



浙江名校

ZHEJIANGMINGXIAO
ZHOUMOLIAN

周末练

英语

九年级

浙江教育出版社

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前言

QIANYAN

如何提高学习效率,最终在学业考试中取得较好的成绩,这一直是学生、家长、老师最关注的问题。目前,普遍的学习方法是题海战术。这种以高强度的习题训练为主的学习模式,对大多数的学生确实是有效的,但突出的问题是效率极为低下。同时,由于市场上教辅资料泛滥,如果做了大量的无效题甚至坏题,反而会影响学生的学习积极性,学习效率就会更低。

学习理论的记忆曲线告诉我们,学习是一个不断重复与巩固的过程。无论是基础知识的学习,还是解题能力的训练,莫不遵从这一规律。为此,很多有经验的老师通常会要求学生在学完新课内容以后及时复习,并在周末对本周的学习内容进行适当的复习,以求巩固提高。

那么,周末到底应该布置怎样的习题,习题量又以多少合适呢?针对这一问题,近年来,杭州市一些重点中学的学科教研组开展了一项名为“周末练”的实践探索。他们摒弃以往在周末布置大量作业的做法,而让学生完成一份时间约为四十分钟左右、内容涵盖了本周重、难点的试卷。实践证明,这一做法取得了很好的效果,学生在不增加学习负担的情况下,能够有效地对所学的知识进行复习巩固、查漏补缺。

让更多的学生分享这一实践成果,我们特别邀请了浙江省内一些骨干教师和优秀教研员,编写了这套《浙江名校周末练》丛书。本丛书共分数学、英语、科学三个学科,每学科设七年级上、七年级下、八年级上、八年级下、九年级全等。

丛书与现用教科书版本配套,与教学完全同步,以周为单位,以试卷的形式编写。根据学生的认知规律,在每份试卷中,除了强调对本周新课内容的巩固外,还设置了以往学习内容的回顾。在习题的选择上,本丛书以有效习题作为标准,以帮助学生掌握基础知识、提高解题技能为目标,力求使学生花更少的时间取得更好的效果。

参与本册编写的有:胡劼、吴莎莎、钱叠、胡晓琼、李芙蓉、王海燕、黄雄飞、胡巧云。

希望读者能及时将使用中发现问题告诉我们,以便不断改进完善。

浙江教育出版社

2009.7

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Unit 1

How do you study for a test?

一、短语汉译英(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. 查阅 _____ | 2. 犯错 _____ |
| 3. 随后 _____ | 4. 读课文 _____ |
| 5. 讲得太快 _____ | 6. 做笔记 _____ |
| 7. 组成 _____ | 8. 结束(做某事) _____ |
| 9. 处理 _____ | 10. 首先 _____ |

二、单项填空(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 11. The runner from Class One fell down, but he quickly got up and went on _____.
A. running B. run C. to run D. ran
- () 12. — Can you tell me _____ you speak English so well?
— Yes, I go to the English corner twice a week.
A. where B. why C. what D. when
- () 13. — What do you regard him _____? — My best friend.
A. to B. as C. is D. for
- () 14. — What about reading _____ to practice pronunciation? — Good idea.
A. silently B. silent C. aloud D. loud
- () 15. I got an A this term, so my teacher was _____.
A. impress B. to impress C. impressing D. impressed
- () 16. Lucy thinks that _____ English movies isn't a good way.
A. to watch B. watching C. watch D. watched
- () 17. If you don't know the word, _____ in the dictionary.
A. look it up B. look up it C. look at it D. find it
- () 18. I'm going out to have dinner _____ you cook for me.
A. unless B. when C. if D. whether
- () 19. — I can't pronounce the word well. — I can't _____.
A. too B. also C. but D. either
- () 20. — How do you study for a math test?
— I study by _____.
A. do more exercises B. doing more exercises
C. listen to tapes D. listening to tapes
- () 21. — Would you mind _____ me a hand?
— No, not at all.
A. give B. to give C. gave D. giving
- () 22. — Did you enjoy _____ at the party, Jim?

