

义务教育教科书

(五·四学制)

英语

练习部分



八年级
上册

上海教育出版社

学校 _____
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主编 束定芳

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前　　言

《义务教育教科书(五·四学制) 英语练习部分 八年级上册》依据教育部颁布的《义务教育英语课程标准(2022年版)》编写,是学生用书《义务教育教科书(五·四学制) 英语 八年级上册》的必要补充和拓展,旨在帮助同学们夯实课内所学,拓宽学习维度,延展学习内容,辅助课外学习并提升自主学习能力。

本书紧密围绕学生用书,对接并辅助落实各单元学习目标,精选主题相关、真实地道、体裁多样、内容有趣的素材,设计题型丰富、有针对性的练习,关注同学们的共同基础。同时,对课内学习的话题、语篇、语言知识、语言技能、文化知识、学习策略应用情境等方面都作了有效拓展,以期体现课内外学习的贯通连接,发挥作业促学提质的作用,从而帮助同学们将知识技能内化为素养。

本书各单元设有六个板块:A、B、C、Grammar、D 和 Unit review(单元复习),主要单元板块与学生用书单元板块的对应关系如下:

本书单元板块	学生用书单元板块
A	A Viewing and listening
B	B Speaking
C	C Reading
Grammar	Grammar in use
D	D Writing

A 板块包含语音辨识、词汇运用、听力理解等练习,旨在围绕单元主题,训练各单元视听板块中出现的语音知识、核心词汇和视听技能,帮助同学们在更多情境中运用相关学习策略。

B 板块包含选择、配对、排序、情境问答、创编对话等口语表达练习,对学生用书中的对话主题、情境和范例适当拓展,旨在训练各单元口语板块所学语音知识、词汇、句型、口语功能表达和交际策略,同时配有学生用书听力板块 Update my to-do list 活动的书写区域,更好地落实板块自评。

C 板块包含选词填空(句子、篇章层面)和阅读理解练习。阅读理解练习旨在训练各单元阅读板块所学核心词汇和阅读策略,在主题、选材、文本类型、呈现方式、题型设计等方面体现层次:第一组阅读练习以多模态视读、基于语篇和深入语篇的理解型练习为主;第二组阅读练习以深入语篇和超越语篇的理解练习以及拓展型综合练习为主。

Grammar 板块包含正确词形填空、句子转写、句型转换、语法选择等多种练习形式,帮助同学们夯实各单元语法点在形式、意义和用法层面的理解和使用。

D 板块包含两至三个练习。第一个练习采用句子排序、判断、选择等形式,帮助同学们熟

练习掌握各单元写作策略要点，提升遣词造句的能力和语篇结构的意识；第二（和第三）个练习聚焦句子和简短语段层面，采用回答问题、补全句子等形式，引导同学们在头脑风暴后写出句子、若干句群、段落等，提升对主题内容和句间逻辑关系的把握。

每个单元最后还设有 **Unit review** 板块。该板块采用填充思维导图的形式，以单元大问题为引导，串联单元各板块内容，帮助同学们回顾单元主要语言知识、主题内容要点和学习策略，形成单元整体概念，提升对主题意义的理解。

此外，本书还配有期中和期末评价试卷，供同学们检查阶段性学习成果。

本书可配合学生用书，作为课堂补充或课后作业使用。相信通过日积月累，同学们能够进一步发展英语语言能力，培育文化意识，提升思维品质，提高学习能力，从而全面发展核心素养。

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A

- 1 Listen and mark the stress of the words in the box. Then put each word into the correct column to match the stress pattern. 听录音，用重音符号标记单词重音，并根据重音位置将单词放入框内。

'human	fresh	farm	conversation
ice	reach	useful	agree
machine	international	discuss	education
important	everywhere	groundwater	population

sea	'water	su'pply	infor'mation
fresh	human		

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. 用方框中的单词补全句子。

factories rare rest surface salty

- (1) Water covers over two thirds of the Earth's _____.
- (2) Ocean water is _____ and not suitable for drinking.
- (3) Water is used in homes, on farms and in _____.
- (4) Two thirds of the Earth's fresh water is hard to get, and the _____ of it is mostly polluted.
- (5) Clean drinking water is _____, so we need to protect it.

3 Listen to a conversation between Peter and Jane. 听彼得和简的一段对话。

3-1 Listen and complete each statement about water with a number. 听对话，补全关于水的陈述。每空格填一个数字。

- (1) Water expands (膨胀) by about _____ when it becomes ice.
- (2) Water makes up _____ of the Earth's weight.
- (3) Water leaves your stomach about _____ minutes after you drink it.
- (4) Almost _____ of human bones is water.

3-2 Listen again and answer the questions. 再听一遍对话，回答问题。

- (1) What are the two speakers doing?
-

- (2) How many correct guesses has Jane had?
-

- (3) In what form is the water found on Mars?
-

4 Listen to a report and fill in each blank with a number. 听报道，完成填空。每空格填一个数字。

- (1) In England (英格兰), tap water passed _____ of daily tests in 2023.
- (2) In blind (盲的) tests, only _____ of people can tell the difference between bottled water and tap water.
- (3) Making one litre of bottled water needs up to _____ litres of water. And making one plastic bottle needs _____ to _____ litres.
- (4) A half-litre plastic bottle produces _____ grams of CO₂, like driving a car _____ kilometres.
- (5) Less than _____ of plastic bottles are recycled. The rest pollute the environment for hundreds of years.

**Update my to-do list** (Student's Book, page 5)**• Water is everywhere.**

Surface water covers _____ of our planet. There is more water underground; we call it “groundwater”.

• Clean fresh water is rare.

- ▶ _____ of the Earth’s water is sea water.
- ▶ _____ of the fresh water is locked up in ice or deep underground. We can reach _____, but most of that is polluted.
- ▶ _____ of fresh water is left for us to drink.

B**1 Choose the best response.** 选择最恰当的答句。

- (1) Let’s brainstorm ideas about the topic and then narrow them down.
A. Sure. B. I don’t think so. C. That’s right.
- (2) What about going to the Water Science Museum this weekend?
A. That makes sense. B. Sounds great! C. Not at all.
- (3) Shall we include some research about water in our presentation?
A. Never mind. B. Don’t worry! C. I don’t think it’s a good idea.
- (4) Our bones are very dry and contain little water.
A. Yes, they are. B. That’s all right. C. I’m afraid that’s not true.

2 Choose from sentences A to E to complete the conversation. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话，填写序号 (A–E)。



- A. You're right.
- B. Perfect!
- C. What about discussing people's lives in areas with little water?
- D. Oh, that's shocking!
- E. I'm afraid it's a bit off the point.



Li Bailing and Lin Dong are going to give a presentation about water.

Bailing: Shall we talk about water sports and activities?

Lin Dong: ⁽¹⁾ _____ We should focus on water itself, not simply something *related to* (与……有关) water.

Bailing: You've got a point there. ⁽²⁾ _____

Lin Dong: Good idea! That may help change people's attitudes towards water.

Bailing: Absolutely! I learned from an online article that daily water use per person in the US is more than 300 litres, while in Mali, it can be as little as 20 litres.

Lin Dong: ⁽³⁾ _____ Why do some people use water so wastefully while others have to live on so little? The waste must be stopped.

Bailing: ⁽⁴⁾ _____. After talking about how people live in dry areas, we can talk about ways to help them.

Lin Dong: ⁽⁵⁾ _____ Let's start researching right away!

3 Complete the conversations based on the given situations. 根据所给的情境补全对话。

- (1) Someone talks about the importance of water. You totally agree because water supports life and powers the world.

A: The whole world would *fall apart* (崩溃) without water.

B: Absolutely. Water not only supports life but also powers the world.

- (2) Someone talks about factories' duty to treat wastewater. You totally agree because polluting our water sources can make our drinking water unsafe.

A: All factories must treat wastewater properly.

- B: _____
- (3) Someone doesn't see the need to save water. You explain how wrong he is, since clean fresh water is very limited.

A: Water is everywhere. There's no need to save it.

B: _____

- (4) Someone mentions her drinking habit. You don't think it's a good habit.

A: I have several cans of soft drinks every day. I don't like water because it's tasteless.

B: _____

C

- 1 Complete the passage with the words in the box. There is one extra word.** 用方框中的单词补全短文。其中有一个单词是多余的。

corner pot step forward shoulders thirsty

A boy walked in the hot desert, tired and ⁽¹⁾ _____. He raised the water ⁽²⁾ _____ to his mouth and wetted his lips with a few drops of water. His throat burned like fire, and every ⁽³⁾ _____ felt heavy, but he had to keep moving ⁽⁴⁾ _____ since duty rested on his ⁽⁵⁾ _____. Thinking of his sick mother and crying sister at home, he walked faster. He had to find a water hole and bring water home before sunset.

- 2 Read the book introduction.** 阅读图书介绍。

River Rescue: A must-read adventure for young heroes

Emma, a brave 14-year-old, faces a big problem: to clear her mother Claire's name. Claire reports that the Riverside Ice Cream Factory is pouring dirty water into the river. But since she doesn't get enough evidence (证据), the factory says she is lying and damaging its reputation (名誉) — so she ends up in jail.

"We'll save Mum and the river," Emma tells her brother, Max. Together, they come up with a plan. During next week's school trip to the factory, they'll pour green food colouring (色素) into the waste pipes (管道).

"When the green water flows out," Max says, "the whole town will see it."



On the big day, the two children quietly leave the tour group. "There!" Max points to a machine with the words "Water Treatment Unit". During a jail visit, Claire tells Max and Emma that the machine doesn't deal with the wastewater but is actually connected to hidden pipes to pour the dirty water straight into the river. Max opens the cover and says in a low voice, "Do it now!" With their hearts beating faster, they pour in the food colouring.

BEEEEEP! A loud alarm rings. "Something's wrong in Section 5!" a guard shouts over the loudspeaker ...



How will they *escape* (逃脱)? Will their plan work? And will Claire come home soon? Follow this exciting adventure to find out how Emma and Max fight for family — and for what's right!

2-1 Choose the best answer. 选择最恰当的答案。

- (1) What drives Emma and Max to take action?
 - A. They need to complete a group project on river protection.
 - B. They want to save Claire and stop the river pollution.
 - C. They wish to impress their classmates during the school trip.
 - D. They want to know how the ice cream factory works.
- (2) What wrong thing is the ice cream factory doing?
 - A. Polluting the river with wastewater.
 - B. Using harmful food colouring in its ice cream products.
 - C. *Firing* (解雇) Claire with no reason and sending her to jail.
 - D. Selling ice cream to kids on the field trip.
- (3) How does the factory try to hide the truth?
 - A. By using an alarm system.
 - B. By offering money to those who find its secret.
 - C. By *pretending* (假装) to treat dirty water with a machine.
 - D. By stopping the kids from visiting the factory.

- (4) What do Emma and Max do to let people know about the pollution?
- They report their findings to the police.
 - They take photographs of the dirty water coming out of the factory.
 - They add food colouring to the factory's "water treatment" machine.
 - They invite reporters to join their school trip to the factory.

2-2 Put sentences A to G in the correct order. 根据文本内容, 对以下句子进行排列, 将序号(A-G)填入框中。

- A. Claire tells the children about the "water treatment" machine in the factory.
- B. The two children leave the group to carry out their plan.
- C. Emma and Max develop a plan.
- D. A guard finds something wrong in Section 5 and gives a warning.
- E. Emma and Max visit the factory on a school field trip.
- F. Claire is put in jail for reporting what the factory has done.
- G. Claire discovers the ice cream factory is polluting the river.



3 Read the magazine article. 阅读杂志文章。

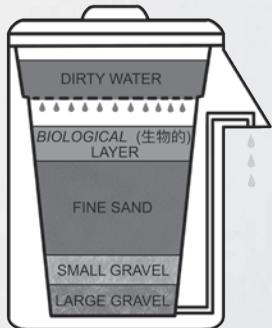
Amazing water technologies

An Israeli (以色列的) water technology company makes machines that create drinking water from air. The machine takes in humid air and cools it, turning the *water vapour* (水蒸气) into liquid. The water is then cleaned until it is safe to drink. These machines run on electricity and can be used anywhere to provide clean water — without needing rivers or other water



an air-to-water machine

sources. Small units for homes or offices can make up to 30 litres of water each day, while larger machines can produce up to 6,000 litres.



a bio-sand filter

There are other smart ideas for getting clean water. Back in the 1990s, Dr David Manz from Canada made a bio-sand *filter* (过滤器) for family use — a container filled with layers of sand and *gravel* (石子). It uses good *microbes* (微生物) to fight and destroy bad ones, removes heavy metals and other harmful things, and also makes the water taste better.

Now, the method is used in many places, especially in Africa, Asia and Latin America, where there is not enough water. People can build such filters at home by following step-by-step guides online.

Another popular water filter is a special *straw* (吸管) made by a Swiss company. It can remove 99.9% of *bacteria* (细菌) from water. It was originally made for places with water problems, but is now used by many for camping. You can take it anywhere you go, and it's easy to use — just fill a bottle with any water you can find, put the straw in, drink, and stay safe!



a water-filtering straw

Clean water is really important for staying healthy. Thanks to these cool ideas, more and more people in the driest parts of the world are getting clean water to drink.

3-1 Match the technology with the most suitable situation. 将技术与最适宜的情境配对。

(1) A family needs a self-made device at home to produce clean water.

A. an air-to-water machine

(2) A traveller needs a device to make water from rivers and lakes safe to drink.

B. a bio-sand filter

(3) A 50-person company needs a device to create drinking water for all its workers.

C. a water-filtering straw

3-2 Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the article. 判断下列句子是否符合文章内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示。

(1) The machine from the Israeli company turns water vapour from humid air into liquid water.

(2) The machine can produce more water when connected to rivers or water pipes.

(3) The bio-sand filter can destroy bad microbes and improve water's taste.

(4) Bio-sand filters are widely used in regions like America and Canada.

(5) The water-filtering straw can remove nearly all the bacteria from water.

3-3 Think and write down your ideas. 思考并写下你的想法。

Which of the three technologies in the article do you like best? Why?



Grammar

1 Match the sentence halves. 将句子的前后句配对。

(1) As the sun heats water,

A. glaciers start to melt.

(2) When water vapour rises up to the sky and meets cold air,

B. it falls as rain or snow.

(3) When the water in the clouds gets too heavy to remain in the air,

C. until they fixed the water system.

(4) We should save water

D. it joins together and forms clouds.

(5) As our planet gets warmer,

E. it turns into water vapour.

(6) The farmers had a tough time growing crops

F. before it gets too late.

2 Complete the tips of the swimming pool with *when*, *before*, *after* or *until*. 用 when, before, after 或 until 补全泳池的小贴士。

POOL TIPS

While using the swimming pool, please follow these rules:

- Always shower ⁽¹⁾ _____ you enter the pool area.
- Watch your kids while they swim.
- ⁽²⁾ _____ you swim and shower, dry off well to avoid getting sick.
- ⁽³⁾ _____ you leave the pool area, throw rubbish in the bins.



- Check your *locker* (寄存柜) before you go. Make sure you have all your things.
- In case of an emergency, leave the pool at once ⁽⁴⁾ _____ the lifeguard blows the whistle.
- Don't swim ⁽⁵⁾ _____ the pool is cleaned thoroughly.

Thank you for helping keep our pool area safe and clean for everyone!

3 Choose from expressions A to D to complete the passage. 从方框中选择合适的表达补全短文，填写序号 (A–D)。

- A. As/as water drowned their homes
 B. When/when I see the dry riverbeds
 C. Until/until we lost it
 D. Until/until I learned its true power that day

One summer twenty years ago, after several days of heavy rain, our village was hit by a flood. The *dam* (水坝) on the river was broken. The water covered the streets and bridges. People cried ⁽¹⁾ _____.

After the flood, our village was muddy and broken. I had never taken water seriously ⁽²⁾ _____. And for a while, I hated it.

Later, our village river got smaller year by year due to heat and lack of rain, until it completely dried up. Now, ⁽³⁾ _____, I miss the good old days when the river brought us so much fun. I hadn't realised what the river meant to us ⁽⁴⁾ _____.

1 Choose from expressions A to C to complete the passage. 从方框中选择合适的表达补全短文，填写序号(A–C)。

- A. let's find ways to protect water
- B. let's aim for long-term change
- C. let's stop polluting water

Water pollution is a serious problem, and to stop it, we need help from everyone, including *individuals* (个人) and groups.

First, ⁽¹⁾ _____. People should avoid throwing rubbish into rivers, ponds or lakes. Factories should treat wastewater properly before letting it go.

Second, ⁽²⁾ _____. Research centres and companies can support research on improving water quality, make products unharful to water, and develop technologies to solve water problems.

Lastly, ⁽³⁾ _____. Schools should teach kids about the importance of clean water. The government should make rules about keeping water clean and make sure everyone follows them.

In short, if everyone works together, we can keep water clean and safe.



- 2 Underline at least four parallel structures in the passage.** 从短文中划出至少四个平行结构。

Para 1: ... we need help from everyone, including individuals and groups.

- 3 Make sentences about water with a parallel structure similar to the given examples.** 仿照示例中的平行结构，围绕“水”这一主题造句。

- **n. + n. (+ n.)**

(1) Water pollution is harmful to fish and plants in the water.

Individuals, schools and the government must work together to stop water pollution.

- **VO + VO (+ VO)**

(2) We should teach children to value water and avoid wasting it.

Lack of clean drinking water causes illness, spreads disease, and destroys health.

- **The ..., the ...**

(3) The more people join the effort, the better we can keep water safe.

