

新课程 · 新教材



学英语

八年级下
(人教新目标版)

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Unit 1 Will people have robots?

学习要点

话 题	Opinions
交际功能	Make predictions
语言结构	Future with <i>will</i> Yes/No questions with short answers Questions with <i>more, less, fewer</i>
目标语言	①—What do you think life will be like in 100 years? —Every home will have a robot. ②—Will kids go to school? —No, they won't. They'll study at home. ③There will be fewer trees.
词 汇	robot, pollution, astronaut, apartment, rocket, space station, moon, free time, scientist, housework, will, probably, possible, impossible, seem, more, less, fewer

思维导航

例 1: There _____ an important meeting next week.

- A. will has B. will have C. will be D. will going to be

答案: C

【评析】

命题目的: 本题主要考查 there be 结构的将来时形式。

解题关键: there be 结构的将来时形式是 there will be 或 there is/are going to be, 这个结构中的 be 不能用 have/has 来代替。

错解剖析: 对 there be 表示的“有”和 have/has 表示的“有”的用法掌握不熟练。

【同类变式】

We _____ a meeting this afternoon.

- A. will be B. will have C. there will be D. will has

答案: B

例 2: Don't worry. The police _____ soon.

- A. is coming B. is going to come
C. are coming D. are going to coming

答案: C

【评析】

命题目的:本题主要考查某些动词的进行时形式表示将来的用法。

解题关键:动词 come, go, fly, leave 等的现在进行时态一般用来表示“将来”的含义。由此,首先排除了 B 和 D。police 是“警察”的总称,表复数概念,因此选 C。

错解剖析:不知道这些动词的进行时可以表示将来,或者不知道 police 表复数概念。

【同类变式】

Mr Green _____ for New York soon.

A. is leave

B. will leaves

C. is leaving

D. leaves

答案:C

例 3: Do you know what you will be _____ the future?

A. on

B. in

C. to

D. of

答案:B

【评析】

命题目的:本题主要考查介词+名词构成的固定短语。

解题关键:从题意知道,应选 B。即词组“in the future”意思是“在将来”。整句话的意思是“你知道将来自己是做什么的吗?”。

错解剖析:对于固定短语掌握不牢。

【同类变式】

用适当介词填空: My daughter said she would be a scientist _____ the future.

答案:in

同步训练

I. 单词拼写

(A) 根据各句所提供的情景及首字母,在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

1. Yang Liwei is an a _____. He is the pride of Chinese people.

2. —Who is Albert Einstein?

—He is the greatest s _____ in the world.

3. They moved to a new town and met a lot of i _____ people.

4. They went to Hong Kong on v _____ and had a good time.

5. He works as a manager in a big c _____.

(B) 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Kids _____ to school in 100 years. (not go)

2. I _____ off the tree yesterday afternoon. (fall)

3. I'll have many different _____ of goldfish. (kind)

4. My life will be a lot _____ than it is now. (good)

5. I think Liu Xiang _____ the game again in 2008. (win)

II. 单项选择 从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

() 1. Work hard, and then you'll _____ learn English well.

A. can

B. may

C. will

D. be able to

() 2. The Olympic Games will be held in China _____ one year.

A. after B. about C. in D. till

() 3. I don't think there will be _____ paper money in the future.

A. some B. a C. any D. many

() 4. Mary will go _____ after she _____ her homework.

A. shops, finish B. shopping, finishes

C. to shop, finishing D. shopping, finish

() 5. —Could you please tell Jim not to use the computer?

—_____.

A. Yes, I do

B. I'll be glad to

C. No, I won't

D. Thank you

III. 完成句子 根据汉语提示完成句子翻译。(每空词数不限)

1. 明天天气晴朗。

There _____ sunshine tomorrow.

2. 预测未来可能很困难。

_____ difficult.

3. 孩子们将用电脑在家学习。

Kids will study at home _____.

4. 今年你会怎样度过这个暑假?

How will you _____ this year?

5. 明年哪部电影会获奖?

Which film _____?

