

培  
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提  
高  
班

PEIYOU TIGAO BAN

陈勤苗 主编

八年级下

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英语

# 培优提高班·英语

八年级下

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# 编写说明

中学教材的内容和要求是以大多数学生的学习能力为基础的,没有充分考虑学生的个性化要求,仅仅考虑普适性。这对于那些学有余力的学生来说是一个缺憾。经过反复征求广大中学师生的意见和充分进行市场调研,我们觉得很有必要策划一套既适合大多数学生使用,又能满足那些“吃不饱”的学生要求的教辅图书。基于此,我们组织中学一线的资深教师和教育专家反复论证,策划了“初中各学科培优提高班”丛书。丛书包括语文、数学、英语和科学四种,其中七、八年级分上下两册,九年级为全一册(科学九年级仍分上下册)。

丛书的栏目设计和编写的特色是:

丛书各分册与相应的学科教材同步配套,以课时为单元编写。每个课时包括学习要求,典型问题剖析与点评,以及三级课外训练。例题典型,能触类旁通;点评富有启发性,能举一反三;三级练习层次分明,依次递进,引导学生循序渐进。

丛书注重学生个性发展,设计了相当数量的提高训练,为那些学有余力的学生提供了优秀的学习素材。

丛书选材精练,所有素材都选自各地中考试题,具有相当的典型性、科学性、指导性、预测性和训练价值。

丛书实用性强,训练部分留有空白,既可以作为学生学习的指导用书,又可以作为作业本使用,同时还可以作为教师教学的参考用书。

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## Unit 1 Will people have robots?



## 单元导学

本单元通过 Will people have robots? 和 What will your life be like in ten years? 这两个主题,通过做预言,谈论未来发生的事,将来若干年后人们是否拥有机器人以及不久的将来生活会怎样。引出了一般将来时 There will be... 的表达法。因此,在本单元的学习过程中,要求掌握一般将来时的用法,包括一般将来时的陈述形式、疑问形式及其简略回答等。继续学习可数名词和不可数名词的用法。



## 重难点分析

1. Do you think there will be robots in people's homes? 你认为将来人们家里会有机器人吗?

(1) Do you think...? 意思是“你觉得……?”或“你认为……?”其回答通常是 Yes, I think so. 或 No, I don't think so. 如:

Do you think it's going to rain? /No, I don't think so. 你认为会下雨吗? /我不这么认为。

(2) There will be... 是 There be... 的将来形式,表示“将会有……”不管所跟的主语是单数还是复数都用 There will be... 如:

There will be more trees on both sides of the street. 街道两边将有更多的树。

There will be a party at her home next weekend. 下周末她家有个聚会。

(3) There will be... 的一般疑问句形式为 Will there be...? 其肯定回答为 Yes, there will. 否定回答为 No, there won't. won't 是 will not 的缩写形式。如:

Will there be less pollution in ten years? No, there won't. 十年后污染会少吗? 不,不会的。

(4) There will be... 的否定句为 There will not be... 或 There won't be...。如:

There won't be a volleyball game in our school tomorrow. 明天我校没有排球赛。

2. Will people use money in 100 years? 一百年后人们还会使用货币吗?

(1) use money 意为“用钱”,money 是不可数名词。如:

How much money is there in your pocket? 你口袋里有多少钱?

(2) make/borrow/save a lot of money 意为“赚钱、借钱、省钱”。如:

He went abroad and made a lot of money. 他去国外赚了很多钱。

(3) in 表示“在……时间内/后”,句中的时态用一般将来时。如:

I will finish my housework in half an hour. 半小时后我把家务活干完。

3. I think there will be more tall buildings. And there will be fewer cars and more buses.

我认为将来会有更多的高楼。小汽车将会减少,公共汽车会更多。

修饰可数名词和不可数名词表达“更多的”意思时,用 more,因为 more 是 many 和 much 的比较级。而要表达“更少”时,可数名词用 fewer,不可数名词用 less 来修饰。如:

You have more chocolates than I. 你的巧克力比我多。

There will be less free time. 空闲的时间将更少。

I think there will be fewer trees. 我想树将会更少。

4. Will people live to be 200 years old? 人们将会活到二百岁吗?

live to be + 年龄表示“活到……岁”。如:

*Now many people can live to be more than 80 years old.* 现在很多人能活到八十多岁。

5. What will the weather be like tomorrow? 明天的天气将会怎样?

句中的 be like 意为“像(某人/某物)、类似、相似”。如:

*What do you think your life will be like?* 你认为你的生活将会怎样?

