

根据教育部最新审定教材编写

众多一线名师
联袂编写

钟书金牌

上海钟书

金牌教练

丛书主编：金浩

GOLD
Coach



YZLI0890146191

八年级下册

英语

RJ版

吉林教育出版社

C2076

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前言

教育是一项神圣而严肃的事业,承载着民族振兴和国家富强的重任,不允许有一丝一毫的疏忽和懈怠。编者本着务实、基础、系统、有一定梯度的原则,力争为教师的教学、学生的学习提供一套具有参考价值的辅导书。基于上述考虑,编者在构思本书时抓住了这样一条主线:夯实双基、吃透教材是基本,教给学生学习方法是重点,提高学生的学习能力和解决问题的能力是目标。

参与本书编写的都是第一线资深教师、教研员、教研室主任,既了解学生实际,又能把握新教材的要点,同时又有丰富的教学经验。本书既注重基础知识、基本原理和方法的解析,又注重对综合能力、应用能力和思维能力的培养。本书体系完善、结构严谨、习题紧扣教材,与生活、科技、社会紧密结合,难易适中,富有科学性和探究性,能够极好地开拓学生视野,激发学生探究知识的兴趣。

以知识为基础·以考点为核心·以训练为主线·以能力为目标

结构名称	内容介绍	主要功能
课堂笔记	全面覆盖本版块所学的知识点	明确学习目标 理清基础知识
	按单词、词组、句型、重难点和语法归类,清晰明了	
	对重难点和语法点进行言简意赅的阐述	
	形式多样,知识点或全罗列,或以表格形式出现	
优化训练	基础积累:基础知识考点的练习	夯实基础 总结规律 紧抓考点 破解中考试题
	能力提升:举一反三的方法及难点的练习	
	实践探究:生活综合拓展的练习	
	中考链接:用与本节知识点相同的,历年中考真题进行强化练习	
益智园地	与本单元相关的知识背景或趣味知识	开阔眼界 积少成多
	形式丰富多样,以中文或中英文对照形式呈现	
单元测试	依据英语学科特点,设计练习题型	教师:单元考试用 学生:单元自测用
	练习按照由易到难的顺序,7:2:1的比例,科学排序	
	时间题量分值,安排合理,符合实际教/学要求	
	由点到线的系统练习,强化解题能力	
期中测试	根据学段知识点,设计习题内容	教师:单元考试用 学生:单元自测用
	基础重点难点,7:2:1的科学排序	
	时间题量分值,安排合理,符合实际教/学要求	
期末测试	根据全书知识点,按照中考题型设题	教师:单元考试用 学生:单元自测用
	突出考点练习,按照从易到难的顺序排列	
	时间题量分值,符合中考要求	

如果你是基础薄弱的学生,本书注重基础知识的讲解,细致全面。助你每天成绩提高一点点!
如果你是成绩平平的学生,本书注重学习方法的培养,技巧点拨。助你每天能力提升一点点!
如果你是成绩优秀的学生,本书注重各项能力的提升,减少失误。助你距离重点高中更近一点点!

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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

Section A

基础积累

I. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

1. We think a r_____ will give us much help in the future.
2. I think we should make less p_____ and keep the air clean.
3. There will be more tall b_____ in our city.
4. There are some pieces of p_____ on the desk, and you can write on them.
5. He likes surfing the I_____.

II. 结合图片用本课所学单词完成对话。

A: Hello, Can I ask you a question?

B: Of course.

A: What is your dream in the

1. _____?

B: I want to be an 2. _____.

A: I think Zhai Zhigang is great.

B: Yes, I agree with you. Our country's 3. _____ walk dream has 4. _____ 5. _____.

III. 从II栏中选出与I栏中意义相同或相近的解释。

I

- () 1. free time
- () 2. apartment
- () 3. less
- () 4. astronaut
- () 5. fly

II

A. a person who travels in a rocket



B. time for relaxing, not for work

C. a set of room for living in, flat

D. move through the air as a bird does

E. the opposite of "more"

IV. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Do you think there will be more pollution or _____ (little) pollution in 50 years?
2. I think Brazil _____ (win) the World Cup next year.
3. Jack _____ (write) a letter to his pen pal in France last Monday.
4. The doctor tells her father she will be _____ (well) next month than she is now.
5. There _____ (be) a big football match between England and Germany on TV tonight.

