

# 学王一拖三



## 学王

方法档案

二十所全国名校特级教师联手  
与最新教科书同步

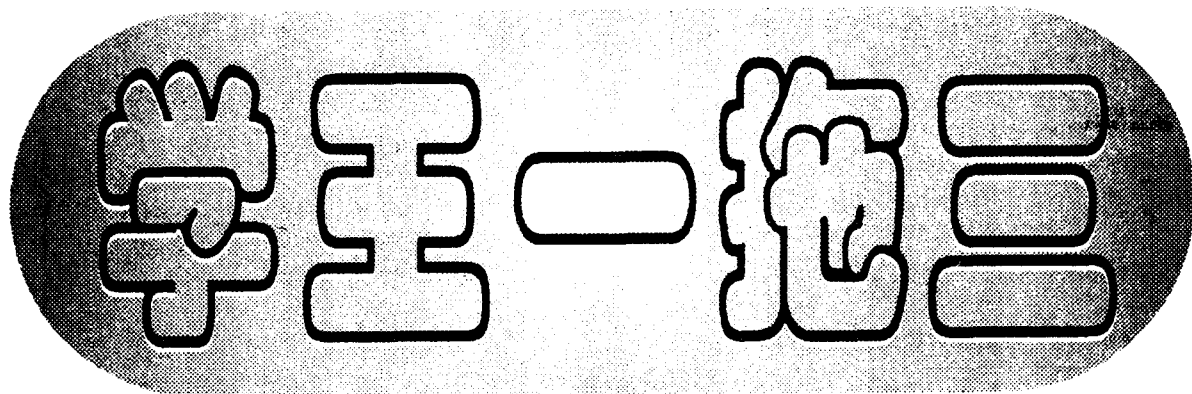
### 初中英语

初二/下学期

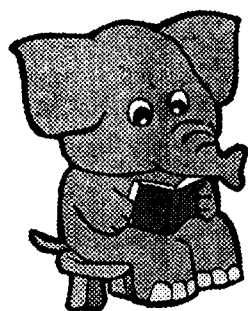
《学王一拖三》的巨大成功，得益于“一拖三组合”之“方法教育”理念。方法是素质和成绩的基因。吃透方法，乃学生一劳永逸之大计。这就是《学王一拖三》历经四年，广受欢迎的原因。

珠海出版社  
新疆青少年出版社

XUE WANG YI TUO SAN



学王·方法档案



中学英语

(初二下学期)

姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 班级 \_\_\_\_\_

珠海出版社  
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# 方法教育的巨大成功

## (代序)

《学王一拖三》出版四年，销售数千万册，培养数万名大学生，三十六次荣登全国图书销售排行榜，成为文教图书的权威品牌。我们认为这不仅仅是《学王一拖三》的成功，而是方法教育的杰出成就。

学生的学习成绩不好，或者进入不了优秀生行列，其负面影响决不仅仅是学习与考试本身，而是在某种程度上会影响学生的一生。学生的成绩、素质、知识等诸多因素，主要是由方法决定的，方法一旦解决，好的成绩就水到渠成。所以，抓方法、练方法、教方法应该是教育之本。湖北黄冈、武汉，北京海淀等地区基础教育之所以能在全中国领先，高考升学率名列前茅，与其方法教育扎实有极大关系。

《学王一拖三》之所以取得巨大成功，其根本原因也在于以方法教育为其灵魂。它极大地吸收了湖北黄冈、武汉、北京海淀等地区名校方法教育之精髓，系统地以方法教育为目标，使其真正成为了方法的课堂、方法的训练场、方法的考场。《学王一拖三》由原有的单一“学练考”系列，扩展为《学王》、《练王》、《考王》三大系列，是为了更好地将方法教育理念落在实处、落在细处。同学们可根据自己学习、练习与考试的具体情况，选用其中的一部分，也可以全部选用。

《学王·方法档案》主要从教法、学法入手，引入了教学一体、轮回往复的教学机理，给师生们创造一种双向、高速、实效、愉悦的教学环境，便于学生快速提高学习成绩。

《学王·方法档案》集湖北黄冈、武汉，北京海淀等地区的二十所名校各科特级教师内部教学档案之精华，着眼于用重点学校的教学方法统帅全书，使这些独到的方法公开为全国广大师生服务。

《学王·方法档案》主要适合于学生配合课本同步地学习知识，训练能力，适合学生进行课本预习、课堂学习、课后练习、集中复习、水平测试使用，也特别适合于家长督导学生学习、练习、复习、测试。

