

# 新概念英语

NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

## 主题写作 (第一册)

新概念英语学习中心 编

### TOPICS

紧扣教材内容

核心内容真题链接

52周量化学习

制定完美学习方案

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心



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## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新概念英语主题写作. 第1册 / 新概念英语学习中心编.  
—北京: 中国石化出版社, 2010. 2  
ISBN 978 - 7 - 5114 - 0283 - 7

I. ①新… II. ①新… III. ①英语 - 写作 - 自学参考资料  
IV. ①H315

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 020044 号

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### 中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

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北京科信印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

700 × 1000 毫米 16 开本 16.75 印张 377 千字

2010 年 3 月第 1 版 2010 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 30.00 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)

# 主题写作

# 前言

所谓“罗马不是一天建成的”，写作也并非一日之功。写作训练需要一个日积月累的过程，贵在持之以恒。本套书是将每册的学习内容精编为 260 Topics，分成 52 周量化学习，通过科学合理的计划，引导读者每周拿出时间专门用于写作训练。我们结合《新概念英语》课文主题或相关话题，为大家精心挑选了与其相对应的各类考试真题写作，每周 4~6 篇，使读者在潜移默化中提高英语水平，从容应对各种考试。这 4~6 篇的写作都与课文主题相关，有助于读者从各个角度去理解课文内容，相信大家会有意外的收获。我们建议读者在读完写作要求后，自己先着手去写，修改、润色之后再与参考范文相对比，从中发现自己的不足和范文的可取之处，从而提高自己的写作水平。

《新概念英语主题写作》一、二册是基础写作阶段，包含写作理论、书面表达、画龙点睛三部分。先从写作理论着手，让读者清楚写作各种文体的概念、写作框架和常用表达等，为《新概念英语主题写作》三、四册打下坚实的基础。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第一册)，从句子练习、对话和各种书信文体到记叙文、说明文、议论文等文体写作，要求相对较为简单。它与公共英语一级、中考要求相当。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第二册)，是对《新概念英语主题写作》(第一册)各种文体的一种强化，它涵盖了公共英语二级考试的真题写作和近几年来各地高考真题写作。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第三册)，涵盖了大学英语四六级考试、英语专业四级考试和考研真题写作及范文。

《新概念英语主题写作》(第四册)，涵盖了考研、英语专业八级考试、托福、雅思的写作及范文。

在内容编排上，我们紧密配合《新概念英语》教材，在相应阶段迎合现在所实行的各类考试形式，实用性强。这套丛书适合各层次英语学习者和应试者在实际操练中切实提高英语写作水平，帮助大家各类考试中轻松应对。

宝刀在磨，笔锋在练，英语的写作能力在练中提高，作文的写作功底在练中增厚。希望读者汲取范文的精华，并在此基础上锦上添花，写出更美、更好、更精彩的作文来。

由于时间有限，书中错误和疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者


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 改写句子

改写句子,主要考查考生在意思相同的情况下,对不同句型的表达方式的掌握。改写句子最基本的要求是保证改写后的句子和原句的意思大体相同。以填空的形式命题,须填补空白并使补全的句子与原句意思一致。要仔细阅读原句,准确理解其含义,将原句和目标句相互比较,找出需要补全的内容,正确改写句子。

**改写句子的常考题型:**
**1. 主动语态与被动语态的转换**

Many workers built this factory in 2001.

This factory \_\_\_\_\_ by many workers in 2001.

**【正确答案】** was built

**【规律分析】**这部分要求熟悉被动语态的构成——不同时态下系动词 be 的变化形式。


**2. 直接引语与间接引语的转换**

He asked me, "Where are you going?"

He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.

**【正确答案】** where I was going

**【规律分析】**这部分要求了解直接引语与间接引语。二者互变时要注意:人称的变化;时间表示法的变化;指示代词的变化;一般疑问句中疑问词的变化;特殊疑问句中语序的变化规则等。

 改写句子

1. "Get to school on time next week", my mother said to me. (改为间接引语)

My mother told me \_\_\_\_\_ to school on time the next week.

2. Mike will finish his homework in three hours. (对画线部分提问)


\_\_\_\_\_ will Mike finish his homework?

3. The twins ate up all the bananas on the plate. (改为被动语态)

All the bananas on the plate \_\_\_\_\_ up by the twins.

4. Some students think PE is not so important as other subjects. (改为同义句)

Some students think PE is \_\_\_\_\_ important \_\_\_\_\_ other subjects. (西宁市中考题)

 参考答案

1. to get    2. How soon    3. were eaten    4. less; than





## 句子练习

## 1. 主从复合句与并列句的相互转换

Hurry or you will be late for school.

