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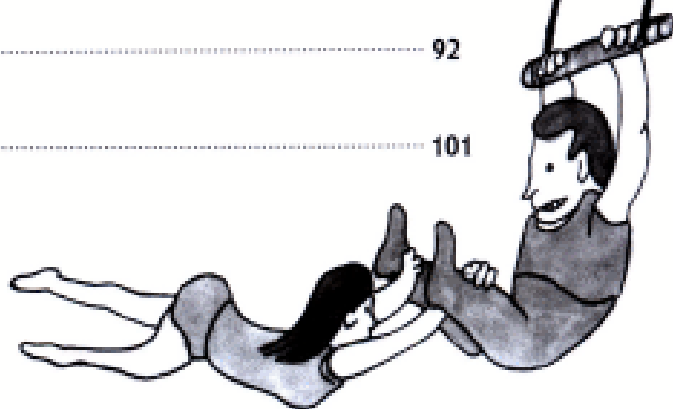
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UNIT ONE WILL PEOPLE HAVE ROBOTS ?



KEY POINTS

1. - Do you think there will be robots in people's home? 你认为人们家里将会有机器人吗?

- Yes, there will. 是的, 我认为会的。

以“do you think”为开头的疑问句,表示“征求对方对某事的意见或看法”时,答句要对应后面疑问句的内容,如:

- Do you think he will like my present? 你认为他会喜欢我的礼物吗?

- Of course, he will. 当然,他一定会喜欢的。

- Do you think he will let us go home after school? 你认为他会让我们放学回家吗?

- I'm afraid not. He said he would keep us in. 恐怕不会,他说过要把我们留下来。

2. - I think there will be more pollution. 我认为将会有更多的污染。

- Well, I don't agree. 我不同意你的观点。

disagree是agree的反义词。agree with 后多接sb,表示“赞同某人或某人的观点,意见”;agree to后多接sth,表示“同意某个观点、计划”;agree on表示“双方在某事上达成一致”;agree的后面还可以加一个由that引导的从句,但that可以省略,如:

He agreed with them about the need for change. 他同意他们需要变革的意见。

I completely agree to this plan. 我完全同意这个计划。

They finally agreed on the pay. 他们终于在工资问题上达成一致。

We agreed (that) the proposal was a good one. 我们一致认为这个建议不错。

在口语中,我们还可以用“I can't agree more”表示“我完全同意”,如:

- He is a lousy cook. 他是一个蹩脚的厨师。- I can't agree more. = I completely agree. 我完全同意。

3. What do you think Sally will be in five years? 你认为莎丽五年后会干什么?

在将来时态中表示“多长时间后”或“多久之后”,用in引导时间状语。

在过去时态中表示“多长时间后”或“多久之后”,用after引导时间状语,如:

After three years, she became a teacher. 三年后她当了老师。

What do you think your life will be like in ten years? 你认为十年后你的生活怎样?

当询问别人对某事的意见或看法时,可以把do you think放在疑问词后,但要注意此时think后疑问句的语序要变为陈述句语序,如:

Where do you think they will spend their holiday? 你认为他们将在哪里度假?

How do you think they will go there? 你认为他们将怎么去那里?

4. I went to Shanghai last year and fell in love with it. 去年我去了上海,而且爱上了这个城市。

fall in love with sb/sth 爱上,喜欢上

当fall in love这个短语用在完成时中,若出现由for或since引导的时间状语时,要把瞬间动词fall变成表状态的系动词be,如:

I have fallen in love with this city. 我爱上了这个城市。

Tom has been in love with her for three years. 汤姆和她已经相爱三年了。

5. There are many famous predictions that never came true. 有很多著名的预言并没有实现。

come true 实现(希望,愿望等),成为现实,如:

I hope all my dreams will come true. 我希望我所有的梦想都能成真。

predict v. 预言,预告,预报 prediction n; predictable adj. 可预见的,可预料的,如:

It's impossible to predict what will happen. 预知未来是不可能的。

It's difficult to make accurate predictions about the effects on the environment.

很难准确地预测对环境产生的影响。

The ending of the book was entirely predictable. 这本书的结局是完全可以预见的。

6. Scientists are now trying to make robots look like people, and do the same thing as us.

科学家们正在尽力使机器人看上去像人，而且跟我们人类一样做相同的事情。

try to do = do one's best to do 意为“尽力做……”，而 try doing 意为“试着做……”，如：

On Double Ninth Festival many people tried to reach the top of the mountain. 重阳节那天，很多人都想尽力爬到山顶。

Little Mary is trying walking with the help of her mother. 小玛丽在妈妈的帮助下正试着走路。

make sb do sth; have sb do sth; let sb do sth. 其中划线单词都是使役动词，后接动词不定式时，应去掉不定式符号 to，have 后接 sth 时，加上过去分词表示“请别人完成某事”，如：

My teacher has me finish my job by myself. 老师让我自己完成这项工作。

Something is wrong with the table, I have to have it repaired. 桌子坏了，我得找人修理。

7. It will be difficult for a robot to do the same thing as a person.

对于机器人来说，与人一样做事情是很难的。

it is... (for sb) to do sth = doing / to do sth is ... (for sb) 此结构中 it 是形式主语，真正主语是不定式，如：

