

我的能量超乎你想象

课堂 点睛

主编 高明俊 加玉杰

一本点睛·点亮一生

英语 | 八年级
»» 上册



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Unit 1

Where did you go on vacation?

第一课时 Section A 1a—2c

名师讲解

1 anyone 的用法

anyone 不定代词,意为“任何人”。同义词为 anybody,常用于否定句或疑问句中,与形容词连用时,形容词要后置。如 T 二 2、T 四 3、T 四 4

【拓展】anyone 既可以泛指“任何人”,又可以指某一特定种类中的个人。

2 summer camp 夏令营

camp 作名词,意为“野营;营地”;作动词,意为“野营;宿营”。如 T 二 3

3 —Where did you go on vacation? 你到哪儿去度假了?

—I went to the mountains. 我去了山里。

(1) 这是由 where 引导的一般过去时的特殊疑问句,用于询问地点。其中 did 为助动词 do 的过去式,无人称和数的变化。句中有实义动词时,用在疑问句和否定句中帮助句子构成一般过去时。

结构为:疑问词+did+主语+动词原形?

(2) on vacation “在度假”。on 在这里意为“……进行中”。如

T 一 1、T 四 1

一、单项选择。

- () 1. —Where did Tina go _____ vacation?
—She _____ to the mountains.
A. for; goes B. on; went C. to; went D. to; go
- () 2. (合肥三十八中单元卷) Tony didn't study _____ the test, he went out _____ his friend last night.
A. for; for B. with; for C. with; with D. for; with
- () 3. —Where did you go last weekend?
—I _____ to the Great Wall.
A. go B. will go C. went D. have gone
- () 4. (芜湖九中月考卷) —Did you hear of _____ about him?
—No, I didn't.
A. anyone special B. anything special
C. special anyone D. special anything
- () 5. I'm really in a hurry. I've got _____ to do.
A. something important B. important something
C. anything important D. important anything

二、根据首字母和汉语提示完成单词。

1. Mike went to the m _____ (山) on vacation.
2. I can't find a _____ (任何人) in the room.
3. Tina went to summer c _____ (野营) with her friend.
4. They didn't watch TV. They studied for the math t _____ (考试).
5. She visited m _____ (博物馆) and saw many old things.

三、句型转换。

1. They went to Beijing last month. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ to Beijing last month?
2. Lily went to the beach on Sunday. (对画线部分提问)
_____ Lily _____ on Sunday?
3. Did he get up early this morning? (作肯定和否定回答)
Yes, _____. / No, _____.
4. My sister did her homework late last night. (改为否定句)
My sister _____ her homework late last night.

四、完成句子。(每空一词)

1. —襄华去哪儿度的假?
—她去了纽约。
—_____ Xiang Hua go _____?
—She went to New York City.
2. (合肥四十二中月考卷) —凯文买了什么特别的东西没有?
—没有,他什么也没买。
—Did Kevin buy _____?
—No, he _____.
3. 你遇见了一些有趣的人吗?
Did you meet _____?
4. 你上周和什么人出去过了吗?
Did you _____ out with _____ last week?
5. 周六她没参观博物馆,她在家备考。
She didn't visit the _____ on Saturday, because she _____ for the tests at home.



第二课时 Section A 2d-3c

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (安庆四中单元卷) Ladies and gentlemen, attention please! I have _____ important to tell you.
A. nothing B. something C. everything D. anything
- () 2. Peter is very friendly and he has _____ friends.
A. any B. a quite few C. quite a few D. quite few
- () 3. —Sir, _____ called you just now. I told him to phone again 20 minutes later.
—OK. Thanks, Nancy.
A. someone B. nobody C. anyone D. everyone
- () 4. —Where would you like to go on vacation, Lily?
—It's hot here. I'd like to go _____.
A. anywhere cool B. cool somewhere
C. somewhere cool D. cool anywhere
- () 5. (宿州九中月考卷) Nowadays I can choose online courses and study by _____.
A. I B. me C. my D. myself

二、根据首字母及汉语提示写词。

1. When I work for a week, I will get b _____ (厌倦的).
2. My pen is lost and I can't find it a _____ (在任何地方).
3. Tom's birthday party was very w _____ (精彩的) and we all had a good time.
4. Quite a f _____ (不少) students have iPads.
5. M _____ (大多数) of the students like Friday because they don't go to school the next day.

