



义务教育课程标准实验教科书 **配套练习**

**名师导学精练**  
新课标 新视野 新思维

# 学习辅导 练习组合

《学习辅导 练习组合》编写组 编

人教新目标

# 英语

八年级（下册）

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广东省出版集团

全国优秀出版社



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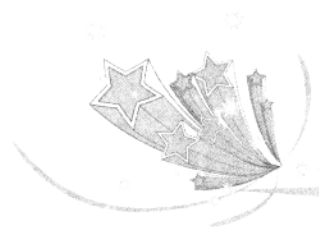
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# 出版说明

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随着新课程改革的不断深入，为全面推进素质教育，切实减轻学生过重的课业负担，我们邀请了国内经验丰富的课程专家，以及课改试验区、省、国家级示范性学校的一线教师和教研人员共同编写了《学习辅导练习组合》系列丛书。

《学习辅导练习组合》丛书分同步练习、单元（章）练习、期中/期末练习、专题练习四大板块。其中同步练习按课（单元、章、节）编写，与课时同步，一课一练。试题内容新颖，题量、难易程度适中。同步练习设置名师导学、基础达标、能力提升、拓展探究、直击测试等五个栏目。单元（章）练习、期中/期末练习、专题练习是同步练习的补充和提升，便于学生进行系统考查，全面检测。

**名师导学** 此栏目是本书的独特之处，是教育专家根据新的教学理念设计的教学互通新方案。“名师导学”点明了每课（单元、章、节）的学习要点及方法；指出了解决每课（单元、章、节）重点、难点、热点等问题的解题方法与解题思路；点拨了与每课（单元、章、节）有关的各种考题的应试技巧，使学生在考试时能达到事半功倍的效果。

**基础达标** 此栏目以自学为主，注重学生对基础知识、基本技能的理解和掌握。选题以每课中的相关知识为重点，设计基础性的习题。题型以填空、选择等形式为主，目的是让学生掌握基础知识，培养基本能力，为学好新课做铺垫。

**能力提升** 此栏目对每课（单元、章、节）中的知识点进行整理和辨析，注重体验和实践，培养学生发现问题、提出问题、解决问题的能力。在基础达标的基础上，设计与每课（单元、章、节）知识点相关的习题。习题以填空题、选择题、连线题、判断题等题型为主，较基础达标更有深度、有提高、有创新，目的在于开发学生的智力，激发学生的学习兴趣，使学生掌握解题方法和解题技巧，从而提高学生解决实际问题的能力。

**拓展探究** 此栏目是对课本知识的延伸和拓展，是针对新课程改革中所提出的综合性学习而设置的。此栏目着重培养学生的探究精神和创新意识，使学生能够运用多种方法，从不同角度进行探究。栏目的设置因学科的不同也有所变化。

**直击测试** 此栏目根据每课知识点进行有针对性的训练，所设计的试题具有拓展性和预测性。栏目设“测试回顾”和“备考演练”两部分，“测试回顾”所选试题主要为各省市近两年经典的中考真题或模拟试题，能帮助学生领略权威试卷的神韵。“备考演练”是结合每课知识点对中考试题作出的预测。

**单元(章)练习** 此部分按单元(章)内容进行分类整理而成，能帮助学生理解并掌握每单元(章)的知识点，做到重点突出而不疏漏。试题按知识点由易到难的程度进行递进式选材，符合当前新课改的要求，试题难易适度，使学生乐于自我提高和自我评价，激发学生学习的主动性和创造性。

**期中/期末练习** 此部分试题具有开放性、实用性、探究性、仿真性、独创性和新颖性，是教师测试和学生自测的题库。

**专题练习** 此部分将全册教材内容按专题知识模块进行分类整理，系统全面地梳理全书知识点，便于有针对性地对系统进行考查，也有利于学生自测自评。“专题练习”是本书的独创，能帮助广大师生解决教与学中的许多难题。

本丛书的编写突出以下特点：

一、创新实效的“专题练习”设计：本丛书的“专题练习”是作者教育教学新思维的体现。他们根据多年的教学经验与调研，对教材知识点进行系统梳理、发散链接，使学生“夯实基础，科学提升”。

二、与时俱进的训练体系：本丛书紧扣国家新一轮的“课改、教改、考改”精神，设计了生动形象、开放探究、师生互动的训练体系。该体系能培养学生的创造力，激发学生学习的主动性和学习激情，促进学生从“要我学”到“我要学”，体现了新课改理念。

