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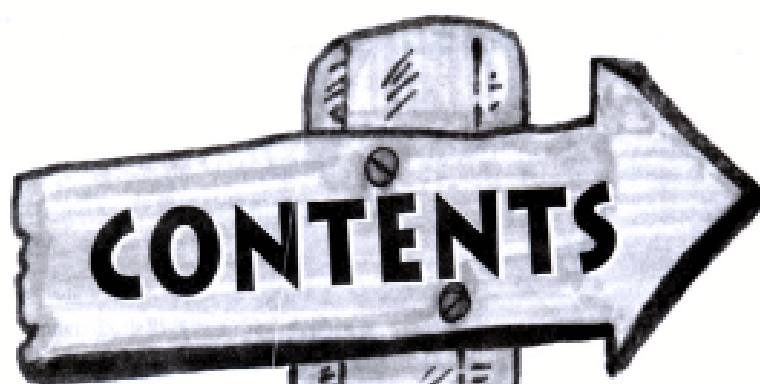
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UNIT EIGHT I WILL HELP CLEAN UP THE PARKS



KEY POINTS

1. I will help clean up the city parks. 我将帮助打扫城市公园卫生。

clean up 动词词组, up 表示“完全、完毕”, 如:

① I used up all my money. 我把钱都花光了。

② The boy ate up all his dinner. 这个男孩吃光了所有的饭菜。

其他有关up的动词词组: add up(合计); call up(打电话给……); cheer up(振作起来); fix up(修补, 修理); make up(弥补; 虚构; 化妆); put up(举起, 抬起); set up(设立, 竖立); show up(露面); speak up(大声地说); speed up(加速); think up(想出)等等。

2. Visit sick children in the hospital. 去医院探望生病的孩子。

在连系动词后做表语, sick 和 ill 都可表示“不舒服, 有病的”, 如:

① He didn't come to school because he was ill / sick. 他没有来上学, 因为他生病了。

sick 还可表示“反胃的; 恶心的; 作呕的”, 如:

② She feels sick in buses. 她在公共汽车上觉得想要呕吐。

car-sick 晕车的; sea-sick 晕船的

放在名词前作定语时, sick 表示“生病的”; ill 表示“坏的; 邪恶的”, 如:

a sick child(生病的小孩); ill news(坏消息)

3. At times like this remember that some problems are part of your job as a student.

在这种时刻要记住: 作为学生这些问题就是学习的一部分。

as: 介词, “当作”; 如: regard...as; consider...as; treat...as; have...as; look on...as; think of...as

① Bai Jin is regarded as one of the best writers of China. 巴金被认为是中国最好的作家之一。

as 的其它用法有:

② 连词, “因为”, 多位于句首, 如:

As it rained, I stayed home. 因为下雨, 所以我呆在家里。

③ 连词, “当……; 一边……一边”, 如:

I read the letter as I walked along the river. 我一边沿河散步, 一边看信。

④ 连词, “按照, 如同”, 如:

Do in Rome as the Romans do. 在罗马, 就要照罗马人的样子做。(入乡随俗。)

⑤ 连词, “虽然……但是”, 句子要倒装, 倒装部分如果是可数名词则要省略冠词, 如:

Ill as he was, he continued to work. 虽然他生病了, 但是他仍然继续工作。

Child as he is, he knows a lot. 虽然他是个孩子, 但是他知道不少东西。

a part of: “……的一部分”; 如:

Taking care of the patients is (a) part of her job. 照顾病人是她工作的一部分。

4. What's the best way to deal with life's big and small problems? 处理生活中大小问题的方法是什么呢?

deal with 意为“处理、对付”其同义词为 do with, 但 deal 搭配不同的特殊疑问词, 如:

How should we deal with the naughty boy? / What should we do with the naughty boy?

我们该怎样处理这个顽皮的男孩?

5. One way to solve these kinds of problems is to tell yourself to forget. 解决这种问题的方法之一就是告诉自己要忘记。

不定式 to tell yourself to forget 作表语。不定式和动词的 -ing 形式都可以作表语, 不定式多表示一次性的动作, 而动词的 -ing 形式表示经常性的动作, 如:

My job is teaching English. 我的工作就是教英语。

My wish is to travel around the world. 我的愿望就是环游世界。



S P E A K I N G

I. 朗读短文

Learning English requires action. You may know all the learning tips (技巧), but if you don't start doing things, you will achieve nothing. The fact is, if you want to learn to speak English well, you must change your life. Here are some examples of things you will have to do:

* Read a book in English for an hour every day, learn the grammar in sentences and look up words in an English dictionary.

