

ABCDEFGHIJ

**初中**

KLMNOPQ

**每日英语**

RSTUVWXYZ

**八年级下册**

凤凰出版传媒集团



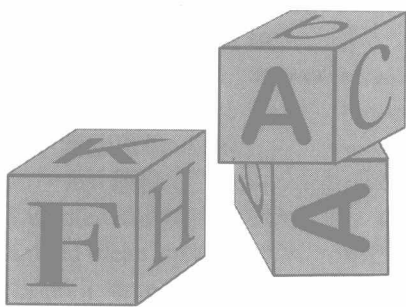
江苏教育出版社

JIANGSU EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

# 初中每日英语

## 八年级下册

主 编：耿坚敏 葛生南  
编 著：朱晓华 孔丽芳 殷银霞  
陈春花 王金娥



凤凰出版传媒集团

 江苏教育出版社  
JIANGSU EDUCATION PUBLISHING HOUSE

书 名 初中每日英语 八年级下册  
责任编辑 张恃愨  
出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团  
江苏教育出版社(南京市马家街 31 号 邮编 210009)  
网 址 <http://www.1088.com.cn>  
集团网址 凤凰出版传媒网 <http://www.ppm.cn>  
经 销 江苏省新华发行集团有限公司  
照 排 南京理工出版信息技术有限公司  
印 刷 镇江中山印务有限公司  
厂 址 丹阳市朝阳路 1-3 号(邮编 212300)  
电 话 0511-86917816、86917818  
开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16  
总 印 张 20  
版 次 2008 年 12 月第 2 版  
2008 年 12 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5343-8430-1  
总 定 价 29.00 元(共二册)  
盗版举报 025-83204538

苏教版图书若有印装错误可向承印厂调换  
提供盗版线索者给予重奖

# CONTENTS

## 目 录

---

Unit 1	<b>Past and present</b> .....	1
	Exercise 1 .....	1
	Exercise 2 .....	2
	Exercise 3 .....	5
	Exercise 4 .....	6
	Exercise 5 .....	9
	Exercise 6 .....	11
	Exercise 7 .....	13
	Test for Unit 1 .....	17

---

Unit 2	<b>Travelling</b> .....	23
	Exercise 1 .....	23
	Exercise 2 .....	24
	Exercise 3 .....	25
	Exercise 4 .....	27
	Exercise 5 .....	29
	Exercise 6 .....	30
	Exercise 7 .....	32
	Test for Unit 2 .....	34

---

Unit 3	<b>Online travel</b> .....	38
	Exercise 1 .....	38
	Exercise 2 .....	40
	Exercise 3 .....	41
	Exercise 4 .....	42
	Exercise 5 .....	44
	Exercise 6 .....	45

Exercise 7 .....	47
Test for Unit 3 .....	50

期中测试 .....	56
------------	----

Unit



<b>A charity show</b> .....	63
Exercise 1 .....	63
Exercise 2 .....	64
Exercise 3 .....	66
Exercise 4 .....	68
Exercise 5 .....	71
Exercise 6 .....	73
Exercise 7 .....	74
Test for Unit 4 .....	76

Unit



<b>International charities</b> .....	81
Exercise 1 .....	81
Exercise 2 .....	83
Exercise 3 .....	86
Exercise 4 .....	88
Exercise 5 .....	91
Exercise 6 .....	93
Exercise 7 .....	96
Test for Unit 5 .....	100

Unit



<b>A charity walk</b> .....	106
Exercise 1 .....	106
Exercise 2 .....	108
Exercise 3 .....	111
Exercise 4 .....	113
Exercise 5 .....	116
Exercise 6 .....	119
Exercise 7 .....	122
Test for Unit 6 .....	126

期末测试 .....	132
------------	-----



## 四、翻译句子

1. 在过去的十年里,他改变了许多。

He \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 他的朋友们过去对他很好。

His friends \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 你叔叔刚刚从美国回来吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ your uncle \_\_\_\_\_ America?

4. 两年前他就不再打电脑游戏了。

He \_\_\_\_\_ since \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 你可以乘公共汽车也可以乘轻轨去那儿。

You can go there \_\_\_\_\_.

