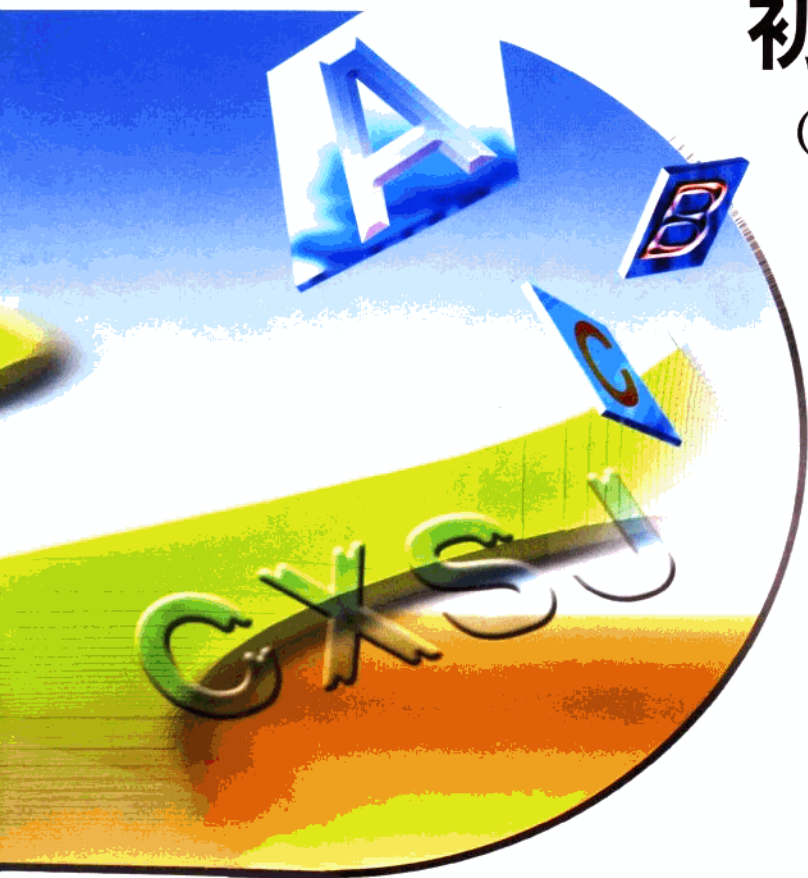


根据义务教育课程标准实验教材编写(湖南教育版)

创新设计

主编 苑 隰 朱丽宇

初中英语 (八年级下)



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主 编 苑 睫 朱丽宇
编 者 张凤贤 梁景和 张本谦
江东辉 朱丽宇 苑 睫

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Unit 5 Feeling Good

You look very happy this morning.



学法导航

I. Grammar focus

1. “系动词+adj”构成系表结构,这类动词有 look, feel, smell, sound, turn, get, become 等。试试看,你能完成下面的句子吗?

1. This coat _____ very soft (柔软的) and the price _____ good. I'll take it.
2. The trees _____ green in spring.
3. The music _____ beautiful.
4. The cake _____ delicious.
5. You _____ tired. Please sit down and have a rest.

2. 原因状语从句 because, as, since 均表示“因为”“由于”。because 语气最强,用来回答以 why 引导的疑问句;as 语气较弱,较口语化,所表示的原因比较明显,或是已知的事实,故不需强调,as 引导的从句多置于主句之前;since 语气最弱,常表示对方已知的事实。如:

(1) They didn't go to work on Monday morning because they felt tired. 因为他们太累了,所以星期一没去上班。(2) As all the seats were full, he had to stand there. 所有的座位都满了,他不得不站着。(3) Since you're going, I will go, too. 既然你要去,我也去。

II. Key words and useful expressions

1. wish 希望,愿望

I wish to go to America someday. 我希望有一天能去美国。We wish you good luck! 祝你好运! I wish I could fly. 但愿我会飞。(宾语从句用过去时,表示不可能实现的愿望)

2. can 和 be able to 表示“能力”时是同义词,可以互换使用。如: No one can/is able to do it. 这件事谁也做不了。

can 只用于一般现在时和过去时,在一般将来时或完成时表示“能力”时,一般用 shall/will be able to 或 have/has been able to。如: The boy will be able to go to school next year. 这男孩儿明年就能上学了。I have not been able to read that report yet. 我还不能读那份报告。

3. How do you like ...? = What do you think of ...? 觉得……怎么样? 如: How do you like the weather in Beijing? = What do you think of the weather in Beijing? 你觉得北京的天气怎么样?

