

# 新概念英语

# 同步互动 真题集

第一册



一线名师，担当主编；  
 授课精华，倾情奉献；  
 一本在手，考试无忧；  
 真题考点，一网打尽！

《新概念英语》学习 **胜** 经  
*New Concept Bible*

## 攻克

小升初，中考，PETS1级，雅思3.5，剑桥少儿英语考试2级、3级，剑桥通用英语证书PET



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新概念英语名师导学系列

# 新概念英语同步互动真题集

(第一册)

新东方名师编写组

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(第一册)

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# 前 言

“可以说我对于英语学习的兴趣是被《新概念英语》这套书激发出来的。由于课文本身很有趣,所以尽管觉得吃力,我却没有任何厌倦情绪。我用了两个多月的时间,就把第二册到第四册的200多篇课文生吞活剥地学完了。我的朋友、现任新东方教育科技集团常务副总裁周成刚,就是在没日没夜地模仿了《新概念英语》的朗读后,获得了一口标准的伦敦口音,最后被英国BBC广播公司看中,变成了BBC的记者和节目主持人。”

——新东方教育科技集团董事长兼总裁俞敏洪

《新概念英语》系列教材的经典性早已不言而喻。作为战斗在一线的新东方老师,在培训过数十万名《新概念英语》学员之中和之后,我们一直在思考一个问题:《新概念英语》这套教材究竟是如何深深地吸引着中国的学生?经过深入研究,我们惊喜地发现《新概念英语》这套教材除了具备一般教材的所有特点之外,还有一个非常显著的特点——与中国现在的考试紧密相关。当我们发现这一点时,那感觉简直是欣喜若狂,因为我们终于找到了《新概念英语》这套教材多年以来一直焕发勃勃生机的原因。经过教学实践的无数次尝试,也是由于我们编写的《新概念英语同步互动习题集》等图书的热销,同时也是在商务印书馆教育图书编辑室主任冯爱珍、编辑马浩岚的鼓励下,我们这些新东方名师集体创作了《新概念英语同步互动真题集》、《新概念英语语法同步互动真题集》、《新概念英语美文欣赏》、《新概念英语名师精讲笔记》等一系列丛书,准确地实现了《新概念英语》的每篇课文与中国现行考试历年真题的完美结合。

我们一起来了解一下《新概念英语同步互动真题集》(第一册)的魅力及魔力:

◆每课都有相应的语法真题汇总,结合课文的语法讲解进行集训练习,从真题练兵中得到真实的检验,进而很好地掌握和吸收本课精华。

◆每课中都会有阅读理解,有趣的人文故事,简单的科学读物,让你在初步接触英语学习的同时,感受到英语的趣味和魅力,并能在其中复习刚刚学到的语法和词汇。

◆七十多篇题材丰富的真题作文,让你在写作的练习中切实了解各种实用文体。若能将其熟读并背诵下来,会为你以后的英语学习打下坚实的基础。

纵观中考英语,每次必考的语法点是动词时态、宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句、倒装句、感叹句、冠词、代词、情态动词。而《新概念英语》第一册中,对于基本八大时态(一般现在时、现在进行时等)的讲解更有其独到之处,并配有针对性练习:基本句型之间的转换;形容词的用法;情态动词(must, can, may, need等)的用法;介词(at, in, on等)的用法;名词的单复数;及物动词和不及物动词;动词不定式等等。而这些知识点也是历年中考的高频考点。

下面结合几道例题,给大家一个详细讲解如下:

例 1: If you don't want to go swimming, I won't \_\_\_\_\_. (2008·天津中考)

A. too            B. also            C. either            D. neither

答案:C

解析:此题是对选项中几个词的辨析,这将在本书的 Lesson 49 ~ 50 着重讲解。在《新概念英语》第一册中出现的是:“To tell you the truth, Mrs. Bird, I don't like chicken either.”

例 2: 保持环境和发展经济同等重要。

Protecting environment is \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ developing economy.

(2007·上海中考)

答案:as important as

解析:这是形容词的同级比较,“as...as...”在《新概念英语》第一册 Lesson 112 有具体讲解。课文原句是“Is the red pencil as blunt as the green one? 这支红色的铅笔和绿色的铅笔同样钝吗?”形容词的比较级在《新概念英语》第一册中是学习重点。如:“Eat more and smoke less!”这在 Lesson 108 ~ 112 有重点练习。

例 3: In the past few years there \_\_\_\_\_ great changes in my hometown.

