

# 提分教练

TIFEN JIAOLIAN

外研衔接版

八年级英语 下

★ 含教练指导手册&答案全解全析★

主编 刘 强



YZLI0890144368

勤奋促成绩



教练助提分



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## 优秀学生的十大学习方法

### 1. 认真预习的习惯

很多同学只重视课堂上认真听讲,课后完成作业,而忽视课前预习,有的同学根本没有作过课前预习。其中最主要的原因不是没有时间,而是没有认识到预习的重要性。

### 2. 专心听课的习惯

如果课前没有一个“必须当堂掌握”的决心,会直接影响听讲的效果。如果在每节课前,学生都能自觉地要求自己“必须当堂掌握”,那么,上课的效率一定会大大提高。

### 3. 及时复习的习惯

及时复习的优点在于可加深和巩固对学习内容的理解,防止在学习后通常会发生的急速遗忘的情况。根据遗忘曲线,识记后的两三天,遗忘的速度最快,然后逐渐缓慢下来。

### 4. 独立完成作业的习惯

明确做作业是为了及时检查学习的效果。经过预习、上课、课后复习,知识究竟有没有领会,有没有记住,记到什么程度,知识能否应用,应用的能力有多强,这些学习效果问题,单凭自我感觉是不准确的。

### 5. 练后反思的习惯

在读书和学习的过程中,每个同学都进行过强度较大的练习,但做完题目并非大功告成了,更重要的在于将知识引申、扩展、深化,因此,反思是解题之后的重要环节。

### 6. 积极应考的习惯

从学生的角度讲,考试的结果直接关系到对自己的评价,也关系到自己的切身利益。从学校的角度讲,老师可以检查教和学的近期效果,以便对教学进行及时调整。为了推动学生的系统复习,提高学生的自学能力,要把考试作为一项重要工作来抓。

### 7. 阅读自学习惯

自学是获取知识的主要途径。就学习过程而言,教师只是引路人,学生是学习的真正主体。学习中遇到的大量问题,主要靠自己来解决。阅读是自学的一种主要形式。通过阅读教科书,学生可以独立领会知识,分析知识的前后联系,形成能力。

### 8. 观察的习惯

对客观事物的观察,是获取知识最基本的途径,也是认识客观事物的基本环节,因此,观察被称为学习的“门户”和打开智慧的“天窗”。每一位同学都应当学会观察,逐步养成观察意识,学会恰当的观察方法,养成良好的观察习惯,培养敏锐的观察能力。

### 9. 切磋琢磨的习惯

《学记》上讲“独学而无友,则孤陋而寡闻”。同学之间的学习交流和思想交流是十分重要的。遇到问题,同学之间要互帮互学,展开讨论。每一个人都必须努力吸取别人的优点,弥补自己的不足,像蜜蜂似的,不断吸取群芳精华,经过反复加工,最终酿造成知识的蜂蜜。

### 10. 总结归纳的习惯

每章、每节的知识是分散的、孤立的,要想形成知识体系,课后必须进行小结。应对所学知识进行概括,抓住应掌握的重点和关键点,对比理解易混淆的概念。每学习一个专题,要把分散在各章中的知识点连成线、结成网,使学到的知识系统化、规律化、结构化。这样,知识运用起来才能举一反三,融会贯通。

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## 《提分教练》八年级英语(外研衔接版)下

### 观点1 点对点 教练陪你练

以课时为单位,从单词、短语、句子、语法和对话五个方面对基础知识进行练习,有效梳理了本课时的基础知识,指明了学习方向,做到了查缺补漏,对于会与不会的知识一目了然,在学习的过程中可以做到有的放矢。

### 观点2 面对面 提分是关键

把课文的重、难点与中考题型紧密地结合在一起,所选用的题型都是版本所在地区中考必考题型。8、9 年级百分之八十以上选用了近两年的中考真题。在真题中,领会本课时所讲的知识点在中考中什么样的形式出现,更直观、更直接、更快捷地感受中考。

### 观点3 模块综合测试题

每模块的综合测试题以及期中、期末测试题都是一套套精心设置的中考仿真卷,题型、题量、分值、难易梯度和程度与中考题保持高度一致。针对本模块易错、易混的知识点进行强化练习,导向性强。

