

义务教育课程标准实验教科书配套用书

外研版



# 英语

(初中起点) 第二册

# 新视窗

YINGYU XINSHICHUANG

《新视窗》编写组编写



广西教育出版社



# YINGYU XINSHICHUANG

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☆

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全国新华书店经销 玉林正泰彩印包装有限责任公司印刷

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开本 787 × 1092 1/16 5印张 120千字

2006年2月第1版 2006年2月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5435-4470-9/G · 3519 定价：5.50元

如发现印装质量问题，影响阅读，请与承印厂联系调换

ISBN 7-5435-4470-9



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## 写在前面的话

“减负”后,学生们松了“绑”,有了自己的空间和时间。如何合理地利用这些空间和时间,是学校、家长和学生自己都关心的一个新问题。

“减负”并不是不要勤奋学习。素质教育的宗旨是尊重学生个性的和谐发展,挖掘学生的潜能,激发学生的创新意识。而要达到这一点,关键在于改掉读死书、死读书的呆板僵化的学习方法,建立一种适合青少年身心健康发展的学习模式,切实达到减负增效的目的。

《英语新视窗》丛书正是为了顺应目前这种新的教育态势而编写的。本丛书是初中学生学习用书。从初中一年级起,分年级编写,每学期一册。

这套丛书与英语课本同步,以开拓创新精神为宗旨,根据课本各单元的训练中心和能力训练点,精选全新的训练题目与阅读材料,致力于提高学生的英语素质,辅导学生理解教学中的重点、要点、难点问题,培养学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。

这套丛书以模块为单位进行编写,每两个模块设有一套“模块加油站”自测题,以便学生“温故而知新”。每册均附期中测试题和期末测试题。

每个模块主要有以下内容:点明每个模块中要求掌握的重点、难点及语法知识。根据课文的训练重点,设置训练学生英语语言积累与运用能力的同步训练题目,以及培养学生创造性思维的题目,重在培养学生对英语语言文字的感悟和运用能力。同时,根据最新修订的课程标准关于拓展阅读的要求,精选阅读材料,并进行同步阅读训练。其他栏目则是根据课文相关知识进行扩展的知识类栏目,或是侧重英语语言思维训练的趣味性及实践性的栏目。

本丛书较好地把握了教育改革的方向,体现了一种新的教育理念和训练模式,由区内有丰富教学经验和教改经验的教师参加编写,内容编排上紧贴课本,问题设置巧妙、别致,既有结合课文的练习与能力训练,又有符合新课程标准要求的培养学生创新能力的训练,有利于激发学生的学习兴趣,开阔学生的知识视野,激发学生的创造精神和实践热情。

本丛书是一套创新型的学习用书。它将激活和提升学生的创造能力,有助于学生在“减负”后拓宽学习空间,找到一条提高英语综合素质的学习新途径。

信息时代,鼠标一点,眼前就是一个崭新的世界。打开《英语新视窗》,你就进入了一个令你耳目一新的广阔天地!

本册由刘新来主编,莫焰、龙芳、梁寰、杨小园编写。

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# Module 1

## School Life

### 学校生活

#### 活用重点



1. Can I ask you some questions? 我能问你几个问题吗?

一般来说, some 用于肯定句, any 用于否定句和疑问句。但是在表示建议、请求或希望得到对方的肯定回答的疑问句中, 通常用 some, 而不用 any。如: May I have some coffee? I'm very thirsty. 我可以要些咖啡吗? 我很渴。Would you like some tea? 你想喝些茶吗?

2. How long are the lessons? 这些课是多长时间的?

—The lessons are forty-five minutes long. 这些课都是 45 分钟的。

在句中 how long 表示“多长时间”。它还可以用来提问物体的长度。如: How long is the river? 这条河有多长?

此外, how 的疑问词词组还有 how many/much (多少), how soon (多久以后), how old (年龄多大), how often (多久一次) 等。如: How many students are there in your class? 你们班有多少名学生? How much milk does a baby have in a day? 一个婴儿一天要喝多少牛奶? How soon will your father come back? 你爸爸什么时候回来? How old is your new teacher, do you know? 你知道你的新老师有多少岁了吗? How often do you go to visit your grandparents? 你多久去探望你的祖父母一次?

3. I'd like you to meet some of my friends. 我想让你见见我的一些朋友。

I'd like sb. to do sth. 表示“我想让某人做某事”。如: I'd like you to take part in my birthday party. 我想让你来参加我的生日聚会。

I'd like 后还可以接名词和动词不定式, 表示“想要……/想要做……”。如: I'd like some tea, please. 我想要些茶。I'd like to watch TV tonight. 今晚我想看看电视。

这一结构的疑问句是: Would you like sth. / to do sth. / sb. to do sth.? 回答为: Yes, I'd like to. / No, thanks. / Sorry, I'd love to, but... 如: —Would you like some coffee? 你想要些咖啡吗? —Yes, I'd like to. 是的。—Would you like to go there with us now? 你现在想和我们一起去看那里吗? —I'd love to, but I'm busy at the moment. 我想去, 可是我现在很忙。

4. How long does the journey take? 路上要花多长时间?

take 在句中表示“花(多长时间)”。如: Reading this book will take you a great deal of time. 读这本书要花掉你很长的时间。

take 表示“花费”常用的结构是: It takes sb. some time/money to do sth.。如: It took

him two hours to get to the museum on foot. 他花了两个小时走路去博物馆。

## 语法导学

### 一般现在时 (I)

一般现在时表示经常或习惯性的动作或存在的状态。它的标志词语是 always, often, usually, sometimes 及 every day/week/year, on Sundays 等。它的句型结构有:

1. 主语 + be (连系动词) + 表语 + 其他
2. 主语 + v. (实义动词原形或第三人称单数形式) + 其他
3. 主语 + can/must (情态动词) + 动词原形 + 其他

如:

The earth goes around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

I get up at six on weekdays. 在工作日我 6 点起床。

—Where does he come from? 他从哪里来?

—He comes from England. 他来自英国。

Everyone must keep the classroom clean. 每个人都必须保持教室的清洁。

## 基础训练

一、听力。听问题, 选择适当的答语。

- |                          |                       |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. It's his bike. | B. It doesn't work.   | C. Yes, it is.              |
| ( ) 2. A. OK. Thank you. | B. No, you shouldn't. | C. I'm not thirsty.         |
| ( ) 3. A. He's a doctor. | B. He's not here.     | C. He's tired.              |
| ( ) 4. A. No, I'm not.   | B. No, I've a fever.  | C. Yes, I have.             |
| ( ) 5. A. You are ill.   | B. Yes, you should.   | C. You should stay at home. |

二、根据中文提示完成句子。

1. The Spring \_\_\_\_\_ (节日) is in January or February in China.
2. —Who'll \_\_\_\_\_ (教) us English this term?  
—It's Miss Wang.
3. —How is your school \_\_\_\_\_ (生活)?  
—It's wonderful.
4. The film will last for 120 \_\_\_\_\_ (分钟).
5. We have two \_\_\_\_\_ (历史) lessons every week, Monday and Thursday.

三、句型转换。

1. He usually goes to school by bike. (就画线部分提问)

- \_\_\_\_\_ he usually go to school?
2. How do you like your school? (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ your school?
3. We start school at 8 o'clock every morning. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you start school every morning?
4. My favourite subject is English. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your favourite subject?

**四、单项选择。完成下面有关 how 的疑问词词组的选择題。**

- ( ) 1. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you write to your parents?  
— Once a month.  
A. How long            B. How soon            C. How many            D. How often
- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ does a second-hand house cost in China?  
— It can cost about 20,000 yuan to 100,000 yuan.  
A. How many            B. How much            C. How money            D. How price
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your sister today?  
— She is much better.  
A. How            B. What            C. Where            D. How old
- ( ) 4. — How old is your sister?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. She is very well    B. She's young            C. She's a nurse            D. She's twenty
- ( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ students are there in your school?  
— Over a thousand.  
A. How many            B. How heavy            C. How much            D. How long

## 发展训练



**一、单项选择。**

- ( ) 1. I'll visit the famous museum \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. sometime            B. some time            C. sometimes            D. some times
- ( ) 2. I \_\_\_\_\_ fifty yuan on this English storybook.  
A. pay            B. take            C. spend            D. cost
- ( ) 3. Sandy usually comes to school \_\_\_\_\_ his father's car.  
A. by            B. on            C. in            D. at
- ( ) 4. We always have the break \_\_\_\_\_ twenty past eight.  
A. at            B. in            C. on            D. for

**二、用所给动词的正确形式填空。**

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_ his father and mother \_\_\_\_\_ (work) now?

2. I must \_\_\_\_\_ (help) my sister make a kite.
3. Listen! The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) an English song in the room.
4. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well in the Maths exams.
5. It's 7:30. All the students \_\_\_\_\_ (read).
6. How much milk \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (want)?
7. Sandy \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English very hard.
8. —What \_\_\_\_\_ Miss Lin often \_\_\_\_\_ (do) on weekends?  
—She often \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her housework. But now she \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at school or at home every noon?
10. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up very early every morning.

**三、完成对话。用 how 的疑问词词组填空，每空一词。**

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ floors does the building have?  
— Fourteen.
2. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to visit your grandparents?  
— Once a week.
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your new car?  
— \$10,000.
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ was your mother ill at home last year?  
— About 10 days.
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ tea do you want?  
— I'd like a glass of it, please.
6. — \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to the post office?  
— About 10 minutes on foot.

**四、句型转换。**

1. It takes 10 minutes to go to the park by bicycle. (改为同义句)  
It's 10 \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the park.
2. I'd like him to water the flowers for me. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you like him to \_\_\_\_\_?
3. The picture shows the sizes of classes in countries all over the world. (改为同义句)  
The picture shows the sizes of classes in countries \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

**五、中译英。**

1. 他的自行车跟我的一样。  
His bike is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 从桂林到阳朔的路程要花费一个半小时。  
The journey from Guilin to Yangshuo takes \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 你能借点钱给我吗?  
Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ money?



# Module 2

## On the Telephone

### 打电话

#### 活用重点



#### 1. Can I speak to Gu Ming, please? 我可以和顾明通电话吗?

speak 在句中表示“说话,谈话”。speak 后常接某种语言作宾语,意为“说……语言”。speak to sb. 表示“对某人说”。

say, talk, tell 也含有“说”的意思,但 say 强调说的内容,要带某物或句子作宾语; tell 表示“告诉(某人某事)”; talk 表示“说话,交谈”,一般作不及物动词,其结构为: talk to / with sb. about / of sth.。如: I'm speaking to him about this. 关于此事,我正在和他说。He says no. 他说不。The teacher tells the children a story every day. 老师每天都讲一个故事给孩子们听。The man talking with my mum is our new neighbour. 那位正在和我母亲交谈的男士是我们的新邻居。

#### 2. I'm afraid he's not here. 恐怕他现在不在这。

I'm afraid... 的含义是“我恐怕……”,后面通常接 that 引导的从句,that 可以省略。其从句一般表示婉转的拒绝或歉意。如: I'm afraid that we can not enjoy your party tomorrow. 恐怕明天我们无法参加你的聚会了。

形容词 afraid 本身的含义是“害怕”,后面可接动词不定式,表示“害怕做某事”;还可接介词 of, 表示“害怕某物”。如: Don't be afraid of dogs. They are lovely, I think. 别怕狗。我认为它们很可爱。The little boy is afraid to stay at home alone. 那个小男孩害怕一个人待在家里。

#### 3. This is Peter speaking. 我是彼得。

Who is this? 你是哪位?

这两句都是电话用语。在打电话时,问对方是谁,不能用 Who are you? 而应用 Who is that? 此外,进行自我介绍时,要用 This is...

常用的电话用语还有: Just a moment, please. / Hold on. 它们都是请对方稍等的意思。

#### 4. Let me see if she's here. 让我看看她是否在这里。

这是一个宾语从句。if 在句中表示“是否”,用来连接一般疑问句的宾语从句。如: Can you tell me if we will have a test tomorrow? 你能告诉我明天我们要考试吗?

if 还可以表示“如果”。如: If you have time, let's go swimming together. 如果你有时间,让我们一起去游泳吧。

5. Can you help me with it? 你能在这(数学)方面帮助我吗?

help sb. with sth. 意思是“在某方面帮助某人”。help 的常用结构还有 help sb. (to) do sth.。如: I usually help my parents with the housework at weekend. 我经常在周末帮父母做家务。Can you help me to clean the room, please? 请你帮我打扫打扫房间, 好吗?

## 语法导学



### 英语中的提建议

在英语中如果想对某人提建议, 可用句型: Why don't you...? / Why not...? / Shall we...? / Let's... / How about...? / What about...? 等。如:

Why don't you come to the party tomorrow? 你为什么不明天来参加聚会呢?

Shall we go hiking this Friday? 这个星期五我们去郊游如何?

Let's have a rest. 让我们休息一下吧。

How about going shopping with them? 和他们一起去购物, 怎么样?

对建议的肯定回答有: Yes, please. / Good idea. / Sure! / All right. / Why not? / Great! / Yes, I'd like to.

对建议的否定回答有: I'm sorry, I'm afraid... / I'd like to, but... / No, thanks.

## 基础训练



### 一、听力。听对话, 选择正确的答案。

#### Dialogue 1

( ) 1. Where are they?

A. At home.

B. At school.

C. On a bus.

D. In the restaurant.

( ) 2. Who can't find the ticket?

A. The woman.

B. The man.

C. The conductor.

D. The woman and the man.

#### Dialogue 2

( ) 3. What does Dongdong like to have for lunch?

A. Rice and meat.

B. Fish and meat.

C. We don't know.

D. Fish and rice.

( ) 4. Where are they going?

A. A food shop.

B. A bookshop.

C. A clothes shop.

D. A workshop.

#### Dialogue 3

( ) 5. When was Bruce born?

A. On June 21st, 1980.

B. On July 21st, 1981.

C. On January 21st, 1981.

D. On July 31st, 1981.

( ) 6. Where was Bruce from?

A. New York.

B. Toronto.

C. Tokyo.

D. Sydney.

二、下面是一些常用的电话用语，根据它们各自不同的用途分类。

a. I'd like to speak to...

g. This is...speaking.

b. Would you like to leave a message?

h. Just a moment, please.

c. I cannot hear you very well.

i. Could you put me through to

d. Good morning/afternoon/evening,  
Jackson Enterprises, Sally Jones  
speaking.

Mr Jones, please?

j. Thank you for waiting. I'm  
afraid Mr Jones is not in at  
the moment.

e. Hold on, please.

f. Can/Could you call back later in  
the day?

k. I'm sorry, I don't understand.

l. Can I take a message?

1. Answering the phone (听到电话铃响，拿起听筒时说): \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

2. Asking for someone (找某人接电话时说): \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

3. Problems (没有听清或听懂对方的话时说): \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_

4. Putting someone on hold (需要找人接电话，让对方稍等时说): \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

5. Asking someone to call back (一时无法找到对方要找的人时说): \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

6. Taking a message (请对方留言时说): \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

三、中译英。

1. 你能让你爸爸给我打电话吗?

2. 为什么不加入我们呢?

3. 我正在公园里和一些朋友踢足球。

## 发展训练



一、单项选择。

( ) 1. —Hello! Could I speak to Jim, please?

—Oh, he is out at the moment. \_\_\_\_\_?

A. How are you

B. Can I take a message for you

C. Who are you

D. Could you say it again

( ) 2. —Hello! This is Peter. \_\_\_\_\_?

—Hello! This is Li Lei.

A. How are you      B. What are you      C. Who are you      D. Who is that

( )3. —Hello! Could I speak to Jim?

—\_\_\_\_\_. He isn't in.

A. No, you can't      B. I'm afraid not      C. Hello      D. Excuse me

( )4. —May I speak to Miss Lin, please?

—\_\_\_\_\_. Miss Lin, you're wanted on the phone.

A. Speaking      B. Hold on, please      C. Pardon, please      D. That's right

( )5. —Can you \_\_\_\_\_ it in English?

—Yes, I can.

A. speak      B. talk      C. say      D. tell

## 二、用适当的介词填空。

1. I'm calling \_\_\_\_\_ our plan tomorrow. Can you tell me when we will meet?

2. Can I speak \_\_\_\_\_ your mother, Feifei?

3. Lily is sick in hospital. Her mother is \_\_\_\_\_ her.

4. Look! There is a dog running \_\_\_\_\_ a cat. It almost gets the cat.

5. Don't worry. I can take a message \_\_\_\_\_ my father \_\_\_\_\_ you.

6. —Excuse me. Is Li Hua in?

—Hold \_\_\_\_\_, please.

7. Jack is my good friend. He always helps me \_\_\_\_\_ my Maths.

## 三、补全对话。

Lily: Hi, Jack! 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Jack: I've no idea. Lily, what are you going to do?

Lily: 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Jack: Good idea! When shall we meet?

Lily: 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Jack: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ There is a zoo in the park. We can go and have a look at the animals.

Lily: Great! Let's make it half past one.

Jack: OK. 5 \_\_\_\_\_

Lily: Outside the park gate.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>A. Why not make it a little earlier?</p> <p>B. Where shall we meet?</p> <p>C. Shall we go to the park?</p> <p>D. What are you going to do tomorrow?</p> <p>E. What about a quarter past two?</p> |
|---|

## Module 1—Module 2

# 模块加油站



### 一、听力。听句子，选择听到的单词或短语。(每小题3分，共15分)

- ( )1. A. could                      B. come over                      C. for Linda                      D. borrow
- ( )2. A. letter                      B. say                      C. tell                      D. travel to
- ( )3. A. help                      B. what                      C. much                      D. match
- ( )4. A. both                      B. twins                      C. small                      D. then
- ( )5. A. they                      B. family                      C. a little                      D. schoolwork

### 二、单项选择。(每小题3分，共18分)

- ( )1. —How do you go to school every morning?  
—I go to school \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. on feet                      B. by my father's car                      C. by bus                      D. on bicycle
- ( )2. My mother would like me \_\_\_\_\_ my homework before supper.
- A. finish                      B. finishing                      C. to finish                      D. finished
- ( )3. The journey from Beijing to Guilin \_\_\_\_\_ 24 hours.
- A. takes                      B. spends                      C. uses                      D. take
- ( )4. The teacher asks the students \_\_\_\_\_ play football in the classroom.
- A. don't                      B. to not                      C. not to                      D. not
- ( )5. Jane with her mother \_\_\_\_\_ doing shopping now.
- A. are                      B. is                      C. will                      D. /
- ( )6. —Happy Spring Festival, Miss Wang.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, Kate.
- A. All right                      B. Thanks                      C. The same to you                      D. Don't mention it

### 三、用所给单词的正确形式填空。(每小题3分，共15分)

1. Today is her \_\_\_\_\_ (one) day at school after her summer holidays.
2. I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ (please) to be here with you.
3. My favourite teacher, Miss Li, \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English in our school.
4. Hill is not at home now. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with his friends in the park at the moment.
5. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ (join) us to the party?

### 四、补全对话。(每小题3分，共15分)

Tom: Hello. 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Lillie: This is Lillie speaking. 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: Yes, this is Tom. Next Thursday is my birthday, Lillie. 3 \_\_\_\_\_

Lillie: Yes, I'd love to. Happy birthday to you! 4 \_\_\_\_\_

Tom: No, thank you. Just remember to come here at seven thirty next Thursday evening.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ will you?

Lillie: No, I won't. See you next Thursday.

Tom: See you.

A. Don't be late,

D. Is that Tom speaking?

B. May I speak to Lillie?

E. Is there anything I can do for you?

C. Will you please come to my birthday party?

### 五、句型转换。(每空 2 分, 共 22 分)

1. The lessons are forty-five minutes long. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ are the lessons?

2. I like Maths best. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ is Maths.

3. We usually have eight lessons each day. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ lessons do you usually have each day?

4. The morning break is between 10:00 and 10:10. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is the morning break?

5. Our school is very wonderful. (就画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ your school?

### 六、阅读理解。(每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

There is a big shop near my home. It sells (卖) a lot of things. From the shop I can buy many school things, like pens, pencils, rulers, erasers and exercise books. I can also (也) buy some food and drink, like cakes, apples, bananas and orange.

The shop is open from 9:00 in the morning to 20:00 in the evening every day. People in the shop are very friendly. I can buy things on my way home. I often help my father and mother buy things in the shop. My father wants to buy a refrigerator. It is big but it is not dear. It's 1,800 yuan. We like it very much.

( ) 1. The shop is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. near my home

B. near my school

C. very far

D. not very big

( ) 2. The shop doesn't sell \_\_\_\_\_.

A. orange

B. meat

C. pens

D. cakes

( ) 3. The shop is open \_\_\_\_\_.

A. only on weekdays

B. only in the morning

C. only in the afternoon

D. every day

( ) 4. I often buy things \_\_\_\_\_.

A. with my father

B. with my mother

C. on my way home

D. on my way to school

( ) 5. We buy a \_\_\_\_\_ fridge.

A. big and dear

B. small and cheap

C. big but cheap

D. small but dear

# Module 3

## My Everyday Life

### 我的日常生活

#### 活用重点



1. I want to play in the park, too! 我也想在公园里玩。  
want 意为“想要”。如: I want some bread. 我想要些面包。  
want to do sth. 意为“想要做某事”, do 在 to 之后要求使用动词原形。如: I want to eat some bread. 我想要吃些面包。
2. I have to stay at home today. 今天我不得不待在家。  
have to 意为“不得不, 必须”, to 后面需要使用动词原形。在对含有这个短语的句子进行疑问句和否定句的改写时, 须使用助动词 do, does, did。如: I really want to go with you, but I have to finish my homework now. 我真的很想跟你去, 但我现在必须完成我的家庭作业。Do you have to leave now? 你现在非得离开吗?
3. The Wu family are getting ready to go out. 吴家人正准备外出。  
get ready to do sth. 意为“为做某事而做准备”, to 后面要求使用动词原形。如: The students are getting ready to have an English lesson. 学生们正准备上英语课。  
get ready for sth. 意为“为某事做准备”, for 的后面跟名词。如: The children are getting ready for class. 孩子们正为上课做准备。
4. He is looking for his shoe. 他正在找他的鞋。  
look for 意为“寻找”, 强调的是“找”的动作, 而动词 find 强调的是“找”的结果。如: —What are you doing? 你在干什么? —I can't find my Maths book. I am looking for it. 我找不到我的数学书了。我正在找它。

#### 语法导学



##### 动词-ing 形式的构成规则

1. 一般情况下, 在词尾加-ing。如: study→studying, go→going。
2. 去掉词尾不发音的 e 后, 加-ing。如: take→taking, write→writing。
3. 以重读闭音节结尾, 并且末尾只有一个辅音字母时, 双写该辅音字母后, 加-ing。如: sit→sitting, skip→skipping, swim→swimming。
4. 改词尾 ie 为 y 后, 加-ing。如: die→dying, lie→lying。

### put on, wear 和 in 的用法

1. put on 是动词短语, 意为“穿上, 戴上”, 表示穿衣服的动作。如:

It's so cold. Please put on your coat. 天太冷了。请穿上你的大衣吧。

2. wear 意为“穿, 戴”, 后接衣、帽、鞋一类的名词, 也可接戴在身体某部位的首饰类名词, 它强调穿着的状态。如:

Mr Li is wearing a white shirt today. 李老师今天穿了一件白色的衬衣。

wear 后也可接表示颜色的名词。如:

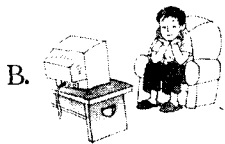
She always wears black. 她老是穿黑色的衣服。

3. in 是介词, 也有“穿, 戴”的意思, 后接表示衣服或颜色的名词, 在表示颜色的名词前不加冠词。如:

The woman in yellow is our teacher. 身穿黄色衣服的女士是我们的老师。

## 基础训练

### 一、听力。听句子或对话, 选出与所听内容相符的图画。



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、英汉互译。

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 不得不 _____                  | 2. 待在家里 _____        |
| 3. 跳远 _____                   | 4. 铺床 _____          |
| 5. wash the dishes _____      | 6. play with _____   |
| 7. get ready to do sth. _____ | 8. living room _____ |

### 三、用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. It's a fine day today. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out for a walk.
2. Billy is very busy. He has to \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) all the windows in the classroom.
3. Look, the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (skip) over there. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the ladder.
4. Mother is \_\_\_\_\_ (get) ready \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a birthday cake for Mary.
5. It's seven o'clock in the evening. Grandpa \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.

### 四、连词成句。

1. now, here, is, not, right, Jack \_\_\_\_\_
2. us, tell, is, everyone, what, doing \_\_\_\_\_
3. they, are, no, doing, their, not, homework \_\_\_\_\_
4. is, what, Lily, on, doing, Sally, the, playground, with \_\_\_\_\_
5. she; eating, breakfast, is, her \_\_\_\_\_



# 发展训练



一、根据句意完成各句所缺单词，首字母已给出。

1. Susan is not feeling well. She is i\_\_\_\_\_.
2. She is in the k\_\_\_\_\_. And she is cooking.
3. Oh, my God. There is a hole (洞) in our boat. The boat is s\_\_\_\_\_.
4. My uncle is a p\_\_\_\_\_. He can fly a plane.
5. I am very thirsty. I want to d\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of water.

二、单项选择。

- ( ) 1. It's time for class. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.  
A. is sitting      B. are sitting      C. sitting      D. is sitting
- ( ) 2. I am in Grade One. He \_\_\_\_\_ is in Grade One, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. too, /      B. /, too      C. too, too      D. /, also
- ( ) 3. —What is the boy doing?  
—He is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. watching a book      B. looking a book      C. reading a book      D. read a book
- ( ) 4. Tim can't \_\_\_\_\_ his dog. He is \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. look for, looking for      B. find, finding  
C. look for, finding      D. find, looking for
- ( ) 5. I have to \_\_\_\_\_ home and finish my homework.  
A. stay      B. staying at      C. stay at      D. stay in

三、句型转换。

1. Mother is washing the dishes. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mother \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes?
2. The girls are making the beds. (改为否定句)  
The girls \_\_\_\_\_ the beds.
3. Do your homework, please. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your homework.
4. Mr Black is reading the newspaper. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr Black \_\_\_\_\_?
5. Mike and I are playing games. (改为同义句)  
Mike is playing games \_\_\_\_\_.

四、补全对话。每空一词。

Lucy: Hello!

Kate: Hello, is \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy?

Lucy: Yes.