- 三、完形填空(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

Mr Johnson lives outside the town. He works in a post office. His wife is often ill and six children 26 at school. He works hard but he is often short of (缺乏) 27. At the end of every month his family are always 28.

One afternoon, on his way home, it suddenly began to 29. When he got home, he was wet through. He hurried to go 30 after supper and his wife washed the clothes and shoes for him. 31 she went to bed, she brought the clothes into the room but 32 the shoes. The next morning Mr Johnson couldn't find his shoes. His wife found a pair of 33 shoes under the bed for him. Then he went to the 34 and told the policemen about it.

"I 35 ten dollars for my shoes, sir," said the man. "Look! I have to 36 such a pair of worn-out shoes!"

Several days later the police 37 a thief and found the shoes. They were as worn-out as
the 38 which Mr Johnson was wearing.

"You've fooled(欺骗) us, Mr Johnson," said a policeman. "The shopkeeper told me a pair of new shoes like them 39 only seven dollars!"

"You're right, sir," said Mr Johnson. "I've 40 them for five years and I had them mended six times. And I paid three dollars to the shoemaker for mending them!"

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| () 26. | A. play | B. study | C. work | D. live |
| () 27. | A. water | B. food | C. clothes | D. money |
| () 28. | A. full | B. afraid | C. hungry | D. angry |
| () 29. | A. rain | B. snow | C. blow | D. shine |
| () 30. | A. to work | B. to sleep | C. to bed | D. swimming |
| () 31. | A. After | B. Before | C. While | D. Because |
| () 32. | A. remembered | B. threw | C. dropped | D. forgot |
| () 33. | A. broken | B. new | C. nice | D. cheap |
| () 34. | A. bus stop | B. bus station | C. post office | D. police station |
| () 35. | A. borrowed | B. paid | C. lent | D. lost |
| () 36. | A. look for | B. find | C. wear | D. dress |

- ()37. A. caught B. stopped C. saw D. killed
 ()38. A. one B. ones C. old D. new
 ()39. A. cost B. sold C. took D. spent
 ()40. A. bought B. given C. had D. liked

四、阅读理解(本题有 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Young people can have problems with their minds. Some students become worried because they have to study very hard. Others have trouble getting on well with people like their parents and classmates.

Liu Wei, a Junior 2 student from Hefei, could not understand his teacher and was doing badly in his lessons. He became so worried about it that he started to cut his finger with a knife.

Another student, 14-year-old Yan Fang from Guangzhou, was afraid of exams. She got very worried in one, and when she looked at the exam paper, she couldn't think of anything to write.

A recent report from *Jiefang Daily* says about 18% of Shanghai teenagers have mental(心理的) problems. Their troubles include(包括) being worried and very unhappy. And have problems in learning and getting on with people. Many students who have problems won't go for advice or help. Some think they will look stupid(愚蠢的) if they go to see a doctor. Others don't want to talk about their secret.

Liang Yuezhu, an expert on teenagers from Beijing Anding Hospital has the following advice for teenagers:

- * Talk to your parents or teachers often
- * Take part in group activities and play sports
- * Go to see a doctor if you feel unhappy or unwell

- ()41. The students who often become worried or have trouble getting on with others may have _____.
 A. mental problems B. a headache C. knives with them D. no parents
- ()42. Liu Wei cut his finger with a knife because _____.
 A. he was afraid of his teacher B. he wanted to frighten his parents
 C. he was so worried about his studies D. his finger was badly hurt
- ()43. Students who have problems won't ask others for help because _____.
 A. they won't let others think they are stupid
 B. they don't think doctors can help them
 C. they don't want to tell their secret to others
 D. both A and C

B

Rice is a big part of Chinese life. In the past, people greeted each other by saying "Have you had your rice?" Some people still say it today.

China is the world's largest rice-growing country. In 2003, China grew 166 million tons of rice.

In the 1970s, a Chinese scientist, Yuan Longping, grew a new kind of rice called hybrid rice (杂交稻). It makes 20 percent more rice than other types of rice. Hybrid rice is much stronger than common rice. It can grow in lots of water or in not much water. It also doesn't easily get diseases or worms(虫子).

