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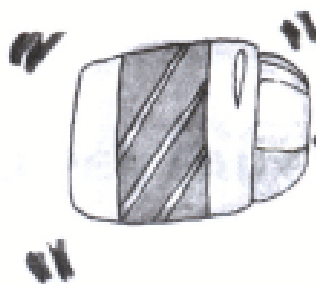
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UNIT ONE WHERE'S YOUR PEN PAL FROM?



KEY POINTS

1. - Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友是哪里人?

- He's from Australia. 他是澳大利亚人。
- Where is John's pen pal from? 约翰的笔友是哪里人?
- He's from Japan. 他是日本人。
- Where is her pen pal from? 她的笔友是哪里人?
- She's from France. 她是法国人。

以 where 开头的疑问句, 是询问对方“在哪里或者来自哪里”, be from 表示“来自”, 另一个动词词组 come from 也是此意。

① - Where is he? 他在哪里?

- He is in the library. 他在图书馆。

② - Where does he come from? 他是哪里人?

- He comes from China. 他是中国人。

2. - Where does he live? 他住在哪里?

- He lives in Paris. 他住在巴黎。
- Where does she live? 她住在哪里?
- She lives in Sydney. 她住在悉尼。

live 是一个动词, 表示“居住”, 一般用作不及物动词。如果后面是一个表示地点的名词, 名词前要加一个介词才可以使用。上述例句的时态均为一般现在时, 这种时态表示阶段经常性或习惯性的动作。常与下列时间状语连用, often (经常), usually (通常), sometimes (有时), always (总是), seldom (不常), never (从不), every day (每天), once a week (一周一次)。

① They sometimes play football after school. 他们有时在放学后踢足球。

② Her father goes to Beijing once a month. 她爸爸每月去北京一次。

3. I think China is a very interesting country. 我认为中国是一个非常有趣的国家。

I think 是一个插入语部分, 意为“我认为”; 如果是否定含义的句子, 则用 I don't think。

① I think he must be there now. 我想他现在一定在那里了。

② I don't think he will win the prize. 我认为他无法赢得这个奖项。

interesting“有趣的”, 是一个形容词, 通常是指引起他人兴趣的; 而 interested 则指“感兴趣的”。

③ He is such an interesting teacher that he is very popular among the students. 他是个非常风趣的老师, 很多学生都很喜欢他。

④ I am interested in Chinese and I like reading Chinese novels so much. 我对中文很感兴趣, 我非常喜欢阅读中文小说。

4. I can speak English and a little French. 我能说英语和一点法语。

can 是情态动词, 表示“有能力做什么”, can 后面直接加上一个动词; a little 表示“一些”, 修饰不可数名词; 而 little 表示“几乎没有”, 也修饰不可数名词。

① When I was a girl, I began to learn how to swim. So I can swim very well now. 当我是个女孩时我就开始学习游泳, 所以现在我能游得很好。

② There is a little milk in the fridge and you needn't buy it. 冰箱里还有一些牛奶, 你不用买了。

③ I will have a good time because I have little homework to do today. 今天我的作业很少, 因此我会玩得很开心。

5. I like going to the movies with my friends and playing sports. 我喜欢和朋友们看电影和运动。

like doing 意为“喜欢做某事”, 通常指经常性的动作; like to do 意为“愿意做某事”或“想做某事”, 一般指

一次性的动作。

I like going to the movies but I don't like to see a movie today because I am too busy. 我很喜欢看电影,但是今天太忙了,所以不想去看电影。

6. My favorite subject in school is PE. 我最喜欢的科目是体育。

PE 是指“体育课”; favorite 意为“最喜欢的”或“最喜欢的人与物”。

My favorite song is Right Here Waiting. 我最喜欢的歌曲是《此情可待》。



SPEAKING

I. 朗读短文

In many big cities there are people who can not get work. Sometimes they do not want to work, but sometimes there isn't any work for them to do. Some of these people beg for money. Some of them sell boxes of matches or bunches of flowers. However, some rich people don't think they should give money to beggars because they believe there is work for everyone.

II. 回答下列问题

1. What is your city like? Describe her briefly.
2. How is the weather there?
3. What season is the best one to visit your city?
4. What are the places that the tourists can not miss?
5. What is the most serious problem for your city?

