



UNIT

7

Know Our World



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. **He has been to every continent except Antarctica.** 他去过除了南极洲外的任何一个大洲。(L37)

She has gone to visit her. 她去看她了。(L37)

has been to 和 has gone to 的区别:

has been to 表示“曾经去过某地,但现在已不在那个地方”(去了又回来了); has gone to 表示“已经去了某地,或正在去某地的途中”(不在这里,还未回来)。试比较:

My father has been to Beijing twice. 我父亲去过北京两次。

Jim isn't here. He has gone to the U. S. 吉姆不在这里。他去美国了。

2. **In the year 2010, the world's population was over 7 billion in total.** 在 2010 年的时候,世界人口总数已超过 70 亿。(L38)

(1) population 是集合名词,被看作一个整体,一般不加 s,谓语动词用单数。例如:

The population of the world is getting larger and larger. 世界人口变得越来越多。

指人口“多”或“少”时,一般用 large 或 small 来表示。例如:

China has a large population. 中国人口众多。

表示某国、某城市有多少人口时,一般说 has a population of ... 或 the population of ... is ...。例如:

Our city has a population of two million. 我们城市有二百万人口。

The population of Australia is 19 500 000. 澳大利亚有 19 500 000 人。

提问“有多少人口”,用 what 或 how large,不用 how many 或 how much。例如:

What's the population of Beijing? /How large is the population of Beijing? 北京有多少人口?

(2) in total 意思是“总计;合计”。例如:

The dress and shoes will cost you 900 dollars in total. 裙子和鞋总共会花费你 900 美金。

His plan ended in total failure. 他的计划以彻底失败告终。

3. **And by 2050, the world's population may reach 9 billion.** 截止到 2050 年,世界人口有可能达到 90 亿。(L38)

by+时间,表示“到……为止;不迟于”。例如:

By the end of this term, we will learn about 500 English words. 到本学期末为止,我们将学习大约 500 个英语单词。

4. **Antarctica is covered with snow and ice all year round.** 南极洲一年到头覆盖着冰雪。(L38)

be covered with 意思是“被……盖满;充满着……”。例如:

The ground was covered with grass. 地面上长满了草。

5. **Oceans cover two thirds of the earth's surface.** 海洋占据了地球表面的三分之二。(L38)

英语中的分数表达法为:分子用基数词,分母用序数词。当分子是 1 时,分母无变化;当分子大于 1 时,分母的序数词要加 s。概括为口诀:分子基,分母序。分子>1,分母加 s。例如:五分之二,写为



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two fifths; 二分之一, 写为 half/a half/one second。四分之一和四分之三可以说 a/one fourth 和 three fourths, 但常用 a quarter 和 three quarters 表示。

6. Maybe I'll ring him up tonight. 可能今晚我会给他打电话。(L39)

ring sb. up 意思是“给某人打电话”, 是英式英语。例如:

If he comes, I'll ring you up. 如果他来了, 我会给你打电话。

其他表达方式还有: call sb. up/ring sb./call sb./give sb. a ring/call 等。

7. Phones don't go up when they ring. 当电话响的时候它们并不会上升。(L39)

go up 意思是“上升, 提高; 增长; 攀登”。例如:

Can you go up the stairs two steps at a time? 你上楼时一次能跨两级台阶吗?

Prices of fruit and vegetables have gone up. 水果和蔬菜的价格已经上涨了。

8. We say “in a team”, while you say “on a team”. 我们说 “in a team”, 然而你们说 “on a team”。(L39)

while 此处的意思是“然而”。例如:

The walls are green, while the ceiling is white. 墙是绿色的, 而天花板是白色的。

9. My people are known for our fun dances and colourful culture. 我们国家以有趣的舞蹈和多彩的文化而著称。(L41)

be known for=be famous for 意思是“因……而著名”。例如:

He was known for his frankness. 他以坦率而著称。

10. More students come to the front to talk about their countries with pride. All of them are proud of their home countries. 更多的同学来到前面骄傲地谈论他们的国家。所有人都为自己的祖国而自豪。(L41)

be proud of =take pride in 意思是“以……自豪; 因……而骄傲”。例如:

The mother took pride in her son. = The mother was proud of her son. 这位母亲为自己的儿子感到自豪。
pride 是 proud 的名词形式。

11. Together, these three countries cover about 24 million square kilometres. 这三个国家一共占据了 2 400 万平方公里。(L42)

square kilometres 意思是“平方公里, 平方千米”。例如:

The city covers an area of 15 square kilometres. 该城市的面积为十五平方公里。



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Present Perfect Tense 现在完成时态

现在完成时是很重要的时态之一。在八年级上册, 同学们学习了现在完成时, 本单元复习和巩固该语法项目。详解参见教科书语法部分。

Passive Voice 被动语态

英语动词分为主动和被动两种语态。本单元学习和总结被动语态。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 37

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

- Our English teacher will go _____ (到国外) for further education next month.
- The working-age _____ (人口) is reduced in my city.
- Who can speak _____ (日语)?
- There are many beautiful _____ (岛屿) in the _____ (太平洋).

II. Choose the phrases in the box to fill in the blanks.

have been to	has been to	has gone to	have gone to
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- A number of tourists _____ Yangzhou many times because it is such a beautiful city.
- Everyone except Tom and Mike _____ Kunming before.
- I know a little about Thailand, as I _____ this country three times.
- Tell me something about Guilin!
— I'm sorry, but neither Jack nor I _____ that place.
- Excuse me, where is Lisa?
— She _____ the library.
- Where are your parents?
— They _____ my grandparents' home.

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

After graduating from school, I didn't go directly to university. Instead, I spent a year travelling round the world.

I started my trip in London, the U. K. I saw Big Ben and visited the amazing churches. From there, I flew to Paris, and went down to the south of France, which is famous for its lovely beaches.

Next, I flew to India, and travelled round the country for about three months. Although the cities were crowded, the countryside was beautiful. I stayed in a small fishing village by the sea and it was the happiest time of my life.

I then came to China, a country I had always wanted to visit. I saw Beijing, of course, and climbed the Great Wall. I also took a trip to see some villages where I learned a lot about Chinese local customs.

Then, at last, I flew all the way home. It was a great experience, but, yes, it was good to be home again!

- The writer travelled round the world _____.
A. after he graduated from school B. when he was in university
C. before he graduated from school D. after graduated from university
- The right order of the writer's trip is _____.
a. He went to Paris. b. He saw Big Ben.



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c. He visited China.

d. He stayed in India for three months.

A. c-d-a-b

B. a-b-c-d

C. b-a-d-c

D. d-c-b-a

3. Which part of the trip did the writer enjoy most?

A. Climbing the Great Wall in China.

B. Staying in the fishing village in India.

C. Visiting the amazing churches in the U. K.

D. Walking on the lovely beaches in France.

IV. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer both had very busy jobs and didn't have much time to spend with their young children. They wanted to change this, and because their hobby was boating, they decided to sail around the world together.

It took six years to prepare everything for the trip. First, they bought a new boat. Then, both the husband and the wife had to take advanced (先进的) sailing lessons and learn all about the sea and the weather. Mr. Spencer also did several courses in repairing engines and Mrs. Spencer spent an hour in a restaurant learning to cut up fish.

In October, they had one year off from their jobs and sailed away from England with their two children. The next year, in August, their long journey ended in Australia.

The boat was not big, but they took a teacher for the children with them. None of them found the trip boring because there were three computers, many CDs, a TV and a DVD player on the boat.

The family loved being at sea and seeing the stars in the sky. But, most of all, Mr. and Mrs. Spencer enjoyed spending time with their children while they were still young.

1. What was Mr. and Mrs. Spencer's hobby? _____
2. How long did it take them to prepare for the trip? _____
3. Where did they finish their journey? _____
4. How many people were there travelling together? _____
5. What part of the trip did Mr. and Mrs. Spencer enjoy the most? _____

Lesson 38

I. Translate the following numbers into English.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 二分之一 _____ | 2. 三分之一 _____ | 3. 三分之二 _____ |
| 4. 四分之一 _____ | 5. 四分之三 _____ | 6. 五分之一 _____ |
| 7. 五分之二 _____ | 8. 五分之三 _____ | 9. 五分之四 _____ |

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

1. It's said that _____ of the water around the world _____ polluted.
据说世界上三分之二的水资源被污染了。
2. More and more people are worried about serious air pollution because the number of family cars _____ all the time.
越来越多的人关心空气污染, 因为家庭拥有汽车的数量一直在增长。
3. How many _____ are there in the universe?
宇宙里有多少行星?



4. There are 26 English letters _____.

总共有 26 个英文字母。

5. Which continent is _____ snow and ice all year round?

哪个大洲一年四季覆盖着冰雪?

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

You may have noticed that the world's population is not evenly distributed (分别) around our planet. There are some countries where people seem to be living nearly on top of one another because conditions are overcrowded. Then there are others where it seems that hardly anybody lives. What influences this unequal distribution of people? There are specific advantages and disadvantages of living in a certain area.

The two main factors that influence people's choice of location are climate and resources. Climate is the usual weather conditions in a region. Areas that have bad weather are generally less ideal as places to live in. The north and south poles at the top and bottom of the world may be beautiful in their rugged, natural way, but the disadvantage of the bitterly cold and windy conditions usually keeps people away. When it comes to climate, warm conditions and a normal amount of rainfall are advantages that attract (吸引) people.

Natural resources are things that we get from nature to help us survive. Each region offers different resources, and therefore attracts different groups of people. People who enjoy the beach can make their living by catching and selling the ocean's fish and other sea creatures. Those who prefer farming can take advantage of rich soil in valleys near rivers. Some people are willing to accept the disadvantages of the terrible conditions of deserts or mountains in order to take advantage of the resources like oil or wood.

- The underlined part "on top of" in the first paragraph most likely means _____.
 A. very close to
 B. on the highest part of
 C. in control of
 D. on the surface of
- What are the main factors that influence the distribution of people?
 A. Resources and oceans.
 B. Climate and rivers.
 C. Climate and resources.
 D. Warm conditions and rainfall.
- The writer thinks many people don't live near the north or south pole because _____.
 A. they can't get enough food there
 B. the natural sights there don't attract people
 C. the unpleasant weather keeps them away
 D. the length of night time is too short or too long
- Why do people live in valleys near rivers? Because _____.
 A. people can make their living by catching fish
 B. the resources like oil can bring them money
 C. the temperature isn't too low in winter
 D. it's easier for them to grow plants or keep animals
- The purpose of the example in the last paragraph is to tell us _____.
 A. people cannot survive in cold conditions



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- B. different resources attract different groups of people
- C. people usually prefer living at the seaside to living in mountains
- D. a normal amount of rainfall is necessary for people to live in the desert

IV. Read the passage and answer the questions.

Hi! I'm Irfan. I like travelling!

Last summer, I went to Africa with my family. We went for three-and-a-half weeks. Why did we go? Because my mum and dad come from east Africa. They wanted to see it again. They also wanted to show Africa to my sister and me.

We went to a special park in east Africa called Masia Mara. The park has many wild animals. We saw lions, elephants, giraffes, zebras, cheetahs and many other animals.

We were going to camp in the park, but it was too scary. There were too many wild animals. So we stayed in a hotel and drove to the park every day.

One day, we went to a village. It was interesting, but the people were very poor. I don't think they were very healthy.

Was the food in Africa different? Not really. We had lots of food I knew from home, like rice and meat. In some hotels, we had a North American breakfast, but in other hotels, we had Indian food. I like Indian food — my mother cooks it all the time.

Would I go to Africa again? Yes! I would love to go back. It was a good holiday because I learned a lot. I didn't just sit on the beach.

1. Why did Irfan's family go to Africa for a trip? _____
2. How long did they stay in Africa? _____
3. What is Masia Mara? What did they see there? _____
4. Was the food in Africa different? _____
5. Does Irfan like Indian food? _____

Lesson 39

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

1. His novels _____ (translate) into many languages since last year.
2. His _____ (pronounce) showed that he was a foreigner.
3. What is the _____ (different) between the two languages?
4. It's a polite way of _____ (say) goodbye.
5. Bob was born in _____ (Australia), but his parents are _____ (America).

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

1. I bought a _____ (语法) book yesterday.
2. The language we are learning is _____ (英国的) English.
3. Can you _____ (翻译) the sentence into English?
4. I don't know how to _____ (拼写) your name, but I can _____ (发音) it.



III. Task reading.

It's been over three years since I began to learn English. I'm glad that I am getting on well with it.

I find English quite difficult, but very interesting. When I first started, I thought I had only to remember the new words and learn some grammar. I knew little about English idioms. I thought each English word had the same meaning in Chinese. When I learned to say, "I see a book on the desk," I thought the English word "see" was just like the Chinese word "kan". So one day when my teacher asked me, "What are you doing?" I answered, "I'm seeing a book." "That's wrong," the teacher said. "You don't see a book. You read a book. You can't use an English word like a Chinese one."

After that, I began to pay more attention to the differences between Chinese and English. For example, in English we say a "high mountain", but a "tall man". In Chinese we use the same word "gao" for both. Again in English we say "take part in the sports meet", "attend the meeting" and "join the army," while in Chinese we can use "can jia" for all three. Interesting, isn't it?

So studying English doesn't only mean hard work. It can be great fun, too! We not only have to pay attention to pronunciation, grammar, spelling and handwriting, we also have to understand English idioms. We can learn English well in this way!

But all this is only the beginning and I still have a long way to go. I'll try my best and work even harder than before. I must speak and listen to English more, both in and out of class. I must learn English well so that I can work well when I grow up.

要求：1 题判断正（T）误（F）；2 题回答问题；3 题填空；4 题将画线句子翻译成汉语；5 题选择正确答案。

- 1. When I first started to learn English, I used an English word like a Chinese one. ()
- 2. How long has the writer been studying English? _____
- 3. I began to pay more attention to the _____ between Chinese and English.
- 4. _____
- 5. To study English well, we have to _____.
 - A. remember the new words and learn more grammar
 - B. know the differences between Chinese and English
 - C. pay attention to pronunciation, spelling, handwriting and idioms
 - D. do all the above things

IV. Read the table and fill in the blanks.

Country	Capital	Language
India	New Delhi	Hindi and English
Canada	Ottawa	English and French
Russia	Moscow	Russian
Egypt	Cairo	Arabic
Singapore	Singapore City	Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English



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1. If you go to _____, maybe some people can understand you.
2. Egyptians speak _____.
3. If you go to _____, you must learn Russian well.
4. The capital of India is _____.
5. From the table, we can see that _____ is an important language.

● Lesson 40

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

1. It's very unusual for her to leave without _____ (tell) us.
2. Don't be so _____ (rudeness) to your parents.
3. They have travelled to many _____ (Europe) countries.
4. We should speak _____ (polite) to the old.

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

1. I _____ my mother and said goodbye to her.

我亲了妈妈并和她说再见。

2. She _____ when she passed me in the street.

她在街上走过我身旁时向我点了点头。

3. In China, people often _____ when they meet someone for the first time.

在中国，人们第一次见面时常常会握手。

4. \mathcal{C} is different in all \mathcal{C}_i .

身体语言在各种文化中是不同的。

III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

You speak, write a letter, and make a telephone call. Your words carry a message. People communicate with words. Do you think you can communicate without words? A smile on your face shows you are happy or friendly. Tears in your eyes tell others that you are sad.

When you put up your hands in class, the teacher knows you want to say something or ask questions. You shake your head, and people know you are saying “No”. You nod and people know you are saying “Yes”. Other things can also carry messages. For example, a sign at the bus helps you to know which bus to take. A sign on the door helps you know where to go in or out. Have you ever thought that there are a lot of signs around you and that you receive messages from them all the time? People can communicate in many other ways. An artist can use his drawing to tell about beautiful mountains, the blue sea and many other things. Books are written to tell about all the wonderful things in the world and also about people and their ideas. Books, magazines, TV, radio and films all help us communicate with others. They can help us to know what is going on in the world and what other people are thinking about.

1. People communicate .

- A. with words only B. in many different ways
C. in letters and drawings D. with smiles , tears and hands

2. Signs can carry as many _____ as words.



- A. questions B. examples C. tears and smiles D. messages
3. Which of the following is not talked about in the passage?
- A. Books and magazines. B. TV and film. C. Newspapers. D. Radio.
4. Communication is important because it can help you to _____.
A. understand the world and the people around you B. understand what is happening
C. teach each other to speak, write, read and draw D. know what other people are thinking about
5. The best title for this short passage is _____.
A. Signs Carry Messages B. The Important Communication
C. Words, Signs and Drawing D. Ways of Communication

IV. Read the passage and fill in the table.

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way.

How should we behave when you meet someone for the first time? An American shakes your hand firmly while looking at you straight in the eyes. In Thailand, people greet each other by pressing both hands together at the chest.

Many countries have rules about what you should and shouldn't wear. In Muslim countries, women should wear long blouses and skirts. In Korea, you should take off your shoes when entering a house. Remember to place them neatly together where you came in.

In Spain, many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner. In Mexico, lunch is the time to relax, and many people prefer not to discuss business as they eat. In Britain, it's not unusual to have a business meeting over breakfast.

Good Manners

Aspect	Country	Custom
Greeting	America	Shaking hands firmly
	Thailand	1. _____
Dressing	Muslim countries	2. _____
	Korea	Taking off your shoes at the door
Eating	Spain	3. _____
	Mexico	Relaxing while having lunch
	Britain	4. _____

Lesson 41

- I. Find the opposites of the following words from the lesson.
1. none 2. small 3. modern 4. young
5. poor 6. short 7. slowly 8. back
- II. Choose the correct answers.
1. Tomorrow is the Dragon Boat Festival. My mother and my grandma _____ a big meal for our family



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now.

- A. are preparing B. be preparing C. prepare D. prepared
2. This restaurant is _____ its dishes.
- A. famous as B. known to C. famous in D. known for
3. — The mountain in our hometown isn't a good place to _____.
— I agree with you. Few _____ like to go sightseeing there.
- A. tour; tourists B. touristy; tour C. tourists; touristy D. tourist; tourists
4. — Chinese astronauts can also walk in space now.
— Yes, they are _____ our nation.
- A. proud of B. pleased with C. the pride of D. known for
5. I know a boy _____ Li Ming.
- A. name B. called C. naming D. call

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

1. Tom _____ for the final exam. Please be quiet!
汤姆正在准备期末考试。请安静!
2. Today I'm _____ of my school and tomorrow my school will take _____ in my success.
今天我以学校为荣, 明天学校以我为傲。
3. I _____ in America, but my parents _____ China.
我出生在美国, 但我的父母来自中国。
4. This place is more beautiful than we _____.
这个地方比我们想象中的要更美。
5. How do you _____ the Internet?
你怎样连接上网?

IV. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

We spoke to three students from around the world about different national holidays. There are different customs for each festival.

Tan Xiaodong, 15, Hong Kong, China

"It'll soon be Chinese New Year. Before it arrives, we'll clean the house and decorate it for good luck. Every shop is going to close for a few days and we'll go out a lot to celebrate in the streets. We might go and see the lion and dragon dances in the city centre. I love this festival."

Wendy, 16, Sydney, Australia

"Australia Day is on January 26th and it's an important holiday here. We always have a Monday off, so we celebrate for three days. My parents and I go to the countryside for a picnic and our friends always come over. Many people go to beach parties or street parties and there's lots of music and dancing. What fun!"

Amy, 14, New York, the U. S.

