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☆ Unit 1 Friends ☆

名师导引

◆ 重点词

nothing, bowl, honest, secret, joy, problem, magazine, good-looking, slim, willing, ready, seat, singer, wonderful, almost, poor, eyesight, smart, bored, unhappy, joke, fit, knock, advertisement, true, thin, square, handsome, cheerful, height, test, dangerous, camping, activity, popular, solve, future, become, famous, agree, reader, nervous, uncomfortable, lunchtime, advice, smiling, appearance, pleasant, ability, wear, climbing

◆ 重点词组

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. something to drink/ eat 一些喝/吃的东西 | 2. have some more food 再来点食物 |
| 3. in your bowl 在你的碗里 | 4. share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物 |
| 5. share my joy 分享我快乐 | 6. an honest boy 一位诚实的男孩 |
| 7. keep secrets/ keep a secret 保守秘密 | 8. make me happy 使我快乐 |
| 9. nothing else 没什么别的东西 | 10. have problems 有问题 |
| 11. have problems (with sth. / in doing sth.) 某方面有问题/做某事有问题 | |
| 12. believe what he says 相信他的话 | 13. as slim as 与……一样苗条 |
| 14. have been best friends for a long time 成为好朋友有好长一段时间了 | |
| 15. be generous to sb. 对某人大方 | 16. be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事 |
| 17. be ready to do sth. 准备做某事 | |
| 18. help people anytime 在任何时候帮助人们 | |
| 19. give seats to people in need 给需要的人们让座 | |
| 20. travel around the world 周游世界 | 21. grow up 长大 |
| 22. poor eyesight 视力差 | |
| 23. because of (sth. / doing sth.) 因为(某事/做某事) | |
| 24. wear small, round glasses 戴着小而圆的眼镜 | |
| 25. make him look smart 使得他看起来机灵 | 26. a good sense of humour 很有幽默感 |
| 27. feel bored/ unhappy 感到厌烦/不快乐 | 28. tell funny jokes 讲笑话 |
| 29. walk fast 走得快 | 30. walk past (the desks) 走过(课桌) |
| 31. knock over sth. 撞翻某物 | 32. be so funny 如此滑稽 |
| 33. think of 想起 | 34. read an advertisement 看一个广告 |
| 35. straight, shoulder-length hair 长长的披肩发 | |
| 36. worry me 使我烦恼 | |
| 37. say a bad word about sb. 说某人的坏话 | 38. say a good word about sb. 赞扬某人 |
| 39. vote for sb. / sth. 投票赞成某人/某物 | 40. more interesting 更加有趣 |

41. longer and longer 越来越长
42. the tallest student of the six students 六位学生中最高的学生
43. the most expensive printer 最贵的打印机
44. not as/so... as 与……不一样
45. both... and 两者都……
46. outdoor activities 户外活动
47. sing for people 为人们唱歌
48. listen to people's problems 听取人们的问题
49. help people solve problems 帮助人们解决问题
50. make friends (与某人)交朋友
51. be a social worker 成为社会工作者
52. be happy to do sth. 很高兴做某事
53. my future plans 我的未来计划
54. become a famous singer 成为出名的歌唱家
55. be famous for 因……而出名/闻名
56. in the future 未来,将来
57. the boy on the left 左边的男孩
58. agree with sb. 同意某人的意见
59. one of the nicest boys 最英俊的男孩之一
60. have no friends 没有朋友
61. give me some advice/ a piece of advice 给我一些建议/ 一条意见
62. feel (really) uncomfortable 感觉(真的)不舒适
63. her bright, smiling eyes 她的明亮的笑眼
64. wear a smile on her face 她面带微笑
65. answer questions correctly 正确回答问题
66. the most difficult activity of all 所有活动中最难的活动
67. smile at sb. 朝某人微笑
68. an English test 一次英语测验
69. in the drawing competition 在画画竞赛中
70. move to Beijing 搬到北京
71. qualities of a good friend 一位好朋友的品质
72. get to know each other 互相见面
73. a handsome boy 一个潇洒的男孩
74. a child with a square face 一个方脸的小孩
75. at/ in Teenagers magazine 在《青少年杂志》上

◆重点句型

1. There is nothing else in the fridge.
2. What about the pizza in your bowl?
3. What is your brother like? He is helpful and friendly.
4. He has poor eyesight because of too much computer work at night.