(2007·天津中考)

A. have been    B. were            C. had been        D. are

答案:A

解析:本题考查了动词时态用法。由句中的“in the past few years”这一时间状语可知,应用现在完成时态。排除了 B、C、D 三项。故选 A。现在完成时态在《新概念英语》第一册 Lesson 83 ~ 84 有详细的讲解。通过对语法的学习,掌握其特点,灵活运用,做出此题,不是难事。

综上所述,学好《新概念英语》第一册是非常重要的。俗话说:“千里之行始于足下”,“万丈高楼平地起”,只要把本书的知识点咀嚼透彻,坚实的基础将会帮你在中考英语中轻松拿高分;另外,听、说、读、写、译各方面能力也会齐头并进,为高中或以后的英语学习奠定良好的基础。

本册图书的背景资料:

一、编写阵容强大,编写人员全部由新东方一线英语教师担任。

二、试题内容丰富,多样的测试形式,与考试真题密切结合。

三、题例编排科学,题型设计合理,题量适中。

四、重、难点突出,有助于掌握课文要点,提高学习效率。

五、使用方便,既可自测,也可在课堂上使用,附详细的参考答案。

基于以上特点,在编写本书的题例时我们争取安排一天一课,使学生做到有的放矢。

由于时间仓促,书中的不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者和英语同仁不吝批评指正。

编者

# 使用说明

1. 本书的全部试题均来自全国各地的中考英语历年真题及模拟试题。
2. 凡在试题后标有年份和省市的试题均表示该省市当年的中考英语试题,如:(2004·哈尔滨),表明该试题来自于哈尔滨市2004年中考英语试题。
3. 凡在试题后标有年份和 PETS - 1 的均表示该试题来自于当年全国英语等级考试第一级,如:(2006·PETS - 1),表明该题来自于2006年全国英语等级考试(简称 PETS)第一级。
4. 凡在试题后标有“中考模拟”字样的,均表示该题是编者针对《新概念英语》教材编写的适合中考的试题。
5. 凡在试题后只标明省市却没有标出年份的,表明该题是2000年以前的中考题,但仍有较大参考价值,所以选用。

《新概念英语同步互动真题集》(第一册)重点知识点速查表

| 项目<br>课数       | 词汇  | 语法                                       | 阅读            | 完型                            | 书面表达                               |
|----------------|---|--|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lesson 1 ~ 2   | me, it, handbag, house, dress, it, Excuse me, your, this, is, thank you, book       | 人称代词、物主代词和一般疑问句                          | 一次购物经历        | 我和我的自行车                       | 发明改变了世界和我们的生活                      |
| Lesson 3 ~ 4   | umbrella, here, ticket, five, my, suit, school, teacher, daughter, son              | 陈述句和否定句                                  | 幸福是内心的满足      | 中国孩子的教育问题                     | 好学生的标准                             |
| Lesson 5 ~ 6   | good, new, student, nice, meet, Japanese, German, French, too, make                 | 特殊疑问句和助动词 do 的用法                         | 韩国文化          | 在美国“自己来”模式                    | 难忘的初中生活                            |
| Lesson 7 ~ 8   | I, am, name, what, nationality, job, engineer, postman, nurse, housewife            | 特殊疑问句的复习                                 | 工作 = 快乐?      | Bobby 的故事                     | 母亲节做了些什么                           |
| Lesson 9 ~ 10  | hello, how, well, fine, see, goodbye, today   | how 的一些用法和形容词的意义和作用                      | 一个小女孩和她的发卡    | 汶川地震中母亲对孩子的爱                  | 我的英语学习中的优势与不足                      |
| Lesson 11 ~ 12 | whose, white, blue, catch, perhaps, father, mother, blouse, tie, his, her           | whose 特殊疑问句及人称代词与名词的所有格                  | 家庭模式的变化       | 生日的最好礼物                       | 作为一名中学生,面对汶川地震,你的做法和感想             |
| Lesson 13 ~ 14 | colour, green, come, smart, same, lovely, case, carpet, dog                         | what colour 特殊疑问句的回答; 祈使句和选择疑问句          | 白雪公主和七个小矮人的节选 | 雪中送炭的故事                       | 回复一封 e-mail                        |
| Lesson 15 ~ 16 | officer, girl, friend, passport, tourist, these, red, grey, yellow, black, orange   | 不定冠词 a/an; 可数名词的复数形式及发音规则; be 动词的一般现在时形式 | 英国国花——“薔”的由来  | 世界语——Esperanto                | 向美国中学生代表团介绍你校学生的学习情况               |
| Lesson 17 ~ 18 | employee, hard-working, assistant   | who 引导的特殊疑问句; 主要疑问词的区别; 常见形容词的用法         | 新年的新衣服        | 马克·吐温和乘务员的故事                  | 对老师要说的心理话                          |
| Lesson 19 ~ 20 | matter, children, tired, thirsty, right, big, small, open, light, heavy, long, shoe | there be 句型; 人称代词与 be; 名词的可数形式           | 保存记忆的方式——写年鉴  | 向爷爷汇报学习的一封信                   | 在网上按要求回帖                           |
| Lesson 21 ~ 22 | give, which, one, empty, full, large, little, sharp, blunt, box, cup, knife, spoon  | which 引导的特殊疑问句及名词的所有格                    | Gloria 和她的工作  | Gilbert 和一次汽车赛——希望拥有的是勇气而不是成功 | 中学生课外都做些什么                         |
| Lesson 23 ~ 24 | on, shelf, desk, table, cigarette, floor, magazine, bed, newspaper                  | 特殊疑问句; one 与 ones 的区别                    | 网络购物          | 弟弟给我的感动                       | 关于如何观看 2008 年奥运会的讨论                |
| Lesson 25 ~ 26 | kitchen, refrigerator, electric, middle, of, room, right, left, where               | 定冠词 the, 方位介词 in, on 的用法; there be 句型    | 奥运会前的准备工作     | 如何用人力移动一块巨石?                  | 给老师写封 e-mail, 说明自己的情况, 并请她给你一些考前建议 |
| Lesson 27 ~ 28 | living room, near, window, picture, wall, trousers                                  | There are 结构中用复数形式及 some, any            | 想象力能把坏事变成好事   | 不求尽善尽美, 但要尽力而为                | 向汶川地震中的小英雄林浩学习                     |
| Lesson 29 ~ 30 | shut, bedroom, untidy, must, open, air, put, dust, empty, read, turn on/off         | must; 祈使句的意义和结构                          | 如何预防家庭意外伤害    | 由一只箱子引发的故事                    | 向美籍教师介绍自己和同学们的暑期计划                 |
| Lesson 31 ~ 32 | under, after, across, who, cat, run, tree, letter, eat, cook, meal, clean, drink    | 现在进行时及动词 ing 的变化规则                       | “留守孩子”问题      | 笑和眼泪是生活的一部分                   | 你上周替妈妈去购物的经历                       |
| Lesson 33 ~ 34 | cloud, family, bridge, over, walk, shine, sleep, cry, wait, jump, wash              | 复习现在进行时; 以 e 结尾的动词加 ing 的变化规则            | 杂谈            | 像雨救了我的农场一样, 一个小男孩救了一只小鹿       | 和大家分享你的暑期计划                        |



