

培
优
提
高
班

PEIYOU TIGAO BAN

陈勤苗 主编

七年级下

YINGYU
英语

培优提高班·英语

七年级下

主 编：陈勤苗

本册主编：唐国君

编 委：施霞珍 戴剑红 励 敏
方建贞 唐国君

浙江大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

培优提高班. 英语. 七年级. 下/陈勤苗主编. —杭州: 浙江大学出版社, 2007. 12

ISBN 978-7-308-05557-4

I. 培… II. 陈… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 145205 号

培优提高班·英语(七年级下)

陈勤苗 主编

责任编辑 尤建忠

封面设计 刘依群

出版发行 浙江大学出版社

(杭州天目山路 148 号 邮政编码 310028)

(E-mail: zupress@mail.hz.zj.cn)

(网址: <http://www.zjupress.com>

<http://www.press.zju.edu.cn>)

电话: 0571-88925592, 88273066(传真)

排版 杭州大漠照排印刷有限公司

印刷 德清县第二印刷厂

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张 12

字数 350 千

版印次 2007 年 12 月第 1 版 2008 年 1 月第 2 次印刷

书号 ISBN 978-7-308-05557-4

定价 15.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

浙江大学出版社发行部邮购电话(0571)88072522

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。

目录

CONTENTS

Unit 1	Where's your pen pal from?	1
Unit 2	Where's the post office?	14
Unit 3	Why do you like koalas?	28
Unit 4	I want to be an actor.	41
Unit 5	I'm watching TV.	52
Unit 6	It's raining!	63
期中测试卷		74
Unit 7	What does he look like?	81
Unit 8	I'd like some noodles.	93
Unit 9	How was your weekend?	106
Unit 10	Where did you go on vacation?	120
Unit 11	What do you think of game shows?	130
Unit 12	Don't eat in class.	141
期末测试卷		150
听力文字材料及参考答案		158

Unit 1 Where's your pen pal from?



单元导学

本单元围绕 Where's your pen pal from? 和 What language does she speak? 这两个话题来谈论国籍、住址及语言。通过大量的对话训练和阅读电子邮件,学会用英语介绍个人的基本情况,以及给笔友写一封 E-mail,并学会理解和尊重异国文化。在本单元的学习过程中,要求掌握 where 引导的特殊疑问句。



重点短语

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. pen pal 笔友 | 13. speak a little French 说一点法语 |
| 2. be from = come from 来自 | 14. like doing / like to do sth. 喜欢做某事 |
| 3. speak English/Chinese/Japanese
讲英语/中文/日语 | 15. go to the movies 去看电影 |
| 4. say... in English 用英语说…… | 16. with my friends 和朋友 |
| 5. live in... 住在…… | 17. play sports 做运动、锻炼 |
| 6. Japanese for kids 少儿日语 | 18. her favorite subject 她最喜欢的科目 |
| 7. our world in English 英语世界 | 19. too difficult 太难 |
| 8. French for today 今日法语 | 20. write to me soon 尽快给我回信 |
| 9. Chinese is fun 汉语有趣 | 21. pen pal wanted 征求笔友 |
| 10. an interesting country 一个有趣的国家 | 22. on weekends 在周末 |
| 11. fourteen years old 十四岁 | 23. at school/home 在学校/家 |
| 12. in November 在十一月 | 24. an action movie 一部动作片 |
| | 25. tell me about yourself 告诉我有关你自己的情况 |
| | 26. likes and dislikes 好恶、爱憎 |



重难点分析







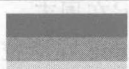
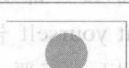