Unit review

Complete the following mind map according to what you have learned in this unit. 根据本单元所学内容完成思维导图。

Why is water so important to us?

A Facts about water

Numbers about water

- Water on Earth — sea water: 97%; fresh water: _____; fresh water for human use: _____
- Fresh water for humans to drink: _____
- Use of fresh water — farm: _____; factory: _____; home: _____
- People lacking safe drinking water: _____ in four; about _____ in total
- Water we need to take in every day: _____ to _____ litres
- Water lost from a dripping tap in a day (1 drip a second): _____ litres a day

B Water in everyday life

Topics about water

- Bad things that happen when we waste water: wasting energy;

- Useful tips about saving water: Take shorter showers. _____

- Indirect water footprint: It takes lots of water to make things like shirts and shoes, though _____. Saving these things also means _____.

- Showing agreement: Sounds great! _____

- Showing disagreement: I don't think so. _____

C The land of little water

- Put the following sentences in the correct order:
() Her family prepares to leave the *toba*.
() She washes her hair.
() She fills the pot with water, using a piece of cloth to keep the mud out.
() She gets up early and goes to the *toba*.
- What impressed me most in the story: _____

D Water protection

- Small things we can do to protect water: _____

- How to encourage others to protect water: _____

E Our water use in a day

- My finding: I used _____ litres of water in a day. If I were Shabanu, and if I could carry four 5-litre bottles of water at a time, it would take me _____ round trips to and from the *toba* to get this much water every day.
- My feeling: _____

A

- 1 Underline the compound noun in each sentence and mark the stressed syllable. Then listen and read the sentences aloud. 划出句子中的复合名词并用重音符号标记重读音节，然后听录音跟读句子。

- (1) I prefer using my 'desktop because of its large screen size.
- (2) I listen to music or songs with my earphones in public.
- (3) I often read news to learn about new things on this website.
- (4) A firewall protects our computer when we are online.
- (5) It's such a good language learning software that I can practise English listening and speaking every day.

- 2 Choose a word in group A and a word in group B to make a compound word. Then complete the sentences with the compound words. 从 A 组和 B 组中选择合适的单词组成复合词，并用复合词补全句子。

A

lap

head

smart

key

e-book

B

reader

board

top

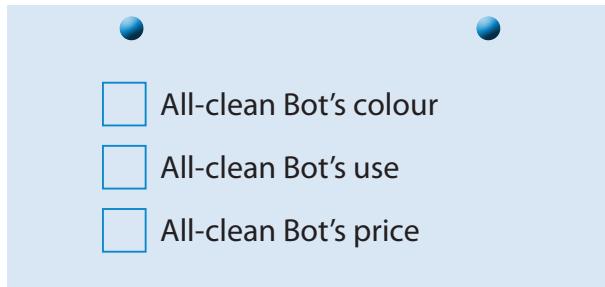
set

watch

- (1) I wear a(n) _____ to listen to music and watch videos on my computer.
- (2) My sister loves her _____ because she can carry hundreds of books in one device.
- (3) My _____ shows the time and counts my steps.
- (4) My father prefers a(n) _____ to a desktop because he can easily carry it around wherever he goes.
- (5) I like the sound of typing on the _____ when I am writing on the computer.

3 Listen to an introduction to All-clean Bot. 听一段清洁机器人的介绍。

3-1 Listen and tick (✓) the information you hear. 听介绍，勾选出你听到的信息。

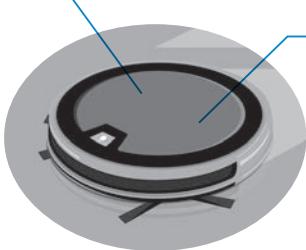


3-2 Listen again and fill in each blank with one word. 再听一遍介绍，完成填空，每空格一词。

Name: All-clean Bot

Look:

- It has a ⁽¹⁾ _____, flat (平坦的) and ⁽²⁾ _____ body.
- It has a ⁽³⁾ _____ and safe design.



Advantages (优点):

- It is very ⁽⁴⁾ _____ to use.
- It is super ⁽⁵⁾ _____ and begins to work as soon as people give the order.
- It moves and cleans the floor ⁽⁶⁾ _____.
- It goes back to have a rest after work on its own.

3-3 Answer the questions. 回答问题。

(1) If you want to buy All-clean Bot, what other information do you want to know about it?

(2) Would you like to advise your parents to buy All-clean Bot? Why or why not?

  **Update my to-do list** (Student's Book, page 21)

The product's advantages:

**B**

1 Match the problems 1 to 4 with the advice a to d. 将问题 1—4 与建议 a—d 配对。

- 1 I have a problem with the Wi-Fi connection.
- 2 I forgot my social media password.
- 3 My phone *battery* (电量) dies quickly.
- 4 My computer makes a very loud noise.

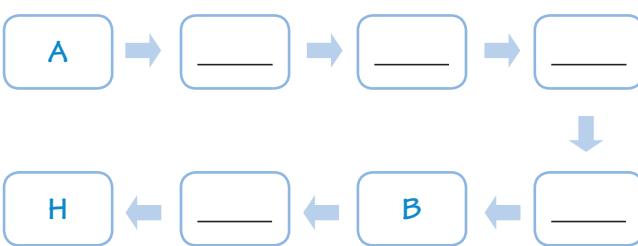
- a Have the computer fan cleaned as soon as possible.
- b Turn off your *router* (路由器), wait 10 seconds, and turn it on again.
- c Click “Forgot password?” and check your email.
- d Close any apps you’re not using and reduce your screen brightness.

1 — _____ 2 — _____ 3 — _____ 4 — _____

2 Put sentences A to H in the correct order to make a conversation between Li Bailing and CS. 将下列句子按正确的顺序排列，组成李百灵和客服间的对话，填写序号 (A–H)。



- A. This is customer service of Techtop Company.
What can I do for you?
- B. Yes, but it doesn’t work at all.
- C. I see. I’ll ask our technical support team to call you back as soon as possible. Would that be fine?
- D. Sorry for the inconvenience. What’s the problem you’re facing?
- E. It keeps making strange noises when it is printing.
- F. Have you tried turning it off and on again?
- G. Hello, I’m calling to make a complaint about the 3D printer I’ve bought.
- H. OK. Thanks for your help.



3 Read the notes taken down by CS and complete the conversation. 根据客服的笔记补全对话。

Technical support

Store

Notes

Name: Mr Lin Product: VR headset

Problem: keeping losing connection to the computer

What has been done: downloading the latest *drivers* (驱动程序) for the VR headset

Result: not working

Hello, this is Lin. I want to ⁽¹⁾ _____ made by your company.

Sorry for the inconvenience. What seems to be the problem?

(2) _____.

Have you tried ⁽³⁾ _____?

Yes, but ⁽⁴⁾ _____.

Sorry for that. I'll ask our technical support team to give you a follow-up call as soon as possible.

C

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There is one extra word. 用方框中的单词补全句子。其中有一个单词是多余的。

report population connection provide send object warn

- (1) Many people think a smartphone is an important _____ for work and fun.
- (2) As soon as Grandma received the new smartphone for her birthday, she learned to _____ messages and a selfie to the family group chat.
- (3) More and more people in China are using the internet. In 2024, the _____ of the Chinese internet users was over 1.1 billion.
- (4) Doctors _____ that looking at screens for too long every day can hurt your eyes.
- (5) A strong Wi-Fi _____ is important because it allows you to look through websites and download videos very quickly.
- (6) The _____ shows that people prefer electric cars now.

2 Read the conversation. 阅读对话。

An interview with an AI chatbot



Reporter

Hello everyone! Today, we're going to talk to an AI chatbot called D-Thinker. Many of you want to know how chatbots work, so let's ask D-Thinker some questions.

Welcome to our programme, D-Thinker! Our first question is: How did you become an AI chatbot?

Thank you for having me! Well, I have many “parents” in my “family”—Y Tech Company. They created me. Let me explain how I was “born”:

Step 1: _____

My “parents” first collected a large number of texts from the internet. They used books, articles, and websites to help me learn how people use language in different ways.



D-Thinker

Step 2: _____

Next, they cleaned the *data* (数据) by taking out private details and then organised it for training.

Step 3: _____

Then, they used a special computer program to teach me. This program looked at how words and sentences are put together and I learned how to write like a human. They used very powerful computers to make the model.

Step 4: _____

After that, my “family” taught me to do some tasks, such as answering questions and chatting with people.

Step 5: _____

Finally, they put me on apps and websites so that people can chat with me.

My main job is to read your messages and then reply according to what I’ve learned. I don’t have feelings or thoughts like humans, but I can help with information or talk with you about many topics. If you have more questions, just ask!



2-1 Choose from steps A to E to fill in the blanks. 选择正确的步骤填空，填写序号 (A–E)。

- A. Going live
- B. Getting better
- C. Collecting data
- D. Training the model
- E. Cleaning data

2-2 Answer the questions. 回答问题。

(1) Who might be D-Thinker's "parents"?

(2) Which step do you think is the most important to make D-Thinker work well? Why?

(3) Do you think that chatbots can *replace* (代替) your friends? Why or why not?

3 Read the online magazine article. 阅读网络杂志文章。

Nowadays many people use social media in their daily life. Do you think social media is wonderful or terrible? We have got an email from our reader Harry, a 14-year-old student from New Star Middle School.

Dear editor,

I'd like to share my opinion on social media.

Many people believe that social media is a great way of keeping in touch with others. However, ⁽¹⁾ _____, it has more disadvantages than advantages.

First of all, the "perfect images" on social media can lead to feelings of sadness. People make their life look perfect on social media, though they aren't that way in real life. Some people, ⁽²⁾ _____, often post pictures of themselves with fine clothes and make-up to show their best. We may mistake these "perfect images" as normal things and feel sad when we are not able to get them.

What's worse, social media can make unfriendly comments hurt even more. People sometimes write unkind things online and forget them soon but those unpleasant comments stay online for a long time and can be read by a lot of people over and over again.

Besides, social media can also be a huge time-waster. With new messages and pictures always being posted, we are busy checking them. As a result, we leave behind other things like studying, exercising and meeting friends face to face.

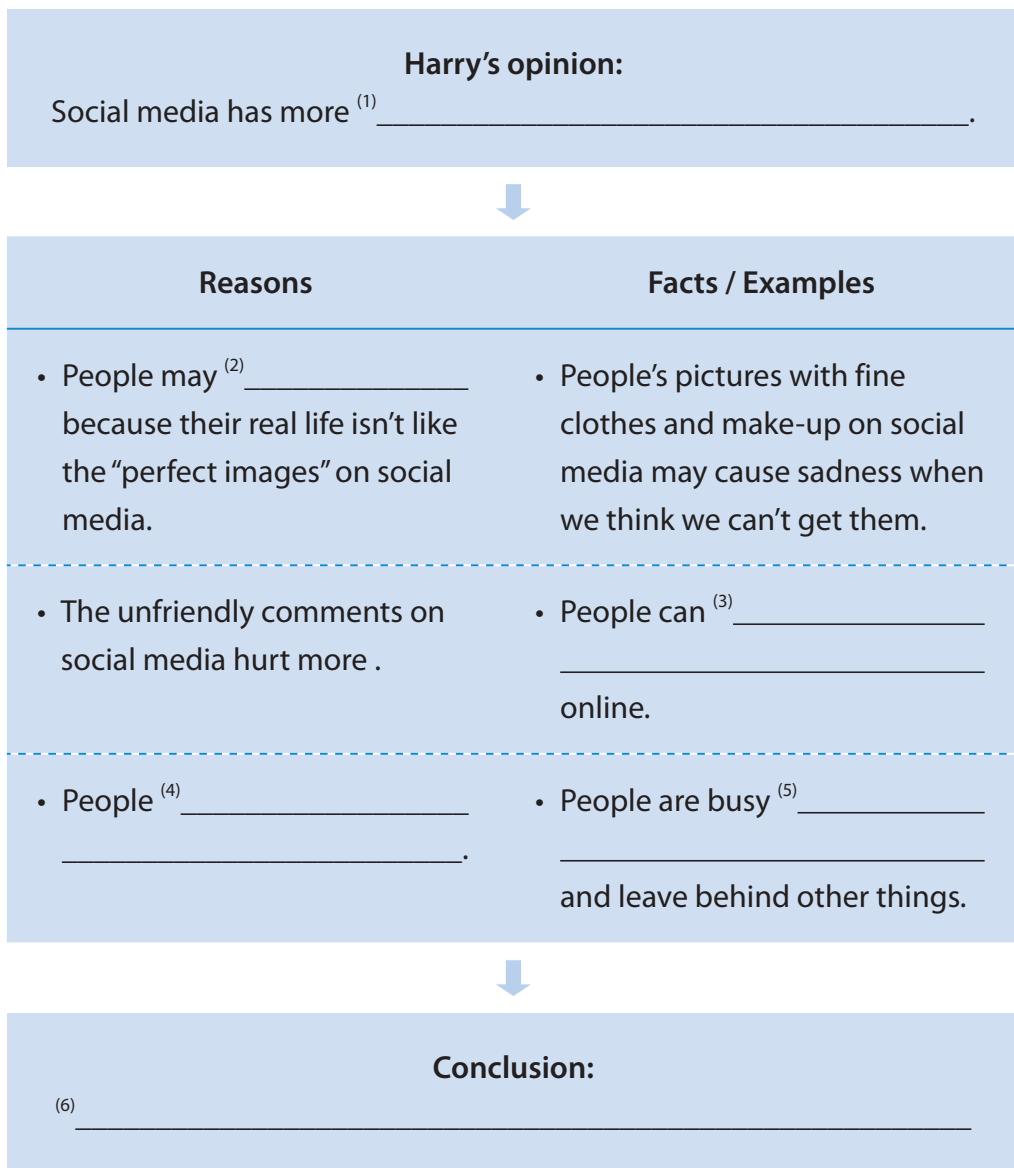
To sum up, ⁽³⁾ _____ social media is not good for us. It can make us feel down, hurt more with unfriendly comments, and make us spend too much time online instead of doing better things.

Yours truly,
Harry

3-1 Put the expressions in the box in the email. 将方框中的表达填入电子邮件。

I feel in my opinion for example

3-2 What is Harry's opinion on social media? Complete the following diagram. 哈利对社交媒体有什么样的看法？填写下列图表。

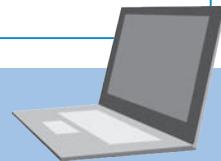


Grammar

1 Complete the safety rules with the adverbial clauses of time A to F in the box. 用方框中的时间状语从句补全安全规则，填写序号 (A–F).

- A. When/when you keep these rules in mind
- B. Until/until you make sure it is necessary
- C. While/while you are using public Wi-Fi
- D. Before/before you click any *links* (链接)
- E. As soon as/as soon as you find someone wants to cheat you online
- F. When/when you create a password

BE SMART ON THE INTERNET



(1) _____, use big and small letters, numbers and symbols like "*" to protect your *account* (账号).

(2) _____, don't enter important accounts because someone may *steal* (偷) your information.

(3) _____, make sure they are safe.

Don't give your personal information online

(4) _____.

Tell a trusted adult or call the police ⁽⁵⁾ _____.

(6) _____, you're becoming a smart digital *citizen* (公民)!

2 Complete each sentence with the proper form of the expression in brackets. 用括号中所给短语的适当形式补全句子。

(1) As he tapped “send”, the message _____ (quickly disappear) into the digital world.



(2) When we _____ (watch a film) in the cinema, an old man’s smartphone suddenly rang.



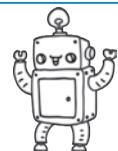
(3) Tom _____ (stop working) until a low battery warning appeared on his laptop screen.



(4) While the teacher was writing on the smartboard, the students _____ (take notes) on their tablets.



(5) Before the robot _____ (start dancing), the girl tapped the “GO” button on its arm.



(6) As soon as Mary _____ (connect) her smartphone to the Wi-Fi, messages popped up (突然出现) from her group chat.



1 Choose from sentences A to D to complete the opinion article.

There is one extra sentence. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全观点文章，填写序号(A-D)。其中有一个句子是多余的。

- A. generative AI gave users the wrong information nearly half of the time when answering computer programming questions
- B. a software company's 2024 report showed that 63% of eight to fifteen-year-olds usually use a generative AI tool "just for fun"
- C. using generative AI too much might slow down children's ability to learn by themselves
- D. it's better to keep children away from it at present

Generative (生成式) AI is developing quickly and has become more and more popular. Some people even think children should learn to use it from an early age. However, in my opinion, ⁽¹⁾ _____.

First, ⁽²⁾ _____. For example, some children may ask AI to give the answers to their homework as soon as they meet a problem. They miss the chance to practise their own thinking skills.

Next, generative AI isn't perfect and it often tells "lies". According to a study by a university in the US last year, ⁽³⁾ _____.

*In conclusion, I think children should not be allowed to use generative AI until they're aware of its value and *limitations* (局限).*



2 Do you agree with the article in Exercise 1? Share your opinion.

Give one reason and one related fact or example. 你是否同意练习 1 中文章的观点？分享你的观点，并给出一条理由和一个相关事实或例子。

Agree

Disagree

Opinion: _____

Reason:

Fact/Example:

Unit review

Complete the following mind map according to what you have learned in this unit. 根据本单元所学内容完成思维导图。

How does digital technology influence our life?

