

名校名师支招儿
新目标英语学习

八年级 (人教版)

英语疑难扫描

杨素平/主编

(上册)

点击重点单词短语句型用法

揭示语法规律

点拨历年真题

精练听说读写译

揭秘中考陷阱

赠送课后开心一刻

力促英语水平提高

另配磁带

 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

名校名师支招儿 新目标英语学习(人教版)

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前言

本书丛书是一套与人教版初中最新试验修订教材同步配套的新型教学辅导用书,不仅提供了系统的英语知识,更着重于培养和提高学生综合运用语言的能力,还融入了近几年初中教学研究的最新成果,体现了近年来教改和各地中考的最新特点。

全书与教材同步,共分12个单元。每个单元分为13个栏目,具体有:

- 1 点击单词用法** 对每课出现的重点单词进行详细的讲解,使读者对单词的用法能融会贯通,举一反三。
- 2 点击短语用法** 对每课出现的需要学生掌握的短语进行重点讲解,使学生能活学活用。
- 3 点击重点句子** 对每课中出现的重点句子进行全面分析,对其结构和用法科学梳理,使读者能理解其真正含义。
- 4 揭示语法规律** 对每单元接触到的新的语法点进行详细的分析和解疑,探索规律,知一统百。
- 5 超级听力电波** 精选了与每单元的课文、话题及交际口语相关的听力材料,采用中考题型,有助于学生在同步学习中有针对性地加强听力训练,提高听力应试技巧。
- 6 流畅口语表达** 列出每单元需要掌握的日常交际用语,让学生在领会中灵活运用。
- 7 时尚阅读快车** 提供难易适当的英语美文,以增强英语阅读语感,培养学习兴趣,与课文相得益彰,可给学生提供一个广阔的课外阅读空间。
- 8 名篇作文欣赏** 通过对学生范文的赏析、点评及诵读,有助于学生进行有针对性的作文基本功的训练。
- 9 历年真题点拨** 精选涉及每单元知识点的历届中考题,进行详细的解析,帮助考生更加透彻地学习和理解每单元的重要知识点。
- 10 综合题型攻关** 模拟实战演练,精心设计题型,提高学生灵活运用知识的综合能力。
- 11 考试陷阱揭秘** 针对学习中遇到的疑点、考试中常犯的错误,进行科学的透彻剖析,避免在考试中误入陷阱。
- 12 课后开心一刻** 为调节情绪,补给一些与每单元有关的英语笑话和幽默故事,使学生在紧张的学习之余,得到适当的精神放松,以提高学习效率。
- 13 练习答案解析** 对“综合题型攻关”中的试题给出详细答案,并对容易错、难度大的试题给出解题提示或分析。

这套丛书是由多年工作在教学第一线的优秀中学教师编写而成,目的是让学生更好、更透彻地学好课本知识,并在实践中能够融会贯通,举一反三,提高综合应试能力和英语水平。

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Unit

How often do

1

you exercise?

一

点击单词用法

1. grade [greɪd] *n.* 年级;等级 *v.* 分等级

【例句】An elementary school in the U. S. has eight **grades**. 美国的小学有八个年级。

2. although [ɔ:l'ðəʊ] *conj.* 虽然(引导让步状语从句,用法同 though)

【同义】though *conj.* 尽管;虽然;即使;as *conj.* (用于比较)与……一样;诸如

【考点】although 是从属连词,引导让步状语从句;but 是并列连词,用在并列句中。两者不能同时在一句中。although 是连接词,其后必须跟从句,不能跟介词短语。

【例句】① **Although** it was cold, he didn't light the fire. 天气虽冷,他并未生火。② They are generous **although** they are poor. 他们虽贫穷却很慷慨。

3. hardly ['hɑ:dlɪ] *adv.* 几乎不

【同义】scarcely *adv.* 刚刚,几乎不;barely *adv.* 简直没有;勉强强地

【搭配】hardly... when —……就……

【例句】**Hardly** had we got to school when it began to rain. 我们刚到学校,天就开始下雨。

4. ever ['evə] *adv.* 曾经(用于疑问句和条件句中)

【例句】Have you **ever** been to Canada? 你曾到过加拿大吗?

