

与湘教版义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套



# 名师 导练

## 英语

八年级  
上册

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个性化辅导  
快速提高成绩  
人人成为优等生

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# Unit 1

## Sports and Games

### Topic 1 Are you going to play basketball?

#### Section A

#### 名师开小灶

#### 1. see sb. do sth. 和 see sb. doing sth.

【例】I saw you play basketball almost every day during the summer holidays. 我看见你暑假期间几乎每天都打篮球。

(1) see sb. do sth. 意思是“看见某人做某事”，表示经常性、习惯性的动作或表示某人看见了事情的全过程，要用动词原形，即省略 to 的不定式。如：

I see her dance outside the supermarket every morning. 我看见她每天早上在超市外面跳舞。

(2) see sb. doing sth. 意思是“看见某人正在做某事”，doing 强调动作正在进行。如：

He saw his father reading a newspaper. 他看见他父亲正在看报纸。

【拓展】英语中主要有两类动词，其后用动词不定式作宾语补足语时，动词不定式不带 to。

(1) 感官动词：hear/see/watch/find/feel/notice sb. do sth.。如：

I noticed them come in. 我注意到他们进来了。

(2) 使役动词：have/let/make sb. do sth.。如：

Let me help you. 让我来帮你。

#### 2. 动词 prefer 的用法

【例】I prefer rowing. 我更喜欢划船。

prefer 意思是“宁可、宁愿、更喜欢”，过去式和过去分词都是 preferred，现在分词为 preferring。prefer 后可接代词、名词、动名词或不定式等作宾语。如：

—Tea or coffee? 要茶还是咖啡？

—I prefer coffee, thanks. 我要咖啡，谢谢。

【拓展】(1) prefer...to...意思是“与……相比更喜欢……，宁愿……而不愿……”，此处的 to 是介词，prefer 和 to 的后面都接代词、名词或动名词。其同义短语为 like...better than...。如：

I prefer swimming to playing soccer. = I like swimming better than playing soccer. 我喜欢游泳胜过踢足球。

(2) prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 意思是“宁愿……而不愿……”。如：

They preferred to climb the hill rather than stay at home. 他们宁愿去爬山也不愿待在家里。

#### 实战演练场

#### ■ 夯实基础

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成下列句子。

1. We're going to play soccer. Will you j\_\_\_\_\_ us?

2. My father and I p\_\_\_\_\_ reading novels.  
 3. I hope the Rockets will w\_\_\_\_\_.  
 4. I think you must like tennis. I see you play tennis a\_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
 5. —Do you ski much?  
 —Yes, quite a b\_\_\_\_\_.

## 二、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. She prefers \_\_\_\_\_ soccer.  
 A. play                      B. playing                      C. plays                      D. to play
- ( ) 2. I see Kangkang \_\_\_\_\_ English every morning.  
 A. read                      B. reading                      C. to read                      D. to reading
- ( ) 3. The football match is beginning. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ our class players \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. cheer; on                      B. cheer; for                      C. cheer; at                      D. cheer; up
- ( ) 4. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ the army last year.  
 A. took part in                      B. take in                      C. joined                      D. join
- ( ) 5. —Does she talk \_\_\_\_\_ with others?  
 —No, \_\_\_\_\_. She is a shy(害羞的) girl.  
 A. much; she does                      B. many; seldom  
 C. more; seldom                      D. much; seldom

## 三、句型转换。

1. Would you like to come to our English party tonight? (作肯定回答)  
 \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I hope I will see you soon. (改为同义句)  
 I hope \_\_\_\_\_ you soon.
3. Jim prefers skating to skiing. (改为同义句)  
 Jim \_\_\_\_\_ skating \_\_\_\_\_ skiing.
4. I'm going to play table tennis with my friend this afternoon. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ play table tennis with \_\_\_\_\_ friend this afternoon?

## ■提高能力

## 四、情景交际。从方框中选择正确的句子完成下列对话。

- A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Very much. I like playing basketball and soccer.  
 A: 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: It's hard to say. Mmm, I think I prefer soccer to basketball.  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Which ball game do you like best?  
 A: I think I like ping-pong best.  
 B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ You know I'll play in the soccer game between  
 Class 1 and our class next week.  
 A: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ OK. Let's go.