野象工作室  
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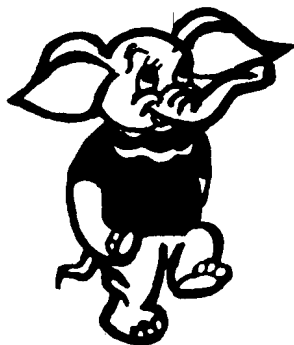
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三年级数学(上、下)	各 5.80	8
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五年级数学(上、下)	各 5.80	8
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初二数学(上、下)	各 6.80	8
初三数学(上、下)	各 6.80	8
初一英语(上、下)	各 6.80	8
初二英语(上、下)	各 6.80	8
初三英语(上、下)	各 6.80	8
初二物理(上、下)	各 6.80	8
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初中物理毕业总复习	6.90	8
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二年级数学(上、下)	各 6.80	16
三年级数学(上、下)	各 6.80	16
四年级数学(上、下)	各 6.80	16
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初三语文(上、下)	各 8.80	16
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初二数学(上、下)	各 8.80	16
初三数学(上、下)	各 8.80	16
初一英语(上、下)	各 8.80	16
初二英语(上、下)	各 8.80	16
初三英语(上、下)	各 8.80	16
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# 目 录

达 纲 要 求	要 点 提 示	方 法 技 巧	典 型 考 题 示 范
错 例 剖 析	课 本 难 题	三 级 训 练	中 考 预 备 题 库

Unit 15	What do people eat? .....	( 1 )
Unit 16	What a good, kind girl! .....	(11)
Unit 17	You must be more careful! .....	(20)
Unit 18	Seeing the doctor .....	(29)
Unit 19	A visit to Monkey Island .....	(39)
Unit 20	Mainly revision .....	(49)
Unit 21	She taught herself .....	(60)
Unit 22	The sports meeting .....	(70)
Unit 23	A famous person .....	(79)
Unit 24	What were they doing? .....	(88)
Unit 25	The accident .....	(97)
Unit 26	Mainly revision .....	(105)

网 络 精 粹	中 考 导 航
---------	---------

初二下学期英语知识结构、复习方法与解题技巧 .....	(113)
知识结构 .....	(113)
复习方法 .....	(118)
解题技巧 .....	(118)
中考预备题库 .....	(120)
期中检测题 .....	(130)
期末检测题 .....	(135)
答案与提示 .....	(140)



## Unit 15 What do people eat?

### 达纲要求

1. 词汇(掌握) salt, sugar, pepper, oil, wine, beer, fork, spoon, pea, chopsticks, cabbage, butter, cheese, soup, kitchen, pizza, cupboard, few, a few, Italian, Italy, Indian, kinds of, seem, even, ice, chocolate, make (made), laugh, both, either, either...or, anything, neither, neither...nor..., a bit (of), without, waiter, take a seat, take-away, madam, menu, order, bill

2. 日常交际用语(掌握): What do people eat in England? They eat a lot of potatoes. So do we. Would you like to have dinner with me today? I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. I'm very busy. Would you like anything else? No, that's all. Help yourself to some soup. Chocolate is good for your health, do you agree?

3. 语法(掌握): a. 简单句的五种基本句型。b. 复习巩固形容词、副词比较级和最高级的构成及用法。

### 要点提示

1. 重点 (1)学习并掌握简单句的五种基本句型。(2)表示食物名称的词汇。(3)表示“邀请”和表示“同意与不同意”的交际用语。

2. 难点 (1)简单句的几种基本句型的特点和区别。(2)同意与不同意的功能项目,如 so...句型的运用。

3. 关键点 (1)Would you like...? 表示邀请的问句及应答。(2)Do you think...? 和 Do you agree? 表示同意与不同意的问句及应答。

4. 综合知识点

### Lesson 57

(1)Would you like to have dinner with me tonight? 你今晚和我一起吃饭好吗?

△英语中向对方提出邀请时,常说 Would you like to do...? (委婉客气)或 I hope you can...对于对方的邀请,若愿意接受,常用的答语有 Thanks for asking me. /I'd love to /I'd like to. /I'm glad to. /I'd be very happy to 等。若不能或不愿意接受,常用 I'm very sorry, but.../I'd love to, but.../Sorry, I can't. 来回答。

(2)Help yourself to some soup. 请随便喝点汤。

△Help yourself 意为“请自便(随便吃)”,若后面跟名词,要带介词 to。又如:①Help yourself to some fish.

②Help yourselves to some fruit.

### Lesson 58

(1)In England, one of the most popular kinds of food is fish and chips. 在英国,最受欢迎的食品之一就是炸鱼和油炸土豆条。

△句中 one of + 最高级表示“最……之一”,又如:Changjiang River is one of the longest rivers in the world. Beijing is one of the biggest cities in China.

