

英语 EEC English

英语学习策略指导

单元教学同步辅导

初中三年级 下册



黑龙江EEC学院 编

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前言

《EEC 英语学习策略指导》是供使用《英语》(EEC)初中教材的学生系统理解所学教材的语言知识,充分掌握所学语言技能,重在提高学生的自主学习策略和培养创新应用能力的教辅用书。

本套丛书从初一学年到初四学年共八册,与教材配套,与教学同步。本册中的学法指导、知识讲解、习题精编、综合训练等诸方面的设计,都紧扣本学期教材中各单元的重点、难点、要点和考点,既拓宽学生的知识视野,又引领学生学以致用,达到教与学的密切配合,纵深推进,力图使学生既开卷有益,又激发兴趣,扎扎实实地透彻理解学习要点,步步深入地全面掌握教材内容。

本书按单元教学的体例编排,设计风格新颖独到。每一单元都由“名师点津”“制胜锦囊”“文化视窗”和“实战闯关”四个部分组成。其中“名师点津”部分包括重点词库、习语荟萃、排难解疑和功能达标;“制胜锦囊”部分包括语法聚焦、学法点拨和习作导航;“文化视窗”部分包括海外风情和趣味玫瑰,以全新的视觉丰富学生的文化意识,拓展学生的课内外知识;“实战闯关”部分在诸单元中都配有一套综合性的单元测试题,题型完全与中考题型相同,对每单元所学内容进行全面检测。本书的创意内涵体现了其知识性、文化性、实践性、趣味性、综合性和创新性于一体的编写思路,目的是为学生提供一本既启蒙思维,拓宽知识视野,又重在实效,培养综合语言运用能力的教辅用书。全书除逐单元点拨和辅导外,还按阶段分布了三套阶段检测题和一套包含听力测试内容的期末综合测试题。

本书在策划、酝酿和组稿进程中,整合了重点中学骨干教师和教研人员在实践经验和教学策略方面的资源,综合体现了《英语课程标准》的现代教学理念。

本套丛书由王丽昕任主编,王振刚任主审。本册第一至第四单元由哈尔滨铁路二中那宏伟老师执笔,第五至第八单元由哈尔滨市新阳中学闫琳娜老师执笔,第九至第十二单元由哈尔滨工业大学附属中学张小丽老师执笔,期末综合测试由 EEC 学院王丽昕老师执笔。

由于编写的经验和时间有限,不足之处,敬请指正。

黑龙江 EEC 学院

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Unit 1 The Magic Show



名师点津

◆重点词库◆

1. applaud v. 拍手喝彩, 称赞

applause *n.* 热烈鼓掌, 喝彩

applaud sb. for sth. 因某事称赞某人

【例】We applauded him for his bravery. 我们称赞他的勇敢。

【例】The audience applauded the singer for five minutes.

听众为歌手鼓掌达五分钟。

Her dance won the applause of audience.

她的舞蹈赢得了观众的掌声。

2. tap v. 轻打, 轻敲

n. 轻拍, 扣击

tap a man on the shoulder 轻拍一个人的肩膀

【例】The teacher tapped the little boy on the shoulder saying "You were very clever".

老师轻拍小男孩的肩膀, 说“你很聪明”。

【辨析】beat, hit, strike and tap

beat 着重连续性的打击, 击败(对方)

hit 指“击中”或“对准……打来”还可以指精神上的“打击”

strike 常指“敲、打(一下或几下)”“打动”

tap 轻拍

【例】The wheat was beaten by the heavy rain. 麦子被大雨打倒了。

In the end the enemy arm was beaten. 最后敌军被打败了。

The stone hit him on the back. 一块石头击中了他的后背。

He was hard hit by his failure. 他因失败受到了严重的打击。

The clock has just struck four. 钟刚才敲过了四点。

The visitors were struck by the beautiful scenery. 游客被美景迷住了。

An ant taps gently on the other's head with its feelers.

