**第五单元过关检测**

(时间:120分钟　满分:150分)

第一部分　听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

M:I’ll go to Beijing to visit my uncle during the summer vacation.What about you?

W:I’ll spend some time in the library reading some novels and see some of my friends.

**1**.What are the two speakers talking about?

A.The study plan.

B.The school plan.

C.The vacation plan.

答案C

M:Do we have to go far?

W:The farm is just a mile away.Would you like to have a rest now?

**2**.Where are the two speakers going?

A.To a farm.　 　B.To a store.　　C.To a station.

答案A

M:Was the journey as good as you expected?

W:It was a waste of time and money.I should have rested at home.

**3**.How was the journey?

A.Satisfying. B.Exciting. C.Disappointing.

答案C

W:Have the parents found their baby?

M:Not yet.

W:It will be difficult for them to find the baby.It is like looking for a needle in a bundle of hay.

M:You said it.

**4**.What are the parents looking for?

A.A friend. B.A needle. C.Their baby.

答案C

W:It snowed heavily last time I went back to my hometown.

M:I heard about it on the news.Has it ever happened before?

W:No.

**5**.What do we know about the weather in the woman’s hometown?

A.It seldom snows heavily.

B.It seldom rains heavily.

C.It never snows.

答案A

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6、7题。

W:Hi,Bob.Haven’t seen you for ages.What’s happened to you?

M:I have been in hospital.

W:Oh,sorry to hear that.But for what?

M:Er...,I had a car accident three weeks ago.

W:Really? So you were injured and treated in the hospital?

M:Yes.But luckily,only my left arm was broken.And I can move it now.

W:Good.But how did it happen?

M:I was driving to work on Broad Street and crashed into a pole.

W:You were driving too fast,I suppose.

M:Yes,and I regret it.

W:Remember the lesson.I hope you will return to work soon.

**6**.Why was the man in hospital?

A.His left arm was broken.

B.He was seriously ill.

C.He had a physical examination.

答案A

**7**.Where was the man going that day?

A.To the office. B.To the cinema. C.To the hospital.

答案A

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

W:I’ve got a question for you.Which part of the body do you find most attractive?

M:Oh,the eyes,definitely.I really think you can tell a lot about people’s personalities from their eyes.

W:I agree.Which part of the body do you find least attractive?

M:The feet!Why are people’s feet so ugly?

W:I don’t know,but according to this magazine survey,most people agree with you that the feet are the most unattractive part of the body and that eyes are the most attractive.

M:Really?

**8**.What is the woman doing when talking with the man?

A.Reading newspapers.

B.Reading a magazine.

C.Watching TV.

答案B

**9**.What can we learn from the conversation?

A.Most people disagree with the man.

B.Most people feel the same with the man.

C.Most people find feet attractive.

答案B

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

M:Are you ready to go shopping?

W:Just a few minutes.I need to make a list of the things that we need.

M:Good idea.Remember to write down “tea, eggs, red pepper and potatoes”.

W:But we’ve already got four eggs in the fridge.

M:Do you forget that my mother’s birthday is tomorrow and I’m going to make a birthday cake for her tonight?I’ll need at least six eggs to make one.

W:I got it.Oh,what kind of tea do you prefer?Green tea or flower tea?

M:I’d like to try the new green tea.

W:OK.Do you bring enough money?

M:We don’t have enough cash,but I’ll take my credit card.

**10**.How many eggs are there in the fridge?

A.Four. B.Six. C.Eight.

答案A

**11**.What are they going to buy?

A.Potatoes. B.Flower tea. C.Green pepper.

答案A

**12**.How is the man going to pay for the things?

A.In cash. B.By credit card. C.By cell phone.

答案B

听第9段材料,回答第13至16题。

W:Hi,John.How old are you?

M:I’m 22.

W:What do you do and where do you work?

M:I’m a firefighter.I work in North Carolina,USA.

W:At what time does your workday begin and end?

M:I start at 8:00 in the morning and work for 24 hours until 8:00 the next morning.Then I have a day off.

W:What kind of clothes do you wear to work?

M:We wear a blue work uniform.We also have a dress uniform that is worn for special occasions,such as promotions,and things like that.

W:Tell us about your education.

M:I have a high school degree.Before working here,I did not attend college,but now I take classes within the fire department.I do a lot of training together with other firefighters.

**13**.Where does John work?

A.North Carolina. B.California. C.Washington.

答案A

**14**.What does John do?

A.A soldier. B.A firefighter. C.A teacher.

