



优质家教到你家
名校名师教你学

名校公开课

中考英语复习

上海市第三女子初级中学 编

百年名校
市三女中精心打造
中考复习课

上海数字频道节目

上海科技教育出版社



名校公开课

中考英语复习

上海市第三女子初级中学 编



上海科技教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

名校公开课. 中考英语复习/上海市第三女子初级中学编. —上海: 上海科技教育出版社, 2006. 5

ISBN 7-5428-4133-5

I. 名... II. 上... III. 英语课—初中—升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 019146 号

名校公开课

中考英语复习

上海市第三女子初级中学 编

出版发行: 上海世纪出版股份有限公司
上海科技教育出版社
(上海市冠生园路 393 号 邮政编码 200235)

网 址: www.ewen.cc
www.sste.com

经 销: 各地 新华书店

印 刷: 江苏大丰市印刷二厂印刷

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

字 数: 360 000

印 张: 15

版 次: 2006 年 5 月第 1 版

印 次: 2006 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1—5 000

书 号: ISBN 7-5428-4133-5/G·2386

定 价: 19.50 元

本书的视频文件可以从上海教育资源库(www.sherc.net)下载

前 言

为满足初三学生复习迎考的需要,上海市第三女子初级中学与上海教育电视台合作,将举办《公开课 中考英语》讲座,在数字电视频道播出。为使大家更好地理解讲座,我们特编写本书。本书在讲座的基础上配上了更多的例子和更详尽的讲解,并附有相应的练习。

本书集中了我校英语教研组全体教师的集体智慧和长期的教学经验,由资深教师把关,中青年教师撰写;大家集体探讨,精心研究,反复修改,努力使本书成为初三学生的良师益友。

本书以《上海市初级中学英语学科教学基本要求》为纲,认真分析历年中考试题,旨在使初三学生弄清要掌握的最基本的语言知识,了解要达到的能力要求;帮助初三学生有目的,有方向地进行复习,使他们不至于在茫茫题海中徘徊不定,晕头转向,从而切实、有效地减轻初三学生的负担,提高复习效率。

本书从初三学生常犯的错误和常遇的难题着手,结合考试要求,抓住要害进行分析,能有效帮助初三学生解决学习中的困难和问题。

本书共分十五讲,含词汇、词法、句法等语言知识的归纳与梳理,更有听、说、读、写能力的点拨与总结。希望本书能受到大家的欢迎和好评,也欢迎大家提出宝贵意见,并给予指正。

上海市第三女子初级中学

2006 年 2 月



目 录

第 1 讲	听力的提高	1
第 2 讲	说话和功能	13
第 3 讲	词语英解、词性转换和词义辨析	25
第 4 讲	名词和代词	40
第 5 讲	数词、冠词和介词	55
第 6 讲	形容词和副词	68
第 7 讲	动词的种类和时态	84
第 8 讲	动词语态和动词不定式	99
第 9 讲	句子成分和句子种类	112
第 10 讲	并列句和主从复合句	125
第 11 讲	把握事实,正确推断,做好阅读理解	139
第 12 讲	把握大意,确定中心及如何做好问答题	159
第 13 讲	完形填空题的解题思路	179
第 14 讲	写作中的审题和组织运用语言	195
第 15 讲	作文常见错误分析	208
参考答案	221



第1讲

听力的提高

复习启动

在语言学习和语言使用中,听力具有举足轻重的作用。近年来,在中考英语考试中,加强了对语言运用能力的考核。那么,在做听力试题时有哪些技巧?应该注意些什么呢?