◆语法

1. 形容词用法
形容词常修饰名词或跟在连系动词 be, become, sound, feel, look 等后面。
She is a beautiful girl.
She looks beautiful.
形容词也可作宾语补足语。
It makes me happy.
2. 形容词的比较级和最高级的构成
大多数形容词(性质形容词)有比较级和最高级的变化,即原级、比较级和最高级,用来

表示事物的等级差别。原级即形容词的原形,比较级和最高级有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

(1) 规则变化

单音节词和少数双音节词,加词尾-er,-est 来构成比较级和最高级。

① 一般单音节词末尾加-er,-est。

tall—taller—tallest

② 以不发音的 e 结尾的单音词和少数以-le 结尾的双音节词只加-r,-st。

nice—nicer—nicest able—abler—ablest

③ 以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节单音节词,双写结尾的辅音字母,再加-er,-est。

big—bigger—biggest

④ 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词,改 y 为 i,再加-er,-est。

easy—easier—easiest

⑤ 少数以-er 结尾的双音节词,末尾加-er,-est。

clever—cleverer—cleverest

⑥ 部分双音节词和多音节词,在前面加 more,most 来构成比较级和最高级。

easy—more easily—most easily interesting—more interesting—most interesting

(2) 不规则变化

good/ well—better—best bad/ ill—worse—worst

little—less—least much/ many—more—most

old—older/ elder—oldest/ eldest

far (远的)—farther/ further—farthest/ furthest

3. 形容词比较级的句型。(注意比较对象的一致性)

(1) 同级比较,程度一样: as +形容词的原级+as

Betty is as slim as Sandy. 贝蒂和仙蒂一样苗条。

(2) 同级比较,程度不一样,表一方不如另一方: not as +形容词的原级+as

Cindy is not as tall as Max. 辛迪不如马克斯高。

(3) 比较级比较:形容词的比较级+than

His hair is longer than Millie's.

My books are more interesting than yours.

The weather here is hotter than that in Beijing. (that 代 the weather)

4. 形容词最高级的句型。(注意比较的范围)

The Changjiang River is the longest river in China.

It is the most difficult questions of them three.

5. 注意:单从语法或句型角度来看,英语形容词的比较级与最高级可以表示“比较”和“最”之类的概念。但在灵活的实际语言运用当中,却不是那么一回事。

(1) 形容词的三种级别可以互相交换来表达相同的意思。例如:

The Changjiang River is the longest river in China.

长江是中国最长的河。

The Changjiang River is longer than any other river in China.

长江比中国其他任何河流都要长。

No other river in China is as long as the Changjiang River.

中国没有其他河流有长江那么长。

Rice is not the healthiest of all the food.

稻米在所有的粮食中不是最有营养的。

(2) 形容词原级和比较级可以互相交换。例如：

① This machine is no worse than that one.

这台机器不亚于那台。

This machine is as good as that one.

这台机器与那台一样好。

② Tom is not stronger than Jack.

汤姆不比杰克强壮。

Tom is nearly as strong as Jack.

汤姆差不多与杰克一样强壮。

基础整合

一、语音

选出画线部分发音与其余三个不同的选项。

A	B	C	D
() 1. <u>s</u> ocial	<u>v</u> ote	<u>h</u> onest	j <u>o</u> ke
() 2. <u>f</u> uture	<u>h</u> umour	<u>t</u> ru <u>e</u>	<u>m</u> usical
() 3. <u>g</u> reat	<u>h</u> eight	<u>w</u> eight	<u>e</u> ight
() 4. <u>h</u> iking	<u>s</u> ki <u>i</u> ng	<u>d</u> iv <u>i</u> ng	<u>c</u> ycl <u>i</u> ng
() 5. <u>s</u> eats	<u>e</u> dit <u>o</u> rs	<u>r</u> ead <u>e</u> rs	<u>a</u> gr <u>e</u> es

二、词汇

A. 根据首字母、上下文或中文提示补全句子。

1. Betty is very _____. She often shares things with me.

2. May's face isn't round, it's _____.

3. He is good at diving. He is a good _____.

4. Please tell me her _____. (外貌)

5. China is f _____ for china.

B. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Chinese people are _____ (friendly) than you think.

2. Art is as _____ (interesting) as music.

3. Jill sings well. She is _____ (music).

4. Paris is one of the most beautiful _____ (city) in the world.

5. I feel _____ (comfort) when they laugh at me.

C. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Can I have something _____ (drink) ?

2. Thank you so much for _____ (make) English fun.

3. I'm going to play football. Would you like _____ (come), too ?

4. _____ (eat) too much is bad for your health.
 5. He'd like to be a doctor when he _____ (grow) up in the future.

