



适用人教目标版学生

# 百分

## 学生作业本

课时 **3** 练 **1** 测

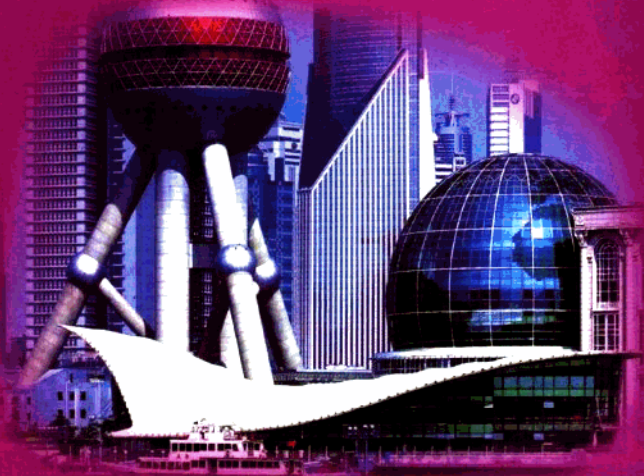
夯实基础 ■ 整合提高 ■ 写作平台

英语

八年级下册

25分钟  
轻松过关

延边人民出版社





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## 课时3练1测

### 八年级英语(下)

主编：严幼群

编著：陈蓉



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# 八年级英语(下)



<b>Unit 1 Will people have robots?</b>		<b>Unit 6 How long have you been collecting shells?</b>	
The first period .....	1	The first period .....	42
The second period .....	2	The second period .....	43
The third period .....	3	The third period .....	44
The fourth period .....	4	The fourth period .....	45
Unit Quiz .....	6	Unit Quiz .....	46
<b>Unit 2 What should I do?</b>		<b>Unit 7 Would you mind turning down the music?</b>	
The first period .....	10	The first period .....	50
The second period .....	11	The second period .....	51
The third period .....	12	The third period .....	52
The fourth period .....	14	The fourth period .....	52
Unit Quiz .....	15	Unit Quiz .....	54
<b>Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?</b>		<b>Unit 8 Why don't you get her a scarf?</b>	
The first period .....	19	The first period .....	58
The second period .....	20	The second period .....	59
The third period .....	21	The third period .....	59
The fourth period .....	22	The fourth period .....	60
Unit Quiz .....	23	Unit Quiz .....	62
<b>Unit 4 He said I was hard-working.</b>		<b>Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?</b>	
The first period .....	27	The first period .....	66
The second period .....	28	The second period .....	67
The third period .....	28	The third period .....	68
The fourth period .....	30	The fourth period .....	69
Unit Quiz .....	31	Unit Quiz .....	70
<b>Unit 5 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!</b>		<b>Unit 10 It's a nice day, isn't it?</b>	
The first period .....	35	The first period .....	74
The second period .....	36	The second period .....	74
The third period .....	36	The third period .....	75
The fourth period .....	37	The fourth period .....	76
Unit Quiz .....	38	Unit Quiz .....	78
		期末综合测试 .....	81
		参考答案 .....	85



# Unit 1 Will people have robots?

## The first period

### 夯实基础 投石问路,抛砖引玉。

#### I. 学语言,找规律。

Example: People will have robots in their homes.  
 There will be more cars.  
 Kids won't go to school.  
Will there be less pollution?  
 No, there won't.

1. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (will, be) back in two days.
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (will, have) more subjects this term.
3. Our life \_\_\_\_\_ (will, be) better.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (will, not, leave) until tomorrow morning.
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ (will, be) less free time?  
— Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_.
6. — \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ (will, use) money in the future?  
— No, they \_\_\_\_\_.

#### II. 选择正确答语。

- A. At home on computers.
- B. Sunny.
- C. A teacher.
- D. Play basketball.
- E. No, there won't.
- F. Yes, they will.

- ( ) 1. Will there only be one country in 100 years?
- ( ) 2. Will people live to be 200 years old?
- ( ) 3. What do you think Jack will be in five years?
- ( ) 4. What sport will she play?
- ( ) 5. How will the weather be tomorrow?
- ( ) 6. Where will the children study in the future?

### 整合提高 循序渐进,触类旁通。

#### 能力拓展

#### I. 根据句意和首字母写单词。

1. I'm trying to exercise more and eat l \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Bob w \_\_\_\_\_ go to school. He will study on computer.
3. When you say what you think will happen in the future, you make a p \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Cities will be very big and c \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Books will only be on c \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

#### II. 单项选择题。

1. — Will people use money in 100 years?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, they do                      B. No, they don't  
C. Yes, they are                      D. No, they won't
2. — I think each of us \_\_\_\_\_ a robot in the future.  
A. have    B. has    C. will have    D. will has
3. There will be more trees, \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
A. will                      B. won't  
C. be                         D. aren't
4. I think he will come tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't                      B. won't he  
C. won't                      D. will he
5. Our life will be \_\_\_\_\_ better in the future.  
A. less    B. few    C. much    D. more
6. Wait a moment. I'll be back \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in a few minutes  
B. after a few minutes  
C. at a few minutes  
D. for a few minutes
7. There will be \_\_\_\_\_ cars and \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.  
A. less, fewer                      B. much, less  
C. less, much                      D. fewer, less
8. I will \_\_\_\_\_ predictions \_\_\_\_\_ my future.  
A. make, about                      B. make, for  
C. makes, about                      D. makes, for

#### 阅读精品屋

#### III. 阅读理解。

Can feeling of *nostalgia* (怀旧) be good for you? Or is it unhealthy to a strong love for the past?

