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Unit 1 The summer holidays

姓名:

用时:60 分钟

满分:100 分

得分:

作业导航

重点句型:

so + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

主语 + introduce sb. to sb.

give/send one's regards/love/best wishes to sb.

一、Write the key words or phrases from memory. (默写重点单词与词组) 10 分

1. 在某人看来 _____
2. 找出,弄明白 _____
3. 继续做某事 _____
4. 结果 _____
5. 离开 _____
6. 暑假 _____
7. 从早到晚 _____
8. 大意 _____
9. 口头练习 _____
10. 时区 _____
11. 第一次 _____
12. 学期初 _____
13. 雇佣 _____
14. 收获时节 _____
15. 收获庄稼 _____
16. 从井里抽水 _____
17. 喝啤酒 _____
18. 询问有关…… _____
19. 比北京时间晚 14 小时 _____
20. 在篝火上 _____

二、Word spelling(单词拼写) 10 分

1. There's fifty s _____ in the USA.
2. Potatoes were first i _____ to Europe from America.

3. The water runs along the c _____ to the fields.
4. They're pumping water from the well and _____ (浇) the vegetable garden.
5. Sometimes farmers have to work _____ (依靠) the moonlight at night.
6. Of all the subjects she likes _____ (生物) best.
7. The factory boss will e _____ a new secretary to do the work.
8. Please give my best r _____ to your teacher.
9. Are you told the _____ (结果) of the physical examination?
10. To finish the work on time, Jim and his _____ (搭档) worked far into the night.

三、Rewrite the following sentences(句型转换) 5 分

1. Both you and I can speak English.
You can speak English and _____ I.
2. We're busy with rice harvest in August.
August is the _____ for rice harvest.
3. Lucy thinks Jack is a bright student.
In _____, Jack is a bright student.
4. He was very tired, but he went on studying.
_____ very tired, he went on studying.
5. He had some bad fish, so he fell ill this morning.
He had some bad fish. _____, he fell ill this morning.

四、Multiple choice(单项选择) 15 分

1. I'll try _____ who broke the window.



批改订正

- A. look B. to find
C. looking for D. to find out
2. Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride; ride B. riding; ride
C. ride; to ride D. to ride; riding
3. —Linda studied English quite well last term.
— _____ and _____.
A. So did she; so did you
B. So she did; so did you
C. So she did; so you did
D. So did she; so you did
4. —Li Li, this is my friend Liu Mei.
— _____.
A. Thank you
B. Let me introduce myself
C. Nice to meet you
D. How are you?
5. If you don't go away for the weekend, _____.
A. so shall I B. so do I
C. neither shall I D. nor do I
6. The students went on _____ all the way home.
A. to talk and laugh
B. talking and laughing
C. with talking and laughing
D. with talk and laugh
7. _____ his hard work, he got a pay rise.
A. As a result B. As the result
C. As the result of D. As result of
8. _____ I like the red car very much, _____ I can't afford to buy it.
A. Though; / B. Although, yet
C. Though; but D. Both A and B
9. —Are you feeling _____?
—Yes, I'm fine now.
A. any well B. any better
C. quite good D. quite better
10. —Let me introduce my good friend Rik to

you.

— _____.

- A. What a pleasure B. It's a pleasure
C. Thank you D. Nice to meet you
11. Which of the following is not right?
A. Remember me to your family.
B. Send my best wishes to your family.
C. Give my best regards to your family.
D. Give my love to your family.
12. The teacher had their lights _____ all night, checking papers.
A. burn B. to burn
C. burning D. burnt
13. —Dick, Bob sends his best wishes to you.
— _____.
A. Thank you B. It's great
C. That's kind of him D. All right
14. We _____ each other good luck in the coming exam.
A. hope B. wish C. expect D. want
15. These shoes cost _____. What's more, they are _____ small for me.
A. much too; too much B. too much; much too
C. very much; very D. very much; much

五、Cloze test(完形填空) 20 分

With July 1 examinations. When these examinations finish, the summer holidays begin. Boys and girls will have two 2 to rest.

The summer holidays are 3 part of the year for most children. The weather is usually good, so that they can 4 most of their time swimming, camping(露营) 5 travelling with their parents.