- A. Shall we play soccer now?  
 B. Which do you prefer?  
 C. I hope your team will win.  
 D. Do you like ball games?  
 E. I play soccer quite a bit with my classmates.

## Section B

## 名师开小灶

## 1. arrive in, arrive at, get to 和 reach 的区别

【例】David Beckham, a famous soccer star, arrived in Beijing with his teammates yesterday. 著名球星大卫·贝克汉姆昨天和他的球队队员一起抵达北京。

它们都表示“到达”之意。arrive in 后接比较大的地方,而 arrive at 后接比较小的地方;get 为不及物动词,后面接地点名词时用 get to;reach 为及物动词,后面直接接地点名词,不需要介词。如:

They will arrive in Wuhan the day after tomorrow. 他们将于后天到达武汉。

They reached/got to/arrived in Guangzhou in August. 他们在8月份到达广州。

arrive in, get to 后面都可以接地点副词,如 home, here 和 there 等,不用介词。如:

They arrived/got here very late last night. 他们昨天到这儿很晚。

## 2. leave for 的用法

【例】They are leaving for Japan the day after tomorrow. 他们后天将离开去日本。

leave for...表示“(离开)去某地”,for 后接地点名词,指要去的地方而不是离开的地方。如:

His father left for Wuhan yesterday. 他爸爸昨天离开去武汉了。

【拓展】如果要表达“离开某地去某地”可以说“leave A for B”。如:

I'm leaving Beijing for Shanghai. 我将离开北京去上海。

## 实战演练场

## ■ 夯实基础

## 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. At last they \_\_\_\_\_ a town called Meichuan on a cold day.  
A. arrived      B. arrived at      C. reached in      D. got
- ( ) 2. Which team will play \_\_\_\_\_ the successful team?  
A. for      B. against      C. on      D. to
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite player?  
— Yao Ming.  
A. What      B. Which      C. Whose      D. Who
- ( ) 4. We are going to stay \_\_\_\_\_ Wuhan \_\_\_\_\_ long.  
A. at; in      B. in; at      C. in; for      D. on; for
- ( ) 5. When Zhou Jielun came out, his fans were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excited      B. exciting      C. excite      D. angry

## 二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (bicycle) to \_\_\_\_\_ (play) volleyball.
- Maria is going to \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) when she \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) up.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (skate) is my favorite sport.
- Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie with me?
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to America the day after tomorrow.
- Of all the sports, I like \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ (well).



### ■提高能力

三、从方框中选择正确的单词或短语,并用其适当形式填空完成下面短文。

be excited, leave for, play against, arrive in, visit, stay

Some famous soccer stars like Beckham, Ronaldo and Zidane 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing last Sunday. They 2 \_\_\_\_\_ China's national team. Soccer fans 3 \_\_\_\_\_. They 4 \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing for a few days and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ some places of interest like the Palace Museum, Tian'anmen Square and the Great Wall. They 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Japan the day after tomorrow.

## Section C

### 名师开小灶

#### 动词 spend 的用法

**【例】**She spends half an hour doing exercise in the gym every day. 她每天在体育馆里花半个小时锻炼。

spend 意思是“花费”,其主语为人,构成的句型为: sb. spend + time/money + on sth. / (in) doing sth. 某人花费时间或金钱在某事上或做某事。如:

I spent five yuan (in) buying/on this book. 这本书花了我五元钱。

**【辨析】**pay, take, cost 都有“花费”之意,但用法不同: pay 主语是人,构成的句型为: sb. pay + money + for sth.; cost 主语是物,构成的句型为: sth. cost + sb. + money; take 主语是物,构成的句型为: It takes sb. + time + to do sth. 如:

I paid five yuan for this book. = This book cost me five yuan. 这本书花了我五元钱。

It took him one year to do this work. = He spent one year doing this work. 这项工作用了他一年时间。

### 实战演练场

#### ■夯实基础

##### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. We should keep our classroom \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cleaned                      B. clean                      C. cleaning                      D. to clean
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ makes our body strong.  
A. Runing                      B. Running                      C. Run                      D. Runner
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ does Jim join the skating club?  
— Every day.  
A. How many                      B. How much                      C. How long                      D. How often
- ( ) 4. Yesterday Maria \_\_\_\_\_ two hours doing her homework.  
A. spent                      B. cost                      C. took                      D. paid
- ( ) 5. Jane is good \_\_\_\_\_ running. Running is good \_\_\_\_\_ her health.  
A. at; to                      B. for; at                      C. at; for                      D. to; at

##### 二、句型转换。

1. He plays baseball in the gym for an hour every day. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ baseball in the gym every day?

