



## Part 1 基础巩固

### I 单词拼写

1. In China the family name comes first and the g\_\_\_\_\_ name comes last.
2. He uses a c\_\_\_\_\_ to solve the problem.
3. I often talk with my friends o\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Do you want to go shopping l\_\_\_\_\_ today?
5. It is bad m\_\_\_\_\_ to interrupt others while they are speaking.
6. Something \_\_\_\_\_ (不寻常的) was about to happen.
7. It is a breathtaking r\_\_\_\_\_ (比赛).
8. It is my second day in \_\_\_\_\_ (日本).
9. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (出示) me your passport?
10. Your life is your \_\_\_\_\_ (自己的) affair.

### II 单项选择

1. —Nice to meet you.  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Hello  
B. Thank you  
C. Nice to meet you, too  
D. I'm fine
2. —May I have your name, please?  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, please.  
B. My name is Jim Green.  
C. And you?  
D. What's your name please?
3. It is wrong \_\_\_\_\_ a lie.  
A. tell  
B. tells  
C. to tell  
D. told





- C. woman and child                      D. women and children
13. —They are thirsty. Could you please give them \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Certainly.
- A. some bottles of waters                      B. some bottles of water  
C. some bottle of water                      D. some bottle of waters
14. Don't worry about your broken pen. You can use \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. my    B. me  
C. mine    D. yours
15. —My pencil is different from \_\_\_\_\_.  
—But \_\_\_\_\_ is the same as mine.
- A. Tom; yours                                      B. Tom; your  
C. Tom's; your                                      D. Tom's; yours

### III 情景对话

- A: Good morning.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: My name is Li Lei. \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: My name is Wei Hua. Nice to meet you.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Li Lei, this is Jim. Jim, this is Li Lei.  
C: Hello. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Fine, thank you. And you?  
C: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Thanks.

- A. How are you?  
B. What's your name?  
C. Good morning.  
D. My family name is Green.  
E. Nice to meet you, too.  
F. I am 16 years old.  
G. I'm fine, too.



IV 完成句子

1. 我能知道你的名字吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ your name?

2. 很高兴见到你。

\_\_\_\_\_ you.

3. 顺便问一下，你来自哪里?

\_\_\_\_\_, where are you from?

4. 对我们来说，学好英语很重要。

\_\_\_\_\_ important \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ learn English well.

5. 他们的学校与我们中国的学校不一样。

Their school is \_\_\_\_\_ our school in China.

Part 2 能力提升

I 完形填空

English names and Chinese names are quite different in some \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ways, but it's not hard for us to know.

Unlike Chinese, most English people have \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ names. One is their family name, and both of the other names are given names. Their family name is \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the given name. They use Mr., Mrs. or Miss with the \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ name, but they never use \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ with the first name. For example, we can \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green, \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan. People usually use Jim \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ James. Jim is short for James because it's \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ to remember.

But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Limei \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ her family name Han first. Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

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|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. another | B. other      |
| C. others     | D. the others |
| 2. A. one     | B. two        |
| C. three      | D. four       |
| 3. A. above   | B. front      |



- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| C. back          | D. behind      |
| 4. A. last       | B. given       |
| C. middle        | D. full        |
| 5. A. their      | B. them        |
| C. its           | D. it          |
| 6. A. ask        | B. say         |
| C. call          | D. write       |
| 7. A. so         | B. or          |
| C. and           | D. but         |
| 8. A. instead of | B. for long    |
| C. so far        | D. next to     |
| 9. A. important  | B. easy        |
| C. difficult     | D. interesting |
| 10. A. put       | B. putting     |
| C. puts          | D. was put     |

## II 阅读理解



My name is Max. I am twelve years old. I have many friends. Most of them are as old as me. Some are older. Some are younger.

My best friend is Bill. He lives near me. We go to the same school and we are in the same class. Bill helps me with my Maths homework. I help him with his English homework. Bill is taller than me. He is quite fat. He doesn't like sports, so he doesn't get much exercise. We both have black eyes, but Bill's hair is longer. I like sports and I play football or go swimming every day. Every Sunday morning Bill and I play computer games together. Sometimes I win. Sometimes he wins.

- The main idea (主题) of the text is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Max has many friends
  - Max and Bill go to the same school
  - Max and Bill are best friends
  - Max and Bill like the same things



2. Most of Max's friends are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. twelve years old  
B. older than Max  
C. younger than Max  
D. thirteen years old
3. Max and Bill live \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. near each other  
B. in different towns  
C. in the same house  
D. in the school
4. Max helps Bill with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. his Maths homework  
B. his English homework  
C. his sports lessons  
D. his computer lessons
5. Max and Bill both like to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. swim  
B. play football  
C. play computer games  
D. play sports



Uncle Wang works in a book shop in the middle of the city. The shop is not far from his home. It is about one kilometre away. So Uncle Wang seldom goes to work by bus. He usually goes there by bike, sometimes on foot. It takes him twenty minutes to get there by bike and forty minutes on foot. Today his bike is broken. He wants to walk there. Now he is having breakfast. He leaves home at ten minutes to eight and he walks to work twenty minutes earlier. His work starts at half past eight in the morning and finishes at a quarter to five in the afternoon.

