

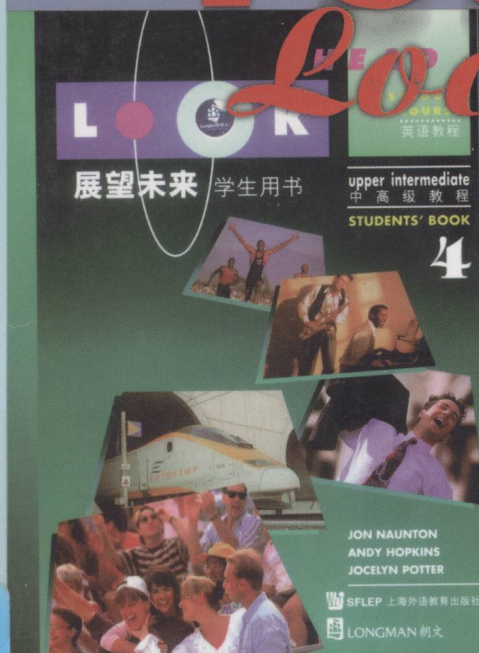
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《展望未来》

单元测试

Tests for *Look Ahead*



上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

顾问 张奎文 樊卫东 总主编 王丽英 周金苓

下册

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前 言

《展望未来》是英国朗文出版公司、剑桥大学出版社、英国广播公司、英国文化委员会四大权威机构合作编写出版的全新英语教材。其内容丰富、选材新颖、语境真实、语言地道、实用性强,它将语言学习与现实生活、文化知识、自然科学、文学欣赏等有机地结合在一起。其整体语言教学模式易于教师以“任务型”教学方法在培养学生语言交际能力的同时,训练学生的思维能力、想象能力以及创造能力。该书也是全国 12 所外语学校于 1996 年开始在我国最先使用的英语教科书。

《展望未来》英语教程在我校已经使用七年。从使用该教材之初,我们就考虑如何结合中国学生学习英语的特点,做好单元和阶段测试,以便科学地评估我们的教学,不断提高教学水平。七年来,我们坚持了单元和阶段测试,对改进教学提供了科学的依据。现在,借《〈展望未来〉单元测试》正式出版之机,编者以严肃认真的态度,对原测试题重新研究,精心改写,力争做到知识性与趣味性的完美结合。在编写的过程中我们注意了以下几点:(一)该书是测试题,不是应试产物,旨在检查学生实际运用语言的能力,从而促进学生实际语言能力的培养和提高;(二)忠实原作者编写意图,充分展现原教材的特点;(三)结合中国学生学习英语的特点和实际情况,增加原练习册没有的题型,如词汇的拼写、背景知识及单项选择等;(四)语言材料新,避免与国内同水平测试题雷同。