内容细说

听力题型大致分三类:第一类,听句子;第二类,听对话;第三类,听短文。不同题型,我们要注意不同的方法和技巧。

一、根据听到的内容,选出相应的图片

本题考查学生是否理解所听句子的意思,从而和图形相配对。从2003年中考开始,所给的图片多于听到的句子,以增加难度。做好这类题的关键在于首先听懂句子的意思,并正确识别这些图片所要表达的主要意思,尽可能地找出图片之间的不同之处;其次要善于抓住听力材料中与图片吻合的关键词语,这样回答起来就能提高正确率。

- 例
1. Are you interested in pop music?
 2. You'd better not read in bed. It's bad for your eyes.
 3. Look! The children are having a picnic on the beach.
 4. It's necessary for students to sleep at least eight hours a day.
 5. The student is doing an experiment in the lab now.
 6. I can't play basketball with you because I have to finish my project today.



A

B

C

D





E

F

G (2005 年中考试题, 简称 2005 年, 下同)

名师点拨 1. G。图中小孩在听着音乐, music 是关键词。

2. C。read in bed 是关键词组。

3. B。picnic 是关键词。图 A 和图 B 都出现了孩子们和河流。再仔细看, 就会发现, 图 A 中的两个孩子只是在说话, 而且站在小河边; 图 B 中的孩子们在举杯欢庆, 水流边还有贝壳, 应该是沙滩。

4. F。sleep 是关键词。

5. D。图片中的孩子正在做实验, 与 doing an experiment 相符合。

6. E。图片中的女孩拿着一个篮球, 而男孩正在做作业。与听力材料中表述的 basketball 和 finish my project 是一致的。

二、根据听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案

本题的要求是听懂一组对话, 然后根据听到的问题从四个容易混淆的选项中找到正确答案。在听录音前学生应该先快速浏览四个选项, 预测所听内容, 在听的过程中有时可以做一些简要的笔记。学生要能听懂对话的内容, 并且重点抓住有关事实信息, 如: 对话的人物 (who)、时间 (when / what time)、地点 (where)、干什么 (what)、为什么 (why)、哪一个 (which)、数量 (how many / how much) 等。还要仔细听, 排除干扰项。那么听完之后, 就不难做出正确的选择。

1. 听人物 (who)

例 1 W: Hello, Tim. How are you feeling today?

M: Much better.

W: When will you leave hospital?

M: The doctor told me to stay here for another two days. I have been away from school for several days. What shall I do?

W: Don't worry. Our teachers will help you.

Q: Who are the two speakers?

A. Nurse and patient.

B. Classmates.

C. Teacher and student.

D. Doctors.

(2005 年)

名师点拨 根据本题的选项可以判断问题将是有关谈话人之间的关系, 所以要特别注意谈话中的相关内容。对话中出现了 doctor 和 hospital, 还有 teacher, 粗粗一听, A、C、D 三个选项都有可能, 但是再仔细辨认, 女生说“我们的老师会帮助你的”, 那么他们就应该是同学了。所以选择 B。由此可见, 带着预测的问题听对话, 抓住其中的关键话语对做出正确判

断是非常关键的。

2. 听时间(when / what time)

例2 M: Would you hurry up? The play starts at 7:30.

W: Don't worry. We still have 20 minutes.

Q: What time is it now?

A. 7:10. B. 7:20. C. 7:30. D. 7:50. (2001年)

名师点拨 根据选项可以立即判断这是一道和时间有关的题目。这个对话很短,只有一个来回,听了以后,学生要根据获得的信息马上对当前的时间做出判断。根据录音,这场戏将于7:30开始,但他们还有20分钟。言语很简单,听时可以先做个笔记,如:7:30 / 20分钟,然后根据所听到的问句,对信息加以处理,本题问现在几点,则是用减法:7:30 - 0:20,就不难选出正确答案是A, 7:10。

3. 听地点(where)

例3 W: What kind of books have you chosen, James?

M: Some books on computers. What about you?

W: I want to buy some chemistry books for my son. Where can I find them?

M: On the third floor.

Q: Where does the dialogue probably take place?

