

单元综合练习+听力测试

同步练习+10套B卷专项练习

四七九名师联合打造

RONGCHENG XUEBA

蓉城学霸



蓉城考试研究中心 编写



英语

RJ

九年级 下册



电子科技大学出版社

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编*写*说*明

莫问腹中才高几斗,敢为枝头华压群芳。

本书在结合成都中考题型的基础上,汇聚了蓉城一线教师的备考智慧,旨在为广大蓉城学子倾心打造一套实用的学习指导用书。

本书具有以下特点

☞ 一、注重基础,课时同步

本书在每个单元前设置要点梳理,罗列该单元重点短语、词性转换、重点句子等知识点,方便学生预习和复习。同时又将其设置为活页方便老师、学生检测。本书以教材相关知识为指导,每个单元编排为6个课时。

☞ 二、选材有趣,题材新颖

本书的阅读材料取材广泛,同时专门针对成都B卷题精选话题相关的课外文章进行设题,让学生既巩固了现有知识、提升了解题能力,又扩大了阅读量、开阔了眼界。

☞ 三、取长补短,开拓创新

每个课时设置5~6个题型,从对基础的训练到对能力的提升都有涉及,既注重对课文所学知识要点的考查,又注重培养学生运用所学知识解决问题的能力。单元末设置单元写作讲座,精选与单元话题相关的必背范文两篇,旨在提高学生的写作能力。

☞ 四、名师编写,对接中考

本书由蓉城考试研究中心备考组组织四、七、九名师编写,和蓉城一线名师反复讨论题型的设置。其囊括成都中考的A、B卷题型。让学生在巩固知识点的同时又对接了中考,并提升B卷的解题能力。

蓉城考试研究中心

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要点过关检测(见活页)

Unit 11 Sad movies make me cry.

要点梳理

Section A

重点短语

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 宁愿 | would rather |
| 2. 使某人做某事 | make sb. do sth. |
| 3. 玩得开心 | have fun |
| 4. 使某人发疯/发狂 | drive sb. crazy/mad |
| 5. 好坏参半 | yes and no |
| 6. 有共同点 | have... in common |
| 7. 成为某人的朋友 | be friends with sb. |
| 8. 不包括;不提及;忽略 | leave out |
| 9. 想要做某事 | feel like doing sth. |
| 10. 没有理由的;无缘无故 | for no reason |
| 11. 找来;叫来 | call in |
| 12. 既不……也不…… | neither... nor... |
| 13. 担心;焦虑 | be worried about |
| 14. 越……越…… | the more... the more... |
| 15. 代替某人的位置 | take one's position/place |
| 16. 等待 | wait for |
| 17. 起初;开始时 | to start with |
| 18. 退还;归还 | hand back |
| 19. 打扫…… | clean up |

词性转换

- late *adj.* & *adv.* 迟到的(地)→lately *adv.* 近来→later *adv.* 过后;稍后→latest *adj.* 最近的;最新的
- drive *v.* 迫使;驾驶→drove(过去式)→driven(过去分词)
- friend *n.* 朋友→friendship *n.* 友谊→friendly *adj.* 友善的
- power *n.* 权力;力量→powerful *adj.* 权力强大的;强有力的
- bank *n.* 银行→banker *n.* 银行家
- fame *n.* 名声→famous *adj.* 著名的
- examine *v.* 检查;检验→examination *n.* 检查;考试
- wealth *n.* 财富→wealthy *adj.* 富裕的
- uncomfortable *adj.* 使人不舒服的→comfortable *adj.* 舒服的→comfort *v.* 安慰

重点句子

- 我更愿意去蓝色海洋餐厅因为我喜欢在吃东西的时候听安静的音乐。I'd rather go to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I'm eating.
- 我了解朱莉越多,我越意识到我们有很多的共同点。The more I got to know Julie, the more I've realized that we have a lot in common.
- 那么她就不会感觉被忽略。Then she won't feel left out.
- 他总是面色苍白。His face was always pale as chalk.
- 有一天,医生被叫来给国王检查身体。One day, a doctor was called in to examine the king.
- 药物和休息对他都无帮助。Neither medicine nor rest can help him.

- 我总在担心失去我的权力,很多人都想要取代我的位置。I'm always worried about losing my power. Many people are trying to take my position.

