

国家教育部“十一五”专项任务项目“中小学全效学习方案研究与实验”研究成果

全效学习



系列丛书

全效学习

◆ QUANXIAO XUEXI TONGBU XUE LIAN CE ◆

同步学练测



英语

译林牛津版·八年级上

四川出版集团 天健出版社

全效学习

QUANXIAO XUEXI TONGBU XUE LIAN CE

同步学练测

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英 语

译林牛津版·八年级(上)

四川出版集团  天地出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

全效学习系列丛书：同步学练测·英语·译林牛津
版·八年级上/全效学习系列丛书编写组编. —成都：
天地出版社，2009. 6

ISBN 978-7-5455-0129-2

I. 全… II. 全… III. 英语课—初中—教学参考资料
IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 074493 号

全效学习系列丛书 同步学练测 英语·译林牛津版·八年级上

作 者：全效学习系列丛书编写组

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出版发行□ 四川出版集团·天地出版社
(成都市三洞桥路 12 号 邮政编码：610031)

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印 刷□ 北京泽宇印刷有限公司

版 次□ 2009 年 6 月第一版

印 次□ 2009 年 6 月第一次印刷

开 本□ 850mm×1168mm 1/16

印 张□ 10

字 数□ 282 千

定 价□ 19.90 元

书 号□ ISBN 978-7-5455-0129-2

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举报电话：(028) 87735269 (营销部)

87734639 (总编室)

83226220 (客户服务部)

66126701 (选题策划部)

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Unit 1 Friends

Period 1 Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

● 要点建构

1. I have a cake. Do you want some?

我有一块蛋糕。你想要一些吗？

【注意】 some 在一般情况下用于肯定的陈述句中。但在口语中,当你希望得到对方肯定的答复时,或是用以表达一种委婉、客气的语气时, some 也可用于一般疑问句的句式中。

e. g. —Would you like some more bread?

你想再来点面包吗？

—Yes, please. It tastes nice.

是的,味道美极了。

【拓展】 any 表示“一些”时常用于否定句或疑问句中。

e. g. Do you have any new books?

你有一些新书吗？

【互动】 (1) 你想要喝些牛奶吗？

Would you like _____ milk?

() (2) [2008·徐州中考] _____ police officer in the UK carry guns, but most of them don't.

A. No B. Some

C. Many D. All

2. Can I have something to drink, please?

给我来点喝的,好吗？

【注意】 something to drink 意为“喝的东西”, something 是不定代词, to drink 是动词不定式,用以修饰不定代词 something。修饰不定代词的成分通常后置,作后置定语。

e. g. I have something to eat. Do you want some? 我有一些吃的东西。你想要一些吗？

【互动】 (1) 我能要些吃的东西吗？

Can I have _____ ?

() (2) [2008·云南中考] —Would you like to have _____ to drink now?

—No, thanks.

A. anything cool B. cool something

C. something cool D. cool anything

3. What about some milk?

来点牛奶怎么样？

【注意】 What about... 是一种提建议的方式,其后通常跟名词、代词或动名词。相当于 How about...

e. g. What about the red sweater? I think it looks nice on you.

那件红色的毛衣怎么样？我想你穿上看起来很好看。What about going fishing? 去钓鱼怎么样？

【拓展】 英语中还有以下几种句式可以用来提出建议或意见：

① Why don't you do... ?

Why don't you go to the computer room and search the information you need on the Internet?

你何不去电脑室在网上寻找你需要的信息呢？

② Why not do... ?

Why not stay at home and wait for the phone? 为什么不待在家里等电话呢？

③ Shall we do... ?

Shall we play at home? It's raining heavily outside. 我们在家里玩好吗？外面正下着大雨。

④ Let's do...

Let's go and have a swim this weekend.

让我们这个周末去游泳吧。

【互动】 () —How about _____ football with us this Saturday?

—Good idea.

A. playing B. play

C. to play D. plays

4. There's nothing else in the fridge.

冰箱里没什么其他的东西了。

【注意】 (1) nothing 意为“没有东西,没什么”。

Nothing pleased him. 没什么能使他高兴。

nothing 是不定代词,形容词修饰它时常放在其后面。

There's nothing in the box—it's empty.

这个盒子里没有任何东西——是空的。

(2) else 在句中修饰不定代词 nothing, 作后置定语。else 作定语时,不能修饰名词,通常用来修饰不定代词 something, anything, 及修饰疑问代词 who, which 等和疑问副词 when, where。else 用来修饰这些词时,必须后置。

e. g. —What else do you want to say?

你还有什么要说的吗?

—Nothing else. 没有什么了。

【互动】 () (1) [2008·无锡中考] _____ is too difficult if you put your effort into it.

A. Anything B. Something

C. Nothing D. Everything

() (2) [2008·哈尔滨中考] Believe yourself. You're better than _____. You're the best. Wish you success!

A. anyone else

B. someone else

C. else anyone

5. Maybe we can share it. 或许我们可以分享它。

【注意】 本句中 share 为动词,意为“分享;分担”,常构成 share ... with (among, between) ... 等结构。

e. g. We share a small room between us.

我们俩合用一个小房间。

I shared my lunch with him.

我与他分享我的午餐。

【辨析】 maybe 与 may be

① maybe 是副词,意为“也许,可能”,与 perhaps 意义接近,一般作状语。

② may be 意为“也许是,可能是”,may 是情态动词,与 be 一起作谓语。

e. g. Maybe she will help you.

也许她会帮助你。

She may be in the classroom.

她也许在教室里。

【互动】 () There is a big cake. _____ share it.

A. May be we can

B. We may be

C. Maybe we can

D. Maybe can we

6. 重点短语

some more food 再来一些食物

make me happy 使我快乐

keep secrets 保密

share my joy 分享我的快乐

当堂测评

I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示补全单词

1. Is there anything _____ (其他的) left in the classroom?
2. They usually _____ (分享) their joy with us.
3. Mum and dad ask me to be _____ (诚实的).
4. He said _____ (什么也没有) and left the room.
5. Don't tell others. It's a _____ (秘密).

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. In our class, everyone likes Daniel. Because he is _____ (friend) to us.
2. My sister is good at _____ (music). She is _____ (music).
3. My friend Mike is _____ (help) and he often helps children.
4. What a _____ (fun) story it is!
5. What about _____ (go) shopping this afternoon.

III. 单项选择

- () 1. Eddie, can I have _____, please?
- A. something drinking
 - B. anything to drink
 - C. something to drink
 - D. anything drinking

- () 2. I have _____ to tell you.
A. anything interesting
B. something interesting
C. interesting nothing
D. interesting something
- () 3. I'm hungry, Mum. I want _____ to eat.
A. everything B. anything
C. something D. nothing
- () 4. The pair of sunglasses _____ you _____ so cool.
A. makes; look B. make; look
C. makes; to look D. make; to look
- () 5. —Excuse me, can I have _____ cake, please?
—Sure, here you are.
A. very more B. some more
C. lot more D. more one
- () 6. I hope to _____ my joy _____ you, my dear friend.
A. share; to B. make; to
C. share; with D. make; for
- () 7. Sandy sings very well. She was born in a _____ family.
A. honest B. generous
C. funny D. musical
- () 8. The teacher loves the boy because he is _____ honest student.
A. a B. the
C. / D. an

● 课时作业

I. 翻译下列词组

- 一个诚实的男孩 _____
- 分享我的喜悦 _____
- 看广告 _____
- 一位八年级的学生 _____
- 在冰箱里 _____
- 保密 _____
- 使我快乐 _____
- 一个长得好看的女孩 _____
- 对某人友好 _____
- 再买一些食物 _____

II. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词

- There is n _____ else in the fridge.
- He is a f _____ boy. He always makes us laugh.
- I quite b _____ what you said.
- We should keep the s _____. Don't let other people know it.
- My father often reads m _____ after supper.

III. 请根据句意及所给汉语提示,完成句子

- Sir, would you like _____ (一些吃的东西)?
- I eat up all the food and there is _____ (没有别的东西) in the fridge now.
- Would you please _____ (和她谈话) in a friendly way?
- It is not easy for me to _____ (逗这个婴儿开心).
- Simon has many friends because he is a(n) _____ (诚实的人).

IV. 单项选择

- I'm thirsty. Can I have _____ to drink?
A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. any
- Millie is very _____. I want to make _____ with her.
A. friend; friend
B. friendly; friendly
C. friendly; friend
D. friendly; friends
- Most of us can't believe _____ he said.
A. how B. what
C. when D. where
- Can I have some _____ food, too?
A. many B. much
C. any D. more
- Ask that man. Maybe he _____.
A. knows B. be know
C. know D. is know

- () 26. They will share a room _____ you.
A. to B. about
C. with D. of
- () 27. They didn't learn _____ in this lesson.
A. something new
B. anything new
C. new something
D. new anything

V. 单句改错

28. You are help. Thank you for your help. ()
A B C D
-
29. Can I have anything to eat? ()
A B C D
-
30. There's else nothing in the fridge. ()
A B C D
-
31. He always makes me be happy. ()
A B C D

IV. 阅读理解

Two friends are having their holiday together. Their names are Jim and Tom.

Tom is very lazy. On the first evening of their holiday, Jim says to Tom, "Here is some money. Go and buy some meat." "I'm so tired," says Tom. "You go." So Jim goes to buy the meat. Later he comes back. He says to Tom,

"Now here's the meat. Please cook it." But Tom answers, "No, I'm not good at cooking. You do it." So Jim cooks the meat. Then he says to Tom, "Go and get some water." "No, I don't want to get my clothes dirty." Tom answers. At last Jim says, "The meat is ready. Come and eat it." "Yes, I'll do that," answers Tom. "I don't like saying 'No' all the time."

- () 32. One day _____ bought the meat.
A. Tom B. Tom and Jim
C. Jim D. friend
- () 33. _____ didn't like doing anything.
A. Kate B. Jim
C. Bill D. Tom
- () 34. Was Tom really too tired that day?
A. No, he was.
B. Yes, he was.
C. No, he wasn't.
D. Yes, he wasn't.
- () 35. Tom didn't want to get his clothes _____.
A. old B. dirty
C. new D. clean
- () 36. Did Tom eat the meat?
A. No, he wasn't.
B. Yes, I don't think so.
C. No, he did.
D. Yes, he did.

Period 2 Reading A

● 要点建构

1. **She is as slim as I am.** 她和我一样苗条。

【注意】 as + adj. + as 意为“和……一样”，是同级的比较。该结构中的形容词要用原级。另外，as...as 中间还可以接副词原级。

I am 1.75 metres tall. Simon is 1.75 metres tall, too. 根据上述内容我们就可以说：

I am as tall as Simon is. 或 Simon is as tall as I am. 我和西蒙一样高。

e. g. Our classroom is as big as your classroom. 我们的教室和你们的一样大。

Lily sings as well as Lucy. 莉莉唱歌和露西一样好。

—I think math is _____ English.

—I don't think so. I think English is more

difficult.

- A. as useful as
- B. as important as
- C. as difficult as

2. She is one of my best friends.

她是我最好的朋友之一。

【注意】one of+名词的复数形式。

e. g. Shanghai is one of the biggest cities in China. 上海是中国最大的城市之一。

【互动】米莉是我们学校漂亮的女孩之一。

Millie is _____ the good-looking girls in our school.

3. I have a wonderful friend named Max.

我有一个极好的朋友叫马克斯。

【注意】a friend named Max 意为“一个名叫马克斯的朋友”。named 是过去分词,此处为过去分词短语作定语,修饰名词 friend。named 也可以用 called 来代替。

e. g. Have you read the novel named *Tales of Two Cities* written by Charles Dickens?

你读过狄更斯写的那部名叫《双城记》的小说吗?

Do you know the boy called Jack?

你认识那个叫杰克的男孩吗?

【互动】() The cat _____ Mimi looks very cute(可爱).

- A. names B. named
- C. calls D. call

4. I never feel bored or unhappy when he is with me. 和他在一起,我从不感到厌烦或是不开心。

【注意】feel bored 是系表结构,在英语中是常用表达。

It was such a boring class that most of us felt bored and almost fell asleep.

这是如此令人讨厌的一节课,我们大部分人感到厌烦并且几乎睡着了。

In winter the steel feels very cold.

在冬天钢铁摸起来冷冰冰的。

【辨析】bored 与 boring

二者均为形容词。bored 意为“(对某人/物)厌烦的”,boring 意为“令人讨厌的,令人厌烦的”。这两个词在用法上存在差异:boring 通常用作定语,而 bored 通常用作表语。

It is a boring meeting.

这是个令人厌烦的会议。

Helen felt bored at the film.

海伦对那部影片好生厌烦。

【互动】() (1) [2008·自贡中考]—Do you like this shirt?

—Yes. It _____ very soft.

- A. is feeling B. feels C. is felt

() (2) It is really a _____ film. Lily felt very _____.

- A. bored;bored B. boring;bored
- C. boring;boring D. bored;boring

5. 重点短语

want to do sth 想要做某事

be willing to do sth 乐意、自愿做某事

be ready to do sth 乐意/准备做某事

in need 有需要的

travel around the world 周游世界

grow up 成长,长大

each other 彼此,互相

a sense of humour 幽默感

think of 想到;想起

● **当堂测评**

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词

1. He has no sense of h _____ and you'd better not play a joke on him.
2. Boys and girls, are you r _____? Let's go now.
3. The fashion model eats very little in order to keep s _____.
4. Simon is 1.80 metres tall, but he is not the t _____ in his class. His classmate Jim is taller than him.
5. Thank you for i _____ me to your party. I'll be there on time.

II. 单项选择

- () 1. I often feel _____ at school because some of the classes are too simple for me.
- A. boring B. bored
 - C. interesting D. interested

- ()2. —Linda, a girl _____ Sarah gave you a call this morning.
—Thanks, mum. I will ring her up right now.
A. name B. called
C. call D. names
- ()3. My dad makes me _____ the piano for three hours every day.
A. playing B. to play
C. play D. plays
- ()4. Mark can run as _____ as I can.
A. faster B. fast
C. fastest D. more fast
- ()5. Jenny is so kind that she often _____ her candies with her friends.
A. shows B. gives
C. brings D. shares

III. 请根据句意,从方框中选择适当的短语填空,有的需要变换形式

make friends with, travel around the world,
be ready to, grow up, give seats to

- Can you teach me how to _____ others when I get to a new school?
- The boy is very kind. He often _____ the old on the bus.
- She wants to be a doctor when she _____.
- You _____ go back to work, aren't you?
- Would you like to tell me your dream?
—Yes. My dream is to _____ one day. It will be a great experience.

● **课时作业**

I. 翻译下列词组

- 告诉某人某事 _____
- 像……一样苗条 _____
- 需要中的,困难中的 _____
- 环球旅行 _____
- 使他看上去聪明 _____
- 幽默感 _____
- 走过课桌 _____

- 长大 _____
- 撞翻 _____
- 想起 _____
- 真正的朋友 _____
- 乐意/准备做某事 _____
- 直发 _____
- 给……让座 _____
- 互相,彼此 _____

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

- The beautiful car is the famous _____ (singer).
- Susan is helpful and always _____ (will) to help her classmates.
- He knows a lot about China by _____ (travel) to many places of China.
- Can you tell me one of the _____ (secret) of his success?
- Kate studies in a very good school _____ (name) Hope International School.

III. 单项选择

- It's nearly eight o'clock. I am ready _____.
A. working B. work
C. works D. to work
- What are you going to do when you _____?
—I want to be an artist.
A. grow up B. in need
C. grow into D. grow down
- Betty is as _____ as I am.
A. slimer B. slimmer
C. slim D. slimmest
- He is one of the cleverest _____ in our class.
A. boy B. boys
C. girl D. girls
- We have to stay at home _____ the heavy rain.
A. because of B. because
C. so D. and
- My sister often helps me _____ my English.
A. to B. for
C. with D. of

IV. 按正确的顺序排列句子,组成对话(首句与尾句已给出)

- A Is she short?
 B What is she like?
 C I think I know her. She always wears a red T-shirt and black shoes.
 D No, she is tall.
 E Yes, that's her.
 F Do you know Nancy?
 G She has a round face and bright smiling eyes.

27. F 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____
 31. _____ 32. _____ 33. E

V. 任务型阅读

阅读短文并填写下表。

I have three good friends in my class. They are Anne, Peter and Jenny. Now let me introduce them to you.

Anne is a funny girl. She likes to tell jokes.

She likes watching TV and singing pop song.

Peter is very helpful. He is always ready to help people. He likes playing football and basketball.

Jenny is a good student. She is smart. She likes reading and swimming.

Name	Personality	Hobbies
Anne	<u>34</u>	<u>35</u>
Peter	<u>36</u>	<u>37</u>
Jenny	<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>

34. _____
 35. _____
 36. _____
 37. _____
 38. _____
 39. _____

Period 3 Reading B、C

● 要点建构

1. Max is very good at telling jokes.

马克斯很擅长讲笑话。

【注意】(1) be good at 意为“擅长于”,介词 at 后可接名词、动名词或代词。

e. g. He is very good at painting.

他擅长绘画。

The little girl is good at singing.

这个小女孩擅长唱歌。

Mary is good at maths.

玛丽擅长数学。

(2) tell jokes 讲笑话。类似的说法有:

tell a story 讲故事, tell a lie 撒谎。

【互动】() Li Ming _____ playing football.

- A. are good at B. is good at
 C. good at D. good in

2. 'Teenagers' magazine now invites students to vote for the best friend.

《少年》杂志现在邀请同学们投票选举最好的

朋友。

【注意】(1)句中动词 invite 意为“邀请”。其名词形式为 invitation。

invite sb to do sth 意为“邀请某人做某事”。

e. g. They invited us to have dinner last Friday.

上周五他们邀请我们去吃晚饭。

(2) vote for sb 选举某人。

e. g. We vote for her because she is very helpful.

我们选举她是因为她非常乐于助人。

【互动】() Tomorrow is his birthday. He will _____ many people _____ to his party.

- A. invite; to go B. invite; to going
 C. invite; go D. invite; goes

3. ...because I like funny people.

……因为我喜欢幽默的人。

【注意】形容词 funny 意为“可笑的;滑稽的;幽默的”。

e. g. The story isn't funny at all.

这个故事一点也不可笑。

【拓展】形容词 funny 是由名词加后缀-y 构成的。英语中类似的形容词很多。

wind(风)→windy(多风的);
 rain(雨)→rainy(下雨的);
 storm(暴风雨)→stormy(有暴风雨的);
 cloud(云)→cloudy(多云的);
 snow(雪)→snowy(下雪的)

【互动】这是一则有趣的故事。我们都笑了。

It's a _____ story. We all laugh.

4. 重点短语

be generous to sb 对某人慷慨

● 当堂测评

I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示补全单词

1. Tom has p _____ eyesight, so he has to wear glasses.
2. Daniel is very s _____ and he can work out the problem quickly.
3. Lucy is very kind and she often gives s _____ to people in need on the bus.
4. Our English teacher often tells us some f _____ stories in his class.
5. Neil is a t _____ friend. When something worries me, I can always go to ask him for help.
6. Father Christmas is _____ (慷慨的) and all the children like him very much.
7. When I feel _____ (无聊), my dog can always make me happy.
8. Mr Sun has a good sense of _____ (幽默).
9. She thinks Briny Spears is a _____ (出色) singer.
10. Max is very tall, he is _____ (几乎) 1.75 metres tall.

II. 单项选择

- () 1. I'll vote _____ Amy because she is generous _____ people.
 A. for; for B. to; to
 C. to; for D. for; to
- () 2. Lily and Lucy are both good _____ drawing.
 A. at B. in
 C. for D. with
- () 3. He often _____ funny jokes and always _____ us _____.
 A. speaks; makes; laugh

- B. tells; makes; laugh
- C. says; makes; laughing
- D. tells; makes; to laugh

- () 4. Betty wants _____ a singer.
 A. be B. is
 C. being D. to be

- () 5. Lei Feng was always ready _____ others.
 A. help B. to help
 C. helps D. helping

III. 同义句转换

1. He wears glasses because he has poor eyesight.
 He wears glasses _____ his poor eyesight.
2. Jack's brother is smart. Jack is smart, too.
 Jack is _____ his brother.
3. Kate always shares things with her friends.
 Kate is _____ her friends.
4. I have a nice bird. Its name is Polly.
 I have a nice _____ Polly.
5. Thank you. You teach me so well.
 Thank you for _____ so well.

● 课时作业

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Millie is very _____ (help). She is willing _____ (help) me with my English.
2. Max is good at _____ (swim).
3. Mrs Green _____ (buy) a computer yesterday.
4. The man put on his hat and _____ (go) away.
5. If something _____ (worry) you, you can ask me for help.
6. I like _____ (fun) people.
7. I have a good friend _____ (call) Mike.
8. Millie _____ (not have) long hair.
9. He can _____ (walk) fast.
10. Are you _____ (will) to sing an English song for us?

II. 单句改错

11. Betty is generous for old people.
 A B C D

() _____

12. He caught a cold because the bad weather.
 A B C D
 () _____
13. Sandy does many computer work at night.
 A B C D
 () _____
14. Millie is a truly friend. () _____
 A B C D
15. I'll vote to Millie because she helps people
 A B C
in need. () _____
 D

III. 单项选择

- () 16. The girl _____ small and pretty and she _____ straight, shoulder-length hair.
 A. is; is B. is; has
 C. has; has D. has; is
- () 17. Tom should share things _____ me and help people _____ need.
 A. with; on B. to; in
 C. with; in D. for; with
- () 18. Max is good at _____ jokes.
 A. tells B. telling
 C. talks D. talking
- () 19. They can make me _____ when I am sad.
 A. happy B. happily
 C. to be happy D. to happy
- () 20. Alan is glad to help others _____, So we all like to ask him for help.
 A. any time B. any times
 C. on time D. at one time
- () 21. I always _____ my friend Tim when I see his photo.
 A. think B. think of
 C. think over D. think out

IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子

22. 他非常高,差不多 1.85 米。
 He is very _____, _____ 1.85 metres.
23. 我们成为最好的朋友已经很长时间了。
 We have been best friends _____ _____ _____.
24. 《青少年》杂志正在举办一个作文竞赛。
 Teenagers magazine is holding _____ _____

- _____ _____.
25. 梅是一位真正的朋友——她能保守秘密。
 May is a _____ friend—she can _____ _____.
26. 贝蒂只对老年人慷慨。
 Betty is only _____ _____ old people.

V. 完形填空

It rained for four days. Mike couldn't go out to 27 with his friends. His parents went to work and had to 28 the boy at home. They bought some 29 for him. But he didn't like to read them. He stood by the 30 and looked outside. The rain 31 this morning and Mike was happy. But it was wet outside. His parents didn't 32 him go out and play there. They 33 the boy to read a book when they left. But he began to play behind the house, 34 his parents came back for lunch. His mother found the boy was very dirty.

"Oh, dear!" called out the woman. "Look at your 35. How dirty they are! When did you see I was so dirty 36 you?"

"But I didn't see you when you were young, Mum." said the boy.

- () 27. A. study B. talk
 C. play D. work
- () 28. A. leave B. teach
 C. see D. hear
- () 29. A. pencils B. paper
 C. fruit D. picture-books
- () 30. A. wall B. window
 C. blackboard D. ladder
- () 31. A. stopped B. started
 C. wanted D. got
- () 32. A. hope B. remember
 C. forget D. let
- () 33. A. ask B. told
 C. made D. found
- () 34. A. At night B. At six
 C. At noon D. In the evening
- () 35. A. face B. eyes
 C. ears D. clothes
- () 36. A. for B. like
 C. at D. on

Period 4 Vocabulary

● 要点建构

1. beautiful, good-looking, handsome, lovely, pretty, smart

【辨析】(1) beautiful, pretty 通常只用于修饰女性,也可修饰物。beautiful 意为“美观的;美丽的”,强调天生的美,自然美。pretty 意为“可爱的;精致的”,侧重指经过加工的吸引人的精致或漂亮。

e. g. a beautiful face/flower/voice

美丽的面孔/花朵/好听的嗓音

a pretty girl/garden/picture

漂亮的女孩/花园/图画

(2) good-looking 意为“好看的”,通常指人,不指物。

e. g. who is that good-looking boy?

那个好看的男孩是谁?

Do you know that good-looking girl?

你认识那个长得好看的女孩吗?

(3) handsome, 用于修饰男性,意为“英俊的”。

e. g. He's a handsome young man.

他是一个英俊的小伙子。

(4) lovely 意为“可爱的;动人的;美丽的”。

(= beautiful/pretty), 或意为“令人快乐的”。

e. g. a lovely (= beautiful) view 漂亮的景色

a lovely (= pretty) lady 美丽的女士

a lovely (= pleasant) holiday 快乐的假期

(5) smart 意为“漂亮的;聪敏的”。

e. g. a smart doctor 有头脑的医生

2. 重点短语

round face 圆脸

square face 方脸

● 当堂测评

I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示补全单词

1. Mr White never says a bad w _____ about anyone.

2. Jim has a round face while his brother has a s _____ face.
3. Anna is a l _____ girl. We all like her.
4. In this bookshop, you can buy all kinds of books, newspapers and m _____.
5. Is your father fat or t _____?
6. Elsa is tall and she has _____ (齐肩的) hair.
7. I'll _____ (选举) for Jim because he is helpful.
8. Li Lei is a _____ (英俊) boy.
9. Millie is a p _____ (漂亮) girl.
10. Max is very good at _____ (讲) jokes.

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. She _____ (have) straight, shoulder-length hair.
2. He often _____ (wear) small, round glasses.
3. I am sure we _____ (be) good friends soon.
4. I can tell her anything because she can _____ (keep) secrets.

III. 单项选择

- () 1. This man is so _____ that all girls run after him.
A. pretty B. beautiful
C. thin D. handsome
- () 2. The opposite of short is _____.
A. thin B. tall
C. round D. square
- () 3. Can you tell me _____ your friend looks like?
A. why B. which
C. when D. what
- () 4. Tom _____ his father and his father _____ very young.
A. looks like; looks like
B. looks like; looks
C. looks; looks like
D. looks; looks

- () 5. His _____ is black and short.
 A. hair B. eye
 C. ear D. nose

● 课时作业

I. 根据所给图片及首字母提示补全单词

(1) He is young but very famous in the world. He is really t 1 and his body is well-built. He has a s 2 face. He is a little, shy and doesn't talk too much. He is very good at playing basketball. He plays basketball in NBA.



(2) She is a well-known film star. She was born in Malaysia. She is b 3 . Her hair is l 4 and black. Although she is over forty years old, she is still s 5 . She is famous for her Chinese kungfu films. She is also popular in America.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
 4. _____ 5. _____

II. 按要求改写句子

6. The child has big eyes. The child has small eyes. (改为选择疑问句)
 _____ the child _____ big eyes _____ small eyes?
7. He wears small, round glasses. (改为否定句)
 He _____ small, round glasses.
8. She is short and thin because she doesn't have enough to eat. (对画线部分提问)
 _____ she short and thin?
9. Our English teacher is generous and helpful. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ English teacher generous and helpful?
10. She never tells secrets to others. (改为同义句)
 She always _____ for me.

III. 用方框内所给词或短语的适当形式完成句子

give, believe, need, keep, say,
 grow up, hold, travel

11. Do you _____ what he said?

12. I can tell her anything because she can _____ a secret.
13. My best friend is kind and never _____ a bad word about anyone.
14. Could you _____ me a hand?
15. We _____ to clean the classroom every day.
16. I like _____ to Hainan Island. It's a beautiful island.
17. When he _____, he wants to be a doctor.
18. They are _____ a writing competition.

IV. 阅读理解

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members don't know them as well as their friends do. In large families, brothers and sisters often fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for some ideas.

It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or a group of friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they always spend a lot of *communication* (交流) time talking on the phone. This is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something. These things are difficult to say to their family members.

However, parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. Do you think of the following questions?

- Who chooses your friends?
- Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?
- Have you got a good friend your parents don't like?

Your answers are welcome.

- () 19. Many teenagers think that their _____ can understand them better.
 A. friends B. brothers
 C. sisters D. parents
- () 20. _____ is very important for teenagers.
 A. To make some friends

- B. No friends
C. To stop meeting their friends
D. To follow the opinion of their parents

() 21. When teenagers have something in mind, which they don't want to tell their parents, they usually ____.

- A. stay at home alone
B. fight with their brothers or sisters
C. discuss it with their friends
D. go to their teachers for help

() 22. What does the last sentence "Your answers are welcome." mean?

- A. You are welcome to discuss the questions with us.
B. We have no idea, so your answers are welcome.
C. Your answers are always right.
D. You can give us all the right answers.

() 23. Which of the following is the writer's attitude(态度)?

- A. Parents should choose friends for their children.
B. Children should choose everything they like.
C. Teenagers should only go to their friends for help.
D. Parents should understand their children better.

V. 书面表达

根据中文提示,写一篇短文介绍你的好朋友。

词数 70 左右。

提示:1. 凯特长得好看,有一双大眼睛,圆圆的脸,很可爱。

2. 她对朋友很慷慨,认为应该与朋友分享一切,应该在别人需要时帮助他们。

3. 很有幽默感,常讲笑话给我听,让我开心,与她在一起时我从不会无聊。

4. 她会替我保守秘密,她是一个真正的朋友。

Period 5 Grammar A、B

● 要点建构

形容词的比较级与最高级

1. 形容词比较级和最高级的构成规律
规则变化

情况	方法	例词
一般情况	直接加-er, -est	short→shorter →shortest
以 e 结尾的词	加-r, -st	large→larger →largest
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词	把 y 改为 i 再加-er, -est	easy→easier →easiest happy→happier →happiest

以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词	辅音字母双写, 再加-er, -est	big→bigger →biggest hot→hotter →hottest
部分双音节(以“辅音字母+y”的除外)及多音节的词	在形容词前面加 more, most	beautiful→ more beautiful→ most beautiful careful- more careful→ most careful