



第三课时 Section B (1a—1e)



## 夯基固本

### 一、单项选择。

( )1. (安阳市中考)—Why didn't you come to the meeting yesterday?

—Sorry, I did not know that I \_\_\_\_\_ to come.

A. was asked

B. have asked

C. am asking

D. asked

( )2. My sister isn't \_\_\_\_\_ to look after herself.

A. young enough

B. enough young

C. old enough

D. enough old

( ) 3. — The soup tastes \_\_\_\_\_.

— Maybe I added too much \_\_\_\_\_ just now.

A. salt; salt

B. salty; salty

C. salt; salty

D. salty; salt

( ) 4. This heated ice-cream scoops were invented by a man \_\_\_\_\_ Lanmon.

A. was called

B. called

C. to call

D. is called

( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ invented potato chips?

— They were invented \_\_\_\_\_ George.

A. Who; by

B. Who; on

C. Where; by

D. Where; on

## 二、根据句意及所给的提示写单词。

1. Every morning, there are many \_\_\_\_\_ (顾客) behind of the supermarket's gate.

2. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ (脆的) cookies. They are dry and easily broken.

3. I took your dictionary by m \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The milk is \_\_\_\_\_ /'saʊə(r)/. You can't drink it any more.

5. Mom added salt to the soup but it still wasn't salty e \_\_\_\_\_.



### 三、根据汉语意思完成句子。(每空一词)

1. 人们终于知道了那架飞机失踪的真相。

People knew the truth that the plane was lost \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 你知道薯片是什么时候发明的吗?

Do you know when potato chips \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?

3. 他通过把 A 和 B 加在一起算出了那道数学题。

He worked out the math problem \_\_\_\_\_  
“A” and “B” together.

4. 今天早上, 学生们被告知不准在课堂上吃东西。

The students \_\_\_\_\_  
eat in class this morning.





## 拓展提能

### 四、语法填空。

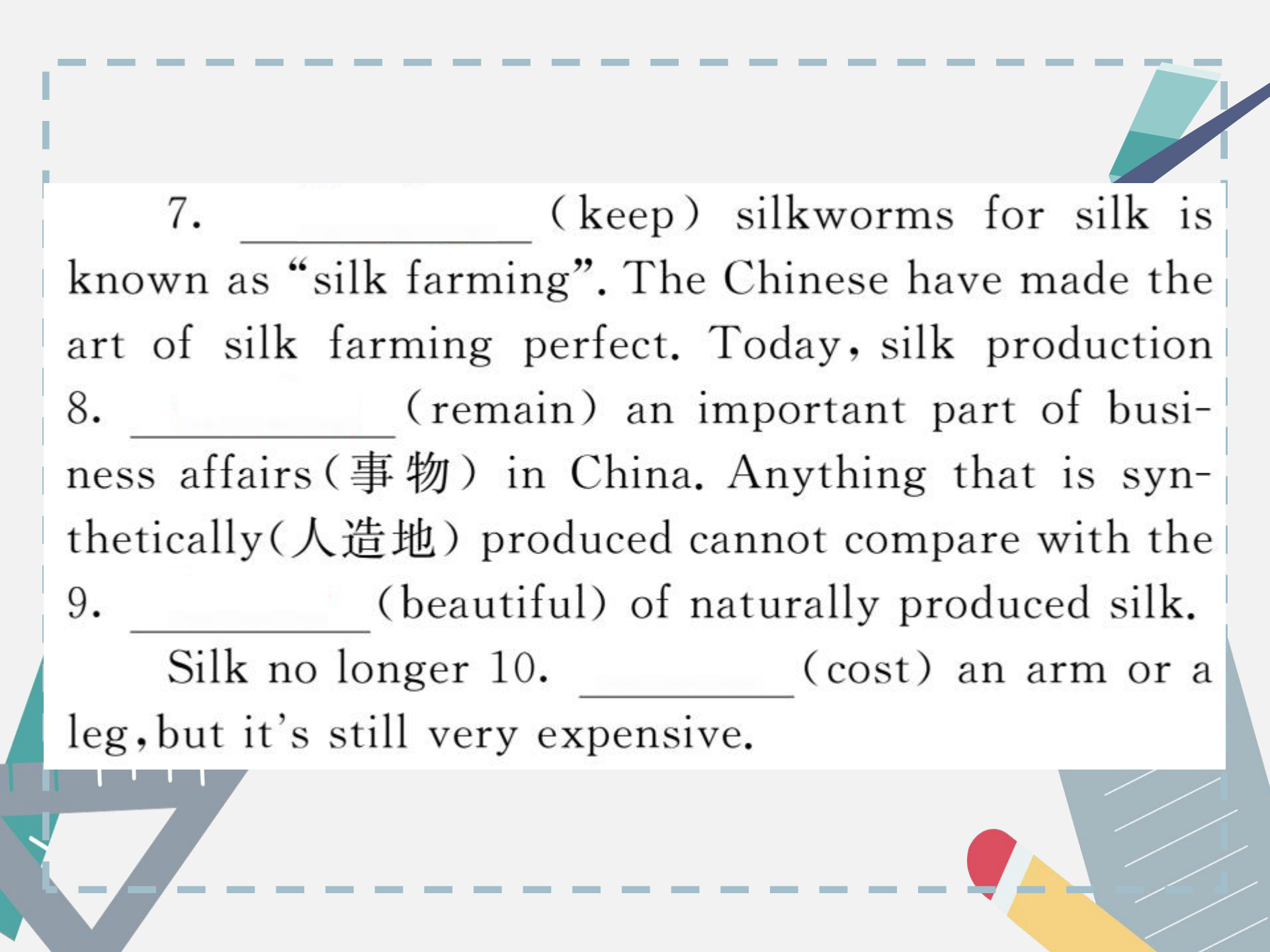
阅读下面短文,在空白处填入适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。(每空词数不限)

Silk was discovered by the Chinese more than 3,000 years ago. It is 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that the wife of the Yellow Emperor dropped a silkworm's cocoon(蚕茧) into her tea by accident. The hot water caused the cocoon to break apart and then she realized 2. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful it looked. Later, she asked her people to learn the art of raising silkworms. From these small

beginnings, the silk industry began. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ first, only the rich were allowed to wear clothes made of silk.

By 200 B. C. , the Koreans had learned 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) silk. Some silkworms were taken out of China. The process was 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (repeat) when silkworms were taken to the Middle East where the Persians (波斯人) learned how to make silk.

A 12,000-kilometer road from China to Europe was built 6. \_\_\_\_\_ of silk. From there, knowledge of silk production began to spread across the world.



7. \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) silkworms for silk is known as “silk farming”. The Chinese have made the art of silk farming perfect. Today, silk production 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (remain) an important part of business affairs (事物) in China. Anything that is synthetically (人造地) produced cannot compare with the 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) of naturally produced silk.

Silk no longer 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) an arm or a leg, but it's still very expensive.