Section B

重点短语

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 搜寻;寻找 | search for |
| 2. 使……失望 | let... down |
| 3. 开除 | kick sb. off |
| 4. 敲门 | knock on the door |
| 5. 对某人苛刻 | be hard on sb. |
| 6. 与……交流 | communicate with |
| 7. 向……学习 | learn from |
| 8. 而不是 | rather than |
| 9. 继续做某事 | continue to do sth. |
| 10. 离……近 | be close to... |
| 11. 齐心协力 | pull together |
| 12. 第二天 | the next day |
| 13. 令人心安的是 | to one's relief |
| 14. 与……一致 | be in agreement with... |
| 15. 向某人施加压力 | put pressure on sb. |
| 16. 与某人打架 | get into a fight with sb. |

词性转换

- weight *n.* 重量→weigh *v.* 权衡;称……重量
- courage *n.* 勇气→encourage *v.* 鼓励→encouragement *n.* 鼓励
- relief *n.* 轻松;解脱→relieve *v.* 缓解
- agreement *n.* 一致;同意→agree *v.* 同意→disagree *v.* 不同意;不一致
- disappoint *v.* 使失望→disappointing *adj.* 令人失望的→disappointed *adj.* 感到失望的→appoint *v.* 任命;指定
- press *v.* 压;按;逼迫→pressure *n.* 压力

重点句子

- 他真的很担心他的教练也许会把他的踢出球队。He was really worried that his coach might kick him off the team.
- 十分钟以后,彼得听到他的父亲敲他的房门。Ten minutes later, Peter heard his father knocking on his bedroom door.
- 令他吃惊和欣慰的是,他的队友都点头同意。To his surprise and relief, his teammates all nodded in agreement.
- 另一半是学会怎样与你的队友交流并且从你的错误中吸取教训。The other half is learning how to communicate with your teammates and learning from your mistakes.
- 你应该学会放松,不应该给自己施加太多的压力。You should learn to relax and not put so much pressure on yourself.

第1课时 Section A(1a—2d)

一、选择填空 从各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案。

- () 1. _____ old man in front of Tom is _____ artist.
A. A; an B. An; the C. The; an
- () 2. —What do you think of the movie?
—The movie is _____ wonderful _____ I want to see it again.
A. too; to B. such; that C. so; that
- () 3. He would rather _____ money to charity than _____ himself expensive things.
A. to donate; buy
B. donate; buy
C. donating; buying
- () 4. —What did your father say?
—He asked me _____.
A. how to fix up the bicycle
B. where did we fix up the bicycle
C. how did we fix up the bicycle
- () 5. —_____ have you lived with your grandparents?
—About three years.
A. How long B. How often
C. How soon
- () 6. Why not _____ your teacher for help when you can't finish _____ the story by yourself?
A. ask; write B. ask; writing
C. to ask; writing
- () 7. The teacher spoke loudly in order to make the students _____ her.
A. hear B. to hear C. heard
- () 8. In the poor mountain village, hunger drove people _____.
A. steal B. stealing C. to steal
- () 9. Can you tell me what happened _____ him just now?
A. with B. for C. to

() 10. —Would you like coffee or tea?

—_____. Some water, please.

A. Both B. Neither C. Either

二、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. Waiting for her in the heavy rain for a long time d_____ me crazy.
2. Long time no see! What have you been doing l_____?
3. Steve really values your f_____ more than anything else.
4. Some would question the wisdom of l_____ her out of the team.
5. I like comedies because sad movies m_____ me cry.

三、阅读短文,判断正(A)误(B)。

Zack Francom is a 12-year-old American boy. He runs a small lemonade and cookie stall(售货摊) in front of his house. During the past five years, he has helped more than 300 people around the world. They are in need of wheelchairs.

Zack got the idea for a lemonade stall in the spring of 2010. At that time, his school held an event to raise money to buy wheelchairs. "I decided to raise enough to buy one by myself," said Zack. "What would I do if I couldn't walk, run or ride my bike? What would that be like? Some people can't walk or run. They don't have money for wheelchairs to help them get around. I want to help them."

He sells lemonade at 50 cents a cup and two cookies for one dollar. This has become an annual event in his hometown. Hundreds of people line up in front of his house to buy lemonade and cookies. When people visit Zack's lemonade stall, they praise the little boy with a kind heart.

Zack said he'd love to see other kids start similar efforts in other places. He also has bigger dreams. He hopes to fly around the world some day and hand out wheelchairs.

- () 1. Zack can't walk, so he runs a lemonade stall.
() 2. Zack decided to buy a wheelchair by himself.
() 3. People can buy a cup of lemonade and one

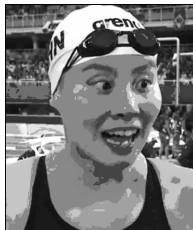
cookie at 50 cents.