For years, medical experts have studied *nostalgia*, and reasons for it. Many experts think that too much *nostalgia* is harmful. They say living in the past shows that a person is unhappy with his present life. These feelings keep the person from living his life to its fullest.

However, experts say it is normal to love the past sometimes. In fact a little *nostalgia* can enrich a person's life.

Dr. Louis Kaplan has written several books about *nostalgia*. She says these feelings often begin when a

young person is between 13 and 19 years old.

"This is the time when you must face the loss of your childhood," Kaplan says. "You see your new life is easily destroyed. But you think romantically about a golden past. You remember your childhood as a time when life was perfect."

These feelings continue as a person gets older, Kaplan adds. She says many grown persons have a hard time keeping up with changes in the modern world, so they think their younger years. At that time the world seemed simple and more harmless.

Kaplan says these feelings are not always actually existing. The good old days weren't always so good. However, she says nostalgia can be helpful, if used properly.

"Feeling of nostalgia can cause you to remember a time when you had high hopes and dreams," Kaplan says. "It might give you strong wish to catch those dreams today in your present life." She adds that nostalgia can prevent you from "cutting yourself off from your aim".

"As its best," Kaplan says, "nostalgia has the ideal for the future."


- ( ) 1. Feeling of nostalgia \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can remind you of your past which was full of hopes and dreams
- B. might cause you to try to realize the golden dream in the present life
- C. fills one with hopes for the future
- D. comes from a love for the past and a hope for the future
- ( ) 2. The reason for grown persons to think back to their past is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they can hardly keep up with changes in today's world
- B. time is hard, so they can not keep up with changes
- C. many grown persons have little keeping up with changes in the modern world
- D. they lived in the past
- ( ) 3. Which one is not talked about in the article?
- A. Too much nostalgia is harmful.
- B. Only women have feeling of nostalgia.
- C. Nostalgia shows that person is not satisfied with his present life.
- D. A little nostalgia can make a person's life more colorful.
- ( ) 4. According to Kaplan's idea, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. nostalgia must be harmful
- B. nostalgia can be helpful

C. nostalgia is always very good

D. nostalgia is bad indeed

- ( ) 5. We may also use this sentence \_\_\_\_\_ as the title of the article.
- A. Thoughts on Nostalgia
- B. The Reasons for Nostalgia
- C. Why Do They Think Back to the Past?
- D. Nostalgia, Good or Bad?

### The second period


 **夯实基础** 参天的大树是从一棵小树长起来的,丰富的知识是不断积累起来的。

#### I. 根据句意和首字母写单词。

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who travels into space.
2. You can see an office b \_\_\_\_\_ over there.
3. I want to f \_\_\_\_\_ rockets to the moon one day.
4. He lives in an a \_\_\_\_\_ with his parents.
5. There will be more \_\_\_\_\_ (污染) than before.

#### II. 根据所给的汉语意思完成下列各句。

1. They'll study at home \_\_\_\_\_ (通过计算机)
2. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ our world \_\_\_\_\_ in 30 years? (将会像什么)
3. Today Sally is \_\_\_\_\_ (在上大学).
4. She will be a doctor \_\_\_\_\_ (5年后)
5. I think there will be more tall buildings \_\_\_\_\_ (在将来)

 **整合提高** 在知识的山上登得越高,眼前展现的景色就越壮阔。

#### 能力拓展

#### I. 单项选择。

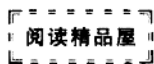
1. — \_\_\_\_\_ in five years?  
— I think she'll be a doctor.  
A. What do you think Sally will be  
B. Do you think what Sally will be  
C. How do you think Sally will be  
D. Do you think what will Sally be
2. — Where is Jim?  
— He has gone to the office. He \_\_\_\_\_ back in an hour.  
A. is B. will be C. will D. won't
3. My life will be \_\_\_\_\_ than it is now.  
A. a lot good  
B. much better  
C. more better



- D. much more better
4. Five years ago I \_\_\_\_\_ a pet cat.  
A. took B. met C. kept D. made
5. Books will \_\_\_\_\_ on computers, \_\_\_\_\_ on paper.  
A. only be...not B. be only...not  
C. be not...only D. only...not
6. Write about your school now, two years ago and two years \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. from now B. after now  
C. behind now D. later
7. Who was the first to go into \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. the space B. space C. a space D. spaces
8. Then I'll live \_\_\_\_\_ a space station.  
A. in B. at C. on D. around
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ the train to school three years ago.  
A. will take B. take C. is taking D. took
10. This book is useful to me, so I \_\_\_\_\_ 20 yuan for it yesterday.  
A. spent B. cost C. took D. paid

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

1. The more you are careful, the \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes you make.
2. Is there a \_\_\_\_\_ ink in the bottle? Yes, there is.
3. Drinking \_\_\_\_\_ water is good for health.
4. They had \_\_\_\_\_ people than we did.
5. If he uses \_\_\_\_\_ time to do the work, he won't finish it on time.



III. 完形填空。

Stamp collecting is perhaps the most popular hobby in the world. 1 people have been collecting stamps from different countries, for different reasons and in different ways.

I collect stamps from Singapore, Malaysia, Canada and the U. K. only. I 2 collect stamps from every country because there are too many. Some countries have hundreds of new stamps every 3.

My father and sister work in offices, 4 sometimes they bring foreign stamps home. If I don't want a stamp, I try to swap it with a friend. I don't 5 any stamps because they cost too much money.


Most of my stamps are 6 ones, which are stuck on paper at first. I have to get the stamps off the paper 7 damaging(毁坏) them. 8 wants to collect damaged stamps. I put the stamps into water in a bowl. After ten to twenty minutes, the water makes the paper 9. Then it is 10 to peel off the stamps carefully and let them dry. After that, I put

them in one of my stamp albums(集邮册). I have 11 albums, one for each country.

