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Module 1

Unit 1

Exercise 1 for Phonetics and Vocabulary

I. Complete the words with their English meanings given (根据英文解释写出单词, 首字母已给)

1. h_____ almost not
2. r_____ take the place of
3. p_____ clean and not mixed
4. m_____ the most important
5. s_____ think something to be true or possible

II. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols (根据音标写出单词)

1. It's surprising that the _____ /'ævəri:dʒ/ age of trees is about 4,000 years.
2. The room was filled with smoke, and it was becoming difficult to _____ /brɪð/.
3. WeChat makes it easier for us to _____ /ɪks'teɪndʒ/ information almost everywhere.
4. The police arrested several men, who were later _____ /rɪ'li:st/.
5. I'll _____ /rɪ'peə/ the glass that I broke as soon as possible.

III. Translate the phrases or sentences into English (将下列词组或句子译成英语)

1. 活着的物种 _____
2. 大朵芬芳四溢的花丛 _____
3. 以……闻名 _____
4. 平均年龄 _____
5. 上海市花 _____
6. 搜集有关污染的课题资料 _____
7. 最后 (可用于将来时) _____
8. 在……末 (可指时间或空间) _____
9. 到……末, 为止 (用于时间) _____
10. 在……末端, 末梢 _____
11. 她正在就有关树木的问题采访一位科学家。

12. 它们使街道变得更美、更安静。

13. 一公顷半的树木能产生足够的氧气,供你们一个班的学生健康地生活一整年。

14. 树木除了净化空气外,还能使空气变得凉快。

15. 三棵树所能产生的降温作用相当于十五台空调运转一整天。

IV. Choose and fill in the blanks (选择适当的单词,用其适当形式填空)

1. live v. 居住 living *adj.* 活着的 alive *adj.* 活的,不用于名词前 lively *adj.* 活泼的

- ① My parents just _____ across the street from the Browns'.
- ② She is one of the greatest _____ actresses in our country.
- ③ Trees provide fresh air to keep people _____ and healthy.
- ④ This building is located next to a _____ and busy port (港口).

2.

chemical *adj.* 化学上的 chemicals *n.* 化学物质
chemistry *n.* 化学 chemist *n.* 药剂师,化学家

- ① They use some _____ ways to make the soil look better.
- ② In Britain, people can buy some beauty products in a _____.
- ③ We'll learn the science of _____ in Grade Nine.
- ④ They add some poisonous _____ to the ingredients in order to make food more delicious.

3.

science *n.* 科学 scientist *n.* 科学家 scientific *adj.* 科学的

- ① Encyclopedias, history books and _____ books are non-fiction books.
- ② We should learn _____ farming.
- ③ Quite a lot of Chinese _____ work on the South Pole.
- ④ These businessmen made their decisions based on _____ research.

4.

noise *n.* 噪音 noisy *adj.* 嘈杂的 noisily *adv.* 喧闹地

- ① I didn't sleep well because of the _____ of the traffic.
- ② It's so _____ outside that we can't hear the teacher's words clearly.
- ③ David always blows his nose _____.

5. fact *n.* 事实,真相 factor *n.* 原因,因素
- ① We have duty to provide _____ for our readers.
② Price is the deciding _____ for us to buy a house.
6. know *v.* 知道 unknown *adj.* 不知名的 well-known *adj.* 知名的
- ① As we all _____, the Great Wall is one of the most famous wonders in the world.
② An _____ woman won the tennis competition. Where does she come from?
③ Wang Yaping, the Chinese woman astronaut, is _____ in China.
7. product *n.* 产品 producer *n.* 生产者,制作人 produce *v.* 制造,生产
- ① This book was the _____ of many years' hard work.
② How did this factory _____ around 100 cars per hour?
③ This country is one of the leading oil _____.
8. thank *v.* 感谢 thankful *adj.* 感激的
- ① My daughter _____ her uncle for the nice present yesterday.
② I'm _____ to have made such progress.
9. main *adj.* 主要的 mainly *adv.* 主要
- ① The _____ reason for my living in Shanghai is the friendly people around.
② My mum doesn't like going out much, _____ because she has to look after the whole family.
10. nature *n.* 自然界 natural *adj.* 自然的
- ① All these materials can be found in _____.
② He was born with the _____ ability with figures.

Exercise 2 for Grammar

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- () 1. Sam's learning a second foreign language. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word?
A. /'fɔ:rn/ B. /'fɔ:ri:n/ C. /'fəʊrən/ D. /'fɔ:rən/
- () 2. Trees help to fight all kinds of pollution, _____ the air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution.
A. because B. for example C. though D. such as

- () 3. Each worker is provided _____ a bar of soap before he goes to the factory canteen.
A. to B. with C. of D. in
- () 4. This morning Mum made me _____ my shoes because they were so dirty.
A. clean B. to clean C. cleaning D. cleaned
- () 5. The soup tastes _____ and we all want to have some more.
A. delicious B. deliciously C. nasty D. nastily
- () 6. The government warned some factories _____ the water again, or they will be punished.
A. pollute B. to pollute C. not pollute D. not to pollute
- () 7. We should try our best to fight _____ pollution.
A. with B. for C. of D. against
- () 8. Let's begin our interview _____. There is only five minutes left.
A. hardly B. slowly C. quickly D. politely
- () 9. Our English teacher's _____ is very sweet. Do you think so?
A. sound B. noise C. voice D. sing
- () 10. People all over the world are thankful _____ the Red Cross organizations.
A. for B. with C. to D. by

II. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper tenses (用动词的适当时态填空)

- My younger daughter _____ always _____ (change) her mind.
- Our classmates _____ (play) volleyball in the gym. I know they _____ (have) an exciting match next week.
- The little boy _____ forever _____ (make) the same mistake.
- They _____ (talk) loudly when the scientist came in. The teacher _____ (be) very angry.
- The man jumped off the train as soon as it _____ (stop).
- I don't know what he _____ (do) at present.
- Take the raincoat. It _____ (rain) now.
- I _____ (wait) for an important phone call. Go without regarding me.

III. Rewrite the sentences (改写句子)

- The recycling plant helps make sure less rubbish goes into landfills by recycling them into new things. (① 对画线部分提问; ② 将画线部分改成否定形式)
 - _____ the recycling plant help make sure less rubbish goes into landfills?
 - The recycling plant helps make sure less rubbish goes into landfills _____ recycling them into new things.
- Air pollution does harm to people's health. (保持句意基本不变)

- Air pollution _____ to people's health.
3. Thank you for your invitation. (保持句意基本不变)
Thank you for _____.
4. Mr. Robinson is a very careful scientist. (改成感叹句)
_____ Mr. Robinson does his work!
5. Judy is interviewing Ray. (改成反意疑问句)
Judy is interviewing Ray, _____.
6. The river is becoming dirtier because the factory nearby is polluting it. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the river becoming dirtier?
7. My sister has written the shopping list. (用现在进行时改写)
My sister _____ the shopping list.
8. His assistant as well as he is friendly to me. (保持句意基本不变)
Not _____ but also _____ is friendly to me.

Exercise 3 for Reading

I. Read and choose the best answer (阅读短文, 选择最恰当的答案)

Is food part of the holidays?

Liao: I think there is a really close connection between festivals and food. My dad is a businessman. He travels on business a lot. He even has to travel during holidays, like the Mid-Autumn Festival. But he once told me that as long as he can eat my mom's homemade mooncakes, he can feel like he's at home with us.

Zhang: Eating mooncakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival drives me crazy! I really don't like the taste of mooncakes, but Mom forces me to eat them every year. But as I eat more mooncakes, I start to hate the holiday! This holiday should be held to celebrate some special person or event, not a food. I don't want this tasteless food to ruin my holiday anymore.

Chen: In my opinion, eating traditional food during holidays is part of our culture. I remember one time during the Lantern Festival, my parents were too busy to bring home any sweet dumplings. Although we still lit up our rabbit lantern that night, I still felt like we didn't completely celebrate the festival, since we didn't have any dumplings.

Yuan: In the past, people would usually save precious food for special days. But now, we can eat it whenever we want. I don't think it is important to eat traditional food during holidays anymore. We can still do some other things to celebrate, such as watching the moon during the Mid-Autumn Festival or remembering Qu Yuan during the Dragon Boat Festival.

- () 1. According to Liao, _____.
- A. festivals are closely connected to food
 B. the Mid-Autumn Festival should be held to celebrate some special person or event, not a food
 C. it's not important to eat traditional food during holidays
 D. the taste of mooncakes is not good enough
- () 2. _____ hates eating mooncakes.
- A. Liao B. Zhang C. Chen D. Yuan
- () 3. Chen thinks _____.
- A. traditional food is tasteless
 B. holidays aren't complete without traditional food
 C. family reunions are an important part of the holidays
 D. traditional food means little to us these days
- () 4. _____ thinks people can do many other activities other than eating traditional food.
- A. Liao B. Zhang C. Chen D. Yuan
- () 5. _____ agree that food is a part of the holidays.
- A. Liao and Zhang B. Liao and Chen
 C. Zhang and Yuan D. Chen and Yuan
- () 6. Where can you probably find the passage?
- A. In a school newspaper.
 B. In an advertisement brochure.
 C. On a notice board.
 D. In a film review.

II. Read the passage and choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词组完成短文)

Judy collects some ideas on how to be a fighter against pollution to protect the environment of our earth. Here are some of them.

For your next birthday, instead of another toy animal, why not ask your friends and family to help you adopt a real one? Many zoos and wildlife organizations have programs that let kids donate money to help an endangered animal. 1 you can rescue and adopt some poor but friendly pets with permission from your parents.

Don't 2 fish into the wild. It might seem kind to set pets free — but it isn't. Chances are, your pet is not native to where you live. So keep your fish in their tank, or find them a new home — but not in the pond.

Pull weeds. Chemicals used to kill garden weeds and bugs are a big problem for animals when they get into the air and water. Maybe if you offered to pull up the weeds instead, you could help people to use 3 poisons.

Speak up! Learn all you can about animals and the earth. Do any endangered species live near you? What can you do to help them? Share what you know and

speak up for the animals. Write letters! Let people know that you care and that you're keeping an eye on them to 4 they do their job right and protect the planet.

Learn to use recycled products. Millions of trees are cut down every year just to make toilet paper. Of course, toilet paper is useful — but it can be made 5 recycled paper instead of trees. OK, recycled toilet paper is not always as soft and fluffy as the non-recycled kind. Can you live with that, to help the animals keep their homes?

Make less trash. Pollution and plastic trash are bad for animals and nature. How can you help? Buy less stuff, 6 it's really hard. Take your lunch in a lunchbox or reusable bag. Bring cloth bags to the store and remind grown-ups if they forget.

- () 1. A. But B. Or C. If D. So
 () 2. A. catch B. escape C. release D. recycle
 () 3. A. more B. fewer C. some D. any
 () 4. A. make a decision B. make progress
 C. make easy D. make sure
 () 5. A. from B. of C. in D. by
 () 6. A. so that B. as soon as C. though D. if

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 根据首字母填空)

Let's face it. Most human activities cause different kinds of pollution. Luckily, we have friends to help us fight a 1 pollution, and trees are one of them.

Trees not only give us the oxygen we need to breathe, but they also fight against air pollution by directly r2 dirty air and haze. To put it another way, trees act as a giant filter (过滤器) of the earth. They filter out polluted particles (微粒), such as dust, ash and s3, from the air.

Trees also help prevent global warming. Heat from the sun, reflected back from the earth, is trapped in our planet, causing global temperatures to r4. However, trees can lower levels of the so-called "greenhouse gas (mainly carbon dioxide)" and evaporate (使……蒸发) water into the atmosphere (大气) to increase cloudiness. Clouds can reflect solar radiation (太阳辐射) so there will be l5 heat on the earth.

Trees absorb rainfall and allow the water to flow into the soil below the trees, which prevents rainwater from c6 pollutants to the ocean.

In addition, trees hold soil tightly t7 and prevent soil erosion (水土流失). They reduce the amount of topsoil (表层土) that runs off easily, keeping soil in place.

The above are not the only ways that trees protect the environment. For such good environment helpers, we should no doubt pay enough respect.

1. a_____ 2. r_____ 3. s_____ 4. r_____ 5. l_____
 6. c_____ 7. t_____

Exercise 4 for More Practice and Writing

I. Fill in the blanks with proper words to complete the passage (填入所缺单词或词组完成以下短文)

Trees work hard for us. They clean the air and cool our cities. They r 1 dust and p 2 the oxygen we breathe. Trees reduce sound pollution and 3 (为城市增添美丽). Without trees, soil would be washed away and there would be no food for us to eat. Without trees cooling the air, the earth would be 4 (太热以至于无法生存居住). Trees provide food and shelter for both humans and animals. They also supply m 5 for houses. Some trees even provide important ingredients for m 6 that cure illnesses. Without trees, we would die.

In the last 200 years, more than half of all the trees 7 (地球上的) have been destroyed. We need more trees! Trees for Life is an organization to help to plant and p 8 more trees.

We are 9 (正有所作为). We plant trees and 10 (养护它们) to help protect our environment. We warmly welcome anyone who would like to join us in this p 11 . If you want to 12 (了解更多关于我们的信息), please send us an e-mail at info@treesforlife.org. We hope you will have lots of fun with us.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. r_____ | 2. p_____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. m_____ | 6. m_____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. p_____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 11. p_____ | 12. _____ |

II. Translation (翻译)

1. 树木不仅为人们提供木材而且还有各类水果、坚果和食物。

2. 我们小组认为抵御污染最重要的方式是多种些树。

3. 其次,制止工厂和汽车排放有害气体。

4. 树木使得街道更美观。

5. 树木排放氧气来维持人们生存和健康。

Exercise 5 for Oral Practice

I. Read the phrases and sentences aloud.

1. make streets more beautiful and less noisy
2. keep your whole class alive and healthy for a whole year
3. make their leaves taste nasty
4. release oxygen back into the air
5. one and a half hectares of trees
6. I suppose you also enjoy breathing pure, cool air.
7. Three trees can do the job of 15 air conditioners running almost all day.
8. We replace hardly any of them.
9. They also supply material for houses, furniture, paper products, etc.
10. Without trees cooling the air, the earth would be too hot to live on.

