

初中獎語

少年级上册 [第2版]

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Unit 1 Know yourself

新知速递

eat up 吃光, 吃完 show off 炫耀 neither ... nor ... 既不······也不······ win high praise from ... 获得·····的高度评价 either ... or ... 不是······就是······ fall behind 落后 connect to/with 与……相连,连接 pay attention to 注意 work extra hours 加班 be suitable for 适合于…… do the dishes 洗碗 divide ... into ... 把·····分成······ in all 总共,总计 get oneself more organized 使某人自己更有条理 be absent from school 缺课 keep ... in (good) order 使……保持井然有序 come up with 想出(主意) get angry easily 易怒

all day long 整天,终日 a born artist 一个天生的艺术家 give up 放弃 work with numbers 和数字打交道 day after day 日复一日,一天又一天 take the lead 处于领先地位 take on new challenges 迎接新的挑战 as good as 和······几乎一样,简直是 work to high standards 工作高标准严要求 devote ... to ... 把 ······奉献给 ······ think twice (about sth.) 三思而行 accept others' advice 接受他人的建议 make an excellent teacher 做一名优秀老师 in a fixed order 以固定的顺序 depend on 取决于 believe in 认为某事是对的;相信 make a speech 发表演讲 agree with sb. 同意某人(的看法)

- 1. Neither my parents nor I think I can make a good accountant. 我和我的父母都认为我不会成为一个好的会计师。
- 2. Life is like a race. You either take the lead or fall behind. 人生就像一场赛跑,你要么领先,要么落后。
- 3. To us, a miss is as good as a mile. 对我们来说,失之毫厘,谬以千里。
- 4. As a doctor, you can't be too careful. 作为一个医生, 再怎么仔细也不为过。
- 5. Carelessness will be a disaster not only to ourselves but also to patients. 粗心大意不但对我们自己,而且对患者来说,都将是一场灾难。
- 6. Both Kitty and Simon are energetic. 基蒂和西蒙都精力充沛。
- 7. It is said that people born in the Year of the Tiger are brave. 据说虎年出生的人很勇敢。
- 8. It is you who shape your life and your future. 你的生活和你的未来都掌握在你的手中。
- 9. What it says about me may be true, but for my cousin Julie, that's not the case. 它所说的关于我的情况也许是真的, 但对我的堂姐朱莉来说, 并非如此。
- 10. We are writing to recommend David as our new monitor. 我们写信推荐戴维担任新班长。
- 11. We think he has many strong qualities for this position. 我们认为他有很多突出的品质适合这个职位。
- 12. We think David is the most suitable person to be our monitor. 我们认为戴维是担任我们班长的最合适人选。
- 1. 用并列连词and, but, or和so来连接单词、短语或句子。
 - · and表示并列关系; but表示转折; or表示选择, 常用于疑问句和选择句; so表示因果。
- 2. 用both ... and ..., not only ... but (also) ..., either ... or ... 和neither ... nor ... 连接两个并列的句子成分。后三者连接两个主语时,谓语动词与后一个主语在人称和数上保持一致,即邻近原则。
 - both ... and ... 表示 "……和……两者都; 既……又……", 侧重并列关系。
 - not only ... but (also) ... 表示 "不但……而且……,不仅……还有……",侧重递进关系。
 - either ... or ... 表示"要么……要么……, 不是……就是……"。
 - neither ... nor ... 表示"既不……也不……"。





Period 1 Comic strip & Welcome to the unit



— 、	根据句意,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空
	1. This article gives you advice on how to talk to people with different (person).
	2. We can't find the differences between these two pictures (easy).
	3. As a secretary, Miss Luo is well (organize). She plans all her daily work very well.
	4. It's necessary for us to get enough sleep if we want to be (energy).
	5. She is busy, yet she still takes an (act) part in charity activities.
	6. In our daily life, people seem to be more (patient) with their family than with others.
	7. A (care) mistake cost the company millions of dollars.
	8. If you use something in a (create) way, you use it in a new way that leads to
	interesting and unusual results.
	meresting and anastan results.
_	用方框中所给单词和词组的适当形式填空
_,	71771世 1777年 阿尔阿拉印尼马沙及王
	modest active creative show off come up with
	patient curious energetic organized keep in good order
	Billy: Who do you think will get this year's Young Star Award in our Maths Club, Kitty?
	Kitty: I think Nancy will. She is well (1) . She plans everything very well and she
	all the things in our club . She is (3) too. She never
	feels tired when she works.
	Billy: Yes. I think Daniel is great too. He is quite (4) and he likes to ask questions. He is
	very clever, but he is (5) and never (6) . When other members have
	difficulties with Maths homework, he's always willing to help them. He's (7)
	enough to repeat things for them.
	Kitty: And Samuel is quite (8) in our activities. He always (9) good ideas.
	He's also a (an) (10) boy and he takes part in all of our activities.
	Billy: Look, we have so many good members. I love them.
	Kitty: Yes! We are lucky to have a club like this.
	TRICLY: 105. We are facily to have a crao like this.
=	短文缺词填空
<u> </u>	Dear Diary,
	This morning, Hobo told me there was an interesting article about (1) in the
	newspaper. I wanted to have a (2), so he passed me the newspaper. The article said,
	"Some people are (3) It makes them feel good to (4) things with others."
	Hobo (5) with it. I told him I was just such a master. How lucky he was! Hobo said it
	was true. Wait a minute! (6) was he so kind to me today? Oh, he (7) up my
	breakfast when I was reading! He said he just wanted to make me feel (8) But why did I
	feel so angry?

技能提升

阅读理解

Personality is a person's characteristics. It includes his thoughts, feelings and behaviours which make him different from others. It decides how a person acts when he faces people, things or ideas, what he asks for, what he refuses, that means, what he does in his life. And how a person does it shows how he behaves. Then the way of behaviour becomes his habit and naturally shows itself. If a person is helpful, he is always willing to help others when they have difficulties. We will feel very natural when we see his helpful behaviours because of his personality characteristics. But if we see a **selfish** person help others, we will feel very strange or unable to understand. So there is a close relationship between one's behaviours and his thoughts and feelings. A person's thoughts and feelings decide his way of behaviour, and his habit of behaviour shows his thoughts and feelings.

Personality is slowly formed in people's social life. First, personality is formed by nature. People get their personalities from their parents. Second, one's own growth and development experiences and his social environment can change his personality. Once formed, it is quite stable (稳定的). Your personality does not change just from one day to another. In fact it changes hardly at all. If there are any changes, they must be very few and slow, and they may be caused by life changing experiences. Personality is ever present (总是存在). Your personality is something that you always take with you. It affects (影响) your thoughts, feelings and behaviours, where and with whom you are, in any situation at any time. That means it will be showed at different times and different places. Your personality helps you "survive" and deal with the daily challenges around you.

As time goes on, many different classifications (分类) have been made in personality characteristics. There may be hundreds! Among them, the most famous is the Big Five (人格大五理论) by McCrae and Costa. Their tests are used most widely in the world now. If you are interested, you may read about them and answer the questions in some of the tests. Maybe that will help you get to know yourself better.

() 1. Which of the following is the purpose of	f the example in the first paragraph?
	A. To show readers that personality is st	able.
	B. To tell the differences between people	e who have different personalities.
	C. To help describe what personality is.	
	D. To express that personality will not cl	hange.
() 2. What does the underlined word "selfish"	' mean?
	A. Helpless.	B. Thinking of others first.
	C. Willing to help others.	D. Thinking of oneself first.
() 3. Which of the following statements is NO	OT true according to this article?
	A. People's feelings and thoughts are de	cided by their way of behaviour.
	B. Once personality is formed in one's la	ife, it does not change easily.
	C. Great changes in one's living environ	ment will bring about changes in one's personality.
	D. With whom people like to be shows p	people's feelings and thoughts.
() 4. This article is probably from	
	A. a novel	B. an advertisement
	C. an introduction	D. a piece of news
() 5. Which of the following can be the best t	itle for this passage?
	A. What is the Big Five?	B. What is personality?
	C. How is personality formed?	D. How does personality change?

Period 2 Reading I



基础检测

	Job	What he/she thinks	
Wu Wei	Artist		people, so I'm always and it's (3)
Su Ning	(4)	Life is (5) You either (6) People should be ready to (8)	or ⁽⁷⁾
Liu Hao	Engineer	It's necessary to (9) and we can't	. To us, a miss is afford to
Fang Yuan	(12)	We can't be too (13)	will be a disaster not

8. 接受新的挑战_____

10. 与……几乎一样_____

____12. 工作高标准严要求 ______

____14. 把……奉献给……_____

____16. 对……合适 ______

三、

7. 落后 _____

9. 与……相连,连接___

11. 注意……_____

13. 加班加点 _____

15. 对……满意 _____

用方框中所给单	词和词组的适当形式填空				
take the lead connect to	take on a new challenge to high standards	impress with win high praise		pioneer chief	
Have you dre	amt of flying to the Moon? Ha	ave you dreamt of b	uilding a "bridge" (1)		
the Moon	the Earth? These dreams	may come true in the	he near future.		
"I wish we co	ould travel further away," said	Ouyang Ziyuan, the	e (2) scien	ntist of	
China's moon prog	gramme. He is also a (3)	in the field of	fastrochemistry (天体	本化学)	
in China. In the 1990s, Ouyang Ziyuan and his team (4) and started the					
Chinese moon programme. He said the Moon is important to human's future and China should not					
other countries in probing (探測) the Moon. They (6) all of their time					
the pr	rogramme and worked (7)		On 24 October 2007	, Chang'e 1	
flew into space. D	octor Ouyang and his team (8)				
They also (9) the whole world their outstanding work. Now, China is					
	in this field in the 20				

技能提升

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_	短文	アチユ	ıi≡l	+百	ᆽ
	V12 X	- ШХ	ш	ᄱ	т

No matter who you are, where you are from, what you do, you need to be a good listener. Each
of us should listen (1) mto others. Do not talk too much about yourself. People who talk
only of themselves think only of themselves, and those who think only of themselves are not
(2) w anywhere. If you have an idea while the other person is (3) t , wait for
him or her to finish. Don't (4) c in. Show your (5) r and never stop others till
they finish their talk. Show you are interested by ⁽⁶⁾ n or smiling. Be open-minded to
ideas even though you don't like them. So if you want to be a good talker, be a good
listener. To be interesting, to be (8) i Ask questions that other persons will enjoy
(9) a (10) E them to talk about themselves and their achievements. In a word,
good listening can really help us get closer to each other.
good listening can really help as get closer to each other.
一 阅读结立 同类问题
二、阅读短文,回答问题 The companion (末体) are companion on any a face in face many important than the elether are companion.
The expression (表情) one wears on one's face is far more important than the clothes one wears on
one's back. Actions speak louder than words, and a smile says, "I like you. You make me happy. I am
glad to see you". I'm talking about a real smile, a heartwarming smile. The effect (效果) of a smile is
powerful—even when it is unseen. It costs nothing, but creates much.
You don't feel like smiling? Then what? Two things. First, force yourself to smile. If you are alone,
force yourself to whistle or sing. Act as if you were already happy, and that may lead you to happiness.
Here is the way William James put it: "Action seems to follow feeling, but really action and feeling go
together; and by regulating (调节) the action, which is under the more direct control of the will, we can
indirectly regulate the feeling, which is not." Everybody in the world is seeking (寻求) happiness—and
there is one sure way to find it. That is by controlling your thoughts. Happiness doesn't depend on
outward (外部的) conditions. It depends on inner (内部的) conditions.
It isn't what you have or who you are or where you are or what you are doing that makes you happy
or unhappy. It is what you think about it. "There is nothing either good or bad," said Shakespeare, "but
thinking makes it so." Abe Lincoln once marked that "most folks (百姓) are about as happy as they make
up their minds to be." He was right.
up then minds to be. The was right.
1. What does a smile mean?
2. Why should people force themselves to smile?
3. Which is more important when people are seeking happiness, the outward conditions or the inner
conditions?
4. How can we surely find happiness?
110 Call it o safety find happiness.
5. Why did Shakespeare say that "There is nothing either good or bad"?
5. Why are blickespeare say that There is nothing either good of bad !

