

义务教育课程标准实验教材

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Go for it

英语新目标

习题精选

八年级上

Selected Exercises
for *Go for it*

主 编 林珊凤

浙江教育出版社



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编写说明

《英语(新目标)习题精选》八年级上册是配合最新出版的人民教育出版社与美国汤姆森学习出版集团有限公司合编的《义务教育课程标准实验教科书英语(新目标)》八年级上册编写的同步辅导用书。全书共分12个单元,单元设置与课文完全相同。每一单元主要包括以下3部分内容:

一、交际用语导学。这一部分列出该单元内新出现的口头交际用语,并加以分析、举例,便于学生掌握、使用。

二、重点难点解析。这一部分简明扼要地对该单元内的重点、难点进行分析、讲解,帮助学生加深对课文的理解,使学生对所学知识能举一反三,触类旁通。

三、单元习题精选。这一部分分为A组题和B组题。A组题是基础题,习题紧扣该单元内的知识点,目的是检测学生对课文内容的掌握情况;B组题为综合题,习题设计虽然源于该单元的知识点,但摆脱了纯语言的机械操练,着重训练学生综合应用英语的能力。

本书的前身是《初中英语习题精选》。该书自1999年出版以来,深受读者欢迎。此次根据《英语(新目标)》教材重新编写,一方面删除了一些陈旧的题型,减少了枯燥的机械性的训练题;另一方面对A组题和B组题中的部分习题根据知识点、难易度等作了适当的调整,增加了如任务型阅读等新题型。总之,新的版本在保留原书的风貌的基础上更具实用性、针对性和科学性。

本书由奉化市锦溪书院林珊凤老师主编。参加编写的老师有:林珊凤、竺伟、董跃珠、汪臻、沈淑琼、吴玲珊。

由于水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中错误与疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

2006年7月

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Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

交际用语导学

1. — How often do you exercise? 你多久(多长时间)锻炼一次?

— Twice a week. 每星期两次。

How often 意为“多长时间一次、每隔多久一次”，用来询问某人做某件事情的频率。

例如：

How often do you do your homework?

How often does the bus run?

How often do they eat vegetables?

对 how often 所提问题可根据实际情况用频度副词 always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, hardly ever, never, every five minutes, every day, once a week, twice a week, three times a week, once a month, twice a year 等回答。

2. — What do you usually do on weekends?

你通常在周末做什么?

— I often go to the movies.

我经常去看电影。

What do/does... do on...? 用来询问某人通常在某个时间段做什么。常常用带有频度副词的句子来回答。例如：

— What does Tina do on Saturday afternoon?

— She always cleans her room.

3. How many hours do you sleep every night?

你每天晚上睡几个小时?

How many hours do/does... do...? 用来询问某人做某事通常需要多少时间,也可以用 How long 来代替。例如：

How long do you sleep every night?

重点难点解析

1. She often goes to the movies.

她经常去看电影。

often 等频度副词在句中常位于动词 be 之后,其他动词之前。例如：

She is often/sometimes late.

She sometimes/always comes late.

有些频度副词的位置比较灵活,如 sometimes, often 等,还可以位于句首或句末,表示对这一频度的强调。

(1) 在句首,即在主语前,这是最强调的位置。例如：

Sometimes she comes late.

(2) 在句末,在动词及宾语或补足语之后。这个位置的强调性弱于句首但强于句中。例如：

She comes late sometimes.

2. Most students exercise three or four times a week. Some students exercise once or twice a week. 大多数学生一星期锻炼 3 到 4 次。有些学生一星期锻炼 1 到 2 次。

most 与 some 通常属于不定代词,它们在句中既有名词的作用,可以作主语、宾语、表语,又有形容词的作用,可以作定语。上面句中的 most 与 some 是作定语用的。它们也有名词的用法。例如：

All of the students are busy cleaning the classroom. Most are carrying the desks. Some are cleaning the windows.

3. As for homework, most students do homework every day. 至于家庭作业,大多数学生

每天都做。

as for 意为“至于；就……方面说”，常在开始讲到一个与前面有联系的新对象时使用，起到承上启下的作用。例如：

You can have a bed, but as for the kids, they will have to sleep on the floor.

4. I hardly ever exercise. 我几乎从来不锻炼。

hardly ever 意为“几乎从不，很少”。例如：
I hardly ever go out these days.

5. I try to eat a lot of vegetables, usually ten to eleven times a week.

我尽量多吃蔬菜，通常一星期吃 10 到 11 次。
a lot of 意为“许多的，大量的”，等于 lots of，是口语与书面语中很常见的短语，它可以修饰可数名词（相当于 many），也可修饰不可数名词（相当于 much），通常用于肯定句中。例如：

There are a lot of/many/lots of backpacks on the desks.

She has a lot of/much/lots of homework to do every day.

a lot 也是“许多，大量”的意思，但它后面没有被修饰的名词。例如：

I know Shanghai a lot.

time(s) 意为“次；回”。例如：

一次：one time，常用 once 来代替。

两次：two times，常用 twice 来代替。

三次：three times，三次以上均用... times。

times 还有“时代”的意思。例如：

We live in wonderful times.

U 单元习题精选

A 组 (50 分)

一、单词拼写。(10 分)

- My mother can _____ (几乎不会) speak English.
- These two pictures have no _____ (区别).
- I go to the movies with my friends _____ (两次) a week.
- Kids love to eat _____ (垃圾) food.
- Do you have a _____ (健康) lifestyle?
- _____ (虽然) Mr Grace is very old, he still goes to work every day.
- _____ (没有) students do homework once a week.
- Tom likes music very much. He goes to Children's Palace to play the _____ (钢琴) on Sunday.
- _____ (大多数) people enjoy nice words.
- My grandma _____ (总是) wears colorful clothes to be beautiful and young.

二、单项选择。(10 分)

- How often do you watch TV?
— _____
A. Once. B. Three hours.
C. Two weeks. D. Every day.
- How many hours of sports do you have every week?
— _____
A. Three times. B. Often.
C. About two hours. D. At one o'clock.
- What does your grandpa usually do in the

evening?

- _____
- A. He's watching TV.
B. He played the guitar.
C. He often reads some books.
D. He listened to the radio.
4. My mother often wants me _____ milk.
A. to drink B. drinks
C. eating D. ate
5. You are too fat. I think you must try to eat _____ meat and _____ vegetables.
A. more; less B. less; more
C. little; more D. much; little
6. I eat fruit and drink milk every day to keep in good _____.
A. health B. healthily
C. healthy D. unhealthy
7. I have a good habit. I sleep for eight hours _____ every night.
A. in B. on C. / D. at
8. — What sports does Maria like to play?
— She likes to play _____.
A. the tennis B. the basketball
C. with basketball D. tennis
9. Tony's grandpa _____ exercises, so he is kind of unhealthy.
A. always B. often
C. usually D. hardly ever
10. _____ students in Green High School do their homework every day.
A. Most of B. Of most
C. Most the D. Most

三、用所给动词的适当形式填空。(10分)

1. What _____ Amy often _____ (do) on weekends?

2. He usually _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
3. My family try _____ (go) to bed early.
4. My sister has a good _____ (eat) habit.
5. We must _____ (look) after health.
6. Exercise and good food _____ (help) May _____ (get) good grades.
7. I didn't _____ (think) I was healthy last year because I often _____ (go) to see a doctor.
8. Eating a lot of vegetables _____ (be) good for you.
9. I like _____ (play) basketball with my classmates after school.
10. Charles usually _____ (exercise) three times a week.

四、选择所给疑问词完成句子,有的可以用多次。(10分)

How much	How many	How often
How old	How	

1. — _____ was the weather in Shanghai yesterday?
— It was warm and humid.
2. — _____ milk do you drink every day?
— A bag.
3. — _____ do you go to the zoo?
— Once a month.
4. — _____ is your sister?
— She's fine now.
5. — _____ is Kate?
— She's only seven years old.
6. — _____ are these pants?
— 100 yuan.
7. — _____ was your weekend?

— It was very interesting.

8. — _____ apples do you want, please?

— Two kilos.

9. — _____ are all these things?

— They are 10 dollars and 10 cents.

10. — _____ do you spell "smoothie"?

— S-M-O-O-T-H-I-E, SMOOTHIE.

五、阅读理解。(10分)

Mom: It is sure a beautiful afternoon outside.

Dad: I'm sure it is. I can see the sun shining.

Mom: Then why don't you go outside and enjoy the nice weather?

Dad: Because we are enjoying the weather inside. Right, Lisa?

Lisa: Uh-oh.

Mom: You two really need to exercise more.

Dad: I don't need more exercise. I'm in good shape.

Lisa: Me, too. I walk dogs in the park after school.

Mom: And Mike, what do you do for exercise?

Dad: I walk up the stairs to my office every day.

Mom: That's not enough. Everyone should exercise 20 minutes a day.

Dad: Why are you so worried about exercise today?

Mom: Read this article. It talks about exercise. It talks about eating healthy food, too.

Dad: Uh-oh. What's for dinner?

Mom: Something healthy. From now on, we are going to exercise more and eat better food.

1. How many people are there in the dialogue?

A. Three. B. Four.

C. Five. D. Six.

2. What does the word "shape" mean?

A. 房子

B. 体形

C. 条件

D. 心情

3. Who is Mike?

A. He is Lisa's brother.

B. He is Mom's brother.

C. He's Dad's brother.

D. He's Lisa's father.

4. How long should we exercise every day?

A. Half an hour. B. 20 minutes.

C. An hour. D. 50 minutes.

5. What is the weather like that day?

A. Fine. B. Rainy.

C. Snowy. D. Windy.

B组(50分)

一、根据句意和所给汉语或英文首字母填空, 注意单词的形式。(10分)

1. Often eating ice c _____ is not good for our health.

2. Healthy lifestyle helps you get good g _____.

3. Where are my white s _____ shoes? I want to play tennis.

4. Lucy looks the s _____ as Lily. They are twin sisters.

5. I eat a lot of broccolis, apples and drink much milk. So my eating h _____ are pretty good.

6. This person is _____ (中等的) height.

7. He _____ (睡觉) many hours a day.

8. The students in our school have to wear _____ (校服) on Monday.

9. My uncle is a musician. He _____ (写) a new song last week.

10. Can you help my brother with _____ (游泳)?

二、完形填空。(10分)

After you play some 1, you often feel 2. So you would like 3 some water or some orange juice. But you 4 drink ice water. It's not good for your 5. You can drink ice water 6 later, but not right after the sports. There are 7 kinds of drink for 8 to choose. You can choose lemonade, 9 tea, soup 10 apple juice.

1. A. sports B. cards
C. toys D. tennis
2. A. hungry B. thirsty
C. tired D. happy
3. A. drink B. drinking
C. to drink D. to eat
4. A. can B. must
C. could D. mustn't
5. A. stomach(胃) B. hand(手)
C. leg(腿) D. foot(脚)
6. A. sometimes B. some times
C. sometime D. some time
7. A. much B. many
C. a lot D. a lots of
8. A. you B. we
C. they D. your
9. A. bread B. milk
C. bananas D. noodles
10. A. but B. and
C. or D. so

三、阅读短文,回答问题。(10分)

In many English homes, people eat four meals a day, breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner. People have breakfast at any time from seven to

nine in the morning. They eat porridge, eggs or bread. English people drink tea or coffee at breakfast. Lunch comes at one o'clock in the afternoon. Afternoon tea is from four to five in the afternoon, and dinner is about half past seven. First, they have soup, then they have meat or fish with vegetables. After that, they eat some other things, like bananas, apples or oranges. But not all English people like that. Some of them have their dinner in the middle of the day. Their meals are breakfast, dinner, tea and all these meals are very simple.

1. How many meals do people eat in many English homes?
_____.
2. What time do they have breakfast?
_____.
3. What do they have for breakfast?
_____.
4. Do most English people have simple meals?
_____.
5. Do English people only eat bananas or apples for dinner?
_____.

四、阅读理解。(10分)

Jerry is a member of F4. His Chinese name is Yan Chengxu. He is 29 years old. Many young people like him because of his first TV show *Meteor Garden* (《流星花园》).

When other F4 stars made their solo albums, Jerry didn't hurry to make one. He went to Japan to take singing lessons and learnt to play the piano. Jerry worked very hard. He often practiced one song again and again. At last, he

finished his first solo album, *First Time*. There are two parts in the album. One is for day and the other is for night. This is like Jerry himself. He can be sunny and likes to joke. When he works, he's quiet and serious.

His fans waited for a long time, three years. In the three years, the fans didn't see his TV show or didn't hear his songs. But they had something more exciting last year. Jerry sang with other famous stars in the "2004 Perfect Show" in Beijing, on September 17, 2004. And the next day, he played with Jay Chou in a basketball match! In the two days, the fans could see Jerry happily. And they will go on waiting for his next film and his next album.

1. Many young people like Yan Chengxu because _____.
A. he is handsome
B. he is young
C. he is quiet and serious when he works
D. he acted well in his first TV show *Meteor Garden*
2. His first solo album is called _____.
A. Solo Album
B. 2004 Perfect Show
C. Yan Chengxu
D. First Time

3. He went to Japan to _____.
A. learn Japanese
B. play in a basketball match
C. take singing lessons
D. act in a Japanese film
4. Jerry _____ on September 18 in Beijing.
A. sang with other famous stars in the "2004 Perfect Show"
B. played with Jay Chou in a basketball match
C. finished his first solo album
D. waited for his fans for a long time
5. There are two parts in his album, one is for _____ and the other is for _____.
A. men; women
B. boys; girls
C. night; day
D. the old; the young

五、书面表达。请根据下面的提示写一段 60 词左右的短文。(10 分)

Lisa 是个美国女中学生,她每天坚持锻炼。她家离学校很近,她每天步行上学。她还有很好的饮食习惯与睡眠习惯,良好的生活习惯使她身体健康,学习也很出色。

Unit 2 What's the matter?

U 交际用语导学

1. 询问病情。

What's the matter (with you)?

你怎么啦?

相当于:

What's wrong (with you)?

What's the trouble (with you)?

也可以问:

How are you feeling now?

你现在感觉怎么样?

2. 讲述病情。

I'm not feeling well.

我感觉身体不是很好。

相当于: I don't feel very well.

I have a cold. 我患了感冒。

I have a sore back. 我背疼。

I have a headache. 我头疼。

相当于: I have a pain in my head.

I can't sleep. 我睡不着。

I'm stressed out. 我有点紧张。

I'm tired. 我很累。

3. 关照病人。

Maybe you should see a dentist.

也许你该去看看牙医。

He shouldn't eat anything.

他不能吃任何东西了。

You should lie down and rest.

你该躺下来休息。

4. 安慰病人。

I hope you feel better soon.

祝你早日康复。

也可以说:

I hope you'll be better soon.

U 重点难点解析

1. I have a cold. 我感冒了。

“have a...”表示“患……病”,例如:

have a cold 患感冒

have a fever 发烧

have a cough 咳嗽

have a sore throat/back 喉咙疼/背疼

have a headache/stomachache/toothache

头疼/胃疼/牙疼

2. You should drink lots of water.

你应当喝很多水。

should 是 shall 的过去式,经常表示“应当”。例如:

You should listen to the teacher carefully.

You shouldn't eat anything.

shouldn't 是 should not 的缩略形式,表示“不应当”。例如:

You shouldn't drink iced drink right after sports.

3. Traditional Chinese doctors believe we need a

balance of yin and yang to be healthy.

中医认为我们需要通过平衡阴阳来保持健康。

believe + 句子(宾语从句)表示“某人相信或认为……”。例如:

I believe you are honest.

I believe he is right.

相当于: I believe him (to be) right.

balance 表示“平衡”的意思。例如:

keep one's balance

保持(身体)平衡;保持镇静

lose one's balance

失去平衡;心慌意乱

to be healthy 意为“为了保持健康”。

be/ stay /keep healthy 保持健康

“to + 动词原形”为动词不定式,在这里表示目的。例如:

I come here to see you.

I go to bed early and get up early to keep healthy.

4. Eating Dangshen and Huangqi herbs is also good for this.

吃党参和黄芪草对这(促进阳)也有好处。

eating 在这里是动名词,在句中充当主语,动词若要在句中充当主语,必须名词化。

例如:

Watching TV too much is bad for our eyes.

Getting up early is a good habit.

5. But people who are too stressed out and angry may have too much yang.

但是那些太容易紧张和生气的人可能是阳过盛。

who 引导的句子是定语从句,用来修饰 people。例如:

Look at the man who is sitting under the big tree. 请看坐在树下的那个男人。

too much 表示“太”、“过于”,含有超过某种需要或程度之意,常放在不可数名词前作定语。例如:

too much money/time 太多的钱/时间

much too 中文意思和 too much 相近,常用在形容词或副词之前。例如:

The dress is much too long for me at the moment.

6. It's easy to have a healthy lifestyle, and it's important to eat a balanced diet.

拥有健康的生活方式是容易的,保持均衡的饮食习惯是重要的。

It's + 形容词 + to do... 意为“做某事怎样……”,“it”为形式主语,动词不定式“to do”是真正的主语。由动词不定式担任主语的句子,经常引用 it 来担任形式主语,而把真正主语放到句子最后去。如:

It's good to see all my teachers and friends again.

U 单元习题精选

A 组(50 分)

一、单项选择。(15 分)

- Mum, I don't feel well today.
— OK, I'll take you to _____ a doctor.
A. ask B. watch
C. see D. look
- Julia is ill. Her mother is _____ her carefully at home.
A. looking at B. looking for
C. looking over D. looking after
- I was ill in bed yesterday.
— _____
A. Really? B. Sorry to hear that.
C. Oh, I knew. D. Oh, dear.
- Would you like some more oranges?
— No, thanks. Eating too many oranges _____ health.
A. are good for B. is good to
C. are bad to D. is bad for
- What's the matter with you, young man?
— I'm _____ tired every day.

- A. too much B. much too
C. very too D. too many
6. — Do you have a headache?
— _____.
A. Yes, I don't B. No, I don't
C. Yes, I am D. No, I do
7. — I'm not feeling well. I have a toothache.
— Maybe you _____.
A. shouldn't see a doctor
B. should see a dentist
C. shouldn't go to bed early
D. should drink hot water
8. Traditional Chinese doctors believe people need a balance of *yin* and *yang* _____.
A. keep healthy B. to keep health
C. stay healthy D. to be healthy
9. — Paula is very hungry.
— She should _____.
A. eat something
B. drink something
C. see a dentist
D. lie down and rest
10. I believe _____ important to have a rest when you feel very tired.
A. they're B. it's
C. you're D. we're
11. I _____ think my mandarin _____ improving.
A. /; isn't B. don't; isn't
C. isn't; / D. don't; is
12. — _____ are you feeling now?
— I feel better. Thank you.
A. How much B. How
C. How many D. Why
13. I enjoy reading books very much. I often

read books _____ 11 o'clock at night.

- A. until B. on
C. of D. in

14. You often get tired and stressed out. You really need _____ and _____.
A. to eat some vegetables; take exercise
B. eat some vegetables; to take exercise
C. eat some vegetables; take exercise
D. to eat some vegetables; to take exercise
15. Don't _____ stressed out. It's not healthy.
A. get B. need
C. believe D. give

二、补全对话。(5分)

Doctor: _____ 1 _____

Walter: I often feel tired.

Doctor: _____ 2 _____

Walter: Yes. I work from 7 am. to 7 pm. Sometimes I work until 12 pm.

Doctor: _____ 3 _____

Walter: I often eat some bread for meals.

Doctor: _____ 4 _____ Let me take your temperature. Well, it's nothing serious.

Walter: Really?

Doctor: _____ 5 _____

- A. What do you eat for meals?
B. Do you work hard?
C. What's the matter with you?
D. Oh, you work too hard and eat only a little.
E. Yes. Eat more vegetables, meat and have a good rest.

三、完形填空。(15分)

Helen Keller lived in the USA. She was a

1 woman.

When Helen was a baby, she got very 2. After many weeks, the doctor said, "She is better, but now she can't 3 and she can't hear." Her mother and father were very 4.

5 a few years, things got worse. There was no way for Helen to speak to other people. She 6 nothing. She saw nothing. She didn't understand 7.

Then 8 day a teacher came 9 with Helen and her family. The teacher helped Helen 10 about words. Helen was a very bright girl and soon she learned to spell her 11 word. When she was older, she went to college.

Helen was very 12. She helped many blind and deaf people. She traveled around the world and 13 many people.

Helen was a very old woman when she died. The world remembers her today as a brave and wonderful person. She was blind and deaf, 14 she found a way to see and 15.

1. A. old B. young
C. great D. shy
2. A. happy B. sick
C. quiet D. angry
3. A. see B. eat
C. walk D. write
4. A. happy B. sad
C. old D. tired

5. A. Before B. When
C. In D. After
6. A. saw B. heard
C. ate D. looked
7. A. something B. anything
C. nothing D. everything
8. A. one B. a
C. on one D. on a
9. A. live B. to live
C. to see D. to play
10. A. learned B. learning
C. to learn D. with learn
11. A. last B. first
C. second D. third
12. A. poor B. ill
C. strong D. famous
13. A. helped B. helping
C. to help D. help
14. A. and B. but
C. or D. for
15. A. hear B. sing
C. write D. walk

四、搭配(把问题与建议搭配起来)。(5分)

Problems

1. I have a stomachache. ()
2. I have a sore throat. ()
3. I am very tired. ()
4. I have a toothache. ()
5. I am hungry. ()

Advice

- A. You should drink some hot tea with honey.
- B. You need to see a dentist.
- C. You shouldn't eat anything.
- D. You should eat something.

E. You shouldn't work long.

五、根据句子的意思以及首字母, 写出单词。

(10 分)

1. A person who is professionally trained to treat the teeth. d _____
2. A part of the body at the end of the leg, on which a person or an animal stands. f _____
3. The sweet sticky soft material produced by bees, which is eaten on bread. h _____
4. The kind of food and drink usually taken. d _____
5. The most common liquid, which falls from the sky as rain, and is drunk by people and animals. w _____
6. Pain in a tooth. t _____
7. A part of the body with which one can see. e _____
8. A part of the body with which one can hear. e _____
9. A part of the body with which one can smell. n _____
10. The meat of farm cattle (牛). b _____

B 组 (50 分)

一、补全对话。(10 分)

Doctor: What's 1 ?

Mona: Well, doctor. It's my 2. I can't see clearly.

Doctor: When did it 3 ?

Mona: A few days 4.

Doctor: Oh, that's 5 bad. You should



come 6 earlier.

Mona: I 7 so. But I'm really too busy.

Doctor: Well, let me have a look. I believe you are working too hard these days.

Mona: That's true. What 8 I do then?

Doctor: When you feel tired, just stop working and come out to have a short rest. Remember, never go to bed too late and don't 9 in bed or in the sun.

Mona: Do you think that will help?

Doctor: Sure.

Mona: All right, doctor. I'll 10 it.

Thanks.

二、句型转换。(20 分)

1. Gina has a headache. (对画线部分提问)

Gina?

2. Chris has a stomachache. (写出同义句)

Chris has _____.

3. It started about two days ago. (对画线部分提问)

_____ it _____?

4. I have a lot of headaches. (写出同义句)

I _____ have _____.

5. I have a cold. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ have a cold?

6. I think the bookcase is useful. (改为否

定句)

I _____ think the bookcase _____ useful.

7. Leo exercises every day. (对画线部分提问)

_____ does Leo _____ ?

三、阅读理解。(10分)

Do you like to have tea? We can have it every day. What should we do with tea? Eat tea leaves or drink the water with tea leaves?

More than three hundred years ago, most of the people in Europe didn't know anything about tea.

Once an English doctor came back from China for Christmas vacation. He gave his mother some tea as a gift. She told her friends about the gift and asked them to come to a "tea party". When her friends came, the old woman took out some tea leaves and asked them to eat. Of course, nobody liked the tea leaves.

Just at that time the doctor came in. He looked at the table and asked, "Mother, what did you do with the tea?"

"I boiled it as you said."

"And what did you do with the water?"

"I poured it away, of course," answered the old woman.

"Now you may throw away the leaves, too," said the doctor.

1. What do we Chinese do with tea? _____

- A. Eat dry tea leaves.
- B. Drink the water with tea leaves.
- C. Boil it and then eat tea leaves.
- D. Eat tea leaves with food.

2. More than three hundred years ago, _____ people in Europe know something about tea.

A. many B. only a few

C. a lot of D. only one

3. An English doctor came back home to spend _____.

A. the new year B. Christmas

C. work

D. the Spring Festival

4. What did Mother do with the tea? _____

A. She gave the dry tea leaves to the friends to eat.

B. She boiled the tea leaves and gave the friends the water with tea leaves.

C. She boiled the tea leaves, poured away the water and let the friends eat the tea leaves.

D. She boiled the tea leaves, threw away the leaves and let the friends drink the water.

5. Mother's friends _____

A. enjoyed the "tea party" very much.

B. didn't enjoy the "tea party" at all.

C. liked the tea leaves very much.

D. drank the water with tea leaves.

四、看图写话。(10分)

根据图画和所给的提示词,编写一段70词左右的对话。

