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Magic

魔法英语

初二下



精讲精练

魔力! 高效! 经典! 权威!

主编/黄继飞 审读/【美】Michael Wagner

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- 内容全面, 讲练结合
- 名题荟萃, 考点透析



郑州大学出版社

ZHENGZHOU UNIVERSITY PRESS

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MAGIC ENGLISH 总主编/薄冰



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主编/黄继飞

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A

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在新的世纪,国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏:中学英语教辅需要精品,需要品牌,需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造!魔法英语的出现,为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国蒙登戈国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与,北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助,一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语,已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌!

魔法英语横空出世,骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注,得到社会各界读者的厚爱,这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台,为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里,最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累,我们力求通过不懈的努力,让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语,让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒,照耀每位读者!

我们与读者的心是相通的,同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在,我们付出的每一份努力,都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀,我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好!这是我们的目标,也是我们不变的承诺。

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手,最贴心的朋友!让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆,一起成长!



Preface

前言

为了帮助广大学生学好英语,顺利跨入名牌高中的大门,我们本着加强基础、注重运用的编写原则,组织教育发达地区教学一线的多名特、高级教师共同策划编写了这套《魔法英语精讲精练》。相信你在使用本书的过程中定会课课有所得,天天有所获。本书的以下几个特征会赢得你的喜爱,能助你马到成功——

构思巧妙,编排科学。本套丛书编排构思科学合理,每课中设有“练前复习”、“经典试题回顾”和“随课练习”三个环节,使你在学习的过程中稳扎稳打、步步为营。每单元后的“单元达标测试”是以最新教学大纲为依据,参考新颁布的国家课程标准,通过精心梳理教学目标及知识要点,并把相关要求精确地转化为测试点,合理地分布于整套测试卷之中。因此,只要认真做完每单元达标测试卷,就能达到知识、技能双过关的要求。

讲解精练,题型新颖。本套丛书“练前复习”讲解精要、科学,“经典试题回顾”重在培养方法、提高能力上。“单元达标测试”以近两年来中考题型为蓝本,既保留了传统的经典题型,又设计了具有前瞻性的创新题型,并适当增加了旨在训练分析、提高综合思维能力的新题型,使每套试题结构布局合理,内容新颖别致,做过后有走进中考之感觉。

内容充实,题量适中。本套丛书的各类试题在设计上本着“内容新颖、全面,题量大而不乱,难度稍大而有梯度”的指导思想,精心设计,在教材原有知识的基础上适当拓宽。学生通过测试,不但能对所学知识进行复习巩固,还能扩大知识视野。

答案精解,方便实用。本套丛书参考答案附于书后,简便易查,稍有难度的部分都作了详细的解析和必要的拓展,在学生既知其然、也知其所以然的同时,扩充知识面。

与时俱进,作者精英。本套丛书作者均为教育发达地区重点中学的骨干教师。他们长期工作在教学第一线,既是先进英语教学理论的研究者,又是讲台上创新教学模式的实践者。

编者





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Unit 15 What do people eat?

UNIT 15

* What do people eat? *

人们吃什么?

学习目标

1. 学习掌握下列词语: few, a few, Italian, kinds of, seem, even, Italy, make, laugh, both, either... or..., anything, neither, a bit (of), without, take a seat
2. 学会运用下列句型: (1) either... or...; (2) neither... nor...; (3) Would you like...; (4) So do sb.
3. 语法知识: (1) 简单句的五种基本句型; (2) 表示“邀请”; (3) 同意与不同意