2. Ann often goes hiking on Sundays. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Ann often \_\_\_\_\_ on Sundays?

3. Jane spends twenty minutes walking home. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Jane twenty minutes \_\_\_\_\_ home.

4. She is good at singing and dancing. (改为同义句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ singing and dancing.

5. I like walking because walking helps to relax myself. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you like walking?

### ■提高能力

三、情景交际。从方框中选择正确的句子完成下列对话。

A: Hi, Tom! 1 \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'm going to play football. You know I like sports very much. 2 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Me, too. 3 \_\_\_\_\_

B: I like ball games, like basketball, football, baseball and so on.

A: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ For example, the long jump and the high jump. I think these sports can make me healthy.

B: I agree with you. Exercise makes us keep our heart and lungs healthy.

A: Yes. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

A. I prefer running and jumping.

B. It also makes us relax ourselves and have a strong body.

C. What about you?

D. What are you going to do after school?

E. What kind of sports do you like?

## Section D

### 名师开小灶

#### 1. what time 的用法

【例】What time are you going to play? 你打算几点钟打(球)?

what time 时间范围小,指“小时间”,即“几点钟”或“几点几分”,用它提问,重在“小时间”,即要求答者以具体的“小时间”作答。如:

What time do you get up? 你几点起床?

【辨析】when 时间范围广,既可指“大时间”,也可指“小时间”。指“小时间”时,可以用来替换 what time。如:

—What time/When are you going to leave Beijing tomorrow? 你们打算明天几点/什么时候离开北京?

—At 9:00 a. m. 上午9点。

#### 2. be going to 结构的一般将来时

(1) be going to 表示打算或准备好要做的事,或按计划将要发生的事。如:

—Jim, what are you going to do this afternoon? 吉姆,今天下午你打算做什么?

—I'm going to play baseball with my classmates. 我打算和同学去打棒球。

(2) be going to 可以表示说话人确信如此或指某种迹象表明某事即将发生。虽然通常不指出时间,但是暗含预期的动作不久或马上就要发生。如:

Look at the black clouds. It's going to rain. 看那些乌云,快要下雨了。

### 实战演练场

#### ■ 夯实基础

一、根据汉语意思完成下列英语句子,每空一词。

1. 我篮球打得非常好,并且还擅长游泳。

I play basketball \_\_\_\_\_ and I am also \_\_\_\_\_ swimming.

2. 我喜欢足球是因为它在全世界都受欢迎。

I like soccer because it is \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

3. 我没有看到那部电视剧真是遗憾。

\_\_\_\_\_ I didn't watch the TV play.

4. 你最喜欢的运动员是谁?

Who's \_\_\_\_\_?

5. 他每天在图书馆里花费半小时时间。

He \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour in the library every day.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I play basketball \_\_\_\_\_ (two) a month.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (ski) is my favorite sport.

3. I often saw him \_\_\_\_\_ (play) baseball on the playground.

4. I hope she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) well soon.

5. Kangkang would like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) \_\_\_\_\_ (boat) on the lake.

#### ■ 提高能力

三、情景交际。从方框中选择正确的句子完成下列对话。

A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_, Jim?

B: I like soccer best.

A: Why do you like soccer?

B: Because it's the most popular all over the world. It's very interesting. 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

A: 3 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: For about an hour.

A: 4 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Twice a week.

A: I hear there will be a soccer game between our school and No. 2 Middle School at 2:00 this afternoon. 5 \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Really? Let's meet at the school gate at 1:30 this afternoon.

