**英语初高中衔接温馨提示**

**1．必备工具：**

英汉双解高级词典（不得使用电子辞典）。高中英语第一册上（人教版）（可提前借读），中学英语语法（可提前买一本）

**2．假期建议：**

假期是一个自我提高的大好机会，要养成几个学习语言的好习惯：

★ 积极阅读的习惯。利用好假期，不放松英语阅读，内容可以是教材、英语报纸、英语简易读物、新概念英语等，同时作好读书笔记。

★ 自我检测的习惯。可以提前翻阅一些简单的高中练习题，对主要题型尤其是信息匹配、短文改错等新题型有所了解，作好初高中知识的衔接与过渡。

★ 早起朗读的习惯。大声地朗读，自我欣赏，自我陶醉。

★ 随时用英语的习惯和用英语思考的习惯。如：坚持写英语日记、用英语与朋友交谈等。

★ 坚持练字的习惯。从开始开始，坚持每天练字，不求漂亮，但求整洁。

**3．假期任务：**

（1）要想真正的提高英语水平，阅读量是万万不可忽略的。建议同学们也利用假期多读读英文书籍，为学习高中英语打下夯实的基础。。在读的过程中，同学们可以准备一个本子专门记录自己觉得写的好的句子，或者自己认为有用的句型进行总结。

作业要求：下面为同学们推荐一些外国学生在初中阶段必读的一些文学名著，请同学们至少从中选读1本，并用英文写一篇读书报告。

1. The lion， the Witch and the Wardrobe （C.S. Lewis） 《狮子，女巫和衣橱》

2. The Old Man and the Sea （Ernest Hemingway） 《老人与海》

3. A Wrinkle in Time（Madeleine L'Engle） 《时间的纹路》

4. The Pearl（John Steinbeck）《珍珠》

5. The Long Winter （Laura Ingalls Wilder） 《漫漫长冬》

6. Little Prince （Antoine de Saint-Exupery）《小王子》

7. Black Beauty （Anna Sewell） 《黑骏马》

8. Charlotte's Web（E.B.White）《夏洛特的网》

（2）完成以下自主资料一～五

（3）除了按计划完成假期作业之外，借高一课本（《普通高中课程标准实验教科书必修1》）提前预习三个单元。英语基础不太扎实的同学，要充分利用假期宝贵的时间补课。

**佛山一中2020级高一暑假英语自主学习资料 一**

**一、选择填空 （语法专练）**

从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Where's Tom'? His mother \_\_ him now.

A. is looking for B. will look for C. has looked for D. Looks for

2.— What is Tom doing now? —He \_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball over there.

A. is playing B. will play C. has played D. was playing

3. —What’s the weather like?

—Oh, it \_\_\_ outside. Take an umbrella with you.

 A. rains B. is raining C. was raining D. rained

4. You can’t use the bathroom right now. Robbie \_\_\_\_\_\_ a shower.

 A. takes B. will take C. is taking

5. Look! The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football on the playground.

A. plays B. play C. are playing D. played

6. Don't make so much noise. The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_an English lesson.

A. have B. are having C. were having

7. Today is Women's Day. My father and I \_\_ a special gift for my mother now.

A. make B. made C. are making

8.—What’s that noise? —Oh, I forgot to tell you. The neighbors \_\_ for a party.

 A. prepare B. are preparing C. will prepare D. have prepared

9.----Where is Michael? ----He \_\_\_\_TV at home , I think.

 A. watches B. watched C. is watching D. was watching

10. Listen! The phone ＿＿＿. Please go to answer it.

A. rings B. is ringing C. rang D. will ring

11. — Please turn off the radio, grandma \_\_\_now. —OK, I'll do it right now.

A. is sleeping B. will sleep C. slept D. sleeps

12. —What are you doing? —I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV.

 A. watching B. watches C. watched

13.The workers \_a new bridge now. The traffic in Guangzhou will be better soon.

A. build B. were building C. built D. are building

14. The population of the world still now.

 A. will; grow B. has; grown C. is; growing D. is; grown

15. –I’ve not finished my project yet. – Hurry up! Our friends \_\_\_\_\_ for us.

A. wait B. are waiting C. will wait D. have waited

16. It \_\_\_\_\_ hard outside. You have to stay at home.

 A. rain B. is raining C. rained

17. Look! Jack and his monkey \_\_\_\_\_\_ flying disk together in the garden.

 A. is playing B. was playing C. are playing D. were playing

18.—Alan, it’s late. Why not go to bed?—Jenny hasn’t come back yet. I\_\_\_\_for her.

 A. waited B. have waited C. am waiting D. was waiting

19. — May I speak to Mr Morgan? — Sorry. He \_\_\_\_\_\_on the farm.

A. works. B. worked C. is working D. has worked

20—Please turn off the TV. The baby \_\_\_\_\_. —OK. I’ll go out for a walk.

A. sleeps B. slept C. is sleeping D. was sleeping

21.---Where is Grace? ---She \_\_in the yard.

A. reads B. read C.is reading D.was reading

22. Don’t make so much noise. The children an English lesson.

A. have B. are having C. were having

23. Listen! Someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for help!

 A. called B. is calling C. has called

24. The girl with her grandparents for the moment because her parents are both very busy

this month.

 A. lived B. is living C. live D. was living

25. Mr. Smith works with a mobile phone company, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this international meeting, since he is on holiday.

 A. works B. is working C. has worked D. had worked

**二、完形填空**

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

Looking back on my children, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all 1 in the same way, my 2 and sisters soon gave up their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and 3 , I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic (n. 算术).

Before World War I we 4 our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the 5 of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall 6 the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who 7 next door. But I do have a clear memory of the dogs, the farm 8 , the local birds and, above all, the insects.

I am a 9 , not a scientist. I have a strong 10 of natural world, and my enthusiasm had led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people’s observations and discoveries.

1. A. brought out B. brought about C. brought up D. brought back

2. A. brothers B. parents C. cousins D. aunts

3. A. snobs B. smiles C. laughters D. languages

4. A. spent B. purchased C. wounded D. burnt

5. A. honour B. memory C. pleasure D. delight

6. A. appropriately B. apparently C. clearly D. obviously

7. A. collected B. gathered C. concentrated D. focused

8. A. products B. animals C. fields D. skies

9. A. naturalist B. philosopher C. chemist D. mathematician

10. A. wish B. eagerness C. imagination D. Love

**三、语法填空**

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

 Once there was a rich man in a village, but he never gave anything to help others. Nobody liked him in the village. One day he said to them, "I know you don't like me. When I die, I 1 (give) everything to you. Then everyone will be happy."

 Even the nobody believed him. The rich man couldn't understand 2 they didn't believe him. One day he went for a walk. 3 a tree he happened to hear a pig and a cow 4 (talk).

 The pig said to the cow, "Everybody likes you but 5 likes me. Why? When I die, I will provide people 6 meat, ham and so on. I will give three or four things to 7 . But you give only one thing---milk. Why do people like you all the time 8 not me?"

 The cow answered, "Look, I give them milk while I'm alive. They see that I am generous with what I have. But you don't give them anything while you're alive. Only after you're dead 9 you give them meat, ham and so on. People don't believe in the future. They believe in the present."

 From then on, the rich man did all his best to help 10 poor. Everyone began to like him. And he felt quite happy.

**四、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

 （A）

 Years ago, many zoos kept all kinds of animals in small cages(笼子). Small cages made it easy for people to see the animals, but a small cage is not a good place for an animal to live in.

 Today zoos keep animals in different kinds of cages. The cages are very big and open. They usually have plants and a little lake. The cages look like the animals' habitats

 Zoos help to protect all kinds of animals. They protect animals in the zoo and they protect animals in the wild. How do they do this? Zoos teach people how animals live in the wild. Zoos want people to help protect the animals' wild habitats.

 Many plants and animals are going extinct. Mammoths, which are related (有关联的) with Asia elephants, are now extinct. There are no mammoths in the world today, Scientists say that seventy- four different kinds of living things go extinct every day!

 Zoos are working together to stop animals from going extinct.

1. Zoos kept animals in small cages so that people can

 A. protect them B. see them better C. feed them D. save them

2. Today, zoos keep animals

 A. in bigger cages B. in the wild C. in smaller cages D. in the field

3. To protect animals, zoos

 A. are trying to keep all kinds of animals B. are trying to free the animals

 C. teach people more about animals D. want people to feed the animals

4. A mammoth is a kind of\_ \_ that has gone extinct.

 A. plant B. bird C. animal D. tree

5. An animal or a plant that is going extinct \_\_

 A. no longer exists(存在) in the world B. comes into this world soon

 C. becomes very dangerous D. has fewer and fewer living members

 (B)

 Australia is the largest island in the world. It is a little smaller than China. It is in the south of the earth. Australia is big, but its population is small. The population of Australia is nearly as large as that of Shanghai.

 Enough laws (法律) have been made to fight against pollution. The cities in Australia have got little air or water pollution. The sky is blue and the water is clean. You can clearly see fish swimming in the rivers. Plants grow very well.

