

初中教材同步辅导丛书

主 审 杨 丽

高分

秘诀

总主编 马巍



哈尔滨工业大学出版社

英语

第二册 (上)

初中教材同步辅导丛书

总主编 马 巍

高 分 秘 诀

英语/第二册(上)

主 编 马 巍 董伯韬 黄丽华
主 审 杨 丽

哈尔滨工业大学出版社
·哈尔滨·

《高分秘诀》系列丛书编委会

总主编 马 巍

主 编 (以姓氏笔划为序)

马海英 郑春声 高明杰 夏重阳 董伯韬

主 审 (以姓氏笔划为序)

丁兆民 王长茹 杨 丽 孟伟鹏 康长君

编 委 (以姓氏笔划为序)

王景瑞 王思龙 方振龙 冯 鸣 张晓力

张 君 孙彦辉 孙淑云 孙宏斌 纪成泉

刘景蕴 刘长平 刘俊东 陈冬梅 杨旻旻

黄丽华

特约经销店

哈工大出版社大学书店 (0451)86417575

正大书店(大庆) (0459)5816991

哈工大出版社批销店 (0451)88341860

陶冶书店(牡丹江) (0453)6231470

广义书店(哈尔滨) (0451)88341892

三江书店(佳木斯) (0454)8307295

学林书店(哈尔滨) (0451)88341862

文华书店(齐齐哈尔) (0452)2142346

友谊书店(哈尔滨) (0451)88341851

博大书店(鸡西) (0467)2650444

出版发行 哈尔滨工业大学出版社

社 址 哈尔滨市南岗区教化街 21 号 邮编 150006

传 真 0451-86414749

印 刷 肇东粮食印刷厂

开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 10.625 字数 450 千字

版 次 2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-5603-1918-1/G·153

套 定 价 45.00 元

版权所有 盗版必究

黑龙江省反盗版联合会举报电话:84616590

哈工大出版社举报电话:86417575



前言

根据最新中学教材及最新教改方案,本着“突出解题思路,优化解题训练,点拨解题关键,剖析解题误区”的宗旨,总结了近几年来的中考题型,我们精心策划并编写了这套富有创新性、启迪性和实用性的《高分秘诀》系列丛书。

本书特点

1. 高。起点高,含金量高,目标高。
2. 细。分析详细,点评仔细,训练精细。
3. 全。题型全,知识点全,答案全。
4. 按照“以人为本”的理念专门为学生设计,源于教材,高于教材,联系现实生活,创设英语语言环境,让英语融入学生的生活。

板块设计

精品词汇:帮助学生理解、掌握初中英语必要核心词汇,让学生不仅取得理想成绩,还能全面提高英语水平。

美文小辑:选取典型的英语短文,结合文章语境对单词、句子进行细致入微的分析,恰到好处地向学生讲述英美文化。

即时反馈:结合大纲要求,选编具有极强针对性的练习题,深入挖掘各课中的重点、难点、疑点。

巅峰训练:全面概括中考所有题型,涵盖教材中所有知识点,使学生在练习中统领全篇,在考试中胸有成竹。

另外,本书中还设计了实战语法板块,对中考常出现的语法要点进行分析、讲解,并在一定阶段设计了月考题和期中、期末测试题,其题型与中考题型完全吻合,可供学生进行自我检测 and 实战模拟演练之用。

本套丛书在编写过程中,得到了哈尔滨市道里区教研员杨丽(英语教研员)、孟伟鹏(化学教研员)、丁兆民(物理教研员)、王长茹(语文教研员)、康长君(数学教研员)的指点与帮助,在此向他们致以衷心的感谢。

编者

2003年8月





Unit 1	
一、精品词汇	[1]
二、美文小辑	[3]
三、即时反馈	[4]
Lesson 1	[4]
Lesson 2	[5]
Lesson 3	[6]
Lesson 4	[6]
四、巅峰训练	[7]

Unit 2	
一、精品词汇	[11]
二、美文小辑	[12]
三、即时反馈	[14]
Lesson 5	[14]
Lesson 6	[14]
Lesson 7	[15]
Lesson 8	[16]
四、巅峰训练	[17]
实战语法——一般将来时	[21]

Unit 3	
一、精品词汇	[22]
二、美文小辑	[23]
三、即时反馈	[24]
Lesson 9	[24]
Lesson 10	[25]
Lesson 11	[26]
Lesson 12	[26]
四、巅峰训练	[27]
第一次月考试题	[31]

