

前言

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做作业是学生每天学习不可缺少的环节,是不断认识、理解、巩固,直至掌握知识的必经过程。但是,怎样做作业和做什么样的作业才会让学生“学有所进,练有所获”却是教学值得探讨的课题。我们常常听到学生说:“上课听得懂,作业也会做,但一考试就不太好”。究其原因,我们不难发现,课后作业题以基础为主,是学生即学即练的简单仿做性练习题,对知识点的考查非常单一,解题思路显而易见。而考试题往往覆盖的知识点多,综合程度高,如果学生缺乏一定程度的由基础作业到应用考试这种过渡性训练(即提高训练)的话,产生上述现象就不难理解了。

为配合现行高中新教材(试验修订版)的同步教学,全面帮助学生系统、扎实地巩固新课知识,科学、高效地提升学习效率,快速地了解并适应考试要求,实现对课本知识的再巩固与迅速提高。我们在进行“科学设计作业”的课题研究之后,组织一批新教材试验省份的特级、高级教师和研究人员精心编写本套《志鸿提高作业》训练丛书。该书特色如下:

恰当的作业定位 注重在课本作业之上的再巩固与逐步提高,是运用性的练习,是不断向考试要求靠近的反复训练。

明确的使用功能 本套训练题目的就是要解决为什么“听懂了课却不会考试”的普遍问题,进行系统而高一层(相对于课本作业)的训练,逐步使学生从“学会知识”走向“应用知识”。

全面创新的习题 习题力求典型、新颖。尽量将教材与生产、生活、科研实际相结合。不与市面资料为视野,全新编出专家之经验,编出教学实际之所需。

渗透综合要求 综合考试科目(理化生、史地政)中适度地编制一些“3+X”题,让学生逐步了解新



高考,适应综合考试要求。

切合教学实际 以实际授课要求为指导,细化课时作业单元,做到“有课必有练”。后节作业中增设前节内容,以致“学后不会忘前”,防止“替代性学习”现象。

锐意创新,追求品质 我们期待《志鸿提高作业》能使学生在做完课本练习之后,还能得到进一步针对性的再训练、再巩固,进而提高学生的应试水平和经验。并因此而对未来中学生的作业改革产生积极影响。同时我们真诚希望一线师生对本书的不当之处能尽表直言,让我们共同为推进教学改革与研究而努力。

编 者

2002 年 12 月

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Unit 15 Healthy eating

姓名:

用时:100 分钟

满分:120 分

得分:

作业导航

重点句型:

I advise you (not) to do

You'd better (not) do

Why don't you do

Why not do

一. Write the key words or phrases from memory
(默写重点单词与词组) 10 分

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. 饮食 _____ | 2. 精力、能量 _____ |
| 3. 包含、包括 _____ | 4. 巧克力 _____ |
| 5. 葡萄 _____ | 6. 纤维素 _____ |
| 7. 减肥 _____ | 8. 发胖 _____ |
| 9. 西方人 _____ | 10. 不健康的 _____ |
| 11. 得分、二十 _____ | 12. 病人 _____ |
| 13. 软饮料 _____ | 14. 讨论 _____ |
| 15. 在.....充足的 _____ | |
| 16. 使.....发生,引起 _____ | |
| 17. 忠告,劝告 _____ | 18. 桃子 _____ |
| 19. 成熟的 _____ | 20. 汉堡包 _____ |

二. Word spelling(单词拼写) 10 分

- These apples aren't r _____; they look green.
- The two nurses are very kind and patient. They look after their p _____ very carefully.
- Some "Little Emperors" in China like eating sugar. They have w _____ problems.
- I've got a terrible _____ (疼) here. Ouch!
- When playing football, you might be using 400 _____ (卡) an hour.
- The boy doesn't feel well. He needs to be e _____.
- Eating too much cream and butter c _____ heart illnesses.
- My _____ (建议) is that you should not eat hamburgers.
- He was one of the _____ (首批) people to

arrive here.

- Have you considered _____ (讨论) your study plan in the class meeting?

三. Rewrite the following sentences(句型转换) 5 分

- They eat chocolate that contains too much fat.
They eat too much fat _____ chocolate.
- People think the Chinese diet is the healthiest in the world.
The Chinese diet is _____ the healthiest in the world.
- Fruit and green vegetables contain little sugar and fat.
They _____ sugar and fat.
- 80 years ago, people lived a poor life.
_____ years ago, people lived a poor life.
- Today one fifth of the students go abroad for their further study.
Today _____ goes abroad for their further study.

