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· 名师课堂作业 ·

单元达标 AB 卷

人教版（必修）高一上

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Unit 1 Good friends(A 卷)

测试时间:45 分钟 试卷总分:100 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总得分	评卷人
得分											

第一部分 课本要点

I. 根据下列句子的意思写出所给首字母或汉语意思的单词。(10 分)

- Nick's father was my l _____ friend. He always helped me if he can.
- The headmaster held several meetings trying to find the s _____ to the trouble.
- When we want to put a nail into a wall, we have to use a h _____.
- The fisherman c _____ his fisher-net four times a day.
- Mother s _____ me by coming in so quietly.
- When they heard the bad news, they all fell into deep s _____ (悲伤).
- When he was young, his life was full of a _____ (冒险).
- At last they stopped in a _____ (荒芜的) island and didn't know what to do.
- They _____ (争论) with each other about how to go fishing.
- As a good child, he should learn to _____ (分享) things with others.

II. 选用所给的短语,并用其适当的形式填空。(15 分)

be into; hunt for; such as; argue against; be loyal to; drop sb. a line; treated sb. as; be fond of; care about; Even though; make friends with; too much; have fun; in pairs; as much as

- A baby should sleep _____ it needs.
- Last year I _____ a French student, and since then we have kept in touch with each other.
- This morning, Tom _____ his lost novel, but he failed to find it.
- Most of us _____ going skating on such a day. It was stormy.
- The child _____ beef while his twin brother likes pork.
- Since you are ill, climbing the small hill must be _____ for you.
- His sister doesn't _____ her clothes. She studies very hard.
- At that time she _____ one of our family.
- _____ I was invited to the party, I would not like to go there.
- When I miss you, I will call you and talk with you on the phone.
—You can also _____. It is a cheap and fast way for communication.
- Many of the programmes are well received, _____ Follow me, Follow Me to Science.
- If someone is going to have an evening party but you cannot go, you may wish him to _____.
- It doesn't matter what kind of person you are, but you must _____ your motherland.
- OK, kids. Game time now. Find your own partner and do the following _____, please.
- Does he like hiking and climbing?
—Does he like? He _____ them. He would give anything up for them.

III. 单项填空。(15 分)

- In the film, she was _____ as a hard-working middle-aged woman.
A. cast B. acted C. played D. thought
- After graduation from college, he began to go from city to city, _____ a suitable job.
A. hunting for B. taking on C. looking after D. bringing up

Nowadays many students _____ MP3.

3. This morning he got up very early in order that he could catch the early bus.

This morning he got up very early _____ catch the early bus.

4. I think he can complete it ahead of time.

_____, he can finish it ahead of time.

5. How did you like the film?

_____ did you _____ the film?

第二部分 同步语法

VI. 单项选择。(20分)

1. The teacher said _____.

A. that the earth moves round the sun B. the earth moved round the sun
C. if the earth moves round the sun D. the earth was moving round the sun

2. He asked me _____.

A. whether was I born in 1986 B. that I was born in 1986
C. whether I had been born in 1986 D. if I was born in 1986

3. He asked her _____ you happy.

A. What did she think made B. what she thought made
C. what she thought to make D. what did she think to make

4. They asked me _____ last night, but I was unable to tell them.

A. what was happened B. what happened
C. was what happened D. what it happened

5. You'll never know _____.

A. where had I made the suit B. where I had the suit to make
C. where did I make the suit D. where I had the suit made

6. Excuse me, but could you tell me _____?

A. what's the price of this one B. how much is the price of this one
C. what the price of this one is D. how much the price of this one is

7. I told you _____ the trees, because you would fall and hurt yourself.

A. don't climb B. don't to climb C. to not climb D. not to climb

8. The officer order his two men _____ the house.

A. watched B. watching C. to watch D. to watching

9. He asked me _____ I could buy him a book when I went to town.

A. whether B. / C. that D. how

10. —Could you tell me where I can find the station?

—Yes. I can tell you _____ you want to know.