It's important for us to learn English and computer well. = Learning / To learn English and computer well is important for us.
我们学好英语和电脑是很重要的。

It was easy for him to see the words on the blackboard because of his good eye-sight. 他视力很好，可以很容易地看到黑板上的字。

某些形容词后用 of 而不用 for，如在 nice, clever, foolish, silly, kind 等这些形容词后用 of 而不用 for，如：

It's kind of you to help me. = You are kind to help me. 你真是太好了，帮了我的忙。

It was clever of Betty to think of this idea. 贝蒂想出这个办法真是太聪明了。



SPEAKING

I. 朗读短文

Shopping hours in Britain are changing. Until a few years ago, shops opened at nine in the morning and closed at half past five or six in the evening. Some also closed for an hour for lunch. In many towns, shops were closed on Wednesday afternoons. On Sundays, no shops were open. But now some shops are open longer hours. Some big shops and many supermarkets never close! If you need a litre of milk or some bread at midnight, you can easily buy it.

II. 回答问题

1. How many years have you learned English?

2. Do you think English easy or difficult to learn?

3. What subject do you like best?

4. How do you like your English teacher?

5. Could you say a few words to describe your school?

III. 语言表达：根据要点提示讲述一下你家乡的变化（50~80 个词，不包括已经给出的词）

内容要点：

过去	现在
旧房	高楼
河水肮脏	河水清澈
步行，骑自行车	乘公交车、小汽车

Over the past ten years, great changes have taken place in our home town. In the past, ...



LISTENING

I. 听句子，选出合适答语

1. A. Certainly, here you are. B. Sorry, I was late again. C. Just then he was out.
2. A. I'm sorry to hear that. B. Yes, it is. C. Just so-so.
3. A. How do you do? B. What about you? C. He is fine, thank you.
4. A. Yes, there won't be less pollution.
B. Yes, I don't think so.
C. I don't agree. I think there will be more pollution.
5. A. I think she will be a doctor.
B. Maybe she will be a high school student.
C. I don't think she will be a Junior student.

II. 听句子，选出与所听到的句子意义相同或相近的句子

6. A. Tom has no time today. B. Tom has a lot of things to do. C. Tom has nothing to do today.
7. A. Her father often walks to work, but her mother doesn't.
B. Her parents often go to work on foot.
C. Her mother often walks to work, but her father doesn't.
8. A. Let's eat these moon-cakes out of the dining-room.
B. Let's throw these moon-cakes out.
C. Let's eat these moon-cakes in the open air.
9. A. White wouldn't like his daughter to do his homework.
B. White's son would like to do his homework.
C. White would like his son to do his homework at home.
10. A. After an earthquake, a snake robot could help people look for something under buildings.
B. After an earthquake, a snake robot could help us to look for people under buildings.
C. After an earthquake, a snake robot could help people under buildings.

III. 听对话，选出与你所听到的内容相符的答案

11. A. September 9th. B. September 10th. C. September 11th.
12. A. Ten twenty. B. Nine fifty. C. Nine forty.
13. A. In London. B. In a village. C. In a town not far from London.
14. A. It's on the bed. B. It's under the bed. C. It's on the desk.
15. A. Smoke here, please. B. Don't smoke here, please. C. It's all right to smoke here.

IV. 听短文，选出合适答语

16. What was the weather like that night?
A. It was windy. B. It was cloudy. C. It was wet.
17. Where was Miss Brown going?
A. She was going home.
B. She was going to her friend's house.
C. She was going to a hotel.
18. Why was Miss Brown afraid?
A. Because she couldn't find her glasses.
B. Because she couldn't find her friend's house.
C. Because it was raining hard and the traffic was bad.
19. What was Miss Brown's first thing to do?

- A. She read the road signs. B. She drove slowly. C. She wore her glasses.

20. Which was Miss Brown's best idea?

- A. She drove slowly. B. She turned on the radio. C. She went to a hotel and slept.

V. 听录音, 做笔记

"Yao Ming has a dream of winning the NBA (21)_____ at least once, and he (22)_____ he will have a better chance to stay in Houston than (23)_____ to another team after next season," The Team leader Eric Zhang said. "He also believed the Rockets can help him develop his (24)_____ potential (潜能) and make him a (25)_____ good basketball player."