A. In the bookstore. B. In the reading-room.
C. In the chemistry lab. D. In the computer room. (2005年)

名师点拨 答案选A。本题中的四个选项表明地点是听的重点。但是在对话中并没有直接出现地方名,而是隐含在问题中要学生猜测的。对话的第一个关键词是books,所以可以排除选项C和D。在书店和阅览室里都有书,然后根据第二个关键词buy,排除选项B,选择A为正确答案。

4. 听干什么(what)

例4 M: Morning, mum. What's for breakfast?

W: I've prepared pizza, bread, noodles and dumplings.

M: Great! Pizza is my favourite.

Q: What does the boy like to eat best?

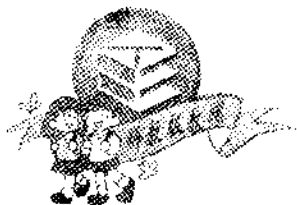
A. Bread. B. Pizza.
C. Noodles. D. Dumplings. (2005年)

名师点拨 首先看四个选项为四种食物。对话一开始,它们全部出现了。接下来,对话的核心出现了:男孩说“Pizza is my favourite”。favourite即指something he likes to eat best,与问题相符,所以选择B,这男孩最喜欢的是比萨饼。

例5 M: Hi, Susie. How is business?

W: Quite good.

M: Can you help me to repair my Walkman? It doesn't work.



W: OK. Let me have a look at it.

Q: What information can you get from the dialogue?

A. Susie can repair Walkmans.

B. The Walkman costs much money.

C. The man wants to buy a new Walkman.

D. Something is wrong with Susie's Walkman.

(2004 年)

名师点拨 本题问到“你从对话中得到了什么信息?”这类问题需要我们根据所听到的对话内容进行全面分析,以推测其隐含的意义。对话的重点在后两句,男孩的 Walkman 出问题了,女孩说让我来看一下。尽管这里没有明说,但言下之意就是,她是会修理的。所以选择 A。这里,还应该注意说话人的身份,如 D 项,指的是 Susie 的 Walkman 坏了,把男孩换成了女孩,把修理者 Susie 搞成了顾客。这说明我们听的时候要仔细。这类干扰也是经常有的。

例 6 M: Let me introduce Mr Marco to you, Betty. Mr Marco is an Italian engineer and now works in a French car factory.

W: How do you do, Mr Marco? Welcome to London.

M: How do you do, Betty? Nice to meet you.

Q: What nationality is Mr Marco?

A. French.

B. Indian.

C. Italian.

D. British. (2003 年)

名师点拨 根据选项可以知道本题问的是“什么国籍”?其中,三个选项都有提及,而 B 却未被提到过,所以可以首先排除。对话中说,Mr Marco 是意大利工程师,现在在一家法国汽车厂工作,对话的发生地点是伦敦。所以他的国籍是意大利。应选择 C。对话中的这些信息必须仔细捕捉。

5. 听原因(why)

例 7 W: Mike, I heard that you had moved into a new flat. Didn't you like your old one?

M: Yes, I did. But my neighbours hold parties very often and their dog makes much noise at night.

W: Oh, I see.

Q: Why did Mike move into a new flat?

A. He disliked his old flat.

B. He hated the noise.

C. He wanted to give more parties. D. He wanted to have a dog. (2005 年)

名师点拨 这道题问“为什么 Mike 要搬家?”Mike 给的理由是:喜欢老公寓,但是太吵了。邻居们经常举行社交聚会,而且他们的狗经常在晚上吵闹。这样就不难判断出 B 为正确答案了。

6. 听哪一个(which)

例 8 W: Paul, how many countries have you been to since you became a tourist guide?

M: Mm, let me see. I've been to France, Canada and New Zealand.

W: Wow, cool! Which country do you like best?

M: They are all wonderful, but still I like Singapore. It's my home. My parents and friends all live there.

Q: Which country do the man's parents live?

- A. Canada. B. France. C. Singapore. D. New Zealand.

