



Unit 1

English Learning

Part A 基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. Which is the best way to learn a l_____?
2. It was b_____ of him to risk his life to save the drowning child.
3. How about meeting each o_____ halfway?
4. The river has three m_____ branches.
5. The book is too difficult for most s_____ high school students.
6. She might have come to the _____ (正确的) conclusion.
7. I was really disappointed with my _____ (差的) performance.
8. How can we _____ (改善) our image?
9. The president called the meeting off _____ (因为) she had to leave the town.
10. He begins to keep a daily _____ (日记) of his activities and reflections.

II 单项选择

1. —Jim, can you help me wash the dishes?
—Sorry, Dad. I _____ to the shop.
A. go B. went
C. am going D. have been
2. —Peter, don't play that kind of joke any more!
—Sorry! I _____ do it again.
A. won't B. can't
C. mustn't D. wouldn't
3. There _____ a sport meeting next Friday.
A. are going to be B. is going to have
C. is going to be D. will have
4. _____ you _____ free next Sunday?
A. Will, are B. Will, be



- C. Do, be
D. Are, be
5. The train _____ at 11.
A. going to arrive
B. will be arrive
C. is going to arrive
D. is arriving
6. He _____ in three days.
A. coming back
B. came back
C. will come back
D. is going to coming back
7. They _____ an English evening next Sunday.
A. are having
B. are going to have
C. will having
D. is going to have
8. —I find it difficult to remember the new words in English. Can you give me some suggestions?
—
A. Of course. Try to remember new words in groups.
B. Speak with foreigners as much as possible.
C. No problem. It may help you a lot.
D. Sure. Spelling is very important.
9. —Thank you for your advice in English learning.
—
A. That's right.
B. It doesn't matter.
C. You are welcome.
D. I really appreciate it.
10. I have no time _____ your excuse.
A. hear
B. to hear
C. to listen to
D. listening
11. I _____ a very interesting programme on the radio this morning.
A. listened
B. heard
C. saw
D. watched
12. —Why hasn't Mr. Li come to work today?
—_____ he has gone to Beijing to have a meeting.
A. If
B. Until
C. Though
D. Because
13. —What do you think of her voice?
—It _____ very sweet, I should say.
A. hears
B. sounds
C. listens
D. sings

14. Make sure that you _____ every word the speaker says .
A. turn down B. write down
C. break down D. sit down
15. Keep _____, and you'll succeed.
A. to try B. tries
C. trying D. tried

情景对话

- A. It's my pleasure.
- B. What's your trouble?
- C. How can you improve your English?
- D. Thank you very much for your advice.
- E. I am poor in oral English.
- F. How are you getting along with your English?
- G. I have great difficulty in spelling.

- A: _____ 1 _____
- B: Too bad, I'm afraid.
- A: _____ 2 _____
- B: _____ 3 _____ It's very hard for me to remember so many different words, especially some long ones.
- A: Well, if you do your spelling according to rules of the pronunciation, that'll be much easier.
- B: _____ 4 _____
- A: _____ 5 _____

IV 完成句子

1. 她的数学和语文都很好。
She _____ maths and Chinese.
2. 我的英语不好。
I _____ English.
3. 多听磁带有很大帮助。
Listening to tapes can _____.
4. 你书写越仔细, 犯的错误就越少。
_____ carefully you write, _____ mistakes you will make.



5. 你能帮我个忙吗?

Will you _____ me _____?

Part B 能力提升

I 完形填空

Have you ever seen the advertisement: Learn a foreign language in six weeks, _____ 1 _____ give your money back? Of course, it never happens quite like that. The only language _____ 2 _____ to learn is the mother language. And think _____ 3 _____ practice is needed for that. Before the Second World War people usually learned a foreign language _____ 4 _____ the literature (文学) of the country. Now most people want to _____ 5 _____ a foreign language. Every year millions of people start learning it.

How do they do it? Some people try at home with books and tapes, others go to evening classes or watch TV programs. _____ 6 _____ they use the language only 2 or 3 times a week, learning it will _____ 7 _____ a long time, like language learning at school. A few people try to learn a language fast by studying for 6 or more hours a day. It's much easier to learn the language in the country where it _____ 8 _____. But most people are unable to do this, and many people don't have to do so. Machines and good books will be very _____ 9 _____, but they can not do the students' work. _____ 10 _____ the language is learned quickly or slowly, it is hard work.

