

# 期末总复习

## Unit 1 People around us

### 一、短语翻译

- |                                     |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 除……之外;也 <u>as well</u>           | 2. 照顾;照料 <u>take care of</u>         |
| 3. 讲笑话 <u>tell jokes</u>            | 4. 嘲弄;取笑 <u>make fun of</u>          |
| 5. 对……要求严格 <u>be strict about</u>   | 6. 放弃 <u>give up</u>                 |
| 7. 上班 <u>go to work</u>             | 8. 夜以继日 <u>all day and all night</u> |
| 9. 擅长 <u>be good at</u>             | 10. 充满 <u>be full of</u>             |
| 11. 和……交朋友 <u>make friends with</u> | 12. 看起来像 <u>look like</u>            |

### 二、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ boy over there?  
—Yes, he likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ basketball very much.  
A. the; /                      B. a; the                      C. a; /                      D. the; a  
【解析】第一空特指那边的那个男孩,因此需用定冠词 the;第二空表示“打篮球”,球类运动前不用冠词。故选 A。
- ( C ) 2. There was a big crowd waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the opening ceremony to start.  
A. by                      B. from                      C. for                      D. with  
【解析】wait for 是固定搭配,意为“等待”。
- ( A ) 3. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ your friends for help when you are in trouble?  
A. ask                      B. to ask                      C. asks                      D. asking  
【解析】“Why not do sth.?”意为“为什么不做事呢?”,是固定句型。故选 A。
- ( D ) 4. —What does your English teacher look like?  
—She's tall and thin \_\_\_\_\_ long hair.  
A. have                      B. has                      C. there is                      D. with  
【解析】此处用 with 表示伴随状态,表示留着长头发。
- ( B ) 5. When he announced that he would \_\_\_\_\_ running forever, he burst into tears.  
A. give away                      B. give up                      C. give out                      D. give in  
【解析】give away 意为“泄露”;give up 意为“放弃”;give out 意为“分发”;give in 意为“屈服”。将各选项代入语境可知选 B。

### 三、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 请不要取笑你的同班同学。  
Please don't make fun of your classmates.
2. 锻炼有益于我们的健康。  
Exercising is good for our health.
3. 我的爸爸对我的学习要求严格。  
My father is strict about my study.
4. 如果我们互相帮助,世界将充满爱。  
If we help each other, the world will be full of love.
5. 为什么不为她筹划一个特别的母亲节呢?  
Why not plan a special Mother's Day for her?

### 四、完形填空

I have a pen friend. He is from America. 1 name is Mike. He can speak English and 2 French. He wants to learn Chinese. 3 he thinks it's very difficult.

He lives in New York. He is thirteen years 4 this year. He likes pandas 5, because he thinks pandas are cute. Mike often goes to the 6 to see pandas with his friends. The pandas are 7 China.

He wants 8 a software engineer(工程师) like Bill Gates, so he 9 very hard. We often write to each other. He often 10 me about his school life and his friends. I'm happy to have this pen friend.

( A ) 1. A. His                      B. Her                      C. My                      D. Him

【解析】根据前两句可知此处应指“他的”,故选 A。



- ( B ) 2. A. a lot                      B. a little                      C. many                      D. a few

【解析】句意:他会讲英语和一点法语。French 是不可数名词,不能用 many 和 a few 修饰;a lot 不能修饰名词;a little 意为“一点,少量”,可修饰不可数名词。故选 B。

- ( B ) 3. A. Or                      B. But                      C. So                      D. And

【解析】句意:但是他认为它非常难。根据句意可知,本句与上一句“他想学汉语”之间是转折关系,故用 but。

- ( A ) 4. A. old                      B. young                      C. /                      D. olds

【解析】句意:他今年 13 岁了。年龄的表达用“数字+years old”。

- ( C ) 5. A. much                      B. very                      C. very much                      D. many

【解析】句意:他非常喜欢熊猫,因为他认为熊猫很可爱。much 修饰不可数名词;very 意为“非常”,用来修饰形容词;very much 意为“非常”;many 修饰可数名词。修饰句中的动词 like 用 very much。

- ( D ) 6. A. school                      B. library                      C. supermarket                      D. zoo

【解析】句意:迈克经常和他的朋友们去动物园看熊猫。结合选项可知,看熊猫当然应该是去动物园。故选 D。

- ( C ) 7. A. in                      B. to                      C. from                      D. at

【解析】句意:熊猫来自中国。be from 意为“来自”。

- ( A ) 8. A. to be                      B. to have                      C. be                      D. to do

【解析】want to be... 意为“想成为……”。

- ( D ) 9. A. plays                      B. speaks                      C. lives                      D. studies

【解析】因为他想要成为一个软件工程师,所以他应该努力学习。study hard 意为“努力学习”。

- ( A ) 10. A. tells                      B. speaks                      C. says                      D. talks

【解析】tell sb. about sth. 意为“告诉某人关于某事”。

五、阅读理解

A young man and a young girl get married(结婚). The man has much money, and he likes reading very much in his spare(空闲的) time. The woman is very beautiful, but she doesn't have anything to do because the servant(仆人) does everything for her every day. She isn't happy, either. Do you know the reason? Her husband is busy reading his books and has no time to stay with her every day.

One day, she says to her husband, "I would like to be a book!" "Why, dear?" the husband asks. "Then you will love to read me very much." "But I don't think so, dear. After I read one book, I usually read the next one soon," the husband answers.

