



世界之窗

听力音频

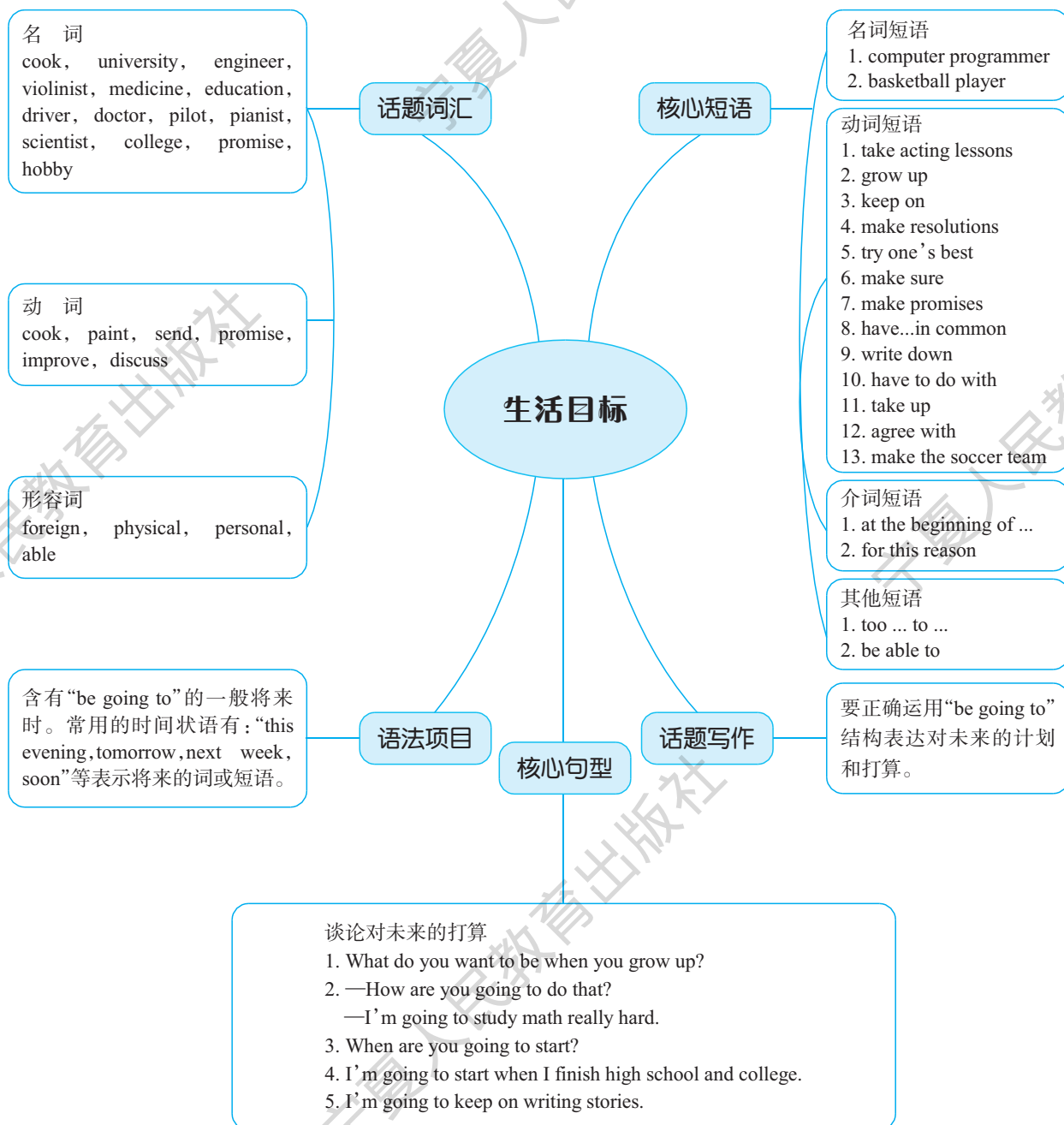
学习小组

扫码立领

Unit 6

I'm going to study computer science.

单元导学





巩固基础

第一课时 Section A(1a—2d)

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示填写单词,使句子完整通顺。

- The _____ (厨师) in that restaurant cooks well.
- My father works in a hospital and he is a d _____.
- I'm going to study math hard to become an _____ (工程师).
- The girl likes playing the violin. Her dream is to be a v _____.
- Mark likes the blue sky and he wants to be a _____ (飞行员).

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Sue is one of the best bus _____ (drive) in our town.
- Lang Lang is a great _____ (piano).
- His favorite subject is science and he is going to be a _____ (science).
- What's your sister going to be when she _____ (grow) up?
- I dream of being an _____ (act), so I take _____ (act) lessons.

III. 根据句意及汉语提示补全句子,每空一词。

- What's Sam going to be when he _____ (长大)?
- I love basketball, so I want to be a _____ (篮球运动员).
- Cheng Han is going to learn _____ (如何去教孩子).
- My sister _____ (坚持) writing stories because she dreams to be a writer.
- Just _____ (确保) you try your best, and then you'll make it.

IV. 综合填空。

something, make, doctor, difficult, grow, sure, be good at, keep, both, story

Ken likes reading, so he (1) _____ writing. Now he is reading a book called *The Old Man and the Sea*. He wants to be a writer when he (2) _____ up. That sounds (3) _____. But he believes he can (4) _____ his dream come true. He (5) _____ on reading famous books and writing (6) _____ every night. Ken's best friend, Andy, doesn't know what she is going to be. Her parents want her to be a (7) _____, but she's not (8) _____ about that. (9) _____ of them think if they try their best, then they can be (10) _____ they want.

第二课时 Section A(Grammer Focus—3c)

I. 根据汉语意思填写单词,使句子通顺完整。

- She often writes _____ (文章) in her free time.
- My mother _____ (寄) me a birthday gift from Beijing.
- Are you going to study _____ (教育) when you finish high school?
- Ann's sister works in a _____ (学院).
- My cousin is a _____ (厨师) and he often cooks for us.

II. 根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词。

- 你打算什么时候搬到伦敦?
When are you going to _____ ?
- 他在一所大学学医。
He is studying _____ at a _____.
- 不停地努力奋斗,那么你就会心想事成。
Keep on _____ your best, then you can

be _____.

4. 萨姆打算去上游泳课。

Sam is going to _____.

5. ——我堂兄想去环游世界。

——这听起来很有趣。

——My cousin wants to _____ around the world.

——That _____.

III. 按要求改写下列句子,每空一词。

1. They are going to take singing lessons tomorrow. (改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)

—_____ they _____ to take singing lessons tomorrow?

—_____, they _____.

2. I study science every Friday. (用 next Friday 替换 every Friday)

I _____ study science next Friday.

3. We are going to have a basketball match tomorrow. (对画线部分提问)

_____ you _____ have a basketball match?

4. The twins are going to climb mountains on Sunday. (对画线部分提问)

_____ the twins _____ on Sunday?

5. The boy is going to visit his grandparents the day after tomorrow. (改为否定句)

The boy _____ to visit his grandparents the day after tomorrow.

IV. 根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

As teenagers, you have many dreams. (1) _____ You may just want to become the best students in your class. Once you find a dream, what do you do with it? (2) _____ You may think you're not very good at some school subjects or it is impossible for you to become a writer. These stop you from realizing your dream. (3) _____ The first thing you must do is to remember what your dream is. Don't let it leave your

heart. Keep telling yourself what you want. Do this step by step and your dream will come true. (4) _____ There will be difficulties on the road to your dream. (5) _____ You need to decide what is the most important. Without dreams, you won't make up your mind to learn more skills.

A. Do you ever try to make your dream come true?

B. Dreams are important in our life.

C. These dreams can be very big, such as winning the Nobel Prize, or they can be small.

D. But the biggest difficulty comes from yourself.

E. Also, you must never give up your dream.

F. Because a big dream is made up of small dreams.

G. In fact, everyone can make his dream come true.

第三课时 Section B (1a—2e)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词,使句子通顺完整。

1. Our classmates make their New Year's _____ (决心) to improve themselves.

2. My friends are going to make a soccer _____ (队).

3. At the _____ (开始) of the concert, Li Yundi played a beautiful music.

4. Bob's _____ (爱好) are swimming and playing the guitar.

5. I'm going to eat _____ (健康的) food than before.

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Do you know the _____ (mean) of this word?

2. The doctors are having a _____ (discuss) about the medicine.

3. I'm going to join an English club _____ (improve) my grades.

4. More and more _____ (foreign) come to visit Ningxia every year.

5. My father _____ (promise) to give me a birthday gift next month.

III. 用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空。

take up, be able to, write down,
make sure, have in common

1. My sister _____ sing and dance when she was a little girl.
2. The two brothers _____ one thing _____.
3. Remember to _____ what the teacher said on paper.
4. I'm going to _____ a hobby like playing tennis.
5. _____ you can get to the airport on time.

IV. 综合填空。

improve, although, you, hardly,
forget, for this reason, begin,
kind, write down, in common

Resolution is a kind of promise you make to (1) _____. The most common is New Year's resolutions. When we make resolutions at the (2) _____ of the year, we hope that we are going to (3) _____ our lives. Some people (4) _____ their resolutions and plans for the coming year. There are different (5) _____ of resolutions. Some are about physical health. Some have to do with self-improvement. (6) _____ there are differences, most have one thing (7) _____. People (8) _____ ever keep them. Sometimes because they're too difficult to keep. Or people just (9) _____ about them. (10) _____, some people say the best resolution is to have no resolution.

第四课时 Section B (3a—Self Check)

I. 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 杰克的好成绩与他良好的学习习惯有关。
Jack's good grades _____

_____ his good learning habits.

2. 他太小了, 不能成为篮球队的一员。
He is _____ young _____ become a member of the basketball team.
3. 下个月初, 我会很忙的。
I'll be very busy _____ the next month.
4. 我弟弟 10 岁时就可以把英语说得很好。
My brother was able to speak English well _____ ten.
5. 我妈妈打算开始一项新的爱好。
My mother is going to _____ a new _____.

II. 按要求改写下列句子, 每空一词。

1. There is going to be a parents' meeting in our school this Saturday. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ going to be a parents' meeting in our school this Saturday?
2. I'm going to practice basketball after school. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you going to _____ after school?
3. She is going to study in London. (对画线部分提问)
_____ she going to study?
4. They are going to visit Mount Huang next summer. (改为否定句)
They _____ to visit Mount Huang next summer.
5. The children are going to the zoo on foot. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the children going to the zoo?

III. 单词拼写。

As we all know, Lu Xun was one of the greatest Chinese writers. Lu Xun was his pen name. His real name is Zhou Shuren.

Lu Xun was born on (1) _____ (九月) 25th, 1881. He grew up in Shaoxing, Zhejiang.

Lu Xun was a hard-working student. In 1902, Lu Xun went to study in Japan. Two years later, he started to study (2) _____ (医学) there. He wanted to be a doctor and helped people keep healthy. However, he left his school two years later. From then on, he (3) _____ (决定) to be a writer. He thought it was more important to help Chinese people think right. He wrote a lot of (4) _____ (文章). And he (5) _____ (寄送) them to newspapers.

Although Lu Xun died, we will remember him forever.

IV. 语法填空。

Danny is a 14-year-old schoolboy from Shanghai. Last month, he made some New Year's (1) _____ (resolution). He wants to keep fit, so

he's going to exercise more and eat a lot of (2) _____ (healthy) food. He is going to become a soccer player (3) _____ he likes soccer and he is also good at (4) _____ (play) soccer. He also wants (5) _____ (improve) his English grade. He is going to find a pen pal (6) _____ England or Australia. And he is going to read English every morning and write letters to his pen pal (7) _____ (one) a month.

(8) _____ he grows up, he is going to be a doctor. He hopes to help the sick children. He is going to study medicine in the university for five (9) _____ (year). He loves children and it will be wonderful for (10) _____ (he) to look after children.



提升能力

I. 听说训练。

(I) 听后选择。

A. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Difficult.
B. Boring.
C. Great.
- () 2. A. A reporter.
B. A doctor.
C. An engineer.
- () 3. A. Ann.
B. Tom.
C. Mike.
- () 4. A. He is going to take piano lessons.
B. He is going to play with Anna.
C. He is going to take acting lessons.
- () 5. A. In Beijing.
B. In Shanghai.
C. In Xi'an.

B. 听下面一段对话,选择正确答案。

- () 6. What job does Peter going to do in the future?
A. A university teacher.
B. A computer programmer.
C. A pet keeper.
- () 7. Which city will Peter go to?
A. Yinchuan. B. Shanghai.
C. Beijing.
- () 8. Why will Peter keep a pet dog?
A. Because it is cute and interesting.
B. Because it is cute and understanding.
C. Because it is interesting and understanding.

(II) 听记转述。

A. 听后记录。

听短文,然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题(每空1词)。在听该短文之前,你将有15秒钟的时间阅读表格中的内容。听完该短文后,你将有2分钟的时间检查答案,并将正确答案

填入相应的空白处。该短文读两遍。

Li Hua's Future	
What	He wants to be an 9. _____ when he grows up.
Where	Paris sounds like a city that he could 10. _____ .
How	He's going to find a part - time job to 11. _____ some money.
	He wants to learn 12. _____ at the same time.
	He is going to buy a big house for his parents and they must be 13. _____ of him.

B. 听后转述。

现在你看到的是上一节记录的信息表,你将第三次听该录音材料,请做好记录。听完后,你将有 2 分 30 秒的时间作转述准备。听到提示音后,你将有 80 秒的时间完成对所听内容的转述并录音。

你的转述可以这样开始: Li Hua has a dream. When he grows up, he...

(Ⅲ)模仿朗读。

听所给材料的录音,然后模仿朗读并录音。现在请你用 40 秒的时间快速浏览该短文。听完录音后,你将有 70 秒的时间作模仿朗读准备。然后你将有 80 秒的时间朗读该短文并录音。该短文读一遍。

Everyone has different dreams. Frank is going to be a computer programmer. He is going to study computer science hard. Sarah is going to be a good cook. Her uncle is good at cooking and she is going to learn it from him. Mike is going to be a writer. He is going to keep on writing articles and send them to magazines and newspapers. Linda is going to be a pianist. She is going to take piano lessons in her free time and spend more time practicing playing the piano.

II. 完形填空。

Do you know Tu Youyou? She is a famous Chinese 1. She shared 2015 Nobel Prize for

Physiology or Medicine with two other foreign scientists. She is 2 Chinese woman to get the prize. She found artemisinin(青蒿素) with her 3. She first tried the medicine on 4, because she wanted to make sure that it was safe. “As the head of the group, I had the responsibility(责任).” The 85-year-old scientist spoke to CCTV about her work. Artemisinin is a 5 for the world people from the traditional Chinese medicine. It has saved many 6. Tu Youyou expects Chinese medicine to 7 more people all over the world.

We can learn a lot from Tu Youyou. We should do something useful for people. If we want to be 8, we should keep 9 working hard with our group and 10 give up.

- ()1. A. dentist B. scientist
C. nurse D. doctor
- ()2. A. a B. first
C. the first D. the one
- ()3. A. family B. classmates
C. teachers D. group
- ()4. A. her B. herself
C. she D. itself
- ()5. A. gift B. wish
C. result D. ticket
- ()6. A. money B. time
C. lives D. scientist
- ()7. A. help B. hope
C. teach D. love
- ()8. A. useful B. successful
C. careful D. beautiful
- ()9. A. on B. up
C. to D. in
- ()10. A. never B. seldom
C. often D. always

III. 阅读理解。

A

What do you dream of doing in the future? We

did a survey about jobs that students are going to do when they grow up. 100 students at the Hill School gave us their answers. Here are the results.

