



升学必读 2006 版

新教材 新考点 新题型

中考英语

第一轮 基础知识运用篇

科学性
创新性

系统性
实用性

名师把脉中考

——预测命题趋势，设计复习程序

名师破解中考

——解剖必考题型，考点各个击破

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封面设计：赵 丽



ISBN 7-80639-874-0

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ISBN 7-80639-874-0/G·272

定价：60.00 元(全6册)

哈尔滨出版社
HARBIN PUBLISHING HOUSE

英语

YINGYU



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

升学必读中考导航·英语 / 董妍妍主编. -4 版

哈尔滨: 哈尔滨出版社, 2005.11

ISBN 7 - 80639-874-0

I. 升... II. 董... III. 英语课-初中-习题-升

学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 113649 号

责任编辑: 宁常辉

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升 学 必 读

(中考导航·英语)

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全国新华书店发行

东北林业大学印刷厂

开本: 787 × 1092 8 开 1/8 印张 60 字数 1200 千字

2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1-5 000 (套)

ISBN 7-80639-874-0/G·272

定价: 60.00 元 (全 6 册)

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编写说明

亲爱的读者, 感谢你在茫茫书海中独具慧眼, 大浪淘沙, 选择了《中考导航》(第一轮基础知识运用篇)。它是一套把测试卷与所涉及知识点的运用融为一体的备考训练题集, 它以试卷的形式突出知识点, 以考查的方式帮助同学们系统复习基础知识, 巩固基本技能。

本书具有以下突出特点:

1. 科学性 本套训练方案融入了新课标的教学理念, 在内容设计上充分考虑到学生的实际情况, 在总复习训练的同时注重对每一段知识的总结提高。学生在进行训练的过程中, 可以清晰地看到自己对各知识板块的掌握情况, 从而进行有针对性的训练。具体来说, 我们将整个复习过程分为以下三个基本阶段来进行:

(1) 基础知识运用篇(基础知识回顾阶段)

(2) 综合知识提高篇(知识综合运用, 能力深入拓展、提高阶段)

(3) 中考冲刺·实战演练(应试能力形成、提高阶段)

2. 系统性 中考总复习是一项系统工程, 只有进行系统、全面的复习, 才能适应中考要求, 从而在中考中脱颖而出。因此, 本书的设计与构思不仅考虑到宏观上的覆盖性, 还充分照顾到复习进程中的具体教学需要, 无论学生还是教师都可以根据本书的阶段进程进行系统而全面的复习。

3. 创新性 我们舍弃了以往重复课本内容的复习方法, 采取了试卷的形式来组成整套训练方案。注重建构“主动学习、合作探究”的学习模式, 创造一种学生易于接受的气氛。在具体命题中, 注意题目的应用性、实践性、综合性、探究性、时代性和教育性, 注重了对学生实际运用能力、开放性思维能力和深层拓展能力的培养。既激发了思维, 又符合初中学生的心理年龄层次特点, 达到学习知识, 提高能力与实际运用相结合的最佳的训练效果。

4. 实用性 本书与新课标教材知识板块紧密配套, 根据各科的不同特点, 相应地做了灵活处理, 使各科训练方案达到最优配置。考生在完成方案的过程中, 可以充分而自由地发挥自己的能力和, 而丝毫没有复习的压力。使之具有较强的备考实用性。

本书编委会

2005.10



咪咪

CONTENTS

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董妍妍
主编

群
孝
静
北
福
德

王冬梅 曲晓坤

英语 YINGYU

DAN YUAN XI TONG FU XI

单元系统复习

单元一 BOOK I. (Unit 1~16)

要点梳理 YAO DIAN SHULI

一、语音

- 1. 英语 26 个字母的读音。
- 2. 五个元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节中的读音。
- 3. 辅音音素的读音。
- 4. 字母及字母组合的一般读音规则。

二、交际用语

- 1. 问候
 - 1) — Good morning/afternoon, Sir/Miss/Madam.
 - Good morning/afternoon, class.
 - 2) — How are you?
 - Fine, thank you. And you?
 - I'm fine, too.
- 2. 介绍
 - This is Bill.
 - Bill, this is Lucy.
 - Nice to meet you.
 - I'm Li Lei. = My name is Jim.
 - Dad, this is Li Lei.
 - How do you do?
- 3. 提供帮助
 - Can I help you? Let me help you.
- 4. 地点位置
 - Where's David? He is at home (at school).
 - Where's the map? It's on the wall.
 - Where are the balls? They are under the bed.
 - Is Lucy's pen in her pencil-box?
 - Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
 - Are the plates on the table?
 - Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
 - Where is Wuhan? It's in Hubei. It's here.
- 5. 谈论颜色
 - What colour is it?
 - It's red/ black/ white/ blue/ green/ orange/ brown/ yellow.
 - What colour are they? They are blue.
 - Colour it green, please.
- 6. 物品所属
 - Whose is this book/that pen?
 - Is this/ that... his/ hers/ mine/ yours/ ours/ theirs?
 - Let me see, please.
- 7. 询问时间
 - What time is it? = What's the time?
 - Let me see. It's about four thirty. It's time to go to school.

三、重点词组

- 1. Welcome to No. 14 Middle School
- 欢迎来十四中
- 2. spell your name 拼你的名字

- 3. in Row One 在第一排
- 4. in Class Three, Grade One 在一年三班
- 5. be in = be at home 在家
- 6. banana trees 香蕉树
- 7. come in 进来
- 8. look at 看
- 9. listen to 听
- 10. on duty 值日
- 11. look the same 看起来一样
- 12. look after 照顾
- 13. in the same room 在同一个房间
- 14. put our coats here 把我们的衣服放这儿
- 15. twin sisters 双胞胎姐妹
- 16. ask that woman over there 问那边的那个妇女
- 17. my car licence number 我的驾照号码
- 18. my home phone number 我家的电话号码
- 19. Jim's family tree 吉姆的家谱
- 20. go to the same school 去同一个学校上学
- 21. have a seat 坐下
- 22. look like 看起来像.....
- 23. be like 像.....
- 24. in the desk 在书桌里
- 25. on the floor 在地板上
- 26. under the teacher's desk 在讲桌下
- 27. behind the door 在门后
- 28. near the window 在窗附近
- 29. on the wall 在墙上
- 30. some children 一些孩子
- 31. a picture of a classroom 一张教室的图片
- 32. a map of China 一张中国地图
- 33. at the fish bowl 在鱼缸上
- 34. at the door of teachers' room 在办公室的门口
- 35. open the door 开门
- 36. get the ball 取球
- 37. draw a picture 画一张画
- 38. a piece of paper 一张纸
- 39. find her purse 找到她的钱包
- 40. in the tree house 在树屋里
- 41. a ping-pong ball 一个乒乓球
- 42. at least 至少
- 43. at school/work 在学校/上班
- 44. go and ask Peter 去问彼得
- 45. a little sheep 一只小羊羔
- 46. look nice 看起来漂亮
- 47. want a sweater like this 想要像这样的一件毛衣
- 48. the one in the green car 在绿车里的一个
- 49. the one on the black bike 骑黑色自行车的那个
- 50. the one in the red coat 穿红外套的那个
- 51. the girl behind the tree 树后的女孩
- 52. in the picture 在图片里
- 53. in Picture One 在图片 1 中
- 54. colour it green 把它涂成绿色
- 55. live in 居住在.....

- 56. on Mrs Green's clothes line 在格林太太的晾衣绳上
- 57. light purple 浅紫色
- 58. dark brown 深棕色
- 59. Let me have a look. 让我看一看
- 60. in a red blouse 穿着一件红色的女罩衫
- 61. beside the tree 在树旁
- 62. in our class 在我们班
- 63. give sb. sth. = give sth. to sb. 给某人某物
- 64. get up 起床
- 65. go with Dad 和爸爸去
- 66. go to school 去上学
- 67. half past ten 十点半
- 68. have supper 吃晚餐
- 69. watch TV 看电视
- 70. play games 做游戏
- 71. go home 回家
- 72. put your shoes on 穿上你的鞋
- 73. take your shoes off 脱下你的鞋
- 74. find the differences 找出不同点
- 75. go shopping 去购物
- 76. buy a sweater 买一件毛衣
- 77. an old photo of my family 一张我们全家的旧照片
- 78. between your mother and father 在你父母之间
- 79. in the middle 在中间
- 80. put them here 把它们放在这儿

四、重点句型

- 1. 问好
 - Hello.
 - Good morning/afternoon.
 - Nice to meet you.
 - How do you do?
- 2. 问身体状况
 - How are you?
- 3. 问姓名
 - What's your name?
 - Can you spell your name?
 - How can you spell your name?
- 4. 自我介绍
 - Hello! I'm...
- 5. 表示欢迎
 - Welcome to China/our school/my home.
- 6. 介绍别人
 - This is ...
- 7. 表示歉意及回答
 - Sorry. I'm sorry.
 - That's all right/OK.
 - It doesn't matter.
- 8. 表示谢意及回答
 - Thank you.
 - Thank you very much/ a lot.
 - It's very kind of you.
 - You are welcome.
 - That's all right/OK.
 - It's a pleasure.
- 9. 表示再见
 - Goodbye. Bye. Bye-bye.
 - See you. See you later/tomorrow/next term.
 - 10. 东西在哪里
 - Where is/are...?
 - It's/They're in/on/under/behind/near/beside...
 - 11. 问号码、排、班
 - What number are you?
 - = What's your number?
 - I'm Number...
 - I'm in Row/Class/Grade...
 - 12. 加减法

- What's...plus...?
- What's...minus...?
- 13. 问年龄
 - How old are you?
 - What's your age?
- 14. 问物品名称
 - What's this in English?
 - What's the English for this?
- 15. 表述自己想法
 - I think ...
 - I don't think...
- 16. 值日
 - Who's on duty today?
 - I am.
 - Is everyone here today?
 - = Are we all here today?
 - Who's not here?
 - Where is she?
 - Is she at home?
- 17. 打电话
 - 我是..... This is ...
 - 你是.....吗? Is that... (speaking)?
 - 你是谁? Who's that (speaking)?
- 18. 选择
 - Is your friend a boy or a girl?
- 19. 坐下
 - Please sit down over there.
 - Please have a seat.
- 20. 问颜色
 - What colour is it?
 - What colour(s) are they?
- 21. 表示“有”
 - 某人有: sb + have/has + sth.
 - 某地有: There be + sth + sp.
- 22. 寻找主人
 - Whose is this book?
 - Whose book is this?
- 23. 认人
 - Which woman is your teacher?
 - The one in the red coat.
- 24. 问时间
 - What time is it?
 - What's the time (by your watch)?
 - It's (about) six o'clock.
 - It's six ten (= ten past six).
 - It's five fifty (= ten to six).
- 25. 到做某事的时候
 - It's time (for sb) to do sth.
 - It's time for sth.