Last month we visited Perth, the biggest city in Western Australia, and went to a wild flowers' exhibition (展览).There we saw a large number of wild flowers we had never seen before. We had a wonderful time. Perth is famous for its beautiful wild flowers. In spring every year Perth has the wild flowers' exhibition. After visiting Perth, we spent a day in the countryside. We sat down and had a rest near a path at the foot of a hill. It was quiet and we enjoyed ourselves.

Suddenly we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill. What we saw made us pick up all our things and run back to the car as quickly as we could. There were about three hundred sheep coming towards us down the path.

 Australia is famous for its sheep and kangaroos. After a short drive from any town, you will find yourself in the middle of white sheep. Sheep, sheep, everywhere are sheep.

6. Australia is

 A. the largest country in the world B. larger than China

 C. as large as Shanghai D. not so large as China

7. Enough laws have been made to\_\_

 A．increase the population B. grow more plants

 C. fight against pollution D. show wild flowers

8. Perth is\_

 A. the capital of Australia B. in the west of Australia

 C. in the east of Australia D. the biggest city in Australia

9. In Perth you may visit a wild flowers' exhibition in

 A. October B. January C. May D. July

10. Which of the following sentences is TRUE?

 A. All the big cities in Australia are seriously polluted.

 B. Australia .is famous for its sheep, kangaroos and large population.

 C. We ran back to the car because we were in the middle of the white sheep..

 D. If you go to the countryside in Australia, you will see a large number of White sheep.

 (C)

 Whenever the sun dropped and the blue sky came up, my father and I used to climb the mountain near my house. Walking together, my father and I used to have a lot of conversations through which I learned lessons from his experiences. He always told me, “You should have goals like climbing the mountain.” Without the mountain-climbing that we both enjoyed . We couldn’t have enough time to spend together because my father was very busy. I really got a lot from mountain-climbing. It gave me time to talk with my father and to be in deep thought as well as develop my patience (耐力).

 Once we climbed a very high mountain. It was so challenging for me because I was only ten years old. During the first few hours of climbing . I enjoyed the flowers and trees, and the birds’ singing, but as time passed, I got a pain in both of my legs. I wanted to quit climbing. In fact, I hated it at that mountain, but my father said to me, “You can always see a beautiful sky at the top of the mountain, but you can’t see it before you reach the top. Only there at the top, can you see all of the nice things, just like in life.”

 At that time, I was too young to understand his words. But later after that, I got knew hope and confidence. I found myself standing at the top of the sky, which was as clear as crystal (水晶).

11. The passage tells us that mountain-climbing was \_\_\_\_\_for Father and Son.

 A. hard B. enjoyable C. painful D. comfortable

12. The word “quit” in the passage means “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 A. carry on B. put off C. give up D. pick up

13. Which of the following is the closest (最接近的) in meaning to the father’s words in the second paragraph?

 A. You will get all you need at the top of the mountain.

 B. The sky is always as clear as crystal.

 C. You can find life is full of nice things.

 D. Never give up half-way.

14. We can infer (推断) from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the writer was very successful in his life.

 B. the writer reached the top of the mountain.

 C. thought the writer was young, he could understand his father.

 D. the writer used to stop half-way when he climbed the mountain.

15. The best title (题目) for the passage is “\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 A. Reaching the Top of the Mountain B. Standing at the Top of the Mountain

 C. Conversations between Father and Son D. How to Get to the Top of the Mountain

1. **书面表达**

 完成句子 根据中文意思完成句子

1. 许多你们喜爱的明星来自台湾。

Many of your favourite stars Taiwan.

2. 我的CD机出毛病了，你能帮我修好吗？

There’s my CD player. Can you put it right for me?

3. 与朋友和谐相处使我们感到很愉快。

We to get on well with our friends.

4. 在第二次世界大战期间五千多万人失去了生命。

 50 million people during World War Ⅱ.

5. 大陆的变化非常大，林先生迫不及待地要回家乡看看。

The changes of the mainland are so great that Mr Lin

 to his hometown.

6. 十点钟了，该休息一下了。

　It's 10 o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a rest.

7. 你最好仔细想一下。

　 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a little hard thinking.

8. 昨天晚上12点我爸爸才回来。

　My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ twelve last night.

**英语自主学习资料 二**

**一、选择填空 （语法专练）**

从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1.Jenny! Do you know that one-third of the boys in our class\_\_\_\_\_\_ the singer Zhang Shaohan?

A. like B. likes C. liking

2. The sense of happiness will increase if you \_\_\_\_\_\_ what you like to do.

A. do B. did C. will do

3. Betty will ring me up when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.

A. arrive B. arrives C. arrived D. will arrive

4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework, you can go out to play football.

 A. finish B. will finish C. are finishing

5.Now my father \_\_\_\_\_ his bike to work every day instead of driving.

A. ride B. rode C. rides D. will ride

6. This girl is ready to help people any time. When she is on the bus, she always

her seat to someone in need.

A. gives B. give C. gave D. giving

7. **—**When will he leave for Shanghai? —As soon as he \_ his work.

A. finished B. will finish C. is finishing D. finishes

8. Although Bill isn’t rich enough, he often \_\_\_\_\_\_ money to the poor.

A. will give B. was giving C. gives D. gave

9. ----Can your father drive? ----Yes, and he to work every day.

 A. is driving B. drove C. drives D. has driven

10. John likes playing soccer very much and he \_\_\_\_\_ about one hour playing it every day.

 A. spent B. will spend C. has spent D. spends

11. Good books \_\_\_\_ again and again.

 A. should be readed B. should be read C. must read D. ought to read

12. The children \_\_\_\_ by the nurse.

 A. were looked B. looked after C. were looked after D. looked

13. He \_\_\_ some pieces of advice, but he \_\_\_\_ to them.

 A. gave, didn't listen B. was given, wasn't listened

 C. give, wasn't listened D. was given, didn't listen

14. When\_\_\_\_ the accident \_\_\_\_\_ ?

 A. was, happen B. did, happen C. is, happen D. was, happened

15. The question \_\_\_\_ by us soon.

 A. is going to discuss B. will discuss C. is going to be discussed D. has been discussed

16. The lab \_\_\_\_ about five years ago.

 A. was builded B. was built C. builds D. has been built

17. A lot of tall buildings \_\_\_\_\_ in his hometown in the last three years.

 A. have set up B. have been set up C. were set up D. set up

18. They \_\_\_\_ printing 500 copies by the end of last month.

 A. had finished B. have finished C. had been finished D. have been finished

19. Rice \_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ in their hometown.

 A. is…grown B. is…grew C. was…grew D. was…grown

20. He \_\_\_\_ by the teachers.

 A. is always praised B. Praises C. have been praised D. always is praised

21. Great changes \_\_\_\_ place. Many new schools\_\_\_\_.

 A. have taken, have been opened B. take, are open

 C. are taken, open D. have been taken, are opened

22. The picture\_\_\_\_\_\_ in October, 1996.

 A. was taking B. had been taken C. was taken D. had taken

23. We can't use the bridge now, because it\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

 A. has been repaired B. is repairing C. is repaired D. is being repaired

24. I \_\_\_\_\_\_the way to the railway station by a policeman.

 A. was shown B. showed C. have shown D. was showing

25. The war\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1941.

 A. broke out B. had been broken out C. was broken out D. had broken out

**二、完形填空**

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

I consider myself something of an expert on apologies. A quick temper has provided me with plenty of opportunities to make them. In one of my earliest 1 , my mother is telling me, “Don’t watch the 2 when you say, ‘I’m sorry’. Hold your head up and look at the person in the 3 , so he’ll know you mean it.”

My mother thus made the key point of a successful apology: it must be direct. You must never 4 to be doing something else. You do not look through a pile of letters while apologizing to a person 5 in position after blaming him or her for a mistake that turned out to be your fault. You do not apologize to a hostess, whose guest of honor you treat 6 , by sending flowers the next day without mentioning your bad manners.

One of the important things you should do for an effective apology is readiness to 7 the responsibility for our careless mistakes. We are used to making excuses, which leaves no 8 for the other person to forgive us. Since most people are open-hearted, the no-excuse apology leaves both parties feeling 9 about themselves. That, after all, is the purpose of every apology. It 10 little whether the apologizer is wholly or only partly at fault: answering for one’s actions encourages others to take their share of the blame.

1. A. dreams B. courses C. memories D. ideas

2. A. side B. ground C. wall D. bottom

3. A. mind B. soul C. face D. eye

4. A. pretend B. forget C. refuse D. expect

5. A. poorer B. weaker C. worse D. lower

6. A. cruelly B. freely C. roughly D. foolishly

7. A. raise B. perform C. admit D. bear

8. A. situation B. need C. sign D. room

9. A. wiser B. warmer C. better D. cleverer

10. A. cares B. matters C. depends D. remains

**三、语法填空**

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

 On a Friday night, a poor young artist stood at the gate of the subway station, playing his violin. The music was so great 1 many people slowed down their paces and put some money into the hat of the young man.

 The next day, the young artist went there again. Different 2 the day before, he took out a large piece of paper and 3 (lay) it on the ground and put some stones on it. Then he adjusted the violin and began playing.

 Before long, he 4 (surround) with people, who were all attracted by the words on that paper. It said, "Last night, a gentleman named George Sang put an important thing into my hat 5 mistake. Please come to claim 6 soon."

