



新课标 人教版

学习策略

XUEXI CELUE YU CEPING

主编 吴小媛



测评

ENGLISH

英语(新目标)

八年级上册



广东出版集團

新世纪出版社



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主 编 吴小媛
编 写 陈卫红 吴小媛
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Unit 1 How often do you exercise?

学习策略

1. 单词: exercise, hardly, ever, once, twice, time, Internet, program, most, no, result, active, for, about, milk, coffee, chocolate, drink, health, habit, try, grade, better, same, as, different, maybe, although, for, keep, must, always, usually, unhealthy

2. 短语: high school, as for, how many, of course, look after, the same as, be different from, a lot of, less than, How often ...? hardly ever, junk food, every day, three times a week, watch TV, go to the movies

3. 交际用语:

(1) —What do you usually do on weekends?

—I sometimes go to the beach.

(2) —How often do you eat vegetables?

—Every day.

(3) Most students do homework every day.

4. 话题: Free time activities — talk about how often you do things

重点、难点与对策

一、重点词汇与难点

1. How **often** do you **exercise**? 你多久做一次运动?

1) How often ...? “多久一次……?” 用来问做某事的频率, 常与一般现在时连用。回答时常用表示频率的副词或短语。如:

— How often do you eat out?

— Never.

又如:

— How often does he go to the library?

— Once a week.

此外, 其他常用以 How 提问的还有: How old is your grandfather? (……年纪多大?) How long have you

studied English? (……多久?) How soon will the boss be back? (多久之后……?) How many people are there in your family? (多少……?) How much money do you spend on books every month? (多少……?) 等。

2) exercise 在此作不及物动词, 意为“锻炼、做运动”。如:

He exercises for half an hour every day.

It's not good for old people to exercise too little or too much.

此外, exercise 还可作名词, 作不可数名词时意为“锻炼、活动”。如:

Swimming is good exercise.

Most students don't have enough exercise.

作可数名词意为“习题、练习”。如:

This physics exercise is very difficult.

We had some maths exercises as homework yesterday.

作复数名词时, 指“一套动作, 训练活动”。如:

We do morning exercises every day.

2. I often **go to the movies**. 我经常去看电影。

go to the movies 是“去看电影”的美式英语说法, 注意这时 movie 要用复数; 而英式表达是 go to the cinema, 这时 cinema 用单数。此外, 还可以用 go to a movie 表示“看一场电影”, 相当于 see a film 的意思。

3. surf **the Internet** 网上冲浪

注意“Internet”用在句中, 总要与定冠词 the 连用, 而且首字母要大写。如:

Students often look up information on the Internet.

4. What's your **favorite** program? 你最喜欢的节目是什么?

此处 favorite 为形容词, “最喜欢的”, 注意它没有比较级和最高级的用法。如:

Watermelon is my favorite fruit.

常见的这类形容词还有 alone (独自), alive (活

着的)等。favorite 还可作名词,表示“最喜欢的人/事物”。如:

These cookies are children's favorites.

5. Here are the results of the student activity **survey** at Green High School. 这是格林高中学生活动的一份民意调查结果。

此处 survey 作名词,意为“民意调查、民意测验”,可与动词 do 或短语 carry out 连用,表示“进行民意调查”。如:

They've done a survey and found students don't have enough exercise.

6. She says it's **good for my health**. 她说这对我的健康有益。

(1) be good for...对……有益/有好处。如:

Having a walk after supper is good for health.

It's good for your spoken English to practice speaking more.

其反义词为 be bad for...“对……有害”。如:

Smoking is bad for health.

(2) health (健康,身体状况),不可数名词,可与其他名词组成短语,如:health care (保健),health centre (保健中心),health club (健身俱乐部),health food (保健食品,绿色食品)等。其形容词形式为 healthy,有“健壮的”、“有益健康的”之意。如:

The old man is still healthy in his eighty.

a healthy diet, a healthy lifestyle

7. ...but I'm **pretty** healthy. ……但我相当健壮。

pretty 常作形容词,指人时多用来指女孩的“漂亮、俊俏”,指事物时表示“美好”;但此处 pretty 作副词,表示“十分、相当”的意思,可用来修饰形容词或副词。如:

Her sister is still pretty sick.

I think you can speak English pretty well by now.

8. So you see, I **look after** my health. 因此,你知道,我很注意健康。

look after 意为“照看、照顾”,宾语可以是人或物。如:

She has to look after her sick mother this weekend.

