

根据九年义务教育最新教材同步编写

魔力导学

中考复习指导

丛书主编：

傅

永

阳

(人教大纲版)

英

语

突出重点

突破难点

锁定考点

直击中考

(江西专用)

延边人民出版社



魔力导学

英语 — 中考复习指导

(人教大纲版)

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前 言

目前,随着我国基础教育深入实施素质教育,全面推行新课程改革,中考制度改革也随之全面展开,为了适应全新的教学方法和中考模式,我们组织长期处在教学第一线,教学经验丰富,教学成绩突出的优秀教师精心编写了这一套《魔力导学——中考复习指导》系列丛书,本套丛书是依据《新课程标准》和现行九年义务教育初中人教版新教材编写而成的,她体现了我国初中新课程改革和中考制度改革的精神,具有自己鲜明的特色。

本丛书内容讲解全面详细,注重基础知识的获得和基本技能的应用,突出对主干知识的延展性和联系性研究以及对方法规律的总结,强调解题技巧和思维探究过程。着眼新课程全面素质的打造,从根本上快速提升学生综合素质和应试能力。通过平面互动,点拨技巧,专题训练使学生了解中考、感受中考、体验中考、前瞻中考,为决胜 2006 年中考做准备。

本丛书分为以下几个栏目:

中考分析——我要知

中考必备知识——我要记

中考名题剖析——我要看

中考强化练习——我要做

实战演练升级——我要练

同步中考仿真测试题——我要试

在编写过程中,我们本着对学生高度负责的态度,精心组织,处处把关,确保了丛书的质量,她是一批名师教学经验的结晶,将会成为广大初中生巩固知识,提高素质,培养能力,备战中考的得力助手。

《魔力导学》编辑组

2006年1月

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第一轮 教材同步分段复习与检测

第一章 Book 1 (Unit 1-8)

重点短语回顾

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. 坐下 | 2. 用英语…… |
| 3. 在第一排 | 4. 5 号 |
| 5. 在这儿 | 6. 对不起打扰了 |
| 7. 欢迎到(来)…… | 8. 好吧,行 |
| 9. 在他的房间里 | 10. 值日 |
| 11. 进来 | 12. 照顾,照看 |
| 13. 孪生姐妹 | 14. 骑自行车 |
| 15. 在图 1 中 | 16. 在家 |
| 17. 给你 | 18. 听…… |
| 19. 看起来很像 | 20. 在那边 |
| 21. 传真号码 | 22. 身份证号码 |
| 23. 在中国 | 24. 上班 |
| 25. 牌照号码 | 26. 在学校 |
| 27. 在同一排/班 | 28. 一位漂亮的老师 |
| 29. 第 14 中学 | |

中考必备知识——我要记

1. **yes adv.** (用于表示疑问、征询等,常用升调) 什么? 是吗?

- Excuse me. 打扰了。 - Yes? 什么事?

- What's your name, please?

yes 用降调读时,表示同意;用升调读时则表示疑问,意为“怎么啦?”一般用问号。

2. **on one's bike** 骑自行车 = **by bike**

in a/the/one's car = **by car**; on a/the train = **by train**

3. **What class are you in?** 你在哪个班?

I'm in Class Three, Grade 1. 我在一年级三班。

1) 表达具体班级,年级的名称是专有名词,应将它们的首字母大写。

2) 如果提问哪个班级,年级时, class, grade 均小写其首字母,其前面用疑问词 what。

3) 在英语里,表示时间,地点等的大小概念时,通常是小的在前,大的在后。eg: 中国上海应说 Shanghai China。

4. **Thank you.**

“thank you”是英美口语中使用频率最高的语言之一,常用于下列情况:

1) 当别人给予你帮助后。eg:

Thank you for your help.

2) 当别人表扬或夸奖你或与你有关的事情时, eg:

- Your coat looks very nice.

- Thank you.

其答语为: You are welcome. / Not at all. / That's all right.

5. **Nice to meet you!** 见到你很高兴!

当两人见面时,为了表达自己的友好热情,可说 Nice to meet you! 而对方也应礼貌地回答 Nice to meet you, too! 另外也可说 Glad to meet you! 或完整地表达为 I'm glad to meet (或 see) you!

注意:两人分手时常说: Nice to have met you!

6. **That's all right.** 不客气。

all pron., adj. & adv. 一切,全部;整个的,全部的;完全地,十分

1) all 作形容词时,意思是“一切的,所有的”。强调全体中的各个部分。eg:

All roads lead to Rome 条条道路通罗马。

2) all 作副词时,意思是“都,完全”。eg:

That's all wrong. 那完全错了。

3) all 作代词时,表示所有的人或事物,一切。在句中作主语、宾语和同位语。如果 all 后面跟有代词,那么代词前必须加上 of, 如果 all 后面跟的是名词,则 of 可以省略。eg:

All (of) the pens are here. 所有的笔都在这里。

We all like her. 我们所有人都喜欢她。

注意: all right 的意思是“行,很好”。That's all right. 意思是“不必谢,别客气”。

7. **I think he's Mr Zhang.** 我认为他是张先生。

在表达自己的观点时,习惯上可用 I think. “我想……”,“我认为……”。动词 think 之后是一个完整的句子作 think 的宾语,我们称之为宾语从句。eg:

① I think they are twin sisters.

② He thinks the man in blue is a thief.

注意:否定句用 I don't think.

8. **in English**

“in + 某种语言”表示“用……语言说”的意思。eg:

① - What's this in English?

- It's a book.

② What's that in French?

③ 利用某种工具用 with. eg. We write with pens

④ 用某种方式或手段用 in. eg. in this way
in a loud voice, in your own words

词汇难点突破

1. **this, that, it**

this, that 是指示代词,用来指代人或物。this 指近距离的人或物, that 指较远处的人或物。it 是人称代词,常用来指代前面刚刚提到的人或物。问句中如有 this 或 that。为了避免重复,回答时要用 it 来代替。

2. **sorry, excuse me**

sorry (或 I'm sorry) 意思是“对不起”“抱歉”,是在说错话,做错事或不能满足对方需求时说的一句话。Excuse me 意为“对不起”,“劳驾”等,多用于打扰别人



时,如借东西,问路等情况时,向对方表示歉意。



语法归纳

1. 可数名词有单、复数之分,单数名词一般可在其前加 a (用于辅音音素前) 或 an (用于元音音素前), a pear, an egg

单数变复数有以下几种规则:

① 一般在词尾加 s; maps, bags

② 以字母 s, x, sh, ch 结尾加 "es"; boxes, brushes, classes.