编写中难免有疏漏及考虑不周之处,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2003 年 6 月

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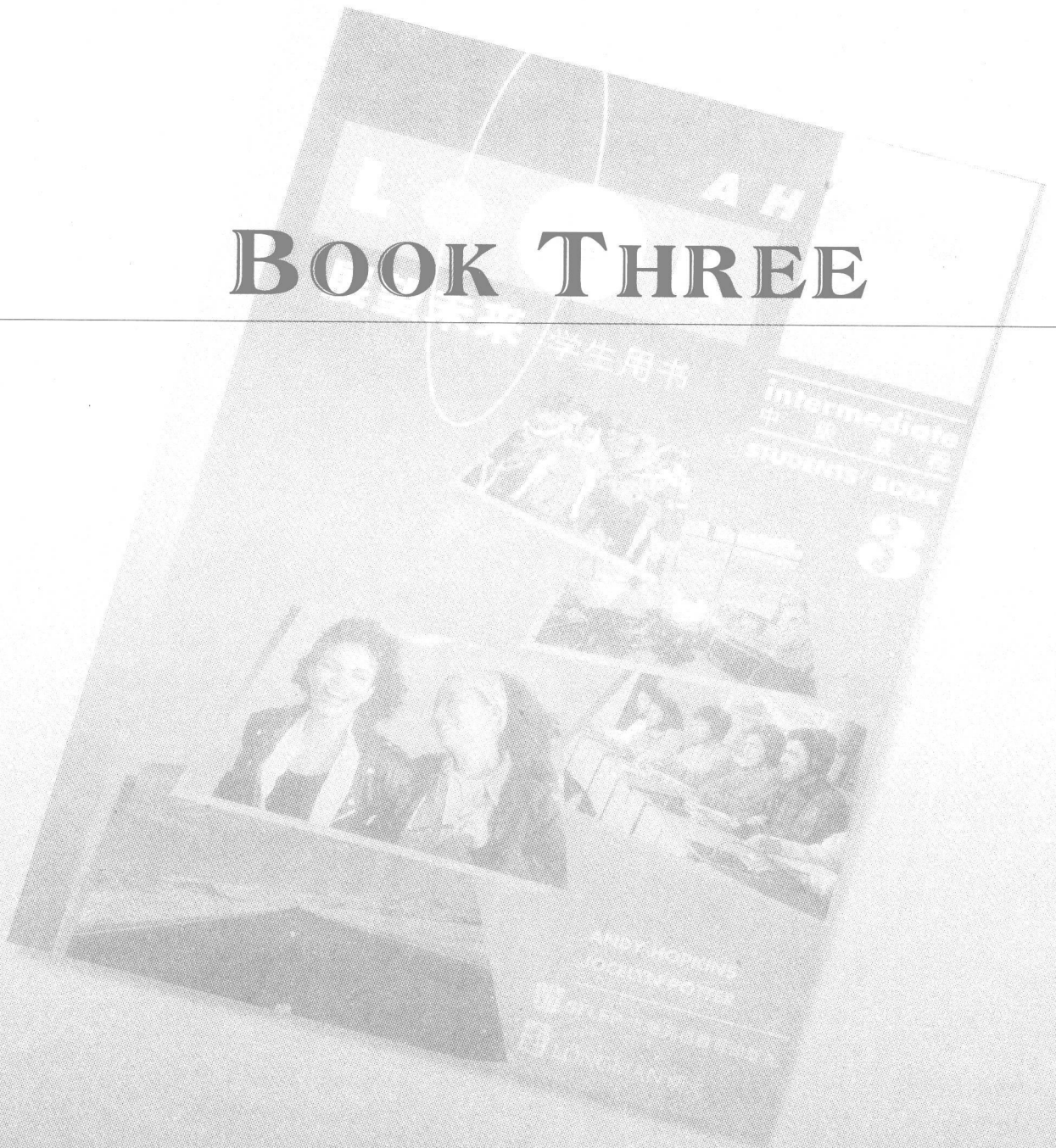
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BOOK THREE



UNIT 1

Patterns of life

I.

Vocabulary

(15%)

A. Give the spelling of the following according to the requirement.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. bathe(名词) _____ | 2. drama(副词) _____ |
| 3. cool(反义词) _____ | 4. profession(形容词) _____ |
| 5. identify(名词) _____ | 6. imagination(动词) _____ |
| 7. load(反义词) _____ | 8. sink(过去分词) _____ |
| 9. wear(过去分词) _____ | 10. shabby(副词) _____ |

B. Write down the words according to the English explanations.

11. c _____ a vehicle which can be pulled by a car, containing cooking and sleeping equipment, and in which people live or travel
12. p _____ a rule you follow in living your life, doing your job, etc.
13. b _____ a large low boat with a flat bottom used mainly for carrying heavy goods on a canal or river
14. d _____ used in the house or home
15. l _____ a way of living

II.