△fish and chips(炸鱼和油炸土豆条)是一种西式菜,在西方,尤其在英国最受欢迎。

(2)They put it in paper bags, and take it home, or to their workplace. 他们把它装进纸袋里,带回家或带到工作地点食用。

△动词 take 的意思是“带走”“拿走”,它的反义词是 bring“带来”。如:You'd better take your English book home after school, but remember to bring it here tomorrow.

△并列词 or 后面省略了 take it。

(3)It seems that American fast food is the most popular in the world. 美国快餐好像是世界上最流行的。

△It seems that...意为“看起来好像……”如:It seems that it is going to rain. 天看起来好像要下雨。

△American fast food 美国快餐,美国快餐主要有 hamburgers and chips(汉堡包和油炸土豆条), fried chicken(炸鸡)等,在世界各大城市,甚至在中国一些大城市都很流行。

(4) Do you think pizza is very popular in China? Yes, I think so. 你认为比萨饼在中国很流行吗? 是的, 我认为很流行。有些动词如 think 后面可以用 so 来代替前面的内容, 以避免重复。又如: Is he ready? I think so. 他准备好了吗? 我想他准备好了。

## Lesson 59

(1) ① He is very happy. 他很高兴。② The cakes taste good. 这些蛋糕尝起来味道不错。③ They felt tired. 他们感到很疲劳。

△这三个句子是英语五种基本句型中的第3种, 即“主语+连系动词+表语”。与汉语的差异较大。连系动词较多, 但最常用的连系动词是 be (am, is, are, was, were)。另外, 还有 feel, look, taste, get, turn 等。须注意的是在运用这一句型时, 不要丢掉了连系动词, 特别是 be。例如: ① It is cold today. 今天很冷。② I am very glad to see you. 我很高兴见到你。③ She is often late for school. 她经常上学迟到。④ Han Mei wasn't at school yesterday. 韩梅昨天没到校。

(2) Either my father or my mother cooks dinner on weekdays. 平常日子里, 不是我爸爸就是我妈妈做饭。

△either 表示“两者中任何一个”, 动词用单数。有时和 or 连用, 构成连词, 即 either...or..., 意为“要么……要么……”, “不是……就是……”例如: He is either at the office or in the classroom.

△either 的否定形式是 neither, 表示“既不是这一个也不是另一个”。动词常用单数。有时与 nor 连用, 构成连词, neither...nor... 意为“既不……也不……”“两者都不……”, 例如: ① Neither you nor I am right. ② It's neither cold nor hot in autumn. ③ Neither dad nor my brother helps.

(3) I don't think this is right. Why don't men do a bit of housework? 我认为这不对。男士为什么不能做点家务活呢?

△当 think 后面接宾语从句时, 若宾语从句是否定句, 那么否定形式应前置在主句里, 即主语用否定式, 从句用肯定式, 这和汉语顺序不一样。又如: I don't think it is going to rain. 我认为天不会下雨。He doesn't think this answer is right. 他认为这答案不对。

△名词 housework (家务活、家务劳动) 与 homework 一样, 都是不可数名词, 因此词尾不能加 s。它前面的修饰词可以用 some, a lot of, a bit of, 但不能用 many, a few。例如: Do you often do some housework at home? 你经常在家里做些家务活吗?

## Lesson 60

(1) I like Chinese tea without anything in it. 我喜欢中国清茶, 什么东西都不加。

△西方人, 尤其是英国人, 喝茶和中国人习惯不同, 英国人通常在茶里加糖和牛奶, 或两样都加, 而中国人一般习惯喝清茶, 什么都不加, 讲求原味。

(2) This is not take-away food! This is home cooking! 这不是快餐! 这是家常做法。

△take-away food 外卖食品、快餐。指熟食, 即一种专供顾客带回家或边走边吃的食品。美国人称之为 American fast food, 而中国快餐是 Chinese fast food, 或 Chinese take-aways. take-away 在这是名词。△home cooking 指(饭菜的)家常做法。

(3) But I think it's much nicer in a paper bag, in the open air. 但我想把它装在纸袋里, 在户外吃, 那更有风味些。

△much, a little 常用在形容词比较级前, 起修饰作用。△in the open air 在户外, 在野外, in doors 在室内。

(4) May I take your order now? 你现在可以点菜吗?

△order 用作名词, 意为“定货单”、“订购(点)一份菜”。用作动词, 意为“订购”、“点菜”。take your order 在这里是“订购(你们)的菜”, “点菜”。又如: Here's a menu. Please take your order. 这是菜单, 请点菜。

(5) Excuse me, could we have some coffee, please? 请给我们来点咖啡好吗?

△can 与 could 都可以表示请求, 但有点区别, can 常表示一般性请求, 语气比较随便; 而 could 则表示有礼貌的请求, 语气比较委婉、客气。又如 ① Could I have a full bottle, please? 我能要一满瓶吗? ② Could you open the door, please? 请你开一下门好吗?