五、重点语法

- 1. 人称代词 I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they.
- 2. 物主代词 my/your/his/her/its/our/your/their.
- 3. 指示代词 this/those/these/those.
- 4. 动词 be(am, is, are) 的用法。
- 5. 以 what, how, where, who 引导的疑问句。
- 6. 数词、名词的复数形式。
- 7. 介词 in, on, under, behind 的简单用法。
- 8. 祈使句的肯定形式。
- 9. 名词所有格。
- 10. 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。
- 11. 由 who, whose, what, where 引导的特殊疑问句。
- 12. 冠词 a, an, the 的基本用法。
- 13. There be 句型。
- 14. 基数词。



强化训练

一、单选

- () 1. This is _____ ruler.
A. my B. mine C. I D. me
- () 2. I have bought a new watch because my old _____ doesn't work.
A. it B. one C. that D. this
- () 3. The boy _____ green is his brother.
A. on B. of C. in D. at
- () 4. It's time _____ us _____ football.
A. to, play B. for, playing
C. to, to play the D. for, to play
- () 5. One morning, he found a bag. there was _____
"s" on the corner of _____ bag.
A. a, a B. a, the
C. an, a D. an, the
- () 6. I asked her for _____ ink, but she didn't have _____.
A. any, some B. any, any
C. some, any D. some, some
- () 7. _____ apple on the table is WeiFang's.
A. An B. A C. / D. The
- () 8. What's the English for "8:50"? It's _____.
A. ten past eight B. ten to eight
C. ten past nine D. ten to nine
- () 9. "_____ is your brother?"
"He is a teacher."
A. Which B. Who
C. Where D. What
- () 10. It's _____ classroom.
A. student's B. the students'
C. the student's D. students'
- () 11. My _____ name is Mr Liu.
A. teacher B. teachers
C. teachers D. teachers's
- () 12. The twins are _____.
A. Englishes B. Chineses
C. Americans D. Japaneses
- () 13. "I" _____ an English letter.
A. is B. am C. are D. be
- () 14. _____ do you spell the word in English?

- () 15. Which stress is different from the other three?
A. today B. blackboard
C. evening D. secret

二、情景交际

(一) 补全对话

- A: Hello! May I speak to Mr Hu, please?
B: 1 _____ please. Sorry, he isn't here right now. May I help you?
- A: That's very kind of you, but I want to 2 _____ to him about my son's study. I would like to see him 3 _____, please.
- B: What about nine o'clock tomorrow?
A: OK, 4 _____ be fine.
B: I'll 5 _____ on his desk.

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

(二) 补全对话, 根据对话内容, 选出能填入空白处的答案

- A: Hello! West Lake Hotel?
B: Yes, this is West Lake Hotel.
A: 1 _____
B: Room number, please?
A: Room 31.
B: 2 _____
A: All right.
B: I'm sorry. Mr Brown is out at the moment. 3 _____
A: Yes, I think I'll have a message for him.
B: OK. 4 _____
A: Would you ask Mr Brown to give me a ring later today?
5 _____ My name's John Smith.
B: All right. No problem.

三、完形填空

- Dear friend,
I'm a 1 _____ girl. My name is Wu Ming. I'm studying at Jingshan Middle School. I'm a student 2 _____ Grade Two.
I get up at half past six in the morning. I have 3 _____ at 5 _____ My name's John Smith.
B: All right. No problem.

- A. I'll be happy to take it.
B. Would you like to leave a message?
C. My phone number is 6085596.
D. May I speak to Mr Peter Brown?
E. Wait a minute, please.

September 21

Dear friend,

I'm a 1 _____ girl. My name is Wu Ming. I'm studying at Jingshan Middle School. I'm a student 2 _____ Grade Two.

I get up at half past six in the morning. I have 3 _____ at

home. At twenty to eight I go to school. Our 4 _____ class begins at eight. We have four classes in the morning and three in the 5 _____. At five we have sports, or sing or dance. After 6 _____ we don't go to school. 7 _____ I must do my homework at home. At ten I go to bed.

At school we study Chinese, maths, English and other 8 _____. I like English. Now I can 9 _____ some English. I'm good at maths and Chinese. Our teachers say I'm a good Young Pioneer.

Please 10 _____ me about your study and your country.

Yours

Wu Ming

1. A. English B. Japanese C. American D. Chinese
2. A. to B. for C. of D. on
3. A. breakfast B. lunch C. supper D. meat
4. A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
5. A. morning B. afternoon C. evening D. night
6. A. breakfast B. lunch C. supper D. bread
7. A. But B. And C. So D. Or
8. A. work B. classes C. subjects D. sports
9. A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk
10. A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk

四、阅读理解

(一)

- It was already after lunch time and there were few people in the restaurant. A waiter was busy cleaning a table when a good-looking man came in with a little boy.
- The waiter was asked to get lunch ready for them. Seeing that the man wore nice clothes, the waiter thought that he must have a lot of money. Very soon, eggs, meat, chicken and other good food were put on the table before them. "Help yourselves, please" said the waiter politely.

(二)

The man and the boy had already eaten up all the things and at that time the man told the waiter he would like to go to the next shop to buy him a present to show his thanks. He said he would be back in a minute. The waiter was very glad to hear the words and went on putting plates on the table while only the boy still sat there eating. Half an hour passed and the man didn't return. The waiter couldn't keep quiet any longer by this time. He asked the boy why his father hadn't returned. The boy said, "He is not my father at all. I happened to meet him in the street and was asked whether I would like to have a good lunch. I agreed and followed him here for a meal without pay."

1. What was the waiter doing when the man and the boy came in?
A. He was doing nothing.
B. He was having lunch.
C. He was doing some cleaning.
D. He bought him a present.

2. The man and the boy had _____ in the restaurant.
A. a good time
B. a good meal
C. a good rest
D. a good drink

3. The waiter thought the man must be rich because _____.
A. he was with a boy.
B. he was good-looking.
C. his clothes were nice.
D. he bought him a present.

4. Which do you think is true?
A. The man would not come back.
B. The boy would pay for the lunch.
C. The waiter would get a present.
D. The story happened in the night.

5. What do you think about the man?
A. He was a rich man.
B. He was a poor man.
C. He was a kind-hearted man.
D. He was a cheat(骗子).

判断对(A) 错(B)

This is a picture. It's a picture of my bedroom. Look at it, please. What can you see in the picture?
I can see a bed, a desk and a chair. What can you see on the wall? I can see a map of China. I can see a light, some books and some flowers on the desk. Where are my coats and trousers? Oh, they're in the box. You can't see them.

1. It's a picture of a classroom.
2. I can see a bed and two chairs.
3. There is a map of the world on the wall.
4. My coats and trousers are in the box.
5. There is a light in the room.

(三)

Here's Ann's invitation(请柬)
IT'S MY BIRTHDAY

Ann Read hopes you can come to her party!

Time: 4:30 Date: Sunday, February 16th

Place: Flat 15A Dong Qian Building

Telephone: 890621

Note: flat (公寓)

() 1. Ann Read is going to have _____ party.

A. a Teachers' Day B. an English

C. a birthday D. a Chinese

() 2. The party is on _____.

A. Sunday, February 16th

B. Sunday, February 6th

C. Monday, February 16th

D. Monday, February 6th

() 3. It's going to start at _____.

A. half past five

B. half past four

C. a quarter to five

D. a quarter to four

() 4. She's going to have her party at _____ Dong Qian Building.

A. Flat 5A

B. Flat 15A

C. Flat 5B

D. Flat 15B

() 5. Ann's telephone number is read as _____.

A. eight 0 nine, two one six

B. eight 0 nine, six one two

C. eight nine 0, two six one

D. eight nine 0, six two one

五、词汇

I. 单词释义

1. f _____ mother and father and their children

2. p _____ small bag you put money in

3. u _____ brother of your father or mother, husband of your aunt

4. n _____ the word used in speaking to or about a person or thing

5. w _____ instrument that shows time

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. What row are you in? I'm in _____ One, (row)

2. You can see some _____ in the picture. (sheep)

3. Look, here _____ Miss Gao and her students, (be)

4. Where are _____ (they) cups?

5. I have four _____ (pencil-box).

6. Shenyang and Chaoyang _____ (be) in Liaoning.

7. There _____ (be) some milk in the bottle.

8. The door is _____ (lock).

9. Let him _____ (help) you.

10. Jim likes _____ (play) football.



六、综合填空

1. This is a picture _____ Ann's family.

2. They are new students. Please look _____ them.

3. He is very old, but he looks _____.

4. This is my cat. This cat is _____.

5. I go to school with Paul every day. He is a good friend of _____.

6. It's warm here. You'd better take _____ your coat.

7. It is never too _____ to learn.

8. Can you _____ your name? Yes, L-I-Li, L-E-I-Li.

9. _____ my English book? Is it under the table?

10. Is this your ruler? No, it _____.

七、句型转换

1. We are in Class Ten. (对划线部分提问)

_____ are you _____?

2. I think I can see the birds. (变否定句)

I _____ think I _____ see the birds.

3. My room is small. (用big做选择疑问句)

Is _____ room small _____?

4. This is an English jeep. (变成复数句子)

_____ English _____.

5. I can see the flower. (变一般疑问句)

_____ see the flower?

6. Mrs Liu is a teacher of English. (同义句)

Mrs Liu is _____.