4. ring up 打电话给……,相当于 telephone/call/ring sb.。如: I hope he will ring me up. 我希望他给我打电话。I rang up Kangkang yesterday. = I rang Kangkang up yesterday. 我昨天给康康打了电话。

能力展示

I. 单项选择

- () 1. *The Sound of Music* is _____ of my favorite _____. I must go to buy a ticket.
A. one, movie B. one, movies C. ones, movie D. ones, movies
- () 2. — Can you tell me how you _____ your last weekend?
— Well, I really had a wonderful weekend...
A. had B. took C. spent D. spend
- () 3. Tomorrow I will fly to Beijing. I just call to say _____ to you, Mike.
A. thanks B. goodbye C. hello D. greetings
- () 4. I am much _____ my parents. I have not seen them for a long time.
A. happy about B. pleased with C. angry with D. worried about
- () 5. The young man is poor, _____ he is not _____.
A. and, lonely B. but, lonely C. and, alone D. but, alone
- () 6. He likes that movie very much and he really _____ it.
A. wish to watch B. wishes watching C. wishes to watch D. wish watching
- () 7. _____, the tiger jumped into the water and died.
A. At last B. In the end C. At the end D. Both A and B
- () 8. Please _____ when you get to Shanghai.
A. ring up me B. ring me up C. call me D. both B and C
- () 9. China is famous _____ its colorful culture and long history.
A. for B. in C. to D. with
- () 10. Mr. Smith _____ tired _____ he worked late last night and didn't get enough sleep.
A. feels, when B. looks, because C. looked, if D. looks, how

II. 翻译句子

1. 请向你的父母说谢谢。

_____.

2. 你将怎样度周末?

_____?

3. 康康的妈妈很着急,因为她儿子发烧了。

_____.

4. 京剧非常受中国的老年人欢迎。

_____.

5. 他说的话让我大吃一惊。

_____.

6. 这部伤感的电影使我很伤心。

_____.

III. 完形填空

Concorde's Birthday

CONCORDE, the world's fastest passenger plane, will soon be over 33 years old. It first

1 on 2 March 1969 in France. Concorde was developed (发展) by both France and Britain. From 1956 these two countries had a 2 of a supersonic (超音速的) passenger plane. In 1962 they started to 3 together on the project. The plane 4 over 1.5 billion pounds to develop. It is the most tested (经验定的) plane in the history. It was given over 5,000 hours of testing. Concorde flies 5 twice the speed of noise. This means that it 6 only 3 hours 25 minutes to fly between London and New York, compare with 7-8 hours in other passenger jets. Because of the five hour time difference between the USA and Britain, it is 7 to travel west on Concorde and arrive in New York before you leave London! You can catch the 10:30 a. m. 8 from London, Heathrow, and start work in New York an hour 9 ! Concorde is much used by business people and film stars. Each Concorde is built at a cost of 55 million pounds. Twenty have been built so far. Air France and British Airway 10 the most. They each have seven planes.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. invented | B. produced | C. flew | D. took off |
| () 2. A. talk | B. dream | C. meeting | D. fight |
| () 3. A. work | B. do | C. carry | D. finish |
| () 4. A. paid | B. wanted | C. needed | D. cost |
| () 5. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. with |
| () 6. A. spends | B. takes | C. covers | D. travels |
| () 7. A. possible | B. impossible | C. real | D. unreal |
| () 8. A. plane | B. passenger | C. flight | D. airline |
| () 9. A. later | B. late | C. earlier | D. airline |
| () 10. A. build | B. make | C. sell | D. own |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Never try to work when you are very hungry. If you want to do your homework right for school, you may want to eat something before getting to work. Always do your homework before you get too tired. Don't wait until very late in the evening, or the assignment will seem much harder than it really is.

Organize (组织) your time into a few parts if you have more than an hour's work, give yourself a break after an hour. On the other hand, don't break it up so much that you can't get anything done. You should be able to work at least half an hour at a time without stopping.

