



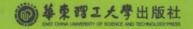
王汝荣 王瑞欣 / 主编

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实践证明,语法学习的实践性很强,学好语法的关键就是"学会运用,练中思考;学会归纳,不断体悟"。如果只记而不思,只学而不用,将永远也学不好语法。毕竟,"Using is the best learning."学习语法的目的就是为了应用,只有学会了运用,才能达到最佳学习效果。基于这一理念,本书编排设计独到,是一套为读者朋友们精心设计的语法学习方案。

本书以练为主,讲练结合,四大板块助您突破语法难关!

一、考点对练

透视近几年全国各地的期中、期末等阶段性考试题,认真研究,精准统计,归纳出阶段性考试所涉及的主要考点,然后针对这些高频考点设计对点练习。练习所针对的考点既系统全面,又相对集中,设计的题型均以主观题为主,形式丰富多样,旨在培养读者的动手能力,以练促记,通过这种训练方式读者可以快速、全面地掌握语法知识的核心用法,并能做到熟练地运用这些知识。

二、能力提高

运用考试的主流题型,重点而又系统地对考点进行强化训练。题目针对考点,精选最新原创试题,为读者搭建演练平台。练习分组安排,便于减轻学生的学习负担,提高练习效果。通过该部分练习,将进一步提升读者对语法知识的综合运用能力。

三、检测评价

精选近几年各地阶段性试题,题目力求涉及不同考点,试题难度搭配合理。读者通过自我检测,既可以检测学习效果,发现语法学习中的差距和不足,也可以体验成功的快乐,从而增强语法学习的信心。

四、答案精析

呵护读者,为您点拨解题关键,警示解题误区,总结知识重点和难点,使您 知其然更知其所以然。

真诚提醒:

语法学习的进步往往就在于不断地归纳、总结和反省。及时将单元语法练习过程中所出现的错题整理出来是一个实用、有效的学习方法。建议读者朋友

及时整理错误,充分利用错误,防错纠错。可以利用"错题笔记"的方式来记录、整理做题时的出错情况,从而在复习时做到有的放矢,攻克语法难关。

本书在编写过程中还得到以下人员的支持和帮助,特此致谢:

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真诚希望本书成为您语法学习的好帮手,助您在语法学习的道路上不断进步,力求卓越,轻松夺冠!

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编者

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- 2. 频度副词 often/always/usually/sometimes/never/hardly
- 3. how often 引导的特殊疑问句及其简要回答
- 4. 情态动词 should 的用法
- 5. 表示"身体生病"及询问方式
- 6. 句式 It's + adj. (for sb.) + to do sth.

【考点对练】 感知考点,梳理知识

7. 现在进行时表将来

Ι	. 句型转换——对点:一般现在时的特殊疑问句式
1.	Mary is a doctor. (就画线部分提问)
	?
	Mary?
2.	Bob does his homework <u>in the evening</u> . (就画线部分提问)
	Bob his homework?
3.	My father helps me with my math at home. (就画线部分提问)
	you with your math at home?

4. Our American friends visit <u>Qingdao</u> every year. (就画线部分提问)

______ your American friends _____ every year?

5. Lucy and Lily go to school <u>by bike</u>. (就画线部分提问)

_____ Lucy and Lily _____ to school?

6. My sister has <u>twenty-nine</u> picture books. (就画线部分提问)
_____ picture books _____ your sister have?

7. The two pictures are 580 dollars. (就画线部分提问)

_____ the two pictures?

8. My brother is twelve years old. (就画线部分提问)

_____ your brother?
9. She goes home once a week. (就画线部分提问)

she go home?

10. My uncle takes exercises <u>because he wants to keep healthy</u>. (就画线部分提问)
______ your uncle _____ exercise?

Ⅱ. 根据汉语提示完成句子——对点:频度副词 often/always/usually/ sometimes/never/hardly 1. 我们经常下午去游泳。 We _____ in the afternoon. 2. 我父母通常早上很早起床。 My parents _____ very early in the morning. 3. 格林先生总是每天准时锻炼身体。 Mr. Green _____ on time every day. 4. 吉姆的父母有时周末去购物。 ____ at weekends. Jim's parents 5. 梅梅上学从不迟到。 Mei Mei _____ for school. 6. 我爸爸几乎不会说英语。 My father _____ English. 7. 小孩子通常喜欢吃什么食物? What kind of food _____ children usually _____? 8. 你的朋友为什么从不上网? Why does your friend _____ ? 9. 你周末有时去滑冰吗? ____at weekends? Do you _____ 10. 你们经常在家看电视吗? Do you _____ at home? III. 根据汉语提示完成下列各句——对点: how often 引导的特殊疑问句及其简 要回答 1. 你多久回家一次? 每周一次。 _____ do you go home? 2. 她多久锻炼一次? 每周两次。 —____ does she take exercise? 3. 他多久读一次英语?每天早上一次。 does he read English? 4. 吉姆多久吃一次快餐? 他总是吃。 does Jim eat fast food? —He ____ it. 5. 你爸爸多久去次北京? 他经常去。 does your father go to Beijing? there.

