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(配冀教版)

# 同步练习册

## 英语

九年级下册



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英语  
九年级下册

河北教育出版社

[中 国] 河北教育出版社  
[加 拿 大] DC加拿大国际交流中心  
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合作编写





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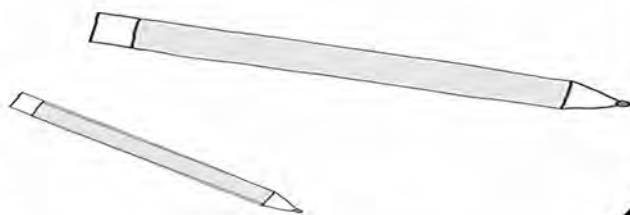


河北教育出版社

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## UNIT

9

## Communication



## What do they mean?

疑难解析

## 1. Friendship requires good communication. 友谊需要良好的沟通。(L49)

require 意思是“需要；要求”。例如：

This game requires at least three players. 这个游戏至少需要三个人才可以玩。

He required every soldier to obey his orders. 他要求每个士兵都服从他的命令。

require 的近义词为 need。require 多用于书面语，need 多用于口语。

## 2. If we can't communicate well, we can hardly get along with our friends. 如果我们沟通不畅，我们几乎无法和朋友相处。(L49)

(1) hardly = almost not 意思是“几乎不”。hardly 不和表示否定的词连用。例如：

My legs were so weak that I could hardly stand. 我的腿软得简直不能站立。

She could hardly believe her ears. 她简直不能相信自己的耳朵。

(2) get along (with) 意思是“与……相处；相处融洽”。例如：

They seem to get along with each other. 他们看上去相处融洽。

How do you get along well with others in school or at home? 在学校和家里你怎样和他人相处融洽的？

## 3. I guess that people who know how to communicate well with others are happier and more satisfied with their lives. 我猜想懂得如何和他人交流的人更快乐，也对自己的生活更满意。(L49)

be satisfied with 意思是“对……感到满意”。例如：

Many people were not satisfied with the pace of change. 很多人对变革的步伐不满意。

I told myself I would be satisfied with whatever I could get. 我告诉自己，不管得到什么我都会心满意足的。

## 4. It's always better to get things out in the open — talk about a problem, come to a solution or move on. 把事情公开说出来会更好——讨论问题、找到解决的方案或是进行下一步。(L49)

(1) in the open 意思是“露天；公开”。例如：

The children love playing out in the open. 孩子们喜欢在户外玩耍。

The villagers sang and danced in the open. 村民们在露天唱歌跳舞。

(2) come to 意思是“做出；得出；达成”。常用搭配：come to a (an) solution/decision/agreement。

(3) move on 意思是“离开；改换（工作、话题等）；升职；（岁月）流逝”。例如：

After staying a few days in Shanghai, he moved on to Singapore. 在上海逗留了几天后，他启程去了新加坡。

We've talked too much about modern literature, so let's move on. 关于现代文学我们已经谈得很多了，让我们换个话题吧。

He's leaving the company to move on to higher things. 他就要离开公司另谋高就了。

As time moved on, he looked much older than before. 随着岁月的流逝，他显得苍老多了。

## 5. One simple way to show you are a good listener is to make eye contact. 一个表明你是个好的倾听者的简单方式就是眼神交流。(L50)

eye contact 意思是“目光接触；眼神交流”。eye 用单数。例如：

Make eye contact with the person you're talking to. 和你的谈话对象进行目光接触。

eye 用单数的词组还有：have/keep an/one's eye on ...意思是“照顾；注视”；catch one's eye 意思是



“引人注目”；the apple of sb. 's eye 意思是“掌上明珠”；an eye for an eye 意思是“以牙还牙”等。

6. **No one wants to waste time talking to someone who is not honest.** 没有人想浪费时间和不诚实的人交谈。(L50)

waste time doing sth. /waste time on sth. 意思是“浪费时间做某事”。例如：

Don't waste time on such books. 别浪费时间去读这些书。

Don't waste time worrying about it at home. 不要在家因为担心它而浪费时间。

7. **If you set a time to meet your friends, do your best to be on time.** 如果你和朋友约好了时间，尽量准时。(L50)

on time 意思是“准时；按时”。例如：

The bus was late this morning; it's usually on time. 公共汽车今天晚点了，它一般很准时。

Why are you never on time? You always keep everybody waiting. 你为什么从不准时？你总是让大家等你。

in time 意思是“及时”。例如：

I nearly missed my flight this morning. I got to the airport just in time. 今天早上我几乎误了飞机，还好我及时赶到了飞机场。

I nearly forgot that it was Joe's birthday. Fortunately, I remembered in time. 我几乎忘了乔的生日，幸好我及时想起来了。

8. **If you have to change your plan or cancel it, let your friends know ahead of time.** 如果你不得不改变或是取消计划，提前告知你的朋友。(L50)

ahead of 意思是“在……之前”。例如：

The election was held six months ahead of schedule. 选举提前了六个月。

I think the work can be completed ahead of time. 我认为这项工作能提前完成。

Let's cut through the woods and get ahead of them. 咱们穿过树林抄近路赶到他们前面去。

9. **People will trust those who always keep their promises.** 人们会信任那些遵守诺言的人。(L50)

keep one's/a promise 意思是“信守诺言”。例如：

If you don't keep your promise, you are a faithless person. 如果你不遵守承诺，你是不可信的人。

break one's/a promise 意思是“违背诺言”。

10. **I considered all the things that could be wrong, but I still can't figure out what the problem is.** 我思索了所有可能出问题的事情，但我仍不能弄明白症结所在。(L51)

figure out 意思是“解决；弄明白；算出；想出”。例如：

Could you help me figure out this problem? 你能帮我解决这问题吗？

I didn't figure out how to do it. 我不知道该怎么办。

I can't figure out why he quit his job. 我琢磨不透他为什么要辞掉工作。

Please figure out the total cost. 请算出总费用。

11. **She may need some time to cool down and think about the situation herself.** 她或许需要时间冷静下来，自己思考一下情况。(L51)

cool down = cool off, 意思是“冷却；平静下来”。例如：

I tried to cool her down, but she was too angry. 我想使她平静下来，但是她怒气太大了。

The excited old lady soon cooled down. 那个激动的老太太很快就平静下来了。

12. **But even if you're not friends anymore, you should still be friendly.** 但即使你们不再是朋友，仍要彼此友善。(L51)

even if 为从属连词，意思是“即使；虽然”，用来引导让步状语从句。例如：

I wouldn't lose courage even if I should fail ten times. 即使会失败十次，我也绝不灰心。



## Unit 9

Even if you saw him pick up the money, you can't be sure he stole it. 就算你看见是他捡起的钱, 你也不能肯定钱就是他偷的。

Even if one graduated from college, he should still continue to learn. 一个人即使大学毕业了, 也应继续学习。

13. **Somehow, he had to adapt to this new environment.** 不管怎样, 他总得适应新的环境。(L52)

adapt to 意思是“适应”。例如:

He has tried to adapt to local customs. 他努力去适应当地的风俗习惯。

I can't adapt to this wet climate. 我无法适应这种潮湿的气候。

14. **She is not looking forward to working with her group because a boy named Li Tian is always absent from the group meetings.** 她并不期待和她的小组一起活动, 因为有个叫李天的男孩总是不参加小组会议。(L53)

be absent from 意思是“缺席; 不在”。例如:

John's name was absent from the list. 约翰的名字不在名单里。

Love was totally absent from his childhood. 他童年时代没得到一点儿疼爱。

Illness is an excuse for being absent from work. 生病是不去上班的一个借口。

15. **But so far, you have done nothing. Is there something wrong?** 迄今为止, 你什么也没做。有什么问题吗?(L53)

so far 意思是“迄今为止; 到某个程度”。例如:

So far I haven't heard of anybody who wants to stop living on account of the cost. 迄今为止, 我从未听说过有人因生活费过高而不再生活下去的。

We have finished 60 percent of the project so far. The rest is to be finished in six months. 到目前为止, 我们已经完成了工作的60%。剩下的要在六个月之内完成。

16. **“From now on,” she says, “I will do my best to help you feel more confident.”** “从现在开始,” 她说, “我会竭力帮你找回自信。”(L53)

from now on 意思是“从现在开始; 从此”。例如:

From now on I will try to do better. 从现在起我会努力做得更好。

My teacher will be more strict with me from now on. 从此我的老师会对我要求更加严格。

17. **I ran into an old friend named Gao Yuan.** 我碰上一个叫高原的老朋友。(L54)

run into 意思是“偶然遇见; 与……相撞”。例如:

I ran into my professor in the lounge. 我在休息室偶然遇见了我的教授。

He has run into trouble in his job. 他在工作上遇到了麻烦。

18. **He was happy to hear from me, and we had a good conversation.** 他很高兴联系上我, 我们进行了愉快的交谈。(L54)

(1) hear from 意思是“收到(信、邮件、消息)”。例如:

I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. 我盼望着不久能收到你的信。

Have you heard from him since last week? 到上星期为止你有过他的消息吗?

(2) have a conversation/talk 意思是“交谈”。例如:

I hope to have a conversation with others and make friends with them. 我想和他人交谈并和他们交朋友。



### Finding out the rules

### 发现语法

本单元复习以前的语法项目。



## Following-up tasks

## 同步练习

### Lesson 49

#### I. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.

1. We haven't found the \_\_\_\_\_ (solve) to the problem yet.
2. In fact, computers can create wide \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate) around the world.
3. Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ (anger) with your kids?
4. Most of the buildings were \_\_\_\_\_ (serious) damaged in the earthquake.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (hope), you won't have any problems after reading this book.

#### II. Write the words to make the sentences have the same meanings. Each blank has one word.

1. How much money do you need?  
How much money do you \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Do you want to be successful in your job?  
Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ in your job?
3. Maybe they are very busy now.  
They are \_\_\_\_\_ to be very busy now.
4. He is so excited that he almost cannot sleep.  
He is so excited that he can \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.
5. You may hurt your friend without knowing it.  
You may hurt your friend without \_\_\_\_\_ it.

#### III. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

require    unit    in the open    be satisfied with    move on    get along with

1. John has a bad temper. It's difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
2. All passengers \_\_\_\_\_ to show their tickets in the train.
3. When you finish, \_\_\_\_\_ to the next exercise.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ the way he cut my hair. It made me look nice.
5. We want to get the fact out \_\_\_\_\_ and everyone will know the truth.
6. This textbook has twenty \_\_\_\_\_ in total.

#### IV. Read the passage and put the sentences back into the blanks.

##### How Do People Pass on Messages?

When you write a letter or make a telephone call, your words carry a message. People communicate with words. Do you think you can communicate without words? Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad. \_\_\_\_\_ When you put up your hand in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying no. \_\_\_\_\_ Other things can also give some information. For example, a sign at the bus stop helps you know which bus to take. A sign on the wall of your school helps you find the library. \_\_\_\_\_ There are a lot of signs around you and you receive messages from them all the time.

People can communicate in many other ways. Artists can use their pictures to tell about beautiful mountains, about the blue sea and many other things. \_\_\_\_\_ They also tell about people and their ideas. Books, magazines, TV, radio and movies all help us communicate with other people. They all help us know what is going on in the world.



## Unit 9

- A. You nod, and people know you are saying yes.
- B. Books are written to tell you about all great things in the world.
- C. A smile on your face shows you are happy and friendly.
- D. Signs on doors tell you how to go in or out.

### V. Cloze test.

When you step into a new environment, you must have a strong wish to fit in. Fitting in means making more friends, 1 more influence on others and getting more chances to live a happier life. Here is some 2 that can help you.

**Be confident.** Confidence attracts most people. Everyone is special and there is only one person like you in this world. Spend 3 thinking about your strong points. If so, you will be able to build up confidence step by step. You won't have much difficulty fitting in.

**Be kind to everyone.** Kindness is the bridge to your own happiness. 4 people notice your kindness, they will return it one day. Always give more than you receive, and think more of others than of 5. A person who cares for others is popular everywhere.

**Be active in group activities.** Various activities like playing football 6 help you be known to others. You may add more friends to your circle. At the same time, you'll be amazed to see how much they like you. 7 wasting time being alone, go out to dance and sing together with others to develop friendship.

**Be optimistic (乐观的).** Optimism makes both you and others feel pleased. It makes a good first impression (印象). A pleasant smile costs the 8 and does the most. Humor catches others' attention as well. People will like you for making them live 9.

If you follow what is mentioned above, you 10 by people around you. As a result, you will fit in very well and enjoy your new life.

- |                    |                  |                     |                     |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. had          | B. to have       | C. having           | D. has              |
| 2. A. advice       | B. idea          | C. suggestions      | D. tip              |
| 3. A. sometimes    | B. some times    | C. sometime         | D. some time        |
| 4. A. Though       | B. When          | C. Until            | D. Whether          |
| 5. A. you          | B. your          | C. yourself         | D. yours            |
| 6. A. can          | B. have to       | C. needn't          | D. may not          |
| 7. A. Instead of   | B. As well as    | C. As long as       | D. Other than       |
| 8. A. little       | B. less          | C. least            | D. most             |
| 9. A. friendly     | B. happily       | C. clearly          | D. quiet            |
| 10. A. will accept | B. won't receive | C. will be accepted | D. will be received |

### VI. Read the passage and fill in the table.

Good communication skills are key to success in life, work and relationships. Without effective (有效的) communication, a message can turn into an error, misunderstanding, or even disaster.

Communication is the process by which we exchange information among people. To communicate well is to understand and to be understood. Communication can be successful only when both the sender and the receiver understand the same information.

In today's highly informational and technological environment, it has become more important to have good communication skills. Here are some important steps to communicate effectively:

Know what you want to say and why. Understand clearly the purpose of your message. Know to whom





you are communicating and why.

How will you say it? We all know that it's not always what you say, but how you say it, that matters. Begin by making eye contact. You show trust and confidence when you look others in the eyes when you speak. Second, pay attention to your body language, since it can say so much more than your words. By standing with your arms easily at your side, you tell others that you are open to hear what they have to say.

Communication is a two-way street. After you have said what you have to say, stop and listen. Practice your listening skills. Be considerate of other speakers by waiting until they've finished. While others are talking, listen carefully and never cut them off.

Definition of communication	Communication is the process by which we exchange information 1 _____ people.
Some 2 _____ for paying attention to communication skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• key to success in life, work and relationships</li><li>• helping to understand each other</li><li>• being of much 3 _____ at present as a result of the highly informational and technological environment</li></ul>
Some steps for effective communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Have a 4 _____ understanding of what your purposes, listeners and reasons are.</li><li>• Pay attention to how you say it because it is sometimes more important than what you say.</li><li>• Stop to listen after you have 5 _____ your talk.</li></ul>

Lesson 50

I. Fill in the blanks according to the clues.

- 1. You cannot trust him to keep his \_\_\_\_\_ (诺言).
- 2. He thought that money was a \_\_\_\_\_ (通行证) to high society.
- 3. I prefer to face my \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) when I speak.
- 4. He was not \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in that plan.
- 5. Don't waste time \_\_\_\_\_ (worry) about useless things.

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

proper      cancel      ahead of      on time      eye contact

- 1. We want to start the meeting \_\_\_\_\_, so please don't be late.
- 2. He had to work hard to remain \_\_\_\_\_ his classmates.
- 3. People who are lying tend to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. The match had to \_\_\_\_\_ because of the bad weather.
- 5. He helped me to put things in their \_\_\_\_\_ places.

III. Read the passage and choose the proper title for each paragraph.

“Hi there, how are you doing?”

“Great, thanks, how are you?”

“Just fine, thank you — uh, and you?”

Pause (停顿). Uncomfortable silence. Downward look. Now what? Here are some pieces of advice on how to keep small talk going.



## Unit 9

When talking to someone one-on-one, you have one minute to find out everything about them. You have the rest of your life to tell them about you. So let the other person talk.

The most basic thing to do is to keep things simple. “What are your plans for the weekend?” “How did you spend the holiday?” Stay away from difficult topics.

If you don’t know the person well or haven’t seen them for a while, don’t suppose they are still working for a specific (具体的) company or they are still married, and so on. Ask “What’s been going on with the work?” instead of “How’s the job at the newspaper?”

About 99 percent of the time, being right doesn’t really matter. If someone says a car is a nice kind of blue, but it doesn’t look blue, there’s completely no reason to be right. Be agreeable.

Don’t just say, “I had a great day.” Tell them a story. People love stories. Tell them something that happened at work or with the family. It’s more interesting than facts.

- A. Tell a story
- B. Avoid disagreement
- C. Be unclear
- D. Keep it simple
- E. Be a good listener

### IV. Cloze test.

It is often said that eyes can speak. Have you ever had such an 1 as this? In a bus, you may look at a stranger, but not too 2. If he notices that he is being looked at, he may 3 uncomfortable. It is the same in daily life. If someone looks at you for too long or too many times, you will look 4 up and down in order to 5 if there is anything wrong with you. If 6 goes wrong, you will feel angry with the person who is looking at you. 7 can speak, right?

Looking too long at someone may seem to be impolite. But sometimes things are 8. If you wish to draw someone’s 9 to you, you may look at him or her for more than ten seconds. For lovers, they enjoy looking at each other longer to show the love that words cannot express. Clearly, eye communication should be done according to the relationship between the two people and the specific 10.

- |                 |              |               |              |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. future    | B. fear      | C. experience | D. exercise  |
| 2. A. late      | B. long      | C. low        | D. loud      |
| 3. A. feel      | B. smell     | C. sound      | D. taste     |
| 4. A. itself    | B. himself   | C. myself     | D. yourself  |
| 5. A. see       | B. guess     | C. hear       | D. expect    |
| 6. A. something | B. nothing   | C. everything | D. anything  |
| 7. A. Ears      | B. Eyes      | C. Mouth      | D. Nose      |
| 8. A. different | B. difficult | C. tiring     | D. boring    |
| 9. A. direction | B. lesson    | C. attention  | D. trouble   |
| 10. A. kind     | B. one       | C. people     | D. situation |



## V. Task reading.

When I was a child, my parents always told me that I should never talk to strangers. This was part of a whole list of things I should never do: never accept food or candy from strangers; never get in a car with strangers, and so on.

But if we didn't start a conversation with strangers, we'd never make new friends and we'd never get a job. We may miss the joy that comes from talking with strangers. And the more people you know, the more chances you will have.

The following passage offers you some \_\_\_\_\_ on how to break the ice. Don't just stare at your shoes. Go and say "Hi" to that new guy. It will be easier to break the ice if you know more about different cultures.

### British: Beautiful day, isn't it?

The weather in Britain is changeable. So, it's one of the topics the British care about most. And there's a simple rule: Say "Yes" whether you agree with the person's idea on the weather or not. That's because the British start a conversation using the weather so that they can continue their talk.

### French: Where did you go on holiday?

To talk with a French person, the safest way is to ask about his or her last holiday. French students enjoy a 10-to-15-day holiday every two months. French employees (雇员) get more than six weeks of holidays per year.

### American: So, where are you from?

The U. S. is so big and people move so often that location is always a source of talk. You can try to find a connection with the place they're from. For example, if someone's from Los Angeles, you could say, "Oh, I have a friend who studied there."

要求: 1 题将文中横线处空缺的一个单词填写在下面的横线上; 2 题完成句子; 3 题简略回答问题; 4 题给文章拟一个标题; 5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The British like to start a conversation using the \_\_\_\_\_ to continue their talk.

3. What do you usually talk about to start a conversation with a French person?

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

## VI. Read the passage and fill in the table.

If you think you are too shy and want to be a little bit braver, just try the following things.

**Be open to others.** Tell people you are shy. There is no need to hide it. When they get to know you are a shy kid, they will understand you better. This also helps you feel more comfortable in talks.

**Try to smile more.** When you smile, people think you are friendly and easy to talk with. Remember that other people have feelings, too; and most people will stay away from an angry-looking face.

**Learn to be a good talker.** If you find it hard to start a conversation, say something nice about people around you. Think about how great you feel when someone says something nice to you. Doesn't it make you want to keep talking to that person?

**Get your attention elsewhere.** Think more about ways to enjoy parties or games. Don't waste time worrying about your looks or whether people like you or not. You will become relaxed and find it's not so hard to talk with others.



## Unit 9

**Take one small step at a time.** Each time you say “Hi” or smile at someone, say to yourself “You can make it.” Keep trying and one day you’ll never feel shy when you talk to others.

### Title: Advice on How to Be a Little Braver

Advice	Reasons
Don't 1 _____ the fact.	If you tell people you are shy, they will understand you better.
Smile more.	People don't 2 _____ the one with an angry-looking face.
Start a conversation with 3 _____ words.	People will feel great and want to talk to you.
Pay more attention to ways to enjoy 4 _____ or games.	You will become relaxed.
Encourage yourself to say “Hi” or smile at someone.	Keep doing this and you'll be 5 _____ to talk to others in the future.

## Lesson 51

### I. Choose the correct answers.

- It didn't take the children long to \_\_\_\_\_ the correct answer.  
A. find out                      B. figure out                      C. come to                      D. A, B and C
- Try to \_\_\_\_\_ a bit before you say anything.  
A. cool you down              B. calm down you              C. cool yourself down              D. calm down oneself
- He was still working hard at English, \_\_\_\_\_ he was seriously ill.  
A. that                      B. unless                      C. even if                      D. which
- I \_\_\_\_\_ be late for school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. won't; anymore              B. will; anymore              C. no; more                      D. not; anymore
- I didn't think I'd like the movie, but actually it has been \_\_\_\_\_ good.  
A. real                      B. proper                      C. pretty                      D. true
- \_\_\_\_\_ side is prepared to talk to the other unless we can smooth things over between them.  
A. Neither                      B. Either                      C. Both                      D. All

### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words.

- Don't walk \_\_\_\_\_ (lonely) in the dark. It's dangerous for a young girl.
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) and most of his classmates like to play with him.
- Life is our dictionary, and we should take \_\_\_\_\_ (direct) from it.
- The red rose is the only one that I \_\_\_\_\_ (real) like.
- Why did they fight each other? Aren't they good friends?  
— I have no idea. Maybe there is a big \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) between them.

### III. Read the passage and put the sentences back into the blanks.

You may feel comfortable with some people. You spend an hour with them and feel as if you have known them half your life. These people have something in common. And once we know what it is, we can try to do it ourselves.

How is it done? \_\_\_\_\_ If you learn these skills, you'll make friends with people quickly.

First of all, good talkers ask questions. \_\_\_\_\_ One well-known businesswoman says, “At



business lunches, I always ask people what they did that morning. It's a common question, but it will get things going." From there you can move on to some other questions. And how he/she answers will let you know how far you can go.

\_\_\_\_\_ This point seems clear, but it isn't. Your question should have a point and help to tell what sort of person you are talking to. And to find out, you really have to listen carefully and attentively.

Real listening at least means some things. \_\_\_\_\_ If someone sticks to one topic, it means he/she is really interested in it. Real listening also means not just listening to words, but to tones (声调) of voice. If the voice sounds boring, then, it's time for you to change the subject.

Finally, good talkers know well when to say good-bye. Remember to give the person you are talking to a handshake and say, "I've really enjoyed meeting you." \_\_\_\_\_ Let people know what you feel, and they may walk away feeling as if they've known you half their life.

- A. Almost anyone will answer a question.
- B. Here are several skills that good talkers have.
- C. If you want to see that person again, don't keep it a secret.
- D. First, it means not to change the subject of the conversation.
- E. Second, once good talkers have asked questions, they listen to the answers.

#### IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Just like any relationship, best friendships depend on trust, promise, respect and interests. When any of these elements (要素) is missing, the friendship will be hard to go on. If the trust is totally broken, you may not be able to forgive your friend. Sometimes a friendship ends because either your or your friend's heart is no longer in it. This can happen when one of you finds a new friend or even a new hobby that takes up much time. Or, perhaps you find the relationship is always going in an unhealthy way and you want some distance. Other times, you simply change and want to leave each other. Sure, it seems sad at the time, but it's completely normal. Not all friendships are meant to last forever. So, what should you do if something like this happens to you? Read on for some friendly advice.

Whatever the reason you're breaking up with your best friend is, always remember that he/she was once super important to you. Take the time to sit down privately and tell your friend what's going on and why. Don't send your friend an unpleasant e-mail or just start ignoring (不理睬) him/her. In fact, maybe your friend has known there's a problem and would be willing to have a heart-to-heart chat. If you're not sure about wanting an end forever, you could suggest you two take a break from each other. If, after a while, you realize why you became the best friends in the beginning, you can try getting back to your former behaviours. Whatever you do, be honest about your feelings while having respect for those of your friend. And if you both agree the BFF thing is over, make sure not to be enemies.

1. What is NOT the usual reason for ending a friendship?
  - A. Getting tired of putting your heart into each other.
  - B. Finding a new hobby that takes up much time.
  - C. Realizing the relationship is going in an unhealthy way.
  - D. Living too far away from each other.
2. The underlined letters BFF probably mean \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 永远的朋友                      B. 永久的隔阂                      C. 终结的友谊                      D. 暂时的误解
3. What is the best title for this passage?





## Unit 9

- A. Four Basic Elements of Friendship      B. Friendly Advice on Reading  
C. What to Do with Friendship in Trouble?      D. When to Be Friends or Enemies?

4. What should you do when breaking up with your best friends?

- ① Remember that he or she was once important to you.  
② Try to have a heart-to-heart chat with him or her.  
③ Be honest and respectful to each other.  
④ Send an unpleasant e-mail and ignore him or her.  
⑤ Suggest you two take a break from each other.

A. ①②③④

B. ②③④⑤

C. ①③④⑤

D. ①②③⑤

### V. Task reading.

Dear Emma,

Your problem is like a circle. The harder you study, the less time you have to make friends and the less friendly you look to your classmates. The fewer friends you have, the harder you study to make yourself feel better.

Try to break this bad circle. Perhaps you are afraid of meeting new people, because you are too shy or too serious. You are not. Everyone has a fun side to his or her character. Put your shy side away and show your classmates how much fun you can be.

Look at your classmates. Are there any people with whom you feel you have a lot in common?

First, \_\_\_\_\_ at your classmates. Do this as often as you can, until your classmates become used to your smiles and smile in return.

Next, talk to your classmates. Do this between classes or during your lunch break. You may find it easier to start by talking to people when they are alone.

Perhaps you could ask a classmate about your studies. They are likely to respond (回应) in a very positive way. People like to feel important and helpful.

There must be someone else in your class who is also quiet. It might be easier to try to talk with him or her. Your problem is mainly about confidence. Smile first, talk next and slowly you will make friends. Once you have more confidence, you can make as many friends as you want.

Editor

要求：1 题选择正确答案；2~3 题完成句子；4 题将文中横线处空缺的一个单词填写在下面的横线上；5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. The cause of Emma's problem might be that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her classmates don't like her      B. she doesn't like her classmates  
C. she doesn't like to feel important and helpful      D. she spends all her time studying

2. The editor suggests Emma should talk to someone else in her class who is also quiet because it might be \_\_\_\_\_ to try to talk with him or her.

3. The editor mainly tells Emma about how to \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

### VI. Writing.

假如你的名字叫 Jenny，你的笔友 Ann 上周来信向你倾诉了她在班上学习成绩很好，但朋友很少，感到孤独和烦恼，并向你寻求帮助。请你根据提示给她写封回信，给她以帮助。

1. 写作要点提示：简述 Ann 的烦恼；针对她的烦恼提出几点建议；表达你对她的鼓励与祝愿。



2. 写作要求：信的内容应包含所提示的要点，语言要流畅，可围绕提示要点适当增加情节，以使信的意思连贯；信的词数 90 词左右。

Dear Ann,

I got your letter last week. \_\_\_\_\_

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Yours,

Jenny

## ● Lesson 52

### I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese.

- The athletes need to \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
运动员们需要适应这里的环境。
- This is my first time I have eaten in your \_\_\_\_\_.  
这是我第一次在你们的餐厅用餐。
- The \_\_\_\_\_ he imagined.  
困难比他想像的还要艰难。
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the right words to reach them.  
他只是找不到合适的语言来表达。
- \_\_\_\_\_ say much in English, I still made many friends.  
虽然我不能说太多的英语，但我还是交了很多朋友。

### II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Have you ever heard the saying “If you want a friend, be one”?

Here is a story about one new teacher making friends with the girls and boys in her class on the first day of school. As the bell rang, the teacher came in smiling at each girl and boy. Then she said in a quiet voice, “Good morning, girls and boys! How happy I am because I have all of you in my class this year. I’d like to know each of you. I am sure we will enjoy working together. I am sure that the more we get together, the happier we’ll be.” Her voice was so sweet and her look was so friendly. Everyone believed what she said.

She told the girls and boys her name and wrote it on the blackboard. She told them some of the things she liked to do and what she was hoping to do with them during the year.

Then she said to the whole class, “Now you know my name and the things I like. Next I want to know your names and the things you like. Then I will feel that I know you.”

Could you make friends by doing the same as this teacher did?

One way of getting to know girls and boys in our class is to know more about them. It is usual to be friends with those people who have the same interests as you. You can play the same games and go on journeys together.

You may find that some newcomers in your class miss their old friends and feel strange and lonely. You can invite them to take a walk or to ride bikes with you. You will find many things in common to talk about. It is one good way to make friends just by talking together in a friendly manner.

1. How do you understand the saying “If you want a friend, be one”?

A. If you want to have a friend, try to make one be your friend.



## Unit 9

- B. You can make friends by doing what a friend does.  
C. You may have a friend by doing everything for him.  
D. If you want to make friends with someone, you can find one.
2. The teacher's sweet voice and her friendly look \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. showed that she would like to be a friend of the girls and boys  
B. made every girl and boy happy  
C. told the girls and boys everything about herself  
D. made her students feel strange
3. A newcomer will be your friend if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he/she always thinks of his/her old friend  
B. he/she knows you very well  
C. you talk with him/her in a friendly way  
D. you sometimes smile at him/her
4. If you want to make friends with others, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. know more about them  
B. talk with them in an unfriendly way  
C. have different interests  
D. ask them questions
5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. If you want to make friends with others, you should be one of them.  
B. It's difficult to find a friend.  
C. If you can make a good friend, you should smile at him/her.  
D. Friends often share the same interests.

### III. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Mr. Dawson was an old man with a bad temper (脾气). And everyone in town knew it. Kids were afraid to go into his yard to pick apples.

One Friday, 12-year-old Janet and her friend Amy had to walk past Mr. Dawson's house. When Janet saw him, she suggested crossing the street to the other side. But Amy said they needn't.

When Mr. Dawson saw Amy, he smiled and said, "Hello, Amy! I see you have a new friend with you today." Amy smiled back and told him that Janet would stay with her that night. Mr. Dawson looked friendly and gave them each a fresh apple. The girls were glad to get them.

Later Janet asked Amy, "Everyone says he is the most unwelcome person in town. Why was he so kind to us?" Amy explained that when she first walked past his house, she was also afraid of him. But she pretended there was an invisible (看不见的) smile on his face and then started talking to him. Just a "hello" at first, and then more.

"An invisible smile?" Janet was puzzled, "Yes," answered Amy. "My grandma told me to think so. She says smiles can run around. If we keep smiling at someone, sooner or later, that person will really smile back."

Remember what Amy's grandma said, and we will find that most people can't refuse our smile.

1. What did people feel about Mr. Dawson?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did Janet think of Mr. Dawson after getting an apple from him?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What did Amy do when she first walked past Mr. Dawson's house?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who did Amy learn "an invisible smile" from?  
\_\_\_\_\_



5. What does the writer advise us to do?

#### IV. Task reading.

Do you want to live a happier, less stressful (有压力的) life? Try laughing for no reason at all. That's how thousands of people start their day at Laughter Clubs around the world — and many doctors now think that having a good laugh might be one of the best ways to stay healthy.

The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai, India, in 1995 by Dr. Madan Kataria. “Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day,” says Dr. Kataria. “Everyone's naturally good at laughing — it's the universal language. We want people to feel happy with their lives.” There are now more than 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1300 worldwide.

Many doctors are also interested in the effects of laughter on our health. According to a 5-year study at the UCLA School of Medicine in California, with laughing there is less stress in the body. Laughter improves our health against illness by about 40%.

So, what happens at a Laughter Club? I went along to my nearest club in South London to find out. I was quite nervous at the beginning of the class, to be honest — I wasn't interested in laughing with a group of strangers, and I was worried about looking stupid. Our laughter teacher told us to clap our hands and say “ho ho ho, ha ha ha,” while looking at each other. However, our bodies can't tell the difference between fake laughter and real laughter, so they still produce the same healthy effects.

Surprisingly, it works! After ten minutes everybody in the room was laughing for real — and some people just couldn't stop! At the end of the class I was surprised by how relaxed and comfortable I felt. So if you're under stress, start laughing. You might be very pleased with the results!

要求：1~2 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)；3~4 题简略回答问题；5 题完成句子；6 题将文中画线句子译成汉语；7 题选择正确答案。

1. Fake laughter and real laughter are both good for health. ( )
2. Adults laugh more often than children in a day. ( )
3. In which country was the first Laughter Club started?

4. When did the people in the club begin to laugh for real?

5. The writer felt \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning of the class.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. From the passage, if you're under stress what should you do?

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Go to the open air. | B. Talk to your best friend. |
| C. Start laughing.     | D. Sing songs.               |

### ● Lesson 53

#### I. Choose the correct answers.

1. — How long have you studied here?

— For about two years \_\_\_\_\_.

- |              |           |             |           |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| A. as far as | B. so far | C. far from | D. by far |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|

2. — \_\_\_\_\_, I will begin to write my book.

— Really? You always say so.

- |              |            |              |                |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. After all | B. Move on | C. Come back | D. From now on |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|



## Unit 9

3. It's impolite to laugh at the people who are \_\_\_\_\_. Instead, try to help them.  
A. out of trouble      B. in trouble      C. get into trouble      D. trouble
4. Charles Babbage is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_ the first computer.  
A. to invent      B. inventing      C. to have invented      D. having invented
5. We are both looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. going on vacation      B. go on vacation      C. be going on vacation      D. have gone on vacation
6. Don't drive so fast! We must \_\_\_\_\_ when we drive through the tunnel.  
A. knock down      B. slow down      C. cool down      D. break down

### II. Write the words to make the sentences have the same meanings. Each blank has one word.

1. You should attend the meeting.  
You should not be \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
2. As a member of the group, you have a duty to do your part.  
As a member of the group, you have a duty to do your \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He always asks such silly questions.  
He always asks such \_\_\_\_\_ questions.
4. We should get the facts out in the open.  
We shouldn't keep the facts as \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Everyone will accept your invitation.  
No one will \_\_\_\_\_ your invitation.

### III. Cloze test.

Cooperation (合作) and competition are both important. They're necessary for a person to achieve success in life.

Learn to be cooperative with others. No one likes a selfish (自私的) or greedy (贪婪的) person. However, everyone likes a 1 and friendly person. Everything we do today, 2 in doing business or making friends, depends on our ability to 3 with one another. In our society, most tasks need the cooperation of many people 4 they can be finished successfully. So we must try to be cooperative. Each person 5 a small part of a machine. If only one part is out of order, the machine can't be running well. Besides transportation and communication systems are developing quickly and people all over the world can keep in line with each other 6. It's hard for a person that is away from the society to have a deep understanding of the world he 7. Cooperation 8 more and more important for a person to get a good life.

Being competitive also has a place in life. If you want to get more success and be better than others, you must work harder and study more 9. The desire to succeed and do better than others encourages us to work harder. If there were no competitions, a sports meeting would never be 10 and successful, and we could never have champions.

We compete to get a better environment. We cooperate with others to be more competitive.

1. A. cooperate      B. competitive      C. operative      D. cooperative
2. A. if      B. weather      C. whether      D. where
3. A. get along      B. get off      C. get back      D. get through
4. A. in order      B. in order to      C. so that      D. such that
5. A. likes      B. like      C. look like      D. is like
6. A. easier      B. much better      C. more easily      D. more easy





- |                |               |               |                |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 7. A. lives in | B. lives on   | C. lives      | D. live        |
| 8. A. became   | B. to become  | C. had become | D. is becoming |
| 9. A. careful  | B. careless   | C. carefully  | D. carelessly  |
| 10. A. excited | B. interested | C. exciting   | D. excite      |

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Is there someone you hate? Well, maybe you don't really hate them. But you get really angry every time you think of them. If you don't let this anger go, it can turn into bitterness (痛苦).

Bitterness appears when we can't forgive (原谅) someone who has hurt us or made us angry. Someone might say or do something that hurts us. But instead of controlling the anger, we keep it deep inside. Before long, a bitter feeling begins to grow. We may think we're hurting that person by criticizing (指责) him or her often, but we're really only hurting ourselves.

Bitterness can not only lead to serious health problems such as heart disease, but also hurt our relationships with friends and family members. No one enjoys being around an angry person for very long.

If you see bitterness in your life, here are some ways to deal with it.

• **Accept it**

Instead of trying to deny your anger, make it clear to yourself and accept it. See your anger for what it is and quickly deal with it.

• **Stop making excuses for it**

You may feel you have a right to be angry. You may think you're right and the other person is wrong. You may even secretly enjoy making the other person look bad. But in the end, bitterness hurts you much more than the other person. The bitterness will hold you back, and the other person will go on with his or her life.

• **Forgive and forget it**

You probably can't completely put the anger out of your mind. But you can decide to forgive the other person. Forget it and move on. You'll enjoy better health and peace of mind.

- According to the passage, we might get angry when someone \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. holds us back      B. forgets us      C. doesn't like us      D. does hurt us
- Bitterness comes from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our health problems like heart disease  
B. the anger that lives deep inside our mind  
C. the person who says something that hurts us  
D. our relationships with friends and family members
- The underlined word "deny" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. 误解      B. 否认      C. 疏远      D. 减轻
- The best way to deal with the bitterness is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make the person who hurts us look bad  
B. hate the person who hurts us very often  
C. accept that you are hurting the other person  
D. forgive the person who hurts us and forget it
- What can we learn from the passage?  
A. We should enjoy someone who hurts us.  
B. We should pay more attention to our friends.



