

4. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ my watch last week. This was the third time I had got my watch \_\_\_\_\_ . (steal)
5. Willy prepared a gift to \_\_\_\_\_ Father's Day, but when the day of \_\_\_\_\_ came, he was too busy to remember it. (celebrate)

### # 试一试 能力提升

完成对话。

A: Li Nan, thanks for inviting me to the dinner. Today is the Mid-Autumn Festival, so I'm happy to 1 this important day with you.

B: Well, it's a very special day for us Chinese people. On this day, most families get together and enjoy the 2 moon that looks like a mooncake.

A: I know you will eat the mooncakes together.

B: Yes, mooncakes are the most special food for this festival, with meat, nuts or sugar inside.

A: Wow, they must taste delicious.

B: Of course. You can have 3 today. There is a folk story about the Mid-Autumn Festival. Long long ago, there were 10 suns in the sky. The 4 of the earth went up quickly. A skillful man, Hou Yi, shot down the nine suns.

A: Wow, he is really a hero.

B: Yes. The goddess gave him a kind of medicine for his courage. 5 drank this could live forever.

A: Are you kidding? What happened next?

B: Someone tried to 6 the medicine when Hou Yi wasn't at home. Chang'e, his wife drank it without Hou Yi's permission and 7 up to the moon. Hou Yi missed his wife

so much.

A: What a moving story! Oh, I heard of Chang'e because the lunar probe (月球探测器) of China is 8 after it.

B: Yes. As we all know, Chang'e 5 lunar probe in 2020 came home with China's first samples (样本) of rock and soil from the moon, which seemed 9 before. China has become the third country in the world to 10 bring back rocks from the moon.

A: It's amazing!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第三课时 (Section B 1a—1d)

#### # 练一练 基础过关

一、单项选择。

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ the Lantern Festival, people like to eat tangyuan or yuanxiao which are a symbol of togetherness and happiness.

1. On                      B. At                      C. In

( ) 2. She wonders \_\_\_\_\_ people could stay in the cute mushroom house for a night.

1. that                      B. whether                      C. what

( ) 3. —What do you like about the Lantern Festival?

—It's great fun to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eat zongzi  
B. throw water at each other  
C. solve the riddles

- ( ) 4. They made lanterns for the lantern Festival, \_\_\_\_\_ everyone could enjoy the celebration.  
A. even though    B. so that  
C. as soon as

- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ nice treat you gave!  
A. What    B. What a    C. How

二、完成句子。请从方框中选择适当单词并用其适当形式填空。

tie    strange    celebrate    carry    treat

- Most guests think it is a successful birthday \_\_\_\_\_.
- Look! That boy \_\_\_\_\_ his bag to the chair.
- Don't talk to \_\_\_\_\_ while you are alone. It's dangerous.
- Seeds (种子) can \_\_\_\_\_ to many different places by the wind.
- This meal is my \_\_\_\_\_, so put your money away.

### # 试一试 能力提升

一、阅读理解。阅读下面短文,根据短文内容判断句子正误。正确的写“A”,错误的写“B”。

China is a country with many colorful days and festivals. The Dragon Head Raising Day (Longtaitou) is one of them. This special day is on the second day of the second month in the Chinese lunar calendar. It stands for the start of spring and farming.

The dragon is important for Chinese people. We Chinese people call ourselves the

“descendants (传人) of the dragon”. Therefore, people celebrate the Dragon Head Raising Day with many customs. On the day in ancient times, people put ash (灰) in the kitchen. This was to “lead the dragon into the house”. People believed that with the help of the dragon, they could have a good harvest (收成) in autumn.

Also, people eat special foods on that day. The foods are usually named after dragons. For example, people eat “dragon whisker (须)” noodles and dumplings called “dragon teeth”.

Today, many customs have disappeared. But one that has remained is the cutting of hair. It is said that a haircut during the first lunar month may bring bad luck to the uncles of the family—mainly mother's brothers. So many people have their hair cut on the Dragon Head Raising Day.

- The Longtaitou is a traditional Chinese festival held on the second day of the second lunar month in China.
- We Chinese call ourselves the “descendants of the dragon” because we celebrate the Dragon Head Raising Day.
- In recent years, people put ash in the kitchen on the Dragon Head Raising Day.
- Nowadays, many people cut their hair on the Dragon Head Raising Day.
- The passage mainly tells us how to celebrate the Longtaitou in ancient times in China.

## 二、短文填空。

beauty China express happy lay luck mean  
memory popular remember taste traditional

Different Chinese festivals have their own special foods. Dumplings, mooncakes, zongzi and tangyuan are the 1.

