

新目标英语 · 适合人教版

中考英语

最新突破

主编：付孝德

权威性 系统性
导向性
操作性 实效性

成就学业 成就人生

哈尔滨工程大学出版社

中考英语最新突破

主 编 付孝德

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信息的搜集与整理中的无谓劳动。使用好资料，自然取得好成绩。

目前，书稿已基本成型。在此，我们要特别感谢在编写中给我们一直指导并提出了宝贵意见的成都四中吴宗平老师，成都七中杨惠老师，成都九中石海老师，成都实验外国语学校彭长贵老师，成都玉林中学潘中明老师，成都三原外国语学校樊增强老师，绵阳中学顾翔老师，射洪中学唐启义老师，遂宁中学仁刚老师，南充六中伍惠琳老师等。

具体的编写工作安排：

付孝德负责语法专题五（形容词、副词），语法专题十（句法 I），语法专题十一（句法 II），中考真题的选编，仿真试题的编写，全书的组稿和审稿工作。

陈玉培、黄映超、王成勇负责九年级 Units 10-12，语法专题三（代词），语法专题四（数词），语法专题七（动词时态）和语法专题八（被动语态）；

黄诚、林奉高负责九年级 Units 13-15，语法专题六（动词概述）和语法专题九（非谓语动词）；

王洪、李光富负责七年级上册 Units 1-6，八年级上 Units 1-3 和语法专题一（名词）；

刘兴玉、刘远洪负责七年级上册 Units 7-12，八年级上 Units 4-6 和语法专题二（冠词）；

陈洪、向娅丽负责七年级下册 Units 1-6 和八年级上 Units 7-9；

刘家松、胡玉容负责七年级下册 Units 7-12 和八年级上 Units 10-12；

林春枝、郭华负责八年级下册 Units 1-3 和九年级 Units 1-3；

刘高德、涂焕澜负责八年级下册 Units 4-6 和九年级 Units 4-6；

蒲春兰、蔡天负责八年级下册 Units 7-10 和九年级 Units 7-9；

最后，衷心祝愿广大中学生和老师们伴随《中考英语最新突破》而决胜中考，也热切希望广大师生朋友为我们提出真诚的反馈意见，以使该书进一步完善。

编者

2009年2月

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第一部分 课本梳理

七年级上 Units 1-6

【考点扫描】

短语

first name 名字

last name/family name 姓氏

phone number 电话号码

an ID card 一张身份证

pencil case 铅笔盒

pencil sharpener 铅笔刀

computer game 电脑游戏

call sb. at 347-2365 给某人打 347-2365

lost and found 失物招领

a set of keys 一串钥匙

in English 用英语

pen friend 笔友

thanks for 为……感谢

a photo of my family 我的家庭照片

on the sofa 在沙发上

behind the door 在门后

next to the bookcase 在书柜旁边

in the drawer 在抽屉里

under the chair 在椅子下

on the floor 在地板上

between...and... 在……和……之间

an alarm clock 一只闹钟

video cassette 录像带

soccer ball 英式足球

take sth. to sb. 把……拿(去)给某人

bring sth. to sb. 把……带(来)给某人

a sports collection 体育用品收藏

play basketball 打篮球

play ping-pong / table tennis 打乒乓球

play volleyball 打排球

play soccer/football 踢足球

play baseball 打棒球

play tennis 打网球

tennis racket 网球拍

every day 每天

play / do sports 做运动

watch TV 看电视

watch sth. on TV 在电视上观看……

French fries 炸薯条

ice cream 冰淇淋

some tomatoes 几个西红柿

some photos 一些 / 几张相片

healthy food 健康食品

have/eat chicken 吃鸡肉

have breakfast 吃早饭

have lunch 吃午饭

have dinner(supper) 吃晚饭

eat well 吃得好

重要句子

1. —What's your name?

—My name's Gina. / I am Gina.

2. What's your family name? (last name 姓氏) / first name (名字)

middle name(教名) / full name (全名)

3. Nice to meet you. / Glad to meet you. / Pleased to meet you.

4. What's your phone number? (room number, car number, motor number)

5. —Is this your pencil?

—Yes, it is. It's my pencil. / It is mine.