A

Digital products

- Digital products: _____

- A digital product I often use: _____
- How it is: _____

B

Complaints about digital products

- Wang Yiming made a complaint because his newly-bought laptop kept _____.
- The robot customer service advised Yiming to try _____, but it didn't help at all. Then the only solution was to ask the technical support team to _____.
- I can make complaints with the following expressions:

C Digital technologies

- Three amazing digital technologies:
 - a new type of _____ for the blind
 - a _____ for Indian schools in rural areas
 - _____
- My favourite one(s) and reason(s):

D My view on digital life

- The writer's view on digital life:

- My own view on digital life:

E A mini-survey on digital life

Presentation on our group's mini-survey:

Hello! Our group asked _____ people about their digital life. We asked _____ questions in all. The most popular digital products are _____.

Most people agreed that _____.

We found that _____.

In conclusion, _____.

Our advice is that _____.

A

- 1 Listen and read aloud. Then put each abbreviation into the correct group. 听录音跟读下列缩略词，并将其归类。

TV STEM let's app we'll PRC AI AIDS
DIY I'm APEC you're EQ he'd VIP UNESCO

TV	STEM	let's

- 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. 用方框中的单词补全句子。

preschoolers grown-ups inborn unfamiliar continuous

- (1) Everyone has a(n) _____ curiosity that drives him/her to explore the world.
- (2) _____ in kindergartens naturally pick up new knowledge through different kinds of games.
- (3) According to the survey, _____ enjoy watching videos as a way to continue learning.
- (4) Because of the _____ rain, our PE class moved indoors, and we played board games in the classroom.
- (5) Babies are naturally curious about things around them, especially the _____ objects or sounds.

3 Listen to a conversation between the reporter and Nate. 听记者和内特的一段对话。

3-1 Listen and tick (✓) what they mentioned. 听对话，勾选他们提及的内容。

- A. Nate's dream vacation place
- B. Nate's science podcast
- C. Nate's best friend
- D. Nate's favourite science discovery

3-2 Listen again and fill in each blank with one word to complete the supporting details. 再听一遍对话，补全支撑信息，每空格一词。

Nate is a curious boy and interested in science.

Supporting detail 1: When he saw a picture of *Uranus* (天王星) — the ⁽¹⁾ _____ from the Sun, Nate started wondering about ⁽²⁾ _____.

Supporting detail 2: Nate started a podcast about science at ⁽³⁾ _____ years old and talked about a topic twice a month on a podcast network ⁽⁴⁾ _____.

Supporting detail 3: Nate loves ⁽⁵⁾ _____ jellyfish (水母). He found out some of them may never die during an interview with a ⁽⁶⁾ _____.

4 Listen to a news report and fill in each blank with one or two word(s). 听一段新闻报道，完成填空，每空格 1—2 词。

(1) Emma created an app called "Timeless" to help people with *memory* (记忆) problems _____ their family members and remember _____.

(2) Emma taught herself to *code* (编程) by watching _____ and reading _____.

(3) Emma's app uses _____ to *identify* (认出) people and remind users of _____.

**Update my to-do list** (Student's Book, page 37)

One more supporting detail:

**B****1 Circle the proper response(s).** 圈出恰当的答句，可能不止一个。

- (1) A: I've worked out this difficult maths problem.
B: **Fantastic!** / **What a pity!** / **That's great!**
- (2) A: I've found out how the washing machine works.
B: **How bad!** / **Good for you!** / **You're kidding.**
- (3) A: I've learned how to cook a new dish.
B: **That's great!** / **Of course!** / **I'm proud of you.**
- (4) A: My brother passed the driving test on the first try.
B: **That's too bad!** / **Well done!** / **Try again.**

2 Choose from sentences A to E to complete the conversation. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话，填写序号 (A–E)。



- A. Wow, that's really amazing!
- B. I discovered something really cool.
- C. What about you?
- D. It was really satisfying to find it all out.
- E. Oh really? What was it?



Yiming: Hey, Lisa, how was your weekend?

Lisa: It was pretty good. I stayed at home and watched some films. ⁽¹⁾ _____

Yiming: My weekend was awesome! ⁽²⁾ _____

Lisa: ⁽³⁾ _____

Yiming: Well, I've always been curious about how the *gears* (齿轮; 传动装置) in my bike work. So, I *took apart* (拆开) my bike and found out how all the gears fit together.

Lisa: ⁽⁴⁾ _____ I wouldn't even know where to start with that.

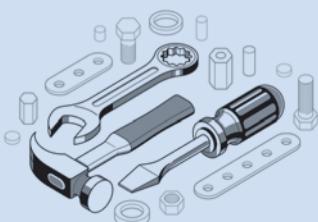
Yiming: It was challenging, but I learned so much. Now I have a better understanding of how my bike works.

Lisa: Good for you! I'm proud of you for taking on such a difficult task.

Yiming: Thanks! ⁽⁵⁾ _____ I can't wait to take my bike on a long ride.

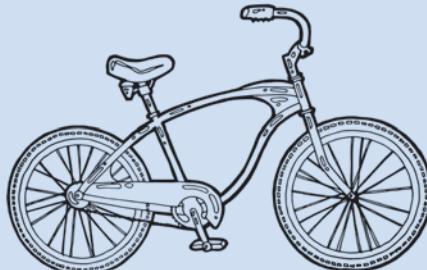
Lisa: Let's do it together!

3 Complete the passage with the proper form of the words in brackets. 用括号中所给单词的正确形式补全短文。



Yiming had an ⁽¹⁾ _____ (amaze) weekend! He was always curious about how things worked, so he decided to find out how his bike's gears fit together. He loved the *mechanisms* (机械装置) and spent hours carefully taking them apart and studying them. It was a ⁽²⁾ _____ (challenge) but rewarding experience. After understanding how everything fit together, he felt ⁽³⁾ _____ (excite).

Lisa was ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (impress) when Yiming shared his discovery. She commented that it was really impressive and that she wouldn't even know where to start with that. She also expressed that she was proud of Yiming for taking on such a difficult task. Yiming was ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (please) to have learned so much and was looking forward to taking his bike on a long ride.



C

1 Complete the summary with the words and expressions in the box. 用方框中的单词和短语补全概要。

voluntary learning recent researcher brain came up with

When a child keeps asking questions, he or she has curiosity and it is important to his or her ⁽¹⁾ _____ development. Curiosity helps us remember things better. In a 2014 study, the ⁽²⁾ _____ found curious people were more likely to remember facts. Curiosity also helps us create more ideas. In a ⁽³⁾ _____ experiment, curious people ⁽⁴⁾ _____ more great ideas about magic tricks. What's more, curiosity encourages ⁽⁵⁾ _____ and helps discover career interests. If a child is crazy about something, he or she probably will study it and become an *expert* (专家).

2 Read the stories. 阅读故事。

Shen Kuo was a famous Chinese official and scientist. He was born in Hangzhou in 1031, during the Northern Song dynasty. He was known as a curious and adventurous man.

Here are three stories about Shen Kuo.

Story one

One day, Shen Kuo, as a little boy, read one of Bai Juyi's poems: "All flowers in late spring have fallen far and wide. But peach blossoms (桃花) are full-blown on the



mountainside." Shen Kuo asked why mountain peach blossoms *bloom* (开花) later than those below. His mother encouraged him to find answers in nature. When April came, Shen went hiking with friends and felt the colder air higher up on the mountain. "Aha!" he cried. "Higher places are colder, so mountain flowers bloom later!"

Story two

Shen Kuo once heard of a herb called *gouwen* (钩吻). It could be both a medicine and a *poison* (毒物). To find out the truth, he asked someone to bring him the whole plant. He studied it closely and wrote down the details carefully. Finally, Shen found that the *gouwen* used as a medicine was not the same plant as the poisonous *gouwen*.

Story three

As a governor in Yanzhou, Shen saw villagers burning strange black liquid and it produced thick black smoke. He collected some soot (烟灰) and tried making ink with it. The ink was even better than the one made by *pine* (松树) soot. Shen then recorded this kind of liquid — *shiyou* (石油) in his book *Brush Talks from Dream Brook* (《梦溪笔谈》).

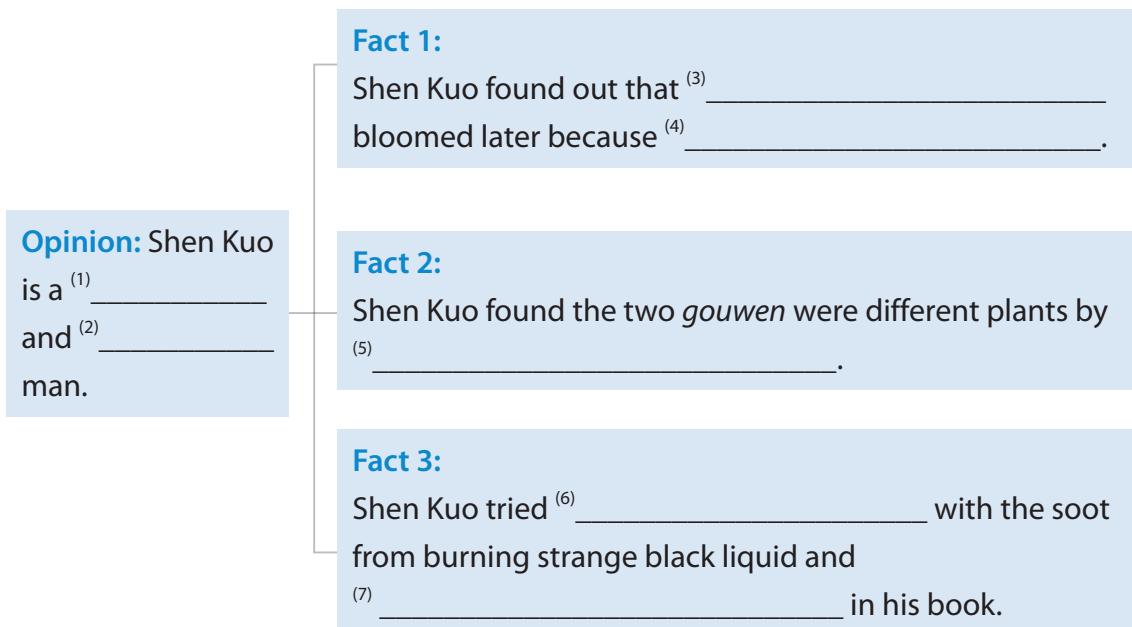
Shen Kuo's discoveries came not from books, but by questioning, *observing* (观察) and testing. His adventures and questions always led to fantastic and surprising answers, and deepened his understanding of the world around him.

2-1 Choose the best answer. 选择最恰当的答案。

Which of the following Chinese *stanzas* (诗节) matches the underlined sentences in the first story?

- A. 人面不知何处去，桃花依旧笑春风。
- B. 竹外桃花三两枝，春江水暖鸭先知。
- C. 人间四月芳菲尽，山寺桃花始盛开。

2-2 Complete the diagram according to the stories. 根据故事内容填写图表。

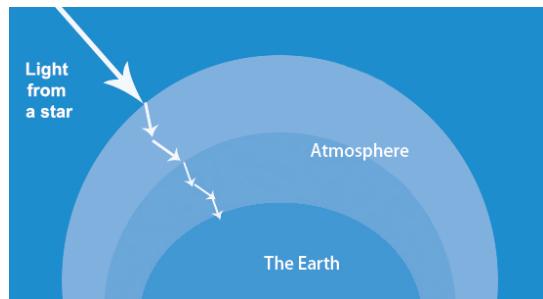


3 Read the online article. 阅读网络文章。

 **Why do stars twinkle (闪烁) at night?**

Did you ever wonder why stars twinkle at night? It's interesting to know that stars themselves don't actually twinkle. They seem to twinkle because of the Earth's *atmosphere* (大气层). When light moves from one type of air to another, it *bends* (弯曲). This bending is called *refraction* (折射). Refraction happens because light changes speed when it moves between materials of different *densities* (密度), like going from air into water. So, how does refraction connect to twinkling stars?

The Earth's atmosphere has many layers with different temperatures and densities. When light from a star passes through the air, it gets refracted many times. Some light rays move straight to us, while others bend away. It happens very fast and creates the twinkling effect.



Have you noticed that stars near the *horizon* (地平线) twinkle more than those overhead? It's because you're looking through more layers of the Earth's atmosphere in that direction and it means the light goes through more refraction. So, the next time you're watching the twinkling stars, you'll know it's all thanks to the atmosphere's bending light show!



3-1 Choose the best answer. 选择最恰当的答案。

- (1) Why do stars appear to twinkle?
 - A. Because they are moving fast.
 - B. Because they are actually twinkling.
 - C. Because the starlight travels through the Earth's atmosphere.
 - D. Because the light from the Sun sometimes hides them.

- (2) How does the Earth's atmosphere influence the light from stars?
 - A. By *strengthening* (增强) the light.
 - B. By causing the light to bend.
 - C. By taking in the light.
 - D. By changing the light's colour.

- (3) Where do stars appear to twinkle more?
- A. In the city centre.
 - B. In space.
 - C. Directly overhead.
 - D. Near the horizon.

3-2 Complete the sentences. 补全句子。

- (1) Refraction happens because _____ when it moves between materials of different densities.
- (2) When light from a star passes through the air, it will _____.
- (3) If you are on the moon, can you see the stars twinkling?

Yes, I can. No, I can't.

My reason: _____

3-3 Think and write down your ideas. 思考并写下你的想法。

Do you think human's curiosity about space is important? Why or why not?
Write your opinion and give a fact.

Opinion: _____

Fact: _____

Grammar

1 Complete the sentences with the proper forms of the verbs in the box. 用方框中动词的适当形式补全句子。

find wash up play collect take out catch stay apologise

- (1) Tommy is very polite. He offered _____ after the meal.
- (2) Every day, Chris exercises _____ fit and healthy.
- (3) Dad made me _____ to my sister when I broke her pencil case.
- (4) The PE teacher lets us _____ basketball after finishing warm-up exercises.
- (5) Mr Black will move to another city. He wants _____ a new job.
- (6) She woke up early every morning _____ the first bus to the city.
- (7) You forgot _____ the rubbish last night. It's still in the kitchen.
- (8) Our English teacher has two students _____ notebooks every day.

2 Complete the passage with the proper forms of the verbs in brackets. 用括号中动词的适当形式补全短文。

Every morning, students gather in the schoolyard ⁽¹⁾ _____ (start) their day with a brief *assembly* (晨会). The *principal* (校长) often shares a speech ⁽²⁾ _____ (encourage) everyone. After the assembly, students head to their classrooms ⁽³⁾ _____ (learn) school subjects. During breaks, teachers let students have a rest in the classroom, play some ball games in the playground or ⁽⁴⁾ _____ (read) books in the library. In the afternoon, students are encouraged ⁽⁵⁾ _____ (take) part in activities in school clubs. It helps them have curious minds.

3 Choose the best answer to complete the passage. 选择最恰当的答案补全短文。

Last Sunday, our school took us on a trip to the zoo. We were very excited ⁽¹⁾ _____ the animals because we were curious about their habits and behaviours. The teacher asked us ⁽²⁾ _____ them because it might do harm to their health.

In the morning, we walked around ⁽³⁾ _____ the lions, tigers and elephants, and observed how they lived.



After lunch, we had some free time ⁽⁴⁾ _____ on our own, and many of us couldn't wait to learn more about the monkeys. I wanted ⁽⁵⁾ _____ photos of the monkeys because they were really funny! At the end of the day, the zookeeper let us ⁽⁶⁾ _____ some baby animals. It made everyone extremely excited.



We were on the bus back to school at 16:00. Everyone was too tired ⁽⁷⁾ _____ with each other, and we all fell asleep!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| (1) A. see | B. to see | C. seeing | D. saw |
| (2) A. to not feed | B. not feed | C. not to feed | D. don't feed |
| (3) A. find | B. to find | C. finding | D. found |
| (4) A. to explore | B. exploring | C. explored | D. explore |
| (5) A. take | B. taking | C. took | D. to take |
| (6) A. to touch | B. touching | C. touch | D. touched |
| (7) A. to talk | B. talking | C. talk | D. talked |

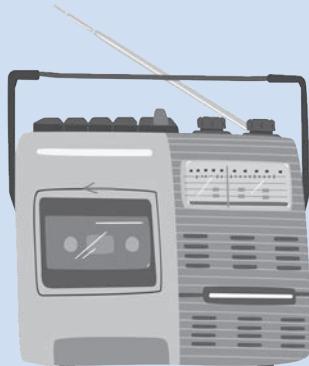
1 Complete the passage with the sentences or expressions A to D in the box. 从方框中选择合适的句子或表达补全短文，填写序号(A–D)。

- A. Whose radio is it?
- B. What is hiding there?
- C. a soft sound like bees' humming (嗡嗡声)
- D. with my heart beating fast

Curious people may find joy in daily life. Last week, I walked to the rubbish collection station after I cleaned up the classroom. There was little light in the *corridor* (走廊). Suddenly, I heard something strange: ⁽¹⁾ _____ coming from an empty room.



⁽²⁾ _____ I was driven by curiosity, and moved slowly and quietly ⁽³⁾ _____. When I looked inside, to my surprise, it was just a broken radio playing old songs! Though I felt a bit disappointed, I smiled and touched the *dusty* (布满灰尘的) radio. ⁽⁴⁾ _____ "I wondered, and felt connected to hidden stories of the school.



2 Complete the passage. 补全短文。

Curiosity can help us do better in school and work. Last week, I found a maths problem which I couldn't solve. I didn't want to give up, so I thought, ⁽¹⁾ _____

_____ " (Describe thoughts or feelings.) I drew colourful diagrams (图表) and tried new methods. When I finally solved it, my teacher praised my creative thinking!

