

人教版

2009年初中毕业学业考试指导丛书



湘考王中考总复习编写组 编



首都师范大学出版社  
CAPITAL NORMAL UNIVERSITY PRESS

英  
语



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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

湘考王·中考总复习/湘考王中考总复习编写  
组编.—北京:首都师范大学出版社,2008.12

ISBN 978-7-81119-283-4

I. 湘… II. 湘… III. 课程—初中—升学参考资料

IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第179220号

XIANGKAOWANG · ZHONGKAO ZONG FUXI

湘考王·中考总复习(英语)

湘考王中考总复习编写组 编

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首都师范大学出版社出版发行

地 址 北京西三环北路105号

邮 编 100048

电 话 68418523(总编室) 68982468(发行部)

网 址 cnuph.com.cn

E-mail master@cnuph.com.cn

湖南航天长宇印刷有限责任公司

全国新华书店发行

版 次 2008年12月第1版

印 次 2008年12月第1次印刷

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 66.5

字 数 1576千

全套定价 99.80元

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# 第一部分 教材过关

## 七年级上册

### 重点词句

#### (一) 课本归纳

#### 新 课 标 要 求

熟记下面的单词并将其译成汉语。

people \_\_\_\_\_ friend \_\_\_\_\_ family \_\_\_\_\_ mother \_\_\_\_\_ grandparent \_\_\_\_\_ cousin \_\_\_\_\_  
 uncle \_\_\_\_\_ aunt \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese \_\_\_\_\_ subject \_\_\_\_\_ history \_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_  
 math \_\_\_\_\_ art \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ music \_\_\_\_\_ science \_\_\_\_\_ P. E. \_\_\_\_\_  
 sport \_\_\_\_\_ racket \_\_\_\_\_ vegetable \_\_\_\_\_ tomato \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ lunch \_\_\_\_\_  
 dinner \_\_\_\_\_ thing \_\_\_\_\_ book \_\_\_\_\_ eraser \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ table \_\_\_\_\_  
 bed \_\_\_\_\_ chair \_\_\_\_\_ watch \_\_\_\_\_ computer \_\_\_\_\_ photo \_\_\_\_\_ plant \_\_\_\_\_  
 picture \_\_\_\_\_ video \_\_\_\_\_ key \_\_\_\_\_ guitar \_\_\_\_\_ piano \_\_\_\_\_ letter \_\_\_\_\_  
 telephone \_\_\_\_\_ card \_\_\_\_\_ bus \_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_ hour \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ noon \_\_\_\_\_  
 afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ evening \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ weekend \_\_\_\_\_ January \_\_\_\_\_ February \_\_\_\_\_  
 April \_\_\_\_\_ May \_\_\_\_\_ August \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_ today \_\_\_\_\_ movie \_\_\_\_\_ show \_\_\_\_\_  
 clothes \_\_\_\_\_ sock \_\_\_\_\_ shoe \_\_\_\_\_ skirt \_\_\_\_\_ pants \_\_\_\_\_ sweater \_\_\_\_\_ shorts \_\_\_\_\_  
 address \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ floor \_\_\_\_\_ room \_\_\_\_\_ game \_\_\_\_\_ party \_\_\_\_\_ trip \_\_\_\_\_  
 festival \_\_\_\_\_ birthday \_\_\_\_\_ class \_\_\_\_\_ list \_\_\_\_\_ conversation \_\_\_\_\_ dollar \_\_\_\_\_  
 color \_\_\_\_\_ help \_\_\_\_\_ sale \_\_\_\_\_ price \_\_\_\_\_ birth \_\_\_\_\_ age \_\_\_\_\_ kind \_\_\_\_\_  
 e-mail \_\_\_\_\_ shower \_\_\_\_\_ work \_\_\_\_\_ job \_\_\_\_\_ homework \_\_\_\_\_ wish \_\_\_\_\_  
 survey \_\_\_\_\_ example \_\_\_\_\_ question \_\_\_\_\_ answer \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_ look \_\_\_\_\_  
 sound \_\_\_\_\_ meet \_\_\_\_\_ thank \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ spell \_\_\_\_\_ call \_\_\_\_\_ know \_\_\_\_\_  
 take \_\_\_\_\_ bring \_\_\_\_\_ need \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ let \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_ watch \_\_\_\_\_  
 like \_\_\_\_\_ want \_\_\_\_\_ welcome \_\_\_\_\_ buy \_\_\_\_\_ sell \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ find \_\_\_\_\_  
 learn \_\_\_\_\_ join \_\_\_\_\_ sing \_\_\_\_\_ speak \_\_\_\_\_ draw \_\_\_\_\_ write \_\_\_\_\_ tell \_\_\_\_\_  
 see \_\_\_\_\_ run \_\_\_\_\_ come \_\_\_\_\_ think \_\_\_\_\_ dance \_\_\_\_\_ swim \_\_\_\_\_ listen \_\_\_\_\_  
 start \_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ zero \_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_ two \_\_\_\_\_ three \_\_\_\_\_ four \_\_\_\_\_  
 five \_\_\_\_\_ six \_\_\_\_\_ seven \_\_\_\_\_ eight \_\_\_\_\_ nine \_\_\_\_\_ ten \_\_\_\_\_ eleven \_\_\_\_\_  
 twelve \_\_\_\_\_ thirteen \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen \_\_\_\_\_ twenty \_\_\_\_\_ thirty \_\_\_\_\_  
 tenth \_\_\_\_\_ fourth \_\_\_\_\_ fifteenth \_\_\_\_\_ second \_\_\_\_\_ third \_\_\_\_\_ fifth \_\_\_\_\_ eighth \_\_\_\_\_  
 ninth \_\_\_\_\_ thirtieth \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ how \_\_\_\_\_ please \_\_\_\_\_ here \_\_\_\_\_  
 where \_\_\_\_\_ also \_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_ really \_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_\_ then \_\_\_\_\_  
 why \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_\_ around \_\_\_\_\_ soon \_\_\_\_\_ late \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
 at \_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ between \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_  
 after \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_ his \_\_\_\_\_