拓展迁移

机器人的分类



我国的机器人专家从应用环境出发,将机器人分为两大类,即工业机器人和特种机器人。所谓工业机器人就是面向工业领域的多关节机械手或多自由度机器人。而特种机器人则是除工业机器人之外的、用于非制造业并服务于人类的各种先进机器人,包括:服务机器人、水下机器人、娱乐机器人、军用机器人、农业机器人、机器人化机器等。在特种机器人中,有些分支发展很快,有独立成体系的趋势,如服务机器人、水下机器人、军用机器人、微操作机器人等。目前,国际上的机器人学者,从应用环境出发将机器人也分为两类:制造环境下的工业机器人和非制造环境下的服务与仿人型机器人,这和我国的分类是一致的。

单元自我测评

I. 单项选择(本题共 15 分,每小题 1 分)

从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并填入题前括号内。

() 1. The teenagers often play computer games _____ fun.

A. have

B. for

C. and

D. but

- () 2. What do you think your life _____ next month?
A. like B. is like C. will like D. will be like
- () 3. —Will people live to be 150 years old? —_____.
A. Yes, there will B. No, there won't
C. No, they are D. Yes, they will
- () 4. Will there be any paper money _____ 100 years?
A. after B. to C. later D. in
- () 5. Everyone will have a credit card. There _____ any paper money.
A. isn't B. aren't C. haven't D. won't be
- () 6. —I'm getting fatter and fatter, Doctor.
—You'd better eat _____ food and take _____ exercise.
A. more, more B. less, less C. more, less D. less, more
- () 7. Students have to _____ a uniform to school.
A. put on B. wear C. dress D. in
- () 8. My father shows me how _____ a camera.
A. use B. to use C. using D. used
- () 9. Is there less _____ in your city?
A. pollution B. trees C. people D. sheep
- () 10. Dalian is a beautiful place. If you go there, you will fall in love _____ it.
A. on B. for C. in D. with
- () 11. On Sundays I usually study at home _____ computers.
A. at B. on C. in D. with
- () 12. If the rain _____, we'll have to stay at home.
A. doesn't stop B. won't stop C. hasn't stopped D. don't stop
- () 13. There _____ more students in our school next term.
A. is B. is going to have C. will have D. will be
- () 14. To save our environment, I think there will be _____ cars and _____ buses.
A. fewer, more B. less, more C. more, less D. more, few
- () 15. —Can I talk to you for a minute? —Sure. I have _____ time.
A. a few B. little C. few D. a little

II. 完成句子 (本题共 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

(A) 根据汉语提示完成句子翻译。(每空词数不限)

1. 我相信他们的梦想会实现的。

I _____ their dreams _____.

2. 她去了巴黎并爱上了这个城市。

She went to Paris and _____.

3. 在周末, 我能穿得更休闲一些。

_____, I'll _____.

4. 有人预测在将来将没有人想要看演员讲话。

Someone _____ that no one would want to _____ in the future.

5. 他认为对于机器人来说,和人做同样的事情将会很困难。

He thinks that _____ for a robot _____.

6. 地震之后,蛇形机器人能帮助寻找建筑物下的人。

After _____, a snake robot could _____.

7. 对孩子来说,醒来并知道他在哪儿是很容易的事。

It's easy _____ and _____.

(B) 阅读下文,把文中画线句子译成汉语。

Susan, Mr Mott's wife, is a scientist. Last year she invented the memory robot. (8) She invented it because her husband had a very bad memory. He could not remember his telephone number. He often forgot important meetings.

(9) The memory robot followed Mr Mott all the time. It listened to everything he said. It saw everything he did. The robot went to his classes. It watched him talk to his students. It watched him eat his meals. At night, it watched him sleep. It knew everything about Mr Mott.

Mr Mott could ask the robot questions. It always knew the answers. It remembered everything. Susan often liked to ask the robot questions, too. (10) She would like to know everything about her husband.



8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

III. 补全对话(本题共 10 分,每小题 2 分)

从所给句子中选择恰当的句子完成下面的对话。

A: Summer holidays will begin next month. What are you going to do?

B: 1. _____ We'll visit our grandparents there.

A: Oh, they'll be very happy to see you again.

B: Sure. 2. _____

A: Maybe my parents will take Dick and me to a few cities in the south.

B: 3. _____ What cities are you going to visit?

A: Maybe Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuxi and Hangzhou.

B: 4. _____ I think you'll have a good time.

A: 5. _____

A. I'm sure we will.

B. What are you going to do, Mary?

C. Dad will take me to our hometown.

D. That'll be very interesting.

E. They're all places of great interest in China.

IV. 完形填空 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面的短文, 然后从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

When a friend was visiting David, it began 1. So David told him 2 that night. "You may stay here 3 the night," he said. "OK," answered his friend.