(2005 年)

名师点拨 答案选 C。选项中出现了四个国家名。听的时候就特别要留意与它们有关的信息。根据录音,男生去过的地方是:France, Canada, New Zealand。而他最喜欢的是 Singapore,因为他父母和朋友都住在那儿。当被问到“男生的父母住在哪里?”时,选起来也就不难了。

7. 听数量(how many / how much)

例 9 M: Diana, are there enough chairs for the meeting this afternoon?

W: Oh, yes. There're twenty.

M: I'm afraid we need five more.

Q: How many people will probably attend the meeting?

- A. 5. B. 15. C. 20. D. 25. (2005 年)

名师点拨 一看选项,就知道本题与数量有关。先听到他们为会议准备了 20 把椅子,女生认为够了,但是男生认为还要加 5 把,言外之意就是可能有 25 个人要来。听时可以将有关的数据记下来:20(把)+5(把),就可以得出正确的答案是 D。

有关 how 的问题还有:how far (距离), how often (频率), how tall (高度), how heavy (重量)等。

例 10 W: Summer holidays are coming. It's time for me to visit my grandparents. They live in Guangzhou.

M: Do you often visit them?

W: No. I'm a middle school student, you know, I can go there only in my summer and winter holidays. But how I wish I could visit them once a month!

Q: How often does the girl go to visit her grandparents?

- A. Once a year. B. Twice a year. C. Once a month. D. Twice a month.

(2003 年)

名师点拨 答案选 B。问题是“女孩隔多久见她的祖父母一次?”根据对话,女孩说,她只能在暑假和寒假去广州看祖父母,因此是一年两次,这里我们要抓住关键句,还要作出推断。其中,选项 C,每月一次,是干扰项,它只是女孩的一个愿望。

三、听对话或短文,判断正误

本题要求学生听完一段对话或短文后,理解整个语段的意思,判断列出的句子是否与听到的内容一致,难度明显增加了。学生应该弄懂全文的主要内容,理解所听材料的基本思想,对提供的信息进行综合分析、逻辑推理。在做这类题目时,学生要预先先把进行判断的句子按顺序通读一遍,在正式听录音材料之前先大概明白人物、事件、时间、地点等一系列信



息,这样学生就会有一个先入的印象;接下来,在听的过程中,往往只需要按着题目顺序逐个进行“是”或“否”的判断即可。如果一时有一句没有听懂,要会随机应变,把听懂的先做,第二次听时,再补上先前遗漏的题目。另外,不能主观臆断,如果所听材料中没有提及的内容,不能毫无理由地猜测。

例 Brrr...Brrr...

W: Hello, this is Rose Restaurant. Can I help you?

M: Hello, this is Peter Johnson, your customer. I want to make a suggestion.

W: OK, thank you, please go ahead.

M: Could you find a way to reduce the use of mobile phones at your restaurant?

W: Have you had a problem?

M: Last Friday evening, my wife and I were enjoying dinner at your restaurant. A woman at the next table received a mobile phone call. She was very angry with her son for using her money. Her talk continued loudly for ten minutes.

W: Oh, really?

M: Yes, my wife and I wanted a relaxing evening, a good dinner, and a quiet talk. We didn't pay \$ 47 to listen to another customer's personal problems.

W: I see. Then what's your suggestion?

M: Well, could you put up a sign, saying "Use Your Mobile Phone Only When Necessary" in your restaurant?

W: Thank you for your advice. I will report to my manager and call you back as soon as possible.

M: OK, I'm looking forward to your reply. Bye.

W: Thanks for calling. Bye.