\_\_\_\_\_ you don't hurry, you will be late for school.

## 2. 从句与从句的相互转换

He came only after the meeting was over.

He didn't come \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting was over.

## 3. 从句和不定式的转换

The box is so heavy that I can't lift it.

The box is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy for me \_\_\_\_\_ lift.

【正确答案】1. if      2. until      3. too...to...

【规律分析】这部分要求考生了解常见复合句的主句与从句间的关系,掌握复合句从句引导词的用法以及一些起连接作用的词组的用法。

## 4. 用连接词合并两个简单句

Jane couldn't sing well. I couldn't sing well, either.

\_\_\_\_\_ Jane \_\_\_\_\_ I could sing well.

【正确答案】4. Neither...nor...

【规律分析】这部分要求掌握一些常见连词或连词词组的用法。这些连接词包括 and, both...and, not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor, but, so 等。

从以上命题规律分析可以看出,只有掌握了句型,才能保证准确地改写原句而又不改变其意思。这就要求考生在平时一定要注意多积累各种句型,切实掌握大纲所要求的各种语法规则,对那些常见的重要句型和表达方式要经常复习记忆。同时还要认识到,掌握了句型并不意味着可以忽略词汇的作用,不同的句型中同一个词语可能有不同的含义或作用,也可能派生出不同的形式,考生需要结合考试题型,将词汇放在句型中记忆和学习,从而在掌握句型的同时理解词汇。

## 改写句子

## 1. Are there museums in the city? Could you tell me? (合并成含宾语从句的复合句)

Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ museums in the city?

## 2. I borrowed a book from the library. It was newly published. (合并成含定语从句的复合句)

The book \_\_\_\_\_ I borrowed from the library \_\_\_\_\_ newly published.

## 3. The computer is very useful. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the computer is!

## 4. What, think, mind, question, don't, people, about, young, the, I (连词成句)

(兰州市中考题)

## 参考答案

- if, are 原句中从句是一般疑问句,变宾语从句时,引导词选 if, 语序用陈述语序。
- which/that, was 定语从句的先行词为 the book, 因此关系代词用 which/that。
- How useful the computer 和 is 分别是句子的主语和谓语, 根据结构 How+形容词+主语+谓语, 可知, 应用 how useful 表示。
- I don't mind what question the young people think about. 我不介意年轻人想什么问题。



### 改写练习

下面是关于 Mary 昨天去商店的三对句子。每对句子中,第一句是原句,第二句是对第一句的改写。要求根据原句和第二句中已经给出的部分补全第二句。注意不能改变原句的意思。

- Many people went shopping yesterday.  
There were many people \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.
- Mary spent 3 hours buying New Year gifts.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ Mary 3 hours to buy New Year gifts.
- She was so tired that she couldn't walk any longer.  
She was \_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_ walk any longer.

**【正确答案】** 1. in the shops/markets      2. took      3. too...to

**【规律分析】**第 1 题考查同义词组间的转换;第 2 题考查习惯用法的不同表达;第 3 题考查从句和不定式的转换。

### 改写句子

- My father watches TV every night. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ TV every night?
- He had to finish the work. (改为否定句)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ to finish the work.
- She wanted to see the doctor because her back hurt badly. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ she want to see the doctor?
- David was so careless that he didn't find the mistakes in his test paper. (改为同义句)  
David was \_\_\_\_\_ to find the mistakes in his test paper.
- Yesterday our teacher asked us to clean the classroom. (改为被动语态)  
Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ asked to clean the classroom.
- The car hit the big tree yesterday. (改为反意疑问句)  
The car hit the big tree yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_? (兰州市中考题)
- Most people watched TV late in May this year. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ most people \_\_\_\_\_ TV late in May this year?
- The students will learn the group dance on the school playground. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the students learn the group dance?
- Little Jim is only five years old. He can't make model planes by himself. (合并为一句)  
Little Jim is \_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_ make model planes by himself.
- 我们应该多参加课外活动。(完成译句)  
We should \_\_\_\_\_ in after-school activities more often. (重庆市中考题)

### 参考答案

- Does, watch 一般现在时,并且主语是单三形式,改为一般疑问句时,助动词用 does, watch 变为原形。
- didn't have 过去时变否定句,助动词用 did,后面加 not, had 变成原形 have。
- Why did 对 because 进行提问时,应用 why。
- too careless so...that+not=too...to 表示太……而不能。
- we were 过去时的被动语态结构为:was/were+过去分词,把 we 提前,表示我们被要求打扫教室。
- didn't it 前面是肯定句,时态为过去时,故答案为 didn't it。
- Did, watch      8. Where will      9. too, to      10. take part



## 词组互换

### 1. 同义词

(1) Don't forget to bring your book!  
\_\_\_\_\_ to bring your book!