A. what B. that C. where D. which

11. He said that he had bought the jacket _____.

A. before three days B. three days before
C. three days ago D. last week

12. Did you say _____?

A. that what he said was true B. that it was true that he said
C. what did he say was true D. what he said it was true

13. Please tell me _____ from.

A. where do you come B. where you come
C. where you will come D. there you come

14. Ask her _____ come with us.

- A. if she will
C. that if she will
B. if or not she will
D. whether will she
15. The driver said that he _____ pick _____ a passenger at West Street.
A. will; up B. would; up C. will; out D. would; out
16. He said he _____ in 1987.
A. has born B. had been born C. had born D. was born
17. John _____ me he was going to help me with my English.
A. explained B. spoke C. told D. said
18. He said his bicycle _____ stolen and he _____ have to ring the police.
A. has; would B. has; will C. has been; will D. had been; would
19. The headmaster asked the pupils _____ they saw someone go out.
A. that B. what C. whether D. how
20. Bob asked his sister _____.
A. where did she put his ticket B. where she put his ticket
C. did she put his ticket where D. where was she putting his ticket

1. He told her that her letter to him _____ (encourage) him.
2. She told me that she _____ (write) a report in English then.
3. He told me he _____ (learn) English for three years.
4. The teacher told the students that the sun _____ (be) bigger than the earth.
5. He said that he _____ (be) a news reporter.

1. He asked her _____ she was a worker.
2. He asked Mary _____ she was doing.
3. He asked Tom _____ he had been.
4. Li Ping asked Wei Fang _____ she learned so well.
5. She asked him _____ he was late.

1. He said to her, "Are you busy now?"
He asked her _____.
2. They said to him, "We have read your letter."
They told him _____.
3. The girl said to him, "What is your name?"
The girl asked him _____.
4. He asked her whether she had passed the exam.
He said to her, "_____?"
5. He asked Mary whether she would stay at home or go out.
He said to Mary, "_____?"
6. They asked the girl who she was.
They said to the girl, "_____?"
7. The girl asked the teacher what subject she could choose.
The girl said to the teacher, "_____?"
8. He told them he liked them very much.
He said to them, "_____."

Unit 1 Good friends(B 卷)

测试时间:120 分钟 试卷总分:150 分

一、选择题

(一)听力。(20 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A,B,C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

(1) What time is it?

- A. It's a little before 1:15.
- B. It's 1:15 sharp.
- C. It's a bit before 1:45.

(2) How much money does the man need to pay for the stamps to post the package?

- A. \$5.45.
- B. \$1.00.
- C. \$0.95.

(3) What time will the woman leave Chicago?

- A. At four o'clock.
- B. At nine o'clock.
- C. At twelve o'clock.

(4) How far does the woman have to walk to get to the Student Union?

- A. She has to walk five miles.
- B. She must walk to the corner.
- C. She has to walk five or six blocks.

(5) What can we learn about the party?

- A. It was a success.
- B. It was a failure.
- C. It was held as planned.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A,B,C 3 个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 三个小题。

(6) Who is the man going to meet tomorrow?

- A. Tommy.
- B. Tony.
- C. Timmy.

(7) What is the relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Close friends.
- C. New friends.

(8) Where are the speakers going to have dinner?

- A. In a restaurant.
- B. In a shopping center.
- C. At home.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

(9) What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A flight timetable.
- B. The way to Union Street.
- C. Hiring a taxi.

(10) Where is the woman going on Saturday?

- A. Garden Hotel.
- B. The airport.
- C. The taxi company.

(11) At what time does the woman want to leave?

- A. At 7:00 in the morning.
- B. At 7:00 in the evening.
- C. At 17:00.

听第 8 段对话,回答第 12 至 14 题。

(12) Where is the conversation taking place?

- A. In the dorm.
- B. In the classroom.
- C. In a snack bar.

(13) Why does Bill sometimes get angry at the man?

- A. He doesn't tell truth.
- B. He's too noisy.
- C. He's messy.

(14) What did Bill do during the vacation?

- A. He visited the man's family.
- B. He took a long trip.

C. He stayed in the dorm.

请听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

- (15) What are the speakers talking about?
A. The man's trip to New York.
B. The lady's physics class.
C. The lady's trip to New York.
- (16) What did the lady see in New York?
A. The Statue of Liberty.
B. The New York Library.
C. The New York City Park.
- (17) What advice did the lady give the man?
A. To visit the Statue of Liberty.
B. To visit New York in spring or fall.
C. To visit New York when it's hot.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

- (18) How much does the pass cost if you are a student?
A. \$760. B. \$800. C. \$840.
- (19) In which city of Australia can you start using the pass?
A. Sydney. B. Any city. C. Melbourne.
- (20) What can we learn from what the speakers said?
A. The pass can be used for 12 months.
B. The route is from Sydney to Sydney.
C. People can only visit important cities.

