

智慧学习 科学检测 轻松夺冠



名校金学典  
(五·四学制)

新课程 济南出版社

# 学习与检测

## 英语

八年级·下册

学练考一本通

★ 二十年畅销品牌

★ 权威教研团队编写

★ 助你成就最好的自己

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## Unit 1 When was he born?

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自主学习, 预览新知

## 知识梳理

**1** —When was she born? 她什么时候出生的? —She was born in 1996. 她出生于 1996 年。

be born 意为“出生”, 多用于一般过去时, 即 was/were born. 后常接时间或地点状语。询问出生时间的常用句型: When was/were... born?

**【拓展】**(1) be born 后接时间状语时, 若只表示出生的月份或年份, 用介词 in。

Were you born in January? 你出生在一月份吗?

(2) 若表达出生于具体某一天或具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上, 用介词 on。

Michael Jordan was born on February 17th, 1963.

迈克尔·乔丹出生于 1963 年 2 月 17 日。

(3) 若表示出生于某一具体时刻, 用介词 at。

I was born at half past six in the morning.

我出生于早上 6:30。

(4) be born 后若接地点状语, 其后的介词根据地点(大小)的不同而变化, 大地点用 in, 小地点用 at。

Henry was born in London.

亨利出生于伦敦。

Was Tom born at home or at hospital?

汤姆是在家里还是在医院出生的?

**2** How long did David Blaine stand in a box of ice? He stood in it for 2 days, 15 hours and 42 minutes.

大卫·布莱恩在冰盒里站了多长时间? 他站了 2 天 15 个小时 42 分钟。

How long 意为“多长时间”, 就一段时间进行提问, 回答时要用 for + 一段时间。

—How long did he learn English?

他学英语多长时间了?

—He learned English for ten years.

他学英语 10 年了。

**3** She won a skating competition when she was 10 years old. 当她 10 岁的时候, 她赢得了滑冰比赛。

when 意为“当……时候”, 引导的时间状语从句说明动作发生的时间, 常与 at the age of 互换。

She traveled around the US when she was 14 years old. = She traveled around the US at the age of 14. 她 14 岁的时候环游美国。

**4** You are never too young to start doing things. 你不要因为年龄太小就不开始做一些事。

too... to... 意为“太……而不能……”。

**【拓展】**too + adj./adv. + to do sth. 句型, 可与 not... enough to do sth. 句型转换; 亦可与 so/such... that... 句型转换, 此时 that 从句用否定结构。

Tom is too young to go to school. = Tom isn't old enough to go to school. = Tom is so young that he can't go to school.

汤姆年龄太小而不能上学。

**5** Arthur is a loving grandfather. He spends all his free time with his grandson. 亚瑟是个慈爱的爷爷, 他花费了自己所有的空闲时间和他孙子待在一起。

spend time with sb. 意为“与某人共度时光”。

**【拓展】**spend 的用法

(1) spend... (in) doing sth. 花费时间/金钱做某事

I spent 2 hours doing my homework last night. 昨晚我做作业花费 2 个小时。

(2) spend... on sth. 在某事上花费时间/金钱

He spends a lot of time on his study.

他在学习上花费大量时间。

**6** In 1976, he joined the army. 在 1976 年, 他参了军。

**【辨析】**join, join in 和 take part in

(1)join 是及物动词,常指加入某党派、团体、组织等并成为其中一员;join sb. 表示加入某人(群)之中。

Would you like to join us?

你想加入我们吗?

He joined the football club at the age of seven. 他7岁的时候加入了足球俱乐部。

(2)join in 多指参加小规模的活动,如“球赛”“游戏”等,常用于日常用语。

She listens but she never joins in.

她只听着但从不参与。

(3)take part in 意为“参加……”,常用于参加讨论、游行、比赛、战斗、庆祝等群众性活动,着重说明主语参加该项活动并在其中发挥作用。

Did you take part in the sports meeting?

你参加运动会了吗?

**课标词汇**

名词: swimmer, ice, tower, guy, literature, means, novel, director, frog, works, grandson, skating, lover, listener

动词: born, admire, paint, publish, perform, enter

形容词: flat, national, loving, kind

介词: besides

连词: as

**词组归纳**

1. people with great talents 有出色才艺的人
2. admire sb. 崇拜某人
3. paint pictures 绘画

4. on the ground 在地面上

5. get in trouble 遇到麻烦

6. learn to do sth. 学习做某事

7. expect to do sth. 期待做某事

8. drop out of school 辍学

9. try every means to do sth. 想方设法做某事

10. at hand (时间或空间上)接近的;不远的

11. join the army 参军

12. become interested in 对……感兴趣

13. break up 破裂;解散

14. keep on doing sth. 继续做某事

15. spend time with sb. 与某人共度时光

16. start doing sth. 开始做某事

**重点句型**

1. “……什么时候出生的?”

“他/她出生在……”

—When was/were... born?

—He/ She was born in/on...

2. “他/她做……多长时间了?”

“他/她做……”

—How long did he /she (do)...?

—He/She... for+时间段

3. “当……时他/她多大?”

“他/她……”

—How old was he/she when he/she...?

—He/ She was...

4. “当他/她……时,他/她做了什么?”

“他/她做了……当他/她……”

—What did he /she do when he /she was...

—He/She... when he /she was...

**问题探究, 突破重难****重难点拨****探究一 一般过去时的被动语态**

(1)被动语态的含义

在英语中有两种语态,即主动语态和被动语态。

	主动语态	被动语态
含义	主语是动作的执行者	主语是动作的承受者,即行为动作的对象
例句	Many people speak English.	English is spoken by many people.
说明	谓语 speak 这一动作是由主语 many people 来执行的	主语 English 是 speak 这一动作的承受者

## (2)构成

结构“助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词”，人称、数量和时态的变化是通过 be 的变化表现出来的。

## (3)被动语态的用法

当说话者不知道动作的执行者或没必要指出动作的执行者、只需强调动作的承受者时，可以使用被动语态。被动语态中动作的执行者由 by 引出。

如: Chinese is spoken by the largest number of people.

## (4)主动语态改成被动语态的方法

①将主动句中宾语变成主语;

②将主动句中谓语变成 be + 及物动词的过去分词;

③主动句中的主语变成被动句中 by 的宾语(或省略)。如:

主动句: I bought two books yesterday.

被动句: Two books were bought by me yesterday.

## 即时训练(一)

1. He invented printing. (改为被动句)

2. The teacher asked me to get to school on time yesterday. (改为被动句)

3. Football \_\_\_\_\_ to our school subjects last year.

A. is added      B. adds      C. was added

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ to give a talk about how to save water yesterday.

A. invite      B. invited  
C. is invited      D. was invited

## 探究二 when 引导的时间状语从句

(1)意思为“当……时候”。

(2)用法

①when 从句的谓语动词既可以是延续性的动词,也可以是短暂性的动词,可用于主句和从句动作同时发生或主句先于从句动作发生的情形。

I was thin when I was a child.

我小时候很瘦。

The film had been on when we arrived.

当我们到达时,电影已经开始演了。

②当主句和从句主语相同、从句谓语中含有 be 动词时,则从句可省略主语和 be 动词。

When (you are) in trouble, you can ask me for help.

当你遇到麻烦时,你可以向我寻求帮助。

③当主句是一般将来时,从句用一般现在时表示将来时,即“主将从现”。

I will call you when I get there.

当我到那儿时我将给你打电话。

(3)how long 意思为“多长时间”,常用来询问时间段,与之相对应的谓语动词应为延续性动词,可用 for + 一段时间或 since + 时间点来回答。

—How long will you stay in China?

你将在中国待多长时间?

—More than a month.

一个多月吧。

也可以询问长度,意思为“……多长”。

How long is the river?

这条河有多长?

## 即时训练(二)

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ does your mother work in the hospital?

—For ten years.

