**Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.**

**Written test part （共95分）**

**Ⅴ. 单项选择（每小题1分，共15分）**

从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

(    )21. Brian told us something about his life as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exchange student at a university in Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capital of China.

A. a; the                  B. an; the     C. a; 不填                 D. an; 不填

(    )22. The restaurant is open every day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday, so we can’t have dinner there on Monday.

A. during                  B. with       C. from               D. except

(    )23. —What do you think of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

—You have a point. I’ll consider it carefully.

A. custom              B. bow       C. suggestion              D. kiss

(    )24. You mustn’t take this medicine after meals. Take it on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stomach.

A. empty                     B. full          C. sick                 D. strong

(    )25. —Do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your friends enough?

—Of course. To me, friends are very important.

A. warn               B. educate      C. trick                   D. value

(    )26. A lot of the small towns in Yunnan are really beautiful and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. good; visited           B. well; visited  C. good; visiting        D. well; visiting

(    )27. Catherine used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much at lunchtime, but recently she has got used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ less at noon.

A. eating; eat              B. eat; eating   C. eating; eating          D. eat; eat

(    )28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is common \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flowers as gifts in my country.

A. It; give            B. That; give C. It; to give             D. That; to give

(    )29. —Have you phoned your parents?

—Yes. They are expected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back next week.

A. to come              B. come       C. coming                  D. to coming

(    )30. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meet her at the train station, but I was so busy that I forgot it completely.

A. am supposed to          B. was supposed to

C. am not supposed to     D. wasn’t supposed to

(    )31. As students, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listen to the teacher carefully in class.

A. are supposed to         B. are allowed to

C. aren’t supposed to     D. aren’t allowed to

(    )32. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your clothes at once. Look! They’re all wet.

A. Put on               B. Take off      C. Turn on               D. Turn off

(    )33. —Mom, could I stay up late tonight? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, there’s no school tomorrow!

—OK, Tim.

A. In total               B. All in all      C. As a result            D. After all

(    )34. Nancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mike because he kept her waiting so long.

A. looked up to            B. got on with  C. got mad at           D. took care of

(    )35. —I’m sorry that I forgot to mail the letter for you.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Everybody forgets things sometimes.

A. It’s up to you         B. It’s my pleasure

C. It’s no big deal        D. It’s no trouble at all

**Ⅵ. 完形填空（每小题1分，共10分）**

先通读下面的短文，掌握其大意，然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

Cape Vyatlina is one of the most beautiful places in the Russian Far East. It has come to be known as the Russian Stonehenge in recent years,  36  people started building stone towers on its rocky beach. Today, there are hundreds of them, and new ones are  37  almost every day.

The tradition of building towers at Cape Vyatlina  38  stacking (堆叠) stones of different sizes on top of each other started in 2015. That year a group of people from Vladivostok built 155 stone towers in  39  of the city’s 155th anniversary (周年纪念日). Other locals and tourists loved them and  40  their number later. Today, there are several hundred of these hand-stacked stone towers covering the  41  at Cape Vyatlina.

It’s said that building a stone tower at Cape Vyatlina can make  42  greatest wish come true, so it’s no surprise that stacking stones has become a  43  among visitors to Cape Vyatlina. For others, the building work gives them the sense of achievement or success, as it  44  patience, time and a lot of effort. No matter what the motivation (动机) behind each builder’s  45  is, there’s one thing for sure: the towers make quite a sight (景象).

(    )36. A. if                B. after    C. so                    D. though

(    )37. A. made            B. stolen  C. sold                  D. hidden

(    )38. A. without          B. for      C. by                D. against

(    )39. A. need                 B. search       C. guard           D. celebration

(    )40. A. added to          B. thought of    C. decided on       D. looked for

(    )41. A. beach              B. floor C. street                  D. rock

(    )42. A. my              B. its       C. your                D. his

(    )43. A. trouble             B. symbol       C. festival    D. tradition

(    )44. A. avoids           B. brings           C. requires              D. collects

(    )45. A. action            B. secret  C. advice                  D. memory

**Ⅶ. 情景交际（每小题1分，共5分）**

根据对话内容，从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话，其中有两项多余。

A: Hey, Lucas! Did you see the free comedy show last night?