Lesson 57

练前复习

1. a little 意为“少量的, 一点”, 常用来修饰不可数名词。能够修饰不可数名词的形容词还有: little, much, a lot of, lots of。如: a lot of sugar 多糖, much beer 大量的啤酒。
2. pepper 意为“胡椒, 胡椒粉”, 是不可数名词。表示食物的物质名词, 常属于不可数名词。如: bread, sugar, wine, beer, butter, beef, pork, mutton (羊肉), chocolate (巧克力)。
3. a few 意为“一些, 几个”, 常用来修饰可数名词。修饰可数名词的形容词还有: few, some, many, a lot of。如: some milk 一些牛奶, a lot of carrots 很多胡萝卜。
4. chopsticks 意为“筷子”, 常用复数。英语中由两个部分组成一个整体的名词常用复数, 并常用量词 pair 修饰。如: a pair of trousers 一条裤子。
5. “So + be(助动词/情态动词) + 主语”常表示“后者在某方面与前者一致”。So 后的助动词、情态动词一般与前面句子的时态保持一致, 也要与后面的主语在人称和数上保持一致。若要表示否定的“也是如此”, 则用 Neither/Nor + be(助动词/情态动词) + 主语”。
6. Would you like...? 表示“你愿意……吗?”或“你想要……吗?”, 后跟名词或不定式, 常用于表示邀请或请求对方做某事。接受别人的邀请或请求时, 用 I'd like (love) to... 或 with pleasure 来回答; 拒绝时用 I'd like (love) to, but..., Thank you, but... 或 Sorry, I'm busy 作答。

经典试题回顾

1. — I like bread and butter very much. D delicious!

— _____.



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魔法英语精讲精练(初二·下)



- A They are; So I do B It is; So I C They are; So do I D It is; So do I

【分析】bread and butter 是“涂黄油的面包”，属于单数；So do I. 表示“我也是这样。”注意主谓要倒装。故本题答案为 D。

2. — Would you like something to drink? What about a glass of milk?

— A. I think I'd like a bottle of beer.

- A No, thanks B OK C I'd love to D Yes, just a little, please

【分析】从答句中“I think I'd like a bottle of beer.”可知“不想喝牛奶，而想要一杯啤酒”，应回答“No, thanks”，故正确答案为 A。



随课练习

I. 仿照例句，改写下列句子

Model: He is a student. I am a student, too.

He is a student. So am I.

1. I'm reading now. Tom is reading, too.

I'm reading now. So is Tom

2. I like to eat hot food. Mike likes to eat it, too.

I like to eat hot food. So does Mike

3. Li Lei needs some help. I need some help, too.

II. 根据汉语意思补全英语句子

1. — 来一杯冷饮怎么样？

— 好主意。

— _____ a cup of cold drink?

— _____ a good idea.

2. — 请随便吃些面包吧。

— 谢谢。

— _____ some bread.

— Thank you.

3. — 英国人吃什么？

— 他们常吃鱼和土豆条。

— What _____ the English people _____?

III. 完形填空

A history teacher was talking to his class about the ancient Romans (古罗马人).

“They were very strong, brave (勇敢的) people, and they were good soldiers,” he said. “They always wanted to have strong bodies (身体), (1) _____ they played many games.”

“Did they like swimming?” one of the girls asked. “That (2) _____ people's bodies strong.” The girl was very good (3) _____ swimming.

“Oh, yes, some of them swam (4) _____,” the teacher answered. Then he (5) _____ them a story a-

Li Lei needs some help. _____

4. Han Mei was at home yesterday. I was at home, too.

Han Mei was at home yesterday. _____

5. Jim bought a new bike. I bought a new bike, too.

Jim bought a new bike. _____

— They often eat _____.

4. — 你今天愿意和我们一起吃午饭吗？

— 我很愿意，但恐怕不能，我很忙。

— _____ to have lunch with us today?

— Yes, _____ love _____, but I'm very busy.

5. — 请把盐和胡椒粉递给我好吗？

— 行，给您。

— _____ the salt and pepper, please.

— OK. _____.

bout one great Roman.

“There was a big wide river in the middle of Rome.” He said. “It was the Tiber (泰伯河), and this man swam across it three times every day (6) _____ breakfast.”

The girl laughed when she (7) _____ this.

“Why are you laughing?” the teacher asked her angrily. “Did I say (8) _____?”