A: All right. Bye.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. How long do you play soccer every time</p> <p>B. What kind of sports do you like best</p> <p>C. How often do you play soccer</p> <p>D. Would you like to watch it with me</p> <p>E. It makes my body strong and healthy</p> |
|---|

## 单元巧存盘

### 热点追踪

#### 热点一: make + 宾语 + 形容词

【例1】(2007·济南) Li Lei's words made her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. happily      B. angrily      C. crying      D. angry

【解析】本题考查 make 后形容词作宾语补足语的用法。选项中只有 angry 为形容词, 故选 D。

#### 热点二: wish 与 hope 的区别

【例2】(2007·南通)—Bob, we are moving this weekend.

—Congratulations! I \_\_\_\_\_ you happiness in your new flat.

- A. wish      B. hope      C. expect      D. send

【解析】本题考查 wish, hope, expect 的区别。hope“希望”, 表示可以实现的愿望; wish“希望, 但愿”, 表示很难实现的愿望, 其宾语从句常用虚拟语气, 但 wish 后可以接“宾语+名词”的形式, 本题就是这种结构, 句意为“我祝你在新公寓里幸福”; expect“期望, 预料”, 认为客观上有可能。故选 A。

### 考评在线

#### 一、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Walking is \_\_\_\_\_ legs and hearts.  
A. good at      B. good to      C. good for      D. good with
- ( ) 2. —Where are you going?  
—I'm \_\_\_\_\_ New York.  
A. going to      B. going      C. going to go      D. going to go to
- ( ) 3. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you visit your grandparents?  
—Once a month.  
A. How      B. How soon      C. How long      D. How often
- ( ) 4. —Which do you prefer, English \_\_\_\_\_ science?  
—I prefer English \_\_\_\_\_ science.  
A. and; to      B. to; to      C. to; or      D. or; to
- ( ) 5. We often hear the baby \_\_\_\_\_ at about eight in the evening.  
A. crys      B. crying      C. cry      D. cried
- ( ) 6. —\_\_\_\_\_ hours of sports do you do every week?  
—Six.  
A. How long      B. How often      C. How many      D. How much
- ( ) 7. The boys want to be soccer players. They do \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. many exercise      B. a lots of exercises  
C. exercise      D. exercising
- ( ) 8. There \_\_\_\_\_ an English film next week.  
A. will have      B. are having  
C. be going to      D. is going to be

- ( ) 9. —What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends?  
—He goes bicycling.  
A. do; do      B. does; do      C. will; do      D. is; doing
- ( ) 10. Swimming is a good way \_\_\_\_\_ healthy.  
A. keep      B. to keep      C. keeping      D. keeps
- ( ) 11. I will \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball team.  
A. join in      B. take part in      C. join      D. take part
- ( ) 12. They \_\_\_\_\_ China the day after tomorrow.  
A. will leave      B. will leave to  
C. are leaving to      D. are leaving for
- ( ) 13. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ to me soon.  
A. you to write      B. you write  
C. you writing      D. you will write
- ( ) 14. Let it be a secret \_\_\_\_\_ you and me.  
A. among      B. in      C. between      D. of
- ( ) 15. Maria often \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour on her homework every day.  
A. spends      B. costs      C. takes      D. pay

## 二、句型转换。

1. Bill usually swims in the river. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ in the river?
2. There will be a match between Class One and Class Two this Saturday. (改为同义句)  
Class One will \_\_\_\_\_ Class Two this Saturday.
3. Do you prefer swimming? (用 running 改为选择疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you prefer, swimming \_\_\_\_\_ running?
4. I saw her. She is playing with a dog. (合并为一句)  
I saw \_\_\_\_\_ with a dog.
5. Michael is going to play table tennis this afternoon. (改为一般疑问句, 并作肯定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Michael \_\_\_\_\_ to play table tennis this afternoon?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

## 三、从方框中选择正确的单词或短语并用其适当形式填空。

health, grow up, pretty, play against, sure, cheer, well, relax, shame, go hiking

1. Lily will play in the soccer game this afternoon. I will go and \_\_\_\_\_ her on.
2. My sister is going to be a teacher when she \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Jenny's favorite sport is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Of all the subjects, we like English \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ann plays tennis \_\_\_\_\_ well.
6. Tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ the Hongxin Middle School.
7. In the game, our team lost. What a \_\_\_\_\_!
8. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that you will win.
9. Playing soccer keeps my body \_\_\_\_\_.
10. —What are you going to do this Sunday?

