

Unit 15	Healthy eating	(01)
Unit 16	Fire !	(02)
Test(Units 15~16)		(03)
Unit 17	Nature	(05)
Unit 18	The necklace	(06)
Test(Units 17~18)		(07)
Unit 19	Jobs	(08)
Unit 20	Mainly revision	(09)
Test(Units 19~20)		(11)
期中考试题		(11)
Unit 21	Karl Marx	(12)
Unit 22	Britain and Ireland	(14)
Test(Units 21~22)		(15)
Unit 23	Rescuing the temple	(16)
Unit 24	The science of farming	(17)
Test(Units 23~24)		(18)
Unit 25	At the conference	(18)
Unit 26	Mainly revision	(20)
Test(Units 25~26)		(21)
期末考试题		(22)

Unit 15 Healthy eating

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. ripe[解析]“成熟的”与句中“green”是反义词。

2. patients[解析] patient *adj.* 耐心的 patient *n.* 病人

3. weight[解析]名词作定语用其单数形式,除 man、woman 外。

4. pain 5. calories 6. examined

7. cause[解析]动名词短语作主语,谓语动词用单数形式。eg. Reading books is his favourite.

8. suggestion

9. first[解析]后跟复数名词时,不作“第一个”解,而作“头几个”或“头一批”解。如 the first few weeks 头几个星期

10. discussing[解析]句型“consider doing”。

三、句型转换

1. in the form of

2. considered to be

3. are low in

4. Four score

5. one student in five
or one in five students

四、单项选择

1. [解析] score 的用法:

(1) score of 固定词组“许多”。

(2)“具体数词+score(单数形式)+名词”如 two score eggs

(3) a score 或 a score of 都对。

a score pencils / a score of pencils

(4)“具体数词+score(单数形式)+of+the (one's, these, those)+名词(复数形式)

如: two score of those apples

three score of my books

(5)“具体数词+score(单数形式)+of+代词(宾格)如: two score of them / us

答案:B

2. [解析] advise 的句型为

(1) advise sb. to do

(2) advise doing

答案:C

3. [解析] in future = from now on 今后;

In the future = in time yet to come 在将来如:

Be more careful in future

No one knows what will happen in the future.

答案:B

4. [解析]形容词短语作定语。如果用定语从句则是 which is rich in love and understanding.

答案:A

5. [解析] consider 有如下句型:

(1) consider doing sth.

(2) consider sb/sth. (to be) ... “to be”可省略。

(3) consider sb/sth. as ...

答案:B

6. B

7. [解析]“as much/many as”这个结构作“多达……”“到达……程度”解,所涉及的数量如果是可数的,则用 many,如果是不可数的则用 much。

答案:A

8. [解析] exercise 作“锻炼”解,是不可数名词;作“练习,题目”解,是可数名词。

答案:B

9. [解析] not a bit = not at all 一点也不

not a little = very, 非常

答案:B

10. [解析] 本题重点考查“do you think(suppose, believe)”作插入语在特殊疑问句中的位置。它插在特殊疑问句中的中间,前后不必用逗号分开。如: What do you think I should do? Which do you suppose is the best answer?

答案:C

11. [解析] contain 与 include 不同 contain 意为“本身含有……,容纳”, include 意为“包括”。如: The five boys include Tom, Jack, Dick, Harry and me. Chocolate contains much sugar and fat.



答案:D

12. [解析] 凡是指能吃能喝的具有营养的东西统用 food; diet 是指习惯的或规定的饮食, 如病人的疗养饮食。

答案:B

13. [解析] 动词如 enjoy, finish, miss, advise, practise, imagine, escape, mind 等后接动名词形式, 这里用 being punished 动名词的被动形式, 表示“躲避被惩罚”。

答案:B

14. [解析] “by+过去时间”用于过去完成时态中。

答案:C

15. [解析] “what’s the matter”用作宾语从句, 其语序不变, hurt vi. 作“疼痛”解。

答案:C

五、完形填空

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. A
8. D 9. C 10. D 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. B
15. C 16. B 17. A 18. D 19. B 20. C

六、阅读理解

A: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D

B: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. C

七、短文改错

1. poor 前加 a
2. 删去 who
3. working→work
4. 删去 a
5. eating→eat
6. spoke→said
7. troubles→trouble
8. ✓
9. wanted→want
10. when→before

八、书面表达

My classmate Xiao Qiang is a very fat boy. He’s easy to be tired. He’s quite out of breath when he walks (is walking) upstairs. He’s afraid of PE class. I often advise him to do more exercise, eat less

food which is rich in sugar and fat, such as chocolate, butter and so on. I tell him to eat more fruit and vegetables and try to lose weight in order to keep healthy.

