

■ 针对课程标准设计



■ 瞄准初中学业考试 ■

新课标新中考 浙江中考

学 生 用 书

精华修订本

JINGHUAXIUDINGBEN

英 语

适用于人教版教材

浙江文艺出版社

导读

《新课标新中考·浙》 READING GUIDER

复习要点梳理

按(新课标)大纲要求将各知识要点系统地总结罗列出来,并提供学法指导,“点石成金,梳理成线”,让你一目了然,并以最快的速度掌握吸收。

课前热身训练

“温故知新”,针对各课重点、难点及新旧知识的融会贯通,科学设计习题,注重知识的“循序渐进”,由易入难,让你一步步攀登上知识的顶峰,领略探索新知识的乐趣。

课内例题解析

针对教学大纲和考试说明,收集历年各省市经典中考真题,科学系统分析。并“举一反三,触类旁通”,让你收获的不仅仅是一个个知识,更是学习知识的科学方法。

新课标·新中考 英语 XINKEBIAOXINZHONGKAO

第一部分 语言知识

第1课 Book I Units 1-10

● 复习要点梳理

【重要词组】

1.sit down	坐下
2.turn to	翻到……
3.in Row One	在第一排
4.Number Two	二号
5.how old	几岁
6.a map of China	一幅中国地图
7.a Chinese jeep	一辆中国吉普车
8.an English car	一辆英国小汽车
9.a Japanese bus	一辆日本公共汽车
10.in English	用英语
11.at school	在学校
12.at home	在家
13.all right	好,行
14.very much	非常,很
16.on duty	值日
17.look the same	看起来非常像
18.over there	在那边
19.look after	照看
20.middle school	中学
21.twin sisters	双胞胎姐妹
22.ID number	身份证号码
23.fax number	传真号码
24.phone number	电话号码
25.licence number	执照号码
26.go to work	去工作
27.family tree	家谱
28.have a seat	就坐
29.look like	看起来像

【重要句型】

- 1.—What's this / that? —It's a/an...
—这是/那是什么? —它是……
- 2.—Excuse me. Are you...?
—对不起,请问你是……?
—Yes, I am./ No, I'm not.
—是的,我是。 / 不,我不是。
- 3.What row / class / grade are you in?

2

你在第几排/班/年级?

4.What's... plus / minus...?
几加/减几等于多少?

5.What's this/ that in English?
这/那个用英语怎么说?

6.—Who is this / that? —This / That is...
—这是/那是谁? —这是/那是……

7.—What are these/ those? —They are...
—这些/那些是什么? —它们是……

8.—Where is it / are they? —It is / They are + 介词
短语。

—它/它们在哪里? —它/它们在……

9.—What can you see in the picture?
—I can see...

—在你图中你能看到什么? —我能看到……

10.—Can you see...?
—Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

—你能看到……吗?
—是的,我能看到。 / 不,我看不到。

● 课前热身训练

一、用适当的词填空,每空一词,维略词为一个词

- A
- A: Can we _____ our coats here?
B: Oh, _____. Put _____ here.
A: Excuse me, _____ Miss Gao, please?
B: _____? Oh, she's _____ there. _____ way, please.

B

Look _____ the picture. It's a picture _____ a classroom. _____ can you see _____ the classroom? I can see _____ orange on the desk. _____ you see _____ English book on the teacher's desk? No, I can't. _____ the bag behind the chair? Yes, _____ is. Where _____ the cat? It's under the desk. _____ my cat. Do you know? What's _____ name? Sorry, I _____ know.

● 课内例题解析

- 【例1】 —Are you _____ duty today?
—Yes, I am. ()
A. at B. on



C.in

D.to

【解析】 on duty 是固定词组,意为“值日、值班”。注意:介词on不能随意更换。故选B。

【例2】 Lucy is an _____ girl. She is very nice. ()

A.America

B.English

C.China

D.Chinese

【解析】 English, Chinese 是形容词性,可以用来修饰名词,但鉴于冠词是an,所以答案应选B。

【例3】 Li Ming, Wei Hua and Li Lei _____ at school today. ()

A.is all

B.are all

C.all is

D.all are

【解析】 此题中主语共三个人,为复数,be动词用are, all 在句中常位于be动词后,因此选B。

课后强化训练

A组

一、选择填空

() 1. Look at the picture. It's _____.

- A. a hill's picture B. a picture 's hill
C. a picture of a hill D. a hill picture

() 2. Is your teacher at school today?

—_____, I don't know.

- A. Sorry B. Yes
C. No D. Excuse me

() 3. —What _____ can you see under the bed?

—I can see one of your shoes, but I can't see _____.

- A. else, the other one
B. other thing, other one
C. other thing, the other one
D. else, other one

() 4. It's cold today. _____ your coat, please.

- A. Take off B. Look at
C. Put on D. Put down

二、单词拼写

11. Let's _____ (成为) friends.

12. We often go to see our teachers _____ (在) Teachers' Day.

13. That's not _____ (你们的) classroom. It's _____ (我们)的.

14. The room _____ (有) windows is my aunt's.

15. Can you count from one to one _____ (百)?

16. Children, here is some _____ (鸡肉) for you.

17. —Are Tom and Tim in different _____ (学校)?