四. Multiple choice(单项选择) 15 分

- Peter got _____ books for winning the chess match.
A. two score of B. a score of
C. scores D. two scores
- He strongly advised us _____ here a bit longer, but I advised _____.
A. to stay; to leave B. staying; leaving
C. to stay; leaving D. staying; to leave
- Be more careful in your lessons _____; you're always making careless mistakes.
A. soon B. in future
C. in the future D. quickly
- I'm glad to say our class is a big warm family, _____ love and understanding.

- A. rich in B. is rich in C. high in D. is high in
5. Wang Hong is considered _____ one of the best students in our grade. Which of the following is wrong?
- A. to be B. being C. as D. /
6. The new kind of computers is sold at 500 dollars each, only one third _____ the old one.
- A. as many as B. as much as
C. as less as D. as few as
7. There are _____ stories about people _____ people themselves.
- A. as many; as B. as much; as
C. more; than D. less; than
8. —Any advice?
—You should do more _____. Don't always sit at the desk busy doing your _____.
A. exercises; exercise B. exercise; exercises
C. exercise; exercise D. exercises; exercises
9. I'm _____ tired; I'd like to have a good rest.
A. not a bit B. not a little C. a lot D. terrible
10. —_____?
—To London.
A. Do you think where she will go
B. Where do you think will she go
C. where do you think she will go
D. Do you think where will she go
11. We all went to visit the museum, _____.
A. containing B. to contain
C. included D. including
12. The sick man must not go without _____, but he must have a _____ without salt.
A. diet; food B. food; diet
C. meal; meal D. diet; meal
13. You were lucky enough to escape _____.
A. to be punished B. being punished
C. punishing D. to punish
14. _____, Lucy had learned to play the violin.
A. At the age of 14 B. At 14
C. By the age of 14 D. When she was 14
15. I wonder _____ with my back. It _____.
A. what's wrong; hurted
B. what's happening; hurt

- C. what's the matter; hurts
D. what the matter is; hurts

五、Cloze test(完形填空)30分

Todd was working at his gas station(加油站) at night when he heard over the radio that a _____ 1 _____ in Long Island has been _____ 2 _____ by an armed man who had killed the night guard and got away with \$ 150, 000. "One hundred and fifty thousand," Todd whistled. "Here's a fellow who just _____ 3 _____ into a bank and helps himself to so much money." Todd thought of the _____ 4 _____ with which he managed to get the amount of money he _____ 5 _____ to start his gas station. So many papers to _____ 6 _____, so much money to pay back.

The news _____ 7 _____ twenty minutes later. The gunman had _____ 8 _____ a car for a ride, and then pushed out the driver. He was possibly _____ 9 _____ the Southern State parkway in a white Ford. License plate(车牌) number LJR 1939. The _____ 10 _____ of the announcer continued: "_____ 11 _____ out for white cars. Don't pick up _____ 12 _____, and all you folks in gas stations better not do service to a white Ford ear."

Todd stood up and _____ 13 _____ to see out into the cold night. It was dark but Todd _____ 14 _____ the Southern State Parkway was out there. Just then, Todd saw the headlights coming at him and a car pulled in for _____ 15 _____. There it was, a white Ford. He saw the _____ 16 _____, LJR 1939.

"What should I do?" Todd had to make a quick _____ 17 _____.

"Yes, sir?" Todd _____ 18 _____ while making up his mind for sure.

"_____ 19 _____ her up," the man said sounding like any other _____ 20 _____.

When the tank(油箱) was full, Todd quickly turned and pointed a gun at the man.

"Hands up and get out!"

1. A. store B. bank C. station D. house
2. A. searched for B. held up
C. taken over D. broken into
3. A. walks B. looks C. marches D. drives
4. A. satisfaction B. difficulty
C. easy D. happy

5. A. saved B. made C. offered D. needed
6. A. collect B. prove C. sign D. write
7. A. continued B. lasted C. spread D. arrived
8. A. bought B. borrowed C. stolen D. stopped
9. A. calling from B. from
C. heading for D. looking for
10. A. news B. warning C. advice D. voice
11. A. Look B. Run C. Call D. Set
12. A. guests B. strangers
C. prisoners D. passengers
13. A. tried B. decided C. hoped D. happened
14. A. considered B. knew
C. recognized D. learnt
15. A. directions B. repairs C. gas D. parking
16. A. mark B. number C. sign D. name
17. A. decision B. call C. movement D. remark
18. A. wondered B. stopped
C. waited D. asked
19. A. Cover B. Fill C. Check D. Tie
20. A. visitor B. robber C. driver D. rider