I can 12 many things from my stamps. They make my school subjects 13. They show me what birds, animals and plants there are in a country. They let me 14 about the people and events in different countries. Some old stamps are very valuable. Perhaps one day some of my stamps will be 15, too.

- ( ) 1. A. Many B. Few C. No D. All  
 ( ) 2. A. can B. can't C. like to D. often  
 ( ) 3. A. hour B. week C. month D. year  
 ( ) 4. A. because B. when C. so D. after  
 ( ) 5. A. want B. sell C. swap D. buy  
 ( ) 6. A. used B. new  
           C. beautiful D. interesting  
 ( ) 7. A. after B. until  
           C. without D. with  
 ( ) 8. A. Everybody B. Nobody  
           C. Somebody D. Anybody  
 ( ) 9. A. wet B. fresh C. clean D. beautiful  
 ( ) 10. A. difficult B. good C. hard D. easy  
 ( ) 11. A. one B. four C. five D. many  
 ( ) 12. A. have B. buy C. learn D. want  
 ( ) 13. A. alive B. boring  
           C. busy D. difficult  
 ( ) 14. A. talk B. know C. worry D. complain  
 ( ) 15. A. new B. old C. cheap D. valuable

The third period

 **夯实基础** 不积跬步,无以至千里。

I. 词组翻译。

1. 预言,预测 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 实现 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 喜爱、爱上 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. 未来 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. 养宠物 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. 空闲时间 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. 100年后 \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. 去游泳 \_\_\_\_\_

II. 词形变化。

1. will not (缩写) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. little(比较级) \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. take (过去式) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. predict(名词) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. fly(第三人称单数) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. pollution(动词) \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. cost(过去式) \_\_\_\_\_



**整合提高**

学到很多东西的诀窍,就是一下子不要学很多的东西。

**能力拓展**

I. 阅读下面对话,从所给7个句子中选出5个句子补全对话。

- John: Hello, Jack. May I come in?  
 Jack: Oh, hello, John. Yes, come in, please.  
 John: You don't look very well. What's the matter?  
 Jack: 1  
 John: Oh, dear, why don't you go to bed for a rest?  
 Jack: 2  
 John: Shall I call him and tell him you're ill?  
 Jack: 3  
 John: OK. I'll do that. I'm going to the shop now.  
 Can I get you some medicine?  
 Jack: 4  
 John: Yes, of course. Is there anything else I can do?  
 Jack: 5

- A. Oh, yes, please. His number is in the phone book.  
 B. No, I'll be all right. Thanks for your help.  
 C. Do you think it's a good idea?  
 D. I can't. I will play ping-pong with our teacher this afternoon.  
 E. It doesn't hurt very much.  
 F. Could you buy me a bottle of aspirin(阿司匹林), please?  
 G. I think I might get a fever and I feel really hot.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

II. 用所给的时间状语改写下列句子。

1. He is back.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ before his father went out.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in a few minutes.  
 2. She is a teacher.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ when she was in China.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in five years.  
 3. I want to have a computer at home.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a child.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ when I grow up.  
 4. They have to do a lot of work.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ last month.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ two weeks from now.  
 5. My friend keeps a pet dog in her house.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ two years ago.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ next year.

**阅读精品屋**

III. 阅读理解填词。

阅读短文,在其后空白处写出各单词的正确形式,单词的第一个字母已给出。

Rain can fall in fine drops of water, called mist or drizzle(细雨). It can come down in a s 1, friendly shower. Or it can pour down h 2. If it rains too much for a long time, then that can c 3 a flood.

If you're l 4, then sometimes when it's raining, or just after a rain, you'll see a rainbow(彩虹). Rainbows look like magic, but they a 5 naturally, when s 6 shines through raindrops in the sky.

During a thunderstorm(暴风雨), rain can fall fiercely(猛烈地). Sometimes the rain can even f 7 before it comes down. Then it b 8 hail(冰雹)—balls of ice that can be as s 9 as peas or as big as golf balls!

In winter, if the temperature drops low e 10, then instead of rain we get snow.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

The fourth period



**夯实基础**

珍视基础,珍视学问,你就会提高

自己的水平。

I. 根据首字母完成单词,使句意完整。

1. It's no f \_\_\_\_\_ having to work late every night.  
 2. You look very s \_\_\_\_\_ in that new shirt.  
 3. I believe my dream will come t \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4. This book is w \_\_\_\_\_ reading.  
 5. People would not like to do such jobs and would get b \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 根据汉语提示完成下列各句。

1. I went to Beijing last year and \_\_\_\_\_ it. (喜爱上)  
 2. 为了工作面试我需要穿潇洒点。  
 I need to \_\_\_\_\_ for my job interview.  
 3. New robots will have many \_\_\_\_\_ (不同形状).  
 4. Scientists are now \_\_\_\_\_ robots look like people. (正尽力使)  
 5. He thinks that it will be different for a robot to do. \_\_\_\_\_ things \_\_\_\_\_ a person. (和……一样)





