



ZHUANGYUAN PEILIAN

九年义务教育四年制初中

根据最新版人教社教材编写

# 状元陪练

## 全国名校同步训练名题精编

初二英语(下)

王彬彬 主编

- 点击学习要点
- 荟萃经典习题
- 拓宽知识视野
- 强化素质能力



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# 出版说明

为使广大学生走出茫茫题海,获得名列前茅的好成绩,我们根据大多数状元学生的成功经验之一——精选名题练习,特邀请富有经验的一线著名教师,编写了这套名为《状元陪练——全国名校同步训练名题精编》的高质量教学辅导用书。该丛书完全符合教育部关于课程改革的最新精神及素质教育的要求,与2006年新版教材同步,展示了全国多所名校著名教师教学新成果。

## 栏目介绍:

**点击重点难点**——根据教学要求,由名师就教材各个章、节知识点进行提示性讲解。

**攻难解疑示例**——结合例题,帮助学生掌握突破难点的思路和科学的解题方法。

**课课达标◇状元陪练**——博采众长,精选名题,与现行教材进行同步训练。

**强化素质◇期中测试 提高素质◇期末评估**——紧密贴近中考的要求,采取梯级拔高的形式,强化学生归纳、概括、运用知识的能力,增加跨学科知识的交叉渗透,提高学生创新能力。

衷心期望《状元陪练》使更多的学生成为“状元”,也恳请广大读者在使用本丛书过程中,及时向我们提出宝贵意见和建议,以便修订再版时予以改正和提高。

《状元陪练》丛书编委会

2006年1月

😊 把优异的成绩告诉父母

😊 把发现的错误和建议寄给我们

## 《状元陪练》丛书读者意见反馈表

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# Unit 15 What do people eat?

## Lesson 57

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. 句型: What do people eat in England?

#### 难点

1. So + V + S 结构
2. 日常交际用语: 邀请用餐与用餐的礼貌用语

### 攻难解疑示例

#### 例 选择题

- Tom is clever, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. so Mike is                      B. so is Mike  
C. so Mike does                    D. so does Mike

#### 点拨思路

So + 主 + 动 半倒装, 表示肯定前句。  
So + 动 + 主 全倒装, 表示后面人或物  
适合前面的行为或状态。

答案 B

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词填空

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. There \_\_\_\_\_ some sugar in the bottle.
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ oil in the bottle, is there?
3. Would you like some butter \_\_\_\_\_ your bread?
4. Help yourself \_\_\_\_\_ some soup.
5. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ I can't go with you. I'm very busy.

(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写  
词。

1. M \_\_\_\_\_ the second day of the week
2. c \_\_\_\_\_ a big box keeping sth. in the

kitchen

3. f \_\_\_\_\_ a big box keeping sth. cool

4. S \_\_\_\_\_ the ninth month of year

5. c \_\_\_\_\_ sth. we use to eat in China

#### II. 选择填空

- ( ) 1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ fork on the table.  
A. a few B. few C. a little D. a lot
- ( ) 2. I like English. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So Tim does B. So does Jim  
C. So is Tim D. So Tim is
- ( ) 3. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ butter?  
A. some B. little  
C. a few D. A and B
- ( ) 4. The bread and butter \_\_\_\_\_ delicious.  
A. is B. are C. be D. A and B
- ( ) 5. We are busy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reading B. with reading  
C. to read D. A and B

#### III. 句型转换

1. There is a little sugar in the box.  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the box? (对画线部分提问)
2. I'm unhappy. (反意疑问句)  
I'm unhappy. \_\_\_\_\_?
3. He had lunch at home. (一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at home?
4. He did his homework at school. (否定句)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework at school.
5. I don't know. (同义句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.

#### IV. 补全对话, 每空一词

- A: Would you like to 1 dinner 2 me?  
B: I'd 3 to. But I'm 4 I can't. I'm very busy.  
A: Would you like some butter 5 your bread?  
B: Yes, but 6 a little, please.  
A: Could you 7 me the cheese, please?  
B: OK, here you are.  
A: 8 9 to some soup.  
B: 10 a lot.

## Lesson 58

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. 中西方饮食文化的异同

#### 难点

1. seem 的用法
2. 日常交际用语: “同意”与“不同意”的表达方式

### 攻难解疑示例

**例** He seems a clever boy. (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ that he  
\_\_\_\_\_ a clever boy.

#### 点拨思路

seem 后可加名词、形容词、名词词组和从句,但从句一定是 It 作主语。

**答案** It seems, is

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词拼写

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. Every country has \_\_\_\_\_ favourite food.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ like to eat pizza.
3. Indians like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ food.
4. Japanese like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ fish.
5. Englishmen like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ people live in India
2. s \_\_\_\_\_ look like
3. e \_\_\_\_\_ the word makes what you say  
strong
4. w \_\_\_\_\_ the place you work at
5. S \_\_\_\_\_ the first day of the week

#### II. 选择填空

- ( ) 1. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ food, Chinese, American or English?  
A. popular B. more popular  
C. the most popular D. most popular

- ( ) 2. Fish and chips \_\_\_\_\_ popular in England.

A. is B. are  
C. be D. A and B

- ( ) 3. They put it in the paper bags, and take

A. it home B. them home  
C. it to home D. them to home

- ( ) 4. — Is eating ice cream too much bad for your health?

—  
A. Yes, I do  
B. No, I don't  
C. Yes, I think so  
D. Yes, I don't really agree

- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ seemed that he \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

A. He, failed B. It, failed  
C. He, failed in D. It, fails

#### III. 句型转换

1. Englishmen like to eat fish and chips. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Englishmen \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?

2. They cook it at home. (否定句)

They \_\_\_\_\_ it at home.

3. Every country has its favourite food. (一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ every country \_\_\_\_\_ its favourite food?

4. He is never late for school. (反意疑问句)

He is never late, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. What a fine day! (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the day is!

#### IV. 阅读理解

根据短文内容判断正误。

No one knows how man learned to make words. Maybe he began by making sounds. As time went by, he made more and more sounds and more and more words. That is what we call language.

People in different countries made different kinds of words. Today there are about fifteen hundred different languages in the world.

Some animals also have their languages.

When a bee has found some food, it goes back to its home. It wants to tell the other bees where the food is. But it can't speak, so it does a little dance in the air. In this way it tells the other bees where the food is.



- ( ) 1. All languages began by making sounds.  
 ( ) 2. People from different countries have their own languages.  
 ( ) 3. There are about 150 different languages

in the world.

- ( ) 4. All animals have no languages.  
 ( ) 5. A bee can't tell the other bees where the food is because it can't speak.

## Lesson 59

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇  
 2. 简单句的五种基本句型

#### 难点

1. 生词 make 和词组 either ... or  
 2. neither ... nor 的用法

### 攻难解疑示例

**例** 用所给的词的恰当形式填空

He made us \_\_\_\_\_. (laugh)

#### 点拨思路

使某人或让某人做某事,要加省略 to 的动词不定式,构成 make sb do sth.。

**答案** laugh

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 填空

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. They felt \_\_\_\_\_, so they had to stop to have a rest.  
 2. We get up at six \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays.  
 3. Do you help your parents \_\_\_\_\_ the housework?  
 4. Why don't they do a \_\_\_\_\_ of housework?  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ my father does some shopping, but often my mother does.

(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

1. s \_\_\_\_\_ the last meal of the day  
 2. e \_\_\_\_\_ this one or that one  
 3. n \_\_\_\_\_ not this one or that one  
 4. J \_\_\_\_\_ the sixth month of the year  
 5. h \_\_\_\_\_ the work in the family

#### II. 选择填空

- ( ) 1. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ the English song.

- A. sing B. to sing  
 C. singing D. song

- ( ) 2. Both air and water \_\_\_\_\_ important to us.

- A. is B. are C. am D. be

- ( ) 3. Neither he nor I \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.

- A. is B. am C. are D. be

- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ either you or he a teacher?

- A. Is B. Are C. Am D. Was

- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ seems that he is very clever.

- A. It B. That C. This D. He

#### III. 句型转换

1. I'd like to do some reading. (一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ to do \_\_\_\_\_ reading?

2. He is always late for school. (否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.

3. He isn't wrong. I am not wrong. (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

4. You are a teacher. He is a teacher, too. (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_.

5. He is wrong, or I am wrong. (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.

#### IV. 完形填空

Chaplin and a Fly (卓别林和苍蝇)

One afternoon when Charlie Chaplin was sitting together with his friends 1, a fly flew into the room and kept flying 2. Chaplin waved (挥动) his hand to drive it away, but the fly soon came back again. For once it even rested on his nose! Chaplin 3 angry. He took up a fly-swatter (苍蝇拍) and tried to kill it. But the fly got away 4 time. Then the fly flew around in the room for a few seconds and finally it just 5 on the table before Chaplin. He lifted the swatter and thought he would surely 6 it. After he looked 7 it carefully, Chaplin put down the swatter.

"Why 8 you kill it?" asked one of his friends. Chaplin shrugged his shoulders (耸肩), "It was not the same 9," he said with a



- 10 smile.
- ( ) 1. A. talk B. talked C. talking D. to talk
- ( ) 2. A. on B. towards C. around D. above
- ( ) 3. A. was B. become C. get D. feel
- ( ) 4. A. in B. on C. for D. at
- ( ) 5. A. sat B. lay C. rested D. went
- ( ) 6. A. bite B. kill C. beat D. catch
- ( ) 7. A. for B. down C. up D. at
- ( ) 8. A. didn't B. can't C. did D. can
- ( ) 9. A. fly B. swatter C. ones D. flies
- ( ) 10. A. small B. great C. big D. large

## Lesson 60

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇  
2. Agreement and disagreement 同意与不同意的表达方式

#### 难点

1. 词汇 without 和 famous 的用法  
2. 日常交际: 就餐用语

### 攻难解疑示例

#### 例 填空

1. He hurried to school \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
2. Harbin is famous \_\_\_\_\_ ice and snow.

#### 点拨思路

without 是 with 的反义词, 同时也是介词, 译为“没有……”。  
be famous for 以……闻名, be famous as 以(职业)而著称。

答案 1. without 2. for

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词拼写

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. I like Chinese tea without \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
2. This is not \_\_\_\_\_ food! This is \_\_\_\_\_ cooking.  
3. Is there a table \_\_\_\_\_ ten?  
4. May I take your \_\_\_\_\_ now?  
5. Would you like anything \_\_\_\_\_?

(B) 根据所给单词释义及首字母拼写单词。

1. e \_\_\_\_\_ one or the other  
2. w \_\_\_\_\_ not having; not carrying  
LM

3. b \_\_\_\_\_ small piece of anything  
4. s \_\_\_\_\_ make you think that something is so  
5. b \_\_\_\_\_ the two, not only the one but also the other

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Don't make the boy \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A. laugh B. laughed C. to laughed D. laugh at
- ( ) 2. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the room.  
A. clean B. to clean C. cleaned D. cleaning
- ( ) 3. These keys \_\_\_\_\_ doors are mine, those locks (锁) \_\_\_\_\_ doors are yours.  
A. to, to B. for, to C. to, for D. in, for
- ( ) 4. They are waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the bus \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop.  
A. for, for B. for, at C. at, for D. at, at
- ( ) 5. It's easy \_\_\_\_\_ you to get lost in a big city.  
A. for B. of C. in D. at

#### III. 句型转换

1. There is much salt in the bottle. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the bottle?
2. My home is about twenty minutes' walk. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is your home?
3. The shop is about ten minutes' ride. (同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ about ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop.
4. I'm happy, \_\_\_\_\_? (反意疑问句)
5. There is some water in the bottle. (一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ water in the bottle?

#### IV. 作文

介绍一下中国的传统食品, 词数 40~60。

# Unit 16 What a good, kind girl!

## Lesson 61

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. 问路及答语

#### 难点

1. miss, tell, reach 的用法
2. Can you tell me the way to ...?

### 攻难解疑示例

#### 例 选择填空

- ( ) 1. He missed \_\_\_\_\_ the Great wall.  
A. visit B. to visit  
C. visited D. visiting
- ( ) 2. He told us \_\_\_\_\_ the work last year.  
A. finish B. to finish  
C. finished D. finishing
- ( ) 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the park at six yesterday afternoon.  
A. reached B. got to  
C. arrived in D. A and B

#### 点拨思路

- ① miss 错过 + doing ② tell sb. to do sth.  
③ reach 表“到达”，及物动词。同义词组有 arrive in(大地方), arrive at(小地方), get to。

**答案** 1.D 2.B 3.D

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词拼写

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. Excuse me. Can you tell me the way \_\_\_\_\_ the library?
2. Turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the second crossing.
3. Go \_\_\_\_\_ the bridge.
4. You'll find the library \_\_\_\_\_ the left.

5. It's \_\_\_\_\_ the post office and the hospital.  
(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

1. k \_\_\_\_\_ friendly
2. l \_\_\_\_\_ a room or building keeping a lot of books for reading
3. c \_\_\_\_\_ go from this side to the other
4. m \_\_\_\_\_ not catch or hit
5. F \_\_\_\_\_ the sixth day of the week

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. A: May I use your phone?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. No, I don't B. Yes, please  
C. Yes, do it D. I'd love to
- ( ) 2. A: Is that Li Lei speaking?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, I am B. Yes, speaking  
C. No, I'm not D. Sorry, I'm in
- ( ) 3. A: Happy New Year!  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Thank you B. The same to you  
C. All right D. It's a pleasure
- ( ) 4. A: Can you tell me how to get to No. 17 Middle School?  
B: Sorry, I don't know.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Thank you  
B. Not at all  
C. Thank you all the same  
D. That's OK
- ( ) 5. A: Could I use your ruler, please?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, you could  
C. Yes, go on D. Yes, here you are

#### III. 句型转换

1. We can't live if there is no water and no air.  
(同义句)  
We can't live \_\_\_\_\_
2. These books are on the desk. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ these books?

3. She wanted to borrow a pen. (一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ to borrow a pen?
4. They do their homework every day. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ they  
\_\_\_\_\_ their homework?
5. How interesting the book is! (同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ interesting book!

#### IV. 补全对话

- A: Excuse me, Can you 1 me the way 2 the park?  
B: Yes, walk 3 Zhong Shan Road, and 4 right 5 the second 6. Go 7 the bridge. You'll 8 the park 9 the left. It's 10 the library and the church.  
A: Thank you.

## Lesson 62

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. 继续学习问路的方式

#### 难点

1. 词汇 sick, wait for, may 的用法
2. How can I get to ...?

### 攻难解疑示例

**例** 用所给汉语的正确形式填空

1. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ person. (生病的)
2. They are \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus. (等待)

#### 点拨思路

sick 与 ill 是同义词, 但 sick 可作定语和表语, ill 只能作表语。  
wait 等待, wait for + sb. 或 sth.。

**答案** 1. sick 2. waiting

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词拼写

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a good, kind girl!
2. When she is on her way to the cinema, she meets the \_\_\_\_\_ woman.
3. He's ill in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The traffic was \_\_\_\_\_. So I was late for school.
5. Please turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the second traffic lights.

(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

1. r \_\_\_\_\_ get to
2. c \_\_\_\_\_ a place where two streets meet
3. s \_\_\_\_\_ ill, not well
4. s \_\_\_\_\_ not moving
5. w \_\_\_\_\_ not strong

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. I'm thirsty, I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ all day.  
A. anything to be drink  
B. anything to drink  
C. something to be drink  
D. something to drink
- ( ) 2. A: I hope your sister \_\_\_\_\_ help me with the cooking.  
B: But where is she now? She \_\_\_\_\_ be in the room.  
A. must, can B. can, must  
C. must, must D. can, can
- ( ) 3. Do you know what is \_\_\_\_\_ popular food in England?  
A. much B. more  
C. most D. the most
- ( ) 4. In America, many people like to eat fried chicken.  
And \_\_\_\_\_ some people in our country now.  
A. do so B. so do  
C. so did D. did so
- ( ) 5. We all can ~~speak~~ English. But \_\_\_\_\_ ~~speak~~ English well.  
A. not everybody can  
B. nobody can't  
C. everybody can  
D. anybody can't

#### III. 句型转换

1. What's the matter with Tom? (同义句)  
What's \_\_\_\_\_ Tom?
2. Maybe you put it there. (同义句)

- You \_\_\_\_\_ it there.  
3. He put his bag here, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(反意疑问句)  
4. You'd better catch a bus, \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_?(反意疑问句)  
5. It took Tom two hours to mend the desk. (对画  
线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_  
Tom to mend the desk?

#### IV. 完形填空

Mr Brown lived in a village. One day he sold his cotton in the town. Then he went into a shop to buy something for his wife and children. There he saw a nice coat. He loved it at once and decided to buy it. He spent all his money on it and went out in the new coat.

When he was passing a restaurant, he felt hungry. He came in and took a good meal. But he couldn't pay for it. So he said to the manager, "I'm sorry, sir. I've left my wallet at home. So I can't pay for the meal today."

"It doesn't matter, sir," the manager said politely. "I can write your name and address on the wall. And you can pay for your meal charge next time."

"I'm afraid it can't be done, sir," Mr Brown said with a red face, "everyone will know about it."

"If you take off your coat and hang it on the wall," the manager said with a smile, "your name and address will be covered!"

- ( ) 1. Mr Brown went into the shop to

A. buy a coat for himself

- B. buy something for his wife  
C. buy something for his children  
D. buy something for his family  
( ) 2. Mr Brown put on the new coat

A. then he left the shop  
B. after he went out of the shop  
C. when he was taking a meal in the restaurant  
D. after he left the restaurant

- ( ) 3. Mr Brown couldn't pay for the meal because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was poor  
B. he left his wallet home  
C. he bought the coat and spent all his money  
D. his wallet was stolen in the restaurant

- ( ) 4. Mr Brown didn't want the manager to write his name and address on the wall because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he was afraid he would be put into prison  
B. he thought it was too difficult for the manager to do so  
C. he thought it would make him lose face  
D. he was angry with the manager

- ( ) 5. In fact the manager wanted \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to please Mr Brown  
B. to make Mr Brown angry  
C. Mr Brown to leave his coat as a pledge (抵押)  
D. Mr Brown to pay for the meal at once

## Lesson 63

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. So + 主语 + 谓语

#### 难点

1. 词汇 history, key, may 的用法
2. 日常交际用语: 请求许可和谈论可能性

### 攻难解疑示例

**例** 根据所给的汉语提示填空

1. China is a country with a long \_\_\_\_\_ (历史).
2. There is a key \_\_\_\_\_ the door. (……的)

#### 点拨思路

history 历史, geography 地理  
the key to the door 门的钥匙

答案 1. history 2. to

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词填空

(A) 根据句意填词。

- Hurry up, or you'll \_\_\_\_\_ the early bus.
- They are worried \_\_\_\_\_ our study (学习).
- Both of them \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to work every day.
- It may be in my bag. \_\_\_\_\_ it is.
- You can \_\_\_\_\_ the book for two weeks.

(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

- f \_\_\_\_\_ mend, repair
- k \_\_\_\_\_ sth. used to open the door
- f \_\_\_\_\_ the top part of your hand
- T \_\_\_\_\_ the third day of the week
- t \_\_\_\_\_ a part of school year

#### II. 单项选择

- \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the road you will see the hospital.  
A. For B. On C. In D. At
- We waited here \_\_\_\_\_ the rain stopped.  
A. when B. after C. until D. if
- Mrs Black is going to \_\_\_\_\_ hospital to see her daughter.  
She is ill in \_\_\_\_\_ hospital there.  
A. /, the B. a, the  
C. the, a D. the, /
- It \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's book. \_\_\_\_\_ your book is in your desk.  
A. may be, Maybe B. may be, May be  
C. may, May be D. maybe, Maybe
- What about \_\_\_\_\_ with us?  
A. go fish B. going fish  
C. go fishing D. going fishing

#### III. 句型转换

- Tom did the shopping last Sunday. (否定句)  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping last Sunday.
- The children played football just now. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the children \_\_\_\_\_ just now?
- I stayed at Tom's for two months last year. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ at Tom's last year?

- His mother is much worse now. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ his mother now?

- They moved here the day before yesterday. (同义句)

They moved here \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. 完形填空

A judge (法官) was working in his room one day. 1 a neighbour ran in and said, "If one man's cow kills 2, is the owner of the first cow responsible (有责任的)?"

"It depends," answered the judge.

"Well," said the man, "your cow has killed 3."

"Oh," answered the judge. "4 knows that a cow cannot think like a man, 5 a cow is not responsible, and means that its owner is not responsible, either."

"I'm sorry, Judge," said the man. "I made 6. I meant that my cow killed yours." The judge thought 7 a few seconds and then said, "When I think about it more 8, this case is not so 9 as I thought at first." And then he turned to his servant and said, "Please 10 me that big black book from the desk behind you."

1. A. while B. what  
C. when D. where
2. A. each other B. another's  
C. the other's D. another man
3. A. my B. me  
C. its D. mine
4. A. Everyone B. None  
C. No one D. It
5. A. if B. so  
C. for D. that
6. A. an excuse B. a promise  
C. a mistake D. an apology
7. A. with B. in  
C. on D. for
8. A. carefully B. quickly  
C. terribly D. correctly
9. A. difficult B. funny  
C. easy D. friendly
10. A. move B. take  
C. bring D. buy

## Lesson 64

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. 谈论可能性

#### 难点

1. 生词 lost, sign, main 的用法
2. 日常交际英语: 复习问路的表达方式

### 攻难解疑示例

**例** 用所给汉语的正确形式填空

The key is \_\_\_\_\_. (丢了)

#### 点拨思路

表示“丢了”可以用形容词 lost, 也可用 missing, gone 来代替。

**答案** lost/missing/gone

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词填空

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. Excuse me, could you tell me the way \_\_\_\_\_ the library?
2. The house \_\_\_\_\_ many trees around it is mine.
3. She went into a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
4. A policeman came up and asked \_\_\_\_\_ he could help.
5. It's easy to get \_\_\_\_\_ in a big city like Beijing.

(B) 根据英文释义及所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

1. t \_\_\_\_\_ this evening
2. s \_\_\_\_\_ at times
3. w \_\_\_\_\_ the opposite of east
4. n \_\_\_\_\_ the opposite of south
5. a \_\_\_\_\_ once more

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. The old man was very happy \_\_\_\_\_ the news.  
A. hear B. to listen  
C. to hear D. listen to
- ( ) 2. Please \_\_\_\_\_ it in English.  
A. speak B. tell  
C. say D. talk
- ( ) 3. My grandma often \_\_\_\_\_ me stories.  
A. tells B. speaks  
C. talks D. says
- ( ) 4. If you want to watch TV, you can \_\_\_\_\_ on TV with this button.  
A. open B. opened  
C. turn D. turned
- ( ) 5. You mustn't ride a bike in \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.  
A. lot of B. heavy  
C. heavily D. a lot

#### III. 句型转换

1. I'll get another one. (同义句)  
I'll get \_\_\_\_\_.
2. You must help me do the cooking this evening. (同义句)  
You must help me \_\_\_\_\_ this evening.
3. Let's go to the park, \_\_\_\_\_? (反意疑问句)
4. This is a very beautiful city. (感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ city!
5. The man in the car is Mr Wang. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is Mr Wang?

#### IV. 作文

题目: What a good, kind girl!

要求: 1. 词数 50~60

2. 写自己身边发生的事
3. 不能用真实姓名(可以用 Fang Fang)
4. 用以下所给词语: maybe, It takes sb. some time to do sth., thanks, had better, be worried about

# Unit 17 You must be more careful!

## Lesson 65

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. 情态动词 must 的用法
3. if 条件状语从句

#### 难点

1. 词组 get on/off
2. 由 when, after, before 引导的时间状语从句

### 攻难解疑示例

#### 例 填空

1. Must I finish the work now? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Please get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus. The bus is coming.

#### 点拨思路

must 的否定回答一般用 needn't  
get on/off 上车/下车(指公共汽车、火车)  
get into/out of 上车/下车(指小汽车、电梯)

**答案** 1. needn't 2. on

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词填空

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. You must be more careful. That car \_\_\_\_\_ hit you.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ talk in class.
3. The traffic is \_\_\_\_\_. So you must be careful.
4. If you want to cross the street, you must wait for the \_\_\_\_\_ traffic light.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ you cross the street, you must first look left and then right.

(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

1. p \_\_\_\_\_ the opposite of pull
2. S \_\_\_\_\_ the last day of the week
3. h \_\_\_\_\_ knock (打) sth.
4. a \_\_\_\_\_ the third season of the year
5. n \_\_\_\_\_ unpleasant sound

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. —Is it easier to watch TV now?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I think so  
B. Yes, very  
C. Not, I think not  
D. No, not very
- ( ) 2. —Many thanks to you, Li Ping.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Don't say so  
B. It doesn't matter  
C. No thanks  
D. It's a pleasure
- ( ) 3. —We're sure of winning the match.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. We'll meet our match.  
A. Don't be so sure  
B. I think so  
C. So are we  
D. It's out of question
- ( ) 4. —Would you like to join us in the party?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You're welcome  
B. I'd love to  
C. I don't think I shall  
D. Many thanks
- ( ) 5. —\_\_\_\_\_.  
—No, thanks.  
A. Will there be anything else  
B. Shall we each pay our own  
C. Do you like it  
D. May we check please

#### III. 句型转换

1. Would you like to have a cup of tea? (同义



句)

- have a cup of tea?
2. Would you like a cup of tea without anything in it? (同义句)  
Would you like a cup of tea \_\_\_\_\_ in it?
3. Chinese food is very popular in the world. (一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ very popular in the world?
4. It's not good for your eyes to read in the sun. (同义句)  
It's \_\_\_\_\_ for your eyes to read in the sun.
5. Either mum or dad cooks supper. (否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ mum \_\_\_\_\_ dad

supper.

#### IV. 完成对话

A: Look 1! You must be 2. A car is coming.

B: I must go to see my mother, she's ill 3 hospital, and it's 4 the other side of the road.

A: But you 5 cross the road from here. There's 6 traffic. It's very 7. A car may 8 you.

B: But where can I 9 the road?

A: There, 10 the traffic lights, but take care!

B: Thank you.

A: That is OK.

## Lesson 66

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

1. 四会词汇
2. 巩固 if 条件状语从句

#### 难点

1. live, hurt, mistake 等词的用法
2. stand in line 和 stand in a queue 的区别

### 攻难解疑示例

#### 例 填空

1. She lives \_\_\_\_\_ the city of Harbin.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ his leg yesterday, and his leg \_\_\_\_\_.
3. He often makes the same \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 点拨思路

1. live in (国家、城市、楼房)  
live on (岛、楼层)  
live at (具体街道有门牌号)
2. hurt 伤, sb. hurt + 身体的部位  
hurt 痛, 身体的部位 + hurt
3. make a mistake 犯错误, mistake 是可数名词

**答案** 1. in 2. hurt, hurts 3. mistake(s)

### 课课达标◇状元陪练

#### I. 单词填空

(A) 根据句意填词。

1. In England, the traffic goes on the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When you get off the bus, you mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ others.
3. When many passengers are waiting for a bus, you must stand in \_\_\_\_\_ and wait for your \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If the light is yellow, you should \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Everyone laughed \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's mistake.

(B) 根据英文释义和所给单词的首字母拼写单词。

1. v \_\_\_\_\_ sb. visiting somewhere
2. p \_\_\_\_\_ sb. ill
3. q \_\_\_\_\_ line
4. q \_\_\_\_\_ making no noise or sound
5. m \_\_\_\_\_ sth. you do wrong

#### II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hit, his head
- B. hit, on his head
- C. hit, in the head
- D. hit, on the head

- ( ) 2. The room is too \_\_\_\_\_. Don't make a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. noise, noise
- B. noisy, noise
- C. noise, noisy
- D. noisy, noisy

- ( ) 3. Jim got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus, But Li Lei got \_\_\_\_\_ the car.  
A. into, on B. on, on  
C. on, into D. into, into
- ( ) 4. Please stand in \_\_\_\_\_. Don't be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a line, a queue jumper  
B. line, the jumper queue  
C. the queue, queue jumper  
D. line, a queue jumper
- ( ) 5. It's necessary \_\_\_\_\_ us to finish the work.  
A. of B. for C. at D. on

### III. 句型转换

1. It's our turn to clean the room. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ to clean the room?
2. The man came into the room quickly. (一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the man \_\_\_\_\_ into the room quickly?
3. There is little sugar in the bottle, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(反意疑问句)
4. I think it is necessary, \_\_\_\_\_?  
(反意疑问句)
5. They are waiting for a bus now. (否定句)  
They \_\_\_\_\_ for a bus now.

### IV. 阅读理解

Never try to work when you are very hungry. If you decide to do your homework right after school, you may get something to eat before getting to work. Always do your homework before you get too tired. Don't wait until very late in the evening, or your work will seem much **harder** than it really is.

If you have more than an hour's work, give yourself a break after an hour. On the other hand, don't break it up so much that you can't get anything done—you should be able to work at least a half at a time without stopping.

Don't put it off until the last minute. If you

put off doing your homework, you will have it on your mind, and you won't enjoy your free time so much. If you put it off until the end of the week or until right before a test, you will have **too much** catching up to do. A little bit each night, **enough** to keep up with what is happening each day in school, will take the fear out tests and keep you on top of it all.

Do your homework at the same time every evening. This will help you make it a **habit**. It'll make it easier to do, and it'll make your free time more enjoyable as well.

- ( ) 1. If we wait very late in the evening, our work will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. become a bit hard  
B. seem much harder  
C. look very easy  
D. go to so much trouble
- ( ) 2. Some students in schools won't enjoy their free time so much because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have to do their homework each night  
B. will have too much catching up to do  
C. never finish their homework in time  
D. keep up with what is happening in school
- ( ) 3. What does the underlined word "habit" mean in Chinese?  
A. 制度 B. 风格  
C. 传统 D. 习惯
- ( ) 4. How many main things are mentioned in the passage?  
A. Five B. Three  
C. Four D. Two
- ( ) 5. Which is the best title for this passage?  
A. Do Your Homework at the Same Time.  
B. A must for Doing Your Homework.  
C. Don't Try to Work When Hungry.  
D. Some Don't and Does in Schools.

## Lesson 67

### 点击重点难点

#### 重点

#### 1. 四会词汇

#### 2. if 引导的条件状语从句

#### 3. when, before, after 引导的时间状语从句

#### 难点

#### 1. alone, hurt, reach 的用法

#### 2. 有关生病、看病的表达方式