③ 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾,把“y”改“i”,再加 es, babies, families

④ 以“f”或“fe”结尾的词多数将“f”或“fe”变为 v, 再加 es, 也有少数直接加“-s”; eg: half - halves, wife - wives, knife - knives, roof - roofs

⑤ 以字母“o”结尾的词,多数在词尾加“-es”,一部分在词尾加“-s”; eg: tomatoes, potatoes, hernes, kilos, photos, pianos, radios, zoos

⑥ 不规则有: tooth - teeth, foot - feet, man - men, woman - women, child - children, mouse - mice, sheep - sheep, deer - deer, Chinese - Chinese, Japanese - Japanese

⑦ police, people 总是作复数用, clothes, trousers, glasses, thanks, wishes (祝愿) 总以复数形式出现。

⑧ 合成名词的复数构成:

1) 一般将最后一个名词变为复数, eg: apple tree - apple trees, girl friend - girl friends

2) 由 man, woman 构成的合成名词,变为复数时,两个词都要变, eg: men drivers, women doctors

2. 名词所有格面观: 表示“所属”关系,译为“的”

① 在表示有生命的东西(人或动物)的名词所有格,常以“'s”出现,一般在词尾加“'s”,即“s + sth”,以 s 结尾的名词,无论单、复数都只加“'”,即“s' + sth”, eg: Jim's bag, Children's Day, James' eyes, the girls' book, ten minutes' walk.

② 如果一样东西为几人共有,则在最后一个名词词尾加“'s”,如果所指事物不是共有,而是各自所有时,则每个名词后加“'s”; eg: This is Jane and Helen's room. Lucy's and Lily's mothers.

These are Bill's and Mike's bikes.

③ 无生命的事物名词一般与“of”构成短语,表示所有关系 eg: a map of China, the gate of the park, the legs of tables

④ 双重所有格: 即 of + 所有格,在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、物主代词、不定代词, eg: a book of Jim's

a good friend of Mike's, a book of mine

a friend of my father's

⑤ “to”表示所属关系的特殊所有格有

the answer to the question, the key to the door

the way to the zoo, the entrance to the cinema

⑥ 当名词表示店铺或某人家时,名词所有格后修饰的名词常常省略, at the doctor's 在医生办公室, at Mr Green's 在格林先生家。



交际用语

1. Good morning/afternoon/evening.

2. What's your name? My name is... / I'm...

3. Hello! / Nice to meet you! / Nice to meet you, too.

4. Sit down, please. Thank you.

5. How are you? Fine, thank you. And you?

I'm fine, too.

6. Thank you! You're welcome.

7. Welcome to China!

8. What class (grade, row) are you in?

9. What's one plus two? It's three.

10. What's five minus three? It's two.

11. How old are you? I'm twelve.

12. Who's on duty today? Are we all here?

Who isn't at school today?

13. What row are you/they in?

14. Are you English/Chinese/American?

15. This way, please.

16. Is everyone here? Who's not here?

17. Excuse me! Is this your pencil - box? Here you are.

Thank you very much. That's all right/OK.



双基强化练习——我要做

单项选择

() 1. "Are you Mr Green?" "No, I'm not." "

"

A. Sorry

B. You're welcome

C. Thank you

D. OK

() 2. Is Miss Gao _____ teacher?

A. yours

B. you a

C. your

D. you

() 3. "How old are you, Sue?" "_____ a secret".

A. I'm

B. It

C. It's

D. My am

() 4. Lin Hua is _____.

A. in Grade 1, Class 6

B. Grade 1, Class 6

C. in Class 6, Grade 1

D. Class 6, Grade 1

() 5. I'm _____.

A. Number 1

B. 1 Number

C. 1 number

D. one Number

() 6. How _____ your brother?

A. am

B. is

C. Is

D. are

() 7. "Nice to meet you." "_____."

A. Yes.

B. OK.

C. How do you do? D. Nice to meet you.

() 8. "What's that in Chinese?" "_____."

A. It's a box

B. It's "盒子"

C. Yes, it is

D. That's "盒子"

() 9. All the class _____ listening to the teacher carefully.

A. is

B. am

C. X

D. are

() 10. —How is your father? —_____.

A. He's fine, thanks

B. He's 40

C. I'm fine, too

D. He's here

() 11. —Can I get you a cup of tea? —_____.

A. It's very nice of you

B. With pleasure





- C. You can, please D. That's all right
() 12. Mrs Green is _____ Mother.
A. Mary and Kate B. Mary's and Kate's
C. Mary's and Kate D. Mary and Kate's
() 13. Thank you for _____ my grandpa
while I am away.
A. looking after B. look over
C. looking at D. look for
() 14. —_____. Can you tell me the way to
the cinema?
—_____. I don't know. I'm new here.
A. Excuse me; Excuse me B. Sorry; Sorry
C. Excuse me; Sorry D. Sorry; Excuse me
() 15. — a young bird. We don't know _____ age.
A. It's; it's B. Its; it's
C. It is; it's D. It's; its



实战演练升级——我要练

- () 1. —Waiter!
—_____.
—I can't eat this. It's too sweet.
A. Who B. Yes C. What D. Me
() 2. —When we saw the film Hero, I sat be-
tween Ted and Ben.
—That is to say my seat was between _____.
A. Ted and Ben B. Ted's and Ben
C. Ten and Ben's D. Ted's and Ben's
() 3. This is _____ song I've told you about.
Isn't it _____ beautiful one?
A. the, the B. a, a C. the, a D. a, the
() 4. Li Lei, _____ is Wei Hua, Wei Hua,
_____ is Li Lei.
A. this, that B. this, this C. that, that
D. that, this
() 5. —Who's that speaking? — _____ is Kate.
A. I B. It C. This D. My name
() 6. Although he is _____ old man, he can go to
university for the old.
A. an, a B. a, an C. a, a D. an, an
() 7. Bill said they would have _____ holiday.
A. a two-month B. two months
C. two-months D. two month's
() 8. Tom regards Tianjin as his second _____ be-
cause he has been here for over ten years.
A. family B. house C. room D. home
() 9. Can you _____ this word in English?
A. speak B. say C. talk D. tell
() 10. This shop doesn't sell _____.
A. radio B. radios C. radios D. radios sets



同步中考仿真测试题——我要试

(时间 120 分钟 满分 120 分)

一、听力测试 (25 分)

A) 听下面十段对话, 每段对话后有一小题。听完
每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅
读下一小题。每段对话读两遍。