Don't put it off until the last minute. If you put off doing your homework, you will have it on your mind, and you won't enjoy your free time so much. If you put it off until the end of the week or until right before a test, you will have too much catching up to do. A little bit each night, enough to keep up with what is happening each day in school, will take the fear at tests and keep you on top of it all.

Do your homework at the same time every day. This will help you make it a habit-part of your daily work. It will make it easier to do, and it will make your free time more enjoyable as well.

阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

- () 1. When someone is hungry, he'd better _____.
A. not work at all B. work harder C. not work too hard D. work as usual
- () 2. The underlined word "assignment" means _____.
A. work B. hunger C. housework D. homework
- () 3. If you do your homework very late in the evening, it will seem _____ if really is.
A. as easy as B. easier than
C. as hard as D. more difficult than
- () 4. If you put off doing your homework, _____.
A. it will stay on your mind B. it will be much easier to do
C. it will make you happy D. it doesn't matter much
- () 5. To do your homework at the same time every day _____.
A. will make it easy to do B. will make your free time less pleasant
C. will help you form a good habit D. will make it much harder

(B)

Almost everyone enjoys music. There are so many kinds of music that you are sure to find something interesting. People can get all kinds of feelings from music. Music can make you happy or sad. That's why people all like music.

Every country has its own kind of music. Many people like the music of their nations(国家, 民族), but with the help of television and radio, people can know different kinds of music all over the world and many people enjoy foreign music. 东方音乐与西方音乐有很大区别。But certainly people of the east can understand the music of the west and also the other way round. People say that it's easier to understand music than to understand a language. Do you think so?

阅读短文,完成任务。

1. Why do people like music?

_____.

2. How do people know different kinds of music all over the world?

_____.

3. 用英语解释文中画线部分的意思:

_____.

4. Do you think it's easier to understand music than to understand a language?

_____.

5. 将文中汉语译成英语:

_____.

(C)

Mr. Smith works in an office. He's very busy and has no time to have a good rest. Every evening, when he comes back from his office, he's always tired and wants to go to bed early. But his wife often has a lot of interesting things to tell him after supper. She doesn't stop talking until she falls asleep, but it's usually too late and Mr. Smith has to get up in time in the morning when she is asleep.

One day the man felt terrible and couldn't go to work. He decided to go to see a doctor. And Mrs. Smith went to the hospital with him. Before her husband said what was the matter with him, the woman had told the doctor all and the doctor understood why. He wrote out a prescription (处方). And when Mrs. Smith brought the medicine to the resulting room (诊室), the doctor said to her, "The bottle of medicine is for your husband and the pills are for you."

"For me?" the woman said in surprise. "I'm fine. I don't need any medicine!"

"I don't think so, madam," said the doctor. "They are sleeping pills. Your husband will soon be all right if you take them."

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

1. Where does Mr. Smith work?

2. Does he have a lot of work to do every day?

3. Why does he want to go to bed early?

4. What does his wife often do when he wants to sleep?

5. What medicine did the doctor give to Mrs. Smith?

V. 书面表达

你喜欢看电影吗?一部好电影能催人泪下,使人奋发向上。请介绍一部对你印象最深,影响最大的电影。要求:1. 写出电影的主要内容,可适当发表感想;2. 语言流畅,语法规范;3. 80 词左右。

I'm worried about her.

★ 学法导航

I. Grammar focus

表示两者在某一方面程度相等时,用句型“as+形容词/副词原级+as+比较对象”。如:I am as tall as my mother. 我与母亲一样高。He runs as fast as his brother. 他和他哥哥跑得一样快。注意此句型的否定形式为: not as... as... 或 not so... as...。但在美国英语中常用前者。如: Jim doesn't study so/as hard as Helen. 吉姆学习没有海伦努力。Their classroom is not so/as bright as ours. 他们的教室没有我们的明亮。

回忆一下我们以前学过的形容词和副词比较级的用法,你能完成下列句子吗?