5. twice [twɑɪs] *adv.* 两次;两倍

【考点】“一次”、“两次”不能说成 one time、two times,应该说 once、twice。表示三次以上的次数时,一般用相应的数词 + times。

【例句】① I've been to New York **twice**. 我去过纽约两次。② She writes to her parents **twice** a month. 她一个月给父母写两次信。

6. time [taɪm] *n.* 时间;时刻,钟点

【同义】moment *n.* 片刻;瞬间;当前

【搭配】all the time 一直;all this time of day 每天这

个时候;at a time 一次,每一次;at the same time 同时,然而;at times 常常,时常;at one time = at a time have a good time 尽兴,打发愉快的时光;in no time 立刻,很快;in time 及时;on time 准时,按时;once upon a time 从前,很久以前

【考点】in time 意为“及时”,指句子的谓语动词发生在规定的时间之前,有“不迟”之意;而 on time 意为“按时、准时”,有“不早不晚,正是规定的时间”之意。

【例句】① The **times** are different. 时代不同了。② What **time** is it? 什么时刻了?(几点了?)

7. program ['prəʊgræm] *n.* 节目单;程序;节目;纲领

【同义】performance *n.* 演出;展出;schedule *n.* 时刻表;一览表;目录

【巧记】pro-(forth) + gram(写) 节目单,计划

【例句】What is your favorite **program**? 你最喜欢什么节目?

8. key [ki:] *n.* 钥匙;解答,关键

【同义】answer *n.* 回答,解答

【巧记】keyboard *n.* 键盘

【搭配】a key point 要点;key words 关键词;key figure 关键人物

【考点】“key to + 名词”意为“解决问题的钥匙、门上的钥匙”,而不用 key of。

【例句】I've lost my **key**. 我的钥匙丢了。

9. result [rɪ'zʌlt] *n.* 结果,效果 *v.* 结果发生,有某种结果

【同义】effect *n.* 结果;影响;效果 *vt.* 实现

【反义】cause *vt.* 使发生;引起;促使

【搭配】as a result 结果;without result 没有结果,白费;result from 由……造成,因……而产生;result in 引起,导致,结果

【考点】① result 作“结果,后果”讲,可作不可数名



词,也可作可数名词。②as a (the) result of意思是“由于……的结果”。③as a result意为“结果”,常放在句首作状语。④result作动词,主要与from和in搭配。result from意为“由……引起,产生”,from后接表示原因的名词;result in意为“导致”,后面接表示结果的名词。

- 【例句】①Nothing **resulted**. 结果没有什么事发生。
② The accident **resulted** in his death. 这个意外事故造成了他的死亡。

10. translate [træns'leit] v. 翻译

【巧记】trans-(across) + late(搬)使转变,翻译; translator n. 翻译工作者

【搭配】translate... into... 把……译成……; translate... from... into 把……由……译成……

【例句】It took me a week to **translate** the article. 翻译这篇文章花去了我一个星期的时间。

11. milk [milk] n. 奶;牛奶;乳状物;(植、果实的)乳液 vt. & vi. 挤奶;出奶;抽取(树等的)乳液

【例句】When does the farmer **milk** the cows? 那个

农民什么时候挤牛奶?

12. habit ['hæbit] n. 习惯,习性

【搭配】get into the habit of 养成……的习惯; give up the habit of... 改掉……的习惯; get into bad habits 养成坏习惯

【考点】habit作“习惯”讲。后面可接“of + 动名词”作定语,不可接不定式。

【例句】He's in the **habit** of getting up late. 他有晚起的习惯。

13. difference ['difərəns] n. 差别,差异;差,差数;(意见的)分歧,不和

【同义】disagreement n. 意见不同;争论; argument n. 辩论;论据

【巧记】differ(不同) + -ence(名词后缀)

【搭配】there are many differences between... 两者之间有差别

【例句】They settled their **differences**. 他们消除了分歧。

二 点击短语用法

1. as for

as for 用于句首或分句首,能引出一个与前一话题稍有不同的话题,一般可译作“至于,关于”。它着重于话题的转变(本来是谈甲,现在转而谈乙)。例如:

- ①As for you, you'd better be quick. 至于你,你最好还是快点。
②As for me, it doesn't matter. 至于我,那是无关紧要的。
③I enjoy going to the movies. But as for the theater, I prefer staying at home.
我喜欢看电影,要是去看戏,我宁愿留在家里。

2. look after

look after 意为“照顾、保管、照看”,其后可接人或物。

- ① Don't worry about your mother, I can look after her. 别担心你母亲,我会照顾她的。
② The boy is looking after sheep on the hill. 那个孩子正在山上放羊。
③ Could you look after yourself? 你能照顾好自己吗?
④ You should look after your school things. 你应该照顾好你的学习用品。

【联想复习】

look for 寻找

他多长时间去一次动物园?