*He is like his mother.* 他像他母亲。

6. Well, I don't agree. 我不同意。

agree 的意思是“同意”,如:

*agree with sb.* 同意某人的观点, *agree to sth.* 同意某事。

*Sam doesn't agree with me.* 山姆不同意我的观点。

7. I'll fly rockets to the moon. 我将乘火箭去月球。

fly a plane/rocket 意思是“驾驶飞机/火箭”。如:

*How I wish I could fly a rocket to the moon!* 我多么希望能驾驶火箭去月球啊!

fly 的意思还有“放(风筝)、乘飞机”等。如:

*Can you fly a kite? /Yes, I can.* 你会放风筝吗? /我会。

*My father will fly to America next week. = My father will go to America by plane/air.*

我爸下周乘飞机去美国。

8. I went to Shanghai last year and fell in love with it. 去年我去过上海并喜欢上了它。

fell 是 fall 的过去式。

fall in love with... 表示“爱上……”或“喜欢上……” 如:

*He went to Guilin last summer and fell in love with it.* 去年夏天他去了桂林并喜欢上了它。

9. At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually. 在周末我能穿得更随便些。

(1) be able to 意为“能、会”,相当于 can,多数情况下可以互换使用,但是要注意的是 can 只能用在一般现在时,一般过去时用 could,而 be able to 则能用于多种时态。如:

*She could swim when she was five years old.* 她五岁时就会游泳。

*He can/is able to speak French.* 他会讲法语。

*We will be able to finish the work tomorrow.* 我们将在明天完成这项工作。

(2) dress, put on, wear 的用法:

dress 作动词时,意为“穿衣”,后只能跟“人”,不能跟“物”。put on 意为“穿上”,强调穿的动作,而 wear 则表示“穿着的状态”。如:

*The little boy can dress himself now.* 小男孩现能自己穿衣了。

*Please dress quickly, it's time to go to school.* 请快穿衣,该去上学了。

*He put on his coat and hat and went out.* 他穿上外套戴上帽子出去了。

*Our teacher is wearing a red sweater today.* 我们的老师今天穿着红毛衣。

10. I might even keep a pet parrot. 我甚至可能会养一只宠物鹦鹉。

(1) 情态动词 might 后跟动词原形,表示对现在或将来可能性比较小的猜测,意思是“也许、可能、或许”。might 在语气上比 may 更加不肯定,从而显得比较婉转。如:

*He might come or he might not.* 他或许来或许不来。

*It might be true.* 这可能是真的。

(2) keep 在这里意为“饲养”,还有“保留、继续、借”等意思。如:

*keep dogs/hens/bees/pigs* 养狗/鸡/蜜蜂/猪

*I'm sorry to have kept you waiting.* 很抱歉让你久等了。

*Keep going until you reach the crossing.* 一直往前走直到十字路口。

*How long may I keep the book?* 这本书我能借多久?

11. *I think that France will win the next World Cup.* 我认为法国会在下届世界杯上夺冠。

(1) 句中 *that French will win the next World Cup* 作 *I think* 的宾语, 为宾语从句。

(2) “我认为你的答案是不对的”应怎么翻译成英语呢?

错误: *I think your answer is not right.*

正确: *I don't think your answer is right.*

这是因为当主句谓语动词为 *believe* 或 *think* 要表达从句意义上的否定时, 一般将 *think*, *believe* 变成否定形式, 即否定转移。如:

*I don't think he will pass the exam.* 我认为他不会通过考试。

*We don't believe he will come.* 我们相信他不会来。

(3) *win* 意为“在比赛中赢/获胜”。

*win* 的过去式是 *won*。如:

*Which team won?* 哪个队赢?