6. —Is that your backpack?

—No, it isn't. It's his backpack. / It's his.

7. —What's this / that in English?

—It's a pen.

8. How do you spell "pen"?

9. This is my sister. These are my sisters.

That is my brother. Those are my brothers.

10. —Where's my baseball?

—It's in the backpack.

11. —Where are your books?

—They're on the chair.

12. Please take these things to your sisters.

13. Can you bring some things to school?

14. —Do you have a baseball ball?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

15. —Does he have a tennis racket?

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- Yes, he does./ No, he doesn't.
16. Let's play soccer.
17. That sounds interesting / fun / boring / good / difficult.
18. —Do you like French fries?
—Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

【重点词组】

1. **game and sport**
game 指户内或户外的“游戏，比赛”，脑力的或体力的皆可，且有一定规则要求参加者遵守；而 sport 只指“户外运动”，是娱乐性的或竞赛性的体育活动项目。

2. on the wall and in the wall

(1) on the wall 指在墙体表面上。例如：
There is a map on the wall. 在墙上有张地图。

(2) in the wall 指在墙体内部。例如：
There is a door in the wall. 在墙上有个门。

3. on the bed and in bed

表示物品在床上要用介词 on, bed 前要用冠词，或其他限定词，特指在哪张床上。若表示人躺在床上要用介词 in, 而且 bed 前无任何限定词。例如：

His grandpa is in bed. 他的爷爷躺在床上。
My bag is on my bed. 我的包在我的床上。

4. bring and take

(1) bring 意为“带来、带到、带给”，表示“把……从别的地方带过来”。例如：

Bring me the book, please. 请把书给我带来。
Could you bring me that coat? 请你把我的那件外套带来，好吗？

(2) take 意为“拿走、带走”，表示“把……从此处拿，带到其他地方去”。bring 和 take 互为反义词，两者方向相反。例如：

Would you please take the desk to the classroom? 请你把这个桌子搬到教室里去好吗？

You mustn't take this book out of the reading-room. 你不可以把这本书带出阅览室。

5. family, house and home

(1) family 指“家，家庭，家里的人”，不指房子。当 family 指“一家人”作主语时，谓语要用复数。

My family are kind people. 我们全家人都是善良的。

(2) house 指“居住的房子，住宅”，有时也可指“家”。They moved to their new house last year. 去年他们搬到了新居。

(3) home “家”，指同家人一起生活的地方，不一定

含建筑物的意思。有时也指“家乡，本国”。

There is no place like home. 没有任何地方能与家相比。

【要点精析】

1. —What's your phone number? 你的电话号码是多少？

—It's 2842942.

What's...number? 是用来对车牌号、房间号、电话号码、身份证号码等进行提问的，答语是 It's+号码。也可用另一种提问方式：What's the number of...? 例如：

What's the number of your telephone? 你的电话号码是多少？

2. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说？

in English 表示“在英语中”或“用英语”的意思。“in+某种语言”表示“用……语言说”。例如：

—What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说？

—It's a keyboard. 这是键盘。

另外，我们也可用下面的方式：

—What's the English for...? 用英语怎么说？

—It's ...

3. How do you spell pencil? 你怎样拼“pencil”这个词？

how 是疑问副词，在本句中是对某种方式、方法的提问，意思是“怎么样”。how 还可表示对健康情况、程度、数量以及价钱等提问。例如：

—How is your sister? 你妹妹身体好吗？

—She's very well. 她很好。

How do you like this new film? 你觉得这部新电影怎么样？

How much is your backpack? 你的背包多少钱？

4. like 的用法及其有关句型

(1) like 的用法

like sth. 喜欢……

like to do sth. 喜欢做……

like doing sth. 喜欢做……

I like this picture. 我喜欢这幅画。

They like to go with us. 他们想和我们一起去。

I like reading in bed. 我喜欢躺在床上看书。

(2) like 有关句型

① Would you like...? “你想要……吗？”“你想……吗？”口语中用来表示客气的邀请、请求、征询意见或建议等，比 Do you want...? 更有礼貌，语气更委婉。肯定回答时常说：Yes, please. / Yes, I'd like to.