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**靓点4 手把手 教练教你学**

受讲练 1:3 的限定,本书的讲解略去了知识点中的旁枝侧节,直抓主干和重点。讲解内容虽然少,但讲得精准,并以图表、图析、图片等简洁直观的方式呈现,更容易理解和记忆。此部分经典例题与训练中的练习题题题呼应,真正做到了讲练结合。

**靓点5 解析详尽到位**

针对本书题目提供精准的答案和详尽的解析。在给出解析的同时,指出技法,导出规律,从而达到“做一题,通一类;解一卷,通全面”的最高境界。



# Module 1 Hobbies

## Unit 1 Do you collect anything?

### 点对点

★ 教练陪你练 ★

#### I. 重点单词

1. 收集(v.) \_\_\_\_\_
2. 收集(n.) \_\_\_\_\_
3. 收拾;整理 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 娃娃 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 扇子;狂热爱好者 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 邮票 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 最少的;最小的 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 采访,会见;面试 \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 重点短语

1. 收拾 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 占用 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 一直;总是 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 对……感兴趣 \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 核心句型

1. 是什么让你对音乐如此感兴趣的?  
What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in music?
2. 我过去经常听他拉小提琴。  
I often \_\_\_\_\_ the violin.

#### IV. 关键语法

写出下列句子中画线部分的句子成分,如主语、谓语、宾语、表语、状语等。如果是双宾语,需要注明是直接宾语还是间接宾语;如果是状语,需要注明是时间状语还是地点状语等。

1. My sister is a nurse in the hospital.  
( ) ( )
2. Nothing happened at the moment.  
( ) ( )
3. She found something strange in the building.  
( ) ( )
4. He showed me his photos that he took in Australia. ( ) ( )
5. I met Tom and Jerry in the supermarket yesterday.  
( ) ( )

6. There are some flowers in the garden.  
( ) ( )

#### V. 交际用语

从方框中选择合适的句子,填在横线处。两项多余。

- A: What do you usually do in your spare time?  
B: Nothing special. I watch a lot of TV.  
A: 1  
B: Yes, I like collecting stamps.  
A: Really? 2  
B: You're right. I enjoy it very much. But sometimes it's too expensive.  
A: 3  
B: He is my younger brother.  
A: 4  
B: He is making a paper ship.  
A: Can he make other paper models?  
B: Yes. 5

- A. Who's the boy over there?  
B. Stamp collecting is a lot of fun, isn't it?  
C. What is he doing?  
D. Making paper models is really his hobby.  
E. What's your hobby?  
F. Do you have any hobbies?  
G. What does he like to do?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

### 面对面

★ 提分是关键 ★

#### 必考题型 I —— 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. He has a very good \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) of foreign coins.
2. Your bedroom is very \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy). Please clean it up.
3. There is an \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) program on television tonight.
4. Playing computer games is one of my \_\_\_\_\_ (hobby).
5. She spent at \_\_\_\_\_ (little) two hours studying for the math exam.



## 必考题型 II —— 单项选择

1. My mother made me \_\_\_\_\_ the piano all day. I felt tired and bored.  
A. play B. played C. to play D. playing
2. The girl became interested \_\_\_\_\_ painting when she was only four years old.  
A. for B. at C. on D. in
3. I often listen to my mother \_\_\_\_\_ in her bedroom.  
A. sing B. sings C. singing D. sang
4. She asks me to move the table out of the room because it \_\_\_\_\_ too much room.  
A. tidies up B. takes up C. sets up D. gets up
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball match last night.  
A. is B. is going to be C. will be D. was

## 必考题型 III —— 口语应用

(2011·重庆) 阅读下面对话, 从方框内选择 5 个恰当的句子完成此对话。有两个多余选项。

- A. When will the concert begin?  
B. Sounds good!  
C. When and where shall we meet?  
D. I'll see a movie.  
E. Could you please get there earlier?  
F. Yes. What's up?  
G. Would you like to go with me?

A: Hello, is that Wu Bin speaking?

B: Yes. Who's that?

A: This is Tian Hong. Are you free this Saturday evening?

B: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

A: I've got two tickets to Jay Chou's concert. 2 \_\_\_\_\_

B: Certainly. I'd love to. He's my favorite singer.

Thanks for your invitation. 3 \_\_\_\_\_

A: Let's meet at the gate of the park at four o'clock.

B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_ I want to buy him a gift.

