

# Unit 1 Personal and Family Life



## 知识梳理

### 重点单词

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 社区      | (2) cook ( <i>v.</i> ) _____         |
| (3) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 精力充沛的 | (4) especially ( <i>adv.</i> ) _____ |
| (5) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 家庭      | (6) gift ( <i>n.</i> ) _____         |
| (7) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 手工制作的 | (8) introduce ( <i>v.</i> ) _____    |
| (9) _____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 慢跑      | (10) manager ( <i>n.</i> ) _____     |
| (11) _____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 注意到    | (12) parent ( <i>n.</i> ) _____      |
| (13) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 照片     | (14) puppy ( <i>n.</i> ) _____       |
| (15) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 严格的  | (16) visit ( <i>v.</i> ) _____       |
| (17) _____ ( <i>adj.</i> ) 职业的  |                                      |

### 重点短语

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) _____ 姓            | (2) given name _____      |
| (3) _____ 自我介绍         | (4) talk about _____      |
| (5) _____ (仔细)察看,检查    | (6) like doing sth. _____ |
| (7) _____ 在某人怀中        |                           |
| (8) take care of _____ |                           |



- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ 开会 (10) be strict with \_\_\_\_\_  
 (11) \_\_\_\_\_ 重阳节 (12) prepare sth. for sb. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (13) \_\_\_\_\_ 举办聚会  
 (14) high school \_\_\_\_\_  
 (15) \_\_\_\_\_ 妹妹 (16) help sb. with sth. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (17) \_\_\_\_\_ 看电视 (18) get together \_\_\_\_\_  
 (19) \_\_\_\_\_ 注意,重视,留意到  
 (20) for example \_\_\_\_\_  
 (21) \_\_\_\_\_ 来自于 (22) as for \_\_\_\_\_  
 (23) \_\_\_\_\_ 起床

### 重点句型

- (1) Nice to \_\_\_\_\_ you! (见到你很高兴!)  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ ! I'm a new student from Liverpool. (早上好! 我是来自利物浦的新生。)  
 (3) Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ your family? (你能跟我讲讲你的家人吗?)  
 (4) I \_\_\_\_\_ my parents and my younger sister. (我跟我的父母和妹妹住在一起。)  
 (5) They \_\_\_\_\_ every evening. (他们每天晚上去慢跑。)  
 (6) Could you \_\_\_\_\_? (你能自我介绍一下吗?)  
 (7) Where \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_? (你的妈妈来自哪里?)  
 (8) What's your father's \_\_\_\_\_? (你爸爸的工作是什么?)

### 重点语法

#### 一般现在时

##### 1. 一般现在时的用法

一般现在时可以表示:现在经常或反复发生的动作或存在的状态、习惯性的动作、客观现实或真理。常与以下时间状语连用:always(总是);usually(通常);often(经常);sometimes(有时);every day(每天);every year(每年);every week(每周);once a week(每周一次);once a month(每月一次)等。例如:





Tom usually watches TV on Saturday. 汤姆周六通常看电视。

John loves playing football. 约翰喜欢踢足球。

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

## 2. 一般现在时的句式结构

(1) be 动词作谓语的一般现在时。例如：

We are twins. 我们是双胞胎。

Mr. Li isn't a teacher. 李先生不是一位教师。

— Are you a student? 你是学生吗?

— Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 是的,我是。/不,我不是。

Where is my book? 我的书在哪里?

(2) 行为动词作谓语的一般现在时。例如：

I have breakfast at 7:00 every day. 我每天七点吃早餐。

I don't like milk. 我不喜欢牛奶。

He doesn't often have breakfast. 他不经常吃早餐。

— Does she go to school on foot? 她步行去上学吗?

— Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. 是的,她是。/不,她不是。

How does your father go to work? 你爸爸怎么去上班?