Unit 4	
一、精品词汇	[35]

二、美文小辑	[36]
三、即时反馈	[38]
Lesson 13	[38]
Lesson 14	[38]
Lesson 15	[39]
Lesson 16	[40]
四、巅峰训练	[40]

Unit 5	
一、精品词汇	[44]
二、美文小辑	[46]
三、即时反馈	[47]
Lesson 17	[47]
Lesson 18	[48]
Lesson 19	[49]
Lesson 20	[49]
四、巅峰训练	[50]
实战语法——形容词的三级变化	[54]

Unit 6	
一、精品词汇	[55]
二、美文小辑	[56]
三、即时反馈	[57]
Lesson 21	[57]
Lesson 22	[58]
Lesson 23	[59]
Lesson 24	[59]
四、巅峰训练	[60]

Unit 7	
一、精品词汇	[64]
二、美文小辑	[65]
三、即时反馈	[66]
Lesson 25	[66]
Lesson 26	[66]

Lesson 27	[67]
Lesson 28	[68]
四、巅峰训练	[68]
期中测试题	[72]

Unit 8

一、精品词汇	[76]
二、美文小辑	[77]
三、即时反馈	[78]
Lesson 29	[78]
Lesson 30	[79]
Lesson 31	[80]
Lesson 32	[81]
四、巅峰训练	[81]
实战语法——一般过去时	[86]

Unit 9

一、精品词汇	[87]
二、美文小辑	[88]
三、即时反馈	[90]
Lesson 33	[90]
Lesson 34	[91]
Lesson 35	[92]
Lesson 36	[93]
四、巅峰训练	[93]

Unit 10

一、精品词汇	[98]
二、美文小辑	[99]
三、即时反馈	[100]
Lesson 37	[100]
Lesson 38	[101]
Lesson 39	[102]
Lesson 40	[103]
四、巅峰训练	[104]

Unit 11

一、精品词汇	[108]
二、美文小辑	[109]

三、即时反馈	[111]
Lesson 41	[111]
Lesson 42	[112]
Lesson 43	[112]
Lesson 44	[113]
四、巅峰训练	[114]
第二次月考试题	[118]

Unit 12

一、精品词汇	[122]
二、美文小辑	[123]
三、即时反馈	[124]
Lesson 45	[124]
Lesson 46	[125]
Lesson 47	[125]
Lesson 48	[126]
四、巅峰训练	[127]
实战语法——反意疑问句	[131]

Unit 13

一、精品词汇	[132]
二、美文小辑	[133]
三、即时反馈	[134]
Lesson 49	[134]
Lesson 50	[134]
Lesson 51	[135]
Lesson 52	[136]
四、巅峰训练	[137]

Unit 14

一、精品词汇	[141]
二、美文小辑	[142]
三、即时反馈	[143]
Lesson 45	[143]
Lesson 46	[144]
Lesson 47	[144]
Lesson 48	[145]
四、巅峰训练	[146]
期末测试题	[150]
参考答案	[154]

Unit 1



一、精品词汇

1. Welcome

welcome 为兼类词,可用作感叹词、形容词、动词、名词。

(1) welcome 作为感叹词,常用于欢迎某人,可单独使用,也可与 home, back 等表示地点的副词或介词 to + 地点名词连用,但没有 welcome sb. to sth. 这一结构。

【例】 1) Welcome back! 2) Welcome home! 3) Welcome to China!

(2) 作为形容词,作定语或表语,意为“受欢迎的”,“令人愉快的”,常用句式为: sb. + welcome + to - v. / to sth. . 句中主语为第二人称(you)时,表示“可随意做某事”,其事多为别人所不愿做或不想做。作为习语, you're welcome 用于回答别人的感谢。

【例】 1) It's welcome news.

2) His speech is very welcome.

3) You're welcome to try, but you'll ask for trouble.

4) "Thank you!" "You're welcome."

(3) 作为动词,后接宾语,意为“欢迎”、“乐于接受”。

【例】 I'd welcome any suggestions.

(4) 作为名词,可数,意为“接待”。

【例】 1) They gave us a warm welcome.

2) He received a cold welcome.

