
同步训练

初三英语

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Unit 10 When was it built?

知识体系

类别	内 容
语 法	一般过去时的被动语态构成： 陈述句形式：主语＋was/were＋p. p＋（by＋…）＋其他 一般疑问句形式：was/were＋主语＋p. p? 特殊疑问句形式：疑问词＋was/were＋主语＋p. p?
主 要 句 型 和 词 组	This is …speaking. in town sth. on show/display many more in the 1920s They’ve got more questions than answers. be covered with When was…founded? be filled with
交际英语	1. 学习读懂公共场所的标志 2. 学会如何介绍一种东西

要点归纳

1. I called you yesterday afternoon. 我昨天下午给你打电话了。call sb. 给某人打电话，其同义词组有 ring sb. (up); give sb. a ring; (call) telephone/phone sb. ; make a telephone call to sb. 等。
2. hundreds of 数以百计的；上百的。后加名词（复数）。hundred 一词前有具体数词时，其后不加s，也不可 with of 连用，此时，它作定语。如：two hundred students，而表示“数百”时，hundred 为名词，它前面就不能加具体数量修饰。但可用 many，several 等词来修饰。类似的用法还有：tens of 几十个，数十个，thousands of 上千，数千，hundreds of and thousands of 成千上万，millions of 数百万，billions of 数十亿。
3. What was the most interesting thing you saw? 你看见的最有趣的事情 ? you saw 是一个定语从句，用来修饰 thing，作它的定语，省略了先行词 that。
4. many kinds of dinosaurs 许多种类的恐龙。kind (n.) 种类。构成的词组有：all kinds of 各种各样的，a kind of 一种，what kind of 哪一种。kind (adj.) 善良的，如：a kind girl，其名词形式为 kindness。
5. in 1920s 在 20 世纪 20 年代，指的是从 1920 年到 1929 年间，类似的用法还可以用于人的年龄，如 in his seventies 在他七十多岁时。
6. That’s a pity. 那是一种遗憾。pity 为不可数名词，但口语中常常加上 “a”，不能省略，如：

What a pity! 多遗憾啊!

7. found 成立, 建立。其原形与 find (发现, 找到) 的过去式同形, 要注意区别: found—founded—founded。

8. that thing with three legs 带有三条腿的那个东西。with (prep.), 表示伴随, “带有”, 例如: tea with sugar。

同步训练

Lesson 37

I. 根据句意填空

1. I saw many old inventions _____ show yesterday.
2. It was nearly the most cheapest jacket _____ town.
3. Do you think computer is one of the most important _____ in the modern world?
4. —When was the museum _____? —In 1990.
5. —Did you _____ me last Sunday? —Yes, I gave you a ring, but you were out.

II. 按要求完成下列各句

1. Who's that speaking? _____ Ann _____. (写出答句)
2. I went to the biggest science museum in town yesterday. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you _____ yesterday?
3. They were all invented hundreds of years ago. (对划线部分提问)
_____ they all _____?
4. Are there any new inventions?
Yes, _____. (还有许多)
5. 你能指给我去博物馆的路吗?
Can you _____ me _____ the museum?

Lesson 38

补全对话

- A: When 1 the museum 2 (found)?
- B: It 3 4 (found) in 1952. There 5 (be) many interesting things on show in it.
Would you like to 6 (visit) the museum?
- A: Yes, I'd love to. Where is the entrance?
- B: Here, this side door is 7 (use) as an entrance. There's something wrong with the front door. It's 8 (lock).
- A: What's that? It 9 (look) strange. It 10 (have) three legs and a strange top.
- B: It's an old c p. It 11 12 (use) for 13 (drink) a thousand years ago.
- A: It's very beautiful. What 14 it 15 (make) of?
- B: It 16 17 (make) of metal.
- A: What's that?

B: It's a king's hat.

A: Is it a real king's hat?

B: No, it's not real. It 18 19 (use) in plays. It 20 21 (make) of silk.