Of course, the most enjoyable place is the 6. Some children are 7 enough to live 8 the sea. They enjoy exceptional advantages (无可比拟的优势). As for 9 live 10 the sea, their parents will also 11 them to the seaside 12 the holidays, for they know that a

week or two at a seaside town during their summer holidays 13 their children's eager hope. In England not only 14 but also factory workers or bus drivers can take their children to seaside for their holidays. In fact, during the summer holidays in August most towns are 15.

Why do children like spending their summer holidays 16? It is because they like the sand (沙), the sun, the cool wind and the 17 there more than anything else. Of course, there are lots of new things to see, nice things to eat, and exciting things to do, but it is the 18 of sand under one's feet, of cool wind and salt water on one's skin (皮肤), and of the warm sun on one's back 19 make the seaside 20 it is.

1. A. come B. comes C. coming D. came
2. A. days B. months C. weeks D. years
3. A. the best B. the worst
C. well D. bad
4. A. take B. cost C. pay D. spend
5. A. and B. or C. but D. then
6. A. countryside B. city
C. seaside D. desert
7. A. happy B. sad
C. unlucky D. lucky
8. A. near B. nearby C. beside D. by
9. A. anyone who B. who
C. anyone D. those who
10. A. near B. nearly
C. far from D. far away
11. A. bring B. take C. carry D. send
12. A. on B. in C. for D. during
13. A. are B. was C. is D. were
14. A. the rich B. the poor
C. the old D. the young
15. A. full B. empty C. crowd D. hot
16. A. at sea B. at seaside
C. at town D. in the country

17. A. salt B. fresh water
C. salt water D. dirty water
18. A. taste B. touch C. smell D. feeling
19. A. that B. which C. what D. where
20. A. that B. which C. where D. what

六、Reading comprehension (阅读理解) 10 分

A

Most American school students have a long summer vacation. It is usually from June to September. During this vacation students often travel or have summer work. Some students take courses (课程) in summer school. Mary spent her last summer in summer school. She studied two courses and she travelled with her family. They saw interesting places near their home in Seattle. Mary's friend, Peter worked at a gasoline station (加油站) during the summer. He sold gasoline and mended cars. He made a lot of money and saved nearly all of it. Peter is going to university next year. He needs money for the university tuition (学费).

1. In America from June to September _____.
A. most students take courses in universities
B. all school students are still at school
C. more school students stay at home
D. there are still lessons in summer schools
2. Peter, one of Mary's friends, is _____.
A. a gasoline worker B. a car mender
C. a school student D. a university student
3. Seattle is the name of _____.
A. a summer school B. Mary's friend
C. a gasoline station D. an American city
4. What did Peter do last summer?
A. He worked at a gasoline station.
B. He traveled with his family.
C. He studied in a summer school.
D. He visited some interesting places.
5. Peter saved nearly all his money because _____.
A. he didn't need to pay for anything



批改订正

- B. his parents asked him to do so
C. he needs money for his summer work
D. he needs money for the university tuition

B

Once Smith, a traveller, was wet and cold because he had been riding in the rain. At last he reached a country inn which was so crowded(拥挤) with people that he could not get the fire. So he called out to the innkeeper. "Take some fish to my horse!" The innkeeper answered, "But a horse does not eat fish!" Smith then said, "Never mind, do as I tell you." The crowd of people, hearing this strange order, ran out to see the horse eat fish. The traveller, now having the whole room to himself, sat down beside the fire and warmed himself.

When the innkeeper came back with the crowd of people, he said, "Your horse wouldn't eat fish!" The traveller answered, "Put it on the table, and when I have quite dried my clothes, I will eat it myself."

6. Smith was a _____.

- A. bright young man
B. foolish man
C. handsome(漂亮的) boy
D. clever traveller

7. Smith got to _____ finally.

- A. a country inn C. a shop
C. a hospital D. a hotel

8. Smith was wet and cold. He wanted to dry his clothes, so he wanted to get near _____.

- A. a bed B. a table
C. the fire D. the water

9. All the people in the room heard the strange order and ran out _____ at once.

- A. to see a horse

- B. to see the rain
C. to see the horse eat fish
D. to see the stars

10. When all the people came back, Smith had _____.

- A. not had his clothes dried yet
B. gone to bed
C. almost had his clothes dried
D. to eat fish himself

七、Error correction(短文改错)10 分

Many American also use shorter names instead _____ 1. _____

their first names. For example, someone _____ 2. _____

is named Samuel may be called Sam by _____ 3. _____

his friends. Richard Brown may ask you call _____ 4. _____

him Dick; Barbara Stain may be called Barb. _____ 5. _____

The family name comes first in the U. S. _____ 6. _____

John Smith family name is Smith. _____ 7. _____

When you met someone for the first time, _____ 8. _____

you'd want calling him "Mr. Smith". _____ 9. _____

Often, even people you do not know very good _____ 10. _____

may want to call you by your first name.