Dumplings are 2 traditional food. They look like gold or silver ingots (锭). They can be boiled, steamed and pan-fried. It's a 3 to make and eat dumplings on the Spring Festival. People always hide a coin in one of the dumplings. The person who eats the dumpling with the coin is a 4 person.

Mooncakes are in the shape of a full moon. On the Mid-Autumn Festival, the moon rises in the sky. Mooncakes and fruits are 5 out in the garden. All the family sit around a table, admire the bright and round moon, enjoy mooncakes, listen to the traditional folk stories and pray (祈祷) for the family's 6 and peace.

Zongzi is the typical food of the Dragon Boat Festival. On that day, people often make zongzi byhand. They put pork, red dates (红枣), beans into sticky rice. There are boat races in Miluo River every year. Some old people put zongzi in Miluo River 7 the ancient poet—Qu Yuan.

Tangyuan is a must-have on the Lantern Festival. We always make tangyuan 8, just like a small ball which gives us a big smile. We usually eat tangyuan and guess lantern riddles on this festival. Most of us like tangyuan because it

reminds people of many soft and sweet 9.

No matter how far away you are from home, the food is like a bridge between family members. The taste of food 10 the taste of home. The Chinese get a strong feeling: There is “no place like home”.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 第四课时 (Section B 2a—2e)

### 练一练 基础过关

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Learning about different \_\_\_\_\_ during the festivals in foreign countries is important.  
A. customs B. ways C. subjects
- ( ) 2. Chinese people like to \_\_\_\_\_ to welcome new year.  
A. eat zongzi B. sweep out dust  
C. have dragon boat races
- ( ) 3. The kids like to excitedly \_\_\_\_\_ the days until the summer vacation begins.  
A. put off B. give up C. count down
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ New Year festivals are different all over the world, they show hope for the coming year.  
A. Although B. Because C. If
- ( ) 5. The flowers in the garden \_\_\_\_\_ so sweet, it's like a natural perfume (香水).  
A. look B. sound C. smell

二、完成句子。请从方框中选择适当单词并用其适当形式填空。

involve bottom picnic breeze come

1. A cool \_\_\_\_\_ blew across the beach, making it a perfect day for a trip.
2. The project \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of research and planning before we can start working on it.
3. The lake was so clear that we could see the \_\_\_\_\_ of it.
4. I'm looking forward to meeting new classmates and making friends for the \_\_\_\_\_ term.
5. They enjoyed the fresh air during their \_\_\_\_\_ in the countryside.

**试一试 能力提升**

补全短文。从短文后的选项中选出适当的选项补全短文。

Have you ever heard of Earth Day (April 22)? The first Earth Day was in 1970. In that year, about 20 million Americans walked to the streets, colleges, and hundreds of cities, calling on people to protect the Earth. 1 So we set up Earth Day to tell everyone about their worries.

In 2007, people from over 150 countries organized more than 4,000 big events for Earth Day. This made it possible for more people to realize the necessity of protecting the environment. 2 There are still many thousands of smaller, local events in the week

around Earth Day. These events deal with environmental problems in the neighborhood.

3 For example, we can print both sides of paper while using the printer. We can also turn off the computer while not using. The message that the WWF wants to give us is clear. Each of us is responsible for acting, even in small ways. We can't say "The problem is too big. I can't fix it." 4 This year the theme for Earth Day 2024 is "Planet vs. Plastics". It aims to cut down the use of plastic. The world needs us and our actions for Earth Day 2024. 5 We must work together to solve them. Like American writer Ernest Hemingway said. "The Earth is a fine place and worth fighting for."

- A. But Earth Day is not just about big events.
- B. Climate change has caused so many serious problems.
- C. We can make a big difference, if we all do something like this all the time.
- D. People were beginning to worry about what they were doing to the environment.
- E. To have a better environment to live in, we should take action which seems difficult.
- F. Nowadays there are simple things that each person can do to help save the environment.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

练一练 基础过关

单项选择。

- ( ) 1. After a 5-week winter vacation, students usually \_\_\_\_\_ some weight when they return to school.  
A. put away      B. put up      C. put on
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ does Jenny do well in studying, \_\_\_\_\_ she spends lots of time helping her classmates with their studies.  
A. Neither; nor      B. Either; or  
C. Not only; but also
- ( ) 3. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Oh, I cut my finger.  
A. what is the matter  
B. what you look like  
C. what he did
- ( ) 4. —Have you finished reading that novel, John?  
—No, it's too long and I have only \_\_\_\_\_ half of it.  
A. made      B. written  
C. completed
- ( ) 5. —Maybe this dress was in style last year.  
—I think it still looks nice \_\_\_\_\_ it has gone out of style this year.  
A. so that      B. even though  
C. ever since