—Once a week. 每周一次。

次数和倍数的表达法:once 1次(倍), twice 2次(倍), three times 3次(倍), many times 好几次(倍)。

2. What do they do on weekends?

他们在周末干什么?

what 作疑问代词,表示“什么,什么事(物)”,在句中作主语、表语、宾语,也作介词宾语。

询问职业与身份时,多用 What does he do? 而 What

三 点击重点句子

1. How often do you exercise?

你多长时间锻炼一次?

how often 意思是“多久一次”,对某事发生的频率进行提问,其答语常用一些表示时间频率的副词:always, usually, often, sometimes, never 及名词词组 every evening, once a week 等。例如:

- ①How often do you go to see your uncle?

你多长时间去看你叔叔一次?

- ②—How often does he go to the zoo?



is he? (他是干什么的?) 这种说法不文雅。回答是 He is a teacher. 询问名字和身份时,用 Who is he? 回答是 He is my brother. What is he like? 用来问人的天生特征和容貌或长相。回答是 He is very clever. What... look like? “是……什么样子(怎么样)?”。

3. They often go to the movies.

他们经常去看电影。

often 通常放在谓语动词之前,在 be 或助动词之后。表示强调或对比时,可位于句首或句尾。often 多与一般现在时连用。

4. I usually play soccer.

我常常踢足球。

usually 是频率副词,意思是“常常”“习惯于”,有遵循常规的意思,其频率约为 90%。

usually 只能用作状语,位于实义动词之前,系动词、助动词或情态动词之后,也可放在句首或句末表示强调。用于否定句时,多位于实义动词与系动词、助动词或情态动词的中间。

5. She sometimes watches TV.

她有时看电视。

频率副词 sometimes 作状语一般放在句首。有些同学常常弄不清楚这几个词的区别:sometimes 有时,sometime 某时,some time 一段时间,some times 几次。

6. I hardly ever exercise.

我几乎从来不做运动。

hardly 与 ever 连用,表示“很少”“几乎从来不”,意思与 almost never 相近。

例如:She hardly ever goes out. 她很少出门。

7. I eat vegetables twice a week, but I never eat fruit.

我一个星期吃两次蔬菜,从来不吃水果。

该句中的 never 是频率副词,它和 always, usually, often, sometimes 等一样,在和系动词 be 连用时,要放在 be 之后。例如:

①He was often out after supper.

晚饭后他经常外出。

②That man is never late for work.

那人上班从来不迟到。

twice a week 指“一周两次”。

但“一次”要说 once,不能说 one time,“三次”要说 three times。

time 在这里用作可数名词,表示“次数”。

next time(下一次) last time(上一次)

three times(三次) five times(五次)

①Copy these words ten times. 把这些单词抄写 10 遍。

②I have met her once or twice. 我遇见过她一两次。

表示:一月两次:twice a month

一两次:once or twice

两三次:two or three times

四 揭示语法规律

1. 疑问句不定式结构

特殊疑问句词 what, when, how, where, which 以及连接词 whether 常与带 to 的不定式连用,构成“what (when...) to do”结构,这种结构常用在 tell, teach, wonder, show, ask, forget, discuss, remember, learn, find out 等动词后。例如:

①I don't know when to start. 我不知道什么时候出发。

②He will teach me how to use the computer.

他教我怎样使用计算机。

③Could you please tell me what to do next?

你能告诉我下一步怎么做吗?

2. 反意疑问句

反意疑问句提出情况或看法,问对方同不同意。这种句式是由两部分组成的,前一部分用陈述句的形式,后一部分是一个附着在前一部分上的简短问句,如前一部分是肯定形式,后一部分通常用否定形式;前一部分

为否定形式,后一部分就用肯定形式。两部分的时态、人称要一致,前一部分总用降调,后一部分总用升调,但如果说话人坚信第一部分说的是事实,也可以用降调。反意疑问句的一般结构:

(1) 肯定的陈述句 + 否定疑问

①He speaks English, doesn't he? 他说英语,是吧?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't. 是的,他说英语/不,他不讲英语。

②He passed the exam, didn't he? 他考试及格了,是吧?