续表

| 项目<br>课数       | 词汇   | 语法   | 阅读                        | 完型                                  | 书面表达                         |
|----------------|--|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lesson 35 ~ 36 | village, between, another, along, swim, into, building, beside, off  | 表示场所、方位的介词意义和用法;<br>动词 + 介词结构                  | 寓言故事: 财富、爱、成功             | 上帝关了一扇门的时, 为你打开另一扇                  | 人物介绍或最想做的事情                  |
| Lesson 37 ~ 38 | work, make, favourite, hard, homework, dish, listen  | be going to 表示的一般将来时                           | 斯里兰卡总统和夫人送给中国一只象          | 船长和他的“病”船员                          | 在毕业典礼上的发言                    |
| Lesson 39 ~ 40 | front, flower, careful, show, send, take   | 祈使句的否定形式; to (不定式符号) + (介词)                    | 英国伟大的学者威廉·琼斯从小就喜欢读书, 读好书。 | 顾客写给卖 CD 公司的投诉信                     | 给同学写封信, 谈谈自己的理想              |
| Lesson 41 ~ 42 | bread, tea, coffee, bird, any, some  | there be; 不可数名词的数; some/any                    | 杭州永进中学学生的一次“挣钱”的课外实践活动    | 咖啡的由来                               | 根据图示写一张留言条: 姐姐交代弟弟要做的几件事     |
| Lesson 43 ~ 44 | behind, now, find  | 情态动词 can; behind 与 in front of                 | “稀奇古怪”的旅馆——有冰制的, 有盐做的     | 一场“误会”                              | 给汶川初三学生写封鼓励他们要坚强的信           |
| Lesson 45 ~ 46 | can, minute, ask, lift, cake   | 情态动词 can 的肯定、否定形式及意义                           | 我的朋友戴安娜                   | Liu Kaiqu 卖画趣闻                      | 针对“校园节约活动”写封倡议书              |
| Lesson 47 ~ 48 | like, want, fresh, egg, banana, sweet, orange, choice, apple   | 一般现在时; 数词                                      | 想解压吗? 来参加笑笑俱乐部            | “Sun”与孙                             | 介绍海口的发言稿                     |
| Lesson 49 ~ 50 | meat, beef, chicken, tell, either, truth, tomato, potato, pea, bean, grape   | 选择疑问句; 动词现在时的一般单三形式; too 和 either 的区别          | 没鞋总比没脚好                   | 要知道你是特别的, 是独一无二的                    | 聚会时玩得很开心                     |
| Lesson 51 ~ 52 | climate, country, weather, spring, summer, autumn, warm, rain, sometimes, snow, April, May, July, Brazil, Italy, Russia, Spain, France | come from 或 be from 词组; what... like? 询问事物的状况  | 要骑车, 自己去买                 | 室内污染您注意到了吗                          | 暑假计划                         |
| Lesson 53 ~ 54 | mild, always, south, wet, season, best, night, rise, early, late, Australia, India, Japan, Korea, Thai                                 | like 分别作为动词、介词的同性和词意                           | 花生                        | 中国首位宇航员——杨利伟                        | 自我介绍                         |
| Lesson 55 ~ 56 | live, stay, lunch, together, home, homework, afternoon, usually, arrive  | 复习一般现在时和常用时间副词                                 | 电视节目预告                    | 爱有时会毁了你所爱的                          | 给老师写张请假条                     |
| Lesson 57 ~ 58 | o'clock, shop, moment  | 一般现在时和现在进行时; 时间表达法                             | 表格                        | 与陌生人分享你的故事, 留一段回忆给自己                | 关于学生是否骑电动自行车上学的讨论            |
| Lesson 59 ~ 60 | shop assistant, size, chalk, change  | have (1): “拥有”; what else? 的常用表达; 复义名词的数       | CFLs 节能灯与传统电灯             | 我的理科                                | 帮助朋友 Leo 调整心态的建议信            |
| Lesson 61 ~ 62 | feel, look, must, call, doctor, remember, bad, headache, telephone, toothache, dentist, medicine, flu                                  | have (2): 得了……病; have got/ have; 情态动词 must (2) | David 的问题和回答              | 一个 18 岁的大学生体育冠军受伤后, 经过刻苦锻炼重返运动场的小男孩 | 用英文写篇值日报告, 介绍你的家乡——福州        |
| Lesson 63 ~ 64 | better, get up, yet, rich, food, remain, play, match, talk, library, drive, so, break, quickly   | 禁止 don't 和 mustn't                             | 火灾发生后如何逃生                 | 一个身患重症的小护士高兴起来                      | 看图, 给你的笔友写封信介绍南通市积极创建文明城市的情况 |



