



新课标知识点同步助学训练

导学精练

DAOXUE
JINGLIAN

《导学精练》编写组 编



英语 (外研)

八年级 ①

- 课前预习导学
- 课中教材研学
- 课后分级训练



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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新课标知识点同步检测

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不鸣则已，一鸣惊人!

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编者寄语

引言：“有鸟止南方之阜（土山），三年不翅，不飞不鸣，嘿然无声，此为何名？”“三年不翅，将以长羽翼；不飞不鸣，将以观民则。虽无飞，飞必冲天；虽无鸣，鸣必惊人。”

古往今来有学问、有成就的人，总是奋发图强，十分注重读书学习。所谓“鸟欲高飞先振翅，人求上进先读书”。中学时代是人生的春天，是青少年长知识、形成人生观的重要时段，青春年少，正是读书时，不可虚度。

人生有限，学海无涯，学习须珍惜时间。唐末诗人王贞白曾留下“一寸光阴一寸金”的惜时名句，流传千古，勉励所有读书人抓紧时间，勤奋刻苦地学习。

“凡事预则立，不预则废”，读书学习须有方法和计划。我们只要按照科学的方法，有效地去计划，必然会很快提高学习成绩。积极做学习的主人，可以从以下几个步骤做起：

第一步是做好课前预习。在预习过程中，边看、边想、边写，适当勾画、批注。合上课本，默默回忆，再通过简单的填空、问答，及时检查预习效果。这样对教材初步理解，找出重点和不理解的问题，做好笔记，把预习笔记作为课堂笔记的基础。简言之，预习抓得扎实，可以大大提高学习效率。

第二步是认真研学教材新课标知识点。带着课前预习留下的问题，集中把握好老师讲课的思路、重点、知识体系脉络，形成对教材新课标知识点体系的完好构建。

第三步是课后复习与训练。针对不同学科，独立地把老师上课内容想一想，同时整理笔记和看参考书，对知识点进行加工和补充，使知识的掌握向深度和广度迁移发展。这样融会贯通，所学知识就会成为自己知识链条中的一个有机组成部分。陆游说：“纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行。”对教材知识点的跟踪练习，是针对每一个知识点独立思考，认真作业，把课前、课中、课后的知识模块衔接起来，既检查学习效果，又加深对知识点的理解。

总之，课前充分预习，课中领悟教材，课后教材知识点分层整合训练，加快了知识迁移的速度，提高了学习能力。如此循序渐进，自然水到渠成。

一分耕耘，一分收获。只要按照正确的学习方法持之以恒地去学习，自会体会到学习中的乐趣。反复数载，寒暑经年，终究会“不鸣则已，一鸣惊人”！

鸣凤教育编撰

湖北·武昌·珞珈山

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Module 1 How to learn English

Unit 1 Try not to translate every word.

预习导学

轻松起航

用所给动词的适当形式填空。

- Mary likes _____ (play) computer games.
- I _____ (write) an e-mail now.
- I _____ (see) a very good film last night.
- I want _____ (remember) all the new words.
- She is shy. She can't _____ (speak) in front of the class.

导学解答

- playing
- am writing
- saw
- to remember
- speak

教材研学

学点聚焦

● 研学点 1 Why don't you write it down? 你们为何不写下来呢?

(1) Why don't you...? 在此表示说话人的建议或劝说, 可用“why not+动词原形?”代替。如:

why don't you have a party on your birthday? = Why not have a party on your birthday? 你生日那天何不聚一下呢?

(2) why not... 还用来表示一种惊奇, 不满的反问。not 在这里实际上是分句替代词, 代替对方前面已说过的具有否定意思的句子, 以避免重复。如:

—Let's not go this way. 我们别走这条路吧。

—Why not? 为什么不?

—It's going to be more fun. 走这条路一定会更有趣。

(3) write down 意思是“写下, 记下”。是动副词组, down 在此词组中是副词, 如果宾语是名词, 既可以放在 write down 的中间也可以放在后面, 如果宾语是代词, 则应放在 write 和 down 之间。如:

Write them down in the right box.

把它们写在适当的方框内。

中考链接

[例 1] (2008·北京朝阳) 句子翻译。

_____ let the children do what they like?

[解析] 根据所给的中文可知表示此句型有 Why not+动词原形? 或 Why don't you...? 由于只有两个空, 所以选用 Why not。

[答案] Why not

[例 2] (2007·扬州) 根据所给汉语完成下列句子, 词数不限。

为何不去扬州博物馆呢? 那儿有那么多有趣的东西可看。

_____ go to Yangzhou Museum? You'll have _____ interesting things to see there.

[解析] “为何”译为“why not”或“why don't you”, 也可译为“why won't you”; “那么多”译成“so many”。

[答案] Why not/Why don't you/Why won't you; so many

● 研学点 2 You should always speak English in class. 你们上课应该讲英语。

(1) should 是一个情态动词, 表示“应该”“理应”。should 可指道义上或责任上的应该, 也可表示一种估计或推测。如:

You should keep the school rules.