35% of the students hope to be famous stars. Some of them like music, so they want to be musicians. Some like sports, so they would like to be basketball or football players. 30% of the students are going to be IT engineers. They think the job must become more and more popular, because people can do lots of things on the computer with the Internet, such as shopping, having a meeting and communicating with others. 15% of them hope to be scientists. They decide to try their best to study and they want to make our country stronger and better. Ten students plan to start their own businesses (生意). Then they can have more time to do what they want to do and maybe they will make much money one day. There are other jobs for the students to choose, such as doctors, teachers and drivers. The last ten students decide to choose these jobs.

It's great and important to have a dream. Remember not to give up your dream. One day it may come true.

() 1. What do most students want to be in the future?

- A. Famous stars. B. IT engineers.
C. Doctors. D. Teachers.

() 2. People can do the following things on computers with the Internet except _____ according to the passage.

- A. shopping
B. having a meeting
C. studying
D. communicating with others

() 3. How many students want to be IT engineers?

- A. Thirty-five. B. Thirty.
C. Fifteen. D. Ten.

() 4. What's the best title of the passage?

- A. Popular Ways to Make Money
B. Popular Ways to Find Jobs
C. Dream Jobs
D. Dream Schools

B

I'm a 12-year-old boy. I like travelling very much, so I want to be a guide when I grow up. I hope I can visit the moon some day!

Wu Dong, Guangdong

I'm 15. Now I'm studying in London. My favorite subject is science. I have science classes every Tuesday and Wednesday. I hope I can invent a machine that can help know different languages.

Li Ming, Hunan

I'm 14. Before the earthquake on May, 12, 2008, I wanted to be a reporter. But now I want to be a doctor. I'd like to help the sick people.

Wang Fan, Sichuan

I'm a 14-year-old girl in Xizang. The Qinghai-Xizang railway has been built. I'm able to go to Beijing by train now. My dream is to take the train to Beijing with my family.

Zhuo Ma, Xizang

I'm 13 years old. I like reading books. I want to invent a machine that can send things or people from one place to another place far away in a minute.

Wei Hua, Beijing

() 5. How often does Li Ming have science classes?

- A. Once a week.
B. Twice a week.
C. Three times a week.
D. Four times a week.

() 6. Zhuo Ma wants to _____.

- A. go to Beijing with her family by train
B. go to Beijing with her friends by train
C. go to Xizang with her family by train
D. go to Xizang with her friends by train

- () 7. Who wants to invent a machine in the future?
- A. Li Ming and Wang Fan.
B. Li Ming and Wei Hua.
C. Wang Fan and Zhuo Ma.
D. Wang Fan and Wei Hua.

- () 8. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. The boy from Guangdong wants to fly to the moon some day.
B. Wang Fan wanted to be a reporter before the earthquake.
C. Li Ming is the oldest of the five students.
D. There is no railway from Qinghai to Xizang.

IV. 任务型阅读。

My brother, Jimmy, is three years older than me. I don't think that's a good reason for him to be the king of my house! Why can he do so much more than me? He can stay out late and have more pocket money and he has better shoes and CDs.

"When can I do the things Jimmy can do?" I ask my mom.

My mom always answers, "When you grow up."

Jimmy is going to a party tomorrow. It sounds so cool! I want to go, too. But my parents say no because I am too young. Too young! I am a 12-year-old boy now!

Tonight we will have chicken for dinner. Jimmy loves chicken. But I don't. Of course we always have what King Jimmy wants.

I want to be just like Jimmy one day. I hope that day can come soon.

1. Jimmy can do _____ things than the writer.
2. But my parents say I'm _____ young _____ go to the party.
3. Who is the king of my house?

4. Is the writer going to have a party tomorrow?

5. How old is Jimmy?

V. 综合填空。

physical, improve, so, own, keep, should, write down, hobby, be able to, schoolwork

New Year's Day is coming. I believe most of you have your (1) _____ resolutions. What kind of resolutions (2) _____ you make?

First, your New Year's resolutions should be good for you. Be sure that they can help to (3) _____ your studies or make you healthier. You should make resolutions like doing sports every morning to keep (4) _____ health. Taking up some new (5) _____ is also a good one. Finishing (6) _____ on time and spending less time watching TV are also good resolutions.

Second, your resolutions should be not too difficult (7) _____. Be sure that you (8) _____ keep your resolutions. Don't make resolutions that are impossible for you. You should keep your resolutions small and simple, (9) _____ you can keep them.

After you make some good resolutions, don't forget to make a plan. You'd better (10) _____ what you need to do every day, and then do it.

VI. 书面表达。

新的一年快到了,李华一家制订了他们的新年计划。请根据表格内容提示,写一篇 80 词左右的短文。开头已给出。

Father	赚钱, 运动
Mother	做美食
Li Hua	更努力地学习, 拉小提琴
Sister	少吃垃圾食品, 提高数学成绩

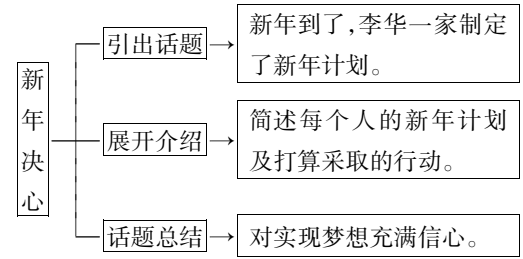
【写作指导】

一、审题

体裁: _____ 时态: _____

人称: _____

二、思路点拨



三、写作要点及词汇联想

- 1. 赚钱 _____
- 2. 运动 _____
- 3. 做美食 _____
- 4. 更努力地学习 _____
- 5. 拉小提琴 _____
- 6. 少吃垃圾食品 _____
- 7. 提高数学成绩 _____

四、句型提示

- 1. 李华的爸爸将要做更多运动保持健康。
Li Hua's father _____ do more exercise
_____.

- 2. 李华承诺要更努力地学习并练习拉小提琴。
Li Hua _____ to study harder and he is going to _____.

五、习语

- 1. Health is wealth.
- 2. Practice makes perfect.

【写作练习】

The new year is coming. Everyone in Li Hua's family makes their resolutions.



课 外 拓 展

I Have A Dream

【导读】

1963年8月23日,马丁·路德·金组织了美国历史上影响深远的“自由进军”运动。他在林肯纪念堂前向25万人发表了著名的演说《我有一个梦想》,为反对种族歧视、争取平等发出呼号。

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed, We hold these truths to be self-evident that “all men are created equal.”

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their

character.

I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of “interposition” and “nullification” —one day right there in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

【品读小思】

What's the creed of this nation?

【词海拾贝】

- 1. creed *n.* 信条
- 2. slave *n.* 奴隶
- 3. interposition *n.* 干涉
- 4. nullification *n.* 废弃,取消

Unit 7

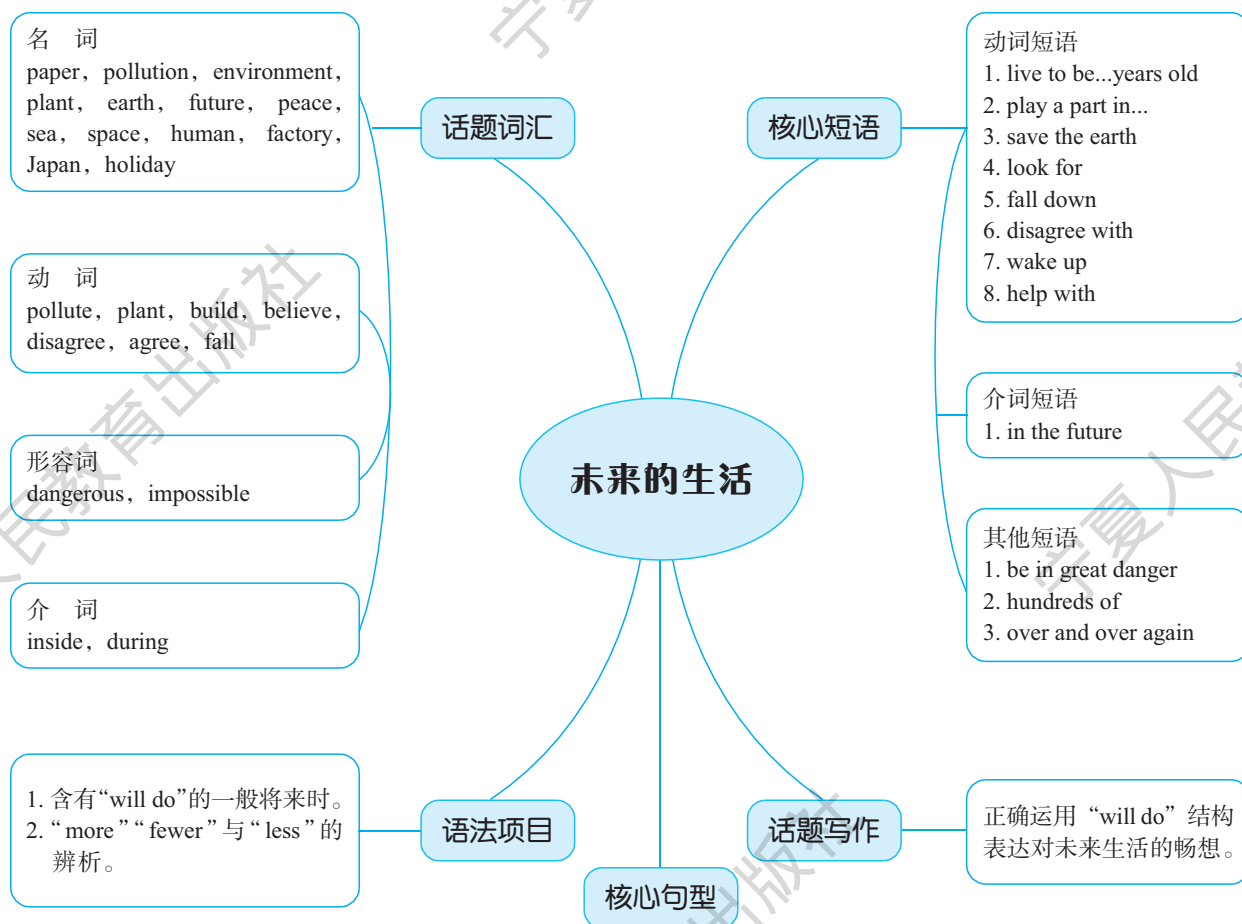
Will people have robots?



- 世界之窗
- 听力音频
- 学习小组

扫码立领

单元导学



谈论未来的生活

- Do you think there will be robots in people's home?
- People will live to be 200 years old.
- Will people use money in 100 years?
—No, they won't. Everything will be free.
- There will be fewer trees and the environment will be in great danger.
- Everyone should play a part in saving the earth.
- Today there are already robots working in factories.
- Although we can make robots move like people, it will be difficult to make them.



巩固基础

第一课时 Section A(1a—2d)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示,填写单词。

- We should plant more trees to make our _____ (环境) more beautiful.
- We only have one _____ (地球), so we must save it.
- What will your life be like in the _____ (未来)?
- Can you give me a piece of _____ (纸) to write your telephone number?
- How many _____ (行星) do you know?

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

- What can we do to cut down the _____ (pollute)?
- In two years, I _____ (leave) for Shanghai to study.
- There will be _____ (few) cars and people will take the subway _____ (much).
- All of us should play a part _____ (keep) our classroom clean and tidy.
- He _____ (not practice) playing the piano with you tomorrow.

III. 按要求改写句子。

- People will plant more trees next year. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ people _____ more trees next year?
- I think there will be fewer cars on the street. (改为否定句)
I _____ there _____ be fewer cars on the street.
- I will buy a big house for my parents in ten years. (对画线部分提问)
_____ you _____ in ten years?

- He is a university student now. (用 next year 代替 now)
He _____ a university student next year.

- Will there be more people in the future? (进行否定回答)
— _____, _____.

IV. 单词拼写。

Jill is reading a book about the future life, and it says that many cities will be more (1) _____ (拥挤的). There will be fewer trees and the environment will be in great (2) _____ (危险). Nick (3) _____ (想知道) if they will have to move to other planets. Jill wants to live on the earth. Jill also thinks people should use (4) _____ (更少的) water and (5) _____ (种植) more trees. Everyone should play a part in saving the earth.

第二课时 Section A(Grammer Focus—3c)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示,填写单词。

- I hope there is going to be less _____ (污染) in the future.
- They will _____ (建造) a tall building in our school next month.
- It's dangerous to swim in the _____ (海) alone.
- There are lots of beautiful kites in the _____ (天空).
- Will there be world _____ (和平) in twenty years?

II. 用 few, little, many 和 much 的适当形式填空。

- There's _____ milk left in the bottle, I'll go to the shop and buy some.
- You'd better eat _____ meat and do _____ exercise to keep healthy.
- The _____ we get together, the happier

we'll be.

4. There will be _____ people in the village because _____ and more people are going to the cities to find jobs.
5. We will have _____ free time because we have _____ homework this term.
6. She is new here, so she has _____ friends now.

III. 根据汉语意思完成句子, 每空一词。

1. — 一百年以后人们还用纸币吗?
— 不, 他们不会。一切都将是免费的。
— _____ people _____ paper money _____ 100 years?
— No, _____. Everything _____.
2. — 明天的天气怎么样?
— 天气将会很晴朗。
— What _____ the weather _____ like tomorrow?
— It _____ be sunny.
3. 未来会有更少的书, 因为人们将会在电脑上阅读。
_____ books in the future because people will read on computers.
4. 春天到来的时候, 我将会在花园里种更多的花。
When spring comes, I _____ flowers in the garden.
5. 大学毕业后, 尼克将在哪儿工作?
Where _____ Nick _____ to work after he finishes university?

IV. 综合填空。

free, enjoy, everyone, under, robot,
because, believe, be able to, machine, in

I think our life will be very different (1) _____ 100 years.

First, people won't live on land. Our cities will be (2) _____ the sea. Some special (3) _____ will make air and lights, but the

environment won't be the same. Plants won't grow (4) _____ there won't be any soil (土壤). For this reason, people won't (5) _____ grow vegetables. Most of the food will be in the form of a pill (药丸).

Second, people don't have to work long hours, because (6) _____ and computers will help them. No one will have to do housework. So people will have more (7) _____ time and they will be able to (8) _____ things they like.

Finally, I think that (9) _____ will be able to travel to the moon for a holiday. In a word, I (10) _____ that the future world will be an interesting place to live in.

第三课时 Section B(1a—2e)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

1. My teacher always _____ (相信) that I can study better.
2. Now university students live in a comfortable _____ (公寓).
3. Today there are already robots _____ (工作) in the factories.
4. There will be more air pollution because of more _____ (工厂).
5. Nothing is _____ (不可能的) if you put your heart into it.

II. 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. I believe my life in the future will be better and _____ (happy).
2. My friend _____ (disagree) with me because he thought it was not good.
3. People will live _____ (be) 200 years old.
4. You can see lots of new _____ (build) in Yinchuan city.
5. I think children _____ (study) on computers in the near future.