三、完成句子, 一空一词。

1. 一好久不见。
—是啊, 我上个月在度假。
—_____ time _____ see.
—Yes, I _____ vacation last month.
2. 我给我父母买了东西, 但没给我自己买什么。
I _____ for my parents, but _____ for _____.
3. 大部分时间, 我只是待在家里看书休闲。
_____ the time, I just stayed at home _____ and _____.
4. 那是我第一次去那儿, 所以对我来说一切都很有趣。
That was my _____ there, so _____ was interesting _____ me.
5. 在那儿除了看书没事可做, 大家似乎很烦闷。
There was _____ to do _____ read. Everyone _____.

四、(六安轻工中学单元卷) 补全对话。(有两项多余)

- A: Hi, Chen Jun! I didn't see you last month.
B: Hi, Zhao Ming! I was on vacation.
A: 1. _____
B: I went to Australia.
A: Really? Australia is a good place to have fun. 2. _____
B: My family.
A: 3. _____
B: Yes, of course. We flew a kite on Bondi Beach.
A: Wow, it was great. 4. _____
B: We also went to enjoy the opera in Sydney Opera House.
A: Which do you like, Australian opera or Chinese opera?
B: 5. _____ After all (毕竟), it's from our country.

- A. What other things did you do there?
B. Where did you go on vacation?
C. Of course I like Chinese opera.
D. Who did you go there with?
E. Well, did you do anything interesting there?
F. Have a good time.
G. How was your vacation?

名师讲解

1 anywhere adv. 任何地方

常用于否定句、疑问句, 肯定句中用 somewhere, 有形容词修饰时, 位于其后。如 T-4、T-2

2 most adj., adv. & pron. 最多;

大多数

most + n. = most of the + n.

“大多数……”。如 T-2、T-3

3 myself 反身代词, “我自己”

反身代词与它所指代的名词或代词形成互指关系。

反身代词有 myself、ourselves、yourself、yourselves、himself、herself、themselves 等形式。如 T-5、T-3

4 seem v. 好像; 似乎; 看来。

(1) seem to do sth. 似乎要做某事。

(2) seem + adj. = seem to be + adj. “好像……”。如 T-3

(3) It seems that... “似乎/好像……”, 有时可与 seem to do sth. 相互转换。

5 quite a few 意为“相当多; 不少”, 修饰可数名词复数。如 T-2、T-4

【辨析】a few 与 few

(1) a few 几个; 少数, 表示肯定意义。

(2) few 不多的; 几乎没有, 表示否定意义。

这两个词的共同特点是修饰可数名词复数。



Section A 阅读提升

一、补全对话。

阅读下面对话,从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话。
(其中有两项是多余的)

A: Hello, Li Ming. What's your plan for this summer holiday?

B: I have no idea. 1. _____

A: I'll take part in a social activity with my sister.

B: It sounds exciting. 2. _____

A: No. I have been a volunteer in a poor village. The children there don't have money to buy books.

B: 3. _____

A: Yes. I bought them 30 books with my pocket money.

B: What else did you do there?

A: 4. _____ And now we are good friends.

B: Wow! 5. _____ I'd like to join you.

A: Great! I'm sure we'll have a meaningful holiday.

A. Can you tell me something about it?

B. Have you sent books to them?

C. I helped them with their lessons.

D. She raised some money for them.

E. Is it your first time to join in such activities?

F. It was a wonderful experience!

G. What about you?

二、(合肥五十中单元卷)完形填空。

I went to Hawaii(夏威夷) last summer. Hawaii is a very 1 place. Many people go there for vacation every year. The 2 was nice during my stay in Hawaii. It was sunny every day. I 3 many beautiful places and I 4 a good time there. I 5 to the beach. I saw 6 people there. Some played on the beach, some lay on the beach and 7 the sky, and others swam in the sea.

Hawaii is the best place 8 water sports in the world. A very popular sport is surfing(冲浪). It's exciting but 9.

People in Hawaii are very friendly. Many people are good at 10. There, I saw them dance very well.

- () 1. A. cool B. awful
C. wonderful D. cold
() 2. A. water B. weather
C. food D. people
() 3. A. visit B. look for
C. visited D. looked for
() 4. A. had B. have C. has D. enjoy
() 5. A. swim B. went C. go D. swam
() 6. A. many B. few C. no D. much
() 7. A. looked like B. looked for

C. looked at

D. looked after

() 8. A. in

B. for

C. about

D. to

() 9. A. dangerous

B. boring

C. crowded

D. interesting

() 10. A. singing

B. painting

C. dancing

D. swimming

三、(亳州风华初级中学月考卷)阅读理解。

Dear Susan,

We went to Thailand for vacation last year. We were very excited. It was our first time to go there. Thailand is a really beautiful country. The sky is blue. The trees are green. The buildings are fantastic. We spent seven days in Bangkok(曼谷). Of course, we got a boat to the floating market(水上市场). We bought some delicious fruit there. We went to a very interesting temple called the Temple of the Emerald Buddha(玉佛寺). We also visited some other temples. Everything was great. The best thing about the trip was food.