—No, they are in the same one.

18. —What's in the _____ (双胞胎的) bedroom?

—There are some books and boxes.

三、句型转换

21. There are some books in the bag. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ there _____ books in the bag?

22. We all like our school. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you all like _____ school?

23. What colour is your coat? (改为复数)

What colour _____ your _____?

24. My sister is a teacher. (对划线部分提问)

What _____ your sister _____?

英语

一、完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Someone once wrote, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Work is 1, but everyone needs leisure time too. Leisure time 2 free time to do whatever you want. 3 is a time for anything that 4 you. Some people like to play 5 for good health. Others like to go to interesting places, 6 museums or parks. Many people have 7. They make things or collect things. Right now, someone is 8 a hobby somewhere. People collect coins, 9, rocks, or books. Everyone likes to make something. 10 could make a boat or a table, a sweater or a fishing net, a bird cage or an apple pie. It does not 11 what you make, as long as it's something you do yourself.

People 12 hobbies are not dull. They are interesting 13 they can talk about their leisure 14. Some work and some play will make you interesting 15.

() 1. A. difficult B. easy

C. happy D. important

() 2. A. has B. takes

C. means D. gives

() 3. A. There

B. It

C. That

D. This

参考答案

第一部分 语言知识

第1课 Book 1 Units 1-10

【课前热身训练】 A: put, yes, them, where's, Miss,

Gao, over, This

B: at, of, What, in, an, Can, an, Is, it, is, It's, its,

don't

【课后强化训练】 A组 1-5. CAACD 6-10. DBCBD

11. be become 12. on 13. your, ours 14. with 15. hundred

16. chicken 17. schools 18. twins' 19. begun 20. sheep

课后强化训练

在“复习要点梳理”、“课前热身训练”和“课内例题解析”的基础上衍生而出的题目,系统、全面、针对性强,是形成能力的基础,也是中考中拉开差距的关键。“不积跬步无以至千里,不积小流无以成江海”。

参考答案

“细致入微,体贴周到”,本书开创性地将所有习题答案集中制成一本小册,供学生解题参考,让学生充分发挥学习的自主性和独立性。

编写说明

中考复习是学生初中学习的最后阶段,大量教学案例表明,虽然中考复习的时间十分有限,但它对于提升学生的学习成绩作用十分巨大。如何在不长的复习时间内,使不同层次的学生都能够在原有的基础上产生一次飞跃,需要对中考复习活动进行科学的组织和合理的安排。为此,我们将一批具有丰富教学经验的初中各科优秀教师聚集在一起,共同总结成功的中考复习教学的经验,深入研究新课程背景下中考的新动向,吸收全国各地中考研究的最新成果。在这样的基础上,精心编写了这套初中各科中考复习用书。

本套复习用书具有十分鲜明的特色:

1 紧扣课标

本套复习用书紧跟课程改革的步伐,充分体现新课程的理念,吸收不同版本新课程教科书的优点。内容的选择以各科课程标准为依据,紧密联系学生的生活,关注“知识技能、方法过程、情感态度价值观”三维目标的达成。做到不出偏题、怪题,恰当控制题目的难度。

2 师生分版

针对教师与学生对复习用书使用的不同要求,这套复习用书分教师版与学生版两个版本。两个版本的结构和内容完全相同,但教师版中,所有的练习题都随题跟上答案或解答过程,这样可以减少教师分析解答题目的工作量和查找答案的麻烦,使教师能将宝贵的时间投入到制定复习策略、辅导学生上去。而在学生版中,练习题只提供答案,而不提供解答过程,并且所有答案都单独成册,附在书后。这样可以让学生充分发挥复习的自主性和独立性。

3 科学分课

在编写本套复习用书之前,我们对不同地区和学校各科总复习所用的时间进行了统计分析。根据复习的时间和复习的内容,我们将各科复习内容划分为若干课,每课内容原则上在1个课时内完成。这样做,既能帮助教师对每节复习课的量有一个恰当的把握,同时也能够使复习过程步步为营,稳扎稳打。

4 层次分明

这套复习用书科学设计了学生训练的层次。首先,各科的复习用书都根据学生在复习的不同阶段,安排了“课前热身训练”、“课内例题解析”、“课后强化训练”。不同的训练相互配合,可以实现复习效益的最大化。其次,在“课后强化训练”中,又安排了“基础训练”和“提高训练”,供不同层次的学生和学生在不同的复习阶段选择。这种具有较大选择性的训练能够使不同层次的学生都充分获益,也符合循序渐进的学习原则。

本套复习用书分语文、数学、英语、科学四个分册。参加编写的作者都具有丰富经验和研究能力,并亲身参加新课程的实施。本分册的作者为:沈冰、程龙、周勇、杨晓红、张蓉娟、李俊红、王振平、吕贞红、金慧瑶、朱玉鸿、陈玉琴等。