III. 语言表达

缤纷多彩的寒假生活已经结束,相信你一定在假期中经历了许多值得回味的事。现在,请结合你的假期生活,介绍一下你在假期中的活动,至少说六句话。



LISTENING

I. 听句子, 选出合适答句

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. Yes, you do. | B. Yes, please. | C. Yes, you may go. |
| 2. A. In the cinema. | B. By bus. | C. Next Thursday evening. |
| 3. A. That's right. | B. That's all right. | C. All right. |
| 4. A. At 5 o'clock. | B. France. | C. At school. |
| 5. A. Good idea! | B. What a beautiful park! | C. How should I know? |

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. People often put food in bags and these bags are made of paper. | |
| B. People often cook food in fireplace. | |
| C. People often put books in their bags. | |
| 7. A. I teach English. | B. I teach maths and English. |
| 8. A. His home is here. | B. His home is over there. |
| 9. A. Tom is two years older than Rose. | C. I learn English all by myself. |
| B. Tom is two years younger than Rose. | C. His home is not far from here. |
| C. Rose is as old as Tom. | |
| 10. A. The little boy is young but he can go to school. | |
| B. Though the boy is very young, he wants to go to school. | |
| C. The little boy is too young to go to school. | |

III. 听对话, 选出与听到的内容相符的答案

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. A. The No. 2 Middle School. | B. The No. 5 Middle School. | C. The No. 3 Middle School. |
| 12. A. A doctor. | B. A teacher. | C. The girl's father's friend. |
| 13. A. Forty-three years old. | B. Thirty years old. | C. Thirteen years old. |

14. A. To watch the tiger in the zoo. B. To have dinner with his friend. C. To go to the cinema.
 15. A. It's not good. B. It's too long. C. It's very interesting.

IV. 听短文, 选出最佳答案

16. Where does Tom come from?
 A. America B. China C. Australia
 17. Where does Tom's father live now?
 A. Sydney B. Japan C. Paris
 18. What is Tom's father?
 A. He is a worker B. He is a businessman C. He is a teacher
 19. What is Mary's favorite subject at school?
 A. Chinese B. History C. Physics
 20. What is she interested in?
 A. Drawing B. Singing C. China

V. 听录音, 做笔记

On Saturday morning, Mum goes out for (21) _____. Dad goes to the office to work. In the morning Tony (22) _____ at home. He does his homework. Then he (23) _____ TV. At about ten o'clock, he goes out to (24) _____ football with his (25) _____. He has a very good time. You know Tony likes playing football very much.



LANGUAGE LEARNING

I. 单项选择

1. Where are you ____ ?
 A. come B. from C. in D. go
 2. - ____ were you just now?
 - I was at school and played soccer with my friends.
 A. How B. Where C. What D. When
 3. - What do you usually do on weekends?
 - I ____ soccer.
 A. played B. plays C. play D. am playing
 4. The man in blue is ____ classmate.
 A. Johns B. John's C. mine D. the
 5. I like ____ to have a walk with my brother after supper.
 A. go B. going C. goes D. to going
 6. I feel very thirsty but there is ____ water left in the bottle.
 A. few B. much C. little D. a little
 7. Air Jordan is a wonderful basketball player and he ____ from America.
 A. comes B. was C. lives D. came
 8. - Shall I take this chair to your room?
 - _____. I will do it myself.
 A. Yes, please B. Good idea C. No, thanks D. Never mind
 9. - I have a good friend in Toronto. Do you know where the city is?
 - The city is in _____.
 A. Australia B. Canada C. France D. Japan
 10. I don't think it is ____ interesting story.
 A. the B. an C. / D. a
 11. Tom and Mary often ____ their family do some housework every weekend.

- A. help B. helps C. are helping D. helped
12. A foreigner sometimes _____ his way and needs some help from the police.
A. lost B. lose C. loses D. has lost
13. "The Long Weekend" is _____ action film and it's my favorite.
A. a B. so C. an D. the
14. The famous Sydney Opera House lies in _____.
A. Japan B. Australia C. China D. the United States
15. He has lived in Japan for a year and he can speak _____ Japanese.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

II. 根据首字母补全单词

16. I like English most, so English is my f _____ subject at school.
17. He is from France and speaks F _____.
18. P _____, the capital city of France, is a place filled with romance.
19. I have a lot of pen p _____ from different countries.
20. One of Tommy's classmates is f _____ Tokyo and speaks J _____.
21. - We are going to have a picnic tomorrow.
- W _____ and w _____ shall we meet?
22. I come from Singapore and now I l _____ in Shenzhen.
23. What l _____ does he speak? He s _____ English.
24. I want to be your pen pal so would you please tell me something about y _____?
25. Is there any i _____ news in today's newspaper? I feel so bored.