1. A. so

C. and

2. A. easily

C. able

3. A. how much

C. how fast

4. A. studied

C. studying

5. A. talk

C. speak

6. A. If

C. Since

B. or

D. but

B. difficult

D. easy

B. how long

D. how many

B. to study

D. study

B. tell

D. say

B. When

D. Until



- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 7. A. spend | B. use |
| C. take | D. cost |
| 8. A. speaks | B. is speaking |
| C. spoke | D. is spoken |
| 9. A. careful | B. forgetful |
| C. wonderful | D. helpful |
| 10. A. Either | B. Whether |
| C. What | D. How |

II 阅读理解



When you are learning English, you find it not clever to put an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence “How do you do?” as an example. If you look up each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation? It must be a wrong sentence in your own language.

Languages do not just have different sounds, they are different in many ways. It's important to master (掌握) the rules (规则) for word order in the study of English, too. If the speaker puts words in a wrong order, the listener can't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes, but sometimes the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Let's see the difference between the two pairs of sentences.

“She only likes apples.”

“Only she likes apples.”

“I have seen the film already.”

“I have already seen the film.”

When you are learning English, you must do your best to get the spirit (精神实质) of the language and use it as the English speaker does.

1. From the passage we know that _____ when we are learning English.

- we shouldn't put every word into our own language
- we should look up every word in the dictionary
- we need to put every word into our own language
- we must read word by word



2. The writer thinks it is _____ in learning English.
 - A. difficult to understand different sounds
 - B. possible to remember the word order
 - C. important to master the rules in different ways
 - D. easy to master the rules for word order
3. We can learn from the passage that _____.
 - A. the meaning of an English sentence always changes with the order of the words
 - B. The order of words can never change the meaning of an English sentence
 - C. sometimes different order of words has a different meaning
 - D. if the order of words is different, the meaning of the sentence must be different
4. “She only likes apples.” _____.
 - A. is the same as “Only she likes apples.”
 - B. is different from “Only she likes apples.”
 - C. means “She likes fruit except apples.”
 - D. means “She doesn’t like apples.”
5. Which is the best title for this passage?
 - A. Different Orders, Different Meanings
 - B. How to Speak English
 - C. How to Put English into Our Own Language
 - D. How to Learn English



I often hear some students say English is difficult, and it gives them a headache. So they can't learn it well. But English is very easy for me. I'm good at it. I'm very glad to tell you something about how I study English.

First, I think an interest in English is very important. When I was in Grade One, we had a new subject—English. It was fresh for me. I was interested in it, so I worked hard at it. Soon we had an English exam and I got a very good mark. How happy I was! After that, I learned English harder and harder. Our English teacher often teaches us English songs, and the songs sound nice. I often think how interesting English is!

Second, I think English is a foreign language. I should learn it well in the following ways: listen to the teacher carefully, speak bravely, read aloud and have a good vocabulary (词汇). Then practice again and again, never be tired. And I also have a good habit: asking whenever I have a question. I must make it clear by asking our English teacher. How happy

Besides this, I often read English stories, jokes and easy novels. From these I know English is not only interesting, but also useful. They help me understand a lot of things. So to do more reading is an important way to learn English well. And I also do some exercises from our class magazines, and I often write English diaries. English has become a close friend of mine.

6. Why do some students often “have a headache”?

- A. Because they are easy to catch a cold. B. Because it's often very cold
C. Because they think English is easy. D. Because they don't think English is easy.
7. The writer tells us that we should be _____ in English if we want to learn it well.
A. interest B. interested
C. interesting D. strict
8. The sentence "I got a very good mark" means _____.
A. I got a good way B. I had a good idea
C. I did badly in the exam D. I did well in the exam
9. The writer thinks English is interesting because _____.
A. English is full of stories
B. English is full of jokes
C. his teacher often teaches them nice English songs
D. of nothing
10. Which of the following is not the way the writer studies by?
A. Speaking bravely. B. Writing to foreign friends.
C. Reading aloud. D. Writing English diaries.