- ( C ) 1. The young man is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cute                      B. poor                      C. rich                      D. tall

【解析】根据“The man has much money...”可知,这个男人很富有。故选 C。

- ( C ) 2. Who does the housework in the family?  
A. The woman.                      B. The man.                      C. The servant.                      D. The man's mother.

【解析】根据“...the servant(仆人) does everything for her every day.”可知,仆人做家务。故选 C。

- ( C ) 3. The man likes \_\_\_\_\_ in his spare time.  
A. fishing                      B. swimming                      C. reading                      D. sleeping

【解析】根据“...he likes reading very much in his spare(空闲的) time.”可知,他喜欢读书。故选 C。

- ( D ) 4. Why does the woman want to be a book?  
A. Because she likes books very much.                      B. Because the man has lots of money.  
C. Because she wants the man to read her.                      D. Because she wants the man to love her.

【解析】根据文章内容可知,妻子的意思应该是想让丈夫爱她,并不是真的读她。故选 D。

## Unit 2 Travelling around the world

一、短语翻译

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. 以……而闻名 <u>be famous for</u>             | 2. 百货商店 <u>department store</u>    |
| 3. 在……和……之间 <u>between...and...</u>        | 4. 去度假 <u>go on holiday</u>        |
| 5. 去观光 <u>go sightseeing</u>               | 6. ……的首都 <u>the capital of</u>     |
| 7. 名胜古迹 <u>places of interest</u>          | 8. 在海边 <u>by the sea</u>           |
| 9. 和……不同 <u>be different from</u>          | 10. 去购物 <u>go shopping</u>         |
| 11. 长城 <u>the Great Wall</u>               | 12. 对……感兴趣 <u>be interested in</u> |
| 13. 不但……而且…… <u>not only...but also...</u> | 14. 至少 <u>at least</u>             |
| 15. 作为……而出名 <u>be known as</u>             |                                    |

二、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. —Is Guangzhou famous \_\_\_\_\_ its flowers?  
—Yes, it is. Guangzhou is known \_\_\_\_\_ “the Flower City”.  
A. for; as                      B. as; for                      C. as; as                      D. for; for  
【解析】be famous for 意为“以……而闻名”; be known as 意为“作为……而出名”。
- ( A ) 2. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ his wallet now, but he can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. is looking for; find    B. finds; look for            C. is looking for; finds    D. looks for; finding  
【解析】句意: 杰克现在正在寻找他的钱包, 但是他找不到它。look for 意为“寻找”, 强调找的过程; find 意为“找到”, 强调找的结果。
- ( C ) 3. The Yangtze River is about 6,397 kilometres \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tall                          B. high                          C. long                          D. wide  
【解析】句意: 长江大约 6397 千米长。根据句意可知选 C。
- ( C ) 4. The old man prefers to \_\_\_\_\_ at home rather than \_\_\_\_\_ for a picnic.  
A. staying; going            B. stay; going                C. stay; go                      D. staying; go  
【解析】句意: 那个老人宁愿待在家里也不愿去野餐。prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 意为“宁愿做某事而不愿做某事”。
- ( D ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Jane \_\_\_\_\_ Peter is warm-hearted. They're popular with our class.  
A. Both; and                  B. Neither; nor                C. Either; or                  D. Not only; but also  
【解析】句意: 不仅简很热心, 彼得也很热心。他们在我们班上很受欢迎。not only...but also... 意为“不但……而且……”。

三、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 他说他更喜欢喝咖啡。  
He says he prefers to drink coffee.
2. 我住的地方离我的学校很远。  
I live far away from my school.
3. 在这里你会发现许多如埃菲尔铁塔这样著名的名胜古迹。  
Here you will find many famous places of interest such as the Eiffel Tower.
4. 请你尽快写信告诉我关于你自己的事。  
Please write to me soon and tell me about yourself.
5. 比萨斜塔是意大利最漂亮的钟塔之一。  
The Leaning Tower of Pisa is one of the most beautiful bell towers in Italy.

四、阅读理解

As we all know, Hong Kong is a great place for shopping. If you like shopping, you will love Hong Kong.

Bruce is an 18-year-old boy. One day, Bruce's father asked him to go to Hong Kong for shopping. His father gave him a big trolley case(拉杆箱) and a shopping list. His father would like him to buy 20 boxes of milk, 20 apples, some chocolate, and some bread. Bruce was very happy to go to Hong Kong all by himself. He got up very early and went to Hong Kong by train.

He bought all of the things in the shopping list. When he was ready to leave Hong Kong, he wanted to go to the toilet. So he carried the heavy trolley case into the toilet. Just then, an old man in the toilet saw him and said to him, “No one will steal (偷) your trolley case, even if (即使) there is a large piece of gold in it.”

- ( C ) 1. How old is Bruce?  
A. 16.                          B. 17.                          C. 18.                          D. 19.  
【解析】根据第二段第一句可知, 布鲁斯十八岁。故选 C。
- ( B ) 2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?  
A. Bruce should buy 20 boxes of milk, 12 apples, some chocolate, and some bread.  
B. Bruce was very happy to go to Hong Kong all by himself.  
C. Bruce went to Hong Kong with his father.  
D. Bruce went to Hong Kong by bus.  
【解析】根据第二段倒数第二句可知 B 项正确。
- ( D ) 3. What does the old man mean?  
A. Bruce can't come into the toilet in Hong Kong.  
B. There is a large piece of gold in Bruce's trolley case.