6. What does Uncle Wang do?
- A. He sells books.  
B. He grows flowers.  
C. He makes shoes.  
D. He works in a hospital.
7. Why does Uncle Wang seldom go to work by bus?
- A. Because there is no bus.  
B. Because his shop is not far from his home.  
C. Because he likes riding a bike.  
D. Because his shop isn't in the middle of the city.
8. How long does it take Uncle Wang to walk to his book shop?
- A. Twenty minutes  
B. Forty minutes.



- C. Ten minutes. D. Half an hour.
9. What time does Uncle Wang usually leave home by bike?  
A. At ten minutes to eight. B. At half past eight.  
C. At ten minutes past eight. D. At twenty minutes past eight.
10. Uncle Wang usually gets back home from work at \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon.  
A. 4:45 B. 5:15  
C. 4:55 D. 5:05



In England, traffic keeps on the left. Cars, buses and bikes all move on the left side of the road. So when you are in England, you must be very careful in the streets. Before you cross a street you must stop and look both ways. Look right and look left and look right again. If the traffic lights are red, the traffic must stop. Then the people on foot can cross the road. If the traffic lights are green, the traffic can go. People on foot mustn't cross.

In the morning and in the evening, when people go to or come back from work, the streets are very busy. Traffic is the most dangerous.

When you go by bus in England, you have to be careful, too. Always remember the traffic moves on the left. Have a look first or you will go the wrong way.

In many English cities, there are big buses with two floors. You can sit on the second floor. From there you can see the city very well. It's very interesting.

11. When you are in England you must remember that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you'd better go by bus  
B. the traffic goes on the left  
C. the streets are very busy  
D. there are many cars and buses on the road
12. People on foot can go across the road when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the traffic lights are red B. they look to the right  
C. they come back from work D. the traffic lights are yellow
13. When you go by bus in England, you must be careful because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you may go the wrong way



- B. there are too many buses
  - C. there are big buses with two floors
  - D. there are not any traffic lights
14. Some people enjoy sitting on the second floor of a big bus because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is less dangerous
  - B. it can make roads safer
  - C. they can have a better view of the city
  - D. there are fewer passengers
15. The best title for this passage is “\_\_\_\_\_”.
- A. Buses in England
  - B. Traffic in England
  - C. Traveling in England
  - D. Traffic Lights in England

III 语法训练

1. That farmer has many \_\_\_\_\_ on his farm.
- A. geeses
  - B. goosen
  - C. geeses
  - D. geese
2. Two \_\_\_\_\_ are eating the grass over there.
- A. sheeps
  - B. sheep
  - C. shoop
  - D. sheepes
3. You must clean \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- A. your tooth
  - B. your tooths
  - C. your teeth
  - D. tooths
4. She used to have three \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. boys friends
  - B. boy-friends
  - C. boy friend
  - D. boy friends
5. Physics \_\_\_\_\_ with matter and motion.
- A. deal
  - B. deals
  - C. are
  - D. is
6. All the \_\_\_\_\_ in the hospital will get a rise tomorrow.
- A. women doctors
  - B. woman doctors





- C. women doctor  
D. doctors of women
7. In ten years' time, all those youngsters will become \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. grows-up  
B. grown-up  
C. grows-ups  
D. grown-ups
8. The public \_\_\_\_\_ interested in talking about the news.
- A. has been  
B. was  
C. were  
D. are
9. The Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ a great people.
- A. are  
B. is  
C. can be  
D. has been
10. The surroundings in which a child grows up usually \_\_\_\_\_ an effect on his development.
- A. have  
B. had  
C. do  
D. has
11. He raised a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm.
- A. sheep and goat  
B. sheeps and goats  
C. sheep and goats  
D. sheeps and goat
12. His teacher always gave him \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. many advice  
B. much advice  
C. many advices  
D. a lot of advices
13. They didn't catch the train because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. some heavy traffic  
B. any heavy traffic  
C. a heavy traffic  
D. heavy traffic
14. Tom did a very good \_\_\_\_\_. The manager was satisfied with his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. work; job  
B. job; work  
C. work; business  
D. business; works
15. On the table there are five \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tomatos  
B. pieces of tomatoes  
C. tomatoes  
D. tomato



④ 写作

假如你是Wang Ming，首先根据自己的实际情况完成表格，并用英语写一段话，介绍你和你的朋友Lily的情况。要求词数不少于50词。

Name	Age	From	Class	Grade	Telephone Number
Wang Ming					
Lily	15	England	4	1	(010) 8769-5419

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