## 3. 动词变第三人称单数形式的具体规则

(1) 一般情况,直接加-s。例如:work→works, want→wants。

(2) 以 s, x, ch, sh, o 结尾的动词,加-es。例如:miss→misses, fix→fixes, teach→teaches, wash→washes, go→goes。

(3) 以“辅音字母+y”结尾,把 y 变为 i 再加-es。例如:study→studies, cry→cries。



## 课后巩固提高

### Part A 基础巩固

#### I. 单词拼写

1. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (介绍) yourself?
2. My parents are \_\_\_\_\_ (严格的) with me.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (注意到) him come in.
4. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ (拜访) her grandparents every weekend.
5. My best friend is always \_\_\_\_\_ (精力充沛的).



6. People in the \_\_\_\_\_ (社区) all like her.
7. These presents are all \_\_\_\_\_ (手工制作的).
8. Can you take a \_\_\_\_\_ (照片) for us?
9. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (尤其是) likes sweet food.
10. Thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_ (礼物).

## II. 单项选择

1. Alex \_\_\_\_\_ this game every time we play.  
A. wins                  B. won                  C. will win              D. has won
2. — Hi, Zhang Li! How was your summer holiday?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Don't worry.                          B. Pretty good!  
C. Thanks a lot.                          D. Never mind.
3. You are old enough to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.  
A. take care with                          B. take care to  
C. take care from                          D. take care of
4. Betty's parents are very strict \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. at                          B. on                          C. in                          D. with
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ you in Class 5?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Is; aren't                          B. Is; isn't  
C. Are; aren't                          D. Are; am not
6. Tony, could you introduce \_\_\_\_\_ to your new classmates?  
A. you                          B. your                          C. yours                          D. yourself
7. — Would you like some orange juice, Lucy?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. I prefer to drink milk.  
A. Yes, please                          B. No, thanks  
C. My pleasure                          D. I'd love to
8. Angela \_\_\_\_\_ up at six in the morning every day.  
A. get                          B. gets                          C. getting                          D. to get
9. Don't forget to prepare \_\_\_\_\_ your English examination.  
A. for                          B. at                          C. in                          D. from





10. His mother \_\_\_\_\_ a housewife.  
A. am            B. is            C. are            D. be
11. Pay attention \_\_\_\_\_ the new words in the passage.  
A. with            B. to            C. for            D. at
12. — Does Jenny have a tennis racket?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, she is                            B. Yes, she does  
C. No, she don't                        D. Yes, she do
13. That is a good way to help him \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A. with                                    B. for  
C. at                                        D. of
14. I like \_\_\_\_\_ my homework at home after school.  
A. doing                                    B. did  
C. does                                      D. do
15. He said that light \_\_\_\_\_ much faster than sound.  
A. has traveled                            B. travel  
C. travels                                    D. traveled

### III. 情景对话

A: What's this, Jane?

B:     1    

A: Is this your father?

B:     2    

A: Oh, your uncle. Is the girl your sister?

B: Yes.     3    

A: What's her name?

B: Linda.

A:     4    

B: L—I—N—D—A.

A:     5    

B: Yes, they are my brothers.



- A. How do you spell "Linda"?
- B. She isn't my sister.
- C. No, he is my uncle.
- D. Are those your brothers?
- E. It's a photo of my family.
- F. He is my father.
- G. She is my sister.

#### IV. 完成句子

1. 我的叔叔是一所高中的校长。

My uncle is the headmaster of a \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. 我通常起得很早。

I always \_\_\_\_\_ early.

3. 你应该注意一下你的拼写。

You should \_\_\_\_\_ your spelling.

4. 我们的英语老师对我们很严格。

Our English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us.

5. 我今晚会在七点和八点之间回来。

I will be back \_\_\_\_\_ seven \_\_\_\_\_ eight o'clock tonight.

6. 妈妈把婴儿抱在了怀中。

The mother held the baby \_\_\_\_\_ .

7. 他正在为即将到来的考试做准备。

He is busy \_\_\_\_\_ the coming test.

8. 我们可以举办一个聚会来庆祝春节。

We can \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate the Spring Festival.

