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Week 1 Unit 1 复习巩固

I. 单词默写

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 平均的 _____ | 17. 活着; 在世 _____ |
| 2. 一件物品 _____ | 18. 自然的; 天然的 _____ |
| 3. 产品 _____ | 19. 使警惕; 警告 _____ |
| 4. 斗士; 战士 _____ | 20. 保护 _____ |
| 5. 事实 _____ | 21. 化学物质; 化学品 _____ |
| 6. 科学家 _____ | 22. 令人厌恶的; 令人不悦的 _____ |
| 7. 感兴趣的 _____ | 23. 连接; 加入 _____ |
| 8. 笔记本 _____ | 24. 交流信息; 沟通 _____ |
| 9. 认为, 推断, 料想 _____ | 25. (使) 烧毁, 烧死 _____ |
| 10. 呼吸 (v) _____ | 26. 替换; 取代 _____ |
| 11. 纯净的 _____ | 27. 几乎不 _____ |
| 12. 气体 _____ | 28. 摧毁; 毁灭 _____ |
| 13. 释放; 放出 _____ | 29. 交流 _____ |
| 14. 氧, 氧气 _____ | 30. 自然界; 大自然 _____ |
| 15. 公顷 _____ | 31. 主要的; 最重要的 _____ |
| 16. 产生; 生产 _____ | 32. 卡车 _____ |

II. 短语默写

1. 对……感兴趣 _____
2. 也; 还 _____
3. 互相 _____
4. 环保斗士 _____
5. 生物 _____
6. 使……变得更漂亮以及噪音更少 _____
7. 在……的末端 _____
8. 喜欢呼吸纯净的空气 _____
9. 为……而感谢…… _____
10. 从空气中带走有害气体 _____
11. 将氧气释放进空气中 _____

12. 使整个班级保持健康活力 _____
13. 起 (……) 作用 _____
14. 通过产生一种化学物质保护它们自己 _____
15. 使树叶变得难吃 _____
16. 将它们的根连在一起 _____
17. 相互沟通 _____
18. 处于极大危险中 _____
19. 砍伐 _____
20. 几乎没有 _____

III. 句子默写

1. 每天,树木释放氧气并且去除有害气体,以便人们能获得纯净的空气。

2. 他爷爷的去世使得他非常悲伤。

3. 如今,人们通常通过微信互相交流。

4. 感谢你昨天帮了我一个大忙。

5. 你对打电脑游戏感兴趣吗?

6. 我不仅喜欢打羽毛球,也喜欢打篮球。

7. 让门就这样开着。房间里的空气闻起来太难闻了。

8. 没有医生的努力,这位老妇人将处于极度危险中。

9. 我们每年要砍伐或焚烧掉几百万棵树,但是我们却几乎不去补种它们。

10. 学生们可以自由地交换他们的想法。

11. 你应该戴上太阳镜来保护你自己不被强光照到。

IV. 词性转换默写

请根据提示完成下面表格。

原 词	词性/中文	英 文	词性/中文	英 文
1. pollution (n.)	(v.)污染		(adj.)受污染的	
2. science (n.)	(n.)科学家		—	—
3. interest (n.)	(adj.)感兴趣的		(adj.)有趣的	
4. living (adj.)	(adj.) 活着的, 存在的		(adj.)充满生气的, 活泼的	
5. noisy (adj.)	(n.)噪音		—	—
6. breathe (v.)	(n.)呼吸		(adj.)无法呼吸的	
7. produce(v.)	(n.)产品		(n.)生产	
8. nature (n.)	(adj.)天然的, 自然的		—	—
9. chemical (adj.) (n.)	(n.)化学		(n.)化学家, 药剂师	
10. danger (n.)	(adj.)危险的		—	—