* Listen to a tape or other recording in English, stop it often and try to understand what is being said, and try to imitate the speaker's pronunciation.

II. 回答下列问题

1. Is there a foreign teacher in your school?
2. How many subjects do you learn this term?
3. Do you learn English by yourself or with a group?
4. What is your favourite subject?
5. Why do you like this subject?

III. 语言表达, 请用英语描述右图, 要求六句话以上



L I S T E N I N G

I. 听句子, 选出合适答句

1. A. I like Sherlock Homes' Cases better.
B. I like playing basketball best.
C. I like sports news better than the other programmes.
2. A. Yes, it is.
B. No, it isn't.
C. Yes, it was.
3. A. For my parents.
B. By working with a group.
C. To study hard.
4. A. Very expensive.
B. I don't like it.
C. You can never find a better one.
5. A. Yes, it is Pierre.
B. I have no idea.
C. No, it can't be Antonio.
6. A. Never mind.
B. Thanks a lot.
C. Here you are.
7. A. The party will be nice.
B. Sure, I'd love to.
C. It's very kind of you.
8. A. Not at all.
B. I'm sorry, too.
C. That's all right.
9. A. I've lent it to Anne.
B. It is very moving.
C. I borrowed it two days ago.
10. A. Yes, you can.
B. I'm looking for a coat.
C. Thank you.

II. 听对话, 选出与所听到的内容相符的答案

11. A. Take a walk with her friend.
B. Stay at home and do her homework.
C. Rest and take care of herself.

12. A. It is 1:10.
B. It is 1:15.
C. It is 1:20.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 13. A. Everything. | B. Running. | C. Grapefruit. |
| 14. A. On a farm. | B. In a restaurant. | C. At home. |
| 15. A. Twenty dollars. | B. Thirty dollars. | C. Forty dollars. |

III. 听短文, 选出合适答语

16. What is the news about?
 A. A traffic accident. B. The weather. C. A school bus.
17. What happened to the school bus?
 A. It was burnt. B. It was hit by a truck. C. It didn't work.
18. How many people got hurt?
 A. Ten. B. Fifteen. C. Sixteen.
19. What did the police tell drivers to do?
 A. They told them to be more careful in driving.
 B. They told them to drive slowly on the bad roads.
 C. They told them to be careful about students.
20. When will the next news be broadcast?
 A. 9 o'clock. B. 10 o'clock. C. 11 o'clock.

IV. 听录音, 做笔记

We have arranged some volunteer work. If you are (21) _____ in any of them, please contact us at volunteer work @ Yahoo.com.

Teach English worldwide

(22) _____ on what you know to others. Share the joy and advantages you have gained by (23) _____ the English language. Be a teacher and help out many children and young adults eager to learn English.

Projects that help the environment

Help protect the world's (24) _____ and animals in danger at these exciting conservation projects! We are sure you will enjoy your special working (25) _____ here.



LANGUAGE LEARNING

I. 单项选择

- On the Volunteer Day, we went to the hospital to visit the _____ children.
 A. sick B. sickness C. ill D. illness
- The city stadium is _____ to the Jianlibao Football Team.
 A. a home B. home C. the home D. homes
- The doctor told me to take the medicine three tablets _____ every day.
 A. at times B. at a time C. at one time D. at once
- Because of the coming typhoon our picnic has to be _____.
 A. put aside B. put up C. put off D. put down
- After the teacher _____ the test papers the students began to answer the questions.
 A. gave off B. gave in C. gave up D. gave out
- Who do you _____, your mum or your dad?
 - My mum. We have the same eyes.
 A. look after B. take after C. like D. seem like
- Ronnie, may I ask you a favour?
 - _____.
 A. I am sorry, but why? B. Yes, you could. C. Sure, what is it? D. I'd love to and I am busy.
- Would you like me to show you the website?

- _____.

A. That's very kind of you

B. Yes, I like

C. Good idea

D. With pleasure

9. As time _____ by, we get to know the importance of learning to forget.

A. goes

B. past

C. walks

D. runs

10. _____ good about helping others _____ spend time doing what I love to do.