But 4 minutes 5, the friend went out. He didn't tell David where 6 going nor did he ask for an umbrella.

When David was about 7, his friend 8. He was all wet through.

"Where 9 you been?" asked David.

"I have been 10," answered the friend, "to tell my mother that I won't go home tonight because of the rain."

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| () 1. A. raining | B. to rain |
| C. rain | D. rains |
| () 2. A. to go not home | B. don't to go home |
| C. not to go home | D. doesn't to go home |
| () 3. A. for | B. to |
| C. of | D. up |
| () 4. A. few | B. little |
| C. a little | D. a few |
| () 5. A. late | B. after |
| C. lately | D. later |
| () 6. A. is he | B. was he |
| C. he is | D. he was |
| () 7. A. to go to asleep | B. to go to bed |
| C. going to bed | D. go to bed |
| () 8. A. returned | B. returns |
| C. to return | D. returning |
| () 9. A. had | B. to have |
| C. has | D. have |
| () 10. A. to home | B. home to |
| C. home | D. homed |

V. 阅读理解 (本题共 30 分, 每小题 2 分)

(A) 根据短文内容, 从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Jack is a twenty-year-old young man. Two years ago, when he finished middle school, he found work in a shop. Usually he works until ten o'clock in the evening. He is very tired when he gets home. After a quick supper he goes to bed and soon falls asleep. His grandma who lives downstairs is satisfied with him.

One day, on his way home, he met Mary. They were both happy. He asked the girl to his house, she agreed happily. He bought some fruit and drinks for her. And they talked about their school, teachers, classmates and their future. They talked for a long time.

"Have a look at your watch, please," said the girl. "What time is it now?"

"Sorry, something is wrong with my watch," said Jack. "Where's yours?"

"I left it at home."

Jack thought for a moment and found a way. He began to stamp his foot on the floor, "Bang! Bang! Bang!"

The sound woke his grandma up. The old woman shouted downstairs, "It's twelve o'clock in the night, Jack. Why are you still jumping upstairs?"

- () 1. Jack was _____ when he finished middle school.

- A. sixteen B. eighteen C. twenty D. fifteen
- () 2. The old woman is satisfied with Jack because _____.
A. he's her grandson B. he's clever
C. he can keep quiet D. he gets home on time
- () 3. From the story, we can know that Mary is Jack's _____.
A. classmate B. colleague C. aunt D. wife
- () 4. The word "stamp" in the story means _____ in Chinese.
A. 盖印 B. 踩 C. 贴邮票 D. 承认
- () 5. Jack stamped his foot on the floor in order _____.
A. to wake his grandma up
B. to make his grandma angry
C. that his grandma was going to tell him the time
D. that his grandma was going to buy him a watch

(B) 根据短文内容, 在下列各句空白处填入适当的单词, 使句意通顺, 意思正确, 每空一词。



Qian Zhongshu, a very famous writer, passed away on a Saturday morning in Beijing at the age of 88. As one of the best students in Tsinghua University, Qian is best known for his book *Besieged City*. The book is very popular both at home and in foreign countries.

On Saturday night, President Jiang Zemin made a phone call to Qian's wife, Yang Jiang, also a famous writer, and expressed his sad feeling.

1. Qian Zhongshu and his wife are both _____.
2. Qian Zhongshu _____ when he was 88 years old.
3. President Jiang Zemin _____ up Yang Jiang on Saturday night to express his sad feeling.
4. *Besieged City* means _____ in Chinese.
5. Qian Zhongshu used to be a student in Tsinghua _____.