你应该遵守校规。(责任)

A good friend should be honest and loyal.

好朋友应该诚实而忠诚。(道义)

He left yesterday and should arrive today.

他昨天动身, 应该今天到达。(判断)

They should know how to do it.

他们理应知道怎么做这件事。

John, you should give the book back earlier.

约翰, 你最好早一些把书还了。

(2) should not 是 should 的否定形式, should not 可以缩写成 shouldn't, 一般用于下列场合: 对别人进行劝阻, 或者



针对别人的行为或意见提出相反观点或做出相反评价等。如：

You should not stay there for a week without a word.

你不应该在那里呆了一星期连个招呼也不打。

Children should not eat too much ice cream in summer.

儿童在夏天不应该吃太多冰淇淋。

He should not watch TV for so long a time.

他不应该看这么长时间的电视。

They should not leave that early.

他们不应该离开得那么早。

[例 3] —I can't find my son. What can I do?

—You _____ ask the policeman for some help.

A. must B. should C. have to D. can't

[解析] 根据题意,是建议对方去找警察帮忙,因为对方没找到儿子,所以应该选用 should。

[答案] B

● 研学点 3 How about listening to the radio or reading a newspaper in English? 听听英语广播,读读英文报纸怎么样?

(1) how about...? 相当于 what about...?

用于向对方提出一个建议,或征求对方的意见,后接名词或动词-ing 形式。如:

What/How about a cup of tea? 来杯茶好吗?

What/How about going for a walk after supper?

晚饭后出去散散步好吗?

(2) What about/How about...? 用于询问对方或第三者与情景有关的各种情况。如:

My parents are both fine. What/How about yours?

我父母身体很好,你父母好吗?

I'm going to cinema this evening. What/How about you?

今晚我打算去看电影,你呢?

You're quite good at English and Chinese. Then what/how about your maths, physics, chemistry and some other subjects?

你的英语和中文学得不错,那么你的数学、物理,化学以及别的学科学得怎么样呢?

[例 4] 同义句转换。

Why not go to the zoo with me?

What _____ to the zoo with me?

[解析] 本题考查的知识点是:“提建议”的表达方式。what(how) about? 意为“干……事情如何?”后接动名词。

[答案] about going.

同步精练

基础知识

● 训练指南 1 熟练运用 Unit 1 中的重点词汇短语。

根据句意及首字母提示,用适当的单词完成下列句子。

1. It's a good idea to check your vocabulary n _____ every day.

2. How about l _____ to the radio?

3. I think everyone should have a pen friend and write email m _____ to each other.

4. G _____ is more difficult than vocabulary for me.

5. Can you t _____ this word? I don't understand it.

● 训练指南 2 巩固 Unit 1 中重点词汇、语法知识,并提高观察,辨析能力。

单项选择。

1. Students write _____ their names on the test paper.

A. on B. in
C. down D. up

2. Try _____ exercise by yourself before asking for help from your teacher.

A. do B. to do
C. doing D. on do

3. _____ is difficult for me to understand American English.

A. It B. This
C. One D. That

4. _____ to go to the concert with us?

A. Why don't you
B. Why not
C. Would you like

D. Would you please

5. How about _____ computer games?

A. to play B. play
C. playing D. played

6. _____ is a good idea to go to the English Salon.

A. This B. A
C. That D. It

7. If you want to learn English well, you should _____ some English every day.

A. to read B. read
C. reads D. reading

8. _____ translate every word.

A. Try not B. Try not to
C. Don't try not D. Doesn't try not to

9. —Sorry, I am late.

—_____.
A. All right B. Don't worry
C. It doesn't matter D. Yes

10. What _____ do you know?

A. other B. else
C. another D. else thing

能力提升

I. 根据中文意思,完成英语句子,每空一词。

1. 每天看英语报纸是个好主意。

_____ English newspapers every day.

2. 说出这些水果的英语名称,怎么样?

_____ the English names _____ the



- fruit? “兴高采烈”“对前途充满信心”
3. 你何不把正确的语法写在错的地方?
_____ write down the correct grammar next to the mistakes?
4. 我的老师告诉我该做什么。
My teacher told me _____ do.
5. 还有别人想要看这本书吗?
Does _____ want to read this book?

