

丛书策划：马志明



与现行新课标同步

教与学

新课标周末同步训练

八年级英语 (下册)

(人教新目标)



华东师范大学出版社

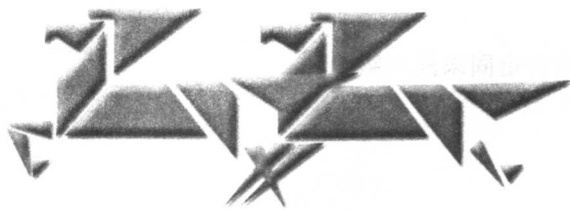


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编写说明

新一轮的课程改革正在全国各地紧锣密鼓地进行着,根据课程标准编写的各种版本的教科书给我们带来了许多新的教育观念和气息。为了使“促进每一位学生的发展”这一新课程的灵魂落到实处,帮助学生提高学习效率,牢固掌握基础知识和基本技能,增强思维能力,我们组织课程改革实验区有丰富实践经验的骨干教师编写了这套《新课标周末同步训练》丛书。

本分册根据人民教育出版社版初中《英语新目标》(八年级上)编写而成。本分册以单元为单位,设“要点梳理”、“重点精析”、“同步练习”、“单元自测”等栏目。“要点梳理”包含该单元的词组、句型和交际用语等三方面内容。“重点精析”着重对该单元的主要知识进行深入解析,为学生的学习提供帮助。“同步练习”分“section A”和“section B”两组练习题,供学生课后训练之用。在每个单元的最后,都根据该单元的学习目标,安排一次“单元测试”,以便学生检测该单元学习目标的达成情况。

本丛书力求体现新课程的基本理念,突出自主探究,着力培养学生的学习能力,提高学生的学习兴趣。

本分册编写人员为李俊红、张荣娟、赵玲青、吴芳琴。

由于时间匆促,加上作者对新课程的认识有待进一步提高,本书在编写时难免存在一些不足,敬请广大师生指正。

《新课标周末同步训练》丛书编写组

2005年12月

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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

◆ 要点梳理

一、词组

1. in 100 years	100 年后
2. in the future	将来
3. credit card	信用卡
4. leisure time	空闲时间
5. space station	太空站
6. fall in love with	喜爱, 爱上
7. Olympic Games	奥运会
8. come true	实现
9. knock down	击倒
10. for the first time	第一次
11. bet on	为某事打赌
12. clean up	整顿
13. more than	多于, 超过
14. at least	至少
15. make time for	为……腾出时间
16. far away	远离
17. be able to	能够
18. go skating	去滑冰
19. hundreds of	好几百
20. the World Cup	世界杯

二、句型

1. —Will there be any paper money in the future?
将来会有纸币吗?
—Yes, there will. / No, there won't.
是, 会有。/ 不, 不会有。
2. —What do you think Sally will be in five

years?

你认为莎莉五年后会做什么?

—I think she'll be a doctor.

我想她会当医生。

3. —Will kids go to school?

小孩上学吗?

—No, they won't. They will study at home on the computer.

不, 不要。他们将在家里通过电脑学习。

4. There will be fewer trees.

将会有较少的树。

5. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

明天的天气将会怎样?

三、交际用语

1. —Will there be less pollution?

将会有较少的污染吗?

—Yes, there will. / No, there won't.

是, 会。/ 不, 不会。

2. —What do you think life will be like in 100 years?

你认为 100 年后的生活将会怎样?

—Every home will have a robot.

家家户户将会拥有机器人。

3. There will be more cars.

将会有较多的小汽车。

4. There will be fewer trees.

将会有较少的树。

5. There will be less leisure time.

将会有较少的空闲时间。

6. —I think that France will win the next World Cup.

我认为法国队将会赢得下届世界杯。

--I disagree. I think that England will win next time.

我不同意。我认为英国队会赢。

重点精析

1. Do you think there will be robots in people's homes?

你认为机器人会进入老百姓的家庭吗?

(1) Do you think...? 表示“你认为……”, 其后如接宾语从句, 则从句的语序为陈述句的语序。

(2) there will be... 是 there be 句型用于一般将来时态的表现形式, 意思是“将有……”。在应用时可用 be going to 形式取代 will, 表示相同含义。

例如:

Do you think she is wrong?

