



# 英语高分练习与测试

8年级 下学期

萧心为 主编



上海交通大学出版社

贯彻新课程标准 适合牛津新教材

# 英语高分练习与测试

(八年级下学期)

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是与目前上海地区使用的牛津英语教材配套的“一课一练”式辅导练习书。内容分为学习辅导和练习两部分,学习辅导包含单词和短语精选,语言点剖析,语法举例说明,难句翻译等;练习紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与中考题型相仿。此外,还设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生自测自查。书末附有听力材料及所有练习题、测试题的答案。

本书听力部分配有录音带2盒,供学生训练听力用。

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# 前 言

社会生活的信息化和经济的全球化,使英语的重要性日益彰显。作为最重要的信息载体之一,英语已成为人类生活各领域应用最广泛的语言。当前,如何提高中小学生的英语基础水平和语言运用能力,已成为提高学校素质教育的突破口和关键所在。从2003年起,教育部制定的《英语课程标准》作为新的英语教学大纲已开始在全国部分中小学实施;上海在全面展开二期课改中,也引进并逐步推广了牛津等版本的境外教材。牛津教材的特点是语言情景贴近生活,突出交际功能,注重学生听说读写能力的全面均衡发展,从这一意义上说,牛津教材无疑比原教材前进了一大步。然而,如何把新的语言教学材料与传统教学模式有机结合起来,如何做好新旧教材之间的“接轨”工作,也给不少使用新教材的学校和学生带来困惑和挑战。

为了满足广大使用牛津英语教材的师生的需求,我们组织沪上多名资深教师编写了这套辅导练习丛书。全套丛书共14册,从六年级起到高三年级,每一学期单独成册。我们期望本套丛书既能成为学生提高英语综合能力的必备练习用书,也能作为教师的教学参考用书。

本套丛书在编写上采用“一课一练”的方式。根据牛津教材的编写特点和学生学习上的需要,本丛书每个Chapter分为两部分:Language and Grammar和Test。其中第一部分Language and Grammar包含:① Words and expressions:精选辑录课文中新出现的单词和短语;② Language points:简要剖析课文中的重要语言点;③ Grammar:分析课文中的语法现象,并用例句说明用法;④ Difficult sentences:将课文中较难理解的句子译成中文,帮助理解掌握。第二部分Test选编了有关词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、写作和听力理解等练习题。所有练习题均紧扣教材内容,突出重点难点,适当进行拓宽,题型与中考题型相仿。此外,每册还分别设置期中测试卷和期末测试卷两份,供学生在期中和期末考试前自测自查。书末附有听力材料和所有练习题、测试题的参考答案。

欢迎广大师生和读者对本书提出批评指正,以便在修订时更正。

编者

2005年1月

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# Chapter 1 France Is Calling

## Language and Grammar

### I. Words and expressions

**go abroad:** go to a different country 出国

**huge** /'hju:dʒ/ *adj.* very big 巨大的

**region** /'ri:dʒən/ *n.* part of a country 地区

**crops** /krops/ *n.* plants grown in fields by farmers 庄稼, 农作物

**scenic** /'si:nɪk/ *adj.* beautiful to look at 风景优美的, 风光明媚的

**capital** /'kæpɪtl/ *n.* the most important city of a country; a city where a country has its government 首都; 省会

**destination** /,destɪ'neɪʃn/ *n.* somewhere you are travelling 目的地

**landmark** /'lændmɑ:k/ *n.* well-known or famous place 胜地

**nickname** /'nɪkneɪm/ *n.* a friendly or funny name for somebody or something 昵称; 绰号

**enable** /'neɪbl/ *v.* allow somebody to do something; make... able/possible 使……能做某事

**influence** /'ɪnfluəns/ *n.* effects; power to change someone's ideas 影响

**designer name:** a name on a famous product 品牌

**remind** /rɪ'maɪnd/ *v.* help or make someone to remember something 提醒, 使想起

### II. Language points

1. now that 是连词,意思是“既然,因为”,相当于 since,其引导的从句放在句首。如:

Now that winter is behind us, many people are starting to think about going abroad for the summer holiday. 既然冬天已经过去,许多人在开始考虑去国外过暑假。

Now that/Since you have got better, you will go to school. 既然你的病已经好转,你就去上学吧。

2. Why not + 动词原形? 意思是为什么不做某事,表示提建议。如:

This year, why not spread your wings and visit France? 今年,为什么你还不飞往法国旅游?

—Why not have a picnic tomorrow? 为什么明天不去野餐呢?