Today, half of China's rice plants are Yuan's special hybrid. China uses Yuan's hybrid to grow much more rice than before.

- () 44. In the past, Chinese people greeted each other by saying “_____?”.
A. How are you B. How old are you
C. Have you had your rice D. Where are you going
- () 45. “China is the world’s largest rice-growing country” means _____.
A. China’s rice is bigger than other countries’ rice
B. China is a big country
C. China is becoming bigger
D. China grows more rice than any other country in the world
- () 46. Yuan Longping is famous because he _____.
A. grows a lot of rice on his farm B. is a famous businessman
C. invented hybrid rice D. helps people to kill rice worms
- () 47. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Rice-growing in China B. Types of Rice in China
C. How to Grow Rice D. Rice Harvesting

Is it difficult for you to get up in the morning? Hiroyuki's bed will solve your problem! Here is how it works.

The bed is connected to an alarm clock. First, the alarm clock rings. You have a few minutes to wake up. Next, a tape recorder in the bed plays soft music. The tape recorder in Hiroyuki's bed plays a recording of his girlfriend. She whispers in a sweet voice, "Wake up, darling, please." A few minutes later, Hiroyuki hears a recording of his boss. His boss shouts, "Wake up at once, or you'll be late!"

If you don't get up after the second recording, a mechanical "foot" in the bed will kick you in the head. The bed waits a few more minutes. What! You're still in bed! Slowly the top of the bed rises higher and higher. The foot of the bed goes lower and lower. Finally you slide off the bed and onto the floor. You are out of bed and awake!

Hiroyuki's bed is not in stores. There is only one bed — the bed Hiroyuki made for a contest. Maybe someday a company will make Hiroyuki's bed and sell it in stores. Maybe people will buy millions of beds. Then Hiroyuki will be rich. If the bed makes Hiroyuki rich, he won't need to go to work, and he won't need to get up early!

- () 48. The bed is useful to the people _____.
 A. who can't sleep well B. who can't get up early
 C. who go to bed early D. who go to bed late
- () 49. The bed is NOT connected to _____.
 A. an alarm clock B. a tape recorder
 C. a TV D. a mechanical "foot"
- () 50. Which is TRUE of the following sentences?
 A. Hiroyuki's company has made many such beds.
 B. Hiroyuki's bed is the only one made for a contest.
 C. Hiroyuki has made a lot of money.
 D. Hiroyuki needn't get up early now.
- () 51. The underlined word "whisper" in the second paragraph means "_____".
 A. speak loudly B. speak sadly C. speak angrily D. speak quietly

D

Korean culture is really exciting right now. The Korean Wave is sweeping Asian countries including China. Young people are going crazy about Korean TV plays, Korean pop songs, taekwondo(跆拳道) and the Korean language.

The Korean Wave started a few years ago with the TV series *Winter Sonata*. This love story is still popular. People, especially girls, like the beautiful story and good-looking actors like Bae Yong Jun.

In the music world, Korean girls are making themselves heard in China. You can often find big Korean names like Baby Vox, S. E. S and Finkl at the top of Chinese music charts (排行榜).

The Korean Wave has also made young people want to try the clothes and hairstyles of pop stars, too. Not only that. Now some girls in China are having plastic surgery (整容) to change the way they look. People say some beautiful Korean stars have had plastic surgery. These stars don't make plastic surgery look shameful(不体面的).

Are all the faces of beautiful Korean girls not real? Find out for yourself when you visit South Korea next time.

- () 52. The Korean Wave refers to _____.
 A. Korean TV plays B. Korean culture
 C. Korean language D. Korean pop songs
- () 53. _____ is the start of the Korean Wave.
 A. Taekwondo B. Korean music
 C. The TV series *Winter Sonata* D. Korean clothes
- () 54. From the third paragraph we know _____.
 A. many Korean girls often come to China and sing pop songs
 B. many Chinese people enjoy the songs sung by Baby Vox, S. E. S and Finkl
 C. girls like good-looking Bae Yong Jun more than Baby Vox, S. E. S and Finkl
 D. Korean pop songs are liked by many Chinese people, especially the young
- () 55. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Young people like Korean pop stars' clothes and hairstyles.
 B. Now the Korean TV series *Winter Sonata* is still loved by people.
 C. Some Chinese girls are trying to change their faces by having plastic surgery.
 D. Bae Yong Jun is not a popular Korean actor in China.