 After about half 7 hour, a middle-aged man ran there in a hurry and asked if he had seen a lottery (彩票). After the young violinist made sure it was Mr. George Sang, he returned the lottery with a prize of $500,000 to him.

 Later someone asked the violinist, "Why didn't you take the lottery ticket for yourself?"

 The violinist said, " 8 I don't have much money, I live happily; but if I lose 9 (honest) I won't be happy forever."

 Through our lives, we can gain a lot and lose so much. But 10 (be) honest should always be with us.

**四、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

**(A)**

 People usually talk about two groups of colours: warm colours and cool colours. Scientists think that there are also two groups of people: people who prefer warm colours and people who prefer cool colours.

 The warm colours are red, orange and yellow. Where there are warm colours and a lot of light, people usually want to be active(活跃的). People think that red example is exciting sociable (善交际的) people, those who like to be with others like red. The cool colours are green, blue and purple. These colours unlike warm colours, are relaxing. Where there are cool colours, people are usually quiet. People who like to spend time alone often prefer blue.

 Red may be exciting but one scientist says that time seems to pass more slow in a room with warm colours than in a room with cool colours. He suggested that a warm colour such as red or orange, is a good colour for a living room or a restaurant.

 People who are relaxing（休闲）or eating don’t want time to pass quickly. Cool colours are better for offices of factories as the people who work there want time to pass quickly. Scientist don’t know why people think some colours are warm and other colours are cool.

 However, almost everyone agree that warm colours remind (使想起) people of warm days and cool colours remind them of cool days. Because in the north the sun is low during winter, the sunlight appears quite blue. Because the sun higher during summer, the hot summer sunlight appears yellow.

1. When people talk about two groups of people, they mean those that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. like warm colours and like cool colours

 B. are yellow, red and yellow

 C. are warm colours and cool colours

 D. are green, blue and purple

2. The people who like warm colours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. are very hard to get on with others

 B. are very easy to get on with others

 C. like to stay at home by themselves

 D. don’t like to be with others

3. Which is the best title? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Two groups of colours B. Cool colours

 C. Warm colours D. Colours and people

**（B）**

Over thirty thousand years ago, people from northern Asia went to America. Today, we call these people Indians.

The Indians went to America because the weather began to change. Northern Asia became very cold. Everything froze. They had to move or die. How did the first Indians go to America? They walked!

Later Columbus found the New World in 1492. At first, only a few Europeans followed. They traveled to America in boats. For the next three hundred years, about 500,000 people went there. Then the number grew very quickly. From 1815 to 1915, over thirty-two million Europeans left their countries and went to the United States. The biggest groups were from Germany and Italy. These Europeans spoke many different languages. Most of them took almost no money. They went to America so that they could find a better life.

4. went to America first.

A. People from northern Asia B. People from Europe

C. People from Germany D. Columbus

5. Why did the Indians go to America? Because .

A. northern Asia became very hot B. northern Asia became very cold

C. they were interested in America D. they liked traveling

6. The first Europeans went to America .

A. by plane B. by bike C. by boat D. by train

7. These Europeans .

A. didn’t speak the same language B. spoke English only

C. spoke German only D. spoke both English and German

**（C）**

It was Monday. Mrs. Smith's dog was hungry, but there was not any meat in the house.

Considering that there was no better way. Mrs. Smith took a piece of paper, and wrote the following words on it, "Give my dog half a pound of meat. " Then she gave the paper to her dog and said gently, "Take this to the butcher. And he's going to give you your lunch today. "

Holding the piece of paper in its mouth, the dog ran to the butcher's. It gave the paper to the butcher. The butcher read it carefully, recognized that it was really the lady's handwriting and soon did it as he was asked to. The dog was very happy, and ate the meat up at once.

At noon, the dog came to the shop again. It gave the butcher a piece of paper again. After reading it. he gave it half a pound of meat once more.

The next day, the dog came again exactly at noon. And as usual, it brought a piece of paper in the mouth. This time, the butcher did not take a look at paper, and gave the dog its meat, for he had regarded the dog as one of his customers.

But, the dog came again at four o'clock. And the same thing happened once again. To the butcher's more surprise, it came for the third time at six o'clock, and brought with it a third piece of paper. The butcher felt a bit surprised. He said to himself, "This is a small dog. Why does Mrs. Smith give it so much meat to eat today?"Looking at the piece of paper, he found that there were not any words on it!

8. The butcher did not give any meat to the dog\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. before he felt sure that the words were really written by Mrs. Smith

B. when he found that the words on the paper were not clear

C. because he had sold out all the meat in his shop

D. until he was paid enough by Mrs. Smith

9. From its experience(经历), the dog found that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. only the paper with Mrs. Smiths words in it could bring it meat

B. the butcher would give the meat to it whenever he saw it

C. Mrs. Smith would pay for the meat it got from the butcher

D. a piece of paper could bring it half a pound of meat

10. At the end of the story, you'll find that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the dog was clever enough to write on the paper

B. the dog would not go to the butcher's any more

C. the butcher was told not to give any meat to the dog

D. the butcher found himself fooled by the clever animal

**（D）**

In 1826, a Frenchman named Niepce needed pictures for his business. But he was not a good artist. So he invented a very simple camera. He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. That was the first photo.

The next important date in the history of photography(摄影术) was in 1837. That year, Daguerro, another Frenchman, took a picture of his reading room. He used a new kind of camera in a different way. In his picture you could see everything very clearly, even the smallest thing. This kind of photo was called a Daguerro type.

Soon, other people began to use Daguerro’s way. Travelers brought back wonderful photos from all around the world. People took pictures of famous buildings, cities and mountains.

In about 1840, photography was developed. Then photographers could take pictures of people and moving things. That was not simple. The photographers had to carry a lot of film and other machines. But this did not stop them. For example, some in the United States worked so hard.

Mathew Brady was a famous American photographer. He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were very lifelike(栩栩如生的). Photographers also became one kind of art by the end of the 19th century. Some photos were not just copies of the real world. They showed the feelings, like other kinds of art.

11. The first photo taken by Niepce was a picture of .

A. his business B. his house C. his garden D. his window

12. The Daguerro type was .

A. a Frenchman B. a kind of picture C. a kind of camera D. a photography

13. If a photographer wanted to take pictures of moving things in the year of 1840s, he had

to .

A. watch lots of films B. buy an expensive camera

C. stop in most cities D. take many films and something else with him

14. Mathew Brady .

A. was very life like B. was famous for his unusual pictures

C. was quite strong D. took many pictures of moving people

15. This passage tells us .

A. how photography was developed

B. how to show your ideas and feelings in pictures

C. how to take pictures in world

D. how to use different cameras

**五、书面表达**

 根据中文意思完成句子

1. 我们家乡的巨变令他们惊奇万分。

They the great changes in our hometown.

2. 你打算参加下周举行的运动会吗？

Are you going to take part in the sports meeting next week?

3. 他们的汽车变旧了以后，他们宁愿买辆新的，也不愿修理旧的。

When their car becomes old, they buy a new one repair it.

4. 我的朋友已经决意辞职，自我创业。

My friend to his job and to begin his own business.

5. 连战对大陆的成功访问激励了越来越多的华人为祖国的未来作贡献。

Lien Chan’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Mainland of China \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the future of their motherland.

请根据提示内容写一篇短文，字数在80~100之间。

1. 狗是一种动物，也是一种宠物．大多数狗招人喜爱．
2. 许多人养狗解闷，给狗喂食，还为狗建窝．
3. 狗是人类的朋友．狗能在许多方面帮助你．狗能看家，夜里带狗出去，你不会感到孤独．
4. 我们应该…

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**英语自主学习资料 三**

**一、选择填空 （语法专练）**

从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Paul ant I \_\_\_\_ tennis yesterday. He did much better than 1.

A. play B. will play C. played D. are playing

2.A big party was held in NO.18 Middle School last night, the teacher with students \_\_\_\_\_ singing

 and dancing happily at the party.

 A. is B. was C. are D. were

1. Mr. Black is going to marry a girl he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Japan last year.

A. meets B. met C. has met D. would meet

4. He went into his room, the light and began to work.

 A. has turned on B. turned off C. turned on D. has turned off

5．—What did Mr．Smith do before he came to China?

 —He in a car factory．

A．worked B．works C．is working D．will work

6. —Have you ever been to Hong Kong？

 —Yes, I ＿＿＿ there last month.

A. went to B. have been C. went D. had gone

7. This morning I had hardly got to my school when it\_\_\_\_\_ to rain.

A. had begun B. was beginning C. began D. begins

8. Tom, along with three other boys, seen playing football a moment ago.

A. is B. was C. are D. were

9. — How was your trip to Hang Zhou, Jim?

 —Great! We \_\_\_ to Xixi National Wetland Park.

 A. go B. am going C. will go D. went

10. The last time I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema was two years ago.

 A. go B. have gone C. have been D. Went

11.   — Have you ever been to Canada?

　　— Yes, I        there last year with my parents.

A. have been      B. have gone      C. went          D. go

12. I called you, but nobody answered. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. is B. are C. was D. were

13. ---Have you ever been to Shanghai?

 ---Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ there a few months ago.