—That's a good idea. 这是个好主意。

3. such as 加名词构成的词组,意思是“诸如……之类的”,该词组应放在名词之后。如:

crops such as wheat and sunflowers 诸如小麦和向日葵之类的农作物

world-famous landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe 诸如像埃菲尔铁塔和凯旋门之类的世界名胜

names such as Dior in clothes, Chanel in perfume, and Cartier in jewellery 诸如像服装蒂奥, 香水夏奈尔和珠宝卡蒂尔之类的品牌

4. It 可作形式主语, 真正的主语往往是动词不定式短语。如课文中 It is amazing to drive past fields which seem to go on forever ... 再如:

It is very important to learn English well. 学好英语是很重要的。

5. be famous for + something 有“以……而著名”之意, 而 be famous in + a place 有“在某地有名气”之意。如:

France, like China, is famous for its food. 法国和中国一样, 以它的饮食而著名。

Longjing Tea is famous in Hangzhou. 龙井茶在杭州有名气。

6. use to 有“过去常常”之意, 后接动词原形; be used to 是“习惯于……”, 后接名词或动名词。如:

The kings and queens of France used to live in the castles. 法国的国王和王后过去常常住在这些城堡里。

His grandparents are used to living in the country. 他的爷爷奶奶习惯住在乡下。

### III. Grammar

#### 定冠词 the 的用法

1. 在第二次提到的名词前用定冠词 the。如:

He lost a watch and a pen. He found the pen later. 他丢了表和钢笔, 后来他找到了笔。

2. 在谈话者双方都知道的名词前用定冠词 the。如:

When does the bank open? 那家银行什么时候开门?

Close the door, please. 请把(那扇)门关上。

3. 在独一无二的人或物前用定冠词 the。如:

The Mayor looked at the moon. 市长看着月亮。

4. 在乐器名称前用定冠词 the。如:

He is playing the piano. 他正在弹钢琴。

### IV. Difficult sentences

1. It is a huge country, with coasts on English Channel, the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. 它是一个大国, 有着沿英吉利海峡、大西洋和地中海的海岸线。
2. It is amazing to drive past fields which seem to go on forever or whole hills covered with neat rows of grapevines. 车驶过连绵不断的田野或覆盖着一排排整齐的葡萄藤的小山坡, 真令人惊讶不已。
3. One of the most scenic areas is the Loire Valley, where you can visit the old castles in which the kings and queens used to live. 最美的地区之一就是卢瓦尔山谷, 在那儿你能看到法国国王和王后过去居住过的城堡。
4. With its world-famous landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower and the Arc de Triomphe, and its tree-lined streets, Paris is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. 巴黎是世界上最美的城市之一, 有着诸如埃菲尔铁塔和凯旋门这样的世界名胜之地和绿树成荫的街道。



## Test 1

### Paper 1 Listening (30%)

I. Listen to the sentence and choose the right picture. (6%)



A



B



C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear. (6%)

- |                      |                                       |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A. How are you?   | B. How do you do?                     |
| C. Fine, thank you.  | D. Nice to meet you, too.             |
| 2. A. You can.       | B. Never mind.                        |
| C. Let me think.     | D. That's all right. Please go ahead. |
| 3. A. That's OK.     | B. I will do.                         |
| C. The same to you.  | D. Thank you.                         |
| 4. A. Fine, thanks.  | B. All right.                         |
| C. Don't thank.      | D. It's a pleasure.                   |
| 5. A. That's wrong.  | B. That's OK.                         |
| C. You're welcome.   | D. Thank you.                         |
| 6. A. That's enough. | B. I'm sorry.                         |
| C. Yes, Thank you.   | D. You will not do.                   |

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (6%)

- |                                    |                                      |                                |                                   |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A. 7:20.                        | B. 7:40.                             | C. 6:40.                       | D. 6:50.                          |
| 2. A. At home.                     | B. At the telephone.                 | C. At school.                  | D. At the office.                 |
| 3. A. He is secretary.             | B. He is a businessman.              | C. He is a manager.            | D. He is an engineer.             |
| 4. A. Ellen was there alone.       | B. At least three people were there. | C. Ellen went to see Linda.    | D. No one came.                   |
| 5. A. They didn't enjoy the party. | B. Did you get to the party on time? | C. Didn't you go to the party? | D. The party was especially nice. |
| 6. A. You can't buy the house.     | B. The house is very expensive.      |                                |                                   |

C. It isn't a new house.

D. I wasn't able to sell the house.

IV. Listen to the passage and tell the following statements are true or false. (6%)

1. Mr. scoff is a teacher.
2. Jane usually watches TV in the evening.
3. Ann has a brother.
4. It takes half an hour for Sam to get home.
5. Sam often goes to school by bike.
6. Sam and Ann do their homework after dinner.

