

# Unit 1

# Can I help you?

## Part A 基础巩固

### I 单词拼写

1. I really appreciate your c\_\_\_\_\_.
2. You have to put your s\_\_\_\_\_ here.
3. The a\_\_\_\_\_ will see to the luggage.
4. The climate here is p\_\_\_\_\_.
5. We will give you a p\_\_\_\_\_ solution.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ (行李员) will take you to your room.
7. You need a \_\_\_\_\_ (向导) to show you the city.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (请求) a loan from the bank yesterday.
9. They finished first and second \_\_\_\_\_ (分别地).
10. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (回答) to the question.

### II 单项选择

1. —Wait a moment, please. I'll be back in twenty minutes.  
—All right. We \_\_\_\_\_ here \_\_\_\_\_ you come back.  
A. will leave; until  
B. will stay; till  
C. won't leave; until  
D. won't stay; till
2. In the coming months, I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ more time with my family.  
A. spend  
B. spent  
C. spending  
D. spends
3. —What are you looking for?  
—I'm looking for the pen \_\_\_\_\_ I bought yesterday.  
A. who  
B. what  
C. which  
D. where
4. The sick boy \_\_\_\_\_ to hospital by the police yesterday.  
A. is taken  
B. was taken

- C. takes  
D. took
5. It is reported that more teaching buildings \_\_\_\_\_ in our school next term.  
A. will be built  
B. was built  
C. has built  
D. will build
6. Tom doesn't enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A. to go to  
B. going to  
C. to go  
D. going
7. You will not make a good teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ you feel teaching is your vocation.  
A. until  
B. till  
C. unless  
D. if
8. On my way home, I have fun \_\_\_\_\_ with my best friend.  
A. talk  
B. talked  
C. talking  
D. to talking
9. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ me the snow globe.  
A. sent  
B. to send  
C. sending  
D. send
10. —What will you do next?  
—I decide to start a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stamps collectors club  
B. stamps collectors' clubs  
C. stamp collectors club  
D. stamp collectors' club
11. —Sam, would you mind if I copy the document?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Of course not, go ahead  
B. Yes, please  
C. Of course, do as you like  
D. No, you'd better not
12. All the students like the teachers \_\_\_\_\_ can understand them.  
A. what  
B. which  
C. who  
D. whose
13. —Have you found \_\_\_\_\_ address that you wanted?  
—Yes. It's Mr. Wang 268@163.com.  
A. a  
B. an  
C. the  
D. /
14. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ here. No one \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. is; knows  
B. are; know  
C. is; know  
D. are; knows
15. The kids followed their new teacher \_\_\_\_\_ into their new classroom.  
A. walk  
B. walks  
C. walking  
D. to walk

### III 情景对话

- A. My pleasure.  
 B. How many pieces of luggage do you have?  
 C. What can I do for you?  
 D. Welcome to our hotel.  
 E. This way, please.  
 F. May I put your suitcases here?  
 G. Please enjoy your stay.

A: Good morning, madam. \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_

B: Thank you.

A: \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_

B: 3 pieces.

A: 2 suitcases and one handbag. Is that right?

B: That's right.

A: I'll show you to the Front Desk. Follow me, please. \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_

B: OK, thank you.

A: \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ A bellboy will show you to your room when you finish check in.

B: OK, fine.

A: \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_

B: Sure.

### IV 完成句子

1. 对不起，打扰了。您是来自英国的怀特先生吗？

\_\_\_\_\_, but are you Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ England?

2. 有什么我可以帮助你的吗？

\_\_\_\_\_ anything \_\_\_\_\_?

3. 旅行怎么样？

\_\_\_\_\_ your trip?

4. 汽车在外面等着呢。

The car is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 不论他怎样解释，她仍然生气。

\_\_\_\_\_ he explained, she was still angry.

Part B 能力提升

① 完形填空

I arrived at a little town late at night and felt too tired to drive any further, so I went to a hotel.