1. This flower is _____ (beautiful) than that one.

2. Celia is _____ (smart) than Sue.

3. Lucy is as _____ (active) as Lily.

4. Jim is not as _____ (humorous) as Tom.

5. She is _____ (friendly) than I.

6. A car runs _____ (fast) than a bus.

II. Key words and useful expressions

1. be worried about 对……感到担心 如: Are you worried about falling behind others? 你对落后于他人感到担心吗? 类似的短语还有: be pleased with 对……感到满意 be afraid of 对……感到害怕 be bored with 对……感到厌倦 be angry with 对某人生气 be angry at 对某事生气 be nervous about 对……感到紧张 be satisfied with 对……感到满意 be strict with 对某人要求严格 be strict about 对某事要求严格

2. 观察句子的特点: It is important to talk to someone else. 同别人谈话很重要。It's not an easy thing to master a language. 掌握一门语言不是一件容易的事。It's nice to meet you again. 又一次见到你很高兴。这几个句子均为动词不定式作主语, it 放在句首充当形式主语。

3. It is said that ... 据说…… 如: It is said that it is going to rain tomorrow. 据说明天要下雨。类似的用法还有: It is reported that ... 据报道…… It is known that ... 众所周知…… It is thought that ... 被认为……

4. get/be used to sth. 习惯于某事 He can't get used to the weather here. 他不习惯这儿的天气。I am used to getting up early. 我习惯于早起。I am used to my school life. 我习惯了学校的生活。

能力展示

I. 单项选择

- () 1. I did _____ in the English exam but she did _____.
A. good, bad B. well, bad C. well, badly D. better, bad
- () 2. Tom often sleeps in math class. He is _____ math.
A. interested in B. bored with C. pleased with D. glad about
- () 3. Mother is mad _____ the crying boy, but she has no way.
A. with B. at C. to D. in
- () 4. Helen is quite _____ her good results.
A. angry at B. satisfied with C. pleased with D. both B and C
- () 5. Our teacher often _____ us jokes and makes us _____.
A. tells, laugh B. says, to laugh C. speaks, cry D. tells, cry
- () 6. When she speaks to strangers, her face _____ red.
A. turn B. turns C. become D. sounds
- () 7. The little girl is afraid _____ in front of many people.
A. to speaking B. with speaking C. of to speak D. of speaking
- () 8. He goes to movies and plays sports instead _____ at home.
A. of staying B. with staying C. staying D. to stay
- () 9. Do you think teenagers should argued _____ their parents and teachers?
A. about B. with C. for D. to
- () 10. It began to rain and the workers _____.
A. stopped to work B. stop working C. stopped working D. stop to work

II. 翻译句子

1. 妈妈去看电影了, 没有做饭。

2. 学好英语对我们来说很重要。

3. 儿子关上了房门拒绝与母亲交谈。

4. 能告诉我你是怎样排解忧伤的吗?

5. 妈妈和爸爸一样有幽默感。

6. 据说一些学生由于作业太多而产生了厌学情绪。

_____ some students _____ because of _____.

III. 完形填空

The earth is our home. We must take care of it. Life today is easier than it was 1 years ago, but it has brought some new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution(污染). We can see it, smell it, drink it and even hear it.

Man has polluted(污染) the 2. The more people, the more pollution. Many years ago, the problem was not so serious because there were not so 3 people. When the land was used up or the river was not clean in a place, man went to 4 place. Now man is slowly polluting the whole world.

5 pollution is still the most serious, it is bad for 6 things in the world.

Many countries do not let people burn 7 in houses and factories in the city. Pollution by SO₂ is now the most dangerous kind of air pollution. It is caused by heavy traffic. People say it is 8 to ride bikes. When you are riding, there is no pollution. But even in developed(发达的) countries, most people do not go to work by bike. It is not because bikes are expensive or people are tired if they ride to work. It is because the number of cars on the roads becomes larger. So more people 9 their bikes and go to work by car, then things are getting worse and worse. We should have special roads only for bikes and make it 10 difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to using their bikes.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. hundred | B. hundreds of | C. hundred of | D. hundreds |
| () 2. A. moon | B. star | C. earth | D. sun |
| () 3. A. lot | B. little | C. many | D. much |
| () 4. A. others | B. the others | C. the other | D. another |
| () 5. A. Air | B. Food | C. Water | D. Noise |
| () 6. A. life | B. live | C. living | D. lives |
| () 7. A. something bad | B. bad something | C. something good | D. good something |
| () 8. A. least | B. best | C. most | D. worst |
| () 9. A. put on | B. look at | C. put away | D. look up |

- () 10. A. quite B. such C. very D. so

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Dinner customs (习惯) are different around the world. If you are a guest in Ghana(加纳), this information will help you a lot.