III. 句型转换

26. Some people live in the countryside. (改成否定句)
Some people _____ in the countryside.
27. There isn't anything wrong with the machine. (改写句子, 句意不变)
There is _____ with the machine.
28. I am from America and I speak English. (就划线部分提问)
_____ are you from and _____ do you speak?
29. Where does he come from? (改写句子, 句意不变)
Where _____ he _____?
30. They were too tired to go any farther. (改写句子, 句意不变)
They were _____ tired _____ they couldn't go any farther.



READING

I. 完形填空

A. 选出最佳答案

For several years, Americans have enjoyed teleshopping- watching TV and buying things by phone. Now teleshopping is starting in Europe. In some 1 countries, people can turn on their 2 and shop for clothes, jewelry, food, toys and 3 things.

Teleshopping is becoming popular in Sweden. 4, the biggest Swedish company sells different kinds of things on TV in fifteen European countries, and in one year, it makes \$10 million. In France, there are two teleshopping channels, and the French 5 about \$20 million a year in buying things through those channels.

In Germany, 6 last year teleshopping was only possible on one channel for one hour every day. Then the government allowed more teleshopping. Other channels can 7 for telebusiness, including the largest American teleshopping company and a 24-hour teleshopping company. German 8 are hoping these will help them sell more things.

Some people like teleshopping because it allows them to do their shopping without 9. With all the traffic problems in

cities, going shopping is not an easy thing. But at the same time, other Europeans 10 like this new way of buying things. Many Europeans usually worry about the quality(质量) of the things for sale on TV. They think high quality is the most important thing.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. European | B. Asian | C. American | D. African |
| 2. A. lights | B. switches | C. radios | D. TVs |
| 3. A. some else | B. another many | C. the other | D. many other |
| 4. A. Such as | B. For example | C. For teleshopping | D. It is like |
| 5. A. takes | B. cost | C. spends | D. spend |
| 6. A. to | B. until | C. unless | D. by |
| 7. A. begin | B. leave | C. open | D. turn on |
| 8. A. people | B. women | C. businessmen | D. officials |
| 9. A. to go out | B. going out | C. to buy things | D. buying things |
| 10. A. still | B. don't | C. even | D. won't |

B. 根据首字母填词完成下段短文

Many people make their living with their hands. But Tom makes his living with his (11) f_____. It's a good living, too.

Tom's story (12) b_____ in a very small city in England. His (13) p_____ were very poor. Seven people (14) l_____ in their small house. Tom had no (15) p_____ to play in but in the street. Tom's father (16) o_____ played football. Little Tom wanted to play, too. So his father (17) m_____ a ball for him to kick. It was a sock filled with (18) p_____ of cloth. Tom kicked it every day.

At last Tom learned to kick a real football, and (19) a_____ a few years he could play football very well. Now Tom is one of the (20) b_____ football players in the world.

II. 阅读理解

A

Life in the next century will be very different from life today. Between then and now many changes will take place. So what will the changes be?

The population is growing fast. There will be more people in the world and most of them will live longer than people live now.

Computers will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. And computer studies will be one of the important subjects in school then.

People will work fewer hours than they do now and they will have more free time for sports, watching TV and travel. Travelling will be much cheaper and easier. And many more people will go to other countries for holidays.

There will be changes in our food, too. More land will be used for building new towns and houses for all the people. Then there will be less room for cows and sheep, so meat will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day. Instead they will eat more fruit and vegetable. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. Dangerous and hard work will be done by robots. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a problem.

21. In the future, there will be _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. much more fruit | B. more people | C. less vegetable | D. fewer people |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|

22. Every family will have at least one _____ in the next century.

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| A. car | B. robot | C. computer | D. TV set |
|--------|----------|-------------|-----------|

23. In the next century people don't have to _____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A. work long hours | B. work fast | C. walk on foot | D. eat meat |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|

24. People may not eat _____ as much as they do today.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. fruit | B. fish | C. meat | D. rice |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|

25. One big problem in the future is that _____.

- A. many people don't have to work B. many people will not be able to find work
C. people have to work fast D. all the work will be done by robots
B

Here is the nine o'clock news.

Ben Kitson, the writer of the stories and plays for children has died at his home in California. Mr. Kitson was 82. His most famous book of stories, The Gentleman's House, is sold all over the world, in more than twenty-five languages.