Lesson 39

I. 根据句意填空

- The PRC was _____ on October 1, 1949.
- What's the opposite of "pull"? It's "_____".
- What _____ place can you see the signs?
- "No _____" means you can't take photos here.
- "_____" means something can be broken down easily and you must put or carry it quietly.

II. 单项选择

- () 1. He _____ in the PLA yesterday.
A. found B. was founded C. founded D. was found
- () 2. The Party was founded on _____.
A. 1922 B. July 1, 1921 C. August 1, 1927 D. Oct 1, 1949
- () 3. _____ do you would like to tell me?
A. What something B. What anything C. What others D. What else
- () 4. My homework _____ two hours ago.
A. finishes B. finished doing C. is finished D. was finished
- () 5. They knew that salt _____ in Tianjin.
A. produces B. produced C. was produced D. is produced

Lesson 40

I. 改写句子

- The boss made the workers work day and night.
The workers _____ by the boss day and night.
- The cup is full of tea.
The cup _____ tea.
- How do you like the woollen dress?
_____ do you think _____ the woollen dress?
- He has been in the Party for 5 years.
He _____ the Party 5 years _____.

II. 指出各句中的错误，并改正

- An old man on a stick is coming this way. _____
- The old clothes were made from silk. _____
- Do you know when the museum are built? _____
- Their classroom cleaned yesterday afternoon. _____
- Were the play put on last Sunday? _____

() 1. We saw a _____ teapot in the museum.
A. three hundreds years B. three-hundreds-years
C. three-hundred-year-old D. three-hundred-years-old

() 2. The People's Republic of China _____ October 1, 1949.
A. founded on B. has been founded in
C. was founded on D. was found in

() 3. The Chinese meaning of the signs "PUSH", "PULL" and "NO PARKING" are _____.
A. 拉, 推, 禁止停车 B. 推, 拉, 禁止停车
C. 禁止停车, 拉, 推 D. 拉, 禁止停车, 推

() 4. Where _____ would he like to go?
A. place B. other C. else D. another

() 5. Who was the book _____?
A. write B. wrote C. written D. written by

() 6. That big tree has grown for _____ years.
A. a hundred of B. hundred of C. three hundreds D. hundreds of

() 7. —How long have you _____ the book?
—Two weeks.
A. kept B. taken C. bought D. borrowed

() 8. When you see the sign ENTRANCE in front of the door of a museum, you _____ an _____.
A. go out of the museum from there B. push the door
C. pull the door D. go into the museum from there

() 9. The big bowl is used for _____ wine hot.
A. keep B. kept C. kept D. keeping

() 10. He can't hear you, because there's _____ noise here.
A. mu h too B. too mu h C. many too D. too many

time	make	difference	instead	farmers	for	used	or	quite	give
------	------	------------	---------	---------	-----	------	----	-------	------

Can animals be made to work for people? Some scientists think that one day animals may be trained to do a number of simple jobs 1 of people. They say that at a circus (杂技场), for example, we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs and other animals doing 2 skillful things. Perhaps you have seen them on the television or in a film. If you watch closely, you may find that the trainer always 3 the animal some sugar 4 a piece of fruit as a reward. The scientists say that many 5 animals may be trained to do a lot of simple things if they know they will get a reward 6 doing that.

Of course, as we know, dogs can be trained to look after a horse, and soldiers in both old and modern
7 have 8 geese to give warning by 9 a lot of noise when an enemy comes near. And also it

may be possible to train animals to work in families of 10.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. 根据句意填词

- The _____ was founded on October 1, 1949.
- Where _____ can you see these signs?
- Do you know the way to the _____? I want to go into the theater.
- We used a teapot before thermos were _____.
- Three years _____ a very short time. You must work hard.
- In 1850, about a third was _____ by forests in the USA.
- The book is used for _____ students with their English.
- Can you think of another way to _____ wine warm?
- I saw many old _____ on show. They were invented many years ago.
- Have they got _____ apples than oranges?

