

浙江学生 备考宝典

导学导考

今年考试考什么

《导学导考》告诉你

让学生考试轻松



快乐学习 浙江教育出版社

英语

八年级下

新目标人教版

附送：

人教版《英语》答案提示

人教版《作业本》答案提示

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编者：杨 芳

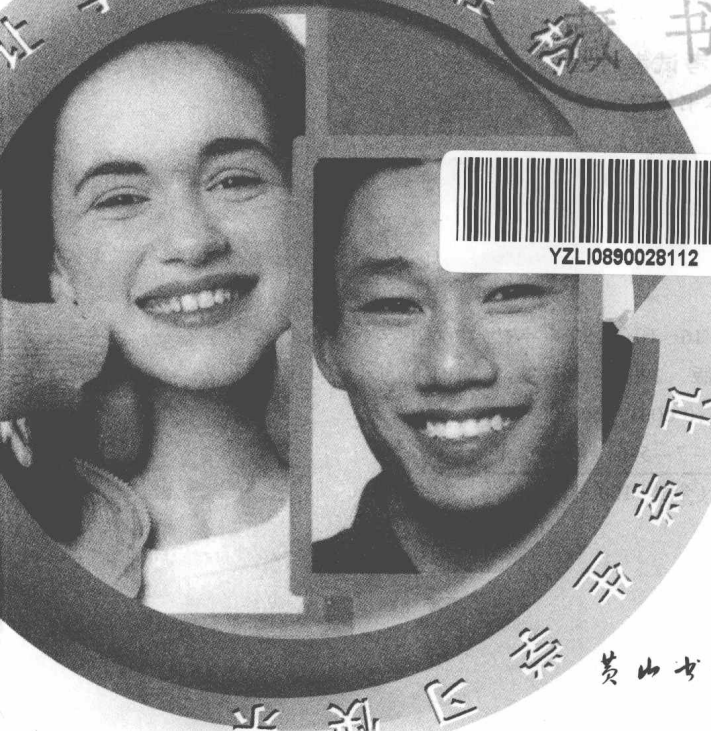
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前言

“爱博教育”总在不断努力,继《跟我学》成为中国教辅图书的知名品牌之后,原班编写人员又着力打造新篇《导学导考》。

《跟我学》是定位于学习,《导学导考》则定位于考试,考什么、如何考、怎样才能考好是这本新书的闪亮点。所以可以这么说,如果把《跟我学》比作通往成功彼岸的风帆,《导学导考》则是指挥前行的船长。

学习和考试是教学永恒的话题,两者皆有规律可循,所以破解其中的奥秘,找出捷径,把学生从繁重的学习和考试中解放出来,也是我们工作的目的。

基于以上考虑,编者把本书分“考前预备”和“考经传授”两大板块。

考 前 预 备

【考点提炼】着眼于梳理单元或课文的知识要点,注重的是基础积累,诚如荀子所言“不积跬步,无以至千里;不积小流,无以成江海”,点滴知识汇成一本读书笔记。

【经典例题】教师课堂讲授的补充。

【习题精练】大量的基础题,适量的探究题,既及时巩固课堂学习效果,又拓展了思维。

考 经 传 授

【考试范围】在新课标新考试形势下,分析考试范围,阐释单元考点。

【考题回顾】由资深专家回顾近年来各地出现频率较高的题型,剖析知识要点,点拨解题思路,分析解题方法,起到举一反三的作用。

【考题猜想】根据教材实际和命题趋势,编制了大量的原创新题型,预测考试几率较大的试题。

至于单元卷、期中期末卷更是考试前的实战演习。

唐

代文学家韩愈说:人非生而知之者,孰能无惑?惑而不从师,其为惑也,终不解矣。钱三强则说:知识,主要是靠主动“抓”出来的,不是靠“教”出来的。本书的一大特色是参考答案包含了课后习题的答案和本书参考答案,目的是让学生能及时检验学习情况,找出学习中存在的疑惑;让家长能及时检测子女的学习;让广大教师从繁琐的资料收集工作中解放出来。