六、Reading comprehension(阅读理解)20分

A

A long time ago men hunted for their food. Often they killed wild animals, birds, or fish. How did they kill the beasts? They used rocks and wooden sticks. Sometimes they fought with their own hands and bodies. Later on, people began fighting each other. Everyone wanted more food and more land. They made arrows from sticks. They also made spears from stones. Then somebody invented the gun. Soldiers were taught how to shoot and kill enemy soldiers. Great wars were fought and many people died. A famous general cried as he looked at one battle field. His soldiers were fighting well, but he felt very sad. He turned to his men and said, "My soldiers. I am going to ask you a question. The one who gives the best answer will receive a medal. The question is this: What is the strongest power in the world?" Four soldiers raised their hands. They wanted to answer the general's question. The general asked the first soldier to speak. "Sir," said the young man, "I

think my gun is strongest power. It can kill a person or an animal from a great distance." "Thank you," said the general, "Next." He pointed to the man who was his best soldier. "A soldier is stronger," said the second man. "He must shoot the gun and aim well. A gun's power comes from the way it is used." The third soldier thought he had the best answer of all. "No, sir," he said, "Our general is the strongest power. He gives the orders for his soldiers to shoot their guns." The general said nothing. He waited for the last man to answer his question. The fourth soldier answered the general's question this way: "I believe, sir, that the greatest power on the earth is love. It makes the general decide if he wants his soldiers to use their guns. Also, if men had more love for each other; they would not use their guns." The general gave the medal to the last man. Now if you were this general, which of your soldiers would receive the medal?

1. A long time ago, man led _____ life.
A. a happy B. a hard
C. an active D. a strange
2. What caused more people to die in the battle fields?
A. The invention of the gun.
B. The invention of the arrow.
C. The invention of the spear.
D. The invention of the wooden stick.
3. From the third soldier's answer, we can see that _____.
A. the soldier wanted to fight against the general
B. the general was the greatest power
C. the soldier wanted to please the general
D. the general was good at shooting
4. What does the fourth soldier's love mean?
A. Love can make guns fire.
B. Love among people can stop war from breaking out.
C. Love can make people fight for peace.
D. Both B and C.
5. This passage seems to show us that the general _____.

- A. liked to make jokes on his soldiers
- B. liked testing his soldiers
- C. liked crying in the battle fields
- D. hoped the world to be peaceful

B

Since the earliest times, trees have always been very useful and important to man who made use of them in many ways for his daily life. Today trees continue to play a very important part in many ways. They provide man with fruits, fuel for burning, wood for building and furniture. You can imagine what would happen if there were no trees in the world in which we're living.

In the tropics where it's very warm throughout the year, trees protect man from the heat of the hot sun. They are also very useful in protecting good and rich topsoil from being washed away, as there are many heavy rains there.

Without trees and grass, heavy rains would wash away the rich surface soil which is so essential for agriculture. The result is that the land becomes useless and unproductive.

There are many desert areas in the world, which used to be very rich and fertile areas. But people in ancient times cut down trees indiscriminately and no new trees were planted. When strong winds came, they blew away the rich surface soil and for this reason the land was ruined into useless deserts where nothing could grow.

1. From the passage, we know _____.
 - A. some deserts were once fertile lands
 - B. some deserts were once poor and useless lands
 - C. deserts used to be covered by stones
 - D. deserts once were sea
2. Topsoil is _____.
 - A. good for raising sheep and cows
 - B. good for agriculture
 - C. useful for trees to grow
 - D. found only by the rivers
3. If there were no trees _____.
 - A. the land would become dry
 - B. heavy rains would come
 - C. the rich topsoil could not be held back

- D. the rain would be necessary for man
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is wrong?
 - A. Man still depends on trees in his daily life.
 - B. Heavy rains and winds can cause the loss of the topsoil.
 - C. If people grow a certain number of trees, they can cut down trees as they will.
 - D. Trees can not only prevent the heat of the hot sun but also can keep soil from being washed away in the tropics.
 5. A good title for this passage is _____.
 - A. Rich Land and Desert
 - B. Not Going against the Nature
 - C. The Importance of Trees
 - D. How to Prevent Soil Being Washed Away

七、Error correction(短文改错)10 分

Long long ago, there was poor man who

 worked for a landlord. The landlord who made

 the man working all day long, but paid

 a little money and didn't give him enough food

 to eating. One day when the man was having

 breakfast, the landlord came and spoke to him

 "It's too much troubles to go to work and come

 back for lunch, then go to work again and come

 back for supper, So I wanted you to have break-
 fast, _____
 lunch and supper now when you go to the
 fields." _____

八、Guided writing(书面表达)20 分

你的同学小强是一个胖乎乎的孩子,他行动不便,上下楼气喘吁吁,害怕上体育课。你劝他多进行锻炼,少吃多糖及脂肪类食物,诸如巧克力、奶油等。多吃些水果、蔬菜,努力减轻体重以保持健康。

Unit 16 Fire !