五、词汇运用(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

根据所给中文填写单词,使文章的意思完整。

Everybody has his 56 (烦恼). Mine is about 57 (友谊). I can't get along with 58 (其他人). I'm 59 (害怕) to speak to them, because I think they will 60 (嘲笑) at me. On weekends I always stay at home to play computer and sometimes sleep for long time. My parents are 61 (生气) with me. They 62 (认识) it 63 (影响) my future life. So they talk to me and teach me some ways to 64 (交) friends. I don't know if they are useful. But next 65 (学期) I want to try.

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____
 61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

六、任务型阅读(本题有 5 小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

阅读下列材料,完成信息表格。

Dick is going to study at London University next month, so he is looking for somewhere to live in. He wants to rent a room with furniture, because renting a house is so expensive in London. But he needs to study, so he needs his own room. In fact, he wants a rental agency(租赁公司) to help him find a place that's close to stations and stores at the price of about 20 pounds a month, for it is not easy for him, a first-year student, to find a good part-time job soon. He's already left his e-mail address dick@yahoo.com for the rental agency.

根据以上信息完成中介公司关于客户的资料表格。

Rental Agency Information Form

Name: 66
 E-mail address: 67
 Occupation(职业): 68
 What to rent: 69
 Price: 70

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

七、书面表达(本题有 1 小题,共 15 分)

71. Mike 是刚来中国的留学生。他很想学好中文,但他觉得太困难了,发音、书写、语法等都是极大的挑战。假设你是王琳,请你用英语给他写一封信,提出学习中文的方法和建议。词数 100 左右。

Unit 2

I used to be afraid of the dark.

一、短语汉译英(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 过去常常 _____ | 2. 做鬼脸 _____ |
| 3. 入睡 _____ | 4. 即使 _____ |
| 5. 不再 _____ | 6. 一直 _____ |
| 7. 使……感到惊讶 _____ | 8. 以……而自豪 _____ |
| 9. 最后 _____ | 10. 放弃 _____ |

二、单项填空(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

请从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 11. His parents _____ in the country, but now they live in the city.
A. used to live B. used to living
C. were used to live D. are used to living
- () 12. You should do your homework _____ watching TV.
A. in the place of B. instead
C. instead of D. except
- () 13. I used to have short hair but now I have _____ hair.
A. curly B. long C. straight D. yellow
- () 14. I don't like going out. I'm very _____.
A. funny B. quiet C. quite D. active
- () 15. My sister likes music. My father used to take her to the _____.
A. museum B. amusement park
C. concert D. hospital
- () 16. I always go to sleep _____ the light on.
A. in B. with C. to D. and
- () 17. — Have you _____ been to the USA?
— No, I've _____ been there.
A. never; just B. ever; never C. just; never D. never; ever
- () 18. Don't _____ about things so much. It will make you stressed out.
A. afraid B. terrify C. terrified D. worry
- () 19. Mary bought a house _____ a small garden.
A. from B. for C. with D. off
- () 20. Where _____ live before you came here?
A. did you used to B. did you use to
C. use he to D. he used to
- () 21. I used to be shy. I couldn't _____.
A. stay alone B. speak in front of a large group

- C. say anything D. have try
- () 22. The medical team _____ twenty doctors and seven nurses.
A. is made up of B. is made of C. is made in D. is made by
- () 23. I enjoy watching TV, but I can't _____ much time _____ it.
A. spend; on B. pay; for C. take; to D. cost; on
- () 24. Let's take a short rest, _____?
A. do we B. aren't we C. will we D. shall we
- () 25. — Would you mind _____ my pet dog while I'm away?
— Sure, no problem.
A. sitting up B. looking after C. turning down D. taking care

三、完形填空(本题有 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Franklin Miller was learning to fly a plane, but his wife did not 26 it. One day the teacher said to Mr Miller, "You are a good 27, so you may fly the plane for 28 today." They got in the plane and Mr Miller 29 it. The teacher did not 30 him. Mr Miller was so 31 that he sang a song to himself. He flew about 32 some time. Then he flew the plane 33 his house. He saw his dog in the garden and Mrs Miller in the living room. Mr Miller had a nice idea.