**综合能力提高**

运用自己所学的知识,努力做好  
这些题。

能力拓展

I. 单项选择。

1. I like all the subjects \_\_\_\_\_ maths.  
A. but B. beside C. besides D. except
  2. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ a uniform to school on Monday.  
A. put on B. in C. wear D. dress
  3. Would you like to help \_\_\_\_\_ maths?  
A. to my B. me of my  
C. for my D. me with my
  4. There were many famous predictions that never come true, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. were there B. weren't there  
C. were they D. weren't they
  5. I'll go to Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_ vacation, and one day I might even visit Australia.  
A. in B. on C. at D. for
  6. Sally was in high school five years ago. In five years she \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball player.  
A. was B. is C. will be D. will
  7. —Will you please tell John to come to my office?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I do B. I'll be glad  
C. Thank you D. I'll be glad to
  8. Nobody will want to see actors \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. talk B. to talk  
C. say D. to say
  9. He came \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.  
A. and B. as early C. as much D. as well as
  10. — \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ trees now?  
—No, they \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. Do, plant, are planting  
B. Are, planting, plant  
C. Are, planting, will plant  
D. Will, plant, are planting
- II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。
1. Computers and space rockets seemed \_\_\_\_\_ a hundred years ago. (possible)
  2. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a party this evening.
  3. Helen often \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV in the evening, but this evening she \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a film.
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) fishing tomorrow afternoon?
  5. In the future, humans will have \_\_\_\_\_ work to do

(little).

阅读精品屋

III. 阅读理解。

Mobile phone has become a problem for middle schools. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones during school hours.

Mobile phone use among children has become a problem for the school this year. Several children have got mobile phones as Christmas gifts, and more students will want them.

Mary Bluett, an official, said mobile phone use is a *distraction* (分心的事) to students during school hours and it also gives teachers so much trouble in their classrooms. Teachers were also saying that sometimes students might use phone messages to cheat during exams.

She said some schools had tried to ban mobile phones. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't get in touch with their children.

Many teachers said students should not have mobile phones at school, but if there was a good reason, they could leave their phones at school office. They also said there were many reasons why the students should not have mobile phones at school; they were easy to lose and were a distraction from studies.

Many people say that they understand why parents would want their children to have phones, but they think schools should let the students know when they can use their mobile phones.


- ( ) 1. Some middle schools in Australia have banned students from carrying mobile phones \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. because they are students  
B. when they are free  
C. when they are at school  
D. because they are children
- ( ) 2. We know from the passage that some children get mobile phones from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the makers and sellers  
B. the passers-by and strangers  
C. their parents and friends  
D. some mobile phone users
- ( ) 3. What does the word "cheat" mean in the passage?  
A. 聊天 B. 核对

C. 查询 D. 作弊

- ( ) 4. Some parents felt unhappy because they couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ during school hours.  
 A. leave their mobile phones at school office  
 B. use their mobile phones  
 C. help the teachers with their work  
 D. get in touch with their children
- ( ) 5. The passage tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. students shouldn't have mobile phones at school except for some special reasons  
 B. it is impossible to ban students from using mobile phone at school  
 C. some parents felt unhappy because they

couldn't use their phones at school

D. parents should teach their children how to use mobile phones during school hours

 **写作平台** 探究能使知识精确,写作能使大  
脑清楚。

请你想象自己30年后的样子,并把它描述出来。  
(词数不少于100)

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### Unit Quiz

#### 听力部分(20分)

I. 从A、B、C中选出与你所听到句子意思相同或相近的答案。(5分)

- ( ) 1. A. Mary and her family have no time to eat dinner.  
 B. Mary met my family last night.  
 C. Mary will come to my house to have dinner with us.
- ( ) 2. A. I will be busy tomorrow afternoon.  
 B. I will have nothing to do tomorrow afternoon.  
 C. I will go to school tomorrow afternoon.
- ( ) 3. A. They will have a good rest next Sunday.  
 B. They will have a good time next Sunday.  
 C. They will have a good look next Sunday.
- ( ) 4. A. She will reach the farm at 5:15.  
 B. She will work on the farm at 5.  
 C. She will reach the farm at 5:45.
- ( ) 5. A. Jim is picking fewer apples than Kate.  
 B. Kate is picking fewer apples than Jim.  
 C. Jim is picking the most apples of all.

II. 根据所听对话及问题,选择正确答案。(5分)

- ( ) 6. A. Any weekday except Tuesday.  
 B. On Monday or Thursday.  
 C. On Tuesday and Friday.  
 D. Any time next week.
- ( ) 7. A. Because she wanted to go on a holiday.  
 B. Because she was quite well this morning.  
 C. Because she felt ill.  
 D. Because she didn't like to stay in bed.

- ( ) 8. A. Go to the cinema.  
 B. Listen to the radio.  
 C. Get new glasses.  
 D. Nothing.
- ( ) 9. A. To start her own business.  
 B. To go on a trip.  
 C. To go abroad.  
 D. To work for a large company.
- ( ) 10. A. Ken.  
 B. Ken and Betty.  
 C. Betty.  
 D. Neither of them.

III. 听短文,回答问题。(10分)

- ( ) 11. What does Henry do?  
 A. A driver.  
 B. A teacher.  
 C. An assistant doctor.
- ( ) 12. How old was the boy?  
 A. Four years old.  
 B. Five years old.  
 C. Six years old.
- ( ) 13. Who took the boy to the hospital?  
 A. His mother.  
 B. His father.  
 C. His uncle.
- ( ) 14. — Why did the boy catch his mother's hand?  
 — Because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he was hungry  
 B. he felt afraid  
 C. he wanted to play with his mother



- ( ) 15. Was Henry successful at last in the story?  
 A. I don't know.  
 B. Yes, he was.  
 C. No, he wasn't.

