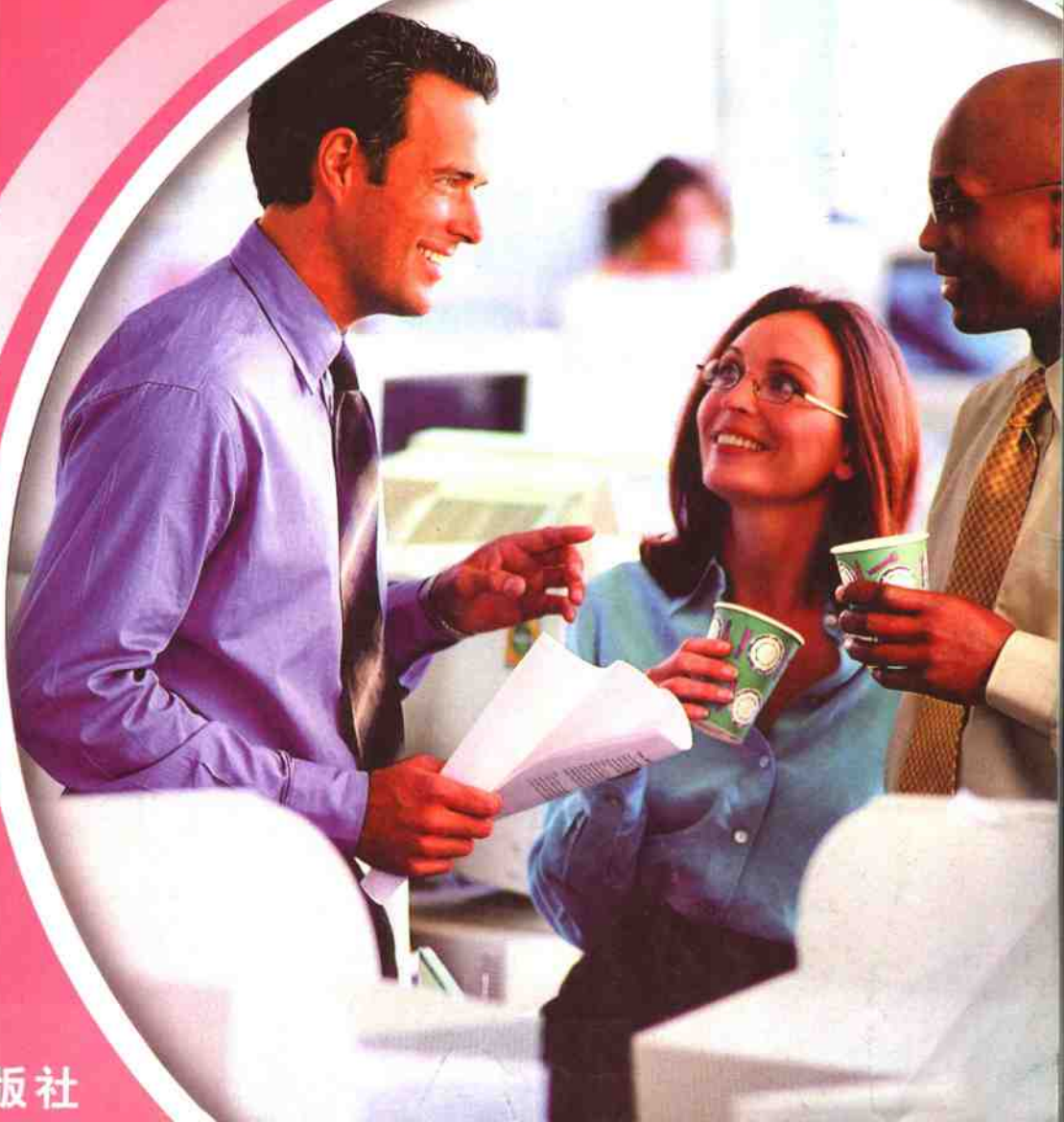


同步学习 TONG BU XUE XI

英语

总复习卷



同 步 学 习

英 语

总 复 习 卷

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明 天 出 版 社

同步学习

英 语

总复习卷

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前 言

为了进一步加强对初中教学质量的管理,大面积提高初中教学质量,全面提高素质教育水平,最大限度地减轻学生的课业负担,提高学习效率,落实《基础教育课程改革纲要》中关于“注重培养学生的独立性和自主性,引导学生质疑、调查、探究,在实践中学习,促进学生在教师的指导下主动地、富有个性地学习”的要求,结合我市初中教学实际,我们组织编写了这套丛书。

在编写过程中,力求体现新的教育理念,落实《教学大纲》要求,符合学生学习的基本规律。启发引导学生在探究中结合自己已有的生活经验主动学习,积极质疑、探究、创新,尊重学生的个体差异,尊重学生的感悟和体验,加强学习内容和学生生活及现代社会和科学发展的联系,重在练习运用所学知识解决实际问题的能力。

本册为总复习卷,使用时要求注意以下几点:

1. Module 1—Module 34 为单元复习部分。在编写体例上,均按“Words and expressions”、“Grammar”、“Self check”、“Speaking, reading and writing”四个板块设计。

(1)“Words and expressions”与“Grammar”主要是紧扣课本,帮助学生梳理本单元的主要内容,包括单词、短语、句子和语法,从而对本单元的知识形成一个完整的网络体系。然后提供了针对性的练习。教师应鼓励学生尽可能多的使用本单元的重点单词、短语、句子和语法造句,甚至编写小短文,在应用中进一步夯实基础,形成能力。

(2)“Self check”一般由学生独立完成,主要检测对基础知识的掌握情况,以便及时查漏补缺。

(3)“Speaking, reading and writing”以课后问题为支撑,引导学生复述课文,教师可以鼓励学生写出所复述的内容;所选用的阅读文章与本单元的话题相近,使学生在阅读的过程中不仅提高阅读能力,而且拓展文化视野;书面表达题目与本单元话题相关,主要以问题为辅助,启发引导学生灵活运用所学语言知识,逐步培养学生的写作能力。

2. 二轮中的内容处理可参照一轮内容处理方式。

参加本书编写的有:马传军、马玮玮、王广玉、王旭霞、王福田、田树涛、齐恒臣、李方丽、苏兰国、宋学军、汪运喜、张福成、李献敬、孟凡强、邵光菊、英丽、明茂琴、杨智英、陈为礼、陈贞贤、陈秀丽、杨剩余、胡尊金、咸慧、党永升、崔蔚兰等同志,最后由周育英统稿。

由于水平所限再加时间仓促,书中定有不足之处,我们真诚地欢迎使用本丛书的老师和同学们提出宝贵意见,也恳请专家和读者批评指正。

编 者
2006.11

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Module 1 (Units 1 - 16 Book 1)

Words and expressions

I. Learn the new words of Units 1 - 16 by heart. Then complete the words according to the sentences and the first letters.

- The door is l _____, so you can't get in.
- Thank you very much. —You are w _____.
- Class is over. It's time for b _____.
- Who's that man b _____ your father and your mother? —That's me.
- Oh, I can't find my English book. —Don't w _____. Let me help you.
- People like to fly k _____ outdoor(户外) in spring.
- What's in the purse? —There is some m _____ in it.
- Where is my shirt? —It's on the c _____ line.
- Who is on duty today? Please c _____ the blackboard.
- Jim's sweater is light purple, but his f _____ colour is d _____ purple.
- In summer, I like to swim in the r _____ near my house.
- Lucy isn't E _____. She is A _____. But her friend Han Mei is Chinese.
- What's your father? —He is a p _____. He works in a police station.
- Ten plus two is t _____.
- Teachers and s _____ are good friends. They love each other.

II. Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.

- These are some _____. (box/boxes) They are in _____ bags. (them/their)
- There are some _____ under the tree. (child/children)
- This is _____ bike. (her/hers) That is _____. (yours/your)
- My father is a _____. His job is to make machines. (work/worker)
- The _____ are working hard in the fields. (woman/women)
- I have two _____. They look very nice. (watch/watches)
- How many _____ are there on the hill? —Let me count. (sheep/sheeps)
- Are there any _____ in the bed? —Yes, there are two. (baby/babies)

III. Read Units 1 - 16, underline the useful expressions and translate them into Chinese orally. Then translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

in English, sit down, a picture of/a photo of/a map of, look the same, look like, have a rest/have a seat, on the desk, behind the door, under the chair, in the box, near the wall, beside..., on duty, in a red coat, look at, have a look, put on, take off, get up, give sth. to sb., look after, colour... green/yellow, go to school/bed/work, have breakfast/lunch/supper, watch TV, play games, at school/home/work

Here you are. Thank you very much. Come in, please! This way, please. Glad/Nice to meet you. Good morning/afternoon/evening. Let me help you find it. Let me see/count. What/How about...? What's the time? It's time to... What(else) can you see...?

1. 我的父母现在在上班。 _____
2. 请从 1 数到 100。 _____
3. 现在是九点一刻。该上床休息了。 _____
4. 这是 Lisa 的书。请给她。 _____
5. 请把这幅画涂成桔色。 _____
6. 你的球在门后面。 _____
7. 你必须照看好你妹妹。 _____
8. 一图画中你能看到什么? ——一些花。 _____
9. 让警察帮你找到丢失的小狗。 _____
10. 一去钓鱼怎么样? ——好主意! — _____

Grammar

I. Read the summary and then complete the sentences as required.

特殊疑问句

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. What's this/your name? | 2. What colour...? | 3. What time is it? |
| 4. What class/row/grade...in? | 5. Where is/are...? | 6. How old...? |
| 7. How many...? | 8. Whose...? | 9. Which sweater is yours? |

There be 句型

There be + 名词(短语) + 表地点的介词短语

There is a table in your room. There are some boys on the playground.

祈使句

Please come in. Don't go out at night.

人称代词和物主代词:

人称代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格								
物主代词	形容词性								
	名词性								

名词复数

规则形式: map - maps; bus - buses; baby - babies, day - days; knife - knives; photo - photos; tomato - tomatoes, potato - potatoes

不规则形式: man - _____; woman - _____; Chinese - _____; child - _____

名词所有格

Mike's father, women's clothes, the twins' bags, Lily and Lucy's room

1. There is a boat on the river. (就划线部分提问) _____ on the river?
2. This is Lucy and Lily's room. (就划线部分提问)
_____ is this?
3. This is her knife. (改为同义句) This knife _____.
4. What time is it? (改为同义句) _____?
5. The girl in a red coat is Grace. (就划线部分提问) _____ is Grace?

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. There is _____ apple on the table. _____ apple is green.
A. a; A B. an; An C. an; The D. the; The

- () 2. —What colour is your coat? —It's _____.
A. an orange B. orange C. oranges D. two oranges
- () 3. —Are those your pens? —Yes, _____.
A. they're B. those are C. they are D. these are
- () 4. _____ are in the same row.
A. I and Jim B. Me and Jim C. Jim and I D. Jim and me
- () 5. _____ play balls on the road.
A. Not B. Don't C. Not do D. don't

Self check

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. —What did you do at the weekend? —I did _____ homework. (05' 南京)
A. me B. myself C. my D. mine
- () 2. —It's time for sports! _____ your sports shoes, please!
—I'm tired. I want to have a rest. (05' 宜昌)
A. Take away B. Take off C. Put on D. Put up
- () 3. —Hello! I haven't seen you for years. —Oh, John. _____? (05' 杭州)
A. How are you B. How do you do C. How about you D. What are you
- () 4. —Excuse me. Is this _____ watch?
—No, it's not _____. It's Tom's. (05' 宁波)
A. your; myself B. yours; mine C. your; my D. your; mine
- () 5. —We're going to have _____ exam tomorrow. (06' 吉林)
A. a B. an C. the D. /

Speaking, reading and writing

I. Read and complete the passage. (04' 福州)

Taiwan is in the southeast of China. It is the 1 _____ island in China. It has an area of about 36,000 square kilometres and it has a p _____ of over 22,000,000. Taiwan is rich in natural resources(自然资源) and is famous for its bananas, rice, tea and so on all over the world. Its scenery is so b _____ and the weather is so pleasant that a lot of travellers come for a v _____.

Taiwan has been part of China since ancient times(自古以来). Most people of the island come from Fujian and Guangdong. The people on both s _____ of the straits(海峡) have a strong wish to unite our motherland.

II. Retell the passage of Lesson 33 according to the questions of Exercise 2 in the workbook.

III. Write a short passage about yourself according to the questions in Part 2 of Lesson 64, no less than 60 words.

Module 2 (Units 17 - 23 Book 1)

Words and expressions

I. Learn the new words of Units 17 - 23 by heart. Then complete the words according to the sentences and the first letters.

1. —How many days are there in F _____?
—There're twenty-eight or twenty-nine days.
2. There are sixty m _____ in an hour.
3. I'm very h _____. Please give me something to eat.
4. Lucy is a good student. She does homework very c _____.
5. W _____ is the fourth day of a week.
6. Max likes playing football. Ronaldo is his favourite football p _____.
7. I think everyone can answer the q _____. They're very easy.
8. The shop near my home is c _____ at ten in the evening.
9. I don't like meat. I like to eat v _____.
10. May I borrow your d _____? I want to look up the new words.

II. Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.

1. Look! These shoes are too big for your _____. (foot/feet)
2. —You look _____. What's wrong? —I can't find my bike. (worry/worried)
3. They are in the same school, but in _____ classes. (difference/different)
4. There are two _____ on the desk. (knife/knives)
5. —Let's go _____ on the lake this weekend. —Good idea! (boat/boating)
6. —Can I use your bike? Mine is _____. —Sure. (broken/broke)
7. I want to buy some _____ for supper. (potato/potatoes)
8. Bob is a _____ boy. He often makes _____ of others. (fun, funny)

III. Read Units 17 - 23, underline the useful expressions and translate them into Chinese orally. Then complete the sentences as required or translate them into English.

be full of, listen to, a bottle of, come out, put...away, a cup/glass of tea/water/milk, something to drink/ eat, play football/volleyball/basketball/cards, ride a bike, fly a kite, do one's homework, make the bed, talk with, take photos, look for, give...a hand, at this time of day, learn...from, have a meeting, one...the other

I (don't) think so. What's wrong with it? What would you like...? I'd like... What's your favourite sport? Do you want a go? What day is it today/tomorrow? May I borrow...? The shop is open/closed. Please give...back soon.

1. 她的眼睛里充满了泪水。 Her eyes _____ tears.
2. 请尽快把书还给我。 Please _____ my book _____ me soon.
3. 他擅长学语言。 He _____ languages.
4. 我们互相学习互相帮助。 We _____ each other and help each other.
5. 你想要点喝的东西吗? _____ you _____ something _____?
6. 我有两支钢笔,一只在这儿,另一支在哪儿? _____
7. 你能为孩子们拍些照片吗? _____
8. Mike 每天自己整理床铺。 _____

Grammar

Read the summary and then complete the following sentences as required.

可数名词与不可数名词

可数名词有复数形式, 如: two apples, three girls

不可数名词一般没有复数形式, 如: some milk, two bottles of water

现在进行时态

表示现在或现阶段正在进行或发生的动作。

构成形式: be + 现在分词

标志词: look, listen, now 如: Look! The girls are flying kites near the lake.

一般疑问句形式: Are the girls flying kites near the lake? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

现在分词的构成: go - going; write - writing; get - getting; carry - carrying

动词 have 的用法

肯定式: I/They/We/You have a ruler. She/He has a pen.

否定式: I/They/We/You don't have a ruler. She/He doesn't have a pen.

一般疑问式: Do you/they have a ruler? Yes, I/they/you/we do. / No, I/they/we/you don't. Does she/he have a pen? Yes, she/he does. / No, she/he doesn't.

1. Liu Lei is swimming in the river. (就划线部分提问)

_____ Liu Lei _____ in the river?

2. The cats run up the tree every day. (用 now 改写)

The cats _____ the tree now.

3. They have some colour pencils. (改为一般疑问句并做否定回答)

— _____ they _____ colour pencils? — _____

4. There's a bottle of water on the table. (改为复数形式)

There _____ some _____ on the table.

5. Bill has some nice toys. (改为否定句) Bill _____ nice toys.

Self check

I. Choose the best answer.

() 1. —Where's Mum? —She _____ away your things in your room. (05' 宁夏)

A. put B. puts C. is putting D. has put

() 2. To our disappointment (失望), the swimming pool was _____ for the whole time during our stay. (05' 宁波)

A. closed B. open C. clean D. gone

() 3. Some birds _____ to the south before winter. (05' 北京)

A. run B. swim C. walk D. fly

() 4. —Hello! Is that John speaking?

—Sorry, this is Henry. John _____ supper. (05' 温州)

A. cook B. cooks C. is cooking D. cooked

() 5. —What's the main cause of the accident? —Driving _____. (05' 威海)

A. carefully B. careful C. careless D. carelessly

II. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. What's your trouble, young man? (改为同义句) (04' 淮安)

What's _____ you, young man?

2. Jack does his homework every day. (改为否定句) (05' 常德)

Jack _____ his homework every day.

3. 我的 CD 机出毛病了, 你能帮我修好吗? (05' 济南)

There's _____ my CD player. Can you put it right for me?

4. 你想来点面包吗? (04' 北京) Would you _____ some _____?

Speaking, reading and writing

I. Retell the passage of Lesson 88 according to the questions of Exercise 3 in the workbook.

II. Read and choose the best answer.

Have you ever been ill? When you are ill, you must be unhappy because your body may become fevered(发烧的), and there are pains all over your body. You don't want to work, and you stay in bed, feeling very sad.

What makes us ill? It is the germ(细菌). Germs are everywhere. They are very small and you can't find them with your eyes, but you can see them with a microscope(显微镜). There could be hundreds of them on a very small thing.

Usually, we can find germs in water, especially in dirty water. When we look at dirty water under the microscope, we shall see them in it. So your parents don't allow you to drink water if it's not clean.

Germs aren't only found in water. They are also found in air and dust. If you cut your finger, some of the dust from the floor may go into the cut(伤口). Then some of the germs would go into your finger. Your finger will become inflamed(红肿的) and you will feel much pain. Sometimes the germs will go into the whole of your body, and you will have pain everywhere.

- () 1. Which of the following is true?
 A. If things are very small, they are germs.
 B. If things can't be seen, they must be germs.
 C. Germs are only in dirty water. D. Germs are everywhere around us.
- () 2. What is a microscope used for?
 A. Making very small things look much bigger.
 B. Making very big things look much smaller.
 C. Helping you read some newspaper. D. Helping you if you can't see things.
- () 3. Why don't your parents let you drink dirty water?
 A. You haven't looked at it carefully. B. Water can't be drunk in this way.
 C. There may be lots of germs in it. D. Water will make you ill.
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. Germs can be found both in water and in the air.
 B. Germs can go into your finger if it is cut.
 C. If your temperature is not OK, there may be germs in your body.
 D. If your finger isn't cut, there aren't any germs on it.
- () 5. What's the main idea of the passage?
 A. Germs may make us ill. B. Germs are in dirty water.
 C. Don't drink dirty water. D. Take care of your fingers.

Module 3 (Units 24 - 30 Book 1)

Words and expressions

I. Learn the new words of Units 24 - 30 by heart. Then complete the words according to the sentences and the first letters.

1. A doctor and a nurse work in the h _____.
2. The students in our school do morning e _____ every day.
3. Jim goes home for h _____ every year with his parents.
4. His mother often tells him interesting s _____ before go to bed.
5. The car is very e _____. I can't afford it.
6. Every year, many f _____ from other countries come to China to visit the Great Wall.
7. We usually have a meal at home, but sometimes we go to a r _____.
8. The students like to do some r _____ in the morning.
9. I don't like this dress. Please show me a _____ one?
10. I like to t _____ by train. It's cheap and safe.

II. Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.

1. There are three _____ in our class. (Canadian/Canadians)
2. Mr Jackson is very _____ to us. (friend/friendly)
3. We often do some _____ on Sundays. (cooks/cooking)
4. Bob and his father are both _____. (postman/postmen)
5. There are two football _____ this week. (matches/match)
6. January is the _____ month of a year. (first/one)
7. Sunny's father is a _____. He has a computer company. (business/businessman)
8. The little boy comes from _____. He is _____. (Australian/Australia)
9. —Can I help you? —I want two kilos of _____. (tomato/tomatoes)
10. Mr White is a famous _____. He _____ a lot of stories for children. (writes/writer)

III. Read Units 24 - 30, underline the useful expressions and translate them into Chinese orally. Then translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

be/come from, write to, stay at home, make friends, a little, not...at all, different kinds of, make phone calls, on a farm, in a factory, every week, in the day, at night, at weekends, make money, get up, begin to have classes in the morning/afternoon/evening, at noon, have sports, go to bed, get to, right now, take off, do(some)reading, by bike/bus/car/train/plane/ship/air/sea, on foot, a lot of, all day, all kinds of, each of, on weekdays
Where are you from? I like ... a lot/a little/very much. How much/many...? May I help you? Walking is good for health. It takes me ten minutes to walk there. What's the price of...?

1. 现在,我会说一点儿英语了。 _____
2. 为了多赚些钱,Jack 经常周末上班。 _____
3. 我们白天工作,晚上休息。 _____
4. 你早上几点到校? _____

5. 我步行去上学大约用十分钟。 _____
 6. 猪肉多少钱? _____
 7. 我们每个人都喜欢骑车上学。 _____
 8. 游泳对身体有好处。 _____

Grammar

I. Read the summary and then translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

一般现在时态

含义: 表示经常性或习惯性的动作。

动词形式: 动词原形(或第三人称单数)

时间状语: 常与 every day/week..., sometimes, often, usually, always 等连用。

如: 陈述句形式 I/You/We/They work here.

He/She/It works here.

疑问句形式 Do I/you/we/they work here?

Does he/she/it work here?

Yes, I/you/we/they do.

Yes, he/she/it does.

No, I/you/we/they don't.

No, he/she/it doesn't.

特殊疑问句形式: How do you usually come to school?

1. 我妈妈不喜欢蛋糕。 _____
 2. 一谁经常帮助李奶奶? 一杰克。 — _____
 3. 爸爸经常骑车去上班, 但有时也步行。 _____
 4. 我们学校早上 8:00 开始上课。 _____
 5. 一高老师通常怎么来学校? 一她坐汽车来。
 — _____

II. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. Mr Green loves to work for children. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ Mr Green _____ for children?
 2. Ann is having sports on the playground. (用 every day 改写)
 Ann _____ on the playground every day.
 3. Ted often drives to work on weekdays. (改为同义句)
 Ted often _____ to work _____ on weekdays.
 4. She comes to school by bus. (就划线部分提问)
 _____ to school?
 5. I spend an hour walking to the workplace every day. (改为同义句)
 _____ an hour _____ to the workplace every day.

Self check

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. —How do you go to work every day? —I _____ my bicycle. (03' 武汉)
 A. ride B. drive C. take D. walk
 () 2. Li Ping _____ to go shopping with his mother. (04' 益阳)
 A. want B. wants C. don't D. to want
 () 3. —What does your sister do? —She _____. (04' 重庆)
 A. is a worker B. likes pears C. is thin D. is like her father
 () 4. —Can I help you, sir? —Yes, I'd like five _____ and some pears. (04' 长沙)
 A. potato B. tomatoes C. meat D. banana

- () 5. Mother often asks me to _____ early every morning and read English. (05' 温州)
A. get on B. get up C. get off D. get down

II. Complete the following sentences as required.

- How much are the tomatoes? (改为同义句) (05' 淮安)
How much _____ the tomatoes _____?
- My father likes to watch basketball matches on TV. (改为否定句) (06' 重庆)
My father _____ to watch basketball matches on TV.
- Kate usually goes to her office by bike. (就划线部分提问) (06' 济南)
_____ Kate usually _____ to her office?
- 布莱克太太经常在英语上帮助我们。 (04' 北京)
Mrs Black often _____ us _____ our English.

Speaking, reading and writing

I. Say something about Part 1 of Lesson 114 according to the questions of Exercise 1 in the workbook.

II. Read and choose the best answer.

(1) WANTED

Are you hard-working? Do you like to meet people? If your answer is "Yes," then we have a job for you as a waiter.

Call Al Hotel at 556779!

(2) SUMMER JOB

Do you like to talk with people? Do you like to write stories? If you want to work for our magazine as a reporter, please call Karen at 558366.

(3) HELP WANTED

Do you like babies? Can you look after one baby for two days? If you are sure to take good care of it, call us at 766588. \$80 or more.

Today! Hurry!

(4) CLEANER WANTED

Can you make a large house clean and tidy? If you hope to get the job paid at \$20 once, call us this evening 18:00 - 20:00.

Tel: 633800

- The above job ads are probably from a _____.
A. newspaper B. story book C. science book D. guide book
- If you like children and have two days free, you can call at _____ for a job.
A. 556779 B. 558366 C. 766588 D. 633800
- If the owner of the large house asks a cleaner to tidy his house twice a week, how much will the cleaner get in a month?
A. \$120. B. \$160. C. \$200. D. \$240.
- _____ are needed in AL Hotel.
A. Cleaners B. Baby-sitters C. Reporters D. Waiters
- If you're a college student of English who enjoys writing, during your summer holidays you will be more interested in the job in _____.
A. ad(1) B. ad(2) C. ad(3) D. ad(4)

Module 4 (Units 1 - 2 Book 2)

Words and expressions

I. Learn the new words of Units 1 - 2 by heart. Then complete the following sentences with the correct words in their proper forms.

tired, important, idea, different, one, never, September, afraid, problem, agree

1. School usually begins in _____ in China.
2. We want to learn English well because it's so _____.
3. I'm _____ I can't go to the cinema with you. I have a lot of work to do.
4. Think it over, and you'll have a good _____.
5. English names are quite _____ from Chinese names.
6. He has some _____ working out this question.
7. We all know work must come _____.
8. Jim is a good student. He _____ comes to school late.
9. You look _____. Why not have a rest?
10. Your idea sounds good. I _____ with you.

II. Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.

1. They are going to have lots of fun _____. (hike/hiking)
2. The dog is _____. Let's take it to a vet. (die/dying)
3. May is the _____ month of the year. (five/fifth)
4. September 10th is _____ Day. (Teacher's/Teachers')
5. There are eleven _____ on a football team. (play/players)
6. Monday is the _____ day of the week. (two/second)
7. Don't call _____ Sam. He's Tom. (his/him)
8. Some students are reading and some are _____. (write/writing)

III. Read Units 1 - 2, underline the useful expressions and translate them into Chinese orally. Then rewrite the following sentences.

have fun/problems doing, on time, best wishes, be short for = call...for short, have/give a talk, be different from, a waste of time, go on a field trip/a picnic, trip over, tie one's shoes, hurry up, go the wrong way, go fishing/boating/hiking, the day after tomorrow, buy...for, ask...to do

Welcome back to school. It doesn't matter. Happy Teachers' Day! Why don't you... = Why not...? It's not far from... I'm thinking about what to say. What does...mean? = What's the meaning of...?

1. Liz is short for Elizabeth.
We often call Elizabeth Liz _____.
2. What does the word mean?
What _____ the word?
3. My parents are going to buy a new bike for me.
My parents are going to _____.
4. Why don't you make him a card?
Why _____ him a card?
5. They are very happy to listen to the pop songs.
They _____ to the pop songs.

IV. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. —I don't know _____. Can you tell me? —Certainly.
A. what do I do B. to do what C. what to do D. do what
- () 2. In England, the last name is the _____ name.
A. family B. given C. full D. middle
- () 3. —Let's go _____ next Sunday. —Good idea.
A. to fish B. fish C. fishing D. fishes
- () 4. Last night I couldn't sleep _____.
A. nice B. well C. good D. fine
- () 5. The teacher asks his students _____.
A. write carefully B. to write carefully
C. to write careful D. listen careful

Grammar

I. Read the summary and then translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

be going to 结构

含义:表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态。

动词形式: **be going to + 动词原形**

时间状语:常与 **tomorrow, next week/year/month, in 2010, in two weeks** 等表示将来的时间状语连用。

注意: **go, come, leave, fly, arrive** 等可直接用现在进行时表示将来要发生的动作。

1. 一明天你们打算干什么? —我们打算去野餐。

2. 下周 Sandy 要去深圳吗?

3. 他们本周末要去徒步旅行。

4. 后天她不准去看朋友。

5. 你打算去哪儿买鲜花?

6. 明天将会有一场足球赛。

7. Joan 下个月要飞往伦敦。

8. 今天下午你们打算讨论什么?

Self check

Complete the following sentences as required.

1. This bag is not the same as that one. (改为同义句)(05' 呼伦贝尔)

This bag is _____ that one.

2. She is going to be a nurse in the future. (就划线部分提问)(04' 福州)

_____ is she going to _____ in the future?

3. 你能告诉我如何使用这本字典吗?

Can you tell me _____ this dictionary?

4. I only know a little about American history. (改为同义句)(04' 淮安)

I _____ know _____ about American history.

Speaking, reading and writing

I. Read and choose the best answer.