一只蚂蚁用它的触角轻敲另一只的头部。

He makes a tap on the window / at the door. 他轻敲窗户 / 门。

3. reach v. 到达, 达到, 伸手(去够), 伸出 ② leave

【例】We reached Beijing at about half past four. 我们大约于四点半到达北京。

His income reaches to a considerable sum. 他的收入达到了可观的数目。

Can you reach the apple on the tree? 你够得着树上的苹果吗?

A hand reached from the dark seized him. 一只从暗处伸出的手把他抓住。

【辨析】reach, arrive / get 作“到达”解时, reach some place 同 arrive in / at some place



(in 后接较大地点, at 后接较小地点), get to some place 常用在口语中

【例】The train arrived at the station. 火车到站了。

The artist has arrived in Beijing. 那位艺术家到了北京。

When did you get to Shanghai? 你什么时候到上海的?

4. cover

v. 覆盖, 遮盖 n. 封面, 盖子 ② uncover

covering n. 覆盖(物)

be covered with ... 被……覆盖

【例】Snow covered the ground. 雪覆盖着地面。

He covered the letter with a book. 他用一本书遮盖了信。

Lies can't cover up the facts. 谎言掩盖不了事实。

The Red Army covered 25000 li on their Long March.

红军在长征中行进了二万五千里。

The book needs a new cover. 这本书需要个新书皮。

He bought a cover for the pan. 他给锅买了个盖。

The trees are covered with fruit. 树上结满了果实。

We always put a covering over our rabbit's cage at night to keep out the cold.

我们常在晚上给兔子笼盖上东西以挡寒气。

5. disappear v. 消失, 不见 ② appear

disappearance n. 消失

【例】Let's hope our difficulties will soon disappear.

希望我们的困难不久便可消除。

The snow on the ground soon disappeared. 地上的雪很快就融化了。

The disappearance of dinosaurs is a great pity for us. 恐龙的消失对我们来说是一个遗憾。

6. stretch v. 伸展, 伸长

Stretch one's arms/legs/oneself/muscles 伸展臂/腿/身体/肌肉

Stretch (oneself) out (on) 直躺

【例】They were stretched out on the lawn. 他们(被打倒)直躺在草地上。

He stretched himself out on the beach. 他直躺在海滩上。

◆ 习语荟萃 ◆

1. a magic trick

魔术

2. a famous magic show

一场著名的魔术表演

3. pull out of...

取出, 拉出

4. tap sth. with sth.

用某物轻敲某物

5. magic words

咒语

6. paper money

纸币

7. cover sth. with sth.

用某物覆盖某物

8. change...into...

把……变成……



9. ask for	要求
10. take...off...	拿走
11. teach sb. a magic trick	教某人魔术
12. thousands of years ago	数千年以前
13. have nothing inside	里面什么也没有
14. a special action	一个特殊的动作
15. give sb. some assistance	给某人一些帮助
16. as well as...	同……一样好
17. an amazing basketball player	一位优秀的篮球运动员
18. face to face	面对面
19. in amazement	吃惊地
20. be gone	消失
21. at the show	在表演中
22. make sth./sb. disappear	使某物 / 某人消失
23. to start with ...	开始……
24. after that...	然后……
25. turn...into	把……变成……

◆ 排难解疑 ◆

1. Liu Chang then reached over and pulled the coin from Tim's ear.

刘畅然后伸过手去从吉姆的耳朵边取出了钱币。

reach over 伸过来

【例】He reached over his hand for the book I offered him. 他伸出手接我给他的书。

2. But the trick that I saw on a television show was much better.

但是我在电视节目中看到的魔术更精彩。

...that I saw on a television show 是一个由 that 引导的定语从句, 先行词是 trick. 这里关系代词 that 作宾语可以省略。

【例】The man that I saw on the street yesterday was Li Ping's father.

那个我昨天在街上看到的男人是李平的父亲。

3. He took the sheet off the box and pulled the door open.

他把布从盒子上拿走, 然后把盖拉开。

take something off 脱掉, 起飞, 拿走

在 pull something open 这个句式 open 做宾补

【例】Why don't you take off that dirty shirt? 你为什么不脱掉那件脏衬衫?