“Well, (9) _____,” the girl answered. “Why didn't he swim the river four times, to (10) _____ his clothes?”

1. A so

B or

C but

D when

2. A lets

B takes

C makes

D carries

3. A in

B for

C with

D at

Magic

Unit 15 What do people eat?

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 4. A a lot | B lots of | C at all | D a few |
| 5. A said | B spoke | C talked | D told |
| 6. A front | B before | C ago | D ahead |
| 7. A heard | B listened | C hearing | D listening |
| 8. A something | B wrong anything | C wrong something | D anything wrong |
| 9. A Mr | B sir | C Dad | D Mum |
| 10. A get up | B get on | C get back | D get out |

Lesson 58

练前复习

1. kinds of 意为“各种各样的”。

(1) kind 作名词讲,意为“种类”。(2) kind 作形容词讲,意为“和善的,友好的”。

2. seem 动词,意为“好像,似乎”。

(1) seem 常在句子中作连系动词,后接形容词作表语。(2) seem 后可接动词不定式。(3) seem 可与形式主语 it 连用,后接 that 引导的从句。

3. 在情景语言中表示“赞同、同意别人的观点、说法”时,还可以用“Yes, agree.”或“No, I don't (can't) agree.”来表示。在表示赞同别人的说法时还可以用“So + 主语 + 助动词”的结构来表达,该句意为“事实如此,的确如此”。

经典试题回顾

She seems to be worried. (改为同义句)

It seems that she is worried.

【分析】seem + 动词不定式可以与 It seems that + 从句互相转换。故本题答案为:It; that。

随课练习

I. 根据首字母或汉语提示,在下列各句中的空白处填入适当的单词,使句意完整

- Where is your father? He's cooking supper in the k itchen.
- Mr Green is an I Italian. He comes from Italy.
- There are many k inds of delicious food in China.
- Bill seems (好像) very tired now.
- Many foreigners can't use chopsticks (筷子).

II. 按要求改写下列各句,每空填一词

- You seem to catch a cold. (改为同义句)
It seems that you catch a cold.
- Yesterday mother bought me a computer. (改为同义句)
Yesterday mother bought a computer for me.
- We'd like something to drink. (对划线部分提问)
What do you like?
- There're few cabbages at home. (改为反意疑问句)
There're few cabbages at home, are there?
- People enjoy Chinese food because it has different tastes. (对划线部分提问)
Why do people enjoy Chinese food?

III. 从对话后的方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项

A: (1) What do you like to eat?

B: Dumplings.

A: So you are from the North, aren't you?

B: Right. (2) What do you like to eat?



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魔法英语精讲精练(初二·下)



- A: People in North China usually eat dumplings.
 B: But it's hard to say. I have a friend from South China. He also likes dumplings very much. (3) _____
 A: Dumplings are delicious. But you can't eat them every day.
 B: That's right. (4) _____

- A: Fried chicken.
 B: Oh, it's the most popular food in America. (5) _____
 A: Oh, it's one of the best food in China. But I don't like it. I like Sichuan food best.

- A** How do you like Guangdong food? **B** What about you? **C** What's your favorite food?
D How do you know? **E** By the way, what kind of food do you like best?

Lesson 59

练前复习



1. make 动词,意为“使……(发生)”。make 为使役动词,表示使役性的动词还有 let, have。后面连接不定式时 to 常省略。“使某人做某事”表达为: make sb. do sth. = let sb. do sth. = have sb. do sth.。
2. (1) either 副词,意为“也(不)”。常用于否定句或否定短语后。(2) either 作形容词、代词讲,意为“(两者之中)任何一个”。(3) 连词 either...or 连接并列主语时,谓语动词和邻近的一个主语在数量、人称等方面保持一致。
3. neither 意为“(两者)都不”。
 - (1) neither 作形容词时,后接名词单数,意为“两者都不”。
 - (2) neither 作代词讲,表示“两者都不”,作主语时,谓语动词用单数。
 - (3) neither...nor... 意为“既不……也不……”,作为连词连接两个并列成分,即连接两个主语、谓语、宾语或其他并列成分。当 neither...nor 连接两个主语时,后面谓语按就近原则,即与后面的主语在数上保持一致。
4. a bit 意为“一点,少量”。它常以 a bit of 短语形式来修饰不可数名词。当 a bit 与 not 连用时, not a bit 意为“一点也不”。a bit 还可以用来充当状语,表示程度,意为“有点”。