7. The girl is behind the tree. She is my sister. (将两句合成一句)

The girl _____ the tree _____ my sister.

8. You must look after your clothes. (改为祈使句)

_____ your clothes.

八、写作(Writing)

Look at the picture and write a short passage(写一篇短文) about Li Lei's bedroom. (不少于60个单词)



单元二 BOOK I. (Unit 17~30)

要点梳理 YAO DIAN SHU LI

一、语音

1. 单词中不发音的字母。

2. 单词重音和句子重音。

3. 不完全爆破和连读。

二、日常交际用语

1. 请求及应答

Could you help me, please?

Certainly.

Can you carry it?

Yes, I can.

Mum, this box is too heavy. We can't carry it.

OK. Let me help you.

Can you help him?

Don't worry. I can help him.

Could you come here, please? I want some help.

OK, Mum. I'm coming.

2. 谈论食品

Would you like something to drink?

What about a glass of milk?

I would like (I'd like) a cup of tea/some fish/some rice, please.

What would you like?

I would like some oranges.

What about her?

She would like a glass of orange.

3. 谈论数量

How many pears can you see? Four.

Are there any birds in the picture?

Yes, there are.

Is there a bird in that tree?

No, there isn't.

How many boys are there?

There is only one.

How many bananas would you like?

Five, please.

4. 谈论运动

Can you swim/jump/ride a bike/make a cake/fly a kite/play football/throw a frisby?

Yes, I can. It's easy.

No, I can't. It's too hard.

5. 借东西

Excuse me. Do you have an eraser?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Can/ May I borrow your bike?
Certainly. /Sure. Here you are. /Sorry, I'm using it now. /Sorry, I don't have one. Ask Lily, I think she may have one.

6. 询问国名、国籍、国语等

Where are you from? / Where do you come from?

Where is he/ she from?

Where does he / she come from?

I am/ come from America.

I am an American.

I speak English.

7. 喜欢与厌恶

Do you like ...?

I like ...a lot/ very much / a little.

I don't like it / them at all.

Does he / she like...?

Yes, he/ she does.

I don't think so. / Sorry, I don't know.

8. 谈论职业

What does he/ she do?

He/She is a teacher/ driver.

What do you do?

I'm a doctor.

Where does he/ she work?

He/She works on a farm/ in a factory.

9. 购物

Can I help you? / What can I do for you?

Would you like...?

How many/much would you like?

How much is that pen?

How much are these things?

It's/They are ... yuan a kilo.

That's cheap/ expensive.

Here is the money.

Here you are.

Is that all?

三、重点词组

1. give these new books to your classmates

= give your classmates these new books

把这些新书给你的同学们

2. play a guessing game 做一个猜谜游戏

3. want to do sth 想要做某事

4. take...to... 把.....拿到.....

take some books to the classroom



把一些书拿到教室去

5. be full of = be filled with 盛满……的

6. a bottle of orange juice 一瓶桔汁

7. on Children's Day 在儿童节

8. a young woman from America

一个来自美国的年轻妇女

9. come out 出来

10. football socks 足球袜

11. the other one 另一个

12. put...away 把……收起来, 放好

13. look after 照看, 照顾

14. get down 下来

15. Thank goodness. 谢天谢地

16. have a look at 看一看……

17. a round face 一张圆脸

18. in a blue dress 穿着一件蓝裙子

19. a cup of 一茶杯……

20. a bag of 一袋子……

21. a glass of 一玻璃杯……

22. your favourite food 你最喜爱的食品

23. fruit juice 果汁

24. ice cream 冰淇淋

25. catch the ball 抓住球

26. be good at = do well in 擅长……

27. pass the ball like this 像这样传球

28. want a go 要试一试

29. throw it like this 像这样扔出去

30. ride a bike 骑自行车

31. fly a kite 放风筝

32. play cards 打扑克, 打纸牌

33. play volleyball 打排球

34. play football 踢足球

35. run with it like this 像这样随着它跑

36. a basketball fan 一个篮球爱好者

37. a basketball player 一个篮球运动员

38. on the team 在队里效力

39. after class 课后

40. let your kite fly high 让你的风筝飞得高高的

41. make the bed 整理床铺

42. mend my bike 修理我的自行车

43. clean my room 打扫我的房间

44. play computer games 玩电脑游戏

45. draw a picture 画画

46. read a book 读书

47. look for something 寻找东西

48. close the window 关窗户

49. water the flowers 浇花

50. play with a yo-yo 玩溜溜球

51. take photos 照像

52. a fine Sunday morning 一个晴朗的星期天早晨

53. Young Pioneers 少先队员

54. a toy boat 一艘玩具船

55. run up the tree 往树上爬

56. one of them 他们中的一个

three of them 他们中的三个

57. be closed 关门的

58. at this time of day 在一天这个时候

59. an English-Chinese dictionary 一本英汉字典

60. colour pens/pencils 彩笔

61. give...back 还回

62. have...back 要回

63. from Monday to Friday 从周一至周五

64. on Monday 在周一

65. on Friday afternoon 在周五下午

66. do one's homework 做家庭作业

67. have a rest 休息

68. have a maths class 上数学课

69. listen to the teacher carefully 认真听老师讲

70. look at the blackboard 看黑板

71. work hard 努力工作

72. the news reporter 新闻记者

73. get you something to drink 给你取些喝的

74. in the middle of the lake 在湖中心

75. jump into the water 跳进水里

76. save her daughter 救了她的女儿

77. have a meeting 开会

78. be from = come from 来自

79. a postcard from Lily to her friend

一张莉莉寄给她朋友的明信片

80. five days a week 一周五天

81. teach them English 教他们英语

82. make friends 交朋友

83. English-speaking people 说英语的人

84. from a family of three people 来自一个三口之家

85. eat in a restaurant 在餐馆吃饭

86. ride the machine like a bike

像骑自行车一样骑这部机器

87. fly it like a plane 像开飞机一样驾驶它

88. the name of the machine 机器的名字

89. like doing/to do 喜欢做某事

90. a big dining room 一个大饭厅

91. on a piece of paper 在一张纸上

92. at a party 在聚会上

93. very nice talking to you 和你谈话很愉快

94. Chinese medicine 中药

95. make money 挣钱

96. speak to sb 对某人讲话

97. begin to have classes 开始上课

98. wash one's face 洗脸

99. on weekdays 在工作日

7. 借东西

Could/May/Can I borrow your...?

Do you have a/an...?

8. 表达东西坏了

There is something wrong with....

Something is wrong with....

sth. is broken.

sth. doesn't work.

9. 有事要做

sb. have/has sth. to do.

10. 想法

How do you like...? Very much.

What do you think of...?

What do you like about...?

11. I find it very difficult.

12. 喜欢程度

sb. like...a lot/very much/a little.

sb. don't/doesn't like... at all.

13. 问职业

What are you?

What do you do?

Where do you work?

14. 轮到某人做某事

It's one's turn to do sth.

15. 花费时间

It takes sb. some time to do sth.

16. 问价钱

How much + be + sth.?

What is the price of...?

17. Mike likes rice and bananas.

Mike doesn't like rice or bananas.

五、重点语法

1. 人称代词的主格和宾格。

2. 可数名词和不可数名词。

3. There be 句型与 have/has 句型。

4. 初步了解形容形容词的用法。

5. 情态动词 can。

6. 正确理解现在进行时和一般现在时, 并熟练运用其句型。

7. 祈使句的肯定、否定形式。

100. do some reading 读书

101. have breakfast 吃早饭

102. have a match with sb 和某人打比赛

103. by plane 乘飞机

104. be late for... 迟到

105. a little earlier 稍早点

106. stay in bed 呆在床上

107. at the right time 在恰当的时间

108. say with tears in one's eyes 眼里含着泪说

109. make a shopping list 写一个购物单

110. half a kilo of 半公斤的...

111. twenty yuan a kilo 20 元每公斤

112. school things 学习用品

113. exercise books 练习本

114. be glad to do sth 高兴做某事

115. the workers in the supermarket

超级市场的员工

116. take the bus 乘公共汽车

117. things like machine 像机器一样的东西

118. put rice into bags 把米放进袋子里

119. speak a foreign language 说外语

120. get on a bus 上公共汽车

121. discuss in groups 分组讨论

122. be friendly to ... 对...友好

四、重点句型

1. 提供或请求帮助

Could you help me, please?

Could you give me a hand?

Let me help you.

2. 询问某人所喜爱的东西

What's your favourite...?

What...do you like best?

3. 提供服务或买东西

(1) Can I help you?

= What can I do for you?

= Is there anything I can do for you?

(2) What would you like?

(3) Would you like...?

(4) What about...? = How about...?

(5) I'd like... = I want....

4. 询问数量

(1) How many + n. (pl.) + can you see/are there + 地点?

(2) How much + n. (u. n.) + is there + 地点?

5. 没时间做某事

sb. have/has no time to do sth.

There is no time for sb. to do sth.

6. 询问是否会做某事

Can you do sth. ? Yes, I can. It's easy.

No, I can't. It's too hard.



强化训练

一、单项选择题

- () 1. There is _____ empty box on the floor.
A. a B. an C. some D. the
- () 2. We stay _____ home _____ Sundays.
A. at, on B. in, on C. at, in D. in, in
- () 3. I can see a lot of _____ on the table.
A. watch B. watches C. watches D. watches
- () 4. She often _____ homework in the evening.
A. do her B. does her C. do hers D. does one's
- () 5. Australians _____ English, too.
A. say B. talk C. speak D. tell
- () 6. He works _____ at home.
A. many B. very C. a lot D. a lot of
- () 7. She likes _____ shopping in the morning every day.
A. going B. doing C. making D. taking

- () 8. Kate, is this shoe yours? Where is _____ one?
A. another B. the other C. others D. other
- () 9. Don't put your clothes on the bed, put them _____.
A. on B. down C. away D. off
- () 10. I don't _____ lunch at school.
A. eat B. eat C. has D. have
- () 11. The shop _____ at 6:00 p.m.
A. closed B. is closed C. opens D. closes
- () 12. _____ is too hard _____ me.
A. Swim, to B. Swimming, to C. Sking, for D. Jump, for
- () 13. It's half past four. The students _____ basket-

ball now.