A: OK. I'll get there at three. Shall we go to the shopping center to buy the gift?

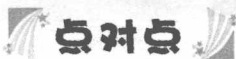
B: 5 \_\_\_\_\_ See you then.

A: See you.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2 Hobbies can make you grow as a person.



★ 教练陪你练 ★

## I. 重点单词

1. 如同 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 排球 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 驾驶帆船 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 懒惰的 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 有用的 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 发展, 发达, 进步 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 技能; 技巧 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 野营, 露营 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 活动; 行动 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 想象, 设想 \_\_\_\_\_
11. 十几岁的青少年 \_\_\_\_\_
12. 结果 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 成功 \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 重点短语

1. 并且; 还 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 比如 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 出版 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 结果 \_\_\_\_\_

## III. 核心句型

1. 我的一部分业余时间都花在校队打排球了。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ some of my free time \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball for my school team.
2. 生活中有很多其他有趣的事情可做。  
There are many other interesting things \_\_\_\_\_ in life.
3. 我们应该尝试新的或不同的事情。  
We should try to do \_\_\_\_\_ or different.

## IV. 关键语法

- 按下列所给的句型结构造句。
1. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (+ 状语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  2. 主语 + 谓语 (不及物动词) (+ 状语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  3. 主语 + 谓语 (及物动词) + 宾语 (+ 状语)  
\_\_\_\_\_
  4. 主语 + 谓语 (及物动词) + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 (+ 状语)  
\_\_\_\_\_



❖ Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.

心头有志愿, 无事不可能。

格言新说



5. 主语+谓语(及物动词)+宾语+宾语补足语(+状语)

6. there be+主语+状语

## 面对面

★ 提分是关键 ★

**必考题型 I**——根据句意和汉语提示写出所缺词汇

1. He is a very \_\_\_\_\_ (懒惰的) person, sleeping all day.
2. She gave us some \_\_\_\_\_ (有用的) information.
3. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ (想象) how surprised I was?
4. She plays \_\_\_\_\_ (排球) every day.
5. We are proud of his \_\_\_\_\_ (成功).

**必考题型 II**——从方框中选出合适的词填空, 每词只能用一次

come out, as a result, as well as, such as, spend

1. His new novel will \_\_\_\_\_ soon. We're looking forward to reading it.
2. My sister made many mistakes in the exam; \_\_\_\_\_, she couldn't pass it.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ playing the piano and the guitar, she likes playing computer games.
4. We have many subjects to learn, \_\_\_\_\_ History, Chemistry and Science.
5. My mother often \_\_\_\_\_ about two hours doing housework.

**必考题型 III**——短文填空

(2011·浙江台州)

### Sailing

Welcome to our TV show *On the Go*. Today we are going to talk about an exciting sport—sailing. First let's talk to Sue, an 18-year-old girl who loves sailing.

Host: When did you start sailing, Sue?

Sue: I started sailing when I was 15 years old.

Host: Is it a difficult sport to learn?

Sue: Yes, it is more difficult than any other sport.

For example, you need to learn about the wind directions (方向) and how to move the sails in the right way.

Host: How often do you go sailing?

Sue: I go sailing with my father every weekend.

Host: How far do you go sailing?

Sue: It depends on the wind.

Host: OK. Thank you, Sue. Good luck with your sailing.

Are you interested in sailing after hearing the interview?

If you want to learn sailing, here is a chance for you. The Water Sports Center will organize sailing lessons. Each lesson will cost you ¥20 and there are 5 lessons altogether (总共).

1. What does Sue think of learning sailing?
  - A. Easy.
  - B. Boring.
  - C. Difficult.
  - D. Dangerous.
2. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. Sue always sails very far.
  - B. Sue goes sailing every weekend.
  - C. Sue goes sailing with her friends.
  - D. Sue started sailing at the age of 18.
3. If you want to learn sailing at the Water Sports Center, how much will you pay?
  - A. ¥15.
  - B. ¥20.
  - C. ¥50.
  - D. ¥100.

## Unit 3 Language in use

### 点点点

★ 教练陪你练 ★

I. 重点短语

1. 照顾 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 成群的 \_\_\_\_\_

II. 核心句型

他们不仅以此欢度周末, 而且还了解到了许多过去的生活情况。

They \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy the weekend, \_\_\_\_\_ learn a lot about life in the past.