(C) 阅读下面的图表, 然后根据图表内容回答问题。

Big Sale!!! This Week Only

	Were	This Week	Will be
Pencils	10 cents(美分)	5 cents	15 cents
Ball pens	79 cents	50 cents	1. 19 dollars
Exercise books	89 cents	60 cents	1. 25 dollars
Letter paper(100 sheets)	2. 59 dollars	2. 00 dollars	2. 99 dollars
All textbooks		30% off	
T-shirts	4. 99 dollars	3. 50 dollars	6. 00 dollars
Jackets	22. 50 dollars	18. 00 dollars	25. 99 dollars

1. How much were 200 sheets of letter paper last week?

2. If a textbook was 15.00 dollars, how much is it today?

3. How much will you spend on three exercise books next week?

4. If I buy a T-shirt this week, how much money can I save than last week?

5. How much were two jackets last week?

VI. 书面表达(本题共 15 分)

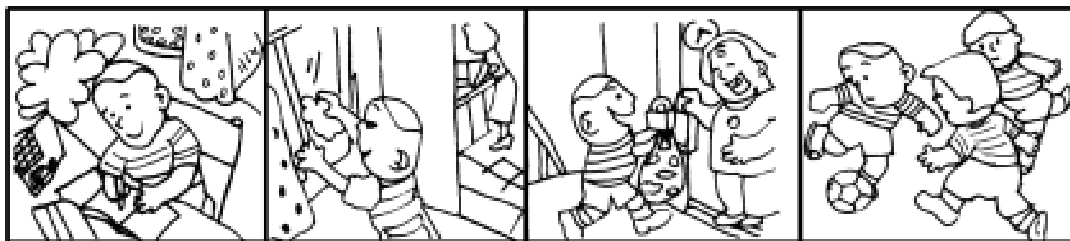
根据所给图画及词汇写一篇短文,写一写下个星期日你的活动计划。

要求:1. 句子要符合图画内容;

2. 要把所给词全部用上;

3. 词数:60 左右。

提示词:there be,a sunny day,finish my homework,clean the window,happy,visit my grandparents, play football,back

[illegible]

Unit 2 What should I do?

学习要点

话 题	Advice
交际功能	Talk about problems Give advice
语言结构	Modals <i>could, should</i> <i>Why don't you ...?</i> (formulaic)
目标语言	①My brother plays his CD too loud. ②What should I do? ③Why don't you talk to him about it?
词 汇	argue, loud, original, tutor, upset, adult, return, out of style, call someone up, on the phone, the same as, part-time job, in style, should, could

思维导航

例 1: My father doesn't like beef. I don't like it, _____.

- A. too B. yet C. either D. neither

答案: C

【评析】

命题目的: 本题主要考查否定句中“也”的表示方法。

解题关键: too 用于肯定句中, 表示“也”, 或可用于修饰形容词、副词, 意思是“太”。yet 虽可用于否定句中, 但其含义是“尚、还”。either, 副词, 用于否定句时表示“也”。而 neither 是“两者都不”, 所以本题应选 C, 即“我也不喜欢(牛肉)”。

错解剖析: 没有区别 too 和 either 的用法。

【同类变式】

—I like reading very much. —Me, _____.

- A. too B. yet C. either D. neither

答案: A

例 2: —Must I come before eight o'clock? —No, you _____.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. don't D. can't

答案: B

【评析】

命题目的: 本题主要考查情态动词 must 的否定回答形式。

解题关键: 情态动词 must 的肯定和否定形式都表示必要性, 但 mustn't 语气强烈, 有“禁止和

警告”之意。带 must 的一般疑问句在回答时要注意:肯定答语为 Yes, you/she/... must.; 否定回答一般为 No, you/she/... needn't. 或 No, you/she/... don't/doesn't have to.。

错解剖析:没有掌握 must 的一般疑问句的否定回答。

【同类变式】

—Must I finish my homework now? —No, you _____.

- A. mustn't B. don't C. don't have to D. can't

答案:C

例 3: His father was ill. So all the students went to the park _____ him.

- A. besides B. except C. apart from D. expect

答案:B

【评析】

命题目的:本题主要考查“除了”的用法。

解题关键:except 和 besides 都指“除……以外”,但是用法不同。except 强调“不包括……在内”;besides 强调“包括……在内”。选项中的 apart from 与 except 意思一样,但是通常放在句首;而 expect 只是写法与 except 相像,其意为“期待、期望”,是动词。所以从题意可知“他没有去”,故选 B。

错解剖析:没有认真区别以上选项中的词义。

【同类变式】

I like all the other subjects _____ math, for I am not good at it.

- A. besides B. except C. beside D. expect

答案:B

同步训练

I. 单词拼写

(A) 根据各句所提供的情景及首字母,在空白处填入一个适当的单词。

1. We were all s _____ at his behavior(表现). We just couldn't believe that.
2. Everyone went to play soccer e _____ Tom and me because we don't like it.
3. She spends lots of money on clothes and always a _____ with her husband about that.
4. She didn't go to bed u _____ her mother came back last night.
5. Julia f _____ her test, so she was very upset.