A. When      B. How often

C. How long      D. How far

2. The teacher was writing on the blackboard \_\_\_\_\_ Tony walked into the classroom.

A. as      B. if

C. when      D. what

3. He began to play football at the age of seven. (对画线部分提问)

## 参考译文

## Section A, 3b

## 莫言

中国作家莫言已经获得了 2012 年诺贝尔文学奖! 莫先生是第一位获得此奖的中国人。当他听到这个消息的时候,莫先生说他从没期望过获得此奖,因为世界上有那么多的好作家。

莫言是作者的笔名。他的真名是管谟业。

他于 1955 年 2 月出生于山东高密的一个农民家庭。当他 12 岁的时候,他辍学了并且开始工作,起初在他村里(工作)后来在一家工厂里(工作)。

小莫言喜欢阅读。但是在那个时候，他村里只有几本书可以读。他不得不尝试各种方式找书来读。手头上没有书了，他就开始读一本汉语字典。他读字典读了很多遍，结果他发现里面竟有几处错误。

在1976年，他参军了。在那期间，他开始学习文学并且写故事。他的第一个短故事在1981年被发表。他在1987年出名了，在那个时候他的小说《红高粱》被著名导演张艺谋拍成了电影。他也在2011年因为小说《蛙》获得了茅盾文学奖。

莫言现在是一位世界著名作家。越来越多的人开始对他的作品感兴趣。

## Section B, 2b

弗里德里克·肖邦

3 肖邦晚年更喜欢在他的公寓里为几位朋友弹奏,而不是举办大型音乐会。他仅仅 25 岁就得了重病,而且一直到老他的健康状况都很糟糕。在他最后的几年里,他身体非常虚弱,但却坚持作曲,直到 1849 年去世。世界失去了一位音乐天才,但是现在他的精神却留存在了他的作品里。

1 弗里德里克·肖邦是一位著名的钢琴家和作曲家。现在很多钢琴爱好者仍然听他的名著，例如《一分钟华尔兹》。他于 1810 年 3 月 1 日出生于波兰的一个小村庄。肖邦家里人人都是音乐家。他父亲拉小提琴，母亲和姐姐弹钢琴。在肖邦七个月大时，他家搬到了华沙。

②当他六岁时,他开始上钢琴课。很快他弹得甚至比老师都好。在那个时候,他也开始作曲,并且当他年仅 7 岁时开始办音乐会! 1825 年,当他 15 岁时,人们说他是华沙最好的钢琴家。人们称他为“钢琴诗人”,因为他的音乐能够触动听者的心灵。

## 真题回顾

1. (2018 • 滨州) Don't stay inside \_\_\_\_\_ such a sunny morning. Let's go out to enjoy the gentle wind and the sweet flowers.

- A. on                      B. in  
C. from                  D. at

【解析】考查介词辨析。由“such a sunny morning”可知,表示在具体的某一天早上,要用介词 on。

【答案】A

2. (2018 · 菏泽) It is believed that tea \_\_\_\_\_ to Korea and Japan from China during 6th and 7th centuries.

- A. brought                      B. was brought  
C. is brought

【解析】考查动词时态和语态。根据 during 6th and 7th centuries 可知，句子应用一般过去时；tea 与 bring 之间是被动关系，因此，要用一般过去时的被动语态。

【答案】B

3. (2018 · 莱芜)—\_\_\_\_\_ have you talked with your friends on WeChat?

—Since I finished my homework.

- A. How far                      B. How often  
C. How soon                    D. How long

【解析】考查特殊疑问词辨析。since 引导的时间状语从句要用 how long 进行提问。

【答案】D

4. (2018 · 濟南)—Jack, \_\_\_\_\_ do the students in your school do outdoor activities every day?

—Well, at least one and a half hours.

- A. how often                      B. how long  
C. how soon                        D. how many

【解析】考查特殊疑问词辨析。根据答语“at least one and a half hours”可知,此处询问多长时间,应用 how long 进行提问。

【答案】B

5. (2018 · 济南) A lot of students in this University \_\_\_\_\_ abroad as exchange students last year.

- A. was studied                      B. send  
C. were sent                         D. study

【解析】考查动词的语态。句意：去年，这所大学的很多学生作为交换生被送出国了。students 与 send 之间存在被动关系，且根据时间状语 last year 可知，此处应用一般过去时的被动语态。

【答案】C

## 巩固训练，夯实所学（建议用时：45分钟）

## Section A

## 一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. B \_\_\_\_\_ singing English songs, we study English by working in groups.
2. *Red Sorghum* is one of Mo Yan's n \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The writer's novel was p \_\_\_\_\_ last year.
4. He was b \_\_\_\_\_ on March 8th, 1998.
5. It is reported that China is building a light t \_\_\_\_\_ in Huayang Reefs (礁) now.
6. I felt something h \_\_\_\_\_ me on the head.
7. There are many famous d \_\_\_\_\_ at the Cannes Film Festival.
8. Most young guys a \_\_\_\_\_ famous and successful people.
9. Mei Lanfang first p \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing Opera when he was ten years old.
10. The band played many songs, i \_\_\_\_\_ some of my favorites.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Li Yan was \_\_\_\_\_ (born) on January 1st, 1992.
2. Do you really expect \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the prize?
3. Smiles on the \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) faces showed how they enjoyed the race.
4. The little boy is \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in math.
5. He was too excited \_\_\_\_\_ (say) a word.
6. The man tried every means \_\_\_\_\_ (look) after his sick mother.

## 三、句型转换。

1. He went to school when he was seven. (改为同义句)  
He went to school \_\_\_\_\_ seven.
2. The water was so dirty that we couldn't drink it. (改为同义句)  
The water was \_\_\_\_\_ dirty for us \_\_\_\_\_ drink.

3. Tony learns Chinese by reading aloud. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tony \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese?

4. I don't know what I should do next. (改为简单句)  
I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ next.

5. My mother swept the floor this morning. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your mother sweep the floor?

6. He no longer lives here. (改为同义句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ live here \_\_\_\_\_.

7. He was 29 years old. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ was he?

8. They lived in the countryside for ten years. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside?

## 四、根据汉语意思，完成英语句子。

1. 现在越来越多的外国人对中国文化感兴趣了。  
Now more and more foreigners \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese culture.
2. 他什么时候开始踢足球的？  
When did he \_\_\_\_\_ football?
3. 她获得 2014 年《中国好声音》第一名。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ in *the Voice of China* in 2014.
4. 我出生在四月。  
I was born \_\_\_\_\_.
5. 我太累了，什么都想不起来了。  
I'm \_\_\_\_\_ think of anything.
6. —电影放映多久了？  
—10 分钟了。  
— \_\_\_\_\_ has the film \_\_\_\_\_?  
—For ten minutes.



7. 全世界人民热爱和平。

People \_\_\_\_\_  
love peace.

8. 她 14 岁的时候辍学了。

She \_\_\_\_\_ school at the  
age of 14.

9. 没几个人出席会议。

\_\_\_\_\_ people attended the meeting.

10. 他不得不想办法来解决这个问题。

He had to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ solve the problem.

### 五、单项选择。

1. —When were you born?

—I was born \_\_\_\_\_ a cold winter morning  
in 1994.

- A. in                      B. at  
C. on                      D. of

2. —We have worked for a long time, so we  
\_\_\_\_\_ a rest.

—Sounds great.

- A. stop to have  
B. stop having  
C. stopped to have  
D. stopped having

3. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you improve your English?

—I improve it \_\_\_\_\_ practicing it often.

- A. How; with  
B. What; with  
C. How; by  
D. What; by

4. —You look sad. What has happened?

—Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the match,  
but we lost.

- A. expect; win  
B. expected; to win  
C. expect; to win  
D. expected; to beat

5. I'll go to visit my aunt in England \_\_\_\_\_  
the summer vacation starts.

- A. while                      B. since  
C. until                      D. when

6. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ and expects \_\_\_\_\_ his  
own stories one day.

- A. read; to write  
B. reading; to write  
C. to read; writing  
D. reads; to write

7. He is popular in the class. Because he is good  
at singing and dancing \_\_\_\_\_ reading.

- A. except                      B. but  
C. besides                      D. beside

8. He is so good at playing chess that he \_\_\_\_\_  
other players and \_\_\_\_\_ the match at last.

- A. beat; beat  
B. beat; won  
C. won; beat  
D. won; won

9. Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ by more and more people  
from all over the world today.

- A. learn  
B. learned  
C. is learned  
D. was learned

10. —Lisa, it's 7 o'clock. Are you still in bed?  
You will be late for school.

—Sorry, Mom. I am \_\_\_\_\_ weak \_\_\_\_\_  
get up. I think I've got flu.

- A. so; that  
B. too; to  
C. both; and  
D. as; as

## Section B

## 一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. She won a skating c \_\_\_\_\_ when she was ten.
2. The Beatles b \_\_\_\_\_ up in 1970.
3. In this neighborhood, the people are very k \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.
4. Li Hua's grandfather has been d \_\_\_\_\_ for 20 years.
5. You should always knock at the door before you e \_\_\_\_\_ a room.
6. Do you have any ideas? You're c \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Liu Ming is the w \_\_\_\_\_ of this game.
8. I was a little shy (害羞的) at first. But everyone is very f \_\_\_\_\_ to me.
9. They're h \_\_\_\_\_ (努力的) nurses.
10. Lang Lang is a t \_\_\_\_\_ pianist.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. A good teacher is a good \_\_\_\_\_ (listen).  
A teacher is there to listen to every student and help them out.
2. Driving after drinking wine \_\_\_\_\_ (not allow) in China.
3. Which team do you think will be the \_\_\_\_\_ (win) of the 20th FIFA World Cup?
4. Uncle Wang is a \_\_\_\_\_ (love) man.
5. The pet dog's \_\_\_\_\_ (die) made the little girl very sad.
6. Fryderyk Chopin was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ (piano) in Poland.
7. John Lennon was a well-known \_\_\_\_\_ (music).
8. Peter learned \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) at the age of six.
9. Deng Yaping was born on the \_\_\_\_\_ (two) of June, 1973.
10. Can you see Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer on the playground?