“ \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ you give me a room for the night?” I asked the receptionist. “I’m sorry,” she said, “you should have booked a room in advance. If you had, it would have been all right. But now everything is full. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ suggest somewhere else but this is the only hotel in town and every room \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_.” “What a nuisance (麻烦事)!” I said, “I \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ since breakfast and I’m very tired.” “Well,” she said kindly, “before \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ completely, \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the register (登记). Someone \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ his reservation. Yes, here’s a telegram. ‘I \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ on the 7th \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ the 6th.’ You can have this gentleman’s \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ for tonight.”

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. May                          | B. Can                       |
| C. Might                           | D. Should                    |
| 2. A. would                        | B. could                     |
| C. can                             | D. should                    |
| 3. A. has been booked up weeks ago | B. was booked up weeks ago   |
| C. has been booked up since weeks  | D. was booked up since weeks |
| 4. A. travel                       | B. have been traveling       |
| C. am traveling                    | D. was traveling             |
| 5. A. giving up                    | B. taking up                 |
| C. to give up                      | D. to take up                |
| 6. A. let’s look                   | B. will we look              |
| C. let’s look at                   | D. will we look at           |
| 7. A. might change                 | B. could change              |
| C. may have changed                | D. can have changed          |
| 8. A. will be arrived              | B. would arrive              |
| C. will arrive                     | D. arrived                   |
| 9. A. instead by                   | B. instead of                |
| C. instead                         | D. instead to                |
| 10. A. money                       | B. hat                       |
| C. room                            | D. coat                      |

## II 阅读理解



Americans like to travel on their yearly holiday. Today, more and more travelers in the United States are spending nights at small houses or inns instead of hotels. They get a room for the night and the breakfast the next morning.

Rooms for the night in private homes with breakfast have been popular with travelers in Europe for many years. In the past five to ten years, these bed-and-breakfast places have become popular in the United States. Many of these America's bed-and-breakfast inns are old historic buildings. Some bed-and-breakfast inns have only a few rooms, others are much larger. Some inns do not provide telephones or television in the room, others do.

Staying at a bed-and-breakfast inn is much different from staying at a hotel. Usually the cost is much less. Staying at an inn is almost like visiting someone's home. The owners are glad to tell about the area and the interesting places to visit. Many vacationers say they enjoy the chance to meet local families.

1. Americans take a holiday trip \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. all the year round
  - B. for years
  - C. every year
  - D. every other year
2. Which is NOT true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Some Americans now stay in a bed-and-breakfast home instead of in a hotel.
  - B. The bed-and-breakfast inns are private homes opened to vacation visitors.
  - C. The bed-and-breakfast inns have been popular in America for a long time.
  - D. The owners provide a morning meal for their visitors and a room for the night.
3. Why do American travelers prefer staying at bed-and breakfast inns? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. It is like visiting someone's home.
  - B. The money they spend there is much less.
  - C. They can meet local families.
  - D. All of the above.
4. It costs much less for the vacationers to stay at \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. hotels
  - B. local families
  - C. bed-and-breakfast inns
  - D. a bus station
5. One reason why American travelers are beginning to stay at bed-and-breakfast inns is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. these inns are small and quiet
  - B. the travelers don't have to pay for telephone or television

- C. the travelers can meet and talk with the local people
- D. the owners will show the travelers around the area



“How are you?” is a nice question. It’s a friendly way that people in the USA greet each other. But “How are you?” is also a very unusual question. It’s a question that often doesn’t need an answer. The person who asks “How are you?” hopes to hear the answer “Fine”, even if the person’s friend isn’t fine. The reason is that “How are you?” isn’t really a question and “Fine” isn’t really an answer. They are simply other ways of saying “Hello” or “Hi”.

Sometimes, people also don’t say exactly what they mean. For example, when someone asks “Do you agree?”, the other person might think, “No, I disagree. I think you’re wrong...” But it isn’t very polite to disagree so strongly, so the other person might say “I’m not sure.” It’s a nicer way to say that you don’t agree with someone.

People also don’t say exactly what they are thinking when they finish talking with other people. For example, many talks over the phone finish when one person say “I have to go now.” Often, the person who wants to hang up gives an excuse: “Someone’s at the door.” “Something is burning on the stove.” The excuses might be real, or not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up simply doesn’t want to talk any more, but it isn’t polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn’t hurt the other person.

Whether they are greeting each other, talking about an idea, or finishing a talk, people don’t say exactly what they are thinking. It’s an important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it’s part of the game of language.

6. When a person in America asks “How are you?”, he or she wants to hear “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. How are you?
  - B. Hello.
  - C. We don’t know.
  - D. Fine.
7. When a person disagrees with someone, it is polite to say“\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. You are wrong. I disagree.
  - B. I’m not sure.
  - C. I’m sure I disagree.
  - D. No, I disagree.
8. A polite way to finish talk is to say “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. You have to go now.
  - B. I want to hang up.
  - C. I have to go now.
  - D. I don’t want to talk any more.
9. When a person says “I have to go now. Someone’s at the door.”, the person may be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. giving an excuse
  - B. hurting someone’s feeling
  - C. ill
  - D. asking you a question

10. The rule of the game of language is probably \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. "Always say what you mean."
  - B. "Don't disagree with people."
  - C. "Never say exactly what you're thinking."
  - D. "Be polite."



Tom arrived at the bus station quite early for Paris bus. The bus for Paris would not leave until five to twelve. He saw a lot of people waiting in the station. Some were standing in line (排队), others were walking around. There was a group of schoolgirls. Their teacher was trying to keep them in line. Tom looked around but there was no place for him to sit.

He walked into the station café (咖啡馆). He looked up at the clock there. It was only twenty to twelve. He found a seat and sat down before a large mirror (镜子) on the wall. Just then, Mike, one of Tom's workmates came in and sat with Tom.

"What time is your bus?" asked Mike.

"There's plenty of time yet," answered Tom.

"Well, I'll get you some more tea then," said Mike.

They talked while drinking. Then Tom looked at the clock again. "Oh! It's going backward (倒行)!" he cried. "A few minutes ago it was twenty to twelve and now it's half past eleven."

"You're looking at the clock in the mirror." said Mike. Tom was so sad. The next bus was not to leave for another hour. Since then Tom has never liked mirrors.

11. Tom went into the station café because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Mike asked him to have a cup of tea
  - B. it was quite early and he could find a seat there
  - C. he didn't like to stay with the schoolgirls
  - D. he wanted to have a drink with his workmate there
12. What time was it in fact when Tom looked at the clock in the mirror? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Half past twelve.
  - B. Twenty to twelve.
  - C. Half past eleven.
  - D. Five to twelve.
13. From the story we know that when we look at a clock in a mirror, we will find \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the time is right
  - B. it's going slower
  - C. it's going backward
  - D. it's going faster

14. Which of the following is TRUE? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Tom arrived in Paris on time.
  - B. The next bus would leave in half an hour.
  - C. After that Tom didn't like clocks any longer.
  - D. Tom looked at the clock in the mirror only once.
15. Which of the following is the title of the story? \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The Mirror of the Station
  - B. Not a Careful Man
  - C. Missing a Bus
  - D. The Clock in the Mirror

### III 写作

请以学生会文体部的名义为一场篮球友谊赛写一份海报，内容如下：

1. 参加者：美国北地中学校队和我校校队
2. 地点：水泥球场
3. 时间：2018年4月24日(星期天)下午4点
4. 组织者：我院学生会文体部
5. 海报发出时间：2018年4月17日



## Unit 2

# Do you have an appointment?

### Part A 基础巩固

#### I 单词拼写

1. They are h\_\_\_\_\_ a meeting in the hall.
2. I want to be an e\_\_\_\_\_ when I grow up.
3. He did not come here in order to a\_\_\_\_\_ the meeting.
4. What's your s\_\_\_\_\_ today?
5. He is engaged in(从事) e\_\_\_\_\_.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (很少) write a letter.
7. There are ten \_\_\_\_\_ (商品) on my shipping list.
8. The speaker is using a \_\_\_\_\_ (投影仪).
9. Both parties have signed the \_\_\_\_\_ (合同)!
10. Teaching is \_\_\_\_\_ (适当的) for him.

#### II 单项选择

1. Is \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to complete the design before National Day?  
A. this  
B. that  
C. it  
D. he
2. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ the day after tomorrow.  
A. when does he come  
B. how will he come  
C. if he comes  
D. whether he'll come
3. Do you know where \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
A. he lives  
B. does he live  
C. he lived  
D. did he live
4. We will go to the movies if it \_\_\_\_\_ rain.  
A. don't  
B. doesn't  
C. won't  
D. didn't

5. There \_\_\_\_\_ many elephants in Africa.  
 A. is B. has  
 C. are D. have
6. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ under the tree is really charming.  
 A. stand B. stood  
 C. standing D. stands
7. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ me a nice present on my next birthday.  
 A. gave B. will give  
 C. gives D. give
8. What about \_\_\_\_\_ a walk with us after dinner?  
 A. take B. took  
 C. taking D. taken
9. Mom \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ her with the dishes.  
 A. asked; to help B. ask; helping  
 C. asks; help D. asked; to helped
10. We are \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai next Sunday.  
 A. flown B. flying to  
 C. fly to D. flying
11. I go to school \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
 A. by a bike B. by bike  
 C. in bike D. ride a bike
12. I'll inform you \_\_\_\_\_ the result when you come back.  
 A. on B. to  
 C. by D. of
13. Do \_\_\_\_\_ when you have time.  
 A. drop to B. drop in  
 C. drop on D. drop for
14. Luckily, he \_\_\_\_\_ escape from the big fire in the end.  
 A. was able to B. be able to  
 C. can D. could
15. The letter is from my sister, \_\_\_\_\_ is working in Beijing.  
 A. which B. that  
 C. whom D. who

### III 情景对话

- A. How about 10:00 on Tuesday morning?  
 B. Thank you.  
 C. That's all right.  
 D. Can you fit me in on his schedule?  
 E. What should I do?  
 F. No problem. 3 pm, Tuesday then.  
 G. Well, I'll have an appointment at that time.

A: Excuse me, I'd like to make an appointment with Mr. Smith. 1

B: Let me see. Oh, the whole morning is booked up, but he is free this afternoon. Is that all right with you?

A: 2 Maybe another time would be better.

B: 3

A: I'm sorry, I won't be free until 12:00 on Tuesday. Can I see him at three in the afternoon that day?

B: Let me see. 4

A: OK. 5

### IV 完成句子

1. 秋天树叶从树上落下是件常事。

\_\_\_\_\_ common for leaves \_\_\_\_\_ from trees in the fall.

2. 明天下午有一个会。

There \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting tomorrow afternoon.

3. 下次请提前告诉我。

Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ next time.

4. 务必尽快给我写信。

\_\_\_\_\_ write to me soon.

5. 他的意思是希望你能帮助他。

He \_\_\_\_\_ he wants your help.

Part B 能力提升

① 完形填空

It was the afternoon of April 1. The bell rang \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ the end of school. The students \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ their books into their bags. They were ready \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ home.

Just at the moment, their English teacher came into the classroom and said to them, "Hello, boys and girls. Now go over the English lessons, and we'll have a test \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour." \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ these words, she left.

The students looked at each other in surprise. How sudden! The teacher had never told them they would have a test, yet they took out their English books and began to work hard.

They studied and studied. It was getting dark, \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher hadn't come yet!

The monitor went out to the teachers' office. \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ minutes later, the English teacher came in with a smile. But she had \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ in her hand!

"I'm sorry, but do you know \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_?" she said.

After the students heard this, they couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ and saying "April Fools!"

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. A. on                | B. in                |
| C. for                  | D. at                |
| 2. A. put               | B. were put          |
| C. would put            | D. were putting      |
| 3. A. went              | B. go                |
| C. going                | D. to go             |
| 4. A. in                | B. after             |
| C. later                | D. out               |
| 5. A. Without           | B. With              |
| C. For                  | D. In                |
| 6. A. and               | B. but               |
| C. or                   | D. so                |
| 7. A. Few               | B. Little            |
| C. A few                | D. A little          |
| 8. A. something         | B. anything          |
| C. everything           | D. nothing           |
| 9. A. what day is today | B. what day today is |
| C. what's the date      | D. what the date is  |

10. A. laugh  
C. laughed

- B. to laugh  
D. laughing

**II** 阅读理解



An important question about eating out is who pays for the meal. If a friend of yours asks you to have lunch with him, you may say something like this, "I'm afraid it'll have to be someplace cheap, as I have very little money." The other person may say, "OK, I'll meet you at McDonald's."

This means that the two agree to go Dutch, that is, each person pays for himself. He may also say, "Oh, no. I want to take you to lunch at Smith's," or "I want you to try the Chinese dumplings there. They're great." This means the person wants to pay for both of you. If you feel friendly towards this person, you can go with him and you needn't pay for the meal. You may just say, "Thank you. That would be very nice."

American customs about who pays for dates are much the same as in other parts of the world. In the old days, American women wanted men to pay for all the meals. But, today, a university girl or a woman in business world will usually pay her way during the day. If a man asks her for a dance outside the working hours, it means "Come, as my guest." So as you can see, it is a polite thing to make the question clear at the very beginning.

- The passage tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - how to eat out
  - what to eat out
  - where to eat out
  - who pays for the meal
- If you have little money, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - you'll have a cheap meal
  - you'll borrow some from others
  - you'll ask your friend to pay for your meal
  - you won't want your friends to ask you to dinner
- "Go Dutch" in this passage means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - 去饭馆
  - 订餐
  - 就餐
  - 各自付款
- Sometimes your friend takes you to lunch. It means "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - he's going to lend some money to you
  - he's going to pay for your meal, too
  - he'll be angry with you
  - he can't understand you

5. In America, some girls and women \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- A. ask men to pay for their meals      B. try to pay for the men's meals  
C. try to pay for their own meals      D. never have anything outside



No. 4 Middle School  
Kunming, Yunnan  
April 2nd, 2017

Dear editor (编辑),

I live in a beautiful city. Many visitors come to my city. There are so many colorful peacocks (孔雀) here.

The peacocks mostly live on the grass land of Dongfeng Square (广场). They are given food freely by visitors. They usually throw food to them, and don't think about at all whether the food is right or not. Some of the peacocks became ill, some even died after eating the bad food given by the visitors.

I'm sure most of the visitors who throw food to the peacocks really like the birds, but they don't realize (意识到) that they may be doing them harm (伤害).

The visitors should be told that what they have done is very harmful to the birds, and this kind of thing must be stopped from happening.

Perhaps we can build some small shops beside Dongfeng Square to sell peacock food. For us every person, it's our duty to give more love to these beautiful birds and to look after them carefully.

Yours,  
Sun Yan

6. Many visitors come to the writer's city to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. do some shopping      B. see beautiful peacocks  
C. play on Dongfeng Square      D. eat nice food
7. Some peacocks became ill and died because some visitors \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. didn't give them any food      B. gave them too much food  
C. threw them some bad food      D. loved them and played with them
8. Some shops can be built beside Dongfeng Square so that they may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sell food for visitors      B. sell food for peacocks  
C. make the square more beautiful      D. have the beautiful birds
9. From the passage we know people should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. live and play with the birds                      B. stop the birds from eating too much  
 C. give right food to the birds                      D. give more food to the birds
10. We can guess the writer of the letter, Sun Yan may be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. visitor    B. shopkeeper  
 C. square keeper    D. student



On November 18th, 1908, three men went up in a balloon. They started early in London. The headman was Auguste Gaudron, and the other two men were Tannar and Maitland. They had a big balloon, and they were ready for a long way.

Soon they heard the sea below them. They were carrying the usual rope, and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water. Or it could be empty. So they were able to change its weight. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3 000 meters, and the air was very cold. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. There was also some snow on the balloon, and that made it very heavy. It began to go down towards the ground. The men tried to throw out some more sand; but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling; so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake below and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing; so they climbed to get away from the snow. They rose to 5 100 meters! Everything became icy. They were so cold that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had traveled 1 797 kilometers from London!

11. Three men flew in a balloon \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. more than half a century ago                      B. to visit Poland  
 C. for nearly 1 800 kilometers                      D. to another city
12. The metal box was used for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. changing weight    B. carrying ropes of the basket  
 C. keeping drinking water    D. carrying the bags of sand
13. When the balloon went up higher, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they saw the sun go down  
 B. the temperature of the balloon began to fall

- C. they could see a black hole on the ground  
D. they made a hole in the basket with their knives
14. The balloon landed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in a foreign country                      B. on a lake  
C. in London                                      D. on the sea
15. The three men had to land because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they were very hungry                      B. they had not enough sand  
C. they pulled the box into the basket      D. they felt too cold

III 写作

假如你是李磊，在去厕所的路上拾到了一个红色书包，请你写一个包含下列内容的招领启事。(字数：60左右)

1. 捡书包的时间：昨天下午3点左右  
写启事的时间：2017年6月20日
2. 书包特征：红色，内装5本书，一个文具包
3. 领物地点：二年级(5)班教室

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## Unit 3

# I'd like to open a current account.

### Part A 基础巩固

#### I 单词拼写

1. A s\_\_\_\_\_ is the money that someone is paid each month by their employer.
2. Do not throw that p\_\_\_\_\_ bag away; it may be useful someday.
3. The m\_\_\_\_\_ speed of this car is 150 miles per hour.
4. She couldn't s\_\_\_\_\_ criticism.
5. She won a g\_\_\_\_\_ medal for her high scores in a competition.
6. These goods will be sold at a \_\_\_\_\_ (折扣).
7. He saw a thief hurry out when he went back home to \_\_\_\_\_ (拿) his watch.
8. The heavy workload forced me to \_\_\_\_\_ (取消) the camping trip.
9. The first \_\_\_\_\_ (要求) for this job is responsibility.
10. The novel describes the life of the \_\_\_\_\_ (普通的) people there.

#### II 单项选择

1. —\_\_\_\_\_ did he stay here?  
—About two weeks.  
A. How soon  
B. How long  
C. How much  
D. How often
2. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.  
A. saw  
B. seeing  
C. be seen  
D. see
3. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ the window and keep the door \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. close; open  
B. close; to open  
C. to close; open  
D. closing; opening
4. It's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ waste water into the river.  
A. throw  
B. pour  
C. to throw  
D. to pour



III 情景对话

- A. I'd like to open a new account.  
 B. What's the maximum amount that you are allowed to have in an overdraft?  
 C. Thank you very much.  
 D. I've lost my bank card.  
 E. You just have to pay 1% interest on the account.  
 F. Don't forget to take your ID card.  
 G. Does the checking account come with a debit card?

A: Good morning. How can I help you?

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Have you filled out an application form?

B: Yes. And I've brought some documents along with me, too. Do you need to see my passport?

A: Yes. I'll just have my assistant look over these quickly and then we'll move on to the next step.

B: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes. Actually, both accounts come with cards that you can use in ATM machines, so that you won't have to come in to the bank to make a transaction.

B: That's very convenient.

A: It is. Our customers really like it. Do you have any other questions about your new accounts?

B: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A: The maximum is \$1 000.

B: Is there a penalty for having an overdraft?

A: Yes, but it's not much. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ It's much lower rate than any of our loans and it's much better than owing money to most credit cards.

B: That's true. Is everything alright with my documents?

A: They're all in order. If you just sign your name here, you'll receive your cards and pin numbers in the mail in about three weeks.

B: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: You're welcome.

IV 完成句子

1. 要取钱，先填表。

You need to \_\_\_\_\_ a form to withdraw the money.

2. 我想在我的定期存款户头上存200元。

I'd like to pay 200 *yuan* into my \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 我想把港币换成欧元。

I want to \_\_\_\_\_ my Hong Kong dollars for Euros.

4. 我们中间大部分人会将很大一部分时间花在工作上。

Most of us will spend \_\_\_\_\_ of time on work.

5. 你应该把朋友邀请到这儿来，而不是去外面。

You should invite your friends here \_\_\_\_\_ going out.

Part B 能力提升

I 完形填空

Do you know much about credit cards? There are several important things you need to consider \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ you choose and apply for a \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ card. Let's have a look at some of them.

Annual (年度的) \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ associated with credit cards is a point you need to be aware of. If you are looking for a no annual fee credit card, make \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ that there is no annual fee on the credit card at all and the fee is not waived (免去) the \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ year only. There are other fees you need to pay your close \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ to including balance transfer (余账结转) fee, cash advance fee, foreign transaction fee, and more.

When shopping for a rewards credit card see \_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_ the credit card comes with or without annual fee and always dig into every detail of the rewards programs. \_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_, check if there is a cap on the number of points you can redeem(付清), say in a month.

In short, when \_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_ the credit card that will be right for you, please read the fine print as \_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_ as you can since oftentimes credit cards are not what they seem to be.

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|----------------|-----------|
| 1. A. after    | B. before |
| C. when        | D. while  |
| 2. A. identity | B. post   |

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|--------------------------|----------------|
| C. credit                | D. playing     |
| 3. A. money              | B. award       |
| C. salary                | D. fee         |
| 4. A. certainly          | B. decision    |
| C. sure                  | D. exactly     |
| 5. A. first              | B. second      |
| C. third                 | D. fourth      |
| 6. A. attention          | B. eyes        |
| C. mind                  | D. spirit      |
| 7. A. how                | B. when        |
| C. where                 | D. if          |
| 8. A. Generally speaking | B. For example |
| C. However               | D. Meanwhile   |
| 9. A. taking             | B. making      |
| C. choosing              | D. using       |
| 10. A. soon              | B. carefully   |
| C. early                 | D. slowly      |

## II 阅读理解



When choosing a bank, it's all too easy to be attracted to the bank's promises. But what lies behind these promises is more important. The most reliable banks are always those with the most solid character, and in this you'll find Standard Chartered (渣打银行) to be the best choice for your international banking needs.

Our special skill and knowledge is reflected in the fact that we have been established for more than 150 years, with a proven record that assures your interests will be well-protected.

You'll find that Standard Chartered offers a big variety of highly personal services. We have experienced bank officers, to help you grow and vary your investments.

Within our network, we offer you a choice of popular destinations, such as Hong Kong, India, London, Singapore, and a number of other locations—whichever suit your needs. You can deal directly with the country where you wish to have an account. Or you can contact your local branch for assistance. Either way, you are assured of absolute confidentiality (隐秘).

Contact any of the Personal Banking International Center listed below. We'll send you a

brochure (宣传手册) that describes our products, services and key destinations in more detail.

1. The first sentence of the passage actually means that, when choosing a bank, people tend to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. be attracted to the bank's choice of services
  - B. rely too much on their own banking needs
  - C. believe the bank's beautiful promises
  - D. accept whatever the bank offers
2. Standard Chartered is considered the most reliable bank for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. its solid character
  - B. its beautiful promises
  - C. its international banking services
  - D. its special skill and knowledge
3. What does "a proven record (Line 2, Para.2)" most probably refer to? \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. A satisfactory record of banking services.
  - B. A well-organized accounting system.
  - C. A list of skillful investment experts.
  - D. A series of profitable interest rates.
4. Standard Chartered promises its customers \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. to enjoy high interest rates
  - B. to open an account wherever they like
  - C. to keep their personal information as confidential
  - D. to contact the Personal Banking International Centers for them
5. The personal Banking International Centers will send out a brochure which gives the details of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the history of the bank
  - B. the banking services offered
  - C. the proven record of the bank
  - D. the information of the local branches



One morning there was a loud knock at Dean Swift's door. The servant opened it. A man who was outside handed her a fine duck, and said, "Here's a present for the Dean. It's from Mr. Boyle, my master." Then, without another word, he walked away.

A few days afterward the man came again. This time he brought a partridge (鹧鸪).

“Here’s another bird from Mr. Boyle.”

The servant complained to her master, “That guy has no manners.”

It was not long until the man came with another present. Dean went to the door.

“Here’s a rabbit from Mr. Boyle,” said the man.

“See here,” said Dean in a soft voice, “that is not the way to deliver a message here. I will show you how a messenger (信使) ought to behave.”

“I’ll agree to that,” said the man, and he stepped inside. Dean took the rabbit and went out of the house. Then he knocked gently at the door.

The door was opened by the man from Mr. Boyle’s. Dean bowed gracefully and said, “If you please, sir, Mr. Boyle wishes you to accept this fine rabbit.”

“Oh, thank you,” said the man very politely. Then he took a coin out of his wallet, and gave it to Dean. “Here is something for your trouble.”

The lesson in manners was not forgotten, for, after that, the man was very polite when he brought his presents.

6. From the passage, we know that the messenger \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. wasn’t satisfied with Mr. Boyle
  - B. offended the servant on purpose
  - C. had the anxious mood all the time
  - D. had no idea how to behave properly at first
7. When Dean Swift met the messenger, he \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. refused to accept the gift
  - B. talked to the man friendly
  - C. let the man deliver the gift again
  - D. showed his anger towards the man
8. Dean Swift taught the messenger how to behave by the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. knocking gently at the door
  - B. sending his master’s greetings
  - C. receiving a tip from the present receiver
  - D. bowing gracefully to the present receiver
9. The author wrote this passage in order to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. delivering gifts needs consider more
  - B. remembering to give the servant a tip is a good habit
  - C. being polite is a great manner in our daily life
  - D. smiling can make a difference when dealing with people

10. The messenger's attitude to Dean Swift's lesson was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. receivable
- B. disagreeable
- C. hateful
- D. enjoyable



I live in Arizona. Many things have made me feel good. But the one that made me feel the best was serving the Lord by helping the children. You see this started out when I was around 5 years old.

The parents of the children in our neighborhood would lock them out of the house. I live in Arizona so you can imagine how hot it was most of the time. Over the years I would allow the children to come to my house to use the rest room. The children soon learned that the door was always open. These kids ranged in age from 3 to 12.

Whenever those same children get thirsty I would walk in the house and ask my mom. "Mom, may I have 23 glasses of water?" My mom would smile and get me the glasses two by two. Then I would pass them out.

Over the years I had an amazing opportunity to teach these same children. For some reasons they listened to me and I was able to get them to talk out their differences.

Now I am 22. I currently teach and fix computers. In my free time I develop web pages and study for my classes. I also have a children's ministry (部) which can help children lacking of care.

11. The author permitted the children to go to his home because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they had no home to go
- B. they were often locked outside
- C. they liked to live with the author
- D. their parents didn't live there

12. The children would like to go to his home to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have a meal
- B. buy water
- C. have a rest
- D. play games

13. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the author has taken care of the children for about 17 years
- B. Arizona is a very dry and hot place
- C. the mother supported the author's action
- D. there was 23 children altogether in the neighborhood

14. The students listened to the author because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. familiarity
- B. fear
- C. thankfulness
- D. respect



15. Now the author does all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teaching children without home      B. setting up computers  
C. opening up web pages                  D. helping children lacking of care

### III 写作

假如李明是你弟弟，王一军是你弟弟的同学。刚才王一军来电话找你弟弟，恰巧他不在。为此，请你用英语给你弟弟写一个50字左右的电话留言便条，便条中应该包括以下内容：

1. 明天他们班要去八一农场帮助农民摘苹果；
2. 要他穿旧一些的衣服；
3. 告诉他早晨六点在学校门口集合，要他准时赶到，不要迟到。

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