名师点拨

- alive 与 living 的区别。alive 是形容词, 通常作表语 (be alive)。living 也是形容词, 一般放在名词前作定语 (living things)。lively 表示“生气勃勃的, 色彩鲜明的”。
- as well as 用于连接两个相同的句子成分, 如: The girl is beautiful as well as clever. 但是在涉及“主谓一致”时, 如: He, as well as his friends, enjoys playing computer games very much. 其中, as well as his friends 是插入语, 补充说明主语, 并不是主语; 而谓语动词的单复数根据前者, 用单数形式。所以, 记住“A as well as B”意为: 除了 B 以外, 还要 A (强调前者, 主语为 A)。

V. Write the correct *-ing* forms of these verbs (写出所给动词的 *-ing* 形式)

- argue _____
- see _____
- lie _____
- put _____
- begin _____
- travel _____
- pull _____
- rain _____
- carry _____

VI. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms (用所给动词的适当形式填空)

- Look! They _____ (dance) at the square.
- Kitty and her mother _____ (do) the housework now.

3. I _____ (practise) hard these days because I will have a big match next week.
4. It's 6:30. David _____ (watch) TV news in the sitting room.
5. What _____ she _____ (do) at 10 o'clock yesterday evening?
6. The Smiths _____ (watch) TV when suddenly the bell rang.
7. What _____ you _____ (do) when I called you yesterday?
8. Listen to those people. What language _____ they _____? (speak)
9. When I arrived at home, my father _____ (read) newspaper while my mother _____ (cook) in the kitchen.
10. I must leave now. My sister _____ (wait) for me at the school gate.
11. These books all _____ (belong) to us. They are not theirs.
12. The film has been on for a week, but I _____ (not think) it is interesting.

VII. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- () 1. We need to be careful with chemicals when using them. Which of the following words has the same pronunciation with the underlined part?
A. kitchen B. even C. breakfast D. break
- () 2. The government warned some factories _____ the air, or they will get punishment.
A. to pollute B. pollute
C. not to pollute D. not pollute
- () 3. _____, we arrived at Sichuan safely.
A. On the end B. In the end
C. By the end D. At the end
- () 4. Tom thanked his deskmate _____ helping him _____ his English.
A. for; with B. with; in
C. of; about D. on; at
- () 5. The child is lively _____ healthy and everyone likes him.
A. as well B. also C. too D. as well as
- () 6. — Tina, what do you think of our future life?
— The future? Well, I _____ we will work with robots in many ways.
A. know B. suppose
C. promise D. understand
- () 7. Reading is really good for us because it can give us knowledge and make us _____ happy.
A. feels B. feel C. feeling D. felt
- () 8. The cake tastes _____ and all of us want a second one.
A. delicious B. deliciously C. nasty D. nastily

- () 9. Mum, I am terribly sorry to have kept you _____ for such a long time.
A. to wait B. waiting C. wait D. waited
- () 10. No one can live _____ air or water.
A. with B. without C. haven't D. no
- () 11. A thick wool scarf can protect us _____ the wind in winter.
A. by B. to C. from D. with
- () 12. In ancient times, people had to hunt for food in order to keep themselves _____.
A. life B. alive C. living D. lively
- () 13. Trees can help us fight against different kinds of pollution, _____ air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution.
A. for example B. because C. though D. such as
- () 14. Listen! They _____ about *Running Man*, the TV show.
A. talk B. talks C. talking D. are talking
- () 15. She did a good job in the maths exam; she made _____ mistakes.
A. a little B. a few C. little D. few
- () 16. Not only John but also his sisters _____ good at dancing.
A. are B. is C. was D. has been
- () 17. He as well as his brothers _____ playing basketball, so they always play basketball at weekends.
A. like B. likes C. don't like D. doesn't like
- () 18. Neither my mother nor I _____ TV this time last night.
A. watched B. didn't watch
C. were watching D. was watching

VIII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用所给单词的适当形式填空)

- You must have drunk a lot of wine. I can even smell that in your _____.
(breathe)
- When the police came, the _____ were trying to run away. (fight)
- It is said that Port of Rotterdam is the biggest _____ harbour in Europe. (nature)
- Some young men were busy _____ with their relatives by WeChat to say "Happy New Year". (communication)
- Miss Lin put some _____ into the tube and mixed them carefully to show us the change. (chemistry)
- The weather forecast _____ the people about the coming typhoon this morning. (warning)