### 面对面

★ 提分是关键 ★

**必考题型 I**——完形填空

(2011·安徽芜湖)

In Australia, different people have different ways to enjoy themselves. They also have their own ideas about 1 to pass time. 2 children, about 80%, work hard in school because they have to take lots of exams. After school, they don't want to stay at home reading books any more. 3, they put aside their school bags and go out to play.



Some old people 4 early in the morning. Then they go to the park to 5. It helps them know what is happening around the world. In the evening, they would prefer to stay at home 6 rather than do anything else.

Young people enjoy having a 7 trip on weekends. They go to the mountains to have a picnic or go to the 8 to camp. They usually start on Friday and spend one or two days outside. Then on 9 evening, they start their way back home. 10 seems to be in a hurry, although a busy week is waiting for them again.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. what            | B. how            |
| C. when               | D. why            |
| 2. A. Some            | B. Most           |
| C. All                | D. No             |
| 3. A. However         | B. Though         |
| C. Instead            | D. Or             |
| 4. A. get up          | B. come up        |
| C. stay up            | D. set up         |
| 5. A. read newspapers | B. do sports      |
| C. enjoy themselves   | D. have breakfast |
| 6. A. climbing hills  | B. watching TV    |
| C. going shopping     | D. going hiking   |
| 7. A. boring          | B. busy           |
| C. tiring             | D. relaxing       |
| 8. A. forest          | B. floor          |
| C. flat               | D. factory        |
| 9. A. Friday          | B. Sunday         |
| C. Tuesday            | D. Wednesday      |
| 10. A. Anybody        | B. Somebody       |
| C. Everybody          | D. Nobody         |

#### 必考题型 II —— 阅读理解

(2011·陕西)

Rock climbing(攀岩) did not become a sport until late in the 1900s. But now it has become a popular outdoor activity. While rock climbing may still be necessary for mountain climbing, most people just climb low mountains for fun.

If you have ever done rock climbing, you will know that it is not a very easy sport. Indoor and outdoor rock climbing both need practice. What most people don't know is that rock climbing is one of the sports that depend on your body and mind(意志).

To climb successfully, one must use wonderful skills. One of the important rules is to always have

three parts of your body on the rock face. Another important rule is that your arms only hold you close to the rock face while your legs are pushing you up. The closer you are to the rock face, the easier it is to climb.

Rock climbing is a wonderful sport. Once you start to learn how to climb, you'll find more fun. People who like games such as chess playing or problem-solving may love rock climbing, because they are nearly the same in the way of thinking. For anyone who wants to get into beautiful shape, rock climbing is a fun and good way. Anyone who enjoys a difficult game and loves the outdoors should think of taking rock climbing as a new hobby.

- When did rock climbing become a sport?
  - In 1900s.
  - Early in the 1900s.
  - In the middle of the 1900s.
  - Late in the 1900s.
- The chess players may like rock climbing because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - they'd like to get into beautiful shape
  - it is more interesting than chess playing
  - it is like chess playing in the way of thinking
  - they really like to do sports
- What can we learn from the passage?
  - Rock climbing is a kind of indoor and outdoor activity.
  - Rock climbing is a very easy sport.
  - When you climb, your arms push you up.
  - The closer you are to the rock face, the more difficult it is to climb.

#### 必考题型 III —— 书面表达

(2011·湖南株洲)

在初中三年的英语学习中,你参加过不同形式的课外活动。请你用英语写一篇文章,描写你印象最深刻的一次活动以及你的收获,题目自拟。

注意:

- 60 词左右;
- 文中不出现可能透露考生真实身份的任何信息。

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## 第一模块综合测试题

(时间:90 分钟 分值:100 分)

## I. 单项选择(15 分)

- He didn't give up his dream. \_\_\_\_\_ a result, he became a famous writer.  
A. For B. As C. With D. At
- What an \_\_\_\_\_ story! I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. interested; interesting  
B. interesting; interested  
C. interested; interested  
D. interesting; interesting
- They realized that it's \_\_\_\_\_ to argue with him. So they stopped arguing.  
A. untidy B. useful  
C. useless D. creative
- I spend two hours \_\_\_\_\_ my homework every day.  
A. finish B. to finish  
C. finishing D. finished
- The magazine \_\_\_\_\_ once a week.  
A. comes on B. comes in  
C. comes over D. comes out
- Jane's mum was ill yesterday, so she had to \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. look at B. look for  
C. look after D. look out of
- Tommy was really poor, and he has \_\_\_\_\_ money of all of us.  
A. little B. less  
C. least D. fewest
- Sorry, sir. You can't get on the bus. There's no \_\_\_\_\_ for you.  
A. rooms B. space  
C. tickets D. seats
- My elder sister \_\_\_\_\_ about two hundred yuan \_\_\_\_\_ for the red dress.  
A. paid B. spent

