

# 满分 训练设计

MANFEN  
XUNLIAN SHEJI

人教新目标版

九年级英语 **下**



YZLI0890143413

主编 刘强

训 练 就 是 要 得 满 分



北京出版集团公司  
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刘强 主编

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## 优秀学生的十大学习方法

### 1. 认真预习的习惯

很多同学只重视课堂上认真听讲,课后完成作业,而忽视课前预习,有的同学根本没有作过课前预习。其中最主要的原因不是没有时间,而是没有认识到预习的重要性。

### 2. 专心听课的习惯

如果课前没有一个“必须当堂掌握”的决心,会直接影响听讲的效果。如果在每节课前,学生都能自觉地要求自己“必须当堂掌握”,那么,上课的效率一定会大大提高。

### 3. 及时复习的习惯

及时复习的优点在于可加深和巩固对学习内容的理解,防止在学习后通常会发生的急速遗忘的情况。根据遗忘曲线,识记后的两三天,遗忘的速度最快,然后逐渐缓慢下来。

### 4. 独立完成作业的习惯

明确做作业是为了及时检查学习的效果。经过预习、上课、课后复习,知识究竟有没有领会,有没有记住,记到什么程度,知识能否应用,应用的能力有多强,这些学习效果问题,单凭自我感觉是不准确的。

### 5. 练后反思的习惯

在读书和学习的过程中,每个同学都进行过强度较大的练习,但做完题目并非大功告成了,更重要的在于将知识引申、扩展、深化,因此,反思是解题之后的重要环节。

### 6. 积极应考的习惯

从学生的角度讲,考试的结果直接关系到对自己的评价,也关系到自己的切身利益。从学校的角度讲,老师可以检查教和学的近期效果,以便对教学进行及时调整。为了推动学生的系统复习,提高学生的自学能力,要把考试作为一项重要工作来抓。

### 7. 阅读自学习惯

自学是获取知识的主要途径。就学习过程而言,教师只是引路人,学生是学习的真正主体。学习中遇到的大量问题,主要靠自己来解决。阅读是自学的一种主要形式。通过阅读教科书,学生可以独立领会知识,分析知识的前后联系,形成能力。

### 8. 观察的习惯

对客观事物的观察,是获取知识最基本的途径,也是认识客观事物的基本环节,因此,观察被称为学习的“门户”和打开智慧的“天窗”。每一位同学都应当学会观察,逐步养成观察意识,学会恰当的观察方法,养成良好的观察习惯,培养敏锐的观察能力。

### 9. 切磋琢磨的习惯

《学记》上讲“独学而无友,则孤陋而寡闻”。同学之间的学习交流和思想交流是十分重要的。遇到问题,同学之间要互帮互学,展开讨论。每一个人都必须努力吸取别人的优点,弥补自己的不足,像蜜蜂似的,不断吸取群芳精华,经过反复加工,最终酿造成知识的蜂蜜。

### 10. 总结归纳的习惯

每章、每节的知识是分散的、孤立的,要想形成知识体系,课后必须进行小结。应对所学知识点进行概括,抓住应掌握的重点和关键点,对比理解易混淆的概念。每学习一个专题,要把分散在各章中的知识点连成线、结成网,使学到的知识系统化、规律化、结构化。这样,知识运用起来才能举一反三,融会贯通。



## 观点1 典题精练 一线贯穿

本书立足新课程标准要求,遵循学科特点,符合学生的心理认知规律,用典题训练的方式梳理整合各个单元的全部基础知识点,融会贯通重点、疑点和难点,既训练学生基本的解题能力,又培养学生综合的学科素养。此外,本书紧密结合中考题型,密切关注教育改革和权威信息,准确预测中考热点。

## 观点2 夯实基础 提升技能

“基础知识全面训练”全面覆盖基本知识点,突出对重点语言知识的考核,主要从单词、短语、句子、语法和交际用语等几个方面进行训练。“综合能力提升训练”重点考查学生在应用层次上运用所学知识的能力,主要从完形填空、阅读理解、改错和书面表达等方面进行综合训练。



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### 观点 3 剖析经典 总结规律

精心挑选与本单元重点内容相关的近 3 年的中考真题和近 2 年的中考模拟试题,在巩固基础知识、培养运用能力的同时,又让学生身临其境地感受中考,把本单元的重要知识点和中考有机地结合在一起。同时,通过对经典试题的剖析,准确把握命题趋势及命题规律。

