

English



东北师范大学出版社

初中英语专项训练

KOUYUJIAOJI YU SHUMIANBIAODA

口语交际与书面表达

七年级

◆ 适用于各种版本教材 ◆

主编/李秀平

情景交际锻炼口语
话语选择切合实际
书面表达优化设计
精选试题彰显能力





初中英语专项训练

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THE DIFFER

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汇聚教材重点话题 创新“说”“写”训练模式 动态提升交际能力和写作能力

口语交际题要求同学们按照所给的情景选择最佳问句或答句，完成题目。解答这类题目时要遵循以下一些原则：1.要根据不同的情景，使用不同的表达法。2.要正确判断出对话的情景。3.问话或答语不能离题。4.用筛选法选择正确对话。5.从语意进行判断。6.根据习惯用法进行选择。7.答语要符合西方人的文化、风俗和习惯。8.要使用文明礼貌的语言。9.要遵照口语交际特点，不要死套语法规则。

书面表达是英语学习的难点，考查词汇、语法等多方面的知识。只有掌握了科学的写作步骤，才能写出高质量的英语作文。

1. 审题。主题是文章所要表达的中心，是文章的灵魂。如果审不清主题，就有可能出现“下笔千言，离题万里”的情况。

2. 选材。材料必须为主题服务，只有平时多观察，多学习，多积累，才能保证材料鲜活、充分、详实。在具备充足材料的基础上，既要学会去粗取精，去伪存真，还要分清材料的主次与详略，做到详略得当。

3. 列提纲。列提纲可以使杂乱无章的材料变得井然有序，可以使文章紧扣主题，还可以节约时间，提高写作效率。

4. 动笔。写作时一定要切题，抓住要点。题目要求的要点一定要写进去，以保证内容的完整。对于与要求无关的内容切忌任意发挥，避免画蛇添足。写作时还应语法正确，用词得当，语言地道。在写不同题材和体裁的文章时，所用的句式、时态要有变化。

5. 检查修改。要提高英语写作水平，除了准确遣词造句、严谨布局外，文章的修改润色也是很重要的一步。

本书系统归纳了本年级应该掌握的常见话题，同一个话题下既有口语训练，又有写作训练，达到“说”和“写”的有机结合，能力的有效提高。

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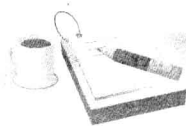
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话题一 询问物品

第一部分 口语交际

I. 单项选择。

1. —The sports shoes must be Linda's.
—No, they _____ be hers. They're too small for her.
A. mustn't B. can't C. may not D. might not
2. —My bike doesn't work. Could you lend me yours?
—Yes. Here is _____ key.
A. / B. a C. the D. one
3. —Can you tell me _____?
—I think it's his.
A. where he lives B. where does he live
C. how old he is D. whose the dictionary is
4. —How is your skirt, Mary?
—It is more beautiful than _____.
A. my sister's B. my sister C. sisters D. mine
5. —Look! The light is still on in Mr Zhang's office.
—I'm afraid he _____ his work yet.
A. doesn't finish B. didn't finish C. hasn't finished D. won't finish
6. —Did Tom get a ticket for the match?
—_____.
A. No, he did B. Yes, he didn't C. I'm not sure D. I hope not
7. —Betty, have a look at it.
—Oh, _____ nice MP4 player! I like it.
A. how B. what C. what a D. how a
8. —Who is the girl in the picture?
—Oh! It's me! The picture _____ ten years ago.
A. took B. is taken C. was taken D. has taken
9. —I'm sorry I broke your mirror.
—Oh, really? _____.
A. It doesn't matter B. Don't be sorry C. Not at all D. It's OK with me

10. —Is that _____ dog?

—No. _____ is white.

A. his, His

B. her, Its

C. he, His

D. her, Her

II. 用恰当的句子补全对话使对话完整、通顺。

(In the morning)

Grandma: Tom, this is Grandma. I have a problem.

Tom: Hi, Grandma! 1. _____?

Grandma: Grandpa has taken away my laptop. He won't give it back! He thinks it is wonderful. But I want to use it, too. What can I do?

Tom: Where is he now?

Grandma: He is in the garden. He's playing games on the laptop.

Tom: Just ask him to give it back. It's your laptop.

Grandma: He won't give it back.

Tom: 2. _____?

Grandma: Because he's having too much fun. He says I can use it later.

Tom: Don't worry, Grandma. Let me see...Oh, 3. _____. Tell Grandpa I'm on the phone and want to talk to him about computer games.