## Unit 9

- C. Peace of mind is more important than the hurt itself.
- D. It's better to let bitterness go along with the other person.

### V. Task reading.

Studying in groups is becoming more and more popular in class. It has many advantages. For example, we can not only save time but also encourage each other when we study in groups.

I still remember when I was in Grade 8, my physics was very poor. I had a really hard time with it. Once in class, the teacher asked us to discuss it with each other, but I was very shy. I could not do what he told me. My physics teacher encouraged me to face others and talk with someone else bravely, then I studied together with some classmates. When I did not understand any questions, they could give me some advice and I could quickly find out the ways to deal with the problems. After that, I felt very relaxed and asked my classmates a lot of questions about physics. I did not feel stressed out at all. At last, I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework by myself for the first time. How excited I was!

Because of studying in groups, I am not worried about physics any more. With my classmates' help, I get more confidence. It also gives me more chances to improve myself in many ways. So let's study more in groups.

要求：1 题判断正（T）误（F）；2 题简略回答问题；3 题将文中横线处空缺的一个单词填写在下面的横线上；4 题给文章拟一个标题；5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. We can save time and encourage each other when studying in groups. ( )
2. What subject was poor for the writer in Grade 8?

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### VI. Read the passage and fill in the table.

What makes a group smart and able to solve problems successfully and produce good solutions? Oh, we may ask: what makes a group intelligent? A group's IQ (智商), we might think, would be simply the average intelligence (平均智力) of the group's members, or perhaps the intelligence of the group's smartest member. But some scientists have found that this isn't so.

A group's intelligence comes out from the communications that go on within the group. A group's intelligence can be calculated. Like the IQ grades of a single person, it can predict the group's performance on lots of kinds of tasks perfectly. Just like a single person's intelligence can be trained and developed, a group's intelligence can also be increased. Let's look at some suggestions on how to guide the development of smart groups.

Personally, you can choose group members carefully. The smartest groups are made up of people who are good at reading one another's social signs. And then it's better for you to talk about the "how". Groups that take the time to discuss how they will work together are more organized and successful.

As a group member, it is also very important for you to share the floor in the formal (正式的) meetings. The members who just control the discussion or who stay away and don't say much make the intelligence of the group lower. But in the smart group, the members connect directly with each other, not just with the group leader. They always take an active part in every small conversation and add to the main discussion. Outside of formal meetings, the smartest groups spend a lot of time communicating, too. All members can have a coffee break at the same time, leading them to do their work more professionally



and feel more pleased with their jobs.

The main idea of the passage	A group's intelligence is from the 1 _____ among the group members.
Features of the group's IQ	— Being calculated, its IQ grades can be 2 _____ and known. — It can predict the group's performance. — It can be increased 3 _____.
Suggestions on how to develop the IQ of smart groups	— Group members should have 4 _____. — Each group member should have 5 _____ to exchange information in the formal meetings. — Group members should be active in small conversations and information meetings.

● Lesson 54

I. Fill in the blanks with the phrases in the box.

run into    get back    hear from    figure out    have a conversation

1. He's trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a way to solve the problem.
2. Is that the best way to \_\_\_\_\_ with a stranger?
3. You will certainly \_\_\_\_\_ many difficulties, but you must not give up.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin every two weeks.
5. I think I'm well enough to \_\_\_\_\_ to school.

II. Write the words that can replace the underlined parts.

1. We ate at a restaurant called "Beijing House". \_\_\_\_\_
2. So many awful things happen in the world every day. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I want to chat with you. \_\_\_\_\_
4. That piece of music sounded quite familiar. But I couldn't remember its name. \_\_\_\_\_
5. He was silent for a while, and then began his speech. \_\_\_\_\_

III. Read the sentences and match.

在生活中，我们经常会遇到一些令人不愉快的事情，应该如何解决呢？以下是几个问题及其解决办法，请你给予合理的搭配。

<b>Problems:</b> 1. Some people always smoke in public places. _____ 2. The No. 16 Bus is always late. _____ 3. Some people always drop litter everywhere in our neighbourhood. _____ 4. Some students talk loudly in the library. _____ 5. My parents hope I stay at home and study all day, even at weekends. _____
<b>Solutions:</b> A. Tell them that we need to relax after studying for a long time or ask our teacher for help. B. Tell them politely to keep quiet. C. Put up some posters to ask them not to litter. If someone is found dropping litter, punish him badly. D. We could say politely, "Excuse me, could you please put out your cigarette?" E. Call the bus company and ask for better service.



## Unit 9

### IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

After the First World War, a small group of soldiers left the army and returned to their hometown in France. Most of them lived well, but one of them was poor. His name was Clinton. Once a year they had dinner in Barton's house. Barton was very rich.

One evening Barton showed his friends a large gold coin at the supper table. The coin was passed around and praised by everyone. At the same time they were talking and laughing. They soon forgot the coin.

After supper, Barton asked for the coin, but nobody could tell where it was. It was lost. One man said everyone must be searched. One by one they turned out their pockets. Only Clinton refused. "I didn't steal the coin," he said, "and I will not be searched."

After that, people turned their heads away from Clinton when they met him. He grew poorer and poorer. Soon his wife died.

A few years later, Barton had his house repaired. The lost coin was found under the floor. Barton felt sorry and went to Clinton to apologize.

"You know the coin was not in your pocket," he said to Clinton, "but why did you refuse to be searched?"

"Because I was a thief," answered Clinton. "My pockets were full of food at that time. I had taken some food from the table to carry home to my wife and hungry children."

1. The story took place \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in 1920  
B. before the First World War  
C. in 1945  
D. after the First World War
2. The coin was passed and praised because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Clinton was rich  
B. the supper was good  
C. it was a large gold coin  
D. they were happy
3. Everyone was searched because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they were thieves  
B. the gold coin was lost  
C. Clinton stole the gold coin  
D. they stole the gold coin
4. Clinton refused to be searched because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he didn't steal the coin  
B. he wasn't poor enough  
C. the gold coin was in his pocket  
D. he was afraid to be found that there was some food in his pocket
5. Which of the following is the best title for the story?  
A. A Poor Man and a Thief  
B. The Lost Gold Coin  
C. Real Friends  
D. The Life of Clinton

### V. Task reading.

There is no way that you cannot have any embarrassing moments. You can't control everything that happens, so you're going to be in an embarrassing situation one day. How can you solve this problem? The answer is to control your actions and try not to get upset.

◆ Remember that you'll probably laugh about it in a few days, so try to see the funny side of it right away.

◆ If it is something so embarrassing that you feel you will never laugh about it, please remember that the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ will be over after some time.



◆ Ask your friends to give you a break and not to make fun of you. If you've done the same for them, they're more likely to agree to give you a break.

Always remember that **you are not alone**. Everyone has embarrassing moments. While you are sure that everyone is going to remember this moment forever, the fact is that they'll probably forget it very soon. Most of us remember the moments in which we feel embarrassed, but very few of us remember other people's embarrassing moments.

Most people have short memories. So while you may never forget the moment when your skirt was torn (撕裂) in gym class, most of the other people will probably forget it at once. Although a short memory may not be a(n) (2) \_\_\_\_\_ thing when you are trying to remember facts in a history test, it is useful when you are trying to forget life's most embarrassing moments.

任务一：请根据短文内容，分别写出 (1) 和 (2) 两处所缺单词。(每空限填一词)

1. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (2) \_\_\_\_\_

任务二：根据短文内容，选择正确答案。

2. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_ when you fall down after making a speech.

- A. everyone will remember the moment forever
- B. you may never forget the moment
- C. other people will feel embarrassed
- D. you will not remember the moment

任务三：把文中画线的句子译成汉语。

3. \_\_\_\_\_

任务四：请根据短文内容，回答下列问题。

4. According to the passage, why does the writer say "you are not alone"?

任务五：写出文章的主旨大意。

5. What's the main idea of the passage? It's mainly about how to \_\_\_\_\_ when you are embarrassed.



### Checking yourself

### 单元评价

#### I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers.

1. A. Yes, he does.                      B. No, he doesn't.                      C. We don't know.
2. A. Because he doesn't understand the project he's learning.  
B. Because he understands the project he's learning.  
C. Because he doesn't want to do the project.
3. A. Either of them.                      B. Both of them.                      C. Neither of them.
4. A. She didn't speak to her friend.  
B. She didn't answer her friend's call.  
C. There is a problem between her and her good friend.
5. A. Why communication is very important.  
B. The man is happier and more satisfied with his life.  
C. The man is likely to succeed in his job.

#### II. Listen to the passage and write True (T) or False (F).

( ) 1. When we meet someone for the first time, we often would like to talk about others.





## Unit 9

- ( ) 2. Looking at the speaker is impolite when you are listening.
- ( ) 3. Though you want to say something, you should not cut in at once.
- ( ) 4. To be a good listener, you should say nothing.
- ( ) 5. Listening is better than talking sometimes.

### III. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Laughing can make us happy and 1 \_\_\_\_\_. The first laughter club 2 \_\_\_\_\_ in 1995. Now there are over 3 \_\_\_\_\_ laughter clubs all over the world. We can go to a laughter club to laugh for our health, but remember 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to laugh at each other. Laughter is an international language. It is 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to each other's understanding. Let's laugh with people around us.

### IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. — Nancy is not coming tonight.  
— But she accepted my invitation. She should \_\_\_\_\_!
- A. promise      B. keep her promise      C. have promised      D. had promised
2. All the tasks had been finished \_\_\_\_\_ time, so they decided to go on holiday for a week.
- A. ahead of      B. instead of      C. at the front of      D. to take the place of
3. The reason why he was \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting was that his car \_\_\_\_\_ on the way.
- A. absence; slow down      B. absence; broke off  
C. absent from; broke down      D. absent from; put down
4. She was \_\_\_\_\_ the result. We knew it from her \_\_\_\_\_ look.
- A. satisfying with; satisfied      B. satisfied with; satisfied  
C. satisfied to; satisfying      D. satisfying with; satisfying
5. The director tried to get the actors to \_\_\_\_\_ to the next scene by hand signals.
- A. move on      B. move off      C. move out      D. move along
6. Many students find it hard to \_\_\_\_\_ the rules in this school.
- A. adapt to      B. according to      C. used to      D. get to
7. The idea \_\_\_\_\_ me when I was listening to the music.
- A. came out      B. came on      C. came to      D. came in
8. I'm surprised to \_\_\_\_\_ her. \_\_\_\_\_, we haven't seen each other for many years.
- A. hear from; So far      B. hear out; As usual  
C. hear of; Believe it or not      D. hear about; In one word
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I fail this time, I will try again.
- A. Even if      B. Unless      C. Until      D. As soon as
10. Her voice was so weak that I could \_\_\_\_\_ hear it.
- A. even      B. hardly      C. almost      D. ever
11. — He admitted \_\_\_\_\_ in the examination.  
— That's why he was not admitted \_\_\_\_\_ any universities or colleges.
- A. to cheat; in      B. cheating; into      C. to cheat; to      D. cheating; in
12. Don't waste time \_\_\_\_\_ technology that isn't right for the job.
- A. use      B. using      C. to use      D. used
13. A child ran across the road in front of my car. Luckily I managed to stop my car just \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. at times      B. on time      C. in time      D. time after time



14. Our dream will come true if we work hard \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. on now      B. just now      C. from now on      D. for now
15. Leave her \_\_\_\_\_. We should talk to her after she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lonely; breaks down      B. lonely; comes down  
 C. alone; cuts down      D. alone; cools down

V. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given.

- The police officer \_\_\_\_\_ (命令) him to keep silent.
- He faced the \_\_\_\_\_ (困难) with courage.
- If the weather is bad, we'll \_\_\_\_\_ (取消) our holiday plans.
- I'm sorry to cause you so much \_\_\_\_\_ (麻烦).
- Carefully planning is the \_\_\_\_\_ (秘密) of success.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.

- Overpopulation is a \_\_\_\_\_ (universe) problem.
- The police had \_\_\_\_\_ (secret) filmed the conversation.
- Culture plays an important role in \_\_\_\_\_ (communicate).
- Is success \_\_\_\_\_ (simple) a matter of working hard?
- I don't know why he is so \_\_\_\_\_ (anger).

VII. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

figure out	get along	cool down	run into	adapt to
------------	-----------	-----------	----------	----------

- He made an effort to \_\_\_\_\_ well with his classmates.
- I can't \_\_\_\_\_ why he is absent.
- The new students are very fast to \_\_\_\_\_ the rules.
- If I \_\_\_\_\_ anything that might interest you, I'll buy it for you.
- If your friend is too angry, talk to her after she \_\_\_\_\_.

VIII. Read the sentences and match.

Five students went out for a one-week trip in the countryside. When they returned, the group leader wrote a report about each student.

A. He was getting on very well until he hurt his foot on the third day. He didn't take part in most of the activities in the second half of the week.
B. She enjoyed herself, but found it very difficult to get up in the morning and often kept the others waiting.
C. A future leader. He always wanted to be first to try a new activity. He was very kind and helpful to those who had difficulties.
D. She was very shy and easily frightened. It was hard for her to make friends. I'm not sure if she enjoyed the trip very much.
E. He took part in only a few activities. He missed home very much. He gave me the impression that he didn't really want to be with us.

请把下面五位同学的感受与上面领队对他们的评价相匹配。

- The food was so terrible. I missed my parents so much. How comfortable when I was at home!  
\_\_\_\_\_
- What a pity! Everything was going well, and then I hurt myself. The last few days were quite boring.



## Unit 9

3. I love this kind of trip! I always had some new things to do and learn. It was great fun helping organize activities. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They wanted me to get out of bed very early, and be ready for the day's activities right away. Then they got angry when I kept them waiting. \_\_\_\_\_
5. I was often very lonely. I had problems making friends. Some of the activities were dangerous. I think I made a mistake by going on this trip. \_\_\_\_\_

### IX. Cloze test.

I used to live in my own room alone. But one day it all changed when my brother Mike asked to share my room. At first, my parents said “no” to him, but at last my mother agreed. I cried and asked my parents not to do this, but it didn't work.

As soon as Mike entered my room, it began to become 1. To my anger, he often left his unwashed clothes and toys everywhere!

One evening, I was doing my 2 on my computer while Mike was listening to music. Later, I left my seat to get some water. A big surprise was waiting for me when I 3. He was using my computer to play a game. I had forgotten to save the homework. Sadly, he had closed my program 4 saving it — all I had done had disappeared! I 5 him. He cried a lot as my mother came and beat him. My mother also asked him to leave my room at once.

Then I did my homework once again. At 10:00 p. m. I finished it. When I was going to turn off the 6, I saw the photo of my brother that he had put on my table. I looked at his lovely face and remembered how 7 he was when my mum beat him. I really felt 8. I went to see what he was doing. I found he was 9 in my parents' bed. I kissed his face. He woke up, got up and said, “I'm sorry. I won't bring you any more trouble.”

I was so moved and said, “From now on, my room is not only mine. It is 10!” That night, Mike and I shared not only the room, but the bed.

- |                   |               |                 |               |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. dirty       | B. empty      | C. quiet        | D. tidy       |
| 2. A. business    | B. homework   | C. reading      | D. shopping   |
| 3. A. danced      | B. fell       | C. returned     | D. slept      |
| 4. A. after       | B. by         | C. for          | D. without    |
| 5. A. agreed with | B. heard from | C. looked after | D. shouted at |
| 6. A. computer    | B. fan        | C. radio        | D. TV         |
| 7. A. clever      | B. happy      | C. sad          | D. silly      |
| 8. A. bored       | B. excited    | C. proud        | D. sorry      |
| 9. A. jumping     | B. sleeping   | C. sitting      | D. singing    |
| 10. A. his        | B. hers       | C. ours         | D. theirs     |

### X. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Students these days often have a lot of worries. Sometimes they have problems with their schoolwork, and sometimes with their friends. \_\_\_\_\_ Some people think the worst thing is to do nothing. Laura Mills, a teenager from Washington, agrees. “Problems and worries are normal in life,” says Laura. “But I think talking to someone helps a lot. If we don't talk to someone, we'll certainly feel worse.”

Laura once lost her purse, and worried for days. She was afraid to tell her parents about it. She even walked three miles to school each day because she didn't have any money. She just kept thinking, “If I tell my parents, they'll be angry!” But in the end, she talked to her parents and they were really understanding.



Her dad said he sometimes made careless mistakes himself. They got her a new purse and asked her to be more careful. “I will always remember to share my problems in the future!” Laura says.

Robert Hunt advises students about common problems. He feels the same way as Laura. “It is best not to avoid our problems. We should always try to solve them.” He thinks that you can first find someone to talk to. This person doesn’t need to be an expert (专家) like himself. Students often forget that their parents have more experience than them, and are always there to help them.

In English, we say that sharing a problem is like cutting it in half. So you’re halfway to solving the problem if you talk to someone about it!

1. Which of the following can be put in the blank in Paragraph 1?
 

A. What can they do about this?	B. Where do the problems come from?
C. When do they have these problems?	D. Why do they have so many problems?
2. In Paragraph 2, the writer used the story of Laura to \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. answer a question	B. give an example
C. introduce his friend	D. share his experience
3. According to the passage, Robert Hunt might be \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A. Laura’s teacher	B. the writer of the passage
C. a person with many problems	D. an expert on students’ problems
4. What is the main idea of this passage?
 

A. Few children are careful with their money.	B. Parents are more experienced than children.
C. Talking to someone helps to solve problems.	D. Students often have a lot of worries at school.

**XI. Read the passage and answer the questions.**

An old man lived alone in his old house. He hardly ever came out. He wouldn’t communicate with others.

One day, a little boy selling magazines knocked at the man’s door. The door slowly opened. “Uh, sir, would you like to buy a magazine?” The old man just stared (盯着) at the boy. The boy looked inside and saw lots of dog sculptures (雕塑品) on the table. “Do you collect dogs?” the boy asked. “Yes, they are all my family.” Hearing this, the boy understood and felt sorry for him. “I have a magazine here about dogs. It’s perfect for you.” The old man was ready to close the door and said, “No, I don’t need any magazines.”

The boy suddenly had an idea. He had a dog sculpture, which did not mean much to him. After a while, the boy returned with a box. The old man shouted this time, “I told you no magazines!” “I bring you a gift.” The boy opened the box and handed him the sculpture. The old man got surprised because no one had given him a gift. From that day on, the old man started coming out of his house. He and the boy became friends. The boy even brought his pet dog to visit the old man every week.

1. Did the old man live with his children?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What did the boy sell?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where were the old man’s dog sculptures?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Why did the old man get surprised when he got the gift?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you think of the boy?  
\_\_\_\_\_



Unit 9

XII. Task reading.

When the teacher asks a question in class, Wang Xiaobin never raises his hand. This situation is very common at middle schools. This 15-year-old boy always waits for other classmates or the teacher to give the answer. “What if my answer is wrong?” Wang asks.

Wang says only six or seven students in his class raise their hands when a question is asked. “I think it’s a problem that may affect (影响) our studies, but I am afraid of making mistakes in front of my classmates,” he says.

Why don’t the students raise their hands? Hu Wei says, “They lack (缺乏) confidence. They are afraid of showing off, or they’re afraid of losing face by giving wrong answers.”

To encourage students to raise their hands in class, Hu suggests that teachers should repeat the question, then try to guide and encourage students to offer their answers. Hu also advises students not to be shy, but brave enough to try.

Sun Pin, 16 of Fujian, always raises her hand as soon as she comes up with the answer, even if she isn’t sure she has got it right. Sun can’t understand why some of her classmates keep silent in class. She enjoys raising her hand a lot. “It keeps me enthusiastic (热情的) and confident to express my idea,” Sun said. “Raising my hand has really made me an excellent student.”

任务一：根据短文内容简要回答问题。

1. Does Wang Xiaobin raise his hand when the teacher asks a question in class?
2. Why don’t students raise their hands? (3 possible reasons)

任务二：将短文中画线的句子译成汉语。

3.
4.

任务三：给短文拟一个恰当的标题。

5.

XIII. Writing.

英语课堂上，老师要求学生就“与人相处”的话题展开小组讨论。请根据以下你所在小组的讨论结果，以“*How to Get Well with Others*”为题，写一篇 100 词左右的短文。

Suggestions	Learn to share Respect others Communicate with each other ...
My suggestions ...	





## UNIT

10

## Get Ready for the Future



## What do they mean?

## 疑难解析

1. **Well, I don't doubt you would be a good boss, but I don't think wealth is the most important thing in life.** 哦, 我不怀疑你会成为一个优秀的老板, 但我认为财富并不是生命中最重要的东西。(L55)

doubt 意思是“怀疑; 疑惑; 不确定”。例如:

I doubt whether/if he wants to participate. 我不确定他是否愿意参加。

I don't doubt that she's telling the truth. 我并不怀疑她在讲真话。

2. **As for me, I'm going to choose the most fun and exciting job in the world.** 至于我, 我要选择世界上最有趣最令人兴奋的工作。(L55)

as for sb./sth. 意思是“至于; 关于; 说起”。例如:

As for your father, he won't be mentioned in my will. 至于你父亲, 不会在我的遗嘱里提及。

As for his job, he was very mysterious about it. 关于他的工作, 他总是显得很神秘。

3. **Besides my schoolwork every weekday, I go to a chess club twice a week.** 我每周除了学校的功课, 还要去两次象棋俱乐部。(L56)

besides 意思是“而且; 此外; 以及; 除……之外(还)”。例如:

Besides her father, she has a younger brother to support. 除父亲外, 她还有一个弟弟要供养。

I think she has many good qualities besides being very beautiful. 我认为她除了长得非常漂亮, 还具有很多优秀品质。

4. **On top of all that, I have classes in dance, piano, art ... I like doing lots of different things, but I'm so busy!** 除此之外, 我还有舞蹈课、钢琴课、美术课……我喜欢做许多不同的事情, 但我太忙了!(L56)

on top of 意思是“在……上方; 除……之外(还)”。例如:

Put this book on top of the others. 把这本书放在其他书的上面。

He lost his job, and on top of that, his wife left him. 他失业了, 不仅如此, 他妻子也离开了他。

5. **All of you have some great memories of this period of your life, and so do I!** 你们每个人对这个人生阶段都有着美好的记忆, 我也一样!(L58)

so do I 意思是“……也一样”。该结构主要用来说明前面所说的情况也同样适用于后面的人或物。该结构中的助动词 do 根据前文的情况也可换成 is, am, are, was, were, does, did, can, could 等。例如:

He passed the exam, and so did I. = He passed the exam, and I passed the exam, too. = Both he and I passed the exam. = He and I both passed the exam. 他通过了考试, 我也通过了考试。/他和我都通过了考试。

但是如果前面所述情况为否定式, 则用 neither 或 nor 引出倒装句(此时不能用 so)。例如:

He couldn't do it, and neither could she. 他做不了这事, 她也做不了。

He never comes late. Nor do I. 他从不迟到。我也一样。

6. **Time has gone by quickly.** 时光飞逝。(L58)

go by 意思是“时光流逝; 顺便走访; 经过”。例如:

You've missed the bus. It just went by. 你错过了公共汽车。它刚开走。



## Unit 10

Time goes by quickly on vacation. 度假时，时间过得真快。

I was not at home when she went by yesterday. 她昨天来看我时，我不在家。

7. **You had valuable experiences in the past and you have bright futures ahead of you.** 你们拥有过去的宝贵经验，迎来的是光明的未来。(L58)

valuable 意思是“贵重的；宝贵的；有价值的”。例如：

This painting is very valuable. 这幅画非常名贵。

He gave us a valuable insight into the problems of education. 他针对教育问题给我们提供了宝贵的见解。

8. **At times it can be very hard. No matter how high you rise, there will be times when you fall down.** 有时候，也许你会举步维艰。不管你升得多高，也会有落下的时候。(L58)

fall down 意思是“落下，倒塌；跌倒；毫无结果”。例如：

You must watch your step so as not to fall down. 你必须留心脚下才不会跌倒。

Your plan fell down when it proved too costly. 你的计划是不切合实际的，因为它被证实耗资太大。

9. **Pick yourself up and take a new road.** 振作起来，选择一条新路。(L58)

pick oneself up 意思是“振作精神”。例如：

He could hardly pick himself up after such a terrible shock. 经历这样可怕的打击后，他几乎无法再振奋起来。

Pick yourself up from where you fell. 在哪儿跌倒就从哪儿爬起来。

10. **At last, on behalf of all the teachers, I'd like to give our best wishes and congratulations to the graduating class!** 最后，谨代表所有的老师，把我们最美好的祝愿送给毕业班，并对你们表示祝贺！(L58)

on behalf of 意思是“代表”。例如：

He spoke on behalf of all the members. 他代表全体成员讲了话。

On behalf of my colleagues and myself I thank you. 我代表同事和我本人向你表示感谢。

on behalf of 也可以写作 in behalf of (美语)。

11. **I said hello, and he immediately held out his hand to me.** 我向他问好，他立刻向我伸出了手。(L60)

hold ... out 意思是“伸出；拿出；提出；坚持；继续运转”。例如：

Martha held out a shirt for us to look at. 玛莎拿出一件衬衫让我们看。

He said he held out a good opinion of Mary as soon as he saw her. 他说他一见到玛丽就对她有好感。

They held out against the enemy for six months. 他们坚持抗击敌人达六个月之久。

This old machine will hold out for another 20 years. 这台老机器还会再运转 20 年。

12. **Twelve years later, he got a job with the Canadian Space Agency.** 十二年后，他在加拿大航空局得到一份工作。(L60)

此句也可以用... he got a job in/at the Canadian Space Agency 表述。

13. **You have to get a good education and keep your eye on your goal.** 你必须得到良好的教育，并关注自己的目标。(L60)

keep one's/an eye on 意思是“照看；留神；密切注意”。例如：

Mother cooked and kept an/her eye on the child at the same time. 妈妈边做饭边照看孩子。



### Finding out the rules

发现语法

本单元复习以前的语法项目。



## Following-up tasks

## 同步练习

## Lesson 55

## I. Choose the correct answers.

- \_\_\_\_\_ the new graduates, it is more important to find a job.  
A. Thanks to                      B. So far                      C. Because of                      D. As for
- He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing the \_\_\_\_\_ of some famous writers.  
A. wealth; works                      B. wealthy; work                      C. wealthy; jobs                      D. wealth; job
- I never doubt \_\_\_\_\_ his advice is of great \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A. that; valuable                      B. if; value                      C. whether; valuable                      D. that; value
- Can I have a day off tomorrow, Mr. Johnson?  
— Of course, I can \_\_\_\_\_ it without you.  
A. doubt                      B. work                      C. manage                      D. depend

## II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words given.

- Just having a lot of money doesn't mean you are \_\_\_\_\_ (wealth).
- I like \_\_\_\_\_ (cook), and to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) is my ideal job.
- They are \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the group work. Let's join their \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss).
- Do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) a company when you grow up?  
— Yes, my dream is to be a boss or a \_\_\_\_\_ (manage).
- Why are you \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) the wall? Are you a \_\_\_\_\_ (paint)?  
— No, I just like \_\_\_\_\_ (paint).

## III. Cloze test.

Your junior high school years are coming to an end. Most of you will go to 1 in a senior high school after the big exam. 2 are you expecting from senior high school? 3 hear what plans some students have for the future.

**Zhou Jie, 15, from Shanghai**, "I have heard that although Senior 3 is a 4 year, students feel less stressed out in Senior 1 and Senior 2. I hope there'll be time to enjoy 5, especially tennis. The Tennis Masters (大师) Cup will be held in Shanghai. I'm going to volunteer and I'm sure I'll really enjoy it."

**Jin Li, 16, from Harbin**, "I really enjoy science. I'm crazy about 6 model planes, although I'm not good at 7. I'll learn more science in my senior high school. Anyway, sometime in the future I'm going to build a super model plane!"

**Wang Ya, 15, from Xiamen**, "I hope I can be 8 in my senior high school. I'm only 155 cm. I want to be 162 cm. 9 most of the girls in my family don't grow any taller than 160 cm. I hope I'm different."

**Li Fan, 15, from Shijiazhuang**, "I hope I can make more friends. In my senior high school, I'll meet different people from different areas. I hope I can learn new things 10 them."

- A. walk                      B. study                      C. play                      D. write
- A. When                      B. How                      C. What                      D. Where
- A. Let's                      B. It's                      C. They're                      D. That's



## Unit 10

- |               |            |            |             |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 4. A. hot     | B. hard    | C. light   | D. kind     |
| 5. A. books   | B. shows   | C. photos  | D. sports   |
| 6. A. making  | B. sitting | C. cooking | D. cleaning |
| 7. A. us      | B. him     | C. it      | D. her      |
| 8. A. shorter | B. heavier | C. thinner | D. taller   |
| 9. A. So      | B. But     | C. When    | D. If       |
| 10. A. to     | B. for     | C. from    | D. at       |

### IV. Read the passage and write True (T) or False (F).

Besides studying and tests, teens need to learn some life skills for the future. These skills can help them live by themselves. The following are some necessary skills.

#### ★ Managing money

You often get a little money from your parents, and you may spend it as you like. You can make a list of the things that you want to buy, and plan how to spend the money. Don't waste.

#### ★ Washing and cleaning

Doing laundry correctly is important. You should first read the instructions on clothing, and then check the pockets of the clothes. Pay more attention to colours, and sort the clothes according to dark and light.

As for cleaning, you should learn how to use brooms, mops (抹布) and so on. If you often do more cleaning, the people who live with you will thank you for the efforts you make.

#### ★ Cooking your favourite meals

You should learn how to cook a few of your favourite meals. First ask your parents for help to decide on the menu and ingredients. Then you can go shopping, cook the meals and clean up the kitchen together.

- (     ) 1. This passage is mainly about some life skills for teens for the future.  
(     ) 2. Teens should manage money by saving money as much as they can.  
(     ) 3. Before they wash clothes, teens should check the pockets of the clothes.  
(     ) 4. Roommates will feel uncomfortable if teens do more cleaning.  
(     ) 5. Parents can help teens decide on the menu and ingredients to cook meals.

### V. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

travel	bad	artist	decide	different	every	but	thing	others	real
--------	-----	--------	--------	-----------	-------	-----	-------	--------	------

There are lots of jobs which we can do. Some are just ordinary jobs and 1 \_\_\_\_\_ are careers (职业), but each person likes something 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

My favourite job is being a (n) 3 \_\_\_\_\_. You can make beautiful things and you don't have to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to get to work. Also, you don't have to do what other people tell you. You can 5 \_\_\_\_\_ what you are going to paint and then you just do it. The only 6 \_\_\_\_\_ thing is that artists don't make very much money.

The worst job I can think of is a pilot. You have to work for long hours and it's 7 \_\_\_\_\_ tiring and boring. If you make a serious mistake, 8 \_\_\_\_\_ will go wrong. It's too dangerous. The only good thing is that pilots are paid a lot of money, 9 \_\_\_\_\_ money isn't the most important thing about a job.

In a word, 10 \_\_\_\_\_ job has both good and bad things about it.



## Lesson 56

### I. Choose the correct answers.

- I felt very tired and soon fell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sleep                      B. to sleep                      C. asleep                      D. sleeping
- The ability to express an idea is as important as the idea \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it                              B. its                              C. it's                              D. itself
- \_\_\_\_\_ Bob and Dave, there was still a third one who reached the top of the hill.  
A. But                              B. Both                              C. Beside                              D. Besides
- \_\_\_\_\_ everything else, I have to work next week.  
A. On top of                      B. Ahead                              C. So far                              D. After all

### II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

asleep	notebook	review	primary	weekday
--------	----------	--------	---------	---------

- His misunderstanding of language was the \_\_\_\_\_ cause of his other problems.
- They work on \_\_\_\_\_ and play on weekends.
- We have to study for our English test and we are busy \_\_\_\_\_ what we learnt.
- A good \_\_\_\_\_ may help you pick up flesh.
- She immediately copied the letter in her \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. Cloze test.

What do you think of stress? Is it a good thing or a bad thing?

Most of the students think stress can do harm 1 them in some ways. There's a story about a teenager in a middle school. He even 2 his study because of the stress from school and family. We often 3 of someone who turns to psychological doctors because of heavy working stress. There is no doubt that some people think stress is a dangerous wolf.

On the other hand, other people argue that stress is not a bad thing. They 4 stress can produce momentum (动力) in the end. For them, right attitude and action can reduce stress and make it 5. When I was a child, my mum always pushed me to study hard. She wished I could go to an ideal 6 for further education. I experienced stress for the first time. Born in a poor family, I deeply knew 7 was not easy for us, and everything my mum did to me was just to hope I could live a better life in the future. 8 the saying goes: "No pain, no gain." So I did what my mum expected because I didn't want to let her down. At last, I did measure up (达到标准) to my mum's expectation and go to college 9. Thanks to my mum's push! Thanks to the stress! In this way, I don't think stress is a bad thing.

Overall, stress is not a bad thing in 10. The key is how we deal with it.

- A. for                      B. in                      C. to                      D. of
- A. began with                      B. showed off                      C. gave up                      D. cheered for
- A. wonder                      B. decide                      C. promise                      D. hear
- A. doubt                      B. believe                      C. disagree                      D. forget
- A. useful                      B. difficult                      C. strange                      D. terrible
- A. company                      B. college                      C. factory                      D. farm
- A. life                      B. spirit                      C. opinion                      D. silence
- A. Then                      B. But                      C. As                      D. Or
- A. quietly                      B. wildly                      C. specially                      D. successfully



**Unit 10**

10. A. himself                      B. myself                      C. itself                      D. herself

**IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.**

**Letter 1**

Whatever I do, I always think about whether other people will like it. How can I stop worrying about what they think?

— Eva, 14, Illinois

**Letter 2**

My dream is to be on the Olympic team for gymnastics. My dad thinks I started too late and I'll never be able to make it. He puts me down, but I want his support. What should I do?

— Erica, 9, Texas

**Letter 3**

What should I do if I failed a test? I'm afraid to tell my mum because she might get mad at me and I won't be allowed to play soccer. And soccer is like the world to me.

— Ashley, 12, Wisconsin

**Letter 4**

I just moved and I'm kind of shy, so how do I make new friends?

— Jessica, 11, Canada

\*\*\*\*\*

**Dr. Molly's Answer①**

You should tell him about your dream and that if you work really hard, it might happen even though you started late. The sooner you tell your dad how you feel, the sooner you'll be able to work on making your dream come true.

**Dr. Molly's Answer②**

Nobody knows you at your new school. You have nothing to lose, so gather up all your courage and go over to someone who looks friendly and introduce yourself. You can ask that person about your teacher or the other kids in your class to break the ice. Good luck!

**Dr. Molly's Answer③**

It's better to tell your mum the truth than for her to find out another way. When you tell her, explain why you failed the test. Ask her if she can help you study in the future, so you'll do better on your tests and also have time for the soccer you love.

**Dr. Molly's Answer④**

Just be yourself and try not to care about what others think. The more you think about it, the worse you will feel. Always act strong and confident. Even if you are a little unsure of something, don't doubt your abilities to do things right. Just relax.

1. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wonders how to make new friends  
B. wishes to be on the Olympic team  
C. is afraid to tell her mum about failing a test  
D. keeps worrying about what other people think about her
2. \_\_\_\_\_ loves playing soccer best.  
A. Erica                      B. Eva                      C. Ashley                      D. Jessica



3. Erica's dad doesn't support her because he thinks she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is a little shy and can't do it well      B. didn't start at a very early age  
 C. is too young to be on the team      D. doesn't work hard
4. According to Dr. Molly, Eva should \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. hold on to her dream      B. always tell the truth  
 C. be brave to say hello to others      D. have confidence in herself
5. Which is the correct order of Dr. Molly's answers to the four letters?  
 A. ①④③②      B. ③④②①      C. ②③①④      D. ④①③②

#### V. Task reading.

Dear Editor,

I'm an overweight (超重的) girl. People always make fun of me. At school, I don't spend much time with other students and don't like to join in activities that I enjoy because I'm afraid people might laugh at me. ① What should I do? Please tell me.

Lily

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Lily,

② No matter what you weigh, you should be treated with kindness. People who make fun of you are making a mistake. They should accept you for who you are.

My advice for you is to pay no attention to your classmates' comments and all the rude things they may say about you. ③ Don't let them upset you, or you will have a bad time all day.

At the same time, you shouldn't ④ distance yourself from them. Instead, find someone you trust and develop a friendship with him or her. Then you'll feel happier and safer. And don't be afraid to take part in any activities you like. Remember: ⑤ People are more interested in your behaviour than your weight.

If you feel that your weight is really becoming a problem, then you can start doing things that ⑥ \_\_\_\_\_ (让你感觉好一些) about yourself. You could take up exercise such as running, swimming or jumping rope. Also, you could eat less junk food and replace it with something healthier.

Editor

1. 将文中①处画线部分合并成一句。

Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 用一个适当的英语单词替代文中②处画线部分。

No matter what: \_\_\_\_\_

3. 写出文中③处画线部分的同义句。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 写出文中④处画线部分 distance 的汉语意思。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 将文中⑤处的画线部分翻译成汉语。

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 根据文中⑥处的汉语提示, 用英语将句子补充完整。

\_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. Writing.

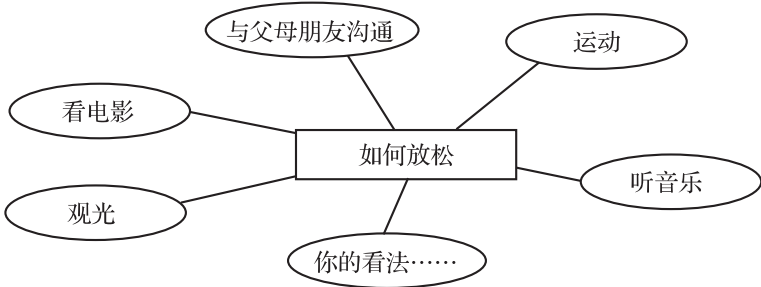
如今, 中学生的学习时间长、压力大。上周我校学生对如何减压放松进行了讨论。大家提出了许



**Unit 10**

多种减压放松的方法。请以 **How to Get Relaxed** 为题，根据下列信息写一篇短文。

- 注意：1. 短文必须包括以下要点，并谈谈自己的看法；  
2. 词数 80 左右，文章题目和开头已给出，不计入总词数。



**How to Get Relaxed**

Last week we had a discussion about the ways to get relaxed. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson 57**

I. Translate the following words or phrases into Chinese.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. primary school _____     | 2. middle school _____      |
| 3. junior high school _____ | 4. senior high school _____ |
| 5. college _____            | 6. university _____         |

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given.