IV. 补全对话

在下列对话空白处填入适当的内容，使对话完整并正确。（空白处可能是一个词、一个短语或一个句子）

A: Excuse me. May I ask you some questions, please?

B: 1.

A: What's this knife 2 of?

B: Metal and wood.

A: 3?

B: For cooking potatoes.

A: 4?

B: Mostly in the northeast of China.

A: Do people in Beijing grow potatoes?

B: Oh, yes. Potatoes are 5 everywhere.

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

V. 完成句子

- These must be dinosaur eggs, _____? (是吗)
- _____ the _____, a group of scientists found these eggs. (在 20 世纪 20 年代)
- The old things were invented _____ years ago. (数 年)
- Please _____ the bowl _____ wine. (装满)
- The League was founded _____, 1922. (在五月)

VI. 阅读理解

A

Long, long ago people made fires from lightning (闪电). But they had to keep the fire burning, for

they couldn't start it again if there was no lightning. Later, they found out hitting two pieces of stone (石头) together could make a spark (火花). The spark could fire dry leaves (树叶). In this way they could make the fire again if it went out. Then people also learned to make a fire by rubbing (摩擦). They made a hole on a big piece of wood and put a smaller stick into the hole. They turned the stick again and again. After a few minutes they got a fire.

As years went by, people learned other ways to make a fire. Sometimes they used the heat (热) from the sun. They held a piece of glass in the right way and made a piece of paper on fire.

About two centuries ago, people began to make matches (火柴). Matches brought people a quick and easy way to make fires. Today matches are still being used, but people have more new ways to make fires. One of them is to use an electric (电子) fire starter. Of course an electric fire starter is much more expensive than a box of matches. But it is very useful.

- () 1. A spark can _____.
A. fire any leaves B. burn anything C. burn dry leaves D. keep fires burning
- () 2. We can also get a fire by _____.
A. making a hole on a big piece of wood B. putting a smaller stick into the hole
C. turning the stick hard for a while D. all above together
- () 3. Matches have been used _____.
A. for about two thousand years
B. for about two hundred years
C. since people began to use fire for cooking
D. since people used the heat from the sun
- () 4. From this passage we know _____.
A. an electric fire starter is widely used
B. people haven't used matches since they had electric fire starters
C. today there are only two ways to make fires
D. some forest fires happen from lightning
- () 5. Choose the right order of the ways to make fires people got to know.
a. with a match b. from the sun c. from lightning d. by rubbing
e. with an electric fire starter
A. a, b, c, d, e B. b, c, a, e, d C. c, d, b, a, e D. d, a, c, b, e

B

Here is an interesting way to write a "secret letter". You do it with the help of watermarks. If you collect stamps, you know what a watermark is. On every stamp there is a mark. But you can not see it. You can see it only when you put the stamp in the water. The mark is called "watermark". The mark shows that you have a real stamp. People make watermarks on stamps by applying pressure (使用压力). In this way, the watermark can be shown clearly in water because of the reflection (反射) of the light.

It is easy to take watermarks and use them to write a "secret letter". You put a piece of paper in water, then take it out quickly and put it on a piece of glass. Put a dry piece of paper on the top of it. Now you may write on the dry piece. You must use a hard pencil to apply pressure. When you raise the dry piece, you will find that you can see everything you have written on the wet piece. When your wet paper becomes dry, you will not see anything. But the words will be seen again if you put the piece of paper in water and take it out quickly. Now, please try it and see how it works.

- () 1. The word “watermark” in this passage means _____ in Chinese.
A. 水迹 B. 水纹 C. 水彩 D. 水印
- () 2. If a stamp is not a real one, we can't see the watermark on _____.
A. when we put it on a piece of glass
B. when we put it in water
C. when we put a dry piece of paper on it
D. when we apply pressure on it
- () 3. We can try to write a “secret letter” because _____.
A. it is easy to make watermarks
B. it is easy to get some pieces of paper
C. we can use a hard pencil to do it
D. people can't see anything on wet paper
- () 4. We must put a “secret letter” in water to see the words because the watermarks _____.
A. reflect less light than the words on dry paper
B. are easy to see through in clear water
C. were made carefully in clear water
D. reflect light in a different way when they are in water
- () 5. According to the passage, how many things at least shall we use to write a “secret letter”?
A. Three. B. Four. C. Six. D. Seven.