“做学生的良师，当老师的益友”，打造中国学生喜爱的品牌教辅是我们永恒的追求！在成功的道路上，《学习辅导练习组合》将与你同行！

编者  
2008年元月



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## Unit 1

## Will people have robots?



## 名师导学

## 1. 本单元重要知识点

## (1) 单词与短语

robot, everything, paper, fewer, tree, building, probably, which, even, myself, interview, company, unpleasant, scientist, fall in love with, go skating, be able to, come true, in the future, hundreds of

## (2) 交际用语

① Will there be less pollution?

② There will be fewer trees.

## (3) 语法

① will 表示一般将来时的用法。

② more, less, fewer 的用法。

## 2. 本单元重点与难点

(1) There be 句型的一般将来时。

肯定句	There will be...
否定句	There (will not) won't be...
一般疑问句及其回答	Will there be...? Yes, there will. / No, there won't.
特殊疑问句	特殊疑问词 + will there be...?

(2) It's + *adj.* + for sb + to do sth. 句型中, 动词不定式作真正的主语, it 作形式主语。

## 3. 本单元疑点

(1) in the future “将来”, 常与一般将来时连用; in future “以后”。

(2) more 作形容词, 意为“更多的, 较多的”, 是 much 的比较级, 可修饰不可数名词。more 也是 many 的比较级, 因此也可修饰可数名词。



## 基础达标

## I. 词汇

A) 翻译下列短语。

1. 爱上 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 去滑冰 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 有能力做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 世界杯 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 实现, 达到 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 未来, 将来 \_\_\_\_\_

7. 大量, 许多 \_\_\_\_\_

8. 在度假 \_\_\_\_\_

9. space station \_\_\_\_\_

10. look like \_\_\_\_\_

B) 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. Lots of leaves \_\_\_\_\_ (落下) into the river every autumn.

2. I kept a \_\_\_\_\_ (宠物) dog last year.

3. I learnt English by \_\_\_\_\_ (我自己).

4. He plans to set up a \_\_\_\_\_ (公司).

5. He has been dead for two years \_\_\_\_\_ (已经).

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (蛇) is very scary.

7. He often helps his mother do \_\_\_\_\_ (家务).

## II. 课本知识要点

A) 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The kid is \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) a kite over there.

2. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) in love with the girl when he met her in the street for the first time.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ (probable) he is right.

4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (hundred) of people in the hall.

5. She wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (science) when she grows up.

6. There is a tall \_\_\_\_\_ (build) across from the post office.

7. I can do my homework by \_\_\_\_\_ (I).

8. Today is Sunday. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ (skate).

9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) any classes next week.

10. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to her parents tomorrow.

11. He \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an English book now.

12. Look! Many girls \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) over there.

B) 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 有一天, 人们将飞向月球度假。

One day people \_\_\_\_\_ to the moon for holidays.



2. 今后这座城市将会有更多的树木,更少的污染。

There will \_\_\_\_\_ trees and \_\_\_\_\_ pollution in the city in future.

3. 五年前萨莉还在上大学。

Sally was \_\_\_\_\_ college five years \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 你认为十年后你的朋友会做什么职业?

\_\_\_\_\_ do you think your friend will \_\_\_\_\_ ten years?

5. 他们不会去野营。我确信他们将会来参加我们的聚会。

They \_\_\_\_\_ go camping. They \_\_\_\_\_ come to our party, I'm sure.

C) 句型转换。

1. They clean the classroom every day. (用 tomorrow 代替 every day)

They \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom tomorrow.

2. Will the flowers come out soon? (作肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. We'll go out for a walk with you. (改为否定句)

We \_\_\_\_\_ out for a walk with you.

4. There will be some books on the shelf. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ there be \_\_\_\_\_ books on the shelf?

5. I played football yesterday. (改为一般将来时)

I \_\_\_\_\_ football tomorrow.

6. Will there be less pollution in 100 years? (作肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Will there be fewer people in 100 years? (作否定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. People will live to be 200 years old. (改为否定句)

People \_\_\_\_\_ to be 200 years old.

9. People will use money in 100 years. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ money in 100 years?

10. I think Mary will be a teacher in ten years. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you think Mary \_\_\_\_\_ in ten years?