(二)语法和词汇知识。(15分)

1. _____ sleep later in the morning, he turned the alarm on.
A. So as to not B. In order to not C. In order not to D. So as not to
2. Great changes _____ in our city, and some schools _____ set up.
A. have taken place; have been B. have taken place; have
C. have been taken place; have been D. were taken place; were
3. The harder you work at your lesson, _____ progress you will made.
A. and greater B. the greater C. the great D. greater
4. Although the peace-loving people made great efforts, Iraq didn't _____ the war.
A. survive B. survive from C. suffer D. suffered from
5. Noise is unpleasant, _____ when you are trying to sleep
A. specially B. absolutely C. especially D. only
6. _____ it is to have _____ cold drink on such a hot day!
A. What a fun; / B. What fun; a C. How funny; / D. How funny; a
7. I've never traveled by air, _____.
A. neither have my sister B. so has my mother
C. nor has my father D. so did my uncl
8. — Let me introduce myself. I'm your new teacher, Mr. Chen.
— _____.
A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
C. I'm very pleased D. Pleased to meet you
9. Though he lived _____, he didn't feel _____ because he has many friends.
A. alone; alone B. lonely; alone C. lonely; lonely D. alone; lonely
10. If we say someone is smart, we mean that he is _____ in mind and action.
A. quick B. fast C. soon D. rapid
11. Nouns _____ book, pen, apple and toy are _____ nouns.
A. such as; uncountable B. for example; uncountable
C. such as; countable D. for example; countable
12. It's reported that more than _____ people died in the air crash yesterday.
A. three hundreds of B. three hundreds

13. His _____ was burnt in the fire last week and he had to make his _____ in a hotel. Now the whole _____ are all fine.
- A. house; home; family
B. house; family; home
C. family; house; home
D. home; house; family
14. —Have you decided when _____?
—Yes, tomorrow morning.
- A. will you leave
B. to be leaving
C. are you leaving
D. to leave
15. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home.
- A. much too heavy
B. too much heavy
C. heavy too much
D. too heavy much

(三)阅读理解。(40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给多个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Many large cities in the United States and around the world have an area called Chinatown. Each was set up by people who came from China. For example, Chinatown in San Francisco, California, began in the 1840s. Gold had been discovered in California. Chinese immigrants came to America in search of wealth. They lived in an area that later became known as Chinatown. Nearly all the immigrants were men. Their hard work was quickly recognized. In 1850, San Francisco Mayor John Geary held a ceremony saying Chinese efforts improved the city. Today, Chinatown is a leading cultural influence in San Francisco. Many people visit the area.

Chinatowns were also set up in cities in the western states of Oregon and Washington during the middle of the 19th century. Many Chinese in these areas helped build the first railroad across the United States. However, after the work ended in 1869, many Chinese moved to the eastern and middle parts of the United States. The first Chinese arrived in Chicago, Illinois, in the 1870s. Many of them first opened clothes-cleaning businesses and low-cost eating-places. Chicago's Chinatown has grown over the years.

Chinatowns also can be found in cities outside the United States. For example, the first Chinese in London arrived in the late 18th century. They were men who worked for the East India Company. Later, Chinese operated small stores and eating places that were visited by Chinese sailors traveling through the city. Today, many people visit London's Chinatown. It has special Chinese Gates and walking areas for visitors. Chinatowns around the world are not only places where Chinese people live and work. They are also places where visitors can learn more about Chinese culture and traditions.

1. The earliest Chinatown began to form more than _____ years ago.
A. 170 B. 160 C. 150 D. 140
2. Visitors come to Chinatown because _____.
A. there are many stores and eating places operated by the Chinese
B. all the immigrants from China have settled in the areas for a long time
C. the areas are provided with rich Chinese culture
D. visitors can learn something from the immigrants
3. What is the main subject in the text?
A. The forming of Chinatowns in the world.
B. Something about the early immigrants from China.
C. The custom in Chinatowns in the world.
D. The hard working of the Chinese immigrants in America.
4. The main purpose of writing this text is to _____.
A. make more people know about the history of Chinatowns in the world
B. invite more visitors to Chinatowns in the world
C. let Chinese immigrants live in the areas
D. do business with other people in the world

B

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" "When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy (嫉妒) my luck?" "And Paul-why didn't he pick up that he

was friendly just because I had a car?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog," that's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn't see it himself. But bringing in the "dog" bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up (包藏) in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture (姿态)? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people to you may save another mistake.

5. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. how to interpret what people say
 - B. what to do when you listen to others talking
 - C. how to avoid mistakes when you communicate with people
 - D. why we go wrong with people sometimes
6. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that _____.
 - A. we fail to listen carefully when they talk
 - B. we tend to doubt what our friends say
 - C. people usually state one thing but means another
 - D. people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
7. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself." In the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to _____.
 - A. being friendly
 - B. a bit of envy
 - C. lucky dog
 - D. your luck
8. When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is _____.
 - A. notice the way the person is talking
 - B. take a good look at the person talking
 - C. mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
 - D. examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture

C

Everyone has heard of the San Andreas fault (断层), which constantly threatens California and the West Coast with earthquakes. But how many people know about the equally serious New Madrid fault in Missouri?

Between December of 1811 and February of 1812, three major earthquakes occurred, all centered around the town of New Madrid, Missouri, on the Mississippi River. Property damage was severe. Buildings in the area were almost destroyed. Whole forests fell at once, and huge cracks opened in the ground, allowing smell of sulfur (硫磺) to filter (过滤) upward.

The Mississippi River itself completely changed character, developing sudden rapids (急流) and whirlpools (漩涡). Several times it changed its course, and once, according to some observers, it actually appeared to run backwards. Few people were killed in the New Madrid earthquakes, probably simply because few people lived in the area in 1811; but the severity (严酷) of the earthquakes are shown by the fact that the shock waves rang bells in church towers in Charleston, South Carolina, on the coast. Buildings shook in New York City, and clocks were stopped in Washington, D C. Scientists now know that America's two major faults are essentially different. The San Andreas is a horizontal boundary (分界线) between two major land masses that are slowly moving in opposite directions. California earthquakes result when the movement of these two masses suddenly lurches (倾斜) forward.

The New Madrid fault, on the other hand, is a vertical (垂直的) fault; at some point, possibly hundreds of millions of years ago, rock was pushed up toward the surface, probably by volcanoes under the surface. Suddenly, the volcanoes cooled and the rock collapsed, leaving huge cracks. Even now, the rock

continues to settle downwards, and sudden sinking motions trigger (触发) earthquakes in the region. The fault itself, a large crack in this layer of rock, with dozens of other cracks that split off from it, extends from northeast Arkansas through Missouri and into southern Illinois.

9. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the New Madrid fault in Missouri
 - B. the San Andreas and the New Madrid faults
 - C. the causes of faults
 - D. current scientific knowledge about faults
10. The New Madrid fault is _____.
 - A. a horizontal fault
 - B. a vertical fault
 - C. a more serious fault than the San Andreas fault
 - D. responsible for forming the Mississippi River
11. The earthquake around the New Madrid fault killed few people mainly because _____.
 - A. the government there informed them in advance.
 - B. the Mississippi river itself completely changed character.
 - C. few people lived there in 1811.
 - D. the earthquakes were not so serious.
12. We may conclude from the passage that _____.
 - A. it is probably as dangerous to live in Missouri as in California
 - B. the New Madrid fault will be even dangerous
 - C. California will become an island in future
 - D. A big earthquake will occur to California soon

D

These radio signals were heard first in 1967. They were coming from a point in the sky where there were no known stars. They were coming very regularly too; once in just about a second. It was as if they were controlled by a clock.

The scientists who heard the signals did not tell anybody else. They were rather afraid to tell in case they frightened people. The signals were coming from a very small body—no bigger, perhaps, than the earth. Was that why no light could be seen from it? Or were the signals coming from a planet that belonged to some other star?

There was no end to the questions, but the scientists kept the discussion secret. "Perhaps there are intelligent beings out there," they thought, "little green men who are trying to send messages to other planets, or to us!" So the news was not given to the newspapers. Instead, the scientists studied the signals and searched for others like them.

Well, all that happened in 1967 and 1968. Since then scientists have learned more about those strange, regular radio signals. And they have told the story, of course. The signals do not come from a planet; they come from a new kind of star called "pulsar". About a hundred other pulsars have now been found, and most of them are very like the first one.

Pulsars are strong radio stars. They are the smallest but the heaviest stars we know at present. A handful of pulsar would weigh a few thousand tons. Their light—if they give much light—is too small for us to see. But we can be sure of this; no little green men are living on them.