姓名:

用时:100 分钟

满分:120 分

得分:

作业导航

重点句型:

SB. was doing sth. when sth. happened

...last...before

get + v. -ed

一、Write the key words or phrases from memory(默写重点单词与词组)10 分

1. 接线员 _____
2. 收集 _____
3. 楼梯 _____
4. 天花板 _____
5. 消防人员 _____
6. 控制 _____
7. 营救 _____
8. 铺盖(被、褥等) _____
9. 牺牲 _____
10. 着火 _____
11. 火警 _____
12. 属于 _____
13. 扑克 _____
14. 接近 _____
15. 点燃 _____
16. 安全梯 _____
17. 假如那样的话 _____
18. 直升飞机 _____
19. 完全地 _____
20. 使……陷入困境 _____

二、Word spelling(单词拼写)(10 分)

1. The hunter set _____ (陷阱) for animals.
2. Over fifty people lost their _____ (生命) in the forest fire.
3. Your hands might get b _____ if you carry the hot pan.
4. The whole office building was c _____ destroyed in the earthquake.
5. I had a narrow e _____ from death.
6. A lamp was hanging down from the c _____.
7. I'll wait for you at the e _____ to the store.
8. He _____ (敲响) the bell to gather the villagers.
9. People read magazines on trains to _____ (消磨) time.
10. Has the big fire been _____ (控制) yet ?

三、Rewrite the following sentences (句型转换)5 分

1. He might not come this evening. If that is true ,we won't have the party.
He might not come this evening. _____
_____, we won't have the party.
2. The American Civil War happened in 1861.
The American Civil War _____ in 1861.
3. How many people died in this fire ?
How many people _____ in this fire ?
4. Tom lives near his school.
Tom lives _____ his school.
5. The dictionary is not mine.
The dictionary _____ me.

四、Multiple choice (单项选择)15 分

1. How many English words _____ in the last two years ?
A. did you learn B. have you learned
C. had you learned D. do you learn
2. It's time for you to _____ your things; we are leaving in five minutes.
A. leave B. bring C. carry D. collect
3. Paper _____ easily.
A. is on fire B. starts fire
C. catches fire D. makes fire
4. Don't go into the forest alone. You might _____.
A. get lost B. have lost
C. get missed D. get losing
5. The driver _____ his car and it knocked into the tree.
A. was out of control B. was in control
C. was controlled D. lost control of
6. He asked a second question _____ I could

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answer the first one.

- A. as B. after C. before D. when
7. Perhaps the fire was _____ by a cigarette end that someone dropped.
A. begun B. made C. broken out D. started
8. Seeing the car speeding up, he warned us to _____.
A. look up B. look in C. look out D. look by
9. Which door do you think the thief entered the house _____ ?
A. at B. with C. in D. by
10. —Why are you standing on the desk ?
—I'm not tall enough to _____ the top of the bookshelf.
A. reach B. get to C. arrive at D. arrive in
11. They got home _____ the evening when you telephoned.
A. in B. on C. at D. from
12. He _____ a match in the dark room.
A. lit B. lighted C. got burnt D. burned
13. Is this the plane _____ Mr. Lively came to New York ?
A. which B. by which C. that D. in which
14. Taking his advice will _____ you a lot of trouble.
A. make B. avoid C. waste D. save
15. I'd like to try that coat on, for I don't know if it is my _____.
A. model B. shape C. design D. size

五、Cloze test (完形填空) 30 分

It was only in the eighteen century that people in Europe began to think mountains were beautiful. _____ 1 _____ that time, mountains were _____ 2 _____ by the people living on the plain, _____ 3 _____ by the city people, to whom they were wild and _____ 4 _____ places in which one was easily _____ 5 _____ or killed by terrible animals.

Slowly, however, many of the people who were living _____ 6 _____ in the towns began to grow tired of _____ 7 _____. They began to feel interested in looking for things which could not be explained, for sights and sounds which produce in a feeling

of fear and excitement. _____ 8 _____, in the _____ 9 _____ century, people began to turn away from the man-made _____ 10 _____ to the untouched country, and particularly _____ 11 _____ places where it was dangerous and wild. High mountains began to be _____ 12 _____ for a holiday.