He 34 a short letter to Mrs Miller. It said, "I am flying without help!"

Then he flew over his garden and dropped the letter. The letter went down 35. Mrs Miller heard the plane, and ran out of the house into the 36. She looked up and saw her 37 in the plane. She put her hand to her mouth. "It is Franklin!" she said to herself. Then she saw a piece of paper come down into the garden, she saw the dog 38 it up. When it ran to Mrs Miller, the dog broke it with its 39, and dropped one of the broken pieces. Mrs Miller did not see it, because she was 40 Mr Miller's plane fly away. She took the paper from the dog's mouth.

This is the letter she saw, "... help!"

- () 26. A. understand B. teach C. hear D. know
- () 27. A. student B. soldier C. driver D. player
- () 28. A. myself B. yourself C. itself D. themselves
- () 29. A. made B. mended C. threw D. flew
- () 30. A. answer B. catch C. help D. hear
- () 31. A. happy B. lucky C. ready D. polite
- () 32. A. since B. for C. before D. after
- () 33. A. on B. through C. into D. over
- () 34. A. wrote B. posted C. read D. sent
- () 35. A. happily B. carefully C. slowly D. quickly
- () 36. A. park B. garden C. farm D. field
- () 37. A. brother B. son C. father D. husband
- () 38. A. pick B. take C. get D. bring

- ()39. A. feet B. teeth C. hands D. sound
()40. A. passing B. traveling C. watching D. looking

四、阅读理解(本题有 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

阅读短文,掌握大意,然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

No one knows how man learned to make words. Perhaps he began by making sounds like those made by animals. Perhaps he made sounds like those he heard all round him — water splashing(溅落), bees humming, a stone falling to the ground. Somehow he learned to make words. As the centuries went by, he made more and more new words. This is what we mean by language. People living in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred different languages in the world. Each contains four or five hundred thousand words, but we do not need all of these. Only a few thousand words are used in everyday life.

The words you know are called your vocabulary. You should try to make your vocabulary bigger, read as many books as you can. There are plenty of books written in easy English for you to read. You will enjoy them. When you meet a new word, look it up in your dictionary. Your dictionary is your most useful book.

- ()41. "Humming" in the text means "_____".
A. 飞翔 B. 嗡嗡叫 C. 采蜜 D. 跳舞
- ()42. In our daily life, we need _____.
A. four or five hundred thousand words
B. fifteen hundred words
C. only a few thousand words
D. thousands of words
- ()43. If we want to get our vocabulary bigger, we should _____.
A. learn from the teacher
B. read as many books as possible
C. look up new words in the dictionary
D. write in the words

B

It was Sunday and Tom was staying at home. After breakfast he went out into the garden and played quietly by himself. There were no kids around and he was used to playing alone quietly. He played with Bobby, the dog. He climbed up and down the tree.

Sometimes a bird would come down to perch(停歇) on top of the doghouse. Then Tom would have the greatest fun by throwing a stone or something at it. Though he never made it, he did like doing this kind of thing.

Now Tom had been in the garden for half an hour. Suddenly a crack(破碎声) was heard and the little boy began crying.

"What's the matter, Tom?" his mother looked through the kitchen window.

Tom ran into the kitchen. "Mom," he sobbed(抽泣). "I broke Bobby's plate. I didn't know it was so fragile(易碎的)."

His mother put her arms round him and said, "Don't feel so sad, Tom. We have other plates for Bobby. But how did you break that one?"

"I threw it at a bird but missed, and it went straight to the plate."

In Tom's hand was his father's gold pocket watch(金怀表)!