笔试部分(80分)

I. 单项选择题。(10分)

16. \_\_\_\_\_ you don't hurry up, you'll miss the early bus.  
 A. Until B. If C. Whether D. Before
17. We'll stay \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ computers one day.  
 A. at, on B. in, at C. at, in D. on, on
18. What \_\_\_\_\_ our life \_\_\_\_\_ in ten years?  
 A. does, like B. is, like  
 C. will, like D. will, be like
19. My friend, John, knows only \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.  
 A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
20. "There \_\_\_\_\_ a party tomorrow evening."  
 means "They \_\_\_\_\_ a party tomorrow evening."  
 A. will be, will be  
 B. will have, will have  
 C. will be, will have  
 D. will have, will be
21. My sister hates \_\_\_\_\_ pets.  
 A. keeping B. keeps C. to keep D. kept
22. —This paper says: "I'll be a scientist in 10 years."  
 —I think Lucy wrote that.  
 —Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. write B. do C. will D. did
23. His answer is different \_\_\_\_\_ mine.  
 A. with B. for C. from D. it
24. I want to know \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. when do they finish the work  
 B. when will they finish the work  
 C. when they will finish the work  
 D. when they finish the work
25. —Please don't make any noise in the reading-room.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Sorry, I won't B. Sorry, I can't  
 C. Yes, I won't D. OK, I didn't
- II. 句型转换。(10分)
26. There won't be any paper money. (改成肯定句)  
 There \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_ paper money.
27. I think every home will have a robot. (改否定句)

- I \_\_\_\_\_ think every home \_\_\_\_\_ have a robot.
28. There won't only be one country, \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_? (反意疑问句)
29. She will play basketball with Jane after class.  
 (用 yesterday morning 替代 after class)  
 She \_\_\_\_\_ basketball \_\_\_\_\_ Jane yesterday morning.
30. My life will be a lot better than it is now. (提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ will your life be \_\_\_\_\_?

III. 完成对话。(10分)

选择恰当的句子填入空白处补全对话。

- A: 31 Why are you looking so worried?  
 What's wrong?  
 B: I'll have to reach the airport before 10:30 am.  
 But, you see, this is a small mountain village here. 32 I don't know what to do now.  
 A: Don't worry. Let me help you. 33  
 B: It's very kind of you. Thank you for your help.  
 A: 34 By the way, what's your name, please?  
 B: Jack Cooper.  
 A: Nice to meet you, Mr. Cooper!  
 B: 35

- A. Come on!  
 B. Me, too.  
 C. Excuse me.  
 D. I'll stay with you here.  
 E. And it is too hard to find a bus or a taxi.  
 F. Will you please take my car?  
 G. That's all right.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_  
 34. \_\_\_\_\_ 35. \_\_\_\_\_

IV. 完形填空。(本题共15分,每小题1分)

When Dave was eighteen, he bought a second-hand car for \$ 200 so that he could travel to and from work more 36 than by bus. It worked quite well for a few years, but then it got so old, and it was costing him 37 much in repairs that he decided that he had better 38 it.

He asked among his friends to see if anyone was particularly *anxious*(急于) to buy a cheap car, but they all knew that it was falling to pieces, so 39 of them had any desire to buy it.

Dave's friend said, "What's the matter, Dave?" Dave told him, and Sam answered, "Well, what about advertising it in the paper? You may 40 more for it that way than the cost of the advertisement!" Thinking that Sam's 41 was

good, he put an advertisement in an evening paper, which read: "For sale: small car, 42 very little petrol, only two owners. Bargain (特价) at \$ 50."

For two days after the advertisement first appeared, there was no 43. But then on the Saturday evening he had an *enquiry* (咨询). A man rang up and said he would like to 44 him about the car. "All right," Dave said, feeling happy. He asked the man whether ten o'clock the next morning would be *suitable* (合适的) or not. "Fine," the man said, "and I'll 45 my wife. We intend to go for a ride in it to 46 it."

The next morning, at a quarter to ten, Dave parked the car in the square outside his front door, 47 to wait there for the person who had 48 his advertisement. Even Dave had to *admit* (承认) that the car really looked like a *wreck* (残破的车). Then, soon after he had got the car as 49 as it could be, a police car stopped just behind him and a policeman got out. He looked at Dave's car and then said, "Have you reported this 50 to us yet, sir?"

- ( ) 36. A. directly                      B. safely  
                                                 C. properly                              D. easily
- ( ) 37. A. so                                      B. such  
                                                 C. very                                      D. too
- ( ) 38. A. keep                                  B. repair  
                                                 C. sell                                        D. throw
- ( ) 39. A. some                                  B. neither  
                                                 C. none                                      D. no one
- ( ) 40. A. learn                                  B. miss  
                                                 C. get                                        D. find
- ( ) 41. A. message                              B. advice  
                                                 C. request                                  D. description
- ( ) 42. A. uses                                  B. loses  
                                                 C. has                                        D. spends
- ( ) 43. A. doubt                                B. help  
                                                 C. trouble                                  D. answer
- ( ) 44. A. tell                                      B. see  
                                                 C. agree                                      D. call
- ( ) 45. A. follow                                B. meet  
                                                 C. bring                                      D. introduce
- ( ) 46. A. test                                    B. obtain  
                                                 C. admire                                  D. recognize
- ( ) 47. A. failing                                B. meaning  
                                                 C. turning                                  D. happening
- ( ) 48. A. read                                    B. placed  
                                                 C. answered                                D. understood

- ( ) 49. A. clean                                B. crowded  
                                                 C. fast                                        D. light
- ( ) 50. A. bargain                              B. sale  
                                                 C. accident                                D. result

V. 阅读理解。(10分)

A

People live all over Earth. They live on land that is low. They live on land that is high. Some live near the oceans. Others live far from the oceans.

Earth has many different kinds of lands. In some places, the land is flat (平坦的). Flat lands are called plains (平原).

Some parts of Earth have hills. Hills are higher than the land around them. But hills are lower than mountains. Did you ever try to ride your bicycle up a hill? Some parts of Earth touch oceans. These parts are called coasts. Some lands have water all around them. These lands are called islands.