### Part B 能力提升

#### I. 完形填空

James is a middle school student. He likes   1   and hopes to be a pop star. He often   2   some books about music and wears some strange clothes. And his hair is so   3   that somebody thinks he's a girl.

One day the teacher   4   something on the blackboard. But the young man couldn't





\_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ anything. He was afraid and went to a \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ after school. There were many people in the waiting room. He had to \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ for the doctor. When it was his turn, he came in the doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_.

“What’s wrong with you, Miss?” asked the doctor.

“Sorry, sir,” James said with a \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ face, “I’m a boy. I have poor sight this week.”

“Go to the barber’s first, young man,” said the doctor. “I can’t find your \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ at all.”

- |               |             |              |              |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. playing | B. swimming | C. studying  | D. singing   |
| 2. A. makes   | B. buys     | C. shows     | D. goes      |
| 3. A. long    | B. short    | C. dry       | D. yellow    |
| 4. A. read    | B. talked   | C. wrote     | D. spoke     |
| 5. A. hear    | B. see      | C. listen to | D. look at   |
| 6. A. bank    | B. cinema   | C. shop      | D. hospital  |
| 7. A. wait    | B. stand    | C. leave     | D. work      |
| 8. A. bedroom | B. office   | C. home      | D. classroom |
| 9. A. black   | B. green    | C. red       | D. white     |
| 10. A. ears   | B. teeth    | C. nose      | D. eyes      |

## II. 阅读理解

### A

#### Smith’s Book Club

New and old books! Over 1,000 kinds! Good coffee and tea!

Open every day 10:00—22:00

Add: 25 Big Apple Street

Tel: 666-2628

E-mail: *smith@yahoo.com*



### Party

Please come to the party in our new house.

8:00 p. m. on May 30

Betty and Peter

Add: 44 North Street

Tel: 666-2786

E-mail: *betty@email.net*

### Weekend Trip

Are you tired of your homework? Come to the weekend trip!

Students only!

Call Mike Green

Add: 6 King Street

Tel: 666-3986

E-mail: *mike@hotmail.com*

- If you want to go to Betty and Peter's party, you can call \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 666-2628                      B. 666-2786  
C. 666-3986                      D. 666-3968
- You can have a trip \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at 10:00                      B. on May 30  
C. on Saturday                  D. on Monday
- Smith's club is open \_\_\_\_\_ a day.  
A. 8 hours                      B. 10 hours  
C. 12 hours                      D. 20 hours
- You can send e-mail to *mike@hotmail.com* if you want to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have a trip                      B. read books  
C. drink coffee                      D. visit a new house
- If you want to read some books, you can go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 6 King Street                  B. 44 North Street  
C. 25 North Street                  D. 25 Big Apple Street





**B**

The Water World Swimming Pool is open every day from eight o'clock in the morning until half past seven in the evening. It costs two dollars sixty to enter the pool. There is a special cheap price for students with a student card. The price is one dollar forty. But you must bring your student card with you.

On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies. Mothers can enjoy themselves in the water with their babies. Please leave your older children at home on Wednesday morning.

The new Water World Café will open for business on June 22nd. From the café you can watch the swimmers or enjoy a drink after you swim.

Please call 2105369 for more information. We look forward to seeing you at the Water World Swimming Pool.

6. How long is the Water World Swimming Pool open every day?
  - A. Seven hours.
  - B. Seven and a half hours.
  - C. Eleven hours.
  - D. Eleven and a half hours.
7. What is the price for students with a student card to enter the pool?
  - A. One dollar.
  - B. Two dollars.
  - C. One dollar forty.
  - D. Two dollars sixty.
8. A ten-year-old kid can't go to the Water World Swimming Pool on \_\_\_\_\_ morning.
  - A. Monday
  - B. Tuesday
  - C. Wednesday
  - D. Thursday
9. You can't enjoy a drink from the new Water World Café until \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. May 21st
  - B. May 22nd
  - C. June 21st
  - D. June 22nd
10. This passage is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. advertisement
  - B. report
  - C. menu
  - D. story

**C**

A driver stopped his car on a street side to have a rest. As he lay down in the seat and closed his eyes, a person came up and knocked at the window to ask the time. The driver opened his eyes and looked at his watch. "It's 8:05," he said. Then he went to sleep again.