—I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

#### 四、完形填空。

People all over the world enjoy sports. Sports are good for people's health and sports make people 1.

Some people like playing games by themselves, but some enjoy watching others 2. They buy tickets or turn on their TV sets to watch games. They usually have "their teams" or "their players". When "their teams" can't win the game, they are even 3 than the players themselves.

Sports change(变化) with the 4. People play different games in different seasons. Most people's favorite sports 5 summer is swimming and skating is usually a winter sport. Sometimes people play games inside the room, sometimes they play outside. We can 6 sports here and there. Some sports are very interesting and people 7 like them. Football, for example, is very 8 in the world. Men and women, the old and the young all like it. People from different countries 9 understand each other, but after a game they often become 10.

- |                         |                   |                 |                      |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. happy         | B. strongly       | C. interesting  | D. tired             |
| ( ) 2. A. play          | B. playing        | C. to play      | D. played            |
| ( ) 3. A. busier        | B. angry          | C. worse        | D. sadder            |
| ( ) 4. A. time          | B. seasons        | C. countries    | D. people            |
| ( ) 5. A. to            | B. for            | C. in           | D. in the            |
| ( ) 6. A. look          | B. find           | C. talk         | D. watch             |
| ( ) 7. A. will          | B. are            | C. must         | D. shall             |
| ( ) 8. A. great         | B. favorite       | C. popular      | D. well              |
| ( ) 9. A. can't         | B. can            | C. may          | D. mustn't           |
| ( ) 10. A. same players | B. better players | C. good friends | D. different players |

#### 五、阅读理解。

##### A

Mike likes playing football. So he often watches football matches on TV.

There was a big football match on TV at two yesterday. The boy didn't go to bed and waited for it. At four the game was over. He was very tired and fell asleep.

Jim and Kate got up at six thirty this morning. But Mike didn't get up. They went into his bedroom and said, "Get up, Mike, or you will be late for school today."

But Mike didn't listen to them. He was still in the bed. Jim saw his glasses and said, "Look, Kate. Mike doesn't take off his glasses! Do you know why?"

"He wants to watch a football match more clearly in his dream."

- |  |                                 |                    |                           |                               |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ( ) 1. Mike is a _____.                                      | A. teacher                      | B. worker          | C. student                | D. sportsman                  |
| ( ) 2. Mike didn't go to bed at two yesterday because _____. | A. he wanted to watch the match | B. he was not full | C. he had some work to do | D. he wanted to play football |
| ( ) 3. The game lasted _____ hours.                          | A. two                          | B. three           | C. four                   | D. five                       |
| ( ) 4. "More clearly" in the story is _____ in Chinese.      |                                 |                    |                           |                               |

- A. “更模糊地”      B. “更清楚地”      C. “清楚地”      D. “模糊地”
- ( ) 5. Mike didn't take off his glasses because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he wanted to see more clearly      B. he was very tired
- C. he wanted to read a book in the bed      D. he liked it very much

## B

Football is a very popular game in China. Many young people like it. Li Lei is very good at football. Read this dialogue and find out about another kind of football.

Li Lei: Sam, what are you going to do tomorrow?

Sam: Nothing much. Why?

Li Lei: We're going to watch a football game. Would you like to come, too?

Sam: I'd love to. What kind of football, American football or soccer?

Li Lei: Soccer. But we don't call it soccer in China. We call it football. They call it football in England, too.

Sam: How many players are there in a team?

Li Lei: Eleven. And we play the game with a ball like this. It's round. Is the game popular in the U. S. A?

Sam: It's quite popular, but American football is more popular. In our game, we also have eleven players in a team, but our ball is like this, not round.

Li Lei: Oh! Is that a ball? Aren't all balls round?

Sam: Not in the U. S. A.

阅读短文, 回答下面问题。

6. What is Li Lei going to do tomorrow?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Is Sam going to watch the game with Li Lei?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. How many kinds of football are there? What are they?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. How many players are there in a football team?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What does an American football look like?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 六、书面表达。

根据以下汉语提示, 写一篇 70 词以上的短文, 可适当发挥。

我叫李想, 在郑州一中上学。我喜欢跑步、远足、溜冰、足球和篮球等运动。每个星期天我都和朋友一起去远足。我每天早上跑步, 下午放学后在体育馆里溜冰半小时。我经常和同学打球, 我的篮球打得很好, 我最喜欢的体育明星是姚明。我长大后也要成为像他一样的明星……

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Topic 2 Would you mind teaching me?