能力提升

V. 单项选择。

1. —Do you think people will live to be 200 years old?
—_____.
A. No, they aren't B. No, they won't
C. No, they don't D. No, they can't
2. —Do you like the city life or the country life?
—It's hard to say. In the city there is _____ interesting places, but in the country there is _____ pollution.
A. less; more B. more; less
C. more; fewer D. much; much

3. I think people here are friendly. Do you agree _____ me?

A. with B. to C. on D. from

4. —Where is Jane?

—She went to Hainan Island last Sunday and will return _____ six days.

A. ago B. later
C. behind D. in

5. —_____ will they play?

—They will play basketball.

A. What subject B. What sport
C. What food D. What language

6. Margot _____ computer science last year.

A. studies B. studied
C. will study D. is studying

7. —I don't think people will use money. Every-
thing will be free.

—Well, _____.

A. I agree B. I don't
C. I will D. I won't

8. Several years ago, _____ people knew him.
But now he is famous in my country.

A. few B. any
C. many D. most

9. I'm sorry I left the book at home. I _____ it
here tomorrow, I promise.

A. bring B. will bring
C. brought D. have brought

10. Mary needs three _____.

A. papers B. piece of papers
C. pieces of paper D. pieces of papers

VI. 句型转换。

1. They clean the building every day. (用 tomorrow
代替 every day)

They _____ the building tomor-
row.

2. Will the flowers come out soon? (作肯定回答
及否定回答)

_____, _____.

_____, _____.

(或) _____, _____.

3. We'll go out for a walk in the park with you.
(改为否定句)

We _____ out for a walk in the
park with you.

4. Li Fang will have a fine day. (改为一般疑问
句)

_____ Li Fang _____ a fine day?

5. The scientists will work on the space station.
(对画线部分提问)

_____ the scientists _____?

Ⅶ. 用 few, fewer, little, less, more 填空。

1. There is _____ time left.

2. —Are there many books?

—No, there are _____.

3. There will be _____ people in the future
than before.

4. It's late at night. You can see _____ people
in the street.

5. The students hope teachers will give them
_____ homework than last term.

实践探究

Ⅷ. 完形填空。

Last Wednesday, Mr Chen took his class to
the Space Museum. There 1 many things about
space there. First, the children saw a film about
space travel. They saw 2 the space shuttle
took off in space and later landed on earth 3.
It was very exciting and the children felt they were
traveling in space 4!

After the film, Mr Chen took 5 to see
some models of rockets 6 the space shuttle.
The models looked very real, but they were much
7. Then the children saw some moon rocks.
Two 8 landed on the moon in 1969. They put
an American flag there. Then they took some rocks
back to the 9.

10 the children left, they also watched a video about people living and working in a space lab. People could stay in the space lab for months.

1. A. is B. are C. was D. were

2. A. how B. what

C. when D. which

3. A. too B. already

C. again D. badly

4. A. itself B. ourselves

C. oneself D. themselves

5. A. their B. them

C. they D. theirs

6. A. or B. but

C. and D. then

7. A. small B. smaller

C. big D. bigger

8. A. Americans B. Englishmen

C. Australians D. Chinese

9. A. moon B. star C. earth D. sun

10. A. After B. As soon as

C. Until D. Before

IX. 阅读理解。

A

The first robots were invented in the 1920s. Robots have appeared in many American films.

In some films, they are stronger, faster and cleverer than people.

In real life, robots are mainly used in factories. They do some dangerous and difficult jobs for humans.

Robots also help disabled people, for example, blind people. Today many blind people have a guide (向导) dog to help them. In the future, guide dogs might be robot dogs.

One kind of robot guide dog has wheels. It moves in front of the owner. It is very clever. It knows the speed of its owner's walk. The owner wears a special belt (带子). This belt sends instructions to the owner from the dog, such as

"Stop here", "Turn left" or "Turn right".

In the United States, another kind of robot helps disabled people to take care of themselves in their daily life. The robot hears the sound of its owner's voice. It follows instructions such as "Turn the page" or "Make a cup of coffee".

Robots are also used in American hospitals. They can do simple jobs. At one hospital, for example, a robot takes meals from the kitchen to patients' rooms. It never gets lost because this robot has a map of the hospital in its computer memory.