### 观点 4 综合测试 重点把关

“综合测试”紧密围绕前面所学内容,突出重点环节,题目分梯度设置,重点考查学生对本单元知识的理解及掌握情况。

### 观点 5 装订科学 方便实用

本书采用书夹答案的形式,各自单独装订,便于学生、教师和家长使用。





## Unit 11 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

练之心得

## Section A

## ❖ 基础知识

## 全面训练

## I. 词汇

A. 根据句意及所给音标, 在各句中填写正确的单词。

- These vegetables are very [freɪ]. I will buy some.
  - Walk about one [blɒk] and you will find the hotel on the right.
  - Be careful! Take the [ˈeskəleɪtə(r)] to the third floor. There you can find some new styles of clothes.
  - I often [hæŋ] out with my mother in the park near my home.
  - There is a [dɪˈpɔː(r)tment] store in the street. I usually buy things in it.
- B. 用适当的介词或副词填空。
- Do you know there is a bookstore \_\_\_\_\_ River Road?
  - The drugstore is next \_\_\_\_\_ the bookstore.
  - Take the escalator \_\_\_\_\_ the third floor.
  - My parents often hang \_\_\_\_\_ in the mall.
  - Do you know if there are any public restrooms \_\_\_\_\_ here?

## II. 单项填空

- I want to talk with you about \_\_\_\_\_ you like to go to the mall.  
A. where B. what C. who D. why
- (2011·四川南充) Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. where are you from  
B. where you are from  
C. where do you come from
- (2011·呼和浩特)  
—Could you tell us how long \_\_\_\_\_?  
—About three days.  
A. does the sports meeting last  
B. the sports meeting will last  
C. the sports meeting last  
D. will the sports meeting last
- I go to the mall because my friends \_\_\_\_\_ there.

- A. hang B. hang up  
C. hang out D. hang on

5. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the park, and turn left onto Yimeng Road.

- A. pass B. passed C. passing D. past

## III. 句型转换

按要求改写句子, 每空一词。

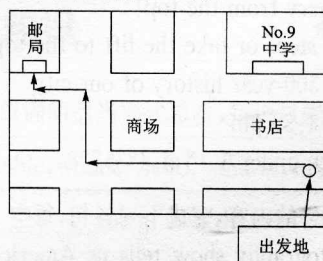
- Do you know? Where can I buy shampoo? (改为含有宾语从句的复合句)  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ buy shampoo?
- I go to the mall because my sister works there. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you go to the mall?
- The bookstore is on the right of the supermarket. (改为同义句)  
The supermarket is \_\_\_\_\_ the bookstore.
- Could you tell me how I can get to the furniture store? (改为同义句)  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to the furniture store?  
Could you tell me which is \_\_\_\_\_ the furniture store?

## ❖ 综合能力

## 提升训练

## IV. 补全对话

根据地图补全对话, 每空一词。



Lucy is a foreigner. She is asking Wang Mei the way to...

L: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the nearest \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_, please?

W: Yes. Go along this road, and take the \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ turning on the \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_, then take the first turning on the \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. You'll find it.

L: \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is it from here?

W: It's about twenty 8 walk.

L: Can I take a bus?

W: Yes.

L: 9 10 shall I take?

W: The No. 7 bus.

L: Thank you very much.

W: You are welcome.

1.            2.            3.           

4.            5.            6.           

7.            8.            9.           

10.           

#### V. 阅读理解 (2011·梧州)

##### Harry Potter

Come to see the magic film

Two full hours

Start at 9:00 on Saturday morning

The City Cinema

9 Bridge Street Tel: 2096758

##### International Library

Books, CDs and videos

Over 100 foreign newspapers and magazines

ENTRANCE(进入) FREE

Monday—Saturday 9:30—18:00

26 Chaoyang Street Tel: 8325009

##### Photography Show

Thousands of pictures about American history from 1900 to 2000

Tuesday to Friday 9:00 am—5:00 pm

City Art Museum

256 Green Street Tel: 7268698

##### Bell Tower Trip

Great scenery from the top!

Climb 526 steps or take the lift to the top

Learn the 300-year history of our city

8:00 am—4:30 pm

No children under 5 Tel: 3835728

根据上面广告的内容,完成下列各句,每空一词。

1. The photography show tells us American history by           .

2. Children under 5 aren't            to enter the Bell Tower.

3. The International Library is usually open every day except           .

4. The magic film *Harry Potter* ends at           .

5. If you want to            a ticket for the film, you can call 2096758.

## Section B

### ❖ 基础知识

#### 全面训练

#### I. 词汇

根据汉语提示,完成英语单词。

1. You'd better go to mall an hour later. It's            (不拥挤).

2. Look. There is a water            (水滑道). Let's go and play there.

3. — What did Jim play in the play?

— He played a            (小丑).