A. Not only I feel; but also I get to

B. Not only do I feel; but also I get to

C. Not only do I feel; but also do I get to

D. Not only I feel; but also do I get to

11. - _____ to improve our speaking skills?

- You should join an English club.

A. What do you think we should do

B. What do you think should we do

C. Do you think what should we do

D. Do you think what we should do

12. - What made Mary so excited?

- _____ the English speaking contest.

A. Because of winning

B. Because she won

C. Win

D. Winning

13. I am thinking of _____ my job but in the end I decided _____.

A. to change; not to do

B. changing; not to

C. changing; not to change

D. to change; not to

14. - I'll have my TV set _____ tomorrow.

- Don't worry. I'll have my brother _____ it for you.

A. repair; repaired

B. repair; repair

C. repaired; repaired

D. repaired; repair

15. It really doesn't _____ whether you are learning British English or American English.

A. matter

B. work

C. mind

D. do

II. 根据首字母补全单词

16. Finally they c_____ up with an idea and s_____ the problem.

17. They have s_____ up a food bank for the h_____ people.

18. I am fed up with your c_____. Complaining doesn't help at all.

19. Jerry helped his teacher h_____ out the exercise books.

20. He was such a b_____ boy that he won the first prize in the maths competition.

21. I would like to get my broken bike f_____ up tomorrow.

22. The s_____ on the wall says, "Do not litter".

23. Though the d_____ spread quickly, scientists managed to control it before too many people were taken ill.

24. I t_____ Sophie very much. I tell her all my secrets and she is really my t_____ friend.

25. After school, the kids like to h_____ out at the bakery with their friends.

III. 请用英语解释下列句子

26. Clean-Up Day is only 2 weeks away from now.

27. I don't have any more of oil.

28. What's the best way to deal with life's problems?

29. It seems that they get too much work.

30. He didn't work hard in the field. Instead he waited for another rabbit under the tree.



READING

I. 完形填空

A. 选出最佳答案

Learning a language is, in 1 way, like learning how to fly, to play the piano or to drive a car. There are some important differences, but there is one very important similarity. That is, learning how to do such things 2 lots of practice. It is never enough only 3 something. It is more important for you to do things 4 what you know. For example, it is not simply enough to read a book on how to fly a plane. A book can give you lots of information about how to fly, but if you 5 read the book and then try to fly 6 much practice first, it will be very dangerous. You will crash and get killed. The same is true of playing the piano and driving a car.

You may think it is simply enough to know some grammar or the 7 of words. But no one can learn a language in that way. It is necessary for you to listen to English and to 8 speaking it a lot before you can 9 you are good at it. In order to learn English well, you will just have to 10 practising on. Always remember: Practice makes perfect.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A. a | B. the | C. much | D. many |
| 2. A. wants | B. finds | C. brings | D. needs |
| 3. A. to find | B. to know | C. to make | D. to remember |
| 4. A. with | B. by | C. for | D. of |
| 5. A. often | B. never | C. seldom | D. only |
| 6. A. after | B. before | C. without | D. but |
| 7. A. numbers | B. places | C. kinds | D. meanings |
| 8. A. learn | B. try | C. practise | D. enjoy |
| 9. A. speak | B. say | C. tell | D. talk |
| 10. A. make | B. take | C. keep | D. get |

B. 根据首字母填词完成下列短文

Every day I stand at the reception desk (问讯台) and answer lots of questions of the travellers (11) c_____ from all over the world. People may ask some very (12) s_____ things sometimes. I'm often surprised at those questions. My work is (13) o_____ to give (14) i_____ about bus and underground railway routes (路线) in the (15) c_____ where I live. It's simple. Of course, travellers always have questions about the best ways to get to some interesting (16) p_____. But quite often people are interested to know the names of the best (17) h_____ and restaurants. Others like to know about museums, hospitals or schools. (18) O_____ a man wanted me to take care of his dog in the hall and another time a woman asked me to (19) w_____ her seven children!

I love my job (20) a_____ I am always busy.

II. 阅读理解

A

What is language for? Some people seem to think it's for practising grammar rules and learning lists of words—the longer the lists, the better. That's wrong. Language is for the exchange of ideas and information. It's meaningless knowing all about a language if you can't use it freely. Many students I have met know hundreds of grammar rules, but they can't speak correctly or fluently. They are afraid of making mistakes. One shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes when speaking a foreign language. Native speakers make mistakes and break rules, too.