试一试 能力提升

一、完成表格。阅读课本第 14 页 2b 的课文, 根据其内容, 完成表格中所缺的信息。(每空不超过五个单词)

New Year Celebrations Around the World	
In the UK	* see the Big Ben clock tower and <u>  1  </u> to midnight * sing <i>Auld Lang Syne</i> at midnight
In the US	* <u>  2  </u> in New York's Time Square * wish each other "Happy New Year!" when the ball <u>  3  </u> .
In China	* sweep out dust      * <u>  4  </u> fireworks * hang couplets * enjoy lion or dragon dances * try to return home and enjoy the family dinner * gather to express best wishes for the whole family
In Egypt	* celebrate Sham El-Nessim * paint eggs * go out to have picnics, dance and sing and watch plays in theater
The common thing	The New Year is a time to <u>  5  </u> family and friends and show hope for the coming year.

1. \_\_\_\_\_      2. \_\_\_\_\_      3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_      5. \_\_\_\_\_

二、书面表达。

中国有许多传统节日, 你最喜欢的节日是哪一个? 请你用英语为你的外教介绍这个节日。内容包括: ①节日名称(如春节、端午节等); ②你最喜欢的节日环节和心情; ③人们怎样庆祝节日(美食、活动); ④你喜欢这个节日的理由。

要求:

1. 请用单词 admire, symbol, spread; 短语 not only ... but also ...; 句型 I think/know/



## 第一课时 (Section A 1a—2d)

## # 练一练 基础过关

## 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. The notebook must \_\_\_\_\_. You see her name on its cover.  
A. be Nina      B. be Nina's  
C. belong to Nina's brother
- ( ) 2. Mrs. Miller couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting because she had a cold, and her assistant went to the meeting instead.  
A. achieve      B. attend      C. join
- ( ) 3. — Look! Whose pink T-shirt is it? Is it Sally's?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ be hers. She doesn't like the color at all.  
A. must      B. might      C. can't
- ( ) 4. Jack must be the owner of the toy truck \_\_\_\_\_ he is the only child at the picnic.  
A. because      B. if      C. though
- ( ) 5. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Let me see. Oh, it's mine.  
A. who has a volleyball  
B. whose volleyball it is  
C. where my volleyball is

## 二、完成句子。用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. These old little objects are \_\_\_\_\_ to my grandfather. They mean a lot to him. (value)

2. It seemed that there wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ at home, so I stopped knocking at the door. (nobody)
3. Jack found a wallet in the music hall yesterday, but he didn't know \_\_\_\_\_ it is. So he put up a notice in the school notice board. (who)
4. Boys and girls, please let me know whether your parents are able to \_\_\_\_\_ our graduation ceremony (毕业典礼) this Friday. (attend)
5. There are twelve \_\_\_\_\_ in Mr. Fu's yard, and they like to eat carrots. (rabbit)

## # 试一试 能力提升

## 一、阅读理解。阅读下面短文,根据短文内容选择正确答案。

**China Sends Beidou Successfully**

China sent the latest satellite of Beidou into space on Tuesday. The satellite is the 59th in the Beidou family. It marks the completion the Beidou, one of networks around the world, along with the United States' GPS, Russia's GLONASS and the European Union's Galileo.

**Alan Turing: Ahead of His Time**

Alan Turing was only 42 years old when he died, but in his short life, he did some very important work in math. He famously worked as a code-breaker (密码破解者) during the Second World War, and some of his very early ideas about computer science are still important even today.

**China and France Holds an Online Concert**

To deepen the friendship between the people of China and France, artists from both countries stepped onto the same stage and performed online on Monday. The online concert allowed people to enjoy both traditional Chinese folk songs and French classics.