Though robots can help people in many different ways, they will never take the place of humans. 根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

1. From the passage, we know robots cannot be _____.

A. dangerous animals B. factory workers

C. guide dogs D. hospital helpers

2. A robot guide dog _____.

A. goes in front of blind people

B. walks side by side with blind people

C. has a map in its head

D. helps patients with their meals

3. The underlined word "disabled" means "_____." in Chinese.

A. 不能的

B. 有害的

C. 失灵的

D. 残疾的

4. Some disabled people need robots' help to _____.

A. take care of themselves

B. talk to other people

C. become scientists

D. do dangerous jobs

5. In the passage, the writer wants to tell us that _____.

A. robots are stronger and cleverer than humans

B. disabled people cannot look after themselves without the robots

C. robots will take the place of humans some day in the future

D. robots can help humans in many different ways

B

Many people do not like to stay at home during holidays. They want to go out to see something different. People from the country go to the city and people from the city go to the country for holidays. During the holidays, buses and planes are all very busy. It is very hard to buy train or plane tickets. So many people take cars for traveling.

Last May Day my family went to the country by car for our holiday.

There was too much traffic on the road. So we had to move very slowly. It took us about an hour to get out of the town. After some time, we came to a farm. It was clean and beautiful. The animals were so cute. It was a nice place for a picnic, so we stopped and took the food, fruit and drinks out of the car. We sat down under a big green tree and began to eat. Suddenly a strong wind blew and soon it started to rain. We had to run back to our car and had our picnic in the car. Then we drove back home. What a bad trip it was!

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

6. Many people don't like to stay at home during holidays because _____.

- A. they have much money
- B. they have no time
- C. they want to see something different
- D. they want to see rain

7. The family went to _____ for their holiday last May Day.

- A. a beautiful park
- B. the country
- C. the city
- D. a river

8. Last May Day the family trip was _____.

- A. interesting
- B. relaxing
- C. bad
- D. exciting

9. How did they go for the trip last May Day?

- A. By car.
- B. By bus.
- C. By train.
- D. On foot.

10. What happened when the family began to eat?

- A. A tiger came out.
- B. The food was too dirty to eat.
- C. They had a wonderful time.
- D. A strong wind blew and soon it started to rain.

中考链接

I. 单项选择。

1. (2011·安徽)

—May I go out now, Dad?

—No. You _____ let your mother know first.

- A. can
- B. may
- C. need
- D. must

2. (2011·菏泽)

—Will you stay for some more days?

—Sorry, I _____. My mother called to ask me to go back at once.

- A. mustn't
- B. may not
- C. can't
- D. wouldn't

3. (2011·上海)

There _____ still some milk in the fridge.

It's not necessary to go to the store today.

- A. am
- B. is
- C. are
- D. be

II. 短文填空。

(2011·河南) 阅读短文,选词填空。每空一词,每词只使用一次(其中有两项是多余的)。

receive, minute, when, helpful, early, if, I, from, waste, three, year, but

Michael Leung, a famous TV host (主持人) in Hong Kong, wrote a letter to his son. It is not only 1 to children, but also good for all ages. The following are chosen 2 his letter.

1. Life is short. While you are 3 it today, you'll realize you are at the end of it tomorrow. So the earlier you start to value your life, the 4

you can enjoy it.

2. You might not be successful 5 you don't study hard, although a lot of successful people haven't 6 higher education.

3. I don't expect you to support (供养) me for the rest of 7 life, so I'm not going to do the same for you. You will be living on your own when you grow up.

4. You can require yourself to be nice to others, 8 you shouldn't expect the same from others.

5. I've been buying the lottery (彩票) for almost twenty 9, but I'm still poor. I have never got the 10 place even once. So you have to

work hard to be successful. There is no free lunch in the world.

1. possible 2. possible 3. possible

4. possible 5. possible 6. possible

7. possible 8. possible 9. possible

10. possible

益智园地

行为动词一般将来时用法歌诀

一般将来时,将要发生事。

谓语不一般,will 加动原(动词原形)。

要变疑问句,will 放在主语前。

否定句,也不难,will 后面 not 添。

Section B

基础积累

I. 英汉互译。

1. 太空站 space station

2. in the future 在未来

3. 去滑冰 go skating

4. be able to 能够

5. 世界杯 World Cup

II. 单项选择。

1. —I think English is the most difficult subject.