## 三、句型转换。

1. Alison bought a new bike last Sunday. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Alison \_\_\_\_\_ a new bike?

2. The old man has lived in Dongying for more than 50 years. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ has the old man lived in Dongying?
3. The 20th FIFA World Cup was held in Brazil on June 13, Beijing time. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the 20th FIFA World Cup held in Brazil?
4. Millions of people speak English as their second language. (改为被动语态)  
English \_\_\_\_\_ by millions of people as their second language.
5. The boy is so hungry that he can't move. (改为同义句)  
The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ hungry \_\_\_\_\_ move.

## 四、根据汉语意思,完成英语句子。

1. “肖邦生于什么时候?”  
“他在1810年3月1日生于波兰的一个小村庄里。”  
— \_\_\_\_\_ Chopin born?  
— He \_\_\_\_\_ March 1, 1810 in a small village in Poland.
2. “肖邦从多大开始弹钢琴?”  
“6岁。”  
— \_\_\_\_\_ was Chopin when he \_\_\_\_\_ piano?  
— Six years old.
3. 莫言的著作总能触动读者的心灵。  
Mo Yan's works can always \_\_\_\_\_ of readers.
4. —我想知道“披头士”乐队什么时候解散的。  
—在1970年。  
— I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ the Beatles \_\_\_\_\_.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ 1970.
5. 她打乒乓球多久了?  
\_\_\_\_\_ did she play ping-pong?
6. 虽然他很疲惫,但他仍坚持工作。  
Although he was tired, he \_\_\_\_\_.



## Unit 2 It's a nice day, isn't it?

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自主学习, 预览新知

## 知识梳理

① It's a nice day, isn't it? 这是个好天气, 不是吗?

此句为反意疑问句, 又叫附加疑问句, 主要有两部分组成: 陈述部分 + 疑问部分。

(1) 反意疑问句有两种类型

① 陈述部分(肯定) + 疑问部分(否定)(可记为“前肯后否”)

—It's cold today, isn't it?

今天天气冷, 不是吗?

—Yes, it is.

是的。

② 陈述部分(否定) + 疑问部分(肯定)(可记为“前否后肯”)

—He doesn't like it, does he?

他不喜欢它, 是吗?

—No, he doesn't.

是的, 他不喜欢。

(2) 陈述部分有 neither, none, nobody, nothing, few, little, never, hardly, seldom 否定词在句中时, 后面用肯定疑问句短语构成反意疑问句。

Neither of you will have coffee, will you?

你们没有人要喝咖啡, 是吗?

(3) 当陈述句中含有 be 动词、助动词或情态动词时, 疑问部分由这些词加上主语的人称代词构成。

(4) 陈述部分主语是 everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, no one, nobody, anybody, anyone 等不定代词, 其疑问部分的主语可用 he, 也可以用 they。

(5) 祈使句后的附加疑问句用 will you, 但是 Let's 引导的祈使句后面用 shall we。

② You can make a small talk when waiting in line. 你可以在排队等候的时候闲聊。

这里其实是省略句, 等同于“You can make a small talk when you are waiting in the line”, 当主句和从句主语一致时, 可以省略从句中的主语和系动词。

【拓展】when 的用法

作为副词, 它有以下用法:

(1) 作为疑问副词, 引导特殊疑问句, 意为“什么时候; 何时”。

When will they come back?

他们什么时候回来?

(2) 作为连接副词, 引导名词性从句或不定式, 意为“什么时候”。从句使用陈述句语序, 时态根据实际情况而定。

I'd like to know when they will come. 我想知道他们什么时候来。(when 引导宾语从句)

Can you tell me when the bank opens? 你能告诉我银行什么时候开门吗?(when 引导宾语从句)

When she'll be back depends much on the weather. 她何时回来在很大程度上取决于天气。(when 引导主语从句)

Have you decided when to go sightseeing? 你们已经决定什么时候去观光了吗?(when 引导不定式结构)

③ Making other people smile can make them feel relaxed. 让别人微笑能使他们感到放松。

make 的用法总结:

(1) make + 宾语 + n. 使某人/某物(成为)……

We made him our monitor.

我们选他当班长。

(2) make + 宾语 + adj. 使某人/某事(变得)……

The news that our team had won made us happy. 我们队获胜的消息让我们开心。

(3) make + 宾语 + do sth. (不带 to 的不定式) 使某人做某事

Our teacher makes us feel more confident.

我们的老师使我们感到更加自信。

**【注意】**在被动语态中, 此类结构中省略的动词不定式 to 要还原。

**4 I felt so embarrassed that I left the party.** 我觉得如此尴尬, 赶紧离开了晚会。

so... that... 意为“如此……以至于……”。

常用句型:

(1) 主语 + 谓语 + so + *adj.* / *adv.* + that 从句

He was so angry that he couldn't say a word. 他如此气愤以至于说不出一句话。

(2) 主语 + 谓语 + so + *adj.* + a/an + 单数名词 + that 从句

It was so fine a day yesterday that we all went for a picnic.

昨天天气太好了, 我们都去野餐了。

**【注意】**当名词前有 many/much/few/little (少) 等词修饰时, 句中要用 so... that...。

**5 However, many Western people think these are private subjects, so they should be avoided.** 然而, 很多西方人认为这些是私人话题, 应该避免。

avoid 意为“避免; 回避”, 用作及物动词, 后常跟名词、代词或动词-ing 作宾语。

You should avoid such mistakes next time.

下次你应该避免类似的错误。

The student bought an alarm clock to avoid oversleeping.

这个学生买了一个闹钟避免睡过头。

**6 It was Friday night and I could hear loud music and people talking as I walked through the door.** 那是周五晚上, 当我穿越门口的时候能听见很大声的音乐和人们正在交谈的声音。

hear 的用法:

(1) hear sb. do sth. 表示“听到某人做了某事”或“经常听到某人做某事”。

(2) hear sb. doing sth. 表示“听到某人正在做某事”。

(3) hear about/of 表示“听说”; hear about sth. 表示“听到关于某事物的消息”。

(4) hear from sb. = receive a letter from sb.

表示“接到某人的来信、电话等”。

### 课标词汇

名词: noon, chemistry, rest, conversation, stranger, secret, corner, community, cost, introduction, dialog, period, form, business, worker, customer, subject, chance, sample, tip, exhibition

动词: suggest, attend, cost, avoid

形容词: secret, everyday, empty, helpful, basic, light, humorous, private, general

副词: shyly, nervously, anyway, nicely, therefore

介词: by

### 词组归纳

1. look like 看起来像……
2. by noon 在中午之前
3. wait in line 排队等候
4. small talk 闲谈; 闲聊
5. break the ice 打破沉默; 打破僵局
6. kind of 稍微; 有点
7. in the end 最后
8. walk away 走开
9. a group of 一群; 一组
10. think of 认为; 想起
11. depend on 依赖于; 依靠
12. give sb. a chance 给某人一个机会
13. general news 一般新闻
14. talk about 讨论
15. happen to sb. 发生在某人身上
16. turn to sb. 转向某人
17. feel unsure of... 对……没把握
18. next to 紧挨着的

### 重点句型

1. “今天天气很好, 对吗?”  
“是的, 今天天气很好。”  
— It's a nice day, isn't it?  
— Yes, it is.
2. “你当时不在聚会上, 对吗?”  
“不, 我在。”  
“是的, 我不在。”  
— You weren't at the party, were you?  
— Yes, I was.

—No, I wasn't.

3. “你不在这住, 对吗?”

“不, 我在这里住。”

“是的, 我不在这里住。”

—You don't live here, do you?

—Yes, I do.

—No, I don't.

4. “你还没有见过你的老师, 对吗?”

“不, 我见过了。”

“是的, 我还没见过。”

—You haven't met your teachers yet, have you?

—Yes, I have.

—No, I haven't.

5. “你认为你的学校怎么样?”

“很好。”

—What do you think of your school?

—It's great.

## 问题探究, 突破重难

### 重难点拨

#### 探究一 反意疑问句

(1) 定义: 提出情况和看法, 询问对方是否同意的句子叫反意疑问句。

(2) 结构: 陈述句 + 附加疑问句

(3) 用法: 前肯后否; 前否后肯。

反问部分的时态和人称与陈述部分的人称和时态一致。

① 如果陈述句有一个助动词(包括 can, must, need 等情态动词), 其简短问句用同一个助动词。

He can swim, can't he?

他会游泳, 是吗?