The plane took off at six this morning. 飞机今天早上六点起飞。

Take your hand off my shoulder. 把你的手从我的肩膀上拿开。

take 的短语有:

take one's seat 坐下

take back 拿回



take as 当作

take for 误当作

take hold of 抓住

take it easy 别紧张

take on 从事

take in 吸收

4. Some of his own fame today comes from tricks first done in Egypt thousands of years ago.

今天他自己的一些特技就来自几千年前埃及的魔术。

...first done 过去分词作 tricks 的后置定语,表示被动。

【例】I have eaten lots of dumplings made by my mother. 我吃了很多妈妈做的饺子。

thousands of 数以千计的,后接可数名词复数。类似的还有: hundreds of, millions of 均表示不具体数字;而表示“几百”时,不加“s”。

【例】Today hundreds of people go to see the film “HERO”.

今天数百人去看电影《英雄》。

5. David Copperfield changed his assistant into a white tiger.

大卫·科伯菲尔把他的助手变成了一只白色的老虎。

change...into... 把……变成

【例】The next morning, the water had changed into ice. 第二天早晨水变成了冰。

The witch tried to change iron into gold. 那位巫婆试图把铁变成金子。

◆ 功能达标 ◆

1. 本单元的主要语言功能

表示顺序: To start with, I open the box.

After that, I take off my hat.

To finish, I will put a rabbit out of my hat.

表示列举和顺序的词有很多,例如: first(ly), second(ly), third(ly), for one thing, to start /begin with, in the first place, next, then, finally, last, lastly 等。

2. 情景练习

下面是 Li Jun 和 Mike 关于魔术的对话,请帮他们完成。

A: Mike, do you like magic?

B: I love it. I went to a magic show last month. It was great.

A: What happened at the show?

B: The magician was amazing. _____, he pulled a rabbit out of his hat. _____, he changed the rabbit into his assistant.

A: What was the most amazing trick?

B: To _____, he made his assistant disappeared.

【Answers】First, Then, finish



◆ 语法聚焦 ◆

英语中的构词法

1. 合成法

由两个或更多的词合成一个词。

1) 合成名词。

【例】classroom, football, blackboard, playground, handwriting...

2) 合成形容词。

【例】snow-white, man-made, well-known, good-looking...

3) 合成副词。

【例】forever, maybe

4) 合成代词。

【例】himself, nobody

2. 派生法

通过在词根上加后缀或前缀构成新词。

1) 前缀

dis- : 否定 【例】discover, dislike, disappear

re- : 重, 再 【例】return, review

un- : 不 【例】unhappy, untrue, unfair

2) 后缀

名词后缀: -an, -er/or, -ian, -ance, -ese, -ism, -ist, -ment, -tion, -sion, -ship, -ture, -ness 等

【例】American, African, magician, singer, visitor, Japanese, socialism, movement,

Friendship, happiness, revision, pleasure 等。

形容词后缀: -able, -ble, -al, -ese, -ful, -less, -ly, -y, -ous 等

【例】possible, national, hopeful, useless, sunny, famous 等。

动词和副词后缀: -en, -ize, -ly

【例】deepen, realize, quickly 等。

3. 转化法

由一种词类转化为另一种或几种词类。包括: 名词转化为动词, 形容词转化为动词, 形容词转化为名词, 动词转化为名词。

【例】snow (n.)-snow (v.), sleep (v.)-sleep (n.), cool (adj.)-cool (v.), the poor, dark (adj.)-dark (n.)

练习

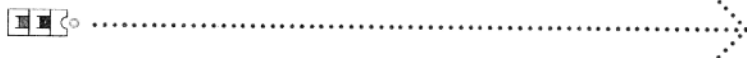
1. 写出下列各词的形容词形式。

1) cloud _____

2) wind _____

3) sun _____

4) care _____



5) worry _____ 6) friend _____ 7) danger _____ 8) France _____

2. 将下列动词变成名词

1) speak _____ 2) sing _____ 3) lead _____ 4) own _____
5) travel _____ 6) invent _____ 7) die _____ 8) mix _____

【Answers】

1. 1) cloudy 2) windy 3) sunny 4) careful
5) worried 6) friendly 7) dangerous 8) French
2. 1) speaker 2) singer 3) leader 4) owner
5) traveler 6) inventor 7) death 8) mixture

◆ 学法点拨 ◆

1. 既跟动名词也跟不定式的动词

begin, start, continue, forget, remember, regret, intend, like, love, hate, try, mean

把不定式和动名词造成的意义上的差别归为五点:

不定式 动名词

- A. 某一具体行动指一般的;经常的情况
- B. 表示主语和宾语的动作;可能表示任何人的动作
- C. 主动;被动
- D. 未发生的事;已发生的事
- E. 短暂的或可能进行的事;延续的或重复发生的事

She hated to talk about people's shortcomings.

She hates talking about people's shortcomings.

She wants to repair the desk.

The desk wants repairing.

2. 要求跟不定式的动词

“要想干,同意办,愿意不愿意,决定尽量干。”

- A. 要求,想要,希望(want, wish, hope, expect, intend, mean)
- B. 同意(agree, promise)
- C. 意愿(care, hate, refuse)
- D. 决定,企图(determine, decide, offer, attempt, try, manage)

3. 要求跟不定式作宾补的动词

- 1) 劝教命请叫(advise, teach, order, command, ask, tell)
- 2) 允许又警告(allow, permit, warn)
- 3) 使役表意向(cause, let, have, make, lead, set, leave, get, wish, want, expect)
- 4) 知觉动词妙(feel, hear, watch, see, observe, notice) 省略 to



◆ 习作导航 ◆ 美文欣赏

Computers

I'll say something about computers. The computer is fast and seldom makes a mistake. It can do many kinds of work. It's widely used in factories, hospitals, banks and universities.

With the help of a computer, a person can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, translate languages, do a doctor's work and so on. Nobody knows that the computers of tomorrow will be like. I think computers will make our lives better. So I'm interested in computers. As soon as I have time, I will talk with my friends on the Internet or send E-mails to them.

Computers are very useful for us.

点评:这是一篇写计算机的作文,其最突出的优点是,作者抓住了事物的特征,把握了说明中心(It can do many kinds of work. It's widely used in factories, hospitals, banks and universities.),选择了合适的角度。语言准确简明(draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess...),通俗浅显,条理清晰而有逻辑性。



◆ 海外风情 ◆

大卫·科伯菲尔和魔术

他的魔术超出了江湖概念,再也不是马戏团里逗乐的把戏,成了与其他娱乐行业一样的时尚文化。

谁都会说大卫·科伯菲尔是最棒的魔术师,其实,他可能是惟一全世界知名的魔术师,要让你说出第二棒还不太容易,如果你不是一个魔术爱好者的话。在过去的 20 年里,他制作了近 20 场电视魔术系列表演的专题节目,发行至 40 多个国家。1995 年大卫·科伯菲尔在好莱坞星光大道上留下手印,这是星光大道上惟一双魔术师的手印。比那些明星更多的荣誉是,有四个国家把他的肖像印在邮票上,他还被法国政府封为文学艺术骑士,他也是获得这个头衔的第一个魔术师。1996 年,大卫名为《梦想与梦魇》的大型表演曾打破百老汇票房纪录。他与塔霍的恺撒饭店、花花公子饭店,以及大西洋城卡西诺饭店等地签订了一系列合同,此外还有每年的现场演出,动辄超过 500 场,票房从来没有低于 9 成,使他成为有史以来收入最高的魔术师。《福布斯》曾在世界娱乐名人榜上,把他排在第 6 位,到 2000 年,他和斯皮尔伯格一起被美国国会图书馆评为“世纪传奇”。

◆ 趣味玫瑰 ◆

1. pull somebody's leg
2. pull up one's socks
3. Speech is the picture of the mind.
4. Take time when time comes, lest time steal away.
5. Teach an old dog new tricks.