After school, I tested a new idea with toys. I built a mini bridge with thin, wooden sticks, and noticed the sticks began to bend downwards as I added weight. ⁽²⁾ _____

_____ (Add some sensory details.) "Will it hold my toy car?" I wondered. It fell down twice, but I kept trying.

Now I'm preparing for a speech about ancient inventions. While I was doing research, I found some strange symbols in an old book. My teacher told me they might be a mysterious code (密码). ⁽³⁾ _____

_____ (Make readers wonder what's going to happen next.) If I solve it, I might find secrets that even our history books don't mention! Curiosity leads me to more surprises!

Unit review

Complete the following mind map according to what you have learned in this unit. 根据本单元所学内容完成思维导图。

What do curious minds bring us?

A An inborn ability

Curiosity: An inborn ability

- Babies: looking at _____ things
- Preschoolers: playing _____
- School children: _____ questions
- Grown-ups: _____

B Keeping your curious mind

- Special things Dr Gu's students did during the National Day holiday:
Bailing read _____ and looked for _____ during the National Day holiday.
- Special things you did during the National Day holiday:

- To give compliments, I can say: Well done! _____

C Benefits of curiosity

- Dr Gu's ideas about the power of curiosity:
 - Curiosity helps the brain _____.
 - Curiosity leads to _____.
 - Curiosity _____
_____.
- Your own opinion about curiosity and reason(s):

D A healthy dose of curiosity

If you want to make your writing vivid, you can:

- Describe _____.
- Add _____.
- Make _____.

E Stories of curious minds

Name: _____

Job: _____

Year of birth: _____

His/her story: _____

期中评价

第一部分 听说 (25分)

(Part 1 Listening and speaking)

- 1 Listen and read the following conversation aloud. 听录音，跟读下列对话。(共5分)

A: Hey, shall we watch a film this afternoon?
B: Actually, I spent hours on my computer last night and my eyes feel really tired. I think I need to rest them.
A: I see. Maybe we should do something that doesn't need screens. How about playing basketball instead?
B: That sounds like a great idea! Let's go!

- 2 Read the sentence and choose the proper response. 读句子，选出恰当的答句。(每题1分，共3题)

- (1) You know what? Our team won the game!
A. Good for you! B. Wow, that's a great idea!
(2) What if we tell some real stories in our presentation?
A. Never mind. B. That's really smart!
(3) Shall we use cartoon comics (连环漫画) to show how important water is?
A. I didn't mean it. B. Good idea!

- 3 Choose the proper response to the sentence you hear. 听句子，选出恰当的答句。(每题1分，共3题)

- (1) A. I have a problem with my computer.
B. I'm afraid I can't answer this question.
(2) A. I prefer the one with a larger screen.
B. Yes, I've tried that many times, but it didn't work!
(3) A. I'm afraid that's a little boring.
B. Maybe we can share some fun facts.

 **4** Listen to the recordings and choose the best answer to each question. 听录音，选出最恰当的答案。(每题1分，共4题)

(1) A.



B.



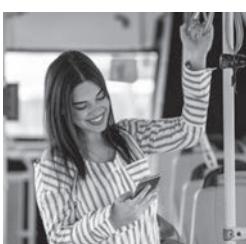
C.



(2) A.



B.



C.



(3) A.



B.



C.



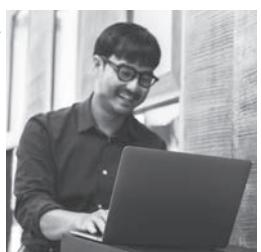
(4) A.



B.



C.



 **5** Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question. 听短文，选出最恰当的答案。(每题1分，共5题)

(1) What is the main purpose of the rules mentioned in the passage?

- A. To make sure we have a balanced and safe family life.
- B. To teach young children how to use smartphones.
- C. To prevent family members from using smartphones during the day.

- (2) What activity is encouraged during dinner time?
A. Watching TV.
B. Talking with family members.
C. Using smartphones to check emails.
- (3) How long before bedtime are family members not allowed to use their smartphones?
A. Half an hour. B. One hour. C. Two hours.
- (4) During study hours, what must family members do with their smartphones?
A. Put the phones away.
B. Use them for educational purposes only.
C. Turn them off or set them to “Do Not Disturb” mode.
- (5) What is one of the online safety rules mentioned in the passage?
A. No downloading any new apps.
B. Being careful with what we see and do.
C. Sharing personal information with trusted friends only.

 6 Listen to the conversation and complete the diagram with one or two word(s) for each blank. 听对话，完成填空，每空格 1—2 词。(每题 1 分，共 5 题)

Event: Danny is preparing for the ⁽¹⁾ _____ competition.

Problem: Danny's old dictionary is ⁽²⁾ _____ apart, so he needs a new one.

Mum's 1st suggestion: Using her dictionary in the *study* (书房).

Danny's response: It's ⁽³⁾ _____ to carry around.

Mum's 2nd suggestion: Buying a(n) ⁽⁴⁾ _____.

Danny's response: It's a great idea because it is fun and can help him ⁽⁵⁾ _____.

第二部分 词汇和语法 (25分)

(Part 2 Vocabulary and grammar)

1 Complete each sentence with the proper form of the word in brackets. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。(每题1分, 共7题)

- (1) Did you see the _____ sign on the wall? (warn)
- (2) I can't see the words on the screen _____. (clear)
- (3) The children were _____ during the long car ride. (boring)
- (4) It's important to learn about the _____ danger online. (hide)
- (5) Though _____ water is not good for drinking, it helps keep the ocean alive. (salt)
- (6) Playing video games for a long time can be harmful to your _____. (healthy)
- (7) The _____ fact is that hot water can freeze faster than cold water under certain conditions. (surprise)

2 Complete the passage with the words in the box. There is one extra word. 用方框中的单词补全短文。其中有一个单词是多余的。(每题2分, 共4题)

shut step recent send repeat

We are living in a time of fast tech changes. In ⁽¹⁾ _____ years, digital products have become popular in homes and workplaces. They allow us to stay connected, ⁽²⁾ _____ and receive information quickly, and share our opinions on online platforms. They can also help us get things done. For example, we can ask AI to do things for us, and it will ⁽³⁾ _____ the actions we teach it. But with all these advantages, we also need to be careful. We should not ⁽⁴⁾ _____ ourselves off from the real world and spend all our time on digital tools. It's important to take breaks, go outside and enjoy the rest of the world that's not on a screen.

3 Choose the best answer to complete the passage. 选择最恰当的答案 补全短文。(每题 1 分, 共 10 题)

In a small *English* (英格兰的) village called Woolsthorpe, there was a boy named Isaac Newton. He lived with his grandma, who heard him ⁽¹⁾ _____ all kinds of questions every day. Most of the time, she ⁽²⁾ _____ answer them, so she told him to find the answers by himself.



A story goes that one day, ⁽³⁾ _____ young Isaac was sitting in the garden, an apple fell from a tree. "Why do apples ⁽⁴⁾ _____ fall down and not up or sideways (往一侧)?" he wondered. He decided to find it out. He did a lot of research and tried his best ⁽⁵⁾ _____ the answer.

When he finally understood, he shared his ideas ⁽⁶⁾ _____ everyone. His discoveries changed the way people thought about the world. Before Isaac, ⁽⁷⁾ _____ understood why things fall towards the ground; but ⁽⁸⁾ _____ he shared his findings, people learned about the force that pulls things down.

Isaac's success came from always wanting to know why things happen, not just seeing them ⁽⁹⁾ _____. He didn't stop ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ he found the answers, and that's how he became a great scientist.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1) A. ask | B. to ask | C. asked |
| (2) A. shouldn't | B. couldn't | C. mustn't |
| (3) A. before | B. after | C. while |
| (4) A. sometimes | B. never | C. always |
| (5) A. discover | B. to discover | C. discovering |
| (6) A. to | B. on | C. with |
| (7) A. nobody | B. somebody | C. everyone |
| (8) A. after | B. until | C. since |
| (9) A. happen | B. to happen | C. happened |
| (10) A. as | B. when | C. until |

第三部分 阅读理解 (30分)

(Part 3 Reading)

- 1 Read the passage and choose the best answer. 阅读短文，选择最恰当的答案。(每题2分，共5题)

Smart Daily-Tech EXPO

12–25 November

International Centre

Free Entrance

10 AM to 4 PM

NO. 23 Smart Road

Some of the interesting products on the expo:



SmartView

Smart glasses that make seeing clearer and smarter!

- **Ultra-clear field of view:** Experience super clear vision with SmartView.
- **Instant (立即的) communication:** Connect with friends and family through voice commands (指令).
- **Easy to use:** Touch or voice, it's your choice.



MoodLamp

Your personal light, tuned (使适合) to your feelings!

- **Mood match:** MoodLamp reads your feelings and changes the light to match.
- **Voice control:** Turn it on and off without lifting a finger.
- **Power-saving mode:** MoodLamp has an *auto-shutdown* (自动关闭) function to use less energy when you leave the room.



SmartSip Water
Bottle

Stay healthy with SmartSip!

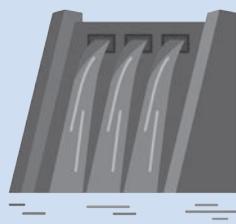
- **Reminders:** Sends gentle reminders to drink water throughout the day.
- **Smart tracking:** Keeps track of how much you drink and helps you meet your goals.
- **Temperature sensor (传感器):** Knows if your water is too hot or just right.

Come and explore more smart products of Daily Tech that are beyond your imagination!

- (1) What is the most probable text type?
A. A story. B. A letter. C. A poster. D. A news report.
- (2) What does the underlined word “**ultra**” probably mean?
A. Smart. B. Super. C. Eyesight. D. Easy.
- (3) What do SmartView and MoodLamp share in common?
A. They both have voice control.
B. They both read your feelings.
C. They both help you connect with friends.
D. They both use energy-saving technology.
- (4) The SmartSip Water Bottle helps you stay healthy because _____.
A. it holds a lot of water
B. it is easy to carry around
C. it keeps water at the right temperature
D. it reminds you to drink water throughout the day
- (5) The following statements are facts mentioned in the text EXCEPT _____.
A. People can visit the expo for free
B. The expo is open only during the day
C. The expo is open both on weekdays and weekends
D. The expo is a great opportunity to buy daily smart products

2 Read the passage and complete the tasks that follow. 阅读短文，完后后续任务。(每题2分，共5题)

Water is a *force* (力) of nature. It can be as gentle as a stream or as strong as a waterfall. Imagine the sight of a waterfall, where tons of water run wild and free from high *cliffs* (悬崖). It is so powerful that it can even make the ground shake under your feet!



(1) _____ People build big walls called dams across rivers. These dams can catch the water's energy as it falls and turn it into electricity.

(2) _____ Farmers today use water from rivers and lakes to help crops grow through modern irrigation systems. To irrigate is to water

crops by bringing in water from pipes, *sprinklers* (噴洒器) or other man-made tools rather than depending on rainfall alone.

(3) _____ When it rains a lot, there can be floods. Floods can be dangerous



because they can move quickly and carry things like mud, rocks and even trees. These things can hurt people or damage houses. We should learn how to stay safe if they happen, like going to higher ground and not trying to walk or drive through floodwaters.

(4) _____ It can help us in many ways and show us the wonder of nature. But we have to be careful, because it can also cause trouble if we don't respect its power.

2-1 Complete the passage with sentences A to D in the box. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全短文，填写序号 (A–D).

- A. So, water is like a superhero.
- B. Water is also important in farming.
- C. But water isn't just a natural wonder; it's a powerhouse too.
- D. However, water is not always friendly; it can also cause trouble.

(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____

2-2 Choose the best answer. 选择最恰当的答案。

The text mainly tells us that water can be both _____. _____

- A. gentle and strong
- B. powerful and useful
- C. helpful and dangerous

3 Read the passage and complete the tasks that follow. 阅读短文，完成后续任务。(每题 2 分, 共 5 题)

The curious world of animals

Have you ever seen your cat looking out of the window, eyes wide with wonder, or found your dog's excitement when he spots a new toy? Welcome to the curious world of animals and find some fun facts!

Cats: The masters of curiosity



Cats are famous for their curiosity. They explore every corner of their homes, from climbing shelves to *poking* (探) their noses into boxes. They are not just looking for a comfortable place to *nap* (打盹); they're exploring their *surroundings* (环境). Sometimes, you may catch your cat sitting nearby and looking at you. That's probably because she finds it interesting to watch you and is curious about what you are doing.

Octopuses (章鱼): The eight-armed explorers

Octopuses are smart and curious creatures. They like to explore every part of their environment. They have even been seen opening *jars* (罐子) and boxes to find out what's inside. They're so curious that in some experiments, they've solved difficult tasks to get food.



Crows (乌鸦): The smart problem solvers



Crows are curious and playful. They are always looking for new things to explore and play with. They're very clever and can solve problems quickly. For example, some crows can make tools, just like humans.

Why are animals curious?

Curiosity helps animals explore the environment, learn about threats, and find food and places to live. It teaches animals — and humans — to learn new things and get better. So, keep curious, and never stop exploring and learning!

3-1 Answer the questions. 回答问题。(每题 2 分, 共 3 题)

(1) Why do cats climb shelves or poke their noses into boxes?

(2) Why does your cat sit nearby and look at you sometimes?

(3) What do octopuses want to do when they open jars and boxes?

3-2 Complete the table with the information from paragraph 4. 从第 4 段中选择恰当的内容完成表格填写。(每空 2 分, 共 2 空)

Crows: The smart problem solvers

Opinions	Facts
• Crows are curious and playful.	• ⁽¹⁾ _____ _____
• ⁽²⁾ _____ _____	• Some crows can make tools.

第四部分 写作 (20 分)

(Part 4 Writing)

1 Rewrite the sentences as required. 按要求改写句子。(每题 2 分, 共 3 题)

(1) The villagers dug a well to get groundwater for drinking. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the villagers dig a well?

- (2) To my surprise, her curiosity about the world never seemed to disappear. (保持句意基本不变)

I _____ to find that her curiosity about the world never seemed to disappear.

- (3) I must back up all my important files first. Then I will update my phone's software. (两句合并为一句)

I _____ update my phone's software _____ I back up all my important files.

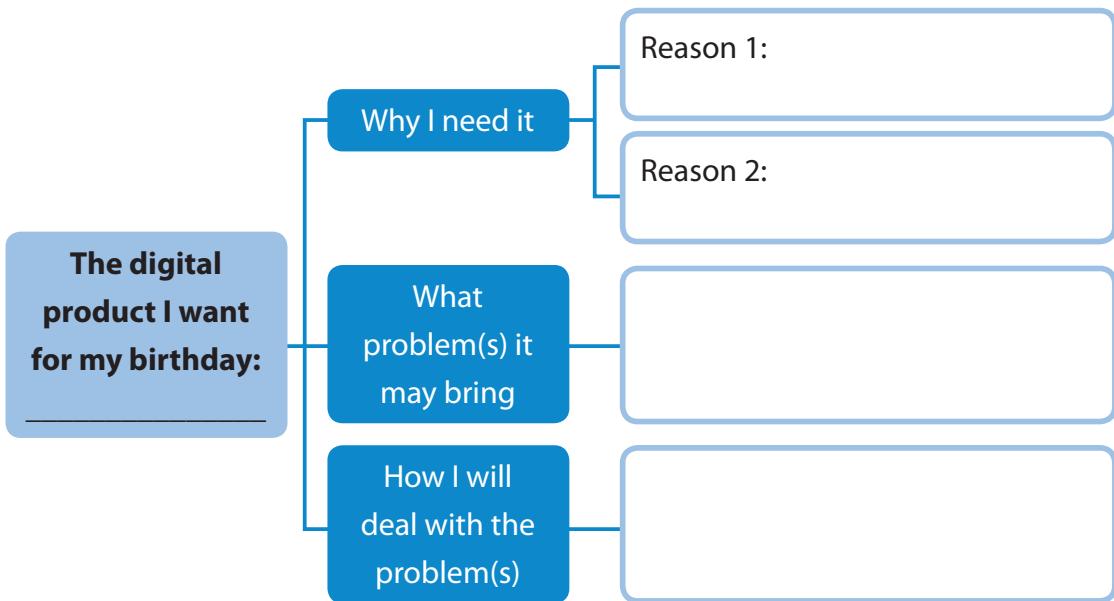
2 Re-order the words and phrases to make sentences. 重新排列单词和短语，组成句子。(每题 2 分，共 2 题)

- (1) spend/our/too much time/some of us/smartphones/on

- (2) or weekly/screen time/it/set/is important to/daily/rules

3 Write a letter to your parents in about 50 words. 给父母写一封 50 个词左右的信。(共 10 分)

你想要父母为你购买一款数码产品作为生日礼物，于是你给他们写了一封信。请先将写作框架补充完整，填入一些关键词，再基于框架完成写作任务。



Dear Mum and Dad,

Love,

Then and now

A

1 **Mark the linking of sounds in each sentence. Then listen and check.** 标出句子中的连读，然后听录音检查。

- (1) He told us funny stories from his childhood.
- (2) In the past, people lived in houses with no electricity.
- (3) Back in those days, people wrote letters by hand.
- (4) Grandpa, were you good at running when you were young?
- (5) Twenty years ago, she lived far away from the city centre.

