

Product Manual

Part A 基础巩固

单词	拼写
	371 3

1. You've learnt the values of the company	in their p	
2. We put the w in the dustbin.		
3. Her s was as smooth as ever.		
4. My new PC pleased me a lot with a 17 in	ch color m	
5. The North P is very cold!		
6. I know who you are and whom you	(代表).	
7. I don't like the(样式) of her co	oat.	
8. All his troubles seemed to(发生) together.		
9. You won't have to know anything techn number.	iical like the address or(端	口)
10. Another popular(输入) device	e is mouse.	
单项选择		
1. —I hear you are not allowed to eat in class	ss.	
—Right. It's one of the in our	school.	
A. plans	B. orders	
C. rules	D. suggestions	
2 Lisa Lucy may g	go with you because one of them must stay	y at
home to take care of the dog.		
A. Not only; but also	B. Neither; nor	
C. Both; and	D. Either; or	
3. You'd better take the map with you	you won't get lost.	
A. as long as	B. as soon as	
C. now that	D. so that	
4. —I'm worried about my English.		
	2. We put the w in the dustbin. 3. Her s was as smooth as ever. 4. My new PC pleased me a lot with a 17 in 5. The North P is very cold! 6. I know who you are and whom you 7. I don't like the (样式) of her constant 8. All his troubles seemed to (发生 9. You won't have to know anything technology. 10. Another popular (输入) device 单项选择 1. —I hear you are not allowed to eat in class—Right. It's one of the in our A. plans C. rules 2 Lisa Lucy may go home to take care of the dog. A. Not only; but also C. Both; and 3. You'd better take the map with you A. as long as C. now that	3. Her s was as smooth as ever. 4. My new PC pleased me a lot with a 17 inch color m 5. The North P is very cold! 6. I know who you are and whom you (代表). 7. I don't like the (样式) of her coat. 8. All his troubles seemed to (发生) together. 9. You won't have to know anything technical like the address or (端 number.) 10. Another popular (输入) device is mouse. 单项选择 1. —I hear you are not allowed to eat in class. —Right. It's one of the in our school. A. plans B. orders C. rules D. suggestions 2 Lisa Lucy may go with you because one of them must stay home to take care of the dog. A. Not only; but also B. Neither; nor C. Both; and D. Either; or 3. You'd better take the map with you you won't get lost. A. as long as B. as soon as C. now that D. so that



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	— harder	you will catch up with your classmates!
	A. Working; and	B. To work; or
	C. Work; and	D. Worked; or
5.	-Excuse me, how can I get to t	he museum?
	—Sorry. It's my time	e to be here.
	A. one	B. first
	C. once	D. the first
6.	Today a lot of information can _	online.
	A. receive	B. be received
	C. is received	D. receiving
7.	Li Hua studies English very	and her English is in her class.
	A. careful; good	B. carefully; well
	C. careful; best	D. carefully; the best
8.	—Is my answer to the math pro	blem right?
	—Let me consider it carefully _	I give you an answer.
	A. before	B. after
	C. since	D. as soon as
9.	When the shy girl was asked to	answer the question, her face red.
	A. seemed	B. looked
	C. turned	D. went
10	. We don't know the	meeting will be held soon.
	A. when	B. what
	C. whether	D. since
11	. The basketball I bou	ight yesterday cost me 80 yuan.
	A. that	B. where
	C. who	D. when
12	. He reads English every day,	does good to his English study.
	A. that	B. it
	C. as	D. which
13	. What about a new c	omputer?
	A. buy	B. buying
	C. bought	D. to buy
14	buy your ticket from	n a ticket machine. There are lots of people there.
	A. Not	B. Not too
	C. Don't	D. Don't to