你认为她错了吗?

There will be a meeting tomorrow evening.

明天晚上将有一个会议。

There is going to be a meeting tomorrow evening.

明天晚上将有一个会议。

2. There will be more/fewer people.

将有更多/较少的人。

There will be more/less pollution.

将有更多/较少的污染。

(1) 这句仍是一般将来时态的 there be 句型。其中 more 是 many/much 的比较级形式, fewer 是 few 的比较级, less 是 little 的比较级。

(2) little, a little, few 和 a few 的用法:

修 饰 意 义	可数名词	不可数名词
肯 定	a few	a little
否 定	few	little

例如:

Don't worry, we have a little milk.

别急, 我们有点牛奶。

Hurry up, there's little time.

快点, 时间不多了。

I'm glad I've made a few friends here.

我很高兴在这儿结交了一些朋友。

We once read the book, but few of us can remember what it's about.

我们曾经看过这本书, 但没几个人能记起它的内容。

We must have smaller families with fewer children.

我们必须提倡孩子少的小家庭。

It'll take fewer people less time to finish the project.

完成这项工程将会花较少的人力和时间。

3. What do you think Sally will be in five years?

你认为萨莉五年后将干什么?

(1) 此句是一个含宾语从句的复合句。其中, what Sally will be in five years 作动词 think 的宾语, 称为宾语从句。由其类似的陈述句:

I don't know what Sally will be in five years.

可以看出宾语从句连词 what 被提到了句首, 变成了疑问词, 句型结构为:

What do you think + 宾语从句 + ?

例如:

What do you think he's doing now?

你认为他正在做什么?

句首的特殊疑问词还可以是其他疑问词。例如:

Who do you think Betty is waiting for?

你想贝蒂在等谁?

Which of the following do you think is the most important invention?

你认为下列哪一项是最重要的发明?

When and where do you think we'll have our class meeting?

你觉得我们的班会将在什么时候、什么地点开?

(2) in 后接表示“一段时间”的短语时, 常用

在将来时中,意为:在……(一段时间)之后/之内。例如:

I will be back in a week.

我将在一个星期后回来。

Will you come back here in half an hour?

你在半个小时后会回到这儿来吗?

after 后接表示“一段时间”的短语时,常用在过去时中,意思也为:在……(一段时间)之后/之内。例如:

Where did he go after an hour?

一个小时之后他去哪儿了?

4. Besides, our apartment is too small.

而且,我们的公寓很小。

(1)apartment 意为:公寓住宅;单元住宅。在英国这个词指公寓的一个房间,在美国指一套房间。

(2)besides 在这里用作副词,意为“而且;还有(also)”。例如:

I don't like this cloth. Besides, it costs too much.

我不喜欢这种布,而且也太贵。

She is too tired to go, besides, it's snowing.

她太疲倦了,不能去,况且还在下雪。

此外, besides 也可以用作介词,意为:除了……之外,还有……;意指“包括被除的对象在内”。例如:

There are many others besides me.

除我以外,还有很多人。(我和很多人都去了。)

We have no other tools besides these.

除这些工具外,我们没有别的工具。

There's no one here besides John and me.

除了约翰和我以外,这里没有其他人。

注意:将 besides 和 except 区别开来:

except 用作介词时,也有“除……之外”的意思,但“不包括被除的对象在内”。例如:

We all went except Tom.

除了汤姆,我们都去了。(汤姆没有去。)

All the questions are easy except the last one.

除了最后一个问题,所有的问题都容易。(最后一个问题不容易。)

5. I'll have many different pets. I might even keep a pet parrot.

我将有不同宠物,我甚至可能饲养宠物鹦鹉。

(1)might 是情态动词 may 的过去式,表示说话的语气迟疑、婉转或不确定。例如:

I think it might rain later on.

我觉得稍迟点恐怕会下雨。

Who might the woman be?

那女的可能是谁呢?

(2)keep 在此处意思是“饲养,照顾”。例如:

People keep pigs for pork.

人们养猪为的是吃肉。

Keeping pets becomes more and more popular nowadays.

如今饲养宠物愈来愈流行。

keep 的主要用法还有:

①保持,保管。例如:

Please keep the door open for me.