续表

| 项目<br>课数       | 词汇  | 语法   | 阅读                         | 完型                              | 书面表达                         |
|----------------|---|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Lesson 65 ~ 66 | key, hear, enjoy, yourself, ourselves, myself, themselves, himself, herself                   | 反身代词;时间和日期   | 识别一些常见标识                   | 父亲节的由来                          | 看图拟订一份接待英国中学生访问的计划           |
| Lesson 67 ~ 68 | absent, keep, Tuesday, spend, Friday, Sunday, lucky, church, dairy                            | be 动词的一般过去时变化;感叹句                                      | 报纸摘录                       | 高行建和诺贝尔文学奖                      | 你心目中的英雄                      |
| Lesson 69 ~ 70 | year, race, town, exciting, just, finish, behind, way, Denmark                                | 时间介词 on/in/at 的区别和用法                                   | 汽车一天内燃料用量图表                | 南丁格尔——护士节                       | 根据表格,写一篇保持“文明城市”称号的倡议书       |
| Lesson 71 ~ 72 | awful, time, answer, last, phone, again, say  | 规则动词的过去式的变化;表示过去的时间状语                                  | 谁是最好的销售员                   | 我和我的妹妹                          | 完成一封 e-mail                  |
| Lesson 73 ~ 74 | week, suddenly, bus, smile, speak, hand, pocket, slowly, hurriedly, cut, thirstily, go, greet | 形容词向副词的转换;不规则动词过去时的变化                                  | 给予也是获得                     | 报纸和人们的生活                        | 向外国朋友介绍北京和几个景点               |
| Lesson 75 ~ 76 | ago, buy, pair, fashion, wear, uncomfortable  | 一般过去式和现在完成时  | 难忘的一天                      | 一名厨师的自我介绍                       | Alice 给妹妹的一篇留言;我最喜爱的体育运动     |
| Lesson 77 ~ 78 | appointment, urgent, till, toothache  | 否定疑问句的形式和用法  | 4 个旅游线路                    | 玛丽——“看”出来的玩具公司副总裁               | 发 e-mail, 让你的朋友帮你把落在他家的手机寄回来 |
| Lesson 79 ~ 80 | shopping, list, need, hope, thing, money, fruit, newsagent, chemist                           | much 和 many; have 和 have got; the + 名词所有格; must 和 need | 对一种新型小轿车的设想                | 让 Maugham 的书销售一空                | 介绍汶川地震中舍己救人的英雄谭千秋老师          |
| Lesson 81 ~ 82 | bath, nearly, ready, dinner, restaurant, breakfast, party, holiday                            | have (3); 一日三餐等  | Mrs William 和她的花           | 志愿工作                            | “怎样才能成为一个好孩子?”给一家英文报社写篇应答稿   |
| Lesson 83 ~ 84 | mess, suitcase, leave, already  | 现在完成时的含义、结构和用法;一般陈述和疑问句;动词的过去分词变化                      | Jules Verne 和他的科幻小说        | 有钱不一定会让人高兴,还要有爱、家庭、朋友、健康,才会拥有一切 | 你和同学们的周末活动                   |
| Lesson 85 ~ 86 | cinema, film, beautiful, city, never, ever  | 现在完成时; have gone 和 have been                           | Steve 的自我描述                | 一个盲人男孩给我的感动                     | 周末学生应该与同学外出活动的讨论             |
| Lesson 87 ~ 88 | bring, repair, try  | 复习现在完成时的疑问句和否定句的形式; yet 与 already                      | Hip-Hop                    | 人们对电话购物的不同意见                    | 作为一名初三学生,给老师写些感谢的话;寻物启事      |
| Lesson 89 ~ 90 | believe, may, how long, since, why, sell, because, cost, worth, retire                        | 现在完成时的时间标志词 for + 时间段, since + 时间点                     | 一名诚实的收银员把顾客丢失的、中了大奖的彩票归还顾客 | 给爷爷改名片:全职爷爷                     | 你心目中的好老师是什么样子的               |
| Lesson 91 ~ 92 | still, move, neighbour, person, poor, people  | 一般将来时, will + v. (原形)                                  | 发生地震如何自救                   | 纸的发明和我们现在如何节约用纸                 | 对关爱你的老师、家人,表达你的感激之情          |
| Lesson 93 ~ 94 | pilot, return, fly, Tokyo, Athens, Moscow, Rome, Seoul, Sydney                                | 可与一般将来时连用的时间状语   | 进藏火车                       | 如何和你的父母沟通                       | 给老师写张请假条,说明你不能上学的原因          |
| Lesson 95 ~ 96 | return, plenty, station, catch, miss  | had better, must, 的区别; 一般将来时与时间状语; 时间表达法               | 英国学生假期做志愿者                 | Katy 的简介                        | 给你的笔友写封信介绍北京,邀请他来观看奥运会       |