But soon he was woken up again because a second person was knocking at the window. "Sir, do you know the time?" he asked. The driver looked at his watch again, and told him it was 8:30.

The driver thought he could not have a good rest, so he wrote a short note and put it on the window for all to see. It said, "I don't know the time."

Again, he lay down in the seat to sleep. A few minutes later, a third person came and began to knock at the window. "Hey, Sir," he said, "it's 8:45."

11. How many persons knocked at the window?  
A. One.            B. Two.            C. Three.            D. Four.
12. When did the first person knock at the window of the car?  
A. At 8:05.    B. At 8:15.  
C. At 8:30.    D. At 8:45.
13. What did the driver put on his window of the car?  
A. His watch.    B. His eyes.  
C. A seat.    D. A note.
14. The third person knocked at the window to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tell the driver the time                        B. order the driver not to sleep  
C. wake up the driver                                D. ask the driver the time
15. At the end of the story, the driver most possibly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had a good sleep                                    B. had no seat  
C. didn't have a good rest                         D. bought a watch

### III. 英汉互译

1. They often have a meeting on Monday.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. She is strict with herself.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He likes reading books in the library at weekends.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Please pay attention to your spelling.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. I usually get up at 6:30 every morning.

\_\_\_\_\_





6. 见到你很高兴!

---

7. 你妈妈做什么工作?

---

8. 你想给我们介绍一下你自己吗?

---

9. 你能帮我搬一下这个箱子吗?

---

10. 我们打算这周末聚一下。

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#### IV. 写作

假设你是李华。请你根据以下表格简单做一个关于你的家庭的介绍。不少于 50 词, 文章开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

People	Job	Hobby(爱好)
Li Hua	student	play table tennis
grandfather	farmer	swim
grandmother	worker	draw
father	doctor	play football
mother	teacher	sing

#### My Family

Hello, everyone. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 知识梳理参考答案

### 【重点单词】

- (1) community (2) 烹饪 (3) energetic (4) 尤其是 (5) family  
(6) 礼物 (7) handmade (8) 介绍 (9) jog (10) 经理  
(11) notice (12) 母亲或父亲 (13) photo (14) 小狗 (15) strict  
(16) 拜访; 参观 (17) vocational

### 【重点短语】

- (1) family name (2) 名 (3) introduce oneself (4) 谈论, 议论  
(5) look at (6) 喜欢做某事 (7) in one's arms (8) 照顾  
(9) have a meeting (10) 对……严格的 (11) Chongyang Festival  
(12) 为某人准备某物 (13) hold a party (14) 高中  
(15) younger sister (16) 帮助某人某事 (17) watch TV  
(18) 相聚, 聚会 (19) pay attention to (20) 例如  
(21) be from (22) 关于, 至于, 就……方面来说 (23) get up

### 【重点句型】

- (1) meet (2) Good morning (3) something about (4) live with  
(5) go jogging (6) introduce yourself (7) is; from (8) job



## Unit 2 Transportation



### 知识梳理

#### 重点单词

- |                              |                                      |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 地址   | (2) airport ( <i>n.</i> ) _____      |
| (3) _____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 换乘   | (4) convenient ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____ |
| (5) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 方向   | (6) district ( <i>n.</i> ) _____     |
| (7) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 快线   | (8) green ( <i>adj.</i> ) _____      |
| (9) _____ ( <i>v.</i> ) 租用   | (10) near ( <i>prep.</i> ) _____     |
| (11) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 省   | (12) subway ( <i>n.</i> ) _____      |
| (13) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 出租车 | (14) terminal ( <i>n.</i> ) _____    |
| (15) _____ ( <i>n.</i> ) 游客  |                                      |