Earth has many different bodies of water, too. You know about the oceans. There are very large bodies of water. The water in the oceans is salty. There are also smaller bodies of water called lakes. Lakes have land all around them. Rivers carry water from the land. They are long bodies of running water. The water in rivers is not salty. Most lakes do not have salty water, either.

- ( ) 51. People live on \_\_\_\_\_ lands.  
                                                 A. high and salty                      B. low and high  
                                                 C. low and salty                        D. salty and flat
- ( ) 52. Hills are higher than \_\_\_\_\_ and lower than \_\_\_\_\_.  
                                                 A. mountains, the land  
                                                 B. mountains, lakes  
                                                 C. the land, mountains  
                                                 D. lakes, islands
- ( ) 53. Some lands with water around them are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
                                                 A. hills                                      B. mountains  
                                                 C. flats                                      D. islands
- ( ) 54. What's the meaning of the word "coast"?  
                                                 A. 海岛                                      B. 海岸  
                                                 C. 海洋                                      D. 海滩
- ( ) 55. According to (根据) the passage, which sentence is TRUE?  
                                                 A. The water in rivers and lakes is salty.  
                                                 B. The water in oceans and all lakes is salty.  
                                                 C. The water in oceans and some lakes is



salty.

- D. The water in oceans and most of lakes is salty.

### B

When we think of Hollywood, we think of films and famous film stars. They are part of Hollywood's history. Today people make films in other places too. Not all famous film stars live in Hollywood. But Hollywood is still a very special place in Los Angeles, California.

You can easily see where Hollywood is in Los Angeles. There is a big sign on the hills. It says "Hollywood". The white letters are fifty feet tall. You can see the sign from far away. The Hollywood sign is a famous landmark (标记) in Los Angeles. Many postcards show this famous Hollywood landmark.

In the hills of Hollywood, there is also the Hollywood Bowl. This is an open-air theater. It is one of the largest open-air theaters in the world. It has seventeen thousand seats and a very different stage (舞台). The design (设计) of the stage was made by a great American named Frank Lloyd Wright. You can listen to all kinds of concerts at the Hollywood Bowl.

- ( ) 56. The best title (标题) of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Famous Hollywood Sign  
B. Hollywood  
C. The History of Hollywood  
D. Famous Films and Film Stars

- ( ) 57. Which country is Hollywood in? It's in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. China B. America C. France D. India

- ( ) 58. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. You can not see "HOLLYWOOD" from far away  
B. Hollywood is now a place only for travelers

C. all the films are made in Hollywood  
D. Hollywood is one part in Los Angeles

- ( ) 59. At the Hollywood Bowl \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you can see all the film stars in the world  
B. only 7000 people can get together  
C. you can enjoy music  
D. there are a lot of open-air theatres

- ( ) 60. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Some famous film stars don't choose to live in Hollywood.  
B. Film stars don't think Hollywood is a good place to make films.  
C. The Hollywood Bowl is larger than any other open-air theater in the world.  
D. The Hollywood Bowl is a hill in Hollywood.

### VI. 阅读理解填词。(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读短文, 在其后空白处写出各单词的正确形式, 单词的第一个字母已给出。

There have been many great inventions that changed the way we live. The f 61 great invention was one that is still very i 62 today—wheel (轮子). This made it e 63 to carry heavy things and to travel long distance (距离). For hundreds of years after that there were f 64 inventions that had as much as the wheel. Then in the early 1800's the world started to c 65. There was l 66 unknown land left in the world. People didn't have to e 67 much any more. They began to work instead to make life b 68. In the second half of the 19th c 69 many great inventions were made. Among them were camera, the electric light and the radio. These all become a big p 70 of our life today.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_  
65. \_\_\_\_\_ 66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_  
69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_

### VI. 书面表达。(15 分)

用六至八句话描述你梦想中的家园。

Unit 2 What should I do?

The first period

**夯实基础** 时人莫小池中水,浅处无妨有卧龙。

I. 学语言,找规律。

For example: You should say you're sorry.

They shouldn't argue.

You could write him a letter.

- The bell is ringing, we \_\_\_\_\_  
(应该进教室)
- The bookshop is far, you \_\_\_\_\_  
(可以乘公汽去那儿)
- It's going to rain, you \_\_\_\_\_  
(该带雨伞)
- Look at that sign, you \_\_\_\_\_  
(不应该在此吸烟)
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (不应该大声讲话)  
in the reading room.

II. 连词成句。

- are, my, out, clothes, style, of  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I, my, argued, friend, with, best  
\_\_\_\_\_
- you, maybe, call, should, him, up  
\_\_\_\_\_
- do, I, enough, not, money, have  
\_\_\_\_\_
- like, do, I, not, letters, writing  
\_\_\_\_\_

**整合提高** 乌云是遮不住太阳的,难题是挡

不住你的,对吗?

能力拓展

I. 单项选择。

- She doesn't care if her shoes are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out of style  
B. out of a style  
C. out of the style  
D. out of styles
- \_\_\_\_\_? — My computer doesn't work.  
A. What should I do?  
B. What's wrong?  
C. What's the matter?