II. Read the passage aloud.

Trees are necessary for our existence. Trees produce the gas that we cannot live without: oxygen. As we breathe in, our bodies take in oxygen and when we breathe out we release carbon dioxide. Trees do the opposite. They take in carbon dioxide and release oxygen. This cleans the air by removing harmful carbon dioxide so that people and animals can breathe.

III. Give the best response to what you hear.

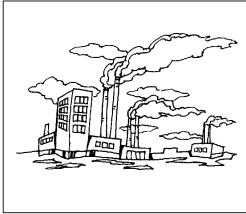
1. How old is Jack Davis?
2. What is Jack Davis interested in?
3. What kind of movies makes Jack interested in space exploration?

Test for Unit 1

(满分150分)

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力) (共30分)

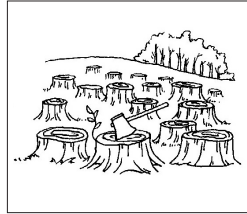
I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片) (6分)



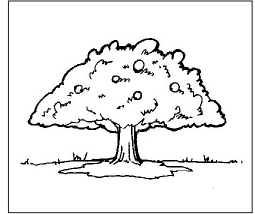
A



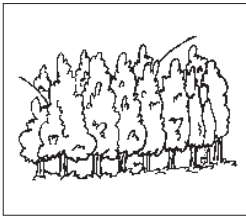
B



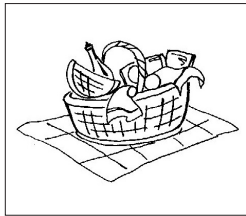
C



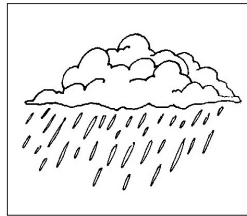
D



E



F



G



H

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案) (8分)

- () 7. A. A storybook. B. A fiction.
 C. A grammar book. D. A dictionary.
- () 8. A. He is reading in good light. B. He is reading in poor light.
 C. He is reading in the sun. D. He is reading under the tree.
- () 9. A. The woman. B. Joe.
 C. The man himself. D. The man's friend.
- () 10. A. At 5:45. B. At 5:15. C. At 5:50. D. At 5:25.
- () 11. A. Waiting to decide. B. Pressing the button.
 C. Not washing the clothes. D. Using the washing machine.
- () 12. A. A driver and a conductor. B. A driver and a passenger.
 C. A bus driver and his friend. D. A taxi driver and his friend.
- () 13. A. She can change a new one for him.
 B. She will ask Mr. Wu to buy one.
 C. Mr. Wu will come to help him.
 D. Mr. Wu is able to repair it.

- () 14. A. Because they are cheaper.
 B. Because they are better than plastic ones.
 C. Because they are pretty.
 D. Because they are good for our environment.

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示) (6分)

- () 15. An ant jumped into the stream to swim.
 () 16. The ant gave up trying to climb up to the bank.
 () 17. The ant saw a pigeon and asked for help.
 () 18. The pigeon threw a piece of grass to help the ant.
 () 19. The ant saved the pigeon by biting the man in the foot.
 () 20. The man raised his gun but failed to fire.

IV. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences (根据你听到的对话内容, 完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词) (10分)

21. Amy suggests we should plant more trees and _____ in every _____ of the city.
 22. Bob thinks people should plant more trees to _____ the forests in good _____.
 23. Amy also gives advice on shopping with cloth bags instead of _____ bags and she suggests people _____ a habit of doing everything in an environmentally friendly way.
 24. Bob suggests factories stop _____ harmful gases with the help of some _____.
 25. They hope to make Shanghai a _____ and clean city, so people can _____ “a better life in a better city”.

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 词汇与语法) (共50分)

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (20分)

- () 26. The man can hold a breath for more than three minutes. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word?
 A. /bri:ð/ B. /breð/ C. /bri:θ/ D. /breθ/
 () 27. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?
 A. Emilie has a sweet and lively personality.
 B. Only this kind of plant is alive after the sandstorm.
 C. Trees are the oldest living things on the earth.
 D. The soldier is a brave fighter.

- () 28. The terrible weather was a great natural disaster to people in _____ north.
A. the B. a C. / D. an
- () 29. The law should stop factories _____ producing unhealthy gases.
A. by B. in C. with D. from
- () 30. _____ tree shade, the earth would get too hot to live on.
A. Without B. With C. In D. On
- () 31. — How many chemicals have you added to the water?
— _____.
A. Nothing B. None C. No one D. Not any
- () 32. — Here is a present for you, Jack.
— Wow! It looks _____ nice.
A. almost B. nearly C. really D. hardly
- () 33. _____ the prince and the princess got married and lived a happy life in their castle.
A. On end B. In the end C. By the end D. At the end of
- () 34. What the pop stars said in the movie sounded _____ and they were lovely.
A. interest B. interested C. interesting D. interests
- () 35. The captain as well as his passengers _____ alive when they were rescued from the sinking ship.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
- () 36. There is no need to be worried _____ these people are just trying to be polite.
A. so B. although C. because D. after
- () 37. Who _____ this paint brush _____?
A. does ... belong to B. is ... belong to
C. is ... belonging to D. has ... belong to
- () 38. With the tree continuously growing, it can be _____ to block the sun and cool the air.
A. tall and large enough B. enough tall and large
C. tall enough and large D. large and enough tall
- () 39. Trees provide essential products such as fruit, nuts, and _____ things we use every day.
A. many other B. any other C. another D. the others
- () 40. We can protect our country by _____ the air, the water and the land.
A. not polluting B. not pollute C. not to pollute D. to not pollute
- () 41. It's surprising for me to learn that _____ of trees can take in so much CO₂.
A. a half and one hectare B. one and a half hectares
C. one and a half hectare D. one hectare and a half

- () 42. Wait a moment! He _____ a meeting in the meeting room.
A. will have B. has C. is having D. had
- () 43. — There's sugar in your tea.
— I know. I've _____ it.
A. smelt B. tasted C. felt D. believed
- () 44. — You don't have to shout so loudly in the hospital, do you?
— _____.
A. Oh, I'm terribly sorry. B. My pleasure.
C. It's your turn. D. It's hard to say.
- () 45. — Would you mind turning off the air-conditioner?
— _____.
A. All right B. Not at all C. Never mind D. Well done

II. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once (将下列单词填入空格,每空格限填一词) (8分)

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| A. other | B. started | C. Later | D. thousands | E. However |
|----------|------------|----------|--------------|------------|

In 1859, a Swiss man named Henry Dunant went to Italy. He went there on business. There was a war in the town of Solferino. Dunant saw the war, and he was shocked. There were 46 of wounded men. Nobody was there to take care of them.

Dunant asked the people in the town to help the wounded men. 47, he wrote a book called *A Memory of Solferino*. He had a good idea to help people in wars. He wanted every country to have volunteers. The volunteers take care of the wounded people in wars.

In 1863, Dunant and four other Swiss men 48 the Red Cross. A year later, twelve countries signed a paper in Geneva, Switzerland. Dunant travelled to 49 countries. He wanted to make the Red Cross bigger and better all over the world.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| A. knowledge | B. affect | C. refuse | D. remember | E. illnesses |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|

The concept of personal choice in relation to health behaviors is an important one. About 90 percent of all 50 might be preventable if an individual made sound personal health choices based on present medical 51.

We all enjoy our freedom of choice and do not like to see it limited when it is within the legal and moral boundaries of society. The structure of American society allows us to make almost all our own personal decisions that may 52 our health. If we really desire, we can smoke, drink much, 53 to wear seat belts, eat whatever food we want, and live a completely free lifestyle without any exercise. However, you have to be responsible for the possible poor health.

50. _____ 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子) (8分)

54. The morning exercises can keep you more _____ (act).
55. Carbon monoxide (一氧化碳) can do _____ (harmful) to humans.
56. It is very dangerous to _____ (breath) in dirty air containing PM2.5.
57. Pandas are in great _____ (dangerous), so people provide special protection for them.
58. These products are not popular, because many people think they are unnatural and use some _____ (chemist).
59. My sister _____ (wonderful) what the paper in her notebook is made from.
60. Better communication can lead to an _____ (enjoy) cooperation(合作).
61. The sudden argument made our meeting room even _____ (noise).

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required (根据要求改写句子) (14分)

62. The lovely child tried to keep the ice from melting. (保持句意基本不变)
The lovely child tried to _____ the ice _____ melting.
63. Trees cool the air as well as clean it. (保持句意基本不变)
Trees not only _____ the air but also _____ it.
64. Actually he didn't know it at all. (保持句意基本不变)
_____, he didn't know it at all.
65. All of the teachers are in the office at the moment. (改成否定句)
_____ of the teachers _____ in the office at the moment.
66. Scientists know something about the lives of this kind of insects. (改成一般疑问句)
_____ scientists know _____ about the lives of this kind of insects?
67. Trees are very important. (改成感叹句)
_____ important trees _____!
68. is, else, taking care of, who, children, their (连词成句)
_____ ?

Part 3 Reading and Writing
(第三部分 阅读与写作) (共70分)

I. Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (50分)

- A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12分)

University Room Regulations

Approved and Prohibited Items

The following items are allowed for use in residential rooms: electric blankets,

hair dryers, personal computers, radios, televisions and DVD players. Items that are not allowed in student rooms include: candles, ceiling fans, fireworks, waterbeds, sun lamps and wireless routers. Please note that any prohibited items will be taken away by the Office of Residence Life.

Access to Residential Rooms

Students are provided with a card for their room door locks upon check-in. Do not share your room door lock card with anyone. The Office of Residence Life may change the door lock card at any time at the expense of the resident if it is found that the student has shared the card with others. The fee is \$25 to change a room card.

Cooking Rule

Students living in buildings that have kitchens are only permitted to cook in the kitchen. Students must clean up after cooking. This is not the responsibility of housekeeping staff. Kitchens that are not kept clean may be closed for use. With the exception of using a small microwave oven to heat food, students are not permitted to cook in their rooms.

Pet Rule

No pets except fish are permitted in student rooms. Students who are found with pets, whether visiting or owned by the student, are subject to an initial fine of \$100 and a continuing fine of \$50 a day per pet. Students will receive a written notice when the fine goes into effect. If, one week from the date of the written notice, the pet is not removed, the student should go to the Student Court.

- () 69. Which of the following items are allowed in student rooms?
- A. Ceiling fans and waterbeds. B. Wireless routers and radios.
C. Hair dryers and candles. D. TVs and electric blankets.
- () 70. What do we know about the cooking rule?
- A. Cooking in student rooms is permitted.
B. A microwave oven can be used.
C. A housekeeper is to clean up the kitchen.
D. Students are to close kitchen doors after cooking.
- () 71. If a student has kept a cat in his room for a week since the warning, he will face _____.
- A. parent visits B. a fine of \$100
C. the Student Court D. a written notice
- () 72. The important rule mentioned about the room door lock is that _____.
- A. you need to pay for the door lock card
B. you should remember to share the card with your classmates
C. the room lock card can be used only by you yourself
D. you can change your room lock card at any time
- () 73. _____ is allowed in the student room.
- A. That your mother comes to visit you with a pet dog

- B. That you keep a snake in the cage as a pet
 - C. That your biology teacher gives you a lovely bird as a birthday gift
 - D. That your friend brings you a tank of fishes
- () 74. The Office of Residence Life may do the followings except _____.
- A. helping cleaning up the kitchen after your cooking
 - B. bringing students to the Student Court if necessary
 - C. change the student's door lock card
 - D. take away your favorite candles and fireworks

B. Read the passage and choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词组完成短文)(12分)

Every day trucks come into big cities to collect rubbish. Rubbish is a major kind of environmental pollution. Often the city dump is placed where the ground is low or there is a big hole. The kitchen rubbish is 75 small pieces and sent into the sewage system. The sewage system takes away the used water from toilets, bathtubs (澡盆) and other places.

However, most of the waste is not only produced by people but also by factories. In some cities waste is 76 removed and taken to a rural landfill site (乡郊的填埋场). The problem is often believed to end there. To 77 mice and flies away, some earth is used to cover the newly dumped rubbish. Later, grass may be planted on the rubbish-filled land. 78, a house or a school may be built there, and then you'd never know that this had once been an old rubbish dump.

Although people have realized how dangerous the large amount of waste is, most industries often show an unwillingness to find ways to deal with dangerous waste 79 the related expenses. Some industries even build simple landfills to store waste, and often just pour waste chemicals into nearby rivers.

Recently, major health problems result from dangerous waste. Not only government but ordinary people as well have worked together to try to 80 the problem. People can choose not to buy products that require the production of dangerous waste, and produce less harmful waste themselves. The metal can be used again in factories where things are made of metal. The food parts of rubbish are put in special piles where they slowly change into something called humus (腐殖土), which looks like black earth. It is rich with the kind of things that feed plants and help make them grow.

Many scientists think that waste production can be cut. The waste can be reduced by at least one third using effective technologies and methods.

- () 75. A. broken into B. grew into C. turn down D. broken down
- () 76. A. luckily B. carefully C. naturally D. simply
- () 77. A. fright B. fight C. keep D. kill
- () 78. A. However B. Besides C. Finally D. Mainly
- () 79. A. instead of B. because of C. since D. as
- () 80. A. reply B. answer C. show D. solve

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 根据首字母填空)(14分)

Many years ago, when I was fresh out of school and working in Denver, I was driving to my parents' home in Missouri for Christmas. I stopped at a gas station about 50 miles from Oklahoma City, where I was planning to s 81 and visit a friend. While I was s 82 in line at the cashier, I said hello to an older couple who were also paying for gas.

I took off, but had gone only a few miles when black smoke poured from the back of my car. I didn't move on and just w 83 what I should do. A car pulled up behind me. It was the couple I had spoken to at the gas station. They said they would take me to my friend's home. We chatted on the way into the city and when I got out of the car, the h 84 gave me his business card.

I wrote him and his wife a thank-you note for helping me. Soon afterward, I received a Christmas present from them. Their note that came with it said that helping me had made their h 85 meaningful.

Years later, I drove to a meeting in a nearby town in the morning. In the late afternoon I returned to my car and found that I'd left the lights on all day, and the battery was dead. Then I noticed that the Friendly Ford dealership — a shop selling cars — was right n 86 door. I walked over and found two salesmen in the showroom.