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

Mark Twain, the famous American writer, liked to play jokes on others. But once a joke 1 (play) on him.

One day Mark Twain 2 (invite) to give a lecture (演讲) in a small town. At lunch he 3 (meet) a young man. He told him that he had an uncle. His uncle never laughed and smiled. The young man also told Twain that nobody and nothing could make his uncle 4 (smile)

or laugh.

“You 5 (bring) your uncle to my lecture tonight,” said Mark Twain, “I’m sure I can make him laugh.”

That evening the young man and his uncle sat in the front row. Mark Twain spoke directly at the old man. He told some very funny stories and these made everyone in the room 6 (laugh). But the old man never even smiled. Mark Twain told all his funniest stories to the old man. But the old man’s face 7 (be) still blank. At last, Twain stopped. He 8 (feel) very tired and sad.

Some days later, Mark Twain told a friend of his about what 9 (happen).

“Oh,” said his friend, “I know that old man. He 10 (be) deaf for years.”

Unit 2 Please help me!

预习导学

轻松起航

写一写你自己。

- When do you often get up?

- How do you usually go to school?

- How many classes do you have every day?

- How often do you exercise?

- What’s your favorite sport?

导学解答

- I often get up at...
- I usually go to school by...
- I have... classes every day.
- I do exercise...
- My favorite sport is...

教材研学

学点聚焦

● 研学点1 Many students ask for advice about improving their English. 很多学生问及提高英语水平的建议。

(1) ask for 后接某人时意思是“找某人, 求见某人”, 后接某物时意为“要某物”。而 ask sb. for sth. 则表示“向某人要某物, 请求某人给予某物”。如:

Someone is asking for you at the door.

门口有人找你。

He wants to ask for some water. 他想要些水。

(2) advice 为不可数名词, 可用 some, much, a little, a piece of, pieces of 等修饰, 不能说 an advice 或 many/a few advices. 与 advice 搭配的动词有 give(提出), take/follow/

ask of(接受)(采纳)(征求)等。表示“有关……的建议”, 可用介词 on 或 about 接名词、代词或由疑问代词、疑问副词引导的不定式。如:

Mr Smith gave us some good advice on the study of physics.

史密斯先生就物理学习给我们提了些好的建议。

You’d better take/follow his advice on how to make the plan/on making the plan.

关于如何制定计划, 你最好采纳他的建议。

The students ask for advice about writing.

学生们问及关于写作的建议。

[拓展] advise 是动词, advise sb. to do sth. 为固定搭



配意为“提议(建议)某人做某事”。

(3) 动词 improve 可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词,相当于 make... better 或 become/get better, 作“改善”、“提高”解。如:

We should do something to improve our environment.

我们应该采取些措施以改善我们的环境。

His maths/health is improving.

他的数学成绩正在提高/他的健康正在好转。

中考链接

[例 1] (2007·茂名)—What did he want?

—He asked me _____ my bike.

A. for B. with C. to

[解析] ask sb. for sth. 表示“向某人要某物”“请求某人给予某物”。

[答案] A

[例 2] (2007·泰州)用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

Linda often advise Alam _____ (watch) CCTV news every day.

[解析] advise 是动词,意为“提议;建议”,advise sb. to do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“建议某人做某事”。

[答案] to watch

● 研学点 2 I enjoy watching English films and listening to real English song. 我喜欢看英文电影,听原唱的英文歌曲。

(1) enjoy 为及物动词,其后可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语,但不能接不定式。

①enjoy 作“喜爱”解,相当于 like。如:

—Did you enjoy the movie? 你喜欢这部影片吗?

—Yes. I enjoyed it a lot. 是的,我非常喜欢。

I enjoy talking to him about old time.

我喜欢跟他谈论过去。

②enjoy 可作“享有”解。如:

Everyone hopes to enjoy good health.

人人都希望享有健康之福。

These workers enjoy a high level of job security.

这些工人享有高标准的工作保障。

③enjoy oneself 表示“过得愉快”“玩得高兴”,相当于 have a good time, have fun 等。如:

We enjoyed ourselves during the holiday.

假期里我们过得很愉快。

I hope you'll enjoy yourselves.

我希望你们玩得高兴。

(2) 另外, and 连接的前后两个(或多个)并列的动词形式要一致,所以 listening 也采用了动名词的形式,与 watching 形式一致。

[例 3] 选出与画线部分相同或相近的选项。

They enjoyed themselves last Sunday.