## 新 课 标 要 求

单  
词

our \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_  
me \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_ those \_\_\_\_\_ each \_\_\_\_\_ some \_\_\_\_\_  
more \_\_\_\_\_ all \_\_\_\_\_ someone \_\_\_\_\_ who \_\_\_\_\_ yourself \_\_\_\_\_

短

熟记下面的短语并将其译成汉语。

first name \_\_\_\_\_ last name/family name \_\_\_\_\_ telephone number/phone number \_\_\_\_\_  
play with \_\_\_\_\_ in English \_\_\_\_\_ computer game \_\_\_\_\_ in the lost and found case \_\_\_\_\_  
ID card \_\_\_\_\_ a set of keys \_\_\_\_\_ family tree \_\_\_\_\_ the photo of my family \_\_\_\_\_  
thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ math book \_\_\_\_\_ video cassette \_\_\_\_\_ ping-pong bat \_\_\_\_\_  
sports club \_\_\_\_\_ play computer games \_\_\_\_\_ join the sports club \_\_\_\_\_  
watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ how old \_\_\_\_\_ French fries \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream \_\_\_\_\_  
go on a picnic \_\_\_\_\_ a group of \_\_\_\_\_ running star \_\_\_\_\_ speech contest \_\_\_\_\_  
the same as \_\_\_\_\_ at a very good price \_\_\_\_\_ date of birth \_\_\_\_\_ school trip \_\_\_\_\_  
Art / Music Festival \_\_\_\_\_ birthday party \_\_\_\_\_ action movie \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing Opera \_\_\_\_\_  
learn about \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese history \_\_\_\_\_ play chess \_\_\_\_\_ play the guitar \_\_\_\_\_  
get up \_\_\_\_\_ eat/have breakfast \_\_\_\_\_ go to school \_\_\_\_\_ brush one's teeth \_\_\_\_\_  
have/take a shower \_\_\_\_\_ go to work \_\_\_\_\_ take No. 17 bus \_\_\_\_\_ listen to \_\_\_\_\_  
do one's homework \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning/afternoon/ evening \_\_\_\_\_  
after class \_\_\_\_\_ get home \_\_\_\_\_ favorite subject \_\_\_\_\_ be strict with sb. \_\_\_\_\_

语

句

1. Let/Make sb. do sth.

let 和 make 等使役动词后面接不定式作宾语补足语时,要省掉不定式符号 to。例如:

Let me help you. 让我帮帮你吧。

I want to have friends who make me laugh. 我想交能让我笑的朋友。

2. What do you think of ... ?

这是一个询问对方观点的常用句型。它还可以表达为: How do you like ... ? 意思是“你认为……怎么样”。例如:

How do you like the movie "Harry Potter"? 你认为电影《哈里·波特》怎么样?