In Ghana, dinner is usually from four in the afternoon to six in the evening. But there are no strict rules (规则) about time. Whenever a guest arrives, a family offers food. When you go to a home, the person who receives (接待) guests takes you to the living room first. At this time everyone welcomes you. Then you go to the dining room. There you wash your hands in a bowl of water. All the food is on the table.

In Ghana you usually eat with your fingers. You eat from the same dish as everyone else. But you eat from one side of the dish only. It is not polite to get food from the other side of the dish. After dinner, you wash your hands again in a bowl of water.

Most meals in Ghana have a dish called fufu. People in Ghana make fufu from the powder (粉末) of some plants. Sometimes they cut the fufu with a saw (锯子) because it is very hard. You must chew (咀嚼) fufu well, or you may get sick. You eat fufu with the fingers of your right hand only.

阅读短文, 选择最佳答案。

- () 1. From the passage we know that in Ghana _____.
A. the rules for dinner time are not strict
B. dinner is always at six in the evening
C. a family offers food only at four in the afternoon
D. people usually invite their guests to dinner late in the evening
- () 2. If you are a dinner guest in Ghana, the host (主人) always takes you to _____.
A. the dining room first B. the living room first
C. the kitchen first D. the garden first
- () 3. People in Ghana usually eat _____.
A. from one side of a dish to the other B. from the other side of the dish
C. with their fingers D. with their spoons
- () 4. In fact, most dishes in Ghana _____.
A. are cooked with the powder of some plants
B. have fufu in them
C. are too hard to eat
D. are not very hard

(B)

Walt Disney, the great film maker, was born in 1901. When he was a young man, he often sat in the family garage and drew pictures there. One day a mouse came into the garage and played on the floor. He stopped drawing and watched the mouse. The mouse came towards him, so he gave the mouse a piece of bread. Day after day they became good friends.

Some years later, Disney moved to the west coast of the USA. He tried to get work as an

artist, but still he was unsuccessful. One day he remembered the mouse that used to come out in his father's garage. He picked up his pencil and started to draw. At last he was pleased with one of his pictures of the mouse. He called it Mickey Mouse.

His success as a cartoon-maker had begun. He made scores of cartoons. All of them were liked very much by children. He died in 1966. But the studios which he started are still busy today, producing more and more interesting films.

阅读短文,回答问题。

1. Who is Walt Disney?

2. Where did he make friends with that mouse?

3. He thought that mouse was lovely, didn't he?

4. How long did he live in the world?

5. What is the main idea of this passage?

(C)

I'm Joan Croft. I must have to say that I came into nursing by chance. I didn't really like my first job, which was office work. It was all right-but that's just about all you can say about it. I stayed in the same place with the same people around me all day and every day. Then I became a singer, which I enjoyed very much. But after a while the singing group broke up(解散) and I had to start looking for something else.

Some girls have wanted to be nursed ever since they were children, but it never entered my head until I saw an advertisement in a paper. I wrote in and thought, "Oh, well, I will give it a try." One thing I liked about it was going away from home.

The training itself is very interesting and most of it is just on the wards(病房), so that you very quickly begin nursing real patients.

I lived in the nurses' home when I arrived and I had my own room, which was very nice.

I like nursing more than I ever thought I would. I'll always carry on nursing. I have got a boy friend, who is a doctor, so I hope to get married sometime, but wherever I live there's sure to be a hospital in the place and there is always a job for a nurse.

1. What was Joan's first job?

2. Why didn't Joan like her first job?

3. Why didn't Joan go on with her second job?

4. How did Joan find out the information about the nursing job?

5. What was Joan's plan for the future?

V. 书面表达

人们生活在大千世界里,总有悲伤与烦恼。当你心情不好的时候,你是如何处理的?说一说你是如何解除烦恼的。

Let's plan a surprise for Michael!



学法导航

I. Grammar focus

宾语补足语是用来说明宾语的特征、状态或身份的,主要由名词、形容词、副词、介词短语或动词不定式充当。如:His mother found him a clever boy. They make me very sad. make sb./sth. 后面的宾语补足语可以是形容词、名词,也可以是不带 to 的不定式。如:Eating dirty fruit made my son ill. 吃了不干净的水果使我的儿子得了病。They made him team leader. 他们选他为队长。The teacher made Toni go out of the class. 老师让托妮走出教室。

观察下列句子的特点,并将其译成汉语:

1. His father's death made him leave school. = He was made to leave school by his father's death. _____。
2. His gift made her very happy. _____。
3. The smell of cooking makes me hungry. _____。
4. Please make yourself comfortable. _____。
5. We want to make him our monitor. _____。

II. Key words and useful expressions

1. alone 独自的,单独的 强调独自一人,没有同伴,不放在名词前。如:She lives alone. 她独自生活。It was too big a job for me to do alone. 这项工作要我单独做,负担太重了。

lonely 孤独的,寂寞的 Though he lives alone, he doesn't feel lonely. 虽然他独自生活,但他不觉得寂寞。lonely 可以作前置定语,而 alone 则不行。如:a lonely countryside road 偏僻的乡村道路

2. 与 end 有关的短语 at the end of 在……最后,在……尽头 You will find the post office at the end of the road. 在路的尽头你会找到邮局。by the end of 在……结束时,到……末为止 I have learned 5,000 words by the end of the term. 到这个期末为止,我已经学了 5,000 个单词了。in the end = at last 最后,终于 I looked everywhere and in the end I found my watch. 我到处找表,最后终于找到了。

3. in a good mood 情绪好 in a bad mood 心情糟糕 in good health 健康状况良好 If we are often in a good mood, we are more active and then we become healthier. 如果我们经常保持良好的情绪,我们就会保持积极的状态,身体就会更健康。He is in a bad mood. Let's go and tell him this good news. 他心情不好,咱们去告诉他这个好消息。He is in good health all the time because

he often do exercise. 因为他经常锻炼身体,所以他一直很健康。



能力展示

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Michael stays at home _____ these days. He feels very bored and _____.
A. alone, lonely B. lonely, alone C. alone, alone D. lonely, lonely
- () 2. If it _____ tomorrow, we will come over to visit you.
A. won't rain B. doesn't rain C. doesn't rains D. rains
- () 3. He doesn't study hard. He is _____ the test at the end of the month.
A. glad about B. pleased with C. nervous about D. interested in
- () 4. Try _____ and work hard. Then you will be successful soon.
A. be confidence B. to be confident
C. being confident D. to be confidence
- () 5. When it rains, I always have unhappy _____.
A. thinks B. thoughts C. thought D. thinking
- () 6. If we are in good health, we can do everything _____.
A. at high spirit B. in high spirit C. in high spirits D. at high spirits
- () 7. Sad movies always make me _____. So we'd better watch happy movies.
A. cry B. to cry C. crying D. cries
- () 8. _____ before you make important decisions. Then you can make few mistakes.
A. Think over them B. Think of them
C. Think them of D. Think them over
- () 9. I saw a wallet _____ on the ground. I _____ and opened it. Can you guess what's in it?
A. lying, picked up it B. lie, picked it up
C. lie, picking it up D. lying, picked it up
- () 10. People in big cities can not _____ easily because of too much noise.
A. fall asleep B. fall into sleep C. go to bed D. both A and B

II. 翻译句子

1. 请冷静下来,听我说。

_____.

2. 一些无聊的电视节目使我昏昏欲睡。

Some _____ on TV make me _____.

3. 我落了许多课,对这次月末考试我感到很着急。

I _____. I'm really _____ the test _____.

4. 我们可以轮流帮助你学习功课。

We can _____ to help you _____.

5. 我们周围的许多事情都可能影响我们的情绪。

_____ may affect our feelings or _____.

6. 对于每个人来说保持身体健康很重要。

_____.

III. 完形填空

Mr. Baker worked in an office. Once he 1 to a birthday of his friend. He danced well and was 2 to others. His friends knew he had a wonderful voice and asked him to sing 3 French songs. He did as his friend asked. And he knew a beautiful girl. She was born in a 4 family. Soon they married and her father gave them a lot of 5. They had their own house and cars. Mrs. Baker did 6 at home and they live a happy life.

But two years later Mrs. Baker's father became insolvent (破产). Her 7 was ill for it and couldn't go to work for a long time. He 8. They got into trouble at once. The woman had to learn to do some 9.

When Mr. Baker was all right, he began to find work in the city. One evening he went home 10. He said his friends helped him and he would work in another office the next day.

"My shirt was 11, dear," said Mr. Baker. "Will you sew (缝制) a new one for me?"

"I'm 12 I can't," said the woman. "I've never sewn any shirts, you know."

"Try to sew, dear," said the man. "I like my old shirt. Please sew one in accordance with (按照) it."

"Well, let me 13."

The next morning, as soon as Mr. Baker got up, his wife 14 a new shirt to him and said, "Try it on, Dear!" Mr. Baker had a look at the shirt and asked 15, "Why does the new shirt have several holes in it?"

Pointing to the old shirt, the woman said, "Look! There are some holes in your old shirt, too."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. asked | B. was asked | C. told | D. was told |
| () 2. A. strict | B. angry | C. polite | D. bad |
| () 3. A. little | B. a little | C. few | D. a few |
| () 4. A. rich | B. poor | C. terrible | D. strange |
| () 5. A. books | B. flowers | C. money | D. food |
| () 6. A. everything | B. something | C. anything | D. nothing |
| () 7. A. husband | B. brother | C. uncle | D. aunt |
| () 8. A. sent away | B. was sent away | C. went on working | D. kept his seat |
| () 9. A. washing | B. shopping | C. homework | D. housework |
| () 10. A. happily | B. angrily | C. slowly | D. quietly |
| () 11. A. old | B. worn out | C. short | D. long |
| () 12. A. worried | B. surprised | C. afraid | D. told |
| () 13. A. try | B. to try | C. trying | D. tried |
| () 14. A. threw | B. dropped | C. showed | D. sold |
| () 15. A. with a smile | B. in surprise | C. with a red face | D. slowly |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

"Depend on (依靠) yourself" is what nature says to every man. Parents can help you.

Teachers can help you. Others can help you. But all these only help you to help yourself.

There have been many great men in history. But many of them were very poor in childhood, and had no uncles, aunts or friends to help them. Schools were few and not very good. They could not depend upon them for education. They saw how it was, and set to work with all their strength(力量, 力气) to know something. They worked in their own way till they became well-known.

One of the most famous teachers in England used to(曾经) tell his pupils, "I can't make worthy men of you, but I can help you make yourselves valuable(有价值的) to the human beings. You can never get achievements(成就) unless(除非) you see your weak points and change your course(经历, 行为方式). You are nothing new, and will be nothing as long as(只要) you live, unless you accept the advice of your parents and teachers, and depend on your own efforts(努力)."

阅读短文, 选择最佳答案。

- () 1. What does "well-known" mean in Chinese?
A. 出名的 B. 很了解 C. 知道得很多 D. 了解得很好
- () 2. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
A. Depend on Yourself. B. How to Be Famous.
C. We Must Help Each Other. D. What Nature Says to Every Man.
- () 3. According to(根据) the famous teacher, a teacher can _____.
A. make his pupils find a way to win honour
B. help his pupils make themselves useful men
C. make his pupils worthy
D. make his pupils men of strength and courage
- () 4. If young people depend on their own efforts, they _____.
A. no longer need help
B. can live without their families
C. are sure to be famous in the world
D. can be successful in their lives
- () 5. From this article we can learn that the writer _____.
A. is a man of strong character
B. sings high praise for parents and teachers
C. think highly of those who are struggling(奋斗) for success by their own efforts
D. feels it important of all to accept the advice of others

(B)

Dustin Tarbell, 7, and his little brother David, 4 years old, were at their babysitter's(保姆) house.

Suddenly, Dustin heard screams(尖叫) from the clothes dryer(烘干机). The machine was on, and David was tumbling(旋转) around inside.

Just before, Dustin and David were playing hide-and-seek(捉迷藏) with their friends. There were no clothes in the dryer, and David got inside to hide. Then another child closed the door and