Tell whether the following statements are True or False according to the texts in this unit. (5%)

16. To a child of only 8 years old, the river is wonderful. ()
17. My father worked at a dock. He had to pay the foreman to get a day's work. ()
18. Andrew often wears other people's clothes, but he sometimes buys new ones. ()

19. Andrew has made a set of playing cards with used tickets. ()
 20. When Andrew does not want things any more, he gives them to other people. ()

III.

Fill in each of the blanks with one of the words or expressions given in the box below. Change the form if necessary. (10%)

actual	amaze	desert	foreground	hang	identify	imagination
inhabit	paint	possible	purchase	sink	wood	

21. The ship hit a rock and _____ causing the loss of a hundred lives.
 22. His family was so poor that he _____ by his parents when he was a baby.
 23. Can you _____ your baggage among hundreds of others?
 24. We lived in a district which _____ thickly _____.
 25. I _____ by what you have told me.
 26. Your coat _____ on this hook.
 27. This is a metal shelf, but I want a(n) _____ one.
 28. All the characters in this book are _____.
 29. The gate _____ red already.
 30. She says it's a good film, though she hasn't _____ seen it.

IV.

Multiple choice
 (15%)

31. There were cars _____ on the 2000 Car Show in Paris.
 A. from all nationalities B. of all nationalities
 C. in sizes and nationalities D. belong to all nationalities
32. When we were young, there was no hot water at home, so we _____ go to my aunt's home to have a bath.
 A. were used B. got used C. used to D. are used to
33. Sometimes there was a _____ who pulled rabbits out of hats.
 A. stevedore B. conjuror C. foreman D. executive
34. He used to swim in the big river in winter, _____ he?
 A. did B. didn't C. used D. didn't use
35. We just wonder _____ the new executive _____ elected.
 A. how soon: will be B. how will: be C. how long: will be D. how soon will: be

36. In my opinion, the most interesting ship is a tug which is a small strong boat _____ pulling or guiding ships into a port, up a river.
A. is used for B. gets used for C. used to D. used for
37. I think the old generation should _____ the younger generation.
A. care for B. care of C. care about D. care in
38. You need a mortgage _____ your house and a pension _____ your old age.
A. for; on B. in; for C. to; on D. on; for
39. The children were having a lot of _____ with the building blocks.
A. funny B. fun C. happy D. funs
40. We feel much _____ living in the countryside.
A. pleasure B. more happily C. happier D. more happier
41. She _____ Beijing tomorrow evening.
A. is arriving at B. leaves for C. is leaving for D. leaves to
42. — _____ does he go abroad as a department manager?
— He never goes abroad.
A. How long B. How often C. When D. How far
43. — You look so pale. What's the matter?
— I _____ my dead father.
A. was thinking about B. thought about
C. am thinking about D. have thought about
44. Though they like reading, they hardly buy newspapers, _____ they?
A. don't B. do C. hardly D. did
45. I'm going to make a skirt _____ this material.
A. of B. out of C. from D. in



Mark and correct the mistake in each sentence.

(10%)

46. My father was used to be a stevedore, but he isn't now. 46. _____
47. When you stood in the funfair, you could feel young again just looking at the children playing happily. 47. _____
48. When we were young, the central of our fun was swimming in the little pool. 48. _____
49. I just wonder why there was no tea and anything at the New Year party? 49. _____
50. Tom has been told many times not to use other towels. 50. _____
51. These shoes are not mine. They must be someone elses'. 51. _____
52. He gets up very early every morning and try to find a job. 52. _____
53. The lost book was found everywhere in the library. 53. _____
54. It is said that it is going to rain late today. 54. _____
55. James thinks life of travelling around the world is a adventure. 55. _____



Cloze test

(20%)

Lakes are inland bodies of water that occupy depressions (洼地) in the surface of the land. These depressions are called ____ (56).

Lakes result ____ (57) the flow of water into ____ (58) areas. Lake water comes largely ____ (59) rainfall and ____ (60) snow. The water enters a lake basin through brooks, streams, rivers, underground springs (泉), and ____ (61).