“长风破浪会有时,直挂云帆济沧海”,新课标年代,我们要做的还有许多,衷心地希望广大师生对我们的工作提出宝贵的建议。



MULU

目

录

MULU

Unit 1

考

前

预

备

Unit 1 Will people have robots?	1
---------------------------------	---

考

经

传

授

考试范围	6
考题回顾	6
考题猜想	6
第一单元考试预测卷	11

Unit 2

考

前

预

备

Unit 2 What should I do?	14
--------------------------	----

考

经

传

授

考试范围	19
考题回顾	19
考题猜想	20
第二单元考试预测卷	24

Unit 3

考

前

预

备

Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?	27
--------------------------------------------------	----

考

经

传

授

考试范围	33
考题回顾	33
考题猜想	34
第三单元考试预测卷	38

Unit 4

考

前

预

备

Unit 4 He said I was hard-working.	41
------------------------------------	----

考

经

传

授

考试范围	48
考题回顾	48
考题猜想	49
第四单元考试预测卷	52

Unit 5

考

前

预

备

Unit 5 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!	55
----------------------------------------------------------	----

考

经

传

授

考试范围	59
考题回顾	59



考题猜想 59

第五单元考试预测卷 65

期中考试预测卷 68

Unit 6 **考** **前** **预** **备**

Unit 6 How long have you been collecting shells? 72

考 **经** **传** **授**

考试范围 78

考题回顾 78

考题猜想 79

第六单元考试预测卷 83

Unit 7 **考** **前** **预** **备**

Unit 7 Would you mind turning down the music? 86

考 **经** **传** **授**

考试范围 92

考题回顾 92

考题猜想 92

第七单元考试预测卷 97

Unit 8 **考** **前** **预** **备**

Unit 8 Why don't you get her a scarf? 100

考 **经** **传** **授**

考试范围 105

考题回顾 105

考题猜想 107

第八单元考试预测卷 111

Unit 9 **考** **前** **预** **备**

Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park? 114

考 **经** **传** **授**

考试范围 119

考题回顾 119

考题猜想 119

第九单元考试预测卷 125

Unit 10 **考** **前** **预** **备**

Unit 10 It's a nice day, isn't it? 128

考 **经** **传** **授**

考试范围 133

考题回顾 133

考题猜想 134

第十单元考试预测卷 139

期末考试预测卷 143

参考答案 147



Unit 1 Will people have robots?

***** 考前预备 *****



考点提炼

【词组】

fly a rocket/plane	驾驶火箭/飞机
take a train/bus	坐火车/汽车
fall in love with sb./sth.	爱上某人/某物
do sth.	做某事
for fun	消遣
keep a pet	养宠物
come true	实现
in the future	将来
help with sth./help do sth.	帮助做某事
the same... as	和……一样
hundreds of	几百
look for	寻找
space station	太空站
go skating	去滑冰
the World Cup	世界杯
in five years	五年后
on vacation	在度假
many different kinds of goldfish	许多不同种类的金鱼
no more	不再
be free	有空
as a reporter	作为一名记者
be able to do sth.	能做某事
look smart	看起来聪明
agree with sb.	同意某人

【句型】

1. do you think...?

你认为……?

2. There will/won't be...?

将会/不会有……

3. —Do you think...?

你认为……吗?

—Yes, I think so./No, I don't think so.

是的,我认为如此。/不,我认为不是这样。

4. —What will the weather like tomorrow?

明天什么天气?

—It will be fine/cloudy/rainy/...

将是晴/多云/下雨……

【日常交际用语】

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

你认为人们家里会有机器人吗?

—Yes, there will. I think every home will have a robot.

是的,会。我认为每家都会有。

【知识难点和重点】

1. There will be less free time.

将会有很少的自由(空闲)时间。

there will be 是 there be 结构的将来时形式,其中的 be 在此不能用 have/has 来代替;less 是 little 的比较级形式。如:

I think there will be less pollution in the future.
我想将来很少有污染。

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

你认为五年后 Sally 将会干什么工作?

在表示以现在为起点的“在……之后”这个含义时,介词 in 之后接时间段,介词 after 之后则接时间点。如:

He'll come back after seven o'clock.

他将在七点钟之后回来。



3. Some scientists believe that there will be such robots in the future.

一些科学家认为(相信)将来会有这样的机器人。句中的 such 意为“如此;这样”,用来修饰名词,若遇不定冠词 a/an 时,要放在该冠词之前。如:

Don't be in such a hurry.

不要如此匆忙。

so 也有“如此;这样”的意思,但它修饰形容词或副词。如:

Don't speak so fast.