作为本套复习用书的设计者和编写者,我们愿以这套丛书陪伴你顺利地进入理想的高中,我们也希望广大师生在使用本套复习用书的过程中,能对本丛书提出宝贵的意见和建议。

《新课标·新中考》丛书编写组

2006年11月

《新课标新中考·浙江中考》

丛书主要栏目



复习要点梳理

“源于教材,高于教材”,按(新课标)大纲要求将各知识要点系统地总结罗列出来,并提供学法指导,“点石成金,梳理成线”,让你一目了然,并以最快的速度掌握吸收。



课前热身训练

“温故知新”,针对各课重点、难点及新旧知识的融会贯通,科学地设计习题,将你带入探索新知识的乐园,并注重知识的“循序渐进”,由易入难,让你一步步攀登上知识的顶峰,领略探索新知识的乐趣。



课内例题解析

针对教学大纲和考试说明,收集历年各省市经典中考真题,科学系统分析。包括解题思路、方法点拨、易错和易忽略点提示,并“举一反三,触类旁通”,让你收获的不仅仅是一个个知识,更是学习知识的科学方法,“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔”。



课后强化训练

“学而不思则罔,思而不学则殆”,在“复习要点梳理”、“课前热身训练”和“课内例题解析”的基础上衍生而出的题目,系统、全面、针对性强,是形成能力的基础,也是中考中拉开差距的关键,“不积跬步无以至千里,不积小流无以成江海”。

目 录

第一部分 语言知识

第1课	Book I Units 1~10	(1)
第2课	Book I Units 11~16	(5)
第3课	Book I Units 17~19	(9)
第4课	Book I Units 20~23	(13)
第5课	Book I Units 24~26	(17)
第6课	Book I Units 27~30	(21)
第7课	Book II Units 1~2	(25)
第8课	Book II Units 3~4	(29)
第9课	Book II Units 5~6	(33)
第10课	Book II Units 7~8	(37)
第11课	Book II Units 9~10	(41)
第12课	Book II Units 11~12	(45)
第13课	Book II Units 13~14	(49)
第14课	Book II Units 15~16	(53)
第15课	Book II Units 17~18	(57)
第16课	Book II Units 19~20	(61)
第17课	Book II Units 21~22	(65)
第18课	Book II Units 23~24	(69)
第19课	Book II Units 25~26	(73)
第20课	Book III Units 1~2	(77)
第21课	Book III Units 3~4	(82)
第22课	Book III Units 5~6	(87)
第23课	Book III Units 7~8	(93)
第24课	Book III Units 9~10	(98)
第25课	Book III Units 11~12	(104)
第26课	Book III Units 13~14	(109)
第27课	Book III Units 15~16	(113)
第28课	Book III Units 17~18	(118)

第二部分 语法知识

第29课	名词与冠词	(122)
第30课	介词与数词	(128)

第 31 课	代词与连词	(135)
第 32 课	形容词与副词	(142)
第 33 课	动词的概述	(148)
第 34 课	动词的时态	(154)
第 35 课	动词的语态	(160)
第 36 课	动词不定式	(165)
第 37 课	陈述句与感叹句	(168)
第 38 课	疑问句与祈使句	(171)
第 39 课	主谓一致	(176)
第 40 课	宾语从句	(180)
第 41 课	状语从句	(184)
第 42 课	定语从句	(188)

第三部分 语言运用

第 43 课	听力理解	(192)
第 44 课	完形填空	(196)
第 45 课	阅读理解	(200)
第 46 课	单词拼写	(205)
第 47 课	补全对话	(207)
第 48 课	任务型阅读	(210)
第 49 课	选词填空	(213)
第 50 课	书面表达	(216)

第四部分 中考模拟测试题

中考模拟测试题(一)	(220)
中考模拟测试题(二)	(226)
中考模拟测试题(三)	(232)
中考模拟测试题(四)	(238)

参考答案

第一部分 语言知识

第1课 Book I Units 1~10

● 复习要点梳理

【重要词组】

- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. sit down | 坐下 |
| 2. turn to | 翻到…… |
| 3. in Row One | 在第一排 |
| 4. Number Two | 二号 |
| 5. how old | 几岁 |
| 6. a map of China | 一幅中国地图 |
| 7. a Chinese jeep | 一辆中国吉普车 |
| 8. an English car | 一辆英国小汽车 |
| 9. a Japanese bus | 一辆日本公共汽车 |
| 10. in English | 用英语 |
| 11. at school | 在学校 |
| 12. at home | 在家 |
| 13. all right | 好, 行 |
| 14. very much | 非常, 很 |
| 16. on duty | 值日 |
| 17. look the same | 看起来非常像 |
| 18. over there | 在那边 |
| 19. look after | 照看 |
| 20. middle school | 中学 |
| 21. twin sisters | 双胞胎姐妹 |
| 22. ID number | 身份证号码 |
| 23. fax number | 传真号码 |
| 24. phone number | 电话号码 |
| 25. licence number | 执照号码 |
| 26. go to work | 去工作 |
| 27. family tree | 家谱 |
| 28. have a seat | 就坐 |
| 29. look like | 看起来像 |

【重要句型】

- What's this / that? —It's a/an...
—这是/那是什么? —它是……
- Excuse me. Are you...?
—对不起, 请问你是……?
—Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
—是的, 我是。/ 不, 我不是。
- What row / class / grade are you in?