- () 44. When did the story happen?
 A. On a Sunday afternoon. B. On a Sunday morning.
 C. At noon. D. In the evening.
- () 45. When a bird perched on top of the doghouse, Tom _____.
 A. would like to play with it
 B. was very interested in it by throwing a stone at it
 C. would like to give it something to eat
 D. would smile
- () 46. There were no kids around and he was used to playing alone quietly. Here "kids" means "_____".
 A. men B. dogs C. children D. birds
- () 47. "Though he never made it" means "_____".
 A. Though he couldn't hit a bird with a stone or something
 B. Though he couldn't catch the bird
 C. Though he couldn't have fun from the bird
 D. Though he couldn't eat the bird

C

A friend's grandfather came to America from Britain. He went into a cafe in Lower Manhattan to get something to eat. He sat down at an empty table and waited for someone to take his order. Of course nobody did. At last, a woman with a plate full of food sat down in front of him and told him how a cafe worked. "Start out at the end," she said. "Just go along the line and pick out what you want. At the other end they'll tell you how much you have to pay."

"I soon learned that's how everything works in America," the grandfather told the friend. "Life is like a cafe here. You can get anything you want only if you like to pay the money. You can even get success, but you'll never get it if you wait for someone to bring to you. You have to get up and get it yourself."

- () 48. The old man was _____.
 A. English B. American C. Germany D. Canadian
- () 49. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?
 A. There was nobody eating in the cafe.
 B. The woman was a friend of that man.
 C. The waiters didn't like to serve him because he was old.
 D. It wasn't the first time for the woman to the cafe.
- () 50. From this story, we know if you want to get success in America, you should _____.
 A. take your order B. know how a cafe works

- C. get up again if you fail D. try to get everything by yourself
- () 51. The best title for the story is _____.
 A. *From Britain to America* B. *Life is Like a Cafe in America*
 C. *How a Cafe Worked* D. *Eating in an American Cafe*

D

Each country has many good people who help to take care of others. For example, some high school and university students in the United States often spend many hours as volunteers in hospitals or homes for the old. They read books to the people in these places, or they just visit them and play games with them or listen to their problems.

Other young volunteers go and work in the homes of people who are sick. They clean up or do their shopping. For boys who don't have fathers there is an organization(组织) called Big Brothers. University students and other men take these boys to baseball games and help them to get to know things that boys usually learn from their fathers.

Each city has a lot of clubs where boys and girls can go to play games or take part in other activities. Some of these clubs show movies or have short trips to mountains, beaches or museums. Most of these clubs use a lot of high school and university students as volunteers because they are young enough to remember the problems of younger boys and girls.

Volunteers believe that some of the happiest people in the world are those who help to bring happiness to others.

- () 52. Where can you often find volunteers in the United States?
 A. At a bus-stop. B. In a park.
 C. In a hospital. D. In a shop.
- () 53. What is Big Brothers?
 A. It's the name of a club.
 B. It's the name of a famous movie.
 C. It's the home for children who have no brothers.
 D. It's an organization for boys who don't have fathers.
- () 54. What do volunteers believe?
 A. The happiest people in the world are those who join some clubs.
 B. Bringing happiness to others makes them the happiest people in the world.
 C. The happiest people in the world are those who make themselves happy.
 D. The happiest people in the world are those who are young and healthy.
- () 55. What might be the best title for the passage?
 A. *The Clubs in the United States*
 B. *The Students in the United States*
 C. *The Big Brothers in the United States*
 D. *The Volunteer Work in the United States*

五、词汇运用(本题有 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

根据所给中文填写单词,使文章的意思完整。

I have changed a lot! I used to be shy, but now I'm outgoing. I used to 56 (造成) a lot

56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____
61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

66. 假设你是小明,明天是你的生日,你想邀请你的朋友李红到你家参加生日晚会,请用英语给她写一张邀请卡。

67. 根据提示,用英语简要介绍你的朋友李红的成长变化。词数 100 左右。

- (1) 爱好: 以前喜欢打乒乓球、看电视和聊天; 现在喜欢弹钢琴、看书和散步。
(2) 外貌: 过去个子矮, 短发; 现在个子高多了, 长发。
(3) 性格: 过去外向; 现在有些内向。

[illegible]