Yes, he did. 是的。

(2) 否定句 + 肯定疑问

①He doesn't speak English, does he? 他不讲英语,是吧?

No, he doesn't. 是的,他不讲英语。

Yes, he does. 不,他讲英语。

②You aren't using the computer, are you? 这台计算机你不用,是吧?



No, I'm not. 是的, 我不用。

Yes, I am. 不, 我在用。

五 超级听力电波

1. 听录音, 根据问题从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选择正确的答语。

() (1) A. She works in an English school.

B. She likes English.

C. She's an English teacher.

D. She studies English.

() (2) A. Yes, I work in a factory.

B. Yes, I like playing games.

C. Yes, I do.

D. Yes, I like.

() (3) A. So we do.

B. So do we.

C. Too we do.

D. So are we.

() (4) A. I think pork is.

B. I think beef is the best.

C. I think pork does.

D. I think chicken is most.

() (5) A. Are they right?

B. Oh, we don't.

C. Oh no, we aren't.

D. So don't we.

2. 听录音, 根据所听的对话和问题, 从 A, B, C, D 中选出符合对话内容, 并能回答问题的选项。

() (1) A. She studies in China.

B. She teaches in America.

C. She's a teacher.

D. She teaches Chinese in China.

() (2) A. They're standing there.

B. They're doing their homework.

C. They're speaking English.

D. They're talking.

() (3) A. He's mending a chair.

B. He's sitting in the next room.

C. He's mending a bike.

D. He's watching TV in the next room.

() (4) A. Swimming.

B. Flying kites.

C. Playing basketball.

D. Playing football.

() (5) A. Some bottle.

B. Some old books.

C. Some old clothes.

D. Some oranges.

3. 听课文句子, 将所缺单词填在空格内。

(1) What does she do on _____?

(2) How often do you _____ TV?

(3) What's your favorite _____?

(4) He _____ watches TV.

(5) He watches TV _____ a week.

(6) How often do you _____?

(7) _____ are the results of the student activity survey at Hilltop High school.

(8) Most students _____ three to four times a week.

(9) I exercise every day, usually when I _____ home from school.

(10) And it makes a big _____ to my grades.

[录音材料]

1. (1) What does Miss Gao do?

(2) Do you like working in China?

(3) In England, people eat a lot of potatoes.

(4) Which is the most popular, pork, beef or chicken?

(5) In the USA, people like tea with sugar and milk in it.

2. (1) M: Is your sister Lulu a student?

W: No, she's a teacher now. She teaches English in China.

Q: What does Lulu do?

(2) M: Look! Who are the girls over there?

W: They are my friends, May and Mary.

M: What are they doing? Do you know?

W: They're talking.

Q: What are they doing?

(3) M: Can I help you, ma'am?

W: Yes, where is Mr Green?

M: He's in the next room.

W: What's he doing?

M: He is mending a chair.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

Q: What's Mr Green doing?

(4) W: Do you like swimming, Li Ying?

M: No, I don't. I like playing basketball.

Q: What does Li Ying like?

(5) W: Could you help me, please?

M: Sure.

W: I want to put the box on the desk, but it's too heavy.

M: Let's carry it together. Oh, yes, it's heavy.

What's in it?

W: Some old books.

Q: What's in the box?

3. (1) What does she do on weekends?

(2) How often do you watch TV?

(3) What's your favorite program?

(4) He sometimes watches TV.

(5) He watches TV twice a week.

(6) How often do you shop?

(7) Here are the results of the student activity survey at Hilltop High school.

(8) Most students exercise three to four times a week.

(9) I exercise every day, usually when I come home from school.

(10) And it makes a big difference to my grades.