三、单项选择

- () 1. I run faster than Jack _____.
 A. do B. is C. does D. are
- () 2. We went to Miss Li, and she gave me _____.
 A. some advices B. some advice C. an advice D. advices
- () 3. Miss Cui _____ help her students with their lessons.
 A. is ready for B. does ready to C. is ready to D. are ready for
- () 4. Andy thinks that English is _____ than history in the daily life.
 A. useful B. usefuler C. more useful D. the most useful
- () 5. Could you say _____ about it, please? I'd like to know _____.
 A. nothing else, more B. anything else, most
 C. anything other, more D. something else, more
- () 6. My little brother is generous _____ his friends. He'd like to share _____ toys with them.
 A. for, he B. to, him C. to, his D. for, his
- () 7. The horse(马) is getting old and can't run _____ it did.
 A. so faster as B. so fast as C. as faster as D. as fastly as
- () 8. —Can you come and play football with me?
 —_____. I have a lot of work to do.
 A. Excuse me B. I hope so C. I'm afraid not D. It's a pleasure
- () 9. He _____ funny jokes and always makes us _____.
 A. says, laughs B. tells, laugh C. tells, to laugh D. says, laugh
- () 10. What _____ news it is!
 A. an excited B. an exciting C. excited D. exciting
- () 11. Their classroom is bigger than _____.
 A. we B. us C. our D. ours
- () 12. We usually have a dance party _____ the evening of New Year's Day.
 A. in B. on C. at D. of
- () 13. He stayed at home on Sunday _____ the rain.
 A. as B. for C. because D. because of
- () 14. Simon is willing to help others _____ with their English.
 A. for need B. on need C. in need D. in needs
- () 15. Swimming is _____ of all the outdoor activities.
 A. most dangerous B. the most dangerousest
 C. the most dangerous D. more dangerous than

四、句型转换

1. How tall is Millie?
 _____ is Millie's _____?

2. Mike is the tallest student in our class.
Mike is _____ than any _____ student in our class.
3. Sandy's hair is longer than yours.
Your hair _____ as _____ as Sandy.
4. There is something interesting in Today's newspaper. (改成否定句)
There _____ interesting in Today's newspaper.
5. My home is fifteen minutes' walk from our school. (改为对画线部分提问)
_____ is your home from our school?

拓展提高

第一部分 听力试题

一、对话理解:听下面 5 段对话,每段对话后有一小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C、三个选项中选出最佳答案,每段对话和问题读两遍。

- () 1. What day is it tomorrow?
A. Monday. B. Tuesday. C. Wednesday.
- () 2. Which box is the heaviest of all?
A. The white one. B. The black one. C. The brown one.
- () 3. How much does the beef cost?
A. 12 yuan. B. 24 yuan. C. 6 yuan.
- () 4. Who has the most sweets?
A. Daniel. B. Simon. C. Peter.
- () 5. How did Lily go to school this morning?
A. By bus. B. By bike. C. On foot.

二、根据所听短文内容,选择最佳答案

- () 6. The young man was going to _____.
A. his house B. the town C. his village D. the shop
- () 7. He stopped to have a rest _____.
A. near a river B. at the foot of a hill
C. in an old house D. under a big tree
- () 8. When he wake up, he _____.
A. lost his way B. found a big monkey
C. couldn't find his caps D. found his way back
- () 9. He threw his own cap away because he _____.
A. was angry B. was happy
C. wanted to go D. would kill the monkey
- () 10. What happended in the end?
A. He lost all his caps.
B. The monkeys went away with the caos.
C. He left without any caps.

D. He got back all his caps.

三、听力填空:听下面的短文,在短文空格内填入你所听到的词,使意思通顺。每个空格只填一个词,短文读三遍。

English is a 1 all around the world. People in more than 42 2 speak English. In all, for more than 375 3 people English is their mother tongue. English is very 4 in our lives.

People speak English in 5 the UK and the USA. 6, there are some 7 between 8 English and American English. Sometimes they use different words which mean the same things. For example, the English talk about “autumn” while the Americans talk about “9”. The English say “see a film” while the Americans usually say “watch a 10”.

第二部分 笔试部分

一、完型填空

John lived with his mother in a very big house, and when she 1, the house became too big 2 him, so he bought a 3 one in the next street. There was a very nice, old clock in his 4 house, and when the man came to take his things to the new house, John thought, “I’m not going to let them 5 my beautiful old clock in their truck. Perhaps(可能) they will break(打坏) it, and then it will be very expensive to repair it.” So he 6 and began to carry it down the road in his arms.