Grandma: That's a good idea, Tom. He always likes talking with you. Let's see if it works.

(In the afternoon)

Tom: Hello, Grandma! This is Tom.

Grandma: Hello, Tom. Your idea worked! I have my laptop back.

Tom: 4. _____. Won't Grandpa use the laptop any longer?

Grandma: Yes. We both want to use it. But we don't want to argue each other. So we have an agreement now. He can use the laptop in the morning and I can use it in the afternoon.

Tom: Wow! 5. _____!

III. 从方框中选择句子补全对话, 使对话完整、通顺。

A. Can I walk there?

B. I want to post a letter.

C. You had better take a bus there.

D. It's quite near.

E. It's down the Central Street on the left.

A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the nearest post office? 1. _____

B: Yes. Just go along and turn right. 2. _____

A: Is it far from here?

B: No, it isn't. 3. _____ It will take you only five minutes to go there on foot.

A: By the way, where is the bookstore?

B: The bookstore? It's on Eighth Avenue. It's next to the supermarket.

A: 4. _____

B: Yes, you can. But it will take you about an hour to walk there. 5. _____

A: Which bus shall I take?

B: No. 66.

A: Many thanks for your kindness.

B: It's my pleasure.

IV. 根据首字母和对话内容用单词补全对话, 使对话完整、通顺。

A: Good morning, Mrs Liu. What are you looking for?

B: Good morning, Mrs Wang. You're here, too. I want to buy a j 1 for my son.

A: What c 2 does he prefer, yellow or white?

B: He prefers yellow. Yellow is b 3.

A: Look, over there. They are different kinds of st 4.

B: Yes. The yellow one is very nice, isn't it?

A: Yes, it is. It's j 5 for your son.

B: How m 6 is it?

C: Eighty-nine yuan.

B: Oh, it's too dear. Do you have a c 7 one?

C: Sorry. It's the cheapest one in our s 8.

B: OK, I'll b 9 it. Here is the m 10.

A: Thanks.

第二部分 书面表达

例题点评

【经典试题 1】

假如 5 月 9 日是你的生日, 你举行了一个 party, 邀请了你最好的朋友 Jane 来参加。那天, Jane 来的时候带来一件礼物给你, 这件礼物是一个长方形的红色背包, 长 40 厘米, 宽 30 厘米, 你非常喜欢它。请根据提示写一篇 60 词左右的短文。

【写作指导】

1. 这是对过去事情的记叙, 所以要注意过去时的运用。
2. 主要写的是这个礼物, 要注意用上描述性的形容词。
3. 尽量运用简单的话语来表达, 少出错误。

【范文欣赏】	【范文点评】
<p>I had a party on May 9th because that day was my birthday. I invited my best friend Jane to come to my party^①. She brought a present to me when she came^②. It is a backpack. It is red. It is 40cm long and 30cm wide. I like it very much. We had a good time together.</p>	<p>① invite sb to do sth 意思是“邀请某人做某事”。</p> <p>② 该处是 when 引导的时间状语从句，主从句都用了一般过去时态。</p> <p>文章先用一般过去时态介绍了生日聚会，再用一般现在时态介绍了生日礼物。</p>

【经典试题 2】

江先生在机器人商店买了一个机器人，他的生活因此变得容易多了。早晨起来，早餐就已经准备好了。每天，机器人还给他熨烫衬衫，准备午餐盒饭。结果，江先生不需要再早起做家务，可以在床上多睡一个小时。他上班时，机器人将会打扫他的公寓，洗衣服，扫地，铺床，还到超市去购物。江先生下班回来时，可口的晚餐已在桌上为他准备好了。

【写作指导】

1. 首先要注意时态的运用，因为是记叙江先生买了机器人后的生活，所以主要是用一般过去时。
2. 主要写机器人给江先生的帮助，即写机器人的用处。
3. 在表达时，尽量运用学过的话语来表达，这样不至于出现太多的错误。