Unit 16 Fire !

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. traps 2. lives

3. burnt [解析] get burnt 是“get + v.-ed”结构作“烫伤、灼伤”解。

4. completely

5. escape [解析] escape 这里是名词整句为“死里逃生”。

6. ceiling 7. entrance

8. sounded 这里是及物动词, 作“敲响, 发出声响”解。如果文中 sound the fire alarm“发出火警警报”。

9. kill [解析] kill time 作“消磨、消遣时间”“spend, take, pass”作“度过、花费时间”解。

10. controlled

三、句型转换

1. In that case
2. broke out
3. were killed
4. close to
5. doesn’t belong to

四、单项选择

1. [解析] 时间状语是 in (during) the past (last, recent) few years (weeks, days) 时, 句子用现在完成时态。如: Where have you been the last two weeks? Great changes have taken place in the past 20 years.

答案:B

2. D

3. [解析] be on fire“着火”表状态。catch fire“着火”表动作。“start fire”; 作“引起火灾”解, “make fire”作“生火”解。



答案:C

4. A

5. [解析] lose control of 固定短语,作“失控”解; be out of control 也可作“失去控制”解,表状态。如: The car was out of control.

答案:D

6. [解析] before 可以译成“不等,还来不及”。又如: He got angry before I could explain.

He left quickly before I realized what had happened.

答案:C

7. D

8. [解析] look out 作“当心”解,相当于“take care”“be careful”。

答案:C

9. D

10. [解析] reach 除“到达”外,还有“够得着,用手去够”的意思。如: We can't reach the ceiling. 词组“out of reach”作“够不着”解。

答案:A

11. B

12. [解析] light a match 作“擦亮,划一根火柴”解。lighted 作 *adj.* 用。如: a lighted candle 一支点燃了的蜡烛。

答案:A

13. [解析] 当把“plane, bus, train, ship”等当抽象名词时,其前面不用任何限制词,用 by plane, by bus 表示“乘坐飞机,汽车等”,但如果 plane, bus, train, ship 等前有限制词如 his, my, the, a 等修饰时,用 in 或 on。如: on the bus, on my bike, in the plane.

答案:D

14. D 15. D

五、完形填空

1. D 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. A
8. B 9. C 10. C 11. A 12. D 13. A 14. C
15. C 16. B 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. B

六、阅读理解

A: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A

B: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. A

七、短文改错

1. what→how
2. 第二个 friends→friendly
3. interesting→interested
4. help→helpful 或 of help
5. and→but
6. Do→Are
7. make→making
8. ✓
9. child→children
10. you→your

八、书面表达

Fires often break out in autumn because of its dry weather. Last weekend a big fire broke out in Xiao Wang's hometown—Zhushan Forest. A large area of woods was burned. It was badly destroyed. Xiao Wang was very sad. He hopes that people won't throw away cigarette ends or go picnicking on mountains in order to stop fires and protect properties which belong to the country and people.

Test (Units 15~16)

一、单项选择

1. C 2. A

3. [解析] since 引导的时间状语从句中用一般过去时态,而主句用现在完成时态,如果主句表示的是时间,也可用一般现在时态。如: It has been / It is 2 years since he joined the army.

答案:C

4. [解析] sound 这里是系动词,后面接形容词或名词短语,作其表语。如: It sounds good. That sounds a good idea.

答案:C

5. [解析] out of control 短语,作“失控”解。

答案:C

6. D 7. B

8. [解析] (1) 当表示“死因为疾病”时,可用 die

of, 也可用 die from。如: He died from / of cancer.

(2) 当表示死因为感情、饥饿、寒冷等身体内部的原因时, 用 die of。如: The old woman died of great sadness after her husband died. The poor man died of hunger.

(3) 当表示死因为身体以外的原因。如车祸、洪水等用 die from。如: Every year lots of people died from traffic accidents.

答案: A

9. [解析] What's the matter? 在简单句中本来就是主谓结构, 故放在宾语从句中不需改变位置, 如果说 What's wrong with her 或 what happened to her, 也对。

答案: A

10. C

11. [解析] A、B、C、D 这四个短语表达的意义不同。对其问题的回答也不同。

(1) how long 强调的是一个动作或状态要持续“多久、多长时间”。所以用延续性动词。如:

— How long have you lived here?

— For Ten years.

(2) how often 强调的是一个动作发生的频率, 即“多久一次”。如:

— How often do you go home?

— Once a week.

(3) how soon 强调的是一个动作“还需要花多久时间才能实现或完成”。如:

— How soon will he come back?