4. On Fool Day Tom            (打扮) as a teacher to fool students.

5. This is a good place for the family to            (度假).

#### II. 单项填空

1. I was told            Bill Gates was thirteen years old he began to play with computers.

A. that how

B. how that

C. when that

D. that when

2. (2011·广西柳州)

— Could you tell me            the party?

— Next Friday.

A. where we are going to have

B. when we are going to have

C. when we were going to have

3. (2011·广东深圳)

— There is something wrong with your bike,           ?

— Yes. I'll have it            tomorrow.

A. isn't it; mend

B. isn't there; mended

C. isn't it; mended

D. isn't there; mend

4. That's a good place            hang out.

A. for

B. at

C. about

D. to

5. Mr Green always            weekends playing with his children.

A. spends

B. takes

C. pays

D. costs

#### III. 翻译填空

根据汉语完成英语,每空一词。

1. 我想知道我们应该到哪里买运动鞋。

I want to know                                  buy the sports shoes.

2. 你能告诉我你要听哪支曲子吗?

Could you tell me which piece of music                      ?

3. 这件大衣对我来说太小了。

The coat is                       small for me.

4. 我们已经贴出海报了,告诉人们怎样保护环境。



We have \_\_\_\_\_ posters to tell people how to protect the environment.

5. 这种食物既便宜又好吃。我非常喜欢。

This kind of food is \_\_\_\_\_ cheap \_\_\_\_\_ delicious. I like it very much.

#### IV. 句子改写

把下列句子合并为含有宾语从句的复合句。

1. I'm afraid. I can't find the lost books.

2. My father wanted to know. Can the boy play computer games?

3. Where does your mother go? Could you tell me?

4. The man asks me, "Could you show me the way to the bookstore?"

### 综合能力

#### 提升训练

V. 补全对话 (2011 · 广西贵港)

从方框内选择恰当的选项完成对话。

A: Hello, Jim. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: No, there isn't.

A: Oh, but where is the supermarket?

B: Do you want to go there?

A: Yes I do. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Now let me tell you the way. Walk down the street, \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Really? How can I get there?

B: You can go there by bus. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Oh, I see. Thank you very much.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A. Can you tell me the way to the supermarket?

B. It's a bit far.

C. go straight on.

D. You're welcome.

E. Is there a supermarket near your home?

F. I'm very hungry so I want to buy something to eat.

G. when you pass a bridge you can see the supermarket on your left.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. 阅读理解

Every Saturday and Sunday Morning

from 9:30 to 11:30

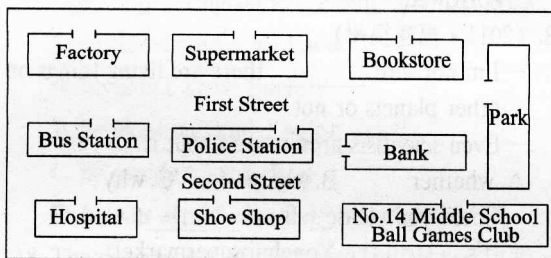
Welcome to join our Ball Games Club every Saturday and Sunday morning. You don't have to pay for anything — it's all free. Just show up and

play!

We will provide all the sports things for you, too. All you have to bring is your running shoes, a change of clothes and your best sport spirit.

Everyone is invited: girls, boys, beginners and experts! If you don't know the way to our club, the map below will help you.

No. 14 Middle School



根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。

1. What does the word "free" mean in Chinese here?

2. How many hours can you do some ball sports in the club?

3. What must you take if you go to the club?

4. How can you get to No. 14 Middle School if you are at the Bus Station?

Walk along the First Street and take the third turning \_\_\_\_\_. At the end of the street, you will find it.

5. Is the No. 14 Middle School on the side of the Second Street?

### Self Check

#### 基础知识

#### 全面训练

#### I. 词汇

选用下列单词的适当形式填空, 每词只能用一次。

trouble, wonder, lend, hand in, structure

1. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you to shut the door? It's cold outside.

2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ her money to my aunt the day before yesterday.

3. Our English teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ our exercise books before finishing our class.

4. Our biology teacher told us something about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the brain.

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ why people built ugly homes, when they could have beautiful ones.