Then, mountain-climbing began to grow popular as a sport. To some people, there is something greatly _____ 13 _____ about getting to the _____ 14 _____ of a high mountain a struggle against nature is finer than a battle _____ 15 _____ other human beings. And then, when you are at the mountain top after a long and difficult _____ 16 _____, what a _____ 17 _____ reward it is to be able to look _____ 18 _____ on everything within _____ 19 _____ ! At such time, you feel happier and prouder than you can ever feel down _____ 20 _____.

1. A. After B. In C. At D. Before
2. A. hated B. liked C. feared D. observed
3. A. however B. further
C. sometimes D. especially
4. A. exciting B. interesting
C. dangerous D. alone
5. A. fallen down B. lost
C. discovered D. caught
6. A. unhappily B. lonely
C. comfortable D. easily
7. A. them B. it C. themselves D. that
8. A. Yet B. So C. However D. But
9. A. last B. recent C. eighteenth D. early
10. A. country B. houses C. town D. planet
11. A. to B. at C. in D. for
12. A. important B. right
C. necessary D. popular
13. A. pleasant B. interested
C. dangerous D. terrible
14. A. foot B. spot C. top D. tip
15. A. with B. to C. against D. between
16. A. fight B. climb C. walk D. running
17. A. surprising B. satisfactory
C. disappointing D. astonishing

18. A. behind B. up C. down D. around
 19. A. miles B. minutes C. seeing D. sight
 20. A. above B. below C. under D. away
 六、Reading comprehension(阅读理解)20分

A

When you turn on the radio, you hear an advertisement. When you watch television, you hear and see an advertisement. If you turn the pages of a newspaper or magazine, again you find an advertisement. If you walk down the street, you see one advertising board after another. All day, every day, people who want to sell something compete to catch your attention, as a result, advertisements are almost everywhere.

In the West, advertisements are the fuel that makes mass media work. Many TV stations, newspapers, magazines, radio stations are privately owned. The government does not give them money. So where does the money come from? From advertisements. Without advertisements, there would not be these private businesses.

Have you ever asked yourself what advertising is? Through the years, people have given different answers to the question. For some time it was felt that advertising was a means of "keeping your name before the public". And some people thought that advertising was "truth well told". Now more and more people tend to define it in this way: Advertising is the paid, non-personal, and usually persuasive presentation of goods, services and ideas by identified sponsors through various media.

First, advertising is usually paid for. Various sponsors(帮助人, 出资者) pay for the advertising we see, read, and hear over the various media. Second, advertising is non-personal. It is not face-to-face communication. Although you may feel that a message in a certain advertisement is aimed directly at you, in reality, it is directed at large groups of people. Third, adver-

tising is usually persuasive. Directly or indirectly it urges people to do something. All advertisements try to convince people that the product, idea, or service advertised can benefit them. Fourth, the sponsor of the advertisement must be identified. From the advertisement, we can see if the sponsor is a corporation, or a committee, or an individual. Fifth, advertising reaches us through traditional and nontraditional mass media, included in the traditional media are newspapers, magazines, radios, television, and films. Nontraditional media include the mail, matchbox covers, and billboards.

- The existence of the privately owned mass media depends financially on the support of _____.
 A. the government B. their owners' families
 C. advertisements D. the audience
- The passage seems to say that different definitions (定义) of advertising are given due to _____.
 A. the change of time
 B. the subject of the advertisements
 C. people's age difference
 D. people's different perspective
- According to the passage, who are not most probable paying for the advertisements?
 A Corporations. B. Committees.
 C. Individuals. D Journalists.
- Which of the following is considered nontraditional mass media?
 A. Newspapers. B. The mail.
 C. Magazines. D Films.
- According to the passage, which of the following statements about the features of advertisements is NOT true?
 A Advertising must be honest and amusing.
 B. Advertising is meant for large groups of people.
 C. There is the description of things advertised.
 D. The sponsors are always mentioned.

B

Good afternoon, and welcome to England.

批改订正

We hope that your visit here will be a pleasant one. Today, I would like to draw your attention to a few of our laws.

The first one is about drinking. Now, you may not buy alcohol(酒) in this country if you are under 18 years of age, nor may your friends buy it for you. Secondly, noise. Enjoy yourselves by all means, but please don't make unnecessary noise, particularly at night. We ask you to respect other people who may wish to be quiet.