Period 3 Reading II



-,	根据句意、所给汉语或首字母写出单词
	1. Mr. Wu gave us a(总的) idea of the work to let us know what it was about.
	2. The British students will taste rice dumplings and watch a dragon boat(竞赛) in
	China.
	3. The Chinese people now enjoy a higher (标准) of living than before.
	4. Lu Xun is one of the(先锋) of modern Chinese culture.
	5. Students should pay(注意) to what the teachers say in class.
	6. The construction (建造) of the(高速的) railway started in April 2008.
	7. A study shows that most traffic accidents come from c
	8. The manager took the l to clear the snow out of the street and soon others joined in.
	9. Song Zuying has a beautiful voice and she is a b singer.
	10. With his books, Mo Yan has won high p from home and abroad.
	11. The chief engineer always says, "A m is as good as a mile."
	12. The small towns are c with each other by road.
二、	根据汉语意思完成句子
	1. 失之毫厘, 谬以千里。
	A miss is
	2. 作为一名航天科学家,再怎么仔细也不为过。
	As a space scientist, one
	3. 在手术中, 我们承担不起犯任何错误(的后果)。
	We in operations.
	4. 她不仅自己完成了工作,而且还来帮助我们。
	She finished her own work came to help us.
	5. 学习就像赛跑。你要么领先,要么落后。
	Learning is You either or
	6. 西蒙很有创造性,可以想出非常好的创意。
	Simon is good ideas.
_	
=.	用方框中所给的关键词,完成短文
	请先根据你的实际情况,选择一门自己擅长的学科,再根据所提供的词组,完成短文。
	win high proise take the lead full habind take on new shalloness
	win high praise take the lead fall behind take on new challenges
	work to high standards pay attention to work extra hours devote to
	My
	My study
	,

技能提升

任务型阅读

Do you know what personality is? What can be learnt from the knowledge of personality?

First, when we talk about personality, we usually look for things that make a person different from others or things that can explain how a person is not the same as others. For example, people who enjoy going out and spending time with others are called extroverts. They are full of energy in noisy environments. They need to be with lots of people. When they are in smaller groups, or by themselves, they feel bored. Others who are quiet and like to spend more time at home reading and doing their own things are called introverts. They don't like environments with loud noises. That's not to say they don't enjoy parties. Who doesn't love a good party? If they feel tired, they will stay with a few close friends, or even be alone. Do you know which personality type you are? Are you an introvert or an extrovert?

Second, how can the knowledge about personality help us? Well, by knowing how people behave and why they behave in a certain way, we can understand them better and communicate with them more easily. For example, if we know that some people are introverts, we will understand why they don't feel comfortable when they are with a big group of strangers. We may then help them make friends and talk to others. The knowledge about personality can also help us improve ourselves. If we know what personality type we belong to (属于), we may try to change some of the bad things in our personality. In this way, we can improve ourselves.

根据短文内容,填写表格(每空一词)

		Personality	
What is personality?	Things that make a person ⁽¹⁾ from others or things that can exp how a person is not the same as others.		
What are the two types of personalities?	Extrovert (译成汉语)	Characters: (3), and need to be with lots of people Likes: going out, spending time with (4) Dislikes: feel (5) when in smaller groups or by themselves	
	Introvert ⁽⁶⁾ (译成汉语)	Characters: (7) Likes: spending more time at (8) Dislikes: environments with loud noises; feel in a big group of strangers	
How does the knowledge of personality help us?	It can help us understand people better and (10) with them more easily It can help us (11) some of the bad things in our personality and ourselves.		

Period 4 Grammar



– 、	用并列连词and, but, so或or填空	
	1. Let's help each other learn from each other.	
	2. Work hard, you'll fall behind.	
	She is very busy, she still spends some time taking care of sick animals.	
	4. Every day, I can smell the flowers hear the birds sing.	
	5. It was too cold outside, we stayed at home all the day.	
	6. You can watch TV at home go for a walk with me.	
	7. I know him, I can't remember his name.	
	8. My glasses are broken, I need a new pair.	
Ξ,	用并列连词both and , not only but (also) , either or或neither nor填空	
	1 Saturday Sunday is OK. I will be free at the weekend.	
	2 humans animals can live without air.	
	3 she her twin sister impress the fans with their beautiful dance.	
	4. Since last month the students the teacher has devoted most of their	
	time to the competition.	
	5. the boy the girl knows the way. They are lost.	
	6. You may choose the bike the toy. You can't have them both, kid.	
	7 he his son enjoys fishing by the lake when it is sunny. It's great fun fo	or
	them.	
	8 Jane Jim are interested in music. They won't miss this concert.	
三、	用括号内所给的并列连词合并句子	
	1. Do you want a jacket? Do you want a coat? (or)	
	2. The classmates miss the sick girl. The teacher misses the sick girl. (both and)	
	3. The beautiful view impresses the tourists from America. The local people impress the tourists	
	from America. (not only but also)	
	4. Everyone bought many presents. Everyone took many photos. (and)	_
		_
	5. Jack doesn't know Mr. Wang. Helen doesn't know Mr. Wang either. (neither nor)	
	6. His father may drive him to school. His mother may drive him to school. (either or)	
	7. She wants to be thinner. She exercises more. (so)	
	8. I want to go to the cinema. I have to finish my report first. (but)	

四、根据汉语意思完成句·	f		
1. 基蒂周末不是做饭,	就是洗碗。		
Kitty	at the weeken	d.	
2. "杂交水稻之父"	袁隆平在国内外都很有	名。	
Yuan Longping, Fath	ner of Hybrid Rice, is fan	nous at	t home abroad.
3. 你们不仅要三思而行	行,还应接 <mark>受别人好的</mark>	建议。	
You should		<u>-</u> .	
4. 海伦・凯勒既看不見	见也听不 <mark>见,</mark> 但她以杰	出的作品和慈善工作	赢得了全世界的赞誉。
Helen Keller could _		but she	for her great
works and her charit	y activities from all over	the world.	
5. 比利急躁粗心,因」	比不适合做这项工作。		
Billy is		he	the job.
	∧	支能提升	
完形填空		CIJOJAE? I	
	. H) was born in a small	I town in Alabama (団士	立巴马州). He lived with his
mother. When he was a child,			
a great mother. She always tol			
	•		told himself, "Run, run, run!
Never5!" He got into the			
war, he got President Johnson			
China because he played table			
business because of his promi			
became rich and famous. Why honest 9 to others but to			
and never give up.	minisen. He just did who	at he should in his file.	Kuli, Iuli, Iuli. Keep 10,
and never give up.			
() 1. A. because	B. so	C. or	D. and
() 2. A. Sadly	B. Luckily	C. Nearly	D. Wisely
() 3. A. true	B. weak	C. young	D. clever
() 4. A. her	B. nobody	C. others	D. himself
() 5. A. stop	B. walk	C. look	D. return
() 6. A. active	B. fast	C. brave	D. modest
() 7. A. and	B. or	C. so	D. but
() 8. A. nothing	B. everything	C. something	D. anything
() 9. A. either	B. not	C. not only	D. neither
() 10. A. moving	B. giving	C. taking	D. playing

Period 5 Integrated skills



	居句意,用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空	
	The computer (connect) to the Internet. You can u	
	I am afraid that he (fall) behind others in the exar	n because he has been crazy about
	computer games this term.	**
	What a beautiful picture! I (think) you can draw s	
	To have a better world, more attention should be paid to	
	It's not a good habit to take action before (think)	
	We will start our party on time if he (appear) before	
	When we got to the classroom, Miss Gao (divide	
0.	It is the third time he (visit) Suzhou, so he knows	the places of interest here well.
	技能提升	
	ne 1.	
	听力	
	第一部分 听对话,选择正确答案(听两遍)	
	() 1. What may the man's son do?	
	A. B. B.	C. (4)
	() 2. Where will they take their cousin first?	
	A. Shopping Val	C.
		博物馆 二二二
	() 3. What is Miss Green like?	
	A. Creative. B. Active.	C. Organized.
	() 4. Who are the two speakers?	
	A. A manager and a worker. B. A teacher and	a student. C. A doctor and a patient.
	() 5. What does the man mean?	
	A. He can't climb up the rocks. B. He can climb up	up the rocks. C. He can't come down.
	第二部分 听对话和短文,回答问题(听两遍)	
	听一段对话,回答第6一7小题	
	() 6. When will the baby most probably be born?	
	A. In April. B. In May.	C. In June.
	() 7. Which year is "this year" in this dialogue?	
	A. 2017. B. 2018.	C. 2019.
	听一篇短文,回答第8—10小题,完成信息记录表	
	Information about Tu Vo	HIVOH.

Information about Tu Youyou			
Experiences She was born in Zhejiang. She went to Beijing for her further study in (8) and four years later, she started her work there.			
Personalities	es She is hard-working and (9) She loves reading. She is quite easy to work wit		
Achievements She won the Lasker Awards in 2011 and the Nobel Prize in (10) in 201			

() 8. A. 1930	B. 1951	C. 1955
() 9. A. creative	B. active	C. energetic
() 10. A. Maths	B. Physics	C. Medicine

二、阅读理解

The twelve animal signs, also called Chinese zodiac signs (生肖), are the twelve kinds of Chinese animals that match the twelve Earthly Branches (地支) in the year of human birth. According to Guo Licheng, the purpose of the animal signs is to make it easier for people to remember the name of Heavenly Stems (天干) and Earthly Branches.