Bernard Shaw once wrote, "Foreigners often speak English too correctly." But the mistakes that native speakers make are different from those that Chinese students make. They're English mistakes in the English language. And if enough native speakers break a rule, it is no longer a rule. What used to be wrong becomes right. People not only make history, they make language. But a people can only make its own language. It can't make another people's language. So Chinese students of English should pay attention to grammar, but they shouldn't overdo it. They should put communication first.

20. According to this passage what do we learn English for?
 A. For practicing English grammar. B. For studying abroad.
 C. For communicating with other people. D. For speaking correct English.
21. The sentence "Foreigners often speak English too correctly" means that _____.
 A. foreigners speak English according to grammar rules
 B. foreigners speak correct English
 C. foreigners speak incorrect English
 D. foreigners never make mistakes when they speak English
23. When we speak a foreign language, we should _____.
 A. pay no attention to the rules B. speak according to the rules
 C. break the rules D. not be afraid of making mistakes
24. What may happen if enough native speakers break a rule?
 A. They will feel ashamed. B. The rule will no longer exist.
 C. They should learn grammar again. D. Other people will criticize them.
25. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A. According to this passage the more words one learns the better he can use English.
 B. The students the author has met can't speak fluent English because they make mistakes.
 C. Bernard Shaw is from an English-speaking country.
 D. English learners needn't pay attention to grammar in order to speak fluent English.

B

AIRMAIL RATES (航空邮费率)

Mexico and Canada	\$0.15 first ounce (盎司) \$0.13 each additional (增加的) ounce
American Samoa	\$0.25 per half-ounce (0-2 ounce)
Bahamas, Bermuda	\$0.21 each additional half-ounce
Caribbean Islands	
Central America	
Colombia, Guam	
Miquelon, Philippines	
St. Pierre Venezuela	
Western Samoa	
All other countries	\$0.31 per half-ounce (0-2 ounce) \$0.26 each additional half-ounce

26. You may probably find this passage _____.
 A. at home B. at school C. at a post office D. at a bus station
27. How much does it cost to airmail a four-ounce package to Canada?
 A. \$0.54. B. \$0.67. C. \$0.69. D. \$0.82.
28. How much does it cost to airmail a half-ounce letter to the Philippines?
 A. \$0.21. B. \$0.25. C. \$0.26. D. \$0.31.
29. How much does it cost to airmail a six-ounce package to India?
 A. \$0.57. B. \$3.72. C. \$1.56. D. \$3.32.
30. It may be concluded that the purpose of this passage is to _____.
 A. entertain B. persuade C. complain D. inform

C

根据短文内容在表中空格处填上适当的单词或短语，每空不超过 3 词

Organizers of the 2008 Olympic Games say they will need more than 100,000 volunteers to help run the two Olympic weeks. A programme will be started to encourage high school students, who will be in college by that time, to work at the Olympics.

"It would be a great honour to take part in such a big event," said Qiao Cai, a Senior 1 teenager from Jiangxi Province. "I think it can help broaden my horizons (眼界), improve my communication skills and develop my sense of responsibility (责任)."

Volunteers are required to be in good health. They should also have good manners, a knowledge of sports and China's geography. Language skills and cultural background are also important.

But the most important is a willingness to devote oneself to making the Games a success. The volunteers won't be paid and should be prepared for all sorts of job, some of which will be unpleasant. Many won't be able to spare one minute to watch the games, though they might only be metres away from the action.

Gains	Pains
win (31) _____	have to (34) _____
broaden (32) _____	
raise (33) _____	can't (35) _____
develop their sense of responsibility	