戏弄某人

振作起来 / 鼓起勇气

言为心声。

时来必须要趁时,不然时去无声息。

使守旧的人接受新事物。



实战闯关

一、单项选择(本题共 15 分,每小题 1 分)

- () 1. He pulled a rabbit _____ his hat.
A. out B. off C. out of
- () 2. To start _____, I opened the box, after that, I took off my hat.
A. from B. with C. on
- () 3. The magician tapped on the coin _____ his finger.
A. with B. in C. over
- () 4. Liu Chang then _____ over and _____ the coin from Tim's ear.
A. pulled, reached B. came, reached C. reached, pulled
- () 5. The trick that I _____ on a television show was much better.
A. looked B. saw C. watch
- () 6. David Copperfield was famous for his _____.
A. show B. trick C. songs
- () 7. David Copperfield needed some _____ with the trick.
A. assistance B. assistances C. assistant
- () 8. In winter, the ground was always _____ with snow in Harbin.
A. cover B. filled C. covered
- () 9. When she heard the bad news, she took the smiles _____ her face.
A. on B. off C. away
- () 10. When temperature is above zero, the ice will _____ into water.
A. change B. changed C. turns
- () 11. The boy was _____ at the _____ news.
A. amazing, amazed B. amazed, amazing C. amazed, amazes
- () 12. The oldest magic tricks come from _____.
A. Egypt B. Egyptians C. Egyptian
- () 13. Some of his own fame today comes from tricks first _____ in Egypt.
A. doing B. done C. did
- () 14. The _____ David Copperfield is famous for his _____.
A. magic, magician B. magicians, magic C. magician, magic
- () 15. Which stress is different from the other two?
A. amazing B. empty C. assistance

二、完形填空(本题共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

We live in the "computer age". Scientists, teachers, writers and even students use computers to do 16 different things. But more than 30 years ago, 17 couldn't do much. They were very big



and expensive. 18 people showed any interest in them or knew how to use them. Today computers are smaller and 19. Since they are so useful, a lot of people like to use them, even at home. Computers 20 very important because they can work 21 than people and make fewer mistakes. Computers can 22 people with their work. Writers use computers to write books and articles, for example. Teachers use them to help them teach and students use them to study. Computers can also remember what you put 23 them. Computers are very 24. They are our good friends. Do you want to 25 a computer?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ()16. A. much | B. about | C. all kinds of |
| ()17. A. teachers | B. computers | C. students |
| ()18. A. Few | B. A few | C. Little |
| ()19. A. cheap | B. cheaper | C. expensive |
| ()20. A. have become | B. is becoming | C. becomes |
| ()21. A. tell | B. help | C. faster |
| ()22. A. tell | B. help | C. stop |
| ()23. A. on | B. into | C. up |
| ()24. A. heavy | B. careful | C. helpful |
| ()25. A. lend | B. pay | C. own |

三、阅读理解(本题共 20 分,每小题 1 分)

(A)

Mr Brown was away for a week. Before he left, he said to his son, "If anyone asks for me, you can tell him that your father has been out for doing something, and will be back in a week, then be sure to ask him to sit down for a cup of tea."

"OK, Dad," said his son. But he was afraid his son couldn't remember this, he wrote these words down on a piece of paper and gave it to him. His son put it into his small pocket, took it out and looked at it every now and then.

Four days passed, but no one came to see his father. The boy thought that there was no man to come and that the piece of paper was of no more use for him, so he burnt it that evening.

The next afternoon, someone knocked at the door. The boy opened it. A man was standing at the door and said, "Where is your father?" The boy put his hand into his pocket at once and looked for the piece of paper. He could not find it. He suddenly remembered he had burnt it, so he shouted, "No more."

The man was very surprised. He asked, "No more? I met your father last week. When did it happen?"

"Burnt yesterday evening."