VII. 书面表达

今天（10月25日）下午2:45, Peter给Ann打了一个电话, 当时Ann不在, 你接了电话, 请你给Ann写一张60词左右的电话留言, 要求内容完整, 语言规范。

提示: 明天是她的生日, 要开一个生日聚会。地点: 家里。她想请Ann来家里玩, 晚7:00。如不能来, 请给回电话。

Telephone Message

from: _____

To: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Message: _____

Unit 11 Planting trees

知识体系

类别	内 容
语法	含有情态动词的被动语态 构成：情态动词＋be＋p. p. (must, should, can, may, ect.) 注：had better be done
主 要 句 型 和 词 组	neither…nor It’s best to do sth. make sure as often as possible hear of keep sb. /sth. from doing sth. stop sb. /sth. from doing sth. The more, the better (The＋比较级，the＋比较级) in a few years’ time 计量：名词/代词＋be＋单位＋adj. (长、宽、高、深) fill in…with…
交际英语	1. 学习讨论绿 问题 2. 学习表达计量的方法

要点归纳

1. Come to school in your old clothes tomorrow. 明天穿旧衣服到校。in＋衣服 /颜色，表示穿着。
2. Say whether they are true or false. 说一说他们是对还是错。whether 引导宾语从句，不能用 if 替换。
3. neither…nor…既不……也不……。常用来连接并列成分，可以连接主语、谓语、表语、状语。
- 注意：当这个短语连接并列主语时，其谓语动词应为就近原则。例如：
- He has neither time nor money. (并列宾语)
- The little girl can neither read nor write. (并列谓语)
- This book is neither interesting nor important. (并列表语)
- He came neither too early nor too late. (并列状语)
- Neither Kate nor her friends come from Australia. = Neither her friends nor Kate comes from Australia. (并列主语)
- Is neither she nor you going to the cinema? (并列主语)
- 注：该短语的反义词组为：both…and…

4. knock sth. into sth. 把……插入……里。knock into sb. 撞在某人身上。

5. hear of 听说。of 后不能接从句，hear 也可以表示“听说”，但 hear 后可接宾语从句。例如：
Have you heard of him before? 你以前听说过他吗？

I hear he will come back. 我听说他要回来了。

6. Forests help to keep water from running away. 森林防止水流走。

keep sb. /sth. from doing sth., 阻止某人/某物做某事。同义词组为 stop sb. /sth. from doing sth., prevent sb. /sth. from doing sth.。例如：

The police kept the thief from running away. 警察阻止了那个小偷逃走。

Parents often stop their children from watching TV. 父母们经常不让孩子们看电视。

7. The more, the better. 越多越好。

The more trees there are, the better harvests we have. 树越多，我们的收成就越好。

此句型的形式为“the+比较级（状语从句），the+比较级（主句）”，表示“越……越……”，可以和含 if 的条件状语从句的主从复合句做同义句转换。例如：

The more you read, the more you will know. = If you read more, you'll know more. 你读的书越多，就懂得越多。

8. Australia is thousands of kilometres away. 澳大利亚有数千公里远。

表示路途上的距离时，应用 away 而不用 far。即：某地+be+数量+计量单位+away。

9. There are twenty more trees to be planted. 还有另外 20 棵树要植呢。more 表示“额外的”，two more apples, 再多两个苹果，相当于 another two apples。more 前除了可以用具体数字外，还可以用 some more, a few more, a lot more, a little more 等。to be planted 是动词不定式的被动语态，作 trees 的定语。

同步训练

Lesson 41

I. 单项选择

- () 1. The students _____ the school clothes are going to plant trees _____ Tree Planting Day.
A. in, on B. wearing, at C. put on, in D. dresses, for
- () 2. Neither my sister nor I _____ tall but both my mother and father _____ short.
A. am, aren't B. are, isn't C. am, are D. are, are
- () 3. Neither of them _____ playing basketball, and none of us _____ playing football.
A. are, is B. like, likes C. is, like D. likes, like
- () 4. You'd _____ take the advice. That is, it's _____ to do so.
A. better, best B. better, better C. best, better D. best, best
- () 5. Our teacher often tells us to stand _____.
A. straight B. straightly C. long D. quiet

II. 改写同义句

1. We must tie the tree to the stick.

The tree _____ to the stick.