It was heavy, so he stopped two or three times to have 7. Then suddenly a small boy came along the road. He stopped and looked at John for 8 seconds. Then he said to John, “You’re a 9, aren’t you? 10 don’t you buy a watch like everyone else?”

- ()1. A. worked B. studied C. died D. played
- ()2. A. at B. with C. about D. for
- ()3. A. larger B. bigger C. nicer D. smaller
- ()4. A. second B. third C. first D. new
- ()5. A. to carry B. bring C. to take D. carry
- ()6. A. picked it up B. picks it up C. picks up it D. picked up it
- ()7. A. a look B. a drink C. a walk D. a rest
- ()8. A. a few B. few C. little D. a little
- ()9. A. great B. fool(傻瓜) C. clever D. bright
- ()10. A. Where B. Why C. How D. When

二、阅读理解

A

Last Sunday I saw the worst storm in years. It came suddenly and went on for more than three hours. After lunch, I went into my room to have a rest. The air was hot, and all was quiet.

The strong wind started blowing into my room. Pieces of paper on my desk flew high into the air and some flew out of the open window. As I ran out to catch them, big drops of

rain began to fall.

When I came back into the house, it was raining harder and harder. I tried very hard to close the window. Then I heard a loud crashing(碰撞的) sound from the back of the house. I ran out of my room to find out what it was—a big tree had fallen down and broke the top of the back room.

- () 1. The storm happened _____.
 A. in the morning
 B. in the afternoon
 C. while I was in the back room
 D. while I was in the garden
- () 2. Before the storm came, the weather was _____.
 A. cold B. cool C. hot D. warm
- () 3. The storm went on for _____.
 A. over three hours
 B. three hours
 C. less than three hours
 D. two hours
- () 4. The wind blew some of the paper _____.
 A. all over the floor
 B. out of the door
 C. into the back room
 D. out of the open window
- () 5. The top of the back room was broken because of _____.
 A. the hot air B. the crashing sound
 C. the rain D. the falling tree

B

Every town in the United States has a post office. Some are very small, and you may also find them in the corner of a shop. Others are larger buildings. They are open five days a week and on Saturday mornings. From Monday through Friday they are usually open from 8:30 to 4:30.

If you know how much the postage(邮资) is for your letter, you can buy stamps at any window. In some post offices you can buy stamps from machines. Stamps are sold many different prices, from one cent(美分) to many dollars. If you are not sure how much postage is for your letter, you may ask the man or the woman in the post office for help. He or she will give you the stamps you need. If you are sending your letter far away, you should use airmail envelopes(航空信封). Remember that postage will be more expensive for a letter to be sent outside the country.

At a post office you can also buy postcards. A postcard is cheaper than a letter. Usually the price of postage for a postcard is about half that of a letter. The postcards that you buy at a post office do not have pictures. However, also they are not to be sent outside the coun-

☆Unit 2 Schoollife☆

名师导引

◆重点词

British, lift, fall, hall, movie, mixed, together, subject, myself, tasty, meal, twice, practice, hero, close, admire, geography, unimportant, boring, useless, history, language, PE, science, useful, unpopular, least, notebook, length, off, monkey, news, finish, table tennis, pop, tennis court, paper clip

◆重点词组

1. ground floor 一楼(英式)
2. secondary school = high school 高中
3. Year 8 = Grade 8 = the 8th grade 八年级
4. a mixed school 一个混合学校
5. have lessons together 一起上课
6. Home Economics 家政
7. learn sth. / learn to do = learn how to do 学习做某事
8. teach sb. sth. / teach sb. to do = teach sb. how to do 教某人某事
9. cook healthy and tasty meals 做健康可口的饭菜
10. a reading week 一个阅读周
11. read any books from the school library 读学校图书馆的任何书
12. bring (in) books and magazines from home 从家里带书和杂志
13. near the end of each class 在每堂课快结束时
14. as well 也
15. life in a British school = British school life 英国的学校生活
16. driving lessons 驾驶课
17. drive me to school 开车送我去学校
18. twice a week 一个星期 2 次
19. after school 放学后
20. spend... on sth. / doing sth. 花费(时间或金钱)
21. a senior in 12th grade 一个 12 年級的毕业生
22. have a good/ great/ wonderful/ nice time = have fun = enjoy oneself 玩得高兴
23. have a great/ good time doing 做某事很高兴
24. an article by sb. 一篇某人写的文章
25. at lunchtime 在吃午饭时
26. buddy club 好朋友俱乐部
27. at age 16 = at the age of 16 = when sb. was 16 在 16 岁时
28. Computer Studies 电脑学习
29. free time 空闲时间
30. the morning assembly 晨会
31. be the same as 一样
32. be different from 和……不同
33. The number of students is... 学生的数量是……

34. length of summer holiday 暑假的长度
35. have a week off 放一个星期的假
36. in the summertime = in summer 在夏天
37. take the school bus 乘校车
38. mind the rain 介意下雨 mind doing 介意做某事
39. hurt one's leg 伤了某人的腿
40. in hospital 住院
41. be on TV 上电视
42. get a pet 养宠物
43. have cakes for supper 晚饭吃蛋糕
44. go on a trip 进行一次旅行
45. my ideal school 我理想中的学校
46. get up late 起床迟
47. have lots of time for after-school activities = have a lot of time to do after-school activities 有很多时间进行课外活动
48. dining hall 餐厅
49. listen to pop music 听流行音乐
50. one... the other 一个……另一个
51. tennis court 网球场
52. swimming pool 游泳池
53. half an hour of homework 半个小时的家庭作业
54. at weekends 在周末
55. go on a school trip to sp. 进行一次学校旅行去……
56. the same colour/ size as 和……一样的颜色/大小
57. table tennis 乒乓球
58. paper clip 回形针

◆重点句型

1. —What's the school like? 学校是什么样?
—It's like watching TV. 像看电视。
be like 像……一样
注意区别:—What does sb. look like? (外表)
—He's tall and strong.
—What is he like? (外表; 品质; 特征)
—He's tall, handsome and polite.
as well as 是并列连词,意思是“既……又……”。
The boy is lively as well as healthy. 这个男孩既活泼又健康。
2. What does the word 'hero' mean? “hero”这个单词的意思是什么?
What's the meaning of the word 'hero'?
3. Students must not talk in class during the reading week.
must 表示命令“必须”, 否定形式是 mustn't, 表示禁止, 不允许。
must 表示推测“一定”, 其否定推测用 can't。
He must be at school. He can't be at home. 他现在一定在学校, 他不可能在家。
4. What if it rains or snows? = What will you do if it rains or snows? 要是下雨或下雪怎么办?
5. I don't mind the rain.
mind (sb. /one's) doing sth. / mind if sb. do sth.
e. g. I don't mind opening the door. = I don't mind if you open the door.

Do you mind my smoking? = Do you mind if I smoke?

6. It is important that we make our voice rise and fall correctly when we speak English.

It is + *adj.* + that 从句/ It is + *adj.* to do sth.

It's strange that he knows nothing about it. 很奇怪他对此竟一无所知.

7. How often 多久(对表示频度副词的时间状语提问)

How soon(对将来发生的动作的 in/after 的一段时间提问)

e. g. He watches TV once a week. → How often does he watch TV?

He'll come back in two days. → How soon will he come back?

基础整合

一、词汇

- A. 根据提示及句意完成下列句子。

- The girl's face turned red because she was so _____ (紧张不安的).
- What is the l _____ of Yantong High Road?
—It's about 168 kilometers.
- My best friend's _____ (to have or make a smile) eyes make her look cheerful and friendly.
- English is the most popular _____ (/ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/) in the world.
- _____  students learn to cook and sew in a Home Economics class.

- B. 用方框中单词的适当词形填空。

bad use read taste comfortable

- I really feel _____ when I talk to strangers because I don't know what to talk about.
- The weather today is even _____ than yesterday.
- Help yourselves to some fish. It's so _____.
- My classmates are all very helpful. They don't want to be _____ to people in the future.
- We are the _____ of 'Teenagers' magazine.

- C. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- We all hope we _____ (have) no classes next week.
- The color purple makes you _____ (look) much more beautiful.
- _____ (not forget) to call me when you come back.
- Can you show me how _____ (turn) on the computer?
- When you finish _____ (practice) the song, I'll take you to the zoo.