WRITING

根据所给材料写一篇 80~100 字的文章

你校组织了一次义务劳动。

活动内容：1. 去莲花山搞卫生；宣传不随地扔垃圾、保护环境的重要性

2. 去机场帮助旅客搬运行李；向游客介绍你市的基本情况

3. 去医院照顾生病的儿童，逗他们开心，一起度过愉快的时光

请你给你美国的朋友描述当天的情况。开头结尾已经给出，不计入词数。

No. 112 Rockets Street
Huston Texas, USA

Dear Mark,

I would like to tell you something about the Volunteer Day in our school. _____

Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,
Wei Hua

UNIT NINE BY THE TIME I GOT OUTSIDE, THE BUS HAD ALREADY LEFT



KEY POINTS

1. By the time I got outside, the bus had already left. 当我走出去时,公共汽车已经走了。

had left 是过去完成时态。该时态表示事情发生在“过去的过去”,句中或上下文有一个参照的过去时间。如本句中 got out 表示此动作已经发生,但动作“离开”是在此前发生的,也即“过去的过去”,所以用过去完成时态 had left。过去完成时态常见的时间状语有:by the end of +过去时间、three years before;连词 before、after 或 when 等,常用于 hardly...when..., no sooner...than...等句型中,如:

- ① By the end of last month, I had collected 3,000 stamps.

到上个月底为止我已经收集了3000张邮票。

- ② When I arrived at the station the train had already left.

当我到达车站时火车已经开走了。

- ③ I had no sooner finished telling the news than she began to cry.

我还没有把消息讲完她就哭了起来。

2. I only just made it to my class. 我刚好赶到教室。

make it 固定词组,意思为“规定时间”或“及时到达;成功”,如:

- ① Let's make it next Saturday to meet. 让我们约定下星期六会面吧。

- ② - You have just 20 minutes to get your train. 你只有20分钟去赶乘这趟火车了。

- All right. I think I can make it. 没关系,我想我能赶得上。

- ③ You can't make it to the other shore in 15 minutes. 你十五分钟可到不了对岸。

3. The bus broke down. 公共汽车抛锚了。

break down 在此句中意为“(机器、车辆)坏了,停止运转”,它还可以表示“(人的健康情况)变得恶劣;(感情)失去控制,精神崩溃;(计划、谈判)失败,破裂”等,如:

- ① The car broke down halfway to the school. 车子在去学校的半路上抛锚了。

- ② His health broke down under pressure. 压力把他的身体搞垮了。

- ③ He broke down and wept when his mother died. 他妈妈过世时他不禁失声痛哭。

- ④ The peace talk broke down without any agreement being reached. 和平谈判破裂了,没有达成任何协议。

4. Many people ran to their local supermarket to buy as much spaghetti as they could.

许多人跑到当地超市,能买多少意大利面条就买了多少。

as ... as one can:意思是“尽可能……”,相当于as...as possible,此外as...as还可表示同级比较,和比较级进行替换,如:

- ① His room is twice larger than mine.=His room is three times as large as mine. 他的房间是我房间三倍大。

5. New types of English are common wherever English is spoken.

无论英语在何处使用,新类型英语(的出现)很常见。

Wherever 是连词,引导状语从句,其类似结构的词还有whoever, whichever, whatever, whenever和however。这类词的用法如下:

- ① 放在动词或介词之后,引导宾语从句,意为“无论什么,任何……”

I will do whatever I can to help you. 任何能帮得上忙的,我都会尽力而为。

You may write on whatever subject you like. 你可以写任何你所喜欢的题目。

- ② 引导主语从句,意为“无论……”

Whatever he does will not satisfy her. 无论他做什么都不会让她满意。

- ③ 引导状语从句,意为“不论怎样”,此时可以和no matter what 替换,如:

Whatever may happen, I won't change my mind.

=No matter what may happen, I won't change my mind. 不论发生任何事,我都不会改变主意。

- ④ 此外, however 常和形容词或另一副词连用表示程度, 如:

However hard he may try, he can not do it in a week. 无论他怎么努力, 也不可能在一星期内做好。

如果其后是名词, 则要用 whatever, 如:

Whatever difficulties he may meet with, he will not give up.

无论他遇到了什么困难, 他都不会放弃。

- ⑤ 在 whoever, whatever, whenever, wherever 中, ever 起强调作用, 意为“究竟, 到底”, 如:

Whatever has happened? 究竟发生了什么事?

Wherever have you been? 你究竟去了哪里?



SPEAKING

I. 朗读短文

Here are some more tips about learning English.

*Carefully write an e-mail message in English and use a dictionary or a Web search every 20 seconds to make sure every word is correct, and use 5 minutes to write one sentence.

*Think about an English sentence you've read and wonder if it could say "a" instead of "the" in the sentence, and try to find similar sentences on the Web to find out the answer.

*Walk down the street and build simple English sentences in your head (talk to yourself in English about the things you see around you).