2. Spring is the best time for flying kites.
Spring is the best time _____ kites.
3. Both of his parents are doctors.
_____ of his parents _____ a teacher.
4. Play as well as possible.
_____ to play it.

Lesson 42

I. 根据句意填词

1. There are some holes _____ the back wall.
2. He has worked _____ the Great Green Wall for several years.
3. The _____ leaves fall off the trees when autumn comes.
4. We should speak English not _____ in class but also out of class.
5. He pointed to the high mountains _____ away.

II. 单项选择

- () 1. What has happened _____ you and _____?
A. in, I B. for, him C. to, me D. at, his
- () 2. _____ Jim, I passed the English exam at last.
A. Because B. In order to C. Thanks to D. With the help
- () 3. The sand will move _____ the big cities _____ a few years time.
A. toward, after B. to, at C. towards, in D. away, for
- () 4. We were prevented from _____ to school _____ the way.
A. go, on B. going, by C. goes, in D. going, on
- () 5. The river near my house is about twenty metres _____ and five metres _____.
A. long, wide B. deep, long C. wide, deep D. high, away

III. 完成句子

1. 昨天晚上，大雨阻止了我们去看电影。
The heavy rain _____ us _____ the film last night.
2. 仅仅是本周，我们就又学习了另外一百个单词。
This week _____, we've learned 100 _____ words.
3. 你交的朋友越多，你就会越快乐。
The more friends you make, _____ you will _____.
4. 全世界都必须建设起绿色长城。
The Great Green Wall _____ all over the world.
5. 学习是艰苦的工作，你必须努力学习。
Study is _____, you must _____.

Lesson 43

I. 写出下列动词的过去分词

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. plant | 2. prevent | 3. stop | 4. dig |
| 5. correct | 6. blow | 7. grow | 8. throw |
| 9. keep | 10. notice | 11. hear | 12. found |

II. 将下列句子变成被动语态或主动语态

- Apples and pears are picked in autumn. (farmers)
- They should tie the tree to the top of the stick.
- Students must finish doing their homework in time.
- Must we water the flowers as often as possible?
- When need we dig a hole?

III. 句型转换

- Where can we put the big box? (变被动语态)
Where can _____?
- The lake is about three metres deep. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is the lake?
- You can take photos here. (改否定句)
Photos _____ here.

Lesson 44

I. 补全对话

- A: Do you have any flowers in your room?
- B: Yes, I have quite 1 few pots of flowers in the room. I like 2 flowers very much.
- A: Can you tell me how I can 3 4 them, please?
- B: Yes, I'd love to. The earth must 5 neither too dry 6 too wet and the flowers should be watered every other day.
- A: Do they 7 any sunshine?
- B: Yes, of course. They must be put 8 the sunshine.
- A: What 9 must be kept in the room?
- B: About fifteen degrees (度) above zero.
- A: I think I become interested in 10 flowers now.

II. 阅读下面短文, 然后在每个空格内填上一个语法和意义均正确的词, 使短文正确

In 1620, about half the USA was 1 by forests. Today the forests have almost 2. A lot of good land has gone 3 them, leaving only sand. China doesn't want to copy the USA's 4. We are planting more 5 more trees. We've built the "Great Green Wall" of trees 6 the northern part of our country. The Great Green Wall is 7,000 kilometres long, and 7 400 and 1,700 kilometres wide. It will 8 the wind from 9 the earth away. It will stop the sand from moving towards the rich farmland in the south. Great Green Walls will 10 the world better.

综合能力测试

I. 单项选择

- () 1. _____ to plant trees in spring because it's _____.
 A. It's bad warm B. It's best, warmer
 C. It's better, warmer D. That's best, colder
- () 2. The man works _____ the Great Green Wall _____ many other people.
 A. on, and B. at, of C. on, with D. to, without
- () 3. These young trees must _____.
 A. look after well B. be look after well
 C. be looked well D. be looked after well
- () 4. Let's fill _____ the blanks _____ the best words.
 A. of, on B. in, of C. with, on D. in, with
- () 5. He wants the work _____ two o'clock.
 A. to do in B. is done at
 C. to be done after D. does among
- () 6. _____ flowers must be planted in our school.
 A. Much more B. More much C. Many more D. More many
- () 7. Knock a long, strong stick _____ earth next to the hole.
 A. into the B. in C. on the D. on
- () 8. —Do you have enough men to carry these chairs?
 —No. I think we need _____ men.
 A. another B. two others C. more two D. two more
- () 9. The Great Green Wall will stop the sand _____ the earth away.
 A. from blow B. with blowing C. from blowing D. blow
- () 10. Our classroom must _____ every day.
 A. keep cleans B. be kept clean
 C. be keep cleaned D. be keeping cleaning

II. 选词填空

of	long	one	reach	bring	from	high	all	around	from	inside	many
----	------	-----	-------	-------	------	------	-----	--------	------	--------	------

Can vegetables be planted in winter? Yes, but a greenhouse must be built 1. The greenhouse should be made 2 glass. A large greenhouse may be 10 meters 3, 3 meters wide, and 2.5 meters 4. The sunshine can 5 the vegetables through the glass. The wind and the cold air can be stopped 6 getting in. The air 7 the greenhouse is always warm. More and 8 greenhouses are being built 9 over the world. All kinds of vegetables can be 10 on to our dinner tables in winter.

III. 补全对话 (所填部分有可能是一个句子、一个词或词组)

A: I have got an apple tree. Would you please help me plant it?

B: Sure. What do you want me to do?

A: Well, I've 1 the hole. Hold this stick while I knock it in.

B: OK! Is it straight?

A: 2.

B: What's next?

A: The tree must 3 in the hole now.

B: OK! I've done that.

A: Right. Hold it straight. I'll 4 the hole with earth.

B: OK! The tree must be 5 the stick.

A: Good. While you're doing that, I'll go and get some water.

B: OK!

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

IV. 根据句意填空

- Many, many trees are still being _____ down in the northeast of our country.
- They found him _____ his workplace in the end.
- You must _____ the earth down hard after it is put back in the hole.
- I've no _____ money to buy that expensive car.
- Can we go and have a _____ of cold water?
- Children under 1.2m in _____ can't come into the auditorium.
- Food should _____ be taken into the classroom in order that we keep it clean.
- Don't make any noise _____ the concert.
- The water then _____ in one place and is used by the trees in the forests.
- The mountain is more _____ 6,000 metres high.

V. 完成句子

- 山上几乎没有树，是吗？

There are _____ trees _____ the mountains, _____?

- 绿色长城在哪里？它在我国的北部。

Where is the _____? It's across the _____ of our country.

- 什么事都不能阻止我去学习英语？

_____ can _____ me _____ English.

- 不允许穿拖鞋进我们学校。

_____ are _____ our school.

- 开会期间要关掉所有 BP 机及移动电话。

All beepers and mobile phones _____ during the meeting.

VI. 阅读理解

A

There was an old pear tree in a man's garden. In the past, the tree fruited every year, so the man would get many pears. But now, the tree got old. There were no more pears for the man. So the ungrate-

ful (忘恩负义的) man decided to cut the tree down. When he walked toward the tree with an axe (斧子) in his hand, the tree said to him, "Please don't cut me down. I have born so many pears for you in the past years. Now I will die soon. I only have a short time to live. Please don't kill a dying tree that has done so much for you."