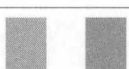

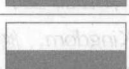

- Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪里?
— He's from Australia. 他来自澳大利亚。
(1) Where + be (am/is/are) + 主语 + from? = Where does/do + 主语 + come from?
意思是“……来自哪里?”常用于询问某人的国籍、出生地或来自何处。
Where is Tony from? = Where does Tony come from? 托尼来自哪里?
He's from the United Kingdom. = He comes from the United Kingdom. 他来自英国。
(2) be from = come from, 还可以指某人所在的单位、家庭或学习的地方。
Miss Li is / comes from No. 8 Middle School. 李小姐来自第八中学。
I am / come from a big family of six people. 我来自一个有六口人的大家庭。
(3) 问某人是哪国人,我们还可以有:
What's her nationality? She's Chinese. 她是什么国籍? 她是中国人。

Which country are you from? I am from France. 你来自哪个国家? 我来自法国。

(4) pen pal = pen friend, 译为“笔友”。pal 多用于口语中, 译为“伙伴”、“好友”。

e-pal / key-pal 网友 car pal 车友

(5) 掌握并熟记下列表格中有关国家的相关知识:

Country 国家	National Flag 国旗	Capital City 首都	Language 语言	People 人民	
				Singular 单数	Plural 复数
China		Beijing	Chinese	a Chinese	Chinese
Canada		Ottawa	English and French	a Canadian	Canadians
Australia		Canberra	English	an Australian	Australians
the United States(the USA)/America		Washington, D. C.	English	an American	Americans
the United Kingdom(the UK) Britain		London	English	an Englishman	Englishmen
France		Paris	French	a Frenchman	Frenchmen
Germany		Berlin	German	a German	Germans
Japan		Tokyo	Japanese	a Japanese	Japanese
Singapore		Singapore	English and Chinese	a Singaporean	Singaporeans
Italy		Rome	Italian	an Italian	Italians
India		New Delhi	English	an Indian	Indians
Russia		Moscow	Russian	a Russian	Russians
Mexico		Mexico City	Spanish	a Mexican	Mexicans

2. — Where does she live? 她住在哪里?

— She lives in Sydney. 她住在悉尼。

(1) Where does/do + 主语 + live? 是 where 引导的特殊疑问句, 用来询问某人住址。如果主语是第三人称单数形式用 does, 若是主语是复数或是第一、二人称则用 do。不论助动词 does 或 do, 其后都跟动词原形。

Where does your pen pal live? He lives in Toronto, Canada.

你的笔友住在哪里? 他住在加拿大的多伦多。

Where does your mother work? She works in a computer company.

你的妈妈在哪里工作? 她在一家电脑公司工作。

(2) live 为不及物动词, 意为“居住”。live in + 地点(国家/城市)。

My aunt and her children live in Tokyo. 我的阿姨和她的孩子们住在东京。

They live in a big house. 他们住在一个大宅里。

He doesn't live here. 他不住在这里。

(3) in 为介词, 表地点、场所、部位, 意思是“在……里”、“在……中”。

in the cinema 在电影院里 in the world 在世界上 in the classroom 在教室里

3. This is my new pen pal. She's from Tokyo. 这是我的新笔友。她来自东京。

(1) 介绍人时, 需用 This is..., 而不能说 She is... 或 He is...。

Mum, this is my English teacher, Miss Yang. 妈妈, 这是我的英语老师, 杨小姐。

(2) 打电话自报姓名时要说 This is... (speaking)。

Hello! This is Anna speaking. 你好! 我是安娜。

4. What language does she speak? She speaks English. 她说什么语言? 她说英语。

(1) What language(s) does/do + 主语 + speak? 用来询问某人讲什么语言。

(2) 辨析 speak, say, talk, tell

speak 意为“说, 讲, 谈”, 强调动作而非内容, 一般为不及物动词。还可以意为“讲某种语言”, 是及物动词, 表语言的名词前不能加 the。speak to sb. 意为“对某人讲”。

They are from Canada, but they can speak Chinese.

他们来自加拿大, 但是他们能说中文。

Can you speak Japanese? Yes, I can, but only a little.