() 4. Many people come to Zack's stall and help him to raise more money.

() 5. Zack's dream is to fly around the world and hand out wheelchairs to people in need.

四、完形填空。

With her time of 58.76 seconds, Fu Yuanhui won a bronze medal and 1 a new Asian record in women's 100m backstroke at the Rio Olympic Games on August 9. However, 2 she even got into the pool, Fu was already popular online 3 her funny and exaggerated (夸张的) facial expressions.



On August 8, after the women's backstroke semi-final, Fu 4 an exaggerated reaction to her best performance. She told a CCTV reporter that she must 5 by her "prehistoric powers" (洪荒之力).

In daily life, Fu can also be quiet and serious. She enjoys reading, and sometimes loses herself in 6. Fu's personality has earned her many friends 7 China's national team, including others who are 8 like herself, and also those who are more introverted (内向的) like Ye Shiwen, a 2012 Olympic champion.

Fu's story has made headlines. Now she has 100 9 followers on her Weibo account. "Behind this trend is a clear admiration for athletes who 10 relax and enjoy the games despite great pressure," said *People's Daily*.

- () 1. A. broke B. reached C. set
 () 2. A. after B. before C. when
 () 3. A. in favour of B. because of
 C. with regard to
 () 4. A. ran B. jumped C. offered
 () 5. A. help B. be help
 C. have been helped
 () 6. A. books B. movies C. cartoons
 () 7. A. in B. on C. from
 () 8. A. shy B. outgoing C. silent
 () 9. A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of
 () 10. A. have to B. fail to C. manage to

五、补全短文 根据短文内容,从短文后的 A—F 选项中选出 5 个适当的选项补全短文。

Don't talk to me. I'm busy with my iPhone.

Riding a London subway, a person from other countries will notice one major difference: in London, people do not look at each other. In fact, eye contact is avoided at all times. 1

Busy doing what, you ask? Well, they're certainly not using the time for a moment of quiet thinking, nor are they reading a book. 2 Today the only acceptable form of book on the London underground is an e-book.

Apple must make a lot of money from London commuters (乘车上下班的人). Since the launch of the iPhone in 2007, over 40,000—yes, that's 40,000—"Apps" (programs downloaded for the iPhone) have been designed.

3 One "App", called Tube Exits, tells passengers where to sit on the train to be closest to the exit of their destination. ISteam clouds the iPhone screen when you breathe into the microphone. You can then write in the "steam" on your phone screen.

4 It's not just teenagers who "plug into" their music—iPods are a popular way to pass the time for all ages.

And if games, e-books and music aren't enough to keep you occupied, then perhaps you would prefer a film. The development of palm DVD technology means many commuters watch their favorite TV show or film on the way to work.

5

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. New technology has replaced quiet habits.
 B. Commuters love them because they are the perfect time-fillers.
 C. With all these entertainments, it's amazing that people still remember to get off the train.
 D. That's not impolite—people are just too busy to bother looking.
 E. People believe that it is polite to look at each other.
 F. For those without an iPhone, another Apple product, the iPod, may be another distraction (消遣) of choice.</p> |
|--|

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

第2课时 Section A(3a—3c)

一、选择填空 从各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案。

- () 1. —What a heavy rain!
—So it is. I prefer _____ rather than _____ on such a rainy day.
A. to go out; stay at home
B. to stay at home; go out
C. going out; stay at home
- () 2. The students in this school are made _____ school uniforms on Monday.
A. to wear B. wearing C. wear
- () 3. —Shall we go fishing at six o'clock tomorrow morning?
—_____. Will seven o'clock be OK?
A. Sorry, I can make it
B. Sure, no problem
C. Sorry, I'm not available
- () 4. —Excuse me. Could you please tell me _____ my car?
—Sure. Park it right here. I'll help you.
A. how to stop B. where to park
C. where to stop
- () 5. —Which jacket do you prefer, this one or that one?
—_____ is OK. I don't care too much.
A. Both B. Either C. Neither
- () 6. You should not let your parents and teachers _____.
A. down B. off C. up
- () 7. —We all like Miss Wang.
—I agree with you. She always makes her English classes _____.
A. interested B. interest C. interesting
- () 8. Neither my father nor my mother _____ rock music. They think that it's too _____.
A. like; noise B. likes; noise
C. likes; noisy
- () 9. There is _____ with your phone. It works well.
A. something wrong B. wrong nothing

C. nothing wrong

- () 10. The country's _____ comes from its oil.
A. success B. fame C. wealth

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My father is a _____ (bank), and my mother is a teacher.
2. His _____ makes me _____. (happy)
3. Neither you nor she _____ (like) the color. Let's choose another one.
4. He can get _____ (wealthy) from the book.
5. The shoes are too small for me. I feel _____ (comfort) when I put them on.