你在第几排/班/年级?

4. What's... plus / minus...?

几加/减几等于多少?

5. What's this/ that in English?

这/那个用英语怎么说?

6. —Who is this / that? —This / That is...

—这是/那是谁? —这是/那是……

7. —What are these/ those? —They are...

—这些/那些是什么? —它们是……

8. —Where is it / are they? —It is / They are + 介词

短语。

—它/它们在哪里? —它/它们在……

9. —What can you see in the picture?

—I can see...

—在图中你能看到什么? —我能看到……

10. —Can you see...?

—你能看到……吗?

—Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

—是的, 我能看到。/ 不, 我看不到。

● 课前热身训练

一、用适当的词填空, 每空一词, 缩略词为一个词

A

A: Can we _____ our coats here?

B: Oh, _____. Put _____ here.

A: Excuse me, _____ Miss Gao, please?

B: _____? Oh, she's _____ there.

way, please.

B

Look _____ the picture. It's a picture _____ a classroom. _____ can you see _____ the classroom? I can see _____ orange on the desk. _____ you see _____ English book on the teacher's desk? No, I can't. _____ the bag behind the chair? Yes, _____ is. Where _____ the cat? It's under the desk. _____ my cat. Do you know? What's _____ name? Sorry, I _____ know.



课内例题解析

【例 1】—Are you _____ duty today?

—Yes, I am.

- A. at B. on
C. in D. to

(B)

【解析】 on duty 是固定词组,意为“值日、值班”。注意:介词 on 不能随意更换。故选 B。

【例 2】Lucy is an _____ girl. She is very nice.

- A. America B. English
C. China D. Chinese

(B)

【解析】 English、Chinese 是形容词性,可以用来修饰名词,但鉴于冠词是 an,所以答案应选 B。

【例 3】Li Ming, Wei Hua and Li Lei _____ at school today.

- A. is all B. are all
C. all is D. all are

(B)

【解析】 此题中主语共三个人,为复数,be 动词用 are, all 在句中常位于 be 动词后,因此选 B。

【例 4】My family _____ small. My family _____ all well.

- A. is, is B. are, are
C. is, are D. are, is

(C)

【解析】 此题考查学生对句子中单词的理解。句中的 family 一词可有两种用法,一是作“家庭”讲,此时它是指家庭整体,是单数名词,动词用单数形式;二是作“家庭成员”讲,是复数名词,动词用复数。本题的第一个 family 应理解为“整个家庭”,是单数,后用 is;第二个 family 应理解为“家庭成员”,是复数,后用 are。故应选答案 C。

【例 5】—Children, help _____ to some fish, please.

—Thank you.

- A. you B. them
C. yourselves D. themselves

(C)

【解析】 help oneself to 解释为“随便吃”,为了和 children 相匹配,因此选答案 C。

【例 6】—Is that a keyboard?

—No, _____.

- A. that isn't B. that is
C. it isn't D. it is

(C)

【解析】 当问句的主语为指示代词 this 或 that 时,答句的主语应当用 it 来替代 this 或 that。所以首先可以排除 A 和 B。在回答一般疑问句时,如果答句是 No 开头,表明这是否定回答,那么后面也应跟否定形式,所以 D 也是错的,故正确答案为 C。

【例 7】This is _____ empty bottle. Could you give me

_____ full one?

(B)

- A. a, a B. an, a
C. the, the D. /, a

【解析】 本题主要考查不定冠词的用法:与单数可数名词连用, a 置于辅音音素起始的名词前, an 置于元音音素起始的名词前。empty 的第一个音素为 [e], 为元音; full 的第一个音素 [f] 为辅音。所以答案为 B。

【例 8】It's too hot today. Please give _____ a bottle of orange.

(C)

- A. mine B. he
C. her D. our

【解析】 本题主要考查代词的用法:人称代词主格在句中常作主语;宾格常用作宾语。物主代词中的形容词性物主代词常用作定语,后面要接名词;而名词性物主代词直接可作表语,后面不能接名词。句子缺少的是动词 give 的宾语。所以答案为 C。

【例 9】—_____, are you Mr Smith?

—Yes, I am.

(B)

- A. Sorry B. Excuse me
C. Hello D. Thank you

【解析】 hello 为朋友或熟人之间打招呼用的问候语, sorry 表示做错事后的致歉,而 excuse me 则用于打扰别人之前的礼貌用语,故选答案 B。

【例 10】I have nothing to _____.