#### 重点短语

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) _____ 公交车站         | (2) turn left/right _____ |
| (3) _____ 颐和园          | (4) get off _____         |
| (5) _____ 到达           | (6) take a taxi _____     |
| (7) _____ 高峰期          | (8) you'd better _____    |
| (9) _____ 担心……         | (10) by subway _____      |
| (11) _____ 顺便提一下,捎带说一声 |                           |
| (12) shuttle bus _____ |                           |



- (13) \_\_\_\_\_ 共享单车 (14) at least \_\_\_\_\_  
 (15) \_\_\_\_\_ 在午夜 (16) ask for directions \_\_\_\_\_  
 (17) \_\_\_\_\_ 指路,指引方向  
 (18) when it comes to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (19) \_\_\_\_\_ 习惯于做某事  
 (20) be careful with \_\_\_\_\_  
 (21) across the road \_\_\_\_\_  
 (22) \_\_\_\_\_ 对……有想法;想出;想起  
 (23) prefer doing A to doing B \_\_\_\_\_  
 (24) \_\_\_\_\_ 或者……或者……

### 重点句型

- (1) Excuse me, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ get to...? 打扰一下,你能告诉我如何去……吗?  
 (2) What can I do \_\_\_\_\_ you? 我能为您做什么?  
 (3) Don't \_\_\_\_\_ it. 别担心。  
 (4) And it will be \_\_\_\_\_. 而且它又快又方便。  
 (5) You'd better \_\_\_\_\_. 你最好乘坐地铁。  
 (6) How can I \_\_\_\_\_ the hotel from the airport? 我怎么从机场到宾馆?  
 (7) \_\_\_\_\_ will it take by subway? 乘坐地铁需要多长时间?  
 (8) I always \_\_\_\_\_ taking the bus or subway \_\_\_\_\_ taking a taxi. 我经常更喜欢乘坐公交或者地铁,而不是出租车。

### 重点语法

## 祈使句

祈使句指的是表示命令、请求、建议或劝告的句子。其主语 you 经常省略,谓语动词用原形,句末用感叹号或句号,读降调。

### 1. 肯定的祈使句

(1) 动词原形+其他。例如:

Stand up, please. = Please stand up. 请起立。





(2) Be+n./adj.。例如:

Be a good boy! 要做一个好孩子!

Be careful! = Look out! = Take care! 小心/当心!

(3) Let+宾语+动词原形+其他成分;Let's+动词原形+其他成分。例如:

Let me help you. 让我来帮你。

Let's go to school together. 咱们一起去上学吧。

## 2. 否定的祈使句

(1) do 型和 be 型:do 型和 be 型祈使句的否定形式是在句首直接加 Don't 或 Never。例如:

Don't stand up. 别站起来。

Don't be careless. 别粗心。

Never play with fire. 永远别玩火。

(2) let 型的否定式有两种:“Don't+let+宾语+动词原形+其他成分”和“Let+宾语+not+动词原形+其他成分”。例如:

Don't let him go. / Let him not go. 别让他走。

Let them not play with fire. 别让他们玩火。

(3) “no+doing”是用来表示禁止的祈使句。例如:

No smoking! 禁止吸烟!

No fishing! 禁止钓鱼!

### 【记忆口诀】

祈使句,祈使句,请求、命令或建议。

主语是 you 常省去,动词原形开头记。

否定形式要注意,句首要把 Don't 加。

要讲客气用 please,句首句末没关系。



## 课后巩固提高

### Part A 基础巩固

#### I. 单词拼写

1. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ (租用) a car.
2. The grass turns \_\_\_\_\_ (绿色的) when spring comes.
3. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ (临近) here.
4. If it rains, I will take a \_\_\_\_\_ (出租车).



5. The wind changed \_\_\_\_\_ (方向).
6. The theme park attracts many \_\_\_\_\_ (游客) every year.
7. I don't know her \_\_\_\_\_ (地址).
8. Our life has become more and more \_\_\_\_\_ (方便的).
9. Luckily, I got to the \_\_\_\_\_ (机场) in time.
10. She goes to work by \_\_\_\_\_ (地铁).