A. had a good time

B. have a good time

C. have fun

D. have funny

[解析] enjoy oneself 相当于 have a good/great time, have fun, 都有“玩得高兴,过得愉快”的意思,由于原句用的是过去时,所以 B、C、D 都不对。

[答案] A

● 研学点 3 ...so before you begin, take a deep breath and smile! ... 所以开始之前深呼吸一下,笑一笑。

breath/breθ/ 名词,意为“呼吸;气息”。其动词形式为 breathe/brið/。

take a deep breath 表示“深呼吸”。如:

The doctor told me to take a deep breath.

医生让我深吸一口气。

be out of breath 喘不过气,上气不接下气, draw a deep breath 深吸一口气, hold one's breath (由于激动、害怕)屏住呼吸, lose one's breath 喘不过气来, take breath 歇口气

[例 4] 用所给词的适当形式填空。

If you feel shy, take a deep _____ (breathe).

[解析] breathe 是动词,意为“呼吸”,根据题意,应选用名词 breath。

[答案] breath

同步精练

基础知识

● 训练指南 1 掌握 Unit 2 内的重点词汇、词组,并熟练运用。用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I enjoy _____ (play) soccer.

2. Don't forget _____ (close) the windows when you go out.

3. The _____ (two) question is about speaking.

4. Could you give me some _____ (advice) on how to study grammar.

5. How about _____ (count) the English words?

● 训练指南 2 掌握 Unit 2 内重点词法、语法知识。

单项选择。

1. —Who helped you with your English?

—_____! I learned it all by myself.

A. Nobody

B. Anybody

C. Somebody

D. Everybody

2. —_____ are the Olympic Games held, do you know?

—Every four years.

A. How soon

B. How far

C. How long

D. How often

3. _____ the help of the teacher, he became a good student.

A. Under

B. On

C. With

D. About

4. He did his homework very carefully. He tried _____ make mistakes.



- A. not B. to not
C. didn't D. not to
5. "Why don't you _____ here earlier?" "OK. I will."
A. came B. come
C. coming D. comes
6. In a _____ lesson, you can learn how to say words correctly.
A. pronunciation B. grammar
C. spelling D. translation
7. When you learn English _____, you learn the rules of English.
A. vocabulary B. meaning
C. grammar D. pronunciation
8. How about _____ the mistake in red ink?
A. correct B. correcting
C. to correct D. not correct

►►能力提升

I. 句型转换。

1. My teacher gave me some advice. (改为同义句)
My teacher gave some advice _____.
2. What other things would you buy? (改为同义句)
_____ would you buy?
3. You should drink more water. (改为否定句)
You _____ drink more water.
4. Why don't you walk to school? (改为同义句)
_____ walk to school?
5. It's a good idea to write new words in groups. (对画线部分提问)
_____ a good idea?

II. 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 to play 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 team" 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 sport 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. strong
C. interesting D. tired

2. A. play B. playing
C. to play D. played
3. A. busier B. angrier
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. say
7. A. may B. are
C. nowhere D. everywhere
8. A. great B. favorite
C. popular D. well
9. A. can not B. can
C. may D. must
10. A. same players B. better players
C. good friends D. different players

►►中考实战

1. (2008 · 北京) Do you enjoy _____ English in our class, Mr. Green?
A. teach D. taught
C. to teach D. teaching
2. (2008 · 恩施) 根据句意及所给单词的首字母提示完成句子。
—Could you give us some a _____ on how to learn English well?
—I'd be glad to.
3. (2007 · 安徽) Schools _____ allow students at least one hour a day for sports.
A. would B. might
C. should D. could
4. (2007 · 济南) Don't forget to _____ "Thank you" when someone has helped you.
A. speak B. tell
C. say D. talk
5. (2007 · 绍兴) —What did your sister say to you last night?
—She asked me _____ father her secret.
A. to tell not B. not to tell
C. don't tell D. not tell



Language in use

(时间:60 分钟 满分:100 分)

I. 单项选择。(15 分)

- The number of the students in Class Four look too big, so a number of them are going to be sent to Class One or Class Two.
A. is; are B. are; is
C. are; are D. is; is
- It's not right to play football in the street.
A. to play B. playing
C. play D. played
- No one else was here. Why didn't Bob come?
A. No one else
B. Everyone else
C. None else
D. Any one else
- The students enjoyed themselves at the exciting party last night.
A. enjoyed ourselves
B. have a good time
C. enjoyed themselves
D. enjoyed yourselves
- I can't send an e-mail. Would you please show me how to do it?
A. doing B. to do
C. how to do D. what to do
- Sam enjoys collecting stamps. And now he has 226 of them.
A. to collect B. collected
C. collects D. collecting
- The news made me happy.
A. happy
B. being happy
C. be happy
D. to be happy
- Lily finds it difficult to remember the English words.
A. it B. this
C. that D. one
- This is a good way to guess the meaning of a word.
A. guesses B. guessed
C. guessing D. to guess
- I forgot to do my homework yesterday.
A. doing B. to do
C. do D. did
- "We should speak more English in class." "That's a good idea."
A. class B. the class