13. How was the first pulsar discovered?
 - A. Scientists heard a new kind of radio signal.
 - B. Scientists heard radio signals coming from an unknown star.
 - C. Scientists searched the sky and saw it.
 - D. Scientists heard radio signals sent by little green men from a small planet.
14. What made the scientists think that the signals might be a sign of intelligent life?
 - A. Because they were coming from a very small body, possibly a planet.
 - B. Because they couldn't see the body.
 - C. Because it seemed that they were controlled by a clock.
 - D. Because they couldn't understand the messages sent by the intelligent beings.
15. Why didn't they report the news?

- A. Because they were afraid of frightening people.
 - B. Because scientists wanted to keep their discoveries secret.
 - C. Because the signals were heard only once.
 - D. Because they didn't know if the signals were from a pulsar.
16. When did they think it safe to report the news?
- A. When everyone had forgotten the signals.
 - B. When the signals stopped.
 - C. When they were tired of studying the signals.
 - D. When other pulsars were discovered.

E

California is a land of variety and contrast(对比). Almost every type of physical land feature, sort of arctic ice fields and tropical jungles can be found within its borders. Sharply contrasting types of land often he very close to one another.

People living in Bakersfield, for instance, can visit the Pacific Ocean and the coastal plain, the fertile San Joaquin Valley, the arid Mojave Desert, and the high Sierra Nevada, all within an area of about 100 miles. In other areas it is possible to go snow skiing in the morning and surfing in the evening of the same day, without having to travel long distances.

Contrast abounds in California. The highest point in the United States(outside Alaska) is in California, and so is the lowest point(including Alaska) Mount Whitney, 14,494 feet above sea level, which is separated from Death Valley, 282 feet below sea level, by a distance of only 100 miles. The two areas have a difference in an altitude of almost three miles.

California has deep, clear mountain lakes like Lake Tahoe, the deepest in the country, but it also has shallow, salty desert lakes. It has Lake Tulainyo, 12,020 feet above sea level, and the lowest lake in the country, the Salton Sea, 236 feet below sea level. Some of its lakes, like Owens Lake in Death Valley, are not lakes at all; they are dried up lake beds.

In addition to mountains, lakes, valleys, deserts, and plateaus, California has its Pacific coastline, stretching longer than the coastlines of Oregon and Washington combined.

17. Which of the following is the lowest point in the United States?
- A. Lake Tulainyo.
 - B. Mojave Desert.
 - C. Death Valley.
 - D. The Salton Sea.
18. How far away is Death Valley from Mount Whitney?
- A. About 3 miles.
 - B. Only 100 miles.
 - C. 282 feet.
 - D. 14,494 feet.
19. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as being within an area of about 100 miles of Bakersfield?
- A. The Pacific Ocean.
 - B. San Joaquin Valley.
 - C. Mojave Desert.
 - D. Oregon and Washington.
20. Which statement best demonstrates(表明) that California is a land of variety and contrast?
- A. The highest lake in California is Lake Tulainyo.
 - B. It is possible to go surfing and snow skiing in some parts of California without having to travel long distances.
 - C. Sierra Nevada, San Joaquin Valley, Mojave Desert and the Pacific Ocean all lie within a radius of about 100 miles.
 - D. Owens Lake, in Death Valley, is not really a lake at all.

二、完形填空。(20分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从多个选项中,选出最佳答案。

Are supermarket designed to persuade us to buy more? When you enter a supermarket, 1 knows better than you do how you will 2 -which way you will walk, where you will 3, what will make you 4 one product rather than another. When customers go into a shop, they 5 look to their left but move 6 towards the right. So supermarket 7 are usually on the left of the building, and the layout is designed to take shoppers 8 the store, aisle after aisle, from left to right. Then shoppers will pay attention to all the 9.

Fresh fruit and vegetables are 10 near supermarket entrances. This gives the impression that only 11 food is sold in the shop. 12 food that everyone buys, like sugar and tea are put near each other.

They are kept in different aisles so that customers are taken past other 13 foods before they find what they want. In this way, shoppers 14 to buy products that they do not 15.

People walk quickly through 16 aisles, but they move more slowly in wide aisle and give more attention to the products. One best-selling 17 for products is at the end of aisles, because shoppers slow down to turn into the next aisle.