## 五、完形填空

The United States covers a large part of the North 1 Continent (洲). When this land first became a nation, after 2 its freedom (自由) from England, it had 13 states. Each of the states had a star on the American flag (旗子). As the nation 3, new states were formed and there 4 new stars on the flag. 5 a long time, there were forty-eight states. In 1959, two 6 stars were added (加) to the flag, standing for (代表) the new states of Alaska and Hawaii.

7 were the first people of the land and a great number of people came from England. It is 8 that reason that the language of the US is English and 9 its culture and customs (文化习惯) are more 10 those of England than any other country in the world.

- ( ) 1. A. America      B. America's      C. American      D. Americans  
 ( ) 2. A. win            B. won            C. winning        D. have won  
 ( ) 3. A. grew            B. grows          C. growing        D. have grown  
 ( ) 4. A. are             B. were            C. have been      D. had been  
 ( ) 5. A. In              B. From            C. For             D. Through  
 ( ) 6. A. another        B. many            C. other            D. more  
 ( ) 7. A. India          B. Indian          C. Indias          D. Indians  
 ( ) 8. A. on             B. for             C. because        D. because of  
 ( ) 9. A. that            B. why            C. many            D. all  
 ( ) 10. A. as            B. like            C. same            D. as if

## Exercise 2

## 一、词组翻译

1. 在小镇的南部 \_\_\_\_\_      2. 十分了解…… \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 在城市的中心 \_\_\_\_\_      4. 把……变成 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. 下中国象棋 \_\_\_\_\_        6. 减少水污染 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. 把废物倒进河里 \_\_\_\_\_      8. 在某些方面 \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. 感到有些难过 \_\_\_\_\_        10. 时不时 \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、根据句意和提示完成句子

1. A lot of fishes have died because of the water p \_\_\_\_\_.  
 2. In old days, a man could have several w \_\_\_\_\_, so they usually had a big family.  
 3. I will go to the c \_\_\_\_\_ to see *Harry Potter*. Would you like to go with me?

4. They didn't r \_\_\_\_\_ the danger until they fell into the river.
5. The environment there is very terrible. There is a lot of w \_\_\_\_\_ all the year.
6. There are a lot of new f \_\_\_\_\_ in our city at present. My mother works in one of them.
7. He is good at a lot of sports, \_\_\_\_\_ (特别是) playing football.
8. As a reporter, she wants to have an \_\_\_\_\_ (采访) with Jackie Chen very much.
9. Don't t \_\_\_\_\_ the stones at the animals in the zoo; they will be frightened (害怕).
10. Taking a \_\_\_\_\_ is more difficult than making a decision.

### 三、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the town five years ago.
2. Xinjiang lies in the \_\_\_\_\_ (west) part of China while Shanghai is in the \_\_\_\_\_ (east) of China.
3. — What do you think of the trip?  
— Aha, it was very \_\_\_\_\_. I feel very \_\_\_\_\_. (please)
4. Noise \_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) has become a serious problem now.
5. He used \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at five, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at six.
6. — How long \_\_\_\_\_ your family \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Changzhou?  
— We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here since 5 years ago.
7. The life now is much \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) before.
8. It's very nice \_\_\_\_\_ (share) my happiness with you.

### 四、选择填空

- ( ) 1. You can work out the problem \_\_\_\_\_ different ways.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. by
- ( ) 2. I go to see my grandparents from time to time.  
A. often                      B. sometimes              C. never                      D. sometime
- ( ) 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ a classmate from high school last year.  
A. married                      B. got married  
C. get married with              D. marries
- ( ) 4. I didn't have any ideas about it \_\_\_\_\_ you told me.  
A. until                      B. if                      C. before                      D. A and C
- ( ) 5. You can see lots of people in the park. Some are \_\_\_\_\_, and some are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. playing chess; playing the guitar  
B. playing the chess; playing the guitar  
C. playing chess; playing guitar  
D. playing the chess; playing guitar

### 五、翻译句子

1. 格林先生和格林太太于1970年结婚。  
Mr. and Mrs. Green \_\_\_\_\_ in 1970.
2. 水污染是个严重的问题,我们必须采取行动来减少污染。  
Water pollution is \_\_\_\_\_. We must \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 那件精美的礼物让她很开心。  
The beautiful present \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 那位老人独自一人居住,所以他有时感到有点孤单。

The old man \_\_\_\_\_, so he \_\_\_\_\_ at times.