△have some coffee 意为“喝点咖啡”, coffee 是不可数名词。

## 方法技巧

1. 本单元主要围绕表示食物的名称进行交际,谈论“什么国家的人吃什么”这个话题和“同意与不同意”。通过学习对话和课文,要逐步了解一些英语国家的风俗习惯,如:不同国家的人所喜欢的不同食品。还要学会和运用表示“邀请”、表示“同意不同意”这方面的交际用语,在理解和熟记的基础上掌握好这些功能项目。

2. 本单元的语法是简单句的五种基本句型,现简单作一说明:

(1) 主语+不及物动词(S+V),这种句型主语通常是名词或代词,谓语是不及物动词,后面不跟宾语,但可加状语。如:①The farmers are working. ②The rain stopped. ③You can come here this evening.

(2) 主语+及物动词+宾语(S+V+O),在该句型中,因谓语是及物动词,所以必须跟宾语,宾语通常用代词(宾格)、名词、数词和不定式充当。如:①He likes football. ②I really enjoy it. ③How many glasses do you need? I need two. ④We began to write.

(3) 主语+连系动词+表语(S+V+P),连系动词除了 be 之外,我们还学过 feel, look, taste, get, turn 等。表语是谓语的一部分,通常由名词、形容词、数词、介词短语等充当。如:①Lucy is an American girl. ②They are busy. ③Tom is eleven. ④The map is on the wall.

(4) 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语(S+V+IN O+D O),在该句型中,间接宾语用来指人,直接宾语用来指物,如:①Miss Gao teaches us English. ②My father bought me a new bike.

(5) 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语(S+V+O+O C),如:①We keep the classroom clean. ②I won't let you go.



## 典型考题示范

### 邀请和应答

【例1】“Would you like some milk in your tea?” “Yes, just \_\_\_\_.” (江西省中考题)

- A. much      B. a little      C. a few      D. little

【例2】“Would you like to come to my birthday party?” “\_\_\_\_\_”. (河北省中考题)

- A. No, I don't like      B. Quite well  
C. Sure. That's right      D. Yes, I'd love to.

【例3】“Would you like to play football with us?” “\_\_\_\_\_”. (安徽省中考题)

- A. Yes, I'm glad      B. Yes, I'd love to  
C. No, I don't like      D. No, I can't

分析:上面三道题,考查学生是否能根据问句作出正确的回答。例1要掌握词汇之间的区别,much, little, a little 只能修饰不可数名词,few, a few 修饰可数名词, little 和 few 表示否定意义,“几乎没有”, a little 和 a few 表示肯定意义“一点儿”, a few 意思是“几个”“一些”。本题答语是 Yes 开头,所以应用 a little。例2和例3主要是考查邀请句的回答,所选答案须根据句意看答语是否符合问句的要求而定,语气和意思不符合的应排除。

解答:例1应选 B, 例2应选 D, 例3应选 B

点评:有关“邀请和请求许可”的用语,是日常生活中用得较多,较广泛的交际用语,应根据不同语气开头的邀请用语,作出相应的回答。肯定回答常用 I'd love to. / I'd like to / I'm glad to. 否定回答常用 Sorry, I can't 或 I'm sorry, but I can't.



## 错例剖析

【例1】My mother made a kite to me last Sunday.

分析:此题错用了介词,英语中少数动词常带双宾语,即间接宾语和直接宾语,如果直接宾语在前,间接宾语在后,常加介词 to 或 for,一般来说,动词 give, bring, show, pass 后常带介词 to, 而动词 make, buy, find, draw, sing 后则要用 for, 请熟记下列结构: give sth to sb = give sb sth; bring sth to sb = bring sb sth; lend sth to sb = lend sb sth; make sth for sb = make sb sth; buy sth for sb = buy sb sth; draw sth for sb = draw sb sth.

改正: My mother made a kite for me last Sunday.

【例2】Is there new anything in today's newspaper?

分析:此题中的语序不对。anything, something, nothing, everything 在英语里叫不定代词,用形容词修饰它们,形容词必须放在后面,作后置定语,形容词若修饰名词时,形容词须放在前面。

改正: Is there anything new in today's newspaper?

【例 3】 Help yourself to eat some chocolate.

分析:help yourself to...意思是“请随便吃点……”to 是介词,后面直接跟宾语,不跟动词。

改正:Help yourself to some chocolate.

【例 4】 Mary felt very tired,so do I.

分析:feel“感觉,感到”,felt 是 feel 的过去式,在此作连系动词用,后者 so+助动词(或情态动词)+主语,表示同样的看法,时态必须与前者保持一致。如:They eat a lot of fish. So do we.