Will you please look after my house when I am away?

9. And my healthy lifestyle **helps** me **get** good grades. 而且我健康的生活方式帮助我取得好成绩。

help sb. do sth. = help sb. to do sth. 此处不定式充当 help 的宾语补足语, to 可以省略。如: I often help my mother (to) do housework.

此外, help 还可跟 with 的短语连用,表示“帮助某人某事”。如:

He often helps me with my maths.

10. I **hardly** ever exercise. 我几乎不运动。

此处 hardly 为半否定词,意为“几乎不,几乎没有”,是表示频率或程度的副词。如: He hardly goes to bed before midnight.

She can hardly swim.

若用于反意疑问句时,疑问部分要用肯定。如:

She hardly eats meat, does she?

There's hardly anyone in the room, is there?

除 hardly 外,具有半否定意义的词还有“few (很少)”,“little (很少)”,“seldom (没几次)”等。

11. So maybe I'm not very healthy, **although** I have one healthy habit. 因此尽管我有一个健康的习惯,我可能还不是很健壮的。

此处 although 是连词,表示“尽管,虽然”,引导让步状语从句,不能与 but 同时使用,也可放在句首。如:

Although he was tired, he kept on working hard.

He didn't put on his coat, although it's very cold.

二、语法

表示频率的副词,依次是 always (总是), usually (往往), often (经常), sometimes (有时), seldom (很少,没几次), hardly (几乎不), never (从不)。如:

He always goes to school on time. He's never late. 他上学总是很准时。他从不迟到。

I usually/often go to school by bike, but sometimes I go by bus. 我常常骑车上学,但有时我坐公车。

My family often have meals at home. We seldom/hardly eat out. 我的家人常常在家吃饭。我们很少出外吃。

基础与能力训练

一、听力理解

1. 听录音选图: 请你根据听到的录音内容, 选

择相应的图片。

() 1)



A



B



C

() 2)



A



B

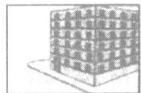


C

() 3)



A



B



C

() 4)



A



B



C

() 5)



A



B



C

2. 听对话及问题, 选择正确答案。

- () 6) A. China. B. America.
C. Canada. D. Australia.
- () 7) A. Five. B. Four.
C. Three. D. Two.
- () 8) A. 7:00. B. 7:12.
C. 7:20. D. 7:15.
- () 9) A. He usually walks. B. Yes, he does.
C. No, he doesn't. D. Yes, he is.
- () 10) A. Yes, he is. B. Yes, he does.
C. No, he doesn't. D. No, he isn't.

3. 听短文, 在空白处填入适当的词语, 每空一词。

Stop (11) _____ for a minute and think about what you see when you look up at the sky on a (12) _____ night. You probably see many (13) _____. Long long ago, farmers watched some stars to know when to plant their crops.

Travelers did so to find their (14) _____ in the dark. Today stars are still (15) _____ to some people.

二、词组中译英

1. 多久一次 _____
2. 网上冲浪 _____

3. 垃圾食品 _____
4. 一周两次 _____
5. 至于, 关于 _____
6. 中学, 高中 _____
7. 多少 (可数) _____
8. 当然 _____
9. 照顾, 照看 _____
10. 和……一样 _____
11. 健康的生活方式 _____
12. 大量, 许多 _____

三、根据句子意思和首字母提示完成句子

1. Many people think food in McDonald's is j _____ food.
2. He likes s _____ the Internet very much.
3. My father e _____ half an hour every day.
4. He went to Beijing t _____ last year, in January & June.
5. David is quite a _____ in school activities (活动).
6. The teachers are pleased with the r _____ of the final exams.
7. Everyone should look after their own h _____.
8. It often takes a long time to form a good h _____.
9. There are some d _____ between British English and American English.
10. People's l _____ in the United States is quite different from ours.
11. The p _____ on TV tonight are very interesting.
12. He gets very fat because he likes eating c _____ and drinking cola very much.

