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Unit 1 The summer holidays

一、默写单词

1. in one's opinion 2. find out
3. go on doing 4. as a result 5. be off
6. summer vacation 7. from dawn until dark
8. general idea 9. oral practice
10. time area 11. for the first time
12. at the beginning of term 13. employ
14. harvest time 15. harvest (get in) crops
16. pump water from the well
17. drink beer 18. ask about...
19. 14 hours behind Beijing time
20. on an open fire

二、单词拼写

1. states 2. introduced 3. channel
4. watering 5. by 6. biology 7. employ
8. regards 9. result 10. partner

三、句型转换

1. so can 2. time of year
3. Lucy's opinion
4. Though he was 5. As a result

四、单项选择

1. [解析] 注意 look for, find, find out 的区别. look for 表示“寻找”, 强调动作, find 表示“找到”, 强调结果, find out 则表示“弄明白, 查清楚”。

答案: D

2. [解析] 此句是句型“prefer to do... rather than do”。这里把“rather than do”这部分提到了句首, 增加了句子的难度。

答案: C

3. [解析] 此题考 so 的两个用法. (1) 用在倒装句中, 表示“一个人怎样, 另一个人也如此”. 如: You passed the exam. So did I. (2) 如果表示的是“前后是同一个人, 强调这个人的确如此”则不用倒装句。

如: —Xiao Lin is popular with his classmates.
—So he is.

答案: C

4. C

5. [解析] so 用在倒装句中表示肯定的意思“也如此”, nor, neither 用在倒装句中表示否定的意思, “也不……”, 此句用现在时表将来, 主句则用将来时, 所以选 C。

答案: C

6. [解析] go on doing 与 go on to do 不同, go on doing 强调继续做同一件事, go on to do 则指做完一件事, 继续做另一件事, go on with 后接名词或代词, 不接 doing...

答案: B

7. C

8. [解析] though 不能与 but 并用, 但是可以与 yet 连用。

答案: D

9. [解析] 副词 any, still, even much, rather, a lot 等可以修饰比较级, quite, very 则不能。

答案: B

10. [解析] 此句应理解为“I have never had a better vacation than this one.”

答案: D

11. C 12. C 13. C

14. [解析] wish 的句型有: (1) wish to do. = hope to do = expect to do = want to do (2) wish sb. to do = expect sb. to do = want sb. to do (3) wish sb. sth/adj. (4) wish + that clause

答案: B

15. [解析] too much (1) 单独使用, 表示“太多” (2) 修饰不可数名词 too much food, too much waste, much too = too. too 前可用 far, much, a lot, a little 等修饰, 强调不同的程度, 关键词还是 too。

答案: B

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解



1. D 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. A
8. C 9. C 10. C

七、短文改错

1. American→Americans 2. their 前加 of
3. 删 is 4. call 前加 to 5. ✓ 6. first→ second
7. Smith→Smith's 8. met→ meet
9. calling→to call 10. good→well

八、书面表达

In the summer vacation, the students in Class 3, Senior Grade 1 went to the school farm and worked there for a week. The farm was very big and there was a lot of work to do. The students were very busy from dawn until dark. On Saturday evening they held an evening party.

They sang songs, danced and played games. They had a good time. They enjoyed the busy life on the farm.

Unit 2 In the lab

一、默写单词

1. allow sb. to do 2. lively and interesting
3. follow the teacher's instructions
4. a little man with glasses
5. put everything back 6. first of all
7. on holiday (on vacation) 8. bring out
9. raise 10. make faces
11. turn off electricity 12. proper word
13. lock the door 14. wash hands with soap
15. taste the mixture
16. by the side of the basin
17. several seconds later 18. dip...into
19. taste terrible 20. chemistry lab

二、单词拼写

1. shut 2. experiment 3. handed
4. lively 5. tidy 6. filled 7. allowed
8. holiday 9. instruction 10. request

三、句型转换

1. at the end of 2. unless 3. I allowed

4. make sure 5. instead of

四、单项选择

1. [解析] enough 修饰形容词 long, 放在其后。
答案:A

2. [解析] once conj. 一旦用来引导条件状语从句。

答案:B

3. C

4. [解析] 此题关键看 look at 中短语中 look 是不及物动词。sadly 修饰 look at 表示“忧伤地看着”这里不是“look sad”的意思。

答案:B

5. [解析] be sure to do 一定要, make sure of/about 或 make sure that ...确保, 务必。

答案:A

6. [解析] What about / How about ...? 后可接名词, 动名词短语, 也可接宾语从句。

答案:D

7. B

8. [解析] fill...with/ be filled with /be full of 短语介词搭配不同。

答案:B

9. A

10. [解析] 这里 none 指 none of the bread 一点面包也没有, 不能用 nothing。又如:—How many people you know here?—None (of the people here), 不用 no one。