1. It's hard for me to \_\_\_\_\_ (划) a boat.
2. The car must be returned to its \_\_\_\_\_ (主人).
3. My \_\_\_\_\_ (钱包) has disappeared from the table.
4. His illness caused him to lose his \_\_\_\_\_ (记忆).
5. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ (分开) to let the hero through.

III. Read the passage and choose the proper title for each paragraph.

**The Secret of Success**

\_\_\_\_\_

Your best chance of success is by doing what you really want to do. Ask yourself, "If money were not so important, what kind of work would I do for free?" Then just do what you like to do.

\_\_\_\_\_

Think about what you are going to do. You have to start somewhere and it may be quite a real beginning. Whether you are beginning in business or you're dreaming to be a star, you have to start at the bottom.

\_\_\_\_\_

Great ambition is necessary. An English student called Richard Branson opened a student magazine when he was only 16 years old. But he didn't stop there. He also opened a record business with many shops and now his company has planes, trains and cars.





The only people who succeed without hard work are lottery (彩票) winners. You need a “can do” attitude and you must work step by step, which will help you get what you really want. You are on the right path to success.

If you always say someone is successful, it doesn’t mean anything to you. Learn from those who have already succeeded in something, especially those who are doing the same as you want to do.

- A. Think big
- B. Start small
- C. Follow the leaders
- D. Find the work you love
- E. Be prepared to work hard

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

The high school years are a key period. The things we learn during this time really shape our lives. Liu Changming, principal of Beijing No. 4 High School, made 18 suggestions for students just starting high school on how to get the best out of high school. Here are ten of them.

**Read 50 books.** But choose them from ten different fields.

**Help a person.** Look for a classmate or an elderly person, in fact anyone who could benefit from your help. You’ll find you benefit too!

**Research.** Research a particular area, such as science, history or art.

**Make a foreign friend.** Try to make a friend from a foreign country. It’s an ideal way to learn about a foreign country.

**Publish an article.** Whether it appears in a newspaper, in your school magazine or in your own blog, an article will be something to look back on with pride in later years.

**Take up a new sport.** Choose one you’ve never played before. If you find you like it, you’ll have a hobby for life.

**Join a club.** Working hard in a club or other activities will give you a life outside your studies.

**Find a part-time job.** Try and do the job for at least a month.

**Find a person to learn from.** Choose someone with unusual experience or special talent. Try to learn all you can from him or her.

**Learn to cook Chinese dishes.** Learning how to cook is not only a practical skill, but a way of building a bridge to other people.

1. According to the passage, by making a foreign friend you can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. learn about another culture
  - B. practice spoken English
  - C. discuss the international situation
  - D. share your happiness and sadness
2. Besides learning a practical skill, another purpose of learning to cook is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to help your parents with housework
  - B. to kill time
  - C. to have a talk with others
  - D. to make friends
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. You should read fifty books from the same field.
  - B. Do a part-time job for less than a month.



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- C. Try to publish an article to make you famous.  
D. You can benefit a lot by helping others.
4. The principal made the suggestions in order for the students to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. make contributions to society                      B. achieve great progress in high school  
C. love high school life                                  D. finish high school

### V. Task reading.

Students are leaving junior high school. What are they taking with them? A lot of things for sure, but the most important thing is friends.

We asked some teachers to give us the last lesson. The lesson is proverbs about friends. Proverbs teach people about life. Older people often teach proverbs to younger people. Every culture has proverbs. They are short and easy to remember.

Mrs. Minelli says, "It is important to remember this Sicilian proverb, 'Only your real friends will tell you when your face is dirty.' It means that only good friends tell you when you are making a mistake."

Mr. Schmidt says, "I have a favourite proverb about friends. 'Friendship is a plant we must water.' It is German. It means that we need to take care of friends like we take care of a garden."

Mr. Tulga says, "My grandfather in Turkey told me, 'Nobody is so rich that he can throw away a friend.' It means that everyone needs friends. Be good to them."

The good news is: there is no test for this lesson. The bad news is we will miss you. Goodbye, friends! Don't forget us!

1. 根据短文，完成句子。

As the proverb says, \_\_\_\_\_ will tell you when you are making mistakes.

2. 根据短文，回答问题。

What proverb has the meaning of "Take care of friends like we take care of a garden" in the passage?

3. 根据短文，判断正（T）误（F）。

Proverbs are usually short, and they teach people about life. (      )

4. 写出这篇文章的主旨大意。

5. 写出一条有关朋友和友谊的谚语。

## Lesson 58

### I. Choose the correct answers.

1. In autumn when leaves turn yellow, they soon begin to \_\_\_\_\_ to the ground.  
A. fall down                      B. fall out                      C. fall in                      D. fall on
2. I suggest that you \_\_\_\_\_ and move ahead.  
A. pick oneself up                      B. pick you up                      C. pick you                      D. pick yourself up
3. The captain accepted the cup \_\_\_\_\_ the team.  
A. in behalf                      B. on behalf of                      C. on behalf                      D. on our behalf
4. Helping others is \_\_\_\_\_ than anything else.  
A. more value                      B. much valuable                      C. valuable                      D. more valuable
5. — Will you go shopping tonight?



— If you go, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. so do I                      B. so will I                      C. so I go                      D. that I'll go

6. \_\_\_\_\_, Jim is late for school.

- A. At times                      B. On time                      C. At that time                      D. In time

7. — I must apologize for not letting you know \_\_\_\_\_ time.

— That's all right.

- A. in front                      B. ahead of                      C. at the front of                      D. after

8. — I \_\_\_\_\_ send you a letter last week.

— OK, I'll check again.

- A. doing                      B. does                      C. did                      D. do

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

speak	value	period	achieve	go by
-------	-------	--------	---------	-------

- You will \_\_\_\_\_ nothing unless you work hard.
- My grandmother is becoming older and older as the years \_\_\_\_\_.
- Thank you for offering me many \_\_\_\_\_ suggestions.
- Only human beings are capable of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Childhood is a \_\_\_\_\_ of rapid growth.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

When William Stidger taught at Boston University, he once thought about the people that he hadn't thanked in his life. They taught him, encouraged him or cared a lot about him.

One was a teacher. She once taught William geography. So he wrote a letter of thanks to her.

He got the teacher's answer later. It began, "Dear Willie". He was very happy. Now over 50, he didn't think someone would call him "Willie". Here is that letter:

*Dear Willie,*

*I cannot tell you how much your letter means to me. I'm in my eighties, living alone in a small room and cooking my own meals. You will be interested to know that I have taught school for 50 years and yours is the first letter of appreciation (感激) I ever got. It came on a cold morning but it made me feel very warm.*

...

William cried when he read the letter. She was one of the people that William hadn't thanked in his past. She helped him to believe in himself. He would never forget her.

There are some people we should always remember, because they helped to shape our life. William Stidger found a way to show his appreciation — he wrote them letters.

Who are some of the people that you need to thank in your past? It may not be too late to say "Thanks".

1. Who did William write a letter to?

- A. His teacher.                      B. His parents.                      C. A neighbour.                      D. A friend.

2. When William wrote the letter, he was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. quite old                      B. young                      C. in his fifties                      D. retired

3. Why did William write to his geography teacher?

- A. He got her first letter of appreciation.                      B. His teacher encouraged him to be active.



Unit 10

- C. He wanted to make friends with his teacher.      D. His teacher helped him to believe in himself.
4. What can we learn about William’s teacher?  
A. She was over 80.      B. She lived with her children.  
C. She taught geography for 40 years.      D. She did everything well.
5. How did William show his appreciation to the people he needed to thank?  
A. He called them.      B. He visited them.  
C. He sent them gifts.      D. He wrote them letters.

IV. Read the passage and fill in the table.

What makes a successful speech? First, you should have a good speech script so that your ideas and language can attract people’s attention. And some skills are necessary, too.

Here are some suggestions on giving great speeches:

◆Beat nerves

Relax yourself before making a speech. Practice your opening sentence three or four times. This will help make a sure start and a successful speech. When you stand on the stage, think of the audience as your family members and friends.

◆Keep it natural

Natural body language will help your speech: smile, stand straight and look at the audience. Do not lower your head or play with a pen. Also, dressing nicely will help the audience feel respected.

◆Pace and pause（节奏和停顿）

Pace and pause add colour to your speech. Speak fast enough to keep people excited and slowly enough for people to fully understand you. After an important point, pause for a moment. It’ll change the atmosphere（气氛）in the audience.

Tips on Giving Speeches

Main tips	Things to do	Advantages
Speech script	Have good 1_____.	People’s attention is attracted.
Suggested ideas and language	● Practice opening sentence three or four times. ● Think of the audience as your family members and friends.	● This can give you a sure start. ● This can help 2_____ yourself.
	● Smile, stand straight and look at the audience. ● 4_____ yourself formally.	● Use natural 3_____ language will help your speech. ● The audience will feel respected.
	● Speak fast enough sometimes and slowly enough other times. ● Pause after an important point.	● People are kept excited and can fully understand you. ● The atmosphere in the audience will be 5_____.

V. Task reading.

You’ll soon graduate from junior high school and step into a new environment. When you are in the new environment, you must have a strong wish to fit in. Fitting in means making more friends, having more



influence on others and getting more chances to live a happier life. Here is some advice that can help.

First, it's important to be confident. Everyone is special in this world. Spend some time thinking about your strong points. If so, you will be able to build up confidence day by day. You won't have much difficulty fitting in.

Second, kindness is the bridge to your own happiness. When people notice your kindness, they will return it one day. Always give more than you receive, and think more of others. A person who cares for others is popular everywhere.

Next, being active in group activities like playing football can help you add more friends to your circle. Go out to dance and sing together with others to develop friendship.

Then, try to smile often. A pleasant smile costs the least and does the most. What will you do when someone smiles at you? You are sure to return a sweet smile. You both send your friendship and love through the smile.

Finally, remember to be humorous. People will like you for helping them live happily.

任务一：根据短文内容，用简洁的句子或短语完成下列表格。

Advice	How to fit in a new environment
Advice 1	Be confident.
Advice 2	1.
Advice 3	2.
Advice 4	3.
Advice 5	4.

任务二：除了文中提到的建议外，你一定还有许多自己的想法，请写几条与大家分享吧。

Lesson 59

I. Write some job words.

II. Complete the dialogue with the sentences given. There is one extra choice.

Celia: Hi Tony! You look upset. What's wrong?  
Tony: I failed the exam again. I'm afraid I have to give up my study.  
Celia: No, never. If you do that, you will let your parents down. \_\_\_\_\_  
Tony: Yes. I want to practice basketball and become a basketball player like Yao Ming or Kobe.  
Celia: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tony: Because it's my dream job. If I am famous, I can make lots of money.  
Celia: Money is important. \_\_\_\_\_  
Tony: I know. But I want to hold on to my dream.  
Celia: Have you ever talked with your parents?



## Unit 10

Tony: \_\_\_\_\_ They don't agree. They want me to be a doctor.

Celia: I think you'd better take your parents' advice.

Tony: Maybe you're right. But why can't I make my own decision?

Celia: Come on, Tony. \_\_\_\_\_ After all, your parents have more experience.

Tony: Anyway, I'll think about it. Thanks for your advice.

- A. Why do you want to be a basketball player?
- B. Think it over!
- C. No. I don't want to talk with them.
- D. I don't think it's everything.
- E. Do you have a plan for the future?
- F. Yes, many times.

### III. Cloze test.

We were getting ready for the game over the weekend when I had an interesting conversation with one of the team mates I really didn't know 1.

"So, what do you do?" he asked. "Well, we work for 2. We run a computer company," I replied. "Oh, really? That's great! I work for a company, 3 you know I always want to get into cartoon design and work for myself. It is my 4. But I never work for it."

"You aren't dead yet, are you?" I thought, trying hard not to say that 5. He continued, "You know, I've wanted to do this for 10 years, but once you have a 6, it's very hard to do anything else."

I couldn't 7 any more, so I said, "That's great. If you really want to do that, maybe you should take some cartoon classes. That would be a good start." "It's very 8. With family, I would love to, but I can't," he said.

I didn't know him very well, so I chose to just 9 and leave it at that. But it made me think. Why do people 10 to do something to follow their dreams? If they don't follow their dreams, why do we feel sorry for them later? It is our duty to try to make our dreams come true.

- |              |           |               |             |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. A. well   | B. good   | C. bad        | D. badly    |
| 2. A. us     | B. ours   | C. ourselves  | D. our      |
| 3. A. and    | B. but    | C. or         | D. so       |
| 4. A. work   | B. family | C. lesson     | D. dream    |
| 5. A. slowly | B. alone  | C. aloud      | D. low      |
| 6. A. family | B. friend | C. wife       | D. child    |
| 7. A. see    | B. know   | C. understand | D. tell     |
| 8. A. easy   | B. busy   | C. difficult  | D. free     |
| 9. A. shout  | B. smile  | C. cry        | D. fight    |
| 10. A. agree | B. want   | C. refuse     | D. continue |

### IV. Read the passage and write True (T) or False (F).

What's the most important thing for you to have in your life? Somebody mentions hard-work; others suggest knowledge, love and luck.

If you arrange the 26 English letters alphabetically (按字母表的顺序) and use numbers to represent each of them, for example, 1 for a, 2 for b, 3 for c ..., you can change an English word into a number. So hard-work becomes  $8 + 1 + 18 + 4 + 23 + 15 + 18 + 11 = 98$ , meaning 98 is its mark; knowledge:  $11 + 14 +$



$15 + 23 + 12 + 5 + 4 + 7 + 5 = 96$ ; while love:  $12 + 15 + 22 + 5 = 54$ ; and luck:  $12 + 21 + 3 + 11 = 47$ , a small mark. None of these words can give one a full mark. What about money or prayer (祈祷)? They can't, either.

Then what else? Don't be worried. You can always find an answer to a problem in your life, when you change your way of looking at things or doing things, or your attitude (态度). Yes, attitude is the word. See for yourself, attitude:  $1 + 20 + 20 + 9 + 20 + 21 + 4 + 5 = 100$ , a full mark.

Different attitudes lead to different courses of life. Most times, people hope for a better life. It is possible that one will have a change for the better after one has changed one's attitude.

When you change your manner and become friendly towards others, you'll meet more smiling faces. In the same way, if you take a positive (积极地) attitude towards failure, you'll find it's also rewarding though it has caused your losses.

- (     ) 1. Attitude is the most important thing in a person's life.
- (     ) 2. According to the passage, if you meet with problems, the best way out is to change your attitude.
- (     ) 3. Different attitudes adapt to different courses of life.
- (     ) 4. Mathematics can solve every problem easily in our daily life.
- (     ) 5. Failure sometimes can bring you good if you take a positive attitude.

#### V. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Have you ever thought about what kind of job you would like to have when you grow up? Many people think that we can have only one job in our lifetime. We all know that this is not true, but quite a few people actually think this way. For example, when people choose a major (专业) in college, they think that the decisions they make now will decide their jobs for the rest of their lives. However, there are many examples where people became successful after changing their careers (职业) later in life.

J. K. Rowling, writer of the famous novel *Harry Potter*, was actually a school teacher before she began writing books. In fact, she was out of work before the first *Harry Potter* book came out.

Former U. S. President Ronald Reagan began as an actor when he was a young man. He later decided that he wanted to do political work. This kind of passion (激情) finally led him to become president of the United States.

The famous 19th century artist Vincent Van Gogh was not a painter from the beginning. He once worked as an art salesman and later became a preacher. It was only 10 years before he died that he decided to become an artist.

Careers are always open to change. The important thing is to find what you are really good at or what you really want to do. Once you find that passion, it's all a matter of how hard you try.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was s teacher before she became famous.  
A. Vincent Van Gogh      B. Ronald Reagan      C. J. K. Rowling      D. Harry Potter
2. The underlined word "political" in Paragraph 3 means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 政治的      B. 艺术的      C. 文学的      D. 经济的
3. According to the passage, the most important thing to think of when choosing careers is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what major you choose in college      B. how much money you can make  
C. changing jobs as often as possible      D. finding what you really want to do
4. How is the passage organized? (Par = Paragraph)



## Unit 10

A. Par 1 Pars 2 ~ 4 Par 5

B. Pars 1 ~ 2 Par 3 Pars 4 ~ 5

C. Par 1 Pars 2 ~ 3 Pars 4 ~ 5

D. Pars 1 ~ 2 Par 3 ~ 4 Par 5

### VI. Task reading.

Stephen will finish school this summer. He plans to find a job with UNICEF. Now he is being interviewed by a UNICEF worker.

(S: Stephen W: worker in UNICEF)

W: So, Stephen, please say something about yourself.

S: Well, I love children so much. My mother works in a primary school, so I learn a lot about children and I think this might be useful.

W: I'm sure it is. Do you speak many languages? Ours is an international organization and it's quite often that we meet children from different countries.

S: Yes. I'm good at French and English. I'm taking Chinese classes in the evening. I learned Japanese at school, too.

W: Excellent. 告诉我你为什么想得到这份工作。

S: Well, it sounds interesting. worker, like, experience, I, as, some, would, a, to, charity, get. Maybe one day I'll set up my own charity.

W: I see. What are your characteristics, may I ask?

S: I'm patient, generous and easy-going.

W: Good. What do you think you could offer us, Stephen?

S: I think my knowledge of languages and personalities would be useful. I enjoy working with children and you can always believe me. I'm also fit and healthy.

W: What do you think your disadvantages are?

S: I'm not outgoing. I'm very shy when I first meet people. I find it difficult to talk to them and make conversation, but when I know people quite well I'm much more self-confident.

W: Thank you very much, Stephen. We'll call you next week.

1. 根据对话，完成句子。

Stephen is good at \_\_\_\_\_ and English and he also learns Chinese and \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 将文中画线部分的单词组成一个通顺的句子。

3. 将文中 "Ours is an international organization and it's quite often that we meet children from different countries." 翻译成汉语。

4. 将文中汉语 "告诉我你为什么想得到这份工作。" 译成英语。

5. 回答问题，列出四个方面。

What are Stephen's advantages in asking for this job?

## Lesson 60

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the phrases in the box.

hold out    hold to    hold on    hold back

1. \_\_\_\_\_ to your dreams, and they will come true one day.





2. He was so sad hearing the bad news that he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ his tears.
3. We can stay here as long as our foods \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She always \_\_\_\_\_ her beliefs.
5. — May I speak to Mr. Smith?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, please. I'll see if he is in.
6. They all \_\_\_\_\_ their hands to welcome me.

II. Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

catch one's eye    keep one's eye on    the apple of sb.'s eye    an eye for an eye

1. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The officer \_\_\_\_\_ the man's actions.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the whole world blind.
4. Only outstanding products can \_\_\_\_\_.

III. Read the sentences and match.

五位中国学生想去世界名校学习。请仔细阅读题中的学生个人信息和他们的态度，然后从 A 至 F 六个选项中，帮助他们选择最合适的大学（其中一项为多余选项）。

	University	Country	Popular majors	Other information
A	University of Melbourne	Australia	Arts	11 art clubs
B	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	China	Business; Nursing	Free school bus
C	The University of Tokyo	Japan	Earthquake Study; Engineering	Easy to get part-time jobs
D	The University of Leeds	The UK	Business	Many libraries
E	The University of Michigan	The USA	Engineering	Large libraries
F	The University of Pennsylvania	The USA	Arts	Near the city center

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Li Qi plans to study in England. She likes universities with many libraries.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Chen Jun hopes to major in Engineering. He wants to get a part-time job during his study.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Xia Jie dreams to be a businessman. Hong Kong is his favourite city.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Han Yi would like to study at a university in the USA. He is interested in Engineering.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Sun Hao wants to learn Arts. She thinks joining an art club can be helpful.

IV. Cloze test.

People can find jobs in many ways. Sometimes you can find a job easily by walking into a local store and looking at its notice board. Local stores often have   1   for people to put small signs telling the services that they need or they can provide. Such services   2   looking after children or cleaning houses.

Another popular tool for finding a job is the   3  . For example, people around the world can use the Craigslist website to buy things, meet people or find a job. It is said that the site can   4   two million new jobs each month.

Another useful way to find a job is through a university. For example, students at the University of Texas can go to the job center to get   5  . Many college students like this way better.



## Unit 10

6 , some experts (专业人士) can also help people find a job. Susan Miller has her own company 7 California Job Services in Los Angeles. She says her company helps people find a job by first helping them understand their strengths, goals and 8 . Then she 9 them with methods to help them find the right job. So with her help, many people have 10 in finding a good job.

- |                  |           |              |              |
|------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. rooms      | B. areas  | C. houses    | D. offices   |
| 2. A. can        | B. are    | C. has       | D. include   |
| 3. A. Internet   | B. TV     | C. radio     | D. phone     |
| 4. A. help       | B. play   | C. receive   | D. use       |
| 5. A. things     | B. help   | C. job       | D. work      |
| 6. A. At times   | B. Always | C. Ahead of  | D. On top of |
| 7. A. call       | B. name   | C. made      | D. called    |
| 8. A. use        | B. place  | C. interests | D. helps     |
| 9. A. helps      | B. asks   | C. provides  | D. acts      |
| 10. A. succeeded | B. made   | C. did       | D. treated   |

### V. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

“Everything happens for the best,” my mother said whenever things weren’t going my way. “Don’t worry, and one day your luck will change.”

Mother was right, as I discovered after I had finished my college education. I had decided to try for a job in radio. One day, I wanted to host (主持) a sports program. I went to Chicago and knocked on the door of every station. But I got turned down every time.

At one station, a kind lady said my problem was that I hadn’t got enough experience. “Get some work with a small station and work your way up,” she said.

I went back home. I couldn’t get a job there, either. Then my dad told me a businessman had opened a store and needed someone to help him. But again, I didn’t get the job.

I felt really down. “Your luck will change,” Mum said to me. Dad lent me the car to help me to look for my job. I tried another radio station in Iowa. But the owner, a nice man, told me he had already had someone.

As I left his office, I asked, “How can someone be a sports announcer (播音员) if he can’t get a job in a radio station?”

I was waiting for the lift when I heard the man call out to me. “What did you mean? Do you know anything about football?” He put me in front of a microphone and asked me to try to imagine that I was giving my opinion on a football game. I succeeded.

On my way home, Mum’s words came back to me, “One day your luck will change, son. And when it happens, it’ll feel doubly (加倍的) good because of all the hard work you’ve had to do.” At that moment I knew just what she meant.

- What’s the writer’s ideal (理想的) job?  
A. A sportsman.      B. A shop assistant.      C. A sports announcer.      D. A businessman.
- Why didn’t the writer get the job in Chicago?  
A. Because he was too young.      B. Because he didn’t get college education.  
C. Because he was not a good-looking person.      D. Because he hadn’t got enough experience.
- The sentence “But I got turned down every time” means “\_\_\_\_\_”.



- A. But I was refused every time

C. But I lost my way every time
- B. But I was successful every time

D. But the door of every station was always closed
4. What’s the best title for this passage?
- A. Mother’s Words

C. No One Is Always Lucky
- B. Everything Happens for the Best

D. To Find a Job in Radio Is Difficult

VI. Writing.

“长大后我想当一名计算机工程师；我想当一名银行高管；我想当一名剧作家……”。即将升入高中，你一定对自己未来的事业有非常美好的憧憬。请根据自己的梦想，结合下列要求写一篇文章。词数 80 左右。

1. What’s your dream job?
2. Why is it a dream for you?
3. What have you done and what will you do to realize it?



Checking yourself

单元评价

I. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the table.

Name	Wang Mei	Li Ming	Yang Hao	Yi Han
Job				

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answers.

1. Why does the woman make the phone call?
- A. Because she hopes to find a job.

B. Because she plans to go to evening classes.

C. Because she wants to know more about the club.
2. Where does the woman come from?
- A. She comes from Canada.

B. She comes from China.

C. She comes from America.
3. What language can she speak?
- A. She can speak English.

B. She can speak French.

C. She can speak English and French.
4. When can she have an interview?
- A. In the morning on Tuesday.

B. On Thursday evening.



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C. On Wednesday evening.

5. Why does the man ask the woman for her name and e-mail address?

A. He wants to visit her.

B. He wants to send her some information.

C. He wants to know more about her family.

### III. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

1. Some \_\_\_\_\_ people have interesting or high-pay jobs, but most people don't have such good luck.

2. Some jobs take a long time to learn because they are \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Young players can move very fast, so many of them play these \_\_\_\_\_, like football and tennis, very successfully.

4. Golf is a good sport for \_\_\_\_\_ people.

5. Most people keep working until the age of 60 or 65. But writers, artists, scientists and actors can work all their \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack, I refuse to have any dealings with him.

A. So far

B. Get along with

C. As for

D. On top of

2. \_\_\_\_\_, for you are such a brave girl.

A. Pick oneself up

B. Pick yourself up

C. Pick you

D. Pick you up

3. The price has gone down, but I doubt \_\_\_\_\_ it will remain so.

A. why

B. how

C. whether

D. when

4. We have lots of things in common \_\_\_\_\_ music.

A. than

B. less than

C. more than

D. besides

5. \_\_\_\_\_ my classmates, I \_\_\_\_\_ your suggestion.

A. On behalf of; accept

B. In behalf; accept

C. On behalf of; receive

D. In behalf; receive

6. The old lady \_\_\_\_\_ in the street and broke her leg.

A. calmed down

B. put down

C. fell down

D. cut down

7. — What do you think of your school, Linda?

— It's a good place for us to \_\_\_\_\_ ourselves for the future.

A. prepare

B. review

C. promise

D. present

8. — Would your younger brother go for a picnic this Sunday?

— If I don't go, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so does he

B. so he will

C. neither will he

D. neither does he

9. — Last Sunday, Fred went to Ann's birthday party.

— \_\_\_\_\_. And \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So did he; so did I

B. So he did; so I did

C. So did he; so I did

D. So he did; so did I

10. As time \_\_\_\_\_, you'll come to think of English as your friend and love it.

A. goes by

B. runs out

C. takes off

D. turns up

11. They \_\_\_\_\_ to hold on until the police arrived.

A. achieve

B. hold

C. managed

D. succeeded

12. The town \_\_\_\_\_ was full of life and character.

A. it

B. itself

C. it's

D. its



13. He was ready to \_\_\_\_\_ a friendly hand to welcome the visitors.  
A. hold out                      B. hold on                      C. hold to                      D. hold back
14. — Look, John's fallen \_\_\_\_\_ at work!  
— Oh, he must have stayed up late last night.  
A. sleepy                      B. sleeping                      C. sleep                      D. asleep
15. — Mum, I've won the first prize in the photo competition.  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Good luck!                      B. Not at all.                      C. Good idea!                      D. Congratulation!

V. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given.

1. He was fired by his \_\_\_\_\_ (老板).
2. The loss of health is more serious than the loss of \_\_\_\_\_ (财富).
3. My brother picked up a \_\_\_\_\_ (钱包) in the street and gave it to its owner.
4. Does this \_\_\_\_\_ (笔记本) belong to you?
5. He began his \_\_\_\_\_ (演讲) with a funny joke.

VI. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words or phrases in the box.

period	row	value	achieve	hold out	fall down
--------	-----	-------	---------	----------	-----------

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ several questions at the meeting last week.
2. Babies often \_\_\_\_\_ when they learn to walk.
3. There were many important events in this \_\_\_\_\_.
4. This experience is \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
5. — Tom is wise enough to \_\_\_\_\_ his success.  
— But in my opinion, he is more lucky than wise.
6. — Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a boat?  
— No, it's difficult for me.

VII. Cloze test.

Today, it is a big problem for young graduates to get satisfying jobs. 1 that there are thousands of different kinds of jobs in the world. Choosing the right one itself is not easy.

“Finding a job” is not 2 as “choosing a job”. Many young people end up in a job because they are not 3 for it. Sometimes “chance” may 4 a more important part than “decision”.

Here are a few steps to help you think about jobs 5 you might enjoy doing after school or university. First, it is important 6 what kind of person you are, which special qualities 7 you outstanding among people and what you are interested in. There is a difference 8 an interest and a skill. If you like 9 and enjoy looking at pictures, that is an interest. But if you can 10 a horse that looks like a horse not a big dog, that is a 11.

Then ask yourself a question, “In the following three areas — skills with people, skills with information and skills with things, which are your 12 skills?”

After 13 your skills, the next step is research. To 14 as many different kinds of jobs as possible, go to the library and read books, magazines and newspapers for information. Ask your friends 15 the work they do.

Finally, trust your own ideas and your own thinking! It is your own life, so find the job you really



## Unit 10

enjoy doing.

- |                              |                         |               |               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. It's saying            | B. It's say             | C. It is said | D. It says    |
| 2. A. same                   | B. as same              | C. so good    | D. the same   |
| 3. A. suitable               | B. easy                 | C. able       | D. like       |
| 4. A. take                   | B. play                 | C. have       | D. choose     |
| 5. A. which                  | B. what                 | C. if         | D. whether    |
| 6. A. feel                   | B. realize              | C. to feel    | D. to realize |
| 7. A. helps                  | B. makes                | C. make       | D. help       |
| 8. A. both                   | B. between              | C. from       | D. either     |
| 9. A. art                    | B. music                | C. sports     | D. acting     |
| 10. A. ride                  | B. feed                 | C. draw       | D. treat      |
| 11. A. success               | B. skill                | C. hobby      | D. fact       |
| 12. A. good                  | B. the best             | C. better     | D. best       |
| 13. A. examine               | B. have examined        | C. examining  | D. examined   |
| 14. A. find out              | B. look out             | C. find       | D. look at    |
| 15. A. what do they think of | B. how do they think of |               |               |
| C. what they think of        | D. how they think of    |               |               |

### VIII. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

A famous foreign company in China wanted a clerk for its public relations department (公关部).

A beautiful girl with a master's degree (硕士学位) went through a lot of challenges and her name was on the list. In the final stage she faced an interview — together with another girl. Both of them were outstanding, not only in looks but also in education.

The girl was successful in the interview. It seemed that she would get the chance. At last, the examiner asked her, "Can you come to the office next Monday?" Shocked by the unexpected question, the beautiful girl couldn't make a decision at the moment, so she said, "I have to talk with my parents before I give an answer." The examiner felt surprised but said calmly, "If so, let's wait till you are ready."

The next day, the girl came to tell the examiner that her parents had agreed to let her begin work next Monday. But the examiner said regretfully (遗憾地), "Sorry, another suitable candidate (选手) has got the job. You had better try another place." The beautiful girl was surprised. She asked for an explanation and was told, "What is needed here is a person who knows her own mind."

That was how a good opportunity right under the nose of a beautiful girl ran away.

1. The beautiful girl wanted to ask her parents for advice because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she didn't like the job  
B. she didn't expect the examiner would ask such a question  
C. she didn't want to answer the question  
D. her parents would be angry if she didn't ask them
2. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the company lost its best clerk  
B. no girl got the job  
C. the other girl who failed at the last interview might get the job  
D. the examiner was very pleased with the girl



3. The examiner regarded \_\_\_\_\_ as the most important.  
 A. one's own decision    B. one's knowledge    C. a person's age    D. a person's beautiful looks
4. The underlined phrase "right under the nose of" probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 确信的    B. 想要得到的    C. 没有把握的    D. 就在眼前的
5. The best title for the passage above might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Make Decisions with Your Parents    B. A Successful Interview  
 C. Use Your Own Mind    D. An Opportunity

#### IX. Task reading.

On my 15th birthday, I left home for New Zealand to start my new life.

My father and mother took me to Hong Kong, where we had to say goodbye. When we were saying goodbye, I suddenly felt afraid.

This was the first time I had traveled so far by myself. And going to a faraway place I had never been before made me feel terrible. I held back my tears until I could no longer see my parents. As I was wiping away (擦去) my tears, I realized that, from that moment on, I would have to do everything by \_\_\_\_\_.

After my arrival in Wellington, my teacher, Ms. Lang, showed me around my new school.

A few days later, I started having classes. There were only 20 students in each class. Only math, science, social studies and English were compulsory, and students could choose other subjects for themselves, I chose music, Japanese and health.

Studying in New Zealand is very different from studying in China. In New Zealand, students depend on the library to gain knowledge instead of waiting for what teachers ask them to do.

In New Zealand, students are very active in class. And teachers are not serious. They often let us play games in class. We can sit with anyone we like, and the teacher can sit at his/her own desk or at a student's desk. The school has an easy manner, with few rules.

Because there was no homework, we could join clubs or do anything we liked. I always went to the library after school, where I found a lot of books to help with my studies.

Time went fast. The two months after I arrived flew by. Then a week of exams began.

I did not have to take these exams, because I had only been at the school for a short time. However, my math teacher encouraged me to take the math exam, as she thought I could do well.

Though there wasn't much pressure on me, I worked very hard to get ready for the exam because I knew that no pain means no gain.

When the day of the exam came, I found that I finished the paper faster than the other students. One week later, my teacher told the whole class who had the top mark — It was me! I got 94.

All my classmates were very happy and said congratulations to me. It was one of the happiest days of my life.

要求：1 题将文中横线处空缺的一个单词填写在下面的横线上；2 题完成句子；3 题判断正（T）误（F）；4 题简略回答问题；5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

- \_\_\_\_\_
- From the passage we know that Wellington is the name of a \_\_\_\_\_ in New Zealand.
- The writer didn't have to take the exams, but she took the math exam and did best of all in it. (     )
- Why does the writer always go to the library?



Unit 10

5. \_\_\_\_\_

X. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the words in the box.

what    pull    another    with    any    find    still    decide    success    teacher

A professor told his students to go into the city slums ( 贫民窟 ) to study the life of 200 boys. He asked them to write reports about each boy’s life and future. One of the students wrote, “They don’t have 1 \_\_\_\_\_ hope.”

Twenty-five years later, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ professor read about the earlier study. He told his students to find out 3 \_\_\_\_\_ had happened to the boys. They tried very hard and 4 \_\_\_\_\_ that 176 of the boys had become successful as doctors, teachers and scientists.

The professor was very surprised and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to study it further. Luckily, all of them were living near the place where they had lived previously and he was able to ask each one, “What made you successful?” Each one answered, “It was a 6 \_\_\_\_\_.”

The teacher was 7 \_\_\_\_\_ living there, so the professor found her and asked the old woman what she had done to 8 \_\_\_\_\_ those boys out of the slums, and change them into 9 \_\_\_\_\_ people.

The teacher’s eyes began to shine and said 10 \_\_\_\_\_ a sweet smile, “It’s really very easy. I love those boys.”

XI. Writing.

在一次英语沙龙活动中，外籍教师 Ellen 与大家一起畅谈人生理想。他让大家把自己的理想写下来保留。请根据表格中的提示或结合你的实际情况写一篇 80 ~ 100 词左右的短文。

My Future Life	
Job	a (an) teacher, reporter, artist ...
Place to live	Shanghai, Paris ...
Others	travel ..., keep ... as a pet ...

When I grow up, I want to be a (an) ▲. And I think ▲ sounds like an interesting city, so I’d love to ▲ there. And one day in the future, I am going to ▲. I am sure my future isn’t a dream!

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





## 专项训练——听力部分

### (一)



#### 听力部分 (第一节)



#### I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。

- |  |                   |                     |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. price                                  | B. prize          | C. practice         |
| 2. A. 2:45 p. m.                             | B. 3:45 p. m.     | C. 3:55 p. m.       |
| 3. A. read a book                            | B. take a book    | C. take a walk      |
| 4. A. He loves math.                         | B. He hates math. | C. He teaches math. |
| 5. A. Amy reached the top of the mountain.   |                   |                     |
| B. Amy left the top of the mountain.         |                   |                     |
| C. Amy didn't reach the top of the mountain. |                   |                     |

#### II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。

- |                          |                      |                           |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. A. I'm fine.          | B. I'm drawing.      | C. I'm Jack.              |
| 7. A. Thank you so much. | B. Certainly.        | C. Really?                |
| 8. A. Wonderful.         | B. My pleasure.      | C. It doesn't matter.     |
| 9. A. It's beautiful.    | B. It's white.       | C. It's very cold.        |
| 10. A. Yes, I will.      | B. Yes, I feel well. | C. No, I don't feel well. |

#### III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确答案。

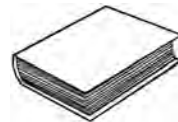
11. A.



B.



C.



12. A.



B.



C.



13. A. Phone Sue.

B. Tell Sue to hurry up.

C. Wait for Sue.

14. A. Red.

B. Purple.

C. Black.

15. A. Have a rest.

B. Try a T-shirt on.

C. Pay for a T-shirt.

16. A. A police officer.

B. A salesman.

C. A waiter.

17. A. It is a gift from the woman's father.

B. It has blue and white flowers on it.

C. There is nothing in it.

18. A. To go to her office.

B. To fill in a form.

C. To get her ID card.

#### IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。

19. Where was Louise's mother born?

A. In England.

B. In Africa.

C. In America.

20. What does Louise's father do?

A. A tour guide.

B. A scientist.

C. A farmer.



专项训练

21. How many children do Louise's parents have?  
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.
22. Why do people have *Buy Nothing Day*?  
A. Because they buy too much.  
B. Because they don't want anyone to go shopping.  
C. Because they buy a lot of gifts.
23. When is *Buy Nothing Day*?  
A. November 29. B. November 25. C. November 19.
24. How do some people celebrate *Buy Nothing Day*?  
A. They like to do sports and watch TV.  
B. They often watch TV and read stories.  
C. They get together to read stories and do sports.
25. Who had a party in New York?  
A. Children. B. Primary school students. C. High school students.



听力部分（第二节）



V. 听短文填空。

Information Sheet
26. The English corner was in _____ of our library.
27. When I got there, I was _____ minutes late.
28. At first, I was _____ that my English was so poor that I couldn't follow them.
29. To my _____, I found that everyone seemed friendly to me.
30. I believe my English will be _____ in the future.