- A. play B. playing
C. are play D. are playing

() 14. Who is your father _____?

- A. talking B. talking to
C. talk D. to talk

() 15. Which word stress is right?

- A. /ə'wei/ B. /bɔ'rɔu/
C. /və'libɔl/ D. /səm'taimz/

二、补全对话

完成对话，一空一词，缩写词算一个词。

- Li Lei: Hi, Lin Hai!
- Lin Hai: 1, Li Lei. What are you going to 2 to-morrow?
- Li Lei: I'm going to the Great Wall. Would you like to go 3 me?
- Lin Hai: Sure. I would love 4. Is it far?
- Li Lei: Yes, it 5.
- Lin Hai: How 6 is it?
- Li Lei: It's about an hour's walk.
- Lin Hai: 7 can we get there?
- Li Lei: I think we are going there 8 bike.
- Lin Hai: Oh, dear. My bike is broken. I 9 ride it.
- Li Lei: It doesn't matter. My brother can lend you his bike.

Lin Hai: When shall I get to 10 home tomorrow?

Li Lei: At about seven. OK?

Lin Hai: OK! See you tomorrow morning.

Li Lei: See you tomorrow morning.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

三、完形填空

We are 1. We are 2 a middle school. We are in Grade One. Wang Fei, Li Min, Chen Yingying 3 I are in Class Two. Wang Fei is eleven. Li Min, Chen Yingying and I 4 twelve.

We have a new 5. In the classroom you can 6 45 desks and chairs. A blackboard, a clock and a map are on the wall. The map is a 7 China. The brooms are behind the door. On a desk you can see some pencils. The red 8 is Wang Fei's. The green one is Chen Yingying's. The

yellow one is 9. Li Min's pencil isn't there. Hers is in her bag.

Look at the clock. It's about four thirty. It's time 10 to play games.

- () 1. A. students B. teachers
C. boys D. girls
- () 2. A. of B. on
C. in D. to
- () 3. A. but B. and
C. or D. of
- () 4. A. be B. am
C. are D. is
- () 5. A. room B. grade
C. classroom D. class
- () 6. A. see B. look
C. look at D. see at
- () 7. A. map of B. map's
C. map D. maps
- () 8. A. book B. one
C. pen D. pencils
- () 9. A. I B. me
C. mine D. my
- () 10. A. come B. to come
C. go D. to go

四、阅读理解

(一)

Almost everyone likes dogs, and almost everyone likes to read stories about dogs.

I have a friend. He had a large police dog named Jack. Police dogs are clever. Every Sunday afternoon my friend takes Jack for a long walk in the park. Jack likes these long walks very much.

One Sunday afternoon a young man came to visit my friend. He stayed a long time. He talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk. But the visitor still stayed. Jack became very worried. He walked around the room several times and then sat down in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor paid no attention(没引起注意) to Jack. He went on talking. At last Jack got angry. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down again in front of the visitor, but this time he took the visitor's hat in his mouth. The visitor saw it and was surprised. He laughed and left.

- () 1. Every Sunday afternoon Jack _____.

- A. goes to help his friend
B. looks for his food in the park
C. looks after his friend
D. takes a walk in the park
- () 2. One Sunday afternoon a young man came to _____.
A. visit Jack
B. visit the dog's master(主人)
C. have supper
D. the police dog
- () 3. Jack became worried because _____.
A. his master didn't take him for a walk
B. he didn't like the visitor
C. the visitor still stayed on
D. he had nothing to eat
- () 4. Jack sat in front of the visitor because _____.
A. he wanted the visitor to leave
B. he wanted the visitor to talk to him
C. he wanted to talk with the young man
D. he wanted to ask for some food from the young man
- () 5. This passage(短文) mainly tells us _____.
A. how foolish the young man was
B. how clever the dog is
C. dogs are clever
D. how angry the dog is
- (二)
- American people like to say "Thank you" when others help them or say something kind to them. People of many other countries do so, too. It is a very good habit(习惯). You should say "Thank you" when someone passes you the salt on the table, when someone who is walking before you keeps the door open for you, when someone says you have done your work well, or you have bought a nice thing, or your city is very beautiful.
- "Excuse me" is another short sentence they use. When you hear someone say so behind you, you know that someone wants to walk past you.
- It is not polite to break others while they're talking. If you want to speak to one of them, say "Excuse me" first, and then begin talking. You should also do so when you want to cough or make any unpleasant noise before others.
- Let's all learn to say "Thank you" and "Excuse me".

根据短文内容,判断正误

- () 1. People in the USA and many other countries like to say "Thank you".
- () 2. The American people like to say "Thank you" when they want to help others.
- () 3. When your father says you have done your work well, you should say "Thank you".
- () 4. If you want to walk past somebody before you, you should say "I'm sorry".
- () 5. When you want to cough before other people, you should say "Thank you".

(三)

How old are they?

I have four good friends. Their names are Jack, Mike, Kate and Joan. Jack and Mike are boys, and Kate and Joan are girls. I don't know how old each of them is. But I know: one of them is eighteen, one of them is fifteen, one of the girls is seventeen, and one of the boys is sixteen. I also know that Jack is older than Kate, but Joan isn't.

Now please tell us:

- () 1. How old is Jack?
A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18
- () 2. How old is Mike?
A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18
- () 3. How old is Kate?
A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18
- () 4. How old is Joan?
A. 15 B. 16 C. 17 D. 18

() 5. Who is the oldest(最大)?

- A. Jack B. Mike C. Kate D. Joan

五、词汇测试

I. 单词释义

1. F _____ the second month of year
2. h _____ wanting food
3. f _____ move in the air
4. b _____ with the colour of a clear sky in the daytime
5. d _____ book that gives words from A to Z and explains that each word means

II. 用所给词或音标的正确形式填空

1. How many _____ (kilo) of bananas do you want?
2. Lucy _____ (help) Wei Hua with her English every day.
3. Some of _____ (we) like English very much.
4. I'd like _____ (drink) some water.
5. The twins are Young _____ / paɪə niəz/.

六、综合填空

1. What's your _____ sport? I like ping-pong best.
2. There is a bag _____ rice on the floor.
3. The box is _____ of apples.
4. I have a long ruler. But she has a short _____.
5. I can borrow a ruler _____ him.
6. They are very _____ to us.
7. My bike is broken. Could you help me _____ it?
8. I want to _____ friends in China.
9. I must _____ up. I'm late.
10. Everything has a hard _____.

七、句型转换

1. We have a new English teacher this term. (变为否定句)
We _____ a new English teacher this term.
2. My mother is doing the cooking now. (用often改写句子)
My mother often _____.
3. The knife is on the desk. (改为复数句)
The _____ on the desk.
4. Can I help you? (同义句)
_____ can I _____ you?

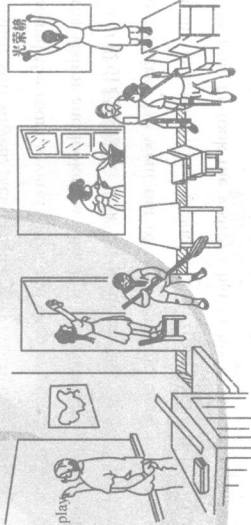
5. Li Lei is reading a book in the classroom. (对划线部分提问)
_____ Li Lei _____ in the classroom?
6. There are five apples on the table. (对划线部分提问)
_____ on the table?
7. I can see only one bird in the sky. (对划线部分提问)
_____ can you see in the sky?
8. The TV set is broken. (改为同义句)
There's _____ the TV set.

八、书面表达

根据下面图画的内容,用英文写一篇介绍文章。
要求: 1. 内容连贯, 表达准确。

2. 注意时态。

3. 字数 80 左右。



六、综合填空

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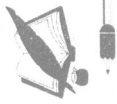
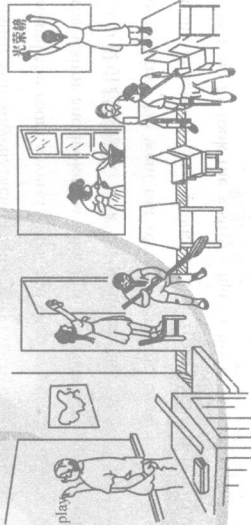
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2. 注意时态。

3. 字数 80 左右。



单元三 BOOK II. (Unit 1~3)

要点梳理

YAO DIANSHULI

一、交际用语

1. 请求及应答

May I come in?

Can I take a message?

Could I close the window?

May I borrow your ruler?

Yes, please. / Certainly. / Of course you may.

That's OK / all right.

No, you can't / couldn't.

I'm afraid not.

2. 邀请及应答

Will you come to the party?

Would you like one of these mooncakes?

Yes, please.

Would you like to come to supper?

Oh, thank you! I'd love to, but...

Yes, it's very kind / nice of you.

二、重点词组

1. have fun doing 做.....有兴趣

2. call one's name 点名

3. Teachers' Day 教师节

4. make English fun 使英语变得有意思

5. give a talk 做报告

6. be on time 按时

7. in class 在课堂上

8. two given names 两个起的名字

9. know about 了解

10. the difference between Chinese and English names

中国名字和英国名字之间的区别

11. be different from

与.....不同

12. buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb.

给某人买某物

13. make sb. sth. = make sth. for sb.

为某人做某事

14. wish him a Happy Teachers' Day

祝福他教师节快乐

15. begin like this

像这样开始

17. think of a name

想一个名字

18. say with a laugh 笑着说

19. sound like 听起来像

20. a waste of time

浪费时间

21. study about 了解

22. go hiking 去远足

23. study the flowers 研究花

24. go on a field trip 去野游

25. go on a picnic 去野餐

26. have a picnic 野餐

27. the students of Class 4, Grade 2

二年四班的学生

28. hike to the top of a mountain

徒步到山顶

29. go/hike the wrong way 走错路

30. tie one's shoes 系鞋带

31. trip over... 被……绊倒

32. take...with... 随身带着……

33. the first one to the top

第一个到达顶部的人

34. the coming field trip

即将到来的旅行

35. the Terra Cotta Warriors 兵马俑

36. have a fun field trip

有一个愉快的旅行

37. autumn festivals

秋天的节日

38. have dinner 吃饭

39. eat a big dinner

吃一顿大餐

40. at the store 在商店

41. come over to...