"The first Thanksgiving Day was hundreds of years ago when the Europeans who came to America



thanked God for his help. It's still a very important day for families to be together. This year we're going to visit my grandparents and we'll eat a delicious meal of turkey. Thanksgiving Day is on the fourth Thursday in November every year. ”

1. How many festivals are mentioned in the passage?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
2. During the Chinese New Year, tourists can _____.
A. do a lot of shopping B. see lion and dragon dances
C. decorate the house for good luck D. eat turkeys
3. On Australia Day, families often _____.
A. have a meal in the countryside B. go to a swimming pool
C. have a party at school D. clean the house and dance
4. From the passage, we can learn that _____.
A. Australia Day is an important day for family members to get together
B. different festivals have different customs
C. many people go out for a picnic with their friends before Chinese New Year
D. the first Thanksgiving Day was born a hundred years ago

● Lesson 42

I. Choose the correct answers.

1. The United States is _____ the south of Canada.
A. at B. to C. in D. of
2. This island covers about 10 _____.
A. kilometres square B. kilometre squares C. square kilometre D. square kilometres
3. The population of America _____ smaller than _____ of China.
A. are; those B. is; that C. are; that D. is; those
4. The Yangtze River is _____ river in the world.
A. the third longer B. the three longest C. the third long D. the third longest
5. China's population is _____ larger than that of any other _____ in the world.
A. more; countries B. more; country C. much; country D. much more; countries

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Mexico's neighbours are the United States to the north and Guatemala and Belize to the south. Mexico is about one quarter of the size of the United States. Mexico has more than ninety million people. The language of Mexico is Spanish. This makes Mexico the country with the most Spanish-speaking people in the world.

Mexico City is the capital and largest city of Mexico. The city is also very high. It is 7 349 feet high (2 240 metres). This makes it one of the highest capital cities in the world. The population of Mexico City grows bigger every day. About thirty million people live there. It has more people than any other city in the world, even more than Tokyo.

Mexico also has its specialties. Many of the foods we eat started in Mexico. Foods like beans, maize,



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avocados, tomatoes, peanuts, chili peppers, vanilla, and chocolate all come from Mexico.

Mexico is also famous for its cactus (仙人掌) plants. Mexico has more kinds of cactus than any other country.

1. Mexico is _____ the U. S.
A. on the south of B. on the north of C. a part of D. as large as
2. Mexicans speak _____.
A. English B. French C. Spanish D. Latin
3. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Mexico City is the capital of Mexico.
B. The population of Mexico City is 90 000 000.
C. Tokyo is one of the cities with the largest population.
D. Mexico City is one of the highest cities in the world.
4. Tomatoes were originally (最初地) grown in _____.
A. America B. Spain C. Tokyo D. Mexico
5. The best title for the passage is _____.
A. Mexico City B. Mexico's Plants C. Mexico D. Mexico's Population

III. Task reading.

My Year Abroad

This month in *Travellers Corner* there are three teenagers' experiences in year-abroad programmes.

Mariko Okada — Tokyo

My year abroad in the United States was a fantastic experience. I'm not a shy person, and I was very comfortable speaking to everyone. So I got lots of speaking practice. I also learned lots of interesting things about American culture. When I got home, my friends all said that I had improved so much! I hope to go back again in the future.

Carla Fonseca — Rio de Janeiro

I spent last year studying English in London. I'm from a small town, and London is a very big city. Sometimes I felt it was too big. There were so many people to talk to, but I always felt bad about my English. I missed my family, and I really missed my two cats. My roommate was always using our telephone, so I hardly had the chance for a nice long talk with my parents. I think it was a good _____ for me, but I'm glad to be home!

Alvin Chen — Hong Kong

Studying in New Zealand was a fun experience for me, but it was also lots of hard work! I had English classes six hours a day, five days a week — with lots of homework. I also kept a diary of my experience. I like to write, and I wrote two or three pages in my diary every day. On Saturdays, my homestay family took me to lots of interesting places and showed me so many wonderful things about the culture. I'm really glad I went!

要求: 1 题判断正 (T) 误 (F); 2 题回答问题; 3 题将画线句子翻译成汉语; 4 题选择正确答案; 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. *Traveller's Corner* is most probably a travel magazine. ()
2. Who didn't really enjoy the stay in a foreign country very much? _____
3. _____
4. All the three teenagers went abroad _____.
A. to study English B. to visit friends C. to have a holiday D. to find a job
5. _____

IV. Read the passage and fill in the table.

How big is Asia?

The continent covers more than 44 million square kilometres.

What countries are in Asia?

There are more than forty countries. Some of them are China, India, Japan and others. China is the biggest country in area and population.

How many people live in Asia?

More than four billion people live in Asia. That's more than half the world's population!

What languages do they speak?

Chinese, Russian, Japanese and many other languages.

What are the main geographical features of Asia?

- Mount Qomolangma (or "Mount Everest") is in the Himalayas. It is the highest mountain in the world.
- The Yangtze River (the Changjiang River) in China is the third longest river in the world.

What are the biggest cities in Asia?

Tokyo, Bombay and Shanghai are three of the biggest cities in Asia.

How big is Europe?

Europe covers about 7 billion square kilometres.

What countries are in Europe?

Europe has more than thirty countries. The major countries are England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece and Russia. The biggest country in Europe is Russia. It is the biggest in area and in population.

How many people live in Europe?

More than 700 million people live in Europe.

What languages do Europeans speak?

English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Greek and many others.

What are the main geographical features of Europe?

- The Alps are the biggest mountains in Europe.
- The Caspian Sea is the largest lake in the world.
- The Volga River is Europe's longest river.



Unit 7

What are the biggest cities in Europe?

London, Moscow and Paris are three of the largest cities in Europe.

	Asia	Europe
Size		
Number of countries		
Population		
Languages		
The biggest cities		



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the correct information you hear.

1. A. abroad

B. road

C. boat
2. A. land

B. island

C. time
3. A. sometime

B. some time

C. many times
4. A. thirteen

B. third

C. thirty
5. A. Britain

B. London

C. the U. S.

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

1. A. 30%.

B. 50%.

C. 75%.
2. A. Five.

B. Six.

C. Seven.
3. A. About 8 billion.

B. About 9 billion.

C. About 7 billion.
4. A. Six.

B. Four.

C. Five.
5. A. An ocean.

B. A river.

C. A part of an ocean.

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

“How many countries use English as their native language, Danny?” Jenny asked. “Ah, that’s easy!” Danny answered, “_____, America, Australia, Canada, Russia and Japan.” “But I think people in Japan speak _____ and people in Russia speak Russian,” Jenny said. “No, I think I’m right!” Danny said, “Let’s _____ Brian up.” “Britain, _____, Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand,” said Brian. “Oh! The _____ is a big place and my head hurts,” said Danny.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. — What does fresh juice contain?

— _____ of the juice _____ orange. It’s very pure.

A. Four fifth; are

B. Four fifths; are

C. Four fifth; is

D. Four fifths; is
2. — Could you come and spend the weekend with us?

— I’m afraid I can’t. I have to _____ for my coming exam.

A. nod

B. prepare

C. do

D. spell
3. — Hi, Ann! I won the first prize in the English Speech Contest.

— Congratulations! And I guess your parents must _____ you.



- A. be mad at B. be proud of C. be angry with D. be impolite to
4. — Where is your father?
— He _____ Australia and he _____ Sydney for two weeks.
A. has been to; has been in B. has gone to; has been in
C. has been in; has been to D. has gone to; has been to
5. E-mail English _____ among young people.
A. use wide B. used widely C. is widely used D. wide is used
6. — Excuse me. I'm looking for *Be the Best of Yourself*.
— Sorry. The book you are asking for _____ out.
A. is selling B. is sold C. was selling D. will be sold
7. People over 90 _____ not only by their family but also by the government in many places.
A. is looked at B. are taken good care of C. are taken good care D. is looking after
8. — Hi, Jack. Did you go to Lucy's birthday party?
— No, I felt so sad. I _____.
A. didn't invite B. hadn't invited C. am not invited D. wasn't invited
9. How many people are there at the meeting _____?
A. a total B. total C. in totally D. in total
10. Egypt is _____ its grand pyramids.
A. famous as B. known to C. famous in D. known for

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

1. So far, nearly _____ (四分之三) of the students in our class have joined the P. E. club.
2. He _____ (点头) in agreement with me but didn't say a word.
3. Can you _____ (拼写) the word "pronunciation"?
4. — Where is your mum? — She _____ (准备) for supper.
5. He is honest only on the _____ (表面).

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

1. Millions of _____ (tour) come to our city every year.
2. The weather report says it will be cloudy in some _____ (Europe) cities in the coming days.
3. His father takes great _____ (proud) in what he has done.
4. His _____ (pronounce) sounds like he is a native speaker.
5. He cannot refuse you if you ask _____ (polite).

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

1. The world's biggest i _____ is Greenland.
2. I would like to visit some of the places we studied in g _____ class today.
3. — Have you ever been a _____? — No. I only travelled to some places in our country.
4. China has the largest p _____ in the world.
5. The earth is a p _____ in the universe.



Unit 7

VIII. Fill in the blanks using the proper voice.

1. Nowadays two thirds of business letters _____ (write) in English.
2. New technology _____ (use) to stop the students from cheating in the exam last year.
3. — Excuse me, sir, smoking _____ (not allow) in the gas station. — Oh, I'm really sorry.
4. A football match between Class Two and Class Three _____ (hold) tomorrow afternoon.
5. — It's difficult to get to the other side of the river.
— I think a bridge _____ (build) over the river.
6. The mobile phone has influenced people's lives a lot since it _____ (invent).
7. — Your classroom is so clean. — Yes. It _____ (clean) every day.
8. Many trees _____ (plant) along the streets every year. So the air is very fresh.

IX. Cloze test.

Anne is a newspaper reporter. She chose this 1 so she could travel around the world. The work has taught her many unforgettable lessons. She has seen wars, earthquakes and death. And she has 2 seen courage, hope and happiness.

Last year, she won an award for her reporting in Africa. She was very proud 3 it. At first, she thought she got the award because of her good work. But then she realized that she should thank many other people for 4 help.

Anne was born in Jamaica. Her family was not poor, but it was not 5, either. Her parents had to 6 hard so that she could go to school. At school, Anne was not a good student, 7 she enjoyed writing because her English teacher said, "Anne, you are a wonderful 8." The teacher encouraged her all the time.

Later, Anne went to university in Canada and then 9 for a job. It was very difficult. Then, one day, she went to see the editor of a newspaper in Ottawa. The editor gave her a job. "Everyone needs a 10 at first," he said.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. book | B. job | C. sweater | D. picture |
| 2. A. still | B. never | C. also | D. only |
| 3. A. to | B. of | C. for | D. from |
| 4. A. my | B. his | C. our | D. their |
| 5. A. rich | B. new | C. small | D. big |
| 6. A. study | B. walk | C. work | D. play |
| 7. A. but | B. if | C. because | D. so |
| 8. A. farmer | B. nurse | C. doctor | D. writer |
| 9. A. looked | B. made | C. joined | D. found |
| 10. A. ticket | B. hobby | C. chance | D. habit |

X. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Different countries have different customs for giving presents.

In China you must never give a clock to a Chinese person, because the sound of the word for "clock" is



similar to the sound of “death”. Also, don’t wrap (用……包裹) a present in white, black or blue paper, because they are the colours for funerals (葬礼). Don’t give a knife, because something sharp can cut a friendship.

In Russia if you give flowers as presents, you have to give an odd number of them (one, three, five, etc.) because even numbers of flowers are for funerals.

In Germany if you are invited to dinner, flowers are good presents to take to your dinner hostess (女主人), but don’t give her red roses because it means you are in love with her. Don’t take thirteen of anything because it’s an unlucky number. Don’t take an even number of anything, either. Don’t wrap your presents in white, brown, or black paper.

1. According to the passage, _____ must never be given to the Chinese people as presents.

- A. flowers B. clothes C. food D. clocks

2. People don’t wrap presents in black or white paper in _____.

- A. Germany B. China
C. both China and Germany D. both China and Russia

3. What does the underlined word “even” mean in Chinese in the passage?

- A. 偶数的 B. 奇数的 C. 甚至 D. 平坦

4. What presents can you take to your dinner hostess in Germany?

- A. Thirteen of something. B. Flowers except red roses.
C. An even number of something. D. Something wrapped in brown paper.

5. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Don’t Give Thirteen of Anything As Presents B. Giving Flowers As Presents
C. Different Customs for Giving Presents D. Foreigners’ Presents

XI. Writing.

Have you been abroad? If yes, which country have you been to? If no, which country would you like to visit?



UNIT

8

Save Our World



I. What do they mean?

疑难解析

1. **It's a special day to draw people's attention to the environment.** 这是一个引起人们关注环境的特殊日子。(L43)

draw one's attention 意思是“吸引某人的注意力”。例如：

The wonderful song has drawn the students' attention. 这首好听的歌引起了学生们的注意。

Fascinating facts about the butterfly have been drawing Dr. Taylor's attention. 关于蝴蝶的一些有趣的现象一直吸引着泰勒博士的注意。

pay attention to 意思是“注意；留意；当心”。例如：

I hope you will pay attention to this problem. 我希望你对此问题给予关注。

2. **We should pick up the garbage!** 我们应该捡起垃圾！(L43)

pick 为动词，意思是“采，摘；挑选”。pick up 为短语动词，意思是“拾起；捡起；拿起”。也可表示“顺便用车来接（某人）”或“顺便买（某物）”。如果宾语是代词，应该放在中间。例如：

Jenny picked up the wallet and gave it to the headmaster. 詹妮捡起了钱包，并把它交给了校长。

My mother picks me up at 5:30 every afternoon. 妈妈每天下午 5 点半来接我回家。

Pick up trousers from the tailor. 从裁缝那里选一条裤子。

3. **Each student could clean up a bit of the schoolyard.** 每个学生都应该打扫一点校园。(L43)

(1) clean up 意思是“清理；打扫”。例如：

We'd better clean up the dirty parts of the glass before he comes back. 我们最好在他回来之前把脏玻璃清理干净。

(2) a bit of 意为“一点；一些”，修饰不可数名词，在此相当于 some。例如：

I'd like a bit of bread. 我想吃些面包。

a bit 意为“稍微；有一点儿”，可修饰形容词和副词的原级、比较级。例如：

— Are you tired? — Yes, I'm a bit tired. ——你累了吗？——是的，我有点累。

This dress is a bit longer than that one. 这条裙子比那条长一点。

4. **We would finish cleaning in an hour!** 我们应该在一个小时内打扫完！(L43)

finish doing sth. 意思是“结束做某事”。例如：

I haven't finished reading the book yet. 我还没读完这本书。

常见的后接 v-ing 的动词或词组有：enjoy doing（喜欢做）；have fun/difficulty（in）doing（做……获得乐趣/有困难）；prevent/stop/keep ... from doing（阻止做）；give up doing（放弃做）；be busy doing（忙于做）；be interested in doing/take an interest in doing（对做……感兴趣）；can't help doing/can't stop doing（忍不住做）；look forward to doing（盼望做）；succeed in doing（成功做）

5. **How much garbage do you throw away after lunch?** 午饭后你扔了多少垃圾？(L44)

throw away 意思是“扔掉；浪费”。例如：

We're worried because many of us throw away perfectly good food. 我们很担心，因为我们中的许多人扔



掉很好的食物。

6. The class with the least garbage gets a prize. 丢垃圾最少的班能得到奖品。(L44)

这句也可以用 The class that makes the least garbage gets a prize. 来表示。

less 和 least 是 little 的比较级和最高级，意思是“较少的；最少的”，用来修饰说明不可数名词。例如：
She has less money than me. 她比我钱少。

At last the young man got the least gold. 最后那个年轻人得到的金子最少。

7. Turn off the television and shut down the computer when you are not using them. 当你不用的时候，关闭电视和电脑。(L44)

turn off 意思是“（把水源、煤气、电源等）关掉”。例如：

Please turn off the radio. 请把收音机关上。

相关词组：反义词为 turn on（打开）；turn down（关小；调低）；turn up（调高）

作“关掉某种电器”讲时，shut down = turn off = switch off，而 shut down 还有“工厂停工”等意思。
例如：

Please shut down the machine. 请关掉机器。

The factory has shut down for half a year. 工厂已经关门半年了。

8. Danny empties two bags of garbage onto the floor. 丹尼把两袋垃圾倒在地上。(L45)

empty 在这里作动词，意思是“倒空”。例如：

The poor man emptied all his pockets and he couldn't find any coins. 这个穷人掏空他所有的口袋，可是没有找到一分钱。

empty 还可作形容词，意思是“空的”。例如：

The bag is empty. Please put some things in it. 这个书包是空的，请往里面装些东西。

9. People throw too much away. 人们扔掉太多的东西。(L45)

too much 意思是“太多”，修饰不可数名词，用作名词词组或修饰形容词、副词的比较级，含有“过分；难以接受”之意。例如：

There was too much rain last year. 去年雨水太多。

Don't eat too much, or you'll get ill. 不要吃得太多，不然你会生病的。

This one is too much trouble. 这是一个太大的麻烦。

too many 意思是“太多”，修饰可数名词复数。例如：

There are too many cars. 汽车太多。

much too 意思是“太……”，修饰形容词、副词的原级。例如：

The radio is much too noisy. Please turn it off! 收音机太吵了，请关掉它！

10. I don't want to waste water. 我不想浪费水。(L46)

We sort our pop cans, beer bottles and waste paper. 我们把可乐罐、啤酒瓶和废纸分类。(L46)

第一句中的 waste 是动词，意为“浪费”。例如：

The water is wasting. 水在白白流走。

第二句中的 waste 是形容词，意为“废弃的；无用的；荒废的”。例如：

There is a large waste land. 那有一大片荒地。

此外，waste 还可作名词，意为“浪费；垃圾”。例如：



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It's (a) waste of time. 这是浪费时间。

We should recycle waste. 我们应该回收废物。

11. It is made into new things. 它被制成新的东西。(L46)

be made into ... 表示“把……制成……”。例如：

Wood is made into paper. 木头被制成纸。

12. We use them again and again, or we put other garbage in them. 我们反复利用它们，或者把垃圾放到它们里面。(L46)

again and again 意思是“再三地，反复地”。例如：

The book is so interesting that I read it again and again. 这本书是如此的有趣，以至于我读了一遍又一遍。

13. In fact, if each of us makes a small change in our life, we can make a big difference to our environment. 实际上，如果我们每个人都在生活中改变一点，环境就会有大的改善。(L46)

make a difference to 意思是“对……产生影响”。例如：

Does his absence make a difference to your work? 他的缺席会影响你的工作吗？

14. Living things start out weak and small and slowly grow strong and big. 生命从弱小开始，慢慢变得强大。(L47)

start out 意思是“开始；动身；出发”。例如：

When we start out with something, we usually will try everything. 当我们开始做一件事时，我们通常会愿意去尝试所有事。

15. If we pollute the rivers and oceans, fish may get sick or even die. 如果我们污染了江河和海洋，鱼可能会染病甚至死亡。(L47)

get sick 意思是“患病，生病”。例如：

Some people get sick easily. 有些人很容易生病。

16. Some birds live off fish. If the birds eat the sick or dead fish, they may die off. 一些鸟儿以鱼为生。如果鸟儿吃了病鱼或死的鱼，它们有可能会渐渐灭绝。(L47)

live off 意思是“以……为食料；靠……生活”。例如：

A tiger lives off some small animals. 老虎靠吃一些小动物为生。

Most of the Asians live off rice. 多数亚洲人以大米为主食。

They live off the farmland. 他们靠种田过活。

17. Nature is a balance between all the living things on the planet. If one species dies off, then another species may die off, followed by another, and another ... 自然对地球上所有生物起着一种平衡作用。如果一种物种灭亡，另一种物种也可能灭亡，一个接着一个……(L47)

(1) die 意思是“死亡，熄灭；凋零，枯萎”。die 是瞬间动词，注意它的用法。试比较：

His cat died last week. / His cat has been dead for one week. 他的猫上星期死了。/ 他的猫死了一星期了。

注意：death 是名词，意思是“死亡”；dead 是形容词，意思是“死的”；dying 是形容词，意思是“濒临死亡的”。

(2) die off 意思是“相继死亡；先后死去”。例如：

The species is dying off. 该物种面临绝种。

Those languages are in danger of dying off. 那些语言正处于消亡的危险之中。



近义词组: die out 意思是“消失; 灭绝”。例如:

Many old customs are dying out. 很多古老的习俗即将消失。

No one could give a convincing explanation of why dinosaurs died out. 没有人能对恐龙的灭绝给出一个令人信服的解释。

18. **We put on gloves and divided the garbage into different piles: glass, metal, plastic, paper and everything else.** 我们戴上手套, 把垃圾分为玻璃、金属、塑料、纸和其他种类。(L48)

divide ... into 意思是“分为; 分成”。例如:

They divide the food into equal shares. 他们把食物均分成若干份。

19. **Today, Danny made a car out of garbage!** 今天, 丹尼用垃圾做了一辆汽车!(L48)

make ... out of 意思是“用……制成……”。例如:

We made some hats out of the waste materials. 我们用这些废弃材料制成了帽子。

They will make some bread out of the flour. 他们将用这些面粉制成一些面包。

20. **I think it's our duty to protect the environment.** 我认为保护环境是我们的责任。(L48)

it's one's duty to do sth. 意思是“做某事是某人的责任, 某人应该做某事。”例如:

It's your duty to do your homework. 你应该做作业。



II. Finding out the rules

发现语法

Using “it”

在七年级上册, 我们已总结了代词 it 的七种用法。本单元继续学习 it 的用法。详解参见教科书语法部分。



III. Following-up tasks

同步练习

Lesson 43

I. Choose the correct answers.

- At the exhibition, the little boy's invention _____.
A. drew many IT engineers attention B. drew many IT engineers' attention
C. draw attention of many IT engineers D. draw many IT engineers' attention
- When he saw a wallet on the playground, he _____ at once.
A. picked it up B. gave it up C. picked up it D. gave up it
- Their classroom is very clean because they took turns to _____.
A. clean them up B. clean up them C. clean it up D. clean up it
- I wish I could put on _____ weight.
A. bit of B. a bit of C. bit D. a bit
- It took us a week to finish _____ the house.
A. to paint B. painted C. paint D. painting

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

- When you _____, please return back the book.



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阅后请将图书归还。

2. I poured _____ salt water into his mouth.
我向他嘴里倒了一点盐水。
3. You should always _____ the room.
你应该经常清理房间。
4. There came a cry for help from the river and it _____.
从河里传来的救命的声音引起了我的注意。
5. The workers have to _____ to keep the park clean.
工人们不得不捡起垃圾来保持公园干净。

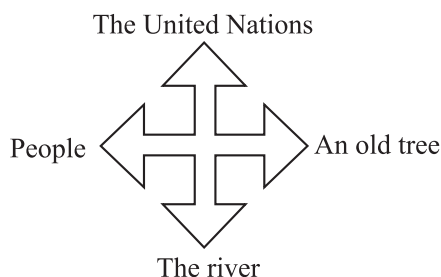
III. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

This is a story from a meeting held by some people and two things in nature. We call it the Four-Sided Talk. Let's "listen to" everyone carefully and find out what they think.

People : We have lived on the earth since ancient times. The earth is our home. Now we regret what we have done to our home !

The earth belongs to all of us. From now on, we should not only make full use of the resources on the earth, but also protect the earth. Let's try our best!

We only know a little bit about the environmental problems. Hearing what all of you said, we have made up our minds to protect the earth and love the earth. We have also made June 5th World Environment Day.



What the old tree said is right. I not only make the earth more beautiful, but also provide clean water for people and animals to drink. Now I'm sad because people put waste and garbage into us, which kills many animals and plants that drink our water. People drink this kind of water and get sick, too.

I am thousands of years old, but I have fewer and fewer friends. I'm afraid that soon I will be cut. People cut down many trees to make paper and chopsticks. They destroy the forests and the natural environment. Now there are no trees to make air and to protect people from floods. Mother nature is creating many disasters to teach people a lesson.

1. What's the United Nations' decision in the Four-Sided Talk?
 - A. Set an Earth Day.
 - B. Find out what is creating the pollution.
 - C. Hold an international meeting.
 - D. Protect and love the earth.
2. What doesn't the old tree tell us?
 - A. He's afraid of being cut down someday.
 - B. The trees have the longest lives in the world.
 - C. Over-cutting teaches people a lesson.
 - D. People are destroying the natural environment.
3. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "disasters"?



- A. 灾难 B. 奇迹 C. 财富 D. 神话

4. What will people do according to the passage?

- ① Over-use the resources. ② Beautify the earth. ③ Start a global group. ④ Protect the earth.

- A. ①④ B. ②③ C. ①③ D. ②④

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

Earth Hour started in Sydney on March 31st, 2007. It calls on families and buildings to turn off the lights from 20:30 to 21:30 on the last Saturday night of March. 1 _____ A year later, on March 29, Earth Hour 2008 became a global activity and was supported by 50 million people from thirty-five countries. On March 28, 2010 over 2 100 cities in another eight countries took part in it. 2 _____

In 2012 in China, there were many cities taking part in this activity, especially some large cities, such as Beijing, Shanghai ... Many people consciously (有意识的) turned off lights during this hour. 3 _____ In colleges, some students held some activities to make all the students leave their dormitories.

It was 20:30, Beijing time. 4 _____ In Shanghai some people were taking a walk with their families or friends. And in Ningbo some young people were holding a party in a park, singing and dancing. 5 _____

Earth Hour has a variety of activities, but the final goal is the same — focusing on (聚焦) climate change and protecting the environment for individuals.

- A. The people from the three cities felt very relaxed.
B. In 2007 more than 2.2 million homes and businesses turned off their lights.
C. And without lights, they could also enjoy themselves.
D. Some people in Beijing were having a nice talk with their friends.
E. Earth Hour came to China on that day, too.

Lesson 44

I. Choose the correct answers.

- We'd better not buy cups or boxes which can be used only once.
— That's right. It will save energy and _____ waste.
A. increase B. reduce C. produce D. pollute
- The meat is producing a terrible smell. _____.
A. Threw away it B. Threw it away C. Throw away it D. Throw it away
- The boy is sleeping. Please _____ the radio.
A. turn up B. turn off C. turn on D. turn back
- If all businesses go paperless, at least one million tons of paper will be _____ a year.
A. used B. saved C. copied D. offered
- It was windy. He _____ all the windows.
A. close up B. turn off C. shut D. shuts down

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

- The local people had to move away because of the serious _____ (pollute).
- Can you imagine life without _____ (electricity) products?



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3. The party won't be held until the _____ (follow) week.
4. They take their _____ (reuse) bags with them when they go shopping.

III. Task reading.

Want to save the environment? You probably can't fix everything on your own, but by taking small steps and keeping the environment in mind every day, you can make a difference,

1 _____ Challenge yourself to think about the environment as you live your life. If you shut off lights when you leave the room, and turn off your TV when you're not watching it, you'll save energy. If you take shorter showers, you'll save water.

2 _____ Shopping is fun, but buying things you don't need is wasteful and bad for the earth. Before you buy something, ask yourself how much you'll really use it. Avoid buying the products with unnecessary packaging, and whenever possible, buy things that are locally made instead of those shipped from far away.

3 _____ Wear green trousers and T-shirts if you want. But what really matters isn't the colour; it's how the clothes were made. If you want to help the environment, the best place to find clothes is at a vintage store, but you might not want to buy everything used. No matter where you shop, keep an eye out for products made from environmentally friendly materials like organic (有机的) cotton, which is grown without the use of pesticides (杀虫剂).

4 _____ What's better than learning about the environment? Save it while you learn. It can be as simple as using both sides of a piece of paper before you recycle it, or reusing an old textbook, instead of buying a new one. If you want to do more, join an environmental group at your school, and encourage your friends to join, too.

要求: 1~4 题将下列小标题放回原文; 5 题选择正确答案。

- A. Shop Green. B. Study Green. C. Think Green. D. Dress Green.
5. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. Some methods to live happily. B. Some advice to save money in daily life.
- C. Some steps to live a healthy life. D. Some ways to make one's life green.

Lesson 45

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

1. There's nothing in this box. Look, it's e _____.
2. Garbage, rubbish and l _____ have the same meaning.
3. Some of the garbage can be reused or r _____.
4. Tom's bike is broken. His father is helping him f _____ it.

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Did you know that each day one person in the U. S. throws away 4.4 pounds of rubbish? Almost every month, we throw away our own rubbish in packaging alone. Packaging (including boxes, bags, etc.) comes to our homes with the things we have bought. Several weeks ago, the TV news said that in a city in Italy tons of rubbish was piled up in the streets, and the smell was rather terrible. What can we do to help? We should get to know the following Rs.



Reduce To reduce means to make less rubbish. That is one of the first things we all should do for the environment. Reduce your rubbish by doing things like packing your lunch in reusable containers (可再利用的容器), taking smaller portions (份) at dinner so you don't waste food when you have had enough, writing on both sides of paper, and using less water when taking a shower.

Reuse To reuse is to use things again. Think about the bags you get from the store. They can be reused to carry your lunch, to hold your rubbish, or to collect used cans. You can even take them back to the store the next time to carry your things instead of getting new bags!

Recycle Recycling is an important part of keeping our planet clean and green. It can also save energy. Be sure that you don't throw things in the rubbish that can be recycled to make something else. Paper, plastic, cans and bottles can all be recycled, but food, electrical waste and mobile phones can't. When you are not sure whether something can be recycled, go to your parents and teachers for advice.

Follow the three Rs, and every one of us can do something to save the earth. It is also the best way to save ourselves.

1. The first paragraph of the passage implies (暗示) that _____.
 - A. packaging should be given up
 - B. Italy is too dirty for us to visit
 - C. the U. S. produces the most rubbish
 - D. the earth is becoming dirtier
2. If you want to reduce, you should _____.
 - A. make good use of your paper
 - B. take a bath instead of a shower
 - C. eat a small dinner every day
 - D. pack your lunch with newspapers
3. The writer seems to ask people to reuse the bags _____.
 - A. only as rubbish bags
 - B. only for carrying other things
 - C. mainly to have a cleaner world
 - D. mainly to save some money
4. Which of the following can be recycled?
 - A. Food and bottles.
 - B. Books and newspapers.
 - C. Paper and mobile phones.
 - D. Plastic and electrical waste.
5. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
 - A. all useless things can be recycled
 - B. the environment is greatly improving
 - C. the three Rs can help us clean the earth
 - D. we should never throw any rubbish away

III. Writing.

请你以 Saving Water 为题用英语写一篇短文。内容包括：1. 水的重要性；2. 人们浪费水的不良现象；3. 提出几条建议。

● Lesson 46

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

1. Please _____ to _____ all the windows are shut.



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请检查确认所有的窗户都关上了。

2. A _____ is a type of transportation to carry goods.
卡车是能够运输货物的一种交通工具。
3. We did it _____ . Finally, we succeeded.
我们一遍又一遍地尝试。最终，我们成功了。
4. Everyone should do something to _____ the _____ .
每个人都应该做些事情来保护环境。
5. _____ his brother, he has a good sense of humor.
和他兄弟不同，他很有幽默感。
6. She had spent all her working life in this _____ .
她一生的工作时间都是在这座工厂里度过的。

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

There are some easy things you can do to protect the environment and the earth. Choose the ideas from the list or come up with a few of your own.

- ★ Plant flowers, grass or trees.
- ★ Whenever you visit a park or a beach, take away what you bring there and keep rubbish in a bag until you can put it into a dustbin.
- ★ Turn off the lights and TV sets when you leave a room. This saves a lot of electricity.
- ★ Turn off the tap when you brush your teeth. You can save some water by not letting it run. Save paper by not using paper cups or paper glasses. Use real ones instead.
- ★ Keep the doors and windows closed in winter to keep warm air in.
- ★ Give your old books and magazines to a library instead of throwing them away.
- ★ Give your clothes to poor children instead of throwing them away.
- ★ Use both sides of paper.
- ★ Stop pouring dirty water into the rivers or lakes nearby.
- ★ Encourage all your friends to do the same things you do to help protect the earth.

If everyone makes a contribution to the environment, the world will become much more beautiful.

1. From the above, we know that the passage is _____.
A. an ad B. a proposal (建议) C. a sign D. a notice
2. The writer tells us _____.
A. to pour dirty water into the rivers
B. to throw rubbish into a dustbin
C. to save water by turning on the tap while brushing our teeth
D. that we can't do all these things every day
3. We can _____ to save paper.
A. use both sides of paper B. pick up waste paper at school
C. use a paper cup D. give old toys to poor children
4. Which of the following is WRONG according to the writer?



- A. Turn off the lights when you leave a room. B. Close the doors and windows in winter.
C. Use a paper cup when you brush your teeth. D. Give your old clothes to poor children.
5. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Save Water and Electricity B. Protect the Earth
C. Make Better Use of Old Things D. Save Money

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks.

The earth is our homeland. We must look after it. Do you think it's our duty to _____ the environment? Sure, many famous _____ have started living a green life to set good models for us. Some people go to work by bike or _____ foot. Some people often reuse water. For example, _____ they finish washing clothes, they use the water to clean the floor. As for students, we can also do things to help. Saving paper is necessary. Try to make full use of _____. Don't throw away used textbooks but give them to your brothers or sisters. And if we don't want to watch TV, turn it _____ in time. On the other hand, we should plant as many trees as possible.

It's really important to live a green life, which will lead to a happier life!

● Lesson 47

I. Choose the correct answers.

- The box is too heavy to carry. What's in it? — Oh, it is _____ books.
A. filled with B. covered with C. used for D. asked for
- We _____ the organization to raise money for the children's hospital.
A. depend B. depend on C. live off D. live
- The towns _____ train and bus services.
A. are connected by B. is connected by C. connected by D. connecting
- My cat _____ yesterday, and my dog _____ for two weeks.
A. dead; die B. died; dead C. died; has been dead D. has been dead; died
- Some animals _____ the leaves and fruits of trees.
A. live B. live of C. live off D. living on
- Dinosaurs _____ millions of years ago.
A. dies B. die off C. die D. died off

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

One of the greatest problems we face today is the destruction (破坏) of our environment. Brown clouds, polluted water, endangered wild animals ..., these problems seem so huge.

So my family does what we can. We take cloth bags to stores instead of using plastic bags. We walk when we don't have to drive ...

But does it do any good? When I am the only one in line at the market with cloth bags, am I doing any good? Does my walking to stores make any real difference to the world?

I recently learned something about flamingos (火烈鸟) which like to get together in groups of a thousand or more. Every year, when the time comes for migration (迁徙), a few of them first take off from the lake. But none of the others seem to notice, so the small group returns. However, the next day they try



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again. This time a few more fly along with them, but most of them still pay no attention, so they return again. They try several times. Every time a few more birds join in but, since the thousands of others still take no notice, the great migration plan is once more stopped.

Then one day something changes. The same small group of birds once again starts flying and a small number join in just as before, then more. Finally, they all take flight and the migration really begins. What a spectacular sight it must be — thousands of flamingos taking off into the sky at once!

A few can make a difference. Even if you're the one to take the first step, and if you continue trying, others will someday take notice and together we will solve even our greatest problems.

1. Where would you most probably read this passage?
A. A guidebook. B. A movie poster. C. A personal blog. D. A geology magazine.
2. Why does the writer use cloth bags in stores? Because _____.
A. he wants to do some good to the environment B. he thinks plastic bags are expensive
C. there are only cloth bags in stores D. all the people use cloth bags in stores
3. What does the underlined word “spectacular” in Paragraph 5 probably mean?
A. Sad. B. Surprising. C. Terrible. D. Fantastic.
4. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Even if we can walk there, we still drive there.
B. Flamingos like to get together in groups of a thousand or more.
C. Brown clouds and polluted water are the only problems we face today.
D. When a few of the flamingos first take off from the lake, all the others follow at once.
5. What's the writer's purpose for writing this article?
A. To show that the writer loves to see the migration of flamingos.
B. To tell readers to continue trying and it can make a difference.
C. To introduce a special kind of flamingo to readers.
D. To show that there are many problems in the world.

III. Task reading.

1970 was World Conservation (保护) Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world was in danger. They hoped something could be done.

Here is one example of the problem. At one time, there were 1 300 different species of plants and flowers in Holland, but now only 866 are left. The others have been destroyed (毁坏) by modern man and his science. We are changing the earth, the air and the water and everything around us. We can't live without these things. If things go on like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask, “What must we do?” More and more young people know this. Many of them are helping to save our world. For example, they plant trees. In a small town in the U. S. , a large group of girls cleaned the banks of 11 kilometres of their river. Young people may hear about conservation through a song called “No one's going to change our world”. It was made by Cliff Richard and other singers. The money from it will help to conserve tigers, elephants and pandas around the world.



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

- There are not so many plants, trees and flowers in Holland now because the weather there isn't fit for farming. ()
- The song called "No one's going to change our world" encourages people to protect our environment and save our world. ()
- If we go on _____ the earth and everything around us, some day we will destroy ourselves.
- The writer warns us that our world is _____.
- The word "conserve" in the last sentence means "_____".

A. kill B. save C. change D. destroy

● Lesson 48

I. Choose the correct answers.

- It's your _____ as a teacher to protect your students.
A. duty B. hobby C. habit D. manner
- Today people are encouraged to _____ paper, plastic and water for a better environment.
A. use B. waste C. recycle D. make
- A year _____ into twelve different star signs in some Western countries.
A. divide B. divided C. dividing D. is divided
- More money _____ when we use both sides of paper.
A. will save B. was saved C. has saved D. will be saved
- If there is _____ pollution, the air in our city will be _____ dirtier.
A. less; more B. more; much C. less; much D. more; more
- There are _____ tourists in my hometown every day.
A. thousands B. thousand of C. thousands of D. thousands off

II. Read the passage and choose the correct answers.

Taking away a city's rubbish is a big job. Every day trucks come into a city to collect it. Most rubbish is made up of things we can't eat or use. If we kept these things we would soon have a mountain of rubbish.

In some cities, the rubbish is collected and taken outside the city to a dump. Often the city dump is placed where the ground is low or there is a big hole. The kitchen rubbish is broken into small pieces and sent into the sewage system. The sewage system takes away the used water from toilets, bathtubs and other places.

To keep mice and flies away, some earth is used to cover the newly dumped rubbish. Later, grass may be planted on the rubbish-filled land. Finally, a house or a school may be built there, and then you'd never know that this had once been an old rubbish dump.

In other cities the rubbish is burnt in special places. The fire burns everything but the metal. Sometimes the metal can be used again in factories where things are made of metal. The food parts of rubbish are put in special piles where they slowly change into something called humus, which looks like black earth. It is rich with the kinds of things that feed plants and help them grow.

- You can most probably read the passage in _____.
A. a science book B. a TV guide C. a history book D. a telephone book



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2. The main idea of the passage is to _____.
A. tell us that collecting rubbish is a big job B. explain the need for rubbish collection
C. introduce different ways to treat rubbish D. tell people to take useful things out of rubbish
3. The underlined word “sewage” in the passage means _____ in Chinese.
A. 排污 B. 染色 C. 洗涤 D. 吸尘
4. According to the passage, the food parts of rubbish can be used again _____.
A. to feed animals B. to feed plants C. to build a house D. to make machines
5. How should we take care of a used metal box according to the passage? By _____.
A. burning it off B. putting it in water C. throwing it away D. reusing and recycling it

III. Read the passage and fill in the form.

In common with many countries, Britain has serious environmental problems. In 1952, more than 4 000 people died in London because of the smog. The government introduced new laws to stop smog from coal fires and factories and the situation improved a lot.

Today, London is much cleaner but there is a new problem: smog from cars. In December 1991, there was very little wind in London and pollution increased a lot. As a result, about 160 people died from pollution in just four days.

Part of the problem is the new “out of town” shopping centres. In the past, people often walked to shops near their home or went by bus. Now, many people drive to the new shopping centres. As a result, the small shops have disappeared and more people have to travel to do their shopping.

Critics (评论员) say that Britain needs better and cheaper public transport. Transport in Britain is very expensive. An early morning train trip from Glasgow to London (about 600 km) can cost about 100 pounds, for example. A short 15-minute bus trip can cost over 1.00 pound.

Many people are trying to reduce the use of cars in Britain. Some cities now have special bicycle paths and many people cycle to work. Some people also travel to work together in one car to reduce the pollution and the cost.

1 _____ problems in Britain			
Time	Causes	Results	Solutions
In the past	Smog from coal fires and 2 _____.	Over 4 000 people 3 _____ in 1952.	New laws were 4 _____.
Today	Smog caused by cars.	About 160 people died in a few days in 1991.	● Provide better and cheaper public 5 _____. ● Build special paths for bicycles. ● Travel to work together in one car.



IV. Checking yourself

单元评价

- I. Listen to the sentences and choose the answers that have the closest meanings to what you hear.
1. A. We have more plastic. B. We have less paper. C. We have more paper.



2. A. There's a little of rubbish in the yard.
B. There's no rubbish in the yard.
C. There's plenty of rubbish in the yard.
3. A. Riding a bike is better than any other type of transportation.
B. Riding a bike is the fastest of all types of transportation.
C. Riding a bike is the cheapest of all types of transportation.
4. A. Cans, plastic bags and paper can be recycled.
B. Cans, bottles and paper are reusable.
C. Bottles, plastic bags and glass are reusable.
5. A. We threw out the garbage.
B. We emptied the rubbish bags.
C. We divided the garbage into different piles.

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

1. A. 136 billion kilograms. B. 136 kilograms. C. 136 million kilograms.
2. A. In his backpack. B. In the rubbish bag. C. On the floor.
3. A. He went to his teacher's. B. He went to see the doctor. C. He cleaned the schoolyard.
4. A. Ten minutes ago. B. Right now. C. In ten minutes.
5. A. In the class. B. On the street. C. In the shop.

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

- () 1. Jenny, Danny and Brian finished cleaning up the classroom.
- () 2. A lot of garbage they found could not be recycled.
- () 3. They will make a poster about littering and recycling.
- () 4. They can put the poster up in the classroom.

IV. Choose the correct answers.

1. — What smells terrible, Ted? — I'm sorry. I'll _____ the bad food at once.
A. throw away B. put away C. go away D. get away
2. She _____ the pencil on the floor and put it into her pencil case.
A. turn up B. picked up C. mix up D. give up
3. — Could you please _____ the radio a bit? It's too loud. — Sorry, I'll do it right away.
A. turn down B. turn up C. turn on D. turn off
4. If Tom _____ the wrong engine, the machine will stop working.
A. shuts down B. shut off C. turn on D. turns on
5. To _____ the environment, we shouldn't throw rubbish everywhere.
A. pollute B. reduce C. waste D. protect
6. He couldn't finish _____ the book in a short time.
A. reading B. read C. reads D. to read
7. A bike makes the _____ pollution of all types of transportation.
A. more B. most C. less D. least



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8. We can make _____ things into new things.
A. waste B. used C. old D. A, B and C
9. Please take _____ bags and reduce the _____ of plastic bags.
A. reuse; use B. used; used C. reusable; use D. use; reusable
10. The world's population is growing _____ and there is _____ land and water for growing rice.
A. more; less B. larger; fewer C. larger; less D. more; fewer

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

1. It is now our aim to set up a _____ (工厂).
2. _____ (和……不同) my sister, I am a terrible cook.
3. The bus was full. I could not find a _____ (座位) on it.
4. Many students help their school make less _____ (污染).
5. Litter is a _____ (废物), and it can also hurt people.

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

1. Can you show me how to _____ the computer?
你可以教我怎么关计算机吗?
2. _____ exercise will pick you up.
你稍微运动运动就会恢复健康的。
3. Suddenly, a girl in red _____.
突然, 一个穿红衣服的女孩引起了我的注意。
4. _____ rubbish was sent to the city recycling centre every day.
每天, 数千吨的垃圾被送到城市的回收利用中心。
5. Most of the Asians _____ rice.
多数亚洲人以大米为主食。

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

1. Please take the e _____ bottle away and bring me a full one.
2. To p _____ the environment, supermarkets don't provide free plastic bags to shoppers.
3. Don't forget to water your plant, or it will d _____.
4. — Can you f _____ leaky toilets and sinks? — Of course.
5. — What does “r _____” mean? — That's how people in England say “garbage”.

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

throw away pick up turn off divide into clean up

1. We should _____ the garbage in the schoolyard and put it into the dustbin.
2. I _____ a bag of garbage before lunch. But the garbage can was full again after lunch.
3. I forgot _____ the tap. The water is running now.
4. We can finish _____ the schoolyard in an hour.
5. School textbooks _____ units of study.



IX. Cloze test.

As we all know, the environment around us is getting worse and worse. In some places there are no fish swimming in the river or trees on the hills. Some people even have no clean water to drink.

Recently, a new lifestyle called low carbon life is spreading to every corner of our country. A low carbon life means 1 energy and no waste. It is such an important project that I can't wait 2 my ideas on how to promote it.

First, we should 3 a no-car day every week in our school. I suggest this because cars not only cause serious air pollution but also waste energy. On the no-car day, neither students 4 teachers are allowed to drive to school. On this day, just walk or run. Use our 5 and enjoy the fun.

Second, we had better not use plastic bags 6. No one can stand the "white pollution", so it is wise to use cloth bags which can 7 again and again.

8, one thing that we should keep in mind is that every big thing comes from the small details. So, as students, we ought to turn 9 the lights the moment we leave, use 10 sides of the paper, and reuse our textbooks and so on.

All in all, it weighs greatly on all of us to put the low carbon lifestyle into practice. Just set our minds to these: no-car days, no plastic bags, and no waste. Let's do it now.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. below | B. high | C. above | D. low |
| 2. A. to express | B. express | C. expressing | D. expressed |
| 3. A. set off | B. set up | C. put on | D. put down |
| 4. A. nor | B. or | C. both | D. and |
| 5. A. bikes | B. cars | C. buses | D. legs |
| 6. A. any more | B. no more | C. no longer | D. never |
| 7. A. reused | B. be used | C. is used | D. use |
| 8. A. Finally | B. Final | C. Last | D. Lately |
| 9. A. up | B. down | C. on | D. off |
| 10. A. both | B. each | C. every | D. all |

X. Read the passage and fill in the table.

New Energy in the Twenty-first Century

Energy from the wind

Wind is a kind of clean energy, and there is lots of it. But, if there's no wind, there is no wind energy.

Energy from the water

When water moves from a high place to a lower place, it can make electricity without pollution. However, people have to build dams (水坝) to use this energy, and building dams is very expensive.

Energy from the earth

There is heat in the rocks under the earth. Scientists use the heat to make geothermal (地热的) energy. This kind of energy is cheap, but it is only possible in a few places in the world.

Energy from the sun

Solar panels (太阳能电池板) on the roofs of houses can turn energy from the sun into electricity. Solar



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power is clean and plentiful. But when the weather is bad, it doesn't work.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Wind Energy	Clean. There is a lot.	It needs 1 _____.
Water Energy	2 _____.	It is expensive.
Geothermal Energy	3 _____.	Only possible in a few places.
Solar Energy	Clean and plentiful.	It depends too much on 4 _____.

XI. Task reading.

“Green” is more than just a colour. It also means taking special steps to protect the environment — the water, the land, and the air we breathe. What can you do?

Sometimes people call our society a “throwaway society”. That means we’re willing to throw away old things and buy new things. Many times, even if you no longer need something, someone else just might. For example, if your baby brother doesn’t want his plastic basketball hoop (篮筐), why not give it to another family who has a little kid?

Here are some more ways to reuse the things you have:

Use rechargeable batteries for your laptops, MP3 players, cell phones, and digital cameras.

Choose reusable travel cups instead of disposable (一次性的) paper or plastic cups.

Take your own bags when you go to the grocery store.

Drink tap water instead of buying bottled water. If you don’t like how your tap water tastes, a low-cost filtration (过滤) system could make a difference. Get a reusable water bottle so you can take it with you.

Organize an exchange among your friends. What can you exchange? Books, toys, even clothes. It’s a way for everyone to get something new without spending any money and without throwing lots of things away.

要求：1~2 题判断正 (T) 误 (F)；3~5 题完成句子。

1. If your brother doesn’t want his plastic basketball hoop, you can give it to another family who has a little kid. ()
2. The article mainly tells us how to protect our environment. ()
3. Green is not only a colour but also means taking special steps to _____.
4. You should choose reusable travel cups _____ disposable paper or plastic cups.
5. You can _____ your books, toys, and clothes with your friends.

XII. Writing.

节约资源、保护环境，要从我们身边的小事做起。假设你是一个注重“低碳”生活的中学生，请以“My Low-carbon Life”为题，写一篇短文，简单描述自己的“低碳生活”。提示：每天步行上学；离开房间时，关闭电灯、电扇、电视等；不用水时，记住关水龙头；循环使用水；充分使用纸张；不使用塑料袋。



期末检测 A (Final-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. On January 27th. | B. On February 25th. | C. On January 25th. |
| 2. A. I was better. | B. I was sick. | C. I was full. |
| 3. A. so interesting film | B. such an interesting film | C. an exciting film |
| 4. A. Mr. Wang is a farmer. | B. Mr. Wang is a teacher. | C. Mr. Wang is a driver. |
| 5. A. I like white best. | B. I like red best. | C. I don't really like white. |

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(5 分)

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| 6. A. In school. | B. Very well. | C. By listening to the tape. |
| 7. A. I don't know. | B. I like it. | C. Good idea. |
| 8. A. OK, thanks. | B. Yes, please. | C. Here you are. |
| 9. A. I hope so. | B. Thank you. | C. I'm sorry to hear that. |
| 10. A. I think so. | B. Thanks a lot. | C. I hope so. |

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确答案。(8 分)

11. What time does Sally usually go to bed?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| A.  | B.  | C.  |
|--|--|--|

12. What's the weather like today?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| A.  | B.  | C.  |
|--|--|--|

13. Why didn't the man catch the train?

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. He didn't start early. | B. He lost his way. | C. The traffic was too heavy. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|

14. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. At the airport. | B. In a taxi. | C. On a bus. |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|

15. What time does the plane take off?

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. At 6:00. | B. At 6:20. | C. At 8:30. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|

16. When did the girl come back home?

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| A. On Saturday. | B. On Friday. | C. On Wednesday. |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|

17. What's the conversation mainly about?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. The girl's vacation. | B. The girl's parents. | C. The girl's interest. |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|

18. What can you infer from the conversation?

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| A. The boy likes staying at home. |
| B. The girl likes the boat tour most. |
| C. The girl's parents like paintings. |

IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(7 分)

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 19. How far is Li Hua's home from her school? | A. Twenty kilometres. | B. Two kilometres. | C. Twelve kilometres. |
| 20. How many reasons does Li Hua have for walking to school? | | | |



Final-term Test A

- A. Three. B. five. C. Four.
21. Li Hua prefers walking to school, doesn't she?
A. No, she doesn't. B. Yes, she does. C. I'm not sure.
22. When did the speaker meet Don for the first time?
A. On a Tuesday morning. B. On a Tuesday afternoon. C. On a Thursday afternoon.
23. What did the two strong boys do?
A. They hit Don.
B. They had a talk with Don.
C. They helped Don with his books.
24. How did the speaker help Don?
A. By carrying Don's books home on his bike.
B. By writing a letter to encourage Don.
C. By carrying Don home on his bike.
25. What does Don do now?
A. A policeman. B. A teacher. C. A doctor.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择。(10分)

26. Smoking has a great _____ on your health. I hope you can give it up immediately.
A. advantage B. value C. influence D. spirit
27. —Excuse me. Would you please speak a little more _____?
—Sorry. I thought you could follow me.
A. sadly B. quickly C. politely D. slowly
28. —Paul failed the exam again.
—That's because computer games _____ most of his time.
A. woke up B. added up C. looked up D. took up
29. The second-hand market is a great place to buy and sell _____ things.
A. used B. new C. broken D. modern
30. Televisions have made _____ possible for us to watch movies at home.
A. that B. this C. it D. them
31. —We've lived here _____ 1985.
—So you've lived here _____ about twenty years.
A. since; for B. for; since C. for; for D. since; since
32. The boy's mother _____ for two years, but he still misses her.
A. died B. has died C. was dead D. has been dead
33. Our city is becoming _____.
A. beautiful and beautiful B. more beautiful and beautiful
C. more beautiful and more beautiful D. more and more beautiful
34. —I'm sorry I _____ my homework at home.
—That's all right. Don't forget _____ it to school this afternoon.
A. forget; to take B. forget; to bring C. left; to take D. left; to bring
35. _____ my cousin _____ I know anything about the story, because we haven't heard of it.
A. Both; and B. Either; or C. Neither; nor D. Not only; but also

VI. 完形填空。(10分)

A green life sometimes just needs a good idea like sharing cars. It's a new way of thinking. You can use a car but you don't need to own it. Now the idea of "car sharing" has become 36 in many countries.

As we know, most cars are 37 in garages for much time. In fact, we drive our own cars 38 one or two hours a day on average (平均). When we don't use them, we have to pay for parking and 39 things. That costs too much money. To 40 money, some people come up with the idea of "car sharing". If we share a car, we'll only 41 when we use it.



Now many people are starting to do car sharing. In Switzerland, almost 40,000 people have 42 it. Japan is also trying to make 43 popular around the country.

Car sharing is the beginning of a new idea in 44. It is also very convenient for us to travel everywhere 45 buying a car. Do you love to share a car with others?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 36. A. popular | B. interesting | C. funny | D. common |
| 37. A. washed | B. driven | C. parked | D. made |
| 38. A. as far as | B. as long as | C. as much as | D. as well as |
| 39. A. other | B. others | C. another | D. all |
| 40. A. make | B. have | C. find | D. save |
| 41. A. spend | B. cost | C. pay | D. take |
| 42. A. joined | B. covered | C. dropped | D. stopped |
| 43. A. time saving | B. money saving | C. car sharing | D. money sharing |
| 44. A. fashion | B. transportation | C. family | D. shopping |
| 45. A. through | B. with | C. by | D. without |

VII. 阅读理解。(30 分)

A

One day, on a bus I saw a lovely girl with golden (金色的) hair. She looked very happy and her smile made her more beautiful. When she suddenly stood up to leave, I saw her hobbling (跛行) ahead. She had only one leg, but as she passed, she gave me a smile.

After I got off the bus, I went to a store to buy some candies. The young man there was nice. I talked with him, and he seemed so glad. As I left, he said to me, "Thank you. You are so kind. It's nice to talk with people like you. You see, I'm blind."

Later, while walking down the street, I saw a child with blue eyes. He stood there and just watched the others play. I stopped and asked, "Why don't you join them?" He looked ahead without a word, and then I knew he couldn't hear me at all.

I have healthy legs, eyes and ears. I'm lucky. So I must value everything I have.

46. What did the girl that the writer met on the bus look like?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. She was very tall. | B. She had golden hair. |
| C. She had blue eyes. | D. She had long curly hair. |
47. The girl on the bus _____.

A. was blind	B. had only one arm
C. was deaf (聋的)	D. had only one leg
48. How did the man in the store feel?

A. Thankful.	B. Useful.	C. Worried.	D. Tired.
--------------	------------	-------------	-----------
49. Why didn't the child join the others?

A. Because he was too young.	B. Because he could see nothing.
C. Because he didn't want to.	D. Because he could hear nothing.
50. The passage mainly tells us _____.

A. to be kind to others	B. to help disabled (残疾的) people
C. to value everything we have	D. to have a healthy body

B

Open today's newspaper. What do you see? Ads! Turn on the TV. Still more ads! Everywhere you look, someone has something to sell.

Here are some ways ads get us to buy.

Some ads use famous people. Stars are paid to sell a product. Think about it. Do they really know about medicine? Do they know about soft drink? These people may be famous. But they may not know about what they are selling.

Some ads make you think you're getting the words of expert (专家). A man in a white coat comes on TV. He looks nice. "I use White and Black," he says. This man looks like a doctor. But he is an actor. He has been paid to sell this product.



Final-term Test A

Does soap (肥皂) have anything to do with a pretty child? Not much. But ads may show their products with something nice, such as the sun, the flowers and so on. Such an ad is about feelings rather than fact.

Ads are full of strong words. Words like “new” and “power”. They can help a product sell. The soap may be called “Spring Rain”. A car may be called “Tiger”. Strong words work on our feelings.

Some ads make promises (承诺). But can they keep them? No.

Some ads use our fear of being too late. “Buy now!” they say. “Selling ends soon.” Check to see if this is true. Don’t hurry. Take time to think.

All ads hope we will buy something, do something, or think in a certain way. Know what ads are doing. Ask questions to yourself. Don’t let their words and pictures fool you.

51. We can see ads _____.
A. on TV
B. in magazines
C. in newspapers
D. all the above
52. Some stars appear in the ads because _____.
A. they know every product well
B. they are famous
C. they are all experts
D. they all like white coats
53. According to the passage, we know that “Spring Rain” is the name of _____.
A. a kind of soap
B. a kind of car
C. a kind of medicine
D. a kind of flower
54. The writer thinks the words and the pictures in the ads _____.
A. tell us a story
B. always make us strong
C. sometimes fool us
D. keep promises
55. What can we learn from the passage?
A. We should always believe the ads.
B. We should not always believe the ads.
C. We should think about the ads after we buy something.
D. We can believe all the stars.

C

Qi Haoran, a Junior 1 student, was quite busy over the past winter vacation — and not just with homework. Qi, together with 10 other classmates, made a volunteer group to call on people to join **the Clean Your Plate Campaign** (“光盘行动”).

The 11 students went to many restaurants and told people the importance of saving food. “Excuse me, do you know that 950 million people around the world still haven’t got enough to eat? Please don’t waste food.” They would say this kind of thing hundreds of times every day.

The Clean Your Plate Campaign began on the Internet in January. It calls on people to reduce food waste.

China in these years had serious problems with wasted food. CCTV reported in January that the food the Chinese people waste every year is enough to feed 200 million people for a year.

The Chinese people are well known for being hospitable (好客的) and generous. Many even feel that they lose face if their guests have eaten all their food.

Luckily, the campaign has got the support of many people. In a restaurant in Xinjiang, the owner gives the guests who have eaten all that they ordered a sticker. People can enjoy a free meal when they have 10 stickers. More than 750 restaurants in Beijing have begun to offer smaller dishes and encourage their guests to take leftovers (剩饭剩菜) home.

Reducing food waste is a big task, and it needs time. It’s important that everyone does his or her bit, just like Qi. Did you finish your meals today?

56. What did the 11 students do during the winter vacation?
A. They helped each other with homework.
B. They opened a restaurant together.
C. They volunteered for a campaign.



- D. They collected money from the customers in restaurants.
57. In this passage the underlined phrase “call on” means _____ in Chinese.
A. 打电话 B. 号召 C. 拜访 D. 叫喊
58. **The Clean Your Plate Campaign** calls on people to _____.
A. do volunteer work B. work part time in restaurants
C. cut down food waste D. wash your plates after dinner
59. From Paragraphs 4 and 5, we learn that _____.
A. wasting food is a serious problem in China
B. the Chinese people waste the most food in the world
C. the Chinese people want to show off that they are rich
D. the Chinese people are afraid of losing face at the table
60. What did the restaurant in Beijing do to support the campaign?
A. The owner would have dinner with those who had eaten up their food.
B. It offered a free meal to the guests who had finished all their food ten times.
C. It gave stickers to the guests who ordered small dishes.
D. It encouraged customers to take leftovers home.

卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

听力部分

VIII. 听短文填空。(5 分)

Information Sheet
<p>61. The college life is very busy and _____.</p> <p>62. There are many activities in our school after class, such as Sports Meetings, _____, Art Week and so on.</p> <p>63. Our teachers not only teach us how to study but also teach us how to _____ in the society.</p> <p>64. _____ now is far more difficult than before.</p> <p>65. We must spend a lot of time _____, or we won't make progress.</p>

笔试部分

IX. 任务型阅读。(10 分)

Liu Yaxuan is totally a homebody (宅女). Every weekend, this 14-year-old student from Tsinghua High School watches popular TV dramas like *The Journey of Flower* and plays with her mobile phone. She hates playing outdoor sports. “It’s too tiring,” she says.

She is not alone. In recent years, more and more Chinese teenagers are becoming homebodies. In 2013, about 60 percent kids spent less than one hour doing outdoor activities every day, according to a research.

To some extent, heavy academic pressure (学业压力) caused this phenomenon (现象). Hu Huilan, 12, from Shenzhen Nanshan Language School, is busy with piles of homework and extra classes on weekends. “I don’t want to get behind,” she said. Even if this isn’t a problem, kids still prefer indoor life. Wang Yidi, 12, from Anhui No. 50 Middle School, often reads *Harry Potter*, listens to music and surfs the Internet at home. “I can do so many things I like at home rather than hang out in smoggy (雾霾的) weather,” she said. But this causes bad health conditions. Chinese teenagers’ physical conditions have been declining (下降) for more than 25 years, reported *People’s Daily* last year.

The situation for some foreign students is quite different. Zhang Yingke, 15, from Unionville High School in Toronto, Canada, says her peers are not homebodies at all. “They spend their free time outdoors even if it just means going to the park or reading a book under the tree. Nice weather, little homework and rich outdoor activities make us do that,” she says. After being there for four years, she has fallen in love with running and playing tennis. “They help me stay healthy,” she says.



Final-term Test A

要求：66 题完成句子；67~68 题简略回答问题；69 题找出并写下第四段的主题句；70 题将文章中画线句子翻译成汉语。

66. _____ kids spent less than one hour doing outdoor activities every day in 2013.

67. What does Liu Yaxuan think of playing outdoor sports?

68. What does Wang Yidi often do at home?

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。

My school life is colourful. Last Monday, our school held a sports meeting. Most of my classmates took part 71. _____ it and had fun with it. My friend Julia won first place in the long jump. She jumped much 72. _____ (far) than any other students in our school and she 73. _____ (break) the school record. In the 400-metre 74. r _____, Mike wanted to get first place but he couldn't because he fell down and he only came in 75. _____ (twenty) at last. But he said that he would try again next time.

Next week, our school basketball team will compete 76. _____ another team from No. 2 Middle School. But they need money, so we'll make money by 77. _____ (sell) our new products. First, we'll make some posters to 78. c _____ people's eye. Danny's product is too expensive. I think nobody can 79. a _____ it. I'm sure we'll 80. _____ (success) and make more money.

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. lives, do, where, know, Mr. Li, you

_____?

82. abroad, I, never, have, before, been

_____.

83. cleaning, you, would, classroom, mind, our

_____?

84. for, it, to, a, is, learn, important, foreign, us, language

_____.

85. her, Mary, as, sister, tall, as, is

_____.

B) 书面表达。(15 分)

86. 当前我国政府倡导节约, 抵制浪费。作为中学生, 我们应当如何做到节粮、节水、节电呢? 请根据以下要求和提示写一篇题为“*How to Save?*”的短文。

要求: 1) 80 词左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。2) 文中不出现真实的校名和人名。

提示词: tap (水龙头), leftover (剩余饭菜), electricity (电)

How to Save?

Our government is aiming to build an “economized society” (节约型社会). It's our duty to work hard to achieve this goal. As students, we should do something to help.

First, _____

In a word, we should keep in mind that small efforts do make a difference.



期末检测 B (Final-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. English | B. England | C. America |
| 2. A. 3, 000 | B. 30, 000 | C. 300,000 |
| 3. A. is from | B. goes from | C. goes to |
| 4. A. much Chinese | B. little Chinese | C. a little Chinese |
| 5. A. over 450 square kilometres | B. 400 square kilometres | C. less than 450 square kilometres |

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(5 分)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. A. Yes, please. | B. No, I can. | C. No, you can. |
| 7. A. In the classroom. | B. He is cleaning the yard. | C. He is a teacher. |
| 8. A. Good idea. | B. No, I don't. | C. Yes, I can. |
| 9. A. It's cold. | B. It's broken. | C. It's nice. |
| 10. A. Thank you. | B. Certainly. | C. My pleasure! |

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确的选项。(8 分)

11. What did Dave do last Friday evening?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| A.  | B.  | C.  |
|--|--|--|

12. Where will they go this weekend?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| A.  | B.  | C.  |
|--|--|--|

13. What does Jeff's mother want him to do?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Go shopping. | B. Do the dishes. | C. Sweep the floor. |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|

14. What is the girl doing?

- A. She is watching animals in the zoo.
 B. She is playing with monkeys.
 C. She is watching TV.

15. What are the monkeys famous for?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Their large heads. | B. Their large noses. | C. Their big eyes. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|

16. How will our environment become without trees?

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| A. Terrible. | B. Clean. | C. Beautiful. |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|

17. When is Tree Planting Day?

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Next Saturday. | B. Next Sunday. | C. This Saturday. |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

18. What will the boy do before they plant trees?

- A. Buy some tools that are used for planting trees.
 B. Ask some friends to plant trees with them together.
 C. Search for some information on the Internet about how to plant trees.

IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(7 分)

19. How many players does each team have when a game of baseball is played?



Final-term Test B

- A. Six. B. Nine. C. Eleven.
20. When did Jack Norworth write the song "Take Me Out to the Ball Game"?
A. In 1908. B. In 1918. C. In 1928.
21. Where did Jack Norworth see a sign about baseball before he wrote the song?
A. In San Francisco. B. In Los Angeles. C. In New York.
22. Where is Mount Kilimanjaro?
A. In the west of Africa. B. In the east of Africa. C. In the north of Africa.
23. What was the height of Mount Kilimanjaro in 2008?
A. 5891 metres. B. 5892 metres. C. 5895 metres.
24. Where did Ludwig Purtscheller come from?
A. Germany. B. Australia. C. Austria.
25. When did Hans Meyer try to reach the top of Mount Kilimanjaro for the first time?
A. In 1861. B. In 1887. C. In 1889.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择。(10分)

26. —How much is the dress?
—It _____ me 400 yuan.
A. cost B. spent C. took D. paid
27. Ladies and gentlemen, attention please! I have _____ important to tell you.
A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
28. We can't do it that way, but whether it will work is _____ matter.
A. other B. another C. each D. every
29. —It's difficult for me _____ the homework in such a short time.
—Come on! I'm sure you can.
A. finished B. to finish C. will finish D. finishes
30. —_____ can you finish your homework?
—In about an hour.
A. How long B. How soon C. How often D. How far
31. Life is _____ the unexpected. Whatever we do, try our best.
A. full of B. proud of C. instead of D. because of
32. He runs faster than _____ boys in his school.
A. all others B. all other C. all the other D. all the others
33. Could you please tell me _____?
A. where is the Grand Hotel B. when the Grand Hotel is
C. where the Grand Hotel is D. how is the Grand Hotel
34. Andy, with his parents _____ to Hong Kong, and they will stay there for a week.
A. have gone B. has gone C. have been D. has been
35. —Do you need a new dictionary, Susan?
—No, Mum. My uncle bought me _____ yesterday.
A. one B. it C. the one D. another

VI. 完形填空。(10分)

Do you ever watch old movies? Maybe you will see one with Carole Lombard. She was a famous 36 in the 1930s. She died when she was only 34. In her 37 life she made 70 movies!

Lombard's real name was Jane Alice Peters. In 1921, she was playing baseball in the 38 near her home. A movie director 39 her and decided to put her in a movie. She was only 13 at the time. The movie was one of the last silent movies. She acted (表演) so well that she 40 the hearts of some people. At 16, she left school to act.

In 1925, she had an agreement with a 41 studio, 20th Century Fox. The studio gave 42 a new



name, and she acted in several films. Then, at age 18, she was in a bad car accident. The accident left scars (伤疤) on her face. The studio broke the agreement, but she did not 43. She continued to act.

It was Paramount Studio that made Lombard a 44. She made many movies for the studio. She also married two of their stars. Lombard was married to actor William Powell for only 23 months. 45 seven years later, she married the great love of her life, actor Clark Gable. It was a great Hollywood love story.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 36. A. nurse | B. actress | C. doctor | D. teacher |
| 37. A. short | B. lazy | C. long | D. humorous |
| 38. A. kitchen | B. classroom | C. cinema | D. street |
| 39. A. forgot | B. saw | C. hurt | D. pushed |
| 40. A. broke | B. avoided | C. won | D. treated |
| 41. A. dance | B. film | C. music | D. school |
| 42. A. me | B. it | C. her | D. him |
| 43. A. give up | B. have a try | C. make sure | D. lift up |
| 44. A. scientist | B. writer | C. driver | D. star |
| 45. A. But | B. Before | C. Since | D. As |

VII. 阅读理解。(30 分)

A

When I was in the eighth grade, my teacher asked us to write something. It was about what we would like to do when we grew up. All I could think of was one sentence I want to help other people! During the years, I met many problems. But I never gave up. I know that to help other people I have to help myself first. I encouraged myself after I experienced failures (失败). Finally, my dream really came true. I found a part-time job in a charity (慈善机构). I began to spend my days doing things for people. I have a happy life. That doesn't mean that this kind of life is easy, or that my work is always enjoyable. I am happy because I am doing what I want to do.

What do you want to do? Write it down now. If you don't know, you can ask yourself, "What would I do if this was the last day of my life?" Then write down the first thing that comes to your mind, no matter (无论) how silly or impossible it is. If you have an answer, you will know what your dream is.

46. The passage is developed by _____.
 A. space B. time C. giving an example D. giving reasons
47. The writer dreams of _____.
 A. having a good life B. being a rich man
 C. helping others D. working for a charity
48. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. The writer never have experienced failures in his dream.
 B. The writer could encourage himself when he's in trouble.
 C. Everyone could make his dream true if he has an idea.
 D. No one can make his dream true.
49. The writer mainly wants to tell us _____.
 A. to believe in our dreams and never give up B. how to help people
 C. how to have a happy and easy life D. that it is good to help other people
50. The best title for the passage is _____.
 A. Having a Dream B. To Be with Your Dream
 C. My Dream D. Making Your Dream True

B

Vanuatu is an island nation in the South Pacific. It is one of the smallest countries in the world. But for those who are interested in adventure and sport, there is a lot to do. Vanuatu's islands offer visitors two of the most exciting and dangerous activities in the world: volcano (火山) surfing and land diving.

Volcano Surfing

On Tanna Island, Mount Yasur rises 300 metres into the sky. Yasur is an active volcano, and it erupts



Final-term Test B

(爆发) almost every day, sometimes several times a day. For centuries, people have climbed this mountain to visit the top. Recently, people have also started climbing Yasur to surf the volcano. In some ways, volcano surfing is like surfing in the sea, but in other ways it's very different. Volcano surfers try to escape the erupting volcano — without getting hit by flying rocks! It's fast, fun and dangerous — the perfect extreme sport (极限运动).

Land Diving

Most people are familiar with bungee jumping, but do you know bungee jumping started on Pentecost Island in Vanuatu and is almost fifteen centuries old? The activity, first called land diving, is part of a religious ceremony (宗教仪式). A man ties tree vines (树藤) to his legs. He then jumps head-first from a high tower to touch the earth with the top of his head — without breaking the vine. Every spring, island natives (men only) still take part in this amazing activity.

51. In Line 2, what does the word “those” mean?
A. People. B. Animals. C. Activities. D. Islands.
52. According to the passage, Mount Yasur _____.
A. is no longer active B. is on Pentecost Island
C. erupts almost every day D. rises 800 metres into the sky
53. Why have people recently started climbing Mount Yasur?
A. Because people can climb it easily. B. Because people can make money.
C. Because people can watch snow on it. D. Because people can surf the volcano.
54. Which of the following about land diving is TRUE?
A. It is not dangerous at all. B. It was first called “bungee jumping”.
C. It is a traditional activity in Vanuatu. D. It came to Vanuatu from another country.
55. What is the purpose of the passage?
A. To tell people not to do dangerous sports.
B. To explain what volcano surfing and land diving are.
C. To talk about the world's best volcano surfer and land diver.
D. To compare activities in Vanuatu with sports in New Zealand.

C

One day after school, I went to the teacher's office to see my teacher, but nobody was there. As I was about to leave, I noticed a piece of paper on the floor. I picked it up and saw the words “FINAL-TERM EXAMINATION” at the top. I put the paper into my schoolbag secretly and ran out of the room.

After I came back home, I took out the paper quickly. It was the exam paper of my worst subject, History. I felt excited. My heart beat fast. I took out my History book and started working on the answer. I had never answered any questions so seriously.

On the day of the History exam, I went into the exam hall confidently. When the paper was sent to me, I dreamt of getting the highest mark in the whole grade and could not help smiling. “My History teacher always encouraged me to work hard and get better grades, but I let him down time and time again. This time I will give him a big surprise,” I thought.

When the teacher said we could start, I turned the paper over. To my surprise, all the questions were different. Later I felt nervous. In the end, I almost left the paper undone. After the exam, I ran to the toilet, took out the paper and carefully read it from the top. Oh! It was last year's exam paper. I read all the questions but I hadn't read the date.

This is a lesson in which I know I have to put my feet on the ground. I regretted doing such a silly thing. After that, I told my teacher the truth and I promised to be honest. From then on, I worked harder than ever before.

56. The writer went to the teacher's office to _____.
A. take an exam B. see his teacher C. get his schoolbag D. ask some questions
57. The writer always _____ in his History exams.
A. got high marks B. did silly things

- ## 卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

VIII. 听短文填空。(5 分)

Aziz Sancar	Time	What Happened
	On September 8, 1946	He was born in a small town in the 61. _____ of Turkey.
	In 1969	He became 62. _____.
	In 1973	He went to study in 63. _____.
	In 1977	He got a job as 64. _____.
	On October 15, 2015	He shared the Nobel Prize in 65. _____ with two other scientists.

IX. 任务型阅读。(10 分)

70.



Final-term Test B

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。

A

There are several traditional festivals in China. Usually, people get together 71. _____ (celebrate) the festivals. The gathering is fun and lively with a big 72. m _____ and delicious desserts. They like 73. _____ (choose) their favourite topic and begin their conversation. They talk face to face. They recall (回忆) their 74. p _____ and imagine their future. Sometimes they take 75. _____ (photo) to record the happy time. They are busy in daily life. However, they never forget to stay in touch.

B

In one class, Mr. Smith asked us to 76. d _____ what we like and what we 77. h _____. The students were active about this topic. Kate told us her favourite food was 78. _____ (pancake). To our 79. s _____, Tony, a naughty (调皮的) boy, said that he liked 80. _____ (copy) others' homework.

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. me, mother, shouted at, angrily, my

82. write, sentences, I, down, some

83. subject, he, what, like, does

84. never, he, for, school, is, late

85. you, many, do, festivals, know, how

B) 书面表达。(15分)

86. 随着外国游客日益增多，未来科技馆决定选拔部分中学生在假期为他们提供英语讲解服务。科技馆需要应征者提交英文自荐信。假如你叫袁新，你有能力并希望成为一名讲解员，请按要求写一封自荐信。

要求：

- 1) 必须写出三点或三点以上的自荐理由；
- 2) 80 词左右，开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

要点：

- 1) 擅长英语 (英语水平，沟通能力)；
- 2) 热爱科学 (科学知识，创新能力)；
- 3)

Dear sir,

I'm a junior student from Chongqing Xinhua School. I'd like to become one of your guides.

I would be most thankful if you could give me the chance.

Thank you!

Yours,

Yuan Xin



期末检测 C (Final-term Test C)

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. experience B. explain C. express
2. A. 6: 15 B. 6: 45 C. 7: 15
3. A. break in B. believe in C. come in
4. A. Tom doesn't like going to school by bike. Neither does Jack.
B. Tom likes going to school by bike but Jack doesn't.
C. Both Tom and Jack like going to school by bike.
5. A. Betty always forgets to take her umbrella.
B. Betty never takes her umbrella when it rains.
C. Betty always takes her umbrella even if it doesn't rain.

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(5 分)

6. A. He is my classmate. B. He likes playing basketball. C. I think he will be a teacher.
7. A. I hope so. B. Good idea. C. I'm worried about it.
8. A. No, I won't. B. I'd like to, but I'm too busy. C. Wish you good luck.
9. A. It's about 300 km away. B. About two hours. C. Yes, it is.
10. A. Of course not. B. Certainly. C. It's hard to say.

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确答案。(8 分)

11. What will the boy do after school?

- A.  B.  C. 

12. What did the man buy in the supermarket?

- A.  B.  C. 

13. When did the man see Tim?

- A. 4:00. B. 5:00. C. 7:00.

14. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Go to school together. B. Repair the computer for her. C. Send someone to help her.

15. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At home. B. At school. C. In the supermarket.

16. What is one of the woman's favourite subjects?

- A. Math. B. Science. C. History.

17. When do the speakers have geography?

- A. At 9:10. B. At 10:45. C. At 11:25.

18. Why does the woman dislike history?

- A. There's too much homework. B. The teacher is too strict. C. She finds it too boring.

IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(7 分)

19. What is the third rule in the girl's school?
A. Students shouldn't have long hair.



Final-term Test C

- B. Students can't get the ears pierced.
C. Students must wear the uniforms.
20. What's the rule about having lunch?
A. Students can't eat in the classroom.
B. Students can't talk loudly.
C. Students can't eat it for more than half an hour.
21. What does the girl think of her school?
A. Relaxing. B. Strict. C. Funny.
22. What must a bus driver have?
A. Communication skills. B. Good learning habits. C. A good driving record.
23. Why did Beth think she was lucky?
A. She had a strong body.
B. The coach was kind to her.
C. She passed the test the first time she took it.
24. For how many hours does Beth drive every day?
A. About 4 hours. B. About 7 hours. C. About 12 hours.
25. What does Beth think of her job?
A. Pleasing. B. Boring. C. Poorly paid.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择。(10分)

26. It is said that _____ of the water over the world _____ polluted.
A. two three; is B. two thirds; is C. two thirds; are D. two third; are
27. Internet has made _____ possible for us to contact easily.
A. that B. this C. it D. them
28. The fruits are on sale. They are very _____.
A. cheap B. expensive C. low D. high
29. The old painting is very expensive. I think nobody can afford _____ it.
A. buy B. buys C. buying D. to buy
30. The teacher said the moon _____ around the earth.
A. moved B. moves C. will move D. has moved
31. I am writing a diary _____ my brother is watching TV.
A. before B. after C. until D. while
32. —Your dress is beautiful.
—Thank you. I _____ 150 yuan for it last weekend.
A. took B. spent C. cost D. paid
33. Nanjing isn't so large as Shanghai, however, it's the second _____ city in East China.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. the largest
34. The Smith family _____ London, so there is no one at home.
A. go to B. will go to
C. has gone to D. has been to
35. To reduce the air _____, we should ride a bike more often.
A. surface B. waste C. pollution D. attention

VI. 完形填空。(10分)

Philip is the bravest boy I know. His friends and family are all very 36 him.

Ten-year-old Philip was born with an 37 which means that he is always breaking his bones (骨头). Although he has such a serious illness, Philip 38 playing sports. In January last year he 39 wheelchair racing. He came second in his first 40, and since then Philip has won every other race!

In order to look for a new challenge (挑战), Philip 41 to take part in the London Wheelchair



Marathon (马拉松). 42, five days before the race Philip got sick. He didn't want to 43. He finally made up his mind to take part. Philip was given medicine by his doctor and guess what? He not only 44 it, but he also finished in first place!

Philip is very 45 and never gives up. That's why he has been chosen to be the Bravest Child of the Month.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. proud of | B. afraid of | C. angry with | D. strict with |
| 37. A. ability | B. effort | C. illness | D. interest |
| 38. A. stops | B. avoids | C. minds | D. loves |
| 39. A. watched | B. started | C. cancelled | D. held |
| 40. A. journey | B. race | C. class | D. interview |
| 41. A. regretted | B. hated | C. failed | D. decided |
| 42. A. Instead | B. Also | C. However | D. First |
| 43. A. give up | B. sit down | C. set off | D. go out |
| 44. A. refused | B. left | C. completed | D. invented |
| 45. A. brave | B. honest | C. polite | D. fair |

VII. 阅读理解。(30分)

A

A man came home from work late, tired, to find his 5-year-old son waiting for him at the door.

"Daddy, how much money do you make each hour?"

"If you must know, I make \$ 20 each hour."

"Oh," the little boy answered, with his head down. He thought for a moment, looked up and said, "Daddy, could you lend me \$ 10?"

The father was furious, "If you asked for the money to buy a toy or some other rubbish, then go straight to your room and think about why you are so selfish (自私的)!"

The little boy went to his room with no words and shut the door. After a short while, the father calmed (平静) down, and started to think, "Maybe he really needs to buy something and he didn't really ask for money very often." So he went to the little boy's room.

"Sorry! Maybe I was too hard on you just now." said the man, "Here's \$ 10." "Oh, thank you Daddy!" he said happily. Then the boy took out some coins. When the father found that the boy already had money, he got angry again.

"Why do you want more money since you already have some?" the father shouted angrily. "Because I didn't have enough, but now I do," the little boy answered. "Daddy, I have \$ 20 now. Can I buy one hour of your time? Please come home early tomorrow. I would like to have dinner with you."

46. How much does the boy's father make each hour?

- A. \$ 50. B. \$ 20. C. \$ 10. D. \$ 30.

47. In this passage, the underlined word "furious" means _____.

- A. very angry B. quite happy C. too excited D. a little nervous

48. At first, the father refused to lend the money because _____.

- A. he thought the boy wanted to keep the money for himself
B. he did not have enough money at that moment
C. he thought the boy would buy something of no use
D. the boy always borrowed the money from him

49. The boy wanted to buy _____ with twenty dollars.

- A. a new novel for himself B. a nice present for his father
C. a toy for his own birthday D. one hour of his father's time

50. From the passage, we can infer that the boy's father _____.

- A. often played with his son B. spent little time with his son
C. didn't love his son at all D. often came home early

B



Final-term Test C

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HONGNAN RESTAURANT Tel: 83386223 Add: 635 Grand Road Open: Mon. to Fri. 7:00 am–2:30 pm 5:00 pm–9:00 pm Sat. & Sun. 7:30 am–2:00 pm 5:00 pm–10:00 pm	HISTORY MUSEUM Tel: 87796960 Add: 69 Hong Kong Road One of Guangdong's largest museums specialized (专门) in Guangdong history of the native (本地) people. Open: Mon. to Fri. 9:00 am–5:00 pm Sat. & Sun. 9:00 am–3:00 pm
BAIHE SHOPPING CENTER Tel: 87872738 Add: 530 Shanghai Road Open: Mon. to Fri. 10:00 am–11:00 pm Sat. & Sun. 9:00 am–10:30 pm	FULL HOTEL Tel: 83338989 Add: 368 East Huanshi Road Breakfast: 6:30 am–9:00 pm Lunch: 11:30 am–2:00 pm Dinner: 5:30 pm–10:00 pm Coffee Shop: Mon. to Fri. 7:00 am–10:00 pm Sat. & Sun. 8:00 am–10:00 pm

51. If you want to go out for lunch on Sunday, you can call at _____.
A. 83386223 or 83338989 B. 87679690 or 83386223
C. 83338989 or 87872738 D. 87872738 or 87679696
52. If you want to buy a new dress, you can go to _____.
A. 69 Hong Kong Road B. 368 East Huanshi Road
C. 530 Shanghai Road D. 635 Grand Road
53. _____ isn't open for two and a half hours in the afternoon on weekdays.
A. Full Hotel B. Hongnan Restaurant
C. History Museum D. Baihe Shopping Centre
54. On Sunday morning, the coffee shop in Full Hotel doesn't open until _____.
A. 6:30 am B. 7:00 am C. 7:30 am D. 8:00 am
55. You can know _____ when you visit History Museum.
A. the history of South China
B. the history of Guangdong's native people
C. the history of Shanghai
D. the history of Hong Kong

C

People live all over the world. They live on land that is low. They live on land that is high. Some live near the oceans. Others live far from the oceans.

Earth has many different kinds of lands. In some places, the land is flat. Flat lands are called plains. Some parts of Earth have hills. Hills are higher than the land around them. But hills are lower than mountains. Did you ever try to ride your bicycle up a hill? Some parts of Earth touch oceans. These parts are called coasts. Some lands have water all around them. These lands are called islands.

Earth has many different bodies of water, too. You know about the oceans. There are very large bodies of water. The water in the oceans is salty. There are also smaller bodies of water called lakes. Lakes have land all around them. Rivers carry water from the land. They are long bodies of running water. The water in rivers is not salty. Most lakes do not have salty water, either.

56. People live on _____ lands.



- A. high and salty B. low and high C. low and salty D. salty and flat
57. Hills are higher than _____ and lower than _____.
A. mountains; the land B. mountains; lakes
C. the land; mountains D. lakes; islands
58. Some lands with water around them are called _____.
A. hills B. mountains C. flats D. islands
59. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "coasts"?
A. 海岛 B. 海岸 C. 海洋 D. 海滩
60. According to the passage, which sentence is TRUE?
A. The water in rivers and lakes is salty.
B. The water in oceans and all lakes is salty.
C. The water in oceans and some lakes is salty.
D. The water in oceans and rivers is salty.

卷 II (非选择题, 共 45 分)

听力部分

VIII. 听短文填空。(5 分)

Information Sheet
61. Visitors are going to visit the London Eye at _____ am. 62. At 12: 30 visitors will have lunch and then they can do some _____. 63. Visitors will need some _____. 64. At 3 o'clock visitors are going to the _____ to see a film. 65. Visitors will have a(n) _____ and have dinner before going to a great show at 7: 30 pm.

笔试部分

IX. 任务型阅读。(10 分)

Everyone will have some difficulties in his life. I once had a very terrible childhood because of my hair. And a man changed me and my life.

Before I was five years old, I didn't have any hair. I feared that other children would laugh at me, so I didn't like to play out with them. I just stood by the window and watched them play. I felt lonely all the time but I wasn't brave enough to go out of my own world. I saw an old man walking on the playground every day. He was not good-looking. As he passed by, children always laughed at him. The old man just looked at them without any words.

I was angry with the children. I asked my brother, "Brother, don't those children fear that the old man will beat them?" My brother just said, "That's not a problem. The old man can't hear or speak."

One evening, I played on the playground alone and the old man came again. I smiled and asked him, "Hi, what's the time?" The old man looked at his watch. "It's five thirty." I was surprised, "You can hear and speak!" "Yes," the old man smiled. "Don't worry about your hair, because it will grow when you grow up!"

I was happy. He was the only man to encourage me not to mind my hair. From then on, I've decided to try to make friends. Kids were very friendly to me. And I wasn't lonely any more. The man and his words are like a light, making my life bright.

要求: 66 题完成句子; 67~68 题简略回答问题; 69 题找出并写下全文的主题句; 70 题将文章中画线句子翻译成汉语。

66. The writer didn't have any hair until he was _____.
67. Why didn't the writer like to play out with other children?



Final-term Test C

68. Who changed the writer and his life?

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。

My name is Mary. I study in a Middle School in Beijing. Two 71. _____ (three) of my classmates are from foreign countries. Kate is my new friend. She is an 72. _____ (America) girl. She speaks good English. Her 73. _____ (pronounce) is very good. She is very 74. p_____. She always says “please” or “thanks” to others. She is good at all the subjects and she has an interest 75. _____ geography. She thinks 76. _____ (travel) is a good way to learn geography.

Kate loves her parents very much, especially her father. Her father has 77. _____ influence on her. He always helps her with her study. Every day after getting back home, her father will take a bath in the 78. b_____ first. Kate knows her father is very tired. So when her father comes out, she often brings him a glass of water. Then her father often 79. _____ (kiss) her and says, “My dear, thanks. You are really my 80. _____ (proud).”

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. the, taller, is, you, much, boy, than

82. it, do, up, give, easily, not

83. wonder, much, the, I, how, TV, costs

84. succeeded, the, exams, passing, in, we, final

85. were, four, the, groups, students, into, divided

B) 书面表达 (15 分)

86. 如今，网络为我们的学习和生活带来了许多便利，但任何事物都具有两面性，它 also 对我们产生了一些不利的影响。请以 “Advantages and Disadvantages of the Internet” 为题阐述一下你的观点。

要求：

- 1) 字迹工整，层次清晰；
- 2) 语句通顺，语法正确；
- 3) 80 词左右 (开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数)。

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Internet

In the modern world, the Internet has come into our life.

In a word, the Internet brings us not only a lot of convenience but also troubles. As students, we should make good use of the Internet.



期末检测 D (Final-term Test D)

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. over | B. cover | C. carrot |
| 2. A. 40 degrees | B. 41 degrees | C. 42 degrees |
| 3. A. cut down | B. cut off | C. cut up |
| 4. A. Tigers are dangerous animals. | B. Don't be afraid of tigers. | C. Don't be afraid of dogs. |
| 5. A. Kate went to work last night. | | |
| B. Kate didn't fall asleep last night. | | |
| C. Kate had a good sleep last night. | | |

II. 听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。(5 分)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. A. No, thanks. | B. Yes, please. | C. You're welcome. |
| 7. A. It's difficult. | B. Good luck. | C. Congratulations. |
| 8. A. Yes, he is. | B. He's thin. | C. He is a little short. |
| 9. A. He is reading the newspaper. | B. He was watching TV. | C. He took a shower. |
| 10. A. Two kilometres. | B. At eight o'clock. | C. Twenty minutes. |

III. 听对话和问题, 选择正确的选项。(8 分)

11. How much will the man pay for the pants and the shirt in total?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| A.  | B.  | C.  |
|--|--|--|

12. Which part of a computer are they talking about?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| A.  | B.  | C.  |
|--|--|--|

13. Where are the two speakers talking?

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| A. In the library. | B. In the hospital. | C. In the park. |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|

14. Where was Tomas Lindahl born?

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. In America. | B. In Sweden. | C. In Turkey. |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|

15. Who was born on June 13, 1946?

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| A. Paul L. Modrich. | B. Aziz Sancar. | C. Tomas Lindahl. |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

16. What will the weather be like in Guangzhou tomorrow morning?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. It will be cloudy. | B. It will be rainy. | C. It will be sunny. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

17. How long has the rainy weather already lasted in Guangzhou?

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| A. Five days. | B. Ten days. | C. Fifteen days. |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|

18. Where will be snowy tomorrow?

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| A. Moscow. | B. London. | C. Paris. |
|------------|------------|-----------|

IV. 听短文和问题, 选择正确答案。(7 分)

19. What did Billy help his father do sometimes?

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Sweep the floor. | B. Clean the windows. | C. Feed the animals. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|

20. How long did Billy do his homework every evening?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| A. For two hours and fifteen minutes. | |
| B. For two hours and a half. | |



Final-term Test D

- C. One and a quarter hours.
21. What didn't Billy need to worry about?
A. Clothes and food. B. Money and bread. C. Drinks and bread.
-
22. When does the park open?
A. At 6:00 am. B. At 7:00 am. C. At 7:00 pm.
23. How far is it from Linda's home to the park?
A. Three kilometres. B. Six kilometres. C. Eight kilometres.
24. Where will they have lunch?
A. At home. B. At school. C. In the park.
25. Why does Linda say they will have a good time?
A. Because they have a long time.
B. Because they won't have lessons the next day.
C. Because they won't be busy the next day.

笔试部分

V. 单项选择。(10分)

26. This beautiful song really drew _____ attention.
A. I B. my C. me D. mine
27. The old man has raised 2000 yuan _____ his sick child.
A. to B. for C. in D. with
28. —Who is the person you admire most?
—Qian Xuesen, the Father of China's Missiles. He is the _____ of China.
A. leader B. pride C. voice D. success
29. It's not a good habit to _____ things everywhere.
A. throw away B. give away C. put away D. send away
30. —The house price has been rising in the past two years.
—Yes, I can't _____ a small apartment even with my parents' help.
A. want B. afford C. like D. offer
31. My village _____ a lot in recent years.
A. is changing B. changed C. will change D. has changed
32. —What do you think of the movie *Zootopia*?
—It is _____ one I've ever seen.
A. more excited B. more exciting C. the most excited D. the most exciting
33. Jerry, with his friends _____ to Beijing, and they will stay there for a week.
A. have gone B. has gone C. have been D. has been
34. Please tell me _____ you can come or not.
A. if B. that C. whether D. how
35. The pet dog is warm and loving. It _____ as a daughter of my family.
A. treats B. treated C. is treated D. was treated

VI. 完形填空。(10分)

Matt's hobby was collecting stamps. He had stamps from many 36, like America, India and China.

Matt's favourite stamps 37 from France. He had almost every stamp from 1954 to 2017. He only needed 38. That was a 1974 special edition (版本). It was very 39 to find. He looked for it everywhere. He asked his friends and relatives to help him. But 40 could find the stamp. It made Matt very sad.

"Have patience, my boy!" his father said to him. "Don't 41, you'll find it one day." Besides collecting stamps, Matt likes writing. He has a pen friend in France. They 42 to each other every month. Last month when Matt got the letter, he was very 43. On the envelope, he looked carefully at the stamp. It was the 1974 special edition stamp. Matt was so happy! He told his sister, his mother and his father. "You see," his father said, "you have found your 44. It's good to have two things in life."



“ 45 are they?” Matt asked.

“Friends and patience,” he answered.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 36. A. cities | B. villages | C. countries | D. provinces |
| 37. A. come | B. came | C. comes | D. coming |
| 38. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. nothing |
| 39. A. easy | B. important | C. dangerous | D. difficult |
| 40. A. somebody | B. nobody | C. anybody | D. everybody |
| 41. A. give up | B. give out | C. go off | D. put off |
| 42. A. talk | B. listen | C. write | D. reply |
| 43. A. nervous | B. serious | C. worried | D. surprised |
| 44. A. envelope | B. letter | C. stamp | D. bag |
| 45. A. What | B. How | C. Who | D. When |

VII. 阅读理解。(30分)

A

I've loved my mother's desk since I was just tall enough to see above the top of it as mother sat writing letters. Standing by her chair, looking at the ink bottle, pens, and white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be the most wonderful thing in the world.

Years later, during her final illness, mother kept different things for my sister and brother. “But the desk,” she'd said again, “it's for Elizabeth.”

I never saw her angry, never saw her cry. I knew she loved me; she showed it in action. But as a young girl, I wanted heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter.

They never happened. And a gulf opened between us. I was “too emotional (易动感情的)”. But she lived “on the surface”.

As years passed I had my own family. I loved my mother and thanked her for our happy family. I wrote to her in careful words and asked her to let me know in any way she chose that she did forgive (原谅) me.

I posted the letter and waited for her answer. None came.

My hope turned to disappointment (失望), then little interest and, finally, peace — it seemed that nothing happened. I couldn't be sure that the letter had even got to mother. I only knew that I had written it, and I could stop trying to make her into someone she was not.

Now the present of her desk told, as she'd never been able to, that she was pleased that writing was my chosen work. I cleaned the desk carefully and found some papers inside — a photo of my father and a one-page letter, folded (折叠) and refolded many times.

“In any way you choose, Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.”

46. The writer began to love her mother's desk ____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. after Mother died | B. before she became a writer |
| C. when she was a child | D. when Mother gave it to her |

47. The passage shows that ____.

- | |
|---|
| A. mother was cold on the surface but kind in her heart to her daughter |
| B. mother was too serious about everything her daughter had done |
| C. mother cared much about her daughter in words |
| D. mother wrote to her daughter in careful words |

48. The word “gulf” in the passage means ____.

- | |
|--|
| A. deep understanding between the old and the young |
| B. different ideas between the mother and the daughter |
| C. free talks between mother and daughter |
| D. part of the sea going far in land |

49. What did mother do with her daughter's letter asking forgiveness?

- | |
|--|
| A. She had never received the letter. |
| B. For years, she often talked about the letter. |



Final-term Test D

- C. She didn't forgive her daughter at all in all her life.
D. She read the letter again and again till she died.
50. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. My Letter to Mother B. Mother and Children
C. My Mother's Desk D. Talks between Mother and Me

B

What are you going to do if you are in a burning house? How will you escape? Do you know how to save yourself?

Escaping a fire is a serious matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save your life. It is important to know the ways you can use and show them to everyone in the family, such as stairways and fire escapes, but not lifts. From the lower floors of the buildings, escaping through windows is possible, learn the best way of leaving by windows with the least chance of serious injury.

The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. An average (平均高度的) person, hanging by the finger tips will have a drop of about six feet to the ground. It is about the height of an average man. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way than to stay in a burning building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed. Or smoke and fire may be drawn into the room. Keep your head low at the window to be sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may leak (渗) into the room.

On a second or third floor, the best windows for escape are those that open onto a roof. From the roof a person can drop to the ground more safely. Dropping onto cement (水泥) might end in injury. Bushes (灌木丛) and grass can help to break a fall.

51. It is important to _____.
A. put out the fire in the burning house B. know the ways to escape the fire
C. jump off a burning house D. keep the door closed
52. It is possible to escape through the windows _____.
A. if there are some bushes on the ground B. if you are strong enough
C. if you live on a lower floor D. if you have a long rope
53. Which of the following escaping way is NOT right?
A. You can escape through stairways.
B. You can choose fire escapes.
C. Escape from the windows that open onto a roof.
D. Use a lift to come down at once.
54. Open the window so that _____ if the building is on fire.
A. you can get fresh air B. you can call for help
C. you can easily jump off D. you can be seen first
55. What's the best title of the passage?
A. Escaping from the Windows B. Save Yourself in the Burning House
C. Knowledge on Fire D. Waiting for Help

C

When my family moved to America in 2010 from a small village in Guangdong, China, we brought not only our luggage, but also our village rules, customs and culture. One of the rules is that young people should always respect (尊敬) elders. Unluckily, this rule led to my very first embarrassment in the United States.

I had a part-time job as a waiter in a Chinese restaurant. One time, when I was serving food to a middle-aged couple, the wife asked me how the food could be served so quickly. I told her that they got their food quickly because I always respect the elderly. As soon as I said that, her face showed great displeasure. My manager, who happened to hear what I said, took me aside and told me about how sensitive (敏感) Americans are and how they dislike the word "old". I then walked back to the table and apologized to the wife. After the couple heard my reason, they laughed and were no longer angry.

In my village in China, people are proud of being old. Young people always respect older people because they can learn from their rich experience.

However, in the United States, people think “growing old” is a problem because “old” shows that a person is going to retire or that the body is not working well. Here many people try to keep themselves away from growing old by doing exercises, and women put on makeup, hoping to look young.

After that, I changed the way I had been with older people. It is not that I don’t respect them anymore; I still respect them, but now I don’t show my feelings through words.

56. Jack brought the couple their food very fast because _____.
A. the manager asked him to do so B. he respected the elderly
C. the couple wanted him to do so D. he wanted more pay
57. When Jack called the couple “elderly”, they became _____.
A. nervous B. satisfied C. unhappy D. excited
58. In Jack’s hometown, _____.
A. people dislike being called “old”
B. people are proud of being old
C. many people reach the age of seventy or eighty
D. the elderly are the first to get food in restaurants
59. After this experience, Jack _____.
A. lost his job in the restaurant B. made friends with the couple
C. no longer respected the elderly D. changed his way with older people
60. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The more Jack explained, the angrier the couple got.
B. Jack wanted to show his feelings through words after his experience.
C. The manager went back to the table and apologized to the couple.
D. From this experience, Jack learned more about American culture.

卷 II（非选择题，共 45 分）

听力部分

VIII. 听短文填空。（5 分）

	Guinea	Mauritius
Location（位置）	In the west of Africa	In the 61. _____ of Africa
Population in 2013	About 62. _____	About 1.4 million
Weather	Hot all year round	63. _____ in summer and cool in winter
Language	64. _____	English
National Day	On October 2	On 65. _____

笔试部分

IX. 任务型阅读。（10 分）

Long ago, people lived on wild animals, fruits and other plants and they didn’t need to use money.

As time passed, families had more products than they needed, such as animals and crops. So they needed to trade with others. They began to use money to make it easier. However, it was not like the money we use today. They used shells, rice, salt or large stones.

Around 600 BC, people began using coins as money. Because coins were easier to carry than goods, countries began to make coins as their money.

The Chinese were the first to use paper money, probably in the 11th century. An Italian traveller, Marco Polo, saw the Chinese use paper money when he visited China in the 1200s. After his travels, he told the Western people what he saw. But European countries didn’t start using paper money till the 1600s.

Today people have many ways to pay for things. We use coins, paper money, cards and phones. Some prefer to pay by phone. That’s because paying with a phone is easier than carrying around a lot of “real” money.



Final-term Test D

要求：66 题完成句子；67~68 题简略回答问题；69 题找出并写出最后一段的主题句；70 题将文中画线句子译成汉语。

66. People began to use money because they needed to _____ with others.

67. Which country used paper money first?

68. Why some people prefer to pay by phone?

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。

There are a lot of 71. _____ in the world. But the most widely spoken language is English. Many people understand and 72. u _____ it all over the world. Indeed, English is a very important and 73. _____ (use) language. 74. U _____ we know English, we can hardly travel anywhere and we will have difficulty 75. _____ (make) ourselves understood. English is greatly used in study of all 76. _____ (kind) of subjects. Several books are written 77. _____ English every day to teach people many useful things. Therefore, the English language has 78. h _____ to spread (传播) knowledge to all parts of the world.

English has also served to bring together the different peoples of the world by helping 79. _____ (they) to talk with one 80. a _____.

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. do, know, about, you, country, what, your

_____?

82. been, you, ever, China, to, have

_____?

83. Shijiazhuang, to, travel, a, is, good, place

_____.

84. I, to, will, others, do my best, help

_____.

85. ground, is, with, covered, heavy, snow, the

_____.

B) 书面表达。(计 15 分)

86. 你听说过“Earth Hour”这项活动吗？今年的“Earth Hour”你是如何度过的？请你写一篇题为“My Earth Hour 2018”的短文。

要点：1) 你今年参加“Earth Hour”这个活动了吗？请表达你参加或者没有参加的心情。2) 请描述你当时在哪里，与谁一起度过，做了什么事。3) 请列举两件及以上你在日常生活中经常做的有利于环保的事。4) 号召大家加入到明年的 Earth Hour 活动中来。

要求：1) 不得在作文中出现学校的真实名称和学生的真实姓名。2) 词数 80 个左右。标题和结尾已给出，不计入总词数。

My Earth Hour 2018

Thanks for your attention!



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

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



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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



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websites. / They made their own websites and began selling things on the Net. 4. Competition among the companies. 5. I think I should make the customers know and trust the name of my company. / I should make my website easy to remember. / I think I should get a lot of successful experience if I have an Internet company.

听力材料:

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

1. W: What would you like to have, sir? M: Well, I'd like to have a glass of apple juice and a chicken hamburger. Q: Where are the two speakers? 2. M: Do you know the business hours of this supermarket? W: From Monday to Friday it opens at 10 a. m. and closes at 6:00 p. m. On Saturday and Sunday it opens at 9:00 a. m. and closes at 6:00 p. m. Q: How many hours is the supermarket open on weekends? 3. M: We sold 220 cookies today. W: How much money did we make? M: Fifty-two dollars. W: Great. Today and yesterday we made ninety dollars in all. Q: How much did they make yesterday? 4. W: What can I do for you? M: I'm looking for a skirt for my daughter. Have you got any light pink ones? W: Yes, we've got some here. Q: What does the man want to buy? 5. W: Excuse me. I'd like to change this skirt. I bought it for my daughter yesterday. But it was too small. M: Never mind. I'll find a bigger one for you. Q: Why does the woman want to change this skirt?

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

I. M: Can I help you, Madam? W: Yes. I'd like this red dress. How much is it? M: Seventy-eight dollars. W: Oh, that's too expensive. And it looks too big for me. M: Yes, it's XL. W: How much is the dress over there? The short green one? M: Fifty dollars. W: Oh, a bit cheaper. And the colour is very nice. M: But I don't think it's big enough for you. The size is small. W: Yes. It's too small for me. Do you have something like this, but bigger?

M: Just a moment, please.

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

W: Where were you last Saturday, Mike? M: I went to Beijing. W: Why? M: I wanted to find a job in a big company there. W: How did you hear about it? M: From an advertisement. W: Did you get the job? M: No. When I got there, I knew they needed only young ladies. I was very sad. Q: 1. When did Mike go to Beijing? 2. Why did he go there? 3. How did Mike know about the company? 4. Did Mike get the job? 5. How did Mike feel?

Unit 6

Lesson 31: I. 1. broke the record 2. stand on one foot 3. set; world record 4. friends; relatives 5. put down II. TTF III. ABDC

Lesson 32: I. 1. far 2. large 3. long 4. lift 5. thick 6. hard II. 1. must 2. lift 3. hold 4. By 5. with III. 1. full of 2. weigh 3. several 4. more than 5. first place IV. break; build; put; wear; take

Lesson 33: I. ACABD II. 1. took place 2. did some research 3. find out 4. every three days/every third day 5. in a spirit; fair play III. ABD

Lesson 34: I. 1. No matter which 2. stand for 3. creates/has 4. touched 5. show II. BBCDA III. 1. Greece. 2. An emblem. 3. Peace. 4. A runner or a dancer. 5. Faster, higher and stronger.

Lesson 35: I. ABADC II. 1. influence 2. coach 3. gold 4. field III. ADCB IV. came; Basketball; Olympics; try; give

Lesson 36: I. DCAB II. 1. none 2. result 3. rope 4. race 5. twentieth III. DACB IV. DBBBB

单元评价: I. CABCB II. CACBB III. TTFTF IV. BBACAA V. 1. peace 2. spirit 3. None 4. result 5. weighs/weighed VI. 1. taken place 2. No matter which 3. give up 4. do/try our best 5. influence on VII. 1. farthest; far; nearest; more interesting 2. (the) fastest; faster; fast; (the) most slowly 3. higher; tall; higher; (the) highest; (the) highest VIII. BCAED IX. DCBCA CBDDA X.



BADD XI. modern; sports; stopped; countries; medal XII. 1. F 2. T 3. In 1982. 4. sad 5. 幸运的是, 这个坚强的女孩没有放弃, 并一次又一次地创造着中国网球的历史。

听力材料:

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

1. W: Hi, Li Ming. What's a dream team? M: A dream team is considered to be the greatest team in its field. W: Do you know China's dream team? M: Yes. One of them is the diving team. Q: What is China's dream team? 2. M: Do you like sports, Jane? W: Of course. Basketball, ping-pong, swimming, skating... I like all of them. M: What's your favourite sport? W: Swimming. Q: What sport does Jane like best? 3. W: I heard the first ancient Olympics had only one sport. What was it? M: It was the sprint. W: Could women compete in the ancient Olympics? M: No, they couldn't. Q: What are they talking about? 4. W: Are you free this afternoon? M: Yes. I've already finished my homework. W: Shall we go to play ping-pong? M: OK. Q: What are they going to do? 5. W: Did you have a classroom Olympics? M: Yes. Yesterday afternoon. W: What sports did you have? M: Only playing soccer without stopping and jumping over a man. Q: How many sports did the classroom Olympics have?

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

Li Ming likes sports. His school will have a sports meet on April 25. He is going to take part in the high jump and the long jump, and the other students in his class are sure he will win. Ten days before the sports, Li Ming hurt his left leg when he climbed a hill. His first thought was sports. Would his leg be all right by April 25? Four of his classmates sent him to hospital. The doctor said it was not bad and on April 25 he could run and jump and take part in sports again. Q: 1. When will the school have a sports meet? 2. What sports is Li Ming going to take

part in? 3. When did Li Ming hurt his leg? 4. Where did Li Ming hurt his leg? 5. Will Li Ming's leg be all right by April 25?

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

Judy works in a sports shop. She loves all kinds of sports. She can swim and skate very well. She often plays basketball and volleyball. These days, she is taking her tennis lessons at a tennis club. She goes to the club at weekends. There she meets Kate and Joan. The three of them have become good friends. Kate and Joan started their tennis lessons earlier than Judy, but Judy learned the fastest. Now she plays the best. "You must take part in the tennis match in our town next year," Kate says to Judy. "But I play sports only for exercise and fun, you know," Judy answers.

Unit 7

Lesson 37: I. 1. abroad 2. population 3. Japanese 4. islands; Pacific II. 1. have been to 2. has been to 3. have been to 4. have been to 5. has gone to 6. have gone to III. ACB IV. 1. Boating. 2. Six years. 3. In Australia. 4. Five. 5. They enjoyed spending time with their children the most.

Lesson 38: I. 1. half/a half/one second 2. a (one) third 3. two thirds 4. a (one) fourth/a quarter 5. three fourths/three quarters 6. a (one) fifth 7. two fifths 8. three fifths 9. four fifths II. 1. two thirds; is 2. is increasing 3. planets 4. in total 5. covered with III. ACCDB IV. 1. Because Irfan's mum and dad come from east Africa. They wanted to see it again. They also wanted to show Africa to Irfan and Irfan's sister. 2. They stayed for three-and-a-half weeks. 3. Masia Mara is a special park in east Africa. The park has many wild animals. They saw lions, elephants, giraffes, zebras, cheetahs and many other animals. 4. No, it wasn't. 5. Yes, he does.

Lesson 39: I. 1. have been translated 2. pronunciation 3. difference 4. saying 5. Australia;



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Americans II. 1. grammar 2. British 3. translate
4. spell; pronounce III. 1. T 2. Over three years.
3. differences 4. 我必须在课上和课下更多地听和
说英语。5. D IV. 1. Singapore 2. Arabic 3.
Moscow/Russia 4. New Delhi 5. English

Lesson 40: I. 1. telling 2. rude 3. European
4. politely II. 1. kissed 2. nodded 3. shake hands
4. Body language; cultures III. BDCAD IV. 1.
Pressing both hands together at the chest 2. Women
wearing long blouses and skirts 3. Eating a light
breakfast and a late dinner 4. Having a business
meeting over breakfast

Lesson 41: I. 1. all 2. large 3. ancient/old 4. old
5. rich 6. long 7. quickly 8. front II. ADACB
III. 1. is preparing 2. proud; pride 3. was born;
come/came from 4. can imagine 5. connect to IV.
BBAB

Lesson 42: I. BDBDC II. ACBDC III. 1. T
2. Carla Fonseca. 3. 在新西兰学习对我来说是很有趣
的经历，但也是辛苦的学习。4. A 5. experience
IV.

	Asia	Europe
Size	over 44 million square kilometres	about 7 billion square kilometres
Number of countries	more than forty countries	more than thirty countries
Population	more than four billion people	more than 700 million people
Languages	Chinese, Russian, Japanese and many others	English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Greek and many others
The biggest cities	Tokyo, Bombay and Shanghai	London, Moscow and Paris

单元评价: I. ABCCA II. CCABC III. Britain;
Japanese; ring; America; world IV. DBBBC
BBDDD V. 1. three fourths/three quarters
2. nodded 3. spell 4. is preparing 5. surface

VI. 1. tourists 2. European 3. pride 4. pronunciation
5. politely VII. 1. island 2. geography 3. abroad
4. population 5. planet VIII. 1. are written 2. was
used 3. isn't allowed 4. will be held 5. should be
built 6. was invented 7. is cleaned 8. are planted
IX. BCBDA CADAC X. DCABC

听力材料:

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the correct
information you hear.

1. Have you ever been abroad, Li Ming? 2. The old
man has lived on a small island all his life. 3. I have
been to the Great Wall many times before. 4. There
are over 30 countries in Europe. 5. We can also call
the U. K. Britain.

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

1. People live on land. About one third of the world
is land. Oceans cover about three quarters of the
earth's surface. Q: How much do oceans cover the
earth's surface? 2. Asia is larger than the other six
continents. Q: How many continents are there in the
world? 3. By 2025, the world will have about 8
billion people. Q: How many people will the world
have by 2025? 4. The Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic
Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic Ocean are
main oceans in the world. Q: How many main
oceans does the world have? 5. W: Can you tell me
what a sea is, Mr. Smith? M: Sure! A sea is a part
of an ocean. Q: What is a sea?

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

“How many countries use English as their native
language, Danny?” Jenny asked. “Ah, that's easy!”
Danny answered, “ Britain, America, Australia,
Canada, Russia and Japan. ” “But I think people in
Japan speak Japanese and people in Russia speak
Russian,” Jenny said. “No, I think I'm right!”
Danny said, “Let's ring Brian up. ” “Britain, America,
Australia, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand,”
said Brian. “Oh! The world is a big place and my
head hurts,” said Danny.



Unit 8

Lesson 43: I. BACBD II. 1. finish reading 2. a bit of 3. clean up 4. drew my attention 5. pick up garbage/rubbish III. DBAD IV. BECDA

Lesson 44: I. BDBBC II. 1. pollution 2. electric 3. following 4. reusable III. CADBD

Lesson 45: I. 1. empty 2. litter 3. recycled 4. fix II. DACBC

Lesson 46: I. 1. check; make sure 2. truck 3. again and again 4. protect; environment 5. Unlike 6. factory II. BBACB III. protect; people/persons; on; when/after; it/paper/that; off

Lesson 47: I. ABACCD II. CADBB III. 1. F 2. T 3. changing 4. in danger 5. B

Lesson 48: I. ACDDBC II. ACABD III. 1. Environmental 2. factories 3. died 4. introduced 5. transport

单元评价: I. CCABC II. CBBA III. FFTT IV. ABAAD ADDCC V. 1. factory 2. Unlike 3. seat 4. pollution 5. waste VI. 1. shut down 2. A bit of 3. drew my attention 4. Thousands of tons of 5. live off VII. 1. empty 2. protect 3. die 4. fix 5. rubbish VIII. 1. pick up 2. threw away 3. to turn off 4. cleaning up 5. are divided into IX. DABAD ABADA X. 1. wind 2. No pollution 3. Cheap 4. (fine) weather XI. 1. T 2. T 3. protect the environment 4. instead of 5. exchange

听力材料:

I. Listen to the sentences and choose the answers that have the closest meanings to what you hear.

1. We have more paper than plastic. 2. There's a lot of rubbish in the yard. 3. Riding a bike is the best of all types of transportation. 4. Cans, bottles and paper can be recycled. 5. We sorted the rubbish.

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

1. M: Do you know people throw too much away? W: Yes. Every day, Americans throw out 136 million kilograms of packaging. Q: How many kilograms of packaging do Americans throw out a

day? 2. W: Danny, do you remember your last homework? M: Yeah. But I forgot where I put it. W: Look at this piece of paper! I found it in the bag for recycling. Q: Where was Danny's homework? 3. W: Why didn't you join us in cleaning the schoolyard? M: I didn't feel well yesterday. W: Did you see the doctor? M: Yes. The doctor asked me to drink more water. Q: What did the man do yesterday? 4. M: Have you sorted the garbage? W: Yes. I put different garbage into different bags. M: When did you sort it? W: I sorted it ten minutes ago. Q: When did the woman sort the garbage? 5. W: Now, children! What did you learn this week? M: We learned about pollution. W: Did you do anything helpful at home? M: Yes. We cleaned up the rubbish in our neighbourhood. Q: Where did this conversation happen?

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

Jenny, Danny and Brian finished cleaning up the schoolyard.

Jenny: The schoolyard cleanup went well. The schoolyard looks beautiful now.

Brian: Yes. There was so much rubbish before. Thinking about it makes me mad.

Danny: It makes me a bit sad. People shouldn't litter. The world would be so much nicer.

Jenny: That's not all. A lot of that garbage could be recycled. We found metal, glass, plastic and lots of paper. People shouldn't throw those things away.

Danny: At home, I take out the garbage. Sometimes I find things in it that should be recycled. I always take them out and keep them.

Jenny: Everyone should do that. Then there would be less pollution in the world!

Brian: I have an idea. Let's make a poster about littering and recycling.

Jenny: I'll get a big piece of paper and some markers.

Danny: We can put the poster up in the classroom.



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Then everyone can read it!

期末检测 A

I. CBBBA II. CCBCB III. BABBC AAC IV. BABCA AC V. CDDAC ADDDC VI. ACBAD CACBD VII. BDADC DBACB CBCAD VIII.

61. exciting 62. Science Week 63. be a useful person 64. The schoolwork 65. studying by ourselves IX. 66. About 60 percent 67. It is too tiring. 68. She often reads *Harry Potter*, listens to music and surfs the Internet at home. 69. The situation for some foreign students is quite different. 70. 在加拿大生活了四年后, 她已经爱上了跑步和打网球。X. 71. in 72. farther 73. broke 74. race 75. twentieth 76. against 77. selling 78. catch 79. afford 80. succeed

XI. 81. Do you know where Mr. Li lives? 82. I have never been abroad before. 83. Would you mind cleaning our classroom? 84. It is important for us to learn a foreign language. 85. Mary is as tall as her sister.

86. (供参考)

How to Save?

Our government is aiming to building an “economized society” (节约型社会). It's our duty to work hard to achieve this goal. As students, we should do something to help.

First, don't waste things. We'd better go to school on foot or ride a bike instead of taking a car. Turn off the lights as soon as we leave the classroom to save electricity. Remember to turn off the tap at once after washing our hands. When we go out to eat in a restaurant, take leftover home.

Next, use things for as long as possible. Don't use a paper cup or a paper bag.

Finally, collect what can be recycled in your classroom or in your neighbourhood.

In a word, we should keep in mind that small efforts do make a difference.

听力材料:

I. 1. My brother was born on January 25th, 1987. 2. I went to the doctor's and he gave me some

medicine.

3. I've never seen such an interesting film before.

4. Mr. Wang teaches us English.

5. I will buy a white skirt.

II. 6. How do you study English?

7. Let's go shopping, OK?

8. Would you like a cup of tea, Tom?

9. Danny broke his leg yesterday, so he can't go to school.

10. Wish you happy on your birthday!

III. 11. M: Sally, what time do you usually go to bed? W: At nine o'clock. But on Sundays I often watch movies and go to bed at about ten. M: Oh, me, too. Question: What time does Sally usually go to bed?

12. W: What beautiful sunshine! M: Yes. A good day for an outing, right? W: I think so. M: Let's go now. Question: What's the weather like today?

13. W: You mean you didn't catch the train? M: Yes, though I started very early. W: How could it happen? M: I didn't know the way to the station. Question: Why didn't the man catch the train?

请听对话, 回答第 14 - 15 题。

M: Where are you going? W: To the airport. Please make it fast. M: What's the hurry? W: My plane takes off at 8:30. M: It's just 6:00 o'clock. We have plenty of time. W: Really? How long does it take to the airport? M: We'll be there in twenty minutes. Relax! Question 14: Where does the conversation probably take place? Question 15: What time does the plane take off?

请听对话, 回答第 16 - 18 题。

M: You went to London, didn't you? W: Yeah, with my parents. We just got back on Saturday. It was wonderful! M: What sights did you visit? W: Well, we saw all the most famous places, Big Ben... London Eye... They were so interesting. M: Did you go to any of the famous art museums? W: Yeah. My parents love art, so they spent hours in the museums. But for me, it was pretty boring. I'm just not



interested in paintings. M: So, what else did you do?
W: Well, I guess my favourite thing to do was just to sit in the park and watch the people. It was really relaxing. M: It sounds like a great vacation to me.
W: Oh, it was. But it's good to be home. Question 16: When did the girl come back home? Question 17: What's the conversation mainly about? Question 18: What can you infer from the conversation?

IV. 请听短文, 回答第 19 - 21 题。

I'm Li Hua. I go to school on foot. I have several reasons for that. First, my home is two kilometres away from school. It takes me about 20 minutes to get there. Second, walking to school is a kind of exercise. It's good for my health. Third, it's pretty safe to walk to school because there is a lot of traffic on the road at this time of day. So I prefer going to school on foot. It's really a good choice. Question 19: How far is Li Hua's home from her school? Question 20: How many reasons does Li Hua have for walking to school? Question 21: Li Hua prefers walking to school, doesn't she?

请听短文, 回答第 22 - 25 题。

On a Thursday afternoon, on the way home, I saw a boy carrying many books in his arms. Suddenly two strong boys ran to the boy and hit him. The boy fell to the ground and his books went everywhere. I went over to help him. After picking up all the books, I carried them to his home on my bike. He told me that his name was Don and he moved to this neighbourhood a few days ago. Don turned out to be a cool boy and we became good friends. Now Don is a doctor working in another city. In his email to me, he said, "You became my friend when I was lonely. I am thankful to you and I will be your friend forever." Question 22: When did the speaker meet Don for the first time? Question 23: What did the two strong boys do? Question 24: How did the speaker help Don? Question 25: What does Don do now?

卷 II

VIII. I have been a college student for several

months. The school life is very busy and exciting. There are many activities in our school after class, such as Sports Meeting, Science Week, Art Week and so on. We all take an active part in them. Our teachers have taught us a lot. They not only teach us how to study but also teach us how to be a useful person in the society. Habit is a second nature, so teachers often require us to form good habits. The schoolwork now is far more difficult than before. We must spend a lot of time studying by ourselves, or we won't make progress.

期末检测 B

I. BCACA II. ABABB III. AABCB AAA IV. BACBA CB V. ABBBB ABCBA VI. BADBC BCADA VII. CCBAD ACDCB BCADD VIII. 61. southeast 62. a doctor 63. America 64. a teacher 65. Chemistry IX. 66. can be seen 67. They usually listen to music, talk on their phones or just sleep. 68. Two. 69. The school bus is important in students' everyday lives. 70. 通常孩子乘坐校车要比其他任何方式安全得多。 X. 71. to celebrate 72. meal 73. to choose/choosing 74. past 75. photos 76. discuss 77. hate 78. pancakes 79. surprise 80. copying/to copy XI. 81. My mother shouted at me angrily. 82. I write down some sentences. 83. What subject does he like? 84. He is never late for school. 85. How many festivals do you know? 86. (供参考)

Dear sir,

I'm a junior student from Chongqing Xinhua School. I'd like to become one of your guides.

I've learned English for 6 years. I spend a lot of my free time listening to English news and watching English movies, so I'm good at English. That is to say, it's not difficult for me to talk with people in English. I have been interested in science since I was a child. My favourite books are on science. Some new ideas often come out of my mind, which has encouraged me a lot. With these ideas, I have made some small inventions to make my life more



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comfortable.

Besides, I like making friends with different people, no matter where they come from. I'm sure that I will get along well with them.

I would be most thankful if you could give me the chance.

Thank you!

Yours,

Yuan Xin

听力材料:

卷 I

- I. 1. I have been to England.
2. The population of my town is about 300 thousand.
3. Jane is from France.
4. Jack can speak a little Chinese.
5. My town covers more than 450 square kilometres.
- II. 6. Can I help you?
7. What is Uncle Li doing?
8. Let's clean up the room together.
9. What's wrong with your watch?
10. May I go to the zoo with my classmates, Mum?
- III. 11. W: Dave, what did you do last Friday evening? M: I watched TV. What about you, Kate? W: I had too much homework to do that day. I had to finish it. Question: What did Dave do last Friday evening?
12. W: What do you plan to do this weekend? M: We make plans to visit the old people's home and sing for the old. W: That's a good idea. I will join you. Question: Where will they go this weekend?
13. W: What are you going to do after lunch, Jeff? M: I have nothing to do. W: Could you please help me do the dishes? M: Sure. I'd like to do that, Mum. Question: What does Jeff's mother want him to do?

请听对话, 回答第 14 - 15 题。

M: What are you doing? W: I'm watching the *Animal World* on TV. M: What is it talking about? W: Long-nosed monkeys. They are famous for their large noses. Question 14: What is the girl doing?

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Question 15: What are the monkeys famous for?

请听对话, 回答第 16 - 18 题。

W: I think nobody can live without plants. M: I think so. Plants are very important to us. We can also get a lot of food from plants. W: Yes, you are right. And if there are no plants, our environment will become terrible. M: So we must plant more trees and protect them. It's Tree Planting Day next Saturday. Let's go and plant trees in the park, shall we? W: That's a good idea. I'll find some information about how to plant trees on the Internet before we plant trees. M: I'll buy some tools in the store so that we can use them to plant trees that day. Question 16: How will our environment become without trees? Question 17: When is Tree Planting Day? Question 18: What will the boy do before they plant trees?

IV. 请听短文, 回答第 19 - 21 题。

Baseball is a popular sport. It started in the United States in the 1700s and 1800s. A game of baseball is played by two teams on a baseball field. Each team has nine players. Many songs and poems have been written about baseball. The most popular one is "Take Me Out to the Ball Game". It was written in 1908 by Jack Norworth. He wrote it after he saw a sign about baseball in an underground train in New York. His friend, Albert Von Tilzer, put the words to music. Question 19: How many players does each team have when a game of baseball is played? Question 20: When did Jack Norworth write the song "Take Me Out to the Ball Game"? Question 21: Where did Jack Norworth see a sign about baseball before he wrote the song?

请听短文, 回答 22 - 25 题。

Mount Kilimanjaro is the highest mountain in Africa and its top is covered with snow all the year round. It is in the east of Africa. The height of the mountain isn't the same all the time. It was 5895 metres in 1952, 5892 metres in 1999, 5891 metres in 2008, and 5888 metres in 2014. Climbing Mount Kilimanjaro is difficult and dangerous. Human began



to climb this mountain in 1861, but no one reached its top until Ludwig Purtscheller from Austria and Hans Meyer from Germany did so in 1889. Before Hans Meyer succeeded in arriving at its top, he tried twice. One was in 1887 and the other was in 1888. Now Mount Kilimanjaro has become a place of interest. Question 22: Where is Mount Kilimanjaro? Question 23: What was the height of Mount Kilimanjaro in 2008? Question 24: Where did Ludwig Purtscheller come from? Question 25: When did Hans Meyer try to reach the top of Mount Kilimanjaro for the first time?

卷 II

VIII. Hello, today I'd like to talk about a famous scientist, Aziz Sancar. Aziz Sancar was born into a poor family in a small town in the southeast of Turkey on September 8, 1946. He was the seventh of eight children in the family. He received his school education in his hometown. After that, he went to study in Istanbul University. In 1969, he became a doctor. In 1973 when he was twenty-seven years old, he went to study in America. Four years later, he got a job as a teacher in the University of North Carolina. In October 15, 2015, he shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry with two other scientists.

期末检测 C

I. BBBAC II. CBBAC III. BBBCB BCA IV. CBBCC BA V. BCADB DDCCC VI. ACDBB DCACA VII. BACDB ACBDB BCDBC VIII. 61. 9: 30 62. shopping 63. spending money 64. Science Museum 65. rest IX. 66. five years old 67. Because he feared that other children would laugh at him. 68. An old man. 69. And a man changed me and my life. 70. 从那时起, 我决定尽力去交朋友。 X. 71. thirds 72. American 73. pronunciation 74. polite 75. in 76. travelling 77. an 78. bathroom 79. kisses 80. pride XI. 81. Is the boy much taller than you? 82. Do not (Don't) give it up easily. 83. I wonder how much the TV costs. 84. We succeeded in passing the final exams. 85. The students were

divided into four groups.

86. (供参考)

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Internet

In the modern world, the Internet has come into our life. Lots of students use the Internet as a tool for their studies. They look up new words and learn history or geography on the Internet. They also use the Internet to read news or send emails.

But every coin has two sides. Some students spend too much time playing online games and chatting with friends. They are not interested in their studies. At the same time, they become weaker and weaker in body.

In a word, the Internet brings us not only a lot of convenience but also troubles. As students, we should make good use of the Internet.

听力材料:

I. 1. I would like to explain my plan to you.
2. We will have a party at a quarter to seven.
3. You have to believe in yourself, or you'll never succeed.
4. Neither Tom nor Jack likes going to school by bike.
5. Betty always takes her umbrella in case it rains.
II. 6. What do you think John will be in ten years?
7. Let's do our project together!
8. I hope you can come to have dinner with me.
9. How far is Beijing from here?
10. Which is more important — health or wealth?
III. 11. W: How about playing football after school?
M: I'm afraid I can't. I have already promised to play tennis with my brother. W: That's OK. Maybe next time. Question: What will the boy do after school?
12. W: Where did you go after school? M: I went to the supermarket with my friends. I wanted to buy a pair of shoes. But I didn't have enough money. So I bought a pair of socks. Question: What did the man buy in the supermarket?
13. M: Two hours ago, I saw Tim in the bank. Has



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he arrived at home? W: Not yet. He said he would be back at four and it is seven o'clock already.

Question: When did the man see Tim?

请听对话，回答第 14 – 15 题。

W: Hi, Tom. My computer doesn't work. Can you get someone to check it? M: Don't worry. I'll ask my brother Sam to help you. W: That's perfect! I'll wait for him on Saturday morning. Is that OK? M: No problem! Oh, listen. That's the bell for our class. Let's go. Question 14: What does the woman ask the man to do? Question 15: Where does the conversation take place?

请听对话，回答第 16 – 18 题。

M: Hi, Maria. Did you get your new timetable? W: Yes, but I forget where I put it! Can you tell me what we're going to have tomorrow? M: Sure. Let me see. At ten past nine we have math. W: Oh, no! I hope it's geography after that at ten to ten. M: I'm afraid not! It's science — another one of your favourites! W: Great! And what do we have at ten forty-five, after the break? M: It's art. W: Oh, that's too bad. And what do we have at twenty-five past eleven? Is it sport? M: No! It's geography then. That's one of your favourite subjects. W: Yeah, I love it. I don't like history! Because the teacher always gives us so much homework. Do we have that at a quarter past one? M: Don't worry. It's music at that time. Question 16: What is one of the woman's favourite subjects? Question 17: When do the speakers have geography? Question 18: Why does the woman dislike history?

IV. 请听短文，回答第 19 – 21 题。

We have many rules in our school. We are not allowed to have long hair. We can't get the ears pierced. We must wear the uniforms at school. I think it's good. We can't ride bikes in the school yard. When we have lunch, we can't talk loudly. I think most of the rules are very strict. Question 19: What is the third rule in the girl's school? Question 20: What's the rule about having lunch? Question 21:

What does the girl think of her school?

请听短文，回答第 22 – 25 题。

Beth is glad that her dream of becoming a bus driver comes true. If someone wants to be a driver, he has to be completely healthy. And he must have a good driving record. He should go to the training school for four weeks to learn how to control a bus. At the end of it, he takes the test. Beth thought she was lucky. She passed the first time. She usually drives for about seven hours a day. Her basic pay is \$ 120 a week. And one of the advantages of her job is that she can get free subway and bus travel. Beth says there are always some passengers telling her how good her driving is. She thinks they're the most encouraging words. Question 22: What must a bus driver have? Question 23: Why did Beth think she was lucky? Question 24: For how many hours does Beth drive every day? Question 25: What does Beth think of her job?

卷 II

VIII. Now listen carefully, here are our plans for tomorrow. Breakfast will be at 8 o'clock. Don't be late. We're going to the London Eye at 9:30 am and it will take us 40 minutes to get there. A ride on the London Eye takes half an hour and if the weather is good, we'll get a great view of the city. Next, we're walking to Covent Garden. At 12:30 we'll have lunch and then you can do some shopping. Lunch will cost about 10 pounds and you'll need some spending money as well. 20 pounds will be enough I think. At 3 o'clock we're going to the Science Museum to see a film there. After that, at about 6 o'clock we're going back to the hotel to have dinner and have a rest. Finally, at 7:30 pm, we're going to see a great show at the theatre.

期末检测 D

I. BCABC II. CCBBC III. BABBA ACB IV. CABBA CB V. BBBAB DDBCC VI. CBADB ACDCA VII. CABDC BCDAB BCBDD VIII. 61. east 62. 11 million 63. Warm 64. French 65.



March 12 IX. 66. trade 67. China was the first country to use paper money. 68. Because paying with a phone is easier than carrying around a lot of “real” money. 69. Today people have many ways to pay for things. 70. 大约在公元前 600 年，人们开始使用硬币作为流通货币。 X. 71. languages 72. use 73. useful 74. Unless 75. making 76. kinds 77. in 78. helped 79. them 80. another XI. 81. What do you know about your country? 82. Have you ever been to China? 83. Shijiazhuang is a good place to travel. 84. I will do my best to help others. 85. The ground is covered with heavy snow. 86. (供参考)

My Earth Hour 2018

The Earth Hour was from 8: 30 pm to 9: 30 pm on Saturday, March 26 this year. I didn't realize it was Earth Hour until I watched news on TV. At that time, I was shopping with my mother at the mall. As a student, I have done lots of things to protect the environment. For example, I always carry a cloth bag while shopping. Besides, I often ride a bike to school instead of taking a car. I think we can care for the earth by doing many things.

Let's take part in the Earth Hour next year. I believe that we can make our earth a better place to live in.

Thanks for your attention!

听力材料:

卷 I

- I. 1. Cover the coin with this paper, so nobody can see it.
2. It's very hot this summer. The highest temperature in some places is 42 degrees.
3. In order to protect our environment, we shouldn't cut down these trees.
4. Don't be afraid of tigers.
5. Kate fell asleep as soon as she lay in bed last night.
- II. 6. Thank you for helping me with physics.
7. I got an “A” in the final examination.

8. Is your little brother thin or heavy?
 9. What was Joan's father doing at nine o'clock yesterday evening?
 10. How long does it take you to go to school on foot?
 - III. 11. W: What can I do for you? M: I'd like a pair of pants and a shirt. W: Oh, this pair of pants is \$ 80 and the shirt is \$ 70. M: Here's two hundred dollars. W: OK, here's your change left. Question: How much will the man pay for the pants and the shirt in total?
 12. M: A computer is made of many parts. Can you name the parts of it? W: Of course I can. M: What's this? W: It's a keyboard. We can type letters with it. Question: Which part of a computer are they talking about?
 13. W: Can I help you? M: Yes. I'm not feeling well. My head hurts badly. W: Hmm, let me take your temperature first. Question: Where are the two speakers talking?
- 请听对话，回答第 14 - 15 题。
- M: Three scientists shared the 2015 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. W: Really? Who are they? M: Tomas Lindahl, Paul L. Modrich and Aziz Sancar. W: When and where was Tomas Lindahl born? M: Hmm, he was born in Sweden on January 28, 1938. W: What about the other two? M: Paul L. Modrich was born in America on June 13, 1946 and Aziz Sancar was born in Turkey on September 8, 1946. Question 14: Where was Tomas Lindahl born? Question 15: Who was born on June 13, 1946?
- 请听对话，回答第 16 - 18 题。
- M: What bad weather! It is raining again. Have you listened to the weather report for tomorrow on the radio? W: Of course, I have. It says it will be cloudy in Guangzhou tomorrow morning and then sunny in the afternoon. M: Really? Good news! The rainy weather has already lasted for half a month in Guangzhou! Er, what does the weather report say? W: It says it will be rainy in Moscow and cloudy in



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Paris. M: Hmm, will it be sunny or rainy in London tomorrow? W: Oh, neither. The weather report says it will be snowy there. M: I see. Thank you.
Question 16: What will the weather be like in Guangzhou tomorrow morning? Question 17: How long has the rainy weather already lasted in Guangzhou? Question 18: Where will be snowy tomorrow?

IV. 请听短文, 回答 19 - 21 题。

I'm Billy. When I was a child, I lived on a farm, and I got up at 6:15 every morning. There were lots of animals on the farm and sometimes I helped my father feed them. My home was far from my school. So my father bought a bike for me. I like my school a lot. I did my homework from 7:00 to 9:15 every evening. I watched TV three times a week. Well, I didn't have to worry about anything, like money and bread. That time was interesting and exciting.
Question 19: What did Billy help his father do sometimes? Question 20: How long did Billy do his homework every evening? Question 21: What didn't Billy need to worry about?

请听短文, 回答 22 - 25 题。

Dear Paul,

Could you please go to the Sun Park with me on Sunday? It opens at seven in the morning and closes at seven in the evening. It is three kilometres away from my home to the park. We need to leave at eight

in the morning. We can take the bus. It goes to the park at eight fifteen. We can take some food with us. It's very expensive in the park. Please go home with me in the afternoon for supper. We usually have supper at about six thirty. My dad can drive you home in the evening. There are no lessons the next day. So we will have a good time.

Yours,

Linda

Question 22: When does the park open? Question 23: How far is it from Linda's home to the park? Question 24: Where will they have lunch? Question 25: Why does Linda say they will have a good time?
卷 II

VIII. Hello, today I'd like to talk about two African countries. One is Guinea and the other is Mauritius. Guinea is in the west of Africa with a population of about 11 million in 2013. There it is hot all year round. The capital city of Guinea is Conakry and the language that government uses is French. The country's National Day is on October 2. Mauritius is an island country. It is in the east of Africa with a population of about 1.4 million in 2013. There it is warm in summer and cool in winter. The capital city of Mauritius is Port Louis and the language that the government uses is English. The country's National Day is on March 12.