| 项目<br>课数         | 词汇   | 语法  | 阅读                              | 完型                    | 书面表达                                   |
|------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Lesson 97 ~ 98   | leave, describe, handle, address, belong   | 名词性物主代词                                       | 从“尾”开始的能力                       | 父亲送我一只表,提醒我要尊重时间,不要迟到 | 感谢你的朋友寄词典给你,并邀请他来中国                    |
| Lesson 99 ~ 100  | slip, fall, hurt, back, help, at once, X-ray   | 宾语从句  | 梦和睡觉                            | 最难忘的一节课               | 你校与英国某高级中学结成友好学校,写信告诉他们你校课外活动情况,及你们的建议 |
| Lesson 101 ~ 102 | card, youth, hostel, soon, write   | 直接引语变间接引语;英文书信的书写格式                           | 小鹰如何学会飞翔和找食                     | 培养用英语思维的方式            | 三年初中生活,你的改变                            |
| Lesson 103 ~ 104 | exam, pass, maths, question, easy, fail, answer, rest, difficult, hate, guy, low, clever, stupid, expensive, fresh, loud, high, hard, soft | very/too/enough 的区别                           | 网上购物;吃你喜欢的东西;通向成功 24 小时;多老上网都不晚 | 四种卫星                  | 应聘 2008 奥运会志愿者                         |
| Lesson 105 ~ 106 | spell, mistake, present, dictionary, carry, keep, correct  | 动词的不定式及其肯定和否定形式; want, promise, hope + 动词不定式  | 老人和妇女的不同的下棋方式和各自不同的生活态度         | 如何爱你的父母               | 在“爱心慈善日”写份倡议书                          |
| Lesson 107 ~ 108 | smart, as well, pretty   | 形容词的比较级、最高级形式                                 | 爱迪生                             | 王海和电脑的故事              | 写给老师的心里话                               |
| Lesson 109 ~ 110 | idea, less, a few, pity, instead, advice, most, least, best, worse, worst  | 不规则形容词的比较级和最高级;名词的数与修饰词                       | 发生在二手衣商店的故事                     | 北美的快节奏生活和他们的快餐        | 下一个生日你打算怎么过                            |
| Lesson 111 ~ 112 | afford, price  | 形容词的原级比较,以及形容词比较级用法                           | 发生在各地的地震级别和死亡人数                 | 上大学是找到好工作的第一步         | 给两个美籍学生回帖,或安慰 Mary, 或向 Tom 介绍北京的基本情况   |
| Lesson 113 ~ 114 | fare, change, note, passenger, none, neither, except   | not any = no; none = no + 名词; so/ neither 倒装句 | 转基因食物在未来的前景                     | 攀登的经历和感受              | 对禁止使用超薄塑料袋发表自己的看法                      |
| Lesson 115 ~ 116 | anyone, knock, everything, quiet, invite, nothing, joke, anything, asleep, glasses   | 不定代词  | 空中运载动物的趣闻                       | 相信自己                  | 为受灾地区的孩子们献爱心的活动写一封倡议书                  |
| Lesson 117 ~ 118 | mouth, later, swallow  | 过去进行时和 when, while 引导的时间状语从句区别                | 农夫和他的斧头的传说                      | 可能最大的教育来自小孩子          | 谈谈你对同学们花钱买礼物的看法                        |
| Lesson 119 ~ 120 | story, happen, enter, dark, voice  | 过去完成时的时间状语;过去完成时和一般过去时的区别                     | 四种宠物的优缺点                        | 一个法国人在意大利的一次尴尬经历      | 备考时,应不应该参加课外活动展开讨论                     |
| Lesson 121 ~ 122 | customer, forget, serve, recognize, road   | 定语从句; who, which 和 that                       | 2008 奥运会“家庭旅店”的宣传册              | 中西方中学生课余生活的比较         | 讲讲你和同学间的友谊                             |