顺便来访……

42. be like……

43. get together 团聚

44. taste like 吃起来像

45. look brighter and rounder

看起来更亮更圆

46. tell the story of Change

讲述嫦娥的故事

47. have a taste 尝一尝

48. celebrate Thanksgiving

庆祝感恩节

49. celebrate the harvest

庆祝丰收

三、重点句型

1. Here's a card for you with our best wishes.

2. I'm thinking about what to say.

3. To many people, the meaning of a name is important.

4. Jim is short for James. = People call James Jim for short.

5. They have some problems getting there.

6. They are small round cakes with meat, eggs, nuts or something sweet inside.

7. What do you want to buy that for?

To make a pumpkin pie for Thanksgiving dinner.

8. We each have an autumn festival.

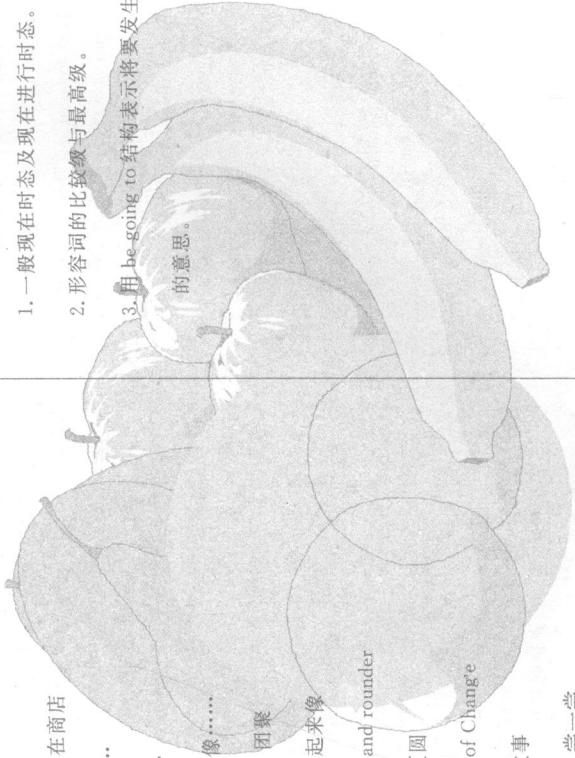
9. The weather in Picture 3 is colder than that in Picture 1.

四、重点语法

1. 一般现在时态及现在进行时态。

2. 形容词的比较级与最高级。

3. 用 be going to 结构表示将要发生的动作,含有“打算”的意思。



强化训练

一、单项选择

() 1. It takes him two days _____ back home.

A. going B. go

C. go to D. to go

() 2. Your book is quite different _____ mine.

A. from B. of

C. on D. in

() 3. The mooncakes from Beijing are more delicious

than _____ from Shanghai.

A. that B. ones

C. the ones D. the one

() 4. Their mooncakes are much more delicious than

_____.

A. our B. ours

C. we D. us

() 5. It's too cold outside, I don't think people _____

sitting _____ the open air.

A. like, in B. likes, on

C. like, on D. likes, in

() 6. Would you like _____ my house to have dinner

with us?

A. come to B. coming to

C. to come over to

D. come over to

() 7. I'm sorry I come late because the traffic _____.

A. is bad B. is good

C. are bad D. are good

() 8. I'm _____.

A. hungry B. thirsty

C. tired D. worried

() 9. Let's _____, shall we?

A. make a card him

B. make him a card

C. make a card to him

D. makes a card for him

() 10. You often go the wrong way. Please _____

me.

A. learn B. follow

C. with D. help

() 11. The boy always stay there for _____.

A. one and half hour

B. one and a half hour

C. one and half hours

D. one and a half hours

() 12. We _____ our teachers a Happy Teachers' Day.

A. want

C. would like D. wish

() 13. This one has _____ in it.

A. sweet something

B. something sweet

C. anything sweet

D. sweet any thing

() 14. _____ the girls, Kate is the youngest.

A. All of B. Of all

C. In all D. All

() 15. Which word stress is right?

A. /le sn/ B. /mei bi/

C. /bi fə/ D. /pi k ni k/

二、交际英语

(一) 补全对话

A: 1 _____

B: Yes, please. I 2 _____ a birthday cake.

A: Which one? This one is 3 _____, and it's good, too.

B: 4 _____

A: It's only 24 yuan.

B: No, thanks. How much is that big one?

A: Oh, that's very good, but it's quite 5 _____!

B: How much is it?

A: 108 yuan.

B: OK. 6 _____

(二) 根据对话内容选出适当答案

A: Would you like to come to a party this evening?

B: 1 _____

A: Yes, this evening.

B: Mum, Jane wants me to go to a party this evening.

A: 2 _____

B: Not at all.

B: 3 _____ What time shall I met you?

A: 4 _____

B: OK, I'll see you then. 5 _____ Bye—bye.

a. I'd love to. This evening?

b. I really must do some work now.

c. I'll be ready at half past seven.

d. No, thanks.

e. Let's meet at our school gate.

f. Do you mind if I go?

三、完形填空

There is an English saying (谚语): "1 a penny (一分钱), pick it up; all the day you'll 2 good luck."

Ted, a little man, saw a penny 3 the ground, he stooped (弯腰) to pick it up. 4 was half past eight in the morning and Ted was in a very 5 street. When Ted stooped, a fat man fell 6 him. Now Ted could see the penny. 7 not many people could see Ted and the fat man. Men and women were on top of 8.

At nine o'clock Ted was 9 the hospital, but the penny 10 him now, for good luck.

() 1. A. Look B. Look at C. See D. Watch

() 2. A. be B. have C. do D. pay

() 3. A. of B. in C. on D. over

() 4. A. This B. That C. He D. It

() 5. A. empty B. busy C. long D. nice

() 6. A. off B. from C. over D. behind

() 7. A. or B. because C. if D. but

() 8. A. him B. her C. them D. it

() 9. A. in B. out C. going D. coming

() 10. A. in B. of C. from D. with

四、阅读理解

Students in many countries are learning English. Some of these students are small children. Others are teen-agers (少年). Many are adults (成年人). Some learn at school, others by themselves. A few learn English by hearing the language over the radio, on TV, or in films. One must work hard to learn another language.

Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer this question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects required (要求) for study. They study their own language, maths and English. Some people learn it because it is useful for their work. Many people learn English for their higher studies, because to college or university some of their books are in

English. Other people learn English because they want to read newspapers or magazines in English.

() 1. People learn English _____.
A. at school B. over the radio
C. on TV D. not all in the same way

() 2. It is _____ to answer why so many people want to learn English.
A. hard B. easy
C. pleased D. angry

() 3. Different kinds of people want to learn English _____.
A. together with other subjects
B. for different reasons
C. for their work
D. for higher studies at colleges

() 4. From this passage we know that _____.
A. we can learn English easily
B. English is very difficult to learn
C. English is learned by most people in the world
D. English is a useful language but one must work hard to learn

() 5. Which of the following is right?
A. We don't need to learn any foreign languages.
B. We can do well in all our work without English.
C. English is the most important subject in schools.
D. We should learn English because we need to face the world.

(二)

Li Ming is a schoolboy. He is twelve. He lives in Shanghai. He studies in the No. 1 Middle School. He gets up at half past five every day. He reads English and Chinese in the morning. He has breakfast at seven. After that, he goes to school with his friends. They have four classes in the morning and two in the afternoon. In the evening he does his homework at home. But he often watches TV on Saturday evening. Li Ming likes drawing. He draws better than his sister. He likes reading story-books. Now he is reading an English book in the room.

1. Li Ming is a _____.
A. student B. girl
C. teacher D. doctor

2. Li Ming gets up _____ every day.
A. at seven B. early
C. at six D. very late

3. Li Ming does his homework _____.
A. every evening B. at school

C. at home D. in the afternoon

4. Li Ming likes _____.
A. English and Chinese
B. playing football
C. growing flowers
D. drawing and reading

5. Li Ping has _____ classes at school every day.
A. four B. five C. three D. six

(三)

Many English people have family names that come from different jobs. For example, a very common name in England is "Smith". A smith is a person who makes things out of metal. Another common name is "Baker". A baker is somebody who bakes bread. Of course today, not as many people work as smiths or bakers, but they are still called by these names.

Some people have family names that, long ago, told you who their father was. For example, Johnson was the son of John and Peterson's father was called Peter. In Scotland and Ireland many people have names that start with "Mac..." or "Mc...". "Mac" or "Mc" means "son" of. McDonald means son of Donald and MacGregor is son of Gregor.

In Britain and North America, people usually call each other by their first or given names, not their family names. At work, it is common for young people to call their bosses and older people by their first names. So you may hear a young man call his boss "Anna", not "Miss Brown".

Young people sometimes call each other by nicknames. A nickname can be a short form of the first name. For example, "Dave" is shorter and easier than "David". But sometimes the nickname is about how somebody looks. "Ginger" is a nickname for somebody with red hair, and "Shorty" can be the name for somebody who is not very tall.

根据文章内容判断下面句子的对错:

() 1. Many common family names in Britain come from names of jobs.
() 2. Davidson means son of David.
() 3. Older people are usually called "Sir" in Britain.
() 4. Jennifer is a nickname for Jenny.
() 5. Somebody called "Shorty" is likely to be small.

五、词汇测试

I. 单词释义

1. O _____ the tenth month of the year
2. f _____ pleasure, playfulness
3. m _____ say something with different words
4. p _____ a meal eaten outside, away from home

5. h _____ move or do something quickly

II. 用所给词或音标的正确形式填空

1. He has only ten _____ (tooth). But he likes eating meat.

2. Jim is good at _____ (boat). What about you?

3. In England, the first name is the _____ (give) name.

4. The people watched the football game _____ (happy) last night.

5. Tuesday is the _____ day of a week. /θed/

六、综合填空

1. Does your teacher _____ English fun?

2. Teachers' Day is on _____ 10th every year.

3. Our classmates are going to get _____ next week.

4. Dave is _____ for David.

5. They want to take some fruit _____ them.

6. My English friend has many _____. He wants to ask you.

7. Please say "here" when I _____ your name.

8. Many stores sell mooncakes _____ this time of year.

9. A turkey is much _____ than a chicken.

10. "Ph" _____ like an "f".