你会说日语吗? 会, 但只能说一点点。

Could I speak to Jim? (电话用语) 请 Jim 听电话好吗?

say 为及物动词, 意为“说……”, 必须跟宾语, 着重于所说的内容。

Say it again in English. 用英语再说一遍。

We have nothing to say. 我们没有什么要说的。

The teacher says Jenny is a good girl. 老师说詹妮是个好女孩。

talk 强调“谈论”、“交谈”、“谈话”。常用词组有: talk to/with sb. 与某人交谈, talk about sth. 谈论某事。

Alan likes talking about sports. 艾伦喜欢谈论体育。

May I talk with you? 我可以和你谈谈吗?

tell 意为“告诉”、“讲述”, 指将某事讲给他人听, 另有“吩咐, 命令”之意。

tell sb. sth. = tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某事

I tell him my e-mail address. 我告诉他我的邮件地址。

My grandpa usually tells me many interesting stories in the evening.

在晚上,我的爷爷经常给我讲很多有趣的故事。

5. I want a pen pal in China. 我想找一个中国笔友。

want 意为“想要”、“需要”。常见的词组有: want sth./sb. 需要某物/某人, want to do sth. 想要做某事, want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事。

I want some students for our school concert. 我需要一些学生参与学校的音乐会。

Ken wants to play soccer. 肯想要踢足球。

My mother wants me to go shopping with her. 我妈妈想要我和她一起去购物。

6. I think China is a very interesting country. 我认为中国是个很有趣的国家。

sb. think(s) 表示“某人认为”,后常跟一个宾语从句,表示某人的具体想法。若宾语从句要表示否定意思,则将 think 变为否定形式,宾语从句保持肯定不变,即否定前移。

I think Garfield is funny. 我认为加菲猫很滑稽。

My teacher thinks chatting on the Internet is a waste of time.

我的老师认为网上聊天是浪费时间。

I don't think thrillers are too scary. 我认为恐怖片并不太吓人。

I don't think you're right. 我认为你是不对的。

7. I can speak English and a little French. 我会说英语和一点法语。

(1) a little 修饰不可数名词,意为“一些”、“少量”,具有肯定意义。

little 修饰不可数名词,意为“几乎没有”,具有否定意义。

a few 修饰可数名词,意为“一些”、“少量”,具有肯定意义。

few 修饰可数名词,意为“几乎没有”,具有否定意义。

There is a little milk in the bottle. 在瓶子里有点牛奶。

We have little time. 我们几乎没有时间了。

There are few students in the classroom on Sundays. 星期天在教室里几乎没有学生。

He has few friends because he is new here. 他几乎没有朋友,因为他是新来的。

(2) a little 又意为“稍微”、“有一点”。

I like white a little. 我有点喜欢白色。

Can you draw? Yes, a little. 你会画画吗? 是的,有点会画。

(3) little 还可以用来表示“年纪小的”。

a little boy 一个小男孩

The little sheep finds its mother. 小羊找到了它的妈妈。

8. What's her favorite subject? My favorite subject in school is PE.

她最喜欢的科目是什么? 在学校我最喜欢的科目是体育。

(1) 学校开设的课程(subject)主要有:

Chinese 语文, English 英语, math(s) 数学, science 科学, music 音乐, biology 生物, history 历史, PE 体育, art 美术, politics 政治, physics 物理, chemistry 化学, geography 地理。

(2) favorite (adj.) 意为“最喜爱的”,也可作为名词,意为“最喜欢的人和物”。

sb.'s favorite... is/are ... 相当于 sb. like(s)... best, 表示“某人最喜欢的人或物是……”。

My favorite movie is Harry Potter. = *I like Harry Potter best.* 我最喜欢的电影是《哈利·波特》。

What's your favorite color/food/fruit/city/TV show/sport?

你最喜欢的颜色/食物/水果/城市/电视节目/运动是什么?

Who is your favorite actor/basketball player/singer?

