2019-2020学年英语寒假作业（四）B1U4基础卷（浙江版）

1. After the war, the city lay in r___.

2. They were___ (extreme) sad at the thought of their missing dog.

3. With more forests___ (destroy), huge quantities of good earth are being washed away each year.

4. The i___ are being sent to hospital after the accident.

5. Who is the student___was late for school today?

6. It was in the street___ I met John yesterday.

7. The moment___ I saw you, I recognized you.

8. This is the scientist. His name is known all over the country. 合并为含有定语从句的复合句.
___.

9. Guilin is a city. The city has a history of 2000 years. 合并为含有定语从句的复合句.
___.

10. I have many friends. Some of them are businessmen. 合并为含有定语从句的复合句.
___.

11. 语法填空

That morning I was playing soccer with my friends.

We ran home after the strong earthquake and after that I heard a __①__ (real) loud noise, like a plane. When I looked at the sea I saw something that I had never seen before and I was terrified. My family __②__ (rush) into our truck but the road was full of people trying __③__ (escape). The black waves hit our truck, turning us over several __④__ (time) before I lost consciousness (知觉). When I regained consciousness, I found myself in the water. __⑤__ (hold) on to a school chair, I floated until I landed on the beach. I had no idea where I was and I was so hungry and __⑥__ (thirst). There were bodies and pieces everywhere. Under a tree I saw a mattress (床垫) which had been washed up __⑦__ the beach and I started searching for packets of noodles and bottles of water, collecting them around my mattress. After five days I didn't have any water or food left. I survived by __⑧__ (me) and stayed there for 20 days. When people came to collect the bodies, they rescued me __⑨__ took me to Fakinah Hospital __⑩__ I found my father.

12.A tsunami is a natural disaster. The word "tsunami" comes from Japanese.

A tsunami is a very large sea wave that forms mainly in the Pacific Ocean area. People may be killed and property can be destroyed when a tsunami hits land.

What causes these dangerous sea waves? Sometimes, tsunamis are caused by earthquakes taking place underwater. After earthquakes happen, water begins to move up and down. Waves begin to form, and each wave of this kind is called a tsunami.

A tsunami is less than one meter high and can move at a speed of almost 800 kilometers per hour while it is far out in the ocean. But it rises higher and higher and moves more and more slowly as it comes closer to land.

The meteorological bureau (气象局) warns people over the radio and television when a tsunami is heading for land. These warnings have helped save many lives.

(1)According to the passage, a tsunami can be caused by _____.

A. an underwater earthquake
B. heavy rain
C. waves hitting land
D. tornados

(2)As the tsunami moves towards land, it _____.

A. picks up speed gradually
B. becomes far less dangerous
C. rises higher and higher
D. becomes lower and lower

(3)According to this passage,_____.

A. a tsunami can't cause lots of trouble
B. people can save their lives by themselves when a tsunami comes

C. the warnings from the meteorological bureau can help people save their lives

D. no one can escape when a tsunami is coming

13. Children need to be prepared for an earthquake as much as adults, if not more. For babies and children, special 1 should be paid to making their 2 as safe as possible. Their beds should be placed away from 3 and tall, unsteady(不牢固的) bookcases and shelves that could 4 down.

At the very least a 72-hour 5 of extra water, bottles, food, juice, clothing, plenty of diapers, baby wipes and ready medicines should be 6 where it is most likely to get 7 an earthquake. Also keep an extra diaper bag with these things in your car. Store baby cars, blankets and baby beds with right wheels to put babies in to leave in time, if 8. Set soft pads in baby beds or baby cars to 9 babies during the shaking.

By age three or so, children can 10 what an earthquake is and how to get 11 for one. Take the time to explain the12 of earthquakes and their damage 13 what they'll understand. Include your children in family discussions and planning for earthquake 14. Take drills (演习)and 15safety procedures every six months. Show children the safest places to be in each room when an earthquake hits. Also show them all the 16 places to stay in each room. Teach children what to do17 they are during an earthquake (at school, in a tall building, outdoors).18 children's emergency(紧急)cards at school are up-to-date.

Besides, it's important that children know what gas 19 like. Advise children to tell a (n) 20 if they smell strange gas after an earthquake.

(1)A. advice B. warning C. attention D. help

(2)A. environments B. stations C. gardens D. sports

(3)A. doors B. walls C. desks D. windows

(4)A. break B. fall C. fold D. put

(5)A. supply B. number C. amount D. deal

(6)A. taken B. left C. stored D. bought

(7)A. before B. during C. since D. after

(8)A. important B. necessary C. easy D. harmful

(9)A. protect B. lay C. relax D. drive

(10)A. call B. understand C. expect D. guess

(11)A. worried B. eager C. excited D. ready

(12)A. event B. effect C. result D. cause

(13)A. according to B. because of
C. in spite of D. thanks to

(14)A. reason B. result C. safety D. truth

(15)A. practise B. review C. copy D. teach

(16)A. similar B. different C. equal D. possible

(17)A. wherever B. whatever C. whenever D. whoever

(18)A. Find out B. Work out C. Make sure D. Set down

(19)A. looks B. smells C. tastes D. sounds

(20)A. person B. adult C. stranger D. friend