— In two days.

(4) How fast 强调的是一个动作的速度。

如: — How fast can you drive your car?

— At least 60 kilometres an hour.

答案: B

12. [解析] “in + 时间段”用在将来时态里, 表示“在一段时间之后”。“after + 时间段”表示“一段时间之后”往往用在一般过去时态中, 如果是表示某个时间点或具体某年、月、日之后, 在将来时态中仍用 after。如: He is coming back after 3 o'clock.

Joan will finish her work after tomorrow.

答案: C

13. B

14. [解析] well 作表语形容词表示“健康的”, any 可用来修饰比较级。

如: You have had your long hair cut but that can't make me love you any less.

答案: B

15. [解析] 句型结构: advise sb. to do.

suggest, hope 不能用于此结构, 只有 suggest doing 或 hope that sb. will / can do..., 另外 have sb do sth. 不带“to”。

答案: C

二、完形填空

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. B
9. A 10. C 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C
16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. C

三、阅读理解

A: 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A

B: 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. A

C: 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

D: 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. B

四、短文改错

1. traveling 前加 was

2. 删去 a

3. few→little

4. is→was

5. their→its

6. Englishand→English

7. draw→drew

8. in→on

9. √

10. took→brought

五、书面表达

Dear teacher,

I'm writing to tell you that Kate can't go to school today. Kate didn't feel well when she got up this morning. I took her temperature and found she had got a fever, about 38°C. So I took her to see a doctor. The doctor said she had got a bad cold and



she had to stay in bed for a rest. I hope she'll be better soon so that she can go to school.

Kate's mother.

Mrs. Smith

Unit 17 Nature

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. journey
2. collecting
3. increases
4. performances
5. centers
6. alive
7. nature
8. stairs
9. research
10. equipment

三、句型转换

1. It is hoped
2. is similar to
3. were common to see
4. year by year
5. is being written

四、单项选择

1. [解析] common 是“普通的,普遍存在”的意思。而 usual 则指“通常情况的”。如:

He sat down on his usual seat
= He usually sat down on this seat.

答案:A

2. [解析] till 不能放句首,此句中的 until 相当于 before。其中这也是“not/ never... until”的句式。

答案:C

3. [解析] one day 可指过去的某一天,也可指将来总有一天。

答案:A

4. [解析] pleased *adj.* 表示感到高兴。如:I'm

pleased to meet you.

pleasant *adj.* 指令人愉悦的事物。如:a pleasant journey, some pleasant wine.

pleasure 可数名词表示“愉快的事情”。如:It's a great pleasure to go swimming in hot summer.

Few pleasures can equal that of a cool drink on a hot day.

答案:C

5. B 6. B 7. C

8. [解析] 当表达“完整的”意思时, whole 和 complete 有时可通用,如 a whole / complete report. “完整的报告”。这里 complete 作“完全”解。

答案:D

9. C

10. [解析] do with 和 deal with 意思相近,作“对待某事,处理某事”解。但它们所搭配的疑问词不同,即:

what...do with how...deal with

答案:A

11. B

12. [解析] day by day, year by year 强调事物“逐日”或“逐年”有变化;而 day after day, year after year 强调事物“年年”或“天天”重复不变。

答案:C

13. C 14. B

15. [解析] 此句有点复杂,首先 since 引导时间状语从句,从句用一般过去时态,主句则用现在完成时态,但表时间时可用 it is 代替 it has been。而此句又有一插入语 do you suppose。如不用插入语,此句应该是:How long is it/ has it been since he left school?

答案:C

五、完形填空

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. D
8. B 9. D 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A
15. B 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. C

六、阅读理解

- A: 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. C 5. B
B: 1. C 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B



七、短文改错

1. 在 used 前加 is
2. word 前加 other
3. use→uses
4. everyday→every day
5. listen→hear
6. ✓
7. come 后加 from
8. are→is
9. used 前加 to
10. invent→invention

八、书面表达

It's a popular topic how to protect nature nowadays. If we eat dirty food, we may fall ill. So we should try our best to protect environment. We mustn't litter everywhere or cut down trees. We should let everyone know the importance of protecting environment.

Unit 18 The necklace

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. recognize
2. government
3. worth
4. jewelry
5. exactly
6. invitation
7. valuable
8. continued
9. sight
10. describe

三、句型转换

1. with lots of money
2. because of the pain
3. they had been
4. it matter
5. was gone/ was missing/ was lost

四、单项选择

1. [解析]一般情况下,反意疑问句是对主句进行提问,但 I don't think/believe/suppose that……例外,在这个句型中,否定词 not 前移了,实际上是肯定宾语从句,而且反意疑问句对宾语从句进行反问。

答案:B

2. A 3. B 4. C 5. C

6. [解析]有些动词或短语,如: understand, know, remember, marry, be worth, fit 用 well 来修饰,表示程度。如: The shoes fit me well.