- () 1. Peter is making a suggestion to a restaurant on the phone.
- () 2. Peter received a phone call while having dinner there last Friday.
- () 3. The woman at the next table was angry because her son had used her money.
- () 4. The woman talked loudly on the mobile phone (手机) for ten minutes.
- () 5. Peter was eager to know other customers' problems.
- () 6. The woman's mobile phone call made Peter and his wife upset. (2005 年)

名师点拨 从录音中可以得出,主人公是 Peter,整个对话将围绕他在饭店用餐、以及手机的使用而展开。然后,根据语篇的发展,逐一做出判断。

1. T. 句意为“Peter 在电话中给饭店提建议”。根据 Peter 说“I want to make a suggestion”,以及段首出现的电话铃声和电话用语,这句话是正确的。

2. F. 句意为“上周五当 Peter 在饭店用餐时接到了一个电话”。但是对话中说“A woman at the next table received a mobile phone call”,因此这句话是错误的。

3. T. 句意为“邻座的妇女很生气,因为她的儿子用了她的钱”。对话中有“She was very angry with her son for using her money”,所以这句话是正确的。

4. T. 句意为“这个妇女大声地用手机谈了十分钟”。对话中“Her talk continued loudly for ten minutes”表达的就是这个意思。所以这句话是正确的。

5. F. 句意为“Peter 急切地想知道其他顾客的问题”。对话中 Peter 说“*We didn't pay \$47 to listen to another customer's personal problems*”, 显然, 他不愿意付了钱去听他人的私人问题。因此本题是错误的。

6. T. 句意为“这个妇女的手机来电使 Peter 和他的妻子感到不愉快”。本题其实是考查学生对通篇意思的把握。如果他们用餐愉快, 那么 Peter 就不会打这个电话向饭店提建议了。所以这句话是正确的。

注意

听之前要会预测短文的内容; 听的时候要留意细节。另外, 本大题的最后一小题往往考查对语篇的整体理解, 所以要根据整篇材料来判断, 不能断章取义。

四、听对话或短文, 完成表格

本题是在听语段的基础上, 填入缺少的信息。它既考查了学生听的能力, 又考查了词汇的拼写能力。在做这类题目的时候, 审题很重要, 要理解表格的内容, 由此推断文章的主旨。其次, 要研究表格有哪些项目, 各缺少什么内容。在听录音时, 就可以带着明确的任务去捕捉所需要的信息。在做的时候, 一定要仔细, 注意单词的拼写与大小写。

例 1 On March 13, 2005, Mr and Mrs Smith were talking with their neighbour in the living room. It was a Sunday night at about 9:00. Mr Smith was looking through the window, and he saw a large van in front of House No. 18, Garden Street. Ten minutes later, he saw two men in dark brown uniforms. They were putting a bike and a safe into the van. Then, he saw them putting a TV and a computer into the van, too. He asked his wife and the neighbour, “Are Mary and Jack moving?”

As soon as the neighbour saw them, she said, “They're thieves!”

Mr Smith ran out of the house and got into his old car with his neighbour. They went after the thieves, but the thieves' van was faster, so they couldn't catch them.

When the owners of the house, Mary and Jack, came back, Mr Smith said, “I'm sorry. I saw what happened, but I couldn't stop them. My car is too old. Luckily, I remember the colour and the number of the van.”

“Oh, really? What colour?”

“Blue.”

“And the number?”

“DCW187. And I still remember what the two thieves look like. Let's go to the police station right now.”

Police Report					
Date: (1) / 13 / 2005					
Month Day Year					
Witness (目击者): Mr & Mrs (2) and their neighbour					
Address: No. 18 / (3) Street / Los Angeles / California / LOS10001					
Number	Street	City	State	Zip code	



Lost Property (失物): a _____ (4) _____, a safe, a TV, a computer
Details: Colour of the Van: _____ (5) _____ Number of the Van: DCW _____ (6) _____

(2005 年)

答案 (1) March (2) Smith (3) Garden (4) bike (5) blue (6) 187

名师点拨 从表格所提供的信息,我们可以得出,这是一篇警方记录的案例报告。听的时候,需要留意的是:事件发生的月份,目击者的姓名,事情发生的地点,失物有哪些以及货车的颜色和车牌号码。在落笔时,要注意大小写,例如这里的前三个空格,月份、姓名和地点都是专有名词,它们的首字母都要大写。碰到数字,可以写阿拉伯数字,不必用英语拼写,这样做题的速度也会比较快。

例 2 In order to stop SARS from spreading, every passenger must fill in the Personal Health Information Form honestly and completely. But Mr Hill failed to do so. When he gets into the hotel... (插入电话铃声)

W: Hello, is that Mr John Hill?