2. fun

fun 为不可数名词,意为“兴趣,兴致”。常用于下列短语及句型中: for fun (= for pleasure); have fun (= enjoy oneself); what fun (= how enjoyable); have fun (in) doing sth.; there's no fun in doing sth. . fun 在句中作表语, it 担任形式主语或动名词、不定式直接充当主语均可。在美语中, fun 还可用于褒义形容词。

【例】 1) He's learning Japanese for fun.

2) —I'm leaving for London for holiday.

—Have fun.

3) What fun it is to swim in the sea!

4) We're going to have fun (in) Learning to skate on the real ice.

5) There's no fun in spending the evening doing nothing.

6) Swimming in the sea is great fun.

7) It's fun to try out new ideas.

8) It's going to be more fun. (fun 为形容词)

3. traffic

traffic 为不可数名词,意为“交通、运输”,指沿途来往的行人、车辆及天空中的飞机、海上的巨轮等。常由 heavy, light, busy, bad 修饰,用以表示路况。traffic 还可直接作定语,常见短语有: traffic island; traffic light(s); traffic jam 等。

【例】 1) The traffic is very heavy on the road during the rush hours.

2) The police are watching the traffic.

4. on time, in time

on time: “按时、准时”,作状语; in time: “及时、逐渐”,作状语或表语。

【例】 1) He always arrives on time.

2) Will you be home in time before the children go to bed?

3) We were in time for the train.

4) In time, you'll learn how to do it.

5. wish

wish 可用作名词和动词。

(1) wish 作名词时,可数.意为“愿望、祝愿”.作祝愿讲时,用作复数.

【例】 1) The wish is father to the thought.

2) With best wishes.

3) Give my best wishes to your family.

(2) wish 用作动词.常用结构为: wish to do sth. 希望做, wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事, wish + 从句…(后接虚拟语气), wish for sth. 向往, wish sb. + n. 表示祝愿.

【例】 1) We wished each other the best of luck in the exam.

2) No one wishes for bad luck.

3) I wish to change a book for a new one.

4) Do you wish me to bring you anything else?

5) I wish I were young again.

6) I wish I could fly to the moon some day in the future.

6. want

作为动词, want 意为想要、希望、需要.常用结构有: want to do sth. 想做某事, want sb. to do sth. 想让某人做某事, sth. want doing 某物需要被…, sb. be wanted on the phone. 某人的电话; 作名词, want 意为需要、短缺. 如谚语: No waste, no want.

【例】 1) What do you want for your birthday?

2) Do you want to go now?

3) He wants you to wait here.

4) This job wants doing at once.

7. mean

mean 为动词, mean doing sth. 表示“意味着…”; mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”.

【例】 1) Missing the train means waiting for another hour.

2) I mean to go tomorrow.

3) What do you mean by that?

4) The red light means “stop”.

8. help

help 兼具动词和名词两类词性. 作动词时, 常用句式为: help sb. (to) do sth.; help sb. with sth.; help oneself/sb. to sth.; 及服务用语 What can I help you? could / Might / May I help you? 等; 作名词时, 既可表示抽象意义, 也可表示起帮助作用的具体的人或物, with the help of… 或 with one's help 是常见短语, 意为在“…的帮助下”.

【例】 1) I'm here to help you with your English.

2) The dictionary will help you (to) make your English better and better.

3) The book helps a lot.

4) Thank you for your help.

5) Tom is a good help to his teacher.

6) Help yourself to some seafood.

9. (a) little, (a) few

a little 和 a few 是一对用作表示数量的不定代词的固定词组. 它们具有名词和形容词性质. 意为“少量”, “少数”, 表示肯定意义. a little 指代或修饰不可数名词, a few 指代或修饰复数可数名词. 表示数量的不定代词 little 和 few 与 a little 和 a few 的用法基本相同, 但表示否定意义, 意为“几乎一点没有”.

【例】 1) —How many do you want?

—Only a few, please.

2) Just put a little on each plate.

3) He has a few friends here.

4) There is a little time left.

5) Few words are best.

6) Philip works very hard and has little free time.

10. afraid

afraid 用作表语形容词. 常用句式为: be afraid of sth., 对…感到畏惧; be afraid of doing sth. 恐怕做某事; be afraid to do sth. 不敢做某事; be afraid (that), 恐怕, 后接句子, 用来引出不受欢迎的内容; be afraid so/not, 恐怕如此, 恐怕不会, 用于简略回答.