D. B and C

- I have got two tickets \_\_\_\_\_ a concert.  
A. on B. of C. to D. for
- My parents want \_\_\_\_\_ my CDs too loud.  
A. me not play B. me not playing  
C. not me to play D. me not to play
- If you want better grades, you \_\_\_\_\_ watch so much TV.  
A. won't B. shouldn't  
C. wouldn't D. mustn't
- His words \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. are surprised  
B. are surprised at  
C. are surprised with  
D. surprise
- He \_\_\_\_\_ play the piano when he was five years old.  
A. could B. can C. should D. may
- My teacher gave me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a good advice  
B. some good advices  
C. some good advice  
D. a few good advices
- In maths class, our teacher often makes us \_\_\_\_\_ each other \_\_\_\_\_ a problem.  
A. to argue with, about  
B. argue with, about  
C. to argue for, with  
D. argue for, with
- I didn't pass the English exam. \_\_\_\_\_?  
— You should work harder.  
A. How should I do B. What should I do  
C. What do I do D. What am I

阅读精品屋

II. 阅读理解。

Imagine a classroom missing one thing that's long been considered a necessary part to reading and writing. No notebooks, no textbooks, no test paper. Nor are there any pencils or pens, which always seem to run out of ink at the *critical* (关键的) moment.

A "paperless classroom" is what more and more schools are trying to *achieve* (获得).

Students don't do any handwriting in this class.



Instead, they use *palm* (手掌) size, or *specially-designed* (专门设计的) computers. The teacher downloads texts from Internet libraries and sends them to every student's personal computer.

Having computers also means that students can use the Web. They can look up information on any subject they're studying—from maths to social science.

High school teacher Judy Herrell in Florida, US, described how her class used the Web to learn about the war in *Afganistan* (阿富汗) over one year ago.

"We could touch every side of the country through different sites—from the forest to *refugee camps* (难民营)," she said. "Using a book that's three or four years old is impossible."

And exams can go online too. At a high school in Tennessee, US, students take tests on their own computer. The teacher records the grades on the network for everyone to see and then copies them to his own electronic grade book.

A paperless classroom is a big step towards reducing the waste of paper. High school teacher Stephanie Sorrell in Kentucky, US, said she used to give about 900 pieces of paper each week to each student.

"Think about the money and trees we could save with the computer," she said.

But, with all this technology, there's always the *risk* (危险) that the machines will break down. So, in case of a power failure or technical problems, paper textbooks are still widely available (可用的) for these hi-tech students.

( ) 1. What does the part of the last sentence in the first paragraph, "run out of ink at the critical moment" mean?

- A. Pens may not write well at the critical moment.
- B. Pens get lost easily, so you may not find them at the critical moment.
- C. Pens may have little or no ink at the critical moment.
- D. Pens need ink, while pencils don't.

( ) 2. In a paperless classroom, what is a must?

- A. Pens. B. Computers.
- C. Information. D. Texts.

( ) 3. The high school teacher, Judy Herrell, used the example of her class to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Web could take them everywhere
- B. the Web taught them a lot
- C. the Web is a good tool for information
- D. the Web, better than the text-books, can

give the latest and comprehensive (全面的) information

( ) 4. The paperless classroom will benefit \_\_\_\_\_ the most.

- A. students B. teachers
- C. trees D. computers

( ) 5. What does the phrase in the last paragraph "break down" mean?

- A. Break into pieces. B. Stop working.
- C. Fall down. D. Lost control.

### The second period

#### 夯实基础 投石问路, 抛砖引玉。

##### I. 词组翻译。

1. 打电话给某人 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 与……相同 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 向某人借某物 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 过时的 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 给出忠告建议 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 为某人买礼物 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 与某人发生争执 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 为……付钱, 付款 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 夏令营 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 兼职 \_\_\_\_\_

##### II. 根据首字母完成单词。

1. She's had her hair cut in a really nice s \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I don't eat fish and Jack doesn't e \_\_\_\_\_.
3. O \_\_\_\_\_ means special and interesting because of not being the same as others.
4. My aunt is not friendly. She often a \_\_\_\_\_ with her neighbours.
5. Li Lei is poor at maths. His parents decide to ask a t \_\_\_\_\_ to help him.

#### 整合提高 循序渐进, 触类旁通。

##### 能力拓展

##### I. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. Those sweaters are \_\_\_\_\_ (colour)
2. My friend has the same \_\_\_\_\_ (hair) as I do.
3. I bought a coat in the \_\_\_\_\_ (sell).
4. These apples are cheap, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive).
5. Yesterday Lucy had an \_\_\_\_\_ (argue) with her best friend.

##### II. 单项选择。

1. I advise you not to worry about it. That is to say, I \_\_\_\_\_ let it worry you.
- A. can't B. needn't

C. mustn't                      D. shouldn't

2. —Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ this evening?  
—Sure.

A. call up me                      B. call me up  
C. call on me                      D. call me in

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ some books \_\_\_\_\_ the library yesterday.

A. lended, to                      B. borrowed, to  
C. borrowed, from                D. lend, from

4. You should ask your parents \_\_\_\_\_ some money \_\_\_\_\_ pay \_\_\_\_\_ the new shoes.

A. for, to, for                      B. to, for, for  
C. for, /, for                      D. to, for, to

5. My father likes \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper after supper.

A. reading                      B. read  
C. to read                      D. reads

6. His \_\_\_\_\_ plan was to stay for a week, but he ended up staying for a month.

A. early                      B. original  
C. last                      D. following

7. I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ with the idea of leaving her by herself at home. She's too young.

A. interested                      B. worried  
C. angry                      D. comfortable

8. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ the same clothes and \_\_\_\_\_ the same haircut as I do.

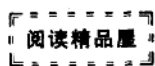
A. wears, wears                      B. has, has  
C. wears, has                      D. has, wears

9. My dad called me \_\_\_\_\_ to tell me the good news.

A. on    B. off    C. telephone    D. up

10. I think I should get \_\_\_\_\_ to make some money.

A. a part-time job    B. a part-time work  
C. part time jobs    D. part time works



III. 完形填空。

Once upon a time, some children were playing at seaside when they found a turtle(海龟). They began to beat the turtle. Just at that time, a young man came and said to them, "Stop!" The children ran 1 quickly. The turtle was very thankful and said, "Thanks for your kindness. I really would like 2 you to a wonderful palace now."