八、Guided writing(书面表达)20 分

今年暑假高一(3)班全体到校办农场去劳动一周。农场很大,活很多,他们每天从早到晚忙个不停,周六晚上他们举行晚会,在晚会上,他们唱歌,跳舞,做游戏,玩得很开心,他们喜欢忙碌的生活。

Unit 2 In the lab

姓名:

用时:60 分钟

满分:100 分

得分:

作业导航

重点句型:

once...,...

...unless...

Make sure(that)...

主语 + taste/look/smell/feel/sound + adj.

一、Write the key words or phrases from memory. (默写重点单词与词组) 10 分

1. 允许某人做某事 _____
2. 活泼有趣的 _____
3. 听从老师的指令 _____
4. 一个戴眼镜的小个子 _____
5. 把一切东西放回 _____
6. 首先 _____
7. 在度假 _____
8. 拿出 _____
9. 举起 _____
10. 做怪脸 _____
11. 关电 _____
12. 适当的字 _____
13. 锁门 _____
14. 用肥皂洗手 _____
15. 品尝混合物 _____
16. 在脸盆旁边 _____
17. 几秒钟后 _____
18. 把.....浸入.....
19. 尝起来难吃极了 _____
20. 化学实验室 _____

二、Word spelling(单词拼写) 10 分

1. Make sure the door is s ____.
2. Watch me carefully when I do this ____ (实验).
3. He ____ (递) the cup around the class.
4. The room is l ____ with the children singing and dancing.
5. Charlie, please t ____ your room up and put away your dirty clothes !
6. Where is the bottle ____ (装满) with vinegar ?
7. No one is a ____ to smoke in my office.

8. Americans say "on vacation" while English people say "on h ____."
9. Please read the ____ (说明) before you use the washing machine.
10. He made his ____ (请求) very politely, instead of giving order.

三、Rewrite the following sentences(句型转换) 5 分

1. Teachers and students say good-bye to each other when class is over.
They say good-bye to each other ____ the class.
2. Don't leave if you haven't finished your work.
Don't leave ____ you have finished your work.
3. May I use your bicycle ?
Am ____ to use your bicycle ?
4. Before you leave your room, your must turn off the lights.
Before you leave your room, ____ the lights are turned off.
5. In England, they didn't live in a hotel. They lived with a family.
In England they lived with a family ____ living in a hotel.

四、Multiple choice(单项选择) 15 分

1. If I had ____, I'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places.
A. a long enough holiday
B. an enough long holiday
C. a holiday enough long
D. a long holiday enough
2. ____ you understand the rules, you'll find it easy to do the job.



批改订正

- A. Unless B. Once
C. As soon as D. Until
3. Don't get off until the bus _____.
A. stopped B. stop
C. has stopped D. is going to stop
4. The teacher looked _____ at the students,
shaking his head.
A. sad B. sadly C. happy D. worried
5. Please _____ to lock the door when you
leave.
A. be sure B. make sure
C. you must D. make sure you
6. Which of the following is right?
A. What about going to the cinema meet?
B. What about where we'll meet?
C. What about the plan?
D. All of the above.
7. When at Rome do _____ the Romans do.
A. like B. as C. unless D. if
8. He found two bags in the cave. One was filled
_____ jewels and the other was full _____
money.
A. with; with B. with; of C. of; of D. of; with
9. The watermelon tastes _____.
A. good B. well C. to be sweet D. sweetly
10. I looked for some bread, but there was
_____ left.
A. no one B. nothing C. some D. none
11. Paul will remember one of _____ lessons in
Professor Karl's class forever.
A. the most first important
B. first the most important
C. the first most important
D. the most first important
12. If you want to do something well, _____,
you must believe in yourself.
A. above all B. at first
C. first of all D. both A and C
13. She has a better way _____ the party lively

and interesting.

