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(配冀教版)

同步练习册

英语

八年级下册

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[中 国] 河北教育出版社
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合作编写





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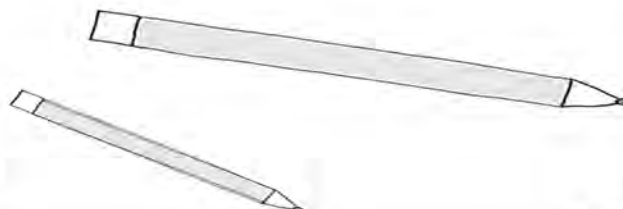


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UNIT

1

Spring Is Coming!



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. I'm scared of thunder! 我害怕打雷! (L1)

scared 是形容词, 意思是“害怕的; 担惊受怕的”。be scared of sth. 意思是“害怕某物”, 与 be afraid of 意思相近。be scared to do sth. 意思是“害怕做某事”。例如:

I'm scared of wild animals. 我害怕野生动物。

She's scared of everything! 她害怕一切事物!

scare 既可以作名词, 也可以作动词。例如:

We got a bit of a scare. 我们受了点惊吓。

If you make a noise, you'll scare the animals. 如果你弄出声响, 就会把动物吓跑。

2. The sun rose at 7:25 this morning and it will set at 6:09 this evening. 太阳今天早上 7:25 升起, 它会在今晚 6:09 落下。(L1)

rise 意思是“上升”, 与 go up 同义, 与 set 或 go down 反义。例如:

The sun goes up/rises in the east and goes down/sets in the west. 太阳从东方升起, 从西方落下。

3. I need neither my heavy winter coat nor my boots now! 我现在既不需要厚厚的冬衣, 也不需要靴子了! (L2)

neither ... nor ... 为并列连词, 意思是“既不……也不……”, 表达否定意义。并列部分必须是平行的词、词组或分句。例如:

The weather here is neither too hot nor too cold. 这里的天气既不太冷也不太热。

She could neither speak the language nor write it. 她既不会说这种语言也不会写。

Neither Jane nor her grandma would ever forget that day. 简和她的奶奶都不会忘记那一天。

4. The days are getting longer and the sun rises earlier in the morning. 白天变长了, 早上太阳升起得更早了。(L2)

get 是系动词, 意为“变得”, 与 become 一样, 常接形容词作表语。例如:

In spring, the weather becomes/gets warmer. 春天天气变暖。

When he heard this, he became/got very angry. 听到这个消息时, 他很生气。

5. Enjoy them one by one. 一个接一个地欣赏它们。(L3)

one by one 意思是“一个接一个”。例如:

Everyone competed in each event, one by one. 每个人, 一个接一个地比赛。

类似结构有 step by step, day by day 等。

6. Everyone longs for spring. 每个人都盼望着春天。(L4)

long for 意思是“渴望; 憧憬”。例如:

I longed for a trip to the Cape of Good Hope. 我渴望到好望角去旅行。

7. But in my hometown, it feels like spring nearly all year round. 但在我的家乡, 一年到头都感觉像春天一样。(L4)



all year round 意思是“全年，一年到头”。例如：

Keeping the garden tidy all year round can be a hard task. 一年到头把花园拾掇得干净整洁可能是件不轻松的活儿。

The rare plant flowers all year round. 这种珍稀的植物一年四季开花。

8. **There's plenty of sunshine too, with about 2 250 hours of sunshine every year.** 这里也有充足的阳光，每年的日照时间有 2 250 小时。(L4)

plenty of 意思是“很多，许多”，既可以修饰可数名词，也可以修饰不可数名词，用法与 a lot of 和 lots of 相同。例如：

We have planted plenty of trees this year. 今年我们栽了许多树。

They spent plenty of time on the work. 完成这项工作花了他们很多时间。

9. **Because of the spring-like weather, you can find hundreds of beautiful flowers and trees anytime of the year.** 因为春天般的气候，在一年里任何时候你都能看到许多美丽的鲜花和树木。(L4)

(1) because of 意思是“由于；因为”，后跟名词、代词，或者是相当于名词的短语。例如：

I can't go to the party this evening because of the exam. 因为考试，我今晚不能参加聚会。

because 后跟从句。例如：

I won't go shopping because it is raining. 因为下雨，我不能去买东西。

I can't go to the party this evening because I will take an exam tomorrow. 我今晚不能参加聚会，因为明天要考试。

(2) 这里 hundreds of 的意思是“数百的”。hundred, thousand, million, billion 等词前面有具体数字时，用单数形式，直接修饰名词；只有在表示一个笼统的概念时，这些词才用复数形式，而且常与介词 of 连用，修饰名词。例如：

He has read hundreds of books. 他已读过数百本书。

Thousands of visitors came to visit here last year. 去年有数千名游客来这里参观。

We need to plant millions of trees. 我们需要种数百万棵树。

The seeds of the rice plant feed billions of people. 稻米是数十亿人的粮食。

Billions of people in the world speak English. 世界上有数十亿人说英语。

He has three hundred books. 他有三百本藏书。

There are 1.3 billion people in China. 中国有十三亿人口。

10. **Danny is babysitting his cousin Debbie on the playground.** 丹尼正在操场上临时照看他的表妹黛比。(L5)

本句是现在进行时，babysitting 是 babysit 的现在分词，因 babysit 是重读闭音节结尾，所以要双写字母 t。又如：swimming, running, beginning, getting, putting 等。

on the playground 也可以说成 in/at the playground。

11. **Hold on, Debbie! Don't fall off!** 抓紧，黛比！不要跌下来！(L5)

(1) hold 有“（用手等）拿；抱”的意思。例如：

Shall I hold your bag? 我来帮你拿包，好吗？

hold on 有两个意思：一是“（电话）不挂断”；二是“抓紧”。例如：



Unit 1

Hold on a minute. 稍候片刻，不要挂断。

He held on to the rope. 他抓紧绳子。

(2) fall off 意思是“从……跌下来”。例如：

That boy fell off the bike and hurt himself. 那个男孩从自行车上跌下来，摔伤了。

Many people hurt themselves by falling off chairs. 许多人因为从椅子上摔下来而受伤。

12. Let's play on the swings instead, OK? 咱们改为荡秋千好吗? (L5)

instead 是副词，表示“顶替；代替”，常用搭配有 instead of。例如：

It's too hot to walk, and we'll go swimming instead. 天太热了，不能去散步，我们打算去游泳。

Don't use water to put out kitchen fires. Use baking soda or salt instead. 扑灭厨房的火不要用水，而要用小苏打或盐。

He might eat you instead, Danny! 丹尼，他反倒要吃掉你。

I'll go instead of you. 我要替你去。

13. Push me up higher! 把我推得再高点! (L5)

push 在这里作动词，是“推”的意思。它也可以作名词，常用结构 give sb. a push，表示“推某人一下”。例如：

Danny gave me a push. 丹尼推了我一下。

Danny will push you. 丹尼将会推你。

14. Shall we look at the clouds, Debbie? 黛比，我们看云彩好吗? (L5)

shall 是情态动词，意思是“将要”，常用于第一人称 I, we 之后。例如：

Shall we go by plane? 我们乘飞机去好吗?

I shall wear my skirt tomorrow! 明天我要穿裙子!

15. It's a little wild. 天气有点异常。(L6)

wild 在本句中的意思是“疯狂的；狂暴的；暴风雨的”。例如：

The wild weather did not stop some people from swimming in the sea. 尽管风雨交加，一些人还是会下海游泳。

16. The temperature can be as low as -15°C , but it can also reach 15°C . 气温能够低到 -15°C ，也能达到 15°C 。(L6)

as ... as 用于表达“甲和乙一样……”，as 与 as 中间用形容词或副词的原级。例如：

He is as tall as me. 他和我一般高。

Their noses are as big as eggplants. 它们的鼻子和茄子一样大。

17. The temperature drops below zero on those snowy days. 在下雪的日子里，气温可能降到零下。(L6)

drop 意思是“（使）落下；投下；（使）降低；减少”。例如：

Temperatures can drop to freezing at night. 夜间温度可能会降到零下。

I dropped my glasses and broke them. 我把眼镜弄掉摔碎了。

He felt hot tears dropping onto his fingers. 他感觉到热泪滴到手指上。

Once the rate rises, it never drops back to its previous level. 一旦价格涨上去了，就再也不会降到以前的水平了。



18. We probably won't see any flowers until May or June! 直到五、六月份我们才可能会看见花!
(L6)

until = till 意思是“直到”。

until 用于肯定句中，翻译成“直到……为止”。例如：

I will eat until my plate is empty. 我要一直吃到我的盘子空了为止。

Go straight on until you come to a large building. 一直往前走，走到一座大楼前。

until 用于否定句中，翻译成“直到……才……”。例如：

He won't be home till eight o'clock. 直到八点钟他才会回家。

Don't get off the train until it stops. 火车停了再下车。

19. It's so much fun to make syrup. 制作糖浆很有趣。(L6)

It is fun to do/doing sth. 意思是“做……是有乐趣的”。例如：

It is fun to cook a meal myself. 亲手做顿饭是很有趣的。

It is not much fun going to a party alone. 独自一人去参加聚会没什么意思。

也可以用 There's much/no fun in doing sth. 表达上述意思：

There is much fun in cooking a meal myself.

There is not much fun in going to a party alone.



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Word Building 构词法

了解英语单词的构成规律，对我们记忆、使用单词都有帮助。英语构词的方法主要有三种，即合成、派生（加前缀、后缀）和转化。本单元主要讲解单词的合成和派生。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 1

I. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- The sun _____ (升起) early and _____ (落下) late in summer.
- I'm not _____ (害怕的) of bears.
- What a _____ (奇怪的) person he is!
- Some people take a _____ (淋浴) after getting up.
- What's your _____ (确切的) thoughts about our project?

II. Ask and answer the questions with a partner.

- What's your favourite season? Why? _____
- What's the weather like today? _____
- What's the temperature today? _____
- What is the exact time of sunrise and sunset today? _____



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III. Complete the dialogue with the sentences given.

Jenny: 1 _____

Brian: Yes. It's twenty-two degrees. It's rather warm, isn't it? I shall wear my shorts tomorrow!

Danny: 2 _____

Jenny: Let's go bike riding.

Danny: 3 _____ I rode my bike yesterday. It was broken. I think I need a new one.

Jenny: 4 _____

Danny: I don't like baseball. The ball always hits me on the head. That hurts.

Brian: What about soccer? That's always fun. 5 _____

Danny: Okay! Soccer balls don't hurt my head. See you after school.

- A. How about baseball, then?
- B. The weather is so warm today.
- C. No, let's not.
- D. What do you want to do after school?
- E. Shall we play soccer?

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

No one can change the weather. But if we read the signs correctly around us, we can know how the weather will be. This way of telling what the weather will be like on the following day or two is called weather forecasting. For many centuries, and in all countries, people have studied the weather and tried to forecast the weather. Rings around the sun are a sign of coming rain. Many people feel in their bones the coming of wet weather. Their joints (关节) ache. Some birds fly high if the fine weather is coming, but they fly near ground if rainy or stormy weather is on the way. This is probably because the insects which they are hunting fly low when bad weather is coming. If you see a rainbow during rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such rainbows come in the evening. If the stars twinkle clearly at night, then fine weather will continue. If a fog appears in the evening just above a river, then in the day will be warm. If the sunset is mostly red in colour, then in the morning, rainy weather will probably come. Most of the above sayings have been made by the people who have used their eyes and brains to forecast the weather.

1. People's joints ache _____.

- A. when rain is coming
- B. because they are ill
- C. without any reason
- D. because of the insects

2. Which is true about weather forecasting?

- A. Weather forecasting is a report about the weather on the following day or two.
- B. Weather forecasting is a way of telling what the weather will be like.
- C. People can change the weather by forecasting.
- D. Weather forecasting is a sign of coming rain.

3. Birds flying high and the stars twinkling clearly is a sign that the weather will _____.

- A. be rainy
- B. be warm
- C. continue clear and fine
- D. be cold

4. A rainbow during rainy weather is a _____ of fine weather.

- A. sign
- B. way
- C. method
- D. road

5. We must _____ to forecast the weather.

- A. use our eyes and brains
- B. study the weather hard



C. read the weather hard

D. all of the above

Lesson 2

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. This morning, when I walked by, I saw many children _____ in the park.
A. played B. play C. playing D. to play
2. I pushed her _____ the swing.
A. in B. on C. for D. with
3. _____ Tony _____ Frank likes the CD. They think the music is too noisy.
A. Neither; nor B. Either; or C. Both; and D. Not only; but also
4. — Our life _____ better and better. — Sure!
A. is getting B. reached C. is growing up D. felt
5. The students love to run _____ on the playground.
A. by B. in C. for D. around

II. Fill in the blanks according to the sentences. The first letters are given.

1. In summer, the days are l _____ and the nights are shorter.
2. Many of the old man's friends have moved away, so he f _____ lonely from time to time.
3. You can see people p _____ *Tai Chi* in the park every morning.
4. Some people b _____ in God, but some don't.
5. When the temperature r _____ 30°C, we will go swimming in the sea.

III. Complete the following dialogue.

(Paul is talking with his mother on the phone.)

Mother: Hello!

Paul: Hello, Mum! _____

Mother: Oh, hello, Paul! How are you?

Paul: I'm very well, Mum. _____

Mother: Fine. _____

Paul: It's warm and sunny here.

Mother: _____

Paul: It's 18 degrees. My friends and I are going to ride our bicycles this afternoon.

Mother: What a nice day! _____

Paul: Thanks.

Mother: Bye!

Paul: Bye, Mum!

IV. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

My name is Kay. I'm going to be nine years old on my next birthday. I do lots of fun things in spring.

What do I do? I _____ I like to draw flowers and animals. Sometimes I lie on the sidewalk and a friend draws around me. Then my shape is on the sidewalk. I draw hair on the head. I put a face where the face goes. I put shoes on the feet. I put pants on the legs and a shirt on the body. I try to make it look like me!



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2 _____ We ride our bikes there. I always ride on the sidewalk because my mum says I'm too young to ride on the road. At the playground, my friends and I climb on the equipment. We play games, too.

3 _____ How do you play marbles? You and your friends put all your marbles inside a circle on the sidewalk. You can draw the circle with some chalk. Then you try to hit the marbles out of the circle with a big marble. Everyone tries, one by one. Who wins? The person with the most marbles!

4 _____ This spring, I am playing baseball. I have played baseball for three years. I have a really good team this year. I think my team will win all its games!

- A. Lots of students in my class play soccer in spring, but soccer isn't my favourite sport.

B. Sometimes I play marbles with my friends.

C. Well, I like to play with sidewalk chalk.

D. I like to go to the playground with my friends.

● Lesson 3

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

Sounds

Sights

Smells

Open the window and the wind blows the smells of spring inside. The rain makes the air smell fresh and clean. The spring flowers smell beautiful!

Listen to the birds sing! They have returned north from a winter in the warm south. Sometimes, you can hear thunder from a storm. There are never thunderstorms in winter!

Look at the world. It's turning green! The land is full of new life: new leaves, new grass and new animals.

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

In autumn, the countryside is full of colour. Green leaves turn red and yellow. The nights grow cold. Soon, on a very cold morning, frost (霜) will cover the ground.

The land is getting ready for winter. Birds and animals are getting ready, too. Birds fly to southern places because it's warm there. Even the little field mouse knows when autumn is here. It wants to leave the farmer's fields and comes into its warm house!

On the farm, men are working hard. They are harvesting (收割) for winter. The moon is big and bright at night. It looks very, very near. This autumn moon of the harvest time is called a harvest moon.

1. In autumn leaves are getting _____.

- A. green B. red and yellow C. greener D. green and yellow

2. On a very cold morning, we can find _____.

- A. the autumn is coming B. leaves turn red
C. frost on the ground D. men are working hard

3. The full moon in autumn is _____.



- A. called a harvest moon
C. big and bright
- B. a harvest moon
D. very near
4. The little field mouse _____ for winter.
- A. goes south
C. stays in the farmer's fields
- B. goes to a warm place
D. leaves his house
5. The story as a whole is about _____.
- A. birds and animals
C. four seasons
- B. the harvest moon
D. getting ready for winter

III. Read the poem and follow the instructions.

Air

*Air has no smell.
Air has no taste.
But when the wind blows,
You feel it on your face.*

*Look at a kite,
Or a plane in the air.
How do they stay there?
They ride on air.*

*How does a balloon,
Rise in the air,
And lift people up?
It uses hot air.*

*We need air to breathe.
We need air to survive (生存).
And when we breathe it,
It keeps us alive.*

要求：1 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)；2 题回答问题；3 题填空；4 题选择正确答案。

1. We can see and smell air. ()
2. What does the underlined word "They" refer to? _____
3. A balloon can lift people up with _____ air.
4. What does the poem mainly try to tell us?
- A. We need air sometimes.
C. Air is too little to waste.
- B. It's hard to stay in the air.
D. Air is very important to us.

IV. Writing.

What happens when spring comes? Finish the sentences using beautiful words.



Unit 1

The days _____

The temperature _____

The weather _____

The trees _____

The flowers _____

The sun _____

The birds _____

The children _____

Lesson 4

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

1. The poor girl wished for love.

The poor girl _____ for love.

2. On weekends, I rested and drank lots of water.

On weekends, I rested and drank _____ of water.

3. I was almost asleep when my mum came back home.

I was _____ asleep when my mum came back home.

4. In my hometown, you will see flowers the whole year.

In my hometown, you will see flowers _____.

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. Yesterday the workers had to stay at home _____ the heavy rain.

昨天由于大雨工人们不得不待在家里。

2. It _____ her whole life has changed.

感觉她的生活已改变。

3. The new hall can hold _____ people.

新礼堂能够容纳数百人。

4. Let's go to Kunming for vacation. It's _____ too hot _____ too cold.

让我们去昆明度假吧。那里既不太冷也不太热。

5. Does the poem make you _____ spring?

这首诗有没有让你想到春天?

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Have you ever seen snow? Many people in the world have not. Some countries never have snow; some have only a little on the tops of very high mountains. In the north of England, there is quite a lot of snow every winter, but in the south of England, there is usually little. When a student from a warm country comes to England in autumn for the first time, he feels cold at first. There are often dark clouds, grey sky and cold rain in England in autumn, and most students from warm countries do not like this. But snow is different. Though it is cold, it is beautiful. Perhaps, after several dark mornings, the student wakes up one day, and there is a lot of light in his room. He thinks, "Is it so late?" and jumps out of bed. But no, it is not very late. He looks out of the window and there is snow on the ground and on the houses and everywhere. The light in his room comes from clean, beautiful snow.

1. In which part of England is there much snow in winter?

A. In the east. B. In the north. C. In the west. D. In the south.

2. In the autumn in England, we do NOT often see _____.



- A. grey sky B. dark clouds C. strong wind D. cold rain
3. In England both snow and autumn rain are _____.
A. cold B. clean C. beautiful D. heavy
4. Why does the student ask himself "Is it so late?"
A. Because it is bright in the room. B. Because he has some work to do.
C. Because it is really late. D. Because he usually gets up early.
5. Which of the following statements is correct?
A. Every country in the world has snow in winter. B. Foreign students like the weather in England.
C. It's very warm in the autumn of England. D. Many people in the world haven't seen snow.

IV. Task reading.

It is autumn, the season of change! In the north, the hottest days of summer are past and each day is shorter than the last. Trees will soon turn brilliant colours. Soon it will be time for hot tea and warm coats.

Far to the south of the earth spring has arrived. The days are growing longer, and the weather is warmer. Soon wild flowers will be blooming, bringing the summer's heat and new life.

The longest day is in the middle of summer, June 21st or 22nd north of the equator (赤道). The shortest day is in the middle of winter, around December 21st or 22nd, north of the equator.

But right in between summer and winter, this year on September 22nd, day and night are each 12 hours long. It is the first day of fall north of the equator, and the first day of spring in the southern half of the world.

要求: 1~2 题填空; 3~4 题回答问题; 5 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- During the fall each day is _____ than the last.
- The longest day in the north of the earth is _____.
- When it is autumn in the north of the earth, what season is it in the south? _____
- What's the season in the north of the earth on September 22nd? _____
- Day is usually as long as night on September 22nd. ()

● Lesson 5

I. Choose the correct answers.

- I think students should have mobile phones to call their parents.
— I don't agree. They often use them to play games _____.
A. instead B. away C. off D. so
- Shall we go hiking this Saturday? — _____.
A. No, we don't B. I don't want C. OK. I'd love to D. Yes, I like
- The old woman _____ the bus and sat on the seat near the window.
A. got off B. turned on C. got on D. came out
- My sister _____ the bike and hurt herself. She couldn't move now.
A. get off B. came on C. jump down D. fell off
- If you _____ to your dream, it will come true one day.
A. jump up B. turn round C. climb on D. hold on



Unit 1

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

1. Thank you for _____ (help) me on the playground.
2. Debbie is on the _____ (climb) bars.
3. I don't want to come down. I want to climb _____ (high).
4. It's time to stop _____ (swing). Let's go home.
5. Look! Danny _____ (babysit) his cousin Debbie on the playground.
6. That's Jenny. She _____ (hold) a book in her hand.

III. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Danny: I have my first babysitting job! Tomorrow evening, I am going to babysit my little cousin, Debbie!

Jenny: That's great, Danny! Are you nervous?

Danny: I am a little nervous, but I like Debbie a lot. She's very cute. I know I will be a good babysitter for her. She will listen to me.

Brian: What are you going to do with her?

Danny: I don't know. How about watching television? Everyone likes to watch television.

Jenny: No, Danny! Good babysitters play with the children!

Danny: Then I will play basketball with her! I love basketball!

Brian: How old is Debbie?

Danny: She's three years old.

Brian: How tall is she?

Danny: She's about one metre tall. Maybe she's too short to play with me.

Jenny: I think you're right, Danny.

Brian: What did you like to do when you were three, Danny? Was there a special place where you loved to play?

Danny: What about the playground? I always love going there!

Jenny: Good idea, Danny! The radio said that it will be sunny tomorrow. You will have fun on the playground.

Brian: Can I come with you, Danny? I'm a good babysitter. I can help you and give you some advice!

1. What do good babysitters do with the children? _____
2. How old is Debbie? _____
3. How tall is Debbie? _____
4. Where will Danny and Debbie go? _____
5. Who will help Danny babysit Debbie? _____

Lesson 6

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Ice is often seen here in winter as the temperature usually stays _____ zero.
A. up B. down C. above D. below
2. — Shall we get off the bus here? — Yes. But we won't get off _____ it stops.
A. when B. until C. where D. after



3. Li Hua's shoes are as _____ as Zhang Hui's.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. the cheaper D. the cheapest
4. — You're wet! What happened to you? — I _____ a small pool on the way home.
A. reached B. drop into C. fell into D. fall down

II. Fill in the blanks according to the sentences. The first letters are given.

1. On the top of the mountain we could see the whole city b_____ us.
2. She d_____ the plate and it broke into pieces.
3. The children didn't go to bed u_____ their mother came back.
4. Mary is a shy girl. When she speaks, her voice is too l_____ to hear.
5. F_____ me, I will show you Mr. Wang's office.