A. No, they aren't      B. No, they won't

C. No, they don't      D. No, they can't

( ) 2. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ pollution this year than last year.

A. fewer      B. much

C. less      D. many

( ) 3. I think people here are friendly. Do you agree \_\_\_\_\_ me?

A. with      B. to

C. on      D. from

( ) 4. —Where is Miss Wang?

—She went to Hainan Island last week and will return \_\_\_\_\_ six days.

A. ago      B. later

C. behind      D. in

( ) 5. I will see you again \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a day      B. every day

C. one day      D. everyday

( ) 6. Which is \_\_\_\_\_, Chinese, maths or science?

A. more interesting      B. the most interesting

C. very interesting      D. the interestingest

( ) 7. Nobody knows what dinosaurs(恐龙) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. looked after      B. looked for

C. looked at      D. looked like

( ) 8. No one \_\_\_\_\_ everything about every subject.

A. know      B. knows

C. knowing      D. to know

( ) 9. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework in two hours.

A. finished      B. finishing

C. finishes      D. will finish

## II. 完形填空

Tom and Fred were talking about the year 2050.

"What will 1 be like in the year 2050?" asked Tom.

"I don't know," said Fred. "What do you think?"

"Well, no one knows. But it is 2 to guess," said Tom.

"In the year 2050 everybody will 3 a pocket (袖珍) computer. The computer will give people the 4 to all their problems. We will have telephones in our pockets, 5. And we'll be able to talk to our friends all over the world. Perhaps we'll be able to 6 them at the same time. Machines will do 7 of the work, and people will have more 8. Perhaps they will work only two or three days a week. They will be able to fly to the moon by spaceship and spend their holidays there."

## 能力提升

### I. 单项选择

( ) 1. —Will people live to be 300 years old in the future?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

"I'm very 9 to hear that. I hope to fly to the moon. And I hope I'll be able to live 10," said Fred, "Won't that be interesting? Just like a fish."

- ( ) 1. A. our home                      B. the traffic  
C. a factory                            D. the world
- ( ) 2. A. pleased                         B. no use  
C. interesting                          D. unusual
- ( ) 3. A. carry                             B. bring  
C. give                                  D. send
- ( ) 4. A. news                              B. ways  
C. things                                D. answers
- ( ) 5. A. either                            B. again  
C. too                                    D. also
- ( ) 6. A. call                                B. see  
C. look                                  D. listen
- ( ) 7. A. most                              B. many  
C. lot                                      D. every
- ( ) 8. A. work                              B. duty  
C. holidays                              D. times
- ( ) 9. A. sorry                              B. glad  
C. sure                                  D. afraid
- ( ) 10. A. in the sea                      B. on land  
C. on the mountain                    D. under the ground

### III. 阅读理解

We often think of the future. We often wonder what the world will be like in a hundred years' time.

Think of space, perhaps people will set up a permanent (永久的) station on the moon. Perhaps people will be able to visit the moon and develop cheap rockets to make long journeys throughout the solar system (太阳系). When that time comes, people will be able to take a vacation in space and visit other planets. Pollution is a problem we must solve. In 100 years we can control it.

We'll use up most of the earth's land to build our cities, so we'll build floating (流动的) cities. The Japanese have already planned for cities of this kind. And there will be cities under the sea.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- ( ) 1. People will build a permanent station on the sun in the future.
- ( ) 2. Maybe people will develop cheap rockets for space travel to make long journeys all over the solar system.
- ( ) 3. People can control pollution in 100 years.
- ( ) 4. Land on the earth will be more in the future.

- ( ) 5. The Japanese built many cities under the sea.

### IV. 补全对话

A: Do you think people 1 have robots in their homes 2 100 years?

B: Yes, I 3. I saw a robot on TV, and it cleaned the kitchen.

A: Well, I don't think there will 4 any paper money.

B: Do you think everyone will have a credit card?

A: Yeah, probably.

B: I think there will be 5 one country.

A: Only one country in the whole world? Will there be world peace?

B: I hope 6.

A: I think kids 7 go to school. They'll study at home 8 computers.

B: Oh, I disagree.

A: You 9?

B: Yeah, there will always be 10.