否定回答为: No, thanks. 例如:

—Would you like a cup of tea?

—Yes, please.

②How do you like...? 你觉得……怎么样?

用于询问对方对某人、某事、某物的看法, 相当于 What do you think of...? 例如:

—How do you like my new watch?

—It's great.

③What do you like about...? 你喜欢……的什么吗? 用于询问对方对某事(某人)所喜欢的内容。

例如:

—What do you like about China? 你喜欢中国的什么呢?

—The people and the food. (中国的)人民, 还有食物。

5. Thanks for the great photo of your family. 谢谢你的很棒的全家福。

thanks 是名词, 常用复数形式, 加"s"是加强感谢的语气, 不能省略。后通常加介词短语, for 表示感谢的原因。例如:

Thanks for your help.

我们也可用 thank sb. for sth.

6. Let's watch TV. 我们看电视吧。

这是以动词 Let 开头的祈使句, 表示建议。let 后跟一个名词或宾格代词, 再接一个动词原形, 表示“让某人做某事”, 即 let sb. do sth. Let's 是 let us 的缩写形式。例如:

Let him go. 让他走吧。

Let's go to the park. 我们去公园吧。

7. That sounds good. 听起来不错。

sound 是系动词, 译为“听起来”, 另外还有像 look (看起来), taste (尝起来), smell (闻起来), feel (摸起来)等动词后也常跟形容词作表语, 表示状态。例如:

You look very nice today. 你今天很漂亮。

This dish smells delicious. 这道菜闻起来很香。

8. And for dinner, she has chicken, tomatoes, French fries and, for dessert, ice cream. 晚餐她吃鸡肉、西红柿和薯条, 甜点就是冰淇淋。

(1) for 表示“作为, 当做”, 后面接名词。例如:

—What do you have for breakfast?

你们早餐吃什么?

—We have bread and milk. 我们吃面包和牛奶。

(2) have 在此句译为“吃”, 例如:

have breakfast / lunch / supper

(3) and 是并列连词, 在此句中连接两个分句, 后一

分句为使句子简洁省略了前面的 she has, 即为 dessert, she has ice cream.

【语法点津】

1. 人称代词, 物主代词, 名词所有格的用法
2. 名词的单数变复数
3. be 动词, have 动词的用法

【考试园地】

一. 用所给单词的适当形式填空 (10%)

1. We are _____ (take) photos now.
2. Does Army _____ (like) talking to people?
3. We are students. _____ (we) teacher is Mr. Zhang.
4. That isn't _____ (David) pencil case.
5. Thanks for _____ (tell) me about that.
6. Sandra Clark is a _____ (run) star.
7. Michael and Bill _____ (not eat) broccoli.
8. _____ name is Tony. _____ is ten. (he)
9. The red shoes _____ (be) under the bed and the red bag _____ (be) on the table.
10. What _____ you _____ (have) for breakfast?

二. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词 (10%)

1. —What's the w _____ like?
—It's snowy.
2. In English names, the last name is the f _____ name.
3. My aunt's son is my c _____.
4. That's a d _____ question for me. I can't answer it.
5. John's grandfather has two sons, her father and her u _____.
6. —Let's play computer games.
—That's _____ great.
7. Do you have a sports c _____ like soccerball, basketball and pingpong bat.
8. This table has two d _____. You can put things in them.
9. This book is very i _____. I like it.
10. A carrot is a kind of v _____, not a kind of fruit.

三. 单句改错。先找出错误, 然后改正。(5%)

1. "What's this?" "It's ball."
A B C
2. This's an apple. That is a pear.
A B C
3. These is our new English books.
A B C
4. Where is my pen and pencil?
A B C

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5. That is my pencil-case.

A. B C

6. For lunch, what do Lucy like to eat?

A. B C

7. Does your friend has a soccer ball?

A. B C

8. Thanks you very much. You're welcome.

A. B C

9. Great! Let us go and have look.

A. B C

10. That sounds well. Do you have a basketball?

A. B C

四. 单项选择 (20%)

1. Can you _____ girl in _____ hat?

A. see; the; a B. look at; the; a

C. see; a; the

2. —Are Jack and Mary your friends?