 A have been B. went C. have gone D. go

14.----- What did Mr. Smith do before he came to China?

 -----He \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a car factory.

A. works B. worked C. is working D. will work

15.—Lin Kai, hand in your homework, please.

 —Oh, sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it at home this morning.

 A. was leaving B. has left C. will leave D. left

16. I'm now in New York with my friend Jenny. We\_\_\_\_\_ by plane on Monday.

a. arrive B. arrived C. are arriving D. will arrive

17．—Guess What! The great movie is on in the cinema．

一Nothing new．I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it with my parents on the first day.

A．saw B．see C．will see D. have been

18. If it had been fine yesterday, we could have watched that air show. But it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all day.

A. has rained B. had rained C. rained D. rains

19. –When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you that blue dress, Lucy?

 –Sorry, I really can’t remember. Maybe two or three weeks ago.

 A. will; buy B. does; buy C. did; buy

20. －I’ve got a ticket for the basketball game tonight.

 －Cool！How you it?

 A. had, got B. did, get C. were, getting D. will, get

21. Hello! I'm very glad to see you. When\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here?

A. did; arrive B. will; arrive C. have; arrived D. are; arriving

22. —I have to be off right now.

—What a pity! I you could stay a little longer with us.

A. think B. am thinking C. thought

 23. Tom was so careless that he \_\_ his right arm when he was riding to school.

   A. hurts B. hurt C. has hurt D. had hurt

24. —I \_\_\_\_\_\_ something wrong just now. May 1 use your eraser?

 —Of course. Here you are.

A. write B. wrote C. am writing

25. What’s the best present you have ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A. received B. receives C. receiving D. receive

**二、完形填空**

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

There was a woman in Detroit, who had two sons. She was worried about them, especially the younger one, Ben,  1  he was not doing well in school. Boys in his class made jokes about him because he seemed so 2 .
 The mother  3 that she would, herself, have to get her sons to do better in school. She told them to go to the Detroit Public Library to read a  4  a week and do a report about it for her.
 One day, in Ben's  5 , the teacher held up a rock and asked if anyone knew it. Ben put up his hand and the teacher let him  6 . "Why did Ben raise his hand?" they wondered. "He  7  said anything. What could he possibly want to say?"
 Well, Ben not only  8  the rock; he said a lot about it. He named other rocks in its group and even knew  9  the teacher had found it. The teacher and the students were  10 . Ben had learned all this from doing one of his book  11 .

Ben later went on to the  12  of his class. When he finished high school, he went to Yale University and at last became one of the best doctors in the United States.
 After Ben had grown up, he  13  something about his mother that he did not know as a  14 .
 She, herself, had never learned how to  15 .

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. because2. A. clever3. A. asked4. A. notice5. A. class6. A. think7. A. always8. A. found9. A. whether10. A. afraid11. A. pictures12. A. top13. A. learnt14. A. doctor15. A. read  | B. soB. hardB. decidedB. messageB. roomB. leaveB. evenB. playedB. whenB. surprisedB. exercisesB. endB. rememberedB. childB. work  | C. butC. slowC. forgotC. bookC. officeC. standC. quicklyC. knewC. whereC. worriedC. shopsC. backC. understoodC. studentC. teach  | D. thoughD. quickD. heardD. questionD. labD. speakD. neverD. threwD. whyD. unhappyD. reportsD. sideD. guessedD. teacherD. show  |

**三、语法填空**

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空。

Love yourself. Love the things that make you. If you love yourself, you can jump into your life 1 a springboard of self-confidence. If you love yourself, you can say what you want to say, go 2 you want to go.

 The world can be a tough place, and 3 of the billions of people out there 4 (try) to knock you down. Don't join them. Do things that make you 5 (pride), then take pride in 6 you do and in who you are.

 Keep pursuing your individuality. Keep being yourself and becoming yourself. It can be comforting to dress and act 7 everyone else. But it is grander to be different, to be unique, to be you.

 I'm the only me in 8 whole wide world.

 "Let me listen to me and not to them," wrote Gertrude Stein. It makes sense to consider the advice and opinions of 9 people. But don't let their noise drown out your inner voice. And don't let the way you sometimes talk or behave in front of others 10 (make) you lose sight of who you are when you are alone, when you are most you.

1. **阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

**（A）**

Heroes of Our Time

**A good heart**

Dikembe Mutombo grew up in Africa among great poverty and disease. He came to Georgetown University on a scholarship to study medicine---but Coach John Thompson got a look at Dikembe and had a different idea. Dikembe became a star in the NBA, and a citizen of the United States. But he never forgot the land of his birth, or the duty to share his fortune with others. He built a new hospital in his old hometown in the Congo. A friend has said of this good-hearted man: “Mutombo believes that God has given him this chance to do great things.”

**Success and kindness**

After her daughter was born, Julie Aigner-Clark searched for ways to share her love of music and art with her child. So she borrowed some equipment, and began filming children’s videos in her own house. The Baby Einstein Company was born, and in just five years her business grew to more than $20 million in sales. And she is using her success to help others—producing child safety videos with John Walsh of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Julie says of her new program: “I believe it’s the most important thing that I have ever done. I believe that children have the right to live in a world that is safe.”

**Bravery and courage**

A few weeks ago Wesley Autrey was waiting at a Harlem subway station with his two little girls when he saw a man fall into the path of a train. With seconds to act, Wesley jumped onto the tracks, pulled the man into the space between the rails and held him as the tram passed right above their heads. He insists he’s not a hero. He says: “We have got to show each other some love.”

1. What was Mutombo praised for?

 A. Being a star in the NBA. B. Being a student of medicine.

 C. His work in the church. D. His willingness to help the need.

2. Mutombo believes that building the new hospital is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. helpful to his personal development B. something he should do for his homeland

 C. a chance for his friends to share his money D. a way of showing his respect to the NBA

3. What did the Baby Einstein Company do at its beginning?

 A. Produce safety equipment for children. B. Make videos to help protect children.

 C. Sell children’s music and art work. D. Look for missing and exploited children.

4. Why was Wesley Autrey praised as a hero?

 A. He helped a man get across the rails.

B. He stopped a man from destroying the rails.

C. He protected two little girls from getting hurt.

D. He saved a person without considering his own safety.

**（B）**

It was a winter morning, just a couple of weeks before Christmas 2005. While most people were warming up their cars, Trevor, my husband, had to get up early to ride his bike four kilometers away from home to work. On arrival, he parked his bike outside the back door as he usually does. After putting in 10 hours of labor, he returned to find his bike gone.

The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. And the bike was also used to get groceries, saving us from having to walk long distances from where we live.

I was so sad that someone would steal our bike that I wrote to the newspaper and told them our story. Shortly after that, several people in our area offered to help. One wonderful stranger even bought a bike, then called my husband to pick it up. Once again my husband had a way to get to and from his job. It really is an honor that a complete stranger would go out of their way for someone they have never met before.

People say that a smile can be passed from one person to another, but acts of kindness form strangers are even more so. This experience has had a spreading effect in our lives because it strengthened our faith in humanity (人性) as a whole. And it has influenced us to be more mindful of ways we, too, can share with others. No matter how big or how small, an act of kindness shows that someone cares. And the results can be everlasting.

5. Why was the bike so important to the couple?

 A. The man’s job was bike racing. B. It was their only possession.

 C. It was a nice Kona 18 speed. D. They used it for work and daily life.

6. We can infer from the text that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the couple worked 60 hours a week B. people were busy before Christmas

 C. the stranger brought over the bike D. life was hard for the young family

7. How did people get to know the couple’s problem?

 A. From radio broadcasts. B. From a newspaper.

 C. From TV news. D. From a stranger.

8. What do the couple learn from their experience?

 A. Strangers are usually of little help. B. One should take care of their bike.

 C. News reports make people famous. D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.

**（C）**

A young man was getting ready to graduate from college. For many months he had admired a beautiful sports car in a dealer’s showroom, and knowing his father could well afford it, he told him that was all he wanted. As graduation Day approached, the young man awaited signs that his father had purchased the car. Finally, on the morning of his graduation, his father called him into his private study. His father told him how proud he was to have such a fine son, and told him how much he loved him. He handed his son a beautiful wrapped gift box. Curious, but somewhat disappointed, the young man opened the box and found a lovely, leather-bound Bible, with the young man’s name embossed in gold. Angrily, he raised his voice to his father and said, “With all your money you give me a Bible?” He then stormed out of the house, leaving the Bible.

 Many years passed and the young man was very successful in business. He had a beautiful home and a wonderful family, but realizing his father was very old, he thought he should go to see him. He had not seen him since that graduation day. Before he could make the arrangements, he received a telegram telling him his father had passed away, and willed all of his possessions to his son.

 When he arrived at his father’s house, sudden sadness and regret filled his heart. He began to search through his father’s important papers and saw the still new Bible and began to turn the pages. As he was reading, a car key dropped from the back of the Bible. It had a tag with the dealer’s name, the same dealer who had the sports car he had desired. On the tag was the date of his graduation, and the words…”PAID IN FULL”。

 How many times do we miss blessings because they are not packaged as we expected? Do not spoil what you have by desiring what you have not; but remember that what you now have was once among the things you only hoped for.

9. What can you infer from the text?

* 1. After he graduated, he admired a beautiful sports car and wanted to buy it.
	2. His father gave only a Bible to the young man.
	3. His career tool off many years later.
	4. He himself found a car key in the Bible.

10. What’s the meaning of the underlined phrase?

A. Moved B. Lost C. Died D. Missing

11. What could be the best title for this passage?

A. He failed to buy the car. B. He told a story of his father.

C. Cherish what you have now. D. His father bought him the car finally

**（D）**

I am a famous detective in my town. So I often get new messages of homicide cases. Out of curiosity, wherever I get a message, I will go to the locale of a crime and make out my logistic illation.

Tonight I got a message that a man was killed in his house. So I drove there. When I arrived there, there is nobody except 2 policemen who were protecting the locale. So the locale was not destroyed. Then I got into the room, saw a man lying down in the pool of blood and found his head was shot by a bullet. To my surprise, I saw a monkey in a cage and a seedcase of a banana. This scene made me think hard. How was the man killed, who will be the murderer? So many questions appeared in my head that time. In my hard thinking, suddenly one of the police told me that when they got here, the door and the windows were shut. The door was closed by a lock in the room and the windows were also shut in the room. That made me more surprised. If the door and the windows were all shut in the room, how did the murderer run away? Is it possible that the murderer shot him out side of the window? But the glass in the windows was not broke up. Is it possible that the man killed himself? But there is o gun next to him. Is it possible that the monkey killed the man? I inspected the whole room carefully. Suddenly, I found a rope tied on the monkey’s one hand. Along the rope I saw a gun hung on the ceiling. Until that time I knew the monkey killed him. The vision of the course appeared in front my eyes. First, the man tie the rope on monkey and the trigger of the gun. Then he stood the pose where the gun can shot and throw the banana to the monkey. So the monkey use his hand to get the banana and the trigger was pulled by his move through the rope. So he was killed. This is an uncanny (离奇的) suicide. Doesn’t it?

12. This case is a (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. murder B. accident C. suicide D. not mentioned in the passage

13. What is the meaning of the underlined word?

A. dead body B. local C. room D. the scene of an accident or crime

14. “I” can make the conclusion about the cause of this murder mainly because\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. I saw a monkey pull the trigger B. I found a gun next to him

C. I found a rope tied on the monkey’s one hand, with a gun hung on the ceiling D. A, B, C

15. When I inspected this case at first, I felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. confident B. surprised C. difficult D. not mentioned in the passage

**五、书面表达**

根据中文意思完成句子

1·她在中国所见到的情景使她感到惊异。
    She was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she saw in China.

 2 ·台湾是中国最大的岛屿。
    Taiwan is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of China.
3·我喜欢走着去那儿，不喜欢乘公开汽车。
    I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to walk there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than go by bus.
 4·斯诺克新星丁俊辉说他在比赛中没有感到多大压力，因为他把比赛看作是练习。
    The snooker new star Ding Junhui said he hadn't felt much stress during the match

 because he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it as  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5·专家们说学生的书包重量不应该超过他们体重的百分之十到百分之十五。
    Experts say students should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_backpacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more than

 10-15 percent of their own body weight.

看图表达
 假设你是中学生李华，曾有一个幸福的家庭，但父亲的变化使你非常担心．请你根据以下四幅图画，给你父亲写一封信，说说你的心里话，并给他提一些建议。



Dear Dad,

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Best wishes

 Yours,

 LiHua

**英语自主学习资料 四**

**一、选择填空 （语法专练）**

从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —What were you doing this time yesterday?

 —I \_\_\_\_ on the grass and drawing a picture.

A. sit B. sat C. am sitting D. was sitting

2. While I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV, the bell rang.

 A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. was watching

3. —Why didn’t you answer my telephone yesterday?

 —Sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bath.

A. took B. take C. am taking D. was taking

4. While the alien \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a souvenir, the girl called the police.

 A. was buying B. bought C. buys D. is buying

5. —I called you at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, but nobody answered.

 — I'm sorry. I my friend download the movie Kung Fu Panda Ⅱwhen the telephone rang,

A. would help B. helped C. was helping D. have helped

6. I along the road when I saw Peter. So we stopped and had a chat.

 A. walked B. was walking C. would walk D. had walked

7. —What did the teacher say just now?

 — Sorry. I didn’t catch it. I \_\_\_\_ something else.

 A. think B. will think C. was thinking D. had thought

8. When I came back yesterday evening, my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

 A is doing B. has done C. was doing D. had done

9.Mrs White \_\_\_\_\_dinner when her son came home.

 A. is cooking B. was cooking C. are cooking D. were cooking

10. —Did you see Mr. Black just now?

 —Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ his car when I met him.

 A. parked B. was parking C. parks D. will park

11. — Amy, I called you yesterday evening, but nobody answered the phone.

 — Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a walk with my mother at that time.

A. take B. took C. am taking D. was taking

12.Yesterday evening, I \_\_\_along the street when I suddenly met my maths teacher.

A. walk B. walked C. was walking D. am walking

13. — Where were you at 7:00 last night?

 — I \_\_\_\_\_ to my mom at home.

A. write B. was writing C. wrote D.have written

14. —Why didn’t you go to play football with us yesterday afternoon?

 —I \_\_\_\_\_my mother with the housework then.

A. helped B. was helping C. had helped D. have been helping

15. He \_\_\_\_when the UFO arrived. He didn’t wake until the UFO disappeared.

 A. slept B. was sleeping C. was doing homework D. was singing

16. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework at nine o'clock last Sunday morning.

A. am doing B. was doing C. do D. did

17. I was very angry with John—he just\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I spoke to him.

A. isn’t listening B. hasn’t listened C. didn’t listen D. wasn’t listening

18. —I called you at 4:00 yesterday afternoon, but no one answered.

 —Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends at that time.

A. swim B. swam C. will swim D. was swimming

19. Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ us a report on our environment when the earthquake happened in Japan.

A. gave B.is giving C. was giving

20. — Mr. Lee \_ to a student when I entered the classroom this morning.

 ----- He is very patient \_ \_he is young.

A. talking; but B. talks; though C. was talking, though D. talked, however

21. —Were you at school when he came to see you?

 —Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ a math class.

A. had B. was having C. am having D. have

22. I met a good friend of mine while I on the street.

A. walks B. walk C. was walking D. am walking

23. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the UFO landed.

A. am watching TV B. was watching TV C. have watched TV D. watched TV

24. The girl with two cats in the yard when the earthquake happened.

A. was playing B. is playing C. are playing D. were playing

二**、完形填空**

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

Mr. and Mrs Smith’s house was full of suitcases, packages and packed-up boxes. The two of them were 1 with pencils and paper, checking their luggage, when there was a 2 at the door. Mr. Smith went to 3 it and saw a well-dressed middle-aged lady outside. The lady said that she lived in the house beside theirs, and that she had come to 4 them to their new home.

The Smiths invited her in after apologizing for the state of the house.

“Oh, 5 ,” she answered. “Do you know in some parts of this 6 neighbours are not all 7 ? There are some streets where people do not 8 their neighbours, 9 their next-door ones. But in this street everybody is friends with 10 else. We are one big, happy family. I’m 11 that you will be 12 here.”

The well-dressed lady got a 13 when she came to visit the house the 14 time, because she found a quite 15 man and woman in it. Mr. and Mrs Smith had not had the courage to tell her that they were not the new owners of the house, who were to move in the next day, but the old ones, who have lived beside her for two years without ever having visited her or even noticing her existence (存在).

1. A. free B. busy C. pleased D. familiar (熟悉的)

2. A. sound B. ring C. friend D. message

3. A. answer B. serve C. see D. guess

4. A. invite B. lead C. take D. welcome

5. A. excuse me B. here you are C. never mind D. thank you

6. A. house B. street C. town D. time

7. A. busy B. lonely C. safe D. friendly

8. A. know B. understand C. welcome D. respect

9. A. only B. even C. mostly D. neither

10. A. anybody B. nobody C. somebody D. none

11. A. uncertain B. glad C. sure D. afraid

12. A. happy B. lonely C. popular D. friendly

13. A. surprise B. fright C. pleasure D. worry

14. A. first B. exact C. next D. same

15. A. famous B. different C. young D. old

1. **阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

**(A)**

Do you feel a little sleepy after lunch? Well, that’s normal. Your body naturally slows down then. What should you do about it? Don’t reach for a coffee! Instead, take a nap.

 There are many benefits (好处) of a daily nap. First of all, you are more efficient (有效率) after napping. You remember things better and make fewer mistakes. Also, you can learn things more easily after taking a nap. A 20-minute nap can reduce information overload. It can also reduce stress. Finally, a nap may increase your self-confidence and make you more alert (灵活). It may even cheer you up.

 But, there are some simple rules you should follow about taking a nap. First, take a nap in the middle of the day, about eight hours after you wake up. Otherwise, you may disturb your sleep-wake pattern. Next, a 20-minute nap is best. If you sleep longer, you may fall into a deep sleep. After waking from a deep sleep, you will feel worse. Also, you should set an alarm clock. That way, you can fully relax during your nap. You won’t have to keep looking at the clock so that you don’t oversleep.

 Now, the next time you feel sleepy after lunch, don’t get stressed. Put your head down, close your eyes, and have forty winks.

1. What is a good rule for taking a nap?

 A. Use an alarm clock. B. Nap eight hours after waking up.

 C. Sleep for about half an hour. D. All of the above

2. According to the passage, what is NOT a benefit of napping?

 A. It makes you stronger B. It makes you feel happier

 C. It gives you more self-confidence D. It improves your memory

3. Which may happen if an alarm clock is not used?

 A. You may relax more. B. You may feel too nervous to relax.

 C. You may forget an important meeting. D. You may not reduce your napping time.

4. In the last paragraph, “have forty winks” can be replaced by “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

 A. do eye-protection exercises B. close your eyes for forty times

 C. have a short sleep during the daytime D. pretend to have a quick nap after lunch

**(B)**

 Do you think animals can predict (预报) the weather or other natural events? Farmers living in the countryside think so. For hundreds of years, they have observed animals. They think animals’ behavior (行为) can be connected to future weather conditions or events. For example, if swans fly into the wind, a hurricane is coming. Or, if cows lie down, a rainstorm is coming. There are many traditional stories connecting animals and natural events. Many people think that these stories are just folklore, traditional stories and beliefs without scientific evidence (证据). Scientists, however, are beginning to take another look at some of these ideas.

 Kiyoshi Shimamura is a Japanese earthquake researcher. He noticed an increase in dog bites a short time before earthquakes hit. Then, he did an investigation (调查) of twelve public health centers in Kobe, Japan. These health centers treated people after the 1995 earthquake. He noticed some interesting information about the month before the big earthquake. Treatment for animal bites had increased. In fact, aggressive (冒犯的；侵略的) behavior in dogs, such as biting and barking loudly, jumped (猛增) 60 percent!

 People noticed other changes in animal behavior before the earthquake as well. For example, fish began swimming together in large groups, only in the middle of the water and not near the edges. Also, birds flew away from their nests for many days, leaving their eggs unprotected. The animal behavior suggests that animals may be able to predict natural events better than people.

5. What is the main idea of the passage?

 A. What animals do during earthquakes

 B. Many earthquakes of Japan

 C. Effect (影响) of natural events on animals’ actions

D. Folklore and other stories about animals

6. How do dogs begin to behave just before an earthquake?

 A. They lie down in grass. B. They stay together in large groups.

 C. They leave their homes. D. They hurt people.

7. What other animals behave strangely before an earthquake?

A. Pigs B. Birds C. Cows D. All of the above

8. What did Kiyoshi Shimamura look at during his investigation?

 A. Animal clinics treating dogs B. The number of patients with bites

C. The number of earthquakes a year D. Places dogs go during earthquakes

  **(C)**

 My first performance (表演) in front of an audience was coming up soon.

 I tried as hard as I could to remain calm, but my heart was racing. I stared down at my sweat-covered, shaking hands.

 I looked up again at the audience, realizing that these were real people. They were not just my mum and dad, who would say, “Good job!” even if I messed up the entire piece.

 What if I had the wrong music? What if I played the wrong notes?

 As it turned out, I was never able to answer these questions because the spotlight (聚光灯) was waiting for me. I grasped my hands tightly together, drying off the sweat.

 Slowly I walked to the mud-brown piano in the center of the room. It contained 88 demanding keys, which were waiting impatiently to be played. I swallowed the golf-ball-sized lump (隆起部分) in my throat and sat down. Slowly, I opened the music. Next, I rested my still shaking hands on the ivory (象牙色的) keys.

 As my fingers played across the keys, I was becoming more unsure of my preparation for this moment. But the memory of my years of training came flooding back. I knew that I had practised this piece so many times that I could play it backwards if requested.

 Although at one point I accidentally played two keys instead of the intended one, I continued to move my fingers automatically (自动地).

 My eyes burned holes into (were fixed on) the pages in front of me.

 There was no way that I was going to lose my concentration. To keep this to myself, I leaned forward and focused carefully on the music.

 When I came to the end of the page, a warning went off inside my head: DON’T MAKE A MISTAKE WHEN YOU TURN THE PAGE!

 Needless to say, I obeyed myself with all my heart and mind. And, proud of my “page-turning” feat (技艺), I finished the rest of the piece without making a single mistake.

 After the final note died away, a celebration went into action inside my head. I had finished. I had mastered the impossible.

9. The author was nervous before the performance because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. her mother and father weren’t present

 B. the strong spotlight was shining onto the stage

 C. she hadn’t mastered the entire piece

 D. she had never performed in public before

10. The underlined phrase “mess up” in Paragraph 3 probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. put into disorder B. forget about

C. stop halfway D. do well in

11. The author \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. didn’t make any mistake in the performance

 B. felt better at the beginning of the performance

 C. paid all attention to nothing but her performance

 D. lost her concentration (注意力) sometimes during the performance

12. What did the author feel about her performance?

 A. She thought it was comfortable and successful.

 B. She thought it was very difficult but successful.

 C. She thought she had never made a mistake during the performance.

 D. She thought she played through the piece carefully but light-heartedly.

 **(D)**

 For Chinese, it’s time for dragon boat racing and Zongzi. But in South Korea, wrestling and swing play are the highlights. However, both events go by the same name — the Dragon Boat Festival. It falls on May 5th of the lunar calendar.

 One festival, two cultures. Does one nation have the right to call it its own? It has been reported that South Korea will ask the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO联合国教科文组织) to make the celebration its cultural heritage (文化遗产). If successful, people from other countries may see the Dragon Boat Festival as a Korean creation.

As the birthplace of the yearly event more than 2,000 years ago, China is not happy with the situation (情况). “It would be a shame if another country successfully made a traditional Chinese festival part of its own cultural heritage before China,” said Zhou Heping, deputy cultural minister. The Ministry of Culture is even thinking of making its own application (申请) to UNESCO, covering all traditional Chinese festivals, including the Dragon Boat event.

“I don’t like some of the food eaten at the festival, but I am shocked by South Korea’s move,” said Jin Yutong, a Senior One student. “We should protect the cultural heritage left by our ancestors (祖先).”

It is thought that the festival is held in memory of the great poet Qu Yuan (340－278BC), who lived in the State of Chu during the Warring States Period. Qu was known to be a patriot (爱国者) and admired by ordinary people. He is said to have jumped into Miluo River, because he had lost hope in his country’s future. When people heard about Qu’s death, they sailed up and down the river searching for his body. They also beat the drums to fright away fish and threw Zongzi into water. These were supposed to stop the fish from touching Qu. Dragon boat racing is said to have come from the search for the poet’s body.

Over the years, the Dragon Boat Festival has spread throughout the world. In Japan and Vietnam, as well as South Korea, the festival has mixed together with, and become part of the local culture.

With this in mind, some experts say that it is meaningless to argue (争论) about which country the festival belongs. “Everyone can say that it came from China,” said Long Haiqing, an expert from Hunan Province. “But if the whole nation can protect the culture heritage together, they will all benefit.”

13. Which of the following country is NOT mentioned about the Dragon Boat Festival spreading?

 A. Japan B. Vietnam C. South Korea D. the United States

14. From the passage, we can see Chinese people’s attitude (态度) toward the Dragon Boat

 Festival is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. they do not like it

 B. they want to protect it because it is their cultural heritage

 C. it is a shame to protect it

 D. they won’t agree South Korea takes it as its own festival

15. Racing boats to celebrate the festival comes from the story that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. people searched for Qu Yuan’s body by boat

 B. people searched for Qu Yuan’s boat

 C. Qu Yuan enjoyed boating

 D. Qu Yuan liked building boats

16. What can we infer (推断) from the last two paragraphs?

 A. The festival is celebrated in the same way all over the world.

 B. It matters a lot whose cultural heritage the festival is.

 C. It is good for the Chinese people to protect the cultural heritage.

 D. South Korea does not recognize that the festival is from China.

 **(E)**

 One evening after dinner, Mr. and Mrs. William called a family meeting. “We’ve had to make a difficult decision.” Mr. William announced. “You see, your mother has been offered a post as co-director of a television in Chicago. Unluckily, the station is not here. After thinking long and hard about it, we’ve concluded (下结论) that the right decision is to move to Chicago.”

 Peter looked shocked, while his sister Amy breathlessly started asking when they’d be moving: “It’s surprising, but exciting!” she said. Peter simply said, “We can’t go — I can’t leave all my friends. I’d rather stay here and live with Tommy!”

 Mr. and Mrs. William hoped that by the time they moved in August, Peter would grow more accustomed (习惯) to the idea of leaving. However, he showed no signs of accepting the news, refusing to pack his belongings (物品).

 When the morning of the move arrived, Peter was nowhere to be found. His parents called Tommy’s house, but Tommy’s mother said she hadn’t seen Peter. Mrs. William became increasingly worried, while her husband felt angry with their son for behaving so irresponsibly (不负责任).

 What they didn’t know was that Peter had started walking over to Tommy’s house, with a faint idea of hiding in Tommy’s attic (阁楼) for a few days. But something happened on the way as Peter walked past all the familiar landscape of the neighborhood: the fence that he and his mother painted, the tree that he and his sister used to climb, the park where he and his father often took evening walks together. How much would these mean without his family, who make them special in the first place? Peter didn’t take the time to answer that question but instead hurried back to his house, wondering if there were any moving cartons (纸板箱) the right size to hold his record collection.