7. Here is a(n) _____ storybook for your children. Don't forget to take it to them. (interested)
8. Trees are very important to us because they produce oxygen which keeps us _____. (live)

IX. Put the following words in the right order to make sentences (连词成句)

1. deal with, we, these, more carefully, should, chemicals

2. warned, the police, to, not, the man, break the law

3. interesting, the, and, is, story, am interested in, I, it

4. are, millions of, there, on the Earth, living things

Week 2 Unit 1 专项提高

I. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (从方框中选择恰当的词并用其正确形式完成下列句子)

produce	dangerous	live	natural	fight
science	communication	chemical	pollute	breath

1. Stephen Hawking is known as the greatest _____ since Einstein.
2. I was eager to get away from the noisy cities and back to _____.
3. Mary is not sure if he is _____ or dead.
4. We should respect fire _____ because they save people and their belongings by risking their own lives.
5. As we all know, Apple Inc. is famous for its electronic _____.
6. Air _____ is one of the most serious social problems in Beijing.
7. It's necessary for both human beings and animals to _____ oxygen.
8. After that, they lost the chance to _____ with the audience.
9. Our Earth will be in _____ if we continue destroying the rain forests every year.
10. There is a newly-built _____ lab in our school. And we often do some experiments in it.

II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- () 1. The dish tastes _____ and has not any food additives (食品添加剂) in it. Every day it sells out quickly.
A. good B. well C. badly D. bad
- () 2. The APEC summit encourages more countries to try their best to fight _____ pollution.
A. in B. with C. of D. against
- () 3. Teachers are so great, because they are like candles, burning _____ and lighting the way forward for others.
A. they B. theirs C. them D. themselves
- () 4. Keep the door _____ and let more fresh air in. Then you won't feel sleepy.
A. opening B. opened C. open D. to open
- () 5. We should plant more trees in order to make Shanghai _____.
A. more beautifully B. more beautiful

- C. beauty D. beautifully
- () 6. If Judy is _____, she will go hiking with us next week.
A. good enough B. enough good
C. well enough D. enough well
- () 7. Though he failed his driving test many times, he never stopped _____.
A. to try B. try
C. trying D. tried
- () 8. Look! The baby _____ happily at you now because he _____ you are his friend.
A. smiles; is knowing B. is smiling; knows
C. smiles; knows D. is smiling; is knowing
- () 9. The food crisis is going to make us _____ the way we think about food.
A. changing B. changed
C. to change D. change
- () 10. Mr Ma as well as his friends _____ the cinema to see the film *Zootopia*. They may come back in four hours.
A. has gone to B. have gone to
C. has been to D. have been to
- () 11. I think good friends should help _____ when they are in trouble.
A. another B. the others
C. one another D. the other
- () 12. Thank you for your _____. It's very kind of you.
A. helping B. help
C. to help D. helped
- () 13. Mr Jones is the only person _____ after the plane accident.
A. live B. living C. alive D. life
- () 14. — English is very difficult for some students to learn.
— Don't give up. It's one of _____ languages in the world.
A. most important B. more important
C. important D. the most important
- () 15. — It is a heavy suitcase. Would you like me to give you a hand?
— _____. I am strong enough to carry it.
A. Yes, you could. B. Certainly.
C. No, thanks. D. No, never mind.

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required (按要求改写下列句子)

1. I suppose you have enough time to travel around the world. (改为否定句)

- I _____ you _____ enough time to travel around the world.
2. The bees can protect themselves by making a noise that we don't understand.
(对画线部分提问)
_____ the bees protect themselves?
3. Not only you but also your husband is friendly to me. (保持句意基本不变)
Your husband, _____ you, is friendly to me.
4. The two boys are sunbathing on the beach. (对画线部分提问)
_____ are the two boys _____ on the beach?
5. When the car crashed, your brother escaped being hurt. (改为反意疑问句)
When the car crashed, your brother escaped being hurt, _____
_____?