- ( ) 2. A. proud B. lonely C. excited  
 ( ) 3. A. instead B. then C. though  
 ( ) 4. A. stopped B. laughed C. continued  
 ( ) 5. A. everything B. nothing  
       C. something  
 ( ) 6. A. agrees B. helps C. argues  
 ( ) 7. A. until B. because C. unless  
 ( ) 8. A. eat B. trouble C. control  
 ( ) 9. A. tiger B. boy C. man  
 ( ) 10. A. always B. often C. never

## 第二课时 (Section A 3a—4c)

### 练一练 基础过关

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Weifang in Shandong Province, \_\_\_\_\_ the birthplace of kites, has a long history of making kites.  
 A. known as B. known for  
 C. known to
- ( ) 2. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ go to the concert. He likes music, but I am not sure if he likes rock music.  
 A. must B. can C. may
- ( ) 3. —What do you think of social media?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_, it can be helpful to young people if they use it properly.  
 A. Generally speaking  
 B. I have no idea  
 C. To my surprise
- ( ) 4. —How beautiful your hometown is!  
 —Yes. Trees and flowers \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere.
- A. see B. are seen C. were seen
- ( ) 5. — I wonder if these are Jim's glasses.  
 —They \_\_\_\_\_ belong to Jim because he doesn't wear glasses.  
 A. can't B. may not C. mustn't

#### 二、完成句子。用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Blind box toys are \_\_\_\_\_ inside the same packaging(包装). So, the buyers don't know what is in the boxes until they open them. (hide)
2. Jack didn't \_\_\_\_\_ his problems because he was afraid to ask teachers questions and he just left them \_\_\_\_\_. (solve)
3. The beauty of nature is \_\_\_\_\_, so there are many \_\_\_\_\_ that need us to explore. (mystery)
4. He thinks robots will become more \_\_\_\_\_ and help humans to make progress. (power)
5. He likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ on others. But in some ways he is a good boy. He often helps others. (trick)

### 试一试 能力提升

完成对话。在对话的空格中填上适当的单词,使对话完整正确,一空一词。

A: Liu Ling, This photo is really beautiful. Where was it taken?



B: While I was riding on the Huancheng Greenway in Chengdu. This activity is so popular recently that bicycle sales in Chengdu have also 1 a lot.

A: Does the Greenway circle around Chengdu as its 2 suggests?

B: Yes. Many parks around Chengdu are 3 together as a green ring. So you can experience the beauty of different parts of our city.

A: Sounds amazing! How long is it?

B: About 100 kilometers.

A: Wow. It is challenging to ride the 4 way.

B: You're right. It took me about 8 hours. I was out of energy when I finished riding. But it gave me a sense of 5. Besides, it helped me forget about the pressure of study.

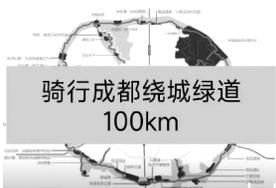
A: Yeah. Exercise can relax us and make us healthy both in mind and body.

B: I agree with you. People today realize the 6 of exercise. But few of us teenagers can afford to exercise in gyms(健身房). So the greenway is a good choice. What's more, there are many exercise facilities, and they 7 us nothing.

A: And there are many green plants along it, too. And you know trees help cut down air pollution which 8 our health.

B: You have a point. I believe Chengdu will soon achieve its goal of building itself as the first park city in China.

A: So do I. Chengdu people are full of pioneering 9. We like trying new ideas and dare to take action.



B: I agree. If we succeed, other cities can 10 us, so there will be more park cities in the future.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第三课时 (Section B 1a—1d)

#### 练一练 基础过关

##### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. People in the village saw \_\_\_\_\_ alien getting out of \_\_\_\_\_ UFO.  
A. an; an B. an; a C. a; an
- ( ) 2. —Where are you going on vacation, Ruby?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ go to Beijing, but I haven't decided yet.  
A. can B. must C. might
- ( ) 3. If the science book isn't yours, whose else \_\_\_\_\_ it be?  
A. must B. need C. might
- ( ) 4. —Do you think this sweater \_\_\_\_\_ me?  
—Sure! You always look beautiful in white.  
A. fits B. suits C. matches
- ( ) 5. —Do you often hear Jim \_\_\_\_\_ in his room?  
—Yes. Listen! We can hear him \_\_\_\_\_ in his room.  
A. sing; singing B. singing; sing  
C. sing; sing

plane to Chengdu now.

A. can't B. might not C. must

( )4. —Wow... another gift! What's in the box?

—I'm not sure. It \_\_\_\_\_ be a pair of

sports shoes.

A. must B. may C. will

( )5. This pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_ be Tony's.

He's the only one who wears glasses.

A. must B. might C. can't

## 英语知识园地

### 中国节日的英文表达

元旦(1月1日)——New Year's Day

除夕(农历十二月三十日)——Lunar New Year' Eve

春节(农历一月一日)——the Spring Festival

元宵节(农历一月十五日)——the Lantern Festival

国际妇女节(3月8日)——International Women's Day

植树节(3月12日)——Arbor Day /Tree Planting Day

清明节(4月4日)——Qing Ming Festival; Tomb-sweeping Day

国际劳动节(5月1日)——International Labour Day /May Day

中国青年节(5月4日)——Chinese Youth Day

护士节(5月12日)——Nurses' Day

端午节(农历五月初五)——the Dragon Boat Festival

国际儿童节(6月1日)——International Children's Day

中国共产党成立纪念日(7月1日)——the Party's Birthday

建军节(8月1日)——The Army's Day

中秋节(农历八月十五)——Mid-Autumn Festival

教师节(9月10日)——Teachers' Day

重阳节(农历九月九日)——Double Ninth Day

国庆节(10月1日)——National Day

In the film, Jia 1 everyone by losing 50 kilograms in a year. Jia had kept losing weight 2, avoiding public appearances for a year. Her new look was only known by the public when she appeared on the big screen. From the latest interviews, Jia Ling looks like a totally 3 person. She still has the familiar catching smile. But now she owns 4 and courage that she has never had before. Her abdominal muscles (腹肌) are clear and beautiful, making it hard to 5 that this is the same Jia Ling we once knew.



Slimming down from 100 kilograms to 50 kilograms can't be 6 overnight. Jia Ling shows through her 7 that "you only live once". If you can't stand the pain of life, you will have to 8 the ordinariness of yourself.

'YOLO' is not just about Jia Ling changing her 9. It's about a woman transforming from a weak, kind, and people-pleasing personality into a 10 person who finds herself and enjoys her own life. As long as you have courage, you can surely achieve success.

- ( ) 1. A. influenced B. reminded C. surprised  
 ( ) 2. A. quickly B. secretly C. naturally  
 ( ) 3. A. different B. beautiful C. normal  
 ( ) 4. A. strength B. honor C. hope  
 ( ) 5. A. reflect B. know C. imagine  
 ( ) 6. A. found B. achieved C. dreamed  
 ( ) 7. A. beliefs B. works C. actions

- ( ) 8. A. accept B. support C. solve  
 ( ) 9. A. idea B. decision C. shape  
 ( ) 10. A. young B. confident C. honest

## 第二课时 (Section A 3a—4c)

### 练一练 基础过关

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. —Do you feel like \_\_\_\_\_ out to play?  
 —Sorry, I would like \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
 A. going; reading B. to go; reading  
 C. going; to read
- ( ) 2. Mike has failed many times, but he sticks to \_\_\_\_\_ hard until he \_\_\_\_\_ his dream.  
 A. work; achieves  
 B. working; will achieve  
 C. working; achieves
- ( ) 3. After studying a whole day, I just want to \_\_\_\_\_ my brain and have a good rest.  
 A. shut off B. take off C. put off
- ( ) 4. —What are you doing, Steve?  
 —I'm listening to the music CD \_\_\_\_\_ you lent to me yesterday.  
 A. who B. that C. what
- ( ) 5. —Oh, no! What a terrible mistake I made!  
 —Don't worry. No one is perfect and everyone makes mistakes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at the same time  
 B. once in a while  
 C. from the beginning

D)听录音,完成表格所缺信息。

Advice on Improving Your Studies	
An <u>16</u> :Although Jenny spends less time on study, she always gets better grades.	
Ways of study	Supporting details
Do <u>17</u> what you are asked	It can lead to better learning.
Choose the most comfortable ways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some people like working on a <u>18</u>, while others like doing their work early in the morning.</li> <li>Some people like studying their lessons as soon as they arrive home from school.</li> </ul>
Put study before having fun	<u>19</u> to what you are studying.
Plan your time well	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Don't try to do much at a time.</li> <li>If you hardly finish your tasks as planned, you may become <u>20</u>.</li> <li>You will not study well without a good plan.</li> </ul>

二、选择填空。(共5小题,每小题1分;计5分)

- ( )1. Can you help me make \_\_\_\_\_ sentence with \_\_\_\_\_ expression “think of”?  
A. a; an    B. a; the    C. the; the
- ( )2. It's wrong to \_\_\_\_\_ although he gave the money from the rich to the poor.  
A. steal    B. share    C. punish
- ( )3. We believe that there is no \_\_\_\_\_ to success but hard work.  
A. decision    B. solution    C. secret
- ( )4. Eating long noodles on one's birthday is \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of long life.  
A. connected with  
B. different from  
C. similar to

( )5. —Tom, the dinner is ready. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the knives and forks at the table.

—OK, mom.