*She won the first prize.* 她获得一等奖。

*winner* 指获胜者。如:

*Class Three are the winners.* 三班获胜。

(4) *beat sb.* 意为“打赢某人, 胜过某人”。如:

*He beat me at chess.* 他下棋赢了我。

12. *My life will be a lot better than it is now.* 我的生活将会比现在好得多。

(1) “比较级 + *than*”表示“比……更……”。如:

*He is taller than his brother.* 他比他的弟弟个子高多了。

*Math is more difficult than English.* 数学比英语难多了。

(2) 在形容词/副词比较级前可用 *much*, *even*, *far*, *a lot* 等来修饰, 强调程度。如:

*Your skirt is much more expensive than hers.* 你的裙子比她的贵多了。

(3) 在 *very*, *rather*, *too*, *quite*, *so* 等词后, 只能跟形容词/副词的原级, 不能跟比较级。如:

*The match is very exciting.* 比赛很激动人心。

13. *Scientists are trying to make robots look like people, and do the same things as us.* 科学家正在试制看起来像人类、能和我们做同样事情的机器人。

(1) *try to do* 意为“尝试、打算、努力做”。如:

*I tried not to laugh.* 我极力忍住笑。

*Don't try to swim across the river.* 别打算游过那条河。

(2) 句中 *make/let* 等词只能跟不带 *to* 的不定式, 意思是“使/让某人做某事”。如:

*Could you make the baby stop crying?* 你能使婴儿不哭吗?

*Let him help you.* 让他帮你吧。

14. *Predicting the future can be difficult.* 预测未来很难。

*predicting the future* 是动名词短语作主语, 谓语动词要用单数形式。如:

*Watching TV too much is bad for your eyes.* 电视看得太多对你的眼睛有害。

*Collecting stamps is my hobby.* 集邮是我的爱好。

15. *However, they agree it may take hundreds of years.* 然而他们认同可能需要几百年



时间。

take 与表示时间的词连用,意为“花费多少时间”。如:

*It took me two hours to do my homework yesterday.* 昨天我花了两个小时做作业。

*It takes a long time to get there.* 要花很长时间才能到达那里。

hundred(百)、thousand(千)、million(百万)等构成基数词时,一般只用单数。但和介词 of 连用表示不确定的数目时,要用复数,即 hundreds of, thousands of, millions of。如:

*Thousands of young people went to the concert yesterday.* 昨天成千上万个年轻人去听音乐会了。

*There are about one hundred teachers in our school.* 我们学校大约有一百个教师。



## 重点语法

### 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示将来时间的状语连用。如 tomorrow, next year, in ten years 等。如:

*There will be a football match on TV tomorrow evening.* 明天晚上电视里有场足球赛。

#### 1. 一般将来时的构成

一般将来时由助动词 will 或 shall+动词原形构成,第一人称 I, we 用 will 或 shall,第二、第三人称用 will。具体见下表(以 come 为例):

人 称 构成形式		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
will + 动词 原形	肯定式	I/We will come.	You will come.	He/She/It/They will come.
	否定式	I won't come.	You won't come.	He/She/It/They won't come.
	疑问式	Shall I/we come?	Will you come?	Will he/she/it/they come?

人 称 构成形式		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
will + 动词 原形	简 答	Yes, you will. No, you won't.	Yes, I/we will. No, I/we won't.	Yes, he/she/it/they will. No, he/she/it/they won't.

#### 2. 一般将来时的用法

(1) 表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态,常与表示将来的时间状语连用,比如 tomorrow, tomorrow evening, the day after tomorrow, next week, next year... 等。如:

*People will fly to the moon for vacation one day.* 将来某一天人们将飞到月球去度假。

(2) 祈使句+and/or+陈述句,陈述句部分的谓语动词用将来时。如:

*Hurry up, or you'll be late.* 快点,否则你要迟到了。

*Work hard and you'll pass the exam.* 努力学习你就会通过考试。

(3) 问对方是否愿意或表示客气的邀请。如:

*Will you please go shopping with me?* 你愿意与我一起去购物吗?

*I'll be glad to help you.* 我很愿意帮助你。

(4) 少数趋向动词如 go, come, leave 等可用进行时表示将来发生的动作。如:

*The Smiths are going to England next Sunday.* 下星期日史密斯一家将去英国。

(5) 在表示时间与条件的状语从句中,通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

*He'll call you when he arrives in America.* 他一到美国就会给你电话。

*We'll go hiking if it is fine tomorrow.* 明天假如天晴的话我们将去徒步旅行。



### 经典例题

**例1** We'd better finish the work with \_\_\_\_\_ people and \_\_\_\_\_ money.

A. few; few

B. less; fewer

C. fewer; less

D. less; less

**解析** 选 C。few 修饰可数名词, fewer 是 few 的比较级; little 修饰不可数名词, less 是 little 的比较级。

**例2** My father will come back \_\_\_\_\_ two days.

A. after

B. in

C. for

D. on

**解析** 选 B。本题涉及到的是介词的用法,“in+时间”用于将来时,“after+时间段”用于过去时,“on”指具体某一天,“for+时间段”,应为延续性动词。

**例3** The teacher made the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the composition in class.

A. write

B. writing

C. wrote

D. writes

**解析** 选 A。在 make, let 等动词后跟不带 to 的不定式作宾补,也就是 make/let sb. do sth. 意思是“让/使某人做某事”,故排除 B、C、D 选项。

**例4** My room is \_\_\_\_\_ brighter than yours.

A. more

B. a lot

C. many

D. few

**解析** 选 B。brighter 在这里是 bright 的比较级, a lot 修饰比较级表示“……得多”,比较级前还可以用 much, a little, even, far 等来修饰。

**例5** \_\_\_\_\_ is easy for a child to wake up and know where they are.

A. This

B. That

C. It

D. /

**解析** 选 C。在这个句子里 it 充当形式主语,真正的主语是不定式 to wake up and know where they are. it 也可用来充当形式宾语。



课 外 拓 展

火星上到底有没有人呢？实在不可能有人，那么猫猫、狗狗，或者微生物有么？

*Life on Mars?*

The search for life on Mars has a long history. In 1877 Italian astronomer (天文学家) Giovanni Schiaparelli said that he had seen channels on Mars. Then American astronomer Percival Lowell believed these channels were canals (运河) and intelligent beings (有智慧的生命体) used them for watering the dry planet.

Scientists now believe there is no life on Mars. Why? Because Mars has a very thin atmosphere, and it is impossible to breathe. As a result, temperature on the surface changes a lot from place to place, from  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $140^{\circ}\text{C}$ ! Our atmosphere on Earth keeps heat and water in, and that is the reason our planet can support life! Besides, there is almost no water on Mars. There's also no ozone layer (臭氧层), so dangerous radiation (辐射) easily reaches the surface.

But Earth and Mars have a lot in common: they both have seasons, and Mars used to have a much thicker atmosphere as well as surface water. Scientists believe seasonal (季节性的) winds blow sand and dust, causing the seasonal changes on Mars. There is water on Mars, but only in the form of ice on or below the surface, and some vapor (水蒸气) or ice crystal (冰晶) in the atmosphere.

A more difficult question is whether life ever existed on Mars when it had a warmer and thicker atmosphere. In August 1996 scientists carried out experiments on a rock fragment (碎片) of a meteorite (流星) from Mars. The studies showed that bacteria (细菌) existed on Mars 3.6 billion (十亿) years ago, but some other scientists didn't agree.

So it's possible that life forms once lived on Mars billions of years ago. But we don't know for sure.



单元培优练习

一、听 力 部 分

I. 听小对话, 选择图片。

( ) 1. What is the girl doing?



A.



B.



C.

- ( ) 2. Where did the conversation happen?



A.

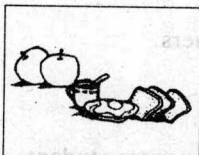


B.

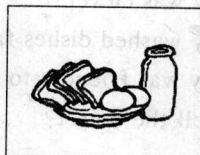


C.

- ( ) 3. What would Dale like for breakfast?



A.



B.



C.

- ( ) 4. How does Linda go to her computer lesson?



A.



B.



C.

- ( ) 5. Which is the right picture?



A.



B.



C.

## II. 听小对话, 回答问题。

- ( ) 6. How will they go to New York?  
A. By train.                      B. By air.                      C. By bus.
- ( ) 7. Where is the woman probably from?  
A. China.                      B. Germany.                      C. Japan.
- ( ) 8. What does the boy want to do?  
A. He wants to play computer games.  
B. He wants to see a doctor.  
C. He wants to look after his mother.
- ( ) 9. Which color of the cell phone would she like?  
A. Brown.                      B. Purple.                      C. Green.
- ( ) 10. What does Gina's father do?  
A. He is a teacher.                      B. He is a worker.                      C. He is a farmer.

Ⅲ. 听短文, 选择正确答案。

- ( ) 11. Where did the boy work in his free time?  
A. In a factory. B. In a shop.  
C. In a restaurant. D. In a dish factory.
- ( ) 12. How many times did the boss ask the boy to wash the dishes?  
A. Five times. B. Six times. C. Twice. D. Seven times.
- ( ) 13. Why was the boss happy with the boy at first?  
A. Because the boy was careful.  
B. Because the boy was clever.  
C. Because the boy washed dishes faster than others.  
D. Because the boy was friendly to him.
- ( ) 14. Who did the boy tell the secret?  
A. The boss. B. The Japanese student.  
C. His mother. D. Other people.
- ( ) 15. What could the boy do at last?  
A. He found a job in another restaurant.  
B. He said sorry to the boss and the boss was even happier.  
C. He couldn't find any job.  
D. He cheated the Japanese student.