经典试题回顾

1. Either you or Tom _____ to do the work.
A are **B** has **C** have **D** were
 【分析】either...or“或者……或者……”,是常用的固定结构,当连接两个主语时,谓语动词要和邻近的一个主语在人称和数方面保持一致。故本题正确答案为 B。
2. There is _____ water in the bottle.
A a few **B** a little of **C** a bit **D** a bit of
 【分析】答案 A、B 可排除,答案 C 不能直接修饰名词,故正确答案为 D。要注意 a bit of 用来修饰不可数名词。a bit 是用来修饰形容词或副词的。



随课练习



I. 指出下列各句中划线部分在句中所充当的成分

1. The food is really delicious.
2. I'd like some apple pies.
3. All the children feel very happy.
4. Boys and girls, you must keep the classroom clean.

Magic

Unit 15 What do people eat?

5. You can call me Xiao Wang.

II. 下列各句中均有一处错误,请找出并改正

1. His words made us to laugh.
2. The students are talking a picture.
3. All these cakes taste well.

III. 选词填空

A) 用 both, either, neither 或 all.

1. _____ of the twin sisters are English. They're from London.
2. _____ of my grandparents lives with us. They like living in the country.
3. _____ of us like eating vegetables for meals. They're good for our health.
4. _____ Tom or Mary will do the cleaning this afternoon.
5. _____ come in or go away, but don't stand there at the door.

4. Mum cooked some Chinese food to us.

5. In some big cities in China, you can find people to eat hamburgers and chips.

6. _____ Canada and Australia use English as the first language.

B) 用 am, is 或 are.

7. Either you or I _____ going to take some food and drink for the picnic tomorrow.
8. All of us _____ glad that we have an Englishman as our English teacher.
9. Come on Tuesday or Wednesday. Either day _____ OK.
10. Neither of my parents _____ a middle school teacher. They work in a hospital.

Lesson 60

练前复习

1. Chinese tea 是指以中国人饮茶的习惯方式所沏的茶,即“开水冲茶叶”,可理解为“清茶”。

2. without 意为“没有;不带有”。

3. Come and take a seat. 来坐下。

(1) 句中 seat 是名词,意思是“座位”。take a seat 意为“坐下”,相当于 sit down。

(2) sit 是指“坐着”的状态;sit down 指“坐下”的动作;take one's seat 指“就座”。

4. It must be more delicious. 那一定更好吃。

句中 must 意为“一定”,表示肯定的推测。表示否定的推测用 can't,意思是“一定不;不可能”。

5. May I take your order now? 请问您要点什么?

这句话是服务员(waiter)在要求客人点菜时的客套语。它表现了英语语言的一大特色——含蓄美。意思是说:“现在您可以点菜了吗?我可以把您点的菜单送去。”再如:Could we have the bill? “我们可以有账单吗?”其真正含义是汉语的“买单!”。

5. be famous for 意为“因……而著名”;be famous as 意思是“作为……而著名”。

随课练习

I. 用适当的介词填空

1. Nobody can live _____ water.
2. Dad, please sit _____ the table _____ the window.
3. I don't think chocolate is good _____ your health.
4. Mother often does some shopping _____ the weekend.
5. Jane often helps her mother _____ the housework.
6. We can see the stars _____ night. But _____ the daytime we can't see them.
7. Why don't you agree _____ Jim?
8. Beijing is famous _____ its duck.
9. In the USA people sometimes eat breakfast _____ their cars or _____ the road.
10. American fast food is the most popular food _____



the world.