III. Make sentences with the words or phrases in brackets.

1. _____ (temperature, as low as)
2. _____ (temperature, drop, below, zero)
3. _____ (not ... until)
4. _____ (because of)

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

What do people like doing to have fun outdoors in spring? Flying kites, cycling, in-line skating and soccer are popular outdoor activities. Chinese people like to fly kites in the early spring. Kite flying has a long history in China. People, young and old, have fun flying kites outside. When the weather is warm and the sun is shining, people also like to go cycling. What is cycling? Cycling means riding a bicycle. Many people ride bicycles for fun and exercise.

Do you enjoy skating? You skate on ice in winter. In spring, there is no ice, but many people still want to skate! So they put on skates with wheels. They skate on sidewalks and roads. Many teenagers like in-line skating. They also like to have fun playing soccer. Do you remember the word "soccer"? Soccer and football mean the same thing. Many schools have soccer teams for children and teenagers.

- () 1. Chinese people like to fly kites in the early spring.
() 2. Kite flying has a long history in China.
() 3. Most young people ride bicycles only for fun.
() 4. Many teenagers like in-line skating.
() 5. Soccer and football are different.



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

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

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A. Sunny. | B. Windy. | C. Rainy. |
| 2. A. China. | B. France. | C. England. |
| 3. A. She took care of her cousin. | B. She went shopping. | C. She sang and danced. |
| 4. A. By the river. | B. Near the lake. | C. Near the sea. |



Unit 1

5. A. To do their homework. B. To clean their classroom. C. To climb the hills.

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Danny's favourite season is spring. He likes rain! He likes flowers, too. In spring, the sun _____ early every day. Sometimes it _____. The trees turn green, and the flowers come out. One day, he saw some children _____ a big tree, but later they couldn't get down. Danny got a ladder for them. Danny _____ on to it, and the children began to come down one by one. "Don't _____," Danny said. "You will be safe."

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

- () 1. Betty is on the radio.
() 2. It will be rainy in the morning.
() 3. There will be a heavy snow in the afternoon.
() 4. The highest temperature will be 19 degrees.
() 5. It will be rather hot at night.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. In early summer, it sometimes _____ in South China.
A. snows B. rains C. thunder D. wind
2. My class, please enjoy the pictures one _____ one.
A. to B. by C. for D. at
3. — It's too late. I have to go now.
— Oh, it's raining outside. Don't leave _____ it stops.
A. since B. until C. when D. after
4. — Tell us something about Canada, OK?
— I'm sorry. _____ Jack _____ I have ever been there.
A. Either; or B. Not only; but also C. Both; and D. Neither; nor
5. Our school is so famous that _____ people come to visit it every term.
A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundred of D. hundreds of
6. The tree is as _____ as the building (is).
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
7. Don't _____ before the bus stops. Otherwise you may be hurt.
A. get on B. get off C. fall off D. fall into
8. We had to put off the sports meet _____ the bad weather.
A. like B. until C. because D. because of

V. Fill in the blanks according to the meanings of the sentences. Each blank has one word.

1. There are four _____ in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.
2. The temperature _____ below zero. We wore our winter clothes.
3. When spring comes, the days get _____.
4. The snow _____ quickly in the warm sun.
5. Please _____ the swing for me. I want to climb down.



VI. Fill in the blanks according to the sentences. The first letters are given.

1. — S _____ we meet at the zoo tomorrow? — Okay! See you then.
2. Brian p _____ the door open and went into the room.
3. She c _____ up high in the tree and couldn't get down.
4. The season has c _____. It's spring now.
5. The sun r _____ later and sets earlier in the fall.
6. We didn't start our discussion u _____ everybody arrived.

VII. Match the words to make compound words.

kilo	ball
news	plane
no	body
foot	metre
air	paper

some	room
out	man
bath	side
snow	stand
under	times

VIII. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

Farming in the U. S. today is very different from what it was 100 years ago. During those days, farmers did not have many machines to help them. They had animals. 1 _____ This meant that farms were smaller than they are now. Farmers also worked in a different way in the past. During those days, farmers grew fruits and vegetables and kept cows, pigs and chickens to feed their families. 2 _____

Farmers have a very special life in many ways. First of all, they can't leave the job at the end of the day. They live on the farm and there is always work to do. Second, a lot of farm work is outdoors, so the weather is very important for farmers. 3 _____ A lot of bad weather means farmers will lose money. Finally, farmers work with plants and animals. They understand nature better than other people do.

4 _____ Spring is a time for planting. Farmers are busy getting the fields ready and then planting the seeds. In summer, farmers must take good care of the plants. Some may need water. Other plants may have problems with insects or diseases. Then in fall, the fruits or plants are ready for picking. 5 _____ Winter is a time for rest or for work on the farm machines.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Farm work changes with the seasons.</p> <p>B. That is a very busy time for farmers.</p> <p>C. But animals work slowly compared to machines.</p> <p>D. It is also important to the success of their farms.</p> <p>E. Today farmers grow things on the farms so they can sell them.</p> |
|---|

IX. Cloze test.

Nobody can change the weather. But if we read the signs correctly, we can tell what are the more important 1 _____ in the weather. This way of telling what the weather will be like in the following days is called weather 2 _____. People who do this are not making the weather. They are only using their 3 _____ of the weather today to tell us what the weather may be like 4 _____. We all 5 _____ how important this is. How 6 _____ it is if the farmers know in advance (预先) whether it is going to rain or not. If they know in



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advance, they can make 7 to fit in with the weather. They know when to plant and when not to plant, when to collect (收割) and when not to collect.

Not only farmers 8 scientists have studied weather forecasting. People for many centuries and in 9 countries have studied the weather and tried to 10 weather forecasts.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. people | B. changes | C. food | D. experience |
| 2. A. reporter | B. reported | C. change | D. forecasting |
| 3. A. eyes | B. history | C. like | D. knowledge |
| 4. A. yesterday | B. today | C. tomorrow | D. the day before yesterday |
| 5. A. guess | B. understand | C. get | D. hope |
| 6. A. useful | B. fun | C. exciting | D. bad |
| 7. A. swing | B. changes | C. shower | D. plans |
| 8. A. yet | B. except | C. and | D. but |
| 9. A. few | B. no | C. a few | D. all |
| 10. A. do | B. make | C. decide | D. find |

X. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Different weather makes people feel different. It influences health, intelligence (智力) and feelings.

In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this month. In the Northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some times and very cold at other times. People in these places have more heart trouble after the weather changes in February or March.

The weather can also influence intelligence. For example, in a 1983 report by scientists, the IQ (智商) of a group of students was very high when a very strong wind came, but after the strong wind, their IQ was 10% lower. The wind can help people have more intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand, can lower their intelligence. Students in many schools in the United States often get worse marks on exams in the hot months of the year (July and August).

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter may be a bad time for thin people. They usually feel cold during these months. They might feel unhappy during cold weather. But fat people may have a hard time in hot summer. At about 18°C, people become stronger.

Low air pressure may make people forgetful. People leave more bags on buses and in shops on low-pressure days. People feel best at a temperature of about 18°C.

Are you feeling sad, tired, forgetful, or unhappy today? It may be the weather's problem.

1. What can cause health problems?

- A. Hot and wet weather. B. A strong wind. C. Warm weather. D. Low air pressure.

2. A report shows that people may have more intelligence when _____ comes.

- A. rain B. a strong wind C. very hot weather D. low air pressure

3. According to the writer, fat people may feel bad in _____ weather.

- A. cold B. cool C. warm D. hot

4. In "good weather" of 18°C, people _____.



- A. are very forgetful
- B. can't do their work well
- C. feel cold
- D. are in better health

5. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. Hot Weather Causes Health Problems
- B. Different Weather Makes People Feel Badly
- C. Weather Influences Feelings
- D. Weather Influences Health, Intelligence and Feelings

XI. Task reading.

The word “day” has two meanings. When we talk about the number of days in a year, we are using “day” to mean 24 hours. But when we talk about day and night, we are using “day” to mean the time between sunrise and sunset. Since the earth looks like a ball, the sun can shine on only half of it at a time. Always one half of the earth is having day and the other half night. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning (旋转) of the earth. At the equator (赤道), day and night are sometimes the same length. They are each twelve hours long. The sun rises at 6:00 in the morning and sets at 6:00 in the evening. For six months, the North Pole is tilted (倾斜) toward the sun. In those months, the Northern Hemisphere (半球) gets more hours of sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere. Days are longer than nights. South of the equator, nights are longer than days. For the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. During this time, the Southern Hemisphere gets more sunlight. Days are longer than nights. North of the equator, nights are longer than days. Winter is the season of long nights. Summer is the season of long days.

要求：1~2 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)；3~5 题完成句子。

1. A place is moved from day into night and from night into day over and over by the spinning of the earth. ()
2. When the North Pole is tilted toward the sun, the Northern Hemisphere gets less hours of sunlight. ()
3. Always one _____ of the earth is having day and the other half night.
4. When the Western Hemisphere is having day, the Eastern Hemisphere is having _____.
5. At the equator, day is as _____ as night always.

XII. Writing.

假如上周末你和同学去郊游。请以 My Happy Weekend 为题，根据提示写一篇短文：时间是星期天早上 8 点；学校门口集合，人到齐后就出发；骑自行车到达目的地大约 30 分钟；有拍照、游戏、野餐等活动；大家都度过了一个快乐的周末。参考词汇：get together, ride, photo, games, picnic



UNIT

2

Plant a Plant!



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. **Now, put the seedling inside, cover the roots and fill the hole with dirt.** 现在, 把树苗放进去, 用土把根盖上, 并把洞填满。(L7)

(1) cover 作动词是“覆盖; 遮盖”的意思, 表示“用……把……盖上”, 可用 cover ... with ... 例如:

He covered his face with a scarf. 他用围巾盖着脸。

常用短语 be covered with ... 意为“被……覆盖着”。例如:

The road is usually covered with snow. 公路常常被雪覆盖。

cover 作名词是“覆盖物; 封面”的意思。例如:

The book needs a new cover. 这本书需要一个新封面。

In spring, people put covers over plants to keep them warm at night. 春天, 人们晚上在植物上放置一些覆盖物来保持它们的温度。

(2) fill 的用法结构: 人(主语) + fill + 容器 + with + 材料; 容器 + be filled with / be full of + 材料(表示放在容器里的东西) 例如:

Fill a jar with water. / The jar is filled with water. / The jar is full of water. 用水装满这个瓶子。

2. **By the way, there is another group of people down the hill.** 顺便说一句, 山下有另一群人。(L7)

by the way 是个短语, 即“顺便(附带)说一句”之意。例如:

By the way, has everybody arrived? 附带问一句, 大家都到了吗?

By the way, our school held its spring sports meet several days ago. 顺便说一句, 我们学校前几天举办了春季运动会。

Oh, by the way, Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! 顺便说一句, 圣诞和新年快乐!

3. **Oh, and please remember to put a little water in the bottom of the hole.** 哦, 请记得在洞的底部放点水。(L7)

in the bottom of 指在物体本身的底部(如杯子内侧的底部); on the bottom of 指在物体外边的底部(如杯子外侧的底部); at the bottom of 指在物体底部的那一片、那一小范围内。但在口语使用中, 也有混用的情况。

4. **The trees and plants take energy from the sun and turn it into food.** 树木和一些植物吸收太阳光并把它变成食物。(L8)

turn into 意思是“变成”。turn ... into ... 意思是“把……变成……”。例如:

Later, the head will turn into wheat seeds. 以后, 顶部会变成小麦的种子。

A lot of rich lands in the northern area have turned into desert. 北部地区的许多肥沃的土地已经变成了沙漠。

相关词组: change into 意思是“变成”。change ... into ... 意思是“将……变成……”。

5. **Medicine and clothing are also made from trees and plants.** 药品和布料也由树和植物制成。(L8)

be made from 和 be made of 都表示“由……制成”, 主语为制成品。

be made from 表示制成的东西完全失去了原材料的外形或特征, 或原材料在制作过程中发生化学变化,



在成品中已无法辨认。be made of 表示制成成品后，仍可看出原材料是什么，保留原材料的质和形状，制作过程仅发生物理变化。例如：

The kite is made of paper. 风筝是用纸做的。

The model plane is made from wood. 这个飞机模型是木头做的。

但在日常口语使用中，区分并不是很严格。

6. In a word, we can't live without plants! 总之，我们离开植物将不能生存! (L8)

in a word 意思是“总而言之；一句话；总之；简言之”。例如：

In a word, they expect an easy life. 简而言之，他们期盼一种很轻松的生活。

7. Mary Green will show you the best way to grow all kinds of plants. 玛丽·格林会给你指点种植各种植物的最佳方法。(L9)

all kinds of 意思是“各种各样的”；a kind of 意思是“一种”；different kinds of 意思是“不同种类的”。例如：

All kinds of plants can be seen in that park. 那个公园里能看到各种各样的植物。

It is a new kind of plant. 这是一种新的植物。

They produce different kinds of boxes. 他们生产不同类型的盒子。

8. First, you have fun working in your garden. I just love to dig in the soil! 首先，在花园里工作你会感到开心。我就喜欢在土壤里挖掘! (L9)

have fun (in) doing 意思是“做某事很开心；喜欢/享受做某件事情”。例如：

You will have fun taking care of it. 照顾它你会感到开心。

Debbie will have fun looking for them. 寻找它们将会让黛比玩得开心。

相近词组有：have a good time doing sth. 和 enjoy doing sth.

have fun = enjoy oneself 意思是“玩得高兴；愉快”。

9. Log onto our website and post your questions there. 登录我们的网站并写下你的问题。(L9)

log onto 意思是“登录；进入”。例如：

How can I connect my computer to log onto the Internet? 请问怎样才可以上网？

10. To make the soil rich enough, you can put compost in your garden. 为了使土壤肥沃，你需要在花园里施肥。(L10)

enough 作形容词，意思是“足够的”。例如：

We have enough food to eat. 我们有足够的食物吃。

enough 作副词，修饰形容词和副词，必须放在被修饰词之后。例如：

He is clever enough to answer the question. 他够聪明，能回答这个问题。

They know well enough what we mean. 他们当然懂得我们的意思。

The force is strong enough to hold the water. 压力足够强可以托住水。

11. What else do you need to consider for your garden? 你还有什么需要为你的花园考虑的吗? (L10)

consider 意思是“考虑”。例如：

I am selfish and never consider others. 我是个自私的人，从来不为别人着想。

Why can't we consider our children's future when we think about pollution? 当我们想到污染的时候，为什么不能为孩子们的未来考虑呢？

12. It can help keep these small animals away from your garden. 它能够防止小动物进入你的花园。(L10)



Unit 2

keep away from 意思是“不接近；避开；远离”。例如：

Keep away from the doors while the train is moving. 列车运行过程中要远离车门。

The police warned the people to keep away from the building. 警察告诫人们，不要靠近那座建筑物。

13. **And best of all, you have fun eating all the great food from it.** 首先，能够吃到果实也令人开心。(L10)

best of all 意思是“首先；最；尤其”。例如：

Best of all, we don't have any homework! 最好的是，我们没有任何作业！

Best of all, it is not too hot here in summer. 最好的是，这里夏天不太热。

14. **When something touches this plant's leaves, they close up tightly. After a few minutes, the leaves open up again.** 当有东西碰到了这种植物的叶子，它们会紧紧地合起来。过一会儿，叶子又会张开。(L11)

close up 意思是“(使)闭合；堵塞(某物)；(使)关店”。例如：

The flowers will close up within a few seconds. 这些花在几秒内将会合起来。

We must close up the old well; it's dangerous. 我们必须把旧井封闭，它很危险。

open up 意思是“开发；打开”。例如：

These programmes will open up markets for farmers. 这些项目将为农民打开市场。

He decided to open up a business in the city. 他决定在城里开展业务。

15. **When it comes to laughing, this tree is really funny.** 说到笑，这种树很有趣。(L11)

When it comes to ...意思是“当提到，当涉及到”。例如：

Yet we have no voice, especially when it comes to our own safety. 然而，我们没有发言权，特别是当涉及到自己的安全时。

When it comes to diet and exercise, we know what to do. 提到饮食和运动的时候，我们都知道怎么去做。

16. **When people first hear it laughing, they are usually quite surprised and begin to laugh along with the tree.** 当人们第一次听到它笑时很吃惊，并随着这种树笑了起来。(L11)

along with 意思是“一起，随着；除……以外(还)；以及；连同”。例如：

Along with time, it will take effort. 除了时间，它还需要付出努力。

Tobacco is taxed in most countries, along with alcohol. 和酒一样，烟草在多数国家都要征税。

17. **It grows in the middle of Africa.** 它生长在非洲的中部。(L11)

in the middle of 意思是“在……中间”。例如：

She dropped out in the middle of the race. 她在中途退出了比赛。

He is standing in the middle of the classroom. 他正站在教室中间。

She came in the middle of the day. 她在中午的时候来了。

18. **This plant can live as long as 1 500 years, so people call it a living fossil.** 这种植物能够生存 1 500 年。因此，人们称它为活化石。(L11)

(1) as long as 这里是“像……一样长”的意思，它还有“只要，如果；既然，由于”等意思。例如：

I'll stay here as long as my money lasts. 只要我的钱还能维持，我就待在这里。

You may stay here as long as you like. 你高兴在这儿待多久就待多久。

I'll never forget that as long as I am living. 这事我至死也不会忘记。

(2) living 是动词 live 的 -ing 形式，相当于形容词，在此修饰名词 thing，意思是“活着的；有生命



的”。例如：

I feel there's a living thing in my left shoe. 我觉得在我左脚的鞋里有个活物。

You need to choose two living things. 你需要选择两种有生命的东西。

19. Now, something new is growing at the top of the stem. 现在，茎的顶端长出了新东西。(L12)

at the top of 意思是“在最高地位，在首位；在……的巅峰；在……的顶端”。

辨析：at the top of 指的是“在……的顶端（内部）”，是事物的一部分，反义词是 at the bottom of；on the top of 指的是“在……的顶部（外部）”，是在事物的外部。但在口语中，有时也混用。例如：

There is a bell at the top of the tower. 塔顶有一个钟。（钟是塔的一部分）

The boy stands on the top of the house. 孩子站在房顶上。（孩子不是房子的一部分）

20. I'm going to look after my plant carefully. 我将会细心地照顾我的植物。(L12)

look after 意思是“照顾”，同义词组是 take care of。例如：

Look after your school things. /Take care of your school things. 保管好你的学习用品。

You need to look after/take care of it! 你需要照看它！



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Word Building 构词法

本单元继续学习构词法，主要讲解单词的转化。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 7

I. Choose the correct answers.

- Oh, look at the hall. It's _____ to hold hundreds of people.
A. tall enough B. big enough C. too tall D. too big
- The Dongting Lake is the second _____ fresh water lake in China.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. the largest
- Mary wanted to _____ the ball _____ small stones to make it noisy.
A. full; of B. fill; of C. full; with D. fill; with
- I hear Maria went to the U. S. last week. _____, when will she be back?
A. Excuse me B. I agree C. Pardon D. By the way
- Without sun and air, small plants would not be able to _____ bigger ones.
A. getting into B. turn into C. bring into D. changing into
- The hall feels like a huge ball. We are _____ it.
A. at the foot B. in the bottom of C. at the top D. in the centre

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- Don't forget to _____ (盖) the plant when it is cold.
- They _____ (挖) through the hill to make a tunnel.
- There is a _____ (洞) in my sweater.



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4. Why are your hands _____ (脏的)?
5. The weather report says there will be a _____ (暴风雨) tomorrow.
6. I lived in the _____ (北部的) part of the city.

III. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

My name is Anna. When I was in Grade One, I got a little tree. Everyone got a little tree in Grade One. It was a spruce tree. When I brought my tree home, it was very little. It was about twenty centimetres tall. 1 _____

I planted it in a pot. My mum helped me. I watered my tree a lot. In the pot, the soil got dry fast.

Why did we plant my tree in a pot? Why didn't we plant it in the ground? We knew my tree was going to be big. 2 _____

My tree grew slowly. After two years, it needed a new pot. Its roots had grown too big. So we planted it in a bigger pot. 3 _____

I'm in Grade Seven now and my tree is about fifty centimetres tall. 4 _____ Trees are good. They help clean the air. Their roots take care of the soil. How? The roots stop the wind from blowing the soil away. They stop the rain from washing the soil away.

I think that's why everyone gets a tree in Grade One. The world needs more trees.

- A. This spring, in May, we planted it in the garden.
- B. It's up to my knees.
- C. It was only as tall as my hand.
- D. But we didn't know where we wanted a big tree.

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Did you know there are many kinds of grass? Some are short. Some are tall. The kind that grows around your house is short grass. But field grass often grows as tall as a man.

Some food that we eat comes from plants of the grass family. Wheat and rice are two of them. We use wheat to make bread. We use both wheat and rice to make breakfast. In some places, people eat more rice than any other food.

Animals, as well as people, get food from the grass family. Cows eat hay (干草). Do you know the kind of grass that horses like to eat?

1. Which of the following belongs to the grass family?
A. Wheat. B. Rice. C. Apples. D. A and B.
2. We use _____ to make bread.
A. rice B. fruit C. wheat D. grass family
3. Which of the following doesn't get food from the grass family?
A. Horses. B. Sheep. C. Dogs. D. Cows.
4. Which of the following get food from the grass family?
A. People. B. Cows. C. Horses. D. A, B and C.
5. Which of the following is wrong?
A. All plants in the grass family are short. B. There are many kinds of grass.
C. Field grass often grows as tall as a man. D. Horses get food from the grass family.

**Lesson 8****I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given.**

1. _____, France is quite an expensive place.
总的说来，法国是个消费很高的地方。
2. Rice and flour are our _____ of the food.
米和面是我们最基本的粮食需要。
3. _____ to walk in the park after supper.
晚饭后在公园里散步是很惬意的事情。
4. Money is _____ me. But it doesn't mean everything.
钱对我很重要，但它并不意味着一切。
5. She _____ when she left.
她离开时把礼物也带走了。
6. Apples don't _____ these trees.
这些树上不长苹果。
7. Jenny takes a lot of exercise every day, and she is always _____.
詹妮每天进行大量的锻炼，她总是充满精力。

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

Forests have always been useful and important to the humans who make use of them in many ways. Every day, trees are serving humans everywhere. Trees supply people with fruits and building materials in the form of wood. Without trees it would be impossible to build houses, boats, bridges and so on. Furniture such as desks, chairs and beds is made of wood. Trees can protect people from terrible heat. They're also useful in preventing good and rich top soil from being washed away during heavy rains. If there were no forests, heavy rains would wash away the rich surface (表层) soil that is so important to plants. The result would be that the land would become a desert. There are plenty of desert areas in the world. A long time ago, these desert areas used to be very rich areas, but people in the past did not have enough knowledge about the science of nature, and they cut down too many trees in the area where they lived and never planted new ones. Soon, the rich surface soil was blown and washed away by strong winds and heavy rains. In the end, the rich land changed into useless deserts where nothing could grow.

- () 1. Trees are not serving people everywhere.
- () 2. Without trees it would be possible to build houses, boats, bridges and so on.
- () 3. Trees can protect people from terrible heat.
- () 4. There are few desert areas in the world.
- () 5. If people cut down too many trees, the rich land will change into useless deserts.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Plants are very important. Life could not go on if there were no plants. This is because plants can make food from air, water and sunlight. Animals and people cannot make food from air, water or sunlight. Animals can get their food by eating plants and other animals. People get their food by eating plants and animals, too. So animals and people need plants in order to live. This is why there are so many plants around us.

There are two kinds of plants: flowering plants and non-flowering plants. Almost all the trees around us



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are flowering plants. You can know some trees from their flowers and fruits. Non-flowering plants do not grow flowers. You will not see many non-flowering plants around you.