"Just how friendly is Friendly Ford?" I asked and explained my trouble. They quickly drove a pick-up truck to my car and started it. They a 87 no payment, so when I got home, I wrote them a note to say thanks. I received a letter back from one of the salesmen. No one had ever taken the time to write him and say thank you, and it meant a lot, he said.

"Thank you" — two powerful words. They're easy to say but mean so much.

81. s _____ 82. s _____ 83. w _____ 84. h _____ 85. h _____
86. n _____ 87. a _____

D. Answer the questions (回答问题)(12分)

Cindy is a girl in New York who successfully leads a zero waste lifestyle and she's got a jar to prove it.

Compared to the average American, who produces on average around two kilos of trash per day, she's saved over 2,720 kilos of it from going to landfill sites for four years.

The 25-year-old girl says goodbye to plastic.

It all started when she was studying Environmental Science at New York University, when she discovered her passion for environmentally-friendly lifestyle was limited to the classroom.

One day she went home after class and opened her fridge to make dinner, and she realized that every single thing that she had in there was packaged in

plastic. “It was a sudden moment for Cindy, who quickly decided to make some changes — first by going plastic free, and then by committing to a zero waste lifestyle.

It’s about making small changes. For example, if you order a drink at a bar, just ask the bartender not to put a straw in your drink, Cindy suggests. When you go shopping, take a cloth bag with you. And if you can’t find toothpaste that doesn’t come in a plastic tube, make your own.

She makes her own toothpaste. She can do it in her kitchen and it takes her 30 seconds and doesn’t cost more than 50 cents.

She says the easiest way to begin a sustainable (可持续的) lifestyle is just to start. Whether it’s drinking from a reusable bottle or visiting the farmers’ market, you have to make a first move, no matter how small.

Second, go through your trash and see what you’re throwing away. If there’s lots of food waste, consider doing small, regular shops to avoid food going moldy.

Third, change the products you use. Try brushing your teeth with a bamboo toothbrush, washing with hard soap rather than bottled products, and cleaning your house using vinegar instead of commercial chemicals. You may even find these choices work out cheaper.

Not only has Cindy saved lots of money, she’s also eating a lot healthier, and has come to love her minimalist lifestyle, which she says is not just for the privileged few (少数人).

“It’s plastic that no one will recycle ... I like to collect my trash just because it helps me see what problems are difficult to avoid.” One of the ways Cindy hopes to solve the landfill problem is to inspire people to cut down on their waste.

So whether you want to save money or save the planet, the zero waste lifestyle might be worth a try.

“I’ve changed my lifestyle and prevented thousands of pounds of trash going to landfill,” says Cindy. “I believe that one person can make a difference, it’s just having a desire to do so.”

88. According to the passage, Cindy saves over two kilos of trash per day, doesn’t she?

89. Why did Cindy go home and open her fridge after class?

90. How long does it take Cindy to make her own toothpaste?

91. According to Cindy, what is the easiest way to begin a sustainable lifestyle?

92. What changes may happen if you go through your trash and check what you're throwing away or change the products you use?

93. Do you agree with Cindy's idea of zero waste lifestyle?
Why or why not?

II. Writing (作文) (20分)

94. Write a composition in at least 60 words on the topic "Save paper and save more trees" (写一篇以 "Save paper and save more trees" 为标题的不少于60词的作文, 标点符号不占格).

Unit 2

Exercise 1 for Phonetics and Vocabulary

I. Complete the words with their English meanings given (根据英文解释写出单词, 首字母已给)

1. d_____ a pipe or tube to let waste water flow away
2. f_____ stopped moving suddenly
3. p_____ building with machines in it
4. t_____ complete
5. s_____ dirty water and waste matter

II. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols (根据音标写出单词)

1. Population in China has _____ /m'kri:st/ a lot in the past one hundred years.
2. The scientific _____ /'sɪmbl/ for copper is Cu.
3. An _____ /'ɔ:dnt/ cold can sometimes lead to a fever.
4. We are growing _____ /ɪm'peɪfnt/ with the lack of the results.
5. The most _____ /'prefəs/ thing is not what you have, but the people around you.

III. Translate the phrases or sentences into English (将下列词组或句子译成英语)

1. 流入水槽 _____
2. 环顾四周 _____
3. 消失在下水道 _____
4. 听上去不耐烦 _____
5. 微弱的声音 _____
6. 到达此处 _____
7. 舒服地漂浮在云层里 _____
8. 欣赏景色 _____
9. 沿着山峦快速流入河流 _____
10. 长途奔波 _____
11. 水流入水槽, 消失在下水道中。

12. 几天前, 我舒舒服服地漂浮在江西上空的一片云中, 欣赏着风景。

13. 然后,该是把我净化的时候了。

14. 我最初就是从那里来的。

15. 他睡着了,但灯还开着。

IV. Fill in the blanks with proper words (根据首字母填空)

1. "Turn that tap off. You're wasting water," the voice sounded i_____.
2. Daisy's voice was f_____.
3. Water was pouring into the sink and v_____ down the drain.
4. A few days ago, I was f_____ c_____ in a cloud, enjoying the view.
5. I s_____ down the mountain into the Yangtze River.
6. "Cleaned up?" Daisy sounded p_____.
7. I was dirty after my journey so they took me to a water t_____ works.
8. They gave me a t_____ cleaning and added a few c_____ to me.
9. When you've finished w_____ me, I'll go to a s_____ plant.
10. Remember n_____ to waste me or p_____ me.

Exercise 2 for Grammar

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- () 1. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?
 - A. You will be able to read in peace.
 - B. Shall I ask for a large steak?
 - C. Ice cream is high in fat and sugar.
 - D. Who is weak in spelling in class?
- () 2. There _____ too much snow last month.

| | | | |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
| A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
|--------|---------|-------|--------|
- () 3. If you need a protractor, I can lend _____ to you.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-------|--------|
| A. the other | B. another | C. it | D. one |
|--------------|------------|-------|--------|
- () 4. The _____ symbol for water is H₂O.

| | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A. science | B. scientists' | C. scientific | D. scientist |
|------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
- () 5. — Why is your bedroom so dirty?
— Sorry, Mum. I _____ it.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. forget to lean | B. forgot to clean |
| C. forget cleaning | D. forgot cleaning |

- () 6. — _____ money have you got with you?
— There is _____. Look, my pocket is empty.
A. How much; none B. How many; none
C. How much; some D. How many; some
- () 7. There are several books on his desk. Which book is the one that he wanted?
A. The red one. B. Some ones.
C. A great number of. D. Few.
- () 8. When the meat was cooked on one side, Mary _____ and cooked the other side.
A. turned it back B. turned back it
C. turned over it D. turned it over
- () 9. Water _____ electricity partly.
A. likes B. is like C. like D. is liking
- () 10. — Let's fight pollution and keep our city clean.
— _____.
A. Yes. Let's do our best B. Yes, it is
C. Sure, I agree D. That sounds interesting

II. Choose the proper preposition to complete the following sentences (用合适的介词填入下列句子,可使用多次)

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|----|--------|--------|
| through | during | until | by | within | across |
|---------|--------|-------|----|--------|--------|

1. We'll wait for your decision _____ 12:00.
2. We had learned 2,000 English words _____ the end of last term.
3. The doctors went on working _____ the night.
4. He must finish the job _____ ten minutes.
5. Where have you been _____ the winter holidays?
6. The tiger ran _____ the forest.
7. Some little animals may go _____ the hole in the gate.
8. If you go _____ the bridge, you can find the ancient town.

III. Rewrite the sentences as required (根据要求改写句子)

1. To arrive here is not easy for you. (用it作形式主语改写句子)

2. To learn English well is very important. (用it作形式主语改写句子)

3. To go with her is a bad idea for you. (用it作形式主语改写句子)

4. You are so kind to tell me the truth. (用it作形式主语改写句子)

5. You are so foolish to do such things. (用it作形式主语改写句子)

6. Did she know? Did he watch the new TV play? (用宾语从句连成一个句子)

7. We wondered. Will our teacher tell us a story? (用宾语从句连成一个句子)

8. Do you know? How much does the new bike cost? (用宾语从句连成一个句子)

Exercise 3 for Reading

I. Read and choose the best answer (阅读短文, 选择最恰当的答案)

In China, we call those who were born after 2000 the “post-00s” generation. In English, young people born between the mid-1990s and 2010 have another name — Generation Z.

Thanks to social media, more people are aware of minor problems that only a small number of young people complain about. Thus, some people have described this generation as being spoiled, selfish and irresponsible. However, Gen Z is, in fact, more **grounded** than people think.

According to a recent survey by Bank of America, over half of young adults aged between 18–23 said they were planning to buy a house within five years.

“They are not just thinking about it,” said D. Steve Boland, head of consumer lending at Bank of America, “they’re doing something about it.” To reach their goal, Gen Z would rather save for a down payment (首付) than go shopping or take a vacation.

This is not only the case in the United States. In Europe and Japan, Gen Z is less likely to buy on impulse (冲动地). They consider a product’s true value more heavily. That’s because they saw their parents get walloped (打击) during the 2008 financial crisis (金融危机), Bloomberg reported.

Social issues are also a centre of concern for Gen Z. They regard themselves as a changing force of the world.

How are people in other age groups labeled?

- Millennials (千禧一代): people born between the 1980s and 1990s. This generation entered adulthood in the new century and will grow up in the new millennium.
- Generation X: people born between 1965 and 1979. This is supposed to be a generation of disaffected (愤愤不平的) and directionless people.
- Baby boomer: people born between 1946 and 1964. This was a period of exploding birthrates that came with the end of World War II.

() 1. Generation Z refers to people who _____.

A. were born after 2000

- B. were born between 1995 and 2010
 C. grow up with social media
 D. only care about themselves
- () 2. Some people describe Gen Z as _____.
- A. selfish, spoiled and responsible
 B. spoiled, generous and irresponsible
 C. selfish, spoiled and irresponsible
 D. spoiled, selfless and irresponsible
- () 3. What does the word “**grounded**” mean in Paragraph 2?
- A. Reasonable and in control of emotion.
 B. Lack of responsibility.
 C. Spoiled.
 D. Selfless.
- () 4. What does the survey by Bank of America tell us?
- A. Generation Z has been spoiled.
 B. Generation Z is irresponsible.
 C. Generation Z is very practical.
 D. Generation Z often shops on impulse.
- () 5. People born between the 1980s and 1990s are labeled “_____”.
- A. Gen Z B. Millennials
 C. Generation X D. Baby boomer
- () 6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Generation X is supposed to be a generation of directionless people.
 B. Baby boomer was labeled for people born between a period after the end of World War II.
 C. Generation Z wants to make a difference in the world.
 D. Millennials are most disaffected.

II. Read the passage and choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词组完成短文)

ECOSYSTEM refers to all the things that form the environment we live in and their relations. It includes the followings;

Atmosphere

The atmosphere covers the earth. It is a thin layer (层次) of mixed gases that make up the air we 1. This thin layer also helps the earth from becoming too hot or too cold, much like clothing does for us. Weather systems, 2 clouds, rain, and wind, which develop in the lower atmosphere, are driven by heat from the sun, the rotation (旋转) of the earth, and changes in the earth’s surface.

Water

The biggest bodies of water on the earth are the oceans, covering about 70 percent of earth’s surface. Millions of living things live in the oceans. Fresh water, 3, is very important for animals, plants and humanity on the land. Water on the

earth also plays an important role in 4 the temperature. The atmosphere and ocean keep exchanging energy and matter, during the cycle of the waters. For example, water evaporates (蒸发) from the oceans into the atmosphere. This moisture (湿气) then falls back to the earth as rain, snow, sleet, and 5 the morning dew (露水) on the grass.

Ice is the world's largest supply of freshwater. It covers the remaining 3 percent of the earth's surface including most of Antarctica and Greenland.

Land

Land covers 27 percent of the earth's surface. It is where we live and most of our food comes from.

Animals and plants

There are many other living things that share the earth with humans. Huge numbers of animals and plants, both living on the land and in oceans, play very important roles on the earth.

Large quantities of carbon dioxide is exchanged between the animals, plants and the atmosphere as plants take in carbon dioxide and 6 oxygen, and animals inhale (吸入) oxygen and exhale (呼出) carbon dioxide. They also provide food that support all the others in the system.

- () 1. A. use B. breathe C. take D. spend
 () 2. A. such as B. for example C. in a way D. in addition
 () 3. A. from time to time B. as well
 C. on the other hand D. what's more
 () 4. A. raising B. controlling C. measuring D. examining
 () 5. A. so B. even C. then D. still
 () 6. A. turn off B. put off C. give off D. take off

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 根据首字母填空)

A little drop of water was in a tiny stream high up in the mountains. It dropped down a waterfall. The little drop of water was c1 up by a great big dam (水坝) and stayed there many days. S2 it was swept along and down into a turbine. Round and round the turbine (涡轮机) went making electricity.

The little drop of water w3 racing down the river and landed in the ocean. The sun shone down and made it hot and turned it into vapour (水蒸气). The evaporated (蒸发) water went up and made a cloud. The cloud grew big and f4 up to where the air was colder. The cold air made the vapour turn into a drop of rain.

The rain f5 down and gave the flowers a welcome drink of water. But some of it went t6 streams and into pipes and hoses. So the little drop of water was used to wash a car. The falling rain was rushing down a 7 the drains and gutters (排水沟). The little drop that washed a car was now in gutters too and soon the drains joined stormwater pipes that emptied into rivers. The little

drop of water went racing down the river and landed in the ocean. The sun shone down and made it hot and turned it into vapour.

The evaporated water went up and made a cloud that rained upon the mountain. The mountain stream went rushing down and the cycle never ended.

1. c _____ 2. S _____ 3. w _____ 4. f _____ 5. f _____
6. t _____ 7. a _____

Exercise 4 for More Practice and Writing

I. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 根据首字母填空)

Drinking water can come from both surface water and ground water. The water cycle begins w_____ 1 _____ rainwater and snow that gathers in lakes and rivers. Follow a drop of water from the source t_____ 2 _____ the treatment process. Water may be treated differently in different communities depending on the quality of the water which e_____ 3 _____ the plant. Underground water is located underground and requires l_____ 4 _____ treatment than water from lakes, rivers, and streams. Although water may be safe when l_____ 5 _____ the water treatment plant, it is important to ensure that this water does not become dirty while it is piped to homes and businesses, because lots of factors may cause water to be polluted again.