(二)



听力部分（第一节）



I. 听句子，选出句子中所包含的信息。

1. A. pipe B. pie C. pet  
2. A. turn on B. try on C. travel on  
3. A. French B. Canada C. France  
4. A. I like the drinks at the party.  
B. I hate the drinks at the party.  
C. I'll provide the drinks for the party.  
5. A. People were happy to see the players.  
B. People were sad to see the players.  
C. People were quiet when seeing the players.

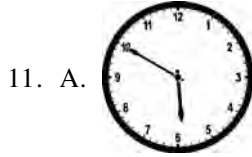
II. 听句子，选出该句的最佳答语。

6. A. This is John. B. Hold on, please. C. I'll call him later.  
7. A. I did my homework. B. I am drawing. C. I like to swim.  
8. A. Nice to meet you, Lucy. B. Thank you. C. It's my pleasure.



9. A. Let me have a try. B. Yes, please. C. No, thank you.  
10. A. You're welcome. B. Never mind. C. Sure, I'd love to.

III. 听对话和问题，选择正确答案。



13. A. In a restaurant. B. In a shop. C. In a café.

14. A. She needs to buy some chocolate.  
B. She needs to buy some flowers.  
C. She needs to get a gift for her friend.  
15. A. She usually goes to the zoo.  
B. She usually does some shopping.  
C. She usually waters flowers at home.

16. A. A driver. B. A writer. C. A teacher.  
17. A. France. B. Australia. C. America.  
18. A. Because she works here.  
B. Because she is here to visit her father.  
C. Because she is here to take a holiday.

IV. 听短文和问题，选择正确答案。

19. Who works in a hospital?  
A. The speaker's father. B. The speaker's brother. C. The speaker's mother.  
20. What does the speaker's mother think of her job?  
A. Fun. B. Hard. C. Boring.  
21. Where does the speaker's aunt work?  
A. In a restaurant. B. In a post office. C. At a police station.  
22. What was Jane doing when she saw the man?  
A. She was walking around in the park.  
B. She was talking with her friend.  
C. She was climbing a tree.  
23. What did the man do in the park?  
A. He was waiting for Jane. B. He lost his money. C. He hid a bag.  
24. What do we know about Jane?  
A. She went to the stone when the man left.  
B. She called the police when she saw the man.  
C. She called the police when she met her friend.  
25. How did Jane feel when the man was caught by the police?  
A. Angry. B. Sad. C. Happy.



听力部分（第二节）



V. 听短文填空。

Information Sheet		
Cities	Weather	
Beijing	cold and windy	The high will be 26. _____ degrees.
Mexico	27. _____ and wet	with a low of twenty-three degrees
Tokyo	28. _____	The low will be four degrees.
New York	29. _____	with a high of nine degrees
Hong Kong	wet and hot	with a low of 30. _____ degrees

(三)



听力部分（第一节）



I. 听句子，选出句子中所包含的信息。

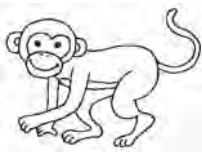
- |                             |   |                         |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. A. happy                 | B. heavy  | C. hungry               |
| 2. A. a ball game           | B. a new game                                   | C. a box game           |
| 3. A. 4:20                  | B. 3:40   | C. 3:20                 |
| 4. A. You can drive a car.  | B. You can't drive a car.                       | C. You can't buy a car. |
| 5. A. Jim entered the room. |   |                         |
|                             | B. Jim went out of the room and said nothing.   |                         |
|                             | C. Jim went out of the room and said something. |                         |

II. 听句子，选出该句的最佳答语。

- |                                      |                              |                           |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. A. I lost my bag.                 | B. I'm happy.                | C. I'm reading.           |
| 7. A. Yes, I'd like a bag of apples. | B. It's my pleasure.         | C. I'm sorry.             |
| 8. A. The same to you.               | B. Thank you.                | C. Glad to hear that.     |
| 9. A. Bob. Bob Smith.                | B. Nice to meet you.         | C. See you.               |
| 10. A. It's a long way.              | B. You can take a bus there. | C. It's next to the bank. |

III. 听对话和问题，选择正确答案。

11. A.



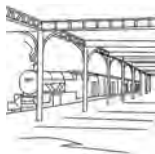
B.



C.



12. A.



B.



C.



13. A. Every day.

B. Twice a week.

C. Once a week.

14. A. She wants to make a pie.

B. She wants to make a cake.



- C. She wants to make a fruit salad.
15. A. Seven. B. Eight. C. Nine.
16. A. He is going to take part in the competition.  
B. He wants to buy a magazine.  
C. He works for a magazine.
17. A. He has to introduce its age.  
B. He has to choose a name for it.  
C. He has to describe its size.
18. A. 50. B. 100. C. 150.
- IV. 听短文和问题，选择正确答案。
19. When will the students leave school?  
A. At 9:45. B. At 9:50. C. At 8:45.
20. What should the students bring?  
A. Their food and drinks. B. Their notebooks and pens. C. Their entrance tickets.
21. What can the students do at the end of the tour?  
A. Take photos. B. Ask the tour guide questions. C. Walk around the palace.
22. What is Mrs. Brown doing?  
A. She is getting some flowers.  
B. She is reading a book.  
C. She is putting the flowers in the living room.
23. Where is Susan now?  
A. In the garden. B. In her bedroom. C. In her living room.
24. What is David going to do?  
A. He is going to say goodbye to his sister.  
B. He is going to school by bus.  
C. He is going to work in the garden.
25. How will Mr. Brown go home from the station?  
A. By bus. B. By train. C. By car.



听力部分（第二节）



V. 听短文填空。

Information Sheet		
People	Shopping Habit	Reason
Rich people	go to large shopping centers	do not 26. _____ the price; care more about the shopping 27. _____
Most common people	go to fair-price stores, second-hand stores or supermarkets	care about the price and the 28. _____
Many housewives	go shopping during 29. _____ seasons	price off from 30. _____ up to 50%



专项训练——单项选择

(一)

1. — What do you think of the film *Wolf Warrior II* ?  
— Wonderful! I like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. he                      B. she                      C. her                      D. it
2. — Could you tell me something more about the girl who helped you in the accident?  
— I'm afraid I can't. We are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friends                      B. classmates                      C. strangers                      D. neighbors
3. We should give a hand when there's someone \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
A. at                      B. of                      C. in                      D. for
4. The air seems to get worse and worse. Something must \_\_\_\_\_ by us.  
A. is done                      B. be done                      C. has done                      D. was done
5. — Thank you for your beautiful present.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Have a good day                      B. I'm happy you like it  
C. Don't say that                      D. No, they are not good enough
6. I have two tickets here. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy can go with me.  
A. Not only; but also                      B. Either; or                      C. Neither; nor                      D. Both; and
7. — I really like the program *Reader*.  
— Me, too. It's one of \_\_\_\_\_ TV programs I have ever seen.  
A. meaningful                      B. more meaningful  
C. most meaningful                      D. the most meaningful
8. — Have you finished your work?  
— Not yet. I \_\_\_\_\_ it in half an hour.  
A. have finished                      B. finished                      C. will finish                      D. finish
9. My mother is ill. I must \_\_\_\_\_ her after class.  
A. look at                      B. look like                      C. look after                      D. look up
10. — What did your monitor say to you?  
— He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when did I clean the classroom                      B. why I was late again  
C. if I get ready for the sports meeting                      D. how could I finish the math problem

(二)

1. I got up late this morning so I had to have \_\_\_\_\_ quick breakfast.  
A. /                      B. the                      C. a                      D. an
2. Luckily, nothing serious happened \_\_\_\_\_ her in the accident.  
A. to                      B. on                      C. in                      D. at
3. — Excuse me, how long can I \_\_\_\_\_ the book?  
— Not more than two weeks.



- A. borrow                      B. lend                      C. kept                      D. keep
4. — How amazing the Great Wall is!  
— Yes, but it is very \_\_\_\_\_ to climb it.
- A. tired                      B. surprising                      C. tiring                      D. surprised
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you like the film *Despicable Me*?  
— Very interesting.
- A. How                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. When
6. — Did you watch the TV program *Running Man*?  
— I wanted to, but my father \_\_\_\_\_ his favourite football match.
- A. watches                      B. watched                      C. was watching                      D. had watched
7. We arrived early in the morning \_\_\_\_\_ we caught the first bus.
- A. unless                      B. so that                      C. in order to                      D. since
8. — Would you mind my closing the window?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ There's too much noise outside.
- A. Yes, please.                      B. Of course.                      C. Of course not.                      D. All right.
9. — The math problem is too hard to \_\_\_\_\_. Could you help me?  
— Sure. Let me see.
- A. work out                      B. look out                      C. hand out                      D. break out
10. \_\_\_\_\_ people come to the Palace Museum every day.
- A. Thousand                      B. Thousand of                      C. Thousands of                      D. Thousandth

(三)

1. I like my English teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ is very kind.
- A. He                      B. Her                      C. His                      D. It
2. — Reading is a good way to spend the time on the way.  
— I agree with you. I always go travelling \_\_\_\_\_ a book.
- A. without                      B. by                      C. from                      D. with
3. — Whose English book is this?  
— I'm not sure. It \_\_\_\_\_ be Mark's.
- A. can                      B. may                      C. must                      D. will
4. — Will it be sunny tomorrow?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ I am going to climb the Great Wall.
- A. I think so.                      B. I don't think so.                      C. I hope so.                      D. I hope not.
5. No matter how hard it is, don't \_\_\_\_\_. Things will be better in the future.
- A. give out                      B. give in                      C. give away                      D. give up
6. For your health, you'd better not eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat.
- A. too many                      B. so many                      C. too much                      D. much too
7. — May I speak to the manager?  
— Sorry, he \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting. May I take a message?
- A. takes                      B. took                      C. will take                      D. is taking
8. Look! There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of sheep on the farm.
- A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. being



### 专项训练

9. — \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your school?  
— It's only five minutes' walk.  
A. How long                      B. How soon                      C. How often                      D. How far
10. You can't wake a person \_\_\_\_\_ is pretending to be asleep.  
A. who                      B. which                      C. whom                      D. /

### ( 四 )

1. Danny is such \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy that everyone here likes him.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
2. We should help each other and learn \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
A. by                      B. from                      C. of                      D. to
3. — Listen! Who is singing in the next room?  
— Lucy. She has a sweet \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sound                      B. voice                      C. noise                      D. throat
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you can't answer the question, you can ask others for help.  
A. Unless                      B. Since                      C. So                      D. Though
5. — I don't know which place we should go during our winter vacation.  
— Why not consider \_\_\_\_\_ to Hainan Island?  
A. go                      B. goes                      C. to go                      D. going
6. — Which do you like \_\_\_\_\_, chocolate or ice cream?  
— I prefer ice cream.  
A. good                      B. well                      C. better                      D. best
7. — Why didn't you come to the party with us last night?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ for my cousin from Shijiazhuang at the station.  
A. is waiting                      B. was waiting                      C. waited                      D. have waited
8. More money \_\_\_\_\_ when we use both sides of paper.  
A. will save                      B. was saved                      C. has saved                      D. will be saved
9. Work hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you can catch up with others soon.  
A. and                      B. or                      C. but                      D. yet
10. The sick here \_\_\_\_\_ well taken care of by the doctors and nurses.  
A. am                      B. is                      C. are                      D. be

### ( 五 )

1. — What do you want to be in the future?  
— I want to be \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut like Yang Liwei.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
2. I find \_\_\_\_\_ difficult to remember so many new words in half an hour.  
A. it                      B. that                      C. this                      D. that's
3. There's \_\_\_\_\_ I want to tell you. You don't have to come back tonight.  
A. something important                      B. important something  
C. nothing important                      D. important nothing
4. — How was your trip?





- \_\_\_\_\_. I hope I can go there again.  
A. Nothing special      B. Just so-so      C. Wonderful indeed      D. It doesn't matter
5. — Oh, no. What happened \_\_\_\_\_ your arm?  
— Bad luck! I fell down from my bike yesterday.  
A. on      B. at      C. in      D. to
6. — Jack, why are you playing the computer games again?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
A. finish      B. finished      C. will finish      D. have finished
7. Miss Guo is very helpful. She often helps us \_\_\_\_\_ we have difficulties.  
A. while      B. whenever      C. although      D. however
8. — Why do you look so tired today?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ until 12:00 last night for the math test.  
A. woke up      B. grew up      C. picked up      D. stayed up
9. I like to work with animals because I think they should \_\_\_\_\_ as our friends.  
A. regard      B. be regarded      C. be regarding      D. are regarded
10. If you don't know \_\_\_\_\_, read the instructions.  
A. how does it work      B. how it works      C. what does it work      D. it works

(六)

1. — Is \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
— No, Peter hasn't come back.  
A. nobody      B. anybody      C. somebody      D. everybody
2. Don't jump the queue when you \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
A. wait for      B. care for      C. pay for      D. ask for
3. — It's very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to help me with my English.  
— My pleasure.  
A. for      B. of      C. to      D. in
4. She told me that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.  
A. rise      B. rises      C. rose      D. will rise
5. The girl was made \_\_\_\_\_ her little brother's clothes.  
A. to wash      B. wash      C. washing      D. washed
6. The old man often feels \_\_\_\_\_ because he lives by himself.  
A. alone      B. lonely      C. sadly      D. sleepy
7. The yellow coat \_\_\_\_\_ be Linda's because she dislikes the colour.  
A. can      B. can't      C. must      D. mustn't
8. — Would you like to see a film with me tonight?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. I have to help my mother with the housework.  
A. I'd love to      B. I'm afraid not      C. Sounds great      D. No problem
9. We will have a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday after the exam.  
A. two month      B. two months      C. two-month      D. two-months
10. My dog has been lost for two days \_\_\_\_\_ it left home.  
A. when      B. while      C. until      D. since



## 专项训练——完形填空

## (一)

Ralph Wick was seven years old. In most things he was a fine boy, but sometimes he would cry. When he could not have what he wanted, he would 1 for it. If he was told that it would hurt him, and he could not 2 it, he would also cry.

One day, he went to the field with his mom. The sun shone. The grass was cut. The flowers 3 in blossom.

Ralph thought he was a good boy. A smile was on his face. He wished to do as he 4. Ralph helped his mother with the farm work and he was very happy.

“Now, have a good rest and eat some cookies,” his mother said. “I will get you a beautiful red rose.” Then his mother brought the red flower to him. When he saw his mother still had a white rose in her hand, Ralph asked for it.

“No, my dear,” said his mother. “See how many thorns (刺) it has. You must not touch it, 5 you will hurt your hand.” When Ralph found that he could not have the white rose, he began to cry, and took it away 6. But he was soon very sorry. The thorns hurt his hand. It was so 7 that he could not use it for some time.

Ralph would never 8 this. From then on, 9 he wanted what he should not have, his mother would point to his hand which had been hurt before. He at last learned to do as he was told.

One thorn of experience is worth many times of 10.

- |                     |                    |               |              |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. do            | B. cry             | C. ask        | D. buy       |
| 2. A. check         | B. include         | C. have       | D. cancel    |
| 3. A. stretched out | B. put out         | C. jumped out | D. broke out |
| 4. A. was told      | B. was helped      | C. was warned | D. was known |
| 5. A. so            | B. though          | C. or         | D. unless    |
| 6. A. day after day | B. all of a sudden | C. no longer  | D. in place  |
| 7. A. harmful       | B. dirty           | C. painful    | D. lucky     |
| 8. A. control       | B. practice        | C. remember   | D. forget    |
| 9. A. whatever      | B. wherever        | C. whoever    | D. whenever  |
| 10. A. hurting      | B. playing         | C. warning    | D. studying  |

## (二)

A young woman in her 20s was sitting on the train, next to her mother. They both looked tired and excited.

The young 1 was looking out of the window of the train. Suddenly, she 2, “Mom, look, the trees are behind us!” Her voice was so 3 that everyone on the train heard it.

Mom smiled. But a young 4 sitting nearby looked at the young woman’s childish behaviour (行为) with 5. “Poor young woman. There must be something wrong with her mind,” the wife said to the husband.

A moment later, the young woman shouted again, “Mom, look! The clouds are running with us!” Mom smiled again. And she seemed very 6 the young woman’s words.

Finally, the couple asked the old woman, “Sorry if we offend (冒犯) you. But why don’t you take your daughter to a good doctor?” The old woman smiled and said, “Actually, we have just come from the hospital.”

“Then you should go to a 7 one. Because it seems that your daughter’s 8 hasn’t improved,”



said one of them. They felt so bad for the old woman.

“No, in fact I’m very happy with the treatment,” said the mother. “My daughter was 9 from birth. Today, she is seeing the world for the first time. She has made a lot of 10.”

Every person has a story. The truth might surprise you. Don’t judge people before you truly know them.

- |                      |                 |                  |               |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. woman          | B. mother       | C. wife          | D. husband    |
| 2. A. sang           | B. counted      | C. shouted       | D. said       |
| 3. A. low            | B. loud         | C. quiet         | D. sweet      |
| 4. A. brother        | B. sister       | C. couple        | D. family     |
| 5. A. pleasure       | B. pity         | C. proud         | D. risk       |
| 6. A. satisfied with | B. surprised at | C. worried about | D. good at    |
| 7. A. good           | B. bigger       | C. newer         | D. better     |
| 8. A. nose           | B. situation    | C. wealth        | D. doctor     |
| 9. A. sick           | B. deaf         | C. blind         | D. strong     |
| 10. A. friends       | B. mistakes     | C. progress      | D. difference |

### (三)

Most mammals (哺乳动物) are born able to do many things. Some can walk within a few minutes of being born. They have to 1 if danger is near. 2 are mammals, but the babies are born 3. They need the care of adults to live.

When the babies are born, they were 4. They were not beautiful at all. In the first month of life, babies cannot smile or sit up. They cannot even 5 their own heads without some help from grow-ups.

In the next few months, babies grow a lot. They learn to roll over (翻身), support their heads and even sit up while being 6.

Babies also have to learn to use their hands. It takes months for them to learn to reach for 7. At round six months old, many babies can move an object from one hand to another.

Babbling is how a human baby learns to 8. Babies all seem to make similar sounds by babbling. They try to imitate (模仿) the sounds they hear from adults. It will be about nine months 9 a baby can say real words.

10, a baby may stand or walk with help at about a baby’s first birthday. Soon the baby will run around on his or her own!

The first year of a baby’s life is a time of growing and learning. It sure takes a lot of work!

- |                  |               |              |               |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. put away   | B. run away   | C. take away | D. throw away |
| 2. A. Zebras     | B. Tigers     | C. Cats      | D. Humans     |
| 3. A. careless   | B. harmless   | C. helpless  | D. hopeless   |
| 4. A. ugly       | B. happy      | C. tired     | D. beautiful  |
| 5. A. get up     | B. push up    | C. catch up  | D. hold up    |
| 6. A. learned    | B. helped     | C. solved    | D. directed   |
| 7. A. coins      | B. objects    | C. subjects  | D. milk       |
| 8. A. speak      | B. walk       | C. dance     | D. play       |
| 9. A. since      | B. after      | C. until     | D. so         |
| 10. A. In danger | B. In balance | C. In total  | D. In general |

### (四)

Emily was a student in Grade Eight. To pass her Civics course (公民课程), she had to do some volunteer service in a 1 for a week.



## 专项训练

One Monday, Emily went to the community after school. When she arrived, she was told she would spend an hour every weekday with an 2 lady, Mrs. Blair. Then she was led into a room. An old lady was sitting on a sofa.

Emily stood awkwardly (别扭地) in front of the lady. She cleared her throat and said, "Good afternoon. I'm Emily."

"Good afternoon, Emily. Take a seat, please," Mrs. Blair replied.

Then, there was 3 between them. Emily didn't know what to say.

"Tell me about yourself, Emily," Mrs. Blair said suddenly.

"Well," Emily started, "I don't have any grandparents, so I don't know how to talk with elderly people. I love acting arts. I'm here because I have to volunteer here 4 pass my Civics course." Mrs. Blair didn't seem to mind. "Many people, especially young people, don't seem to care about old people like me. Now you are here, and I'm going to change that about you. Ask me anything you like."

Emily thought for a moment, and finally asked, "What was your job?"

"I was a Broadway star (百老汇明星) in the 1950s," Mrs. Blair answered.

"Cool! Can you tell me about it?" Emily asked, amazed.

Mrs. Blair smiled. "At that time, only the lead 5 could wear a special bracelet (手链). I was the lead in almost all the plays, so I always wore the special bracelet. Till today, I still have it."

Emily smiled along with Mrs. Blair and listened to some other stories. She became so interested in Blair's stories that she 6 to come earlier the next day.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday 7 quickly. Then came Friday. When she was leaving, Emily was really upset to say goodbye.

"Don't be sad. You can still visit me," Mrs. Blair said to her. She then gave a small box to Emily, "It's my gift to you."

Emily opened the box carefully and was 8 to see what was inside. "It's the bracelet you wore. Thank you!" Emily said, with tears in her eyes. "I am sure to visit you 9 I am free." On the way home, Emily touched the bracelet and 10 that she would keep her word to Mrs. Blair.

- |                 |                    |                |                 |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. school    | B. community       | C. park        | D. country      |
| 2. A. perfect   | B. patient         | C. elderly     | D. beautiful    |
| 3. A. happiness | B. laughter        | C. sadness     | D. silence      |
| 4. A. so that   | B. based on        | C. in order to | D. according to |
| 5. A. actress   | B. boss            | C. doctor      | D. student      |
| 6. A. put on    | B. made a decision | C. is related  | D. stayed calm  |
| 7. A. used up   | B. went off        | C. passed by   | D. divided up   |
| 8. A. nervous   | B. proud           | C. satisfied   | D. surprised    |
| 9. A. however   | B. wherever        | C. whoever     | D. whenever     |
| 10. A. promised | B. changed         | C. choice      | D. noted        |

## (五)

*The Reader* is a popular TV show. It invited different people to read 1 on the stage. The show also tells the moving stories behind those people. They can read everything 2 poems, books, and letters. By reading aloud, the words on the paper have a special 3.

Many people are fans of the show. They begin to 4 reading aloud at home. Now the show gives people a(n) 5 place to read across China. It is a reading pavilion (朗读亭). They are 6 in many cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Xi'an.

The pavilion is 7. You can see one outside the National Library of China in Beijing, the Zhongshan



Library in Guangzhou and some other places. It's small. Only one person can come into it each time. Everyone can read for three minutes in the pavilion. There is a microphone in it and it 8 people's voice. They can read everything they like. 9 it's a small place, a great many people have read in it. People of all ages read in the pavilion.

"Reading should be just like singing and talking," said Dong Qing, the producer and 10 of the show. "We can express our true feelings by reading aloud."

- |               |              |              |              |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. slowly  | B. aloud     | C. carefully | D. perfectly |
| 2. A. in      | B. with      | C. at        | D. like      |
| 3. A. passage | B. plan      | C. meaning   | D. sentence  |
| 4. A. keep    | B. mind      | C. enjoy     | D. finish    |
| 5. A. proper  | B. important | C. large     | D. beautiful |
| 6. A. set up  | B. pushed up | C. waken up  | D. made up   |
| 7. A. in town | B. in role   | C. in public | D. in danger |
| 8. A. tells   | B. gives     | C. uses      | D. records   |
| 9. A. Until   | B. Even if   | C. Because   | D. After     |
| 10. A. singer | B. director  | C. dancer    | D. actress   |

## (六)

An old woman lost her only son. The sad woman went to a clever man and asked, "Is there any way I can 1 my sadness?"

The clever man said to her, "Go and bring me a seed from a home that has never known sadness. I will use it to drive the sadness out of your life." The woman went off 2 to look for that magical seed.

First, she came to a beautiful house, knocked at the door, and asked politely, "Excuse me, I am looking for a home that has never known sadness. Is this such a place? It's very important to me!"

They told her, "You've certainly come to the 3 place," and began to describe all the 4 things that had happened to them recently.

The woman said to 5, "Who is able to help these people? They have such sadness like me." She stayed there to 6 them up 7 she went on looking for a home that had never known sadness.

But 8 she went, whether in the poor homes or the rich homes, she found one sad story after another. She became busy helping other people. 9 of it, she forgot about looking for her seed. She even didn't realize that she had 10 the sadness out of her life by helping others.

- |                    |                 |                |              |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. run away     | B. run after    | C. throw away  | D. pass away |
| 2. A. at once      | B. right now    | C. just now    | D. after all |
| 3. A. right        | B. wrong        | C. pretty      | D. good      |
| 4. A. pleasant     | B. different    | C. sad         | D. great     |
| 5. A. herself      | B. themselves   | C. them        | D. us        |
| 6. A. push         | B. cheer        | C. put         | D. make      |
| 7. A. after        | B. though       | C. if          | D. before    |
| 8. A. wherever     | B. whenever     | C. however     | D. whoever   |
| 9. A. In the field | B. A set number | C. As a result | D. Ahead     |
| 10. A. flown       | B. walked       | C. picked      | D. driven    |

## (七)

Whitney didn't have many friends. She was shy and quiet. She never wanted to be popular, but she wanted to have someone to share 1 and laugh with.

Then it was time for her to go to college in another town. And she had to 2 with someone she didn't



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know. She didn't know 3 she could make friends in that new environment.

But something happened during the first class. And it changed Whitney's life. The teacher asked everyone to share a little 4 themselves. Whitney told everyone where she came from and she told them some 5 information. The last question for each student was — "What is your goal for this new term?" Most of the students said it was to get good grades, 6 the tests, or something similar. 7 Whitney said something different. She said that her goal was to make just 8 good friend.

When most of the students sat 9, one student came to Whitney. She 10 her hand and introduced herself. She asked if she could be Whitney's friend. Whitney was surprised and happy. She smiled and held her hand out, too.

Their friendship lasted all through the college.

- |                 |                |               |                |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. books     | B. secrets     | C. money      | D. knowledge   |
| 2. A. compare   | B. produce     | C. provide    | D. communicate |
| 3. A. who       | B. where       | C. whether    | D. what        |
| 4. A. about     | B. for         | C. like       | D. over        |
| 5. A. difficult | B. simple      | C. false      | D. foolish     |
| 6. A. fail      | B. give        | C. hang       | D. pass        |
| 7. A. But       | B. And         | C. So         | D. Unless      |
| 8. A. much      | B. one         | C. many       | D. little      |
| 9. A. sleepy    | B. correctly   | C. silently   | D. hardly      |
| 10. A. held out | B. figured out | C. jumped out | D. stuck out   |

### (八)

Have you seen the film *Wolf Warrior II*? I'm sure you have. It is so famous that nearly everybody in the world knows it. And it has set a record of the box office (票房). The film has earned almost \$700 million in just a few weeks since it was 1.

In the movie, the hero played by Wu Jing, got a difficult 2. He had to go to the war area to save some people alone. Also nobody could 3 any supplies for him. But he promised to 4 in getting the people back safely. During this, he tried his best to get some 5 and knives. And he got some friends to fight together. It was not easy at all. Some people were hurt, and some died. They tried their best to fight 6 the enemies, just for living. When they were hardly able to get out, our government gave the enemy a big attack by some bombs. When they went through the last war area on the way back, they put up China's flag to stop the war. In the end, they came back safely. Our hero kept his 7.

One moviegoer, Dong, has already seen the film twice. She said she found the film both shocking and 8. Near the end, the film shows a picture of a Chinese passport (护照) and a short 9: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China. When you encounter (遭遇) danger in a foreign land, do not 10! Please remember, at your back stands a strong motherland!"

- |                |                |              |            |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. put off  | B. poured out  | C. taken off | D. put on  |
| 2. A. tip      | B. task        | C. homework  | D. soldier |
| 3. A. remember | B. repeat      | C. provide   | D. ask     |
| 4. A. succeed  | B. praise      | C. refuse    | D. spread  |
| 5. A. pictures | B. handbags    | C. notebooks | D. guns    |
| 6. A. against  | B. about       | C. in        | D. for     |
| 7. A. officer  | B. pain        | C. promise   | D. money   |
| 8. A. bloody   | B. interesting | C. boring    | D. awake   |
| 9. A. article  | B. magazine    | C. newspaper | D. message |
| 10. A. wake up | B. stand up    | C. give up   | D. pick up |



## 专项训练——阅读理解

### (一)

David walked along the street. He wanted to play basketball with Jim. But his mother told him to return his sister's books to the library on his way to Jim's house.

In his eyes, books and summertime just don't go together. He thought he had read many books during the school year. And he had never gone into a public library. Today he'd just drop the books off in the outside return box, but it was locked. He had to go inside to return them.

David walked inside the building several minutes before closing time. He put the books into the return box. After a quick drink of water and a short stop in the toilet, he'd be on his way to meet Jim. He walked out of the toilet. The library lights were turned off. He was locked — in a library.

David tried to use the telephone, but he couldn't find one. As the sun began to go down, he looked for a light and found a small one on the desk. He used a pencil to write a note on a big piece of paper. It read, "I'm locked inside. Please call for help." He put it on the front door. Surely, somebody passing by would see it. After that, he turned his attention to the library itself.

He was surprised to discover that this place was not so bad. Rows and rows of books! When he saw a book about Michael Jordan on the desk, he picked it up. He opened the book and began to read. He felt that being locked in the library didn't seem to be such a terrible thing.

- What did David want to do?
  - To walk along the street.
  - To return books to Jim.
  - To read books in the library.
  - To play basketball with Jim.
- Why did David have to go into the library to return the books?
  - Because he had never gone into a public library.
  - Because the outside return box was locked.
  - Because he had read many books during the school year.
  - Because it was dark outside.
- Which of the following sentences could be added to the chart (图表)?

He found a small light  
on the desk.



He put it on the front  
door.

- He looked for a light.
  - He put the books into the return box.
  - He had a quick drink of water.
  - He wrote a note on a big piece of paper.
- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
    - David found it interesting to read books though he was locked in the library.
    - David got out of the library before closing time.
    - David returned the book about Michael Jordan to the library.
    - David used the telephone to tell his mother that he had been locked.
  - What does "a terrible thing" mean according to the passage?
    - He was very afraid of being alone.
    - He was locked in the library.
    - He didn't play basketball with Jim.
    - It was dark in the library.

### (二)

Many American names come from England. But where did most English names come from?

Many centuries ago, most people in England had only one name — their first name. In the 11th century, four or five of the 30 people in a village might be named William, and it was easy to get confused. But in the Middle Ages, people found a way to describe each person exactly. If there were four Williams in one village, one might be referred to as William the son of John. A second might be called William from the hill. A third, William the blacksmith (铁匠). And a fourth, William the brown haired. In conversation, people might refer to the four Williams as William John's son, William hill, William smith, and William brown.

It was 300 or 400 years before the extra (附加的) names gradually developed into last names or surnames.



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They were passed on from generation to generation. By the 1300s, Robert, the son of William smith, had the name Robert smith, even if he was not a blacksmith like his father. As the last name became widely accepted, the first letter was capitalized, as in Robert Smith. By the 15th century, most people of the upper and middle classes had surnames.

Many surnames were based on father-son relations. The “son of” part was added to the father’s first name, like Johnson, meaning John’s son. Sometimes it was shortened to just “s”, as in Jones or Evans. Surnames like Hill or Brook described the place where a person lived. They are the most common type of surname. A third kind of surname was based on a person’s job. Forester was someone who looked after the forest. In the Middle Ages, occupation names such as Baker, Carpenter and Miller became common. The fourth kind of surname was a nickname (绰号). A man whose surname was Bear might be as fierce as a bear.

Have you ever wondered why some surnames are so common? The most common surname in the English language is Smith. Being able to make metals (金属) into tools was an important skill in the Middle Ages, and many people were trained as blacksmiths. The most common American surnames are Smith, Johnson, William and Brown.

1. Many American names come from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hills                      B. England                      C. villages                      D. forests
2. When did people get a way to describe each person with the same first names?  
A. In the Middle Ages.    B. By the 15th century.    C. By the 1300s.              D. In the 11th century.
3. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?  
A. Many surnames were based on father-son relations.  
B. Surnames like Hill or Brook described the place where a person lived.  
C. Four kinds of surnames and what they were based on.  
D. The fourth kind of surname was a nickname.
4. Why was Smith the most common surname in the Middle Ages?  
A. Many people liked surnames.  
B. The most common surname in the English language is Smith.  
C. Making metals into tools was an important skill in the Middle Ages.  
D. Smith was based on father-son relations.
5. What’s the best title for this passage?  
A. American Names                      B. What’s in a Name?  
C. The Most Common Surnames              D. The Surnames of Smith

## (三)

It’s difficult when you have no good friends around — maybe because you have moved to a new school or a different class or you’re sick at home. Maybe you feel lonely if you don’t have any friends. You want to have new friends. But how do you make them? How do you start? How do you get along with people? Here are five ways to help you to deal with these problems.

### Greet people

Greet people and hope that they have a good day — no matter what time of day it is. It doesn’t hurt anybody. It also makes people think you’re friendly.

### Share

Take something to eat in your pocket. Ask if people would like to have some, and at the same time hand it to them.

### Help people

Simple actions like helping people carry something or opening a door show your kindness.

### Smile

Perhaps smiling is the easiest way to introduce yourself. There’s a great reason why it takes fewer muscles (肌肉) to smile than to cry. Nature just wishes us to smile more.

### Respect others

The world’s full of differences. So learn to respect others. It is the only way other people will respect you.

1. How do you feel if you don’t have any friends?  
A. Lonely.                      B. Difficult.                      C. Relaxed.                      D. Friendly.





2. What does the underlined word “It” mean in the second paragraph?  
A. A good day.                      B. Time of day.                      C. Greeting people.                      D. A good friend.
3. What does the writer advise us to take in our pockets?  
A. Something to eat.                      B. Some books.  
C. Something to help people.                      D. Some money.
4. The easiest way to get other people to know you is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. greeting people                      B. respecting others                      C. smiling                      D. helping people
5. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the best way to greet people  
B. the easiest way to introduce yourself  
C. some different ways to make friends  
D. the reason why it takes fewer muscles to smile than to cry

#### ( 四 )

In my opinion, eating healthy food is very good for our bodies. We should have different kinds of food such as fruits and vegetables to keep our bodies in balance. We shouldn't diet. If we diet, we don't get enough calories and then we will feel tired. Too much chocolate, ice-cream and fast food may make us fat or even sick. So we must be careful about what we eat and how much we eat. We also need to drink a large amount of water, six to eight glasses every day. Drinking enough water will improve our skin and give us healthy hair. Therefore, we should pay more attention to healthy food.

Healthy eating along with regular exercise is the best way to keep fit. We should spend at least 30 minutes' exercise five times a week. We can walk, ride our bikes and take part in school sports. When we exercise, our bodies will produce some chemicals that make us feel relaxed and increase our ability to concentrate when we study.

Sleeping well every night is also important for our health. When we sleep, our bodies prepare us for the coming day. As a matter of fact, loss of sleep can make us look tired, and even cause us to put on weight.

In a word, eating healthy food, drinking plenty of water, exercising regularly and having enough sleep are the key to staying healthy.

1. What should we eat to keep our bodies in balance?  
A. Fruits and vegetables.                      B. Calories.                      C. Ice-cream.                      D. Chocolate.
2. What will we feel if we don't get enough calories?  
A. Hungry.                      B. Thirsty.                      C. Tired.                      D. Relaxed.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can make our skin and hair better.  
A. Getting enough calories                      B. Eating too much fast food  
C. Sleeping                      D. Drinking enough water
4. What does the underlined word “loss” in the third paragraph mean?  
A. 过量                      B. 缺失                      C. 惊醒                      D. 减少
5. What is the passage mainly talking about?  
A. The key to staying healthy.                      B. The best way to eat healthy food.  
C. Regular exercise.                      D. The way to have a good sleep.

#### ( 五 )

There are about 7 000 National Parks around the world. Most of them cover large areas of land where nobody lives. However, the National Parks in England include places where people live and work as well as wild areas where there are few human activities.

The National Parks in England are called “England's Breathing Spaces” because they are places where people can go to be in the open air, away from the dirt and noise of cities. They provide wonderful scenes of mountains, woods, grasslands and wetlands. And there are plenty of activities to do in all of the National Parks in England. Visitors can walk or ride bikes for fun. Many of the parks put on activities for families.

Every year there are about 110 million visitors to the parks bringing many benefits ( 益处 ) to the areas. At the same time, it creates problems too. First, life can be difficult for the local people. The car parks and roads are too crowded. The gift shops and cafes take the place of many everyday shops. Even the house prices in some areas can become too high. Besides, some country roads can be damaged, for too many people walk, cycle or



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ride horses on them. The roads can be rebuilt, but then they look less natural. Another big problem to the National Parks is litter. In the parks it is a danger to the wild animals. Broken glass can also cause fires by focusing the rays of the sun. Such fires in wild places can be out of control.

How people help all National Parks in England is making more rules which tell people how to take good care of their environment. If these rules are followed, the National Parks will be well kept and continue to give pleasure to many people for a very long time.

1. The National Parks in England are different from the ones in other countries because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are smaller than the National Parks in other countries  
B. they are more beautiful than the National Parks in other countries  
C. they include both working and living areas and wild areas  
D. they cover large areas of land where nobody lives
2. What does the underlined word “They” in the second paragraph mean?  
A. Cities.                      B. Places.                      C. The National Parks.      D. People.
3. The main idea of the third paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the hard life of the local people                      B. the problems brought by the visitors  
C. the activities in the National Parks                      D. the benefits brought by the visitors
4. Which of the following problems is not mentioned in the passage?  
A. Dangerous animals.      B. House prices.                      C. Crowded road.                      D. Litter.
5. The passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the beautiful scene in the National Parks                      B. the activities in the National Parks  
C. the National Parks around the world                      D. the National Parks in England

## (六)

### Uncle Sam

Do your children like interesting stories, funny games and exciting dances? Uncle Sam will be ready to teach children of all ages all these things at the City Theatre on Saturday morning at 10:00. Free.

### Walking Tour

Forget your worries on Saturday morning. Take a beautiful walk and learn about local history. Meet at the front entrance of City Hall at 9:30. Wear your comfortable shoes!

### Movie Time

Two films will be shown on Saturday afternoon at the Museum Theatre. See *March of the Penguins* at 1:30. *Monkey King* will be at 3:45. For further information, call 498-7894.