The young man rode on the back of the turtle and was taken to the secret palace in the sea. When he 3 the palace, he was very surprised and said to the turtle, "What a nice palace!" To thank him, the king of the turtles gave him 4. He had never seen such a dinner before. He received a warm welcome there and was very 5 everything.

After dinner, the king of the turtles said, "I am going to give you two boxes, 6 you can open only one." "You mustn't open both. Don't forget it!" The turtle warned him. "All right. I will open only one." the young man promised(许诺). At this time, a large wave sent him out of the sea.

After he 7, he opened the bigger one of the two boxes. 8, the box was full of gold. "My God!" he cried, "I'm 9 now." Then he thought, "Things in the other box must be expensive, too." He could not wait any longer. He broke his promise and opened the other box. As soon as he opened it, he became an old man. His hair turned white. His face 10 an old man over eighty years old. It all happened in a moment. He was sorry for what he did, but it was too late.

( ) 1. A. through                      B. away  
                                            C. into                      D. out

( ) 2. A. wanting                      B. asking  
                                            C. to let                      D. to invite

( ) 3. A. left for                      B. arrived on  
                                            C. arrived at                      D. got away

( ) 4. A. a very big dinner  
                                            B. a very poor dinner  
                                            C. a very bad dinner  
                                            D. a very small dinner

( ) 5. A. pleased with                      B. strict in  
                                            C. angry with                      D. sorry for

( ) 6. A. so    B. or    C. but    D. as

( ) 7. A. went back to home  
                                            B. was back home  
                                            C. went back to the sea  
                                            D. was back the sea

( ) 8. A. To his surprising  
                                            B. To one's surprising  
                                            C. To one's surprise  
                                            D. To his surprise

( ) 9. A. a poor man                      B. a rich man  
                                            C. an old man                      D. a young man

( ) 10. A. liked                      B. felt like  
                                            C. looked like                      D. looked

The third period



**夯实基础** 参天的大树是从一棵小树长起来的,丰富的知识是不断积累起来的。

I. 用所给形容词或副词的适当形式填空。

- Your room looks \_\_\_\_\_ than ours. (big)
- That heavy truck is carrying \_\_\_\_\_ corn of all. (much)






3. The sun is much \_\_\_\_\_ to us than the other stars.  
(near)
4. Helen sings \_\_\_\_\_. She sings \_\_\_\_\_ than Lucy.  
But Mary sings \_\_\_\_\_ in the class. (well)
5. This car is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one. (expensive)

II. 根据汉语完成句子。

1. 他的年龄和我一样大。  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ as me.
2. If your father comes, please \_\_\_\_\_.  
(给我打电话)
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ his book at home. (他把书忘在家里了)。
4. 她和同学们相处得很好。  
She is \_\_\_\_\_ with her classmates.
5. 除了我,班上其他每个人都被邀请了。  
Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ in my class was \_\_\_\_\_ me.

 **【整合提高】** 在知识的山上登得越高,眼前展现的景色就越壮阔。

能力拓展

I. 改错。

1. He doesn't know where is his book.  
A B C D ( )
2. We should try to be funny.  
A B C D ( )
3. I don't want to have a fight my father.  
A B C D ( )
4. I thought I failed my test but I just found I passed.  
A B C D ( )
5. I don't have money enough to buy the CD.  
A B C D ( )

II. 单项选择。

1. When they got to the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes.  
A. had been on B. has begun  
C. began D. had begun
2. My English teacher gave me \_\_\_\_\_ about my study.  
A. many advice B. some advice  
C. some advices D. lots of advice
3. —My best friend is more popular than me. What should I do?  
—You should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. try to be funny  
B. say sorry to him  
C. argue with him

- D. not be like him
4. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in the office?  
A. else anybody B. somebody else  
C. anybody else D. else somebody
5. I don't want to have a fight \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin.  
A. for B. at C. to D. with

阅读精品屋

III. 阅读理解。

Little Jack likes cartoons very much. When the cartoons begin on TV, he does nothing until they're over, sometimes he'd rather wait for a long time and go to bed late. In the morning his mother has to wake him up, or he'll be late for school.

Yesterday Jack heard there would be an interesting cartoon today. This morning, as soon as he got up, he turned on the television, but he didn't see the programme(节目) on it. He had to have breakfast and then go to school. After school he ran home while his mother was cooking supper in the kitchen. He hurried to the sitting room and turned on the television again, but he couldn't find the cartoon. He rushed into the kitchen and asked his mother for help.

"It's only five now," said the woman, "your programme will be after supper." "Well, let's have supper right now!"

- ( ) 1. Jack goes to bed late sometimes, so \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he's late for school  
B. he goes to school by bus  
C. he can't wake himself up in the morning  
D. he has to go to school without breakfast
- ( ) 2. Jack spends much time \_\_\_\_\_ when he's free.  
A. playing football  
B. watching football matches on TV  
C. doing his homework  
D. watching cartoons on TV
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_, so he turned on the television after getting up this morning.  
A. Jack thought he had some time left  
B. Jack didn't know when the cartoon would begin  
C. Jack wanted to know the important news  
D. Jack hoped to watch a TV play
- ( ) 4. Jack was afraid \_\_\_\_\_, so he ran home.  
A. to miss the interesting cartoon  
B. to miss the last bus  
C. he would be hungry  
D. he had little time to finish his homework
- ( ) 5. Jack thought \_\_\_\_\_.