- () 1. What does Lily like?
A. Art. B. Maths. C. Science.
() 2. What did Tom do after class today?
A. Did some homework.
B. Played basketball.
C. Cleaned the classroom.
() 3. How did Peter think of the film?
A. Interesting. B. Boring. C. So-so.
() 4. When do they have the talk?
A. In the morning. B. At noon.
C. In the evening.
() 5. What was the weather probably like yester-
day?
A. Sunny. B. Windy. C. Rainy.
() 6. What does Sue usually do on Sunday?
A. Go boating. B. Go fishing.
C. Play ball games.
() 7. What does the woman ask the man to do?
A. To pass the post office.
B. To buy something for her.
C. To send a letter for her.
() 8. How much does the man pay for the tickets?
A. \$384 B. \$192 C. \$241
() 9. How does Mike usually go to school?
A. By bike. B. By bus. C. On foot
() 10. Where is the conversation probably hap-
pening?
A. In a food shop. B. In a fruit shop.
C. In a restaurant.
B) 听下面三段对话, 回答 11-20 小题。
Dialogue 1
() 11. Who is Mimi?
A. She's Lucy's sister. B. She's Lucy's friend.
C. She's Lucy's cat.
() 12. Where's Mimi?
A. She's in the tree. B. She's in the garden.
C. She's under the bed.
() 13. What's wrong with Jack?
A. He can't climb up the tree.
B. He can't get down from the tree.
C. He can't get Mimi.
Dialogue 2
() 14. Where are they talking?
A. In the office. B. In the street.
C. On the phone.
() 15. What are they talking about?
A. A flight timetable.
B. The way to Garden Hotel.
C. Booking a taxi.
() 16. Where is the woman going?
A. To the airport. B. To Beijing Street.
C. To Garden Hotel.
() 17. What day is it today?





A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Saturday.

Dialogue 3

() 18. Where did the dialogue happen?

A. In the classroom. B. In the teachers' office.
C. In Mr Green's house.

() 19. What did Mr Green want to do?

A. To look for his son. B. To learn Chinese.
C. To know Jim's study.

() 20. What subjects is Jim weak in?

A. Chinese and science.
B. Chinese and chemistry.
C. Chemistry and science.
G) 听下面一篇短文。

() 21. What does the speaker do?

A. A worker. B. A student.
C. A saleswoman.

() 22. What kind of shop is it?

A. A food shop. B. A fruit shop.
C. A vegetable shop.

() 23. How many hours is the shop open every day?

A. Eight hours. B. Nine hours.
C. Twelve hours.

() 24. How does the speaker go to work?

A. By bus. B. By bike. C. On foot.

() 25. How does the speaker like her job?

A. It is too tiring.
B. The working hours are too long.
C. She likes her job a lot although she is busy all day.

二、单项填空 (15 分)

() 26. There is a "h" and a "u" in the word "hour".

A. a; an B. an; a C. a; a D. an; an

() 27. —You look the same. —

A. Thank you B. We are OK.
C. That's OK D. All right

() 28. _____ are Chinese students.

A. I, you and he B. He, you and I
C. You, he and I D. He, I and you

() 29. Li Lei and Jack are both in _____.

A. Room 208 B. No. 208 Room
C. 208 Room D. the Room 208

() 30. —What are these? —

A. They are boxes B. These are boxes.
C. They are boxes D. It is a box

() 31. —What _____ are you in? —I'm _____.

A. class; in Grade 4 Class 3
B. class; on Class 3, Grade 1

C. class; in Class 3, Grade 1

D. class; on Class 3, Grade 1

() 32. —What're these? —They're _____.

A. apple trees B. apples trees
C. apple tree D. apples tree

() 33. —Excuse me, are these your apples?

—Oh, yes, they are. —

—Thank you very much. —

A. Here you are

B. Here it is

C. Here are you

D. They are here

() 34. I was 8 years old when my father was 31.

This year my father is twice my age. How old am I?

A. 21. B. 22. C. 23. D. 24.

() 35. —If $a=3$, $b=4$, what's the answer to the problem, $a+2ab+1=?$

—The answer is _____.

A. twenty + eight B. twenty - eight
C. thirteen D. eighteenth

() 36. The new student is in _____.

A. Class 2 B. Class Second
C. 2 Class D. Second Class

() 37. —Can you write the number eighty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-six? —Yes, it is _____.

A. 85,662 B. 85,626 C. 58,662 D. 58,626

() 38. The book was written _____ German.

A. in B. with C. from D. by

() 39. —Hello! Mike, this is Sam.

—

A. OK, I'm Mike B. Yes, I'm Mike

C. Hi, this Mike D. Hi, Sam, Nice to meet you

() 40. There is no _____ in the bus, so we have to wait for another bus.

A. a room B. room C. seats D. places

三、完形填空 (15 分)

An old friend was going to spend a few days with me, he called from the airport to tell me he had arrived. I was not able to 41 the office, but I had prepared for his arrival. After telling him my new 42 address, I told him that I had 43 the key under the doormat (门前的擦鞋垫). I knew it would be quite late 44 I could get back. He could make 45 at home and eat any food that was in the refrigerator.

Two hours later he 46 me from the house. At the moment, he said he was listening to some of my 47 after having a nice meal. He had found the 48 and cooked some fish and had also helped himself 49 some juice. He hoped I would 50 him soon. I asked him if he had any difficulty in finding the house. He answered the 51 problem was that he couldn't find the key under the doormat, but 52 the living-room window by the apple tree was 53 and he had climbed in through the window. I listened to all this in great 54. There are no apple trees outside my windows, but there 55 only one by my neighbor's house!

() 41. A. leave B. close C. keep D. lock

() 42. A. office B. house C. work D. email

() 43. A. forgot B. left C. missed D. shut

() 44. A. as B. while C. before D. if

() 45. A. him B. myself C. me D. himself

() 46. A. visited B. asked C. wanted D. phoned

() 47. A. books B. records C. sound D. calls

() 48. A. pan B. sugar C. fork D. food

() 49. A. by B. for C. at D. to

() 50. A. see B. agree C. join D. protect

() 51. A. terrible B. only C. most D. one

() 52. A. luckily B. luck C. badly D. bad



- () 53. A. awake B. open C. alone D. tidy
() 54. A. interest B. pleasure C. safety D. surprise
() 55. A. is B. are C. was D. were

四、阅读理解(40分)

A

A boy and his father were walking in the mountains. Suddenly the boy fell, hurt himself, and cried, "AAAhhhhhhhhh!!!" To his surprise, he heard the voice repeating (重复), somewhere in the mountain, "AAAhhhhhhhhh!!!" Then the boy shouted, "Who are you?" He received the answer, "Who are you?" He got angry at the answer, so he shouted, "Foolish!" He received the answer, "Foolish!"

He looked at his father and asked, "What's going on?" The father smiled and said, "My son, listen." And then he shouted to the mountain, "I love you!" The voice answered, "I love you!" Again the man cried, "You are the best!" The voice answered, "You are the best!"

The boy was surprised, but did not understand. Then the father explained (解释), "People call this 'Echo', but really this is Life. It gives you back everything you say or do. Our life is just a reflection (反映) of what we have done. If you want more love in the world, have more love in your heart. If you want to be successful, work hard. This can be used in everything in life. Life will give you back everything you have given to it."