【范文欣赏】	【范文点评】
<p>Mr Jiang bought a robot from a robot shop. The robot made his life much easier^①. When he got up in the morning, breakfast was made^② already. The robot also ironed Mr Jiang's shirts and made a box lunch for him every day. As a result, Mr Jiang no longer^③ needed to get up early to do his housework. He could^④ stay in bed for an extra hour. While Mr Jiang was at work, the robot would clean his flat^⑤. It would do the laundry, wash the dishes, sweep the floor and make the bed. The robot also went shopping at the supermarket. When Mr Jiang returned home from work, a delicious dinner would be ready for him on the table.</p>	<p>① make sth/sb+adj., 注意 make 在此处的意思是“使”，其后只接形容词。</p> <p>② 此处应用被动语态，made 在此处的意思是“做”。</p> <p>③ no longer 意思是“不再”，置于 be 动词之后，实义动词之前。</p> <p>④ 此处用 could 保证了上下文时态的一致。</p> <p>⑤ 此处用过去将来时态，与从句的一般过去时相呼应，注意 while 和 when 引导的时间状语从句，主句是一般将来时态，从句则用一般现在时态；主句是过去将来时态，从句则用一般过去时态。</p> <p>文章介绍了姜先生拥有了机器人后，生活发生了哪些变化，以及机器人可以为姜先生做些什么事情。</p>

知识宝库

【要点归纳】

1. 表示感谢: thank sb/thank for
2. 表示同情: be sorry to...
3. 给予: give...to.../send...to...
4. help...with...帮助……做……

【经典句型】

1. Allow me to...请允许我……
2. I think we must...我认为我们必须……
3. There is/are...有……

模拟训练

【训练试题 1】

“发明”改变了世界，也改变了人的生活。如电视、自行车给我们的生活带来了许多变化和便利。请你以“*Inventions*”为题，说说电视（如：信息丰富、开阔视野、休闲娱乐、辅助学习）和自行车（如：便宜、方便、环保、有益健康）的用途，同时发挥你的想象，谈谈你的发明及其用途或发明理由。（注意：1. 要包含提供的信息，可适当发挥。2. 词数为 80 词左右）

【参考范文】

Inventions

Inventions are created every day because people would like to make life easier. There are famous inventions like the TV and the bike.

TV provides us with different kinds of information so that we can know more about the world. We watch entertainment programs to relax ourselves. Besides, some learning programs help us with our study.

The bike is very useful, too. We go to school or work by bike. It's not so expensive that most of us can afford one. It makes no pollution, which is good for our environment. What's more, bike riding is a kind of exciting sports which is quite good for our health.

Though there have been many great inventions, I wish to invent a kind of pen which can help us write more quickly and neatly. When we meet problems in doing our homework or taking exams, it will tell us how to solve them.

【范文点评】本篇文章行文流畅，连词运用得当，表达方式多样，如：so that, besides, what's more 等的使用，使文章的句子衔接自然。同时也能够紧扣题目要求，对自己的发明进行阐述，用 though 这个词过渡巧妙，但词数的把握不是很到位。

【训练试题 2】

假定你是初三（1）班的李霞，你 5 月 14 日晚上在阅览室里丢失了一个绿色书包，内有两本英语书，一个铅笔盒，一个 MP3 及自行车钥匙。你非常着急。

请你根据以上提示，用英语写出一则 50 词左右的寻物启事。

【参考范文】

Found

I forgot a green school bag in the reading room on the evening of May 14. There are two English books, a pencil box, an MP3 player and the key to the bike in it. Now I'm very worried about it. Will the finder return it to Li Xia of Class 1, Grade 3? Thanks a lot!

【范文点评】这是一篇简短的寻物启事，所丢物品及拾者交接地点都很明确。但出现了一个用词错误 forget (过去式 forgot)，物品的遗落要用 leave (过去式 left)。

【训练试题 3】

你的卧室是怎样布置的？里面都摆放什么东西？请写一篇 60 词左右的短文，描述你卧室里的物品摆设。

【参考范文】

My Bedroom

This is my bedroom. It is a small and nice room. There are some pictures and a map of China on the wall. My bed is near the window. Behind my bed there is a desk and a chair. I study there every day. Look! My shoes and basketball are under the bed. And my clothes are on the bed.

I often clean my bedroom. So it is bright and clean. I like it very much.

【范文点评】这是一篇介绍物品摆放的短文，房间内物品要按照一定的顺序介绍清楚，要注意先后或位置关系。如：先用 small, nice 两个形容词概括了一下房间。从墙到靠近窗的床，到桌子，用一个 look 把参观者的注意力引到了床下和床上的物品，表达明确、自然。



话题二 询问物品的颜色

第一部分 口语交际

1. 单项选择。

1. — _____ are Liu Ming's pants?

— They're blue.

A. Who B. What C. What color D. Where

2. — What about the color of the shirt ?

— Oh, _____, I don't like it.