III. 根据句意及汉语提示补全句子。

1. 我妹妹在学走路的时候经常会摔倒。

My sister often _____ when she learned to walk.

2. 他说他不同意我们的意见。

He says he _____ us.

3. 我相信中国将来会建造更多的太空站。

I believe China will build more _____ in the future.

4. 看! 有一些男孩在操场踢足球。

Look! There _____ some boys _____ on the playground.

5. 每个人都应该参与到拯救地球中来。

Everyone should _____ in _____.

IV. 单词拼写。

Robots in movies about the future are usually like (1) _____ (人类的) servants. They help with the housework and do jobs in dirty or (2) _____ (危险的) places. Today robots can do simple jobs over and over again and never get bored. Some robots in (3) _____ (日本) can walk and dance. However, some (4) _____ (科学家) believe that it will be difficult to make robots (5) _____ (真正地) think like a man. Also, they will never be able to (6) _____ (醒来) and know where they are.

Robots can be in different (7) _____ (形状) in the future. Some will look like humans, and (8) _____ (其他的) might look like animals. We never know what will happen in the future!

第四课时 Section B (3a—Self Check)

I. 用方框中短语的正确形式填空。

look for, wake up, over and over again,
fall down, hundreds of

1. The teacher asks us to read the article _____

_____.

2. My alarm clock didn't work this morning, so I _____ late.

3. _____ people come to the park to do exercise every day.

4. Bob _____ his keys, but he didn't find them.

5. Some old houses _____ in the heavy snow last year.

II. 根据汉语意思完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 你能告诉我这个单词的汉语意思吗?

Can you tell me the _____ of this _____?

2. 如果有可能, 我将去上海学习。

I will go to Shanghai to study _____.

3. 今年冬天, 你将去哪里度假?

Where are you going to _____ this winter?

4. 下周我们可能有一场学校旅行。

We will _____ have a _____ next week.

5. 每件事情都有两面性。

Every coin has _____.

III. 按要求改写句子, 每空一词。

1. There will be an English test tomorrow. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ an English test tomorrow?

2. Bob will go to the university in five years. (对画线部分提问)

_____ will Bob go to university?

3. There is going to be a short play this Friday. (改为同义句)

_____ a short play this Friday.

4. The future of Ningxia will be better and better. (对画线部分提问)

_____ will the future of Ningxia _____?

5. My father will stay in London for two months. (对画线部分提问)

_____ your father _____ in London?

IV. 语法填空。

After class, Ken was playing games on his mobile phone. Some classmates were standing around (1) _____ (he) and talking. "It (2) _____ (seem) that people now can't live (3) _____ mobile phones. What will the mobile phone be like in

the future?" One of the (4) _____ (student) asked. "I think it will be as (5) _____ (thin) as paper and we can charge (充电) it by (6) _____ (put) it in the sun," Andy said. Kelly (7) _____ (agree) with Andy. She said, "Yes, it is really (8) _____ (possibly). In the future, people may leave the earth and live on other (9) _____ (planet)." No matter what it will be like, it will become (10) _____ (good).



提升能力

I. 听说训练。

(I) 听后选择。

A. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Yes, there will.
B. No, there won't.
C. Yes, and there will be fewer trees.
- () 2. A. To watch a TV program about robots.
B. To read a book about sports.
C. To watch a TV program about sports.
- () 3. A. Sunny. B. Windy.
C. Rainy.
- () 4. A. Beijing. B. Sanya.
C. Shanghai.
- () 5. A. Almost every home will have a computer.
B. Almost every home will have a robot.
C. Not every home will have a robot.

B. 听下面一段对话,选择正确答案。

- () 6. What did Frank do just now?
A. He read a book about schools in the future.
B. He read a book about factories in the future.
C. He read a book about life in the future.
- () 7. How will students talk to their teachers?
A. Use the phone.
B. Through the Internet.
C. Use the robot.

- () 8. Who will do heavy work?

A. Teachers. B. Robots.
C. Workers.

(II) 听记转述。

A. 听后记录。

听短文,然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题(每空1词)。在听该短文之前,你将有15秒钟的时间阅读表格中的内容。听完该短文后,你将有2分钟的时间检查答案,并将正确答案填入相应的空白处。该短文读两遍。

Tom's Life	
In the past	There were many trees and birds in the village. It was 9. _____. His house was near the school, so Tom 10. _____ to school every day.
Now	There is more 11. _____ in the city than that in the village.
In the future	In ten years, Tom is going to be an 12. _____. They will try to find many different kinds of ways to make the air in the city 13. _____ and fresher.

B. 听后转述。

现在你看到的是上一节记录的信息表,你将第三次听该录音材料,请做好记录。听完后,你将有2分30秒的时间作转述准备。听到提示音后,你将有80秒的时间完成对所听内容的转述并录音。

你的转述可以这样开始:Tom lived in a small village two years ago. There were...

(Ⅲ) 模仿朗读。

听所给材料的录音,然后模仿朗读并录音。现在请你用 40 秒的时间快速浏览该短文。听完录音后,你将有 70 秒的时间作模仿朗读准备。然后你将有 80 秒的时间朗读该短文并录音。该短文读一遍。

What will our school be like in the future? I think our school will be very different in the future. First, there will be taller teaching buildings and more students studying inside. There will be fewer teachers in the future because we will study with computers. Teachers will teach us online. In the future, we won't do as much homework as we do now, so we will have more time to do our favorite things. In the future, we'll study at school for only three days a week, so the holidays will be longer and we'll be happier.

II. 完形填空。

In 2051, I will live in a smart house. It won't be very big, because the 1 will be more crowded in thirty years, and there will not be much 2 for me to build my house. 3 it will be comfortable and full of useful furniture. In the morning, my bed will "stand up" and wake me up. So I don't 4 an alarm clock. After I take a shower and then go into the kitchen, my 5 is already ready. 6 cooks it? My smart table does.

I will spend the daytime in my office. But I can still know what is happening in my house. Is there 7 visiting me? Does my dog do 8 alone at home? I can 9 all of these on my phone.

When I arrive home in the evening, the lights will "know" I'm back and they will turn on 10. I believe I will have such a cool house.

- () 1. A. land B. earth
 C. house D. home
() 2. A. room B. time
 C. place D. money
() 3. A. And B. So

- C. But D. Though
() 4. A. like B. need
 C. want D. buy
() 5. A. breakfast B. lunch
 C. supper D. dinner
() 6. A. How B. What
 C. Who D. Why
() 7. A. everyone B. no one
 C. someone D. anyone
() 8. A. good B. smart
 C. well D. clever
() 9. A. read B. see
 C. look D. watch
() 10. A. them B. themselves
 C. they D. their

III. 阅读理解。

A

"Mirror, mirror on the wall, what will I look like in ten years? Will I look pretty if I eat junk food and don't exercise?"

To get the answers, you might need a special mirror. French scientists have invented one. In this mirror, you won't see what you look like today. You will see what you'll look like in the future.

"The mirror looks like the one in your bathroom, but with two differences," says Martin Illsley, one of the scientists.

First, it has a camera to take your pictures. You also need to tell the mirror what you eat and how you exercise. Then, with that information, special software in it will create a future vision of you on the mirror.

What can bad habits do to you in five or ten years? This mirror may just show you. If you don't want it to become real, give up your bad habits right now!

- () 1. What can you see in this special mirror?
A. What you looked like in the past.
B. What you look like today.
C. What you will look like in the future.
D. Nothing can be seen.

- () 2. The mirror needs the following information except (除了) _____ when create a future vision of you.
- A. what you look like
B. what you eat
C. how you study
D. how you exercise
- () 3. What the underlined words “give up” in the last paragraph mean in Chinese?
- A. 放弃 B. 向上
C. 给 D. 坚持
- () 4. According to the passage, which is NOT true about the mirror?
- A. It was invented by a French scientist.
B. There's a special software in it.
C. There are differences between the mirror with the one in your bathroom.
D. The mirror only shows you some good vision.

B

Scientists will put some robot fish into the sea near Spain this year. These robot fish will help people find out the pollution in the water. If the robot fish are able to finish their work successfully, the team of scientists hopes the robot fish will be used in rivers, lakes and seas around the world.

The robot fish are about 1.5 meters long. There is a detector in their bodies. It can find the pollution in the water, and then the robot fish will eat part of it. They can “swim” for eight hours in the sea freely and send back information to people on the beach. After their energy runs down, they will go back to the beach by themselves.

There are five robot fish altogether. Each costs about 29,000 dollars. They are part of a three-year project between engineering company BMT Group and Essex University in southeastern England.

- () 5. What will the robot fish do if they find the pollution in the water?
- A. They will take it to the people on the beach.
B. They will eat all of the pollution.
C. They will eat some of the pollution.
D. They will stop working.

- () 6. What does the underlined word “It” in paragraph 2 refers to?
- A. Water. B. Pollution.
C. Body. D. Detector.
- () 7. When will the robot fish go back to the beach?
- A. After they use out of their energy.
B. After they send back information to people.
C. After they swim for eight hours.
D. After they eat the pollution in the water.
- () 8. Which of the following is TRUE about the robot fish?
- A. They are about 15 meters long.
B. They can eat all the pollution in the sea.
C. Each of them costs about 29,000 dollars.
D. They are able to finish all of their work.

IV. 综合填空。

smart, word, decide, how, nothing,
answer, for, sell, only, need

Mr. Green made a robot. The robot could say (1) _____ one sentence “There is no doubt about it.” He always repeated these (2) _____ when you spoke to him.

One day, Mr. Green (3) _____ a lot of money and he took the robot to the market (4) _____ him. “Who will buy my robot? He is very (5) _____,” he shouted. “Twenty thousand dollars for my robot!”

A man was surprised that he was asking (6) _____ so much money. Instead of asking Mr. Green why he wanted so much money, he (7) _____ to speak to the robot. “Are you worth twenty thousand dollars?” he asked the robot. “There is no doubt about it,” answered the robot.

The man liked the robot's (8) _____ so much that he bought him and carried him home. But

very soon he found that the robot could say (9) _____ else. He was sorry he bought it. He stood in front of the robot and said, “(10) _____ foolish (愚蠢的) I was to throw so much money away!” “There is no doubt about it,” said the robot.

V. 语法填空。

In the future, maybe teachers will be robots. They will teach (1) _____ (we) English, Chinese, science and even P. E. The robot teachers will be very clever and they may know (2) _____ (everything).

You can ask them any questions (3) _____ any time. They will answer your questions (4) _____ (quick) and they will never make (5) _____ (mistake).

The robot teachers will be very kind and (6) _____ (patience) with the students. (7) _____ they work day and night, they will never feel tired. They will love every student, (8) _____ students can't lie to them.

I'm looking forward to (9) _____ (have) such teachers. I think there will be robot teachers in the future. But some students think it's (10) _____ (possible) to have such robot teachers. Do you agree with me?

VI. 任务型阅读。

Life in the future will be different from life today. Between then and now many changes will happen. But what will the changes be?

The population is growing fast. There will be more people in the world and most of them will live longer than people live now.

Computers will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. People will have more free time for sports, watching TV and travelling. Travelling will be much cheaper and easier. And more people will go to other countries for holidays.

There will be changes in our food, too. More land will be used for building new towns and houses for all

the people. Then there will be less room for cows and sheep, so meat will be more expensive. Maybe no one will eat it every day. Instead, they will eat more fruit and vegetables. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. People will work fewer hours than they do now. Robots will do dangerous and hard work. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a problem.

1. In the future, there will be _____ people in the world and most of them will live _____ than people live now.
2. More people will go to _____ for holidays.
3. People will have more time to do sports, _____ and _____.
4. The meat will be more expensive, so people will eat _____.
5. People will _____ because robots will help people do some dangerous and hard work.

VII. 书面表达。

假如你是李华,你有一个梦想,希望自己将来拥有一个机器人,它可以帮你做以下事情:1. 能打扫屋子、购物;2. 能陪你下棋、玩电脑;3. 是一名好老师,帮你解决问题。

请你给你的好朋友 Tony 写一封 80 词左右的邮件,和他分享你的梦想。开头已给出,不计入总词数。

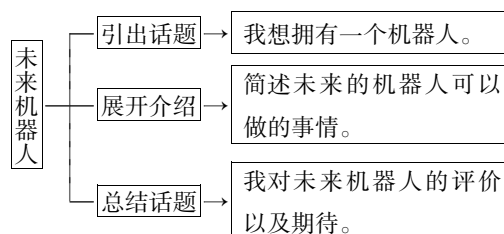
【写作指导】

一、审题

体裁: _____ 时态: _____

人称: _____

二、思路点拨



三、写作要点及词汇联想

1. 打扫屋子 _____
2. 购物 _____
3. 下棋 _____
4. 解决问题 _____

四、句型提示

1. 我的机器人将能够帮我打扫屋子。

My robot _____ help me _____

2. 而且,它还会帮我解决问题。

_____, he will help me _____

【写作练习】

Dear Tony,

I have a dream. In the future I will have a robot.

Yours,

Li Hua



课 外 拓 展

What was life like during Tudor times

(1485-1603)?

【导读】

导读:伯爵亨利·都铎于1485年夺取王位,建立都铎王朝。都铎王朝处于英国从封建主义向资本主义过渡时期,被认为是英国君主专制历史上的黄金时期。那么这一历史阶段的各阶层生活是什么样的呢?

Life in a village

Tudor England was a farming society. People lived in small villages and worked on their farms. Others made cloth in their homes for very little pay. They worked hard for six days a week to have enough food to eat.

Life for the rich

Rich Tudor families had a very comfortable life. They wore expensive clothes and jewelry, and lived in big, beautiful homes with gardens and servants. They owned a lot of land and enjoyed a pleasant social life.

Tudor towns

Most Tudor towns were small and had only a few hundred houses. These towns were often built near a river and had a wall around them to protect them.

Children in Tudor times

Not many children went to school during Tudor times. Poor children had to work and help their families. Rich or working families could pay the fee and sent their sons to school.

【品读小思】

What kind of life did poor children have in Tudor times?