- C. took D. cost
- They climbed up to the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ and they felt excited.  
A. succeed B. success  
C. successful D. successfully
- The workers were made \_\_\_\_\_ all day. They hated the manager and asked for more salaries.  
A. work B. to work  
C. worked D. working
- Don't go away. I have \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you.  
A. anything important  
B. important anything  
C. something important  
D. important something
- My mother saw the little boy \_\_\_\_\_ across the street.  
A. walk B. walking  
C. walks D. walked
- Many students like playing basketball, \_\_\_\_\_ Jim, Tom and Ken.  
A. for example B. such for  
C. as an example D. such as
- \_\_\_\_\_  
— Yes, I collect stamps.  
A. What's your hobby?  
B. What do you like to do in your free time?  
C. Do you collect anything?  
D. Do you like collecting coins?

## II. 完形填空(10 分)(2010·天津)

Many students have hobbies, such as reading, painting, growing vegetables in their gardens, and looking after animals. Some hobbies are relaxing and 1 are creative. Hobbies can develop your interests and help you learn new skills.

David Smith is a student, and his hobby is writing. 2 the summer of 2000, he spent four weeks





on a summer camp. As well as the usual activities, such as sailing, climbing and mountain biking, there was a writing workshop with a professional 3. "She asked us to imagine that we were in a story. Then we wrote about our 4 at the camp."

In senior high school David wrote a story about teenage life, and it 5 as a book in 2003. Many teenagers love his book, and as a result, David has become a 6 young writer.

David has been very lucky 7 his hobby has brought him enjoyment and success, but he is 8 interested in many other things. "I like playing volleyball, too," says David. "I spend some of my free time playing volleyball for my school team. 9 I'll write more books in the future, but I'm not sure."

It's sometimes difficult 10 that we shouldn't spend all our time on our favourite hobby. There are many other interesting things to do in life, and we should try to do something new or different.

1. A. other B. others  
C. the other D. another
2. A. During B. At  
C. For D. On
3. A. manager B. doctor  
C. singer D. writer
4. A. experiences B. examples  
C. excuses D. experiments
5. A. took out B. tried out  
C. came out D. went out
6. A. successful B. normal  
C. polite D. lonely
7. A. or B. but  
C. because D. though
8. A. too B. also  
C. only D. either
9. A. Usually B. Immediately  
C. Maybe D. Once
10. A. remember B. remembers  
C. remembered D. to remember

### III. 阅读理解(27分)

A(2011·江苏苏州)

Mitzi	Bluey
Lost Wednesday evening	Lost blue/white Persian
French poodle(卷毛狗)	male cat 12 months
called Mitzi Brown, 5	old, friendly nature
years old, good reward	Any info about Bluey
Phone Barbara	Large reward
555-4140 anytime	Tom 555-2732 evenings
Pets—Cats	Pets—Dogs
Burmese kittens 11 weeks	Small dogs/short legs/long
old	body
2 female 4 male 1 red	3 red 2 male 1 female
Others various colours	5 months old, registered
Gentle and registered (注	Sale \$280
册) \$250	Phone Carl 555-9019 after-
Sandy 555-0001 mornings	noons

1. If you want to buy a little dog, you can call  
A. 555-9019 B. 555-0001  
C. 555-4140 D. 555-2732
2. If you tell the owner where Bluey is, you will be given  
A. a gold medal B. a large pet  
C. a great prize D. a lot of money
3. Who is available to answer the call 24 hours a day?  
A. Barbara. B. Tom.  
C. Carl. D. Sandy.
4. The above four notices are all about  
A. dogs B. cats  
C. pets D. selling pets

B(2011·广东清远)

Nowadays, computer games are becoming more and more popular in many cities and towns. A lot of small shops along busy streets have been made into small game houses in order to get more money. These places are always crowded with people, especially young boys.