IV. Complete the passage with the words or phrases in the boxes (从方框中选择最恰当的单词或短语, 完成短文)

A. common B. simply C. chance D. share E. take turns F. drives

"Beep beep," goes the car horn (喇叭). You've got dressed, but you've not had time to eat breakfast. You run out of the front door, and jump into the waiting car. Inside, your friends say "hey" as one of their parents ___ 1 ___ you to school. This is daily car pool (拼车) to school.

Car pools are a ___ 2 ___ way of transportation for many students in the U.S. You, along with many of your friends, can fit in the car, and ___ 3 ___ the journey to school each day. Parents may ___ 4 ___ to drive you all to school.

What do friends do in the car? If you are late, you can eat the breakfast you didn't have time for at home. If you are behind on your homework, this is your last ___ 5 ___ to finish it before class. Some students ___ 6 ___ add to their sleep time before classes begin.

A. after class B. how much C. cycling D. in class E. responsibility

Besides walking or ___ 7 ___ to class, car pools are energy efficient (节能的) if you can't take the school bus. Instead of four cars taking four students to school each day, they can all squeeze (挤进) into one. Think of ___ 8 ___ gas that can save?

More importantly, car pooling teaches students valuable life lessons not taught ___ 9 ___. It can teach students about the social ___ 10 ___ of being on time. It can also teach them the social consequences (影响) of being late. If you're late, then all of your friends will be late, too.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

A. Decide whether the following statements are True or False (根据下列内容, 判断下列句子是否符合所给信息, 符合的用T表示, 不符合的用F表示)

<p style="text-align: center;">Harold Education Press Teaching Materials Center Jane Green</p> <p>Building 1, 17 Merimee Street, Hopetown Tel: 374-12943 Email: jane.green@haroldpress.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DEESIDE ANIMAL PARK</p> <p>Fun Day On Saturday Sept. 26th 10:00-18:00 Meet the animal · Rides · Displays DEESIDE ANIMAL PARK, NEAR SOUTHdene Tel: (024) 46364148</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Flight Information</p> <p>Date: 3rd July Destination: Milan Flight number: BA564 Departure: 11:30 Arrival: 14:35</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Zhonglu Hotel</p> <p>No. 2 Beisanhuan East Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100028, China Tel: (8610) 64622288 Fax: (8610) 64612502 Website: http://www.ctsplaza.com</p>

- () 1. The plane reaches Milan at 11:30.
() 2. If you want to buy English novels, you can call the number 374-12943.
() 3. If you travel to Beijing, you can live in Zhonglu Hotel.
() 4. From the information above, we can guess Jane Green is a bookseller.
() 5. Deeside Animal Park is not open on Saturday.

B. Cloze (完形填空)

Have you ever heard of gypsies (吉普赛人)? Do you know anything about their lives? Read the following and you will 1 the interesting world of gypsies.

The life of a gypsy is very different from yours or mine. Gypsy families usually live in tents or mobile homes, sometimes on the side of the roads, in forests, or in special fields designed for gypsies to come and stay. It is 2 for a gypsy family to travel all over the country, and even the world.

Surveys show about one million gypsies live and travel around the USA alone. Many speak English but some groups have their own language. Experts say it is 3 the language people speak in India.

The culture of the gypsy is very much focused on 4. Most times the children in a gypsy family do not even go to school. This is probably because of all the travelling. Going to school is not a big part of the gypsy culture anyway. A lot of gypsies are not even able to read or write because of it.

A gypsy family may have as many as ten children. The children in a gypsy

family will often learn different 5. They learn how to hunt for food, identify different plants in the wild, and cook from a young age. 6, gypsies learn to play instruments and dance at a young age. A lot of time is spent with music. I do not know if I would like to be a gypsy. I enjoy going to school very much, and I feel like I would have fewer friends if my family moved around so much.