LANGUAGE LEARNING

I. 单项选择

- It's so hot now. Why don't you _____ your coat?
A. wear B. put on C. take off D. dress
- There are _____ trees in the northern part of China than those in the southern part.
A. less B. fewer C. many D. a few
- They discussed for a long time and decided _____ to Canada during the summer holidays.
A. going B. to go C. went D. goes
- It seemed that it _____ rain.
A. is going to B. will C. had D. was going to
- _____ do you think our country will _____ in the future?
A. How; be like B. What; like C. What; be like D. How; like
- The girl couldn't stop crying _____ she felt very sad.
A. though B. so C. because D. before
- Boys like playing football _____ while girls like playing dancing _____.
A. a lot of, a lot B. a lot, a great of C. a lot, a lot D. a great deal, a lot of
- I'm sorry, I broke your bike.
- _____. I'll have it repaired.
A. Not at all B. It doesn't matter C. Excuse me D. You are welcome
- The foreign teacher is Allon Thomas Turner. We call him _____.
A. Mr. Allon B. Mr. Turner C. Mr. Thomas D. Mr. Allon Thomas
- Here are some post ~ cards _____ you _____ our best _____.
A. for, to, wishes B. for, with, wishes C. to, for, wishes D. of, to, wishes
- I'm afraid, I _____. (Which is wrong?)
A. don't know B. have no idea C. can't D. agree no
- Japanese computers have already _____ robots _____. (Which is wrong?)
A. made, walk and dance B. had, walk and dance C. got, walk and dance D. let, walk and dance
- He told us _____ for the important meeting. (Which is wrong?)
A. why was he late B. the reason that he was late C. why to be late D. why he was late
- Great changes _____ in our school. (Which is wrong?)
A. have taken place B. have happened C. have been happened D. were happening
- _____ two hours _____ this job well. (Which is wrong?)
A. It took me, to finish B. It will take me, to finish C. It will cost me, finishing D. I will spend, finishing

II. 根据首字母补全单词

16. I will go to Australia as soon as p_____ and I will learn English there.
17. The teacher asked us to w_____ a uniform to go to school.
18. My friends like k_____ a pet cat in their house.
19. Teenagers are not a_____ to smoke in China.
20. I'm glad to tell you that something has been done to prevent p_____.
21. There were many famous p_____ that never came true.
22. Many of us like to go outing today, but only Tom d_____. He prefers to sit at home.
23. I need to look smart for my job i_____.
24. I went to Xinjiang last year and I f_____ in love with it.
25. Computer can help with the housework, and do the most u_____ jobs.

III. 句型转换

26. I think she will be a doctor. (改为否定句和一般疑问句)

27. It will be difficult for a robot to do the same thing as a person. (改为同义句)

28. I don't think it possible for the young kid to finish the work alone. (改为同义句)

29. Many students have made up their minds to study harder than before. (改为同义句)

30. Everyone hates being laughed at. (改为同义句)



READING

I. 完形填空

A. 选择最佳答案

When famous Taiwanese writer Li Ao 1 Beijing, he made a special(独特的) trip to see a boy in the hospital on September 21th. 2 wrote a letter to Li. His name is Wu Ziyou.

Ziyou has cancer (癌症). Last March, doctors 3 a tumour (肿瘤) in his chest. Doctors operated, but he still had to stay in hospital. Although very sick, Ziyou 4 his first book earlier this year. It 5 "Who's Got A Crazier Life Than I?" There are 80 articles in it about his life from 8 to 15.

Li Ao said he 6 Ziyou after the visit. "He's gifted(有天赋的) in writing. And it's not easy 7 cancer," said Li. But Ziyou doesn't like people talking too much about his illness. "Even without it, I am still a great writer!" he said.

Ziyou began writing when he was eight. In his own words, he wrote "novels(小说), poems(诗歌), essays(散文), plays, and movie scripts(剧本)." He even said once that in the 20th century, there were only two gifted writers in China. One was Zhang Ailing, a novelist from the 1940s, and 8 was himself!

"I write for fun," Ziyou said. "Cancer cannot 9 for fun." He even jokes in his illness. He says he is 10 ugliest scar (伤疤) so he can scare girls with it.

Ziyou said he will always keep writing. He will write down what happened when he was sick, especially the funny things.

"I like these small things," said Ziyou. "They make life so cool."

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. visiting | B. visits | C. visited | D. visit |
| 2. A. A 15-year-old boy | B. The 15-year-old boy | C. The 15-years-old boy | D. A15-years-old boy |
| 3. A. find | B. found | C. founded | D. finds |
| 4. A. has published | B. was published | C. published | D. publishes |

5. A. was called B. called C. calling D. has called
 6. A. think highly of B. thought high of C. thought highly for D. thought highly of
 7. A. for him to fight B. for him fighting C. to him to fight D. to him fighting
 8. A. the others B. the other C. another D. other one
 9. A. keep me from looking B. stop me to look C. stop me from look D. keep me looking
 10. A. tried to find B. tries finding C. trying to find D. tries to find

B. 根据首字母填词完成下段短文

Here we are at the (11) f _____ of the Great Wall. It is the longest wall (12) w _____ a history of 2000 years. It's also one of the (13) w _____ in the world. We'll (14) s _____ three hours and a half here. It's 8:00 now. We'll have our lunch at the Great Wall Restaurant (15) n _____. We'll (16) l _____ for the Summer Palace at 13:00. The bus will be (17) w _____ for us at the (18) e _____. Please (19) r _____ our bus number and come back on time. Please take your valuable things with you and shut all the windows (20) b _____ you get off. Have a good time!

II. 阅读理解

A

All men need air, we breathe in air from outside our bodies in every breath. When you put your face under water you cannot keep it there long. A swimmer can't swim under water very long. He needs air. A good swimmer may swim with his face in the water; if so, he keeps turning his head to take a breath through his mouth. He doesn't take in air through his nose under the water because water would get in through his nose with the air and go into his lungs (肺). With water in his lungs a man can't go on living.

Why do men have lungs? Well, the lungs carry oxygen into our bodies. Without oxygen, we can only live for a few minutes.