二、笔 试 部 分

Ⅳ. 词汇检测。

(A) 根据中文意思或首字母提示在下列各句中填入适当的单词。

16. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (乘) the train to work every day.  
17. I live in an \_\_\_\_\_ (公寓).  
18. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ (穿) a uniform to school.  
19. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (单独的) but he doesn't feel lonely.  
20. I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (科学家) in the future.  
21. What do you think our l \_\_\_\_\_ will be like tomorrow?  
22. Yao Ming is a p \_\_\_\_\_ basketball player.  
23. Tina went to Shanghai last year and f \_\_\_\_\_ in love with it.  
24. Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng are famous Chinese a \_\_\_\_\_.  
25. He works in a hospital. He is a d \_\_\_\_\_.

(B) 按所给词的适当形式填空。

26. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) more cars in our city in the future.  
27. Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this city?  
28. My teacher told me \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) carefully in class.  
29. Your backpack is the same as \_\_\_\_\_ (I).  
30. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (child) are playing on the playground.  
31. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the letter to Mary as soon as she comes back.

32. More and more children in our country are getting \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in the cartoon "Monkey King".
33. Most people are getting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (rich) now.
34. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) too much. You are too fat.
35. Most of the boys in our class like playing basketball. And it helps them become much \_\_\_\_\_ (health).

## V. 单项选择。

- ( ) 36. Kids won't go to school. They will study at home \_\_\_\_\_ computers.  
A. for B. in C. on D. at
- ( ) 37. What will the weather \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?  
A. is like B. like C. be like D. is
- ( ) 38. Do you think \_\_\_\_\_ important to learn English well?  
A. this B. it C. that D. /
- ( ) 39. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?  
A. something important B. anything important  
C. important something D. important anything
- ( ) 40. We'd better \_\_\_\_\_ a pet dog in our house.  
A. to keep B. keep C. keeping D. kept
- ( ) 41. Will people still use \_\_\_\_\_ in 100 years?  
A. paper money B. paper moneys  
C. papers money D. paper's money
- ( ) 42. New robots will have many \_\_\_\_\_ shapes.  
A. difference B. differences C. differents D. different
- ( ) 43. There are some girls \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in the park.  
A. draw B. to draw C. drawing D. drew
- ( ) 44. This question is so hard that very \_\_\_\_\_ students can answer it.  
A. little B. a little C. a few D. few
- ( ) 45. Jim eats very \_\_\_\_\_ food every day, so he is thinner and thinner.  
A. few B. much C. little D. many
- ( ) 46. What he said made me \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A. to laugh B. laugh C. laughed D. laughing
- ( ) 47. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the house? Not at all.  
A. cleaning B. clean C. to clean D. cleaned
- ( ) 48. It's getting \_\_\_\_\_ when summer comes.  
A. more and more hot B. the hottest  
C. hotter and hotter D. hot and hot
- ( ) 49. Hangzhou is famous \_\_\_\_\_ the West Lake.  
A. as B. for C. at D. in
- ( ) 50. \_\_\_\_\_ students in our school took part in the activity.  
A. Two hundreds of B. Two hundred of  
C. Two hundreds D. Two hundred

VI. 按要求改写下列句子。

51. Sally did her housework yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Sally \_\_\_\_\_ her housework yesterday?
52. There will be some tall buildings in our town. (改为否定句)  
There \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_ tall buildings in our town.
53. David will get home in three weeks. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ will David get home?
54. I think English is less interesting than math. (改为同义句)  
I think math is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting \_\_\_\_\_ English.
55. She spent an hour working on her computer before school. (保持原句意思)  
\_\_\_\_\_ her an hour to work on her computer before school.

VII. 根据中文意思完成下列句子, 每空一词。

56. 明天的天气将会怎样?  
What \_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?
57. 我的生活将比现在好许多。  
My life will be \_\_\_\_\_ better \_\_\_\_\_ it is now.
58. 年轻人在空闲时常做些什么得到乐趣?  
What do young people do \_\_\_\_\_ in their \_\_\_\_\_ time?
59. 下一次世界杯足球赛, 哪个国家会获胜?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the next World Cup?
60. 过十年, 李伟将成为电脑工程师。  
\_\_\_\_\_ ten years, Li Wei \_\_\_\_\_ a computer \_\_\_\_\_.