② 如果陈述部分包含 no, never, hardly, few, little, seldom 等否定词, 附加疑问句部分应用肯定形式。

You have no time on Monday, have you?

星期一你没有时间, 是吗?

③ 陈述句部分是 there be 句型时, 附加疑问句部分也用 there be。

There are some people in the room, aren't there?

教室里有人的, 是吗?

④ 在口语中, I am 后面的附加疑问句用 aren't I。

I'm late, aren't I?

我迟到了, 是吗?

⑤ 当陈述句部分含有否定词如 nothing, nobody 等不定代词时, 附加疑问句部分应用肯定结构。为避免重复, 用代词 it 来代替 nothing; 用 they 或 he 来代替 nobody。

Everything goes well, doesn't it?

一切顺利, 是吗?

⑥ 祈使句后面的附加疑问句使用 will you 和 shall we。它们不是真正的疑问句, 但常用升调, 用来告诉人们该做什么事。

Give me a pen, will you?

请给我一支笔。

Open the door, will you?

请打开门好吗?

Let's go together, shall we?

咱们一起走吧。

⑦ 在 I think, I believe, I suppose, I guess 等结构中, 附加疑问句的主、谓语往往与从句的主、谓语保持一致。

I think she's out, isn't she?

我想她出去了, 是吗?

I don't think it's true, is it?

我认为那不是真的, 对吗?

**【注意】**根据事实来回答。若肯定以“+”表示, 否定以“-”表示, 那么回答句的结构是:(当事实是肯定的时候)“+, +”或(当事实是否定的时候)“-,-”。决不能出现“+, -”或“-,+”的形式。

—This isn't yours, is it?

这不是你的, 是吗?

—Yes, it is.

不, 它是我的。

—No, it isn't.

是的, 它不是我的。

## 即时训练(一)

1. You are an actor, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. He is a good boy, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. It was fine yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You were studying when I called you last night, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. She is going to visit me, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. It often rains here, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. He likes soccer, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. You have a headache, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. I called you yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. You will go to America, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. We have ever been to Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. You aren't an actor, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. He isn't a good boy, \_\_\_\_\_?
14. It wasn't fine yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
15. It doesn't rain here, \_\_\_\_\_?
16. His sister doesn't have a headache, \_\_\_\_\_?
17. You didn't call me yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_?
18. You won't go to the US, \_\_\_\_\_?
19. There isn't a boy in our classroom, \_\_\_\_\_?
20. Don't smoke, \_\_\_\_\_?
21. Let's not do it, \_\_\_\_\_?

## 即时训练(二)

1. Our hometown is more beautiful than before, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't it                      B. is it  
C. doesn't it                  D. does it
2. He has made "magic" a hot word, \_\_\_\_\_ he?  
A. doesn't                      B. didn't  
C. hasn't                        D. isn't
3. There is no important information in the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't there                  B. is it  
C. is there
4. —She doesn't like geography, does she?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, he does  
B. No, he doesn't  
C. Yes, he does

## 参考译文

## Section A, 3a

## 在陌生人中独处:应对困境

[3] 本不是唯一经历过这种情况的人。类似的事情以前很可能在我们大多数人都发生过。与陌生人交谈时感到不自信是很自然的。谈话的开头最好是关于对方的问题,或是谈论双方都喜欢的话题,比如足球或流行音乐。这会使社交环境更加轻松。之后你就会很高兴去参加聚会了。

[2] 最后,我转向身旁的人并介绍自己。“你好,”我说。“我叫本。”“你好,我是塔尼亚。”那人腼腆地回答。之后是长时间的沉默,因为我一直在思考接下来要说什么。我感到越来越紧张,而对方看起来也不太舒服。最后,我只能说:“嗯,认识你很高兴。”然后我就很快走开了。我觉得很尴尬,并离开了聚会。

[1] 那是星期五的晚上,当我走过大门时,我能听到嘈杂的音乐声和人们在交谈的声音。我的朋友看到我就走过来。“嘿,本! 谢谢你来参加我的聚会。”他说。“谢谢你的邀请。这聚会看上去太棒了。”我回答说。但我有一丝隐隐的恐惧感。我意识到,我谁都不认识。我走向桌子弄了杯喝的。然后我紧张地站在角落里,不知道该做些什么。

## Section B, 2b

## “闲聊”攻略

聊天是一种人们相遇时为了打发时间而进行的放松的对话。无言的沉默往往让我们感到紧张,因此聊天是一种可以填补这个时段的方式。在英语中,人们常常称它是“打破沉默”。在机场或车站排队等候时你可以聊一聊。虽然我们谈论的事情通常都是不重要的,但闲聊本身就是这样。它可以使人放松,并很好地打发时间。

对一些人来说,聊天是一种常见的沟通方式。例如,商务旅行者总是会遇到陌生人,通常他们在谈论严肃的业务之前都会闲聊一会儿。他们可能会被问及是怎样到会的,或者宾馆是否舒适。商店或餐馆工作人员也发现当他们为顾客提供服务时闲聊很有帮助。

几乎每个国家的人都会闲聊。他们说的内容可能是差异很大的,但闲聊的基本规律往往是相同的。在大多数文化中,微笑和保持谈话的轻松幽默

是很重要的。使他人微笑能令他们感到放松。

我们不应讨论的话题可能也取决于文化。在中国,我们可以询问他们是否结婚或是否有孩子。然而,许多西方人认为这些是私事,所以应该避免谈论这些内容。另外,中国人常见的问候语“你吃了没?”对于说英语的人来说似乎会很奇怪。

所以,通常我们应该谈论一些“安全”的话题,比如天气。这一点在许多文化中是共同的。英国人经常谈论天气,很可能是因为天气多变吧。不过,最重要的是要给别人说话的机会,聆听他们有什么要说的。

### 真题回顾

1. (2009·德州)—You aren't a professional athlete, are you?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I am just a football fan.

- A. Yes, I am                      B. No, I'm not  
C. Of course

【解析】根据反义疑问句回答的形式排除选项C,根据句意得知是否定回答。

【答案】B

2. (2010·重庆) They came here to have a meeting on time, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. didn't they                      B. did they  
C. don't they                      D. do they

【解析】肯定的陈述句中的谓语动词是came,是过去式,遵循“前肯后否”的原则,附加疑问句用否定形式。

【答案】A

3. (2010·福建)—Zhou Weilun could hardly speak English three years ago, \_\_\_\_\_?

—No, he couldn't. But now he is quite good at it.

- A. couldn't he                      B. could he  
C. didn't he

【解析】陈述句中含有情态动词could和否定词hardly。如果陈述句有一个助动词(can, must, need等情态动词),其附加疑问句用同一个助动词。如果陈述句中含有no, never, hardly, few, little, seldom等词,就被视为否定陈述句,附加疑问句应用肯定形式。

【答案】B

## 巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 45分钟)

### Section A

#### 一、根据首字母及汉语意思补全句子。

1. She never talks to a \_\_\_\_\_ (陌生人).
2. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (出席) a concert and I enjoyed it very much.
3. Teachers are usually \_\_\_\_\_ (严格的) with their students in class.
4. The cat is lying \_\_\_\_\_ (舒适地) under the tree with her eyes half-closed.
5. When we walk \_\_\_\_\_ (穿过) the road, we should follow the traffic rules.
6. My mother has two daughters, I have an e \_\_\_\_\_ sister.
7. He is the tallest one \_\_\_\_\_ (在……当中) the boys.
8. I think the rain will stop by n \_\_\_\_\_.
9. They will eat some of the bread and keep the r \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.
10. I like going shopping with my friends on the

w \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. His two daughters are very \_\_\_\_\_ (difference) from each other.
2. The boss was very \_\_\_\_\_ (friend) to the workers, and that's why they loved him a lot.
3. Jack felt \_\_\_\_\_ (sure) of getting good grades because he wasn't hard-working.
4. After taking a deep breath, he was more \_\_\_\_\_ (relax).
5. Jenny wasn't able to answer the question, so she sat \_\_\_\_\_ (nervous).

#### 三、完成反意疑问句。

1. He exercises every day, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. The boy can play the guitar, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. They will come to the party, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. There is little water in the glass, \_\_\_\_\_?



5. She has never learnt Chinese by herself,  
\_\_\_\_\_?

#### 四、根据汉语意思,完成英语句子。

1. 当和陌生人开始谈话时,我们对自己感到不自信那是很自然的。

It is natural to feel \_\_\_\_\_  
ourselves when starting conversations with  
strangers.

2. 昨天他发生了交通事故。

A car accident \_\_\_\_\_ him  
yesterday.

3. 终于我转向我身边的人做自我介绍。

Finally, I turned to the person \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ me and introduced myself.

4. 我一直努力考虑接下来说什么。

I \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
what to say next.

5. 上周四你参加了社区活动,是吗?