【词海拾贝】

1. Tudor 都铎王朝
2. jewelry *n.* 珠宝
3. servant *n.* 仆人



世界之窗

听力音频

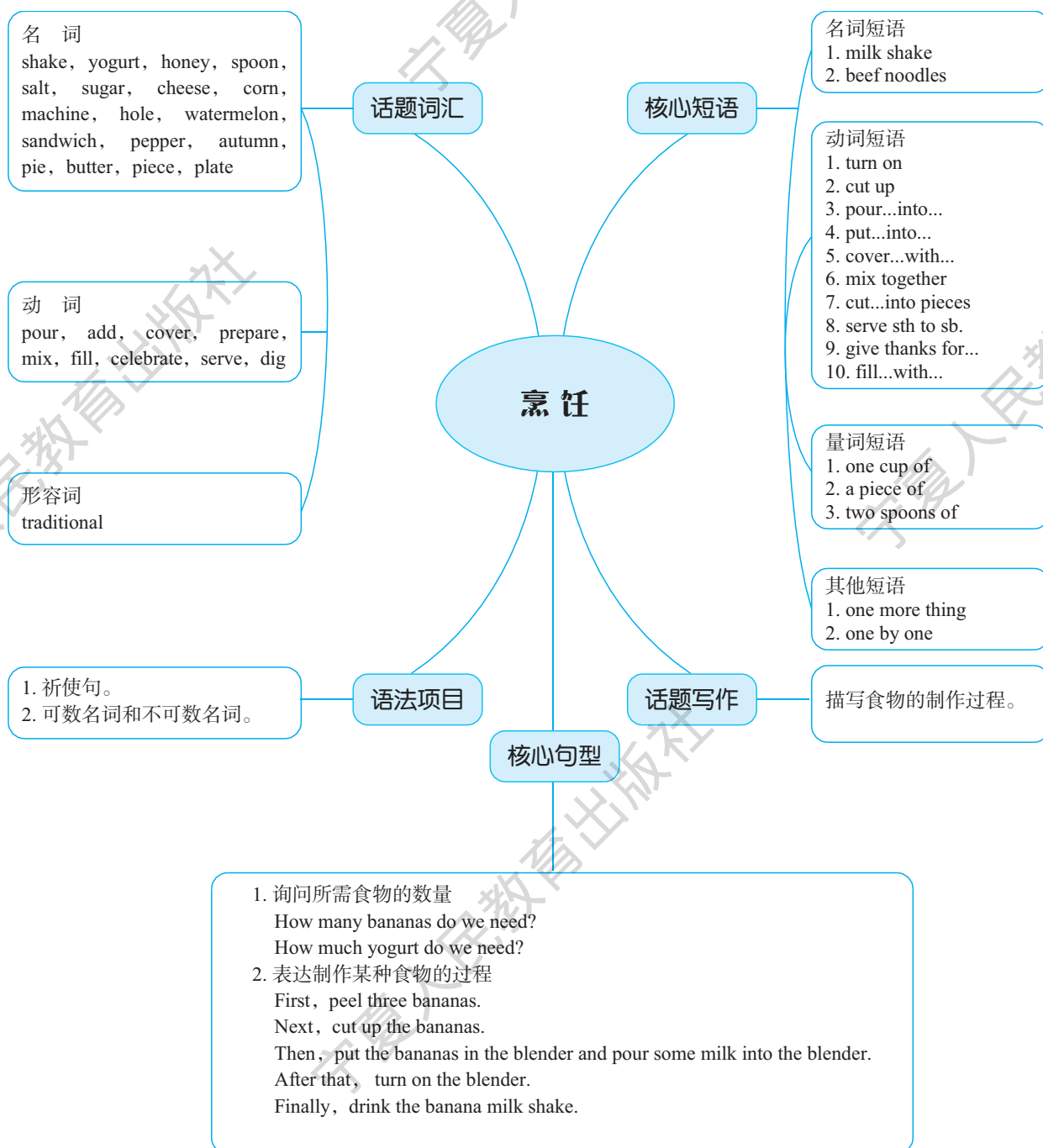
学习小组

扫码立领

Unit 8

How do you make a banana milk shake?

单元导学





巩固基础

第一课时 Section A(1a—2d)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

- The less _____ (食盐) we eat, the healthier we'll be.
- Zhongwei is famous for its _____ (西瓜).
- He likes drinking _____ (酸奶) after lunch.
- Please _____ (摇动) the bottle before taking medicine.
- I'd like some hot tea with _____ (蜂蜜).

II. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Look! Mike is _____ (pour) some water into a glass.
- _____ (final), we got the top of the mountain.
- My mother likes to eat _____ (tomato) noodles very much.
- I want another two _____ (spoon) of sugar.
- Do you know how _____ (make) dumplings?

III. 用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空。

how many, how much, turn off,
cut up, pour...into

- Please _____ the milk _____ the bottle.
- _____ are the shoes?
—They are twenty dollars.
- Remember to _____ the light when you leave the room.
- _____ the apples and then put them into the blender.
- _____ cups of water do you need?
—I need only one.

IV. 单词拼写。

Marry is hungry. She wants to make a banana milk shake.

First, she (1) _____ (削皮) three bananas and cuts them up. Then she puts the bananas and ice-cream into the blender. Next, she pours the milk into the blender. After that, she (2) _____ (打开) on the blender. (3) _____ (最后), she pours the milk into a (4) _____ (杯子) and drinks it. How (5) _____ (美味的) it is! Marry is very happy. And now she is full.

第二课时 Section A(Grammer Focus—3c)

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Please _____ (peel) two bananas for me.
- How many _____ (tomato) do you need to make the soup?
- There _____ (be) three glasses of milk on the table.
- Do you know how _____ (plant) a tree?
- My little brother doesn't like _____ (cheese) at all.

II. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

- It's bad for our teeth to eat too much _____ (糖).
- There is a _____ (洞) in the wall.
- I want to know how to use this popcorn _____ (机器).
- The farmers are _____ (挖) potatoes in the field now.
- My parents grow _____ (玉米) in the village every year.

III. 按要求改写句子,每空一词。

1. I need a spoon of honey. (对画线部分提问)
_____ honey do you need?
2. There are ten tomatoes in the bag. (对画线部分提问)
_____ tomatoes are there in the bag?
3. Give up learning English. (改为否定句)
_____ up learning English.
4. There is a little bread in the fridge. (对画线部分提问)
_____ bread _____ in the fridge?
5. Remember to turn off the TV before going to bed. (改为同义句)
_____ to turn off the TV before going to bed.

IV. 综合填空。

good, for, they, add, give, plan,
and, vegetable, one, way

Today we have a discussion about how (1) _____ thanks to our parents in class. Our teacher says we can make some food (2) _____ them. We all think it is a good idea.

Tom (3) _____ to make popcorn. His grandmother knows how to make popcorn. She can tell him the (4) _____ of making it. Gina is (5) _____ at cooking noodles, (6) _____ her parents like her noodles. Mike wants to make Russian soup. And he tells us how to make it. (7) _____, buy some beef and (8) _____. Then, cut them up. After that, put (9) _____ into a pot and add some water. For one more thing, cook them for half an hour and (10) _____ some salt. I want to make fruit salad. I learned to make it from a book. It is easy.

第三课时 Section B (1a—2e)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

1. My favorite season is _____ (秋天) because I like the yellow leaves.
2. I'd like a little more _____ (黄油) in my bread.
3. People in Western countries like _____ (三明治) very much.
4. I must be strong in body and mind to _____ (服务) our city.
5. My uncle will move to _____ (英格兰) next year.

II. 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. There will be more and more _____ (travel) coming to Ningxia.
2. My brother is going to come back _____ (celebrate) the Spring Festival.
3. Chinese celebrate Mid-Autumn Festival by _____ (eat) mooncakes.
4. I'd like two _____ (plate) of dumplings.
5. There are two slices of turkey on the table and there is some _____ (pepper) on the slices.

III. 用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空。

cut into, give thanks for, fill...with,
cover...with, mix up

1. My teacher always believes me, so I _____ her love and care.
2. The boy _____ his schoolbag _____ books and left the classroom.
3. If you want to make orange juice, you should _____ them _____ pieces.
4. I'll _____ the computer _____ a piece of beautiful cloth.
5. Cut up these vegetables and then _____ them _____.

IV. 单词拼写。

In most countries, people usually eat (1) _____ (传统的) food on special holidays. A special day in the United States is Thanksgiving. It's on the fourth Thursday in (2) _____ (十一月). It's a time to give thanks for food in the autumn. People always remember the first travelers about four (3) _____ (百) years ago. They had a long, hard winter, and many of them (4) _____ (死了). Today, Americans still (5) _____ (庆祝) the holiday by having turkey dinner with their family.

第四课时 (Section B 3a—Self Check)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

- How many _____ (张) of paper do you need?
- The _____ (四) day of a week is Wednesday.
- We must wear warm clothes because of the low _____ (温度).
- Finally, she _____ (混合) the egg and tomatoes together and ate them.
- Tom studies Chinese by _____ (读) a lot of Chinese books.

II. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子, 每空一词。

- 我饿了。请给我两片面包。
I'm _____. Please give me two _____ of bread.
- 感恩节是每年 11 月的第四个星期四。
Thanksgiving is on the _____ in _____ every year.
- 冰箱里装满了水果和蔬菜。
The fridge is _____ fruit and vegetables.
- 幸福的秘诀就是对生活中你所拥有的一切感恩。
The secret of _____ is to _____ for everything you have in your life.

5. 我用水果来招待我的朋友。

I _____ some fruit _____ my friends.

III. 按要求改写句子。

- There are two bags of salt in the kitchen. (对画线部分提问)
_____ of salt are there in the kitchen?
- Do you like lettuce in a sandwich? (改为同义句)
Do you like a _____?
- It's time to have breakfast. (改为同义句)
It's _____ breakfast.
- I'd like two more cups of coffee. (改为同义句)
I'd like _____ cups of coffee.
- I need two spoons of butter to make the bread more delicious. (对画线部分提问)
_____ butter do you need to make the bread more delicious?

IV. 语法填空。

Sandwiches are popular in the world, but do you know where they came from? Sandwich was the name (1) _____ a person. He lived in (2) _____ (English) about two hundred years ago. Sandwich had a lot of money. He often played cards all day and night and had no time (3) _____ (have) dinner. One day he played for hours and felt very (4) _____ (hunger). He asked his servant to get (5) _____ (he) some meat and bread. He put the meat (6) _____ the two pieces of bread so that he could keep (7) _____ (play) his cards. People liked this idea and (8) _____ (call) the food sandwich. Today there are many different kinds of sandwiches. You can make them at home or buy them at restaurants (9) _____ (easy). We love sandwiches (10) _____ we can eat them everywhere and they're not expensive.



提升能力

I. 听说训练。

(I) 听后选择。

A. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. 3. B. 6.
 C. 7.
- () 2. A. A cup.
 B. Two cups.
 C. Three cups.
- () 3. A. Yes, he does.
 B. No, she doesn't.
 C. No, he doesn't.
- () 4. A. On the fourth Tuesday in November.
 B. On the fourth Thursday in November.
 C. On the fifth Thursday in November.
- () 5. A. The boy. B. The girl.
 C. Both of them.

B. 听下面一段对话,选择正确答案。

- () 6. What is Alice doing now?
 A. She is making egg and tomato soup.
 B. She is making onion soup with eggs.
 C. She is making chicken soup.
- () 7. How many tomatoes does Alice need?
 A. One. B. Two.
 C. Three.
- () 8. How long does it take Alice to make the soup?
 A. A few seconds. B. A few minutes.
 C. A few hours.

(II) 听记转述。

A. 听后记录。

听短文,然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题(每空1词)。在听该短文之前,你将有15秒钟的时间阅读表格中的内容。听完该短文后,你将有2分钟的时间检查答案,并将正确答案填入相应的空白处。该短文读两遍。

How to Make an Apple Milk Shake	
First	Peel 9. _____ apples and cut them up.
Next	Put the apples and ice - cream into the blender. Add a glass of yogurt, three spoons of 10. _____ and a spoon of sugar.
Then	Turn on the blender and let it work for about three 11. _____.
After that	12. _____ the milk shake into a cup.
Finally	Enjoy your 13. _____ apple milk shake.

B. 听后转述。

现在你看到的是上一节记录的信息表,你将第三次听该录音材料,请做好记录。听完后,你将有2分30秒的时间作转述准备。听到提示音后,你将有80秒的时间完成对所听内容的转述并录音。

你的转述可以这样开始: Hello, everyone. I'll tell you how to make an apple milk shake!

(III) 模仿朗读。

听所给材料的录音,然后模仿朗读并录音。现在请你用40秒的时间快速浏览该短文。听完录音后,你将有70秒的时间作模仿朗读准备。然后你将有80秒的时间朗读该短文并录音。该短文读一遍。

Last Sunday, my mother made a beef sandwich for me. It was very delicious and I loved it very much. Now let me tell you how to make a beef sandwich. First, put a spoon of butter on a piece of bread. After that, cut up an onion and a tomato and add them to the bread. Next, put some lettuce and three pieces of beef on the bread. Then, put another piece of bread on the top. Finally, you can enjoy the delicious beef sandwich.

II. 完形填空。

You may feel like enjoying an ice-cream on a hot summer day. Do you want to make super fruit ice-cream? Let me tell you 1 to make it.

When you make it, you will need a cup of yogurt and honey, two cups of milk, two 2 of sugar and lemon juice, some apple sauce, cheese and one small watermelon.

First, use the knife to 3 the watermelon up. Then pour the milk into a bowl, heat it and add some sugar 4 it. Put the milk away until it is 5. Next, pour the yogurt, lemon juice and honey into the bowl and 6 them up. Then put the apple sauce and cheese into a blender and 7 the blender. When it is finished, put the ingredients from the blender into the bowl. Then put the watermelon pieces on the top and put them into the 8 to keep them cold.

After three hours, you can take 9 out of the fridge. The super fruit ice-cream is 10 delicious that you must like it.

- () 1. A. when B. how
 C. where D. what
- () 2. A. spoons B. bags
 C. pieces D. plates
- () 3. A. pour B. fill
 C. cut D. cover
- () 4. A. to B. on
 C. at D. for
- () 5. A. hot B. cool
 C. salt D. dry
- () 6. A. cook B. do
 C. mix D. put
- () 7. A. open B. close
 C. turn off D. turn on
- () 8. A. blender B. pot
 C. plate D. fridge
- () 9. A. they B. them
 C. their D. it

- () 10. A. much B. such
 C. so D. too

III. 阅读理解。

A

A BANANA MILK SHAKE

(Enough for two big glasses of milk shake)

Two bananas
Two spoons (150g) of ice-cream
125 ml of fresh milk
Chocolate, cream and fruit

- Don't ask your mother for help with this one!
 - It's very easy and it takes two minutes to make.
 - Put the bananas, the ice-cream and milk in the blender.
 - Blend for about ten seconds.
 - Pour it into two glasses.
 - Put some cream, chocolate and fruit on the top.
- It's nice and cold with that ice-cream in it, so enjoy it!

- () 1. You don't need _____ for your milk shake.
A. cream B. milk
C. chocolate D. vegetables
- () 2. How much fresh milk do you need?
A. Two spoons.
B. 150g.
C. 125 ml.
D. Two big glasses.
- () 3. How long does it take you to make the banana milk shake?
A. Two minutes.
B. Ten seconds.
C. An hour.
D. Two hours.
- () 4. The banana milk shake is _____.
A. hard to make
B. enough for two persons
C. delicious and cold
D. only for children

B

Yunnan cross-bridge rice noodles are delicious food with a history of more than one hundred years. There is a beautiful and moving story about it.

The story happened in Mengzi city in the south of Yunnan Province. In the story, there is a lake outside the city. It was a great place to study. A scholar(学者) often went there to study. His wife made his favorite food, rice noodles, for him every day. But he worked so hard that he often forgot to eat the food. When he wanted to eat, he always found the noodles were already cold. As time passed, the scholar became more and more unhealthy. His wife worried about him. Once, she killed a fat hen and cooked it. She found the soup was still warm for a long time. She put rice noodles into the soup. It became delicious. The scholar liked to eat them. So his wife often cooked noodles this way and sent them to him. Later, the scholar passed the exam successfully. He said, "Thanks to my wife, she often sent the rice noodles of chicken soup to me, so I could succeed." When his wife sent rice noodles to him, she had to go across a small bridge on the lake. So people called "cross-bridge rice noodles" as its name to remember the wife.