### 六、完形填空

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for long 1. This is very good, but it doesn't 2 a lot, for an effective student must have enough sleep, enough food and enough rest and exercise. Every day you need to go out for a walk or visit some friends or some nice places. It's good for your study.

When you return 3 your studies, your mind will be refreshed (清醒) and you'll learn more 4 study better. Psychologists (心理学家) 5 that learning takes place in this way. Here take English learning 6 an example. First you make a lot of progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems 7 the same. So you will think you're learning 8 and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will again take another big 9. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. If you get enough sleep, food, rest and exercise, studying English can be very effective and 10. Don't give up along the way. Learn slowly and you're sure to get a good result.

- ( ) 1. A. days                      B. time                      C. hours                      D. weeks  
 ( ) 2. A. help                      B. give                      C. make                      D. take  
 ( ) 3. A. after                      B. for                      C. at                      D. to  
 ( ) 4. A. yet                      B. and                      C. or                      D. but  
 ( ) 5. A. have found                      B. have taught                      C. told                      D. said  
 ( ) 6. A. with                      B. for                      C. as                      D. to  
 ( ) 7. A. to have                      B. to make                      C. to take                      D. to stay  
 ( ) 8. A. something                      B. anything                      C. nothing                      D. everything  
 ( ) 9. A. work                      B. jump                      C. walk                      D. result  
 ( ) 10. A. hard                      B. common                      C. interesting                      D. possible

### 七、阅读理解

Three people were walking along the street, first a big man, then a pretty woman, and then an old gentleman. The first two went around the corner. Suddenly the gentleman saw a piece of paper on the ground. He picked it up. It was five pounds. A few seconds later, the young woman came back. She was crying. "I have lost five pounds," she said.

"Don't cry," said the gentleman, "here it is." The young woman thanked him and went away. After a few seconds, the big man came back. He was looking for something. Suddenly a window opened and a short man looked out. "I saw five pounds fall from your pocket," he said, "but that man gave it to a young woman." The big man was very angry. The gentleman was frightened and gave him another five pounds. When the gentleman had gone, the young woman came back to get her one pound and sixty-seven pence, and the short man came out to get his.

- ( ) 1. The short man said \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. he saw the big man drop five pounds  
 B. the old man kept the lost money  
 C. the pretty woman dropped five pounds  
 D. he found himself drop five pounds

- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ really lost money.  
A. The big man  
B. The pretty woman  
C. The short man  
D. The old gentleman
- ( ) 3. How many pounds did they get by cheating (欺骗)?  
A. Six.                      B. Five.                      C. Four.                      D. Three.
- ( ) 4. The gentleman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was very clever and strong  
B. did a very good deed  
C. was very kind but not brave  
D. had plenty of money
- ( ) 5. The young woman only got \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. seven pounds  
B. five pounds and ten pence  
C. ten pounds  
D. one pound and sixty-seven pence

### Exercise 3

#### 一、词组翻译

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. 犯错误 _____     | 2. 写一篇文章 _____   |
| 3. 采访某人 _____    | 4. 小镇的历史 _____   |
| 5. 看起来健康 _____   | 6. 思念我的老朋友 _____ |
| 7. 像以前一样经常 _____ | 8. 丹阳的变化 _____   |

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

- Many people don't like him, because he is a \_\_\_\_\_ (honest) man.
- What's wrong with you? You look \_\_\_\_\_ (health).
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ (polite) of you to shout at your parents.
- Nothing is \_\_\_\_\_ (possible). We should try our best to do everything.
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ (lucky) enough to fail in the exams again and again.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ (correct) to feed the animals in the zoo.
- Don't buy your shoes here. The shoes in that shop are much \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap).

#### 三、根据括号内所给词完成短文

Danyang is a(n) 1 (old/new) city with a 2 (long/short) history. In the past, it was very 3 (easy/difficult) for people to go to work. But now, it is much 4 (easier/more difficult). The diet of people in Danyang has changed a lot these years. In the past, people had too much 5 (healthy/unhealthy) food. As a result, they were not so healthy. Now, they eat more and more 6 (healthily/unhealthily). People in Danyang are all very 7 (kind/unkind). They are very 8 (polite/impolite) to the visitors and are really 9 (helpful/helpless). Please come and visit this modern city.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### 四、同义句转换

- Yang Lan will interview them next week.  
Yang Lan will \_\_\_\_\_ them next week.
- Mr Chen has lived here for a long time.  
Mr Chen has lived here \_\_\_\_\_.
- He is very lucky. He gets a chance to the USA.  
He is \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to the USA.

4. There once were a lot of birds in the forest.  
There \_\_\_\_\_ birds in the forest.
5. I knew the story after you told me.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ the story \_\_\_\_\_ you told me.
6. I'm not a child any more.  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ a child.

五、根据首字母填空

Dear Linda,

T 1 you for your nice letter. Lily and I haven't seen you for one y 2. Both of u 3 want to see you. But Lily is i 4 now.

I'll go to Sydney by air on S 5 evening. It'll get there at a 6 10:00 on Monday morning. I don't know where you l 7. Can you come and m 8 me at the station?

It'll be great to see you a 9. I'm sure we'll have a good t 10 together.

Best wishes.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

Exercise 4

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Mike's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill for a week.
2. — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an article about Hong Zhanhui?  
— Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
— When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (read) it?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) it last week.
3. In the last three years, we \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) 800 English words.
4. Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Dalian. She \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) have yesterday morning.
5. It is five years since we \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Danyang.
6. So far, my sister Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (write) five novels.
7. — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) watching the game?  
— No, I didn't.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Nanjing?

二、句型转换

1. I have been here for 5 years. (改为同义句)  
I have been here \_\_\_\_\_ 5 years \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I got married over ten years ago. (改为同义句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ married \_\_\_\_\_ over ten years.
3. He has been here since he left college. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ has he been here?
4. The meeting began an hour ago. (改为同义句)  
The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Little Tom has never seen the film before. (改为反意疑问句)  
Little Tom has never seen the film before, \_\_\_\_\_?

## 三、改错

1. He is going to ask her to marry with him. \_\_\_\_\_
2. I lived in this city since I was a child. \_\_\_\_\_
3. We have been good friends since 6 years. \_\_\_\_\_
4. I have gone to the West Lake twice. \_\_\_\_\_
5. There has been great changes in Zhenjiang now. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They haven't finished to go to the park. \_\_\_\_\_
7. He was late so he missed to catch the bus. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I believe you won't play computer games again. \_\_\_\_\_

## 四、对话匹配。用方框中所给句子完成对话

- A: I'm going on a holiday to Nanjing next week. 1
- B: Ha. I've lived in that city for many years. In fact, 2
- A: There have been many changes in that city recently, haven't there?
- B: Yes. 3 It has become more beautiful than before. How will you go there?
- A: By air.
- B: There is a new airport in Nanjing. 4
- A: 5
- B: No. It's very far. But you can take the airport express to the center. It only takes about an hour.
- A: Really? It's very convenient.
- B: Yes. I wish you a happy holiday.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. The place has changed a lot.</p> <p>B. Is it near the center of Nanjing?</p> <p>C. It has been in use since 1997.</p> <p>D. Have you been to that place before?</p> <p>E. How far is it from the center of the city?</p> <p>F. I have been in that city since I was born.</p> <p>G. Nanjing is a beautiful and modern city.</p> |
|---|

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

## 五、完形填空

A thousand years ago Hong Kong was covered by a thick forest. As more and more people came to 1 in Hong Kong, these trees were cut down and burnt. Now there is 2 forest left, though there are still some small areas covered with trees. We call these woods.

Elephants, tigers and many 3 animals were living in the thick forest. When people came to live in Hong Kong, the 4 began to die out. Early farmers grew rice and 5 pigs and chickens in the valleys. They cut down the trees and burnt them. They needed 6 to keep themselves warm in winter, to cook their food and to keep away the dangerous animals. Elephants quickly disappeared because there was not enough food for them. 7 did most of the wolves and tigers. Monkeys and many other animals soon 8 in the same way.

You might think that there are no longer any animals in Hong Kong 9 in the zoos. But there are still about 36 different animals 10 there. One of the most interesting animals of Hong Kong's animals is the barking deer. They are beautiful little animals 11 a rich

brown coat and a white patch (补丁) under the tail. They look like deer but they are much smaller. They are less than two feet 12. They make a noise rather like a dog 13. In Hong Kong the barking deer has only one real enemy (敌人)— 14. People hunt these little animals though it is illegal (违法的). There are now not many barking deer left. So it is important 15 people to protect wild animals.

- ( ) 1. A. work                      B. study                      C. live                      D. enjoy  
 ( ) 2. A. many                      B. a few                      C. no                      D. not  
 ( ) 3. A. other                      B. others                      C. the other                      D. another  
 ( ) 4. A. people                      B. animals                      C. plants                      D. things  
 ( ) 5. A. grew                      B. made                      C. got                      D. kept  
 ( ) 6. A. fire                      B. hotness                      C. heat                      D. stoves (炉子)  
 ( ) 7. A. So                      B. Such                      C. As                      D. Nor  
 ( ) 8. A. lived                      B. died                      C. came                      D. left  
 ( ) 9. A. besides                      B. except                      C. and                      D. or  
 ( ) 10. A. live                      B. to live                      C. lived                      D. living  
 ( ) 11. A. have                      B. without                      C. with                      D. get  
 ( ) 12. A. high                      B. higher                      C. short                      D. shorter  
 ( ) 13. A. shouting                      B. crying                      C. barking                      D. talking  
 ( ) 14. A. tigers                      B. men                      C. wolves                      D. elephants  
 ( ) 15. A. to                      B. for                      C. like                      D. of

#### 六、阅读理解

Look at the instructions on the bottle of the medicine and then choose the right answers.

John is twelve years old. He had a bad cold and coughed day and night. He went to see a doctor. The doctor gave him some cough medicine.

Cough Medicine

Shake (摇动) it well before use.

Take it three times each day before meals.

Age:	Dose (药量):
over 14	2 teaspoonfuls (勺)
8 ~ 13	1 teaspoonful
4 ~ 7	1/2 teaspoonful

Not right for children below the age of three. Put it in a cold place. Use it before December 1st, 2002.

- ( ) 1. John should take \_\_\_\_\_ a day.  
 A. 2 teaspoonfuls                      B. 3 teaspoonfuls  
 C. 4 teaspoonfuls                      D. 1 teaspoonful
- ( ) 2. The medicine should be kept in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a fridge                      B. hot water  
 C. any place                      D. the sun
- ( ) 3. John should \_\_\_\_\_ before he takes it.  
 A. shake the medicine well                      B. eat nothing  
 C. do some exercise                      D. drink a cup of tea
- ( ) 4. When people are \_\_\_\_\_ years old, they cannot take this medicine.  
 A. eighty                      B. thirty                      C. two                      D. twelve

- ( ) 5. John will \_\_\_\_\_ the medicine when it is left after Dec. 1st, 2002.  
 A. throw away                      B. stop to take  
 C. take once                         D. take six times more

## Exercise 5

### 一、根据首字母填空

- The e \_\_\_\_\_ in our school is very beautiful. Welcome to our school.
- People need to have f \_\_\_\_\_ air. It is good for us.
- I always surf the Internet at night to r \_\_\_\_\_ myself.
- This train station has been in s \_\_\_\_\_ for four years.
- Our life is getting better and better with the d \_\_\_\_\_ of our country.
- Have you seen any films r \_\_\_\_\_?

### 二、选择填空

- ( ) 1. He's got a bad cold, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. isn't he                      B. doesn't he                      C. didn't he                      D. hasn't he
- ( ) 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ the comic book for long.  
 A. bought                      B. have bought                      C. kept                      D. have kept
- ( ) 3. What changes have there \_\_\_\_\_ in your life?  
 A. be                      B. is                      C. been                      D. are
- ( ) 4. He built the house on his own last year.  
 A. by himself                      B. in his way                      C. belong to him                      D. to be the owner
- ( ) 5. — Will you please \_\_\_\_\_ me your dictionary?  
 — Sorry, Jack \_\_\_\_\_ it from me.  
 A. lend; lent                      B. take; borrowed  
 C. lend; borrowed                      D. keep; took
- ( ) 6. I'm afraid you can't find him. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.  
 A. went                      B. has been                      C. has gone                      D. is going
- ( ) 7. — Have you found your lost child \_\_\_\_\_?  
 — No, we haven't.  
 A. still                      B. either                      C. just                      D. yet
- ( ) 8. Millie wants to write about the changes \_\_\_\_\_ Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_ her history project.  
 A. in; of                      B. to; on                      C. to; of                      D. of; to

### 三、用所给词的适当形式填空

- The old man was very poor. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) money from his neighbours in the past.
- Zuozuo and Youyou are twins. So they usually have the same \_\_\_\_\_ (feel).
- Have you heard from him \_\_\_\_\_ (recent)?
- He is so busy. He has no time \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) himself.
- There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of changes in Danyang over these years.
- There's something wrong with the TV. It needs \_\_\_\_\_ (repair).
- If you want to learn English better, you should practise \_\_\_\_\_ (much).
- Mr Chen lives in the USA now. He is very glad to see the \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of

China.

9. She likes surfing the Internet, because she enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) with her e-friends.  
 10. Water is a real problem. We must do something to make the \_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) rivers clean.

四、翻译句子

1. 去年他们搬出了旧房子,搬进了一幢新公寓。  
 Last year, they \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 当我十岁时,我独自一人乘汽车去南京。  
 When I \_\_\_\_\_, I went to Nanjing \_\_\_\_\_
3. 在过去的岁月中,情况已有了很大的改变。  
 Things \_\_\_\_\_ a lot over the years.
4. 每个周末我都带我儿子去动物园。  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ the zoo every weekend.
5. 他比我有更多空闲的时间。  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ than I.

五、对话匹配。用方框中所给句子完成对话

- A: Hey, May! How are you recently?  
 B: Couldn't be better! Where did you go on your summer vacation?  
 A: I went to Hong Kong.  
 B: 1 That's a developed city. 2  
 A: I visited the city, the square and so on.  
 B: 3  
 A: Of course! I have bought something interesting for my friends.  
 B: Great! 4  
 A: Oh, sorry! I forgot you!

- |   |
|---|
| A. What?<br>B. What did you do there?<br>C. Really?<br>D. What have you bought for me?<br>E. Were they nice?<br>F. Don't forget me!<br>G. Have you been to the shops? |
|---|

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

六、根据首字母填空

Many years ago, my friend went to Britain for his holidays. One day he went to see his friend on a farm by b 1. On the boat he m 2 a young farmer and asked him what he had e 3 learned at school. When he found that the young farmer didn't know languages, geography or h 4 at all, he said, "Oh, my dear friend, you've l 5 half of y 6 life."

Just at that time, my friend fell i 7 the river. The young farmer said to him l 8, "Can you s 9?"  
 "No."

"Well, then my dear friend, you've lost your w 10 life."

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 6

### 一、词组翻译

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. 青山环绕 _____    | 2. 一个新的火车站 _____ |
| 3. 现代生活 _____    | 4. 远离 _____      |
| 5. 投入使用 _____    | 6. 造成麻烦 _____    |
| 7. 不像以前那样好 _____ | 8. 经过小镇 _____    |

### 二、根据句意和提示完成句子

- Sometimes Mr Dong felt lonely. He \_\_\_\_\_ (think of someone or something a lot) his old friends very much.
- She likes wearing different beautiful clothes; she is a m \_\_\_\_\_ girl.
- Everyone has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (优点), so we should learn from each other.
- I haven't seen you for long. Can you tell me something about your r \_\_\_\_\_ life?
- Have you seen the thieves? Can you d \_\_\_\_\_ them to us?
- His success b \_\_\_\_\_ me lots of happiness.

### 三、用所给词的适当形式填空

- My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (be) born in 1983. Since then she \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this city.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ (polite) to spit in public.
- The little boy looks \_\_\_\_\_. Look! He is looking at me \_\_\_\_\_. (happy)
- Snoopy is a lot \_\_\_\_\_ (fat) than before. He'd better exercise as \_\_\_\_\_ (more) as before.
- It's \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) for me to get there than before.
- I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) the important letter, haven't you?
- Shirley \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) up yet because she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed late last night.
- What a pity it is to miss \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the exciting football match!

### 四、根据首字母填空

Air is very important to everything that lives. But the air we breathe is g 1 dirty. People all over the world are looking for w 2 to make it clean again.

Have you e 3 watched the smoke from chimneys rising high in the air? Have you s 4 the smoke from cars and trucks on roads or the smoke from planes? The smoke is not g 5 to breathe. If we want to keep well and strong, we need to breathe c 6 air.

W 7 more and more factories everywhere and more and more cars, trucks and planes, it is getting harder and harder to do with the air p 8.

Scientists have a 9 found ways to stop or slow down some of the things that make the air dirty. They will not stop working u 10 we have clean air again.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 五、完形填空

The United States and Great Britain took the war on Iraq (伊拉克) in late March, 2003. 1 over twenty days American soldiers were in Baghdad, the 2 of Iraq. They ended the government (政府) of Saddam. 3 Iraqis died in the war. Saddam is 4. No one knows 5 he's dead or alive.

In some parts of the city there was no light because of the war. Some oil wells (井) were set on fire. Now the Iraqis need food, water and 6. Many soldiers and people who were hurt in the war need hospital care. People also need 7 to find their family members.

After the war, some Iraqis broke into Saddam's palace, government buildings, and stores. They 8 many things from Iraqi Museums. Other Iraqis were angry that the US soldiers didn't stop the robbers (抢劫者). So far there is 9 no government of Iraqis.

The reason for American soldiers taking the war is that they are 10 weapons of mass destruction (大规模杀伤性武器). But by June 6, they hadn't found any at all.

- ( ) 1. A. In                      B. After                      C. By                      D. During  
 ( ) 2. A. city                      B. town                      C. capital                      D. village  
 ( ) 3. A. Thousand                      B. Thousands                      C. Thousand of                      D. Thousands of  
 ( ) 4. A. tired                      B. run                      C. gone                      D. forgotten  
 ( ) 5. A. if                      B. when                      C. whether                      D. that  
 ( ) 6. A. spaceships                      B. flowers                      C. people                      D. medicine  
 ( ) 7. A. an idea                      B. a way                      C. a plane                      D. a bridge  
 ( ) 8. A. bought                      B. borrowed                      C. stole                      D. brought  
 ( ) 9. A. still                      B. ever                      C. yet                      D. already  
 ( ) 10. A. looking at                      B. looking for                      C. giving up                      D. putting down

## 六、阅读理解

Suppose you work in a big company and find English very important for your job. Now you are looking for a place where you can improve your English, especially your spoken English.

Here are some advertisements about English language training from newspapers. You may find the information you need.

### Global English Center

- ◆ General English in all four skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing.
- ◆ 3-month (700 yuan), 6-month (1,200 yuan) and one-year (2,000 yuan).
- ◆ Choice of morning or evening classes, 3 hours per day, Mon. ~ Fri.
- ◆ Experienced (有经验的) college English teachers.
- ◆ Close to city center and bus stops.

Tel: 67605272

Add: 105 Zhongshan Road, 100082

### Modern Language School

- ◆ Special course (课程) in English for business, travel, banking and hotel management.
- ◆ Small classes (12 ~ 16 students) on Sat. & Sun. from 2:00 p. m. ~ 5:00 p. m.
- ◆ English teachers from Canada and the USA.
- ◆ Language lab and computers supplied (提供).
- ◆ 3-month course: 1,050 yuan; 6-month course: 1,850 yuan.

Write or phone: Modern Language School, 675 Park Road, 100056

Tel: 67353019