- () 56. At first the boy cried because
A. he hurt himself and felt bad
B. he wanted to give himself a surprise
C. he felt it was so quiet in the mountain
D. he hoped his father would help him
() 57. When the boy heard the voice repeating, he thought
A. it was foolish to hear others' voice
B. someone else in the mountain liked his voice
C. there were many other people in the mountain
D. he was laughed at by someone else in the mountain
() 58. The father shouted to the mountain to
A. find out who was repeating his voice
B. have fun with other people in the mountain
C. show more examples to his son before give him the answer
D. let his son know whose voice was louder
() 59. The word "Echo" means
A. life itself B. repeating voice
C. love in the world D. everything in life
() 60. From the story, we know
A. the boy didn't like others' voice at all
B. the father had his own way to teach his son
C. it is not polite to repeat others' voice
D. the boy and his father were rather tired

B

Mr Evans and I work in the same office. He's the oldest of all. So he's told to manage (管理) us. He's strict with us all and makes us listen to him. We know he's kind and often ready to help everybody, and we all like him.

Mr Evans began to work in our factory when he was twenty-three. He has worked here for twenty-five years. Once he pulled our boss' son out of the river when the water washed the boy away. The boss thanked him very much and has paid him more since then. He has his house and car and a servant (佣人) does all housework for his family. Of course he lives a light life. But sometimes he looks unhappy. We asked him what happened to him, he never told us why. One day I met him at a party. We began to drink together. He was sad that night and drank much. And when the party was over, he couldn't go home by himself. I had to take him home. On the way to his house, I asked, "Can you tell me how you and your wife divide up work (分工) at home?"

"I manage our children and servant," answered the man.

"What about your wife?"

"She manages our money and me!" our head said angrily.

- () 61. Mr Evans is _____ now.
A. twenty-three B. twenty-five
C. forty-eight D. forty-nine
() 62. We like Mr Evans because
A. he's the head of our office
B. he's older than us all
C. he makes us listen to him
D. he's a kind-hearted man
() 63. The word "wash" in the story means
A. 冲走 B. 洗去 C. 冲击 D. 冲出
() 64. Mr Evans is paid more because
A. he's very able B. he saved the boss's son
C. he's strict with his workmates
D. he's worked in the factory for twenty-five years
() 65. _____, so Mr Evans looks unhappy.
A. He has to do much housework
B. He has to listen to his wife
C. His children don't listen to him
D. Something is wrong with him

C

Strong Museum
Hours and Admission

Hours

Monday - Thursday: 10:00 a. m. - 5:00 p. m.

Friday: 10:00 a. m. - 8:00 p. m.

Saturday: 10:00 a. m. - 5:00 p. m.

Sunday: 11:00 a. m. - 5:00 p. m.

Closed on Thanksgiving day and Christmas day.

The Museum Shop is open during regular (正常的) museum hours. Admission (费用) to the shop is always free.

The Museum Library is open Monday - Friday 10:00 a. m. - 5:00 p. m.

The Skyliner Restaurant is open during regular museum hours Monday through Saturday, and from 11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. on Sunday.

Admission



Adults(成年人): \$7.00

The aged and students with ID: \$6.00

Children ages 2 to 17: \$5.00

Children younger than 2: free

Strong Museum members: free

Strong Museum offers a 50% discount (打折) to groups of 20 or more.

() 66. Strong Museum usually opens _____.

A. Monday through Thursday

B. every day except Wednesday

C. from Monday to Friday

D. every day of the week

() 67. You can have dinner in Strong Museum _____ on Fridays.

A. from 10:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m.

B. from 10:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

C. from 11:30 a. m. to 5:00 p. m.

D. at any time of the day

() 68. If you are a group of 30 students with ID visiting Strong Museum, how much should you pay for the admission?

A. \$105. B. \$90. C. \$210. D. \$180.

() 69. According to the advertisement (广告) above, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Children to Strong Museum are free.

B. An adult visiting Strong Museum should pay \$7.00.

C. The museum is open all the year round.

D. The aged people are free to Strong Museum.

() 70. Which is best that can be used in the advertisement for Strong Museum?

A. Strong Museum - an Exciting Place for Adults

B. Strong Museum - Children's World for Fun

C. Welcome to Strong Museum for a Long Holiday

D. Strong Museum - the Best Place to spend Your Day

D

When we think of money, we think of coins and paper bills. That is what money is today. But in the past people used many things instead of money. Some countries used cows. Other countries used salt, tobacco (烟草), or stones. Today there are still some places in the world that do not use paper money. One place is the island of Yap in the Pacific Ocean.

On the island of Yap, people use the heaviest money in the world - Yap stones. These are round, white stones with a hole in the middle. The Yap stones do not originate (起源) from the island. The Yap men have to go to islands four hundred miles away to get them. Big stones can be twelve feet high - as big as two tall men. Small stones are as big as a dinner plate.

Rich people do not carry the Yap stones. Servants (仆人) follow the rich. Each servant carries a stone on a long stick over his shoulder (肩膀). Today the people on the island use paper money for everyday shopping. But for other things they still prefer Yap stones.

71. What is money today?

72. What did people use instead of money in the world in the past?

73. Where do people on the island of Yap get Yap stones?

74. What do Yap stones look like?

75. What do the Yap men buy with Yap stones today?

五、补全对话 (每空一句, 共 10 分)

A: How do you do?

B: 76 _____

A: 77 _____?

B: My name is Li Lei.

A: 78 _____?

B: I'm twelve.

A: Are you a student?

B: Yes, I am.

A: 79 _____?

B: I'm in Class 4, Grade 3.

A: 80 _____?

B: I'm in Team 3.

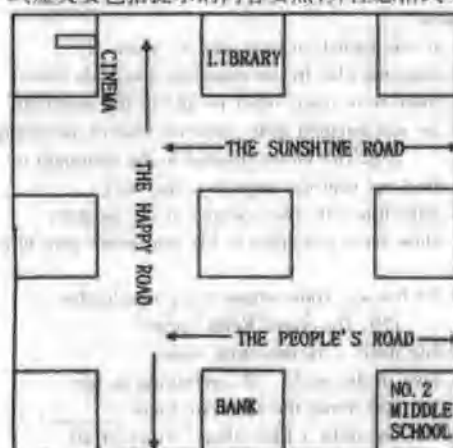
六、书面表达 (15 分)

John 和你 (李兵) 是同班同学, 他住在你们学校 (二中), 你到他住处请他参加明天下午王红同学的生日聚会。碰巧他不在, 请你用英语给他留个条子, 邀请他参加, 并告诉他王红家的中线。(参看下图)