Where the ____ (62) is humid more water ____ (63) into a lake basin than is lost through evaporation (蒸发). In this way lake basins tend to fill up. As the water rises it overflows and runs out at the ____ (64) point or outlet (出口). Finally the overflow ____ (65) an ocean or a sea, except where the outlet discharges (排放) into a desert area.

Where the climate is ____ (66), lakes lose water rapidly by evaporation. In desert regions many lakes are saline (salty). When the amount of water that flows into a lake is matched by evaporation, salty minerals are ____ (67) behind in the lake. ____ (68) lakes become saltier ____ (69) time.

Great Salt Lake in ____ (70) contains over 20 percent mineral matter. Most of this is common ____ (71). The Dead Sea in the Middle East ____ (72) more than 24 percent mineral matter (物质). One third ____ (73) this is common salt.

Some lakes are seasonal. They ____ (74) for a short time after heavy rains. During dry weather they shrink (收缩) or ____ (75) completely.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 56. A. lakes | B. plateaus | C. basins | D. plains |
| 57. A. in | B. from | C. out | D. of |
| 58. A. high | B. low | C. distant | D. near |
| 59. A. of | B. out of | C. from | D. with |
| 60. A. frozen | B. hardened | C. melted | D. softened |
| 61. A. mountain | B. desert | C. groundwater | D. land |
| 62. A. climate | B. weather | C. temperature | D. day |
| 63. A. runs | B. floods | C. pours | D. flows |
| 64. A. lowest | B. highest | C. biggest | D. smallest |
| 65. A. gets | B. arrives | C. arrives in | D. reaches |
| 66. A. wet | B. humid | C. dry | D. warm |
| 67. A. stayed | B. left | C. followed | D. lost |
| 68. A. This | B. So | C. That | D. Such |
| 69. A. to | B. at | C. in | D. with |
| 70. A. UK | B. Canada | C. France | D. the United States |
| 71. A. sugar | B. salt | C. matter | D. mineral |

72. A. has B. contains C. keeps D. possesses
 73. A. of B. in C. by D. from
 74. A. live B. stay C. appear D. exist
 75. A. disappear B. appear C. die D. go



Reading comprehension

(15%)

A

One thing that affects the operation of a port is the TIDE — the regular rise and fall of the sea twice a day. In some parts of the world, for example, along the MEDITERRANEAN coast, there is little change in level. Ships can load and unload their cargo with little trouble.

However, in other parts of the world, the tides may cause a difference of as much as 12 metres between high and low water. In such places the loading and unloading of cargo from ships would be very difficult.

At ports where there is much rise and fall in the tides, docks have been built. Docks are enclosed basins that can be shut off from the sea. Ships sail into the docks at high water, and water-tight lock gates are closed behind them. A fall in water level outside the dock when the tide goes out therefore has no effect on the water level inside. The ships can unload more easily, and then sail out at the next convenient high tide.

Lining the dockside are a variety of fixed and mobile cranes and derricks. These are used for transferring cargo between ship and shore. Bulk cargoes of ore and coal are unloaded by cranes fitted with scoops (or grabs). Bulk grain is shifted by elevators that suck it through a long pipe. Special equipment is installed at some docks for handling goods in containers. The containers may hold several packages. This reduces the amount of handling needed. They are carried to and from the docks by train or truck.

76. According to the text, the underlined word “cargo” means _____.
 A. the articles sold in shops B. the goods carried by a ship
 C. a small ship D. a kind of dock
77. Sometimes the tides may cause a difference of ____ between high and low water.
 A. more than 10 metres B. less than 10 metres
 C. more than 12 metres D. less than 12 metres
78. According to the text, which statement is TRUE?
 A. Along the MEDITERRANEAN coast, the tide affects the operation of the port a lot.
 B. At some docks, there is some equipment for taking goods out of containers.
 C. The fall in water level outside the dock affects the water level inside.
 D. People build docks in the places where there are big tides.
79. The containers can _____.
 A. hold goods in special equipment

- B. reduce the amount of handling needed
 - C. be carried to and from the docks only by train
 - D. All of the above
80. The best title for this text should be _____.
- A. Tides B. Docks C. Ports D. Ships

B

The fiddler crab makes its burrow in beaches, salt marshes, and mud flats along the coasts of the United States. About as large as a silver dollar, this animal probably gets its name from the male's oversized claw. When defending himself or courting a female, the crab waves this claw around much like a fiddler playing his violin.