C. Someone will steal Bruce's trolley case.

D. Bruce needn't carry the heavy trolley case into the toilet. It is very safe in Hong Kong.

**【解析】**根据第三段最后一句可知,老人的意思是说布鲁斯不必将箱子带进厕所,在香港很安全,没有人会盗取他的物品。故选D。

五、任务型阅读

Travel is \_\_\_\_\_ to us in at least three ways.

First, \_\_\_\_\_ We can see many places with our own eyes. We can visit some famous cities and scenic spots(风景区).

Second, we will meet people with different interests and see strange and different things when we travel. We can get ideas of the conditions and customs of other people, taste different foods and local flavours(风味) if we like. In this way, we can understand how differently other people live.

Third, travel will \_\_\_\_\_ help us to get knowledge of geography and history and other knowledge, \_\_\_\_\_ help us keep healthy and make us broad-minded(心胸开阔的).

With all these advantages of travel, it is no wonder that travel has now become more popular than ever in China.

根据短文内容,按要求完成下列各题。

1. 在文中第一段的空格处填入一个恰当的词。 good
2. 选择合适的句子填入第二段的空格处,使其语句通顺,符合逻辑。 C

- A. by travelling we can see different people.
- B. by travelling we can make friends.
- C. by travelling we can enjoy the beautiful scenery of different places.
- D. by travelling we can enjoy delicious food.

3. 在第四段的两个空格处填入恰当的连词,使句子完整。  
not only ; but also

4. 请把第五段中的“advantages”译成汉语。 优点;优势

5. Which is the best title of this passage? C

- A. Travelling
- B. Places of Interest
- C. Advantages of Travelling
- D. Disadvantages of Travelling

### Unit 3 Our animal friends

一、短语翻译

1. 到达 arrive at
2. 独自 by oneself
3. 带着(某人)到…… lead (sb.) to
4. 入睡 fall asleep
5. 醒来 wake up
6. 蹲下;趴下 get down
7. 消防车 fire engine
8. 在某人的帮助下 with one's help
9. 紧挨着 next to
10. 在……前面 in front of
11. 一……就…… as soon as
12. 例如 for example
13. 最好 had better
14. 后来,一段时间之后 after a while

二、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. —When did the film star arrive \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing, Li Hua?  
—Sorry, I don't know  
A. at                      B. in                      C. on                      D. of  
**【解析】**arrive 意为“到达”,其后接地点名词时,必须接介词 in 或 at。arrive in 指到达大地点,arrive at 指到达小地点。Beijing 为大地点,因此用 arrive in。故选 B。
- ( C ) 2. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ in the park last Sunday.  
A. our                      B. themselves                      C. ourselves                      D. yourselves  
**【解析】**enjoy oneself 意为“玩得高兴”。反身代词要和主语保持一致,本题主语为 we,故选 ourselves。
- ( C ) 3. Your pet dog is \_\_\_\_\_ your bed and your desk.  
A. under                      B. on                      C. between                      D. behind  
**【解析】**between...and...意为“在……和……之间”。
- ( A ) 4. His parents don't allow him \_\_\_\_\_ computer games.  
A. to play                      B. play                      C. playing                      D. plays  
**【解析】**句意:他的父母不允许他玩电脑游戏。allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。故选 A。

- ( A ) 5. —How is Lily in the new school?  
—She is doing very well. There is \_\_\_\_\_ to worry about.  
A. nothing                      B. something                      C. anything

**【解析】**句意:——莉莉在新学校怎么样?——她做得很好。没有什么可担心的。nothing 意为“没有什么”;something 意为“某事”;anything 意为“任何事情”。根据语境可知选 A。

三、按要求完成下列句子(每空一词)

1. They stayed at Mr Li's house. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_ did they \_\_\_\_\_ stay \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. She couldn't hear anything. (改为同义句)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ could \_\_\_\_\_ hear \_\_\_\_\_ nothing \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. They all went back to China. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ All \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ went back to China.
4. They'd better write to him. (改为否定句)  
They'd better \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ write \_\_\_\_\_ to him.
5. My mother is cleaning the house now. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ What's \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ doing \_\_\_\_\_ now?

四、完形填空

As everyone knows, animals are our friends. Of all the animals, we find that dogs are friendly to 1 .  
Dogs are always staying 2 human beings. They are in different colours and 3 . There are many different kinds of dogs, too. Hunting dogs can 4 people get more prey(猎物). The seeing-eye dogs can help 5 people a lot. The police dogs can help the police.

Today it is 6 to imagine life without dogs. Maybe everyone is happy to see dogs. Dogs are good at 7 and smelling. Some dogs can find the people who are trapped(困) 8 the broken houses. Some dogs can help take care of the houses of their owners(主人). 9 someone strange comes close to the house, they will bark to frighten(吓唬) him. Even some dogs can help look after small kids when their 10 are not at home.

In a word, dogs are our best friends among all animals.