- a class D. an class
- Please keep quiet! I'm trying to study for the maths test.
A. quietly B. quiet
C. noisy D. noisily
- You should practise more to improve your English.
A. remember B. improve
C. guess D. translate
- Can you count up to 100 in a minute?
A. count B. translate
C. match D. remember
- How about listening to the radio in English?
A. listening B. listening to
C. hearing D. hearing to

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。(15 分)

- What about going swimming?
- They hope to join an English language club to practice speaking English.
- I find it difficult to speak English well.
- I can't understand speaking English.
- There are many differences between English names and Chinese names.
- It's a great honour (光荣) to play basketball in NBA.
- You should write down your grammar mistakes in your notebook.
- My English teacher often gives me some advice on my study.
- "Where's Jim?" "He enjoys his stay in China."
- Learning English can be fun.

III. 补全对话。(10 分)

- 根据对话内容,从 A—G 七个选项中选出五个填入空白处。
- A: Are you free tomorrow?
B: 26
A: It's Tree Planting Day.
B: What are you going to do?
A: 27
B: Can I go with you?
A: 28
B: 29
A: Well, we'll leave at eight.
B: 30
A: We'll wait for you outside the school gate.



- A: How are you?
 B: Of course.
 C: Yes. What date is it tomorrow?
 D: What time shall we leave?
 E: We are going to plant trees in the park.
 F: Where will you wait for me?
 G: That's all right.

IV. 完形填空。(15分)

Mr Black works in a hospital. As a good 31, the people in the town like him. He's often 32 to the patients(病人) and looks them over carefully. 33 he's always busy and has little time to rest.

One morning Mr Black got to the hospital and saw there was a fat woman in the 34. He called her into his office and asked, "35, madam?"

"It was my birthday yesterday, sir," said the woman. "My husband gave me a 36. But I couldn't push my way in(挤进)it."

"37, madam," said Mr Black. "You have to lose some weight(减肥). You'll be able to 38 your coat if you do all what I say."

"You're 39, sir," said the rich(富有的) woman. "He bought me not a coat, but a dear 40!"

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 31. A. doctor | B. farmer |
| C. soldier | D. cleaner |
| 32. A. bad | B. dangerous |
| C. cold | D. kind |
| 33. A. Or | B. But |
| C. So | D. Then |
| 34. A. classroom | B. waiting room |
| C. park | D. zoo |
| 35. A. How do you do | B. How are you |
| C. What's the matter | D. How old are you |
| 36. A. house | B. school |
| C. shop | D. present |
| 37. A. It doesn't matter | B. It's a pleasure |
| C. I have no idea | D. It's my favorite |
| 38. A. show | B. wear |
| C. sell | D. wash |
| 39. A. right | B. wrong |
| C. easy | D. safe |
| 40. A. bike | B. bus |
| C. car | D. truck |

V. 阅读理解。(10分)

Mr Black gave his son money every Friday evening, but he always spent it before the next Wednesday, so that for the next three days he had none.

Every Tuesday evening Mr Black asked him, "But what did you spend all that money on?" and he always answered, "I don't know."

One Friday Mr Black brought home an exercise book

and a pencil and gave them to his son with his money. "Now look!" he said to him. "When you get money from me, write it down on this page, and on the opposite page write down what happens to the money."

When Mr Black came the next Tuesday, his son came to him and showed him the book. "I have done what you told me," he said happily. On the page he had written "Friday, 28th June. I got \$ 18 from father." And on the opposite page, "Tuesday, 2nd July, I have spent it all."

41. Mr Black's son always spent all the money it _____ days.
 A. three B. four C. five D. six
42. Mr Black gave his son _____ every Friday.
 A. an exercise book and a pencil
 B. money
 C. a pencil and his money
 D. an exercise book, a pencil and his money
43. Mr Black asked his son _____ on the opposite page.
 A. to write down the money from him
 B. to write down what he had spent all that money on
 C. to write down what happened to him
 D. to write down what he had done
44. When Mr Black came the next Tuesday, his son _____.
 A. did what his father had told him
 B. wrote down what he had spent all that money on
 C. did not do what his father had told him
 D. did not spend all the money