Twice each day, with much claw waving, fiddlers scurry up and down the beach feeding. This event happens when the ebbing (落潮) tide uncovers their beach homes.

When the tide comes in again about 6 hours later, the fiddlers retreat to their burrows. There they hide quietly, safely out of reach of striped bass and other fish that find fiddler crabs particularly delicious.

The fiddlers' feeding and hiding behavior seems to be timed to the rise and fall of the tides. When something repeats itself over and over again, it is said to have a rhythm. For example, the feeding and hiding behavior of the fiddler crab has a rhythm. These events are an example of an animal rhythm. The regular rise and fall of the tides is a rhythm of the physical surroundings.

Fiddler crabs have a second rhythm. This one is timed to the sun. In the morning as it grows light, the fiddlers' shells become dark-colored. The crab's shell remains dark all day. About the time of sunset the color of the shell rapidly lightens, and it stays light all night. This change of shell color has a rhythm. This rhythm is timed to the 24-hour day.

81. The Fiddler crab gets his name because _____.
- A. it is as large as a silver dollar B. the female has an oversized claw
- C. the male has a huge claw D. both female and male have big claws
82. When does the crab wave his claw around?
- A. When he is playing his violin.
- B. When he is pursuing a female.
- C. When he is looking for food.
- D. When he is making his home.
83. How many times a day does crabs scurry up and down the breach feeding?
- A. Three. B. Two. C. Four. D. Not mentioned.
84. What does the underlined word "burrow" mean according to the text?
- A. cave B. hole C. shell D. tunnel
85. According to the text, we can infer that _____.
- A. only the fiddler crab has a rhythm
- B. only the fiddler crab and the tide have rhythms
- C. only the animals have rhythms
- D. the fiddler crab is not the only animal that has rhythms

C

Portland, Oregon's (俄勒冈, 美国州名) largest city, is on the Willamette River, near its junction with the Columbia River. This location makes Portland the largest river port in the Northwest, with docks for big oceangoing ships. Electric power from Bonneville Dam runs Portland factories. As a result, portlanders do not suffer from smoke as people often do in industrial cities. Portland is a popular goal for vacationers. It is surrounded by forested mountains and rugged scenery. Because of its beautiful rose gardens it is called City of Roses. The population of Portland is about 380,000. The metropolitan area has well over 1,850,000 people.

When pioneers first came to the Pacific Northwest, they were attracted by the mild climate and lush (茂盛的) meadows (grass) of the Willamette Valley. In 1842 an Englishman built a cabin where South Portland now stands. Three years later two settlers, one from Boston and one from Portland, Maine, tossed a coin to see who should name the town. The Portland man won. By 1850 Portland had a sawmill (锯木厂), stores, churches, a school, and about 800 citizens.

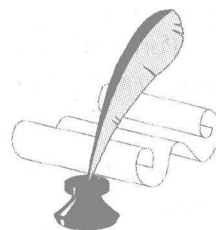
Portland was a trading town from the beginning. Portlanders soon did a brisk business selling salmon (鲑鱼). Then lumbering became the major industry. A large amount of the country's timber was grown in the forests of the region. Later the city became a leading Pacific Coast livestock (牲畜) market and wheat shipping port. During World War II vast shipbuilding yards brought boom times.