A. that's beautiful B. it's OK C. that's too bright D. that's all right.

3. —What color _____ Mary's shoes?
—_____ black.
A. are, They're B. is, They're C. is, It is D. do, They're
4. —I'd like to choose light blue as my bedroom color.
—_____. The color brings me a relaxing and peaceful feeling.
A. I disagree B. I suppose so C. I can't decide D. I'm afraid not
5. —Do you like red?
—No, _____.
A. but I like white B. I like it C. I don't know D. of course
6. —What's blue and yellow?
—It's _____.
A. white B. a green C. greens D. green
7. —Who is that girl _____ blue?
—She is Lily.
A. at B. in C. with D. on
8. —_____ is your book?
—It's red and blue.
A. How B. What color C. Where D. What
9. —The boy in the red car is Mike, but in the black car is John.
—_____.
A. Yes, that isn't right B. No, thanks
C. Oh, yes D. Oh, I see
10. —My hair is black. What about hers?
—_____.
A. It's long B. It's very short C. Hers is red D. Hers are white

II. 用恰当的句子补全对话, 使对话完整、通顺。

- A: Excuse me. 1. _____?
- B: I want to buy a jacket for my son.
- A: Which color does he prefer, blue or red?
- B: 2. _____. Blue is beautiful.
- A: Here you are.
- B: Thank you! This jacket is very nice. 3. _____?
- A: Yes, it is.
- B: 4. _____?
- A: Ninety-five yuan.
- B: Oh, it's too dear. Do you have a cheaper one?
- A: Sorry. It's the cheapest one in our shop.

B: OK, 5. . Here is the money.

A: Thanks.

Ⅲ. 从方框中选择句子补全对话, 使对话完整、通顺。

- A. It's over there.
B. I think it's hers.
C. Liu Xing, is this your bag?
D. Oh, it's not mine.
E. What color is it?

A: Excuse me, whose bag is this?

B: Let me have a look. 1. Ask him, please.

A: 2.

C: No, it's not mine. My bag is black. 3.

A: Jane, is that your bag?

D: 4.

A: It's red and white.

D: Yes, it is mine. Where is it now?

A: 5.

D: Oh, thank you.

Ⅳ. 从Ⅱ栏中选出Ⅰ栏的正确应答语。

I

- () 1. What color is the sea?
() 2. What color are your shoes?
() 3. What color do you like?
() 4. Please give the red apple to Tina.
() 5. Does Zhang Shaolin have blue eyes?

II

- A. They are gray.
B. It is blue.
C. Yes, she does.
D. I like yellow.
E. OK. I'll give it to her.

第二部分 书面表达

例题点评

【经典试题 1】

请你根据提示, 找出相片上 Jane 在哪儿。并根据提示写一篇短文。

提示: Jane 有一头金黄色的长发, 她有两只大眼睛, 她的鼻子和嘴很小。她的衬衫是白色的。她的短裙是蓝色的, 鞋子是黑白色的。猜一下哪个是她。你说得很对, 是在大树下的这位。

【写作指导】

1. 仔细阅读提示, 明确写作内容, 不要遗漏。
2. 构思前先理清头绪。

3. 注意运用哪些词来表达。

【范文欣赏】	【范文点评】
<p>Look at^① the picture. Jane has blond long hair^②. She has two big eyes. Her nose is small and her mouth is small, too. Her blouse is white. Her skirt is blue and her shoes are black and white. Which girl is she? Guess! Yes, you are right. The one under the big tree!</p>	<p>① 此处要用 look at, 当 look 后有宾语时要接介词 at。</p> <p>② 此处应用 long blond hair, 当有多个形容词修饰同一个名词时, 应按品质→尺寸→新旧→样式→颜色→产地来排列。</p> <p>文章先介绍了简的外貌, 然后介绍了她的穿着和所处的位置。</p>

【经典试题 2】

请对你的好朋友做一个介绍, 内容可以包括: 姓名、年龄、性别、籍贯、外貌和衣着及有关的颜色。

【写作指导】

1. 介绍主要是用一般现在时。
2. 要注意介绍的方法, 特别要注意人称。
3. 介绍的人最好是和同学们年龄差不多。

【范文欣赏】	【范文点评】
<p>Jean is a tall girl. She is from the USA. She is 13 years old. She has short blond hair. Jane isn't very tall. She has big black eyes^①. Her hair is^② very long and black. Jean's^③ schoolbag is red and it's very big. It is full. It is very heavy. But Jane's schoolbag is not very big. It is not heavy. Jean and Jane are in the same class^④. They study and play together. They are good friends.</p>	<p>① 此处用复数 eyes, 因人有两只眼睛。</p> <p>② 此处应用 is, hair 是不可数名词, 其后的谓语动词用单数形式。</p> <p>③ 此处用名词的所有格 Jean's, 注意不能错用成 Jean。</p> <p>④ the same class 意思是“同一个班”, 因只有一个班, class 用单数形式。</p> <p>本文运用一般现在时态依次对人物外貌、生活习性及拥有的物品进行了描述。</p>