- A. to make B. of making
C. make D. both A and B
14. The question is _____ too difficult for me to
answer.
A. very B. rather C. quite D. fairly
15. She is a nice girl _____ fair hair.
A. of B. in C. with D. about

五、Cloze test(完形填空)(20分)

I 1 a toothache(牙痛) for several days,
but I was afraid to go to the dentist(牙医). In fact
(实际上), I went there twice, but just as I got on
the doorstep and was going to 2 the bell, the
toothache seemed to have 3 away. So I went
home again. But at last I had to go back, and this
time I rang the bell and was 4 into the waiting
room.

There were a lot of newspapers there and I
had just got into the middle of a(n) 5 story
6 the nurse came in to say Mr Puller was
7 to see me. I had to wait for the next tooth-
ache to finish the story.

Well, I went into the 8 and he told me
to sit in a chair. The chair could be moved up and
down and be turned towards all sides. The doctor
then had a look at the 9 of my mouth. He
put a little mirror inside my mouth and looked
over my teeth for a 10.

Then he looked 11 and said, "Yes, I'm
afraid we can't 12 the one. It will have to come
out. 13 let me give you an injection(注射)."

I felt a little prick(刺痛) and that was all.
He did this two or three 14 and waited for a
few minutes. My mouth 15 rather dead, but
if you forgot that, it was all right. Then he took
an instrument(器械), got hold of my tooth. (I
could see and hear what he did, but I couldn't
feel anything.) Then a quick 16, and the
tooth was 17. The doctor told me it was all



批改订正

over. He said, "Wash your mouth with this." He passed me a glass full of water. When he showed me my 18 tooth and wanted to throw it away. I said, "May I have that tooth, please? It has 19 me much for over a week, so now I am going to put it on my desk and watch it for 20 week."

1. A. have had B. would have
C. have got D. had had
2. A. answer B. hear C. call D. ring
3. A. run B. left C. gone D. been
4. A. shown B. taken C. brought D. carried
5. A. interested B. wonderful
C. beautiful D. long
6. A. while B. as C. when D. before
7. A. afraid B. ready C. happy D. glad
8. A. doctor's room B. waiting room
C. hospital D. reading room
9. A. tooth B. teeth C. inside D. outside
10. A. little B. second C. lot D. while
11. A. serious B. happy C. unhappy D. surprised
12. A. pull B. save C. get D. throw
13. A. And B. First C. Lot D. Or
14. A. teeth B. hours C. places D. times
15. A. felt B. looked C. seemed D. found
16. A. push B. pull C. beat D. hit
17. A. well B. there C. fine D. out
18. A. good B. bad C. better D. worse
19. A. worried B. made C. trouble D. done
20. A. another B. the other C. other D. others

六、Reading comprehension(阅读理解)10分

A

My grandfather was a teacher. He was the headmaster of a school for boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. I know that he was a kind and gentle man at heart, because when I was young (and he was old), he gave me presents, and let me sit on his knee, and told me stories. But I believe the boys at his school were afraid of him.

At school, when he walked into a room full of noisy boys, there was silence at once. When he looked at a boy with a certain look in his eyes, that boy went red in the face, and looked down at his shoes. If a boy brought him poor, careless work, which was not the best that boy could do, my grandfather picked up the boy's book and threw it across the room, showing, "Do it all again, and bring it back first in the morning!" If the boy was late, or if he forgot to bring the work, he had to do it again and again, and yet again. My grandfather never forgot.

He was a very different man at school from the man I saw day by day in his own home.

1. My grandfather was _____.
A. a kind and gentle teacher
B. a teacher who gave presents to pupils
C. the head teacher of a boy school
D. a boy at a school where everyone was afraid of the headmaster
2. When he looked at a boy in a certain way, that boy _____.
A. went red and couldn't return my grandfather's look
B. looked back at my grandfather's red face
C. changed another one
D. went red in the face because his shoes were dirty
3. My grandfather didn't like to receive _____.
A. worse work than he could do himself
B. work that the boys could not do
C. work that was not as good as the boys could do
D. the most careful work that the boys could do
4. He was a different man at home means _____.
A. he didn't get angry at school like he did at home
B. he was as gentle as at home
C. he didn't throw books about at school like he did at home
D. he didn't get angry at home



批改订正

5. Which is not true ?

- A. My grandfather told me a lot of interesting stories.
B. He was never angry at home.
C. He never forgot to punish naughty boys.
D. I was afraid of him like his students.

B

A history teacher was talking to his class about the ancient Romans. "They were very strong, brave people and they were good soldiers," he said. "They always wanted to have strong bodies so they played a lot of games."

"Did they like swimming?" One of girls asked. "That makes people very strong." She was very good at swimming.