- () 5. Where did the scholar study?
- Near a lake.
 - At home.
 - In a school.
 - On a bridge.
- () 6. Which of the following is NOT true about the scholar?
- His favorite food is rice noodles.
 - He passed the exam at last.
 - He killed a fat hen and cooked it.
 - He was thankful to his wife.
- () 7. Why did the local people call the food "cross-bridge rice noodles"?
- Because he must go across a bridge to study.
 - Because he must cross a bridge to get to

the lake.

- Because his wife must cross a bridge to send food to him.
 - Because his wife must cross a bridge to buy food for him.
- () 8. Which is the best title for the passage?
- A story of Yunnan Cross-bridge Rice Noodles
 - How to Make Yunnan Cross-bridge Rice Noodles
 - Delicious Yunnan Cross-bridge Rice Noodles
 - A Scholar's Wife and Her Rice Noodles

IV. 综合填空。

buy, different, make, after that, later,
he, tomato, what, blender, into

Today is Father's Day. My sister and I did (1) _____ things for my dad.

After getting up, my sister went to the garden to help dad wash (2) _____ car. After that, she decided to make a chicken sandwich for dad. She went to the supermarket and (3) _____ some food, such as butter, lettuce, (4) _____ and chicken. Then she made a chicken sandwich.

What should I do for dad? When I saw the (5) _____ on the table, I had a good idea. I decided (6) _____ a banana milk shake for dad. I peeled three bananas and cut them up. Then I put the bananas, some ice-cream and yogurt (7) _____ the blender. (8) _____, I turned on the blender. Five minutes (9) _____, the banana milk shake was OK.

Dad was very happy about (10) _____ my sister and I did for him.

V. 任务型阅读。

My mother is pretty good at cooking. She told me many things about cooking. Here are some.

Get a good, easy cook book.

For beginners, it is common to have a lot of

questions about cooking. So it is very important to have some cook books to find the answers.

Cook with other people.

If you can do it with your mom and grandma, that would be the best. They will show you all the family questions, and tell you it will be better next time. Cooking classes are also helpful and fun. Everybody is there for the same reason. You can get a lot from cooking teachers.

Just do it.

Practicing is the most important part of learning something. Just go to the kitchen. It will seem to be long, difficult and not as fun as you thought it was, but don't worry, it will get easier. You will do better as you practice more. You should also remember that everybody has to learn at times. So, take action now.

Title: (1) I Learn to Cook	
Get a good, easy cook book.	Buy some (2) to find the answers.
(3)	Cook with your family; (4) are also helpful.
Just do it.	The more you practice, the (5) you will do.

VI. 书面表达。

“西红柿炒鸡蛋”是一道家常菜,它既美味可口又简单易做。根据所给提示,以“How to Make Scrambled Eggs with Tomatoes”为题写一篇 80 词左右的短文。

原料:一个西红柿、三个鸡蛋、一个青椒 (green pepper)、盐、油 (oil)。

步骤:1. 将西红柿和青椒切碎;2. 打破 (break) 鸡蛋放入碗里搅拌;3. 往鸡蛋里加盐并搅拌;4. 在平底锅 (pan) 里倒一些油,然后放入鸡蛋、西红柿和青椒;5. 炒两分钟。

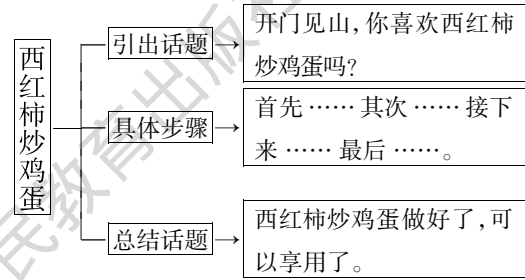
【写作指导】

一、审题

体裁: 时态:

人称:

二、思路点拨:本文是一篇说明文,主要说明西红柿炒鸡蛋的制作过程。时态为一般现在时。



三、写作要点及词汇联想

1. 切碎
2. 搅拌
3. 往碗里加盐
4. 炒两分钟
5. 首先 接下来 然后 之后 最后

四、句型提示

1. 接下来,打破三个鸡蛋并倒入碗中搅拌。
break three eggs and them a bowl and them.
2. 然后,加热平底锅并倒入一些油。
the pan and some oil it.
3. 最后,翻炒两分钟。
cook it

【写作练习】

How to Make Scrambled Eggs with Tomatoes



课 外 拓 展

Chinese snacks

【导读】

中国饮食文化具有悠久的历史,对丰富和完善世界饮食文化做出了独特的贡献。

中国饮食文化已经成了影响世界的物质财富和精神财富。



Chinese has local snacks from different places. Because of geographic differences, South China sees more rice like rice-pudding, rice noodles, and so on. North China produces more wheat and corn snacks like dumplings and buns. Many snacks are linked to festivals. People eat dumplings at the Spring Festival, *tangyuan* at the Lantern Festival, rice dumplings at the Dragon Boat Festival, and rice cakes at the cakes at the Double Ninth Festival.

Snacks are important elements of Chinese culture. They are often to the taste of the local people. For

example, Sichuan province sees more spicy snacks, while the region to the south of Yangtze River eats more sweet snacks. Many snacks have more than one name. For example, *tangyuan* is also called *yuanxiao*. A similar snack can be called something differently in different places. For example, wonton is called *chaoshou* in Sichuan Province and *bianshi* in Fujian province.

In the past, most snacks were homemade and were made only at the Spring Festival or on other special days. Today snacks are everywhere.

【品读小思】

What's the difference about snacks between South China and North China?

【词海拾贝】

1. wheat *n.* 小麦
2. bun *n.* 馒头
3. be linked to 与……有关联
4. element *n.* 元素,要素

Unit 9

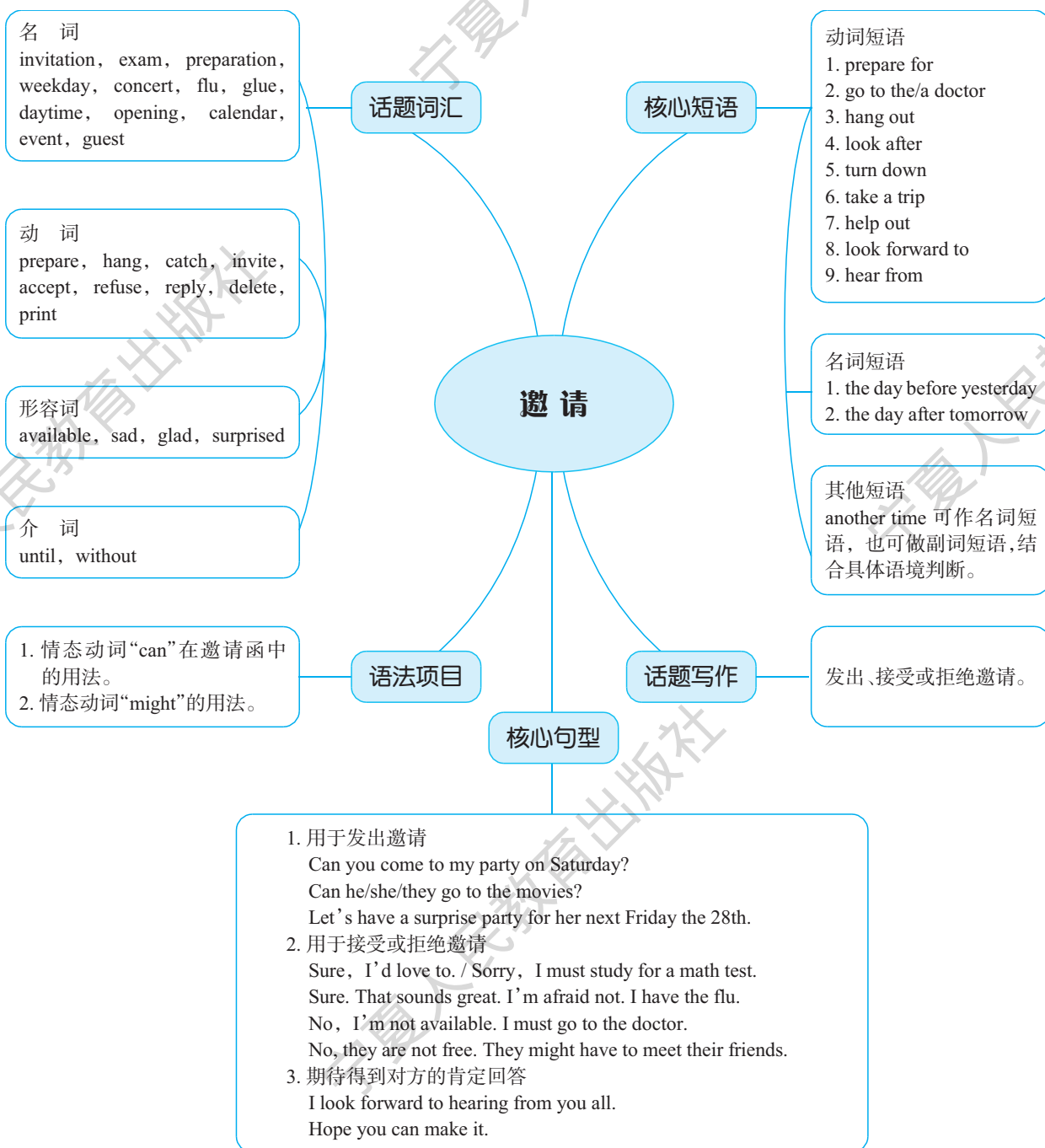
Can you come to my party?



- 世界之窗
- 听力音频
- 学习小组

扫码立领

单元导学





巩固基础

第一课时 Section A(1a—2d)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

- Larry had a bad _____ (流感), and the doctor asked her to rest at home.
- I can't go to the movies with you this Sunday evening, because we will have a math _____ (考试) next Monday.
- My mom gets up early to _____ (准备) breakfast for my family every day.
- I really want to go swimming with you this afternoon, but I'm not _____ (空闲的).
- I'm sorry, I'm late. I didn't _____ (赶上) the early bus.

II. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Thanks so much for _____ (ask) me to have a picnic together.
- Can you go bike _____ (ride) with me this Saturday?
- He won't go out to play until he _____ (finish) all his homework.
- Tom's parents are planning _____ (visit) their friends this weekend.
- I have to help my parents _____ (do) housework on weekends.

III. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

- 明晚能一起去看电影吗?
——当然,我想去。
—_____ you _____ the movies with me tomorrow night?
—Sure, _____.
- 你可以另找时间去拜访你的爷爷奶奶。
You can visit your grandparents _____.
- 晚上出去闲逛是很危险的。
It's dangerous to _____ at night.

- 我感觉不太舒服,今天下午我要去看医生。

I don't feel very well. I will _____ this afternoon.

- 昨天我们直到雨停才回家。

We _____ go home _____ the rain stopped yesterday.

IV. 综合填空。

good, come, until, must, hang out, visit, ride, because

Jeff's cousin Sam is coming to (1) _____ him on Saturday from Xi'an. So Jeff asked Nick (2) _____ to his house to play with Sam together. They went bike (3) _____ together last fall and they had a (4) _____ time. Nick would like to come, but he can't. (5) _____ he will have a math exam next Monday and he (6) _____ prepare for it. But Sam isn't leaving (7) _____ next Wednesday. So they decided to (8) _____ together on Monday night.

第二课时 Section A(Grammer Focus—3c)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

- I'm sure, if you ask her for help, Alice won't _____ (拒绝).
- Danny wants to be a pianist, so he _____ (练习) the piano every day.
- I'll _____ (邀请) my friends to have dinner at my house tomorrow.
- My little brother gave my father a gift on Father's Day, he _____ (接受) it happily.
- My parents are always busy working on _____ (工作日).

II. 按要求完成句子,每空一词。

- I can go to the mountains with you tomorrow night.
(改为一般疑问句)

_____ you _____
_____ with me tomorrow night?

2. Will you be free this afternoon? (改为同义句)

Will you _____ this afternoon?

3. Do you want to go hiking with us this Sunday? (改为同义句)

_____ you _____ go hiking with us
this Sunday?

4. She went to bed after she finished her homework.
(改为同义句)

She _____ go to bed _____ she finished
her homework.

5. Mary has to look after her little sister at home. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Mary _____ look after her
little sister at home?

III. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Julie plans _____ (visit) her grandparents
tomorrow.

2. I'm really busy now, so I refused _____
(hang) out with her.

3. —Can you come to my party on Saturday?

—Sorry, I'm _____ (prepare) for my
English test.

4. They often invite me _____ (have) dinner
with them on weekends.

5. Are you free _____ (help) me with my
English?

IV. 语法填空。

We are going to have a seven-day holiday this month. My family are discussing (1) _____ to do for it. My father wants to travel to Xi'an. He says there (2) _____ (be) many beautiful places of interest there. And the food is also very delicious. My mother wants to go to Hainan. (3) _____ my grandparents are (4) _____ (take) a holiday there, she really wants to spend some time (5) _____ them. I want to go to the (6) _____ (mountain) with my classmates. Because I need to do something (7) _____ (interested) to relax

myself. (8) _____, we decide (9) _____ (invite) some good friends to take a drive in the countryside. Then we will have a barbecue together. After that, I can go to the mountains with my classmates. I am looking forward to (10) _____ (enjoy) ourselves.

第三课时 Section B(1a—2e)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

1. Peter said _____ (再见) to his classmates and left.

2. Wang Yuan often goes fishing on _____ (周末) with his father.

3. This article is too long. Please _____ (删除) some words.

4. What _____ (悲伤的) news! Lots of people lost their lives in the flood.

5. He made a lot of _____ (准备) for the test. Finally he got a high point.

6. I'm so hungry because I come to school _____ (没有) breakfast this morning.

II. 按要求完成句子,每空一词。

1. They go to work on weekdays. (改为同义句)
They go to work _____.

2. The Greens came to China two days ago. (改为同义句)
The Greens came to China _____.

3. They are going to have an English party next week.
(对画线部分提问)
_____ they going to have an English party?

4. It's Wednesday today. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is it today?

5. You should take good care of your little sister. (改为同义句)
You should _____ your little sister _____.

III. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I'm glad _____ (meet) you here.
2. He took my dictionary without _____ (tell) me.
3. It's important to know how to turn down an _____ (invite) politely.
4. I'm looking forward to _____ (visit) my grandparents.
5. Everyone was very _____ (surprise) at the news.
6. Thanks for _____ (plan) to have a party for our new teacher.

IV. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

1. 我期待着你们所有人的答复。
I'm _____ hearing from you all.
2. 我愿意分担聚会的任何准备工作。
I'd like to _____ any of the party preparations.
3. 这些天,蒂娜在照顾他的妈妈。
Tina is _____ her mother these days.
4. 我认为老师们不会拒绝我们的邀请。
I don't think the teachers will _____ our invitation.
5. 他们打算去黄山旅行。
They are planning to _____ to Mount Huang.

第四课时 Section B (3a—Self Check)

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

1. At the beginning of a new term, we should make a _____ (日程表) for all the work.
2. I would like to invite you to the _____ (开幕式) of our new library.
3. Koalas sleep in the _____ (白天), but they wake up and eat leaves at night.
4. I must help my mother clean our house before all the _____ (客人) arrive.
5. I want to go to the _____ (音乐会), but I

don't have a ticket.