练之心得

## II. 单项填空

- Anna told me that she would \_\_\_\_\_ the book for two weeks.  
A. lend B. borrow  
C. keep D. get
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ twenty dollars from Jim last Saturday.  
A. borrow B. lend  
C. borrowed D. lent
- (2011·福建福州)  
—I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ there are living things on other planets or not.  
—Even scientists aren't sure about it.  
A. whether B. where C. why
- Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
—It's next to the Yonghui supermarket.  
A. where is the Bank of China  
B. where was the Bank of China  
C. where the Bank of China is  
D. where the Bank of China was
- Try to guess its meaning when you meet a new word. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your dictionary all the time.  
A. work on B. try on  
C. keep on D. depend on

## III. 句型转换

按要求改写句子,每空一词。

- He hopes that he will go to college very soon. (改为同义句)  
He hopes \_\_\_\_\_ college very soon.
- We saw the sad boy was sitting in the garden. (改为同义句)  
We saw the sad boy \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden.
- I don't think the boy can come to the party this evening. (改为反意疑问句)  
I don't think the boy can come to the party this evening, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Can I borrow your English book? (改为同义句)  
Can you \_\_\_\_\_ your English book?

## 综合能力

### 提升训练

## IV. 改错

下列各句中均有一处错误,找出并在后面的横线上改正。

- Could you please to come here and help me with my English tomorrow? ( )  
A B C D
- Do you know where did they go last Sunday? ( )  
A B C D

- They often have lunch at their grandmother on Sundays. ( )  
A B C D
- The teacher asked us don't to forget to do our lessons. ( )  
A B C D
- That is very interesting for them to eat dumplings with chopsticks. ( )  
A B C D

## V. 完形填空 (2011·四川达州)

Tom is the son of a farm owner. One New Year's Day, when he was 15, his father asked him 1 on the farm for one year when he was free. Tom was 2 with his father's idea. "That isn't my job. I have 3 school work to do." Hearing this, his father said, "I promise to give you the best present if you 4 finish one year's work." Tom thought for a while and 5.

Starting one Saturday, the boy got up early and worked hard until evening, just like 6 farmer. Time passed quickly. Tom's crops(庄稼) grew well. 7 the last day of the year, the father called his son to him: "I'm happy to see that you have worked very hard the whole year," said the father. "Now, tell me 8 you want."

The boy smiled and showed his father a big piece of bread 9 his wheat. "I've already got the best present; No pain, no gain. I think this is what you wanted me to know." His father was 10 to hear that.

- A. works B. work  
C. to work D. working
- A. happy B. excited  
C. exciting D. unhappy
- A. much too B. too much  
C. a lot D. many
- A. can B. need  
C. must D. should
- A. said B. answered  
C. agreed D. asked
- A. other B. the others  
C. any else D. any other
- A. On B. At  
C. In D. From
- A. where B. what  
C. which D. why
- A. made by B. made of  
C. made in D. made from
- A. pleased B. unpleased  
C. unsatisfied D. sad





## 练之心得

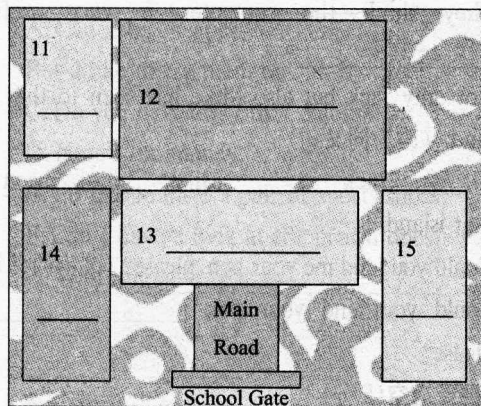
### 听力部分(20分)

A. Yes, it is.

- B. Yes, and it's beautiful, too.  
C. Yes, there is.  
D. Because the air isn't fresh.  
E. Sure, the bank is on River Road.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

- ( ) 6. There's a police station on Center Street.
- ( ) 7. The department store is on your left.
- ( ) 8. Go down the street and turn right, you can find a pay phone.
- ( ) 9. There's no Children's Museum over there.
- ( ) 10. The restrooms are very dirty.

(生词: flowerbed *n.* 花圃; main *adj.* 主要的)  
A=playground                      B=library building  
C=teaching building              D=office building  
E=computer room



11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12. \_\_\_\_\_ 13. \_\_\_\_\_  
14. \_\_\_\_\_ 15. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Why did the two men walk in the street one evening?

A. They couldn't fall asleep.

B. They wanted to steal something.

- C. They would like to take a walk.
- D. They went to visit their friends.
17. "One said in English to the other in a low voice."  
from this sentence we know \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he didn't know English
  - B. he liked speaking English quietly
  - C. he couldn't speak loud
  - D. he was afraid of waking up others
18. The dog ran out of the house and barked at them  
only because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it understood English
  - B. it knew them
  - C. it found someone outside
  - D. both B and C
19. At last the two young men \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. stole nothing
  - B. stole something expensive
  - C. were bitten by the dog
  - D. were caught by the police
20. What did the owners do while the dog was barking?
  - A. They stopped it.
  - B. They got up quickly.
  - C. They shouted for help.
  - D. The story didn't tell us.