别讲那么快。

注意:名词前如果有 many, much, few, little 等表示数量多少的词修饰时,要用 so 来修饰。如:

They have only so much time to do their lessons.
他们只有这些时间做功课。

4. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years.

然而,他们同意这可能会花几百年的时间。

hundreds of 意思是“好几百;成百上千”,hundred 在此表示一个不确定的数字,常用复数形式,后跟介词 of。如:

hundreds of tourists 成百上千的游客

如果表示的是具体几百时,要用单数形式,且后面不跟 of。如:

seven hundred tourists

700 名游客

5. Because I don't like living alone.

因为我不喜欢独居。

alone 在此是副词,修饰 living。此外,alone 还可以用作形容词,但它只能作表语。如:

She is alone.

她独自一人。

6. No one will want to have a computer in his or her room.

没有人想要在他(她)的房间里有一台电脑。

no one 常指人,意为“没有一个人”;none 可指人或者物,指人时常与 of 连用。如:

None of them are doctors.

他们中没有一个人是医生。

7. He thought that computers would never be used by most people.

他认为计算机将永远不会被大部分人使用。

be used by... 意思是“被……使用”,by 后跟使用的执行者。如:

English is widely(广泛地)used by travellers and business people all over the world.

英语在全世界的游客和商人中被广泛地使用。

此外,还应掌握 be used to... 习惯于……,be used for... 用于……,be used as... 作为……被使用。

8. Will people live to be 200 years old?

人们能活到 200 岁吗?

“live to be+年龄”表示“活到……岁”。如:

Now a few people can live to be 100 years old,
but few people can live to be 150 years old.

现在有些人能活到 100 岁,但几乎没人能活到 150 岁。

9. There are many famous predictions that never came true.

有很多未能实现的著名预言。

此句中 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 predictions。如:

The letter that came this morning is from my father.

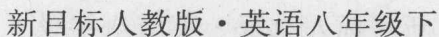
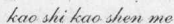
今天早上收到的那封信是我父亲寄来的。

10. At the weekends, I'll be able to dress more casually.

在周末,我能穿得更随意些。

be able to 与 can 都表示“能”的意思,而且多数情况下可以互换使用。但是,can 只能用于一般现在时(一般过去时用过去式 could),而 be able to 能用于多种时态中。如:He is able to/can finish this work.

他能完成这项工作。



他将在一个小时内完成这项工作。

11. 一般将来时。

一般将来时的否定句是在 will 或 shall 之后加上 not。will not 可以缩写为 won't; 而 shall not 可以缩写成 shan't。

some day 将来的某一天

12. 含一般将来时句子的疑问句。

你什么时候动身去北京？

(2) There be 句型的一般将来时: There will be + 名词 + 其他成份。它的意思是“将会有……”。如:

汽车会更少。

13. 形容词比较级 more, fewer 和 less 的用法。

less money 更少的钱



单项选择题

D. passed

D. most

D. A little

解析 A 本题中 people 是可数名词故应选 A 或 B。据题意河水很脏,所以应选“few”,“几乎没人”的意思。



例 4 I'll live _____ a space station.

- A. in B. on
C. at D. to

解析 A 本题意思是住在空间站内。

例 5 Ten years ago my mother _____ a pet dog.

- A. took B. met
C. made D. kept

解析 D 本题考查的是喂养、饲养,故应选 keep。

例 6 Flying to the moon will _____ in China.

- A. come in B. come out
C. come true D. come into

解析 C 根据题意,本题需要“实现”这个词。
come in 进来,come into 进入……,come out (花)开。

例 7 That film is worth _____.

- A. see B. to see
C. seeing D. saw

解析 C “值得做某事”应是 be worth doing sth.

句型转换,每空一词

例 1 There will only be one country. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ only _____ one country?

解析 Will there, be there will be 的一般疑问句,即把助动词 will 提前。

例 2 People will live to be 200 years old. (改为否定句)

People _____ to be 200 years old.

解析 won't live 一般将来时的句子变否定句应在 will 的后边直接加 not。

例 3 I think Sally will be a doctor in five years. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you think Sally _____ in five years?

解析 What do, will be 询问职业应用疑问词

what.

例 4 She will buy a new apartment next year. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ she _____ a new apartment next year?

解析 Will, buy 一般将来时的一般疑问句;把 will 直接提前即可。

完成对话,每空一词

A: Hi, Jack. Where are you going?

B: I'm going to the cinema.

