



答案与提示

Unit 1 Past and present

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. half an hour ago 2. present 3. just
- 4. B [提示]由后文的"他现在很擅长英语",可知上文的"杰克变得很多"强调的是结果,故使用现在完成时。
- 5. A [提示]第一个空格中应使用过去分词构成现在完成时, 故填 had;后面句子的意思为"是的,我八点吃的"是过去的动 作,故使用一般过去时。
- 6. A [提示] just 和现在完成时连用,而 just now 和一般过去时 连用
- 7. C [提示] 句意: 我原以为她很出名, 但是我们当中没有任何 人曾经听说过她。 因此使用 ever。
- 8. pollution [提示]用名词作主语。
- 9. northern [提示]用形容词作定语。
- 10. (have) turned it into 11. in some ways
- 12. D [提示] 句意: 格林太太独自居住在农村。她有时感到很孤独。 alone 意为"单独一人"; lonely 意为"孤独的"。
- 13. got married
- 14. A [提示] since 引导的时间状语修饰的主句动词应该使用现在完成时,而从句本身的动词应该使用一般过去时。

★知能提升突破

past 2. changed 3. wide 4. fewer 5. slow 6. wait 7. taxi
comfortable 9. underground 10. expensive

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. go abroad 2. in primary school
- $3.\ communicate\ with\quad 4.\ on\ the\ open\ spaces$

★知能提升突破

- 1. have; lost 2. Have; seen 3. haven't seen 4. ask 5. has seen
- 6. will ask 7. have; seen 8. saw 9. be 10. will go
- 11. are; going to see 12. saw 13. had been 14. haven't seen 15. had seen

- 1. B [提示]交通工具前如果没有限定词,用介词 by,意为"乘"。
- 2. A [提示] 句意为"自从七岁以来埃米就在这所学校学习"。 since 自……以来,常和现在完成时态连用。

- 3. B [提示] not yet 意为"还没有",是现在完成时的一种答语。
- 4. D [提示]由答语的"No, never."及原句的 ever 可知问句须用现在完成时态。
- 5. D [提示] 由答语中的时间状语 last weekend 可知第二空用一般过去时,可排除 B、C 两项; 再根据题意可知问句中应当用 ever。
- 6. D [提示]根据句中状语 twice already 可知,应该用现在完成时。
- 7. B [提示] 该题考查形容词作表语,根据语境可知,正确答案为 lonely。
- 8. A [提示]强调作业已经完成,重在表现动作 finish 对现在的 影响,所以用现在完成时。
- 9. C [提示] 句意: 约翰过去常在太阳下看书, 但现在他习惯在晚上看书。第一空表示"过去常常"; 第二空表示"习惯于"。
- 10. A [提示] 短语 a bit 意为"一点儿",可以修饰形容词、副词原级或比较级,符合句意;选项 B、C、D 用在句中时都是"太难"的意思,和后句意思不符。
- 11. D [提示]根据句意,第一空意为"曾经",所以用 ever;第二空意为"已经",所以用 already;第三空是用于否定句中的"还",所以用 yet。
- 12. D [提示] bookshop 意为"书店", restaurant 意为"餐馆", concert 意为"演唱会", cinema 意为"电影院";根据下文的"去看一部新的动作片"可知只能选 D。
- 13. B [提示]第一空是一般过去时,所以用 in,表示具体的年代;第二空是现在完成时,所以用 since,后接年代作状语。
- 14. A [提示] just 为副词,有"就是"的意思,符合句意"它就是 我需要的东西"。
- 15. D [提示] 因为前句中有 since, 所以要使用现在完成时态, 故选 D
- 16. D [提示] 但是这些变化会是哪些变化呢? what 在这里充当的是表语。
- 17. A [提示]由语境分析知此处表示电脑将发挥更大的作用, 故选比较级 more useful。
- 18. D [提示]这一段讲的都是电脑,故选 D。
- 19. A [提示]根据下文得知人们将有更多的时间来娱乐,证明工作时间减少了,故选 fewer hours。
- 20. D [提示]根据下文的 for holidays 可知这里说的是旅行。
- 21. B [提示]而且更多的人都能够去其他国家旅游了,故选other。
- 22. A [提示]根据下句得知,这里讲的是饮食变化。
- 23. C [提示]由于饮食习惯发生变化,人们将更加健康。
- 24. D [提示]和 hard 并列的词应选择 dangerous。
- 25. C [提示]因为很多工作都是由机器人来完成,那么许多人





也就面临着失业的危险。

- 26. A [提示]细节理解题。由第二段最后一句,可知日本工人 每年要比法国工人多工作513个小时。
- 27. B [提示]词义猜测题。由前一句"人们为什么要工作如此 长的时间",和后面的解释,可以推断出选B。
- 28. C [提示]细节理解题。由最后一段第三句中的"and in the United States, two weeks"可知选 C。
- 29. C [提示] 推理判断题。最后一段提到法国、美国、德国等国家都为职工提供带薪休假,所以 A 项不对。第一段中许多人说他们没有足够的时间休息,由此可知,B 项不对。由第三段第三句"However, many companies don't pay overtime. (然而,许多公司不付加班费)",可知 C 项正确。最后一段第四句提到 fewer than half of workers 而非 more than half of workers,由此可知 D 项错误。
- 30. A [提示]推理判断题。由第一段可以推断出,人们要工作 很长时间,故 A 项正确。由最后一段第一句,可以推断出 B 项错误。由第二段第一句,可以推断出 C 项错误。由最后 一段最后一句,可知谚语说的并不是事实,所以 D 项错误。
- 31. B [提示]由原文第一段第二句"He always complains about how fast things have changed, and he often says that life used to be better."可知答案。
- 32. C [提示]根据单词 marriage 处的上下文及构词法可知答案。
- 33. D [提示]选项 A、B、C 都对,故选 D。
- 34. D [提示]①③④这三句在短文的第二段和第四段都有提及。
- 35.C [提示]通读全文可知 C 项正确。
- 36. Traffic 37. left 38. right 39. left 40. across 41. Green
- $42.\ \mathsf{go/move}\quad 43.\ \mathsf{evening}\quad 44.\ \mathsf{two}\quad 45.\ \mathsf{second}\quad 46.\ \mathsf{present}$
- 47. primary 48. realized 49. northern 50. chess 51. recently
- 52. pollution 53. eating 54. married 55. factories
- 56. over the years 57. turned into 58. feel lonely
- 59. In some ways 60. a bit 61. centre of; by underground
- 62. It; since 63. government has turned this place into
- 64. In some ways, the weather in Yangzhou is different from that in Shanghai.
- 65. Yangzhou has changed a lot over the ten years.
- 66. ever 67. and 68. way 69. visited 70. surprised 71. died
- 72. wrote 73. grow 74. than 75. money

书面表达

With the rapid development of China's economy, great changes have taken place in our life in the past few years.

In my hometown, many paths have been turned into wide roads. As a result, it is easier for us to travel. People used to walk or ride bikes to work, but now they often take buses and many even drive their own cars. In schools, students sit in new teaching buildings instead of old houses. There they not only learn from books but also through computers.

I hope we will live a better life in the future. I will study much harder now so that I can realize my dream.

Unit 2 Travelling

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. to get ready [提示]用不定式作宾语补足语。
- 2. join your [提示]表示"加入某个组织或团体"用 join。
- 3. couldn't wait to laugh/ couldn't help laughing
- 4. such as/like
- 5. B [提示] 句意:在音乐会的末尾,她用英语唱了一首歌。at the end of 在……末尾。
- 6. C [提示]表示列举多个例子用 such as, for example 后须用 逗号隔开。
- 7. speed [提示] 句意: 穿行在南京和上海之间的火车很快。它的最高速度可达每小时 350 公里。
- 8. B [提示]前一个空格中用短暂性动词作谓语,表示过去的 动作;后一个谓语受表一段时间的状语修饰,故使用 be dead 的现在完成时形式。
- 9. D [提示] 句意:他已经去了上海。他去过那儿两次了。表示"去了某地"用 have/has gone to;而表示"去过某地"用 have/has been to;因 there 是副词,故不用介词 to。
- 10. B [提示]答句句意:他去了商店。他是刚才去那儿的。前 一个空格用 go 的现在完成时表示"去了还未回";而后一空 表示过去的动作,用一般过去时。

★知能提升突破

- 1. more 2. thousand 3. different 4. brave 5. famous
- 6. autumn 7. restaurants 8. round 9. from 10. fun

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. B [提示] beauty 表示"美丽的人"时是可数名词。
- 2. A [提示] 句意:除了冬天外,我们每个季节都去远足。
- 3. on business
- 4. B [提示] 句意: 我们将乘坐直飞航班去伦敦。我们中途不 停。用形容词作定语。
- 5. delicious seafood
- 6. leave for