听力通关

1. (1) C (2) C (3) B (4) A (5) B

2. (1) C (2) D (3) A (4) C (5) B

3. (1) weekends (2) watch (3) program (4) sometimes

(5) twice (6) shop (7) Here (8) exercise

(9) come (10) difference

六

流畅口语表达

① I usually play soccer.	我经常踢足球。
② What do they do on weekends?	他们在周末干什么?
③ They often go to the movies.	他们经常去看电影。
④ What does he do on weekends?	他在周末干什么?
⑤ He sometimes watches TV.	他有时看电视。
⑥ How often do you shop?	你多长时间购物一次?
⑦ I shop once a month.	我一个月购物一次。
⑧ How often does Chung watch TV?	Chung 多长时间看一次电视?
⑨ He watches TV twice a week.	他一个星期看两次电视。
⑩ What do you usually do on weekends?	周末你经常干什么?

七

时尚阅读快车

A Barking Dog Doesn't Bite



Bill," said his father, "put on your coat and let's go out for a walk."



Bill was very happy. He liked to go out with his father. He put on his coat and cap, and said, "Father, I'm ready."

Bill and his father went out into the street. Suddenly they saw a big black dog. The dog began to bark. Bill was afraid of the dog. He wanted to run home. His father said, "Don't be afraid, Bill. Don't you know the proverb 'A barking dog doesn't bite'?"

"Oh, yes," said Bill, "I know the proverb, and you know it too, but does the dog know the proverb?"

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)

1. Bill's father asked him to go out for a walk with

him.

2. Bill didn't like to go out with his father.
3. When they came to the street, they saw a big black dog.
4. Bill ran back home when the dog began to bark.
5. Bill's father told him not to be afraid because a barking dog doesn't bite.

Answers

1. T 2. F 3. T 4. F 5. T

八 名篇作文欣赏

(一) 作文点评

【题目要求】请以“My Birthday Party”为题写一篇短文。内容要完整,层次要清晰,中心明确,重点突出。词数不少于80个词。

【学生习作】

My Birthday Party

I was born in^① October 8, 1983. So October 8 is my birthday. I began to give a birthday party in 1994. Later on I have my birthday party every year.

Last Sunday I had my birthday party at home. A few of my friend^② came to my party. Everyone brought me a birthday present, and they all say^③, "Happy birthday to you." Then I said, "Thank^④ very much for giving me the birthday present."

On my birthday, my mother made my birthday cake and cooked some delicious food. My friends helped me to put the candles on the big cake. Then we began the party. We...

I had a good time that day. We sang and played games, and ate delicious food. How happy I am!

【点评】

这篇文章是一篇记叙文,层次分明,叙事清楚,首尾呼应,开头点明文题,结尾说明了作者生日聚会后的愉悦心理,从而产生了对生日聚会的怀念之感。能够比较正确地运用所学词汇和语法叙述所发生的事情。语言描写生动、流畅。

(二) 名作欣赏

The Fox and the Lion

A fox who had never seen a lion, when by chance

【修改】

- ①具体日期用介词 on, 而不用 in.
- ②friend 应改为复数 friends.
- ③say 发生在上周日, 改为 said.
- ④Thank 后面没有 you 时, 为名词, 应改为 Thanks.

【经典范文】

My Friend's Party

I have a good friend. His name is Hong Kai. We are very friendly. Yesterday was his thirteenth birthday. His friends and his parents held a party for him.

In the evening, all his friends came to Hong Kai's home. Each had a very nice present for him. At that moment, Hong Kai felt very happy. And so were his parents and his friends. Look! the meal was on the table. How delicious they were! There were all kinds of food: eggs, fish, fried chicken, dumplings, pork, beef, tomatoes, cabbages, sugar, sandwiches, rice and some fruits.

After supper, Chen Lin sang a song "Happy Birthday to You!". He has a nice voice. Everybody said that he was a good singer. Then we celebrated Hong Kai, "Happy birthday to you!" He said, "Thank you, thanks very much!" After this, Hong Kai's mother took a birthday cake to the table. We gave presents to Hong Kai and Hong Kai began to blow candles. Everybody was very delighted.

At last, we watched cartoon. What a good, nice party!

狐狸和狮子

有一只狐狸从来没见过狮子。第一次偶然碰到狮

he met him the first time, was so terrified that he almost died of fright. When he met him the second time, he was still afraid, but managed to disguise his fear. When he saw him the third time, he was so much emboldened that he went up to him and asked him how he did.

Familiarity breeds contempt.