### Section A

#### 名师开小灶

**Could/Would you (please) ...? 和 Will you (please) ...? 的用法比较**

**【例】**Could you please do me a favor? 你能帮帮我吗?

Will you join us? 请加入我们好吗?

(1) could 在此句中不表示过去时态,而是表示委婉请求对方做某事。在这里要用 could 而不用 can,因为 could 的语气要比 can 委婉得多。Could you please...? 是一种请求帮助的惯用法。

(2) will 表“意愿”的时候,常用于句型“Will you (please) ...?”可以用来询问对方是否愿意做某事。在 Will you...? (表示请求、劝说)的疑问句中一般使用 some,而不用 any。如:

Will you have some bread? 请吃点面包好吗?

(3) 肯定回答为: Yes, I will. / Sure. / All right. / I'd be glad to. / Certainly. 等。否定回答为: No, I won't. / I'm sorry I can't. / No, thank you. 如:

—Will you have some tea? 请喝茶好吗?

—No, thank you. 不用了,谢谢。

**【拓展】**Won't you...? 这一句式也用来表示请求或劝说,语气比 Will you...? 还要委婉。如:

Won't you come to my school and have a look? 难道你不来我的学校看一看吗?

#### 实战演练场

##### ■ 夯实基础

一、根据句意及中文提示完成下列句子。

- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ (得病) and didn't eat anything today.
- Every morning Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (练习) speaking English.
- Would you \_\_\_\_\_ (介意) \_\_\_\_\_ (帮我一个忙)?
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (吸烟) here. It's dangerous (危险).
- We must \_\_\_\_\_ (整理床铺) every day.

二、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. —Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ back to your seat?  
—No, not at all.  
A. to go                      B. go                      C. going                      D. I go
- ( ) 2. —I'm sorry I'm late for class.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's OK                      B. You're welcome  
C. You're right                      D. I'm OK
- ( ) 3. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital?  
A. how to get                      B. where to get to  
C. how to get to                      D. how to reach to
- ( ) 4. My family will move \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. else somewhere  
B. somewhere else  
C. else anywhere  
D. anywhere else
- ( ) 5. He likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ soccer, but he doesn't like playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano.  
A. the; the  
B. the; /  
C. /; the  
D. /; /

## 三、句型转换。

1. He will do it in a minute. (改为同义句)  
He will do it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Could you tell me how I can get to the post office? (改为同义句)  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office?
3. Jim, please do me a favor. (改为同义句)  
(1) Jim, please \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2) Jim, please \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You need to take bus No. 1. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ I need to take?

## ■提高能力

## 四、从 II 栏中找出能回答 I 栏的答语。

- | I  | II   |
|--|--|
| ( ) 1. Would you mind opening the door?        | A. Sure. What is it?                             |
| ( ) 2. Would you mind not playing soccer here? | B. OK.   |
| ( ) 3. Excuse me, can you help me?             | C. Sorry, I won't.                               |
| ( ) 4. Don't do that again.                    | D. I'm sorry about that. I'll go somewhere else. |
| ( ) 5. Would you please speak more loudly?     | E. Of course not.                                |

## Section B

## 名师开小灶

## be sure 的用法

【例】We are sure to win next time. 下次我们一定会赢。

(1) be sure to do sth. 表示“肯定/一定/确信做某事(表将来)”。如:

He is sure to come tomorrow. 他明天肯定会来的。

(2) be sure about/of sth. 表示“对某事确信”。如:

I'm not sure about the answer. 我对这个答案没有把握。

(3) be sure that... 表示“认为/相信……一定会”, 其主语必须是人, 连词 that 可以省略。be sure 后面还可以接由 whether 或 where, when, who 等引导的名词性从句, 这时主句通常是否定形式。如:

I'm not sure whether we'll start in a minute. 我不知道我们是否会立刻出发。

## 实战演练场

## ■夯实基础

## 一、根据句意及中文提示完成下列句子。

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (丢) a good goal, but I think he will do better next time.