II. 根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

1. 我们计划这周六在我们的新房子举办一个乔迁派对。
We are _____ a _____ at our new house this Saturday.
2. Can you _____ (购物) with me next week?
3. 请在周五前以书面形式回复这份请帖。
Please _____ to this invitation by Friday.
4. I would like to _____ (接受你的邀请).
5. 我们家计划这个月底去成都旅行,拜访我的姑姑和姑父。
My family is _____ to Chengdu at the end of this month _____ my aunt and uncle.

III. 用所给单词的正确形式填空。

1. Please practice _____ (speak) English in English corner.
2. Mary felt very _____ when she heard the _____ news (surprise).
3. —Why did you refuse Lisa's _____ (invite)?
—Because I have to visit my grandparents.
4. Don't waste water. No one can live _____ (with) it.
5. The general manager always thinks twice before _____ (reply) to the customers.

IV. 综合填空。

sorry, for, look after, another, hear, invite, need, mind, movie, must

Thank you very much (1) _____ your invitation. I really want to go to the (2) _____ with you tomorrow evening. I (3) _____ the movie is *The Wandering Earth* (流浪地球). I think it (4) _____ be very moving, but I can't go with you. Because my grandmother is ill in bed, and my parents

went to Harbin for business. So I have to (5) _____ her at home. Also, I am not good at math and I (6) _____ to study for my exam. If you don't (7) _____, I think you can invite Lisa to go to the movies with you. I think she should be free

because she (8) _____ me to go to the zoo yesterday. I'm really (9) _____. I am sure to go with you if I am free (10) _____ time. By the way, can you tell me the plot (情节) of the movie after you see it?



提升能力

I. 听说训练。

(I) 听后选择。

A. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Friday. B. Saturday.
C. Sunday.
- () 2. A. English. B. Math.
C. Chinese.
- () 3. A. Go swimming.
B. Go fishing.
C. Go to the concert.
- () 4. A. Play tennis.
B. Play Ping-Pong.
C. Play football.
- () 5. A. She looked after her mother at home.
B. She did her homework at home.
C. She helped her father at home.
- B. 听下面一段对话,然后选择正确答案。
- () 6. What are they going to do this Saturday?
A. Go for a bike riding.
B. Go for a picnic.
C. Go fishing.
- () 7. How many people will take part in the activity?
A. Four. B. Five.
C. Six.
- () 8. When will they meet?
A. At eight o'clock on Saturday morning.
B. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning.
C. At eight o'clock on Friday morning.

(II) 听记转述。

A. 听后记录。

听短文,然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题(每空1词)。在听该短文之前,你将有15秒钟的时间阅读表格中的内容。听完该短文后,你将有2分钟的时间检查答案,并将正确答案填入相应的空白处。该短文读两遍。

Tony's Busy Weekend		
Saturday	morning	He has to 9. _____ all his homework.
	afternoon	He has an 10. _____ class.
	evening	He must practice the guitar for 11. _____ hours.
Sunday	morning	He will go to the 12. _____.
	at night	He has to prepare for a math test. Because they are going to have a math exam next 13. _____.

B. 听后转述。

现在你看到的是上一节记录的信息表,你将第三次听该录音材料,请做好记录。听完后,你将有2分30秒的时间作转述准备。听到提示音后,你将有80秒的时间完成对所听内容的转述并录音。

你的转述可以这样开始: Hello, everyone. Tony has a really busy weekend. On Saturday morning, he has to ...

(Ⅲ) 模仿朗读。

听所给材料的录音,然后模仿朗读并录音。现在请你用 40 秒的时间快速浏览该短文。听完录音后,你将有 70 秒的时间作模仿朗读准备。然后你将有 80 秒的时间朗读该短文并录音。该短文读一遍。

Here's all of the information you need to write on your party invitation. By showing all of the facts about your party, guests will feel easier to make decisions. The first thing you should put on your invitation is the names of the party hosts. The next thing you should write on your invitation is the place where the party will be held. Clearly write the date of your party, with both date and day of the week. Your invitation also needs to tell your guests what time to arrive and how long the party will last. Finally, you should tell your guests a phone number or e-mail address so that they can give you a reply as soon as possible.

II. 完形填空。

Ms. Steen is our English teacher. She is from England. She began to teach 1 last year. But now she is leaving for her country. We are so 2 to hear the news because she is a good teacher. We are going to have a party 3 her. We think it is the best way to say "Thank you" and "Good bye".

We 4 to have the party this Saturday. Now we are preparing for it. Wang Lei and Weiwei are going to 5 all the teachers. However, our Chinese teacher Miss Zhang 6 come. Her family is taking a trip to Beijing this weekend. 7, the other teachers promised to come. Li Le is writing a thank-you note. We want to show 8 we're going to miss Ms. Steen. He asks Wu Shan to read it to Ms. Steen, because Wu Shan 9 very good English. I am going to play a piano piece for Ms. Steen at the party. I also 10 a fun game to play at the party. We all expect we will have a wonderful time together.

() 1. A. them B. us

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| C. him | D. you |
| () 2. A. glad | B. relaxed |
| C. sad | D. excited |
| () 3. A. at | B. in |
| C. to | D. for |
| () 4. A. plan | B. refuse |
| C. forget | D. happen |
| () 5. A. catch | B. believe |
| C. see | D. invite |
| () 6. A. will | B. can't |
| C. has to | D. doesn't |
| () 7. A. Certainly | B. Usually |
| C. Luckily | D. Finally |
| () 8. A. how | B. how many |
| C. how much | D. when |
| () 9. A. writes | B. speaks |
| C. likes | D. shares |
| () 10. A. think of | B. turn down |
| C. make up | D. hear from |

III. 阅读理解。

A

When you have a dinner party, what should you do? The following will help you.

Try to open the door for each guest (客人). If someone else answers the door, go to welcome your guests as soon as you can. Always offer to take their coats and ask "Would you like me to take your coat?"

People often bring gifts like flowers or chocolate to a dinner party. Be ready to receive (接受) the gifts. Get a vase so that you can put the flowers in it. Never leave a guest unattended (没人照顾的), especially when there is only one of them. If there is more than one, they can talk to each other.

If the party is at home, a good idea is to have a toilet (洗手间) sign for people who don't know your house. If the party is somewhere else, like a restaurant, try not to be too loud, because not everyone in the restaurant is at your party.

- () 1. When your guests arrive, you should take their _____ for them.
A. coats B. gifts
C. shoes D. flowers
- () 2. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. It is not good to leave a guest alone.
B. You must open the door for every guest.
C. People can have dinner parties at home or in a restaurant.
D. It is better to have a toilet sign.
- () 3. According to the passage, what can you take as the gift if you go to a dinner party?
A. Clothes. B. Books.
C. Chocolate. D. Fruit.
- () 4. What's the best title for the passage?
A. How to Choose a Gift
B. How to Be a Polite Guest
C. How to Make Friends at a Party
D. How to Have a Dinner Party

B

Different countries have different customs(习俗) in giving presents.

In China, you must never give a clock to a Chinese person, because the sound of the word for "clock" is similar to the sound for "death" in Chinese. Also, don't wrap(包裹) a present in white, black or blue paper, because these are the colors for funerals(葬礼). Don't give a knife, because something sharp can cut a friendship.

In Russia, if we give flowers as a present, we have to give an odd numbers (one, three, five...) of them because even numbers of flowers (two, four, six...) are for funerals. Russians regard number 13 as a symbol of danger and death, so they cannot send 13 bouquet (束) of flowers. In their eyes, "7" means luck and success.

In Germany, flowers are also a good present to take to your dinner hostess, but don't take her red

roses because it means you are in love with her. Don't take thirteen of anything because it's an unlucky number. Don't take an even number of anything, either. Don't wrap your present in white, brown or black paper.

- () 5. Why can't we give a clock as a present to a Chinese? Because in Chinese _____
A. the word "clock" has the same meaning with the phrase "bad luck".
B. the word "clock" has the same sound with the word "death".
C. the word "clock" has the same meaning with the word "knife".
D. the word "clock" means "danger".
- () 6. How many flowers can you take if you go to a birthday party in Germany or Russia?
A. 9 flowers. B. 10 flowers.
C. 12 flowers. D. 13 flowers.
- () 7. Thirteen is an unlucky number in _____.
A. China
B. Russia
C. Germany
D. both Russia and Germany
- () 8. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Neither Chinese nor Germans wrap presents in black or white paper.
B. Both Chinese and Russians wrap presents in black or white paper.
C. Both Chinese and Germans wrap presents in black or white paper.
D. Neither Chinese nor Russians wrap presents in black or yellow paper.

C

Baker and his other two friends, Bruce and Dick lived in the same city in Australia. They were free in their summer holiday. So they came to a village by a large lake. They liked fishing very much. Then the next day after they got there, they got to a boat and

went fishing in the lake. They boated farther and farther. They came to an out-of-way place. They were very happy because there were a lot of fish. When it was time for them to go home, Baker said to his friends, "We'd better make a mark here so that we will easily find the place tomorrow."

"You're right," Bruce said happily. "Let me do that."

"How foolish," said Baker. "If it rains tonight, the rain water will wash the line off, and how can we find the mark tomorrow? You must cut a line with your knife."

Dick came up to them and said angrily, "Neither of you is clever. How can we find the place if we have another boat tomorrow? We should not go back tonight."

() 9. The three boys _____.

- A. were all too young to go to school
- B. came from the same city
- C. were from the workers families
- D. liked eating fish very much

() 10. Why did the boys wanted to go to the place again tomorrow?

- A. Because it was a good place to fish.
- B. Because it was very beautiful.
- C. Because there was a mark on the side of the boat.
- D. Because they were good at fishing.

() 11. Bruce was ready to (准备) make a mark because _____.

- A. he was older than his friends
- B. he had the same idea as Baker's
- C. he was the cleverest of the three
- D. he had a pencil in his hand

() 12. Dick thought the best way to find the place was _____.

- A. to color the boat red
- B. on the fish
- C. not to go back tonight
- D. to color every boat

IV. 任务型阅读。

In America, people often invite friends for a meal, a party or just coffee. People often say, 1. "Would you like to come for dinner tonight?" "We are having a party on Friday, can you come?" 2. To answer an invitation, they say "Thank you" to accept or say "Sorry" and give a reason to refuse.

Sometimes, what people say is like an invitation but is not a real invitation. For example, "Please come over for a drink sometime!" "Let's get together for lunch soon!" They are not real invitations because they don't 3. _____ about the date or time. They just show that the person is trying to be friendly. People usually answer "Sure, that would be great." or "OK, thank you." So next time you hear what it is like an invitation, listen carefully.

1. 写出 1 处句子的同义句。

2. 将 2 处的句子翻译成汉语。

3. 选出一个恰当的单词填到 3 处横线上。

A. do B. agree C. talk D. say

4. Why is the sentence "Let's get together for lunch soon!" not a real invitation?

5. We should listen _____ to understand the real meaning of an invitation.

V. 综合填空。

celebrate, without, exam, prepare, surprised, though, accept, because of, autumn, finally

My name is Michael and I'm 13 years old. My birthday is in (1) _____. Every year, my parents (2) _____ it for me. This year, I forgot it because I was busy with an important (3) _____. But my parents always remembered.

They wanted to give me a surprise, so they (4) _____ for it on their own. When I came home that day, I saw a big birthday cake on the table. I didn't know what was happening at first, but (5) _____ I saw the birthday card for me. I was both (6) _____ and happy. I gave each of my parents a kiss and said "Thank you" to them.

Then they gave me a box. I (7) _____ it and wondered what was in it. I quickly opened the cover of it and saw a CD about a flute (长笛) in the box. My parents knew I really liked to play the flute, so they bought it for me (8) _____ telling me. I was very happy. It wasn't (9) _____ the present, but the love from my parents. (10) _____ my parents always asked me not to do this or that, I knew they loved me. I thought that was the present for me.

VI. 书面表达。

寒假期間,Larry 写了一封 e-mail 给 Kate, 邀请 Kate 下周末和她一起去爬山。但 Kate 下周末的日程已经排满, 没有时间和她一起去。假如你是 Kate, 请根据下面的日程表, 回一封 e-mail 给 Larry, 谢绝她的邀请, 并通过说明你下周末的日程安排告诉 Larry 你谢绝邀请的原因。

要求: 格式正确, 中心明确, 要点齐全, 行文流畅, 书写规范, 可适当发挥, 词数 80 左右。

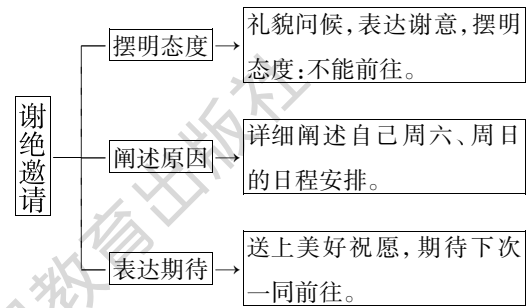
Saturday	morning	探望爷爷奶奶
	afternoon	看牙医
	evening	参加 Mary 的生日派对
Sunday	morning
	afternoon
	evening

【写作指导】

一、审题

体裁: _____
时态: _____
人称: _____

二、思路点拨



三、写作要点及词汇联想

1. 态度 _____
2. 周末活动安排:
- 看牙医 _____
- 上钢琴课 _____
- 做家庭作业 _____
- 参加朋友生日派对 _____

四、句型提示

1. 我很想去, 但周末我真的很忙。
I'd love to, but I am _____ next weekend.
2. 周六早晨, 我的家人计划一起去探望我的奶奶。
On Saturday morning, my family _____ my grandparents together.
3. 祝你玩得开心, 期待着下一次与你一起去。
Wish you have a _____, I'm _____ to going with you next time.

【写作练习】

Dear Larry,

Yours,
Kate



扫一扫，听一听



课外拓展

The Tar Baby

【导读】

贝尔狐和贝尔兔同住在一座美丽的植物园里。贝尔狐一点儿也不喜欢贝尔兔，因为它欺骗了园里的每个人。为了给贝尔兔点颜色瞧瞧，贝尔狐决定戏弄它一下。它是怎么做的呢？让我们一起来看看吧！



It was a hot day in August. Summer is a very hot season in the South of the United States. All the animals on the old plantation had a rest.

Brer Fox was outside his house. He sat under a magnolia tree and drank cold lemonade. He was very hot. He was also angry and nervous.

Brer Fox didn't like Brer Rabbit. Before Brer Rabbit came to the old plantation, Brer Fox was a happy fox. The old plantation was a peaceful place. Brer Rabbit tricked everyone. He tricked Brer Bear, Brer Turtle, Brer Wolf and Brer Fox. Brer Rabbit was a very intelligent rabbit. He was young and dressed well.

Brer Fox was tired of Brer Rabbit. He decided to trick him. He went to his garden and took a big bucket of tar. He put other oils in the bucket too. Then he mixed the tar for a long time. The tar had a terrible odor. It was very sticky.

Brer Fox went into his house. He went to the kitchen to look for an old straw hat, but he didn't find it. Then he went to the living room. He looked there, too. Finally he went to the bedroom. In the bedroom he found an old straw hat, two buttons and a comb. He put them in a sack. Then he took the bucket of tar and walked to the road.

He threw the tar near a log and made a big black Tar Baby. He put the old straw hat on the Tar Baby. He put on two buttons for the eyes. Then he put on the comb for the mouth. Brer Fox looked at his work and was happy.