VI. 任务型阅读。(20分)

(A) 用方框里的词完成短文。

don't forget; how about; should;
 try to; why don't

We study spoken English in order to talk with English speakers. We should 45 find some partners to practise speaking English together. If we want to make friends with other English learners and improve our interest in English, 46 going to an English corner? We can also improve our speaking by role-play. For example, three people make a group: One speaks Chinese, one acts as a foreigner who can only speak English, and the third acts as a translator. Then change roles. This is a good method for learning from one another. If we need to practise our pronunciation, 47 we read some English tongue-twisters(绕口令)? Can you say "I scream, you scream. We all scream for ice cream" correctly? When we speak in English, we 48 pay more attention to phrases and small words, because real spoken English is full of short phrases, and most of these phrases are made of small words. 49 that other English skills can also improve our speaking. Writing and reading help us to

learn more vocabulary, and improve our spoken English.

(B) 根据短文内容填词。

If we want to...	we should...
50. practise speaking.	find _____.
51. make friends and improve our interest in English.	go to a(n) _____.
52. learn from one another,	do _____.
53. practise pronunciation,	say _____.
54. speak real English,	pay more attention to _____.

I. 书面表达。(15分)

母亲是每个人的至爱,母亲为我们付出了许多。对我们每个人来说,母爱恩重如山、情深似海。请以 I Love My Mother 为题,用英语写一篇 100 词左右的短文,表达对母亲的感激之情。

短文应包括:1. 母爱(生活、学习、成长等方面);2.

感恩。

注意:1. 文中不要出现“我”和“母亲”的姓名以及与其有关的真实地点名称。

2. 短文开头已给出。

I Love My Mother

There are many people around me, but I love my mother best.



Module 2 Experiences

Unit 1 Have you ever entered a competition?

预习导学

轻松起航

写出下列动词的过去式以及过去分词。

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. see _____ | 2. be _____ |
| 3. eat _____ | 4. break _____ |
| 5. go _____ | 6. take _____ |
| 7. send _____ | 8. find _____ |
| 9. make _____ | 10. have _____ |

导学解答

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. saw—seen | 2. was, were—been |
| 3. ate—eaten | 4. broke—broken |
| 5. went—gone | 6. took—taken |
| 7. sent—sent | 8. found—found |
| 9. made—made | 10. had—had |

教材研学

学点聚焦

● 研学点 1 Has she visited China before? 她以前来过中国吗?

(1) 此句是现在完成时,表示在过去某个时间曾经做过的、发生的事情,这种行为对目前的影响还存在;还可以表示到目前为止曾经经历或没有经历的事情。如:

I have seen the film, I don't want to see it again.

我已看过那部电影,我不想再看了。

I have never visited the USA.

我从来没有去过美国。

(2) 现在完成时谓语动词的构成是 have/has+动词过去分词,其中主语是第三人称单数时,谓语动词用“has+动词过去分词”,其他人称都用“have+动词过去分词”。如:

He has answered all the questions.

他回答出所有的问题。

They have stayed in the hotel for a week.

他们在宾馆里呆了一个星期。

(3) 现在完成时的句型结构如下表:

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句	回答
I have been to England.	I haven't been to England.	Have you been to England?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Tom has visited Beijing.	Tom hasn't visited Beijing.	Has Tom visited Beijing?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
We have travelled around the world.	We haven't travelled around the world.	Have you travelled around the world?	Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.

(4) 此句中的 before 表示时间,意为“以前”。如:

I've seen that film before. 我以前看过那部电影了。

ago 与 before 的区别: ago 表示的时间以现在为基准,意为“在现在以前”,因此要和动词的过去时连用,不和现在完成时连用。before 是指从过去某一时间算起的一段时间以前,动词常用完成时。

中考链接

【例 1】(2008·河北) My father _____ on business for two weeks. He'll return in 3 days.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A. left | B. has left |
| C. has gone | D. has been away |

【解析】 此题考查动词 leave 时态的选用。leave 是非延续性动词。由时间状语 for two weeks 确定为现在完成时态,并且用延续性动词 be, 答案为 D。

【答案】 D

【例 2】(2007·北京)—It's raining! When did it



start?

—I don't know exactly. In fact, it _____ all this afternoon.

- A. lasts B. has lasted
C. lasted D. will last

[解析] 根据题意是说“雨持续下了一整个下午。”表示此场雨对目前的影响还存在,所以应该用现在完成时。

[答案] B

● 研学点 2 Take off from Beijing Capital Airport and land in London. 从北京首都机场飞抵伦敦。

(1) take off 在此句中意为“(尤指飞机)起飞”,其反义词为 land“降落”。如:

The plane will take off at eight o'clock tonight.

飞机将于今晚八点起飞。

When will the plane land? 飞机什么时候着陆?

The pilot landed the plane safely.