你最喜欢的演员/篮球运动员/歌手是谁?

Jane is her father's favorite. 简是她父亲的最爱。

9. I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports.

我喜欢和朋友们一起去看电影、做运动。

(1) 句中的谓语动词为 like, 其后用 and 连接了两个并列宾语: going to the movies 和 playing sports. like 的常用短语有:

like sth./sb. 喜欢某物/某人

like doing sth. 喜欢做某事, 后接习惯性的动作和爱好

like to do sth. (偶然或者短暂的) 喜欢做某事, 表一次性的动作

I like hamburgers and potato chips. 我喜欢汉堡包和薯条。

Do you like listening to music? 你喜欢听音乐吗?

I like watching TV, but I don't like to watch TV this afternoon.

我喜欢看电视, 但是今天下午我不喜欢看电视。

(2) like 的反义词是 dislike.

(3) like 还可以作介词, 意为“像……”。常用的短语有: be/look like 看起来像, do like this 像这样做。

He is/looks like his father. 他长得像他爸爸。

Please make a cake like this. 请像这样做一个蛋糕。

(4) with sb. 意为“与某人一起”, 既可位于句尾, 也可位于主语之后, 但谓语动词必须与句子主语保持一致。

The children go to Disneyland with their parents. 孩子们和他们的父母去迪斯尼乐园。

Kim with her friends goes swimming on weekends. 金和她的朋友们在周末去游泳。

10. Can you write to me soon? 你能尽快写信给我吗?

write to sb. = write a letter to sb. 写信给某人

Joan often writes to her aunt in France. 琼经常写信给她法国的阿姨。



经典例题

例1 -- _____ is your favorite sportsman?

— Liu Xiang.

A. How

B. When

C. Who

D. Which

解析 由于答语是“人”, 故问句应该使用提问人的 who. how 用来提问方式; when 用来提问时间; which 表示选择。故选 C。

例2 Bob likes _____ TV and _____ soccer on Sundays.

A. watch; play

B. watching; playing

C. to watch; playing

D. watching; to play

解析 此句话中 like 着重指爱好,要用 like doing sth.。而 and 为并列连词,其前后动词形式要一致,因此用 watching TV and playing soccer。故答案选 B。

例3 There is _____ milk in the fridge. Please go to buy some in the supermarket, Tommy.

- A. little B. few C. a little D. a few

解析 此句意为:汤米,冰箱里没有牛奶了,去超市买一些回来。含有否定意义,而 milk 为不可数名词,因此答案选 A。

例4 Let's go and _____ hello to him.

- A. speak B. talk C. tell D. say

解析 本题考查“说”的几个不同含义。speak 指说某种语言等;talk 指交谈、谈论;tell 指告诉别人某件事、故事等;say 指打招呼,后面常跟说的内容。say hello/goodbye to sb. 向某人问好/说再见。故答案选 D。

例5 Mary does her homework at home on Sundays. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Mary _____ her homework at home on Sundays?

答案: Does; do

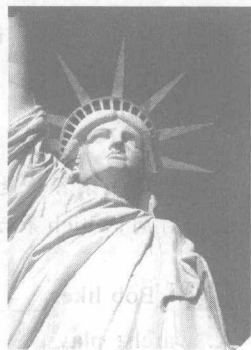
解析 无 be 动词、情态动词或助动词的句子转化为一般疑问句时,需在句首加助动词,第三人称单数形式用 does,其他人称用 do,而原句中的谓语动词用原形。