子时,狐狸差点儿给吓死了。第二次见到狮子时,狐狸心里虽然害怕,却已经能强作镇静。第三次见到狮子时,狐狸就壮起胆子,迎上前跟狮子打招呼。

可见,熟悉导致轻慢。

九 历年真题点拨

1. September 10th is _____ in China.
A. Teacher's Day B. Teachers' Day
C. Teacher Day D. Teachers Day
(2001年湖南省中考题)

解析 句意为“九月十号是中国的教师节”。教师节是所有教师的节日,所以用复数形式;以s结尾的复数名词所有格直接在s后加撇号。故选B。

2. Tom _____ to bed early but his brother doesn't.
A. goes B. has gone
C. went D. going
(2001年武汉市中考题)

解析 but 应连接相同形式的并列成分,句中but后是一般现在时,but前也应是一般现在时;主语Tom是第三人称单数,所以用动词第三人称单数,选A。

3. —Could I speak to the headmaster?
—I'm afraid not. He _____ a talk to the teachers.
A. gave B. has giving
C. is giving D. was giving
(2002年北京市石景山区中考题)

解析 句意为“请校长接电话,好吗?恐怕不行,他正在给老师作报告”。从句意可知这是强调动作正在进行,应用现在进行时,选C。

4. —Excuse me. Have you got an eraser?
—Sorry, I haven't. Why _____ you ask Mary? Perhaps she's got one.
A. do B. don't
C. did D. didn't
(2002年江西省中考题)

解析 选B。Why don't you do sth.? 为固定句型,用来提建议,译为“为什么不……?”有时可写为Why not do sth.?

5. My English teacher's name is Robert Thomas Smith; you may call him _____.
A. Mr Robert B. Mr Thomas
C. Mr Smith D. Mr Thomas Smith
(2001年湖北黄冈市中考题)

解析 英美国家人的姓名位置是名在前,姓在后,头衔应与姓氏连用,所以选C。

6. It _____ Jack twenty minutes _____ the math problem yesterday.
A. took, to work out B. takes, to work out
C. has taken, working out D. is taking, working out
(2004年北京市东城区中考题)

解析 选A。本题考查固定搭配的用法。It takes sb. some time to do sth. 意为“某人干某事要花多少时间”。由句中“yesterday”可知,动词用过去时。故选A。work out 意为“算出”。

7. —Have a nice day, Mary.
—_____.
A. Thank you B. The same to you
C. It's great D. That's all right
(2001年南京市中考题)

解析 别人向你表示祝愿,“祝你玩得高兴”,你应该感谢对方,所以选A。

十 综合题型过关

一、词汇知识

(一) 按要求写出下列词的相应形式

1. three(序数词) _____
2. tall(反义词) _____

12. —How soon will your mother come back?
—_____
- A. For about two hours.
B. In about two hours.
C. After two hours.
D. About two o'clock.
13. Don't ask me such a strange question, _____?
- A. shall we B. will not you
C. will you D. don't you
14. Everybody is here, _____?
- A. isn't he B. is he
C. aren't they D. are they
15. She's _____ a good girl that everybody likes her.
- A. so B. such
C. very D. much
16. Everybody knows the answer, _____?
- A. don't they B. don't he
C. does he D. is he
17. Open your books, _____?
- A. shall we B. shall you
C. will you D. do you
18. There are a lot of books here, _____?
- A. isn't there B. aren't there
C. aren't they D. are they
19. He had lunch at home yesterday, _____ he?
- A. had B. hadn't
C. doesn't D. didn't
20. These children have never seen snow, _____ they?
- A. do B. don't
C. have D. haven't

五、完形填空

Mr Zhang is an 1 worker. He has a 2 family. He has two 3 sons. When they were young, their mother 4 them English, they grow 5 now. They are twenty-three. The older (年大的) brother, Zhang Ke, likes making things. He makes many 6 things. For example, model (模型) planes, model bikes and model ships. Now he is making a machine. He wants to ride the machine like a bike and 7 it like a plane. He 8 wants to make a machine that can talk 9 walk. But the 10 brother, Zhang Xue, likes reading and writing. He reads and writes many picture-books. He 11 stop reading or writing 12 his parents come back from work every day.