Do you know what lungs are like? Lungs are in the upper part of our bodies. We have two of them. There are thousands of little pipes (管子) in our lungs. The pipes go through them. The pipes are like the branches (树枝) of a tree and they go through every part of each lung. When we breathe in, air goes through the nose and mouth and passes down a large pipe. The other end of this pipe becomes two smaller pipes and each goes into one lung. Air passes through those pipes and is carried (被运送) around the body.

When you breathe, your upper body moves in and out so air runs into your lungs or is forced (被压迫) out of your lungs. We breathe in air and the air goes into every part of the lungs through the branching pipes. They take it to the blood which is moving all the time through the lungs and round to every part of our bodies. The blood goes around our body and back to the lungs in a very short time.

21. What is the text about?

- A. Swimmers B. Lungs C. Air D. Pipes

22. Why does a swimmer breathe through his mouth when he swims?

- A. He doesn't like to breathe through his nose.
 B. The air will go into his lungs and kill him.
 C. Mouth is the only way for people to take breath in.
 D. People will die with water in their lungs.

23. What will happen to us if there is no water in our lungs?

- A. We will lose our lungs. B. We will lose our lives.
 C. We will be all right. D. We won't be able to swim.

24. When air comes into our bodies, it runs through _____ first.

- A. a big pipe B. two small pipes C. thousands of pipes D. our nose or mouth

25. The underlined word "it" refers to _____.

- A. water B. pipe C. air D. breath

B

I lived on the fifteenth floor in a tall building. One day when I was waiting in the lift corner, a woman walked up. I watched

with fascination(着迷 入迷) the woman got on and push "two" and then "four". The lift went up, stopping at both floors, but she didn't get off.

"You missed your floor." I told her. "I'm going to the twenty-fourth floor." "But you pushed 'two' and 'four' ". "Oh, no," she shouted, "I've been on the computer too long!"

26. The woman lived on the _____ floor in the tall building.
A. sixth B. fourth C. second D. twenty-fourth
27. The woman should push _____ to get to her floor.
A. "two" B. "six" C. "two" and "four" D. "twenty-four"
28. The woman _____.
A. used computers quite often B. worked as a driver in the lift
C. wanted to take her computer home D. knew nothing about computers
29. Which of the following is right?
A. There was something wrong with the lift and it should be fixed.
B. In the lift, without thinking the woman did something she always does in her office.
C. The woman was too old to remember which floor she lived on.
D. The woman was busy working at the computer in the lift.
30. The story tells us _____.
A. there was something wrong with the woman in the lift
B. it's often hard to stop doing a usual thing one has got used to
C. a terrible lift is quite dangerous
D. the computer can't be used in the lift

C

Want to take a ride in Cinderella's carriage (马车)? Or have a party in Winnie the Pooh's woods? Well, you don't have to fly over the sea to do it.

Your wish is coming true soon. Hong Kong Disneyland opens on September 12. It will be a world of magic!

After you enter the park, you'll be walking back in time. In Main Street USA, around you are old-time taxis and yellow street lamps. It brings to life a small US town in the early 1900s.

A train may take you to a beautiful castle high in the air. It's the Sleeping Beauty Castle. Now you'll find yourself in Fantasyland! It's the home of your favorite Disney stories. Why not talk to Donald Duck? You can sit on a flying elephant, take a spin (旋转) in the teacup, or go under the sea.

In Adventure-land, you'll go into a dark jungle. The river will take you deeper into the heart of adventure. In the middle of the river is Tarzan's Island. Climb onto Tarzan's Treehouse and listen to his story. Of course, it's nice to watch the dancing and music from the Disney classic "The Lion King".

Science-fiction fans will go crazy for Tomorrow-land. It's cool to rocket (乘火箭) through outer space, or drive your own spaceship!

Here, you'll find surprises that are not in other Disneyland parks in the world. Mickey even has a red-and-gold Chinese suit to wear. Mulan will have her own pavilion (亭子). The fireworks (烟火) at night go with music!

31. In Main Street USA, you can see _____.
A. Cinderella's carriage
B. some new taxis and yellow street lamps
C. Winnie the Pooh's woods
D. many old-time things of 1900s
32. "After you enter the park, you'll be walking back in time." means _____.
A. 进入公园后, 你将会准时回来。
B. 进入公园后, 你将会觉得如同回到古老的过去。
C. 进入公园后, 你将记住准时回来。
D. 进入公园后, 你要记住及时赶回来。
33. If someone wants to rocket to spaceship, he can go to _____.
A. Tomorrow-land
B. Sleeping Beauty Castle

C. Fantasy-land

D. Adventure-land

34. The story mainly tells us ____.

A. Hong Kong Disneyland opens on September 5

B. not to lose something in the Disneyland

C. what we can see in the Disneyland

D. Hong Kong Disneyland is better than any other Disneyland in the world

35. 用英语回答下列问题:

Have you ever been to any Disneyland? Try to express your feelings about it in a few words.

III. 补全对话

John: Hello, Jim. May I come in?

Jim: Oh, hello, John. Yes, come in, please.

John: You don't look very well. What's the matter?

Jim: (36)_____

John: Oh dear! Why don't you go to bed for a rest?