The earliest record of the same twelve zodiac signs as the modern ones is *Lun Heng* written by Wang Chong of the Eastern Han Dynasty. It is said that the twelve zodiac came from animal worship (崇拜). In old days, people lived mainly on animals. They respected animals. They were afraid of animals as well. That was the <u>origin</u> of the Zodiac. The Zodiac began in the 6th century BC, and it was used to mark Chinese years. According to the Qin bamboo slips (竹简) in Hubei Province and Gansu Province, a complete Zodiac appeared in the pre-Qin period.

The Zodiac is also known as the twelve-year animals. There is such a story about it. Long long ago, in order to give time to humans, the Jade Emperor (玉帝) decided to choose twelve kinds of animals as the signs in the human world. Therefore, the animals in the world had a competition for the Zodiac King. On that day, the mice appeared first and then the oxen, tigers, rabbits, dragons, snakes, horses, sheep, monkeys, chickens, dogs and pigs. Therefore, Chinese years have calendars of rats, oxen, tigers and so on. They appear in a fixed order.

With the development of history, animal signs went into people's thoughts and lives. All of them have rich stories, which become part of Chinese culture. Twelve animal signs were first used on humans in the Northern Zhou Dynasty during the Northern and Southern Dynasties. In modern times, more and more people think that the zodiac signs are the mascot (吉祥物) of the Spring Festival and the symbol (标志) of Chinese cultural activities. As a long-standing symbol of Chinese culture, the Zodiac has left behind a large number of poems, novels, paintings and a lot of other forms of art. Besides China, many countries around the world sell zodiac stamps during the Spring Festival to express their wishes for the Chinese New Year.

() 1. Which of the follo	owing is this article	from?			
	A. A notice.	B. A book.	C. A magazine.	D. A newspaper.		
() 2. The underlined w	ord "origin" means	"" in Chine	se.		
	A. 起源	B. 概况	C. 发展	D. 现状		
() 3. Which is the right	order of the follow	ing historical facts (史实	;)?		
	① People first use	ed animal signs on h	numans.			
	2 People lived m	ainly on animals.				
	3 The Zodiac wa	s first used to mark	Chinese years.			
	4 The earliest red	cord of the same two	elve zodiac signs as the	modern ones appeared.		
	A. 3214	B. 2341	C. 1243	D. 4231		
() 4. In old days, anima	al signs were used _	. Which of th	ne following is NOT true?		
	A. to remember years		B. to remember Heav	B. to remember Heavenly Stems and Earthly Branche		
	C. on humans		D. as the mascot o	of the Spring Festival		
() 5. What is this articl	e mainly about?				
	A. The meaning of	f animal signs.	B. The stories of a	nimal signs.		
	C. The history of	animal signs.	D. The effect (作月	f) of animal signs.		

Period 6 Study skills



一、根据句意和所给汉英释义写出单词
1. He (分开) a cake into pieces and gave them out to his children.
2. Jack enjoyed reading all kinds of books. These books(塑造) his ideas about the world.
3. Nora's birthday is not in this year's (日历). Do you know why?
4. The book seems to be more a dictionary than one on (语法).
5. The boy received high (赞扬) from his neighbours for helping their children with
their lessons.
6. Don't be nervous because it is(普遍的) that students feel quite stressed before exams.
7. It was nearly half an hour before the bus (start to be seen) at the street corner.
8. Linda is a (full of energy, very active) girl. We all like her.
9. Our classes begin and finish at (not changing) times.
10. When I read his first article, I knew that he was a(an) (having a natural ability or skill) writer.
 Now more and more people need (can produce something new or a work of art) education.
12. Only a person of strong character can be (not talking much about his or her own
abilities).
二、阅读短文,回答问题
Environment changes your personality
Personality is formed by both nature and the environment. When it comes to the environment, it
mainly includes home, school and the society.
Home
Parents are the first models for their children. Careful or careless, open or shy, patient or impatient,
children will follow them. The roles of children in the family and the way of family education greatly
change children's personality.
School
As students, children spend more time at school than at home. They study with their teachers and
classmates. They meet so many people with different types of personalities. How they get along with
each other and how the teachers treat their students may greatly influence students' personality.
Society
When people take a job, they change their personality to be suitable for their jobs. For example,
scientists should be strict. Doctors should be very patient and warm-hearted while artists should be active
and creative. These special personalities are formed during their long period of work.
1. What is the article about?

	2. What changes your personality?				
	3. Can a job change people's personality?				
		技能投	⊒11		
		1XHC1X	E/I		
– ,	短文缺词填空				
	Do you love sports? A study shows doing sports not only keeps you fit but also improves your				
	(1) p The experts sa				
	develop a healthier personality				
	尊). This can help them a lot w				
	play sports have (5) b				
	(6) w closely with ea				
	at school and (7) h				
	after a win and sadness after a			w to face the highs and	
	lows (高峰与低谷) in life. Thi	s also teaches them to (t again wh	nen they lose a	
	game.				
_	charate ch				
_`	完形填空	177 1 1 1 1700	1 : 5 1:1 . 1 6	1	
	People with different person				
	They learn better andi			don't like3	
	Can these two types of people g			aliah Ca than da	
	Outgoing people like to co				
	better in 5 and listening				
	of making mistakes. But they w				
	and they're better at 8 and disadvantages in their language				
	please remember, practice make		ing, try toinore	. If you are sily,	
	picase remember, practice mas	tes periect.			
	() 1. A. slower	B. faster	C. harder	D. cleverer	
	() 2. A. lucky	B. shy	C. patient	D. happy	
	() 3. A. reading	B. writing	C. talking	D. listening	
	() 4. A. talk	B. say	C. speak	D. tell	
	() 5. A. speaking	B. talking	C. reading	D. writing	
	() 6. A. few	B. little	C. many	D. much	
	() 7. A. who	B. how	C. where	D. what	
	() 8. A. reading	B. talking	C. listening	D. speaking	
	() 9. A. personalities	B. backgrounds	C. experiences	D. purposes	
	() 10. A. practise	B. talk	C. think	D. listen	

Period 7 Task



夕 基础检测

一、用方框中所给单词和词组的适当形式填空(十选八)

T- 2000		animal sign speech		recommend sb. as be absent from	
2. His	about the importer was ill, so she is new) was one of the many your has his or her	the parent as the general mana nost rules r new chairperson? It depends bout the cost first.	the environment hats' meeting. Iger of the big comes in history.		
		A recommendatio	n letter		
Introduction	Recommend Da	vid as (1)			
	Confident	Thinks he can do ev Not afraid of (3)		many people	
Main Body	Hard-working	Always (4)_ Spends a lot of time	after school		
(strong qualities)	(6)	Always (7) Won several science	good ideas competitions		
	Organized	Never forgets the th Gets himself more of		0	
	(9)	Often helps other stu	dents, such as those	who are (10)	
Conclusion	We think David We hope that yo		son to be our mon	itor.	
翻译句子 1. 我认为他有许多优秀的品质可以胜任这个职务。 2. 做认为如果他尽力。就能够知,却更佳教做好。					
2. EV()13H/K E	2. 他认为如果他尽力,就能够把一切事情都做好。				
3. 放学后他总是	始额外的工作。				
4. 他总是想出好	主意,而且他还	获得了几次科学竞赛	季奖。		
5. 如果我们缺课	5. 如果我们缺课,他经常帮我们补习。				
6. 他学习使用电脑来让他自己变得更加有条理。					

技能提升

一、阅读短文,回答问题

In the West, a year is divided into 12 star signs. Some people believe people born under the same star sign may share the similar personalities. In China it is believed that the year of birth forms people's personality. In the past century, a new idea has arisen (产生). It says that personality is decided by ABO blood types. People with blood type A, for example, are more likely to be serious, hard-working and quiet, while people with blood type O are likely to be popular and outgoing, yet they are often unable to finish what they start. Of course, some people think it may not be true.

The blood type personality theory (理论) started in Japan. In 1927, Takehi Furukawa (古川竹 __) noticed personalities among his workers were either different or the same. He began to write articles about it. This idea soon became popular. Now the theory is still strong in Japan and some other Asian countries. Some young Koreans like the theory. A recent study shows that 76 per cent of Koreans aged between 13 and 64 believe in the blood type personality theory. Many people might believe in it, and it seems harmless. But is it true?

Most studies have failed to find any strong connection (关系) between blood type and personality. Most scientists in Asia think the theory is a modern-day superstition (迷信). Generally, the blood type personality theory is not something to be taken too seriously.

1. What is the blood type personality theory?	
2. When and where did the theory start?	
3. Do many people believe in the theory?	
4. Do scientists think it true?	
5. What do you think of the theory?	

二、书面表达

假如你是Alex, 你想向吴老师推荐Daniel担任班长。请先完成下表, 再根据表格信息写推荐 信,词数不少于80,可以适当发挥。开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Confident	
Clever	
Helpful	
	Never forgets the things he needs to do
	Often does extra work after school
•••	

A recommendation letter
Dear Mr. Wu,
I am writing a letter to recommend Daniel as our new monitor.
I think
I think Daniel is the most suitable person to be our new monitor. I hope that you agree with me.
Yours sincerely,
Alex

单元复习

-,	里马	负选择			
() 1	. Ways should be paid more	e attention	our study.	
		A. to to improving	B. to improving	C. to to improve	D. to improve
() 2	. It's terrible for him	all day long.		
		A. not to speak	B. not speak	C. without speaking	D. not speaking
() 3	6. Complaining is useless. Y	ou act	forget.	
		A. not only; but also			D. neither; nor
() 4	Mary	her brother like e	eating Chinese food. They	think it is delicious.
		A. Both; and			
() 5	her husband	her son is	so active as her. They dor	't like to talk much.
		A. Not only; but	Transi Basingkey		D. Neither; nor
() 6	. — The holiday was really	interesting	exciting!	
		— Yes, the l			
		A. or; but			D. and; but
() 7	—It is said that people	in the Year of the	e Dog are loyal. — Yes, it	true.
		A. born; may be		B. were born; may be	1
		C. born; maybe		D. were born; maybe	
() 8	3. — Which would you like	to drink, coffee, tea, or	r mango juice?	
			ive me a cup of water.		
		A. Both	B. Neither	C. All	D. None
() 9	Young people must be rea	ndy take	new challeng	ges.
		A. for; with		C. for; for	
() 1(). Qian Xuesen won high p		nis people because he de	voted all his life
		science.		•	
		A. from; to	B. from; over	C. by; to	D. by; over
() 11	. The high-speed railway	Shanghai	-	-
		quicker.			
		A. connects; to	B. connecting; to	C. connects; from	D. connecting; from
() 12	. After the traffic accident, se			
		A. sitting; /			
() 13	B. Huang Danian impressed			The state of the s
	,	technology.			
		•	B. the all; with	C. whole the; by	D. the whole; with
() 14	. Nora was ill last weekend			go shopping.
	6	A. but; and			D. so; or
() 15	. —Many people think wor			
	6		chefs (厨师) in the wo		
		A. I agree		C. That's not the case	D. Not at all
Ξ,	完刑	/ 填空	·		
		ou know the close relations	ship (关系) between per	rsonality and health? It is	believed that people
		ed into three types 16			r
		A people expect to do every			fast, get angry and
		18 . They are crazy about	ar a The contract of the contr		
	_				