Thanks to the plants around us we can live on the earth.

1. People can't make food from _____.
A. water B. air C. sunlight D. A, B and C
2. People get their food by _____.
A. cutting plants B. planting trees C. eating animals and plants D. selling plants
3. _____ of the trees around us are flowering plants.
A. Half B. Some C. All D. Most
4. We can know some trees by looking at their _____.
A. roots B. stems C. flowers D. leaves
5. Plants are important because _____.
A. we need to eat plants every day B. man can't live without plants
C. we can see so many plants around us D. animals eat plants as their only food

● Lesson 9

I. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

1. They have fun _____ (grow) plants in the garden.
2. She gave us some _____ (advice) on how to study.
3. Take a trip in the countryside is an _____ (enjoy) experience.
4. A good _____ (garden) should take good care of the garden.
5. Do you know that there are many different _____ (kind) of animals at the zoo?

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

I bought a jasmine plant for my office. When I bought it, I was told it would bloom and the sweet smell would fill my office. I had the plant for two months, and every day I looked at it, but there weren't any flowers or pleasant smell. I was not happy, so I gave the plant to my friend, Linda.

One day, another friend Mary called and invited me to her office. When I walked in, her jasmine flowers surprised me. I reached out to touch the flowers. Mary cut some and gave them to me. I couldn't help smelling them. Surrounded by the sweet smell of only a handful of these flowers, I suddenly understood something.

Mary bought her plant the same time I did. It took a year for her jasmine to bloom. I was so impatient for mine to bloom; regretfully, I gave it away.

In a way my life is like the jasmine plant. I need to be patient and let things happen.

Last Sunday Linda told me that she was going abroad the next week. Before she left, she returned the plant to me. This time I am going to wait. I have learned that when we want something in our life, we have to be patient. I am slowly learning to have the patience to wait for my jasmine to bloom.

1. Before the writer gave the jasmine away, she had it for _____.
A. one day B. one year C. two weeks D. two months
2. When the writer saw Mary's jasmine, she felt _____.
A. unhappy B. peaceful C. hopeful D. surprised
3. What has the writer learned from her experience?



- A. Patience is needed in life. B. Flowers can make life better.
C. Friendship is necessary for us. D. Jasmine can be a wonderful plant.

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

Carrots are grown on farms and in small family gardens all over the world. They are easy to plant and easy to harvest (收获). They have a good taste.

When people think about carrots, a picture of a long, thin, orange-coloured vegetable usually comes into their minds. But carrots come in many different sizes and shapes. And not all carrots are orange.

Carrots should be grown in sandy soil that does not hold water for a long time. The earth also should not be too hard. To prepare your carrot garden, dig up the earth and turn it over.

Weather, soil conditions and time affect the taste of carrots. Warm days and cool nights are the best time to grow great delicious carrots.

The best way to decide if a carrot is ready to be harvested is by its colour. Usually, the brighter the colour is, the better the taste is.

Most people do not know that carrots can be grown during the winter months. If the winter is not cold enough to freeze the ground, you can grow and harvest carrots the same way as you do during the summer months.

Carrots are prepared and eaten in many different ways. They are cut into thin pieces and cooked with other vegetables or meat. Or, they are washed, and eaten just as they come out of the ground.

- () 1. Carrots are easy to plant but hard to harvest.
() 2. Carrots should be grown in a field with plenty of water.
() 3. The best way to decide if a carrot is ready to be harvested is by its size.
() 4. Everyone knows that carrots can be grown during the winter months.
() 5. We can prepare and eat carrots in many different ways.

IV. Writing.

Write about an amazing plant. You can search the Internet for help.

Lesson 10

I. Choose the correct answers.

- They had fun _____ their science experiments.
A. done B. doing C. do D. to do
- Have you ever considered _____ a new computer?
A. bought B. buy C. buying D. to buy
- You must _____ that dog. It's dangerous.
A. to keep away from B. keep C. keep away D. keep away from
- _____, we need to eat and drink.
A. For sure B. Of course C. Best of all D. A, B and C



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5. He spent _____ month doing his project.
A. the whole B. all the C. one D. A, B and C
6. — Hello, Jack. Haven't seen you for long. I am calling to _____ how you are.
— Very well. I'm glad you called.
A. check B. seeing C. exams D. tested

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

1. Please take time to think about the problem.
Please take time to _____ the problem.
2. We usually have a quiz every week.
We usually have a _____ every week.
3. They came here to study for the same goal.
They came here to study for the same _____.
4. My brother made a decision to study Chinese.
My brother _____ to study Chinese.
5. As a person from a desert, he was not used to the wet weather.
As a person from a desert, he was used to the _____ weather.
6. He usually shopped at the supermarket near to his home.
He usually shopped at the _____ supermarket to his home.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Bamboo is a kind of very tall grass that grows in warm places. It has many uses. Everything from chairs and fishing poles (杆), to rope and paper can be made from it. And that's not all. It can be eaten too.

In many parts of Asia, bamboo shoots are a favourite food. The winter shoots taste the best. They are soft, with a creamy (似乳酪的) colour. Usually they are boiled in salted water when you eat them. Spring shoots are darker and harder. They take a longer time to cook but cost less than winter shoots.

Fresh bamboo shoots are seldom found outside their native soil. But preserved (储存的; 腌制的) shoots may be used in their place. They need no cooking and taste almost as good.

1. Bamboo is a kind of very tall grass that grows in _____ places.
A. hot B. warm C. cool D. cold
2. Bamboo can be _____.
A. made into food B. made into paper C. made into chairs D. A, B and C
3. In _____, bamboo shoots are a favourite food.
A. Asia B. Africa C. Europe D. America
4. Spring shoots are _____.
A. darker and softer B. darker and harder C. smaller and softer D. greener and harder
5. Fresh bamboo shoots are not often found _____ their native soil.
A. outside B. inside C. left side D. right side

Lesson 11

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Sally used to be _____, but now she enjoys meeting and talking to new friends.



- A. active B. shy C. young D. living
2. You will never stop learning _____ you live.
A. as long as B. as long C. long D. so
3. My brother _____ a new shop in the city and _____ the old one in the town.
A. open up; close up B. opened up; closed up C. opened up; close up D. open up; closed up
4. He planted roses _____ the garden.
A. in the middle B. middle of C. in middle D. in the middle of
5. These animals danced _____ the kids.
A. along with B. along C. and D. but
6. Today, there are many different _____ colleges and universities.
A. kind of B. kinds C. kinds of D. of

II. Make sentences with the words or phrases in brackets.

1. _____ (close up)
2. _____ (open up)
3. _____ (along with)
4. _____ (in the middle of)
5. _____ (as long as)

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

If you look carefully at the plants around you, you will find that there are many kinds of plants. Some plants are large, while others are small. Most plants are green. Some plants have many small leaves. Others have only a few. There are many kinds of leaves. Leaves are of different shapes and colours.

Leaves are also different in other ways. Some leaves have long thin parts at the end, and we call them leaf stalks. Some have short leaf stalks; others even have no leaf stalks. The leaf edges are also different. Some leaves have smooth edges. Some have a wave-shaped edges. Others have edges like the teeth of a saw (锯子).

1. Many of the plants around us are _____.
A. red B. green C. white D. yellow
2. We know from the passage that _____.
A. all leaves have leaf stalks B. all leaves have smooth edges
C. plants have the same colour D. leaves are different in shapes and colours
3. What's the Chinese for "leaf stalks" in the last paragraph?
A. 叶边 B. 叶纹 C. 叶柄 D. 叶尖
4. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. how plants help men and animals B. plants are quite different
C. why we find so many plants D. plants are more important

IV. Writing.

Describe your favourite plant or a plant you would like to have.



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Lesson 12

I. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. My mum _____ (饲养) some ducks and feeds them every day.
2. Please listen to the speaker _____ (仔细地) when he/she speaks.
3. My grandparents like to grow some plants in their _____ (院子).
4. The school is built on the _____ (顶) of a hill.

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

1. My seed grew into a beautiful plant.
My seed _____ a beautiful plant.
2. Her grandfather was ill yesterday and she took care of him.
Her grandfather was ill yesterday and she _____ him.
3. You should eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
You should eat _____ of fruit and vegetables.

III. Write sentences to complete the dialogue.

Li Ming: Hi, Wang Hong! _____

Wang Hong: I'm going to find some soil.

L: Why do you need soil?

W: I want to plant some flowers.

L: _____

W: First, I should find a box.

L: _____

W: A wooden box. Then I will put some soil in the box and cover the seed with soil.

L: _____

W: Yes. It can't water itself.

L: _____

W: I don't want to put it under the tree.

L: Why?

W: Because plants need sunshine.

IV. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

1 _____ When a seed starts to grow, the roots sprout first. Next, the stem sprouts. As the stem grows, it pushes up through the soil. Soon you will see a little green stem above the soil. Then, the stem will grow two little leaves.

2 _____ Yes! You can plant a seed upside down. It will always send its roots down and its stem up.

3 _____ Seeds need air to grow. If you plant a seed too deep in the soil, it will die. Remember not to cover your seed with too much soil.

4 _____ Soon your new plant will grow more leaves. Look after your plant and it will be healthy. It will grow big and have lots of leaves. Will your plant make flowers? First, the plant makes buds. As the plant



grows bigger, the buds bloom. Now your plant has flowers! Do you remember why plants have flowers? Because the flowers make seeds, and the seeds make new plants.

- A. Is it okay to plant a seed upside down?
- B. What happens when you plant a seed?
- C. What happens after the seed has sprouted?
- D. What happens if you plant a seed too deep?

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

Plants need green leaves to make food. A plant needs sunlight and carbon dioxide (二氧化碳) from the air for making food. It also needs water and salt from the soil to make food. Green leaves make food for the whole plant. A red leaf can make food, too. The plant makes sugar for its food. In sunlight, green leaves make a lot of sugar. The veins (叶脉) can't carry all this sugar away, so the leaves change the sugar into starch (淀粉), which is kept and stored in the leaves. At night, the starch changes back to sugar. It is then carried away from the leaves. In some plants, food is stored in the roots. In others, it is stored in the stem and in leaves, fruits and seeds.

- () 1. Plants need green stems to make food.
- () 2. A red leaf can make food.
- () 3. The veins can carry all this sugar away.
- () 4. Starch is kept and stored in the leaves.
- () 5. At night, the starch changes back to sugar.



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the words or phrases you hear.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. large | B. seeds | C. take |
| 2. A. post | B. plants | C. suppose |
| 3. A. as low as | B. as long as | C. as large as |
| 4. A. people | B. plants | C. animals |
| 5. A. pleased | B. pleasant | C. happy |

II. Listen to the sentences and answer the questions.

- 1. What's the song about? _____
- 2. What's the plant? _____
- 3. How many little plants does Li Ming have? _____
- 4. What are leaves for? _____
- 5. Does the girl sing an English song herself? _____

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

Last year I grew a plant in my _____. The ground was just right. It was neither too wet nor too dry. Then, I _____ my plant a lot. In winter, the weather was very cold. I put a _____ over my plant. I looked after it _____. It _____ quickly. Now, my plant has many leaves, and its leaves are green.



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IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. — Who will _____ the baby when your aunt is away? — Nobody but me.
A. look after B. look at C. look for D. look up
2. _____ the wall! Don't you see the notice "Wet Paint"?
A. Keep away B. Keep away from C. Keep D. To keep away from
3. Later, the head will _____ wheat seeds.
A. turn in B. turn around C. turn into D. turn from
4. — Your sweater looks very nice. What's it made _____?
— Wool, and it's made _____ Guiyang.
A. from; on B. on; in C. of; on D. from; in
5. People and other animals need food _____ on.
A. living B. live C. to live D. lives
6. I think I'm too _____ and I want to be brave. Can you help me?
A. young B. shy C. living D. nice
7. Donuts don't grow _____ trees!
A. in B. on C. at D. from
8. Agriculture is about _____ plants and _____ animals for food.
A. growing; raising B. grow; raise C. grows; raises D. to grow; to raise
9. You should _____ it _____ before writing a composition.
A. consider; careful B. consider; carefully C. considering; careful D. considering; carefully
10. — Jack, is there _____ in today's newspaper? — No, nothing.
A. anything important B. something important C. important anything D. important something

V. Fill in the blanks according to the sentences. The first letters are given.

1. Young people usually have more e_____ than the old.
2. We d_____ a hole and planted a tree.
3. Walk c_____! I saw some holes in the ground.
4. It is p_____ to jog in the early morning.
5. Plants use s_____ to make food.
6. Don't be s_____ when you speak English to foreign friends.

VI. Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

1. Have you ever tried to look _____ a plant?
2. Keep the children away _____ the fire.
3. _____ a way to get energy, these plants couldn't live.
4. What do we need to consider _____ our project?
5. Who comes along _____ you?
6. In the middle _____ the desk was a large, round object.
7. You can answer it _____ different ways.

VII. Complete the dialogues with the sentences given. There are two extra sentences.

A: What are you doing here?



B: 1 _____

A: What's that?

B: That's my plant stem.

A: 2 _____

B: The stem carries the water from roots to leaves and flowers.

A: 3 _____

B: Yes. Flowers are beautiful, aren't they?

A: Yes. 4 _____

B: Because flowers make seeds.

A: 5 _____ Your plant needs sunshine.

- A. Don't forget to draw the sun.
 B. Is that a flower?
 C. But why do plants have flowers?
 D. I'm making my poster.
 E. What's the stem for?
 F. What're the leaves for?
 G. When do plants have flowers?

VIII. Make sentences with the words given.

1. else, do, you, what, garden, consider, your, need, for, to _____?
2. that, growing, a, of, purpose, garden, whole, is, the _____.
3. a, turned, of, rich, lands, lot, have, into, desert _____.
4. weather, is, I, plant, my, the, when, will, cold, cover _____.
5. a, the, turn, flower, will, into, bud _____.

IX. Cloze test.

In the desert it may not 1 for five years. Then one day a storm 2. A heavy rain falls. All at once, the desert is covered 3 green grass. You can see many small flowers. They 4 very fast. In one week, they go from seed to flower and 5 to seed. Then the seed 6 in the sand, perhaps to wait 7 five years for rain.

Desert plants try very hard to find water. Some plants send their roots far down into the sand. Some plants send their roots far out from their stems. Other plants save water in their stems or leaves.

Desert animals also save every drop of rain. A camel stores it in its 8. It stores 9 water for seven to nine days. A camel also knows how to find water. A man lost in the desert knows his 10 will help him. It will find a water hole.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. snow | B. rain | C. blow | D. sun |
| 2. A. goes | B. brings | C. comes | D. keeps |
| 3. A. of | B. with | C. in | D. on |
| 4. A. grow | B. plant | C. keep | D. take |
| 5. A. go | B. out | C. towards | D. back |
| 6. A. lies | B. lie | C. lay | D. lays |
| 7. A. other | B. others | C. the other | D. another |
| 8. A. body | B. root | C. leaves | D. stem |
| 9. A. no | B. enough | C. plenty | D. little |
| 10. A. dog | B. cat | C. camel | D. horse |

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

People all over the world eat rice. Millions of people in Asia, Africa, and South America eat it every day in their lives. Some people eat almost nothing but rice.



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Rice is a kind of grass. There are more than seven thousand kinds of rice. Most kinds are water plants. Farmers grow rice in many countries, even in the southern part of the United States and in eastern Australia.

No one really knows where rice came from. Some scientists think it started to grow in two places. They think that one kind of rice grew in southern Asia thousands of years ago. Another kind probably grew in West Africa. Other scientists think rice came from India, and Indian travellers took it to other parts of the world.

There are two main ways to grow rice. Upland rice grows in dry soil. Most rice grows in wet soil. People in many countries do all of the work by hand. This is the same way farmers worked hundreds of years ago. Some countries now use machines on their rice farms, and the farmers all use fertilizer (化肥). Some insects (昆虫) are enemies of rice. Farmers poison (用毒药杀死) them.

- () 1. People all over the world eat rice.
- () 2. Rice is a kind of grass.
- () 3. Only a few kinds of rice grow in wet areas.
- () 4. Some people know where rice came from.
- () 5. One way to grow rice is to grow it in wet soil.

XI. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

There are many wetlands in China and some of them have become internationally important wetlands. The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are one example. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. They are the ideal home for many different kinds of birds and animals. The world's largest Milu Deer Nature Reserve is there. More than 700 milu deer live freely there. There are not many red-crowned cranes in the world, but every winter you can see some in the Red-Crowned Cranes Nature Reserve in the Yellow Sea Wetlands.

The temperature in the wetlands is usually not too high or too low. There is a lot of rain and sunshine, too. Wetlands are really good places for wildlife. They offer food and home for some special kinds of animals and birds. However, this is not the only reason why we need to protect wetlands. Wetlands are important because they also prevent floods. But some people want to change the wetlands to make space for farms and buildings. This means there will be less and less space for wildlife.

Luckily, more and more people are beginning to realize the importance of wetlands and wildlife. Every year on February 2nd, World Wetlands Day, many activities are held to tell people more about wetlands.

1. Which of the following is the ideal home for birds and animals?
A. The Yellow River. B. The wetlands. C. North China. D. Cities in China.
2. What's the weather like in the wetlands?
A. It's very hot. B. It's too cold. C. There's a lot of snow. D. It rains a lot there.
3. Why are the wetlands good places for wildlife?
A. Wildlife can find food and home there. B. All wildlife can live freely there.
C. There're enough friends for them. D. There is enough room for them.
4. What's the use of the wetlands?
A. To raise more wildlife. B. To prevent floods.
C. To offer lots of food for human beings. D. A and B.
5. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. More than 700 milu deer live freely because of the wetlands.



- B. We can't see red-crowned cranes in the Yellow Sea Wetlands.
- C. February 2nd is World Wetlands Day.
- D. People are beginning to realize the importance of wetlands.

XII. Task reading.

When we talk of plants, most of us will think of things that grow from the ground and have green leaves, but there are plants that do not look or act like other plants. Some of these belong to a special class of plants called fungi.

Fungi may appear almost everywhere. They commonly grow in wet places where they can get food and water easily. Because fungi do not have green leaves to make their own food, they must take their food from animals, other plants or water. Some fungi live on dead or rotten wood, while others grow on living trees or in dirt or moss (苔藓). Mushrooms (蘑菇) are the best-known fungi.

There are many _____ of mushrooms appearing in all shapes and sizes. For example, cauliflower mushrooms are found in forests from July to October. They can grow to be as heavy as fifty pounds! They grow at the foot of trees. Squirrel's bread (松茸) is another kind of wild mushroom. Its appearance and use can explain its name. These fungi look like small golden cakes. Squirrels can easily eat them or carry them off to their hole to eat later.

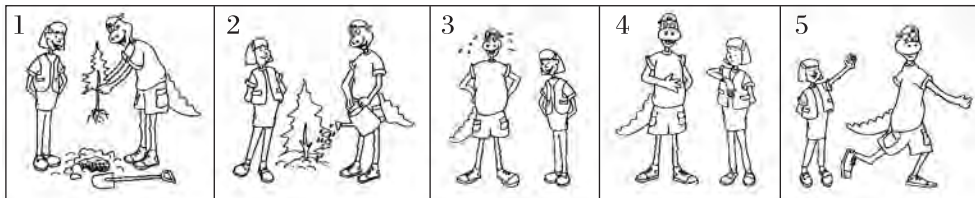
The mushrooms in food shops are carefully grown by people and they are safe to eat. People are warned never to touch or taste wild mushrooms because some of them are deadly. Even less dangerous ones can still make a person very sick.

要求：1 题将画线句子译成中文；2 题判断对错；3~4 题回答问题；5 题将文中横线处空缺的一个单词填写在下面的横线上；6 题完成句子。

1. _____
2. All the mushrooms are safe for people to eat. ()
3. From what can fungi take food? _____
4. What is squirrel's bread? _____
5. _____
6. Not all mushrooms are _____ to eat. Some wild mushrooms are deadly.

XIII. Writing.

Look at the pictures. What are Danny and Jenny saying? Write some sentences. Word List: plant, water, hole, tired, time, happy





UNIT

3

Animals Are Our Friends



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. Her family went on a vacation and she asked me to take care of Zoe. You almost sat on her.