3. Thank you/ Thanks for sth.

这是我们在日常会话和阅读中常见的一个句型。意思是“因为某事而谢谢你”。在运用该句型时,要注意 for 后面跟名词或代词。若是 for 后面所给的词是动词就要将其变成动词-ing 形式。例如:

Thank you for telling me the news.

型

4. It takes sb. + 时间 + to do sth.

这是我们初中见得最为频繁的一个句型,意思是“某人花多少时间做某事”。与其意思相近的表达法为: Sb. spend + 时间 + (in) doing sth.。只是两者在用法上稍有区别: 前者的主语固定为 it, 而且后面的动词为不定式 to do; 后者的主语主要指人, 后面所跟动词为-ing 形式。试比较:

It takes me about half an hour to read English every day.

I spend about half an hour reading English every day.

### (二)达标练习

1. 根据句意及首写字母提示补全单词。

1. This is a picture of my f\_\_\_\_\_. Look! This is my sister.

2. These are my g\_\_\_\_\_, my grandfather and grandmother.

3. Mr Smith has a son and a d\_\_\_\_\_. They are very clever.

4. Bob and June are Rose's p \_\_\_\_\_. Rose is their daughter.
5. My uncle's son is my c \_\_\_\_\_.
6. S \_\_\_\_\_ comes after winter.
7. S \_\_\_\_\_ is the first day of the week.
8. W \_\_\_\_\_ is between Tuesday and Thursday.
9. Teachers' Day is S \_\_\_\_\_ tenth.
10. J \_\_\_\_\_ the first is Children's Day.

II. 用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

1. I like playing \_\_\_\_\_ (basketball) very much.
2. Ed Smith has a great sports collection. He has 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (baseball), 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (volleyball) and 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (tennis racket).
3. —What kind of movies do you like best?  
—I like \_\_\_\_\_ (comedy) very much because they are very funny.
4. —Does Gina like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_? (broccoli, French fry)  
—Sorry, I don't know.
5. —How much are the \_\_\_\_\_ (pant)?  
—They are 15 dollars.
6. Mary says she likes \_\_\_\_\_ (documentary) better than \_\_\_\_\_ (thriller).
7. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (people) are there in your family?
8. I like \_\_\_\_\_ (tomato) a lot but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ (carrot).
9. Two \_\_\_\_\_ (policeman) caught the thief at last.

III. 用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Math \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my favorite subject.
2. How much \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the clothes?
3. Look! There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lot of oranges in the basket.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there any milk in the bottle?
5. I like apples a lot but Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (like) bananas a lot.
6. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ (join) the English club.
7. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out for a walk.
8. —Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (dance)?  
—Yes, I can dance well.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Tony \_\_\_\_\_ (play) sports every day?
10. —What are you doing, Jack?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a model plane.

IV. 用方框内所给词的正确形式填空。

tired exciting waiter begin dinner restaurant busy relaxing meet boring

Amy's uncle is a (1) \_\_\_\_\_. He works in a (2) \_\_\_\_\_. He works very hard.



Every morning he gets up at six o'clock, then goes to work by bike. At about 6:30, some people (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to have breakfast there. Amy's uncle also begins to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ people. So when people have lunch and (5) \_\_\_\_\_, it's also his busy time. And in the evening he works very late. So he always feels (6) \_\_\_\_\_. He thinks his job is (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and (8) \_\_\_\_\_. He wants to find an (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and (10) \_\_\_\_\_ job.

Can you help him find it?

V. 改错。

1. This are his favorite subject.
2. Let us to play volleyball.
3. Oh, that sound good.
4. He doesn't likes French fries.
5. He wants join the music club.
6. I think they all are students.
7. He usually go to work at seven-thirty.
8. What time does your sister has lunch?
9. Where do you go on vacation last summer?
10. I didn't have any money for a taxi, so I walk back to the hotel.