(B)

- A. worry(担心) B. worry about
C. worried about D. worrying

【解析】 此题主要考查易被忽略的后置介词,句意为“我没什么可担心的”。to 是不定式符号,首先排除 C、D 项,再因 worry 为不及物动词,其后固定搭配 about 不可省掉,因而答案为 B。

课后强化训练

A 组

一、选择填空

() 1. Look at the picture. It's _____.

- A. a hill's picture B. a picture's hill
C. a picture of a hill D. a hill picture

() 2. —Is your teacher at school today?

—_____, I don't know.

- A. Sorry B. Yes
C. No D. Excuse me

() 3. —What _____ can you see under the bed?

—I can see one of your shoes, but I can't see _____.

- A. else, the other one
B. other thing, other one

- C. other thing, the other one
D. else, other one
- () 4. It's cold today. _____ your coat, please.
A. Take off B. Look at
C. Put on D. Put down
- () 5. There are five _____ in the classroom.
A. boys students B. boy student
C. boys student D. boy students
- () 6. —Is she your mother or your sister?
—_____.
A. Yes, she is
B. No, she isn't
C. Yes, she is my mother
D. My mother
- () 7. —Who's _____ boy?
—He is my friend David.
A. a B. the
C. an D. /
- () 8. Do you think it's time _____ now?
A. go home B. go to school
C. to go home D. go school
- () 9. Please _____ the picture. What can you _____?
A. see, look at B. look at, see
C. look at, look at D. see, find
- () 10. The girl _____ the red shirt is Mrs Brown's daughter. She is _____ her bike.
A. in, in B. on, in
C. on, on D. in, on

二、单词拼写

11. Let's _____ (成为) friends.
12. We often go to see our teachers _____ (在) Teachers' Day.
13. That's not _____ (你们的) classroom. It's _____ (我们的).
14. The room _____ (有) windows is my aunt's.
15. Can you count from one to one _____ (百)?
16. Children, here is some _____ (鸡肉) for you.
17. —Are Tom and Tim in different _____ (学校)?
—No, they are in the same one.
18. —What's in the _____ (双胞胎的) bedroom?
—There are some books and boxes.
19. Well, ~~the~~ _____ (开端) is half done.
20. There are many animals over there, some of them are _____ (绵羊).

三、句型转换

21. There are some books in the bag. (改为一般疑问句)

句)

- _____ there _____ books in the bag?
22. We all like our school. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you all like _____ school?
23. What colour is your coat? (改为复数)
What colour _____ your _____?
24. My sister is a teacher. (对划线部分提问)
What _____ your sister _____?
25. Jim likes sports. (改为否定句)
Jim _____ sports.

B 组

一、完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Someone once wrote, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Work is 1, but everyone needs leisure time too. Leisure time 2 free time to do whatever you want. 3 is a time for anything that 4 you. Some people like to play 5 for good health. Others like to go to interesting places, 6 museums or parks. Many people have 7. They make things or collect things. Right now, someone is 8 a hobby somewhere. People collect coins, 9, rocks, or books. Everyone likes to make something. 10 could make a boat or a table, a sweater or a fishing net, a bird cage or an apple pie. It does not 11 what you make, as long as it's something you do yourself.

People 12 hobbies are not dull. They are interesting 13 they can talk about their leisure 14. Some work and some play will make you interesting 15.

- () 1. A. difficult B. easy
C. happy D. important
- () 2. A. has B. takes
C. means D. gives
- () 3. A. There B. It
C. That D. This
- () 4. A. interests B. worries
C. helps D. stops
- () 5. A. computers B. fires
C. cards D. sports
- () 6. A. not only B. together with
C. such as D. as well as
- () 7. A. finds B. troubles
C. questions D. hobbies
- () 8. A. meeting B. enjoying
C. finding D. thinking

- () 9. A. stamps B. sounds
C. scores D. nature
- () 10. A. All B. We
C. You D. They
- () 11. A. matter B. know
C. look D. say
- () 12. A. at B. from
C. on D. with
- () 13. A. if B. unless
C. because D. though
- () 14. A. education B. activities
C. childhood D. life
- () 15. A. too B. neither
C. either D. also
- () 16. Zoos kept animals in small cages so that people can _____.
A. protect them B. see them better
C. feed them D. save them
- () 17. Today, zoos keep animals _____.
A. in bigger cages B. in the wild
C. in smaller cages D. in the field
- () 18. To protect animals, zoos _____.
A. want people to keep animals at home
B. are trying to keep all kinds of animals
C. teach people more about animals
D. want people to feed the animals
- () 19. A mammoth is a kind of _____ that has gone extinct.
A. plant B. bird
C. animal D. tree
- () 20. An animal or a plant that is going extinct _____.
A. no longer exists(存在) in the world
B. comes into this world soon
C. becomes very dangerous
D. has fewer and fewer living members

二、阅读理解

Years ago, many zoos kept all kinds of animals in small cages(笼子). Small cages made it easy for people to see the animals, but a small cage is not a good place for an animal to live in.

Today zoos keep animal in different kinds of cages. The cages are very big and open. They usually have plants and a little lake. The cages look like the animals' habitats(栖息地).