- ()26. Mr Brown told his son that _____.
 A. he would be away from home for four days
 B. he would be back in seven days
 C. he would be back in a month



- () 27. Mr Brown wrote the words down on _____.
A. the wall B. the door C. a piece of paper
- () 28. A man came to visit the boy's father on _____.
A. the second day B. the third day C. the fifth day
- () 29. The man was very surprised because _____.
A. he thought the child's father was dead
B. the child didn't ask him to sit down
C. the child gave him a cup of tea
- () 30. What was burnt?
A. The piece of paper. B. Mr. Smith. C. The visitor.
- (B)

阅读下面的表格,回答问题。

Hongda Supermarket, the biggest shopping center in our city will open on Jan. 8, 2006. Everybody with today's Dalian Daily will get a small present that day. You are welcome.

Tel: 56785888

Add: No.6 Xinwei Road

(Dalian Daily, Jan.1, 2006)

Shandong Luneng Team vs Dalian Shide Team

TIME : Jun. 2, Saturday (3:00 p.m.)

PLACE: Dalian Stadium (体育场)

TICKET PRICE : RMB150 yuan (for adults) RMB 50 yuan (for students)

NAME : China Cup Football Contest (CHINA FOOTBALL, May 25, 2006)

- () 31. Any customer with a Dalian Daily of Jan. 1, 2006 will get a small present from _____.
A. Hongda supermarket B. Xinwei Road C. Dalian Daily
- () 32. When will the football match be ?
A. May 25, 2001. B. Jun. 2, 2006. C. Jun. 1, 2006.
- () 33. If two adults and three students want to watch the match , the tickets will cost RMB _____ yuan.
A. 450 B. 400 C. 350
- () 34. If you want to watch the football match, where should you go?
A. Shandong Luneng Stadium.
B. Everybody with a Weihai Daily of Jan. 8, 2006 can get a small present on Jan. 8, 2006.
C. Dalian Stadium.
- () 35. Which of the following is not true?
A. Hongda Supermarket is at No.6 Xinwei Road.
B. Everybody with a Dalian Daily of Jan. 8, 2006 can get a small present on Jan. 8, 2006.



C. The match is between Luneng Team and Shide Team.

(C)

It was Sunday and we were sitting at the table when father suddenly smiled and said to us, "Oh, dear me. I forgot to tell you the good news. There's a letter from Granny. She's coming to see us this afternoon. I'm going to meet her at the station." With these words he went out.

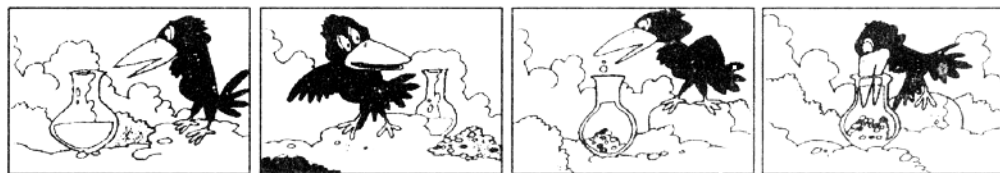
How happy we were! We hadn't seen Granny for half a year and missed her very much. After lunch my mother and I went shopping. We bought a lot of food that Granny liked. My sister cleaned the house. It was four o'clock when we finished and we sat around the table, waiting for Granny. At last the door opened and in came my father, alone. "Where's Granny?" we asked. Father laughed and said, "April Fools!" "Today is April 1st, April Fool's Day(愚人节)."

After we heard this we all laughed, too.

根据短文内容,判断正(A)误(B)。

- () 36. Father was happy, because he got a letter from Granny.
 () 37. Father went out to his office before he finished his lunch.
 () 38. Granny wanted to see us on April 1st, because that day was Sunday.
 () 39. My sister did some cleaning at home that day.
 () 40. Everyone may play a joke on April Fool's Day.