Jim: (37)_____

John: Shall I call him and tell him you're ill?

Jim: (38)_____

John: OK. I'll do that. I'm going to the shops now. Can I get you some medicine?

Jim: (39)_____

John: Yes, of course. Is there anything else I can do?

Jim: (40)_____

John: See you later then. Take care!

A. Oh, yes, please. His number is in the phone book.

B. No, I'll be all right. Thanks for your help.

C. My head hurts and I feel really hot.

D. Could you buy me a bottle of aspirin(阿司匹林), please?

E. It doesn't hurt very much.

F. I can't. I will playing-pong with our teacher this afternoon.

G. Do you think it's a good idea?



WRITING

翻译下列句子

1. 将来,新的机器人将会有很多不同的形状。一些看上去像人类,另外一些看上去也许像蛇。

2. 一些科学家们早就预言,未来的人们将会通过电脑在家里学习。

3. 那家美国最大的电影公司的老板让他的部下一天工作 10 个小时。

4. 总有一天,人们会飞到月球去度假。

5. 长大后,我要当个工程师。

UNIT TWO WHAT SHOULD I DO?



KEY POINTS

1. Keep out! 出去! 不要进来!

keep out 还可以表示“(使)不进入”,“(使)远离”,如:

Can't you boys read? The notice says, "Keep out!" 难道你们这些男孩子不识字吗? 布告上写着“切勿靠近”。

请记住下列由 keep 组成的词组及用法:

keep sb/sth off 使……不接近/不接触某人或某物 远离某人或某事物; keep sb / sth in 使(人或动物)留在家里, 还可以指罚某人课后留校; keep on doing sth 不停地做某事; keep up 继续……; keep up with... 与……保持一致 如:

Three naughty children were kept in after school for being noisy in class. (were made to stay in)

三个淘气的学生由于上课太吵放学后留校。

His friends kept on (continued) offering him cigarettes. 他的朋友们总是给他烟抽。

Please keep off the grass. = Don't walk on the grass. 请不要践踏草地。

At the bottom of my essay, the teacher wrote "Good work! Keep it up!" (continue making an effort)

在我的文章下面, 老师写道, “写得好的, 继续努力!”

He ran so fast that I couldn't keep up with him. (catch up with) 他跑得太快了 我跟不上他。

2. I didn't have enough money. 我没有足够的钱。

enough 足够, 可用作形容词、副词、代词。用作形容词时, 既可放在它所修饰的名词之前, 也可放在它所修饰的名词之后; 用作副词时, 只能放在它所修饰的词之后, 如:

There were not enough people/ people enough/to pick apples. 摘苹果的人不够。(形容词)

He is old enough to be her father. 他年纪大得可以做她的父亲。(副词)

People now have enough to eat and wear. 现在的人们丰衣足食。(代词)

I really can't thank you enough. = I don't know how to thank you enough. (副词)

我实在对你感激不尽。(我真不知如何感谢你。)

3. I argued with my best friend. 我和我最好的朋友争吵了。

argue vi. 争吵, 争论, 争辩; argue with sb 和某人争吵; argue over/about sth 就某事争吵 如:

Do what you should do and don't argue with me. 做你该做的事, 不要和我吵。

They're always arguing over/about money. 他们总是为钱争吵。

argument 是名词, 其搭配与 argue 一样, 如:

We had an argument with the waiter about the bill. 我们和服务员就账单问题发生了争吵。

She got into an argument with the teacher. 她和老师争了起来。

4. I need to get some money to pay for summer camp. 我需要弄些钱支付夏令营的费用。

need 既可以用作情态动词, 又可以用作行为动词, 还可以用作名词, 如:

I need to sleep for a while. 我需要睡会儿觉。(行为动词)

You needn't (情态动词) clean your room now. = You don't need (行为动词) to clean your room now.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难之交才是真正的朋友。(名词)

请仔细阅读下列句子并观察 pay for; spend... on/in doing sth; cost; it takes... 等句型的用法:

She pays 100 yuan every week for this flat. = She spends 100 yuan every week on this flat.

= She spends 100 yuan every week (in) renting this flat. = Renting this flat costs her 100 yuan every week = It takes her 100 yuan every week to rent this flat. 她每周花100元租这个公寓。

5. He could join a club. 他能加入一个俱乐部。

join 加入, 成为(某个组织、公司、俱乐部等机构中)的一员; join (sb) in sth/doing sth 参加某人的行列, 与某人一起做……; take part in 多指参加活动; attend 多指出席会议 如:

He joined the League last year. 他去年入了团。

She only listens but never joins in. 她只是听,但从来不参与。

Why not join us in playing basketball? 为何不跟我们一起打篮球呢?