In the computer game houses, people spend a lot of money competing (较量) with the machines. It's hard for one to win the computer, but one can make progress after trying again and again. People have a kind of gambling psychology (赌博心理) when they play computer games. The more they lose, the more they want to win. When class is over, the school boys run to the nearby computer game houses. Little by little (逐渐地), they forget all about their lessons and fall far behind others. Some of them can get enough money from their parents. But some of them are not lucky enough to get the money. They begin to take away other students' money and become thieves.

5. Who always go to the computer game houses?

- A. Young girls.
- B. Young children.
- C. Young students.
- D. Young boys.

6. People made small shops into small game houses in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make computer games more popular
- B. get more money
- C. help people to learn computer better
- D. make people happy

7. What must be brought to play games in the game houses?

- A. Tickets.
- B. Paper.
- C. Cards.
- D. Money.

8. What will happen to the boys if they keep going to the game houses?

- A. They will win a lot of money.
- B. They will make a lot of good friends there.
- C. They will fail in their study and even break laws.
- D. They will live a happy life in the future.

9. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Game houses have a bad effect on young boys.
- B. More and more small shops have been made into game houses.

C. Young boys spend a lot of money playing computer games.

D. People play games better after trying again and again.

#### IV. 词汇题 (10 分)

A) 用括号中所给词的正确形式填空。

- I have a large \_\_\_\_\_ (collect) of model planes.
- He wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_ (success) writer like William Shakespeare.
- Don't throw it away. I think it is still \_\_\_\_\_ (use) for you.
- They have decided to go \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) together.
- Lisa took an \_\_\_\_\_ (activity) part in the sports meeting.

#### V. 句式题 (10 分)

根据所给的汉语意思翻译句子。每空一词。

- 你的收藏品占用了太多的空间。  
Your collections \_\_\_\_\_ too much space.
- 我喜欢许多水果, 比如苹果和橘子。  
I like many fruits, \_\_\_\_\_ apples and oranges.
- 什么使你对音乐这么感兴趣?  
What made you so \_\_\_\_\_ music?
- 这部小说将于下月出版。  
The novel will \_\_\_\_\_ next month.
- 他不仅会说汉语, 还会说英语。  
He can speak \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ English.



VI. 补全对话(10 分)

从方框中选择恰当的句子完成对话,使对话内容完整、连贯。

A: What are you doing now, Lucy?

B: 1 Come and have a look.

A: OK. Wow! How nice they are! I also like stamps.

B: How about this one? It has a panda on it.

A: I like it very much. 2

B: Collecting stamps is a very good hobby, don't you think so?

A: Yes, I do. 3

(A few minutes later)

A: Do you like sports?

B: Yes, I do. 4

A: I am going to play baseball with my friends.

Would you like to come with me?

B: Baseball? 5

A: What's your favourite sport?

B: I like playing basketball very much.

A. In fact, I am not interested in it.

B. Sports can make me healthy.

C. The panda looks quiet.

D. It can make me feel relaxed.

E. I'm putting my stamps into a new album.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_

VII. 书面表达(18 分)

假如你叫刘强。你的新笔友 Sam 在来信中介绍了他的兴趣爱好。请你根据下表内容提示,给他写一封 60 词左右的回信,谈谈你的爱好。开头已给出,不计入总词数。

年龄	13	最喜欢的 事情	集邮
开始集邮的年龄	10	现有邮票	将近 200 枚
不满意的事情	全部是中国邮票		
愿望	想得到一些外国邮票		
联系方式	liuqiang@yahoo.com		
想法	....		

Dear Sam,

I'm glad to hear from you. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Liu Qiang





## Module 2 Friendship

## Unit 1 Can you tell me where you're from?



## 点对点

★ 教练陪你练 ★

## I. 重点单词

1. 友谊, 友好 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 拿, 举, 持; 拥有 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 个人的, 私人的 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 同班同学 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 公共的, 公众的 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 亲戚 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 亲近的; 近的 \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 重点短语

1. (不挂断电话)等一下 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 现在 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 事实上 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 几个; 两个 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 觉得 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 顺便说 \_\_\_\_\_

## III. 核心句型

1. 你知道萨莉·麦克斯韦尔到了没有?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Sally Maxwell has arrived?
2. 我问过你的秘书她是否可以一起来。  
I asked your secretary \_\_\_\_\_ she could come \_\_\_\_\_.
3. 你能告诉我你来自哪里吗?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ from?