### 重点语法

#### (一) 人称代词和物主代词

I like playing computer games, but I don't often go to the internet bar. (人称代词主格在句中作主语)

Jim often helps me with my English. (人称代词宾格在句中作宾语)

—Is this your bag? —No, my bag is red. (形容词性物主代词在句中作定语)

This is not our classroom. Ours is much bigger than this. (名词性物主代词在句中作主语)

形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词的用法区别是：形容词性物主代词作定语用，后面必须跟它所修饰的名词；名词性物主代词作名词用，它相当于形容词性物主代词加它所修饰的名词，后面不再跟名词。例如：

—Is this your car? —No, mine is at home. (your 后面跟了名词 car, 而 mine 后没有。)

The red skirt is hers. Where's my skirt? (hers 后面没有跟名词, 而 my 后面跟了名词 skirt。)

#### (二) 冠词

冠词是虚词，它不能单独使用。只能附在一个名词前，说明这个名词。冠词又分为不定冠词(a, an)和定冠词(the)。不定冠词一般表示泛指；定冠词一般表示特指。

中考中，主要从以下几个方面对学生进行检测：

1. 表特指。例如：The man in the car is my father.

2. 重复提到的同一事物名称前。例如: I have a cat. The cat is white.
3. 用在形容词最高级前。例如: Who is the tallest student in your class?
4. 用在序数词前。例如: January is the first month of the year.
5. 用在世上独一无二的事物前。例如: The sun is bigger than the earth.
6. 用在姓氏的复数前, 表示某某一家人。例如: The Blacks are watching TV.

### (三) 可数名词与不可数名词、可数名词复数的变化规则及主谓一致

一般来讲, 可数名词是表示可以计数的人或事物的名词。它主要包括个体名词和集体名词, 可数名词有单数和复数两种。复数名词是通过单数名词变化而来的。不可数名词是表示不可以计数的事物的名词, 它包括物质名词和抽象名词。不可数名词没有复数形式, 也不能与 a 和 an 连用。若要表示复数, 需在前面加上相应的单位名词。如: a piece of paper, a glass of water, etc.

The children are singing and dancing for the old people. (主谓一致。从谓语部分“are”来看, 画线部分的主语要用复数形式。)

As we all know, glasses are made of glass. (主谓一致。主语 glasses 为可数名词复数, 意为“眼镜”; 而后面的 glass 则为不可数名词, 意为“玻璃”。)

### (四) 数词

数词一般分基数词和序数词两大类。基数词和序数词又可以用来构成分数词。在中考中, 对数词的考查重点集中在“如何用数词来表达数量、基数词变序数词的规律、时间、倍数、不确定数量词以及构成复合形容词作名词修饰语”等。

—Where is the meeting room?

—It's on the seventh floor in the building. (序数词)

Hundreds of tourists visit Dong Culture Village every weekend. (不确定数量词)

There are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. (数词表数量)



### I. 从 A、B、C 选项中选择正确答案填空。

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ tourists visit Mount Heng every day.  
A. Hundreds of                      B. Hundred of                      C. Hundreds
- ( ) 2. —Jim, shall we go and play \_\_\_\_\_ football in Yandi Square?  
—We'd better not.  
A. a                                      B. the                                      C. /
- ( ) 3. —What do you want to be when you grow up?  
—I want to be \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
A. a                                      B. the                                      C. an
- ( ) 4. Many \_\_\_\_\_ like to chat with their \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.  
A. girl, friend                      B. girls, friends                      C. girl, friends

