课时评价作业(五)(限时 10 分钟)

Unit 1 Reading and Thinking (1)

阅读理解

Roger: Hi, there! It was my 15th birthday last Saturday. Some of my friends and Alan, my cousin, came to celebrate it. Everyone brought me a gift. We had a party. We played games, sang songs and had a big birthday cake. It was really a wonderful day! Did you do anything special last week?

Jessica: Yes. My class were on a school field trip last week. First, we went to the University of North Carolina to learn about the history of its basketball team. Many basketball stars were students there! Then we visited a museum. We learned about how the plane was invented and took many pictures there.

Sara: Well, I was lucky enough to go to a conference(会议) on charity(慈善) last Wednesday. I was so excited to meet a lot of kind people there. One of them was a boy named Richard. He spoke at the conference about the charity work that he had done in the past few years.

Martin: It was a more different week than usual. Last Thursday, my school band went to Atlanta to perform in a competition. I played the violin and we won a prize! On Friday, we went to the Georgia Aquarium and got to see different kinds of sea life from all over the world. It was really cool!

1. When did Roger have his birthday party?
   A. Last Wednesday. B. Last Thursday.
   C. Last Friday. (D.) Last Saturday.
2. Who went on a school field trip last week?
   A. Alan. (B.) Jessica.
   C. Sara. D. Richard.
3. Why did Martin go to Atlanta?
   A. To speak at a conference.
   B. To organise a party.
   (C.) To perform in a competition.
   D. To visit a university.

讲解提示（教师补充）
1.D：Roger说last Saturday；2.B：Jessica介绍本班的field trip。
3.C：Martin去Atlanta是为参加比赛演出；不能把星期五参观水族馆的活动混作原因。
field trip：校外考察；实地参观；参观大学和博物馆。
sea life：海洋生物；水族馆里看生物。

课时评价作业(六)(限时 25 分钟)

Unit 1 Reading and Thinking (2)

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. I prefer going to the cinema *to* watching TV.
2. He graduated *from* York University with a degree in Psychology.
3. We all want to know what *actually* (actual) happened.
4. The *confused* look on her face suggested she was *confused* about the *confusing* instructions.(confuse)
5. Alex didn't read *fluently* (fluent) till he was nearly seven.
6. He recommended *reading* (read) the book before seeing the movie.

Ⅱ. 用方框中所给短语的正确形式填空

on one's own, clean up, hand out, suitable for, sign up for, get used to, be responsible for, be well prepared for, be good at, keep up with

1. Who's going to *clean up* this mess?
2. The course is *suitable for* advanced students.
3. She's decided to *sign up for* the music school.
4. The storm is thought to *be responsible for* as many as four deaths.
5. You should *be good at* English and can operate the computer skillfully.
6. My grandmother lives all *on her own*.
7. Could you help me *hand out* the papers to the students?
8. This is how we do things here. You'll soon *get used to* it.
9. You must work hard, or you won't *keep up with* your classmates.
10. The coming physics examination is said to be rather difficult, so we must *be well prepared for* it.

综合提能

Ⅲ. 完形填空

As everyone grows, they realise there will always be someone who is better. I learned this *lesson* (1) in the second year in high school. The shock this experience brought was so great that I felt my *pride* (2) was left on the side of the road for dead. That was all it took: one year and one person *changed* (3) everything.

Her name is Jenny. She was the girl who *always* (4) raised her hand and had useful comments about everything. When teachers needed challenging problems answered, they called on her. And if students needed *answers* (5), they went looking for her. I didn't hate her, but I admitted her presence annoyed me. In the first year, as a model

讲解提示（教师补充）
语法：prefer ... to ...；graduate from；副词修饰动作；recommend doing。
confused look表现人的困惑；confusing instructions令人困惑。完形前5空：A、D、C、D、B。
learn a lesson：得到教训；懂得一个道理；学到人生道理。
look：表情（名词）；on her face提示表情。
call on：请某人回答；老师请她回答难题。

student, I was the person everyone noticed (6) and all the teachers trusted. Then she came out of nowhere! We also had two classes together (7). There I got to see what everybody thought of her. When an exam finished, it became a fact (8) that she got the top grade and it didn't matter to my classmates whether I was right there, even if I also got an excellent grade. They would cross a desert and ask (9) her! I was left being denied my presence. Heartbroken (10), I felt like not trying anymore.

I stopped trying to put on a show because no one was watching (11) anymore. Later, I volunteered at the graduation ceremony. She was called to make a(n) speech (12) and discussed her difficulties. I realised all her hard work got her there, not her desire to show off (13). It finally hit me that Jenny deserved (14) the attention she got. She showed me how big the world is and how small (15) a world I used to live in. I'll do my best because I know it will pay off.

1. (A) lesson　B. course　C. plan　D. excuse
2. A. sympathy　B. trust　C. respect　(D) pride
3. A. proved　B. remembered　(C) changed　D. checked
4. A. only　B. still　C. never　(D) always
5. A. friends　(B) answers　C. news　D. money
6. A. protected　(B) noticed　C. missed　D. served
7. A. first　B. again　C. alone　(D) together
8. A. standard　B. challenge　(C) fact　D. chance
9. (A) ask　B. help　C. remind　D. control
10. A. Frightened　B. Confused　C. Bored　(D) Heartbroken
11. A. laughing　B. chatting　(C) watching　D. hosting
12. A. decision　B. attempt　(C) speech　D. appointment
13. A. break up　B. give up　C. take off　(D) show off
14. A. loved　(B) deserved　C. needed　D. escaped
15. A. lonely　(B) small　C. peaceful　D. dark

讲解提示（教师补充）
完形1—15：ADCDB / BDCAD / CCDBB。心路：被关注→失落→停止表现→理解她的努力→自我激励。
第8题fact是事实；第10题Heartbroken承接失落；第14题deserved说明她的努力值得认可。
hit：使突然意识到；that从句说明领悟内容。
put on a show：表现自己；做给别人看；在意别人是否关注。
pay off：得到回报；取得成效；指努力有回报。

课时评价作业(七)(限时 15 分钟)

Unit 1 Discovering Useful Structures

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. Handle the most important tasks first so you'll feel a real sense of ___achievement___ (achieve).
2. Recent ___studies___ (study) show that we are far more productive at work if we take short breaks regularly.
3. One of the most effective ways to reduce ___stress___ (stressful) is to talk about feelings with someone you trust.
4. —Why not buy a second-hand car first if you don't have enough money for a new one?
   —That's a good ___suggestion___ (suggest).
5. Lots of research has shown that global warming has already become a very ___serious___ (seriously) problem.

综合提能

Ⅱ. 语法填空

A young man wanted to find a job after 1. ___finishing___ (finish) school. One day he came to a big company for it. There were six young people that day 2. ___but___ the company only wanted one. The interview was very easy. It was only five 3. ___minutes'___ (minute) talk. Then the six young people all went home.

4. ___On___ the morning of the third day, the young man got a text message. It 5. ___said___ (say), "We are sorry to tell you that you cannot work in our company."

The young man felt very sad, but he answered 6. ___politely___ (polite), "Thank you all the same." 7. ___Later___ (late) that afternoon, the young man got another text message saying "We are glad 8. ___to tell___ (tell) you that you can be one of us!"

The young man didn't know why. People in the company told him, "That's because of 9. ___the___ same message in the morning. Only you said 'Thank you'. That was the real test, and only you gave the right answer."

When you feel 10. ___disappointed___ (disappoint), do not forget to say "Thank you" to the one who disappoints you.

讲解提示（教师补充）
词形看位置：sense of achievement；studies作复数主语；serious修饰problem。
语法填空：after+doing；five minutes' talk；具体某天早晨用On；politely修饰answered。
studies：研究（复数名词）；复数与show呼应。
breaks：短暂休息（复数名词）；记take a break。
all the same：仍然；还是；被拒绝后仍然道谢。

课时评价作业(八)(限时 20 分钟)

Unit 1 Reading for Writing

基础巩固

Ⅰ. 单句语法填空

1. I think all of us should mind our *behaviour* (behave) in public places.
2. They wanted to design a machine that was both *attractive* (attract) and practical.
3. It is natural for you to find *it* difficult to get along well with the other students.
4. I found him *addicted* (addict) to computer games, so I decided to help him quit.
5. The discussion focused *on* the death rate in traffic accidents.

Ⅱ. 完成句子

1. 请专注于下列问题。
   Please *focus* *your* *mind* *on* the following problems.
2. 汤姆,注意自己的言行。如果你继续这样下去,早晚会有大麻烦。
   Tom, *behave* *yourself*. If you keep on doing that, you will end up in serious trouble.
3. 他成了全班的焦点,紧张得脸都红了。
   He became *the* *focus* *of* the whole class and he was so nervous that his face turned red.
4. 得知你对打乒乓球上瘾了,我写信邀请你加入乒乓球队。
   Learning that you *are* *addicted* *to* *playing* table tennis, I am writing to invite you to join the table tennis team.
5. 他没能赶上首班车,那是因为他今天早上起晚了。
   He missed the first bus and *it/that* *was* *because* he got up late this morning.

综合提能

Ⅲ. 阅读理解

Nowadays, children spend less time in the fresh air. Many of them are addicted to a screen either on a computer or a TV—they seem to be living in a virtual world. They have lost touch with nature.

But now 400 organisations in the UK, from playgroups to the National Health Service, are encouraging children to have some "wild time". They want kids to swap at least 30 minutes of watching TV or playing computer games for time playing outside. Activities such as building dens, climbing trees, rummaging for conkers and playing hide-and-seek are just some of the things kids can do. Even if they live in a city, they can go on adventures in the garden or the park.

Children often need a helping hand from their mum and dad. They need to be

讲解提示(教师补充)
find it difficult to do: it作形式宾语; find him addicted: 形容词说明宾语him的状态。
be addicted to playing: to是介词。阅读先找问题,再找倡议:减少屏幕时间,走进自然。
mind: 注意;留心(动词); should后接动词。
wild time: 亲近自然的户外活动时间;下文列举户外活动。
a helping hand: 帮助;协助;父母给予引导。

shown what to do and where to go. Andy Simpson from National Health Service says, "We want parents to see what this magical wonder product does for their kids' development, independence and creativity, by giving wild time a go."

So despite the complicated world that young people grow up in now, it seems that going back to basics and experiencing "nature's playground" is what modern children need. David Bond from *Project Wild Thing* says, "We need to make more space for wild time in children's daily routine, freeing this generation of kids to have the sort of experiences that many of us took for granted before."

This might sound a bit old-fashioned to you or maybe, like me, it's made you think about putting on your boots, getting outdoors and reliving your childhood. There's no age limit on enjoying yourself!

1. What makes children lose touch with nature?
   A. Playing hide-and-seek.
   B. Going on adventures in parks.
   C. Building dens frequently.
   D. Being addicted to a screen.
2. In Andy Simpson's opinion, who should be persuaded to see the effect of wild time?
   A. Teachers. B. Parents.
   C. Children. D. Experts.
3. What does David probably agree?
   A. What modern children need is spiritual satisfaction.
   B. Children always take it for granted to play outside.
   C. Children need more time to get close to nature.
   D. Parents should make larger rooms for kids to study.
4. What can be inferred from this passage?
   A. People at any age can enjoy wild time.
   B. Watching TV is a good way to learn about nature.
   C. Everyone lives in a high-pressure world.
   D. Adults all desire to go back to childhood.

讲解提示（教师补充）
阅读1—4：D、B、C、A。1定位屏幕；2定位parents；3关注daily routine中的活动时间；4依据末句。
第3题space是生活安排中的时间/余地，不是扩大房间；第4题no age limit对应People at any age。
give ... a go：尝试（名词）；冠词a提示名词。
make more space for：在日常安排中为……腾出更多时间；daily routine提示时间安排。
take ... for granted：认为……理所当然；不要误读为准许。
freeing this generation of kids：使这代孩子有机会（动词）；说明增加活动时间的作用。