改正:Mary felt very tired,so did I.

【例 5】 Neither this book nor that one isn't interesting.

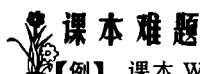
分析:neither...nor...表示“既不……也不……”,本身具有否定意义,当连接两个主语时,谓语要用肯定形式,不再用 not。又如:Neither this knife nor that one is good. 无论是这把刀还是那把刀都不好。

改正:Neither this book nor that one is interesting.

【例 6】 Chinese food is the popularest food in the world.

分析:句中 popular 是多音节形容词,多音节形容词的比较级在前面加 more,最高级要在前面加 most。类似这样的词我们学过的还有 interesting,dangerous,important,careful,exciting,beautiful,expensive,delicious 等。

改正:Chinese food is the most popular food in the world.



## 课本难题

【例】 课本 Wb Lesson 58 1 题

分析:此题是根据第 58 课课文缩写的一篇短文,考查学生是否理解和掌握所学课文,要求用适当的词进行短文填空,在语法和意义上都必须符合短文内容。

解答:短文答案为 popular/buy/workplace/seems/fast/some/find/restaurants/enjoy/tastes/delicious

点评:本题应在熟练地掌握课文大意的基础上完成,首先应通过课文,理解大意,力争背诵,然后结合课文上下文填入适当的词,填空时,还应注意词的不同形式和不同词性,做到拼写无误。



## 三级训练

### Lesson 57

I. 语音:指出划线部分读音不同的单词。 A

- |                        |                 |                  |                    |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ( )1. A. <u>s</u> poon | B. <u>f</u> ood | C. <u>n</u> oon  | D. <u>f</u> oot    |
| ( )2. A. <u>w</u> ine  | B. <u>n</u> ice | C. <u>l</u> ike  | D. <u>k</u> itchen |
| ( )3. A. <u>s</u> alt  | B. <u>b</u> all | C. <u>h</u> alf  | D. <u>c</u> all    |
| ( )4. A. <u>f</u> ork  | B. <u>w</u> ork | C. <u>s</u> port | D. <u>n</u> or     |
| ( )5. A. <u>p</u> ea   | B. <u>t</u> ea  | C. <u>i</u> dea  | D. <u>e</u> ast    |

II. 根据句中所提供的第一个字母,填上正确的单词。 A

6. Would you like some b \_\_\_\_\_ with your bread?
7. Help y \_\_\_\_\_ to some soup.
8. Do you r \_\_\_\_\_ like American fast food?
9. Chocolate is good for your h \_\_\_\_\_.
10. China is very f \_\_\_\_\_ for its food in the world.

III. 选择填空。 AA

- |  |                |                |                 |
|--|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ( )11. "Does Paul like to eat potatoes?" "_____."          |                |                |                 |
| A. Good idea   | B. Yes, please | C. I'd love to | D. I've no idea |
| ( )12. I'd like you _____ a walk with me.                  |                |                |                 |
| A. have  | B. having      | C. to have     | D. are having   |
| ( )13. The first box is _____ heavier than the second one. |                |                |                 |
| A. very  | B. little      | C. more        | D. much         |
| ( )14. Could you pass me _____, please?                    |                |                |                 |

- A. two paper      B. two papers      C. two pieces of paper D. two pieces of papers
- ( ) 15. Lucy likes English food, and so \_\_\_\_\_ Lily.  
A. is      B. does      C. do      D. will
- ( ) 16. I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ to my party this evening.  
A. coming      B. to come      C. can come      D. must come
- ( ) 17. We keep the classroom \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clean      B. to clean      C. cleaned      D. cleaning
- ( ) 18. Either my father \_\_\_\_\_ my mother cooks dinner \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays.  
A. nor, on      B. or, on      C. or, in      D. nor, at
- ( ) 19. Do you enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ fish and chips?  
A. eat      B. to eat      C. eating      D. to eating
- ( ) 20. I like Chinese tea with \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. something      B. anything      C. nothing      D. everything

IV. 句型转换, 根据 A 句完成 B 句, 保持句意不变。 AA

21. A: We eat a lot of vegetables every day.  
B: We eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables every day.
22. A: They bought me a duck a moment ago.  
B: They bought a duck \_\_\_\_\_ a moment ago.
23. Linda doesn't help me. Ann doesn't help me, either.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ Linda \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ me.
24. A: Can I help you?  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ can I \_\_\_\_\_ you?
25. A: Do you help your parents with the housework?  
B: Do you help your parents \_\_\_\_\_ the housework?