Sweets are often placed at children's 18 at the checkout. While parents are 19 to pay, children 20 the sweets and put them in the trolley.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. the assistant | B. the manager |
| C. the leader | D. the shop owner |
| 2. A. behave | B. select |
| C. move | D. take |
| 3. A. go | B. stop |
| C. look | D. stand |
| 4. A. enjoy | B. ask for |
| C. refuse | D. buy |
| 5. A. naturally | B. simply |
| C. easily | D. hurriedly |
| 6. A. down | B. clockwise |
| C. back | D. ahead |
| 7. A. exits | B. toilets |
| C. entrances | D. centers |
| 8. A. into | B. around |
| C. out of | D. close to |
| 9. A. products | B. signs |
| C. prices | D. shelves |
| 10. A. stored | B. hidden |
| C. displayed | D. bought |
| 11. A. daily | B. nice |
| C. necessary | D. healthy |
| 12. A. Important | B. Basic |
| C. Fast | D. Fresh |
| 13. A. good | B. cheap |
| C. expensive | D. attractive |
| 14. A. are invited | B. are ready |
| C. are encouraged | D. are willing |
| 15. A. really need | B. eat |
| C. know | D. like at all |
| 16. A. long | B. short |
| C. high | D. narrow |
| 17. A. location | B. position |
| C. situation | D. action |
| 18. A. hand level | B. eye level |
| C. low level | D. high level |
| 19. A. sitting | B. asked |
| C. waiting | D. going |
| 20. A. search for | B. call for |
| C. look for | D. reach for |

三、填空题。(20分)

阅读下面的文章,据此完成文后的表格。(共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)

A large grey cat with a cunning (狡猾的) sparkle in his yellow eyes, chases a small, sweet looking, brown mouse. In the madness that follows in the kitchen, they destroy the icebox, ironing board (熨衣板), a sink full of dishes and litter the floor with broken eggs.

As the kitchen battle goes on, the final outcome is unknown to the participants. But to the audiences who watch, there is little doubt as to the identity (身份) of the victor—it will be the little mouse.

For the cat and mouse are Tom and Jerry, and this, of course is a Tom & Jerry cartoon.

The ever-fighting pair have chased each other from Hollywood to China to outer space. Their movie debut was 64 years ago, but the cartoons still play on TV and on video.

They even came top in a poll (调查) of Britain's favourite cartoon characters.

The survey of 1,000 people aged between 18 and 50 was made in early October by a children's TV channel.

"Tom & Jerry series are incredibly inventive and witty (诙谐的) with an endless stream of gags (恶作剧), which is why they appeal to all ages," said the channel manager.

Born out of the film "Puss Gets the Boot" in 1940 in Hollywood, Tom and Jerry have made audiences laugh all around the world. Created by US animators William Hanna and Joseph Barbera, the 161 cartoons have won seven Oscars.

The cartoon series came to China in the early 1990s and has been a hit ever since. "Although three words—cat chases mouse—are enough to describe the plot (剧情), Tom and Jerry are a lot more than that," said Zhang Ye, a Senior 1 girl from the Shi Jiazhuang Foreign Language School, "They are always doing new and crazy things to either catch or escape the other."

The numbers and the events

Numbers from the passage	The information they refer to
1. _____	The age group to which the survey in early October was conducted.
64	2. _____
3. _____	The year in which Tom and Jerry were created.
1990s	4. _____
5. _____	The number of cartoons in which Tom and Jerry have appeared.

四、短文改错。(20分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)画掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线画掉。

缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

After supper Li Hua came and asked for me
to go and see a film with him. In our way to
the cinema we saw a little girl sit by the
roadside cry. We bought her a cake to stop
her crying. But when we asked where she
had lived she said she didn't know. So we took
her to the police station and asked police to take care of her
After this we went to the cinema. But when we
got there the movie was near at its end.
We have missed the film, but we did a good deed

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

五、书面表达。(15分)

请根据下列中文提示,用英语向来访的外宾介绍你校新建网络学校(net-school)的作用。

1. 使教与学更方便,更有趣,在课堂上能获取更多信息,学到更多知识;
2. 向师生开放,可向世界各地发送电子邮件(email);
3. 只要家中有电脑,任何人都可以学习本校课程;
4. 有助于改善学校管理,满足现代化教育的需要。

注意:①短文须包括上面提示的主要内容,可以适当增减信息使内容连贯;

②词数:100左右;

③开头语已为你写好。

Ladies and gentlemen,

Unit 2 English around the world (A 卷)