## II. 单项选择

1. — When will they get to the USA?  
— They will arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Washington \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday morning.  
A. at; in            B. to; on            C. on; in            D. in; on
2. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— Yes, I want a blue jacket.  
A. How are you                            B. Can you spell it  
C. Can I help you                         D. What do you want
3. — I \_\_\_\_\_ 2 hours finishing reading this novel. What about you?  
— It \_\_\_\_\_ me 5 hours to finish reading it.  
A. spent; took                              B. cost; cost  
C. took; cost                                 D. cost; spent
4. You are overweight. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ any junk food. I suggest you \_\_\_\_\_ more vegetables.  
A. not to eat; to have                      B. not eat; have  
C. not eat; to have                         D. not to eat; have
5. — It's convenient for the villagers to have the bridge.  
— Yes. It took them one year \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. to build                                    B. build  
C. building                                    D. built
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ short, but now she is tall.  
A. used to be                                 B. is used to be  
C. is used to being                            D. used to being
7. — You can take \_\_\_\_\_ taxi to the police station.  
— No. I'll go there by \_\_\_\_\_ bike.  
A. the; the            B. a; /                C. /; /                D. a; a







8. — Would you like some apples, Maria?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. I'd like some oranges.
- A. Yes, please                                  B. No, thanks  
C. Yes, I like                                  D. You are welcome
9. All the students except Lin Tao \_\_\_\_\_ here.
- A. are                                  B. is                                  C. be                                  D. am
10. You can't keep the two books at the same time. You can only borrow \_\_\_\_\_ this one \_\_\_\_\_ that one.
- A. not only; but also                                  B. both; and  
C. either; or                                  D. only; except
11. I couldn't get through the door because there was a big box \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by the way                                  B. on the way  
C. out of the way                                  D. in the way
12. Can you tell me the way \_\_\_\_\_ the Shanghai Zoo?
- A. to                                  B. at                                  C. for                                  D. towards
13. Father is busy all day, and he spends only twenty minutes with us \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. at first                                  B. at last  
C. at most                                  D. at least
14. It's not easy for primary students \_\_\_\_\_ themselves freely in class.
- A. express                                  B. to express  
C. expressing                                  D. expressed
15. Neither you nor I \_\_\_\_\_ from Canada. We are from Australia.
- A. is                                  B. are                                  C. am                                  D. be

### III. 情景对话

Tony is a newcomer in the city. He is looking for a flat. He is talking with the owner of a flat on the phone now.

Tony: Hello, this is Tony. \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Walt: Sure, what do you want to know?

Tony: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Walt: There is a bus stop about two blocks away.

Tony: Do you know what direction that bus travels?

Walt: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_



Tony: OK, I'll just go online.

Walt: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Tony: By the way, is there a shopping center around your house?

Walt: Yes, there is one a few stops away. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Tony: Thank you very much.

- A. I'm not sure. If you check online, you can get that kind of information.
- B. Can you give me a little more information about your flat?
- C. What kind of public transportation is near your flat?
- D. You can get there by sharing-bike.
- E. I'd rather take a taxi.
- F. Is there a train station near here?
- G. Good luck with your search.

#### IV. 完成句子

1. 你最好不要在河里游泳,很危险。

\_\_\_\_\_ in the river. It's dangerous.

2. 她也许有点慢,但是至少她很细心,不会犯愚蠢的错误。

She may be slow, but \_\_\_\_\_ she is careful and doesn't make stupid mistakes.

3. 贝蒂的父母对她很严格。

Betty's parents \_\_\_\_\_ her.

4. 在上学的路上,他们看到了一只美丽的小鸟。

\_\_\_\_\_, they saw a beautiful bird.

5. 不要担心期末考试,我相信你会通过的。

Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the final exam. I think you will pass it.

6. 放学后,我不是踢足球就是打篮球。

I play \_\_\_\_\_ football \_\_\_\_\_ basketball after school.

7. 怀特先生为了减肥,现在习惯于走路上班。

Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ to work on foot to lose weight.