他们一家去度假了，让我来照顾佐依。你几乎坐到它身上了。(L13)

go on (a) vacation, go for (a) vacation, take a vacation, go on holiday 都表示“去度假”。

2. She's afraid of you now. 她现在害怕你。(L13)

be afraid of 和 be afraid to 都表示“害怕做，不敢做”。be afraid of 后边要接名词或是动词的-ing 形式；be afraid to 后面接动词原形。例如：

He is afraid of being beaten by his father. 他怕被爸爸打。

He is afraid to touch the snake. 他不敢碰那条蛇。

3. Like all birds, they lay eggs — big eggs. 像所有的鸟儿一样，它们下蛋——很大的蛋。(L14)

lay 意思是“生蛋，产卵；放置；安放；放倒”。例如：

The hens don't lay during this cold weather. 这样冷的天母鸡不会下蛋。

He laid his coat over a chair. 他把外衣放在椅子上。

Lay a leaf on a piece of paper. 将叶子放在一张纸上。

注意：lay 过去式 laid，过去分词 laid，现在分词 laying。lie 过去式 lay，过去分词 lain，现在分词 lying。

4. They are famous for their large noses. 它们因大鼻子而著名。(L14)

be famous for = be known for ...意思是“因……而著名”；be famous as ...意思是“作为……而出名”。

例如：

China is famous for its long history. 中国以其悠久的历史而闻名。

Mo Yan is famous as a writer. 莫言作为作家而出名。

Egypt is famous for its pyramids. 埃及以金字塔而闻名。

5. It can jump out of the water and flap its wings up to 70 times a second. You can see flying fish all over the world. 它能够跳出水面，以每秒 70 次的频率拍打翅膀。你能在世界各地看到这种飞翔的鱼。(L14)

up to 意思是“到……”，后面可接表示时间或距离的名词。例如：

He came to China in 1949; up to that time he had lived in London. 他 1949 年来到中国，在此之前他一直住在伦敦。

6. It flies out of the water to avoid enemies. 它飞离水域来躲避敌人。(L14)

avoid 意思是“避免，避开某人某事”，其后可接名词、代词或 v-ing 形式作宾语，一般不接不定式作宾语。例如：

I think she is avoiding me. 我想她是在躲着我。

Try to avoid accidents. 尽量防止事故发生。

He avoided answering my questions. 他避而不答我的问题。



To avoid getting wet, drivers must drive carefully. 为了防止被弄湿，司机必须小心驾驶。

It was impossible to avoid being affected. 要想不受影响是不可能的。

7. It's nearly noon. 都快中午了。(L15)

nearly 是副词，意思是“几乎；差不多”。例如：

Hurry up! It's nearly time for school. 赶快！差不多到上学时间了。

nearly 和 almost 都表示“几乎；差不多”，在多数情况下，两者之间没有什么差别。一般来说 almost 所表达的程度比 nearly 更接近一些。另外，nearly 不和否定词一起使用。试比较：

We are nearly there. 我们快要到了。

We are almost there. 我们就要到了。

8. Maybe the pandas could eat some grass instead of bamboo. 也许熊猫能吃草而不是吃竹子。(L15)

instead of 意思是“代替；而不是”。例如：

I put in sugar instead of salt. 我错把糖当盐放了。

And you use “washroom” or “bathroom” instead of “toilet”. 你们用“washroom”或“bathroom”，而不用“toilet”。

9. Protect yourselves! 保护你们自己！(L16)

protect 常与 from, against 连用，意思是“防止……遭受；使……免于；保护……使不受侵害”。例如：

He raised his arms to protect his face. 他举起手臂护住脸部。

We'll need our caps to protect us from the sun. 我们需要（戴）帽子遮阳。

10. You're joking, aren't you? 你们在开玩笑，不是吗？(L16)

本句是反意疑问句，反意疑问句在初中阶段只需要简单了解。

joke 可以作名词，意思是“笑话；玩笑”；也可以作动词，意思是“开玩笑”。例如：

play a joke on someone 开某人的玩笑，have/make a joke 说笑话

Let's play a joke on the boy today. 今天，我们跟那个男孩开个玩笑吧。

trick 可以作名词，意思是“恶作剧”；也可以作动词，意思是“开某人的玩笑；捉弄某人”。例如：

The children played a trick on their teacher. 孩子们捉弄了他们的老师。

We tricked you, Danny. 丹尼，我们骗你呢。

11. At the beginning of the 20th century, the number of tigers in the wild was around 100 000. 在 20 世纪初，野生老虎的数量在 10 万只左右。(L17)

at the beginning of 意思是“起初；开始”。例如：

At the beginning of the speech, the chairman told a joke. 演讲开始时，主席讲了一个笑话。

At the beginning of each class, I count the students. 每节课开始的时候，我都先数一下学生人数。

around 此句中等于 about，表示“大约”。

12. But today that number has dropped to a few thousand. 但如今的数量却下降到几千只。(L17)

(1) drop to 意思是“下降到；跌到”。例如：

The temperature will drop to five below zero. 气温将降至零下五度。

Prices dropped to the lowest point in a year. 价格落到一年内的最低点。

(2) a few thousand 表示“几千”。



Unit 3

- 13. It helps keep the number of other wild animals in balance.** 这有助于其他野生动物的数量保持平衡。(L17)

in balance 意思是“平衡”。例如：

In this way, they keep each other in balance. 这种方法让它们彼此保持平衡。

- 14. People have cut down a lot of trees as well.** 人们也砍了许多树。(L17)

(1) as well 意思是“也；还”，是副词短语，意思相当于 too，它一般放在句末，有时和连词 and 或 but 搭配使用。例如：

He is a worker, and a poet as well. 他是工人，也是诗人。

He speaks English and Spanish as well. 他既能说英语，也能说西班牙语。

He knows science, and he knows literature as well. 他懂科学，也懂文学。

The three other teachers had resigned as well. 其他三位教师也都辞职了。

as well as 是介词短语，和 not only ... but also ... 同义。例如：

He can speak Spanish as well as English. 他不但会说英语，也会讲西班牙语。

(2) cut down 意思是“砍倒；削减”。例如：

Half of the forest was cut down to make room for the road. 为了修路，这片树林被砍去了一半。

They have to cut down on office staff. 他们不得不裁减办公室的职员。

- 15. The egret helps the rhino stay healthy by cleaning its skin.** 白鹭清洁犀牛的皮肤来帮助它保持健康。(L18)

stay healthy 意思是“保持健康”。stay 这里是联系动词。例如：

If you want to stay healthy, you need to get enough sleep. 如果你要保持健康，就需要足够的睡眠。

- 16. It also makes noise to warn the rhino about coming danger.** 它会发出声音警告犀牛危险即将来临。(L18)

make noise/make a noise 意思是“发出声；吵闹”。例如：

The baby is sleeping. Don't make a noise. 婴儿在睡觉，别出声。

You shouldn't make a noise in class. 你不应该在课堂上吵闹。

Thunder makes a loud noise. 打雷会发出巨大响声。

- 17. Sometimes different animals get together not just to survive, but also for friendship.** 有时候不同的动物聚集在一起，不仅仅是为了生存，也为了友谊。(L18)

not only ... but also ... 意思是“不但……而且……”。例如：

From your DNA, scientists can identify not only you, but also people related to you. 通过 DNA，科学家们不但能够确定你的身份，而且能够辨认出和你有血缘关系的人。

Not only the old, but also the young like Chinese food. 无论老人还是年轻人都喜爱中国食物。

A dream team has not only the best players and the best coach, but also the best team spirit. 梦之队不仅有最好的运动员和教练，还有最好的团队精神。

- 18. It touched many people's hearts.** 这触及了许多人的心灵。(L18)

touch one's heart 意思是“感动某人”。例如：

This song touched my heart deeply. 这首歌深深地触及了我的心灵。

此句也可以写成：It moved many people.



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Indefinite Pronouns (some, any) 不定代词 some, any

本单元对不定代词 some, any 进行归纳总结。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 13

I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- The Greens are planning to go somewhere relaxing for a _____.
格林夫妇计划去某个地方度假，放松身心。
- I'm _____ of the dark. That's why I always go to sleep with the light on.
我怕黑。这就是我开灯睡觉的原因。
- She is a quiet and _____ girl. We all like her.
她是个安静温柔的女孩。我们都很喜欢她。
- My brother had to sleep on the _____ when I came back home.
当我回家的时候，我的弟弟不得不睡在沙发上。

II. Cloze test.

Most elephants are gray. Only a few are 1. It's difficult to find a white elephant. When people find a white elephant, they feel 2.

Long ago, a white elephant was 3 to the king. Only the king could have a white elephant. And the white elephant must be a very 4 one. People wanted to take a look at the animal. On 5 way to the king, the white elephant attracted (吸引) many people. They ran into the street and shouted, "A white elephant is coming!"

All the people 6 the cute elephant. Some gave it 7 to drink. Others sang songs to the elephant. A boy put a red hat 8 the elephant's head. Then the elephant came before the king. 9 the king saw the white elephant. The king 10 it a name himself. The elephant ate from gold dishes and it began a new life.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. gray | B. white | C. red | D. green |
| 2. A. excited | B. sad | C. hot | D. cold |
| 3. A. swept | B. painted | C. taken | D. had |
| 4. A. green | B. cold | C. good | D. warm |
| 5. A. your | B. its | C. my | D. their |
| 6. A. liked | B. sold | C. spelt | D. held |
| 7. A. dishes | B. water | C. food | D. fruit |
| 8. A. on | B. from | C. off | D. below |
| 9. A. At first | B. At the beginning | C. In a word | D. At last |



Unit 3

10. A. asked B. gave C. built D. ordered

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Who is the superstar of the cat world? It has to be Uncle Cat. Uncle Cat is a fat white cat living in the countryside in the U. S. He is already nine years old, as old as our 50-year-old uncle in cat years. That's why he gets the nickname (绰号) Uncle Cat.

Uncle Cat is a lazy cat. He often half-shuts his eyes and lies in the sun. It makes him look relaxed and peaceful. He also enjoys himself in a basket, so he has another name: Basket Cat.

Uncle Cat is clever. He knows exactly how to make himself look cool by wearing a pair of sunglasses. From hats to flowers, Uncle Cat likes everything that makes him a different cat.

Uncle Cat's owner likes to take pictures of Uncle Cat. To his surprise, these photos are very popular on the Internet. They make people from all over the world know and love this cute cat.

1. What do you know about Uncle Cat's looks?
 - A. He is a fat white cat.
 - B. He is already nine years old.
 - C. He is a lonely cat.
 - D. He lives in the country of the U. S.
2. The main reason why Uncle Cat is called Basket Cat is that he _____.
 - A. often half shuts his eyes
 - B. always lies in the sun
 - C. enjoys himself in a basket
 - D. looks relaxed and peaceful
3. People from all over the world get to know and love Uncle Cat _____.
 - A. during a big earthquake
 - B. on the Internet
 - C. from photo collections
 - D. in the newspaper

IV. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Pets in North America

How many people in Canada and the U. S. have pets? More than half!

What kinds of animals do people keep as pets?

• dogs • rodents • cats • rabbits • birds • reptiles • fish

In North America, dogs and cats are the most popular pets. There are more cats than dogs, but more people have dogs than cats. Why? Because many people have more than one cat. There are about fifty-nine million pet cats in North America, and about fifty-three million pet dogs.

Many people have pet birds. Some people teach their pet birds to talk. Budgies and parrots are good at learning to talk.

Mice and hamsters are rodents. So are guinea pigs. Rodents like to chew things. Keep these pets in cages!

What kinds of reptiles do people have for pets? Some people have snakes. Some people have lizards. Some people have turtles.

What do you need to do to look after a pet?

- Feed your pet.
- Give it water.
- Keep its house clean.
- Play with your pet.
- Give your pet lots of love.

Doctors think that pets help to keep people happy and healthy. People with pets live longer!



1. What are the most popular pets in North America? _____
2. What birds can talk? _____
3. What do you need to do to look after a pet? _____

● Lesson 14

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. We'll have dinner at Qianxilong Restaurant. It is famous _____ its food.
A. of B. to C. for D. as
2. These photos remind me _____ my childhood.
A. of B. off C. for D. to
3. When Mike grew up, he was as _____ as a horse.
A. strong B. stronger C. strongest D. the strongest
4. The little boy can count _____ a thousand.
A. up on B. up C. up from D. up to
5. She stepped over to the other side to avoid _____ him.
A. meet B. meeting C. to meet D. meets

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

1. My mum raised some ducks and they _____ (lay) many eggs.
2. It seemed that the victim had many _____ (enemy).
3. When we _____ (shake) the tree, the dates fell to the ground.
4. He told us such _____ (fun) stories that we all laughed.
5. Tom never does his homework as _____ (good) as his cousin. He makes a lot of mistakes.
6. The population of China is much _____ (large) than that of Australia.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Animals grow up in different ways. They have lots of lessons to learn.

Some animals are born helpless but their mothers protect them. A newborn kangaroo is the size of a bee. She stays in her mother's safe pouch. She doesn't open her eyes for at least five months. A newborn monkey cannot walk. He is carried by his mother.

Other baby animals can walk soon after they're born. They learn to run with their mothers when danger is near. A baby zebra can run an hour after she is born.

Some baby animals are born in a place that is safe. Other baby animals are born in the open. Baby wolves are born in large holes. A baby elephant is born on open, grassy land. Other elephants make a circle to protect her.

Animals that drink their mothers' milk are called mammals. A mother bear's milk is fatty and rich. Baby bears need lots of fat to keep warm in winter. They have milk for six months. Baby zebras drink milk for six months or more! As baby animals grow, they need solid (固体的) food. Baby lions eat what their mother can catch.

1. Which baby animals don't open their eyes for at least five months?
A. Lions. B. Zebras. C. Kangaroos. D. Elephants.



Unit 3

2. What can't a baby zebra do an hour after she is born?
 - A. Drink milk.
 - B. Walk by herself.
 - C. Run with her mother.
 - D. Make a circle to protect herself.
3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Baby wolves are born in the open.
 - B. Newborn monkeys can walk but can't jump.
 - C. Newborn lions only eat solid food.
 - D. Baby bears need lots of fat to keep warm in winter.

IV. Task reading.

Animals, including insects, don't have a "language" like ours. They do not "talk" to each other in words and sentences. But if we watch them, we can see that they do have their ways of communicating with each other.

Can you see the rabbit's tail? When rabbits see this white tail moving up and down, they run away. They know that they are in danger. The rabbit has told them something without making a sound. It has given them a signal.

Many other animals use this kind of "language". When a cobra (眼镜蛇) is angry, it raises its head and makes itself look powerful. This warns other animals. When a bee has found food, it goes back to its home. It does a little dance. This tells the other bees where the food is.

Some animals "say" things by making sounds. A dog barks, for example, when a stranger comes near. A cat purrs when it is pleased. Some birds make several different sounds, each with its own meaning. Sometimes we human beings speak in the same way. We make sounds like "Oh" or "Ah" when we are frightened or pleased.

要求: 1~2 题判断正 (T) 误 (F); 3~5 题完成句子。

1. Animals have languages like human beings. ()
2. Bees communicate with each other by dancing. ()
3. A rabbit uses its tail to warn other rabbits when they are _____.
4. When a cobra is angry, it raises _____.
5. From the passage, we know that _____ use words and sentences to express their ideas and thoughts.

Lesson 15

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. We should go sightseeing _____ watching TV in the hotel.
 - A. because of
 - B. instead of
 - C. together with
 - D. out of
2. The street is too narrow for the bus to go _____.
 - A. through
 - B. across
 - C. over
 - D. to
3. — What time do you _____ in the morning? — At seven o'clock.
 - A. wake up
 - B. woke up
 - C. waking up
 - D. to wake up
4. — Would you like to have _____ coffee?
— No, thanks. I don't want _____ drinks now.
 - A. any; any
 - B. any; some
 - C. some; some
 - D. some; any



5. I am very thirsty. Could you please give me _____ water?

- A. some B. little C. many D. other

II. Tick the correct words or phrases.

1. Be careful! There is (danger/dangerous) ahead.
2. To keep healthy, we should have more vegetables and fruit (instead/instead of) too much meat.
3. Don't (scare/scared) little kids. When they are (scare/scared), they will cry.
4. She (feeds/raises) fish to the cat.
5. They are building a tunnel, and it will go (through/across) the mountain.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Zoos are places where different kinds of animals are kept and shown for the public. At most modern zoos, people can see, smell and hear animals in their natural way. Some zoos even have "friendship farms" where people can touch some of the animals. Here are four reasons why people need zoos.

Firstly, zoos educate people about animals and their natural environment. They give interesting information about each animal, such as where it comes from and how it lives. Special teachers at the zoo help children understand more about the animals. Trained guides show visitors around the zoo.

Secondly, zoos are working hard to find out more about animals. New knowledge leads to improved ways of looking after animals in the zoo, and better understanding of the same animals in the wild.

Thirdly, zoos play a part in protecting animals and stopping them from disappearing. Zoos work together with each other to help the animals in danger. For example, gorillas (大猩猩) from the Taronga Zoo were sent to live with gorillas at the Melbourne Zoo in the hope that they would give birth to babies.

Finally, zoos are important for people's enjoyment. People enjoy getting close to animals without having to cross the plains (平原) of Africa or climb the mountains of China. In the past, animal shows were common in zoos. Visitors were excited by the monkeys in human clothes, and they even took rides on elephants or horses. However, today people prefer to see animals behaving naturally.

So a modern zoo is a place where animals are well cared for.

1. Special teachers at the zoo _____.

- A. show visitors around the zoo B. ride elephants or horses
C. look after animals in danger D. help children know about animals

2. From the passage we know _____ were sent from the Taronga Zoo to the Melbourne Zoo.

- A. horses B. gorillas C. monkeys D. elephants

3. According to Paragraph 5, visitors to zoos enjoy themselves because they _____.

- A. can get close to animals B. prefer to cross plains
C. like climbing mountains D. can organize animal shows

4. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Modern zoos have improved ways of looking after animals.
B. At modern zoos people like to see animals behaving naturally.
C. At modern zoos baby animals are usually born on the "friendship farms".
D. Modern zoos educate people about animals and their natural environment.



Unit 3

Lesson 16

I. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given.

1. When little Jack gets excited, he jumps _____.
当小杰克兴奋的时候，他跳上跳下。
2. We're willing to _____ wild animals.
我们愿意保护野生动物。
3. _____. Why are you telling me this?
等一等，你为什么要告诉我这个？
4. It's rather warm, _____?
今天相当暖和，不是吗？

II. Make sentences with the words given.

1. some, books, wanted, him, to, give, I _____.
2. any, today, food, have, don't, I _____.
3. a, there, coming, is, animal, fierce _____.
4. to, over, they, me, walk _____.

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

April Fools' Day is a time for jokes. Be careful or you might be an April fool — someone who is tricked on this day.

April Fools' Day is the first day of the month of April.

On April Fools' Day, people like to play jokes on each other. April Fools' jokes are fun. When you play a joke on someone, you laugh and they laugh, too. Don't play jokes that make other people sad or mad! And at noon, stop playing jokes. Everyone stops playing jokes at noon!

Nobody knows for sure how the day began. We know that April first was New Year's Day for ancient Romans and Hindus. We also know that people around the world have played jokes on April Fools' Day for hundreds of years. Some people say April Fools' Day began in France in 1564. That year, the king of France made January first New Year's Day. But many people wanted to keep the old date for New Year's: April first. These people kept celebrating New Year's Day on the old date. They were the first "April fools".

- A. How did April Fools' Day begin?
 - B. What is April Fools' Day?
 - C. What happens on this day?
 - D. When is April Fools' Day?

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Australia has a lot of lovely animals. You cannot find them anywhere else in the world. The most



famous ones are kangaroos and koalas (树袋熊). The kangaroo is the symbol of Australia. They have large eyes and ears. They don't walk; they jump. They use their strong back legs. They can jump at up to 74 kilometres per hour. They can go over nine metres in one jump!

Kangaroo mothers have pouches (育儿袋) to carry their babies. The babies stay inside to get milk and keep warm. Kangaroos are everywhere in Australia. They are on TV, in books and in the shops. The government even wants to put them on passports (护照).

But do you know that millions of kangaroos are killed every year? There are too many of them. There are about 20 to 25 million kangaroos in Australia. That's more than the number of people in the country! Some kangaroos go hungry because there is not enough food to eat. They break into farms for food. Farmers are very angry with them.

The koala is another famous Australian animal. Koalas look like bears, and have small eyes and big noses. They eat leaves from eucalyptus, where they spend most of their time. Koalas have a special smell. They use it to mark their home — "This is my place. You can't come in!" Like kangaroos, a koala baby lives in its mother's pouch. But koalas have fewer places to live in. There are about 100 000 koalas in Australia. There is a law to keep them safe.

1. Kangaroos and koalas are the most famous animals in Australia because _____.
 - A. there are not many of them
 - B. they can't live in other countries
 - C. we can't see them in any other country except Australia
 - D. they are lovely animals
2. Which of the following is WRONG about kangaroos?
 - A. They can run at up to seventy-eight kilometres per hour.
 - B. They have large eyes and ears.
 - C. Kangaroo mothers have pouches to carry their babies.
 - D. There are many of them in Australia.
3. Why are some kangaroos killed each year?
 - A. They can make more money.
 - B. Kangaroos break into farms for food.
 - C. Kangaroos do not have enough food to eat.
 - D. There are less kangaroos than people.
4. What do koalas use to mark their home?
 - A. Their footprint.
 - B. Their sound.
 - C. Their fur.
 - D. Their smell.
5. What is the similarity (相同之处) between a kangaroo and a koala?
 - A. They are small animals.
 - B. They keep their babies in the mothers' pouches.
 - C. They are huge animals.
 - D. They can jump very high.

● Lesson 17

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Trees used to be _____ for cooking by the villagers some years ago.
 - A. cut up
 - B. cut down
 - C. cut off
 - D. dropped to
2. Why don't you come along _____?



Unit 3

- A. as well B. either C. as well as D. also
3. Money is important _____ me.
A. to B. for C. with D. in
4. It is important _____ you _____ get there early.
A. to; to B. for; for C. for; to D. to; for
5. The tiger is _____ the food chain.
A. at the bottom of B. at the foot of C. at the top of D. in the middle of
6. _____ the term, he decided to study hard.
A. At beginning B. At the beginning C. At first D. At the beginning of

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- The man showed great _____ (勇气) to jump into the river to save the boy.
- As _____ (志愿者), they should do something to help the children in trouble.
- “London Bowl” is a _____ (象征) of “full of hope”.
- The speed of the car _____ (降到) to seventy.
- We have no _____ (理由) to believe you.
- They _____ (杀死) animals for food some years ago.
- Last _____ (世纪) produced many great men.
- With the help of that _____ (勇敢的) boy, we saved our home.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Which animal do you think is “the king of the animals”, the elephant, the lion or the tiger? They are all large and strong. But I think the tiger is “the king of the animals”. If you watch carefully, you can find some black lines on the tiger’s forehead (前额). The lines look like the Chinese word “WANG”. The word means “the king of the world” in Chinese.

Most of the tigers come from China and India. Tigers are dangerous animals. They look scary. They like eating meat. They have yellow fur with black lines. They usually weigh about 200 to 300 kg. Tigers can run fast. They run at a speed of 20 metres per second.

Some people think they are dangerous. But they don’t know tigers are in danger now. There are only 20 to 30 wild South China Tigers in China and less than 300 in the world. Lots of people kill them for their fur. We should take actions to protect them.

- Which animal does the writer think is “the king of the animals”?
A. The elephant. B. The lion. C. The tiger. D. The lion and the tiger.
- Some black lines on the tiger’s forehead look like the Chinese character “_____”.
A. 王 B. 汪 C. 主 D. 丰
- Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. Tigers like eating meat. B. All of the tigers come from China.
C. Tigers usually weigh 200 to 300 kg. D. Tigers can run at a speed of 20 metres per second.
- How many wild South China Tigers are there in China? There are _____.
A. less than 20 B. only 20 to 30 C. less than 200 D. less than 300



5. Why do you think the tigers are in danger? Because _____.
A. the tigers couldn't find enough food to eat B. lots of people kill them for their safety
C. lots of people think they are dangerous D. lots of people kill them for their fur

IV. Writing.

十月四日是世界动物日，你校组织以 “I want to be a volunteer of protecting animals” 为题的英语演讲比赛。请你以 “李明” 的名义写一篇英语演讲稿推荐自己，内容如下：

品质	善良；善待动物；勤劳	_____
爱好	……（至少两点）	_____
事迹	组织慈善义演，为 Save China's Tigers 筹款；……（至少一点）	_____
感悟	动物是人类的朋友；保护动物就是保护我们自己	_____
打算	……（至少两点）	_____

Lesson 18

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. Not only Jim, but also his parents _____ a few interesting places since they came to China.
A. will visit B. has visited C. have visited D. visit
2. _____ Gina _____ Tara are studying Chinese history and culture now. They find them rich and amazing.
A. Both; and B. Not only; but also C. Either; or D. Neither; nor
3. Not only my friends, but also I _____ interested in football.
A. be B. am C. is D. are
4. He used to _____ in a small village, but he now has been used to _____ in a big city.
A. live; living B. live; live C. living; living D. living; live

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given.

1. The truth is, we all have enough time to do enough exercise to _____.
事实是，我们都有足够的时间做足够的运动来保持健康。
2. Daniel _____ eat a lot of snacks between meals, but now he doesn't eat any more.
丹尼尔过去常常在两餐之间吃零食，但是现在不再吃了。
3. _____ is more valuable than money.
真正的友谊比金钱更宝贵。
4. I didn't realize the danger until he _____ me.
直到他给我警告我才觉察到危险。
5. A good _____ is built on trust.
一种好的关系是以信任为基础的。
6. His speech really _____.
他的演讲确实触动了我的心。

III. Read the passage, and then put the sentences in the box in the correct blanks.

There are many animals in the world. Some are dangerous, but some are not. Some live in the forests.



Unit 3

1 _____ We can often see tigers, elephants, monkeys, pandas, bears, snakes and many other animals in zoos. Among them pandas only live in China.

Pandas are lovely animals. Most of them live in the deep forests of Sichuan Province in China. 2 _____ Their shoulders, legs, ears and eyes are black. Pandas are usually very heavy. 3 _____ However, pandas are very agile (敏捷的). They can climb trees as easily as some other animals do.

Pandas live mainly on bamboo leaves. They have big and sharp teeth. Every day each grown-up panda eats about 15 ~ 30 kilos of bamboo leaves. 4 _____ Pandas also have spare time hobbies. Two of their hobbies are climbing trees and sleeping.