三、完形填空。

Mr. Green is a doctor. One afternoon, while he was reading a magazine at home, he received a 1 from his wife who worked in a supermarket. A child was in need of immediate help.

Mr. Green was very 2 . He needed to help the child as soon as possible, but his car went wrong on the way. He got out of it and 3 to take a taxi. However, it was the busiest time of the day. Suddenly, Mr. Green saw a man who stopped his car in front of a 4 . Mr. Green rushed to the man and asked 5 he could use his car. The man 6 his car key to Mr. Green without saying anything. Mr. Green drove to the supermarket 7 . There he saw a mother holding a baby, whose face had turned purple. After checking him carefully, Mr. Green hit him on the back. After he spat a button out, the child looked much 8 .

After that, Mr. Green drove the car back to the bookstore. He went into it and gave the car 9 to the man. Before he said something, the man took Mr. Green's hands and said, "Sir, thanks a lot. The baby you 10 fifteen minutes ago is my son. My wife called and told me what had happened. Thank you very much."

- () 1. A. letter B. call C. prize
- () 2. A. worried B. bored C. relaxed
- () 3. A. wondered B. advised C. decided
- () 4. A. restaurant B. hospital C. bookstore
- () 5. A. though B. whether C. unless
- () 6. A. sold B. brought C. handed

- ()7. A. quickly B. happily C. carefully
 ()8. A. worse B. better C. fatter
 ()9. A. phone B. key C. window
 ()10. A. saved B. lost C. saw

四、阅读理解。

Josh and Amy are like many teenagers these days. They have jobs to do to help out around the home. Josh washes cars for his neighbors while Amy helps their neighbor's kids with their homework. Like many families, Josh and Amy's parents work outside the home.

Everyone in Josh and Amy's family is busy. Their mom works in an office and often has to stay late for meetings. Their father owns his own small business and stays late to finish his work. Josh and Amy go to school. Both belong to clubs and sports teams. They also have lots of friends with whom they want to spend time.

Josh and Amy's mom leaves for work at 7:00 in the morning and does not get home most days until 6:30 p. m. The same is true for their dad, but he leaves home in the morning even earlier.

Josh and Amy's parents work to be able to provide for their family. They need money to pay for their home and to pay their bills. Next year they want to buy a new car. The family also wants to go on a vacation to California. Josh and Amy need clothes, books, and other things for school. Their parents are also saving money so Josh and Amy can go to college when they finish high school.

- ()1. How many people are there in the family?
 A. One. B. Two. C. Four.
 ()2. What does the father do?
 A. Work in an office.
 B. Run his own business.
 C. Plan vacations to California.
 ()3. What do the kids do to help their parents?
 A. Take part-time jobs.
 B. Join clubs and sports teams.
 C. Spend time with their friends.
 ()4. Where do the parents spend most of their day-time?

- A. At home. B. At the workplaces.
 C. In their kids' school.

- ()5. What's the best title for this passage?
 A. Lovely kids
 B. Hard-working parents
 C. A busy family

五、短文填空 从下方方框中选出 10 个单词,并将其正确形式填写在下方横线上,使短文意思完整、通顺(每词限用一次)。

simple	without	scare	choice	before	fail
other	time	disappoint	include	successful	until

Half a year before graduating, my son began to look for a job. It wasn't easy to get a job then. He tried many 1 and at last he found a big company that wanted a person. More than twenty graduates wanted the job, 2 my son. I told him, "It is difficult to get the job. Don't place too much hope, or you would feel frustrated." He said, "I'm not 3 of failure. As long as I try, there is hope."

Only six people 4 to interview at last. After that, there would only be three who could enter the final round. Everything seemed to go quite well and my son was one of the three. We all expected him to 5.

The next day, my son and other two graduates arrived at the company. But it didn't take a long time 6 the interview ended. They were told to wait for the result in three days.

On the morning of the third day, my son received the message that he 7. That frustrated him, but he replied "thank you". In the evening, my son called me and told me he had got the job, 8 because of replying the message with "thank you", but the 9 didn't. When you feel 10, do not forget to say "thank you" to the one who frustrates you.