请将门给我留着(别关上了)。

②使……处于某种状态。例如:

Don't worry, I'll keep them on the shelf.

别着急,我会把它们放在架子上。

Keep yourself at home!

放松点,别紧张!

③作连系动词用,后接形容词、副词或介词短语等。例如:

keep healthy 保持健康

keep warm 保暖

keep quiet 保持安静

keep busy 一直忙

keep clean 保持清洁

keep fresh 保鲜

拓展 keep sb. (in) doing sth. 让某人不停地做某事。例如:

Keep us waiting for 2 hours.

让我们一直等了两个小时。

6. I like living alone. 我喜欢一个人独住。



alone 和 lonely 的区别。alone 和 lonely 都含有“孤独的”的意思。alone 指“独自一个人”。如：He was alone in the room. 他独自一个人在屋里。lonely 指“寂寞的，孤独的”。如：He doesn't feel lonely when he is left alone. 在只剩下他一个人的时候，他并不感到寂寞。

7. Which country will win the next World Cup? 哪个国家将赢得下一届世界杯足球赛？

win 意为“赢；胜；获胜；得胜”，其过去式、过去分词都为 won，可作不及物动词。例如：

① Did you win? 你赢了吗？

② You can't win every time.

你不可能每次都赢。

win 也可用作及物动词，作宾语的必须是比赛、战斗、奖品、战争等。如：win a prize/game/battle 获奖/赢得比赛/打胜仗。但不可以说 win sb.。说“在比赛中赢了某人”用 beat sb. in the game/match 或 defeat sb. in the match/game。例如：

Class 5 beat Class 6 in the football game yesterday.

Class 5 defeated Class 6 in the football game yesterday.

Class 5 won the football game yesterday.

8. Predicting the future can be difficult. 预测未来可能困难。

predict the future 意为“预测未来”，动词或动词短语是不能直接作主语的，要转换成动名词或不定式才能作主语。例如：

Watching TV is very interesting. 看电视非常有趣。

9. There were many famous predictions that never came true. 有许多著名的预言没有实现。

(1) prediction 意为“预言”，是动词 predict 的名词形式，其形容词为 predictable(可预言的)。

(2) come true 意为“实现，成为现实”。

(3) that never came true 作定语，修饰 predictions，是定语从句。例如：

They predicted tomorrow's weather very hot.

10. No one would want to see actors talk. 没有人想去看演员谈话(表演)。

(1) want to see “想去看”，want 后接动词作宾语时，常将动词变成动词不定式形式，即 want to do sth. 结构。例如：

I want to go to the comedy.

我想去看喜剧片。

He didn't want to do anything.

他不想干任何事。

(2) see actors talk “看演员谈话(表演)”。动词 see 后常常接一个宾语再加上一个动词原形(即省略了 to 的动词不定式)，作宾语补足语，也就是句型 see sb. do sth. (do 表示动词原形)。例如：

I saw a man go into the room.

我看见一个男子走进这个房间。

I like to see dolphins swim and jump.

我喜欢看海豚游水和跳跃。

像 see 这样，后接动词原形作宾语补足语的动词有：let(让)，have(让)，make(使得)，watch(看)，hear(听见)和 feel(感觉)等。例如：

Let the boy go out!

让这个男孩出去。

Don't forget to have him come.

别忘了让他来。

I often hear the girl sing the song.

我常听见那姑娘唱这首歌。

Old Henry often watched his dog, Wang Wang play with a black cat.

老亨利经常看着他的狗——汪汪与一只黑猫玩耍。

动词 see, hear, watch, feel 和 find 等也可以后接一个宾语再加一个动词-ing 形式，即句型 “see(hear, ...) sb. doing sth.”。例如：

I saw some kids playing soccer outside.

我看见一些小孩正在外面踢足球。

Can you hear someone talking in the next room?