- ( ) 5. Could you lend me \_\_\_\_\_ bike? I lost \_\_\_\_\_ last Saturday.  
A. your, my                      B. your, mine                      C. yours, mine
- ( ) 6. —Did you watch \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball match between China and Japan last night?  
—Of course! It was really \_\_\_\_\_ exciting match.  
A. a, an                      B. the, the                      C. the, an
- ( ) 7. Mike and Tony, please hand in \_\_\_\_\_ homework.  
A. his                      B. their                      C. your
- ( ) 8. I love \_\_\_\_\_ parents and they love \_\_\_\_\_, too.  
A. my, me                      B. me, me                      C. my, my
- ( ) 9. —Would you like some \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Thank you, but I don't like it.  
A. eggs                      B. chicken                      C. vegetables
- ( ) 10. —What's your favorite \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Oranges.  
A. color                      B. fruit                      C. juice
- ( ) 11. —Would you like something to drink?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. Meat                      B. Rice                      C. Water
- ( ) 12. —Would you like some \_\_\_\_\_?  
—No, thank you. I'm not hungry at all.  
A. tea                      B. water                      C. bread
- ( ) 13. All the \_\_\_\_\_ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday.  
A. man                      B. men                      C. women
- ( ) 14. Look! The kites in the sky are in different \_\_\_\_\_. Some are big and some are small.  
A. sizes                      B. colors                      C. prices
- ( ) 15. —How many people will come to Beijing next year?  
—It's hard to say, \_\_\_\_\_ people, I think.  
A. Million of                      B. Millions of                      C. Three millions
- ( ) 16. *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, \_\_\_\_\_ book of the series, was on sale on July 21, 2007.  
A. seventh                      B. the seventh                      C. seven
- ( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ Guangdong Sports Games was held in Foshan last November.  
A. The twelve                      B. Twelfth                      C. The twelfth
- ( ) 18. —What do you think of the new book?

- There are so many new words in \_\_\_\_\_ chapter(章节). It's a bit hard.  
A. fifth                      B. five                      C. the fifth
- ( ) 19. The road is over \_\_\_\_\_ kilometers long.  
A. six hundred and fifty-two  
B. six hundreds and fifty-two  
C. six hundred, fifty-two
- ( ) 20. Dick, it is the \_\_\_\_\_ time in \_\_\_\_\_ days that you've made the same mistake.  
A. two, three              B. second, three              C. two, third
- ( ) 21. —How much does it cost to build the school library?  
—Four \_\_\_\_\_ yuan.  
A. million                  B. millions                  C. millions of
- ( ) 22. David comes from \_\_\_\_\_ European country and he is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy.  
A. an, a                      B. a, an                      C. the, an
- ( ) 23. What \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story! I want to read it a second time.  
A. a                          B. an                          C. the
- ( ) 24. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ airport near where I live. \_\_\_\_\_ nearest airport is 110 kilometers away.  
A. a, The                      B. an, /                      C. an, The
- ( ) 25. —Do you have a cat?  
—Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ cat is black and white.  
A. The                          B. A                          C. An

## II. 补全对话。

Host: Welcome to the Talk Show. Today we are talking to Alex, a 16-year-old boy. He is going to be a high school student next semester. Alex, welcome to the show.

Alex: Thank you.

Host: (1) \_\_\_\_\_?

Alex: My favorite sport is soccer ball.

Host: (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

Alex: I like it very much. I'm a fan of NBA.

Host: (3) \_\_\_\_\_ this summer vacation?

Alex: I'm going to practice playing basketball.

Host: (4) \_\_\_\_\_?

Alex: In our school gym.

Host: (5) \_\_\_\_\_?

Alex: Mr Fang will teach us.

Host: OK, thanks for joining us.



## 实战演习

### I. 知识运用

A) 根据汉语意思完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. “谢谢你帮了我。” “不用谢。”

— Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ me. — You're welcome.

2. “我们去打篮球吧!” “那听起来是个好主意。”

— \_\_\_\_\_ go to play basketball. — That \_\_\_\_\_ a good idea.

3. 汤姆, 你每天早餐吃些什么?

Tom, what do you usually \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?

4. 我妈妈想让我给她买一些食物。

My mother wants me \_\_\_\_\_ her some food.

5. 老师们要我不要玩太多的电脑游戏。

Our teachers tell me \_\_\_\_\_ play computer games too much.

B) 完形填空 通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Mr Jenkins is a teacher. He works in a middle school. He is always kind and friendly to others. It was his twenty-second 1 yesterday. He didn't tell anybody about it. He thought all his 2 were busy and he didn't want his 3 to give him any presents. 4 school he came to a restaurant to have some delicious 5 to celebrate his birthday. He told the waiter 6 him a birthday cake, a roast chicken and a bottle of orange. He 7 for a long time, but the waiter didn't bring him the food or the drink. He had to ask the waiter about it.