8. 跟游泳相比,我更喜欢唱歌。

I \_\_\_\_\_ singing \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.





## Part B 能力提升

### I. 完形填空

Peter is a middle school boy. He lives about five kilometers 1 school. His father has a black car, so his father usually 2 him to school in the car. Peter's best friend Ben goes to school by bike, because he thinks it is good 3. So Ben often asks Peter 4 with him together. Peter thinks Ben is right.

After he goes home, Peter says to his mother, "Mum, I would like to 5 a bike. Would you please buy one 6 me?"

His mother smiles and asks, "7 do you want to ride a bike to school?"

"First, it's good for my health. Second, there are a lot of traffic jams(交通堵塞) on the road, so it is faster to ride a bike 8."

"9. Let's go to the supermarket and buy one. But you must 10 careful to ride a bike on the way to school."

- |                     |                  |                   |                     |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. to            | B. from          | C. for            | D. far from         |
| 2. A. has           | B. gets          | C. drives         | D. goes             |
| 3. A. sports        | B. exercise      | C. exercises      | D. bike             |
| 4. A. ride a bike   | B. by bike       | C. to ride a bike | D. by a bike        |
| 5. A. draw          | B. mend          | C. play           | D. have             |
| 6. A. on            | B. to            | C. for            | D. from             |
| 7. A. What          | B. How           | C. Why            | D. When             |
| 8. A. get to school | B. to get school | C. get school     | D. to get to school |
| 9. A. See you       | B. No problem    | C. Here you are   | D. Not at all       |
| 10. A. be           | B. am            | C. is             | D. are              |

### II. 阅读理解

#### A

In North America, most students go to school by bus. The subway is also widely used in some cities. In small towns and cities, walking is still popular.

The yellow school bus is a familiar sight all over North America. It is a very convenient form of transportation because it takes students right to the entrance to the school. It also gives students opportunity to chat with their friends. However, the bus is slow and does not



always pick up on time.

The subway is a means of getting around quickly in many cities. However, it is expensive and can be very crowded during rush hour. Another disadvantage of the subway is that the stops are not so close to the school, and students often have to walk considerable distance or take a bus from the subway stop to the school.

Walking has many advantages for those who live reasonably close to school. It's free and it provides a form of exercise. However, it's no fun if you have a large backpack full of books to carry. It's also unpleasant if the weather is either too hot or cold or wet.

1. In North America, most students usually go to school by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. school bus or subway                      B. car or bicycle  
C. taxi or car                                      D. subway or car
2. For many students, the yellow school bus is convenient but it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too expensive                                  B. slow and sometimes late  
C. crowded and dirty                              D. slow and dirty
3. Subways are fast but the stops are often a little bit \_\_\_\_\_ the school.  
A. close to    B. busy for  
C. far away from                                      D. free for
4. Walking is a good way for the students that live reasonably close to school and it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not convenient                                  B. bad for health  
C. good for health                                      D. too expensive
5. This passage is about \_\_\_\_\_ in North America.  
A. transportation                                  B. students  
C. schools    D. teachers

## B

Traveling to work by car gets more expensive today. People can do nothing about the world's price of petrol (汽油). They have to work hard so that they can pay for petrol. However, some people are trying to stop driving to work. People have found that it is a good idea to ride a bike to work. More and more people return to bikes.

Children often go to school by bike. And now businessmen are going to work by bike, too. "The bike is easy to use," says Molly, "and it is also very cheap. It is a good way for those who do business like me. You can buy 30 bikes at the price of a small car. A bike





doesn't use expensive petrol. A 10-year-old child can learn to use a bike. And most bikes can be used for a long time."

Mr. Brown goes to his hospital by bike every day. He says, "A bike doesn't cost much money, and most families can have two or more. Bike-riding is good for our health. Today most people get fat because they don't get enough exercise. It's a good way to exercise by riding a bike. What's more, in big cities it's usually quicker to travel by bike than by bus or car. Drivers can do nothing but get angry when there is a traffic jam."

6. Some people don't want to drive to work because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the cars are getting expensive
  - B. the petrol is getting expensive
  - C. the cars are difficult to take care of
  - D. it's hard to get petrol
7. The underlined words "return to bikes" in Paragraph 1 mean \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. begin to ride bikes again
  - B. give bikes back to others
  - C. go back by bike
  - D. borrow bikes from others
8. After reading, we know that Molly is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. doctor
  - B. student
  - C. patient
  - D. businesswoman
9. Mr. Brown thinks that bike-riding has \_\_\_\_\_ good points.
  - A. two
  - B. three
  - C. four
  - D. five
10. Drivers get angry \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. when there is a traffic jam
  - B. when others drive to work
  - C. when they ride bikes
  - D. when it rains

### C

Nowadays, many people drive their cars to work. There are a lot of cars in the street and the traffic is very busy. So sometimes it's not easy for people to get to work on time. When you are going to be late, you only dream of taking a plane there. Can your dream come true? The answer is "Yes"!

Four engineers in Germany are interested in making planes. They have made a new plane. It doesn't look like a plane but an egg. Many people think it looks funny and interesting. The great "egg" can take two people to the sky and fly three hundred kilometres in one hour. That's really great.



Some people call the plane “a flying car”. Why? Firstly, it’s not difficult for people to learn to drive it. People can just drive it like driving a car. But it can go faster and farther than a car. Secondly, the “egg” is not very big, only a quarter of a plane. So it doesn’t need an airport. Only a small place is OK. It can stop everywhere. In the future, the “flying car” will come into people’s life and change our modes(方式) of trip.

The flying car will come on the market soon. If you want to make your trip easy and interesting, why not buy one? I’m sure you will have a good time on it.

11. Why can’t people get to work on time?
  - A. Because they get up late.
  - B. Because there are lots of cars in the street.
  - C. Because they don’t like their work.
  - D. Because they don’t leave home early.
12. Which country do the four engineers come from?
  - A. Germany.    B. America.    C. China.    D. England.
13. How far can the great “egg” fly in one hour?
  - A. One hundred kilometres.    B. Two hundred kilometres.
  - C. Three hundred kilometres.    D. Four hundred kilometres.
14. Why do people call the kind of plane “a flying car”?
  - A. Because it looks like a car.
  - B. Because it’s difficult to drive.
  - C. Because it’s easy to drive and not big.
  - D. Because it can run like a car.
15. Which of the following is TRUE about the “flying car”?
  - A. It can take three people.
  - B. It can stop only at the airport.
  - C. People can buy it in 2120.
  - D. It can make our trip easy and fun.

### Ⅲ. 英汉互译

1. You’d better go to bed before 10 o’clock at night.

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2. The boy is used to going to school on foot.

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3. What can I do for you?

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4. There is a knock on the door.

---

5. Let's stop and ask for directions.

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6. 顺便问一下,最近的超市在哪里?

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7. 不要在河里游泳。

---

8. 她宁愿待在家里也不出去。

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9. 马路对面有家银行。

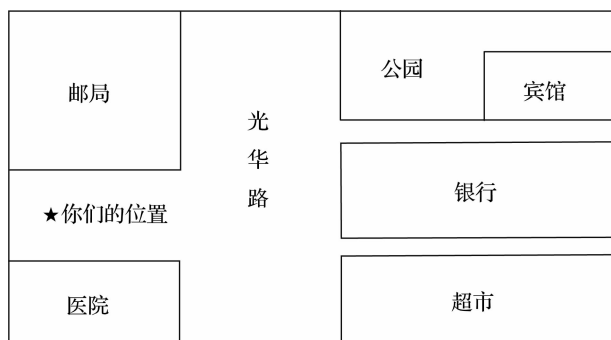
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10. 她至少有 30 岁了。

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#### IV. 写作

假设你是李华,今天放学回家的路上遇到了一位来中国旅游的美国人。他向你询问回宾馆的路,从你们所在的位置到宾馆步行大约需要 10 分钟。现在请你根据下面的图片提示给他指路。词数 80 左右。




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