A: 1 there 2 a new film this evening?

B: Yes, there 3 4 you like to go with me?

A: Yes, I'd 5 to. But I have no ticket.

B: Don't worry. We 6 7 another ticket there.

A: OK. I 8 9 my mother before we start, or she 10 worry about me.

B: All right.

解析 1. Will 因为 this evening 是将来时的标志。

2. be 这里用到了 There will be 结构。

3. will

4. Would 在这儿表示你愿意干某事吗?

Would you like...?

5. love/like 回答 Would you like...? 可用

I'd love to, 也可用 I'd like to.

6. will

7. buy 表示将会在那儿买。

8. will

9. call “打电话”。

10. will



习题精练

I. 将方框内短语的正确形式填入下列各句中

for fun, come true, in the future,
help... with, the same... as

1. I want to be a doctor _____.



2. My brother likes making faces _____.
3. You are wearing _____ coat _____ mine.
4. Using a robot to clean the floor will soon _____.
5. I'd like to _____ my mother _____ the housework.

II. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子, 每空填写一词

1. 我长大后将会成为一名宇航员。

I _____
when I grow up.

2. 一这个男孩将有一台电脑吗?

—是的, 他会有。

—_____ the boy _____ a computer?

—Yes, _____.

3. 十年后将会有更多的树木。

_____ trees
in ten years.

4. 明天我们将不会迟到。

We _____ tomorrow.

5. 请你回答这个问题好吗?

_____ answer the
question?

III. 句型转换

1. He will be back in ten minutes. (对画线部分提问)

_____ will he be back?

2. It takes me ten minutes to clean the room.
(对画线部分提问)

_____ it _____

you to clean the room?

3. I don't know where I shall go. (改为同义句)

I don't know _____ go.

4. I'm in Grade 3 in No. 4 Middle School. (改为同义句)

I'm in my _____ in No. 4 Middle School.

5. John is a little taller than Bill. (改为同义句)

Bill is not _____ tall _____ John.

IV. 补全对话

A: 1 me. Are you waiting for your 2 to buy your bus ticket?

B: Yes, I am.

A: Would you please help me buy 3? Please let me stand 4 to you.

B: I'm afraid you'd better wait in 5. If you jump the 6, other people won't be pleased.

A: I think so. I 7 to stand at the 8 of the line and wait. But I want to know if it is the 9 bus to the zoo.

B: No, it isn't. You must wait 10 the other side of the road.

A: Thank you.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____

9. _____ 10. _____



考经传授



考试范围

【学习目标】

1. 敢于预测未来。
2. 学习一般将来时的表达法。
3. 能谈论过去、现在和将来。

【学习重点】

1. There will be more cars in ten years.

Will people live to be 200 years old?

2. such 和 so 的用法; in 和 after 的用法; look 和 seem 的用法; alone 与 lonely 的用法; dress, wear 与 put on 的用法。

3. 动词一般将来时的用法。
4. there be 句型的一般将来时。

【学习难点】

1. 一般将来时, will 的用法。
2. 用 more, less, fewer 表达数量。
3. 用一般将来时来陈述自己的观点。



考题回顾

例 1 After class, lots of students go out of the classroom to _____.

- A. play volleyball
- B. play the volleyball
- C. played the volleyball
- D. play with volleyball

解析 A play 后接球类时, 不能用定冠词 the, 那么选项 B、C 可以排除, 而选项 D 中, play 是一个及物动词, 可以直接接宾语 volleyball, 所以 with 是多余的。

例 2 _____ do you think the TVs in the future _____?

- A. How; will be
- B. What; are
- C. What; will be
- D. How; is

解析 C do you think 为插入语, 而时间是 in the future, 所以应用将来时态。

例 3 This shirt is so nice, but it _____ too much.

- A. pays
- B. costs
- C. takes
- D. spends

解析 B 此题是以物作主语, 根据我们学过的花费的用法, 应该用 costs。

例 4 I _____ fifteen yuan on the dictionary.

- A. cost
- B. spent
- C. took
- D. got

解析 B 此题是以人作主语, 且后边有一个明显的提示词 on, 正符合 spend... on 的用法。

例 5 _____ students in my school are interested in listening to music.

- A. The number of
- B. A number
- C. The number
- D. A number of

解析 D 本题的题意是“我校的许多学生……”故应该用短语 a number of。



考题猜想

I. 单项选择

() 1. I hear there _____ a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

- A. will have
- B. have
- C. will be
- D. will

() 2. — _____ will he come back?
— In a week.