(2) My mother is not in/at home.  
My mother is \_\_\_\_\_.

**【正确答案】** (1) Remember (2) out

**【规律分析】**这部分要求掌握一些基本的反义词,然后通过否定反义词的方法达到肯定的目的。

### 2. 反义词

(1) I don't think maths is as interesting as English.  
I think maths is \_\_\_\_\_ English!

(2) Of all the boys in the class, John runs the fastest. John runs \_\_\_\_\_ any other boy in the class.

**【正确答案】** (3) less interesting than (4) faster than

**【规律分析】**这部分要求考生熟悉一些形容词、副词比较级的基本句型,如: not as (so) + 原级形式 + as; 比较级形式 + than...; 最高级形式 + ... in (of)...

### 3. 词形的派生

The teacher told us to be careful when we did our exam.  
The teacher told us to do our exam \_\_\_\_\_.

**【正确答案】** carefully

**【规律分析】**这部分要求考生掌握一些基本的构词法。词汇学习中构词法是最重要的方法之一。通过加前缀或后缀的方法可使一个词改变词义或词性。考生应根据句型,将某个词语变为所需要的形式。

## 完成句子

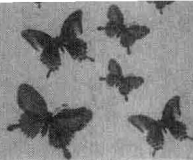
- I like working here because everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ (friend).
- Alan is the \_\_\_\_\_ (win) of the Photo Competition this year.
- Look! Two \_\_\_\_\_ (monkey) are fighting for food over there.
- My cousin is used to \_\_\_\_\_ (study) with his new friends in Australia.
- Last week I went to my \_\_\_\_\_ (aunt) house to teach her how to send e-mails.

(南京市中考题)

## 参考答案

1. friendly      2. winner      3. monkeys      4. studying      5. aunt's





## 对话

### 1. 概述、框架

对话是口头英语,与书面英语不同,对话的句子一般比较简短,措词和语气往往随着交谈双方的身份、地位、关系的变化而不同。写英文对话时,必须根据所给的情景介绍,抓住会话的中心思想,准确把握对话的语言环境,设计出布局合理的对话。纵观近几年的中考题,考查的主要内容是学过的一些话题,如打电话、问路指路、看病、购物、就餐、约会等。

### 2. 写作指导

#### (1) 认真审题,理解内涵

在写作前要认真阅读提示语,如题目配有插图,应仔细阅读图,了解对话发生的情景、谈话双方的身份、对话的内容和涉及的交际功能项目。

#### (2) 摸清脉络,熟悉语境

答题时要看清对话的文理脉络,根据句子结构、固定短语、词语搭配对试题加以分析判断。熟悉语境的重点应放在明确事实,把握对话的时间、地点、人物以及它们之间的联系上。

#### (3) 先易后难,仔细检查

不论是填词还是写句子,先写有把握的,对话的整体结构和内容会逐渐清晰,在此基础上就能较轻松地敲出较难的内容。做完考题后,要仔细复查,对不妥的地方进行修正。

### 3. 对话的考查方式主要有:

(1) 给出不同的选项,依据所给内容,将选项填入空白部分,使对话完整、合乎情理。

(2) 给出单词的首字母,依据对话内容,填出正确的单词。

(3) 在对话中给出空格,学生依据自己的知识能力完成对话。

(4) 看图或依据文字提示写对话。

## 完成对话

Kate: Hi, Kate speaking.

Lucy: Hi, Kate. 1. Do you want to see a film this afternoon?

Kate: Oh, that's very nice of you to invite me. 2?

Lucy: It's about animals in danger, and what the government is doing to protect them.

Kate: Oh, that sounds interesting. 3?

Lucy: It starts at five o'clock. Let's meet at half past four.

Kate: All right. 4?

Lucy: At the school gate.

Kate: OK. See you then.

Lucy: 5.