A. put out    B. lay out    C. pick out

三、补全对话。根据对话内容,从方框中选出适当的选项补全对话。(共5小题,每小题1分;计5分)

A: Hello, Mary. It's David.

B: Hi, David. How are you? 1

A: Yes, I am. I'm really happy. I'm going to visit Manchester. That's why I'm phoning. I have some questions.

B: 2

A: First, what will the weather be like? Will it be cold?

B: Well, it'll be autumn. 3

A: So, what clothes shall I bring?

B: Well, it rains a lot in Manchester, so you'd better bring a raincoat.

A: OK. How do I get to Manchester after I get off the plane?

B: 4

A: OK. And finally, I want to bring you something from my country. What do you like?

B: Thank you. Could you please bring me some Beijing Duck? 5

A: No problem.

- |  |
|--|
| <p>A. You can take the bus.</p> <p>B. What do you need to know?</p> <p>C. I like Chinese food very much.</p> |
|--|

Scientists aren't sure how it works, but they have discovered that the brain can learn things during sleeping hours.

In one experiment (实验), researchers gave German speakers some English words to learn. Then, they made them three groups. The researchers played the English words for people in Group 1 while they were asleep, without telling these German speakers what they were doing. The sound was low so it didn't wake them up, and only the newly introduced words were used.

Another group listened to the same words while they were awake. The researchers found the people in Group 1 were better able to recognize(识别) the words later. This was true only for the words that were played while they slept. The third group listened to the words when they walked. The walkers didn't have the same success in remembering the words as the sleeping group.

The researchers later found that people had more slow-wave brain activities all over the night. They said that more slow waves made people have a better memory for the new words.

- ( )1. When did the researchers play foreign words for people in Group 1 in the experiment?
- A. Before they went for a walk.  
B. Before they went to bed.  
C. When they were asleep.

- ( )2. What does the underlined word "them" refer to in Paragraph 3?
- A. English words.  
B. German speakers.  
C. German words.
- ( )3. What is the last paragraphs about?
- A. The discovery of the experiment.  
B. The reason for doing the experiment.  
C. The meaning of the experiment.
- ( )4. What can we learn from the passage?
- A. Scientists think people can't learn during sleeping hours.  
B. People in Group 3 didn't remember the words as well as those in Group 1.  
C. Slow-wave brain activities can help people have a good sleep.
- ( )5. Where is the passage most probably from?
- A. A modern novel.  
B. A travel newspaper.  
C. A science magazine.

六、首字母填空。根据首字母及句意补全单词。(共5小题,每小题1分;计5分)

1. People usually a \_\_\_\_\_ the person who can face the problems and succeed at last.
2. The new teacher was very p \_\_\_\_\_, and she answered the students' questions one by one.
3. During the spring Festival, people like to gather to eat food and e \_\_\_\_\_ best wishes for the whole family.

4. The mother l \_\_\_\_\_ the sleeping baby softly on the bed in order not to wake him up just now.

5. C \_\_\_\_\_ what you learn with something interesting is a good way to study well.

七、完成对话。在下面对话后的空格中填上适当的单词,使对话完整正确。一空一词(含缩写词)。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分;计 10 分)

A: Zhang Xin, I called you but you didn't answer yesterday. What happened?

B: I lost my wallet when I shopped in a supermarket. Because the supermarket was on sale, many people   1   around me when was I picking things, but I didn't realize my wallet was lost .

A: How come? Did you ask the staff(工作人员) for help?

B: Yes, they help me to ask others in the supermarket through the radio.

A: I think   2   found your wallet should return it to you.

B: But I didn't get any news. I thought someone had   3   it because I found my handbag was open.

A: How terrible! You should ask the police for help. Whoever did it should get punished (惩罚).

B: I've done that. How I   4   I had listened to my mom! Because my mom   5   me to be careful many times but I didn't care.

A: Maybe it is a lesson and next time you should be more careful.

B: I will. By the way, why did you call me?

A: Oh, I watched a short video about football in Tiktok. But I couldn't   6   understand it because it was in English. I just got the general meaning. How upset!

B: You need to improve your speaking and listening abilities. Watching such English short videos is a good way. You can follow it   7   to imitate(模仿) the pronunciation until you can speak it out naturally.

A: What else can I do?

B: Learn more new words and try your best put them into   8  . It is helpful for you to memorize more words. Then the number of the words in your brain will   9   day by day.

A: Thank you for your advice. I believe I can change myself that way.