- 【例】 1) The girl is afraid of the dog.
 2) She doesn't want to tell mum because she is afraid of upsetting her.
 3) I'm afraid I'm going to have to ask you to leave.
 4) —Are we late?
 —I'm afraid so /not.
 5) I'm afraid to go out of the house at night.

二、英文小结

1. Good morning, class.

句中 class 意为“A group of pupils or students taught together.”汉语释义为“同学们、班级”。作主语时,如指整体,谓语用单数;指成员,谓语用复数。

- 【例】 1) Class Three is small.
 2) The English class are reading “Gone with the Wind”.

2. Good, Sir.

Sir 是英语中对男子的尊称,意为“阁下”、“足下”、“君、先生”等。一般单独使用,亦可冠于爵士或准男爵的首名之前;在正式信函的开头用 Dear Sir 或 Dear Sirs 均可。

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

本句包含三个要点:(1)句中 be going to 用于显于强烈的决心;(2)英文中 have + 不可数名词 + (in) doing sth. 的结构有:have difficulty /trouble /fun/ a good (hard) time(in) doing sth.;(3)为 this, that, last, next 所修饰的名词前不加冠词。

- 【例】 1) I'm going to find out the truth.
 2) I've a good time living with them.
 3) Can he come back this evening?

4. I don't know all your names.

本句为部分否定。即否定词否定的不是谓语而是句中某一部分。在部分否定句中,否定词常与 all, every 等连用。

- 【例】 All isn't gold that glitters.

5. Please say “here” when I call your name.

句中“here”是“I'm here”的缩略形式,相当于汉语中的“到”。如有人缺席,则由他人代答“not here”。“here”作为应答,还常用于电话对白。

- 【例】 —Who's that speaking?
 —Tom here.

6. Here's a card for you with our best wishes.

馈赠礼品时,英语句型为“Here's/are + sth. + for sb.”

- 【例】 Here's a book for you as a birthday gift.

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

give a talk 意为“作报告”,接报告内容时,该短语可拓展为 give a talk on/about sth. 在英语中,“听报告”是 have a talk/ listen to a talk;

句中 want 为使役动词,后接复合宾语,宾语补足语由不定式充当。want sb. to do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”。其它带动词不定式作宾补的动词有 ask, feel, get, have, hear, help, let, listen to, look at, make, notice, see, teach, tell, watch. 其中 help 后接动词不定式中的小品词 to 可用亦可省略;而下列动词:feel, hear, listen to, have, let, make, look at, notice, see, watch 在主动语态中,按不定式作宾补,动词不定式前不用 to. 如何快速准确记忆这组动词,我们可以试记下面的歌诀:

【例】 感(feel)一;听(hear, listen)二;让(have/make/let)三;看(look at, ..., notice, see, watch)四,真淘气,见到兔儿(to),就抛弃。

8. I'm thinking about what to say.

think about 后接名词,动名词或疑问词 + 不定式作宾语;

what to say 在句中作宾语,相当于省略的宾语从句。其它特殊疑问句如 who, whom, which, when, where, how 及连词 whether 也可与不定式连用。在句中作主语,宾语,表语。相当于省略的从句。

- 【例】 1) Where to go is still a question.
 2) I don't know which one to choose.
 3) The key is not only what to do but also how to do it.
 9. ... I'm going to buy something for Mr Wu.

buy sth. for sb. = buy sb. sth. 相同用法的动词有 make, cook, do 等. 注: 如直接宾语为代词, 间接宾语则必须后置, 位于相应的介词之后.

【例】 1) I'll make it for you.

2) Please pass them to me.

3) You'd better ask it of Tom.

10. Where he is from, how old he is, and what school he goes to.

where, how old, what school 是由特殊疑问词转化而来的连接词, 在主从复合句中引导宾语从句. 从句用陈述语序, 而不用疑问语序.

【例】 Could you tell me when he will come back?

11. It means a waste of time.

waste 为兼类词, 可用作名词和动词. 常见结构为 It's a waste of time doing sth. 和 waste ... on sth., waste no time in doing sth..

【例】 1) It's a waste of time talking with him.

2) Don't waste so much money on the things you don't need.

3) Waste no time in booking two tickets for the film.