### V. 书面表达

假如你叫王明,喜爱英语,想在10年后当一位英语教师。

运用本单元所学的将来时态写一写你将来的打算。

- 要求: 1. 语句通顺, 结构完整;  
2. 80词左右;  
3. 文中不得出现个人的真实信息。

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### 拓展探究

#### 探究性活动

(一) 活动内容: 与同伴谈论将来。

(二) 活动目的: 通过谈论过去、现在和将来人们生活的变化, 从而学会预测将来人们生活的变化。此项活动不仅可以培养学生大胆想象的能力, 还可以激发学生认真掌握知识创造美好未来的热情, 进一步掌握将来时态的用法。

(三) 活动过程

1. 活动准备: 在课前发给每位学生一份调查表格, 让学生思考表格中的问题。

	traffic	eating	dress
in the past			
now			
in the future			

2. 活动要求:分小组开展此项活动,四人一组。

3. 活动流程:

(1)小组活动,对比过去、现在、将来并讨论。

(2)向全班汇报小组的讨论情况。

(3)老师作总结。

直击测试

一、测试回顾

- ( ) 1. (2008 · 南充) There \_\_\_\_\_ a talk show on CCTV-3 at eight this evening.  
A. is going to be      B. is going to have  
C. will have
- ( ) 2. (2008 · 襄樊)  
—You've stayed in this school for several days, haven't you?  
—Yes. I think I'll be here for \_\_\_\_\_ more days.  
A. few      B. a few  
C. little      D. a little
- ( ) 3. (2008 · 襄樊)  
—Is this your pencil case, Tim?  
—No, it isn't. \_\_\_\_\_ is over there.  
A. Mine      B. My  
C. Myself      D. I
- ( ) 4. (2008 · 襄樊)  
—Has he returned the library book yet?  
—Not yet. Don't worry, he \_\_\_\_\_ it soon.  
A. returned      B. has returned  
C. will return      D. returns
- ( ) 5. (2008 · 荆州) Which is \_\_\_\_\_, an elephant or a tiger?  
A. strong      B. stronger  
C. strongest      D. the strongest
- ( ) 6. (2008 · 涿鹿) I don't know when Jim \_\_\_\_\_. I'll meet him at the airport when he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will return, return      B. returns, will return  
C. returned, returned      D. will return, returns

- ( ) 7. (2008 · 涿鹿) The computers \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom next month.  
A. is going to use      B. will be used  
C. use      D. have used
- ( ) 8. (2008 · 咸宁)  
—If there are \_\_\_\_\_ people driving, there will be \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution.  
—Yes, the air will be fresher.  
A. less, less      B. less, fewer  
C. fewer, fewer      D. few, less

二、备考演练

- ( ) 1. Although he lives there \_\_\_\_\_, he doesn't feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone, alone      B. alone, lonely  
C. lonely, lonely      D. lonely, alone
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ of students are standing on the playground.  
A. Hundreds      B. A hundred  
C. Hundred      D. Two hundred
- ( ) 3. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A. go      B. going  
C. goes      D. will goes
- ( ) 4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ unpleasant trip.  
A. a      B. the  
C. /      D. an
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ color do you prefer, green or blue?  
A. Why      B. When  
C. Which      D. Which one
- ( ) 6. What he said made me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. angry      B. angrily  
C. sadly      D. very angrily
- ( ) 7. I believe he is able to \_\_\_\_\_ it well.  
A. doing      B. did  
C. do      D. done
- ( ) 8. He has nothing to read, so he gets \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boring      B. bored  
C. very boring      D. relaxing
- ( ) 9. I think \_\_\_\_\_ is very important for us to learn English well.  
A. this      B. that  
C. it      D. the

## Unit 2

## What should I do?

## 名师导学

## 1. 本单元重要知识点

## (1) 单词与短语

play, could, either, except, return, football, fit, freedom, pay for, out of style, in style, all kinds of

## (2) 交际用语

## ① What's wrong?

## ② They should talk about their problems.

## (3) 语法

情态动词 could, should 的用法。

## 2. 本单元重点与难点

## (1) not...until 以及 until 的用法。

## (2) find + 宾语 + 宾补结构。

## 3. 本单元疑点

## (1) I don't have enough money.

enough 在此处作形容词,意为“足够的,充分的”。

eg: There is enough water for everyone.

enough 作形容词修饰名词时,通常放在名词前;但 enough 修饰形容词或副词时,常放在形容词或副词之后。

eg: He is old enough to go to school.