II. 回答下列问题

你去澳大利亚游学, 居住在他人家, 主人询问你的家庭情况:

1. Is there a computer in your home?
2. How many persons are there in your family?
3. What do your parents do?
4. How often do you watch TV?
5. How do you usually spend your weekend?

III. 语言表达, 请用英语描述右图, 要求六句话以上



LISTENING

I. 听句子, 选出合适答句

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A. I am sorry to hear that. | B. Was he sent to the hospital at once? | C. Is he feeling any better now? |
| 2. A. What about yours? | B. Thank you. | C. It's just so so. |
| 3. A. What for? | B. I won't. I am busy. | C. Ok, I will do that right now. |
| 4. A. It was in the park. | B. My friend Peter came to see me. | C. I did sports with my friends. |
| 5. A. We'll have an interesting party. | B. Good idea. | C. What a wonderful time we've had. |
| 6. A. No, not yet. | B. Yes, I did. | C. No, I didn't. |
| 7. A. No, I won't. | B. That's very kind of you. | C. Perhaps I will take your advice. |

8. A. No, not at all. B. Of course. C. That's all right.
 9. A. Yes, isn't it? B. Really? How lucky! C. No, he isn't.
 10. A. Yes, I like to go with you. B. Yes, thanks. C. Yes, I'd love to.

II. 听对话, 选出与所听到的内容相符的答案

11. A. In her uncle's office. B. At home. C. In a hospital.
 12. A. She is going to the school gate.
 B. She is going to clean the classroom.
 C. She is going to see a film.
 13. A. Friends. B. Boss and employee. C. Mother and son.
 14. A. 1:45. B. 2:15. C. 2:45.
 15. A. The coffee is cheaper. B. They are of the same price. C. The orange juice is cheaper.

III. 听短文, 选出合适答语

16. Where did the speaker go the other day?
 A. A park. B. A bike race. C. A football game.
 17. What can we learn about the nest?
 A. It is small. B. It is short. C. There is a lake in the middle of it.
 18. What didn't the speaker see?
 A. Ducks. B. Chickens. C. Swans.
 19. What did the speaker do at the end of the visit?
 A. The speaker watched a bird show.
 B. The speaker played basketball.
 C. The speaker talked with some birds.
 20. From the visit we can see that the speaker is _____.
 A. a sports fan B. an animal lover C. a peace lover

IV. 听录音, 做笔记

Sarah has had an accident in the kitchen. Now her mother is calling the emergency number. Listen to the tape and complete the table.

Name of the caller	21. _____
Telephone number	22. _____
Address	No. 12 Broad Street, 23. _____ Horton
What has happened?	Her daughter 24. _____ off the table and broke her leg
Number of people injured	25. _____



LANGUAGE LEARNING

I. 单项选择

1. - What were you doing when Peter phoned you?
 - I _____ my work and _____ to cook my supper.
 A. had finished; started B. have finished; started
 C. had finished; was starting D. finished; had started
 2. When I got to school, I realized I _____ my textbook at home.
 A. had forgotten B. had left C. have left D. have forgotten
 3. The film _____ for half an hour when we arrived at the cinema.
 A. have begun B. had begun C. have been on D. had been on
 4. By the year 2010, almost 3 million children under 15 _____ their lives because of AIDS-related disease.

- A. will lose B. will have lost C. have lost D. had lost
5. - Why didn't you ____ at the meeting?
- Sorry, my car ____.
- A. attend; broke down B. attend; was broken down
C. show up; broke down D. show up; was broken down
6. China has a ____ population than any other country in the world and 80 percent of the population ____ Han people.
- A. larger; is B. larger; are C. more; is D. more; are
7. - Listen! What can you hear?
- Oh, it ____ rock'n'roll.
- A. sounds B. sounds like C. seems D. seems like
8. The house rent is high here. I've got about half the space I had in my hometown but I am paying ____ as here.
- A. three times as much B. as much three times C. much as three times D. as three times much
9. She was talking to her sister on the phone ____ the doorbell rang.
- A. during B. while C. when D. as
10. - ____ did you come to school this morning?
- ____ my dad's car.
- A. What; By B. What; In C. How; By D. How; In
11. When a hurricane hit New Orleans, panic began to ____ across the country.
- A. set off B. set out C. set about D. set up
12. - Why did Samuel look so unhappy?
- He didn't pass the exam, but he still hopes ____.
- A. so B. that C. to D. it
13. - Hello, Jim. I ____ to see you today. Sonia said you ____ ill.
- Oh, I'm OK now.
- A. didn't expect; were B. don't expect; were C. haven't expected; are D. hadn't expected; are
14. There are so many TV sets in the shop that I really don't know ____.
- A. what to buy B. what one should buy
C. which to buy D. which one should buy
15. I was absent-minded for a while so I am afraid I ____ part of the speech.
- A. was missing B. had missed C. will miss D. missed