七、句型转换

1. Jack watches football games at noon. (改为否定句)
Jack _____ football games at noon.

2. I'd like some apples. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ like some apples?

3. The apples are big. (改为感叹句)
_____ big apples they are!

4. I want to buy a pumpkin to make pies. (划线提问)
_____ you want to buy a pumpkin _____?

5. There's going to be a talk tomorrow. _____?
(完成反意疑问句)

6. Are you going to have a field trip next week? (做否定回答)
答: _____, we _____.

7. Why don't we go this way? (改为同义句)
_____ go this way?

8. We can go to the mountain on foot. (改为同义句)
We can _____ to the mountain.

9. My father is forty-one. My mother is forty. (合为一句)
My mother is _____ my father.

10. You'd better not go to school late again. _____?
(完成反意疑问句)

八、书面表达

以 Mid-autumn Day 为题, 谈谈中国的这个节日。(词数 60~80 左右)



单元四 BOOK II. (Unit 4~7)

要点梳理 YAO DIAN SHU LI

一、交际用语

1. 约会
Are you free tomorrow morning?
When/Where shall we meet?
What about a quarter past two?
Let's make it a little earlier.
OK. See you here at two.
2. 建议及应答
Why don't you come with me?
That's a good idea.
Why don't you come a little earlier?
Why not go and see the doctor?
Shall we go to the park?
Shall we meet outside the gate?
Good idea! /OK! /All right!
No, let's meet inside.
Let's go at ten!
OK! /Why not?

3. 问路与指路

- (1) Excuse me. Where's the nearest post office, please?
Excuse me. How can I get to the No. 9 Hospital?
Excuse me. Which way shall I take?
Excuse me. Which is the way to the zoo?
Excuse me. Can/Could you help me find the bookshop?

- Excuse me. Can you tell me how to get to the station?
Excuse me. Can/Could you tell me how I can get to the police station?
Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the park?

- (2) Excuse me. Is there a bookshop near here?
Yes, there is. Walk/Go along/up/down this road, and take the second turning on the left. It's about two hundred metres along on the right. / It's over there on the left.

- (3) You'd better catch a bus.
It's about four kilometres away from here.
It's outside/next to/in front of the fruit shop.
I'm sorry. I don't know.

二、重点词组

1. feed the animals 喂动物
2. say something about... 说一些关于……的事

3. grow wheat 种小麦
4. use sth. to do sth. 用……做……
5. hear birds singing and sheep bleating
听鸟儿唱歌羊儿叫

6. follow sb. 跟随某人
7. pick corn 摘玉米
8. go to college 去上大学
9. learn how to do sth.
学习怎样做某事
10. get...from... 从……获得……
11. a dolphin show 一个海豚演出
12. make it... 把时间定为……
13. eat just grass 只吃草
14. stay in cages 呆在笼子里
15. be free 有空的, 自由的
16. animals like rabbits and deer
像兔子和鹿一样的动物
17. feel sorry for...
对……感到难过
18. watch sb. do sth.
观察某人做某事
19. fall into the water 掉进水里
20. come up to help 过来帮忙
21. dumplings with seafood
海鲜馅的饺子
22. say...to sb. 对某人说……

三、重点句型

1. My job is to...
2. I have to...
3. She likes...better than...
4. Often Kate reads until late at night.
5. She also thinks running in the country is the most exciting thing to do.
6. It is+adj. +for sb. +to do sth.
7. That is why...
8. You'd better do sth.
9. sb. +find it+adj. +to do sth.

四、重点语法

1. 形容词和副词比较级的用法.
2. 提建议的表达方法.

强化训练 QIANG HUA XUN LIAN

一、单项选择

- () 1. —Welcome back to school!
—_____.
A. Sure B. Not bad
C. Not at all D. Thank you
- () 2. —When shall we go to the park?
—Let's make _____ 2 : 30.
A. this B. that
C. it D. at
- () 3. —Shall we help the farmers to pick apples next Sunday?
—_____.
A. All right! B. Sure, I can' go.
C. Thanks a lot. D. No, good idea.
- () 4. —What are you going to do?
—_____.
A. Nothing much B. Much nothing
C. Nothing many D. Many nothing
- () 5. This white box is _____ than that blue one.
A. more nice B. much nicer
C. many nicer D. a little nice
- () 6. —Would you like to come over to my house next Sunday?
—_____.
A. Certainly, I'd love to
B. Yes, I would
C. Sorry, I don't
D. No, I wouldn't
- () 7. —Excuse me. Where's the nearest bus stop, please?
—I'm sorry, I don't know.
—_____.
A. Thank you very much
B. Thank you all the same
C. No problem
D. Sorry

- () 8. There is going to _____ a football game at the Children's Home this afternoon.
A. have B. has
C. be D. is

- () 9. —_____ do you go to school every day?
—By bike.

- A. When B. Where
C. Why D. How

- () 10. —What about this one?
—I think it's the _____ of all.

- A. cheaper B. bigger
C. better D. cheapest

- () 11. —How can I get to the nearest hospital?
—Sorry, I don't know. You'd better _____ that policeman.

- A. to ask B. ask
C. take D. to take

- () 12. —How _____ is the factory?
—Only a few kilometres.

- A. much B. many
C. long D. far

- () 13. —Which do you like _____, the city or the country?
—The country.

- A. better B. well
C. best D. the best

- () 14. —We aren't going to have any classes tomorrow afternoon.
—Oh, I see. But I don't know _____.

- A. what to do B. how to do
C. what to do it D. where to do

- () 15. —Thank you for making English fun!
—_____.

- A. That's right B. You're welcome
C. Don't thank me D. All right

二、交际英语

从方框中选择适当的句子,完成下列对话. 每个选项只能使用一次.

A: Have you ever read the novel "Jane Eyre"?

B: 1

A: What a pity! It's a wonderful book, you know.

B: Well, I've been wanting to read it for a long time, but I can't get a copy. The library has only three copies and

2

A: Well, 3 If you like, I'll lend it to you.

B: Thank you. 4 By the way, when can get it?

A: 5 Will you please come to my house after school?

B: OK. I'll go as soon as school is over.

- A. That's very kind of you.

B. I forgot where I had put it.

C. You really should read it.

D. They are all out.

E. I'm afraid I haven't.

F. I haven't had it with me.

G. I have a copy of my own.

三、完形填空

It was September. It was time 1 Xiao Bao 2 to school. But Xiao Bao's mother 3 very sad.

"Xiao Bao," she said, "you can't go to school this year. Father is away. You 4 no shoes. I can't buy you a 5 of new shoes because we have no money."

"I can go to school without shoes!" cried Xiao Bao. "I want to go to school. Mum!"

Soon 6 October. The trees turned yellow and brown. Leaves began 7 Xiao Bao and his little friends were going to school. The school was very far. Every day the children must walk many kilometres to 8 the school.

Xiao Bao had to go to school 9 shoes, but he was very 10. He had become a schoolboy at last!

- () 1. A. to B. for C. with D. of

() 2. A. go B. going C. went D. to go

() 3. A. was B. is C. were D. are

() 4. A. has B. have C. had D. to have

() 5. A. shoe B. one C. ones D. pair

() 6. A. come B. comes C. came D. is coming

() 7. A. to fall B. fallen C. falls D. fall

() 8. A. went B. get C. reach D. arrive

() 9. A. on B. in C. without D. with

() 10. A. fine B. happy C. unhappy D. sad

四、阅读理解

(一)

An old woman has a cat. The cat is now very old; she cannot run fast, and she cannot bite (咬). One day the old cat sees a mouse; she jumps and catches the mouse. But she can not bite it, so the mouse gets out of her mouth and runs away.

Then the old woman becomes very angry because the cat cannot kill the mouse. She begins to beat the cat. The cat says to her, "Don't beat your old servant (仆人). Don't be hard (苛刻的) on the old. When they are young, they can do good work."

- () 1. The old woman has _____.

A. an old cat B. a young cat

C. an old rat D. a mouse

() 2. One day the old cat sees and catches _____.

A. a dog B. another cat

C. a mouse D. an old servant

() 3. Why does the old woman become very angry?

Because _____.

- A. the cat eats too much food

B. the cat cannot bite the mouse

C. the mouse is big and strong

D. the cat is killing the mouse

() 4. The cat asks the woman _____.

- A. to beat the mouse

B. to be hard on it

C. not to be unkind to it

D. to raise (饲养) another cat

() 5. What do you think of the old woman? _____.

- A. She is a good woman

B. She is friendly to the cat

C. She likes the old cat very much

D. She should not beat the old cat

(二)

In England, a people do not usually talk very much. You can go on a bus or a train, and everyone sits looking out

of the window.

Often they read. They read books and papers. But they do not talk much.

When you meet English people, they often talk about one thing—the weather. So when you meet someone in England, you can say, "Nice weather for the time of year!"

"But it was a little cold yesterday", someone may answer.

"But it got a big warmer later!" You can say.

Talk like this, and the English will think, "How friendly you are!"

根据短文内容,判断正误

- () 1. People don't like talking at all in England.

() 2. On a bus or in a train they sit looking out of the window.

() 3. English people like to talk about the food.

() 4. When you talk about the weather with them, English people will think you are friendly.

() 5. When you meet English people, you must say, "How old are you?"

(三)

TV PROGRAMMES	
Channel 1	
18 : 00	Around China
18 : 30	Children's programme
19 : 00	News
19 : 30	Weather report
19 : 40	Around the world
20 : 10	TV play: Sisters
21 : 10	English for today
21 : 15	Popular music
21 : 55	Talk show
Channel 2	
17 : 45	Computers today
18 : 10	Foreign arts
18 : 30	English classroom
19 : 00	Animal world
19 : 25	China's 99

TV PROGRAMMES	
20 : 20	Sports
21 : 10	TV play: Guo Lanying
21 : 45	English news
22 : 05	On TV next week

() 1. If you want to know something about Japan, which of the following programmes would be the best one?