Yours,

Sonia

- () 1. It was the _____ time for Sonia to Thailand.
A. first B. second
C. third D. fourth
() 2. They stayed in Thailand for _____.
A. a day B. a week
C. a month D. a year
() 3. How did they go to the floating market?
A. They took the boat.
B. In their car.
C. They went there by train.
D. They walked there.
() 4. Which one is RIGHT?
A. They bought some temples in Temple of the Emerald Buddha.
B. They bought some temples on the floating market.
C. The buildings are very tall, but not fantastic.
D. The air in Thailand is very clean.
() 5. How was the food in Bangkok?
A. It was awful.
B. It was just so-so.
C. It was very delicious.
D. They didn't like it.



单元语法精讲专练



语法精讲

复合不定代词

不指明替代某个(些)人、某个(些)事物的代词叫作不定代词。some、any、no 和 every 一般可以和 one、body、thing 连用,构成复合不定代词。

| | some | any | no | every |
|---|-----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 人 | someone | anyone | no one | everyone |
| 物 | something | anything | nothing | everything |

用法:

1. 复合不定代词作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。
2. 除 no one 以外,其他复合不定代词都可以写成一个词。
3. 形容词修饰不定代词时应该放在不定代词后。
4. some/any 复合不定代词的用法与 some/any 用法基本一致。肯定句以及期待对方肯定回答的疑问句中通常用 some。



语法专练

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (合肥四十五中月考卷) The light went out suddenly. It was very dark and _____ could be seen clearly.
A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything
- () 2. There is _____ wrong with my back and it hurts seriously.
A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything
- () 3. (芜湖二十七中单元卷)—What would you like to drink?
—I'm very thirsty. _____ you can get, just get it now.
A. Anything B. Something
C. Nothing D. Other things
- () 4. I bought _____ for my mother on Mother's Day this year.
A. special anything
B. anything special
C. special something
D. something special

- () 5. (阜阳十五中月考卷)—What a bad day!
—Everyone has one of those days when _____ goes right.
A. nothing B. anything
C. everything D. something
- () 6. (济宁市中考)—What else do you need, sir?
—_____ else. I've got enough. Thanks.
A. Nothing B. Anything
C. Something D. Everything

二、用适当的不定代词或不定副词填空。

1. Could you do _____ for me, please?
2. _____ is here. Let's begin!
3. I hope I can meet _____ interesting, or I will feel bored.
4. Did you go on vacation with _____?
5. Because of the heavy rain, _____ would like to go to the mountains with me.
6. Did you go _____ special on vacation?

三、根据汉语完成句子,一空一词。

1. 昨晚我给你打了电话,但没人接。
I called you last night, but _____ it.
2. 地上有东西,请把它捡起来。
There is _____ on the floor. Please pick it up.
3. 有人知道这个问题的答案吗?
Does _____ know the answer _____ this question?
4. 别担心,你的眼睛没问题。
Don't worry. There is _____ with your eyes.
5. (安庆四中单元卷)我希望在那儿我能给我儿子买到特别的東西。
I hope I can buy _____ for my son there.



第三课时 Section B 1a—1e

名师讲解

I 形容词

delicious 可口的。如 T 二 1

expensive 昂贵的。如 T 二 2

exciting 振奋人心的。如 T 二

3

terrible 可怕的。如 T 二 5

【注意】(1) 形容词放在名词前作定语。

(2) 形容词放在系动词后作表语。

II 【辨析】boring 与 bored

(1) boring 形容物, “无聊的”。

如 T 二 4

(2) bored 形容人, “感到无聊的”。如 T 三 2

【拓展】“-ed”型形容词和“-ing”型形容词

(1) “-ed”型形容词有被动或已完成的含义, 是由于受到某种影响而产生的结果, 其主语常是人。

(2) “-ing”型形容词常常有主动进行的含义, 是人或物本身所具有的品质, 主语常是物。

3 Did she buy anything for her best friend? 她给她最好的朋友买了什么吗?

buy sth. for sb. 给某人买某物, 也可以说成 buy sb. sth.。

如 T 三 4、T 四 3

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (合肥三十八中月考卷)—_____ John _____ at this school last term?
—Yes, I think so.
A. Did; study B. Does; study C. Was; study D. Did; studied
- () 2. What a surprise to see you here! When _____ you _____ back?
A. do; get B. did; get C. have; got D. will; get
- () 3. —What do you think of the people there?
—They are _____. They often shout at visitors.
A. crowded B. delicious C. expensive D. unfriendly
- () 4. (芜湖二十九中单元卷)—How was your trip to the West Lake?
—_____.
A. The guide took us there B. First by train and then by bus
C. Very fantastic indeed D. It was not far from our hotel
- () 5. Tom _____ the piano every day when he was in primary school.
A. plays B. played C. was playing D. has played