—English. I think math is more difficult than English.

A. I think so B. I don't hope so

C. I agree D. I disagree

2. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

A. like B. be like

C. looks like D. look like

3. I will come he will come tomorrow.

A. don't think; will come

B. think; won't come

C. not think; will come

D. think; don't come

4. This coat doesn't fit him well, as he has a huge body and the coat is small.

A. so; such

B. so; so

C. such; such

D. such; so

5. —How many birds can you see in the trees?

—I can see hundreds of birds in them.

A. hundreds of

B. five hundreds

C. hundred of

D. five hundreds of

6. If possible I'll send rockets to the moon.

A. be; to

B. fly; on

C. be; on

D. fly; to

7. —Why are you in such a hurry, Mike?

—There is an NBA basketball game in ten minutes.

A. will have

B. will be

C. is going to have

D. are going to be

8. Though I live in the forest alone, I don't feel lonely.

A. lonely; lonely

B. alone; alone

C. alone; lonely

D. lonely; alone

9. John will _____ go to France on vacation this summer.

- A. possible B. impossible
C. probably D. probable

10. It's cold outside. Don't take off your coat, and _____ your coat.

- A. wear B. put on
C. dress D. in

能力提升

III. 从 II 栏中选出与 I 栏的句子相匹配的答语。

I

- () 1. Where will you live?
() 2. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
() 3. How will you fly to the moon?
() 4. I think France will win the World Cup.
() 5. Will there be less pollution in the future?

II

- A. By rocket.
B. I agree.
C. I will live in an apartment.
D. It will be sunny.
E. Yes, there will.

IV. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子。

1. 没有人知道将来会发生什么事。

No one knows what will happen _____.

2. 电脑如今被人们广泛使用。

The computers _____ widely _____ people today.

3. 你认为哪一部电影最好看?

Which _____ is the nicest film?

4. 她的叔叔是一名字航员。他明年将要到太空站工作。

Her uncle is an _____. He _____ on a _____ next year.

5. 到东莞后,我就爱上了这座城市。

I _____ this city after I got to Dongguan.

实践探究

V. 句型转换。

1. Will you have your own robot? Do you think?
(合并为一句)

2. I'll be an actor in ten years. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you _____ in ten years?

3. We can use this kind of machine to cook. (改为同义句)

We _____ use this kind of machine to cook.

4. Lucy is as young as me. (改为同义句)

Lucy is _____ age _____ me.

5. I think Class One wins the game. (用 next time 改为一般将来时态的句子)

VI. 完形填空。

We can use many kinds of energy. Most energy in the 1 today comes from 2 coal and oil. But this will not be so in the year 2050. We will get much of our energy 3 water, the sun and the 4. We will produce atomic (原子) energy, much more coal and 5 as raw material (原始材料) for cloth, plastics and other things. Some 6 of the world are very dry. Very 7 people live there, 8 there is a lot of sunshine and wind. With 9 atomic energy and energy from the sun and wind, we will be able to bring fresh water from far away or change sea water 10 fresh water.

1. A. moon B. sun

C. world D. space

2. A. burning B. to burn

- C. boil D. boiling
3. A. in B. from
C. on D. to
4. A. moon B. cloud
C. wind D. snow
5. A. water B. paper
C. glass D. oil
6. A. parts B. places
C. hills D. ground
7. A. few B. little
C. a few D. a little
8. A. and B. but
C. then D. so
9. A. cheap B. expensive
C. a little D. good
10. A. to B. into
C. from D. for

VII. 阅读理解。

A

A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In his dream he was walking in the forest when two men ran out and tried to throw him to the ground. He ran off as fast as he could, but they followed him. He reached a place where he saw two roads in front of him, one to the right and the other to the left. Which road should he take? He heard the two men behind him, getting nearer, and at the same time he heard a voice in his ear. It told him to go to the right, and he did so. He ran on and soon came to a small hotel. He was received there kindly and given a room, and he was saved from the two men. That was the dream.

