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附:参考答案

周 练



(Unit 1 Section A~Reading)

先复习, 再做题

从 A、B 两栏中各取一词, 组成词组, 然后造句。

A: end, laugh, later, write, for

B: at, example, on, down, up

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

答案 1. end up: We usually end up speaking with Chinese.
2. laugh at: Don't laugh at me. 3. later on: Later on, he became a famous writer. 4. write down: Please write down this word. 5. for example: I like most of the subjects, for example, English, math and history.

(时间: 90 分钟 满分: 100 分)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	总分
得分								

I. 单项选择(15 分)

- () 1. — _____ do you improve your listening?
— I improve it _____ listening to tapes.
A. What; by B. How; by
C. What; with D. How; with
- () 2. First of all, I found _____ difficult to understand what the foreigners said.
A. this B. its C. it D. that
- () 3. It won't do them any good, but it won't do them any harm, _____.
A. also B. neither C. either D. too
- () 4. All of us were _____ at the _____ news.
A. frustrated; frustrated B. frustrated; frustrating
C. frustrating; frustrated D. frustrating; frustrating

- () 5. I had a little trouble _____ English grammar.
A. to learn B. learn C. learning D. learned
- () 6. I don't know this word, I want to _____ in your dictionary.
A. look up it B. look out it
C. look it up D. find it out
- () 7. My clothes are out of style, I am _____ it when I go out.
A. afraid of B. tied of
C. ashamed of D. glad to have
- () 8. It takes a lot of practice _____ English well.
A. learning B. to learn
C. learn D. learned
- () 9. — What about reading aloud to practise pronunciation?
— _____.
A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't
C. I do that sometimes D. No, it's hard to do it
- () 10. Our world _____ seven continents(大陆) and four oceans.
A. make up B. is make up
C. is made up of D. made up of
- () 11. These days I hardly ever have time for concerts, _____?
A. have I B. haven't I
C. do I D. don't I
- () 12. He _____ be outgoing, but now he is quiet.
A. is used to B. used to
C. was used for D. was used to
- () 13. Some books _____ the textbooks that we are using.
A. aren't fit B. aren't fit with
C. don't fit with D. don't fit in with
- () 14. What is the best way _____ the question?
A. answer B. answering
C. to answer D. to answering
- () 15. _____ mobile phones are getting cheaper and cheaper, most people have one now.
A. Since B. Although
C. Before D. So

II. 完形填空(15 分)

Our dog Zip is always bringing things home for us to keep! Many of them were toy bears, lambs and ducks. We never could

1 the owners.

One day, dad was 2 the paper. "Listen to this, everybody," he said, "To the person who took a Teddy bear from a child's wagon(推车)—please bring back the toy bear. Our two-year-old son is very 3," "Zip has been 4 again," said Anita. "Yes," said Dad, "Well, the paper gives the 5. This time I can take back Zip's 6", "Do you think it's 7 to do that?" Mom asked, "If you tell about Zip, who will believe you?" "I will 8 until dark. Then I will just put the Teddy bear at the front door and walk away. 9 will see me."

Dad's idea 10 worked. He put Teddy at the gate. He turned to walk away and knocked into a chair! Dad started to 11. But he didn't get very far. The gate lights came on. A man threw open the door. "12 is going on here?" he called out. Dad didn't even try to 13. He just wanted to get away. Then the man saw 14. He shouted after Dad. "How 15 can you get?" He said, "Taking toys from babies!"

- () 1. A. pay B. agree C. find D. choose
- () 2. A. buying B. reading C. writing D. sending
- () 3. A. sad B. surprised C. happy D. afraid
- () 4. A. busy B. lazy C. sorry D. worried
- () 5. A. picture B. story C. address D. time
- () 6. A. food B. name C. idea D. present
- () 7. A. wrong B. clever C. dangerous D. free
- () 8. A. speak B. wait C. watch D. think
- () 9. A. Someone B. Everyone C. No one D. Anyone
- () 10. A. never B. always C. already D. almost
- () 11. A. speak B. drive C. run D. cry
- () 12. A. What B. Who C. How D. Which
- () 13. A. help B. answer C. listen D. knock
- () 14. A. the bear B. Zip C. nothing D. the baby
- () 15. A. angry B. kind C. bad D. sorry

III. 阅读理解(20 分)

(A)

Dear Mrs Smith,

I was a student of yours in Grade Six, and I hope you still remember me. I'm writing this letter because I want to let you know that the school year with you was important and special to me. It made a big contribution to my life.

I know I was very quiet in your class, and you never said much to me. But you did something that made a big difference in my life. You see, all through my first year in school, I hated to read. Books were just words that had very little to do with me, and I was bored by them. I'll never forget the first day of Grade Six when you took

During the summer after my year in your class, I missed hearing the stories you would read. So one day I picked up a book and read it all on my own. I found out that I could make the words interesting, too. Now, I love to read ! Thank you for opening the world of books for me.

() 1. This letter is about a girl saying “_____” to a teacher.
A. Happy Teacher’s Day B. Thank you
C. Goodbye D. Sorry

() 2. Linda was not sure if Mrs Smith could remember her because _____ at school.
A. she wasn’t a good student
B. she wasn’t good at all her lessons
C. she had few words
D. she liked reading

() 3. Mrs Smith got Linda _____.
A. to enjoy reading B. to enjoy drawing pictures
C. to write books D. to read aloud

() 4. Which is not true in the story ?
A. The teacher often said much to Linda.
B. The teacher did something important in Linda’s life.
C. The teacher opened the world of books for Linda.
D. The teacher read them all kinds of wonderful books.

() 5. How did Mrs Smith teach reading ?
A. She changed her voice with the people in the story.
B. She read aloud, so students could remember them.
C. She read all kinds of wonderful books to her students.
D. A, B and C.

Feather race is popular in Australia. Do you want to know more about it? Please follow us.

not allowed to touch them by hand. If the feather is dropped, then the player has to go back to the beginning and start again. The winner is the first person to cross the finishing line with his or her feather still on the plate.

- IV. 任务型阅读(15 分)

If you wish to become a better reader, here is ①
important thing(s) to remember about reading speed.

Knowing why you are reading or what you are reading will often help you to know whether to read rapidly or slowly. ② Examples are directions for making or doing something, arithmetic problems, science and history books, which are full of important information. You should read such things slowly to remember each important step and understand each important idea. ③ Examples are simple stories meant for enjoyment, new letters from friends, and pieces of news from local or hometown papers, telling what is happening to friends and neighbors.

④In some of your readings, you must change your speed from fast to slow or from slow to fast, as you go along. You will need to read certain pages rapidly and then slow down and do more careful reading when you come to important ideas which must be remembered.

根据短文内容,完成下列各任务。

2. 下面所给的两句话,分别属于文中的②③处,请放回原处。(5分)
- ② _____ ③ _____
- A. Some things should be read rapidly throughout.
- B. Some things should be read slowly throughout.
3. 翻译文中④处画线的句子。(4分) _____
4. 用文中的两个词填空。(4分)

- (1) You didn't _____ to tell him the news. It just made him sad.
- (2) We should find out _____ the museum is open.

V. 根据对话内容,在下面横线上写出所缺的单词(10 分)

A: Hi, Peter, you did well on the last English test.

B: Hi, Judy. Thank you.

A: Well, do you study?

B: I study practicing conversations friends.

A: Do you learn English by _____ aloud?

B: Oh, yes, it's useful.

A: Have you studied with a group?

B: No, I . What you, Judy?

A: I read the textbooks. And I always speak _____ English after class.

B: Oh, yes. Speaking more is a good way to learn English well.

VI. 用所给词的适当形式填空(10 分)

1. What's the _____ (solve) to your trouble?
2. When he won the game, he was too _____ (excite) to say a word.
3. How could she act so _____ (different)?
4. Sorry, my _____ (pronounce) is so poor. Can you help me?
5. The school is _____ (main) for boys, and there are only a few girls in it.