## IV. 关键语法

将下列句子转化为宾语从句。主句已经给出。

1. How does Daming get to school?  
→ Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Is Lisa doing her homework?  
→ I want to know \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The sun rises in the east.  
→ The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Have they read his new novel?  
→ Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Where will he meet his girlfriend?  
→ I asked the man \_\_\_\_\_.

## V. 交际用语

从方框中选出合适的句子, 填在对话空缺处, 使之成为一段完整的对话。两项多余。

- A: Hello!
- B: Hello! May I speak to Mr Tim Jones, please?
- A: He's not here at this moment. 1
- B: This is Liu Bin. I've just arrived in New York from China.
- A: Oh! Mr Liu. How nice. This is Mrs Jones. I've heard Tim mention your name but we didn't know you'd arrived so soon. 2
- B: About two weeks.
- A: Oh. That's nice! 3
- B: Sure. I'm staying at Atlantic Hotel. The number here is 858-4606. My room number is 332.
- A: OK. 4
- B: That'll be very nice. And we must spend an evening together.
- A: Yeah. When is it most convenient to call you?
- B: 5
- A: OK. We'll call you.
- B: Then I'll talk to you soon. Bye.
- A: Good-bye.

- A. When Tim comes back, I'll tell him about that.
- B. May I ask who is calling?
- C. Anytime between six and nine p.m. will be fine.
- D. Is that Mrs Jones speaking?
- E. How long will you stay in New York?
- F. Is there a number where I can reach you?
- G. What does it feel like?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## 面对面

★ 提分是关键 ★

## 必考题型 I 根据汉语提示写出所缺词汇

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ (友谊) first, the competition second.
2. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (拿着) a bunch of flowers and waited for the girl.



3. She is my \_\_\_\_\_ (亲近的) friend in my mind.  
 4. She said hello to all her \_\_\_\_\_ (同班同学).  
 5. You'd better not smoke in \_\_\_\_\_ (公共的) places.

### 必考题型 II —— 根据汉语提示翻译句子, 每空一词

1. 请别挂电话。  
Please \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 对不起, 我妈妈现在不在家。  
Sorry. My mother isn't in \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 事实上, 我并不认识你。  
\_\_\_\_\_, I don't know you.  
 4. 我住在这里好几个月了。  
I have lived here for \_\_\_\_\_ months.  
 5. 顺便问一下, 你知道邮局在哪里吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_, do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the post office \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. 如果明天下雨, 我就待在家里看电视。  
I will stay at home and watch TV \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
 7. 我不知道他是否想和我一起去看电影。  
I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the movie with me.

### 必考题型 III —— 短文填空

阅读下面的短文, 从方框中的 12 个词汇中选出 10 个合适的词汇, 并用其正确形式填空。使短文语意连贯。

for, hit, in, good, bath, save, sand, stone, why, wind, away, anything

Two friends were walking through a forest. During the journey they had a quarrel and one hit the other 1 the face. The one was hurt, but he didn't say 2. He just wrote in the sand, "Today my best friend hit me in the face."

They kept on walking until they found an oasis (绿洲) and they decided to take a 3. The one, who was hit fell into the river but the friend 4 him. After he woke up, he wrote on a 5, "Today my best friend saved my life."

The friend, who hit and saved his best friend, said to him, "After I hurt you, you wrote something in the 6 and now, you are writing something on a stone. 7?"

The other friend said, "When someone hurts us, we should write it down in the sand and 8

can erase (抹去) it away easily. But, when someone does something 9 for us, we must carve (雕刻) it on the stone and no wind can erase it 10."

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2 No one knew who I was.