四、句型转换

1. They go to the cinema once a month. (同义转换)
They _____ once a month.
2. She goes shopping twice a week. (就划线部分提问)

3. About 80% of the students don't exercise enough. (同义转换)

- _____ students don't exercise enough.
4. He is still young, but he knows a lot about computer. (同义转换)
- _____
5. Tom doesn't study as well as Jim. (同义转换)
- Jim _____ Tom.
6. A lot of Chinese have very good eating habits. (同义转换)
- A lot of Chinese have _____ good eating habits.
7. You must not eat so much sweet food. (同义转换)
- You must eat _____.
8. I like to play basketball very much. (用 favorite 提问)
- _____

五、单项选择

- () 1. I'm sure you know the difference _____ "look for" and "find".
- A. from B. for
- C. to D. between
- () 2. — Which of the two English dictionaries will you buy?
- I'll buy _____ of them, so I can give one to my friend, Helen.
- A. either B. neither
- C. all D. both
- () 3. Shall I _____ my new book here next time?
- A. bring B. take
- C. carry D. get
- () 4. I don't think there's _____ in the room.
- A. somebody B. anybody
- C. nobody D. someone
- () 5. It takes us _____ hour or more to go to my hometown by _____ train.
- A. an; a B. a; an
- C. an; 不填 D. a; 不填
- () 6. — I've had enough bread. Would you like _____?
- No thanks.
- A. a few more B. one more
- C. another more D. some more
- () 7. We are doing much better _____ English _____ our teacher's help.
- A. in; at B. at; in
- C. in; with D. with; with
- () 8. Martin is good at fishing, _____?
- A. is he B. does he
- C. isn't he D. doesn't he
- () 9. There is still a little orange here, but _____ people want to drink it.
- A. little B. a little
- C. few D. a few
- () 10. _____ is necessary for us to learn English well.
- A. It B. That
- C. This D. He
- () 11. We love to go to the country in spring as the flowers smell so _____.
- A. well B. nice
- C. wonderfully D. nicely
- () 12. I'm _____ they would love to come to my birthday party.
- A. sure B. think
- C. like D. thank
- () 13. He usually _____ at 6:30 in the morning.
- A. get up B. gets up
- C. get to D. get down
- () 14. We enjoy _____ after school.
- A. playing football B. play football
- C. playing the football D. play a football
- () 15. I'm not good at maths. I really don't know _____.
- A. what should I do B. how should do
- C. what to do D. how I should

六、阅读理解

(A)

In America, just as in Europe, men usually open doors for women, and women always walk ahead of men into a room or a restaurant, unless (除非) the men

have to be ahead of the ladies to choose the table, to open the door of a car or do some other things like the above. On the street, men almost always walk or cross the street on the closer side of the ladies to the traffic. But if a man walks with two ladies, he should walk between them. Then if the host or hostess or both of them come in a car to get their guest for dinner, the guest should sit at the front seat and leave the back seat though there is no person sitting on it.

- () 1. In America men usually _____.
 A. walk ahead of women
 B. eat in a restaurant
 C. walk behind women
 D. drive a car to work
- () 2. In the street men _____.
 A. cross the street
 B. walk on the right side of the ladies
 C. walk on the closer side of the ladies to the traffic
 D. walk near the ladies
- () 3. If a man walks with two ladies, he should _____.
 A. walk between them B. run before them
 C. follow them D. go away
- () 4. If Mrs. Green wants you to her house in a car, you should _____.
 A. sit beside a guest
 B. sit at the front seat
 C. sit at the back seat
 D. drive the car

(B)

A woman is going shopping. There is a river on her way, and she must go by boat. Now the boat is in the middle of the river. Oh dear! Something is wrong! The woman's shopping basket is in the river, and the water is taking it away!

"Help!" she says, "Look! My basket is in the river."

A man sees the basket. He says, "Don't worry! I can get it back! I'm a very good swimmer." He takes off his shirt and shoes. "Look after my shirt and shoes,

please!" he says, and jumps into the river.

A duck sees the basket. "I can go by basket!" it thinks. It gets into the basket. The man is swimming in the river. "Where's the basket?" he calls.

"It's over there!" calls the woman, "It's behind you! It's under that duck!"

The man gets to the basket. "Go away!" he says to the duck. The duck jumps out of the basket and swims away. The man takes the basket to the boat.

"Oh, thank you!" says the woman, "Thank you very much."

"Not at all!" says the man, "Do you keep my shirt and shoes, please?"

"Yes, here you are. Oh! What's this in the basket? It's an egg! A big egg!"

"It's for you, madam!"