Sadly, there are not many pandas left in the world. 5 _____ This is why the Chinese government is doing its best to protect pandas against being hurt and killed.

- A. Their fur is white.
B. Some live in zoos.
C. And they usually spend 10~20 hours eating.
D. That's because some bad hunters are trying to kill them for money.
E. Some of them can be about 1.5 metres tall and weigh about 100 kilos.

IV. Cloze test.

Many animals use some kind of “language”. They use signals (信号) and the signals have _____ 1 _____ meanings.

For example, when a bee _____ 2 _____ some food, it goes back to its home. For a bee, it's _____ 3 _____ to tell other bees where the food is by speaking to them. Bees can _____ 4 _____ a little dancing to tell the other bees where the food is and how _____ 5 _____ it is.

Some animals show how they _____ 6 _____ by making sounds. It is not difficult to tell if a dog is angry when it barks (吠). Birds make several different sounds and _____ 7 _____ has its own meaning. Sometimes humans make words in the same way. We make sounds like “Oh!” or “Ouch!” when we _____ 8 _____ something on our feet.

Humans have languages. Our _____ 9 _____ have the meaning of things, action, feelings and ideas. We are able to give each other information, writing down all we're thinking of. We can remember what has happened or _____ 10 _____ messages to people far away.


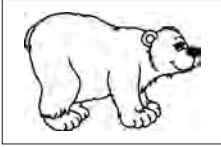


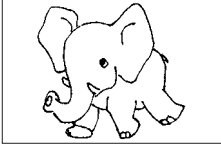
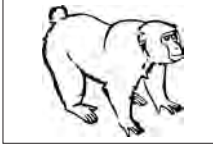
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. the same | B. different | C. easy | D. terrible |
| 2. A. eats | B. makes | C. finds | D. wants |
| 3. A. important | B. difficult | C. necessary | D. impossible |
| 4. A. learn | B. study | C. forget | D. do |
| 5. A. many | B. big | C. far away | D. often |
| 6. A. feel | B. meet | C. see | D. hear |
| 7. A. little | B. each | C. all | D. everyone |
| 8. A. put | B. fall | C. drop | D. set |
| 9. A. words | B. drawing | C. songs | D. films |
| 10. A. give | B. pass | C. hand | D. send |



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct answers or pictures.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 2. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 3. A. By the river. | B. In the lake. | C. Near the lake. |
| 4. A. On June 1st. | B. On April 4th. | C. On April 1st. |
| 5. A. Look after a dog. | B. Look after Ann. | C. Look after a boy. |

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Jenny likes all _____ of animals. She likes to go to the zoo to see animals. She has a pet cat. She has kept it for two years. She _____ friends with her pet. She knows pets need lots of love. She _____ after her cat carefully. She _____ her cat some milk every day. She often _____ her cat outside for a walk.

III. Listen to the passage and choose the correct answers.

- Guide dogs help _____.
A. doctors B. children C. the blind
- The pet dog was _____.
A. the doctor's B. the soldier's C. Dorothy's
- _____ dogs are the best ones for the job.
A. Strong B. Bright C. Old
- It takes _____ to train a dog to be a guide.
A. over 2 years B. 14 months C. 4 weeks

IV. Choose the correct answers.

- I used to be afraid _____ big dogs. Now I'm still afraid _____ big dogs.
A of; to see B. to; of seeing C. of seeing; to D. to; of
- Let's play a joke _____ someone today.
A. with B. on C. at D. from
- We heard it _____ the radio.
A. on B. with C. by D. in
- He will wear a warm coat to _____ himself _____ the cold.
A. preventing; from B. stopping; from C. protect; from D. warn; with
- John is very _____, so many people would like to make _____ with him.
A. friend; friends B. friends; friends C. friendly; friend D. friendly; friends



Unit 3

6. — I hear Dandong is a beautiful city.

— Yes, it's famous _____ its rice and seafood.

A. of B. to C. for D. as

7. Mary used to _____ to work, but she is used to _____ to work now.

A. riding a bike; taking a bus B. riding a bike; take a bus
C. ride a bike; taking a bus D. ride a bike; take a bus

8. Teachers often tell us to think more of others _____ caring only about _____.

A. instead; ourselves B. instead; us C. instead of; ourselves D. instead of; us

V. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. Put on this cap, and it will _____ (保护) you against the sunshine.

2. He is _____ (害怕) to go out alone at night.

3. I check the list carefully to _____ (避免) mistakes.

4. I hope our _____ (友谊) live longer.

5. Do you think _____ (竹子) is pandas' favourite food?

6. I don't agree that people raise _____ (危险的) animals as pets.

VI. Fill in the blanks according to the sentences. The first letters are given.

1. It's April Fools' Day. Let's play a j _____ on Danny.

2. Let's go swimming i _____ of playing computer games.

3. The doctor said that the boy was much better and his life was out of d _____.

4. Zoos are working together to p _____ animals from going extinct.

5. The child was s _____ and he was afraid of talking in front of others.

VII. Fill in the blanks with the proper words or phrases in the box.

some any all much a little few a few

1. There isn't _____ water in the bottle. Would you please get _____ for me?

2. There are many foreigners here, but _____ can speak Spanish.

3. _____ of the students in our class study hard, so we all passed the exam.

4. Don't hurry. We still have _____ time.

5. I didn't eat _____ this morning. I'm hungry now.

6. This physics problem is so difficult that only _____ can work it out.

VIII. Cloze test.

Protecting wild animals is our duty, because wild animals are important to us. They live together with us on the earth. If there are no animals on the earth, we will not live on, 1 . So we should take good care 2 them to help us live a healthy life.

 3 some people still don't realize the 4 of protecting wild animals. They often 5 wild animals for food or for money. Every day there are many wild animals being killed. So lots of wild animals have died out (灭绝). We can't see them any more. Today the number of wild animals 6 becoming smaller and smaller. If we don't protect them, they will all die out. If this goes on, there will be no animals left on the earth.



7 , more and more people have begun to do many things to help protect wild animals. They ask people 8 killing wild animals. They get people to know that protecting wild animals is one of the most important things. Now many countries have made 9 laws (法律) to protect wild animals.

Now that wild animals are so important to man, we should do our 10 to protect them and it means human beings can make friends with animals and get on well with them.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. too | B. also | C. neither | D. either |
| 2. A. of | B. off | C. for | D. from |
| 3. A. And | B. But | C. Or | D. So |
| 4. A. necessary | B. importantly | C. importance | D. important |
| 5. A. kill | B. killing | C. kills | D. killed |
| 6. A. was | B. were | C. are | D. is |
| 7. A. Lucky | B. Unlucky | C. Luckily | D. Unluckily |
| 8. A. stopping | B. to stop | C. stops | D. stop |
| 9. A. much | B. few | C. some | D. any |
| 10. A. well | B. good | C. better | D. best |

IX. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

In nature, you may see many insects (昆虫) and animals of different colours. Have you ever wondered why?

Locusts are super delicious food for birds, but it is not always an easy job for birds to catch them. Locusts are neither good jumpers or runners, nor are they smarter than their enemies. The reason they are hard to catch is because the colours of locusts change with the colours of crops. When crops are young, locusts look green. But when autumn comes, locusts change to the same yellow and brown colour as crops do.

Brown bears, tigers and other animals move quietly through forests. They can't be seen easily by their enemies. This is because they have colours similar to the trees. For the same reason, polar bears that live on a land of snow and ice are white. Butterflies and bees living among the flowers are colourful like flowers. Soil insects are mostly dark-coloured and they live under the soil in a dark and wet environment. However, insects with colours different from plants can easily be found and eaten by others. So in order to survive, they have to hide themselves in the daytime and appear only at night.

Have you ever noticed some even stranger acts? The ink fish in the sea can send out some very black ink when it faces danger. As the ink spreads, its enemies will find themselves suddenly in a dark world. At the same time the ink fish immediately swims away. That is how it keeps itself safe, though it is not strong at all.

- It is not easy for birds to catch locusts because _____.

A. locusts are good runners	B. locusts can jump very high
C. locusts are smarter than birds	D. locusts can change their colours
- According to the passage, most soil insects _____.

A. do not have bright colours	B. change their colours with the soil
C. do not live in a dark and wet environment	D. eat colourful insects like butterflies and bees



Unit 3

3. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "survive" in the passage?
A. 繁殖 B. 产卵 C. 觅食 D. 生存
4. The ink fish _____ so that its enemies will not see it.
A. changes its colour B. makes the water around it black
C. appears only at night D. hides itself in the sea rocks
5. What is the main ideas of this passage? Some insects and animals _____.
A. can get used to the environment easily B. are more clever than we think
C. use colours to protect themselves D. have different skills

X. Task reading.

Many people like animals and take them as their pets. Nowadays pet hospitals are very busy. We need kind people who love animals to work in busy animal hospitals.

Scientists think that pets will probably be much smaller in the future because people will be living in much smaller space. Scientists are already working on making very small farm animals. We might do the same thing to make smaller cats and dogs.

It's said that some day you might own a panther (豹) as a pet. Scientists might have to start turning wild animals into pets. This might be the only way to save them from dying out.

What about a robot for a pet? This may sound silly, but it could become _____. Robot dogs have been made to bark like real dogs. These "pets" might become more and more popular in the future. After all, robots don't lose hair or chew on things the way real pets do.

Lots of people miss their pets when they are on vacation. One hotel in Minnesota has solved this problem. They lend cats to their guests. Many experts believe this idea will become more and more popular. It might be possible for you to be able to order a pet and room service at a hotel in the future.

要求: 1 题判断正 (T) 误 (F); 2 题完成句子; 3~4 题把句子翻译成汉语; 5 题将文中横线处空缺的一个单词填写在下面的横线上。

1. It is possible to have a robot pet. ()
2. It is very possible that in the future you will be able to _____ a pet, as well as room service, at a hotel.
3. Scientists might have to start turning wild animals into pets. _____
4. Lots of people miss their pets when they are on vacation. _____
5. _____

XI. Writing.

假如你有一只宠物小狗, 它非常讨人喜欢。请根据以下信息用英语描述你的宠物。名字: Tommy; 外部特征: two big eyes, two small ears, look like a fox; 喜欢的食物: bones, eggs; 爱好: play with other dogs, take a walk



UNIT

4

The Internet Connects Us



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. **I used to have a desktop computer, but now I have a tablet.** 我过去常用台式电脑，但现在我用平板电脑。(L19)

used to 意思是“过去一向；过去时常；曾经”。例如：

He used to collect cards, but now he likes to collect stamps. 他以前常常收集卡片，现在却喜欢集邮。

He used to travel by himself. 他从前曾独自旅行。

2. **I entered some key words into a search engine to find information on this topic.** 我在电脑的搜索引擎上输入了一些关键词来查找关于这个话题的信息。(L20)

(1) enter 意思是“进入；(计算机)送入，输入”。例如：

Please do not enter before knocking on the door. 进来前请先敲门。

He has no choice but to enter that college. 他别无选择，只得进入那所大学读书。

The war has entered its second month. 战争已经进入了第二个月。

He entered the BBC as a general trainee. 他进入英国广播公司成为一名普通实习生。

Enter your new document into the word-processing system. 把你的新文件输入文字处理系统。

(2) search 作名词，意思是“搜索；搜寻”，常见词组 in search of 表示“寻找”之意。例如：

They are in search of their lost child. 他们正在寻找他们丢失的孩子。

search 作动词，意思是“搜索；搜寻”，它用来表示搜寻某个地方或人，指的是搜索的客体的媒介；而 search for “对……的搜寻”，后面加具体的客体。例如：

He searched his pockets, but found nothing. 他翻遍了自己的口袋，什么也没找到。

He searched his pockets for his keys. 他翻遍了口袋找钥匙。

We searched the whole forest for the girl. 我们搜遍了整个森林找那个小女孩。

3. **The date depends on the moon, but it is always in March or April.** 日期由月亮决定，但总是在三月或四月。(L20)

depend on 意思是“依赖；相信；决定于；视……而定”。例如：

Children must depend on their parents. 孩子们必须依赖他们的父母。

You can depend on his honesty. 你可以相信他的诚实。

The time of departure depends on the weather. 出发时间视天气而定。

It really depends on where you are. Bargaining is common here. 这确实取决于你在哪儿。讨价还价在这里很普遍。

4. **In ancient times, there were no books, and people passed on their knowledge by telling stories.** 很久以前没有书，人们通过讲故事来传递知识。(L21)

pass on 意思是“传递；传授；继续；向前”。例如：

This ring has been passed on in my family from mother to daughter. 在我家里，这个戒指是妈妈传给女儿的。

May I trouble you to pass on a message to her? 麻烦您给她捎个信儿，好吗？



Unit 4

He has passed me on all the materials which he had. 他把已有的材料全交给了我。

5. **With paper, people began to write down their stories. They wrote each word by hand.** 人们开始用纸来写下他们的故事。人们用手写每一个字。(L21)

(1) write down 意思是“写下；记下”。例如：

Let me find a pen to write down your phone number. 让我找支笔记下你的电话号码。

(2) by hand 意思是“靠手；用手”。by 在这里的意思是“通过……的方式”。例如：

Before the printing press, books were written by hand. 印刷机出现之前，书要靠手写。

I shall contact you by phone. 我将打电话和你联系。

He makes his living by writing. 他靠写作谋生。

6. **No matter what you have, a computer, a tablet, a laptop, an e-reader or a real book, keep on reading!** 无论你有什么，台式电脑、平板电脑、笔记本、电子阅读器或是一本真正的书，都要坚持阅读！(L21)

keep on 意思是“反复地做；继续进行”。例如：

She was tired, but she kept on working. 她虽疲劳，但仍继续工作。

If you keep on crying, I'll punish you. 如果你继续哭喊，我就惩罚你。

7. **The Internet has changed the world. People are able to connect and share information in seconds.** 互联网已改变了世界。人们能够在短时间内链接和分享信息。(L23)

in seconds 意思是“在几秒钟内；在短时间内”。例如：

The food was on the table in seconds. 吃的东西一转眼就摆在桌上了。

The baby elephant drank a bottle of milk in seconds. 小象一会儿喝光了一瓶牛奶。

8. **But every coin has two sides.** 每个硬币都有两面/凡事都有两面性。(L23)

Every coin has two sides. 意思是“事物都有两面性；凡事有利弊；事物都是一分为二的”。例如：

Please remember that every coin has two sides. 请记住凡事都有两面性。

9. **It may even cause them to be less social with family and friends.** 网络甚至可能导致他们较少地与家人和朋友来往。(L23)

cause 意思是“成为……的原因；导致；引起；使遭受”。例如：

Smoking can cause lung cancer. 吸烟可致肺癌。

She is always causing trouble for people. 她总是给人添麻烦。

10. **Aside from that, some people attack the web or use the Internet to steal others' personal information, even banking information.** 除此之外，一些人攻击网络或是用网络窃取他人的个人信息，甚至是银行信息。(L23)

aside from 表示“除……之外”时，既可相当于 except for，也可相当于 besides。例如：

Aside from a few spelling mistakes, the article is OK. 除了几处拼写错误，这篇文章不错。

Does she speak any language aside from French? 除了法语之外她还会说什么语言？

11. **The Internet can be a useful tool, but don't let it take up all of your time.** 互联网是一个有用的工具，但不要让它占据你所有的时间。(L23)

take up 意思是“开始从事；接受（提议）；占用”。例如：

It is not difficult to take up a new career in midlife. 人到中年开始新的事业并不难。



When did you take up Japanese as a second foreign language? 你什么时候开始选修日语作为第二语言的?

I'm sorry I've already taken up so much of your valuable time. 对不起, 我占了你这么多宝贵时间。

The piano takes up too much space. 这架钢琴占地方太多。

take over 意思是“接管; 接收; 帮……学习; 在……上花费”。例如:

The government took over the railways in 1948. 政府于 1948 年接管了铁路。

Don't let computer games take over your life. 不要让电脑游戏占据你的生活。

12. Can we set up a time to go online together? 我们能约个时间一起上网吗? (L24)

set up 意思是“安排; 创立; 装配; 树立; 建立”。例如:

The scheme has been set up to help homeless people. 这个方案的制定是帮助无家可归的人。

The students also set up debating teams. 学生们还成立了辩论队。

It is now our aim to set up a factory. 我们现在的目的是创办一座工厂。

A few scarecrows were set up in the fields. 田里竖起了几个稻草人。

13. At school this week, I did a report about Easter. 这个星期在学校, 我做了一个关于复活节的报告。(L24)

这句也可以表示成: This week at school, I wrote a report about Easter.



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Adverbial Clause with “if” if 引导的条件状语从句

状语从句是很重要的一种语法。本单元重点学习由 if 引导的条件状语从句。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 19

I. Choose the correct answers.

- The Internet is really _____ to us. We can download a lot of things from it.
A. useful B. difficult C. different D. safe
- Laptops are smaller and lighter, so they can be carried very _____.
A. clearly B. regularly C. easily D. carefully
- People can _____ computers _____ do a lot of work.
A. use; to B. use; for C. used; to D. used; for
- We're not sure if it _____ tomorrow. If it _____, we won't go shopping.
A. will rain; rains B. will rain; will rain C. rains; rains D. rains; will rain

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

- Science and _____ (技术) are developing very fast.
- The car _____ (工业) is one of our biggest employers.
- Thank you for your _____ (邀请).
- In the end, we all decided to _____ (组织) a concert for Easter.



Unit 4

III. Match the sentences. There are two extra choices.

左栏是关于五个人的兴趣描述，右栏是七个网站的简介。请将这五个人与他们感兴趣的网站搭配。有两个选项是多余的。

1. George loves dogs very much. He regards dogs as his friends. Now he keeps two in his house. He is interested in all kinds of information and news about them.	A. http://www.workpage.com Classical Chinese novels can be found here, such as <i>Journey to the West</i> , <i>Legend of White Snake</i> and <i>Three Kingdoms</i> . You can know something about Chinese history by reading the long stories. They are good for you to read online.
2. Amy is a school girl. Reading short stories is her hobby. Every night, she would like to read one after finishing her homework.	B. http://www.search.com Do you want to search for the perfect gift suggestions? We have many for you, from expensive gifts to special and new ones. You will be pleased with our advice. Click our website now.
3. Judy likes listening to pop songs. She would like to download some to her mobile phone so that she can enjoy them wherever she is.	C. http://www.ez-tracks.com The latest and the greatest songs of all time can be found here. You can listen online or download some for future listening.
4. Henry is a very active boy. He likes playing ball games as well as watching them. He is also interested in searching for news about games and sports stars.	D. http://www.classical.com This website is good for those who are interested in reading stories and poems. You can experience joy by reading such fine short works. We hope they will excite people again to discover the happiness that these excellent e-books bring.
5. Kate likes surfing the Internet for ideas. Mother's Day is coming. She wants to do something different to thank her mother this year.	E. http://www.nationalgeographic.com You can get animal pictures, photos, videos, facts, photo galleries and more on our website. It tells you a lot about the living styles of animals, the animal structure and the food they eat. You can also read some news about them here.
	F. http://www.mzone.com Watch and listen to different kinds of music videos online, such as classical music, pop music, country music, rock and roll, etc. Get the latest music videos, news interviews and more.
	G. http://www.bluesky.com The best sports around the world including football, basketball, golf, rugby, WWE, boxing, tennis and more. Get the latest sports scores, professional players, team news, videos, schedules and fantasy games.

IV. Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

Here is a useful computer game. Let me tell you how to play it. The game is called **Draw Something**. It needs two players to work together. One draws a picture and the other guesses what it is.

The game gives you three English words each time. Then you choose one to draw. Some are easy and others are difficult. For example, it is much easier to draw a moon than a cat. If your partner guesses the word correctly, you will get one to three “coins”. Coins are very useful. The more you guess the pictures, the more coins you will get. If you can't draw any of the words, you can use a “bomb” (炸弹) to get three new words. Of course, the bombs are not free. You need to buy them with the coins.

This game can help you remember English words and practice drawing pictures. But you'd better not spend too much time on it. It will be bad for your eyes.



1. The computer game **Draw Something** needs _____ players to work together.
2. The game gives you _____ English words each time and you can choose one to draw.
3. The computer game can help the players _____ English words.
4. You need to buy the bombs in the game with the _____.

● Lesson 20

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. — Shall we go for a picnic tomorrow?
— Well, it all _____ the weather.
A. belongs to B. happens to C. depends on D. decides on
2. Every year I _____ the garden competition, but I seldom win a prize for my garden!
A. enter B. entered C. entered for D. enters
3. Just search the Internet. You can get almost all the _____ you need.
A. thing B. information C. picture D. story
4. He _____ his real feeling, but failed in the end.
A. hide B. tries to hide C. hides D. tried to hide

II. Complete the sentences according to the Chinese given.

1. If you want to find a book in the library, _____ into the computer.
如果你想在图书馆里找到一本书，在计算机里录入一个关键词。
2. This organization doesn't have much money. It mainly _____ volunteers.
这个组织不是很有钱。它主要依赖于志愿者。
3. I _____ in the box.
我把巧克力藏在盒子里了。
4. Danny _____ role in the team.
丹尼在团队里起着关键作用。

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

If you use many sentences from somebody's written work as your own without permission, it's called plagiarism, but if you take the knowledge from a piece of work by another and change the words, then it's not plagiarism. This is the difference between using the Internet and plagiarism. If you are given homework to work out math problems, then you should use your brain without a computer! If the teacher asks you to learn something about a famous literary person, you can use the computer. If you take down the main important information, it's OK. However, if you run to the computer to do your thinking for you all the time, you don't exercise your brain and you will forget how to work out a problem. By using a computer, students may get a useful answer fast to finish homework, but when they have to face an exam, they will not be ready for it.

Though teachers say finding or buying homework answers online is not common in schools, an interview with school students shows only 10% hope to finish their holiday homework by themselves. They complain that the homework is too much for them to finish. Besides, many of students have to go to all kinds of training classes during the holiday. These take away much of their time for doing homework. So



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they want to find or even buy answers online or copy other's homework. Students should learn that being a student is about getting skills, but not just getting quick, cheap "answers" for homework problems. I mean we should use the computer properly.

1. If you want to look up some information about something or somebody, you _____.
A. should work it out by yourself B. can turn to a computer for help
C. must discuss it with your teacher D. will meet problems with plagiarism
2. Which belongs to plagiarism according to the text?
A. Doing our homework with the help of a computer.
B. Buying homework answers on the Internet.
C. Copying others' written work without permission.
D. Answering questions in our own words.
3. What do students spend much time on during the holiday?
A. Training classes. B. Computer games.
C. Surfing the Internet. D. Doing their homework.
4. Why do the students hope to buy homework answers online according to Paragraph 2?
A. The answers are cheap and quick. B. The answers are always correct.
C. They can check their own answers fast. D. They have too much homework to finish.
5. What's the author's attitude towards using the computer for homework answers?
A. Using it when there's too much homework.
B. Using it all the time for homework.
C. Using it to get some information on the answers.
D. Using it for math problems.

● Lesson 21

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. As we all know, it's not polite to keep others _____ for a long time.
A. wait B. waited C. to wait D. waiting
2. I think _____ not difficult _____ English every morning.
A. that; keep reading B. it's; to keep reading C. that; to keep reading D. it; keep reading
3. We must try our best _____ we do.
A. no matter that B. no matter C. no matter which D. no matter what
4. All these products are made _____.
A. on hand B. on hands C. by hands D. by hand
5. _____ the address on a piece of paper before you leave.
A. Wrote B. Put C. Write down D. Putting down

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. She suddenly _____ (出现) on the stage.
2. He _____ (卖) his house cheap because he needed money.
3. I'll do everything _____ (可能的) to help you.