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

第3课时 Section A (Grammar Focus—4b)

一、选择填空 从各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案。

- () 1. —Walking more is good for our health.
—You're right. So I'd rather _____ an hour's walk to work than _____ a car.
A. take; driving
B. take; drive
C. to take; to drive
- () 2. Look, so many people are running out of the station. I wonder what _____.
A. is happened
B. was happening
C. is happening
- () 3. Remember this, children. _____ careful you are, _____ mistakes you will make.
A. The more; the more
B. The fewer; the more
C. The more; the fewer
- () 4. —I'm not going swimming this afternoon.
—_____. I have to help my mother do some cleaning.
A. So am I
B. So I am
C. Neither am I
- () 5. —Many children are left alone in the countryside.
—Let's try our best _____ them.
A. help B. helping C. to help
- () 6. Steve often makes Mary _____, but he was made _____ by Mary the other day.
A. cry; cry
B. cry; to cry
C. to cry; cry
- () 7. —What would you like _____ for dinner?
—I'm not hungry and I don't feel like _____ anything.

A. to eat; eating

B. eating; eating

C. to eat; to eat

- () 8. Jason likes _____ shape of the cake. It is _____ heart.
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; the
- () 9. He was born in Germany, but he has made China his _____.
A. home B. family C. house
- () 10. —What did you get for your birthday, Tony?
—An iPad 4, _____ my aunt.
A. to B. from C. with

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

- We all want to live a _____ life so we should try our best to keep the world in _____. (peace)
- The doctor found nothing wrong with the baby after he _____ (examine) her carefully.
- Jay hasn't done much exercise _____ (late) because of busy work.
- If you believe in the _____ (powerful) inside you, you can make your dream come true.
- He is a man with great _____ (wealthy), but he never lends a cent to others.

三、通读句子,选用方框中短语的适当形式完成句子。

call in	to start with	leave out
would rather	be friendly to	

- If you _____ be alone, we'll all leave here.
- Lucy _____ Sally. They stay together all the time.
- The teacher _____ the boys and asked them what had happened.
- David thought the report was too long, so he _____ the third paragraph.
- _____, you should prepare some vegetables and fruit, and secondly you should cut them up.

四、完形填空。

Many years ago, there was a family named Frank-

lin. They lived in Boston. There were five girls and six boys in the family. On a January day in 1706 another baby was born. The boy's mother and her husband gave the boy a 1 —Benjamin.

Benjamin was the 2 of all the children. He could read when he was five and he could write when he was seven. The next year his parents sent him to 3.

At school Benjamin was good at reading and writing, but not good at math. He read all of his father's 4. And when he had money, he 5 went to buy books. He liked books. They told him 6 to do something. The boy liked to use his head and tried to 7 ways to help people enjoy life more. For example, he tried to know if there was some way to 8 farther, maybe with something on his hands or feet. Slowly a picture of swimming shoes, or paddles, grew in his 9. The paddles must be neither too 10 nor too small. And they must be neither too heavy nor too light. At last he invented the paddle for swimming.

- ()1. A. name B. hand C. gift
 ()2. A. clever B. cleverest C. smart
 ()3. A. school B. class C. room
 ()4. A. story B. books C. newspaper
 ()5. A. always B. often C. never
 ()6. A. what B. where C. how
 ()7. A. bring B. find C. take
 ()8. A. run B. fly C. swim
 ()9. A. mind B. dream C. heart
 ()10. A. heavy B. big C. light

五、阅读理解。

Students who get tired of looking at the four walls of a classroom might like to take the nature course being offered by Carvel College again this summer. Groups of about a dozen students each, led by an experienced guide, will go on ten-day camping trips to the mountains to study the plants and animals that grow and live there.

Students carry their own things, which include sleeping bags, warm clothing, food and water, and other

useful tools. And what do the students do all day? Well, as soon as the sun comes up, they eat breakfast and start climbing up the mountain trail to the next campground, which is five to ten miles away. As the students take notes, the guide points out different plants and animals alongside the trail. The climb is usually over by early afternoon, so the group spends the rest of the day resting or swimming in a mountain lake. Before dinner each night, they all come together and discuss the day's activities.

At the end of the course, the students write reports using the information they have collected. But they don't mind at all. What they do mind is leaving the beauty of the wilderness and the good friends they've made to return to their normal lives in the city.

