

阳光假期

八年级英语

锦阳 主编



四川师范大学电子出版社



主编：锦阳 <

年度总复习

阳光假期[®]

八年级 **英语**

☆复习篇——温故 ☆期末篇——冲刺
☆假期篇——提升 ☆预习篇——知新

阳光假期——八年级英语

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第一部分

期末复习

八年级下册

Unit 1 What's the matter?



一、重点短语

1. have a cold / stomachache / sore back / fever / sore throat 感冒 / 胃痛 / 后背疼 / 发烧 / 喉咙疼
2. talk too much 说话太多
3. have a very sore throat 嗓子非常疼
4. cut oneself 切到自己
5. lie down and rest 躺下休息
6. drink some hot tea with honey 喝一些蜂蜜热茶
7. get an X-ray 拍一张 X 光片
8. take one's temperature 量体温
9. take breaks away from... 远离……休息
10. sit in the same way without moving 保持同样的坐姿
11. go to a doctor / see a doctor / go to the doctor's 看病
12. see sb. do / doing sth. 看见某人做了 / 在做某事
13. lie on the side of the road 躺在路边
14. shout for help 大喊求助
15. think twice 考虑再三
16. get off 下车
17. have a heart problem 患心脏病
18. expect sb. to do sth. 期待某人做某事
19. to one's surprise 让某人意外的是
20. agree to do sth. 同意做某事
21. thanks to 幸亏; 多亏

22. in time / on time 及时 / 按时
23. think about oneself 考虑自己
24. right away / at once / right now 立即, 马上
25. get into trouble(with) 找麻烦
26. hurt oneself(doing sth.) (做某事时) 伤到自己
27. get some sleep / rest 睡 / 休息一会儿
28. fall down 摔倒
29. run it under water 在水下冲洗一下它
30. have problems breathing 呼吸有困难
31. get hit by a ball 被球撞到
32. get sunburned 晒伤
33. be used to 习惯于
34. take risks 冒险
35. run out 耗尽
36. do something to save one's life 做点事情拯救某人的生命
37. be ready to do sth. 准备好做某事
38. cut off 砍掉
39. after losing one's arm 失去胳膊后
40. tell of 讲述
41. the importance of... 的重要性
42. be in control of one's life 掌管某人的生命
43. keep on doing sth. 坚持做某事
44. a hard place 绝境; 艰难境地

二、重点句型

1. What's the matter / wrong with sb.? (某人 / 某物) 怎么了?
2. My head feels very hot. 我的头摸起来很烫。
3. It's said that many people don't want to help others because they don't want any trouble. 很多人不想帮助他人因为他们不想惹任何麻烦。

4. But the driver didn't think about himself. He only think about saving a life. 但司机没有考虑自己,他只想到了救命。

5. You shouldn't eat so much next time. 你下次不应该吃这么多。

6. As a climber, Aron is used to taking risks. 作为一个登山者, Aron 习惯于冒险。

7. This is one of the exciting things about doing dangerous sports. 对于做危险运动而言,这是其中一种令人兴奋的方式。

8. On April 26, 2003, he found himself in a very dangerous situation when climbing in Utah. 在2003年4月26日,当他在犹他州登山时发现自己处于一种非常危险的境地。

9. With his left arm, he bandaged himself so that he would not lose too much blood. 然后他用他的左臂为自己缠上绷带,为的是不让自己流血过多。

10. This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of. 这意味着你处于一种似乎无法逃脱的艰难境地。

11. Aron tells of the importance of making good decisions and of being in control of one's life. Aron 讲述作出好的决定和把握生命的重要性。

三、语法聚焦

(一) 情态动词 should 的用法

1. should “应当,应该”表示义务、责任,后接动词原形,且无人称和数的变化,否定为 shouldn't。

2. 用于征求对方的意见,should 表示“应当;应该”。此时,一般用于第一人称的一般疑问句或特殊疑问句中。

(二) 反身代词

1. 反身代词构成

人称 数	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	himself; herself; itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

2. 反身代词的常用词组

teach oneself 自学

learn by oneself 自学

enjoy oneself 过得愉快

by oneself 独自

help oneself to... 随便吃 / 用……

come to oneself 苏醒

hurt oneself 伤到某人自己

look after oneself 照顾某人自己

dress oneself 给某人自己穿衣服



基础训练

I. 根据句意及首字母或汉语提示补全单词。

- I couldn't do anything w _____ your great help. Thanks a lot.
- In China, there are always many p _____ waiting for trains in each railway station before the Spring Festival every year.
- Jack got h _____ on the head by a soccer ball.
- Too much homework makes me have a _____ (头痛).
- Mrs. White _____ (伤) her back when she worked in the garden.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- Jenny is used to _____ (walk) after dinner.
- When he heard his mother's _____ (die), he couldn't help crying out.
- Tony's parents made a _____ (decide) to send him to a boarding school.
- Keep on _____ (exercise) is good for our health.
- Sam expect Helen _____ (go) hiking with him this weekend.

III. 单项选择。

- I have a _____.
—I'm sorry to hear that. You should drink more hot tea with honey.
A. cold B. sore throat C. fever D. toothache
- Do you know the old man _____ gave so much money to the Old People's Home?
A. which B. whose C. who D. whom
- Hey, Judy. Come here to _____ your temperature.
A. get B. take C. look D. smell
- The little girl shows her great _____ in these insect(昆虫).
A. interest B. interesting
C. interested D. interests
- Would you like some coffee, please?
—Yes, and please get some sugar. I prefer coffee _____ sugar.
A. to B. for C. with D. from
- When I walked past the park, I saw some old people _____ Chinese Taiji.
A. do B. did C. doing D. are doing

- () 7. Don't _____, my children. Work harder and you will get better grades.
A. put up B. give up
C. get up D. stand up
- () 8. The little girl could look after _____ though she was only five years old.
A. she B. her C. hers D. herself
- () 9. —Jenny cut her finger cooking dinner. What should she do?
—She should _____.
A. see a dentist
B. get some sleep
C. put some medicine on the cut
D. exercise more
- () 10. —This kind of meat looks _____. Eat some, my boy?
—No, thanks. I don't feel _____ now.
A. well, good B. good, well
C. good, good D. well, well

IV. 按要求完成句子。

1. You should see a doctor and get an X-ray. (改为祈使句)
_____ a doctor and _____ an X-ray.
2. What's the meaning of the word? (改为同义句)
What _____ the word _____?
3. Linda is too young to go to school. (改为同义句)
Linda is _____ young _____ she can't go to school.
4. Kate had a nose bleed yesterday. (对画线部分提问)
What's _____ Kate yesterday?

V. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 你为什么不躺下休息一下呢?
Why don't you lie down and _____ _____ _____?
2. 使我惊奇的是,她的驾照考试通过了。
_____, she passed the driving test.
3. 如果她上班迟到了,就会遇到麻烦。
If she is late for work, she'll _____ _____ _____.
4. 多亏了我的老师,我才按时完成作业。
_____ my teacher, I can finish the school work on time.
5. 我们同意周末帮助老人做一些家务。
We _____ _____ the old people do some housework on weekends.



单元过关测试

I. 单项选择

- () 1. —What happened _____ Mike?
—Oh, the basketball hit him _____ the nose.
A. in, to B. at, in C. to, on D. to, for
- () 2. The Greens used to live in London and now they _____ in Beijing.
A. used to live B. are used to live
C. are used to living D. are used for living
- () 3. Mo Yan's books are popular in many book stores _____ his winning of the Nobel Literature Prize.
A. because B. since
C. as D. because of
- () 4. —What should I do?
—_____ healthy, you should take more exercise.
A. Keep B. Keeping C. To keep D. Kept
- () 5. —Did anyone help you?
—No. I did it by _____.
A. me B. my C. mine D. myself
- () 6. This morning I saw a woman _____ in the middle of the road and many people _____ by the sides of the road.
A. lie, stand B. lying, stood
C. lay, stood D. lying, standing
- () 7. It's cold outside. _____ your sweater before you go out.
A. Put on B. Turn on
C. Put up D. Dress
- () 8. —The milk looks _____. Drink some, my boy?
—No, thanks. I don't feel _____ today.
A. good; good B. good; well
C. well; well D. well; good
- () 9. —I'm _____. May I have something to drink?
—Yes, here you are.
A. thirsty B. hungry C. tired D. sad
- () 10. Jimmy can't buy any new books because he _____ his money.
A. sold out B. ran out of
C. came out D. came over
- () 11. Even Tony's granddaughter, a five-year-old girl, asked him to _____ smoking.
A. give up B. give back
C. give away D. give out

- () 12. The English novel is quite easy for you, because there are _____ new words in it.
A. few B. a few
C. little D. a little
- () 13. His right leg was hurt badly. The doctors _____.
A. cut it off B. cut them off
C. cut off it D. cut off them
- () 14. Mary is always ready _____ others.
A. for help B. to help
C. of helping D. on helping
- () 15. Kate was so glad _____ she received a Christmas gift from his grandparents away in Thailand.
A. that B. when
C. if D. because

II. 完型填空

Mr. Brown is 70 years old. One day he went to see his 1 . He said he had an ache 2 his left leg. The doctor looked over his leg but didn't 3 anything wrong. So he 4 the old man a physical examination (体检). Then he thought he knew the answer.

The doctor gave Mr. Brown some 5 and said, "I'm sorry. The ache in your leg is caused by old age. There is 6 I can do about it. I hope this medicine can make you feel better."

The old man was very 7 to hear that. He cried, "That's impossible!"

The doctor said, "What? Why do you think so?" The old man answered, "I'm not a doctor, 8 I know you are wrong. My right leg 9 fine."

"So what?" asked the doctor. "What 10 does that make?"

"Well, they are of the SAME AGE!"

- () 1. A. son B. doctor C. friend D. teacher
- () 2. A. to B. on C. with D. at
- () 3. A. look B. make C. have D. find
- () 4. A. bought B. told C. gave D. asked
- () 5. A. books B. medicine
C. pictures D. word
- () 6. A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing
- () 7. A. happy B. angry C. quiet D. relaxed
- () 8. A. and B. so C. but D. because

- () 9. A. says B. hears C. feels D. tries
- () 10. A. difference B. problem
C. matter D. reason

III. 完成对话。在对话空白中填上适当的单词,使对话完整正确。一空一词。(含缩写词)

- A: Jack, what's 1 with you?
B: I feel terrible. I have a 2 . I ate too much yesterday.
A: Why is that?
B: It was my cousin's birthday yesterday. So we went to the KFC to eat many fried chicken legs.
A: Oh, that's bad for your 3 . It's junk food. Did you see a doctor?
B: Yes. The doctor gave me some medicine and asked me to have 4 twice a day.
A: And I think you should stay at home and have a good rest.
B: But the final exam is coming. I have to study for the exam.
A: That's not a 5 for you. You are good at all the subjects.
B: But I still need to work hard 6 it. Dad says if I have good 7 , he will take me to Hong Kong for winter vacation.
A: Sounds great. You can have fun 8 the Disneyland Park and the aquarium there.
B: You are right. Maybe I can take 9 with Mickey Mouse and the sharks.
A: How 10 you are! I hope I can go to Hong Kong one day.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

IV. 短文填空。选用方框中适当的单词,并使用其正确形式完成短文。

interest, difference, ill, serious, take, easy, clean, person, you, go, eat, well
--

If you don't keep yourself warm enough, winter can be a time to have an 1 .

During the winter months, people 2 get colds and flu. Many people think they are the same, but they are 3 .

Colds can stay with you for up to a week. You will have a running nose, sore throat, headache, cough and a fever.

Flu is 4 . You will feel sick very quickly. You will

have a fever and a headache. Your body will hurt and become weak. This could last for up to 4 weeks.

Is there any way to keep yourself away from colds and flu? Staying clear of (避开) 5 with colds or flu may work.

Try not to touch (触摸) 6 nose or eyes if you have been close to someone who has a cold. Wash your hands, especially after 7 your nose.

8 out with wet hair can also give you a cold!

If you catch a cold or flu, go to bed and rest. Doing this will help you get 9. Drink lots of water. Stay in a warm, well-aired room. If you have a headache, or your muscles (肌肉) hurt, don't forget 10 some medicine.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 任务型阅读。

阅读短文,根据短文内容,在表中填入相应信息。(每空不超过三个单词)

Summer is coming soon. When is the best time for swimming in the day in summer?

If you would like to swim indoors, a good time in the day is the early hours — the body has the most energy to use because the body has woken up and will be ready for all kinds of different activities of the day. The body is going to work with enough energy and therefore a person will feel more comfortable if he swims during the early hours of the day.

Swimming early in the day can also be good for anyone who plans to swim outdoors. The conditions outside will be excellent: the water will not be too cold or too hot, and the air will be just clean and fine. Everything is suitable.

Usually, it is not a good idea to swim later in the day because one's body is tired after working for a whole day and also the weather conditions can be the worst in the later parts of the day.

However, there are still some exceptions. Different people feel different and one's body acts differently at different times of the day. When a person is feeling active and is not tired at all after work, it may be a better time to swim for him than for others. If he is alert (警觉的) that time, he is safe in the water.

In a word, the best time can change for every person. The person's body condition decides when the best time for swimming is.

The best time to 1 _____ in summer		
In the early hours of the day	A good time (indoors)	The body has the most energy then • After waking up, people are ready for 2 _____ • The person will feel more comfortable with enough energy
	A good time (outdoors)	The conditions outside will be excellent. • The water is neither too cold nor too hot. • The air is 3 _____.
Later in the day	Usually not a good time	• The body feels tired after 4 _____. • The weather conditions are the worst during the day.
Exceptions	Later in the day can be a good time for some people.	• People's body conditions are different. • The body 5 _____ at different times of the day.
Conclusion	The best time to swim in the day in summer should be decided according to the body conditions of the swimmer.	

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

VI. 书面表达。

健康是我们每一个人都必须关注的一个问题,“Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy and clever”。请从饮食习惯(eating habit)和锻炼及早起早睡等三个方面写一篇80词左右的,关于如何保持健康的小短文。(短文开头已给出,不计入词数)

Do you want to be healthy? Now I will give you some advice. _____

Unit 2 I'll help to clean up the city parks.



一、重点短语

1. clean up 打扫(或清除)干净
2. cheer up(使)变得更高兴;振奋起来
3. give out = hand out 分发;散发
4. (an) after-school study program 课后学习项目
5. help homeless people 帮助无家可归的人们
6. come up with
追上;比得上;提出、想出(办法、计划)
7. put off (doing) sth. 推迟(做)某事
8. make a plan / plans 制定计划
9. write down 写下,记下
10. call up... 给……打电话
11. help out (with) 帮助解决……困难
12. used to 曾经……;过去……
13. care for = look after = take care of 照顾;照料
14. decide(not) to do sth. 决定(不)做某事
15. try out for 竞争;报名参加
16. put up 张贴;公布
17. in one's free time 在某人的空闲时间里
18. volunteer one's time to do sth. 自愿花时间做某事
19. take after = be similar to
(在外貌、性格等方面)与(父母等)相象
20. fix up = repair 修理;修补
21. give away 赠送;捐赠
22. be proud of... 对……感到骄傲
23. write a / the letter to sb. 给某人写信
24. thank sb. for (doing) sth. 谢谢某人做某事
25. set up 建起;设立
26. make a (big) difference to sth.
影响(很大);有(很大)作用(尤指好的方面)
27. a friend of mine 我的一个朋友
28. a special trained dog 一条专门训练过的狗
29. be excited about 对……感到兴奋
30. the idea of having a dog 养狗的主意
31. feel very lucky to do sth. 觉得做某事很幸运
32. send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb. 给某人寄某物
33. work out (fine) 产生(好的)效果

二、重点句型

1. We're coming up with a lot of good ideas, aren't we?
我们想出了很多好主意,对吧?

2. I mean, we're all going to be old one day, too. 我的意思是,我们有一天也都是要老的。

3. I get such a strong feeling of satisfaction when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their owners' faces. 当我看到动物们变得更好以及他们主人脸上愉快的笑容时,我有一种强烈的满足感。

4. The kids are sitting in the library, but you can see in their eyes that they're going on a different journey with each new book. 孩子们正坐在图书馆里,但是你可以从他们的眼里看出他们正随着每一本新书踏上一段不同的旅程。

5. I can do with I love to do and help others at the same time. 我可以做我喜欢做的事,同时也能帮助别人。

6. However, few people think about what they can do to help others. 然而,几乎没有人思考他们能做什么去帮助他人。

7. Volunteering our time to help these people is a good way to spend our free time. 志愿花时间来帮助这些人是度过空闲时间的一种好方式。

8. I need to come up with some way of getting money or I'll have to stop. 我需要想出某种获得钱的方式,否则我只能停下来了。

9. You helped to make it possible for me to have lucky. Lucky makes a big difference to my life. 你帮助我使我有拥有了 Lucky 的可能。Lucky 让我的人生截然不同。

10. I'm only able to have a "dog-helper" because of your kindness! 因为你的善良,我才能拥有一个“狗助手”

11. The ideas that he came up with worked out fine. 他想出的办法效果很好。

三、语法聚焦

(一) 动词不定式

1. 动词不定式的基本形式:(to) do (to 有时可省略);
2. 动词不定式变否定: not (to) do
3. 动词不定式的句法作用

(1) 不定式作宾语

e. g. : would like to do sth. 想要做某事(来做)

plan to do sth. 计划做某事(将来,计划)

常见的后接不定式作宾语的动词有:

need, like, want, hope, decide, expect 等。

(2) 不定式作宾补

有的动词后加不定式作宾补,构成“v. + sb. / sth. to do”构成,此类动词中常见的有: ask, tell, would like, want, expect (期待), wish, allow (允许), encourage (鼓励) 等。

(3) 不定式作状语

不定式作状语表目的,或用在某些表示人的心情类的形容词后表原因。

(4) 动词不定式可以和 what, which, how, where, when

等特殊疑问词连用。

(5) 不带 to 的不定式:

两类动词后作宾补的不定式带 to:

① 感官动词: see, hear, watch, feel, notice 等

② 使役动词: let, make, have 等

注意: 此类动词后用不带 to 的不定式作宾补, 当变被动时, 必须还原 to。

例: make sb. do sth. → be made to do sth.

(二) 短语动词

1. 动词 + 副词

(1) 常见的相当于及物动词的这类短语动词有: cheer up (振奋起来), clean up (打扫干净), set up (设立), put up (建造, 张贴), cut up (切碎), fix up (修理), work out (算出), give out (分发), give away (赠送), run away (逃跑), think over (仔细思考), turn over (把……翻过来), hand in (上交), get in (到达) 等。

后面必须跟宾语, 若名词作宾语, 可以放在副词前面或后面, 但代词作宾语时, 必须置于副词之前。

(2) 常见的相当于不及物动词的这类短语动词有: get up (起床), start off (出发), come back (回来), get down (下来), hold on (等一下; 别挂断), look out (当心, 小心), get away (远离) 等。

2. 动词 + 介词

这种结构的短语动词在句中作谓语时, 后面必须接宾语。常见的这类短语动词有: look for (寻找), stand for (代表), wait for (等待), pay for (赔偿), send for (派人去请), take after (像), hear from (收到……的来信), hear of (听说), depend on (依靠), carry on (继续) 等。

3. 动词 + 副词 + 介词

这种短语动词相当于及物动词, 介词后面需跟宾语。常见的这类短语动词有: add up to (总共是), catch up with (赶上), look down upon (瞧不起), run out of (耗尽, 用光) 等。它们相当于一个及物动词。

4. 动词 + 名词 + 介词

这种短语动词相当于及物动词, 后面需接宾语;

有时名词前可以加形容词修饰。

make fun of (取笑), make use of (利用), pay attention to (注意), take care of (照顾) 等。

5. 动词 + 介词 + 动名词

短语动词后要用非谓语动词形式, 常用动名词作介词宾语, 如 give up (放弃), end up (结束), keep on (坚持) 等。



基础训练

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. Jack always stays at home alone, but he doesn't feel l

- _____.
- They held a concert to r _____ money for Project Hope.
 - Li Tao wants to v _____ as a helper in the animal hospital.
 - Engles can speak s _____ languages, such as English, French and Italian.
 - Can you i _____ living in such a room without light?
- II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- There are also many _____ people in the United States. (home)
- After working so long, we decided to stop _____ . (rest)
- I can do what I can _____ those people. (help)
- Lucky is a special _____ dog that can help the disabled out. (train)
- We had to put off _____ (take) a trip because of the heavy rain.

III. 单项选择。

- How does Jack usually go to work?
—He _____ drive a car, but now he _____ there to lose weight (减肥).
A. used to; is used to walk
B. was used to; is used to walking
C. was used to; is used to walk
D. used to; is used to walking
- The old man lives _____ but he doesn't feel _____.
A. lonely; alone B. alone; alone
C. alone; lonely D. lonely; lonely
- He offered _____ useful advice that _____ people disagreed.
A. such; a few B. such; few
C. so; a few D. so; few
- Do you know Mo Yan?
—Of course. He won the 2012 Nobel Prize for Literature _____ the age of 57.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- Many boy students think math is _____ English.
—I agree. I'm weak in English.
A. much difficult than B. so difficult as
C. less difficult than D. more difficult than
- Dad, why must I stop _____ computer games?
—For your health, my boy.
A. play B. to play
C. to playing D. playing



单元过关测试

- () 7. Tom, your room is dirty. You must _____.
- A. clean up it B. clean up them
C. clean them up D. clean it up
- () 8. —It is too noisy here. I can't stand it.
—Me, too. We have to _____ new ways to solve the problem.
- A. catch up with B. keep up with
C. come up with D. get along with
- () 9. He _____ plenty of money to the people in the earthquake area _____.
- A. put out; to work out well
B. handed out; help them out
C. gave out; work out well
D. gave away; to help them out
- () 10. Many teenagers _____ the old and they often offer their seats to the old on buses.
- A. agree with B. worry about
C. laugh at D. care for

IV. 按要求完成句子。

1. 大多数老年人习惯早起。
Most old people are used to _____.
2. 老师必须管理好他(她)的课堂。
A teacher must _____ of his (her) class.
3. 我弟弟学习英语很吃力。
My younger brother have _____ learning English.
4. 这个周末我们准备去远足。
We _____ go hiking this weekend.
5. 和动物呆在一起经常给我一种害怕的感觉。
_____ with animals often gives me a _____ of _____.

V. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. My father repaired my bike. (改为同义句)
My father _____ my bike _____.
2. The boy takes after his mother. (改为同义句)
The boy _____ his mother.
3. What do you do? Please tell us. (合并为一句)
Please tell us _____.
4. She began to learn English when she was seven years old. (改为同义句)
She began to learn English _____ of seven.

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Let me find out when the plane to Shandong _____.
- A. puts off B. gets off
C. takes off D. breaks off
- () 2. The Internet is so closely connected with our daily life. Can you _____ a life without it?
- A. understand B. imagine
C. consider D. expect
- () 3. Knives _____ cutting things.
- A. is used to B. are used for
C. get used to D. be used as
- () 4. Jimmy has sixteen broken bikes to _____ and give away to kids who don't have bikes.
- A. fix up B. set up
C. put up D. send up
- () 5. If you want to change the world, you have to _____ yourself first.
- A. enjoy B. check C. help D. change
- () 6. —I have great _____ in finishing the work by myself. Could you help me?
—No problem.
- A. difficulty B. advice
C. fun D. success
- () 7. It is normal to feel _____ sometimes.
- A. alone B. lonely C. sadly D. happily
- () 8. The kid was so young that he didn't know _____ while his mother was ill.
- A. What to do B. how to do
C. what to do it D. how to do it
- () 9. You should speak to Nancy loud. She is a bit _____.
- A. blind B. clever C. silly D. deaf
- () 10. Our geography teacher told us that the earth _____ around the sun.
- A. goes B. will go C. went D. is going
- () 11. You can't imagine _____.
- A. what did he do for the kids
B. what's he famous for
C. how famous he is
D. how does he go to school every day
- () 12. The TV program made _____ possible for me to learn English by myself.
- A. it B. that C. this D. /

- () 13. —What smells terrible, Ted?
—I'm sorry. They are my shoes. I'll _____
_____ and wash them at once.
A. throw them away B. put out them
C. take them away D. give away them
- () 14. The day that I'm looking forward to _____ at
last.
A. coming B. come
C. comes D. came
- () 15. —Why not go to Lao She Tea house tonight?
— _____
A. It doesn't matter. B. Thank you.
C. What a good idea. D. Sorry to hear that.

II. 完型填空

Money makes the world go around go around. That's
1 business people think. They spend their days'
thinking about ways to get _2_ money. To make money,
business people always try their best. A business may be as
3 as one woman selling her homemade cookies or it can
be a large one with hundreds or even thousands of people
4 for it. But anyway, business is business.

You'll find business people are doing different things.
Every business has a head. The job of business head takes
5 hours. Sometimes, he has to work on Saturdays and
travel a lot. Many of his days are _6_ on meetings.

Business people who work in a large business must
have _7_ for many years.

However, that is not enough, they also must know how
to tell other people what to do, how to decide things, how to
work out _8_ problems, and how to talk with other
people.

Many people go in business _9_ they want a lot of
money. Anyone can give it a try and see how well they can
do in business. But only those who work hard and have good
10 can make money.

- () 1. A. who B. what C. that D. whether
() 2. A. dirtier B. cleaner C. more D. less
() 3. A. small B. important
C. interesting D. popular
() 4. A. keeping B. protecting
C. waiting D. working
() 5. A. cheap B. expensive C. long D. short
() 6. A. given B. divided C. belonged D. spent
() 7. A. studied B. taught C. thought D. dreamt
() 8. A. easy B. difficult C. possible D. impossible
() 9. A. if B. because C. until D. while
() 10. A. time B. power C. luck D. age

III. 阅读理解。

Camilla Chomp was a strange little girl. She liked to
spend her time alone eating chocolate. Her parents were
worried, so they took all the chocolate away.

Camilla left her house full of bottles. Among the
bottles, a blue bottle caught Camilla's eyes. It was full of
chocolate. In the bottle there was also a card with the words
"Change tears(眼泪) into chocolate."

Camilla was very excited. She ran out of the house with
the bottle to look for someone crying. First, she met a
little boy crying hard and collected his tears. The tears
were quickly changed into chocolate. While Camilla was
collecting the tears, she comforted the boy. Finally, the boy
stopped crying and they had a good time together.

Later, Camilla met a woman and an old man crying. The
woman had broken some bowls. And the old man's dog had
just died. Camilla collected their tears and made them
happy again.

Soon, Camilla knew that making people happy was
much more important than finding chocolate. So she stopped
collecting tears and began to help sad people. As a result,
she had many friends and had a happy life.

- () 1. Camilla liked to _____.
A. eat chocolate B. read books
C. collect coins D. eat fruit
- () 2. Camilla's parents took away all the chocolate
because they were _____.
A. happy B. angry C. worried D. hungry
- () 3. What caught Camilla's eyes?
A. nice card B. A black dog
C. A red cup D. A blue bottle
- () 4. The old man was crying because _____.
A. he had broken some bottles.
B. he couldn't find his way home.
C. he couldn't find his daughter.
D. his dog had just died.
- () 5. How many people did Camilla help before she
stopped collecting tears?
A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

IV. 短文填空。选用方框适当的单词,并使用其正确形式完成短文。

as; you; write; free other; worry; put;
need; beautiful; keep

Do you write your own blog or do you often go on the
Internet to read _1_ blog?

In America, not only famous persons but also many

students use blogs 2 diaries and places to look for advice or find help.

“I wrote my activities every day, funny things or 3 in my life,” says Lali, a 16-year-old high school student at Cambridge High School in Washington. “I like 4 pictures on my blog which can make my blog 5 and many people like them.” She has been 6 for her blog for eight months.

Students like to write blogs because they feel 7 to write anything they want to look for help and advice. And they 8 to spend any money.

Once you start to write your blog, you will find 9 open up a whole new world. But what you write down may trouble you sometimes. So, use the blog carefully so that you can 10 yourself away from some trouble. The blog makes everybody's life colorful.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

V. 任务型阅读。

根据短文内容,从短文后面的选项中选出适当的选项补全短文。

Thomas Edison lost the first job. For the next five years, he went around the country from job to job. 1. He had little money. He could not buy enough food to eat. 2.

For many days Edison looked for a job. He was hungry. At last, he found a job to fix machines. He could fix the old machines. 3. The head man liked Edison's new machines. He was going to give Edison \$40,000 for them. Edison would now have money to do what he wanted.

Thomas Edison was then 23. He used the money to build a shop in New Jersey. He had many people working for him. 4. He rested very little. Soon he was making more than 40 new things at one time.

In 1876 Alexander Graham Bell made a telephone. But it could carry voices only a little way.

Edison wanted to make a better telephone. 5. It could carry voices a long way.

- | |
|--|
| A. He also made new ones
B. But he worked more than any of them
C. He had no place to sleep
D. He soon made one
E. As last Edison went to New York |
|--|

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

VI. 书面表达。

假如你是李颖, Jenny 是你的美国笔友。在一次MSN聊天中,你们谈到了志愿者活动, Jenny 想了解你们

班12月份的志愿者活动安排。请你根据表格提示给Jenny写一封电子邮件,介绍一下具体的活动安排。

时间	活动
Dec. 9	帮助清洁工打扫公园
Dec. 15	去当地医院给病人唱歌
Dec. 22	为人们修理自行车和电脑
Dec. 30	去附近的小学给孩子们辅导功课、讲英文故事

要求:

1. 词数80左右;
2. 须包括所有提示内容,可以适当发挥;
3. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Alice,

How is everything going? _____

That's all. Do you have anything interesting in your class? Please tell me.

Yours,
Li Ying

Unit 3 Could you please clean your room?



一、重点短语

1. do the dishes 洗碗碟
2. take out the rubbish 倒垃圾
3. make one's / the bed 整理床铺
4. come over 来访
5. get something to drink 去喝点东西
6. give sb. a ride to... 让某人搭便车去……
7. work on the computer 用电脑工作
8. at least 至少
9. be back from sp. = come back from sp.
从某地返回
10. throw down 扔掉; 扔下
11. all the time 频繁; 反复; 一直
12. do housework = do chores 做家务
13. all day / evening 整日 / 整夜
14. all evening 整夜

15. in surprise 惊奇地; 惊讶地
16. as soon as 一当……就……
17. hang out (with sb.) (跟某人一起) 闲逛
18. pass sth. to sb. = pass sb. sth. 递给某人某物
19. try not to do sth. 努力不做某事
20. get... wet 把……弄湿
21. buy / get sth. for sb. 为某人买某物
22. be careful with 对……小心(仔细)
23. a waste of time 浪费时间
24. in order to 目的是; 为了
25. get good grades 取得好成绩
26. get into a good university 进入一所好大学
27. get older 长大
28. there's no need for... to do sth.
对于……来说没必要做某事
29. It's one's job to do sth. 做……是某人的工作
30. provide sth. for sb. = provide sb. with sth.
为某人提供某物
31. depend on 依靠; 信赖
32. do one's part in doing sth.
在做某事上贡献自己的力量
33. have no idea 不知道
34. as a result 结果, 因此
35. mind doing sth. 介意做某事
36. fall ill 生病

二、重点句型

1. Could you please help out with a few things? 你能帮忙做一些事吗?

2. She did not do any housework and neither did I. 她没有做任何家务, 我也一样。

3. They should spend their time on schoolwork in order to get good grades and get into a good university. 他们应该在他们的学业上花时间以为了取得好成绩, 然后进入一所好的大学。

4. When they get older, they will have to do housework so there's no need for them to do it now. 当他们长大后, 他们将必须做家务, 所以他们现在没必要做家务。

5. It is the parents' job to provide a clean and comfortable environment at home for their children. 为孩子们在在家里提供一个干净、舒适的环境是父母的工作。

6. He has no idea how to take care of himself. 他不知道怎样照顾自己。

7. The earlier kids learn to be independent, the better it is for their future. 孩子学会独立得越早, 对他们的未来就越好。

三、语法聚焦

(一) 情态动词 could 的用法

1. could 为 can 的过去式, 表示“表示的能力”。它引导的一般疑问句的肯定回答和否定回答都用 could。

e. g.: —Could you play basketball when you were 5 years old? 当你 5 岁时, 你会打篮球吗?

— Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't. 是的, 我会。 / 不, 我不会。

2. 提出礼貌的要求

句型: Couldn't you...? / Could you please...? 意为“麻烦你……好吗?”或“请你……行吗?”

e. g.: Li Lei, could you please help me? 李雷, 请你帮我个忙好吗?

3. 表示请求许可

(1) 句型: Could I...? 意为“让我……好吗?”或“我可以……吗?”

Could I come in? 我可以进来吗?

(2) 另外, 用 Could I...? 时表示请求对方准许, 对方回答时不能用 could, 而要用 can。

—Could I use your bicycle? 我可以用你的自行车吗?

—Yes, of course you can. 是的, 当然可以。

4. 对于这种请求的肯定和否定回答的常用语

(1) 肯定回答常用语:

Certainly. / Of course. / With pleasure. / No problem.

(2) 否定回答常用语

Certainly not. / No, I'm afraid I can't.

(二) neither 的用法

1. —Sam did not go anywhere this weekend.

Sam 这周末哪儿也没去。

—Neither did I. 我也一样。

neither 在这里表示“也不”, 放在句首, 表示前面否定的内容也适用于另一个人或物, 句子需采用部分倒装。neither 后面可跟助动词、情态动词或 be 动词。

如: ① I don't like dancing, neither does she.

② He can't swim. Neither can they.

2. neither of + 可数名词复数, 表示两者都不。他们做主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数形式。

3. neither... nor... 也表示两者都不, 作主语时其谓语动词的单复形式遵循“就近原则”。



基础训练

I. 根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. —Could you lend me a ruler?

—S _____. Here you are.

2. I'm very glad to hear that you p _____ the exam yesterday.

3. My parents p _____ money for me in the university.
4. You'd better not make any noise w _____ your baby sister is sleeping.
5. The Greens have lived in London s _____ thirteen years ago.

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I don't mind your _____ (open) the window. It's a little hot here.
2. Do you know how _____ (make) us live a happy life?
3. We should do our part in _____ (keep) our world beautiful.
4. Could you please _____ (not play) baseball in the yard?
5. In _____ (fair), that is not an easy job.

III. 单项选择。

- () 1. —I won't smoke any longer.
—_____.
A. So will I B. So won't I
C. Neither will I D. Neither I will
- () 2. —Bob, may I _____ your MP3?
—Sure. But you'd better not _____ it to others.
A. lend, lend B. lend, borrow
C. borrow, borrow D. borrow, lend
- () 3. Good to see you again. It's almost three years _____ we met last time.
A. until B. before C. while D. since
- () 4. The rubbish is here and there. Please _____.
A. take it out B. bring them out
C. put out it D. throw out them
- () 5. —Remember this, children. _____ careful you are, _____ mistakes you will make.
—We know, Mr. Li.
A. The more, the more B. The fewer, the more
C. The more, the fewer D. The less, the less
- () 6. Mr. Wang did his best to make money _____ have a better life.
A. in order to B. in order that
C. so that D. such that
- () 7. Frank likes pop music, but _____ his father _____ his mother likes it.
A. both, and B. neither, nor
C. either, or D. not only, but also
- () 8. He lost his key. It made him _____ in the cold to wait for his wife's return.

- A. to stay B. stay
- C. stayed D. staying

- () 9. —I don't know if Martin _____ to my party next week?
—I think he will come if he _____ free.
A. will come, will be B. will come, is
C. comes, is D. comes, will be
- () 10. It's dangerous _____ us _____ with the wild(野生的) animal.
A. for, to play B. of, playing
C. to, play D. with, played

IV. 按要求完成句子。

1. I want to know how I can fly a kite. (改为简单句)
I want to know _____ fly a kite.
2. Lucy doesn't like noodles. Lily doesn't like them, either. (改为同义句)
_____ Lucy and Lily likes noodles.
3. Could your daughter take good care of herself? (改为同义句)
Could your daughter _____ herself _____?
4. Don't park your car here. (改为语气委婉的问句)
_____ you _____ park your car here?

V. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 每天下午我哥哥都带着狗去散步。
My elder brother often _____ his dog _____ a walk every afternoon.
2. 任何人都不应该浪费一滴水。
Anyone _____ a drop of water.
3. 规则对每个运动员来说都是公平的。
The rules _____ every players.
4. 对你来说做这个没有用。
There is _____ you to do this.
5. 你走得越快,你跌倒就会越多。
The _____ you walk, the _____ you fall.



单元过关测试

I. 单项选择

- () 1. Eric is going to make _____ bed after he eats _____ breakfast.
A. the, / B. /, the C. a, a D. the, a
- () 2. Today most kids _____ too much time playing computer games or mobile phone games.
A. spend B. take C. cost D. pay