

英语  English

# 英语学习策略指导

单元教学同步辅导

初中二年级 下册



黑龙江EEC学院 编  
黑龙江教育出版社





English

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黑龙江 EEC 学院 编

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## 前 言

《EEC 英语学习策略指导》是供使用《英语》(EEC)初中教材的学生系统理解所学教材的语言知识,充分掌握所学语言技能,重在提高学生的自主学习策略和培养创新应用能力的教辅用书。

本套丛书从初一学年到初四学年共八册,与教材配套,与教学同步。本册中的学法指导,知识讲解,习题精编,综合训练等诸方面的设计,都紧扣本学期教材中各单元的重点,难点,要点和考点,既拓宽学生的知识视野,又引领学生学以致用,达到教与学的密切配合,纵深推进,力图使学生既开卷有益,又激发兴趣,扎扎实实地透彻理解学习要点,步步深入地全面掌握教材内容。

本书按单元教学编排,设计风格新颖独到。每一单元都由“名师点津”“制胜锦囊”“文化视窗”和“实战闯关”四个部分组成。其中“名师点津”部分包括重点词库、习语荟萃、排难解疑和功能达标;“制胜锦囊”部分包括语法聚焦、学法点拨和习作导航;“文化视窗”部分包括海外风情和趣味玫瑰,以全新的视觉丰富学生的文化意识,拓展学生的课内外知识;“实战闯关”部分在诸单元中都配有一套综合性的单元测试题,题型完全与中考题型相同,对每单元所学内容进行全面检测。本书的创意内涵体现了其知识性、文化性、实践性、趣味性、综合性和创新性于一体的编写思路,目的是为学生提供一本既启蒙思维,拓宽知识视野,又重在实效,培养综合语言运用能力的教辅用书。全书除逐单元点拨和辅导外,还按阶段分布了三套阶段检测题和一套包含听力测试内容的期末综合测试题。

本书在策划、酝酿和组稿进程中,整合了重点中学骨干教师和教研人员在实践经验和教学策略方面的资源,综合体现了《英语课程标准》的现代教学理念。

本套丛书由王丽昕任主编,王振刚任主审。本册第一至第四单元由哈尔滨市兴华中学王玲老师执笔,第五至第八单元由哈尔滨市七十二中于敏老师执笔,第九至第十二单元由哈尔滨市旭东中学赵玉晶老师执笔,期末综合测试由 EEC 学院王丽昕老师执笔。

由于编写的经验和时间有限,不足之处,敬请指正。

黑龙江 EEC 学院

2007 年 1 月

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# Unit 1 E-pals



## 名师点津

### ◆ 重点词库 ◆

#### 1. send

v. 送, 寄发

Some friends sent him some money. 一些朋友寄给他一些钱。

- send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb.

I'll send you some magazines. = I'll send some magazines to you. 我将送给你一些杂志。

- send out 用无线电波发送(信号)

The radio operator sent out an appeal for help to headquarters. 无线电报员向总部发出求救信号。

- send for 使某人到来

send for a taxi, an ambulance, a doctor 找计程车、叫救护车、请医生来

#### 2. join

v. 加入(党, 团, 军队等), 加入(某项活动)

- join the League 入团

join the army 参军

join us in the discussion 加入我们的讨论

【词义辨析】attend/join/take part in

attend 多指出席会议, 活动和仪式。如: attend a sports meeting/ concert.

join 指参与到某一人群里一起活动或加入某个组织成为其成员, 还可指“融入”同一类的人或物中去。如: join us/ the army.

take part in 指以主人或全面的身份或姿态“参加, 参与”某种活动、工作, 并在其中发挥作用。如: take part in the scientific experiment.