- ( B ) 1. A. you                      B. us                      C. him                      D. them  
**【解析】**句意:在所有的动物中,我们发现狗对我们很友好。用 us 与主语 we 相对应。
- ( C ) 2. A. to                      B. for                      C. with                      D. about  
**【解析】**句意:狗总是和人类待在一起。with 意为“和”。
- ( D ) 3. A. days                      B. times                      C. kinds                      D. sizes  
**【解析】**句意:它们有不同的颜色和大小。此处用来修饰狗,在四个选项中只有 C、D 两项可选,而 C 项指的是狗的种类型,这是下一句才出现的,故排除。故选 D。
- ( C ) 4. A. tell                      B. ask                      C. help                      D. want  
**【解析】**句意:猎犬能帮助人们得到更多的猎物。help 意为“帮助”。
- ( D ) 5. A. sick                      B. thin                      C. weak                      D. blind  
**【解析】**句意:导盲犬能给盲人很多帮助。根据 seeing-eye 可知这里指的是盲人,blind 意为“盲的”。
- ( B ) 6. A. easy                      B. hard                      C. great                      D. boring  
**【解析】**句意:现在很难想象没有狗的生活。hard 意为“困难的”,符合语境。
- ( C ) 7. A. saying                      B. crying                      C. hearing                      D. thinking  
**【解析】**句意:狗擅长听和闻。根据常识及下文内容可知狗擅长听和闻,hear 意为“听到”。
- ( B ) 8. A. above                      B. under                      C. behind                      D. between  
**【解析】**句意:一些狗能找到困在被毁坏的房子下面的人。根据 the broken houses 及语境可知应选 under,意为“在……下面”。
- ( A ) 9. A. If                      B. Or                      C. But                      D. So  
**【解析】**句意:如果陌生人靠近房子,它们会吠叫以吓唬他。if 引导条件状语从句,意为“如果”。
- ( C ) 10. A. sisters                      B. brothers                      C. parents                      D. friends  
**【解析】**句意:当孩子们的父母不在家时,一些狗甚至能帮助照顾小孩。根据常识可知应是父母不在家的时候,parents 意为“父母”,故选 C。

五、阅读理解

What words can we think of for pigs?  
Some bad words maybe, like silly, dirty, greedy(贪婪)... But are these true?



When we see pigs, they are usually in dirty water behind dirty fences. But pigs also want to be clean if they can. Pigs have no sweat glands(汗腺), so they have to get cool in water when they feel hot.

If people are greedy, we say they are “pig out”. Yes, pigs love eating a lot. But they are useful to people. People not only eat their meat but also use other parts of pigs. Pig skin is used for glue and shoes. The hair can be used to make brushes. Sometimes, pigs are even used to make medicine.

“He is as silly as a pig!” This expression is wrong. Pigs are very smart animals. Among all animals, they are the third cleverest—monkeys, dolphins and pigs. Scientists think the training of pigs is easier than the training of dogs and cats. Pigs have a very good sense of smell. They can find things nearby or faraway. They can also help the police to sniff out drugs(毒品) at an airport or at a train station.

- ( A ) 1. Pigs usually like to stay in water in hot weather because they can \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. get cool                      B. drink water                      C. wash face                      D. clean themselves

【解析】根据第三段最后一句可知答案选 A。

- ( D ) 2. The underlined phrase “sniff out” probably means to \_\_\_\_\_ something by nose.  
A. feel                              B. touch                              C. hear                              D. discover

【解析】结合画线词组所在的句子,可知此处是指猪可以在机场或火车站帮助警察发现毒品。

- ( D ) 3. The training of pigs is easier because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they can do everything easily                      B. they are smarter than dogs and cats  
C. they like eating very much                      D. they have a very good sense of smell

【解析】根据第五段中的“Scientists think the training of pigs is easier than the training of dogs and cats. Pigs have a very good sense of smell.”可知答案选 D。

- ( D ) 4. In this passage the writer mainly wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pigs can be very clean                      B. pigs are as clever as monkeys and dolphins  
C. pigs are always very silly, dirty and greedy                      D. people’s ideas about pigs are not always correct

【解析】作者主要介绍了与猪相关的一些内容,旨在说明人们对猪的了解是不对的。故选 D。

- ( C ) 5. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. A pig is as clever as a monkey.                      B. A pig is much cleverer than a monkey.  
C. A dolphin is cleverer than a pig.                      D. Dolphins are as clever as pigs.

【解析】根据第五段中“Pigs are very smart animals. Among all animals, they are the third cleverest—monkeys, dolphins and pigs.”可知 C 项正确。

## Unit 4 Save the trees

### 一、短语翻译

- |                                     |                                   |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 吸收 <u>take in</u>                | 2. 来自 <u>come from</u>            |
| 3. 环顾四周 <u>look around</u>          | 4. 由……制成 <u>(be) made of</u>      |
| 5. 大量的;数以百万计的 <u>millions of</u>    | 6. 对……有用,有好处 <u>(be) good for</u> |
| 7. 给……提供…… <u>provide...with...</u> | 8. 砍倒 <u>cut down</u>             |
| 9. 注意 <u>pay attention to</u>       | 10. 结果 <u>as a result</u>         |
| 11. ……的数量 <u>the number of...</u>   | 12. 根据 <u>according to</u>        |

### 二、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. —Do you believe that paper is made \_\_\_\_\_ wood?  
—Yes, I do. And you can see that books are made \_\_\_\_\_ paper.  
A. from; from                      B. from; of                      C. of; from                      D. of; of