V. Listen to the passage and complete the table. (6%)

The Eiffel Tower	
Built by	A famous French <u>  1  </u>
The height	<u>  2  </u> metres
Be finished	In <u>  3  </u>
It has	<u>  4  </u> steps to go up to the top
Be repainted	every <u>  5  </u> years
The colour	<u>  6  </u>

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Paper 2 Vocabulary and Grammar(30%)**

I. Match the words with their meanings. (5%)

- |              |                                                                                     |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. capital   | A. effects; power to change someone's ideas                                         |
| 2. go abroad | B. help or make someone to remember something                                       |
| 3. influence | C. pretty to look at                                                                |
| 4. remind    | D. the most important city of a country the city where a country has its government |
| 5. scenic    | E. go to a different country                                                        |

II. Choose the proper words to and fill in the blanks. (5%)

1. We were \_\_\_\_\_ (amazed/amazing) that the foreign teacher can sing Chinese folk songs so well.
2. Nowadays more and more students want to study \_\_\_\_\_ (aboard/abroad) to get better education.
3. The rescue team tried to \_\_\_\_\_ (safe/save) the drowning people but they failed.
4. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (listened/heard) the proverb, "Where there is a will, there is a way"?
5. Mother has bought a lot of beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ (decorate/decorations) for our Christmas tree.

III. Choose the best answer. (10%)

- There is \_\_\_\_\_ "h" in the word "white" and \_\_\_\_\_ "h" is silent.  
A. an... an      B. an... the      C. a... an      D. a... the
- You look very tired. Why \_\_\_\_\_ and have a rest?  
A. not stop      B. not stopping      C. not to stop      D. don't stop
- Tea is famous \_\_\_\_\_ China.  
A. for      B. in      C. to      D. from
- Beijing is the capital of China, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of world-famous landmarks.  
A. have      B. has      C. with      D. without
- \_\_\_\_\_ you know learning English is important, you should try your best to learn it well.  
A. Now that      B. While      C. Though      D. That
- The street \_\_\_\_\_ be very dirty, but now it is quite clean.  
A. was used to      B. is used to      C. Be used to      D. used to
- Hurry up, there's \_\_\_\_\_ time left.  
A. few      B. little      C. a few      D. a little
- I will help you, so you \_\_\_\_\_ worry about your lessons.  
A. don't need      B. needn't to      C. needn't      D. not need
- My father's words sounded \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well      B. wonderfully      C. reasonable      D. clearly
- The tunnel enables the people in Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ from Pudong to Puxi by bus easily.  
A. to go      B. going      C. go      D. goes

IV. Choose the proper verb in the box and fill in the blanks. (5%)

met	is... reviewing	was walking	know	have worked
-----	-----------------	-------------	------	-------------

- I \_\_\_\_\_ at this office for nearly ten years.
- It is late at night. Li Ming \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ his lessons at the desk.
- I will let her \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as she comes back.
- When she \_\_\_\_\_ along the street yesterday, she \_\_\_\_\_ a good friend of hers.

V. Rewrite the sentences as required. (5%)

- Bill took some notes in the English class. (改为否定句)  
Bill \_\_\_\_\_ notes in the English class.
- We help to do some cleaning in our neighbourhood twice a month. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ help to do some cleaning in your neighbourhood?
- English is very useful and we must learn it well. (保持原句意思)  
It is \_\_\_\_\_ for us \_\_\_\_\_ English well.

**Paper 3 Reading and Writing (40%)**

**I. Reading comprehension. (15%)**

**A**

Australia is the largest island country. It is located in the southern part of the earth. So when people are having a hot summer there, we have a cold winter here.

Australia has a large area, but it has only a population of 17,000,000.

The weather in Australia is neither too hot nor too cold. In many places of this beautiful land, you can either take a walk in the rain forests or go for a swim in its warm seas.

Canberra is the capital of Australia. But to visit the world-famous Opera House, you must go to Sydney. Sydney is the largest city of this country.

Australia has been a farming country for a long time. People call it "a country on a sheep's back". There, you can find lots of sheep and kangaroos. Alice Spring and Ayers Rock — the biggest rock on the earth — are two interesting places in the center to many foreign visitors. The Rock rises 348.7 metres above the ground, and you may not believe that it changes its colour in the sunlight if you do not see it for yourselves.

So, when you go travelling around Australia, there will be lots of things to see and visit.

True or false. (5%)

1. Australia is a country with a larger area and fewer people.
2. It often snows in Australia.
3. Sydney is famous for its Opera House.
4. Alice Spring is located in the middle of the country.
5. The Rock changes its colour and size in the sunlight.