VIII. 补全对话(从方框中选择正确的选项, 有两项多余)。

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. What will you do during these six weeks?</p> <p>B. What did you do there?</p> <p>C. Where do the other students come from?</p> <p>D. I made many friends.</p> <p>E. I've won the scholarship to Japan.</p> <p>F. Oh, you'll make so many new friends.</p> <p>G. Don't forget to keep in touch with us by phone or mail.</p> |
|---|

Boy: Mum, 61 \_\_\_\_\_

Woman: Great! When will you set out?

Boy: Next Friday.

Woman: How long will you stay in Japan?

Boy: I'll pay a six-week visit there.

Woman: 62 \_\_\_\_\_

Boy: For five weeks, all the foreign students will attend Japanese language classes. Then we'll visit some cities.

Woman: 63 \_\_\_\_\_

Boy: Some are from Korea, some are from New Zealand and others are from Australia.

Woman: 64

Boy: Yes. That's what I hoped.

Woman: 65

Boy: All right, Mum.

61. 62. 63. 64. 65.

### IX. 完形填空。

Tom's father is a doctor, and 66 Tom was a little boy, his parents have wanted 67 a doctor, too. Tom, however, 68 be an artist. All his life Tom has loved to draw and paint, and he has painted 69 fine pictures. People say that he is a 70 artist.

Tom's parents say it would be 71 of Tom to become an artist. His father tells him that doctors help people and artists 72. His mother tells him that artists can't even make 73 money to support themselves. Tom has no choice but 74 his parents. Tom is now in a medical school, 75 he is not very happy. He doesn't 76 doing hard work, but he finds studying medicine 77. He doesn't like hospitals, and he gets sick every time he sees 78.

Tom is still thinking 79 becoming a professional artist, but he isn't sure whether his dream 80.

- |                         |                     |                   |                         |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| ( ) 66. A. ever since   | B. during           | C. from           | D. when                 |
| ( ) 67. A. Tom becoming | B. Tom's becoming   | C. Tom to become  | D. for Tom to become    |
| ( ) 68. A. has better   | B. had better       | C. would like     | D. would rather         |
| ( ) 69. A. a lot of     | B. a great deal     | C. a lot          | D. much                 |
| ( ) 70. A. born         | B. famous           | C. big            | D. well-known           |
| ( ) 71. A. good         | B. right            | C. clever         | D. foolish              |
| ( ) 72. A. can't        | B. don't            | C. won't          | D. mustn't              |
| ( ) 73. A. any          | B. some             | C. enough         | D. plenty               |
| ( ) 74. A. obey         | B. to obey          | C. obeying        | D. obeys                |
| ( ) 75. A. but          | B. and              | C. unless         | D. otherwise            |
| ( ) 76. A. care         | B. worry            | C. mind           | D. like                 |
| ( ) 77. A. excited      | B. exciting         | C. tired          | D. tiring               |
| ( ) 78. A. blood        | B. food             | C. medicine       | D. liquid               |
| ( ) 79. A. /            | B. of               | C. to             | D. that                 |
| ( ) 80. A. comes true   | B. should come true | C. will come true | D. would have come true |

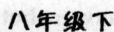
### X. 阅读理解。

(A)

Some day you may go to the moon. A tall rocket will take you into space. The rocket flies a long way to a space station. You will stop there for a short time. Then a big spaceship will take you to the moon.

About three days later, the ship slowly goes down and lands on the moon. You are now on the moon, but you can't leave your spaceship. You must first put on a space suit. The moon is





The moon moves slowly, so one day on the moon is as long as two weeks on the earth. It never rains on the moon, and everything on the moon is dry. There are no trees or other living things of any kind. There is nothing to do there. The earth is a far better place to live in, but scientists are trying to make the best use of the moon.

( )81. How can you go into space? By .

- ( )82. How can you go to the moon?

- ( )83. Which is right? On the moon

- ( )84. There is no life on the moon because

- ( )85. 下图中哪些东西是登月者的必备之物? 用字母表示.



(B)

Then a week later the telephone rang in the police station, and somebody said, "You are looking for Bill Cross, aren't you?"

**"Well, he left here for Waterbridge an hour ago."**