V. 补全对话, 一空一词。 AAA

- A: Mum, Linda is 26 this Sunday?  
B: Oh, You'd better help me 27 the 28.  
A: Sure, Mum. What 29 we cook?  
B: Does she like Chinese food?  
A: I've 30 31.  
B: What about duck?  
A: Oh, yes! I know she likes to eat duck.  
B: OK. Let's give her 32 33 to eat. Some real Chinese food!  
A: Something Chinese? I know — Beijing duck.  
B: Would you like to eat it, too?  
A: Yes, it's my 34. It must be 35.  
B: OK. Wait until tomorrow.

Lesson 58

I. 语音: 找出划线部分读音不同的单词。 A

- ( ) 1. A. pizza      B. ice      C. kind      D. side  
( ) 2. A. say      B. way      C. says      D. stay  
( ) 3. A. seat      B. team      C. mean      D. reat  
( ) 4. A. pass      B. tomato      C. potato      D. past  
( ) 5. A. word      B. world      C. fork      D. workplace

II. 词汇: 选择正确的拼写, 完成单词。 A

- ( ) 6. c \_ bb \_ ge      A. a...e      B. e...a      C. a...a      D. e...e



- ( ) 7. It \_ l \_ n    A. a...a    B. a...ia    C. e...in    D. a...ai  
 ( ) 8. p \_ pp \_    A. e...er    B. e...or    C. a...er    D. a...or  
 ( ) 9. t \_ st \_    A. o...e    B. a...e    C. e...a    D. a...a  
 ( ) 10. h \_ mb \_ ger    A. a...er    B. a...ur    C. a...ar    D. u...ur

**II. 选择填空。 AA**

- ( ) 11. Which do you like \_\_\_\_\_, beef, pork or chicken?  
 A. good                      B. better                      C. best                      D. most  
 ( ) 12. Rice is \_\_\_\_\_ food in our country.  
 A. more popular              B. most popular              C. the most popular              D. not popular  
 ( ) 13. There are many " \_\_\_\_\_ " in the world.  
 A. take-aways                      B. China take-aways  
 C. Chinese take-away                      D. Chinese take-aways  
 ( ) 14. I like Chinese food. What about you? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. So I do                      B. So do I                      C. So am I                      D. So did I  
 ( ) 15. Rice and vegetables are good \_\_\_\_\_ your health.  
 A. to                      B. at                      C. for                      D. in  
 ( ) 16. In China, pork is \_\_\_\_\_ delicious than beef.  
 A. much                      B. many                      C. most                      D. more  
 ( ) 17. The fish on the plate isn't nice to eat, because there is \_\_\_\_\_ salt.  
 A. too many                      B. too much                      C. many too                      D. much too  
 ( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ do you like better, wine \_\_\_\_\_ beer?  
 A. Which, or                      B. What, or                      C. Which, and                      D. What, and  
 ( ) 19. " \_\_\_\_\_ shall we cook?" "Rice and beef."  
 A. Who                      B. How                      C. What                      D. Which  
 ( ) 20. Ann doesn't like Chinese tea \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.  
 A. in                      B. of                      C. with                      D. without

**IV. 句型转换. 按要求变换句型。 AA**

- ( ) 21. Han Mei likes to eat pizza. (变否定句)  
 Han Mei \_\_\_\_\_ to eat pizza.  
 ( ) 22. We'll have tofu and fish this evening. (变一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ have tofu and fish this evening?  
 ( ) 23. How do you like American fast food? (变同义句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ American fast food?  
 ( ) 24. My brother likes ice-cream best. (划线提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ best?  
 ( ) 25. People enjoy Chinese food because it has different tastes. (划线提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food?

**V. 根据汉语, 完成下列句子。 AAA**

26. 在英国, 人们吃很多的鱼和土豆条。  
 In England, people eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
 27. 在世界, 美国快餐比英国食品更流行。  
 American fast food \_\_\_\_\_ English food in the world.  
 28. 再递给我一些热狗好吗? 我没吃饱。  
 Could you \_\_\_\_\_? I'm not \_\_\_\_\_.  
 29. 今天下午你能帮我做饭吗?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you help me \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?  
 30. 你认为糖对你身体有好处吗? 不, 我认为无益。

Do you think \_\_\_\_\_? No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 59

### I. 语音: 找出与所给单词划线部分读音相同的那个词。 A

- |                      |                  |                  |                  |                    |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ( ) 1. <u>peas</u>   | A. <u>chips</u>  | B. <u>dogs</u>   | C. <u>cakes</u>  | D. <u>grapes</u>   |
| ( ) 2. <u>seem</u>   | A. <u>cheese</u> | B. <u>bread</u>  | C. <u>health</u> | D. <u>really</u>   |
| ( ) 3. <u>any</u>    | A. <u>Italy</u>  | B. <u>carrot</u> | C. <u>many</u>   | D. <u>grape</u>    |
| ( ) 4. <u>soup</u>   | A. <u>would</u>  | B. <u>about</u>  | C. <u>group</u>  | D. <u>house</u>    |
| ( ) 5. <u>butter</u> | A. <u>full</u>   | B. <u>blue</u>   | C. <u>busy</u>   | D. <u>cupboard</u> |