Policemen in New York have stopped work. The leader (领导者), Mr. Paulo Angeli, says that they will return to work only when they receive more money for working long hours and doing the most dangerous work in the day.

It has been a good year on the farm. The warm, wet spring and the fine summer have been very good for all kinds of food plants. This means that fruits and vegetables will be cheaper in the shops this year.

And it's time for "Morning Music".

26. Mr. Ben Kitson wrote _____.

- A. children's plays and stories B. 82 stories about his home in California
C. in more than twenty-five languages D. books, then sold them all over the world

27. Mr. Paulo Angeli is _____.

- A. the most dangerous policeman in New York B. a policeman who receives more money for working long hours
C. the leader of the New York City policemen D. the leader of New York City

28. The policemen in New York will not come back to their work _____.

- A. next Monday B. after they get more money
C. before they get more money D. any more

29. Because food plants have done well, _____.

- A. fruits and vegetables will be cheaper this year B. there will be a fine, warm, wet spring
C. food will be cheaper than it was in the spring D. plants will be cheaper this year

30. In the passage, we can read _____ report(s).

- A. one B. two C. three D. four
C

假如你是图书管理员, 请你根据下面读者需要, 从所列书目中向他们推荐一本合适的书, 并把书名填写在表格里

Reader A: Today people write to, even talk to others on the computer. Nancy wants to learn more about it.

Reader B: Mary is a good mother. She believes eating the right food is important. She likes to help her children grow better by eating the right food.

Reader C: Kevin often sits at his desk, studying all night, but he still gets poor grades. He hopes to do better in the tests.

Reader D: Bob's sister wants him to move to New York. But he isn't sure if that is a good idea. He needs to know more about the country.

Reader E: Amy is worried that there are too many used bags. She doesn't know what to do with them.

The following is the list of some books: How to Be Good Learners, Make the Waste Useful, Travel around the World for Eighty Days, You and What You Eat, How to Use the Internet, 101 Q&A about America, Harvard Girl-Liu Yiting

Reader	Book
A	31
B	32
C	33
D	34
E	35

III. 补全对话：选择适当单词完成对话，每空填一个单词，每个单词使用一次，单词中有两个为多余的

wrong, change, sure, good, had, matter, right, tell, know, left, hope, drink

A: Hello, Harris.

B: Hi, Bob.

A: You don't look quite (36)_____.

B: Nothing has gone (37)_____ for me today.

A: What was the (38)_____?

B: I don't (39)_____. It just isn't my day.

A: Please (40)_____ me what has come to you.

B: My car broke down on the way to work. I (41)_____ my papers home.

A: Well. I've (42)_____ one of those days, too. I'm (43)_____ things will get better by themselves.

B: I (44)_____ so.

A: Now let's do something for a (45)_____.

B: Good idea.



W R I T I N G

I. 用所给出的词造句

1. sport, my, is, soccer, favorite

2. like, to, I, my, movies, going, the, with, Sundays, on, friends

3. do, the, where, Smiths, live

4. great, I, think, with, country, beautiful, China, is, a, a, history

5. best, John's, are, Canada, Toronto, friends, from, in

II. 书面表达

假定你们班正在举行“我心中的台湾”主题班会，请你根据以下提示用英语写一篇发言稿。

1. 台湾是中国领土的一部分，是我国第一大岛，省会台北(Taipei)。

2. 位于我国福建省东南，名胜有日月潭、阿里山等。

3. 现在很多台湾人来大陆走亲访友、开商店、办工厂。

4. 你的愿望。

注意：1. 短文应语句通顺，书写清晰、规范。

2. 短文第一句话已给出。

3. 词数：50~60左右

Taiwan is a part of China.

UNIT TWO WHERE'S THE POST OFFICE?



KEY POINTS

1. - Is there a bank near here? 附近有银行吗?

- Yes, there's a bank on Center Street. 是的,在中心路上有一个银行。

there be 结构又称为“存在句”,它是英语中一个特殊句式,常用来表示某地(某时)存在着某物(某人),其基本句型结构为 there be+ 某物(某人)+ 地点状语+ 时间状语。there be 结构中的 be 是谓语动词,它在人称和数上应与其后的主语保持一致,即主语是单数可数名词或不可数名词时用 is, 主语是复数可数名词时用 are。

① There is some water in the bottle. 瓶子里有一些水。

② Are there any differences between Japanese and Chinese? 日语和汉语之间有区别吗?