Thirdly, crossing the road. Be careful. The traffic moves on the left side of the road in this country. Use pedestrian crossings (人行横道) and do not take any changes when crossing the road.

My next point is about litter throwing away waste material in a public place. It is an offence to drop litter in the street. When you have something to throw away, please put it in your pocket and take it home, or put it in a litter bin.

Finally, as regards smoking, it is against the law to buy cigarettes or tobacco if you are under 16 years of age.

I'd like to finish by saying that if you require any sort of help, you should contact your local police station, who will be pleased to help you.

Now, are there any questions?

- The main purpose of this speech would be to _____.
A. prepare people for international travel
B. declare the laws of different kinds
C. give advice to travelers to the country
D. inform people of the punishment for breaking law
- How many laws are there discussed in the speech?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.
- From the speech we learn that _____.
A. in this country, if you are under 18 year of age, you may not buy alcohol, but your friend can buy it for you

B. you may not buy cigarettes or tobacco unless you are above 16 years of age

C. because the traffic moves on the left side of the road, you must use pedestrian crossings when crossing the road

D. you can't make noise except at night

4. The underlined word "contact" in the sixth paragraph means "_____".

A. keep in touch with B. get in touch with

C. join D. report

5. Who do you think is most likely to make the speech?

A. A policeman. B. A lawmaker.

C. A teacher. D. A lawyer.

七、Error correction (短文改错) 10 分

Do you know what to make friends?

1. _____

Tell you to make friends by being friends.

2. _____

A friendly person is interesting in other people.

3. _____

He wants to be help if he can. Some people

4. _____

feel friendly, and they don't know how

5. _____

to show it. Do you like that? I~ you are,

6. _____

this passage may show you ways of make new

7. _____

friends. You can help a new classmate by talking with

8. _____

him. Tell him about the other child and the

9. _____

things he likes to do. He may become one of you better friends.

10. _____

八、Guided writing(书面表达) 20 分

秋天天气干燥,是火灾的多发季节,上周末小王的家乡朱山林场突然失火,一大片森林被烧毁,损失惨重,小王十分难过,他希望大家别乱扔烟头或上山野炊,尽力避免引起火灾,保护国家和人民财产(property)。

Test (Units 15~16)

姓名:

用时:100 分钟

满分:120 分

得分:

一、Multiple choice(单项选择题) 15 分

1. —Let's have a rest, shall we?

—_____.

- A. It's right
B. Right
C. All right
D. That's all right

2. It _____ when they arrived at the station.

- A. was raining
B. rained
C. had rained
D. has rained

3. _____ six years since I began learning English.

- A. There are
B. It was
C. It is
D. I have been

4. What he said doesn't seem to _____ right to me.

- A. listen B. hear
C. sound D. look

5. The fire was _____ and it burned down the whole house.

- A. controlled
B. in control
C. out of control
D. lost control

6. Children shouldn't _____ this kind of person.

- A. belong to B. close to
C. get to D. get close to

7. Most of the churches are often built _____ a

cross.

- A. in form of
B. in the form of
C. to form
D. forming

8. His uncle _____ drinking too much.

- A. died from
B. died of
C. lost life for
D. was dead because of

9. I really have no idea _____ with her.

- A. what was the matter
B. what the matter was
C. what's the wrong
D. what happened

10. —What time is it now?

—It's five o'clock _____.

- A. just B. yet
C. sharp D. on time

11. _____ can you finish your job? I'm waiting.

- A. How long
B. How soon
C. How often
D. How fast

12. The doctor will be free _____.

- A. 10 minutes later
B. after 10 minutes
C. in ten minutes
D. 10 minutes after

13. There was a fire in the street. Three people were seriously _____.

- A. killed B. hurt



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C. broken D. wound

14. —Are you feeling _____ ?

—Yes, I'm fine now.

A. any well

B. any better

C. quite good

D. quite better

15. I _____ Mary to have a close look at it in case we should leave something behind.

A. suggested B. hoped

C. advised D. had

二、Cloze test(完形填空)30 分

Go and watch the baby when he is 1 , see how his chest (胸部) rises and falls, 2 rises and falls again.

He doesn't know what 3 , but breathe (呼吸) 4 same as others in the world. He began to 5 when he was born, and he never stops 6 he dies; still he does it without thinking about it.

See 7 you can hold your breath. In some places the pearl(珍珠) divers go down for pearls. They pick up shells(贝壳) that hold the pearls, and 8 they stay under water 9 pearls they can 10 . For the reason they hold their breath as long as they can. Yet they can't go 11 breathing for a long time.