课 外 拓 展

自由女神像

自由女神像位于纽约,就像艾菲尔铁塔之于巴黎一样,是各国观光客一到当地之后,必定去“朝圣”的地方。谁也没想到这个当年由法国人民送给美国人民的礼物,象征美国自由与新共和的自由女神雕像,能在哈德逊河(Hudson River)的自由岛上屹立长达 100 多年,并且成为世界性的自由象征。美国为了自由女神能在此长久屹立不摇,也付出了惨重的代价,特别是在 1986 年自由女神的 100 周年庆典时,美国曾耗资近 7 千万美金为其修复并重新揭幕,同时又花了 200 万美元燃放历年来规模最大的烟火表演。要想上自由岛参观自由女神雕像,必须在曼哈顿的砲台公园(Battery Park)搭乘渡轮,这家 Circle Line 渡轮公司每天从上午 9:15 至下午 15:30,每隔 30 分钟就开出一班渡轮,从砲台公园出发后就先到自由岛,然后继续往爱丽丝岛停一站,最后再开回砲台公园,就这样以环状绕行的方式,将纽约最独特的 2 个观光景点含括在内,观光客只要购买 1 张



船票,即可将连同自由女神及爱丽丝岛博物馆的参观券包含在内,是非常便利与省钱的方式。浏览这座高达 93 米,重达 225 吨的自由女神雕像的最佳时机,就在渡轮将要驶抵自由岛的最后“魔鬼 3 分钟”,因为在这 3 分钟内你可以与自由女神平行等高,渡轮驾驶也会非常有默契地减缓速度,让你尽情地由自由女神的左边侧面进而到正面对视,再欣赏到右边侧面与背后的清晰轮廓。自由女神 360 度立体的画面,就这样真实地在眼前上演,让人久久不能自己。当然,登高必有代价,你必须在狭窄的螺旋梯内,努力爬 354 个阶梯才能到达自由女神头冠的最高点。其实在自由岛上的任何一个方位,都是回头观赏纽约景致的绝佳地点。若是碰到晴朗的好天气,还可以观赏到曼哈顿的几栋著名建筑物,诸如世界金融中心、纽约银行等,不过世贸中心已毁。



单元培优练习

听力部分(共 20 分)

I. 听小对话,选择正确的图片。(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

() 1. Where is Mary from?



A.



B.

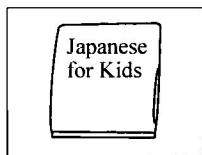


C.

() 2. Which subject does the boy like?



A.



B.

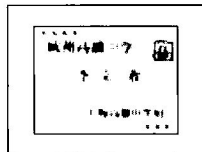


C.

() 3. How does Julia say hello to her pen pal?



A.



B.



C.

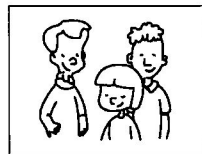
() 4. Which picture is right?



A.



B.



C.

() 5. Where is the girl from?



A.



B.



C.

II. 听小对话, 回答问题。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| () 6. A. English. | B. French. | C. Chinese. |
| () 7. A. Yes, he does. | B. No, he doesn't. | C. Sorry, I don't know. |
| () 8. A. In England. | B. In Beijing. | C. In America. |
| () 9. A. Walking. | B. Reading. | C. Running. |
| () 10. A. The music club. | B. The English club. | C. The swimming club. |

III. 听长对话, 回答问题。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

听下面一段较长的对话, 回答第 11 至第 12 两小题。

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|------------|
| () 11. What will the girl bring to school tomorrow? | A. A letter. | B. A photo. | C. A book. |
| () 12. Where is the girl's pen pal from? | A. The UK. | B. The USA. | C. Canada. |

听下面一段较长的对话, 回答第 13 至第 15 三小题。

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| () 13. Is Peter American or English? | A. He's American. | B. He's English. | C. Yes, he is. |
| () 14. Do Peter and his pen pal like China? | A. Yes, he does. | B. No, they don't. | C. Yes, they do. |
| () 15. Who is from France? | A. Rose. | B. Peter. | C. Peter's pen pal. |

IV. 听短文, 判断下列句子是否符合短文的内容, 正确的写 T, 不正确的写 F。(共 5 小题, 计 5 分)

- () 16. Richard is a teacher from America.
- () 17. Richard lives in Shanghai with his wife.
- () 18. Richard doesn't like sports.
- () 19. Richard often visits his friends on weekends.
- () 20. Richard's students all love to have his classes.