- () 1. A. point out B. find out C. turn out D. fill out
 () 2. A. impossible B. necessary C. common D. uneasy
 () 3. A. made up of B. similar to C. familiar with D. responsible for
 () 4. A. education B. development C. honesty D. freedom
 () 5. A. skills B. subjects C. attitudes D. technologies
 () 6. A. Above all B. Also C. After all D. Instead

C. Complete the statement and answer the questions (阅读短文, 回答问题)

On any given day, during any time of the year, Central Park is filled with people from all walks of life—groups of teenagers, young professionals, vagabonds, parents with their children, and tourists. When visiting New York City, Central Park is the perfect place to experience the city's cultural diversity.

Central Park is located in the center of upper Manhattan. The movement to create this 840-acre park began in the 1840s after the public complained about the shortage of open green space in the growing city. In 1857, a design competition was held by the city and it was won by Frederick Law Olmstead in collaboration with British architect Calvert Vaux. Olmstead is, perhaps, the most accomplished landscape artist the United States has produced. Vaux and Olmstead promised to “translate democratic ideas into trees and dirt”.

At the time, the land chosen for the park was being used as a garbage dump. It was a swampy wasteland where debris covered the ground and pigs and goats ran wild.

The park was planned out and built between 1859 and 1870. It quickly became a playground for the people. The park features varied scenery for people to enjoy. There are rocky hills, wooded slopes, lakes and ponds. From simply sitting under a tree to walking along a trail, to flying a kite or roller blading, there is plenty to do in Central Park. And plenty of attractions.

Central Park has much to offer its daily visitors. For the young at heart, there is the Carousel, a merry-go-round with hand-painted Bavarian horses. Close by is the Conservatory Pond, where sailboat races are held every weekend in the summer.

One of the busiest areas of the park is the Sheep Meadow. A restaurant located there provides city workers with a peaceful lunch break, while the surrounding area attracts sunbathers, kite-flyers and many others.

At the center of the park is the Mall, which was designed as a gathering place for concerts and for other kinds of performance pieces. The original bandstand was replaced with a concrete band shell, where Dixieland and jazz bands, guitarists and saxophonists come to play.

Young people and old people alike enjoy the Central Park Zoo. The 5.5-acre “animal garden” gives visitors the opportunity to see endearing animals such as polar bears and pandas, penguins and North American river otters. Other not-so-endearing creatures, such as piranhas and pythons, can also be seen.

As the seasons change, so does the enjoyment to be had in the park. During the winter months, ice skaters, cross-country skiers and snowshoers frequent the park. In the summer months, people are seen row-boating, roller-blading, playing softball, playing tennis or just strolling through the park, grabbing a quiet moment before going back to work.

New York City is filled with people who live life at a hectic and grueling pace. Central Park offers them a break from it all. In this remarkable place a walk along scenic trails or a picnic lunch by the water provides a few moments of peace in an otherwise chaotic day.

1. Complete the following statement to tell the main idea of the article.

Central Park is a place to _____.

2. When was Central Park completed?

3. What can people do at the Sheep Meadow?

4. Why did the citizens of New York like Central Park right from the beginning?

5. How do you understand the underlined words in the article?

6. What features of Central Park do you think are the most important?

拓展阅读

In the late eighteenth century, Spain ruled Mexico. California also belonged to Spain. It was a vast place with **scattered** native tribes. Britain and Russia tried to move in on a land. Felipe de Neve was California’s governor. He thought a new town might help solve the problem. It would improve Spain’s claim to the land. Food could be grown there for Spain’s troops. Up to that time, food had to be brought in by ship. De Neve chose a site on a low plain. It was by the ocean and on the Los Angeles River.

Finding settlers for the new town was a problem. People did not want to go there, even for free land and **livestock**. The search for settlers took months. At last, de Neve found 12 families. They were Native Americans, Africans, **Spaniards**, and people of mixed race. In 1781 they reached the site. They named it El Pueblo de Reina de Los Angeles.

Then look at the exit of the park from the statue. That's correct. The distance appears to be shorter entering the park than going out. The purpose is to keep guests from wanting to take the long walk out.