Last Thursday you \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ you?

#### 五、单项选择。

1. —You look very young, Mrs. Green. Could you tell me how old you are?

—Oh, sorry. It's a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. instruction                      B. secret  
C. problem                          D. business

2. —Could you tell me something about the boy who helped you just now?

—Sorry, I know nothing about him. We are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. friends                              B. neighbors  
C. classmates                          D. strangers

3. The man tried to start the car, and he succeeded \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in the past                          B. in the end  
C. at first                                D. at once

4. Mr. Smith is friendly \_\_\_\_\_ us, but he is very strict \_\_\_\_\_ our studies.

- A. for; with                              B. to; in  
C. to; with                                D. with; with

5. It's getting colder and colder. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ some warm clothes.

- A. buy                                      B. to buy  
C. bought                                  D. buying

6. —You have seen the film *The Crossing*, \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes. I saw it last weekend.

- A. were you                              B. weren't you  
C. have you                                D. haven't you

7. Jane is very busy these days, for she has a lot of problems to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deal with                                B. keep up with  
C. agree with                                D. come up with

8. Cindy could hardly speak English three years ago, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. couldn't she                              B. could she  
C. can she                                      D. is she

9. —She didn't come to school yesterday, did she?

—\_\_\_\_\_, though she was not feeling well.

- A. No, she didn't  
B. Yes, she didn't

- C. No, she did  
D. Yes, she did

10. —He hardly spent any time on his subjects, \_\_\_\_\_?

—\_\_\_\_\_, so he does badly in his lessons.

- A. didn't he; Yes                              B. did he; Yes  
C. didn't he; No                                D. did he; No

11. —Let's go for a walk, \_\_\_\_\_?

—OK, I'm coming. Don't forget to bring your camera, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. will you; will you  
B. will you; shall we  
C. shall we; shall we  
D. shall we; will you

12. —Your brother often disagrees with you, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

—\_\_\_\_\_. We often have different opinions.

- A. does; Yes                                      B. doesn't; Yes  
C. does; No                                        D. doesn't; No

13. —There's little meat left in the fridge, \_\_\_\_\_?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I'll get some on my way home.

- A. is there, Yes                                      B. isn't there, Yes  
C. is there, No                                        D. isn't there, No



14. —Tom finished his homework, didn't he?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, though he was ill yesterday.  
A. No, he didn't      B. Yes, he did  
C. Yes, he does      D. No, he doesn't

15. Don't keep poison in the kitchen, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do you      B. shall we  
C. will you      D. don't you

## Section B

## 一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. Our parents provide us with food and c \_\_\_\_\_ and never ask for anything in return.  
2. This is an e \_\_\_\_\_ box. There is nothing in it.  
3. Don't go to the shop. They often cheat their c \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. Thanks for giving me a c \_\_\_\_\_ to show myself.  
5. I study by having c \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Why not help people in need in our \_\_\_\_\_ (everyday) life?  
2. Wise people are always very \_\_\_\_\_ (humor).  
3. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a picnic since it was a sunny day  
4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (empty) the box and put all the toys into it.  
5. You should be more careful so that you can avoid \_\_\_\_\_ (make) mistakes.  
6. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce), we know more about the work.  
7. English is widely used in international \_\_\_\_\_ (busy).  
8. Please don't go \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) on your own. It's too dangerous.

## 三、句型转换。

1. Please take good care of my pet, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成反意疑问句)  
2. Mr. Smith and his wife seldom drive their car to work, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成反意疑问句)  
3. It's a nice day, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成反意疑问句)

4. Miss Black never gets angry with her students, \_\_\_\_\_? (完成反意疑问句)  
5. What do you think of the shoes? (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the shoes?

## 四、根据汉语意思,完成英语句子。

1. 我去过很多城市,比如北京、上海和广州。  
I have been to many cities, \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou.  
2. 为了避免撞到卡车,他撞到了墙上,胳膊伤得很厉害。  
To \_\_\_\_\_ hitting the truck, he ran into the wall and his arm was \_\_\_\_\_ hurt.  
3. 这些著作花了我不少钱。  
These works \_\_\_\_\_ much money.  
4. 他很善于打破僵局,找到话题。  
He is good at \_\_\_\_\_ and finding a topic to talk.  
5. 这种产品的价格取决于它的质量。  
The price of this kind of product \_\_\_\_\_ its quality.  
6. 我确信我们有获胜的机会。  
I am sure we will have \_\_\_\_\_ win.  
7. 他找到一种很快学好英语的方法。  
He found \_\_\_\_\_ English well quickly.  
8. 打篮球使我快乐。  
Playing basketball \_\_\_\_\_.

# 第一单元达标检测

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

## 一、单项选择。(20 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ May 12th 2015, a powerful earthquake happened \_\_\_\_\_ Nepal(尼泊尔). And it killed many people.  
A. On; in                      B. In; to                      C. At; in                      D. In; on
2. It's known that Chongqing is one of \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
A. a hottest city                      B. a hottest cities  
C. the hottest city                      D. the hottest cities
3. The Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ many centuries ago. It's one of the symbols of China.  
A. builds                      B. built                      C. is built                      D. was built
4. —Have you found the poor dog yet?  
—Yes. But it was \_\_\_\_\_ when we found it. It needed to see a vet.  
A. dead                      B. died                      C. dying                      D. die
5. —Hey, man. You can't cross the street now. You have to wait \_\_\_\_\_ the traffic lights turn green.  
—Oh, sorry.  
A. when                      B. after                      C. until                      D. while
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ the first prize in the English Speech Contest. Congratulations!  
A. win                      B. won                      C. have won                      D. will win
7. They saw the math teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom just now.  
A. enter                      B. to enter                      C. to leave                      D. arrive
8. The girl was \_\_\_\_\_ nervous \_\_\_\_\_ talk with a foreigner.  
A. so; that                      B. so; to                      C. too; to                      D. too; that
9. Everyone passed the exam \_\_\_\_\_ him. So he was sad.  
A. except                      B. beside                      C. besides                      D. except that
10. —Who \_\_\_\_\_ the tennis game yesterday?  
—Jack. He \_\_\_\_\_ all the others.  
A. beat; won                      B. won; won                      C. beat; beat                      D. won; beat
11. My old neighbor Charles enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ photos. He always goes out with his camera.  
A. take                      B. to take                      C. taking                      D. took
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ man told us his past days before he \_\_\_\_\_. His \_\_\_\_\_ made us very sad.  
A. dying; died; death                      B. dead; dying; die



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- The ad wants to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. invite more people to take the tour  
B. tell us something about Taiwan  
C. describe how beautiful Taiwan is  
D. show us the famous places in Taiwan
- The money to the tour doesn't include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. plane tickets  
B. bus service  
C. train tickets  
D. guide service
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a good place for tourists to have a good time with Gaoshan people.  
A. Sun Moon Lake  
B. Mount Ali  
C. People Lake  
D. Gaoxiong
- Mrs. White wants to take the tour with her two children. Her son is 1.1 meters and her daughter is 1.5 meters, so she should pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 11,400 yuan  
B. 13,200 yuan  
C. 15,000 yuan  
D. 9,600 yuan
- If you want to take the tour to Taiwan, you can book it by phone at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 4:00 p. m. on Wednesday  
B. 4:00 p. m. on Sunday  
C. 8:00 a. m. on Saturday  
D. 6:00 p. m on Saturday

**B**

A rich young man decided that he would like to do some diving (潜水) in the sea, so he bought a rubber suit and all the other things that he needed, and took some lessons at a diving school. Then one day he walked into the water by himself and began to explore (探索) the bottom of the sea.

He saw a lot of beautiful fish and other things, and then, after half an hour, he

suddenly saw a man waving his arms and legs around wildly near the bottom of the sea. He was wearing only a bathing suit.

The rich young man was very surprised to see him, so he took out a plastic notebook and a special pencil, which could write under water, and wrote, "What are you doing here?" He showed the notebook to the other man, who then took the pencil and wrote, "Drowning (溺水)!"

6. What did the rich young man want to do?

- A. diving                      B. swimming                      C. walking                      D. driving

7. How did he prepare himself for his diving?

- A. He bought all the things needed for diving.  
B. He took a diving lesson.  
C. He bought a rubber suit and a bathing suit.  
D. Both A and B.

8. Why was the rich young man very surprised at the bottom of the sea?

- A. Because he saw many beautiful fish.  
B. Because he saw a man with a bathing suit.  
C. Because he saw a man with a diving suit.  
D. Because he saw many beautiful plants

9. What was the man doing?

- A. swimming                      B. diving  
C. searching for fish                      D. drowning

10. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The rich young man likes diving.  
B. The rich man saved the other man at last.  
C. The drowning man shouted, "Help, help..."  
D. The other man waved his arms and legs around wildly near the bottom of the sea.