Watch to see how many times a man 12 his breath every minute. Some men breathe fifteen times 13 . 14 elephant breathes only eight times. It 15 that a mouse (老鼠) breathes a hundred and twenty times each minute. 16 needs to be told that what we breathe every minute is 17 . It is 18 us everywhere 19 we 20 see it.

1. A. sleeps B. sleep
C. asleep D. sleepy
2. A. but B. and
C. or D. then

3. A. is he doing B. he is doing
C. was he doing D. he was doing
4. A. the B. like the
C. as D. like
5. A. talk B. speak
C. breathe D. walk
6. A. when B. until
C. while D. if
7. A. how far B. how long
C. how many D. how much
8. A. the deeper B. the longer
C. the shorter D. the slower
9. A. the more B. the less
C. the better D. the worse
10. A. look for B. see
C. find D. bring
11. A. with B. without
C. in D. by
12. A. holds B. makes
C. draws D. has
13. A. an hour B. a day
C. a minute D. a second
14. A. The B. A
C. An D. That
15. A. said B. says
C. is said D. is saying
16. A. No one B. Everyone
C. Anyone D. Someone
17. A. water B. gas
C. air D. vapour
18. A. round B. around
C. about D. in
19. A. since B. as
C. but D. and
20. A. can B. don't have to
C. can't D. may

三、Reading comprehension(阅读理解)40 分

A

Does eating a good breakfast improve school

study? A study of more than 1 000 pupils in the city of Lawrence suggests it does.

Youngsters who took part in the breakfast programme improved their scores in the tests much more than those who didn't. Among those who attended(参加) the programme, fewer were found late for school than those who didn't. And much fewer were found absent from their class. Starting the day with a meal "appears to be quite helpful." says Amy Sampson, a research professor, who carried out the experiment on the students for a year.

Children who miss breakfast may be losing out on important nourishment(营养) in fruit, milk, bread and so on. If your child is in a hurry in the morning, get him some pieces of bread with some fruit or yogurt(酸奶酪). In that case, he won't have to go to the selling machines for some chips or candy bars(糖棒).

- The best title should be "_____".
 - What About Breakfast?
 - Is Breakfast Good Or Bad?
 - Breakfast Or Not?
 - What Do You Eat For Breakfast?
- According to the result of the breakfast programme, a good breakfast will help the students _____.
 - to be healthier
 - to get more scores in the tests
 - to become healthier and to get much more scores in their tests
 - to improve both their study and their behaviour(行为) at school
- The breakfast programme was carried out by _____.
 - The Lawrence City government
 - a certain professor from a university
 - the students and their parents
 - the school with more than 1 000 students

- How many students took part in the programme?

- The writer doesn't tell us.
 - More than half of the 10 000 students in the city.
 - Hundreds of thousands of students did.
 - About 1 000 students in Lawrence City.
- It is good enough for a child to have _____ as his breakfast.
 - some fruit, milk and bread
 - some nourishments in fruit and milk
 - some fruit and some chips, candy bars
 - some fast food from the selling machine

B

Henry Ford was the first person to build cars which were cheap, strong and fast. He was able to sell millions of models because he could produce them in large numbers at a time; that is, he made a great many cars of exactly the same kind. Ford's father hoped that his son would become a farmer, but the young man did not like the idea and he went to Detroit(底特律) where he worked as a mechanic(机械师). By the age of 29, in 1892, he had built his first car. However, the car made in this way, the famous "Model T" did not appear until 1908—five years after Ford had started his great motor car factory. This car showed to be so well-known that it remained unchanged of twenty year. Since Ford's time, the way of producing cars in large numbers has become common in industry and has reduced the price of many goods which would otherwise be very expensive.

- Henry Ford was the man to build _____ cars.
 - cheap and strong
 - cheap and long
 - fast and expensive
 - strong and slow
- Ford was able to sell millions of cars, because



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_____.

- A. he made many great cars
- B. his cars are many
- C. he made lots of cars of the same kind
- D. both A and B

3. The young man became a mechanic, _____.

- A. which was his father's will
- B. which was against his own will
- C. which was against his father's will
- D. which was the will of both

4. The "Model T" was very famous _____.

- A. before 1908
- B. between 1892 and 1908
- C. before 1892
- D. after 1908

5. Ford built his own car factory _____.

- A. in 1903 B. in 1908
- C. in 1913 D. in 1897

C

We often hear people talking about a generation gap(代沟). The name is new, but the idea is old. Young people and their parents didn't understand each other. The world keeps changing. It has always kept changing.