- A. How long
- B. How soon
- C. How often
- D. What time



- () 3. —What do you usually have for breakfast?
—_____ milk and _____ eggs.
A. A little; a few
B. A little; a little
C. A few; a little
D. A few; a few
- () 4. He fell in love with _____ last year.
A. to draw B. drawing
C. draws D. draw
- () 5. He will leave _____ next Sunday.
A. on B. in
C. at D. /
- () 6. They have _____ work today and they'll have _____ tomorrow.
A. more; more B. much; much
C. much; more D. many; more
- () 7. —When _____ you _____ here?
—In a month.
A. will; moving B. do; move
C. will; move D. did; move
- () 8. There is _____ milk in this glass than in that one.
A. less B. little
C. least D. fewer
- () 9. I _____ him as soon as he _____ back.
A. will tell; will come
B. tell; will come
C. tell; comes
D. will tell; comes
- () 10. He seems _____.

- A. happily B. happy
C. happiness D. to happy

- () 11. We have to wear _____ uniform to school.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
- () 12. _____ students went to the zoo last Sunday.
A. Two hundred
B. Two hundred of
C. Hundreds
D. Hundred of
- () 13. Japanese companies have already made robots _____.
A. to walk and dance
B. walking and dancing
C. walk and dance
D. walked and danced
- () 14. This letter _____ "Best wishes to you".
A. writes B. talks
C. thinks D. says
- () 15. I need _____ to write _____ now.
A. two papers; in
B. two pieces of paper; on
C. two paper; on
D. two pieces of paper; in

II. 口语运用

从方框中选择恰当的句子使对话意思完整。

- A. Would you like to listen?
B. What do you think of the singers?
C. Do you want to go?
D. What did you do last night?
E. How much is the ticket?
F. How many do you need?
G. Did you enjoy yourself?



A: 1

B: I went to the concert.

A: 2

B: Yes. I had a good time. I enjoyed the music and songs very much.

A: 3

B: They were very good.

A: When will there be the next concert?

B: Next Friday evening. 4

A: Yes, I do. 5

B: 50 yuan.

A: It's kind of expensive.

B: I agree.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

III. 完形填空

Bob is 1 American boy. He studies in a high school in Washington. He is fourteen years old and he is in Grade 8 now.

Bob was born 2 1990 in New York. He started school at the age of six. He studied in a primary school in New York for six years 3 he moved to Washington 4 his family. He 5 in this high school for about two years. Bob's favorite subject is biology and he is 6 in Chinese herbs. He wishes 7 to China 8 Chinese medicine 9 he finishes the high school. He wants to 10 a doctor of Chinese medicine.

- () 1. A. a B. an
C. the D. /

- () 2. A. in B. on
C. at D. for

- () 3. A. after B. when
C. before D. until

- () 4. A. and B. or
C. but D. with

- () 5. A. studies B. studied
C. has studied D. is studying

- () 6. A. interested B. interesting
C. interest D. interests

- () 7. A. come B. to come
C. coming D. comes

- () 8. A. study B. studying
C. studies D. to study

- () 9. A. when B. after
C. before D. until

- () 10. A. is B. be
C. becomes D. are

IV. 阅读理解

A kind of little cars may some day take the place of today's cars. If everyone drives such cars in the future, there will be less pollution in the car. There will also be more space for parking cars in cities, and the streets will be less crowded. Three such cars can fit in the space now needed for one car of the usual size.

The little cars will cost much less to own and to drive. Driving will be safer, too, as these little cars can go only 65 kilometers an hour. The cars of the future will be fine for getting around a city, but they will not be useful for long trips. Little cars will go 450 kilometers be-



fore needing to stop for more gasoline.

If big cars are still used along with the small ones, two sets of roads will be needed in the future. Some roads will be used for the big, fast cars and other roads will be needed for the small, slow ones.

() 1. There is much pollution in the car today because _____.

- A. people drive big cars
- B. people drive little cars
- C. the cars go 65 kilometers an hour
- D. the cars can go 450 kilometers an hour

() 2. The usual size of cars today are _____ that of future cars.