2 **Complete the passage with the words in the box.** 用方框中的单词补全短文。

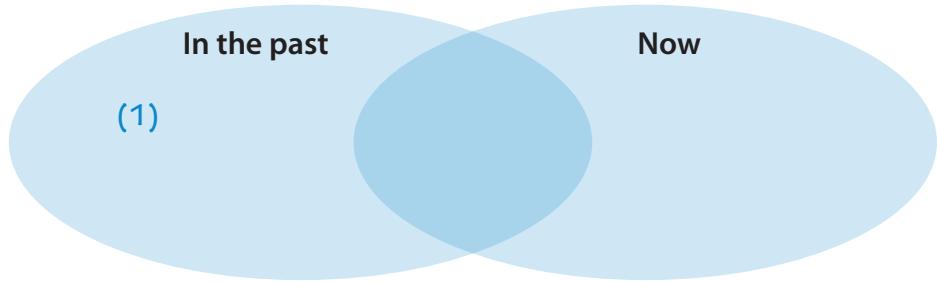
stations trucks modern stay seldom wide

Transport in Chongqing has changed a lot over time. In the old days, there were few tunnels or long bridges in the city. People had to climb high mountains or use boats to travel across ⁽¹⁾ _____ rivers. And on the road, there were few cars, ⁽²⁾ _____ or buses. People ⁽³⁾ _____ travelled to faraway places. Nowadays, Chongqing is a ⁽⁴⁾ _____ international city. Transport is much easier. Highways, bridges, tunnels, bus stops and underground ⁽⁵⁾ _____ are everywhere. Every year, millions of tourists come to the city and enjoy their ⁽⁶⁾ _____ here. Chongqing has now become one of the most popular tourism cities in China.

3 **Listen to a passage and put items (1) to (8) into the correct part.**

There is one extra item. 听一段短文，将下列信息归类。其中有一则信息是多余的。

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) narrow streets | (2) a busy seafood market |
| (3) tall buildings | (4) supermarkets |
| (5) a big airport | (6) a high-speed railway station |
| (7) beautiful beaches | (8) delicious seafood |



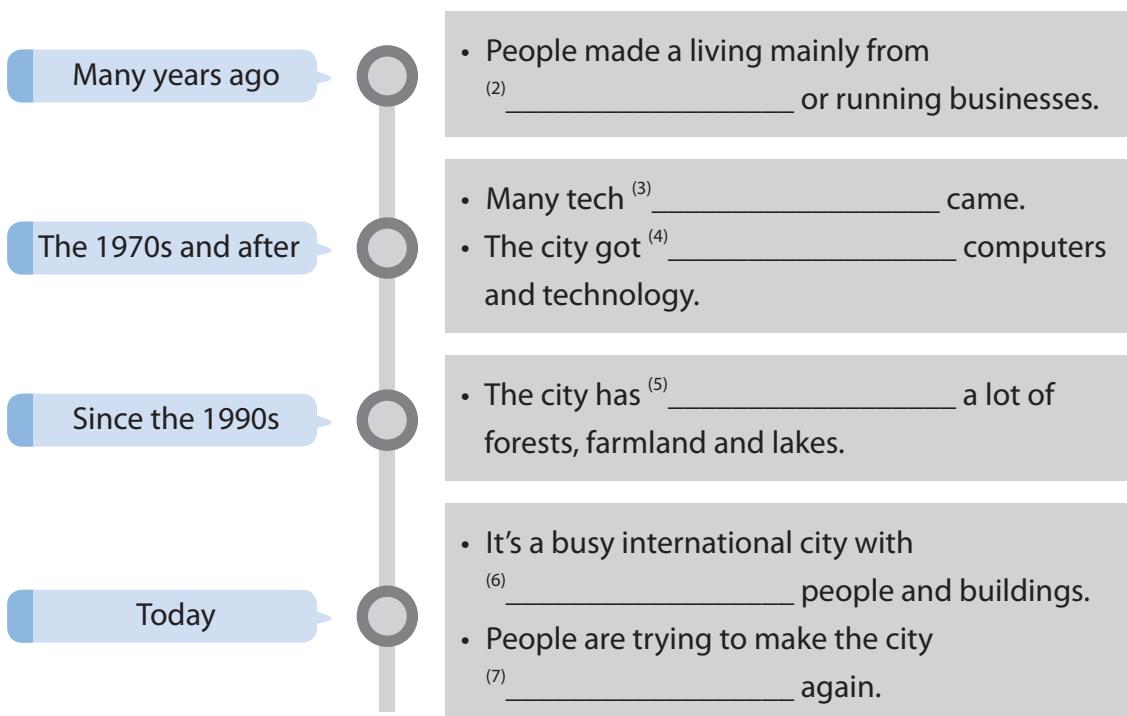
4 Listen to a conversation between Lily and Ram about Bengaluru. 听莉莉和拉姆关于班加罗尔的一段对话。

4-1 Listen and match the time expressions with the information. 听对话，将时间和所对应的信息配对。

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) many years ago • | • A. fewer green spaces |
| (2) in the 1970s • | • B. the <i>Silicon Valley</i> (硅谷) of India |
| (3) since the 1990s • | • C. a city with a slow-paced life |
| (4) today • | • D. the start of the IT industry |

4-2 Listen again and complete the timeline. 再听一遍对话，补全时间线。

Bengaluru: A city that is always ⁽¹⁾ _____





Update my to-do list (Student's Book, page 53)

(1) What was Chongqing like in the past?

(2) What is Chongqing like today?

Conclusion:



B

1 Circle the proper response. 圈出恰当的答句。

- (1) A: What is a typewriter? I've never seen one before.
B: **That is my typewriter. / That can't be true!**
- (2) A: The bookstore across the street has closed down.
B: **Seriously? We were there yesterday! / Really? Let's buy some books there.**
- (3) A: We didn't have computers or smartphones when we were young.
B: **That's hard to imagine. / I can't believe my eyes!**
- (4) A: I found an old pocket watch in the attic. It still works well!
B: **Is there anything I can do? / Wow! Can I have a look?**

2 Choose from sentences A to F to complete the conversation. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话，填写序号 (A–F)。

- A. Really?
- B. Look at these old boats!
- C. Are these boats still popular today?
- D. What do you mean by “yes and no”?
- E. They are popular today mostly among tourists.
- F. It could take weeks or months to get from one place to another.



Harry and Wang Yiming are visiting an ancient town.

Harry: Wow, what a historical place!

(1) _____

Yiming: Boats were once the fastest way to get around in some places of ancient China.



Harry: (2) _____

Yiming: Yes. In the old days, there were no highways or cars, and no trains or airplanes. Many people used boats and ships to travel long distances. (3) _____

Harry: That's hard to imagine. (4) _____

Yiming: Yes and no.

Harry: (5) _____

Yiming: Well, people still take these kinds of boats, but not for transport. (6) _____ You know, for sightseeing and having fun. Do you want to have a try?

Harry: Hooray (好极了)! Let's get on the boat!

3 Read and complete the conversations. 用恰当的内容补全对话。

(1) Grandpa: Early televisions were black and white.

Lisa: Really? That's _____.



(2) Lisa: Are these flowers for me?! Oh, I can't

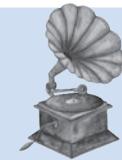


_____!

Grandpa: Of course they are. Happy birthday, dear Lisa.

(3) Lisa: Can we play a record right now?

Grandpa: My record player _____. You can ask your dad and borrow his.



4 Choose the explanation for the underlined word in each sentence.

There is an extra explanation. 选出句中划线词的释义。其中有一项释义是多余的。

- A. a person taking part in a sport
- B. a machine that plays music
- C. a company in a business field

() (1) Why is the CD player not working?

() (2) He is the best player in our team.

- A. the *remaining* (剩下的) part of something
- B. a length of time of relaxing, sleeping, etc.
- C. to put something on another thing

() (3) I'm tired. Let's take a rest.

() (4) She rested her head on the chair.

- A. to become ice
- B. (of somebody) to stop moving suddenly
- C. (of a screen) to stop working

() (5) Why does my laptop freeze every time I watch a film?

() (6) In winter, the lake freezes completely.

C

1 Choose a word or expression in brackets to complete each sentence. 选择括号中恰当的单词或短语补全句子。

- (1) This is the _____ film I've ever seen. It has no respect for history at all.
(best/worst)
- (2) During the 19th century, many people left _____ to find work in cities.
(the countryside/the factory)
- (3) These ancient walls were built in the 1650s. They are _____ old.
(decades/centuries)
- (4) _____ families with five or more children were common in the past.
(Large/Great)
- (5) Poor living conditions _____ many problems including diseases and crimes (犯罪活动).
(resulted in/belonged to)
- (6) The government has been working hard to _____ local industries.
(develop/progress)
- (7) The mother didn't _____ her son although he made a big mistake.
(encourage/punish)
- (8) Taking a _____ (bus/bath) was a rare event in the old days. People lived in houses with no electricity or running water.

2 Read the magazine article. 阅读杂志文章。

Football is one of the most popular games today. It is played in nearly every country and watched by billions of people all over the world. How has football developed from a once simple game into a global sport? Let's take a look.

The earliest form of football

The earliest form of football was *cuju*, a ball game played in China over 2,000 years ago. Early *cuju* balls were made of *leather* (皮) and filled in with things like hairs and feathers.

Early football in Britain

Football was a dangerous game in Britain long ago. Early footballs were made of pig *bladders* (膀胱). They were hard to control. Players wore heavy leather shoes with hard toes. You can imagine how many broken bones that could cause! What's worse, there were few rules and therefore games were often wild and *violent* (暴力的). It resulted in many injuries.

The birth of modern football

In 1863, the first football *association* (协会) was *founded* (创建) in Britain. This marked the birth of modern football. A set of rules were made and the game became safer and more enjoyable.

The globalisation of the game

The 20th century saw the globalisation of football. In 1904, *FIFA* (国际足球联合会) was founded to run international games around the world.

Progress in technology has also made a difference. When football was first being played, there were no TVs or internet. Football was first watched on TV in the 1930s in Britain. Today, it is the most watched sport around the world.



2-1 Circle the best title for the article. 圈出最恰当的文章标题。

A. Football: A global sport

B. Football in the digital age

C. A brief history of football

D. Football rules then and now

2-2 Put items (1) to (10) into the table. 将下列信息填入表格。

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) wild and violent games | (7) played in nearly every country |
| (2) a global game | (8) the birth of modern football |
| (3) first watched on TV | (9) balls made of pig bladders |
| (4) watched by billions of people | (10) the founding of the first football association |
| (5) the founding of FIFA | |
| (6) balls made of leather filled in with hairs and feathers | |

Football in ancient China	
Football in Britain long ago	(1) (9)
Football in 19th-century Britain	
Football in the early 20th century	
Football today	

3 Read the feature story. 阅读专题故事。

Cliff Village: Connecting to the modern world

14 May 2020

Can you imagine a life on a cliff with no roads to the outside world and no easy ways to use electricity or the internet? This used to be the life in Atulie'er Village, a village in the mountain area of Sichuan province. The village is widely known as the "Cliff Village", as it is built on a cliff 800 metres above the ground.

In the past, travel and transport was a big problem. To go to school, local children had to climb vine ladders down the cliff. It was an extremely dangerous journey. Transporting goods to and from the village was also very difficult. People lived a poor and hard life.

The village began to see great changes in 2016 when a new *steel staircase* (钢梯) was built. The journey up and down the mountain became much easier. Soon the village was connected to electricity and the internet. More and more tourists came to the “Cliff Village”, and it helped the villagers make more money.



In 2020, 84 households of the village were moved down the cliff and *settled* (定居) into new houses. “Life is good here. My children can go to school easily and hospital services are much more convenient,” said one villager.

In the future, the “Cliff Village” will build cable cars to carry tourists up and down the mountain. There will also be homestay hotels to welcome more visitors. The village, once separated from the outside world, is now moving towards a brighter future.

3-1 What changes about the “Cliff Village” are mentioned in the feature story? Tick (✓) the answers. 这篇专题故事提到了“悬崖村”哪些方面的变化？勾选答案。

income (收入)

education

living conditions

hospital services

family relationships

travel and communication

3-2 Answer the questions. 回答问题。

(1) What is Atulie'er Village widely known as?

(2) How did local children go to school in the past?

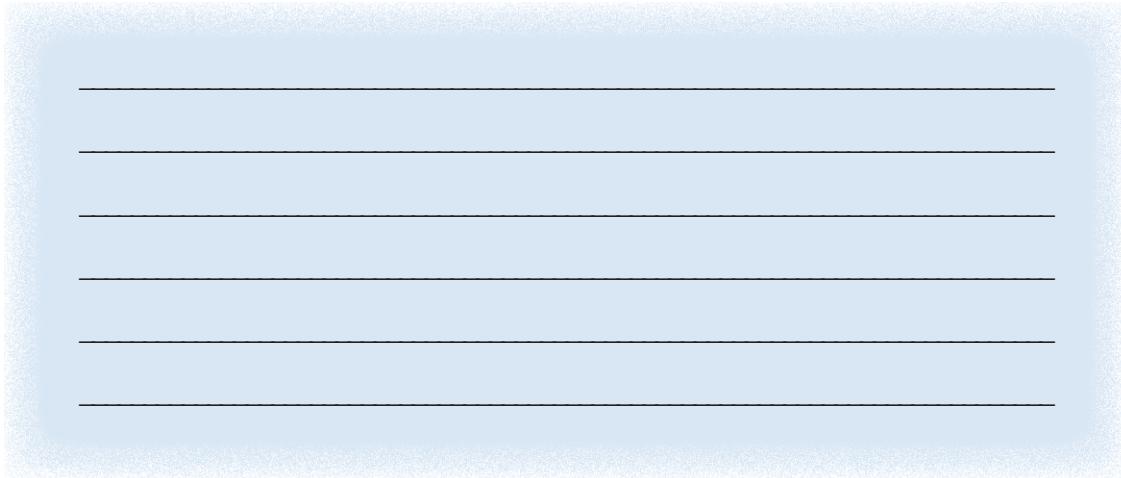
(3) When did the village begin to see great changes? What happened at that time?

(4) What are the future plans of the "Cliff Village"?

(5) Imagine that you are a reporter and you are going to interview the villagers.

What questions do you want to ask? Write at least two questions.

3-3 Imagine that you are a local tour guide. Write a short paragraph of at least three sentences to introduce the change(s) in the "Cliff Village" to tourists. 假如你是当地导游,请写一段话(至少三个句子),向游客介绍“悬崖村”的变化。



Grammar

1 Choose the proper clause in brackets to complete each sentence. 选择恰当的分句补全句子。

- (1) Though we tried our best, _____ (we didn't win the game/we won the game at last).
- (2) They never complained although _____ (living conditions were good/living conditions were very unpleasant).
- (3) Although _____ (it was cold outside/the heating was on), the room wasn't warm.
- (4) Although he has his own record player, _____ (he always borrows mine/he loves to listen to music).

2 Complete the sentences. 补全句子。

- (1) I got up early this morning although it was the weekend.
- (2) Though my grandpa is very old, _____.
- (3) I decided to walk to school although _____.
- (4) Although it is not easy to learn a foreign language, _____.
- (5) I want to keep this pocket watch though _____.

3 Choose the best answer to complete the passage. 选择最恰当的答案补全短文。

In the past, people mostly worked on farms. They did *physical labour* (体力劳动) such as planting and harvesting. ⁽¹⁾ _____ it was hard work and sometimes dangerous, they could be close to nature and enjoy the fresh air. Now, many people work in offices. ⁽²⁾ _____ Using/using computers and the internet makes work more *efficient* (效率高的) and convenient, but it has also led to some problems. For example, it has in a way increased our working hours. This is because



everyone can be *contacted* (联络) at any time through emails and instant messaging apps. As a result, people often find themselves dealing with work-related things⁽³⁾ _____ after they leave the office.

Moreover, although having easier ways to find all kinds of information online can help us do our jobs better, we become⁽⁴⁾ _____ stressed (焦虑不安) to keep up with the fast changes in the industry.

The good thing is, there are also some positive aspects of modern work. We can work with people from different parts of the world. Furthermore, though the work-life balance may sometimes be⁽⁵⁾ _____, we can still find ways to enjoy our work.



- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| (1) A. Although | B. Because | C. But |
| (2) A. Although | B. / | C. Since |
| (3) A. even | B. though | C. yet |
| (4) A. more | B. less | C. mainly |
| (5) A. easy | B. different | C. difficult |

- 1 Read the online post. Match each paragraph with its topic. 阅读网络帖子。将段落与其话题配对。

Paragraph 1

play

Paragraph 2

books

Paragraph 3

handmade things

Paragraph 4

food

← → C ⌂ ⋮

What was your childhood life like?

 Barbara
21 November

My name is Barbara. I'm 87 years old now. When I was a little girl, food was *scarce* (匮乏). Everyone was thin because we did not have enough to eat. No one ever wasted any food.

In those days, many things were made by hand. My father used to make kites and toys for us. And my mum made clothes for the whole family.

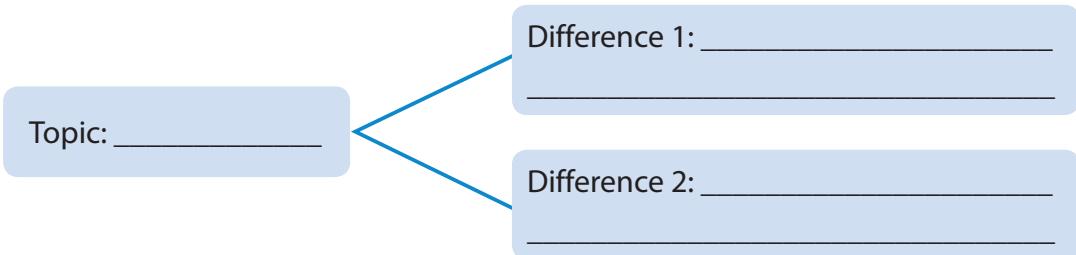
Books were hard to get then. We didn't have a library in our school, and we didn't have many books at home. So I read the same books again and again.