Birthday fun

If you visit Disneyland on your birthday, be sure to tell the person at the gate that it's your big day. You'll be sent to City Hall where you'll be presented with a special sticker by cast members, letting everyone know it's your birthday. You may also be able to score special items from other cast members throughout the park, so it's certainly worth a try!

The music never stops

Visitors like the music and sounds in the park. Did you know the music never stops at the park? Even when the park is closed, the music and sounds are kept on going. Some believe it costs too much for Disney to keep turning off the music and then restarting it each day. But the truth is that it helps some workers clean up after 2 a.m.!

Club 33

"Club 33" is the only place in Disneyland that provides guests with alcoholic beverages. Club 33 members and their guests get free entrance to Disneyland so long as they have a meal at Club 33 on the day of their visit.

1. There are _____ amusing secrets about Disneyland mentioned in this passage.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
2. _____ makes the distance going out of the park seem to be longer.
A. The "partner" statue B. The gate of the park
C. The construction along the street D. The music in the park
3. If you tell the staff it's your birthday, you will _____.
A. get free entrance to Disneyland
B. be given a special gift at the City Hall
C. be taken to Club 33 and have a meal
D. let everyone in the park know your name
4. The music never stops at the park because _____.
A. visitors like the music and the sounds very much
B. it's difficult to shut off the music and the sounds
C. Disneyland has to pay a lot to restart the music every day
D. it may keep some late night workers awake and full of energy
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. You won't have special fun in Disneyland on your birthday unless you tell the person about it at the gate.
B. Club 33 members may go into the park for free the same day if they have a meal there.

C. The Disneyland Park is open to the visitors all day and night.

D. The effect that Disneyland creates in Main Street is to keep visitors from leaving.

B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (根据短文意思,用首字母填空) (5分)

It's not easy to forgive someone who has ever hurt you or made you disappointed. H 1, several new studies say that it could be good for your health. When you think of forgiveness, you probably don't think of it as a health or medical problem. But studies p 2 that something like anger can change your well-being (身心状况).

When cartoon characters like the Incredible Hulk get angry, they change colours and often get special power. In the real w 3, anger is less obvious. Scientists say anger can be harmful to your physical and mental health. Two new studies seem to show the s 4 idea. The studies find that people who are able to forgive feel less stress, less back pain, and less depression. They also have fewer headaches, l 5 blood pressure, and fewer problems on sleeping. So it doesn't matter whether your anger is caused by the traffic or other things. Learning to let it go is important. Furthermore, it's a way of making peace with yourself about what happened in the past.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

C. Answer the questions (阅读短文,回答问题) (5分)

Last year, Clement Blain decided to leave France. He wanted to travel around Europe, but he said, "I didn't have so much money. When I discovered CouchSurfing — that was wonderful, I realized that all over the world people are ready to meet, to host, and to share. The money issue wasn't a limit anymore." After spending five months visiting 12 countries, Blain continues to experience Europe one couch at a time.

CouchSurfing is an online hospitality (好客) network with almost 2 million members. All you need is an empty couch in your home to host a "CouchSurfer". On the road, you can send a request to members after looking at their profiles (个人资料). If someone accepts your request, you can stay with him or her for free.

Instead of money, guests and hosts exchange hospitality, gifts, stories and cultures. Lia Sastra, a CouchSurfer in Indonesia, feels that through CouchSurfing: "You can meet and share your own stories and cultures through a link named trust."

Trust builds when CouchSurfers interact with each other online and meet in person. To get started, build a profile and post in the online forums. Meet the CouchSurfers in your area by attending a local meeting. Offer to show travelers around your city. That's what CouchSurfers did for Studio Classroom teacher Ryan Batdorf on a trip to Singapore. Batdorf says, "They taught me many interesting things about Singapore. They showed me things I would never have found on my own, like amazing Indian food in Chinatown."

When you're ready to host, you can indicate that on your profile. People will begin

to send you requests. Read their profiles and the references other CouchSurfers have posted about them. With the information, you can decide if you want to host a person or not.

Hosts and CouchSurfers often discover that the experience changes them. Blain says, "I think CouchSurfing is a good way to have an open mind. Maybe the best one I know."