### I. 词汇(10分)

1. The bookstore is very \_\_\_\_\_ (crowd) on Sundays, many students are reading in it.
2. The flowers sold in the supermarket are quite \_\_\_\_\_ (beauty).
3. She said she could get \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) from reading cartoons or watching them on TV.
4. After three \_\_\_\_\_ (hour) walk, he was too tired to go on.
5. (2011 · 广西崇左) Several \_\_\_\_\_ (foreign) came to visit our school last week.



B. 根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词。

6. The People's Square is a good place to play, but it has some \_\_\_\_\_ (缺点).
7. He Chuan Park is both interesting and \_\_\_\_\_ (迷人的).
8. We enjoy f \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables and fruit, straight from the garden.
9. They arrived home \_\_\_\_\_ (安全) after driving in a storm.
10. The sales \_\_\_\_\_ (全体成员) includes some of his relatives.

II. 单项填空(10分)

1. Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. where are the post office  
B. where is the bank  
C. how can I get to the zoo  
D. how I can get to the zoo
2. (2011·兰州) There \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball match between Class One and Class Three this afternoon.  
A. is going to be  
B. will have  
C. are going to be  
D. is going to have
3. (2011·广西贺州) Mary's skirt is the same as her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sisters  
B. brother  
C. brother's  
D. sister's
4. —The food in the Farmer's Market is \_\_\_\_\_ delicious \_\_\_\_\_ cheap.  
—Let's try.  
A. both; and  
B. between; and  
C. either; or  
D. neither; nor
5. I spent one hour \_\_\_\_\_ my homework last night.  
A. do  
B. did  
C. doing  
D. to do
6. \_\_\_\_\_ on the real ice is very exciting.  
A. Skate  
B. Skates  
C. Skating  
D. Skated
7. (2011·湖北黄石) Whether I'll go to Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the examination.  
A. belongs to  
B. cares about  
C. depends on  
D. aims at

8. Go along this road, and \_\_\_\_\_ the first turning on the right.  
A. turn  
B. walk  
C. take  
D. go
9. I don't know if it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny tomorrow. If it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny, we will go to the zoo.  
A. will be; is  
B. is; will be  
C. is; is  
D. will be; will be
10. —Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ I can get to the Sports Museum?  
—By bus.  
A. where  
B. why  
C. how  
D. who

III. 句型转换(5分)

按要求改写句子, 每空一词。

1. Is there a drugstore between the bookstore and the restaurant? The man asks me. (合并为含有宾语从句的复合句)  
The man asks me \_\_\_\_\_ a drugstore between the bookstore and the restaurant.
2. The girl borrowed this library book three days ago. (用 for three days 改写)  
The girl \_\_\_\_\_ this library book for three days.
3. They think the computer is very useful. (改为反意疑问句)  
They think the computer is very useful, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Not only Jack but also Mike has been to that island. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ Mike \_\_\_\_\_ been to that island.
5. Could you lend me your pen, please? (改为同义句)  
Could you lend your pen \_\_\_\_\_, please?

IV. 翻译填空(5分)

把下列汉语翻译成英语, 每空一词。

1. 一直往前走, 走到一宽街时, 往右拐。  
Go straight ahead until you come to a wide street, then \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 你能告诉我在哪里可以买到可口的食物吗?  
Could you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food?



3. 这些孩子常常装扮成小丑在一起玩耍。

The children often \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and play together.

4. 当孩子们嬉闹时,父母可以在海滩上进行舞蹈课。

While the children have fun, parents can \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the beach.

5. 在三楼有一家食品店。

There is a food shop \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

#### V. 补全对话(5分)(2011·四川宜宾)

根据对话情景和内容,从对话后所给的选项中选出能填入每一空白处的最佳选项,并将答案填入相应的横线上。选项中有两个为多余选项。Woman: Can I help you, sir?

Man: 1

Woman: OK. What about this pair?

Man: Sorry, I don't like black. 2

Woman: Yes, we do. We also have got blue, brown and white.

Man: 3

Woman: Yes, please.

Man: How much does each pair cost?

Woman: Eighty-six dollars.

Man: It's too dear! 4

Woman: How about seventy dollars?

Man: No, it's still dear. What about sixty?

Woman: Sixty? Er... all right. Try them on, please.

Man: That's fine. I'll take this pair. 5

Woman: Thank you.

- A. Can it be cheaper?  
B. I'd like to try them on.  
C. Do you have any other colors?  
D. Here's the money.  
E. I'd like to have a pair of sports shoes.  
F. Can I have a look at the brown ones?  
G. Wait a minute.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. 完形填空(15分)

The women's college had a very small car park, and because several of the teachers and students, and many of the students' boyfriends, had cars, it was often 1 to find a place to park. The head of the college, Miss Baker, had a 2 in the car park for her own small car.