**B**

Here is an advertisement for a park.

Acadia National Park:

5 miles S. of Hardor via Rte. Season from about May 10 to October 15. Likely to be crowded from July 1 to August 31. 14-day camping limit. 3,335 tent sites in woods and open fields near seaside.

Food 3 miles away. Swim (salt or fresh) with easy drive.

Choose the best answer. (5%)

1. If you go there for camping \_\_\_\_\_, you will be sorry.  
A. in summer      B. in August      C. in September      D. before May
2. Acadia National Park is a good place for a period to spend \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. spring holidays      B. summer holidays  
C. autumn holidays      D. winter holidays
3. Most people choose to go there during the period of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. May to July      B. July to October



C. July to August

D. June to September

4. The people who stay there sleep \_\_\_\_\_.

A. with families

B. indoors

C. in hotels

D. in tents

5. If you want to go for a swim, you can get to the pools or the sea after \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a long drive

B. a hard drive

C. a short drive

D. a five-minute drive

### C

Last month we bought our two-year-old daughter a little dog. There are not many children of her age in our neighbourhood, and we thought a dog would make her less lonely. We were right. They play together happily all day. Our daughter now smiles and laughs a lot more than she used to. In a way, it is like having two children in the house. Both of them are untidy, and they cry when they do not get what they want. The dog is easier to look after than my daughter — he always eats up all his food. My wife is also very pleased because I have given up smoking. The dog doesn't like the smoke.

Answer the following questions. (5%)

1. What did the writer buy last month?

He bought \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Why did the writer buy a little dog?

Because there are not many children in his neighbourhood and a dog will \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Why did the writer think they were right to buy a little dog?

Because his daughter now \_\_\_\_\_ than she used to.

4. Is the dog easier or harder to look after?

\_\_\_\_\_ to look after the dog.

5. Why did the writer give up smoking?

Because the dog \_\_\_\_\_.

II. Read the passage and choose the proper words to fill in the blanks. (5%)

Someone says, "Time is money." But I think time is 1 important than money. Why? Because when money is spent, we can get it back. However, when time is gone, it'll never 2. That is 3 we mustn't waste time.

It goes without saying that time is usually limited. Even a second is very important. We should make full use of our time to do 4 useful.

But it is a pity that there are a lot of people who don't know the importance of time. They spend limited time smoking, drinking and playing cards. They don't know that wasting time means wasting part of their own 5.

In a word, we should save time. We shouldn't leave today's work for tomorrow. Remember, we have no time to lose.

1. A. much

B. less

C. much less

D. even more

2. A. cost

B. bought

C. return

D. finished



3. A. why                      B. what                      C. that                      D. because  
 4. A. nothing                  B. something                C. anything                D. more things  
 5. A. time                      B. food                      C. money                    D. life

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the proper words. (5%)

Autumn is also called fall. Autumn days are c \_\_\_\_\_. Days get shorter in autumn. Leaves b \_\_\_\_\_ to fall from trees. There are yellow, red and brown leaves. The c \_\_\_\_\_ of autumn are beautiful.

Autumn is harvest time. It is the time to gather apples, pumpkins and corn. Squirrels gather nuts in autumn. Many birds fly s \_\_\_\_\_. Students go back to school in autumn.

Football is the most p \_\_\_\_\_ fall sport. Thousands of people go to the games on weekends. There are games for high schools and colleges on Fridays and Saturdays. Most professional football is played on Saturdays.

IV. Complete the following dialogue with the proper sentences in the box. (5%)

- A. Do they go to school?  
 B. And what's your husband's job?  
 C. Do you have any children?  
 D. In Oxford?  
 E. Do you live here, Kate?

James: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: No, James. I don't live here. I live in Oxford.

James: Ah. What do you do for a living?

Kate: I am a teacher.

James: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: Yes, a boy and a girl.

James: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: No, they don't go to school. My son's four and my daughter's only two.

James: Oh, I see. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: He works for the bank of England.

James: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: No. We live in Oxford and I work in Oxford, but he works in London.

James: What a coincidence! My husband also works in the bank of England.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

V. Write at least 60 words on the topic "A Visit to..." according to the given situations. (10%)

1. Tell what city you visited and when you visited it.
2. Tell if there are any world-famous landmarks there.
3. Tell if you like the city.