【解析】be made from 意为“由……制成”,看不出原材料;be made of 意为“由……制成”,看得出原材料。结合语境可知选 B。

- ( A ) 2. The environment here becomes better and better. \_\_\_\_\_ birds are coming back.  
A. Thousands of                      B. Thousand of                      C. Thousands                      D. Thousand

【解析】句意:这里的环境变得越来越好了。成千上万的鸟儿回来了。thousands of 意为“成千上万的”。

- ( B ) 3. Mary hasn’t seen her dog for two days and she is very \_\_\_\_\_ about it.  
A. sad                              B. worried                              C. bored                              D. nervous

【解析】句意:玛丽两天没有看到她的狗了,她很担心它。be worried about 意为“为……担心”。

- ( C ) 4. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the food \_\_\_\_\_ a bowl.  
A. covered; with                      B. covered; in                      C. cover; with                      D. cover; in

【解析】句意:请用碗把食物盖着。cover...with...意为“用……覆盖……”。本句为祈使句,please 后接动词原形。

- ( D ) 5. We can imagine \_\_\_\_\_ to the moon on holiday in the future.  
A. to fly                      B. fly                      C. to flying                      D. flying

【解析】句意：我们可以想象未来飞往月球去度假。imagine doing sth. 意为“设想做某事”，故选 D。

三、按要求完成下列句子

1. The students are swimming in the river now. (改为否定句)  
    The students aren't swimming in the river now.
2. His brother is drinking now. (改为一般疑问句)  
    Is his brother drinking now?
3. The boy is riding a bike. (对画线部分提问)  
    What is the boy doing?
4. Linda usually gets up at six. (用 now 替代 usually 改写句子)  
    Linda is getting up now.
5. They usually watch TV in the evening. (用 now 替代 usually 改写句子)  
    They are watching TV now.

四、根据短文内容和所给英文提示补全短文

Plants are very 1. important (importance). This is 2. because plants can make food from air, water and sunlight. Animals and man cannot make food from air, water and sunlight. They can get their food by 3. eating (eat) plants and animals. So animals and man need plants in order 4. to live (live). This is why there are so many plants 5. around us. There 6. are (be) two kinds of plants: flowering plants (开花植物) and non-flowering plants (不开花植物). Almost all the trees around us are flowering plants. You can know some trees from their flowers 7. and fruits. Non-flowering plants do not grow flowers. You cannot see many non-flowering plants around you. If you look 8. carefully (careful) at the plants around you, you 9. will find (find) that there are many kinds of plants. Some plants are large and some are small. Most of 10. them (they) are green.

## Unit 5 Water

一、短语翻译

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. 关掉 <u>turn off</u>                 | 2. 把……加入…… <u>add...to...</u>        |
| 3. 有点; 一点 <u>a bit</u>                | 4. 由……组成 <u>(be) made up of</u>      |
| 5. 干涸 <u>dry up</u>                   | 6. ……的结尾, ……的尽头 <u>the end of...</u> |
| 7. 代替; 而不是 <u>instead of</u>          | 8. 日常生活 <u>daily life</u>            |
| 9. 一滴 <u>a drop of</u>                | 10. 把……归还给…… <u>return...to...</u>   |
| 11. 在地球上 <u>on Earth/on the earth</u> | 12. (使) 变成 <u>turn into</u>          |

二、用方框中所给短语填空

the end of, waste water, add to, looked around, turn off

1. It's not right to waste water at any time. It's valuable, like liquid gold.
2. You should turn off your computer if you don't use it any longer.
3. How much sugar do you want to add to your coffee?
4. "That's the end of the class for today. Here's your homework." The teacher said.
5. He looked around, but couldn't see anybody.

三、单项选择

- ( C ) 1. The little boy has \_\_\_\_\_ homework every day. He feels tired.  
A. a little                      B. a few                      C. lots of                      D. a bit
- 【解析】句意：那个男孩每天有許多家庭作业要做。他感到很累。homework 为不可数名词, 根据句意可知此处用 lots of 修饰, 表示“许多”。
- ( B ) 2. Stop talking. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ the first class.  
A. to; have                      B. for; to have                      C. to; having                      D. for; having
- 【解析】句意：停止讲话。我们该上第一节课了。“It's time for sb. to do sth.”意为“是某人该做某事的时间了”。
- ( D ) 3. The ice hotel built in Canada is \_\_\_\_\_ snow and ice, so it doesn't last long.  
A. covered with                      B. connected with                      C. provided with                      D. made up of
- 【解析】句意：在加拿大建的这个冰旅馆是由雪和冰组成的, 因此它持续不了多久。be made up of 意为“由……组成”。



( C ) 4. —Let's go hiking \_\_\_\_\_ staying at home, shall we?

—Good idea!

- A. as well as      B. in order to      C. instead of      D. in addition

【解析】句意：——我们去徒步旅行，而不是待在家里，好吗？——好主意！instead of 意为“代替；而不是”。

( B ) 5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ information about Mike because we haven't seen each other for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

- A. a little; a few      B. little; a few      C. a few; a little      D. few; a little

【解析】句意：我几乎没有关于迈克的消息，因为我们已经几年没见面了。information 是不可数名词，此处表示否定意义，用 little 修饰；years 是可数名词，此处表示肯定意义，用 a few 修饰。

( C ) 6. The tap \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ of water.