Twenty years later he was really in the Black Forest as happened in the dream long ago, and two men ran out and tried to throw him down. He ran off, and came to a place with two roads, like in the dream. He remembered the dream and took the road to the right. He soon reached a small hotel, was taken in, and so was safe. His dream of twenty

years before had saved his life.

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

1. The Black Forest is _____.
A. a place in Germany
B. not a real place
C. invented by the writer
D. a place in Britain
2. When he was walking in the forest, _____ ran after him.
A. two dogs B. two tigers
C. two men D. two women
3. Finally he came to _____.
A. a forest
B. another road
C. another dream
D. a small hotel
4. It was _____ that saved the man's life 20 years later.
A. a voice B. the dream
C. someone else D. God
5. The story tells us that _____.
A. a dream may come true some time later
B. a dream is always a dream
C. people should not believe their dreams
D. people should always believe their dreams

B

Welcome to China. After you go to Beijing and Shanghai, you could see the differences between them. In some ways they look the same, in some ways they look different. Both of them have tall buildings and wide streets, although some buildings in Shanghai are much taller than those in Beijing. They are both important in China. Beijing is the capital of China, but Shanghai is the biggest city in China. And there are more famous places of interest in Beijing than those in Shanghai. You can go to the Great Wall, the Palace Museum and so on.

Now they are becoming more and more important in China. And they are famous all over the world.

阅读短文,完成下面的表格。

Information Card

What do the two places both have?	6. They have _____.
What are some buildings in Shanghai different from those in Beijing?	7. The buildings in Shanghai are _____ those in Beijing.
Which city is the capital of China?	8. _____.
Which city is the biggest one in China?	9. _____.
Are there a lot of places of interest in Beijing?	10. _____.

中考链接

1. (2011·河南)

—What do you want to be in the future, Nick?

—I want to be _____ pilot. It is _____ exciting job.

A. a; a

B. a; an

C. the; an

D. a; the

2. (2011·安徽)

I hear our teacher will be back _____ three weeks' time.

A. at

B. in

C. for

D. after

3. (2011·临沂)

—Excuse me. Could you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?

—_____. There's a bookstore on Yimeng Road.

A. Sorry

B. Sure

C. Good idea

D. Thank you

4. (2011·河北)

George reads the newspaper every morning. That's _____ habit.

A. he

B. him

C. his

D. himself

5. (2011·盐城)

We should learn from Lei Feng and think less of _____ than others.

A. us

B. ourselves

C. our

D. ours

益智园地

小幽默

"I'm sorry, Madam, but I shall have to charge you twenty dollars for pulling your boy's tooth."

"Twenty dollars! Why? You said that you charged only four dollars for such work!" "Yes, but this boy yelled so terribly that he scared four other patients out of the office."

"对不起,夫人,为您儿子拔牙我要收取 20 美元。"

"20 美元! 为什么? 不是说好只要 4 美元。"

"是的,但是你的孩子大喊大叫,把另外四个病人吓跑了。"

Unit 2 What should I do?

Section A

基础积累

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. My pen pal wants me (buy) a ticket to the 2012 London Olympic Games.
2. I need to get some money (pay) for the new bike.
3. Don't let the students (do) lots of homework.
4. I don't want to (surprise) Lisa.
5. Parents should give their children more time and (free) to relax.

II. 从 II 栏中找出与 I 栏相匹配的句子。

I

- () 1. He had an argument with his girlfriend yesterday.
- () 2. If you want to get better grades in your exams,
- () 3. She hasn't seen her parents for a long time.
- () 4. If you need more money,
- () 5. I was late for the meeting yesterday again.

II

- A. you should make notes in class carefully and work hard after class.
- B. Maybe you should ask her to call them or write to them.

- C. He should say sorry to her.
- D. You should be on time next time. Don't be late again.
- E. you should get a part-time job. Don't borrow money. You can find a better job in a big company too.

III. 单项选择。

1. Tom and Jack like to speak the phone.
A. in B. on C. at D. with
2. You should your library book on time.
A. give B. pass C. turn D. return
3. All the students went to the Great Wall except last Sunday.
A. I B. my C. me D. we
4. — ?
— It doesn't work.
A. How are you B. Where is your watch
C. What's wrong with your watch D. How much is your watch
5. I need some money to for the vacation trip.
A. spend B. cost C. take D. pay

能力提升

IV. 句型转换。

1. The young lady will have to look after her sick child at home. (改为同义句)

The young lady will have to _____
_____ her sick child at home.