续表

| 项目<br>课数         | 词汇  | 语法                          | 阅读   | 句型                        | 书面表达                          |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lesson 123 ~ 124 | during, trip, travel, offer, job, guess, grow   | 定语从句; who, which 和 that     | 特殊工作的感受                                      | 帮助邻居看树, 为防偷, 把树藏起来一星期     | 如何度过你的业余时间                    |
| Lesson 125 ~ 126 | water, terribly, dry, mean, surprise, immediately                                       | must(3); have to; needn't   | 态度决定一切                                       | 握手的由来                     | 中学生的身体素质有所下降, 谈谈你对学校开展体育锻炼的看法 |
| Lesson 127 ~ 128 | famous, at least, read  | 情态动词表示推测; must 和 can't      | 钓鱼的乐趣不在鱼而在于那份宁静                              | 美国课堂礼仪                    | 如何成为一个好的学习者                   |
| Lesson 129 ~ 130 | wave, mile, speed limit, dream, sign, change  | 情态动词表示推测; must 和 can't      | 植物的用途和种类                                     | 中国的名山名水                   | 我们学校的运动                       |
| Lesson 131 ~ 132 | Egypt, abroad, worry  | 情态动词 may, might, can't      | Joe 和 David 因为一个决定导致的不同结果                    | 进理发店怎样选择理发师               | 家乡的变化                         |
| Lesson 133 ~ 134 | reporter, sensational   | 宾语从句和从句中时态的转换               | 年轻人如何让你的父母理解你、支持你                            | Sarah 的感人故事               | 用所给的两个场景, 给学校广播站写篇短讯          |
| Lesson 135 ~ 136 | future, hotel, get married, latest, introduce   | let 的用法; 宾语从句和从句中情态动词的时态转换  | 一位接线员的一次特殊接线                                 | “谢谢”和“打扰了”的使              | 看图写贝贝的故事                      |
| Lesson 137 ~ 138 | football, pool, win, world, poor, depend  | if 条件句                      | 石油的现状  | 中西方在餐厅吃饭的差异               | 感谢你的朋友在你备考苦恼时给你的鼓励            |
| Lesson 139 ~ 140 | extra, engineering, company   | 宾语从句; 引语为一般疑问句和特殊疑问句时连接词的转换 | Linda 给妈妈打电话报平安, 花了 4.9 镑的电话费, 却没有告诉妈妈她已安全到达 | 不喜欢做事的 Tom, 想做清洁工, 因为清洁工只 | 上课了, 教室的黑板没擦, 发挥你的想象, 写篇短文    |
| Lesson 141 ~ 142 | excited, middle-aged, opposite, funny, compact, kindly, ugly, smile, worried, regularly | 主动和被动句及一些感情动词的用法            | 如何很好地处理垃圾                                    | 达芬奇和蒙娜丽莎                  | 健康饮食; 向美国朋友介绍进入 NBA 的中国球员易建联  |
| Lesson 143 ~ 144 | wood, beauty spot, city, through, city, place, throw, rubbish, piece, among             | 各种时态的被动句汇总                  | 垃圾处理的方式                                      | 中学生新的准则和行为规范              | 带你的美国朋友参观芜湖                   |

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## Lesson 1 ~ 2

## 一、单词辨音:选出划线部分读音与其他三个不同的单词

- ( ) 1. (a) pen (b) pencil (c) dress (d) excuse  
 ( ) 2. (a) your (b) you (c) yes (d) very  
 ( ) 3. (a) handbag (b) bag (c) thank (d) pardon  
 ( ) 4. (a) skirt (b) sir (c) house (d) is  
 ( ) 5. (a) book (b) school (c) good (d) goodbye