- A. much smaller than
- B. much the same as
- C. three times as large as
- D. a little larger than

() 3. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. big cars cost less to own and to drive
- B. big cars are not useful for long trips
- C. the cars of the future will be much smaller than today's cars
- D. small cars are faster than big ones

() 4. The street will be less crowded because _____.

- A. there will be fewer cars in the future
- B. there will be fewer passengers in the street

C. driving future cars will be safe

D. future cars will be much smaller

() 5. Two sets of roads may be needed in the future because _____.

- A. there will be too many cars in the future
- B. more and more people will get around a city
- C. big cars and little cars may be used along with each other
- D. it looks more beautiful to have two sets of roads

V. 根据所给单词的适当形式填空

1. There _____ (be) much paper and two books on the desk.

2. If it is fine, the sports meeting _____ (be) on two days.

3. Will you please _____ (not open) the door?

4. Betty read _____ (many) fiction books than Mary.

5. They picked _____ (few) apples than we did.

6. There are nine _____ (hundred) of the students at the meeting.

7. The book is so interesting. I'm sure she _____ (fall) in love with it.

8. He makes his students _____ (read) English every day.

9. There is a boy _____ (swim) in the river.

10. Robots will _____ (use) at home in the future.



VI. 句型转换

1. Kids will go to school in 100 years. (改为否定句)

Kids _____ to school in 100 years.

2. I bought a pen two days ago. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you _____ a pen?

3. She'll read books this afternoon. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ she _____ books this afternoon?

4. There will be less free time, _____
_____? (完成反意疑问句)

5. What happened to you? (改为同义句)

What _____ to you?

What's _____ you?

6. I'll go to college in five years. (改为同义句)

I'll go to college five years _____.

7. They flew to Shanghai. (改为同义句)

They went to Shanghai _____.

8. I finished my homework alone. (改为同义句)

I finished my homework _____.

9. He'll work as a reporter when he's older.

(改为同义句)

He'll work as a reporter when he _____.

VII. 短文填空

I think that the world will be an easy place to live 1. We will have machines and robots and they will help us to do all the 2 jobs and we don't have to do things 3 washing dishes and 4 the beds though we won't have dishes at all. Maybe we'll just throw the dishes 5 after each meal. I hope that doctors will be 6 to keep us alive for a long time. I hope that 7 I am 70 years old, there will 8 something and it will keep me alive for 9 70 years, so I will 10 to be 140 years old.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ | 10. _____ |



第一单元考试预测卷

总分	100分
得分	

听力部分(15分)

I. 听对话和问题, 选择正确答案(5分)

- () 1. A. 7:00. B. 7:12.
C. 7:20. D. 7:15.
- () 2. A. He usually walks.
B. Yes, he does.
C. No, he doesn't.
D. Yes, he is.
- () 3. A. In a shop. B. In a factory.
C. Stay at home. D. In a school.
- () 4. A. Yes, he do. B. Yes, he does.
C. No, he doesn't. D. No, he don't.
- () 5. A. 15. B. 50.
C. 5. D. 25.

II. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案(10分)

- () 6. A. He is a worker.
B. He is a student.
C. He is a driver.
D. He is a teacher.
- () 7. A. He gets up at 6:00.
B. He gets there at 8:00.
C. He has breakfast at 6:30.
D. He goes to school at 7:00.
- () 8. A. He goes to work by car.
B. He goes to school by car.
C. He goes to work by bike.
D. He goes to school by bike.
- () 9. A. Yes, he is. B. Yes, he does.
C. No, he isn't. D. No, he doesn't.
- () 10. A. He watches TV.
B. He plays football.
C. He does his homework.
D. He plays basketball.

笔试部分(85分)

I. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空(20分)

1. There are many famous _____ (predict) that never came true.
2. She wants to be a _____ (science) when she grows up.
3. Today is Sunday. Let's go _____ (skate).
4. There is a tall _____ (build) in front of the post office.
5. Please buy some _____ (toothbrush) for them.
6. Betty _____ (write) to her parents tomorrow.
7. Look at those clouds. It _____ (rain).
8. They _____ (not have) any classes next week.
9. He _____ (read) an English book now.
10. Look! Many girls _____ (dance) over there.

II. 单项选择(10分)

- () 1. I will see you again _____.
A. a day B. every day
C. one day D. everyday
- () 2. —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
- () 3. I think people here are friendly. Do you agree _____ me?
A. with B. to
C. on D. from
- () 4. —Where's Miss Wang?
—She went to Hainan Island last week