注意: 1. 地点: 图中标口处是王红家。

2. 聚会内容: 唱歌、跳舞、吃蛋糕。

3. 短文要包括提示的内容要点, 并注意格式。





第二章 Book 1 (Unit 9-16)



重点短语回顾

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. 请坐 | 2. 在墙上 |
| 3. 在床底下 | 4. 在门后 |
| 5. 在铅笔盒里 | 6. 在桌子旁 |
| 7. 在地上 | 8. 在画面上 |
| 9. 在……门口 | 10. 帮某人做某事 |
| 11. 在上班; 在工作 | 12. 在天空中 |
| 13. 看电视 | 14. 深蓝 |
| 15. 打扫房间 | 16. 七点差一刻(6:45) |
| 17. 回家 | 18. 起床 |
| 19. 穿上 | 20. 脱掉 |
| 21. 做游戏 | 22. 休息一会儿 |
| 23. 在……和……之间 | 24. 用英语说 |
| 25. 浅红 | 26. 看起来像 |
| 27. 吃早饭/午饭/晚饭 | 28. 到校 |
| 29. 去上学 | 30. 在中间 |



中考必备知识——我要记

1. You look like Lucy's hat. 你看起来像露茜的帽子。

1) look like... “看起来像……”, 相当于 be like, like 在此是介词。eg:

She looks like her mother. = She's like her mother.

Do like this. Don't do like that. 像这样做, 不要像那样做。

2) like 作动词讲, “喜欢” like to do sth. “喜欢干某事”(暂时的); like doing sth. “喜欢干某事”(指一种习惯或爱好)。eg:

I like swimming, but I don't like to swim today.

我喜欢游泳, 但我今天不想游泳了。

2. Come and meet the family. 来见见这家人。

1) family 看作一个整体时, 意思是“家庭”, 后面的谓语动词用单数。如果把 family 看作为“家庭成员”时, 谓语动词则用复数。eg:

Her family is a big family. 她的家庭是个大家庭。

My family are all fine. 我的家人身体都很好。

3. There is a little cat here. 这儿有一只小猫。

1) there be 句型, 表示“存在”, 意思是“有”, 指“某处有某物”或“某时有某事”。

注意: have 也可当“有”讲, 但其强调“拥有……”或“……具有”。

① There are about fifty trees in our school.

② The desk only has three legs.

2) there be 句型中 be 的形式取决于其后的主语。

eg:

① There is a boy and two girls in the picture.

画上有有一个男孩和两个女孩。

② There are two girls and a boy in the picture.

画上有两个女孩, 一个男孩。

4. Let me help you find it. 让我帮你找到它。

1) let 的用法是 let sb. do sth. (让某人做某事)。

① Let me see. 让我看看。/ 让我想想。

② Let him find the broom. 让他找到那个扫帚。

相同的用法的使役动词还有 have, make。

2) help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事, 是固定结构。常用词组还有 help (sb.) with, with 为介词后接名词。

① Liu Mei often helps her mother to clean the rooms.

② Who helps me with my English?

(help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事, with 之后跟名词。)

5. We must open the door and get the ball.

我们必须打开门拿那个球。

1) must 是情态动词, 意为“必须; 应当”; 后跟动词原形。变否定句时在 must 后加 not, 变一般疑问句时把 must 提前, 它的否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to。

I must find my book. 我必须找到我的书。

—Must you find your book? 你必须找到你的书吗?

—Yes, I must. / No, I needn't. 是的。/ 不必了。

I need not find my book. 我不必找到我的书。

2) open 此处是动词, 可以用作及物动词也可用作不及物动词。意为“打开”“开业”“开放”“开演”等, 其反义词是 close “关”。

Open the door, please. 请开开门。

School opens next month. 下个月开学。

open 还可以用作形容词, 意为“开着的”, 和 be 相连。反义词是 closed, “关着的”。

—Is the door open? 门开着吗?

—No, it is closed. 不, 门关着呢。

6. Give it to Mr Hu. 把它交给胡老师。

1) give sb. sth. = give sth. to sb. “把某物交给某人”。eg:

Please give Han Mei the coat. = Please give the coat to Han Mei. 请把这件衣服给韩梅。

sth. (某物) 和 sb. (某人) 均为 give 的宾语, 即 give 可接双宾语。一般情况下, 两种结构可互相转换, 但当直接宾语是代词时, 只用 give sth. to sb. 结构。eg:

Give me an English book, please.

= Please give an English book to me.

2) 类似的单词有: pass sb. sth. = pass sth. to sb.

show sb. sth. = show sth. to sb.

7. One is red and one is grey. 一只红色的, 一只灰色的。

1) one 除作数词外, 还可作代词, 代替上文中出现的单数的名词的人或物, 以避免重复。

① I have two bags. One is big and one is small.

② one 代替可数名词, 表示泛指。

③ I have a car. Do you have one?

3) one 如果被定语修饰而仍表示泛指时, 在修饰语前可以加不定冠词 a 或 an。

④ There are two bikes behind the house, a new one and an old one. 房后两辆自行车, 一辆是新的, 一辆是旧的。

4) one 被定语修饰表示特指时, 其修饰语前用定冠词 the。

① —Which man? 哪个人?

—The tall one. 个子高的那个人。

5) one 的复数形式是 ones, 用来代替复数名词, 其用法同 one。

① —What colour are your flowers?

—The ones on the desk are red, the ones on the window are yellow. 桌上的是红色, 窗台上的是黄色。





注意:one前面可以加this或that, this one或that one。而ones前面不能用these或those,但当ones前面有形容词修饰时,可以用these或those。

①This kite is big, but that one is small.

这只风筝大,可那只小。

②These red apple are big, those green ones are small.

这些红苹果大而那些绿苹果小。

8. It's time to get up. 到起床的时间了。

相关句型:It's time to do sth.

It's time for sb. to do sth.

It's time for sth.

9. 问时间的表达法:

①What's the time, please?

②What's time is it?

回答用:It's (about) + 时间

词汇难点突破

1. in the tree, on the tree

in the tree 指不是生长在树上的人或物。eg:

There are some birds in the tree.

树上有些小鸟。

on the tree 指长在树上的东西,如果实、树叶。

eg: There are many oranges on the tree.

树上结了许多橘子。

2. in the wall, on the wall

in the wall 指凹陷在墙里的物,如门、窗、洞

eg: There is a hole in the wall.

on the wall 指贴在墙表面的物,如图画

eg: There are some pictures on the wall.

3. some, any 和 little, a little

1) some 和 any 是表示不定数量的代词,相当于“一些”。

(1) some 常用于肯定句中, any 常用于疑问句、否定句和条件句中。eg:

①I have some friends. 我有一些朋友。

②She doesn't have any bananas. 她没有香蕉。

③If there is any time left, I'll study harder.