- A. drop; drop      B. drops; drops      C. drops; drop      D. drop; drops

【解析】句意：水龙头落下一滴水。drop 作为动词时，意为“落”；作名词时，意为“滴”，是可数名词。主语为第三人称单数，故选 C。

( D ) 7. We will have an exam \_\_\_\_\_ this month.

- A. in the end      B. at the end      C. in the end of      D. at the end of

【解析】句意：我们将在这个月底有一场考试。in the end 意为“最后；终于”；at the end 意为“最终；在终点”；in the end of 搭配不当；at the end of 意为“在……的后期”。根据句意可知选 D。

四、按要求完成下列句子(每空一词)

1. I need three glasses of water. (对画线部分提问)

How much water do you need?

2. Mr Li doesn't have any money. (改为同义句)

Mr Li has no money.

3. The class is over at eleven o'clock. (对画线部分提问)

What time is the class over?

4. They didn't play the piano. They played the guitar. (合并为一句)

They played the guitar instead of playing the piano.

五、根据短文内容用所给的汉语或英文提示填空

Animals are 1. people's (people) friends. But many wild animals are facing the 2. danger (危险) of dying out, because the environment that they are living in has changed greatly. For example, 3. their (they) living area has become smaller and smaller because of 4. pollution (污染) and the development of cities. They have no room to live in except the zoo. And many of the wild animals now can't find enough food 5. to eat (eat). At the same time, man is killing off animals just for getting their fur, 6. teeth (牙齿) and meat.

People should realize how serious the situation is and something should be done to protect animals. We should set up some nature reserves so that animals can live 7. freely (free). And people shouldn't 8. be allowed (allow) to kill the endangered animals. We should also do 9. something (anything) to make our world cleaner. Fresh air, clean water and green grass are all important for animals. The death of the endangered animals will 10. bring (带来) a disaster (灾难) to human beings.

## Unit 6 Electricity

一、短语翻译

- |                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 一袋 <u>a packet of</u>        | 2. 在某种程度上 <u>in a way</u>         |
| 3. 连接到 <u>(be) connected to</u> | 4. 发电站 <u>power station</u>       |
| 5. 洗衣机 <u>washing machine</u>   | 6. 关(电灯、电器等) <u>switch off</u>    |
| 7. 收拾妥;整理好 <u>tidy up</u>       | 8. 空调 <u>air conditioner</u>      |
| 9. 确保 <u>make sure</u>          | 10. 全世界 <u>all over the world</u> |
| 11. 安全规则 <u>safety rules</u>    | 12. 气候变化 <u>climate change</u>    |
| 13. 关心;在意 <u>care about</u>     | 14. 独自外出 <u>go out alone</u>      |

二、选出与画线部分意思相近或相似的一项

- ( A ) 1. You needn't finish the work today.  
A. don't have to      B. can't      C. mustn't
- ( A ) 2. He began to tidy up his desk and finish off the week's work.  
A. put away      B. go away      C. run away

- ( C ) 3. Be sure to switch off the light when you leave the office.  
 A. take off            B. put off            C. turn off
- ( C ) 4. Connect the fridge to the electricity.  
 A. washing machine    B. rice cooker        C. refrigerator

三、单项选择

- ( C ) 1. —Please be quiet! Our teacher is coming.  
 —It \_\_\_\_\_ be our teacher. She has gone to Beijing.  
 A. must            B. may            C. can't            D. mustn't  
**【解析】**句意:——请保持安静! 我们的老师来了。——那不可能是我们的老师。她去北京了。can't 表示否定的推测,意为“不可能”。
- ( C ) 2. I'm sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now. My father is waiting for me outside.  
 A. can            B. may            C. have to            D. could  
**【解析】**句意:对不起。我必须走了。我爸爸正在外面等我。have to 意为“不得不;必须”。
- ( D ) 3. I can hardly hear what is saying on TV. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. turn it off        B. turn down it        C. turn on it        D. turn it up  
**【解析】**句意:我几乎听不到电视上在说什么。请你把音量调大一点好吗? 根据语境可知应选 D。
- ( C ) 4. People use electricity \_\_\_\_\_ meals.  
 A. cook            B. cooking            C. to cook            D. to cooking  
**【解析】**句意:人们用电来做饭。此处用动词不定式表目的。
- ( A ) 5. —The box is heavy. Could you please help me carry it?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_  
 A. With pleasure.    B. You are kidding.    C. Good idea.  
**【解析】**句意:——这个箱子很重。你能帮我搬吗? ——我很乐意。“With pleasure.”可用于客气地接受或同意对方提出的请求。

四、按要求完成下列句子(每空一词)

1. I can speak English. (改为同义句)  
 I am able to speak English.
2. Must he finish his homework now? (作否定回答)  
 No, he needn't.
3. I can dance. (改为一般疑问句)  
Can you dance?
4. She looks like her mother. (对画线部分提问)  
Who does she look like?
5. We got there in time at last. (改为同义句)  
 We got there in time finally.

五、阅读理解

Radio, telephone and television are widely used in the world. When you switch on the radio, you can listen. But when you use a telephone, not only can you listen to others but also you can chat with them; however, you cannot see anything at all. Television is much better than both of them. People can watch TV and listen to it, but they cannot take part in what they see.

Today, some people are using a new type of telephone called vision phone. With it two people who are talking can see each other.