### International Picnic

Are you tired of eating the same food every day? Come to Central Park on Saturday and enjoy food from all over the world. It's delicious and not expensive. The picnic will be from noon to 5:00 p. m.

### Take Me Out to the Ball Game

It's October, and this Saturday night is your last chance to see the Redbirds this year. Get your tickets at the gate. It might be cold. Don't forget your sweaters and jackets.

### Do You Want to Hear *The Zoo*?

*The Zoo*, a popular rock group from Australia, will give their first US concert this Saturday night at 8:00 at Rose Hall, City College.

1. If you want to eat Indian food, you can go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. City Hall                      B. Central Park                      C. the City Theatre                      D. City College
2. We can see *Monkey King* at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 9:30 a. m.                      B. 10:00 a. m.                      C. 3:45 p. m.                      D. 1:30 p. m.
3. If you want to know something about local history, you can go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. City Hall                      B. Rose Hall                      C. the Museum Theatre                      D. the City Theatre
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. You have to pay to learn exciting dances at the City Theatre.  
B. You can call 498-7894 to get a ticket to go to Walking Tour.  
C. The International Picnic will be held on Sunday morning.  
D. The Redbirds' last game this year will be held outside.



5. The writer mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_ in the passage.  
A. movie theaters      B. ball games      C. music festivals      D. weekend activities

(七)

Last summer, Maria and her mother moved from their house in the countryside to a building in Chicago. Maria really liked some things about the city, but she missed her house and yard in the countryside.

One day, Maria was in her flat when she saw her neighbour, Mrs. Garcia, carrying a gardening tool and a bag of soil. Maria wondered how Mrs. Garcia was able to garden in the city.

“My mom used to grow the most delicious vegetables, and I know she misses her garden now that we don’t have a yard,” said Maria.

Mrs. Garcia laughed. “I’ll show you,” she said.

Maria thought that Mrs. Garcia would take her to the park, but she took her to the roof (屋顶). When the door opened, Maria was surprised to see rows of flowers and vegetables on the roof.

“What a wonderful garden!” said Maria.

Mrs. Garcia told Maria that for a long time the roof was just an empty space. Then some of the people in the building asked the owners to turn it into a community garden. The building owners liked the idea because the plants not only helped to keep the air clean, but they also helped to keep the building cooler during hot weather.

“I plant flowers in my own place,” Mrs. Garcia said, “but you would be surprised by how different the plants are up here. Some people grow vegetables just like your mom. You can do some of the same things in the city as in the countryside. You just have to be creative!”

1. Why was Maria surprised when she saw Mrs. Garcia?  
A. Because Mrs. Garcia had a yard in the city.  
B. Because she wanted to know what Mrs. Garcia could do with the gardening tools and soil.  
C. Because Mrs. Garcia had a garden on the roof of the building.  
D. Because she was surprised to see rows of flowers and vegetables on the roof.
2. Which of the following is NOT true about the community garden?  
A. The owners wanted to turn it into a community garden.  
B. It used to be an empty space.  
C. People could grow vegetables and flowers in it.  
D. It kept the air clean.
3. What does the underlined word “they” in the seventh paragraph mean?  
A. The buildings.      B. The owners.      C. The plants.      D. The flowers.
4. Can you imagine what would happen after Maria went home?  
A. She would go back to the countryside.  
B. She would pick some flowers from the garden.  
C. She would ask her mom to grow some vegetables on the roof.  
D. She would sell the vegetables on the roof.
5. This passage mainly talks about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a kind lady      B. a garden on the roof      C. a new neighbour      D. a beautiful building

(八)

On Sunday, April 23, over 30 000 people took part in the 2017 London Marathon, running 26.2 miles around the city center.

The London Marathon has taken place every year since 1981. At the first one, just 6 225 people completed the course, and since then it has grown into one of the most important sporting events in the world. Each winner receives \$ 500 000 in prize money.

However, most marathon runners are not professional (专业的). They run to raise money for charities or just as a personal experience. Many people do fun things to make themselves stand out, like wear silly clothes or do things instead of just running.

For example, Tom Harrison took three days just to reach the halfway point, as he was crawling on his hands and knees dressed as a gorilla (猩猩), trying to raise money and attention for “The Gorilla Organization”.

One exciting part from this year’s race was the story of Jackie and her husband, who got married on the



### 专项训练

morning of the Marathon. Then they both ran the race, with Jackie doing it in her wedding dress! They were running to raise money for cancer charities, as Jackie was diagnosed (诊断) with cancer three years ago.

Matthew Rees was another runner to inspire (激励) people, as he stopped just before the finish line to help another runner run the last 200 metres. They did not know each other before, but Matthew saw that David was too tired to finish the race and wanted to help him finish.

Every year there are lots of inspiring stories like this from the London Marathon, and it is a huge achievement even to run the 26.2 miles!

1. When was the first London Marathon held?  
A. In 2017.                      B. In 1981.                      C. On Sunday.                      D. In April.
2. The underlined word “stand out” in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 站起来                      B. 优秀                      C. 突出                      D. 站出来
3. Tom Harrison took part in the race to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. raise money for cancer charities  
B. celebrate their wedding  
C. help another runner finish the race  
D. catch others’ attention for “The Gorilla Organization”
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. All the runners joined in the London Marathon only for prize money.  
B. Tom Harrison dressed as a gorilla because he liked gorillas very much.  
C. More and more people took part in the 2017 London Marathon.  
D. Matthew Rees stopped to help his friend finish the race.
5. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Running for Prize Money                      B. More than Running a Race  
C. Marathon Runners                      D. Raising Money for Charities

### (九)

Summer vacation means long days, sleeping in or enjoying the summer sun. It is quite true for students to enjoy a rest after a long and difficult year. But more and more parents fear their kids to forget a lot of knowledge, so they send their children to summer schools. Because summer schools can help children go over the knowledge that they have learned during the school year.

In summer schools, students probably study in a more relaxing situation and can come up with interesting topics for discussion with their teachers. Usually, the number of students attending summer schools is smaller, so this gives them a good chance to connect with other students and teachers better. If a student has failed a course, summer schools may help him or her. Moreover, they are building their creativity (创造力) and imagination (想象力) as well as learning social skills.

On the other hand, summer schools bring children problems at the same time. They take children the whole summer vacation to learn without playing. That is too long. As a result, they may make them less interested in school during the coming year. For many students, taking summer classes can be a tiring experience. Teachers teach the subject too quickly. This harms the whole education of students. Summer schools are usually expensive. They usually offer only a few subjects. So many students have to take classes that they don’t like.

A summer school can be a good chance for students who need it, but it can be difficult for students who need a rest. So you can decide whether a summer school is suitable for your children.

1. Why do parents send their children to summer schools?  
A. Because summer schools can help children review what they have learned.  
B. Because the students sleep all day long.  
C. Because summer schools are very interesting.  
D. Because the students can enjoy a rest in summer school.
2. Which of the following is not mentioned according to the advantages of attending summer schools?  
A. Students in summer schools feel more relaxed in the situation.  
B. Summer schools help students do their homework.  
C. Summer schools help students build their creativity and imagination.  
D. Summer schools give students a good chance to connect with other students and teachers.



3. The main idea of the third paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. summer schools make the students less interested in school  
 B. children spend the whole summer vacation without playing  
 C. summer schools bring some problems to children  
 D. some students are made to take classes they dislike
4. What's the writer's attitude towards summer school?  
 A. Positive.                      B. Negative.                      C. Sympathetic.                      D. Neutral.
5. Which is the best title for the passage?  
 A. A Tiring Experience    B. Summer Vacation    C. Summer Schools    D. Education of Students

(+)

What will you eat for lunch today? In some countries, lunchtime often means soup time! There are many kinds of soup served around the world. Some are as thin and clear as water. Some are as thick as stews. Others are full of noodles!

Soup is just one thing that can be eaten for lunch. What you eat for lunch may be different from the lunch of someone who lives in another country. Let's take a look around the world to see what kids are eating for lunch.

**Mexico**

Many children in Mexico eat tortillas for lunch. Most tortillas are made from ground corn, but sometimes wheat is used. Tortillas are usually flat and round, but they can also be made into other shapes. Taco shells are made from corn tortillas and filled with beans or meat. Tasty sauces, called salsas, are often added to tacos. These sauces are made from tomatoes, onions, hot peppers and spices.

**Russia**

Winters in Russia are very cold. Maybe that's why many Russian children eat soup for lunch. Two of their favourites are cabbage soup and beef soup.

Many Russian soups also include potatoes. Potatoes are an important crop in Russia. They make soups thick. Eating thick soups can help keep people warm and can fill them up, so hunger is no problem!

**South Korea**

Meals in Korea are made up of many dishes. No matter what else is served, there is always rice. Kimchi is also always on the table. Kimchi is pickled (腌制的) meat or vegetables. Korean children mix together many dishes and flavors at meals. It's common for their food to be hot and spicy.

**Thailand**

Lunch in Thailand often includes noodles. There are many ways to serve noodles. One popular dish is made with thin rice noodles, tofu and shrimp. Another favourite way to eat rice noodles is with meat, vegetables and thick gravy.

1. From the first two paragraphs, the writer mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lunch time is soup time  
 B. different kinds of soup are served around the world  
 C. lunch is important to our health  
 D. what kids eat for lunch is different in different countries
2. Which of the following is not mentioned in Mexican food?  
 A. Corn.                      B. Noodles.                      C. Wheat.                      D. Meat.
3. Russians add \_\_\_\_\_ to soup in order to make it thick.  
 A. potatoes                      B. cabbage                      C. beef                      D. beans
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?  
 A. Russian children eat soup for lunch probably because of the cold season.  
 B. Taco shells are made from corn tortillas and full of beans or meat in Mexico.  
 C. Many dishes and flavors are mixed together at meals in hot and spicy tastes in South Korea.  
 D. People in Thailand like to eat rice noodles with cabbage and beef.
5. Which is the best title for the passage?  
 A. Children's Favourite Food                      B. Different Countries, Different Lunch  
 C. Delicious Soup                      D. Around the World



专项训练——任务型阅读

(一)

At many Thanksgiving dinners, everyone around the table shares something they are thankful for. As we know, most can do this easily. It's more important to know how to be thankful people all the time.

**Be positive** (乐观). No matter what happens, it's best to remember the good things. Find the bright side in bad situations, and push back against negative (负面的) opinions. Also, do your best not to compare yourself to others. But when you're around others, give expression to what you like about them. By keeping good in mind, you'll give thanks for it even more than before.

**Accept the negative.** At the same time, we can't pay no attention to bad things that have happened. We should learn from mistakes. It makes us become strong. Before we know it, we're thankful for negative things, too. Our mistakes can also make us humble (谦逊的), which is not all bad. Humble people have better relationships and see life's blessings (祝福) much more clearly!

**Acts of kindness.** Thankful people know that it's much better to give than to receive. When you're thankful, you feel it's your duty to show love to others. Some people volunteer to help people in need. Studies show that volunteers might feel happier and healthier.

**Use of time.** By spending time with others, you show them how much they mean to you. But being thankful is also better realized by spending time alone. When you're alone, you can think about the best parts of your day. You can list them out and think them over. You can find your way to make thanksgiving a part of your life. How wonderful it is! Just enjoy it every day!

1~2 题完成句子; 3 题简略回答问题; 4 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. It's best to \_\_\_\_\_ no matter what happens.
2. Learning from mistakes can make us \_\_\_\_\_ and humble.
3. According to the writer, how many things can you do when you are alone? List at least two of them.

4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

(二)

In the United States people sometimes go camping for vacation. Instead of staying at modern hotels and restaurants, they live in the woods and do everything for themselves for a few days to relax.

When you are camping, you make all of your own food. It is rather like a large, many-day picnic. Barbecues (户外烧烤) are very common while camping. You can bring some meat and vegetables to the camp. To make a fire, you can find or bring your own wood and light it with a lighter (打火机).

Remember to put stones around the fire so that it won't get too big and dangerous! When the fire is ready, you can cook food over it. Besides meat and vegetables, you can also cook marshmallows (果酱软糖) with the fire.

Children really like this activity at night. The whole family sit around the fire, eat marshmallows, and drink hot chocolate — especially when it is cold outside! Everyone can sing camping songs and dance together.

Camping is a fun activity for the family to do. Vacation does not have to mean going to visit a faraway place. It could be as simple as setting up a tent in a nearby forest!

1~2 题简略回答问题; 3 题将文中画线句子译成汉语; 4 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 5 题给文章拟一个标题。

1. Where do Americans go camping?



2. Why do people put stones around the fire?

3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### (三)

Everyone wants to find happiness. But sometimes looking for happiness can be as hard as looking for lost treasure. Just when you think you nearly reach it, something unexpected happens. This may puzzle (使困惑) you a lot. Here are some tips for helping you find happiness.

- Don't put all your eggs in one basket. If you depend on one thing or one person to make you happy, it may be impossible. You need to enlarge your circle of friends and activities.

- Follow your heart. When we go against our own thoughts, we usually feel sad. Follow your strong feeling and let it guide you toward people and things that will improve your life. Day by day, you will be happier than before.

- Organize your ideas. Many people push away happiness when they think too much. Don't keep everything in head. Try making a list of the things that seem too big to manage on your own. You may find the list isn't as long as you thought. You can do most of the things by yourself.

- Look at your life as a whole. Most of the things that prevent us from feeling happy are just some little things. Remember life is always going on, and whatever the little thing is, it will end.

- Remember your values (价值观). We all have a value system, a way we have decided to go through life, which makes us feel like a good person. The important thing is to remember your values when life becomes hard. Keeping your values strong will help create happiness.

Happiness can be hard to feel at times, so don't think there is something wrong with you if you don't feel it. The ways above will help you to feel more of it.

1 题完成句子; 2 ~ 3 题简略回答问题; 4 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ when they think too much.
2. When do we usually feel sad?

3. What is the important thing when life becomes hard?
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### (四)

No one knows exactly when Shakespeare was born, but most people think it was in April of 1564 in a small town of England called Stratford-upon-Avon. Not much is known about his childhood or early life. By 1592, he was an up-and-coming (很有前途的) actor and playwright (剧作家) in London's theatre world. Shakespeare was well-loved in his time, and by the end of the 1500s, he was rich and famous. He was not just known for being a playwright, but for being a talented actor and the leader of a respected acting company, Lord Chamberlain's Men. Lord Chamberlain's Men started out performing at a theatre called The Theatre, but when they built their own theatre called The Globe in the middle of London, they really took off. They changed their name to The King's Men after England's newest king, King James I.

Shakespeare's early plays had stories that were not much different from the popular styles of the time, but it was his words that made him stand out. He invented many new phrases and words we still use today, and he made sure to write lines in a rhythm (韵律) that sounded nice when spoken.

Though Shakespeare's words were what made him different, his stories were great as well. People liked the plots of his plays because they focused on things like love, jealousy, confusion, and happiness — things that



专项训练

practically everyone can relate to (涉及).

Shakespeare died in 1616. Though he lived more than 400 years ago, people still love his plays. Some performances based on his works are put on all over the world every year, and they are often some of the first plays actors study when learning about acting. His plays have held up so well because he wrote about things that every human can relate to, and wrote them beautifully.

1~2 题简略回答问题; 3 题完成句子; 4 题找出并写下第三段的主题句; 5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. What happened to Shakespeare by the end of the 1500s?

2. What was the feature about the words in Shakespeare's plays?

3. Shakespeare wrote about things which were \_\_\_\_\_, and wrote them beautifully.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

(五)

Louis Braille was born in the nineteenth century. When he was three years old, an accident at his father's workshop left him blind. As a young boy, Louis was hard-working and clever. His teachers suggested that he should go to the National Institute for Blind Youths. At that time, this was the only school for the blind in France.

At the institute, Louis was eager to learn to read and write. To his great disappointment, the few books he found at the institute used raised (凸起的) letters. This method of reading was difficult for the blind, because they had to feel slowly each letter. By the time they reached the end of a sentence, they had forgotten what the beginning was about.

Louis wanted to develop an easier reading system for the blind. His idea of such a system came from Charles Barbier, a French army officer. Barbier had invented a system called "Night Writing", which was made up of dots and dashes. Soldiers used this system to communicate with one another during the night. Louis adapted (改编) this system for his own use. He produced a simpler system based on dots. For example, "A" is represented by a single dot. Many blind students found this system much easier to use.

This came to be known as the "Braille" system. Today, millions of blind people are able to read, thanks to the work of a young blind man.

1~2 题简略回答问题; 3 题找出并写下第三段的主题句; 4 题将文中画线句子译成汉语; 5 题给文章拟一个标题。

1. Why did Louis feel disappointed when he was at the institute?

2. What could the system called "Night Writing" be used to do by soldiers?

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

(六)

How to Beat Sadness

We all have days when we are down, tired and unhappy. That's OK. You need days like this, or how would you know you are happy? You'll enjoy your good days even more when you have a few bad days. Even if sadness is a part of life, let's try to make it small. Here are a few simple ways to help you feel better when you are feeling sad.

• Stand up straight and this helps your energy flow (流动). When your energy is flowing freely, you can flow too.





- Smile! It's easy to do and have good results. This way can not only leave you in a good mood but also bring others a good mood.
- Listen to music. It can be your favourite music. Some kinds of music work better than others, so try and find out what kind of music works the best for you.
- Take some "me" time. You can find pleasure in reading a book, watching a sunrise or having a hot bath, or something like that.
- Exercise. Even something as simple as taking a walk will get your blood flowing. It is a great way to clear your mind of anything that makes you sad.

These ways will cheer you up when you are down, but don't just use them when you are sad. Try and practice them every day to make them a habit. You will be surprised to learn that these simple ways will keep your sadness away. But if you are in a deep depression (沮丧), go to see a doctor.

1 ~ 2 题简略回答问题; 3 题完成句子; 4 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. Why can a smile help you feel better?

2. What can you do when you take some "me" time?

3. Even something as simple as \_\_\_\_\_ will get your blood flowing.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

## (七)

Almost every kid in this country has ever eaten Hershey chocolate. But do you know that the Hershey chocolate factory is more than one hundred years old? And do you know that the father of Hershey Chocolate, Milton Hershey, had many failures in business before he started his famous company?

Milton Hershey grew up in Pennsylvania. Before he became interested in making chocolate, he worked as a printer for a small newspaper at first, and then decided that printing was not the right job for him.

Then he worked at a candy factory in Lancaster. After working a few years there, he decided to open his own little candy business near Philadelphia. His first business failed because it was not making money. After that, he went to Denver to learn how to make caramels (焦糖). He took his new skills back to New York and worked selling candies on the street. But his second business also failed.

Finally, Milton Hershey moved back to Pennsylvania where he grew up. He then experimented with all sorts of different candies and chocolates. By 1893 he was selling a million dollars worth of caramel candy each year. Since his chocolate-flavored (巧克力味的) caramels were the best selling, he decided to make chocolate himself.

By experimenting, Milton Hershey discovered how to make delicious chocolate. The area where he lived had a large and easy supply of milk and sugar, which helped him succeed in his chocolate business. In 1903, Milton Hershey built a huge chocolate factory and a town to go with it.

Today, the town of Hershey is still the home of the factory that Milton Hershey built. The factory is not so hard to find. Just travel down Cocoa Avenue until you get to East Chocolate Avenue. Turn right at the traffic lights and just follow your nose. And if you ever visit, you can smell delicious chocolate smells just by driving through the town.

1 ~ 2 题简略回答问题; 3 题完成句子; 4 题给本文拟定一个标题; 5 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

1. Who is the father of Hershey Chocolate?

2. Why did he decide to make chocolate himself?

3. Milton Hershey discovered how to make delicious chocolate \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_



## 专项训练——词语运用

I. 根据句意及所给提示, 用单词或短语的正确形式填空。

- Who's the boy over there?  
— He's Jack, a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (I).
- How \_\_\_\_\_ (care) you are! You've broken another cup.
- There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (sheep) eating grass on the hill.
- Drink-driving \_\_\_\_\_ (not allow) in China.
- My grandpa will celebrate his \_\_\_\_\_ (eighty) birthday next week.

II. 根据句意, 用所给单词的正确形式填空, 每词只限使用一次。

water    child    fly    choose    you

- Believing in \_\_\_\_\_ is very important on the road to success.
- He was facing a difficult \_\_\_\_\_ between staying with his family and working in Beijing.
- Some young parents prefer to buy books as gifts on \_\_\_\_\_ Day.
- John didn't hear the ring, for he \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers in the backyard.
- A bird \_\_\_\_\_ in through the open window and she set it free at once.

III. 根据句意, 用所给单词或短语的正确形式填空, 每词或短语只限使用一次。

easy    lie    hear from    win    twelve

- I think Sally will be the \_\_\_\_\_ of the 100-metre race in our school.
- I'll go to the \_\_\_\_\_ floor. Which floor will you go to?
- She \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed and went to sleep soon.
- We can \_\_\_\_\_ find the train station with the help of a policeman.
- It has been a long time since I \_\_\_\_\_ him last time.

IV. 根据短文内容及所给提示, 补全单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

When Sunday is over, the boring office may be the last place you think of, but the Apple Park in Cupertino, California may give you a 1. d \_\_\_\_\_ picture.

Apple Park looks like a big landed UFO. It covers an area of 708 000 square metres. The round four-storey main building has 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (hundred) of rooms. It covers an area of over 260 000 square metres. The outer walls are 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) up of huge pieces of glass. Many of them can be opened or 4. c \_\_\_\_\_ like the windows in your home and the whole building can "breathe" like a human being. With this special ventilated (通风的) system, it uses air conditioners for only three 5. m \_\_\_\_\_ in a year. There are 75 000 square metres of solar arrays (太阳能电池板) on the roofs of the building. They provide electricity 6. \_\_\_\_\_ the whole Park. The Apple Park building is a bright, 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (舒服的) and convenient place for all the 12 000 Apple people to work inside.

Apple Park is a good working place. There is a huge dining hall for all the Apple people to have meals together at once. There is a four-storey cafe, a sports center and a 1 000-seat theatre to provide relaxing services. There are 2 000 bicycle parking spaces, so people can 8. \_\_\_\_\_ their bikes to work. The company also provides 1 000 bikes for Apple people to get around all over Apple Park. There is a huge park in the 9. m \_\_\_\_\_ of the building. More than 9 000 trees including many fruit trees are planted to make it a small 10. f \_\_\_\_\_. It's a good place to make Apple people feel better and more energetic.

Apple Park is a gift for all the Apple people.



V. 根据短文内容及所给提示，补全文中单词或用单词的正确形式填空。

Different people have different ways to relax 1. t . Li Lei says his favourite way is 2.                      (go) swimming. He says swimming can make him have a strong and 3. h                      body.

Wang Ming likes listening to music. He says he can feel very happy and relaxed by 4.                      (listen) to his favourite music.

As for me, I think 5.                      is a good hobby because it can help me relax. I can feel very calm and comfortable while painting.

VI. 根据短文内容，用所给单词或短语的正确形式填空，每词或短语只限使用一次。

feel	take	get on	keep	friend
------	------	--------	------	--------

I am Tom. Let me tell you something about my best friend. His name is John. He likes visiting museums and 1.                      piano lessons. He exercises twice a week. He's very 2.                      and creative. He 3.                      well with others. I think he's quite successful.

Last month, I went to climb mountains with him. When I 4.                      very tired, he encouraged me 5.                      going. After getting down from the mountains, we had dinner together. We had a wonderful time that day.

VII. 根据短文内容及所给提示，补全单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Dear Wang Tong,

Great news! Mr. Wood just told me I had been chosen as one of the school 1.                      (student) to visit Peking University in Beijing this summer! He said the program 2.                      (design) for some of the brighter teenagers to experience a different culture. 3.                      a good chance!

The only problem is: Mom and Dad won't let me 4.                      (go). They said it was dangerous for me, a girl, 5.                      (travel) alone. But my guess is that they think it too expensive. I 6.                      (keep) telling them I had been on a plane on my own before. They needn't worry about 7.                      (I) because this trip will be almost the same as the one I had when I visited you in Shijiazhuang. 8.                      they just won't listen!

Will you help me, Wang Tong? It will be 9.                      very important experience to my personal growth.

I would be grateful if you could make my mom and dad 10. a                      with me.

Mary

VIII. 根据短文内容及所给提示，补全单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

A kind of little cars may be 1.                      (see) in the streets in the future. People will like this kind of small cars 2. b                      than the big ones. The car is as small as a bike, but it can carry two people in it. Everybody can easily drive it, just like 3.                      (ride) a bike. Even children and old people can drive them to their schools or parks.

If everyone drives such a car in the future, there will be 4. 1                      pollution in the air. There will be 5.                      space for all the cars in cities, and there will also be more space for people to 6. w                      in the street.

The little cars of the future will 7. c                      less money to buy and to drive. These little cars can go only fifty kilometres an hour, so driving will be much 8. s                     . The cars of the future will be fine for going around the city, but they will not be 9.                      (use) for a long trip.

This kind of cars can 10.                      (节约) a lot of gas. They will go 450 kilometres, then they



## 专项训练

have to stop for more gas.

They are nice cars, aren't they?

### IX. 阅读短文，在空白处写出单词，首字母已给出。

A lot of people wish to be slim (苗条), but at the same time they are 1. w about their health. In fact, it is important for everyone to 2. l weight healthily, but how can you do it? Here's some good 3. a.

- Drink plenty of water and eat a(n) 4. h diet. If you feel like eating snacks (零食), drink a glass of water first. If you are still 5. h after 15 minutes, then it's time for a light snack. 6. T to stay away from food with high calories (卡路里), such as sweet and fast food.
- Do not eat 7. m than you can consume (消耗). People get fat because they cannot consume all the calories that they get. So 8. k how many calories you really need is very important.
- Take enough exercise. The "333" is good for you — exercise 3 9. t a week, for at least 30 minutes at a time, and your pulse rate (脉搏) should be more than 130 after exercising.

Keep the three 10. p of advice in mind and follow the advice. Then you'll surely have a slim and strong body.

### X. 根据短文内容及所给提示，补全单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

There are many people around me, but I love my mother 1.                     .

My mother isn't tall 2.                      short. She's a medium 3. h. She is a teacher, and also a great mother. She tries her best to help me 4.                      my study and my life. She often tells me to work 5. h and to be honest. She always 6. e me when I fail the exams. Without her help, I can't grow 7.                      (health).

My mother is very busy. But she takes good care 8.                      me. One mid-night, I had a high fever. She 9.                      (take) me to the hospital at once and stayed with me all the time. Last Sunday was my mother's 10.                      (forty) birthday, I bought a gift for my mother and she liked it very much.

For my mother, I'll do my best to be a good child. I'll love her forever.

### XI. 根据短文内容及所给提示，补全单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

What can you make with pieces of paper? Look at Chen Yiyan's works! The 14-year-old student has Origami (折纸) talent at the Hangzhou Entel Foreign Language School, Zhejiang. He has folded a "kingdom" with his 1.                     . But he wasn't 2. b with this talent.

When Chen was a fourth-grader, he found his brother's paper-folding book. It got him interested in Origami. Following the 50 3. s shown in the book, he made his first work, a paper peacock within two hours. Since then, he has read many books about Origami and practices in his 4. s time. So far, his "fantasy world" has many members, such as monsters and robots. And he 5.                      (make) his favourite work last year. It's a paper dragon that involved (包含) almost 2 000 steps.

Chen used to fold (折叠) paper 6.                      (he) until he met Chen Changnan, an eighth-grader at his school, 7.                      also loves Origami. They set up a paper-folding club last year. With support from school, they host a paper-folding class every 8.                      (星期三) afternoon. The club soon attracted people. Now it has more than 20 members. They show their works and 9.                      students how to fold. On February 14, the club also held a speech for the kids in the Wenzhou Children's Library.

"It's really exciting to develop my hobby and 10.                      (分享) it with others at the same time," said Chen. "I hope more and more people will get to know Origami and love this art."



## 专项训练——基础写作

### (一)

#### I. 连词成句

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

1. ready, are, dinner, you, for

\_\_\_\_\_?

2. coat, your, well, very, fits, you

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. children, playing, happily, the, how, are

\_\_\_\_\_!

4. it, to, model, two, me, took, months, the, make, ship

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. could, where, you, will, tell, me, go, please, we

\_\_\_\_\_?

#### II. 书面表达

新学期，本校英语社团请你们就“Learning Methods”这个话题进行讨论，但你认为同学们对“Hobbies（爱好）”更感兴趣，建议更换话题。请你根据下面的提示和要求，写一篇发言稿，谈一谈你的理由。

提示：(1) Why do you like talking about hobbies?

(2) What's your reason for not talking about learning methods?

(3) What is your advice?

要求：(1) 发言稿须包括所有提示内容，可适当发挥；

(2) 发言稿中不得涉及真实的人名和校名；

(3) 词数 80 左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

参考词汇：one's own hobby, a proper topic（合适的话题），personal, unhappy

I think talking about hobbies is better than talking about learning methods. It is \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### (二)

#### I. 连词成句

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

1. ride, can, horse, you, a

\_\_\_\_\_?

2. dress, the, beautiful, really, is

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. it, experience, a, was, wonderful, such

\_\_\_\_\_.



专项训练

4. how, going, about, Mount Tai, for, a, to, picnic  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. is, to, follow, school, it, the, on, traffic, way, important, rules, the, to  
\_\_\_\_\_.

II. 书面表达

在英语课上以刘刚为代表的部分同学不爱开口说英语，往往出现“哑巴英语”现象，他们认为自己的英语学得不够好所以不爱用英语发言，而英语老师 Miss Wang 持不同的意见，她认为刘刚他们之所以英语学得不够好是因为不开口多练、多说。假如你是刘刚或 Miss Wang，你如何看待这一问题呢？

- 要求：（1）用“Liu Gang”或“Miss Wang”补全短文首句；  
（2）写出自己所选角色的观点，并说明理由；  
（3）短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名；  
（4）词数 80 左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

参考词汇：shy, make a mistake, believe in

I am \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(三)

I. 连词成句

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

1. yours, are, keys, these  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. an, race, it, what, was, exciting  
\_\_\_\_\_!
3. does, best, she, to, always, others, her, help  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. more, you, better, stay, vegetables, eat, had, to, healthy  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. grandparents, look, the, I, visit, to, my, in, countryside, forward  
\_\_\_\_\_.



II. 书面表达

英语课上，老师要求同学们介绍个人周末计划。假设下面表格内容是你的计划提纲，请根据表格提示的活动内容，写一篇发言稿，介绍你的周末计划，并在班上与同学交流。

Saturday	Watch TV
	Go to a bookstore
Sunday	Visit Grandparents
	...

- 要求：（1）发言稿必须包括三个所列要点和一个补充要点，各要点可适当发挥；  
（2）发言稿中不得涉及真实的人名、校名和地名；  
（3）词数 80 左右（已给出的开头和结尾不计入总词数）。



Hi, everyone! Here's my plan for the weekend. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Thank you!

( 四 )

I. 连词成句

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

1. feeling, how, you, are  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. he, a, great, what, man, is  
\_\_\_\_\_!
3. too, eating, habit, much, good, is, not, meat, a  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. you, a, time, am, great, I, sure, have, will, there  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. work, to, Mary, the, yesterday, bus, took  
\_\_\_\_\_.

II. 书面表达

目前网上购物在我们的日常生活中成为了一种流行的购物方式。请根据以下提示，谈谈网购的优势和劣势。

- 提示：(1) 网购的优势：方便 (convenient)；24 小时营业；不用出家门。  
(2) 网购的劣势：看不见物品；容易受到欺骗 (be cheated)；不能享受和朋友一起购物的乐趣。
- 要求：(1) 文中须包含所有提示内容，可适当发挥；  
(2) 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名等信息；  
(3) 词数 80 左右 (开头已给出，不计入总词数)。

Shopping online is quite popular in our daily life now. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

( 五 )

I. 连词成句

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

1. bag, what, your, is, colour  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. that, to, pass, fork, please, me  
\_\_\_\_\_.



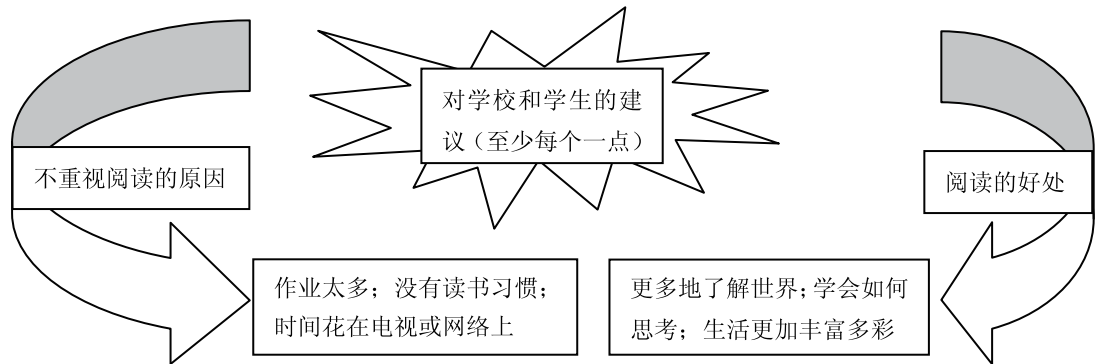


专项训练

- 3. on, we, the, sang, home, way, happily
- 4. many, he, of, different, has, write, kinds, poems
- 5. hopes, a, my, when, up, brother, to, doctor, he, be, grows

II. 书面表达

阅读的重要性在学习过程中日益凸显，但是部分同学不够重视阅读而且也没有意识到阅读的好处。请根据以下提示进行分析并提出建议。



- 要求：(1) 短文中须包括所有提示内容；
- (2) 短文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名；
- (3) 词数 80 左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

At present, many students don't do any reading after class. Here are several reasons.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(六)

I. 连词成句

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

- 1. for, thanks, help, lot, your, a
- 2. life, how, England, your, in, was
- 3. the, after, smells, the, air, fresh, rain
- 4. there, how, students, school, many, your, are, in
- 5. you, out, find, need, answer, do, to, some, to, the, research

II. 书面表达

假设你是李岩，你将要参加学校举办的英文演讲比赛，主题是“语言的力量”。请你写一篇英文演讲稿，内容包括：





- (1) What happened to you?
- (2) How did you feel?
- (3) What did others say to you?
- (4) What was the result?

要求：(1) 演讲稿须包含所有要点，可适当发挥；  
(2) 演讲稿中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名；  
(3) 语句连贯，词数 80 左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

Ladies and gentlemen,  
How will words influence others? Let me tell you one of my experiences. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

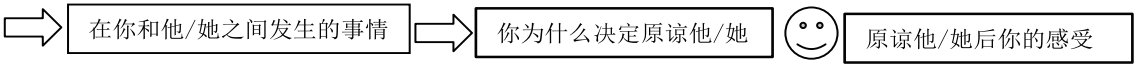
(七)

I. 连词成句

- 将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。
- 1. a, have, pet, I, cat  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2. often, he, English, helps, study, me  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3. much, your, cost, does, how, jacket  
\_\_\_\_\_?
  - 4. with, not, others, do, riding, play, while  
\_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5. practice, should, as, we, speaking, possible, English, as, much  
\_\_\_\_\_.

II. 书面表达

暑假社会实践活动要求同学们写以“包容、谅解”为主题的征文。请你用英语写一篇短文，谈谈生活中你原谅他人的一次经历，主要内容：



提示词语：hurt, realize, forgive（原谅）, happy  
要求：(1) 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名；  
(2) 词数 80 左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）。

I still remember what happened between \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



(八)

I. 连词成句

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

1. like, do, swimming, you

\_\_\_\_\_?

2. is, his, interesting, how, class

\_\_\_\_\_!

3. my, is, this, time, here, third

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. you, of, do, this, what, think, movie

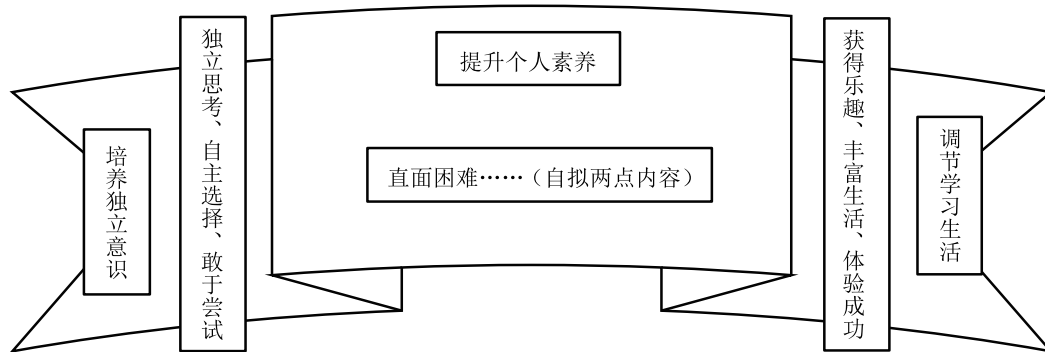
\_\_\_\_\_?

5. before, read, this, already, I, book, have

\_\_\_\_\_.

II. 书面表达

假如你是 Justin，想加入本校 DIY 俱乐部，请根据以下提示要点和内容，写一封申请信，谈谈你想加入该俱乐部的理由。



要求：(1) 短文须包含所有要点，可适当发挥；

(2) 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名；

(3) 语句连贯，词数 80 左右（开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数）。

参考词汇：independence (*n.* 独立), adjust (*vt.* 调节), quality (*n.* 素养)

Dear Chairperson,

I would like to join the DIY Club. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

I hope I can be a member of the DIY Club.

Yours sincerely,

Justin



## 初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷（一）

本试卷分卷 I 和卷 II 两部分。卷 I 为选择题，卷 II 为非选择题。  
本试卷总共 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

### 卷 I（选择题，共 75 分）

#### 听力部分（第一节）





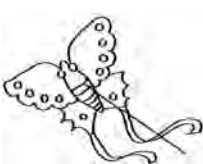

#### I. 听句子，选出句子中所包含的信息。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

- |  |                |                 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. watch  | B. which       | C. what         |
| 2. A. 63987569   | B. 36897569    | C. 63756934     |
| 3. A. heard of   | B. heard from  | C. heard about  |
| 4. A. take a train   | B. take a ship | C. take a plane |
| 5. A. I am not allowed to go out on school nights, but Bob is. |                |                 |
| B. Bob is not allowed to go out on school nights, but I am.    |                |                 |
| C. Neither Bob nor I am allowed to go out on school nights.    |                |                 |

#### II. 听句子，选出该句的最佳答语。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

- |                        |                     |                      |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 6. A. Good idea.       | B. Yes, please.     | C. Never mind.       |
| 7. A. It's Friday.     | B. Hold on, please. | C. Good morning!     |
| 8. A. The same to you. | B. You're so kind.  | C. Have a good trip. |
| 9. A. You're welcome.  | B. That's right.    | C. I'm afraid not.   |
| 10. A. It's 240 yuan.  | B. It's fine today. | C. Hurry up, please. |

#### III. 听对话和问题，选择正确答案。（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，计 8 分）

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 11. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 12. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 13. A. Black shorts.   | B. A red T-shirt.  | C. A white shirt.  |
| 14. A. To the supermarket.   | B. To the English Corner.  | C. To the local cinema.  |
| 15. A. About 12 minutes' ride.   | B. About 2 minutes' ride.  | C. About 20 minutes' ride.   |
| 16. A. She wants to be a teacher in the future.  |  |  |
| B. She wants to be a worker in the future.   |  |  |
| C. She wants to be an actress in the future.   |  |  |
| 17. A. She will study hard and do well in all the subjects.                                |  |  |
| B. She will play more sports to keep fit.  |  |  |
| C. Both A and B.   |  |  |
| 18. A. In the city.  | B. In the poor village.  | C. In the rich village.  |

#### IV. 听短文和问题，选择正确答案。（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，计 7 分）

19. What does Robert do?



## 模拟试卷

- A. A worker.                      B. A farmer.                      C. A doctor.
20. Which rabbit does Robert think is the most beautiful?  
A. The black rabbit.              B. The white rabbit.              C. The brown rabbit.
21. Which sentence is right according to the passage?  
A. Robert goes to the farm in his car.  
B. The black rabbit has four ears.  
C. The white rabbits run faster than the black ones.
22. What will they do this afternoon?  
A. They will go to the sports center.  
B. They will go together on the walking tour of the city.  
C. They will go swimming to keep fit.
23. When will they go to the film club?  
A. On Monday afternoon.      B. On Tuesday morning.              C. On Tuesday afternoon.
24. Where will they go on Wednesday?  
A. Qingdao.                      B. Dalian.                      C. Qinghai.
25. When will they leave for Mount Tai?  
A. At 7:00.                      B. At 7:30.                      C. At 7:40.

## 笔试部分

### V. 单项选择 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

26. — Hey, guys. How was your party yesterday?  
— Wonderful! We had a big meal and enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. themselves              B. myself              C. yourselves              D. ourselves
27. I didn't catch what you said. Could you \_\_\_\_\_ it for me, please?  
A. repeat              B. force              C. suggest              D. affect
28. That man is \_\_\_\_\_ to carry the heavy box with only one hand.  
A. too strong              B. strong enough              C. so strong              D. as strong
29. I have \_\_\_\_\_ all the paper. Can you lend me some?  
A. looked for              B. turned down              C. used up              D. got up
30. — I want to know if Cindy \_\_\_\_\_ us in the party tomorrow.  
— I think if she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework, she will join us.  
A. joins; finishes              B. will join; finishes  
C. joins; will finish              D. will join; will join
31. Our English teacher was standing \_\_\_\_\_ all of us so that she could hear us all clearly.  
A. away from              B. far behind              C. between              D. among
32. The traffic sign warns people \_\_\_\_\_ after drinking.  
A. to drive              B. not to drive              C. driving              D. don't drive
33. — Can I have a copy of *Frog*, Mo Yan's latest novel?  
— Sorry, they \_\_\_\_\_ just now. But many more will soon come out.  
A. sell out              B. are sold out              C. has sold out              D. were sold out
34. He found it increasingly difficult to read, \_\_\_\_\_ his eyesight was beginning to fail.  
A. and              B. for              C. yet              D. or
35. — I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:00 last night.



— I was watching NBA.

A. what were you doing

B. what did you do

C. what you were doing

D. what you are doing

## VI. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Have you ever offered a helping hand to those who are in trouble?

One day, two 36 were walking along the road to school when they saw an old woman carrying a large basket of pears. They thought the woman looked very 37. They went up to her and said, "Are you going to the town? If you are, we will help carry your basket."

"Thank you," 38 the woman. "You are very kind. You see I'm weak and ill." Then she told them that she was now going to market to 39 the pears which grew on the only tree in her little garden.

"We are all going to the 40," said the boys. "Let us have the basket." And they took hold of it, one each side. They walked 41 with the heavy basket, but happily.

The other day, I saw a little girl stop and 42 a piece of orange peel (皮), which she threw into a dustbin. "I wish 43 would throw that on the sidewalk," said she. "Someone may step on it and fall."

Perhaps some may say that these are not 44 things. That is right. But such little things show that you have a thoughtful mind and a feeling heart. We must not wait for the 45 to do great things. We must begin with little things of love.

36. A. boys

B. girls

C. men

D. women

37. A. bored

B. tired

C. pleased

D. surprised

38. A. asked for

B. told

C. replied

D. spoke to

39. A. bring

B. buy

C. take

D. sell

40. A. town

B. market

C. garden

D. school

41. A. weakly

B. quickly

C. slowly

D. quietly

42. A. take out

B. cut off

C. put down

D. pick up

43. A. nobody

B. everybody

C. somebody

D. anybody

44. A. little

B. good

C. great

D. bad

45. A. pay

B. time

C. advice

D. love

## VII. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读 A、B、C 三篇材料, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

When I was young, I was very naughty. And I often made some trouble. Some people didn't like me, but I didn't know the reason until my grandfather took me to the fishpond (养鱼塘) on the farm. He asked me to throw a stone into the water. I did what I was asked. Then my grandfather told me to watch the waves made by the stone. Moments later, he asked me to think of myself as that stone.

"You may make a lot of splashes (浪花) in your life, but remember the waves that come from those splashes will affect the peace of all your friends beside you," he said. "Remember that you are responsible for what you throw into your circle, and that your waves will touch many other circles. Always try to live in a way that allows the good that come from your circle to send the peace of your goodness to other circles. Remember the waves that come from anger and jealousy (嫉妒) will send those feelings to other circles. You are responsible for all the waves." That was the first time I realized each person creates the inner peace or anger that flows out into the world. We cannot create world peace if we have hatred (怨恨) and anger.

We show the feelings and thoughts that we hold inside, whether we tell them or not. Whatever is inside of us is flowing out into the world and touching all the other circles of life. We must remember that



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we aren't single, so we must be responsible for everyone beside us.

46. The writer's grandfather asked him to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stop the waves B. see himself as the waves  
C. make a lot of splashes D. regard himself as a stone
47. The waves will affect the peace of all our friends beside us, so we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not make a lot of splashes  
B. not touch many other circles  
C. not be full of anger and jealousy  
D. be responsible for what we throw into our circle
48. The underlined phrase "flowing out" in the passage means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. blow out B. take out C. go out D. bring out
49. According to the passage we know the writer's grandfather was very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wise B. old C. strict D. funny
50. This passage mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we are the stones B. we can make some splashes  
C. people can affect each other in life D. the writer likes playing by the fishpond

### B

Look around and you'll see people busy on their smartphones. Smartphones do make our lives easier. But have you ever thought about what harm they can do to your eyes?

According to a study, half of British people own smartphones and they spend an average of two hours a day using them. There has been a 35% increase in the number of people in the U. K. who suffer from shortsightedness since smartphones were introduced there in 1997.

Staring at smartphones for a long time gives you dry eyes. When looking at something in the distance, your eyes automatically blink a certain number of times. However, when you look at things closer to your face, the blinking slows down. This reduces the amount of tears and causes discomfort in your eyes. Another bad habit is using smartphones in dark rooms before going to sleep. If you look at a bright screen while your pupils (瞳孔) become larger, too much light enters your eyes. This can do harm to the eyes and cause a disease called glaucoma (青光眼).

While you're probably not going to stop using your smartphone, there are a few things you can do to protect your eyes. Hold your phone at least 30 centimetres away from your eyes when using it. Take a break every hour and try the following: look at something at least five metres from you and then focus on the tip of your nose. Repeat this several times. It should reduce the discomfort in your eyes.

51. The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the rules to obey when using smartphones  
B. the harm that smartphones do to the users' eyes  
C. the reason why teenagers get shortsightedness  
D. advantages and disadvantages of smartphones
52. From Paragraph 2, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. half of the British people began to use smartphones many years ago  
B. each of the British people spends two hours a day on smartphones  
C. more and more British people have suffered from shortsightedness since 1997  
D. the number of British people who own smartphones has increased by 35%
53. According to Paragraph 3, using smartphones improperly may cause \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too many blinks B. more tears in the eyes



- C. smaller pupils  
D. dry eyes and glaucoma
54. Which of the following is suggested by the writer?
- A. Don't use the phone for over an hour without a break.  
B. Hold the phone at least half a metre away from the eyes.  
C. Turn off your phone for a couple of hours every day.  
D. Look at something green far away for several minutes.
55. This article is written to advise people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to buy smartphones  
B. to stop using smartphones  
C. to make full use of smartphones  
D. to use smartphones properly

C

Nowadays, more and more people begin to like bicycling. It is fun, healthy and good for the environment. Maybe that's why there are 1.4 billion bicycles and only 400 million cars on roads worldwide today. Bikes can take you almost anywhere and there is no oil cost!

Get on a bicycle and ride around your neighborhood. You may discover something new all around you. Stopping and getting off a bike is easier than stopping and getting out of your car. You can bike to work and benefit (受益) from the enjoyable exercise without polluting the environment. You don't almost have to ride all the way. Folding bikes work well for people who take the train. Just fold the bike and take it with you. You can do the same on an airplane. A folding bike can be packed in a suitcase. You can also take a common bike with you when you fly. But be sure to look up information on airline websites. Not all airlines are bicycle-friendly to travelers.

There are some health benefits of bicycling:

- Bicycling helps prevent heart diseases.
- Bicycling helps to control your weight.
- Bicycling is healthier than driving.
- A 15-minute bike ride three times a week can help you keep in good health.
- Bicycling can improve your mood (心情). Exercise like bicycling has been shown to make people feel happier, more relaxed and self-confident.

56. According to the passage, more and more people like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. swimming  
B. driving  
C. bicycling  
D. taking a bus
57. If you ride around your neighbourhood, you can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. meet some new people  
B. find something new around you  
C. have a very good rest  
D. talk with others very happily
58. You can \_\_\_\_\_ when you take an airplane.  
A. never take a bike with you  
B. pack a folding bike in your suitcase  
C. always take a common bike  
D. only take beautiful bikes with you
59. Bicycling can help you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lose your weight  
B. keep healthy  
C. do well in your work  
D. both A and B
60. According to the passage, which one is NOT true?  
A. Driving is healthier than bicycling.  
B. Bicycling is good for the environment.  
C. Bicycling can make people feel happier.  
D. Bicycling helps prevent heart diseases.



卷 II（非选择题，共 45 分）

听力部分（第二节）

VIII. 听短文填空（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

Information Sheet
61. Paul was born on _____ 24.
62. There are _____ people in Paul's family.
63. Paul's favourite subject is _____.
64. He wants to be _____ when he grows up.
65. His hobbies are drawing and taking _____.

笔试部分

IX. 任务型阅读（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，计 10 分）

阅读短文，并按要求完成 66 ~ 70 题。

Life will probably be very different in 2080. First of all, it seems that TV channels will have disappeared by 2080. Instead, people will choose a program from a “menu” and a computer will send the program directly to the television. Today, we can use the World Wide Web to read newspaper stories and see pictures on a computer thousands of kilometres away. By 2080, music, films, programs, newspapers and books will come to us in this way.

In future, it will be much easier and faster to travel. Cars will run on new, clean fuels and they will go very fast. Cars will have computers to control the speed of them and there won't be any accidents. Today, we can use computers to tell drivers where they are. By 2080, the computer will control the car and drive it to your destination (目的地). Space planes will take people halfway around the world in two hours. Today, the United States Space Shuttle can go into space and land on Earth again. By 2080, space planes will fly people from America to Japan in just two hours.

Some big companies now prefer to use robots that do not ask for pay and work 24 hours a day. By 2080, we will see robots everywhere — in factories, schools, offices, hospitals, shops and homes.

66 题完成句子；67 ~ 68 题简略回答问题；69 题找出并写下全文的主题句；70 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

66. Today, we can read newspaper stories and see pictures \_\_\_\_\_ very far away.

67. What's the reason for no accidents in future?

68. How long will it take from America to Japan by space plane in 2080?

69. \_\_\_\_\_

70. \_\_\_\_\_

X. 词语运用（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，计 10 分）

根据短文内容及所给提示，补全文中单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

We often hear stories of animals rescuing (营救) people. But now someone has managed to return the favour.

The event took place one 71. \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) January morning. Thomas Smith was walking his dog, Jack, in the park. “As I was walking, I just saw Jack 72. \_\_\_\_\_ (run) onto the ice to the





ducks, and then he fell into the water and could not climb out.” said Smith. He realized he had no choice but 73. \_\_\_\_\_ try and save his dog. “I broke the ice and jumped into the lake. Finally, I got Jack by the 74. n \_\_\_\_\_ and pulled him out. I don’t think I’ve ever felt so cold by the time we got back to dry land. And when we got there, everyone was asking 75. i \_\_\_\_\_ Jack was okay — no one was particularly worried about me!”

A neighbour, Julie Brown, saw it all happen. “The dog went onto an icy lake. All of a sudden, it 76. \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to go under. There were crowds of people around, and they were all shouting and screaming (尖叫). Before I knew it, the 77. o \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Smith, was in the water. I can’t imagine how 78. c \_\_\_\_\_ it was. Everyone was very nervous, but he got his dog out and went home.”

Many people regard him 79. \_\_\_\_\_ a hero, but Mr. Smith doesn’t think so. “Most dog owners are the same as me. They would do what I did without a second 80. \_\_\_\_\_ (think). But in the future, I’m going to make sure he’s away from any ice ponds.”

Pets are members of our family. Would you do the same for them?

XI. 基础写作（包括 A、B 两部分，A 部分 5 分，B 部分 15 分，共计 20 分）

A) 连词成句（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

将所给词语连成句子，标点已给出。要求：符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。

81. second, look at, question, the  
\_\_\_\_\_.
82. last Sunday, picture, took, I, this  
\_\_\_\_\_.
83. open, keeps, your, education, choices, your  
\_\_\_\_\_.
84. is, the boy, me, with an umbrella  
\_\_\_\_\_.
85. are, discover, what, you, to, trying  
\_\_\_\_\_?

B) 书面表达（计 15 分）

86. 今年暑假你们全家打算去美丽的连云港旅行，可是应该选择哪种交通工具呢？请根据图表内容提示写一篇短文，谈谈你们将会选择的出行方式。

交通方式			
选择原因	最快，但票价贵	可以看海，但速度较慢	较便宜，而且安全舒适

- 要求：（1）语句通顺连贯，条理清晰，文章须包括以上所有要点，可适当发挥；  
（2）词数 80 左右（开头已给出，不计入总词数）；  
（3）文中不得出现考生真实的姓名和学校名称。

My family are going on a trip to Lianyungang during the summer holidays. How do we get there?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## 初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷（二）

本试卷分卷 I 和卷 II 两部分。卷 I 为选择题，卷 II 为非选择题。

本试卷总共 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

### 卷 I（选择题，共 75 分）

#### 听力部分（第一节）

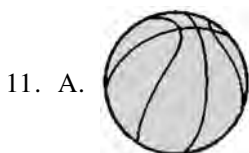
#### I. 听句子，选出句子中所包含的信息。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

- |   |                           |                           |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. soap  | B. sofa                   | C. soup                   |
| 2. A. weather   | B. expect                 | C. accept                 |
| 3. A. stayed up   | B. picked up              | C. put up                 |
| 4. A. Hurry up! It is 10:11.                                | B. Hurry up! It is 11:10. | C. Hurry up! It is 10:50. |
| 5. A. He can't get dressed himself because he is too young. |                           |                           |
| B. He can get dressed himself because he is old enough.     |                           |                           |
| C. He can't get dressed himself because he is very old.     |                           |                           |

#### II. 听句子，选出该句的最佳答语。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

- |                       |                        |                                |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. A. What about you? | B. It doesn't matter.  | C. Sorry! I won't do it again. |
| 7. A. It's valuable.  | B. I can do it.        | C. Glad to hear that.          |
| 8. A. Yes, please.    | B. Good idea.          | C. I'm full now.               |
| 9. A. I feel relaxed. | B. I like to exercise. | C. I eat a meal.               |
| 10. A. Once a week.   | B. Two kilometres.     | C. By bike.                    |

#### III. 听对话和问题，选择正确答案。（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，计 8 分）



- |  |                         |                                  |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 13. A. His teacher.                                    | B. His pen pal.         | C. His brother.                  |
| -----  |                         |                                  |
| 14. A. Two nights.                                     | B. Three nights.        | C. One night.                    |
| -----  |                         |                                  |
| 15. A. 180 dollars.                                    | B. 360 dollars.         | C. 540 dollars.                  |
| -----  |                         |                                  |
| 16. A. By train.                                       | B. By bus.              | C. We don't know.                |
| -----  |                         |                                  |
| 17. A. They are going to stay in a hotel.              |                         |                                  |
| B. They are going camping on the mountain top.         |                         |                                  |
| C. They are going camping at the foot of the mountain. |                         |                                  |
| -----  |                         |                                  |
| 18. A. Gary's mum.                                     | B. Gary's head teacher. | C. Only Gary and his classmates. |

#### IV. 听短文和问题，选择正确答案。（共 7 小题，每小题 1 分，计 7 分）

19. Why do many foreign students go to America every year?
- A. To have a holiday.      B. To study English.      C. To know about the country.
20. Why will a foreign student feel better in an American family?



- A. Because he will learn how to teach the children from American parents.  
 B. Because the American family will give him some money when he is in trouble.  
 C. Because the American family will help him get used to a new life.
21. When can the American family help the foreign student correct the mistakes?  
 A. When he does grammar exercises.  
 B. When he speaks English.  
 C. When he writes an English article.
- 
22. How long has Betty been in Beijing?  
 A. Three years.                      B. Three months.                      C. Three days.
23. Who helped Betty when she was sad?  
 A. Her Chinese teacher.              B. Her English teacher.              C. Her physics teacher.
24. What did Betty's teacher teach her?  
 A. How to learn by herself.      B. How to talk with others.      C. How to smile at life.
25. What do Betty and her classmates often do on weekends?  
 A. They often help some poor students.  
 B. They often help the old men.  
 C. They often help the disabled men.

### 笔试部分

#### V. 单项选择 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

选出可以填在空白处的最佳选项。

26. We must protect the Earth. It is \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
 A. we                      B. us                      C. our                      D. ours
27. — Could you show me the way of cooking fish?  
 — Please follow the \_\_\_\_\_ on the cookbook.  
 A. direction              B. attention              C. introduction              D. instruction
28. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful play next Saturday.  
 A. has watched              B. is going to watch              C. watched              D. watches
29. — Do you know the latest information about the lost girl?  
 — I have no idea. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the TV to watch the news program.  
 A. turn up                      B. turn down                      C. turn off                      D. turn on
30. \_\_\_\_\_ of the two stores had the juice I wanted, so I went to a third one.  
 A. None                      B. Either                      C. Neither                      D. Both
31. It's bad manners to laugh \_\_\_\_\_ others when they are \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.  
 A. at; in                      B. over; at                      C. with; on                      D. to; with
32. All passengers \_\_\_\_\_ go through the safety check before they take a plane.  
 A. can                      B. may                      C. must                      D. ought
33. Sorry, sir, walking the dog \_\_\_\_\_ in the park.  
 A. wasn't allowed              B. didn't allow                      C. isn't allowed              D. doesn't allow
34. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ much meat, if you want to keep fit.  
 A. to eat                      B. eat                      C. not eat                      D. not to eat
35. — Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
 — I'm not sure. Maybe an artist.  
 A. what the man with long hair is                      B. what is the man with long hair



## 模拟试卷

C. who the man with long hair is

D. who is the man with long hair

### VI. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Since last year, city streets around China have seen colourful shared bikes, which people can 36 with a smartphone app and then park wherever they choose. To 37 traffic jams and air pollution, many cities have offered bike-sharing. But sometimes, dreams can turn sour.

As shared bikes become more popular, problems keep 38. According to news reports, shared bikes are badly treated by users. When people are using the bikes, some of them are just thrown onto streets and even into ditches (水沟). Some bikes are stolen. Recently, a man in Shanghai was fined (罚款) 1 000 yuan for 39 a shared bike.

Besides, the damage to the QR codes (二维码) on the bikes has brought huge 40 to bike-sharing companies, like Mobike. If the QR code is damaged, the bike cannot 41 any more. It can take several hundred yuan for the company workers to find a lost bike and get it repaired.

Mobike has 100 credit (信用) scores for each user. Penalty (惩罚) points will be taken 42 users' bad behaviours. Once the score drops to 43 80, bike rental will go up to five yuan per 30 minutes.

44, punishment may not be the best way to stop shared bikes from being stolen or damaged. Bike-sharing services will work well only if people follow the rules and show 45 for the bikes and other users.

- |                     |               |               |                   |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. give         | B. have       | C. get        | D. rent           |
| 37. A. increase     | B. reduce     | C. avoid      | D. prevent        |
| 38. A. showing over | B. showing up | C. showing in | D. showing off    |
| 39. A. stealing     | B. buying     | C. taking     | D. parking        |
| 40. A. losses       | B. values     | C. prices     | D. money          |
| 41. A. used         | B. be used    | C. use        | D. have been used |
| 42. A. because      | B. as         | C. in case of | D. in order to    |
| 43. A. below        | B. above      | C. at         | D. on             |
| 44. A. Unless       | B. Whatever   | C. So         | D. However        |
| 45. A. respect      | B. shame      | C. attitude   | D. pride          |

### VII. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读 A、B、C 三篇材料, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

#### A

Two children, wearing old and dirty coats, stood outside the door. "Any old papers, lady?" asked one of them.

I was busy. I wanted to say no, but I saw that their shoes had holes in them and they were wet. "Come in and I'll make you a cup of hot tea." They came in, saying nothing. Their shoes left prints on the floor.

I gave them tea and bread to protect them from the cold outside. Then I went back to the kitchen and started my housework again.

The silence in the living room surprised me. I looked in. The girl held the empty cup in her hands, looking at it. The boy asked me in a low voice, "Lady, are you rich?"

Am I rich? Oh, no! I looked at the old things in my room. The girl put her cup back in its saucer (茶碟) carefully and said, "Your cups match your saucers."

Then they left, holding their papers against the wind. They hadn't said thank you. They didn't need



to. They had done more than that. They had reminded me that I had so much to be thankful. The blue cups and saucers were simple, but they matched. The potatoes and meat before me, a roof over my head, my husband with a job — these things matched, too.

I moved the chairs back from the fire and cleaned the living room. The prints of their small shoes were still wet on my floor. I let them be. I wanted them there to remind me how rich I was.

46. The writer let the two children in to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. serve them tea and food  
 B. sell them some old papers  
 C. show them how rich she was  
 D. offer them some warm clothes
47. Why did the boy think the writer was rich?  
 A. He liked the saucer.  
 B. The room was quite large.  
 C. The cups matched the saucers.  
 D. She gave them some cups of hot tea.
48. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the writer felt everything matched  
 B. the writer's husband was out of work  
 C. the children talked happily in the room  
 D. the children thanked a lot before leaving
49. The underlined sentence "I let them be." means "\_\_\_\_\_. "  
 A. I loved them  
 B. I left them there  
 C. I didn't like them  
 D. I didn't want to see them again
50. According to the passage, whether you are rich depends on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. what job you are doing  
 B. what you have  
 C. how much money you have  
 D. how you feel about your life

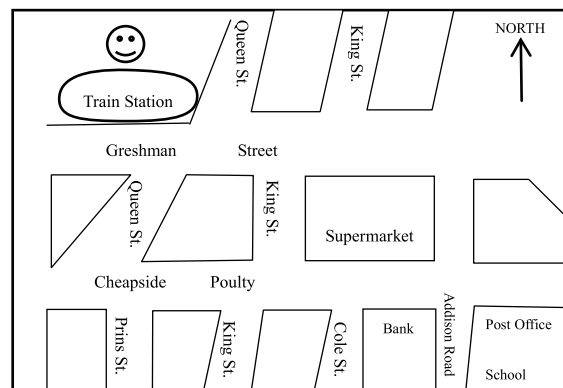
## B

Hello, Tim,

Long time no see! I am very glad that you are coming to our school next Thursday. I planned to meet you at the train station. But unluckily, I will have to go out for an important speech. I emailed you a map of our town, because you have never come here before.

Can you find the train station on the map? Yes, it's in the northwest of the town. When you come out of the train station, you can see Greshman Street. Turn left and walk along Greshman Street. At the second crossing, turn right, and you come to King Street. Go along this street about five minutes. You will see a crossing again. There is a supermarket. Turn left and you come to Cheapside Poultry. Walk along, and you can see a bank and a post office on your right. Between them is Addison Road. Our school is on Addison Road. You won't miss it. If you don't want to do the walking, you can also take a taxi. And the driver will bring you directly to our school. I'm looking forward to seeing you.

Peter



51. Tim will go to Peter's town \_\_\_\_\_.



模拟试卷

- A. by train                      B. on foot                      C. by car                      D. by taxi
52. What's the right order if Tim walks to Peter's school?
- A. King Street→Greshman Street→Cheapside Poultry→Addison Road  
B. Greshman Street→Cheapside Poultry→King Street→Addison Road  
C. Cheapside Poultry→Addison Road→Greshman Street→King Street  
D. Greshman Street→King Street →Cheapside Poultry→Addison Road
53. According to the passage, the school is in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the town.
- A. northeast                      B. southeast                      C. northwest                      D. southwest
54. The underlined word "them" in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the bank and the school                      B. the post office and the supermarket  
C. the bank and the post office                      D. the school and the supermarket
55. From the passage we may infer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Peter has never met Tim before                      B. it is Tim's first time to come to Peter's town  
C. Tim will lose his way in Peter's town                      D. Tim will take a taxi to Peter's school directly

C

Today the word friendship has been used so often that it has lost its meaning. Some jokingly or seriously say that friends are made to be used. It makes me very sad.

True friendship doesn't mean that when you need your friend's help, you will treat him to dinner, and when you have to protect yourself, you will put your friends in a difficult situation. In fact, true friendship is the communication and understanding of the hearts.

True friendship is like water. Compared with decent (体面的/相当不错的) wine, water is tasteless, but is of great help when we are thirsty. True friends don't need to be with each other every day, but are connected in heart every minute.

True friendship is like medicine. Though it is bitter, it cures your illness. True friends give you some suggestions even if they know you would not take. They criticize you when others have a good word for you, not because of envy but worrying that you may lose your cool head.

True friendship has nothing to do with fame (名声), power or money. True friends would often watch you silently far away when you are influential, but come to you whenever you need their help. You're not his stepping-stone to success, but are his crutch (支柱) to live through difficulties.

True friends make you complete. Many persons go along with you through your life — your parents, your spouse, and your children, who take care of you and make your life happy. However, you still need someone who understands your thoughts and souls. Without them, you are likely to be unhealthy in spirit.

True friends stay in your heart, rather than at your side; they know you more than yourself, and try to better you. Once you have found such a true friend, do treasure (珍惜) him or her. If your true friend disappears, how can you make the sound of your heart understood?

56. The writer feels sad because some people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. don't understand friendship                      B. don't treasure friendship  
C. make wrong friends                      D. blame their friends
57. The writer speaks of water because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is important to our life                      B. it has no taste  
C. it is easy to get                      D. it stays with us every day
58. The underlined word "influential" in Paragraph 5 means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. busy                      B. quiet                      C. helpful                      D. powerful
59. According to the passage, true friends may help you \_\_\_\_\_.

- ## 卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

VIII. 听短文填空 (共5 小题, 每小题1 分, 计5 分)

## 笔试部分

阅读短文，并按要求完成 66 ~ 70 题。

66. is the best way for Wu Li to protect the privacy.



模拟试卷

67. Why did Jiang Xia say “It’s like killing two birds with one stone.”?

68. What did Lu Huan do to solve this problem?

69.

70.

X. 词语运用 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

根据短文内容及所给提示, 补全文中单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

These years, our school has changed a lot. There are more new and interesting places, such  
71. \_\_\_\_\_ a nice music room, a modern library and a new playground. Of all these places, the music  
room is my 72. f \_\_\_\_\_.

The music room is on the 73. \_\_\_\_\_ (five) floor. I have been there 74. \_\_\_\_\_ two  
years. There 75. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a piano and forty colourful boxes in the room. We can sit there and we  
can also 76. p \_\_\_\_\_ them together to make a stage. I am glad to have music 77. I \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
Although I’m not good at 78. \_\_\_\_\_ (sing), I am becoming 79. \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in it.  
What’s more, listening to music can make me relaxed when I am under too much pressure. 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
an amazing place it is!

XI. 基础写作 (包括 A、B 两部分, A 部分 5 分, B 部分 10 分, 共计 20 分)

A) 连词成句 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

将所给词语连成句子, 标点已给出。要求: 符合语法, 语句通顺, 大小写正确, 词语不得重复使用。

81. I, keep, may, this, how long, dictionary

82. Tom, piano, a, twice, week, lessons, goes to

83. when, reach, the, Shanghai, plane, will

84. many, she, in the park, saw, people, flying kites

85. a, are, happy, what, we, live, life



B) 书面表达 (计 15 分)

86. 越来越多的人沉迷于手机, 成为“手机控”一族。请针对这一现象写一篇短文。

- 内容包括: (1) 沉迷于手机娱乐活动 (聊天看电影等), 与家人的交流减少, 离开手机会情绪焦虑;  
(2) 沉迷手机对健康不利, 影响学习, 走路时看手机尤其危险;  
(3) 你的建议和意见。

注意: (1) 文中须包括所有提示信息, 可适当发挥;

(2) 文中不得出现自己的真实姓名和学校名称;

(3) 80 个单词左右, 开头已经给出, 不计入总词数。

参考词汇: 手机控 phone freaks 焦虑 anxious

Today many people, especially young people, have become phone freaks. \_\_\_\_\_



本试卷分卷 I 和卷 II 两部分。卷 I 为选择题，卷 II 为非选择题。  
本试卷总共 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

## 99



模拟试卷

18. A. At about 7:00 p. m.      B. At about 5:00 p. m.      C. At about 6:00 p. m.

IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(共7小题, 每小题1分, 计7分)

19. How were Tom and Kate going home?  
A. On foot.      B. By bike.      C. By car.
20. What happened to Tom and Kate?  
A. A car nearly hit them.      B. They were very frightened.      C. They can't move at all.
21. Who was sent to the hospital?  
A. Kate.      B. Tom.      C. The driver.
22. What day is it today?  
A. Sunday.      B. Saturday.      C. Friday.
23. Which class are Lucy and Jack from?  
A. Class 5.      B. Class 3.      C. Class 2.
24. Who keeps the ball and kicks it into the net at last?  
A. Lucy.      B. Jack.      C. Peter.
25. What's the final (最终的) score of the game?  
A. 1:1.      B. 1:2.      C. 0:1.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择 (共10小题, 每小题1分, 计10分)

选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

26. Come on! You can make it if you have \_\_\_\_\_ try.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. 不填
27. Can you share your book with me? I left \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. me      B. my      C. mine      D. myself
28. The lion is the symbol \_\_\_\_\_ courage.  
A. at      B. of      C. on      D. in
29. It's bad \_\_\_\_\_ to talk with your mouth full.  
A. health      B. ways      C. manners      D. hobbies
30. Edward, you are no more a child. You should learn to make your own room \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. empty      B. noisy      C. dirty      D. tidy
31. He tried many different jobs, and \_\_\_\_\_ he became a taxi driver.  
A. on time      B. for example      C. by the way      D. in the end
32. Look! \_\_\_\_\_ happily the children are playing over there!  
A. How      B. What      C. What a      D. How a
33. Sally took a photo of her friends while they \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.  
A. play      B. are playing  
C. have played      D. were playing
34. Scientists know \_\_\_\_\_ DNA and they have done a lot of researches on it.  
A. how to change      B. how do they change  
C. what to change      D. what can they do to change
35. Judy got a blue T-shirt from her sister yesterday. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. what colour it is      B. what it is made of  
C. who gave it to her      D. when she got it



## VI. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Technology has made life much easier for children today. It is 36 for them to play, to listen to music, and to 37 in touch with their friends. 38 the help of technology, there seems to be nothing that children can't do now.

Technology also helps 39 to know more about their children. For example, if a child is given a mobile phone with a tracking (追踪) device, his parents can find out 40 he is going with the help of the mobile phone.

However, there are also some bad 41 of technology. For example, it has become easier for bad people to get in touch with children with the help of technology. They can find personal information about children through special ways on the 42. So it is very important for parents to 43 their children to keep personal information safe while surfing the Internet.

Besides this, there is another bad thing about technology. Children now 44 less time doing exercise than before. They are too 45 playing online games. They can even play computer games all day long. If you don't push them out of the door, they won't volunteer to go out and play. This is not good for their health.

Therefore, teaching children the right way to make good use of technology is very important.

- |                 |                   |                   |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. easier   | B. more difficult | C. more important | D. harder       |
| 37. A. lose     | B. make           | C. keep           | D. contact      |
| 38. A. For      | B. Under          | C. With           | D. Over         |
| 39. A. teachers | B. friends        | C. parents        | D. classmates   |
| 40. A. when     | B. whom           | C. why            | D. where        |
| 41. A. sides    | B. places         | C. choices        | D. winds        |
| 42. A. phone    | B. TV             | C. radio          | D. Internet     |
| 43. A. teach    | B. learn          | C. punish         | D. lend         |
| 44. A. pay      | B. take           | C. cost           | D. spend        |
| 45. A. lazy     | B. free           | C. busy           | D. hard-working |

## VII. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读 A、B、C 三篇材料, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

### A

The water tap was leaking (漏水) again, and the noise was driving Cassie crazy.

Cassie looked at her watch. It was nearly nine o'clock. She climbed out of bed and stood on a chair by the shelf. Her mother's *Mr. Fix-It Book* was on the top shelf. Cassie stepped down quietly. She read the book quickly until she found the page she was looking for, and then began to read carefully.

Next, Cassie opened a box in the kitchen and picked out the tools she needed — a hammer, a wrench, and several small things. It was no easy job for her to do the repair, and she tried several times. Finally, the water tap was in pieces. One by one, she carefully laid them out on the table. That way she would know how they went back. While this was going on, her cat walked over to watch what she was doing.

Cassie worked late into the night. At one point, she thought she was done. Oops! A small piece that she had forgotten still lay on the table. Slowly Cassie took the water tap apart (分开) one more time. This time she made sure everything was in place. She turned the water tap on and then off. One... two... three ... She waited a full minute. There was no leak! Cassie smiled and put the tools back into the box. Then she went back into bed.



模拟试卷

The next morning, Dad was in the kitchen when Cassie got up.

"Notice anything, Dad?" she asked.

He looked around and listened. "Hmm, something's missing... I can't find out what it is... Wait, it's too quiet in here!"

"That's right," Cassie said. "Something is missing. I fixed the water tap. It doesn't leak any more."

"That's my girl," Dad said. "It's a good thing you are really like your mother."

46. The noise of \_\_\_\_\_ was driving Cassie crazy.

- A. the tap                      B. her cat                      C. her father                      D. the clock

47. *Mr. Fix-It Book* is probably a book on how to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. train pets                      B. fall asleep                      C. fix things                      D. cook food

48. Cassie took the water tap apart again because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she had forgotten one piece                      B. the tap was still leaking  
C. the cat had taken one piece away                      D. she hadn't understood the book

49. The water tap wasn't fixed until \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nine o'clock                      B. late that night  
C. the next morning                      D. the next afternoon

50. In the end, \_\_\_\_\_ fixed the water tap.

- A. Cassie's mother                      B. Cassie's father  
C. Mr. Fix-It                      D. Cassie

**B**

Dear guest,

We want to do our best to help with the environmental protection, but we do provide washing things (toothbrush, toothpaste, bath shampoo...).

If you forget to bring any of these with you, just dial 9 and call the guestroom department. If you wish, we shall send you what you need for free.

Dear guest,

The hotel wishes to save the world's natural resources (资源). Every day, tons of detergent (洗涤剂) and millions of tons of water are used to wash towels which have been used only once.

Here's how you can help:

\* A towel on the rack means: "I'll use it again."

\* A towel on the floor means: "Please change."

Dear guest,

Your bedclothes are changed every day.

If you'd like to help save the world's resources, just leave this card in the morning. Your bed will be made up as usual but the sheets will not be changed. In this way, we can both help protect our environment.

51. The three cards can most likely be found in a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hotel                      B. supermarket                      C. bookshop                      D. bank

52. A guest who forgets to bring a toothbrush with him \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. must buy one from the hotel  
B. should get one ready by himself  
C. can get one from the hotel for free



- D. may ask someone to buy one for him
53. If guests want to get their towels changed, they should leave them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in the rack                      B. on the floor                      C. under the bed                      D. in the desk
54. The third card tells guests \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to get the towels changed                      B. where to get the towels changed  
C. where to get the bedclothes changed                      D. how to get the bedclothes changed
55. The aim of the article is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. follow the rules of the hotel                      B. get a good service  
C. protect our environment                      D. all the above

C

When something goes wrong, it can be very easy to say, “I know I’m late, but it’s not my fault; the car broke down” and so on. It is probably not your fault, but once you develop the habit of blaming somebody or something else for a bad situation, you are a loser. You have no power and could not change the situation. However, you can have great power over what happens to you if you stop focusing on whom to blame (责备) and start focusing on how to remedy the situation. This is the winner’s key to success.

Winners are great at overcoming problems. For example, if you were late because your car broke down, maybe you need to have your car examined more regularly. For another example, if your colleague (同事) causes you problems on the job for lack of responsibility, find ways of dealing with his irresponsibility (不负责任) rather than simply blame the person. You should find creative ways to work successfully instead of blaming your colleague.

This is what being a winner is all about — creatively using your skills and talents so that you are successful no matter what happens. Winners don’t have fewer problems in their lives; they have just as many difficult situations to face as anybody else. They are just better at seeing those problems as challenges and opportunities to develop their own talents. So, stop focusing on “whose fault it is”. Once you are confident about your power over bad situations, problems are just something on the road to your success.

56. According to the passage, winners \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blame themselves rather than others  
B. have responsible and good colleagues  
C. meet with fewer difficulties in their lives  
D. deal with problems rather than blame others
57. The underlined word “remedy” in the first paragraph means “\_\_\_\_\_” in Chinese.  
A. 拒绝                      B. 接受                      C. 改善                      D. 认为
58. When your colleague brings about a problem, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blame him for his lack of responsibility  
B. find a better way to deal with the problem  
C. tell him to find the cause of the problem  
D. ask another colleague to solve the problem
59. When winners meet problems, they take them as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. chances for self-development                      B. blocks to greater power  
C. challenges to their colleagues                      D. excuses for their failures
60. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  
A. A Winner’s Excuse                      B. A Winner’s Problem  
C. A Winner’s Secret                      D. A Winner’s Opportunity



卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

听力部分 (第二节)

VIII. 听短文填空 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

Information Sheet
61. Most of the members of the Green family like _____.
62. Maria complains that Mr. and Mrs. Green have _____ them some trouble.
63. Maria thinks Mr. and Mrs. Green are like _____.
64. There is a big garden _____ the Greens' house.
65. Maria's little baby starts to _____ as soon as she hears the loud noise.

笔试部分

IX. 任务型阅读 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

阅读短文, 并按要求完成 66~70 题。

Experiencing life is a kind of learning. And there are several things that life has taught me that I want to share with you.

Take care of your body. Whether you like it or not, life is unfairly biased (偏向的) towards people who look good. So it's important that you do all to make you look best. I mean dressing nicely, exercising regularly and eating healthily. If you take care of your body, you will live longer and more happily, and you may even get better paid on your job. You should remember that your health is always your greatest wealth.

Think in the long term. In high school I was thinking about college. In college I was thinking about life after college. I'm designing my life and I'm making decisions today that will enable me to live the life I hope for in the future. You have to think in the long term; you have to see the "big picture". By planning your future properly, you will live into your plans.

Besides, I have something else to share with you. Be clear about the power of focus. Focus, focus, focus... Nothing is more important than focus. If you fail in the lifetime, maybe it's mainly because of broken focus. If you focus on the goals that are important to you, you will achieve them. What separates the winners from the losers is that the winners learn to focus on their goals. Winners just focus on achieving what is critical (极重要的) to their goals.

66 题完成句子; 67~68 题简略回答问题; 69 题找出并写下最后一段的主题句; 70 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

66. According to the passage, life is unfairly biased towards people who \_\_\_\_\_.

67. How will you live into your plans?

68. What separates the winners from the losers?

69. \_\_\_\_\_

70. \_\_\_\_\_

X. 词语运用 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

根据短文内容及所给提示, 补全文中单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Knowing about yourself not only means you find out what you're good at and what you like, it also



means 71. \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) what you're not good at and what you don't like. Both help you to see your aims (目标) in life.

Although most students would be unhappy if they found that they had 72. f \_\_\_\_\_ a very difficult physics exam, they have in fact learned a lot about 73. \_\_\_\_\_ (them). They know that they should not become engineers or physical 74. \_\_\_\_\_ (science). So failure (失败) can help a student to live a much 75. \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) life, if he or she learns a lesson from it. They may then decide on their aims and choose the kind of work they would be fit for and they would like to do.

It is impossible to decide whether or not you like something 76. \_\_\_\_\_ you have tried it. If you decide to be a basketball player, you need to take more than one lesson before you can know whether you are really 77. i \_\_\_\_\_ in it or you are able to do well.

It is not 78. \_\_\_\_\_ (足够的) to want to be a great basketball player. You also have to like the hard practice and long training before you become one. If you would enjoy being a great basketball player but 79. h \_\_\_\_\_ the work, forget it.

It's a good plan to try as many ideas as possible when you are still 80. \_\_\_\_\_ (年轻的). And then you will be able to find out what your true interests are.

#### XI. 基础写作 (包括 A、B 两部分, A 部分 5 分, B 部分 15 分, 共计 20 分)

A) 连词成句 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

将所给词语连成句子, 标点已给出。要求: 符合语法, 语句通顺, 大小写正确, 词语不得重复使用。

81. of, there, hundreds, square, people, on, the, are

\_\_\_\_\_.

82. than, worse, dishes, nothing, the, tastes

\_\_\_\_\_.

83. yourself, did, you, hard, the, all, work

\_\_\_\_\_.

84. dry, these, are, places, deserts, called

\_\_\_\_\_.

85. it, interesting, an, is, story, what

\_\_\_\_\_!

B) 书面表达 (计 15 分)

86. 在学校举行的小发明大赛上, Andy 的发明是 Cool Shoes。这种鞋子是用一种特殊材料 (material) 做成的, 可以根据脚的尺码调整大小。假设你是 Andy, 请你根据下面的问题提示, 以 My Cool Invention 为题, 写一篇短文介绍自己的发明。

提示: (1) What problem do you want to solve?

(2) What's special about your invention?

要求: (1) 对提示的每一条要适当地展开陈述 (即为什么这样做);

(2) 词数 80 左右 (开头已给出, 不计入总词数);

(3) 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名和学校名称。

#### My Cool Invention

Many of us may have to throw away our shoes when they are too small for our feet. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## 初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷（四）

本试卷分卷 I 和卷 II 两部分。卷 I 为选择题，卷 II 为非选择题。

本试卷总共 120 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

### 卷 I（选择题，共 75 分）

#### 听力部分（第一节）

I. 听句子，选出句子中所包含的信息。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

- |  |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. cat  | B. cap      | C. cut      |
| 2. A. turn down  | B. turn on  | C. put down |
| 3. A. delicious  | B. describe | C. develop  |
| 4. A. You should work hard because you failed last test. |             |             |
| B. If you don't work hard, you will fail the test.       |             |             |
| C. Even though you work hard, you will fail the test.    |             |             |
| 5. A. It had stopped raining when he arrived home.       |             |             |
| B. He had arrived home before it rained heavily.         |             |             |
| C. It rained heavily on his way home.                    |             |             |

II. 听句子，选出该句的最佳答语。（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，计 5 分）

- |                             |                        |                             |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6. A. We can take a bus.    | B. It's near here.     | C. It's about five minutes. |
| 7. A. Yes, I like noodles.  | B. I'd like some meat. | C. Thanks a lot.            |
| 8. A. That's great.         | B. Never mind.         | C. You're welcome.          |
| 9. A. Yes, it's clean.      | B. It's getting dark.  | C. Yes, it's very hot.      |
| 10. A. Sorry, I don't know. | B. OK, I will.         | C. It's sunny today.        |

III. 听对话和问题，选择正确答案。（共 8 小题，每小题 1 分，计 8 分）

11. A.



B.



C.



12. A.



B.



C.



13. A. She has thrown away the old shoes.

B. She doesn't see the old shoes.

C. She has washed the old shoes.

14. A. Because the coffee has been made already.

B. Because she is a little sleepy.

C. Because the coffee can make her sleep.

15. A. It'll make coffee less bitter.

B. It'll make us less sleepy.

C. It'll do harm to our health.

16. A. A teacher.

B. A student.

C. A worker.

17. A. By bike.

B. By bus.

C. On foot.

18. A. At Water Park.

B. At the city library.

C. At a company.





IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(共 7 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 7 分)

19. When will the football match be held?  
A. In four weeks, on July 20.    B. In four weeks, on June 20.    C. In four days, on July 20.
  20. How often will they practice at least?  
A. Once a week.    B. Two times a week.    C. Three times a week.
  21. Where can you find Wang Yuan?  
A. In the gym.    B. In the classroom.    C. In the playground.
- 
22. What did Jack go to Russia for?  
A. He went there on business.    B. He went there for holidays.    C. He went to visit his friends.
  23. How long did Jack stay in Russia?  
A. For a few days.    B. For a few weeks.    C. For a few months.
  24. Why was Jack almost knocked down?  
A. Because the street was too busy.  
B. Because he was walking in a hurry.  
C. Because he forgot the traffic rules there.
  25. What did the old man mean?  
A. He wanted to help Jack.    B. He told Jack where he was.    C. He wanted to sell a map to Jack.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

26. Thanks for inviting \_\_\_\_\_ to the party, Cindy. I really enjoyed it.  
A. her    B. me    C. you    D. him
27. Mary didn't tell her parents that she was going home because she wanted to give them a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. note    B. surprise    C. call    D. gift
28. There are \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year. September is the \_\_\_\_\_ month.  
A. twelve; nine    B. twelfth; nine    C. twelfth; ninth    D. twelve; ninth
29. — Would you like some coffee?  
— Yes, and please get me some milk. I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ milk.  
A. to    B. of    C. for    D. with
30. I'm sorry I'm late. My watch goes a little \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. faster    B. slower    C. longer    D. later
31. — Mom, must I stay at home today?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You \_\_\_\_\_ come back after dinner, if you like.  
A. mustn't; can    B. needn't; must    C. needn't; may    D. mustn't; may
32. Mom won't let Dick go out \_\_\_\_\_ he promises to be back by 10:00 tonight.  
A. if    B. when    C. since    D. unless
33. They have to \_\_\_\_\_ the sports meeting because of the heavy rain.  
A. put off    B. turn off    C. fall off    D. take off
34. Li Min \_\_\_\_\_ the hometown for nearly two years. He misses his parents very much.  
A. has left    B. will leave    C. was away from    D. has been away from
35. — Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Sure. Walk straight along this street and you'll find it near the library.  
A. how can I get to the post office    B. where is the post office  
C. which is the way to the post office    D. how far the post office is



## VI. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

More Chinese universities are opening their libraries to the public, allowing people to enjoy reading during normal time and the vacations.

But for some students, including Wang Ling, in Sun Yat-sen University, this practice has caused 36. “Members of the public come to our libraries more for sightseeing than reading,” said Wang. “They sometimes even bring their kids along, and 37 as if it were a place of interest.”

Wang has found it hard to get a seat during busy times. Being 38 of space is a common problem for university libraries in China.

However, this is not the only 39 why students dislike their libraries being open to the public. They fear that the 40 of the libraries will be influenced because of some visitors' rude behaviour.

Chen Jie, a student in Tongji University, is one who would be 41 opening to the public. “I have been to a public library before. Some people were chatting loudly or speaking on cellphones, so you can hardly read,” Chen said. “If too many 42 stay here, the whole library will be a noisy place and it's difficult for us to study quietly,” she said.

Will there be alternative (可替代的) ways to 43 those libraries? Some experts consider that university libraries can 44 the public from entering certain areas. “We might keep the magazines for academic research only for teachers and students,” said Zhu Lina, the library director of Jinan University.

Working together with the community library is another solution. “It's possible that a member of the public can 45 a book in our library over the Internet,” Ge Jiang, the library director of Fudan University said. “We'll send it to a public library close to his or her home.”

- |                   |                     |              |                |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 36. A. questions  | B. misunderstanding | C. confusion | D. headaches   |
| 37. A. take seats | B. drink water      | C. walk over | D. take photos |
| 38. A. enough     | B. short            | C. good      | D. loss        |
| 39. A. reason     | B. problem          | C. way       | D. situation   |
| 40. A. silence    | B. quietness        | C. peace     | D. calm        |
| 41. A. against    | B. for              | C. to        | D. in          |
| 42. A. people     | B. strangers        | C. women     | D. children    |
| 43. A. share      | B. own              | C. have      | D. visit       |
| 44. A. stop       | B. chain            | C. prevent   | D. forbid      |
| 45. A. buy        | B. take             | C. bring     | D. order       |

## VII. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读 A、B、C 三篇材料, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

## A

Fifteen years ago, I drove a taxi for a living. One day I went to pick up a passenger at 2:40 a. m. When I arrived there, I walked to the door and knocked. “Just a minute,” answered a weak, elderly voice.

After a while, the door opened. A small woman stood before me. She was more than eighty years old. By her side was a big bag.

When we got into the taxi, she gave me an address, and then asked, “Could you drive through downtown?”

“It's not the shortest way,” I answered quickly.

“Oh, I'm in no hurry,” she said. “I'm on my way to a hospice (临终关怀医院). I don't have any family left. The doctor says I don't have very long.”

I quietly reached over and shut off the meter (计程表).

For the next two hours, we drove through the city. She showed me the building where she had once worked, the neighbourhood where she had lived, and the place where she had gone dancing as a girl.



Sometimes she'd ask me to slow down in front of a special building and would sit staring into the darkness, saying nothing.

We drove in silence to the address she had given me.

"How much do I pay you?" she asked.

"Nothing," I said.

"You have to make a living," she said.

"Oh, there are other passengers," I answered.

Almost without thinking, I gave her a hug. She held on me and said, "You gave an old woman a moment of joy."

46. When did the driver go to pick up the woman?

- A. At 2:30 a. m.      B. At 2:40 a. m.      C. At 12:40 p. m.      D. At 12:30 p. m.

47. How old was the woman?

- A. Eighty years old.      B. Less than eighty years old.  
C. More than eighty years old.      D. More than ninety years old.

48. Where did the woman want to go?

- A. A hospice.      B. A hospital.      C. Her daughter's home.      D. A special building.

49. How much did the woman pay the driver?

- A. One hundred yuan.      B. Fifty yuan.      C. Eighty yuan.      D. Nothing.

50. What can we learn from the driver?

- A. He didn't need money.  
B. He liked to help the elders to make their dreams come true.  
C. An act of kindness can bring people great joy.  
D. He was kind-hearted when he saw old people.

**B**

Dear Spring,

I'm sorry I spoke so impolitely to you on the phone last night. As you know, I'm a morning person and I had been asleep for about fifteen minutes when you called. I'm not sure whether I was completely awake.

You are my friend, and I don't want to hurt your feelings. Please accept my apology and let me made it up to you by taking you to lunch on Friday. It's been a while since we had a good talk last time.

Yours,  
Claudia

Dear Stuart,

I know we are planning to watch the football game together this Saturday, but my uncle is coming for a visit this weekend so I will have to cancel it this time.

I do look forward to seeing the homecoming (校友返校节) game with you the following week.

Yours,  
Jason

Dear Lucia,

I'm terribly sorry that I got the book you lent me very dirty. I know you care about your book collection very much. I shouldn't have been so careless. I will try to replace (代替) it if there are new copies in the bookstore. If there aren't any new copies, I will pay the money for it.

Yours,  
Neil



模拟试卷

51. When Spring called Claudia last night, Claudia was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reading                      B. sleeping                      C. having dinner                      D. making a phone call
52. The underlined word “apology” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 行为                      B. 关怀                      C. 捐赠                      D. 道歉
53. Jason can’t watch the football game with Stuart this Saturday because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his uncle is coming over                      B. he is going to play football  
C. he has to pay a visit to his uncle                      D. he will prepare for the homecoming game
54. Lucia may be interested in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. playing sports                      B. going shopping                      C. collecting books                      D. watching TV
55. What can we learn from the letters?  
A. Claudia usually gets up late.  
B. Neil will try to buy a new book for Lucia.  
C. Stuart and Jason watched a football game last week.  
D. Claudia is going to have lunch with Spring this Saturday.

C

Without proper planning, tourism (旅游业) can cause problems. For example, too many tourists can make public places crowded, which are also enjoyed by the local people. If tourists cause too much traffic, the local people will feel unhappy. They begin to dislike tourists and treat them impolitely. But they forget how much tourism can help the local economy (经济). It is important to think about how tourism affects the local people. The local customs and beauty should be kept to attract the tourists by the local government. The local government should also care about the health and happiness of the local people when developing tourism.

Too much tourism can be a problem. If tourism grows too quickly, people can leave other jobs to work in the tourism industry because they can make more money there. As a result, other parts of the local economy can become worse.

On the other hand, if there is not enough tourism, people can lose jobs, and businesses can also lose their money. It costs much money to build large hotels, airports, first-class roads, and other support facilities (设施) needed by tourist attractions. For example, each room of the first-class tourism hotel usually costs about 50 thousand dollars. If the rooms of the hotel aren’t used most of the time, the owner of the hotel will lose much money.

Building a hotel is just a beginning. There must be many support facilities as well, including roads to get to the hotel, electricity and so on. All of these support facilities cost much money. If these facilities are not used because there are not enough tourists, jobs and money are lost.

56. What is probably the reason why the local people dislike tourists?  
A. Tourists come to enjoy the customs and beauty.  
B. The local people lose their jobs.  
C. Too many tourists cause traffic problems.  
D. A lot of hotels are built.
57. What can we do to solve the problems caused by tourism?  
A. Make plans properly.  
B. Help the country’s economy.  
C. Build fewer hotels.  
D. Care about the health and happiness of the local people.
58. If tourism grows too quickly, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. businesses will lose their money  
B. other parts of the country’s economy will make more money



- C. the local people will be happier  
D. more local people will work for tourists
59. Support facilities needed by tourist attractions includes \_\_\_\_\_.  
①public places ②hotels ③airports ④roads ⑤electricity ⑥sewers  
A. ①②③④⑤                      B. ②③④⑤⑥                      C. ①②③⑤⑥                      D. ①③④⑤⑥
60. If the writer wants to add Paragraph 5 to the passage, he may tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whether people need to build more hotels  
B. whether people need to plan tourism properly  
C. how to deal with the problems above  
D. how to prevent tourism growing too quickly

卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

听力部分 (第二节)

VIII. 听短文填空 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

Suggestions to Make You Happy	
Firstly	Enjoy life's simple 61. _____, such as reading a good book, listening to your favourite music, or spending time with 62. _____.
Secondly	Have hobbies where you can 63. _____ your problems and time.
Finally	Find happiness in helping others. You can help a friend with his or her 64. _____, buy food for old people, or simply help out around the house by 65. _____.

笔试部分

IX. 任务型阅读 (共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

阅读短文, 并按要求完成 66 ~ 70 题。

A little stream ran down from a high mountain through many villages and forests. Then it reached a desert. "I went through so many difficulties. I should have no problem crossing the desert," she thought. As she started, she found herself slowly disappearing into the sand. After many tries, she still failed. "Maybe I can't reach the ocean," she said sadly to herself.

At this time, a deep voice said, "If a breeze (微风) can cross the desert, so can a river." It was the voice of the desert. But the little stream answered, "That's because a breeze can fly, but I cannot."

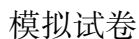
"That's because you can't give up what you are. Let yourself evaporate (蒸发) into the breeze, and it can take you across," said the desert. "Give up what I am now? No! No!" The little stream could not accept this idea. "The breeze can carry the vapor (蒸汽) across the desert and let it leave as rain. The rain will form a river again," said the desert. "And whether you're a river or vapor, your nature never changes." Hearing this, the little stream went into the open arms of the breeze. It carried her to the next stage of her life.

The course of our lives is like the experience of the little stream. If you want to go through difficulties in your life to head for success, you should also change the way you are.

66 题完成句子; 67 ~ 68 题简略回答问题; 69 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 70 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

66. According to the passage, the little stream was \_\_\_\_\_ about herself before she got to the desert.

67. Why didn't the little stream accept the desert's advice at first?



69.

70.

根据短文内容及所给提示, 补全文中单词或用所给单词的正确形式填空。

Someone said, “Through music a child goes into a world of beauty, learns to take care of others and makes his mind and body strong.” Music is 80.                      important part of our lives.

A) 连词成句 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

81. last, you, do, what, did, weekend

82. at, usually, has, Mike, 7:00, breakfast

83. of, mistakes, don't, afraid, be, make

84. tallest, is, in, he, class, student, the, his

85. delicious, the, how, is, soup

86. 微笑是一种态度。请你以“Learn to Smile”为题，为你校《英语园地》写一篇文章。

内容要点：(1) 学会对自己微笑；(2) 学会对他人微笑；(3) 微笑是一种语言。

要求：(1) 紧扣主题，表述全面、准确、流畅；

(2) 词数 80 左右;

(3) 文中不得出现考生真实的姓名和学校名称。

## Learn to Smile



## Keys & Listening Materials

### Unit 9

**Lesson 49:** I. 1. solution 2. communication 3. angry 4. seriously 5. Hopefully II. 1. require/want 2. succeed 3. likely/probably 4. hardly 5. realizing III. 1. get along with 2. are required 3. move on 4. was satisfied with 5. in the open 6. units IV. CADB V. CADBC AACBC VI. 1. among 2. reasons 3. importance 4. clear/good 5. finished/completed

**Lesson 50:** I. 1. promise 2. passport 3. listener(s) 4. interested 5. worrying II. 1. on time 2. ahead of 3. eye contact 4. be cancelled 5. proper III. EDCBA IV. CBADA BBACD V. 1. advice/suggestions 2. weather 3. (I/We can/usually talk about) his/her (last) holiday; A holiday/Holidays. 4. How to Start/Begin a Conversation with a Stranger/How to Break the Ice (with Strangers)/How Do People Start/Begin a Conversation/How Do People Break the Ice (with Strangers)? 5. 我们可能会错过与陌生人交流的快乐。 VI. 1. hide 2. like/love 3. nice/good 4. parties 5. braver

**Lesson 51:** I. DCCACA II. 1. alone 2. friendly 3. directly 4. really 5. misunderstanding III. BAEDC IV. DACD V. 1. D 2. easier 3. make friends 4. smile 5. 一旦你变得更自信，你就能交到很多朋友。 VI. 略

**Lesson 52:** I. 1. adapt to the environment 2. dining hall 3. difficulties were even worse than 4. simply/only couldn't find 5. Although I wasn't able to/Though I couldn't II. BACAD III. 1. He was an old man with a bad temper, and everyone was afraid of him. 2. She thought he was kind. 3. She pretended there was an invisible smile on his face and then started talking to him. Just a "hello" at first, and then more. 4. From her grandma. 5. Smiles can run around. If we keep smiling at someone, sooner or later, he/she will really smile back. IV. 1. T 2. F 3. India. 4. After a few/ten minutes. 5. nervous 6. 在课程结束的时候，放松和舒适的感觉简直让我惊讶。 7. C

**Lesson 53:** I. BDBCAB II. 1. absent from 2. share 3. stupid 4. secrets 5. refuse III. DCACD CADCC IV. DBBDC V. 1. T 2. Physics. 3. finished 4. To Study in Groups 5. 例如，我们在小组学习的时候不仅能节约时间还能够互相鼓励。 VI. 1. communications 2. decided 3. through/by training 4. (good) communication skills/good skills in communication 5. the same opportunity (chance)

**Lesson 54:** I. 1. figure out 2. have a conversation 3. run into 4. hear from 5. get back II. 1. named 2. bad 3. talk 4. forgot 5. moment III. 1. D 2. E 3. C 4. B 5. A IV. DCBDB V. 1. (1) pain/trouble/matter/thing/problem/situation/embarrassment (2) good/helpful/useful/great 2. B

3. 你无法控制所发生的一切，总有一天你会遇到令你尴尬的情形。 4. Because everyone has embarrassing moments. 5. control your actions and try not to get upset/deal with embarrassing situations (moments)

单元评价: I. BABCA II. FFTFT III. 1. healthy 2. was opened/founded 3. 1000 4. not/never 5. helpful/important/useful/necessary/good IV. BACBA ACAAB BBCCD V. 1. required/ordered 2. difficulty/difficulties 3. cancel 4. trouble 5. secret VI. 1. universal 2. secretly 3. communication 4. simply 5. angry VII. 1. get along 2. figure out 3. adapt to 4. run into 5. cools down VIII. 1. E 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D IX. ABCDD ACDBC X. ABDC XI. 1. No. He lived alone. 2. Magazines. 3. On the table. 4. Because no one had given him a gift. 5. He is friendly and clever. XII. 1. No, he doesn't. 2. Because they lack confidence, or they are afraid of showing off, or they are afraid of losing face by giving wrong answers. 3. 我想这的确是个会影响我们学习的问题，但我害怕在同学面前出错。 4. 胡老师还建议同学们不要害怕，要勇敢地尝试。 5. Please/Raise (Put Up) Your Hand (s) XIII. 略

### 听力材料:

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers.

1. W: Do you always get along well with your friends, Mike?  
M: Well, not always ... Sometimes friends have misunderstandings. Sometimes a friend really hurts you without realizing it.

Q: Does Mike always get along well with his friends?

2. W: Everyone is working hard on our project. But so far, you have done nothing. Is there anything wrong with you, Sam?

M: Sorry. Sometimes, I don't really understand the things we're learning, so I do nothing.

Q: Why has Sam done nothing?

3. M: This week I had an embarrassing moment at a bookstore. I ran into an old friend, but I forgot his name. I felt awful.

W: I once had a similar experience. I felt bad, too.

Q: Who had an embarrassing moment?

4. W: There is a problem between my good friend and me. She hasn't spoken to me since last week. I tried to call her, but she didn't answer. What should I do?

M: Try writing to your friend or you can ask another friend for help.

Q: What's the matter with the girl?

5. M: I guess that people who know how to communicate well with others are happier and more satisfied with their lives. They are more likely to succeed in their jobs.



Keys & Listening Materials

W: Exactly! That's why communication is very important.  
Q: What are they talking about?  
II. Listen to the passage and write True (T) or False (F).

When we meet someone for the first time, we often would like to talk about ourselves. We just want to show the best to others. But why not listen? Sometimes, listening is better than talking. Then how to be a good listener? Here are a few suggestions:

Look at the speaker. It shows you are listening carefully. It's also a good way to "talk" to your friend with your eyes.

Don't cut in. Give your friend enough time to say what she or he thinks. Don't stop your friend's words. Even if you want to say something, you should wait till your friend finishes.

Try to understand. When you are listening, try to catch her or his feelings and ideas. It helps you know your friend better. And your friend will feel better about you. She or he may think you are the right person to talk with.

Show your ideas at the right time. "It's interesting." "What happened next?" ... These are useful when you are listening. And you can give advice when your friend asks for it.

It's never too late to become a good listener. It can change your life and the lives of the people in your life.

III. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Everybody likes to have a good time, but do you know that laughing is very good for your health? Scientists believe that laughing can help your body fight illness. Because of this, an Indian doctor opened the first laughter club in 1995.

Now there are more than 1000 laughter clubs around the world. A laughter club is a place where you can go to laugh in your way for happiness and good health. Steve Wilson, the man who took laughter clubs to America, said, "We laugh with each other, but never at each other. At first, the laughter exercise feels a bit false. But soon the laughter becomes real."

Laughter is very important when we communicate with other people. It helps us make friends and understand each other better. We can laugh with people all over the world. It is the same in any language. So never be afraid to laugh. It's good for your health.

Unit 10

Lesson 55: I. DADC II. 1. wealthy 2. cooking/to cook; cook 3. discussing; discussion 4. manage; manager 5. painting; painter; painting/to paint III. BCABD ACDBC IV. TFTFT V. 1. others 2. different 3. artist 4. travel 5. decide 6. bad 7. really 8. things 9. but 10. every

Lesson 56: I. CDDA II. 1. primary 2. weekdays 3. reviewing 4. sleep 5. notebook III. CCDBA BACDC IV. ACBDD V. 1. what I should do 2. Whatever 3. If you let

them upset you, you will have a bad time all day. /If you don't let them upset you, you will have a good time all day. /Unless you let them upset you, you will have a good time all day. 4. 疏远/(与……)保持距离 5. 人们对你的行为更感兴趣,而不是你的体重。/人们更在乎你的内在而不是外表。 6. make you feel (a little/a bit) better VI. 略

Lesson 57: I. 1. 小学 2. 中学 3. 初中 4. 高中 5. 学院 6. 大学 II. 1. row 2. owner 3. wallet 4. memory 5. parted/part III. DBAEC IV. ADDB V. 1. real friends 2. Friendship is a plant we must water. 3. T 4. The writer of the passage mainly wants us to know the importance of friendship. 5. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Lesson 58: I. ADBDB ABC II. 1. achieve 2. go by 3. valuable 4. speech/speaking 5. period III. ACDAD IV. 1. skills 2. relax 3. body 4. Dress 5. changed V. 1. Be kind. 2. Be active in group activities. 3. Try to smile often. 4. Be humorous.

Lesson 59: I. 略 II. EADFB III. ACBDC ACCBC IV. TTFFT V. CADA VI. 1. French; Japanese 2. As a worker, I would like to get some charity experience. 3. 我们的组织是一个国际性的组织,经常会遇到来自世界各地的孩子。 4. Tell me why you want to get this job. 5. He is patient, generous and easy-going and he enjoys working with children.

Lesson 60: I. 1. Hold on 2. hold back 3. hold out 4. holds to 5. Hold on 6. held out/hold out II. 1. the apple of my father's/mother's eye 2. kept his/her eye on 3. An eye for an eye 4. catch people's/everyone's eye III. DCBEA IV. BDACB ADCCA V. CDAB VI. 略

单元评价: I.

Name	Wang Mei	Li Ming	Yang Hao	Yi Han
Job	doctor	teacher	boss	painter

II. AACBB III. 1. lucky 2. difficult/hard 3. sports/games 4. older/old 5. lives IV. CBCDA CACDA CBADD V. 1. boss 2. wealth 3. wallet 4. notebook 5. speech VI. 1. held out 2. fall down 3. period 4. valuable 5. achieve 6. row VII. CDABA DCBAC BDCAC VIII. BCADC IX. 1. myself 2. city 3. T 4. Because she wants to gain knowledge with the help of many books. 5. 当考试那天到来的时候,我发现我比其他同学完成试卷都快。 X. 1. any 2. another 3. what 4. found 5. decided 6. teacher 7. still 8. pull 9. successful 10. with XI. 略

听力材料:

I. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the table.

In Ms. Liu's class, the students are working on a group project. They are discussing their plans for the future.

Li Ming: What do you want to be when you grow up, Wang Mei?





专项训练——听力部分

(一)

Wang Mei: I think I'd like to be a doctor. I want to help the kids who are sick. What do you want to be, Li Ming?

Li Ming: I want to be a teacher. I'll be nice to my students. How about you, Yang Hao?

Yang Hao: I want to be a boss and manage a big company. I can make a lot of money.

Yi Han: Well, I don't doubt you would be a good boss, but I don't think wealth is the most important thing in life. We should do the things we enjoy.

Ms. Liu: I agree with you, Yi Han. What's your ideal job?

Yi Han: I like painting. Perhaps I can be a painter.

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the correct answers.

M: Hello, Red Flower Club. Can I help you?

W: Yes, I want to get a job. I read the ads in yesterday's newspaper. It says you want some language teachers. I think I can do something for you.

M: OK. But where are you from?

W: I'm from Canada and I came to Shijiazhuang about three weeks ago. I can speak English and French.

M: That's great. We need an English teacher.

W: When can I have an interview?

M: Well, every evening except Wednesday evening. On that day we don't have any lessons.

W: OK. I'll come this Thursday evening.

M: Good. And could you please give me your name and e-mail address? I'll send you some information about the English lessons.

W: Sure. Lily Green. lily6869@hotmail.com.

M: Thank you. Goodbye.

III. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Most people have jobs. They go to work nearly every day. Some people are lucky. Either they have very interesting jobs or they make a lot of money. Most people are not so lucky. Either their jobs are not very interesting or they don't make much money. The most interesting jobs are often the most difficult. People take a long time to learn how to do them. Doctors study for at least six years after finishing school. Some young people have interesting and high-pay jobs. Many young players do their work successfully. Football and tennis stars are usually under 35 years old. Older people usually cannot play these sports very well. They cannot move fast enough. Golf, however, is a good sport for older people. Many golf players are quite old, but they can play it successfully. Most people work until they are 60 or 65 years old. Then they retire and have a lot of free time. Some people never retire though. These people usually have very interesting jobs. Writers, artists, scientists and actors usually work until they die. They work all their lives.

1 - 5 CBCCA 6 - 10 ABCCA 11 - 15 CACAB 16 - 20 AABBC 21 - 25 BAACC 26. front 27. 6/six 28. afraid 29.

surprise 30. better and better

听力材料:

I. 1. Boys and girls, this is listening practice.

2. The train to Beijing is leaving at 3:45 p. m.

3. I usually take a walk after supper.

4. He is a math teacher in the university.

5. Guess what? Amy got to the top of the mountain.

II. 6. How are you doing, Jack?

7. Could I take a look at your picture?

8. I'm sorry. I forgot your birthday.

9. What's the weather like in Beijing?

10. You'd better go to see a doctor.

III. 11. W: I've got a present for you.

M: Really? That's very nice of you. Wow! A new book by J. K. Rowling. She is my favourite writer. I can't wait to read it.

W: Come on! Let's go to the café and drink some juice.

Q: What has the woman got for the man?

12. W: How do you usually go to work?

M: I usually go to work by bike, but sometimes I take the bus. What about you?

W: My office is a bit far and I have to take the train to go to work.

Q: How does the woman go to work?

13. M: Hello. Are we ready to go to the cinema?

W: No, not yet. We're waiting for Sue. She'll be here in a moment.

M: Can you phone her and tell her to hurry up?

W: It's only two minutes past eight. Let's wait for a few minutes before we call her.

Q: What will the woman do next?

14 - 15. W: Can I help you?

M: Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours?

W: We've got it in white, black, red and purple. What size do you want?

M: Large.

W: OK, in large, we've got black and red.

M: And in purple?

W: No, just black and red.

M: OK, I'd like the red one. Can I try it on?

W: Yes, of course. The changing rooms are over there.

Questions:

14. What colour of the T-shirt does the man try on?

15. What will the man do next?

16 - 18. M: Good afternoon. How can I help?



## Keys & Listening Materials

W: Um, I've lost my bag.

M: Could you tell me where and when you lost it?

W: I think I left it in a restaurant in King Street, about an hour ago.

M: And have you been back to the restaurant to see if it's there?

W: Yes, I went straight back but it wasn't there.

M: Can you describe it?

W: Yes, it's blue with white flowers on it. It is new. My father bought it for me for my birthday.

M: Do you remember what is in the bag?

W: Yes, my wallet, a pen and a notebook.

M: OK. Is your ID card in the bag?

W: I don't think so. I put it in my office yesterday.

M: That's fine. Could you fill in this form, please?

W: OK.

Questions:

16. What is the man most likely to be?

17. What do we know about the bag?

18. What does the man ask the woman to do in the end?

IV. The Leakey family live in East Africa, but the family is from England. Louise Leakey is a tour guide. Louise's mother was born in Africa and she's a guide, too. Her father is Richard Leakey. Richard also lives in East Africa, but he's a farmer. Louise's uncle is Colin Leakey. Colin isn't in Africa now. He's a scientist at Cambridge University in England. Louise's sister is Lydia. She works for the World Bank. Their brother's name is Philip. Philip and his wife Katy have an international company.

Questions:

19. Where was Louise's mother born?

20. What does Louise's father do?

21. How many children do Louise's parents have?

Most people buy a lot of gifts just before Christmas. But some people think they buy too much. So they have started a special day called *Buy Nothing Day*. They don't want anyone to go shopping on that day. *Buy Nothing Day* is November 29, 25 days before Christmas. Now people in the United States celebrate *Buy Nothing Day*. Some parents and students get together to read stories and do sports. The children talk about why they don't need a lot of toys. Last year in New York, high school students wanted to tell other students about *Buy Nothing Day*. They had a party to give people information about it. This year they want to have another party to tell more people about the day.

Questions:

22. Why do people have *Buy Nothing Day*?

23. When is *Buy Nothing Day*?

24. How do some people celebrate *Buy Nothing Day*?

25. Who had a party in New York?

V. On Friday, our teacher told us that there would be an English corner in front of our library. I went there soon after the last class in the afternoon.

The English corner began at five o'clock, but when I got there, it was already six past five. I was late. At first, I was afraid that my English was so poor that I couldn't follow them. I was also afraid that someone might laugh at me. So I kept silent. I just listened to them. To my surprise, I found that everyone seemed friendly to me. This gave me a lot of encouragement. Though I spoke to them only in simple English that day, I believe my English will be better and better in the future.

(二)

1 - 5 CBCCA 6 - 10 ACAAC 11 - 15 ACBCA 16 - 20 BBAAA 21 - 25 CACAC 26. 6/six 27. warm 28. cloudy 29. rainy 30. 20/twenty

听力材料:

I. 1. My pet cat is very cute.

2. I'd like to try on this pair of shoes.

3. Sally will travel to France on November 22.

4. I'll provide you with drinks at the party.

5. People began to cheer as the players passed by.

II. 6. Hello, who's that speaking?

7. What do you do in your free time?

8. David, this is my friend Lucy.

9. Who'd like to answer this question?

10. Could you help me with the box, Peter?

III. 11. W: What time is it now?

M: It's nearly ten to five, Linda. What's the matter?

W: That's strange. My watch says ten to six.

Q: What is the time by the woman's watch?

12. W: I like swimming and playing tennis in my free time. What about you?

M: I like mountain climbing. I always go to the mountains on the weekend.

Q: What does the man like doing on the weekend?

13. M: Can I help you?

W: Yes. Have you got any tomatoes?

M: Well, yes. They're over there, on the second shelf. Anything else?

W: And I'd like a bag of oranges.

Q: Where are the speakers?

14 - 15. W: I need a gift for my friend Jane. Have you got any ideas?

M: Well, does she like chocolate?

W: No, she doesn't like sweet things.

M: OK, well, does she like to plant flowers?

W: I'm afraid not.



M: Does she like animals?

W: Yes, she likes animals very much. She usually goes to the zoo to see animals on the weekend.

M: OK, then give her an animal calendar.

W: Great idea. Thanks. I'll go to the supermarket this evening.

Questions:

14. What does the woman need to do?

15. What does Jane usually do on the weekend?

16 - 18. W: Excuse me! Are you Eddy Martinez?

M: Yes, that's right.

W: How do you do, Mr. Martinez? I love your books.

M: Oh, really? Thank you. Erm... What's your name?

W: Please just call me Natalia.

M: Where are you from, Natalia? You aren't French...

W: No, I'm Australian, but my father is American.

M: Really? Are you here on holiday?

W: No, I'm here to work. I'm a teacher.

M: Oh, here's my taxi. Sorry, I'm late for a meeting...

W: No problem. Goodbye, Mr. Martinez. Nice to meet you!

M: Bye. Nice to meet you!

Questions:

16. What is Mr. Martinez?

17. Where does the woman come from?

18. Why is the woman here?

IV. Hi, everyone. Nice to see you here. I'm from the United States. I'm 16 years old and I am a high school student. It's my pleasure to talk to you and I'm glad to introduce my family to you. My father works in a hospital. He thinks it's an interesting job. My mother is a reporter and she works at a TV station. She likes her job because it's fun. I have a brother. He has a new job now. He works in a restaurant and he is very busy. My uncle works at a post office. He works hard. My aunt works at a police station. She is a policewoman. It's really an exciting job.

Questions:

19. Who works in a hospital?

20. What does the speaker's mother think of her job?

21. Where does the speaker's aunt work?

Jane went to the park to meet a friend one cold evening. She walked around in the park to keep warm before her friend came. When she came to a big tree, she saw a man looking around near the lake in the park. The man began to walk here and there, looking very strange. The man didn't see her. After a while, she saw him put something under a big stone near the lake and leave in a hurry. She couldn't wait to know what he had done. She hurried to the place and was surprised to see a big bag under the stone. In the bag, she found a lot of money. She called the police at once. A few days later, Jane was

happy to know the man was caught by the police in the park.

Questions:

22. What was Jane doing when she saw the man?

23. What did the man do in the park?

24. What do we know about Jane?

25. How did Jane feel when the man was caught by the police?

V. Hello, everyone! And now here's today's weather forecast for the international travelers. Let's start with Beijing. It will be a cold day in Beijing today, and windy. The low will be zero degrees and the high will be 6 degrees. Mexico City will be warm and wet, with a low of 23 degrees and a high of 28 degrees. Tokyo will have cloudy weather. The low will be 4 degrees and the high 11 degrees. New York is going to have a rainy day. It will be very cold with a low of 1 degrees and a high of 9 degrees. In Hong Kong it will be wet and hot today. The low will be 20 degrees and the high will be 30 degrees.

(三)

1 - 5 AACBB 6 - 10 AABAC 11 - 15 CBACA 16 - 20 ABCBC 21 - 25 BAABC 26. mind 27. environment 28. service 29. holiday 30. 10%

听力材料:

I. 1. Hi, I'm so happy here with you all.

2. Let's play a ball game tomorrow afternoon.

3. Hurry up, Nancy! It's already twenty after three.

4. You're too young to drive a car.

5. Jim left the room without a word.

II. 6. What's the matter, Julie?

7. Can I help you, sir?

8. Happy birthday to you!

9. May I have your name, please?

10. Excuse me, where's the post office?

III. 11. W: Did you have a good time in the zoo yesterday?

M: Yes. The monkeys were clever, and the birds were lovely. But the most I wanted to see was the pandas. Unluckily, the panda house was closed yesterday.

Q: What did the boy want to see most?

12. W: Hello, Jack. This is Mary. Where are you? Didn't we say we would meet at the café?

M: I'm at the café now, beside the city library.

W: But we said we would meet in the café near the station.

M: Oh, I'm sorry.

Q: Where were the speakers going to meet?

13. W: Gary, you look strong and healthy. Do you often have sports?

M: Yes, I play tennis every day. And I go climbing once a week.

W: Wow, I swim in the sports center just twice a week. I will do more exercise like you.



## Keys & Listening Materials

Q: How often does the man play tennis?

14 - 15. M: Are you going to make a cake for the party this year, or a pie again?

W: No. I'm thinking about making a fruit salad.

M: Good idea. What will you need?

W: Well, I'll make the salad with apples and oranges. Probably fifteen of each is enough. But we've got six oranges at home, so we just need to buy nine more.

M: Didn't you buy eight apples last week?

W: Oh, yes, so I suppose we just need seven more apples.

Questions:

14. What is the woman going to make for the party this year?

15. How many apples does the woman want to buy?

16 - 18. M: There is a drawing and writing competition in this magazine, Anna.

W: Yes. And I heard you would join in it. What are you going to draw, Greg? A picture of a person? You are good at it.

M: No. An animal, something strange that lives on the moon or something.

W: So do you have to write about the animal too?

M: Yes. The animal's age isn't important, but I have to choose a name for it.

W: And should it be big?

M: I don't have to write about how big it is... But I do have to say what special things it can do.

W: OK. How many words do you have to write?

M: I must write more than 50 but less than 150.

Questions:

16. What is the boy going to do?

17. What does the boy have to do for the animal?

18. How many words does the boy have to write at most?

IV. Quiet please, students. Now I want to give you some information about our palace visit. First, I need everyone to be here on time because we'll leave at 9:50. So be here at 9:45. You don't need to bring any food or drinks. The school will offer you those, as well as notebooks and pens. Do remember to take your entrance tickets to the palace, though. We're going to be taken around by the palace guide, who will tell us all about the history of the palace as we go. However, you should not take photos there. At the end of the tour you'll have a chance to ask questions. The guide will be happy to answer your questions. OK, that's all.

Questions:

19. When will the students leave school?

20. What should the students bring?

21. What can the students do at the end of the tour?

The Browns have a very nice garden around their house. It has some tall trees and many flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Brown

work hard in their garden. Now Mrs. Brown is in the garden getting some flowers. She is going to put the flowers in the living room. Susan is sitting in a chair in the garden. She is reading a book which she took from the table in her bedroom. David is saying goodbye to his mother. He is going to school by bus. At school he is going to work with his friends, and he usually has lunch at school. Mr. Brown has gone to London today. This afternoon he will come to the station by train, and he will drive from the station to his house.

Questions:

22. What is Mrs. Brown doing?

23. Where is Susan now?

24. What is David going to do?

25. How will Mr. Brown go home from the station?

V. In New York, different people have different shopping habits.

Rich people often go to large shopping centers in the heart of the city. The rich do not mind the price, since they care more about the shopping environment.

But most common people usually shop at fair-price stores, second-hand shops or supermarkets because these stores are not so expensive. The prices are lower, and the service is good. The customers can see and touch almost everything they want to buy. Many such stores will have special sales during holiday seasons. The price may be off from 10% up to 50%, so shopping during holiday seasons may be a good idea. Many housewives go shopping then to save money.

### 专项训练——单项选择

(一) 1 - 5 DCCBB 6 - 10 BDCCB

(二) 1 - 5 CADCA 6 - 10 CBCAC

(三) 1 - 5 ADBCD 6 - 10 CDCDA

(四) 1 - 5 BBBBD 6 - 10 CBDAC

(五) 1 - 5 BACCD 6 - 10 DBDBB

(六) 1 - 5 DABBA 6 - 10 BBBCD

### 专项训练——完形填空

(一) 1 - 5 BCDAC 6 - 10 BCDDC

(二) 1 - 5 ACBCB 6 - 10 ADBCC

(三) 1 - 5 BDCAD 6 - 10 BBACD

(四) 1 - 5 BCDCA 6 - 10 BCDDA

(五) 1 - 5 BDCCA 6 - 10 ACDBB

(六) 1 - 5 CABCA 6 - 10 BDACD

(七) 1 - 5 BDCAB 6 - 10 DABCA

(八) 1 - 5 DBCAD 6 - 10 ACBDC

### 专项训练——阅读理解

(一) 1 - 5 DBDAB (二) 1 - 5 BACCB

(三) 1 - 5 ACACC (四) 1 - 5 ACDBA

(五) 1 - 5 CCBAD (六) 1 - 5 BCADD

(七) 1 - 5 BACCB (八) 1 - 5 BCDCB



(九) 1-5 ABCDC (十) 1-5 DBADB

### 专项训练——任务型阅读

(一)

- remember the good things
- strong
- 3 things.

When I'm alone, I can think about the best parts of my day.

I can list them out and think them over.

I can find my way to make thanksgiving a part of my life.

- It's more important to know how to be thankful people all the time.
- 谦逊的人拥有更好的人际关系并且能更清晰地看到生活中的祝福。

(二)

- In the woods.
- To make sure the fire won't get too big and dangerous.
- 全家人围坐在火堆旁, 吃果酱软糖, 喝热巧克力——尤其是当外面很冷的时候!
- In the United States people sometimes go camping for vacation.
- Camping in the US / the United States

(三)

- push away happiness
- When we go against our own thoughts, we usually feel sad.
- The important thing is to remember your values when life becomes hard.
- Here are some tips for helping you find happiness.
- 记住生活是一直继续的, 无论多么小的事情, 它终会结束。

(四)

- By the end of the 1500s, he was rich and famous.
- The words had a rhythm and they sound nice when spoken.
- practical/related to everyone
- Though Shakespeare's words were what made him different, his stories were great as well.
- 尽管他生活在 400 多年前, 但现在人们仍然喜爱他的戏剧。

(五)

- Because the few books he could find at the institute used raised letters.
- To communicate with one another during the night.
- Louis wanted to develop an easier reading system for the blind.
- 这是当时法国唯一的一所盲人学校。
- Louis Braille and the "Braille" System

(六)

- Because a smile can not only leave me in a good mood but also bring others a good mood.
- Reading a book, watching a sunrise or having a hot bath, or

something like that.

- taking a walk
- Here are a few simple ways to help you feel better when you are feeling sad.
- 这些方法会让你在心情低落的时候振奋起来, 但是并不是只有在你伤心的时候才去使用这些方法。

(七)

- Milton Hershey.
- Since his chocolate-flavored caramels were the best selling, he decided to make chocolate himself.
- by experimenting
- Milton Hershey and His Chocolate
- 如果你什么时候来参观这个小镇, 在你驱车穿过小镇的时候就会闻到香喷喷的巧克力味道。

### 专项训练——词语运用

- mine 2. careless 3. sheep 4. isn't allowed 5. eightieth
- yourself 2. choice 3. Children's 4. was watering 5. flew
- winner 2. twelfth 3. lay 4. easily 5. heard from
- different 2. hundreds 3. made 4. closed 5. months 6. for 7. comfortable 8. ride 9. middle 10. forest
- themselves 2. to go/going 3. healthy 4. listening 5. painting
- taking 2. friendly 3. gets on 4. felt 5. to keep
- students 2. was designed 3. What 4. go 5. to travel 6. kept 7. me 8. But 9. a 10. agree
- seen 2. better 3. riding 4. less 5. more 6. walk 7. cost 8. safer 9. useful 10. save
- worried/worrying 2. lose 3. advice 4. healthy 5. hungry 6. Try 7. more 8. knowing 9. times 10. pieces
- best / (the) most 2. or 3. height 4. with 5. hard 6. encourages 7. healthily 8. of 9. took 10. fortieth
- hands 2. born 3. steps 4. spare 5. made 6. himself 7. who 8. Wednesday 9. teach 10. share

### 专项训练——基础写作

(一)

- Are you ready for dinner?
- Your coat fits you very well.
- How happily the children are playing!
- It took me two months to make the ship model.
- Could you please tell me where we will go?

II. One possible version:

I think talking about hobbies is better than talking about learning methods. It is easy and interesting. Everyone has their own hobbies, such as playing sports, listening to music, drawing and so on. Hobbies can bring us pleasure and make us relaxed. We have much to say about our hobbies.

The topic of learning methods isn't a proper one for us because it's too personal. What's more, not all of us have



## Keys & Listening Materials

effective methods. Some may feel unhappy if we talk about it.

I think we'd better talk about our hobbies instead of learning methods. We can express ourselves freely.

### (二)

- I. 1. Can you ride a horse?
2. The dress is really beautiful.
3. It was such a wonderful experience.
4. How about going to Mount Tai for a picnic?
5. It is/It's important to follow the traffic rules on the way to school.

#### II. Possible version 1:

I am Liu Gang. I don't speak English because my English is poor. I find it hard to speak English. I'm a little shy and afraid of making a mistake. I always feel nervous when I speak English in class. I'm afraid my classmates may laugh at me if I make any mistakes in grammar. I don't believe in myself. In my daily life, I like listening and writing and I'm not good at expressing myself in front of others. I think I can improve with your help.

#### Possible version 2:

I am Miss Wang. Your English is poor because you don't speak English. We should communicate with others in English as possible as we can. I know you're a little shy. I think you may be afraid of making a mistake. You can make more progress in spoken English as long as you believe in yourself. Your classmates and I will help you. I believe you can speak better and better by practicing many times. Let's start together!

### (三)

- I. 1. Are these keys yours?
2. What an exciting race it was!
3. She always does her best to help others.
4. You had better eat more vegetables to stay healthy.
5. I look forward to visiting my grandparents in the countryside.

#### II. One possible version:

Hi, everyone! Here's my plan for the weekend. I will watch TV on Saturday morning. I will enjoy some English programs. I think I can improve my spoken English. I plan to go to a bookstore on Saturday afternoon. I will buy some books on study methods.

I haven't seen my grandparents for a long time. I miss them very much. On Sunday morning, I will visit them, cook delicious lunch and do some housework for them. I must finish my homework on Sunday afternoon. I need to prepare for next week's study.

I believe I can spend a happy and meaningful weekend.

Thank you!

### (四)

- I. 1. How are you feeling?

2. What a great man he is!
3. Eating too much meat is not a good habit.
4. I am/I'm sure you will have a great time there.
5. Mary took the bus to work yesterday.

#### II. One possible version:

Shopping online is quite popular in our daily life now.

Lots of people shop in this way.

There are many advantages of it. It's convenient for us to buy things without going outside. We can save much time and energy. The shops online are open for twenty-four hours every day. So we can shop at any time and we needn't wait. There're also some disadvantages of it. We just see the pictures of the goods but we can't see the real ones, so we may be cheated. We can't enjoy the fun of shopping with our friends.

### (五)

- I. 1. What colour is your bag?
2. Pass that fork to me please. /Please pass me that fork.
3. We sang happily on the way home.
4. He has written many different kinds of poems.
5. My brother hopes to be a doctor when he grows up.

#### II. One possible version:

At present, many students don't do any reading after class. Here are several reasons. A lot of students have too much homework so they have little time for reading. Many students don't have the habit of reading. Some students spend their spare time on TV or the Internet.

However, it's good and useful for us to read. Reading can help us learn more about the world. It leads us to think actively. Of course, our life will get colourful with the help of reading.

In my opinion, we can read freely for an hour after school. And we had better join a reading club.

### (六)

- I. 1. Thanks a lot for your help.
2. How was your life in England?
3. The air smells fresh after the rain.
4. How many students are there in your school?
5. You need to do some research to find out the answer.

#### II. One possible version:

Ladies and gentlemen,

How will words influence others? Let me tell you one of my experiences. Parents always care about their children's study and they do everything for them. As a result, their children are short of ability to do daily things. I'm one of them. Even when I became a middle school student, I failed to do things well. I began to doubt myself. One day, my English teacher encouraged me to have confidence and try to do some things on my own without my parents' help. I could deal with some things correctly little by little.



Encouraging words can really help us a lot.

(七)

- I. 1. I have a pet cat.
2. He often helps me study English.
3. How much does your jacket cost?
4. Don not/Don't play with others while riding.
5. We should practice speaking English as much as possible.

II. One possible version:

I still remember what happened between Mary and I. One Monday morning, she didn't allow me to look through her homework. I argued with her. And I didn't talk to her from then on. But she explained to me patiently after two days. I realized that I hurt her. Especially, I knew it was wrong to copy. I felt thankful for her help with my study. Although I didn't say sorry to her, she forgave me completely. I learned more study methods through our discussion. Of course, we were happy because of our friendship.

(八)

- I. 1. Do you like swimming?
2. How interesting his class is!
3. This is my third time here.
4. What do you think of this movie?
5. I have already read this book before.

II. One possible version:

Dear Chairperson,

I would like to join the DIY Club. DIY can develop our sense of independence. We'll think by ourselves instead of depending on others. We can also choose to do what we like best and try new things actively.

It's good to adjust our life and study. We may get great fun from it. It not only makes our life colourful but also helps us achieve success.

What's more, it can improve our personal qualities. It will make us face difficulties bravely. We'll learn to be patient and think carefully. We won't give up easily when we meet problems.

I hope I can be a member of the DIY Club.

Yours sincerely,

Justin

### 初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷 (一)

卷 I

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 - 5 BABCC   | 6 - 10 ABCAA  | 11 - 15 CCBBC |
| 16 - 20 ACBBA | 21 - 25 ABCAB | 26 - 30 DABCB |
| 31 - 35 DBDBC | 36 - 40 ABCDA | 41 - 45 CDACB |
| 46 - 50 DDAAC | 51 - 55 BCDAD | 56 - 60 CBBDA |

卷 II

61. December 62. seven 63. science 64. a teacher 65. photos / pictures 66. on a computer 67. Cars will have computers to control the speed of them. 68. In / For (just) two hours. /

Just two hours. /Two hours. 69. Life will probably be very different in 2080. 70. 现在, 我们可以用电脑告诉司机们他们在哪儿。71. snowy 72. running 73. to 74. neck 75. if 76. started 77. owner 78. cold 79. as 80. thought 81. Look at the second question. 82. I took this picture last Sunday. / Last Sunday I took this picture. 83. Your education keeps your choices open. 84. The boy with an umbrella is me. 85. What are you trying to discover?

86. One possible version:

My family are going on a trip to Lianyungang during the summer holidays. How do we get there? Taking a plane is the fastest way to get there, but the plane ticket is very expensive. We can also go there by ship. On the way, we can enjoy the beautiful sea. But it takes too much time. I think the best way to get there is to take a train. It's cheaper to take a train than to take a plane. And it's safe and comfortable. I'm sure the journey on the train will be a lot of fun.

听力材料:

- I. 1. Which city is the boy from?
2. Alice's telephone number is 63987569.
3. I haven't heard from my parents since last week.
4. His father will fly to Tokyo next Saturday morning.
5. Bob is not allowed to go out on school nights. Neither am I.
- II. 6. How about going out for dinner this evening?
7. Hello! May I speak to Peter, please?
8. I'm going to London this summer holiday.
9. Thank you for showing me your family photos.
10. How much does the bike cost?
- III. 11. M: Have you seen my new English book?
- W: No. Where did you leave it?
- M: I put it here by the telephone.
- Q: What's the man looking for?
12. W: What do you do after school?
- M: On Saturday, I play football with my classmates. On Sunday, I practice swimming. On Wednesday, I fly my kite sometimes.
- Q: What does he do on Saturday?
13. W: Who is the boy in a white shirt?
- M: That's Jack, and he is wearing a pair of black shorts. The other boy in a red T-shirt is his brother, John.
- Q: What's John wearing?
- 14 - 15. M: Hello, Sally! Have you ever been to the local library before?
- W: Yes. I go to the English Corner in the library every Saturday. Lots of English lovers practice spoken English together. Why not join us?
- M: Sounds great. Could you tell me how to get there?
- W: The No. 60 bus will take you right there.
- M: How far is it?



## Keys & Listening Materials

W: It's about twenty minutes' ride.

M: Thanks a lot.

W: You're welcome.

Questions:

14. Where does Sally go every Saturday?

15. How far is it to the local library?

16 – 18. M: Hey, Nancy. Do you know that people are talking about the future dreams a lot these days?

W: Yes. That's a hot topic at present.

M: Do you have a plan for the future? I mean what your dream is.

W: I have a lot of dreams. But the greatest one is that I want to be a teacher.

M: Sounds nice. But how are you going to do that?

W: Well, I'm going to study hard and do well in all the subjects.

M: Anything more?

W: And I'm going to play more sports to keep fit.

M: Where are you going to work?

W: I'm going to work in a village school in the poor area. I hear they need teachers very much.

M: That's exciting.

Questions:

16. What does Nancy want to be in the future?

17. What will Nancy do to make her dream come true?

18. Where will Nancy go to work?

IV. Robert has a big farm. Every day he drives his car to look around the farm. On his farm, there are 150 rabbits. He likes the black rabbit best, because it is the most beautiful of all. It can run very fast, even faster than all the white rabbits. One day, Robert noticed that the black rabbit had four ears! "What's wrong?" said John. He got out of his car quickly and went nearer to the rabbit. Oh! There was another rabbit just behind that one. It seemed that his favourite rabbit had four ears from far away.

Questions:

19. What does Robert do?

20. Which rabbit does Robert think is the most beautiful?

21. Which sentence is right according to the passage?

Hello, everyone! I am Mary. Now, let me tell you something about our plan. I think you can have a good time here. This afternoon, we will go together on the walking tour of the city. And then on Monday afternoon, we are going to the sports center where you can play basketball, tennis or go swimming to keep yourselves fit. And on Tuesday afternoon, we will go to the film club. This week's film is *Happy Weekends*. On Wednesday, we are going on a day trip to Qingdao, and we are leaving here at 7:30 in the morning. Please don't be late. And finally on Saturday, we are off to

Mount Tai, leaving at the same time as we did on Wednesday. If there are any other things you would like to do while you are here, just ask me. And I will help you.

Questions:

22. What will they do this afternoon?

23. When will they go to the film club?

24. Where will they go on Wednesday?

25. When will they leave for Mount Tai?

VIII. Paul is my new classmate. He is 15 years old, and his birthday is on December 24, the day before Christmas Day.

His father works in an office and his mother is a nurse. He has two sisters, a brother and an uncle. He also has a good friend called Mary. Mary's home is near Paul's, so he can often visit her.

He goes to school on foot from Monday to Friday and he's in Class Six, Grade Nine. His favourite subject is science, and he is very interested in the history of China. He also likes math a lot. He hopes to go to university and become a teacher in the future. His hobbies are drawing and taking photos.

### 初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷 (二)

#### 卷 I

1 – 5 ACACA      6 – 10 CABBA      11 – 15 CBBAB

16 – 20 CBBBC      21 – 25 BBACA      26 – 30 CDBDC

31 – 35 ACCCA      36 – 40 DBBAA      41 – 45 BCADA

46 – 50 ACABD      51 – 55 ADBCB      56 – 60 BADCC

#### 卷 II

61. five 62. problem 63. listening 64. really 65. prepared 66. Keeping a diary online 67. Because her privacy became safe and her English was improved a lot. 68. She asked her parents to buy her a mobile phone. 69. If your parents know that you are safe, they'll let you keep your secrets. 70. 这就是为什么许多像蒋/江/姜一样的青少年试图找到方法来保护自己的隐私。71. as 72. favourite 73. fifth 74. for 75. is 76. put 77. lessons 78. singing 79. interested 80. What 81. How long may I keep this dictionary? 82. Tom goes to piano lessons twice a week. 83. When will the plane reach Shanghai? 84. She saw many people flying kites in the park. 85. What a happy life we are living!

86. One possible version:

Today many people, especially young people, have become phone freaks. They spend a lot of time playing games, seeing movies, or reading novels on their smartphones. And the communication with their family and friends becomes less and less. Without phones, they will feel anxious and don't know what to do. As we know, too much time on the screen is bad for health. It does great harm to our necks and eyes. Besides, focusing on mobile phone entertainment can affect students' study. It can also be very dangerous if you do it when crossing a street.





I think young people should spend more time doing sports or being with their family and friends. They should also pay more attention to their studies. If they use their time this way, they won't have too much extra time to think about their phone entertainment.

听力材料:

- I. 1. Tom is washing his hands with the soap.
2. I can't decide whether to accept this work or not.
3. I stayed up to prepare for the English exam last night.
4. Hurry up! It's ten to eleven.
5. He is too young to get dressed himself.
- II. 6. Please don't play in the street.
7. What do you think of your school life?
8. Would you like to cook dinner with me?
9. What do you do to keep fit?
10. How often do you go to the cinema?
- III. 11. M: Which do you prefer, a gym class or an art class?  
W: Neither. I prefer singing. So the music class is my favourite.
- Q: What kind of class does the woman prefer?
12. W: Where are you going to travel after the final exams?  
M: I'm going to Beijing and visit the Summer Palace. What about you?  
W: I'm going to New York.
- M: Have a good time.
- Q: Where does the woman want to go?
13. W: What are you doing now?  
M: I'm busy writing an e-mail to my pen pal.
- Q: Who is the man writing to?
- 14 - 15. W: Hello, Garden Hotel. Can I help you?  
M: Hello. I want to book a room with two single beds. How much does it cost?  
W: 180 dollars for a night. How long do you plan to stay?  
M: From July 3 to July 5, two nights.
- Questions:
14. How long will the man stay?
15. How much will the man pay for the room?
- 16 - 18. W: Hello, Gray. The summer holidays are coming. What is your plan?  
M: You know, I'm a member of the traveling club in my school. We want more fellows to join us. So we are going to make a poster for our summer holiday trip.
- W: That sounds great. Can you tell me more about your holiday trip?  
M: Of course. We are going to take a trip to Mount Tai. It will take us two days to go around the mountain. We need to get prepared for it.
- W: You're right. How are you going there, by train or by bus?

- M: I don't know. We're going to talk about it.
- W: And where do you stay at night?
- M: We are not staying in a hotel. We are going camping on the mountain top.
- W: Really? That sounds interesting.
- M: And we will climb up the mountain from the foot to the top.
- W: Do you have any teachers to go with you?
- M: Yes, our head teacher will go with us.
- W: Perfect.

Questions:

- 16: How are Gary and his classmates going to Mount Tai?
- 17: Where are Gary and his classmates going to stay at night?
- 18: Who will go to Mount Tai with Gary and his classmates?
- IV. Every year, many foreign students go to America to study English. Some of them will live in American homes. If a foreign student lives in an American home, first, he will know about the country and its people much better. Second, he will feel better because the American family will help him get used to a new life. Third, in an American family, he can learn English fast. Family members can help him with his homework. When he speaks English, they can help him correct the mistakes he has made.
- Questions:
19. Why do many foreign students go to America every year?
20. Why will a foreign student feel better in an American family?
21. When can the American family help the foreign student correct the mistakes?

Dear Jenny,

How's it going? I miss you very much. When I got to Beijing three months ago, I felt lonely and sad. I had no friends to talk with, and I was not used to the food here. What's more, I was not good at Chinese. At that time, I didn't know what to do but cry. When I was sad, my Chinese teacher helped me. She not only helped me with my poor Chinese, but also taught me how to smile at life. Now, I don't feel lonely. I live happily again. On weekends, my classmates and I often go to some villages to help some poor students. We send some old books to them and often play with them. I think I'm much luckier than them. As my teacher says, "Happiness is in your heart forever, but you need to find and feed it."

Please give my best wishes to your parents.

Yours,

Betty

Questions:

22. How long has Betty been in Beijing?
23. Who helped Betty when she was sad?



## Keys & Listening Materials

24. What did Betty's teacher teach her?

25. What do Betty and her classmates often do on weekends?

VIII. Brian grew up in a large family. He has four brothers and a sister. When he was young, his mother spent an hour every morning preparing lunch for them to take to school. Brian's lunch was almost the same every day: an egg sandwich, some chips, a banana and a bottle of milk. The problem was that he never liked eggs. He used to throw the sandwich. Then he would have trouble listening carefully in class because he was hungry. He never told his mother about this. He didn't want to make more work for his mother. But one day, when he was about ten, he had an idea. That evening he told his mother, "You know, I don't really like eggs. Can I make my own sandwich from now on?" His mother answered, "Of course. You can make your own sandwich and you can also help me make all the other sandwiches." From this experience, Brian learned that if you really want something, it's OK to ask for it. But if you volunteer to do something, you should also be prepared to do more work than you expected.

### 初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷 (三)

#### 卷 I

1 - 5 CCABB      6 - 10 BCAAC      11 - 15 ABCCC  
16 - 20 BACAA    21 - 25 BABCB    26 - 30 ACBCD  
31 - 35 DADAB    36 - 40 ACCCD    41 - 45 ADADC  
46 - 50 ACABD    51 - 55 ACBDD    56 - 60 DCBAC

#### 卷 II

61. music 62. brought 63. early birds 64. in front of 65. cry  
66. look good 67. By planning our future properly. 68. The winners learn to focus on their goals. /What separates the winners from the losers is that the winners learn to focus on their goals. 69. Be clear about the power of focus. 70. 你应该记住健康永远是你最大的财富。71. discovering 72. failed  
73. themselves 74. scientists 75. happier 76. until 77. interested 78. enough 79. hate 80. young 81. There are hundreds of people on the square. 82. Nothing tastes worse than the dishes. 83. You did all the hard work yourself. 84. These dry places are called deserts. 85. What an interesting story it is!

86. One possible version:

#### My Cool Invention

Many of us may have to throw away our shoes when they are too small for our feet. It's a big waste. And sometimes, when we wear new shoes for long, they can be too tight for us to wear.

This will not be a problem if you wear my Cool Shoes. On one hand, this kind of shoes is made of special materials, which can grow with your feet and always fit your feet. So you

don't need to worry about wearing too small or too big shoes anymore. On the other hand, this kind of shoes doesn't cost much. So just have a try!

#### 听力材料:

I. 1. Miss. Liu is a French woman. She is from Paris.

2. The sports meeting will be held on November 18.

3. The boy in the picture sits beside his father happily.

4. She said she would come back soon.

5. Everyone in Grade Nine went to plant trees except Tom.

II. 6. Shall we go to the park after breakfast?

7. Could you please pick my parents up at the airport?

8. I missed the football game on TV last night.

9. I'm sorry I'm new here. You can ask the policeman over there.

10. How long does it take you to drive to work every day?

III. 11. W: Excuse me. Could you please tell me where I can get a dictionary?

M: Sure. There's a bookstore on River Road. It's next to the post office.

Q: Where is the woman going?

12. M: What are you going to be when you grow up?

W: Well, I want to be a reporter, but my mother wants me to be a doctor.

Q: What does the girl's mother want her to be?

13. M: Tina, you're very tall! But you used to be short.

W: Yes, being tall makes me happy.

Q: Did Tina use to be short or tall?

14 - 15. M: What's wrong with you, Ella? Do you have a headache? You don't look very happy.

W: Oh, Bill. My head doesn't hurt. I lost my English book.

M: Can I do something for you?

W: Thanks. I'm going to buy a new one. But I'm afraid that I may fail my English exam.

M: Don't worry. I can help you with your English every afternoon.

W: That's so kind of you!

#### Questions:

14. Why does Ella look unhappy?

15. What will Bill do to help Ella?

16 - 18. M: Hi, Heather, I am wondering if you're free tomorrow night.

W: Well, George, I guess I am. What's your plan?

M: I have just gotten a pair of *Star Wars* movie tickets from a friend and I want to invite you to go with me. Are you interested?

W: Yeah, of course. Thanks for inviting me!

M: Not at all.

W: I really wanted to watch *Star Wars*, but the tickets were



sold out. So, what time are we going?

M: Well, let me see. The movie starts at 7: 00 p. m. We should get there at least an hour earlier because there'll be a big crowd. I could pick you up at your house at 5: 00 p. m. if that's OK with you.

W: 5 o'clock? That's fine.

M: Great.

Questions:

16. Where does George get the tickets?

17. Why did Heather fail to get the movie tickets?

18. When do they plan to get to the cinema?

IV. One Wednesday afternoon, Tom and Kate were going home from school. They were talking and laughing happily. There were many cars and trucks coming and going on the street. They were walking along the street. Suddenly a car was coming towards them from the street corner. The car nearly hit them. Kate was so frightened that she couldn't move at all. When Tom saw what would happen, he quickly pushed Kate away with his hand. Kate was saved but Tom was hurt. He was sent to the hospital as soon as possible. When he knew there was nothing wrong with Kate, he smiled. What a kind boy!

Questions:

19. How were Tom and Kate going home?

20. What happened to Tom and Kate?

21. Who was sent to the hospital?

It is Sunday today. There is an exciting football game in Yuhua Middle School. Class 3 plays against Class 4. Lucy and Jack are from Class 3. They're cheering for their team. There are many strong and good players on their team. Peter is one of them. The score is one to one in the last minute of the game. Peter keeps the ball and kicks it into the net. Two to one! Class 3 wins the game. Lucy and Jack jump with joy.

Questions:

22. What day is it today?

23. Which class are Lucy and Jack from?

24. Who keeps the ball and kicks it into the net at last?

25. What's the final (最终的) score of the game?

VIII. Dear Mr. and Mrs. Green,

Welcome to our neighbourhood. I'm very glad that you and your family have become our neighbours. Most of your family members like music. This is not a bad thing. However, I am sorry to say you have brought some trouble to us. Mr. Green, would you and your wife please not practise singing till late at night? We can't fall asleep until you stop it. Both of you are so energetic. You are always like early birds. So would you please not sing so loudly in the early morning? And your son is playing balls at home all day. Would you please ask him

not to play there? There is a big garden in front of your house. What's more, your daughter plays crazy music too loudly. My little baby starts to cry as soon as she hears the loud noise.

Thank you for your understanding.

Yours,

Maria

## 初中毕业生学业考试模拟试卷 (四)

### 卷 I

1 - 5 BABBB 6 - 10 ABBCB 11 - 15 BCABC

16 - 20 BCCAC 21 - 25 ABACC 26 - 30 BBDDDB

31 - 35 CDADC 36 - 40 DDBAB 41 - 45 ABACD

46 - 50 BCADC 51 - 55 BDACB 56 - 60 CADBC

### 卷 II

61. things 62. your close friends 63. forget 64. studies 65. doing the dishes 66. confident 67. Because she wouldn't give up what she was. 68. By evaporating into the breeze. 69. If you want to go through difficulties in your life to head for success, you should also change the way you are. 70. 不管你是一条河还是蒸汽, 你的本质永远不会变。71. without 72. example / instance 73. interesting 74. because 75. shorter 76. sound 77. kinds 78. special 79. playing 80. an 81. What did you do last weekend? 82. Mike usually has breakfast at 7:00. 83. Don't be afraid of making mistakes. 84. He is the tallest student in his class. 85. How delicious the soup is! 86. One possible version:

### Learn to Smile

Smile is an attitude towards life. We should face everything with smiles.

In our life, there may be something unpleasant. Smiling to ourselves can bring back our confidence and beat the unhappy feelings. Sometimes, the greatest enemy is ourselves. Most important of all, smiling benefits our health.

We should also learn to smile to others, and it will help us to get closer to them. Therefore, smile is the most widely understood language.

Let's learn to smile. I believe our world will be more wonderful and our life will be happier and happier.

听力材料:

I. 1. I bought my mother a black cap.

2. Turn down the TV! Your sister is sleeping.

3. Describe your topic in two words.

4. Work hard, or you will fail the test.

5. It didn't rain heavily until he arrived home.

II. 6. How can we get to the park, Mary?

7. What would you like to eat for supper?

8. I'm sorry I broke your glass just now.

9. Is it hot in Shanghai in August?

10. It's rainy outside. Please take an umbrella with you.



## Keys & Listening Materials

III. 11. W: What can I do for you?

M: I'm looking for something for my son.

W: What about this blue shirt or that white shirt?

M: I like that shirt.

Q: What will the man buy?

12. M: I will go to see the movies tonight, Mum.

W: But you are very busy today. You must finish your homework first.

Q: What must the boy do first?

13. M: Have you seen my old shoes? I thought they were under the chair.

W: Oh, I've cleaned the house. And they're out with the other rubbish.

Q: What does the woman mean?

14 – 15. M: Shall we make some coffee, Jane?

W: That's a good idea. I am a little sleepy.

M: It's ready. Do you want any milk?

W: Just a little, please. Or it will be too bitter.

M: What about some sugar? Two teaspoonfuls?

W: No, less than that. One teaspoonful is enough. Too much sugar isn't good for our health.

M: That's right.

Questions:

14. Why does the woman agree to have some coffee?

15. What does the woman think about too much sugar?

16 – 18. W: Hi, Peter! How is your new school?

M: Very nice! I like this school very much. And my teachers are very kind!

W: Great. How do you go to school then? By bike?

M: No, never. I always go to school by bus.

W: Which bus do you take?

M: I usually take the No. 8 bus. I get on the bus at Water Park and get off at the city library. Then I get to the school gate after three minutes' walk. How about you, Mrs. Smith?

W: My company is not too far from my house. So I walk to work every day. It takes me about 20 minutes.

M: Sounds nice!

Questions:

16. What is Peter?

17. How does Mrs. Smith go to work?

18. Where does Mrs. Smith work?

IV. Hello, everyone. I'm Wang Yuan. This is just a quick note to tell you that we'll have a football match with a team from Xi Li Junior High School. The match will be held in four weeks, on July 20. There'll be eleven members in the team,

and we'll need to train hard over the next few weeks. I think we should practice at least three times a week to prepare for it. Is anyone interested in being part of the team? If you are, and you've got time to take part in the training, please let me know. You can go to the gym to find me, or you can call the number 63229845.

Questions:

19. When will the football match be held?

20. How often will they practice at least?

21. Where can you find Wang Yuan?

Jack lives in a small town in England. He used to stay in his own country for holidays. But last year he thought, "I've never been outside my country. All my best friends have been to Russia, and they all said it was nice. I'm going there this year."

So he went to Russia and stayed there for a few days. One day, he went out for a walk. In England, people drive on the left, but in Russia they drive on the right. Jack forgot about this. While he was crossing a busy street, a car almost knocked him down. Jack stood there for a few seconds, full of fear. Then he came to himself and said, "Where am I?" An old man selling maps ran to Jack at once and said, "Maps of the city, sir."

Questions:

22. What did Jack go to Russia for?

23. How long did Jack stay in Russia?

24. Why was Jack almost knocked down?

25. What did the old man mean?

VIII. All of us want to be happy. Here are a few helpful suggestions to make you happy.

Firstly, enjoy the simple things in life. You should enjoy life's simple pleasures, such as reading a good book, listening to your favourite music, or spending time with your close friends. People who have several close friends often live happier and healthier lives.

Secondly, have hobbies where you can forget your problems and time. Many people go dancing, or play sports. You can forget your troubles, and only think of the activity that makes you happy.

Finally, find happiness in helping others. Studies show that people feel good when they spend their time helping others. You can help a friend with his or her studies, buy food for old people, or simply help out around the house by doing the dishes.