"Oh, yes. Some of them swam a lot." The teacher answered. Then they told them a story about one famous Roman.

"There was a big, wide river in the middle of Rome," he said, "It was the river, and this man swam across it three times every day before breakfast."

The girl laughed when she heard this.

"Why are you laughing?" the teacher asked her angrily. "Have I said anything funny?"

"Well, sir," the girl answered, "Why didn't he swim across the river four times to get back his clothes again?"

6. What subject did the teacher teach in his class ?

- A. swimming B. games C. history D. politics

7. The girl was _____.

- A. a good swimmer B. interested in Roman
C. good at history D. very brave

8. When the teacher said "some of them swim a lot" who was he talking about ?

- A. Famous Romas. B. The girl in the class.
C. The teacher himself. D. One of his students.

9. The girl laughed because _____.

- A. the Roman swam before breakfast
B. she thought the Roman did not get back his

clothes when he finished swimming

C. the teacher was angry

D. her teacher said something funny

10. Rome is the capital of _____.

- A. Japan B. Australia C. France D. Italy

七、Error correction(短文改错)10分

A good reader is very much like driver.

1. _____

He must change his reading speed 2. _____

fit what he is reading and what he 3. _____

is reading for, just like a driver does to 4. _____

fit the road situation. A good reader read 5. _____

in 1000 WPM(词/分钟) when he looks for 6. _____

anything for a report in the library. But 7. _____

once he finds he needs, he may slow down 8. _____

to 100 WPM. A good reader may read newspaper 9. _____

and story books at 600 WPM. And he may read 10. _____

his science or maths books at 150 WPM.

八、Guided writing(书面表达)20分

本学期开始,你们每周都要到语言实验室去

上英语课,你是英语课代表,去语音室之前给同

学们宣布有关事项,请用英语写一篇口头通知:

1. 上课要守时(最好提前两分钟到)。

2. 要换上拖鞋(slippers)后才可进入语言室。

3. 要坐在自己固定的位置上,要听老师的

指令,不要随便动机器。

4. 上课要专心听讲,不做与上课无关的事,

除教材外,不要带其他任何材料和磁带。

5. 上课时只能讲英语,不许讲汉语。

6. 要想复制有关内容,经老师允许并在老

师的指导之下完成。

7. 下课后要关掉机器,放好有关器械,比方

说耳机,按顺序离开。

8. 祝愿同学们英语学习取得进步。

Test (Units 1~2)

姓名:

用时:100 分钟

满分:120 分

得分:

一、Multiple choice(单项选择题)15 分

1. I hope there will be enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
A. one B. it C. them D. some
2. He wants to get a better _____ and earn more money.
A. job
B. work
C. employ
D. employment
3. —Have you seen my parents?
—I haven't seen _____ of them.
A. neither
B. any
C. either
D. all
4. You won't catch the first bus _____ you hurry up.
A. unless
B. if
C. because
D. while
5. If someone rings me up, ask him to leave a _____.
A. letter
B. notice
C. sentence
D. message
6. I have a few friends, but _____ of them lived here.
A. either
B. neither
- C. any
D. none
7. —Will you be able to finish the job this week?
— _____.
A. I don't know so
B. I don't expect so
C. I can't say so
D. I hope so
8. She broke a _____ while she was washing up.
A. glass wine
B. wine glass
C. glass of wine
D. glass for wine
9. —It was raining hard yesterday.
— _____.
A. So was it
B. So it was
C. Neither was it
D. Neither it was
10. You must do _____ you're told to.
A. after
B. as
C. as if
D. as that
11. _____ you begin to do something, you should do it _____.
A. Even if; good
B. While; well
C. Once; well
D. As if; good
12. I am sure _____ it is well worth a visit.

A. of

B. about

C. that

D. which

13. Though it was getting dark, the farmers
_____ their wheat harvest.

A. went on doing

B. went on to do

C. went on with

D. went on

14. —Would you like to go swimming with me in
the river?

—I'll ask my mother and father _____.

A. whether they will agree to go

B. if they let me go

C. if they will let me

D. whether they will allow me to

15. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?

—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.

A. either

B. neither

C. some

D. any

二、Cloze test (完形填空) 30 分

There is a new 1 in America. It's a
2 called "Earthball". "Earthball" is like a
3 beach ball. The 4 of the game is to
5 the ball in the 6 for as 7 as possible. As the ball is so big, 8 people have to
9. A man called Stuart Frand 10 the
game. There are 11 winners or losers in the
game, the 12 is simply to 13 yourself
as 14 as you can!