1. Clement Blain wanted to travel around Europe with much money, didn't he?

2. How many members does CouchSurfing have?

3. Does one need to pay money if someone accepts his request?

4. Where did Ryan Batdorf go as a CouchSurfer?

5. Do you want to be a CouchSurfer? Why or why not?

II. Writing (写作) (10分)

Write at least 80 words to the announcer of your school broadcast to give others the information of the activity. Here is an advertisement. You can get something you need in your passage.

<p>Summer Evening Parties Parties for Junior School Students Only Date: Saturday July 15th Sunday July 16th Place: No.1 Children's Palace Time: 18:00—21:00 Cost: ¥10 each Bring your friends Buy 3 tickets at a time and get a T-shirt</p>

Good news! _____

参考答案和听力文本

Week 1

I. 单词默写

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. average | 12. gas | 23. join |
| 2. item | 13. release | 24. communicate |
| 3. product | 14. oxygen | 25. burn |
| 4. fighter | 15. hectare | 26. replace |
| 5. fact | 16. produce | 27. hardly |
| 6. scientist | 17. alive | 28. destroy |
| 7. interested | 18. natural | 29. exchange |
| 8. notebook | 19. warn | 30. nature |
| 9. suppose | 20. protect | 31. main |
| 10. breathe | 21. chemical | 32. lorry |
| 11. pure | 22. nasty | |

II. 短语默写

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. be interested in | 11. release oxygen into the air |
| 2. as well as | 12. keep the whole class healthy and alive |
| 3. one another | 13. do the job of ... |
| 4. pollution fighters | 14. protect themselves by producing a chemical |
| 5. living things | 15. make the leaves taste nasty |
| 6. make ... more beautiful and less noisy | 16. join their roots together |
| 7. on the end of ... | 17. communicate with one another |
| 8. enjoy breathing pure air | 18. be in great danger |
| 9. thank ... for ... | 19. cut down |
| 10. take harmful gases from the air | 20. hardly any |

III. 句子默写

- Every day trees release oxygen and remove harmful gases so that people can get pure air.
- His grandpa's death made him very sad.
- Nowadays, people usually communicate with one another by WeChat.
- Thank you for helping me a lot yesterday.
- Are you interested in playing computer games?
- I enjoy playing basketball as well as badminton.
- Leave the door open. The air in the room smells nasty.
- Without the help of the doctor, the old lady will be in great danger.
- We cut down and burn millions of trees every year, but we replace hardly any of them.
- Students can exchange their ideas freely.
- You should put on the sunglasses to protect yourself from the strong light.

IV. 词性转换默写

原 词	词性/中文	英 文	词性/中文	英 文
1. pollution (<i>n.</i>)	(<i>v.</i>)污染	pollute	(<i>adj.</i>)受污染的	polluted
2. science (<i>n.</i>)	(<i>n.</i>)科学家	scientist	—	—

(续表)

原 词	词性/中文	英 文	词性/中文	英 文
3. interest (<i>n.</i>)	(<i>adj.</i>)感兴趣的	interested	(<i>adj.</i>)有趣的	interesting
4. living (<i>adj.</i>)	(<i>adj.</i>) 活着的, 存在的	alive	(<i>adj.</i>)充满生气的, 活泼的	lively
5. noisy (<i>adj.</i>)	(<i>n.</i>)噪音	noise	—	—
6. breathe (<i>v.</i>)	(<i>n.</i>)呼吸	breath	(<i>adj.</i>)无法呼吸的	breathless
7. produce(<i>v.</i>)	(<i>n.</i>)产品	product	(<i>n.</i>)生产	production
8. nature (<i>n.</i>)	(<i>adj.</i>)天然的, 自然的	natural	—	—
9. chemical (<i>adj.</i>)(<i>n.</i>)	(<i>n.</i>)化学	chemistry	(<i>n.</i>)化学家, 药剂师	chemist
10. danger (<i>n.</i>)	(<i>adj.</i>)危险的	dangerous	—	—