笔试部分(共 80 分)

V. 词汇。(共 20 小题, 计 10 分)

(A) 根据中文或首字母提示在下列各句中填入适当的单词。(5 分)

21. His name is Tom Anderson. Tom is his f _____ name.
22. Do you know Sydney is in A _____?
23. I don't like math because I think it's too d _____ for me.
24. The boy likes listening to music, but he d _____ singing songs.

25. China has the most (最多) people in the w _____.
26. My mother's birthday is in _____ (十一月).
27. Many people like _____ (动作) movies because they are exciting.
28. He isn't a Chinese. He is a _____ (日本人).
29. This term we have five _____ (科目).
30. How many _____ (语言) can you speak?
- (B) 用所给词的适当形式填空。(5分)
31. Jim's parents _____ (not watch) TV on Sundays.
32. My cousin likes singing and _____ (dance) very much at school.
33. _____ (Canada) speak English and French.
34. There _____ (be) some ice cream and hamburgers on the table.
35. What's _____ (he) favorite subject?
36. What time _____ your father _____ (leave) home in the morning?
37. There are many _____ (city) in China.
38. Do you know the _____ (boy) names?
39. Let's _____ (drink) a cup of coffee.
40. I think that woman is _____ (England).

VI. 选择填空。(共15小题,计15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- () 41. — Is Ottawa in Canada or Germany? — _____.
- A. Yes, it is B. No, it isn't C. Canada D. Germany
- () 42. — Where's Big Apple, do you know?
- That's easy. It's in _____.
- A. Japan B. America C. Singapore D. England
- () 43. Where _____ your pen pal _____ from?
- A. is; come B. does; comes C. does; / D. does; come
- () 44. Helen is _____.
- A. 14 year old B. 14-year-old C. 14 years old D. 14 years
- () 45. Could you _____ that in English?
- A. say B. talk C. speak D. tell
- () 46. Here is a letter _____ you. Who is it _____?
- A. from; to B. to; to C. for; from D. for; for
- () 47. — Does Bob have _____ brothers and sisters?
- No, he doesn't have _____.
- A. some; some B. any; any C. some; any D. any; some
- () 48. There is _____ water in the bottle. You can have a drink.
- A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 49. — Does your aunt like Japanese food? — _____.
- A. Yes, she likes B. No, she not likes
- C. Yes, she does likes D. No, she doesn't
- () 50. Simon can not speak English _____ Japanese.

- A. and B. or C. of D. for
- () 51. I want _____ this heavy box to the classroom. Can you _____ me?
A. to take; help B. to take; to help
C. taking; help D. taking; to help
- () 52. _____ does your son live with?
A. What B. How C. Where D. Who
- () 53. — Can Bill play ping-pong _____?
— Sure. Ping-pong is his favorite.
A. great B. good C. well D. badly
- () 54. The boys usually talk _____ sports after class.
A. about B. to C. at D. with
- () 55. — Your English is very good. — _____.
A. Just so-so B. Thanks a lot C. Yes, it is D. No, it isn't

Ⅶ. 完形填空。(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

Dear friend,

It's very nice to be your pen pal. I am 56 American girl. My name is Alice Green. I'm thirteen. I have two brothers. My brothers and I 57 all at school. We go to school 58 Monday 59 Friday. We 60 have classes on weekends. My father works in a swimming club. My mother is a teacher and she 61 Chinese. They like China very 62. I like reading and now I'm reading a book of Chinese stories. My brothers love music. They can play 63 guitar. 64 do you like? Let's 65 good friends. Please write to me soon.