“Oh, I'm sorry, sir,” said the waiter, “I 8 it. Please wait for a few more minutes and I'll soon bring them to you.”

At last his food and drink arrived. Mr Jenkins 9 one of the roast chicken's legs was shorter than the other. He stopped the waiter again and asked why.

The waiter had a look at the roast chicken and said, “It doesn't matter if you don't want to 10 with it!”

- |                    |             |             |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. Sunday   | B. workday  | C. birthday |
| ( ) 2. A. friends  | B. sisters  | C. brothers |
| ( ) 3. A. teachers | B. people   | C. students |
| ( ) 4. A. At       | B. After    | C. Before   |
| ( ) 5. A. fruit    | B. orange   | C. food     |
| ( ) 6. A. to give  | B. to bring | C. to buy   |
| ( ) 7. A. waited   | B. thought  | C. enjoyed  |
| ( ) 8. A. wanted   | B. saw      | C. forgot   |
| ( ) 9. A. ate      | B. found    | C. got      |
| ( ) 10. A. sing    | B. talk     | C. dance    |

## II. 阅读技能 阅读短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Here are some notes from Tina's family.

May 12<sup>th</sup>

Tina,  
*Harry Potter* is on show at City Cinema these two days. I have two tickets. If you want to see it today, please call me before 4 pm.

Mary

May 15<sup>th</sup>

Tina,  
You always worry about your memory. I've borrowed *How to Improve Your Memory* from the library. The book will show you how. I hope it is helpful.

Jack

May 16<sup>th</sup>

Tina,  
Mr Smith said your computer is OK now. You can use the computer after school.

- ( ) 1. Who are the notes to?
- A. Mary.                      B. Jack.                      C. Tina.
- ( ) 2. What is *How to Improve Your Memory*?
- A. A movie.                      B. A book.                      C. A story.
- ( ) 3. When will Mary probably go to see *Harry Potter*?
- A. May 12th.                      B. May 16th.                      C. May 15th.

## III. 写作技能

A) 翻译 阅读下面的短文,将画线部分的句子译成汉语。

It's very important for young people to go to a good university, and find a good job in South Korea. So study is very, very important! (1) Young people get up at about six o'clock, have breakfast with their family, and then go to school. Schools in South Korea start at seven o'clock.

(2) After five hours of lessons in the morning, it's time for lunch. Most people have lunch at school. Then there are more lessons until six o'clock in the afternoon. (3) Many young people go to the library and study from about eight o'clock to eleven or twelve o'clock, when the libraries close.

At that time, they go home in a special bus. (4) Most students don't go to bed before one or two o'clock. And then the next day, after just four or five hours of sleep, it's time to get up again!



1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

### B) 情景作文

假如你是 Mike, 爱心俱乐部 (Helping Hands Club) 将吸收新会员, 你想加入该俱乐部, 请用英语写一封自荐信。

要求:1. 介绍自己的个性以及要加入此俱乐部的原因。

2. 不得少于 60 个单词。

Dear Chairman,

I am a boy student from Class 1, Grade 3. I'd like to be a member of the Helping Hands Club.

I will be glad if I am received. I am waiting for your answer.