1. w _____ 2. t _____ 3. e _____ 4. l _____ 5. l _____

II. Translation (翻译)

1. 你体内许多重要的工作都需要水来完成。

2. 水帮助你预防疾病。

3. 水帮助你煮饭也能帮助你消化。

4. 他不能习惯在上海直接饮用自来水。

5. 那就是说,地球上大部分的水不能饮用。

Exercise 5 for Oral Practice

I. Read the phrases and sentences aloud.

1. the chemical symbol for water

2. run into streams and rivers
3. pour into the washbasin
4. vanish down the drain
5. speed down the mountain into the Yangtze River
6. 90% of all the water on the earth that human beings can drink right now is underground water.
7. A leak that fills up a coffee cup in 10 minutes will waste over 13,500 litres of water in a year.
8. If you leave the water running while you brush your teeth, you might waste 22.5 litres of water.
9. Each time you flush, your toilet uses about 9 to 15 litres of water.
10. A bath uses even more water than a shower—about twice as much.

II. Read the passage aloud.

Asian rivers are the most polluted in the world. They have 20 times more lead than rivers in developed countries. In 2004, several of China's main rivers were tested and half of them weren't suitable for drinking. In Europe, rivers and lakes used for swimming and water sports were tested between 2004 and 2005, and 10% of them were too polluted to be used.

III. Give the best response to what you hear.

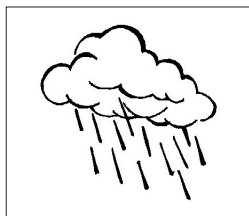
1. According to what you have heard, list one of the questions you may feel curious about students in other countries.
2. From which countries are the students mentioned in the report?
3. How many students were surveyed last week?

Test for Unit 2

(满分150分)

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力) (共30分)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片) (6分)



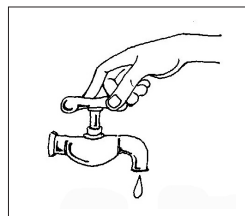
A



B



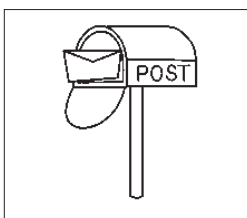
C



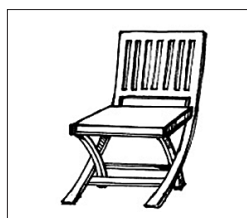
D



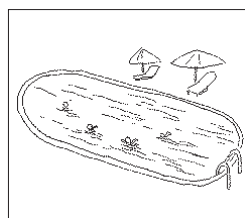
E



F



G



H

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案) (8分)

- () 7. A. A student. B. The headmaster.
C. Mr. Green. D. A teacher.
- () 8. A. At 9:00. B. At 9:15. C. At 8:45. D. At 9:30.
- () 9. A. In the street. B. At home. C. In the hospital. D. In the factory.
- () 10. A. He sometimes washes the dishes at home.
B. He never washes the dishes at home.
C. He always washes the dishes at home.
D. He hates doing housework.
- () 11. A. She's unwilling to do anything for the man.
B. She's willing to photocopy the pictures for the man.
C. She's happy to take some pictures of the man.
D. She thinks her idea is wonderful.
- () 12. A. 7 dollars. B. 3.5 dollars. C. 3 dollars. D. 4 dollars.
- () 13. A. On Saturday. B. On February 8th.
C. On Sunday. D. On February 7th.
- () 14. A. Sandy gives a lot of parties.
B. Sandy came to two parties.

- C. Sandy missed all of their parties.
D. Sandy comes to most of their parties.

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示) (6分)

- () 15. Johnny did well in math but not English.
() 16. Johnny returned home early every day to work on math.
() 17. Johnny got an A in his English test this time.
() 18. Hackers join their computers to others' secretly.
() 19. Johnny realized his mistake and knew what to do next.
() 20. It was the headmaster who found that Johnny changed his English grade.

IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences (根据你听到短文的内容, 完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词) (10分)

21. Soon you might not need to _____ about wasting your food — you could just turn it into leather _____.
22. Some undergraduate _____ students in the Netherlands (荷兰) find a way to turn leftover (吃剩的) fruit and _____ into leather-like material.
23. The project began as school homework. After _____ it, a group of _____ students decided to focus their work on solving the problem of food waste.
24. One of the group _____ said the production process was “a group _____”.
25. The next step is spreading the paste onto a _____. _____ it's dried, the leather-like material is produced.

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 词汇与语法) (共50分)

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (20分)

- () 26. Which of the following words matches the sound /θʌrə/?
A. through B. thought C. thorough D. though
- () 27. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?
A. A stream **flows** gently down the valley.
B. Daisy **froze**. She looked around, but saw no one.
C. I was **floating** comfortably in a cloud.
D. Don't **allow** them to pump the polluted water into the river.
- () 28. Are you in _____ favor of using a shower to save water?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 29. If the temperature is raised high enough, we can turn iron into a state of _____.
A. liquid B. ball C. solid D. gas

- () 30. Beijing has _____ many buses that there is often a traffic jam in rush hours.
A. so B. very C. too D. much
- () 31. We are going to have a picnic. We've got much bread, fruit and water, but we've got only _____ sweets and chocolates.
A. few B. a lot
C. an amount of D. a few
- () 32. The engineers add _____ chemicals to the water, don't they?
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
- () 33. I like swimming very much, but now I don't swim as _____ as I used to.
A. often B. oftener C. many D. more
- () 34. What does Daisy _____ by doing that?
A. finish B. mean C. remain D. look
- () 35. Now that the children have _____, you can let them go.
A. vanished B. puzzled C. cleaned up D. added to
- () 36. The workers in the factory made _____ washing machines last year.
A. much B. huge amounts of
C. a great number of D. a lot
- () 37. My aunt played the light music to prevent the baby _____ crying.
A. with B. from C. by D. on
- () 38. The sea is _____ a drop of water came from in the first place.
A. what B. where C. which D. whose
- () 39. Lily didn't go to bed _____ she finished doing the homework.
A. until B. since C. by D. in
- () 40. Remember not to waste water or pollute it _____ it's precious.
A. when B. unless C. because D. therefore
- () 41. Mr. Wu is _____ to spend a lot of time explaining things to us.
A. patient too B. enough patient
C. too patient D. patient enough
- () 42. Though you are weak in English, I advise you _____.
A. give up it B. not to give it up
C. to give up it D. give it up
- () 43. Daisy's classmates asked her _____ in the sea again.
A. how did water come back
B. how water came back
C. where did water come back
D. where water came back
- () 44. Tom _____ his bedroom yesterday which made his mum very angry.
A. forget to clean B. forgot to clean
C. forget cleaning D. forgot cleaning
- () 45. — "Do you know _____? I'm going to visit him."

— “Sorry, I don’t know.”

A. where does Mr. Li live

B. where has Mr. Li lived

C. where Mr. Li lives

D. where Mr. Li lived

II. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格, 每空格限填一词) (8分)

A. always B. get wet C. also D. is made of E. shake

Your umbrella may keep you dry in a storm, but that doesn’t stop it from wetting your bag, or dripping on the floor of a public transport.

Now there is a “wet-free” design. You just need to 46 the umbrella and all water will be removed. This kind of new umbrella is called “instant dry umbrella (速干雨伞).” That means the umbrella can be put in a bag or pocket and the bag or pocket will not 47. This design was invented in Japan.

The canopy (伞面) 48 a new kind of fabric (纤维). The raindrops can’t soak into the fabric, so it is easy to shake off the raindrops. The umbrella is 49 able to keep off 99 percent of ultraviolet rays (紫外线), so it will be useful in the sunny summer months, too.

Isn’t it wonderful to use this kind of “wet-free” umbrella? Maybe we will soon see it on our market.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____

A. telephone B. need C. hit D. indeed E. receive

There was ice on the road, and a doctor’s car 50 a tree and turned over three times. To his surprise, he was not hurt. He got out of the car and walked to the nearest house. He wanted to 51 the garage for help. The door was opened by one of his patients.

“Oh, Doctor,” she said, “I have only just telephoned you. You must have a very fast car. You have got here very quickly 52. There has been a very bad accident on the road outside. I saw it through the window. I am sure the driver will 53 your help.”

50. _____ 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子) (8分)

54. Don’t worry, Louise is under medical _____ (treat) now.

55. “Tony. You should be doing your homework!” his mother said loudly. The voice sounded _____ (patience).

56. Some old people are used to doing _____ (day) morning exercises.

57. The newspaper says this is the _____ (fun) film of all this month.

58. I hope to buy the _____ (speed) little car.

59. The boy suddenly _____ (frozen) when he heard his parents' voice approaching.

60. We need five more _____ (potato). Would you please get them for us?

61. Your blood needs water to carry oxygen so that it can keep you _____ (live).

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required (根据要求改写句子) (14分)

62. The waterfall speeds down the mountain to the lake. (改成过去时态)

The waterfall _____ down the mountain to the lake in the _____.

63. You mustn't get off the bus. It hasn't completely stopped. (两句合并成一句)

_____ get off the bus _____ it has stopped.

64. Telegrams are sent to other countries monthly. (对画线部分提问)

_____ are telegrams sent to other countries?

65. He didn't tell us anything about his family. (保持句意基本不变)

He told us _____ his family.

66. The boy has no sisters or brothers. (保持句意基本不变)

The boy has _____ sisters _____ brothers.

67. To work as a volunteer to keep the beaches clean is very meaningful. (改成感叹句)

_____ it is to work as a volunteer to keep the beaches clean!

68. added, onions, have, you, the right amount of, more than (连词成句)

_____?

Part 3 Reading and Writing

(第三部分 阅读与写作) (共70分)

I. Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (50分)

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12分)

Scientists argue that failure to control greenhouse effect will have a greater impact on marine ecosystems (海洋生态系统). Researchers modeled (模拟了) the influence of rising temperatures on more than 600 species between 2001 and 2050. Warmer water could decrease ocean oxygen levels and significantly reduce fish weight.

Some scientists built a model to see how fish would react to lower levels of oxygen in the water. Although the changes in temperatures at the bottom of the oceans are relatively small, the resulting impacts on fish body size are "surprisingly large", according to the experiment report. As ocean temperatures increase, so do the body temperatures of fish. But, according to their leader scientist, the level of oxygen in the water is the key factor.

"Rising temperatures directly increase the metabolic (新陈代谢) rate of the fish's

body function,” Dr. Stuart said. “This leads to an increase in oxygen demand for normal body activities. So the fish will run out of oxygen for growing to a normal body size.” The research team also used its model to predict fish movements as a result of warming waters. The group believes that most fish populations will move towards the earth’s poles at a rate of up to 36 km per decade (十年).

“So, in the North Sea, one would expect to see more smaller-body fish from tropical (热带水域) waters in the future,” said Dr. Stuart.

Taking both the movements and the physiological impacts of rising temperatures together, the research team concludes that fish body size will **shrink** between 14% and 24%, with the largest decreases in the Indian and Atlantic oceans.

The researchers looked at two case studies involving North Atlantic cod (鳕鱼) and haddock (黑线鳕鱼). They found that recorded data on these fish showed greater decreases in body size than the models had predicted. Other scientists say the impact could be widely felt.

- () 69. On _____ species have researchers modeled the influence of rising temperatures.
A. 600 B. over 600 C. 2001 D. 2050
- () 70. According to the research, warmer water could make the level of oxygen _____.
A. higher B. lower C. uncertain D. changeable
- () 71. According to the model, if the temperatures at the bottom of the oceans _____ the fish size may probably change a lot.
A. change a little B. change a lot
C. don't fall D. don't rise
- () 72. According to the passage, most fish populations will _____ in the future.
A. move towards the earth's poles at an amazingly fast speed
B. move towards the earth's poles slowly
C. become larger in tropic waters
D. become brave in the North Sea
- () 73. The underlined word “**shrink**” in the 5th paragraph may probably mean “_____”.
A. become larger B. become smaller
C. become stronger D. become easier
- () 74. According to the passage, _____ particular (具体的) oceans were mentioned in the experiment.
A. one B. two C. three D. four

B. Read the passage and choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词组完成短文) (12分)

At Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, the lights are controlled by sensors that measure sunlight. They become dark immediately when it's sunny and brighten when a

passing 75 blocks the sun.

A wall of windows at a University of Pennsylvania engineering building has built-in blinds (百叶窗) controlled by a computer program that follows the sun's path.

Buildings are getting smarter and the next generation of building materials is expected to do even more. Windows could catch the sun's energy to heat water. Sensors that measure the carbon dioxide breathed out by 76 in a room could determine whether the air conditioners need to be turned up.

Many new materials and technology have been designed in the last 15 years. They are now being used in a wave of buildings designed to 77 as much energy as possible. They include old ideas, like "green roofs", where a belt of plants on a roof 78 the building keep heat in winter and stay cool in summer, and new ideas, like special coating for windows that lets light in, but keeps heat out.

As technologies such as sensors become cheaper, their uses spread.

The elevators at Seven World Trade Center, which is under construction in New York, use a system that groups people traveling to nearby floors into the 79 elevator, thus saving elevator stops. People who work in the building will enter it by using ID cards that will tell the elevators their floor, readouts will then tell them which elevator to use. The building also has windows with a coating that blocks heat while letting in light.

More new building materials and technology are in development. A Philadelphia building firm is now working on "smart wrap" that uses tiny solar collectors to catch the sun's energy and transmitters (传输器) as 80 as a human hair to move it. They are expected to change the face of the construction industry in the next ten years or so.

- () 75. A. plane B. cloud C. rain D. car
() 76. A. machines B. people C. forests D. laboratories
() 77. A. waste B. use C. save D. produce
() 78. A. helps B. allows C. makes D. suggests
() 79. A. magic B. safe C. same D. fast
() 80. A. long B. wide C. black D. soon

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 根据首字母填空)
(14分)

Water Park Safety

Water parks can be a lot of fun for kids, as long as you keep safety in mind. Before you go, make sure the park is monitored by qualified (有资质的) lifeguards. Once there, read all posted s 81 before letting your child on any rides (many rides have age, height, weight, or health requirements, and each has a different depth of water).

Teach your kids to follow all rules and directions, such as walking i 82 of running and always going down the water slide in the right position — feet first and face up. A Coast-Guard approved life jacket is a good idea, too.

Know which rides are appropriate for your child's a 83 and development. For example, wave pools can quickly go from calm to rough, putting even a good swimmer in over his or her head. Younger children can be f 84 by older kids' splashing and roughhousing.

What to Do in an Emergency

Whenever a child is missing, always check the pool first. Survival d 85 on a quick rescue and restarting breathing as soon as possible.

If you find a child in the water, immediately get the child out while calling l 86 for help. If someone else is around you, have them call 911. CPR should be b 87 done by someone who is trained in CPR. When the emergency number is called, follow the instructions the emergency operators provide.

If you think the child may have suffered a neck injury, such as with diving, then keep the child on his or her back and brace the neck and shoulders with your hands and forearms to help keep the neck immobilized, until emergency help arrives. Don't let the child move. Speak in calm tones to keep the child comforted.

81. s _____ 82. i _____ 83. a _____ 84. f _____ 85. d _____
86. l _____ 87. b _____

D. Answer the questions (回答问题)(12分)

When I learned that my 71-year-old mother was playing Scrabble — a word game — against herself, I knew I had to do something. My husband suggested we give her a computer to play against. I wasn't sure my mother was ready for it. After all, it had taken 15 years to persuade her to buy an electric cooker. Even so, we packed up our old computer and delivered it to my parents' home. And so began my mother's adventure in the world of computers.

It also marked the beginning of an unusual teaching task for me. I've taught people of all ages, but I never thought I would be teaching my mother how to do anything. She has been the one teaching me all my life: to cook and sew; to enjoy the good times and put up with the bad. Now it was my turn to give something back.

It wasn't easy at the beginning. There was so much to explain and to introduce. Slowly but surely, my mother caught on, making notes in a little notebook. After a few months of Scrabble and other games, I decided it was time to introduce her to the word processing. This proved to be a bigger challenge to her, so I gave her some homework. I asked her to write me a letter, using different letter types, colors and spaces.

"Are you demanding this with your kindergarten pupils?" she asked.

"No, of course not," I said. "They already know how to use a computer."

My mother isn't the only one experiencing a fast personal growth period. Thanks to the computer, my father has finally got over his phone allergy(过敏). For as long as I can remember, any time I called, my mother would answer.

Dad and I have had more phone conversations in the last two months than we've had in the past 20 years.

88. When did the author's mother's adventure in the world of computers begin?

89. What was probably the author's job?

90. What did the author think her mother taught her through the life?

91. To teach her mother about computers wasn't easy at the beginning, was it?

92. Why did the author give her mother some homework to do?

93. The author's father also learned how to use the computer as well, didn't he?

II. Writing (作文) (20分)

94. Write a composition in at least 60 words on the topic "Some... moments in my life" (写一篇以 "Some... moments in my life" 为标题的不少于60词的作文, 标点符号不占格)

Unit 3

Exercise 1 for Phonetics and Vocabulary

I. Complete the words with their English meanings given (根据英文解释写出单词, 首字母已给)

1. e_____ to try to make it easier for something to happen
2. m_____ a device that measures and records the amount of electricity, gas, water, etc. that you have used
3. c_____ has something inside
4. g_____ a very wide smile
5. b_____ put something in the ground

II. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols (根据音标写出单词)

1. We can _____ /'meɜə(r)/ the energy that the food provides in calories.
2. Can you think of any _____ /'eksplə'neɪʃn/ for this failure?
3. The house was surrounded by trees, and _____ /ɪn'vɪzəbl/ from the road.
4. The power station supplies _____ /ɪlek'trɪsəti/ to this area.
5. We must know how to say "NO" _____ /pə'lɑ:tlɪ/.

III. Translate the phrases or sentences into English (将下列词组或句子译成英语)

1. 一袋糖 _____
2. 替我买一包电 _____
3. 糟糕的解释 _____
4. 出洋相 _____
5. 将其变成多种能量形式 _____
6. 粗的电线 _____
7. 动能 _____
8. 热能 _____
9. 测算出你所用的电量 _____
10. 小心处理某事 _____
11. 她甚至不知道电是什么。

12. 电通过电线流动。

13. 电表测量我们每月的用电量, 每个月你都会收到电费账单。

14. 你可以告诉我电是什么样子的吗?

15. 你知道电从哪里来的吗?

IV. Choose and fill in the blanks (选择适当的单词, 用其适当形式填空)

1.

electric, electricity, electrical, electrician

When there is something wrong with the _____ appliances at your home, please ask an _____ for help. Don't repair them yourself. You may get an _____ shock because _____ is very dangerous.

2.

serve, servant, service

- ① The new airport will _____ passengers who miss their flights.
- ② The _____ charge is not very expensive.
- ③ People are looking forward to the new public _____.
- ④ The famous scientist was born in a _____ family.

3.

careful, carefully, care

- ① This is a special gift for him, and he has kept it for many years with great _____.
- ② Be _____ with electricity while you're rubbing these materials against each other.
- ③ He calculated _____ to find out the connection between lightning and electricity.

4.

polite, impolite, politely

- ① The staff in that store always answer every question _____.
- ② It's _____ of you to reply the letter in such a rude way.
- ③ It's not _____ to talk while your mouth is full of food.

5.

explain, explanation

- ① The Italian scientist _____ how electric battery works.
- ② These girls had no _____ for what they've done.

Exercise 2 for Grammar

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

() 1. The smoke from the factory made us feel sick. Which of the following is

correct for the underlined word?

- A. /smɒk/ B. /smɔ:k/ C. /smauk/ D. /sməuk/
- () 2. Mr. Black went to see a doctor this morning since it was difficult for him _____ asleep at night.
A. to fall B. falling C. fell D. to falling
- () 3. In the US, the one-way trip to the workplace takes 24.4 minutes _____ average.
A. in B. on C. around D. with
- () 4. A _____ child is always happy and full of energy.
A. live B. lively C. living D. likely
- () 5. The tape recorder produces _____ energy.
A. sound B. light C. heat D. movement
- () 6. There is _____ wrong with the computer. It doesn't work.
A. anything B. nothing C. something D. some things
- () 7. You must remember to be careful _____ fire.
A. with B. of C. in D. for
- () 8. Simon _____ come to see us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.
A. may B. can C. has to D. must
- () 9. You _____ stay up so late. It's bad for your health.
A. had better B. must C. can D. mustn't
- () 10. — Mum, I'm afraid the work is too difficult for me.
— _____
A. I believe you can do it! B. You are welcome.
C. Well done! D. Thank you so much.

II. Rewrite the sentences as required (按照要求改写句子)

- “Would you please get some water for me?” Professor Wang said to Alice. (改为简单句)
Professor Wang _____ Alice _____ some water for _____.
- My father said to my sister, “Can you help me wash the car?” (改为宾语从句)
My father _____ my sister _____ help him wash the car.
- “Please sit down and have a rest,” she said to us. (改为简单句)
She _____ us _____ and have a rest.
- “How much money did you pay to the driver?” Mary said to him. (改为宾语从句)
Mary _____ him how much money _____ to the driver.
- I don't know what to do next. (改为宾语从句)
I don't know what _____ next.
- Benny was sure. Electricity looks like water in a way. (改为宾语从句)
Benny was _____ electricity _____ like water partly.

7. My mum tells me. She pays bills for water, gas and electricity monthly. (改为宾语从句)
My mum _____ me she _____ _____ for water, gas and electricity monthly.
8. Students learned. The chemicals inside batteries produce electricity. (改为宾语从句)
Students learned that _____ _____ inside batteries _____ electricity.
9. The child wondered. How did the apple drop onto the ground? (改为宾语从句)
The child wondered _____ the apple _____ onto the ground.
10. Dr. Ray will explain. How do trees protect themselves from insects? (改为宾语从句)
Dr. Ray will explain _____ trees _____ themselves from insects.

Exercise 3 for Reading

I. Read and choose the best answer (阅读短文, 选择最恰当的答案)

Food waste is common in many schools. Students at Whitewater Middle School in the US once looked at 200 pounds (90.7 kg) of food, including pizzas and salads, which had been thrown away after just one of their school’s daily meals. It was, they said, both disgusting and educational. “You don’t realize how much food waste you’re making till you see it,” said student Cody Gist.

To deal with this problem, Whitewater has added environmental science as a new school program this year. Teachers will lead students to do research on the ways in which food is related to the environment, poverty, and people’s health.

The school is now using compostable (可用作堆肥的) paper trays as well. It worked with Every Tray Counts, a US nonprofit group. They hope students will get rid of disposable (一次性的) trays and use compostable ones instead. This can help to save money, save more landfill (垃圾填埋) space, and protect the environment.

Whitewater teachers make sure students know how their own eating habits are part of bigger problems. In environmental literature class, students read books such as *Fast Food Nation: The Dark Side of the All-American Meal*.

Teacher Mollie Lyman works with several language arts classes. These classes discuss topics like how poor neighborhoods often have less access to healthy food. Lyman says she wants students to ask themselves some basic questions: What do we eat? What do we waste?

- () 1. What problem does the passage talk about?
A. Food safety. B. Air pollution.
C. School education. D. Food waste.
- () 2. To deal with the problem, what actions did the school take?
① Set up related school program.
② Use compostable paper trays.

- ③ Recycle waste from the dining hall.
 ④ Let students see how much food they waste every day.
 A. ①②③ B. ①②④ C. ①③④ D. ②③④
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT a reason why students should use compostable trays?
 A. To save more landfill space. B. To be more environmental-friendly
 C. To save money. D. To live more healthily.
- () 4. Which of the following course is Not talked about in the passage?
 A. Environmental science. B. Mathematics.
 C. Environmental literature. D. Language arts.
- () 5. What do we know from Paragraph 5?
 A. We can do little to solve the food waste problem.
 B. Food waste is related to our eating habits.
 C. We can solve food waste problems by reading stories.
 D. Many people in the world still face food shortages.
- () 6. Mollie Lyman wanted students to _____ through their class discussion.
 A. learn more about poor neighborhoods.
 B. help poor people who will lack food.
 C. think of some questions about food waste
 D. think about how to live a healthy life

II. Read the passage and choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词组完成短文)

To play it safe around your home, just remember the rules for using electricity the right way.

- DON'T plug a bunch of stuff into one outlet (插座) or extension wire (分机线).
It could 1 the electrical system in your house or even cause a fire.
- Make sure all electrical wires are stored in a safe place, neat and tidy.
Pets might chew on electrical wires, and people might trip and 2 .
- DON'T ever climb the fence around an electrical substation (变电站).
If a ball or pet gets inside the fence, ask a grown-up to call the electric company — they'll come and get it out for you.
- DON'T suddenly pull an electrical wire 3 the wall.
A quick pull on a wire can damage the appliance, the plug or the outlet.
- Fly your kite far away from power lines or substations.
The kite and the string may conduct electricity — sending it right 4 you to the ground.
- Ask a grown-up for help when you need to use something that uses electricity.
- DO look up and look out for power lines before you climb a tree.
The electricity can go right through the tree branch and right through you!
- Have a grown-up put safety caps on 5 unused electrical outlets (电源管道出口).

Covering outlets will also help save energy by stopping cold drafts (冷风).

9. Remind your mom or dad to watch out for power lines when they're using a ladder, chainsaw or other outdoor equipment.
10. Keep electrical stuff 6 water.

Most electrical accidents around the house happen when people use electricity near water.

- () 1. A. decrease B. increase C. damage D. develop
- () 2. A. shake B. share C. fall D. fight
- () 3. A. outside B. into C. with D. from
- () 4. A. through B. to C. for D. around
- () 5. A. some B. neither C. all D. both
- () 6. A. close to B. far away from C. above D. under

III. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 根据首字母填空)

To get started saving energy around your home, just follow these easy rules:

1. **Shut off the lights when you're done using them,** and turn off the TV, computer, video games and o1 electrical stuff when you leave the room.
2. **Adjust the thermostat during the winter.** Ask a grown-up to adjust the thermostat by 10 degrees c2 in the winter and 10 degrees warmer in the summer for eight hours a day.
3. **Don't leave the refrigerator door open.** Every time you open the door, up to one-third of the cold air can e3.
4. **Replace a burnt-out light bulb with a new compact fluorescent bulb.** Fluorescent bulbs use 75 percent less energy, and they last 10 t4 longer.
5. **Remind grown-ups to use cold water in the washing machine.** Hot water won't get the clothes any cleaner, and it w5 a lot of energy.
6. **Fix dripping faucets.** One drop per second can add up to 165 gallons of hot water a month — that's m6 than what one person uses in two weeks!
7. **Take a short shower instead of a long bath.** It might take 25 gallons of hot water to fill the bathtub, compared to only seven gallons for a quick shower.
8. **Close the curtains during hot summer days to block the sun** while during the cold w7, keep the curtains open.
9. **Help a grown-up put plastic sheeting on windows.** Blocking cold drafts is called "weatherizing" and it can save a lot of energy.
10. **Help your mom or dad plant a tree to help shade your house on hot summer days.**

1. o _____ 2. c _____ 3. e _____ 4. t _____ 5. w _____
6. m _____ 7. w _____

Exercise 4 for More Practice and Writing

I. Answer the questions (回答问题)

Back in 2014, Domee Shi was only a story artist at Pixar (皮克斯动画工作室).

One day, an idea inspired by her Chinese parents led her to a creative journey. That journey ended with Shi becoming the first woman director of a Pixar short.

“I was mainly inspired by my mom,” Shi says. “She has been very protective of me. So I decided to tell a story from her point of view. By doing that, I think I understand her more. I also better understand the idea of loving something and letting it go.”

That idea is the heart of *Bao* (《包宝宝》). The eight-minute short is quite emotional. For Shi, it is a very personal story, too.

Shi had been working on the project for a few years when Pixar announced it would hold an open call for new ideas. Anyone who worked at the company could apply to make the next short. Shi handed in three ideas, and *Bao* was chosen in the end.

“I felt really excited and honored,” she says. “But I also felt under pressure. What if people don’t like my film?”

Perhaps she need not have worried. *Bao* turned out to be very popular. In February, it even won an Oscar.

With the success of *Bao*, Pixar is now willing to take more risks. The company is considering having Shi direct a feature (正片). Few women at Pixar have been given such a chance.

Shi, of course, feels proud of the honor. As for her parents, well, they couldn’t be prouder. “It’s like their dreams have been realized in me,” Shi says.

1. What inspired Domee Shi to make the short *Bao*?

2. What is the heart of the short *Bao*?

3. *Bao* tells an emotional story, doesn’t it?

4. How many ideas did Shi hand in when Pixar held an open call for new ideas?

5. When did *Bao* win an Oscar?

6. What do Shi’s parents think of their daughter?

II. Translation (翻译)

1. 仅在近两百年中,人们才学会如何生产并控制这种能源。

2. 尽管他不知道什么是电,也不知道电可以怎么使用,他的确发现了一个发电的方法。

3. 自从那时起, 科学家们就开始尝试探寻电的秘密。

4. 在十八世纪初, 一位法国科学家得出一个结论, 万物及每个人都带有电。

5. 然而在那时, 电的用途非常少。

Exercise 5 for Oral Practice

I. Read the phrases and sentences aloud.

1. scratch his head
2. flow through a wire
3. measure the amount you use
4. different forms of energy
5. switch off the television
6. These are connected to thick wires that are buried under the street.
7. There was a grin on his face.
8. They are packets that contain electricity.
9. An electrician has come to deal with the problem.
10. We make rules to encourage people to behave in a way that is right.

II. Read the passage aloud.

Electricity is a basic part of nature and it is one of our most widely used forms of energy. Many cities and towns were built along waterfalls that turned water wheels to work. Thomas Edison helped change everyone's life by inventing the electric light bulb.

III. Give the best response to what you hear.

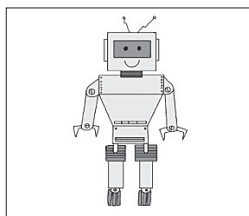
1. Where is the MUN from?
2. How long has the MUN developed?
3. What does MUN stand for?

Test for Unit 3

(满分150分)

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力) (共30分)

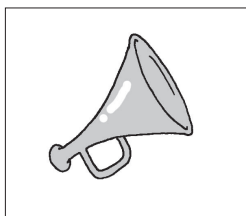
I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片) (6分)



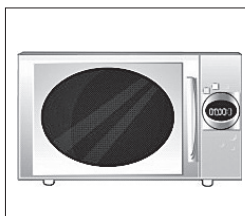
A



B



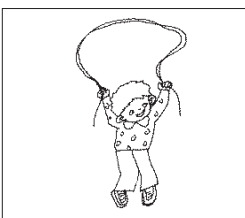
C



D



E



F



G



H

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案) (8分)

- () 7. A. Alice's. B. Both of them.
C. Neither of them. D. Mary's.
- () 8. A. High jump. B. Running.
C. The 800-metre race. D. 100-metre race.
- () 9. A. Having a cup of milk. B. Going for some shopping.
C. Taking a walk. D. Taking a bath.
- () 10. A. Once five minutes. B. Once seven minutes.
C. Once ten minutes. D. Once fifteen minutes.
- () 11. A. 20 yuan. B. 18 yuan. C. 15 yuan. D. 22 yuan.
- () 12. A. Tammy Luo is not in.
B. The lady has a wrong number.
C. He'll help the lady find Tammy Luo.
D. Tammy Lou doesn't know the lady.
- () 13. A. The woman. B. The woman's father.
C. Mr. Gray. D. The man.
- () 14. A. To repair the machine.
C. To go to the movie.
B. To do the washing by hand.
D. To find a new way.

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示) (6分)

- () 15. Tom came to Shanghai for a job.
() 16. Tom failed to find a job in any company in Shanghai at first.
() 17. Tom planned to take a train to another city to find a job.
() 18. Tom wasn't able to buy a ticket for the last train.
() 19. Tom gave his ticket to a crying baby and left.
() 20. The boss of a company finally helped Tom and offered him a job.

IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences (根据你听到的短文内容, 完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词) (10分)

21. By working to _____ your own money, you will be learning skills you need to _____ in the future.
22. These skills can include things like _____ with money, using tools and technology, using your time and _____ wisely and many more.
23. Money gives you _____. There is nothing like the _____ feeling of taking your own money to the bank or store.
24. Sometimes, you may be _____ sitting at home with nothing to do. Well, how about coming up with a _____ to earn some money?
25. That can be a great way to _____ through the boredom by using your _____ and your body to do jobs and make money.

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar
(第二部分 词汇与语法) (共50分)

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (20分)

- () 26. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word?
Please measure the length of the gap.
A. /'medʒə(r)/ B. /'meɪʒə(r)/ C. /'meɜə(r)/ D. /'meʃə(r)/
- () 27. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?
A. I value the work he offers me.
B. You'd better behave well.
C. He charged the battery of the car.
D. The boy wears long sleeves to stop himself from scratching.
- () 28. It was my _____ third visit to your school.
A. / B. an C. a D. the
- () 29. The old man was polite _____ his neighbors.
A. to B. of C. with D. at

- () 30. I'm thinking _____ designing an experiment on how to save electricity.
A. on B. of C. by D. in
- () 31. We can use a special meter to measure the _____ of natural gas we use every month.
A. packet B. number C. amount D. bar
- () 32. Why did Benny look _____?
A. worried B. to worry C. worry D. worrying
- () 33. There _____ something wrong with the clock. It is twenty minutes slow.
A. will be B. must be C. can't be D. mustn't be
- () 34. There is a _____ sheep there and let's go and have a look.
A. few B. little C. lot D. many
- () 35. The fans can produce _____ energy so that they bring cool wind.
A. sound B. heat C. movement D. light
- () 36. Because it's possible to buy electricity _____, you can take this camera with you everywhere.
A. in packets B. in packet C. from packets D. of packet
- () 37. _____ carefully he takes the notes! Everyone in our class wants to learn from him.
A. What B. What about C. How about D. How
- () 38. One-fourth of the nurses are men. _____, three-fourths of the nurses are women.
A. In all B. In a word C. Besides D. That's to say
- () 39. You are not permitted to _____ the rules at school.
A. against B. obey C. be for D. be against
- () 40. The race began. One by one the toy cars were knocked out until it _____ to the final between Gilbert and Jimmy.
A. walked B. moved C. came D. rushed
- () 41. If he works harder, he _____ pass the English exam next time.
A. is able to B. was able to C. be able to D. will be able to
- () 42. It's more practical to teach a man to fish than _____ him fish.
A. to give B. giving C. to buy D. buying
- () 43. He hasn't decided _____.
A. why he went there B. how he went there
C. why will he go there D. how he will go there
- () 44. — Sherry, you look so busy. _____
— Thank you, Sam, but I can manage it myself.
A. Come on, don't say that.
B. Anything I can do to help?
C. How could you do that?
D. What else do you want?

() 45. — Would you like to have dinner with me this evening?

— _____

- A. Why not tomorrow evening?
- B. Oh, thank you very much, but I'm too busy this evening.
- C. I don't feel like eating right now.
- D. Yes. I enjoyed having dinner with him.

II. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格, 每空格限填一词) (8分)

A. friendly B. What's more C. widely D. rudely E. meanings

In Western countries, emojis are now used in almost every sentence on sites. Mark Zuckerberg decided to add them beside the famous “like” bottom on Facebook as a way to express your reaction.

In China, emojis are also 46 used on apps such as Weibo, WeChat, QQ, etc. According to a report released by Tencent, “grin” was used more than 52 billion times on QQ in 2015. It means a polite, cute and 47 smile and has become the most popular way to say hello when chatting online.

Interestingly, the 48 of emojis change overtime. For example, the emoji “wave” is used to mean “we are no longer friends” instead of goodbye. But it is seldom taken seriously. 49, *Oxford Dictionaries* (《牛津词典》) takes “tears of joy” as their Word of This Year because it has lots of meanings such as embarrassment, laughing out loud with tears, etc. Anyway, emojis are likely to become a new way of communication and might compete with English in global language soon.

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____

A. meet B. cast C. more D. considered E. lost

In spite of the fact that cars from Germany and Japan are flooding the American market, Ford, General Motors and Chrysler are employing 50 workers than ever before. The flood of cheaper foreign cars has not 51 American autoworkers their jobs as some experts predicted. Ford operates as far as Asia, and General Motors is 52 Australian's biggest employer. Yet General Motors has its huge American work force and employs hundreds of people every day to 53 the needs of an insatiable (不能满足的) society.

50. _____ 51. _____ 52. _____ 53. _____

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子) (8分)

- 54. That's not a bad _____ (explain).
- 55. Do you believe that there's a _____ (connect) between smoking and heart disease?
- 56. These young boys are strong and _____ (energy).

57. Have you decided to buy the new type of _____ (electricity) car yet?
58. You don't know what a waste it is because the cost is buried in the _____ (month) visa bills.
59. _____ (move) can be painful when you've hurt your back.
60. There will be some sporting and cultural _____ (change) between the two schools.
61. Have you seen that _____ (warn) sign? It says "No Parking".

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required (根据要求完成句子) (14分)

62. Electricity flows through wires from the power station to our houses. (改成一般疑问句)
_____ electricity _____ through wires from the power station to our houses?
63. It's just an hour's drive from the city centre to the Forest Park. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is it from the city centre to the Forest Park?
64. The new car costs 300,000 *yuan*.
The lady only has 280,000 *yuan*. (用enough合并成一句)
The lady doesn't have _____ money to _____ the car.
65. The boy knocked me down before he noticed me. (保持句意基本不变)
The boy _____ notice me _____ he knocked me down.
66. We won't have any lessons tomorrow because we'll have a sports meeting. (保持句意基本不变)
_____ the sports meeting, we won't have any lessons tomorrow.
67. "Does the girl need any help?" he asked me. (保持句意基本不变)
He asked me _____ the girl _____ some help.
68. a packet of electricity, where, he, to, buy, wondered (连词成句)
_____.

Part 3 Reading and Writing

(第三部分 阅读与写作) (共70分)

I. Reading comprehension (阅读理解)

- A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12分)

Geothermal Energy (地热能)

Have you ever seen pictures of a volcano or a geyser (间歇喷泉)? If so, then you've seen geothermal energy in action!

"Geo" means "from the earth," and "thermal" means "heat", so this type of energy is found under the earth. The hot lava (岩浆) from a volcano and the hot steam from a geyser both come from underground heat and we can use that same

type of heat in our homes.

Here's how it works: about four feet underground, the temperature of the earth stays the same all year long, about 55 degrees.

A geothermal heating system uses pipes buried more than four feet deep in the earth. That is another reason why it's important for adults to call to the energy company before they dig in their yard so they don't hit buried piping.

The system pumps a liquid through the pipes to absorb the heat and brings it back indoors. A device called a "heat exchanger" takes the heat from the liquid and uses it to heat the air inside the home.

A geothermal system can cool your house during the summer, too! It just works in reverse, absorbing the heat from the air inside your home and moves it back into the earth.

A geothermal heater is also very energy-efficient. Almost none of the energy used is wasted, so it helps keep heating bills very low during the winter.

Geothermal at school

Schools all over the Midwest are using geothermal energy for heating and air conditioning. Geothermal is great for schools because it uses a lot less energy than other types of heating and cooling equipment.

Kids at an elementary school in Iowa, learned all about geothermal as workers dug wells in their playground. If you're interested in what they learned you can view some photos they took.

Electricity from under the earth

We can also use geothermal energy to make electricity. A geothermal power plant works by tapping into steam or hot water reservoirs underground; the heat is used to drive an electrical generator.

Most geothermal plants are located in the western United States, where hot water reservoirs are common. The Geysers power plant in northern California is the world's largest geothermal power plant, producing enough electricity to light up more than 22,000 homes.

Want to learn more?

If you need more information about geothermal energy, check out our website and learn more.

- () 69. The action of _____ can be explained as geothermal energy.
A. the earth B. the sun C. a volcano D. a pipe
- () 70. The pipes of a geothermal heating system are buried _____ underground.
A. 55 feet B. four feet
C. more 55 feet D. more than four feet
- () 71. A geothermal system _____ to cool our house.
A. pumps a liquid through the pipes
B. absorbs the heat from the liquid
C. absorbs the heat from the air inside our home
D. takes the heat from "heat exchanger"

- () 72. Because a geothermal system _____ it keeps heating bills very low during the winter.
 A. uses lava B. has hot steam
 C. makes good use of energy D. makes a fire with energy
- () 73. When workers dug wells in the playground of a school, the students _____.
 A. viewed some photos they took
 B. learned about the geothermal
 C. viewed the photos of their playground
 D. learned about the electricity
- () 74. The _____ from the geothermal energy can be used to drive an electricity generator.
 A. sound B. light C. heat D. electricity

B. Read the passage and choose the best words or expressions to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词组完成短文) (12分)

What do you want to be when you grow up? A teacher? A doctor? How about an ice cream taster?

Yes, there really is a job where you can get _____ 75 _____ to taste ice cream. Just ask John Harrison, an “Official Taste Tester” for the past 21 years. Testing helps manufacturers to be sure of a product’s quality. During his career, Harrison has been _____ 76 _____ for approving large quantities of the sweet ice cream — as well as for developing over 75 *flavors* (味道).

Some people think that it would be easy to do this job. However, after all, you just have to like ice cream, right? No — there’s more to the job than that, says Harrison, who has a degree in chemistry. He _____ 77 _____ out that a dairy or food-science degree would be very useful to someone wanting a career in this “cool” field.

In a typical morning on the job, Harrison tastes and assesses 60 ice cream samples. He lets the ice cream _____ 78 _____ up to about 12°F. Harrison explains, “You get more flavor from warmer ice cream, which is why some kids like to stir it, creating ice cream soup.”

While the ice cream seems to melt, Harrison looks over the samples and grades each one on its appearance. “Tasting begins with the _____ 79 _____,” he explains. He checks to see if the ice cream is attractive and asks himself, “Does the product have the color expected from that flavor?” Next it’s time to taste!

_____ 80 _____ to think up new ideas, try out new flavors, and test samples from so many kinds of ice cream each day keeps Harrison busy but happy — working at one cool job.