There were white 3 around it, and it had a

small blackboard saying, "Only for Head of College."

One evening when Miss Baker got 4 to the college a few minutes before the time all the students should be in, she 5 another car in her parking place. There were two 6 in it, one of her girl students and a young man. Miss Baker 7 that the young man would have to leave soon, 8 she decided to ask him to move his car a bit, for her to park her car in the place for the night 9 going to bed.

Because the young man's car was 10 to the railing, Miss Baker had to drive up beside it on the other 11, where the girl was sitting. She came up on this side, 12 her own window and tapped her horn lightly. The girl was having her head on the 13 shoulder. She looked round in 14. She was even more surprised when she 15 Miss Baker say, "Excuse me, but may I change places with you?"

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. late     | B. difficult |
| C. important   | D. quick     |
| 2. A. place    | B. seat      |
| C. room        | D. card      |
| 3. A. pictures | B. maps      |
| C. lines       | D. walls     |
| 4. A. out      | B. up        |
| C. away        | D. back      |
| 5. A. stopped  | B. found     |
| C. caught      | D. missed    |
| 6. A. boys     | B. women     |
| C. teachers    | D. people    |
| 7. A. said     | B. forgot    |
| C. knew        | D. waited    |
| 8. A. until    | B. since     |
| C. though      | D. so        |
| 9. A. before   | B. after     |
| C. about       | D. from      |
| 10. A. next    | B. far       |
| C. ready       | D. same      |
| 11. A. way     | B. side      |
| C. hand        | D. corner    |
| 12. A. closed  | B. pulled    |
| C. opened      | D. cleaned   |
| 13. A. car's   | B. woman's   |
| C. park's      | D. man's     |
| 14. A. trouble | B. time      |
| C. surprise    | D. hurry     |

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15. A. heard                      B. learned  
C. taught                      D. close

Ⅶ. 阅读理解(20分)

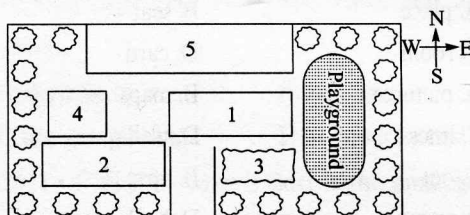
A

根据文章内容,给学校平面图标上正确的英文名称,请将字母 A—E 所代表的建筑物等名称填在 1—5 题的相应位置。

Our school is a beautiful garden school. When you enter the school gate, you will see a wide road leading to (通往) the Lab Building which students do their experiments and have their English classes. On the left side of the road is the Library; on the right is the Big Garden with all kinds of flowers. To the west of the Lab Building stands the Office Building. Behind the Lab Building is the Teaching Building, which has 32 classes. Our big playground is to the east of these buildings with lots of trees around it.

Welcome to our beautiful school.

A. Lab Building    B. Teaching Building  
C. Office Building    D. Big Garden    E. Library



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

B

Good manners are very important in the communication of daily life. Everyone likes a person with good manners. But what are good manners? How does one know what he should do and what he should not do when trying to be a good-mannered person?

Well, here are some common examples. A person with good manners never laughs at a person in trouble. Instead, he (she) always tries to consult or offer help to the person. When he (she) takes a bus and sees an old man or a sick man, he (she) always gives his (her) seat to him. He doesn't interrupt other people when they are talking. He uses a handkerchief when he sneezes or coughs. He does not spit in public places.

Ideas of what are good manners are not always the same in different regions. For example, people in

Western countries usually kiss each other to show their greetings, where as in China, kissing in public is something of unusual and sometimes is regarded as impolite to somebody else. So it is important to know what is regarded as polite and impolite before you go to a region. But remember that it is always right to be kind and helpful to others.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

6. What should you do when someone is in trouble if you are a person with good manners?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
7. How do you like Li Ming if he always interrupts other people when they are talking?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
8. Are good manners the same in different countries?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
9. What do people usually do in Western countries to show their greetings?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
10. Why is it important to know what is regarded as polite and impolite before you go to a region?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅷ. 书面表达(10分)

根据中英文提示,向游客介绍 Whistler Valley.