86. Portland is _____.
 A. the largest river port in the Northeast
 B. the largest sea port in the Northeast
 C. the largest sea port in the Northwest
 D. the largest river port in the Northwest
87. Which of the statements about Portland is NOT true?
 A. Portlanders suffer from smoke as people often do in industrial cities.
 B. Portland can't produce electricity by itself.
 C. Portland is a desirable place for holidays.
 D. Portland is called "City of Roses".
88. According to the text, the underlined word "metropolitan" means _____.
 A. of a small city
 B. of suburbs
 C. of a chief city or the capital city of a country
 D. of a remote village
89. Who named the town?
 A. An Englishman.
 B. A man from Boston.
 C. A man from Portland.
 D. We don't know.
90. Which was not the main product of Portland before World War II?
 A. Salmon.
 B. Timber.
 C. Ships.
 D. Wheat.



Writing
(10%)

1. 题目:秋天
2. 要求:分三个自然段
3. 第一段以“Autumn is the third season of the year. ...”开头。
第二段以“Only next to spring, autumn is a very pretty season. ...”开头。
第三段以“Autumn, however, is the time for us to gather the fruits of our labour.”结尾。
4. 100 词左右。



UNIT 2

Pleasures

I.

Vocabulary

(15%)

A. Give the spelling of the following according to the requirement.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. acceptance (动词) _____ | 2. affect (名词) _____ |
| 3. attract (名词) _____ | 4. breath (动词) _____ |
| 5. dusk (反义词) _____ | 6. bright (近义词) _____ |
| 7. hopeful (反义词) _____ | 8. imagine (形容词) _____ |
| 9. spill (过去分词) _____ | 10. trap (过去式) _____ |

B. Write down the words according to the English explanations.

11. a _____ someone who spends too much time doing something they like
12. f _____ imagination, esp. when unlimited or allowed complete freedom
13. s _____ a very tall modern city building
14. n _____ a terrible dream
15. a _____ a greenish blue colour

II.

Tell whether the following statements are True or False according to the texts in this unit. (5%)

16. *Ghostbusters* was a film about a giant gorilla which terrified people of New York. ()
17. Sandra Carter (daughter) thought that it was crazy to live without TV. ()
18. *Earthquake* was a popular "disaster movie" about a huge earthquake which hit Los Angeles. ()
19. When the writer was in Sainsbury's, he could smell the scent of lemon, honeysuckle and pine.

()

20. The giant gorilla in the film weighs 13,000 pounds. ()

III.

Fill in each of the blanks with one of the words or expressions given in the box below. Change the form if necessary. (10%)

a couple of	be interested in	breathtakingly	bury	collapse
danger	depress	finish sb. off	nag sb. to do sth.	seduce
so that	take part in	watch out		

21. He _____ me all the week to mend his shirt.
22. She _____ many important debates already.
23. You looked rather _____. What's the matter?
24. He gave me a _____ offer of higher pay.
25. We really enjoyed the _____ performance.
26. The old bridge _____ under the weight of the heavy train.
27. Ask her to hurry up with these letters _____. I can sign them.
28. Both my grandparents _____ in this village, after they died.
29. You'll be cheated if you don't _____.
30. They _____ building up character bit by bit.

IV.

Multiple choice
(15%)

31. He is a strange man. He prefers _____ alone.
A. walk B. walks C. to walking D. to walk
32. Now we pay more attention to the 16th National Congress instead _____ about the sports.
A. talking B. to talk C. of talking D. of talk
33. As a good student, I hate _____ school.
A. late for B. being late for C. to late for D. be late for
34. My father _____ the army in 1967.
A. has joined B. has taken part in C. took part in D. joined
35. He'd rather _____ the computer games for the next few weeks, because he failed in the exam.
A. play B. not play C. to play D. not to play
36. I don't like board games, but I enjoy _____.
A. climb B. to climb C. climbing D. to climbing
37. We _____ go to the cinema every weekend last year.
A. used to B. were used to C. are used to D. use to