C

### How much do you know about Albert Einstein?

Albert Einstein, born on March 14, 1879 in Germany, was a great scientist in the world. He was strange because he hated haircuts and new clothes. He believed in peace. All his life, he hated war. However, his most famous idea,  $E=mc$ , helped create the world's most dangerous weapon (武器). Many people think he was the smartest person in the world. But Einstein said that he thought like a child with many questions and unusual ideas.

### What did he like?

Einstein liked learning sailing (帆船运动). He sailed in small boats all his life. He once joked, "Sailing is the sport that takes the least energy!"

When Einstein was a child, his mother made him take violin lessons. At first, he didn't like the violin. But then he learned to love music and became a good violinist. Later, he said, "Love is the best teacher."

### Why is the sky blue?

In 1910, Einstein asked a question which many children often ask, "Why is the sky blue?" After his careful research, he answered the question like this, "It's because light is made up of many colors including blue. When light travels to Earth, gas particles (气体微粒) spread the blue light all over the sky." His answer is true in physics.

11. According to the passage, Albert Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ haircuts and new clothes.  
A. forgot                      B. minded                      C. disliked
12. The underlined part actually shows Albert Einstein was a/an \_\_\_\_\_ person.  
A. clever                      B. imaginative                      C. childlike
13. Einstein \_\_\_\_\_ learning sailing and playing the violin.  
A. was interested in                      B. looked forward to  
C. was known for
14. From paragraph 3 we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mother teaches the best  
B. without mother's push, we can't love anything  
C. when we love something, we'd like to learn about it
15. Einstein offered a \_\_\_\_\_ explanation for the question why the sky is blue.  
A. magic                      B. scientific                      C. careful

### D

My favorite sport is baseball. It is fun to play, and it is fun to watch.

I went to my first baseball game with my grandparents when I was 6. It was really wonderful. We had a good time. I was happy to be with my grandparents. My grandfather made me love the game.

My dad knew I loved baseball, so he gave me a baseball on my eighth birthday.

When I was 12, my friend came to me and asked me to join his team and play baseball. I agreed. From then on, I got to learn more about baseball. I practiced a lot and learned how to play better.

My favorite baseball player is Derek Lee. Derek Lee joined the Chicago Cubs in 2004. That year was a good year for him, but 2005 was his best year. One of my favorite things about Derek Lee is that he is a very nice person. He never shouts at others. He always has a big smile on his face. He seems happy all the time.

16. The writer went to his first baseball game with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his grandparents                      B. his father  
C. his friend                      D. his mother



17. When he was \_\_\_\_\_ years old, the writer began to play baseball.  
A. 6                                      B. 8                                      C. 12                                      D. 14
18. The writer \_\_\_\_\_ after he joined his friend's team.  
A. played baseball very often  
B. didn't learn more about baseball  
C. didn't improve his playing skills  
D. often played baseball with Derek Lee
19. Which of the following is NOT true about Derek Lee?  
A. He is very nice.                                      B. He is not friendly.  
C. He always smiles.                                      D. He always looks happy.
20. What is the best title (题目) of the passage?  
A. Who Made Me Love Baseball?  
B. What Birthday Present Did I get?  
C. 2005—The Best Year for Derek Lee  
D. Baseball—My Favorite Sport

三、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(10 分)

Mr. Harris used to work in Dover, but then he (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (change) his work, and he and his wife moved to another town. They did not have many friends there, but they soon met a lot of interesting people. After a few weeks, they often went to dinner or to parties at other people's houses.

Then Mrs. Harris said to her husband, "We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to a lot of other people's houses, and now we must invite them to our house, mustn't we?" "Yes, certainly," answered her husband, "A big party (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the easiest thing, won't it? Then we can start (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) people to dinner in small numbers next month."

So Mrs. Harris said, "Yes, I'll invite all our friends here to a big party on 5th December." "How many will that be?" Mr. Harris asked. "Don't invite too many."

Mrs. Harris was beginning to write the invitations when her husband saw that she (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (write), "Party: 6:30 to 8:30 p. m." "That (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) very nice, is it?" he said. "You're telling our guests that they (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (go) at 8:30." So Mrs. Harris just wrote "Party: 6:30 p. m."

A lot of guests came, and they all had a good time, so they did not go home at 8:30. In fact they were still there at mid-night when the doorbell rang and a policeman arrived. He said, "You must stop (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a noise, because someone has complained (抱怨)." Mr. Harris said he did not want (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (quarrel) with the policeman, so everyone went home. They were sorry to have to go.

When Mr. and Mrs. Harris (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) alone again, she said to him, "That was a surprise, wasn't it? Who complained about the noise?"

“I did.” Mr. Harris answered in a tired voice.

#### 四、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。(10分)

TF Boys is a singing group. The group has been (1) p\_\_\_\_\_ all over Asia since 2013. TF Boys stands for the Fighting Boys. The three boys were (2) c\_\_\_\_\_ to be singers because of their clear voices and hard work. In fact, it's the first young hero group, (3) i\_\_\_\_\_ Jackson, Roy and Karry. They practiced so hard that they sang (4) w\_\_\_\_\_. They have had many (5) f\_\_\_\_\_ called Four Leaf Clover. Four Leaf Clover is a kind of grass which represents good luck. The fans are named Four Leaf Clover because the boys hope each young person will be as (6) l\_\_\_\_\_ as them, especially students. They have (7) s\_\_\_\_\_ not only in singing but also in schoolwork. So they are (8) f\_\_\_\_\_ of positive energy (正能量). This year Karry also (9) a\_\_\_\_\_ the Youth Meeting on May Day. Although they are very young, they have set an (10) e\_\_\_\_\_ to the young students and have influenced so many young people.

#### 五、阅读表达。(10分)

Jeff Gaye, the young American swimmer, is becoming more and more famous. He has his own teacher, driver and even his own cook. (3) Each time people hear him speak on television, they can't believe he's only 13. Jeff's father is an engineer but he is also his son's manager. He says, “I don't make Jeff do anything he doesn't want to do. He chooses which competition to swim in. But he works hard and wins nearly every race. I cut out all the newspaper articles about him and put them in a big box!”

Jeff is very busy every day because people want to write about him or photograph (给……拍照) him for magazines. “When I'm at school,” Jeff says, “(4) I just want to be like my classmates. That's really important to me.” But Jeff doesn't have a normal schoolboy's life. He often has to travel for international races and has little free time. “I go to the pool every day and swim there for at least six hours. When I'm in the pool, I love every minute.”

(一)根据短文内容,完成下列小题。

1. What does Jeff's father do?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How long does Jeff swim in the pool every day?

\_\_\_\_\_

(二)把短文中画线的句子翻译成汉语。

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

(三)给短文拟一个恰当的英文标题。

5. \_\_\_\_\_



## 第二单元达标检测

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

## 一、单项选择。(20 分)

1. It always rains in the south of China, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. does it                      B. is, it                      C. doesn't it                      D. isn't it
2. They have to get up early from Monday to Friday, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. do they                      B. don't they  
C. have they                      D. haven't they
3. Tom didn't come to school this morning, but I \_\_\_\_\_ he can come this afternoon.  
A. unsure                      B. be sure                      C. make sure                      D. surely
4. Mona doesn't like making speeches. She feels \_\_\_\_\_ talking in front of the class.  
A. annoyed                      B. excited                      C. nervous                      D. surprised
5. —Could you tell me something about the boy who helped you just now?  
—Sorry, I know nothing about him. We are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friends                      B. neighbors                      C. classmates                      D. strangers
6. Mr. Smith is friendly \_\_\_\_\_ us, but he is very strict \_\_\_\_\_ our studies.  
A. for; with                      B. to; in                      C. to; with                      D. with; with
7. The story is really \_\_\_\_\_. It makes all of us laugh a lot.  
A. correct                      B. boring                      C. humorous                      D. direct
8. —Judy, I guess you are only twenty-five years old, is that true?  
—Oh, it's a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. suggestion                      B. secret                      C. reason                      D. problem
9. His grandparents live \_\_\_\_\_ in a small house, but they don't feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lonely; alone                      B. alone; lonely  
C. lonely; lonely                      D. alone; alone
10. —Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ joining in the talk show!  
—You're welcome.  
A. by                      B. on                      C. of                      D. for
11. I like English very much. I never miss a \_\_\_\_\_ to practice English with foreigners.  
A. subject                      B. mistake                      C. chance                      D. space
12. Checking your answers before handing in your paper can help you \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.  
A. make                      B. provide                      C. avoid                      D. advise
13. —Peter, can you tell me the differences \_\_\_\_\_ the two words?  
—Sorry, I don't know.  
A. between                      B. among                      C. for                      D. on

14. —What a good \_\_\_\_\_ you've given me! Thanks a lot.  
—My pleasure.  
A. information      B. news      C. suggestion      D. advice
15. —I've never been to such a beautiful place. Thank you for inviting me.  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Take it easy.      B. It doesn't matter.  
C. You're welcome.      D. I'm sorry.
16. —Shall we go \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday? I love water sports.  
—That's a good idea.  
A. hiking      B. swimming      C. cycling      D. skating
17. It's getting colder and colder. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_ some warm clothes.  
A. buy      B. to buy      C. bought      D. buying
18. —How much is your coat?  
—Oh, it \_\_\_\_\_ me 100 yuan.  
A. cost      B. spent      C. paid      D. took
19. —I wore sports shoes to the dancing party yesterday evening by mistake!  
—Oh dear! You must be very \_\_\_\_\_ at the dancing party!  
A. tired      B. satisfied  
C. embarrassed      D. surprised
20. Sixteen-year-olds shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to go to an Internet bar.  
A. be allowed      B. be allow  
C. allow      D. are allowed

## 二、阅读理解。(30 分)

### A

Do you want to become better at making small talk with new people? Do you want to become better at networking with others? Nothing will improve your networking ability and your ability to make a successful conversation with other people rather than your curiosity (好奇心) about them.