- () 5. The woman has a _____ with her to do the shopping.
 A. boy B. duck
 C. boat D. basket
- () 6. What's wrong when they are in the middle of the river?
 A. The boat is broken.
 B. A man is swimming in the river and he wants to get into the boat.
 C. The woman's basket is in the river.
 D. A duck gets into the basket.
- () 7. _____ can swim and _____ helps the woman.
 A. A man; he
 B. A girl; she
 C. A worker; he
 D. Another woman; she
- () 8. Whose egg is it? Do you think?
 A. The woman's. B. The duck's.
 C. The man's. D. Nobody's.
- () 9. Does the woman get her basket back?
 A. Yes, she does.
 B. No, she doesn't.
 C. Maybe she does.
 D. I don't know.

七、完形填空

Monday is the beginning of the week; it is the day most Americans like worst. The day they 1 most is Saturday. Saturday is the 2 of the workweek; it is the beginning of the weekend.

Life is 3 on the weekend; most Americans 4 care of their houses, cars and gardens. They sleep 5 in the morning. They enjoy the feeling that the time 6 to move more slowly.

The workweek is for things you 7 to do; the weekend is for things you 8 to do. Some people may get in a car for a 9 in the country. They like to take part in a sports activity out of doors. And on Saturday night they might go to public eating 10 or a film.

- () 1. A. like B. dislike
C. spend D. leave
- () 2. A. middle B. beginning
C. end D. day
- () 3. A. worse B. difficult
C. better D. different
- () 4. A. make B. take
C. look D. pick
- () 5. A. earlier B. later
C. faster D. shorter
- () 6. A. decides B. wants
C. spends D. seems
- () 7. A. enjoy B. hate
C. have D. find
- () 8. A. like B. start
C. get D. check
- () 9. A. drive B. walk
C. fishing D. washing
- () 10. A. place B. house
C. room D. apartment

八、根据中文提示完成句子

1. 你们多久上一次美术课? 一星期两次。

_____ do you have _____
_____? _____ a week.

2. 你最喜欢的运动是什么? 篮球。

_____ is your _____?

Basketball.

3. 这是我校学生活动的调查报告结果。

Here are the _____ of the student _____
_____ of our school.

4. 至于作业, 大多数学生每天都要做作业。

_____ homework, _____ students
do homework _____.

5. 每天吃水果对身体有好处。

_____ fruit every day is good _____ our
_____.

6. 健康的生活方式可以帮我得高分。

My _____ lifestyle _____ me _____ good
grades.

7. 尽管我们有很多不同, 我们却是好朋友。

_____ we are _____, we are good friends.

8. 她的年龄和我一样。

Her age is _____ mine.

九、书面表达

假如你叫张强。请根据下面美国朋友 Bob 的来信内容, 结合你自己的情况写一篇语言连贯、符合逻辑的英文回信。

要求: 1. 认真阅读来信的内容, 从中获得你需要的信息。2. 词数: 80 词左右。回信的开头、结尾已给出, 但不计入总词数。注意: 回信中不得出现你的真实地址和所在学校的名称。

Dear friend,

Hello! I'm your new friend. My name is Bob. I'm fifteen. I'm American. I live in New York.

I am a middle school student. I'm good at maths. It is very interesting. My favourite sport is basketball. And I am not only a basketball fan but also a good player. I like pop music. My friends and I often sing pop songs together.

After school, I am interested in getting on-line. I have known a lot about China from the Internet. Now I'm learning Chinese. I hope I will visit your country one day.

Please write to me and tell me something about your life. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours,

Bob

Dear Bob,

Yours,
Zhang Qiang

相关链接

Sports and games

Sports and games do a lot of good to our health. They can make us strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy and fit. Especially (尤其) they can be of great value (价值) to people who work with their brains most of the day, for sports and games give people valuable practice in exercising the body.

What's more, they make our life richer and more colorful. If we do not have a strong body, we will find it hard to do whatever we want. So persons of all ages enjoy watching and taking part in various kinds of (各种各样) sports — track and field, swimming, skating, football, volleyball and basketball, etc.

Unit 2 What's the matter?

学习策略

1. 单词: have, cold, back, arm, ear, eye, foot, hand, head, leg, mouth, neck, nose, tooth, fever, rest, should, headache, ago, so, illness, thirsty, early, problem, way, traditional, believe, weak, angry, medicine, western, everybody, get, few, stay, important, moment, late, until, yesterday, hear

2. 短语: go to bed, listen to music, have a cold, a few, a balanced diet, host family, (be) stressed out, at the moment, see a dentist

3. 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 back.

— That's too bad. I hope you feel better soon.