Vision phones can be of great use when you have something to show the person whom you are calling. It may also have other uses in the future. Some day you may be able to call up a library and ask to read a book right over your vision phone. You may be able to do the shopping through it, too. Perhaps in the near future, vision phone will come into wider use in our everyday life.

- ( D ) 1. According to the passage, we can guess that the \_\_\_\_\_ was invented last.  
 A. radio            B. television            C. telephone            D. vision phone  
**【解析】**根据第一段和第二段的内容可知,可视电话是最后发明的。
- ( B ) 2. Maybe the vision phone can take the place of \_\_\_\_\_ some day.  
 A. the radio            B. the telephone            C. the television            D. all the above  
**【解析】**根据文章对可视电话的介绍可知,它能代替普通的电话。
- ( D ) 3. Which of the following is NOT correct?  
 A. Vision phone is more advanced than radio, telephone or television.



- B. People will use vision phone in the future more than now.  
 C. Vision phone will be helpful in people's daily life.  
 D. It is impossible to do the shopping through vision phone.

【解析】根据最后一段倒数第二句可知,D项的说法不正确。

## Unit 7 Poems

### 一、短语翻译

1. 一点也(不);完全(不) (not) at all  
 2. 为……担忧 (be) worried about  
 3. 报摊 newspaper stand  
 4. 冲出去 rush out  
 5. 一群 a crowd of  
 6. 太……而不能…… too...to...  
 7. 生某人的气 be angry with sb.  
 8. 清理;打扫干净 clean up  
 9. 换句话说 in other words  
 10. 弄清楚;查明 find out  
 11. 同时 at the same time  
 12. 敲门 knock at/on

### 二、单项选择

- ( D ) 1. —I think drinking milk every morning is good \_\_\_\_\_ our health.

—Yes. I agree \_\_\_\_\_ you.

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

【解析】句意:——我认为每天早上喝牛奶对我们的健康有好处。——是的。我同意你(的观点)。be good for 意为“对……有好处”;agree with sb. 意为“同意某人(的观点)”。

- ( B ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food my mother cooks every day!

- A. What a                      B. What                      C. How                      D. How a

【解析】句意:我妈妈每天做的食物真好吃啊!在该感叹句中,中心词为不可数名词 food,故用“What+形容词+不可数名词+主语+谓语+其他!”结构。

- ( B ) 3. When you talk with a stranger, be \_\_\_\_\_ one thing; don't talk much about yourself.

- A. interested in                      B. careful about                      C. good at                      D. frightened of

【解析】句意:当你和陌生人谈话时,小心一件事:不要过多谈论自己。根据句意可知选 B。

- ( B ) 4. Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball in the street next time. It's dangerous.

- A. do                      B. don't                      C. must                      D. mustn't

【解析】句意:汤姆,下次不要在街上打篮球了。那很危险。第一句为祈使句的否定形式,空后为动词原形,故用 don't 开头。故选 B。

- ( C ) 5. —\_\_\_\_\_ dressed now! We have to go in ten minutes.

—OK, Mum.

- A. Getting                      B. To get                      C. Get                      D. Gets

【解析】句意:——现在穿衣服!十分钟后我们必须走。——好的,妈妈。该句为肯定祈使句,因此用动词原形开头。故选 C。

### 三、按要求完成下列句子

1. The box is so heavy that I can't carry it. (改成同义句)

The box is too heavy for me to carry.

2. Teachers often tell the kids not to talk in the classroom. (改为祈使句)

Don't talk in the classroom, kids.

3. He does his homework at home every day. (改为一般疑问句)

Does he do his homework at home every day?

4. The school trip is very exciting. (改为感叹句)

How exciting the school trip is!

### 四、根据汉语意思完成下列句子(每空一词)

1. 简正低声回答问题。

Jane is answering a question in a low voice.

2. 海伦在雨天开着门。

Helen left the door open on a rainy day.

3. 昨天,玛丽把她的宠物鼠带到了学校。

Yesterday, Mary brought her pet mouse to school.

4. 我们有多么幸运啊!

How lucky we are!

5. 不要再迟到了。

Don't be late again.

### 五、任务型阅读

Many years ago, there was a family called Franklin. They lived in America. There were five girls and six boys in the family. On a January day in 1706, another baby boy was born. The boy's mother and father gave the boy a name—Benjamin.

Benjamin was the cleverest of all the children. He could read when he was five and he could write at the age of seven. When he was eight, he was sent to school.

In school, Benjamin was good at reading and writing but not good at maths. He read all of his father's books. And whenever he had a little money, he bought a book with it. He liked books. They told him how to do something. At that time he invented the paddles(脚蹼) for swimming.

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

- Where did the family live? They lived in America.
- When was Benjamin born? He was born on a January day in 1706.
- When could Benjamin read? He could read when he was five.
- Was Benjamin good at maths? No, he was not.
- How many children were there in the family? There were twelve children in the family.

## Unit 8 From hobby to career

### 一、短语翻译

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. 将来 <u>in the future</u>       | 2. 曾经 <u>used to</u>                |
| 3. 外出 <u>go outside</u>          | 4. 看起来像 <u>look like</u>            |
| 5. 越来越多 <u>more and more</u>     | 6. 长大 <u>grow up</u>                |
| 7. 去进行帆船运动 <u>go sailing</u>     | 8. 因……而感谢 <u>thanks for...</u>      |
| 9. 放弃 <u>give up</u>             | 10. 对……感兴趣 <u>be interested in</u>  |
| 11. 梦想着 <u>dream of</u>          | 12. 一些……另一些 <u>some...others...</u> |
| 13. 实现 <u>come true</u>          | 14. 过去常常做某事 <u>used to do sth.</u>  |
| 15. 从那天起 <u>from that day on</u> | 16. 决定做某事 <u>decide to do sth.</u>  |

### 二、单项选择

( D ) 1. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ me to your birthday party.

- A. ask                      B. to ask                      C. is asking                      D. asking

**【解析】**句意:感谢你邀请我参加你的生日聚会。thanks for...意为“因……而感谢”,for是介词,其后接动词-ing形式。

( B ) 2. —My girl \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.

—Great. You must be \_\_\_\_\_ her.

- A. is good for; proud of                      B. is good at; proud of  
C. is good for; afraid of                      D. is good at; afraid of

**【解析】**句意:——我的女儿擅长打篮球。——太棒了。你一定为她感到骄傲。be good at意为“擅长”;be proud of意为“为……而自豪”。

( C ) 3. —I dream \_\_\_\_\_ being an astronaut.

—If you want to be an astronaut, you have to \_\_\_\_\_ hard.

- A. to; studying                      B. of; studying                      C. of; study                      D. to; study

**【解析】**句意:——我梦想成为一名宇航员。——如果你想成为一名宇航员,你必须努力学习。dream of意为“梦想着”,其后接动词-ing形式;have to意为“必须;不得不”,其后接动词原形。

( B ) 4. —If you work hard, your dream will \_\_\_\_\_ one day.

—OK. I will work hard \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A. come up; make                      B. come true; to make  
C. come up; to make                      D. come true; make

**【解析】**句意:——如果你努力学习,你的梦想总有一天会实现的。——好的。我会努力学习去实现我的梦想。come true意为“实现”,因此排除A、C两项;第二空用动词不定式表目的。故选B。



( C ) 5. I \_\_\_\_\_ go boating on the lake.

- A. am used                      B. am used to                      C. used to                      D. used

【解析】句意:我过去常常在湖里划船。be used to doing sth. 意为“习惯做某事”;used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”。根据句意可知选 C。

( C ) 6. All of us are busy in the classroom. \_\_\_\_\_ are cleaning the chairs and \_\_\_\_\_ are cleaning the windows.

- A. Some; the other                      B. Any; others                      C. Some; others                      D. Some; other

【解析】some 常用于肯定句中;any 常用于否定句或疑问句中。the other 特指两者中另外一个;others 后不加名词;other 意为“其他的”,后加名词。故选 C。

三、按要求完成下列句子(每空一词)

1. That book interested us. (改为同义句)

We became interested in that book.

2. I like English best. (改为同义句)

My favourite subject is English.

3. He used to live with his grandfather. (对画线部分提问)

Who did he use to live with ?

4. She began to dance at the age of five. (改为同义句)

She began to dance when she was five.

四、完形填空

Sports are very important. People from different parts of the world enjoy sports. Sports are 1 for people's health. Some people like to play sports games by themselves, but some 2 watching others play sports games. They buy tickets or 3 their TV to watch games.

Sports 4 with the four seasons. People would like to play 5 games in different seasons. Most people's favourite sports are swimming and skating. Swimming is in summer and skating is usually in 6. Sometimes they play inside the room. Sometimes they play outside. Some people play sports for 7 and fame(名誉) while others just play for fun.

We can 8 sports here and there. Some sports are so 9 that people everywhere like them a lot. Football, for example, is very popular all over the world. People 10 different countries can't understand each other, but after a game they often become very friendly to each other.

( B ) 1. A. lovely                      B. good                      C. bad                      D. lively

【解析】句意:运动对人的健康有好处。be good for 意为“对……有好处”。

( A ) 2. A. enjoy                      B. reply                      C. touch                      D. stop

【解析】enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,符合语境。

( A ) 3. A. turn on                      B. turn over                      C. turn around                      D. turn off

【解析】句意:他们买票或者打开他们的电视看比赛。turn on 意为“打开”。

( C ) 4. A. take                      B. play                      C. change                      D. end

【解析】句意:运动随着四季的变化而变化。change with 意为“随……而变化”。

( A ) 5. A. different                      B. popular                      C. interesting                      D. same

【解析】句意:人们想在不同的季节做不同的运动。different 意为“不同的”。

( A ) 6. A. winter                      B. spring                      C. autumn                      D. summer

【解析】根据常识可知滑冰应该是在冬天,winter 意为“冬天”。

( B ) 7. A. flowers                      B. money                      C. energy                      D. power

【解析】句意:有的人为了钱和荣誉而做运动,而有的人只是为了好玩。将各选项代入语境可知选 B。

( C ) 8. A. talk                      B. look                      C. watch                      D. feel

【解析】此处表示“观看”,应用 watch。

( B ) 9. A. friendly                      B. interesting                      C. boring                      D. usual

【解析】句意:有些运动是如此有趣,以至于各地的人们都非常喜欢它们。interesting 意为“有趣的”。

( A ) 10. A. from                      B. to                      C. outside                      D. inside

【解析】句意:来自不同国家的人们不能相互了解,但是在一场比赛之后他们就变得对彼此很友好。from 意为“来自”。