II. 完成对话, 每空填一词

A: Good evening.

B: Good (1) _____. We'd like a table (2) _____ two.

A: OK. This (3) _____, please. What would you like?

B: Is there a (4) _____?

A: Yes. Here it is.

B: Thanks. What would you like?

C: I'd like some cabbages, some beef and some rice.

III. 阅读理解

English breakfast is a very big meal; eggs, tomatoes, tea, coffee...

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can buy the kind of bread they want; brown, white, or a roll (小圆面包), and then all kinds of salad (色拉) and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. School children can have a hot meal at school. But many just take a sandwich, a drink and some fruit from home.

"Tea" means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes and a cup of tea.

They usually have the evening meal quite early, between 6:00 and 8:00, and often all the family eat together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional (传统的) lunch. They have chicken, pork... with potatoes,

B: What (5) _____ some (6) _____?

C: OK. A cup of tea or a glass of milk.

B: Is the tea (7) _____ sugar?

C: Oh no. I'd like Chinese tea with (8) _____ in it.

B: All right.

A: May I take your (9) _____ now?

B: Well, we'll have some beef, some cabbages, some rice and a cup of tea. That's (10) _____.

vegetables...

The Englishmen like food from other countries, too, especially (特别地) French, Chinese, Italian and Indian. People often get take-away food when they buy the food outside and then bring it home to eat.

根据短文内容及首字母提示在下列各句中的空白处填入适当的词。

1. In England many people have a b _____ breakfast and a q _____ lunch.

2. There are many sandwich bars in c _____ and o _____ w _____ can buy sandwiches there.

3. In England "tea" can mean a d _____ and a m _____.

4. Supper lasts (持续) about t _____ h _____.

5. English people often buy t _____ f _____. They buy some outside and bring it home to eat.

单元达标测试

I. 单项选择 (15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

1. — Would you like to go with me? — Yes, _____.

A I'd like

B I'd

C I'd like not

D I'd like to

2. Thank you for _____ me.

A help

B helping

C to help

D help to

3. _____ a glass of milk?

A What about have

B How about have

C How to have

D What about having

4. I know _____.

A why does he like fish and chips

B why he likes fish and chips

C how does he like fish and chips

D how he likes fish and chips

5. Sometimes we _____ food at home.

A cook

B are cooking

C to cook

D cooking

6. Could you pass _____ the sugar, please?

A my

B mine

C I

D me

7. There is _____ chicken in the fridge, please go and buy some.

Magic

Unit 15 What's popular?

- A** a little **B** a few **C** little **D** few
 8. I think fried chicken is the _____ in China.
A popular **B** popularer **C** more popular **D** most popular
 9. There is _____ in the supermarket.
A something new **B** anything new **C** new something **D** new anything
 10. Let us cook _____ food for you.
A a real English **B** an English real **C** real English **D** really English
 11. In the USA, people eat a lot of potatoes, _____.
A so we do **B** so do we **C** so we don't **D** so don't we
 12. That boy is hungry. Please give him something _____.
A eat **B** to eat **C** eating **D** ate
 13. Do you enjoy _____ in China?
A work **B** to work **C** working **D** works
 14. There is _____ fast food in that city, so we can get something to eat easily.
A so many **B** so much **C** such much **D** such many
 15. His father _____ some housework at the weekend.
A also does **B** does also **C** too does • **D** does too

II. 词汇 (10 分)

A) 根据句意及所给的首字母, 填写句中所缺单词。

- Hangzhou is f _____ for the West Lake.
 - All the animals can't live w _____ air or water.
 - B _____ Bill's father and mother are doctors.
 - The cakes with sugar must be m _____ delicious than the ones with nothing.
 - Lucy doesn't like Japanese at all. N _____ does Lily.
- B) 根据句意, 用所给单词的适当形式填空。
- He left home without _____ (have) breakfast.
 - _____ (Italy) like to eat pizza.
 - Don't make him _____ (wait) for you a long time.
 - Are they enjoy going to have _____ (really) English food?
 - I like Chinese tea without _____ (something) in it.