I know Lucy very well.

答案:C

7. [解析] marry 和 get married 都表短暂性,而 be married 表状态,可延续。如:

They got married/ married last year.

They have been married for 10 years.

答案:D

8. [解析]在英语中提到“你我他时”顺序是 you, he and I。

答案:B

9. C 10. D 11. B

12. [解析] call on sb. = visit/ see sb.

call at a place = visit a place

call, call up = telephone, ring, ring up 如果是通电话就不可能在一起下棋,故不选 A, D

答案:B

13. B

14. [解析] dress vi. 穿衣, vt. 给……穿衣, 其宾语是人。如: Dress yourself quickly.

He got up, dressed and went out.

wear, put on 其宾语是衣服。

Put on more clothes. It's cold outside.

He's wearing a black suit today.

答案:B

15. A

五、完形填空

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. C 7. A
8. D 9. C 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D

15. B 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. A 20. B

六、阅读理解

A: 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. B

B: 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. A

七、短文改错

1. am→have been

2. interested→interesting

3. more→much

4. √

5. surprising→surprised

6. hand→hands

7. 删去 do

8. friends'→friend's

9. end 前加 the

10. like→as

八、书面表达

One day Jack bought two expensive dictionaries in a bookstore, but he forgot to take them with him. Half an hour later, he went back to look for them. He told the manager all about it. The manager asked him who had served him. Jack pointed to the lady behind the counter. But when the manager asked the lady, Miss Rose, if she had served Jack, she said she couldn't remember. She remembered that the man who had served was wearing a hat. Then the manager asked if he had a hat and asked him to put it on. Miss Rose looked at him carefully and recognized him. She gave the two dictionaries to Jack.

Test (Units 17~18)

一、单项选择

1. [解析] after all 固定短语, 作“毕竟”“别忘了”解。

答案: C

2. [解析] 此句是“have a good / nice / pleasant time”在感叹句中的运用。

答案: A

3. B

4. [解析] because conj. 引导原因状语从句; because of 是介词短语, 后接名词或动名词短语或接名词性从句。此句 because of 后接名词性从句 what you said。

答案: D

5. A

6. [解析] 此句是指某一天的晚上, 故用介词 on。

如: The weather man gave a wrong weather report on the evening before the storm.

答案: C

7. [解析] 此句是非限制性定语从句, 介词后用关系代词 whom 引导从句, 不能用 them, both 指两者。none 用于三者或三者以上, 故选 A。

答案: A

8. D 9. C

10. [解析] protect…… from 作“保护……”“以避免……”而 keep…from, prevent…(from), stop…(from) 三者意思相同, 作“阻止某人干某事。”

答案: A

11. [解析] 此句的“nature”作“性质”解。

答案: B

12. D 13. C

14. [解析] deer, sheep 的名词单复数同形, fishes 则指“各种鱼类”。

答案: D

15. [解析] 一般来说 so adv. 修饰 adj. 或 adv.; such adj. 修饰名词或以名词为中心词的短语。但注意: “many, much, few, little(少)+名词”前面仍可用 so。如 so many students, so little time。如果 little 作“小”解时, 则用“such”修饰。如: such little children “这么小的孩子”。

答案: B

二、完形填空

1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. C

8. B 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. D

15. B 16. B 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. D

三、阅读理解



A: 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. B

B: 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. C

C: 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. D

D: 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. A

四、短文改错

1. invite→invited

2. 在 happy 前加 was

3. at→on

4. have→had

5. √

6. costing→cost

7. or→and

8. 删去 it

9. late→later

10. to→at

五、书面表达

The day after tomorrow (April 20) is my father's birthday. I'm going to buy a present for him. Today I hunted for the present from shop to shop. There were so many beautiful things in shops that I didn't know what to choose. The gold watch was too expensive and I was afraid that clothes or shoes would not fit. After some time I came across a beautiful tie which was not so expensive. So I decided to buy it.

Unit 19 Jobs**一、默写重点单词与词组(略)****二、单词拼写**

1. job

2. pretend

3. promise

4. designs

5. refuses

6. unless

7. engineer

8. Remove

9. supported

10. upon

三、句型转换

1. It seemed that 2. To my surprise 3. unless
4. look down upon 5. whose secret

四、单项选择

1. B 2. C

3. [解析] 此句可以改写为: You're stupid to say so.