17. The conflict (分歧) in this story was caused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Peter and Amy’s different tempers (脾气)

 B. a quarrel (争吵) between Tommy and Peter

 C. Peter’s disagreement with his parents about their move

 D. Mr. and Mrs. William’s words of Peter’s irresponsibility

18. Peter and Amy were both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after hearing the move.

 A. surprised B. angry and worried

 C. anxious for more details D. worried about packing

19. The reason for Peter’s going home was that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. he did not want to be left behind

 B. he realized his family was essential (重要的) with him

 C. he hoped to reach an agreement with his parents

 D. He wished to be a more responsible person

20. What would more probably happen next?

 A. Peter would bring his records over to the Tommy’s house.

 B. Mr. and Mrs. William would call the police.

 C. Peter would join his family for house moving.

D. Mr. and Mrs. William would start searching for Peter.

**四、书面表达**

根据中文意思完成句子

1.南极终年积雪。

The South Pole \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ snow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.在你们离开教室之前，要确保所有的电灯都关了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the lights \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before you leave the classroom.

3.连战和宋楚瑜访问大陆期间，他们对大陆的巨大变化感到惊叹。

During their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mainland, Lien Chan and James Soong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the great changes here.

4.据说这是大本钟第四次停止运转了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that this is the fourth time the Big Ben

 has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5.他已决定长大后要当一名医生。

He has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be a doctor when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

书面表达

假如你是广东广雅中学学生李东，最近参加了由广州电视台举办的中学生英语演讲比赛并获奖，该台准备组织获奖者去北京参加一次英语夏令营活动。现就有关事项征求你的意见。请根据下面所提供的信息用英语以书信形式给予答复。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 活动时间 | 7月10日—17日或8月10日—17日 |
| 活动内容 | 看英语电影 表演英语短剧 教外宾学中文参加英语角 学唱英语歌曲 听英语讲座 |
| 对活动内容的建议 |  |

请注意：

1．选择适合你的时间，并说明理由；

2．选择两项你喜欢的活动，并说明理由；

3．针对活动内容提出至少一个建议；

4．词数：100-120；

5．参考词汇 英语夏令营：the English Summer Camp

6．信的开头和结尾已给出。

 Dear Sir or Madam，

 I’m very glad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 Thank you very much.

 Yours truly,

 Li Dong

**英语自主学习资料 五**

**一、选择填空 （语法专练）**

从下列各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dali?

 —Never. But I am going there this vacation.

 A. Do…go to B. Have…been to C. Have…gone to D. Will…go to

2. My aunt is a writer. She \_\_\_\_ more than ten books since 1980.

A. writes B. wrote C. has written D. will write

3.Echo \_\_\_\_\_ for half a month. She’ll come hack in two months.

A. left B leave C. has left D. has been away

4.The Smiths came to Shanghai in 2008,they\_\_ there for three years since then.

 A. live B. lived C. have lived D. will live

5. — Have you ever been to Nanning? — Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. I was B. I do C. I am D. I have

6. I my homework, I guess I can't join you.

A. don't finish B. didn't finish C. haven't finished D. won't finish

7. —Excuse me, where is Mr. Brown's office?

 —Sorry, I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_ here for only a few days.

A. work B. worked C. have worked D. will work

8. — Are you going to the bank, Laura? —No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bank already.

A. have been B. have gone C. am going D. had been

9. ----Oh, you are here. I’m looking for you all the morning. ？

 ----To the library.

 A. Where have you gone B. Where will you go

 C. Where are you going D. Where have you been?

10. So far this year, many new houses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Wenchuan with the help of the government.

 A. build B. are built C. will build D. have been built

11. My grandmother \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of changes in Tianjin since she came here.

 A．sees B. can see C. will see D. has seen

12．I many new friends since I came here．

A．make B．made C．will make D．have made

13. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this book for nearly three weeks.

 A. has borrowed B. has lent C. has bought D. has kept

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ England and they will be back next week.

 A. have gone to B. have been to C. have gone in D. has been on

15. Some students in Shanghai e-bags for several months.

 A. have B. have had C. had D. will have

16.—Is Mr. Smith still in Shanghai?

 —Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ there for two months.

 A. has been B. has gone C. has been to D. has gone to

17. My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ in Yinchuan since 1997.

A. had lived B. have lived C. live D. will live

18. My pen pal said he would write to me, but I \_\_\_ any letters from him so far.

 A. won’t receive B. haven’t received C. hadn’t received D. didn’t receive

19. Our country \_\_\_\_\_\_the sixth population census(人口普查) already.

A. finished B. has finished C. will finish D. finishes

20.—How well do you know the Opera House?

 —I know the place very well. I \_\_\_\_ Sydney many times.

 A. have been in B. have been to C. have gone to D. have arrived in

21. A:How clean the bedroom is!

 B: Yes, I am sure that someone it.

 A. cleans B. cleaned C. has cleaned D. had cleaned

22. I \_\_\_\_\_\_my　hometown for a long time, I really miss it!

A. left B. went away from C. have left D. have been away from

23. —Will you please go to see the movie *Guanyinshan* with me?

 —No, I won’t. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ already.

A. saw B. have seen C. see D. will see

24. — How do you like your English teacher?

 — He is great. We friends since three years ago.

 A. were B. have made C. have been D. have become

25. —Hi, guys. Where are you heading now?

 —Home. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all our money, so we have to walk home now.

1. spend B. spent C. have spent D. are spending

**二、完形填空**

阅读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。

 When I first entered university, my aunt, who is an English professor, gave me a new English dictionary. I was 1 to see that it was an English dictionary, also know as a monolingual dictionary. Although it was a dictionary intended for non-native learners, none of my classmates had one but, to be honest, I found it extremely 2 to use at first. I would look up words in the dictionary and still not fully understand the meaning. I was used to the 3 bilingual dictionaries, in which the words are 4 both in English and Chinese. I really wondered why my aunt 5 to make things so difficult for me. Now, after studying English at university for three years, I 6 that monolingual dictionaries are 7 in learning a foreign language.

 As I found out, there is in fact often no perfect equivalence (对应) between two 8 in two languages. My aunt even goes so far as to 9 that a Chinese "equivalent" can never give you the 10 meaning of a word in English! 11 , she insisted that I read the definition (定义) of a word in a monolingual dictionary when I wanted to get a better understanding of its meaning. 12 , I have come to see what she meant.

 Using a monolingual dictionary for learners has helped me in another important way. This dictionary uses a(n) 13 number of words, around 2,000, in its definitions. When I read these definitions, I am 14 exposed to(接触) the basic words and learn how they are used to explain objects and ideas. 15 this, I can express myself more easily in English.

1. A. worried B. sad C. surprised D. nervous
2. A. difficult B. interesting C. ambiguous D. practical
3. A. new B. familiar C. earlier D. ordinary
4. A. explained B. expressed C. described D. created
5. A. offered B. agreed C. decided D.happened
6. A. imagine B. recommend C. predict D. understand
7. A. natural B. better C. easier D. convenient
8. A. words B. names C. ideas D. characters
9. A. hope B. declare C. doubt D. tell
10. A. exact B. basic C. translated D. expected
11. A. Rather B. However C. Therefore D. Instead
12. A. Largely B. Generally C. Gradually D. Probably
13. A. extra B. average C. total D. limited
14. A. repeatedly B. nearly C. immediately D. anxiously
15. A. According to B. In relation to C. In addition to D. Because of

**三、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，根据短文内容，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选择最佳选项。**

**(A)**

Are you looking for love? Throw away your books about love. A long mutual gaze is the best way to let Cupid’s arrows hit their marks. This is said by an American psychologist.

One day, the psychologist saw a young couple in a small coffeehouse. The man and the woman looked into each other’s eyes for a longtime without saying a word. The two were clearly in love with each other.

Later, the psychologist wanted to see whether he could make people fall in love. He instructed volunteers----men and women who were complete strangers----to gaze into their partners’ eyes for two minutes. It worked like magic. “Mutual eye-to-eye contact really increased feelings of attraction, interest, warmth, and excitement for each other,” says the psychologist.

Was mutual gazing in fact the key? The psychologist told some of the couples to look at each other’s hands. He also made some of them look into the eyes of their partners while their partners looked at their hands. He found these couples were not as interested in each other as the couples that gazed into each other’s eyes.

Why does mutual gazing increase attraction? The psychologist believes that when we imitate acts of love, our feelings begin to follow the example. Generally speaking, the more you act as you are in love, the more you will be in love. But the gaze must be real. Both people must take part in it.

1. What does this underlined sentence mean in paragraph 1?
	1. To make someone wound.
	2. To give an evidence why they should throw away the books about love.
	3. To let two persons fall in love.
	4. To tell us a fairy tale.
2. What’s the function of the story in paragraph 2?
	1. Just tell us a love story.
	2. It is an example to show the psychologist’s opinion is right.
	3. It just gives the psychologist some ideas about his theory.
	4. It proves that a long mutual gaze is the best way to let Cupid’s arrows hit their marks.
3. What’s the main idea of the text?
	1. Books about love are all useless.
	2. Only by a long mutual gaze can make people fall in love.
	3. Tell us a new theory about love.
	4. Mutual gaze increases the feeling of love.