III. 句型转换 (10 分)

A) 根据所给汉语, 用英语完成句子, 每空填一词。

- 露茜和莉莉都不喜欢游泳。
 _____ Lucy _____ Lily _____ swimming.
- 在中国有很多种食品。
 There are _____ of food in China.
- 看起来天要下雨了。
 _____ that it's going to rain.
- 在英国, 人们吃许多牛肉, 我们也是。
 In England, people eat a lot of beef. So _____.
- 你们家乡最受欢迎的食品是什么?
 What's the _____ food in your hometown?

B) 每空填一词改写下列句子, 使句意不变。

- Who cooks the food in your family?
 Who _____ the _____ in your family?
- Let's give them some different things to eat.
 Let's give them _____ to eat.

8. John didn't see it. Joan didn't see it, either.

_____ John _____ Joan saw it.

9. Would you like any other things in the shop?

Would you like _____ in the shop?

10. You can neither talk nor eat in class.

You can't _____ talk _____ eat in class.

IV. 辨认简单句的五种基本句型(5分)

A = S + V B = S + V + O C = S + V + P D = S + V + IO + DO E = S + V + O + C

() 1. What day is it today?

() 2. What do people eat in America?

() 3. How do you go to school every day?

() 4. Which subject does Mr Wang teach them?

() 5. Where can you see people eating hamburgers and chips?

() 6. Yesterday all of us were very busy.

() 7. Lily could swim at the age of four.

() 8. We always call the boy John.

() 9. Westerners enjoy Chinese food very much.

() 10. Could you pass me the cheese, please?

V. 单句改错(5分)

下列各句中均有一处错误,请找出并在后面横线上改正。

1. The boy seems be late.

2. The TV set is broken. Don't turn on it.

3. Neither you or he can stay at home.

4. He's a bit of taller than I.

5. Neither he nor I likes cheese.

6. I like to have beer and so likes he.

7. — Would you like some sugar? — Yes, just little.

8. Chocolate is good at your health. Do you agree?

9. The soup tastes very well.

10. They put it in paper bags, and take it to home.

VI. 完成对话(15分)

A) 从对话后的方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

Man: Can I help you, madam?

Woman: (1) _____

Man: Here you are. Do you want any pork?

Woman: (2) _____

Man: Oh, I know. That's fish and chips. You'll find potatoes over there.

Woman: (3) _____

Man: Ten yuan a kilo.

Woman: (4) _____

Man: Here you are, madam.

Woman: (5) _____

Man: It's a pleasure.

A That's very cheap. Give me a kilo of those, please.

B How much are they? C Yes, please. I want a kilo of fish.

D No, thanks. I want something different. I want to cook something really English.

E Thank you very much.

B) 根据对话内容, 在下面横线上写出对话中所缺的单词。

A: Meimei, do you like (6) _____ vegetables?

B: Yes, very much.

A: Which do you like (7) _____, tomatoes (8) _____ potatoes?

B: I like tomatoes (9) _____ (10) _____ potatoes.

A: Which do you like (11) _____, pork, beef or chicken?

B: I like beef (12) _____ of all. What (13) _____ you?

A: I (14) _____ like beef. I like chicken best of (15) _____.

VII. 完形填空(10分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在空白处填上适当的单词, 完成短文。

Jenny's mother was nearly seventy, and Jenny and her husband wanted to give the old lady a nice birthday (1) _____. She liked (2) _____ tea, so Jenny bought an electric (电) machine. It could make the tea and then (3) _____ you up in the morning. She put it in a box and brought it to her mother on her birthday. Then her mother opened the box. Jenny showed her how (4) _____ it.