如果还有时间的话,我将更加努力学习。

(2) 在表示请求、建议、征求对方意见以及邀请时用 some。eg:

④—Would you like some bananas?

—No, thanks.

⑤Why don't you buy some sweets?

2) a little = a bit, 表示“一点儿”“一些”, 后接形容词。eg: a little bigger 稍大点 a little cold 有点冷

a little 和 little 后接不可数名词, a little 是“有些” little 是“很少, 几乎没有”。eg:

—I can speak only a little English. 我只能说一点英语。

语法归纳

物主代词

物主代词表示所属关系。它分为两大类: 名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词。

1) 构成: 除 my - mine, his - his, its - its 外, 其他名词性物主代词均由形容词性物主代词加 s 构成。

2) 用法:

a. 名词性物主代词具有名词的特性, 可在句子中

单独作主语、宾语或表语。

eg: These books are mine. 这些书是我的。

b. 形容词性物主代词具有形容词的特性不可在句子中单独使用, 其后须加名词。

eg: His father is a doctor.

c. 形容词性物主代词不与冠词、指示代词连用。

冠词

冠词分为不定冠词 a/an 和定冠词 the 两类, 它们的常见用法如下:

1) 不定冠词 a/an 的用法:

a. “a”用于以辅音音素开头的单词前, “an”用于以元音音素开头的单词前。eg: a useful book, an hour

b. 指某一类人或事物。常指同一类别中之一。

eg: Her mother is a nurse.

c. 表示“每一个”, every

eg: He goes to see his grandma once a week.

d. 表示“一”的概念, 是 one 的弱化形式。

eg: I have a brother and two sisters.

e. 用于某些固定短语中, eg: have a rest, a lot of

2) 定冠词 the 的用法:

a. 与单数名词连用, 指一类事物。

eg: The panda is a rare animal.

熊猫是一种稀有动物。

b. 特指某人或某物。

eg: The man on the bike is my father.

在自行车上的那个人是我父亲。

c. 指双方都了解的人或事。

eg: Where is the dog? 那只狗在哪?

d. 指上文中提到的人或事物。

eg: —I can see a bird. 我看到一只鸟。

—Where is the bird? 在哪?

e. 指世界上独一无二的事物。eg: the sun

f. 在序数词和形容词最高级的前面。

eg: the second, the best film

g. 某些专有名词之前。eg: the Great Wall

3) 不用冠词的情况:

a. 在专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词之前。

b. 名词前已有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词和名词所有格时。

c. 可数名词复数表示一类人或事物时。

d. 在表示星期、月份、季节、节日、三餐和球类运动前。

交际用语

1. 问地点: —Where is/are...?

—It's/They're at school.

2. 问所属: —Whose is this/that...?

= Whose... is this/that?

—It's + 名词性物主代词

—Whose are these/those...?

= Whose... are these/those?

—They're + 名词性物主代词

3. 问数量: —How many + 可数名词复数...?

How much + 不可数名词...?

4. 问颜色: —What colour + be + 主?

—It's/They're + 颜色词

双基强化练习——我要做

单项选择



- () 1. There is _____ book on the desk.
It's _____ interesting book.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. a; an
- () 2. _____ do you think can do it?
A. Who B. Why C. Whom D. What
- () 3. There _____ a desk and two chairs
near the window.
A. is B. be C. are D. am
- () 4. —Is this desk Lily's?
—No, _____ is in _____ front of the class-
room.
A. Hers; / B. Hers; the
C. Her; / D. Her; the
- () 5. —May I go swimming in the lake, Mum?
—No, you _____. It's too dangerous.
A. mustn't B. haven't C. don't D. needn't
- () 6. —Can't you see?
—_____, of course, it's clear.
A. Yes, I can't B. Yes, I can
C. No, I can D. No, I can't
- () 7. All are leaving for Shanghai today except
A. him and me B. he and me
C. I and he D. him and I
- () 8. Food and rent are more expensive than
used to be.
A. it B. their C. they D. he
- () 9. Every boy and girl got the present. _____
was given on New Year's Eve.
A. She B. He C. They D. It
- () 10. He introduced _____.
A. her to I B. She to I
C. She to me D. her to me
- () 11. There's _____ meat at home. Would
you please go and buy _____?
A. some, a little B. a little, any
C. little, some D. little, any
- () 12. The _____ are working.
A. man teacher B. men teacher
C. women teachers D. woman teacher
- () 13. —Hello, is that Li Lei speaking?
—Yes, Who's that?
—Han Mei.
A. This is B. I'm C. That's D. She's
- () 14. They often asked about _____ work.
A. each other's B. others'
C. the other's D. each others'
- () 15. I don't want to use your pen, I want _____.
A. somebody else's B. somebody's else
C. somebody else D. somebody's else's

实战演练升级——我要练

单项选择

- () 1. —It's a long story but you can hardly find
new words in it.
—Good! _____ it will be too hard for children.
A. So B. And C. But D. Or
- () 2. There isn't _____ meat in the fridge, I
have to buy some.
A. some B. any C. many D. little
- () 3. —When shall we meet again?

- Make it _____ day you like, it's all the same
to me.
A. one B. another C. some D. any
- () 4. In autumn, leaves _____ the trees be-
gin to fall.
A. in B. at C. on D. with
- () 5. —Come in, Tom, You _____ be freez-
ing.
—I am, Thank god. You're at home.
A. may B. should C. can D. must
- () 6. —Do you plan to drive to California?
—No, I don't. I _____ go by bus. And a train
is also comfortable.
A. may B. must C. can D. should
- () 7. —Where is Macao? Is it _____ Guang-
dong?
—No, it is _____ SAR.
A. at, a B. in, an C. in, the D. on, an
- () 8. —Are you going to Martin's party?
—I'm not sure. I _____ go to the cinema in-
stead.
A. must B. would C. should D. might
- () 9. —Can you see our football?
—Yes, it's in _____ room.
A. the twin B. the twins' C. twins' D. the twin's
- () 10. There's a waiting room next to the shop.
You _____ have a rest there.
A. should B. must C. will D. can

同步中考仿真测试题——我要试

(时间:120分钟 满分:120分)

一、听力测试(25分)

A) 听下面十段对话

- () 1. How will the man go to New York?
A. By train. B. By air. C. By car.
- () 2. Where does the woman want to go?
A. To the museum. B. To the City Hospital.
C. To the post office.
- () 3. What is Bruce going to do this afternoon?
A. Play basketball. B. Play table tennis.
C. Swim.
- () 4. Why didn't the man move to a new build-
ing?
A. He changed his mind.
B. The building is not so good.
C. The building is too far away.
- () 5. What is the boy's mother buying?
A. Some medicine. B. Some school things.
C. Some food.
- () 6. What do the two speakers do?
A. Workers. B. Doctors. C. Pupils.
- () 7. What are the two speakers doing?
A. Drawing money. B. Watching animals.
C. Playing games.
- () 8. Where is the telephone book?
A. Under the chair. B. On the desk.
C. Beside the phone.
- () 9. What's the relationship(关系) between the
man and the woman?
A. Husband and wife. B. Mother and son.
C. Friends.