- A. Weather report

B. China's 99

C. Around the world

D. Animal world

() 2. You are a basketball fan, you may watch TV at _____.

- A. 19 : 00 on Channel 2

B. 19 : 40 on Channel 1

C. 20 : 20 on Channel 2

D. 21 : 15 on Channel 1

() 3. How long does the TV play "Sisters" last?

- A. 30 minutes B. 50 minutes

C. 90 minutes D. 120 minutes

() 4. You can watch the _____ programmes if you want to learn English.

- A. News in English

B. English classroom

C. English for today

D. All the above

五、词汇测试

I 单词释义

1. m. _____ a place where you see old things

2. f. _____ go down to a lower place

3. c. _____ big farm animal which gives milk

4. p. _____ that many people like

5. f. _____ part that looks forwards, part that is ahead of others

II. 用所给词或音标的正确形式填空

1. Our teacher is coming in. Stop _____. (talk)

2. My mother will _____ dumplings after she finishes

强化训练

QIANG HUA XUN LIAN

一、单项选择

- () 1. There _____ something wrong _____ my watch a moment ago.
A. is, with B. was, with
C. was, to D. is, on
- () 2. Nobody can help me _____ that problem.
A. to work out B. working out
C. works out D. worked out
- () 3. Listen! Can you hear a girl _____ in the next door?
A. sing B. singing
C. sings D. sang
- () 4. The foreign friends _____ Spring City last week. They had a good time.
A. stayed B. went
C. visited D. lived
- () 5. Jim Green lives _____ 152 Jian'guo Street, not far from the centre of the city.
A. on B. in
C. along D. at
- () 6. _____ good news it is!
A. What B. What an
C. How D. What a
- () 7. I heard you _____ ill last night. How _____ you now?
A. were, were B. were, are
C. are, are D. are, were
- () 8. The boy was born _____ a rainy night of June.
A. on B. in C. for D. at
- () 9. Five days _____ than a week.
A. is more B. is less
C. are more D. are less
- () 10. They came over to _____ hello to us.
A. say B. speak C. tell D. talk
- () 11. He knows _____ English words.
A. two thousands of
B. two thousands
C. two thousand
D. thousand of
- () 12. I _____ any tourists in the park just now.

- ing, but she thought she knew a lot, and was always using _____ languages in the kitchen. One day David got angry with Mrs. Smith and called her _____ elephant. She did not like that _____ all, so she went to a policeman. A few days later David was sent for (被送到) to the police station. The policeman found David wrong. So _____ said to him, "Does that mean I can't call this boss an elephant _____ more?" "That is correct," the cook asked. "Yes, certainly," the policeman answered. David looked at Mrs. Smith and _____ 10. "Goodbye, boss."
- () 1. A. bank B. theatre
C. hospital D. restaurant
- () 2. A. and B. but C. or D. to
- () 3. A. of B. to C. for D. about
- () 4. A. good B. kind C. nice D. bad
- () 5. A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 6. A. at B. to C. as D. about
- () 7. A. Mrs. Smith B. boss
C. David D. the policeman
- () 8. A. some B. that C. any D. no
- () 9. A. elephant B. dog C. tiger D. rabbit
- () 10. A. answered B. said C. asked D. replied

四、阅读理解

(一)

An old friend from California phoned me from the airport to tell me that he had arrived. I was not able to leave the office, but I had made plans for his arrival. After explaining where my new house was, I told him that I had left the key under doormat (门口的地毯). Since I knew it would be pretty late before I could get home, I suggested (建议) that he make himself at home and help himself to anything that was in the fridge.

Two hours later my friend phoned me from the house. At the moment, he said, he was listening to some of my records after having had a delicious meal. Now, he said, he was drinking a glass of orange juice. When I asked him if he had had any difficulty finding the house, he answered that the only problem was that he had not been able to find the key under the doormat, but fortunately (幸运地), the living room window by the apple tree had been left open and he had climbed into through the window. I listened to all this in great surprise. There is no apple tree outside my window, but there is one by the living room window of my next-door neighbour's house!

- () 1. An old friend of mine called _____.
A. telling me to meet him at the airport
B. to tell me his arrival
C. ask me to leave the office
D. to ask me to make plans for his arrival
- () 2. I suggested that he _____.
A. help me do something
B. make himself comfortable in my house
C. do anything he would like
D. help me with the fridge
- () 3. I asked him to go to my home first because _____.
A. I had already made plans for him
B. I had left the key under the doormat
C. I would finish my work late
D. he knew where I lived
- () 4. My friend climbed into the room because _____.
A. there was an apple tree outside
B. the living room window was left open
C. he had difficulty opening the door
D. he hadn't found the key
- () 5. My friend didn't find my key because _____.
A. that is not my house
B. I didn't leave my key under the doormat
C. someone has taken my key
D. I left the key under the window

(二)

Many people sleep late on Sunday morning, but others don't. However, almost everyone reads the Sunday paper. The Sunday paper is usually very thick. It has many advertisements and many different parts. The parents in the family like the front page and the world news page. Many men also read the sports page.

Most men don't read the women's pages, but the mother of the family usually does. The women's pages have the news about parties, food, health and clothes. Most Sunday papers have interesting stories. Children enjoy them. Old people read the death notices (讣告). They tell about who have died during the week.

阅读短文内容,判断正误

- () 1. Almost all the people enjoy the Sunday paper.
() 2. The front page is about the world news.
() 3. The father of the family usually read the women's

pages.

() 4. Children enjoy reading the sports page.

() 5. Only old women read the death notices.

(三)

Thanksgiving Day

The fourth Thursday of November is Thanksgiving Day. It is a holiday in the USA. Usually, family members and friends get together for a dinner.

Thanksgiving Day began in 1621, when the first English settlers(定居者) reached the New World. They did not have enough food. But the American Indians helped the white men and taught them how to farm.

In the autumn after the English settlers came to America, they had a good harvest. They were so happy. They thanked Indian friends for their help and thanked God.

As far as family reunion, Thanksgiving Day is even more important than Christmas or New Year's Eve to most Americans.

() 1. A. If November 1 is Monday, when is Thanksgiving Day?

A. November 4. B. November 18.

C. November 25. D. December 2.

() 2. In the passage, the American Indians were very _____.

A. brave B. foolish C. kind D. clever

() 3. When the first English settlers reached America, they _____.

A. lived happily B. had a hard time

C. were very happy

D. could find food themselves

() 4. To most Americans, _____ is more important for family reunion.

A. Thanksgiving Day B. Christmas Day

C. New Year's Eve D. Mid-autumn Festival

五、词汇测试

I. 单词释义

1. j _____ someone whose job is to write for newspaper

2. s _____ something to talk or to write about

3. u _____ know what something means

4. v _____ go to see an interesting place, stay somewhere for a short time

5. u _____ an arrangement of cloth used for keeping rain off the head

II. 用所给词或音标的适当形式填空

1. Han Hong is my favourite _____ . (sing)

2. You must drive _____ . (care)

3. This is Jim's first _____ (visit) in China.

4. Edison was an _____. He had many _____. (invent)

5. He got _____ last year. /'ma:ɪd/

六、综合填空

1. There is a piece of news about you in the _____.

2. Harbin is _____ for the Sun Island.

3. He often _____ telephone calls to his friends at night.

4. Please _____ hello to him for me.

5. A _____ from the CCTV visited our headmaster yesterday.

6. My family will _____ to France next month because my father will work there.

7. I think every minute counts, so I _____ my work very carefully.

8. In the _____, many people lost their lives.

9. He knew everything _____ her.

10. He was in Dalian three days _____.

七、句型转换

1. He sold computers to many countries. (改为否定句)

He _____ computers to many countries.

2. I had seafood for dinner last Sunday. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ seafood for dinner last Sunday?

3. He went to America by air. (划线提问)

_____ he _____ to America?

4. We left after the rain stopped. (同义句)

We _____ leave _____ the rain stopped.

5. I was born on May 18, 1987. (划线提问)

_____ you born?

6. She got home at 6:00. I got home at 6:00, too. (合为一句)

_____ got home _____ the same _____.

7. I want to be a businessman when I grow up. (划线提问)

_____ you want to _____ when you grow up?

8. I had no time yesterday. (同义句)

I _____ yesterday.

八、书面表达

明天是周日, Lin Tao 和 Li Lei 打算去野炊, 他们就在什么地方见面, 什么时候出发, 怎样去以及带什么进行商讨, 请写一段对话。

要求: (1) 条理清晰。

(2) 不少于 10 句话。

单元六 BOOK II. (Unit 11~14)

要点梳理 YAO DIANSHULI

一、交际用语

1. 打电话

Hello! May I speak to Ann?

Certainly.

One moment, please.

Hello! Could I speak to Jim, please?

I'm afraid he's out at the moment.

Is that Li Lei(speaking)?

Who's that(speaking)?

This is John(speaking).

Hello! 4-3-2-double 6-2?

Hold on for a moment, please.

He/She isn't here right now.

Can I take a message(for you)?

Yes. Could you ask him to call me, please?

My telephone number is 4-4-double 2-3-8.

2. 谈论天气

1) 询问天气

What's the weather like today?

How is the weather today?

What do you think of the weather?

2) 谈论天气

Oh, dear! It's very hot today, isn't it?

Yes, it is. You need to wear warmer clothes.

It's fine/nice/beautiful/warm/cold/hot/cool/cloudy/windy/rainy/snowy today!

How cold it is today!

Yes, but it's going to be warmer later on.

What a hot day!

Yes, but I'm afraid it's going to get hotter later on.

What bad weather! I don't like the rain.

Will it last long?

No, it won't. I think it'll get better soon.