				Unit		
don'their	Most of the heart disease patients are those with Type A personality. Type B people are gentle and calm. They don't pay much attention to success,20 they're often happy and satisfied. All these would be good for their21 Type C personality is also known as cancer (癌症) personality. These people are not confident. They keep their happiness or sadness to22 They have few friends, so they always feel23 Type C people have24 chances of developing cancer than others. To keep healthy, do not forget to try to develop your25					
() 16. A. by	B. because	C. so	D. with		
() 17. A. slowly	B. easily	C. loudly	D. carelessly		
() 18. A. likely	B. usually	C. quickly	D. easily		
() 19. A. position	B. money	C. gains	D. health		
() 20. A. or	B. but	C. and	D. so		
() 21. A. life	B. health	C. personality	D. communication		
() 22. A. themselves	B. everyone	C. anyone	D. someone		
() 23. A. tired	B. lonely	C. bored	D. excited		
() 24. A. few	B. a lot of	C. more	D. less		
() 25. A. health	B. work	C. study	D. personality		
三、	阅读理解					
	A					
	The best known quality of the	ne British is "reserve" (内	内向,矜持). A reserved p	erson does not talk		
very	very much to strangers (陌生人) or show their feelings. You may work with him for years without even					
knov	wing where he lives and how	many children he has. If	f they are on a train with a	stranger, they may		
travel many miles without starting a conversation. If a conversation does start, questions like "How						
old are you?" or even "What is your name?" are not easily asked. But they may be quite happy when a						
frier	friendly stranger or foreigner breaks the barrier (隔阂) down. Moreover, people of the North and West are					
muc	much less reserved than those of the South and East.					
	The British are also famous for their English modesty. They are not less proud than anybody else, but self-					
prais	praise is felt to be impolite. If a person is very good at tennis and someone asks him if he is a good player, he					

will seldom reply "Yes". He may give an answer like "I'm not bad" or "Well, I'm very fond of tennis".

The English sense of humour is also well known. "He has no sense of humour" is often heard in England. A sense of humour is an attitude (态度) to life. They have the ability to laugh at themselves when they fail or make mistakes. But they do not laugh at disabled or unlucky persons.

Finally, sportsmanship (体育精神) is also an important quality of the British. Football, tennis and many other sports were all first organized and given rules in Britain. Sportsmanship is the ability to obey the rules when they practise a sport, while also keep generous and calm when they lose the game. Moreover, sportsmanship is also shown in British life.

() 26.	Which is the most famo	ous quality of the British	1?	
		A. Reserve.	B. Humour.	C. Modesty.	D. Sportsmanship.
() 27.	Which of the following	will be used by the Brit	tish to start a conversat	ion?
		A. Where do you live?		B. How old are you?	
		C. A fine day, isn't it?		D. What's your name?	?
() 28.	When an Englishman sa	ys "I won the match onl	y because I was lucky",	, he means the following
		except			
		A. he feels proud of him	nself	B. he is not confident	
		C. he wouldn't like to s	how off	D. he is polite	
() 29.	Which of the following	is NOT true?		
		A. Humour is thought a	n important quality in E	Britain.	

- B. To the British, humour and sportsmanship are both their attitudes to life.
- C. The British show good manners even when they fail.
- D. The British have the ability to laugh at others.
-) 30. What is the article mainly about? (
 - A. The reserved British.

B. The British attitudes to life.

C. The British modesty.

D. The qualities of the British.

B

In modern times, everybody dreams of success. However, how can we achieve it? Some people believe that good luck is a key to success while others think that success depends on hard work.

Of course, successful people are better at taking advantage of (利用) their chances. But if he works little or just waits for help, he would never achieve success. So these personalities—confidence, diligence (勤奋), devotion (奉献), perseverance (坚持) are the main factors (因素) to success.

Confidence is the first key to success. Without self-confidence, people would be unable to get up after a fall. Thus, they would lose many chances for success. Confidence plays a main role in achieving success.

Diligence, another factor, means no idling away time. Hard work makes a fool wise and a poor man rich. It helps us when we are in trouble. If we waste our time now, our life will be a failure (失败). If we work hard now, we will be successful in the future.

Devotion is the third key to success. No matter what we are doing, we must be devoted to it. At the same time, if we want to do something well, we must love it. Only in this way can we do it best.

Moreover, perseverance is also important. Without perseverance, we are likely to give up in face of difficulties, and we would miss the beautiful scene of success.

In short, success is not something easy to achieve. People who dream of success must improve

the	mselves in these four aspec	ets (方面).		
() 31. The underlined exp	pression "idling away" n	neans "".	
	A. spending	B. wasting	C. sending	D. using
() 32. Which personality	is the most important ac	cording to the passage?	
	A. Confidence.	B. Diligence.	C. Devotion.	D. Perseverance.
() 33. Without persevera	nce, people will		
	A. have bad luck		B. be unable to ge	t up after a fall
	C. miss many beau	itiful views	D. give up easily	
() 34. Which of the follo	wing is NOT true if we w	want to be successful ac	cording to the article?
	A. We must work l	nard.	B. We must be dev	voted to what we do.
	C. We can't ask oth	ners for help.	D. We shouldn't g	ive up.
() 35. Which of the follo	wing is the best title for	this article?	
	A. Change your pe	rsonality	B. Factors of person	onality
	C. Factors of succe	ess	D. Importance of	personality
四	、填空			
A)	根据括号中所给汉语写	出单词, 使句子意思完	整、正确	
36.	Dinosaurs first	_(出现) about 230 mill	ion years ago.	
37.	We usually have lessons is	n a(固定的	J) order every day.	
38.	These pupils will be Youn	g(先锋) or	n Children's Day this ye	ear.
39.	Liu Wei lost his arms when	he was a little boy, but !	he plays the piano with h	his feet and has received high
	(赞扬) from	the art community.		
40.	Let's check the	(日历) to make a bett	er plan.	
B)	根据句子意思,用括号	中所给单词的适当形式	填空	
41.	This book offers	(practice) advice to	people with health prob	olems.

42. L	ove is the most	(power	er) thing in the world	l.			
43. N	43. Many students lose their points in their exams because of (care).						
44. D	44. Don't be so (patient) to the old. Talk with them as much as you can.						
45. N	lancy is such a	(live)	girl that everyone lik	es her.			
五、	根据汉语意思	完成句子					
		要么领先,要么落					
Iı	n the competitio	n, we					
			也们的工作要达到高				
			, so they need to w	ork			
48. 7	下仅他而且他年	迈的奶奶每年都约					
_			ney to poor children	every year.			
		你再耐心也不为证	过。				
	is a teacher, you		T-1-				
		对独自登山三思问	而行。		1. 1. 1. 1.		
	his accident car		1	about going c	limbing by himself.		
		(填写完整的单i		ام داده سه سه نصابه	ha assaulting remons with recor		
					be something wrong with your		
-					nakes people like you. Smile at		
					ry their b 54 to make the ends feel happy when you call		
			to the second of		56 with other people, you		
					uch. Finally, don't b 57 in		
					is a friend indeed. In short,		
					scuss something d 60 to		
			y important in their g	7			
T.							
			(53)		(55)		
	————— 书面表达	(57)	(58)	_ (39)	(60)		
		L) The president of	of the Students' Unio	n为题 介绍	学校学生会主席赵天。词数		
	_		尾已给出,不计人		于仅于王公工师起入。内奴		
				E 1320	\\\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		
	姓名	赵天	职务		学生会主席		
		自信	不怕当众演讲	聪明	物理竞赛得奖		
		谦虚	不炫耀	活泼	善于交流		
	性格	组织能力强	把学习和工作计	划得很好			
	有创造力 常为学校活动出好点子						
	结束语						
L		70.1		4-1 TI			
,	Zhoo Tierrie d	-	resident of the Stud	ents Union			
4	Lnao Han is the	president of the St	udents Union.				
	2 10 89 80 WHEEL SHAW	21 21 21	iob as our president				

Unit 2 Colours

新知速递



influence our moods 影响我们的情绪 bring peace to ... 给……带来平静 on their wedding day 在她们婚礼那一天 prefer warm colours 更喜欢暖色 remind sb. of ... 使某人想起…… green with envy 妒忌的,眼红的 be of some help to sb. 对某人有些帮助 make a decision 做一个决定 calm down(使)平静,镇静 depend on personal taste 取决于个人爱好 be used for celebrations 被用于庆典 get angry easily 容易生气 would rather do sth. 宁愿/更喜欢做某事 be painted blue 被刷成蓝色 represent sadness 代表悲伤 people in cold areas 寒冷地区的人们 cheer sb. up 使某人振作起来 hope for success 希望成功 require strength 需要力量 have difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事费劲 make sb. calmer/sadder 使某人更镇定/伤心 make sb. feel relaxed 让某人感觉放松 in ancient China/Europe 在古代中国/欧洲 get ... back 取回…… be dressed in blue 穿蓝色 feel a little bit stressed 感到有点儿压力

- 1. But there's nothing wrong with pink, you know. 但是你知道粉色没什么不好。
- 2. And I'm not sure if blue looks good on you. 而且我不确定你穿蓝色是否好看。
- 3. Do you know how many colours there are in a rainbow? 你知道彩虹有几种颜色吗?
- 4. This article explains what colours can do and what characteristics they represent. 这篇文章阐明了颜色能起什么作用以及它们代表什么样的性格特征。
- 5. It could be because the walls were painted blue. 可能是因为墙壁被刷成了蓝色的缘故。
- 6. People in cold areas prefer warm colours in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling. 寒冷地区的人们更喜欢在家里用暖色以营造一种温暖舒适的感觉。
- 7. Green can give you energy, as it is the colour of nature and represents new life. 绿色能给你能量,因为它是自然界的颜色,代表新生命。
- 8. Wearing red can also make it easier to take action. 穿红色也更容易采取行动。
- 9. True, but it depends on personal taste. 是的, 但这取决于个人品味。
- 10. Anyway, we should choose the colour which makes us feel comfortable. 不过我们还是应该选择让我们感觉舒服的颜色。
- 11. You may wonder if/whether it represents anything else. 你或许想知道它是不是代表别的东西。
- 12. Discover how the power of colours can change your moods and improve your life. 发现颜色的力量如何改变你的情绪,改善你的生活。
- 13. We promise that this therapy can help you change your moods, or you will get your money back. 我们承诺这个疗法能帮你改变情绪,否则你可以拿回你的钱。
- 14. People dressed baby boys blue in the hope that boys would be protected. 人们给男孩子穿蓝色,希望男孩会得到保护。
- 15. Maybe she feels weak, and that is why she is wearing red ... 可能她感觉虚弱, 那是她为什么穿着红色衣服的原因……
- 16. Red and white are a good match ... 红色和白色是很好的搭配 · · · · ·



1. 由that引导的宾语从句

动词know, think, believe, hope等常接that引导的宾语从句,从句使用陈述句语序, that 可以省略。

2. 由if 或whether引导的宾语从句

动词ask, see, wonder, find out等常接if或whether引导的宾语从句。此时,if/whether意为"是否",不能省略,宾语从句使用陈述句语序。

Period 1 Comic strip & Welcome to the unit



— 、	根据句意、所给汉语或首字母写出单词
	1. Of all kinds of cell phones, Samsung is young people's(最喜欢的).
	2. Zhalong is a great place for people to get close to(自然).
	3. She was so shy that her face became even(红的) when she was asked to sing a
	song.
	4. We are still not s if the plane has landed on some place.
	5. Is there anything w with your mobile phone? I called you but nobody answered.
	6. Which colour do you like, Jim, indigo or violet?
	7. Nowadays, pink is not only a colour any more.
	8. —Where is your little brother? —He's on his new shirt in the fitting room (试衣间).
_	儿童振力类技术的类语宫或对话,按它只有大块线上(一类工)
<u> </u>	从方框中选择适当的选项完成对话,将序号填在横线上(六选五)
	A. what they are B. like blue best C. how many colours are there in it
	D. right after the rain stopped E. the sun shone F. the colour of nature
	John: Hi, Mike. I saw a rainbow just now. Did you see it?
	Mike: Yes, I did. It appeared in the sky (1)
	John: When (2), it looked really beautiful. There are seven colours in a rainbow. Do you
	know (3)?
	Mike: Of course. They are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and er
	John: Violet!
	Mike: Right! I (4) What about you?
	John: My favourite colour is green.
	Mike: Why?
	John: Green is (5) When I see green, I will feel energetic.
	Mike: How about going camping tomorrow morning? It must be a fine day tomorrow.
	John: That's a good idea.
三、	短文缺词填空
	Dear Diary,
	This morning Hobo showed me two pieces of clothing. One was pink and the other was
	. He asked me which I wanted to ⁽²⁾ w I thought blue was
	than pink. Pink is a ⁽⁴⁾ g colour while blue is for boys. I ⁽⁵⁾ c
	the blue one. Hobo let me ⁽⁶⁾ t it on. He didn't ⁽⁷⁾ a with me. He thought there
	was ⁽⁸⁾ n wrong with pink. At that time, I didn't know what he meant. He let me choose
	first and helped me try it on. How ⁽⁹⁾ k Hobo was today! But when I ⁽¹⁰⁾ p on
	the blue one, I found it was a girl's (11) d! Hobo looked at me and (12) l out
	of breath. He said that he was not sure if blue looked (13) g on me. I was very angry! The
	pink one in his hand must be a (14) b style! What a bad e-dog Hobo is!

大 技能提升

阅读理解

School bus yellow is a colour that was used on school buses in North America in 1939. The colour is now known in Canada and the USA as National School Bus Glossy Yellow and was called National School Bus Chrome.

The colour was chosen because it attracts attention and is noticed more easily than any other colour. Scientists describe this as follows: "Lateral peripheral vision (外侧周边视觉) for finding yellows is 1.24 times greater than for red."

In April 1939, Dr. Frank W. Cyr, a professor at Teachers College, Columbia University in New York organized a conference that set up national school bus standards for the USA, including the standard colour of yellow for the school bus. It became known as "National School Bus Chrome". The colour was chosen because black words on that were easiest to see in the darkness of early morning.

In Sweden, yellow buses were used as postbuses by the Swedish Postal Service in the areas where there were few people from 1923 to 1991, since before "school bus yellow" was created in 1939, with the colour chosen because it was the traditional colour of the Swedish Postal Service, and as such was the colour used on both post boxes and vehicles. Other national postal services in Europe, including in Germany and Switzerland, also used yellow buses for the same reason, since long before 1939, and some still do.

School bus yellow is also the traditional colour of coaches and buses between cities in Hungary.

North American-style yellow school buses are being introduced in some parts of the United Kingdom. A similar shade of yellow was used in Santiago, Chile's bus lines between 1992 and 2007.

-) 1. What is the meaning of the underlined sentence? A. Yellow is much more difficult to be noticed than red. B. Yellow is much easier to be noticed than red. C. Yellow is better than red. D. Yellow is bigger than red.) 2. In which country/countries were yellow buses used as postbuses? (A. Sweden and the USA. B. Germany and Switzerland. C. Chile. D. Hungary.) 3. When was school bus yellow was created? D. Before 1993. A. In 1923. B. In 1991. C. In 1939.) 4. Which of the following sentences is NOT true? A. School bus yellow is now used in all countries in the world. B. Not all yellow buses are used as school buses. C. Now school buses in some parts of the United Kingdom use the same yellow as those in Canada and the USA.
 - D. National school bus standards for the USA were set up in New York.
- () 5. Why yellow was chosen for school buses in the USA?
 - A. Because yellow buses were used as postbuses, too.
 - B. Because black words on yellow can be seen easily on early morning.
 - C. Because countries in Europe chose yellow for their school buses.
 - D. Because it was known as "National School Bus Chrome".

Period 2 Reading I



基础检测

一、根据课文内容填写单词或词组,完成信息表

Color	urs	Moods
Calm colours	Blue	It brings (1) to our mind and body. It can also represent (2)
	(3)	It is also the colour of purity.
(4)	Orange	It represents (5)
colours	(6)	It is the colour of the (7) and wisdom.
Energetic colours	Green	It is the colour of (8) and represents [9] It is also the colour of envy.
colours	Red	It is the colour of (11) and represents (12) and (13)

二、	翻译下列词组	
	1. 让我们感到昏昏欲睡	2. 被刷成蓝色
	3. 给我们的身心带来宁静	4. 在婚礼上穿白色
	5. 更喜欢暖色来	6. 营造温暖舒适的感觉
	7. 对有所帮助	8. 做某事有困难
	9. 使得采取行动更容易	10. 让某人想起
	11. 希望成功	12. 累得难以动弹

三、用方框中所给单词和词组的适当形式填空

attention	IIIIIus	green	eithei oi	require st	rength
influence	create	whether	not only but	cheer sb.	up
		-			
Many studie	s show colours car	1 (1)	appetite (食欲). You r	nay wonder (2)	it is
true. I am a mothe	er of two kids. I war	nt my kids to love	e food, so I am always	trying to (3)	
eye-catching plat	tes of food for the	m. An attractive	e (吸引人的) meal is	(4) ab	out how
food tastes,	about how	w it smells and l	how it looks. Before	kids taste their fo	od, they see
it. An attractive	plate of food cate	ches their (5)	and excite	s their (6)	and
tongues for wha	t they will taste.	There are two	easy ways. You can	(7) us	se a lot of
different colours	s wo	ork with just on	e colour like red and	d orange. Some o	lays, I say
"It's Orange Da	y today because i	it's rainy and w	ve need something to) ⁽⁸⁾ !	" or "Today,
it's Red Day bed	cause we (9)	in our b	ody and mind." or "	Today is (10)	Day
because we are	celebrating spring	g!" However, I	never use just blue	or black. They n	nake them
lose appetite.					

大 技能提升

阅读理解

The Canadian red and white maple leaf (枫叶) flag is the National Flag of Canada. The Canadian flag shows a red maple leaf with 11 points on a white background, with red borders (边界) down each side. The Canadian flag is twice as long as it is wide. The white square with the red maple leaf in it is as wide as the flag.

The red and the white used in the National Flag of Canada were announced the official (官方的) colours of Canada in 1921 by King George V. Although the maple leaf did not have its official status as a symbol of Canada until the announcement of the national flag in 1965, it had historically been used as a Canadian symbol, and was used in 1860 in decorations for the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. The 11 points on the maple leaf have no special meaning.

In the early days, the Royal Union Flag, or the Union Jack, was still flown in British North America. In 1925 and again in 1946, the Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King tried to get a national flag of Canada accepted, but failed. In 1964, Prime Minister Lester Pearson asked a committee (委员会) to come up with a design for a new flag. The committee was given six weeks to complete its task.

The committee studied over 5,000 designs. The suggestion of a red and white single maple leaf design for the Canadian flag came from George Stanley, a professor at the Royal Military College. After a heated discussion, **they** finally decided on his suggestion.