I had a lot of friends in the village. We liked to play hide and seek. Sometimes we also flew kites. It was so much fun.

35 3

2 Write a paragraph. 写一个段落。

2-1 Choose one of the four topics and note down the differences between your life and Barbara's childhood life. 从四个话题中选择一个，列出你的生活与芭芭拉童年生活的不同之处。



2-2 Write a paragraph of four to five sentences based on the outline in Exercise 2-1. You may use some of the following words and expressions to show contrast. 基于练习 2-1 的框架，写一个 4—5 句话的段落。可选用以下词汇或短语表示对比。

- yet, however, but, a lot/quite different from, no longer, not ... any more, not the same ...
- nowadays, today, now, in present days, in the past, in the old days, decades ago, when he/she was young ...
- easier/more difficult to get, healthier, more expensive/comfortable/advanced/convenient ...

Unit review

Complete the following mind map according to what you have learned in this unit. 根据本单元所学内容完成思维导图。

How has life changed over time?

A Cities then and now

Chongqing then and now

- Transport then: _____ (*adjectives*)
- Transport now: _____ (*adjectives*)

B Old things from old days

- Old things found in the attic: _____, _____, _____ and _____.

The one(s) I want to keep: _____

The one(s) I want to sell: _____

- Tick (✓) the sentences you can use to express surprise:

- Really?
- What does it do?
- I can't believe it!
- That's hard to imagine.

- More sentences to express surprise: _____

C A page of history

Life in 19th-century Britain

- The development of _____ transport:

Horse _____ and railway _____ became popular.

- The growth of cities:

The living conditions in cities were _____ for most people.

- Life of child workers:

Child workers worked _____ hours in places like _____
_____.

D Changes in our lives

Tick (✓) the words you can use to write about differences:

unlike

similarly

be different from

no longer

yet

however

moreover

not ... any more

not the same

E Our changing communities

The biggest changes in the community:

Teamwork

A**1 Read the following sentences aloud and underline the loss of plosion.** 朗读下列句子，在失爆处划线。

- (1) The teacher wrote the team's goals on the blackboard.
- (2) In football games, teamwork is key to scoring.
- (3) The coach kept reminding the players to support each other.
- (4) We'd better communicate well if we want to finish this project on time.
- (5) Some people don't care about the small tasks, but actually every effort counts.
- (6) What do they say about teamwork?

2 Complete the passage with the words in the box. There is one extra word. 用方框中的单词补全短文。其中有一个单词是多余的。

hold	lead	passion
secrets	band	support

Last night, a popular band sat down for a special interview with DJ Mike. The band's ⁽¹⁾ _____ singer shared their ⁽²⁾ _____ to success — hard work and passion for music. "We practise every day to improve," he said. The ⁽³⁾ _____ members also talked about their strong friendship, both on and off stage. "We ⁽⁴⁾ _____ each other like a family," the drummer added. Fans were excited to hear about their new *album* (专辑). It promises fresh sounds and powerful lyrics. The interview ended with a surprise as the band *announced* (宣布) they would ⁽⁵⁾ _____ a special concert next month. Their passion for music continues to encourage many fans.

 **3 Listen to a conversation between Lily and Mark.** 听莉莉和马克的一段对话。

 **3-1 Listen and choose the best answer.** 听对话，选择最恰当的答案。

- (1) What activity are Lily and Mark talking about?
 - A. A search game.
 - B. A cooking competition.
 - C. A question game.
 - D. An escape room challenge.
- (2) Where are they planning to go for their team-building activity?
 - A. Star Gym.
 - B. Town Park.
 - C. Breakout Rooms Downtown.
 - D. Brown Shopping Centre.
- (3) What does Mark think about the activity?
 - A. He's not sure if it will be fun.
 - B. He can't wait to see how the team works together.
 - C. He prefers a different type of activity.
 - D. He is worried about the *puzzles* (谜) being too hard.

 **3-2 Listen again and answer the question.** 再听一遍对话，回答问题。

Do you think Lily is interested in the team-building activity? Why?

 **4 Listen to an interview between an interviewer and Eric, a coach.** 听采访者和教练埃里克的一段采访。

 **4-1 Listen and fill in each blank with one word.** 听采访，完成填空，每空格一词。

- (1) Teamwork is important in any big game, as shown in the _____ *finals* (决赛).
- (2) Red Team took an early *lead* (领先地位) of 29–15 because everyone _____.
- (3) A great team is not just about having _____ players.
- (4) All the members in a great team understand _____ and share both wins and losses (失败).
- (5) Each player knows their _____ and how it helps the team's goals.

4-2 Listen again and put the following events A to D in the correct order. 再听一遍采访，将事件正确排序，填写序号 (A–D)。

- A. Eric talks about what makes a great team.
- B. The interviewer asks for an example of teamwork.
- C. Eric explains the importance of everyone working together.
- D. Eric explains how each player's strength fits together and how they support each other.



Update my to-do list (Student's Book, page 69)

The secrets of the band's success:



B

1 Choose from sentences A to G to complete the conversation. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话，填写序号 (A–G)。



- A. I don't see any strengths from their side.
- B. Oh dear, what seems to be the problem?
- C. However, teamwork is not about everyone doing the same amount of work.
- D. It tests your *patience* (耐心) and leadership skills.
- E. But over time, you'll understand every experience, good or bad, builds your character.
- F. Have you tried discussing this problem with other team members?
- G. It's really *annoying* (令人生气的).

Lin Dong: Mum, Dad, I need to discuss something with you. I'm worried about my school project.

Mum: ⁽¹⁾ _____ B _____

Lin Dong: I feel like I'm doing all the work in the group. ⁽²⁾ _____ We should work as a team.

Dad: I understand, son. ⁽³⁾ _____ It's about everyone doing what they are good at.

Lin Dong: But that's the point, Dad. Some of them aren't doing anything.
⁽⁴⁾ _____

Mum: It sounds like your team is facing some communication problems. ⁽⁵⁾ _____

Lin Dong: Yes, we have. But it doesn't work.

Dad: Son, I understand your disappointment. Maybe you can see the thing in another way.

Mum: Yes, maybe it's a learning opportunity, dear. ⁽⁶⁾ _____ The key is to focus on the bigger picture. Right now it seems unfair.
⁽⁷⁾ _____

2 Write a proper response according to each situation. 根据情境写出恰当的句子回答。

(1)

A: Our school football team lost the game and only got second prize.

B: _____

(2)

A: I had a high fever and missed the school *choir* (合唱团) practice.

B: _____

(3)

A: What can we do to make our team stay focused when we discuss in a team?

B: _____

(4)

A: How can I get the team members to agree on a solution when they have different opinions?

B: _____

(5)

A: Sometimes I feel confused because our team goal is not clear. What can I do?

B: _____

3 Your group is doing a project, but you are behind schedule. Share your ideas on how to solve this problem in two to three sentences. 你的小组正在做一个项目，但你们的进度落后。请用 2—3 句话分享你解决问题的思路。

- ✓ Give each group member a clear role based on their strengths.
- ✓ Don't try to do everything at once; finish one task before moving on to the next.

C

1 Complete the sentences with the adjectives in the box. 用方框中的形容词补全句子。

satisfying talented disappointed enjoyable pleased hard-working

- (1) Mark was _____ when his project didn't receive the expected praise.
- (2) All the team members were _____ with the great *achievements* (成就) they made.
- (3) Winning the competition was _____ because all the hard work paid off.
- (4) It was a/an _____ experience for her to take part in the competition.
- (5) The Chinese team includes some highly _____ young players.
- (6) She is _____ and often does several tasks to meet every *deadline* (最后期限) well.

2 Read the story. 阅读故事。

The ants' winning secret



In the tiny world of insects, the Great Balloon Show is the most fun event of the year! The goal is simple: use leftover party balloons to create the coolest performance. The best act

wins! This year, a team of ants planned to join the show. "We can win with teamwork!" they said. Everyone laughed. "Ants can't fly! How will you even try?" But the ants stayed calm and waited for their chance.

The big day came. Balloons were everywhere, left over from a human birthday party. Flying insects like butterflies and fireflies were ready. They **grabbed** balloon strings (细绳) and moved quickly through the air to make colourful patterns. “We’re the best!” they said proudly.



When the ants’ turn came, they climbed up the balloon string and formed a tiny black line. The long line went straight to the spot where the balloon was tied.

Some flying insects laughed, “Their teamwork is just holding hands up the string.” The ants kept focused on their act.

Finally, the ant on top opened its mouth wide and bit the balloon. The bite made a hole, and the air rushed out, “Ssshhh!”

It was amazing! The balloon danced crazily and *spun around* (快速旋转) while the ants moved back and forth together. They made pretty shapes with the string. Their act was so fantastic and unique that everyone agreed the ants should win.

In the end, the ants won first prize. They proved that you don’t need wings to fly — you just need great teamwork and a little creativity!

2-1 Choose the best answer. 选择最恰当的答案。

- (1) We can think of this story as a _____.
A. fable
B. diary entry
C. science fiction fantasy
D. feature story

- (2) The underlined word “**grabbed**” means _____.
- let go of
 - took
 - looked at
 - pushed away
- (3) What can we learn about the butterflies and fireflies?
- They helped the ants with their performance.
 - They thought only flying insects could win.
 - They were excited to see the ants perform.
 - They didn’t like the Great Balloon Show.
- (4) What is the story mainly about?
- Balloons are important for insect performances.
 - Ants are great at solving problems.
 - Flying insects are better at performing than ants.
 - Teamwork and creativity can lead to success.

2-2 Complete the table. 完成表格。

Part of the story	What happens
Beginning	(1) _____ is introduced as a fun event for insects. Ants planned to join the show, but other insects (2) _____.
Rising action	(3) _____ performed with the balloons and felt proud.
Climax	The ant on top bit the balloon, and the ants (4) _____ to create a fantastic performance.
Conclusion	The ants won first prize. This proves (5) _____ can lead to success.

3 Read the newspaper article. 阅读报纸文章。

NEW STAR DAILY

The Green Helpers of New Star Middle School

(1) _____

Since Tom is a tech expert and loves fixing old *electronics* (电子设备), he turns them into useful things to help the environment. He imagines a world where technology and nature are good friends.

(2) _____

Alice is an artist and she loves nature. She draws beautiful pictures of forests, clean rivers, and happy animals. She thinks seeing these pictures will make people care more about the Earth.

(3) _____

John is the leader of the group. He's great at bringing people together and getting things done. He organises clean-ups, talks about recycling, and encourages everyone to save energy.

They're known as the "green helpers", and they want to make their school and neighbourhood greener!

(4) _____

At first, the three friends started small by recycling more and teaching others how to turn food waste into *compost* (混合肥料). They also shared ways to save energy. But soon, everyone wanted to join in!

Tom created a cool app and it shows how much waste the school is reducing. It even rewards (奖励) students for being eco-friendly. Alice's paintings now *hang* (悬挂) in classrooms: They remind everyone to take care of the planet. And John's energy has encouraged many people to help.

(5) _____

As green helpers, they spoke at local events and caught the attention of big environmental groups. They used these chances to share their stories and encourage others to do their part for the environment too.

(6) _____

The green helpers have completed something amazing. They've planted seeds of change that will keep growing and encouraged kids in the future to protect our planet. Keep up the great work, Tom, Alice and John! You're true green helpers!

3–1 Choose from subheadings A to F for each paragraph. 为每个段落选择恰当的小标题，填写序号(A–F)。

- A. Spreading the message
- B. Tech expert: Old objects, new green idea
- C. Seeds of change for the future
- D. Leader: Uniting for a greener world
- E. Small steps, big impact
- F. Artist: Painting for a greener tomorrow

3–2 Choose the best answer. 选择最恰当的答案。

- (1) Which of the following is NOT a way the green helpers made their school and neighbourhood greener?
 - A. Recycling more.
 - B. Organising clean-ups.
 - C. Teaching others to turn food waste into compost.
 - D. Raising money to buy trees for the school garden.
- (2) Which of the following statements is true about the app created by Tom?
 - A. It tracks students' energy use.
 - B. It discourages students from being eco-friendly.
 - C. It shows how much waste the school is reducing.
 - D. It allows students to buy eco-friendly products.

Grammar

1 Complete the conversations with the words in brackets. 用括号中的词补全对话。

(1) Bailing: Congratulations on joining the school basketball team. I haven't decided which club to join yet.

Yiming: _____ (as, love writing), why don't you join the writing club?

(2) Ms Chen: You don't look well today. What happened?

Bailing: I didn't sleep well last night _____.
_____. (because, worry about the school choir show)

(3) Lu Yao: Ms Chen asked me to write about how to play an instrument.

Yiming: You may write about playing the guitar _____.
_____. (since, good at it)

2 Complete each sentence with a clause with *because*, *since* or *as*. 用含 because, since 或 as 的从句补全句子。

(1) Eric felt disappointed _____.

(2) Our team won a big success _____.

(3) It was an enjoyable experience _____.

(4) Lucy and her team members were pleased _____.

(5) I have no idea which school club I should choose _____.

(6) John complained a lot _____.

3 Choose the best answer to complete the letter. 选择最恰当的答案补全信件。

Dear club leader,

I am writing to express my interest in joining the STEM club. I have a deep passion for science, technology, engineering and maths,
⁽¹⁾ _____ I believe this club offers an excellent chance to further explore these areas.

I want to join the club ⁽²⁾ _____ I enjoy learning new ideas and solving problems. ⁽³⁾ _____ I love working on projects about technology and design. I am confident that the STEM club will be the perfect place to improve my skills. It would also be great to work with others who share similar interests.

I believe I can help the club by sharing my knowledge and ideas,
⁽⁴⁾ _____ I am good at problem-solving and creative thinking.
⁽⁵⁾ _____ I am developing my skills, I enjoy working with others and learning from them. This is why I am eager to join group activities. I also hope to support the club's projects to be successful.

I am ready to put in the effort, ⁽⁶⁾ _____ I am also excited to learn from the experienced members and work with them.

Thank you for considering my *application* (申请).

Sincerely yours,

Eric

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| (1) A. but | B. and | C. because |
| (2) A. because | B. but | C. and |
| (3) A. But | B. Because | C. Since |
| (4) A. as | B. and | C. but |
| (5) A. While | B. Although | C. As |
| (6) A. since | B. but | C. and |

1 Read the story and underline the ending. 阅读故事，划出结尾部分。

Once, my team and I worked on a school project. We were excited to work together. However, we didn't clearly set our goal from the start. Each person had a different idea of what the project should focus on. As a result, we wasted time on extra tasks and had difficulty making progress. Some team members were not sure about their roles, while others worked in different ways. We didn't finish the project on time and felt disappointed. This experience taught us the importance of setting a clear, shared goal from the beginning. Without a clear goal, teamwork becomes *messy* (杂乱的) and less effective.

**2 Read the ending and tick (✓) the proper answer(s).** 阅读故事的结尾，勾选恰当的答案。

The writer ends the story by _____.

- A. describing how he/she feels
- B. explaining what he/she has learned from the experience
- C. showing the importance of his/her story to the readers
- D. asking a question for the readers to think about
- E. inviting the readers to take action or make a change

- 3 Rewrite the ending of the story. You may choose one or two way(s) in Exercise 2 and write your ending. 改写故事结尾。你可以选择练习 2 中一个或两个结尾的写法，再撰写结尾。



Unit review

Complete the following mind map according to what you have learned in this unit. 根据本单元所学内容完成思维导图。

What makes a team?

A Great teams

Secrets of a great team

Tick (✓) the ones for Lucky Island:

- a shared passion for music
- practising together
- caring for each other
- spending time together off-stage
- work-life balance
- depending on each other
- understanding each other
- a clear time plan

B Challenges in teamwork

- Teamwork challenges Yiming and his friends have met:

- Teamwork challenges I may meet:

- To express disappointment, I can say:

C Team spirit

A story about teamwork

- Beginning (paragraph ____): Ms Jones's class was going to _____.
- Rising action (paragraphs ____): Shirley and three boys got _____ to play. Jerry and Sam were _____ and Andy _____ them. The four of them _____ together.
- Climax (paragraph ____): Shirley and the three boys worked backstage on the big day. Shirley realised Ella was _____ for the role of Alice.
- Falling action (paragraph ____): The play ended. Ms Jones _____ the backstage helpers on to the stage.
- Conclusion (paragraph ____): Ms Jones suggested celebrating the team _____.

D My teamwork experience

- What helped Yiming's team win:

- How Yiming ends his story:

E Team-building activity

Our team-building activity:

- Name: _____
- Rules: _____
- Materials: _____

A

1 Mark the stressed words in the following sentences. Then listen and check. 用重音符号标记下列句子中重读的单词，然后听录音检查。

- (1) A: 'Where will we 'watch 'films in the 'furure?
B: We won't go to the cinema because we can have the same film-watching experience at home.
- (2) A: Will people play new types of sports in the future?
B: Yes. Perhaps we will play flying football.
A: That sounds really interesting and exciting.
- (3) A: What can we do with VR in the future?
B: When VR technology gets better in the future, we can watch concerts and matches at home.

2 Complete the conversation with the words in the box. There is one extra word. 用方框中的单词补全对话。其中有一个单词是多余的。



able absent disturbing
really attend fantastic



Lin Dong: Hey, you look a bit down. What's wrong?