(D)



根据图画内容,选择正确答案。

- () 41. What did the crow (乌鸦) want to do?
 A. Eat some meat. B. Eat some stones. C. Drink water.
 () 42. Why did the crow put little stones into the bottle?
 A. Because the bottle needs stones.
 B. Because the crow liked to do that.
 C. Because the mouth of the bottle was too small, the crow couldn't reach the water.
 () 43. Do you think the crow was very clever?
 A. Yes, I think so. B. No, I didn't think so. C. I hope so.
 () 44. At last, the crow _____ water happily.
 A. drank B. didn't drink C. drink
 () 45. What's the best topic for the picture?
 A. THE CROW B. THE BOTTLE
 C. THE CROW AND THE BOTTLE



四、任务性阅读(本题共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

先阅读(A)(B)两篇短文,然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列四项任务。

(A)

open tap full appear reach

Liu Chang 46 his hand to show Tim a coin. He closed his hand and 47 on it with his finger. When he opened his hand, it was 48. "The coin 49 !" said Tim. "Just wait," said Liu Chang. Liu Chang then 50 over and pulled the coin from Tim's ear.

(B)

After the show David Copperfield told us about magic. He said that magic is very old. The oldest magic tricks come from Egypt. Some of his own fame today comes from tricks first done in Egypt thousands of years ago.

任务一:用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空,使文章通顺、连贯、合理(每词限用一次)。

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

任务二:根据英文释义及首字母的提示,拼写单词。

51. m _____: the art that the magician do by practicing using charm

52. f _____: to make renowned or famous.

任务三:同义句转换,每空一词。

The oldest magic tricks come from Egypt.

The oldest magic tricks 53 _____ 54 _____ Egypt.

任务四:根据短文内容简单回答下面问题。

55. Where do the oldest magic tricks come from?

五、交际运用(本题共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

(A)阅读对话,从所给的 A~G 七个选项中选出五个最佳答案。

i. A: 56

B: I love it. I went to a magic show last month. It was great.

A: 57

B: The magician was amazing. 58 Then, he changed the rabbit into his assistant.

A: 59 To finish, 60

A. What was the most amazing trick?

B. Tim, do you like magic?

C. he made his assistant disappear.

D. What happened at the show?

E. What about the show?

F. First, he pulled a rabbit out of his hat.

G. I like it very much.



56. _____ 57. _____ 58. _____ 59. _____ 60. _____

(B) 在下面的对话空白处填上一个适当的词,使对话意思完整、通顺,每空只填一词。

A: Hi Li Jun, what did you do yesterday?

B: I 61 to a famous magic show.

A: What 62 the show?

B: Wonderful. The magician did 63 amazing trick. He put a rabbit 64 of the hat. Do you think it's cool?

A: Yes, I like it and I 65 to learn a magic trick!

B: Good idea!

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

六、阅读表达(本题共 10 分,每小题 1 分)

(A) 根据短文内容,完成下列表格,每空一词。

Children in America like Halloween very much. In the evening on the 31st of October they put on special clothes. Sometimes they dress like witches and ghosts. Sometimes they dress like kings and queens. The neighbor opens the door. The children say "Tick or treat?"

The neighbor gives them chocolate or some fruit. Sometimes people don't give the children any food. Then put soap on their windows. Children like this special day. They like their bags of sweets.

Children's dresses	They dress like <u>66</u> and <u>67</u> . Sometimes they dress like kings and <u>68</u> .
The presents from neighbor.	They can get <u>69</u> and <u>70</u> .

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____ 69. _____ 70. _____

(B)

(B) 根据所给信息,写出五个句子。

Name	Jobs	Favorite food	Favorite sport
Mr. Green	doctor	hot dogs	swimming
Mrs. Green	teacher	pizza	walking
Amy	student	hamburgers	basketball
Liu Chang	student	dumplings	ping-pong

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____



七、能力拓展(本题 10 分,每空 1 分)

写出下列各词的比较级和最高级形式。

76. well _____ _____

77. badly _____ _____

78. much _____ _____

79. little _____ _____

80. far _____ _____

八、书面表达(本题 15 分)

请以 “An amazing magic show” 为题写一篇短文。

要求: 1. 请根据所提供的信息材料和话题(不要逐字翻译), 写出结构完整、意思连贯、语言流畅、语法准确、符合逻辑的短文。

2. 至少使用两种时态, 80 词以上。