There is always a gap between generations, but more people talk about it now. Old Mr. Brown thinks he understands what has happened.

"When I was a boy, I thought the world was a beautiful place, and my life was very happy. But when I was older, I learned that some people were living a very poor life. They didn't have enough food to eat. I wanted to help them. Then I met a girl. She wanted to help them, too. We got married(结婚). We went to meetings and talked a lot, but it didn't seem to make much difference."

"Our children grew up in a world at war(战争). They didn't know when the fighting would

stop. They thought nothing could be done about it."

"Now I have grandchildren(孙子), and they have their own ideas. They are trying to make the world better. They are trying to help other people. They are making people listen to them. I am proud(骄傲) of their generation.

1. Why are there always generation gaps?

Because _____.

- A. the elders are too proud of themselves
- B. the world keeps changing
- C. the old and the young men have different ways of thought(思想)
- D. both B and C

2. Mr. Brown's ideas changed a lot because _____.

- A. the world wasn't so beautiful as he thought to be
- B. his life wasn't happy
- C. his family became poor
- D. the world was as beautiful as he thought to be

3. Mr. Brown's children didn't want to think about the future(未来) because _____.

- A. they live a happy life
- B. they weren't clever enough to do so
- C. they thought nothing could be done about the war
- D. they didn't know when the war began

4. Mr. Brown was proud of his grandchildren because _____.

- A. they didn't grow up at the war time
- B. they did things better than their parents
- C. they didn't have to worry about living
- D. they lived a very happy life

5. Can people in the world make progress(进步) if there are no generation gaps?

- A. Yes. B. Certainly.
- C. Maybe. D. No.

D

Recycling-using materials for the second time is nothing new. Waste paper, rags, scrap-iron(废铁) and many other things have been recycled and used again in many different ways for many years. It is only the word that is new. But now that natural materials are becoming more difficult to find, many countries are experimenting with other ways of keeping materials.

In the USA, a publishing firm has brought out several books on pollution and waste. The books are made of recycled paper that is paper that has been used before. In this way, several thousand trees are saved. Multiply those books by a hundred, or even a thousand, and whole forests are saved. One clever schoolboy has worked it out that if every schoolbook in the USA was recycled, there would be enough paper for fifty packets of peanuts for every child in the world for five years. He does not say where the peanuts are to come from.

Several firms are experimenting with making containers from a hard plastic which, when the contents of the containers are finished, can be used as building materials, a kind of brick. If the mountains of empty cans all over the world can be changed into building materials that are not too expensive, that, too, is a new source of material.

1. Waste paper, rags and scrap-iron can _____.
A. be thrown away
B. not be used again
C. not be kept
D. be recycled and used again
2. Since natural materials are becoming _____, people are finding ways of making waste materials.
A. more valuable
B. more useful

C. more expensive

D. more difficult to find

3. Finns using _____ may save money.
A. old paper
B. recycled paper
C. new paper
D. imported paper
4. Empty containers made of _____ can be used as building materials.
A. iron B. a hard plastic
C. tin D. a soft plastic
5. Which of the following is not true ?
A. American publishing company published some books on pollution and waste.
B. Some firms can make a hard plastic into building materials.
C. Recycling is a new word.
D. If we make books of recycled paper, we can save a lot of trees.

四、Error correction(短文改错)10 分

An Englishman traveling in Italy. One day he _____ 1. _____
went into a small restaurant to have a dinner.
_____ 2. _____
He understood very few Italian and was unable
_____ 3. _____
to see the menu(菜单). He knew Italy is famous
for _____ 4. _____
their mushrooms(蘑菇) and the man wanted to
try _____ 5. _____
them. The waiter didn't know English and so he
couldn't _____ 6. _____
help him. The Englishman draw a picture of
mushroom _____ 7. _____
in the paper. The waiter looked at it long but
_____ 8. _____
didn't understand it very well. After half an
_____ 9. _____



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hour the waiter returned, but he took the man

10. _____

a large umbrella instead of mushrooms.

五、Guided writing(书面表达)25 分

请根据提示,以 Kate 的母亲 Mrs. Smith 的名义给她老师写一封短信,为 Kate 请假。

1. 早晨起床后, Kate 感觉不舒服。

2. 妈妈给她量体温,发现 Kate 发烧 38 度多。

3. 妈妈带 Kate 去看医生, Kate 患重感冒,需呆在床上休息。