B: Yes. I went with my cousin.

A: (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: It was one of the most awful shows that I have ever seen.

A: Really? I heard it was supposed to be great.

B: Yes, me too. (47)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ There were several hundred people and we queued (排队) for hours to get in.

A: Wow, how terrible! (48)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ He must be funny!

B: No! He was very nervous and for some minutes stood awkwardly (局促不安地) before the microphone. (49)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Gosh! Anything else?

B: Oh, I almost forgot it. (50)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Oh, why didn’t they come? I can’t believe it!

|  |
| --- |
| A. How was the show?  B. Then what about the host?  C. But I’m disappointed (失望的).  D. Did all the actors perform badly?  E. It was so boring that I fell asleep.  F. A few famous artists who should have appeared did not come.  G. As soon as he opened his mouth, everyone burst out laughing (突然大笑起来). |

**Ⅷ. 阅读理解（每小题2分，共30 分）**

**A**

When I was a student in France, a local friend invited me to have lunch at her home. During the meal, I found all her family had their hands on the table, except me. Later I learned that it’s impolite to put your hands under the table.

— Michael

When I was a student in the UK, I went to a pub (酒吧) with two local friends. We all had a drink and I drank mine quickly. My friends still had half-full glasses so I bought another drink, just for myself. My friends said, “You can’t do that. When in a pub in the UK, you should buy drinks for you and your friends.” I was so embarrassed (尴尬的).

— Adam

I spent a year studying in Germany. I was shocked the first time I went to a lecture (讲座). At the end of the lecture, all the students started knocking on their desks. How strange! A student told me that in Germany, students don’t clap their hands (拍手) to show they like something. They knock on their desks instead.

— Sandra

I love making birthday cards. One day, when I was a student in South Korea, I made a birthday card for a local friend. But when I gave the card to her, she cried, “My name is written in red ink (墨水)!” She said in South Korea, a name written in red ink means that the person has died.

— Zoe

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

(    )51. Michael once studied in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the UK               B. France       C. Germany                  D. South Korea

(    )52. Why didn’t Adam buy drinks for his friends?

A. Because he had no money.

B. Because it was the custom.

C. Because they didn’t finish theirs.

D. Because they didn’t need any more.

(    )53. To show they liked the lecture, the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stood up

B. clapped their hands

C. knocked on the desks

D. put their hands on the desks

(    )54. How might Zoe feel when she heard her friend’s explanation?

A. Embarrassed.          B. Nervous.   C. Angry.                D. Bored.

(    )55. What caused the four students’ problems?

A. They weren’t polite enough.

B. They had never been abroad.

C. They didn’t know the local customs well.

D. They didn’t understand foreign languages well.

**B**

Do you know how many kinds of plants and animals there are in the world? Experts believe there are over 8 million, but right now we only know about 1.8 million. Scientists are finding new kinds all the time.

In 2009, a team of researchers led by a university professor (教授) named Christopher Austin discovered a new kind of animal. They were in Papua New Guinea, studying the wide variety (多样化) of life of the island country. One day, the researchers were listening to the sounds of frogs (青蛙) at night. Suddenly, they started to hear some very unusual sounds. At first, they couldn’t tell where the sounds were coming from, but after some time they realized they were coming from the ground. They started to look carefully among the leaves. They were expecting to find an insect, but what they found surprised them. It was a really tiny frog — just 7 mm long! “This frog has a sound that doesn’t sound like a frog at all. It sounds like an insect,” said Austin. The frog they discovered was the smallest frog in the world.

Researchers believe that frogs and insects are very important. They help to keep our environment clean. We can also use them to make new medicines. Researchers all over the world are working very hard to find new plants and animals every day. However, their jobs are getting more and more difficult. This is because forests where these animals live are quickly disappearing, and the animals are, too.