Zoos help to protect all kinds of animals. They protect animals in the zoo and they protect animals in the wild. How do they do this? Zoos teach people how animals live in the wild. Zoos want people to help protect the animals' wild habitats.

Many plants and animals are going extinct(灭绝). Mammothes, which are related(有关系的) with Asia elephants, are now extinct. There are no mammoths in the world today. Scientists say that seventy-four different kinds of living things go extinct every day!

Zoos are working together to stop animals from going extinct.

三、书面表达

请以“I want to be a/an...”为题写一篇短文,词数60~80个。内容必须包括提示中的三项要求,请不要使用真实姓名及所在学校名称。

提示:(1)What do you want to be?

(2)Why do you want to be a/an...?

(3)How can you make it come true?

第2课 Book I Units 11~16

复习要点梳理

【重要词组】

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. have a look | 看一看 |
| 2. a Young Pioneer | 一名少先队员 |
| 3. in the sky | 在空中 |
| 4. come on | 来吧, 赶快 |
| 5. write down | 写下 |
| 6. answer the questions | 回答问题 |
| 7. look nice | 看起来漂亮 |
| 8. light blue | 浅蓝色 |
| 9. in red | 穿红衣服 |
| 10. colour... green | 把……染成绿色 |
| 11. on the clothes line | 在晾衣服线上 |
| 12. the twins' sweaters | 双胞胎的毛衣 |
| 13. come here | 到这儿来 |
| 14. give sth. to sb. | 把某物给某人 |
| 15. have a break | 休息 |
| 16. play games | 玩游戏 |
| 17. take off | 脱掉 |
| 18. be late for school | 上学迟到 |
| 19. next term | 下学期 |
| 20. in the middle | 在中间 |

【重要句型】

- Let me help you find it. 让我帮你找。
- What's in / on / under / behind / near...? 在里面/上面/下面/后面/旁边……有什么?
- Is there a cat in the tree?
—Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
—树上有一只猫吗? —是的, 有。/ 不, 没有。
- Are there any animals in the picture?
—Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
—画里有些动物吗? —是的, 有。/ 不, 没有。
- How many boats are there on the river?
—There is only one.
—河上有多少条船? —只有一条。
- Whose clothes are these? = Whose are these clothes?
这些是谁的衣服? (这些衣服是谁的?)
- It's time (for sb.) to do sth.
该是(某人)做某事的时候了。

课前热身训练

一、根据汉语, 完成句子

- 山上有一些梨树。
There are some _____ on the hill.
- 那个女人是你的英语老师吗?
_____ that _____ your English teacher?
- 现在该回家了。
_____ to go home.
- 这两件衬衣是那对双胞胎的。
These two _____ are the _____.
- 请把这幅画着上橘黄色。
Please _____ the picture _____.

二、补全对话

- A: Excuse me! What's the time, please?
B: Sorry, I _____ have a watch here. _____ is at home. _____ John, I think he has _____.
A: Hello, John! What's the time?
C: Let me _____. It's _____ four thirty.
A: Oh, it's time to _____ games. I must _____ now.
C: Let's go together.
A: But you must look _____ your watch. Give it _____ Mr. Hu, please.
C: OK. Thanks a lot.

课内例题解析

- 【例1】—Which books are Li Ming's?
—_____ on his desk. (C)
A. The book B. The one
C. The ones D. Ones

【解析】用 ones 代替上文 books, 不能用 one. ones 在桌上, 属特指, 其前面需加 the. 故此题选答案 C.

- 【例2】—Here are your clothes.
—Please _____. (B)
A. put on them B. put them on
C. put on it D. put it on

【解析】前句的 clothes 为复数名词, 需用复数形式的宾格代词 them 代替动词的宾语, 且位于 put on 中间. 故此题应选答案 B.

- 【例3】My watch is on your desk. _____ it _____ me, please. (A)
A. Give, to B. Put, on



C. Take, off

D. Look, for

【解析】 题干上明确了“把某物给某人”，四个选项中 put on 为“穿上”，take off 为“脱下”，look for 是“寻找”，选项 B, C, D 均不合题意，故应选答案 A。

【例 4】 It's seven o'clock. It's time _____. (B)

A. go to school

B. to go to school

C. to school

D. for go to school

【解析】 句型 It's time to + 动词原形, It's time for + 名词, 四个选项中只有 B 项符合句型表达, 故本题应选答案 B。

【例 5】 —Are there _____ pictures on the wall?

—Yes, there are _____. (B)

A. some, any

B. any, some

C. some, some

D. any, any

【解析】 在 there be 句型中, some 用于肯定句, any 用于否定句和疑问句, 故选择 B。

【例 6】 —_____ is the girl in green?

—She's my sister. (B)

A. What

B. Who

C. How old

D. How much

【解析】 What's the girl 用于询问女孩的身份或职业, How old 用于询问年龄, How much 用于价格的询问, 而 Who's the girl 是指女孩是谁, 侧重人与人之间的关系。根据答语, 选择 B。

【例 7】 —Is there a clock on the table?