"Earthball" is just 15 of the games in a
"New Games Festival". The festival 16 in
the countryside near San Francisco, in the
17. Perhaps other 18 can follow the
example of the Californians and have festivals to
19 new games — it sounds like a 20 i-

dea.

1. A. sport

C. job

2. A. name

C. man

3. A. water

C. huge

4. A. idea

C. name

5. A. send

C. let

6. A. water

C. air

7. A. big

C. short

8. A. few

C. many

9. A. jump

C. cry

19. A. thought of

C. cry

11. A. many

C. saw

12. A. ball

C. player

13. A. work

C. hurt

14. A. little

C. short

15. A. all

C. made

16. A. happened

C. took place

17. A. country

C. UK

18. A. country

C. sports

19. A. help

C. begin

B. place

D. ball

B. game

D. country

B. small

D. bad

B. play

D. fun

B. keep

D. put

B. sand

D. earth

B. long

D. small

B. some

D. no

B. run

D. play

B. found

D. play

B. no

D. played

B. idea

D. loser

B. run

D. enjoy

B. much

D. many

B. one

D. that

B. was

D. came

B. France

D. USA

B. games

D. beaches

B. test

D. show



批改订正

20. A. bad B. good
C. ball D. easy

三. Reading comprehension(阅读理解)40 分

A

The World Trade Centre Tower Two fell to the ground after both towers were struck by air-planes on September 11, 2001. The two enor-mous buildings both fell in a huge cloud of smoke and were fired two hours after the initial impacts (起初的撞击). It is said to be the worst attack that has hit America since Japan attacked Pearl Harbour (珍珠港) during the Second World War.

People and police run as a tower of the World Trade Center collapses after two planes crashed into the complex September 11, 2001. Loss of life is expected to be catastrophic (异常灾难) from the collapse of the giant towers where some 50,000 people work.

- What does the word "enormous" mean here ?
A. strong B. great
C. beautiful D. modern
- The word which is closest in meaning to "collapses" as it is used in the second paragraph, is _____.
A. falls down
B. burns down
C. damages
D. destroys
- Which is not true ?
A. Japan attacked Pearl Harbour in history.
B. The passage was about an accident during the second World War.
C. Two towers were completely destroyed.
D. Fires broke out in the accident.
- The word "some" means _____.
A. a few
B. a certain
C. about

D. more than

- Which title is the best according to the pas-sage ?

- A. The tallest building.
B. The World Trade Centre.
C. Worst terrorist attack hits USA.
D. The towers fall down.

B

Today building a new house is no more a long and difficult job. The building company can build quite a big house in not a very long period or time, say, six weeks or even less time. Here you can see how a house is finished within only a month and a half. First they clear the site (工地) and lay down the foundation of the house. This takes three or four days, then the workers are ready for the second stage. Now they put on the floor and the walls arriving from the factory and then the roof is built. This will take twenty days to complete. In the next 10 days the walls are finished and painted and the windows are added. After that the doors are filled and electricity and pipes are fixed. In the last couple of days the outside walls are painted and you can get ready to move in. You are sure to have your new house finished in six weeks.

- The general idea of this passage is that _____.
A. you are sure to have your new house fin-ished in six months
B. the building company can build a big house within six months
C. it's no longer a long and difficult job to build a new house today
D. you can get ready to move into your new house after six weeks

- How long does the first stage take ?
A. Four days or so.
B. A week.



批改订正

- C. Several weeks.
D. Several months.
8. How long does the second stage last ?
A. One week.
B. Less than two weeks.
C. About three weeks.
D. More than four weeks.
9. How much time is spent in the third stage to finish the walls and paint the doors and windows and fix the electricity and pipers ?
A. About 20 days.
B. A couple of days.
C. Three or four days.
D. About 10 days.
10. In how much time will everything at the last stage be done ?
A. In more than one week.
B. In about one week.
C. In a couple of weeks.
D. In the last few days.

C

Mr Thompson did not learn to drive a car until he was almost thirty because he was a very nervous person who always had the convenience of someone else to drive him — first his mother and then his wife. But at last he decided to take lessons, and managed to pass his driving test on the second attempt, although he still wasn't very good at parking.

A week later he drove into town by himself and was trying to park between two other cars when he damaged one of them slightly.