"I'm sorry. I have to do so," the man said, "because I need wood to make a chair." Then he began to wave his axe. At that moment, a bird in the old tree shouted at him, "Don't cut it down! Every time you go out and your wife feels lonely, she will come out to the garden and sit under the tree to enjoy its cool shade (树阴), and I sing songs to make her happy. We give much pleasure to your wife when you are away from home."

The man didn't listen to the bird and drove it away. Just when he was about to cut the tree, some bees flew out of it and said, "Listen! If you agree not to kill this tree, we will give you delicious honey every day. Would you please leave the tree with us?"

The man got moved (感动). He said, "You are so kind to the tree, although it has become old. Now I see that I shouldn't cut it down. It has done so much for me and my wife. Let the tree stay here, and let the bird continue to sing songs here." With these words, the man left. And the old tree lived there to its last day.

() 1. Which can be the best title (标题) of the story?

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| A. The Singing Bird | B. The Man's Wife |
| C. The Old Tree | D. The Kind Bees |

() 2. Which is the most important reason (理由) for the man to cut down the tree?

- A. The tree was getting old.
B. The man needed wood to make a chair.
C. The tree didn't give any shade.
D. The man couldn't get any pears from it.

() 3. What made his wife happy when the man was not at home?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. The tree and its shade. | B. The tree and the bird. |
| C. The bird and its songs. | D. The bees and their honey. |

() 4. In the story, the word "continue" means to _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. start again | B. go on | C. move farther | D. speak again |
|----------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|

() 5. What can we learn from the story?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. People should never be ungrateful. | B. Good wood comes from pear trees. |
| C. Old people are kind and friendly. | D. Let it alone. |

B

Mr. Smith gave his wife ten pounds for her birthday, ten pretty (漂亮的) pound notes (纸币). So the day after her birthday, Mrs. Smith went shopping. She got on a bus and sat down next to an old lady (女士). After a while, she noticed that the old lady's handbag was open. Inside it she saw some pieces of pound notes like the ones her husband had given her. She quickly looked into her own bag—the notes were gone! Mrs. Smith was sure that the old lady sitting next to her had stolen them. She thought she would have to call the police, but, as she did not like to get people into trouble, she decided to take back the money from the old lady's handbag. She looked round the bus to make sure nobody was watching her, then she carefully put her hand into the old lady's bag, took the notes and put them in her own bag. No trouble at all.

When she got home that evening, she showed her husband the beautiful hat she had bought.

"How did you pay for it?" he asked.

"With the money you gave me for my birthday, of course," she replied.

"Oh, what's that, then?" he asked, as he pointed to some pieces of pound notes on the table.

- () 1. Mrs. Smith went shopping _____.
 A. after a while B. on her birthday
 C. the day after her birthday D. ten days later
- () 2. On the bus Mrs. Smith suddenly found her notes were gone (不见了). She thought _____.
 A. the old woman sitting behind her had stolen them
 B. she had left them at home
 C. she had lost them somewhere
 D. they were stolen by the old woman sitting by her
- () 3. Mrs. Smith didn't call the police because _____.
 A. she was on the bus
 B. she was not sure what she could do
 C. she was too angry to do so
 D. she didn't like to get others into trouble
- () 4. Mrs. Smith took the notes from the old lady's handbag because _____.
 A. she thought the notes were hers
 B. she needed more money to go shopping
 C. it was very easy to do so
 D. no one was watching her at that time
- () 5. In fact the notes Mrs. Smith got from her husband were _____.
 A. stolen by someone else B. stolen by the lady
 C. left at home by herself D. paid for the hat

VII. 书面表达

根据下列要求写一篇通知，通知全体同学星期天去西湖公园植树。

要求：

1. 穿校服，带铁锹 (spade) 和盆 (basin)；
2. 集合时间：早 8 : 00；
3. 集合地点：学校大门口；
4. 禁止带食品和饮料；
5. 要求全体同学参加。