### II. 词汇: 根据句意写单词, 第一个字母已给出。 AA

- ( ) 6. In China, the most p \_\_\_\_\_ food is rice and vegetables.  
( ) 7. My sister likes cakes b \_\_\_\_\_ than bread.  
( ) 8. In many cities you can find Chinese r \_\_\_\_\_.  
( ) 9. "Do you agree with him?" "No, I don't r \_\_\_\_\_ agree."  
( ) 10. What's your f \_\_\_\_\_ food?

### III. 选择填空。 AA

- ( ) 11. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ nicer in a paper bag.  
A. lot B. much C. more D. real
- ( ) 12. There \_\_\_\_\_ a pen and two pencils in his pencil-box.  
A. is B. are C. be D. must be
- ( ) 13. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ the park with me next Saturday?  
A. go B. to go C. to go to D. go to
- ( ) 14. The apple is too small. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. other B. the other C. another D. the another
- ( ) 15. Shanghai is one of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world  
A. biggest city B. the biggest cities C. the biggest D. the biggest city
- ( ) 16. The boys felt tired after \_\_\_\_\_ football.  
A. play B. to play C. played D. playing
- ( ) 17. When my father comes back, he \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
A. never does B. does never C. does never do D. never doesn't
- ( ) 18. I usually do some cleaning and cooking \_\_\_\_\_ the weekends.  
A. on B. in C. at D. with
- ( ) 19. Neither Han Mei nor Ann \_\_\_\_\_ to eat pizza.  
A. don't like B. likes C. doesn't like D. like
- ( ) 20. It's very hot. Please keep the window \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. opens B. open C. opening D. opened

### IV. 根据 A 部分的问句, 从 B 部分中选出正确的答句。 AA

- | A   | B                                    |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ( ) 21. What's your favourite food?                             | A. Thank you.                        |
| ( ) 22. Which do you like better, milk or coffee?               | B. Yes, just a little, please.       |
| ( ) 23. Would you like a cup of tea?                            | C. I think pork is the most popular. |
| ( ) 24. Could you pass me the salt?                             | D. I think it's American fast food.  |
| ( ) 25. Is this American fast food?                             | E. Yes, I do.                        |
| ( ) 26. Would you like some butter with your bread?             | F. No, thanks.                       |
| ( ) 27. Which is the most popular in China, tofu, fish or pork? | G. Yes, it is.                       |
| ( ) 28. Help yourself to some apples.                           | H. Vegetables are my favourite food. |
| ( ) 29. What's the most popular food in the world?              | I. OK, Here you are.                 |

( )30. Do you help your mother with the housework?

J. I like milk better.

## Lesson 60 (90 分钟 100 分)

### 听力部分(20%)

#### I. 听录音,选出你所听到的词组或短语。(10%) A

- |                            |                         |                              |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| ( )1. A. take-away food    | B. take-aways           | C. many take-aways           |
| ( )2. A. beef or pork      | B. pork or beef         | C. pork and beef             |
| ( )3. A. milk with tea     | B. tea with milk        | C. beef with salt            |
| ( )4. A. real English food | B. real American food   | C. American fast food        |
| ( )5. A. Yes, I think so   | B. No, I don't think so | C. No, I don't really agree. |

#### II. 听对话,选择正确答案。(10%) AA

- |                         |                                  |                          |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ( )6. A. I like fish.   | B. I like chips better than fish | C. Oh, I don't like them |
| ( )7. A. I have no idea | B. No, I don't know              | C. I really don't agree  |
| ( )8. A. I'd love to    | B. No, thanks                    | C. OK. Here you are      |
| ( )9. A. Oh, we don't   | B. That'll be fine               | C. That's all right      |
| ( )10. A. So do we      | B. So are we                     | C. So does he            |

### 笔试部分(80%)

#### I. 单词辨音:指出划线部分读音不同的单词。(5%) A

- |                         |                           |                      |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| ( )1. A. <u>ca</u> kes  | B. <u>ch</u> ips          | C. <u>gr</u> apes    | D. <u>tomato</u> es |
| ( )2. A. <u>ru</u> n    | B. <u>su</u> mm <u>er</u> | C. <u>sug</u> ar     | D. <u>ju</u> st     |
| ( )3. A. <u>ea</u> t    | B. <u>me</u> at           | C. <u>se</u> at      | D. <u>br</u> ead    |
| ( )4. A. <u>wa</u> y    | B. <u>da</u> y            | C. <u>Sun</u> day    | D. <u>to</u> day    |
| ( )5. A. <u>he</u> alth | B. <u>with</u>            | C. <u>some</u> thing | D. <u>no</u> thing  |

#### II. 单词拼写:根据句意完成单词,第一个字母已给出。(5%) A

6. She often h \_\_\_\_\_ her mother with the housework.  
7. Could you give me a \_\_\_\_\_ cake, please?  
8. E \_\_\_\_\_ of the answers is right.  
9. Would you like anything e \_\_\_\_\_?  
10. China is very f \_\_\_\_\_ for the Great Wall in the world.