2. You should buy me a new car. (改为同义句)

You should _____ a new car _____ me.

3. Tom should tell him the story. (改为否定句)

Tom _____ tell him the story.

4. I found it was easy to get on with others. (改为反义句)

I found _____ to get on with others.

5. The dictionary cost me fifty yuan. (改为同义句)

I _____ fifty yuan _____ the dictionary.

V. 从方框内选择恰当的语句补全对话, 有两项多余。

Jim: What's wrong, Li Peng? You are not looking happy.

Li Peng: I'm not. I feel a little worried about my English.

Jim: 1 _____

Li Peng: I'm not getting along well with it.

Jim: Why not?

Li Peng: Well, I hardly have chances to meet English people.

Jim: 2 _____

Li Peng: Where should I go?

Jim: 3 _____

Li Peng: But ... it seems English people never speak to me.

Jim: Ah! 4 _____

Li Peng: 5 _____

Jim: The weather! English people are always inter-

ested in the weather.

- A. You should go to an English corner.
B. What can I talk about?
C. You should learn English well.
D. What's the problem?
E. You should speak first.
F. What can I do for you?
G. You should go out more.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

实践探究

VI. 完形填空。

Some day little cars may take the place of today's cars. If everyone 1 such a little car in the future, there will be less pollution in the air, there will be more parking space in cities, and the streets will be 2 crowded. The space now for one car of the usual size can hold 3 one such little car.

The little cars will 4 much less to own and to drive. Driving will be 5, too, because these little cars can go only 50 kilometers an hour.

The cars of the future will be fine for going 6 the city, but they will not be useful for going far away. The little car needs only two batteries—one battery for the motor, and 7 for the horn and the lights. If we still 8 the big cars along with the small ones, we will need 9 two kinds of roads. Some roads will be used for the 10 cars, and other roads will be needed for the small slow ones.

1. A. drives B. sits C. makes D. sells
2. A. more B. less C. much D. fewer
3. A. at most B. no more
C. less than D. more than

4. A. pay B. spend C. cost D. have

5. A. faster B. harder

C. more dangerous D. safer

6. A. over B. around

C. from D. past

7. A. another B. the other

C. one D. others

8. A. think B. park

C. use D. love

9. A. to build B. put

C. building D. opens

10. A. small slow B. big slow

C. big fast D. small fast

VII. 阅读理解。

A

Swimming is very popular in summer. People like swimming in summer because water makes them feel cool. If you swim in a wrong place, it may not be safe. These years, more than ten people died in this city while they were enjoying themselves in the water and most of them were students. But some people are still not careful while swimming. They often think they swim so well that nothing can happen to them in water. Summer is here again. If you go swimming, don't forget that lots of swimmers have died in water. They died because they were not careful, not because they were not good at swimming. So don't get into water when you are alone. If there is a "No swimming" sign, don't get into water, either. If you remember all these, swimming will be safe.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

() 1. Swimming is a very safe sport.

() 2. We shouldn't swim in some wrong places.

() 3. Only students die in water.

() 4. If you are good at swimming, you will not die in water.

() 5. If we often practice swimming, we will be safe.

B

When Mr David retired, he bought a small house in a village near the sea. He liked it and hoped to live a quiet life in it. But to his surprise, many visitors came to see his house in summer holidays, for it was the most interesting building in the village. From morning to night, there were visitors outside the house. They kept looking into the rooms through the windows and many of them even went into the house. He decided to drive the visitors away. So he put a notice on the window. The notice said, "If you want to satisfy your curiosity (好奇心), come in and look around. Price: twenty dollars." Mr David was sure that the visitors would stop coming, but he was wrong. More and more visitors came and Mr David had to spend every day showing them around his house. "I came here to retire, not to work as a guide," he said angrily. In the end, he sold the house and moved away.

根据短文内容,选择正确答案。

6. Mr David's house was _____ that many visitors came to see it.

A. so small

B. so quiet

C. so interesting

D. such interesting

7. Mr David put a notice on the window in order _____.

A. to drive the visitors away

B. to satisfy the visitors' curiosity

C. to let visitors come in and look around

D. to get some money out of the visitors