★知能提升突破

- 1. holiday 2. plans/places 3. abroad 4. swim 5. season
- 6. during 7. think 8. fun 9. cost 10. check

知识与能力同步测控题

1. C [提示]前空是特指,所以须用定冠词 the;后空 useless 的 首字母 u 发音是/ju:/,所以须用 a 修饰。





- 2. B [提示] at the end of...意为"在……末尾",后可接名词作 宾语; in the end = at last,意为"最后",不可接名词作宾语。
- 3. D [提示] couldn't stop doing sth. 意为"忍不住一直做某事"。
- 4. A [提示]设空处句意为"他到上海去了,他已经去过那儿三次了"。"到……去了"应该用 has gone to;"去过……"应该用 has been to,此处 there 是副词,所以省略介词 to。
- 5. C [提示]根据后半句"因为他不得不完成工作",可知王先 生没有和别人一样回家。except 意为"除了",不包括在范围 之内。
- 6. B [提示] since three years ago = for three years, 意为"三年",用于现在完成时作状语。
- 7. B [提示] check 意为"查明,查看",符合题意。
- 8. D [提示] lend sth. to sb. 意为"把某物借给某人",不可用 borrow 代替 lend;表示"借(一段时间)"时用 keep, keep 是延续性动词。
- 9. C [提示]由下句中谈论的 by train 和 by plane 可知是谈论如何出行,所以用 how。
- 10. B [提示]上句说"我将到海南去度暑假",故用 Have a nice time! (祝你玩得快乐!)作答。
- 11. D [提示] come, arrive 和 get 都是短暂性动词, 不可和表时 间段的状语 for a few days 连用。
- 12. B [提示] never 表否定含义, 所以后面的简短问句须用肯定形式, 由 been 可知本句是现在完成时, Jim's 是 Jim has 的缩写形式。所以选 B。
- 13. C [提示] buy sth. for sb. 意为"给某人买某物"; show sth. to sb. 意为"给某人看某物"。
- 14. A [提示] the Statue of Liberty(自由女神像)在美国纽约, Big Ben 在英国伦敦, the Opera House 在澳大利亚悉尼, the Great Wall 在中国。
- 15. C [提示]答语 Two hours' drive 意为"两个小时的车程",表示距离,所以用 how far 提问。
- 16. C [提示]best 最好的,符合语境。
- 17. B [提示]此空说明了他们选在秋天去旅游的好处,因此这里选B,表示游客不多。
- 18.B [提示]到国外旅游,当然要住旅馆。
- 19. A [提示] spend money doing sth. 花钱做某事。
- 20. D [提示]下文有 see...plays, 所以是去剧院。
- 21. B [提示] wonderful 精彩的。
- 22. D [提示]根据下文的"restaurants"和"meals"可知此处讲的是食物。
- 23. B
- 24. A 「提示] delicious 美味的。
- 25. B [提示]enjoy 享受。
- 26. B [提示]这是一则旅行计划,所以作者很可能是一个旅行 社的工作人员,故选 B。
- 27. C [提示] 短文中提及 Tiger Hill, Hanshan Temple, the No. 1 Silk Factory 和 Zhuo Zheng Yuan 四个地方,故选 C。
- 28. A [提示] 旅游计划安排中"13:00—14:00" 这个时段所做

- 的事是: Visit the No. 1 Silk Factory, 故选 A。
- 29. A [提示]由原文中"You must book by email."一句可知选项 A 符合题意。
- 30. C [提示]这是一则苏州旅游的安排,时间是从上午8:00 到下午18:00 这个时段,选项 C"苏州一日游"适合作标题。
- 31. B [提示]由表格中"Telephone: 010 62617788"可知 B 项 正确。
- 32. A [提示]由 Day 1 中的"Morning: land at Singapore Changi Airport"可知 A 项正确。
- 33. A [提示]由 Day 2 中的"Afternoon: take the car to Sentosa Island"可知 A 项正确。
- 34. D [提示]由 Day 4 中的"Morning: free time for shopping"可知 D 项正确。
- 35. C [提示]由"August 18,2014 ¥2,950"可知,如果少于 3 000 元,只能选择 August 18,2014 这个日期离开。
- 36. healthy/fit 37. sunglasses 38. Take 39. before 40. long
- 41. travelling 42. Don't/Never 43. time 44. bottled
- 45. Remember/Try 46. such 47. except 48. speed 49. airport
- 50. delicious 51. pies 52. flight 53. natural 54. Mountain
- 55. theme 56. in front of 57. on business 58. By the way
- 59. a couple of 60. have a fantastic time 61. may be rain
- 62. the best time to visit 63. in any seasons 64. plans for
- 65. take to fly to 66. exciting 67. busy 68. tickets
- 69. travelling 70. traffic 71. slowly 72. After 73. prepared74. Suddenly 75. drove

书面表达

Travelling is interesting

Travelling is interesting.

You will have lots of fun things to do and to see during the trip. Just imagine that you are walking in beautiful mountains, enjoying the fresh air and listening to the birds' singing. It's amazing, isn't it? Sometimes, you may meet people from different places and make friends with them, which makes your trip a more pleasant one. Also, you may have many interesting things to share with your friends when you are back. All the pleasure of your trip will be kept in your memory.

It's not surprising that so many students can't wait to go travelling after the examination!

Unit 3 Online tours

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

- ★速效基础演练
- 1. looks like 2. What; use the computer for 3. click on
- 4. So much for 5. international 6. guides 7. Several
- 8. dreamt of [提示]用过去分词和前面的 has 构成现在完成时。





- 9. on 10. for
- 11. A [提示]受表示一段时间的时间状语的修饰,故使用延续性动词的现在完成时。
- 12. C [提示] spend 是发生在过去的动作。
- 13. B [提示] 此处用现在完成时表示过去的动作对现在的 影响。

★知能提升突破

- 1. chat with friends 2. send and receive emails
- 3. playing computer games 4. doing word processing
- 5. searches for information 6. does online shopping
- 7. drawing and designing clothes 8. writes programmes

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. the opposite of ours 2. mind closing the window
- 3. C [提示]在 mind 的后面应该接动词的-ing 形式。
- 4. B [提示] 空后语境"我马上打开"说明答话人并不介意打开 窗户。
- 5. opposite 6. pleasure 7. print 8. book 9. is made up of 10. D [提示] 句意:一个篮球队由十二名球员组成。故用 be made up of。

★知能提升突破

- 1. primary 2. gift 3. learning 4. online 5. better 6. passed
- 7. covers 8. traveller 9. remember 10. problems

- 1. D [提示] online friend 意为"网友", 其由元音音素开头, 故用 an; "美国"用 the USA 表示。
- 2. C [提示]前空表达的是徐州在江苏的北部,用 in;徐州和北京不接壤,后空用 to。
- 3. B [提示]问句句意: 你还记得上一次在聚会上看见过他吗? remember doing sth. 意为"记得做过某事"。
- 4. C [提示]前空是看到西蒙正在这儿,用一般现在时,故用 are;后空主句为一般过去时,所以从句也用一般过去时,即用 were-
- 5. C [提示]答句句意:是的,我已经在这座城市工作三年了。 根据时间状语知应该用现在完成时。
- 6. B [提示]本句表达的是"……但是杰克认为这是他读过的 最好的书",故用现在完成时。
- 7. B [提示]由 returned 可推出 She's 是 She has 的缩写,是现在完成时;前句肯定,后句否定,所以用 hasn't she。
- 8. D [提示]选项中 a little, a bit of, much 均修饰不可数名词, 而 months 是可数名词复数形式, 故用 several 修饰, 意为"几个月"。
- 9. D [提示]本句为倒装句,句子的主语是 some flowers and trees,所以系动词用 are。