## 二、单词拼写:根据所给中文意思补全下列单词

1. \_\_\_cuse (原谅 *v.*) 2. p \_\_\_don (原谅,再说一遍 *int.*) 3. wat \_\_\_ (手表 *n.*)  
 4. sk \_\_\_t (裙子 *n.*) 5. h \_\_\_se (房子 *n.*) 6. dr \_\_\_ss (裙子 *n.*)  
 7. pl \_\_\_se (请 *int.*) 8. y \_\_\_ (是的 *adv.*) 9. th \_\_\_k (谢谢 *v.*)  
 10. c \_\_\_ (小汽车 *n.*)

## 三、语法词汇

1. — Is this your handbag, Joy?  
 — No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_ handbag. \_\_\_\_\_ is yellow. (2004 · 哈尔滨)  
 A. my/My B. my/Mine C. mine/Mine D. mine/My
2. — What \_\_\_\_\_ the number of the girls in your class?  
 — About twenty. (2004 · 哈尔滨)  
 A. is B. am C. are D. be
3. — Do you know the woman in the red dress?  
 — Certainly. She's Mrs. Xu. She teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English. (2004 · 吉林)  
 A. our B. us C. we D. ours
4. My parents gave \_\_\_\_\_ a nice toy dog for my birthday. (2006 · 北京)  
 A. I B. me C. my D. mine
5. When Yang Liwei came back from space, many reporters interviewed \_\_\_\_\_ and got some first-hand information. (2005 · 上海)  
 A. he B. him C. his D. himself
6. — Excuse me, where is Xinhua Bookshop?  
 — Just 200 meters away. You can find it \_\_\_\_\_. (2008 · 吉林)  
 A. easy B. hard C. easily D. hardly
7. Sara is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ and I feel happy about it. (2006 · PETS-1)  
 A. me B. myself C. mine
8. It is said that the picture of Arthur's house was taken by Arthur \_\_\_\_\_. (2006 · PETS-1)  
 A. him B. himself C. themselves
9. We were able to \_\_\_\_\_ a bit of French when we were in France. (2005 · PETS-1)  
 A. set up B. pick up C. put up
10. I heard \_\_\_\_\_ singing loudly in the next room. (2005 · PETS-1)  
 A. she B. hers C. her
11. There are about twenty students in the class, but Mike is \_\_\_\_\_ strongest.

- A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      (2004 · PETS-1)
12. I don't need any help. Mind \_\_\_\_\_ own business, please.                      (2004 · PETS-1)
- A. my                      B. one's                      C. your
13. — Where's Mrs Li taking Polly and Mickey?  
— She's taking \_\_\_\_\_ across the street.                      (2008 · 沈阳)
- A. them                      B. us                      C. you                      D. it
14. Look at the photo. The girl beside \_\_\_\_\_ is Nancy.                      (2008 · 河北)
- A. I                      B. my                      C. me                      D. mine
15. — Excuse me, is the supermarket far from here?  
— No, it's about \_\_\_\_\_ .                      (2007 · 宁波)
- A. 7 minutes walk      B. 7 minute walk      C. 7 minutes' walk      D. 7 minute's walk

#### 四、阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从 A. (Right)、B. (Wrong)、C. (Doesn't say) 三个判断中选择一个正确选项。

I went shopping by myself one day. When I was going to check out, I found I had forgotten to bring my credit card with me. The cashier put aside my order while I drove home to get it.

My husband was home, so he came along to help. As we pulled into the parking lot, I saw a man sitting in his car. My husband and I ran into the store, paid for what we bought and came out.

As we walked to our car, the man came over. "How did you do that?" he said. "You were in the store for only ten minutes. I've been waiting for my wife for an hour!"

I thought that a little white lie couldn't *hurt* (伤害) the woman shopping by herself, so I said to my husband, "Ten minutes. That's a *record* (记录)!" Then I told the man, "It's *amazing* (令人吃惊的) how much faster the shopping gets done when the husband helps."

As my husband and I got into our car, we watched the man hurry into the store.                      (2006 · PETS-1)

- The writer's home was far from the store.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
- The writer was shopping, while her husband was waiting outside of the store.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
- The writer bought some dresses for herself.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
- The man sitting in his car thought the writer and her husband finished shopping in the minutes.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say
- The man sitting in his car hurried into the store to help his wife.  
A. Right                      B. Wrong                      C. Doesn't say

#### 五、完型填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

My father tried to interest me with a bike (**Example:** 0 ) I was very young. I can still remember the first time he   1   me to a park on my new bike. I was   2   six years old then. But I soon learnt   3   well and grew too big for my first bike. So I bought   4   one. My father was so *proud* (骄傲的) that he   5   happy to clean it himself on Sundays. In those days,   6   were few cars on the road   7   the *shortage* of *petrol* (缺乏燃油), but if I lived   8   the same town today I would be   9   to let my own son have a bike because the number of cars   10   grown so much.