—_____

A. Yes, they are B. they are C. Yes, they're

3. —What can you see _____ the picture?

—I can see a boy.

—Where is the boy?

—He is _____ the chair.

A. in; in B. on; on C. on; in

4. Do you know the boy sitting between Bob and _____?

A. I B. me C. my

5. Jim likes to play _____ football and is on _____ school team.

A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the

6. My brother Jet _____ a football, but I _____.

A. have; don't B. doesn't have; do

C. don't have; have

7. —Happy birthday to you.

—_____

A. Thank you B. The same to you

C. Have a nice time

8. There is _____ "f" and _____ "u" in the word "fun".

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

9. He regards China as his second _____ because he has been here for 20 years.

A. home B. house C. family

10. Where _____ Paul and Steve _____ from?

A. do; comes B. does; come C. do; come

11. He is not so _____ in sailing as his father.

A. interested B. interesting

C. more interested

12. —Where is my basketball?

—It's _____ the table _____ the floor.

A. on; under B. under; on C. on; on

13. I like dogs because they are _____ friendly.

A. A kind of B. kinds of C. kind of

14. Is that your computer game _____ the lost and found case?

A. in B. at C. on

15. At night the koala bear gets up and _____.

A. eats leaves B. eat leaf C. eats leaf

16. Jim, my friend, _____ his brother.

A. are B. do C. is

17. Can you _____ me the way _____ the bank?

A. say; to B. tell; to C. speak; of

18. I can see _____ old bike _____ the tree.

A. an; under B. an; in C. a; on

19. Tom _____ at a TV station. His job is _____.

A. work; exciting B. works; an exciting

C. works; exciting

20. The pay phone is _____ the library.

A. across from B. crossing C. between

五. 阅读填空 (10%)

阅读下面短文, 根据首字母完成所缺单词。

Do you know the word "brunch"? In the West, many people like to have brunch—late (1) b or early lunch. People often have brunch between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. on Sunday because they prefer to get up (2) l after a week's hard work or want to enjoy brunch with their parents, or friends. That is a relaxing and interesting (3) w of eating for most families.

Today, brunch has become (4) p in big hotels. One can either ask for or cook it himself. To make it (5) l like both breakfast and lunch, people choose to have lots of dishes, such as meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables, orange juice, tea and so on.

六. 完型填空 (15%)

(A)

Every year students in many countries learn English. Some of these students are children, 1 students are young people. Why do all these people want to learn English? It is not 2 to answer this question. Many boys and girls learn English at school. It is one of their 3. Many people learn English because it is 4 in their work. Some young people learn English 5 their higher studies. Of course, many others learn English for other purposes.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. A. other | B. the other | C. both |
| 2. A. hard | B. easy | C. good |
| 3. A. books | B. classes | C. subjects |
| 4. A. good | B. useful | C. fine |

5. A. for B. to C. from
(B)

The population problem may be the 6 one of the world today. The world's population is growing 7. Two thousand years ago, there were only 250 million people 8 the earth. Four hundred years ago, the number was 9 500 million. But at the beginning of the 10 century, the world's population was about 1,700 million. In 1970, this number was 3,600 million. In 1990, the number was five billion. A 11 report said that the world population had 12 six billion by the end of the 20th century. This is just ten 13 after it 14 five billion. People say that by the year 2010, 15 may be seven billion.

6. A. great B. greater C. greatest
7. A. faster and faster B. fast and fast
C. fastest and fastest
8. A. in B. on C. at
9. A. nearly B. almost C. over
10. A. twenty B. twentieth C. twelfth
11. A. USA B. UN C. PRC
12. A. passed B. past C. passes
13. A. weeks B. months C. years
14. A. get B. reached C. reach
15. A. this B. its C. it

七. 阅读理解 (20%)

(A)

Can we live without salt? No, salt is very important to us. We need salt in our food. Animals need it, too.

Most of the salt in our country comes from the sea. People dig great pools and let sea water in. When the sun dries up the water, people can get salt from the ground. The salt is white, clean and beautiful.

There are a lot of salt wells in Sichuan. A salt well is much like a water well. People bring the well water up to the ground and then dry it in big jars over fire. In this way, they get salt.