1. A. farm B. office

- C. hospital D. class
2. A. happy B. bigger
C. small D. strong
3. A. 不填 B. twins
C. twin's D. twin
4. A. is teaching B. taught
C. teaches D. to teach
5. A. up B. 不填
C. tall D. big
6. A. difference B. different
C. the same D. same
7. A. to fly B. flies
C. fly D. flying
8. A. too B. do
C. will D. also
9. A. and B. to
C. can D. or
10. A. younger B. older
C. old D. young
11. A. isn't B. doesn't
C. don't D. won't
12. A. when B. because
C. until D. behind

六、完成下列对话

A: _____ me, _____ you have a pencil?
B: Sorry, I _____. You can ask the other students.
A: Excuse me. Who _____ a pencil?
C: I have _____ here.
A: _____ I borrow it, _____?
C: _____! _____ you are!
A: Thanks!
C: You are _____!

七、阅读理解

It's September, and we're back at school. It's good to see all my teachers and friends again. They all look fine.

We're in Grade Two this year. We're going to have some new subjects. My name is Wu Ming. I'm not very good at Chinese, but Wei Fang says she's going to help me. I think I can do better than last year.

I like English very much. This year I'm going to do more speaking. Zhang Hong likes English too, but he needs help. I'm going to help him.

This term I'm going to work for the wall-newspaper. My classmates say I draw well. I like it, too. I'm going to do my



best this year.

根据短文内容选择填空:

- Wei Fang and Zhang Hong are _____.
A. in Grade One
B. in the same class
C. in the same row
D. in the different grade
- Wu Ming is not good at _____.
A. working for the wall-newspaper
B. English
C. Chinese
D. football
- _____ English is much better than _____.
A. Wu Ming's; Zhang Hong's

- B. Zhang Hong's; Wu Ming's
C. Wu Ming's; Wei Fang's
D. Wei Fang's; Zhang Hong's
- This is a new term. Students are all _____.
A. at home
B. in the class
C. in the open air
D. at school
- The teachers and students look _____.
A. good
B. fine
C. nice
D. strong

十一

考试陷阱揭秘

陷阱 1: 数词大于 one, 与它连用的词要用复数。

【实例】 Four thousands people died in the accident.

【解脱】 此题就是利用复数概念把 thousand 变成复数这是错的。教师已经讲到, thousand 和 hundred 和具体的大于 one 的数词连用时不能变为复数。而且 four thousand 用来修饰 people 用作定语。如果单纯地朝某一概念上靠, 就会引出错误。

陷阱 2: both 作为不定代词在教材和练习中多次出现, 但在实际练习中容易出错。

【实例】 Here is a seat for _____.

- A. both us B. us both
C. both of us D. B and C

【解脱】 答案选 D。all, both, each 这类不定代词可置于助动词、情态动词、动词 be 之后, 实义动词之前。

如果句子以助动词、情态动词或系动词 be 结尾, all, both, each 则不能放在其后面, 必须在其前面。

all, both, each 与人称代词宾格连用时, 一般用 all/both/each of us/you/them, 如果代词在前面则不加 of, 即 us/you/them all/both/each。

碰到此类练习要认真分析, 根据已给的题目信息和词的正确用法, 做出准确的选择。

十二

课后开心一刻

A Russian Baby Will
Speak Russian

A couple was delighted when finally their long wait to adopt a baby came to an end. The adoption center called and told them they had a wonderful Russian baby boy, and the couple took him without hesitation.

On the way home from the adoption center, they stopped by the local college so they each could enroll (注册, 入学) in night courses. After they filled out (填写) the form, the registration (注册, 登记) clerk inquired, "What ever (究竟, 到底) possessed (支配, 控制, 迷住) you to study Russian?" The couple said proudly, "We just adopted a Russian baby and in a year or so he'll start to talk. We

俄国小孩天生说俄语

一对夫妇十分高兴, 他们为领养一个婴儿的漫长的等待终于结束了。婴儿领养中心打电话告诉他们, 中心有一个非常好的俄国男婴。这对夫妇毫不犹豫地同意领养这个男婴。

在从领养中心回家的路上, 他们在一所当地的学院门前停下, 以便报名参加晚间课程。他们填完表格后, 报名登记处的人员询问道: "究竟是什么使你们对学习俄语着迷呢?" 这对夫妇得意地说: "我们刚刚认领了一个俄国男婴。再过一年左右他就该开始说话了, 我们想到时能够听懂他说话。"

just want to be able to understand him.”