- () 75. A. time B. paid C. crazy D. excited
 () 76. A. ready B. voting C. suitable D. responsible
 () 77. A. turns B. puts C. points D. replied
 () 78. A. climb B. take C. put D. warm

- () 79. A. ears B. eyes C. brains D. mouth
() 80. A. Struggling B. Trying C. Continuing D. Failing

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 根据首字母填空)(14分)

Decision-thinking is not unlike poker, namely, playing cards — it often matters not only what you think, but also what others think you think and what you think they t 81 you think. The mental process is similar. Naturally, this card game has often been of considerable i 82 to people who are, by any standards, good thinkers.

The great mathematician John Von Neumann was one of the founders of game theory. In particular, he showed that all games f 83 into two classes; there are what he called games of “perfect information”, games like chess where the players can’t hide anything or play t 84; they don’t win by chance, but by means of logic and skills. Then there are games of “imperfect information”, like poker, in which it is i 85 to know in advance that one course of action is better than another.

One mistaken idea about business is that it can be treated as a game of perfect information. Quite the reverse. Business, politics, life itself are games which we must normally play with very imperfect information. Business decisions are often m 86 with many unknown and unknowable factors which would even puzzle best poker players. But few business people find it comfortable to a 87 that they are taking a chance, and many still prefer to believe that they are playing chess, not poker.

81. t_____ 82. i_____ 83. f_____ 84. t_____ 85. i_____
86. m_____ 87. a_____

D. Answer the questions (回答问题)(12分)

Benjamin Banneker was born a few months before another great American — George Washington. Benjamin was black, but he was not a slave. He and his mother and his grandmother were free.

Benjamin’s grandmother came from England. In America she got a job and worked for many years to pay for her boat trip across the ocean. After working many more years, she saved enough money to buy a farm. Benjamin lived with her for a while. She taught him to read and write and do arithmetic (算术).

Benjamin’s neighbors knew that he was clever. They were not surprised when he built a large wooden clock. He made each piece after studying a small pocket watch. The clock made him famous, for it was one of the first clocks built in America. People from other places began to send difficult problems of all kinds for Benjamin to settle.

Thomas Jefferson learned of Benjamin Banneker’s ability to settle hard problems. He asked Banneker to help build the city that was to be the capital of the United States — Washington, D.C.

Banneker worked hard on the plans for the city. He marked where the streets and buildings — the Capital Building (国会大厦), the White House, and many others — should be built.

Later, L'Enfant, the Frenchman who had designed the new city, had a quarrel with the designer team, and went back to France in anger. He took all of the plans away with him. The workmen couldn't build without any plans to follow.

For a while it seemed that the plans for the capital might have to be changed. But Benjamin Banneker remembered the plans he had helped draw. He drew each again just as if he once had built each piece of his clock.

If it weren't for Benjamin Banneker, Washington, D.C. might look very different from the way it does today.

88. Was Benjamin Banneker younger than George Washington?

89. Who bought a farm after working for many years?

90. Why were Benjamin's neighbors not surprised when he built a large wooden clock?

Because they knew that _____

91. What did Thomas Jefferson ask Banneker to do?

He asked him _____

92. The Frenchman, L'Enfant, went back to France in anger, didn't he?

93. What ability do you think enabled Benjamin Banneker to complete the plans for the capital?

I think he was _____

II. Writing (作文) (20分)

94. Write a composition in at least 60 words on the topic of "Save energy and love our earth" (写一篇以 "Save energy and love our earth" 为标题的不少于60词的作文, 标点符号不占格)

Keys & Tapescripts

Module 1 Unit 1

Exercise 1

- I. 1. hardly 2. replace 3. pure 4. main 5. suppose
- II. 1. average 2. breathe 3. exchange 4. released 5. repair
- III. 1. living things 2. large, sweet-smelling flowers 3. be known as
4. average age 5. the city flower of Shanghai
6. collect some facts for a class project on pollution 7. in the end
8. at the end of 9. by the end of 10. on the end of
11. She is interviewing a scientist about trees.
12. They make streets more beautiful and less noisy/quieter.
13. One and a half hectares of trees could produce enough oxygen to keep your whole class alive and healthy for a whole year.
14. Trees cool the air as well as clean it.
15. Three trees can do the job of 15 air conditioners running almost all day.
- IV. 1. ① live ② living ③ alive ④ lively 2. ① chemical ② chemist's ③ chemistry ④ chemicals
3. ① science ② scientific ③ scientists ④ scientific 4. ① noise ② noisy ③ noisily 5. ① facts ② factor
6. ① know ② unknown ③ well-known 7. ① product ② produce ③ producers
8. ① thanked ② thankful 9. ① main ② mainly 10. ① nature ② natural

Exercise 2

- I. 1. D 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. A 6. D 7. D 8. C 9. C 10. C
- II. 1. is, changing 2. are playing, will/are going to have 3. is, making
4. were talking, was 5. stopped 6. is doing 7. is raining 8. am waiting
- III. 1. ① How does ② by not 2. is harmful 3. inviting me 4. How carefully
5. isn't she 6. Why is 7. is writing 8. only he, his assistant

Exercise 3

- I. 1. A 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A
- II. 1. B 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A 6. C
- III. 1. against 2. reducing 3. smoke 4. rise 5. less 6. carrying 7. together

Exercise 4

- I. 1. remove 2. produce 3. add beauty to cities 4. too hot to live on 5. material
6. medicines 7. on the earth 8. protect 9. making a difference
10. take care of them 11. project 12. find out more about us
- II. 1. Trees provide all kinds of fruits, nuts and food as well as wood for people.
2. Our group thinks that the most important way to fight pollution is to plant more trees.
3. The second is to stop factories and cars from producing harmful gases.

4. Trees make streets more beautiful.
5. Trees produce oxygen to keep people alive and healthy.

Exercise 5 for Oral Practice

III. Give the best response to what you hear.

When Jack Davis, nine, looks up at the night sky, he doesn't see just stars. He sees his future. The fourth grader lives in New Jersey. He has a deep interest in outer space. Jack gets more and more interested in space exploration by watching science-fiction movies.

Questions:

1. How old is Jack Davis?
2. What is Jack Davis interested in?
3. What kind of movies makes Jack interested in space exploration?

Key: 1. He is nine (years old).
2. He is interested in outer space.
3. Science-fiction movies.

Test for Unit 1

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片)

1. We used to fire the fireworks at the Spring Festival when we were young. (H)
2. Our country has a large area of forests. (E)
3. It is a pity that there are still factories that release harmful gases. (A)
4. Due to the rainy weather, we had to stay inside. (G)
5. All food has been prepared for the coming party in the park. (F)
6. Good cooks know how and when to add sauces to dishes. (B)

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案)

7. M: Lucy, I'm going to the library. I'll borrow a grammar book.
W: Could you help me return the fiction book and the storybook, Peter?
M: Sure.
Q: Which book will Peter borrow? (C)
8. W: Don't read in poor light.
M: Pardon?
W: Don't read in poor light.
M: Thanks a lot. I'll take your advice.
Q: What is the boy doing? (B)
9. W: Did you ask Joe to repair your bike?
M: No, I did it myself.
Q: Who repaired the bike? (C)
10. M: Can I come to your library and borrow some books?
W: Sure. We are open till 5:50.

- Q: When does the library close? (C)
11. W: Do I have to wash these clothes? I hate doing washing by hand.
M: Why not leave them for the washing machine? You just press the button, then everything will be OK.
Q: What does the man suggest? (D)
12. M: Good morning. Welcome to take my taxi. Where are you going?
W: To the Oriental Sports Centre. Is it far?
M: Yes, a little bit. It's about thirty minutes' ride.
Q: Who are the two speakers? (B)
13. M: What's the matter?
W: My mobile phone is broken. I can't use it now.
M: Why not go and ask Mr. Wu for help?
Q: What does the man mean? (D)
14. M: I'd like some paper cups.
W: Why don't you try some plastic ones? They are cheaper.
M: No, thanks. I think plastic cups are harmful to the environment.
Q: Why does the man want to buy paper cups? (D)
- III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示)
- One day an ant was drinking at a small stream and fell in. She made desperate efforts to reach the side, but made no progress at all. The poor exhausted ant was still bravely doing her best when a pigeon saw her. Moved with pity, the bird threw her a piece of grass, which supported her like a boat, and thus the ant reached the bank again. While she was resting and drying herself in the grass, she heard a man come near. He was walking along without shoes with a gun in his hand. As soon as he saw the pigeon, he wished to kill it. He would certainly have done so, but the ant bit him on the foot just as he raised his gun to fire. He stopped to see what had bit him, and the pigeon immediately flew away. It was an animal much weaker and smaller than herself that had saved her life.
- (15. F 16. F 17. F 18. T 19. T 20. T)
- IV. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences (根据你听到的对话内容, 完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词)
- W: Hi, Bob. What are you doing?
M: Hi, Amy. I am writing a poster about fighting against pollution.
W: It sounds very interesting. Can I help you?
M: Yes, please. I want to write a list of what we should do. Can you give me some ideas?
W: Well. Trees are very important. They make our streets clean and beautiful. We should plant more trees and flowers in every corner of our city.
M: Right. Trees make our streets less noisy. We mustn't just cut down trees and

get everything we need from them. We must learn to plant more trees to keep the forests in good condition. Anything else?

W: When we do shopping, we'd better use cloth bags instead of plastic bags. And I think we should put litter in the litter bin and develop a habit of doing everything in an environmentally friendly way.

M: Yes. I agree with you. In our city, water pollution, noise pollution and air pollution are getting more and more serious. I suppose if we stop factories from producing harmful gases with the help of some laws there will be less air pollution problems around us.

M: I agree with you. I believe we can help to fight against pollution to make Shanghai a modern and clean city.

W: Yes. Let's enjoy "a better life in a better city" with no pollution.

(21. flowers, corner 22. keep, condition 23. plastic, develop 24. producing, laws 25. modern, enjoy)

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

I. 26. D 27. C 28. A 29. D 30. A 31. B 32. C 33. B 34. C 35. A
36. C 37. A 38. A 39. A 40. A 41. B 42. C 43. B 44. A 45. B

II. 46. D 47. C 48. B 49. A 50. E 51. A 52. B 53. C

III. 54. active 55. harm 56. breathe 57. danger 58. chemicals 59. wonders
60. enjoyable 61. noisier

IV. 62. stop, from 63. clean, cool 64. In fact 65. None, is/are 66. Do,
anything 67. How, are 68. Who else is taking care of their children?

Part 3 Reading and Writing

I. A. 69. D 70. B 71. C 72. C 73. D 74. A

B. 75. A 76. D 77. B 78. C 79. B 80. D

C. 81. stop 82. standing 83. wondered 84. husband 85. holiday(s)
86. next 87. accepted

D. 88. Yes, she does.

89. To make dinner.

90. 30 seconds

91. It's just to start.

92. I will save money and prevent less trash from going to landfill.

93. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

II. 94. **Save paper and save more trees**

As we all know, paper is a great invention and it can be used to record any information you want and make books written by famous writers. Paper can also be used for wrapping items or making bags instead of the plastic ones. I use paper almost every day as my textbooks and exercise books are both made of paper. Paper is made from wood and wood comes from trees, so to save paper is a way of protecting the trees around us. If paper is less needed, fewer trees will be cut down and our environment can be well protected as well. Thus, it is quite

important to save paper. We can get into the habit of saving paper by not throwing away the paper until it is fully used and remembering that both sides of the paper can be used when we are doing our homework.

Unit 2

Exercise 1

- I. 1. drain 2. froze 3. plant 4. thorough 5. sewage
- II. 1. increased 2. symbol 3. ordinary 4. impatient 5. precious
- III. 1. pour into the washbasin 2. look around 3. vanish down the drain 4. sound impatient 5. a faint voice 6. get/arrive here 7. float comfortably in a cloud 8. enjoy the view 9. speed down the mountain into rivers 10. travel a long time 11. Water was pouring into the washbasin and vanishing down the drain. 12. A few days ago, I was floating comfortably in a cloud in Jiangxi, enjoying the view. 13. Then it was time to get cleaned up. 14. That's where I came from in the first place. 15. He fell asleep with the light on.
- IV. 1. impatient 2. faint 3. vanishing 4. floating, comfortably 5. sped 6. puzzled 7. treatment 8. thorough, chemicals 9. with, sewage 10. not, pollute

Exercise 2

- I. 1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. A
- II. 1. until 2. by 3. through 4. within 5. during 6. through 7. through 8. across
- III. 1. It's not easy for you to arrive here.
2. It's very important to learn English well.
3. It's a bad idea for you to go with her.
4. It's so kind of you to tell me the truth.
5. It's so foolish of you to do such things.
6. Did she know if/whether he had watched the new TV play?
7. We wondered if/whether our teacher would tell us a story.
8. Do you know how much the new bike costs?

Exercise 3

- I. 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. D
- II. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. B 6. C
- III. 1. caught 2. Suddenly 3. went 4. floated 5. fell 6. through 7. along

Exercise 4

- I. 1. with 2. through 3. enters 4. less 5. leaving
- II. 1. A lot of important jobs from your body needs water to finish.
2. Water helps to protect you from illness/diseases.
3. Water helps you cook food as well as digest your food.
4. He can't get used to drinking the tap water in Shanghai.
5. That's to say, most of the water on the earth is not drinkable.

Exercise 5 for Oral Practice

III. Give the best response to what you hear.

You may feel curious about students in other countries; do they also have so much homework? What do they do in their free time? Last week, a report came out on the life of high school students in China, Japan, South Korea and the USA. It surveyed about 6,200 students from the four countries last year. You will find the answers to many of your questions in this report.

Questions:

1. According to what you have heard, list one of the questions you may feel curious about students in other countries.
2. From which countries are the students mentioned in the report?
3. How many students were surveyed last week?

Key: 1. Do they also have so much homework?/What do they do in their free time?
2. China, Japan, South Korea and the USA.
3. About 6,200 students.

Test for Unit 2

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力)

I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片)

1. The students went to the tutorial center to learn how to make wooden chairs. (G)
2. It is surprising that there is a nice pool in my new neighborhood. (H)
3. There will be a paper-plane competition in our school next week. (C)
4. I always find my father busy doing some cleaning in the kitchen. (E)
5. Water should be supplemented before, during and after exercise. (B)
6. When people began to frequently use the emails, the mail box was left alone. (F)

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案)

7. W: Hello! Could I speak to the headmaster, please?

M: Hold on for a moment, please. I'm sorry he isn't here right now. May I help you?