Bailing: My favourite band is going to give a concert tonight, but I can't
(1) _____ it because it takes too much time to get there.

Lin Dong: That's too bad! But soon that won't be a problem. With new VR technology, you will be (2) _____ to enjoy watching your favourite band at home.

Bailing: Will it feel like I'm (3) _____ there?

Lin Dong: Of course. You will get a first-row experience, even if you're *physically* (身体上) (4) _____ from the concert hall. And it'll cost you only half the price of a ticket.

Bailing: That sounds (5) _____. I can't wait to try it!

3 Listen to a conversation between Lily and Mark. 听莉莉和马克的一段对话。

3-1 Listen and number the three types of the future clothes in the order you hear them. There is one extra type. 听对话，根据所听内容出现的顺序，为三种未来服装编号。其中有一种服装多余。

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Light clothes | <input type="radio"/> Eco-clothes |
| <input type="radio"/> Self-washing clothes | <input type="radio"/> Smart clothes |

3-2 Listen again and circle the words you hear. 再听一遍对话，圈出你听到的单词。

Type of clothes	Details
Type 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good for the ⁽¹⁾environment / community • collect energy from the ⁽²⁾wind / sun and turn it into electricity
Type 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keep our apparent temperature (体感温度) the same in ⁽³⁾windy / any weather • reduce the aches (疼痛) after ⁽⁴⁾work / exercise • keep us from getting ⁽⁵⁾hurt / ill
Type 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change ⁽⁶⁾colour / weight

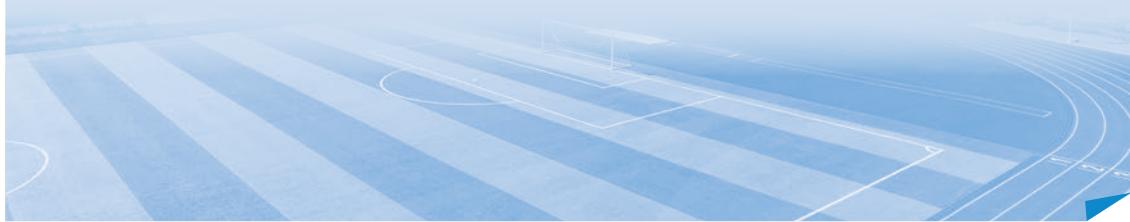
3-3 Listen for a third time. Write down the adjective(s) Mark uses for each type of clothes and tick (✓) his attitudes. 再听一遍对话，记录马克描述每种服装所用的形容词，并勾选他的态度。

Type of clothes	Adjective(s)	Attitude
Type 1		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Type 2		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Type 3		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



Update my to-do list (Student's Book, page 85)

- The new sport the man mentions: _____
- The woman thinks _____.



B

1 Complete the passage with the phrasal verbs in the box. 用方框中的短语动词补全短文。

put off put on put out put up

In the future, transport will be different. Cities will ⁽¹⁾ _____ digital signs everywhere. These signs will show real-time traffic information for ground and sky *routes* (路线). Flying cars with clean energy like solar power will become common. Before getting into a flying car, people will ⁽²⁾ _____ special smart glasses. These glasses connect to the car's system and guide them through the safest routes. If there is an accident, emergency *drones* (无人机) will quickly ⁽³⁾ _____ fires and provide medical help. However, bad weather conditions like storms or heavy fog might ⁽⁴⁾ _____ some flights, so people may need AI *assistants* (助手) to receive real-time flight *alerts* (警报) before they travel. With these amazing technologies, future transport will be faster, safer and more environmentally friendly.



2 Choose from sentences A to E to complete the conversation. 从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话，填写序号 (A–E)。

- A. But it probably won't happen anytime soon.
- B. I might never be able to afford one in my lifetime.
- C. Do you think that the dream will come true?
- D. How exciting!
- E. Maybe the cost will come down sooner than we think.

Ada: People have been talking about flying cars for a long time.

(1) _____

Nick: I hope so. (2) _____



Ada: Actually, some companies are already testing flying cars and accepting orders.

Nick: (3) _____ I'm going to order one!

Ada: Hold on. It won't be cheap. Each flying car costs at least \$300,000.

Nick: \$300,000? That's too expensive! (4) _____

Ada: As more companies develop flying cars, they are likely to become common in the future. (5) _____

Nick: I guess I'll just keep dreaming for now and hope the prices will drop someday.

- 3 According to Jerry Todd's predictions about the future, what do you think will happen next? Tick (✓) the answers.** 根据杰里·托德对未来的预测，勾选你认为接下来会发生的事。

(1) **Jerry Todd:** We will invent much better batteries.

- It's likely that electric cars will go much farther and faster.
- Electric cars probably won't go much farther and faster.

(2) **Jerry Todd:** A space elevator to the moon will be built.

- Perhaps we will take a vacation on the moon.
- I can't imagine that we will take a vacation on the moon.

(3) **Jerry Todd:** Self-driving cars will cost more money than regular cars.

- Regular cars will probably disappear.
- Maybe regular cars won't disappear.

- 4 Think about more possible changes in travel in 2035. Choose a word or phrase in brackets to complete your prediction and reason(s).** 思考未来出行可能发生的更多变化。选择括号中的一个单词或词组，写下你的预测和理由。

self-driving *lanes* (车道) on roads

flying *taxis*

travel in a *jetpack*

space *travel*

undersea tunnels (海底隧道) for trains

drones

(1) In 2035, _____
because _____.

(probably/possible)

(2) In 2035, _____
because _____.

(unlikely/no way)

C

1 Complete the summary with the words and expressions in the box.

There is one extra word or expression. 用方框中的单词和短语补全概要。其中有一个单词或短语是多余的。

go on a journey miles familiar tower high put up blow up

I think every sci-fi lover should read *The Time Warp Trio 2095!* It's about two boys, Eric and Sam, who ⁽¹⁾ _____ from 1995 to 2095. The writer takes readers to a future world where people float above the ground with flying disks and buildings ⁽²⁾ _____ into the clouds. The plot is full of surprises. For example, the two boys meet two girls who look ⁽³⁾ _____. Guess what? They're actually their great-grandchildren, Erica and Sammy! The two girls take their great-grandfathers to their home, a high-tech home about five ⁽⁴⁾ _____ above the city. When Sam wants to know more about the flying disk technology, his great-grandchild warns him that he might ⁽⁵⁾ _____. This makes the story more exciting and a bit frightening. This book is fun and I strongly recommend it.

**2 Read Lu Yao's letter.** 阅读陆遥的信。

Dear future me,

I'm writing this letter for my school's *time capsule* (时间胶囊). I want to share my thoughts on what the future might be like. Here are my predictions.

① In 2055, it will be normal for people to live up to 120 years old. Tiny robots in our blood will act like soldiers. They will find and repair damaged cells to keep our bodies healthy. Therefore, we will no longer



suffer from common illnesses like colds and flu. If any part of our body gets damaged, 3D printers will create a *replacement* (替代品) for us.

② Scientists are working on brain chips that will make typing messages a thing of the past. In 2055, people will send messages just by thinking. For example, if I want to send a message to my friend Lisa, I only need to think “message Lisa”, and then think about what I want to say. The chip in my brain will *automatically* (自动地) write the message for me and send it to the chip in her brain — no phone needed!

③ I also believe that there will be amazing ways to travel in the future. For example, people will be able to travel around China in just one day by taking T-flight, which can travel up to 4,000 km/h. If people want to travel to another planet for a holiday, they'll be able to take a space elevator to get there!



When you read this letter, please check how many of my predictions have come true. Who knows? Maybe I will be able to time-travel to find out by myself!

Lu Yao in 2025

2-1 Match paragraphs ① to ③ of the letter with the subheadings in the box. There are two extra subheadings. 将信的第①—③段与方框中的小标题匹配。其中有两个小标题是多余的。

Housing Transport Food Health Communication

① _____ ② _____ ③ _____

2-2 Fill in each blank with one word or number to complete the diagram about Lu Yao's predictions about future life. 完成陆遥对未来生活的预测，每空格一词 / 数字。



Life in
2055

- Living up to ⁽¹⁾ _____ years old will be normal.
 - Tiny ⁽²⁾ _____ in our blood will find and repair damaged cells.
 - We will no longer suffer from ⁽³⁾ _____.
 - ⁽⁴⁾ _____ will create a new body part.
-
- Brain chips will allow people to send messages by ⁽⁵⁾ _____.
-
- People will travel around China in just ⁽⁶⁾ _____ by taking T-flight.
 - People will take a space ⁽⁷⁾ _____ to another planet.

2-3 Which of Lu Yao's predictions do you hope will come true? Give your reasons. 你希望陆遥的哪个预测成真？请阐述你的理由。

3 Read the science fiction story. 阅读科幻故事。

It's the year 2075.

One day, as usual, Luna woke up in the morning. Like everyone else, she had a tiny chip in her brain. The chip connected to her home devices. When she stood in front of the mirror, it checked her heart rate and sleep *quality* (质量). It also suggested some light exercise. Luna followed the exercise with the help of a virtual coach in the mirror.

After exercise, Luna got dressed with her brain chip. She just imagined herself wearing a white T-shirt and a blue skirt, and they flew out of the cupboard and fitted her perfectly.

Breakfast was quick and easy, thanks to the SmartKitchen. A *nutrition* (营养) AI designed meals based on Luna's health data, and a 3D food printer made them. Today's breakfast was a boiled egg, a glass of milk and some capsules. The capsules had extra *vitamins* (维生素) to help Luna become healthier.

After breakfast, it was time for school. Luna went into her study and put on her SmartGlasses. A virtual classroom appeared, and her teacher Ms Clara greeted her.

"Today, we're going to study history," Ms Clara said.

During the lesson, Luna used her SmartGlasses to explore a 3D model of ancient Egypt. She walked through the streets and saw what life was like back then. It felt like she was really there!

After school, Luna decided to relax. She put on her VR headset and entered a virtual park. There, she played games with her friends from around the world. They laughed and chatted as if they were in the same room. Sure, she sometimes missed the old days when people met face-to-face more often.

3-1 Answer the questions. 回答问题。

(1) Who helped Luna with her exercise?

(2) What did Luna's nutrition AI do for her?

(3) Why did the breakfast include some capsules?

(4) What subject did Ms Clara teach Luna?

(5) Where did Luna play games with her friends after school?

3-2 Complete the details in the story that tell us this is science fiction. 补全故事中能体现这是一篇科幻小说的细节。

Detail 1: The story is set in the ⁽¹⁾ _____.

Detail 2: The story includes many *futuristic* (未来派的) technologies that do not exist today. For example:

- Luna had a brain chip. It connected to her ⁽²⁾ _____.
- The ⁽³⁾ _____ checked her heart rate and sleep quality and helped her exercise.
- Her ⁽⁴⁾ _____ flew out of the cupboard themselves and fitted her perfectly.
- A nutrition AI and a 3D food printer ⁽⁵⁾ _____.
- ⁽⁶⁾ _____
- ⁽⁷⁾ _____

3-3 What do you think of Luna's life in 2075? Give your reasons. 你认为露娜 2075 年的生活如何？请阐述你的理由。

Grammar

1 Combine the sentences with the conjunctions in brackets. Use correct verb forms and punctuation. 用括号中所给连词连接句子。使用正确的动词形式和标点符号。

(1) What do you do? You have a jetpack. (*if*)

(2) We can talk to animals. Do we understand our pets better? (*if*)

(3) Our fridges order food for us. There is no fresh fruit or vegetables left. (*if*)

(4) Many historical buildings fall down. We try our best to protect them. (*unless*)

(5) We are not able to live on the moon. The moon has enough oxygen for people to stay alive. (*unless*)

2 Complete the sentences with the words in brackets or your own predictions about the future. 根据括号中的词或你对未来的猜测补全句子。

(1) If Lisa _____ (*get*) a chance to try a new sport next summer, she will try surfing.

(2) James _____ (*not be*) able to compete in the Olympics this year unless he wins this game.

(3) The traffic will not improve unless _____.
(*more drivers/public transport/use/instead*)

(4) If we stop glaciers from melting, _____.
(*not lose/polar bears/their homes*)

(5) _____ if I go to my dream university.

(6) If I have a time machine in the future, _____.

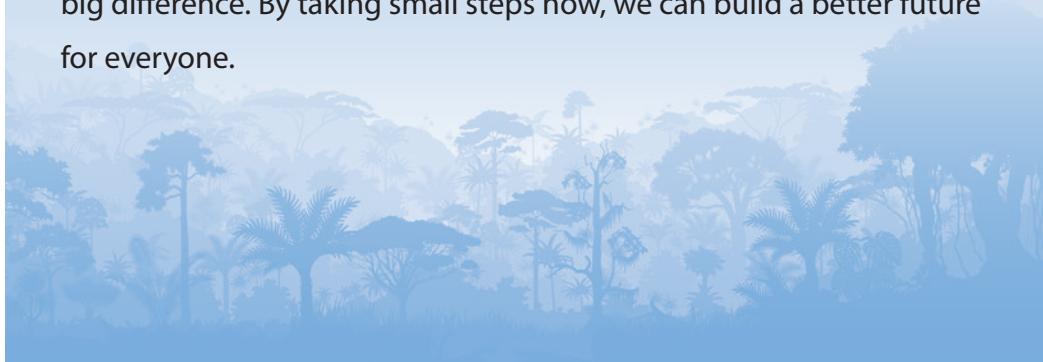
(7) Robots won't totally understand humans unless _____.
_____.

(8) The pollution will get worse unless _____.

**3 Choose the best answer to complete the passage. 选择最恰当的答案
补全短文。**

The act of cutting down or burning trees is a serious problem. It will affect our future in many ways.⁽¹⁾ _____ we keep cutting down forests, many animals will lose their homes, and some may even disappear forever. The *decrease* (减少) of forests will also make the Earth's climate worse, as forests help take in *carbon dioxide* (二氧化碳) from the air.⁽²⁾ _____ we stop destroying forests for farming and building, the problem will get worse, and natural disasters like floods and *droughts* (干旱) will become more common.

On the other hand, if we⁽³⁾ _____ planting more trees and protecting existing forests, we⁽⁴⁾ _____ able to slow down climate change and create a healthier environment. Trees not only clean the air but also provide homes for wildlife. However, unless governments, companies and people⁽⁵⁾ _____ together, it will be hard to make a big difference. By taking small steps now, we can build a better future for everyone.



- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (1) A. Because | B. If | C. Unless | D. Although |
| (2) A. When | B. If | C. Unless | D. Although |
| (3) A. start | B. started | C. will start | D. have started |
| (4) A. be | B. were | C. are | D. will be |
| (5) A. work | B. don't work | C. will work | D. won't work |

- 1 Circle the words to complete the post. Make sure the pronouns agree in person. 圈出正确的单词，补全帖子。确保人称代词一致。

Q: How do you think people will travel in the future?

Jack 15 Dec.

In my opinion, we will travel in self-driving cars in the future.

One reason is that the self-driving cars of the future can make decisions more correctly than ⁽¹⁾us / them. There will be fewer traffic accidents. Another reason is that self-driving cars will give ⁽²⁾them / us more time to do other things.

⁽³⁾We / They will be able to use ⁽⁴⁾our / their time in the car to read, work or even sleep. Finally, self-driving cars will produce less pollution than regular cars because self-driving cars will drive more efficiently and use less fuel (燃料). So travelling in self-driving cars will help ⁽⁵⁾them / us protect the environment.

In short, I think that ⁽⁶⁾we / they will use self-driving cars in the future.

1 ...

- 2 Write down your opinions about the future. 写出你对未来的看法。

- 2-1 Choose a topic to write about, either from the box or from your own choice. Complete the question. 从方框中选择一个话题，或者是你自己想写的话题，补全问题。

How do you think people will _____ in the future?

travel
shop

listen to music
read books

watch films
communicate

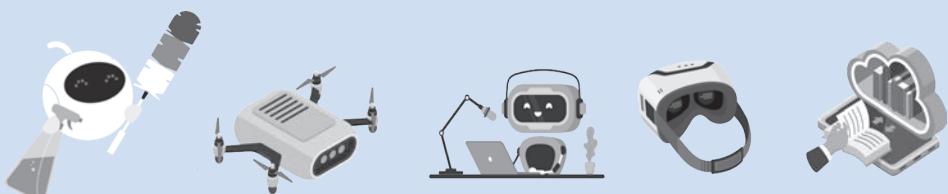
2-2 Write down the answers to the question in Exercise 2-1. 回答练习 2-1 中的问题。

2-3 Give three reasons for your answer in Exercise 2-2. 根据你在练习 2-2 中的回答，写出它的三个理由。

Reason 1: _____

Reason 2: _____

Reason 3: _____



Unit review

Complete the following mind map according to what you have learned in this unit. 根据本单元所学内容完成思维导图。

What will life be like in 50 years?