(2006 · PETS-1)



例:

0. A. when

B. because

C. where

答案: A.

- |                  |                 |             |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. drove      | B. sent         | C. took     |
| 2. A. already    | B. still        | C. only     |
| 3. A. rode       | B. to ride      | C. riding   |
| 4. A. another    | B. other        | C. next     |
| 5. A. is         | B. was          | C. has been |
| 6. A. they       | B. here         | C. there    |
| 7. A. because of | B. according to | C. since    |
| 8. A. for        | B. in           | C. on       |
| 9. A. afraid     | B. angry        | C. happy    |
| 10. A. had       | B. have         | C. has      |

## 六、句子改写

- 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.
- Sorry, I didn't hear what you said.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ pardon?
- Excuse me, sir. Is this your book?  
Excuse me, sir. \_\_\_\_\_ this book \_\_\_\_\_?
- Excuse me, Tim. Is this your school?  
Excuse me, Tim. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ yours?
- Thank you very much.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## 七、书面表达

发明改变了世界、改变了我们的生活。比如,电视和自行车给我们的生活带来了许多变化和便利。请你以“Inventions”为话题,根据提示写一份值日生报告。先介绍电视和自行车的用途,再发挥想象,说说你想发明的东西,并说明其用途或发明的理由。



- 注意: 1. 报告应包括以上所有提示的信息,但不要逐字翻译,可适当发挥,使行文连贯;  
2. 发明的东西可大可小,有其特殊用途即可;  
3. 词数不少于 80。开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总词数。

Good morning, everyone! Today I'm going to talk about inventions.

Inventions are created every day because people would like to make life easier.

There are famous inventions like \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

That's all. Thank you very much.

## Lesson 3 ~ 4

### 一、单词辨音:选出划线部分读音与其他三个不同的单词

- ( ) 1. (a) please (b) is (c) this (d) goods  
 ( ) 2. (a) umbrella (b) bus (c) number (d) suit  
 ( ) 3. (a) teacher (b) school (c) watch (d) much  
 ( ) 4. (a) number (b) teacher (c) daughter (d) here  
 ( ) 5. (a) five (b) like (c) ticket (d) Hi

### 二、单词拼写:根据所给中文意思补全下列单词

1. \_\_\_brell\_\_\_ (伞 *n.*)      2. n \_\_\_mb \_\_\_ (号码 *n.*)      3. pl \_\_\_se (请 *int.*)  
 4. cl \_\_\_kr \_\_\_m (衣帽存放处 *n.*)      5. s \_\_\_t (一套衣服 *n.*)  
 6. d \_\_\_ght \_\_\_ (女儿 *n.*)      7. sch \_\_\_l (学校 *n.*)      8. tea \_\_\_\_\_ (老师 *n.*)  
 9. t \_\_\_ck \_\_\_ (票 *n.*)      10. h \_\_\_\_\_ (这里 *adv.*)

### 三、语法词汇

1. — It isn't my umbrella. Whose is it?  
 — It's \_\_\_\_\_. (PETS-1)  
 A. he                      B. him                      C. his                      D. he's
2. — How's your mother?  
 — She's \_\_\_\_\_. (湖北中考)  
 A. very well              B. over there              C. a teacher              D. fifty
3. Some of the stamps belong to me, while the rest are \_\_\_\_\_. (2004·上海)  
 A. him and her              B. his and hers              C. his and her              D. him and hers
4. — Is the novel *Journey to the West* \_\_\_\_\_ book?  
 — No, it's Helen's. I left \_\_\_\_\_ at home. (2008·黄冈)  
 A. your; my              B. yours; mine              C. you; it              D. your; mine
5. — Your suit is quite nice. Where did you buy \_\_\_\_\_?  
 — In Shanghai. Do you want to have \_\_\_\_\_ like this? (2008·西宁)  
 A. it; one              B. it; it              C. one; it              D. one; one
6. — Is \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the journey?  
 — No. We haven't got a camera. (2005·武汉课改)  
 A. everything              B. something              C. nothing              D. anything
7. — Who's your English teacher?  
 — Miss Gao. She teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English very well. (2006·资阳)  
 A. our                      B. us                      C. ours                      D. we
8. — Sonia, is this your umbrella?  
 — Oh, no, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. Ask Li Lei, he is looking for \_\_\_\_\_. (2007·黄冈)  
 A. me; hers              B. mine; him              C. my; her              D. mine; his
9. — What's in your backpack?  
 — Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ tennis racket, I bought it yesterday. (2008·台州)  
 A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /