

# 能力拓展练习

N E N G L I T U O Z H A N L I A N X I



八年级英语(下)  
新课标牛津英语



- 发挥个性特质
- 挖掘潜在才能
- 提高综合素质
- 争得高分满分



辽海出版社  
LIAOHAI CHUBANSHE

NENGLITUOZHANLIANXI

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 八年级英语(下)

新课标牛津英语

主编 时 洪  
编写 刘有敏  
赵 隽  
邱莹莹  
彭秀丽  
于秀霞  
谭伟莉  
宋慧颖  
刘 悦  
张 双  
殷凤霞  
田晓红  
冯艳丽



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责任编辑: 黄晓梅

封面设计: 冯少玲

责任校对: 王秋鹏

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# 前 言

进入 21 世纪，国家教育部颁布了新的义务教育课程标准，在这一新课程标准指导下的义务教育实验教科书的出版是我国教育改革深化的一个重要标志。根据教育部的规划和安排，义务教育课程标准实验教科书已经出版。

新教材的编写给人耳目一新的感觉，它按照新的时代要求和素质教育理念，力图体现新的课程观、教材观、教学观和学习观，以培养学生的创新精神和实践能力为重点，以提高学生的综合素质为目标。它的使用必然会受到广大师生的热烈欢迎。如何深刻领会新课程标准，如何在新教材的使用中提高学生的素质，特别是其自主探究的能力，成为当前亟待解决的新课题。本套丛书的编写，就是在这方面所进行的新的尝试。我们在认真探讨、研究新课程标准的基础上，汇集了近几年研究探索性学习的经验，结合新教材的内容，使新课程标准的基本理念与目标要求具体化，既有利于学生学习新教材，又有利于学生提高自身的素质和能力。

本套书的编写力求突出以下几方面的特点：

第一，内容的现代性与开放性。现代社会是一个开放的社会，而以往的一些教材和教辅图书内容陈旧单一，已经无法适应当前的形势和学生的需要。因此，在这套书的编写中扩充了很多鲜活的东西，充分考虑到学生的已有经验、兴趣和需要，广泛利用多媒体等各种信息资源，使书的内容呈现出新颖、鲜活的特点，能有效地激发学生的学习兴趣。

第二，强调自主与探究相结合。新课程十分强调对学生探究能力的培养，新教材也注意了基础知识和基本技能的精选与更新，在此基础上更注重提高学生的综合素质和创新实践能力。因此，本套书中既有自主能力的训练，帮助学生打下坚实的基础，培养自主学习的意识，又有探究能力的培养。通过贴近生活的内容、多样化的表现方式，让学生在探索中获得新的知识和体验，从而全面提高自身素质和能力。

第三，注重各学科之间的整合。提供更多的背景资料，注重各学科之间的知识联系，在迁移和拓展中尽可能地将知识点融合为一个有机的整体。

由于新教材的使用还没有全面推开，还有很多工作需要各方面去努力，本书的编写就是在这方面的一个新的尝试，其中难免有不足之处，欢迎大家批评指正。

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# Chapter 1



## Reading

A1 Choose a suitable word from the box to fill in each blank. (从方框中选词填空)

popular abroad amazing adults influence flag

- The players were excited when they saw the Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ rising.
- Judo is one of the most \_\_\_\_\_ sports in Japan.
- You are too young to read this passage. It's for \_\_\_\_\_.
- Last year, my father went \_\_\_\_\_ for work.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to have a white Christmas for people from Australia.
- His parents are good at art. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ of them he becomes an actor.

A2 Choose A, B or C which has the same or close meaning as the underlined words. (选出与画线部分意思相同或相近的选项)

- ( ) 1. Hangzhou has many interesting places to enjoy. The West Lake is one of the most scenic areas.  
A. interesting                      B. special                      C. beautiful
- ( ) 2. Canada is a huge country in North America.  
A. pretty                      B. very big                      C. rich
- ( ) 3. Many of the world's top designer names are French.  
A. best                      B. tall                      C. first
- ( ) 4. When you read the beginning of the fifth paragraph, you can find the answer.  
A. ending                      B. starting                      C. first
- ( ) 5. Quyan always offered advice to the emperor.  
A. made                      B. asked for                      C. gave
- ( ) 6. Will you please use your influence with him not to do it?  
A. effects                      B. words                      C. actions
- ( ) 7. His photo makes me think of his father.  
A. remember...of                      B. forgets...of                      C. reminds...of
- ( ) 8. The Great Wall attracts many tourists to visit it every year. It's a well-known place.  
A. famous building                      B. landmark                      C. destination
- ( ) 9. There is not much farming land in Shanghai now.  
A. industrial                      B. garden                      C. agricultural

( ) 10. This umbrella enables me to stay dry in the rain.

A. forces

B. allows

C. stops...from doing

B1 Write out the words. (根据释义写单词)

1. n \_\_\_\_\_ a friendly or funny name for someone or something

2. i \_\_\_\_\_ effect; power to change someone's ideas

3. a \_\_\_\_\_ in or to a different country

4. d \_\_\_\_\_ the place to which you are travelling

5. l \_\_\_\_\_ a well-known place

6. c \_\_\_\_\_ plants grow in fields by farmers

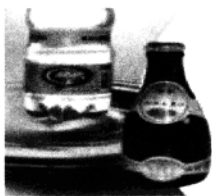
7. h \_\_\_\_\_ very big

8. r \_\_\_\_\_ area; part of a country

9. r \_\_\_\_\_ help or make someone remember something

10. s \_\_\_\_\_ having good scenery and views; good to look at

B2 Look at the pictures and write out the words. (看图写词)



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



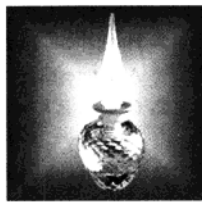
3. \_\_\_\_\_



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



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



6. \_\_\_\_\_

C Find out the spelling mistakes and write each word with the correct spelling. (单词改错)

1. champagne \_\_\_\_\_

4. similar \_\_\_\_\_

2. atraction \_\_\_\_\_

5. familar \_\_\_\_\_

3. exhibition \_\_\_\_\_

6. agriculturel \_\_\_\_\_

D Circle the odd word out in each row. (圈出与众不同的单词)

1. French Britain Korean American

2. wine brandy sake water

3. hill mountain park valley

4. Dior Chanel Cartier Nanjing Road

E1 Complete the sentences and find out which language people speak there. (找出人们讲哪种语言)

1. I'm going to Tokyo. People speak \_\_\_\_\_ there.

2. Tom is travelling in Seoul. People speak \_\_\_\_\_ there.
3. Last year, we visited Paris. People speak \_\_\_\_\_ there.
4. My cousin was born in Sydney. People speak \_\_\_\_\_ there.
5. There are many temples in Bangkok. People speak \_\_\_\_\_ there.
6. Pizza is from Italy. People speak \_\_\_\_\_ there.

E2 Complete the sentences using the words or phrases in the box. (用方框中词语的适当形式完成句子)

such as be covered with go on to do the number of keep out  
turn off away from fall over now that used to

1. Tianjin is just two hours \_\_\_\_\_ the capital, Beijing.
2. He can speak several foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_ English, French and German.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the water is important to us. We must stop people from polluting it.
4. After a heavy snow, the hill \_\_\_\_\_ snow. It's a beautiful world.
5. The kings \_\_\_\_\_ build many castles to control the country.
6. After the class meeting, let's \_\_\_\_\_ some cleaning.
7. It was too late. Eddie \_\_\_\_\_ the computer and went to bed.
8. The tall tree leaned to one side and looked like it was going to \_\_\_\_\_ in the typhoon.
9. On National Day, \_\_\_\_\_ visitors at Tiananmen Square is one hundred thousand.
10. People built the Great Wall to \_\_\_\_\_ invaders.

E3 Fill in the blanks with right words according to the text. (短文填空)

France is a wonderful place to go **1** \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday. It is a huge country with long **2** \_\_\_\_\_ and many mountain regions **3** \_\_\_\_\_ are excellent for skiing.

The **4** \_\_\_\_\_ of France is a big agricultural region, growing **5** \_\_\_\_\_ such as wheat and sunflowers, it is amazing to drive **6** \_\_\_\_\_ fields which seem to go on forever or hills covered with neat rows of grapevines. One of the most scenic areas is the Loire Valley, **7** \_\_\_\_\_ you can visit the old castles in which the kings and queens of **8** \_\_\_\_\_ used to live.

**9** \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of France. It is one of the most popular tourist **10** \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. With its world-famous landmarks and its wide, tree-lined streets, Paris is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Euro-Disney is just an hour away from the center of Paris. It **11** \_\_\_\_\_ many of the same attractions as the Disney parks in the U.S.A.. The Channel Tunnel **12** \_\_\_\_\_ you to travel by train from Paris to London in about three hours.

In our city, we can see the **13** \_\_\_\_\_ of France in some ways. France, like China, is famous for its food. Some bakeries provide French bread and cakes. Other popular products are its cheese, brandy and wine.

Many of the **14** \_\_\_\_\_ top designer names are French. France is a leader in art and culture, too. A lot of young students from different countries go to France to further their studies. Every year, French film festivals, exhibitions and concerts are **15** \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.

F1 Read the passage and then decide which of the statements below are correct (a, b or c). (读短文并选出正确的答案。)

London's River Thames has 27 bridges. The most famous of all is Tower Bridge. One surprising thing about it is that it opens in the middle. It does this to let the big ship through. If you are lucky enough to see the bridge with its two arms opening high up in the air, you will never forget it.

On its north side stands the Tower of London itself. Although they look the same, the tower is 1,000 years old,



and Tower Bridge is 100. It was built in the 1890's. By 1850 everyone agreed that a bridge across the Thames near the Tower was necessary, but the designers argued about the new bridge for another 30 years, because they had two big problems to solve. The new bridge must look like the Tower. Everyone said so. It must not look like a modern bridge. But in order to let the tall ships pass, it is necessary to have a modern bridge. At last two very clever designers had the idea of opening up the bridge in the middle and at the same time making it look like the old Tower, so everyone was happy.

- ( ) 1. How many bridges are there across London's River Thames?  
A. Only one. B. Seven. C. Over twenty.
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ bridges open in the middle  
A. Few B. Most C. Quite a few
- ( ) 3. When was Tower Bridge finished?  
A. Before 1890. B. After 1890. C. In 1890.
- ( ) 4. How long did the designers argued about the Tower Bridge?  
A. Nearly 30 years. B. At least 30 years. C. 8 years.
- ( ) 5. Tower Bridge is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ bridge  
A. common B. old C. modern

F2 Read the passage and write the correct answer in each blank. (读短文并写出正确的答语)

The Great Pyramid was built thousands of years ago for a king called Khufu. It lies on the west bank of the Nile River not far from Cairo. In fact, all the pyramids along the Nile are on its west bank. The ancient Egyptians compared the rising of the sun to the beginning of life and the setting of the sun to the end of life. This is why their dead were buried on the west bank of the Nile.

The Great Pyramid is quite big. It took more than 100,000 slaves twenty years to build the Great Pyramid.

The Great Pyramid is over 450 feet high today, and it was once higher. It takes about 20 minutes to walk all the way around the pyramid.

When you have reached the top, you can see four miles about you. You can see smaller pyramids. To the west you can see the Libyan Desert, and to the east you can see the Green Nile Valley and the modern city of Cairo.

1. Who was the Great Pyramid built for?

2. Where is it?

3. Who was it built by?

4. How long did it take to build the Great Pyramid?

5. Why were their dead buried on the west bank of the Nile?



## Language

A1 Please remember the rules of using a, an or the. (请记住使用冠词的规则)

1. We use \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ before singular countable nouns when mention them for the first time. We use \_\_\_\_\_ when we mention them again.

2. We use \_\_\_\_\_ before nouns when it is clear what we are talking about.
3. We often use \_\_\_\_\_ before things or people when there is only one of them.
4. After the verb *play*, we usually put \_\_\_\_\_ before the names of musical instruments. We do not put \_\_\_\_\_ before the names of games.

A2 Complete the sentences with the, a or an where necessary. (在空白处填入合适的冠词)

1. —Do you play \_\_\_\_\_ musical instrument?  
—Yes, I play \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.
2. Do you like playing \_\_\_\_\_ baseball?
3. Both of \_\_\_\_\_ twins are ill today.
4. This product comes from \_\_\_\_\_ Philippines, but that one comes from \_\_\_\_\_ Thailand.
5. Every day we have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast early and go to school on \_\_\_\_\_ foot.
6. We are staying in \_\_\_\_\_ largest room in the hotel.
7. Could you please tell me where \_\_\_\_\_ bank is?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Browns are going to visit Beijing next year.

A3 Read the following dialogues and correct mistakes of the sentences. (读对话, 改错误)

1. —Repair a broken chair near the door, please. \_\_\_\_\_  
—Certainly. \_\_\_\_\_
2. —Angel wants to go to a place where she can see a sun at midnight. \_\_\_\_\_  
—Oh, she can go to the North Pole. \_\_\_\_\_
3. —Can you tell me a place where I can learn the German language? \_\_\_\_\_  
—Why not go to Berlin? \_\_\_\_\_  
That's a capital of Germany. \_\_\_\_\_
4. —Give this book to an English teacher, Miss Li. \_\_\_\_\_  
—Certainly. \_\_\_\_\_
5. —Three cups is not enough. \_\_\_\_\_  
I need the fourth cup. \_\_\_\_\_  
—Here you are. \_\_\_\_\_

A4 Read the following questions and answer them using a, an or the. (用冠词回答下列问题)

1. —Where did you find your key?  
—It was under \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary.
2. —Why did he phone you?  
—He wanted to borrow \_\_\_\_\_ book from me.
3. —What does your aunt do?  
—She is \_\_\_\_\_ architect.
4. —Can we fly kites now?  
—No, it's raining heavily now. Flying kites in \_\_\_\_\_ storm is frightening.
5. —How old is your daughter?  
—She is \_\_\_\_\_ 18-year-old girl.
6. —Is the sun a star?

—Yes, and \_\_\_\_\_ moon is \_\_\_\_\_ planet.

7. —What is his nationality?

—He is \_\_\_\_\_ Frenchman.

8. —How often do I need to take the pills?

—You must take them three times \_\_\_\_\_ day.

9. —Do you like the jeans?

—Yes, I like \_\_\_\_\_ ones with the blue belt.

10. —What can you see from the window?

—I can see \_\_\_\_\_ car driving along \_\_\_\_\_ road.

A5 Correct mistakes of the sentences. (句子改错)

1. A horse is an useful animal.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. I have football. I like playing the football.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. A rich should help a poor.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The man hit Jim on his head.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Don't read in the bed. It's bad for your eyes.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. The Smiths lives upstairs.

\_\_\_\_\_

7. This is a letter he wrote yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

8. I don't know who invented a machine, but I think it is most useful machine.

\_\_\_\_\_

B1 Fill in the blanks with the proper prepositions. (用适当的介词填空)

1. —Which shirt do you like best? —The one \_\_\_\_\_ the left looks nice.

2. The Tower of Pisa may be the strangest towel \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

3. When the wind blows, the boats lean \_\_\_\_\_ one side.

4. Measurements estimated that the Tower of Pisa would collapse \_\_\_\_\_ 2050, if not sooner.

5. I'd like to visit some famous places \_\_\_\_\_ the Eiffel Tower.

6. She dreams to live in a tent \_\_\_\_\_ an Arab family.

7. That morning when he walked \_\_\_\_\_ a house, he saw a nice garden in front of it.

8. There are many language schools \_\_\_\_\_ the city.

9. The young are familiar \_\_\_\_\_ the stars. So some popular singers' names are familiar \_\_\_\_\_ the young.

10. France is a huge country, \_\_\_\_\_ coasts on the English Channels.

B2 Explain the meanings of play. (解释句子中 play 的含义)

A. 娱乐 B. 比赛 C. 玩, 玩耍 D. 戏剧 E. 同某人比赛 F. 演奏

( ) 1. The little child playing with his friend is my son.

( ) 2. His life is all work and no play.

( ) 3. Have you played her a tennis yet?

- ( ) 4. It was raining heavily yesterday. Luckily, there was no play yesterday.  
 ( ) 5. In the distance a band was playing.  
 ( ) 6. She has just written a new play.

C1 Read the answers and complete the questions. (根据答语完成问句)

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
Take the third turning on the right. You'll see a flower shop in front of you.
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
The passage was written in spring.
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
I would like to repair the broken chair behind the door.
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
We arrived here by plane.
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
The hotel has a swimming pool and tennis court.
- \_\_\_\_\_.  
She is going to visit a palace tomorrow.

C2 Complete the sentences using the words in the box. (用方框中的词语完成句子)

now that, if, where, so, which

- You can visit the palaces in \_\_\_\_\_ the emperors of Qing Dynasty used to live.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the building is hundreds of years old, it must be well protected.
- These glasses are very expensive. \_\_\_\_\_ please be careful with them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you take your children with you, remember that there's a Cartoon City.
- Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the park is?  
—Yes, it's next to the bookshop over there.

## Writing

A Write your best friend's address on the postcard. (将你最好朋友的地址写在这张明信片上)

STAMP

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B Imagine you are in Bangkok on holiday. Send a postcard to a friend in China. Write your message, telling your friend when you arrived, how you got there, what you're doing and what you're going to do. Remember to write

your friend's address. (假设你在曼谷度假, 给朋友写一张明信片)

C Write a postcard about a visit to Shanghai. (写一张关于去上海参观的明信片)

**Visiting Shanghai:**

You are Peter—an English tourist visiting Shanghai. Write a postcard to your friend Angela in England. Tell Angela about some of the places you have been to in Shanghai.

**Reader:**

Angela

**Suggested outline:**

Para. 1 Greetings

Para. 2 Tell Angela about the places you have visited

Para. 3 Farewell message

**Skills development**

**Postcard writing:**

You should write Angela's name and address (which you can make up) on the right-hand side of the postcard and write your message on the left. The message need not be more than one or two paragraphs long. Please consider the size of the writing space before you start writing.

A postcard format is given below. Look at the examples on page 13 of Student's Book 8B. Use this format to identify parts of Amy's postcard to John.

**Postcard format:**

1 Date

2 Dear \_\_\_\_\_

3 Greeting (if any)

4 Main message

5 Farewell message (if any)

6 Closing

7 Signature

**Answers:**

1 12 July

2 Dear John

3 Hi.

4 From *We arrived here...to...in the forest.*

5 No farewell message

6 Best wishes

7 Amy

**Useful words and expressions:**

People's Square open area of green grass, fountains, pigeons, many new buildings around

The Bund good views of harbour, Huangpu River cruises, floating restaurants

Sheshan Sheshan State Resort, huge park, aviaries, cable cars, swimming center, famous church

Others collect, intend to, plan, organize a trip to, get advice from

**Useful sentence structures:**

**Using we'll go:**

E.g., On Wednesday, we'll go to Ocean Park.

STAMP

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D Write an introduction for the brochure. (为旅游宣传册写一篇介绍文章)

The Japanese Tourism Office wants to attract tourists to Japan. It has therefore decided to produce a new travel brochure about Japan.

Write an introduction for the brochure. Tell tourists about the geography, the weather, the food and the people.

Use the information below.

*Geography*—covers about 378,000 square kilometers

—population of 200 million

—consists of four islands; Hokkaido (the most northern), Honshu (the biggest), Kyushu and Shikoku

—capital is Tokyo

—mountainous landscape

*Weather* cold in winter, cool in autumn, hot in summer, warm in spring, freezing in the north in winter

*Food* raw fish, fried prawns, Japanese noodles, sushi

*Features* Mount Fuji, pine trees, sakura, temples and shrines, ancient culture, emperor, shopping

**Reader:**

People looking for holiday information.

**Suggested outline:**

Para. 1 Introduce the country (i.e., the geography—what it looks like, etc.) and the weather.



- A. far                      B. farther                      C. further                      D. furthest
- ( ) 4. The old couple \_\_\_\_\_ in an old hut.  
A. were used to live                      B. used to living  
C. were use to living                      D. used to live
- ( ) 5. When the visitor came into the restaurant, the waitress \_\_\_\_\_ him a cup of tea first.  
A. effected                      B. offered                      C. gave                      D. bought
- ( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ would you like, Coca cola or Pepsi cola?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. Just a glass of mineral water.  
A. What, Either                      B. Which, None                      C. Which, Neither                      D. What, None
- ( ) 7. Macaw is now \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. capital, Chinese                      B. part, China                      C. part, Chinese                      D. capital, China
- ( ) 8. Shanghai is known as "the shopping paradise". \_\_\_\_\_ there are many interesting places in Shanghai.  
A. Besides                      B. However                      C. Now that                      D. In addition
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a leader \_\_\_\_\_ art and culture.  
A. France, in                      B. Frenchmen, in                      C. France, of                      D. French, of
- ( ) 10. There're many kinds of drinks in the supermarket, \_\_\_\_\_ fruit juice, cola, tea and coffee.  
A. for example                      B. like                      C. such as                      D. for one thing

III. 句子改写 (本题共 15 分, 每空 1 分)

将下列句子改写为意思相同或相近的句子。

1. Since everyone is here now. Let's begin the meeting.

\_\_\_\_\_ everyone is here now. Let's begin the meeting.

2. To get the most out of your holiday in France, why not try learning French now?

To get the most out of your holiday in France, \_\_\_\_\_ try learning French now?

3. You can visit the old houses where people used to live.

You can visit the old houses \_\_\_\_\_ people used to live.

4. The beautiful picture makes me think of my hometown.

The beautiful picture \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ my hometown.

5. Americans organize film festivals around the world.

Film festivals \_\_\_\_\_ the world by Americans.

6. Can you tell me how I can get to the nearest bus stop?

Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ get to the nearest bus stop?

IV. 完成句子 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

根据汉语提示完成句子翻译。

1. 巴黎是世界上最受欢迎的旅游目的地之一。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 海南是一个度假胜地。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 在我们市, 能看到某些方面有受到韩国的影响。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 东陵公园距沈阳市中心只有一小时的路程。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 中国以美食而闻名。

\_\_\_\_\_



## V. 补全对话 (本题共 10 分, 每空 1 分)

补全对话: 在对话空白处填入一个适当的词, 使对话完整并正确。

A: **1** \_\_\_\_\_ me.

B: Yes?

A: **2** \_\_\_\_\_ do I get to People's Square?

B: **3** \_\_\_\_\_ the second turning **4** \_\_\_\_\_ the left. Walk to the **5** \_\_\_\_\_ of the road. You'll see People's Square in **6** \_\_\_\_\_ of you.

A: Can you also tell me the **7** \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office?

B: Go **8** \_\_\_\_\_ the road, you'll see the post office **9** \_\_\_\_\_ the street on your left.

A: **10** \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.

B: Not at all.

## VI. 完形填空 (本题共 20 分, 每空 1 分)

(A) 阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从方框中选词并用其正确形式填空, 完成下面短文。

when under wear cut as to call whom with in

It's not just women **1** \_\_\_\_\_ wear skirts. Men can wear them, too. In Scotland, men wear a kind of skirt **2** \_\_\_\_\_ a kilt (苏格兰方格呢裙). The kilt is their national dress and an important part of their culture. A kilt is a coloured skirt reaching down **3** \_\_\_\_\_ the knee. It has checks on it **4** \_\_\_\_\_ different colours, like red or blue. Each family in Scotland has its own colours.

Why did the Scotland start to wear kilts? There are many stories. One is that the kilt was invented **5** \_\_\_\_\_ the 1720's by an English factory owner. Thomas Rawlinson had a number of Scottish workers in his factory and he thought their clothing got in the way of their work. So he **6** \_\_\_\_\_ their long clothes into a shorter skirt. In the old days, Scottish soldiers **7** \_\_\_\_\_ kilts. Later, all Scottish men began to wear kilts. Today, most Scotsmen only wear them at weddings or big dinner. Scots also wear kilts in parades (游行) **8** \_\_\_\_\_ they play their traditional musical instrument, the bagpipes (风笛). The army still uses kilts **9** \_\_\_\_\_ their dress uniform, but they no longer wear them to fight.

It is said when a Scot wears a kilt, he doesn't wear **10** \_\_\_\_\_ under it!

(B) 阅读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并将代表答案的字母填入题前的括号内。

The world has many beautiful **1** \_\_\_\_\_. We can hear the songs of birds and the laughter (笑声) of classmates. We can listen to Jay Chow's cool music. And it's all **2** \_\_\_\_\_ our ears! They bring us a world sounds. March 3 is "Ear Care Day" in China. On this day doctors try to tell students how to protect their ears. The ear is an important part of our body. It is **3** \_\_\_\_\_ the outer, the middle and the inner ear.

The outer ear gets sounds. When the sound meets the eardrum (耳鼓) **4** \_\_\_\_\_ the outer and middle ear, it changes into vibrations (振动). Between the middle and inner ear, the vibrations turn into sound waves. The inner ear is the **5** \_\_\_\_\_ of a pencil eraser! It changes the sound waves into impulses (刺激). When the impulses go to the brain (大脑), you hear the sound!

But some people cannot hear any sounds at all. Some are born unable to hear. They are **6** \_\_\_\_\_. Others can hear well when they are children, but too many **7** \_\_\_\_\_ sounds harm their ears later on.

Asia has many people who can not hear ordinary sounds clearly. A large number of them **8** \_\_\_\_\_ children. Most children in China are born **9** \_\_\_\_\_ good hearing. But six children out of every 1,000 have hearing problems when they