又如: It's kind of her to help me. = She is kind to help me. 如果不能进行这种句型转换, 不定式前则用 for 引出逻辑主语。如:

It's necessary for you to do the job.

It's important for us to learn English well.

答案: B

4. [解析] agree 的用法 (1) agree to do sth.

(2) agree to (a plan)

(3) agree on sth. 就……达成协议。

(4) agree with sb. (one's idea, opinion, decision, what sb. says) 同意某人(想法, 意见, 决定, 某人说的话)。

agree with 与……一致

如: A subject should agree with its verb.

His words agree with his action.

agree with 适应, 适宜

The old lady doesn't agree with the freezing weather here.

Fish doesn't agree with me.

答案: D

5. [解析] 因为宾语从句是个否定句, 上下文要吻合, 如果宾语从句是肯定句, 则选 C,

如: — It seems that there will be an English oral competition.

— So it seems.

答案: A

6. [解析] 在 there be 句型中, 凡是情态动词, 助动词或短语动词如: happen to, seem to, used to, be going to 等都插在 there be 中间。如: There used to be a bus stop at the street corner.

There happened to be two friends on the train.



答案:B

7. C

8. [解析] lie 作“躺,存在”解时,其过去式不规则,即 lie, lay, lain; lie 作“撒谎”解时,其过去式是规则的,即: lie, lied, lied. lie to sb. “向某人撒谎”

另外 lay 动词原形,作“放,搁,下蛋,产卵”解,其过去形式不规则,即 lay, laid, laid. 如: He laid down the egg on the table which had just been laid by that black hen.

答案:C

9. [解析] call on sb. / call at a place. 这里“my uncle's”是指叔叔家,是地点.

另外: call for = need 如: We call for money to build the house.

call in 是“召进,召集”的意思.

如: Your mother is ill. Please call a doctor in.

答案:D

10. [解析] say to oneself 作“心想”解. talk to oneself 作“自言自语”解.

答案:B

11. [解析] have sb. / sth. doing 强调动作的延续.

答案:C

12. [解析] would rather do sth “宁愿做……”= would prefer to do

答案:B

13. C

14. [解析] support a family 是“维持家庭生计”,也可用动词 raise, keep.

答案:B

15. [解析] let sb. do 没有“to”如果用 allow/invite me to come “允许/邀请我来”,是强调“我来”而此句根据下文意思是“他答应来而他还没到”是强调“他来”.

答案:D

五、完形填空

1. A 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A
8. C 9. A 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. C 14. D
15. B 16. D 17. C 18. D 19. D 20. C

六、阅读理解

A: 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D

B: 1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C

七、短文改错

1. stoped → stopped

2. down → off

3. wanted 后加 to

4. ✓

5. many → much

6. cold → coldly

7. turn → turned

8. the → a

9. man 后加 who

10. That → What

八、书面表达

The other day I watched TV and learned something about women college students. They work hard and study their lessons very well. They're skilled at using the computer and their English is beautiful. But it's still hard for them to get suitable jobs after they graduate. They have tried a lot of companies but no luck. The only reason is that they're women. I think it's unfair. It's in the 21th century now. In this modern society, women should really enjoy equal right with men. I think they can do anything that men do.

Unit 20 Mainly revision

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. formed

2. including

3. everyday

4. development

5. bamboo

6. methods

7. printed

8. carved



9. ink

10. unknown

三、句型转换

1. It is believed

2. difficult to read, heavy to carry

3. has been done

4. for everyday use

5. has been teaching

四、单项选择

1. [解析] set up 有“建立,成立,设立,创办(组织,机构,社团,企业等)”的意思。put up 是“搭建,盖起楼房”“张贴布告”“举起”等意思。

答案:C

2. B 3. B 4. D

5. [解析] set a record 创纪录

break a record 打破纪录

keep a record of... 保留……

答案:D

6. [解析] 句式: too...for 表示“对……来说太……”

如: He is too fat for a boy of five.

The book is too hard for me.

The work is too much for such a little girl.

答案:A

7. C 8. B 9. C

10. [解析] for a moment 一会儿 = for a short while

for a time = for some time 一段时间

after a time = after some time 一段时间后

at the moment = at this or that moment

在这个/那个时刻

答案:D

11. B

12. [解析]

如: — How many people do you know here?