15. You'll be late	you don't get up now.
A. if	B. before
C. until	D. after
情景对话	
or Thailand.	Taiwan, but most of the other parts are from mainland China
	ne card and a data sheet, I'll contact you.
C. I'd like to ask about this	
D. Can you give me a price	
E. What type of customizat	
F. Where is it manufactured	
G. What's wrong with you?	
A:What can I do for you?	
B:1	
A: What do you want to kno	ow?
B:2	
A: It's produced in Thailand	1.
B: How's the quality?	
A: It's made to a very high	standard. In fact, our factory just won ISO9002 certification.
B: How about the materials	?
A:3	
B: It's a nice design Can	you do any customization work (个性化服务)?
A:4	
B: Well, we'd like some dif	ferent colors.
A: Oh, that's no problem at	all.
B: Great5	
	u leave your name card as well? We have some new models a might be interested in, too.
B: Thank you. Enjoy the sh	ow!
A: Goodbye!	



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Ⅳ 完成句子

1. 他对下棋感兴趣。
He playing chess.
2. 双击鼠标,菜单便会弹出来。
The menu will when you click twice on the mouse.
3. 请打开收音机。
Please the radio.
4. 离开房间时关上灯。
the lights when you go out of the room.
5. 他曾住在我们隔壁的那栋房子里。
He used to live for a time in the house ours.
Part B 能力提升
□ 完形填空
How did we help to save our earth this week? Let me tell you.
First, my family tried to save electricity (电). We never left the lights1 when
leaving the rooms. We the TV when nobody was watching it. Mum only used
cold water in the washing machine.
Second, we started recycling (回收) this week. We tried to write on3 of our
paper, not just on one side. We also divided our rubbish into4 bags for bottles,
paper and food. Mum kept the plastic shopping bags from the supermarket to use them again
as rubbish bags.
Third, my family started to save5 We stopped6 long baths and
had short showers7 We washed the toilet with used water. Mum and dad used
less water to do the washing. My sister and I didn't leave the tap $(\dot{\mathbb{Z}})$ running when we
brushed our teeth.
At last, mum and dad began to save gas (汽油). Mum used to8 us to school,
but now my sister and I started riding our bikes to school. It's hard work good
exercise! This week dad and a few of the people in his company also started to go to work in
one car and share the 10.
There are great ways to help protect our environment.

4



1		۸	out
1	٠	Λ .	Out

C. off

2. A. turned up

C. turned down

3. A. any side

C. neither side

4. A. large

C. different

5. A. electricity

C. water

6. A. using

C. letting

7. A. again

C. already

8. A. drive

C. show

9. A. or

C. for

10. A. pay

C. cost

B. on

D. behind

B. turned on

D. turned off

B. all sides

D. both sides

B. small

D. the same

B. food

D. paper

B. making

D. taking

B. instead

D. too

B. order

D. carry

B. but

D. and

B. value

D. price

Ⅲ)阅读理解



The computer is a useful machine. It is the most important invention in many years. The oldest kind of computer is the abacus (算盘), used in China centuries ago, but the first large, modern computer was built in 1946. A computer then could do maths problems quite fast.

Today computers are used in many ways and can do many kinds of work. In a few years the computer may touch the life of everyone, even people in faraway villages.

In the last few years, there have been great changes in computers. They are getting smaller and smaller, and computing faster and faster, many scientists agree that computers can now do many things, but they cannot do everything. Who knows what the computers of tomorrow will be like? Will computers bring good things or bad things to people? The





scientists of today will have to decide how to use the computers of tomorrow.

1. The computer is a	_ machine.
A. helpful	B. strange
C. large	D. dangerous
2. The first large, modern com	puter was built about years ago.
A. a few	B. forty
C. sixty	D. eighty
3. The computers of today are	than before.
A. bigger	B. fewer
C. smaller	D. taller
4. Computers can do	→
A. everything	B. anything
C. nothing	D. lots of things
5. The scientists of today	how to use the computers of tomorrow.
A. may decide	B. must decide
C. can make	D. needn't make

B

If you do not use your arm or your legs for some time, they become weak; when you start using them again, they slowly become strong again. Everybody knows that. Yet many people do not seem to know that memory works in the same way. When someone says that he has a good memory, he really means that he keeps his memory in practice by using it. When someone else says that his memory is poor, he really means that he does not give it enough chance to become strong. If a friend says that his arms and legs are weak, we know that it is his own fault (过错). But if he tells us that he has a poor memory, many of us think that his parents are to blame (受责备), and few of us know that it is just his own fault. Have you ever found that some people can't read or write but usually they have better memories? This is because they cannot read or write and they have to remember things; they cannot write down in a little notebook. They have to remember days, names, songs and stories; so their memory is the whole time being exercised. So if you want to have a good memory, learn from the people: Practice remembering.



- 6. The main reason for one is poor memory is that
 - A. his father or mother may have a poor memory
 - B. He does not use his name or legs for some time
 - C. his memory is not often used
 - D. he can't read or write
- 7. If you do not use your arms or legs for some time _
 - A. you can't use them any more
 - B. they will become stronger
 - C. they become weak and won't become strong until you use them again.
 - D. they will become neither stronger nor weaker
- 8. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - A. Your memory works in the same way as your arms or legs.
 - B. Your memory, like your arms or legs, becomes weak if you don't give it enough chance for practice.
 - C. Don't learn how to read and write if you want to have a better memory.
 - D. A good memory comes from more practice.
- 9. Some people can't read or write, but they usually have better memories, because
 - A. they have save much trouble
 - B. they have saved much time to remember things
 - C. they have to use their memories all the time
 - D. they can't write everything in a little notebook
- 10. Which is the best title for this passage?
 - A. Don't Stop Using Your Arms or Legs
 - B. How to Have a Good Memory
 - C. Strong Arms and Good Memories
 - D. Learn From the People



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've joined to the Internet, there



are lots and 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 it at only 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 on the Internet is in English? So what will English be like tomorrow?

11. What is the passage mainly about?

A. Internet.

B. Information.

C. Computers.

D. E-mails.

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. Whose 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?
 - 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.





The first robots were invented in the 1920s. Robots have appeared in many American films. In some films, they are stronger, faster and cleverer than people.

In real life, robots are mainly used in factories. They do some dangerous and difficult jobs for humans.

Robots also help <u>disabled</u> people, for example, blind people. Today many blind people have a guide (向导) dog to help them. In the future, guide dogs might be robot dogs.

One kind of robot guide dog has wheels. It moves in front of the owner. It is very clever. It knows the speed of its owner's walk. The owner wears a special belt (帶子). This belt sends instructions to the owner from the dog, such as "Stop here", "Turn left" or "Turn right".

In the United States, another kind of robot helps disabled people to take care of themselves in their daily life. The robot hears the sound of its owner's voice. It follows instructions such as "Turn the page" or "Make a cup of coffee".

Robots are also used in American hospitals. They can do simple jobs. At one hospital, for example, a robot takes meals from the kitchen to patients' rooms. It never gets lost because this robot has a map of the hospital in its computer memory.

Though robots can help people in many different ways, they will never take the place of humans.

16. From the passage, we know robots ca	annot be
A. dangerous animals	B. factory workers
C. guide dogs	D. hospital helpers
17. A robot guide dog	
A. goes in front of blind people	
B. walks side by side with blind peopl	e
C. has a map in its head	
D. helps patients with their meals	
18. The underlined word "disabled" mea	ns
A. 不能的	B. 有害的
C. 失灵的	D. 残疾的
19. Some disabled people need robots' he	elp to
A. take care of themselves	
B. talk to other people	
C. become scientists	



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- D. do dangerous jobs
- 20. In the passage, the writer wants to tell us that _____
 - A. robots are stronger and cleverer than humans
 - B. disabled people cannot look after themselves without the robots
 - C. robots will take the place of humans some day in the future
 - D. robots can help humans in many different ways