

Learners of English often ask: What are the differences between British and American English? How important are these differences?

Certainly, there are some differences between British and American English. There are a few differences in grammar. For example, speakers of British English say “in hospital” and “Have you a pen?”, while Americans say “in the hospital” and “Do you have a pen?”. Pronunciation is sometimes different. Americans usually sound the “r” in words like “bird” and “hurt”. Some speakers of British English do not sound the “r” in these words. There are differences between British and American English in spelling and vocabulary. For example, “colour” and “honour” are British, while “color” and “honor” are American. These differences in grammar, pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary are not important, however. For the most part, British and American English are the same language.

注释

1. grammar n. 语法
2. pronunciation n. 发音
3. vocabulary n. 词汇

根据短文内容选择正确答案

() 1 Are there many differences in grammar between British and American English?

- A. There are few differences between them.
- B. There are many differences between them.
- C. There are some differences between them.
- D. There are not any differences between them.

() 2 Americans don't say “Have you a pen?”, do they?

- A. Yes, they do. B. No, they do.
- C. Yes, they don't. D. No, they don't.

() 3 Who say “in hospital”? Who say “in the hospital”?

- A. Americans say “in the hospital” while Englishmen say “in hospital”.
- B. Americans say “in hospital” while Englishmen say “in the hospital”.

C. Both Americans and Englishmen say “in hospital” .

D. Neither Americans nor Englishmen say “in hospital” .

()4From the article(文章) we can know.

A. American English is better than British English

B. it’ s not so difficult for a British English speaker to understand American English

C. the spelling of “color” is wrong while the spelling of “colour” is right

D. we should say “in hospital” instead of “in the hospital”

()5What’ s the main idea of the article?

A. We should learn both American English and British English.

B. British and American English are two different languages.

C. American English is more useful than British English.

D. For the most part, speakers of British and American English speak the same language.

Unit 1 Welcome back! Passage 2 阅读理解二

Aren’ t you glad that mothers and fathers give names to their children? Names are the quickest and easiest and the most friendly way to say who’ s who. Another nice thing about names is that they do not change as people do. Yesterday Mary’ s hair was long. Today her hair is short. But her name is still Mary. On his birthday Uncle Tom didn’ t have moustache. At Christmas time he did. But his name is still Tom. People are always changing, a little or alot. But people’ s names are not the same.

A name sometimes says something nice about someone. Girls’ names often come from words meaning “pretty” , “happy” , “loving” . Boys’ names are often borrowed from words which mean “strong” , “brave” . Do you know how your name comes?

注释

1. quickest adj. 最快捷的

2. change v. 变化

- 3. moustache n. 胡子
- 4. pretty adj. 漂亮的
- 5. strong adj. 强壮的
- 6. brave adj. 勇敢的

根据短文内容选择正确答案

() 1 usual

ly give names to the children.

A. Parents B. Friends C. Family members D. Teachers

() 2 A man's name.

A. is seldom(很少) changing B. changes as he does

C. changes at any time D. is always changing

() 3 If there is a word "brave" in a boy's name, that means his parents wish him .

A. to have a name for love

B. to be stronger when he grows up(长大)

C. to have a strong body

D. not to be afraid of anybody

() 4 In the last paragraph, the underlined word "borrowed" means.

A. 拿走 B. 带来 C. 借用 D. 使用

Unit 1 Welcome back! Passage 3 完形填空

Sun

A Chinese student goes to study English in the Great Britain.

His 1 name is "Sun". It is the same word

2 "sun".

The Great Britain is a country with 3. It's often 4 or misty. It rains often. So the people there don't get 5 sunshine in the whole year.

When the student 6 London, a tall policeman begins to check his passport. When he sees the student's family name "Sun", the policeman says 7 him, "You are wanted in our city!"

The student is surprised. But in 8 minutes the policeman says 9 a smile, "Mr Sun, you bring sunshine to our country. Welcome 10 London!"

注释

1. the Great Britain 大不列颠，即英国

2. misty adj.有雾的

3. check v.检查

4. passport n.护照

5. surprised adj.吃惊的

通读短文选出一个最佳答案

()1 A. family B. full C. given D. last

()2 A. with B. of C. as D. like

()3 A. a bad weather B. bad weather C. bad weathers D. good weather

()4 A. a cloud B. clouds C. Cloud D. cloudy

()5 A. many B. Much C. a lot of D. little

()6 A. get B. get to C. gets to D. gets

()7 A. to B. with C. by D. in

()8 A. a little B. few C. a few D. little

()9 A. by B. with C. in D. on

()10 A. to go B. goto C. in D. to

Unit 1 Welcome back! Passage 4 回答问题

We know that a family name is one's last name or surname in Britain, while a given name is his first name or Christian name. But do you know what a family name means?

Long time ago, many people's family names meant who they were.

Some people's last names may tell us their jobs. If someone's last name was Weaver, then his job was a weaver, he produced cloth. If a man was called Taylor, he usually did a tailor's work. A man called Garden would work as a gardener.

A last name may also show who a person's father was. For example, Peterson meant "Peter's son", that is, the person's father was Peter. Thompson meant the person was the son of Thomas.

注释

1. surname n. 姓
2. Christian name 教名
3. weaver n. 纺织工
4. produce v. 生产
5. cloth n. 布
6. tailor n. 裁缝

根据文章内容回答问题

1. Does a surname come last in Britain?
2. What does a man with the last name Taylor do?
3. A boy is called Jackson. What's his father's name?
4. Must he be a worker if a Chinese man's name is Li Gongren?
5. Who is Thompson?

Unit 1 Welcome back! 参考答案

Passage 1

1. C 文章第二段第一句告诉我们英国英语与美国英语是有区别的。
2. D 本句是反意疑问句，因前半部分为否定句，故No, they don't 应翻译为：是的，他们(指美国人)不说 "Have you a pen?"。 文章第二段叙述得很清楚。
3. A 根据在文章第二段，注意while的意思是“然而”。
4. B A、C、D三句都是错误的。

5. D点明主题，在很多方面，英国英语与美国英语是相同的语言。

Passage 2

1. A从文章第一句话可知道孩子们的名字通常由父母所起。

2. A从文章第一段第三句话可知人的名字很少起变化。

3. D因为brave的本意是“勇敢的”的意思。

4. Cborrow的意思是“借入”，在此指父母借用“强壮”、“勇敢”等词给男孩起名字，故指“借用”。

Passage 3

1. Afamily name姓。中国人的名字为姓在前，名在后；从文章第三段中可找出本题答案。

2. C从词组the same as 得知选C。

3. B从文中可知英国天气不好，而weather是不可数名词，故选B。

4. D形容词cloudy在句中作表语，与misty并列。

5. Bsunshine为不可数名词，本句又为否定句，故不能选a lot of。

6. C主语为第三人称单数，get当“到达”讲时又是不及物动词，故选C。

7. Asay to sb.对某人说。

8. Cfew, a few修饰可数名词，a few表示肯定，few表示否定，本句表达的意思“几分钟后”，所以选C。

9. Bwith a smile作伴随状语，意思是面带微笑。

10. D欢迎某人到某地用welcome to some place。

Passage 4

1. Yes, it does. 从文章第一句话可知surname指的是“姓”，在英国，姓在后。

2. He is a tailor. 以前很多人的姓来自他们所从事的职业。

3. His father's name is Jack. 由文章的最后一段可知Jackson意思是Jack's son。

4. No, he can't be a worker. 中国人一般不根据职业取名。

5. He is the son of Thomas. 由文章的最后一句可知Thompson意思是Thomas的儿子。

Unit 2 What are we going to do? Passage 1 阅读理解一

It's a fine Sunday morning. Mr and Mrs Brown are going to the Great Wall with their

daughter, Joe. They go by bus. In the bus there are many people, men and women, old and young. Some are Americans. Some are English. Others are Canadians. They are all their friends. They are going to the Great Wall, too.

There are two Chinese in the bus. One is a woman. She's driving the bus. The other is a middle school student. He speaks English well. He's now talking about the Great Wall. The other people are listening to him. They like the Great Wall and want to see it very much.

根据短文内容选择正确答案

()1 It is on Sunday morning.

A. bad B. sunny C. sun D. badly

()2 are going to the Great Wall.

A. The Browns B. Mr Brown C. Mrs Brown D. Mr Brown and his wife

()3 are Mr and Mrs Brown's friends.

A. Americans B. Englishmen and Englishwomen C. Canadians D. all of above

()4 The woman driver comes from .

A. Canada B. England C. America D. China

()5 Which is NOT true?

A. The student in the bus speaks English well.

B. The student is telling them something about the Great Wall.

C. They can't have fun visiting the Great Wall.

D. They want to see the Great Wall very much.

Unit 2 What are we going to do? Passage 2 阅读理解二

A poor man has an orange tree in his garden. There are many fine oranges on it. He finds one of the oranges much bigger than the others. It is as big as a ball. The poor man takes the orange to the king. The king is very happy. He gives him a lot of money. A rich man hears of this. He takes his gold cup to the king. He hopes to get much more money from the king. The king likes

the cup ver

y much. He says, “This cup is very nice. I am going to show you something nicer. Please take this orange.” The rich man is very angry and throws the orange away.

根据短文内容选择正确答案

()1The poor man

A. grows an orange tree B. can make money C. makes cups D. sells fruit

()2The king the orange.

A. doesn't like B. Likes C. wants to buy D. wants to sell

()3The rich man wants to get from the king.

A. the orange B. the tree C. more money D. the gold cup

()4The king gives the rich man.

A. much money B. the cup C. the garden D. the orange

()5The rich man the orange.

A. throws away B. likes C. wants to eat D. wants to sell

Unit 2 What are we going to do? Passage 3 完形填空

Mr Going-to-do

The Browns are the Smiths' neighbours, Mr Brown's name is John. But when his neighbours talk to him, they call him “Mr Going-to-do”. Do you know why? Mr Brown always says he is going to do something, but never does it. Every Saturday Mr Brown goes to the Smiths' back door and talks to Mr Smith. “I am going to clean my house today,” he says, or “I am going to wash my car tomorrow.” or “The trees in my house are too big. I am going to cut them down next week.”

Mr Smith usually says “Are you, John?” He knows his neighbour isn't going to clean his house, or wash his car, or cut down any trees. Then he says, “Well, excuse me, John, I am going to do some work in the house.” And he does. Mr and Mrs Smith often say to their only son Dick, “Are you going to do something? Then do it. Don't be like ‘Mr Going-to-do’!”

注释

1. neighbour n. 邻居

2. cut v. 砍

通读短文选出一个最佳答案

()1A. withB. toC. aboutD. in

()2A. callB. shoutC. calledD. shouted

()3A. andB. soC. orD. but

()4A. going toB. am going toC. am goingD. going

()5A. in the front ofB. in the frontC. in front of D. at the front

()6A. soB. tooC. butD. either

()7A. child'sB. child'sC. childD. children

()8A. doesB. doC. doingD. to do

()9A. isB. amC. areD. be

()10A. oneB. anotherC. the otherD. Others

Unit 2 What are we going to do? Passage 4 回答问题

Tom is a pupil. He is always absent minded in class. His father and mother always tell him to listen to the teacher carefully in class. "Don't be absent minded again." His teachers think a lot to change him. "Look at us when you are in class. Don't be absent minded." Tom answers, "OK, I will."

One day, Tom is in the English class. He is looking out of the window and smiling. His English teacher asks the class, "Say two pronouns, please. Please answer my question." Tom looks at his teacher in surprise and stands up, "Who? Me?" "Good, sit down, please."

注释

1. pupil n. 小学生

2. absent minded adj. 心不在焉的

3. change v. 改变
4. smiling v. 微笑
5. pronouns n. 代词
6. in surprise 吃惊地

根据文章内容回答问题

1. Is Tom a good pupil?
2. Is Tom going to change himself?
3. What is Tom doing when the teacher asks the question?
4. What words are “me” and “who”?
5. Do you think Tom is going to do well in his English exam?

Unit 2 What are we going to do? 参考答案

Passage 1

1. B sunny与fine在此同义，都指天气晴好。
2. A 姓的复数形式前加定冠词表示一家人。
3. D 从文章第一段得知同车的有美国人、英国人，还有加拿大人。
4. D 从文章第二段得知这位女司机是位中国人。
5. C 排除法，通读全文可知全车人肯定玩得很开心，而C表达了他们不可能过得愉快，故C是不对的。

Passage 2

1. A 这位穷人在他的花园里种了一棵桔子树。
2. B 国王由于很喜欢这个大桔子，所以奖赏他很多钱。
3. C 这位富人献给国王金杯，是为了得到更多的钱。
4. D 国王并没有给这位富人很多钱，反而把这个桔子送给了他。
5. A 富人既失望又生气，把桔子给扔了。

Passage 3

1. C talk about 谈及、谈论。

2. A call sb. 称呼某人，在这里指当他的邻居们谈到他时，都称他为“Mr Going-to-do”。
3. D表示转折意义，从never一词也可看出。
4. B打算做某事，体现了文章的重点，总是计划而从来不实干。
5. C in front of指在外部的前面，in the front of指内部的前面。
6. A表示不只口头说，确实也做了，so在此指do some work in the house。
7. C独生子女是only child，用单数名词形式。
8. B祈使句以动词原形开头。
9. D助动词don't后跟动词原形be。
10. B another指众多范围内的“又一个，再一个”。

Passage 4

1. No, he isn't. Tom上课总是心不在焉，不会是好学生。
2. No, he isn't. Tom没有改掉毛病，在英语课上仍然向窗外看。
3. He is looking out of the window and smiling. 见文章第二段第二句话。
4. They are pronouns. 老师让他说出两个代词，Tom误打误撞上了。可见，me, who是代词。
5. No, I don't think so. Tom上课不专心，学习不认真，考试当然不会好。

Unit 3 Autumn festivals Passage 1 阅读理解一

The Real Chinese Food

In China, there are many different kinds of food. Some of them are very popular. The real Chinese food is dumplings. Now let's talk about them, OK? Everyone in China likes dumplings very much, and there are many different kinds of dumplings. Some have meat and vegetables in them, others have sugar, eggs and so on. I like dumplings with vegetables and pork better than any other kind.

Usually people make dumplings at home. If you have no time to make them, you can buy them from any supermarket. Then you take them home and eat them with vinegar.

The Spring Festival is very important in China. When it comes, we make dumplings, usually

we put a coin in a dumpling. If one eats the dumpling with the coin in it, he will be lucky in the year.

In the old days, people couldn't often eat dumplings, because they were very poor. Now our country is becoming stronger and stronger, and our people are richer and richer. We can eat them very often.

Now tell me, do you like dumplings?

Welcome to China, we'll invite you to eat the real Chinese food—dumplings.

注释

1. sugar n. 糖
2. and so on 等等
3. the Spring Festival 春节
4. coin n. 硬币

根据短文内容选择正确答案

- ()1 In China, the real Chinese food is .
A. noodles B. dumplings C. mooncakes D. vegetables
- ()2 The writer likes dumplings with best.
A. meat B. Seafood C. vegetables and pork D. vegetables
- ()3 You can buy dumplings from the supermarket when.
A. you have time B. you are tired
C. you are busy D. you are hungry
- ()4 The word "vinegar" in the sentence means .
A. 糖 B. 酱油 C. 辣椒 D. 醋
- ()5 Which of the sentence is NOT true?
A. The Chinese like dumplings very much.
B. If one eats the dumpling with the coin in it, he will be lucky in the year.
C. In the old days, people often eat dumplings because they are poor.
D. Now people are richer and they often eat dumplings.

Unit 3 Autumn festivals Passage 2 阅读理解二

Date: 29/09 8:02 pm

Hello, Jenny! I love autumn! The Mid autumn Festival is in the autumn. We will watch the moon tonight, and look for Chang e and Wu Gang. My mother buys mooncakes, and I have eaten many of them! National Day is also in the autumn, on October

1. My mother and father aren't going to work for seven days! We are going to do many things together. I like going to the National Day Celebration. But the best thing in autumn is my birthday, it is in October. I will be fifteen years old.

Good bye for now.

Yours, Li Ming Date: 29/09 9:12 pm

Dear Li Ming,

Thank you for your e mail! I love autumn, too. In Canada, we have an autumn festival called Thanksgiving. Families always celebrate Thanksgiving together. I will go to my grandmother and grandfather's house. My uncles, aunts and their children will be there, too. Canadian Thanksgiving is in early October. In the USA, they celebrate Thanksgiving in late November. Have a good time on your birthday, Li Ming! On my birthday, I have a cake with candles. Everyone sings "Happy Birthday." Then I blow out the candles! Will you have a cake on your birthday? Your friend, Jenny

注释

1. celebration n. 庆祝

2. candle n. 蜡烛

3. blow v. 吹

根据文章内容选择正确答案

() 1 Li Ming's birthday is .

A. on National Day B. on Thanksgiving C. after autumn D. in October

() 2 Americans celebrate Thanksgiving later than Canadians.

A. about two months B. more than two months C. one month D. less than one month

() 3What do Canadians usually do in Thanksgiving?

A. They are busy shopping.B. They have more free time.

C. They get their families together. D. Each of them has a chicken.

() 4When everyone begins to , Jenny blows out the candles.

A. celebrate Thanksgiving

B. sing “Happy Birthday.” C. eat the cake D. sit at the table

() 5Li Ming and Jenny use to write to each other.

A.Paper B. netC. computersD. Pens

Unit 3 Autumn festivals Passage 3 完形填空

In the U S. Mother’s Day is a holiday on the second Sunday in May. It is a 1 when children give their mothers cards, presents and flowers.

One of the best ways to celebrate Mother’s Day is 2 your mother a day off. Let her 3 a good rest while other members of the family do the housework.

Many families begin Mother’s Day 4 breakfast in bed. Usually dad and the children will let mum sleep late as they go into the kitchenand get ready 5 her favourite meal. A Mother’s Day breakfast can be anything your mum likes.

After the food is cooked, keep everything nicely on a plate. 6 to put the bottle with only one flower. With spring here, the children can pick up the nicest flower from the garden outside. When everything 7 ready, carefully carry the plate and mum’s favourite books 8 newspapers up to her bedroom. Cards and small presents from the children can be put on the plate before they are given to mum in bed.

Many families take mum out 9 her favourite restaurant for a meal. It is a good day to let your mum rest and let her see 10 a wonderful family she has.

注释

kitchen n.厨房通读短文选出一个最佳答案

- ()1A. weekB. monthC. dayD. year
()2A. givenB. To iveC. givesD gave
()3A. havingB. hasC. haveD. to have
()4A. withB. ofC. inD. at
()5A. withB. toC. forD. in
()6A. Not forgetBforgetD. Don’ t forget
()7A. isB. beC. areD. does
()8A. andB. orC. butD. no
()9A. atB. inC. toD. with
()10A. howB. whatC. isD. that

Unit 3 Autumn festivals Passage 4 判断正误

Do you like Christmas Day? In most western countries it is the most important day in the year. All the people come back to their homes to have the day with their parents or their children.

On Christmas Day bells ring everywhere. The ringing bells tell people: Christmas is coming. People sing and dance day and night. They have a good time.

Most families buy a Christmas tree for their children. And there are presents hanging from the tree here and there. People also put presents in their children’ s stockings. In many places Father Christmas himself brings presents to them. He is a kind old man. He’ s in red clothes, with a big bag on his back. In the bag there are a lot of presents.

Christmas is also a day when people enjoy all kinds of food. But some poor people still have no homes to go back to and have no food to eat. They even die of cold and hunger on Christmas Day. Have you read the story “A Little Match Girl” ? She died on the morning of Christmas Day.

注释

1. stocking n. 长统袜

2. match n. 火柴

根据文章内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)

- () 1 People usually plant Christmas trees in the gardens.
- () 2 Christmas Day is a Children's Day.
- () 3 Some poor people don't have homes to go back to and don't have food to eat.
- () 4 Children like Father Christmas because he brings beautiful things to them.
- () 5 "A Little Match Girl" was born on the morning of Christmas Day.

Unit 3 Autumn festivals 参考答案

Passage 1

- 1. B 真正代表中国特色的食品是饺子。
- 2. C 作者最爱吃的饺子馅是蔬菜和猪肉的，从文章第二段可以看出。
- 3. C 当人们较忙碌的时候可以到超市去买饺子，然后回家煮熟蘸醋吃。
- 4. D vinegar 的汉语意思是“醋”。
- 5. C 在旧社会人们不常吃饺子，除非是在过年，那是因为当时人们太穷了。

Passage 2

- 1. D 第一封 e-mail 的最后说明 Li Ming 的生日是在十月。
- 2. A 美国人庆祝感恩节是在 11 月末，而加拿大人在 10 月初。
- 3. C 从第二封 e-mail 能够看出在加拿大全家人总是一起庆祝感恩节。
- 4. B 吹蜡烛前大家都开始唱 "Happy Birthday."
- 5. C 因这两封都是 e-mail，所以应该是用电脑发的。

Passage 3

- 1. C 母亲节指的是一天，故选 C。
- 2. B 动词不定式作表语，如我们学过的句子：My job is to feed the animals.
我的工作是喂养动物。
- 3. C let sb. do sth.，只有 have 是动词原形。

4. A begin with sth. 以……开始。
5. C get ready for 为……做准备，在此指爸爸孩子们为妈妈准备她最喜欢的食物。
6. D 祈使句的否定形式以 Don't 开头。
7. A everything 作主语，相当于第三人称单数，故用 is。
8. B 表示并列，要么挑一些妈妈最爱看的书，要么挑一些她爱看的报纸。
9. C take sb. to 把某人带到哪儿，在此指家人把妈妈带到她最喜爱的餐馆吃饭。
10. B 感叹句，what 修饰名词 family。

Passage 4

1. F 西方过圣诞节时，经常替孩子们买棵圣诞树，并非在花园里种圣诞树。
2. F 圣诞节是西方国家一年中最重要的节日，并不只是孩子们的节日。
3. T 即使是在圣诞节，有些穷人依然无家可回，没有东西可吃。
4. T 圣诞老人给孩子们带去漂亮的礼物，因此孩子们非常喜欢圣诞老人。
5. F 《卖火柴的小女孩》是安徒生的著名的童话故事，小女孩由于家里很穷，不得不在平安夜里在大街上卖火柴，于圣诞节早晨冻死在大街上。

Unit 4 On the farm Passage 1. 阅读理解一

Henry Lane

Henry Lane is a farmer. He and his wife, Ruth, live on the farm all their lives. Henry's farmhouse isn't large, but it's very nice. Look! That's the barn down there. They keep horses and cows there. They have fifteen cows and six horses. Right now they have three calves. This is the chicken house. They have two roosters and twenty hens. They have a few ducks and turkeys, too. They always have enough eggs for the family. They don't have any pigs. But they have about a dozen sheep. That's the pasture. And those are the fields over there. They grow fruits and vegetables. They also grow wheat and corn. They like to farm. They often say, "Farming is a

healthy life.”

注释

1. all one's life 一生；终身
2. barn n. 农仓；谷仓；(牲口)棚
3. right now 此时；此刻
4. calf n. 小牛
5. rooster n. 公鸡
6. turkey n. 火鸡
7. dozen n. (一)打
8. pasture n. 牧场
9. healthy adj. 健康的；健壮的

根据短文内容选择正确答案

() 1. Henry's farm house is .

- A. big B. small C. large D. little

() 2. They keep horses and cows .

- A. in the barn B. in the field C. in the Chicken house D. in the pasture

() 3. They have about sheep.

- A. ten B. eleven C. twelve D. twenty

() 4. They grow in the field D.

- A. trees B. fruits and vegetables C. wheat and corn D. both B and C

() 5. They like to farm because .

- A. they are farmers B. they think farming is a healthy life
C. their home is on the farm D. they have some fields

Unit 4 On the farm Passage 2. 阅读理解二

I know a black boy called Tom. His father is a farm worker. He works on a big farm in the

middle of America. Tom's father and mother work hard for the farmer day and night, but they get a little. So they are poor. Tom has a younger brother and a younger sister. The family need Tom's help. On Sundays Tom can't play in the park like other children. He has to stay at home to look after his sister or help his parents work on the farm. Little Tom knows China. "How happy the Chinese children are!" He often says. "I like China very much. I will go to China some day." Tom is such a poor, twelve-year old black boy.

根据短文内容选择正确答案

()1. There are people in Tom's family.

A. three B. four C. five D. six

()2. Tom's parents are both .

A. workers B. farmers C. teachers D. doctors

()3. In the passage, the sentence "..... they get a little." means(意思是) “” .

A. they get a little food from the farmer

B. they get a little help from others

C. they don't have much time to get money

D. they don't have much money from the farmer

()4. Tom doesn't play with other children because .

A. they don't like Tom at all B. he has no friends there

C. he has a lot of work to do D. they don't have time, either(也)

()5. Which of the following is WRONG?

A. Tom hopes he can go to China next year.

B. Tom is only twelve years old

C. Tom thinks the Chinese children are happy.

D. Tom is a sensible(懂事的)child.

Unit 4 On the farm Passage 3. 完形填空

Two Deaf Men

There are two deaf men in a small village. One is Mr White and 1 is Mr Black. They live near 2 each other. They are good friends.

Mr White and Mr Black often talk together. They talk about 3 things. Sometimes they are 4 about their hearing. But one thinks the other is 5 deafer.

One day Mr Black comes to see Mr White. Mr White 6 in an armchair. He is having a rest. Mr Black 7 at the door and asks, "Can you hear me?" There is no answer. Mr Black goes nearer and asks again, "Can you hear me?" Again he doesn' t hear 8 answer. Mr Black is quite please D. Still he goes 9 and asks for the third time, "Can you hear me?" Still there is no answer. At last Mr Black goes up to Mr White and calls, "Now I know you are much deafer than me. You don' t hear my questions." "I am much deafer?" says Mr White, "No, I answer you three times. But you do not hear my 10"

注释

1. deaf adj. 聋的
2. hearing n. 听觉
3. armchair n. 扶手椅

通读短文选出一个最佳答案

- () 1. A. other B. another C. the other D. others
- () 2. A. with B. / C. for D. to
- () 3. A. same B. others C. a kind of D. all kinds of
- () 4. A. glad B. worried C. sorry D. happy
- () 5. A. much B. many C. a lot D. a lot of
- () 6. A. is sitting B. is cleaning C. is talking D. is reading
- () 7. A. walks B. stops C. runs D. goes
- () 8. A. a B. some C. an D. any
- () 9. A. nearer B. slower C. quicker D. farther
- () 10. A. questions B. answers C. names D. things

The difference between life in one country and another is quite often not so great as the difference between city life and village life in the same country. In an English village everybody knows everybody else: they know what time you get up, what time you go to bed and what you usually have for dinner. If you want any help you will always get it and be glad to help anyone else in return. In a large city like London, there are many things to see and many places to go to. However, people often do not know each other well. It sometimes happens that you have never seen your next door neighbour, don't know his name or anything about him. People living in London are often very lonely, particularly after work. This is because the people who are with all day are scattered over large areas in the evenings and weekends. If you walk through the streets in the centre of London on a Sunday, it is almost like an empty town. One is sorry for old people who do not live with their children and have no work to go to during the day.

注释

1. in return 作为报答; 作为回报
2. neighbour n. 邻居; 邻人; 邻接的东西
3. lonely adj. 孤独的; 寂寞的
4. particularly adv. 特别; 尤其
5. scatter v. 分散; 消散
6. area n. 地区
7. during prep. 在……期间

根据文章内容判断正 (T) 误 (F)

- () 1. This passage is about the difference between life in one country and another.
- () 2. Life in cities and villages in the same country is often very different.
- () 3. In villages people only care about their own business.
- () 4. Village people give help to others so as to get something in return.
- () 5. In large cities people are sometimes strange to their neighbours.

Passage 1.

1. B由第二段第一句“Henry's farmhouse isn't large”可知应选B。little 不用来指面积。
2. A根据文中“They keep horses and cows there.”判断，there 指的是上句的 barn。
3. Ca dozen “一打”即为十二个。
4. D从文章第二段“They grow fruits and vegetables. They also grow wheat and corn.”可知应选D。
5. B文章最后一句为此题答案。

Passage 2.

1. C文章介绍Tom有一个弟弟和一个妹妹。所以家中有五口人。
2. B文章中说Tom的爸爸妈妈日夜为农场干活，所以他们俩都应该是农民。
3. D“他们得到一点儿”应该指的是钱而不是其它。
4. C从文章中我们知道他不能出去玩的原因是他要帮助家里干许多活儿。
5. A some day意为“（将来）有一天”，而不是“明年”。

Passage 3.

1. C one, the other 是指两个人或物时的固定搭配。
2. D此题选D，意为“离彼此很近”。
3. D根据上下文判断，此句应为“谈论各种各样的事情”。
4. B根据上下文判断，此句应为“他们有时会对他们的听力感到烦恼”。
5. A比较级前可用 much, a little等修饰来强调程度。
6. A因句中有armchair，应用sit搭配。
7. B根据上下文判断，只有stop符合句意。
8. D否定句中用 any，表示“任何的”的意思。
9. Ago nearer表示再走近些。
10. B根据上下文判断，此句句意为“不，我回答你三次了。但是你没听到我的回答。”

Passage 4.

1. F文章的第一句话是重点，即“一个国家与另一个国家生活的不同之处往往还没有同一个国家里的城市生活与农村生活的区别大。”以下的内容中，也重点讲述了农村生活与城市生活的不同。
2. T此题句意为“同一个国家的城市生活与农村生活常常非常不同。”与文章内容相符。

3. F文章中详细介绍了农村生活的特点：人们彼此熟悉，互相帮助，而不是只关心自己的事。
 4. F此题句意为“农村人帮助别人是为了能得到一些东西作为回报”，与文章内容不符。
 5. T文章中详细介绍了城市生活的特点：人与人之间陌生，人们常会感到孤独。
- 此题与文章内容相符。

Unit 5 Shall we go to the zoo? Passage 1 阅读理解一

Can we make animals work for us? Some scientists think that one day we can teach animals to do a lot of things for the people. They say that in a film on TV, you may see elephants, monkeys, dogs or some other animals are always given a little food to eat after they have done something. Scientists say that people can teach many different animals to do some of the easy work if they know they will get something to eat.

We all know elephants can carry large logs, and dogs can look after houses. And we even teach animals to work in factories. In America, for example, people have used apes to help make cars and scientists think that those large monkeys may, one day, drive trains. Now people are trying to get them to do the same thing as man does.

注释

1. log n. 原木
2. ape n. 猿

根据文章内容选择正确答案

- () 1. Scientists think animals can do something .
A. when they are free B. before they have some food to eat
C. after they eat something D. when they are tired
- () 2. We can teach many animals to do .
A. some easy work B. heavy work C. in factories D. much work
- () 3. Elephants can do some heavy work because .
A. they are very clever B. people make them do
C. they have large and long legs D. they are very strong

() 4.You know we can use dogs to .

A. watch doors B. look after children C. see houses D. keep houses safe

() 5.Scientists are trying to make big monkeys .

A. drive trains B. do all the work as a man C. look after houses D. carry large logs

Unit 5 Shall we go to the zoo? Passage 2 阅读理解二

This is a cartoon film. The weather is fine and the sky is blue. Now it's nine o'clock in the morning. There's a sports meeting in the forest on the big mountain.

Look, a horse, a panda and a cat are running. Over there a dog and two tigers are jumping. Two monkeys are climbing the trees. Four birds are flying around and singing.

There are some other animals, too. The elephants are standing. A monkey is sitting on an old elephant. The monkey has a flag in his hand. Polly is sitting in the tree. A fox, a baby panda and some small animals are sitting under the tree. They are all watching.

注释

1. cartoon n. 卡通片

2. weather n. 天气

3. flag n. 旗

根据文章内容选择正确答案

() 1. Animals have the sports meeting on .

A. blue sky B. the film C. a sunny day D. in the playground

() 2. There are animals running and jumping.

A. fourteen B. six C. eleven D. five

() 3. are climbing the trees.

A. The monkeys B. The pandas and the foxes

C. The elephants and the cats D. The horses and pandas

() 4. There are at the sports meeting.

A. not any birds B. a lot of animals C. many people D. many monkeys

() 5. are watching the sports meeting.

A. A tiger, a baby horse and some cats B. A monkey, a baby cat and some mice

C. Polly, an elephant and some birds D. A fox, a baby panda and some small animals

Unit 5 Shall we go to the zoo? Passage 3 完形填空

One day a little mouse was thirsty. She looked around for water to drink. She climbed up on a table. And she saw a bottle on the table. The mouth of the bottle was 1. The little mouse looked inside the bottle. “Aha, there is 2 milk in it. That’s great.” She went into it and drank.

She drank and drank. After a moment she had drunk enough. Her stomach was too big and she couldn’t come 3 the bottle. She cried for help. Just then a cat came up to the table. 4 he heard the cry the cat jumped onto the table so 5, “you will be my nice lunch.” The little mouse was very clever and she 6 for a moment and said, “Brother Cat, you mustn’t roll the bottle.” “7?” asked the cat. “I would get dizzy,” said the mouse. The cat said that he would let her die 8. So he began

to roll the bottle. Suddenly the bottle fell down onto the floor and broke into 9. The little mouse ran 10 as fast as she could. When the cat jumped off the table and ran after her, the mouse had already gone into her home.

注释

1. thirsty adj. 口渴的

2. stomach n. 胃

3. roll v. 滚

4. dizzy adj. 头晕目眩的

5. die v. 死

通读短文选出一个最佳答案

- ()1.A. big B. little C. large D. small
- ()2.A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- ()3.A. into B. up C. out of D. down
- ()4.A. When B. So C. Where D. Because
- ()5.A. happy B. easy C. easily D. happily
- ()6.A. cried B. thought C. stood D. saw
- ()7.A. When B. Where C. Why D. How
- ()8.A. happily B. quickly C. quick D. easy
- ()9.A. boxes B. glasses C. pieces D. cakes
- ()10.A. away B. out of C. into D. after

Unit 5 Shall we go to the zoo? Passage 4 完成句子

Do you know Eskimos? Let me tell you something about their life.

The Eskimos live near the North Pole. There are only two seasons there, winter and summer. There is no spring or autumn there. The winter nights are long. You can't see the sun for more than two months, even at noon. The summer days are long for more than two months, the sun never goes down and there is no night.

The Eskimos have warm clothes. They make them from the skins of animals.

Near the North Pole trees can't grow, for it is either too hot or too cold. The Eskimos have to make their house from skins, stone or snow. When they go out in a storm and can't get back home, they make houses of snow. They leave these houses when the storm is over.

注释

1. skin n. 皮
2. the North Pole 北极
3. have to 不得不
4. storm n. 风暴

根据文章内容完成句子，每空一词

1. The Eskimos have seasons. They are and .
2. In winter, you can' t see the sun for .
3. The whole day is night in summer.
4. The isn' t good for trees growing.
5. The Eskimos make their clothes from the and make houses from , or .

Unit 5 Shall we go to the zoo? 参考答案

Passage 1.

1. B根据第一段第三句可知，一些动物在做完事后常常能得到一些食物。
2. A从第一段的最后一句可判断我们能教一些动物做些容易的活。
3. D根据常识可判断大象能够干重活是因为它身体强壮。
4. D狗看家的目的是保护家的安全。
5. A从第二段第三句话可知科学家正试图让猴子开火车。

Passage 2.

1. C从文章第二句可知今天天气很好，而sunny和fine是同义词。
2. B由文章第二段可知，在跑和跳的有一匹马、一只熊猫、一只猫、一条狗、两只老虎。
3. A爬树的是猴子。
4. B这是动物运动会，当然有许多动物。
5. D从文章最后一句可得出答案。

Passage 3.

1. D根据上下文，可知瓶口太小，老鼠喝饱了之后出不来了。
2. B老鼠高兴的原因是因为瓶里有些奶。a little是肯定意思，表示有一些，修饰不可数名词。
3. C come out of the bottle表示“从瓶里出来”。
4. A when引导时间状语从句，表示“当……的时候”。
5. D副词happily作状语，修饰动词jumped。

6. B thought 是 think 的过去式，表示“思考了一会儿”。

7. C 表示惊讶、疑问，意为“为什么；怎么了”。

8. B 副词 quickly 作状语修饰 die。

9. C pieces 表示玻璃被打碎之后成为碎玻璃片。

10. A run away 即“跑开、跑走”的意思。

Passage 4.

1. two; summer; winter。 爱斯基摩人，也称为“因纽特人”，位于北极附近，从文章第二段可以看出，那里只有冬天和夏天两个季节。

2. over two months。 从文章第二段可以看出，在冬天有两个多月看不见太阳。

3. the day without。 从第二段最后一句可看出，北极附近夏天有两个多月太阳从不下落，没有黑夜，只有白天。

4. weather。 第四段第一句说明天气太冷或太热，树木无法生长。

5. skins of animals; skins, stones, snow。 从最后一段可知，因纽特人用动物的皮做衣服，用皮、石头或雪来搭房屋。

Unit 6 Find the right place! Passage 1 阅读理解一

If you go into the forest with your friends, stay with them. If you don't, you may get lost. If you do get lost, the following is what you should do. Sit down and stay where you are. Don't try to find your friends—let them find you. You must stay in one place. You can also give them a signal by shouting or whistling three times. Stop. Then shout or whistle again. Any signal given for three times is a call for help.

Keep up the shouting or whistling, always three times together. When people hear you, they will know that you are not just making noise for fun. They will let you know that they have heard you. They will give two shouts, two whistles, or two gunshots. When a signal is given twice, it is an answer to a call for help. If you don't think you can get help before the night, try to use branches and leaves to make a little house, with the grass as a soft bed.

What should you do if you feel hungry or thirsty? You should leave your little house to look

for a river. Don't just walk away. Remember to pick off small branches and drop them as you walk away so that you can find your way back to the house.

The most important thing is to stay in one place.

注释

1. signal n. 信号
2. whistle v. 吹哨 n. 口哨声
3. gunshot n. 枪响
4. branch n. 树枝
5. soft adj. 软和的

根据文章内容选择正确答案

() 1. What should you do if you get lost in the forest?

- A. You should walk around the forest and shout.
- B. You should stay where you are and give a signal three times.
- C. You should try to get out of the forest and shout for help.
- D. You should try to find your friends as soon as possible.

() 2. How to make people believe that you are not just making noise for fun?

- A. You should shout at the top of your voice.
- B. You should shout or whistle once in a while.
- C. You should keep up the shouting or whistling, always three times together.
- D. You should shout that you are lost.

() 3. When you hear shouts or whistles or gunshots, you know that people can soon come to help you.

- A. two B. three C. four D. five

() 4. When you are lost in the forest but you want to leave your place to find some water, you should .

- A. just go to the river B. find a container and go to the river
- C. leave some marks on the road so that you can find your way back
- D. make a fire so that you can make some hot water

() 5. The underlined word "twice" means .

A. one time B. two times C. three times D. more than two times

Unit 6 Find the right place! Passage 2 阅读理解二

When you are in England, you must be very careful in the streets because the traffic drives on the left. Before you cross a street, you must look to the right first and then the left. In the morning and in the evening when people go to or come from work, the streets are very busy. Traffic is the most dangerous then.

When you go by bus in England, you have to be careful, too. Always remember the traffic moves on the left. So you must be careful. Have a look first, or you will go the wrong way. In many English cities, there are big buses with two floors. You can sit on the second floor. From there you can see the city very well. It's quite interesting.

注释

1. traffic n. 交通

2. cross v. 穿过

根据文章内容选择正确答案

() 1. In England, the traffic moves .

A. on the left B. on the right C. in the middle D. in the back

() 2. When you want to cross a street, you must look to first.

A. the left B. the right C. the front D. the back

() 3. The streets become very busy in the morning and evening because .

A. people go to work B. people come from work C. people go shopping D. both A and B

() 4. In England it is very interesting to .

A. look at the traffic lights B. cross the streets

C. look at the busy streets in the morning

D. sit on the second floor of a big bus and see the beautiful city

Unit 6 Find the right place! Passage 3 完形填空

Two Englishmen were in Boston for a 1 One morning they went out 2 for a famous church, but they didn't know how to get there. They stopped a man and asked. "Excuse me, can you tell us the way 3 the North Church?" "Go three blocks and turn to your left," he said, "you can't 4 it." So the Englishmen walked three blocks and turned to their left, but they didn't see 5 church. They then asked 6. second man. "Excuse me, but we're trying 7. the North Church."

This one said, "Go three blocks and turn to your left." But again they couldn't find the church. 8. the end they asked a third man, "Excuse me, could you tell us how 9. to the North Church?"

"Go three blocks and turn to your left. You can't miss it."

They walked three blocks and turned to their left for a third time. This time they found the church.

"Is everything in Boston three blocks and a left turn?" they asked 10 Just then a man walked over to them. "Excuse me," the man said, "where is the East Park? Can you tell me?" "Go three blocks and turn to your left," one of the Englishmen said, "you can't miss it."

通读短文选出一个最佳答案

() 1. A. visitor B. visitors C. visit D. visiting

() 2. A. to look B. looked C. looking D. look

() 3. A. at B. in C. on D. to

() 4. A. lose B. miss C. find D. see

() 5. A. any B. some C. a D. the

() 6. A. an B. the C. a D. /

() 7. A. find B. to find C. finds D. found

() 8. A. For B. At C. With D. In

() 9. A. will get B. is getting C. to get D. gets

() 10. A. them B. they C. me D. themselves

Unit 6 Find the right place! Passage 4 完成句子

A man always goes to the same bar at the same time every day and asks for two glasses of beer. He drinks them and then asks for two more.

One day the man behind the bar says, "Why do you always ask for two glasses of beer? Why don't you get one big glass instead?"

The man answers, "Because I do not like to drink alone. I drink with my friend."

But a few days later, the man comes in and asks for only one glass of beer.

"Oh," says the barman, "has your friend died?"

"Oh, no," says the man. "He is very well. This glass of beer is for him.

I must stop drinking beer. My doctor doesn't want me to drink any more because it is dangerous for me."

注释

1. bar n. 酒吧
2. beer n. 啤酒
3. alone adv. 独自

根据文章内容完成句子，每空一词

1. The man always goes to the every day.
2. The man enjoys his friend.
3. The man always asks for of beer.
4. The man's friend .
5. His doctor doesn't want him to drink any more because it is very for him.

Unit 6 Find the right place! 参考答案

Passage 1.

1. B根据第二段和第三段的描述，如果你迷了路，应该呆在那里，然后每次喊三声或吹三声口哨，以发出信号。
2. C文章第四段说明你应该一个劲地喊叫或吹口哨，而且一次三声，这样别人听见后才不会觉得你是在开玩笑。
3. A听到远处有两声喊叫、口哨声或枪声时，你就知道有人来帮助你了。
4. C文章倒数第二段说明如果你要去找水，要把树枝丢在地上以作标记。
5. B twice=two times。

Passage 2.

1. A文章第一句说明在英国车辆靠左行驶。
2. B文章第二句说明过马路时首先要向右看。
3. D早晨和晚上交通拥挤是因为人们要上下班。
4. D从文章最后一段可看出坐在双层车的第二层上看城市非常有趣。

Passage 3.

1. C for a visit去参观，在此visit是名词。
2. A go out to look for出去寻找，to look for a famous church作目的状语。
3. D the way to some place到某地的路，注意此处“的”用“to”。
4. B miss错过，You can't miss it. 你不会找不到的。
5. A any在这儿用于否定句，修饰名词church，表示他们没有看见教堂的影子。
6. C a second man 又一个人，序数词second前不用the，而用a修饰，表示“又一个”。
7. B try to do sth.努力、设法做某事。
8. D in the end等于at last，最后，终于。
9. C how to get to在这儿作tell的直接宾语，问路时，经常用此句，如：Could you tell me how to get to Wang Chang Park?
10. D ask oneself 表示“自问”。

Passage 4.

1. same bar。 从文中第一句话“A man always goes to the same bar at the same time every day.”可知这个人每天在同样的时间去同一个酒吧。

2. drinking with。 从文中 “Because I do not like to drink alone. I drink with my friend.” 可知他不喜欢独自饮酒，而是喜欢和朋友一起喝酒。

3. two glasses。 从文中 “Why do you always ask for two glasses of beer?” 可知他经常要两杯啤酒。

4. is well。 从文章最后一段可得出答案。

5. dangerous。 从文中 “My doctor doesn’ t want me to drink any more because it is dangerous forme.” 可知医生告诉他喝酒对他很危险，所以他才戒酒。