#### 3. travel

v. 旅行, 行走, (声, 光, 电) 传导

We traveled all over the country. 我们游遍全国。

Light travels faster than sound. 光速比声速快。

【词义辨析】trip/travel/tour

trip 常指在陆地上从一地到另一地的“旅行”。如: He went on a trip to the forest park during the National Day.

travel “旅行”, 尤指到国外旅行, 但无路程的含义。

如: He came home after two months of foreign travel. travel to s.w. 到某处旅行 Father traveled to Japan last year. 爸爸去年到日本旅游。

tour 为“周游”, 即最后回到原处的观光旅游。They went on a four-hour tour of the city in a car.

#### 4. term

n. 学期

The new term is coming. 新学期即将到来。



## 5. hear

v. 听到, 听见

He is deaf, so he can't hear. 他耳聋听不见。

- hear sb. do sth. 听到某人做某事(强调动作全过程)

I often hear Tom sing in the next room. 我经常听见汤姆在隔壁屋唱歌。

- hear sb. doing sth. 听到某人正在做某事(强调动作正在进行)

We can hear Tom singing in the next room. 我们可以听见汤姆正在隔壁屋唱歌。

- hear of/about 听说……

I never heard of the writer before. 以前我从未听说过那位作家。

- hear from sb. 收到某人来信

I hear from my brother in Beijing once a month. 我一个月收到北京哥哥的一封来信。

【词汇辨析】hear/ listen

hear“听”,指的是听的结果,表示“听到”,但不一定是有意识地去听。

listen“听”,指的是听的过程,是一种有意识地听。

I listened, but I heard nothing. 我听了,但什么都没听见。

## 6. happen

v. 发生,碰巧

- sth. happen to sb. 某事发生在某人身上

sb. happen to do sth. 某人碰巧做某事

What happened to you? 你怎么了?

I happened to meet my old friend on my way to school yesterday. 昨天在上学路上我碰巧遇到老朋友。

## 7. Europe

n. 欧洲

Germany is a country in Europe. 德国是个欧洲国家。

European *adj.* 欧洲的

Germany is a European country. 德国是个欧洲国家。

## ◆ 习语荟萃 ◆

- |                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. hear about             | 听说       |
| 2. write an e-mail to sb. | 给某人写邮件   |
| 3. school term            | 学期       |
| 4. travel around...       | 周游……     |
| 5. make friends with sb.  | 与某人交朋友   |
| 6. tell sb. about sth.    | 告诉某人关于…… |
| 7. play the flute         | 吹笛子      |
| 8. play the guitar        | 弹吉他      |
| 9. travel to s.p.         | 到某地旅行    |
| 10. fly planes            | 驾驶飞机     |

## ◆ 排难解疑 ◆

1. Did you hear about my new American e-pal? 你听说过我的美国新网友吗?



hear about 与 hear of 为同义词组,意为“听说……”。

I never hear about the book. 我从未听说过那本书。

hear from sb.=get a letter from sb. 意为“收到某人来信”。

Yesterday I heard from my uncle. 昨天我收到叔叔的来信。

## 2. There was a new student who joined our class today, too.

今天也有一名加入我们班的新同学。

此句为定语从句,先行词为 a new student, 指人,在定语从句中做主语,故关联词用 who,也可换为 that.

## 3. Each of us talked about someone in English. 我们每个人都用英语谈论某个人。

each 在此句中做主语,当它为主语时,句子的谓语动词用单三形式。Each of the students has a new book. 每个学生有一本新书。Each 也可在句中做同位语,此时句子的谓语动词用非单三形式。因此原句还可表达为 We each talked about someone in English.

## 4. She saw lots of places that are in our textbooks. 她看到许多在我们教科书中出现的地方。

此句为定语从句,先行词为 lots of places,在定语从句中做主语,指物,故关联词用 that,也可用 which。值得格外注意的是,宾语从句的谓语动词在形与数上应与先行词保持一致,不光单纯看表面。因此,本句定语从句中的 that 指代 places,故谓语用的是 are,而不是 is。

### ◆ 功能达标 ◆

1. 本单元以“结交笔友”为话题,通过对“Emotion(happiness), Attitude(agreement)”等语言功能的学习,使学生在表达“高兴,赞同”时,使用地道的话语。

【小练笔】日常生活中我们经常遇到高兴的事,我们经常用一些词来表示喜悦和赞同,请完成下面的对话。

A: Tom, tomorrow is my birthday!