When you are curious about other people, you will want to discover some of the interesting ways that they are similar to you. When you are curious about them, you'll also be interested to discover the ways in which they think differently and live differently from you.

When you have curiosity about others, you will be much less self-conscious and your conversations will work a lot better. Instead of worrying yourself, "What can I say next that won't sound stupid?", you will be focused on learning more about the other person.

Making small talk with strangers can be tricky. We've all heard the advice that we should pick something out of our immediate environment and use that as a main point to start our small talk with the other person.

It's true that this can be a great starting point for a conversation. However, when you

focus too much on discussing things like the weather in your city, you can bring the conversation to a painful end very quickly. The other person will sense that you are trying to make a conversation, but that you have no interest in really getting to know him or her.

How can you keep small talk from becoming boring?

One way is to watch the other person for clues they will give you about what is really interesting to them. When you get these clues, use them to start making the conversation a bit more about their life, their opinions, and their experiences.

After you have had a couple of minutes to break the ice, try looking for ways to make the conversation a little bit more personal. Ask the other person for his or her opinion about something that is a bit more personal but not extremely so. The first few minutes of talking to someone new will not be the best time to ask the other person his or her opinion on religious (宗教的) or political (政治的) matters. However, he or she might be happy to discuss his or her favorite team or musical band.

1. In Paragraph 1, the writer mainly wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. curiosity can help us make a good talk
  - B. it's hard to make a talk with new people
  - C. curiosity helps us know new people quickly
  - D. it's hard to make a successful talk with others
2. The underlined word “self-conscious” in Paragraph 3 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. self-centered
  - B. self-controlled
  - C. serious
  - D. nervous
3. While carrying on a conversation, we should \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. think about what won't sound stupid
  - B. show our interests to the other person
  - C. try to learn more about the other person
  - D. discuss things like the weather in the city
4. How can you keep small talk from becoming boring?
  - A. Watch the other person for clues.
  - B. Use clues to start making the conversation a bit more about their life.
  - C. Try looking for ways to make the conversation a little bit more personal.
  - D. All the above.
5. What is the best title for the passage?
  - A. The Way of Starting Small Talk
  - B. Improving Our Small Talk with Curiosity
  - C. The Importance of Small Talk in Our Life
  - D. Improving Our Relationship Through Small Talk

## B

Last month we made a survey among 300 students at our school. The questions we asked were, “Who would you talk with when in trouble?” and “Why?” Here are some



answers from them.

I would talk with my parents or teachers when in trouble. They are older than I and have more experience of life. They always listen to me carefully and give me helpful ideas. I trust them.  Zheng Hao	Life is full of small troubles but I'm never afraid of them. I would talk with my friends when in trouble because we understand each other and they always give me good suggestions. I won't feel worried.  Chen Lei	I am a quiet girl. I like to keep my secrets. I think nobody can really understand me except myself. So I never tell others when I'm in trouble.  Li Yan
--	--	--

6. The survey is among \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teachers  
B. parents  
C. workers  
D. students
7. Zheng Hao likes to talk with his \_\_\_\_\_ when in trouble.  
A. parents  
B. classmates  
C. friends  
D. brothers
8. Chen Lei likes to talk with his friends when in trouble because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are older than him  
B. they always give him good suggestions  
C. he likes to keep secrets  
D. they have more experience of life
9. From Li Yan's answer we know she is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. brave  
B. funny  
C. quiet  
D. hard-working
10. Who thinks life is full of small troubles?  
A. Zheng Hao  
B. Chen Lei  
C. Li Yan  
D. the writer

C

Every year thousands of young people in England finish school and then take a year off before they start work or go to university. Some young people go to other countries and work as volunteers (志愿者). Volunteers give their time to help people. For example, they work in schools or hospitals, or they do something helpful for the environment.

Pauline Jones, 18, lives in Cardiff, Wales. Next year she is going to university to study Chinese, but now she's living in Belize. Pauline says, "I'm working with other people here to save the coral reefs (珊瑚礁) in the sea near Belize. The reefs here are beautiful, but if the sea water is very polluted, the coral will die. I'm helping to do research on the coral and the fish that live around the reefs. All over the world, coral reefs are dying. We need to do something about the problem before it's too late."

“I’m staying with a family here and I help do some housework. I don’t get any money, but that’s OK. I love my work here, and I’m learning a lot about the people of Belize—and myself! After I finish my work, I want to stay here for another three months. I want to travel around Belize and Central America.”

11. Some young people from England \_\_\_\_\_ after they finish school.
- A. go to university abroad
  - B. spend one year abroad as volunteers
  - C. go to work for money
  - D. start work in schools or hospitals
12. Pauline Jones, an eighteen-year-old girl, is living in \_\_\_\_\_ now.
- A. England
  - B. China
  - C. Belize
  - D. Cardiff
13. Pauline Jones is \_\_\_\_\_ with other people.
- A. studying Chinese in a university
  - B. working to save the coral reefs
  - C. helping do some housework
  - D. doing some research in Wales
14. From the passage, we know that the coral reefs \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will die because of the pollution
  - B. are not as beautiful as before
  - C. cannot live without fish in the sea
  - D. will probably be sold for money
15. Pauline Jones wants to \_\_\_\_\_ after she finishes her work as a volunteer.
- A. stay there for another year
  - B. go back home to start work
  - C. learn about the people home
  - D. travel around Central America

#### D

Everyone needs friends. There is an old saying, “Friends are God’s way of taking care of us.” But how do you find a real friend and keep it?

The American writer Sally Seamans tells young students some smart ways to find friends. Sally says finding friend is just like planting a tree. You plant it and take care of it to make it grow.

First, you should choose a friend. What makes a good friend? It is not because a person has money or good looks. A good friend should be kind and patient. For example, if you have a bad day, a good friend should do his or her best to help. To make a friend, you cannot be too shy. You should make each other happy and share your lives.

But things cannot always be happy. Even the best friends have fights. What should you do when you have a fight with your friend? You have to talk to him or her. When there is no one around, have an honest talk. If he or she doesn’t want to talk, you could write a



“Is that my father?” he thought for a while and decided to go (6) b to see his father.

It was an early morning (7) w he got home. The door was not locked. He rushed to his father's bedroom. “It's me! Your son is back home!” The father and the son held each other, full of happy tears (眼泪) in their (8) e. The son asked, “(9) W is the door unlocked? A thief could get in.” The father answered in a soft (10) v, “Because I'm expecting your return. In fact, the door has never been locked since you left.”

### 五、阅读表达。(10分)

You probably talk to friends more than you talk to your parents. That's natural. Still, most of us want a parent's help, advice, and support at time... But talking to the parents may be difficult or terrible—especially when it comes to certain subjects. Here are some suggestions to make it easier.

**Talk about everyday stuff—and do it every day.** (3) The more you do something, the easier it gets. Talking to parents about everyday stuff builds a bond that can help you discuss something more serious with them later.

**Find something to chat (聊天) about each day.** Talk about how your team did at the sports meet. Share something one of your teachers said. Even small talk about what's for dinner can keep your relationship comfortable.

**It's never too late to start.** (4) If your relationship with your parents makes you feel nervous, try getting into conversations slowly. Mention the cute things the dog did. Talk about how well your little sister is doing in math. Chatting with parents every day not only keeps the present relationship strong, but it also can help a might-be-worse relationship get better.

When parents feel connected to your daily life, they can be there for you if something really important happens.