A Future entertainment

Jerry Todd's predictions about future entertainment:

- Music: listen to music from computer chips in _____
_____; enjoy _____ at home with VR contact lenses
- Sports: play sports with _____
- Films: make our own films starring ourselves and _____

B Future travel

- Lin Dong's predictions about future travel: visit the Great Pyramids of Egypt on a school day _____;
_____ the pyramids in a jetpack

• To talk about possibilities, I can say: Perhaps ... will ...; _____

• To talk about impossibilities, I can say: _____

C Future living

Life in 2095 in a science fiction novel:

- Housing: towering _____; homes about _____ miles above the city; doors opened at one's _____; put _____ over a shining handprint on the wall and get to the room in _____
- Food: Vitagorp, something like _____; Unicola, plastic balls like _____
- Transport: _____ cars; people floating above the ground with _____

D My view of the future

- Lin Dong's opinion about life in the future: Life will be _____ in the future.
- Reasons and examples:
 1. _____ will help us in many ways, e.g. do all the _____
 2. scientists will find amazing ways to keep us _____, e.g. find _____ for diseases
 3. colourful future _____, e.g. explore _____ or go into _____

E Creating a better future

- Possible problem(s): _____
- Solution(s): _____

期末评价

第一部分 听说 (25分)

(Part 1 Listening and speaking)

- 1 Listen and read the following passage aloud. 听录音，跟读下列短文。(共5分)

A group of boys loved playing basketball. Although they were all good players, they never played as a team. Each of them tried to score goals alone. Later, they realised they were not winning games, so they decided to work together. They started passing the ball to their partners on the court. As a team, they became stronger and started winning games.

- 2 Read the sentence and choose the proper response. 读句子，选出恰当的答句。(每题1分，共3题)

- (1) Flying cars will be put on the market soon.
A. I'll take your advice. B. Really? I can't believe it!
- (2) John is a great team player but he can't join us today.
A. What a pity! B. You can say that again.
- (3) Perhaps people will enjoy holidays on other planets in 2100.
A. I agree with you. B. That's all right.

- 3 Choose the proper answer to the sentence you hear. 听句子，选出恰当的答句。(每题1分，共3题)

- (1) A. Why not? Let's take photos together.
B. Wow! It's hard to buy one now.
- (2) A. It's likely that we can make it if we work well together.
B. I think you can do better next time.
- (3) A. That was too bad.
B. What can I do for them?

4 Listen to the recordings and choose the best answer to each question. 听录音，选出最恰当的答案。(每题1分，共4题)

- (1) A. B. C.
- (2) A. B. C.
- (3) A. B. C.
- (4) A. B. C.

5 Listen to the passage and choose the best answer to each question. 听短文，选出最恰当的答案。(每题1分，共5题)

- (1) Which of the following is NOT true about Green Valley in the past?
- A. Children played in the playground in the town.
 - B. It was a small town with a polluted river.
 - C. People went to River City to buy things.

- (2) What can people do in the park now?
 A. They can ride bicycles. B. They can go fishing.
 C. They can swim.
- (3) Why do people in Green Valley no longer need to shop in River City?
 A. Because products in River City are not as good as before.
 B. Because a supermarket opened near the park.
 C. Because families prefer going to other new towns.
- (4) People did the following things last weekend in the park EXCEPT _____.
 A. having picnics B. flying kites C. taking photos
- (5) What is the best title for this passage?
 A. People's big dream B. The park in Green Valley
 C. The changes in a town

 6 Listen to the conversation and complete the information card with one or two word(s) for each blank. 听对话，完成填空，每空格 1—2 词。(每题 1 分，共 5 题)

Future robot helpers

Time	Ready for every family by ⁽¹⁾ _____
What they can do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deal with daily chores • Remind people to drink water or ⁽²⁾ _____ • Teach children ⁽³⁾ _____
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Won't take the place of ⁽⁴⁾ _____ • If they ⁽⁵⁾ _____, humans need to fix them.

第二部分 词汇和语法 (25 分)

(Part 2 Vocabulary and grammar)

1 Complete each sentence with the proper form of the word in brackets. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。(每题 1 分，共 7 题)

- (1) Space _____ will be popular in 2100. (*journey*)
 (2) Flying to the moon was _____ 100 years ago. (*possible*)
 (3) We should hope for the best and prepare for the _____. (*bad*)

- (4) If you want _____ in teamwork, you should find your role first.
([succeed](#))
- (5) Future cars will _____ have accidents with smart systems. ([rare](#))
- (6) Countries need to work together in order to _____ new energy.
([development](#)).
- (7) If we don't take action to protect the environment, we will _____ the future generations. ([disappointed](#))

2 Complete the conversation with expressions A to E in the box.

There is one extra expression. 用方框中的表达补全对话，填写序号 (A–E)。其中有一个表达是多余的。(每题 2 分, 共 4 题)



- A. focused on each other
- B. pay attention to education
- C. were attending a class meeting
- D. meet online
- E. look at our progress



Yiming and Bailing are arranging (布置) photos on a display board in the classroom.

Bailing: Yiming, have you found any old classroom photos? The 1990s part looks empty.

Yiming: Got them right here! My mum dug out (找到) her middle school album.

Look — this one shows that all the students ⁽¹⁾ _____ in their classroom after school.

Bailing: Did they have a chance to ⁽²⁾ _____ like us? No chat groups back then?

Yiming: Mum said they usually held meetings after school to plan activities.
Everything was face-to-face.

Bailing: Really? I like those days when people talked like this. They ⁽³⁾ _____ more instead of screens.

Yiming: But ⁽⁴⁾ _____! We're able to work with schools nationwide as we want and still chat face-to-face here. We borrowed these mountain village school photos online in two days! With 1990s tech, that would take weeks!

Bailing: You are right. Now let's tape this photo before the bell rings!

**3 Choose the best answer to complete the passage. 选择最恰当的答案
补全短文。(每题 1 分, 共 10 题)**

Life in the future will be very different from now. If technology keeps ⁽¹⁾ _____, our life will become easier and more convenient. We will have smart robots that can do different tasks for us. ⁽²⁾ _____ some people worry about losing jobs to robots, others believe that new jobs will be created, such as robot repair workers.

People will travel more and farther as super-speed trains become widely used. They ⁽³⁾ _____ take us from Shanghai to Beijing in one hour. Life will be more enjoyable ⁽⁴⁾ _____ technology will save time for important and interesting things. Parents may have more hours ⁽⁵⁾ _____ with their children, and students can spend more time on their hobbies.

However, ⁽⁶⁾ _____ we take care of the environment, these improvements may not last long. ⁽⁷⁾ _____ rising energy demands (需求) from new technologies, we need ⁽⁸⁾ _____ clean energy projects instead of burning coal.

The future will be ⁽⁹⁾ _____, but we must work together to protect our planet while we use new technologies. If we make these efforts, we can live on the Earth safe and sound. ⁽¹⁰⁾ _____ can make a difference, and together, we can achieve (取得) great things.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) A. develop | B. developing | C. to develop |
| (2) A. Although | B. Because | C. If |
| (3) A. must | B. may | C. should |
| (4) A. although | B. because | C. unless |
| (5) A. to play | B. played | C. playing |
| (6) A. as | B. if | C. unless |

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| (7) A. Among | B. With | C. Without |
| (8) A. supported | B. supporting | C. to support |
| (9) A. excited | B. exciting | C. excitement |
| (10) A. Everyone | B. Someone | C. No one |

第三部分 阅读理解 (30分)

(Part 3 Reading)

- 1 Read the magazine article and choose the best answer. 阅读杂志文章, 选择最恰当的答案。(每题2分, 共5题)

New Star Monthly December

Some museums to visit!



Ms Chen

Boys and girls, a great way to learn is to visit museums.
The following four museums are a must to explore.

• The Museum of History

- **Highlights:**

The basic exhibition (展览) tells the story of our city from thousands of years ago. You can find the city's development through photos and videos.

- **Opening hours:**

Tue – Fri: 1 p.m. – 8 p.m.

Sat – Sun: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

- **Tickets:** free

• The Heritage (遗产) Museum

- **Highlights:**

Children can climb into a treehouse, dig for "ancient treasures (宝物)", or drive a toy train through a tiny village! They learn about life in the old days. They can also enjoy dress-up fun and become a star in a local opera.

- **Opening hours:**

Tue – Fri: 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Sat – Sun: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

- **Tickets:** free

The Space Museum

- **Highlights:**

Through interesting and interactive exhibits, the two basic exhibition halls deliver knowledge about space. There are many buttons to press or games to play. Children can cooperate to build a mini spaceship with blocks and play with light and shadows.

- **Opening hours:**

Tue – Fri: 9 a.m. – 7 p.m.

Sat – Sun: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

- **Tickets:**

¥ 30 (adult) free (student)

The Science Museum

- **Highlights:**

Unlike traditional museums, this museum encourages visitors to discover things in their own ways. It has around 350 exhibits that are fun for all ages.

- **Opening hours:**

Tue – Fri: 9 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Sat – Sun: 9 a.m. – 8 p.m.

- **Tickets:**

Exhibition halls: free

School shows: ¥ 40 (adult)

¥ 20 (student)

Teachers get a free ticket with every 15 student tickets bought.

- (1) In which column can you read the article?
 - A. News.
 - B. Education.
 - C. Sports.
 - D. ICT.
- (2) What activity can children enjoy at the Heritage Museum?
 - A. Watching a film about ancient treasures.
 - B. Listening to a speech on the local opera.
 - C. Building a mini spaceship with blocks.
 - D. Driving a toy train through a tiny village.
- (3) Amy goes to _____ in the morning but it is closed.
 - A. the Museum of History
 - B. the Heritage Museum
 - C. the Space Museum
 - D. the Science Museum

- (4) The underlined word “**interactive**” probably means “_____”.
- A. using high technology like robots
 - B. having a colourful look
 - C. providing much information about science
 - D. allowing visitors to touch, play or create things
- (5) Ms Chen would like to take 20 of her students to watch a school show at the Science Museum. How much do they need to pay?
- A. 40 yuan.
 - B. 300 yuan.
 - C. 400 yuan.
 - D. 440 yuan.

2 Read the passage and complete the tasks that follow. 阅读短文，完成后续任务。（每题 2 分，共 5 题）

Teamwork makes things work. It's true for people, and it's also true for animals! Animals can work together to get things done. Sometimes, animals of the same kind team up. ① For example, dolphins often work together to gather fish into small, *tight* (密集的) groups. It increases their chances of a successful catch. They also care for the sick or injured together, and it shows their strong social connection. Their cooperation helps them succeed and stay alive.

② The *grouper* (石斑鱼) and the *eel* (鳗鱼) are great hunting partners. The grouper swims in open water to *chase* (追赶) fish, while the eel moves through narrow spaces in rocks to find hiding fish. When they want to hunt together, the grouper goes near the eel and shakes its head. This means “Let's go hunting!” If the eel agrees, it comes out and swims with the grouper. When fish see the grouper, they try to hide in the rocks. But the eel can find them and chase them. Sometimes the fish swims out of the rocks, but the grouper is still waiting. Even though we don't know who will eat more, they both catch more fish together than they do alone.

③ Whether these animals are the same kind or different, teamwork helps them live better in the wild. It's amazing to see that even animals know the great power of teamwork!

2-1 Where could the following sentence be put in the passage? Tick (✓) the answer. 以下句子该放在文中①—③句哪一句之前？勾选答案。

Different kinds of animals can be great teammates too.

- Sentence ① Sentence ② Sentence ③

2-2 Complete the table. Fill in each blank with no more than four words. 填写表格，每空格最多四词。

Animal(s)	Work with ...	How they work together
Dolphins	the same kind	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ⁽¹⁾ _____ into small, tight groups• care for ⁽²⁾ _____ together
The grouper & the eel	⁽³⁾ _____ kinds	the grouper ⁽⁴⁾ _____ in open water and the eel finds hidden fish

3 Read the passage and complete the tasks that follow. 阅读短文，完成后续任务。（练习 3-1 每题 1 分，练习 3-2 每题 2 分；共 7 题）

I built a Time Machine and tested it at ten o'clock. I was afraid and a little excited, and I sat down in the machine. When I pushed the starting lever (杠杆), I felt like falling, but the lab around me looked the same. Then I saw the clock — it jumped from 10:05 to 3:30 in seconds. Was the machine working?

I pushed the lever harder. The room became as dark as a rainy night. Mrs Watchett, my cook, walked past me without noticing me! Before I could speak, night came, and then morning light appeared — it was already the next day. Days and nights changed quickly like a fast movie. Strange sounds filled the air. They made me uncomfortable.

I went even faster. The lab disappeared, and I was outside under the sky.

The sun moved quickly across the sky; every minute felt like a whole day. The moon changed shape — from thin to round and back — in seconds.

I continued to speed up, and days and nights mixed into grey. Trees grew leaves, turned yellow, then died and fell. Tall buildings rose up fast like plants, but fell down moments later. Snow covered the world in white, but green grass appeared almost right away.

My fear turned into excitement. What would the future be like? As I slowed down, green hills and shining glass buildings came into view. No snow — only warm spring weather. The world looked calm ... I knew I should stop.

(Adapted from *The Time Machine* by H.G. Wells)

3-1 Complete the diagram. Fill in each blank with no more than four words. 填写图表，每空格最多四词。(每题 1 分，共 4 题)

I ⁽¹⁾ _____ at 10:00.



I pushed the starting lever. The clock changed
⁽²⁾ _____.



I kept speeding up. Time changed quickly; the lab
⁽³⁾ _____; things around
changed all the way.



I ⁽⁴⁾ _____ and saw the future
with green hills and shining glass buildings, and I
wanted to stop.

3-2 Answer the questions. 回答问题。(每题 2 分, 共 3 题)

(1) How did the time traveller feel when he sat down in the machine?

(2) What happened to the trees and buildings when the time traveller continued to speed up?

(3) Why do you think the time traveller's fear turned into excitement?

第四部分 写作(20分)

(Part 4 Writing)

1 Rewrite the sentences as required. 按要求改写句子。(每题 2 分, 共 3 题)

(1) We will make progress in our subjects if we keep studying hard. (保持句意基本不变)

We _____ make progress in our subjects _____ we keep studying hard.

(2) The students eagerly checked the noticeboard because they wanted to see which parts they got. (对划线部分提问)

(3) VR will be everywhere in the future. Real-life experiences will always be important. (改为让步状语从句)

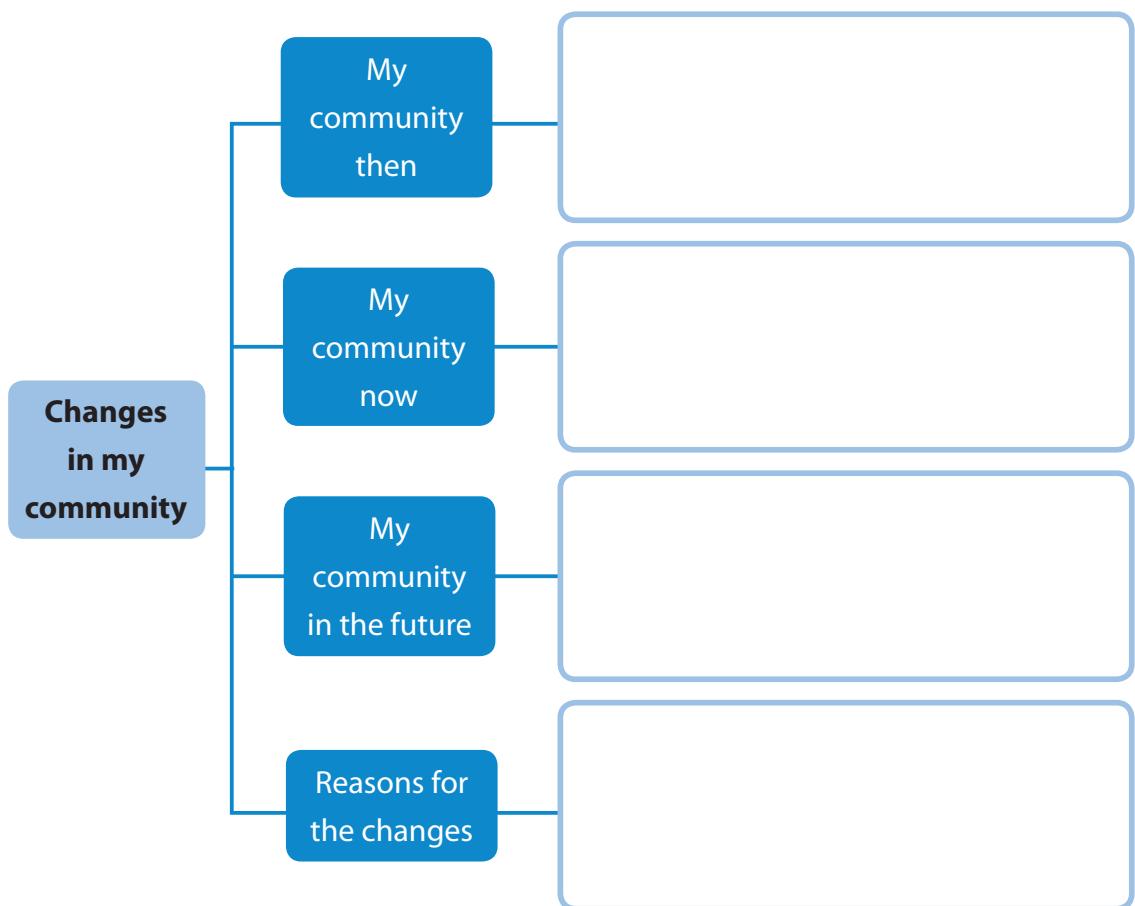
2 Re-order the words and phrases to make sentences. 重新排列单词和短语，组成句子。(每题 2 分，共 2 题)

- (1) felt down/had to/she/all day long/Jenny/stay at home/as

- (2) more air pollution/we build/if/cause/the new factory/it may

3 Write a passage in about 50 words. 写一篇 50 个词左右的短文。(共 10 分)

描写你所在社区的过去、现在的状况以及未来可能发生的变化，并给出理由。请先将写作框架补充完整，填入一些关键词，再基于框架完成写作任务。



Changes in my community



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