知识宝库

【词汇归纳】

1. look at 看
2. a pair of 一双
3. not...but...不是……而是……
4. the same as 与……一样
5. one...the other...一个……另一个……

【经典句型】

1. This is...这位是……
2. sb have/has...某人有……
3. look the same 看起来像
4. What color...? 什么颜色?

模拟训练

【训练试题 1】

根据你的实际情况用英语填写下列表格。然后组合成一篇英语短文，50 词左右。（注意：可用上有关颜色的形容词）

Name				Boy/Girl		Job	Student
Looks	Short or not			Strong or not			
	Head	Face	Ears	Nose	Eyes	Hair	Mouth
	Clothes						

【参考范文】

My name is Sun Yao. I'm a boy. I'm a student. I'm short, but I'm strong. I have a small head, a long face, big ears, a big nose, small black eyes and a wide mouth. My hair is short and black. My T-shirt is white. My pants are blue. My shoes are brown.

【范文点评】这是一篇自我介绍的小短文，从自身长相和穿着展开介绍。把课本中学到的形容词灵活地运用到自我介绍中，让人听了介绍后，对 Sun Yao 的长相一目了然。

【训练试题 2】

人人都有不同的爱好，我是一个喜欢唱歌的人，所以苏醒是我最喜欢的明星。他的英文名字是 Allen Su。他来自西安，现在在悉尼。他喜欢唱歌和跳舞。他有一张长脸，两只大眼睛，一个大鼻子和一张大嘴，他的头发是黑色的。他的衬衫是黑白相间的，他最喜欢的是黑色和白色。他是一个好歌手，我非常喜欢他。

【参考范文】

I like singing. Su Xing is my favorite star. His English name is Allen Su. He comes from Xi'an. Now he is in Sydney. He likes singing and dancing very much. He has a long face, two big eyes, a big nose and a big mouth, his hair is black and short. His shirt is white and black, his favorite color is black and white. He is a good singer. I like him very much.

【范文点评】这是一篇写得不错的小短文，小作者能够根据自己的爱好，把最喜爱的歌手的情况与大家分享。在表达过程中，能够灵活地运用时态，把明星苏醒的外貌和衣着向大家交代得很清楚。尤其是表达颜色的形容词运用得恰到好处。

【训练试题 3】

来自美国的 Lucy 和 Lily 是双胞胎姐妹，他们都是 13 岁，大家看到她们在一起时，经常分不清楚她们。下表列出了她们的基本特征，请仔细阅读。

Name	Eyes	Mouth	Hair (color)	Skirt (color)	Shoes (color)
Lucy	big	wide	blond	red	pink
Lily	small	small	blond	yellow	blue

请根据上表所提供的信息，写一则有关 Lucy 和 Lily 的短文。词数在 50 个左右。

【参考范文】

Lucy and Lily are twins. They are 13 years old. They come from the USA. They both have blond hair, but they have different looks.

Lucy has big eyes and a wide mouth, but Lily's eyes and mouth are small. Lucy's skirt is red and shoes are pink, but Lily is in a yellow skirt and blue shoes.

【范文点评】这是一篇要从穿着上让大家能够清楚地区分这两位双胞胎的短文，文章能把共同和不同之处分段介绍，让大家有身临其境的感觉，能很快地从两位的衣服色彩上来区别这对双胞胎。



话题三 教室内用语

第一部分

口语交际

I. 单项选择。

- _____ do you study for a test?
— I study by working with a group.
A. What B. Whom C. How D. Where
- I'm afraid I've broken the chair.
— _____, I can easily get it fixed.
A. No way B. Excuse me C. Never mind D. Go ahead
- Morning, class! Good luck to all of you in the exam!
— Morning, teacher. _____.
A. The same to you B. You, too
C. Thank you D. I'm sorry I can't
- _____ did you buy for our teachers for Teachers' Day?