- 10. B [提示] 句意:我在回家的路上看到孩子们正在河边玩。 see sb. doing sth. 意为"看到某人正在做某事"。
- 11. B [提示] mind doing sth. 介意做某事;由答语中的"Do it as you like, please."可知是"不介意开窗户", 故选 B。
- 12. D [提示] How is he? (他身体好吗?)用于问对方的健康状况; What does he like? (他喜欢什么?),问对方的爱好; What is he? (他是干什么的?),问职业; What does he look like? (他长什么样?),问外貌。根据答语"He is tall."可知应选 Do
- 13. D [提示] how often 意为"多久一次"; how long 意为"(时间 或物体)多长"; how soon 意为"多快"; how far 意为"多远"。 由答语"Twice a month."可知选 D。
- 14. C [提示] Why not? 意为"为什么不呢?"; What a good idea! 意为"好主意!"; What for? 意为"为什么呢?"; That's all right. 意为"不用谢。", 根据题意应该选 C。
- 15. A [提示]由上句"我考了60分,通过了考试, 丹尼"可推出, 只有选项 A(你真幸运)符合题意。
- 16. C [提示] tell you something about it 意为"告诉你关于它的一些情况", something 用于肯定句。
- 17. B [提示] 空处意为"用电脑做各种各样的工作",所以用 all kinds of; work 是不可数名词,不可用 many of 修饰; a lot 和 very much 常修饰动词,表示程度。
- 18. D [提示]根据上下文可知用 computers。
- 19. A [提示](在那时)很少有人对电脑感兴趣;few 有此意。
- 20. B [提示]根据上下文及常识可知:现在电脑更小、更便 宜了。
- 21. B [提示]根据上下文,前后句是因果关系,所以用 because。
- 22. A [提示]根据常识可知:电脑可以帮助人们做许多工作。 所以用 help。
- 23. D [提示]电脑对教师的帮助当然是"教学(teaching)"。
- 24. B [提示]此处 put into 意为"储存在……里面"。
- 25. A
- 26. B [提示]综合两则广告可知,秘书和会计要求精通电脑, 具备专业电脑知识;电脑销售员更要精通电脑;只有宾馆男 女服务员不要求具备电脑知识。所以答案选 B。
- 27. D [提示]根据第一则广告可知: 秘书要求为年龄在 30 岁以下的女性,服务员要求不超过 22 岁。所以选 D。
- 28. D [提示]根据第二则广告信息可知:会计一个月工资是 3000~4000美元,故答案是 D。
- 29. A [提示]根据第二则广告信息可知: 年龄在 25 岁到 40 岁 之间, 至少有两年工作经验, 拥有会计师证书, 具备专业电脑 知识。故答案选 A。
- 30. D [提示]由题干中的"He"可排除要求必须是女性的秘书职业,先排除选项 A;由会计要求年龄在25岁到40岁之间,可排除选项 C;由服务员要求年龄低于22岁,可排除 B。所以答案选 D。
- 31. A [提示] 通读全文可知:本篇短文谈论的是上网问题。





- 32. B [提示]由原文的"The Internet is popular and it makes our lives colorful."可知应该选B。
- 33. D [提示]根据短文的第三段及常识可知:整天泡在网吧里是不好的,所以选 D。
- 34. C [提示]由原文的"It can make us clever in playing computer games."可知答案。
- 35. D [提示]由原文的"We usually have activities from 4:50 to 5:50 in the afternoon."可知 D 是不正确的。
- 36. Channel 37. online 38. opposite 39. Asia 40. guide
- 41. dreams 42. keyboard 43. programme(s) 44. passport
- 45. international 46. darkness 47. southern 48. called
- 49. pleasure 50. European
- 51-55 CEGAF
- 56. question 57. friendship 58. happy 59. poor 60. without
- 61. by 62. happiness 63. hand 64. different 65. always 书面表达

The new educational course has just come out. I have had it for two weeks. It is designed especially for students. It covers many topics. It has ten levels. Each level will take you about a week to finish. It can help you learn English by testing your knowledge of English grammar and vocabulary. Now I find it easier to learn English well. You can order one online or buy one in a bookshop.

Unit 4 A good read

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. how to deal with/what to do with
- 2. in your spare time
- 3. improve our knowledge
- 4. touched me 5. read 6. spare 7. touch
- 8. am/ was tired out 9. tying them to 10. continued
- 11. lift his right hand into the air 12. an army of
- 13. C [提示] 句意: 布莱克先生强烈反对把动物关在动物园里, 因为他认为动物也应该有享受自由的权利。
- 14. A [提示] 句意: 如果你想问问题, 请举手。空格中要使用 及物动词, 故使用 lift。
- 15. to hand in; on time
- 16. B [提示]上句句意:我爸爸给我买了一个新 MP4 播放器, 但是我不知道怎么使用它。
- 17. C [提示] 句意:我有很多家庭作业要做。所以我必须待在家里做家庭作业。表示客观事实,故用 have to,而本句表示过去的动作,故用一般过去时。

★知能提升突破

about 2. too 3. think 4. into 5. knocked 6. walk 7. lost
happy 9. hurried 10. happen

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. a great success 2. translate it into 3. so far
- 4. has exciting experiences
- 5. D [提示] 句意: 我把我的座位让给她, 但是她拒绝了。 refuse 拒绝。
- 6. your reading habits

★知能提升突破

- 1. began 2. kinds 3. good at 4. So 5. first 6. called
- 7. made 8. children 9. come true 10. from

- 1. D [提示] 句意:我们的语文老师给我们讲了一个有趣的故事,这个故事是关于托马斯·爱迪生的。第一个空是泛指一个有趣的故事,因为 interesting 的读音是以元音音素开头的, 所以用 an;第二个空是特指这个故事,故用 the。
- 2. B [提示] 句意: 我们应该按时把书归还给图书馆。on time 意为"按时"。
- 3. B [提示] with 和……一起。
- 4. C [提示] keep doing sth. 意为"坚持做某事";"说英语"应该 用 speak English,而非 talk English。所以选 C。
- 5. C [提示] make sb. feel + adj. 使某人感觉怎样。
- 6. C [提示] interesting 意为"有趣的",通常修饰事物; interested 意为"(人)感兴趣的",常用于 be interested in 结构, 意为"对……感兴趣"。
- 7. D [提示] 句意:——我将去哈尔滨过暑假, 你呢?——我还没有决定去哪里。decide 后可接宾语从句, 也可接"疑问词+不定式"结构。
- 8. C [提示]前空应该用动词不定式 to live in 作 two rooms 的后置定语,two rooms 是 live in 的逻辑宾语;后空考查"疑问词 + 动词不定式"结构,即 which one to choose。
- 9. A [提示] 句意:汤姆,醒醒! 到了起床去上学的时间了。wake up 醒来,叫醒;make up 编造;grow up 长大;look up 查找。
- 10. D [提示] wonder 是动词, 意为"想知道", 后可接宾语从句, 符合题意。believe 意为"相信"; think 意为"认为"; decide 意为"决定", 都不符合题意。
- 11. B [提示] as...as...意为"和……一样……",前一个 as 用作副词,修饰形容词、副词原级;本句谓语动词是 sing,故用副词 well 修饰。
- 12. B [提示] 句意:请你给我演示一下如何发电子邮件,好吗?
- 13. D [提示] 由答句中的"No"可知语气要求很坚决,故用must 表示命令。
- 14. C [提示]考查 mind doing sth. 和 how to do sth. 两个结构。
- 15. D [提示] find + it + adj. + to do sth. 意为"发现做某事 是……的"。
- 16. B [提示]上句提及 lake,此处应该用 near the lake。所以





选 B。

- 17. C [提示]本文是讲述已发生的故事,应该用一般过去时。 所以选 C。
- 18. C [提示]由上文"她们过着艰难的生活"及下文帮忙可推 出此处意为"天鹅看到这种情况不高兴"。所以选 C。
- 19. B [提示]此处句意:她(天鹅)决定帮助她们。decide to do sth. 意为"决定做某事",符合句意。
- 20. B [提示]此处表达的是"什么也没有说";介词 without 意为"没有",后接 v. -ing 形式。所以选 B。
- 21. C [提示] 此处前后是顺承关系,应该用 and 连接句子。所以选 C。
- 22. A [提示]由 than 可知应用比较级,所以选 A。
- 23. B [提示]此处表达"一天当天鹅来的时候"的意思。come 意为"来",符合句意。
- 24. A [提示]此空后有一段话,后接说的内容用 say,所以选 A。
- 25. D [提示] never 永不, 符合题意。
- 26. A [提示]由文中的第一句"One day in summer, little Jack was playing on the beach with his father"可知选 A。
- 27. C [提示]由文中第一段的最后一句"He used a stick and tried to force it to open"可知选 C。
- 28. B [提示]由文中的第三段可知,爸爸把乌龟捡起来放进包里,所以选择 B。
- 29. A [提示]由文中的最后一句"But if you get him warm first, he will do what you want him to do."可知选 A。
- 30. D [提示]由文中的"you can't force someone to do things he doesn't like"可知,这个故事告诉我们,我们不能强迫别人做他们不喜欢做的事情,所以选择 D。
- 31. B [提示]由文中的"She found Broo while he was busy eating honey"知选 B。
- 32. B [提示]由文中的"Here we share with each other."可知, 每个人都很乐意与别人分享,所以选择 B。
- 33. C [提示]由文中的"Broo was filled with joy..."可知, Broo 感到很高兴, 所以选择 C。
- 34. D [提示]文章是一个童话故事,教育人们要学会分享,学 会奉献,因此很可能是来自于故事书,所以选择 D。
- 35. A [提示] 由文中的"you can drink and eat, but you won't feel good because you have never made any contribution to anyone else"可知,我们"与其索取,不如奉献",所以选择 A。
- 36. stand 37. teachers 38. Family 39. fathers 40. subjects
- 41. difficult 42. drive 43. walk 44. many 45. study
- 46. success 47. tying 48. return 49. either 50. opposite
- $51.\ to\quad spend\quad 52.\ knowledge\quad 53.\ stomachs\quad 54.\ sale$
- 55. unable 56. refused 57. spare 58. fell 59. advice
- $60.\ {\rm classical}\quad 61.\ {\rm going}\ {\rm to}\ {\rm do}\ {\rm with}\quad 62.\ {\rm where}\ {\rm to}\ {\rm ask}\ {\rm for}$
- 63. return them on time 64. the same size as 65. run away from
- 66. important 67. language 68. learning 69. famous 70. helps
- 71. when 72. way 73. possible 74. same 75. choose
- 76. speakers 77. words