The Tar Baby was ready! Brer Fox hid behind a big tree. He waited for Brer Rabbit to walk by. He waited and waited. It was very hot.

After an hour Brer Rabbit walked down the road. He was very happy. He walked, jumped and sang a song.

(节选自《青苹果分级阅读 八年级第1辑①美国民间故事》)

【品读小思】

What does the Brer Baby look like?

【词海拾贝】

1. tar *n.* 焦油；柏油
2. plantation *n.* 种植园
3. magnolia 【植】木兰
4. lemonade *n.* 柠檬饮料
5. a big bucket of tar 一桶焦油
6. sticky *adj.* 黏的

期中测试卷(一)

一、听说部分。(每小题 1 分,共 20 分)

I. 听后选择。(每小题 1 分,共 8 分)

A. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1. A. Every day.
B. Once a week.
C. Twice a week.
- () 2. A. He went to the museum.
B. He stayed at home.
C. He studied at school.
- () 3. A. News.
B. Cartoons.
C. Sports shows.
- () 4. A. Rainy.
B. Sunny.
C. Windy.
- () 5. A. A good friend makes him sad.
B. A good friend makes him rich.
C. A good friend makes him happy.

B. 听下面一段对话,选择正确答案。

- () 6. Who's answering the phone?
A. Mr. Li's wife.
B. Mr. Li's daughter.
C. Mr. Li's son.
- () 7. What will Mr. Li probably do when he comes back?
A. Give a call to the man.
B. Send an e-mail to the man.
C. Go out with the man.



- () 8. What is the man's phone number?
A. 3785375.
B. 3875375.
C. 3873575.

II. 听记转述。(共 8 分)

A. 听后记录。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

听短文,然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题(每空 1 词)。在听该短文之前,你将有 15 秒钟的时间阅读表格中的内容。听完该短文后,你将有 2 分钟的时间检查答案,并将正确答案填入相应的空白处。该短文读两遍。

A Notice	
Who to go	Students of Grade 9. _____
When to go	On 10. _____
What to take	11. _____ and drinks
What to wear	12. _____ shoes
What time to leave	13. At _____

B. 听后转述。(共 3 分)

现在你看到的是上一节记录的信息表,你将第三次听该录音材料,请做好记录。听完后,你将有 2 分 30 秒的时间作转述准备。听到提示音后,你将有 80 秒的时间完成对所听内容的转述并录音。

你的转述可以这样开始:Hello, everyone. I'll introduce the visit to Wenzhou Jingshan Zoo last Saturday...

III. 模仿朗读。(共4分)

听所给材料的录音,然后模仿朗读并录音。现在请你用40秒的时间快速浏览该短文。听完录音后,你将有70秒的时间作模仿朗读准备。然后你将有80秒的时间朗读该短文并录音。该短文读一遍。

Music is great. There are all kinds of music and it can really help you in many ways. Many people like to listen to music when they are sad or unhappy. When they listen to music, they forget about something sad and feel happy again. When you feel tired, just listen to some music. Why not listen to quiet music when you can't sleep well? The music helps you sleep in a minute. But don't listen to noisy music. It may make things worse. Try to listen to music when you are studying. It can help you think well and learn fast.

二、完形填空。(每小题1分,共10分)

It is very important to stay healthy. I have a neighbor. She is an old lady. She can do all the housework, and she usually reads newspapers and searches on the Internet 14 something new. I often see her do *taijiquan* in the morning and dance in the evening. She looks young and beautiful 15 she is over seventy. Last week a reporter from a magazine interviewed her and asked 16 she kept so young and healthy. She replied with a smile:

I have a 17 of staying young and healthy. Keep your mind active, take an interest in the world around you, and learn 18 one new thing every day. Try to do different kinds of housework and do

sports as 19 as you can. Don't think you are too 20 to go back to school. I know a man who entered a medical college when he was 70 years old. He studied there 21 six years and now he is a doctor. 22 man went to a tennis school at the age of 71 and now he is good at 23 tennis.

Some people may say staying young is easy only for those who live in the future. In fact, no matter how old you are, you can make it.

- () 14. A. learn B. learns
 C. to learn D. learning
- () 15. A. than B. so
 C. though D. because
- () 16. A. what B. why
 C. who D. how
- () 17. A. advice B. idea
 C. secret D. result
- () 18. A. at last B. at first
 C. at once D. at least
- () 19. A. soon B. busily
 C. hardly D. often
- () 20. A. young B. old
 C. talented D. serious
- () 21. A. for B. since
 C. around D. at
- () 22. A. The other B. Another
 C. Others D. Other
- () 23. A. buying B. losing
 C. sending D. playing

三、阅读理解。(每小题 2 分,共 40 分)

A

Sunny School is a bilingual (双语) school for children of 6~15. We want a cook, a library assistant, a sports coach and a language teacher.

Job	Age	Language	Skill	Other term (其他条件)
Cook	25~40	Chinese	Cooking both Chinese food and western food	Healthy
Library assistant	20~35	Chinese, English	Having the knowledge (知识) of different kinds of books	Careful
Sports coach (教练)	20~40	Chinese, English	Majoring in (主修) physical education	Healthy, strong
Language teacher	30~42	Chinese, English	Majoring in English	—

- () 24. Who is NOT wanted by Sunny School?
- A. A 28-year-old cook.
B. A 25-year-old language teacher.
C. A 30-year-old library assistant.
D. A 35-year-old sports coach.
- () 25. Which of the following may not be able to speak English?
- A. The language teacher.
B. The library assistant.
C. The cook.
D. The sports coach.
- () 26. The teacher must major in _____.
- A. Chinese
B. English
C. language
D. physical education

- () 27. Which is TRUE according to the chart?
- A. The cook must cook Chinese food and western food.
B. The coach can only speak Chinese.
C. The library assistant must be strong.
D. The teacher must major in both Chinese and English.

B

One day a dentist was starting his morning work. Suddenly a man ran in. His face was red and he could only say “Quick! Quick!”. The dentist thought he must be very ill. His assistant(助手) helped to make the poor man sit in a chair. The dentist gave the man some medicine to make him sleep. Then, he looked into the man’s mouth and pulled out all the bad teeth. As soon as the man woke up(醒来), he said in a low voice, “Quick, doctor, quick.”

“It’s all right now,” the dentist told him, “It’s over.”

“You don’t understand,” said the man, “I came to tell you your house is on fire.”

- () 28. The story happened _____.
- A. in the dentist’s office
B. in the dentist’s house
C. in the street
D. in the man’s house
- () 29. What happened to the man after he took some medicine?
- A. He began to work.
B. He began to cry.
C. He went home
D. He went to sleep.

() 30. The dentist pulled _____ out of the man's mouth.

- A. a tooth
- B. a bad tooth
- C. all the bad teeth
- D. all the teeth

() 31. What did the man run in for?

- A. Because he was ill.
- B. Because he wanted to sleep.
- C. Because he wanted to tell the dentist that he was all right.
- D. Because he wanted to tell the dentist that his house was on fire.

C

Travel in New York

Public transport

Traffic is quite good in New York. The bus is cheap and the subway is common. What's more, you can take both the bus and the subway with the same card. If you have something important to do, you'd better take a taxi because that's fast.

Hotels

There are a lot of hotels in New York. The Plaza Hotel is the best and the most expensive one. If you want to pay less for your stay, there are many smaller hotels. The YMCA near Central Park is suitable for young people.

Eating out

Restaurants provide good service in New York. You don't have to eat at McDonald's every day and you can try different kinds of food from many countries. You can also enjoy delicious Chinese food in

Chinatown.

Shopping

Shopping in New York is fun. You can see big shops everywhere in this modern city. Stores are open seven days a week, but be careful when you look at the prices because you have to pay taxes (付税) on everything you buy. That means you have to pay an extra fee (额外费用) which in New York city is 8 % of the purchase (购买) price.

Places to visit

There are too many places to visit in New York—Times Square, the Empire State Building, and the Statue of Liberty.

() 32. If you decide to buy a book of \$5 in New York, how much should you pay?

- A. \$4.80.
- B. \$5.40.
- C. \$4.20.
- D. \$5.80.

() 33. You can eat the delicious Chinese food _____.

- A. in Chinatown
- B. in Piazza
- C. at McDonald's
- D. in YMCA

() 34. Which of the following is NOT in New York?

- A. Big Ben.
- B. The Empire State Building.
- C. Times Square.
- D. The Statue of Liberty.

() 35. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Two types of transportation are mentioned in the passage.
- B. All the hotels are very expensive in New York.

C. The stores in New York are open every day.

D. You can only eat at McDonald's in New York.

D

Lao She wrote *Teahouse* in 1957. The play shows audience the life in China between 1898 and 1945. It takes place in a teahouse in old Beijing and it tells us the story of Wang Lifa and his customers.

The story starts in 1898 during the Qing Dynasty. It continues in 1916, and finally, it brings the audience to the end of the Anti-Japanese War in 1945. After the war, Wang loses the teahouse and he dies.

Lao She was born in Beijing in 1899. His parents sent him to the Teahouse's School in Beijing and he learned to teach. From 1924 to 1929 he taught Chinese to the English in London. He wrote many plays, novels and short stories. He was named a "People's Artist" and a "Great Master of Language". He was one of the greatest Chinese writers of the 20th century.

In Lao She's Teahouse today, waiters bring tea to the customers and sell them delicious Chinese food. If you like Beijing Opera, folk music, acrobatics or magic shows, you can enjoy them in the teahouse. Lao She's Teahouse gives a wonderful welcome to everyone from China and from all over the world.

() 36. What does the underlined word "audience" in paragraph 1 mean?

- A. 顾客 B. 观众
C. 敌人 D. 老乡

() 37. How many years of life in China is shown in the play *Teahouse*?

- A. 57 years.
B. 45 years.
C. 98 years.
D. 47 years.

() 38. Which of the following statements about Lao She is NOT TRUE?

- A. He was the boss of Teahouse.
B. He was a People's Artist.
C. He was Great Master of Language.
D. He was one of the greatest Chinese writers of the 20th century.

() 39. Who are welcomed to Laoshe's teahouse?

- A. Only Chinese customers.
B. Only foreign customers.
C. Every customer from all over the world.
D. Only Beijing opera audience.

E

Once upon a time there was a poor family in a small village. The family had a son called Jackson. He was a kind boy. He always saved his pocket money to help pay for his sister's school fees.

One day, they had no food to eat. Jackson's mother asked him to go fishing. So he went to the nearby river. He waited for a long time and caught a cod (鳕鱼) at last. The cod said to him, "If you don't eat me, I will give you a pair of magic scissors (剪刀). And you can use the scissors to cut anything you want." Jackson believed it and got the scissors.

When he got home, he told his parents and his sister about the magic scissors. They cut some food,

and the delicious food was on the table. Then they cut a house, and they had a new house. They were very happy, and didn't worry about the food any more.

- () 40. Jackson saved his pocket money because _____.
- A. he wanted to buy a computer
- B. his sister needed money to go to school
- C. his mother told him to do so
- D. he wanted to buy a pair of magic scissors

- () 41. What did Jackson catch one day?
- A. A fish.
- B. A cod.
- C. A scissors.
- D. A house.

- () 42. What does the underlined phrase "school fees" mean in Chinese?
- A. 学籍 B. 学分
- C. 学科 D. 学费

- () 43. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. There are three children in Jackson's family.
- B. The cod gave Jackson a pair of magic scissors.
- C. Jackson put the cod back into the river at last.
- D. Jackson's family had a new house after getting the scissors.

四、单词拼写。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

I have a twin sister, Jenny. She has longer hair than me. Jenny is creative. Last week, she won the best 44. _____ (奖) in the school talent show. She

has more friends because she is more 45. _____ (外向的). But I like staying at home. And I watch TV 46. _____ (两次) a week because I have to go to school every day. I always get better grades, but she is much less hard-working. So maybe I should help her. 47. _____ (然而), we also have some similarities (相似点). We both like sports and going shopping, so we can talk about and 48. _____ (分享) everything. I love my twin sister.

五、语法填空。(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Do you often think of your parents? You may say, "Of course, I do. I buy a gift 49. _____ my mother on Mother's Day, and on Father's Day I give my father a gift, too." But what about the other 50. _____ (day) of the year?

I have a friend. She 51. _____ (live) in Shanghai and her parents live in another city. One day I went to see her. We talked with each other happily. Then she wanted to call her parents. So she dialed (拨号) the number, but then she 52. _____ (put) down the phone. After about fifteen 53. _____ (minute), dialed the number again. "Hi, Mom..."

Later I asked, " 54. _____ did you dial the number twice?" She said, "My parents are old and slow. They can't get to the telephone 55. _____ (quick). I always do so when I call 56. _____ (they) because they will have enough 57. _____ (time) to answer the call."

My friend is a nice girl. She is always thinking about her parents. Please always remember to think of your parents, not just 58. _____ some important days.

六、综合填空。(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

with, careful, study, action, meaningless, tall,
reporter, touch, in common, be talented in

My name is Anna. I like 59. _____ movies very much, so I often go to the movies 60. _____ my friends on weekends. My favorite saying is, “A true friend reaches for your hand and 61. _____ your heart.”

Peter is my best friend. He is 62. _____ than me. We both like movies. Peter always listens 63. _____ in class and he 64. _____ hard in our class.

Sally, my pen pal, and we have a lot 65. _____. For example, we both like talk shows. Because we think they are educational. And we don't like soap operas because they are 66. _____. And Sally 67. _____ music, but she wants to be a famous 68. _____ because she likes travelling.

七、情景交际。选择合适的选项补全对话,其中有两项是多余的(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. I like the exciting movie.
- B. *The old Man and the Sea* by Hemingway.
- C. I'm going to study in Beijing.
- D. My parents want me to be a doctor, but I want to be a teacher because I love children.
- E. I'm going to take acting lessons.
- F. I'm going to study education.
- G. How are you going to be a writer?

A: What are you reading, Bob?
B: 69. _____.

A: Wow, now I know why you are so good at writing stories.

B: Yes, I want to be a writer.

A: Really? 70. _____.

B: Well, I'm going to keep on writing stories. What do you want to be?

A: 71. _____.

B: Sounds great. How are you going to do that?

A: 72. _____ and I'll try my best.

B: Where are you going to study?

A: 73. _____.

八、任务型阅读。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

Doing exercise can help people keep healthy. Do you often jog(慢跑)? Jogging became popular about twenty years ago and now it is a favorite way of keeping fit for lots of people. People of any age like to do it. Children can jog and old people can jog, too. They can jog anywhere. People jog around college(大学), around houses, and in parks.

Jogging doesn't need any training. Do some warm-up exercises(热身练习) and then you are ready to start.

Jogging is good for health. It is good for lungs and heart. It is easy and convenient(方便的).