—Yes, _____. (B)

A. it is

B. there is

C. there are

D. it isn't

【解析】 对一般疑问句 Is there...? 作肯定回答时, 只能用 Yes, there is 来完成。因此本题应选答案 B。

课后强化训练

A 组

一、选择填空

() 1. —Can't you see? —_____.

A. Yes, I can't

B. No, I can.

C. Yes, I can

D. No, I don't

() 2. —_____? —It's nine.

A. Where is my watch

B. What's the time

C. Whose is this watch

D. What's this

() 3. Hong Kong is _____.

A. an SAR

B. in England

C. near Shanghai

D. in Guangdong

() 4. What can you see _____?

A. at the picture one B. in the Picture One

C. in one picture D. in Picture One

() 5. We really enjoyed _____ in the English party last night.

A. themselves

B. ourselves

C. us

D. them

() 6. —Who is the boy over there?

—_____.

A. He's at school

B. He's from Japan

C. It's my friend, Jim

D. Sorry, he isn't a student

() 7. —Mary, your skirt looks so beautiful.

—_____.

A. No, not beautiful B. Thank you

C. Yes, I think so D. Yes, please

() 8. —Is there _____ money in your purse?

—No, there isn't _____. (B)

A. some, any

B. any, any

C. any, some

D. some, some

() 9. —Shall we go for a picnic tomorrow?

—_____.

A. Good idea

B. That's right

C. Here you are

D. No, I don't

() 10. —Oh, it's a nice photo. Can I have a look?

—_____.

A. That's OK

B. No, you can't

C. Yes, let me give it to you

D. Yes. Here you are

二、单词拼写

11. —What's the time?

—It's a _____ (一刻钟) to seven.

12. This is a _____ (照片) of my family.

13. What's your _____ (最喜爱的) colour?

14. Don't _____ (担心). We can solve this problem sooner or later.

15. His _____ (衣服) are grey. What about yours?

16. How many _____ (婴儿) will be born in one and a half years?

17. He left angrily without _____ (说) a word.

18. Kunming is _____ (叫) "the Spring City".

19. The busier he is, the _____ (高兴) he feels.

20. Many foreign people now find the Chinese are very _____ (友好).

三、用所给词的适当形式填空

21. _____ (write) down your answers, please.

22. I want _____ (go) to school with her.
 23. It's eight, it's time _____ (have) a break.
 24. The door of the shop is _____ (lock) at this time of day.
 25. — _____ (who) book is this?
 — Oh, it's Meimei's.
 26. Look at the pictures. How many _____ (different) can you find?
 27. What's in the _____ (teacher) room?

B 组

一、完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Many years ago, a man 1 Wu taught King Wang how to ride horses and how to drive a chariot (马拉战车). 2 some time the king started to race against Wu. But no matter how many 3 the king raced against Wu, Wu always won.

The king was 4 and said to Wu, "You have taught me how to ride and how to drive a chariot. But I don't think you have taught me everything about 5."

"I have taught you 6 I know," 7 Wu. "But you have not learned everything. The 8 thing about driving a chariot is to think of the horses. The driver of the chariot and the horses should work together. You can then go very 9 and drive for long distances (距离). But your problem is this: when you are behind me, you want to 10 with me. And when you are 11 me, you are afraid that I will catch up with you. 12 whether you are in front of me or behind me, you are thinking of me. You are not thinking of your 13. If you want to win, you must 14 thinking of me. You 15 think only of your horses."

- () 1. A. calls B. names
 C. called D. name
 () 2. A. In B. After
 C. Since D. Before
 () 3. A. times B. days
 C. weeks D. months
 () 4. A. happy B. glad
 C. pleased D. unhappy
 () 5. A. playing B. racing
 C. running D. working
 () 6. A. everything B. something
 C. anything D. nothing

- () 7. A. asked B. told
 C. answered D. spoke
 () 8. A. dangerous B. newer
 C. beautiful D. most important
 () 9. A. slowly B. soon
 C. fast D. slow
 () 10. A. catch up B. do
 C. talk D. help
 () 11. A. beside B. in front of
 C. near D. next
 () 12. A. So B. But
 C. Or D. And
 () 13. A. cows B. dogs
 C. pigs D. horses
 () 14. A. start B. stop
 C. keep D. begin
 () 15. A. mustn't B. may
 C. must D. can

二、阅读理解

阅读下面短文, 从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Which of your hands do you use more? Very few of us use both of hands well. Most of us are right-handed. Only about five people out of a hundred are left-handed. Newly-born babies can take things with either of their hands, but after about two years they like to use their right hands. Scientists don't know why this happens. They have studied it. They think our animal ancestors (祖先) are right-handed. This may not be true. Monkeys are our closest relations (亲属) in the animal world. Scientists have found that monkeys like to use one of their hands more than the other, but it can be either hand. But most of us use our right hands better and this makes life difficult for the left-handed ones.