there be 结构中的谓语动词有时不用 be, 而用 live, stand, lie 等动词, 使语言表达更生动形象。

③ Once there lived a king. 曾经有一个国王。

④ There stands a tower on the hill. 山上耸立着一座塔。

2. The pay phone is across from the library. 公用电话在图书馆的对面。

The pay phone is next to the library. 公用电话在图书馆的隔壁。

The pay phone is between the post office and the library. 公用电话在邮局和图书馆之间。

The pay phone is on Green Street. 公用电话在格林大道上。

The pay phone is in front of the library. 公用电话在图书馆的前方。

The pay phone is behind the library. 公用电话在图书馆的后面。

across from 的意思与 opposite 意思较为接近,指“在对面”; next to 意思为“在隔壁”; between 意思为“介于两者之间”,注意要与 among 相区分,among 是指在三者或三者以上事物之中。on 的意思为“在……上”,in front of 与 behind 意思相对,前者指“在前方”,后者指“在后面”。in the front of 的意思也为“在前面”,但是它是指在内部的前面。

① There are some birds in front of my house. 我房间的前方有一些鸟儿。

② There sits a beautiful girl in the front of the bus. 在汽车的前部坐着一个漂亮的女孩。

3. Just go straight and turn left. 直走然后左转。

在英语口语里“问路与指路”两种情景中,有一些常见并有用的句型:

Asking the way

① Can you tell me where the Third Avenue is? 请问第三大街在哪?

② Could you please tell me the way to St. Paul's Cathedral? 请问去圣保罗大教堂的路怎么走?

③ Excuse me! Is there a cinema near here? 对不起,这附近有电影院吗?

④ Which way is the station? 请问火车站是走哪条路?

⑤ Will it take me long to get there? 到那里要花很长时间吗?

Directing the way

⑥ Cut across the Square and then turn left. 穿过广场然后左转。

⑦ Follow this road until you come to an ad. post. 顺着这条街一直走到广告牌处。

⑧ Go straight on, then take the first turning on the left. 一直走,到第一条横马路再左转。

⑨ It's too far to walk. You'd better take a taxi. 走过去太远了,你最好坐计程车去。

⑩ You can walk it within five minutes. You won't miss it. 五分钟就可以走到了,你不会找不到的。

4. Next to the hotel is a small house with an interesting garden. 在宾馆的隔壁有一所小房子,这所房子还带着一个有趣的花园。

这是一个倒装句,正常语序是 A small house with an interesting garden is next to the hotel.

with 是介词,表示“带着,拥有”。

① China is a great country with a long history. 中国是一个有着悠久历史的伟大国家。

② Our teacher came in with a book in her hand. 我们的老师走进来了,她手里拿着一本书。

5. Let me tell you the way to my house. 让我来告诉你去我家的路怎么走。

let是一个动词,其结构为let sb. do sth.,常用句型为let's do...,表示“让我们一起做……”

① When you need some help, please let me give you a hand. 当你需要帮助时,请让我帮帮你吧。

② Let's go to visit the Great Wall. 我们一起去看看长城吧。

6. I hope you have a good trip. 祝你旅途愉快。

hope为动词,意思为“盼望,期待”,其基本结构是“hope to do sth.”,意思是“希望做某事”;“hope + 从句”意思是“希望某事发生”。注意:“hope sb. to do sth.”是错误的用法。

① The foreign friends hope that they can join the May Day Celebrations in Beijing. 外国朋友们希望能参加五一节北京的庆祝活动。

② A: He is annoyed with me, isn't he? 他生我的气了,是吧?

B: I hope not. 希望不是那么一回事。



SPEAKING

I. 朗读短文

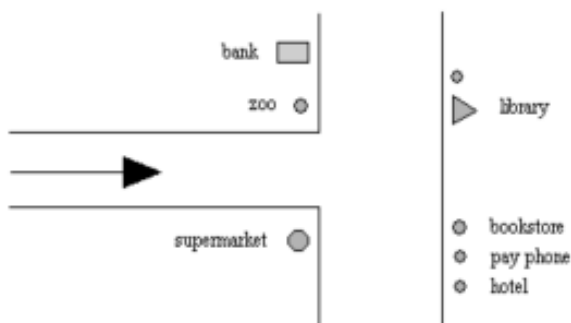
In the US, who doesn't like to wear jeans? They're nice to wear and look good. They were first made in America over 100 years ago. A German man and an American man made the first blue jeans in the US. Jeans are a big part of US culture. American people like to wear them. They last a long time and anyone can wear them, young or old, rich or poor.