书面表达

I am a middle school student. Though I'm busy with my lessons, my free time is full of happiness and joy. I love reading because it helps me study better. I often do some reading in the evening. I think books are our best friends. They give us much knowledge. I find reading books is a good way to relax myself. At the same time it can also help me open up my eyes to the outside world. So I suggest that teachers should give us less homework to do so that we can have more time to read.

期中测试题

- 1. C [提示] hour 第一个字母 h 不发音, 所以"一小时"应用 an hour 表示; 当交通工具前无修饰词时, 用介词 by 且名词前不用冠词。
- 2. D [提示]由 for a long time 可判定该句为现在完成时。排除 A 和 B; leave 为短暂性动词,不能和表示一段时间的状语连用;排除 C,故选 D。
- 3. B [提示] can 能; must 必须,一定; may 可能; might 可能,也 许。句意为"爸爸,我今晚能去看电影吗?""当然可以,但你 必须在九点之前回家。"
- 4. D [提示] each 在句中作主语,谓语动词用单数形式,排除 A、B 两项。has gone to 去了,还没有回来;has been to 去过,已 经回来了。句意为"每个女孩都去过西湖两次"。
- 5. B [提示] 句意为"他的爷爷奶奶单独住在一个小房子里,但 是他们并不感到孤独"。alone 意为"单独一个人"; lonely 意 为"内心孤独的"。
- 6. D [提示] be used to do 被用于; be used to doing 习惯于; used to do 过去常常做……。 句意为"她妹妹过去是一个出租车司机,现在她在一家慈善机构工作"。
- 7. C [提示] what to do 后不跟 it; whether to do...意为"是否做……"。句意为"我们不知道是否做下一步,去问一下李先生吧"。
- 8. D [提示] borrow 向别人借; lend 借给别人。borrow 和 lend 都是瞬间性动词,不能与表示一段时间的时间状语连用; buy (买)不符合题意; 只有 keep(保留)符合题意。
- 9. A [提示]由 on the first day 可知应该用一般过去时态。
- 10. A [提示]从后面的句子"我交了那么多的朋友"说明夏令营很好。
- 11. C [提示]答句句意为"对不起,到现在我还没有完成家庭作业,所以我想我不能加入你们"。分析语境知应用现在完成时态。
- 12. B [提示]由上句句意"我有今晚篮球比赛的票"可知已经得到票了,得到票的方法也是发生在过去,因此为一般过去时。
- 13. A [提示] Better not 意为"最好别做"; Not at all 意为"一点也不(介意)"; I don't mind 意为"我不介意"; That's all right 意为"没什么,不用谢"。由答语的"我的爸爸正在睡觉"可推测选 A。
- 14. A [提示] what for 在这里相当于 why, 即为什么要去喝酒。





其他选项不符合语境。

- 15. A [提示] Have a good time. 玩得高兴,过得愉快; Not at all. 一点也不; Thank you. 谢谢; I have no idea. 我不知道。句意为"我打算下星期去台湾度假。""祝你玩得高兴。"
- 16. A [提示]由本句后面的"better than travelling with the tour group"可知本句考查的是 like doing sth. better than doing sth. 结构,意为"与……相比,更喜欢……"。
- 17. B [提示] make 意为"制订"; plan 意为"计划"; have 意为 "有"; go 意为"去"。根据上下文可知此处表达的是"计划 欧洲旅游",用动词 plan。
- 18. A [提示] choose 意为"选择"; leave 意为"离开"; visit 意为 "参观"; come 意为"来"。本句句意: 首先我们上网选择我们想去的地方。
- 19. D [提示] 句意: 这很容易, 只要你知道如何在网上搜索信息。 how to do sth. 意为"如何做某事", 符合句意。
- 20. C [提示]由下句"These are places we have never visited." 可知本句句意:我们决定参观英国、法国、意大利和德国。 decide to do sth. 意为"决定做某事",符合句意。
- 21. D [提示] least 修饰不可数名词,此处 price 是可数名词; latest 意为"最新的",worst 意为"最差的",都不符合句意; best 意为"最好的",可以修饰 bargain prices,意为"最好的优惠价"。
- 22. C [提示] make sure 意为"确保;保证"。
- 23. A [提示]此处表达的是在网上计划旅行可以帮助省钱、节约时间;动词 save 有"节省;节约"的意思,符合句意。
- 24. B [提示]这种旅馆总是很便宜、方便又安全。"总是"用 always 表示。
- 25. A [提示] 句意: 但是我们应该提前在网上做足够的调查。 本句与前句是转折关系, 应该用 but(但是) 连接句子。
- 26. B [提示]通过阅读第一段文字材料中的"...he experienced hunger"可知,莫言在小的时候家庭或许是很穷的。所以答案选择 B。
- 27. A [提示]由文中第二段文字材料的第一句"60-year-old Park Geun-hye was elected the new President of South Korea in December,2012."可知:六十岁的朴槿惠在 2012 年当选总统,由此可以推算出她出生于1952 年,所以答案选择 A。
- 28. D [提示]由文中第三段文字材料第一句中括号内的注释 "born in Honolulu, Hawaii in 1961"可知: 奧巴马出生于夏威夷。所以答案选择 D。
- 29. A [提示]由文中第一段文字材料第二句"Mo, who was born in 1955 into a farmer's family in Gaomi County in Shandong Province..."可知:莫言出生在山东省一个叫高密的县城,并非是大城市。所以,选项 A 是错误的,所以答案选择 A。
- 30. C [提示]通过阅读三篇图文材料把握内容的主旨可知:这 三篇图文材料分别介绍了莫言、朴槿惠和奥巴马三位当前热 点新闻人物。由此可知,三篇短文可能来自于新闻。所以选 择 C。
- 31. B [提示]细节理解题。由海报中"Language:English"一栏

可知B为正确选项。

- 32. C [提示]细节理解题。由海报中"Running time: 1 hour 25 minutes" 一栏可知 C 为正确选项。
- 33. D [提示]细节理解题。由正文第三段中"some of the scenes are so beautiful"可知本题选 D。
- 34. D [提示] 推理判断题。由正文最后一段可知, Mary 和她 8 岁的女儿是 Tuesday (周二) 看的电影。并且根据海报中 Price 部分可知 D 为正确选项。
- 35. A [提示] 推理判断题。由文章中多次出现的 laugh 以及 funny 可知 A 为正确选项。
- 36. Travelling 37. beautiful 38. air 39. healthy 40. rain
- 41. ill/sick 42. lose 43. first 44. with 45. carefully
- 46. married 47. southern 48. flight 49. factories 50. stomachs
- 51. over 52. improve 53. realized 54. against 55. international
- 56. changed a lot over the years
- 57. from time to time/at times
- 58. learn about our town's past and present
- 59. roller coast; at high speed 60. stop taking photos
- 61. How long; been dead 62. the best time to visit
- 63. to send and receive emails 64. him falling down
- 65. managed to break
- 66. spend 67. become/been 68. without 69. have 70. done
- 71. help 72. free 73. exciting/easy 74. health 75. if 书面表达

My After-School Activities

As we grow, both our after-school activities and what we care about are becoming more and more.

In the past, I spent several hours watching TV after school. Sometimes, I just enjoyed myself at home instead of going out to play with my classmates and friends. I used to care about no one else except myself.

However, I am doing something different after school now. I talk a lot with my parents. I even become a volunteer to help the old people. My concern is not only myself but also my family, my school and even the whole society. When we grow up, we should pay attention to what is happening around us and try our best to help others.