## (2) I need to get some money to pay for summer camp.

pay for 表示“付买……的钱,付……账”,pay 的过去式为 paid。

eg: I paid ten yuan for the new pen.

我花了十元钱买了这支新钢笔。

## 基础达标

## I. 词汇

## A) 翻译下列短语或句子。

1. 不让……进入 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 怎么了? \_\_\_\_\_
3. 过时的,不时髦的 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 打电话给某人 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 在通话,用电话交谈 \_\_\_\_\_

6. 付……账,付买……的钱 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 与……同样的 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 流行的,时髦的 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 相处,进展 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 各种各样的 \_\_\_\_\_
11. 找到时间(做某事) \_\_\_\_\_
12. part-time job \_\_\_\_\_
13. as much as possible \_\_\_\_\_
14. on the one hand \_\_\_\_\_
15. on the other hand \_\_\_\_\_

## B) 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (争论,争吵) about that.
2. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ (票) to London.
3. To his \_\_\_\_\_ (惊奇), he won the first prize.
4. I am not a student. He isn't a student, \_\_\_\_\_ (也).
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (归还,送回) me my book yesterday.
6. He plays \_\_\_\_\_ (足球) after school every day.

## II. 课本知识要点

## A) 词形变化。

1. argue(名词) → \_\_\_\_\_
2. wrong(反义词) → \_\_\_\_\_
3. they(反身代词) → \_\_\_\_\_
4. own(名词) → \_\_\_\_\_
5. organize(名词) → \_\_\_\_\_

## B) 句型转换。

1. You should write him a letter. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do?
2. I think you should finish your homework first. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. You are not as popular as your best friend. (改为同义句)  
Your best friend is \_\_\_\_\_ than you.
4. The bike is his. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the bike?
5. He has some money, too. (改为否定句)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ money, \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. 策略
- B. 思维
- C. 途径
- D. 智慧

( ) 5. Which of the following is NOT RIGHT according to the passage?

- A. Find out how many points we need or how much each question is worth.
- B. Try not to leave questions unanswered when we finish the test.
- C. If it asks us to give one answer, we'd better write more.
- D. Sometimes we should guess the answers to get points.

**B**

Reading newspapers has become an important part of everyday life. Some people read newspapers as the first thing to do in the morning, while others read newspapers as soon as they have free time during the day so that they can learn what is happening in the world.

Sometimes, we do not have enough time to read all the news carefully, so we just take a quick look at the front page. At other times, we may be in such a hurry that we only have a few minutes to look at the headlines(标题) of the passage.

Newspapers can be found everywhere in the world. We can get many different kinds of newspapers in big cities, but in some mountain villages we can see few newspapers.

Some newspapers are published (出版) once a week, but most of the papers are published once a day with many pages, some even published twice a day! You know different people enjoy reading different newspapers. Some like world news, and others prefer short stories. They just choose what they are interested in.

Today newspapers in English have the largest numbers of readers in the world. The English language is so popular that many Chinese students are reading English newspapers such as China Daily or 21st Century. Also they bring us more and more information with Internet.

- ( ) 1. People read newspapers in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. learn the latest news
  - B. meet their own different needs
  - C. read the short stories
  - D. find the morning news

( ) 2. From the passage we can see that \_\_\_\_\_ when people get newspapers.

- A. they read them very carefully
- B. they just read the headlines
- C. not everyone reads all the pages
- D. they have no time to read them

( ) 3. Newspapers have so many pages because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more and more people like to read them
- B. people enjoy reading something different
- C. newspapers become cheaper
- D. more pages mean more money

( ) 4. Newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ are the most popular in the world.

- A. in English
- B. in Chinese
- C. in other language
- D. with many pages

( ) 5. According to the passage, besides newspapers, people also get information from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. magazines
- B. advertisements
- C. e-mails
- D. Internet

**IV. 补全对话**

A: Hi, Lisa. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'll stay at home and watch TV.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Great. Here is the newspaper. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A: OK. Look, there is a talk on science at 8:00 on CCTV-10.

B: Wonderful! I like science programs.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

B: There is still a little time left. Let's watch other programs first.

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

- A. All right.
- B. Let's find out what's on.
- C. So do I.
- D. Why not watch TV together?
- E. Neither do I.
- F. What are you going to do tonight?