"(5) _____ you go to bed, put the tea in the pot and the water in the kettle," she said to the old lady, "and don't forget (6) _____ the electricity on. Then, when you wake up in the morning, your tea (7) _____ ready."

After a few (8) _____, Jenny's mother (9) _____ up and said, "Perhaps I'm rather silly, but there's one thing I don't understand, why do I (10) _____ go to bed to make the tea?"

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A cake | B candle | C present | D party |
| 2. A to eat | B drinking | C have | D made |
| 3. A wake | B woke | C work | D walk |
| 4. A use | B using | C to use | D used |
| 5. A Until | B Since | C After | D Before |
| 6. A and turn | B to turn | C turning | D turn |
| 7. A are | B was | C have been | D will be |
| 8. A days | B years | C minutes | D months |
| 9. A rang | B put | C got | D caught |
| 10. A must | B need | C have to | D be able to |

VIII. 阅读理解(5分)

Mr Martin went into his usual tea shop one morning, and sat on one of the seats at the counter(柜台). Many other people also came in, but most of them did not stay long.

After fifteen minutes, a young man and a young woman came in. There were only two empty seats at the counter, one on Mr Martin's left and the other on his right. The woman sat on one, and the young man on the other, but at once Mr Martin asked to change places with the man so that he and the young woman could be together. "Oh, that isn't necessary(必要)." The young man said, but Mr Martin insisted. When the young man and the young woman were side by side, the young man said to her, "Well, this kind old man wanted us to sit together, so may I introduce(介绍) myself? My name is Tom. What's yours?"

1. Mr Martin _____ went to the tea shop.
A never B ever C sometimes D often
2. Mr Martin asked to change places with the young man because _____.
A he didn't like the young woman B he could be together with the young woman
C he didn't feel well D he wanted the two young people to sit together
3. In the passage the underlined (划线的) word "insist" in Chinese means _____.
A 决定 B 拒绝 C 坚持 D 接受
4. The young man _____.
A was the young woman's husband B was Mr Martin's good friend

C knew the young woman quite well

D didn't know the young woman at all

5. Which of the following is true?

A A few people came to the tea shop that morning.

B Most people stayed in the tea shop for minutes.

C There were two empty seats on Mr Martin's left.

D Mr Martin stayed in the tea shop for only fifteen minutes.

(B)

People eat different things in different parts of the world.

In some countries, people eat rice every day. Sometimes they eat it two or three times a day, for breakfast, lunch and supper. They usually eat it with meat, fish and vegetables.

Some people do not eat some kinds of meat. Muslims(穆斯林), for example, do not eat pork.

The Japanese eat lots of fish, and they also eat a lot of rice.

In western countries such as Britain, Australia and the USA, the most important food is bread or potatoes. And people there can cook potatoes in different ways.

Some people eat only fruit and vegetables. They do not eat meat or fish or anything that comes from animals. They eat only food from plants(植物). Some people say that food from plants is better for us than meat.

根据短文内容,完成下列句子,每空填一词。

6. People don't eat the _____ food in _____ countries.

7. _____ are countries in the west part of the world, aren't they?

8. Green food is _____ people than meat.

9. _____ are Japanese people's favorite _____.

10. Some people don't eat meat or fish _____ fruit _____ vegetables only.

IX. 短文填空(10分)

根据短文内容,在短文空白处填写一个完整、正确的单词,第一个字母已给出

Of all the food and drink, water is m _____ (1) important(重要) to our bodies. People c _____ (2) live without food for a w _____ (3) or more, but two or t _____ (4) days without water will m _____ (5) them dead.

Many people do not understand how m _____ (6) water they n _____ (7), and they do not drink e _____ (8) water. Most people drink water only when they a _____ (9) thirsty(渴). That is not g _____ (10) for their health.

X. 书面表达(15分)

根据图意及所给的提示词,写一段话。

1. yesterday, Mrs Wolf, a kilo of, supper,

2. two kilos of cabbages, some tomatoes, also, that shop