4. 话题: Health—talk about your health and give advice

重点、难点与对策

一、重点词汇与难点

1. **What's the matter?** 怎么啦?

此问句常用于医生询问病人、朋友之间问候或当某事发生想了解情况等场合,表示关心、惊讶、疑问等语气。如:

— What's the matter, Mrs. White?

— I have a toothache.

— What's the matter, Frank?

— The electricity has gone out. (停电了。)

当问及某人怎么样时,还可以加上 with sb. 短语。又如:

— What's the matter with Nancy?

— She has a temperature. (她发烧了。)

注意在间接引语内,此问句无须改变语序。如:

— What did the doctor say? — He asked what was the matter with you. (而不应说成 “He asked what the matter was with you.”)

此外,在询问“某人怎么啦?”时,还可以用 “What's wrong with ...?” “What's the trouble with ...?” 而询问发生何事时,还可以用 “What's up?” “What's happening?”

2. I **have** a cold. 我感冒了。

动词 have 常用于表示生病,翻译成汉语时有不同译法。如:

I have a headache. 我头痛。

She has a fever. 她发烧。

Jack had a bad cold yesterday. 杰克昨天得了重感冒。

此外,have 与不同的名词连用,也有不同的意思。如: have a class (上课); have a meeting (开会); have a meal (吃饭); have a rest (休息); have a walk (散步); have a talk (谈话)等。

3. Yes, **I think so**. 是的,我想是这样的。

此句常用来表示同意别人的看法。如:

— Dick should have a rest. He looks tired.

— Yes, I think so.

其他动词或短语如 believe, hope, be afraid 等也可以这样使用。如:

— Will he come to help?

— Yes, I believe so.

— Don't worry. It will be fine tomorrow.

— I hope so.

但当用在否定回答时,除 think 外,其他动词多与 not 连用。如:

— She should see a doctor. — No, I don't think so. She needs rest.

— Do you think they will win? — Well, I believe not.

— It looks it's going to rain. — Oh, I hope not.

We have a match this afternoon.

4. I **hope** you feel better soon. 我希望能很快好起来。

动词 hope 后可跟不定式或从句作宾语。如:

I hope to travel around the world.

She hopes she can become a doctor.

但要注意, hope 后不能跟由不定式构成的复合宾语。如:

I hope you to come on time. (×)

I wish/expect/want you to come on time. (✓)

5. Traditional Chinese doctors believe we need a **balance** of yin and yang to be healthy. 中医认为身体要健康的话, 需要达到阴阳平衡。

此处 balance 作名词用, 意思是“平衡, 均衡”。又如:

We should try to keep the balance of nature.

此外, balance 还表示“身体平衡”。如:

He tried to keep his balance on the wall.

She lost her balance and fell off.

同时 balance 还可以作动词。如:

How long can you balance on one foot?

注意, 过去分词 balanced 作形容词用, 表示“保持平衡的”。如:

We should have a balanced diet.

6. Chinese medicine is now **popular** in many western countries. 如今中药在许多西方国家受欢迎。

popular 作形容词, 此处表示“受欢迎的”。如: a popular singer; a popular design. 当表示“受到某人欢迎”时, 应在后面加上 with sb. 如:

Street dance is now popular with a lot of young people.

He studies hard and is popular with the teachers.

同时, popular 还表示“通俗的”意思。如: popular music.

7. **It's easy** to have a healthy lifestyle, and **it's important to** eat a balanced diet. 要有健康的生活方式很容易, 而且保持均衡饮食也很重要。

此句中 it 作形式主语, 不定式作真正的主语, 此结构还可加 for sb. 表示“对于某人来说”。如:

It's useful for us to learn English well.

It's necessary for us to protect the environment.

(保护环境是必要的。)

8. Everybody **gets tired** sometimes. 人人都会有疲倦的时候。

此处 get 作系动词, 表示状态的改变, 后面常跟形容词作表语。如:

You will get wet in the rain.

He is easy to get angry.

此类系动词还有 become, go, turn 等。如:

It becomes darker and darker. (天越来越黑。)

His face went red when he was praised. (当他受到表扬时, 脸都红了。)

The leaves turn yellow when autumn comes. (秋天来时, 树叶都变黄了。)

9. You should exercise to **stay healthy**. 你应该通过运动来保持健康。

此处 stay 也可作系动词, 表示状态的保持, 后面形容词 healthy 作表语。如:

We should stay calm in face of danger. (面对危险我们应该保持镇定。)

He stayed awake until midnight. (他一直到深夜都保持清醒。)

这类系动词还有 keep 和 remain。如:

The students keep quiet in class.

