that	C enough to
()9.	—When you Ha	rbin, call me at Number 88	3565655.
		-OK, I will. See you then.		
		A. arrive in	B. arrive at	C. get on
)1(). Which word of the following	ng has a different stress fro	om the others?
		A. realize		C. embarrassed
二、词	汇i	川练		
(A) 单	词	释义(根据英语释义补全单	[词]	
. We	sho	uld keep a din E	nglish everyday. (a book for	writing thoughts and feelings)
. We	lool	a when we wear	this kind of shoes on the st	reet. (very bad or unpleasant)
. The	roo	m was c with my	mother's guests. (complete	ely full)
				her office. (feeling nervous)
. He	gave	e us an i about hi	s new school. (the action	of introducing)
B)用	所:	给单词的正确形式填空	0.57	<i>5,</i>
. I qu	ick	ly became used to	(live) in the north of Chir	ıa.
. Liu	Cha	nng felt(excite)w	hen he met his old friends	in the airport.



3. Because of the bad weather, I can't see(someone) on the street.
4. Yesterday I(drop) my wallet on my way to school.
5(thank) to the math teacher, we work out the math problem quickly.
三、任务性阅读
先阅读(A)、(B)两篇短文,然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列四项任务。
(\mathbf{A})
feel thank not confuse eat
I was in a new country - China. I was very excited when I arrived at the airport. But
couldn't read the signs! I was so 1 . As soon as I went to a restaurant, I had another
problem. There were 2 forks on the table. I had trouble 3 it with chopsticks. I couldn'
pick up the food on my plate. I dropped food on the table. I 4 embarrassed. When
finished my meal, I had another problem. The waiter didn't speak English. I couldn't pay for my
bill. I felt awful while I was sitting by the table. A boy came up to me. He could speak English
well. 5 to him, I could pay for my bill quickly.
(B)
Before my first class at school, I was so nervous! I was too shy to talk to anyone. I fel
awful, but while I was outside, a boy came up to me. He introduced himself. He spoke English
He was friendly to me. He told me many things about life here in China. After talking to him,
felt better. In fact, now we are friends! My new friend's name is Liu Chang.
After class, he introduced Wang Dandan to me. We did homework together. They taugh
me Chinese while I taught them English. We helped each other.
任务1:用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空,使文章通顺、连贯、合理。(每词限用一次)
1 2 3 4 5
任务2:根据英文释义及首字母提示,拼写单词。
6. a very bad
7. i meet and tell the name
任务3:同义句转换,每空一词。
I was too shy to talk to anyone.
I was 8 shy that I 9 talk to anyone.
任务 4: 根据短文内容简答问题。
10. Who did Liu Chang introduce to me after class?

四、阅读理解

The difference between Chinese and Western eating habits is that in the west, everyone has their own plate of food, in China the dishes are placed on the table and everybody shares.

If you are being treated by a Chinese host(主人), be prepared for a ton of food. Chinese are very proud of their culture of food and will do their best to give you a taste of many different types of food. Among friends, they will just order enough for the people there. If they are taking somebody out for dinner and they will usually order one more dish than the number of guests (e.g. four people, five dishes).

A typical meal starts with some cold dishes like boiled peanuts and smashed cucumber with garlic. These are followed by the main dishes, hot meat and vegetable dishes. Finally soup is brought out, which is followed by the food, which is usually rice or noodles or sometimes dumplings. Many Chinese eat rice (or noodles or whatever) last, but if you like to have your rice together with other dishes, you should say early.

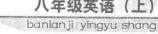
One thing to be known of is that when eating with a Chinese host, you may find that the person is using their chopsticks to put food in your bowl or plate. Don't feel embarrassed. This is a sign of politeness. The proper(适当的) thing to do would be to eat the food and say how delicious it is. If you feel uncomfortable with this, you can just say a polite thank you and leave the food there. There are many different eating habits. We only mentioned a few of them. 根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

()1.	In China, three of us go out for dinner and we will usually order at least.
		A. three dishes B. four dishes C. five dishes
()2.	. Which is the right order for a typical meal according to the passage in China?
		A. Cold dishes - Soup - Main dishes - Rice or noodles.
		B. Cold dishes - Main dishes - Soup - Rice or noodles.
		C. Cold dishes - Main dishes - Rice or noodles - Soup.
()3.	. If you feel uncomfortable, when your friend is using his chopsticks to put food in your
		plate, you'd better
		A. eat the food by yourself
		B. put the food back to the dishes
		C. say a polite thank you
()4.	Which of the following about the passage is TRUE?
		A. It is a polite way to use chopsticks to put food in the other's plate in China.
		B. Many Chinese eat rice or noodles in the beginning of the meal.
		C. The dishes are placed on the table and everyone can share them in the west.
()5.	What is the best title for this passage?
		A. The Different Eating Habits.
		B. So Many Different Eating Habits.
		C. How to Be Treated By a Chinese Host.

Lesson 3

一、里	项选择	•		
()1. —Don't	the stu	dents who aren't good at	studying.
	—I agre	ee with you. We sh	ould help each other.	
	A. have	a smile at	B. laugh at	C. used to
()2. —What	will you do at Liu	Chang's birthday party?	
	—I will	jokes to	all the guests to make th	nem remember the party.
	A. tell		B. say	C. speak
()3. —Why	do all the students	like making friends with	him?
	—Becau	se he can	anyone smil	e
	A. get, fa	rom	B. get, to	C. put, in
()4. —Can y	ou do me a favor?	Help me take	my family.
	—Of cor	urse, I'd love to.		
	A. a pho	tograph of	B. a photograph at	C. photographs for
()5. The anii	mals in the zoo ar	e not to people	e. We'd better not come near to
	them.			•
	A. using		B. useful	C. used

()6.—What do you think?
—She's worried about how to get a good score in the exam.
A. she is worried about B. is she worried about C. is she worried
()7.—Do you remember when we first Susan?
—Yes, I felt so excited but I had trouble to her.
A. meeting, talking B. met, talking C. meeting, talked
()8.—You look nice wearing this dress.—Thanks. Can you guess?
A. how much is it B. how much it is C. how much the one
()9.—What will you do next week? —We're a school trip to the movies.
A. going on B. going C. going to
() 10. Which word of the following has a different stress from the others?
A. doctor B. problem C. confused
二、词汇训练
(A)单词释义(根据英语释义补全单词)
1. There are many boys playing football o my window. (the out side of something
2. It is very hot outside and we'd better take a s everyday. (having a bath)
3. I was so n when I talked to the strangers. (worried or afraid)
4. It knows that we don't hurt it when we take a p of it. (picture)
5. We are going on a trip in my i (the ability to create)
(B)用所给单词的正确形式填空
1. It is rude to tell(joke) in class.
2. Mothers were very(worry) about their children's safety.
3. Susan met his best friend while she(walk) to school.
4. I was nervous. I was too shy to talk to(someone).
5. We are going to have(funny) with our imagination.
(C)同义句转换
1. After talking to him, I realize that he was a kind person. (同义句)
After to him, I realized that he was a kind person.
2. Susan traveled to China on a plane. (同义句)
Susan visited China
Susan a plane visit China.
3. I was too shy to talk to anyone. (同义句)
I was shy that I talk to anyone.
I wasn't relaxed talk to anyone.
4. Thanks to Liu Chang, I quickly became used to China. (同义句)
the help Liu Chang, I was used to China quickly.
5. There were no forks on the table. (同义句)
There were forks on the table.
三、语法专练
I. 选择填空
()1 I went into the classroom, the students were talking about the film.
A. While B. When C. After
()2. I never talk with others the teacher is talking in class.
A. until B. as soon as C. while
()3. We will go back to the playground to play the snow stops.
A. as soon as B. because C. but
2. 3000000



()4. We should make a plan	we do some	thing important.
	A. after		C. before
()5. I will tell him to call yo	ou back as soon as I	him.
	A. will see	B. see	C. seeing
()6. I you when I	came back from Beijin	
		B. would call	C. calling
()7. I was reading a book wl		
2.0	A. come	B. came	C. comes
()8. You may go		
`	2. 2	B. before	C. unless
()9. I don't know		
_			C. when
()10. I won't go to bed		
,	A. before	B. after	C. until
П#	限据句意选择适当的单词或		G. until
ш. 41			
		while as soon as after	er before
	should keep quiet		
2. I w	ill watch TV I fini	ish my homework today.	,
3. I th	iink we should wash hands $_$	we eat.	
	I heard the good new		
5. He	took a shower he	played basketball with	his friends.
			•
		Lesson 4	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
一、单	项选择		
()1. —Why do you feel so e	excited?	
	-Because today was		school.
		B. my first	C. first
()2.—When I the		
`	—I felt excited, too.		toti vory exerce.
	· ·	B. reached at	C. got to
()3. —What did you feel		0
`	A. in the end of	B at the end of	C. on the end
()4.—Susan, can you help n	ne? I have a him	I can't find my nume
`	-Of course.	ne; I have a big	I can't ima my puise.
	A. question	B. problem	C in touchle
(, <u></u>		C. in trouble
()5. —What do you usually of A. cooks dinner		
(B. cooking dinner	C. to cook dinner
()6. —What do you want to		
	—la teacher		G 40 1
,	A. become, will grow		
()7.—By the end of last Sat	urday, we fift	ty English books.
	—I can't believe that.		
,	A. had read	B. have read	C. were reading
()8. —What's wrong with Jac	ek?	



—He got a headache. He felt when he took that medicine.
A. more better B. much better C. lots of better
()9.—Can you tell me some advice how to learn English?
—You must practice English a lot.
A. of, good B. in, well C. on, well
() 10. Which word of the following has a different stress from the others?
A. interested B. excited C. embarrassed
二、词汇训练
(A)单词释义(根据英语释义补全单词)
1. It was e than it used to be. (less difficult)
2. Do you r the day when you first met Alice? (think in one's mind)
3. What was a p that you had when you came back home? (a kind of questions)
4. After I f my homework, I often help my mother do some housework. (to an end)
5. I felt so e when our team won the game. (feeling happiness)
(B)用所给单词的正确形式填空
1. Liu Chang can speak English very(good) after practicing it with Susan.
2. She had trouble(finish) all the exercise before 7 o'clock.
3. There isn't(someone) who can get to the top of the mountain.
4. They are(interest) in playing chess after class with Class One.
5. When I do something for the(one) time, I always feel nervous.
(C)词汇辨析
excite excited exciting
1. The football match was very yesterday.
2. We're all very when we think of moving into the new house.
3. The good news everyone in this city.
be used to doing used to do be used to do
1. They play the violin after class. But now they are too busy to do it.
2. I making the bed in the morning at the age of five by myself.
3. The trees make paper in the old days.
thanks to thanks for
1. I want to show my your help.
2 your help, I can get to the airport on time.
三、交际应用
填入一个适当的词补全对话,每空一词。
A: Hello, Liu Chang.
A: Hello, Zhang Wei, do you remember when we first met Susan?
B: Yes, I felt so excited. But I had 1 talking to her.
A: Me, too. But 2 a few days, it was easier.
B: Yeah. She felt better 3 she learned more about China.
A: Now, she 4 Chinese very well.
B: And we speak English well, too!
A: Yes, I hope we can help each other. All of us can improve our study.
B:I hope 5.
1 2 3 4 5

Unit 1 单元测试

第Ⅰ卷

一、叭	刀测试(本型共30分)				
二、单	项选择(本题共 15 分,每小是	01分)			
选择量	是佳答案。	,			
()21Do you remember whe	n you first came to our cla	ss?		
	—Yes, I had trouble	friends with other s	tudents.		
	A. make	B. making	C. to make		
()22. —I will tell you	Can you give me one n	inute? —OK,go ahead.		
	A. something exciting	B. exciting something	C. something excited		
()23.—It is very difficult	me swim	ming in one week.		
	-Don't worry, I will help				
	A. to, for learn	B. for, to learn	C. of, to learn		
(ng, you will find it easy to get up		
	early.				
	-Yes, I usually get up a	at around five o'clock in the	e morning.		
	A. to get up	B. for getting up	C. to getting up		
()25. —Do you have any plan				
	-I will stay at home watching Olympic Games. Because the tickets for Olympics				
		ve for me buy.			
€.	A. enough, to		C. too, to		
()26. —When did you		yesterday?		
		re , it was dark , maybe 6 o'			
	A. arrive at, arrived		C. reach to, reach		
()27. —Don't others	who are friendly to you	-Sorry, I do it again.		
	A. laugh, will	B. laugh at, won't	C. laugh at, will		
()28Would you like to go	on a trip to the Sun Island	with us?		
	-I'd love to. I am	go there with you.			
	A. exciting to		C. excited about		
()29. —How do you study Eng				
	-I always listen to the	teacher carefully	the teacher is teaching the		
	importance.				
	A. as soon as	B. when	C. while		
()30. —Jim is unhappy. Do yo	u know the reason?	•		
			back from England.		
	A. will come	B. go	C. comes		
()31.—I feel sad because you	•			
	*	as soon as I reach there.			
		B. I will write to you	C. I wrote to you		



()32.—When did you go to sleep last night?	
—I go to sleep I finished my homework.	
A. didn't, until B. didn't, after C. didn't, when	
()33. How can you overcome (克服) the nervous feeling, when it is your first	time to
speaking in front of the classmates? is the right suggestion for you	
A. To practice until you are used to this situation	
B. To laugh at the students who make you feel nervous	
C. To stand outside the classroom and think it over	÷
()34. We did a survey about how many students have short - sight(近视眼) in	Middle
School. 300 students are surveyed. 21% of them have the number of students.	lents
short – sight. The picture on the right shows the result.	ight
Then, students in Grade 8 have the short $-\frac{20}{16}$ $\frac{17}{17}$ $\frac{20}{17}$ $\frac{2}{17}$	
sight.	3
A. 13	
B. 17	grade
C. 11	Stark.
()35. Which word of the following has a different stress from the others?	
A. realize B. introduce C. chopsticks	
三、完形填空(本题共10分,每小题1分)	
根据短文内容选择最佳答案。	
Jessie was driving home happily when a truck went past her car. The driver was	moving
much too fast. When Jessie neared her exit(出口), she 36 something and stopped	her car
to the right of the highway(高速公路). An accident had happened on the left side. Th	e truck
had 37 a car, but the driver was gone. Jessie thought that the people inside must be	e badly
and she should help them as much as she could.	
Not thinking of the danger, Jessie hurried to the other side of the road, though few	
dared(敢) cross such a busy road. Looking into the car, she saw five people - two wom	en and
three children. Jessie was 39 to see all of them moving.	
Jessie pulled one of the car doors. It wouldn't open. She went to the next door. Aga	
couldn't move it. She almost thought 40 things before she got one of the doors to	open a
little. "Please get the children out," one of the women called. Jessie 41 a little be	y from
the car and moved him to a 42 place. Then she went to bring the other children to	safety.
After the last child was out of the car, Jessie thought of the box in 43 car. S	
something in it that could help get that door open. So she got the box quickly. As Jess	
on the door, the driver said, "Not many people would do what you're doing."	
just take it easy, and I'll have you 45 soon," said Jessie. She was as good as her we	ord. As
soon as she helped the women out of the car, it caught fire.	
()36. A. did B. saw C. made	
()37. A. hit B. met C. passed	
()38. A. beaten B. treated C. hurt	
()39. A. proud B. happy C. nervous	
()40. A. the whole B. the all C. all the	



)41. A. picked B. dropped C. pulled)42. A. quiet B. cool C. safe)43. A. their B. her C. another)44. A. working B. turning C. knocking)45. A. back B. past C. out 四、阅读理解(本题共20分,每小题1分)

 (\mathbf{A})

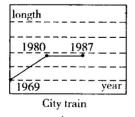
It is said that as the population of a city grows, so do its problems. Pollution, too many cars, and crowded streets are just a few of these difficulties. If the population increases, we will face many problems. But how to solve these problems is in front of us. One way to help with these problems is city trains. Trains traveling to different parts of a city mean fewer cars and buses on our roads, cleaner air, and more open streets. In recent years, cities such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Shanghai have all built city train lines. In the northern part of China, many cities are planning to build the city trains.

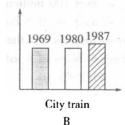
The first city train line in China was built in Beijing. The oldest part of the train line, from Beijing Zhan to Ping Guo Yuan was opened in 1969. Its length was 23.6 kilometers. As the city grew after 1980, so did the need for more trains. A newer train line was built to help move people around the city centre. The 36 - kilometre - long "circle(环形) line" was finished in 1987. Since that time even more train stations have been built and today the train lines in the city are over 50 kilometers long.

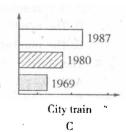
For the 2008 Olympic Games, the trains of Beijing will be very important. It is thought that most of the people who go to watch the different sports during the Games will travel using trains. City trains are becoming very important to develop the country.

根据短文内容选择最佳答案。

shows the tendency(趋向) of city train's length in Beijing from1960s to 2000s in the right way.







)47. How long was the first train line in Beijing?

A. About 16 kilometers. B. About 23 kilometers. C. About 50 kilometers.

)48. With the population increasing, it will bring many problem. Which is not mentioned in the passage?

A. Pollution.

(

(

B. Traffic.

C. Education.

)49. Which of the following about the passage is TRUE?

A. In 2008, the Beijing train line will be nearly 40 years old.

B. The larger population a city has, the fewer problems it faces.

C. There are 20 stations on the "circle line" in Beijing.



)50.	The best title	(标题)of the	passage is	
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A. The Problems in Big Cities

B. City Trains

C. The History of Beijing

(B)

The number of blogs is over 100 million

	The number	er of blogs	
Year	2004	2006	2007
Number	0.5million	50million	100million
Rubbish blogs	10.5thousand	16thousand	80thousand
Percent of rubbish blogs	2.1%	3.2%	8.0%
2 1 2 2 	Different lan	guage blogs	
	April, 2006.	Мау,2006	June, 2006
English blogs	34%	41%	39%
Japanese blogs	33%	31%	31%
Chinese blogs	14%		12%

根据表格所提供的信息选择最佳答案。

		1 4 4 b 11.4 1 b 10.5 - 1 1	-he in 1140			
()51.)51. According to the form, the number of rubbish blogs is increasing rapidly				
		A. in 2004	B. in 2006	C. in 2007		
()52. The number of blogs in 2007 is according to the form.			according to the form.		
		A. 1,000,000,00	B. 100,000,000	C. 10,000,000		
()53.	Which of the foll	owing about the form is 7	TRUE?		
A. The number of blogs is over 100 million in 2006.						
		B. The number of	rubbish blogs is 10.5 b	illion in 2004.	1	
	C. The number of Chinese blogs is less than that in English and Japanese.					
()54	There are	English blogs in Apr	il 2006 according to the form		

A. 41% B. 39% C. 34%

)55. From the form we know that

A. there are four kinds of blogs mentioned in the form

B. the number of Japanese blogs increases from April, 2006 to June, 2006

C. the number of blogs increases from 2004 to 2007 rapidly

 (\mathbf{C})

What do you usually do in your free time? Some people are likely to play computer games at home; some people would like to go to the library; some people usually do sports in the park. How does Britain spend their leisure time?

People have been gardeners in Britain for hundreds of years. They love to put on their old clothes and get their hands dirty in the back garden on a Sunday afternoon.

Most people in Britain have small gardens at the backs of their houses and sometimes at

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