Unit 5 Good manners

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. drop litter everywhere in the street 2. back after reading it
- 3. Excuse me; in my way 4. behaves properly in public
- 5. pushing in 6. good manners
- 7. C [提示]前一个空格用形容词作表语,后一个空格用副词作状语。



- 8. loudly [提示]用副词作状语。
- 9. C [提示] 句意: 露西不够大, 搬不了这个箱子。 too young to...太小而不能……, 符合语境。
- 10. C [提示] 这是 so... that 引导的结果状语从句。句意: 林书豪如此有名以至于中国所有的篮球迷都知道他。

★知能提升突破

- 1. is outgoing enough to make a lot of friends
- 2. easy enough; to
- 3. too difficult for me to/not easy enough for me to
- 4. is generous enough to
- 5. are kind enough to

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. explain
- 2. The purpose of the party; to collect/ collecting money for
- 3. Above all
- 4. A [提示]从下文"你不是在演讲比赛中获得了一等奖吗?" 知说话人"很愿意晚上到外面去吃饭",故选 why not(为什么不呢)。
- 5. C [提示] 句意: 再努力些, 你的梦想很快就会实现了。

★知能提升突破

- 1. important 2. Parents 3. close 4. listen 5. angrily 6. but
- 7. making 8. unhappy 9. longer 10. If

- 1. C [提示] 句意:音乐会的票没剩几张了, 你最好确保今天能 弄一张。本题考查动词短语辨析。 make sure 确保。
- 2. C [提示] I hope so 希望如此; I'm afraid not 恐怕不会; Sorry, I won't 对不起, 我以后不会了; It's nothing 没什么事。由上句"当你洗手的时候不要让水一直流着"知, 答句意为"对不起, 我以后不会了", 所以答案选择 C。
- 3. C [提示] each 和 every 都表示"每一个",后接单数名词; both 两者都……,后接可数名词复数; all 三者(或三者以上)都……。句意为"在世纪路的两旁有许多花和树"。
- 4. B [提示] A 项为"禁止吸烟"; B 项为"禁止停车"; C 项为 "禁止拍照"; D 项为"禁止调头"。根据后文语境"我们不能 在那儿停车",知选 B。
- $5.\ C$ [提示] 前空考查 enough 修饰形容词要后置;后空考查 the same...as...,意为"与……一样"。故选 C_{\circ}
- 6. A [提示]前空考查 there be 结构的一般将来时,用 there is going to be;后空考查 had better not do sth.。
- 7. B [提示] avoid 后接动词应该用 v-ing 形式,故选 B_o
- 9. B [提示]设空处的成分是宾语补足语,应该用形容词 easy; enough 修饰形容词时应该后置。所以选 B。

- 10.C [提示]本句是一般疑问句,应该用 anything; else 要置于不定代词之后,故选C。
- 11. A [提示]由后文的返回到"印度"知,我是来自印度的女孩,所以选择 A。
- 12. D [提示]由文中的最后一段知, Miss Alice Green 是老师, 所以选择 D。
- 13. C [提示]由下文"使我适应她的美国口音"可推断,她讲话 很慢很清晰,所以选择 C。
- 14. B [提示]由下文的"Keep up with your drawing..."可知,我喜欢画画, enjoy 喜欢, 所以选择 B。
- 15. A [提示] 语境理解。由下文"我不愿意离开"知,我过得非常愉快,所以选择 A。
- 16. D [提示]由文义知"我得离开学校", leave 离开, 所以选
- 17. C [提示]由句中的 again 可知,面临离开学校,我又焦虑起来,worried 焦虑的,所以选择 C。
- 18. B [提示]由下文中的"fishing trip"可知,此处是 fishing,所以选择 B。
- 19. D [提示]由文义可知,当时的心情是很"沉重的",heavy 沉重的,所以选择 D。
- 20. A [提示]由前句知,后句意为"包裹是来自格林小姐和 24 位同班同学的",be from 来自于,所以选择 A。
- 21. C [提示] tell sb. about...告诉某人关于……, 动名词在句中作状语, 所以选择 C。
- 22. B [提示] miss 想念,符合语境。其他选项不合适。
- 23. D [提示] 句意为"既然你这么喜欢画画,那就坚持下去吧", since 既然,所以选择 D。
- 24. C [提示]由前文可知,"我"对格林小姐是非常感激的, thankful 感激的,所以选择 C。
- 25. A [提示]由文中第一段的"an eight-year-old girl"知,此处应该选择 A。
- 26. C [提示] 根据第一个布告栏中校规的第 4 条 Parents and visitors need to check in at the office when entering the school. 可知答案是 C。
- 27. D [提示] 根据 Class Announcement 中的 The next parents meeting is on Friday, June 22 at 7:00 pm in the meeting hall. 可知选 Do
- 28. D [提示]根据 Report Card 的整体内容可知此报告是对学生生活以及学习方面的评分标准,所以父母通过此报告可以了解自己的孩子在学校的生活学习情况。
- 29. B [提示]根据 MARKING KEY 中第三条标准可知,此题正确答案为 B。
- 30. A [提示]根据 After-school Program 中的 3:30 ~ 4:30 Homework & Reading 可知选 A。
- 31. D [提示] 画线词所在句句意为"幸运的是,大多数伤害可以通过采取预防措施被避免",所以选 D。
- 32. A
- 33. B [提示] 短文中的"teach older kids how to turn off





machines—they might save someone's life in an emergency"和选项 B 表述相一致。

- 34. B [提示]由"And kids shouldn't go near baby animals"可知选项 A 错误;由"Don't allow kids to play in areas where machines are in use."推出选项 C 错误,由"Kids should not play with or ride on equipment."可知选项 D 错误。所以选B。
- 35. C [提示]通读全文可知,本篇是写给带孩子参观农场的父母的,让他们知道如何在参观过程中保护好自己的孩子。所以选 C。
- 36. years 37. exciting 38. beach 39. talking 40. Amazing
- 41. PE 42. boring 43. Hearing 44. attracted 45. more
- 46. obey 47. hosts 48. conversation 49. express 50. purpose
- 51. bump 52. litter 53. pick 54. shake 55. pushed
- 56. conclusion 57. discussion 58. parking 59. politely
- 60. successful
- 61 65 DFBGA
- 66. but 67. island 68. outside 69. something 70. take
- 71. trees 72. leave 73. as 74. exciting 75. enjoy 书面表达

What makes me a good friend?

I am a boy easy to get along with. That's the most important reason that makes me so popular.

I'm always ready to help others. Whenever my friends meet with troubles, I will give them a hand without a second thought.

Besides, I'm quite humorous. I can always tell some jokes or funny stories to make my friends laugh. They say time spent with me is full of fun.

I'm honest. I never tell lies. So I'm a friend worth trusting.

Unit 6 Sunshine for all

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. to give the old (people)
- 2. homeless; places to live
- 3. written to the local government
- 4. provides; for us
- 5. gave up their spare time
- 6. be trained before they begin to work
- 7. homeless
- 8. really patient for her boyfriend to wait for; without
- 9. because of the bad weather
- 10. get to know the famous teacher
- 11. B [提示] 句意:我感到在英语方面很难跟上同学们。但是 无论何时我想放弃,我的英语老师总是鼓励我更努力学习。 give up 放弃。

- 12. B [提示] 句意: 吉姆挨着他妈妈坐着, 眼睛半睁着。前一个空格中副词修饰行为动词 sat; 而后一个空格中使用形容词作补足语。
- 13. A [提示] 句意:这个购物中心将为年轻人提供工作。考查 短语 provide sb. with sth.。
- 14. A [提示] 句意: 很多人认为对于我们来说学好英语很重要。考查 It's + adj. + for sb. to do sth. 句式。
- 15. A [提示] 句意: 你为我画了这些画真是太好了。考查 It's + *adj.* + of sb. to do sth. 句式。

★知能提升突破

- 1. useful 2. through 3. itself 4. Teenagers 5. perfect 6. close
- 7. beautiful 8. singing 9. fresh 10. part

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. How can; in daily life 2. save your pocket money
- 3. donate money to those in need 4. ill in hospital
- 5. operating on him 6. make light work 7. give us a helping hand
- 8.C [提示] 句意:我们将通过慈善演出募集一些钱,然后把钱捐给西部地区的穷学生。raise money 意为"募集/筹集金钱";donate 捐献。

★知能提升突破

- 1. planning 2. recent 3. living 4. hunt 5. know 6. called
- 7. held 8. decorate 9. come 10. special

- 1. A [提示]前空考查"It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth."结构;后 空考查短语 make a plan for...,意为"为……制订计划"。
- 2. A [提示] 句意:将会举办一场音乐会来筹集一些钱给无家可归的人。collect 有"收集,筹集"的意思。
- 3. B [提示] 句意: 玛丽厌倦了学习, 因为无论是在家里还是学校她都被期望做得比她所能做到的更好。 动词 expect 意为 "期望; 期待", 符合句意。
- 5. D [提示] have money for...或 have money to buy...意为"有钱买……"。
- 6. C [提示] 此处 do something 的目的是"帮助保护我们周围的环境",用动词不定式作目的状语。
- 7. D [提示] 句意: 你应该多说英语。这样的话, 你就可以提高你的英语口语水平了。短语 in this way 意为"用这种方式", 符合句意。
- 8. C [提示]前空考查"加入某组织并成为其中一员",用 join; 后空考查"参加课外活动",用 take part in。
- 9. B [提示]本题考查 feel like doing sth.,意为"想要做某事"; would like to do sth. 想要做某事;sound like 听起来像;look like 看起来像。





- 10. C [提示] end up 结束; hand out 分发; give up 放弃; put out 熄灭。句意:——我认为我们不能找出新的方法算出这道题。——但是我们最好别放弃。
- 11. C [提示]根据整篇文章的主题和后文的 exciting, couldn't wait to 等信息推断出每次和妈妈去邮局对作者来说是一段 美好的回忆。
- 12. A [提示]由后面的 without using a key 可知"我"很容易就能拿到信。
- 13. B [提示]由语境可知,我迫不及待地想看看自己收到了什么东西。
- 14. C [提示]由文章可知"我跑回家去"应该是"把信给妈妈看"。
- 15. B [提示]由文章可知"我回新加坡后不再去邮局了"。
- 16. D [提示]由文章第三段中 asked my friends to write 22 a birthday note 可知。
- 17. B [提示]由文章可知, 我们醒来时在山顶看到了美丽的 风景。
- 18.D [提示]此处表示我们下山时。
- 19. C [提示]由商店卖的东西可知,商店很小。
- 20. D [提示]由下一段写明信片等可知是中国邮政的标志。
- 21. A [提示]前后句为因果关系。因为在山顶,所以难以相信 会有一个邮局这样的事情。
- 22. B [提示]由后文的"That birthday postcard..."可知是写生日贺卡给我。
- 23. D [提示]此处表示"我"打开信箱。
- 24. A [提示]由语境可知,这些年"我"一直想念着邮局。
- 25. C [提示]现在,"我"仍然给朋友们寄明信片。
- 26. C [提示]由第一句可知答案。
- 27. B [提示]根据下文可推测到 expenses 意为"费用"。
- 28. C [提示]由第一句话并结合下文中 Time 和 Place 的内容 可知答案
- 29. D [提示]由 Main Songs: Let Me Crazy for You; New Year; To a Place Faraway 可知答案。
- 30. A [提示]由"The charity plans to raise travel expenses for several poor college students to go home and spend the Spring Festival with their families."可知答案。
- 31. D [提示]由海报中的第一句"The Beijing Sunshine Secondary School's students are holding a charity show at the school hall of Beijing Sunshine Secondary School..."可知演出将在学校礼堂举行,所以答案选择 D。
- 32. A [提示]由海报中的"Date:29 April 及 Time:7:30 p. m. 9:00 p. m. "可知选 A。
- 33. B [提示]由海报中的"We hope to raise money to help poor children go to school."可知选 B。
- 35. D [提示]由海报中的"We would like to thank the following for their help and support..."可知答案选择 D。

- 36. share 37. outgoing 38. dancers 39. Chinese 40. saving
- 41. outdoors 42. Laugh 43. details 44. humorous
- 45. influence/affect 46. blind 47. coaches 48. chance
- 49. training 50. support 51. homeless 52. disabilities
- 53. operations 54. closely 55. confident 56. meaningful
- 57. tasks 58. similar 59. organization 60. Adults
- 61. What are you going to do? / Where are you going?
- 62. Why are you going there? 63. Who are you going with?
- 64. No, I can't. / Sorry, I can't. 65. That's a good idea.
- 66. raise 67. show 68. designers 69. way 70. know
- 71. expensive 72. However 73. cost 74. make 75. short 书面表达

There'll be a charity show called "Sunshine For All". The show will be held in the school hall. We are organizing the show to raise money for Project Hope.

Project Hope helps poor students go to school. We think it's important for all children to learn to read and write. However, some children don't go to school because their families are too poor, so they have to go to work.

The price is 20 yuan for each person. The show starts at 7:30 and finishes at 9:00 in the evening. We hope lots of people will come and support it.

Finally, we'd like to thank the people who have donated time and materials to help make this show possible.

Unit 7 International charities

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. A [提示] 句意: 我仍然不明白。你可以再举一个例子吗? 表示"进一步的"用 further。
- 2. no more time left 3. percent of; are/were 4. carry on with
- 5. proud to help 6. couldn't afford to buy
- 7. were handed out 8. set up 9. was invented by
- 10. was told to 11. was made to do

★知能提升突破

- 1. aren't sold 2. Were you told 3. What's; used for
- 4. How long was; trapped 5. caught 6. are sold in
- 7. is played

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. D [提示] What's the matter with sb.? 意为"某人怎么啦?"
- 2. be afraid to make 3. made up his mind to 4. in a few days
- 5. make any noise 6. the same as





- 7. B [提示] "make sb./sth. + adj." 意为"使某人/某事……"。
- ★知能提升突破
- 1. was designed 2. is cleaned 3. Is; swept 4. was told
- 5. were borrowed 6. is finished 7. are looked 8. was written
- 9. were organized 10. are needed

- 1. D [提示]在动作的执行者前面须用介词 by。
- $2.\,D$ [提示] 由答语中的"twice a day"可知问句须用 how often 提问,根据句意可知还须用一般现在时的被动语态,所以选 D_{o}
- 3. C [提示] 由答语可知问句须用一般过去时,根据句意知应该用被动语态,所以选 C。
- 4. C [提示] Shenzhen 是一个地名,不是动作的执行者,所以不可用 by,而应该用 in。
- 5. C [提示]问句是一般过去时,所以答句也应该用一般过去时;且此处应该用被动语态,所以选 C。
- 6. D [提示] 句意:——玛丽, 你为什么不买这辆自行车?——它太贵了, 我负担不起。sell 卖; lend 借出; keep 保持, 保留; afford 负担得起。
- 7. B [提示] most 作形容词或代词,意为"大部分的"; mostly 作副词,意为"大部分"; almost 意为"几乎"; at most 意为"至多"。根据句意选 B。
- 8.C [提示] 句意:如今英国很多孩子被允许有自己的银行卡。 孩子和允许之间是被动关系,主语是复数,时间是 these days, 因此答案选 C。
- 9. B [提示] 句意: 你听说学校附近的那起交通事故了吗? ——是的,幸运的是没有人受伤。本题考查一般过去时的被动语态。一般过去时被动语态的构成: was/were + 动词的过去分词; no one 作主语,谓语用单数,故答案为 B。
- 10. B [提示] careful 小心的; proud 骄傲的, 自豪的; tired 疲倦的; afraid 害怕的。句意:——妈妈, 我是第一个到达山顶的人。——做得不错, 杰克。我为你自豪。 be proud of 是固定短语, 意为"为……骄傲, 以……为荣"。
- 11. A [提示]传统的捐款都是拿着盒子叫人们捐钱,因此此处选择 A。
- 12. B [提示]由下文中的"Fun Night"可知,"但是我的学校想出了一个筹集资金的不同方法"。different 不同的。
- 13. D [提示]由前文的"pay money"可知此处选 D。
- 14. B [提示] in need 有需要的。
- 15. C [提示]由下句中的"The most popular game was..."可知此处选 C。
- 16. D [提示] friend 朋友, 最合语境。
- 17. A [提示]根据语境知前后句表转折关系,故选 however (但是)。
- 18. A [提示] 句意为"他们在我准备好之前攻击我", before 在……之前。
- 19. B [提示] be considered as...被认为是……
- 20. C [提示]由后句中的"it was just a game"可知,此处意为

- "但是我们不介意,继续玩",continue继续。
- 21. A [提示]这仅仅是游戏,而不是比赛。competition 比赛。
- 22. D [提示] have a good time 玩得愉快。
- 23. C [提示] donate money 捐款。
- 24. B [提示] 但是这样的活动不仅让他们乐意给予……
- 25. D [提示] experience 经历,亲身体验,符合语境。
- 26. B [提示]原文第二句"It is to help disabled children to live a better life."和选项 B 表述一致。
- 27. C [提示] 原文"John wanted to improve communication with this child and asked for help from the child's mother."和选项 C 表述一致。
- 28. A [提示]根据上下文,推知此处意为帮助残疾的孩子过正常人的生活,故 normal 意为"正常的"。
- 29. B [提示]由原文"Disabled children may find it is difficult to join healthy kids' clubs."可知选 B。
- 30. D [提示]原文"Now it is the UK's largest charity group that helps disabled children."和选项 D 相符。
- 31. D [提示]由"...the family travelled to France with seven other families..."可知 Amelia 一家和另外7 个家庭去了法国,所以选 D。
- 32. B [提示]由"it was their first holiday of any kind for five years" 一句可知是5年。
- 33. A [提示]原文"There are at least two and a half million British families who can't pay for any kind of holiday"和选项 A 表述相符。
- 34. D [提示] 原文"But if a family wants to get help from FHA, it should have had no holiday for four years and get money less than £ 26,000 a year."和选项 D表述一致。
- 35. C [提示] 由原文"'If I don't work, I don't get paid...I hardly get home before 7:30 pm. We have little time to get together as a family..."可推出 Amelia 的爸爸工作很忙, 和选项 C 表述一致。
- 36. Reason(s) 37. provided 38. Before 39. remember
- 40. Prepare/Ready 41. Listen 42. include 43. quickly
- 44. answer 45. teacher's 46. case 47. war 48. trained
- 49. held 50. readers 51. blindness 52. operation 53. treatment
- 54. medical 55. education 56. patients 57. medicine 58. treat
- 59. afford 60. matter
- 61. The baby is looked after well by Li Lei.
- 62. A strange noise was heard by his mother last night.
- 63. A lot of useful and important things were invented by Edison.
- 64. English songs are often sung by her.
- 65. Many books were given to the students by the teacher yesterday. /The students were given many books by the teacher yesterday.
- 66. ready 67. horses 68. enough 69. also 70. held
- 71. fewer 72. by 73. time 74. However 75. sending





书面表达

How to Spend Our Pocket Money

As families are now living a better life, we kids can have some pocket money. I usually get my pocket money from my parents. Sometimes. I can get some by selling waste paper and bottles. I often use my pocket money to buy breakfast on my way to school. I also buy some books to help me with my lessons with my pocket money. I think I can do something more meaningful. For example, I can go travelling to a tourist attraction to enjoy myself in the summer holidays. I can also donate my pocket money to help poor children in western areas of China so that they can live happily.

Unit 8 A green world

Section A Comic strip—Grammar

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. is separated into
- 2. sent to the factory for recycling
- 3. will be punished; cut down
- 4. depend on 5. run out 6. will be fined
- 7.C [提示] 句意:有必要的时候开灯。你将给他人和自己带来 光明。A 项意为"试穿"; B 项意为"上车"; D 项意为"穿上"。
- 8. A [提示] be good for 对……有好处。
- 9. D [提示] 句意:如果我们不采取措施保护它们的话,河流将变得越来越脏。A 项意为"回收";B 项意为"连接";C 项意为"阻止"。
- 10. B [提示] 句意: 这工作将在一个小时内完成, 然后我们就可以回家好好休息了。分析语境知应用一般将来时的被动语态。
- 11. B [提示] 句意: 一场师生之间的篮球友好赛将在明天下午举行。任何人都欢迎。分析语境知应用一般将来时的被动语态。

★知能提升突破

- 1. protect 2. people/persons 3. on 4. when/after
- 5. it/paper/that 6. them 7. to 8. off 9. the
- 10. shall/should/can/could/need/will

Section B Integrated skills— Self-assessment

能力题型设计

★速效基础演练

- 1. less than 100 2. is harmful to
- 3. Thousands of people 4. As a result
- 5. very carelessly; many mistakes 6. more exercise
- ★知能提升突破
- $1.3 (\,{\rm Three})\,.$

- 2. 当你刷牙的时候,关掉水(龙头)。
- 3. The bear toy. 4. but 5. Being a green kid is so easy.

- 1. C [提示] live a green life 意为"过绿色环保的生活"; by bike 意为"骑自行车"。
- 2. A [提示] 句意: 政府应该阻止他们砍伐森林里的树木。短语 cut down 意为"砍倒",符合句意。
- 3. D [提示] 句意:酒后驾车在中国是不被允许的。由句意可知选 D。
- 4. B [提示] 句意: 我认为我们必须放弃使用塑料袋以保护我们的地球。protect 意为"保护", 符合句意。
- 5. B [提示] run out 意为"用完,耗尽",是不及物动词词组,符合语境。keep out 阻止……进入; run out of 从……中跑出来; 用完……东西。
- 6. D [提示] take down 记下; turn up 调高; take away 带走; turn off 关掉。句意为"当你刷牙的时候,请关闭水源"。
- 7. C [提示]根据 since 引导的时间状语从句 since they came to China 可知,要用现在完成时态;根据 not only...but also...就近原则的用法可知谓语动词用复数,即 have visited。
- 8. B [提示] show up 意为"露面", show around 意为"带领…… 参观", 此处明显是指那些游客被领着参观紫禁城, 故选 B。
- 9. A [提示]主语 New Culture Square 和谓语动词 build 是被动 关系,故该题应用被动语态;又因为 next year 是一般将来时 的时间状语标志,所以答案选 A 项。
- 10. C [提示] A 项为禁止带宽物入内; B 项为禁止打手机; C 项 为禁止乱扔垃圾; D 项为禁止喧哗。根据 don't drop litter everywhere 可知选 C。
- 11. B [提示]bring 带来;offer 提供;find 找到;work 工作。由句意可知山泉看护者被提供了一份工作。
- 12. A [提示] remove 清除; use 使用; burn 燃烧; cut 砍, 切割。根据句意可知他的工作是清除山上池塘里的树叶, 故答案为 A。
- 13. C [提示]考查副词的辨析。nearly 几乎; finally 终于; regularly 定期地; hardly 几乎不。根据语境知答案为 C。
- 14. C [提示] dirty 脏的; grey 灰色的; fresh 清澈的; dried 干的。由 polluted 可知这里应用 fresh。故答案为 C。
- 15. B [提示] expensive 昂贵的; popular 受欢迎的; unwelcome 不受欢迎的; tough 艰难的。由题意可知答案为 B。
- 16. C [提示] beyond words 这里意为"(美丽得)难以用语言形容",故答案为 C。
- 17. B [提示] since 自……以来; as 当……时候; because 因为; if 如果。根据题意答案为 B。
- 18. C [提示] how 怎样; when 什么时候; why 为什么; what 什么。由后两句句意"没人曾经看到过他。据我们所知他对我们没有什么用处", 可知前面要说的是: 为什么我们要年复一年地供养他,故这里需要用 why。
- 19. D [提示] young 年轻的; energetic 充满活力的; strong 强壮的; necessary 必要的。根据"he is doing us no good"可知他不





再是必要的,故答案为 D。

- 20. A [提示]根据下文可知,开始的几周事情没什么变化。
- 21. B [提示] protect 保护; prevent 阻止; provide 提供; produce 生产。由句意,树叶开始落了,落到池塘,这种结果是"阻 止"了水的流动,故答案为 B。
- 22. A [提示] notice 注意到; mark 作标记; sign 签名; record 记 录。根据句意可知答案为A。
- 23. D [提示] feeling 感情; pollution 污染; harm 伤害; mistake 错 误。由下文他们重新雇用了这位泉水的看护者,可知他们意 识到了错误,故答案为D。
- 24. D [提示] repair 修理; reply 回答; reach 到达; return 返回。 由句意"后来这个村庄重新焕发了生机"可知答案为 D。
- 25. C [提示] weakness 弱点; unhappiness 不幸; smallness 细小; illness 疾病。根据后一句中的 small 可知答案为 C。
- 26. A [提示]细节理解题。由文章的第一句和第二句可知。
- 27. C [提示]细节理解题。由活动的第一项内容 Park Life 的 最后一句话可知选 C。
- 28. B [提示]细节理解题。由活动的第三项内容 War on Graffiti 的最后一句话可知选 B。
- 29. C [提示] 推理判断题。由活动的第一项内容可知"捡垃圾 最多的人才可以得到一个礼物",排除 B 项;由活动的第三 项内容可知"许多建筑被人涂上了丑陋的涂鸦,所以要重新 粉刷墙壁",排除 A 项;由活动的第二项内容可知"树可以过 滤空气中的许多污染物",故选 C 项。

30. B

- 31. C [提示]细节理解题。根据发射神舟六号和神舟十号的 情况介绍, 聂海胜参加了两次。
- 32. D [提示]细节理解题。根据第一个表格第二句情况介绍, 神舟五号一天围绕地球飞行了十四周。故选D。
- 33. C [提示] 推理判断题。根据第二个表格介绍神舟六号 10 月12号发射,10月17号返回,知他们在太空中待了5天。
- 34. B [提示]细节理解题。根据神舟七号的发射情况介绍可
- 35. D [提示]细节理解题。根据神舟十号的发射情况介绍,最 后一句说明了太空授课是40分钟。
- 36. Problems 37. Results 38. past 39. from 40. Over
- 41. introduced 42. cars 43. died 44. cheaper 45. together
- 46. reduce 47. serious 48. allow 49. survey 50. produce
- 51. empty 52. living 53. depends 54. simple 55. separated
- 56. recycling 57. harmful 58. punished 59. difference
- 60. wisely
- 61 65 BEGDF
- 66. together 67. importance 68. for 69. died 70. becoming 71. more 72. serious 73. especially 74. each 75. ourselves 书面表达

Life in the future; for better or worse?

they think that the world will be a better place than it is now and our lives will be greatly improved. As a result, people will have a higher standard of living and live longer.