4. With the development of _____ (现代) industry, more and more people move to cities.

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

What is an e-reader? An e-reader is a small computer. It can hold thousands of e-books. So people want to throw away heavy schoolbags and read with small, light e-readers.

For example, a U. S. high school has stopped using paper books. Teachers and students are using e-readers now. “It’s so convenient. You can have so many books right at your fingertips,” said Meghan Chenausky, 16.

Chinese schoolchildren are also trying e-readers. Hanvon WISE reader is the most popular e-reader in China. It weighs about 260 g and is as big as a regular textbook. It is a special e-reader. Students can make notes on it. They can use it to download textbooks from school computers. It can also send and receive homework.

New e-readers are not just for reading. They have Wi-Fi (无线网络) and multimedia (多媒体). Parents think these may hurt children’s study habits. “I think Wi-Fi is not necessary for kids,” says Zeng Wenwen, 43, Beijing.

- () 1. An e-reader can hold thousands of e-books.
 () 2. An e-reader can help to make schoolbags lighter than before.
 () 3. In every U. S. school, e-readers are used instead of paper textbooks.
 () 4. The passage mainly introduces the size of an e-reader.
 () 5. Some people are against Wi-Fi and multimedia e-readers.

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Audio digital books (有声图书) are becoming more and more popular today. One of the reasons for this is that audio digital books can be “read” in many places comfortably.

The first favourite place of many people is in bed, before going to sleep. Many people like to just lie in bed in the dark before they fall asleep at night. This would be the perfect time to listen to an audio digital book. If you read an ordinary book, the lights have to be turned on and you have to turn the pages with your hand. An audio book can just be listened to while a person stays comfortably in bed.

The next favourite place of many to listen to audio digital books would be in the kitchen. For some people kitchen chores are boring. Audio digital books provide good entertainment, and people don’t need to turn pages.

An audio digital book is a favourite while a person is gardening. It can help take a person’s mind off the job at hand. It can be fun and exciting to do gardening with the help of these books.

An audio digital book is a favourite while a person is exercising. It allows the mind to be free while the legs, body and arms are kept busy. Exercising can be a great experience when you listen to these books.

1. Why are audio digital books becoming more and more popular today? Because they are _____.
 A. good B. useful C. convenient D. the newest
2. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
 A. the first favourite place for people to listen to audio digital books is in bed
 B. one should lie in bed in the dark before falling asleep



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- C. an ordinary book can not be listened to
D. you have to keep the light on while reading ordinary books
3. Why do people like “reading” audio digital books in the kitchen? Because _____.
A. they like reading books
B. kitchen chores are boring
C. they needn’t turn pages
D. audio digital books provide good entertainment
4. What is a favourite choice when a person is exercising according to the passage?
A. “Reading” audio digital books.
B. Singing.
C. Listening to music.
D. Reading newspapers.
5. What is this passage mainly about?
A. What is an audio digital book?
B. How many kinds of audio digital books are there?
C. Why are audio digital books so popular?
D. Where do people like to “read” audio digital books?

● Lesson 22

I. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. He _____ (收到了) a laptop on his last birthday.
2. My brother worked hard to _____ (实现) his dream.
3. What _____ (可怕的) weather!
4. You can imagine how _____ (吃惊的) I was!

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

I am Alice. I like **Wechat**. It is fast, convenient and fashionable. And you can use it for free. It can be used on my mobile phone. It has hold-to-talk voice messaging function. I am a fan of Leehom Wang. Through **Wechat**, Leehom Wang often says something to me. It’s amazing.

I am David. I love **Microblog**. I update my **Microblog** when I am free. We can share instant messages with each other. I often look through Yao Chen’s **Microblog**. She has many followers. I make many friends with them. I often write something on my **Microblog**, for example, “I’m feeling blue today. I didn’t pass the exam.” Then many friends comfort me. I share my birthday party, my new phone, my new coat, etc. with my friends. It is fun.

I’m Lily. I don’t like **Wechat** or **Microblog**. I don’t believe in them. There are so many crimes on **Wechat**. Many people are cheated because they believe in other people they meet on **Wechat** easily. It is not a real world. As to **Microblog**, I don’t think it is a good way to make friends. And you should write something in less than 140 words. I like keeping diaries. I don’t want my secrets known by others. I am a low-key girl.

1. Who loves **Microblog**?
A. Alice. B. David. C. Lily. D. Leehom Wang.
2. What does Alice think about **Wechat**?
A. It’s fast and convenient. B. It’s fashionable but slow.
C. It’s safe and useful. D. It’s fun but expensive.



3. Why doesn't Lily believe in **Wechat**? Because _____.
 - A. many people are cheated on **Wechat** easily
 - B. she prefers keeping diaries to showing secrets to others
 - C. she doesn't think it is a good way to make friends
 - D. she doesn't like to say anything to her friends
4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 - A. **Wechat** has hold-to-talk voice messaging.
 - B. David can share his feelings on **Microblog**.
 - C. Lily prefers reading to writing.
 - D. There is a word limit on **Microblog**.
5. From the passage we can learn that David is _____.
 - A. a low-key boy
 - B. an open-minded boy
 - C. a stupid boy
 - D. a lazy boy

III. Task reading.

Do you know Weibo? Do you write a Weibo? If you don't, you are "out"! Weibo means microblog. People may spend a lot of time writing a blog, but it takes a little time to write a microblog. Why? 1 _____

Microblogs started in the U. S. They came to China in 2009 and have developed very fast. 2 _____ For many microblog users, it is a great way of learning the freshest news, talking with friends and sharing different kinds of information, including news, daily life, pictures, music and so on. Many stars and famous people also write microblogs and share good things with their fans.

It is easy and fast to send a message on a microblog. 3 _____ For example, when the big earthquake and tsunami (海啸) hit Japan in March, 2011, messages like "Salt can protect people from radiation" were hot on microblogs. 4 _____ Later people realized it was just a rumor (谣言).

In a word, microblogs play a new role in the life of the Chinese people.

要求: 1~4 题用所给选项补全句子; 5 题选择正确答案。

- A. It soon caused a crazy buying of salt.
- B. However, this can also lead to problems and even cause panic.
- C. Because every message on a microblog is less than 140 words.
- D. More and more people are interested in writing microblogs.

5. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Writing a microblog needs much time.
 - B. Microblogs appeared in China only one year ago but they have developed rapidly.
 - C. Microblogs have their advantages and disadvantages.
 - D. More and more Chinese show great interest in microblogs because they started in the U. S.

● Lesson 23

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. The project _____ him a lot of problems.
 - A. stole
 - B. steal
 - C. has caused
 - D. cause
2. Don't worry. You'll forget it immediately. Which phrase can replace the word "immediately"?
 - A. for some time
 - B. for a while
 - C. in a day
 - D. in seconds



Unit 4

3. Jack moved to another city, but we still _____.
A. connects to each other B. stay touch C. kept touch D. stayed in touch
4. Collecting stamps _____ the least time of all my hobbies.
A. takes up B. takes over C. puts up D. sets up

II. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. My car has _____ (引起) me a lot of trouble.
2. Rich has an _____ (优势) over you because he can speak German.
3. The situation put us at a serious _____ (不利).
4. The answer is really quite _____ (简单的).
5. I saw some kids _____ (偷) the roses from my garden.
6. I took a _____ (硬币) out of my purse and gave it to the child.
7. The local government tried to make people use _____ (少的) water than usual.

III. Cloze test.

These days computer games have become more and more popular in many cities and towns. A lot of small shops along busy streets have 1 into computer game houses in order to get more 2. These places are always crowded with people.

In the computer game houses, people 3 a lot of money matching on the machines. It's 4 for one to beat a computer, but one can get ahead after trying again and again. People want to win when they play computer games. The more they 5, the more they want to win, and at last they even can't live 6 it.

The result is that some people don't want to 7 and take days off to play in computer game houses for hours and hours. For school boys, things are 8. They can't set their mind on their lessons. When school is over, they rush to the computer game houses near their schools. Some of them can get enough money from their parents. Some of them are not lucky enough to get the money. So they 9 others' money and become bad.

Computer game addiction (上瘾) is a serious problem. Something has to be done to 10 it.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. A. got | B. became | C. changed | D. gone |
| 2. A. boys | B. money | C. computers | D. houses |
| 3. A. take | B. spend | C. cost | D. pay |
| 4. A. time | B. easy | C. good | D. hard |
| 5. A. lose | B. make | C. pay | D. miss |
| 6. A. with | B. for | C. without | D. by |
| 7. A. live | B. play | C. win | D. work |
| 8. A. even worse | B. changed | C. better | D. well |
| 9. A. search | B. change | C. copy | D. steal |
| 10. A. close | B. keep | C. develop | D. stop |

IV. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Do you know any people like these? They are part of a new addiction called Internet addiction.



According to experts, Internet addicts (迷) spend at least thirty to forty hours online every week. They lose control of the time they spend on the Internet.

For example, one college student was missing for several days. His friends were worried and looked for him everywhere but couldn't find him. They called the police. The police found the student in the computer lab; he was surfing the Internet — for seven days straight.

A study shows that about six to ten percent of Internet users become addicted. Teenagers spend more time on the Internet than with friends and family. That's why some experts worry most about young people.

Is “surfing the Internet” a hobby or an addiction for you? You may have a problem if you have one of the following symptoms (症状):

- ★ You go out with your friends less and less.
- ★ You can't wait to get online again.
- ★ You've decided to spend a short time online, but then you spend several hours.
- ★ You do not go to important family events or do not do school projects because you like to spend hours on the Internet.

What is the solution? Some experts suggest that people set strict limits on their time for Internet use. You have to learn to control it, or the Internet will control you.

1. How many hours does an Internet addict spend online every week according to the experts?

2. Where was the missing college student found? _____
3. Why do some experts worry most about young people? _____
4. What is one symptom of Internet addiction? _____
5. How can Internet addicts solve their problems? _____

V. Writing.

许多孩子都热衷于上网，但上网对学生而言有利有弊。请你根据下表提供的信息用英语写一篇小短文，描述上网的优点和缺点，谈谈自己的看法以及自己上网会怎么做。

优点	缺点
1. 快速获得大量的信息。 2. 正确运用网络有助于学习。 3. 广交朋友。	1. 经常玩游戏、聊天浪费时间和金钱并且不利于学习。 2. 可能上当受骗。
你的看法和做法	

Lesson 24

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

1. Little Kim usually loses her way in the city.
Little Kim usually _____ in the city.



Unit 4

2. If I go somewhere new, I can easily find the way.

If I go to _____, I can easily find the way.

3. Enter some key words into the search engine, and you will find the information you want.

_____ some key words into the search engine, and you will find the information you want.

4. They put up a new house by the river.

They _____ up a new house by the river.

II. Cloze test.

Do you write your own blog? Do you often 1 others' blogs on the Internet?

All over the world, not only famous persons, but also many students, use blogs as diaries and places to share their experience and 2 advice or help.

"I write about my 3 every day, including funny things or worries in my life," says Lily, a 16-year-old high school student at Cambridge High School in Washington. "I like putting pictures on my blog because they can make my blog more 4 and more people will like it. It's a good way to 5 my life to the world." She has had her blog for eight months.

Students like writing blogs 6 they can write anything they want to, but don't need to 7 any money.

Once you start to write your blog, you will find that you 8 a new world. But what you write down may trouble you 9. So, use your blog carefully so that you can 10 yourself away from some trouble. Blogs make everybody's life colourful.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. read | B. write | C. forget | D. miss |
| 2. A. learn from | B. deal with | C. ask for | D. depend on |
| 3. A. dishes | B. foods | C. activities | D. parents |
| 4. A. common | B. modern | C. famous | D. interesting |
| 5. A. show | B. send | C. bring | D. report |
| 6. A. when | B. while | C. until | D. because |
| 7. A. save | B. spend | C. take | D. waste |
| 8. A. set up | B. take up | C. open up | D. close up |
| 9. A. sometimes | B. always | C. ever | D. never |
| 10. A. order | B. ask | C. keep | D. enter |

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

When your great-grandparents were young, the world was very different. People did not have the kind of technology that we have today to communicate with each other. Things such as cell phones and computers were not yet invented. It took longer for people to get news about each other. Today's technology makes it easier and faster to stay close to people.

Long ago, people wrote letters to stay in touch. Letters were carried by horses. Only the fastest horse riders were paid to carry letters across the country. Then trains began to carry letters from city to city. By the early 1900s, planes were a faster way to carry letters across the country and around the world.

As times change, new inventions have made it easy to contact friends and family in seconds! People



began to use telephones in the late 1800s. Modern phones can do many things. Cell phones can be carried with us wherever we travel. Some phones can even let you take pictures. These images can be sent to other cell phones.

Computers have made some of the biggest changes in communication. The Internet sends e-mail messages around the world in seconds!

Although new technology helps us stay in touch with each other, many people still enjoy sending and getting letters. With so many ways to communicate, it's easy to find your favourite way to stay in touch.

1. When your great-grandparents were young, _____.
 A. the world was the same B. people didn't communicate
 C. it was slower to communicate D. cell phones were invented
2. From the passage, we know that _____ carried letters the fastest.
 A. horses B. buses C. trains D. planes
3. When did people begin to use telephones?
 A. In the early 1900s. B. In the 18th century. C. In the 21st century. D. In the late 1800s.
4. What does the underlined word "images" mean? It means _____.
 A. pictures B. messages C. telephones D. letters
5. Which is the best title for the passage?
 A. The Best Way to Communicate B. How We Keep in Touch
 C. Please Communicate More D. No Letters Anymore

IV. Task reading.

It's hard to imagine life without the Internet. How greatly it has changed our lives in the past 20 years since it has been widely used! At the same time, however, the Internet has also caused some traditions to fall away.

E-mail is quicker and cheaper. Getting a handwritten letter from a friend has become a rare (稀有的) pleasure.

Who would like to pay 60 *yuan* for 12 songs in a plastic case if you can find music on the Internet for free?

When almost any fact can be found within seconds through Google and Baidu, personal memory becomes less important. The Web can remember it for us.

When was the last time you watched the world out of a window? When was the last time you read a favourite book once again? When was the last time you sat in the cinema with your family? More and more people lose themselves on the Internet. They show less interest and spend less time in the outside world.

You've spent the past few years talking with your friends on QQ, or reading about his or her QQ square, so meeting a friend is no longer as important as it once was.

Have you ever found yourself doing homework with one eye on a QQ space window? A growing number of people say the Internet is stopping young people from fixing their attention on anything for a long time.

When you surf the Internet, it feels like something you're enjoying and nobody knows it. But when you realize just how many people are watching your every move, it might just make you mad. Many people have



Unit 4

realized their personal information can be found easily on the Internet even they don't want it to be found.

要求: 1~2 题判断正 (T) 误 (F); 3 题完成句子; 4~5 题选择正确答案。

1. People get fewer handwritten letters from their friends now. ()
2. The Internet can help young people fix their attention on anything. ()
3. According to the passage, the Internet has been widely used since _____ years ago.
4. We can learn from Paragraph 5 that people spend more time _____ these days.
A. surfing the Internet
B. going to the cinema
C. reading books
D. watching the outside world
5. From the passage we can learn that the writer _____ when some traditions are falling away.
A. doesn't care
B. seems happy
C. feels interested
D. is worried



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

- I. Listen to the sentences and choose the words or phrases you hear.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. search | B. research | C. report |
| 2. A. laptop | B. printing press | C. Internet |
| 3. A. passed on | B. worked on | C. stood on |
| 4. A. keep in touch | B. stay in connection | C. stay in touch |
| 5. A. careful | B. disadvantage | C. really |

- II. Listen to the passage and choose the correct answers.

- When did Michael get the new computer?
A. Half a year ago. B. One year ago. C. One month ago.
- Michael is from _____.
A. Australia B. America C. Canada
- Many of Michael's friends through the Internet are from _____.
A. China B. his hometown C. other countries
- Michael likes to _____.
A. send letters to his friends
B. tell his friends something about his country
C. read stories about other countries
- Michael's Chinese friend sent a _____ to him.
A. book B. letter C. picture

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

Many students like to get _____ on the Internet. Of course it can bring us many good things. We can learn more _____ outside our books, practice our spoken English with someone else and _____ for some useful information. At the same time, it can bring us some bad things. Some students have made too many _____, seen some bad information that is not good for them and spent too much time on it. Some students even _____ a lot of time playing games on the Internet. We should know



what we can do and what we cannot do.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. Being honest is the first step _____ you want to make friends with others.
A. if B. where C. because D. until
2. — Betty, do you know if Tony _____ the photo competition?
— He will if he _____ his project on Australia.
A. enters; finishes B. enters; will finish C. will enter; finishes D. will enter; will finish
3. You can use English or Chinese _____ you travel in Singapore.
A. until B. because C. where D. if
4. If Nancy _____ the exam, she will go to Australia for further study.
A. pass B. passed C. passes D. will pass
5. — What are you going to do tomorrow, Jane?
— I'll go bike riding if it _____. I don't like riding on rainy days.
A. doesn't rain B. is cloudy C. is snowy D. rains
6. Studying in groups is necessary _____ you want to do well in school.
A. if B. until C. unless D. though

V. Fill in the blanks according to the Chinese given. Each blank has one word.

1. I like my clothes to be _____ (简单的) but elegant.
2. For a goalkeeper, it's a great _____ (优势) to have big hands.
3. Don't try to _____ (隐藏) your mistakes.
4. The flood which happened last year _____ (造成) 100 people's death.
5. We should take an active part in _____ (保护) the environment.

VI. Fill in the blanks according to the sentences. The first letters are given.

1. I will stay at home, so I don't c _____ whether it will rain or not.
2. — Can we succeed? — It will d _____ on how hard you work.
3. If you have l _____ money than usual, you may have to tighten your belt.
4. — Have you r _____ the gift from me? — Not yet. When did you post it?
5. It is not polite to e _____ another person's room without knocking on the door.

VII. Match the two columns.

1. If you are pleasant,	A. it is possible that you will not disturb people or let your weaknesses cause you trouble.
2. If you are honest,	B. it is possible that no difficulty can stop you.
3. If you are a believable person,	C. it is possible that people like you, because you can cheer them up.
4. If you have self-control,	D. it is possible that people telling lies around you won't feel comfortable.
5. If you have a strong will,	E. it is possible that people will believe in you and depend on you.



Unit 4

VIII. Cloze test.

Nick is a 14-year-old school boy. His life is full of exams and studies on weekdays. He has 1 free time. He thinks playing computer games is the best way to 2. When he has free time, he sits in front of the computer. Just 3 that way, he doesn't eat or drink for several hours.

Last weekend, he played games on the computer again. He was too 4 and didn't want to move. He didn't have 5 for six hours. When he had to go to the bathroom, he found he could not move. He was taken to the 6. The doctor told him he should have a good rest and pay attention to 7.

Since coming back from the hospital, Nick has followed the doctor's 8. He often plays soccer with his friends. Although sometimes he still plays computer games on 9, he 10 does it for long. Now he lives a happy and healthy life.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. few | B. a few | C. much | D. little |
| 2. A. relax | B. surprise | C. work | D. study |
| 3. A. on | B. for | C. like | D. since |
| 4. A. excite | B. excites | C. exciting | D. excited |
| 5. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 6. A. classroom | B. hospital | C. school | D. park |
| 7. A. exercise | B. lunch | C. jobs | D. games |
| 8. A. dreams | B. advices | C. advice | D. hobbies |
| 9. A. days | B. weekdays | C. every day | D. weekends |
| 10. A. ever | B. often | C. never | D. always |

IX. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Mobile phones and the Internet have improved our lives in many ways. However, along with improvements, they have also brought a number of worrying problems.

Many car accidents are caused by mobile phones. You can use many new mobile phones to get on the Internet. This can be very convenient, but some drivers get on the Internet while driving. Driving needs all our attention. By looking at their mobile phones and not at the road, these insensitive drivers are a danger to us all.

Many of the dangers of the Internet are well known. Children who visit websites without their parents' permission sometimes talk to older people they don't know and put themselves in great danger. People with blogs sometimes post embarrassing photographs of people they don't know on their websites without permission. There are also people who use the Internet to get personal information that we do not want them to have.

Mobile Phone and Internet Safety Tips:

- If you need to use a mobile phone when you drive, use a "hands-free" phone.
- In difficult driving situations such as rain or snow, do not use your phone at all.
- Do not make very important phone calls while driving. They take your attention off the road.
- Tell your children not to talk with anyone they do not know on the Internet.
- In an embarrassing situation, pay attention to people around you. People will be shy about taking



your picture if they know you're paying attention.

● Refuse to give out any personal information on the Internet.

1. Which of these dangers of mobile phones or the Internet is not mentioned in the passage?
 A. You can have a car accident. B. Someone can post your photo on the Internet.
 C. Someone can get your personal information. D. Someone you do not know can call you.
2. A "hands-free" mobile phone is probably a mobile phone that _____.
 A. is free to use B. can be used without your hands
 C. can be used with only one hand D. can be used only in ears
3. What advice is given in the passage to stop someone from taking an embarrassing picture of you?
 A. Pay attention to the people around you. B. Don't give out your personal information.
 C. Use a "hands-free" mobile phone. D. Wear your camera phone on your belt.
4. Which is the best title for the passage?
 A. Internet Problems B. The Development of Mobile Phone and the Internet
 C. Mobile Phone and Internet Danger D. The Advantages of Mobile Phone and the Internet

X. Complete the passage with the proper forms of the words in the box.

widely take almost mistake afraid century feel

The computer is fast, and never makes a _____, while people are too slow, and full of mistakes sometimes. That's what people often say when they talk about computers. For over a quarter of a _____, scientists have been making better and better computers. Now a computer can do a lot of everyday jobs wonderfully. Computers are _____ used in factories, hospitals, post offices and airports. A computer can report, decide and control in _____ every field. Many computer scientists are thinking of making the computer "think" like a man. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, recognize voices, translate languages and so on. Perhaps computers will one day really think and _____. Do you think the people will be _____ when they find that the computer is too clever to listen to and serve the people? No, people will make better use of the computer in the future. Man is always the master of the computer. The computer works only with the help of man. It cannot _____ the place of man.

XI. Writing.

假如你叫刘畅，你的朋友小明因为沉溺于电脑游戏，成绩日益下降。作为小明的朋友，你很担心，并决定给他写一封 e-mail，帮助他改掉这个坏习惯，好好学习。要点提示：说明玩电脑游戏的利弊；建议小明在课余时间多参加有意义的活动；你对小明的期望。



Mid-term Test A

期中检测 A (Mid-term Test A)

卷 I (选择题, 共 75 分)

听力部分

I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。(5 分)

- | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Tuesday | B. Thursday | C. Saturday |
| 2. A. 9:48 | B. 10:12 | C. 12:10 |
| 3. A. turned off | B. put off | C. got off |
| 4. A. Trees are on both sides of the road. | | |
| B. Trees are only on one side of the road. | | |
| C. Trees are on neither side of the road. | | |
| 5. A. None of the students in Class One has been to Beijing. | | |
| B. All of the students in Class One have been to Beijing. | | |
| C. Some students in Class One have been to Beijing, but some haven't. | | |

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(5 分)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 6. A. Good idea! | B. Well done! | C. You're welcome. |
| 7. A. Yes, I will. | B. Sorry, I won't. | C. It doesn't matter. |
| 8. A. That's all right. | B. Sure, I'd love to. | C. Well done. |
| 9. A. You're welcome. | B. It doesn't matter. | C. You're great. |
| 10. A. Oh, dear! | B. Of course not. | C. That's nice. |

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确答案。(8 分)

11. What will the woman drink?

A.