Sport	Jogging
History	became popular 74. _____ ago
Participant (参与者)	people 75. _____
Place	anywhere, around college and houses and in 76. _____
Advantage (优点)	good for lungs and 77. _____, 78. _____ and convenient

九、书面表达。(共 15 分)

假如你是李华,根据表格提供的信息,写一篇短文介绍你和你的好朋友 Andy 的相同之处和不同之处。词数:80 词左右。

	不同点	相同点
Andy	1. 更高,更开朗; 2. 每天锻炼; 3. 喜欢看电影。	1. 喜欢运动和音乐; 2. 喜欢阅读,周末一起去图书馆; 3. 学习成绩好。
I	1. 喜欢玩电脑游戏; 2. 每周锻炼三次。	

期中测试卷(二)

一、听说训练。(每小题1分,共20分)

I. 听后选择。(每小题1分,共8分)

A. 听对话及对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- () 1.

A. The Great Wall.

B. Huangguoshu Waterfall.

C. Stayed at home.
- () 2.

A. Once a week.

B. Three times a month.

C. Once a month.
- () 3.

A. Blue Moon.

B. Dream Clothes.

C. Miller's.
- () 4.

A. Tom.

B. Jim.

C. Sam.
- () 5.

A. They had a discussion about TV shows.

B. They like game shows and sports shows.

C. They can't stand it.
- B. 听下面一段对话,选择正确答案。

() 6.

What kind of books does Frank often read?

A. Novels.

B. Science fiction books.

C. Story books.

() 7.

What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Different reading habits.

B. Some advantages of reading.

C. The man's reading habits.
-
- () 8.

What does the man think of reading?

A. It is enjoyable.

B. It is a little difficult.

C. It wastes too much time.
- II. 听记转述。(共8分)
- A. 听后记录。(每小题1分,共3分)
- 听短文,然后根据表格提示和所听内容完成下列各小题(每空1词)。在听该短文之前,你将有15秒钟的时间阅读表格中的内容。听完该短文后,你将有2分钟的时间检查答案,并将正确答案填入相应的空白处。该短文读两遍。
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Name | Li Lei |
| Age | 9. _____. |
| Personality
(个性) | 10. _____. |
| TV programs | He can't 11. _____ soap operas. |
| | He doesn't mind 12. _____. |
| Sports | He runs 13. _____ a week. |
- B. 听后转述。(共3分)
- 现在你看到的是上一节记录的信息表,你将第三次听该录音材料,请做好记录。听完后,你将有2分30秒的时间作转述准备。听到提示音后,你将有80秒的时间完成对所听内容的转述并录音。
- 听上一段录音,并完成转述录音。你的转述可以这样开始: Hello, everyone. I'll introduce Tom's
- 101 八年级 英语(上册) 人教版

friend Li Lei to you ...

III. 模仿朗读。(共4分)

听所给材料的录音,然后模仿朗读并录音。现在请你用40秒的时间快速浏览该短文。听完录音后,你将有70秒的时间作模仿朗读准备。然后你将有80秒的时间朗读该短文并录音。该短文读一遍。

I have lots of things to do in my free time. In spring, I like going outing. The air is fresh, the rivers are clean, everything begins to turn green. Everything is beautiful. In summer, I often go swimming. It makes me cool in hot summer. It also keeps me fit. In autumn, I enjoy walking in the farmfield. Many farmers are busy with their harvest. In winter, when it snows, I like to make a snowman. Many boys and girls go out and play with each other. We can also fight with snow. How interesting it is!

二、完形填空。(每小题1分,共10分)

My family went on a trip last Saturday. We didn't 14 much money and really had a good time. In the morning, my father 15 us to a science center in our city. We didn't spend any money on the tickets 16 it is free. There is a children's area in the science center. My brother and I saw 17 kinds of animals and did some interesting things. We both had a lot of 18 playing together in the science center. Then we took 19 car to a park near the science center. My parents put up the tent first, and then we had a picnic 20. After the picnic, my father started to read newspapers and my mother played

games with us. After we got back home in the afternoon, I turned 21 the computer and copied (拷贝) all the photos we took that day. My mother even wrote some words for our 22. She hoped those photos and words would help us remember the 23 time.

- () 14. A. get B. spend
 C. collect D. ask
() 15. A. put B. bought
 C. drove D. left
() 16. A. because B. but
 C. after D. or
() 17. A. same B. other
 C. main D. different
() 18. A. questions B. fights
 C. time D. fun
() 19. A. our B. her
 C. their D. its
() 20. A. exactly B. early
 C. happily D. easily
() 21. A. off B. on
 C. up D. down
() 22. A. trips B. photos
 C. park D. car
() 23. A. happy B. sad
 C. boring D. difficult

三、阅读理解。(每小题2分,共40分)

A

The aim(目的) of students who come to school is to study. But to study requires (需要) a right way,

or you will waste either the time or the money. The following are the ways of studying.

The best time for reading is morning, because in the morning, the air is fresh and the mind is clear. For that reason, we can get good results (结果).

In studying we must have patience (耐心). If we have not known a text well, we must read it again. We should not read the next one till we have learned the first one.

When we are studying, we must put our hearts into the book, or we can get nothing from the book while we are reading.

We must always ask "why". If it is not well understood, write it down and ask our teachers or our parents, or friends. In any possible way, we must know it completely and what we have learned can be used well and made better.

Though there are many ways for studying, yet the above mentioned (提到的) will be quite enough if we can keep them in heart and do so.

() 24. The writer tells us _____.

- A. the importance of reading
- B. to read in the morning
- C. to pay attention to the ways of studying
- D. to have patience in studying

() 25. We'd better read in the morning because _____.

- A. it's good to remember what we have learned
- B. the air is fresh and the mind is clear

C. it's difficult to get good results

D. it's good to read before breakfast

() 26. If we have not known a text well, _____.

- A. we should read the next one
- B. we can learn something from it easily
- C. we must read it again to understand well
- D. we can use well and make better

() 27. In studying we must always ask "why" in order to _____.

- A. understand the book well
- B. write down the questions
- C. do with the new words
- D. get some questions to ask our teachers

B

I have a twin brother, Bob. He is taller than me. His hair is longer than mine. Many people think we must have many things in common. But in fact this is not true. Bob is more outgoing than me. When my parents' friends come to our house. Bob often sits there and talks to them. But I often sit there and say nothing. Bob likes reading, cooking and drawing. I just like swimming and playing basketball. He has more hobbies than me, but he is not as athletic as me. Because Bob does better than me at school, my mom often says to me, "Bob is younger than you, but he can get better grades. You should learn from him." But we both like eating fast food and listening to music. Bob likes fruit but I like vegetables.

() 28. I am _____ than Bob.

- A. taller B. thinner
C. shorter D. heavier

() 29. Bob and I have _____ in common.

- A. many things
B. nothing
C. lots of things
D. a few things

() 30. Bob _____ than me.

- A. gets better grades
B. swims better
C. talks less
D. draws worse

() 31. From the passage we know _____.

- A. I have longer hair than Bob
B. we both like listening to music
C. Bob likes swimming and playing basketball
D. Bob likes vegetables and I like fruit

C

Usually people dislike mice, but one mouse has won the hearts of the people all over the world—the famous Mickey Mouse.

About fifty years ago, most movies had no sounds. An American man called Walt Disney created a cartoon mouse that could talk in his movies. He called his mouse Mickey Mouse. Soon Mickey Mouse became a good friend of both young and old people, because he brought them joy and laughter.

Mickey was a clean mouse from the beginning. Maybe this is why people dislike real mice but love

Mickey Mouse. In the early life, Mickey made some mistakes(犯错). People were angry. They wrote to Disney and didn't want Mickey to make mistakes. So Disney made a new animal named Donald Duck. He also made a dog called Pluto. They did silly (愚蠢的) things and made mistakes everywhere.

Now our Mickey Mouse is not only clean but also more interesting, he appears as a beautiful and clever star. He has his friends in almost every country.

() 32. Mickey Mouse could talk ____.

- A. to young people
B. to old people
C. to children
D. in the films

() 33. People love Mickey Mouse, because ____.

- A. he could speak Chinese
B. he brought them joy and laughter
C. he wasn't a mouse
D. he could play with them

() 34. Why Disney created Donald Duck and Pluto?

- A. Because people hoped Mickey Mouse wouldn't make mistakes again.
B. Because the dog called Pluto is a real dog.
C. Because Mickey Mouse had no friends.
D. Because Donald Duck always made mistakes.

() 35. Which of the following is WRONG?

- A. About 50 years ago, people could talk in the films.
- B. Mickey Mouse has friends all over the world.
- C. Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Pluto are cartoon characters.
- D. Now Mickey Mouse is not only clean, but also more interesting.

D

You may know the song *Happy Birthday* very well. But do you know about its writer? It was written by an American girl. And she became very rich after that.

When she was a child, she was poor. Once, she was invited to her friend's birthday party. She was pleased but sad because she didn't have enough money to buy a gift for her.

"The party is coming soon, but now I have little money." Tears ran down her face.

Later that night she was in bed, thinking about the gift when the door opened and her grandma came in. "What happened?" her grandma asked. Hearing the girl's story, she said, "Don't worry. I think I can help you. How about singing a song together? Happy birthday to..." What a beautiful song! They sang and sang. Suddenly she woke up. It was a dream! She decided to write it down at once and sing it to her friends at the party.

When she sang the song at the party the next day, her friends were very happy. "How wonderfully

you sing! We haven't heard such a beautiful song before. Thank you for giving me the special gift," said her friend. And they learnt to sing it together. Later the girl became well-known in America.

() 36. The song *Happy Birthday* was written by _____.

- A. an American girl
- B. an American girl's grandma
- C. an American boy
- D. an American girl's friend

() 37. The girl was sad because _____.

- A. she didn't want to go to the party
- B. she would be busy that day
- C. she didn't have enough money to buy a gift
- D. she wasn't invited to the party

() 38. What gift did the girl give to her friend?

- A. A flower.
- B. A toy.
- C. An interesting book.
- D. A song.

() 39. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The girl was rich after writing the song.
- B. The girl sang the song with her grandpa in her dream.
- C. The girl's friends hadn't heard the song before.
- D. The girl became famous because of the song.

E

There are many kinds of tigers all over the world, and the largest tiger is the Northeast Tiger. Most Northeast Tigers live in the northeast of China, like Heilongjiang Province and Jilin Province. Because there are many forests and mountains, the tigers usually like living there. In the forests and mountains, there are fewer people getting out and coming in because tigers are very dangerous. So the tigers are very free. They can run after each other, catch and eat some small animals, like rabbits and deer.

The Northeast Tigers are different from the ordinary tigers. For example, the Northeast Tigers can swim very well, but can't climb the trees. The Northeast Tigers' hearing is the best, and no matter how low the sound is, they can hear it.

As the number of the tigers becomes smaller and smaller, we should protect the tigers as well as we can from now on.

() 40. Most Northeast Tigers enjoy living ____.

- A. in the grass fields and by the rivers
- B. in the forests and mountains
- C. in the deserts and on the hills
- D. on the farmlands and in big trees

() 41. In the forests and mountains, there are fewer people getting out and coming in because ____.

- A. tigers are dangerous to people
- B. they are busy working
- C. they don't like tigers at all

D. they have no food for tigers

() 42. The small animals are afraid that tigers ____.

- A. catch them for dinners
- B. leave them alone
- C. live with them
- D. hear them playing

() 43. The underlined words "run after" mean ____.

- A. 尾随
- B. 追逐
- C. 追求
- D. 伺候

四、单词拼写。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

My pen pal Cathy is learning Chinese and want to know 44. _____ (某事,某物) about *Chinese Poetry Conference* (中国诗词大会) and ways to learn about Chinese 45. _____ (文化).

Broadcast on CCTV, *China Poetry Conference* has become one of the most popular programs in China. It is a window through which we can see the 46. _____ (漂亮的) words of poetry.

There are some ways to learn about Chinese culture, such as reading books, newspapers and 47. _____ (杂志). Besides, we can also get more information from websites.

48. _____ (希望) she can make great progress in her Chinese study and know more about Chinese culture.

五、语法填空。(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Dear mom,

I'm writing to you from America. You don't know

how happy I am. I made many new friends here. They are very 49. _____ (friend). Last week I got a fever and had to stay in bed 50. _____ three days. They helped me a lot with my lessons.

Cathy is one of my 51. _____ (good) friends at school. She has a small face with a pair of 52. _____ (glass). She is two months older than I am, but a little shorter. She works hard and is good 53. _____ all her lessons. She often helps me with my English. We enjoy 54. _____ (talk) to each other at lunchtime. After school, we always go home together because we live in the same street.

Sometimes we take a dancing lesson for half an hour before 55. _____ (go) home. She dances better than any other 56. _____ (student). She wants to be a dancer 57. _____ she grows up. At the weekends, Cathy usually goes swimming. I sometimes go swimming with her. I think it's a good way 58. _____ (keep) healthy. We always have a good time.

Love,

Lingling

六、综合填空。(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

two, something, different kinds of, try, also, be, build, physical, in, weak

Students in P. E. classes often go running or play 59. _____ games. But the Jingyuan Middle School 60. _____ Hangzhou is trying 61. _____ new. Students there can 62. _____

rock climbing this term. They try it out 63. _____ a month during their P. E. classes. They can 64. _____ join a rock climbing club. It can help young boys improve their 65. _____ strength (力量). The school's headmaster Jiang Zhiming says boys are too 66. _____ these days. The school spent 300, 000 yuan 67. _____ two climbing walls. One of them 68. _____ 10 meters high.

七、情景交际。选择合适的选项补全对话,其中有两项是多余的。(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

- A. You're welcome.
- B. Why do you think it is the best cinema?
- C. Yes, I do.
- D. How far is it from your home?
- E. It is the best cinema in the town.
- F. Could I ask you some questions?
- G. Is it far from your home?

M: Hi, I'm a reporter from the radio station. I'm making a survey. 69. _____?

W: Sure.

M: Do you like watching movies?

W: 70. _____.

M: So which do you think is the best cinema in the town?

W: Rose Cinema, I think.

M: 71. _____?

W: Because Rose Cinema has the biggest screens and the most comfortable seats.

M: 72. _____?

W: Yes, it is far from my home. But it is convenient to take the subway

M: OK, that's all. Thank you.

W: 73. _____.

八、任务型阅读。(每小题1分,共5分)

Everyone wants to have healthy teeth. When you laugh, you will open your mouth and show your teeth.

The healthier your teeth are, the happier you will feel.

Why is that?

It's because your teeth are important in many ways. Take care of them, and they'll help to take care of you. Strong healthy teeth help you grow. They also help you speak clearly. You can take care of your teeth by doing like these:

Brush your teeth twice a day, after getting up and before bedtime. And you should brush all of your teeth, not just the front ones. Spend some time on the teeth along the sides and in the back. Take your time while brushing. Spend at least three minutes each time you brush. Be sure your toothbrush is soft. Ask your parents to help you get a new toothbrush every three months. Clean between your teeth with dental floss(牙线). It feels strange when you do it at first, but soon you'll get used to doing it. Brushing keeps your teeth healthy. You also need to care about what you eat and drink. Eat lots of fruit and vegetables and drink water instead of drinks.

根据短文内容完成句子。

74. Everyone wants to _____.

75. Healthy teeth help you _____.

76. We'd better get a new toothbrush _____.

根据短文内容回答问题。

77. How often do we have to brush our teeth?

_____.

78. Translate the underlined sentence into Chinese.

_____.

九、书面表达。(共15分)

假设你叫 Mary, 请根据要求写一篇 80 词左右的短文, 介绍一下你自己。

写作提示: 1. 每天锻炼, 几乎不吃垃圾食品; 2. 是班里最高的女孩, 也是跑得最快的学生; 3. 擅长英语和数学; 4. 喜欢看动作片, 因为它们很令人兴奋; 从不介意看肥皂剧; 不能忍受喜剧, 因为很无聊。