- () 16. Very few of us use both of our hands. It means _____.
 A. none of us can use one as well as the other
 B. some of us can use both hands
 C. many people can use one as well as the other
 D. we can't use both hands
 () 17. Newly-born babies _____.
 A. can use their right hands only
 B. can use their left hands only
 C. like to use their right hands
 D. can use both their hands



- () 18. Which of the following is true?
- Most of the monkeys are right-handed.
 - Most of the monkeys are left-handed.
 - Some of the monkeys are right-handed, others are not.
 - There are many more right-handed monkeys than left-handed monkeys.
- () 19. The left-handed people are difficult in life because _____.
- we live in a right-handed world
 - they cannot use their right hands at all
 - it is difficult to use their right hands
 - it is difficult to use their left hands

三、选词填空

用方框中所给词的适当形式填空,使短文正确、通顺。每个词限用一次。

only, either, what, learn, good, something, quite, know, in, always

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go to school to learn languages, geography, history, science and many other subjects. That is (20) _____ true. But (21) _____ do they learn these things for? And are these things all that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to get ready for their future work and life. Many of the things they study at school are useful (22) _____ their life, but is that the (23) _____ reason(理由) why they go to school?

There is more in education than just learning facts (事实). We go to school above all to learn how to learn or teach ourselves, so that when we finish our schooling, we can go on (24) _____. If a man really (25) _____ how to learn, he will (26) _____ be more successful, because when he has to do (27) _____ new, he will quickly teach himself how to do it in the (28) _____ way. The uneducated(没受过教育的) person, on the other hand, is (29) _____ unable to do it, or does it badly. So the purpose(目的) of modern education is not only to learn languages, geography, history, science and many other subjects, but to teach students the way to learn.

四、书面表达

请根据下面提示用英语写一段自我介绍,80个词左右。

Name	Wang Ying	Age	15
Hobby	playing volleyball, listening to music	the subjects you like best	English, Music
Father	policeman		
Mother	doctor		

第3课 Book I Units 17~19

复习要点梳理

【重要词组】

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. play a guessing game | 玩猜一猜游戏 |
| 2. listen carefully | 仔细听 |
| 3. all the things | 所有的东西 |
| 4. on Children's Day | 在儿童节 |
| 5. help sb. do sth. | 帮助某人做某事 |
| 6. put sth. away | 把……收起来 |
| 7. football clothes | 足球衣 |
| 8. come out | 出来 |
| 9. be broken | 弄坏了 |
| 10. get down | 下来 |
| 11. come this way | 朝这边走 |
| 12. thank goodness | 谢天谢地 |
| 13. food and drink | 食物和饮料 |
| 14. potato chips | 炸土豆条 |
| 15. something to eat/drink | 吃/喝的东西 |
| 16. only one | 只有一个 |
| 17. ice cream | 冰淇淋 |
| 18. have no time to do sth. | 没有时间做某事 |

【重要句型】

- Could you help me, please? —Sure / Certainly.
—你能帮助我吗? —当然可以。
- What's wrong with...? 怎么了?
- You must look after your things.
你必须保管好你的东西。
- What else can you see? 你能看到别的什么东西?
- What would you like? —I'd like...
—你想要什么? —我想要……
- Would you like...? 你想要……吗?

课前热身训练

一、根据汉语, 完成句子

- 所有的东西都在车里吗?
Are _____ in the car now?
- 怎么啦? 让我看一看。
_____ wrong? Let me _____ a look.
- 这个机器人不能工作。它没有手和腿。
The robot _____. It has _____ or _____.
- 我的电视机坏了。你能帮我修吗?

My TV set is _____. Can you _____ me _____ it?

5. 你晚饭想吃什么?

_____ would you like _____ supper?

二、补全对话

Woman: Can I _____ you?

Jim: Yes. Er, what _____ you like, Ann?

Ann: I don't _____.

Jim: Well, would you like _____ to drink? What
_____ a glass of milk?

Ann: No, thanks. I _____ I'd like a cup of tea.
_____ about you?

Jim: I'd like a _____ of orange. What about something
to _____?

Ann: I would _____ a cake.

Jim: A cup of tea, a bottle of orange and a
cake, _____.

Woman: All right. Here _____.

Ann: Thanks.

课内例题解析

【例1】—Could I have a cup of tea, please?

—_____. (D)

A. Sorry, you couldn't

B. Yes, you could

C. Please ask your mother

D. OK

【解析】Could I have/borrow..., please? 是表示请求得到或借东西的委婉用语, 其答语可为 Certainly/Sure/Yes, please/OK 等。故答案为 D。

【例2】We have two apples. _____ is for Helen,
_____ is for you. (C)

A. One, another

B. Some, others

C. One, the other

D. One, the another

【解析】句意已表明只有两只苹果, 所以排除 B, 一只给海伦, 那么剩下的那只应该是特定的, 而 another 表示泛指。故选择 C。

【例3】—What's wrong _____ your clock?

—It's _____. (B)

A. to, nice

B. with, broken

C. in, mine

D. on, old

【解析】What's wrong with sth./sb.? 是询问“某物或某人……怎么了”, 第一个空应填 with; It's broken. 表示