B.



C.



12. Where will they go?

A.



B.



C.



13. Where did Mary go last summer?

A. America.

B. France.

C. South America.

14. What kind of vegetables does the man prefer to eat?

A. Carrots.

B. Tomatoes.

C. Potatoes.

15. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. Ask the doctor for some advice.

B. Eat fruit every day.

C. Change his diet.

16. Which season does Tim like best?

A. Spring.

B. Autumn.

C. Winter.

17. How often does Tim plant trees?

A. Twice a year.

B. Once a year.

C. Three times a year.

18. Will the girl go to plant trees this year?

A. No, she won't.

B. Yes, she will.

C. We don't know.



IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(7 分)

19. What can make food from air, water and sunlight?
A. Plants. B. Animals. C. Men.
20. How do animals get their food?
A. By eating plants. B. By eating other animals. C. Both A and B.
21. What colour are most plants?
A. Blue. B. Green. C. Red.
22. Who is Honey?
A. It's a cat. B. It's a dog. C. It's Betty's sister.
23. How long has Honey lived in Betty's family?
A. Less than two years. B. About three years. C. More than four years.
24. What happened when Betty watched the fish?
A. She caught some fish. B. She couldn't see any fish. C. She fell into the lake.
25. What does Betty think of Honey?
A. Lazy. B. Brave. C. Lonely.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择。(10 分)

26. There is _____ mouse in my bedroom. How can I catch _____?
A. the; it B. the; one C. a; it D. a; one
27. Nobody could solve this difficult problem alone _____ others' help.
A. with B. for C. without D. from
28. You must be more careful and _____ the same mistakes you've ever made.
A. plan B. follow C. avoid D. enjoy
29. Rose finished her study in the university and went to _____ a job.
A. take after B. look after C. care for D. search for
30. Helen has got two brothers. _____ of them likes chocolate, but she loves it.
A. Neither B. None C. Each D. Any
31. You may easily lose your way here _____ you don't have a map or a guide.
A. until B. unless C. though D. if
32. —How does Jack usually go to work?
—He _____ drive a car, but now he _____ there to lose weight.
A. used to; is used to walk B. was used to; is used to walking
C. was used to; is used to walk D. used to; is used to walking
33. Parents should give their children more advice _____ money.
A. instead B. instead of C. but D. includes
34. Internet is very useful. It can _____ our eyes to the outside world.
A. put up B. grow up C. turn up D. open up
35. Please don't forget _____ to me, will you?
A. to write B. to writing C. writing D. write

VI. 完形填空。(10 分)

An artist went to the 36 for a holiday and stayed 37 a farmer. Every day he went out with his brushes and 38 from morning till night, and then when it got dark, he went to bed.

At the 39 of his holiday he wanted to 40 the farmer, but the farmer said, "No, I don't want money—give me one of your 41. What is money? In a week it will be gone, but your picture will still



Mid-term Test A

be here.” The artist was very happy and thanked the farmer 42 that. The farmer smiled and answered, “It is not that. I have a son in London. He wants to be a(n) 43. When he 44 here next week, I’ll show him your picture, and then I think, he will not want to be an artist any 45.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 36. A. city | B. town | C. country | D. field |
| 37. A. with | B. for | C. to | D. and |
| 38. A. played | B. painted | C. sang | D. enjoyed |
| 39. A. beginning | B. middle | C. end | D. ending |
| 40. A. say goodbye to | B. smile to | C. give | D. pay |
| 41. A. money | B. pictures | C. picture | D. paper |
| 42. A. for | B. with | C. from | D. of |
| 43. A. soldier | B. singer | C. artist | D. scientist |
| 44. A. will come | B. come | C. coming | D. comes |
| 45. A. way | B. much | C. more | D. most |

VII. 阅读理解。(30分)

A

Can dolphins talk? Maybe they can’t talk with words, but they talk with sounds. They show their feelings with sounds.

Dolphins travel in a group. We call a group of fish a “school”. They don’t study, but they travel together. Dolphins talk to the other dolphins in the school. They give information. They tell when they are happy or sad or afraid. They say “welcome” when a dolphin comes back to the school. They talk when they play.

They make a few sounds above water. They make many more sounds under water. People can’t hear these sounds.

Sometimes people catch a dolphin for a large aquarium (水族馆). People can watch the dolphins in a show. Dolphins don’t like to be away from their school. They are sad and lonely in an aquarium.

There are many stories about dolphins. They help people. Sometimes they save somebody’s life. Many people believe that dolphins can bring them good luck.

46. Dolphins show their feelings with _____.
A. pictures B. words C. waves D. sounds
47. Dolphins _____ in the school according to the passage.
A. give information
B. talk when they sleep
C. say “sorry” when a dolphin comes back
D. don’t tell other dolphins when they are afraid
48. People can’t hear most of the dolphin’s sounds because _____.
A. they are above the water B. they are under the water
C. they make sounds mostly under water D. they are very low
49. How do dolphins feel when they are away from their school?
A. Happy. B. Lonely. C. Excited. D. Tired.
50. Many people believe that dolphins can bring _____ to them.
A. good luck B. health C. wealth D. danger

B

Many people like to share their beautiful pictures on the Internet. Now a popular restaurant in London lets people pay for their meals by showing pictures of the meals on the Internet.

The world’s first pay-by-picture restaurant — the Picture House opened in London on May 14th. The restaurant gives each person a two-course (两道菜) meal. If people put pictures of the food on the Internet



by special software on the phone, they don't have to pay for what they eat.

Scientists think that taking a photo of your food before you eat will make you feel that the food is more delicious. The researchers found about half of people usually take photos of their meals before eating. One in ten (10%) take pictures of their food at least once a week.

The manager of the restaurant said, "Taking photos of food makes people share their good meal time with others. We want to make a new reason for people to enjoy delicious food and let more people know us."

51. The world's first pay-by-picture restaurant is in _____.
A. Britain B. America C. Canada D. China
52. The Picture House is the name of a _____.
A. school B. picture C. meal D. restaurant
53. How many people usually take photos of their meals if there are 20 people?
A. Two. B. Five. C. Ten. D. Fifteen.
54. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Each of the meals in the restaurant is free for everyone.
B. 10% of people take pictures of their food at least once a week.
C. Scientists don't ask people to take pictures of their food.
D. The restaurant gives two persons a two-course meal.
55. The manager of the restaurant lets people take photos of food to _____.
A. make the Internet more popular
B. make more people know the restaurant
C. let people make more pictures
D. get the food in the restaurant more delicious

C

Many people use their mobile phones as the alarm clocks and are often used to checking e-mails before sleeping.

Several years ago, my boss used to stay up working on her mobile phone and got badly ill because of that. Now she always leaves her phone in another room at night. And she encourages friends to do so. "I sent each of my friends the same Christmas gift — an alarm clock so that they could stop using their phones as the alarm clock," she said.

If your mobile phone wakes you up in the morning, it may also keep you up at night. A study in 2008 shows that people in mobile phone radiation (辐射) mostly had sleeping problems. And according to a Swedish study, a quarter of young people in this country feel like having their phones around them. Most of them feel sorry for not replying to messages. So they even have to reply to their friends before sleeping.

A recent study has shown that three-quarter people aged between 18 and 34 prefer to sleep with their phones near them. That number falls off a little in the middle age, but only people aged 65 and older like leaving the phone in another room while sleeping.

56. The underlined word "that" refers to "_____".
A. using the mobile phone as an alarm clock B. leaving the mobile phone in the bedroom
C. staying up working on the mobile phone D. sending or receiving e-mails at night
57. According to the Swedish study, _____ of young people put phones around them while sleeping.
A. 25% B. 50% C. 75% D. 100%
58. From the last paragraph, we know 75% of the people _____ prefer to sleep with phones nearby.
A. aged between 12 and 18 B. aged between 18 and 34



- ## 卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

听力部分

VIII. 听短文填空。(5 分)

Information Sheet	
61.	Some people may not have any free time to do the things that they are really _____ in.
62.	People can travel on the Internet when they do not have _____ to travel to other places.
63.	Travelling on the Internet is very _____.
64.	People do not need to take _____ or medicine when they travel on the Internet.
65.	People do not need to worry about _____ when they travel on the Internet.

笔试部分

IX. 任务型阅读。(10 分)

Computers are very important to modern life. Many people think that in the future computers will be used a lot in everyday life. Maybe we won't have to go shopping because we will be able to buy most things on the Internet. There will be fewer books because we will be able to get all texts from computers. The Internet will be used to play games and see films. Most telephone calls will be made by computers, too.

Some people are glad about these new ways of shopping and communicating. Others do not think that computers will replace (代替) our old ways.

Let's take books for example. Some people think that one day we won't read books made of paper. Instead, we will buy and read books by using computers. We will read texts on small pocket computers. The computers will keep many different books in them at the same time. We won't need to turn lots of pages and paper will be saved. Computerized books (电子图书) will be used more and more.

Is Internet shopping such a pleasure as going to the shop? Many people say it is not. It is pleasant to go into shops and look at things you want to buy. It is also impossible that many people will want to read large texts on the computers, because paper books will perhaps be friendlier. Maybe computers won't change these two habits.

要求：66 题完成句子；67~68 题简略回答问题；69 题找出并写下文章第一段的主题句；70 题将画线句子译成汉语。

66. Many people think they will use computers for shopping, reading, _____, seeing films, and even making phone calls according to the first paragraph.
67. Why do many people like reading paper books?



68. What are the two habits computers won't change according to the last paragraph?

69.

70.

X. 词语运用。(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。

Bill and Simon were good friends. One summer they were on 71. v _____. They wanted to sail around the Caribbean Sea in their boat 72. _____ two weeks.

During their trip, they saw many whales (鲸). Bill and Simon were very 73. e _____ because they had wanted to see them very much. Unluckily, 74. w _____ they were watching them, the whales began to hit the side of the boat.

Suddenly, 75. w _____ started to come in, and they realized they were in trouble. They 76. _____ (quick) jumped into the lifeboat before the boat sank (沉没), and watched it 77. _____ (消失) under the sea.

Luckily, they had enough food and water for about twenty days. They also had a fishing line and a machine which could change sea water into drinking water. These two things helped them to survive during their terrible 78. _____ (经历).

For the next fifty days they caught about ten fish a day and 79. _____ (eat) them. They saw about twenty ships, but nobody saw them. They were becoming 80. _____ (weak). Just as they were beginning to lose hope, a fishing boat saved 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) 符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。(5 分)

81. pleasant, it, is, walk, to, the, in, forest

82. made, things, from, are, many, trees

83. of, sister, dogs, is, afraid, your

84. online, Jenny, does, shopping, like

85. shopping, doesn't, we, if, go, rain, will, it

B) 书面表达。(15 分)

86. 在日常生活中，互联网的作用越来越重要。请根据以下要点为某英文报写一篇 80 词左右的稿件，介绍互联网给我们带来了哪些便利。要求包含以下要点，适当发挥，语句通顺，书写整洁。

- 1) 可以看国内外新闻，获取各种信息；
- 2) 可以通过电子邮件等方法和朋友们保持联系；
- 3) 可以学习很多知识，如在网络学校学习……；
- 4) 互联网还是一个很好的娱乐工具，如可以欣赏音乐、观看体育比赛等。



期中检测 B (Mid-term Test B)

卷 I (选择题, 共 75 分)

听力部分

I. 听句子, 选出句子中所包含的信息。(5 分)

1. A. price

B. palace

C. practice
2. A. 3: 15

B. 3: 45

C. 4: 15
3. A. take a walk

B. read a book

C. give a talk
4. A. He loves math.

B. He hates math.

C. He teaches math.
5. A. The speaker is sad about the news.

B. The speaker is surprised at the news.

C. The speaker is angry about the news.

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(5 分)

6. A. Good morning!

B. Good afternoon!

C. Good evening!
7. A. It's 8: 10.

B. It's June 14th.

C. It's a fine day.
8. A. Excuse me.

B. That's OK.

C. Thank you.
9. A. No, I'm not.

B. Sorry, I won't.

C. Don't mention it.
10. A. See you.

B. Please don't.

C. That's right.

III. 听对话和问题, 选出正确答案。(8 分)

11. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

- A.



- B.


- C.



12. When did Peter leave home this morning?

- A.


- B.


- C.



13. Who looks tired today?

- A. Kate.

B. Jeff.

C. Tony.

14. What does the woman think of the music?

- A. Noisy.

B. Soft.

C. Quiet.

15. What does the man like eating every day?

- A. Meat.

B. Fruit.

C. Vegetables.

16. How much is the computer now?

- A. \$ 200.

B. \$ 300.

C. \$ 500.

17. What kind of computer would the girl like?

- A. A light computer.

B. A heavy computer.

C. A big computer.

18. What colour is the computer?



- A. Black. B. Red. C. Blue.
- IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(7 分)
19. What was Mrs. Smith doing when she lost her son?
A. She is doing some shopping. B. She is calling the office. C. She is taking a walking.
20. What colour is the boy's hair?
A. Brown. B. Black. C. Yellow.
21. Where is the picture of Micky Mouse?
A. On the T-shirt. B. On the pants. C. On the coat.
22. What number can you call if you see the boy?
A. 109-6321 B. 321-6091 C. 632-1091
23. Who is Sam?
A. He is Laura's father. B. He is Laura's friend. C. He is Laura's uncle.
24. When will there be a birthday party for Laura's father?
A. On March 10th. B. On April 11th. C. On May 12th.
25. What does Laura's father usually do on Saturday afternoon?
A. He plays tennis. B. He goes to a party. C. He visits his friends.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择。(10 分)

26. Can you help me _____ my dog when I stay in Hong Kong?
A. look after B. look for C. look at D. look up
27. — Why not consider _____ the Internet for interesting information?
— Good idea!
A. search B. searches C. searched D. searching
28. David can run as _____ as his friend, Tom.
A. quick B. fast C. high D. faster
29. Li Ming used to _____ the guitar, but now he has an _____ in playing soccer.
A. plays; interested B. play; interested C. play; interest D. playing; interest
30. Tina has lived in China for two years, and she knows _____ Chinese.
A. a little of B. a little C. a bit of D. both B and C
31. Mark didn't wake up _____ his friend called him this morning.
A. before B. while C. until D. after
32. Jack _____ the empty bottle on the floor and threw it into the dustbin.
A. opened up B. picked up C. rang up D. moved up
33. _____ Jenny _____ I believe Tom's words, because he always tells lies.
A. Either; or B. Neither; nor C. Both; and D. Not only; but also
34. The boy's parents _____ since he was three years old. He has to live with his grandparents.
A. died B. dead C. were dying D. have been dead
35. He kept in _____ with us when he was _____.
A. touch; on vacation B. touching; on a vacation
C. talk; on vacations D. talking; on a vacation

VI. 完形填空。(10 分)

Now machines are 36 used all over the world. Why are machines so important and necessary (必要的) 37 us? Because they can 38 us do things faster and 39.

A washing machine helps us to wash clothes. A printing machine (印刷机) helps us to print a lot of



Mid-term Test B

books, newspapers, magazines and many 40 things 41. Bicycles, cars, trains and planes are all machines. They help us to travel faster than 42 foot.

The computer is a wonderful machine. It 43 not long ago. It 44 stores information but also computes numbers millions of times as 45 as a scientist does.

Let’s study hard and try to use all kinds of machines to build China into a modern country.

36. A. wider
- B. more wide
- C. widely
- D. wide
37. A. with
- B. of
- C. for
- D. to
38. A. be helped
- B. help
- C. helping
- D. to help
39. A. better
- B. well
- C. best
- D. good
40. A. others
- B. the other
- C. other
- D. another
41. A. faster
- B. quickly
- C. slowly
- D. quick
42. A. on
- B. by
- C. in
- D. with
43. A. invents
- B. is invented
- C. was invented
- D. invented
44. A. not at all
- B. not only
- C. both
- D. either
45. A. quick
- B. fastest
- C. faster
- D. fast

VII. 阅读理解。(30 分)

A

Attention, Students! Beach Party Comes!
We will hold an outdoor party in Fulong on July 10.

Activities	1. Bike riding or hiking from the Student Centre to the beach 2. A cookout (野炊) on the beach 3. Swimming and sailing competitions
You should bring	sun cream, sunglasses, hats, swimsuits, hiking shoes, and personal items
Deadline (最后期限) for signing up	Friday, June 28
Fee	\$ 300 per person
Meet at the Student Centre at 9:30 am, July 10.	

46. Which of the following shouldn’t students bring?
- A. Swimsuits.
- B. Sunglasses.
- C. Food.
- D. Hiking shoes.
47. Anita wants to join the party, so she must sign up before _____.
- A. June 10
- B. June 28
- C. July 10
- D. July 28
48. Where might you find a poster like this?
- A. In a museum.
- B. At a store.
- C. In a school.
- D. At a market.
49. This poster is to _____.
- A. tell students not to go to the beach
- B. teach students how to cook
- C. make money for students
- D. invite more students to join the party
50. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The party will start at night.
- B. Students will have a party at the Student Centre.
- C. Each student should pay \$ 300 for the party.
- D. Students will meet on the beach at 9:30 am.

B



Experts (专家) say that students usually need eight to ten hours' sleep at night, but most Chinese students do not get enough sleep. Some Chinese parents are usually glad to see their children studying late. They will think their children work very hard, but not all parents are happy about this. Once a mother told us that every morning her 10-year-old boy put up one finger with his eyes still closed, begging (请求) for one more minute to sleep. Like thousands of student "early birds" in China, he has to get up before six every morning.

A report shows that without a good night's sleep, students seem to be weaker than they should be. Many students have fallen asleep during class at one time or another. Too much homework is not the only reason why students stay up late. Some watch TV or play the computer games late into the night.

Experts have ever said that the students should develop good study habits. So some clever students never study late, they are able to work well in class.

51. The 10-year-old boy begged for one more minute to sleep because _____.
 A. he didn't have enough sleep
 B. it wasn't time for him to get up
 C. he didn't want to go to school
 D. he wanted his mother to wake him up
52. In this passage we know if students don't get enough sleep, they may _____.
 A. become too weak to sleep
 B. not work well in class
 C. go to bed early
 D. be weak in English
53. In this passage "early birds" means persons who _____.
 A. get up early
 B. get up late
 C. sleep less
 D. don't want to sleep
54. "Stay up late" here means "_____".
 A. study late
 B. watch TV late
 C. not go to bed until late
 D. stay outside
55. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
 A. If you want to study better, you must work hard at night.
 B. Sleeping less means working hard.
 C. Some clever students are able to work well in class because of good study habits.
 D. Students don't have enough sleep because they have lots of homework to do.

C

Nobody likes to do chores, especially kids. How can you make your kids get into a good habit of doing their chores? Try making chores fun for them.

Play some music: Music makes everything seem like a party, doesn't it? Play your kids' favourite music and let them dance around while they are doing their chores.

Make it a treasure hunt (寻宝): It's a good way when you would like them to clean the house. Let them know that you hide (隐藏) a \$5 bill someplace. If they find it, they can keep it.

Change often: If your kids keep doing the same chores for months, they may feel bored. Teaching them a new task (任务) is fun for both you and the kids. They will feel more grown up when they get a new task.

Do it together: It's never fun to be the only one working and watching everyone else relaxing. If everyone takes part in doing chores, you will finish them faster and have more fun.

56. The article is for _____.
 A. schools
 B. teachers
 C. parents
 D. kids
57. There are _____ pieces of advice in the article.
 A. three
 B. four
 C. five
 D. six



- ## 卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

听力部分

Information Sheet	
School	Yuying Middle School
Size	61. A _____ school
Lessons	62. _____ lessons each day
Activities	63. Play _____ in the sports field 64. Swim in the town _____ a week 65. Go to the Music Club on Thursday and the Chess Club on _____

笔试部分

Many people like to watch others play games. They buy tickets or turn on their TVs to watch the games. Often they get very excited when “their” player or team wins.

Sports change with the seasons. People play different games in winter and summer. Swimming is fun in warm weather, but skating is good in winter.

Some sports are so interesting that people everywhere go in for (从事) them. Football, for example, has spread around the world. Swimming is popular in all countries near the sea or in those with many rivers. What fun it is to jump into a pool or lake, whether in China or Australia! And think of people in cold countries. Think how many people love to skate in Japan or Canada.

Some sports or games go back to thousands of years ago, like running or jumping. Chinese Wushu, for example, has a very long history. But basketball and volleyball are rather new. Neither one is 130 years old yet. People are inventing new sports or games all the time. Water-skiing is one of the newest in the family of sports.

People from different countries may not be able to understand each other, but after a game together they often become good friends. Sports help to train person's character. One learns to fight hard but fight fair, to win without pride and to lose with grace (体面).

要求：66 题完成句子；67~68 题简要回答问题；69 题将画线句子译成汉语；70 题给短文拟一个适当的标题。

66. Many people like to watch games. Often they get _____ when “their” player or team wins.
67. In what kind of countries do you think swimming is popular?
- _____
68. How long is the history of basketball?



69. _____
70. _____

X. 词语运用。(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。

I had a bad day yesterday. In the morning, I 71. _____ (get) up late because my clock didn't work. Then I went to school 72. w_____ breakfast. 73. _____ (lucky), my father could drive me to school instead of (代替) riding to school by 74. _____ (my). When I got to school, I realized I 75. _____ my homework at home. There 76. _____ (be) no time to get it. So I had to say 77. s_____ to the teacher. The teacher was 78. _____ (real) angry with me. At last, I was so hungry that I could not do well 79. _____ the math exam. I made many 80. _____ (mistake). I was afraid I wouldn't pass it this time. What a terrible day!

XI. 基础写作。(包括 A、B 两部分；A 部分 5 分，B 部分 15 分，共 20 分)

A) 符合语法，语句通顺，大小写正确，词语不得重复使用。(5 分)

81. easy, it, to, is, healthy, stay
_____.
82. try, to, exercise, do, everyone, should, more
_____.
83. more, doctors, eat, believe, people, should, vegetables, Chinese
_____.
84. that, a, good, idea, sounds, like
_____.
85. I, feeling, am, not, well, very
_____.

B) 书面表达。(15 分)

86. 目前，许多中学生不重视课外阅读。请你根据下表内容写一篇短文，对这一现状进行分析并提出建议。

1. 不重视课外阅读的原因	1) 回家作业太多； 2) 没有阅读的习惯； 3) 有些同学把课外时间花在玩电脑游戏或聊天上。
2. 课外阅读的好处	1) 能使我们更多地了解世界； 2) 让我们学会如何思考； 3) 让我们的生活更加丰富多彩。
3. 对学校或同学的建议…… (至少一点)	

- 注意：1) 80 个词左右 (开头已给出，不计入总词数)；
2) 内容必须包括上表中的要点，可适当发挥，但不要逐字翻译；
3) 条理清楚、语句连贯；
4) 文中不得出现真实的地名、校名和人名。
- At present, only a few students do some reading after class. Here are several reasons. . .