12. 序数词拼写歌

数词包括基数词, 序数词两类. 基数词表示多少; 序数词说明顺序. 根据序数词的拼写特点, 我们编写了下面的歌谣, 请同学们熟记:

一、二、三特殊记;

th 从四起;

八去 t;

九减 e;

f 来把 -ve 替;

ty 变成 tie;

若是几十几;

只变个位就可以.

Lesson 1

I. 词汇测试

A. 单词释义

1. f _____ enjoyment; pleasure
2. t _____ cars, buses, people, etc. moving along a road or street
3. m _____ be important
4. S _____ the ninth month of the year
5. l _____ thing to be learnt by students at school

B. 词形转换

1. He only said it in _____; he didn't really mean it. (funny)
2. Tom did the very _____ in the school sports meeting of his class. (bad)
3. We should give the dishonest boy a _____ (教训).
4. Here's a card for you with our best _____. (祝愿)
5. We're going to have fun _____ (learn) and _____ (speak) English this term.

II. 单项选择

1. This morning I was late, because the traffic on the road was _____.
A. light B. heavy C. many D. much
2. _____ it will be when we all go on a holiday together.
A. What a fun B. What fun C. How a fun D. How fun
3. Does _____ matter if we're a bit later?
A. that B. this C. it D. they
4. Are you happy _____ your study?
A. with B. in C. for D. A and B
5. Welcome _____ my home.

A. /

B. to

C. back

D. for

III. 同义句转换

- What's wrong with you?
What's _____ with you?
What's _____ with you?
- This is the first lesson.
This is _____.
- I don't know both your names.
I know _____ of your names.
- Is everyone here?
_____ we _____ here?
- We are not all students.
_____ of us are students.

Lesson 2

I. 词汇测试

A. 单词释义

- m _____ say something, in different words, makes something likely
- i _____ which matters a lot
- n _____ not at any time
- i _____ something you think about in mind, a new thought or a plan
- b _____ at an earlier time than, in front of

B. 词形转换

- The twins have three _____ between them. (区别)
- Please _____ me David. (称呼)
- To many people, the _____ of a name is important. (意思)
- Everyone knows the _____ of study. (important)
- We should _____ about the matter. (谈论)

II. 单项选择

- Their classrooms are different _____ ours.
A. from B. than C. to D. A and C
- If a boy is called James Allan Green, his family name is _____, his first name is _____.
A. James; Green B. Green; Allan C. Green; James D. Allan; Green
- _____ is important to study hard.
A. That B. It C. This D. They
- We don't use Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss before _____ names.
A. first B. middle C. given D. last
- Don't call _____ Miss Meimei.
A. he B. her C. she D. I

III. 同义句转换

- Why not go fishing this Saturday?
_____ you go fishing this Saturday?
- These apples are different from those ones.
These apples _____ those ones.
- I live in Canada.
I'm a _____.
- Mr Wang wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.
Mr Wang _____ me to give a talk in class tomorrow.
- How about going shopping?
_____ go shopping?
_____ going shopping?

Lesson 3

I. 词汇测试

A. 单词释义

1. l _____ coming after all others in time or order
2. s _____ not all the time
3. b _____ not good
4. T _____ the third day of a week
5. d _____ not the same as somebody or something

B. 词形转换

1. He is so careful, because he is afraid of _____ the cup. (break)
2. I don't know _____ English. (多)
3. I'm afraid I have _____ idea. (not)
4. The _____ desk is yours. (three)
5. I'm thinking about _____ a new house. (buy)

II. 单项选择

1. When I was a child, I was afraid _____ a dog.
A. / B. of C. about D. to
2. He often has a _____ dream(梦) at night.
A. afraid B. terrible C. frightened D. badly
3. I'll bring you more _____.
A. next time B. a next time C. the next time D. for the next time
4. This ruler is _____ long. I want a short one.
A. so B. much C. too D. very
5. I'm new here, _____ I don't know all your names.
A. because B. so C. but D. and

III. 同义句转换

1. I'm thinking about what I will say.
I'm thinking about _____.
2. Now he's not afraid any more.
Now he's _____ afraid.
3. Don't laugh at others.
Don't _____ others.
4. Where is he from?
Where _____ he _____?
5. I don't have a lot of time.
I have _____ time.