When he wrote to the insurance company about the accident, they sent him a form to fill in describing it, and one of the questions on the form was, "How could the driver of the other car have prevented the accident from happening ?"

Mr Thompson thought for a minute and

then wrote, "He could have parked his car in another street."

11. Mr Thompson learnt to drive _____.
A. with the help of his wife
B. in his thirties
C. in his late twenties
D. when he was thirty
12. Mr Thompson didn't pass his driving test _____.
A. until he had 2 lessons
B. since he was not good at parking
C. for the first time
D. until he was good at parking
13. An accident happened _____.
A. when he was driving into town by himself
B. when he was driving between two other cars
C. when his car was slightly damaged
D. shortly after he passed his driving test
14. How could the driver of the other car have prevented the accident from happening ?
A. He could have done so if he had been more careful.
B. He could have done so if he had been good at parking.
C. He should have parked his car on another street.
D. He could do nothing to prevent it.
15. Who do you think should answer for the accident ?
A. The insurance company.
B. The driver of the other car.
C. Mr Thompson.
D. Mr Thompson and the insurance company.

D

As prices and building costs keep rising, the "do-it-yourself" (DIY) trend(趋势) in the U. S. continues to grow.



批改订正

"We needed furniture(家具) for our living room," says John Ross, "and we just didn't have enough money to buy it. So we decided to try making a few tables and chairs." John got married six months ago, and like many young people these days, they are struggling to make a home at a time when the cost of living is very high. The Rosses took a 2-week course for \$280 at a night school. Now they build all their furniture and make repairs around the house.

Jim Hatfield has three boys and his wife died. He has a full-time job at home as well as in a shoe-making factory. Last month, he received a car repair bill for \$420. "I was deeply upset about it. Now I've finished a car repair course, I should be able to fix the car by myself."

John and Jim are not unusual people. Most families in the country are doing everything they can to save money so they can fight the high cost of living. If you want to become a "do-it-yourselfer", you can go to DIY classes. And for those who don't have time to take a course, there are books that tell you how you can do things yourself.

16. We can learn from the text that many newly married people _____.
 A. find it hard to pay for what they need
 B. have to learn to make their own furniture
 C. take DIY courses run by the government
 D. seldom go to a department store to buy things
17. John and his wife went to evening classes to learn how to _____.
 A. run a DIY shop
 B. make or repair things
 C. save time and money
 D. improve the quality of life
18. When the writer says that Jim has a full-time job at home, he means Jim _____.

- A. makes shoes in his home
 B. does extra work at night
 C. does his own car and home repairs
 D. keeps house and looks after his children

19. Jim Hatfield decided to become a do-it-yourselfer when _____.

- A. his car repairs cost too much
 B. the car repair class was not helpful
 C. he could not possibly do two jobs
 D. he had to raise the children all by himself

20. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. The joy of DIY
 B. Welcome to Our DIY Course!
 C. You Can Do It Too!
 D. Ross and Hatfield; Believers in DIY!

四、Error correction. (短文改错) 10 分

Like most of my schoolmates, I have neither brothers nor _____ 1. _____ sisters, in any other words, I am an only child. My parents _____ 2. _____ love me dearly of course and will do all they can make sure _____ 3. _____ that I get a good education. They did not want me to do _____ 4. _____ any work at family; they want me to devote all my time _____ 5. _____ to my studies so that I'll get good marks in all my subject. _____ 6. _____ We are one family and live under a same roof, but we _____ 7. _____ don't get much time to talk about together. It looks as _____ 8. _____ if my parents treat me as a visitor and a guest. Do _____ 9. _____ they really understand me? What things are in other _____ 10. _____ homes, I wonder.

五、Guided writing(书面表达) 25 分

假定你叫李文,是南昌二中的高一学生。国



批改订正

际友谊俱乐部(International Friendship Club)根据你的要求,把美国朋友 Jim 介绍给你成为笔友。现在你写一封信给 Jim。内容如下:

1. 简单介绍自己,今年 15 岁。喜欢英语,喜欢美国乡村音乐,电影,喜欢集邮和参加各种体

育运动。

2. 要求对方介绍一下美国人生活情况,比如美国人的家庭生活,他们想些什么,读什么书,喜欢什么运动等,并期待对方回信。

Unit 3 American English

姓名:

用时:60 分钟

满分:100 分

得分:

作业导航

重点句型:

have some difficulty(in) doing.../have some difficulty with sth.

stay the same as...

just as...