飞行员使飞机安全着陆。

(2) take off 还有“脱(尤指衣服);去掉;拿去;取消”等意思。如:

I want to take off my sweater. It's too hot.

我想脱下我的毛衫,太热了。

[例 3] 根据汉语提示完成句子。

The spaceship will _____ (起飞) from Shanghai and _____ (降落) in Beijing.

[解析] “起飞”译为 take off, “降落”译为 land; 由于此句用的是一般将来时, will 后接动词原形, and 连结的动词与前面的时态要一致。

[答案] take off; and

● 研学点 3 The problem is the price of the ticket. 问题是机票太贵了。

price n. 价格, 表示价格高低用 high 或 low.

what's the price of...?的价格是多少? 注意此时 what 不能换成 how much. 如:

What's the price of the coat? 这件大衣的价钱是多少?

The price of the hotel room is high.

这宾馆房间的价格很高。

[例 4] 同义句转换。

How much is the pen?

_____ the pen?

[解析] How much...? 在此句中是问“多少钱”, 问“.....的价格是多少”的句子还可以表示为 What's the price of...?

[答案] What's the price of

同步精练

基础知识

● 训练指南 1 熟练运用 Unit 1 中的重点词汇、短语。

阅读下列短语, 根据汉语提示补全短文。

I'd like to welcome all passengers on Flight CA937 to London. Our pilot today is Captain Zheng Ming. Please _____ 1 (坐下) because we will _____ 2 (起飞) in a few minutes. _____ 3 (抽烟) in any part of the cabin, please. I am your _____ 4 (乘务员) today, so please ask me if you need anything. Our _____ 5 (行班时间) is 10 hours and we will _____ (降落) in London at 17:50. Thank you.

● 训练指南 2 巩固 Unit 1 中重点词汇、语法知识, 并提高观察、辨析能力。

单项选择。

1. The prices of the plane tickets in summer are always very _____, so we have to change our plan.

- A. expensive B. high
C. low D. cheap

2. Attention, please. Because of the bad weather the plane will _____ at Beijing Capital Airport in five minutes.

- A. land B. take off
C. fly D. go down

3. "I can't do it. I _____ the picture before." said Li Lei.

- A. didn't paint
B. have painted
C. haven't painted
D. did paint

4. — _____ you _____ sorry to your teacher?

—Yes, I have.

- A. Did; speak B. Did; say
C. Have; spoken D. Have; said

5. My best friend invited me _____ with her.

- A. come and live
B. to come and to live
C. to come and live
D. coming and living

6. I did it _____.

- A. someday B. some day
C. oneday D. one day

7. That _____ interesting.

- A. sound B. sounds
C. is sounding D. sounded

8. I _____ him a few minutes ago.

- A. meet B. meets
C. met D. have met

9. The first _____ is the holiday of your dreams in England.

- A. price B. prize
C. prices D. prizes

10. —Have you _____ entered a competition?

—No, I haven't.

- A. never B. yet
C. already D. ever



►► 能力提升

I. 句型转换。

- Have you ever wanted to travel around the world? (作否定回答)
_____, I _____.
- Jim finished his homework. (改为现在完成时)
Jim _____ his homework.
- She has got a notebook. (对画线部分提问)
_____ she got?
- She has read the book, too. (改为否定句)
She _____ read the book, _____.
- They've never learned Japanese. (完成反意疑问句)
They've never learned Japanese, _____?

II. 选用方框中的词完成短文。

trip; wonderful; drunk; dream; stewards;
fall into; delicious; plane; sightseeing; photos

We're having a 1 time in New Orleans. It's so great to be here during Carnival time or Mardi Gras, as it's called in the brochure(资料,手册). New Orleans is always lively, but it's so much more fun to do 2 here at the moment. We have eaten some 3 food here—very hot and spicy! We have enjoyed music played by a great band on the famous Bourbon Street and have 4 a lot of cold beer! We've even been on a boat 5 on the Mississippi and luckily I didn't 6 the river! Then, sadly, it's just one more night before we have to get on our 7. It has been such an enjoyable time and it seems I have lived in a(n) 8. I've taken dozens of 9 and I even want to show them to the cabin 10 during the journey.

Unit 2 Wei Ming has been all over China by plane.

预 习 导 学

►► 轻松起航

将下列单词或词组分类。

airport; cabin; steward; captain; cinema; concert; festival;
film; land; music; passenger; song; take off; trip

Air travel	Entertainment

►► 导学解答

Air travel: airport, cabin, steward, captain, land, passenger, take off, trip

Entertainment: cinema, concert, festival, film, music, song

教 材 研 学

►► 学点聚焦

● 研学点1 Wei Ming has been all over China by plane. 魏明乘飞机飞到过中国很多地方。

have/has been to ... “去过某地”, 人现在已经回来了。如:

—Have you ever been to Beijing? 你曾去过北京吗?