The students should often take part in the out-school activities. 学生应该经常参加校外活动。

Please remember to attend the important meeting tomorrow. 请记住参加明天的重要会议。

6. I just found out that my friends are planning a birthday party. 我发现我的朋友们正计划着一个生日聚会。

find 找到,发现; find out 发现,查明,弄清楚; 往往指经过一番询问、调查之后查明某事,如:

I found my lost watch under my bed. 我在床下找到了丢失的手表。

We must try our best to find out the truth of the matter. 我们必须尽最大努力查明事情真相。

7. I'm very upset and don't know what to do. 我很忐忑不安 不知道该做什么。

in know, learn, decide, wonder等动词后,可用“疑问词+不定式”结构或宾语从句结构。在动词tell, show, teach后可以先加一个间接宾语,再加“疑问词+不定式”结构做直接宾语,如:

I don't know what to say to him.=what I should say 我不知道对他说什么。

They are learning how to run the machine.=how they should run. 他们正在学习如何操作这台机器。

8. Could you please give me some advice? 您能给我些建议吗?

advice n. 建议; advise vt. 建议。常用于下列句型advise sb to do sth; advise (sb) that sb (should) do sth; advise doing sth, 如:

I'll take my parents' advice and study hard. 我会接受我父母的建议 努力学习的。

I advised her to wait.=I advised that she (should) wait. 我劝她等。

I advised leaving early.=I advised that we (should) leave early. 我建议早点离开。

9. And they are always comparing them with other children. 他们总是把自己的孩子与别的孩子做比较。

always 用进行时中,表示“总是”,“一贯……”,如:

They are always helping others. 他们总是帮助别人。

compare ...with 把.....与.....相比; compare ...to 把.....比作..... 如:

Please compare your composition with the model composition. 请将你的作文与范文加以比较。

Poets have compared sleep to death. 诗人们一直把睡眠比作死亡。



SPEAKING

I. 朗读短文

Qu-yuan was born around two thousand years ago in China. His job was to give advice to the emperor. The emperor always took his advice. Later, unfortunately, the emperor died and then the new emperor came to power, but he refused to listen to him. Finally Qu-yuan lost his job. He was always sad because the new emperor did not take his advice and the country lost the battle.

II. 回答下列问题

1. What's the weather like today?
2. Do you often go outing or stay at home in spring?
3. Do you like going outing?
4. Where do you often go outing?
5. Which season do you like best? Why?

III. 语言表达

请用5~6句话描述一次你难忘的.....(人、事情、活动等)。



LISTENING

I. 听句子，选出合适答语

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. A. How are you? | B. Nice to meet you. | C. I'm fine. Thank you. And you? |
| 2. A. It's just good luck. | B. That's all right. | C. Thank you very much. |
| 3. A. It's not very expensive. | B. It's not good enough. | C. It costs thirty yuan. |
| 4. A. He's doing his homework. | B. He's not feeling very well. | C. He's late for school again. |
| 5. A. You're so kind. | B. That's a good idea. | C. You are very clever. |

II. 听句子，选出与所听到的句子意义相同或相近的句子

6. A. He had a visit to the museum and enjoyed himself.
 B. He visited the museum at the same time.
 C. He visited the museum a lot of times.
7. A. He waited for the bus to stop.
 B. He walked before the bus stopped.
 C. He worked for the bus stop.
8. A. Peter was afraid he would have a bad cold.
 B. Peter was afraid of having a bad cut.
 C. Peter was afraid he would have a bad cough.
9. A. What's the weather like? It's sunny here.
 B. What's the weather like? It's rainy here.
 C. How's the weather? It's cloudy here.
10. A. He has been in Beijing for three years.
 B. He has been to Beijing three times.
 C. He left Beijing three years ago.

III. 听对话，选出与所听到的内容相符的答案

- | | | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| 11. A. 100 yuan. | B. 200 yuan. | C. 50 yuan. |
| 12. A. He is going to write a letter. | B. He got a letter from the woman. | C. He is going to mail letters. |
| 13. A. In a shop. | B. In a fast food restaurant. | C. In the man's car. |
| 14. A. He broke his computer. | B. He is sending an e-mail. | |
| | C. He is tired of trying to send an e-mail because something is wrong with his computer. | |
| 15. A. It's on the left side of Holly Road. | B. It's on the left side of Holland Road. | |
| | C. It's on the right side of Holly Road. | |

IV. 听短文，选出合适答语

16. Who are the writer's good friends?
 A. Her parents. B. Her classmates. C. Her diaries.
17. What does she usually want to write in her diaries?
 A. Something secret.
 B. Anything she likes.
 C. Something about her parents and classmates.
18. How did the other classmates feel when their parents read their diaries?
 A. A little angry. B. Very happy. C. Strange.
19. Why was her mother crying alone in her room that evening?
 A. Because her mother thought she was a fool.

B. Because her mother didn't understand her at all before.

C. Because she didn't get on well with her daughter.

20. What did the girl do when her mother was crying?

A. Shouted at her.

B. Calmed her down.

C. Sent her back to her room.

V. 听录音二遍, 做笔记

Three South China tiger cubs (baby tigers) from the Shanghai Zoo will fly to a (21) _____ camp in South Africa next month to learn to live in the wild.

"We hate to hear from some foreign experts that South China tigers have (22) _____ from the wild in China, but we have yet to find any living trace of them," said Lu Jun, office director of the National Wildlife Research and (23) _____ Center under the State Forestry Administration. (国家森林管理局野生动物研究发展中心)

There were more than 4,000 South China tigers 40 years ago, but most of them were killed in the 1950s. Now only 66 South China tigers remain.