Yours,
Alice

- () 56. A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 57. A. am B. is C. are D. be
- () 58. A. in B. at C. on D. from
- () 59. A. on B. to C. in D. for
- () 60. A. don't B. doesn't C. aren't D. isn't
- () 61. A. teach B. teaches C. teaches D. to teach
- () 62. A. good B. much C. many D. lot
- () 63. A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 64. A. What B. How C. Where D. Who
- () 65. A. are B. do C. is D. be

Ⅷ. 阅读理解。(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

(A)

Liu Ping is Lin Feng's friend, and now he's in a middle school in London. This is a letter from Liu Ping to Lin Feng.

Dear Lin Feng,

How is your English now? I want to know something about you. Please write to me soon.

() 66. Liu Ping is in _____ now.
A. the UK B. Japan
C. the USA D. Singapore

() 67. Are Liu Ping and Jimmy in the same class?
A. Yes, they do. B. No, they don't.
C. Yes, they are. D. No, they aren't.

() 68. Jimmy likes _____.
A. Chinese food B. Chinese *kung fu*
C. math D. A and B

() 69. What's the Chinese for pet?
A. 朋友 B. 宠物 C. 玩具 D. 同伴

() 70. Which of the following sentences is right?
A. Liu Ping is writing a letter in the classroom.
B. Jimmy often talks to Liu Ping in French after class.
C. Jimmy's father is a math teacher.
D. Jimmy's father is strict with his students.

Mr and Mrs King live in an old Italian street in New York City. They speak a little English, but usually they speak Italian. They read Italian newspapers. They listen to Italian music. They buy things at the Italian shops. Mr and Mrs King are worried about their son, Henry. He lives in a small town outside the city. He speaks very little Italian. He reads American newspaper. He listens to English music. The only time Henry speaks Italian is when he calls his parents on the telephone or when he visits them on Sundays.

- () 71. Mr and Mrs King live in _____.
A. Tokyo B. New York C. Shanghai D. Rome
- () 72. Mr and Mrs King are from _____.
A. America B. China C. England D. Italy
- () 73. Henry lives _____.
A. in a small town outside New York City
B. with his parents

C. in a tall building

D. in Italy

() 74. The only time Henry speaks Italian is _____.

A. when he reads newspaper

B. when he shops at big supermarkets

C. when he calls his parents on the telephone

D. when he visits his friends

() 75. Mr and Mrs King are worried that Henry _____.

A. lives outside the city

B. often visits his friends

C. shops at big supermarkets

D. will forget his mother language, culture and country

IX. 根据中文意思完成下列句子。(每空一词, 每空 0.5 分, 共计 10 分)

76. 杰克不喜欢生物和化学, 因为它们太无聊。

Jack _____ like _____ chemistry because they're _____.

77. 许多外国人认为中国是个有趣的国家。

Many foreigners _____ China is _____.

78. 你最喜欢的颜色是什么? 是黄色。

_____ your _____? It's _____.

79. 请写信告诉我有关你自己的情况。

Please _____ and tell _____.

80. 玛丽和她的朋友在周末去看电影。

Mary with her friends _____ the movie _____.

X. 句型转换。(每空 0.5 分, 共计 5 分)

81. My pen pal is from the United States. (改为同义句)

My pen pal _____ the United States.

82. Uncle Wang works in a computer company. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Uncle Wang work?

83. She can speak Chinese. (改为一般疑问句及给予否定回答)

_____ she speak Chinese? No, she _____.

84. My sister does her homework at home on Sundays. (改为否定句)

My sister _____ her homework at home on Sundays.

85. He is a German. (改为复数形式)

_____ are _____.

XI. 补全对话。(每空一词)(共 10 分)

Lin Tao: 86 me! 87 you from England?

Green: No, I'm from the USA. What 88 you?

Lin Tao: I'm from China. Do you know about China?

Green: Well, a lot. China is a big country. It has lots 89 nice food and friendly people.

I have many friends in China.

Lin Tao: Can you 90 Chinese?