M: This is Hill speaking. Who's that?

W: This is Medical Service Center of Shanghai Railway Station. You have just arrived, haven't you?

M: Yes. I took the train K100 from Hong Kong.

W: You arrived in Shanghai this morning, May 20th. Your temperature was 36.5°C, right?

M: Yes, but...

W: I'm sorry you failed to fill in the Personal Health Information Form completely. Would you mind answering my questions and then I can complete it for you?

M: Of course not. Go ahead.

W: Your nationality, please?

M: Australian.

W: Where do you stay for the moment?

M: Room 1205, Garden Hotel.

W: What's the post code?

M: Sorry, I don't know yet. But just a moment. OK. I've got it. It's 200020.

W: Have you got a headache?

M: No.

W: Any cough?

M: Yes, but only a little.

W: Then Mr Hill, please do stay in the hotel and our doctors will come to see you right now.

Personal Health Information Form

Train: K100 From: (1) to Shanghai Date: (2) 20th

Name: John Hill	Sex: Male
Nationality: (3)	Phone Number: 13301858029
Address: Room 1205, (4) Hotel	Post Code: (5)
Headache: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Temperature: 36.5℃
Cough: (6) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / No <input type="checkbox"/>	

(2003 年)

答案 (1) Hong Kong (2) May (3) Australian (4) Garden (5)

200020 (6) ☒ Yes / No ☐

名师点拨 这题要求填写一份个人健康信息表。填表人要写上自己是从哪里到上海来的,几月份到的,国籍,入住的宾馆名字,邮编以及有没有咳嗽。同样要留意的是,牵涉到人名、地名等专有名词首字母要大写。数字可以写阿拉伯数字。

在做本题时,学生要注意:

1. 一些常见的英文人名和地名。

2. 数字在不同场合的不同表达方法,如 1998,如果读作 one thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight 那就表示一个数量;如果读作 nineteen ninety-eight 那就是年份了。另外,-teen 和 -ty 一直是很困扰人的发音,要注意长音表示的是“十几”,短音表示的是“几十”。

3. 根据已知的语法知识判断正误。例如,名词的复数(-s),规则动词的过去时(-ed),它们的词尾往往会轻读,听的时候不容易听出来,这时,平时学习的语法就可以帮上忙。

归纳与记忆

要在短时间内对听到的内容做出正确的判断,离不开日积月累的训练。除了多听和有意识地训练应试技巧以外,学生还应该培养自己良好的心理素质。众所周知,听力试题播放的时间和次数是有限的,不像别的笔试题目,可以反复检查推敲。所以,要在有限的时间里对说话人的内容做出正确判断是有一定难度的,需要掌握一些技巧。

第一,听前准备很重要。在录音未播放前先浏览一下听力题目的大概内容,估计测试目的及意向,对将要听的材料做出预测。带着问题和任务听能帮助学生把握好答题的关键,更好地抓住重要信息。

第二,边听边记习惯好。听的同时,适当做一些笔记,如可以记下讲话中出现的人名、地名、日期和数字等。

第三,抓住要点是关键。如果是一个故事,就要明白故事的主人公是谁,发生了什么事;如果是报道一个事件,就要明白事情发生的时间、地点、人物及主要的过程。在听的时候,可以通过听句首、关键词、语音语调等手段来抓住内容大意。

第四,联系全文做推敲。从上下文全面理解说话人的意思,区别主要信息和次要信息。可以通过一些特殊词,如:but、however、for example……来判断上下文关系;还可以通过