一、Write the key words or phrases from memory. (默写重点单词与词组) 10 分

1. 困难, 费力做..... 2. 计划

3. 或多或少 4. 发生, 产生

5. 很多 6. 等等

7. 欧洲人 8. 引进

9. 食谱, 烹调书 10. 发音(v.)

11. 汉字 12. 解释, 说明(v.)

13. 把.....变成..... 14. 邮政

15. 学医 16. 间接引语

17. 参加考试 18. 拼写区别

19. 磁带 20. 向.....要, 请求.....

二、Word spelling(单词拼写) 10 分

1. American English is a little d _____ from British English.

2. Some words are very difficult to p _____.

3. Let me see, oh, two _____ (轮子) of the truck have gone bad.

4. I can't find Linda's home. I forgot her _____ (地址).

5. American people say "f _____" instead of "autumn" maybe because leaves usually fall in this season.

6. Could you write me a letter to _____ (解释) the differences between the two?

7. Janet is studying m _____ now at a university as she wants to be a doctor.

8. How did the differences between British and American English come a _____?

9. I _____ (练习) writing characters for homework.

10. The English language has changed a lot over the _____ (几百年).

三、Rewrite the following sentences (句型转换) (5 分)

1. I visited Europe last year.

She said she _____ Europe _____.

2. I will see you next week.

He said that he _____ see _____ next week.

3. At first the language didn't change in these countries.

At first the language _____ in these countries.

4. It's about two hours' drive from my village to town.

It takes _____ two hours to drive from my village to town.

5. Terry may have some difficulty in pronouncing English.

Terry may have some difficulty _____ English.

四、Multiple choice(单项选择) 15 分

1. The temperature has _____ high this week.

A. stayed B. risen C. gone up D. lasted

2. After ten years of hard work, the pretty girl

- has _____ an old woman.
- A. changed for B. changed to be
C. changed into D. changed
3. Who knows the answer _____ the question ?
A. for B. of C. about D. to
4. I can't afford to buy the red car, _____ I really like it.
A. so B. or C. though D. because
5. _____ English words come from French and Spanish.
A. The great many B. A good many
C. A great deal of D. A great much
6. Don't be afraid of water and you'll have no trouble _____.
A. to swim B. swim C. in swim D. swimming
7. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876.
A. a B. / C. the D. an
8. The policeman asked me how the accident _____.
A. brought in B. brought out
C. came about D. came by
9. Many of our teachers have _____ the new methods of the West in their classroom teaching.
A. brought in B. changed into
C. taken along D. sent out
10. The teacher said that the sun _____ in the east.
A. rose B. raises C. rises D. is rising
11. I _____ Peter quite well. We were introduced to each other at a party.
A. am knowing B. was knowing
C. know D. had known
12. —At lunch time, I'd like to have a chat with you.
—_____ Have what with me ?
A. I'm sorry. B. Pardon ?
C. I see. D. Excuse me.
13. —Please excuse me, but I really have to be

going.

—Yes, of course. _____.

A. The same to me B. That's OK

C. Thanks a lot D. Nice seeing you

14. —Are you sure that you've met him before ?

—_____ I'm mistaken.

A. Though B. If C. When D. Unless

15. Shall we meet at the same place _____ we did yesterday ?

A. when B. where C. as D. which

五、Cloze test (完形填空) 20 分

When sailors are allowed ashore after a long time at sea, they sometimes get drunk and cause trouble. For this reason, the navy 1 has its police in big ports. Whenever sailors cause trouble, the police come and 2 them.

One day, the police in a big seaport received a telephone call 3 a bar in the town. The barman said that a big sailor had got drunk and 4 the furniture in the bar. The officer in charge of the police guard that evening said that he would come immediately.

Now, officers who 5 and punish the sailors 6 drunk usually chose 7 — policeman they could find to go with them. 8 this particular officer did not do this. 9, he chose the smallest and 10 man he could find to go to the bar with him and 11 the sailor.

Another officer who 12 there was surprised when he saw the officer of the guard chose such a small man. 13 he said to him, "Why 14 you take a big man with you ? You have to fight the sailor who 15."

"Yes, you are 16 right," answered the officer of the guard. "That is exactly 17 I am taking this small man. If you see two policeman coming 18 you, and one is 19 the other, which one 20 you attack ?"

1. A. always B. seldom C. forever D. sometimes