A lot of work remained undone. (很多工作还没有完成。)

10. I study late every night, sometimes **until** 2 a. m. 我每天都学习到很晚, 有时甚至到凌晨两点。

此处 until 作介词, 与后面的时间名词一起充当句子的状语, 表示“直到……时”, 但要注意在肯定句中, until 要与延续性动词连用, 否则应用于否定句。如:

He often works until midnight.

He went to bed until 12 o'clock. (×)

He didn't go to bed until 12 o'clock. (✓)

同时, until 还可以作连词, 引导一个时间状语从句。如:

He didn't go to bed until his mother came back.

He waited and waited until the man left.

二、语法

情态动词 **should** 和 **shouldn't** 的用法

1. should 作情态动词, 表示劝告、建议, 意思

是“应该”。它和其他情态动词一样，没有人称和数的变化，后面跟动词原形。如：

You should say sorry to her. (你应该对她道歉。)

He should eat more fruit. (他应该多吃水果。)

当用于疑问句时，should 表示对应做的事征求意见。如：

What should I do next? (我接下来该做什么?)

Where should I put these books? (我该把这些书放在哪?)

而其否定式 shouldn't 则表示“不应”。如：

He shouldn't do that to you. (他不该那样对你。)

We shouldn't tell lies. (我们不该说谎。)

2. should 还可以表示要求、命令，用于第二、第三人称。此时它与 must 意义相近，但 must 的语气更强。如：

You should listen to the teacher carefully in class. (在课堂上你该认真听老师讲课。)

You must come on time. (你必须准时来。)

3. should 还可以表示推测、可能。如：

They should be here at any moment. (他们随时都可能会到。)

Mr. Black should be in his office. (布莱克先生可能在他的办公室。)

基础与能力训练

一、听力理解

1. 你将听到 5 段小对话，然后根据对话内容选择正确答案。

() 1) What color is the coat?

- A. Light green. B. Dark green.
C. We don't know.

() 2) What are they doing?

- A. They are talking about rice.
B. They are having dinner.
C. They are drinking soup.

() 3) What will the woman help the man to do?

- A. She will cook lunch for him.
B. She will go out to buy some vegetables for him.
C. She will help him to clean the vegetables.

() 4) Who are talking?

A. Father and Son.

B. A teacher and a student.

C. A doctor and a sick man.

() 5) Who is out?

A. Peter. B. Mary. C. Alice.

2. 听短文，选择正确答案。

() 6) Now there are _____ moon cakes.

- A. many kinds of B. some
C. only Guangdong D. meat and egg

() 7) Many people like moon cakes with _____.

- A. meat B. nuts
C. eggs D. fruit

() 8) People in China usually eat moon cakes _____.

- A. every night B. every day
C. on Mid-Autumn Day D. in the morning

() 9) Now many children eat _____ at breakfast.

- A. nuts B. moon cakes
C. eggs D. meat

() 10) When people eat moon cakes in the morning, they can look at the _____.

- A. sun B. moon
C. cakes D. TV

3. 听对话，补全表格中所缺的信息。

Lin Tao	likes rice, meat, eggs and bananas	
Zhang Ming	likes 11) _____ and bananas	doesn't like 12) _____
Weather	Today is 13) _____ and 14) _____	Tomorrow will be 15) _____

二、词组中译英

- 感冒 _____
- 怎么了? _____
- 发烧 _____
- 去看牙医 _____
- 三天前 _____
- 给某人些忠告 _____
- 紧张的 _____
- 传统习俗 _____

9. 生气_____
10. 保持平衡_____
11. 西方国家_____
12. 几个, 有些_____
13. 均衡饮食_____
14. 此时, 现在_____
15. 寄宿家庭_____

三、根据句子意思和首字母提示完成句子

1. I have to go to the dentist. One of my t_____ hurts a lot.
2. I caught a cold yesterday and have a h_____ now.
3. Eating too much and having no exercise may cause i_____.
4. No one b_____ that he is telling the truth.
5. — Can you help me carry this box?
— No p_____.
6. Take this m_____ and you'll soon get well.
7. It's i_____ for our health to have enough exercise.
8. Béchamel is a p_____ football player.