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

## V. 书面表达

结合本单元所学内容,请根据下面这封信的内容,写一封回信。

Dear Editor,

One of my classmates likes to bully (欺负) others and he often laughs at me. At first, I thought it was best to just put up with (忍受) it. But last week, I couldn't help hitting him and we got into a fight. The problem is that I regret what I did. I want to say "sorry", but I don't know what to do about it.

Wang Tao



## 拓展探究

## 探究性活动

(一) 活动内容:描述人们日常生活中所遇到的各种问题并提出合理的建议。

(二) 活动目的:本活动既可以锻炼学生们的口头表达能力,又可以培养学生乐于助人的优良品质。

## (三) 活动过程

1. 活动准备:课前发给每位学生一份调查表格,让学生思考表格中的问题。

	Problems	Advice
In the street		
At school		
At station		

2. 活动要求:分小组开展此项活动,四人一组。

3. 活动流程:

- (1) 各小组分派人员进行调查。
- (2) 针对各个问题进行讨论。
- (3) 向全班汇报并作总结。



## 直击测试

## 一、测试回顾

- ( ) 1. (2008·南充) If your friend said \_\_\_\_\_ about you, you could keep silent.
- A. something bad
  - B. bad something
  - C. good something
- ( ) 2. (2008·茂名) Since I had a lot of homework to do, I didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ 12 last night.
- A. until
  - B. when
  - C. while
- ( ) 3. (2008·烟台) The teacher told the boys \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.
- A. not play
  - B. not to play
  - C. don't play
  - D. don't to play
- ( ) 4. (2008·烟台) Mr Black comes from America, and he has studied Chinese in China for 5 years. So you can talk with him \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. either in English or in Chinese
  - B. not in Chinese but in English
  - C. just in English, not in Chinese
  - D. neither in Chinese nor in English
- ( ) 5. (2008·宁波) I guess Tom and his sister Celia enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.
- A. myself
  - B. himself
  - C. herself
  - D. themselves
- ( ) 6. (2008·涿鹿)
- Which would you like, tea or coffee?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I really don't mind.
- A. Both
  - B. Either
  - C. None
  - D. Neither
- ( ) 7. (2008·咸宁)
- All the clerks went home \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Wang.  
Why?  
—Because he had to finish his work.
- A. except
  - B. besides
  - C. without
  - D. beside
- ( ) 8. (2008·山东) He didn't tell his parents he was going home because he wanted to give them a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. joy
  - B. surprise
  - C. shock
  - D. happiness





- ( ) 9. (2008·安徽)  
 —Hurry up. The bus is coming.  
 —Wait a minute. Don't cross the street \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights are green.
- A. after  
 B. until  
 C. while  
 D. since

- ( ) 10. (2008·黑龙江)  
 — \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —I have a sore throat.
- A. What's the matter with you  
 B. What's wrong with you  
 C. What are you  
 D. A and B.

二、备考演练

- ( ) 1. The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.
- A. enough old  
 B. enough young  
 C. old enough  
 D. young enough
- ( ) 2. Please show me the ticket \_\_\_\_\_ the concert.
- A. of  
 B. for  
 C. to  
 D. on
- ( ) 3. He needs to get some money to \_\_\_\_\_ summer camp.
- A. pay on  
 B. pay in  
 C. pay with  
 D. pay for
- ( ) 4. When I arrived home, I remembered that I \_\_\_\_\_ my key in the classroom.
- A. forget

- B. forgot  
 C. leave  
 D. left
- ( ) 5. They are \_\_\_\_\_ the summer holiday.
- A. planning  
 B. planing  
 C. planned  
 D. plans
- ( ) 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ it everywhere, but I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. looked for, looked for  
 B. looked for, find  
 C. found, looked for  
 D. find, look for
- ( ) 7. Our teacher often tells us \_\_\_\_\_ to the old politely.
- A. speak  
 B. speaking  
 C. to speak  
 D. speak in
- ( ) 8. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. what should I do  
 B. what to do  
 C. what does  
 D. what doing
- ( ) 9. They are good friends, but sometimes they \_\_\_\_\_ each other.
- A. argue of  
 B. argue  
 C. argue to  
 D. argue with
- ( ) 10. At that time he was only ten years old, so he didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ after my baby.
- A. what to look  
 B. how to look  
 C. what I to look  
 D. how I to look