B: Sure! It takes time. You should be   10   because improvement can't be achieved overnight.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

八、短文填空。用方框中单词的适当形式填入空格内,使短文意思正确通顺(每词限用一次)。(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分;计 10 分)

because	excite	hear	kind	nature	notice
opinion	past	so	story	strange	surprise

## Unit 2 基础知识过关卷

### Section A

#### 重点单词

1. 月饼 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. 灯笼 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. 陌生人 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. 亲属; 亲戚 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. 磅, 英镑 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
6. 无论谁 *pron.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. 偷; 窃取 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
8. 放置; 产卵 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
9. (饭后) 甜点 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
10. 花园; 园子 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
11. 传统 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
12. 欣赏; 仰慕 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
13. 领带 *n.* / 捆 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
14. 款待 *n.* / 招待 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点短语

15. 泼水节 \_\_\_\_\_
16. 春节 \_\_\_\_\_
17. 元宵节 \_\_\_\_\_
18. 拜访亲戚 \_\_\_\_\_
19. 增加体重 \_\_\_\_\_
20. 向... 扔... \_\_\_\_\_
21. 冲走坏事 \_\_\_\_\_
22. 几个世纪以来 \_\_\_\_\_
23. 以... 的形状 \_\_\_\_\_
24. 射下 \_\_\_\_\_
25. 偷药 \_\_\_\_\_
26. 飞上月亮 \_\_\_\_\_
27. 叫喊她的名字 \_\_\_\_\_
28. 摆开 \_\_\_\_\_
29. 赏月 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点句子

30. Bill 认为比赛没有那么有趣来观看。

31. 新年是冲洗掉霉运的时候。

32. 无论谁喝了它都会长命百岁。

### Section B

#### 重点单词

1. 恐龙 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. 蘑菇 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_

3. 和睦相处 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. 快乐 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. 月球的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
6. 谜; 谜语 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. 庆典 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
8. 烟花; 烟火 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
9. 聚集 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
10. 风俗; 习俗 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
11. 包含; 牵涉 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
12. 人群; 观众 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
13. 底部; 最下部 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
14. 尘土; 沙尘 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
15. 气味 *n.* / 闻到 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
16. 野餐 *n.* / *v.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点短语

17. 蘑菇屋 \_\_\_\_\_
18. 灯会 \_\_\_\_\_
19. 团聚和快乐的象征 \_\_\_\_\_
20. 猜灯谜 \_\_\_\_\_
21. 放烟火 \_\_\_\_\_
22. 发生 \_\_\_\_\_
23. 倒数 \_\_\_\_\_
24. 除尘 \_\_\_\_\_
25. 挂春联 \_\_\_\_\_
26. 闻风 \_\_\_\_\_
27. 标志着开端 \_\_\_\_\_
28. 表示对老人尊重 \_\_\_\_\_
29. 自然之美 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点句子

30. 她想知道是否人们能在蘑菇屋呆一整晚。

31. 他们是团聚和快乐的象征。

32. 春节在中国承载着重要性。

#### 词性变换

1. strange *adj.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. die *v.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_ *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. busy *adj.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. admire *v.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. tie *v.* — 过去式 \_\_\_\_\_ 过去分词 \_\_\_\_\_  
现在分词 \_\_\_\_\_
6. lay *v.* — 过去式 \_\_\_\_\_ 过去分词 \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 7 基础知识过关卷

### Section A

#### 重点单词

1. 证;证件 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. 吸烟;冒烟 *n. & v.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. 极小的;微小的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. 田野;场地 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. 拥抱; *n. & v.* \_\_\_\_\_
6. 严重地;差;非常 *adv.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. 很坏的;讨厌的 *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
8. 感到遗憾的;懊悔 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
9. 诗;韵文 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
10. 社区;社团 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
11. 机会;可能性 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点短语

12. 回嘴;顶嘴 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 避免接近;远离 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 自己做决定 \_\_\_\_\_
15. 取得驾照 \_\_\_\_\_
16. 担心 \_\_\_\_\_
17. 打耳洞 \_\_\_\_\_
18. 没门 \_\_\_\_\_
19. 举起某人 \_\_\_\_\_
20. 确保 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点句子

21. 应该允许 16 岁的孩子穿耳洞。

22. 我后悔顶嘴而没有听妈妈的话。

### Section B

#### 重点单词

1. 支持 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. 进来;进去 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. 选择;挑选 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点短语

4. 挡某人的路;妨碍 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 担心考试失败 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 长大 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 实现某人的梦想 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 最终成为 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 关心;在乎 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 不反对 \_\_\_\_\_
11. 做兼职 \_\_\_\_\_
12. 做选择 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点句子