Lesson 4

I. 词汇测试

A. 单词释义

1. l _____ have one's home; not be dead
2. w _____ a wrong use of time or something else
3. l _____ make sounds and movement of face and body to show happiness
4. a _____ having fear; worried about
5. s _____ what is heard

B. 词形转换

1. Phillip Beckman likes _____ in China. (live)
2. October _____ is National Day. (one)
3. Tom is _____ Li Tao how to play basketball. (teach)
4. What _____ this word _____? (mean)
5. The Greens _____ having supper now. (be)

II. 单项选择

1. The song sounds _____.

- A. nice B. nicely C. friendly D. well
2. They often ask him _____.
A. where is he from B. where does he from
C. where he is from D. where he come from
3. Can you help _____ the room?
A. cleaning B. to clean C. cleans D. with clean
4. I would like a Chinese name like _____.
A. you B. your C. yours D. you's
5. Which would you like, this one _____ that one?
A. and B. or C. but D. so

III. 同义句转换

1. Please give your best wishes to him.
Please give _____ your _____.
2. My mother often buys me a beautiful present for my birthday.
My mother often _____ a beautiful present _____ me for my birthday.
3. There isn't anything wrong with the radio.
There _____ with the radio.
4. Thanks for your help.
_____ for _____ me.
5. The students at school often ask him how he spells his names.
The students at school often ask him _____ his names.

四. 巅峰训练

I. 单项选择 (15 分)

1. We had _____ fun at the fair last Sunday.
A. a lot of B. many C. a few D. lot of
2. It doesn't matter to me _____ you do.
A. what B. why C. when D. how
3. September the 10th is _____.
A. the Teachers' Day B. Teachers' Day
C. the teacher's day D. teacher's day
4. Thank you for making English _____.
A. fun B. furs C. a fun D. funny
5. In China, the first name is the _____.
A. middle B. given name C. family name D. last name
6. Tom is _____ Thomas, so we can call him Tom _____.
A. for short; short for B. short for; for short
C. for short; for short D. short for; short for
7. Air and water are important _____ living things.
A. to B. for C. with D. about
8. The girl _____ go out at night.
A. is afraid of B. afraid of C. is afraid to D. afraid to
9. Rose is a little girl. She's in her _____ school year.
A. three B. the third C. third D. threeth
10. We're just _____ for the bus.
A. on time B. in time C. for time D. in times
11. I _____ you to get this job.
A. hope B. let C. wish D. make
12. Can you help _____ housework?
A. do B. to do C. with D. A, B and C
13. He's so funny that he always makes me _____.
A. laugh B. laughs C. a laugh D. to laugh
14. Mrs Green is our new teacher. She is giving _____ lesson.

- A. us first B. our first C. us the first D. our the first
15. It's a waste money _____ some useless things.
- A. to buy B. buys C. buying D. buy

II. 交际英语(10分)

1. — Happy birthday! — _____.
- A. Thanks B. The same to you C. Not at all D. That's right
2. — Thank you for helping me a lot. — _____.
- A. That's all right B. Don't mention it
- C. You're welcome D. All of the above
3. — May I have your name?
- Please call me _____, if you like.
- A. Mr Smith B. Black C. Mr John D. Smith
4. You are in England. How will your close friends call you? _____.
- A. By middle name B. By my first name
- C. By my last name D. By my family name
5. — Have you any milk? — _____.
- A. No, I haven't B. I'm afraid not
- C. Yes, I don't think so D. What are you going to do?
6. — I'm sorry for being late. — _____.
- A. It's right B. It's no matter C. It's a matter D. It doesn't matter
7. — I'm feeling rather tired of watching TV. — _____ a game of volleyball?
- A. How about play B. What about playing
- C. Why do you play D. How about to play
8. What do you say when your teacher calls your name? _____.
- A. It's here B. I'm fine C. I'm here D. Here it is
9. — Could you give me a hand, please? — _____.
- A. Yes, I could B. Sure C. No, I couldn't D. Yes, please
10. _____. I'm late.
- A. Excuse me B. I'm sorry C. Thank you D. I excuse

III. 词汇测试(20分)

A. 单词释义

1. h _____ feeling of pleasure
2. w _____ at what time, at or during the time that
3. f _____ after the third
4. i _____ that matters a lot
5. f _____ happiness; pleasure

B. 词形转换

1. March Eighth is _____ Day. (woman)
2. We need a few _____ (many).
3. Mr Smith is going to _____ us a talk on the history of America. (做)
4. "ph" _____ like "f" (听起来)
5. Do I call you Sandra or Sandra Baker? It doesn't _____. You can call me Sandra for short. (要紧)

C. 句意填空

1. _____ back at school.
2. Teachers ask the students to come to school _____ time.
3. Jim is _____ for James.
4. We can _____ say Mr John.
5. His _____ name is Betty Elsa Brown.
6. In English speaking countries the first name is the _____ name.
7. What's _____ a name?
8. We're going to have some _____ at the party this evening.
9. There are sixty _____ in an minutes.