We can also get salt mines. Some years ago people in Jiangxi found a big salt mine and soon opened it. People there no longer need salt from other places.

In the northwest of our country, there are many salt lakes. Some of these lakes are very big. The salt in a big lake even can meet the needs of our people for many years.

1. We can't live without salt, so _____.
A. we need it in our food
B. animals don't like to have salt
C. we dry up the water in the river
2. We get most of the salt from _____.

- A. salt lakes B. salt wells C. sea water

3. People in Sichuan get salt from _____.
A. fire B. salt wells C. salt mines
4. Some years ago, people found and opened a big salt mine _____.
A. in Sichuan B. in Jiangxi
C. in the northwest
5. The best title of this passage may be _____.
A. Salt B. Salt Wells C. Salt Mine

(B)

Where is Love? How can we find Love?

Once a little boy wanted to meet Love. He knew it was a long trip to where Love lived, so he got his things ready with some pizzas and drinks and started off. When he passed three streets, he saw an old woman sitting in the park and watching some birds. She looked very hungry. The boy gave her a pizza. She took it and smiled at him. The smile was so beautiful that he wanted to see it again, so he gave her a Coke. She smiled once again. The boy was very happy.

They sat there all the afternoon, eating and smiling, but they said nothing. When it grew dark, the boy decided to leave. But before he had gone more than a few steps, he turned around, ran back to the old woman and gave her a hug. The woman gave him her biggest smile ever.

When the boy opened the door of his house, his mother was surprised by the look of joy (快乐) on his face and asked what had made him so happy. "I had lunch with Love. She has got the most beautiful smile in the world." At the same time, the old woman's son was also surprised at his mother's pleasure and asked why.

"I ate a pizza in the park with Love," she said, "and he is much younger than I expected."

If the world is full of love, we can enjoy a better life.

6. When the little boy saw the old woman, she was _____.
A. looking for a seat in the park
B. passing the street
C. looking at some birds
7. The little boy gave the old woman a Coke because _____.
A. the old woman still felt hungry
B. he wanted to see the smile again
C. he didn't like the drink
8. The old woman gave the little boy the biggest smile _____.
A. after the little boy hugged her
B. before it grew dark
C. when she was drinking Coke
9. The boy's mother was surprised to see her son was

第一部分 课本梳理

very _____ when the door opened.

A. pleased B. sad C. angry

10. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. The little boy failed to find Love.

B. Both the little boy and the old woman found what they wanted at last.

C. The old woman gave the little boy a hug to thank him.

八. 书面表达 (10%)

根据中文提示和英文词语, 写一篇意思连贯、符合逻辑的短文。所给英文提示词语必须用上。字数: 60~70 左右。

1. 昨天晚上我和妈妈出去散步。

2. 在路上我遇到了一个外国人。

3. 他向我询问去温泉饭店 (the Hot Spring Hotel) 的路。

4. 我告诉他沿着路往前走, 在第三个转弯处向左拐就能看见饭店。

5. 他非常感谢我, 我也为能帮他而感到高兴。

提示词语: go out for a walk, on the road, the way to, walk along, on the left, thank for, be happy

七年级上 Units 7-12

【考点扫描】

短 语

how much 多少

Huaxing Clothes Store 华兴服装店

date of birth = birthday 出生日期

what color 什么颜色

at a good price 价格合理

come and see for yourself 亲自来看看

on sale 出售; 大减价

speech contest 演讲比赛

school trip 郊游, 校游

school day 学校上课日

Art Festival 艺术节

how old 几岁; 多大 (年龄)

be born in / on 出生于

go to a movie 看电影

what kind of 什么种类

Beijing Opera 京剧

action movies 动作片

movie star 电影明星

on weekends 在周末

in a word 总而言之, 一句话

rock band 摇滚乐队

kung fu 功夫

in fact 事实上, 其实

play chess 下棋

play the guitar 弹吉他

play the piano 弹钢琴

play the drums 打鼓

play the trumpet 吹喇叭

play the violin 拉小提琴

go to school 去上学

go to work 去上班

get up 起床

be good with / get on well with 与……相处融洽

what time 几点钟

at five thirty 在五点三十分

take a shower 淋浴, 洗澡

after breakfast 早餐后

after class 课后

after school 放学后

take the bus 乘公共汽车

take sb. to ... 带/送某人到……

get home 到家

go home 回家

do one's homework 做作业

help...with 帮助

at around eight o'clock 大约在八点

on Monday 在周一

on May 2nd 在五月二日

on Sunday morning 在星期天上午

at home 在家

play with 和……玩耍

be strict with sb. 对……(某人)要求严格

be strict in sth. 对……(某事)要求严格

重要句子

1. —How much is this T-shirt?