说话人的遣词用句,语音语调的变化来推测说话人的意图和言外之意。绝对不要一个词一个词地听,也不要急着断章取义。

第五,大胆推测不可少。学生要善于运用自己已知晓的英语文化背景和语法知识,对获取的信息进行快速判断和推测。

第六,积极愉悦得分高。整个听力测试的过程,学生的思想应该高度集中,但心情要放松,要主动并且愉快地获取信息。平时在训练时,难懂的句子可以反复多听几遍。考试时,只能听两遍,实在听不懂,可以暂时放弃,以免破坏情绪,影响听力成绩。

名校题经

I. Listen and choose the right picture(听句子,选出相应的图片)

1. A



B



C



D



E



F



G



(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____

2. A



B



C



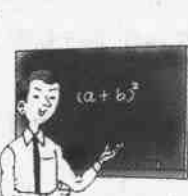
D



E



F



G



(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____ (6) _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear(听对话和问题, 选择最恰当的答案)

1. A. An astronaut.

B. An engineer.

- C. A doctor. D. A businesswoman.
2. A. 7:20. B. 7:30.
C. 7:40. D. 7:50.
3. A. Because someone was smoking. B. Because someone was hurt.
C. Because there was a burning cigarette end. D. Because there was a fire at the bus stop.
4. A. Jane. B. Kitty.
C. Shelly. D. Ellen.
5. A. In the street. B. At the airport.
C. In the department store. D. In the restaurant.
6. A. She will go to Hong Kong by plane. B. She will stay at home this weekend.
C. She will call the airport. D. She will call her friends.
7. A. A toast. B. An egg.
C. Some milk. D. Congee.
8. A. She is going shopping. B. She's having a meeting.
C. She is reading in the library. D. She is talking to Tom on the phone.
9. A. She doesn't like the style. B. Her husband doesn't like the colour.
C. The T-shirt is too large. D. The T-shirt is too small.
10. A. On weekends. B. On Monday.
C. On Tuesday. D. On Friday.
11. A. At school. B. In the hotel.
C. In the library. D. In the hospital.
12. A. Put the tapes on the window. B. Water the flowers.
C. Bring his mum some tapes. D. Put flower pots inside.

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false(听短文, 判断正误)

1. (1) An old man was going to plant an apple tree.
(2) A rich man wanted to buy some apples from the old man.
(3) The rich man was surprised because the old man was ninety years old.
(4) The apple tree will give fruit very soon.
(5) The old man hoped to live longer so he planted this tree.
(6) The rich man learned something from the old man.
2. (1) An old porter worked for the railway for many years.
(2) He usually asked the travelers to help him.
(3) One morning, a small man was waiting for the porter to carry his big bag.
(4) The small man looked worried because he breathed too fast.
(5) The porter would like to help the small man but he couldn't.
(6) It was possible for the small man to catch the 10:35 train to London if he could run fast.

IV. Listen to the dialogue and complete the table(听对话, 完成表格)



1. **How to Save Energy?**

How to save water?	Brush teeth with a (1) _____. Don't wash clothes under the (2) _____ water.
How to save electricity	Let an air-conditioner work an hour (3) _____ than before. Set the (4) _____ one degree higher than before in summer.
How to save (5) _____?	Drive at a speed of (6) _____ kilometers per hour.

2. **Space Shuttle "Discovery"**

Name of the Space Shuttle: Discovery
Date of Taking Off: July 26 th , 2005
Date of Landing: (1) _____ 9 th , 2005
Place of Landing: (2) <input type="checkbox"/> Kennedy Space Center / Edwards Air Force Base <input type="checkbox"/>
Weather Condition of Landing Place: (3) _____ weather
Nationality of the Astronauts: one (4) _____, one Japanese, (5) _____ Americans
Mission(任务): 1. to have three spacewalks 2. to (6) _____ the shuttle in space