II. 回答下列问题

1. Do you like Harry Potter?
2. What do you think of Harry Potter?
3. Are you interested in magic? Why or why not?
4. If you were Harry Potter, what would you want to do?
5. What do you know about the writer Rowling?

III. 语言表达

Jeff 和朋友们在动物园游玩,他想要打电话,请你告诉他从动物园到公用电话亭的路线和电话的准确位置。



LISTENING

I. 听句子, 选出合适答句

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. You are right. | B. That's right. | C. You are welcome. |
| 2. A. I am fine. | B. I am five. | C. You are fourteen. |
| 3. A. 2. | B. 3. | C. 4. |
| 4. A. He is my father. | B. She is Mrs. Brown. | C. It's mine. |
| 5. A. She is at home. | B. She is my sister. | C. She is 18. |

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. There is a post office near here.
- B. The post office is behind the restaurant.

C. The post office is across from the restaurant.

7. A. Her daughter does well in English.

B. Her daughter is a good English teacher.

C. Her daughter is studying English.

8. A. There is a big tree in front of our classroom.

B. There are some trees in our classroom.

C. There is a big tree in the front of the classroom.

9. A. Would you write down your address?

B. Could you tell me where you live now?

C. Would you lend me your dress?

10. A. Where are you from?

B. How are you doing?

C. Where are you going?

III. 听对话, 选出与听到的内容相符的答案

11. A. Mary.

B. Tim.

C. John.

12. A. Red.

B. Blue.

C. Yellow.

13. A. It's seven.

B. It's six.

C. It's seventy.

14. A. Some books.

B. A book.

C. The teacher's desk.

15. A. Lily's.

B. Lucy's.

C. The twins'.

IV. 听短文, 选出最佳答案

16. Who were Jack and Jim?

A. Friends.

B. Good friends.

C. Twins.

17. What did Jack want to do one day?

A. To go to the library.

B. To clean his house.

C. To borrow some books from Jim.

18. What did Jim want to borrow from Jack the next day?

A. A broom.

B. Some books.

C. A good bed.

19. Why didn't Jack want to lend it to Jim?

A. Because there was no broom in Jack's house.

B. Because he had lent it to others.

C. Because Jim didn't lend the books to him yesterday and this made him very angry.

20. What might happen after Jack's words?

A. Jim was very happy.

B. Jim was unhappy.

C. Jim would help Jack to clean the room.

V. 听录音, 做笔记

A: Excuse me, (21)_____ the nearest hospital, please?

B: Sorry, I don't know. You'd better (22)_____ the policeman over there. He may know.

A: Thank you all the (23)_____.

(To another man.)

A: Excuse me, which is the (24)_____ to the nearest hospital, please?

C: Go down this street, turn left and walk on (25)_____ you reach the end. And you will see the hospital. It's (26)_____ the post office and the fruit shop.

A: How (27)_____ is it from here?

C: It's about thirty minutes' walk.

A: My daughter is badly ill. She can't walk (28)_____ longer. How can we get there?

C: You can go there by bus. The bus stop is over there, on the other (29)_____ of the street.

A: I see. Thank you very much.

C: (30)_____ welcome.



LANGUAGE LEARNING

I. 单项选择

1. There _____ a pen in my pencil-box now and I like it very much.
A. am B. is C. was D. are
2. - _____ were you just now?
- I was in the post office to send a letter to my mother.
A. How B. Where C. What D. When
3. - _____ there a lot of students at your school?
- Yes, _____ are.
A. Is, they B. Are, there C. Were, there D. Were, they
4. _____ the restaurant and the supermarket is the library.
A. On B. Near to C. Between D. Among
5. Will you please _____ a walk with me after supper?
A. go B. come C. take D. do
6. Shenzhen is _____ the southern part of China.
A. in B. on C. across from D. to
7. _____ a wonderful football match last night.
A. There was B. There is C. They are D. It is
8. When did you _____ here?
A. reach B. get to C. arrive D. arrive in
9. Women's Day is coming and so there will _____ a celebration for all the women teachers.
A. be B. have C. go D. come
10. _____ a walk after dinner makes you healthy.
A. Have B. Take C. Doing D. Having
11. Look! They _____ in the new library at school.
A. read B. are reading C. reading D. reads
12. Excuse me! Is there a _____ in our neighborhood? I want to make a call.
A. post office B. pay phone C. restaurant D. cafe
13. I have to ask my mother to help me clean my room. It is too _____.
A. new B. old C. dirty D. heavy
14. My mother likes shopping in the _____ over the weekends.
A. cafe B. supermarket C. library D. park
15. You can sit _____ our classroom, so you can see clearly.
A. in front of B. on C. to D. in the front of