—It's seven dollars.

2. —How much are these black pants?

—They're ten dollars.

3. —Can I help you?

—Yes, please.

4. I'll take it.

5. Here you are.

6. You are welcome.

7. —What color do you want?

—Blue.

8. The green shorts are on sale for \$ 25.

9. —When is your birthday?

—My birthday is October (the) tenth.

10. When is the school trip? It's...

11. How old are you? I'm 15.

12. —Do you want to go to a movie?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

13. —Does she want to go to a movie?

—Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

14. —What kind of movies do you like?

—I like action movies and comedies.

15. —Can you / he / she swim?

—Yes, I/he / she can. / No, I/he / she can't.

16. —What club do you want to join?

—I want to join the music / English / art / club.

17. —What can you do?

—I can play the guitar.

18. We want two good musicians for our rock band.

19. I can't sing or dance, but I can play the piano.

第一部分 课本梳理

20. —What time do you get up?
—I get up at six o'clock.
21. —What time does he eat breakfast?
—He eats breakfast at seven o'clock.
22. Scott works very long hours.
23. He takes the number 17 bus to a hotel.
24. —What time is it? / What's the time?
—It's 8:30.
25. We have a shower schedule.
26. When does Tom usually get up?
27. —What's your favorite subject?
—My favorite subject is science.
28. I like music. It's relaxing.
29. Our music teacher is fun.
30. I like to play with my dog.

【重点词组】

1. trip and journey

trip 指休闲或短程旅行, 通常含有会回到出发地之意, 口语中可与 journey 互换; journey 指陆、海、空旅行, 并且是有预定地点的长途旅行。

例如: Have a good trip. 旅行愉快。

2. speak, say, talk and tell

这四个词都有“说”的意思, 但用法各异:

(1) speak 是不及物动词, 强调开口发声, 不强调所说内容, 作及物动词时, 后接表示语言的名词。

例如:

The baby is learning to speak. 这孩子在学习讲话。

He can speak Japanese. 他能够讲日语。

(2) say 是及物动词, 强调所说内容, 常用 say sth. (to sb.) 或 say (to sb.) sth. 例如:

What did Mr. Wang say? 王老师说什么?

He said nothing to me. 他没有给我说什么。

(3) talk 作不及物动词, 强调“交谈, 谈话”, 常与 to, with 连用, 表示“与……交谈”; 与 about, of 连用, 表示“谈论……”。例如:

She talked with her boss. 她与她的老板谈过了。

He talked about something abroad.

他谈到了一些国外的事情。

(4) tell 是及物动词, 意思是“告诉”, 常跟双宾语或复合宾语, 即 tell sb. sth. / tell sb. (not) to do sth. 例如:

Tell me the time, please. 请告诉我时间。

She told me to wait for her. 她叫我等她。

【要点精析】

1. How much is this T-shirt? 这件T恤多少钱?

(1) how much “多少钱”, 用来询问价格。例如:

How much is the rice? 这大米多少钱?

How much are the potatoes? 这些土豆多少钱?

(2) how much “多少”, 用来提问数量, 后面加不可数名词。例如:

How much water is there in the bottle? 瓶子里有多少水?

How much meat do you want? 你想要多少肉?

2. Have a look at Zig Zag's Clothes Store. 欢迎光临 Zig Zag 衣物店。

(1) have / take a look at sth. 意为“看一看”, 此处 look 作名词用。have a look 就相当于 look。例如:

Can I have a look at this map?

= Can I look at this map? 我可以看这幅地图吗?