—Yes, I have. 去过。

They have been to Shanghai. 他们曾去过上海。

have/has gone to ... 意为“去了某地”, 人现在不在这儿, 也许在那里, 也许在途中。如:

—Where is Ann? I can't find her anywhere.

安在哪儿? 我到处找不到她。

—She has gone to the library. 她去图书馆了。

They have gone to Shanghai. 他们已去上海。

中考链接

[例1] (2007·武汉)

—Where is my little dog?

—It _____ the back of the house.

A. has gone to

B. had gone to

C. has been to

D. had been to

[解析] 此题是考查 have/has been to 与 have/has gone to 的用法, 依题意是问“我的小狗在哪儿?”, 即小狗不在现场, 去了某地, 应用 have/has gone to.

[答案] A

[例2] (2007·济南)

—Where is Tom? Do you know?

—I think he _____ to the library.

A. has gone

B. goes



C. has been D. went

[解析] 根据上句“汤姆在哪儿?”可推测汤姆不在谈话的现场,去了某地,应用 have/has gone.

[答案] A

● 研学点 2 I like San Francisco very much because there's a lot to see and do there. 我非常喜欢旧金山,那里有很多可看和可做的。

because of 与 because 的区别: because of + 名词或名词短语,表原因; because + 从句,表原因。如:

I didn't come because of my illness.

我没来是因为我生病了。

此句还可这么表达: I didn't come because I was ill.

I couldn't hear the teacher because of much noise in the classroom. = I couldn't hear the teacher because there was much noise in the classroom.

因为教室太吵了,我听不见老师讲话。

[例 3] 同义句改写:

Most people get sick because the weather is cold.

Most people get sick _____ the cold weather.

[解析] 此题考查 because 与 because of 的用法。be-

cause 后接表原因的从句,而 because of 后接名词或名词短语,表原因。

[答案] because of

● 研学点 3 Wang Ming has been to a Liu Huan concert in Beijing with more than 2,000 people. 王铭听过刘欢在北京举办的一个两千多人的演唱会。

more than 在此句中意为“多于”,相当于 over, 反义词组 less than。如:

There are more than 2,000 students in our school. 我们学校有 2000 多名学生。

He is over forty. 他 40 多岁了。

另外, more than + 形容词,表示“非常”。如:

I'm more than happy to help you.

我非常乐意跟你帮忙。

[例 4] 同义句改写。

My mother teaches over forty students.

My mother teaches _____ forty students.

[解析] over 在上句中意思是“多于;超过”,与 more than 同义。

[答案] more than

同步精练

基础知识

● 训练指南 1 巩固 Unit 2 中重点词汇、语法知识,并提高观察、辨析能力。

用所给词的适当形式填空。

- “Have you ever _____ (swim) in the sea?” “No, never.”
- She _____ (go) to Disneyland many times.
- Since she _____ (move) here, she _____ (be) a teacher for five years.
- _____ you _____ (sell) out all the books yet?
- I have _____ (take) many photos of Mount Tai.

● 训练指南 2 掌握 Unit 2 内重点词汇、语法知识。

单项选择。

- Have you found your book _____ ?
A. somewhere B. anywhere
C. where D. every
- Have you ever _____ the Great Wall?
—Yes, twice.
A. been B. been to
C. gone D. gone to
- Where's Wei Hua?
—She's _____ abroad.
A. been B. been to
C. gone D. gone to
- We _____ the plane before.
A. saw B. seen
C. have seen D. will see
- I hope my dream will _____.
A. come B. come true

- C. came true D. real
- I was late for class _____ the broken bike.
A. because B. because of
C. so D. since
- _____ he ever _____ the plates?
—Yes, just once.
A. Did; wash B. Does; wash
C. Have; washed D. Has; washed
- Have you visited England?
—No, I haven't. I have _____ visited it before.
A. ever B. never
C. no D. yet
- (2007·临汾)—Excuse me. Where's your brother?
—He's _____ already.
A. chatting online
B. gone to school
C. riding outside
D. been to school
- Is that Chris speaking?
—Sorry, he isn't in. He _____ abroad on business.
A. goes B. went
C. has gone D. will go

能力提升

I. 根据中文意思,完成英语句子。

- 飞机将什么时候在北京首都机场起飞?
When _____ the plane _____ ?
- 我们班有四十多人尝过汉堡包。
_____ 40 students in our class _____