- ()1. What can the course offer to the students?
 A. Better grades in tests.
 B. Free vacations in mountains.
 C. A different learning experience.
- ()2. How far does a student have to walk throughout the course?
 A. About five to ten miles.
 B. About two hundred miles.
 C. About fifty to one hundred miles.
- ()3. What do the students have to do before dinner?
 A. Wash themselves up in a mountain lake.
 B. Review what they learn through discussion.
 C. Write about what they see along the trail.
- ()4. What can we tell about the course?
 A. They will change campgrounds every day.
 B. The students have to learn all by themselves.
 C. Pens and books will be useless in the course.
- ()5. From the last paragraph we know the students are _____.
 A. serious with the final report
 B. unwilling to go back to the city
 C. looking forward to returning home

六、完成表格 阅读下面的短文,根据其内容,完成表格中所缺信息。

What do people do with their old, out-of-date but still useful computers? Most people don't know what to do with them. Many old computers are stored away(保存). Many more are simply thrown away as rubbish.

Some companies are thinking of ways to make use of old computers. For example, Sony has agreed to help recycle old Sony products. Dell, Hewlett-Packard and a number of other companies are also taking back old computers.

In some towns, laws are being passed, too. Computer companies will have to pay for collecting and recycling their used products and 70% computer waste must be recycled. The idea behind the laws is that computer companies themselves should pay the cost. That will encourage them to make computers easier and cheaper to repair, up-grade(升级) and dispose of(销毁).

While many people are throwing away old computers, others can't afford them at all. Hundreds of organizations are working hard to solve the problem. They want to collect and repair old computers and teach people how to repair computers. The computers can then go to schools, charities and to other people who need them. Giving a used computer to one of these organizations can turn one person's rubbish into someone else's tool. And it can help cut down on(减少) waste, too.

What do people do to deal with <u>1</u> ?	
Most people	store or throw them away
Some companies	<u>2</u> their old products
Computer companies <u>3</u>	pay the cost according to the laws
Some organizations	collect and repair old computers and teach people how to repair computers <u>4</u> give them to the people who need them and it can also help make <u>5</u> .

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

第4课时 Section B(1a—1e)

一、选择填空 从各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案。

- () 1. —Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
—I would rather _____ some coffee.
A. to drink B. drinking C. drink
- () 2. The challenge is so difficult that I don't even have the _____ to solve it.
A. reason B. chance C. courage
- () 3. The noise is too terrible. It _____ me crazy.
A. drives B. gives C. expects
- () 4. —You look _____. What's wrong?
—I didn't sleep well last night.
A. busy B. strong C. pale
- () 5. _____ you know, _____ you will realize how little you know.
A. More; more
B. The most; the most
C. The more; the more
- () 6. —Why didn't Tom go out and play with us yesterday?
—Because he was made _____ his own clothes by his mother.
A. wash B. washed C. to wash
- () 7. —_____ Mary _____ Alice has joined the music club because they have no time.
—It's a pity!
A. Both; and B. Neither; nor
C. Either; or
- () 8. Whatever happens, don't be too hard _____ yourself.
A. to B. with C. on
- () 9. —How clean your car is!
—Thank you. It _____ very often.
A. is washed B. washes C. was washed
- () 10. He has _____ arms now and is able to pick the luggage up with one hand.
A. weaker B. strongest C. stronger

二、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

- The singer got great f_____ after singing at the concert successfully.
- The queen wanted to ask the soldier to build a great p_____ for her.
- We should spend more time with our friends to make our f_____ stronger.
- To our r_____, we found nobody was hurt in the accident.
- He always makes lots of mistakes and doesn't practice, so we decide to k_____ him off the basketball team.

三、完形填空。

Have you ever walked into a room and felt relaxed? It could be because the walls 1 blue, a clam and peaceful color.

Sometimes colors can affect our feelings and moods. Some colors can make us 2 calm and peaceful. Blue is one of 3. Wearing blue clothes or sleeping in a blue room is good for our mind and body, because this color gives us good feelings. Blue is also the color of 4, so we may say "we're feeling blue" when we're feeling sad. White is another calm color. We should wear white clothes if we're feeling 5. White is also the color of purity(纯洁). Many women like to be in white on their wedding day. Green is the color of 6. It can give us more energy when we are feeling tired.

Some colors can make us feel warm. These colors can give us a happy feeling. People who live in cold weather use warm colors in their homes like orange and yellow 7 white and blue. Orange shows joy. It can bring us 8 and cheer us up when we are feeling sad. Yellow is the color of the sun, so it can 9 us of a warm, sunny day. Yellow is also the color of wisdom(智慧). Some people prefer this color when they study for exams. For example, they may use yellow school things. Red is one of the strong colors. Wearing red often makes us 10.

In short, we can try out different colors if we aren't feeling our best.