**(B)**

 Sports shoes that work out whether their owner has enough exercise to warrant time in front of the television have been devised in the UK.

 The shoes---named Square Eyes---contain an electronic pressure sensor and a tiny computer chip to record how many steps the wearer has taken in a day. A wireless transmitter passes the information to a receiver connected to a television, and this decides how much evening viewing time the wearer deserves, based on the day’s efforts.

 The desire was inspired by a desire to fight against the rapidly ballooning waistlines among British teenagers, says Gillian Swan, who developed Square Eyes as a final year design project at Brunel University to London, UK. “We looked at current issues and childhood overweight really stood out,” she says. “And I wanted to tackle that with my design.” Once a child has used up their daily allowance gained through exercise, the television automatically switches off. And further time in front of the TV can only be earned through more steps.

 Swan calculated how exercise should translate to television time using the recommended daily amounts of both. Health experts suggest that a child take 12,000 steps each day and watch no more than two hours of television. So, every 100 steps recorded by the Square Eyes shoes equals precisely one minute of TV time.

 Existing pedometers (计步器) normally clip onto a belt or slip into a pocket and keep count of steps by measuring sudden movement. Swan says these can be easily tricked into recording steps through shaking. But her shoe has been built to be harder for lazy teenagers to cheat. “It is possible, but it would be a lot of effort,” she says. “That was one of my main design considerations.”

4. According to Swan, the purpose of her design project is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. keep a record of the steps of the wearer B. deal with overweight among teenagers

 C. enable children to resist the temptation of TV

 D. prevent children from being tricked by TV programs

5. Which of the following is true of Square Eyes shoes?

 A. They regulate a child’s evening TV viewing time.

 B. They determine a child’s daily pocket money.

 C. They have raised the hot issue of overweight.

 D. They contain information of the receiver.

6. What is stressed by health experts in their suggestion?

 A. The exact number of steps to be taken.

B. The precise number of hours spent on TV.

C. The proper amount of daily exercise and TV time.

D. The way of changing steps into TV watching time.

7. Compared with other similar products, the new design \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. makes it difficult for lazy teenagers to cheat

 B. counts the wearer’s steps through shaking

 C. records the sudden movement of the wearer

 D. sends teenagers’ health data to the receiver

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

 A. Smart Shoes Decide on Television Time

 B. Smart Shoes Guarantee More Exercise

 C. Smart Shoes Measure Time of Exercise

 D. Smart Shoes Stop Childhood Overweight

**(C)**

 For centuries, the only form of written correspondence (通信) was the letters were, and are, sent by some forms of postal service, the history of which goes back a long way. Indeed, the Egyptians began sending letters from about 2000 BC, as did the Chinese a thousand years later.

 Of course, modern postal services now are much more developed and faster, depending as they do on cars and planes fore delivery. Yet they are still too slow for some people to send urgent documents and letters.

 The invention of the fax ( 传真) machine increased the speed of delivering documents even more. When you send a fax you are sending a copy of a piece of correspondence to someone by telephone service. It was not until the early 1980s that such a service was developed enough for business to be able to fax documents to each other.

 The fax service is still very much in use when copies of documents require to be sent, but, as a way of fast correspondence, it has been largely taken the place of by email. Email is used to describe message sent from one computer user to another.

 There are advantages and disadvantages with emails. If you send some one an email, then he will receive it extremely quickly. Normal postal services are rather slow as far as speed of delivery is concerned.

 However, if you write something by email, which you might later regret, and send it immediately, there is no chance for second thoughts. At least, if you have to address and seal (封) the envelope and take it to the post box, there is plenty of time to change your mind. The message is thought before you email!

9. We can learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. email is less popular than the fax service

 B. the postal service has over the years become faster

 C. the postal service has over the years become slower

 D. the fax service has a history as long as the postal service does

10. It can be inferred form the text that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the fax service had been fully developed by the 1980s

 B. letters have been used in China for about 1,000 years

 C. the fax machine was invented after the 1980s

 D. letters have been used in Egypt for about 2,000 years

11. In the last paragraph, the write mentions “think before you email” to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. you may regret if you don’t seal your envelope

 B. you may regret before you send something by email

 C. you’d better not send your email in a hurry

 D. you need plenty of time to send an email

12. The text mainly deals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the progress in correspondence B. the advantage of fax machines

 C. the advantage of emails D. the invention of fax mahines

**（D）**

 Some people are never right. They never have good luck. They usually do the wrong thing and say the wrong thing. And even if what they say or do is OK, they as a rule say it or do it at the wrong time. So these people always have problems. They often break dishes. They sometimes miss buses and airplanes.

 Mr. Neff is different. He is always right. He is never wrong. He usually has good luck. He seldom has problems. He never breaks dishes. He never misses buses or airplanes. Even if he does miss them, it is always the fault of the buses or the airplanes.

 Mr. Neff knows almost everything. He doesn't ask questions; he answers questions. He never says "I don't know."

 I don't know Mrs. Neff. It seems that not many people know her. I sometimes wonder about her. Is she always right? Or maybe she is always wrong? Does she often break dishes or miss buses?

 Does she have problems? I wonder.

13. Which of the following do you think gives the most important trait (特性) of Mr. Neff's character?

 A. He is a very wise man. B. He plans everything well.

 C. He is moral and kindhearted. D. He is very satisfied with himself.

14. The writer really thinks that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Mr. Neff is always right B. Mr. Neff usually has good luck

 C. Mr. Neff knows almost everything

 D. It is the fault of the buses or airplanes when Mr. Neff misses them

15. Which of the following do you guess is true of Mrs. Neff?

 A. She probably obeys her husband in everything.

 B. She probably feels proud to be a help to her husband.

 C. She probably quarrels with her husband all the time.

 D. She probably feels very happy to have such a successful husband.

16. Which of the following best describes the writer's attitude towards Mr. Neff?

 A. He finds Mr. Neff hard to understand. B. He thinks Mr. Neff wonderful

 C. He feels pity for Mr. Neff. D. He does not like Mr. Neff.

**信息匹配**

首先请阅读下列警方通报查找人员的信息：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **A.** **Name**: Ziggy Nizott**Height**: 1.82 m**Weight:** 90kg**Age**: 35**Details**: Long history of violent crime including robbery, assault and car theft. |  **B.** **Name:** Dennis Tsokas**Height:** 1.95 m**Weight:** 70 kg**Age**: 28**Details:** Well known to local police having been arrested several times for  pick-pocketing. |
|  **C.** **Name:** Michael Clarke**Height:** 1.7 m**Weight**: 65 kg**Age:** 20**Details:** Arrested as a youth for car theft and the selling of stolen goods. | **D.** **Name:** Mark Hughes**Height**: 1.6 m**Weight:** 60kg**Age:** 29**Details:** Is wanted by police for several armed robbery of grocery stores,  banks and post offices. |
|  **E.** **Name:** Herb Elliot**Height:** 1.6 m**Weight:** 90kg**Age:** 22**高考资源网(ks5u.com),中国最大的高考网站,您身边的高考专家。Details**: Recently released from prison where he served 2 years for selling  stolen goods. |  **F.** **Name:** William Daniels**Height:** 1.6 m**Weight:** 90kg**Age:** 32**Details:** Arrested 4 times for the selling of drugs and car theft. |

**以下是相关事件及人物的描述，请把描述与相关插图及提示性文字匹配起来。**

1. A car was stolen from the supermarket car-park on Friday, June 23 this year by a man described as very young, 1.7 meters tall with thin dark hair and carrying a blue backpack. A reward of $500 is offered for the car’s recovery.

2. A valuable dog was taken while being walked by its owner in City Park yesterday afternoon. Police wish to talk to a man seen nearby at the time, described by witnesses as short and fat with short light hair and clear glasses.

3. Yesterday morning at 9.30a.m. a man armed with a gun entered the National Bank and demanded money from the staff, before fleeing when confronted by bank security staff. Security cameras show the man as being short and thin with shoulder length blonde hair.

4. A tall, strong built man with blonde hair, a thick black mustache and wearing dark glasses knocked a woman to the ground and stole her purse on Main Street last Saturday afternoon. If you see this man, do not approach as he is considered extremely dangerous.

5. At the football match between Manchester United and Liverpool, several people had their wallets stolen while waiting in line to buy food. The victims did not see or notice the thief but bystanders describe him as very tall and thin, clean shaven with short light hair.

**四、书面表达**

根据中文意思完成句子

1. 我们需要的是不断努力，不放弃。

We need to \_\_\_\_\_\_ working \_\_\_\_\_ it, not give up.

2. 它们被用于喝酒吗？

We they \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ drinking?

3. 他说以前他从未看过一场另人如此兴奋的比赛。

He said he had never seen \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ exciting match before.

4. 我讨厌说得多做得少的人。

I hate people who talk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but do \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. 吉姆从小就认识我。

Jim has known me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he was a child.

书面表达

请用英语写一篇120-150词的短文，介绍你初中生活中印象深刻的一位同桌。