测试时间:45 分钟 试卷总分:100 分

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总得分	评卷人
得分											

第一部分 课本要点

I. 根据下列句子的意思写出所给首字母或汉语意思的单词。(10 分)

- Everyone knows that two and three is e _____ to five.
- The schools in the flooded areas were provided with free books by the g _____.
- In 1776 America became an i _____ country.
- He wanted to make American English d _____ from British English.
- When are you going to p _____ this work of yours?
- If you don't know the exact word for an object, you can give a d _____ (描述) of what it looks like.
- With no rain for three months and food supplies running out, the _____ (形势) here is getting more serious.
- Your room is in a mess. You'd better put your clothes in the _____ (壁橱).
- The _____ (大多数) of the students in our school study very hard.
- Don't forget to buy me some k _____ (西红柿酱) on your way back.

II. 用所给短语的适当形式填空。(15 分)

*depend on ; came about ; end up with ; have a knowledge ; stay up ; bring in ;
such as ; bring on ; a great many ; make oneself at home ; except for ;
at the same time ; have in mind ; at the same time ; more or less*

- People who are healthy today may _____ disability one day when they are old.
- Mr. Wang asked me to sit down and _____.
- They were arguing. Do you know how the argument _____?
- He _____ reading until midnight.
- Some of the rubbish, _____ food, paper, and iron, rots away over a long period of time.
- There are _____ books in our library.
- Your composition is good _____ a few grammatical mistakes.
- The two runners reached the finish line _____.
- We hope our explanation will prove _____ helpful.
- Corn was _____ from America hundreds of years ago.
- Students should not only learn knowledge from books, but they also should _____ of society.
- Galileo did an experiment to show that two different objects would arrive at the ground _____ if they were in an airless condition.
- Whether our country will be stronger _____ our young generation.
- Our company _____ many computers in order to help us work well.
- Peter, What on earth do you _____? I really don't know what you are thinking.

III. 单项选择。(20 分)

- In the year _____, his father also died of cancer.
A. followed B. following C. was followed D. that followed

2. _____ that you found the injured boy? In the wooden house.
A. Where did it B. Where it is C. Where was it D. Where
3. It's already 7:20. Tom rushed _____ to school.
A. in the way B. all the way C. by the way D. in a way
4. You must be very tired after doing the walking, _____?
A. mustn't you B. needn't you C. aren't you D. weren't you
5. Do you have any difficulty _____ these flowers? I'd like to help you if you need.
A. to plant B. for planting C. with planting D. in planting
6. —How did it _____ that all the flowers died?
—I had forgotten to water them.
A. come about B. come back C. come on D. come down
7. I don't feel equal _____ doing the job. It's too difficult for me.
A. for B. to C. in D. on
8. If you go on doing that kind of foolish things, you will _____ in prison.
A. bring up B. end up C. take up D. come up
9. _____ what he had already, the new stamps were not very interesting.
A. Comparing with B. Replaced to C. Compared with D. Replaced with
10. The scenery in my hometown is beautiful beyond _____.
A. communication B. expression C. situation D. organization
11. Sometimes even Chinese people cannot understand each other because they have different _____.
A. dialects B. opinions C. ideas D. languages
12. If you _____ the two pictures carefully, you will find 10 differences between them.
A. look at B. see C. compare with D. watch
13. The Indians keep their customs _____ the centuries and many tourists go to see them every year.
A. in B. over C. at D. about
14. American English is different _____ British English _____ the spellings of some words.
A. from; in B. with; in C. from; with D. with; from
15. —Don't shut the windows. Leave them _____. The room is smelly.
—Sorry. I wasn't noticing.
A. to be open B. to be opened C. opening D. open
16. —When did you go to bed last night? You look tired and sleepy.
—Three o'clock. I _____ to prepare for the exam today.
A. stay up deep B. stay up late C. didn't go D. go to bed
17. —What can I do for you, Madam?
—I bought the dress here but it's too small. I want to _____ it for a large one.
A. trade B. change C. exchange D. order
18. —Can I help you?
—Yes, but I'm wondering if I can _____ this sheep for your cloth. My daughter wants to make a skirt out of it.
A. trade B. turn C. sell D. buy
19. There were 42 guests _____ who came to the party.
A. in total B. together C. all D. wholly
20. The students were _____ of the professor's _____ speech and fell asleep.
A. tired; tired B. tired; tiring C. tiring; tiring D. tiring; tired

IV. 句型转换。(10分)

1. How did this accident happen?