

立足中考 冲击奥赛
CHAOJI PEIYOU

超级培优

主编 / 江思容

八年级英语



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中考检测 奥赛训练

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CHAO JI PEI YOU

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八年级 英语

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前言

“中考”是初中学生人生极为重要的一关,近年来,随着课程改革的强力推进中考形式也发生了很大的变化,一“标”多“本”的局面,已逐渐形成各家争鸣的态势,中考试卷中的题型及命题角度也随之丰富多彩了。那么对于面临中考的学生来说,学习和复习的内容,角度和视野也必须随之多元化,才能适应新的中考趋势。

“奥赛”这一响亮的名字,已成为中学生学科竞赛最高水平的代名词,对每一位有竞争意识的中学生来说,能够得到它的垂青,可谓是一种无尚的光荣,即使是参与一下都会让人激动不已。近二十年来,我国的中学生选手在国际各项学科奥赛中取得了令世人瞩目的成绩,这充分证明了我国中学生的能力。虽然不是每个中学生都有机会体验这一比赛并能获奖,但“奥赛”中渗透着的知识的精髓和创新的思维方法,对常规的学习和准备中考有着重要的指导和借鉴意义。

本书编写意图

“奥赛”之所以具有如此高的地位,是因为各级“奥赛”试题都具有很强的创新性、灵活性、综合性。注重考查学生对知识的理解及综合创新能力。这一点恰恰是素质教育中知识教学的核心内容,也是中考试卷改革的精神实质。

近年来的中考试卷虽然各有千秋,但有一个共同点,考查知识点侧重于知识网络的交汇点。如果学生缺乏开放性思维和应用意识,那么肯定拿不到高分。因此,我们学习和研究“奥赛”试题不只是为了夺取“奥赛”金牌,更重要的是可以让我们站在一个更高的角度俯视日常学习和中考,在学习和考试中脱颖而出。

中学生如何进行课外拓展学习,不能盲目操作,要有一套较好的科学的方法和计划,还要有一个得力的助手——辅导参考书。否则,会顾此失彼,得不偿失。基于以上几方面的原因,我们编写了《超级培优》这套丛书,将奥赛和中考有机地结合起来,借“奥赛之石”,攻“中考之玉”,希望能帮助同学们找到一条通向成功的道路。

本书编写特点

本书内容的难度定位在略高于中考常规题的水平,相当于“奥赛”试题的中等难度,以初中课程标准和中考说明中的重、难点与奥赛大纲中的知识点为基础,结合各类典型中考、竞赛例习题,剖析知识的内涵,发掘思维的本质,介绍解决习题的开放性思维方法,归纳发散,培养和训练开放型创新思维能力,对接历年中考中的经典“拔高”题,用奥赛解题思维巧解中考综合题,并通过边学边练及时巩固,引导创新。仔细品味《超级培优》这套丛书还具

有以下四个突出的特点:

1. 编写思路新

《超级培优》以新课标为蓝本,以中考为起点,以奥赛为落点,以专题系统讲授为特点。把两个层面的标高有机地融合一起,使读者“退可站稳中考脚跟,进可摘取奥赛金牌”,体现了丛书的前瞻性和创新性。

2. 知识体例新

《超级培优》以最新教改精神为依据,以现行新课标为准绳;紧扣新课标和奥赛大纲,步步推进、设题解题、延伸拓展、逐层深入。书中所选题型,都是按照新中考、新奥赛的要求精心设计的,融奥赛、中考于一体,令读者耳目一新。

3. 内容讲解精

《超级培优》是对中考、奥赛内容讲解精,真正体现围绕中考重点,突破奥赛难点,引发思考,启迪思维,破译考点方法,精选典型范例,深入分析讲解,纵向思维拓展,强化技能训练,达到中考和奥赛同步丰收。

4. 课外知识全

《超级培优》知识分布全面,涵盖了初中各科课程的全部内容和教与学的全过程,内容丰富,题量充足,融入各种新题型,补充了各类具有知识性和人文性的课外知识;其次是适用对象全面,着眼于全国重点、普通初中的所有学生,内容由浅入深,由易到难。值得一提的是,《超级培优》在成书的过程中,得到了武汉、黄冈、天门、荆州等地区多名特级教师、奥赛高级教练员的帮助。在此,向他们表示衷心的感谢!

作为《黄冈奥赛秘方》的续本《超级培优》解密奥赛大纲新变化,突出不同教材新理念;引领奥赛教育新航程,直击中考热点难点,把握了奥赛命题趋势。她为老师的教学提供了一种辅佐,也为学生学习拔尖提供了保证。当然,一套好的教参,最终还是由教师和学生来评判的。我们期待教师和同学们“自主、合作、探究”性地使用这套丛书,同时也期待教师和同学们在使用这套丛书过程中为我们提出宝贵的意见,供我们日后修订再版思考。

主编:江思容

2010年于武汉



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八年级上册

Unit 1 How often do you exercise?



考点扫描

一、短语集锦

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. hardly ever 几乎不 | 2. how often 多久一次 | 3. once a week 一周一次 |
| 4. twice a month 一月两次 | 5. the result of ……的结果 | 6. as for 至于, 对于 |
| 7. junk food 垃圾食品 | 8. be good/bad for 对……有益/害 | 9. eating habits 饮食习惯 |
| 10. try to do sth. 尽力做某事 | 11. of course/sure 当然 | 12. look after = take care of 照看; 照顾 |
| 13. a healthy lifestyle 一种健康的生活方式 | 14. be the same as ……和……相同 | |
| 15. be different from ……和……不同 | 16. make a big difference 有很大不同 | |
| 17. keep healthy = stay healthy | 18. keep in good health = keep fit 保持健康 | |
| 19. surf the Internet 上网 | 20. get good grades 取得好成绩 | |

二、重点句型

1. What does she do on weekends? 她在周末常干什么?
2. She often goes to the movies. 她经常去看电影。
3. I watch TV every day. 我每天都看电视。
4. We often surf the Internet. 我们经常上网。
5. I read English books about twice a week. 我大约一周两次看英语书。
6. I shop once a month. 我每月购物一次。
7. She says it's good for my health. 她说这对我的健康有利。
8. How often do you eat junk food? 你多久吃一次垃圾食品?
9. My eating habits are pretty good. 我的饮食习惯相当好。

三、交际用语

1. —What do you usually do on weekends? —I usually play soccer.
2. —What do they do on weekends? —They often go to the movies.
3. —What does he do on weekends? —He sometimes watches TV.
4. —How often do you shop? —I shop once a month.
5. —How often does Cheng watch TV? —He watches TV twice a week.

四、主题写作

提供一些信息, 让你写一篇关于你或者别人的生活习惯及其影响的文章。



词语点击

1. exercise: ['eksəsaiz]

(1) 作可数名词用, “练习, 习题, 体操, 功课, 操练”等, 常用复数。I'm doing my exercises. 我在做练习/功课。Doing morning exercises is helpful to our health. 做早操对我们的健康是有益的。

(2) 作不可数名词用, “锻炼, 运动”。You are weak because of the lack of exercise. 你身体弱是因为缺少锻炼。Take more exercise, and you will be healthy. 多多锻炼, 你会健康的。

(3) 作动词用, “训练, 锻炼”。You must exercise yourself in order to be stronger and healthier. 为了更健康更强壮, 你必须锻炼自己。You don't exercise enough. 你锻炼不够。

**2. hardly:** ['hɑ:dlɪ]

(1) 副词 hardly 是“几乎不”, hard 也可是副词,“努力地,猛烈地”。

(2) hardly 位于句首时,句子要用倒装。如: Hardly did I believe what you said. 我几乎不相信你说的话。

Hardly did I arrive at the railway station when the train started. 我一到火车站,火车就开走了。

(3) 句子中有 hardly 时,其反意疑问句的疑问部分应该用肯定形式。如:

He can hardly understand it, can he? 他几乎听不懂,是吗?

hardly ever 很少(几乎从不,难得)

My grandfather loves his island. He hardly ever sets foot in the city. 我祖父热爱他那个小岛,他几乎从不进城来。

He hardly ever (very seldom) goes to bed before midnight. 他很少在午夜以前就寝。

3. once: [wʌns]

(1) 副词 一次

I have been there once. 我到过那儿一次。

I see them once every two months. 我每两个月与他们见一次面。

(2) 连接词 一旦,一经……便

Once you get into a bad habit, you'll find it hard to get out of it. 一旦染上坏习惯,想改掉就难了。

4. drink: [drɪŋk]

(1) 动词 喝(酒), 饮

I don't drink and I've never played cards. 我不喝酒,也从不打牌。

(2) 名词 既可作可数名词,又可作不可数名词

He likes a drink when he returns home from work. 他喜欢下班回家后喝一杯酒。

food and drink 食物和饮料

5. health: [helθ] 名词

①健康 Smoking does harm to health. 吸烟有损健康。

②健康状况 She is in poor health. 她身体不好。

health 的形容词为 healthy, healthy 的比较级为 healthier, 最高级为 healthiest, 反义词为 unhealthy。

6. habit: ['hæbɪt] 名词 习惯, 习性

Habit cures habit. [谚] 新习惯可以改掉旧习惯。be in / have a habit of (doing sth.) 惯于, 有某种习惯。

His uncle has a bad habit of smoking. 他的叔叔有一种抽烟的坏习惯。

7. try: [traɪ]

(1) 动词 tried (过去式) trying (现在分词) tries (单数第三人称形式)

试图, 努力; 努力做或完成(某事)。try to ski 试着滑雪。

(2) 名词 尝试, 常用于短语 have a try, 等于 have a go

try on 试穿(衣帽等) try one's best to do sth. 尽最大力量做某事。

8. same: [seɪm] 形容词 同一的

I live in the same house as he. 我跟他同住一所房子。

反义词为 different。same 常与 the 连用, 常见短语有: almost the same 几乎一样; the same as 和……一样

This is the same skirt that she was wearing a year ago. 这就是她一年前穿的那条裙子。

9. different: ['dɪfərənt] 形容词 它的名词形式为 difference, 副词为 differently。

(1) 不同的

Their school is different from ours. 他们的学校与我们的不同。

That is quite a different matter. 那完全是另一码事。

(2) 各种的

The delegates come from different parts of the world. 代表们来自世界各地。



10. although: [ɔ:l'dəu] 连接词

① 尽管, 虽然: Although my car is very old, it still runs very well. 我的汽车虽然很旧, 但仍然跑得很快。

② 然而: I did not know that, although I learned it. 虽然我已学过, 但我还是不知道。较“示”词破在英语习惯上不能将汉语中的“虽然……但是……”直译为 although/though...but...。这两个词不能连用。如: 她虽然很穷, 但没有失去她的尊严。

误: Although she is very poor, but she has not lost her dignity.

正: Although she is very poor, she has not lost her dignity.

正: She is very poor, but she has not lost her dignity.

11. keep: [ki:p] 动词: 保持; 使……保持某种状态。首先这是一个系动词, 后接形容词作表语, 其次本词也是实义动词, 无论后面的动词是作宾语或宾语补足语, 都用动词 -ing 形式。例如:

We kept working in the fields in spite of the rain. 尽管下雨, 我们还是坚持在地里干活。

12. must: [mʌst; məst] 情态动词

① (表示必要、命令或强制) 必须, 得

You mustn't talk like that. 你可不能这样说话。

You must do as you are told. 你必须遵嘱行事。

We must be home by six. 我们必须在六点以前回家。

② (表示肯定的推测) 一定, 谅必, 八成

This must be your room. 这一定是你的房间了。

He must be eighty now. 他现在八成有八十岁。

【注意】must 还可以用来询问对方的意见, 否定回答不用 mustn't, 要用 needn't 或 don't have to, 意思是“不必”。

—Must I hand in the homework today? 我必须今天交家庭作业吗?

—No, you don't have to/needn't. 不, 你不必。

13. less: ['les]

(1) 形容词 (little 的比较级) 较小的, 较少的 He has less strength than I. 他力气比我小。

(2) 副词 (little 的比较级) 较小地, 较少地; 不如

Thunderstorms are much less common in Ireland than in England. 爱尔兰的雷雨远较英格兰为少。

little 的最高级为 least, 其后加不可数名词, 与 little, less, least 相对应的反义词分别是 much, more, most。



火眼金睛

1. “多久”一相逢

How often do you visit your grandparents? Twice a month. 你多久去看一次你的(外)祖父母? 每月两次。

how often “多久一次”用来引导特殊疑问句, 询问事情发生的频率。常用 once a week, twice a month 等来回答。例如:

—How often do you go swimming?

—Once a week.

how long “多长”, 用来询问时间(对一段时间提问)或物体的长度。how far “多远”, 用来询问距离。how soon “多久以后”, 对以“in + 一段时间”进行提问, 常用于一般将来时。

2. “兴趣”知多少?

I'm interested in the (interesting) book. 我对这本(有意思的)书感兴趣。

(1) -ing 形容词

这类形容词可作定语或表语。作表语时, 主语通常是事物, 表示“令人……的”。例如: exciting 令人兴奋的; surprising 令人惊奇的; boring, 令人讨厌的。

(2) -ed 形容词

这类形容词常作表语,且主语是人,表示“(人)感到……的”。例如:excited 感到兴奋的;surprised 感到惊奇的;bored,感到厌烦的。

3. 如何“示”好

be good for...意为“对……有益/有好处”。例如:

Reading books is good for us. 开卷有益。

be good at 意为“善于,擅长”,后接名词、代词或动名词。be good to 意为“对……友好”,一般后接表示人的名词。be good with 意为“与……相处得好”。

4. “经常”连连串

频率副词的用法:always > usually > often > sometimes > seldom(极少) > hardly ever > never 等频率副词用来表示某一动作或状态发生的频率。

(1) 频率副词用于一般现在时,它们常位于行为动词之前,be 动词、情态动词及助动词之后,加强语气时放在句首。

(2) 对它们提问时用 how often。

hardly ever, never 分别是否定意义的词组和副词,变反意疑问句时,疑问部分用肯定形式。例如:He hardly ever watches TV, does he?



语法聚焦

一般现在时的特殊疑问句

1. 本单元的重点句型是 what 和 how often 等疑问代词或疑问副词引导的特殊疑问句,其基本形式为:疑问词 + 助动词/系动词 + 主语 + 谓语动词 + 其他(状语)。

What do you usually have for dinner? 你通常晚餐吃什么?

How often does he go fishing? 他多久钓一次鱼?

2. 常见的疑问代词有 what, who, whom, which 等,疑问副词有 when, how, why, where 等。疑问代词在句中常作主语、宾语、表语等;疑问副词在句中常作时间、地点、方式、原因状语等。例如:

Who will go with you? 谁和你一起去?(主语)

What do you often do on vacation? 你假期经常做什么?(宾语)

How do you go to school every day? 你每天怎样上学?(方式状语)

3. 在一般现在时的特殊疑问句中,若谓语动词是实义动词,主语是单数第三人称或单数名词时,主语前加助动词 does,其他情况用助动词 do。



典例剖析

1. Their country is very rich, _____ it is very small.

A. though B. because C. and D. so

【剖析】 此题考查连词的用法。前句句意为“他们的国家非常富有”,后句句意为“国家非常小”,两句有转折之意,故应选 A。

2 —Can your father drive?

—Yes, and he usually _____ to school.

A. drove B. is driving C. drives D. has driven

【剖析】 此题考查一般现在时中谓语动词的用法。由频率副词 usually 可判断句子的时态为一般现在时;因句子主语为第三人称单数,故谓语动词需用第三人称单数形式,答案选 C。

3. Reading English in the morning is good _____ learning English.

A. at B. for C. to D. of

【剖析】 此题考查近义词组的用法。be good at 意为“善于,擅长”,be good for... 意为“对……有益/有好处”,be good to 意为“对……友好”,没有 be good of 用法。只有 B 答案符合题意。



智能平台

一、听力(共二节,计25分)

第一节(共9小题;每小题1分,满分9分)

听下面9段对话。每段对话后面有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

- () 1. A. Shop. B. Play sports. C. Visit his friends.
- () 2. A. Every day. B. Never. C. Once a week.
- () 3. A. Often. B. Hardly. C. Sometimes.
- () 4. A. 9 hours. B. More than 10 hours. C. Very short time.
- () 5. A. Milk. B. An egg. C. Fruit.
- () 6. A. Soccer. B. Volleyball. C. Basketball.
- () 7. A. Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't. C. We don't know.
- () 8. A. He can breathe the fresh air. B. It can give him a lot of energy. C. It can make him strong.
- () 9. A. After 4 days. B. The day after tomorrow. C. Tomorrow.

第二节(共16小题;每小题1分,满分16分)

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话后面有几小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题5秒钟,听完后,各题将给出5秒钟的答题时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第10段材料,回答10-11小题。

- () 10. How often does the woman watch TV?
A. Every other day. B. Twice a week. C. Every day.
- () 11. What's her favorite program?
A. Animal World. B. Soccer Night. C. Lucky 52.

听第11段材料,回答12-14小题。

- () 12. How often does Liu Fang drink milk?
A. Every three days. B. Twice a week. C. Every day.
- () 13. Does Liu Fang like milk?
A. Yes. B. No. C. We don't know.
- () 14. Who asks Liu Fang to drink milk?
A. The doctor. B. The teacher. C. Her mother.

听第12段材料,回答15-17小题。

- () 15. How often does Cheng watch TV?
A. Twice a week. B. Every day. C. Three times a week.
- () 16. How often does Cheng read?
A. Twice a month. B. Every day. C. Three times a week.
- () 17. How often does Cheng exercise?
A. Twice a week. B. Twice a month. C. Three times a week.

听第13段材料,回答18-21小题。

- () 18. How often does Bill exercise?
A. Hardly ever. B. Every day. C. Twice a week.
- () 19. How often does Katrina eat vegetables and fruit?
A. Hardly ever. B. Every day. C. Twice a week.

- () 20. How many hours does Bill sleep every night?
 A. Seven. B. Eight. C. Nine.
- () 21. How often does Bill drink milk?
 A. Never. B. Every day. C. Every other day.

听第 14 段材料, 回答 22-25 小题。

- () 22. Wei Fang reads in the morning.
 A. Chinese B. English C. Chinese and English
- () 23. She goes to school with .
 A. her sister B. her father C. her friends
- () 24. She watches TV .
 A. every day B. on Sunday evening C. on weekdays
- () 25. She likes .
 A. playing basketball B. doing her homework C. singing

二、单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- () 26. Here are the results the student activity survey.
 A. to B. at C. with D. of
- () 27. 1%—50% students means students.
 A. no B. some C. most D. all
- () 28. My mother wants me milk before going to bed every day.
 A. drink B. drinks C. to drink D. drinking
- () 29. I think healthy lifestyles students get good grades.
 A. help B. take C. give D. keep
- () 30. My grandpa studies every day, he is very old.
 A. although B. because C. so D. but
- () 31. The old man was hungry and tired. He could walk.
 A. never B. hardly C. really D. nearly
- () 32. —Li Ming, what is your favorite ?
 —I like to play basketball.
 A. player B. exercise C. activity D. program
- () 33. I think drinking too much coffee is our health.
 A. good at B. bad at C. good for D. bad for
- () 34. We must to eat a lot of fruit and vegetables every day.
 A. hope B. decide C. try D. get
- () 35. My mother isn't feeling well today and I have to her at home.
 A. look for B. look after C. look at D. look like
- () 36. Most students in our class watch TV a week.
 A. three and four times B. three times and four C. three or four times D. three times or four
- () 37. Look! Your bike is Mike's.
 A. same like B. the same like C. the same D. the same as
- () 38. —My lifestyle is from my good friend's.
 —You're right. There are some .
 A. different; different B. different; differences



C. difference; different

D. difference; differences

39. — does your mother surf the Internet?

— Every day.

A. How long

B. How much

C. How soon

D. How often

() 40. — How many hours do you sleep every night, Tom?

—

A. Eight times a night.

B. About nine hours.

C. About one night.

D. At nine o'clock.

三、完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的选项。

When I was a teenager growing up in France, I wanted to leave school and have my own life. The only way I could 41 this was to work in the local paper factory in my town, or get married. I was very nervous when I told my 42 I wanted to leave school. I thought he would say, "43 You are going to college (大学)." I was very 44 when he said, "OK. Let's go to the paper factory."

Two days later, 45 took me to the factory. I imagined everyone to be friends 46 together and having fun. I even imagined there would be music and singing. I 47 I had watched too many movies as a teenager.

When we 48 the factory gate, my father spoke to the guard (门卫) and one minute later we were 49. I walked around the factory looking at the building, the workers, and listening to the noise. It was 50. I ran back to my father and said, "I want to go home."

He asked me, "What do you think of the 51?"

"Too bad," I answered.

"And marriage is even 52!" he said.

I went back to school the next day thinking about studying hard 53. I could get into a good college. I 54 studying English so I decided to major in (主修) languages at college. Thanks to my father and our 55 to the paper factory, I now work at the United Nations and my father is very proud of me. I married a very good man and my life is much better than it would have been working in the factory!

() 41. A. say

B. do

C. receive

D. find

() 42. A. teacher

B. friend

C. father

D. husband

() 43. A. Yes!

B. No!

C. Really?

D. OK?

() 44. A. angry

B. tired

C. nervous

D. surprised

() 45. A. he

B. she

C. it

D. they

() 46. A. working

B. studying

C. singing

D. farming

() 47. A. guess

B. mean

C. say

D. hope

() 48. A. looked at

B. returned to

C. arrived at

D. left for

() 49. A. outside

B. inside

C. back

D. away

() 50. A. terrible

B. wonderful

C. funny

D. special

() 51. A. workers

B. guard

C. building

D. factory

() 52. A. better

B. harder

C. worse

D. easier

() 53. A. but

B. if

C. so

D. or

() 54. A. enjoyed

B. stopped

C. disliked

D. minded

() 55. A. way

B. idea

C. plan

D. trip

四、阅读理解 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 8 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后所给的四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

We moved to a new area when our son was in Grade Five. Before we moved, we took him to spend half a day



at his new school. There he saw his new classmates and teachers. He enjoyed the visit. During the almost 150-kilometer drive home, he told us that he had told some of the students the date when we would move there. And he had also invited them to visit us.

The moving day, a Saturday, was a busy day. But we arrived at our new house at noon. About an hour later, kids began to come and soon one of them invited our son to his house to play for the afternoon.

By the time he returned, he knew where most of the kids lived and all of their family histories.

On Monday morning, the door bell rang just before the time he would leave for school. Then it rang again and again.

By the time he was ready, we had eight young boys waiting to walk to school with him on his first day. They all lived near us.

I asked them if their parents had sent them. The answers surprised and pleased me, "No, we just came so that he would have people to walk with." and "It is the right thing to do".

The startings of lasting (持续的) friendships were formed (形成) that day. We have lived here nearly six years and the same group of kids still plays together, goes to parties on weekends together, and surfs together.

I still get thinking how welcoming and kind those kids were. And how lucky my son is to have them as friends!

() 56. Before the family moved to the new area, the son was taken to his new school _____.

- A. to invite the teachers to visit them
- B. to play with his classmates
- C. to see if the school was far
- D. to get to know it

() 57. What did the son know about other kids after they played for the afternoon?

- A. Their living places and family histories.
- B. Their family stories and their life.
- C. Their school life and family histories.
- D. Their living places and family members.

() 58. In the story, the son went to school _____ on his first day.

- A. in his father's car
- B. on a school bus
- C. on foot with other kids
- D. in another kid's car

() 59. Which of the following is Right according to the story?

- A. The family moved to the new house on Saturday afternoon.
- B. The kids visited the house before the family arrived.
- C. The son knew the kids well before he got there.
- D. The son was invited to play in a kid's house later that.

五、任务型阅读 (共 7 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 14 分)

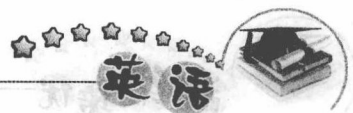
B

阅读下面短文, 根据所给语境, 按要求完成下列各题。

Ted was one of the students who showed the least interest in school. Miss Daisy, his teacher, disliked him very much.

It was Christmas. ①Miss Daisy was surprised to receive a present from Ted. It was so ugly a necklace that the other students laughed at him. At last, Miss Daisy realized she must put it on and calm the class. She even asked whether it looked pretty on her. After class was over, Ted went up to the desk and, in an excited voice, he said, "Miss Daisy, I am so glad that you like my present. You smile like my mother and her necklace is really beautiful on you." ②Miss Daisy's face turned red. She knew Ted's mother died just a year ago but she was treating him in a way she shouldn't be!

The next day, Miss Daisy changed into a different and new person. She did all she could to help Ted and the other students. ③With her help, Ted made great progress and soon caught up with most of the class and even got ahead of some of them.



60. 根据①处完成下面的句子(每空一词)。

_____ her _____, Miss Daisy received a present from Ted.

61. 根据②处完成下面的句子(每空一词)。

Daisy's face turned red _____ she knew Ted's mother has been _____ just for one year but she was treating him a way she shouldn't be.

62. 将③处译成汉语。

C

阅读下面短文,完成表格。

Mom and dad are two of the most important people in your life. You probably see at least one of them every day. And, they're likely to influence you more than anyone else you will meet in your lifetime. So if your mom loves to read, you just might grow up carrying a book wherever you go, just like she does.

But parents do a lot more than just passing on their hobbies. Moms and dads care for their kids from the minute they were born. They are the people we should respect and love best. It's very important to stay close, get along, and build a strong relationship with your parents. But not every child knows how to do this. Here are some ways to help you:

Spend time together. Instead of playing a computer game or watching TV, ask your mom and dad to play with you. Go outside together, or read a book out aloud.

Be kind. Little things might mean a lot to your mom or dad. You can brighten a parent's day with a hug, a card, or a joke. It's also lovely when a kid cleans up his or her room without being asked. And if you try not to fight with your brothers or sisters, your parents might be very happy.

Do your best at whatever you do. You don't have to be perfect, but when you do your best, you make your parents proud. It makes them happy to see how you're turning into a great kid. Why? Because it lets them know you're doing a good job.

Parents influence children most	
Reasons	Parents do a lot more than just passing on their hobbies and 64. _____ from the minute they were born.
Suggestions on	Spend more time together with parents
63. _____	65. _____ 66. _____

六、翻译(共6小题;每小题3分,满分18分)

根据所给汉语和提示翻译下列句子

67. 你多久去一次学校图书馆?(how often)

68. 你周末通常干什么?(on weekends)

69. 杰克的生活方式与你的一样。(the same as)

70. 我的饮食习惯相当好。(pretty good)

71. 你最喜欢的电视节目是什么? (favorite)

72. 有些学生一周运动一次。(once a week)

七、智力与背景知识测试(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

73. My aunt has a sister, but she isn't my aunt. Who is she? _____

74. Where were you when the lights were out? _____

- A. In the dark. B. In the street. C. In the room. D. At school.

75. Who can stop a truck with one hand? _____

- A. A worker. B. A farmer. C. An old man. D. A policeman.

76. What goes up but never comes down? _____

77. What is easy to get into but hard to get out of? _____

八、补全对话(共5小题;每小题2分,满分10分)

根据语境,用恰当的语言完成对话。

A: 78. _____

B: I'd like to buy a hat.

A: 79. _____

B: Size L.

A: Here you are.

B: Oh, a red one. I don't like red. Have you got any blue ones?

A: I'm sorry we haven't got any at the moment. What about a white one?

B: That's all right. 80. _____

A: No problem.

B: 81. _____

A: 100 yuan, please.

B: 82. _____

九、书面表达(满分10分)

请以“Good Habit”为题写一篇英语小短文,谈谈生活中你都有哪些好习惯,你具体是怎样做的,这些好习惯对你的学习有什么样的帮助。80词左右。



Unit 2 What's the matter?



考点扫描

一、短语集锦

1. have a headache (患)头痛
2. have a sore back 背痛
3. have a (bad) cold (重)感冒
4. have a sore throat 喉咙痛
5. lie down 躺下
6. have a stomachache 肚子痛
7. see a dentist 看牙医
8. two days ago 两天前
9. have a fever 发烧
10. be stressed out 紧张的
11. listen to music 听音乐
12. for example 例如
13. No problem 没问题
14. too much + 不可数名词 太多的……
15. much too + 形/副 实在太……
16. too many + 可数名词复数 太多的……
17. a balanced diet 平衡饮食
18. have a rest 休息
19. a few + 可数名词复数 少许……
20. a little + 不可数名词/形/副 一点……
21. at the moment = now 此时,此刻
22. host family 寄宿家庭
23. good idea 好主意
24. yang foods 阳性食物
25. conversation practice 对话练习

二、重点句型

1. I have a sore throat. 我喉咙痛。
2. Maybe you should see a dentist. 也许你应该看看牙医。
3. You should eat hot yang foods, like beef. 你应该吃热的阳性食品,像牛肉。
4. I'm stressed out. 我压力太大。
5. It's important to eat a balanced diet. 平衡饮食很重要。
6. You should eat fruit and other healthy food. 你应该吃水果和其它健康食品。
7. You should lie down and rest. 你应该躺下来休息。
8. I like to listen to music. 我喜欢听音乐。
9. I really need some conversation practice. 我的确需要一些对话练习。
10. I have a lot of headaches. 我头痛得很厉害。
11. What's the matter (with you)? (你)怎么啦?
12. That's a good idea. 好主意。
13. I hope you feel better soon. 我希望你尽快好起来。

三、交际用语

1. —What's the matter? —I have a headache.
2. —You should drink some tea. —That sounds like a good idea.
3. —I have a sore throat. —That's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.

四、主题写作

谈论健康并能给人们提出一些养生的建议。



词语点击

1. **matter**: ['mætə] (1) 名词 ① 事情;问题;事件
It was a matter of life and death for them. 这事对他们来说是生死攸关。