十三

练习答案解析

一、

(一) 1. third 2. short 3. earlier 4. first 5. two
6. lesson

(二) 1. three big pieces of paper 2. this time
3. next term 4. my first teacher 5. come in
6. call one's name

二、

1. is reading 2. is singing 3. Don't close 4. is
5. watches; isn't watching 6. goes 7. borrow
8. are playing 9. is eating 10. Come

三、

(一) 1. How many; does; have 2. Is your; cooking
3. is cleaning 4. doesn't do 5. does; do

(二) 1. write; on; piece 2. Don't call
3. our first lesson 4. call, names
5. too small; big one

四、

1. 答案为 A。该题主要是检测 wish 及 want、hope 的用法。了解了以上动词的用法,问题是不难解答的。题目的意思是“我希望你新年走好运”。wish 作动词是表示希望,常表示美好的祝愿;hope 仅仅表示希望;want 只是表达心理状况,想要……。结合本题的实际情况,应选择 A。
2. 答案为 A。这是一道关于介词方面检测的题目。该题的题意为 Mr Smith 正在做一次关于空气和水方面的报告。on 和 about 都有“关于”的意思,且都是介词,但在实际运用中是有区别的。about 多用于关于故事性较强的方面;on 多用于科学知识、科研学术等方面。故正确答案应选择 A。
3. 答案为 C。该题主要是考查名词所有格方面的知识。该句的意思是到商店大约是十分钟的路程。ten minutes 是以 s 结尾的复数名词,构成所有格时直接在 s 后面加“'”构成所有格。故正确答案应选择 C。
4. 答案为 D。根据 have fun doing... 这一句型,本题应考虑 C、D 两项。又因为 listen 带宾语时应加介词 to, 故选 D。
5. 答案为 B。welcome 后面应用介词 to 方可接表示场所的名词,但是如果表示场所的是一副词,则不用介词 to。home 前没有修饰语时,应作为副词,故选 B。但 home 前如有修饰语时,则是名词,前面应加介词 to。
6. 答案为 C。英美人的名字中最后一个词是姓,第一个词是名,Mr、Mrs 和 Miss 应用在姓前,故考虑 C、D 两项。又因为 William 是男子名,故选 C。
7. 答案为 C。指 traffic 的情况时,通常用 bad 或 heavy, 表示车辆拥挤,路况差,故选 C。
8. 答案为 B。think about... 作“考虑”解,about 是介词,后面应接代词、名词、疑问词 + 不定式,或疑问词引导的宾语从句等,四个选项均符合以上条件。但是选项中的动词 say 是及物动词,须带宾语;而 how 是副词,不能作宾语;what 是代词,可以作宾语;故考虑 B、D 两项。这两项中 B 项是正确的,D 项语序有误。宾语从句应保持陈述语序。
9. 答案为 A。watch 为“注视”之意,可以说 watch TV, watch a match, watch the traffic。
10. 答案为 C。be hurt 是“受伤”之意。hurt 是形容词,所以用副词 badly 修饰。
11. 答案为 C。how often 用于提问某个行为发生的频率。英语中表示“一次”用 once,“两次”用 twice,“三次”或“三次以上”用 three times 或 four times, twice a week 意思是“一周两次”。
12. 答案为 B。“How soon...?”的意思是“要多久以后才……”,其答语应是“in + 时间段”。
13. 答案为 C。否定祈使句的反意疑问句用“will you?”来表示。
14. 答案为 C。everybody 变反意疑问句时用代词 they 来代替。
15. 答案为 B。such 是形容词,后面接名词或“形容词 + 名词”。so 是副词,后面接形容词或副词。
16. 答案为 A。当前面陈述句部分的主语是 everyone, no one, someone,……疑问部分人称代词常用 they, (有时也用 he)。
17. 答案为 C。第二人称祈使句,反意疑问句部分的主语应用 you, 动词可用 will, 也可用 won't, 但如果前边部分是否定句,后边句子只用 will。
18. 答案为 B。陈述部分是 there + be 结构时,疑问部分用 there, 省略主语代词。
19. 答案为 D。当动词 have 与其他名词构成词组时,其后面句子必须用 do, does 或 did 构成反意疑问部分。
20. 答案为 C。本题考查反意疑问句。前面句子里的助