Keys & Listening Materials

Unit 1

Lesson 1: I. 1. rises; sets 2. scared 3. strange
4. shower 5. exact III. BDCAE IV. ABCAD

Lesson 2: I. CBAAD II. 1. longer 2. feels
3. practice 4. believe 5. reaches IV. CDBA

Lesson 3: I. Smells; Sounds; Sights II. BCABD
III. 1. F 2. A kite and a plane. 3. hot 4. D

Lesson 4: I. 1. longed 2. plenty 3. nearly 4. all
year round II. 1. because of 2. feels like
3. hundreds of 4. neither; nor 5. think of
III. BCAAD IV. 1. shorter 2. June 21st or 22nd
3. Spring. 4. Autumn. 5. T

Lesson 5: I. ACCDD II. 1. helping 2. climbing
3. higher 4. swinging 5. is babysitting 6. is holding/
holds III. 1. Good babysitters play with the
children. 2. She's three years old. 3. She's about
one metre tall. 4. They will go to the playground.
5. Brian.

Lesson 6: I. DBAC II. 1. below 2. dropped
3. until 4. low 5. Follow IV. TTFTF

单元评价: I. CAABC II. rises; rains; climb;
held; push III. TTFTF IV. BBBDD ABD
V. 1. seasons 2. dropped/was 3. longer 4. melts
5. hold VI. 1. Shall 2. pushed 3. climbed
4. changed 5. rises 6. until VII. kilometre;
newspaper; nobody; football; airplane; sometimes;
outside; bathroom; snowman; understand
VIII. CEDAB IX. BDDCB ADDDB X. ABDDD
XI. 1. T 2. F 3. half 4. night 5. long

听力材料:

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

1. M: Remember to take your raincoat with you. It's raining outside. W: Yes, Dad. Q: What's the weather like today? 2. M: I want to visit China. When should I go there? W: The best time to go to China is spring. It's warm in spring and you can see many flowers everywhere. Q: Which country does the man want to go? 3. M: You look so tired. What

did you do today? W: I babysat my cousin for a whole day. Q: Why does the girl look tired? 4. W: There are many apple trees near the lake. M: OK! Let's go and have a look. Q: Where are the apple trees? 5. W: What are you going to do tomorrow? M: We are going to climb the hills. Will you go with us? W: Yes, I'd love to. Q: What are they going to do tomorrow?

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Danny's favourite season is spring. He likes rain! He likes flowers, too. In spring, the sun rises early every day. Sometimes it rains. The trees turn green, and the flowers come out. One day, he saw some children climb a big tree, but later they couldn't get down. Danny got a ladder for them. Danny held on to it, and the children began to come down one by one. "Don't push," Danny said. "You will be safe."

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

Listen to me! I'm Betty. I'm on the radio now. I'll tell you something about today's weather. Today is Monday, October 20th. It will be sunny in the morning. But in the afternoon there will be a storm with thunder. The highest temperature will be 19 degrees. At night it will be rather cold. The lowest temperature will be 3 degrees. That's all. Thank you.

Unit 2

Lesson 7: I. BCDDBB II. 1. cover 2. dug/dig/
are digging 3. hole 4. dirty 5. storm 6. northern
III. CDAB IV. DCCDA

Lesson 8: I. 1. In a word 2. basic needs 3. It's
pleasant 4. important to 5. carried/took the gift away
6. grow on 7. full of energy II. FFTFT
III. DCDCB

Lesson 9: I. 1. growing 2. advice 3. enjoyable
4. gardener 5. kinds II. DDA III. FFFFT

Lesson 10: I. BCDDDA II. 1. consider 2. test/
exam 3. purpose/dream 4. decided 5. dry 6. nearby



Keys & Listening Materials

III. BDABA

Lesson 11: I. BABDAC III. BDCB

Lesson 12: I. 1. raises 2. carefully 3. yard 4. top

II. 1. turned into 2. looked after 3. plenty

IV. BADC V. FTFTT

单元评价: I. ACBCB II. 1. It's about how plants

grow. 2. It is a rose. 3. Li Ming has twelve little

plants. 4. Leaves make food for plants. 5. No. She

sings an English song with her classmates. III. yard;

watered; cover; carefully; grew IV. ABCDC

BBABA V. 1. energy 2. dug 3. carefully

4. pleasant 5. sunlight 6. shy VI. 1. after 2. from

3. Without 4. for 5. with 6. of 7. in VII. DEBCA

VIII. 1. What else do you need to consider for your

garden? 2. That is the whole purpose of growing a

garden. 3. A lot of rich lands have turned into desert.

4. I will cover my plant when the weather is cold.

5. The bud will turn into a flower. IX. BCBAD

ADABC X. TTFFT XI. BDADB XII. 1. 他们能

够长到 50 磅重! 2. F 3. Fungi take their food from

animals, other plants or water. 4. It is a kind of wild

mushroom. 5. kinds 6. safe

听力材料:

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the words or phrases you hear.

1. It must be large enough to hold the roots of the

seedling. 2. I suppose tree planting is very important

work. 3. This plant can live as long as 1 500 years.

4. Many animals live in the forest and eat the fruit

from trees. 5. It's pleasant to walk in the forest.

II. Listen to the sentences and answer the questions.

1. There is a song. It's about how plants grow. 2. I

have a plant. It is a rose. 3. Li Ming has twelve little

plants. 4. Leaves make food for plants. 5. The little

girl sings an English song with her classmates.

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

Last year I grew a plant in my yard. The ground

was just right. It was neither too wet nor too dry.

Then, I watered my plant a lot. In winter, the

weather was very cold. I put a cover over my plant. I

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looked after it carefully. It grew quickly. Now, my plant has many leaves, and its leaves are green.

Unit 3

Lesson 13: I. 1. vacation 2. afraid 3. gentle 4. sofa

II. BACCB ABADB III. ACB IV. 1. Dogs and

cats. 2. Budgies and parrots. 3. Feed the pet. Give

it water. Keep its house clean. Play with the pet.

Give the pet lots of love.

Lesson 14: I. CAADB II. 1. laid 2. enemies

3. shook 4. funny 5. well 6. larger III. CDD

IV. 1. F 2. T 3. in danger 4. its head 5. human

beings

Lesson 15: I. BAADA II. 1. danger 2. instead of

3. scare; scared 4. feeds 5. through III. DBAC

Lesson 16: I. 1. up and down 2. protect 3. Wait a

minute 4. isn't it II. 1. I wanted to give him some

books. 2. I don't have any food today. 3. There is a

fierce animal coming. 4. They walk over to me.

III. BDCA IV. CABDB

Lesson 17: I. BAACCD II. 1. courage 2. volunteers

3. symbol 4. dropped 5. reason(s) 6. killed

7. century 8. brave III. CABBD

Lesson 18: I. CABA II. 1. stay/keep healthy

2. used to 3. Real friendship 4. warned 5. relationship

6. touched my heart III. BAECD IV. BCDDC

ABCAD

单元评价: I. ACCCA II. kinds; makes; looks;

feeds; takes III. CABA IV. ABACD CCC

V. 1. protect 2. scared/afraid 3. avoid 4. friendship

4. bamboo 6. dangerous VI. 1. joke 2. instead

3. danger 4. protect 5. shy VII. 1. any; some

2. few 3. All 4. a little 5. much 6. a few

VIII. DABCA DCBCD IX. DADBC X. 1. T

2. order 3. 科学家们可能要被迫将野生动物变成宠

物。4. 许多人在度假的时候想念他们的宠物。

5. true/real

听力材料:

I. Listen to the dialogues and choose the correct

answers or pictures.

1. M: Are you scared of bears? W: No, I'm not



scared of bears, but I'm scared of tigers. Q: What animals is the woman scared of? 2. W: Are there many people on the island? M: No, but we are not alone. There are monkeys on it. Q: What animals are on the island? 3. W: Look! There are many birds near the lake. M: They are so beautiful! Q: Where are the birds? 4. M: Hi, Jenny, we'll have a math test today. W: Oh, I must go over my lessons. Hey! Wait a minute! Why are you laughing? You are joking, aren't you? M: I tricked you! Happy April Fools' Day! Q: When does the dialogue take place? 5. M: Ann, will you please look after my dog today? W: Certainly. I'll be glad to. Q: What will Ann do today?

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Jenny likes all kinds of animals. She likes to go to the zoo to see animals. She has a pet cat. She has kept it for two years. She makes friends with her pet. She knows pets need lots of love. She looks after her cat carefully. She feeds her cat some milk every day. She often takes her cat outside for a walk.

III. Listen to the passage and choose the correct answers.

Do you know anything about guide dogs? In 1918 a doctor and his pet dog walked with a soldier. The soldier was blind. The doctor went in the hospital for a short time. When he came out, he saw his pet had guided the soldier on the other side of the hospital yard safely. So he taught a dog to guide a person and it worked well. Germany helped start a program to teach dogs to be guides. An American woman Dorothy went to Germany to find out about guide dogs. When she came back to America, she wrote it for a magazine. Soon more people knew about guide dogs. The best dogs for the job are clever and healthy. It takes more than two years to train a young dog to be a guide dog.

Unit 4

Lesson 19: I. ACAA II. 1. technology 2. industry 3. invitation 4. organize III. EDCGB IV. 1. two

2. three 3. remember/learn 4. coins

Lesson 20: I. CABD II. 1. enter a key word 2. depends on 3. hid/hide the chocolate 4. played/ plays a key III. BCADC

Lesson 21: I. DBDDC II. 1. appeared 2. sold 3. possible 4. modern III. TTFFT IV. CADAD

Lesson 22: I. 1. received 2. realize 3. terrible 4. surprised II. BAACB III. CDBAC

Lesson 23: I. CDDA II. 1. caused 2. advantage 3. disadvantage 4. simple 5. steal 6. coin 7. less III. CBBDA CDADD IV. 1. At least 30 to 40 hours. 2. In the computer lab. 3. Because they spend more time on the Internet than with friends and family. 4. You go out with your friends less and less./You can't wait to get online again./You've decided to spend a short time online, but then you spend several hours./You don't go to important family events or don't do school projects because you like to spend hours on the Internet. 5. By setting strict limits on their time for Internet use./They can set strict limits on their time for Internet use.

Lesson 24: I. 1. gets lost 2. some new places/a new place 3. Type 4. set II. ACCDA DBCAC III. CDDAB IV. 1. T 2. F 3. twenty 4. A 5. D

单元评价: I. ABACB II. ACCBC III. knowledge; work; search; friends; waste IV. ACDCAA V. 1. simple 2. advantage 3. hide 4. caused 5. protecting VI. 1. care 2. depend 3. less 4. received 5. enter VII. CDEAB VIII. DACDB BACDC IX. DBAC X. mistake; century; widely; almost; feel; afraid; take

听力材料:

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the words or phrases you hear.

1. I entered some key words into a search engine to find the information on this topic. 2. Which invention do you think is more important — the printing press or the computer? 3. In ancient times, there were no books, and people passed on their knowledge by telling stories. 4. And if a friend lives far away, the



Keys & Listening Materials

Internet makes it easy to stay in touch. 5. Some of the disadvantages can become real problems if we don't take care.

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

Six months ago, Michael got a new computer. Now, Michael has made a lot of friends through the Internet. Many of his friends are from other countries. Michael likes to tell them about his country — Canada. He also likes to hear stories from other countries. One of Michael's friends is from China. She told Michael about dragons. She sent a picture of a dragon to him using the Internet. Michael told her about Halloween in Canada. She liked the story a lot. They have learned a lot from each other. They are good friends!

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

Many students like to get knowledge on the Internet. Of course it can bring us many good things. We can learn more work outside our books, practice our spoken English with someone else and search for some useful information. At the same time, it can bring us some bad things. Some students have made too many friends, seen some bad information that is not good for them and spent too much time on it. Some students even waste a lot of time playing games on the Internet. We should know what we can do and what we cannot do.

期中检测 A

I. BACBC II. ABBA III. ABBCA ABB IV. ACBBC CB V. CCCDA DDBDA VI. CABCD BACDC VII. DACBA ADCBB CABBA VIII. 61. interested 62. time 63. cheap 64. clothes 65. bad weather IX. 66. playing games 67. Because paper books will perhaps be friendlier. 68. Shopping and reading. 69. Computers are very important to modern life. 70. 走进商场, 看看你想要买的东西, 是一件令人愉快的事情。 X. 71. vacation 72. for 73. excited 74. when/while 75. water 76. quickly 77. disappear 78. experience 79. ate 80. weaker

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XI. 81. It is pleasant to walk in the forest. 82. Many things are made from trees. 83. Is your sister afraid of dogs? 84. Does Jenny like shopping online? 85. We will go shopping if it doesn't rain.

86. (供参考)

As is known to all, the Internet is playing a more and more important role in our daily life. On the Internet, we can read news at home or abroad and get all kinds of information. We can keep in touch with our friends by sending emails to each other. Besides, we can get a lot of knowledge online. We can go to an online school, read a variety of books and learn English. We can also have fun on the Internet. After a day of hard work, we can enjoy music, watch sports events and do some shopping.

Thanks to the Internet, we can live a better life.

听力材料:

卷 I

I. 1. My uncle often goes to the cinema on Thursday evening.
2. The train to Shenzhen leaves the station at twelve to ten.
3. An old man got off the bus in front of the park just now.
4. There are trees on either side of the road.
5. Not all the students in Class One have been to Beijing.

II. 6. Why not go to the zoo with me this afternoon?
7. Don't feed the animals in the zoo.
8. Can you go fishing with me this afternoon?
9. Jenny, thanks for helping me feed my pet dog.
10. I lost my cat on my way to the supermarket yesterday.

III. 11. W: I'm thirsty. Let's go to the cafe to have a cup of coffee. M: Oh, we don't have much time. Why don't you get a bottle of water from the supermarket? W: OK. Let's go to the supermarket. Question: What will the woman drink?

12. M: The taxi is waiting for us downstairs. Hurry up! W: Wait a minute. I will take some food with



us. I don't like the food on the train. Question: Where will they go?

13. W: Do you know what Mary did last summer? M: Yes. She has travelled to many places. She spent most of last summer travelling around France, and she's going to South America next year. Question: Where did Mary go last summer?

请听对话, 回答第 14 - 15 题。

W: Hey, Tony. How's your diet going? M: I prefer potatoes to tomatoes. But I can't stand carrots. They taste terrible. I hardly ever eat fruit, such as apples, pears and bananas. W: But fruit is good for you. This diet doesn't seem very healthy. Maybe you should talk to your doctor. M: OK. Perhaps that's a good idea. Question 14: What kind of vegetables does the man prefer to eat? Question 15: What does the woman advise the man to do?

请听对话, 回答第 16 - 18 题。

W: What's your favourite season, Tim? M: I like spring best. Because in spring the weather gets warmer and warmer, and I can plant trees. W: Do you plant trees every year? M: Yes. We plant trees on March 12th every year. W: Why do you plant so many trees? M: Because trees are important to us. We should plant more trees and protect them well. W: Tree Planting Day is coming. May I plant trees with you this year? M: Sure. Welcome to join us. Question 16: Which season does Tim like best? Question 17: How often does Tim plant trees? Question 18: Will the girl go to plant trees this year? IV. 请听短文, 回答第 19 - 21 题。

Plants are very important to us. We can't live without plants. This is because plants can make food from air, water and sunlight. But animals and men cannot. Animals get their food by eating plants and other animals. Men live on plants and animals, too. So animals and men need plants to live. That is why we find there are so many plants around us. If you look carefully at the plants around you, you will find there are many kinds of plants. Some plants are large

while others are small. Most plants are green. Some plants have many small leaves; others have only a few large leaves. Question 19: What can make food from air, water and sunlight? Question 20: How do animals get their food? Question 21: What colour are most plants?

请听短文, 回答第 22 - 25 题。

I'm Betty. There's a special member in my family — the dog Honey. Honey has lived with my family for over four years, and we all love it very much. It is not only my favourite pet but also my good friend. Last Sunday, Honey and I went for a walk by the lake. But when I stopped to watch the fish in the lake, I fell into it by accident. Honey barked and jumped into the water immediately. It tried its best to pull me out of the water with its mouth. How brave Honey is! I am lucky to have Honey. Question 22: Who is Honey? Question 23: How long has Honey lived in Betty's family? Question 24: What happened when Betty watched the fish? Question 25: What does Betty think of Honey? 卷 II

VIII. Some people are very busy working or studying, so they may not have any free time to do the things that they are really interested in. They may want to travel to other places but do not have time to do so. Travelling on the Internet is a good idea. It is very cheap and it does not take so much time. You do not need to take clothes or medicine and you do not have to worry about bad weather. All you need to know is where you want to go and how to surf the Internet. It is a great way to visit the places you are interested in.

期中检测 B

I. CBACB II. ABCBA III. CBAAC BAC IV. ABACC BA V. ADBCD CBBDA VI. CDBAC BACBD VII. CBCDC ABACC CBBDC VIII. 61. large 62. 7/Seven 63. football 64. once 65. Friday IX. 66. excited 67. Swimming is popular in the countries near the sea or in those with many



Keys & Listening Materials

rivers. /The countries near the sea or the countries with many rivers. 68. The history of basketball is less than 130 years. 69. 有些运动或比赛可以追溯到几千年前, 比如跑或跳。70. Sports/Sports and Games X. 71. got 72. without 73. Luckily 74. myself 75. left 76. was 77. sorry 78. really 79. in 80. mistakes XI. 81. It is easy to stay healthy. 82. Everyone should try to do more exercise. 83. Chinese doctors believe people should eat more vegetables. 84. That sounds like a good idea. 85. I am not feeling very well. 86. (供参考)

At present, only a few students do some reading after class. Here are several reasons. First of all, a lot of students are given too much homework. Others haven't formed a habit of reading. What's worse, they would rather spend their spare time on TV or the Internet.

However, reading has many benefits. Through reading we can learn more about the world. Besides, it can help us think better. Last but not least, reading can make our life more colourful.

Here are my suggestions. For one thing, teachers are supposed to give less homework so that we can have more time to read. For another, it's a good idea to form reading clubs and learn from each other.

听力材料:

卷 I

- I. 1. Boys and girls, this is listening practice.
2. The train to Beijing is leaving at 3:45.
3. I usually take a walk after supper.
4. He is a math teacher in a university.
5. Guess what? Amy got to the top of the mountain.
- II. 6. Good morning, boys and girls!
7. What's the date today?
8. The new jacket looks nice on you.
9. Please don't put your bike here.
10. I have to leave now. See you later.
- III. 11. M: Hi Tina. Good news! It will be sunny

tomorrow. W: Great! Let's go for a picnic. Question: What will the weather be like tomorrow?

12. W: When did you leave home this morning, Peter? M: At 8:00. But I was still late for the meeting. Question: When did Peter leave home this morning?

13. M: Kate, you look tired today. What's the matter? W: My son Tony is ill in hospital. I have to take care of him. Question: Who looks tired today?

14. W: The music is noisy. Do you think so? M: Sorry. I will turn it down right away. Question: What does the woman think of the music?

15. M: I like vegetables very much. I have them every day. W: Yes, eating enough vegetables is good for our health, but I like fruit better. Question: What does the man like eating every day?

请听对话, 回答第 16 - 18 题。

M: Good morning. May I help you? W: Yeah. I'm actually looking to buy a new computer. Could I see the one in the window? M: Sure. The price on this is going down today, from \$500 to \$300. W: Great. So how heavy is it? This is something I need to carry around with me everywhere I go. M: Here, go ahead and pick it up. What do you think, light, isn't it? W: Em, not really. It is a little bit heavy, but I do like the colour. You know blue is a lot nicer than red or black. M: Want to take it? W: I will think about it. Question 16: How much is the computer now? Question 17: What kind of computer would the girl like? Question 18: What colour is the computer?

IV. 请听短文, 回答 19 - 22 题。

This is the office of the supermarket. May I have your attention, please? We have a mother here. She is Mrs. Smith. She lost her son when she was doing some shopping on the first floor in the supermarket. After picking up some milk, the mother found her son was lost. The boy is 7 years old. He is about 1.3 metres tall. He is thin and has a round face with black hair. He is wearing a red T-shirt, blue pants and brown shoes. There is a picture of Mickey Mouse on



his T-shirt. If you see the boy anywhere in the supermarket, please come to our office on the first floor. And you can also call Mrs. Smith at 632 – 1091. Thank you!

Question 19: What was Mrs. Smith doing when she lost her son? Question 20: What colour is the boy's hair? Question 21: Where is the picture of Micky Mouse? Question 22: What number can you call if you see the boy?

请听短文，回答第 23 – 25 题。

Hi, Uncle Sam,

How are you? I hope you're well. Everyone here is very excited because we're getting ready for Dad's 50th birthday. That's why I'm writing as we're having a surprise party for him. Will you be able to come?

We're planing a big party on Saturday, April 11th — it's the day before Dad's birthday. Mum wants to invite all our relatives as well as Dad's friends. I'm really looking forward to it.

We'll prepare for the party on Saturday afternoon since Dad usually plays tennis then. He gets back about 6 o'clock, so please be here by half past five.

Let me know if you can come. Remember the party's a surprise, so don't tell Dad.

See you soon.

Love,

Laura

Question 23: Who is Sam? Question 24: When will there be a birthday party for Laura's father? Question 25: What does Laura's father usually do on Saturday afternoon?

卷 II

VIII. Welcome to Yuying Middle School. We are a large school. We have about 2000 students, 140 teachers. Our school day begins at 7:30 in the morning, and there are 3 lessons before break. And then another 2 lessons before lunch. In the afternoon, there are 2 more lessons. We have a large sports field in our school where you can play football. We don't

have our own swimming pool, but each class goes to the pool in the town once a week. After school, we have clubs and other activities. The Music Club is on Thursday and the Chess Club is on Friday. I hope you enjoy your time with us.

Unit 5

Lesson 25: I. 1. raise money 2. make money 3. pay 4. advertising 5. cost; dollars II. DEAC III. CBCAB

Lesson 26: I. CDBAAC II. 1. afford 2. afraid 3. paid; for 4. low price III. make; buy; sold; cost; helped IV. BDA

Lesson 27: I. 1. including 2. selling 3. everyday 4. at a low price; at a high price 5. in II. 1. sell 低买高卖。2. in 我们上个月赔钱了。3. up 我找了份更好的工作/我升职了。4. up 我得充实我的报告。5. fat 他是个有钱人。6. cook 他们做假账。III. DBA IV. 1. French. 2. Because of business and popular American culture. 3. They have tried to make an artificial language to make people understand one another more easily. 4. 另一方面，英语是一种相当难学的语言，并且带有自身的文化。5. T 6. language

Lesson 28: I. 1. surprised 2. honest 3. trust 4. value 5. received II. CADDB III. 1. Open more candy stores. 2. She has her friends test the candy. 3. weather 4. T 5. A

Lesson 29: I. BBADA II. 1. succeed 2. customers 3. create 4. offering 5. shining III. CCDAB

Lesson 30: I. CAAD II. CFADE III. 1. F 2. T 3. convenient 4. Most online shoppers are students or young workers. 5. 如果你想退货，你可以拿回钱。

单元评价: I. ACCAA II. 1. red 2. seventy-eight/ 78 3. XL 4. green 5. fifty/50 III. BBCBA IV. ACBDB ADCDB V. 1. create 2. similar 3. succeed 4. pay 5. including VI. 1. that; ride 2. that; waste 3. that; makes 4. that; will stop 5. that; will pass VII. ADCDC VIII. BABCB ACABC IX. 1. Two kinds./There were two. 2. On the Net/Internet. 3. They made their own