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# Unit 1

## Is everyone here?

### Part A 基础巩固

#### I 单词拼写

1. A number of people were p\_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting.
2. He has a very bad s\_\_\_\_\_ from eating too much.
3. He is busy p\_\_\_\_\_ for his exam.
4. He r\_\_\_\_\_ a long poem.
5. They all went to sleep e\_\_\_\_\_ me.
6. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ (著名的) fashion designer.
7. I must \_\_\_\_\_ (承认) my fault.
8. Perseverance (坚持) means \_\_\_\_\_ (胜利).
9. The students should \_\_\_\_\_ (尊重) their teachers.
10. It's up to you to \_\_\_\_\_ (选择) where we should go.

#### II 单项选择

1. We must \_\_\_\_\_ a plan.  
A. think of  
B. think up  
C. think about  
D. think out
2. The young man was born \_\_\_\_\_ the evening \_\_\_\_\_ April 3.  
A. in; of  
B. in; on  
C. on; of  
D. on; at
3. He is very interested in \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. playing  
B. play  
C. to play  
D. played
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a few students in the library after school every day.  
A. is  
B. are  
C. has  
D. have



### III 情景对话

- A. Yes, sir.  
 B. Any assignment for us?  
 C. Thank you.  
 D. We'll have a dictation next class.  
 E. Well, no problem.  
 F. It's about the new words and phrases we've learned today.  
 G. Have a nice weekend.

A: Now time is up. We'll stop now. Great work today.

B: 1

A: Yes. For homework, I want you to go over what we've just learned from Unit 1.

2

B: What's the dictation about?

A: 3 Next class we'll learn Unit 2. Please preview it.

B: 4

A: Thank you, everyone. 5

B: You too, Mr. Liu.

### IV 完成句子

1. 下届选举我可能选她。

I may \_\_\_\_\_ her at the next election.

2. 作为一个伟大的作家，鲁迅将永远被人们怀念。

Lu Xun will always \_\_\_\_\_ a great writer by the people.

3. 我想把你刚才所说的写下来。

I want to \_\_\_\_\_ what you just said.

4. 请在6月30日前交论文。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ your paper before June 30th.

5. 下次不要迟到。

Don't be late \_\_\_\_\_.

Part B 能力提升

① 完形填空

The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful inventions in the world. What is most surprising is that it was not \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, although the great inventor Leonardo da Vinci had drawn pictures for bicycles and also for flying machines and some other things. Those things were not produced \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ long after he died.

A person riding a bicycle uses \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ energy to make the bicycle move, and there is no pollution at all when you are riding. Even so, in developed \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_, most people don't travel to work by bicycle. It is not because the bicycles are expensive or people feel \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ if they ride to work. It's because \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ cars on the roads becomes larger. It certainly becomes \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ to ride a bicycle. As a result, more people put their bicycles away and go to work \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ their cars, and in this way, the situation is made more serious. \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ the best way to make riding safer and more popular is to create paths (开设通道) only for bicycles, and to make \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ so difficult and expensive for drivers to take their cars into the city that they will go back to use their bicycles.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. invent        | B. inventing      |
| C. invented         | D. to invent      |
| 2. A. before        | B. when           |
| C. since            | D. until          |
| 3. A. much          | B. quite a lot of |
| C. very little      | D. many           |
| 4. A. world         | B. countries      |
| C. land             | D. earth          |
| 5. A. lucky         | B. glad           |
| C. sorry            | D. tired          |
| 6. A. the number of | B. a number of    |
| C. this kind of     | D. all kinds of   |
| 7. A. safer         | B. more dangerous |
| C. much dangerous   | D. safe           |
| 8. A. by            | B. in             |
| C. use              | D. drive          |
| 9. A. Hardly        | B. May be         |
| C. Perhaps          | D. Nearly         |

10. A. it  
C. us
- B. them  
D. that

## II 阅读理解



Hundreds of years ago, life was harder than it is today. People didn't have modern machines. There was no modern medicine, either.

Life today has brought new problems. One of the biggest is pollution. Water pollution has made our rivers and lakes dirty. It kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us talk louder and become angry more easily. Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution to all living things in the world.

Cars, planes and factories all pollute our air every day. Sometimes the polluted air is so thick that it is like a quilt (被状物) over a city. This kind of quilt is called smog.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. Factories must now clean their water before it is thrown away, and they mustn't let dirty smoke go into the air.