(一)根据短文内容简要回答问题。

1. Why do we talk to friends more than to parents?

2. What can keep your relationship comfortable?

(二)请将短文中画线句子翻译成汉语。

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

(三)请给短文拟一个恰当的英文标题。

5. \_\_\_\_\_

### 六、书面表达。(20 分)

在生活中,人们常有一些快乐需要分享,有一些烦恼需要倾诉,这时就需要一个好的倾听者。请以“Be a Good Listener”为题写一篇短文,谈一谈你对倾听的认识。

注意:1. 文中不得出现真实的人名、校名和地名;

2. 词数在 80—100 之间,已给出的文字不计入总词数。

Be a Good Listener

I strongly believe it is important to be a good listener.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

# 参 考 答 案

济南出版社

## 课时训练答案

### Unit 1

#### 即时训练(一)

1. Printing was invented by him.
2. I was asked to get to school on time yesterday by the teacher.
3. C 4. D

#### 即时训练(二)

1. C 2. C
3. When did he begin to play football?

#### 巩固训练

##### Section A

- 一、1. Besides 2. novels 3. published  
4. born 5. tower 6. hit  
7. directors 8. admire 9. performed  
10. including
- 二、1. born 2. to win 3. swimmers'  
4. interested 5. to say 6. to look
- 三、1. at the age of 2. too; to  
3. How does; learn 4. what to do  
5. When did 6. doesn't; any longer  
7. How old 8. How long did; live
- 四、1. are/become interested in  
2. start playing 3. won the first prize  
4. in April 5. too tired to

6. How long, been on
7. all over the world
8. dropped out of
9. Few 10. try every means to

五、1—5 CACBD 6—10 BCBCB

##### Section B

- 一、1. competition 2. broke 3. kind  
4. dead 5. enter 6. creative  
7. winner 8. friendly  
9. hard-working 10. talented
- 二、1. listener 2. isn't allowed  
3. winner 4. loving 5. death  
6. pianist 7. musician 8. to swim  
9. second 10. playing
- 三、1. When did; buy 2. How long  
3. When was 4. is spoken  
5. too; to
- 四、1. When was; was born on  
2. How old; started playing the  
3. touch the hearts  
4. when; broke up; In 5. How long  
6. kept on working



## Unit 2



### 即时训练(一)

1. aren't you 2. isn't he 3. wasn't it  
4. weren't you 5. isn't she 6. doesn't it  
7. doesn't he 8. don't you 9. didn't I  
10. won't you 11. haven't we  
12. are you 13. is he 14. was it  
15. does it 16. does she 17. did you  
18. will you 19. is there 20. will you  
21. shall we

### 即时训练(二)

1. A 2. C 3. C 4. A

### 巩固训练

#### Section A

- 一、1. stranger 2. attended 3. strict  
4. comfortably 5. through 6. elder  
7. among 8. noon 9. rest  
10. weekend  
二、1. different 2. friendly 3. unsure  
4. relaxed 5. nervously  
三、1. doesn't he 2. can't he  
3. won't they 4. is there

5. has she

- 四、1. unsure of 2. happened to  
3. next to 4. kept trying, think about  
5. attended, community event, didn't  
五、1-5 BDBCB 6-10 DABDD  
11-15 DBCBC

#### Section B

- 一、1. clothes 2. empty 3. customers  
4. chance 5. conversations  
二、1. everyday 2. humorous 3. going  
4. empty 5. making 6. introduction  
7. business 8. swimming  
三、1. will you 2. do they  
3. isn't it 4. does she  
5. How do you like  
四、1. such as 2. avoid, badly  
3. cost me 4. breaking the ice  
5. depends on 6. a chance to  
7. a way of learning  
8. makes me happy

## Unit 3

### 即时训练(一)

1. B 2. B 3. A

### 即时训练(二)

1. C 2. C

### 巩固训练

#### Section A

- 一、1. translate 2. convenient  
3. capital 4. fascinating 5. wine  
6. Falls 7. general 8. considering  
9. churches 10. touristy  
二、1. sing 2. trekking 3. traveling  
4. to own 5. change 6. to see  
7. to do  
三、1. Where would, like to, because  
2. where, are 3. hope to

4. There, to 5. Why not consider  
6. including 7. It's, to take  
8. to travel 9. to be

- 四、1-5 CBCDA

- 五、1. safe, students  
2. 你知道谁是因为父母不愿意支付学费而上不起学的吗?  
3. Laws also protect children's health.  
4. Have you ever wondered why tickets for parks and museums are cheaper for students?  
5. So, many countries have a special law to keep people under 18 safe.

## 达标检测答案

济南出版社

### 第一单元达标检测

一、1—5 ADDCC 6—10 BACAD

11—15 CADDCC 16—20 ACBDA

二、1—5 ACBBA 6—10 ADBDC

11—15 CBACB 16—20 ACABD

三、1. changed 2. have been

3. will be 4. to invite/inviting

5. was writing 6. isn't

7. must go 8. making

9. to quarrel 10. were

四、1. popular 2. chosen

3. including 4. well/wonderfully

5. fans 6. lucky 7. succeeded

8. full 9. attended 10. example

五、1. He is an engineer and he is also his son's manager.

2. For at least six hours.

3. 每次人们听到他在电视上讲话时，他们都不敢相信他只有 13 岁。

4. 我只想和我的同学一样，那对我来说是非常重要的。

5. A Young Famous Swimmer

六、One possible version:

Hello! My name is Xiao Ming. I'm studying in No. 1 Middle School. Our school had an activity "Learn from Sunshine Teenagers". From then on, there are many sunshine teenagers around us.

Xiao Hui is one of them. He is honest and kind. He gets on well with others. He

is always ready to help others. He goes to the old people's home to do something for the old. He reads newspapers for them, cleans their rooms and washes their clothes. He is also warm-hearted, active and outgoing. He always helps his parents do housework, such as doing the dishes, sweeping the floor and making dinner. He is never afraid of difficulties. He works very hard and he likes reading. And he takes an active part in all kinds of sports. After school, he plays football with his teammates. And he joins the school clubs, such as the music club, the art club and the chess club. He learns a lot from all his activities.

Xiao Hui is the best sunshine teenager in my heart. I should learn from him.

### 第二单元达标检测

一、1—5 CBCCD 6—10 CCBBD

11—15 CCACC 16—20 BDACA

二、1—5 ADCDB 6—10 DABCB

11—15 BCBAD 16—20 ABDBD

三、1. work 2. has been 3. will have

4. to collect/ collecting 5. came

6. studies 7. has learned

8. can write 9. has had 10. living

四、1. that 2. living 3. looking

4. Everywhere 5. wrote 6. back

7. when 8. eyes 9. why 10. voice

- 五、1. Because talking to the parents may be difficult or terrible—especially when it comes to certain subjects.  
2. Even small talk about what's for dinner can keep your relationship comfortable.  
3. 你做得越多，它就会越容易。  
4. 如果你和你父母之间关系让你感到紧张的话，试着慢慢地开始对话。  
5. How to talk to parents easily.

六、One possible version:

**Be a Good Listener**

I strongly believe it is important to be a good listener. Good listening can always show respect, promote understanding, and improve interpersonal relationship.

Many people suggest that parents should listen more to their children, so they will understand them better, and find it easy to narrow the generation gap. Teachers should listen more to their students, and then they can meet their needs better, and place themselves in a good relationship with their students. Students should listen more to their classmates so that they can help and learn from each other, and a friendship is likely to be formed. So try to be a good listener!

**第三单元达标检测**

- 一、1—5 BBABA 6—10 ACDAB  
11—15 ACDA 16—20 BCCBD  
二、1—5 CDDAB 6—10 AABCD  
11—15 ABCAA 16—20 DABCD  
三、1. playing 2. to fly  
3. was watching 4. are flying

5. is held 6. found  
7. will go/am going  
8. doesn't have/hasn't had  
9. not do 10. have won  
四、1. for 2. also 3. my 4. nice  
5. mother 6. On 7. make  
8. best 9. But 10. phone  
五、1. 5. /Five.

2. Her dream of marrying Gwynn didn't come true. / Her dream of marrying Gwynn.  
3. 我在法国一个大城市的一个小郊区的一所大房子里住了近四年。  
4. 一个年轻女孩的梦想能成为一个成年妇女的现实，这感觉真好。  
5. A letter for/to my future self /A letter for/to myself in the future

六、One possible version:

I'd like to go to a beautiful place. I think it would be Paris. If I went there, I would visit the famous Eiffel Tower. I can also relax there, because the streets of Paris are so beautiful and have many zoos. So I can go to the zoo and have a look at the animals. The traffic is heavy, but I can take the subway all the time to get around the city and the people there are really friendly. There are so many museums and theatres that I can see plays or shows on art at any time.

**第四单元达标检测**

- 一、1—5 CACAC 6—10 AAAAA  
11—15 CCAAC 16—20 CCAAD  
二、1—5 BCBAD 6—10 BBCAC  
11—15 BADAC 16—20 ABDCB  
三、1. have started 2. is called