## Test 2

### Paper 1 Listening(30%)

I. Listen to the sentence and choose the right picture. (6%)



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear. (6%)

1. A. She's English. B. She's our maths teacher.  
C. She's my mother. D. She's a worker.
2. A. He's not a doctor. B. Yes, he's a bus-driver.  
C. No, he's a doctor. D. He's a bus-driver.
3. A. Not at all. B. Right. C. All right. D. That's right.
4. A. It's Friday. B. It's March. C. It's spring. D. It's March 5.
5. A. This is John speaking. B. Who are you?  
C. I'm John. D. Yes, I am.
6. A. Never mind. B. Yes, I will. C. No, I don't. D. Yes, please.

III. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (6%)

1. A. To send some letters. B. To hear a story.  
C. To attend a concert. D. To ask the way.
2. A. It's quite nice. B. It's very interesting.  
C. It's boring. D. It's exciting.
3. A. She was studying. B. She was travelling.  
C. She was working. D. She was doing business.
4. A. November. B. December. C. January. D. February.
5. A. During the summer holidays.  
B. Every day except Saturday morning and Monday afternoon.  
C. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Sunday, Saturday morning and Monday afternoon.  
D. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, Saturday afternoon and Monday

morning.

6. A. Thirteen minutes. B. Twenty minutes. C. Ten minutes. D. Half an hour.

IV. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false. (6%)

1. Mr. and Mrs. Clark came to study Chinese in Shanghai two years ago.
2. Tim's classmates are not Chinese.
3. Tim can only speak Chinese but can't write in Chinese.
4. He uses Chinese only in the classroom.
5. He doesn't listen to Chinese every day.
6. He studies Chinese very hard.

V. Listen to the passage and complete the table. (6%)

Name:	1. _____
House:	2. _____
Live there:	3. _____
Husband:	4. _____
Jobs:	5. _____
Rich or poor:	6. _____

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

### Paper 2 Vocabulary and Grammar (40%)

I. Read the sentences below and choose the meanings for the underlined parts. (5%)

1. —Do you know his nickname? A. the place to which you are travelling  
—No, I don't.
2. —What is the destination of the minibus? B. help or make someone remember something  
—It's going to Xujiahui.
3. Charlie Chaplin had big influence on films. C. beautiful to look at
4. This pen always reminds me of Rome, D. a friendly or funny name  
because I bought it there.
5. The coach will take you through the most E. effects  
scenic parts of Shanghai.

II. Choose the proper word in the box and fill in the blanks. (5%)

hard	noise	travel	easy	nine
------	-------	--------	------	------

1. We were surprised that he could \_\_\_\_\_ work out the hard problem.
2. I think the \_\_\_\_\_ floor is the best in this block.
3. It used to be very \_\_\_\_\_ in my housing estate.

4. Tim studies Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ and now he can speak it fluently.  
 5. Each of the \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris had a good time.

III. Choose the best answer. (10%)

- After playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano, my son played \_\_\_\_\_ football for an hour.  
 A. the... /      B. the... the      C. /... /      D. /... the
- That can't be \_\_\_\_\_ calculator. \_\_\_\_\_ is here.  
 A. my... Mine      B. my... My      C. me... Mine      D. me... My
- \_\_\_\_\_ you are all here, let's begin our meeting.  
 A. While      B. When      C. As soon as      D. Now that
- China is famous \_\_\_\_\_ the Yangtze River and the Great Wall.  
 A. in      B. for      C. with      D. at
- Many world famous designer names are familiar \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese people.  
 A. with      B. in      C. to      D. for
- Why not \_\_\_\_\_ another way? Perhaps you will get it.  
 A. try to use      B. trying to use      C. trying using      D. try using
- My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ go to work by bus, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ going on foot to work.  
 A. is used... is used to      B. used to... is used  
 C. is used to... used to      D. used to... is used to
- \_\_\_\_\_ useful language English is!  
 A. What      B. How      C. What a      D. What an
- There is going to be \_\_\_\_\_ snow in my hometown this winter than last winter.  
 A. little      B. few      C. less      D. fewer
- Mr. Smith could \_\_\_\_\_ neither French nor German, so I \_\_\_\_\_ with him in English.  
 A. speak... talked      B. talk... told      C. say... speak      D. tell... talked

IV. Choose the proper verb in the box and fill in the blanks. (5%)

come	not see	give	receive	should clean
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- The classroom is dirty. It \_\_\_\_\_.  
 —All right. We \_\_\_\_\_ our classroom a good cleaning.
- Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ a letter from Jack. He is my good friend. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for two years. In the letter he told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ to visit me soon.

V. Rewrite the sentences as required. (5%)

- His father has lunch at school every day. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ his father \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school every day?
- The railway station is fifty kilometers away from here. (就划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the railway station \_\_\_\_\_ here?
- How honest the girl is! (保持原句意思)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ honest girl \_\_\_\_\_ !