B: (1) ! How do you plan to celebrate it?

A: I want to have a party with some close friends, would you like to come?

B: (2) . I will buy a surprising present for you.

A: Thank you! See you then!

### 【Answers】

(1) Wonderful/Great/Glad to hear that (2) Certainly/Of course

2. 本单元主要以书信形式体现交友情况,同学们在学习过程中要格外注意英汉书信书写格式上的异同。

【小练笔】你的名字叫李刚,你打算为远在美国的笔友 Peter 写信交流一些事情,请完成下面的书信。

(1)
*****
*****
(2)
(3)

【Answers】(1) Dear Peter (2) Your Chinese e-pal/ Yours/Your sincerely (3) Li Gang



## ◆ 语法聚焦 ◆

### 定语从句

在英语中用来修饰一个名词或代词的从句在语法上叫做定语从句。定语从句须放在被修饰词的后面。定语从句可分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句两种。本单元我们重点学习限制性定语从句。

在定语从句中被修饰词称为先行词,根据先行词在定语从句中充当的成分,我们用不同的词进行连接,这些连接词称为关系代词,具体作用和使用方式见下表。

先行词	关系代词	充当从句的
人或物	that	主语, 宾语, 表语
人	who	主语, 宾语, 表语
物	which	主语, 宾语, 表语
人或物	whose	定语

The black cat that looks like a hat is Lily's. 那只看起来像一顶帽子的黑猫是丽丽的。

The man who is wearing a white jacket is my uncle. 那位穿着白夹克衫的男士是我的叔叔。

I have a friend whose father works in Japan. 我有一位父亲在日本工作的朋友。

定语从句使用中的注意事项:

1. 关系代词在从句中做主语时,从句的谓语动词用单数还是复数应由先行词决定。

The man who lives downstairs speaks good English. 楼下住的那位男士英语讲得很棒。

The people who want to go there are all workers. 想去那里的人都是工人。

2. 引导宾语从句的关系副词可以用“名词/代词/数词+介词+which/whom”来代替。

when=at/in/on/during which

where=in/at which

why=for which

This is the room where/in which Lu Xun once lived. 这就是鲁迅曾经居住过的房间。

3. 关系代词和关系副词在从句中充当一个成分,因此使用时要注意在从句中避免句子成分的重复出现。

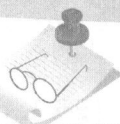
The present that I bought it for Mum is lost. 我给妈妈买的那个礼物丢了。(此句中的 it 已被 that 代替,故应去掉)

### 【小练笔】

使用正确的关系代词填空。

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the book is an English professor.
2. Is this the book \_\_\_\_\_ you talked about yesterday?
3. She is not on the train \_\_\_\_\_ arrived a few minutes ago.
4. I like to read the very book \_\_\_\_\_ you read last month.
5. I shall do anything \_\_\_\_\_ I can for her good.
6. The story \_\_\_\_\_ we heard yesterday is very moving.





7. This is the book for \_\_\_\_\_ he asked.

8. He is the student \_\_\_\_\_ knows the answer to the question.

### 【Answers】

1.that/who 2.that/which 3.that/which 4.that 5. that 6. which/that 7.which 8.who

### ◆ 学法点拨 ◆

定语从句的正确使用关键在于英汉之间的互译,找到先行词(即中心词)所要修饰限制的词,通常有“的”字修饰,然后将两个句子(定语从句和主句)分别翻译,再重组,即可得到正确答案。

【小练笔】翻译下列句子。

1. 那位领个孩子的女士是我的邻居。

2. 站在树下的男孩是汤姆。

3. 这就是我曾经居住过的地方。

### 【Answers】

1.The woman who is taking a child is my neighbour.

2. The boy who is standing under the tree is Tom.

3. This is the place where I lived.

### ◆ 习作导航 ◆

美文欣赏

Dear Peter,

How I miss you! So long time we haven't met together. Why didn't you use MSN for a long time? Is there anything wrong with your computer? I have something interesting and exciting to tell you. Certainly, I want to talk with you about English study. If you receive my e-mail, please write to me soon.

Xiao Gang

**点评:** 随着电脑技术的普及,我们通过电子邮件的形式结交天下朋友,此信就是一篇时代感非常强的“电邮”。开篇使用了地道的日常用语进行问候与寒暄,文中并提到使用 MSN 交流过程中遇到的困惑,并殷切地希望早日再次建立联系,进行学习上的交流与沟通。这是一篇书信的标准范文。在下一个单元中我们将看到另外一名中国同学写给外国朋友的信件。



### ◆ 海外风情 ◆

#### 中国网络交友史

一句“计算机要从娃娃抓起”,小学生们从此可以亲手上机实现“Hello, World!”当时他们不可能意识到这将会是一场世纪互联的隐形标志。在不到二十年后的二十世纪末,当网络以发育胚胎中



血管生长的速度迅速包围了城市,以交友为目的的网络活动也掀起它的第一次热潮。继网络游戏在 2004 年的大红大紫之后,著名风险投资商软银的目光又将落向何处?谜底在 2005 年年底揭晓,成为全球商业投资焦点的幸运儿是:网络交友市场。

11 年前,中国攻克重重难关,最终成为国际互联网大家庭第 77 名成员。网络的一端连接中国科学院诸多研究所,另一端专线美利坚合众国,传输速度仅有 64K,连下载一篇短文都要等上半天,而且中途常常断线不得不重新来过。当时没有谁能够预测,十年后,人们已经不能想象离开了网络,世界将是怎样的混乱局面。网络似乎轻而易举改变了全人类的生活节奏,引起社会生活的巨大变革。人类倾注其中的已经不止是对某项科技的热爱,而是真实生活中五味俱全的情感。网络承载的内容扩大到了人类的情感发生方式——网络交友适时出现了。“从聊天室的自发到专业网站的自觉,网络交友走过从情感需求到商业环境的转化。到今天,网络交友已经拥有相当成熟的产业模式。”UF98 网龄近十年的产品总监表示。即时聊天工具(OICQ、MSN、UC)、各门户网站下的交友频道、网络社区、各大论坛、聊天室、留言板、网上短信、BLOG……现代社会里,“网上交友”作为一种网络服务形式得到了越来越多的人的认可。时至今日,由专业交友网站代表的网络交友第三季可以证明,网络交友模式成熟化和网络交友方式普及化已经成为不可逆转的趋势。

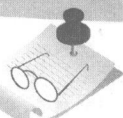
### ◆趣味玫瑰◆

1. Life is our **textbook**. 生活是我们的教科书。
2. Don't worry, **travel light**. 别担心,轻装上阵。
3. I know you don't believe me but please **hear** me out!  
我知道你不信我的话,但是请听我把话说完。
4. She surprised us all on her first day of school by **going off** like a lamb.  
我们感到惊奇的是开学第一天她就乖乖地上学去了。
5. **Interest** is the best teacher to learn. 兴趣是学习的最好老师。



#### 一、单项选择(本题 15 分,每小题 1 分)

- ( ) 1. —Do you hear \_\_\_\_\_ the singer star? —No, never.  
A. for B. from C. about
- ( ) 2. Listen to me please. I'll ask you \_\_\_\_\_ to answer this question.  
A. every B. each C. each other
- ( ) 3. Tom can \_\_\_\_\_ English. Can you say it \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
A. speak, in B. say, with C. speak, about
- ( ) 4. My cousin in Beijing writes \_\_\_\_\_ me once a month.  
A. about B. for C. to
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the first day \_\_\_\_\_ the new school term, we met some new classmates.  
A. On, about B. On, of C. At, of



- ( ) 6. The person \_\_\_\_\_ wears a T-shirt is my brother.  
A. who B. which C. where
- ( ) 7. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ has a black tail is Peter's.  
A. who B. that C. what
- ( ) 8. The children that \_\_\_\_\_ playing basketball come from Class Two.  
A. is B. am C. are
- ( ) 9. —Can you play \_\_\_\_\_ flute?  
—No, but I can play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar and \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.  
A. the, the, the B. the, the, / C. /, /, the
- ( ) 10. —Germany is in Europe. — \_\_\_\_\_  
A. That's right. B. That's all right. C. All right.
- ( ) 11. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball club?  
A. take part in B. join in C. join
- ( ) 12. Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ China last year, he likes it a lot.  
A. went B. traveled to C. visited to
- ( ) 13. It's your turn \_\_\_\_\_ on duty today.  
A. to B. to be C. be
- ( ) 14. Look at the e-mail, who writes it?

From: Tom  
To: Jim  
Subject: To talk about the coming party.

- A. Tom. B. Jim. C. Not sure.
- ( ) 15. Which stress of the following words is different?  
A. textbook B. guitar C. interest

## 二、完形填空( 本题 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

Mary's mother was seventy. Mary and her husband wanted to give her a nice present for her birthday. The old woman liked 16 tea, so Mary bought 17 a small tea-making machine. It could make tea and then 18 you up in the morning. Mary brought it to her mother 19 her birthday, and showed her 20 to use it.

"21 you go to bed, put tea and water in it, and turn it 22. When you wake up in the morning, your tea will 23," she said.

After a few days, the old woman 24 her daughter and said, "Mary, there is one thing I don't understand. Why do I 25 go to bed to make tea? Can't I have tea in the afternoon or in the evening?"

- ( ) 16. A. drink B. making C. to eat  
( ) 17. A. she B. herself C. her  
( ) 18. A. put B. wake C. woke  
( ) 19. A. on B. in C. at



- |                    |             |             |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| ( ) 20. A. when    | B. where    | C. how      |
| ( ) 21. A. Until   | B. If       | C. Before   |
| ( ) 22. A. in      | B. on       | C. down     |
| ( ) 23. A. ready   | B. be ready | C. is ready |
| ( ) 24. A. calls   | B. phones   | C. rang     |
| ( ) 25. A. have to | B. had to   | C. must     |

三、阅读理解。(本题 20 分,每小题 1 分)

(A)

It's light, clean and convenient(方便的): after using it you throw it away. The disposable(一次的) food box is everywhere: restaurants, school canteens and street vendors(小摊贩)...

Every year, Chinese people use about 6.5 billion of them. But recently people found that half of the disposable food boxes are made of cancer-causing(癌发病原因) materials(原料).

Some of these materials may react chemically(起化学作用) with hot food and oil. "Day after day, the result can harm(损害) our body parts," said expert Dong Jinshi.

Polypropylene(聚丙烯) is a safe material for disposable food boxes. But one ton of polypropylene costs 11,000 yuan. The same amount of (数量) unsafe plastics costs less than 2,000 yuan. To save money, some box makers chose the unsafe materials.

Experts also warned (警告) parents and students not to put food into black plastic bags. Some of these plastic bags are made of unsafe plastics. They could do harm to people's health, too. To eat more safely, scientists suggest using brown paper bags for food instead of plastic bags.

- ( ) 26. The disposable food box is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. light , dirty, cheap                      B. clean, light, convenient  
C. convenient, expensive, heavy
- ( ) 27. The safe material to make a disposable food box is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. polypropylene                      B. plastic                      C. glass
- ( ) 28. Why do some people choose unsafe plastic to make food boxes?  
A. It's convenient.                      B. It's cheaper than polypropylene.  
C. It isn't easily broken.
- ( ) 29. To save money, did some box makers choose the unsafe materials?  
A. We don't know.                      B. Yes, they did.                      C. No, they didn't.
- ( ) 30. What did experts warn parents and students?  
A. Put food into black plastic bags.                      B. Don't put food into brown paper bags.  
C. Don't put food into black plastic bags.

(B)

**Cough Medicine**

Shake it well before use. Take it three times each day before meals.

**Dose(药量)**





Age: over 14	2 teaspoonfuls
8~13	1 teaspoonful
5~7	1/2 teaspoonful
<b>Note:</b> Not right for children below the age of five.	
Put it in a cool place.	
Notice: Take it before June 30, 2005.	

根据表格所提供的信息,选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 31. If people take this medicine, they must \_\_\_\_\_ at first.  
A. eat nothing                      B. shake it well                      C. do some exercise
- ( ) 32. If one is \_\_\_\_\_ years old, he cannot take this medicine.  
A. three                              B. thirteen                              C. thirty
- ( ) 33. People can't take the medicine \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before June 30, 2005      B. after June 30, 2005      C. until June 30, 2005
- ( ) 34. You can put the medicine \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a warm place              B. in a cool place              C. in a cold place
- ( ) 35. Which is NOT true?  
A. If the sick child is 15 years old, he can take 2 teaspoonfuls.  
B. If the sick child is 12 years old, he can take 1 teaspoonful.  
C. If the sick child is 4 years old, he can take 1/2 teaspoonful.

(C)

LA Langji, a 14-year-old Tibetan girl from Gansu, always wanted to go to Beijing. But her family couldn't afford(支付得起) a train ticket.

Last Tuesday, her life was changed. As one of the young "Olympic messengers(奥运小使者)", she and 102 other children from western China took the train to Beijing. There they had a seven-day "Our Dreams" tour sponsored(赞助) by China Mobile.

The young "messengers" brought best wishes for the coming 2008 Olympic Games. Their selection(挑选) began three months ago. Most are good dancers and singers.

"It's like a dream come true!" La Langji said. "For the first time, I took a train. It was more comfortable than I expected!"

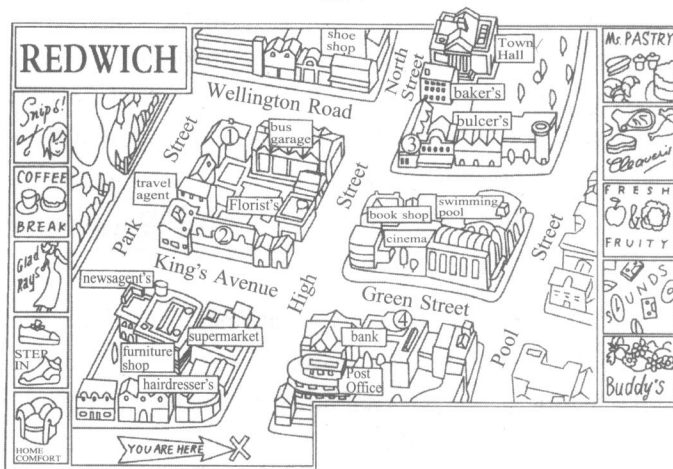
During her tour in Beijing, she and the other "messengers" saw the unveiling(揭幕) of the mascot(吉祥物) of the 2008 Olympic Games. They also visited the Olympic stadium(运动场馆) sites and met sports stars like Liu Xiang.

根据短文,判断正(A)误(B)。

- ( ) 36. La Langji had never been on a train before the tour.
- ( ) 37. The messengers unveiled the mascot themselves.
- ( ) 38. According to(根据) the passage(文章), the messenger group visited some famous people.
- ( ) 39. La Langji comes from Beijing.
- ( ) 40. They had a seven-day tour sponsored by China Mobile.



