

Unit1 Home



第一课时 Introduction to Grammar

【知识清单】

一、单词

1. 村舍，小别墅 _____
2. 农场住宅，农舍 _____
3. 可移动的 _____
4. 活动住房 _____
5. 镇，市镇 _____
6. 联排式住宅 _____
7. 西方；西方的；向西 _____
8. 许多，大量；一百 _____
9. 书房 _____
10. 令人放松的，轻松的 _____
11. 卧室 _____
12. 自己的，本人的 _____
13. 南方；南方的；向南 _____
14. 阳台 _____
15. 风景；看法 _____
16. 英里 _____
17. 放松，休息 _____
18. 客厅，起居室 _____
19. 你好（阿拉伯语问候语） _____
20. 村庄，村镇 _____
21. 地毯 _____
22. 厚实的棉、毛织品，毛毯 _____
23. 紧邻，在...近旁 _____
24. 院子 _____
25. 母鸡 _____
26. 收集，采集 _____
27. 烟火，烟花 _____
28. 户外烧烤；烤架 _____
29. 零 _____
30. 平方 _____
31. 米 _____
32. 平方米 _____
33. 号码；数字；数量 _____
34. 一百万 _____
35. 历法；日历 _____
36. 农历，阴历 _____

二、词组

1. 不同类型的房子 _____
2. 住在一个联排别墅 _____
3. 在伦敦的西部 _____
4. 你最喜爱的地方 _____
5. 最喜爱书房 _____
6. 做某事放松 _____
7. 属于我自己的一个房间 _____
8. 把照片挂墙上 _____
9. 全世界的家 _____
10. 在那儿看城市的美景 _____
11. 和他们分享学校的故事 _____
12. 住在离伦敦 15 英里的小镇上 _____
13. 一栋两层楼的房子 _____
14. 边喝茶边聊天 _____
15. 浇花 _____
16. 和我们的狗玩的开心 _____
17. 养了一些母鸡 _____
18. 收集鸡蛋 _____
19. 在阳台上 _____
20. 在烟火的照耀下，显得明亮多彩

21. 有多大的面积 _____
22. 平方米 _____
23. 拍照 _____
24. 第一个做某事 _____
25. 在二十一楼 _____

三、句子

- 1.你住在哪种类型的房子里? _____
- 2.在书房里有数百本书。 _____
- 3.它是一个属于我自己的房间。 _____
- 4.我喜欢在哪里看城市美丽的景色。 _____
- 5.我住在离伦敦 15 英里的一个小镇上。 _____
- 6.我的弟弟 Tom 和我喜欢浇花。 _____
- 7.我们的农舍旁边是一个院子。我们在那养鸡。 _____
- 8.在忙的季节, 我们这些孩子经常在农田帮忙。 _____

【知识详解】

【知识点 1】 a lot of lots of a lot

a lot of = lots of 既可以加可数名词复数, 又可以加不可数名词;

a lot 表示程度, 很多, 后面不直接加名词, 一般跟在动词后面;

【典例】

1. 我们可以从书本里学到很多中国历史。
We can learn _____ about Chinese history from the book .
2. 非常感谢你能帮助我。
Thanks _____ for helping me .
3. 字典大大的帮助了我学英语。
The dictionary helps me _____ with my English learning .
4. there _____ (is) a lot of juice in the bottle .
5. 我们在公园玩得很开心。 we have _____ in the park.

【知识点 2】 own 拥有; 自己的; 独自

常见搭配: (1) own sth 拥有某物

(2) be of one's own 某人自己的东西

(3) The owner of sth 某物的主人

(4) on one's own 独自

【典例】

- 1.-Who is the _____ (own) of the house? -Mr. Smith. He had it two years ago.
2. Each different part of China has _____ (它的) own special forms of traditional art.
3. His father _____ (拥有) a big company.
4. He often goes to school _____ (独自)
5. 我有一辆车/ 我有一辆属于自己的车/ 我是这辆车的拥有者。
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

【知识点 3】 relaxing adj.令人放松的,轻松的

形容词: 感到放松的 _____ 短语: 感到放松的 _____

动词：放松_____ 短语：放松自己_____

辨析：relaxing 与 relaxed

relaxing [形容词] 令人放松的 说明事物本身的特性，常作定语或表语。

relaxed [形容词] 放松的 主语通常是人，说明人的主观感受，常作表语。【典例】

1. Doing much homework isn't _____ (relax) for me.
2. Alex realized that Sophia was trying to make him feel _____ (relax).
3. We should find some _____ (放松的) activities to do in our free time.
4. It's _____ (使人放松的) to listen to music in the bed after hard work.

【知识点4】

put up 张贴;搭建,建造;举起

张贴图片_____ 搭建帐篷_____ 举起你的手_____

短语拓展:

put away _____ put on _____

put off _____ put out _____

【典例】

1. I wanted a shelf in my bedroom. So my father spent five hours _____ the shelf on the wall.
A. to put up B. putting up C. to put in D. putting in
2. The worker helped the old man _____ a light in his bedroom and _____ a picture on the wall.
A. put in; put on B. put up; put on C. put in; put up D. put on; put up
3. Let's _____ the tent and then we can sleep in it.
A. put on B. look up C. put up D. run out
4. The student helped the old man _____ a light in his bedroom and _____ a picture on the wall.
A. put in; put on B. put up; put on C. put in; put up D. put on; put up
5. Don't _____ today's work for tomorrow, I mean, today's work must be done today.
A. put off B. put on C. put away D. put out

【知识点5】over prep. 在.....期间; 在此处相当于 during

talk about it over/during lunch 吃午饭时商量此事

over 的其他用法:

- ①超过, 多于; 相当于短语: _____
- ②在.....上方; 短语: 河上的一座桥 _____
- ③结束; 翻译: 考试结束了。 _____

【典例】

1. David spent over three hours repairing the wooden chairs. (改为同义句)
David spent _____ three hours repairing the wooden chairs.
2. The Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal, a beautiful river, runs _____ Siyang and there are many beautiful bridges _____ the river.
A. across; through B. across; over C. through; over D. through; through

【知识点6】There are more people in Li Mengtian's family than in Neil's and Femi's.

本句中 Li Mengtian's、Neil's 和 Femi's 都是名词所有格形式。名词所有格可用来表示人或物的所属关系。人名和单数名词的所有格形式通常是在其后加's

汤姆的钢笔_____ 玛丽的书包_____

玛丽和路西的妈妈(同一个人)_____

玛丽和路西的妈妈（两个人）_____

【典例】

1. —Is that _____ bicycle?
—No. It's _____ bicycle.
A. you; Bob B. your; Bob C. you; Bob's D. your; Bob's
2. This is _____ computer. It's very cool.
A. Jo's and Tom B. Jo and Tom's C. Jo and Tom D. Jo's and Tom's
3. — Is this your room?
— No, it isn't. It's my _____ room. My mother and father live in it.
A. parents' B. parents's C. parents
4. Those _____ (boy) father is from Sydney, Australia.

【知识点 7】 It has an area of 160 square metres.

1. area n. 面积

the area of.....的面积 这个圆的面积_____

have an area of...面积是...../be...in area 面积是.....（同义句转换）

翻译：这个房子有 120 平方米。（两种句子）

_____ = _____

cover an area of...占地面积是.....

翻译：这个国家公园占地面积大约 1 140 平方千米。

【知识点 8】 “花费”

1、“花钱”的表达法

spend	sb. spends+money+ _____sth.	主语是“人”	spend- _____ - _____
cost	sth. costs (sb.) + money	主语是“物”，可以是动名词	cost- _____ - _____
pay	sb. pays + money + _____sth.	主语是“人”	Pay _____ - _____

2、“花时间”的表达法

take	(1) It _____ (2) _____ +takes sb+time	主语是“物”，可以是动名词
spend	sb. spends + time + _____sth. sb. spends + time + _____sth.	主语是“人”

【典例】

1. 这些汉堡包和零食花费了我很多钱。
These _____.
2. 1) How long does Jim _____ (花) drawing the picture?
2) How long does it _____ (花) him to draw the picture?
3) Reading English every day usually _____ (花) me 20 minutes.
4) Does it usually take him 10 minutes _____ (walk) home?
5) We should spend less time _____ (play) the computer games.
6) How long does _____ take to wash the clothes?
A. that B. this C. he D. it

【知识点 9】 基数词和序数词专项训练

一、单项选择

1. There are _____ students in our school. They all study hard.
A. two thousands B. two thousand C. two thousand of D. two thousands of
2. There are already over two _____ students at this school, and _____ of them still want to study at it.
A. thousand; thousand B. thousands; thousands
C. thousands; thousand D. thousand; thousands
3. Every year, _____ students enter a college here. _____ of them are from foreign countries.
A. thousands of; Five hundreds B. thousand of; Five hundred
C. thousands of; Five hundred D. thousand of; Five hundreds
4. My cousin is a student in _____. He is very helpful.
A. class 4, grade 7 B. Class 4, Grade 7 C. grade 7, class 4 D. Grade 7, Class 4
5. My friend Lily is in _____.
A. grade 3, class 1 B. class 1, grade 3 C. Grade 3, Class 1 D. Class 1, Grade 3
6. There are _____ people listening to the music at the concert (音乐会).
A. two thousands B. thousands of C. two thousands of D. thousand
7. There are _____ books in the library. Let's go and borrow some.
A. two thousands B. two thousands of C. thousands of D. thousand of
8. Mrs Green lives in an old apartment with _____ floors and she is going to celebrate her _____ birthday.
A. five; fiftieth B. fifth; the fiftieth C. five; the fiftieth D. fifth; fiftieth
9. — How old is your father, Sue?
— _____. We are going to celebrate his _____ birthday next month.
A. Thirty-ninth; fourties B. Thirty-ninth; fortieth
C. Thirty-nine; fortieth D. Thirty-nine; fourthieth
10. We read 150,308 like this: _____.
A. one hundred and fifty three hundred and eight
B. one hundred and fifty thousands three hundred and eight
C. one hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and eight
D. one hundred fifty thousand three hundred and eight
11. _____ the evening of February 4th, around _____ people watched the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games opening ceremony in Wuxi.
A. On; millions B. On; 3 million C. In; 3 millions D. In; 3 million
12. —How do you read 42,064? — _____.
A. forty-two thousand and six four B. forty-two thousand and sixty-four
C. forty two thousand sixty four D. forty-two thousands and sixty-four
13. —Mary, how old is your grandma?
—She is _____ years old. And today is her _____ birthday.
A. ninety; ninety B. ninetieth; ninety C. ninety; ninetieth D. ninety; nintieth
14. Every spring, the leader calls for people to plant _____ trees to build a greener nation.
A. five thousands B. five thousands of C. thousand of D. thousands of
15. Our school has _____ books in the library. Among them, there are _____ Biology books.
A. thousand, two hundred B. hundreds of, two thousand
C. two hundred, two thousand D. thousands of, two hundred

二、单词拼写

16. _____ (thousand) of tourists come to Yangzhou during the National Holiday to enjoy the nice view and food.
17. In our school, we have more than three _____ students. (千)

18. _____ (thousand) of people went to the island to look for the treasure (宝藏).
19. Our labs are on the _____ floor of that building. (one)
20. The Kings go to Yunnan _____ (one) a year to enjoy the beauty of nature.
21. Every year, _____ (thousand) of visitors visit Forest Park over water.
22. There are many stories in the book and the _____ (12) one is the funniest.
23. It's his brother's _____ (十二) birthday tomorrow, and he'll buy a Ultraman for him.
24. My family will get together to celebrate my grandpa's _____ (九十) birthday.
25. Linda feels so happy because many of her friends will come to her _____ (four) birthday.
26. Nineteen people are waiting in front of me. I am the _____ (twenty).
27. This is my _____ (three) time to visit Dali. I really enjoy the boat trip on Erhai Lake.
28. December is the _____ (twelve) month of a year.
29. Our library is on the _____ (one) floor in our school.
30. Although Tommy is poor, he gives a nice present to his friend for his _____ (九) birthday.



综合练习

一、词汇

1. I am good at taking things apart and _____ (修理) them.
2. We will have a health _____ (检查) this Friday morning. Don't miss it.
3. Suzhou Marathon(马拉松) wants more student _____ (志愿者). Do you want to join them?
4. The bird flies in through the _____ (破损的) window.
5. Where is that _____ (律师) new house? I heard he bought a big cottage last month.
6. We spend the whole morning _____ (整理) the farmhouse.
7. To make our _____ (社区) better, we should work together.
8. There is no _____ (这样的) thing as a free(免费的) lunch in the world. You should always work hard to make your dream come true.
9. Sitting by the beach makes me feel _____ (relax) and calm.
10. Our flat is on the _____ (twenty-two) floor in the tall building.
11. The _____ (village) are busy working together in the vegetable field.
12. It is cool and sunny. It's the perfect time _____ (have) a BBQ in the park.
13. There is a big _____ (live) room and two _____ (balcony) in our flat.

二、单选

- () 1. — Morning, Mr Johnson! Here is a message for you. A girl left it to you just now.
— Really? But I don't know _____ in this city.
A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. no one
- () 2. — That's nice of you to set a scholarship(奖学金) in your old high school.
— The high school learning changes my life and I want to _____ to it.
A. give away B. give back C. stay away D. stay up
- () 3. Linda is glad to help others _____, so we often ask her for help.
A. any time B. any times C. on time D. from time to time
- () 4. I like Maths and Mandy likes Maths _____.

“Home! Go home!” said his master, when he understood he was hurt. White Fang didn’t want to leave him. “Go on home and tell them what happened to me.” Scott said.

White Fang knew the meaning of “home”, though not the rest of the message. But he went back home. He ran to Scott’s wife and pulled her dress, but it tore and she was afraid and angry. He stood before Scott’s father growling until he told White Fang to lie down. He looked at all their faces. “I think he’s trying to speak,” said Scott’s daughter, Beth. And at that moment he started to bark—something he had never done before. “Something’s happened to Scott,” said his wife.

They were all on their feet now, and White Fang ran out of the house. He looked back at them using his eyes to say: “Follow me.” After this, everyone liked him even more.

—Taken from *White Fang*

根据短文内容回答问题（每小题答案不超过 8 个单词）。

1. Did White Fang play at fighting with his master without really biting him?

2. Why did Scott fall and break his leg?

3. Who did White Fang run to for help at first?

4. When did Scott’s wife understand White Fang?

5. What did they do when they understood White Fang?

五、综合填空

(一)

Zhu Yanjun, a migrant worker (农民工), once worked in different cities. He has a strong love-for reading poems and books.

In early February this year, Zhu won the 11 (two) place in the yearly Chinese Poetry Competition (中国诗词大会). It surprised 12 whole country.

Zhu was born in Jingning, Gansu. 13 he was only seven, he became interested in poems. But his family was too poor 14 (buy) him new books. He had to borrow some 15 his classmates. After finishing school, he went to work at different construction sites (建筑工地) in more than 30 cities. Every time he got to a city, he visited 16 (library) and bookshops. To make some notes, he always took a notebook with 17 (he).

“Rainy days were the 18 (good). During those days, workers 19 (not need) to work. I could stay in the bookshop 20 (quiet) and do some reading.” Zhu told a reporter in an interview (采访).

Reading helps Zhu a lot. He never complains about hard work. When meeting problems, he always keeps trying and never gives up.

(二)

John lives in a town 20 kilometers away from London. He loves 21 (eat) sweet food so much that he 22 (work) in a bakery (面包店) in 23 (nine) Street. He helps make 24 (hundred) of cakes every day.

Yesterday afternoon, there was little flour (面粉) for cakes. So the owner asked him 25 (go) and get another bag of flour. John ran to the back room and found the bags lying on the top shelf. The shelf was much taller than he was. He could not 26 (reach) them at all. Then a good idea came to his mind. He 27 (carry) a ladder, put it behind the door and climbed up.

When he was carrying one bag down, 28 (sudden), someone opened the door. It was the owner. He 29 (not see) John behind the door. John fell down and all the flour was on his head. The owner was too angry to say a word. John said, "I 30 (be) more careful next time."



第二课时 Pronunciation to Integration

【知识清单】

一、单词

- 1.海边, 海滨 _____
- 2.东方; 东方的; 向东 _____
- 3.石头; 石块 _____
- 4.海草 _____
- 5.承受住, 坚持住 _____
- 6.风, 气流 _____
- 7.西南方; 西南方的 _____
- 8.竹, 竹子 _____
- 9.底层, 一楼 _____
- 10.草原, 草地, 草场 _____
- 11.北方; 北方的; 向北 _____
- 12.帐篷 _____
- 13.木, 木头 _____
- 14.建筑, 建造 _____
- 15.钓鱼, 捕鱼业(或活动) _____
- 16.干燥的, 干的 _____
- 17.骑; 驾驶; 搭乘; _____
- 18.(市镇的)中心区; 中心 _____
- 19.浴室; <美>卫生间 _____

二、词组

- 1.在二月二十号 _____
- 2.在七年级 _____
- 3.在元宵节 _____
- 4.在中国农历 _____
- 5.能在强风中坚持住 _____
- 6.冬暖夏凉 _____
- 7.由竹子制成 _____
- 8.一楼没有墙 _____
- 9.在中国北方的草原上 _____
- 10.像一个大帐篷 _____
- 11.由木头和其他材料制成 _____
- 12.易于建造和移动 _____
- 13.时而, 有时 _____
- 14.保持干燥 _____
- 15.在城市中心 _____
- 16.闻到花香和听到鸟唱歌 _____
- 17.照顾好他们 _____
- 18.喜欢和爷爷下中国象棋 _____
- 19.帮助爸爸和妈妈打扫卫生 _____

三、句子

它的面积有 160 平方米。 _____

我们住宅面积是 98 平方米。 _____

她总是她班里第一个到学校的。 _____

我的家没有许多空间, 但是它是一个极好的地方。 _____

不同的区域的人们享受着不同的生活。 _____
 因为那里的生活是自由和放松的，并且随着季节搬迁是有趣的。 _____
 沙滩是放松和玩乐的很好的地方。 _____
 我梦想中的家是一个两层楼的房子，远离市中心。 _____
 它有着一个有许多花和树的漂亮的花园。 _____
 金窝银窝，不如自己家的草窝。 _____
 一个好的家是经营出来的，而非买来的。 _____
 家是爱、希望、梦想的起点。 _____

【知识详解】

【知识点 1】 (be) made of 由……制成

辨析：be made of, be made from, be made in 与 be made by

be made of 意为“由……制成”，通常指可以看出原材料。

be made from 意为“由……制成”，通常指看不出原材料。

be made in 意为“在（某地或某时）制造”，后面接产地或时间。

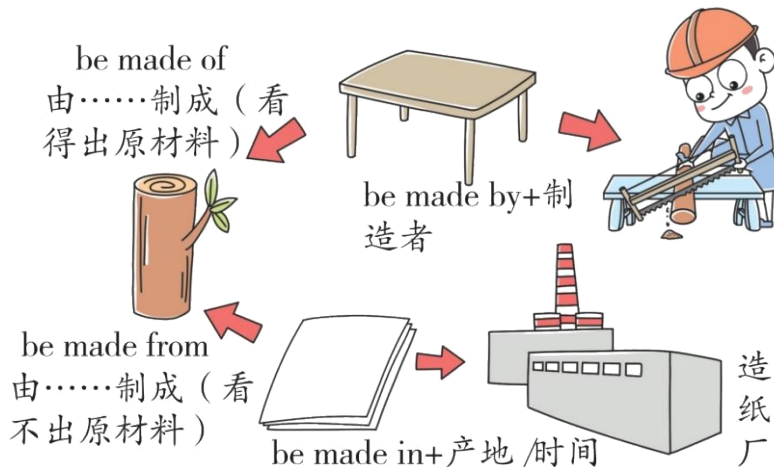
be made by 意为“被……制造”，后接制造者。

The two bridges _____. 这两座桥是木制的。

The wine _____. 这酒是用稻米酿造的。

This mobile phone _____. 这部手机是在中国制造的。

The cake _____. 这个蛋糕是我妈妈做的。



【典例】

- The watch _____ Switzerland.
 A. is made of B. is made from C. is made by D. is made in
- The shirt, the jacket and the jeans _____ cotton.
 A. all are made in B. both are made of
 C. are both made from D. are all made of
- That kind of bags _____ leather.
 A. is made of B. is made from C. is made in D. is made by

4. —Can you tell me something about those chairs?
—Of course! They are _____ wood and they are _____ Africa.
A. made in; made from B. made of; made in
C. made into; made of D. made from; made into
5. This kind of toy _____ wood and _____ Germany.
A. is made of; is made in B. is made from; is made in
C. is made from; is made by D. is made into; is made by

【知识点2】“听”的表达方法

hear of = hear about 听说

[常考辨析] hear of, hear 与 hear from listen sound

易混词汇 含义用法及常考结构

hear of 听说, 得知某人/某事物(的消息) 后跟名词或代词, 指听到别人说起某人/某事物

hear 听到; 听说

作行为动词, 强调结果。

常考结构: ◆hear sb. do sth. 经常听到某人做某事或听到某人做某事的整个过程

◆hear sb. doing sth. 听到某人正在做某事 ◆hear + that 从句

hear from 收到.....的来信 hear from = get/receive a letter from, 后跟表示人的名词或代词, 不能跟letter等词

Listen to 听

Sound 听起来; 声音

【典例】

一、单项选择

1. —Hello, May, can I ask you a question?
—Sure, I _____.
A. listen B. am listening C. hear D. am hearing
2. Li Lei spoke in a low voice, so we couldn't hear him _____.
A. freely B. clearly C. quietly
3. I _____ but _____ nothing.
A. was listened; was hearing B. listened; heard C. have listened; heard D. listened; heard of
4. —What do you think of her _____?
—It _____ very sweet.
A. voice; hears B. sound; listens C. voice; sounds
5. —Could you introduce your friend _____ yesterday to me?
—No problem.
A. who you hear from B. you heard from C. from who you heard
6. I _____ my brother since he went to England to study.
A. didn't hear from B. don't hear from C. won't hear from D. haven't heard from

二、单词拼写

7. Everyone kept silent when _____ (hear) the sad news.
8. I hear the old woman _____ (sing) almost every evening.
9. I heard you _____ your key yesterday. (lose)
10. When I was chatting online, I heard someone _____ (knock) at the windows.
11. —Alan's birthday is coming. Let's have a party for him.
—_____ (sound) great.

12. Listen ! how ____ (nice) the song ____ (sound) .
13. The music in the room _____ (sound) really beautiful.
14. Didn't your teacher tell you that sound _____ (travel) more slowly than light?
15. ---What he enjoys _____ (sound) great and interesting.
16. How _____ (care) they are listening to the tape!

【知识点3】 *take care of* 照顾,照料

= 1 好好照顾.....

take care 的其他用法

①小心；当心（相当于 be careful）

Take care when you cross the street.过马路时要小心。

② (告别用语) 走好, 保重

Bye! Take care!再见！多保重！

【典例】

- The robots can _____ the people under the buildings and can also _____ the sick people.
A. look after; look at B. look out; look into
C. look for; take care of D. look at; look after
- When _____ parents went away on business, he looked after _____.
A. he; himself B. his; himself C. he; his D. his; he
- My sister will take care of my cat when I am on holiday.
A. care about B. look after C. come out D. care for
- You should take care of your pet fish. （同义句转换）
You should _____ your pet fish.
- These volunteers often go to the nursing home to take care of the old at weekends. (保持句意不变)
These volunteers often go to the nursing home to _____ the old at weekends.

综合练习

一、单选

- Do you know _____ 8-year-old girl in the red dress?
—Yes, of course. She is my cousin.
A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
- In winter, the wind coming _____ the north-west of the mountains is really cold.
A. at B. in C. on D. from
- You can use an umbrella or a raincoat to keep yourself _____ on rainy days.
A. dry B. quiet C. cool D. slim
- In the hotel by the seaside, Jim has a room with a big window facing the _____. Through it, he can even watch the sunrise.
A. east B. south C. west D. north
- The _____ in the north of the country is the perfect place to raise sheep and cows.
A. seaside B. grassland C. mountain D. carpet
- Can you hear someone _____ in the next room? It sounds so nice.
A. sings B. singing C. to sing D. to singing

7. Which of the following words has a different number of syllables (音节)?
 A. kitchens B. bathroom C. bridges D. relaxes
8. —Kitty, _____ is Tian'anmen Square?
 —It's about 440,000 square metres. It's one of the biggest city squares in the world.
 A. how much B. how many C. how large D. how long
9. —_____
 —The fifth floor.
 A. How many floors are there in the building?
 B. How many people live on the floor?
 C. Which floor do you live on?
 D. How do you like living on the fifth floor?
10. East or west, home is best. That is why _____.
 A. he can't wait to go back after the long journey
 B. he is so interested in homes around the world
 C. he loves travelling to different places
 D. he hopes to move to a big modern city

1.

二、词汇

11. It took his cousin only a few minutes _____ (put) up the picture on the wall.
 12. It's a _____ (wind) day. Let's fly kites.
 13. The stolen car was returned to its rightful _____ (own).
 14. The bookshelf is made of _____ (wood), and it is very strong.
 15. Look! There is a _____ (wood) house among the trees. It looks really beautiful.
 16. He has kept _____ (收集) tea sets for over ten years.
 17. Saihanba is a forest park in the _____ (north) part of Hebei.
 18. _____ of tourists visit The Lincoln Memorial every year to show respect to President Lincoln. (million)
 19. On New Year's Eve, people don't set off the _____ (烟花) until it is 12 o'clock.
 20. The local government is _____ (建造) a new bridge for the villagers.
 21. My grandparents live in a small _____ (村庄) with mountains around.
 22. My father likes _____ (钓鱼) at the lake.
 23. It is important _____ (study) hard if you want to succeed in school.
 24. The funny story my father told me made me _____ (relax)
 25. At the beginning of autumn, corn can grow well in _____ (干燥的) weather.
 26. The meat smells _____ (bad). Please take it away.

三、阅读理解

A

Now the housing price is high. It is not easy for me to have my own house. But I still want to have one. The house must be very large. It has three floors. There is a garden, a swimming pool and a green house in it. I would like my house to be like a palace, large and beautiful. I can live with my parents in the house. My father lives on the first floor. My mother lives on the second and I live on the top. There are at least (至少) thirty

rooms in my house. I have my own bedroom and bathroom. I can see the pretty garden from my bedroom.

There is a big sitting room on the first floor and there is also a big hall. My favourite place is the garden. I will have a lovely dog in the garden. I can play with it in the garden. My home will be very comfortable and large. My friends can have parties with me at my home. I will enjoy my dream home very much.

29. Which of the following is NOT in the writer's dream home?

- A. A swimming pool. B. A bathroom. C. A green house. D. A reading room.

30. What can the writer do in the garden?

- A. Play with his/her dog. B. Enjoy the flowers.
C. Hold parties with his/her friends. D. Chat with his/her parents.

31. What does the underlined part "green house" mean in Chinese?

- A. 花园 B. 温室 C. 绿色的房子 D. 栅栏

32. The writer's parents and the writer live on _____ floor(s).

- A. the first B. the second C. the same D. different

33. In my dream home there are about _____ rooms.

- A. 10 B. 20 C. 30 D. 40

B

I live in a small town near Yancheng in Jiangsu. You can't see it on the map of China, because it is too small. The air here is fresh (清新的). There are not many tall buildings in our town. The tallest building is in our school. There are eight hundred students and eighty-five teachers in our school. In the west of the school, there is a playground. I often play basketball with my classmates on it. There is a little garden behind our school. And we can grow (种植) beautiful flowers and plant trees there. Next to the garden, there is an orange orchard (果园). You can hear birds singing everywhere. There is a river outside of our school. In summer, we usually go fishing with our friends in it. We study Chinese, English, Maths and other subjects at school. The teachers are very nice. We love our school.

34. The writer lives _____.

- A. in a small town B. in the city of Yancheng C. in America D. in Zhejiang

35. There is _____ in the west of our school.

- A. a river B. an orange orchard C. a playground D. a garden

36. How many students are there in the school?

- A. 825. B. 885. C. 800. D. 25.

37. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. There are many tall buildings in the town.
B. Behind the school there is a garden.
C. There is a river in the school.
D. People can hear students singing everywhere.

38. What's the best title (标题) of the passage?

- A. The garden B. A small town C. Our school D. The best building

四、阅读回答问题

Early Life

Albert Einstein was born on 14th March, 1879 in Germany. Einstein wasn't able to speak a word until three. He was curious and imaginative. He loved watching things carefully and asked a lot of questions about them. His questions were often hard to answer for teachers. **Schooling**

Einstein started school in 1885. Though he did well in maths and science, he failed in many subjects like history, geography and languages. He was not the teachers' favourite. He didn't enjoy going to school. Einstein finished high school in Switzerland and entered a university in Zurich. He graduated as a teacher of maths and physics in 1900. **Scientific Work**

After graduation, Einstein worked at the Patent Office. He spent much time studying physics. By 1909, Einstein had become a top scientist. Though he became successful in the field of science, he still put great effort in scientific research. Finally, he won the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921. **Later life**

Einstein kept at his research until he died in 1955. Scientists studied his brain after his death to see if there was anything special about it. However, there was no conclusion.

Today, many famous scientists still think Einstein is the smartest man in the world.

1. When and where was Albert Einstein born?

2. What was Albert Einstein like?

3. How long did Albert Einstein spend in school?

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