二、单项选择

- () 1. A dog is _____ useful animal.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. The children are laughing _____. They look very _____.
A. happy, happy B. happily, happily

- C. happily, happy D. happy, happily
- () 3. _____ does your father usually come back home and _____ does he stay at home ?
A. How long, how long B. How often, how often
C. How often, how long D. How long, how often
- () 4. American students spend _____ time _____ homework than Chinese students.
A. fewer, doing B. less, to do C. less, doing D. least, doing
- () 5. Helen is ready _____ people's problems and help them solve their problems any time.
A. listening B. listen to C. to listen to D. listening to
- () 6. China has more people than _____ in the world.
A. any country B. any countries
C. any other country D. any other countries
- () 7. Chen Dong is thoughtful and thinks _____ in his class.
A. the most careful B. more careful
C. carefully D. the most carefully
- () 8. Max is so funny. He always _____ our books to the ground when he walks past the desks.
A. knocks at B. knocks over C. knocks in D. knocks on
- () 9. Her bike and Sandy's bike are not _____, but they look _____.
A. same, alike B. the same, alike
C. the same, like D. same, different
- () 10. I'm sure you _____ pass the exam next time.
A. will can B. will be able to C. are able to D. could
- () 11. Peter is _____ of the two singers.
A. a more popular B. the more popular
C. the popularer D. the most popular
- () 12. —I'm so thirsty, Mum. Can I have _____ to drink ?
—OK, here you are.
A. anything B. something C. nothing D. everything
- () 13. The grammar in Unit One is _____ than that in Unit Two.
A. more easy B. much easy C. much easier D. more easier
- () 14. Teenagers should learn to do things _____.
A. for themselves B. by themselves
C. themselves D. all the above
- () 15. —_____ I speak to Simon ?
—Sorry, he's out. He _____ be back within an hour.
A. May, need B. Can, may C. Must, can D. Must, may

三、补全对话

A: How 1 do you live from your school ?

B: About 2 kilometres.

A: How do you go to school every day?
 B: 2 foot.
 A: What if it rains?
 B: I don't 3 the rain. Sometimes I 4 the school bus.
 A: Wow, a new photo! You look so beautiful.
 B: Oh, 5? Thanks a lot.
 A: Who is the girl 6 straight, long hair?
 B: Which girl? The one 7 my left?
 A: Yes.
 B: Oh, this is Mary. I think she's good-looking.
 A: Yes, I 8.
 B: She's 9 of the prettiest girls in our class. She'd like to be a dancer when she 10 up.

拓展提高

第一部分 听力试题

一、根据所听到的句子选择相应的图片

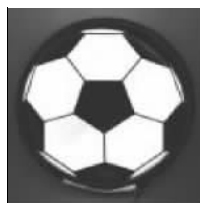
() 1. A.



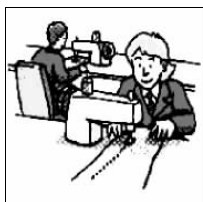
B.



C.



() 2. A.



B.



C.



() 3. A.



B.



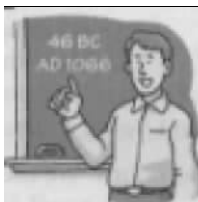
C.



() 4. A.



B.



C.



- () 5. A.  B.  C. 

二、根据所听到的内容选择合适的应答句

- () 1. A. Very interesting. B. Yes, I agree. C. My pleasure.
 () 2. A. Yes, please. B. Yes, we do. C. Yes, we'd love to.
 () 3. A. She likes singing.
 B. She doesn't like anything.
 C. She's friendly and polite.
 () 4. A. You are a good student.
 B. You are so kind to do so.
 C. Really? Tell me more.
 () 5. A. 20 minutes. B. 20 kilos. C. 20 kilometres.

三、根据所听到的对话,选择下列问题的最佳答案

- () 1. What's Mary's favourite subject?
 A. English. B. Chinese. C. Maths.
 () 2. When will the woman's train leave?
 A. 9:15. B. 9:50. C. 10:50.
 () 3. What can we learn about Bill?
 A. He's fine.
 B. He needs to have more rest.
 C. He has to stay with a doctor.
 () 4. What will the woman do?
 A. Watch TV. B. Read a book. C. Read newspapers.
 () 5. Who is the man looking for?
 A. A man. B. A boy. C. A ball.

四、根据所听到的短文选择最佳答案

- () 1. The writer thinks music _____.
 A. is an exciting part of our lives B. is an amazing part of our lives
 C. is an important part of our lives D. is an interesting part of our lives
 () 2. The writer likes _____.
 A. rock and pop music B. rock and dance music
 C. jazz and country music D. dance and rock music
 () 3. _____ likes dancing.
 A. The writer B. The writer's brother
 C. Jane D. Li Lan
 () 4. The writer's mother thinks country music is _____.
 A. amazing B. boring C. relaxing D. exciting