答案B

**15**.What are John’s working hours?

A.Eight hours every day.

B.Twelve hours every week.

C.Working 24 hours and having a day off.

答案C

**16**.What kind of clothes does John wear to work?

A.A dress uniform.

B.A blue work uniform.

C.A black work uniform.

答案B

听第10段材料,回答第17至20题。

M:Good morning,boys and girls!Welcome to the listening course.I’m Henry Smith.This is our first class.First I’d like to give you a brief introduction to this course.

All of us know that listening is central to our personal,educational,social,family and professional success.This course aims at helping you develop effective listening skills,attitudes,and behaviours.There will be a study of the listening process as well as the barriers to effective listening,and there will be training activities for self-improvement in different types of listening.The required textbook for our course is *Listening* written by William Brown.Attention,please,it is not the one by Jackson Black.It’s available both at the bookstore and the library.You will be evaluated on your performance in class and your test grades.There will be a final examination.No midterm,but we’ll have a small test during the term.All right,any questions?

**17**.What is the speaker doing?

A.Recommending a book.

B.Telling a class rule.

C.Introducing a course.

答案C

**18**.What is the purpose of the listening course?

A.To achieve personal success.

B.To develop effective listening skills.

C.To prepare for a listening test.

答案B

**19**.Who wrote the required textbook?

A.William Brown.

B.Helen Smith.

C.Jackson Black.

答案A

**20**.How will the listeners be evaluated?

A.By the performance in class and test grades.

B.By the midterm and final grades.

C.By the tests in class and final grades.

答案A

第二部分　阅读(共两节,满分50分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分,满分37.5分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。

**A**

Bookstores are a traveller’s best friends:they provide convenient shelter in bad weather,and they often host readings and other cultural events.Here is a look at the world’s six greatest bookstores.

**Adrian** **Harrington**—since 1971.Rare books;rare first editions;leather-bound sets and general antiques(古玩).Address:64A Kensington Church Street,Kensington,London,England,UK.

**Another** **Country**—Kreuzberg,Berlin,Germany.Another Country is an English language second-hand bookshop which is mostly used as a library.There are about 20,000 books that you can buy or borrow.Some regular events are held at the shop,such as readings,cultural events,social evenings and film nights.

**Atlantis** **Books**—Oia,Santorini,Greece.Atlantis Books is an independent bookshop on the island of Santorini,Greece,founded in 2004 by a group of friends from Cyprus,England,and the United States.Throughout the year it has hosted literary festivals,film screenings,book readings,and good old-fashioned dance parties.

**Bart’s** **Books**—Ojai,California,USA.“The World’s Greatest Outdoor Bookstore”,a bookstore founded by Richard Bartinsdale in 1964.Shelves of books face the street,and regular customers are asked to drop coins into the door’s coin box to pay for any books they take whenever the store is closed.

**10** **Corso** **Como**—Milan,Italy.Extensive selection of publication on art,architecture,design,graphics and fashion,along with a strong emphasis on photography.It was founded in 1990 in Milan,Italy,by Carla Sozzani.

**The** **Bookworm**—A bookshop,library,bar,restaurant and event space,now with five locations in three cities in China—Beijing,Suzhou and Chengdu.The interconnecting rooms with floor-to-ceiling books on every wall are light and airy in summer,yet warm and comfortable in winter.

**21**.What can we learn about the above bookstores?

A.They are travellers’ best friends.

B.They usually host readings.

C.They are the greatest bookstores in the world.

D.They are all in Europe.

答案C

解析细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Here is a look at the world’s six greatest bookstores.”可知,本文主要介绍了世界上最伟大的六个书店。故选C项。

**22**.Where can we watch films according to the passage?

A.In Another Country and 10 Corso Como.

B.In Another Country and Atlantis Books.

C.In Atlantis Books and The Bookworm.

D.In Atlantis Books and 10 Corso Como.

答案B

解析细节理解题。根据第三段Another Country中的“Some regular events are held at the shop,such as...film nights.”可知,Another Country会有一些定期的活动在商店举行,如……电影之夜;根据第四段Atlantis Books中的“Throughout the year it has hosted literary festivals,film screenings...”可知,在一年里,它举办了文学节日、电影放映等活动。由此可知,在Another Country与Atlantis Books可以看电影。故选B项。

**23**.What is special about Bart’s Books?

A.Customers can buy books even after it is closed.

B.Books are put in outdoor shelves.

C.It has the longest history in the world.