II. 根据首字母补全单词

16. The film fans got t _____ when they saw Jackie Chen at the airport and they all rushed to meet him.
17. After the long journey all of us were e _____ and wanted to have a rest.
18. When I began to sing, he laughed and made me e _____.
19. China has the largest p _____ in the world so the government adopts a birth c _____ policy.
20. Edison was one of the greatest i _____ and he had more than 1,000 i _____.
21. Karl Marx was born in G _____ and German was his n _____ language.
22. Our car b _____ down on the way home. Fortunately our neighbour gave us a r _____.
23. My alarm clock didn't g _____ off this morning so I o _____ and was late for school.
24. Could you d _____ the thief to us and your d _____ will help us recognize him in the crowd.
25. He is doing b _____ with several big companies and he is a successful b _____.

III. 用英语解释下列句子

26. What did you come so early for?
- _____

27. I have been in this city for five years.

28. Canada is the largest country in the world.

29. Their factory produced 30,000 cars last year. Our factory produced 30,000 cars too.

30. He said to me, "I met you two years ago."



READING

I. 完形填空

A. 选出最佳答案

Our airplane was just beside the airport building. It did not look too strong to me. We saw the baggage going out 1 it on trolleys and being loaded from inside the aircraft. Next, three men and three girls, all in uniform, went over to the plane and 2 it. Over the loudspeakers we were 3 the plane was ready to leave and were asked to walk out to it. Everybody moved quickly in order to get the seats they wanted. So I was 4 to get a seat near tail, where I like to sit, but the plane looked 5 inside than it had from outside. I fastened my seat belt before we took off and tried to 6 my nervousness.

After an hour's flying I 7 black clouds ahead through my window. An electric sign flashed on: "Fasten your seat belts, please," and one of the hostesses made a similar request over the loudspeakers. She told us we were about to fly into a storm but 8 cheerfully there was nothing to worry about. Suddenly, the plane shook all over, dropped about twenty feet and seemed to hang on one 9. The three girls did their best to give out pills for airsickness and comfort the passengers. Soon the sky became light again. The pilot had 10 to get above the storm.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. at | B. over | C. to | D. above |
| 2. A. arrived | B. entered | C. climbed | D. flew |
| 3. A. asked | B. noticed | C. announced | D. told |
| 4. A. impossible | B. possible | C. unable | D. unsuitable |
| 5. A. prettier | B. stronger | C. smaller | D. heavier |
| 6. A. smooth | B. forget | C. correct | D. drive |
| 7. A. noticed | B. looked | C. watched | D. realized |
| 8. A. smiled | B. spoke | C. added | D. acted |
| 9. A. wing | B. side | C. wheel | D. head |
| 10. A. succeeded | B. flown | C. planned | D. managed |

B. 根据首字母填词完成下列短文

San Francisco is an important city on the west coast of the United States. It is (11) n_____ a very large city. Only 679,000 people live in the city. But it is the financial (12) c_____ of western America. It is also a center for music and arts. And it is a city for (13) t_____. Three and a half million people visit San Francisco every year. It is also an (14) i_____ city. People from many countries live there.

On some streets there are many interesting (15) o_____ houses built before 1906. People there like (16) p_____ their houses bright colours. They also like (17) m_____ buildings too. An example is the Transamerica Building built in 1972. On Jefferson Street there are many seafood (18) r_____. The crabs there are (19) c_____ in big pots and visitors eat them with some of San Francisco's famous white bread. The crabs are very delicious because every morning more than 150 (20) f_____ boats go out from the city and bring back a lot of fresh seafood.

II. 阅读理解

A

Last night I had a terrible nightmare. I imagined that I was falling between the walls of a deep valley. I was screaming as

the ground rushed towards me. I was sure that I was going to die. Suddenly I was awake, sweaty but amazingly alive. I was angry with myself.