6. 李磊多久给他父母写次信? 他有时写信。

_____ does Li Lei write to his parents?

3.	我妈妈喉咙疼。(完成句子)
	My mother
4.	李梅牙疼吗?是的,她牙疼。(完成句子)
	Does Li Mei ? Yes, she does.
5.	上周末我胃疼。(完成句子)
	I last weekend.
6.	这个孩子昨天晚上发烧了。(完成句子)
	The child last night.
7.	我妈妈有时背部疼痛。(完成句子)
	My mother sometimes
8.	My sister has a bad cold. (就画线部分提问)
	your sister?
9.	Miss Black has a cough. (就画线部分提问)
	Miss Black?
10	. I'm feeling well now. (就画线部分提问)
	you now?
VI	. 按要求完成下列各题——对点:句式 It's $+ adj$. $+ (for sb.) + to do sth.$
1.	It's important for us (eat) healthy food. (用动词的适当形式填空)
2.	It's good for people (take) more exercise. (用动词的适当形式填空)
3.	It's bad for students (be) late for school. (用动词的适当形式填空)
4.	It's unhealthy for old people (lie) in bed for long. (用动词的适当形式填空)
	(drink) tea with honey too much is bad for healthy. (用动词的适当形式填空)
	It's good for students(大声读英语). (完成句子)
	It's bad for children (看电视太多). (完成句子)
	It's bad for children (看电视太多). (完成句子) It's good for babies (喝优质奶粉). (完成句子)
8.	It's good for babies (喝优质奶粉). (完成句子)
8.	It's good for babies (喝优质奶粉). (完成句子) To take school activities is good for students. (改为同义句)
8. 9.	It's good for babies (喝优质奶粉). (完成句子) To take school activities is good for students. (改为同义句) good for students
8. 9.	It's good for babies(喝优质奶粉). (完成句子) To take school activities is good for students. (改为同义句) good for students To eat too much junk food is bad for health. (改为同义句)
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8. 9.	It's good for babies
8. 9. 10	It's good for babies
8. 9. 10	It's good for babies
8. 9. 10 1. 2.	It's good for babies
8. 9. 10 1. 2.	It's good for babies
8. 9. 10 VIII 1. 2. 3.	It's good for babies
8. 9. 10 VIII 1. 2. 3.	It's good for babies
8. 9. 10 VIII 1. 2. 3. 4.	It's good for babies

6. 他们打算今年暑假开	车去北京。(drive)					
They	Beijin	g this summer holiday.				
7. 运动员们将在两个小	时后开始跑步。(star	rt)				
The players		in two hours.				
	8. 我妈妈打算从今天开始步行去上班。(walk)					
My mother work from today.						
9. 汤姆的父母打算来中国度假旅行。(travel)						
Tom's parents		China for their holi	day.			
10. 我们将在两天后到证	达那里。(arrive)					
We	in two	days.				
AB【能力提高】	情练思悟,学会运 用	用一人				
I. 单项填空。						
1. — does you	ır father take a holid	ay?				
—Twice a year.						
A. How often	B. How soon	C. How far	D. How much			
2. Miss Green usually t	ravels to Europe for	her holiday but	_ she travels to China.			
A. sometime	B. sometimes	C. some time	D. some times			
3. Jim Green can	speak French, se	o he needs to practice	more.			
A. often		C. hardly				
4. Bob, it's cold outside	e today and you	wear warm cloth	es.			
A. may	B. could	C. can	D. should			
5. —You look terrible.	What's wrong with	you, Linda?				
—I						
A. have a headache	B. had a headache	C. had a cold	D. had a sore throat			
6 important	for students to read i	more good books.				
A. That's	B. This's	C. It's	D. Its			
7. It's good for children	n enough sl	eep and good rest.				
A. taking	B. takes	C. take	D. to take			
8. — sleep do	es a child need every	night?				
-About eight hours	a night.					
A. How much	B. How many	C. How far	D. How soon			
9. — students	are there in your sch	nool?				
 About five thousand 	nd.					
A. How much	B. How many	C. How far	D. How soon			
10. Linda's parents	to her city for	holiday next month.				
A. come	B. came	C. are coming	D. is coming			
Ⅱ.写出下列各题括号内所给动词的正确形式。						
1. My uncle	(fly) to Beijing next	Sunday afternoon.				

2. The plane (leave) the airport in a few minutes.				
3. How soon your friend (arrive) tomorrow?				
4. —How often your brother (do) his homework?				
He does his homework every day.				
5. —How much (be) your new shoes?				
—They (be) 190 yuan.				
6. —How far (be) it from your school to the library?				
—It (be) ten minutes' walk.				
7. —What we (do) to keep healthy?				
We should take enough exercise.				
8. —What (be) wrong with Jim today?				
He (have) a bad cold.				
9. It's important for children (eat) healthy food.				
10 (play) the piano every day is my favorite.				
(play) the plane every day is my favorite.				
○ 【检测评价】 自主评价,体验成功				
T. 力刑结构				
I. 句型转换。				
1. Jane's mother goes shopping <u>once a week</u> . (就画线部分提问)				
Jane's mother go shopping?				
2. Miss Black will be back in two weeks. (就画线部分提问)				
Miss Black be back?				
3. The two magazines are <u>fifty dollars</u> . (就画线部分提问)				
the two magazines?				
4. It's <u>fifteen minutes' walk</u> from my school to the library. (就画线部分提问)				
it from your school to the library?				
5. People should plant trees <u>in spring</u> . (就画线部分提问)				
people trees?				
6. Lily <u>has a bad headache</u> today. (就画线部分提问)				
Lily?				
7. My grandfather had a cold yesterday. (就画线部分提问)				
with your grandfather?				
8. To take exercise every day is good for you. (改为同义句)				
good for you exercise every day.				
9. She is coming to Shanghai in two days. (改为同义句)				
She to Shanghai in two days.				
10. Mr. Li will arrive in Beijing in three hours. (改为同义句)				
Mr. Li in Beijing in three hours.				
Ⅱ.根据汉语提示完成下列各题。				
1. 你多长时间去一次图书馆?每周一次。				
you go to the library?				