(B) 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Don't be stressed out. You should try _____ relaxed. (be)
2. They got on _____ with each other and soon became good friends. (better)
3. The poet often _____ the girl he loves with a red rose. (compare)
4. Give me _____ or let me die. (free)
5. I plan to _____ her at her birthday party. (surprised)

II. 单项选择 从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

- () 1. I don't speak English well, and Li Lei doesn't, _____.
A. too B. also C. as well D. either
- () 2. My friend is angry with me. What _____ I _____ to him?

- A. should, say B. could, talk C. may, speak D. need, tell
- () 3. Mike's cousin is the same age _____ him. They get on well _____ each other.
A. for, in B. for, with C. as, in D. as, with
- () 4. Don't worry about the kids. I think they can do it _____.
A. by yourselves B. by myself C. by themselves D. by himself
- () 5. If you want to talk to Miss Green, you should _____.
A. call him up B. call up him C. call her up D. call up her

III. 完成句子 根据汉语提示完成句子翻译。(每空词数不限)

1. 也许你应该跟她说对不起。

_____ you should _____.

2. 请给我一些建议好吗?

Could you please _____?

3. 你把作业忘在家里了?

Did you _____ at home?

4. 你可以向你的兄弟借些钱。

You could _____.

5. 你在哪儿找到钢笔的?

Where did you _____?

拓展迁移

英文中最最有趣的句子



1. Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you. 麻烦没来找你,就别去自找麻烦。

第一、第四个 trouble 是动词,第二、第三个 trouble 是名词。

2. I think that that that that that student wrote on the blackboard was wrong. 我认为那个学生写在黑板上的那个 that 是错误的。

第一个 that 是连词,引起宾语从句;第二、第五个 that 是指示代词“那个”;第三个 that 在这里相当于名词;第四个 that 是关系代词,引起定语从句。

3. I know. You know. I know that you know. I know that you know that I know. 我知道。你知道。我知道你知道。我知道你知道我知道。

4. We must hang together, or we'll be hanged separately. 我们必须团结在一起,否则我们将被一个个绞死。

这是一句双关语。前面的 hang together 是“团结一致”的意思,后面的 hanged 是“绞死”的意思。

5. The quick brown fox jumps over a lazy dog.

这个句子包含了英语中的 26 个字母。

6. Was it a bar or a bat I saw? 我看到的是酒吧还是蝙蝠?

这是一句回文句,顺着读和倒着读是一样的。

7. 上联: To China for china, China with china, dinner on china. (去中国买瓷器,中国有瓷器,吃饭靠瓷器。)

下联:到前门买前门,前门没前门,后门有前门。

这是一副对仗工整、妙趣横生的英汉对联。下联中的第二、第四、第五个“前门”指“大前门”香烟。

8. 2B or not 2B, that is a?.

这是一种文字简化游戏。它的意思是:To be or not to be, that is a question. 生存还是毁灭,那是一个问题。

单元 自我测评

I. 单项选择(本题共 15 分,每小题 1 分)

从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,并填入题前括号内。

- () 1. He _____ angry when he sees his son playing computer games.
A. be B. was C. gets D. has
- () 2. I've got _____ part-time job. It's to wash dishes. I think it is _____ easy work.
A. a, an B. a, the C. /, a D. a, /
- () 3. She didn't know what to do. So she _____ her friend _____ advice.
A. took, a piece of B. gave, a piece of C. asked, for D. come to, for
- () 4. I need some money to buy clothes _____ my mother. Her clothes are out of style.
A. after B. to C. of D. for
- () 5. My friend has the same haircut _____ I do.
A. as B. like C. with D. than
- () 6. The teacher told him _____ late any more.
A. not to be B. to be not C. be not D. not be
- () 7. Boys sometimes have a _____ with each other, but soon they make friends again.
A. fight B. fights C. fighting D. fought
- () 8. I told everyone about it except _____.
A. his B. he C. she D. her
- () 9. You can talk about it with your friend _____ the phone.
A. in B. on C. to D. with
- () 10. If you need more money, you should _____ your CDs.
A. buy B. give C. get D. sell
- () 11. —My bike is broken. _____?
—You should mend it or ask somebody to mend it for you.
A. What's wrong B. Can I help you
C. What's the matter D. What should I do
- () 12. I don't know what to do. Could you please give me some _____?
A. gifts B. idea C. advice D. advices
- () 13. I'm very _____ because my best friend didn't invite me to come to his party.
A. popular B. happy C. late D. upset
- () 14. As soon as I know it, I'll _____ you _____.