Let me have a drink = Let me drink. 让我喝一口。

Let's have a walk. = Let's walk. 我们去散步吧。

(2) Zig Zag's Clothes shop 是商店名称, 首字母要大写。

3. Here you are. 给你!

这是倒装句, 以 here, there 引起的句子常采用倒装形式。其结构是: Here / There + be / 动词 + 主语。当主语为代词时, 则采用 Here / There + 主语 + be / 动词。例如:

Here they are. 他们在这里。

There goes the bus. 车来了。

4. 询问价格的几种方法

How much is/are + 主语……?

What's the price of…?

What price is/are + 主语……?

5. We have sweaters at a very good price. 我们以适当的价格出售毛衣。

at a very good price “以合理的价格”

at the price of “以……的价格”

at a low price “以很低的价格”

at a high price “以很高的价格”

注意: 当我们说到价格时, 常用 high 或 low; 说到物品时, 常用 expensive 或 cheap。例如:

The price of the sweater is very high. 这件毛衣的价格很高。

The sweater is very expensive. 这件毛衣很昂贵。

6. What of these events will you have at your school? 你们学校将举行这些活动中的那些活动?

(1) event 表示“重要事件(活动)”或“比赛项目”。

(2) at 后面常接像 station, school, village 等表示小范围的地点名词; in 后面一般接像国家、城市等表示大

范围的地点名词。例如:

at Zhongguan village in Beijing 在北京中关村

7. I often go to movies with my friend. 我经常和我的朋友一起去看电影。

with “和……一起”, 表伴随。例如:

She often goes to see Beijing Opera with his father. 她经常和她父亲一起去看京剧。

8. What do you like best?

=What's your favorite? 你最喜欢什么?

9. For girls, we have T-shirts in red, green, and white for only ¥ 18! 我们有姑娘穿的红色、绿色、白色T恤, 仅售十八元。

(1) for girls 中的 for 表示“对象”, 意思是“适合于, 对于”; for only ¥ 18 中的 for 表示价格、报酬或比例关系, 意思是“交换”。例如:

Here is a letter for you. 这有给你的一封信。
clothes for men 男士服装

(2) “in + 颜色”, 常作后置定语, 表示“穿着……颜色的衣服”。

The boy in white is my brother.

穿着白色衣服的那个男孩是我的弟弟。

【语法点津】

- 基数词的用法
- 日期的表达方式
- 时间的表达法
- 名词所有格形式

【考试园地】

一. 用所给词的恰当形式填空 (10%)

- How much are _____ (this) socks?
- _____ (Kate) birthday is November 10th.
- David often _____ (stay) at home and _____ (do) his homework.
- Jim is a _____ (run) star in our school.
- Many _____ (child) like to play computer games.
- He can sing well. He is a great _____ (music).
- You must _____ (make) a schedule.
- _____ (class) start at 8.
- The _____ (nine) lesson is interesting.
- My grandfather likes _____ (watch) the early morning news on TV.

二. 根据汉语完成下列句子 (10%)

- 你喜欢哪种电影?
_____ do you like?
- 我们每年都有一次艺术节。
We have _____ each year.
- 他住在十二楼吗? 是的, 他是。
— _____ he _____ on the _____ floor?

— Yes, he _____.

4. A: 你们店卖什么, 能告诉我吗?

B: 我们出售各种颜色的帽子, 每件十元。

A: _____ do you _____ in your shop, _____ you tell me?

B: We have hats _____ all _____ at ¥10.

5. A: 我想买点便宜的东些。

B: 到我们商店来看看吧, 眼见为实。

A: I want to buy _____.

B: Come down _____ our shop _____ see for _____.

6. 《我父亲的生日》是一部滑稽的喜剧片。

My Father's Birthday is a _____.

7. 他爸爸喜欢动作片, 但他不喜欢。

His father likes _____, but he _____.

8. 她喜欢把灯开着睡觉。

She likes sleeping _____ the light _____.

9. 让他们带你四处看看。

Let them _____ you _____.

10. 你应该学会如何与他人相处。

You should learn how to _____ with others.