Whistler Valley 是个一年四季度假的好地方。春天可以骑马穿过漂亮的森林,夏天可以划皮艇,那是一项激动人心的运动。如果你喜欢钓鱼,Whistler Valley 将是最好的地方。秋天你一边钓鱼一边放松。冬天那里是滑雪爱好者的好去处,勇敢的人可以尝试高空滑雪或滑雪摩托。然而孩子们和老人们喜欢乘坐由马或狗拉的雪橇观光,既放松又有趣。

1. all-year round, place, take a vacation  
2. ride horses, through, forest  
3. enjoy rafting, exciting  
4. fishing, relaxed  
5. skiing lovers, brave, try, helicopter skiing, snowmobiling  
6. however, take the sleigh or dogsled, sightseeing, relaxing, interesting



## Unit 12 You're supposed to shake hands.

练之心得

## Section A

## \* 基础知识

全面训练

## I. 词汇

A. 根据句意将两栏连线。

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. You can drop by     | A. hand           |
| 2. You look very       | B. your cousin    |
| 3. You kiss with       | C. your lips      |
| 4. You shake someone's | D. time for class |
| 5. Please arrive on    | E. relaxed        |

B. 根据句意及所给汉语, 填写适当的单词或短语。

6. Don't complain him again. He is a child \_\_\_\_\_ (毕竟).
7. They never \_\_\_\_\_ (拜访) their friends' home without calling first.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (握手) with his friend Anna as soon as he meets her.
9. They don't usually have to \_\_\_\_\_ (计划) to meet their friends.

10. In Switzerland it's very important to be \_\_\_\_\_ (准时).

## II. 单项填空

1. It is all right if you come \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
A. a bit of      B. a little of  
C. a bit      D. too much
2. Spending time \_\_\_\_\_ family and friends is very important to the people in Colombia.  
A. on      B. in      C. with      D. for
3. (2011·山东威海) This math problem is too difficult. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_, George?  
A. what to work out      B. to work it out  
C. how to work it out      D. how to work out it
4. —I can't decide \_\_\_\_\_.  
—You mean the purple sweater or the blue one?  
A. how to go there      B. who to go with  
C. where to visit      D. which to choose
5. I was supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00, but I was late.  
A. arrive at      B. reach at

C. get at

D. arrive in

## III. 句型转换

1. The child is too young to put on clothes himself.  
\_\_\_\_\_ difficult for the child to \_\_\_\_\_ himself.
2. Mike didn't give up maths. He still worked hard on it.  
Mike worked hard on math \_\_\_\_\_ of dropping it.
3. Don't speak the truth before you see him.  
\_\_\_\_\_ your mouth \_\_\_\_\_ until you see him.
4. Tim didn't have breakfast. He went to school.  
Tim went to school \_\_\_\_\_ his breakfast.
5. It took me ten minutes to go to school by bike.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ 10 minutes \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
6. The man has stopped smoking because of his illness.  
The man has \_\_\_\_\_ smoking \_\_\_\_\_ he is ill.
7. I have a sister. She is eight.  
I have \_\_\_\_\_ sister.

## \* 综合能力

提升训练

## IV. 补全对话 (2011·兰州)

阅读下面的对话, 根据上下文从方框内的选项中选择恰当的选项补全对话, 使句意完整, 符合逻辑。有两项为多余选项。

- A. It's blue  
B. But where's your watch  
C. They're blue  
D. No, I think it's Paul's  
E. What time is it now  
F. What day is it today  
G. You must look after your belongings

Paul: 1, Nick? Is it time to go home?

Nick: No, it's 3:15 p.m. It's time to go and play games. 2?

Paul: I don't know. I can't find it.





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Mr. Li: Whose is this watch? Is it yours, Nick?

Nick: 3.

Mr. Li: What color is your watch, Paul?

Paul: 4.

Mr. Li: Is this one yours?

Paul: Oh, yes, it's mine.

Mr. Li: Paul. 5. Put it in your schoolbag.

Paul: Thank you, Mr. Li.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. 对话排序

\_\_\_\_\_ Why are you nervous?

\_\_\_\_\_ First, don't be late! Being on time is very important there because they care about time.

\_\_\_\_\_ Take it easy! I'm glad to tell you what you are supposed to do.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ I'm going to Switzerland, but I'm a little nervous.

\_\_\_\_\_ And then, you can never drop by others' house. You must call first.

\_\_\_\_\_ I know their watches are very famous. And then?

\_\_\_\_\_ Because I don't know what I am supposed to do or not to do.

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes. That's the difference. Do you remember these?

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes. Thank you!

\_\_\_\_\_ That's quite different. In our country, we don't have to call first.

\_\_\_\_\_ My pleasure!

#### VI. 阅读理解

The British are known as people who love to stand in line, but a new research (调查) shows that the British are only about average (平均数) at waiting politely in a queue. The French are the best. It's the Germans who don't have a good habit (习惯) of standing in line. They can't stand to wait for anything. They begin to shout loudly and noisily if the line doesn't seem to be moving fast enough. Sadly it never moves fast enough for them.

