

# 直击

新课程版

# 中考

## 英语全程复习指要

本书编写组 编



高等教育出版社

# 直击中考

## 英语全程复习指要

(新课程版)

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高等教育出版社

**本册编写人员:**

吴朝辉 史翠霞 卢俊才 齐俊高 贾运霞 郑咏红 李银华  
李爱军 单谨芳 郭 萍 代政东 张晋芳 成 雨

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

直击中考·英语全程复习指要:新课程版/《直击中考》编写组编. —北京:高等教育出版社, 2006. 12

ISBN 7-04-021506-3

I. 直... II. 直... III. 英语课—初中—升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 153575 号

策划编辑 项目组 责任编辑 苏伶俐 封面设计 刘晓翔 责任绘图 朱 静  
版式设计 史新薇 责任校对 朱惠芳 责任印制 毛斯璐

出版发行	高等教育出版社	购书热线	010-58581118
社 址	北京市西城区德外大街 4 号	免费咨询	800-810-0598
邮政编码	100011	网 址	<a href="http://www.hep.edu.cn">http://www.hep.edu.cn</a>
总 机	010-58581000		<a href="http://www.hep.com.cn">http://www.hep.com.cn</a>
经 销	蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司	网上订购	<a href="http://www.landaco.com">http://www.landaco.com</a>
印 刷	北京未来科学技术研究所 有限责任公司印刷厂		<a href="http://www.landaco.com.cn">http://www.landaco.com.cn</a>
		畅想教育	<a href="http://www.widedu.com">http://www.widedu.com</a>
开 本	787×1092 1/16	版 次	2006 年 12 月第 1 版
印 张	13.5	印 次	2006 年 12 月第 1 次印刷
字 数	430 000	定 价	18.20 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 21506-00

## 编写说明

“直击中考 <X> 全程复习指要”丛书自 2005 年出版以来,受到广大用书学校和同学们的好评。根据形势的发展,2006 年该套丛书进行了重编,形成“直击中考 <X> 全程复习指要(新课程版)”丛书,包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、政治、历史 7 册。

丛书在编写时以中考改革的方向为指针,充分体现自主、合作、探究的新课程理念,本着扎实、实践、启迪的编写原则,突出精细、实用、新颖的特点,力求使同学们在较短的时间内对初中必考内容有一个更深层次的理解。各学科根据自身的学科特色分成若干部分,每部分设计了“考点提示”、“复习指要”、“精题导析”、“能力训练”四个板块。

【考点提示】依据新课程标准要求,简明扼要地提示教学目标,帮助广大师生明确中考复习要点,把握教学重点,提高复习效率。

【复习指要】融学法指导与重、难点提示于一体,旨在帮助同学们采用有效的复习方法,不断提高复习效率,掌握复习要点,突破学习难点,深刻理解和全面掌握本学科的基础知识。

【精题导析】从近几年来全国各地中考试题和模拟试题中,精选题型规范、形式灵活的典型试题,进行具体分析,重在帮助同学们掌握解题规律和答题方法,逐步培养分析问题、解决问题的能力。

【能力训练】依据相应复习内容,配套编写了题型多样的能力训练题,帮助同学们巩固所学知识,培养综合能力。

本书后提供全书能力训练题答案和听力材料,以供参考。

参加丛书编写的是中考改革的有关专家和教学第一线的优秀教师,并经山西省教育厅教研室严格审稿把关。

随着 2007 年中考的来临,我们组织编写者对丛书进行了修订和重编。根据考试大纲的要求,政治分册全部重编,语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、历史等 6 册编写者在全面分析全国各地 2006 年中考试卷的基础上,对原书中的部分精题、能力训练题进行了更换,对部分“考点提示”和“复习指要”进行了精致化,使全书更加符合新课程理念,便于同学们复习备考。

由于时间仓促等诸多原因,不足之处在所难免,希望广大读者提出宝贵的意见,以便再版时做得更好。

衷心祝愿同学们能在丛书的帮助下,在中考中取得优异成绩!

丛书编者  
2006 年 11 月

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**传 真：**(010) 82086060

**E - mail：**dd@hep.com.cn

**通信地址：**北京市西城区德外大街4号

高等教育出版社打击盗版办公室

**邮 编：**100011

**购书请拨打电话：**(010)58581118

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# 七年级英语(上)

## Unit 1 - Unit 2



### A. 重点词汇

1. I'm = I am    what's = what is    it's = it is  
name's -- name is    isn't -- is not
2. last name    family name    姓氏
3. (tele) phone number    电话号码
4. ID card    身份证
5. answer the question    回答问题
6. pencil case    文具盒; 铅笔盒
7. pencil sharpener    卷笔刀; 铅笔刀
8. in English    用英语
9. computer game    电子游戏
10. lost and found    失物招领
11. a set of    一套; 一副

### B. 典型句型

1. What's your name?  
你叫什么名字?  
My name is Gina.    I am Gina.  
我叫吉娜。
2. What's your first name?  
你的名字是什么?  
Peter,  
彼得。
3. What's your last name?  
你姓什么?  
-- Hall.  
(我姓)豪。
4. -- What's your telephone number?  
你的电话号码是多少?  
It's 372-6453.  
是 372-6453。
5. Nice to meet you.  
见到你很高兴。
6. -- Is this your pencil?  
这是一支铅笔吗?

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

是的, 这是。 / 不, 这不是。

7. -- What's this in English?

这个用英语怎么说?

8. How do you spell pen?

“钢笔”这个词怎么拼写?

-- P E N.

### C. 语法要点

#### 1. 动词 be 的用法

动词 be 有人称和数的变化形式。请记住:

I 后用 am; you 后用 are,

is 跟着他(he)她(she)它(it),

单数形式用 is, 复数形式全用 are.

变疑问, 往前提, 句末问号莫忘记;

变否定, 更容易, be 后 not 加上去;

疑问否定由你变, 句首大写牢牢记。

注意: 当不定代词 everyone, somebody, something, nothing 等作主语时, be 常用 is。如:

Nothing is in the bag. 书包里没东西。

#### 2. 形容词性物主代词 my, your, his, her 的用法

形容词性物主代词 my(我的), your(你的), his(他的), her(她的)及其他形容词性物主代词 its(它的), our(我们的), your(你们的), their(他们的)只能作定语, 后面紧跟名词。如:

My name is Gina. 我叫吉娜。

这里形容词性物主代词 my(我的)作名词 name 的定语。

#### 3. 指示代词 this 和 that

代词 this(这个)指较近的人或事物; that(那个)指较远的人或事物。如:

This is my pencil. 这是我的铅笔。

Is that your photo? 那是你的相片吗?

当 this 和 that 作主语指物并用于问句中, 回答一般用 it 代替 this 和 that。如:

-- Is this her backpack? 这是她的双肩包吗?

-- No, it isn't. It's his backpack.

不, 不是她的。是他的。

#### 4. 一般疑问句

一般疑问句的构成: be 动词(助动词、情态动词) + 主语 + ...?

一般疑问句的回答: 肯定回答: Yes, 主语 + be 动词(助动词、情态动词);

否定回答: No, 主语 + be 动词(助动词、情态动词) + not. 如:

Is this a clock? 这是钟吗?

— Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

是的,它是。/不,不是。

### 5. 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句的构成: 特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句? 回答时不用 Yes 或 No, 而要根据实际情况直接回答。如:

— What's this? 这是什么?

— It's a pencil sharpener. 卷笔刀。



no 与 not

no 与 not 都作副词, 都可理解为“不, 不是”, 但二者的用法却不同。no 可以单独使用, 其反义词为 yes, 用于对一般疑问句的回答。not 不能单独使用, 要和助动词或情态动词一起构成否定句。如:

— Is that your case? 那是你的箱子吗?

— No, it isn't. It's not my case.

不, 不是。那不是我的箱子。



例: Hello! \_\_\_\_\_ is Kim.

A. I B. I'm C. My name

导析: 本句已给出了人名 Kim, 选项 B 虽也是表示说出名字的形式, 但句中 be 动词为 is, 故 B 项错误。选项 A 不能与 is 连用, 也错。而 My name 为单数, 单数形式用 is。

答案: C



### I. 听力部分

A. 听句子, 选图片。



(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)

1—5 \_\_\_\_\_

B. 听问句, 选答语。

(A) It's 4359888.

(B) Her first name is Katrina.

(C) He is six years old.

(D) Yes, S-M-I-T-H, Smith.

(E) Nice to meet you, Nick.

(F) I'm Jenny King.

6—10 \_\_\_\_\_

### II. 单项选择

( ) 1. The boy is Tim Hunt. \_\_\_\_\_ is his family name?

A. Tim B. Hunt C. Tim Hunt

( ) 2. Hello! \_\_\_\_\_ Mark.

A. My name B. I C. I'm

( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_

— It's a clock.

A. What's this?

B. What's your name?

C. How are you?

( ) 4. His name is Li Yu. Yu is his \_\_\_\_\_ name.

A. first B. family C. last

( ) 5. My room (房间) number is 306. It is read (读作) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. three - zero - six

B. six - zero - three

C. three - six

( ) 6. — What \_\_\_\_\_ his telephone number?

— It's 453266.

A. are B. is C. be

( ) 7. She is a girl. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Joan.

A. My B. His C. Her

( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a good boy.

A. Linda B. Anna C. Frank

( ) 9. 当有人对你说: "Nice to meet you." 你应回答:



A. Thank you.

B. That's OK.

C. Nice to meet you, too.

( ) 10. 早晨见到郑老师,你应该问候她: " \_\_\_\_\_ "

A. Goodbye, Miss Zheng.

B. Good night, Miss Zheng.

C. Good morning, Miss Zheng.

( ) 11. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ English book?

A. a                      B. an                      C. the

( ) 12. What's that \_\_\_\_\_ English?

A. on                      B. of                      C. in

( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ do you spell " game"?

— G-A-M-E.

A. How                      B. What                      C. Who

( ) 14. Is that a pencil sharpener?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, it is

B. Yes, this is

C. Yes, it's

( ) 15. Please call Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ 436-7821.

A. at                      B. in                      C. on

### III. 用 be 动词的适当形式填空

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ Peter Read.

2. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Helen.

3. I \_\_\_\_\_ ten years old.

4. His family name \_\_\_\_\_ Bruce.

5. This \_\_\_\_\_ Kathy.

6. My teacher \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Clark.

7. The two boys \_\_\_\_\_ English.

8. That \_\_\_\_\_ your picture.

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ No. 9.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ your telephone number 95674301?

### IV. 阅读理解

#### A

根据下列两张身份证,回答问题。

First Name : Maria

Last Name : Hall

Telephone Number : 356 4768

1. What's her full name ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. What's her telephone number?

\_\_\_\_\_.

First Name : Chen

Last Name : Li

Telephone Number : 818-3136

3. What's his full name ?

\_\_\_\_\_.

1. What's his telephone number?

\_\_\_\_\_.

#### B

读下面的文章,制作一张学生卡。

My name is Jim Moore. I'm twelve. I'm a boy. My telephone number is 212 3134. I'm from the U. S. A. , Now I live in Taiyuan. I'm in No. 5 Middle School.

#### A Student's Card

Name: 5. \_\_\_\_\_ First Name : 6. \_\_\_\_\_

Family Name: 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Age ( 年龄 ):

8. \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality ( 国籍 ); 9. \_\_\_\_\_ School:

10. \_\_\_\_\_

### V. 补全对话

W: Hello! 1. \_\_\_\_\_, please?

M: Hello! My name is David King.

W: 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Betty.

M: Nice to meet you, Betty.

W: 3. \_\_\_\_\_, David.

M: Betty, 4. \_\_\_\_\_?

W: It's Smith.

M: And 5. \_\_\_\_\_?

W: It's 456-9821.

M: Betty, 6. \_\_\_\_\_?

W: Oh, it's a notebook.

M: 7. \_\_\_\_\_?

W: N-O-T-E-B-O-O-K.

M: Thank you. Bye-bye.

W: 8. \_\_\_\_\_.

### VI. 连词成句

1. am, Jack, I

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. his, what, name, is

\_\_\_\_\_?

3. her, is, phone, 333-4658, number

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. is, her, what, number, telephone

\_\_\_\_\_?

5. to, nice, you, meet  
\_\_\_\_\_  
6. your, is, dictionary, that  
\_\_\_\_\_  
7. a, this, pencil, is, sharpener  
\_\_\_\_\_?

8. you, how, spell, backpack, do  
\_\_\_\_\_  
9. ID, is, that, his, card  
\_\_\_\_\_  
10. it, a, is, watch  
\_\_\_\_\_?

## Unit 3 - Unit 4



### A. 重点词汇

- thanks for 因……而感谢
- very much 非常; 很
- pen friend 笔友
- next to 在……的旁边
- alarm clock 闹钟
- video cassette 录像带
- soccer ball 英式足球
- between... and... 在……两者之间
- that's = that is he's = he is aren't = are not they're = they are
- don't = do not

### B. 典型句型

- This is my brother. 这位是我的兄弟。
- Is that your uncle? 那位是你的叔叔吗?  
- Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.  
是的, 他是。 / 不, 不是。
- Is she your sister? 她是你妹妹吗?  
- Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.  
是的, 她是。 / 不, 不是。
- Where is my backpack?  
我的双肩书包在哪里?  
- It's under the table. 在桌子的下面。
- Where are his keys? 他的钥匙在哪?  
- They are on the chair. 在椅子上。
- Are my books on the chair?  
我的书在椅子上吗?  
- Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.  
是的, 在。 / 不, 不在。
- Is it on my dresser? 在我的梳妆台上吗?  
- Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.  
是的。 / 不, 不在。

8. I don't know. 我不知道

### C. 语法要点

#### 1. 名词的复数

可数名词可分为单数和复数两种形式。表示单一的人或事物, 用单数形式; 如果数量超过一个, 则用复数形式。

名词的复数的构成:

- 一般直接加 s, 如: pear - pears.
- 以 o, s, x, sh, ch 结尾的加 es, 如: watch - watches.
- 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的, 变 y 为 i 再加 es, 如: family - families.
- 以 f 或 fe 结尾的变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加 es, 如: knife - knives.

#### 2. 人称代词

人称代词是表示“你”、“我”、“他”、“她”、“它”及其复数概念的代词。人称代词有人称、数和格之分。第二人称单复数的主、宾格同形, 都是 you。第二人称单数 it 的主宾格同形, 都是 it。

数格	单数					复数		
主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

人称代词作主语时, 要用主格形式, 作宾语时, 要用宾格形式。如:

- We are students. 我们是学生。  
It's not for them. 这不是给他们的。  
He is thirteen. 他十三岁。  
Please tell him. 请告诉他。



- these 和 those  
these 和 those 以及 this 和 that 都是指示代词。

these 是 this 的复数形式, those 是 that 的复数形式。these 和 this 指离说话人较近的人或事物, those 和 that 指离说话人较远的人或事物。如:

These are rings and those are keys.  
这些是戒指, 那些是钥匙。

2. Thank you 和 thanks

Thank you 和 thanks 都是向别人致谢的说法。Thank you 是动词加宾语; Thanks 是名词, 常用复数形式, s 不可省去。若表示非常感谢用来加强语气, Thank you 后加 very much, Thanks 后加 a lot, 或 many thanks。若表示“因……而感谢”, 则用 Thank you for., 或 Thanks for....

3. 介词 in, on 和 under

介词常与名词、代词或动名词构成介词短语, 不能独立存在。

方位介词 in, on 和 under 与名词、代词或动名词构成介词短语, 表示位置所在。

in 在……里面/中 如:

My baseball is in my backpack.  
我的棒球在我的双肩书包里。

on 在……上, 表示事物与物体表面有接触。如:

Your keys are on the sofa.  
你的钥匙在沙发上。

under 在……之下, 表示在某物垂直的正下方, 且两者之间互相不接触。如:

A watch is under the chair. 手表在椅子底下。

4. take 和 bring

take 拿走, 带走 指把某物从说话人所在的地方取走, 拿走。

bring 带来 指把某物带到说话人所在的地方。如:

Please take this photo to your teacher.  
请把这张相片带给你的老师。

Please bring me some water.  
请给我拿一些水来。



例 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is Tony.

A. He B. His C. Him

导析: is 是 be 动词, 其前面应该是主语, 而人称代词作主语时, 要用主格形式。

答案: A

例 2. \_\_\_\_\_ are his keys.

A. This B. These C. That

导析: are 与 keys 是复数形式, 而选项 A 与 C 表达的都是单数, 句子主谓应一致。

答案: B

例 3. They \_\_\_\_\_ some CDs to me.

A. carry B. bring C. take

导析: 本句意思是: 他们把 CD 带来给我。由此可知是把 CD 从别处拿到说话者这里来。

答案: B



## I. 听力部分

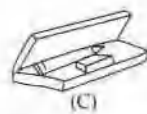
A. 听句子, 选图片。



(A)



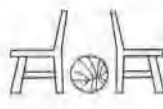
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)

1—5 \_\_\_\_\_

B. 听句子, 选择其相应的应答语。

(A) No, they are my parents.

(B) No, it isn't. It's Mike. And he is my cousin, too.

(C) Yes, they are in the backpack.

(D) They are video tapes.

(E) She is under the table.

(F) It's on my desk.

6—10 \_\_\_\_\_

C. 听短文, 填空。

Hi! My name is Lisa. It is L-I-S-A. This is my 11 \_\_\_\_\_ photo. This is my 12 \_\_\_\_\_, David, D-A-V-I-D. And 13 \_\_\_\_\_ is my grandma Ann, 14 \_\_\_\_\_ are my parents, they are Jim and Emma. 15 \_\_\_\_\_ are my brother and sister, Tim and Kate.

## II. 单项填空

( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ those your brothers?

A. Are B. Is C. Am

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ she Miss Green?

A. Is B. Are C. Am

( ) 3. This is Mr. Lee. \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher.

A. Him      B. His      C. He

( ) 4. —Mum, this is my pen friend, Mary.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. OK

B. Nice to meet you

C. Thank you

( ) 5. — What's this ?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. This is his father.      B. It's a hat.

C. It's red.

( ) 6. —Is that \_\_\_\_\_ ring ?

—No. It's not her ring. It's his ring.

A. my      B. his      C. her.

( ) 7. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ eraser ?

A. a      B. an      C. the

( ) 8. — Where is the dresser ?

—It's next \_\_\_\_\_ the bookcase.

A. to      B. in      C. on

( ) 9. The chair is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed and the table.

A. under      B. between      C. in

( ) 10. Tom is at school. Please \_\_\_\_\_ his backpack to him.

A. carry      B. bring      C. take

### III. 在两栏中选出合适的搭配

( ) 1. Is he your uncle?      A. Yes, he is my friend.

( ) 2. Are those your brothers and sisters?      B. No, Mr. Green.

( ) 3. Is she your mother or aunt?      C. No, he is my father.

( ) 4. Is this boy your friend?      D. My aunt.

( ) 5. Is his grandfather Mr. Brown?      E. No, they are my friends.

( ) 6. Who's that man?      F. He's my uncle.

( ) 7. Is this your computer?      G. No, I don't.

( ) 8. Do you have a pen friend?      H. No, it's my first name.

( ) 9. How old is Mrs. Lee?      I. No, it isn't.

( ) 10. Is your last name Katrina?      J. Sorry, I don't know.

### IV. 阅读理解

Hey! Look at this picture of Jimmy's room. His backpack is on the bed. The computer is on the desk, and the pencil case is behind the computer. His balls are under the bed. The bookcase is next to the desk. Where is Jimmy? Oh, he is on the chair.

( ) 1. Whose room is this ?

A. Jack's      B. Jimmy's      C. David's

( ) 2. — Where is the pencil case ?

— It's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on the chair

B. behind the computer

C. under the desk

( ) 3. The computer is \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.

A. in      B. on      C. under

( ) 4. Where are the balls ?

A. under the bed

B. behind the computer

C. next to the desk

( ) 5. Where is Jimmy ?

A. behind the desk

B. on the bed

C. on the chair

### V. 连词成句

1. these, your, pencils, are

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. grandfather, is, that, not, my

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. cousin, my, is, this

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. your, under, is, chair, it

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. are, plants, where, the

\_\_\_\_\_ ?

### VI. 补全对话

W: Oh! My backpack! I can't find it. Where is it?

M: 1. \_\_\_\_\_?

W: No, it isn't on the chair.

M: 2. \_\_\_\_\_?

W: No, it isn't under the bed.

M: Oh, look, is that your backpack? Behind the door.

W: Let me see. Yes. 3. \_\_\_\_\_.

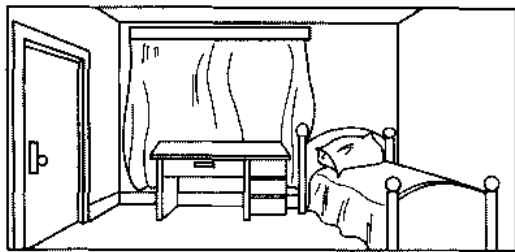
M: What's that, in your bag?

W: Oh, it's a photo of my family.  
 M: 4. \_\_\_\_\_ that man?  
 W: He is my father, Jeff.  
 M: 5. \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 W: No, it's not mom, it's my aunt.  
 M: Oh, I see.

#### Ⅵ. 书面表达

这是你的卧室, 请你来设计一下。将 computer, backpack, bookcase, dresser, alarm, photo,

chair, hat 分别放置在哪里。



## Unit 5 – Unit 6



#### A. 重点词汇

1. tennis racket 网球拍
2. watch TV 看电视
3. play sports 做运动
4. That sounds good. 听起来很好
5. every day 每天
6. healthy food 健康食品
7. running star 赛跑明星
8. lots of 大量的

#### B. 典型句型

1. Do you have a soccer ball? 你有足球吗?  
 --- Yes, I do. / No, I don't.  
 是的, 我有。 / 不, 我没有。
2. Does he have an eraser? 他有橡皮吗?  
 Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.  
 是的, 他有。 / 不, 他没有。
3. Let's play baseball. 咱们打棒球吧。  
 That sounds great / boring.  
 听起来很棒 / 无聊。
4. I like oranges. 我喜欢橘子。
5. I don't like bananas. 我不喜欢汉堡。
6. --- Do you like salad? 你喜欢沙拉吗?  
 Yes, I do. / No, I don't.  
 是的, 我喜欢。 / 不, 我不喜欢。

#### C. 语法要点

1. 动词 have 在肯定句、否定句、疑问句中的各种表达方式

have 在一般现在时的肯定句作谓语动词时有两种形式, 即 have 和 has。has 为 have 的第三人称单数形式, 当主语是第三人称单数代词 (he, she, it)

或表单数意义的名词、词组时, 常用 has, 其他情况均用 have。如:

They have two tennis rackets.

他们有两个网球拍。

Jack has a ping-pang ball.

杰克有一个乒乓球。

have 的一般疑问句形式是在句首加助动词 Do 或 Does, have 保持原形不变。如:

Do you have a basketball? 你有篮球吗?

Does she have a dictionary? 她有字典吗?

have 的否定句是在 have 前加 don't 或 doesn't。如:

We don't have soccer ball. 我们没有足球。

He doesn't have a sister. 他没有姐妹。

#### 2. 一般现在时态

一般现在时表示经常发生, 反复进行的动作。

行为动词做谓语时, 谓语动词用原形或第三人称单数的形式。行为动词在一般现在时态中有肯定、否定和一般疑问形式。

肯定式如:

I have a soccer ball.

I like comedies.

I want to go to movies.

变一般疑问及回答 一般疑问时要用助动词 do 来协助构成, 如:

—Do you have a soccer ball?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

—Do you like comedies?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

—Do you want to go to movies?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

但是如果主语是单数第三人称, 谓语动词要用单数第三人称形式。其一般疑问句及回答和它的否定句形式都要用助动词 does 协助来构成。

如:—Does she like comedies?

—Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

She doesn't like comedies.

那么一个动词的单数第三人称该如何变化呢? 请记住:

动词都有单三形, 一般词尾加“-s”;

有些词尾较特殊, 例如 o, x, sh, ch 和 s;

愿你千万别忘记, “es”紧跟它们后;

辅音字母后跟 y, 把 y 变成 i 再加 es;

还有一个不规则, have/has 莫忘记

### 3. 名词的分类

我们可以将名词分成专用名词和普通名词, 又可以将普通名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。本单元我们学习了很多关于食品的英语单词, 其中有一些是可数名词, 如 (tomato, hamburger, orange, banana) 等, 还有一些为不可数名词, 如 (ice cream, chicken) 等, 那么可数名词该如何变成复数呢?

可数名词有复数, 尾加 s 占多数;

词尾若是 s, x, ch, sh, 直接加上 es;

辅音字母加 y 结尾, 要把 y 来变成 i;

然后加上 es, 牢记保证没有错;

以 o 结尾较特殊, 加“s”结尾大多数;

“英雄”、“土豆”、“西红柿”; “es”跟在它们后;

还有一些个别记, 莫偷懒来用心记。



### 1. Let's play ping-pang.

Let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事 常用来表示建议或请求。如:

Let me have a look. 让我看一看。

### 2. That sounds good.

此句中的 sound 为连系动词, 有人称、数和时态的变化, 意为“听起来”。它不能单独作谓语, 常与其后的表语(如形容词、名词)连用构成谓语部分。如:

Your idea sounds great.

你的想法听起来太棒了。

3. For lunch, she likes hamburgers, salad, and oranges. 她午餐喜欢吃汉堡、沙拉和橘子。

有一个句型是用来描述三餐分别吃什么, 用介词 for + 三餐名词来描述(如: for breakfast, for dinner)。在一般现在时中, 当主语是单数第三人称的时候, 谓语动词要用单数第三人称形式, 即该句中 like 要变成 likes。

### 4. I like oranges. 我喜欢橘子。

本单元的句型含义是“我喜欢……”, 这里的 like

是作为一个动词来使用的, like 表示“爱好”时后面常跟动名词。like 还可以用作介词, 含义是“像……”, 分别会使用到的句型是:

like doing sth. 喜欢做某事 bc like 像……

look like 看起来像



### 例 1. 改错 Does he has a baseball?

A B C

导析: have 的一般疑问句形式是在句首加助动词 Do 或 Does, have 保持原形不变。

答案: B 处是错误的, 应改为: have

### 例 2. (2003 · 南京) There are few \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.

A. vegetables B. fruit

C. ice cream D. egg

导析: 此考题考查考生对名词的认识。普通名词中分为可数名词和不可数名词, few 修饰可数名词, 所以去掉 B、C 选项, 因不可数名词只能用 little 来修饰。根据后半句的意思, “去买豆子, 胡萝卜和卷心菜”, 应选 A。

答案: A

### 例 3. (2004 · 江西) I like this silk dress (丝质连衣裙), and it \_\_\_\_\_ so soft (柔软).

A. feel B. feels C. is feel

导析: 此考题考查的是一般现在时, 题干含义是“我喜欢这件丝质连衣裙, 它摸起来很柔软。”主语 it 是单数第三人称, 所以应该用动词的单数第三人称形式。

答案: B

### 例 4. My grandfather often reads newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

A. on B. in C. at D. for

导析: 此题考查的是介词与名词的固定搭配。at breakfast 意为“在早餐时”, 题干意思是“我祖父经常在吃早餐时读报”。

答案: C

### 例 5. (2003 · 宁夏) Jim's dog looks \_\_\_\_\_ a fox (狐狸). He \_\_\_\_\_ it very much.

A. like; likes B. like; like

C. likes; like D. likes; likes

导析: look like 表示“看起来像...”, like sb./sth. 表示喜爱某人/某物。句子意思为: “吉姆的狗看

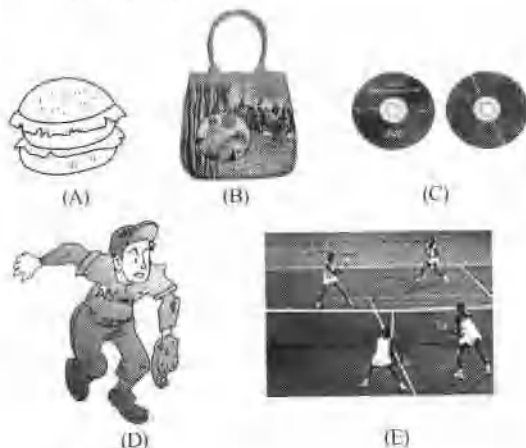
起来像一只狐狸，他非常喜欢它。”

答案：A



# I. 听力部分

A. 听句子，选图片。



1—5 \_\_\_\_\_

B. 听句子，选择其相应的应答语。

- ( ) 6. A. Yes, she is.  
B. Yes, he does.  
C. Yes, she does.
  - ( ) 7. A. Yes, I do.  
B. Yes, he does.  
C. Yes, she does.
  - ( ) 8. A. No, he isn't.  
B. No, he doesn't.  
C. No, it isn't.
  - ( ) 9. A. I don't know.  
B. Yes, you're right.  
C. That sounds interesting.
  - ( ) 10. A. They have some paper.  
B. She has a small collection.  
C. He has a daughter.
- C. 听对话及问题，从三个选项中选出正确答案。
- ( ) 11. A. egg  
B. hamburger  
C. French fries
  - ( ) 12. A. Yes, he does.  
B. No, he does.  
C. Sorry, I don't know.
  - ( ) 13. A. cola and eggs

B. cola and bread

C. milk and eggs

- ( ) 14. A. some food  
B. some balls  
C. some vegetables
- ( ) 15. A. No, she doesn't.  
B. Yes, she does.  
C. Yes, she doesn't like.

## II. 单项选择

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ he have any bananas?  
A. Do B. Does C. Is
- ( ) 2. Mr. Hall \_\_\_\_\_ a gold ring.  
A. has B. have C. is
- ( ) 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a notebook.  
A. am not B. doesn't C. don't
- ( ) 4. Joe \_\_\_\_\_ TV every day.  
A. looks B. sees C. watches
- ( ) 5. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ sports.  
A. play B. call C. find
- ( ) 6. Does Linda \_\_\_\_\_ a red dress?  
A. have B. has C. is
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ your sister have an English book?  
A. Do B. Does C. Is
- ( ) 8. Ed doesn't play volleyball, he only watches it \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. on B. in C. /
- ( ) 9. —Do they have chairs?  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, they have. B. Yes, they do.  
C. Yes, they are.
- ( ) 10. We have \_\_\_\_\_ school things: pens, pencils, pencil case, and rulers.  
A. many B. much C. more
- ( ) 11. We need a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. milks B. vegetable  
C. healthy food
- ( ) 12. She likes eating, \_\_\_\_\_ she doesn't like cooking(烹饪).  
A. and B. but C. or
- ( ) 13. —Do you like the food today?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'm OK. Thank you!  
B. it's nice.  
C. I do. Thank you!
- ( ) 14. I don't like strawberries \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.  
A. and B. but C. or

( ) 15. Liu Xiang is a \_\_\_\_\_ star. I like him very much.

A. running B. runs C. run

II. 请从 II 栏中选出 I 栏中句子的应答语

I

II

- ( ) 1. I have a base- A. I don't know.  
ball. Let's ask her.  
( ) 2. Do you have a B. I have two cousins,  
CD? too  
( ) 3. Let's play ten- C. Let's play baseball.  
nis.  
( ) 4. I have two cous- D. No, I don't.  
ins.  
( ) 5. Does she have a E. That sounds great.  
small sports collection?

IV. 阅读理解

几个同学正在介绍他们各自的一些情况,请根据内容判断正(T)误(F)。

Peter: I have a sports collection. I have a base-  
ball, a baseball bat, a tennis, a tennis  
racket and a soccer ball.

Rose: I have many friends. Ann and Betty are 12  
years old and Mike is 13 years old. Mr.  
George is my teacher and he is my good  
friend, too.

Jeff: I have a happy family. My mother is Helen  
and my father is Bruce. I have a sister. She  
is only 6 years old. She is lovely.

Allen: I have many things in my room. I have a  
bed, a table and a bookcase. I also have a  
computer. It is on my table.

Becky: I don't like sports. They are boring. I like  
watching TV and I have a TV. I like  
English very much. I have many English  
books and dictionaries. They are in my  
bookcase.

- ( ) 1. Peter is a sports lover.  
( ) 2. Allen likes English very much.  
( ) 3. Mr. George is Rose's math teacher.

( ) 4. Becky has many English books.

( ) 5. There are three people in Jeff's family.

V. 连词成句

1. you, do, TV, a, have  
\_\_\_\_\_  
2. five, he, books, has  
\_\_\_\_\_  
3. plays, she, every, sports, day  
\_\_\_\_\_  
4. you, a, have, racket, do, tennis  
\_\_\_\_\_  
5. is, the, where, picture  
\_\_\_\_\_?

VI. 完成句子

A. 选词填空

likes	French	Runners	healthy	star
dinner	For	lots	and	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ eat well. Running 2. \_\_\_\_\_ Sandra  
Clark eats 3. \_\_\_\_\_ of 4. \_\_\_\_\_ food. For break-  
fast, she 5. \_\_\_\_\_ eggs, bananas, and apples.  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ lunch, she likes hamburgers, salad  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ oranges. And for 8. \_\_\_\_\_ she has  
chicken, tomatoes. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ fries and for dessert,  
she has ice cream.

B. 用动词的适当形式填空

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ Leo \_\_\_\_\_ (like) for break-  
fast?  
2. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) eggs?  
3. Mike likes basketball. But he \_\_\_\_\_ (not,  
like) football.  
4. Yao Ming \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a basketball star.  
5. For lunch, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) three hamburg-  
ers.

VI. 书面表达

你是一个健康的学生吗?你的三餐吃得好吗?写  
一篇短文介绍你一天的三餐都吃些什么,并介绍你对  
食物的喜好。



## Unit 7 - Unit 8



### A. 重点词汇

1. how much 多少(后接不可数名词)
2. come down to 到达,从一处来到另一处
3. have a look at 看一看
4. what size 多大尺寸
5. at a very good price 以一个非常好的价格
6. bags for sports 运动包
7. in all colors 各色的
8. on sale 大减价
9. basketball game 篮球赛
10. Art Festival 艺术节
11. a pop concert 流行音乐会
12. speech contest 演讲比赛

### B. 典型句型

1. — How much is this/that?  
— It is ...  
这个/那个多少钱? 它……
2. — How much are these/those?  
— They are ...  
这些/那些多少钱? 他们……
3. I'm sorry. 我很抱歉。
4. Can I help you? / What I can do for you?  
你需要帮忙吗?
5. — When is your birthday? 你生日是什么时候?  
— My birthday is November 11 th. 我的生日是11月11号。
6. — How old are you? 你多大岁数?  
— I'm thirteen. 我十三岁。

### C. 语法要点

1. 由 How much 引导的特殊疑问句

How much 是用来提问不可数名词数量的特殊疑问词,本单元用它来询问物品的价格,和它同义的词组还有 how many; how many 是用来提问可数名词数量的,它的后边跟可数名词的复数形式,如:

How many students are there in your class?  
你们班有多少学生?

How much water is there in the bottle?  
瓶子里有多少水?

How much is this sweater? 这件毛衣多少钱?

2. 指示代词 this 这,这个 that 那,那个  
these 这些 those 那些

this 和 these 用于近指, that 和 those 用于远指,单数时用 this 和 that, 复数时用 these 和 those, 这四个词还可以放在名词前起限定作用。如:

This is a book. 这是一本书。

These are books. 这些是书。

This book is an English book.  
这是一本英语书。

These books are English books.  
这些书是英语书。

3. 主谓一致

在英语中,谓语动词要与主语保持人称和数的一致。本单元谈论物品价格,无论数目大小,只要主语是单数或不可数名词,谓语动词就要用 is; 如果是复数,谓语动词就要用 are 如:

—How much is this T-shirt?

这件T恤卖多少钱?

— It's 30 dollars. 30美元。

This cup of water is too hot. 这杯水太热了。

4. 名词所有格

名词所有格表示人或事物的所属关系,本单元出现的形式是在名词后加“s”; 如: When is Leila's birthday? 单数名词的所有格,一般是在名词后加“'s”的结构; 复数名词的所有格,若词尾以“s”结尾的话,其所有格形式就只加“'”; 若词尾不是以“s”结尾的复数名词,也要加“'s”结尾。如:

the teachers' reading-room 教师的阅览室

the children's palace 少年宫

5. 数词的运用

我们在第七单元了解了很多基数词,本单元在描述生日日期的时候,用在月份后面的是序数词,是用来表述具体的日子。如: November 11 th 11月11号  
基数词变序数词是有规律的。规则如下:

基变序,有规律,词尾加上th;

1, 2, 3 特殊记,词尾字母t, d, d;

八减t; 九减c; ve 变成f;

遇y变y为i; th 前面加个e。

如: one—first two—second three—third  
four fourth five—fifth eight—eighth  
nine ninth twelve—twelfth  
thirteen—thirteenth twenty—twentieth  
thirty—thirtieth