- ()1. A. painted B. were painted C. paints
- ()2. A. feel B. feeling C. to feel
- ()3. A. it B. that C. these
- ()4. A. sadness B. sadly C. sad
- ()5. A. nervous B. happy C. tired
- ()6. A. happy B. die C. nature
- ()7. A. compare with B. instead of
C. different from
- ()8. A. succeed B. success C. successful
- ()9. A. think B. take C. remind
- ()10. A. active B. sleepy C. quiet

四、阅读理解。

Mails, games, music, news, chat rooms and shopping! The Internet is part of the way we live today. It's easy to get onto the Internet. The only thing we need to do is to use a modem(调制解调器) which is used for connecting a computer to a telephone line. The Internet is changing and growing all the time. More and more people have computers and use the Internet. Using the Internet means surfing the World Wide Web (the "www" you always hear about). The Web has large numbers of websites in it. They are the places you go to get information and do things.

Where do these websites come from? They are made by web designers. What happens when you click on a word or a picture? You are sent to another page. It's all because of the web designer. Web designers do a lot of work by using a computer programming language.

Is Web design all about computer programming? No. It's about making something new. Web designers must imagine a lot when they are making a website. It must look good and be fun to use. A big part of Web design is art. They choose the best pictures and colors to make the website look good. They also write the things that you see on the website. An important part of their

job is to share ideas with the website manager about how to design the website well.

- () 1. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A. computer programming language
B. the web designers' work
C. the website manager's work
- () 2. More and more people are using the Internet because it's _____.
- A. easy and useful
B. beautiful and funny
C. colorful and hopeful
- () 3. It's possible for us to change websites by just a click because of _____.
- A. the modem's help
B. the telephone line's help
C. the web designers' work
- () 4. Which of the following is wrong?
- A. "www" means "World Wide Web".
B. There are a few websites on the web.
C. The Internet has changed people's lives.
- () 5. The web designers do a lot of work except _____.
- A. making the websites new and beautiful
B. writing things on the Internet
C. following the manager's ideas

五、完成对话 在对话的空格上填上适当的单词,使对话完整正确。一空一词(含缩写词)。

A: Hi, Dad! I'm planning a travel to Paris.

B: That's a good idea. Your mom and I went there 3 years ago. It is one of the most beautiful and famous cities in the world. It is 1 the City of Light. It is also an international fashion center. What women are wearing in Paris will be worn by women all over the world.

A: What do you mean by the City of Light?

B: Paris has a 2 night scene. Many buildings are lighted at night. The streets are very bright. When

people drive in Paris, they needn't turn on their headlights even after dark.

A: I see. What kind of transportation should I take while traveling around?

B: Subway is the best choice. Paris has many subway lines. It is very 3 to find a nearby subway station within 5 minutes' walk anywhere in Paris. Besides, its subway is very 4 . You can enjoy its culture by taking it. You can see many people reading books in the subway. Whenever they are in the train or at the station, there are always 5 in their hands.

A: What a good habit! Did you meet any beggars(乞丐) in the subway?

B: Of course. But the beggars in the Paris subway are also very special. They often play the violin or guitar in the train. They don't feel shy at all. Instead they think it is 6 . After playing, they will go 7 the train and ask you to give them some money.

A: That's interesting.

B: By the way, have you made good 8 for the trip? For example, did you buy a map? Traveling can be really difficult without one, and you could even end up getting 9 .

A: I bought one in a shop yesterday. And if I lose my way, I will ask others for directions, so don't worry about me, Dad.

B: Please remember it's important to ask for help 10 . You can say "Pardon me" or "Could you please tell me..."

A: Oh, Dad. I'm not a kid anymore. That's all. Thank you for telling me so much.

1. _____ 2. _____

3. _____ 4. _____

5. _____ 6. _____

7. _____ 8. _____

9. _____ 10. _____

第5课时 Section B(2a—2e)

一、选择填空 从各题的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择正确的答案。

- () 1. I'm looking for the watch _____ I bought yesterday.
A. who B. which C. whose
- () 2. Never _____. Believe in yourself.
A. give up B. put up C. look up
- () 3. She studies hard and she doesn't want to _____.
A. let down me
B. let me down
C. let me in
- () 4. —Where are you going this month?
—We _____ go to Xiamen, but we're not sure.
A. needn't B. must C. might
- () 5. We all know that China is _____ Asian country, while France is _____ European country.
A. a; an B. an; an C. an; a
- () 6. _____ you study, _____ you can learn.
A. The harder; the more
B. The harder; the less
C. The more harder; the less
- () 7. My home is close _____ the school.
A. from B. to C. with
- () 8. Neither my sister nor I _____ to America before.
A. has ever been
B. have ever gone
C. have ever been
- () 9. It takes me half an hour _____ the piano every day.
A. to play B. play C. playing
- () 10. —When will you return the book to me?
—I'll give it to you _____ I finish it.
A. once B. until C. as soon as