答案:D

11. C 12. D 13. D

14. [解析] 可修饰 too 的副词和短语有 rather, much, far, a lot, a great deal, a bit, a little 等表示不同的程度。

答案:B

15. C

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解



1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. A
8. A 9. B 10. D

七、短文改错

1. a driver 前加 a 2. speed 后加 to 3. and→
or 4. like→as 5. read→reads 6. in→at
7. anything→something 8. √ 9. newspaper→
newspapers 10. And→But

八、书面表达

Boys and girls, we'll go to the lab to have an English class once a week this term. Please follow some dos and some don'ts. Go to the lab on time (It's better to be there two minutes earlier). Put on slippers before entering the lab. Fix your place and follow the teacher's instructions. Don't touch the machine freely. Bring textbooks and listen attentively. Don't speak Chinese but English in class. If you want to make a record, you should ask for the teacher's permission and do it under the teacher's guide. Turn off the machine after class and put away the equipment like earphone. Leave the lab one by one. I wish everybody to make good progress in English.

Test(Units1~2)

一、单项选择

1. [解析] 这句意思是“我希望有足够的杯子让每位客人都有一只”是泛指,故用代词“one”。

答案:A

2. [解析] job 可数名词,如: a good job 或 good jobs。employment 和 work 为不可数名词。

答案:A

3. [解析] either 是“两者中的任一个”,both 指“两者”,neither “两者都不”,any, all 指“三者或三者以上”,none 是“三者或三者以上都不”。

答案:C

4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D

8. [解析] wine glass 酒杯。这里是“名词修饰名词”。如:vegetable garden, time area, coffee cup 等。

答案:B

9. [解析] 表示“的确如此”,so 放句首但句子不倒装。

答案:B

10. [解析] as “如”“像”“按照”引导方式状语从句。如: Do as I say。

答案:B

11. C

12. [解析] be sure to do 一定做……

be sure of / about 对……有把握

be sure that = believe that 相信……

答案:C

13. C

14. [解析] A 句与上文句意不符,B 时态不对。

C. let me 后少了动词 go。

D. 句型 allow sb. to do 动词不定式省略, to 保留。

答案:D

15. [解析] neither 作形容词解单数名词。Neither way will do 两个办法都不行。

答案:B

二、完形填空

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

三、阅读理解

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

四、短文改错

1. √ 2. 删 any 3. make 前加 to
4. did→do 5. family→home 6. subject→
subjects 7. a→the 8. 删 about 9. and→or
10. are 后面加 like

五、书面表达

Dear Jim,

I got to know of you from the International friendship club. Would you like to be my pen friend? I'm Li Wen, a student in Senior Grade One,



Nanchang No. 2 Middle School. I'm 15 now. I like English and American country music and American films. I also like collecting stamps and take part in all kinds of sports. Would you please introduce American life to me? How do you live? What are you thinking of? What books are you reading? What sports do you enjoy? Looking forward to your reply. Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Wen

Unit 3 American English

一、默写单词

1. have difficulty in doing... 2. plan
3. more or less 4. come about
5. a great many 6. and so on 7. European
8. bring in 9. cook book 10. pronounce
11. character 12. explain
13. change ...into 14. post/ mail
15. study medicine 16. indirect speech
17. take an exam 18. spelling difference
19. tape 20. ask for...

二、单词拼写

1. different 2. pronounce 3. wheels
4. address 5. fall 6. explain 7. medicine
8. about 9. practise 10. centuries

三、句型转换

1. had visited, the year before
2. would, me, the
3. stayed the same
4. more or less
5. with, pronunciation

四、单项选择

1. [解析] stay 系动词后接形容词作其表语。
如: The weather stays hot.

The shop stays open until 10 pm.

答案: A

2. [解析] 词组 change into 变成 change A for

B 替换, 交换。

答案: C

3. [解析] 有些名词如: key, answer, note, entrance 后接 to 介词短语。如: the notes to the text
课文注解。

答案: D

4. [解析] 可引导表“虽然, 尽管”的让步状语从句, 有三个词: although, though, as. although[正式], though 可用于倒装句中, 也可不倒装。as 表“虽然, 尽管”一定用于倒装句。如: Although he is young, he knows a lot.

Though he is young, he knows a lot.

倒装句: Young as/ though he is, he knows a lot.

答案: C

5. [解析] a good (great) many, a large number of 修饰可数名词。a great deal of 修饰不可数名词。

答案: B

6. [解析] 句型 have difficulty/ trouble(in) doing.

答案: D

7. C

8. [解析] come about = happen 发生
come by = come to have 获得
bring in = cause to come in 引入
introduce 引进

bring out = take out 拿出

答案: B

9. A

10. [解析] rise vi. 升起, 站起, 起床
raise vt. 举起, 抬起, 饲养, 抚养

答案: C

11. C 12. B

13. [解析] 往往在一见面时就说 Nice to see you. 分手时说 Nice seeing you 相当于 Nice to have met you.

答案: D

14. D

15. [解析] the same ... as, such ... as 固定搭配, as 后可接代词、名词,也可接定语从句。

答案:C

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D
8. A 9. D 10. B

七、短文改错

1. learn→learned 2. to 后加 be 3. 去掉
more 4. where→which 5. √ 6. subject→sub-
jects 7. use→used 8. interesting→interested
9. What 后加 is 10. hearing

八、书面表达

One afternoon after school Mr. Li was still working in his office when suddenly a football broke through the window and hit him on the head heavily. "Oh, terrible" he cried. "What happened?" He got the ball and went outside. "Who kicked the ball?" He shouted. "It's me. I'm sorry, sir." A little boy came up. Mr. Li was not so angry any more. "You're an honest boy" he said, "Be careful next time." Then he handed the ball to the boy. The boy thanked him and said goodbye to him.

Unit 4 Travel

一、默写单词

1. go on separate holidays 2. see sb. off
3. take a taxi 4. get back 5. guide
6. be about to 7. Have a good trip!
8. every two years 或 every other year
9. river bank 10. newspaper reporter
11. a friend of mine 12. Good luck
13. nothing but 14. sharp teeth
15. What a sad sight! 16. for miles and miles
17. sold at a high price 18. destroy the soil

19. be made from 20. flow over the forest

二、单词拼写

1. burning 2. sharp 3. destroyed
4. guide 5. price 6. sight 7. separate
8. wild 9. took 10. other

三、句型转换

1. see ... off 2. leaving nothing but
3. was about to ... when
4. every other day 5. happened to

四、单项选择

1. [解析] by sea = by ship 乘船
by the sea 在海边; at sea 出海
on the sea 海面上

答案:B

2. [解析] 按时间表规定的时间发生的事情用一般现在时, I am staying in Shanghai 是现在进行时, 表将来。

答案:C

3. [解析] 句型: be about to do ...。when 正要干... 这时... 如: I was about to start when it began to rain.

答案:D

4. B 5. C

6. [解析] 在 do nothing but do; have nothing to do but do 中, but 后接不带 to 的动词原形。

答案:A

7. [解析] tie sth. to sth. 是固定用法。

答案:A

8. C 9. D

10. [解析] 表示“每……”“每隔……”用 every 不用 each。表示“每隔一天”不说 every one day 而是 every other day 或 every two days。表“每隔几天”是“every few days”而不用 a few。

答案:A

11. [解析] see sb. doing 看见某人在做某事, 用于这种结构的动词还有 find, notice, watch, hear, listen to, look at, observe 等。

答案:C

12. D

13. [解析] 此句是倒装句, here, there, off away, down, in, out 等开头的句子用倒装句,使句子更生动。Out rushed the boy.

但主语是代词时,句子不倒装。Out he rushed. Here you are. Here it is.

答案:B

14. B

15. [解析] 什么事情花某人多少时间用 take。什么事情花某人多少钱用 cost。last 是不及物动词,不可说 The film lasts you an hour.

可以说 The film lasts an hour.

答案:D

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. D
8. A 9. C 10. B

七、短文改错

1. was→were 2. long 前加 a 3. 去掉 the
4. no→any 5. come→go 6. want 后加 to 7. ✓
8. are→is 9. counted 后加 the 10. 去掉 is

八、书面表达

May Day is coming. We'll have a one-week holiday. My classmates and I are making a plan for a trip. In our city now the government is leading the people in building our city into a beautiful garden city. Everywhere we can see busy sights. Modern department stores and new places of interest are open to the public one by one. My classmates and I are planning to circle the city by bicycle and visit all the beautiful sights like Global Park, Xiao Ping's Path, Shengjin Tower and so on. I'm sure we'll have a wonderful time.

Test(Units 3~4)

一、单项选择

1. [解析] “in + 一段时间”用在将来时态中表“一段时间之后”如: in a few days. “after + 具体时间点”此题也可用 at two o'clock.

答案:B

2. [解析] 短语“can do nothing but do”, “have nothing to do but do”但“have no choice but to do”。

答案:C

3. [解析] “go to the theatre” “go to the cinema”中有 the; “the two of them”指“他们俩”two of them 则表示“他们中的两人”

答案:C

4. [解析] 此题注意上下文的联系及主语从句时态的一致。

答案:A

5. D 6. C

7. [解析] 问穿多大号的衣、裤、鞋用 what size.

答案:A

8. [解析] always 用在进行时态中表示感情色彩,如“赞许,厌烦,指责”。如: He's always helping others.

答案:A

9. [解析] suggest 有两个用法,一表“建议”,其句型是: suggest that sb. (should) do 和 suggest sth/ doing sth; 二是表“表明,表示”,从句中可用各种时态。

答案:A

10. [解析] 这是一个选择问句,不用 Yes 或 No 回答。any 指三者或三者一上的人或物。本题两选一,故不用 any, 用 either.

答案:C

11. [解析] So have I 表示“我也买了车”,而此题根据上下句意,则表示“So I have”“我确实买了车”。

答案:B

12. [解析] because, as 引导状语从句, for 引导并列句,此句中的 the glass broken 不是句子。用 with 是“with + n. / pron. + 分词”结构。

答案:D

13. [解析] 句型: have difficulty/ trouble (in)



doing sth. 或 have difficulty/ trouble with sth.

答案:C

14. [解析] 句型: be about to do ...when ...正要
做…… 这时……; see sb. doing... 看见某人做……

答案:A

15. [解析] 问价格用 What's the price?

问东西多少钱则说 How much is sth? 或 How
much does sth. cost?

答案:B

二、完形填空

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

三、阅读理解

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

四、短文改错

1. 去掉 to 2. in 后加 a 3. off→on 4.
younger→young 5. ✓ 6. passenger→passengers
7. on→at 8. Certain→Certainly 9. others→
other 10. foot→feet

五、书面表达

Causes of Fires in China in 1986

Fire, one of the most terrible killers in our mod-
ern society, is mainly caused by smokers, defective
insulation and children playing with matches, which
can be seen from the bar graph.

In 1986, 80 fire incidents took place in China. Of
them, 40% were caused by smokers, 30% by defec-
tive insulation, and 10% by children playing with
matches. No matter what type of fire, the cause was
usually carelessness.

From the bar graph, we can conclude that
smokers are the leading cause of fires and smokers
must be careful not to leave their cigarette remains
near inflammables, but we also need to educate our
children; warning them of the dangers of playing
with matches and instruct workers to be more care-

ful with insulation.

Unit 5 Why do you do that?

一、默写单词

- sow seeds
- grow up
- in the shade
- feed chickens
- in fact
- in the past
- stranger
- wash away
- put some powder on the soil
- grow big and strong
- grow thickly
- fetch wood
- a forest programme
- the rest
- break the rules
- punish
- twice a year
- walk a long way (many kilometres)
- Don't burn the little plants.
- obey the rules

二、单词拼写

- operated
- knock
- rest
- washed
- punished
- explain
- shade
- feeding
- purpose
- powder

三、句型转换

- in order to/ so as to 2. so that
- heavy... stopped them from
- Anyone who ... will be 5. made

四、单项选择

1. [解析] burnt 表示“被烫伤, 被烫过”。

答案:C

2. [解析] 句型: stop sb. (from) doing = pre-
vent sb. (from) doing = keep sb. from doing.

答案:A

3. C

4. [解析] 此句不用 where 因为关系词在句中
作 find 的宾语, 又因为先行词前有 last 修饰, 故不
用 which.

答案:A

5. D

6. [解析] 表示另外两个用 two more 或 another
two 或 two other.

答案:D



7. [解析] 此句 that 作句子的主语, 其他疑问词不行。

答案: C

8. C

9. [解析] so as to 不能用在句首, so that 引导从句。

答案: C

10. D

11. [解析] 句型 find it + n. 短语/adj. + to do. 从句用 how 提问, 替代了句型中的 n. 短语/adj. 部分。

答案: C

12. D

13. [解析] bring 带走; take 拿走; fetch 去取来。

答案: B

14. D 15. C

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解

1. D 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. C
8. B 9. D 10. A

七、短文改错

1. cross→across 2. a→his/the
3. what→how 4. ✓ 5. knows
6. 去掉 with 7. has→had
8. same 前加 the 9. managed→tried
10. have→is

八、书面表达

This is a diagram of a farm. The arrow marks north. The farm lies to the west of the city, about half an hour away by train. The farm is 1.5 miles wide and 2 miles long. The office building stands in the center of the farm. To the left of the building is a chicken house and to the right a garage. There is a garden in front of the building and a playground behind it. Half the farm fields are used to plant wheat, and the other half to plant corn. Trees are

planted around the farm to prevent the crop from being blown down by strong winds. There is a well and a small reservoir so that the crops can be well watered.

Unit 6 A new factory

一、默写单词

1. agree on sth. 2. at least
3. plenty of 4. all over the province
5. begin with 6. training center
7. put on the notice 8. take/ have a picnic
9. wear strong shoes 10. do a lot of walking
11. food supply 12. a new project
13. supply sth to sb. 14. all the parts of the car

15. be similar to 16. sound lab
17. school-leaver 18. take a trip abroad
19. a certain company 20. news report

二、单词拼写

1. port 2. provinces 3. raincoat 4. supplied
5. Project 6. plenty 7. crossing
8. shipped 9. abroad 10. follows

三、句型转换

1. Not all 2. was agreed on
3. be supplied to 4. How far have
5. sent abroad, ship

四、单项选择

1. [解析] agree with sb. (idea, opinion, decision, suggestion, what sb. says etc); agree to do ...; agree on sth. 就……达成一致意见。

答案: C

2. C

3. [解析] wear 穿, 戴, 表一贯的穿着情况和状态, 也可用进行时态表状态, 而不是动作。如: Today she is wearing a black suit.

put on 表动作“穿上”。如: He put on his coat and went out.

dress vt. 后接人作宾语, 意为“给……穿衣”。



Dress yourself quickly. 或用于短语 be dressed in 中。

答案:C

4. [解析]泛指“某一个”时不用 one, one 强调的是数量。

答案:D

5. [解析]有些动词,如 explain, introduce, suggest 后面的间接宾语不管在直接宾语的前面还是后面,都要有 to 如:explain sth. to sb. 或 explain to sb. sth.

答案:B

6. [解析]短语 supply sb. with sth; supply sth. to sb.

答案:A

7. B

8. [解析]a number of 许多;the number of 指……东西的数量。

答案:B

9. [解析]rather, a lot, a great deal, much far, even, still 作程度副词可修饰形容词和副词的比较级。

答案:A

10. D 11. C

12. [解析]此题是考卷部分否定句和全部否定句的区别。all, both, everybody, everything 放在否定句中表部分否定。

答案:A

13. [解析]faraway 形容词, far away 副词短语。

答案:A

14. C

15. [解析]注意区别 cross 与 crossing. cross (n.)是十字架或交叉号(+, X);crossing 道路,河流的交叉点,交叉口。

答案:A

五、完形填空

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

20. C

六、阅读理解

1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. B 7. B
8. B 9. A 10. B

七、短文改错

1. rapid→rapidly 2. √ 3. 去掉 to 4. 去掉 the 5. 去掉 the 6. know→knew 7. that→if 或 whether 8. learning→learn 9. theirs→them 10. himself→themselves

八、书面表达

Dear friends,

Welcome to Beijing. I am glad to tell you what you are going to do during your stay in Beijing. Our headmaster is to meet you on Monday morning and he will tell you something about our school. In the afternoon you will be led to visit our classroom building, the library and the swimming pool. On Tuesday the students from the two countries will visit the Summer Palace, which is one of the largest parks in the world. A party will be held in the reading-room at night. On Wednesday morning, you could do some shopping in Wangfujing Street. At 2:40 pm, you will leave for Xi'an by train.

I hope you will have a good time in Beijing. That's all, thank you.

Test(Units 5~6)

一、单项选择

1. D 2. A

3. [解析]that 代替上文某句话或上文中的某部分,此题 that 指 She's already 15.

答案:C

4. [解析]在表方位时,表在某一范围内用 in, 只表方向用 to, 如两地接壤,用 to 或 on 都可以。

答案:D

5. A 6. D

7. [解析]表示新的企业,生意开张,开创,创业用 start,不用 begin。



答案:A

8. [解析]begin with 以……开始; 相反, end up with 以……结束。

答案:A

9. [解析]句中 as much time as he could 看成一个整体作 spent 的宾语。句型: spend time (in) doing。

答案:B

10. D 11. D

12. [解析] the house itself 房子本身。of itself 自动地, 如: The door opens of itself。

by itself 独自地 of its own 它自己的。

答案:A

13. D 14. B 15. C

二、完形填空

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

三、阅读理解

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

四、短文改错

1. learn 前加 to 2. much→many 3. to→with
4. its→it is 或 it's 5. √ 6. was→is 7. with→by
8. 去掉 to 9. to read→reading 10. listening→listen

五、书面表达

Dear sir,

I've learned that your company needs a typist, and I wish to apply for the position.

I was born in 1975 and graduated from the No. 8 Middle School in this city. I live at 203, Renmin Road near the railway station. My father is an engineer and my mother is a doctor.

Since when I was in middle school. I have taken great interest in English and have won many prizes in English contests. I learned type-writing in an eve-

ning school. My typing speed is 80 words per minute, and I successfully typed about 1000 pages of written exercises for my old school.

If I am given the position, I'll try my best to do the job well.

Yours sincerely,

Wang Xiaodong

Unit 7 Earthquakes

一、默写单词

1. earthquake 2. kitchen 3. fall off
4. bookstore 5. sound 6. cut off
7. plate 8. movement 9. forever
10. stay up 11. all over the city
12. for a while 13. the road below
14. the Pacific Ocean 15. scientist
16. a large number of
17. the outside of the earth
18. electricity supply 19. destroy the whole
city 20. on rock not on sand

二、单词拼写

1. sounds 2. stayed 3. shaking 4. kitchen
5. cut 6. number 7. while 8. worst 9.
scientists 10. ever

三、句型转换

1. twice as many 2. who lived
3. number of people... were killed ...was
4. stayed up 5. means waiting

四、单项选择

1. A 2. B

3. [解析]倍数句型有三个:

① A is... times more than B.

② A is... times as ...as B.

③ A is ... times the size (weight, length, height) of B.

答案:D

4. D 5. B

6. [解析] feel sb. do/ doing



如: The shy man felt his heart beating fast.

答案: B

7. [解析] sound 声音, 指耳朵听到的响声。

voice 噪音, 人或动物喉咙发出的声音。

noise 噪音

答案: A

8. D

9. [解析] 由几个成员或部分组成或构成一个整体用 be made up of; 由原材料做成某东西用 be made of (看得见原材料) 或 be made from (看不见原材料)。be made into 则表示用原材料做成某东西。

如: The desk is made of wood.

Some wood is made into the desk.

答案: C

10. B

11. [解析] cut off 切断, 中断 cut down 砍倒。

如 cut down trees.

cut in = interrupt 打断别人的话, 插嘴

cut up 切碎, 割碎 cut up meat

答案: D

12. C 13. B

14. [解析] population 作“人口”解, 是单数,

如: China has a large population. 作“人”解相当于 people 是复数。

答案: C

15. [解析] 此句少了表语部分, 所以用 the one 作其表语。如果改成 Is this the factory you worked in ten years ago? 句中已有表示, 不用 the one。另外定语从句关系代词作 work in 的宾语可省去。

答案: D

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. D
8. C 9. D 10. B

七、短文改错

1. lovely 前加 a 2. calling → called 3. enjoy

→ enjoyed 4. ✓ 5. would → will 6. shop → shopping
7. difference → different 8. crowd → crowded
9. more → much 10. either → too

八、书面表达

Earthquake in Taiwan

It was reported by CCTV that a strong earthquake hit the central part of Taiwan Island on the early morning of Sept 21. It was said to be Taiwan's strongest earthquake in this century and had caused great damage. Many buildings had been destroyed. The electricity and water supply had been cut off. The death number had reached as many as 2000, while several thousand had been wounded. Many people had become homeless.

Immediately after the earthquake, President Jiang Zemin made a speech, saying we would do whatever we could to help the people in the disaster area.

Unit 8 Mainly revision

一、默写单词

1. a bowl of soup 2. ice-cream 3. offer
4. help oneself to 5. grow corn 6. discover
7. coffee 8. butter 9. a piece of beancurd
10. ship 11. enough room 12. fresh fruit
13. cheese 14. bean 15. just now 16. prepare
17. boil 18. all kinds of 19. from one country
to another 20. What a delicious supper!

二、单词拼写

1. crowded, room 2. planted/ grown 3. discovered
4. parts 5. pancakes 6. prepared
7. healthy 8. decision 9. turns 10. offered

三、句型转换

1. thought to be 2. shipped
3. make...into, is made into
4. be supplied with 5. help yourself to

三、单项选择

1. C 2. B



3. [解析] 注意区别: offer sb. sth. ; supply sb. with sth.

答案:A

4. [解析] 回答着个问题还可以说 Sure, go ahead 或 Yes, you can.

答案:C

5. [解析] prepare sth. 直接准备……prepare for, made preparations for 为……做准备, be well prepared for = be ready for 为……做好了准备。

答案:A

6. [解析] make room 挤出空间, take up room 占空间,占位子。

答案:B

7. C 8. D 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. B 13. D

14. [解析] 句型“find, think, consider sb./sth. to be +n. 短语 或 adj.”在主动语态中 to be 可省去,在被动语态句中 to be 不能省。另外“把……当作……”有 think of … as ,consider… as, look on…as, regard…as。

答案:D

15. [解析]此句中 where 直接引导地点状语从句而不是定语从句,不能用 B。把 D 中的 that 改成 where 则是定语从句,where 引导地点状语从句也可放在主句前。如: Where there's a will, there's a way。

答案:A

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. D

七、短文改错

1. hour→hours 2. catch→catching 3. worried→worry 4. instead 后加 of 5. more→less 6. ever→even 7. 去掉 to 8. give 前加 to 9. fish→fishing 10. do→doing

八、书面表达

July 26th, 2001 Sunday

Fine

Today we visited the farm in our town. At 8:00 we met at the school gate and went there by bike. The vegetables and fruits grew well on the farm. At noon we came to a riverside. We made a fire and started to cook our lunch. After lunch we sang and danced happily. We rode back at 5:00 in the afternoon.

Though we felt tired, we had a good time.

Test(Units 7~8)

一、单项选择

1. [解析]定语从句中先行词是 all, everything, something, anything 等不定代词或先行前有序数词,形容词最高级及 very, only, every, last 等修饰,用 that 引导定语从句,而不用 which。

答案:C

2. [解析] make, let sb. do 在被动句中 be made/ let to do。

答案:A

3. [解析]tell the time 报时,但具体说几点钟,用 say。

答案:B

4. B

5. [解析] 定语从句中,先行词既有人又有物,用 that 引导定语从句。

答案:D

6. D

7. [解析]fall off 表示脱离一个层面,从……上面掉下来; fall down 倒塌,倒下。

答案:C

8. C 9. B 10. A 11. A

12. [解析]定语从句中,搞清楚引导词作什么成分很重要,此句从句中 visit 是及物动词,科学博物馆是参观的宾语,故用 that 或 which 或省略。

答案:D

13. B 14. A 15. D



二、完形填空

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

三、阅读理解

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

四、短文改错

1. hurted→hurt 2. said→told 3. same 前加
the 4. broke→broken 5. to→with 6. 对 7.
去掉 to 8. and→but 9. has→had 10. have 前
加 will

五、书面表达

As you know, the Spring Festival in China is a grand festival. We celebrate it cheerfully. The day before the festival is the eve. People have a thorough cleaning everywhere. In the evening the whole family are sitting together, having supper and watching TV until midnight. The money called “Ya-suiqian” is given to children by elders as a gift.

On the first day of the new year, all the people, old and young, put on new clothes, pay visits to their friends and relatives and wish each other good luck in the new year.

期中考试题

一、单项选择

1. [解析] 注意此对话, A 委婉地说“你似乎喜欢跳舞”。B 本人对自己很有把握, 故说“确实喜欢”。

答案: A

2. [解析] a part of +n. 或者 part of +n. 作主语时, 谓语动词要与 of 后面的名词保持主谓一致, 又如: Part of the house was spoilt.

答案: C

3. [解析] 此次句中 some times 意思是“好几倍”。

答案: B

4. D 5. A 6. C

7. [解析] agree with sb. on sth. 就某事同意某人。

答案: D

8. B 9. A

10. [解析] sound 系动词“听起来”后接形容词作表语。常用的系动词有: be, look, smell, taste, sound, feel, stay, remain, keep, go, come.

答案: C

11. [解析] 此句考查倍数句型 A, B 为两种倍数句型, 这句话还可用第三种倍数句型表达: China is 20 times the size of France.

答案: D

12. [解析] as follows “如下”, 固定词组如: The full text reads as follows. 全文如下……

答案: D

13. [解析] many 既可作形容词, 修饰名词。如: many people, a great many people 又红又专可作代词如 many of us, a great many of the students 或单独作主语或宾语。如本句, 又如: Many/ a great many love music and sports. We have a great many (things) to do.

答案: A

14. B

15. [解析] It's said that ... 或 sth. is said to be ... 据说……

答案: A

二、完形填空

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

三、阅读理解

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

四、短文改错

1. my→our 2. happen→happened 3. 去掉
had 4. √ 5. decided 后加 to 6. 去掉 of



7. year→ years 8. a→an 9. happily→ happy
10. and→but

五、书面表达

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome to our school. I'm glad to have the honor to tell you some activities you're going to have this morning. Our headmaster will meet you and tell you something about the history of our school. After that you'll be shown around our lab buildings, libraries and school-run factories. And then you'll join the boys and girls in their English corner. Some of them would like to invite you to their homes at noon. There you'll meet their parents and have a family dinner with them. I hope you will enjoy your short stay here.

That's all. Thank you.

Unit 9 Computers

一、默写单词

1. a waste of money 2. bring down the price
3. make a decision 4. although 5. go up
6. information 7. keep a record of 8. repair
9. at one time 10. passenger 11. thanks to
12. take up 13. at home and abroad
14. a black and white TV set
15. in and out of China 16. join all the offices
17. travelers and business people 18. CAAC
19. greatly improve 20. make a plan for

二、单词拼写

1. necessary 2. wasted 3. completed
4. information 5. Enough 6. passengers
7. plans 8. queues 9. bring 10. connected

三、句型转换

1. changed ... for 2. Because of
3. though 4. make a record of
5. has been put up

四、单项选择

1. [解析] many more + 可数名词的复数形式;

much more + 不可数名词。如: Many more children learn how to use computers.

You should spend much more time on your lessons.

答案: B

2. [解析] 注意区别: get sb. to do. 与 let, make, have sb. do

答案: C

3. C

4. [解析] at one time 曾经, 相当于 once.

at a time = each time 一次, 每次

at no time = never 决不; at any time 随时, 任何时候; in no time = soon 很快

答案: B

5. [解析] 表示“由于……”“因为”的短语有不少, 如: thanks to, because of, due to, owing to 等。

答案: D

6. [解析] 注意区别 go up 不及物动词, 只有主谓结构, 没有动宾结构, 如: The temperature is going up. bring down 及物动词, 如: Try to bring down the price.

答案: C

7. [解析] 价格只能说高、低或合理的东西则说贵贱。

答案: D

8. [解析] take up 占据时间、空间。如: The piano takes up a lot of room.

答案: A

9. [解析] change A for B. 用 A 换 B.

change into / turn into 把……变成……

答案: B

10. [解析] bring up 培养, 抚养

bring down 降低, bring in 带来, 引进

答案: C

11. 12. B

13. [解析] on the way 在……路上; in a way 在某点上, 在某种程度上; in the way 挡道的, 妨碍人的, 但在本句中 in the way you showed me 意思是“按照你示范给我的方法”。way 后接定语从句, 可

用 that, in which 引导,也可都省去。

答案:B

14. B 5. A

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. B
8. C 9. A 10. B

七、短文改错

1. a→the 2. change→changes 3. most 后加
of 4. ✓ 5. how→what 6. will 后加 be
7. and→or 8. bad→worse 9. decide→decision
10. use 前加 to

八、书面表达

Vigi has passed the entrance exam and will go to a well-known key high school for further study. In order to express praise and congratulations her parents promise to buy a computer for her. Her parents hope that she will learn to use computer to help learn English and get much information. They also hope the computer will play an active part in her senior period.

Unit 10 Sports

一、默写单词

1. have sports 2. horse riding 3. wrestling
4. shooting 5. modern times 6. sailing
7. competitor 8. gold medal 9. motto
10. hand in 11. every four years
12. hold a game 13. an exciting match
14. unusual sports 15. Swifter, Higher,
Stronger all over the world
16. hold the Olympic Games 17. athletes
from the world
18. throw further 19. 4×100-metre relay
20. the Winter Olympics

二、单词拼写

1. compete 2. prize 3. hurt 4. best
5. Times 6. allowed 7. turn 8. centuries
9. medal 10. Asian

三、句型转换

1. in which 2. from whom
3. the same subjects as
4. every other day 5. on

四、单项选择

1. [解析]join 加入某人,某个集体,组织,团体,如:join us (the class, the army), take part in, join in 参加活动,游戏;attend a meeting (conference) 参加会议;attend a class 听课;attend school 上学

答案:C

2. D

3. [解析]此句中见有一逗号,后面是非限制性定语从句,必须有引导词 whom 此句可改写为:Tom introduced me to his friends and both of them are his classmates. (并列句) 或: Tom introduced me to his friends. Both of them are his classmates.

答案:D

4. [解析]在定语从句中 I thought 为插入语,定语从句中无主语,故选 who 作主语。

答案:A

5. [解析]turn to “求助于……” “求救于……” turn to a dictionary = refer to a dictionary 查字典。

答案:D

6. D 7. D

8. [解析]记下,作记录,可说 write down, make a note of 或 keep a record of。

答案:C

9. C

10. [解析]介词+whom 引导定语从句,介词也可放在从句后面。如: This is the girl whom I borrowed a book from 或 This is the girl from whom I borrowed a book。

答案:B

11. [解析]通常说 by plane, by bus, by bike, 但 plane, bus, bike 等前面有 the 时,不用 by in 或



on,如:in the plane.

答案:D

12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B

五、完形填空

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

六、阅读理解

1. B 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. C
8. B 9. D 10. A

七、短文改错

1. on→for 2. come 前加 to 3. a→an 4.
but→so 5. 去掉 all 6. prepare→preparing
7. 去掉 in 8. 对 9. wonderful 前加 a 10. re-
turn→returns

八、书面表达

Have Sports

Sports are interesting and give us fun. All people in the world, whether boys or girls, men or women enjoy sports. Sports can help our brain, eyes and muscles work together. Sports can also train our character. In sports we can learn a lot that we can't learn in books. We can learn how to work together with others. Swimming is my favourite sport. I go swimming every summer. It makes me happy, strong and healthy.

Test(Units 9~10)

一、单项选择

1. B 2. A

3. [解析]时间状语 for (in) the past (last, recent) few (two, ten) years/ days, 句子用现在完成时态。

答案:B

4. [解析]此句是祈使句,故选 will you?“好吗?”

答案:D

5. [解析] open up vt. 开发。

答案:D

6. D

7. [解析]有一组完全形容词化了的分词。如:现在分词 surprising, exciting, moving, interesting, worrying, encouraging, puzzling 等主要指事物的特征和性质。过去分词 surprised, excited, moved, worried, encouraged, puzzled 等表示“受到”“感到”,主要指人的感受。如:We feel interested in the interesting story.

答案:C

8. [解析]be used to do 被用来做……

be used to doing 习惯……

used to do 过去常常……

如:Water can be used to produce electricity.

答案:D

9. [解析]far 有两个比较级 farther, further。

farther 表具体意义, further 既可表具体又可表抽象。

如:He jumps farther /further than me.

He thought further than me.

答案:C

10. D

11. [解析]attend a course 参加课程。

答案:B

12. [解析]此句中用了过去分词短语作定语,如果用定语从句,应是 that were held.

答案:A

13. [解析]当主句是 I think (believe, suppose, guess, imagine), 反意疑问句与宾语从句一致,而主句是 you think 或 he thinks 等,则反意疑问句仍与主句一致。

如:You don't think Kate is right, do you?

答案:D

14. D

15. [解析]此句可写为: I have never been away from my hometown until twenty.

答案:A

二、完形填空

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