三. 单项填空 (25%)

- This is a picture of _____ teacher. _____ teacher's name is Mr Brown.
A. a; A B. a; The C. the; A
- Look! Here _____.
A. is Kate B. she's C. Kate is
- How much do you want?
_____.
A. Some apples, please B. Five yuan, please
C. Half a kilo, please
- Are these _____ photos?
—No. They are _____.
A. your; my father's B. yours; my fathers'
C. you; of my father
- Jeff's mother is in a red skirt today.
A. wear B. wearing C. putting on
- _____ is the woman under the tree?
—She is a nurse.
A. What B. Who C. How
- These pants look nice. I'll take them.
A. buy B. carry C. make
- May I have some milk?
—Sorry, we have _____ left.
A. few B. little C. a little
- She is _____ the blackboard, but she can't _____ the words on it.
A. looking at; see B. seeing; look at
C. watching; see

第一部分 课本梳理

10. —Are those _____ bikes?
—Yes, they are.
A. Jim and Tom's B. Jim's and Tom
C. Jim's and Tom's
11. Would you please _____ her _____ me back?
A. ask; to call B. to ask; call
C. to ask; to call
12. They have _____ art festival _____ each year.
A. an; in B. a; / C. an; /
13. —Who can swim here?
—_____.
A. Li Pin does B. Li Pin can C. Lin Pin is
14. —Please give me some apples.
—OK.
A. Here you are B. Here it is
C. Give you
15. I want _____ a pen _____ \$4.
A. to buy; from B. to buy; for C. buy; for
16. He _____ hamburgers _____ lunch.
A. eat; for B. have; on C. likes; for
17. —Is Jim in black shoes?
—Yes, _____.
A. he is B. it is C. they are
18. The boy is only _____. Today is his _____ birthday.
A. five; five B. five; fifth C. fifth; five
19. The price of this book is too _____ for me to afford.
A. expensive B. cheap C. high
20. Edison was so _____ his work that he often forgot to have his meals.
A. busy with B. afraid of C. angry with
21. —Hello, this is Joe. May I _____ to Uncle John, please?
—Yes, please.
A. talk B. speak C. say
22. He often takes _____ to the Santon Hotel.
A. 17 number bus B. the number 17 bus
C. number 17 bus
23. —Hi, Jim, _____ you come to my party?
—Sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework.
A. may B. can C. need
24. Our teachers are not only strict _____ their work, but also strict _____ us.
A. in; with B. with; in C. with; with
25. Mr Zhang is talking _____ a friend. They are talking _____ English.
A. in; with B. about; about C. with; in

四. 补全对话 (5%)

根据对话内容, 从方框中选择能填入空白处的最佳选项, 有两个多余选项。

A: The time has come to say goodbye.

B: So soon. _____ 1 _____

A: _____ 2 _____

B: It certainly has been a pleasure seeing you again and talking about old days.

A: _____ 3 _____ And I really want to thank you for spending so much time showing me the sights.

B: _____ 4 _____ It gave me a chance to get away from my everyday work and do something a little different.

A: _____ 5 _____

B: Oh, yes. That's our present plan unless something bad comes up. I should be there in early September.

A: I'll be expecting you.

A. I've had a nice time.

B. It seems as if you just got here.

C. But I have to leave here now.

D. Oh, it was fun for me, too.

E. Are you sure you can make it?

F. I feel that way, too.

G. Will you be out to see me next years as you promised?

五. 阅读填空 (5%)

阅读下面短文, 根据首字母完成所缺单词。

The British seemed to think since the English (1) _____ was widely used in the world, what they did was certain to be widely understood. But very soon they found they were completely (2) _____ w _____. For example, the British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink (3) _____ d _____ the meal. However, the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is a (4) _____ t _____ for them to relax and get to know each other, and they don't drink at lunch. The Germans like to talk about business before dinner; the French like to eat (5) _____ f _____ and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

六. 完型填空 (15%)

(A)

Every day some people are killed while they are crossing the roads. _____ 1 _____ of these people are old people and children. Old people are often killed because they can't see or hear very well. Children are killed because they are not _____ 2 _____. They forget to look and listen before they _____ 3 _____ the roads.

A car or a bus can't stop _____ 4 _____. If a car is going very fast, it will travel many metres _____ 5 _____ it stops. Some people don't always understand this. They think a car can stop in a few metres. So a sad thing often happens like this.

1. A. Much B. Most C. More