13. 我们一点也不反对跑步。

14. 他需要花更多的时间在学习上,因为成为体育专业明星更难。

#### 词性变换

1. safe *v.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. manage *v.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. society *n.* — *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. educate *v.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_ — *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 8 基础知识过关卷

### Section A

#### 重点单词

1. 谁的 *adj.* & *pron.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. 卡车;货车 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. 野餐 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. 兔;野兔 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. 出席;参加 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
6. 粉红色的 *adj.*;粉红色 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. 任何人 *pron.* \_\_\_\_\_
8. 男警察 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
9. 狼 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
10. 实验室 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
11. 外套;外衣 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点短语

12. 在野餐 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 属于 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 制造恐慌 \_\_\_\_\_
15. 出席一场音乐 \_\_\_\_\_
16. 感到不安 \_\_\_\_\_
17. 不知道 \_\_\_\_\_
18. 拾起 \_\_\_\_\_
19. 其余的;剩下的 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点句子

20. 我妻子认为那可能是动物,但我和我朋友认为一定是青少年在开心地玩耍。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

21. 有些人认为这些熟悉的场景一定来自于过去的梦境。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22. 然而,大多数科学家认为,似曾相识只是大脑的一种混淆现象,让我们在实际上并不熟悉的情况下感到熟悉。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Section B

#### 重点单词

1. 着落;降落 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. 西装;套装 *n.*;适合 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. 表示;表达 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. 圆圈 *n.*;圈出 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. 大不列颠 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 接待;接受;收到 *v.* \_\_\_\_\_
7. 目的;目标 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
8. 位置;地方 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
9. 胜利;成功 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
10. 敌人;仇人 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
11. 一段时间;时期 *n.* \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点短语

12. 追逐;追赶 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 同时;一起 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 与……交流 \_\_\_\_\_
15. 阻止某人做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 重点句子

16. 巨石阵——一个岩石圈,不仅是英国最著名的历史古迹之一,而且是最大的奇迹之一。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

17. 当你走到那儿时,你可以感觉到能量从你的脚上传到你的身体。

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 词性变换

1. value *n.* — *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
2. noisy *adj.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. sleep *n.* / *v.* — *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
4. lead *v.* — *n.* \_\_\_\_\_
5. medicine *n.* — *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_
6. energy *n.* — *adj.* \_\_\_\_\_

Olympic record of 2.39 meters, they each failed three times. Then they 5. \_\_\_\_\_ if they wanted to go on with a “jump-off(加赛决胜负)” to decide the winner.

But Barshim had a 6. \_\_\_\_\_ idea. “Can we have two gold medals?” he asked. The answer was yes, which brought tears of joy to the two friends and also longtime competitors. Then Tamberi jumped 7. \_\_\_\_\_ into Barshim’s arms. In fact, this situation has happened many times in the history of the summer Olympics.

They have become close friends since they met at a world competition in Canada. During that time, both of them had injuries (伤病) that kept them from competing in many competitions, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ killing their Olympic dreams. But the spirit of never giving up makes them go ahead, 9. \_\_\_\_\_ them to this moment. Barshim said, “It’s really a spirit of Olympics, I would say.” And many people would also like to think it’s the spirit of 10. \_\_\_\_\_ and friendship as well.

#### 四、阅读表达。(共 10 小题; 计 10 分)

A. 补全短文。根据短文内容, 从短文后的 A ~ F 选项中选出适当的选项补全短文。(共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分; 计 5 分)

Face-changing is a kind of trick used in Sichuan Opera, and a skill to express inner feelings and thoughts of characters in the play. It is said that face-changing came from the ancient people. 1. \_\_\_\_\_

The skills in face-changing generally have three kinds: smearing (涂抹), blowing and pulling.

Smearing is to smear the colored paints on the face and during performance the actor would smear the paint to turn his face to another color. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ For example, he can only smear on his nose.

Blowing can only be used with powders (粉末). During performance the actor would dance to throw his face close to the powder and blow it. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ The actor must pay attention to closing his eyes, mouth and holding his breath when blowing.

Pulling needs more skills. The masters draw the facial mask on a piece of silk, cut it and tie silk thread (线) to each mask before gluing them to the actor’s face. The silk thread is tied to the actor’s clothes, which is easy to control but not eye-catching. During the performance, the mask will be pulled off one by one under the cover of dancing movements. 4. \_\_\_\_\_ The actor’s movements must be skillful and fast so that they can have a perfect performance to cheat the people’s eyes.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ It has been performed in many other Chinese operas and even abroad.