Yours,  
Mike

# 七年级下册

## 重点词句

### (一) 课本归纳

#### 新 课 标 要 求

单 词	熟记下面的单词并将其译成汉语。 world _____ try _____ place _____ post office _____ restaurant _____ library _____ supermarket _____ bank _____ park _____ street _____ bridge _____ garden _____ hospital _____ language _____ map _____ newspaper _____ box _____ leaf _____ toy _____ scarf _____ camera _____ magazine _____ grass _____ snow _____ weather _____ animal _____ panda _____ tiger _____ elephant _____ lion _____ snake _____ mouse _____ actor _____ doctor _____ singer _____ policeman _____ nurse _____ money _____ summer _____ winter _____ spring _____ autumn _____ menu _____ beef _____ cabbage _____ potato _____ dumpling _____ porridge _____ rice _____ soup _____ noodle _____ reason _____ water _____ word _____ rule _____ test _____ culture _____ museum _____ dislike _____ pay _____ enjoy _____ visit _____ pass _____ hope _____ give _____ wear _____ read _____ cook _____ study _____ improve _____ live _____ arrive _____ sleep _____ relax _____ wait _____ stop _____ remember _____ say _____ practice _____ spend _____ decide _____ write _____ sit _____ walk _____ make _____ discuss _____ stand _____ wash _____ cry _____ agree _____ quiet _____ dirty _____ hungry _____ friendly _____ shy _____ clever _____ beautiful _____ lazy _____ dangerous _____ young _____ happy _____ windy _____ cloudy _____ sunny _____ snowy _____ bad _____ terrible _____ hot _____ cold _____ cool _____ warm _____ surprised _____ relaxed _____ curly _____ straight _____ tall _____ thin _____ heavy _____ popular _____ large _____ middle _____ rainy _____ delicious _____ expensive _____ cheap _____ crowded _____ always _____ never _____ loudly _____ sometimes _____ if _____ near _____ across _____ between _____ through _____ behind _____
	熟记下面的短语并将其译成汉语。 be/come from _____ live in _____ play sports _____ across from _____ next to _____ between... and... _____ in front of _____ go straight _____ turn left _____ on the left/right _____ take a walk _____ take a taxi _____ kind of _____ at night _____ get... from... _____ talk to/with _____ work hard _____ do one's homework _____ watch TV _____ talk on the phone _____ go to the movies _____ wait for _____ on vacation _____ take photos _____ have a good time _____ as usual _____ look like _____ tell jokes _____ stop talking _____ not... any more _____ go shopping _____ study for the test _____ stay at home _____ have a party _____ do some reading _____ look for _____ cook dinner _____ go to the beach _____ arrive late for class _____ listen to music _____ fight with sb. _____ have to _____ hang out _____
短 语	



句

型

1. Is there a supermarket in the neighborhood? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

这是典型的“There be”句型的一般疑问句及其回答。此句型表示“某地或某时存在某事物”。在“There be”句型中, there 是引词, be 为实义动词, be 随时态的变化而变化。如表示“将来存在”的结构是: There will be + 主语 + 其他成分。/ There + be going to be + 主语 + 其他成分。例如:

There is a park between the post office and the supermarket.

There is going to be a talk show on CCTV-4 at nine this evening.

2. “What do you do?” “I am a bank clerk.” / “What does he do?” “He is a doctor.”

这是日常交际中询问对方或他人职业的句型。意为“你或他是干什么职业的?” 其中, What do you do? 的另一种说法是 What are you?, What does he do? 则可以表达为 What is he?

3. What's the weather like in Beijing? It's cloudy.

这是日常交际用语中询问有关天气的句型。它还可以这样询问: How is the weather in Beijing?

4. It is time to do sth.

这是初中常见的一个有用句型, 意为“是该干某事的时候了”。它的另一种表达形式为: It's time for... 只是两者后面所接的词性不一样。例如:

It's time to have breakfast. (to 为不定式符号, 后接动词原形)

It's time for breakfast. / It's time for having breakfast. (for 为介词, 后接名词或动名词)

5. have great fun doing sth.

意为“做某事很开心”。特别注意 Have great fun 后接的是动词的 -ing 形式而不是不定式。例如:

We had great fun playing in the water.

## (二)达标练习

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Oranges are \_\_\_\_\_. (orange)

2. — How is the weather today? — It's \_\_\_\_\_. (sun)

3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time, so the ground is \_\_\_\_\_. (rain, wet)

4. I like music very much because it is \_\_\_\_\_. (relax)

5. The story-book is very \_\_\_\_\_ and I am \_\_\_\_\_ in reading it. (interest)

6. — Does Jim like \_\_\_\_\_ food? — I've no idea. (China)

7. It's very \_\_\_\_\_ to cross a busy street. (danger)

8. Jane's mother looked tired and \_\_\_\_\_. (worry)

9. In China, the first name is the family name, and the last name is the \_\_\_\_\_ name. (give)

10. The workers here are \_\_\_\_\_ to each other. (friend)

II. 改错。

1. I like koalas because they are very interested.

2. Jim is an English.

3. In music class, we are very relaxing.

4. How many tea would you like to have?

5. Look! It's sun today and we can go out for a walk.

6. I am surprising they can play in this heat.

7. Our teacher told us to be friend to the people around us.

8. On rain days, they often stay at home.