— None. (of the people here)

这里] no one 是泛指人, none 可指人或物, 用于三者或三者以上, 并有限定范围的, 这里指 none of those paintings 不能用 no one 回答。

答案:B

13. D

14. [解析] 此句中的 we have all been looking forward to 是定语从句, 关系代词 which 或 that 在从句中作宾语, 省掉了。

答案:C

15. [解析] 除了连接词 when, as, while until, since 等可以引导时间状语从句外, 有些名词短语, 如: the moment, every time, each time, the first time 等也可引导时间状语从句。

答案:A

五、完形填空

1. D 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B
8. D 9. C 10. B 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. B
15. A 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. A 20. A

六、阅读理解

A: 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. A

B: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

七、短文改错

1. die→died

2. name→named

3. alone→lonely

4. And→But

5. her→his

6. ∧ not

7. ∧ to him

8. 删 to

9. ✓

10. Yes→No

八、书面表达

China has a long splendid history with a lot of inventions. Paper was one of the most important inventions. Its inventor was CaiLun. As a result of this invention, much is known about Chinese history because records were kept on paper. In about 500 years paper was only used in China. Later it reached Japan, Middle East and Europe. The invention of paper was a great contribution to the civilization and development of the whole world.



Test (Units 19~20)

一、单项选择

1. D

2. [解析] population 作“人口”解是单数名词，作“人们”解时，相当于“people”作复数名词。

答案: B

3. B

4. [解析] 加前缀 un—或 dis—或 im—等的动词或形容词，并不构成否定句。如: He is unable to swim across the river, isn't he?

It's impossible to do so much in such a short time, is it?

答案: B

5. [解析] 此句与上句不同，此句是祈使句，后用 will you? (好吗?) 征求对方意见。

答案: D

6. [解析] one (pron) 泛指“一个” it (pron) 指前文指到的那一个。

答案: C

7. A. 8. D 9. C

10. [解析] 此句“how fast”问的是“速度”。

答案: B

11. [解析] found vt. = set up 建立，成立。

答案: C

12. C

13. [解析] 动词 make, hear, see, watch, let, listen to, look at 等后接不定式作宾补，to 省略。如: make sb. do / let sb. do 但在被动句中“to”保留。如: be made to do.

答案: D

14. C 15. B

二、完形填空

1. D 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. B

8. D 9. C 10. D 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. B

15. A 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. C

三、阅读理解

A: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

B: 1. C 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. A

C: 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C

D: 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D

四、短文改错

1. hurted→hurt

2. said→told

3. ∧ the same

4. broke→broken

5. to→with

6. ✓

7. 删去 to

8. and→but

9. has→had

10. ∧ will have to

五、书面表达

Reading newspapers is a good habit. You can get the latest news at home and abroad and learn about the whole world by reading newspapers. In newspapers you can read weather report and introductions about new books and films. There are also advertisements about travel, business and so on, which help make our life lively and interesting. Besides to the learners of English, reading English newspapers is one of the best ways to improve their English.

期中考试题

一、单项选择

1. A 2. D

3. [解析] 句型 consider (not) doing

答案: A

4. [解析] in five years 或 five years' time 用在将来时表示“在五年以后”。

答案: B

5. [解析] date from 或 date back to “始于……”或“追溯到……”不用于被动语态中。

答案: C

6. [解析] 现在分词短语表伴随状语。



答案:D

7. [解析] improve = become better
improve in health 表示“身体康复”。

答案:A

8. [解析] suggest 句型 (1) suggest that sb. (should) do (2) suggest doing 有时 doing 前可带自己的逻辑主语。

答案:D

9. [解析] the other day = a few days ago 用于一般过去时态。

答案:B

10. [解析] 句式 mean... by...

I mean “agreement” by moving my head up and down.

答案:A

11. D 12. C

13. [解析] 区别 too much 与 much too.

too much “太多”可单独使用,也可修饰不可数名词。如: The work is too much for me. (这工作我不干了)。

He has wasted too much time.

much too 中心词是 too (太) 实际上 much too, far too, a lot too, a little too 的用法就等于 too 的用法。

He is too busy recently.

= much too = far too = a little too

答案:B

14. [解析] all 在这里指“人”, 世间谓动词用复数形式。如: — Are all here?

— Yes, all are reading English now.

all 指“物”相当于 everything, 单独作主语时看作单数, 如: All goes well (一切进展顺利)。

答案:B

15. [解析] 上文说“玛丽昨天回来了”, 下文问“她去哪里了?”指的是在昨天回来之前去了哪里。即“过去的过去”, 故用过去完成时态。

答案:A

二、完形填空

1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. B

8. B 9. C 10. D 11. D 12. C 13. A 14. C

15. B 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. B

三、阅读理解

A: 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. A

B: 1. C 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. C

C: 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. D 5. A

D: 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A

四、短文改错

1. decide → decided

2. Get → Getting

3. stops → stop

4. interested → interest

5. ✓

6. the ∧ mountain

7. much → many

8. greatly → great

9. 删 them

10. ∧ what we

五、书面表达

April 20, Wednesday Fine

Early this morning, Mother was out. I had to do cooking myself. There was a knock on the door and I went to see who it was. A man wanted to look for somebody else and it took me quite some time to get rid of him.

When I returned, I found the cat had jumped onto the table and eaten up all the fish on the plate. Now the rice that I was cooking got burnt. I was trying to cook another meal when the fire went out, for the gas had been used up.

I had to hurry to school without breakfast. I rode my bike so fast that I fell off it and hurt my legs. What a terrible day.

Unit 21 Karl Marx

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. meanings



2. fallen
3. forced
4. sure
5. degree
6. keep
7. encouraged
8. praises
9. vocabulary
10. wood cutter

三、句型转换

1. it hard
2. came across
3. force... to
4. closes with
5. native place

四、单项选择

1. [解析] so good a teacher = such a good teacher

答案: D

2. [解析] 此句 it 作形式宾语代替后面的不定式, it 在句中可作形式主语或形式宾语, 这时不能用 this 或 that。

答案: A

3. [解析] 由现在分词转变的形容词往往修饰物, 指事物的特性, 过去分词转变的形容词往往修饰人, 指人的感觉。

答案: A

4. C

5. [解析] come across = happen to find

答案: A

6. [解析] 年代前一定要用 the 如: in/ during the 1990s (1990's)

答案: C

7. D

8. [解析] either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词与较近的主语保持主谓一致。如:

_____ either he or you going to attend the meeting?

A. Is B. Are C. Do D. Will

此题选 A. 因为与 is 较近的主语 he 保持一致。

答案: A

9. [解析] 如果主句表达的是肯定的意思, I know, I'm sure, I don't doubt (不怀疑) 宾语从句用 that 引导, 如果主句表达的是不肯定不确定的意思, 那么宾语从句用 whether 或 if 引导。

如: I don't know whether, he's coming.

I doubt if he's a doctor.

I don't doubt that you're a good teacher.

答案: C

10. C

11. [解析] be sure to do 表示“一定会的”
be sure of / about 表示“对……有把握”。

答案: A

12. C

13. [解析] go on doing (the same thing) 间断后, 继续做同一件事, go on to do (another thing) 做完一件事后, 继续做另外一件事。

答案: A

14. C

15. [解析] 同第 2 小题, it 作形式宾语代替后面的不定式 to work with her。

答案: D

五、完形填空

1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. C
8. C 9. A 10. C 11. B 12. B 13. B 14. C
15. C 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. B

六、阅读理解

- A: 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. C
B: 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D

七、短文改错

1. is 后加 the
2. if → how
3. are → were
4. will → would
5. that → what
6. ✓
7. had → has



8. ash 后加 for

9. with→in

10. Because→If

八、书面表达

Dear Mr Gao,

I was very glad to get your letter. Thank you for your invitation. I'd like to go to your beautiful school, but I just couldn't. My wife and I are going to a friend's birthday which will happen to be on December 7. At the end of next month, we are to fly back to New York. I really feel sorry to lose this good chance to enjoy myself with you.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely
Chapman

Unit 22 Britain and Ireland

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. separate

2. with

3. situation

4. countryside

5. seaside

6. especially

7. puzzled

8. continents

9. Generally

10. Agriculture

三、句型转换

1. The older

2. Neither...nor...am

3. keep in touch with

4. is famous for

5. with...as its capital

四、单项选择

1. [解析] off the coast 指“离海岸有一段距离的地方” on the coast“在海岸上” along the coast“沿

岸”。

如: They built a new city on the coast.

A lot of beautiful cities lie along the eastern coast.

They found a small island off the coast.

答案:A

2. [解析] 此句 wishing to go early 是现在分词短语作定语, 相当于定语从句 who wishes to go early。

答案:B

3. B 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D

8. [解析] 此句为倒装句, 主语是 a church 谓语动词可用 is 或 lies, 后面是非限制性定语从句, 因为用了 go to, 所以用 which 引导, 如果只用 go, 则从句用 where 引导。

答案:D

9. [解析] be made of / from 指“用什么材料做成” be made up of 指“由什么构成/组成”。

答案:B

10. C 11. D

12. [解析] live on 接食物作其宾语, 如: We live on rice. 也可接其他名词作宾语。如: They live on themselves.

答案:B

13. [解析] 句型 be about to do... when“正要……这时……”。

答案:C

14. B

15. [解析] 青岛不一定是最美丽的海滨城市, 但却是一座非常美丽的海滨城市, 所以用“a most beautiful city”。

答案:A

五、完形填空

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. C
8. B 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. A
15. D 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. C

六、阅读理解

A: 1. A 2. C 3. C

B: 1. C 2. A 3. D



C; 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B

七、短文改错

1. fill → full
2. bus 后加 to
3. reached → arrived
4. ✓
5. 去掉 the
6. in → on
7. instead 后加 of
8. that → which
9. but → so
10. could 后加 not

八、书面表达

Xiao Qiang was born in a seaside city in the south. East of the city lies a broad sea, where boats and ships can be seen, sea birds are flying happily and it takes on a very beautiful sight. Around the city are some mountains which are covered with trees, flowers and grass. West of the city lies a power station and north lies a railway line. In the center two new buildings have been set up. One is a hospital, the other is a school. The weather there is very pleasant with warm winter and cool summer.

Test(Units 21~22)

一、单项选择

1. [解析] a falling tree 正在倒下的树
a fallen tree 已倒下的树

答案: A

2. B 3. D

4. [解析] be used to do “被用来做……” be used to doing “习惯做……”

如: The house is used to live in.
He's used to living in the house.

答案: A

5. C 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B

10. [解析] noble spirit 高尚的精神
be in high spirits 精神饱满

答案: C

11. [解析] 固定搭配 such...as; the same as..., as 后面除了接短语外, 也可接从句, 属于定语从句。
如: She got the same book as you bought yesterday.

答案: C

12. A 13. B

14. [解析] have sth. / sb. done 有三个含义:

- (1) 计划, 安排要做的事。
- (2) 请别的人来做某事。
- (3) 出乎意料的事发生了。

如: The school will have a new teaching building built. (计划, 安排)

I'll have my watch repaired. (get sb. else to repair my watch)

He had his leg broken in the accident. (Something bad happened.)

答案: C

15. [解析] 分词短语表伴随状语。

He was lying in bed, watching TV.

答案: B

二、完形填空

1. B 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C
8. A 9. B 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. A 14. A
15. A 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. D 20. A

三、阅读理解

- A; 1. A 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A
B; 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D
C; 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. C
D; 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. B

四、短文改错

1. 去掉 to
2. for → to
3. lies → lying
4. early 前加 the
5. there → here
6. and → or
7. had → has
8. are → is
9. support → supports



10. ✓

五、书面表达

I dreamed of being a teacher when I was a little child. I like to be a teacher. Some people think it's a waste of time always being together with children. But I don't think so. I think it's a great pleasure. Although teachers have to work hard and are lowly paid, I decide to be a teacher, devoting all my life to the cause of education.

Unit 23 Rescuing the temple

一、默写重点单词与词组(略)

二、单词拼写

1. burn
2. worked
3. extra, extra
4. Rush
5. flooded
6. man-made
7. rebuilding
8. dates
9. waters
10. faces

三、句型转换

1. of which the largest
2. feel like
3. thinking of
4. some of whom
5. in order to

四、单项选择

1. [解析] 此句是并列句, 所以用 most of them, 如果不用 and, 只是打个逗号, 则用 most of whom 引导非限制性定语从句。

答案: A

2. [解析] 在定语从句中 whose 作定语后接名词, 但名词前不能有 the, 可用 of which 代替 whose, 但名词前必须有 the, 不可用 which 代替 whose. Whose door = the door of which 或 of which the door.

答案: D

3. [解析] meet with “遇到, 碰到”

face “面对”

答案: C

4. A
5. B
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A

10. [解析] 此句是一个较特殊的句子, which 指代整个上文, 引导非限制性定语从句, 而 which 又作 because of 的宾语。

答案: C

11. [解析] be to do 表示 “安排, 计划, 指令, 要做……”

答案: A

12. [解析] one by one = one after another

答案: D

13. [解析] 过去完成时的用法要特别注意从上下文中或某些时间状语中推敲出来. 此句说 “昨天收到杰克的信” 那么 “在昨天之前好长时间不知道他的音信”, 所以用过去完成时。

答案: B

14. C

15. [解析] 第一句中的 family 指的是 family members. 第二句中的 family 指的是 the whole unit

答案: D

五、完形填空

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. D
12. A
13. B
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. B
18. B
19. D
20. A

六、阅读理解

- A: 1. C
2. D
3. B
4. B
5. A

- B: 1. A
2. D
3. D
4. D
5. A

七、短文改错

1. about 后加 to

2. ✓

3. says → said

4. leaved → left

5. its → it's

6. in 后加 a

7. I → me

8. 去掉 it

9. which → As

10. so → as