However, other students are worried about the future. They say the world will become more crowded. Therefore, we will have even more environmental problems and live in a world with less energy available.

But in my opinion, we will find ways to solve our problems and everyone will live more happily.

期末测试题

- 1.B [提示] 句意: ——西蒙, 你怎么啦? ——我牙痛。习惯表 选:What is the matter/trouble with sb.? = What is wrong with sb.?某人怎么啦?固定搭配:have(a) toothache 牙痛。
- 2.B [提示] 句意: ——奶奶, 你打包这么多书做什么? ——我 将把它们捐赠给中国西部的孩子们。give up 放弃; give away 捐赠; give off 发出; give in 屈服。
- 3.B [提示] 句意: ——昨天下午学校礼堂里举办了一场有关 如何学好英语的演讲。——真遗憾。我错过了。句中"talk" 与动词"give"之间构成动宾关系,因此需要用被动语态表示; 而句中时间状语为"vesterday afternoon",所以用一般过去时 的被动语态。
- 4. A [提示] turn on 的意思是"打开"; get on 的意思是"上 (车)";try on 的意思是"试穿";put on 的意思是"上演;穿 上"。由句意"到中央新闻的时间了。让我们打开电视观看 吧"可知此处表示"打开"。
- 5. A [提示] 句意: ——关于英语学习方面你能给我提什么建 议吗? ——我认为你可以加入英语俱乐部。短语 give sb. advice 意为"给某人提建议"。
- 6. C [提示] be afraid of 是"害怕"的意思, with my bedroom lights on, with 短语表伴随状态,所以选择 C。
- 7. C [提示] "since + 一般过去时的句子"是现在完成时的标 志,根据"The local living conditions have improved a lot"可以判 断用 since。
- 8.D [提示]答句句意:他过去常常开车,但是现在他为了减肥 习惯于步行去那儿。used to 意思是"过去常常", be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。
- 9. B [提示] It takes sb. some time to do sth. 意思是"做某事花 费某人一些时间"。
- 10. C [提示]问句句意为"你觉得去西湖的旅游怎么样?" A 项 意为"导游带我们去那儿的";B项意为"先乘火车,再乘公 共汽车"; C 项意为"真的好极了"; D 项意为"离我们的宾馆 不远"。根据问句应选 C。
- 11. C [提示] protect 保护; produce 生产; join 加入(组织); receive 收到。句意:他去年参加了一个英语俱乐部,(结果) 他的英语提高很多。
- Many students are optimistic about the next fifty years. In fact, | 12.C [提示]由句中的 one of...可知,主语是单数,又由句中的





- 时间 in 2012 可知,用一般过去时态,所以选择 C。
- 13. C [提示] has gone to 去某地未返回; has been to 曾经去过某地; has been in 待在某地一段时间。由答语中的"for three days"知应选 C。
- 14. B [提示] if 引导条件状语从句,主句是一般将来时态,从 句用一般现在时态;根据句意,前空应该用被动语态。故 选B。
- 15. C [提示] All rivers run into sea. 意为"条条江河归大海"; Every day is not Sunday. 意为"好景不常在, 好花不常开"; Better late than never. 意为"迟做总比不做好"; Practice makes perfect. 意为"熟能生巧"。上句意为"如果从现在开始认真学习,我能学得很好吗?", 因此下句意为"迟做总比不做好"。
- 16. A [提示]由前文"Tom was feeling sleepy in his English class"和后文"He wanted to leave school and work."等信息可知汤姆不喜欢语法。
- 17. C [提示]由后文"He looked at the trees and flowers."可知 汤姆往窗子外边看。
- 18. B [提示]由后文老师让学生们做一些语法练习题可知老师停止了讲课,故选 B。
- 19. A [提示]此处形容词性物主代词应与前文主语一致,由 the students 可知应用 their。
- 20. D [提示]老师问汤姆为什么不写,故应选用疑问词 why。
- 21. C [提示] sit down 坐下, come in 进来, wake up 醒来; put on 穿上。 句意为"醒醒吧, 不要做白日梦了, 汤姆!"
- 22. B [提示] look after 照顾; look at 看; look for 寻找; look through 浏览。结合文章内容可知此处是老师看着汤姆说,故选B。
- 23. D [提示]由前文"汤姆没有理解英语老师所说的内容"和后文"他说'对不起,老师。'"为因果关系可知选 D。
- 24. B [提示] happy 高兴的; angry 生气的; excited 兴奋的; sad 难过的。结合前文汤姆上课走神,不做练习,这里又听不懂老师讲话,可推知老师用生气的声音说,故选 B。
- 25. D [提示]老师话中多次提到 pencils,没有提到 books, pens,papers,可推知汤姆最后的疑问是"天哪! 所有的铅笔都怎么了,老师?"故选 D。
- 26. B [提示]根据第一条手机短信内容: She'll come to pick you up at 5:00. 可知: 艾丽斯的妈妈不能及时接艾丽斯去钢琴班,她向埃米莉的妈妈求助,埃米莉的妈妈在5点开车去接。所以选择 B。
- 27. C [提示]根据第二条手机短信"We want to know if you're going to be late and we'll wait and watch the next film."可知"彼得应该告诉斯蒂芬他是否会迟到。答案为 C。
- 28. D [提示]通读第三条手机短信可知"简弄丢了历史课的家庭作业笔记,想从娜塔莎那里借"。所以答案选择 D。
- 29. A [提示]根据第四条手机短信的内容中的关键词 the camping trip,可知是关于安娜是否去"宿营旅行"的事情,从

- 四个选项看,只有 A 选项谈论的是 trip。所以选择 A。
- 30. D [提示]根据四条手机短信的时间记录,早上的是第四条 (9:56 am),是莫妮卡写给安娜的短信。所以选择 D。
- 31. B [提示]细节理解题。由文章第一段第一句"...he has had an interesting life."可知。
- 32. A [提示]细节理解题。由文章第一段最后一句"...the most beautiful place he has travelled to is Kathmandu in Nepal."可知。
- 33. B [提示]细节理解题。由文章第二段第一句"Jack has married twice."可知。
- 34. C [提示]细节理解题。由文章第二段的"...while he was cycling round France."可知。
- 35. A [提示]细节理解题。由文章最后一段的"He also has a glass of wine every night!"可知。
- 36. popular 37. fashion 38. get/buy 39. need 40. by
- 41. nice 42. active 43. Wear 44. Improve 45. changing
- 46. indeed 47. improve 48. experience 49. public 50. patients
- 51. medical 52. further 53. operated 54. southern
- 55. successful 56. be returned on time
- 57. used to spend my pocket money
- 58. It's necessary for us to plant
- 59. How often is; checked
- 60. be lent to anyone else
- 61. am used to searching for information
- 62. over the last century
- 63. feels a bit/little lonely
- 64. has been in use
- 65. at high speed
- 66. youngest 67. stories 68. to write 69. first
- 70. have come 71. yourself/yourselves 72. except 73. interested74. were filled 75. quickly

书面表达

Dear John,

It's Father's Day today. It's a special day, isn't it?

I think we should do something to show our love for our fathers on this special day. My father and I are good friends. Whenever I meet with difficulties, he is always there, ready to help me.

Today I will make a beautiful card for him, with my thanks and best wishes on it. Then I will help him wash his shirts this afternoon and cook his favorite food in the evening. Besides, I'll take a walk with him after dinner and then play chess with him, for he likes it very much. I'm sure he'll be very happy.

What's your plan for Father's Day? I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Li Hua