二、重点词组

1. ask sb. about sth. 问某人关于某事

2. the best season of the year 全年中最好的季节

3. get warmer/longer 变得更暖/长

4. turn green 变绿

5. come out 出来, 开花

6. help sb. with sth. 在某方面帮助某人

7. make snowmen 堆雪人

8. all the year round 一年到头

9. the way you/Australians speak 你/澳大利亚人讲话的方式

10. at this time of year 在一年中的这个时候

11. last from...to... 从...持续到...

12. wear warm clothes 穿暖和的衣服

13. unlike much of China 不像中国的很多地方

14. in the west of China 在中国的西部

15. South China 华南

16. a strong wind 一场大风

17. stay above zero 保持在零度以上

18. fall below zero 降至零度以下

19. on rainy days 在雨天

20. go roller-skating 去滑旱冰

21. the weather report for +

时间 某个时间的天气预报

地点 某个地方的天气预报

22. the high/low temperature

最高/低温度

23. have a party 举行宴会

24. take/leave a message for...

捎/留个口信

25. find Li Lei outside

发现李雷在外面

26. a big red box

一个大的红盒子

27. say with a big smile

笑着说

28. one's+序数词+birthday 某人的.....岁生日

29. take out 取出

30. my first/last/middle three letters

我的前/后/中间的三个字母

31. think hard 绞尽脑汁地想

32. on the back of the card

卡片的背后

33. hurry to sp. = go to sp. in a hurry

匆忙去某地

34. how many hours of sport

多少小时体育运动

35. be away from school

缺席,旷课

36. come for dinner 来吃饭

37. the big one on the left

左边的大

38. another piece=one more piece

再来一片

39. a vegetable sandwich

一个蔬菜三明治

40. help oneself to...

随便吃些.....

41. during the Christmas holiday

在圣诞节的假期里

42. the year of horse 马年

43. work hard on one's exams

努力复习考试

强化训练

一、单项选择

() 1. Sunday morning, we often go shopping together.

- A. In B. On
C. At D. For

() 2. That book is expensive.

- A. too much B. much too
C. very much D. much

() 3. do you go to see your uncle? Once a week.

- A. How long B. How far
C. How often D. How much

() 4. The boy's face red.

- A. got B. likes
C. became D. turned

() 5. Grandma's calling us the good news.

- A. tell B. tells
C. to tell D. telling

() 6. There is no time my room.

- A. to clean B. cleaning
C. cleans D. cleaned

() 7. There a football game in our school.

- A. has B. will have
C. will be D. is going to have

() 8. What did you do last night?

I did my homework and TV.

- A. watch B. watching
C. will watch D. watched

() 9. Do you want to speak to Bill? a moment please and I'll go to find him.

- A. Hold on B. Go on
C. Pass on D. Turn on

() 10. The temperature will stay above zero

the day time, but night it will fall below zero again.

- A. in, at B. at, in
C. at, at D. in, in

() 11. Which season do you like , spring or autumn?

- A. well B. better
C. best D. the best

() 12. Taiwan is the of China.

- A. in, south B. in, southeast
C. to, south D. to, southeast

() 13. Stop . Wait for me.

- A. run B. runner
C. running D. to run

() 14. I the message to him when he back tomorrow.

- A. give, come
B. will give, will come

C. will give, comes
D. give, will come

() 15. Which word stress is right?

- A. /tele'foun/ B. /fə'gi/
C. /rɒ'li/ D. /ig'zæm/

二、交际英语

根据下面的对话情景,在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子,使对话的意义连贯、完整。

Assistant: Can I help you?

Li Lan: 1 .

Assistant: Here are some skirts for girls. 2 ?

Li Lan: It's nice, but it's too big for her, I'm .

Assistant: What about that one?

Li Lan: 3 . My daughter likes a lighter one.

Assistant: Here is one with lighter colour. Is it OK?

Li Lan: Yes, it looks nice. 4 ?

Assistant: It's 120 yuan.

Li Lan: 120! 5.

Assistant: Well, it's a little dear. But I think it's the nicest dress in our store.

Li Lan: OK, I'll take it.

三、完形填空

Dear Lin Tao,

Thank you 1 your letter.

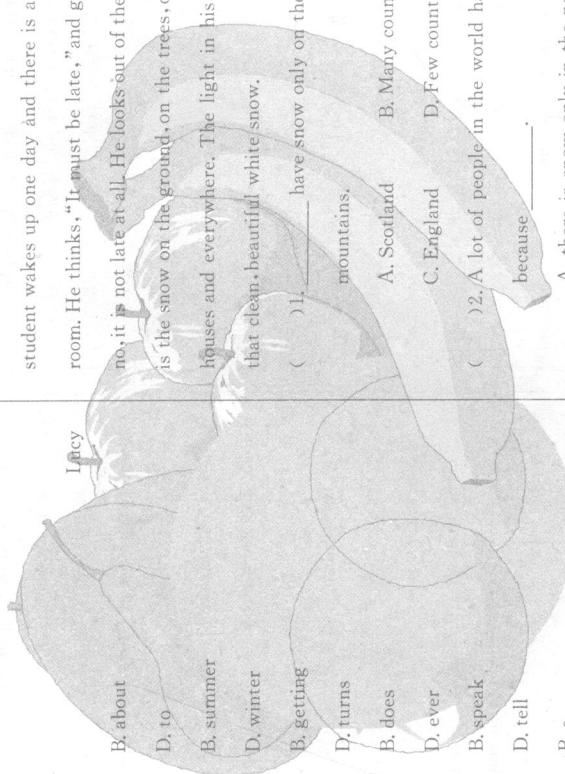
You said, "Happy Spring Festival!" So it's spring in China now! Here in Australia it's nearly 2. It's beginning to 3 colder. But it 4 gets really cold here.

You asked me when is the best time to go Australia. Australians will 5 you, "Any time is a good time!" But many people think the best time is summer. It gets very hot at that time of 6 year. Some people say it gets too hot. But I like summer 7. In summer I go swimming 8 the warm sea nearly every day. It's great!

Swimming is very popular in Australia. The sea is very 9 and very beautiful. Some people swim in the sea all the year round. But I don't swim in July and August. I think the sea is too 10.

All the best.

- () 1. A. of B. about C. for D. to
() 2. A. spring B. summer C. autumn D. winter
() 3. A. get B. getting C. turning D. turns
() 4. A. doesn't B. does C. never D. ever
() 5. A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell
() 6. A. / B. a C. an D. the
() 7. A. more B. most C. many D. much



- () 8. A. on B. in C. better D. best
() 9. A. yellow B. white C. under D. above
() 10. A. warm B. hot C. cold D. dirty

四、阅读理解

(一)

Have you ever seen snow? A lot of people in the world have not. A lot of countries never have snow or they have it only on the tops of very high mountains. In Scotland and in the north of England, there is quite a lot of snow every winter, but in the south of England, there is usually little snow.

When a student from a warm country comes to Britain in the autumn for the first time, he feels cold at first. There are often dark clouds, grey sky and cold rain in Britain autumn, and most students from warm countries do not like this kind of weather.

But snow is different. Though it is very cold, it is also very beautiful. Perhaps, after several dark mornings, the student wakes up one day and there is a lot of light in his room. He thinks, "It must be late," and gets up quickly. But no, it is not late at all. He looks out of the window and there is the snow on the ground, on the trees, on the roofs of the houses and everywhere. The light in his room comes from that clean, beautiful white snow.

- () 1. _____ have snow only on the tops of very high mountains.
A. Scotland B. Many countries
C. England D. Few countries
() 2. A lot of people in the world have not seen snow because _____.
A. there is snow only in the north of their countries
B. they don't want to see it

C. there is no snow in their countries

D. snow is too much to see

() 3. It is _____ in Britain autumn.

A. rainy B. fine

C. sunny D. windy

() 4. _____ is cold, but beautiful.

A. Cloud B. Rain

C. Sky D. Snow

() 5. Which of the following is not true?

A. Most students from warm countries dislike the weather in Britain in autumn.

B. The student wakes up one day and gets up quickly because it is late.

C. The snow makes the student's room full of light.

D. The light makes the student get up quickly.

(二)

Today is March 5th. It is my birthday. At twenty to seven, my mother wakes me up. I get up and my parents say to me "Happy birthday to you!" I say, "Thank you, Mum and Dad." I get a lot of presents from my friends and family. They are in nice boxes.

My father gives me a yellow box and there is a book in it. My mother is saying "It's our present for you. There are a lot of good stories in it. You can read them and it's good for you." Jack, one of my friends, gives me a long box. What's in it? It's an umbrella. My sister gives me a round box. I think it is a big cake, but it is a basketball. I like playing basketball very much, so I am happy to have it.

My brother gives me a big red box. I open it and find another box in it. What colour is this box? It's green. I open the small box and see another box. This one is blue in colour. In this box I find a little white envelope (信封). There's a piece of paper in it. It is saying, "Go to your bedroom. You can see three boxes there; a black one, a grey (灰色的) one and a white one. Your birthday present is in one of them." I go to my bedroom and find the boxes on the table in my

room. Then I open the black one. I am very happy to see a radio in it!

根据短文内容判断正误

() 1. My birthday is March 5.

() 2. Only one of my birthday presents is in the box.

() 3. My sister gives me a storybook.

() 4. My parents give me a basketball.

() 5. My brother gives me a radio in the black box.

(三)

Different people have different colour of skin. Some have black skin, some have yellow skin, and some have white skin. There was a woman in Alaska. Her skin was an orange colour. It was almost the colour of orange juice. How did this woman become orange? She ate lots of tomatoes, carrots and squashes. She ate too many orange things. That's why she turned orange.

The woman didn't want to become to be orange. She went to the doctor. The doctor said, "Stop eating orange things; to eat some green things." The woman did so, and she was not orange any more.

() 1. The woman in this story had _____.

A. orange eyes

B. orange skin

C. orange hair

D. yellow skin

() 2. The woman's skin was an orange colour because _____.

A. She ate oranges only

B. She ate too many orange things

C. She drank orange juice only

D. She liked that colour

() 3. The story is mainly about _____.

A. a woman in Alaska

B. a doctor

C. tomatoes, carrots, and squashes

D. different people with the same colour skin

() 4. The woman went to see a doctor because _____.

A. oranges made her feel happy