- V. 1. arguing 2. seeing 3. lying 4. putting 5. beginning 6. travel(l)ing 7. pulling
8. raining 9. carrying
- VI. 1. are dancing 2. are doing 3. am practising 4. is watching 5. was, doing
6. were watching 7. were, doing 8. do, speak 9. was reading, was cooking
10. is waiting 11. belong 12. don't think

【重点详解】

11. 表示存在的状态的动词是不能用于现在进行时的, 类似的动词除了belong (to) 以外, 还有 contain, have, own, appear, lie, exit, seem等。
12. 表示心理状态、情感的动词是不能用于现在进行时的, 类似的动词除了think 以外, 还有 want, know, understand, believe, mean, like, love, hate, prefer等。

- VII. 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. D
14. D 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. D

【重点详解】

2. warn sb. (not) to do sth. 警告某人(不)要做某事, 其中(not) to do sth. 部分作宾语补足语, 类似warn这样用法的词还有ask, tell等。
3. 辨析: in the end=at last 最后, 终于
at the end of+时间/地点 在(时间)的末尾/在(地点)的尽头
by the end of+过去的时间 到(过去的某个时间)为止, 多用于过去完成时
on the end of+sth. 在某物的一头上
4. thank sb. for sth./doing sth. 意为“因(做)某事而感谢某人”, help sb. with sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”, 在此处注意固定搭配。
7. make用作及物动词, 意为“使; 让”, 在主动语态中其后要跟省略to的不定式作宾语补足语, 所以

make sb./sth. do sth. 是“使/让某人(物)做某事”,相当于“let sb./sth. do sth.”

9. keep+sb./sth.+doing的用法,表示“让某人(物)一直做……”,强调动作的持续性。而另一种用法keep sb./sth.+adj.,意为“使某人(物)处于某种状态(情况)”,此处考查的是前者的用法,故选择B。
16. “not only A but also B”:不仅A,而且B(强调后者,主语为B)。本题中强调主语“his sisters”,故选择A。
17. “A as well as B”:除了B外,还有A(强调前者,主语为A)。本题中强调主语“he”,所以先排除A,C;题目中还有一句,意为“所以他们每周末去打球”,所以最后选B。
18. “neither A nor B”:既不是A,也不是B(强调后者,主语为B)。本题中强调主语“I”,所以排除C;句中时间“this time last night”提示用过去进行时,故选D。

- VIII. 1. breath 2. fighters 3. natural 4. communicating 5. chemicals 6. warned 7. interesting
8. alive
- IX. 1. We should deal with these chemicals more carefully.
2. The police warned the man not to break the law.
3. The story is interesting and I am interested in it.
4. There are millions of living things on the Earth.

Week 2

- I. 1. scientist 2. nature 3. alive 4. fighters 5. products 6. pollution 7. breathe
8. communicate 9. danger 10. chemistry
- II. 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. B 13. C
14. D 15. C

【重点详解】

4. keep+n.+adj. 意为“使某物处于某种状态”,在此处只有open是形容词,意为“开着的”,选C;所以整句句子意为“使门开着,让更多的新鲜空气进入。那么你就不乏困了。”
6. enough作副词时,意思是“足够地;充足地”,置于被修饰的形容词或副词之后,所以先去掉B和D。从句意上判断,是指“如果Judy身体足够好的话,她就下周跟我们去远足。”而well作为形容词,意为“健康的”,故选C。

- III. 1. don't suppose, have 2. How can 3. as well as 4. What, doing 5. didn't he
- IV. 1. F 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. B 9. D 10. E
- V. A. 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F
B. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. B
C. 1. please everyone
2. In 1870.
3. People can have a peaceful lunch at the restaurant there. Sunbathers, kite-flyers and many other people enjoy the surrounding area.
4. Because it had many different attractions for them.
5. It means anyone who feels young.
6. (For reference) Varied scenery and plenty of attractions.

拓展阅读

- A. 1. 分散的 2. 牲畜 3. 西班牙人 4. 授予 5. 果园
B. 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C