根据材料内容选择最佳答案。

(    )56. How many kinds of plants and animals have been known?

A. Almost all.       B. A bit over half.     C. Nearly half.     D. Less than one quarter.

(    )57. Austin and his team found the new frog when they were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. studying leaves

B. looking for insects

C. doing researches on the beach

D. listening to the sounds of frogs

(    )58. The new frog was special because of its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. size and sound       B. color and size C. sound and age        D. color and age

(    )59. What makes it more difficult to find new plants and animals?

A. Less attention is paid to the job.

B. Fewer researchers want to do the job.

C. Animals and forests are getting fewer.

D. More plants and animals have been known.

(    )60. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how the new frog was found

B. when the new frog was found

C. why to find new plants and animals

D. where to find new plants and animals

**C**

One day, Steve noticed a homeless man at the train station. He felt pity for him, so he gave him some money. The man thanked him.  61  This time Steve decided to get him something to eat, so he went outside the station and brought him a meal. The man thanked him for his kindness. But Steve got curious (好奇的) and asked him, “How did you get to this point?”

The homeless man looked up at him and with a smile, he said, “ 62 ” Steve didn’t understand it. “What do you mean by that?” he asked. The homeless man replied, “I made sure that everyone was happy. No matter what was going right or wrong in my life, I always helped everyone else.”

Steve asked him, “Do you regret it?” “No, but it just hurts me. Here is an example.  63  So, it is better to build your own house and invite someone in for shelter (庇护) than to give them your bricks (砖) while you are using them to build yours.  64 ”

Steve understood what the homeless man meant and thanked him for the good advice.

 65  But remember that sometimes sharing is better than giving away. You can do a lot more by being in a strong position instead of bringing yourself into a weaker situation.

根据材料内容，将A—E 五个句子填入文中空白处，使材料完整、通顺，并将其标号填写在下面题号后的横线上。

|  |
| --- |
| A. By showing love.  B. Helping others is not a bad thing at all.  C. Maybe one day you will be the one who needs bricks.  D. The next day again, he noticed the homeless man at the same place.  E. I took off my shirt and handed it to a man, but he wouldn’t give me a shirt when I was in need. |

61. \_\_\_\_\_  62. \_\_\_\_\_  63. \_\_\_\_\_  64. \_\_\_\_\_  65. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ⅸ. 词汇运用（每小题1分，共5分）**

根据语境及所给首字母提示，补全所缺单词。

66. If you want to get the job, you must master b               computer skills.

67. Autumn lasts from September to November here. It’s cool in this s              .

68. —Nobody hears us at the front door.

—Let’s try k               on the back door.

69. I g               the foreigner with “hello”, and she gave me a sweet smile in return.

70. She has traveled in most n               countries. She plans to visit a few southern countries.

**Ⅹ. 完成句子（每小题1分，共5分）**

根据汉语意思，完成英语句子，每空一词。

71. 请把桌子上的灰尘擦掉。

Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the dust \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the table.

72. 我只是顺便看看你近况如何。

I just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see how you were getting on.

73. 这些天Frank在努力地读一本英文小说。

Frank is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English novel these days.

74. 奶奶昨天特地为我做了鱼。

Grandma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to cook fish for me yesterday.

75. Mrs. Green尽她最大的努力让我感到宾至如归。

Mrs. Green tried her best to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Ⅺ. 综合填空（每小题1分，共10分）**

阅读短文，从方框中选择恰当的词并用其适当形式填空，使短文完整、通顺。每词限用一次，其中有两个是多余的。

|  |
| --- |
| by, they, relax, although, provide, if, invite, university, place, different, program, behave |

Do you live in the countryside or in a small town? If you do, I want (76)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you to live in my city. It’s a great place to live for many reasons.

You may think that a city has too many people. However, (77)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make a city exciting. For example, we have a(n) (78)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right in the center of our city. There are students and teachers everywhere! They go to coffee shops and talk about many (79)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and interesting things.