A. call, up

B. let, to know

C. write, letter

D. send, e-mail

() 15. Don't argue _____ your classmate. I think you should talk to him in a friendly way.

A. for

B. at

C. to

D. with

II. 完成句子(本题共 20 分,每小题 2 分)

(A) 根据汉语提示完成句子翻译。(每空词数不限)

1. 前天她同她最好的朋友争吵了。

She _____ the day before yesterday.

2. 玛丽和同学们相处得很好。

Mary is _____ her classmates.

3. 医生说很多孩子压力太大。

The doctor said many _____.

4. 我们班除了我其他每个人都被邀请了。

Everyone _____ me.

5. 老师们抱怨在教室里给这些疲惫的孩子上课。

Teachers _____ in the classroom.

6. 我不想使他大吃一惊。

I don't want to _____.

7. 艾丽斯需要一些钱为夏令营付款。

Alice needs to get some money to _____ the summer camp.

(B) 阅读下文,把文中画线句子译成汉语。



Hello, everyone! I'm Tingting. (8) Today I want to talk about school breaks and holidays for students in the US. We have many breaks, which means that school stops for a while. There are four breaks: two winter breaks, one spring break, and one summer break.

The longest break is the summer one. It is about ten weeks. The second longest is during the winter and is around Christmas, lasting two weeks. The other winter break and the spring break are both one week.

This winter break is in February. (9) It can also be called "ski week" because many students go skiing during that break.

The spring break is in April. There are quite a few holidays when students do not go to school. For example, Martin Luther King Day, Memorial Day, and Labor Day are all holidays that give students one day off. (10) Sometimes on very popular holidays like Thanksgiving and Christmas, students get three days or a whole week off.



8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

III. 补全对话 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

根据上下语境, 从方框中选择恰当的单词, 并用其正确形式补全对话。

sleep, river, night, upset, then, until, call, dream, nobody, morning

Helen: You look **1.** _____ today. What's the matter?

Jenny: I didn't **2.** _____ well last night.

Helen: Why?

Jenny: I had a terrible **3.** _____. When I was walking to school, I fell into a big **4.** _____.

Helen: What did you do **5.** _____?

Jenny: I **6.** _____ for help. But **7.** _____ came to help me.

Helen: Then?

Jenny: Then I wake up. It was two in the **8.** _____. I couldn't get to sleep and looked at the ceiling **9.** _____ six.

Helen: What a terrible **10.** _____!

IV. 完形填空 (本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面的短文, 然后从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A film called *The Year of the Yao* has been produced. The one-and-a-half-hour **1** follows Yao Ming's first year in the United States. Although Yao **2** cultural and language problems in his first year in America, he deals well with the **3**. He finds friendship and **4** from others and always has confidence in himself.

He is now in his third NBA season, but this season is his first **5** with the new Rocket's player, Tracy McGrady.

The Rockets **6** five games straight at the end of their first month and Yao has needed time to work well with McGrady.

"I haven't been playing as everyone **7**," Yao says. However, he also says that he has been trying to improve, and things are **8** getting better in the near future.

Things may not be easy right now, **9** Yao Ming is still the favorite of his fans. In a recent ballot (投票), he got more than 2.5 million votes from fans all over the world, **10** is more than Michael Jordan!



- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| () 1. A. comedy | B. documentary | C. thriller | D. action movie |
| () 2. A. faces | B. solves | C. picks | D. sees |
| () 3. A. problem | B. stress | C. people | D. sport |
| () 4. A. support | B. money | C. mistakes | D. regards |
| () 5. A. fighting | B. eating | C. playing | D. jumping |
| () 6. A. won | B. lost | C. beat | D. defeated |
| () 7. A. thinks | B. wants | C. expects | D. imagines |
| () 8. A. hardly | B. surely | C. easily | D. strangely |
| () 9. A. because | B. if | C. or | D. but |
| () 10. A. as | B. who | C. which | D. what |