你能听到隔壁房间里有人在说话吗？

同步练习

Section A

一、用括号中的时间状语改写下列句子

- Our teacher is giving us an English lesson now.
(tomorrow afternoon)
- The students often go to visit their teachers on Sunday.
(next Sunday)
- We have robots in our homes now.
(in 100 years)
- Do you do sight-seeing in your vacation?
(in the coming summer vacation)
- The students don't go to school now. They study on computers.
(in the future)

二、根据汉语意思完成下列各句，每空一词

- 请你回答这个问题好吗?
_____ answer the question?
- 明天我们将不再迟到。
We _____ tomorrow.
- 十年后将会有更多的树。
_____ more trees in ten years.
- 我长大时将会成为一名宇航员。
I _____ when I grow up.
- 这个男孩将有一台电脑吗?
—是的，他会有。
—_____ the boy _____ a computer?
—Yes, _____.

三、选择适当的词语填空

alone lonely

- When his wife died, he felt very _____.
- I am not _____ in this opinion.
dress wear put on
- Do we have to _____ evening dress for the party?
- Get up and _____ quickly.
- It's very cold outside. You'd better _____ your coat.
such so
- It is _____ quiet in the room that you can hear the drop of a pin.
- She is _____ a girl that everyone likes her.
seem look
- The man _____ to be ill yesterday.
- That dog _____ dangerous.
- You _____ happy today.

四、任务型阅读

Lettleton, New York

Now	In 100 years
600 houses	1000 houses
a lot of pollution	almost no pollution
seven schools	two schools
2400 people	3500 people
a lot of snow	a little snow
six movie theatres	two movie theatres

A. 根据表格内容，用 more, less 或 fewer 填空。

In 100 years,...

- There will be _____ houses.
- There will be _____ pollution.
- There will be _____ schools.
- There will be _____ people.
- There will be _____ snow.
- There will be _____ movie theatres.

B. 根据表格内容，回答下列问题。

- Will there be more snow in 100 years?
No, there won't.
- Will there be fewer schools in 100 years?



3. Will there be fewer people in 100 years?

4. Will there be less pollution in 100 years?

5. Will there be more movie theaters in 100 years?

6. Will there be more houses in 100 years?

Section B

一、英汉词组互译

1. credit card _____
2. leisure time _____
3. in the future _____
4. at least _____
5. turn against _____
6. 太空站 _____
7. 奥运会 _____
8. 为……腾出时间 _____
9. 喜爱, 爱上 _____
10. 多于, 超过 _____

二、根据句意选词填空

apartment fell personal rockets pets
swimming head rolling

1. I'll fly _____ to the moon and Mars.
2. Last year they lived in an _____.
3. In the US many people have _____ as their children.
4. I went to Beijing last year and _____ in love with it.
5. In summer we can go _____ in the lake every day.
6. Today we each have a _____ computer in our homes.
7. The _____ of the largest company gave us a talk.
8. Bowling is a game played by _____ a heavy

ball down a wooden lane.

三、用句中画线单词的适当形式填空

1. The air here is polluted. We should do something to stop _____.
2. There are few students in the classroom. _____ people came than I had expected.
3. I have little money, but my deskmate Jenny has even _____.
4. The boys agreed to the plan, but the girls _____ to it.
5. Many students saw this film, but _____ people saw that film because that one was more exciting.
6. One person is not enough. We need more _____.
7. Nick often plays video games. How much time does he spend _____ video games every day?
8. They sold ten computers on the _____. Wer-
en't they happy?

四、句型转换

1. Will the flowers come out soon? (做肯定回答)
_____. _____.
2. We'll go out for a walk with you. (改为否定句)
We _____ out for a walk with you.
3. There will only be one country. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ only _____ one country?
4. They clean the classroom every day. (用 tomorrow 代替 every day)
They _____ the classroom tomorrow.
5. I think Sally will be a doctor in five years. (就划线部分提问)
_____ you think Sally _____
in five years?

同步练习答案

Section A

1. Our teacher will give us an English lesson tomorrow afternoon.
2. The students

will go to visit their teachers next Sunday.

3. We will have robots in our homes in 100 years. 4. Will you do sight-seeing in the coming summer vacation? 5. The students won't go to school in the future. They will study on computers.

二、1. Will you please 2. won't be late

3. There will be 4. will be an astronaut

5. Will, have, he will

三、1. lonely 2. alone 3. wear 4. dress

5. put on 6. so 7. such 8. seemed

9. looks 10. look

四、A: 2. less 3. fewer 4. more

5. less 6. fewer

B: 2. Yes, there will. 3. No, there won't. 4. Yes, there will. 5. No, there won't. 6. Yes, there will.

Section B

一、1. 信用卡 2. 休闲时间 3. 将来

4. 至少 5. 反对 6. space station 7. the Olympic Games 8. make time 9. fall in love with 10. more than

二、1. rockets 2. apartment 3. pets

4. fell 5. swimming 6. personal 7. head 8. rolling

三、1. pollution 2. Fewer 3. less

4. disagreed 5. more 6. persons/people 7. playing 8. sale

四、1. Yes, they will. 2. won't go

3. Will there, be 4. will clean 5. What do, will be

单元自测

一、根据句意或首字母提示, 完成单词拼写(10分)

1. I want to be a computer p _____.
2. My cousin likes k _____ dogs very much.
3. Do you know how many a _____ worked in the space station?

4. Sally thinks she will f _____ rockets to the moon.

5. We'll go to c _____ when we finish high school.

6. There are so many tall b _____ in our city.

7. In the future there will be f _____ cars and more buses.

8. The man wears a blue shirt and black pants. How s _____ he looks!

9. It was so quiet when you called me. I felt really e _____ at that moment.

10. Our soccer team s _____ to win the first place this year.

二、从第II组中找出与第I组中的词或短语意义相同的解释(5分)

I

II

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. leisure time | A. remain |
| 2. fall | B. leader |
| 3. apartment | C. drop |
| 4. keep | D. make or become hot |
| 5. head | E. made of wood |
| 6. worth | F. free time |
| 7. heat(v.) | G. anyhow |
| 8. wooden | H. a set of rooms for living in |
| 9. anyway | I. over |
| 10. more than | J. of the value(价值)of |

三、单项填空(15分)

- () 1. There _____ a meeting tomorrow morning.
A. are going to be
B. will to have
C. will be
D. is going to have
- () 2. Mr Li went to Beijing last week. He will be back _____ five days.
A. in
B. after
C. behind
D. later
- () 3. They met, fell in love _____ each other

- and got married six weeks later.
 A. to B. with
 C. for D. away
- () 4. These days many people complained their bikes were stolen. So the police decided _____ the city.
 A. clean up B. clean
 C. to clean up D. cleaning up
- () 5. We are not sure if Wang Nan could _____ Zhang Ming in the match.
 A. beat B. win
 C. hit D. fail
- () 6. There will be fewer trees, _____?
 A. won't there B. isn't there
 C. is there D. will there
- () 7. This coat doesn't fit him well, as he has _____ a huge body and the coat is _____ small.
 A. so, such B. so, so
 C. such, such D. such, so
- () 8. —How many birds can you see in the trees?
 —I can see _____ birds in them.
 A. hundreds of B. five hundreds
 C. hundred of D. five hundreds of
- () 9. Will people live to be 300 years old?
 —_____.
 A. No, they aren't B. No, they won't
 C. No, they don't D. No, they can't
- () 10. The more careful you are, the _____ mistakes you'll make.
 A. less B. least
 C. fewer D. fewest
- () 11. I agree _____ most of what you said, but I don't agree _____ the plan.
 A. with, with B. to, to
 C. with, to D. to, with
- () 12. How will students study in the future?
 _____ home _____ computers.

- A. In, in B. At, in
 C. At, with D. At, on
- () 13. What do you think your life _____ next year?
 A. will like B. be like
 C. will be like D. be will like
- () 14. Predicting the future can be difficult _____ embarrassing.
 A. as well as B. as good as
 C. so well as D. so good as
- () 15. I hope your dream will _____.
 A. come out B. come true
 C. come in D. come on

四、完形填空 (15 分)

Many animals use some kind of "language". They use signals (信号) and the signals have meanings. For example, when a bee (蜜蜂) has found some food, it goes 1 its home. It is 2 for a bee to tell the other bees where the food is by speaking to 3, but it can do a little dancing. This tells the bees where the food is and how 4 it is.

Some animals show how they feel by making sounds. It is not difficult to tell if a dog is angry 5 it barked (吠). Birds make several different sounds and each has its own meaning. Sometimes we humans make sound 6. We make sounds like "Oh!" or "Ouch!" to show how we feel about something or when we 7 something on our feet.

We humans have languages. We have words. These words have the meaning of things, feelings or ideas. We are able to give each other 8 to tell other people 9 we think or how we feel. By writing down words, we can remember what has happened or 10 message to people far away.

Languages, like people, live and die. If a language 11 by people, it is called a dead lan-

guage. This language cannot live and grow because 12 speaks it. Latin is an example of a dead language.

A living language, of course, is often spoken by people today. It grows and 13 with time. New words are created (创造), and some old words have 14 meanings. Some words, or their meanings, may even die and only 15 in the old books. English and Chinese are both examples of a living language.

- () 1. A. out of B. on with
 C. away from D. back to
- () 2. A. important B. difficult
 C. easy D. impossible
- () 3. A. him B. it
 C. them D. themselves
- () 4. A. long B. old
 C. many D. far
- () 5. A. before B. so that
 C. until D. because
- () 6. A. by the different sound
 B. by the different way
 C. in the same way
 D. in the same sound
- () 7. A. fall B. drop
 C. set D. down
- () 8. A. messages B. news
 C. language D. knowledge
- () 9. A. which B. that
 C. what D. why
- () 10. A. send B. bring
 C. get D. push
- () 11. A. is used B. isn't used
 C. is spoken D. isn't said
- () 12. A. someone B. anyone
 C. everyone D. no one
- () 13. A. begins B. joins
 C. invents D. changes
- () 14. A. new B. strange
 C. difference D. good

- () 15. A. find B. look up
 C. be looked D. be found

五、阅读理解(20分)

(A)

Will it matter if you don't take your breakfast? A short time ago, a test(试验) was given in the United States. People of different ages, from 12 to 83, were asked to have a test. During the test, these people were given all kinds of breakfast, and sometimes they got no breakfast at all. Scientists(科学家) wanted to see how well their bodies worked when they had eaten different kinds of breakfast.

The results show that if a person eats a right breakfast, he or she will work better than if he or she has no breakfast. If a student has fruit, eggs, bread and milk before going to school, he will learn more quickly and listen more carefully in class.

The result is opposite to what some people think. Having no breakfast will not help you lose weight(减少体重). This is because people become so hungry at noon that they eat too much for lunch. They will gain weight(增加体重) instead of losing it. You will lose more weight if you reduce your other meals.

- () 1. During the test, the people were given _____.
A. no breakfast at all
B. different foods or sometimes none
C. very rich breakfast
D. little food for breakfast
- () 2. The results show that _____.
A. breakfast has great effect(影响) on work and studies
B. breakfast has little to do with a person's work
C. a person will work better if he only



has fruit and milk

D. girl students should have little for breakfast

() 3. According to the passage, some people think that if you don't have breakfast, you will _____.

- A. be healthier B. work better
C. lose weight D. lose your way

() 4. The word reduce in the last sentence means _____.

- A. 增加 B. 減少
C. 放棄 D. 享用

() 5. Which of the following is NOT right?

- A. It is bad for your health to have no breakfast.
B. Too little for breakfast and too much for lunch may make you fatter.
C. If you don't eat much for lunch and supper, you may lose weight.
D. The more breakfast you have, the more quickly you'll learn in class.

(B)

Today, people all over the world are moving out of small villages, and they are moving to live in big noisy cities. This is a movement from the country to the cities. It has been going on for over two hundred years.

In many countries, the main reason(原因) people come to live in cities is work. After one or two large factories have been built in or near a town, people come to find work. And soon an industrial(工業的) area (區域) begins to grow. There is usually a living area nearby. The factory workers can live there. The families of these workers need schools, hospitals, and shops. So more people come to live in the area to provide these services(服務)—and so a city grows.

In every big city in the world, there is a business area. These big companies have their main

offices. In the United States, this area is usually in the center of the city. The people who work there often travel a long way to work each day. Many of them live outside the city. It is far away from the industrial area and the city center.

What is the future of the big cities? Will they go on getting bigger and bigger? Perhaps not. Some big cities have become smaller in the last ten years. It is quite possible that one day we will see people moving out of the big cities and back into small towns and villages.

() 6. People began moving to live in cities _____.

- A. in the 14th century
B. in the 16th century
C. in the 18th century
D. in the 20th century

() 7. What caused people to move to big cities?

- A. To see a doctor.
B. To provide some services.
C. To live near the industrial area.
D. To look for jobs.

() 8. Big companies have their main offices _____.

- A. in the business area
B. in the industrial area
C. in the living area
D. outside the city

() 9. What would be the main reason if people move out of the big cities and back into small towns and villages?

- A. They cannot find jobs in the big cities.
B. The big cities are too noisy.
C. They have houses outside the big cities.
D. The traffic is getting worse and worse in the big cities.

() 10. It is possible that in the future more people will live in the _____.

- A. city B. country

C. industrail area D. business area

六、根据汉语意思完成下列各句，每空一词(10分)

1. 下个月我将去香港度假。

I _____ to Hong Kong _____ next month.

2. 污染将会少些。

There _____ pollution.

3. 你认为二百年后的生活将会是怎样的?

What do you think life _____ 200 years?

4. 孩子们将不必上学，他们将在家里学。

Kids _____ go to school. They _____ at home.

5. 现在保龄球在全世界都很受欢迎。

Today bowling is very _____ the world.

6. 没有人将在这个问题上同意他。

No one will _____ him _____ this point.

七、根据情景，补全下列对话，每空一词(10分)

1. A: Hi, David! _____ you be _____ tomorrow?

B: Sorry, I _____. I'll have much homework to do, why?

A: I want _____ soccer with you in the park.

2. A: What do you think our life _____ in the future?

B: There _____ more leisure time, everyone _____ their pets.

A: Will people live _____ 200 years old then?

B: Yes, I think _____.

3. A: Dad, look at my blouse.

it's too short and small.

_____ buy me a new one?

B: All right, dear! I'm just

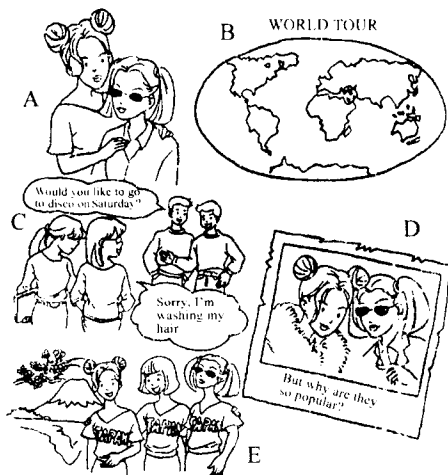
_____ to do some shopping. What size blouse do you _____?

A: Size 32.



八、任务型阅读(5分)

读下面关于 Shampoo 的文字，给每段选择正确的图画。



1. This is one of the most popular groups in Japan. Their name is Shampoo and they are English.

2. Jacqui Blake was born in 1971 and Carrie Askew was born in 1977. They met at school. They got their name, Shampoo. Because every time someone in their class asked them to go out, they said, "I'm sorry, I'm washing my hair tonight/tomorrow/at this weekend." So their classmates started calling them "The Shampoo Sisters".

3. When they decided to form a pop group they called themselves Shampoo. They made



records, which were on the radio and the TV and they soon went on world tours.

4. They were popular everywhere, but they were most popular in Japan, where the Japanese, especially the girls, were crazy about them. "I love them." said 14-year-old Kumiko from Osaka. "I've got all their records and I try to dress like them, but my hair isn't as long as theirs yet and of course I'm not blonde."

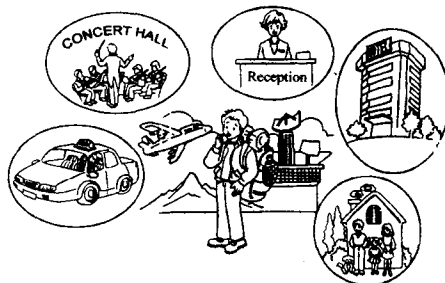
5. What's their secret? They can't sing, they can't play a musical instrument and they aren't as attractive as some of the other singers around. It's a mystery, but for *Shampoo* it's a mystery that they are very happy with.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____

九、书面表达(10分)

马克下飞机后,他打算干什么呢?请根据下图提示分别写五句话。



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