#### III. 选择填空。(10%) AA

- |   |              |                 |                |
|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ( )11. I'd like a cup of tea _____ sugar _____ milk in it.    |              |                 |                |
| A. with, and  | B. with, or  | C. without, and | D. of, or      |
| ( )12. Which meat do you like best _____?                     |              |                 |                |
| A. in them  | B. of two    | C. in it        | D. of all      |
| ( )13. The children played _____ in the park.                 |              |                 |                |
| A. quick  | B. quickly   | C. happy        | D. happily     |
| ( )14. Ann _____ very happy on her birthday.                  |              |                 |                |
| A. feel   | B. fell      | C. felt         | D. fall        |
| ( )15. I can ride a bike, _____.                              |              |                 |                |
| A. so does he   | B. so is he  | C. so can he    | D. so he can   |
| ( )16. Would you like some more bread?                        |              |                 |                |
| A. Yes, would   | B. Yes, sure | C. No, thanks   | D. No, I don't |
| ( )17. He's very happy _____ his friend again.                |              |                 |                |
| A. see  | B. to see    | C. seeing       | D. saw         |
| ( )18. You'd better take some food _____ you when you go out. |              |                 |                |
| A. for  | B. with      | C. without      | D. about       |
| ( )19. He's too tired to walk any _____.                      |              |                 |                |

- A. far                      B. farer                      C. farther                      D. farthest  
( )20. "What's wrong with you, Tom?" "I'm not \_\_\_\_\_"  
A. good                      B. well                      C. better                      D. best

**IV. 按要求进行句型转换。(20%) AA**

21. He did the housework at home yesterday. (变否定句)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ the housework at home yesterday.  
22. How delicious the chips are! (同义转换)  
\_\_\_\_\_ chips they are!  
23. The students really enjoyed Chinese take-away food. (划线提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the students really \_\_\_\_\_?  
24. In England people's favourite food is fish and chips. (同义改写)  
In England \_\_\_\_\_ food is fish and chips.  
25. I have something interesting to tell you. (变一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you have \_\_\_\_\_ interesting to tell \_\_\_\_\_?  
26. In China, the most popular food is rice and noodles. (划线提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ food in China?  
27. Tom felt very tired. He couldn't move any more. (连成一句)  
Tom felt \_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_ move any more.  
28. There is something wrong with the bike. (变同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ wrong with the bike.  
29. Beef is my favourite. (同义改写)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ beef \_\_\_\_\_ all.  
30. I don't like summer because it's too hot. (划线提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ like summer?

**V. 完型填空。(20%) AAA**

- Mother and Tom are sitting 31 the table. They 32 their dinner.  
"I don't like 33 soup. I don't want 34 it." says Tom 35 puts down the spoon.  
"All right," says Mother, "Do you eat 36 ?"  
37 dinner Mother and Tom work in the field. In the evening, Mother gives Tom a plate of 38 ,  
"Oh, this soup is 39 ." says Tom. "It is 40 same soup." says Mother.  
( )31. A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. near  
( )32. A. have                      B. has                      C. are having                      D. is having  
( )33. A. this                      B. a                      C. there                      D. those  
( )34. A. drink                      B. eat                      C. to get                      D. to eat  
( )35. A. and                      B. but                      C. then                      D. so  
( )36. A. soup                      B. one                      C. it                      D. soups  
( )37. A. At                      B. Before                      C. After                      D. Behind  
( )38. A. rice                      B. soup                      C. cake                      D. bread  
( )39. A. well                      B. great                      C. clean                      D. good  
( )40. A. a                      B. the                      C. this                      D. not

**VI. 阅读理解。(10%) AAA**

**At a Restaurant**

My mother speaks English very well, but she knows little Japanese. She went to Tokyo on Nov. 11 for a meeting. The meeting was on Nov. 15.

The next morning she went to a park and then did some shopping. At noon she was hungry. She went to the nearest restaurant and sat down at a table. A man came up to her and asked what she needed. She said she wanted noodles, chicken and some vegetables. She spoken English to him, but the man didn't know English. My