

新编

XINBIAN KESHI JINGLIAN

课时精练

初中英语 八年级上

《课时精练》编委会 编



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS
浙江大学出版社

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编写说明

在新课程改革不断深入的背景下,为了落实“新课程三维目标”的要求,真正实现“减负增效”的目的,提高同学们练习的兴趣、自主学习的水平和创新的能力,我们组织富有经验的教研人员、一线骨干教师编写了这套“新编课时精练”丛书,以供同学们使用。

这套“新编课时精练”丛书包括七、八、九三个年级的语文、数学、英语、科学、历史与社会·思想品德五门学科。丛书内容包括一课一练,单元测试,期中、期末综合测试等,以帮助同学们巩固和掌握每单元、每课的学习内容,从而提高学习效率。

这套丛书具有自己的特点。一是题型丰富多样,题目有层次;二是既重视课内知识的积累与巩固,又有适当的课外拓展延伸;三是难易适度,不偏不怪,具有趣味性和创新性;四是一课一练题量适当,测试卷选题精练,目标明确。总之,整套丛书设计体现了新课程的三维目标,有助于实现“减负增效”的目的。

我们希望这套“新编课时精练”丛书能帮助同学们更好更有效率地学习,也希望教师和同学们给我们这套丛书多提宝贵的意见,以便再版时做好修订工作。

编 者

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Module 1 How to learn English

一、重点词组

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1. how to learn English | 如何学英语 |
| 2. try to do sth. | 尽力干某事 |
| 3. try not to do sth. | 尽力不干某事 |
| 4. the meaning of the word | 单词的意思 |
| 5. welcome back | 欢迎回来 |
| 6. talk about sth. | 谈论某事 |
| 7. give some advice | 给些建议 |
| 8. as much as possible | 尽可能多 |
| 9. write down | 写下 |
| 10. look up the word | 查单词 |
| 11. make a mistake | 犯错误 |
| 12. forget to do sth. | 忘记去做某事 |
| 13. check new words | 检查生词 |
| 14. read an English newspaper | 看英文报纸 |
| 15. as important as... | 和……一样重要 |
| 16. pen friends | 笔友 |
| 17. write to each other | 相互写信 |
| 18. agree with sb. | 同意某人 |
| 19. advise sb. to do sth. | 建议某人干某事 |
| 20. several times | 数次 |
| 21. something new | 新的东西 |
| 22. be afraid to do sth. | 害怕干某事 |
| 23. smile at sb. | 朝某人微笑 |
| 24. four or five words a day | 每天四到五个单词 |
| 25. practise doing sth. | 练习干某事 |
| 26. feel shy | 觉得害羞 |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| 27. ask sb. for advice | 向某人征求建议 |
| 28. what else | 别的什么 |
| 29. some pieces of paper | 几张纸 |

二、重点句型

1. We should always speak English in class.
我们在课内应该一直说英语。
2. Let's try to speak English as much as possible.
让我们尽可能地多说英语。
3. Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks? 为什么不把错误写在我们的笔记本上呢?
4. It's a good idea to check new words every day. 每天检查生词是个好主意。
5. How about listening to the radio or reading an English newspaper aloud? 收听英语广播或大声地读英文报纸怎么样?
6. Why don't we check every letter and translate every word with the dictionary? 我们为什么不用字典检查每个字母和翻译每个单词呢?
7. I think writing is as important as reading.
我想写作和阅读一样重要。
8. It's better not to translate. 不逐词翻译是比较好的。
9. It's natural for everyone to forget new words.
对每个人而言, 忘记生词是很自然的。

Unit 1 Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. What about _____(go) shopping tomorrow?

二、选择填空



三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 尽量不要犯词汇或拼写方面的错误。

_____ make _____ or _____.

2. 在课堂上你应该多讲英语。

You _____ speak _____ English in class.

3. 我会把这些记在我的学习日记里。

I'll _____ them _____ in my study diary.

4. 今晚去看电影是个不错的想法。

It's a good _____ to watch a movie _____.

5. 不要忘记告诉我好消息。

Don't _____ tell me the good news.

6. 每天看英文报可以让我们的英语水平更好。

_____ newspapers every day can make our English _____.

四、完形填空

This is my English study plan. I 1 hard this year. My teacher gave me some advice and I write 2 down. First of all, I should 3 more English in class. I should always check my spelling 4 a dictionary. I should write down my grammar, vocabulary and spelling mistakes in my notebook. I should write the correct words next to the 5. Then I should check my vocabulary notebook every day. It's 6 good idea 7 new words in groups. And I should try 8 books in English. I should read an English newspaper, 9 21st Century Teens. I should try 10 every word. I should listen to English radio programmes to improve my listening.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| () 1. A. work | B. to work | C. worked | D. am going to work |
| () 2. A. it | B. its | C. they | D. them |
| () 3. A. say | B. speak | C. says | D. speaks |
| () 4. A. in | B. to | C. on | D. with |
| () 5. A. mistakes | B. mistake | C. notebook | D. notebooks |
| () 6. A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
| () 7. A. write | B. to write | C. writing | D. wrote |
| () 8. A. to watch | B. to see | C. to read | D. to look |
| () 9. A. like | B. likes | C. liking | D. is like |
| () 10. A. to translate | B. translating | C. not to translate | D. not translating |

Unit 2 You should smile at her!

一、词形转换

1. watch (第三人称单数) _____

2. you (反身代词) _____

3. forget (过去式) _____

4. smile (现在分词) _____

5. advise (名词) _____

6. else (同义词) _____

7. listen (现在分词) _____

8. suggest (名词) _____

9. meaning (动词) _____

10. understand (过去式) _____

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. He _____ (write) a letter to me yesterday.

2. He _____ (study) in Shanghai next year.

3. He can _____ (finish) the work before supper.

4. Helen _____ (get) up early in the morning.

5. Look! The boys _____ (play) football on the playground.

6. She often _____ (send) me emails.

7. The song made me _____ (think) of my hometown.

8. It's a good way _____ (improve) your English to read aloud.

9. Remember _____ (turn) off the light when you leave.

10. It's natural _____ (forget) new words.

三、选择填空

() 1. You should read four _____ five English books every year.

A. and

B. or

C. in

D. on

() 2. The little boy wants his mother to tell him _____ a cake.

A. how to do

B. how do

C. what to make

D. how to make

() 3. Helen, please remember _____ the windows when you leave!

A. to close

B. close

C. closing

D. closes

() 4. I'm sorry. I _____ to buy food and fruit for you.

A. remembered

B. forget

C. remember

D. forgot

() 5. I find _____ is easy to understand American people.

A. it

B. that

C. this

D. one

() 6. The advice is useful. I'll _____ in my notebook.

A. write it down

B. write down it

C. write down them

D. write them down

() 7. —Shall we go to Beihai Park tomorrow?

—_____.

A. That's a great idea

B. Thank you

C. Yes, I will

D. No, I won't

() 8. She can help me _____ my homework.

A. do

B. to do

C. with

D. A, B and C

() 9. —Do you often listen to _____ radio?

—No. In fact, I don't have _____ radio.

A. an; an

B. /; the

C. an; /

D. the; a

() 10. —Where is Peter?

—He _____ in the library.



A. reads

B. read

C. is reading

D. are reading

四、阅读理解

One evening I visited the English Corner of our town. It is near our school. There are many trees, flowers and a nice ground there. Every evening, many people go there to practise their English, but I never went there before. When I arrived, many people were already there. I looked around and found that most of them were students. To my surprise, I found three foreigners talking and smiling with some students who listened with great interest. Just then, a tall student came to me and asked, "Shall we have a talk in English?" My heart beat (跳动) very fast at that moment because it was the first time for me to visit the English Corner. Anyway, I said "Yes". Soon we talked freely about our studies, lives, hobbies and our problems of learning English. Time went fast, and it was already 11 o'clock before I realized it. I enjoyed myself there and was glad to learn a lot at the English Corner. I understood the famous saying "Practice makes perfect".

- () 1. Why do many people go to the English Corner?
- A. Because they would like to visit that nice ground there.
B. Because they would like to improve their English.
C. Because they would like to make friends with foreigners.
D. Because they would like to have a talk in Chinese with others.
- () 2. Most of the people were _____ at the English Corner.
- A. workers B. teachers C. foreigners D. school students
- () 3. The writer talked with a student about their _____ in English.
- A. homework, lives, hobbies and problems of learning maths
B. friends, lives, hobbies and problems of learning Chinese
C. teachers, lives, hobbies and their problems of learning English
D. studies, lives, hobbies and their problems of learning English
- () 4. What's the meaning of "Practice makes perfect"?
- A. 实践出真知 B. 身体力行 C. 熟能生巧 D. 完美无缺
- () 5. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Three foreigners talked with some students.
B. A tall foreigner came to the writer and talked with him in English.
C. The writer went to the English Corner for the first time.
D. The writer had a good time at the English Corner.

Unit 3 Language in use

一、选择填空

- () 1. Children, enjoy _____ in the park.
- A. you B. yourselves C. yourself D. yours
- () 2. What _____ places did you visit?
- A. others B. another C. other D. else

- () 3. Is there anything interesting _____ today's newspaper?
A. in B. of C. at D. to
- () 4. —Can you _____ it in English?
—No, I can _____ only a little English.
A. say; speak B. say; say C. speak; speak D. speak; say
- () 5. Don't _____ to close the windows when you leave the office.
A. remember B. try C. forget D. wish
- () 6. When you feel nervous, _____ can always help.
A. smiling B. newspaper C. crying D. conversation
- () 7. I enjoy _____ English films and I advise you _____ English films every week.
A. to watch; watching B. watching; watching
C. watching; to watch D. to watch; to watch
- () 8. You should _____ English newspapers every day.
A. read B. see C. watch D. look at
- () 9. We can speak _____ English now.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 10. I'm shy and I'm afraid _____ English in class. Can you give me some advice
about how _____ my English?
A. speaking; speaking B. speaking; to speak
C. to speak; speaking D. to speak; to speak

二、根据句意及首字母提示填空

- Don't be afraid of making m_____. You should try to learn from them.
- The teacher is going to give us some a_____ on how to learn English.
- I don't know the answer. You have to ask someone e_____.
- You should w_____ down your name here.
- Try to t_____ this word into Chinese.
- I enjoy w_____ English films and l_____ to real English songs.
- The students should speak English all the t_____ in class.
- Many students ask for advice about i_____ their English.
- If you want to learn English well, you should p_____ speaking it every day.
- Write the words on p_____ of paper and place them in your bedroom.

三、从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话

- A: Hello, Mr Green. (1) _____
B: Sure, Daming. What is it?
A: My English is very poor. (2) _____
B: Why don't you find a pen friend? You can send emails.
A: (3) _____



B: You should speak English as often as possible. How about watching English films?

A: (4) _____

B: And you should write down your mistakes in your notebook.

A: (5) _____

B: You are welcome.

A. Thank you for your help.

B. And what else?

C. What should I do?

D. Can you give me some advice?

E. That's a good idea.

四、完形填空

When learning new vocabulary, don't just memorize (记住) a list of words. Instead, try to 1 five sentences using each new word. Then use the new words as often as you can 2 day you learn it. This way you will remember new words 3 longer.

Practising sounds, as you know, is 4 — the “th” sound for example. Choose words that begin 5 “th” and repeat them over and over again 6 you are comfortable with them. Let's try this, that, thought, them, think...

Read, read, read in English, of course! Reading is one of the best ways to increase (增长) your vocabulary 7 improve your grammar in a natural way. Be 8 to choose topics or books you are interested in.

When someone is talking in English, 9 the main point. If you hear a word you don't understand, ignore (忽略) it and go on listening. If you stop and think about the word, you will 10 everything else the person is saying.

Always remember — Practice makes perfect.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| () 1. A. say | B. make | C. remember | D. speak |
| () 2. A. the first | B. the second | C. all | D. some |
| () 3. A. many | B. very | C. much | D. more |
| () 4. A. difficult | B. correct | C. funny | D. easy |
| () 5. A. with | B. from | C. at | D. in |
| () 6. A. when | B. after | C. until | D. since |
| () 7. A. but | B. so | C. or | D. and |
| () 8. A. quick | B. sure | C. sorry | D. happy |
| () 9. A. look for | B. see | C. listen to | D. hear |
| () 10. A. miss | B. guess | C. get | D. catch |

五、阅读理解

A

Is it easy or difficult to learn English? Different people may have different answers. Have you ever read ads (广告) of this kind in the newspapers or magazines? “Learn English well in six

weeks, or mail your money back..." "Easy and fun! Our books and tapes help you learn English well in a month. From the first day your spoken English will be wonderful. Just send..." Of course, it never happens quite like that.

Think of what a small child does. He listens to what people say. He tries to speak what he hears. When he wants something, he has to ask for it. He is using the language, by talking and thinking all the time. Good teachers, tapes, books, and dictionaries will help, but they can't do the students' work for them...

- () 1. What do all the ads mentioned (提到) in the passage mean?
- A. It's fun to learn English. B. It's wonderful to learn English.
C. It is easy to learn English well. D. It's difficult to learn English well.
- () 2. What is the writer's opinion (意见)?
- A. He says "yes" to the ads.
B. He doesn't agree with the ads.
C. He thinks books and tapes help us to learn English well in a month.
D. He doesn't think we can learn English well.
- () 3. A small child usually learns to speak _____.
- A. by listening to the tapes B. by reading books
C. by watching TV D. by speaking what he hears
- () 4. According to (按照) the passage, a good teacher can _____.
- A. help students to learn English well B. take the place of (代替) the books
C. do everything for the students D. not help the students with their study
- () 5. How do you think we can learn English well?
- A. Go to the English corner only.
B. Remember the grammar all the time.
C. Spell words every day.
D. Using the language by talking or thinking all the time.

B

"How can I learn English well?" This is a question many students ask. I think the best way is to learn lessons by heart. If you can recite (背诵) the text and write it out, you've learned it very well. And if you can tell, in your own words, what the lesson says, you're a very successful learner. Your English will be quite good.

This is a difficult task. However, if you try to learn by heart only part of each lesson, you'll find it not so hard as you might have thought.

Of course, writing is also necessary. It helps you a lot in learning English.

When using English, try to forget your mother language. Instead of helping you, your own language gets in your way. So, never try to see English through translation.

- () 6. The writer thinks the best way in learning English is _____.
- A. to practise speaking, writing and using it
B. to forget your own native language



- C. to translate everything into his own language
D. to remember the English words and grammatical rules
- () 7. "Instead of helping you, your own language gets in your way." This sentence means that your own language can _____.
A. make English easy to learn B. help you find mistakes
C. help you to study English well D. stop you learning English well
- () 8. When using English, _____.
A. try to see English through translation
B. try to forget your mother language
C. try to remember your mother language
D. try not to forget your mother language
- () 9. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Writing isn't necessary.
B. Writing helps you a lot in learning English.
C. It's a good idea to see English through translation.
D. Your own language always helps you learn English well.
- () 10. Which is the best title (题目) of the passage?
A. English is very useful. B. Where there is a will, there is a way.
C. How to learn English well. D. Try to see English through translation.

六、书面表达

Dongdong 在英语学习上遇到了一些困难, 他给语言博士 Mr Wang 发了一份电子邮件, 求助好的学习方法。假设你是 Mr Wang, 请针对 Dongdong 的情况, 给他写一份回信, 提出你的建议, 帮助他提高英语水平。

Dear Language Doctor,

I like English, but it's hard for me to learn English well. I can understand my English teacher, but I'm shy. I can't talk with others in English. It takes me a long time to remember the new words, but I forget them quickly. I'm not good at English grammar. Please tell me how to improve my English.

Best wishes!

Dongdong

Module 2 My home town and my country

一、重点词组

1. pretty good 相当好
2. a busy city near Hong Kong 香港附近的一个繁忙城市
3. in fact 事实上
4. in the 1980s 在 20 世纪 80 年代
5. get bigger and cleaner 变得更大更干净
6. over a hundred million 一亿多
7. much bigger 大得多
8. one day (将来的) 某天
9. remember to do sth. 记得干某事
10. many other buildings 许多其他建筑
11. on the Pearl River 在珠江畔
12. as old as... 和……一样老
13. a small city in the east of England
在英国东部的一个小城市
14. have a population of about 118,700
有着约 118,700 的人口
15. in boats 乘船
16. a one-hour train ride 一小时的火车路程
17. in the south of... 在……的南部
18. be famous for... 因……而出名
19. on the coast 在海岸线上
20. the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 英国

21. on an island 在岛上

二、重点句型

1. It's a newer city than Hong Kong. 这是比香港更新的一个城市。
2. It's getting bigger and cleaner. 它正变得更大更干净。
3. It'll become as busy as Hong Kong, I'm sure. 我相信, 它将变得和香港一样繁荣。
4. What's the population of Shenzhen? 深圳的人口是多少?
5. That's much bigger than before. 那比以前多多了。
6. It's taller than many other buildings in Shenzhen. 它要比深圳的许多其他建筑高。
7. The population is much bigger than before. 人口比以前多多了。
8. Shanghai has a larger population than Beijing. 上海的人口比北京多。
9. New York is much bigger than any other city in the US. 纽约比美国其他任何一个城市都要大得多。

Unit 1 It's taller than many other buildings.

一、写出下列形容词的比较级

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. big _____ | 2. clean _____ | 3. small _____ | 4. slow _____ |
| 5. noisy _____ | 6. red _____ | 7. nice _____ | 8. good _____ |
| 9. old _____ | 10. many _____ | 11. well _____ | 12. red _____ |
| 13. few _____ | 14. easy _____ | 15. heavy _____ | 16. early _____ |



二、根据句意及首字母提示填空

1. Shanghai is in the e_____ of China.
2. The Great Wall is about four to five metres w_____.
3. —Can you tell me the p_____ of Shanghai?
—There are about 23,012,000 people.
4. Do you know the a_____ to the questions?
5. There are seven m_____ people there.
6. London is the c_____ of England.

三、选择填空

- () 1. The sun rises _____ the east.
A. from B. in C. on D. over
- () 2. —Do you like the two skirts?
—The yellow one is good but the green one looks _____.
A. nicer B. nice C. best D. good
- () 3. The weather in Guangzhou is hotter than _____ in Beijing.
A. it B. that C. one D. which
- () 4. The population of Hong Kong _____ seven million.
A. is B. are C. be D. was
- () 5. The population of Tianjin is _____ than that of Shanghai.
A. large B. less C. smaller D. fewer
- () 6. Which is _____, the sun or the moon?
A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. more bigger

四、句型转换

1. Tom's coat is newer than Tony's. (同义句转换)
Tony's coat is _____ than _____.
2. In summer, Fuzhou is hot. Hainan is hotter. (合并句子)
In summer, Hainan is _____ Fuzhou.
3. The population of my home town is 800,000. (对画线部分提问)
_____ your home town?
4. The river is about 800 kilometres long. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is the river?
5. I don't have any free time today. (同义句转换)
I _____ today.

五、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 这座大楼大概 28 米高。
The building is _____ 28 _____.

2. 大连在中国的北部。

Dalian is _____ China.

3. 杭州比上海大吗?

Is Hangzhou _____ Shanghai?

4. 伦敦有着很多的人口。

London has _____.

5. 武汉比杭州热。

Wuhan is _____ Hangzhou.

六、完形填空

London is such a wonderful city. It is very large. The River Thames runs 1 the city from west to east. So the city has 2 parts: the South and the North. In the North, there are important buildings, shops, big parks and interesting places.

The weather in London is good. In winter it is not very cold and in summer it is not very hot 3 the city is near the sea. People say 4 London is a foggy city and it often rains. It is true.

Last year, when I 5 in London I met one of the 6 fogs in years. You could hardly see your hand in front of your face. Cars and buses moved along with their lights on. When evening fell, the weather 7 even worse. The fog was as thick as milk. 8 the buses and cars stopped. I happened 9 an important meeting on the other side of the town, but it was impossible to find a car. I had to get there 10.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. about | B. through | C. in | D. along |
| () 2. A. four | B. six | C. five | D. two |
| () 3. A. because | B. so | C. but | D. or |
| () 4. A. what | B. where | C. that | D. which |
| () 5. A. were | B. am | C. be | D. was |
| () 6. A. thick | B. thicker | C. the thickest | D. thickest |
| () 7. A. become | B. got | C. turn | D. grow |
| () 8. A. All | B. Each | C. Every | D. None |
| () 9. A. to have | B. have | C. having | D. had |
| () 10. A. by car | B. by bus | C. on foot | D. on the foot |

Unit 2 Cambridge is a beautiful city in the east of England.

一、英汉互译

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 在英国的东部 _____ | 2. 因……而出名 _____ |
| 3. ……的首都 _____ | 4. 七百万人口 _____ |
| 5. 在海岸上 _____ | 6. 高山 _____ |
| 7. on the River Cam _____ | 8. have a population of _____ |
| 9. 900 metres high _____ | 10. lots of tourists _____ |