Q: Who is wanted on the phone? (B)

8. W: Hurry up. It's almost 9:15.

M: Oh, we are 15 minutes late for the meeting.

Q: When did the meeting begin? (A)

9. W: I have an appointment to see Doctor Smith for a physical examination.

M: Please take a seat here. He is having an operation at the moment.

Q: Where does the dialogue probably happen? (C)

10. M: Have you asked your brother to wash the dishes?

W: That's the thing he wouldn't do.

Q: What does the woman think about her brother? (B)

11. W: Would you like me to photocopy these pictures for you?

M: Yes, if you don't mind.

W: Not at all.

Q: What does the woman mean? (B)

12. M: How nice the pen is! How much is it?

W: Four dollars each. But if you buy two, it's seven dollars.

Q: How much is one pen if you buy two? (B)

13. M: What's the date today?

W: It's February 8th.

M: How time flies! Tomorrow will be Saturday.

W: I think I'll go to town to do some shopping tomorrow.

Q: When will the woman go to town? (A)

14. W: Has Sandy ever missed coming to one of our parties?

M: Only once or twice at the most.

Q: What does the man mean? (D)

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示)

Johnny Smith was good at math at a high school. He loved his computer. He came home early every day, then he worked with it till midnight. But Johnny was not good at English, not good at all. He got an F in his English class. One day after school Johnny joined his computer to the computer in his high school office. The school office computer had the grades of all the students; the math grades, the science grades, the grades in arts and music, and the grades in English. He found his English grade. An F! Johnny changed his English grade from an F to A. Johnny's parents looked at his report card. They were very happy.

“An A in English!” said Johnny's dad. “You're a very clever boy, Johnny.”

Johnny is a hacker. Hackers know how to take information from other computers and put new information in. Using a modem, they join their computers to other computers secretly. School headmasters and teachers are worried about hackers. So are the police, for some people even take money from bank computer accounts and put it into their own ones. And they never have to leave home to do it! They are called hackers. Of course, hackers break the law and Johnny made the mistake. When his headmaster found the situation and told his parents, he realized that it was against the rule and he decided not to use his computer skill to make mistakes any longer.

(15. T 16. F 17. F 18. T 19. T 20. T)

IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences (根据你听到的短文内容,完成下列句子,每空格限填一词)

Soon you might not need to worry about wasting your food — you could just turn it into leather instead.

Some undergraduate design students in the Netherlands have come up with a new, eco-friendly process. It can turn leftover fruit and vegetables into leather-like

material. The material may be strong enough to be used for car seats, handbags and other products in the future.

The project began as school homework. After discussing it, a group of six students decided to focus their work on solving the problem of food waste. The group began taking leftover food off vendors' (摊贩) hands, and started using fruit — oranges, apples and more — to produce material.

One of the group members said the production process was “a group secret”, but he offered the basics: after collecting food waste from the market stands, the team makes sure all seeds are taken out of the fruit before they cut it up and mash (捣碎) it. The next step is spreading the paste onto a surface. Once it's dried, the leather-like material is produced.

“We want to solve the problem of food waste,” said one of the group members. “Turning waste food into leather may solve the problem.”

(21. worry, instead 22. design, vegetables 23. discussing, six 24. members, secret 25. surface, Once)

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

- I. 26. C 27. D 28. D 29. A 30. A 31. D 32. C 33. A 34. B 35. C
36. C 37. B 38. B 39. A 40. C 41. D 42. B 43. B 44. B 45. C
- II. 46. E 47. B 48. D 49. C 50. C 51. A 52. D 53. B
- III. 54. treatment 55. impatient 56. daily 57. funniest 58. speedy 59. froze
60. potatoes 61. alive
- IV. 62. sped, past 63. Don't, until 64. How often 65. nothing about 66. neither,
nor 67. How meaningful 68. Have you added more than the right amount of
onions?

Part 3 Reading and Writing

- I. A. 69. B 70. B 71. A 72. B 73. B 74. C
B. 75. B 76. B 77. C 78. A 79. C 80. B
C. 81. signs 82. instead 83. age 84. frightened 85. depends 86. loudly
87. best/better
- D. 88. When the author packed up her old computer and delivered it to her
parents' home.
89. She was a kindergarten teacher/She was a teacher.
90. She thought that her mother taught her to cook, sew, enjoy the good
times and put up with the bad.
91. No, it wasn't.
92. Because the word processing proved to be a bigger challenge to her.
93. No, he didn't.
- II. 94. **Some unforgettable moments in my life**

Last month, I went to visit Beijing, the capital of our country, with my parents and the trip left me some unforgettable moments in my life. As the saying goes, “He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a true man.” The moment I

climbed up the Great Wall, I eventually realized that the saying was quite reasonable because the wall was so huge and magnificent that I could not believe that it was built long time ago. I also tried lots of local snacks in the city center of Beijing and they had different flavors and were made of different ingredients. These snacks help me understand how important food is in the history of China and how delicious Chinese food is. I will never forget the moments of the trip which were rooted in my heart.

Unit 3

Exercise 1

- I. 1. encourage 2. meter 3. contains 4. grin 5. bury
- II. 1. measure 2. explanation 3. invisible 4. electricity 5. politely
- III. 1. a packet of sweets 2. get me a packet of electricity 3. a bad explanation
4. look foolish 5. change it into different forms of energy 6. thick wires
7. moving energy 8. heat energy 9. measure the electric quantity you use
10. be careful with something
11. She doesn't even know what electricity is.
12. Electricity flows through a wire.
13. A meter measures the amount we use, and you get a bill for it monthly.
14. Can you tell me what electricity looks like?
15. Do you know where electricity comes from?
- IV. 1. electrical, electrician, electric, electricity
2. ① serve ② service ③ service ④ servant's
3. ① care ② careful ③ carefully
4. ① politely ② impolite ③ polite
5. ① explains ② explanation(s)

Exercise 2

- I. 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. A 9. D 10. A
- II. 1. asked, to get, him 2. asked, if/whether she could
3. asked, to sit down 4. asked, he had paid
5. I can do 6. sure that, looked 7. tells, pays bills
8. the chemicals, produce 9. how, dropped 10. how, protect

Exercise 3

- I. 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. B 6. C
- II. 1. C 2. C 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. B
- III. 1. other 2. cooler 3. escape 4. times 5. wastes 6. more 7. winter

Exercise 4

- I. 1. Her mom.
2. The idea of loving something and letting it go.
3. Yes, it does.

4. Three.
 5. In February.
 6. They feel proud of her.
- II.
1. It is only in the last 200 years that humans have learned how to produce and control this type of energy.
 2. Although he had no idea what electricity was or how it might be used, he did find a way of making electricity.
 3. Since then, scientists have tried to find out the secrets of electricity.
 4. In the early 1700s, a French scientist came to the conclusion that everything and everybody contains electricity.
 5. At that time, however, electricity was of little use.

Exercise 5 for Oral Practice

- III. Give the best response to what you hear.

Teenagers have their own ideas. They would like to do something for their country, environment and human rights, women and children, economic and social development. But where can teenagers do these things? They can do it in the Model United Nations. It is from the USA. It has developed for more than 60 years. We usually call it MUN or Model UN for short.

Questions:

1. Where is the MUN from?
2. How long has the MUN developed?
3. What does MUN stand for?

Key: 1. It is from the USA.

2. For more than 60 years.

3. The Model United Nations.

Test for Unit 3

Part 1 Listening (第一部分 听力)

- I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片)
1. James attended a worldwide robot competition and won the first award. (A)
 2. You are not allowed to fight against each other on campus. (G)
 3. Students mustn't cook inside the room except using microwave ovens. (D)
 4. I know Jane has a desire for a new laptop. (H)
 5. Sam walked bravely in the typhoon with the help of the raincoat. (B)
 6. Cigarettes are severely prohibited inside in the city of Shanghai. (E)
- II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案)
7. M: Alice's handwriting is very good, isn't it?
W: Yes, it is. But it is not so good as Mary's.

- Q: Whose handwriting is better? (D)
8. W: Have you entered for the 100-meter race?
M: No, I'm not interested in the 800-meter race either. But I'm good at the high jump. I want to get the first prize for our class.
Q: What event does the boy want to take part in? (A)
9. M: Jane, what do you usually do before going to bed?
W: I am used to having a warm bath. It can make me feel relaxed and have a sound sleep.
Q: What's Jane's habit before she goes to bed? (D)
10. W: This morning I got to work late.
M: Why? Did you get up late?
W: Yes. When I got to the bus stop, it was already seven five. I missed the seven o'clock bus. I had to wait for another ten minutes.
Q: How often does the bus come? (D)
11. M: Could you lend me some money? I want to buy a CD, but I don't have enough money with me.
W: How much do you want to borrow?
M: Let me see. I have 15 *yuan* here. Can you lend me 5 *yuan*?
W: Here you are. Will that be enough?
M: Yes, including two *yuan* for the bus ride. Thank you.
Q: How much does the CD cost? (B)
12. W: May I speak to Tammy Luo?
M: Tammy Luo? I'm sorry. There is nobody named Tammy Luo here.
Q: What does the man mean? (B)
13. M: Mr. Gray will be back soon. You may wait for him if you want to.
W: No, thanks. I just leave a message on a note for him. Would you please give him the note?
M: Of course.
Q: Who is the note for? (C)
14. M: Let's go to the movie, Mary.
W: I'm afraid I have to wash these dirty shirts first.
M: Let me help you. Then we can go to see the film together.
W: That sounds good, but our washing machine broke down. We have to wash them by hand.
M: Oh, my goodness! But I guess we have to do it anyway.
Q: What are they probably going to do first? (B)

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示)

Last year when Tom graduated from school, he came to Shanghai. He didn't like to work on his father's farm and hoped to find a job in a big city. He went from one company to another but no one wanted him. With little money left, he got to

the train station, sad and tired. All he wanted to do was go back to his small town. It was very late at night and the station was full of people. They were waiting to buy tickets of the last train. He bought the last ticket, and he was very happy.

At that time, a woman with a crying baby walked to him and asked him to sell her the ticket. He gave her the ticket because he thought they needed it more than he did. After the train left, he sat on the bench and didn't know where to go. Suddenly, an old man came and said, "Young man, I have seen what you did to the woman. I am the owner of a big company. I need a good young man like you. Would you like to work for me?"

(15. T 16. T 17. F 18. F 19. F 20. T)

IV. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks to complete the sentences (根据你听到的短文内容,完成下列句子,每空格限填一词)

As a child, you may be saying, "I am just a kid! I shouldn't have to work!" Yes, you probably don't have to, but here are some reasons why you may want to work in your spare time.

Working is learning. By working to earn your own money, you will be learning skills you need to succeed in the future. These skills can include things like dealing with money, understanding what customers want and need, getting along with people, using tools and technology, using your time and materials wisely and many more.

Money gives you choices. If you want to see a movie, play a great video game, or eat out with your friends, you will need money to do it. When your allowance (生活费) runs out, does the fun run out, too? With your own extra money, it doesn't have to. Since the money is earned by you, parents generally allow you to spend it as you choose.

Independence is a great feeling. Some people think that asking for money is a lot easier than earning it. But when you make your own money, you needn't ask someone else to give you financial (经济的) help. There is nothing like the proud feeling of taking your own money to the bank or store.

It beats being bored. Sometimes you may be bored sitting at home with nothing to do. Well, how about coming up with a plan to earn some money? That can be a great way to break through the boredom. By using your brain and your body to do jobs and make money, you will have a good time and feel that life is very interesting!

(21. earn, succeed 22. dealing, materials 23. choices, proud
24. bored, plan 25. break, brain)

Part 2 Vocabulary and Grammar

I. 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. A 30. B 31. C 32. A 33. B 34. B 35. C
36. A 37. D 38. D 39. D 40. D 41. D 42. A 43. D 44. B 45. B

II. 46. C 47. A 48. E 49. B 50. C 51. B 52. D 53. A

III. 54. explanation 55. connection 56. energetic 57. electric 58. monthly

59. Movement(s) 60. exchanges 61. warning
 IV. 62. Does, flow 63. How far 64. enough, buy/afford 65. didn't, until
 66. Because of 67. whether/if, needed
 68. He wondered where to buy a packet of electricity.

Part 3 Reading and Writing

- I. A. 69. C 70. D 71. C 72. C 73. B 74. C
 B. 75. B 76. D 77. C 78. D 79. B 80. C
 C. 81. think 82. interest 83. fall 84. tricks 85. impossible 86. made
 87. admit
 D. 88. No, he wasn't.
 89. Benjamin's grandmother.
 90. he was clever
 91. to help build the city that was to be the capital of the United States
 92. Yes, he did.
 93. Any reasonable answer is acceptable.

II. 94. **Save energy and love our earth**

Energy is important to human beings and we should use it properly to make our earth less polluted. An easier way of using energy properly is to use harmless, clean and eco-friendly energy instead. We can also reuse some kinds of materials to help protect the environment around us. Cloth bags are environmentally-friendly products and we are encouraged to use them often while the plastic products may be not necessary in the near future as plastics are hard to break up. In addition, if we ride on bikes more often, we can also help reduce the pollution.

Module 2 Unit 4

Exercise 1

- I. 1. concluded 2. decision 3. elect 4. experience 5. secretary
 II. 1. decision 2. conclude 3. whether 4. monitor 5. deserve
 III. 1. local news 2. world news 3. sit on a pile of newspapers
 4. write a composition on newspapers 5. soon after 6. decide to elect the chief editor
 7. vote for her 8. take charge of the meeting 9. ask for suggestions
 10. ought to do something
 11. I have to spend more than 20 minutes queueing up for a bus.
 12. Tony suggested that we should choose Joyce.
 13. Then we made a list of some other things we would discuss.
 14. We agreed to conclude the meeting then.
 15. Joyce said that we should think about this problem a bit longer.
 IV. 1. unfair 2. suggestion 3. disappeared 4. ideas 5. known 6. life 7. briefly
 8. reasonable 9. competition 10. chief

Exercise 2

- I. 1. B 2. B 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. D