二、根据首字母和汉语提示补全单词。

1. I like the food in the restaurant very much. It is very d _____ (美味的).
2. This kind of sweater is too e _____ (昂贵的).
3. —How was your summer vacation?
—It was e _____ (令人激动的). I had a great time in Thailand.
4. I don't like math because it's b _____ (无聊的).
5. Gina felt t _____ (糟糕的), so she didn't go to school.

三、(蚌埠新城实验中学单元卷)选词填空并注意其形式。

boring, buy, good, cheap, excite

1. The boy was too _____ to say a word.
2. I am _____. I don't have anything to do.
3. This book is _____ than that one, isn't it?
4. Yesterday I _____ a watch for my daughter.
5. Jim is my _____ friend in my school.

四、完成句子, 一空一词。

1. 莉萨去哪里度假了?
Where _____ Lisa _____?
2. 她在那里做过一些特别的事吗?
_____ she do _____ there?
3. 他为他最好的朋友买东西了吗?
Did he _____ for his best friend?
4. 那里的人怎么样?
_____ the people there?
5. 人人都玩得开心吗?
Did everyone _____?
6. 关于考试李老师说了什么?
What _____ Mr. Li _____ the test?



第四课时 Section B 2a—2b(I)

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (合肥寿春中学单元卷)—When will we _____ the bus stop?
—Sorry, I don't know.
A. get B. arrive at C. arrive in D. reach to
- () 2. It was a fine day. We decided _____ volleyball.
A. to play B. play C. playing D. played
- () 3. (安庆外国语中学月考卷)—I like rain _____ it makes me feel cool and relaxed.
—So do I.
A. or B. so C. but D. because
- () 4. He felt _____ he was a fish when he swam in the river.
A. like B. as C. about D. for
- () 5. Sarah always tries _____ others.
A. to help B. help C. to helping D. helps

二、根据首字母和汉语提示完成单词。

1. I w _____ (想知道) if you can give me a hand.
2. We should t _____ (尽力) to help people in trouble.
3. It was sunny and hot. So we d _____ (决定) to go to the beach.
4. It rained heavily yesterday, but I didn't bring an u _____ (雨伞).
5. I am h _____ (饿了). Can you give me something to eat?

三、根据汉语意思完成句子, 一空一词。

1. 我尝试了滑翔伞运动, 觉得自己像一只鸟。
I _____ and I _____ I was a bird.
2. 他到达北京的时候正在下大雨。
It is raining hard when he _____ Beijing.
3. 昨天我们等了一小时的火车。
We _____ the train for an hour yesterday.
4. 由于糟糕的天气, 我们看不到底下的任何东西。
_____ the bad weather, we couldn't see _____.
5. 我想知道过去这里的生活是什么样子。
I wonder _____ here in the past.

四、(宿州九中单元卷)补全对话。(有两项多余)

A: Hi, Lily. Where did you go this Spring Festival?

B: 1. _____

A: 2. _____

B: I went there with my friend, Liu Ying.

A: Did you go to Xiamen University?

B: 3. _____ It was really nice.

A: What was the weather like there?

B: 4. _____

A: Did you try any sea food there?

B: Yes. And I even bought some for my family.

A: 5. _____

B: It's a beautiful seaside city and it's worth traveling around.

- A. Yes, I did.
B. It was quite warm.
C. What do you think of Xiamen?
D. Oh, really? Whom did you go with?
E. What did you do there?
F. The people there were friendly.
G. I went to Xiamen.

名师讲解

1 decide 动词, 意为“决定; 下决心”。

decide (not) to do sth. 决定(不)做某事。如 T—2、T二3

2 try v. 意为“试图; 尝试”。

try to do sth. 意为“设法做某事; 尽量做某事”, 其否定形式为 try not to do sth.。如 T—5、T二2

3 wonder 不及物动词, 意为“想知道; 琢磨”, 相当于 want to know。如 T二1、T三5

4【辨析】because 和 because of

(1) because 引导状语从句, 表示原因或理由。如 T—3

(2) because of 后跟名词、代词、动名词等。如 T三4

5 feel like

(1) 意为“给……的感觉; 感受到”。如 T—4、T三1

(2) feel like 意为“想要”, 后接动词的-ing形式。

6【辨析】arrive at 与 arrive in

(1) arrive at 后面接较小的场所, 如镇、家、店等。如 T—1

(2) arrive in 后面接较大的地方, 如国家、大城市等。如 T三2





第五课时 Section B 2b(Ⅱ)—Self Check

名师讲解

1 forget 的用法

(1) forget doing sth. 忘记已经干了某事(事情已做了)。

(2) forget to do sth. 忘记要干某事(事情还没做)。如 T 三 5

2 enough 的用法

(1) enough *adj.*, 意思是“足够的;充分的”, 用于修饰名词。

enough 修饰名词时一般放在所修饰的名词前。如 T 二 3

(2) enough 修饰形容词、副词或动词时应放在被修饰词的后面, 意思是“足够地, 充分地”。

如 T 一 4

3 What a difference a day makes!

一天的差异是多么大呀!

这是一个感叹句, 感叹句的两种构成:

What+(a/an)+形容词+名词+主+谓!

How+形容词+主+谓! 如 T 一 3

4【辨析】too many, too much 与 much too

(1) too many 意为“太多”, 修饰可数名词复数。如 T 一 1

(2) too much 意为“太多”, 修饰不可数名词。如 T 一 5

(3) much too 意为“太”, 常用来修饰形容词。

5 another two hours 又两个小时
another+数词+名词复数=数词+more+名词复数。如 T 一 2

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (合肥三十八中单元卷) I don't like going shopping in the supermarket because there are _____ people.
A. too many B. too much C. too a lot of D. much too
- () 2. (合肥西苑中学单元卷) —Would you like to have _____ apples?
—No, thank you. I've had enough.
A. other three B. another three
C. more three D. three others
- () 3. _____ wonderful speech Emma gave at the UN conference!
A. How B. What C. What a D. What an
- () 4. Tom didn't go to school because he wasn't _____.
A. big enough B. enough big C. old enough D. enough old
- () 5. I had _____ homework to do yesterday evening.
A. too many B. too much C. much too D. many too



二、根据句意及首字母和汉语提示写词。

1. Don't let him w _____ (等) for us too long.
2. We rode b _____ (自行车) to the park last Friday.
3. I can't buy the car, because I don't have e _____ (足够的) money for it.
4. There are many d _____ (差异) between Lucy and Anna.
5. I saw a small house on the t _____ (顶部) of the hill.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I tried _____ (skate) all by myself yesterday. It was exciting.
2. Can you see the bird _____ (fly) in the sky?
3. It's great to be here with these people and do what we feel like _____ (do).
4. (六安轻工中学月考卷) Han Mei decides _____ (tell) the story to her teacher.
5. Linda forgot _____ (bring) her keys this afternoon.

四、句型转换。

1. He ate some apples yesterday. (改为否定句)
He _____ apples yesterday.
2. The weather was terrible. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the weather?
3. I played soccer on the playground. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ soccer on the playground?
4. They took lots of photos on the Tian'anmen Square. (对画线部分提问)
_____ they _____ on the Tian'anmen Square?
5. He didn't say anything. (改为同义句)
He _____.



Section B 阅读拓展

一、(芜湖二十七中单元卷)完形填空。

Monday, May 7th

I had a pretty good time in 1 last weekend with my parents and my brothers.

We went to Beijing 2 train on Friday night and got there 3 the morning of Saturday. We went to Tian'anmen Square 4. There were many people there. We watched the National flag(国旗) go up. Then we went to the Palace Museum. My parents liked it very much, 5 I thought it was kind of boring. After lunch, we 6 the Great Wall. When we 7 the Great Wall, it started to rain. The mountains 8 very beautiful from the top of it. We played on the Great Wall and took 9 photos. On Sunday morning, we visited a Beijing hutong. Then after buying 10 in Wangfujing Street in the afternoon, we went back home. We really had fun.

- () 1. A. Sanya B. Hong Kong
C. the Great Wall D. Beijing
- () 2. A. by B. by a C. on D. took
- () 3. A. in B. on C. at D. about
- () 4. A. next B. then C. last D. first
- () 5. A. and B. so C. because D. but
- () 6. A. went B. visited
C. visited to D. got
- () 7. A. got B. got to
C. arrived in D. arrived
- () 8. A. felt B. tasted
C. looked D. sounded
- () 9. A. few B. a lot
C. a lots of D. lots of
- () 10. A. somethings B. some things
C. anything D. any things

二、阅读理解。

Mike's Summer Vacation

On July 18th, 2017, Mike and his parents went to Qingdao, a city in Shandong for summer vacation.

It was about 12:00 when they arrived there on the first day. They found a hotel and had a short rest. It was really hot and they decided to go to the beach. At about 3:30 p. m., they got to the beach. There were many people there. Mike was playing with them and he was very happy. His parents also felt relaxed. About two hours later, they went back to the hotel.

On the second day, it rained all day. Mike watched TV in the hotel with his father and his mother went shopping.

On July 20th, they went to Laoshan Mountain in

the morning and took a bus home in the afternoon.

- () 1. Where did Mike's family go on vacation?
A. To Shanghai. B. To Tianjin.
C. To Shandong.
- () 2. What did Mike's father do on July 19th?
A. He swam in the sea.
B. He watched TV in the hotel.
C. He went shopping with Mike's mother.
- () 3. How long was their vacation?
A. One day. B. Two days.
C. Three days.
- () 4. How did they go back home?
A. By train. B. By bus.
C. By bike.
- () 5. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. They stayed on the beach for about an hour.
B. They went shopping on July 20th.
C. It rained on July 19th.

三、(安庆四中月考卷)任务型阅读。(请注意每小题后面的词数要求)

I went to many places before. Three cities left me deep impression(印象). They are Beijing, Dalian and Huhehot.

I went to Beijing with my parents this summer. We visited the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Palace Museum, the Beihai Park and so on. We also went boating and fishing in the countryside. It was very interesting.

Dalian is a beautiful city with many trees and flowers. Last year, I went to Dalian by plane. There are many Russian-style(俄罗斯风格的) buildings there. My hotel was near the sea and I went to the beach. The sky there was blue and the sea was blue, too. There were many swimmers in the sea.

I went to Huhehot two years ago. There were a lot of horses and sheep. I rode a horse on the grassland and enjoyed the beautiful scenery. I had great fun.

1. Who did the writer go to Beijing with this summer? (不超过 5 个词)
2. How did the writer go to Dalian? (不超过 5 个词)
3. What did the writer do in Huhehot two years ago? (不超过 15 个词)



单元主题写作



单元主题剖析

本单元是以“运用一般过去时谈论节假日活动”为话题,要求学生能够运用过去时写一篇自己的旅行经历及感受。此类文章属于典型的记叙文,故在写作时,我们要注意时间、地点、人物、起因、经过、结果。在写作时,我们要主次分明,详略得当,适当写出自己的感受。



走进经典范文

【题目】

假如上周日你去旅游了。请写一篇题为“A Pleasant Trip”的英语短文,参加某英文报纸的征文比赛。要求不少于80词。

提示:go on a trip; go to the North Hill Park; climb the hill; have a picnic; by bike; tired but happy

【范文】

A Pleasant Trip

1. _____
(上个星期天我和我的同班同学们去旅行).
2. _____
(在早上7:30,我们在学校门口见面). We went to the North Hill Park 3. _____ (骑自行车). On the way, we were 4. _____ excited _____ (如此……以致……) we sang loudly. 5. _____
_____ (当我们到达那儿,我们就立刻爬山). We had a picnic 6. _____ (在山顶上). After that, we walked down the path and 7. _____ (休息). Later, 8. _____
_____ (一些女孩在树下跳舞,一些男孩开心地玩游戏). We didn't go back until 4:00 p. m.
9. _____ (我们很累但很开心). 10. _____ (多么令人愉快的一次旅行啊)!



单元写作尝试

【题目】

假如上周末你和班上的同学到方山玩,你们玩得很快乐。请以“My Happy Weekend”为题,根据下面的提示写一篇作文。

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 时间:星期天早上8点 | 集合地点:学校门口 |
| 路程:骑自行车到达目的地约30分钟 | 活动:拍照、玩游戏、晚餐 |
| 感受:大家都度过了一个快乐的周末 | |

要求:

1. 词数:80左右(短文开头已给出,不计入总词数);
2. 短文必须包含所给提示,但不得逐条翻译。

参考词汇: get together, ride, photo, games, picnic

My Happy Weekend

Last weekend, my classmates and I went to Fangshan. We enjoyed ourselves very much. _____

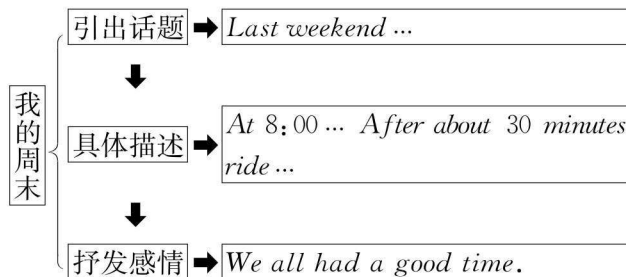


写作指导

【审题思路】

1. 人称:本文题目是“My Happy Weekend”,故应以第一人称为主。
2. 时态:因为是谈论过去的事情,所以应使用一般过去时态。
3. 注意事项:本文要以时间为主线,叙述上个周末发生的事情,文章结尾要有感想。

【写作提纲】



【小试身手】

My Happy Weekend

Last weekend, my classmates and I went to Fangshan. We enjoyed ourselves very much. _____



Unit 2 How often do you exercise?

第一课时 Section A 1a—2c

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (合肥五十中单元卷) She _____ gets up early, so she is _____ late for school.
A. always; never B. usually; often
C. often; sometimes D. often; always
- () 2. —Do you often exercise, Jason?
—No, _____. I don't like sports at all.
A. never B. often C. usually D. always
- () 3. (芜湖九中单元卷) —_____ do you read English newspapers?
—I read *21st Century* every day.
A. How long B. How often
C. How many D. How much
- () 4. —_____ will you fly to Beijing?
—In two days.
A. How long B. How often
C. How soon D. How many times
- () 5. —How many times do you go to Shanghai?
—_____.
A. One time B. Two time
C. Three times D. Fourth times

二、根据汉语意思及首字母提示写词。

1. —Do you often do the h _____ (家务) at home, Peter?
—Yes, I often clean the house and do the dishes.
2. Hamburgers are not healthy food so I h _____ (几乎不) eat them.
3. She loves to surf the I _____ (互联网).
4. What's your favorite TV p _____ (节目)?
5. Do you e _____ (曾经) go to the movies?

三、(六安皋城中学单元卷) 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Sam watches TV _____ (one) a week.
2. My mother shops _____ (two) a week.
3. I have too _____ (many) homework to do today.
4. How often do you go _____ (shop)?
5. Lily _____ (hard) ever exercises, so she is very fat.

四、句型转换。

1. We go to the movies once a week. (对画线部分提问)
_____ do you go to the movies?
2. Mary always helps me with my English. (改为否定句)
Mary _____ me with my English.
3. Tina is watching TV at home now. (用 sometimes 改写句子)
Tina sometimes _____ at home.
4. His favorite food is dumplings. (改为同义句)
He _____.
5. My mother reads some books after supper. (对画线部分提问)
_____ your mother _____ after supper?



名师讲解

1 频度副词

表示的频度由高到低依次为:

always → usually → often → some-
times → hardly ever → never

(1) 位置: 通常位于行为动词之前, be 动词或情态动词之后。
sometimes, often 也可放在句首或句末。

(2) never 和 seldom 是否定副词, 在反意疑问句中, 反意疑问句部分要用肯定形式。

(3) once 一次

once a week 一周一次。如 T 三 1

(4) twice 两次。如 T 三 2

twice a day 一天两次

2 【辨析】how often, how long,

how soon 与 how many times

(1) how often “隔多久”, 问频度。如 T 一 3、T 四 1

(2) how long “多久了”, 问时间段。

(3) how soon “多久以后”, 常用于将来时。如 T 一 4

(4) how many times “多少次”, 问次数。如 T 一 5

3 hardly ever 意为“几乎不曾, 很少”, 表频率。

【注意】hardly 用作副词, 意为“几乎不”, 表示否定意义, 同义短语为 almost not。含有 hardly 的句子是否定句。如 T 二 2、T 三 5



第二课时 Section A 2d-3c

名师讲解

1 full

(1) *adj.* 饱的, 反义词为 *hungry*(2) 忙的, 相当于 *very busy*, 如

T-5

(3) 满的, 充满的, 常用 *be full**of*=*be filled with*, 如 T-2-1

2【辨析】maybe 与 may be

(1) *maybe* 副词, 表示推测, 意为“或许, 大概”, 在句中作状语, 常位于句首。如 T-2-4(2) *may be* 是由 *may* 和 *be* 动词构成的完整谓语形式, 也表示推测, 意为“也许是, 可能是”。有时二者可以互换。如

T-2

3 *least adj. & pron.* “最小的; 最少的”, *adv.* “最小; 最少”, 是 *little* 的最高级形式。*at least* “最少; 至少”, 其反义短语为 *at most* “最多; 至多”。如