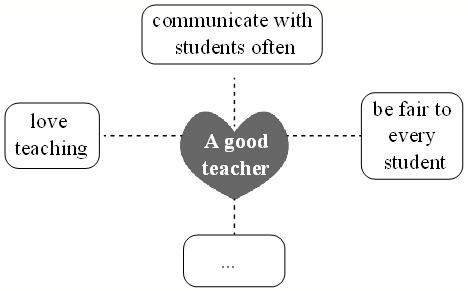
Some people say that a city has too many cars. However, cities also (80)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very good public transportation (公共交通). My city has taxis, buses, subways and trains. I go to school every day (81)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ subway. It’s fast and easy to use.

It is true that cities are not as quiet as towns. However, there are many quiet (82)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in my city. You can enjoy nature in our parks and get really (83)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are many restaurants that have soft music, great service and delicious food. My city also has a huge library where many people go to read, study and relax. Everyone (84)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ properly and it’s very quiet there.

(85)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities may have some problems, they are also good in many ways. Welcome to live in my city!

**Ⅻ. 书面表达（15分）**

老师是人类灵魂的工程师，是学生的照明灯。老师在我们的成长过程中起着非常重要的作用。那么什么样的老师是好老师呢？假如你是李华，你的英国笔友Bob给你发来微信，询问你在中国一个好老师的标准。请你根据下面的思维导图用英语写一篇短文介绍你心目中的好老师的标准，然后发送给他。



**要求：**1. 内容应包括思维导图中的所有要点，可适当发挥；

2. 语言表达要准确，语意要通顺、连贯；

3. 恰当运用本单元所学语法——be supposed to do sth.这一结构；

4. 词数不少于100，短文的开头已给出，但不计入总词数。

What makes a good teacher? Here are my ideas.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**参考答案**

Ⅴ. 21-25 BDCAD       26-30 DBCAB   31-35 ABDCC

Ⅵ. 36-40 BACDA       41-45 ACDCA

Ⅶ. 46-50 ACBGF

Ⅷ. 51-55 BCCAC   56-60 DDACA   61-65 DAECB

Ⅸ. 66. basic  67. season  68. knocking   69. greeted  70. northern

Ⅹ. 71. clean; off  72. dropped by  73. making an effort to read

74. went out of her way  75. make me feel at home

Ⅺ. 76. to invite  77. they  78. university  79. different  80. provide

81. by  82. places  83. relaxed  84. behaves  85. Although

**Ⅻ. One possible version:**

What makes a good teacher? Here are my ideas.

First of all, a good teacher is supposed to love teaching. All great teachers teach simply because they love their jobs. It has nothing to do with money or anything else.

At the same time, a good teacher should be good at communicating with his or her students. More communication will help him or her learn more about students. And then students can get help and make progress.

What’s more, a good teacher is supposed to be fair to every student. Weak students should also be paid much attention to.

Last but not least, a good teacher is supposed to be humorous so that the classes will be lively and interesting. And then the students will show great interest in learning.

**部分解析**

**单项选择：**

21. B。本小题考查冠词的用法。exchange以元音音素开头，因此它前面用不定冠词an；the capital of ...是固定搭配，表示“……的首都”，故选B。

22. D。本小题考查介词词义辨析。during意为“在……期间”；with意为“和……在一起；带有；使用”；from意为“从……开始”；except意为“除……之外”。根据“星期一我们不能在那儿吃饭”可知，“除星期一之外”这家餐馆每天都营业，故选D。

23. C。本小题考查名词词义辨析。custom意为“风俗；习俗”；bow意为“鞠躬”；suggestion意为“建议”；kiss意为“亲吻；接吻”。根据答语“你说的有道理。我会仔细考虑它的”可知，发话者是想问对方认为自己的“建议”怎么样，故选C。

24. A。本小题考查形容词词义辨析。empty意为“空的”；full意为“满的”；sick意为“生病的”；strong意为“强壮的”。根据“你不能饭后服用这个药”可知，这个药要“空腹”服用，故选A。

25. D。本小题考查动词词义辨析。warn意为“警告；告诫”；educate意为“教育；教导”；trick意为“欺骗；欺诈”；value意为“重视；珍视”。根据答语“当然。对我来说，朋友很重要”可知，发话者是想问对方足够“重视”朋友吗，故选D。

26. D。本小题考查形容词worth的用法。worth用作形容词，意为“值得”时，后接动词-ing形式，其中动词-ing形式是主动形式表示被动意义，并且worth前面可以用well，really等来修饰，故选D。

27. B。本小题考查固定搭配词义辨析。used to意为“过去经常，以前常常”，后接动词原形；get used to意为“习惯于……；适应于……”，后接动词-ing形式，故选B。

28. C。本小题考查it作形式主语的用法。It’s + *adj.*+ to do sth.是固定句型，意为“做某事是……的”。句中的to give flowers as gifts in my country作真正的主语，而用it作形式主语，故选C。

29. A。本小题考查固定结构的用法。be expected to do sth.是固定结构，相当于be supposed to do sth.，意为“应该做某事”，故选A。

30. B。本小题考查固定搭配和对语境的理解。am supposed to相当于 should，表示按照规则、规律、义务或约定“应当；理应”去做某事；was supposed to常用来把本应该发生的事与实际发生的事进行对照，可译为“本应该”。根据“但是我如此忙以至于我完全忘记了”可知，“我”“本应该”去火车站接她，故选B。

31. A。本小题考查固定搭配和对语境的理解。are supposed to do sth.表示“应当 / 理应做某事”；are allowed to do sth.表示“被允许做某事”。根据常识可知，作为学生，我们“应该”在课堂上认真听老师讲课，故选A。

32. B。本小题考查短语动词词义辨析。put on意为“穿上”；take off意为“脱掉”；turn on意为“打开”；turn off意为“关掉”。根据“它们都湿了”可知，发话者让对方“脱掉”衣服，故选B。

33. D。本小题考查固定搭配词义辨析。in total意为“总共；合计”；all in all意为“总的说来”；as a result意为“结果”；after all意为“毕竟”。after all(通常放在句首)用来提醒对方似乎忽略了某个重要的理由。Tim今晚想熬夜，请求妈妈的许可，理由是“明天不上学”，故选D。

34. C。本小题考查短语动词词义辨析。look up to意为“仰慕；钦佩”；get on with意为“和睦相处；关系良好”；get mad at意为“大动肝火”；take care of意为“照顾；处理”。因为Mike让Nancy等了这么久，所以Nancy“对Mike大动肝火”，故选C。

35. C。本小题考查情景交际。It’s up to you意为“由你决定”；It’s my pleasure意为“不客气”；It’s no big deal意为“没什么大不了的”；It’s no trouble at all意为“一点儿也不麻烦”。发话者忘记给对方寄信而感到很抱歉，根据答语中的后一句“有时候人人都会忘记事情的”可知，对方认为“没什么大不了的”，故选C。