() 1. If the National Fla	ng of Canada is 3 metre	es long, it must be	metres wide.
	A. 3	B. 1.5	C. 6	D. 2
() 2. When did Canada	have its own national	flag?	
	A. In 1860.	B. In 1921.	C. In 1964.	D. In 1965.
() 3. Which of the following	owing sentences is NO	Γ true according to the	passage?
	A. In 1925 and 19	46, the Canadian Prim	e Minister Mackenzie I	King failed to get a national flag
	of Canada acce	epted.		
	B. George Stanley	y, a professor from the	Royal Mil <mark>it</mark> ary College	, designed the National Flag of
	Canada.			
	C. The red and the	e white were announce	d the official colours of	Canada in 1860 in decorations
	for the visit of	the Prince of Wales to	Canada.	
	D. In the early day	ys, the Royal Union Fla	ag was accepted in Brit	ish North America.
() 4. What does the und	derlined word "they" ir	the last paragraph refe	er to?
	A. The officials of	f the government.		
	B. The professors	from the Royal Militar	ry College.	
	C. The members of	of the 1946 committee.		
	D. The members of	of the 1964 committee.		
() 5. The passage is ma	inly about	-	
	A. the designer of	the National Flag of C	anada	
	B. the history of the	he National Flag of Car	nada	
	C. the meaning of	the National Flag of C	anada	
	D. why the red an	d white single maple le	eaf was chosen as the de	esign for the National Flag of
	Canada			

Period 3 Reading II



— ,	根据	据句意和所给汉语写出单词		
	1. C	Children are easily(影响) by	their friends.	
	2. —	—I'm always afraid of speaking in front o	f many people. —I know the _	(感受).
	3. Pe	People from different backgrounds live in	(和平) in this are	ea.
	4. Ta	Taking care of a pet dog(需要	要) a lot of care and attention.	
	5. T	The fast development has(造	成) a lot of problems.	
二、	根据	据句意,用括号中所给单词的 <mark>适当形</mark>	式填空	
	1. M	My young brother has (diffic	ult) expressing himself clearly	
	2. If	If you have some close friends, you can sh	are your joys and	(sad) with them.
	3. W	What a terrible (decide) he m	ade! He shouldn't refuse the in	nvitation.
	4. H	He was a man of (wise) and o	changed the world a lot.	
	5. I'	I've lived in Nanjing for five years, but I'm	still not used to the	(hot) in summer here.
三、	根据	据汉语意思完成句子		
	1. 如	如果你在生气,蓝色能帮助你平静下来	0	
	If	If you are angry, the colour blue can		
	2. 他	他很活泼,跟人交流从不费劲。		
	Н	He is very lively and	with others.	
	3. 妣	她想知道穿白色衣服能否让人感到放松	o	
	SI	She wonders		
	4. 这	这些食物让我想起了我妈妈做的饭菜。		
	T	The food	my mother r	nade.

技能提升

一、阅读理解

"Different colours can affect us in many different ways," says Verity Allen. In her new programme *Colour Me Healthy*, Verity looks at the ways that colours influence how hard we work and the choices we make. They can even change our moods and influence how healthy we are.

"Have you ever noticed how people always use the same colours for the same things?" says Verity. "Our toothpaste (牙膏) is always white or blue or maybe red. It's never green. Why not? For some reason we think that blue and white is clean, while we think of green products (产品) as being a bit unpleasant. It's the same for businesses. People who design new products can use these ideas to influence what we buy."

During the programme, Verity studies eight different colours. She meets people who work in the colour industry, from people who design food packages (包装), to people who name the colours of lipsticks (口红). Some of the people she meets clearly have very little scientific knowledge to prove (证明) their ideas, such as the American "Colour Doctor" who believes that serious diseases can be treated successfully by the use of coloured lights. However, she also interviews real scientists who are studying the effects of green and red lights on mice, with some surprising results.

Overall, it's an interesting show, and anyone who watches it will probably find out something new.

- () 1. What's Verity's opinion about colours?
 - A. Colours help people choose products.
- B. Different people prefer different colours.
- C. Colours influence people in many ways.
- D. Some scientists know little about colours.
-) 2. What can you infer (推断) from Paragraph 2?
 - A. The knowledge of colours is important to designers and businesses.
 - B. Colours can help people choose the best products.
 - C. New products are popular because of their bright colours.
 - D. People should try products of different colours.

二、任务型阅读

In some areas of the world, the weather changes in autumn, making the air turn cold. During this time, many leaves also change colours. Why does this happen?

First let's think about why leaves of some trees fall off before winter. In winter, it would take a lot of energy and water for plants to keep their leaves healthy. But winter is cold, dry, and usually there isn't much sun. So some plants let their leaves go.

Now let's see how it makes leaves colourful?

Leaves are coloured by pigments (色素). The pigment that causes leaves to be green is chlorophyll (叶绿素). Chlorophyll is important for plants to make food using sunlight. During spring and summer when there is plenty of sunlight, plants make a lot of chlorophyll.

There are other pigments in leaves called carotenoids (类胡萝卜素). Carotenoids are yellow and orange. Anthocyanins (花青素) are other plant pigments that are only made in autumn. These pigments cause red, pink, or purple colours.

In autumn when it starts to get cold, some plants stop making chlorophyll. Instead, those plants break down chlorophyll into smaller molecules (分子). As chlorophyll goes away, other pigments start to show their colours. This lets beautiful yellows, oranges, and reds come through in autumn. This is why leaves turn yellow or red in autumn.

The colour change usually happens before the leaves fall off the trees. Why might that be? It takes a lot of energy to make chlorophyll. If the plants break down the chlorophyll and move it out of their leaves before the leaves fall, plants save energy. The plants can absorb (吸收) the molecules that make up chlorophyll. Then, when it's warm and sunny enough to grow again, the plants can use those molecules to remake the chlorophyll.

根据短文内容,填写表格(每空一词)

	Leaves change colours						
When	When The colour change usually happens before the leaves (1)						
Why Plants want to save energy to grow again in next spring instead of (2)							
	In spring and summer, there is (3) sunlight for plants to make chlorophyll, which makes plants (4) green.						
How	In autumn, it gets cold and plants stop making chlorophyll. Other pigments (5) carotenoids, anthocyanins start showing their colours. We can see colourful leaves then.						

三、微写作

本课介绍了颜色和情绪之间的关系,请结合自身情况,例如房间的颜色、自己的着装等,谈谈自己是如何利用颜色的。

Period 4 Grammar



夕 基础检测

— 、	用	适当的连词(that, if/whether)填空
	1.	Scientists believedolphins can save energy by swimming by the side of ships.
	2.	I am not sure the white sand beaches will be still there in a hundred years.
		I don't think you've forgotten the trip we went on last summer.
	4.	The little boy doesn't know the new teacher will like him.
	5.	It is certain light green can make our class more energetic.
		He still can't decide he will go to the party tomorrow.
二、	将	下列句子改为宾语从句
	1.	Can yellow bring people success?
		It isn't certain
	2.	Kitty will come to my birthday party.
		I hope
	3.	Do red roses represent love?
		Can you tell me?
	4.	Some college students in China have difficulty finding jobs.
		A recent report says
	5.	Have you been to Shanghai?
		The teacher asks
	6.	Is Mr. Li always willing to work extra hours?
		The interviewer is asking
	7.	A miss is as good as a mile.
		All of us know
	8.	Can I paint the walls of my bedroom blue?
		I don't know
	9.	Will the flight be delayed because of the bad weather?
		We wonder
	10.	Our favourite colours match our characteristics.
		I'm sure
三、	改	写句子
	A	fter reading the text, Simon plans to design a survey. Here are some of the questions.
	1.	Do you often notice the colours around you?
	2.	Does your school use yellow school buses?
	3.	Did your best friend wear blue yesterday?
	4.	Is pink your sister's favourite colour?
	5.	You will give me correct answers.
	L	ucy wants to do it, but she is busy cooking now. Please help her.
	1.	Simon wants to know
	2.	. He asks
	3	He wonders

	4. He doesn't know			
	5. He believes			
m	担据汉语亲用完成有了			
М.	根据汉语意思完成句子	华 了确心应目不同	拍手的	
	1. 那个运动背包很时尚,			
	The is		- 6.5 Table	
	2. 埃米不知道黄色在中国	国百代曾经是统治者	i 使用的颜色。	
	Amy didn't know	火之口且不大头不		·
	3. 保罗想知道颜色与情绪	百乙川定省有大系。		
	Paul wanted to know	k/t	7 HT 0	
	4. 你注意到穿浅色衣服的			0
	- mar - valent Mariana Mariana a - mariana a mariana a a a a a a a a a		can make people	?
	5. 我觉得穿什么衣服取得	尺十个人喜好。		
	I think what to wear	1 10 10 10 10 11 11 11 11	Jet 11 →	.
	6. 如今,互联网已经成为		一部分了。	
	Nowadays, the Internet			
	7. 中国人在春节更喜欢约	L色。		
	8. 你觉得颜色在很多方面	可影响我们的口骨用	一迁11112	
	6. 你见侍颜已往很多万里	可形列4亿月1日7日 市 日	11年91	
			+/1/10	
			技能提升	
完形	填空			
	Different colours stand for di	fferent feelings Red	for example is the colour	r of fire heat blood and
	People say red is an exciting a		_	
	ire engines (消防车). Orange			
		7. 1945		
	colour. They think orang			
	cheerful colour. Green is the			
				6 . Where there are warm
colou	ars and a lot of light, people u	sually want to be acti	ve. Those who like to be	with7 like red. The
cool	colours are black and blue. W	There there are these of	colours, people are usually	worried. Some scientists
say th	nat time seems to8 mo	ore slowly in a room v	with warm colours. They s	suggest that a warm colour is
a goo	od choice for a 9 or a li	ving room. People w	ho are eating or having a	rest do not want time to pass
quick	tly. 10 colours are bette	er for some offices if t	he people working there v	want time to pass quickly.
() 1. A. roads	B. ways	C. danger	D. places
) 2. A. sky	B. leaves	C. flowers	D. mountains
) 3. A. lively	B. dark	C. noisy	D. calm
() 4. A. moonlight	B. light	C. sunlight	D. stars
() 5. A. speak	B. say	C. talk about	D. tell
() 6. A. green	B. yellow	C. white	D. grey
) 7. A. the other	B. another	C. other one	D. grey D. others
(
() 8. A. go around	B. go by	C. go on	D. go along
() 9. A. factory	B. classroom	C. restaurant	D. hospital
() 10. A. Different	B. Cool	C. Warm	D. All

Period 5 Integrated skills



单项	页选技	圣			
() 1	. Jeans are comfortab	le and they can _	your T-shirts.	
		A. match with	B. fit	C. match	D. fir for
() 2	. So many kinds of C	Ds! I really can't	t decide	
		A. what to buy	B. which to b	C. to buy which	D. to buy what
() 3	.—Do you like yello	w or red, Mary?		
		— I do	n't like light colo	ours.	
		A. Both	B. All	C. None	D. Neither
() 4	. I don't like orange.	I'd rather	red.	
		A. wear	B. not wear	C. to wear	D. not to wear
() 5	.—I'd like the latest	hairstyle in the p	oicture. Can you make it for me	?
		I'll	take care of ever	ything.	
		A. No way		B. No problem	
		C. Here you are		D. Never mind	
			_	▼ 技能提升	
				1又形式走入	
— ,	听力	ל			
	第-	一部分 听对话,选	择正确答案(明	「两遍)	
	() 1. What does the	girl see?		
		A. (B. SEC	C
)	75	سرح
	() 2. What is Peter	's animal sign?	333	
	,	A	2 411111111 218111	B. 970	C.
					Contract of the second
	,				\$20 P
	(_	to wear for the party?	G A : 1.11
	,	A. A blue blow		B. A blue dress.	C. A pink blouse.
	() 4. What was the			C. Colour thoron
	,			B. Colours and minds.	C. Colour therapy.
	() 5. What does the		D. Ha supplies for a magazine	C. Ha is a bass
	44 —	A. He is a mo		B. He works for a magazine.	C. He is a boss.
		二部分 听对话和短		(明)四月	
	الار ر	-段对话, 回答第6-			
	() 6. What's the wo	ervous about the		
				test.	
		B. She doesn'			
	,		ver taken any tes		am a?
	(for getting more confident in ex	ams?
		 A. Talking wi 	ın omers.		

- B. Often taking tests.
- C. Using orange school things.

听一篇短文,回答第8—10小题,完成信息记录表

	Fou	ir types of perso	nality		
Red	You are a (8)	friend, but	ou don't like r	ules.	
Blue	You are good at (9)		ou like to be a		
Yellow	You want to be more	e (10)	and may care	little abou	t others.
Green	You are friendly and	l easy-going, but	you are boring	g.	
() 8. A. true		B. nice		C. bad	
() 9. A. makin	ig a speech	B. solving pro	oblems		king friends
() 10. A. organi		B. careful		C. suc	cessful
完形填空					
Home design is	s based on colours—	1 you'll a	ways have in e	every roon	n. Knowing how to
manage colour in yo	our spaces is one of the	ne first steps to c	reate rooms yo	u'll love t	o live in. Do you
	full of life? Or are you		· ·		
	colour is the key to n				
	there have been a nu			_	
	nile all of them are				
	ly only three kinds of		eed to4	about col	our in your home:
	nedium ones, and the		or with Thou o	ra tha littl	a spots of colour
	are the ones w				
2011 CARDON CONTROL - CONT	han painting your wal				
	hem the advantages of			nourrar sc	na, sinan colour
	r choices are generally			dinner ta	bles or
	r choices in this range				
	ger devotion than sma				
feeling of a space.					
The large colou	ar decisions in your ro	ooms concern the	walls, ceiling	s, and floo	ors. Whether you're
looking at wallpaper	r or paint, the time, _	10 and mor	ey put into it a	re meanin	gful. So it pays to
be sure, because you	u want to get it right t	he first time.			
() 1. A. somet	hing B. any	thing	C. nothing		D. everything
() 2. A. When	ever B. Wh	atever	C. Wherever		D. However
() 3. A. helpfu	ıl B. hop	eful	C. careful		D. useful
() 4. A. know	B. mal	ce	C. find		D. check
() 5. A. decision	ons B. adv	antages	C. ways		D. choices
() 6. A. less in	iteresting B. less	expensive	C. more interes	sting	D. more expensive
() 7. A. easily	•		C. difficultly		D. slowly
() 8. A. use	B. wor		C. discover		D. require
() 9. A. energe	-		C. relaxed		D. cheerful
() 10. A. place	B. bala	ance	C. effort		D. strength

Period 6 Study skills



-,	L速浏览航班信息,完成句子	
	. The departure (始发) city is The final destination (目的地) is	·
	. If you choose the Delta flights (Flight DL7001 and flight DL2341), you'll spend	hours
	and minutes in all.	
	. If you leave Shanghai for San Francisco, you can choose either Flight	or
	Flight	
	1. Flight options 1. Flights Shanghai - San Francisco - Salt Lake City, Total time: 15hr. 05min., US Airways	
	US6803 US7222	
	San Francisco 10hr. 45min. 2hr. 28min. 1hr. 52min.	
	Shanghai San Francisco Salt Lake City Pudong (PVG) US Airways San Francisco (SFO) US Airways Salt Lake City (SLC) 13:45 US6803 08:30 10:58 US7222 13:50 05 Mar 10hr. 45min. 05 Mar 05 Mar 1hr. 52min. 05 Mar Connection 2hr. 28min.	
	2. Flights Shanghai - San Francisco - Salt Lake City, Total time: 15hr. 05min., United Airlines UA858 UA6438	
	——————————————————————————————————————	
	Shanghai San Francisco Salt Lake City	
	3. Flights Shanghai - Los Angeles - Salt Lake City, Total time: 16hr. 34min., Delta	
	DL7001 Los Angeles DL2341 12hr. 05min. los Angeles 1hr. 49min.	
	Shanghai	
二、	文缺词填空	
	Do you believe in the power of colours? People (1) d the power of diffe	
	ng ago. Kehli, a therapist in London, has (2) p colour therapy for 15 years.	
	s that parents should learn about colour therapy too. If a kid has problem	
	eeping, then blue ⁽⁴⁾ w Blue is an excellent colour for pyjamas, bed clothe	
	also helps kids relax when they feel (5) s If a kid has (6) d con	•
	注注), the parents may use yellow in the study area. If a kid is being bullied (被欺负),	1
	ay dress him or her in red even though the kid would (7) r wear blue or pir	nk. Red can
	lp him or her gain confidence.	
	If you have more questions, call Kehli on 5557 3210. Kehli (8) p to hel	p for free

every Monday!

大 技能提升

阅读理解

Need Help Choosing and Using Colour in Your Home?

Choosing and using paint colours can be difficult for many reasons. The human eyes can tell differences between millions of colours yet, so the safest and the most popular colours in interior (内部的) paint are white and beige (米色).

Although there is nothing wrong with using white and beige, and there are correct ways to do that as you will see later in this page, **they** should not be used just because they are the wrong examples of safe choices.

When you want to decorate your home, you will find there are more than enough different colours in paint stores or your local Home Depot (家装市场). It will make it easier for you to have difficulty in making decisions, which may drive anyone to the safe shades of white and almost-whites.

The fear of choosing colours that do not work together, the wrong idea that matching colours takes some born ability you don't think you have, and the inability (无能) to imagine what colours will actually look like in your room may also make anyone have difficulty in deciding on colour.

Once you understand the basic rules of using colour and some "tricks" decorators won't tell you, you will have the knowledge and confidence to create a space that improves your life, brings the mood you want, and gets a lot of compliments (恭维) as well.

(1. We will see later in this page.
	A. white and beige is the best colour to paint your rooms
	B. some ways to use white and beige correctly
	C. something is wrong with white
	D. differences between colours
() 2. According to Paragraph 3 and Paragraph 4, will make people have difficulty
	choosing colours.
	A. paint stores or local Home Depot
	B. choosing colours that don't work together
	C. being unable to imagine what the room will be after the colour is painted
	D. being unable to making decisions
() 3. What can we infer from the passage?
	A. Decorators play tricks when decorating your home.
	B. Ask decorators to help you, and you will get compliments.
	C. Paint stores will drive you to use white.
	D. Never choose white or almost-whites.
() 4. The underlined word "they" refers to
	A. people B. white and beige
	C. correct ways to use white and beige D. wrong examples of using colours
() 5. We can find the short passage
	A. in a newspaper B. in a schoolbook
	C. in a fashion magazine D. on a website

Period 7 Task



基础检测

一、根据Part A填写单词或词组,完成信息表

	What she wears/carries	Colour	Meaning	Reason
A woman	A dress	Red	Power and (1)	Maybe she feels
in the picture	Shoes	3371-14	(4)	It could help her
1	A (3)	White		(5)
Millie's	She must feel (6)	and hope	s to change that.	
opinions	Red and white are (7)			

二、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

represent orange. she usua Susan is	sn't spend much colours ats power and The colour given	ch money of the Mo	on her clothes san goes to a When sh , maki	company. She always, shoes and (1) business talk, she of the goes hiking with fing her look lively and	She is good ften wears black be friends at weekends	l at ecause black s, she wears									
represent orange. she usua Susan is	sn't spend much colours ats power and The colour given	ch money of the Mo	on her clothes san goes to a When sh , maki	business talk, she of the goes hiking with f	She is good ften wears black be friends at weekends	l at ecause black s, she wears									
represent orange. she usua Susan is	colours nts power and The colour given	. When Sus	san goes to a When sh , maki	business talk, she of ne goes hiking with f	ften wears black be riends at weekends	ecause black s, she wears									
orange. she usua Susan is	The colour given	7es (4)	When sh	ne goes hiking with f	riends at weekends	s, she wears									
orange. she usua Susan is	The colour givally wears blue	/es ⁽⁴⁾	, maki												
she usua Susan is	ally wears blue				orange. The colour gives (4), making her look lively and cheerful. When she is at home,										
Susan is			ecause these	two colours offer a											
	-	rk, but she		ome time for her ho											
that we	should try to (6		1000	and personal lives."		1									
根据汉	语意思完成位	5子													
	是健康和活力		它代表了新	生命。											
2. 蓝蓝	的天空让人觉	记得很平静	、很舒服。												
3. 阳光	灿烂, 黄色让	我们想起	了温暖晴朗	的日子。		/									
4. 看,	草地上有许多	黑白相间	的牛。												
5. 虽然	蓝色和橙色是	是很不同的	颜色, 但是	平静的蓝色和明亮	的橙色是很好的搭	· 配。									

一、阅读理解

When you're packing for an adventure, what's the most important thing you'll need? If you don't want to get lost, you'll need a map! Or better yet, a GPS. What about other animals, how do

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they know where they're going?

While humans depend on technology to travel, some animals have something far more advanced. Some American scientists found that Chinook salmon (国王鲑) have a "built-in GPS" of the Earth's magnetic field (磁场). This means as soon as they are born they are able to direct themselves in the ocean (海洋). It acts like a big map inside their brain.

Scientists placed some baby salmon into a big swimming pool. To <u>simulate</u> the Earth's magnetic field, they put magnetic coils (线圈) all around the pool. Then, by changing the direction of the coils, the salmon began to change their own direction. They started to face in the direction of their ocean feeding area. This is a safe place in the ocean where salmon can find food to eat. When the scientists changed the coils to the opposite side, the salmon also turned in the opposite direction. Just by using their "built-in GPS", the salmon were able to find out the direction of their feeding area.

How did Chinook salmon get their "built-in GPS"? The scientists believe that their navigation (导航) skills came through evolution (进化). The fish that were able to reach the feeding area lived longer.

() 1. According to Paragraph 2, Chinook sal	mon	
	A. have their own magnetic field	B. learn directions from their parent	S
	C. can find directions in the ocean	D. have the same navigation skills a	s humans
() 2. What does the underlined word "simul	ate" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?	
	A. 模拟 B. 学习	C. 利用 D. 改变	
() 3. The article mainly talks about		
	A. the wide use of the GPS	B. the evolution of the Chinook salr	non
	C. the research of ocean life	D. Chinook salmon and their "built-	in GPS"
() 4. The article is probably from		
	A. a novel	B. a science report	
	C. an advertisement	D. a guide book	
並	而事状		

二、书面表达

就某品牌牛奶广告的其中一幅图用英语写一篇短文,词数100左右。

云	白色, 代表安宁, 也是牛奶的颜色, 白云看起来像
天空	蓝色,
太阳	黄色,阳光灿烂,
草地,山	绿色,代表 草地上有
观点	我认为这则广告(2—3句话)

	n see		

单元复习

- 、	单	项	选择			
()	1.	After a day's work, Danie	el feels tire	ed.	
			A. little	B. bit	C. a little bit	D. a little bit of
()	2.	White doesn't look good	you, but y	ou look cool	black.
			A. on; on	B. in; in	C. on; in	D. in; on
()	3.	Do you know	in a rainbow?		
			A. how many colours are	there	B. how many colours th	ere are
			C. are there seven colours		D. if are there seven col	ours
()	4.	Peoplealway	s have a cold and wet	winter.	
			A. live in Wuxi	B. in Wuxi	C. are living in Wuxi	D. to live Wuxi
()	5.	The green bag reminded the	he old man	the days when he was yo	oung.
			A. with	B. by	C. of	D. at
()	6.	Asking for help can make	it to solve	the problem.	
			A. easily	B. more easily	C. be easy	D. easier
()	7.	They asked me to go shop	oping with them. I don't	t like shopping, so I went	to the cinema
			A. instead	B instead of	C. too	D. either
()	8.	Jack was wit	h envy when he heard l	Mike had got a new bicyc	le.
			A. yellow	B. blue	C. red	D. green
()	9.	—Do you mind if I smoke	e here? —		
			A. No. The sign says: No	Smoking.	B. Well, I'd rather you r	not.
			C. It's kind of you to say	SO.	D. Why not?	
()	10.	Mothers like to	their babies in blue	or pink to make them look	cuter.
			A. wear	B. put on	C. be dressed	D. dress
()	11.	In ancient China, people s	set off <mark>fire</mark> works on Nev	w Year's Eve	that the loud noise
			could drive away bad spir	rits.		
			A. in order to	B. in hope of	C. in the hope	D. hope
()	12.	The boy looks	because his favourite to	oy is broken. Now he looks	at the
			broken toy with tears in h	is eyes.		
			A. sad; sadly	B. sadly; sad	C. sad; sad	D. sadly; sadly
()	13.	Tom wonders	his grandfather will c	ome next week.	
			A. where	B. if that	C. that	D. whether
()	14.	—What about going shop	ping at the weekend, N	ingning?	
			—The shopping mall is fu	all of people. I'd rather	at home.	
			A. staying	B. stay	C. to stay	D. for staying
()	15.	Both red and black repres	ent But I	prefer to wear red when I	feel tired.
			A. powerful	B. power	C. peace	D. peaceful
二、	完	形	填空			
	Ev	ery	body uses it. There is one	on my desk now. It is _	16 . Is there one on ye	our desk too? Can
you g	gue	ess	what I am talking about? I	t is a pencil.		
	8,		pencils are about 18 cer			
or w	rite	45	5, 000 words! One pencil n	nay be sharpened (削尖) several times <u>19</u> it	is too short to

write	e, yet we can buy one for	the price of an orange!	I think that pencils are ve	ery <u>20</u> .
	Pencils are made in many	different colours but ma	any people like yellow ones	s. There are more yellow
penc	ils than 21 colour. N	o one knows why people	e like yellow pencils. Some	eone once made a lot of
penc	ils. Half were yellow and l	half were green. A man b	bought them and 22 ti	hem for a long time. Then h
			cils, I'm sorry to say, are no	
They	are hard to be sharpened.	They don't write well. I	don't 24 any more g	reen pencils. I want yellow
			. The only difference was	
() 16. A. useful	B. yellow	C. a book	D. a ruler
() 17. A. Most	B. Few	C. Good	D. Only a few
() 18. A. form	B. cut	C. write	D. draw
() 19. A. when	B. which	C. before	D. after
() 20. A. common	B. special	C. cheap	D. expensive
() 21. A. any	B. any other	C. other	D. others
() 22. A. has used	B. used	C. wrote	D. drew
() 23. A. easily	B. easy	C. hard	D. hardly
() 24. A. need	B. want	C. sell	D. make
() 25. A. the same	B. different	C. yellow	D. useful
三、	阅读理解			
			A	
	In many cultures white o	often means something	positive (积极). A white-o	collar job, for example, is
the k	aind of job many people l	ook for, working with	your brain and not your ha	ands.
	White represents purity.	That is why doctors a	nd nurses usually wear w	hite uniforms. Women
wear	white on their wedding	day. Sometimes white	is used in expressions th	at are not good, like
"wh	itewash". At first, "white	wash" meant to paint	something with white pai	nt to make it look better.
How	vever, it means something	g different today: to hi	de or to cover up mistake	es or failures. A "white
elepl	hant" is another example	e. In ancient Thailand,	a white elephant was rega	arded as a sacred (神圣
的) a	animal, but it was very e	xpensive to keep. The	kings of those days gave	a white elephant to the
peop	ole they wanted to ruin (§	設掉). Once they recei	ved this holy, royal anima	al as a gift, they were not
allov	wed to sell or kill it. Toda	ay, a "white elephant"	means something that is	big, useless and unwanted
In A	merica, when people wa	nt to get rid of (丢弃)	their furniture or clothes,	they often have a "white
elepl	hant sale".			
() 26 Which of those me	oons something had no	?	
() 26. Which of these me	_		
	A. White-collar jo	US.	B. White uniforms	
,	C. Whitewash.	4	D. White elephant	sales.
() 27. Which of these is			
	A. It is not easy to			to wear on wedding days.
,	C. People do it wi			ng as a doctor or a nurse.
(ent Thailand would give	e a white elephant to some	eone he hated
	because			
	A. it would bring		B. it was expensive	
	C. it would kill the	•	D. it would ruin th	
(out people don't like it, the	
	A. it is a big eleph		B. it is to whitewa	
	C. it is a white ele	phant	D. it is a white ele	phant sale

() 30. The article is mainly about	
A. the different meanings of "white"	B. the history of some English idioms
C. the customs in ancient Thailand	D. colours and jobs
В	
A small boy at a summer camp received a bag of cool	kies in the mail from his mother. He ate a few,
and then put the rest under his bed. The next day, after lune	ch, he went to his tent to get a cookie. The
box was gone. That afternoon a camp leader saw another b	boy sitting behind a tree. He was eating the
stolen cookies! "That young man," he said to himself, "mu	ust be taught not to steal (偷)." He returned to
the group and found the boy whose cookies had been stole	n. "Billy," he said, "I know who stole your
cookies. Will you help me teach him a lesson?" "Well, yes	But aren't you going to punish him?" asked
the puzzled boy.	
"No, that would only make him hate you," the leader	explained. "I want you to call your mother. Ask
her to send you another box of cookies." The boy did as the	e leader asked. A few days later, he received
another box of cookies in the mail.	
"Now," said the leader, "the boy who stole your cook	ies is down by the lake. Go down there. Share
your cookies with him."	
"But he's the thief!" protested (抗议) the boy. "I know	w. But try it—see what happens." Half an hour
later, the camp leader saw the two come up the hill, hand i	n hand. The boy who stole the cookies was
trying to get the other to accept his knife. He wanted to pay	y for the stolen cookies. The other boy was just
refusing the gift from his new friend. He said that a few co	ookies weren't that important anyway.
() 31. When Billy first got the cookies from his mother	er
A. he ate a few of them himself	B. he gave some to the camp leader
C. he shared them with another boy	D. he hid them away right away
() 32. When might the cookies be stolen?	D. He ma them away right away
A. At noon that day.	B. The next noon.
C. The next afternoon.	D. A few days later.
() 33. Which of the following is NOT the camp leade	
A. To teach the boy not to steal.	B. To punish the boy for stealing.
C. To teach Billy to forgive others.	D. To teach Billy to share with others.
() 34. After the incident, the boy who stole the cookie	
A. steal again	B. hate Billy
C. make friends with Billy	D. give Billy a bag of cookies
() 35. Which of the following is the best title for this	
A. A clever boy B. A clever leader	C. A clever mother D. A bad idea
四、填空	
A)根据括号中所给汉语写出单词,使句子意思完整、	正确
36. He has(从事) as a doctor for three years.	
37. She has a close (关系) with her twin siste	
38. We must find the lost boy as soon as possible,	
39. Scientists around the world are working to	
40. Students should have a small English dictionary for	
B)根据句子意思,用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空	
41. We should think twice before making (de	ecide).
42. Without the teacher's help, I will (certain	

43. He pushed away the large stone with all his (strong).
44. If the writer didn't have any (person) experiences, he couldn't write such a wonderful novel.
45. The young man's (wise) and humour impressed all of us.
五、根据汉语意思完成句子
46. 如果你无法做决定,他的建议可能对你会有很大帮助。
If you can't decide, his advice
47. 白色和黑色是完全不同的颜色,却是很好的搭配。
White and black, but they are
48. 一你认为蓝色适用于卧室吗? 一当然。不过,这取决于个人喜好。
—Do you think? —Certainly, but it
49. 这台新电脑不工作了,我不知道能否把钱要回来。
The new computer I wonder
50. 我注意到这个三岁男孩毫不费力地表达了自己的意思。
I notice himself well. 六、短文缺词填空(填写完整的单词)
Colours can be warm (red, orange, yellow families) or cool (blues, greens, violets). Scientists have
found that, in fact, colour can even i 51 comfort level.
People who work in a warm coloured room (say a soft peach) actually feel that the a 52 in the
room is warmer w 53 those who work in cool coloured rooms (say a soft mint green) feel cooler,
even when the r 54 temperature in the rooms are the same.
Warm colours r55 you of sunshine, fire, and the glow of a hearth (炉火). They a56 your
attention and can c 57 strong feelings from love to anger.
Cool colours, on the o 58 hand, are the colours of oceans and lakes, grassland and forests. They
are comfortable and p59, relaxing and refreshing (耳目一新的).
For m60 about colours, moods, and feelings, scroll down to the next section for links to articles
about each colour family.
(51) (52) (53) (54) (55)
(56) (57) (58) (59) (60)
七、书面表达
根据下面要点提示,以Colours in our lives为题,写一篇80—90词的短文,可以适当发挥。
要点: 1. 我们生活在五彩缤纷的色彩世界当中, 我们要学会如何使用色彩。
2. 不高兴时,可以选择亮色来使自己振作起来;紧张时
3. 夏天,可以选择穿淡蓝色或白色等冷色调,这样会觉得凉爽一点;冬天
4. 在家里, 你可以
Colours in our lives
Colours in our lives