10. I _____ you a happy life.

IV. 句型转换(10分)

1. Swimming is fun. (感叹句)

_____ swimming is!

2. He has to stay in bed for 2 weeks because of illness. (一般疑问句)

_____ he _____ to stay in bed for 2 weeks _____?

3. The students at school often ask him how to spell his name. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the students at school often _____ him?

4. Mr Zhang is making you a plane, _____? (反意疑问句)

5. He and I are having a talk in a big classroom. (对划线部分提问)

_____ having a talk in a big classroom?

6. They are flying kites on the hillside. (对划线部分提问)

_____ they flying kites?

7. I don't know where I shall go. (同义句)

I have no _____.

V. 完型填空

The students of Class Three 1 not have any lessons next week. They are going to 2 the farmer 3 their work. They are going to 4 pears. They think it is 5 better than having classes. Kate 6 going, too. They are going to meet 7 the school gate at 8 7:30. The farm is near. They are going there 9 bus. They are going to 10 hard.

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. A. is | B. do | C. does | D. will |
| 2. A. help | B. tell | C. work | D. have |
| 3. A. for | B. to | C. with | D. on |
| 4. A. eat | B. pick | C. drink | D. borrow |
| 5. A. more | B. much | C. too | D. so |
| 6. A. is | B. are | C. shall | D. will |
| 7. A. with | B. over | C. about | D. at |
| 8. A. for | B. about | C. on | D. with |
| 9. A. on | B. in | C. by | D. with |
| 10. A. play | B. work | C. eat | D. cook |

VI. 阅读理解(10分)

(A)

When you are in England, you must be very careful in the streets because the traffic drives on the left. Before you cross a street, you must look to the right first and then the left.

In the morning and in the evening when people go to or come from work, the streets are very busy. Traffic is most dangerous then.

When you go by bus in England, you have to be careful, too. Always remember the traffic moves on the left. So you must be careful. Have a look first, or you will go to the wrong way.

In many English cities, there are big buses with two floors. You can sit on the second floor. From there you can see the city very well. It is very interesting.

- In England the traffic moves _____.
A. on the right B. on the left C. in the middle D. in the back
- When you cross a street, you must look to _____ first.
A. the front B. the back C. the right D. the left
- The streets become very busy in the morning and in the evening because _____.
A. the people go to work B. the people to shopping
C. the people come from work D. Both A and C
- It is _____ to cross the streets in the morning and in the evening.
A. interesting B. easy C. safe D. dangerous
- You can see the city very well on the _____ floor of the bus.
A. first B. second C. third D. fourth

(B)

People in England like to talk about the weather. They usually begin their talks with "Isn't it a nice day?" "What a fine day!" etc.

Many people think they can tell what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly(几乎不) agree with each other. One man may say, "Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow." Another man will say, "No, it's going to be fine tomorrow."

People often look for the weather they want. And they often listen to what the weatherman says, but he doesn't always tell them what they want.

1. _____ is a way to start a talk.

A. Talking about weather

B. Smile

C. Asking each other's names

D. Asking "Where are you going?"

2. Many people hope the weather will be _____.

A. fine

B. rainy

C. cloudy

D. like what they like to be

3. A weatherman probably is a man who _____.

A. reports weather

B. can see weather

C. can change weather

D. is made of weather

4. When it is cloudy in the east, you know that _____ tomorrow.

A. it is going to rain

B. it will be fine

C. it will be still cloudy

D. A, B or C

5. Does the weather man always tell them what they want? _____.

A. Yes, he does.

B. No, he doesn't.

C. No, he does.

D. Yes, he doesn't.

VII. 书面表达(20分)

万物皆有名字,所有的人、地点和东西都有名字。例如,詹妮是来自英国学生的名字,英格兰是她的国家名字。城镇有名字,学校和办公大楼也有名字。所有的东西都有名字。例如,西红柿、土豆、豌豆是蔬菜的名字,苹果、桔子和香蕉是水果的名字。名字是重要的。