VII. 书面表达(15 分)

如何学好英语,这是同学们普遍关心的问题。请你就此写一篇关于提高英语水平的短文,题目自拟。词数 80 左右。

本周评价

周 练



(Unit 2 Section A~Reading)

先复习，再做题

下列各句中均有一处错误，请找出并在后面横线上改正。

- 1. He used to afraid of the dark, didn't he? _____
- 2. I'm interesting in hearing your opinion about this. _____
- 3. Her children have gone to London, and she remembered them very much. _____
- 4. It's a fun thing, that I put the book on the table 5 minutes ago, and now I can't find it. _____

答案 1. 在 afraid 前加 be 2. interesting 改为 interested
3. remembered 改为 missed 4. and 改为 but

(时间:90 分钟 满分:100 分)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总分
得分										

I. 根据句意和首字母完成下列单词拼写(5 分)

- 1. We'll go to the museum i _____ of the cinema.
- 2. Please keep this thing as a s _____, don't tell other people.
- 3. Reading this joke, I can't help l _____.
- 4. Most of the Americans use their cars m _____ for their jobs.
- 5. It's very difficult to c _____ why he was late again.

II. 用括号内所给词的适当形式填空(4 分)

- 1. He is afraid of _____(take) exams.
- 2. The little girl is quite shy. She is _____(terrify) of speaking in public.
- 3. We will make a _____(decide) on this matter tomorrow.
- 4. Could you please tell me _____(exact) how to find the answer?

III. 单项选择(15 分)

- ()1. — Don't you remember me?
— _____.
A. Yes, I don't B. Yes, I do
C. No, I do D. No, I'm not
- ()2. My life has changed a lot during the _____ years.
A. last a few B. last few

- C. a few last D. few last
- ()3. Jim used to be outgoing, _____?
A. doesn't he B. didn't he
C. did he D. does he
- ()4. I can't _____ to go on vacation because I lost my job.
A. buy B. afford C. sell D. spend
- ()5. The lights in the classroom are _____, but nobody is in.
A. in B. on C. off D. over
- ()6. I sometimes stay at home on Sundays, but _____ I go to the zoos.
A. mostly B. most C. hardly D. ever
- ()7. _____ took us half an hour to do my homework.
A. It B. This C. That D. It will
- ()8. You have changed so much, I could _____ recognize you just now.
A. hard B. hardly C. quickly D. easily
- ()9. That old man lives _____, but he never feels _____.
A. alone; alone B. alone; lonely
C. lonely; lonely D. lonely; alone
- ()10. To talk is _____ than to do.
A. much easy B. much easier
C. more easier D. more easily
- ()11. He _____ to see his grandpa during his illness.
A. have come B. has been coming
C. come D. goes
- ()12. That child is too frightened _____ a word.
A. not say B. not to say C. to say D. say
- ()13. Have you seen the film _____?
A. before B. ago C. just D. never
- ()14. I spend little time _____ computer games.
A. on play B. in play C. playing D. for playing
- ()15. No one liked him _____.
A. still B. too C. never D. any more

IV. 完形填空(15 分)

Many people think the more time is spent, the more work will be done. So students have to spend the whole 1 doing school work except the three meals. It's 2 to see students struggling in a sea of school work both at school and at home.

Modern students usually have many 3. They love music and sports. They like reading and watching TV. A two-day weekend can get them 4 from too much school work, and they can do what they like. But still teachers do not think about it.

5 they have too much school work, they have no time to enjoy themselves. Students are really tired of their weekend homework 6 Sunday night. And there is not enough time but much work, students have to finish it carelessly. The 7 weekend homework makes teachers angry.

Things always get 8 without right ideas. Too much school work makes students lose interest in learning. It's also bad for their health. A horse runs faster after a 9. But for students only rest is not enough. So such a condition should be 10 to give students both pleasure and knowledge. Please leave students less homework but leave them more free time.

- ()1. A. day B. morning C. afternoon D. week
- ()2. A. never B. common C. glad D. hardly
- ()3. A. books B. interests C. sports D. friends
- ()4. A. busy B. pleased C. away D. tired
- ()5. A. For B. With C. Though D. Because
- ()6. A. until B. when C. at D. on
- ()7. A. good B. poor C. careful D. happy
- ()8. A. better B. afraid C. worse D. wonderful
- ()9. A. minute B. moment C. meal D. rest
- ()10. A. kept B. changed C. same D. different

V. 阅读理解(20 分)

(A)

Canada geese are large blue and white birds. When autumn arrives, they fly south where the weather is warmer. The winters are so cold in Canada that the birds die if they stay there.

Last spring, Bill Lehman found sixteen young Canada geese on his farm. They had lost their parents, Bill thought, "These young birds won't know what to do in the autumn." Bill had a small plane and he decided to teach the birds to follow him. All through the summer, he went on short trips in his plane and the young geese flew after him. When the cold weather arrived in autumn, Bill flew to Virginia in the United States, 600 miles south of his home in Canada. The geese followed him all the way. Bill left the geese in Virginia and returned home.

This spring, Bill was waiting for the birds to come back. They didn't arrive, so Bill flew to Virginia to get them. He looked for them for two weeks but he couldn't find them. When he arrived back home Bill found the geese waiting for him. They had found the way home without him!

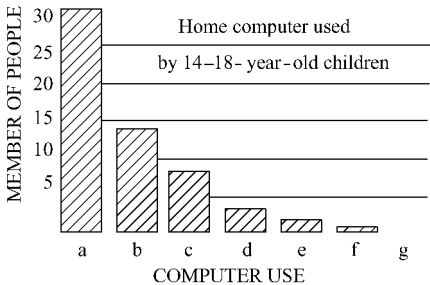
- ()1. Canada geese have to fly south in _____.
A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter
- ()2. The young birds _____ so they could follow Bill to Virginia.
A. were well trained
B. went on trips in Bill's plane
C. liked Bill
D. lost their parents

- ()3. Bill took the birds to Virginia because _____.
A. it's warmer there
B. it's 600 miles away from his home
C. he wanted the birds to fly after him
D. it's a beautiful place in the United States
- ()4. The birds returned to Bill's home _____.
A. in Bill's plane B. by themselves
C. in winter D. in autumn
- ()5. From the passage we can know that Bill _____.
A. likes the birds very much
B. is an American bird-hunter
C. stayed in Virginia with the birds
D. taught the birds to fly

(B)

We asked 30 young people between 14 and 18. All the children had computers at home. The usual time spent on a computer in a week was about 12 hours, with the highest user about 32 hours, and the lowest user only 5 hours. All the children said they usually used computers to play games. Fourteen children told us that they did some word-processing(文字处理) at times. Only two of them said computers helped with their lessons, and eight people told us they kept addresses and phone numbers on their computers or used them as diaries. Only three people said they were learning to make computer programs and nobody looked up databases(数据库). None of them used computers for any other use. The diagram gives all the results.

The results show that computer is quite high among 14—18-year-old children. They also show quite clearly that computers are seen by most young people as little more than game machines. It seems to us that, though computers are common in the homes of people, they haven't yet become popular in daily life.



根据短文和图表内容,选择最佳答案。

- ()1. In the diagram, what does the letter“d”mean ?
A. It shows that 3 people between 14 and 18.
B. It shows only 2 of the thirty children.
C. It shows that two of them use computers to help them with their lessons.
D. It shows that three of them use computers to help them make computer programs.
- ()2. Most of the 30 children spent about _____ hours on

computers in a week.
A. 5 B. 12 C. 20 D. 32

- ()3. There is one mistake in the diagram, what is it ?
A. The number of “c” should be lower.
B. The number of “d” should be higher.
C. The number of “a” is too high.
D. There should be no number about “f”.
- ()4. In the last paragraph “little more than” means _____.
A. almost the same as B. far more than
C. different from D. much more than
- ()5. The writer thinks _____.
A. children must learn to play games
B. more other uses should be learned
C. young people should spend more time on computers
D. computers will become much cheaper

VI. 任务型阅读(11 分)

If you think you're too shy and want to be a little bit braver, try the following. You can make it.

1 There's no need to hide it. When they get to know you're a shy kid, they'll understand you better. This also helps you feel more at ease in talks. 2 When you smile, people think you are friendly and easy to talk to. Remember that other people have feelings too and most people will stay away from an angry-looking face.

3 if you find it hard to start talks, say something nice about people around you. Think about how great you feel when someone says something nice to you. Doesn't it make you want to keep talking to that person ?

4 Think more about ways to enjoy the party or the game. Don't waste time worrying about your looks or whether people like you or not. Take one small step at a time. Each time after you say “hi” or smile at someone for the first time, say to yourself “You did it !” Or it could be something bigger, like buying yourself an ice-cream. Keep trying and one day you'll never be “shy” when you talk to others.

根据短文内容完成下列各项任务：

1. “make it” means _____. (3 分)
2. 把下列四个句子放回到原文中空格处。(2 分)
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
A. Learn to be a good talker.
B. Get your attention elsewhere.
C. Tell people you're shy.
D. Try to smile more.
3. 把画线部分句子翻译成汉语。(4 分) _____
4. Which sentence has the same meaning as “people will stay away from an angry-looking face” ? (2 分) ()
A. Some people want to make others angry.
B. People don't want to talk to people who look angry.

C. Angry people don't want to talk with others.
D. Don't look at angry people.

VII. 句型转换(10 分)

1. She used to be a history teacher ? (改为否定句)
She _____ a history teacher.
2. They used to go there. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ there ?
3. Tom used to live in Australia. (改为反意疑问句)
Tom used to live in Australia, _____ ?
4. He used to swim in the sea. (改为否定句)
He _____ swim in the sea.
5. Did he use to come by train ? (改为同义句)
_____ he _____ by train ?

VIII. 从方框中选择合适的句子完成下列对话(5 分)

A: My six-year-old sister started school this week.
B: She must be tired. _____
A: Really ? Why ?
B: _____ Don't you think so ?
A: Not for me. _____ But now I don't worry about tests.
B: And we used to play every day after school. _____
A: Yeah, but we used to walk to school. _____
B: I remember one thing. I used to hate art. Now I love art class.
A: Me too, people sure change.

- A. Now we just study all the time.
B. Life was very hard at that time.
C. Life was great when I was 6.
D. Now we can take the school bus.
E. I used to like tests.
F. School work was really easy at that time.
G. I didn't use to like tests.

IX. 书面表达(15 分)

你班以“告别陋习,走向文明”为主题进行了一次综合实践活动,通过活动,同学们收获很大,尤其是小明同学进步最快。请根据下面表格内容写一篇介绍小明的文章,词数 80 左右。

过去表现	现在表现
经常与别人吵架	与别人相处融洽
乱扔垃圾	爱护环境
沉溺于玩游戏	积极参加各种活动

本周评价

周 练

3

(Unit 3 Section A~Section B)

先复习，再做题

将下列句子改为被动语态。

1. We must water the flowers every day.
2. You can use a dictionary in the exam.
3. Students must clean classroom every day.
4. We should not allow fifteen-year-olds to work at night.

答案 1. The flowers should be watered every day. 2. A dictionary can be used in the exam. 3. Classroom must be cleaned every day. 4. Fifteen-year-olds shouldn't be allowed to work at night.

(时间:90 分钟 满分:100 分)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

I. 根据所给汉语提示完成下列句子(10 分)

1. As a student, we must obey _____(严格的规章制度).
2. Students must get up and go to sleep early, don't _____(熬夜).
3. We should _____(严格要求) ourselves.
4. When the old man feel lonely, they often go to _____(敬老院).
5. The young man _____(看上去时髦的), but he isn't kind to his parents.

II. 找出与画线部分意思相同的选项(5 分)

- ()1. So far, we have visited many places of great-interest in China.
- A. Just now B. As soon as possible C. Up to now D. At the moment

- ()2. He has read as long as four hours.
- A. for four hours B. four hours C. four hours ago D. four hours long
- ()3. Mr Wang stopped smoking five years ago.
- A. liked smoking B. gave in smoking C. gave up smoking D. was afraid of smoking
- ()4. Her mother has lived in the country since she was born.
- A. in her life B. ever since C. all her life D. for a long time
- ()5. I don't agree to do what he said.
- A. disagree B. don't know C. don't like D. don't think

III. 单项选择(15 分)

- ()1. We are not _____ out on school nights.
- A. allowed to go B. allowed going C. allow to go D. allowed go
- ()2. You look tired, you _____ to have a good rest.
- A. must B. may C. should D. need
- ()3. In China, the old _____.
- A. is taken good care B. are taken good care C. is taken good care of D. are taken good care of
- ()4. Whom was this book _____?
- A. write B. wrote C. written D. written by
- ()5. When he saw me in the street, he stopped _____ hello to me.
- A. saying B. to say C. and say D. and saying
- ()6. I have never seen _____ big animal before.
- A. such B. so a C. such a D. so
- ()7. They are too wild _____.
- A. of that age B. in that age C. at that age D. for the age
- ()8. Your hair is too long, you should get your hair _____.
- A. cut B. pierced C. put off D. take off
- ()9. If I _____ five minutes, I _____ everything ready.
- A. will be given; will get B. am given; will get C. give; will get D. give; get
- ()10. There's something wrong with my ears. I can't hear _____.

- A. clear enough B. clearly enough C. enough clear D. enough clearly

IV. 完形填空(15 分)

Americans love their pets. Every year, they spend a lot of money 1, feeding and raising them, and they have to keep the pets happy and healthy. Cats and dogs are the most 2 pets and are often treated as members of the family. Some owners 3 to them and even feed them on the table. Some pets 4 their own beds, clothes and even toothbrushes.

But for many people, their pets are more than just their 5. Blind people have depended on dog guides 6 over 60 years. Dogs for the deaf, founded in the 1970s, trains dogs to let deaf people 7 when a telephone rings, someone is at the door or a baby cries. The people at Helping Hands are teaching monkeys to help people who can't move easily by 8. But even without special training, 9 have shown that they can improve the quality of our lives. Scientists say that people who live alone, but have pets, are 10 and happier than those who don't have pets.

- ()1. A. loving B. growing C. buying D. finding
- ()2. A. favorite B. famous C. delicious D. popular
- ()3. A. talk B. cry C. ask D. tell
- ()4. A. make B. move C. have D. clean
- ()5. A. dogs B. friends C. monkeys D. pets
- ()6. A. in B. during C. since D. for
- ()7. A. know B. hear C. listen to D. understand
- ()8. A. himself B. themselves C. herself D. ourselves
- ()9. A. people B. teachers C. scientists D. pets
- ()10. A. taller B. thinner C. healthier D. fatter

V. 阅读理解(19 分)

(A)

It seems that everybody tells lies—well, not big lies, but what we call “white lies”. Telling white lies isn't really bad. Most of the time, people do it because they want to protect a friendship or they don't want to hurt their partner's feeling. Here are some ways they do it.

#1 Lying to hide something:

People often lie because they want to hide something from someone. For example, a son doesn't tell his parents that he's going to a movie with a girl, so he says he's going out with some boys.

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周 练 4 (Unit 3 Self Check~Reading)

先复习，再做题

下列各句中均有一处错误，请找出并在后面的横线上改正。

1. Parents always want to be strict in their children. _____
2. I think these hobbies can get on the way of schoolwork.

3. I think I should be allowed to make decisions by me. _____
4. That's a good way to make your mom happily. _____

答案 1. in→with 2. on→in 3. me→myself 4. happily→happy

(时间:90 分钟 满分:100 分)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

I. 根据句意及所给汉语提示完成下列句子(5 分)

1. College students should be allowed to do _____ (兼职工作).
2. In China, we don't go to school _____ (在周末).
3. In class, students should _____ (专心于) lessons.
4. We went to Beijing _____ (代替) Suzhou.
5. The two boys speak French. _____ (也是这样) the two girls.

II. 根据句意,用方框内所给的单词填空(5 分)

silly allowed pierced driver's license sleepy

1. I studied all night, so now I feel very _____.
2. Swimming is not _____ in this lake.
3. How _____ of you to do that !
4. Sixteen-year-olds shouldn't be allowed to get _____.
5. Getting ears _____ is not allowed in our school.

III. 单项选择(15 分)

- () 1. I _____ Jim but I don't _____ him.
A. have heard; hear
B. have know; hear
C. have known about; know
D. have heard; know

- () 2. My TV is broken, I'll get it _____.
A. repair B. repaired
C. repairing D. to repair
() 3. Hurry up. Don't have your friend _____ too long.
A. waiting B. to wait for
C. waiting for D. wait for
() 4. Playing sports will requires a lot of _____.
A. work B. practice C. training D. drill
() 5. First of all, we must be strict _____ ourselves.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
() 6. I know a teacher who has _____ of teaching English.
You can ask him for help.
A. many experiences B. much experience
C. a little experience D. a few experiences
() 7. The boy was made _____ just now.
A. cry B. crying C. to cry D. to be cried
() 8. The medicine _____ in a dry and cool place.
A. keep B. must kept
C. must be kept D. must be keep
() 9. The little children must _____ to school.
A. be sent B. be send C. sent D. send
() 10. — Why didn't you ring me up ?
— I would have, but I _____ your number.
A. forgot B. had forgotten
C. have forgotten D. forget

IV. 完形填空(15 分)

Young people are often unhappy when they are with their parents. They 1 that their parents don't understand them. They often think their parents are too strict 2 them. Parents often find 3 difficult to win their children's trust and they seem to forget how they themselves felt when they were young.

For example, young people like to do things without 4. It's one of their ways to show that they grow up and they can 5 any problems. Older people worry more easily. Most of them like to plan things ahead and don't like their plans to be known. So when you want your parents to let you do something, you will have better success 6 you ask before you really start doing it.

Young people often make their parents angry by the clothes,

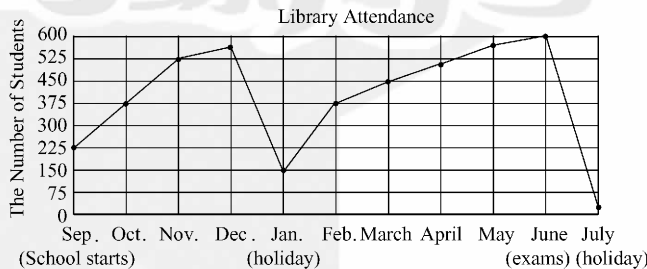
music and other things. But they 7 to cause any trouble. They just feel that in this way they can be cut off from the old people's world and they want to make a new culture 8 their own. And if their parents don't like their music or clothes, the young people just want to stay at home alone 9 going out with their parents.

If you plan to do something, you'd better win your parents over and get them to understand you. 10 your parents will certainly let you do what you want to do.

- () 1. A. think B. hope C. say D. know
() 2. A. with B. in C. to D. over
() 3. A. that B. this C. one D. it
() 4. A. speaking B. thinking C. seeing D. reading
() 5. A. solve B. find C. know D. find out
() 6. A. since B. if C. because D. after
() 7. A. don't mean B. mean
C. don't like D. like
() 8. A. at B. to C. over D. of
() 9. A. instead B. instead of C. besides D. except
() 10. A. Of B. If not C. If so D. However

V. 阅读理解(20 分)

(A)



- () 1. The diagram shows the students' _____ attendance.
A. library B. theatre C. lab D. reading
() 2. _____ of the students went to the library in September.
A. Half B. About half
C. Less than half D. More than half
() 3. The number was the largest during the _____.
A. holidays B. exams
C. whole year D. school starts
() 4. The number in October was _____ that in February.
A. the same as B. larger than
C. smaller than D. more than
() 5. We don't know how many students we can see in the library in _____.
A. June B. July C. August D. April

(B)

Dear Mark,

I'm having troubles at school. I find it difficult to get down to work in the evenings and I can't concentrate on anything at the moment. I spend most of my time listening to records or watching TV instead of doing my homework. The other students in my class are much better than I and I have problems with the following lessons. I can't always take down the important things my teacher says, because I write too slowly. She has told me that I'm falling behind with my studies. I'm not good at writing and I usually hand in my homework late because I put off doing it until the last minute. So I often have to find different excuses to tell my teacher why I haven't done the work. I'm sure I'm going to get through my final exams in June. I'm now so far behind other students that I don't know how I can catch up with them. My teacher spent some time helping me with my homework, but she found so many mistakes that I felt even more depressed.

What do you suggest I do?

Yours,
Jim

- () 1. Jim usually _____ when he is free.
- A. does his homework
B. listens to records
C. concentrates on his study
D. gets ready for the final exams
- () 2. Why can't Jim take down the important things his teacher says?
- A. Because he can't write fast enough.
B. Because the teacher speaks too fast.
C. Because the teacher speaks too much.
D. Because he can't hear the teacher clearly.
- () 3. What makes Jim feel worse?
- A. He falls behind his classmates.
B. He doesn't pass the final exam.
C. He doesn't hand in the homework on time.
D. He makes a lot of mistakes in his homework.
- () 4. It seems that Jim has problems with his _____.
- A. family B. study C. teachers D. friends
- () 5. Why does Jim think it's difficult to catch up with his classmates? Because _____.
- A. his teacher doesn't want to help him
B. his classmates always laugh at him
C. he falls very far behind his classmates
D. he has too much homework to do

VI. 任务型阅读(10 分)

The Internet has opened up a whole new online world for us to meet, chat and go where we've never been before. But just as in face-to-face communication, there are some basic rules of behavior that should be followed when online.

The basic rule is simple: treat others in the same way you would want to be treated. Imagine how you'd feel if you were in others' shoes.

If someone in the chat room is rude to you, your instinct (本能反应) is to fire back in the same manner. But try not to do so. You should either ignore (不理睬) the person, or use your chat software to block (阻止) his messages.

Everyone was new to the network once. Offer your advice when asked by newcomers, as they may not be sure what to do or how to communicate. When someone makes a mistake, whether it's a stupid question or an unnecessarily long answer, be kind about it. If it's a small mistake, you may not need to say anything. Even if you feel bad about it, think twice before saying anything.

If you do decide to tell someone about a mistake, point it out politely. At the same time, if you find you are wrong, be sure to correct yourself and apologize to those who you have offended(冒犯).

It is not polite to ask others personal questions such as their age, sex and marital status(婚姻状况). Unless you know the person very well, and you are both comfortable with sharing personal information, don't ask such questions.

根据原文,完成下列表格。

Some Rules of Internet Communication	
Situations	Advice
Someone is rude to do.	1. _____ in the same way, and ignore the person or cut off the messages.
A stranger asks you for some help.	2. _____.
3. Someone _____.	Be kind about it.
You decide to tell someone about his mistake.	4. _____ politely.
You find you are wrong.	5. _____ and apologize timely.

VII. 从方框中选择合适的句子完成下列对话(5 分)

A: Have you ever read the novel Jane Eyre?

B: _____.

A: What a pity! It's a wonderful book, you know.

B: Well, I've been wanting to read it for a long time, but I can't get a copy. The library has only three copies and _____.

A: Well, _____ If you like, I'll lend it to you.

B: Thank you. _____ By the way, when can I get it?

A: _____ Will you please come to my house after school?

B: OK. I'll go as soon as school is over.

A. That's very kind of you.

B. I forgot where I had put it.

C. You should read it.

D. They are all out.

E. I'm afraid I haven't.

F. I haven't had it with me.

G. I have a copy of my own.

VIII. 书面表达(25 分)

(A) 请写出你们学校的 5 条规章制度。(10 分)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

(B) 根据提示和要求完成下列短文。(15 分)

现在大家都在忙于学习有关互联网的知识,上网很容易,每天都有许多人在使用互联网,发送电子邮件在学生中越来越流行。谈一谈你的个人看法。词数 80 左右。

本周评价

月 考 一

(时间:90 分钟 满分:100 分)

题号	听力	I	II	III	笔试	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	总分
得分	力				试								

听力部分(20 分)

I. 你将听到 5 个句子,如果你听到的句子和所给的句子意思相同写“S”,如果不同,写“D”。每个句子读 2 遍(5 分)

- ()1. I think sixteen-year-olds should be home at nights.
- ()2. Liu Fang can do anything she wants to do.
- ()3. He wants to help young students with their studies.
- ()4. Li Ming can be out before 10:00 p. m.
- ()5. The girl doesn't like to choose her own clothes.

II. 你将听到两段对话,听完 2 遍后,回答第 1、2 小题,判断第 3、4、5 小题(5 分)

Dialogue 1

- ()1. What shouldn't the boy do at his house ?
A. Watch TV.
B. Play computer games.
C. Spend time with friends.
- ()2. When should the girl be home at night ?
A. By 9:30 p. m. B. By 10:00 p. m. C. By 10:30 p. m.

Dialogue 2

- ()3. Anna failed her tests.
- ()4. Anna went to school by bus.
- ()5. Anna was late for class today.

III. 你将听到一段对话,根据所听内容,完成下列表格,一空一词。对话读 2 遍(10 分)

What's made of ?	Cotton	Wool	<u>1</u>	
Whose ?	Clark's	Jenkin's	Linda's	
What colour ?	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

笔试部分(80 分)

I. 根据句意和所给首字母,写出该单词的正确形式(5 分)

1. I have completely r_____ why you did it.
2. I don't want to i_____ you any way, so I won't tell you my opinion.
3. His parents' worry was c_____ by his laziness.
4. — So she wants to see the house and move to London.
— E_____.
5. He v_____ to give more money to the charity for the homeless children.

II. 单项选择(10 分)

- ()1. There _____ the bus. Hurry up.
A. is coming B. come C. comes D. has come
- ()2. He was so angry that he _____ the friendship with her.
A. broke down B. broke out
C. broke off D. broke through
- ()3. If you don't know this word, you can _____ in the dictionary.
A. look at it B. look for it
C. look up it D. look it up
- ()4. I have no idea what _____ when I was sleeping last night.
A. had happened B. has happened
C. was happening D. happened
- ()5. The phone rang _____ I was watching TV.
A. after B. while C. since D. for
- ()6. He _____ a singer, but now he is _____ at home writing stories.
A. used to be; used to staying
B. was used to be; used to stay
C. used to be; used to stay
D. was used to being; used to staying
- ()7. She won't leave the TV set _____ her husband is waiting for his supper.
A. since B. if
C. even though D. because

- ()8. — How was your experience in the wild forest ?
— _____.
A. I had a good holiday B. It's all right
C. It's great D. It was great
- ()9. Don't you _____ this country's future ?
A. look after B. take care of
C. care about D. look up
- ()10. No hurry ! Please _____ your time until you get what you like best.
A. take B. cost C. get D. use

III. 完形填空(15 分)

Many objects that people use each day started with a simple idea. These objects have often 1 the way we live. Some help us to do a job more 2. Others help us to fill a need or 3 a problem.

In 1858 Lipman had such an idea. One day he took 4 a pencil, a piece of paper, and an eraser. Then he began to write. Sometimes he 5 to change a word. Each time he had to 6 under his books and papers to find the eraser. “I wish my eraser would stay in one 7 !” he thought to himself.

Then Lipman had his simple idea. He cut a 8 in one end of the pencil. He glued (黏) the eraser into this groove (沟槽). Later he thought that others might 9 to have such a pencil. So he sold his invention. Soon pencils 10 erasers came into use.

- ()1. A. shown B. found C. changed D. pointed
- ()2. A. easily B. clearly C. luckily D. carefully
- ()3. A. discuss B. study C. offer D. solve
- ()4. A. back B. out C. away D. off
- ()5. A. began B. failed C. refused D. needed
- ()6. A. search B. see C. hide D. move
- ()7. A. side B. box C. place D. space
- ()8. A. hole B. groove C. mark D. crossing
- ()9. A. agree B. forget C. like D. mean
- ()10. A. with B. without C. or D. and

IV. 阅读理解(20 分)

(A)

Study the contents page of the book below and choose the right answer to each of the following questions.

Contents		
Part I		
The growth of Shanghai and its people		
Chapter 1	The growth of Shanghai	1
Chapter 2	The growth of Shanghai's population	17
Part II		
The needs of the people		

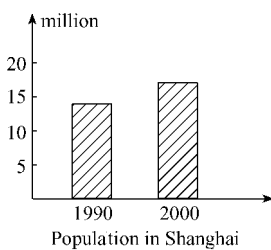
Chapter 3	Our environment	32
Chapter 4	Our food production	46
Chapter 5	Our busy traffic	58
Chapter 6	Supermarkets and shopping centres	71
Chapter 7	Parks and places of interest	86
To our readers		101

- () 1. How many main parts, chapters and pages does the book have?
A. 2, 7 and about 86 pages.
B. 2, 7 and over 100 pages.
C. 3, 8 and more than 100 pages.
D. 3, 7 and less than 100 pages.

- () 2. Which part tells some facts about Shanghai's growth?
A. Part I.
B. Part II.
C. Either Part I or Part II.
D. Neither Part I nor Part II.

- () 3. Where will you probably find information about Shanghai's traffic problem?
A. Chapter 7.
B. Chapter 6.
C. Chapter 4.
D. Chapter 5.

- () 4. Below is a diagram from the book. Between which pages can you find it?
A. Pages 46-58.
B. Pages 32-46.
C. Pages 17-32.
D. Pages 71-86.



- () 5. Which of these may be the best title of the book?
A. The History of Shanghai
B. The Geography of Shanghai
C. Social Studies for Shanghai
D. Something about Old Shanghai

(B)

At London College, the boys can go into the city in the afternoon. But they must return to the school before six. And Bob doesn't often obey the rule. One afternoon, Bob walked to the city and went to the cinema. When he got to school, it was eight. He was a little worried. He ran quickly to the gate. It was closed. He went round the school building to another door. That one was closed, too. Then he saw an open window on the ground floor. It was the principal's office. Bob looked into the room, and no one was there. He quickly climbed up and jumped into the room. Just then he heard a voice. He looked around and hid under the sofa. One minute later, Mr Scott, the principal, came in. He turned on the light and sat down on the sofa. Then he began to read. Bob lay under the sofa and looked at principal's feet for an hour. He could not move. At last the principal stood up and walked to the door. "Thank goodness, he didn't find me under the sofa," thought Bob. Then the principal stopped. He turned to the sofa and said, "Would you turn off the light when you leave?" he said and left the office.

- () 1. Bob got to school _____.
A. at eight a. m. B. after the given time
C. before the given time D. on time
- () 2. Bob went into the principal's _____.
A. office B. bedroom
C. dining-room D. sitting-room
- () 3. Bob _____ the sofa.
A. lay under B. slept in C. sat on D. sat under
- () 4. Bob could see Mr Scott's _____.
A. hand B. bag C. feet D. books
- () 5. Mr Scott knew that _____.
A. Bob went to the cinema
B. Bob was in the classroom
C. Bob returned to the school
D. Bob was under the sofa

V. 任务型阅读(10 分)

Today I was so happy to know that I did quite well in my last week's science exam. Thanks to Daniel, he taught me a new way of going over lessons. It's called map idea.

Because of the map idea, I've learned how to find out the main idea in each lesson. And in my mind I can draw a map of all the important knowledge I need to remember. It's really good. I can remember so much in that way. I had never thought of changing the way of my study before. I was always complaining about my poor

memory, but now my memory has become good because of the map idea. It made my study much easier and more enjoyable. I realized learning how to learn well is the most important for us students.

任务一:请从文章中找出两个与 with the help of 意思相近的短语。

1. _____ 2. _____

任务二:根据文章内容,用适当的词完成下列句子,每空一词。

3. Daniel taught Li Meng a good way to study. That is _____.

4. Li Meng _____ complain about his bad memory.

任务三:根据实际情况回答问题:

5. How do you improve your memory? _____

VI. 补全对话。在下面对话中,填入适当的短语或句子,使对话意思完整、通顺(5 分)

A: Hi, I am Wang Hong. I'm a reporter from CCTV. I want to know something about your school life. Could you please _____ it?

B: Yes, I'd love to.

A: Well, _____?

B: About two thousand students in our school.

A: And are you always busy with your lessons?

B: _____. We have much homework to do every day. We have to work hard.

A: What about your free time?

B: We can take part in different kinds of activities. _____ in our school. And these hobby groups are open to us on Friday afternoon.

A: I think your school life is wonderful, _____?

B: I think so.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

VII. 书面表达(15 分)

根据下面提示,写一篇短文,总结学习英语的方法,以便提高自己的成绩。词数 80 左右。

提示:1. 上课专心听讲,做好笔记 2. 独立思考,多问“为什么”,并加以解决 3. 要有耐心,多问老师 4. 充分利用时间,早晨空气新鲜,最适宜朗读 5. 多向别人学习,吸取成功经验等。

周练5 (Unit 4 Section A~Section B)

先复习，再做题

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. If I _____ (know) her well, I would tell you about her.
2. If anybody visits, _____ (ask) him to wait a while.
3. If there were no air, people _____ (die).
4. People would believe my story if I _____ (be) not so young.

答案 1. knew 2. ask 3. would die 4. were

(时间: 90 分钟 满分: 100 分)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	总分
得分										

I. 根据句意和首字母提示,完成下列所缺单词(5分)

1. In summer, we have p_____ of rain.
2. Most students went out, and the r_____ are students from Class 9.
3. Parents often worry about their children's s_____ when they leave home.
4. Don't b_____ me now, I'm studying.
5. Do you know that k_____ teacher? He always helps us.

II. 用所给词的正确形式填空(5分)

1. Doing sports can help you _____ (relaxing).
2. He doesn't know what _____ (wear).
3. I _____ (real) want to learn English well.
4. Mr Hu gets _____ (angry) when he hears the bad news.
5. Please give me some _____ (advice) for the problems.

III. 单项选择(15分)

- () 1. _____ people died in this war.
A. Million of B. Two millions of
C. Millions of D. Two millions
() 2. I don't know _____ he will come to see me or not.
A. whether B. what C. who D. if
() 3. I think that boy is difficult _____.

- A. getting along with B. to get along with
C. to get along D. getting along
() 4. — _____ his car is broken?
— He has to walk.
A. What about B. What if
C. Can you tell me D. Do you know
() 5. Your mom is unhappy, who _____ her _____?
A. takes; down B. lets; down
C. puts; down D. looks; down
() 6. The old man was too poor _____ a room _____.
A. have; to live B. to have; live
C. to have; to live D. to have; to live in
() 7. The trees can stop the soil from _____ into the river.
A. to go B. go C. going D. goes
() 8. You failed this time. _____ we decide to give you another chance.
A. So B. Then C. After D. Not
() 9. The old man _____ the poor girl as his own daughter.
A. offered B. succeeded C. treated D. obeyed
() 10. What would you do if a dog bit you _____ accident?
A. on B. in C. by D. with

IV. 完形填空(15分)

A successful businessman was going to tell people how to be successful. Everybody couldn't 1 to hear a successful story from him. He, however, only said with a smile, "Won't it be better for me to ask you for help on a certain problem?" Here is his problem. "People all 2 to the place where a gold mine(金矿) had just been discovered, but there was a river stopping people crossing the only way 3 it. What would you do if you were among them?"
"Make 4 way." someone replied. "Swim across." said another. The business man smiled without a word. Finally he gave his 5. "Why not do something 6 instead of rushing to the mine? How about buying a boat to do some ferrying(摆渡)?" The audience were 7. He explained quietly: "The boat man could ask the passengers for as much money as possible. They were

willing to pay 8 there was gold on the other bank."

Do what others would not like to or do something never tried before by others, which is the key 9 success. To a clever man, a bad circumstance(环境) often 10 a potential(潜在的) chance of success.

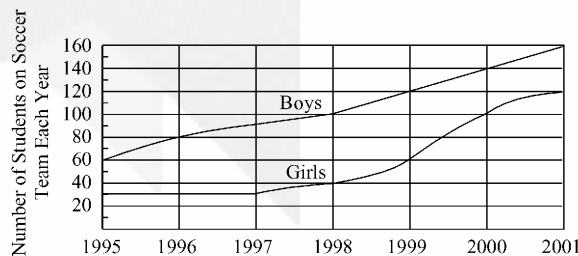
- () 1. A. join B. help C. wait D. believe
() 2. A. entered B. rushed C. got D. flew
() 3. A. at B. of C. between D. to
() 4. A. another B. other C. new D. near
() 5. A. idea B. story C. problem D. meaning
() 6. A. difficult B. different C. interesting D. exciting
() 7. A. tired B. worried C. pleased D. surprised
() 8. A. before B. so C. until D. because
() 9. A. of B. to C. for D. in
() 10. A. means B. understands
C. knows D. gets

V. 阅读理解(20分)

(A)

Twenty years ago, very few American high schools had soccer teams. Most students were interested in baseball, basketball and American football. However, soccer is quickly becoming the most popular sport in many high schools. The following form shows the growth in interest in soccer among boys and girls in one American high school.

Boys and Girls on Newtown High School Soccer Teams
1995~2001



根据上面表格及其说明判断下面句子的正(T)误(F):

- () 1. In 1995 there were 70 boys on the Newtown High School Soccer Team.
() 2. 40 girls were on the team in 1998.
() 3. Girls had the same number of members for two years.
() 4. There were 150 boys on the team in 2000.
() 5. The total number of boys and girls on the team in 2001 was 280.

- (B)
- Do you believe there are aliens? Well, make a phone call and you will know. A group of Americans can help. They made a device (装置) to “talk” to aliens. If you want to talk to aliens, you only need to visit [www. TalkToAliens. com](http://www.TalkToAliens.com), call 1-900-226-0300 and say: “Hello aliens, this is Earth calling. Can you hear me?” You can say anything you want.
- But now, they only take phone calls from people in the US. The call is \$3.99 every minute. After the hotline began in February, [www. TalkTo Aliens. com](http://www.TalkToAliens.com) has got hundreds of calls, there is one call every three minutes. They are also trying to send people’s e-mails, photos, videos into space.
- () 1. If you live in America and you want to know whether there are any aliens, _____.
A. you can make a phone call
B. you can go to America for help
C. you can ask any scientist for help
D. you can talk to aliens
- () 2. [www. TalkToAliens. com](http://www.TalkToAliens.com) is a place where _____.
A. you can get some knowledge about aliens
B. you can talk to Aliens
C. the aliens live
D. you can make a set of device to talk to aliens
- () 3. What does the underline word refer to?
A. The aliens.
B. The people who want to talk to Aliens.
C. Americans.
D. Scientists who can help you.
- () 4. Which is NOT right?
A. Only American people can call 1-900-226-0300.
B. People from any country can call 1-900-226-0300 now.
C. If you call the hotline for 2 minutes, you should pay \$ 7. 98.
D. Every three minutes there is someone calling 1-900-226-0300.
- () 5. From this article we know _____.
A. there’s only one call after the hotline began
B. if you pay \$ 2. 99 for a minute, you can talk to Aliens
C. there are some aliens in the world

- D. some Americans are trying to send information about humans into space
- VI. 任务型阅读(10 分)
- Pearl and June were good friends and spent most of their time together. They were both very old and they worried about their health. Most of the time they talked about nothing else. They worried about their food. Was it clean? Would it give them pains in the stomach? They worried about the weather. Was it too cold and wet? Would it give them pains in their bones? They worried about pollution in the air. Would it give them pains in their chests and throats? They worried about being hurt in a car accident, killed in an airplane crash, getting sick, and so on.
- All they could think about was being ill or hurt. One day they went on a train journey together. “We’ll need some food,” Pearl said. “We’ll buy some bananas,” June said. “They are good to eat and always clean.” And they bought two bananas to eat on the train. Then Pearl peeled the skin of her banana and took a large bite of it. At that moment the train went into a tunnel, everything went black. “Don’t eat your banana,” Pearl shouted at June. “Mine has made me go blind !”
- 任务一:用 pollution 一词中的字母拼出五个由三个字母组成的词。
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
- 任务二:在空白处填上适当的词。
6. Pearl and June didn’t want to get _____, so they were very careful about their health.
7. They were very careful about their _____, too. They always made sure it was clean.
8. They also worried about the _____ and whether it was polluted or not.
- 任务三:根据短文回答下列问题。
9. What did they buy to eat on the train?

10. What did Pearl think when they went into the tunnel?

- VII. 从方框中选择合适的句子完成下列对话(5 分)
A: Ted, Richard and I are going to get married.
B: _____
A: Thank you. _____ Can you make it?
B: _____ Just tell me when and where.

- A: At the Sunshine Hotel this Sunday. _____
B: All right. I’ll be there. _____

A. We’d like to invite you to our wedding.
B. Thank you for inviting me.
C. Really?
D. Congratulations!
E. Here is your invitation.
F. Would you like to come?
G. Sure.

VIII. 翻译下列句子(10 分)

1. 孩子对他父母说他不会让他们失望的。

2. 他与同学们相处得很融洽。

3. 如果我们迷路了怎么办呢?

4. 今晚我宁愿呆在家里而不去看电影。

5. 别担心,我们有足够的食物和水。

IX. 书面表达(15 分)

假如你叫李华,参加学校开展的“有烦恼向谁说”的调查,结果如下。请用英语给某报写一封信反映相关内容。

倾听对象	比例	理 由
同学、朋友	58%	年龄相仿,容易理解与交流
老师、家长	30%	有爱心,有经验,可以信任
自己	12%	不愿与人交流,难与人沟通

本周评价

周 练 6 (Unit 4 Self Check~Reading)

先复习，再做题

同义句转换。

1. He likes reading better than writing.
He likes reading _____ writing.
2. It's too cold to go in the sea yet.
It's _____ cold _____ we can't go in the sea yet.
3. He will give us a speech this Sunday.
He will _____ to us this Sunday.
4. Could you please tell me how I can get to the cinema?
Could you tell me _____ get to the cinema?
- 答案 1. rather than 2. so, that 3. make a speech 4. how to

(时间: 90 分钟 满分: 100 分)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

I. 根据汉语提示填空(5 分)

1. Our teachers are very friendly to us, so we are easy to _____ (彼此相处).
2. The loud music doesn't bother me _____ (一点也不, 根本).
3. People shouldn't speak loudly _____ (在公共场所).
4. People often _____ (感到紧张) when they go to work the first time.
5. Our teacher asks me to _____ (进行演讲) next week.

II. 根据句意, 用括号内所给词的正确形式填空(5 分)

1. Taking some exercise can make you _____ (energy).
2. Miss Wang must be proud of _____ (her).
3. He rushed into the meeting room without _____ (permit).
4. It's not so hard, you should have _____ (confident).
5. _____ (million) of foreigners come to China for sightseeing every year.

III. 单项选择(15 分)

- () 1. — Will you stay for supper?

— Sorry, I _____. My sister is coming to see me.

- A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. won't
- () 2. I'm afraid of _____ my marks to my parents.
A. tell B. telling C. to tell D. to telling
- () 3. On Sundays I'd rather go hiking in the mountains _____ watch TV at home.
A. to B. or C. and D. than
- () 4. If he _____ harder, he will catch up with us soon.
A. study B. studies C. will study D. studied
- () 5. Would you please drive faster? My flight is _____.
A. taking off B. getting off
C. turning off D. putting off
- () 6. Nobody except Judy and Linda _____ the secret.
A. know B. knows
C. have known D. is known
- () 7. This book isn't mine. It's _____.
A. someone else B. someone else's
C. someone elses' D. someone's else
- () 8. Let's stay at home _____ playing soccer outside.
A. because of B. instead of
C. as well as D. replace
- () 9. Each man and each woman _____ invited to that party yesterday.
A. is B. was C. are D. were
- () 10. You'll be late _____ you don't get up early tomorrow morning.
A. if B. when C. or D. until

IV. 完形填空(15 分)

Time spent in a bookshop can be enjoyable. 1 you go to a good shop, no assistant will come near to you and say, "Can I help you?" You 2 buy anything you don't want. You may try to find out 3 the book you want. But if you fail, the assistant will lead you there and then he will go away. It seems that he is 4 selling any books at all.

There is a story which tells us about a good shop. A medical student 5 a very useful book in the shop, 6 it was too

expensive for him to buy. He couldn't get it from the library, either. So every afternoon, he went there to read 7 at a time. One day, however, he couldn't find 8 from its usual place and was leaving when he saw an assistant signing to him. To his surprise, the assistant pointed to the book 9, "I put it there so as not to be sold out." said the assistant. Then he 10 the student to go on with his reading.

- () 1. A. If B. Because C. When D. But
- () 2. A. shouldn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. can't
- () 3. A. what B. which C. where D. when
- () 4. A. surprised at B. not surprised at
C. interested in D. not interested in
- () 5. A. bought B. found C. read D. took
- () 6. A. but B. and C. so D. or
- () 7. A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 8. A. the book B. the shop
C. the assistant D. the shopkeeper
- () 9. A. in a bookshop B. in his hand
C. in a corner D. in his pocket
- () 10. A. left B. let C. helped D. taught

V. 阅读理解(20 分)

(A)

Waste can be seen every where in the school. Some students ask for more food than they can eat and others often forget to turn off the lights when they leave the classroom. They say they can afford these things. But I don't agree with them. Waste can bring a lot of problems. Although China is rich in some resources, we are short of others, for example, fresh water. It's reported that we will have no coal or oil to use in 100 years. So if we go on wasting our resources, what can we use in the future and where can we move? Think about it; I think we should say no to the students who waste things every day. Everybody should stop wasting as soon as possible.

In our everyday life, we can do many things to prevent waste from happening, for example, turn off the water taps when we finish washing, turn off the lights when we leave the classroom, try not to order more food than we need, and so on. Little by little, everything will be changed. Waste can be stopped one day, if we do our best.

- () 1. From the passage we know that some students often _____ in the school.

- A. eat too much

B. don't work hard

C. waste things

D. throw rubbish everywhere
- ()2. Which is not mentioned in this passage ?

A. Fresh water.

B. Forest.

C. Oil.

D. Coal.
- ()3. What may happen in 100 years ?

A. We may still have enough oil.

B. We may still have enough coal.

C. We may have a little oil.

D. We may have no coal or oil to use.
- ()4. Which of the following is right ?

A. Waste brings problems.

B. Waste can bring no problem.

C. China is rich in fresh water.

D. Students never waste things.
- ()5. Which is the best title of this passage ?

A. Stop Wasting.

B. School Life.

C. Waste in the School.

D. Rich Resources in China.

(B)

Frank Smith I'm in Grade Two in high school, I have a part-time job in a restaurant. I send dishes for the restaurant on Saturdays and Sundays from 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. I get \$ 5~50 an hour. It isn't much money, but I save almost every cent. Because I want to go to a good university, and it needs a lot of money.

Liz Johnson I'm in Grade Three in high school. I have a job as a cashier in a store. The job pays well—about \$ 6. 75 an hour. I work every weeknight after school from 4:00 to 8:00. I don't have time for homework, and my grades aren't very good this year. But I have to study hard because I want to be a doctor in the future.

Mary Connor It's my first year in college. College is very expensive, so I work in a law office for three hours every weekday afternoon. I get \$ 8. 25 an hour. The job gives me good experience because I want to be a lawyer. But I don't want to work every term. I need time to study.



阅读短文并填写下列表格:

Name	School/College	Salary (an hour)	Working Day	Wishes
1. ____	High school	2. ____	3. ____	to go to a good university
4. ____	5. ____	\$ 6. 75	from 4:00 to 8:00 every weeknight	6. ____
Mary Connor	7. ____	8. ____	9. ____	10. ____

VI. 任务型阅读(15 分)

The following is a plan to visit some places in London for a group of Chinese students staying at Studio School in Cambridge.

A Full Day Excursion(远足) to London
The British Museum
Hyde Park
St Paul's Cathedral
The Royal Greenwich Observatory

Things You Need
Studio School Identity Card
Packed Lunch(provided by Studio School)
Camera
Comfortable Shoes
Rain Coat(Check weather report)

- 7:45 a. m. Meet at Studio Main School on Station Road and get the coach. DO NOT BE LATE !
- 10:00 a. m. Arrive at the British Museum for a two-hour visit. (Free of charge)
- 12:00 a. m. Meet your teacher at the exit of the British Museum.
- 12:15 p. m. The coach departs from the British Museum.
- 12:30 p. m. Arrive at Hyde Park—have lunch and enjoy the park.
- 1:30 p. m. The coach departs from Hyde Park, then from St Paul's Cathedral (10 minutes photoshop) to Greenwich Park. (Entrance fee to St Paul's Cathedral: £ 2. 00)
- 2:15 p. m. Walk up the hill to the Royal Greenwich Observatory (15 minutes)(Entrance fee: £ 2. 50)
- 3:30 p. m. Meet your teachers and walk back with them to coach.
- 4:00 p. m. The coach departs from Greenwich Park.
- 6:00 p. m. Arrive back to Studio School (Coach return ticket: £ 11. 00)

If you get lost you should call 0403-4990404.

任务一:根据所给材料,选择正确的地点。(5 分)

- ()1. 8:30 a. m. A. at Greenwich Park
- ()2. 11:00 a. m. B. in the coach
- ()3. 12:30 p. m. C. at the Royal Greenwich Observatory
- ()4. 2:15 p. m. D. at Hyde Park
- ()5. 3:10 p. m. E. at the British Museum

任务二:根据所给材料,回答下列问题。(10 分)

- ()6. Where does the journey begin ? _____
- ()7. How long will they visit the museum ? _____
- ()8. How much is the ticket for the cathedral ? _____
- ()9. If they get lost, what number will they call ? _____
- ()10. What does “coach” mean in Chinese ? _____

VII. 根据所给情景,从下栏中选择适当的答句(10 分)

- ()1. What would you do if you found a million dollars ?
- ()2. I'm always so tired all day. What should I do ?
- ()3. What should you do if you had to give a speech ?
- ()4. What would you do if your friend gives you a CD ?
- ()5. My sister borrowed my shirt without asking, what should I do ?

A. I'd give it to the police.
B. I'd say “Thank you ! I like it very much.”
C. I'd practice the speech with my friends first.
D. You'd ask her not to do it again.
E. If I were you, I'd exercise every day.

VIII. 书面表达(15 分)

在学习和生活中,你曾遇到过高兴愉快的事(highs),也可能遇到过令你伤心的事(lows),请写一篇短文介绍自己的亲身经历。词数 80 左右。

本周评价

周 练

7

(Unit 5 Section A~Section B)

先复习，再做题

用 could, must 或 can't 填空。

1. — Isn't that Ann's husband over there?
— No, it _____ be him. I'm sure he doesn't wear glasses.
2. — Whose necklace is this?
— It _____ be Jane's. She wears a necklace sometimes.
3. — I just found a video game on my desk. Whose is this?
— Oh, that _____ be John's. He's been looking for that game for an hour.
4. — Is this Li Ming's boxing glove?
— Yes, it _____ be his. There's his name on the back.

答案 1. can't 2. could 3. must 4. must

(时间: 90 分钟 满分: 100 分)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	总分
得分									

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空(5 分)

1. You are sure to be _____ (success).
2. The children should be told _____ (not, play) in the street.
3. I'm used to _____ (keep) busy all day.
4. Our teacher said that the moon _____ (travel) around the earth.
5. I live in a very quiet _____ (neighbor).

II. 单项选择(15 分)

- () 1. — Look at something strange in the sky.
— It _____ be some UFOs.
A. must B. can C. could D. can't
- () 2. She doesn't want to let her friends down, _____ she's terrified of speaking in public.
A. and B. but C. however D. because
- () 3. The T-shirt is _____ small for him.
A. very much B. too much
C. much too D. much very

- () 4. I had no _____ that you were there.
A. mind B. idea C. heart D. think
- () 5. He might be _____ to catch a bus.
A. running B. runs C. run D. to run
- () 6. Be careful _____ the person who talks much, but does little.
A. of B. in C. to D. for
- () 7. Simon _____ be at home now. He went to America this morning.
A. must B. mustn't C. might not D. can't
- () 8. Someone is knocking at the door. Who _____ it be? It's so dark now.
A. must B. can C. need D. will
- () 9. I'm really _____, because I can't find my backpack.
A. curious B. anxious C. sure D. afraid
- () 10. I'm afraid it _____ rain tonight.
A. can B. could C. may be D. might

III. 完形填空(15 分)

Are you able to send a letter with pictures and sounds to someone, anywhere in the world without putting a stamp on it? With e-mail you can just do 1. Using computer you can send e-mail 2. The post is 3 than e-mail. E-mail can send its message to the other side of the world in 4.

E-mail is easy to use and it 5. The differences in 6 in different parts of the world do not 7 when sending e-mail. It's twenty-four-hour 8 that you can send e-mail, at any time of the day or night. No one 9 be there to receive e-mail. It does not matter if your friends are in bed when you send e-mail 10 them, or you are seeing a film at the cinema when they send e-mail back.

- () 1. A. that B. this C. it D. one
- () 2. A. quickly B. easily
C. fast D. quickly and easily

- () 3. A. slow B. more slower
C. much slower D. most slower
- () 4. A. minutes B. seconds
C. hours D. days
- () 5. A. save time and money B. saves space and time
C. saves space and money D. saves paper and energy
- () 6. A. money B. space C. equipment D. time
- () 7. A. bore B. trouble C. matter D. change
- () 8. A. serve B. service C. serving D. served
- () 9. A. have to B. has to
C. doesn't have to D. does have not to
- () 10. A. to B. for C. on D. up

IV. 阅读理解(20 分)

(A)

Is there something strange high up in the world's tallest mountains? If so, is it a big bear? Is it a monkey? Or is it a kind of man?

No one knows. This mystery has puzzled(困惑) the world for years.

In 1887, a mountain climber found large footprints(脚印) in the snow. They looked like the footprints of a very large man. But men don't walk without shoes in the snow!

In 1896, another climber saw more than footprints. Far off, he saw a very large animal standing on two legs. As he watched, it ran away very quickly.

Fifteen years later, newspapers had new stories about the "something". A mountain climber said he had seen the "snow man" walking slowly across the snow, far below him. He said it looked like a very large man. From then on, more and more people had stories to tell. But not until 1951 did a mountain climber bring back pictures of large footprints. The pictures showed clearly that the snow man walked on two legs. So it was not a bear or a monkey. Could it be an ape(猿)? The mystery grew! And the mystery keeps growing.

Someday we may find out just what it is that makes the large footprints.

根据短文内容回答下列问题:

