

◎ 中学生同步学习参考书 ◎



Huang Gang  
Ming Shi Dian Bo

# 黄冈名师 点拨

主 编 · 洪鸣远

初二英语 [上]

中国青年出版社

主 编：洪鸣远



# 黄冈名师 点拨

## 初二英语 [上]

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# 前 言

“全国高考看黄冈”，黄冈之所以被誉为“高考状元之乡”，关键在于拥有一批年富力强且不断探索在教学第一线的优秀教师。他们广博的知识、丰富的课堂经验和先进的教学理念，是全国千百万学子共同期待的。为此，我们组织了数十名来自黄冈地区教学一线的骨干教师，潜心钻研，编写完成了这套“点拨”丛书。本丛书依据教育部教改的最新精神，立足学科体系，着眼思维整合，充分体现了探索性学习的精神，具有鲜明的特色。

☞ “学法导引”⇒点拨学生，指导学生怎样学才能“事半功倍”！

☞ “知识要点精讲”⇒全面覆盖要点，  
讲解清晰透彻。

☞ “思维整合”⇒梳理知识结构，  
讲清重点，解析难点。

☞ “精典例题再现”⇒精彩经典好题，帮  
你提高实战能力。

三层解读“解题  
思维”“解题依  
据”“答题要点”

☞ “中(高)考链接”⇒中(高)考在平时，培养中(高)考意识和应试技巧。

☞ “发散思维点拨”⇒激活灵感，启迪智慧，令你触类旁通。

☞ “练测精选”⇒A 卷：教材跟踪训练，夯实基础。

B 卷：综合应用创新题，题题精彩，培养综合能力，体现“能力”和“素质”的统一。

想一想：精彩一笔，一题多变多解，启迪学生多向思维！

“答案点拨”⇒更注重解题指导,在给出答案的同时,详尽的点拨体现了对学生的关心和呵护!

呕心沥血,始成《黄冈名师点拨》。我们衷心地希望此书能给同学们带来学习上的进步。不妥之处,谨请批评指正!

主编:洪鸣远

2003年5月·北京

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## Unit 1

## Welcome back!

## Lesson 1

## 学法导引

学习怎样写英文贺卡?

英文贺卡是常见的英文书面表达,书写要注意如下几点:

1. 贺卡常由三部分组成:称呼、贺辞、签名。称呼写在贺卡的左上方,顶格写;贺辞写在中间;签名写在贺卡的右下方。
2. 贺辞一般为一些固定的祝贺用语,如:  
Happy New Year! 祝贺新年 Merry Christmas! 祝贺圣诞节  
Happy Teachers' Day! 祝贺教师节 Happy birthday to you! 祝贺生日
3. 写英文贺卡要讲究页面设计的艺术性。请你亲自动手给你的老师制作一个节日贺卡。

## 知识要点精讲

## 1. Welcome back to school! 欢迎返校!

Welcome 在此句中为感叹词,表示欢迎。它既可独立使用,也可接介词 to 的短语和表地点的副词。

Welcome to + 名词(短语)      Welcome + 表地点的副词

eg. Welcome to our school! 欢迎来我们学校!

Welcome to Beijing! 欢迎来北京!

Welcome here! 欢迎到这儿来!

[延伸拓展] Welcome 还有以下几种用法:

①作动词,“欢迎”,一般带宾语。

eg. They are welcoming the American teacher to their school.

他们正在欢迎那位美国教师到他们学校来。

②作形容词,“受欢迎的”。

eg. He is a welcome guest to her family.

对她的家人来说,他是位受欢迎的客人。

③作名词,“欢迎”。

eg. The children are always giving Mrs Head a warm welcome.

孩子们总是给里德夫人以热烈欢迎。

注意:不可说 Welcome you to (a place)! 欢迎你到某地来!

eg. Welcome you to our school! 欢迎你们到我们学校来!(误)

应改为: Welcome to our school! 或者 You're welcome to our school!

## 2. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term.

这学期我们学说英语将会很有乐趣。

(1)“are going to + 动词原形”表示“打算或准备将做某事”。

(2)have fun doing sth. 表示“愉快地做某事”、“做……很有乐趣”。

类似的短语有: have difficulty in doing sth. 做某事有困难。

have fun = enjoy oneself/have a good time 句中 fun 为不可数名词。

eg. The three girls are having a lot of fun with the toy.

三个女孩玩玩具正玩得开心。

What great fun! 多么有趣的事啊!

[延伸拓展] (1) to make fun of 嘲弄; 开玩笑

eg. They are making fun of the old man now. 他们正在和那老人开玩笑。

(2) in (or for) fun 玩笑地; 非认真地

eg. I said it only in fun. 我说这话不过玩笑而已。

this term 这学期 类似的短语有 this week 本周, this afternoon 今天下午

this month 本月 this year 今年

注意: 此类短语前不再加介词。

不可说 on this Sunday 在这个星期天

## 3. So I don't know all your names. 所以你们的名字我并非全知道。

此句为部分否定句。通常 all, both, every 及 every 的复合词用于否定句中, 表示部分否定, 意为“并非所有”。

eg. Not all of them like bananas. 并非他们所有的人都喜欢香蕉。

All the students aren't boys. 并非所有的学生都是男孩。

注意: “他的父母都不是教师”。不可译为:

Both his parents are not teachers. (只说明两人中有一个不是教师)

应改为: Neither of his parents is a teacher.

all 表示三者或三者以上的人或事物的“都……”, 常用于物主代词或定冠词之前, 如: all the boys (所有的男孩)

all our books (我们所有的书) all that day (那一整天)

注意: 有 all 在句中作副词用时, 常位于 be 动词之后, 行为动词之前。

eg. The students in Class One are all from Wuhu.



一班的学生都是武汉人。

They all look fine. 他们看起来都很好。

②我们常说 all of them, all the students, all of the students, 但不说 all them, all of students.

4. Please say "here" when I call your name. 当我叫到你的名字时, 请说“到”。

call your name 点名

eg. Mr Wu is calling your name. 吴先生正在点你名。

[延伸拓展] to call a person names 骂人 to call out 大声叫

to call sb. 给某人打电话 to give sb. a call

eg. To call a person names is not polite. 骂人是不礼貌的。

Please call me when you come back. 你回来时就给我打电话。 = Please give me a call when you come back.

Don't call out to the boy. 不要对那男孩大声喊叫。

5. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.

对不起, 我迟到了, 因为交通堵塞。

traffic“车辆或交通”, 是不可数名词, 它作主语时, 后面的谓语动词用单数形式。

eg. There is a lot of traffic on the road. 马路上车辆很多。

All the traffic is moving. 一切车辆都在行驶。

Traffic in big cities is controlled by traffic lights.

大城市的交通由交通灯管制。

6. Happy Teachers' Day! 祝教师节快乐!

节日名称中单词的首字母要大写。教师节中 teacher 应使用复数名词的所有格。

观察下列贺辞中节日与形容词的搭配。

Happy New Year! 新年快乐! Merry Christmas! 圣诞快乐!

Happy Children's Day! 儿童节快乐! Happy Mother's Day! 母亲节愉快!

7. Here is a card for you with our best wishes.

这是给你的贺卡, 它带着我们最好的祝福。

here 位于句首时常用倒装句。当主语为名词时, 用全倒装; 主语为代词时, 用部分倒装。

eg. Here it is. 给你/在这儿。

Here we are. 我们在这儿。

Here comes the bus! 公共汽车来了。

Here is a letter for Jim. 这儿有吉姆的一封信。

wish 作名词“祝愿”时, 常用复数形式 wishes。

eg. Best wishes to you for Teachers' Day!

衷心祝愿您教师节快乐!

Goodbye and best wishes. 再见, 祝一切好。

[延伸拓展] wish 与 hope 辨析

wish 作动词时是“希望”, 与 hope 是近义词。

hope 表示实现某一愿望,有把握或有信心,它后面一般直接跟动词不定式或从句,不能接不定式的复合结构和动名词,即不可用 hope sb. to do sth. 结构或 hope doing. wish 所表示的愿望,实现的可能性不大,它后面可以跟名词、代词、动词不定式或从句。在从句中,谓语部分常用过去时。

- eg.  $\begin{cases} \text{I hope to go to the Great Wall. 我希望去长城。} \\ \text{I wish to go to the Great Wall.} \end{cases}$
- $\begin{cases} \text{I hope you like the flowers. 我希望你喜欢这些花儿。} \\ \text{I wish you to like the flowers.} \end{cases}$
- I wish I could fly to the moon one day.  
我希望将来有一天能飞往月球。
- I wish I were a bird. 我希望我是只小鸟。

注意:不可说: I hope you to come to my birthday party.

应改为: I hope you will come to my birthday party.

我希望你参加我的生日聚会。

或 I wish you to come to my birthday party.



### 经典例题再现

**例 1** The train always gets to the station \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- A. at      B. for      C. on      D. /

**[解析]** 此题考查介词短语 on time (准时;按时)。根据句意“火车总是准点到站”,选项 A、B、D 都不合题意。句子中的空缺与 time 一起作句子的状语,所以 C 项正确。做好此类题的关键在于:对介词短语的含义熟记于心。和 time 搭配的短语还有:in time(及时),at that time(在那个时候),at times(有时候)等等。故答案为 C。

**例 2** \_\_\_\_\_ wishes for Teachers' Day. (2001 长沙中考)

- A. Tall      B. Fast      C. Best      D. Short

**[解析]** 此题考查了词语的理解。此句为表示祝福的话语。A 项为“高的”,B 项表示“快的”,D 项为“矮的”、“短的”,其意义上都不能修饰 wish。只有 C 项能与 wishes 搭配,表示“最好的祝愿”。故答案为 C。

**例 3** —I'm sorry I broke your cup.

—\_\_\_\_\_ (2001 甘肃中考)

- A. Not at all.      B. It doesn't matter.  
C. Thank you.      D. Excuse me.

**[解析]** 本题考查日常交际用语。A 项为“没关系”、“不用谢”、“别客气”,多用于应答感谢。选项 C、D 都不符合本题英语交际的习惯,B 项才是回应对歉的礼貌答语。此外,That's Ok. It's nothing. 等也常用于这种语境中。在口语中,It doesn't matter. 多用于下列场合:当别人因轻微的过失而表示歉意时,对方以此句客气而礼貌地表明对其

言语或行为举止等方面不甚妥当之处给予原谅或不予计较。含义常为“没关系”、“没什么”。故答案为 B。

**例 1** September 10th is \_\_\_\_\_ Day.

- A. Teacher    B. Teachers'    C. Mothers    D. Mother

[解析] 此题考查节日的写法。首先可排除 C、D 两项, C、D 两项想表达“母亲节”, 但与本题的时间“9月10日”不吻合, 并且 C 项没有表达所有格, D 项也没用所有格表示。母亲节应为 Mother's Day。选项 A 也没有所有格, 应排除。故答案为 B。



### 一、选择最佳答案。

- ( B ) 1. Welcome \_\_\_\_\_ school.    B  
A. to me    B. to my    C. back    D. /
- ( D ) 2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ lesson of this term.    D  
A. our the    B. her the first    C. my one    D. their first
- ( . ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the room now.  
A. The all children    B. All the child  
C. All of boys    D. All the girls
- ( ( ) ) 4. You are going to have fun \_\_\_\_\_ the hills tomorrow.  
A. climb    B. to climb    C. climbing    D. climbs
- ( . ) 5. Here's a card \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ our best wishes.  
A. to; in    B. for; with    C. for; for    D. for; to
- ( Y ) 6. —What do you say to your teachers on September 10th?  
— \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Thank you!    B. Happy Teachers' Day!  
C. The same to you!    D. Good luck!
- ( D ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ school?  
A. Does; late to    B. Is; late to  
C. Does; late for    D. Is; late for
- ( B ) 8. January is \_\_\_\_\_ month of the year.  
A. first    B. the first    C. the one    D. one
- ( D ) 9. —May I come in, please? I'm sorry I'm late..  
— \_\_\_\_\_ matter this time.  
A. It doesn't    B. This doesn't    C. That doesn't    D. You don't .
- ( B ) 10. Please say “here” when Mr Wu \_\_\_\_\_ your name.  
A. call    B. calls    C. called    D. say

### 二、按要求写出下列各词。

11. first(反义词) last

12. sir(对应词) madam

13. late(反义词) early      14. bad(反义词) good  
15. wish(复数) wishes      16. hope(近义词) wish      wish  
17. new(反义词) old      18. make(现在分词) making  
19. ten(序数词) tenth      20. two(序数词) second

三、根据句意,在横线上填一个恰当词,使句子完整,形式准确。

21. This is her first lesson. So she doesn't know us.  
22. Do you often have fun learning to English stories in class?  
23. Does Mr Wu know all his students' names in the first lesson?  
24. It doesn't matter, but next time, please be on time.  
25. Thank you for making English fun.  
26. Tomorrow is September 10th, Teachers' Day.  
27. I can't ride quickly, because there's heavy traffic on the street in the morning.  
28. Please say "Sorry" to your teacher if(如果) you are late for class.  
29. I'm not on duty today.  
30. I'm going to make a card for my English teacher.



参考答案与点拨

一、1. B 点拨:易误选 C。“欢迎回到……”用 Welcome back to..., back 后面先跟 to 再接名词或名词短语。

2. D 点拨:从词的排列顺序上考虑。所有格的词+序数词+可数名词单数。

3. D 点拨:应熟记 all 与名词复数搭配的顺序。易误选 A 与 C。

4. C 5. B 6. B 7. D 点拨:late 不是动词,而是形容词,常用于短语 be late for.

8. B 9. A 10. B 点拨:主语为 Mr Wu(第三人称单数)时,谓动词的一般现在时应用第三人称单数形式。

二、11. last 12. madam 13. early 14. good 15. wishes 16. wish 17. old 18. making 19. tenth  
20. second

三、21. first 22. listening 23. students' 24. time 25. making/having 26. September

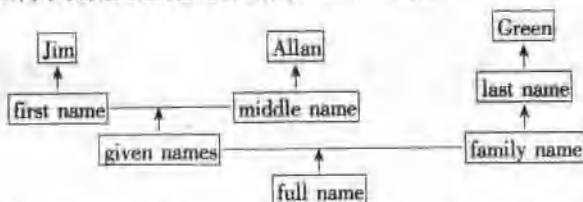
27. traffic 点拨:此题根据后面的意思判断。traffic 为不可数名词。

28. Sorry 29. on 30. for

## Lesson 2

## 学法导引

1. 课文 What's in a name? 要用对比的方式学习,即与中文名字对照。最好制作两个姓名卡片(中、英文)。
2. 如何掌握英文姓名? 见图解 Jim Allan Green。



- ① 在使用英文姓名时, middle name 常略去,除非在正式的代表身份的官方文件中。middle name 常缩写为首字母,如: Henry Samuel Mason 常签名为 Henry·S·Mason 或者 H·S·Mason。前者在美国较为常用,后者在英国更为常用。
- ② first name 通常有昵称,如 David 称为 Dave。
- ③ 称呼语 Mr., Mrs, Ms or Miss 应放在 family name 前面。John Green 可称为 Mr Green,不可称为 Mr John。Sue Read 可称为 Miss Read,不能称为 Miss Sue。

## 知识要点精讲

## 1. Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.

吴先生让我明天在课堂上做个报告/演讲。

want 可组成的词组有: want sb. to do sth. 要某人做某事

want to do sth. 想要做某事      want = would like

give a talk 作演讲      have a talk 听演讲

## 2. I'm thinking about what to say. 我正在想我说什么。

必记: think about ... 考虑...      think of ... 想...      认为...      ...

what to say 是“疑问词+动词不定式”结构,在句中作 about 后的宾语。

[延伸拓展]除 what 外,还有 when, where, how, which 等连接副词和连接代词都可以与不定式构成短语。

eg. I don't know where to go. 我不知道去哪儿。

The old man doesn't know how to use the computer.

那位老人不知道如何使用电脑。

He doesn't know when to leave for Shanghai.

他不知道何时动身去上海。

Can you tell me which bike to buy?

你能否告诉我该买哪辆自行车?

3. Do you have any good ideas? 你有些好主意吗?

idea 为可数名词, 如: an idea/Good idea!

4. Why don't you talk about names? 你为什么不谈谈名字呢?

此句常简洁地说成 Why not talk about names?

[延伸拓展] Why don't/doesn't (→ 主语……) 是否定的疑问句, 实际上是表达肯定的意味。常用来提建议。

eg. Why don't you come a little earlier? 你为什么不早点来?

Why don't we have a walk? 我们为什么不散步呢?

= Why not have a walk?

5. ...the difference between Chinese and English names.

中文名字和英文名字间不同之处。

difference 为可数名词, 复数形式为 differences

eg. Can you find out five differences between Picture 1 and Picture 2?

你能找出图 1 和图 2 间的五处不同点吗?

[延伸拓展] different 是 difference 的形容词, difference 的反义词为 same。

必记: be different from... 与……不同

be the same as... 与……相同

between...and... 在……和……之间

eg. Your bike is different from mine. 你的自行车与我的不同。

I have the same sweater as Lucy's.

我有一件毛衣和露西的一样。

Tom sits between his parents. 汤姆坐在他的父母之间。

= Tom sits between his father and mother.

6. To many people, the meaning of a name is important.

对于许多人来说, 名字的含义很重要。

此句的正常语序为: The meaning of a name is important to many people.

[延伸拓展] important 为形容词, 其名词是 importance (不可数名词) “重要”、“重大”。

eg. English is very important to us. 英语对我们来说很重要。

He likes speaking with an air of importance.

他喜欢神气十足地说话。

The matter is of great/no/not much/little importance to them.

这件事对他们极为(不,不太)重要。

7. They usually use them with their last names.

他们通常在姓的前面使用它们(Mr, Mrs, Ms 或 Miss)。

句中介词 with 相当于 before, 即

They usually use them before their last names.

8. My name is James, but Jim is short for James.

我叫詹姆斯,但吉姆是詹姆斯的简称。

be short for... 意为“……的简称”,“……的简写”。

**[延伸拓展]** for short 与 be short for 辨析

for short 简称; be short for “……的简称”。

for short 在句子中作状语,常修饰动词,放在句末,后面不跟别的词。be short for 在句子中作谓语部分,for 后要跟名词。

eg. TV is short for television. TV 是 television 的缩写。

We often call “television” “TV” for short.

我们经常简称“television”为“TV”。

They call me Jim for short. 他们简称我为吉姆。

**[背景知识]** 英语民族之间常用昵称(即爱称或简称)相互称呼,以示亲切。大部分昵称只从属于一个教名,但某些昵称却可对应于多个教名。英语人名的词源很广,但人们偏爱的教名不过几十个,因此重名率很高。如: James, John, Mary, Ann, Lucy, Rose 等等,但是随着时代变化,人名的使用频度也在变化。



### 精典例题再现

**例 1** The foreign teacher is Allan Thomas Turner.

We call him \_\_\_\_\_ . (2001 海南)

A. Mr Allan    B. Mr Thomas    C. Mr Allan Thomas    D. Mr Turner

**[解析]** 此题考查英文名字的相关知识。首先选项 A、B 应排除,因为 Allan 与 Thomas 在题干中是英语名字(given names), Mr 不应放在 given names 前,而应放在姓(family name)前。Allan Thomas Turner 这个英语名字中,Turner 为 family name,所以应称呼为 Mr Turner。选项 C 也不常用,不合称呼习惯。故答案为 D。

**例 2** — Shall we go to the zoo tomorrow?

— \_\_\_\_\_ . (2001 哈尔滨)

A. It doesn't matter                      B. That's nothing  
C. Good idea                                  D. You're welcome

**[解析]** 此题考查提建议的应答。选项 A、B 意为“没关系”,都可用来应答“道歉”,与题意“我们明天去动物园好吗?”不相符,应排除。选项 D 为“不用谢,不客气”,也不符合本题的交际习惯,应排除。选项 C 为 That's a good idea! 的简略句,意为“好主

意”，符合本题要求。故答案为 C。

**例 3** What's the mean (mean) of this word? (用所给词的适当形式填空)

[解析]此题通过词形转换考查 mean 的名词形式。题意为“这个单词的含义是什么?”。the 跟名词，不跟动词，所以应用名词 meaning。

**例 4** My TV isn't the same as yours. (改为同义句)

My TV is different from yours.

[解析]此题通过句型转换考查 the same as 的反义短语。the same as 意为“和……相同”，not the same as 为“不与……相同”，也就是“与……不同”的意思，可以用 be different from 表达。故答案为 different from。

### 教材习题训练

#### 一、选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. In China, the first name is the C.  
 A. middle name    B. given name  
 C. family name    D. the last names
- ( ) 2. In English-speaking countries, the first name is the A.  
 A. given name              B. family name              C. middle name              D. surname
- ( ) 3. The man's name is John Henry King. You can call him C.  
 A. Mr John    B. Mr Henry  
 C. Mr King    D. Mr John Henry
- ( ) 4. The teacher's name is Mary Joan Shute. Her students call her D.  
 A. Miss Shute    B. Miss Joan  
 C. Miss Mary    D. Mrs Mary Joan
- ( ) 5. February (二月) is D month of the year.  
 A. two    B. the two    C. second    D. the second
- ( ) 6. That's A good idea.  
 A. a    B. an    C. the    D. /
- ( ) 7. Potatoes are quite different D tomatoes.  
 A. as    B. to    C. with    D. from
- ( ) 8. We can't use Mr B Miss C their given names.  
 A. and, with    B. or, without    C. or, with    D. and, before
- ( ) 9. Thank you A us so well.  
 A. for teaching    B. for teach    C. to teaching    D. teach
- ( ) 10. They often call Thomas Tom B.  
 A. short for    B. for short    C. short    D. in shortly

#### 二、用括号中词的适当形式填空。



11. Mr Wu wants (want) me to help (help) him with his English on Sundays.  
 12. They have a lot of fun playing (play) this game every time.  
 13. Please talk about the difference (different) between the two words.  
 14. I'm wondering (think) about where you (go) to.  
 15. Here are some flowers for you, with our best (good) wishes.

## 三. 同义句转换(每空一词)。

16. What's the meaning of a name?  
 What does a name mean?  
 17. We call bicycle bike for short.  
 Bike is short for bicycle.  
 18. English names are not like Chinese names.  
 English names are different from Chinese names.  
 19. Why don't you go with us?  
~~Why don't you~~ Why not go with us?  
 20. The students are having a talk in my class now.  
 I'm giving a lecture in class now.

## 四. 补全下列对话, 每空一词。

- A: Hi, Jim! What (21) are you doing?  
 B: Mr Wu wants me to give (22) a talk in class.  
 A: A talk? What talk?  
 B: I'm thinking about what (23) to say. Do you have any ideas (24)?  
 A: Well, let me think (25). Why isn't (26) talk about English names?  
 B: Names?  
 A: Yeah, talk about the difference (27) between (28) Chinese and English names.  
 B: That's a good (29) idea (30). Thanks.


**参考答案与点拨**

- 一. 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 点拨: 序数词前常带定冠词 the. 6. A 7. D 8. C 点拨: 否定句中的“和”用 or, 不用 and. 9. A 10. B  
 二. 11. wants, to help 点拨: on Sundays 是一般现在时的时间状语, 所以 want 要用一般现在时, 而且 want 后面跟 to do.  
 12. playing 13. difference 14. thinking, to go 点拨: 疑问词后可跟 to do. 15. best  
 三. 16. does, mean 点拨: 改写后的句子中 mean 作谓语动词.  
 17. short for 18. different from 点拨: like 为介词, 意思是“像……一样”.  
 19. Why not 20. giving, talk  
 四. 21. What 22. give 23. what 24. ideas 25. think 26. not 27. difference 28. between  
 29. good 30. idea