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

16. There _____ little milk in the fridge so I have to buy some. (be)
17. There _____ a great number of animals in the woods but now we can see few. (be)
18. Tom is the best _____ in our school. (run)
19. January is the _____ month in a year. (one)
20. The _____ in our school library is very friendly to us. (library)
21. There is little light in the room. I can _____ see anything. (hard)
22. The baby was so _____ that I couldn't sleep very well. (noise)
23. _____ there any McDonalds in your country? (be) Do the children like _____? (they)
24. Let me _____ you with your homework. It's a little difficult for you. (help)

25. I _____ for the nearest post office. I have to post this letter now. (look)

III. 句型转换

26. Some farmers are working in the fields. (改为否定句)

Some farmers _____ in the fields.

27. Is there a new supermarket near here? (作肯定回答)

Yes, _____.

28. The People's Hospital is on Shennan Road. (就划线部分提问)

_____ is the People's Hospital?

29. Between the two buildings stands a school. (改写句子, 句意不变)

_____ a school between the two buildings.

30. Shenzhen Book City is opposite Diwang Building. (改写句子, 句意不变)

Diwang Building is _____ Shenzhen Book City.



READING

I. 完形填空

A. 选出最佳答案

Yao Ming, the center of Chinese National Basketball Team, served the Houston Rockets in the 2002 NBA. The 2.26m, 140kg center becomes the first famous one 1 from a Chinese team.

Yao Ming was born in Shanghai 2 September, 1980. His mother was a center and captain of Chinese National Women's Team. His father played basketball, 3.

Yao Ming is widely 4 in China. He came to be a very important basketball player in China Basketball Association. It is CBA 5 short. During the 2000~2001 season, he got 27.1 scores on average 6 the Shanghai Oriental Sharks per match.

Yao Ming 7 the Houston Rockets in November, 2002. He said this was a new start in his basketball 8. He would do his best 9 from the NBA and improve himself.

Sport analyst (分析家) Bill Walton said, "Yao Ming has the potential (潜力), the capability of changing the future of 10."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. comes | B. coming | C. to come | D. came |
| 2. A. in | B. on | C. at | D. / |
| 3. A. either | B. too | C. also | D. as well as |
| 4. A. know | B. knew | C. known | D. knowing |
| 5. A. of | B. with | C. in | D. for |
| 6. A. for | B. to | C. of | D. in |
| 7. A. joins | B. joined | C. to join | D. has joined |
| 8. A. lives | B. live | C. life | D. alive |
| 9. A. learning | B. learn | C. to learn | D. learned |
| 10. A. basketball | B. football | C. volleyball | D. baseball |

B. 选出方框内合适的词完成下段短文

ways, temperature, take, through, away, up, while, share, cold, move

The weather in the Antarctic is far colder than that in other places. But emperor penguins almost never get a (11) _____. Why is that? In winter, the birds don't (12) _____ much. This helps them save energy. Penguins also have other useful (13) _____ to keep warm. They have a 4cm-thick layer of fat and four layers of feathers. When penguins are in water, their body (14) _____ goes down. This is to stop them losing heat. Penguins are good at working together to live (15) _____ the hard winter. When snowstorms come, penguins get close and huddle together to (16) _____ their warmth. Those facing the wind feel colder. So, they (17) _____ turns to move to the inside of the group. When they have been on the outside long enough, they can go inside and warm up. There they can stay (18) _____

_____ from the cold temperatures and wind for a(19) _____. Inside the huddle the temperature can get (20) _____ to 35°C.

II. 阅读理解

A

If an American is satisfied with you, he will put his thumb and forefinger (食指) into a circle. That means OK. But in Brazil, the very sign is considered to be rude. In Poland, a guest usually presents flowers to his hostess. The number must be an odd (奇数) one. Besides, the hostess isn't expected to remove the cover of the bunch of flowers. And usually, the red rose is a sign of love.

Usually we nod to express our agreement and shake our heads to show disapproval (不赞成). To our surprise these body movements mean the opposite in Bulgaria (保加利亚).

The differences in customs and cultures in the world are really noticeable. We should learn more about them to avoid embarrassment. Then, would you please remember: When in Rome, do as the Romans do?

21. If an American puts his thumb and forefinger into a circle, it means "_____".

- A. It's rude B. OK C. I don't know D. I don't agree with you

22. In Poland, if a man gives some odd red roses to a woman as a present, it means that he _____.

- A. will invite her to a dinner party B. has not been in love with her
C. will invite her to a party D. has fallen in love with her

23. In Poland, it is _____ for the hostess to remove the cover of the bunch of flowers somebody has presented to her.

- A. impolite B. polite C. strange D. popular

24. In Bulgaria, if a man nods, it means that he _____ with you.

- A. will have a talk B. disagrees C. will shake hands D. agrees

25. The sentence "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" means that _____.

- A. we should learn from the Romans
B. we should work as the Romans do
C. we should obey its customs when we are in a foreign country
D. we have been Romans

B

Do you know Eskimos (爱斯基摩人)? Let me tell you something about their lives.

Eskimos live near the North Pole (北极). There are only two seasons there, winter and summer.

There is no spring or autumn there. The winter nights are long. You can't see the sun for more than two months, even at midday. The summer days are long. For more than two months, the sun never goes down and there's no night.

Eskimos have warm clothes. They make their clothes from the skins of animals. From skins they make coats, caps and shoes.

Near the North Pole trees can't grow, for it is too cold there. The Eskimos have to make their houses from skins, snow or stone. When they get out in storms (暴风雨) and can't get back home, they make houses of snow. They leave these houses when the storm is over.

Life is hard for the Eskimos, but they still like to live there.

26. Near the North Pole there are _____ in a year.

- A. two seasons- winter and summer B. two seasons- spring and autumn
C. four seasons D. two seasons sometimes and four seasons sometimes

27. How long does the longest day or night last near the North Pole?

- A. 24 hours B. Over a week C. A month D. Over two months

28. Eskimos use skins to make _____.

- A. clothes B. houses C. trees D. both A and B

29. There are no _____ near the North Pole.

- A. days B. nights C. trees D. animals

30. Eskimos make houses of snow to protect(保护) themselves from_____.

A. animals

B. storms

C. snow

D. rain

C

Japan is in the Northern Hemisphere. Spring is from March to May in Japan. In the spring, people wait to see the flowers in the cherry blossom trees. Then they have parties under the trees. This is the Hanami Festival.

The longest day in the Northern Hemisphere is on 21 or 22, June each year. This is the middle of summer. There is a flower festival for four days each June in California, U. S. A. There is a parade and people go to flower fields to look at the flowers.

There is a Chinese festival in autumn. It is the Mid-Autumn Festival. People wait to see a big round moon in the night sky. They eat mooncakes and they light lanterns.

Christmas is on 25 December. It is winter in the Northern Hemisphere. It is usually very cold. Sometimes it snows. But Christmas in Australia is in the summer. It is usually hot and sunny. Some people go to the beach on Christmas Day!

31. Where do people have parties in Japan?

32. What season is the Hanami Festival in?

33. There is a _____ festival each June in California, U. S. A.

34. There is a Chinese festival in _____. It's the _____ Festival.

35. When is Christmas?

36. In Australia, where do some people go on Christmas Day?

III. 补全对话

A :Hello, 95412164.

B :Hello! Is (37) _____ Tom?

A :Yes, speaking.

B :Tom, this is Jack. Fred is (38) _____ in hospital.

A :Oh, I'm (39) _____ to hear that.

B :I want to (40) _____ him. Do you know the (41) _____ to the North Street Hospital?

A :Yes. You can take the No. 27 bus. Get (42) _____ at the North Street. Then (43) _____ along the road, take the first turning (44) _____ the right. Walk on and (45) _____ left. You'll find (46) _____ in front of you.

B:Thank you very much.



W R I T I N G

I. 用所给出的词造句

1. me, excuse, neighborhood, is, hotel, a, there, in, the

2. next, a, to, new, it, supermarket, is,

3. is, what, restaurant, behind, the,

4. please, you, the, way, bank, could, tell, to, me, the

5. across, pay, the, phone, from, is, the library

II. 书面表达

请根据下面的提示以学生会 (The Student Union) 的名义写一则通知, 通知的格式已给出。词数 50~60 左右。

提示: 通知时间是 2005 年 7 月 12 日, 在 7 月 14 日晚上 7:00~10:00 在学校会议室将举办一次英语讲座。主讲人是北京大学美籍教授 Mr. Johnson, 内容为英式英语和美式英语的差异。所有同学均可以参加。

Notice

There will be an English lecture

