Unit 1

How Many People Are There in Your Family?

Part A 基础项目

单词拼写		
1. The poor boy became a famous e	when he grew up.	
2. He behaves like a well-trained s		
3. His e son was killed in a	car crash a few years ago.	
4. I will become an a after graduating.		
5. He was forced to r becau	use of ill health.	
6. We soon became friends with the c_	next door.	
7. He was one of the most b	writers that any of us knew.	
8. It's a l custom to live to	gether with their parents after marriage.	
9. Your nephew is a c little	boy.	
10. I'm preparing for the speech c	·	
单项选择		
1. — people are there in y	our family?	
— Three. My father, my mother and	I.	
A. How soon	B. How many	
C. How much	D. How often	
2. — What do your patents do?		
— They are both		
A. worker	B. workers	
C. working	D. work	
3. — How often do you go home?		
— Almost		
A. tomorrow	B. two days	
C. on weekends	D. every week	

4 expensive trousers!		
	A. What	B. What an
	C. How	D. What a
5.	careless he is!	
	A. How	B. What
	C. How a	D. What a
6.	— Dad, may I watch TV?	
	— No, you can't. You	finish your homework first.
	A. must	B. can
	C. may	D. will
7.	— Must I be home before eight o'c	lock, Mum?
	— No, you But you h	ave to come back before ten o'clock.
	A. needn't	B. can't
	C. mustn't	D. need
8.	— I borrow your histo	ry book?
	— Sure. Here you are.	
	A. Must	B. May
	C. Need	D. Will
9.	Kate missed the first bus and was la	ate for school. He get up late.
	A. would	B. must
	C. need	D. should
10	. She often goes shopping	her mother at weekends.
	A. for	B. at
	C. with	D. to
11	. Our school lies at the foot of a sm	all hill many trees and flowers.
	A. with	B. at
	C. have	D. to
12	. They overcame some difficul	ties and completed the work ahead of time
	was something we ha	ad not expected.
	A. that	B. which
	C. it	D. what
13	. John invited 30 people to his wed	ding, most of are family members.
	A them	R that

C. which	D. whom	
14. The Tang Dynasty is generally regarde	ed as a golden chapter by people worldwide	
the Chinese civilization influenced many neighboring countries.		
A. where	B. when	
C. which	D. who	
15. The reason why he failed the exam is _	he is too careless.	
A. because	B. why	
C. that	D. because of	
情景对话		
A. Quite well		
B. my mother is a teacher		
C. I'm looking forward to it		
D. I always dream of having a sister		
E. I have an elder sister		
A: Hi, John. Here's a letter for you.		
B: Thank you very much. It must be from my parents1		
A: What do your parents do?		
B: My father is a doctor and2		
A: How many members in your family?		
B: Four3		
A: How do you get on with her?		
B:4 She is only two years older than me and I'd been a follower of her for		
long time.		
A: Aha! I can imagine. How happy you are	.!5	
B: Yes. It's really nice to have an elder sist	er in the family.	
完成句子		
1. 你家有几口人?		
are there in you	ur family?	
2. 你和你的舍友相处的怎么样?		
How do you w	ith your roommates?	

3. 你多久回家一次?			
	do you go home?		
4. 他们工作多么努力啊!	do you go nome.		
	they work!		
5. 多么美丽的学校!	- ,		
	it is!		
P	art B 不能力提升		
	CII DI CIE DE COME DE		
□ 完形填空			
	ts, I recently did what students usually hate. I gave them		
	s to tell someone you love them. It has to be someone you		
have1 said those wor	ds to before or someone who you haven't those		
words with for a long time.			
Most of the men in my class were over 35 and were3 in the years when			
they were taught that4 emotions is not manly enough. So this was a very			
5 assignment for some of them. At the beginning of our next class one month			
later, one of the men6	his hand and shared his story with us. He appeared		
quite7			
"As I drove home, I knew	v exactly who I needed to say 'I love you' to. Five years		
ago, my father and I had a8 From then on, we avoided seeing each other and			
9 spoke to each other."			
"At 5:30 pm, I was at my J	parents' house ringing the doorbell, praying that Dad would		
answer the door. As luck would have it, Dad did answer the door. I didn't waste any time			
and said, 'Dad, I just came over to tell you that I love you."			
"Before my eyes dad's	10 softened, the wrinkles (皱纹) seemed to disappear		
and he began to cry. He reache	d out and hugged me, saying, 'I love you too, son, but I've		
never been able to say it.' It was	such a precious moment."		
1. A. always	B. never		
C. often	D. usually		

B. presented

2. A. shared

(' '	received	1
\sim .	1000110	4

- 3. A. turned out
 - C. worn out
- 4. A. expressing
 - C. yelling
- 5. A. exciting
 - C. challenging
- 6. A. showed
 - C. raised
- 7. A. annoyed
 - C. surprised
- 8. A. meeting
 - C. party
- 9. A. hardly
 - C. regularly
- 10. A. face
 - C. heart

- D. isolated
- B. brought up
- D. worked out
- B. declaring
- D. refusing
- B. disappointing
- D. boring
- B. hid
- D. shook
- B. moved
- D. exhausted
- B. quarrel
- D. dinner
- B. frequently
- D. seriously
- B. nose
- D. mouth

阅读理解



In the early 1990s, the word "Internet" was strange to most people. But today, "Internet" has become a useful tool for people all over the world. Maybe Internet has been the greatest invention in the field of communication in the history of mankind.

Communicating with others on the Internet is much faster. We can chat with a person who is sitting in the other part of the world. We can e-mail our friends and they can read the e-mails within a minute.

Giving all kinds of information is probably the biggest advantage of the "Internet". We can use search engines to find the information we need. Just type in a keyword or keywords and the search engine will give us a list of suitable websites to look at.

We can enjoy a lot on the Internet by downloading games, visiting chat rooms or surfing websites. There are some games for free. We can meet new and interesting people in the chat now. We can also listen to music and see films.

Now, there is a lot of service on the Internet such as online banking, job finding and ticket buying. We can also do shopping and find nearly all kinds of goods. Sometimes we can find something that is quite good but very cheap.

1.	. When did the Internet become popular?	
	A. In the early 1990s.	
	B. Before the early 1990s.	
	C. After the early 1990s.	
	D. It is not mentioned.	
2. How many main advantages of the Internet are talked about in the passa		re talked about in the passage?
	A. Three. B.	Four.
	C. Five. D.	Six.
3.	. What fact doesn't the passage provide?	
	A. We can find almost anything we want to k	now on the Internet.
B. Some games on the Internet are free.		
	C. We can buy most things we need on the In	ternet.
	D. Goods on the Internet are more expensive	than those in real shops.
4.	. Which of the following is not true?	<u> </u>
A. We can chat with a person who is sitting in the other part of the world on		n the other part of the world online.
	B. We can e-mail our friends and they can rea	nd the e-mails within a minute.
	C. We can't buy things we need on the Intern	et.
	D. Sometimes we can find something that is	quite good but very cheap.
5.	. Which title best gives the main idea of the pa	ssage?
	A. Online Shopping	
	B. Exchanging Information on the Internet	
	C. The Advantages of the Internet	

You want to know about my staying in America, right? Well, to tell you the truth it is really an eye-opening experience to study here.

D. Surfing the Websites on the Internet

In China, I had English classes five times a week since fifth grade. However, I didn't know how different textbook English could be from everyday English until I came to

Hotchkiss School, Connecticut. When I first studied English, I was told to say, "I am fine." when people say, "How are you?". But in the U.S., I found that people say, "I am good." or "I am tired.".

One day, someone greeted me with "What's up?". It made me confused. I thought for a moment and then smiled because I didn't know what to say. Since then, I have discovered more and more differences between Chinese and U.S. cultures. To my surprise, U.S. girls spend a lot of time in the burning sun to get a tan. However, in China, girls try every possible way to get their skin paler, or whiter. I'm also surprised by how hard-working U.S. students are. In China, schoolwork is almost everything so we study hard. But here a good student who gets good grades does a lot for the public and plays sports or music. The kids here are so talented. I am starting to be sorry that I gave up playing the piano at an early age and that I have never thought about sports.

6.	According to the writer, textbook English is	everyday	English
	A. quite different from		
	B. the same as		
	C. more difficult than		
7.	What does the word "tan" in the 3rd paragraph mean in C	hinese?	
	A. 晒黑		
	B. 晒白		
	C. 能量		
8.	A good U.S. student spends his/her time		
	A. only in doing homework		
	B. only on sports or music		
	C. on studies, sports or music and public work		
9.	Which of the following is NOT true?		
	A. The writer is now in U.S.		
	B. American girls love to have white skin.		
	C. U.S. students are talented and hard-working.		
10). Which is the best title for the passage?		
	A. My Own Travel in the U.S.		
	B. My Studying in the U.S.		
	C My Oninion about the U.S.		



Every year there is a Spring Festival in China. Usually it is in January or February. Every family will prepare many things. They buy pork, beef, chicken, fruits and many other things. And they often make a special kind of food—dumplings, which is the most important for each Chinese. It means come together. On the day before the festival parents buy new clothes for their children. Children who begin to earn money also buy presents for their parents. On the Spring Festival Eve all the family members come back to their hometown. This is a happy moment. Some sing and dance; some play cards and others get the dinner ready. When they enjoy the meal, they give each other the best wishes for the coming year. They all have a good time.

J	1. Which is the most important festival in China?
	A. The Mid-Autumn Festival.
	B. The Spring Festival.
	C. Children's Day.
1	2. When is the Chinese Spring Festival usually celebrated?
	A. In March or April.
	B. In May or June.
	C. In January or February.
1	3 is the special kind of food for the Spring Festival in China.
	A. Chicken
	B. Dumpling
	C. Fish
1	4. What's the meaning of the food "dumplings" for Chinese people in the Spring
	Festival?
	A. Look up.
	B. Help yourself.
	C. Come together.
1	5. The family when they are having dinner together on the Spring Festival
	Eve.
	A. give each other the best wishes
	B. buy each other presents
	C. sing, dance and play cards

Ⅲ 语法训练

1.	The reason he told me why he missed the	bus is he worked late yesterday
	and he couldn't get up early on time.	
	A. because	B. that
	C. for	D. because of
2.	It's going to rain. Don't forget to take yo	our umbrella with you when you go out. It's
	you left it.	
	A. where	B. there
	C. there where	D. where there
3.	The problem is to tell the stu	idents they can't leave tomorrow.
	A. who can we get	B. what we can get
	C. who we can get	D. that we can get
4.	What Mary wants to know is	her mother will go home tomorrow.
	A. that	B. if
	C. whether	D. 不填
5.	The reason is I lost my walle	et.
	A. that	B. when
	C. why	D. what
6.	I have told them for many times. Although	n they didn't believe, that is they
	were late last time.	
	A. that	B. when
	C. why	D. what
7.	Most of his colleagues don't like him. He	e always looked his father were
	American president.	
	A. that	B. like
	C. as	D. as though
8.	— I am so tired!	
	— I think it is you have driv	en for too long time.
	A. why	B. when
	C. what	D. because
9.	The reason why he refused to go shopping	g with you is
	A. because he has an exam this weekend	B. because of his exam
	C. that he has an exam this weekend	D. for he has an exam

10. — He was born here.		
— That is he likes the place so much.		
A. that	B. what	
C. why	D. how	
11. That is his grandfather on	ce worked.	
A. what	B. where	
C. That	D. why	
12 your father wants to know	is getting on with your studies.	
A. What; how are you	B. What; how you are	
C. How; that you are	D. What; how	
13. The trouble is we are shown	t of tools.	
A. what	B. that	
C. how	D. why that	
14. America was was first cal	led "India" by Columbus.	
A. what	B. where	
C. the place	D. there where	
15. China is becoming stronger and stronger. It is no longer		
A. what it used to be	B. what it was used to being	
C. what it used to being	D. what it was used to be	
写作		
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