**完形填空：**

**【体裁】**说明文

**【话题】**自然

**【大意】**人们在Cape Vyatlina的岩石沙滩上建了很多石塔。

36. B。人们在Cape Vyatlina的岩石沙滩上建了石塔之后，它才得以闻名，故选after。

37. A。由前一句中的started building及本句中的hundreds of them可知此处表示几乎每天有很多石塔“被建”，故选made，与built同义。

38. C。空格后的stacking (堆叠) stones … each other 表示建石塔的方式，故用介词by。

39. D。根据后面的the city’s 155th anniversary (周年纪念日) 可知那年人们建造155个石塔的目的是为了庆祝这个纪念日，in celebration of 为固定表达，表示“庆祝”。

40. A。前文提到有155个石塔，后文谈到如今有好几百个石塔，从数量上来看是增加了，所以该空填added to，表示数量增加。

41. A。由第一段第二句可知石塔是在沙滩上建的，故选beach，表示石塔之多，覆盖了Cape Vyatlina的沙滩。

42. C。此处选your，your greatest wish泛指人们的伟大愿望。

43. D。因为据说在Cape Vyatlina建石塔能让人们实现愿望，所以在此堆叠石头已成为来这儿的游客的一个“传统”。

44. C。建石塔“需要”耐心，需要付出时间和辛苦，因为这样的经历，也就让建塔人有了成就感。

45. A。建塔是一种“行为”，故选action。每个建塔人建塔的动机不同，但石塔建成后的景象的确令人震撼。

**阅读理解：**

**A**

**【体裁】**应用文

**【话题】**语言学习

**【大意】**材料讲述了四个学生在国外求学时的尴尬经历。

51. B。本小题考查学生查找细节信息的能力。由Michael部分第一句可知答案。

52. C。本小题考查学生查找细节信息的能力。由Adam部分第三句中的My friends still had half-full glasses可知朋友们还没喝完，所以Adam没有给朋友们买，故选C。

53. C。本小题考查学生查找细节信息的能力。由Sandra部分的第三句及最后两句可知答案。

54. A。本小题考查学生推理判断的能力。由Zoe部分可知在韩国，用红墨水写别人的名字表示这个人已经死了，而Zoe不知道这一点，用红墨水写了朋友的名字，所以当朋友告诉她这一风俗后，她肯定很“尴尬”，故选A。

55. C。本小题考查学生推理判断的能力。四个学生的尴尬经历分别发生在法国、英国、德国和韩国，根据他们讲述的经历可知问题都是由于他们不懂当地的风俗造成的，故选C。

**B**

**【体裁】**说明文

**【话题】**自然

**【大意】**2009年研究人员发现了新品种的青蛙。

56. D。本小题考查学生查找细节信息和简单计算的能力。 由第一段第二句可知世界上的动植物的种类是over 8 million，但目前人类只知道about 1.8 million kinds，也就是不到四分之一，故选D。

57. D。本小题考查学生查找细节信息的能力。由第二段第三句可知答案。

58. A。本小题考查学生查找细节信息的能力。由第二段倒数第四句可知青蛙的尺寸很小，由倒数第二、三句可知青蛙的声音很特殊，故答案为A。

59. C。本小题考查学生查找细节信息的能力。由最后一段最后两句可知答案。

60. A。本小题考查学生归纳文章大意的能力。文章的话题是关于科学家对新的动、植物的发现，第二段以大量笔墨讲了研究员如何发现一只体型很小、声音很特别的新品种的青蛙，故答案为A。

**综合填空：**

**【体裁】**说明文

**【话题】**居住环境

**【大意】**作者建议人们住在城市，他给出了三个原因。

76. to invite。此处缺一个动词，根据语境应选invite，表示“邀请”。want to do sth. 意为“想做某事”，动词不定式作宾语，故填to invite。

77. they。此处缺一个主语，指代前一句提到的too many people，故选they。

78. university。根据空格前面的a(n)可知此处缺一个名词，再根据后一句中的students and teachers可知要填的名词和这两个名词在意义上有关联，故选university。

79. different。此处要表达的意思是“他们去咖啡店谈论一些不同的、有趣的事情”，故选different。

80. provide。此处缺一个谓语动词，表示“提供”很好的公共交通，故选provide。

81. by。by subway表示“乘地铁”，by用来表示交通方式。

82. places。此处缺一个名词。后文所提到的parks, restaurants, library都是地方，故选place，且根据many可知要用名词的复数形式，故填places。

83. relaxed。空格前面的get是个连系动词，故此处要填一个形容词，另外由前面的enjoy nature可知在公园是很放松的，故选relax，并填其形容词形式relaxed。

84. behaves。前面已有主语everyone，后面有副词properly，因此此处缺一个动词。另外人们所在的场合是图书馆，理应举止得体，故选behave，且用其第三人称单数形式。

85. Although。城市有很多问题，但在许多方面是好的，前后两句在句意上是转折关系，故选连词although。同时因为处于开头，所以although的首字母须大写。