四、句型转换

1. What's the matter with her? The doctor wants to know. (合并成一句)
The doctor wants to know _____.
2. Usually he goes to bed. The TV programs finish. (用 until 连接成一句)
Usually he _____ go to bed _____.
3. To keep a balanced diet is important. (同义转换)
_____.
4. I hope I can travel around the world one day. (改成简单句)
_____.
5. A lot of young people like Béchamel very much. (用 popular 改写句子)
Béchamel _____.

五、单项选择

- () 1. — When did you go to bed last night?

— I didn't go to bed _____ my father got home.

- A. until B. while
C. after D. when

- () 2. Now Helen works _____ than before.

- A. more carefully
B. more careful
C. much careful
D. much carefully

- () 3. Everyone _____ her to win the game.

- A. wish B. hopes
C. expects D. want

- () 4. — Why does he look _____?

— He doesn't feel _____ today.

- A. sad; good B. sadly; well
C. sad; well D. sadly; good

- () 5. You _____ argue with your parents.

They love you so much.

- A. should B. mustn't
C. shouldn't D. may not

- () 6. He _____ write to his parents every month.

- A. must B. shall
C. need D. should

- () 7. Mrs. White _____ in the office now. I saw her there just now.

- A. should be B. maybe
C. can be D. should is

- () 8. — My brother often plays his CDs too loud.

— You _____ tell him to turn it down.

- A. would B. must
C. need D. should

- () 9. I can't sleep before the exams. Could you give me _____ advice?

- A. a piece B. many
C. some D. a few

- () 10. Your watch doesn't work. What's _____ it?

- A. the matter B. matter with
C. wrong with D. wrong

- () 11. I feel sick now. I should go to see a

doctor _____.

- A. just now B. just then
C. at once D. at times

() 12. —_____ do you take the medicine?
—Three times a day.

- A. How many B. How much
C. How long D. How often

() 13. _____ is bad for your stomach.

- A. Eat too much
B. Eating too much
C. Not eat too much
D. Don't eat too much

() 14. You look very tired. Please stop _____.

- A. to have a rest B. having a rest
C. have a rest D. to have rest

() 15. If I watch _____ TV, I will have a headache.

- A. too little B. too many
C. too much D. too few

六、阅读理解

(A)

Visit the forest zoo

Come and see the Indian elephants and the new tigers from Northeast of China. The beautiful birds from England are ready to sing songs for you, and the monkeys from Mount Emei will be happy to talk to you. The lovely dogs from Australia want to laugh at you. Sichuan pandas will play balls for you. The giraffes from Africa are waiting to look down on you.

Tickets

Grown-ups: ¥3

Children: Over 1.4m ¥2

Under 1.4m Free

Keep the zoo clean!

Do not touch, give food or go near to the animals.

Opening time

9:00a. m. ~4:00 p. m.

except Friday

10:00a. m. ~3:00p. m.

() 1. Why does the writer introduce (介绍) so many animals from different places to us?

- A. To frighten (吓唬) us in the zoo.
B. To make us lovely in the zoo.
C. To attract (吸引) us to the zoo.
D. To show animals can do everything.

() 2. How much does Mr. Smith have to pay if he visits the zoo?

- A. ¥3. B. ¥4.
C. ¥5. D. ¥6.

() 3. At which of the following time can we visit the zoo?

- A. 8:30 a. m. Wednesday
B. 9:30 a. m. Friday
C. 3:00 p. m. Sunday
D. 5:00 p. m. Tuesday

() 4. What should we do in the zoo?

- A. To spit (吐痰) everywhere.
B. To throw things everywhere.
C. To keep the zoo clean.
D. To keep the animals full.

() 5. From the passage we can infer (推断) a "giraffe" must be a very _____ animal.

- A. fat B. short
C. strong D. tall

() 6. Which of the following we can do in the zoo?

- A. To play with the monkeys.
B. To give some food to the lions.
C. To go near to the tigers.
D. To watch the animal carefully.

(B)

Last Sunday I saw the worst storm (暴风雨) in years. It came suddenly and went on for more than three hours. After lunch, I went into my room to have a rest. The air was hot, and all was quiet.

Then strong wind started blowing into my room. Pieces of paper on my desk flew high into the air and some flew out of the open window. As I ran out to catch them, big drops of rain began to fall.

When I came back into the house, it was raining harder and harder. I tried very hard to close the window. Then I heard a loud crashing (碰撞的) sound from the back of the house. I ran out of my room to find out what it was, a big tree had fallen down and broken the top of the back room.