We need to do many other things. We can put waste things in the dustbin and do not throw them on the ground. We can go to work by bus or with our friends in the same car. If there are fewer people driving, there will be less pollution.

Rules are not enough. Every person must help to fight pollution.

- Hundreds of years ago, life was much harder than it is today because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there were not modern machines      B. there was no modern medicine  
C. both A and B      D. there were not many people
- \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest problem in today's life.  
A. Water pollution      B. Air pollution  
C. Noise pollution      D. Pollution
- The most serious kind of pollution is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. noise pollution      B. air pollution  
C. water pollution      D. all of the above
- Factories must clean their water \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. before they are thrown away      B. when they are thrown away  
C. after it is thrown away      D. before it is thrown away
- From the passage, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a few years ago, there was no smog at all  
B. today people don't have to talk to each other loudly

- C. we can drink water from the polluted rivers and lakes
- D. people are making rules in order to fight pollution



People in different countries have different ways of doing things. Something that is polite in one country may be quite impolite in another. In Britain, you mustn't lift your bowl to your mouth when you are having some liquid food. But it's different in China. And in Japan you even needn't worry about making noises when you have it. It shows that you are enjoying it. But it is regarded as bad manners in Britain. If you are a visitor in Mongolia, what manners do they wish you to have? They wish you to give a loud "burp" (打嗝) after you finish eating. Burping shows that you like the food.

In Britain, you should try not to put your hands on the table when you're having a meal. In Mexico, however, guests are expected to keep their hands on the table during a meal. But in Arab countries you must be very careful with your hands. You mustn't eat with your left hand. Arabs consider it very bad manners eating with left hands. So, what should you do if you are on a visit in another country? Well, just do in Rome as the Romans do. You can ask the native people to help you or just watch carefully and follow them.

6. According to the passage, making noises when you have liquid food isn't bad manners in \_\_\_\_\_.
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. China   | B. Japan    |
| C. Britain | D. Mongolia |
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is bad manners in Britain.
- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Eating food without making noises | B. Putting liquid food in the bowl |
| C. Having soup directly with a bowl  | D. Keeping hands off the table     |
8. From the passage, we can infer (推断) that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mongolian people burp when they are eating
  - B. Japanese people all make noises when drinking
  - C. Chinese people never make noises at table
  - D. few Arabs eat with left hands
9. "Do in Rome as the Romans do" means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. do as the native people do     | B. do as you do at home             |
| C. ask the native people to do it | D. watch the native people doing it |

10. The passage mainly (主要) tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some table manners in Britain
  - B. some different table manners
  - C. different ways of having liquid food
  - D. to have good manners



Little Mike's grandma died weeks ago. He missed her very much. One afternoon Mike went to the city park, where his grandma used to go. There he saw an old lady. She looked very kind. She was sitting there, watching pigeons (鸽子). Little Mike went up and sat next to her. He took out his food and drinks and gave some to her. She smiled at him. Her smile was so sweet that Mike wanted to see it again. She seemed to understand him, so once again she smiled. Mike was very glad.

They sat there all the afternoon, eating and talking. As it grew dark, Mike got up to leave. Before he left, he hugged (拥抱) the old lady and she gave him her sweetest smile. When Mike got home, his mother was surprised by the look of joy on his face. "I met a granny in the park. Her smile was like the kind of smile I had seen on Grandma's face." The old lady also returned to her home happily. She told her son that she had food and drinks with a little boy. "He was as lovely as Brittany," she said. Her son was surprised, because he had never seen her so happy since Brittany, her grandson, died weeks ago.

11. Little Mike went to the park and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. played with pigeons
  - B. fed pigeons
  - C. met an old lady
  - D. saw a friend of his grandma's
12. The old lady's smile showed that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she had hoped to meet the boy
  - B. she wanted to get some drinks
  - C. she missed her grandson
  - D. she liked him
13. Mike felt very glad because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he gave the granny food and drinks
  - B. the old lady was as kind as his grandma
  - C. he had seen his grandma
  - D. the old lady liked him
14. Mike and the old lady \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were good to each other
  - B. knew each other well
  - C. often met in the park
  - D. did nothing that afternoon



15. What can we learn from the story? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. When one feels unhappy, he must go to a park
  - B. Old people are always kind and happy
  - C. Children and old people should get on well with each other
  - D. When people are kind to each other, they will feel happy

III 写作

假设你是李明，你的美国笔友杰克写信告诉你要来北京，请写一封回信。

内容：

1. 非常欢迎他来北京；
2. 告诉他如何联系你；
3. 你们如何碰面。

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