(天津市中考题)

## 参考答案

1. It's Lucy    2. What is it about    3. What time does it start    4. Where shall we meet  
5. OK



## 改写句子

1. She is a woman teacher. (改为复数形式)  
They are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The twin needs some bananas. (改为否定句)  
The twin \_\_\_\_\_ need \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.
3. You mustn't throw anything at the animals when you are in the zoo. (改为祈使句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ anything at the animals when you are in the zoo.
4. I don't think you can finish it on time. (改为反意疑问句)  
I don't think he can finish it on time, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. The river is 10 meters wide. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is the river?
6. Not only Tom but also Bob has been to that island. (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tom and Bob \_\_\_\_\_ been to that island.
7. I sent a letter to you last month. (改为被动语态)  
A letter \_\_\_\_\_ to you last month.
8. Your living-room is very bright. (改为感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your living-room is!
9. Does the earth go round the sun? My son asked the teacher. (合并为宾语从句)  
My son asked the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round the sun. (兰州市中考题)

## 参考答案

1. women teachers woman teacher 变复数时两个单词要一起变化。
2. doesn't, any 此句的主语是 The twin 意为双胞胎之一。故否定形式是 doesn't any。any 用于否定句。
3. Don't throw 祈使句的否定形式应以 Don't 开头, 后再跟动词原形。
4. can he 据题意, 填空处应为附加疑问句。前面为否定形式, 后面附加疑问句应为肯定形式。
5. How wide 此画线部分是表“宽度”, 故应用 How wide 来提问。
6. Both, have 据题意主语是 Tom 和 Bob 两人都去过, 故“两者都”要用 both, 助动词为 have。
7. was sent 依原句, sent 为过去时态, 主语是 I, 故其被动语态形式应为 was sent。
8. How bright 感叹句中结构有两种: 1. How + adj. / adv. + 主语 + 谓语。2. what + n. + 主语 + 谓语。
9. if/whether, went 此句是一个宾语从句, 主句部分是 asked, 故后面从句部分也相应用过去时态 went。当一般疑问句作宾语从句时, 引导词应为 whether 或 if。

完成句子

- A
- There are some new students in our school this term. (改为否定句)  
There \_\_\_\_\_ new students in our school this term.
  - The students don't have much time to play with their friends. (改为反义疑问句)  
The students don't have much time to play with their friends, \_\_\_\_\_?
  - Maria and Jane have waited at the airport for two hours. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ have Maria and Jane waited at the airport?
  - The questions are very easy. The children can understand them. (合并为一句)  
The questions are \_\_\_\_\_ for the children to understand.
  - (课改实验区考生做)  
Jim left Chongqing 3 days ago because of his new work. (改为同义句)  
Jim has \_\_\_\_\_ from Chongqing for 3 days because of his new work.
- (重庆市中考题)

B

drive	sleep	move	clap	think	show
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- Are Daniel and Millie still living Nanjing?  
—No, they \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing.
  - My mother is busy these days. She \_\_\_\_\_ only six hours every night.
  - I wonder how to use the washing machine.  
—That's easy. I \_\_\_\_\_ you later.
  - How did your manager go to Shanghai for the meeting?  
—They say he \_\_\_\_\_ there in his new car.
  - What do you think of my answer?  
—Sorry, I didn't hear you. I \_\_\_\_\_ about something else.
  - The speech must be wonderful. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their hands again.
- (南通市中考题)

参考答案

- A
- aren't any/are no 题干中有 be 动词“are”而且还有一个“some”,变否定句可以在 are 后加 not 或 no, some 要变成 any。
  - do they 反意疑问句前半句用否定时,后半句用肯定,前半句是 The students don't,后半句应是 do they。
  - How long 对“for+一段时间”提问用 how long。
  - easy enough/not difficult 题干的意思是“这些问题太容易了,孩子们能够理解”,可以变固定句型 be easy/difficult for sb. to do sth.,给了两个空,所以填 easy enough 或 not difficult。
  - been away 本题中“left”是短暂性动词,变成现在完成时后,由于有 for 3 days,所以只能变成其相应的延续性说法,即“been away”。
- B
- have moved
  - sleeps
  - will show
  - drove
  - was thinking
  - are clapping



## 完成句子

- A
- Lucy usually cleans the cage every two days. (对画线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy usually clean the cage?
  - Jack's grandfather doesn't know how he should use a computer. (改为简单句)  
 Jack's grandfather doesn't know how \_\_\_\_\_ a computer.
  - Yesterday afternoon it rained heavily, so I borrowed an umbrella from Ed. (改为同义词)  
 Yesterday afternoon it rained heavily, so Ed \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella.
  - Allan went to play football with his friends at once after he finished his homework. (改为同义词)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ he finished his homework, Allan went to play football with his friends. (临沂市中考题)
- B
- 你能告诉我最近的超市在什么地方吗?  
 Could you please tell me where \_\_\_\_\_?
  - 我们必须尽最大的努力来防止环境污染。  
 We must do our best to \_\_\_\_\_ the environment \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 近来你和同学们相处得怎么样? How are you \_\_\_\_\_ your classmates \_\_\_\_\_?
  - 你能想像得出奥运圣火是如何在珠穆朗玛顶峰上点燃的吗?  
 Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympic flame \_\_\_\_\_ on the peak of Qomolangma?
  - 作为一名志愿者,我不仅对帮助他人感觉良好,而且还有时间做我喜欢做的事情。  
 \_\_\_\_\_ a volunteer, not only \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ good about helping other people, \_\_\_\_\_ I get to spend time doing what I love to do. (烟台市中考题)