To let them get used to the wild, China sent two South China Tiger cubs to South Africa last (24) _____. The three newly selected cubs were born at the Shanghai Zoo in March and April. They will leave China on Oct. 29 to join the two (25) _____ tigers in South Africa. And they will return in 2007.



LANGUAGE LEARNING

I. 单项选择

1. - Can you give me a hand, please?

- But, Helen. You _____ my help every five minutes. I _____ now.

A. need; am busy with my job

B. need; watch TV

C. are needing; watch TV

D. have been needing; watch TV

2. Each spacecraft launch _____ yuan.

A. spends; billions of

B. takes; billion of

C. costs; 2 billion

D. spent; 2 billion

3. - Mum, could you buy me a dress like this?

- Certainly, we can buy _____ one than this, but _____ this.

A. a better; better than

B. a worse; as good as

C. a cheaper; as good as

D. a more expensive; not as good as

4. He used to _____ very late, but now he's been used to _____ early.

A. getting up; getting up

B. get up; get up

C. getting up; get up

D. get up; getting up

5. The children have planted more trees and flowers since they _____ Greener China.

A. joined

B. took part in

C. became

D. were

6. I must return the camera to Li Lei, I _____ it for two weeks.

A. keep

B. borrowed

C. have kept

D. have lent

7. Of all the teachers in our school, Mr. Brown is _____.

A. tall

B. taller

C. tallest

D. the tallest

8. The young man is _____ to carry the heavy box.

A. enough strong

B. strong enough

C. too strong

D. so strong

9. Please don't _____ me _____ the piano. I don't like music at all.

A. let; playing

B. want; to play

C. make; play

D. have; to play

10. I am sure he _____ win the game because he has just learned _____ ping-pong.

A. mustn't; how he should play

B. may not; how to playing

C. can't; how to play

D. need not; how to play

11. We have enough time to catch the first bus. You _____ be in a hurry.

A. needn't to

B. need

C. don't need

D. don't need to

12. Prices for computers at that store can run ___ \$8,000.

- A. as high as B. as expensive as C. as cheap as D. as tall as

13. The 11-kilogram suits for the astronauts of Shenzhou VI ___ them ___.

- A. can keep; safety B. might keep; safety C. might keep; saving D. can keep; safe

14. Shenzhou VI carried 50 kilograms of oxygen (氧气), not only ___ of the two astronauts during their five-day flight, but also ___ an emergency demand (应急需求) if necessary.

- A. to satisfy the needs enough; meet B. enough to meet the need; to satisfy
C. enough to meet the needs; satisfy D. enough to satisfy the needs; to meet

15. - What are you going to do tomorrow?

- I have no idea. Here "I have no idea" means ___.

- A. I don't think so B. I don't know C. I want to do nothing D. I haven't got the same idea

II. 根据空格首字母补全单词

16. Children need o _____ activities, but they also need time and freedom to play.

17. She has many hobbies, i _____ dancing, singing and playing basketball.

18. I s _____ him when I went to his home without telling him.

19. C _____ between families starts at the young age, so the kids have to work harder.

20. Many children have already been used to h _____ their time filled up by their parents.

21. The poet often c _____ the woman he loves to a red rose.

22. I like many a _____ such as sports, language learning, music, singing and dancing.

23. Some students often feel under p _____ before they have exams.

24. Tom invited everyone else in my class e _____ me to his birthday party.

25. Do you think his clothes out of s _____?

III. 句型转换 (改为同义句)

26. Could you show me how I can send an e-mail?

Could you show me _____ an e-mail?

27. You can't have a good time if you haven't enough time on your trip.

You can't enjoy _____ you have time enough on your trip.

28. Would you like to tell me how much I should pay to go to Hainan by air?

Would you like to tell me how much it _____ to Hainan?

29. If you eat more, you'll be fatter and fatter.

The _____ you eat, the _____ you'll be.

30. Tom had no time for breakfast. He went to school in a hurry.

Tom _____ to school _____ breakfast.



READING

I. 完形填空

A. 选出最佳答案

Have you ever seen Korean (韩国的) writing before? In many people's eyes, it looks lovely but difficult. Do you know the 1 of the special alphabet (字母表)? Long, long ago, Korea didn't have its own alphabet. At that time, Koreans used Chinese characters. Because Chinese is hard to learn, only 2 people had the money and time to find teachers to teach them.

One of their kings was called Sejong and he 3 to invent a Korean alphabet. He thought hard. One day, 4 October 9, 1446, he looked at the window frame (窗框) and shouted, "I know 5 our alphabet should be!" He got the idea from the frame and invented characters of all the same size, like they 6 in a frame.