我们每天使用名字,当我们遇见一个新人时,我们通常问:"你叫什么名字?"了解一个人的名字是重要的,大多数人有两个名字,一些人有更多的名字。名字在全球是不同的。在詹妮的班里,詹妮必须知道来自全球的学生名字。这是非常难的,因为名字是不同的。

在美国,大多数人有首名、中间名和姓,父母为他们的孩子选择首名和中间名。有男孩和女孩名,例如,约翰、彼得、汤姆和迈克都是男孩名,伊丽莎白、贝蒂、苏娜和玛丽都是女孩名,最后的名字是他们的姓,通常它是父亲的姓,在一个家庭里,妈妈、爸爸、孩子们通常有同一个姓。

Everything 1 a name. All people, places and things have names. For example, Jenny is the name of a student 2 England. England is the name of her country. Cities and 3 have names, too. Schools and office buildings 4 have names. All things have names. For example, tomato, potato and bean are names of vegetable. Apple, orange and banana are names of fruits. Names are 5.

We 6 names every day. When we meet a new person, we usually ask, "What's your name?" 7 important to learn a person's name. 8 people have two names. Some people have 9 names. Names are 10 all over the world. In Jenny's class, Jenny must learn the names of students from all over the world. This is very difficult 11 the names are different.

In the USA, most people have a first name, a middle name, and a 12 name. 13 choose the first and middle names for their baby. 14 15 names for boys and names for girls. For example, John, Peter, Tom and Mike 16 17 names for boys. Elizabeth, Betty, Susan and Mary are all names for girls. The last name is the family name. Usually it is the 18 family name. In a family, the mother, the father and the children usually have 19 20 last name.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 11. _____ | 12. _____ | 13. _____ | 14. _____ | 15. _____ |
| 16. _____ | 17. _____ | 18. _____ | 19. _____ | 20. _____ |

Unit 2



一、精品词汇

1. go on

go on 是一个含义丰富,搭配灵活的短语动词.主要有以下用法:

(1) go on: take place; happen. 发生,出现(多用于进行时态)

【例】 1) What's going on over there?

2) There's a party going on next door.

(2) go on: (of time) pass; go by. (指时间)流逝

【例】 It's getting hotter and hotter as time goes on.

(3) go on: begin to work 开始运行

【例】 The lights went on.

(4) go on: develop 进展

【例】 How's the work going on?

(5) go on with sth.: 继续进行某活动,尤指在停顿之后.

【例】 If you don't finish the job, you can go on with it tomorrow.

(6) go on doing 不停息地从事某活动.

【例】 You can't go on working without a break.

(7) go on to do: 完成一事接着做另一事

【例】 After you finish this problem, you can go on to do another.

2. go + v. -ing

go + v. -ing 表示去参加或进行某一活动, v. -ing 是动词的现在分词,作 go 的表语.在口语中,用于否定祈使句,意为“告诉某人不要做某事”.

【例】 1) We're going boating this afternoon.

2) It's a secret, so don't go telling everyone about it.

3. fish

fish 意为“鱼”时,为可数名词,指数量时,单、复数同形;强调不同种类时,用 fishes, fish 均可;fish 表示“鱼肉”时,为不可数名词.

【例】 1) There are lots of fish in the lake.

2) How many kinds of fish(es) can you name?

3) We often have some fish for dinner.

4. discuss

discuss 用作动词,意为“讨论”.后接名词、代词、动名词、特殊疑问词 + 不定式作宾语. discuss sth. with sb.: 与某人商讨某事.

【例】 1) Her latest book discusses the problem of time and space.

2) They are still discussing it.

3) Let's discuss selling the house.

4) Let's discuss when and where to go.

5) Jack is still discussing the game with his friends.

5. agree

agree 意为“赞成”、“同意”、“(与某人)意见一致”可独立作谓语,也可接不定式、从句、特殊疑问词 + 不定式等成分作宾语.此外 agree with sb. 赞成某人或指气候、食物适合某人的健康状况(这一用法见于否定句或疑问句); agree with what sb. says/said: 同意某人所说的话; agree to sth.: 赞成某事; agree on sth.: 各方就某事达成共识.

【例】 1) I can't agree with you more.

2) Is he going to agree to our idea?

3) We can't agree on when to meet.