First of all, successful language learners are independent learners. They do not depend on books or teachers; they discover their own way to learn the language. Instead of waiting for the teacher to explain everything, they try to find the patterns and the rules for themselves. They are good guessers who look for clues and form their own conclusions.

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do not wait for a chance to use the language; they look for such a chance. They find people who speak the language and ask these people to correct them when they make a mistake. They will try anything to communicate. When communication is difficult, they can accept information that is inexact or incomplete. It is more important for them to learn to think in the language than to know the meaning of every word.

Finally, successful language learners are learners with a purpose. They want to learn a language because they are interested in the language and the people who speak it. It is necessary for them to learn the language in order to communicate with these people and to learn from them.

11. What is the purpose of this passage?
 - A. To explain the importance of language learning.
 - B. To teach people to speak English.
 - C. To introduce some useful techniques of language learning.
 - D. To compare language learning with language teaching.
12. Which of the following statements is true about successful language learners according to the passage?
 - A. They are more intelligent than others.
 - B. They use special techniques.
 - C. They have good teachers and good books.
 - D. They spend much more time learning than others.
13. According to the passage, when successful language learners meet some new words, they usually _____.
 - A. pay no attention to them
 - B. look them up in the dictionary at once
 - C. ask their teachers
 - D. try to guess their meanings
14. Successful language learning is active, so successful learners _____.
 - A. look for a chance to use the language
 - B. wait for a chance to use the language
 - C. try to avoid using the language
 - D. only use the language in class
15. Successful language learners want to learn the language because _____.
 - A. they have to pass the examination
 - B. they have interest in the language
 - C. they think it's very easy to learn the language



D. they want to find better jobs

III 写作

根据下面的信息为苏珊设计名片。

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Unit 2

Food & Restaurants

Part A 基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. She wore a gold ring on her f_____.
2. You seem to have put too much salt in this d_____.
3. The outside of an orange is bitter, but the inside is s_____.
4. In the restaurant, they leave a tip to the w_____ on the table.
5. My father becomes a couch p_____ during football season.
6. The leading actor and actress are both my _____ (最爱).
7. I ordered _____ (烤) beef served with roast potatoes and vegetables.
8. A bowl of hot _____ (鸡肉) soup is good for you.
9. Janet closed her eyes a _____ (秒) and took a deep breath.
10. There is a line of trees on each _____ (一侧) of the road.

II 单项选择

1. She _____ Charles for a year.
A. has been married to B. has got married to
C. married with D. married
2. I _____ a letter from him since he left.
A. didn't receive B. haven't got
C. didn't have D. haven't heard
3. —Where have you _____ these days?
—I have _____ to Dalian with my friends.
A. been, gone B. been, been
C. gone, been D. gone, gone
4. How long have you _____ this book?
A. bought B. borrowed
C. had D. lent



15. The dictionary is on the floor, please _____.

A. put it down

B. give it up

C. pick it up

D. look it up

III 情景对话

A. It's 55 yuan.

B. Some rice, please.

C. Take a seat, please.

D. May I take your order?

E. Would you like something to drink?

F. Can I pay it by credit card?

G. Follow me, please.

A: Good afternoon. Welcome to our restaurant.

B: Thank you.

A: Here is a table for two. _____ 1 _____

B: Thank you. May I have the menu, please?

A: OK. Here it is. (*A few minutes later*) _____ 2 _____

B: Sure. We'll have Beijing Roast Duck and vegetable soup.

A: _____ 3 _____

B: Yes. Two cups of coffee, please.

A: Anything else?

B: _____ 4 _____

A: OK. Thank you for your order.

B: (*Forty minutes later*) May I have the bill, please?

A: Let me see. _____ 5 _____

B: Here you are.

A: Thank you.

IV 完成句子

1. 两部车子在转角处相撞。

The two cars struck _____.

2. 波莉很喜欢那些花。

Polly was _____ the flowers.



3. 我不知道怎么包饺子。

I don't know how to _____.

4. 一切都是事先确定好了的。

Everything has been fixed _____.

5. 我们亲眼看见Max狼吞虎咽地一个人吃下了一整个比萨饼。

We watched Max _____ a whole pizza by himself.

Part B 能力提升

Ⅰ 完形填空

Around the world, people have different ideas about what good manners are.

When you go to restaurants in different parts of the world, it's 1 to know the right and wrong things to do. For example, in China it's OK to 2 a lot of noise in a restaurant. In fact, if a restaurant isn't noisy and 3, you may think there's something wrong with it. However, in many western countries, restaurants are 4 places. If a table is too loud, other people who are eating there might even 5 to the owner of the restaurant.

Paying the bill is also different from country to country. In China, one person usually pays for 6. In western countries, one person pays if he or she is entertaining clients (宴请宾客), but 7 friends eat together, they usually share the cost. This is called "going Dutch (均摊费用)". Also, when westerners pay the bill, they usually leave some money for the 8. This is called "leaving a tip". Leaving a tip is thought to be polite. In the US, it's 9 to leave tips of 10%, 15% or 20% of the bill, which is decided by how good the service is. Good waiters can make a lot of money!

The way people eat food is different in the world, but you can 10 the same kinds of food in many countries. Chinese and Italian food, for example, are popular all over the world.

1. A. popular
- C. important
2. A. cause
- C. hear
3. A. lively
- C. lucky

- B. difficult
- D. enjoyable
- B. keep
- D. make
- B. friendly
- D. polite



- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 4. A. noisy | B. quiet |
| C. busy | D. clean |
| 5. A. shout | B. explain |
| C. complain | D. speak |
| 6. A. everybody | B. nobody |
| C. somebody | D. none |
| 7. A. until | B. when |
| C. unless | D. since |
| 8. A. gatekeeper | B. seller |
| C. waiter | D. visitor |
| 9. A. terrible | B. common |
| C. serious | D. unusual |
| 10. A. invent | B. discover |
| C. prefer | D. find |

II 阅读理解



Popular breakfast foods in the United States, as in many other countries around the world, include coffee, milk, juice, eggs and bread. Some other breakfast items served in the United States are thought by many to be traditionally American. However, they actually come from other countries.

A very popular breakfast food in America is the pancake—a thin, flat cake made out of flour and often served with maple syrup (糖树汁). The idea of the pancake is very old. In fact, pancakes were made long ago in ancient China.

Bagels (百吉饼), a round thick bread with a hole in the middle, are also popular for breakfast in America. Polish people in the late 1600s came up with the idea for the first bagels and this new kind of bread soon took off across Eastern Europe. In the late 1800s, thousands of Jews from Eastern Europe traveled to the United States and brought the recipe for bagels with them. Today, New York bagels are said to be the best in the world. Many people have them with cream cheese for breakfast on the go.

Doughnuts (油炸圈饼) (usually spelled “donut” in the United States) came from France. They were served to American soldiers in France during World War I. After the war, American soldiers asked cooks in the United States to make doughnuts for them. Now, served with coffee, they are a very popular breakfast food across the United States.



1. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. famous places in the United States to eat breakfast
 - B. popular American breakfast foods coming from China
 - C. the most popular types of pancakes in the United States
 - D. the history of popular breakfast foods in the United States
2. Which of the following is true for both bagels and donuts?
 - A. They both came from Europe.
 - B. They are both easy to make.
 - C. They are both sweet.
 - D. People in New York make them best.
3. Who brought bagels to America?
 - A. Polish people.
 - B. Jewish people.
 - C. Chinese people
 - D. American soldiers.
4. Which of the following is true about doughnuts?
 - A. They were first made by the French.
 - B. The soldiers invented them in World War I.
 - C. Only soldiers eat them in the United States.
 - D. They are round with holes in the middle.
5. This passage tells us that _____.
 - A. Americans like to eat sweet foods for breakfast
 - B. all American foods come from other countries
 - C. not all American foods are really American
 - D. very few Americans have breakfast every day



A large number of people in the world eat fast food. Whenever you go into a fast food restaurant, you can see lots of people enjoying their meals there. How do you know in which country people like fast food best?

The English people are the world's biggest fans of fast food, while the French (法国人) are the least interested in quick meals, according to a survey done last year.

The survey of thirteen countries shows 45% of the English people say they can't give up fast food because it's delicious. And 44% of Americans and 37% of Canadians say the same.

The French, proud of their delicious and high-class cuisine, don't like fast food. 81% of them think it is unhealthy, followed by 75% of the Japanese.

How about the Chinese? How often do you have hamburgers or fried chicken? It



6. From the survey we know _____ like fast food best.

7. The survey shows _____ of Americans like fast food.

8. According to the survey, some people can't give up fast food because _____.

9. The underlined word “cuisine ” in Para. 4 means _____.

10. The survey is about _____.





refuse it if it tastes bad, not if you don't like it. When you get your bill, check it and then add fifteen to twenty percent to it as a tip for the waiter.

11. What does the underlined word “diner” in Para. 2 mean here?
A. 晚餐
B. 正餐
C. 餐车式的饭店
D. 餐车
12. How many kinds of restaurants are mentioned in the passage?
A. Two.
B. Three.
C. Four.
D. Five.
13. When you go into a coffee shop, you should sit _____.
A. at the counter
B. at a table
C. at table
D. both A and B
14. In a _____, the waitress often tells you her name.
A. fast food restaurant
B. coffee shop
C. family restaurant
D. top class restaurant
15. You need to leave _____ as a tip in a top class restaurant.
A. fifteen dollars
B. fifteen percent to the bill
C. fifteen to twenty percent to the bill
D. twenty dollars

III 写作

根据汉语提示，完成下列标识语。

1. Open All Year _____ 全年每天开放
2. No _____ 禁止停泊
3. _____ Hours Only 只限高峰时段
4. _____ As Usual 照常营业
5. Toilet _____ 厕所有人



Unit 3

Computer & the Internet

Part A 基础巩固

I 单词拼写

1. It must be hard to r_____ him in a crowd of kids.
2. A trained dog can act as a guide to a blind p_____.
3. Do you know how to download files from the I_____.
4. What's your mobile p_____ number?
5. Our waitress is coming over to s_____ you.
6. I must _____ (寄) a card to the Johnsons.
7. He drank _____ (几乎) a whole bottle of whiskey.
8. _____ (也许) I shall come across him in Shanghai.
9. He was one of the leading political figures of this _____ (世纪).
10. This _____ (问题) may be discussed tomorrow.

II 单项选择

1. You must remember _____.
A. what your teacher said B. what did your teacher say
C. your teacher said what D. what has your teacher said
2. Our homework has changed a lot. Who can tell _____ it would be like in _____ five years.
A. how, another B. what, more
C. how, other D. what, another
3. Do you know _____ they listened to yesterday evening?
A. what B. when
C. why D. how
4. Miss Liu said _____ she would leave the message on the headmaster's desk.
A. that B. where
C. which D. what



5. The manager came up to see _____.
A. what was the matter B. what the matter was
C. what the matter is D. what's the matter
6. I don't know _____ up so early last Sunday.
A. why did he get B. why he gets
C. why does he get D. why he got
7. Could you tell me _____?
A. where do you live B. who you are waiting for
C. who were you waiting for D. where you live in
8. Peter knew _____.
A. whether he has finished reading the book
B. why the boy had so many questions
C. there were 12 months in a year
D. when they will leave for Paris
9. —How long do you spend online every day?
—_____.
A. About half an hour every day B. I often surf online
C. Twice a week D. Yes, I do it for a long time
10. —Do you use the Internet to learn English?
—_____.
A. No, sometimes B. Yes, never
C. Yes, sometimes D. No, I do
11. He has two kites. One is big; _____ is small.
A. the other B. another
C. other D. others
12. —Will you help me send this e-mail? My computer doesn't work.
—_____.
A. That's all right B. No problem
C. My pleasure D. Don't mention it
13. This kind of computer can be seen everywhere in our _____ life.
A. every day B. per day
C. each day D. everyday
14. —How about this dress, madam?
—Good! It's _____ the one that I want.
A. almost B. exactly
C. nearly D. even



15. —I won't go with you to the mountains next week.

—_____?

A. Why not

B. How

C. Why

D. For what

III 情景对话

A. And I'll have a try myself.

B. When did you get it?

C. Sounds great!

D. Could you please tell me in detail?

E. Click on it and follow the instructions.

F. Where did you buy it?

G. How much is it?

A: Hi, Cindy. Your handbag looks so nice. _____ 1 _____

B: Online. It's only 30 *yuan*.

A: 30 *yuan* online? _____ 2 _____ Tell me how to do it, please.

B: All right. That's easy. Just enter E-bay.

A: _____ 3 _____

B: Well, first, you need to apply for a user's passport. Next, go through the shopping list.

A: And then?

B: Choose one you like. _____ 4 _____ You'll receive it in a few days.

A: Thank you! _____ 5 _____

IV 完成句子

1. 我们现在靠写信与他保持联系。

We now _____ him by writing letters.

2. 这本杂志一月出一期。

The magazine comes out _____.

3. 我们非常感谢你的一切帮助。

We greatly _____ all your help.

4. 我不敢确认我是否有时间。

I'm not sure _____ I'll have time.

5. 我不知道如何用键盘。

I don't know _____ use the keyboard.



Part B 能力提升

① 完形填空

The computer plays an important part in our everyday life. It is one of the great ____ 1 ____ in the world in the twentieth century. It works for us not only at home, in the offices, in big shops, ____ 2 ____ at schools. Today it is used ____ 3 ____ many ways. It really brings the world large wealth (财富) and happiness.

The first computer in the world was ____ 4 ____ Enid. It was built in America in 1946. It was large and heavy. ____ 5 ____ it was born, it has been developing very fast. Until now it has gone ____ 6 ____ four periods and changed a lot. There're many kinds of computers. Computers are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster. It becomes more and more ____ 7 ____.

The computer can do most of the things ____ 8 ____ the people. It can help us to know about the real world more quickly, to learn ____ 9 ____ we want to learn and to think for ourselves. ____ 10 ____ a student in the twenty-first century, you must work hard at it.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. inventions | B. discoveries |
| C. robots | D. inventors |
| 2. A. also | B. but also |
| C. too | D. either |
| 3. A. in | B. to |
| C. by | D. over |
| 4. A. found | B. invented |
| C. called | D. bought |
| 5. A. For | B. Until |
| C. When | D. Since |
| 6. A. by | B. across |
| C. through | D. against |
| 7. A. serious | B. harmful |
| C. dangerous | D. helpful |
| 8. A. for | B. to |
| C. at | D. with |



- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 9. A. what | B. that |
| C. which | D. who |
| 10. A. For | B. Be |
| C. As | D. To |

II 阅读理解



"I sometimes get up at three or four in the morning and I surf the Net."

"I often check my e-mail forty times a day."

"I often spend more than three hours during one time on the Net."

"I spend more time in chat rooms than with my 'real-life' friends."

Do you know any people like these? They are part of a new addiction (瘾) called Internet addiction. Internet addicts spend at least thirty to forty hours online every week. The use of the Internet can be an addiction like drug (毒品) use. People lose control of the time they spend on the Internet.

For example, one college student was missing for several days. His friends were worried, and they called the police. The police found the student in the computer lab: He was surfing the Net for several days straight.

Studies show that about 6% to 10% of Internet users become addicted. And people worry about the teens because the Internet is changing the playing field for some of them. They spend more time in cyberspace (网络空间) than in the real world of friends and family.

Is "surfing the Net" a hobby or an addiction for you? You may have a problem if you have these symptoms (症状):

- You do not go to important family activities or you do not do school work because you like to spend hours on the Internet.
- You can't wait for your next online time.
- You plan to spend a short time online, but then you spend several hours.
- You go out with your friends less and less.

1. What does the beginning of the passage tell us?

- A. How to become an Internet addict.
- B. What an Internet addict usually does.
- C. Where to find an Internet addict.
- D. Why to write this passage.

2. How does the writer describe the addicts' use of the Internet?



- A. It is something like keeping drugs.
 - B. It is a way of producing drugs.
 - C. It is like taking drugs.
 - D. It is terrible to imagine.
3. Why do people worry about the teens?
- A. The teens are wasting too much money.
 - B. They used to work on the Internet.
 - C. The playing field of the teens will disappear.
 - D. More and more of the teens will become addicted to the Internet.
4. The example in the passage shows that _____.
- A. Internet problems are more serious among college students
 - B. Internet addicts usually stay in the computer lab without sleep
 - C. Some of the Internet users have already been seriously addicted
 - D. The police often help to find those Internet addicts.
5. What is the writer trying to tell us at the end of the passage?
- A. Don't be addicted to the Internet.
 - B. Go to family activities more often.
 - C. Do things as you have planned.
 - D. Stay with your parents as often as possible.



Jean is a bright young woman who comes from a rich and famous family. She goes to a good university and has everything that money can buy. Well, almost everything. The problem is that people in Jean's family are so busy that they can hardly find time to be with her. In fact, Jean is quite lonely.

So Jean spends a lot of time on her QQ. She likes being anonymous (匿名), talking with people who do not know about her famous family and her rich life. She uses the name Linda on QQ and has made a lot of friends who she keeps in touch with quite often.

Last year Jean made a very special friend on QQ. His name was David and lived in San Francisco. David was full of stories and jokes. He and Jean had a common (共同的) interest in rock music and modern dance. So it always took them hours to talk happily on QQ and sometimes they even forgot their time. Of course, they wanted to know more about each other. David sent a picture of himself: He was a tall, good-looking young man with a big, happy smile. As time went by, they became good friends and often sent cards and small



things to each other.

When Jean's father told her that he was going on a business trip to San Francisco, she asked him to let her go with him so that she could give David a surprise for his birthday. She would take him the latest DVD of their favorite rock singer. But when she knocked on David's door in San Francisco, she found that her special friend was a twelve-year-old boy named Jim!

6. Jean spends a lot of her time on QQ because she is _____.
 - A. rich
 - B. famous
 - C. young
 - D. lonely
7. Jean thought "David" was special because he _____.
 - A. made her quite happy on QQ
 - B. was from San Francisco
 - C. sent her a picture of himself
 - D. was tall and good-looking
8. When Jean and "David" met and introduced themselves to each other, who felt surprised?
 - A. "David".
 - B. Both "David" and Jean.
 - C. Jean.
 - D. Neither "David" nor Jean.
9. Which of the following is true?
 - A. Jean and David are friends in real life.
 - B. Jean's family have little time with her.
 - C. David sent a real picture of himself to Jean.
 - D. Jean and David shared everything in their life.
10. What's the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Don't believe those you get to know on QQ so easily.
 - B. People don't use their real names on QQ so often.
 - C. Don't go to meet those you get to know on QQ.
 - D. People should tell their real names to others on QQ.





Perhaps you have heard a lot about the Internet, but what is it, do you know? The Internet is a network. It uses the telephone to join millions of computers together around the world.

Maybe that doesn't sound very interesting. But when you're joined to the Internet, there are lots of things you can do. You can send e-mails to your friends, and they can get them in a few seconds. You can also do with all kinds of information on the World Wide Web (WWW). There are many different kinds of computers now. They all can be joined to the Internet. Most of them are small machines sitting on people's desks at home, but there are still many others in schools, offices or large companies. These computers are owned by people and companies, but no one really owns the Internet itself.

There are lots of places for you to go into the Internet. For example, your school may have the Internet. You can use it during lessons or free time. Libraries often have computers joined to the Internet. You are welcome to use them at any time.

Thanks to the Internet, the world is becoming smaller and smaller. It is possible for you to work at home with a computer in front, getting and sending the information you need. You can buy or sell whatever you want by the Internet. But do you know 98% of the information of the Internet is in English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

11. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. The Internet.
 - B. Information.
 - C. Computer.
 - D. E-mail.
12. Which is the quickest and cheapest way to send messages to your friends?
 - A. By post.
 - B. By e-mail.
 - C. By telephone.
 - D. By satellite.
13. Which may be the most possible place for people to work in tomorrow?
 - A. In the office.
 - B. At school.
 - C. At home.
 - D. In the company.
14. Who's the owner of the Internet?
 - A. The headmaster.
 - B. The officer.
 - C. The user.
 - D. No one.
15. What does the writer try to tell us with the last two sentences of the passage?
 - A. English is important in using the Internet.
 - B. The Internet is more and more popular.
 - C. Most of the information is in English.
 - D. Every computer must have the Internet.

写作



根据下列信息写一封电子邮件。

写信人：张玲

写信时间：2017年3月1日

收信单位：Reservation Office

电子邮件网址：groupsales@sina.com.cn

入住时间：2017年3月12日至16日

预订房间：一个带浴室的单人房间，三个带浴室的双人房间。将于3月15日租用会议室一间，进行业务洽谈。请尽早回复。告知是否有空房及房价，是否需要预付押金。