() 10. When will David arrive at the woman's house?

A. At 9:30. B. At 10:00. C. At 10:50.

B) 听下面三段对话:

Dialogue 1

() 11. Where does this dialogue happen?

A. At school. B. At home. C. In a shop.

() 12. What's Sam's favourite food?

A. Sandwiches. B. Hot dogs. C. Milk.

() 13. What was Sam's father doing last night?

A. Watching TV. B. Reading newspaper.

C. Finishing a report.

Dialogue 2

() 14. What's the dialogue talking about?

A. Going out for a walk. B. The food for breakfast.

C. Tony's trouble.

() 15. Where are they talking?

A. At the doctor's. B. At Mrs Brown's office.

C. At Tony's home.

() 16. What's the matter with Tony?

A. He's got a headache. B. He's got a bad cold.

C. His leg hurt.

() 17. How long has Tony been like this?

A. For only one day. B. For two days.

C. For about a week.

Dialogue 3

() 18. When is Jeff going on the picnic?

A. Saturday afternoon. B. Sunday morning.

C. Sunday afternoon.

() 19. What did Jeff want to borrow from Rose?

A. Some pictures. B. A camera. C. A bike.

() 20. When will Jeff come to Rose's house?

A. Tomorrow afternoon at 3.

B. Tomorrow morning at 10.

C. This afternoon at 2.

C) 听下面一篇短文

() 21. What does the woman talk about?

A. Her job. B. Her family. C. Free time.

() 22. What does the woman think of her job?

A. It's necessary. B. It's tiring.

C. It's interesting.

() 23. How does the woman spend the time after work?

A. Do some reading. B. Do a lot of housework.

C. Visit her friends.

() 24. What does the woman say about her family?

A. She enjoys being together with her family.

B. She doesn't have children so she has time to tidy up the garden.

C. She is tired of doing housework, because she is working wife.

() 25. What kind of life is the woman leading?

A. A happy life. B. A busy life. C. A hard life.

二、单项选择 (15分)

() 26. _____ orange is _____ orange.

A. An; an B. An; / C. The; an D. An; an

() 27. —Are the trousers _____?

—Yes, they are.

A. their B. they C. them D. theirs

() 28. Jim's dog looks _____ a fox. He _____ it very much.

A. like; likes B. like; like

C. likes; like D. likes; likes

() 29. Tomorrow is _____ Teachers' Day and we'll make _____ Teachers' Day card for our English teacher.

A. a; the B. /; the C. /; a D. /; /

() 30. —

—It's ten o'clock.

A. What's the time, please?

B. What's four and six?

C. What's day is it today?

D. What's the date today?

() 31. The big _____ lives in the big _____.

A. family; home B. family; house

C. home; house D. house; family

() 32. _____ rice is there in the bag?

A. How many B. How much

C. What D. How often

() 33. There is little water in the bottle. _____?

A. isn't there B. is there

C. isn't it D. is it

() 34. —Which books are yours?

—The red _____ are mine.

A. one B. ones C. these D. they

() 35. March 8th is _____ Day.

A. Woman B. Woman's

C. Women's D. womans

() 36. —_____ I finish the work today?

—No, you needn't.

A. Must B. May C. Can D. Need

() 37. My watch is on your desk. _____ it me, please.

A. Put; on B. Give; to

C. Take; off D. Look; for

() 38. It's six in the afternoon. I must _____.

A. go to bed B. go to school

C. go home D. play games

() 39. China lies _____ the east of Asia and _____ the north of Australia.

A. in; in B. in; to C. to; in D. in; on

() 40. —Shall we call for a taxi?

—OK. Let me _____ the phone number in Yellow Pages.

A. Look at B. Look for

C. Look up D. Look over

三、完形填空 (15分)

Mr and Mrs Smith arrived at Toronto Airport at the end of a three-week summer holiday in America. Because it was very 41 there, Mr Smith shaved his beard (胡子). But his passport (护照) photo showed him 42 his beard.

An officer looked at the photo for a moment, and said, "Will you excuse me? Please sit down. I won't keep you waiting 43." With the words, he walked 44. He showed the photo to 45 officer, and said "I 46 that face." The second officer looked at the passport and asked 47 Mr Smith had just come from. 48 he heard that the Smiths had just come from Washington, the second officer's 49 lit up (一亮) and said, "A man with a beard stole a painting in Washington. And that man 50 just the kind of man..." Suddenly, the 51 officer recognized (认出) Mr Smith. He returned to him, and



- asked, " 52 you teach at High School?" "Yes, I did." Mr Smith answered 53. "How do you know?" The first officer smiled and said, "I 54 so, I'm Alan Simpson. You taught me history. You haven't changed 55."
- () 41. A. windy B. cold C. hot D. cloudy
() 42. A. and B. with C. without D. or
() 43. A. long B. lost C. cold D. far
() 44. A. along B. down C. back D. away
() 45. A. other B. another C. some D. any
() 46. A. see B. know C. watch D. look
() 47. A. where B. which C. what D. why
() 48. A. Because B. Though C. When D. While
() 49. A. feet B. hands C. ears D. eyes
() 50. A. was B. looks C. looked D. feels
() 51. A. first B. second C. other D. third
() 52. A. Do B. Did C. Could D. Have
() 53. A. angrily B. happily C. in surprise D. sadly
() 54. A. thought B. did C. was D. does
() 55. A. either B. never C. a bit D. none

四、阅读理解(40分)

A

From a plane we can see the fields, cities, mountains or seas below. If we go into space, we see more and more of the earth. People and man-made satellites have been sent out into space to look at the earth carefully and people have learnt more about the earth in the last few years.

The sea looks very beautiful when the sun is shining on it. But can be very terrible when there is a strong wind.

The sea is very big. It nearly covers three-quarters of the earth. The sea is also very deep in some places. There is one place and at that place the sea is about 11 kilometres deep. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometres high. If that mountain was put into the sea at that place, there would be still 2 kilometres of water above it!

In most parts of the sea, there are many kinds of fishes and plants. Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also a lot of small living things, and lots of fishes live by eating them.

The sea can be very cold. When people go down, the sea becomes colder and colder. Only some men can go down into the deep sea. But, in 1970, five women scientists lived in the deep sea for fourteen days.

