**Book 4 Unit 4 Grammar限时练（20分钟）**

**班级: 姓名: 小组: 分数:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **A基础题 （每个1分，共 15分）**

1. The driver braked hard to avoid a child coming in his way.

A. hit B. to hit C. hitting D. to have hit

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ local customs can often lead to misunderstanding when people go abroad.

A. Not having known B. Not to be known C. Not knowing D. Not to have known

3. at my classmates' faces, I read the same excitement in their eyes.

A. Looking B. Look C. To look D. Looked

4. A few days after the interview, I received a letter \_\_\_\_\_\_ me admission to the university.

 A. offering B. offered C. having offered D. to be offered

5. With temperature \_\_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly, we could not go with the experiment．

A. fall B. falling C. fallen D. to fall

6. The hospital has recently bought new medical equipment, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more patients to be treated.

 A. allowing B. being allowed C. having allowed D. allowed

7.\_\_\_\_\_ five hours to the meeting, David learnt that it had been postponed.

 A. Having driven B. Driven C. Being driven D. To be driven

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_different ideas, we are now getting closer to the answer.

A. Tried out B. Trying out C. To try out D. Having tried out

9.\_\_\_\_\_\_ sweet and fresh, this kind of food is so popular with local people and the tourists.

 A. Smell B. Smelling C. To smell D. Smelt

10. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ sweet in the garden attracted the visitors to the beauty of nature.

 A. smell B. smelt C. smelling D. to be smelt

11. Zhou Yang didn't want to let anyone overtake her．She wanted to be the first \_\_\_\_\_\_ that finishing line．

A. crossing B. cross C. to cross D. in crossing

12. \_\_\_\_\_ the two designs and you will find what problem there is with yours.

 A. Comparing B. Compared C. To compare D. Compare

13. They made a great effort to prepare the exhibition, \_\_\_\_\_\_ to achieve a big success．

A. hoped B. hoping C. to hope D. hope

14. Joseph off at the airport, Sally finished her work earlier.

A. Having seen B. Seen C. To see D. To be seen

15. I’m tired out．I stayed up the whole night, \_\_\_\_\_\_ for my midterm math exam．

A. studying B. to study C. to be studying D. studied

**B.提升题 使用-ing汉译英 (每题1分，共10分)**

1. 转过身时，他发现正驶过来:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_around, he found a police car driving up.

2. 由于贫穷，他上不起学：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_poor, he couldn’t afford the school fee.

3. 由于不知道他的地址，我无法给他写信：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his address, I couldn’t write to him.

4. 他站在雨中等车：He stood in the rain\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a bus.

5. 孩子滑倒，头碰门上了：The child slipped and fell, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his head against the door.

6. 如果你动下脑筋，你会找到好办法：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your head, you will find a good way.

7. 春天来了，树叶绿了：Spring\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on, the trees turned green.

8. 从外观判断，他一定很富有：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_from his appearance, he must be very rich.

9. 被翻译成许多语言后，这本书在全世界被广泛阅读

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into many languages, the book was widely read all over the world.

10. 由于正在修理中，我的车不能借给你了：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_at present, my car is not available for you.

**C.自助餐 阅读理解**

 Jessie, a student from Shanghai, is studying in Chicago. The following entries are taken from her blog (博客) during her first three months in the United States.

**August 31**

People often refer to Shanghai as “The Sleepless City,” but I didn’t understand why until I got to Chicago. I was window-shopping with another student this evening when suddenly the store owners started pulling down their gates and locking their doors. Soon the whole street was closed, even though it wasn’t dark yet. I’ve never seen this in Shanghai, where the busiest streets “stay awake” all night. You can go out to restaurants, stores, and movies even long after midnight.

**September 5**

After the first week of class, I’ve found some differences between Chinese students and American students. Whenever a teacher asks a question, my classmates immediately shout out their answers. And some of them interrupt (打断) the teacher. In Shanghai, we’re usually quiet in class so that the teacher can finish on time. We usually ask the teacher questions afterward.

**October 6**

I met an interesting girl in an Internet café today. I was writing an email to my mother, and she asked me what language I was using. We ended up talking for about an hour! People in Chicago seem very comfortable with each other. It seems quite natural for two people to start talking in a café. This is something that doesn’t happen in Shanghai. At home, I’d never just start chatting with a stranger. I like that it’s easy to meet new people here.

1. What did Jessie learn on August 31?

A. Students in Chicago prefer shopping.

B. People in Chicago sleep less than people in Shanghai.

C. Streets in Chicago are less busy than those in Shanghai.

D. Business hours in Chicago are shorter than those in Shanghai.

2. How do American students behave in class?

A. They express their opinions directly. B. They show no respect for their teacher.

C. They try to attract the teacher’s attention. D. They seldom cut in on the teacher’s speech.

3. When meeting a stranger, people in Chicago seem to be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shy                B. nervous           C. communicative              D. defensive

4. What does the text mainly tell us?

A. A girl’s experience of culture shock in a foreign country.

B. The differences between China and America.

C. How to make friends with foreigners.

D. How to live a happy life abroad.