That's why the Hunmin chong-um (训民正音), the earliest Korean alphabet was born. King Sejong said, "Chinese characters can't express Korean meanings. These letters are very 7 to learn. It is my hope that they can help all people

8 better." When first created (发明) by King Sejong, Hunmin chong-um had 28 letters, 9 only 24 are in use today. This special Korean alphabet is called Hangul (韩语). Now when you walk down a Korean street, you 10 see any Chinese characters. All the Korean people are happy using Hangul - it is all their own.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. spelling | B. writing | C. meaning | D. history |
| 2. A. rich | B. poor | C. old | D. special |
| 3. A. wanted | B. decided | C. liked | D. hoped |
| 4. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. by |
| 5. A. that | B. what | C. where | D. how |
| 6. A. were put | B. put | C. were lying | D. lay |
| 7. A. interesting | B. comfortable | C. easy | D. difficult |
| 8. A. learn | B. do | C. say | D. live |
| 9. A. so | B. but | C. if | D. or |
| 10. A. hardly | B. only | C. nearly | D. easily |

B. 根据首字母填词完成下段短文

New Planet May Circle the Sun

Text books (11) I _____ nine planets (行星) in the solar system (太阳系). Now, we might have a 10th. This month, American (12) s _____ said that they found a small moon that may be circling a new planet, Xena (齐娜).

Xena is a planet-like body. Scientists discovered (发现) it in 2003. It's (13) n _____ Pluto (冥王星) and about 2,700 kilometres in diameter (直径). Pluto is 2,274 kilometres in diameter.

Scientists (14) t _____ in 2003 that Xena was a possible 10th planet. It (15) t _____ around the sun, and is bigger than Pluto. And now, it has a moon, which means that Xena has at (16) _____ enough weight to keep a satellite (卫星).

American scientist Michael Brown, the (17) d _____ of Xena, said, "(18) H _____ a moon is cool - and it is something that most planets have, so it is good to see that Xena does too."

It will take more work to (19) d _____ whether Xena is a planet. And if Xena is, our textbooks will have to be (20) c _____.

II. 阅读理解

A

A man bought a donkey at the market one day and took him home to try it. Now the man had several donkeys and he knew each one's character very well. One of the donkeys was very strong and brave. Another was eager to please but quickly tired. One donkey was very lazy. He hated going to work in the morning and he did as little as possible all day long when the other animals were being loaded.

The man led the new donkey into the yard. For a moment he stood sniffing (嗅) at his new friends. Then immediately, he ran slowly up to the lazy donkey and began feeding comfortably at his side.

Though it was late in the day, the man immediately led the new donkey out of the yard, straight to the market.

"You cannot have given him a fair trial yet," said the seller, "It is ten minutes since you bought him."

"I don't have to try him any more," replied the man, "I know just what he is from the friend he chose for himself. Take him away and give me my money back. I can do without a donkey like him."

21. The first paragraph tells us _____.

- the man had several donkeys and he didn't know each one's character very well
- the characters of the man's donkeys
- he hated going to work
- he would get the lightest load

22. The main idea of the second paragraph is that _____.

- the man led the new donkey into the yard
- the new donkey made a good friend

- C. the new donkey liked the lazy donkey
D. the man tried the donkey in his way
23. The last three paragraphs show us _____.
A. the man returned the donkey he had just bought to the seller
B. the man gave the donkey to the seller
C. the man decided to sell the donkey to others
D. the seller refused to take the donkey back
24. The reason why the man took the donkey back to the seller is that he _____.
A. thought it unnecessary to buy the donkey
B. had three donkeys already
C. wanted to get the money back
D. decided that the donkey was lazy
25. What do you learn from the fable?
A. You can tell what people are alike from the friends they choose.
B. You can tell what people like from the friends they choose.
C. You can tell what people are likely to be from the friends they choose.
D. You can tell what people look like from the friends they choose.

B

When you get tired of homework, several minutes' walk in a nearby green park helps you relax at once. Or you may stand facing the lake or the sea. They'll calm you just like the green plants.

Wonder why? Colour is a key part of the answers. Since it is so, green and blue help make people feel more quiet and safe.

All colours have special power. Scientists have found that many colours have specific effects (效果) on people's minds and feelings.

Try an easy and interesting experiment and you'll see how colour "misleads" you sometimes. Wrap (包装) two boxes of the same size with coloured paper, one red and the other white. Then weigh the two boxes with your hands. Which one is heavier? Most people will think that the red box is heavier, even though they weigh the same.

Colours can affect (影响) learning. Scientists have found that students spend more time reading if they read information written in blue text. Blue helps most people calm down and think more. Smart (clever) uses of colours in daily life are to be seen everywhere. Hospitals and libraries seldom paint their walls, tables and desks red. They use light colours, like light blue or green. Red makes people excited while light colours help them relax. Haven't worked out how colour affects your daily life? Start with your small room. Try to make some changes in it and you'll get to know how important colour is.

26. The underlined word "misleads" means _____.
 - A. affects
 - B. brings
 - C. causes someone to have a wrong idea
 - D. gives wrong directions
27. We'd better paint the walls of the hospitals in _____.
 - A. light blue or light green
 - B. deep red or deep brown
 - C. deep orange or deep red
 - D. light green or light yellow
28. If you want to _____, you'd better sit in the room painted blue.
 - A. weigh something with your hands
 - B. study attentively
 - C. face the lake or the sea
 - D. enjoy some rock music
29. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. When you are going to have a rest, you'd better sit in the room painted green.
 - B. Scientists have known some differences among some colours.
 - C. When you get tired of homework, you should look at the green plants far away.
 - D. The passage has told us clearly why some colours are warm and other colours are cool.
30. The reading mainly shows us _____.
 - A. the difference between red and white
 - B. how to get on well with others