- () 56. This passage is
A. a short story B. for science reading
C. a piece of news D. a report
- () 57. The sea covers about _____ of the earth.
A. 1/3 B. 1/4 C. 2/4 D. 3/4
- () 58. _____ are not mentioned (提及) in this passage.
A. Fishes B. Plants
C. Islands D. Living things
- () 59. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. The sea is usually beautiful when the sun is shining.
B. The sea is always very terrible when the wind blows hard.
C. The highest mountain is in the deepest place of the sea.
D. The deeper the people go into the sea, the colder they will feel.
- () 60. The last sentence "But, in 1970, five

women scientists lived in the deep sea for fourteen days" means that _____.

- A. women wanted to live in the deep sea for a long time
B. women could go deeper into the sea than men
C. women liked living in the deep sea better than men
D. women could do the same work as men

B

Jed couldn't keep the tears running down his face. His friend, Rob, wanted to help, but the more he talked about it, the worse Jed felt. "I know how terrible you must feel," Rob said. "Everyone on the team thought the coach (教练) would choose you. He must be crazy (疯狂) to let Tom swim the breaststroke (蛙泳)!" When the coach told him about the date and place of the state swimming meeting for boys of 15 and under, Jed was sure he would be swimming the breaststroke (蛙泳). He even told his family that the team couldn't win the event without him. When the coach chose Tom Timmons, the new boy from Springfield, to swim the breaststroke, Jed could hardly believe it. Coach Robertson told Jed he could swim on the relay team, but that offered little consolation. "I may leave the team", he told Rob. "I'd rather not swim at all than be on the relay team." "I don't know whether you should do that or not," Rob said. "We need you on the relay team. Of course, if you say you won't swim at all, the coach may change his mind and let you swim the breaststroke." Jed left Rob and headed towards home. He knew it would be embarrassing (尴尬) to have to tell his family and his friends that someone else would take his place. He wondered if he should make up a story and tell his mom and dad that he asked the coach to put the new boy in. Jed didn't know what to do.

- () 61. We can know from the reading that _____
A. Rob failed to help Jed
B. Jed didn't want to swim the breaststroke at all
C. Tom would swim on the relay team
D. the coach chose both Jed and Tom for the breaststroke
- () 62. The word **consolation** in the reading means
A. something that makes you feel sad
B. something that makes you feel better
C. another chance to swim the breaststroke
D. another chance to be on the relay team
- () 63. The best title of this reading should be _____
A. Too Good to Swim
B. It's Terrible to Be Out
C. The Coach and Jed
D. The Relay Team
- () 64. If Jed really decides to make up a story, it should be _____
A. the coach didn't like him
B. he was not good enough to swim
C. he wanted Tom to swim instead of him
D. his friend Rob wanted to swim
- () 65. Rob thought _____
A. Jed should have the chance to swim the breaststroke
B. the coach made a clever decision



- C. Jed should ask for help from his mom and dad.
D. Tom should be on the relay team.

C

We use the Internet for many things; business, shopping, writing letters, talking to people, finding information and so on. In recent years, a new kind of English has grown on the Internet. There's no real word for it yet, so we'll call it e-talk.

people don't like typing too much. To save time, they turn phrases into a few letters (called acronyms). Acronyms are often used in chat rooms (聊天室). Some of them are:

BTW (by the way) BRB (be right back)
LOL (laughing out loud) IMO (in my opinion)

People also use many abbreviations. They are shortened forms of words. Some common abbreviations are:

info (information) puter (computer)
pic (picture) sec (second)

We usually don't see people when we communicate (交流) on the Net, so people have new ways to show feelings. Most people use their keyboards to draw "feelings", such as:

:—) (happy) :—) (joking) :—) (sad) —: (surprised)

These days, many forums (论坛) have picture feelings. For example:

☺ (happy) ☹ (sad) ☠ (angry) 😎 (cool)

There are even whole new words, like "newbies" (someone who is new on a chat board or forum). When you write something bad about someone else, it's called "flaming" the person.

It takes time for people to get used to (适应) e-talk. Also, different groups on the Net have their own special ways of communicating. Newbies sometimes have to ask other people what they mean. As the Internet grows, e-talk will continue to grow and change.

() 66. Why do people type acronyms?

- A. To show their feelings.
B. To make jokes.
C. Because people can type them quickly.
D. In this way newbies won't understand them.

() 67. What does BTW, my puter is not working well, :—) mean?

- A. The person is happy about getting a new computer.
B. The person has to go away from their computer.
C. The person is angry at somebody.
D. The person is sad that his computer is having problems.

() 68. If someone is angry, what may he type?

- A. ☺ B. ☹ C. LOL D. BRB

() 69. E-talk will probably

- A. keep changing B. stay the same
C. be used by people on the telephone
D. be easy for newbies to understand

() 70. The best title for this passage is

- A. E-talk B. Picture Feelings
C. How to Use Abbreviations
D. The Changing Internet

D) 根据短文, 回答下列问题

In 1995, Ray Kroc visited a small restaurant in California. The owner of it was the Mr. Donald (麦当劳) brothers. They built it by the road, so people could drive up to the restaurant, buy food without getting out of their cars and drive away easily. They called it "drive-in" restaurant.

Ray Kroc saw the bright future of the restaurant of this kind. He bought the restaurant and used the brothers' family name for his new restaurant. The first Mc Donald's restaurant chain (连锁店) was born.

Now there are more than 5,000 restaurants in the United States and in 60 other countries. The largest Mc Donald's restaurant is in Beijing, China. It has 1,000 workers. About seven hundred people can sit and eat there at one time.

71. Who opened the first Mc Donald's restaurant chain?

72. How do you buy food in a "drive-in" restaurant?

73. Why did Ray Kroc buy the two brothers' restaurant?

74. Where can we find a Mc Donald's restaurant?

75. How many people can sit and eat in the biggest Mc Donald's restaurant at one time?

五、补全对话 (每空一句, 共 10 分)

(At Mr. White's office in a middle school)

A: Hello! 76 ?

B: Speaking, please.

A: I'm Peter's mother. I'd like to ask for leave for my son.

B: 77 ?

A: He doesn't feel well this morning. He has a cold.

B: 78 . Is it serious?

A: Not very serious. But the doctor asked him to stay in bed and have a good rest.

B: Don't worry. 79 .

A: Thank you, sir. 80 .

B: Bye!

六、书面表达 (15 分)

6月6日是“全国爱眼日”(National Eyes Caring Day). 请根据以下提示写出一份宣传稿, 让全校的学生关爱自己的眼睛。题目已给出。

要求:

1. 词数: 50-80。

2. 书写规范, 语句通顺, 行文流畅, 结构完整, 语法正确。

内容需包括以下要点:

1. 爱眼日主题为保护视力。

2. 保护视力对中学生很重要。

3. 视力不好会给生活和带来不便。

4. 呼吁同学们都养成良好的用眼习惯以保护视力。

提示词语: 视力 eyesight; 主题 topic

Love Yourself Love Your Eyes