T-1、T-2-3

4 stay up 熬夜

stay up late 熬夜到很晚。如 T

-4、T-3-5

5 *go + v. -ing* 结构表示“去从事某项活动”。如 T-3-3

一、单项选择。

- () 1. (合肥中科大附中单元卷)—How many students are there in the hall?
—_____ eighty students there, I think.
A. As for B. At least C. At one D. At all
- () 2. (六安轻工中学月考卷)_____ he put it in your basket. You _____ right.
A. May be; maybe B. Maybe; maybe
C. Maybe; may be D. May be; may be
- () 3. —Laura, how often do your family take a trip?
—Hmm, _____.
A. since last week B. twice a month
C. for an hour D. ten days ago
- () 4. —Don't _____ too late, you will feel tired in class.
—I won't, mom.
A. call up B. wake up C. stay up D. get up
- () 5. Next week is _____ for me, I have no time to go with you.
A. full B. free C. expensive D. fun

二、根据汉语和首字母提示写词。

1. The box is f _____ (充满) of books. Can you help me carry it?
2. He watches TV o _____ (一次) a week.
3. My brother plays soccer at l _____ (至少) twice a week.
4. M _____ (也许) the man with books is our new teacher, but I'm not sure.
5. Our arms s _____ (摆动) as we walk.

三、完成句子, 每空一词。

1. —她在周末通常做什么?
—她经常帮助做家务。
—What _____ she _____ do _____ ?
—She often _____ housework.
2. —你多久锻炼一次?
—每周两次。
—_____ do you exercise?
—_____ a week.
3. 这个周末我很忙, 不能和你去购物。
This weekend is quite _____ me. I can't _____ with you.
4. 比尔每周上两次舞蹈课。
Bill has _____ a week.
5. 我从不熬夜。
I _____ late.

四、(阜阳十五中单元卷)从方框内选句子补全对话。(有两项多余)

- A: Hello, Jill. 1. _____
B: No, I'm quite busy.
A: Really?
B: Yes, I have two music lessons and I have lots of homework to do.
A: 2. _____
B: Three times a week, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
A: 3. _____
B: Pop music.
A: 4. _____
B: No, I'm not.
A: Great! 5. _____
B: Sure. I want to go there to relax.

- A. What kind of music are you learning?
B. Are you free this Saturday?
C. Well, are you busy this Sunday?
D. Can you go to the beach with me?
E. How often do you have music lessons?
F. Are you busy this Saturday?
G. How many music lessons do you have every week?



Section A 阅读提升

一、(亳州风华初级中学单元卷)完形填空。

Kelsey is my good friend. She had 1 habits before. For example, she hardly ever 2 up before 7 o'clock in the morning. After supper, she always played computer games before doing her homework. She didn't like drinking milk and she ate a lot of 3 every day.

Then one day, she got very ill. She had to be in hospital 4. It made her feel that she must look after her 5 well.

Now Kelsey 6 every morning. Usually she runs before breakfast. She only plays computer games 7. She has good 8 habits, too. She drinks milk every morning and afternoon. 9 she likes junk food very much, she only eats it once a week. Junk food is 10 for her body and mind.

- () 1. A. usual B. healthy
C. bad D. good
- () 2. A. looked B. stood
C. got D. ended
- () 3. A. fruit B. junk food
C. vegetables D. healthy food
- () 4. A. once a week B. two weeks ago
C. in two weeks D. for 3 weeks
- () 5. A. health B. study
C. housework D. homework
- () 6. A. exercises B. gets up
C. sleeps D. reads
- () 7. A. after supper B. on weekends
C. at home D. in the evening
- () 8. A. sleeping B. reading
C. eating D. playing
- () 9. A. And B. For
C. Because D. Although
- () 10. A. health B. good
C. bad D. healthy

二、(阜南城郊中学月考卷)任务型阅读。(注意每小
题后面的词数要求)

Mary is reading something about how to keep healthy on the Internet.

Good sleep is important for your health. You need about eight hours' sleep a night. Don't eat or read in bed. A cup of milk before sleeping may help you get a good sleep. Go to bed at the same time before midnight(午夜) and get up at the same time every morning. For more information, please visit www.sleep.com.

How often do you exercise? If you want to stay healthy, try to exercise for 30 minutes every day, 3 or 4 times a week. For more information, please call Health Line at 180-2000.

Studies show that the cold or flu virus(流感病毒) can live on our hands for long. So you should wash your hands often with soap and water. If you want to know more, please call Health Line at 180-1313.

Brush your teeth twice a day and see a dentist at least once a year. The oral examination(口腔检查) is not only for the health of teeth, but also for the whole body. Please visit www.mydr.com for more information.

1. How many hours do you need to sleep every night?
(不超过 5 个单词)

2. If I want to know more about the cold or flu virus, what should I do? (不超过 10 个单词)

3. How often should you brush your teeth to keep them healthy? (不超过 5 个单词)