The experts studied 940 people across Europe. They watched secretly as they waited in line—to get tickets, to order fast food and to wait for the bus. They found people who are good at forming (排成) queues feel that they move along faster. For

example, in Britain, the average waiting at a queue needs about three and a half minutes. In Germany or Sweden people hate waiting in line. In fact, people spend double the time as the British in queues. They get to the front of the queue without thinking about others, so they waste others' time.

The expert who did the research had asked a person to break into a queue to see what people would do. In Britain, people shouted loudly at him, but when he said, "I'm terribly sorry. I didn't realize there was a queue. Do go before me. People smiled and said, "Oh, that's all right, one more won't matter much." It was also found in France, where 80% of the people didn't mind standing in line, only if they were treated politely. While in Germany everyone was angry and wore an unhappy face. The expert said, "If only they could learn from the British and the French to think of queuing as an exercise in making the best of an unhappy thing, they might find that the queue then moves faster."

1. The research shows that the people in \_\_\_\_\_ are the most polite in standing in line.

- A. Sweden                      B. Britain  
C. France                      D. Germany

2. The Germans spend more time than the British in queues because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. always talk a lot with others  
B. like waiting in line  
C. don't follow the rule of queuing  
D. don't know the rule of queuing

3. According to the research, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. The British didn't care about the queue jumper.  
B. The Germans were angry with the queue jumper.  
C. The French treated the queue jumper badly.  
D. The Swedish enjoyed themselves while queuing.

4. From the last sentence we know the expert wished the Germans could \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have a good habit of standing in line  
B. save others' time while queuing  
C. move quickly when queuing  
D. take exercise in queues

5. The result of the research shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people in Europe hate waiting in line  
 B. standing in line is a kind of exercise  
 C. there are always queue jumpers all over the world  
 D. people good at standing in line think they move along faster

## Section B

### 基础知识

#### 全面训练

#### I. 词汇

根据句意及所给汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。

- She \_\_\_\_\_ (拿起) the telephone and answered it.
- It's rude \_\_\_\_\_ (戳; 刺) your chopsticks into your food.
- In Japan, it's polite to \_\_\_\_\_ (发声音) when you eat noodles.
- I want to know \_\_\_\_\_ (餐桌礼仪) in China.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (习惯) the food in Japan now.

#### II. 单项填空

- During winter vacation, I \_\_\_\_\_ sleeping late.  
 A. used to                      B. was used for  
 C. was used to                D. use to
- You \_\_\_\_\_ shake hands when you meet someone for the first time in China.  
 A. would like to                B. are supposed to  
 C. want to                        D. will
- (2011·湖南永州) We will climb the mountain tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't rain.  
 A. if                                B. although                      C. since
- I \_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ come here next week.  
 A. suppose; can't  
 B. don't suppose; can  
 C. don't suppose; can't  
 D. suppose; should have
- I thought \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to learn how to type quickly.  
 A. that                            B. it  
 C. this                            D. /
- My host family went out of their way to make me

\_\_\_\_\_ at home.

- A. feel                              B. to feel  
 C. felt                              D. feeling

7. (2011·铜仁) Bamboo can \_\_\_\_\_ paper.

- A. used to make                  B. be used make  
 C. be used to make                D. be used to making

#### III. 句型转换

按要求改写句子, 每空一词。

- I was used to eating with chopsticks and a spoon.  
 (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to eating with chopsticks and a spoon?
- I don't suppose they can win us. (完成反意疑问句)  
 I don't suppose they can win us, \_\_\_\_\_?
- Everyone went to the hill for a picnic yesterday. I didn't go. (合并为一句)  
 Everyone went to the hill for a picnic yesterday \_\_\_\_\_.
- We all found it difficult to write the passage in English. (改为复合句)  
 We all found that \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to write the passage in English.
- Why was Wang Kun nervous before she arrived in France? (改为同义句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ was Wang Kun nervous \_\_\_\_\_ before she arrived in France?

### 综合能力

#### 提升训练

#### IV. 补全对话

根据对话内容, 选择方框内适当的句子填空, 使对话完整、通顺。

- A. you stay for the whole evening.  
 B. Could you help me, please?  
 C. After the meal is over, it's not polite to leave in half an hour,  
 D. It is impolite to arrive late.  
 E. What rules do they have in America?

- A: Hi, Susan. I'm going to the USA as an exchange student.  
 B: Great.  
 A: But I don't know much of the custom and manners in the USA. 1  
 B: Sure.  
 A: 2  
 B: Well, they think it's important to be on time when you're invited to lunch or supper. 3

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