According to popular stories I am to blame for the bad dream. I had eaten a big piece of cheese before bedtime. Cheese, says folklore causes nightmares. One minute I'm eating a piece of cheese, the next I'm falling through a canyon (峡谷).

It's not just folklore that suggests Roquefort and Red Leicester give you nightmares. Scientists seem to agree, cheese contains a substance that makes our bodies produce a chemical called serotonin (血清素).

Serotonin slows down the heart and so our blood slows down around our bodies. When we are awake this can lead to headaches. When we are asleep this gives us strong dreams. Cheese is also hard to digest and may make us sleep badly. We are more likely to wake during deep sleep and remember any dreams or nightmares.

Don't think that removing cheese from your late night meals will stop the nightmares. Bananas, chocolate and tomatoes all have the same effect.

21. Why did I have a terrible nightmare according to the passage?

- A. Because I was angry.
- B. Because I ate cheese before bedtime.
- C. Because I had read some terrible folklore before going to bed.
- D. Because I was falling between the walls of a deep valley.

22. What do "Roquefort and Red Leicester" refer to?

- A. Cheese.
- B. Cities.
- C. Folklores.
- D. Scientists.

23. The scientists have found that ____.

- A. there is a substance called serotonin in cheese
- B. food is the causes of headaches
- C. some food may cause nightmares
- D. if you remove cheese from your late night meals, nightmares will stop

24. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The folklore has no scientific proof.
- B. Nightmares are caused by food.
- C. If we eat cheese we may have a headache.
- D. If you have deep sleeps you are likely to remember them.

25. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. A Terrible Nightmare
- B. Do Not Eat Cheese
- C. An Interesting Folklore
- D. Bad Dreams and Strong Cheese

B

Water Safety

To rescue a drowning person, don't jump in to save a drowning person unless you are a trained lifesaver. The victim may pull you under.

Instead, try to toss (抛) a life preserver if you have one. Anything that will float can save the person's life. A beach ball or a picnic chest will also help. The National Safety Council points out that many drownings could be prevented if people knew all the common objects that float well enough to help a drowning person.

If you are in a boat, or you can find one, use the boat to try to reach the person in trouble. Turn the boat so the victim can grab the stern (船尾). Don't stand up to help the victim. Stay seated so the boat won't overturn. Try to balance the boat as the person climbs aboard. If the boat overturns, stay hanging on to the side for a while to relax before trying to reach it.

26. Why shouldn't we jump in to save a drowning person?

- A. Because we don't swim well enough.
- B. Because we don't know how to jump in.
- C. Because you will be pushed under.
- D. Because we are not trained lifesavers.

27. What kind of things should you throw to a person in trouble in the water?

- A. A belt.
- B. A cardboard box.
- C. Floating things.
- D. Large and heavy things.

28. Which is the right sentence for the empty box?

You see someone in trouble.

29. The first paragraph helps the reader understand why _____.

Here are some basic good manners for new comers. If you want to be popular on line you'd better first read them:

- * Don't spam others with stuff they don't want.**

- ## A. First Asked Questions. B. Frequently Asked Questions.

32. What does the word "spam" mean in the passage?

- A. 发垃圾邮件 B. 谈论 C. 责备 D. 攻击

33. What does the word "SHOUT" mean in the passage?

- A. Talk in a loud voice.
- B. Argue in a loud voice.
- C. Use capital letters to write e-mails.
- D. Spell words incorrectly.

34. What does the word " forward" mean in the passage?

- A. 向前 B. 转发 C. 接受 D. 阅读

- 35. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to this passage?**

- A. When you write an e-mail, write as much as you can.**
B. Read the e-mail you receive carefully to correct the grammar mistakes.
C. You can forward e-mails as you like.
D. Try your best to keep your e-mail short and clear.



一个德国中学生考察团要去你校参观，现在安排你们班接待他们。假设你是班长，请根据以下英文提示写一篇 80~100 字的口头通知，简要说明时间、地点和活动，并强调人人要准时参加。

提示:1. Friday afternoon, December 17

2. arrive at 2 : 00 p.m.; leave at 6 : 00 p.m.

3. a meeting at 2 : 10 p.m. on the playground

4. show them around

5. a get-together in the hall

[illegible]