(D)



根据图示所提供的信息,选择正确答案。

- ( ) 41. Walk along High Street, take the second turning on the left. You can find \_\_\_\_\_ on your left.  
A. shoe shop                      B. a bus garage                      C. a swimming pool
- ( ) 42. Go straight on, past the post office. Turn right into Green Street. The greengrocer is next to the bank. No. \_\_\_\_\_ is the greengrocer.  
A. 1                                  B. 4                                  C. 2
- ( ) 43. The swimming pool is \_\_\_\_\_ the butcher's.  
A. next to                              B. far from                              C. opposite to
- ( ) 44. The furniture shop is \_\_\_\_\_ the newsagent's and the supermarket.  
A. between                              B. in front of                              C. on the left of
- ( ) 45. If you walk along High Street and take the first turning on the left you will go into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Wellington Road                      B. Park Street                      C. Pool Street

#### 四、交际运用(本题 10 分,每小题 1 分)

(A) 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: Are you going away on holiday?

B: Yes, I'm going away. 46 Are there any tickets for today?

A: 47 Today is Saturday.

B: 48

A: No, sir. Tomorrow is Sunday. The flights to Shanghai are on Weekdays. We haven't got any flights on Saturday or Sunday. 49

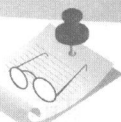
B: Yes, that's all right. 50

A: It leaves at 9:30. It arrives at 11:05.

B: I see. Thank you very much.

46. \_\_\_\_\_ 47. \_\_\_\_\_ 48. \_\_\_\_\_ 49. \_\_\_\_\_ 50. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. No, there aren't any.  
B. But when does it arrive?  
C. Tomorrow then?  
D. I'm going to London.  
E. Is next week all right?  
F. I'm going to Shanghai.  
G. Yes, there are some.



(B) 填入一个适当的词补全对话, 每空一词。

A: Hi, Zhang Wei. What are you doing?

B: I am 51 to my e-pal, Jane.

A: Is she the one 52 Canada.

B: No, that's Wang Dandan's e-pal.

A: I'm 53 in getting an e-pal.

B: 54? I'll tell Jane. Maybe she knows someone 55 wants one.

A: Thanks.

51. \_\_\_\_\_ 52. \_\_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_\_ 54. \_\_\_\_\_ 55. \_\_\_\_\_

### 五、任务性阅读(本题 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

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。

#### (A)

some speak we interest America

In English class today, we 56 about our friends. Each of 57 talked about someone in English. I told my classmates about you, my 58 e-pal! All of them are 59 in you. Do you have 60 friends who want an e-pal from China?

#### (B)

I have a friend who traveled to America last year. She saw lots of places that are in our textbooks. She showed me photographs of those places. Do you have any friends who traveled to China?

任务一: 用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理。

56. \_\_\_\_\_ 57. \_\_\_\_\_ 58. \_\_\_\_\_ 59. \_\_\_\_\_ 60. \_\_\_\_\_

任务二: 根据英文释义及首字母提示, 拼写单词。

61. t \_\_\_\_\_ to make a journey from one place to another

62. t \_\_\_\_\_ a standard(标准的) book for the study of a particular subject

任务三: 写出下面句子的同义句。

She showed me photographs of those places.

She showed photographs of those places 63 \_\_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_\_.

任务四: 根据短文内容回答问题。

65. Where does the friend come from?

### 六、阅读表达。(本题 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A) 阅读短文, 根据短文内容完成表格, 每空一词。

This summer, the most popular tourist sight in China has to be Tibet(西藏). Why? Because the Qinghai-Tibet Railway is set to open on July 1. The Qinghai-Tibet Railway is the first railroad between Tibet and the rest of China. It is 1,142 kilometers long and it's the world's highest railroad. The railway will make travel cheaper for Tibetans. Most of them don't have enough money to travel by air. It will also bring more tourists to Tibet. A recent Xinhua reporter said the new railway will bring 3,000 to 4,000 tourists to Lhasa(拉萨) each day.