



全国课改名校
中考复习新讲义

新课标中考 复习精讲与测试

2007版

总策划 大象教育图书研创中心
丛书主编 本丛书编委会

英语

配冀教版课标教材
一、二轮复习专用



大象出版社

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第一轮 单元复习

课时 1 第一册 Units 1—4



复习要点

1. 名词的数

在英语中,名词分为两大类:可数名词和不可数名词。一般来说,可数名词表示具体的事物,如人、物体、动植物、团体等,有单复数之分;不可数名词通常指物质名词、抽象概念等。

A. 可数名词的复数

可数名词复数的变化主要有以下几种情况:

- 直接加-s。大部分可数名词都属于这一类。
- 以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词,在其后加-es。如 buses, boxes, watches, dishes 等。
- 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的名词,要变-y 为-i 再加-es。如: families, babies 等。
- 以字母-f, -fe 结尾的名词,要变-f, -fe 为-v 再加-es。如 leaves, knives 等(但 giraffes, scarfs)。
- 以-o 结尾的名词,有的加-s,有的加-es。初中阶段接触到加-es 的有这几个: heroes, potatoes, tomatoes 等;其余的加-s,如 pianos, bamboos 等等。

f. 改变中间元音字母的有: man—men, woman—women, policeman—policemen (注意 German—Germans), foot—feet, tooth—teeth 等。

g. 单复数形式相同的有: sheep, deer, Chinese (中国人), Japanese (日本人) 等。

h. 有的变化较大,如 child—children, mouse—mice 等。

B. 不可数名词的数

不可数名词一般只有单数形式,如 meat, water, salt, metal, weather, news, work, homework 等等。

a. 有一些不可数名词变为复数后,意思有所不同。如: fish 鱼(肉)—fishes (活)鱼, chicken 鸡肉—chickens 小鸡, glass 玻璃—glasses 眼镜, room 空间—rooms 房间, time 时间—times 次(倍)数, orange 橘汁—oranges 橘子。

b. 不可数名词前面不能直接用数词修饰,其数量常通过“数词+表示容器和单位的可数名词+of+不

可数名词”这样的结构来表示。如: a glass of water 一杯水, two pieces of paper 两张纸等。

2. 代词的基本用法

本课时主要讲解了人称代词的主格形式和形容词性物主代词的用法。下面我们通过表格形式,对初中阶段所学的人称代词和物主代词进行全面的归纳。

人称代词 (Personal pronouns)

人称	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

物主代词 (Possessive pronouns)

人称 类型	单数					复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

代词用法简析: 主格, 在句中作主语; 宾格, 在句中作宾语或表语, 放在动词或介词的后面。形容词性物主代词相当于一个形容词, 在句中作定语修饰名词; 名词性物主代词相当于一个名词, 在句中作主语、宾语或者表语。

3. 重要短语句型

How are you? I'm fine, thanks. May I have/borrow

sth, please? Here you are. What's the matter? How much for sth? I'll take two, please.



方法整合

1. 名词的数出题通常着眼在两个字——致上面,所以同学们在做题的时候一定要注意以下几个方面:

a. 前后主语和谓语动词的数是否一致。不可数名词作主语,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

b. 名词前的定语(也就是修饰词)和名词是否一致。如: a few, few, many, a number of 等只能修饰可数名词;而 a little, little, much, a bit of, a great deal of 等只能修饰不可数名词。

c. 上下文代词是否一致。上文中的名词如果是单数或者不可数名词,下文中代词用单数形式,如果是复数,代词则用复数形式。常考但容易出错的是 a pair of + n., 下文中代词常用 they/them。

d. 上下文意思是否一致。有很多词既可以作可数名词,又可以作不可数名词,这要根据意思和修饰词来判断。如 orange 既可以是可数名词“橘子”,又可以是不可数名词“橘汁”。类似的词还有 room, paper, glass, life, time, work, fish, wood, chicken 等。

2. 代词的主格和宾格跟我们中文习惯不太一样,中文中的人称代词不分主格和宾格,而英文中的人称代词作为不同的句子成分,要用不同的形式,所以大家一定要培养自己的英文语感。形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词也是考试的重点内容,请同学们记住下面这个公式:

形容词性物主代词 + 名词 = 名词性物主代词。
 如: These books are my books. = These books are mine.

也就是说,形容词性物主代词不能单独使用,而名词性物主代词则要单独使用。



考题例析

【例1】—Would you like some _____?

—Oh, yes, just a little.

- A. pears B. oranges
 C. sugar D. apples

【解析】本题考查的是可数名词和不可数名词的修饰词。答语中 a little 用来修饰不可数名词,所以问句中的名词肯定是一个不可数名词,故选 C。

【例2】These Germans want to have some _____ for supper, so they decided to catch _____ now.

- A. fish; many B. fishes; much
 C. fish; much D. fishes; many

【解析】本题考查的是 fish 的单复数以及作不可数名词的用法。第一个空,根据句意“这些德国人晚饭时想吃一些鱼肉”,fish 表示“鱼肉”时是不可数名

词,因此没有复数形式,故排除了 B 和 D。后半句“所以他们决定现在去捉鱼”,fish 是指“活的一条一条的鱼”,是可数名词,应该用 many 来修饰或指代。所以答案选 A。注意,当 fish 表示“鱼”,是可数名词的时候,复数形式通常不变,还是 fish;当表示“鱼的种类”的时候,fish 的复数形式是 fishes。



课时训练

一、选择填空。

- () 1. There're four _____ and eight _____ in the picture.
 A. monkeys; deers B. monkeys; deer
 C. monkeies; deer D. monkeies; deers
- () 2. —How many _____ can you see?
 —Only one.
 A. potatoes B. tomatoes
 C. photoes D. radios
- () 3. Many _____ came here to buy clothes.
 A. woman teacher B. women teacher
 C. women teachers D. woman teachers
- () 4. —How much money do you want?
 —Ten dollars _____ enough.
 A. is B. are C. be D. have
- () 5. I'm hungry. Could I please have _____?
 A. a glass of water
 B. two pieces of bread
 C. three bags of milk
 D. some juice
- () 6. His sister often buys some food on _____ way home.
 A. his B. her C. your D. she
- () 7. _____ are in the same team.
 A. I, you and he B. You, he and I
 C. You, I and he D. He, you and I
- () 8. —Would you like _____?
 —Yes, please.
 A. some breads B. any water
 C. some milk D. any rice
- () 9. —What about a cup of tea, Tom?
 —_____.
 A. No, I don't like it B. No, thanks
 C. Oh, no, please don't! D. Yes, I can
- () 10. Jim is a handsome boy. He is 1.80 _____.
 A. meter high B. meters high
 C. meter tall D. meters tall
- () 11. —I like this pair of shoes. How much _____?
 —_____ \$ 50.

- A. are they; They're B. is it; They are
C. are they; It's D. is it; It's
- () 12. —Can you give me _____ on it?
—Sure.
A. an advice B. some advices
C. a piece of advice D. any advices
- () 13. There's _____ orange left. We'd better
buy _____ more.
A. many; no B. few; some
C. little; some D. much; any
- () 14. —Mike, what's wrong with you?
—My head _____.
A. hurt B. hurts
C. is hurting D. is to hurt
- () 15. —Your skirt is nice.
—_____.
A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
C. Thanks! D. Very good.
- () 16. —You should say sorry to him!
—_____.
A. Me B. I C. Mine D. My
- () 17. —_____ porridge would you like?
—Two.
A. How many
B. How many bowls
C. How many bowls of
D. How much
- () 18. A pair of shoes _____ under the bed.
A. is B. are C. be D. has
- () 19. It takes me _____ to get there.
A. one and a half hour
B. one hour and a half
C. a half and one hour
D. half an hour and one
- () 20. Some day, I found my mother had _____.
A. little white hair B. a few white hairs
C. few white hairs D. many white hair

二、完形填空。

Cars are very popular in America. When the kids are fourteen years old, they dream of having their own 1. Many students work after school to 2 a car. In most places 3 people learn to drive in high school. They have to take a 4 test to get a license. 5 to drive and getting a driver's 6 may be one of 7 exciting things in their lives. For many, that 8 paper is an important symbol(象征) that they are now grown-ups.

Americans seem to love their cars almost more than

9. People almost never go to see a doctor when they are 10. But they will take 11 cars to a "hospital" at the smallest sign of a problem. At weekends, people 12 most of the time in washing and waxing(打蜡) their cars. For some families it is not enough to have 13 car. They often have two 14 even three. Husbands need cars to go to work. Housewives need cars to go shopping or to take the children to school or 15 activities.

- () 1. A. cars B. computers C. bikes D. houses
() 2. A. borrow B. buy C. lend D. sell
() 3. A. old B. tall C. strong D. young
() 4. A. language B. listening
C. driving D. body
() 5. A. Learning B. Learned
C. Learn D. To learn
() 6. A. address B. book C. name D. license
() 7. A. more B. most
C. the more D. the most
() 8. A. one B. piece
C. a piece of D. piece of
() 9. A. something else B. else something
C. anything else D. else anything
() 10. A. sick B. healthy C. pleased D. angry
() 11. A. his B. her C. your D. their
() 12. A. cost B. take C. spend D. pay
() 13. A. no B. one C. some D. several
() 14. A. and B. or C. but D. though
() 15. A. other B. another
C. others D. the others

三、阅读理解。

A

A great French writer has said that we should help everyone as much as we can because we often need help ourselves. The small even can help the great. About this, he told the following story.

An ant was drinking at a small river and fell in. She tried her best to reach the side, but she couldn't move at all. The poor ant got too tired but was still doing her best when a big bird saw her. With a pity, the bird threw a piece of wood. With it the ant reached the bank again. While she was resting and drying herself in grass she heard a man coming up. He was walking without shoes on his feet and carrying a gun in his hand. As soon as he saw the bird, he wished to kill her, and he would certainly do so, but the ant bit(咬) him in one of his feet and at that moment the bird flew away at once. It was an animal much

weaker and smaller than the bird herself that had saved her life.

- () 1. According to the French writer, we often need help from others, so we should _____.
A. help others as much as we can
B. help the people who may be useful to us
C. get as much help as we can
D. first need to help ourselves
- () 2. Why could the bird fly away at once?
A. Because the bird could fly very fast.
B. Because the man hurt his feet himself.
C. Because the man didn't want to kill her.
D. Because the ant bit the man in one of his feet.
- () 3. An ant fell in the river and could not reach the side because _____.
A. she didn't try to
B. she wanted to swim in the river
C. she didn't cry for help
D. she wasn't able to move in the water
- () 4. The writer tells this story to show _____.
A. how brave the bird is
B. even the small can help the great
C. how an ant saved a bird
D. how clever the ant is
- () 5. The title of this story can be "_____".
A. The ant B. Pity
C. Help D. The bird

B

In the sea there are many islands. In its warm waters there are some little ones. We call them "Coral (珊瑚) Island". A coral island is very nice to look at. It looks like a ring of land with trees, grass and flowers on it. One part of the ring is open to the water.

There is a little round lake inside the island. If you look into this lake, you will see beautiful coral. You may think they're the flowers. If you look at a piece of coral, you will see many little holes in it. In each of these holes a very small sea animal has lived. These sea animals make the coral.

They began to build under the water. Year after year, the coral grew higher and higher. At last it grew out of water. Then the sea brought to it small trees and something

else. After some years, these things changed into earth. Sometimes the wind brought seeds to this earth. Sometimes birds flew over it and brought seeds to the island. The little seeds grew. In a few years there were plants all over the island. In a few more years there were trees growing there. So you see, these islands were built little by little. The workers were very small. Do they not teach us a lesson? Can you think what the lesson is?

- () 6. A coral island is _____.
A. big B. always under the water
C. beautiful D. warm
- () 7. A piece of coral looks like _____.
A. a fish B. an animal
C. a flower D. an island
- () 8. There are usually _____ making coral.
A. flowers B. seeds
C. small sea animals D. grass
- () 9. How did seeds come to the island?
A. People took them there by ship.
B. Birds or wind brought them.
C. The small sea animals took them there.
D. They came from the earth on the island.
- () 10. Which of the following is true?
A. Many people live on a coral island.
B. The small animal began to build the coral under the water.
C. The coral islands are growing very quickly.
D. We can not learn anything from a coral island.

四. 补全对话。

(Outside the school gate)

- A: Hello! My name is Yu Jie. I'm here to meet you.
B: Hello! My name is Jerry Brown. 1 _____!
A: Glad to meet you, too, Jerry! Are you from America?
B: No. 2 _____.
A: Welcome to our school, Jerry.
B: 3 _____?
A: We are going to the classroom first.
B: 4 _____? I have too many bags.
A: It's a pleasure to be able to welcome a student from Canada. Let me help you carry the bags.
B: 5 _____.
A: You are welcome.

课时 2 第一册 Units 5—8



1. 现在进行时

a. 概念: 现在或现阶段正在发生的动作或者是存在的状态。

b. 构成: be + 现在分词

c. 用法: (1) 表示说话时正在发生的动作。

It is raining now.

(2) 表示当前一段时间的活动。

My brother is working in Guangdong.

(3) 表示将来的动作。

We are going home this afternoon.

d. 标志性词语: now, at this moment, these days, look, listen 等等。

2. 一般现在时

a. 概念: 表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态。

b. 构成:

(1) be 动词——am, is, are

(2) 实义动词——动词原形(主语是第一人称、第二人称和第三人称复数)或第三人称单数形式(主语是第三人称单数)

c. 用法: (1) 表示经常的行为。

We often play basketball after school.

(2) 表示现在的状态、特征。

She has blond hair.

(3) 表示客观规律和事实。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

(4) 用在由 when, before, until, after, as soon as, if 等引导的时间或条件状语从句中, 表示将来的动作。

If you come tomorrow, you can see him.

d. 标志性词语: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day/week/month/year 等等。

3. 交通方式的表达

a. by + 交通工具

by bus/bike/car/boat/ship/train/plane

b. in/on + 冠词 + 交通工具

in/on a bus/train/ship/plane

但常用 on a bike, in a boat, on foot, in a car。

4. 重要短语句型

How do you go to school? By bus. Excuse me, where is the ...? How is the weather? May I help you? How much is ...?



1. 本课时的两个时态都比较简单, 是同学们初中阶段学习得比较早的两个时态。需要注意的是, 现在进行时的句子中, 有些同学经常把 be 动词漏掉, 要知道如果没有 be 动词的话, 就不能称为现在进行时了。在一般现在时中, 要注意第三人称单数形式作主语的否定句和疑问句, 用上助动词 does 后, 后面的动词要用动词原形。如: She doesn't like this red coat.

2. 对交通方式的提问要用疑问词 how。复习精要中所列出来的短语都是介词短语, 在句中用于谓语后作状语。如果表示乘坐交通工具, 动词常用 take, 如 take a bus/train/ship/plane, 但有的交通工具需用其他的动词, 如 ride a bike, drive a car 等, 这些动词短语在句中用作谓语。



【例 1】Many people like to travel _____ air, but I think that traveling _____ the train is more enjoyable.

A. by; by B. by; on

C. on; on D. on; by

【解析】本题考查的是如何表达交通方式。by 后要直接加名词, on 则要有个冠词。故选 B。

【例 2】—I can find few children in the classroom. Where are they?

—They _____ the World Cup Football Games on TV in the hall.

A. watch B. have watched

C. watching D. are watching

【解析】本题考查的是现在进行时态。根据上下文, 既然问他们在哪儿, 回答肯定是现在在干什么, 所以用现在进行时, 故选 D。



一、选择填空。

() 1. I found _____ very difficult to learn math well.

A. what B. it

C. that D. this

() 2. —_____?

—He's a police officer.

- A. What's he B. What does he work
C. Where's he D. Who's he
- () 3. Would you please be quiet? The baby _____.
A. sleeps B. is sleeping
C. has slept D. will sleep
- () 4. —Would you lend your dictionary to me, please?
—Sorry, I _____ it now.
A. use B. am using
C. used D. have used
- () 5. She likes singing very much. Listen! She _____ in her room.
A. sing B. sings
C. singing D. is singing
- () 6. —I can find few children in the classroom.
Where are they?
—They _____ exercises on the playground.
A. do B. did
C. are doing D. doing
- () 7. She is going to be a doctor when she _____ high school.
A. finish B. finishes
C. is finishing D. will finish
- () 8. The text is very easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- () 9. I will tell Li Ming about it if I _____ him.
A. see B. sees
C. am seeing D. will see
- () 10. I shall speak at the meeting as soon as it _____.
A. will begin B. has begun
C. begins D. began
- () 11. They are working _____ the farm.
A. in B. at C. of D. on
- () 12. How _____ your father _____ to work every day?
A. does; go B. does; goes
C. do; go D. do; goes
- () 13. What do you do _____ rainy days?
A. in B. on C. for D. at
- () 14. —I'm flying to Hainan for my holiday.
—Great! _____.
A. Have a good time. B. I hope so.
C. Why not? D. I'm happy.
- () 15. Look! Li Ping _____ the horse food.
A. has given B. is giving

- C. will give D. gives
- () 16. —What's Linda doing?
—She's _____ the newspaper.
A. looking B. seeing
C. watching D. reading
- () 17. Everyone here _____ scared.
A. feel B. feeling
C. feels D. are feeling
- () 18. —Can I help you, sir?
—_____.
A. No, I don't think so
B. It's very kind of you
C. I want to buy some eggs
D. Thank you
- () 19. —How can he get there?
—_____ his father's car.
A. By B. On C. In D. With
- () 20. —_____ radio is this?
—It's Meimei's.
A. What B. Who's C. Whose D. Which

二、完形填空

"Ring, Ring," the telephone suddenly rang. Sam got up 1 the call. It was his aunt.

"Sam, 2 are you still at home?" she asked 3.

Sam looked at the clock. It was already 7:30 a. m.

"Oh, my goodness. There's an important 4 today," Sam shouted out. He hurried to wash his face and get 5. He was going to leave the house when he 6 that he had not put away his books. He ran quickly to the desk and put 7 into the bag. He then went to the bus stop to go to school as 8 as he could. When he got into the classroom, his classmates were 9 on their papers.

"Why are you so 10?" asked his teacher. "I'm sorry, sir," Sam answered, afraid of looking up. "It was my clock. It 11 to wake 12 this morning and..."

"Don't 13 anything about it," his teacher stopped him. "Don't try to come late next time!"

Sam said yes and walked to his seat quickly. But when he tried to do the test paper, he could not think 14 a right way. He put his head on the desk and said, "What a bad day it has 15 for me!"

- () 1. A. answered B. answering
C. to answer D. answers
- () 2. A. what B. why C. how D. where

- () 3. A. surprised B. surprising A. needed no sleep
C. surprisingly D. surprise B. was old
- () 4. A. day B. exam C. party D. lesson C. had no bed
- () 5. A. lost B. dressed D. got some sleep of some kind
C. washed D. home
- () 6. A. forgot B. remembered
C. thought D. was afraid
- () 7. A. it B. ones C. them D. one
- () 8. A. early B. quick
C. much D. quickly
- () 9. A. free to write B. busy to write
C. busy writing D. finishing writing
- () 10. A. early B. late C. worried D. hurry
- () 11. A. forgot B. failed
C. wanted D. liked
- () 12. A. me up B. up me C. up D. me
- () 13. A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell
- () 14. A. in B. on C. for D. with
- () 15. A. looking B. waiting
C. been D. been ready
- () 3. The doctors went to _____ to see Al Herpin.
A. New Jersey B. London
C. China D. the office
- () 4. The doctors _____.
A. knew why Al Herpin never slept
B. stayed with Al Herpin and watched him all the time
C. answered many of Al Herpin's questions
D. sat in chairs and read newspapers with Al Herpin
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
A. The doctors found out the reason from Al Herpin's mother.
B. Al Herpin sometimes slept in his chair with a newspaper in his hand.
C. Al Herpin's mother died soon after he was born.
D. Before they met Al Herpin, the doctors believed that everyone needed sleep.

三、阅读理解。

A

It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps. That is what all doctors thought. But the doctors were surprised to hear about Al Herpin. It was said that he never slept.

Could this be true?

The doctors decided to go and see this strange man themselves. Al Herpin was 90 years old when the doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They thought for sure that he got some sleep of some kind, so they stayed with him and watched him hour after hour and day after day. But they never saw Al Herpin sleep. In fact he didn't even have a bed. He never needed one. His only rest was sometimes sitting in a chair and reading newspapers. The doctors were unable to explain why he was so strange that he needed no sleep. They asked him many questions and hoped to find an answer. They found only one answer and it might explain all this. Al Herpin remembered some talks about his mother. They said that she had hurt herself several days before he was born. But that was all. Was this the real reason? No one could be sure. Al Herpin died at the age of 94.

- () 1. Al Herpin was a _____ man.
A. clever B. strange C. young D. kind
- () 2. At first the doctors didn't believe that Al Herpin _____.

B

Once upon a time, two young men were spending some time in the country. One day, while taking a walk together, they crossed a large field.

"Look out!" one of the young men shouted, because a bull (公牛) suddenly appeared (出现) and began to chase (追赶) them. They ran as fast as they could, but the bull kept chasing them.

Finally, one of the men climbed up a tree. The other one jumped into a hole, but soon he came out of it. Immediately the bull chased him back into the hole.

"Stay there!" his friend shouted, but soon he came out again, and again the bull chased him right back. This went on five or six more times.

At last, the man in the tree got angry and shouted to his friend in the hole, "You fool! Stay in the hole for a while, otherwise, this bull will keep us here all day!"

"That's easy for you to say," the other man said as he jumped one more time back into the hole. "But there happened to be a bear in this hole."

- () 6. The story took place in a _____.
A. hole B. village
C. town D. large field

- () 7. The young man shouted "Look out!" because he saw _____.
- A. a lion B. a bear C. a bull D. a cow
- () 8. One of the men climbed up a tree, the other _____.
- A. got into a hole B. ran away
- C. kept running D. went back home
- () 9. The man couldn't stay in the hole because _____.
- A. he was afraid of the bull
- B. the hole was too small
- C. there was a bear in it
- D. he wanted to save his friend
- () 10. The man in the tree got angry because his friend _____.
- A. met a bear in the hole
- B. was a fool
- C. stayed in the hole
- D. didn't stay in the hole

四、补全对话。

- A: Good morning, sir. 1 _____?
- B: I'd like to buy a blue jacket. Do you have any blue jackets?
- A: Yes. 2 _____?
- B: I want Size M.
- A: Here you are.
- B: Can I try it on?

- A: Sure. Is it all right?
- B: Yes, I like it very much. 3 _____?
- A: 360 yuan.
- B: That's a bit expensive. Do you have any other kind? I want a cheaper one.
- A: What do you think this one? It's 200 yuan.
- B: OK, 4 _____. Here's the money.
- A: 5 _____. Goodbye, sir.

五、书面表达。

假如你叫王英,你校新来的外教明天将到你班上课,并要求每位同学写一段自我介绍。请根据下面的提示做好书面准备,80 词左右。

Name	Wang Ying	Age	15
Hobby	Playing volleyball, listening to music	Favourite subjects	English, Music
Father	Policeman	Mother	Doctor

课时 3 第二册 Units 1—4



1. 数词

数词的分类:

a. 基数词 表示数目的多少。如: one, two, three 等等。

b. 序数词 表示顺序, 前面通常有定冠词 the。如: first, second, third 等等。

数词的应用:

a. 表示时刻 8:20 It's eight twenty. / It's twenty past eight.

b. 表示日期 November 12th

c. 表示班级、房间号码、页码等 Class Three Grade Two, Room 108, Page 34

d. 表示分数 one third 三分之一 two fifths 五分

之二

2. There be 句型

a. 概念: 表示某处存在有某物。

b. 构成: There is/are + 名词(主语) + 介词短语。

c. 考点: 1) 就近原则 当主语不止一个事物时, 哪个离 be 动词近就根据哪个来判断是用 is 还是 are。如: There is a book and two pens in the drawer.

There are two pens and a book in the drawer.

2) 对 be 动词后的名词提问, 不管是单数还是复数, 都用 What's + 介词短语? 意思是“某处有什么?” 如: There are two ties on the chair. (对画线部分提问)

答案是 What's on the chair? 意思是“椅子上有什么?”

3) 反意疑问句 There be 句型的反意疑问句, 疑问部分要用 there。如:

There are two boys in the classroom, aren't there?

There isn't any water on the table, is there?

3. 本课时出现了一般过去时,我们会在后面的课时中系统地加以复习。

4. 重要短语句型

Would you like some...? Yes, please. / No, thanks.
leave for, go shopping, have fun/have a good time, no problem, too...to, talk to



方法整合

一、数词的学习应注意以下几个问题。

1. 在拼写上容易出错的词有以下几个:

thirteen, fifteen, eighteen, twenty, forty, fifty, eighty, fifth, twelfth, eighth, ninth, twentieth 等。

2. 分数的表达中,当分子大于1时,表示分母的序数词要加-s,如:two fifths。但二分之一和四分之一常用 a half 和 a quarter 表示。

3. hundred, thousand, million, billion 这几个词前面有数词时,用单数,表示具体的数目。若表示不确定的数目,须用复数形式,并和 of 连用。如:two hundred people 二百人, hundreds of people 几百人。

二、There be 句型强调的是“(在某处)有……”, have 表示的是“(某人或者物体)有……”,表示所有关系,二者有时可转换。如:I have a book in my hand. = There is a book in my hand.



专题例析

【例1】There _____ a meeting tomorrow morning at school.

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

【解析】本题考查的是 There be 句型的一般将来时。be going to 后面要用动词原形 be, 所以答案选 C。

【例2】—What's one fourth and a half, do you know?

—Yes, it's _____.

- A. two sixths B. three fourths
C. one three D. three sixths

【解析】本题考查的是分数的表达。分子用基数词,分母用序数词,如果分子大于1时,分母要加-s。所以答案选 B。



课时训练

一、选择填空。

- () 1. There are _____ in the sky at night when the weather is fine.
A. million stars B. million of stars

C. millions of stars D. millions of star

- () 2. Paul is very happy to have a _____ training.

A. two months B. two-month
C. two-months D. two month's

- () 3. Now children, turn to page _____ and look at the _____ picture in Lesson Two.

A. twentieth; one B. twenty; one
C. twentieth; first D. twenty; first

- () 4. —Where do you stay in the hotel?

—I stay in _____ on _____ floor.

A. Room 503; five B. 503 Room; the five
C. Room 503; the fifth D. 503 Room; fifth

- () 5. There are _____ of workers in that factory but only three _____ of them are women workers.

A. thousands; hundreds B. thousands; hundred
C. thousand; hundreds D. thousand; hundred

- () 6. “You'd better _____ at once,” said Mother.

A. to pick them up B. picked up them
C. pick them up D. pick up them

- () 7. —Are you doing your homework?

—Oh, I _____. I'm writing home.

A. forget B. forgets
C. forgot D. am forgetting

- () 8. There _____ a table with three legs in Jenny's room.

A. is B. are C. has D. have

- () 9. _____ a Friday afternoon the students went to the West Hill Farm.

A. In B. On C. At D. Of

- () 10. There will _____ a party _____ the evening of September 10th.

A. have; on B. be; on
C. be; in D. have; in

- () 11. Pardon? I _____ hear you.

A. don't B. didn't C. can't D. won't

- () 12. Be quiet! I have _____ to tell you.

A. important something
B. nothing important
C. important anything
D. something important

- () 13. You must look _____ before you cross the road.

A. at B. for C. after D. around

- () 14. The boys were playing _____ basketball

when the bell rang.

A. a B. the C. an D. /

() 15. Do you have fun _____ English?

A. learning B. learns
C. learned D. to learn

() 16. How much did the book _____ you?

A. cost B. take C. pay D. pay for

() 17. Class 3 did very well _____ the school sports meeting last week.

A. on B. by C. in D. with

() 18. People never use Mr., Mrs. or Miss _____ their first names in England.

A. after B. before C. of D. at

() 19. English names are different _____ Chinese names.

A. of B. in C. on D. from

() 20. They're _____ football on the playground now.

A. to play B. play
C. playing D. played

() 2. A. spend B. cost C. pay D. take

() 3. A. save B. saved C. saving D. to save

() 4. A. Certainly B. Probably

C. Finally D. Usually

() 5. A. dark B. darkly

C. darkness D. darken

() 6. A. work B. to work

C. working D. study

() 7. A. afternoon B. morning

C. night D. holiday

() 8. A. disease B. death

C. rest D. work

() 9. A. passed B. went through

C. failed D. had

() 10. A. has told B. was told

C. told D. to tell

() 11. A. tired B. ill C. down D. asleep

() 12. A. give up B. give out

C. go on D. give away

() 13. A. the same B. hard

C. difficult D. easy

() 14. A. laugh at B. like

C. put on D. laugh

() 15. A. so B. that C. such D. this

二、完形填空。

When I was in my first year of middle school, my father died. And my mother was ill just after I started high school. I had to stop 1 school because my mother had no money to 2 my school bills.

We started working in people's gardens 3 up enough money for me to go back to school. 4, I returned to school. Unluckily, my mother died the next year. Suddenly my world went 5. I asked my headmaster if I could work for the school so I could pay my bills. He was a nice man and let me 6 in the school garden during the 7. I had not been able to study well because of my mother's 8. At the end of my second year, I 9 in most of my exams and 10 I would have to repeat the year. After another summer working in the school garden, I went back to lessons again. But suddenly I fell 11.

Because of my disease, I was weak and couldn't work at school. I was hopeless. My headmaster told me not to 12. And my teachers and classmates helped me a lot. Now, I'm feeling better and will finish my third year.

My life is still not 13. A few students 14 my poor clothes. They also call me "farmer" because I work in the school garden. But I know I have to deal with 15 problems.

() 1. A. to go to B. going to
C. living to D. visiting to

A

My uncle was a farmer. He had a cow. He took very good care of his cow and one day when it was ill, he was worried. He telephoned the vet (兽医). "What's the trouble?" the vet asked him when he arrived. "My cow is ill," my uncle said. "I don't know what's the matter with her. She's lying down and won't stand up. She won't eat, and she's making a strange noise." The vet looked at the cow. "She's certainly ill," he said, "and she needs to take some strong medicine." He took a bottle out of his box, and put two pills (药片) into his hand. "Give her these," he said. "The pills will make her better." "How shall I give them to her?" my uncle asked. The vet gave him a long tube (管子). "Put this tube in her mouth," he said, "then put the pills in the tube and blow. That'll make it!" The vet went away. The next day he came to the farm again. My uncle was sitting outside his house and looked more worried. "How's your cow?" the vet asked. "No change," the farmer said, "and I'm feeling very bad myself." "Oh?" the vet said. "Why?" "I did what you said," my uncle answered. "I put the tube in the cow's mouth and then put two pills in it."

"And then?" the vet asked. "The cow blew first," said my uncle.

- () 1. My uncle was a _____.
A. vet B. doctor C. farmer D. teacher
- () 2. My uncle was worried because _____.
A. there was something wrong with his cow
B. he loved his cow
C. he couldn't telephone the vet
D. the vet wouldn't come
- () 3. The cow _____.
A. could take the strong medicine herself
B. got better without medicine
C. did not like any medicine
D. had to take two pills
- () 4. The next day _____.
A. my uncle felt better
B. my uncle felt bad himself
C. the vet gave the cow two more pills
D. the vet didn't come
- () 5. Which of the following is true?
A. The cow took the two pills.
B. My uncle took the pills for the cow.
C. The vet gave the wrong medicine.
D. Cows are good at taking medicine.

B

Do you know Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng?

Fei Junlong was born in 1965. He is a Chinese astronaut selected as a member of the Shenzhou program. He was born in Jiangsu and joined the People's Liberation Army Air Force(中国人民解放军空军) in 1982 at the age of 17. And since then he has only returned home six times. As a fighter pilot(战斗机飞行员), he was selected to be an astronaut in 1998. He married Wang Jie in 1991 and has one son.

Nie Haisheng was born in September 1964. He is also a Chinese astronaut selected for the Shenzhou program. He is from Hubei. After graduating from high school, he joined the People's Liberation Army Air Force, and became a fighter pilot. In 1998 he was selected for the astronaut program. He was one of the three astronauts who were in the final group to train for the Shenzhou V flight. Yang Liwei was also picked out for the flight, with Zhai Zhigang.

On September 23, 2005 it was reported that Zhai and Nie would be one of the three pairs of astronauts who

would be in the final training for Shenzhou VI. But in the end, Fei and Nie were chosen, and Zhai missed his chance to space again.

Nie Haisheng got married to Nie Jieli and has an 11-year-old daughter.

- () 6. When did Nie join the army?
A. In 1982. B. In 1998. C. In 1991.
D. After his graduation from high school.
- () 7. Who among the astronauts in this passage hasn't been to space?
A. Zhai Zhigang. B. Nie Haisheng.
C. Yang Liwei. D. Fei Junlong.
- () 8. How many times has Fei Junlong returned home since he left at the age of 17?
A. Three times. B. Four times.
C. Six times. D. Eight times.
- () 9. How many people did the writer mention in this passage?
A. 5. B. 6. C. 7. D. 8.
- () 10. Which of the following is TRUE according to this passage?
A. Yang Liwei was born in Jiangsu.
B. Nie Haisheng has an eleven-year-old daughter.
C. Fei Junlong is one year older than Nie Haisheng.
D. Zhai Zhigang got married to Nie Jieli and has a son.

四、补全对话。

A: Excuse me, where is the nearest Bank of China, please?

B: Sorry, I don't know. I _____. He may know.

A: 2 _____!

(To the policeman standing at the crossing)

A: Excuse me, could you tell me 3 _____, please?

C: Go down the street, turn left and walk on until you reach the end. And you will see the bank. It's between the post office and the supermarket.

A: 4 _____?

C: It's about fifteen minutes' walk.

A: Thank you very much.

C: 5 _____.