**Choose the best answer(选择最恰当的答案)**

1. I would like to invite you guys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my birthday party tomorrow.  
   A. to B. for C. on D. in
2. William, don't enter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the office now.   
   A. into B. in C. to D. /
3. Over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people visited the Booking Show in my town.  
   A. hundreds of B. 9 hundreds C. 9 hundred of D. 9 hundred
4. He goes to work .  
   A. on feet B. by the bike C. take the bus D. on foot
5. You have done something wrong. She looks at you.  
   A. angry B. happy C. happily D. angrily
6. Ask your classmates about the of time they spend travelling to school.  
   A. many B. amount C. many D. number
7. It’s 5.30 p.m. now. There are only students in the classroom.  
   A. a few B. few C. a lot of D. many
8. I often go to school car and go back home foot.  
   A. by, on B. in, on C. on, by D. by, by
9. I often go to school my mum’s car and go back home foot.  
   A. by, on B. in, on C. on, by D. by, by
10. The girl in pink is new here, so people know her.  
    A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
11. The prices of the vegetables are very at the vegetable stall.  
    A. cheap B. low C. expensive D. tall
12. The vegetables are very at the vegetable stall.  
    A. cheap B. low C. high D. tall
13. ---- Tomorrow is Sunday. Let’s have a picnic.  
    ---- Great! What need we ?  
    A. to buy B. buy C. buying D. buy
14. The supermarket has fresh strawberries only 5 yuan one kilo.  
    A. at B. with C. for D. about
15. ---- \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ your homework yet?  
    ---- Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_\_ it a moment ago.  
    A. Did, do, finished B. Have, done, finished

C. Have, done, have finished D. will, do, finish

1. Do they live all by \_\_\_\_\_\_ in that big house?  
   A. they B. them C. their D. themselves
2. Let your brother \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mum with washing.  
   A. helps B. helping C. help D. to help
3. I like \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot, and my mother usually cooks it in different ways.  
   A. fish B. potatoes C. noodles D. ice cream
4. ---- Which color do you like \_\_\_\_\_\_ , blue or green?  
   ---- Blue.  
   A. good B. better C. best D the best
5. ---- How about the dishes?  
   ---- Fantastic! Nothing tastes \_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
   A. nice B. better C. terrible D. worse
6. There are so many kinds of computers in the shop. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_\_ to choose.  
   A. what B. which C. how D. where
7. ---- Waiter, $20 for dinner, right?  
   ---- I am afraid $25, Sir, for drinks are \_\_\_\_\_\_ .  
   A. free B. high C. spare D. extra
8. ---- I prefer to eat cakes that have cream on top.  
   ---- \_\_\_\_\_\_! They are delicious .  
   A. Good luck B. I hope so C. You are kidding D. Me too
9. ---- Excuse me. May I use your bike, please?  
   ---- Sure. \_\_\_\_\_\_  
   A. Watch out! B. Well done! C. Go ahead. D. Follow me.
10. The Xiamen-Shenzhen high speed railroad will run \_\_\_\_\_\_ eight cities.  
    A. across B. through C. over D. on
11. ---- How about the dishes?  
    ---- Fantastic! Nothing tastes .  
    A. better B. nice C. terrible D. worse

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**Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions or adverbs**

**Rewrite the sentences as required (按要求改写句子)**

1. Danny's uncle goes to work by car. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Danny's uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work by car?

1. We must listen to our teachers in class. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ listen to your teachers in class?

1. My parents sometimes go to a restaurant to have lunch. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your parents sometimes have lunch?

1. Simon sees some hotels when he is going to school by taxi. (对划线部门提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Simon see some hotels?

1. He goes to work on foot every day. (对划线部分提问)

he work every day?

1. The hospital is about 2 kilometres from our school. (对划线部分提问)

is the hospital from your school?

1. It takes him four dollars to buy the book. (改为否定句)

It him four dollars to buy the book.

1. Tim had two sandwiches for lunch. (改为否定句)

Tim two sandwiches for lunch.

1. He spent about 80 yuan on this scarf. (保持句子原意不变)

This scarf about 80 yuan.

1. She bought some clothes yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)

She any clothes yesterday?

1. I usually go to school in my father’s car. (改为一般疑问句)

do usually go to school?

1. Her mum drivers to work every day. (改为一般疑问句)

her mum to work every day?

1. He has lost his book. (改为一般疑问句)

he his book?

1. I bought the tomatoes in the market. (对划线部分提问)

did you the tomatoes ?

1. We have rules in the park. (对划线部分提问)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ we have rules?
2. I bought the tomatoes in the market. (对划线部分提问)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ the tomatoes?
3. Alice doesn't like coffee because it's too bitter**.** (对划线部分提问)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ Alice like coffee?
4. There are three bottles of juice in the fridge. (对划线部分提问)  
   How \_\_\_\_\_\_ juice \_\_\_\_\_\_ there in the fridge?
5. We **have bought some snacks** for my brother's birthday. (对划线部分提问)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ have you \_\_\_\_\_\_ for your brother's birthday?
6. Which coat does Mrs. Black want? (保持句子原意不变)  
   Which coat \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Black \_\_\_\_\_\_?
7. Don't forget to learn to play the piano, please. (保持句子原意不变)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ learn to play the piano, please.
8. It means that you are so lazy**.** (对划线部分提问)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_?
9. He likes tomato and egg soup best. (保持句子原意不变)  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soup is tomato and egg soup.
10. Kitty spent twenty minutes walking to the cinema. (保持句子原意不变)

Kitty twenty minutes to walk to the cinema.

**Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms(用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子)**

1. It takes me half an hour ( walk ) to school.
2. Tracy (entrance) the music room at once.
3. His father doesn’t take the train to work. He takes the (ferry).
4. His mother doesn’t take the bus to work. She takes the (underground).
5. Oranges are (cheap) when they are in season.
6. I (buy) my new car for a week.
7. I like eating \_\_\_\_\_\_ (chilli) very much.
8. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy some food and drinks first. (need)
9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ work hard. (need)
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ some eggs for breakfast, Tim. (fried)
11. We mustn't walk on the grass in the \_\_\_\_\_\_(centre) Park.
12. Look, children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the classroom quickly.
13. Which do you like eating, \_\_\_\_\_\_(bake) potatoes or fried potatoes.
14. My mother always (比较) me with other children.
15. Ice cream is his favorite food. ( freeze )

**Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols(根据音标写出正确的单词)**

1. Which you do prefer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / fraid / eggs or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / bɔɪld / eggs ?
2. Alice prefers shopping in small but special \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / stɔːz /.
3. What’s your / plæn / for summer holiday ?
4. My friend has a food / stɔːl / in the street.
5. The fat boy loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /ˈhæmbɜːɡərz/. He eats too many.

**可数名词的复数**

chilli

**拼写单词**

1. There are too many TV (广告) in the programme.

**语言点**

？我们买点饮料好吗？

**主要词组**

为野餐做准备

一公斤苹果

一包糖果

**Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words(在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺，每空格限填一词，首字母已给)**

**016**

There are many inventions to help us build a greener world. They are not only friendly to the environment but also useful. A team from India, Graviky Labs, is taking a d path. It deals with pollution by making it into art.

Air Ink is the name of the team’s invention. It was c after the team’s founder(创立者)，Anirudh Sharma, had a conversation with his friends. Many of them c that the heavy air pollution was leaving marks on their clothes.

Anirudh thought, “Artists create their works with ink and paint. How can we deal with this air pollution like an artist?” After three years of study, his team found a w to collect air pollutions(污染物) from car exhausts(废气) and t them into ink pens and paint.

Each Air Ink pen contains 50 minutes of pollutions from a car. These pens have been tested in Hong Kong, a city known for its h pollution. Nine local artists were invited to paint with the ink. On the streets of Hong Kong, people can see their beautiful works of art. They believe it is a good way to create art b using what we have in the air.

**017**

Developing healthy eating habits is very important to teenagers like you. Here are some p eating habits among teenagers in western countries. Would you like to have a try?

1. Drink a lot of w every day.
2. Eat three balanced (平衡的) and healthy meals a day. Skipping meals (少吃饭) can make you so h that you might eat more at the next time.
3. Drink plenty of m . Strong bones and healthy teeth are very attractive (有吸引力的).
4. Limit caffeine (咖啡因) drinks like cola and c .
5. Don’t think that something fat-free (无脂肪) or diet foods (减肥食品) mean that you can eat as much as you w .
6. Eat plenty of high-fiber (高纤维) food like fruit, vegetables, and rice.

So you should keep your good and healthy diets if you want to keep it!

**018**

Perhaps you don’t think you need much sleep. Sleep isn’t simple the opposite of being awake. In fact, while you’re in s slumber (睡眠状态), your brain is still active. As you sleep, your brain passed through stages that are necessary for you to stay h , sleep is actually good for your brain. And like food, sleep is not an option (选择). It’s a need. Many people, both teens and adults, believe that if they don’t get enough sleep during the w , they can catch up on that lost sleep over the weekend and it will all even out. Although this s like a simple trade-off (交换), trying to pay back your sleep “debt” on weekends doesn’t always work. Therefore, you need much sleep.

It is not always bad news when brain cells die. The brain is like a sculptor (雕刻家) making a status. It cuts away material that it no l needs. Sometimes, however, something goes wrong. When people suffer from a stroke (中风), for example, brain cells die because they don’t get enough

b for a short time. The stroke victim sometimes cannot speak and sometimes is unable to move an arm or a leg.

Recently, scientists found a way to put new brain cells, grown in a laboratory, into a brain with dead cells. The new cells move to the d area and start to grow, replacing the cells that died. A stroke victim, for example, may recover speech and movement in the arm or leg o the new cells start to grow.

**Read the passage and answer the questions (阅读短文回答问题)**

**001**

Most people like having a picnic. But what does the word “picnic” mean? Where does it come from? What is a picnic?

For most people a picnic is a meal they eat outside the home usually in a park, by the river, or even sitting in a car if the weather is cold and wet. At one time, however, people had picnics at home at their own dinner table. The word “picnic” comes from the French word “piquer” --- which means to pick or take. It also comes from the French word “pique-nique” --- which means a small coin. Everyone who came to a picnic brought something to eat. This kind of meal was popular in Britain. The British used the French words for it but changed the letters to make “picnic”. This is the way we write it today.

In some countries there are big picnics on special days. Lots of people go to parks on these picnics. For most people, however, a picnic is a family party. The family puts some food and drinks in a basket, gets in the car and goes off to a nice place in the country or by the sea.

1. When do people have a picnic in a car?

1. Did people usually go out to have a picnic at first?

1. What do most people have a picnic with?