### 点对点

★ 教练陪你练 ★

#### I. 重点单词

1. 礼物, 赠品 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 孤独的 \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 害怕的 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. 任何人 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. 大笑; 笑声 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. 担心, 焦虑, 苦恼 \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. 通常的; 平常的 \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. 通过, 经过; 传递 \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. 触摸, 碰 \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. 明亮的 \_\_\_\_\_  
 11. 有关系, 要紧 \_\_\_\_\_  
 12. 认为; 相信 \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 重点短语

1. 遥远的 \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 害怕做…… \_\_\_\_\_  
 3. 和……交朋友 \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. 担心 \_\_\_\_\_  
 5. 在那时 \_\_\_\_\_  
 6. 一天天地 \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. 核心句型

1. 每次我听到其他同学又说又笑, 我就感到心碎。  
\_\_\_\_\_ I heard the other students talking and laughing, I felt my heart break.  
 2. 一天, 我问他为什么笑, 他却不记得对我笑过!  
One day, I asked him why he smiled, he couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ me!  
 3. 没关系, 因为所有灰暗的日子都已经过去了。  
\_\_\_\_\_ because all the dark days have gone.

#### IV. 关键语法

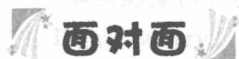
根据句意和括号里所给的提示词翻译句子。

1. 我不知道他是否会来参加我的生日聚会。(if)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
 2. 丽萨不在乎老师喜不喜欢她。(whether, or not)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. 你能告诉我他长什么样吗? (what)

4. 你知道会议将在哪里举行吗? (where)

5. 我问他什么时候到家的。(when)



## 面对面

★ 提分是关键 ★

**必考题型 I** ——从方框中选择合适的词, 并用其正确形式填空

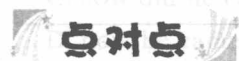
usual, anyone, lonely, bright, pass, touch, believe

1. The old man felt I \_\_\_\_\_ after his wife died.
2. My mother warned me not to t \_\_\_\_\_ the vase on the table.
3. I get up at six o'clock as early as u \_\_\_\_\_.
4. You can visit me when you p \_\_\_\_\_ my house.
5. The boy is always telling lies. So nobody b \_\_\_\_\_ him.
6. We are studying in the big and b \_\_\_\_\_ classrooms.
7. It's one of my secrets. Don't tell a \_\_\_\_\_ about it, please.

**必考题型 II** ——根据汉语意思和括号中所给的提示词翻译句子

1. 昨天我告诉我爸爸不要为我担心。(worry)
2. 我很难过, 因为我的好朋友常常嘲笑我。(laugh)
3. 你这次考试没有及格没关系。(matter)
4. 正在那时电话铃响了。(moment)
5. 那个小女孩不敢和陌生人交谈。(afraid)

## Unit 3 Language in use



## 点对点

★ 教练陪你练 ★

### I. 重点短语

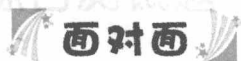
1. 开始 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 遍及全世界 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 写信 \_\_\_\_\_

### II. 核心句型

比如, 许多集邮的人给不同国家的人写信, 为的是能够收集他们收到的信上的邮票。

Stamp collectors, for example, write to people in

different countries \_\_\_\_\_ they can collect the stamps on the letters they receive.



## 面对面

★ 提分是关键 ★

**必考题型 I** ——阅读理解

(2011·河南)

When my son, Mark, was in the third grade, he saved all his pocket money for over three months to buy holiday presents. The third Saturday in December Mark said he had made his list and had twenty dollars in his pocket.

I drove him to a nearby supermarket. Mark picked up a hand basket and went in while I waited and watched in the car. It took Mark over 45 minutes to choose his presents. Finally he came to the checkout counter (交款处) and reached into his pocket for his money. It was not there! There was a hole in his pocket, but no money. Mark stood there holding his basket, tears falling down his face.

Then a surprising thing happened. A woman came up to Mark and took him in her arms. "You would help me a lot if you let me pay for you," said the woman. "It would be the most wonderful gift you could give me. I only ask that one day you will pass it on. When you grow up, I would like you to find someone you can help. When you help others, I know you will feel as good about it as I do now."

Mark took the money, dried his tears and ran back to the checkout counter as fast as he could. That year we all enjoyed our gifts almost as much as Mark enjoyed giving them to us.

I would like to say "thank you" to that very kind woman, and tell her that four years later, Mark went house to house collecting blankets (毯子) and clothes for the homeless people in the fire. And I want to promise her that Mark will never forget to keep passing it on.

1. When did the story probably happen?

- A. On Christmas Day.
- B. Before Christmas Day.
- C. On New Year's Day.
- D. After New Year's Day.

2. When they got to the supermarket, Mark went in

- A. with the writer
- B. by himself
- C. with the woman