D.Customers should pay for books in coins.

答案A

解析细节理解题。根据第五段Bart’s Books中的“Shelves of books face the street,and regular customers are asked to drop coins...whenever the store is closed.”可知,Bart’s Books的特别之处在于商店关门时,顾客也可以购买书籍。故选A项。

**B**

I can speak three foreign languages:English,Italian and Russian.I like learning English.I think it is very important to know other languages.We can talk with people around the world when we travel;we can listen to and understand foreign music,read books on foreign languages...Wherever you go you need it.

—Dzeni

I’m from Macedonia,so Macedonian is my mother language.I also speak English,French and Serbian.Macedonian and Serbian have much in common.I understand a little Spanish,too.

I love learning English.I started learning English when I was 8.Now I’m 14 and I’m still enjoying learning English.It’s one of my favourite languages and I’m hoping that one day I’ll be able to speak English with a real British accent.I love my language,but I also love learning new languages,new things and things about new cultures.In the future maybe I’d like to learn to speak Spanish and Turkish.It’s very important for me to speak foreign languages,because that skill makes me feel special,smart and powerful at the same time.

—Cklj

I’m from the Czech Republic,so my first language is of course Czech.I just love English.It’s my first foreign language and it’s compulsory for almost every child in the CR.

My second foreign language is German.That is now compulsory in year 8—either German,French or Russian in my school.I first thought German was really useless,because everyone in Germany speaks English.But when I went to Germany for an exchange I realised I was wrong.We were supposed to speak English there and we did.But I had to speak German with my exchange partner’s parents.Then I started to be interested and pretty good at it.

—Ribana

**24**.Which language is the one that the three can all speak?

A.English.　　　　　　　 B.Italian.

C.Russian. D.German.

答案A

解析细节理解题。根据三个人的叙述可知,他们都会说英语。

**25**.Which of the following is TRUE?

A.Cklj has learned English for eight years.

B.Cklj is fond of British English.

C.Cklj is sure to become a linguist in the future.

D.Cklj is now learning Spanish and Turkish.

答案B

解析细节理解题。根据Cklj的叙述中的“I’m hoping that one day I’ll be able to speak English with a real British accent”可知,Cklj喜欢英式英语。

**26**.What can we conclude according to Ribana?

A.In the Czech Republic,almost every kid has to learn English.

B.Ribana still thinks German is of no use.

C.All Germans speak English as their first foreign language.

D.German is popular in Europe.

答案A

解析推理判断题。根据Ribana叙述中的“it’s compulsory for almost every child in the CR”可知,在捷克共和国,几乎每个孩子都必须学习英语。compulsory表示“必修的,有义务的”。

**27**.What does the underlined word “it” in the last paragraph refer to?

A.The Czech Republic. B.Exchange.

C.French. D.German.

答案D

解析代词指代题。根据最后一段的描述可知,经过在德国的交流活动后,Ribana对德语感兴趣了,并且开始擅长德语了。故此处指德语。

**C**

If you want to become a fluent English speaker you should take some advice:There are four skills in learning English.They are reading,listening,speaking and writing.The most important thing you must remember is that if you want to improve your speaking and writing skills,you should first master the skills of reading and listening.

Read as much as you can.But your reading must be active.It means that you must think about the meaning of the sentences,the meaning of the unfamiliar words,etc.There is no need for you to pay much attention to grammar or try to understand all the unfamiliar words you come across,but the fact that you see them for the first time and recognise them whenever you see them,for example in other passages or books,is enough.It would be better to prepare yourself a notebook so you can write down the important words or sentences in it.

As for listening,there are two choices:besides reading,you can listen every day for about 30 minutes,or you can only pay attention to your reading and become skillful at your reading,and then you can catch up on your listening.Since you have lots of inputs in your mind,you can easily guess what the speaker is going to say.This never means that you should not practise listening.

For listening you can listen to cartoons or some movies that are specially made for children.Their languages are easy.Or if you are good at listening you can listen to English programmes every day.Again the thing to remember is being active in listening and preferably taking some notes.

If you follow these pieces of advice,your speaking and writing skills will improve automatically and you can be sure that with a little effort they will become perfect.

**28**.According to the author,which should you improve first among the four skills?

A.Reading and listening. B.Reading and writing.

C.Speaking and writing. D.Listening and speaking.

答案A

解析细节理解题。根据第一段中的“The most important thing you must remember is that...you should first master the skills of reading and listening.”可知,你应该先提高阅读技能和听力技能。故选A项。

**29**.The underlined phrase “come across” in the second paragraph can probably be replaced by “　　　”.

A.discover B.meet by accident

C.find on purpose D.look for

答案B

解析词义猜测题。结合画线词所在句子可知,此处是指“不必试图理解在阅读中遇到的所有的不熟悉的单词”,所以come across意为“偶然遇见”。故选B项。

**30**.The author seems to agree with the view that 　　　.

A.everyone should listen to English programmes every day

B.you needn’t practise listening if you keep on reading every day

C.being good at reading is helpful in improving your listening

D.you should take notes of whatever you are hearing

答案C

解析推理判断题。根据第三段中的“...you can only pay attention to your reading and become skillful at your reading,and then you can catch up on your listening.”可推知,善于阅读有助于提高听力,故选C项。A、D两项过于绝对,与文意不符;根据第三段中的“This never means that you should not practise listening.”可知B项错误。

**31**.The passage is mainly about how to 　　　.

A.choose suitable listening materials

B.deal with new words in reading

C.improve your English as quickly as possible

D.become fluent in speaking and writing skills in English

答案D

解析主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“if you want to improve your speaking and writing skills”以及最后一段中的“your speaking and writing skills will improve automatically”可知,文章主要讲述的是通过提高阅读和听力两项技能来提高口语和写作水平。故选D项。

**D**

There are many differences between British English and American English.I used to teach a course about the differences between the two.We speak English on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean but we have many differences in our common language.We have examples of the same words having very different meanings,differing spellings of the same words as well as completely different words for the same things.Here are some examples.

A cookie in the US is called a biscuit in the UK.A biscuit in the US is a small cake in the UK.Crisps in the UK,are known as chips,but we British people eat a plate of chips that you call fries in the US.In the UK,a pie can be made from either meat or fruit;while in the US pies are normally made from fruit and pot pies are made from meat.Most things are measured in grams and kilograms in the US,not pounds and ounces.

One very obvious difference is the side of the road we each choose to drive on.Petrol in the UK is gas in the US.The place where we fill up our cars,in the UK,is a garage;while in the US,it’s a gas station.The term garage is also used as a place to store your car next to or close by your house.In the UK we call a lorry what is known as a truck in the US.

An elevator in the US is called a lift here,and the first floor in the US,is called the ground floor here,so many visitors get off on the wrong floor in British hotels.

I could continue with this.There are countless examples of differences within our one shared language.With so many differences,no wonder it’s hard to understand each other well.

**32**.The passage is mainly about the differences between British English and American English in 　　　.

A.vocabulary B.grammar

C.sound D.spelling

答案A

解析主旨大意题。阅读文章可知本文主要是论述美式英语和英式英语在词汇方面的差别。

**33**.It’s implied in the passage that the author may be 　　　.

A.a driver from the US

B.a cook from the US

C.a teacher from the UK

D.a gas station worker from the UK

答案C

解析推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“I used to teach a course about the differences between the two.”和第二段中的“we British people”可推出作者可能是来自英国的一位老师。

**34**.In the author’s opinion,　　　.

A.language differences don’t affect understanding

B.the same words in the two different types of English may have different spellings

C.there will be fewer differences between American and British English in the future

D.it is impossible that some Americans get off on the wrong floor in British hotels

答案B

解析细节理解题。根据第一段中的“We have examples of the same words having very different meanings,differing spellings of the same words...”可知B项正确。

**35**.What can we learn from the passage?

A.“Elevator” is commonly used in the UK.

B.Pies mean the same thing in the UK and the US.

C.In the UK,things are measured in pounds and ounces.

D.British and American people drive on the same side of the road.

答案C

解析细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“Most things are measured in grams and kilograms in the US,not pounds and ounces.”可知C项正确。

第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Do you enjoy visiting a museum?　36　 Every museum must have something that attracts you.And there are many possible ways to enjoy yourself in a museum.If you follow these steps below,you’ll know what is worth seeing and doing,so that you can make the most of your time at the museum.

**Decide** **what** **museum** **you** **will** **visit.**There are so many different kinds of museums and you first need to find one that you like.

　37　 Every museum now has a website which allows you to look through the information about it.On the website,you may look for such things as:

·The exhibits(展品)—see what is on show at the museum at all times,and what special exhibitions are held for a short time.

·Activities—see whether there are talks,tours or special activities on the day when you visit.Many museums hold some activities that meet the interests of all age groups.

·Cost,food and storage—it’s important to know how much the visit will cost.　38　 You might also need to find out transportation needs,as well as storage for coats,bags,etc.

**Plan** **breaks** **into** **your** **visit.**When you walk around,standing here and studying exhibits there,you may become very tired.　39　 A break is a good opportunity for you to think of what you have seen and what else you might want to do in the museum.

**Take** **a** **friend** **or** **two.**The process of visiting museums is always a lot more fun when you are with someone else.You can talk over what you’re seeing along the way.　40

A.You have to decide whether or not you can eat there.

B.You can eat at home.

C.Have you ever made a plan before a visit?

D.A friend also brings another way of thinking when you talk about the exhibits.

E.A friend can help you whenever you are in danger.

F.Do some research online.

G.So it is important to take breaks.

答案36~40 CFAGD

第三部分　语言运用(共两节,满分30分)

第一节(共15小题;每小题1分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Many language learners think their pronunciation is good enough because their teacher doesn’t correct them too often or because other students can 　41　 them.

Pronunciation is the area which is 　42　 the least attention to in language learning.Working on each student’s pronunciation in class is just 　43　.Also the students who are 　44　 at pronunciation may be afraid that it will embarrass their classmates if they help 　45　 their mistakes.

If you believe your pronunciation is good enough to 　46　 because it is good enough for your teacher and other students,you may be 　47　 when you actually go to a foreign country.One of my friends was the best student in his 　48　 class in Poland.When he went to America he found Americans didn’t understand what he said.

Your pronunciation may still be quite different from that of a native speaker.If this is the 　49　,other people will find it 　50　 to understand what you’re saying and will not be comfortable with you.　51　,don’t think you can communicate in a foreign language until you’ve tested your skills on real native speakers.　52　 for native or near native pronunciation so that people you talk to can communicate with you 　53　.In order to achieve this goal there’s 　54　 that you will need to start thinking about pronunciation and 　55　 time on it.

**41**.A.mistake B.watch

C.surround D.understand

答案D

解析老师不纠正他们的发音,其他同学能听懂,所以有些学语言的人认为自己的发音不错。

**42**.A.fixed B.drawn

C.paid D.called

答案C

解析在语言学习中,发音是在英语学习中极少被关注的一个方面。

**43**.A.fantastic B.impossible

C.necessary D.important

答案B

解析在课堂上针对每一个同学的发音练习是不可能的。

**44**.A.poor B.well

C.good D.strict

答案C

解析发音好的同学担心如果自己指出其他同学的发音错误会让他们感到尴尬。

**45**.A.find out B.work out

C.try out D.point out

答案D

解析参见上题解析。

**46**.A.communicate B.travel

C.pronounce D.exchange

答案A

解析如果你认为你的发音足够好可以交流,那是对于你的老师和同学而言。

**47**.A.happy B.disappointed

C.surprised D.excited

答案C

解析如果你出国的话你会很惊讶。

**48**.A.Polish B.French

C.German D.English

答案D

解析“我”的一个朋友在波兰上学时英语是班上最好的。

**49**.A.same B.case

C.matter D.fact

答案B

解析if this is the case是固定表达,意为“如果是这样的话”,符合此处语境。

**50**.A.easy B.beneficial

C.convenient D.hard

答案D

解析因为你的发音和别人不一样,所以他们很难理解你。

**51**.A.In conclusion B.In a word

C.On the contrary D.In short

答案A

解析根据文章可知,“don’t think you can communicate in a foreign language until you’ve tested your skills on real native speakers”是作者得出的结论。

**52**.A.Stand B.Look

C.Aim D.Account

答案C

解析aim for sth是固定词组,意为“瞄准,目标是”。后文的goal也有所提示。

**53**.A.smoothly B.difficultly

C.truly D.practically

答案A

解析作者认为,发音和当地人一样才能流畅地交流。

**54**.A.no way B.no doubt

C.no need D.no wonder

答案B

解析作者认为,要实现流畅交流的目标,读者需要考虑发音的问题并在这方面花时间。因此选no doubt。

**55**.A.take B.spend

C.cost D.kill

答案B

解析作者建议读者要在练习发音上花时间。

第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The first foreign language I studied was French,and I learnt it at a secondary school between the ages of 11 and 18.It was a compulsory subject for the first three years and I **56**.　　　　　　(choose) to continue studying it afterwards because I enjoyed it,found it **57**.　　　　　　(interest) and was quite good at it.Outside class I practised **58**.　　　　　　(listen) to French songs and reading French books.

Before going to university,I spent three months working on **59**.　　　　　　 farm in southern France.This helped me become pretty fluent **60**.　　　　　　 French and acquire a rich farming-related vocabulary.

My French has also been **61**.　　　　　　　(help) on holiday in Morocco.French **62**.　　　　　　　　　　(use) as a second language in Morocco and in other countries.Quite a few people speak French in places **63**.　　　　　　 a lot of tourists visit.

In September 2009 I joined a couple of French conversation **64**.　　　　　　(group) in Bangor and I have been going to them ever since.It has resulted in my **65**.　　　　　　(improve) in my spoken French.

Now I can still speak French fluently and can also read it well,but my written French is not so good.

答案56.chose　57.interesting　58.listening　59.a 60.in　61.helpful　62.is used　63.which/that 64.groups　65.improvement

第四部分　写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节(满分15分)

假定你是李华,你正在伦敦学习。你所在学校的汉语学习俱乐部发邮件邀请你就汉语学习给俱乐部成员做一次讲座。请你给该俱乐部负责人Fred回一封邮件,内容包括:

1.欣然接受邀请;2.你的讲座内容;3.表达期待。

注意:1.词数80左右;

2.可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

参考范文

Dear Fred,

Thank you for your invitation and I’m glad to be invited to give a lecture on Chinese learning.

Here is what I have planned for the lecture.First,I will tell two interesting and simple Chinese stories,from which I will choose several Chinese characters and explain their origins.Then I will recommend some methods of learning Chinese.In the end,I will spare some time to answer any questions about Chinese learning.

I hope my lecture can be of great help to the students who want to learn Chinese.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。续写词数应为150左右。

Mrs Thompson,an elementary teacher,told the children a lie,as she stood in front of her 5th grade class on the very first day of school.Like most teachers,she looked at her students and said that she loved them all the same.But that was impossible,because there was a little boy named Teddy,who didn’t play well with the other children,whose clothes were dirty and who constantly needed a bath.

At the school where Mrs Thompson taught,she was required to review each child’s past records and she put Teddy’s off until last.However,when she reviewed his file,she felt very surprised.

Teddy’s first grade teacher wrote,“Teddy is a bright child with a ready laugh.He does his work neatly and has good manners...he is a joy to be around.”

His second grade teacher wrote,“Teddy is an excellent student,but he is troubled because his mother has a deadly illness and life at home must be a struggle.”

His third grade teacher wrote,“His mother’s death has been hard on him.He tries to do his best but his father doesn’t show much interest and his home life will soon affect him if some steps aren’t taken.”

Teddy’s fourth grade teacher wrote,“Teddy is shy and doesn’t show much interest in school.He doesn’t have many friends and sometimes sleeps in class.”

By now,Mrs Thompson realised the problem and she was ashamed of herself.She felt even worse when her students brought her New Year’s Day’s presents,wrapped in beautiful ribbons and bright paper,except for Teddy’s.His present was wrapped in the heavy,brown paper that he got from a grocery bag.Mrs Thompson opened.Some children started to laugh when she found a rhinestone (一种假钻石) bracelet with some of the stones missing and a bottle that was one quarter full of perfume (香水).She stopped the children’s laughter,saying how pretty the bracelet was,putting it on,and spraying some of the perfume on her wrist.

*That* *day* *after* *school*,*Mrs* *Thompson* *went* *back* *to* *her* *office* *and* *found* *a* *note* *on* *the* *desk* *from* *Teddy*. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Mrs* *Thompson* *paid* *particular* *attention* *to* *Teddy*.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

参考范文

*That* *day* *after* *school*,*Mrs* *Thompson* *went* *back* *to* *her* *office* *and* *found* *a* *note* *on* *the* *desk* *from* *Teddy*.In the note,Teddy apologised for not giving her a nice present because he had no money.And he really appreciated it that she helped him out when other students laughed at him.Teddy especially mentioned the present.The bracelet and the perfume were the things his mother once used.He always kept them for they had his mother’s smell.And he was very glad that she smelled just like his mother used to.When Mrs Thompson finished reading the note,she couldn’t help crying.

*Mrs* *Thompson* *paid* *particular* *attention* *to* *Teddy*.She knew this child needed a mother’s care.From that day on,she acted like a mother,no matter when Teddy had a problem.Her care and love inspired the child’s determination to learn and the kindness to make friends.Teddy once again turned back to be a sunny boy and by the end of the term,he became one of the most excellent students in his class.