## 参考答案

- A
- How often does
  - to use
  - lent me
  - As soon as
- B
- the, nearest, supermarket, is
  - prevent/stop/keep, from, being, polluted
  - getting, along/on, with, recently/nowadays
  - imagine, how, was, lighted/lit
  - As, do, feel, but

## 句型转换

There be 句型的变换

1. The room is empty.

There is \_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

2. What can I do for you?

\_\_\_\_\_ anything I can do for you?

【正确答案】1. nothing      2. Is there

【规律分析】这部分要求了解 there be 句型的基本结构,注意系动词 be 在不同语境下的变化形式。

## 完成句子

1. 六点钟了,该吃饭了。

It's six o'clock. \_\_\_\_\_ supper.

2. 博物馆很近,为什么不走着去呢?

The museum is quite near, \_\_\_\_\_ on foot?

3. 我的电脑坏了,你能帮我修一下吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ my computer. Could you help me mend it?

4. 很抱歉让你久等了。

I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

5. 他过去玩电脑游戏的时间太多,结果对学习不感兴趣了。

\_\_\_\_\_ he was not interested in his lessons.

(北京市中考题)

## 参考答案

1. It's time for/to have It's time for sth. 或 It's time to do sth. 表示到该做某事的时间了。
2. Why not go(there) “为什么不……”表示提建议,用 why not 表示。
3. There is something wrong with There is something wrong 表示什么东西坏了,出毛病了。
4. to keep you waiting keep doing sth. 表示一直在做某事。
5. He spent so much time(in)playing computer games that sb. spend some time(in)doing sth. 表示花费多长时间做某事。





## 完成句子

- A. 1. Can you answer the \_\_\_\_\_ (第三) question and the fourth one in Chinese?  
 2. We live in a flat with two \_\_\_\_\_ (卧室).  
 3. There is a bank \_\_\_\_\_ (在……后面) the bus station.  
 4. Is the river deep \_\_\_\_\_ (足够) for swimming in?  
 5. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ (安全的), traveling by train or by plane? (山西省中考题)
- B. 1. During the Spring Festival, a heavy \_\_\_\_\_ (暴风雪) hit many areas across southern China.  
 2. Many people gathered at Tai Miao to \_\_\_\_\_ (庆祝) the 100-day countdown (倒计时) to the Beijing Olympic Games on the evening of April 30.  
 3. She has been a very \_\_\_\_\_ (勇敢的) little girl.  
 4. The book should be returned no \_\_\_\_\_ (迟) than next Friday.  
 5. Traditional Beijing opera will be \_\_\_\_\_ (增加) to the music courses in 200 schools in China. (苏州市中考题)
- C. 1. There are green trees and \_\_\_\_\_ in the country. We can enjoy the nature there. (新鲜空气)  
 2. Swimming in rivers is one of my favorite \_\_\_\_\_. It makes me happy and healthy. (户外活动)  
 3. The Olympic torch relay (火炬接力) has been on since March 24, 2008. It can \_\_\_\_\_ the Olympic spirit. (传递)  
 4. West or east, home is best. Parents like to spend time with their children at home together and share the happiness of \_\_\_\_\_. (家庭生活)  
 5. "One World, One Dream" expresses the common wishes of people \_\_\_\_\_. (全世界) (云南省中考题)

D

A. calling	B. often	C. monkey	D. scientific	E. improve
F. fantastic	G. develop	H. helping	I. lion	J. usually

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is my favourite animal.  
 2. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
 3. They \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball after school.  
 4. The invention is very \_\_\_\_\_. (南宁市中考题)

## 参考答案

- A. 1. third 2. bedrooms 3. behind 4. enough 5. safer  
 B. 1. snowstorm 2. celebrate 3. brave 4. later 5. added  
 C. 1. fresh air 2. outdoor sports 3. pass on 4. family life  
 5. all over the world/around the world/in the whole world/throughout the world  
 D. 1. C/I 2. A/H 3. B/J 4. D/F