二、通读句子,选用方框中短语的适当形式完成句子。

call in	be similar to	leave out
get into a fight with	learn from	

1. I didn't know anybody at the party, so I felt _____.
2. I _____ my best friend yesterday.
What shall I do?
3. The dog looks sick. We should _____ an animal doctor at once.
4. Your dictionary _____ mine. I really can't tell them apart.
5. They are very hard-working. Besides, they always _____ the mistakes they made.

三、阅读理解。

Have you ever stayed in a hotel? Most Chinese hotels often provide guests with things like disposable (一次性的) toothbrushes, toothpaste, shampoo and slippers. Many guests like the idea because they don't have to bring their own. But, if you travel to Beijing, remember to bring your own things. Starting from June, some hotels in Beijing will no longer provide guests with these disposables. They want to ask people to use less disposable things.

Many disposable things are made of plastic. People throw them away after only using them once. It is a waste of natural resources and is very bad for the environment. Do you know, one Chinese person makes as much as 400kg of waste a year! Most of that waste comes from disposable things. In Beijing, people throw away about 19,000 tons of plastic bags and 1,320 tons of plastic lunch bowls every year! Plastic can take between 100 and 400 years to break down. So the less plastic we throw out, the better. So, wherever you travel, bring your own things and use them again and again.

Back at home and school, you can also do something to make our world a better place. Try to do these

things in your daily life: Use cloth shopping bags, not plastic ones. After using a plastic bag, wash it out and let it dry. Then you can use it over and over again. Do not use paper cups. At your school dining-room, use your own bowl and chopsticks instead of disposable ones.

To protect our environment and our home, it is very necessary and important for us to save natural resources.

- () 1. Why do many hotels provide guests with some disposable things?
- A. Make it convenient for their guests during their traveling.
B. Hope their guests use fewer disposable things.
C. Wish their guests to save money.
- () 2. Some Beijing hotels will no longer provide guests with _____.
- A. cheap food and drink
B. disposable things
C. good service
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Many disposable things are made of plastic.
B. Throwing disposable things away is a waste of natural resources.
C. Plastic is not very bad for the environment.
- () 4. What can we do to make our world a better place at home and school?
- A. Use shopping bags made of plastic.
B. Do not throw away paper cups.
C. Don't forget to reuse daily necessities(日用品).
- () 5. We can tell from the story that _____.
- A. hotels won't provide disposable things because they want to save money
B. we should use fewer plastic things and protect our environment
C. we can't use paper or plastic bowls at school

四、补全短文 根据短文内容,从短文后的 A—F 选项中选出 5 个适当的选项补全短文。

For hundreds of years, scientists have been trying to answer what things have an affect on people's emotions(情感). 1 Your emotions can be affected by your personality, by the actions of others and by events around you. Perhaps you don't know your emotions can be influenced by the weather as well.

People often say they feel good when the sun is shining and sad when it is cloudy. In fact, sunlight makes us feel good. When sunlight hits our skins, our bodies produce a vitamin. 2 Sunlight helps our bodies produce vitamin D. Vitamin D helps our bodies make a special chemical. This special chemical affects our brain and makes us feel happy. For example, there are long, dark winters of little sunlight in Sweden and Norway, so many people in these countries often feel sad. 3 Without enough vitamin D, their bodies make less of this special chemical which makes them feel good. To help the people in these countries feel better, special "sunrooms" with artificial(人造的)lights have been built. People can go there and get "sunlight" for an hour or two!

The weather can also affect people's emotions in other ways. 4 In the same way, rain can make people angry because being wet can be unpleasant. As you can see, the weather can have an effect on the chemicals which control our brains. 5 Sadly, while the weather can change us, we can hardly change the weather.

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Without much sunlight, their bodies produce less vitamin D.</p> <p>B. Vitamins are natural chemicals which we all need to stay healthy.</p> <p>C. Less vitamin D can effect people's feelings.</p> <p>D. Hot weather can make people angry because people feel uncomfortable when they are hot.</p> <p>E. Through these ways, the weather can influence our emotions.</p> <p>F. How you feel is controlled by many things.</p> |
|--|

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____