



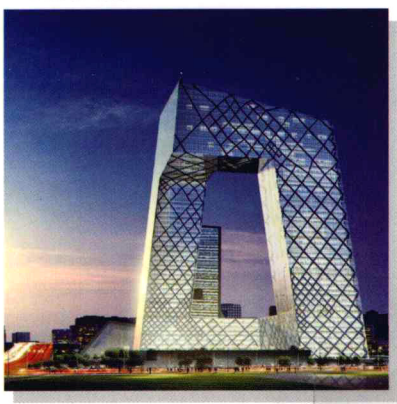
高效教练

GAO XIAO JIAO LIAN

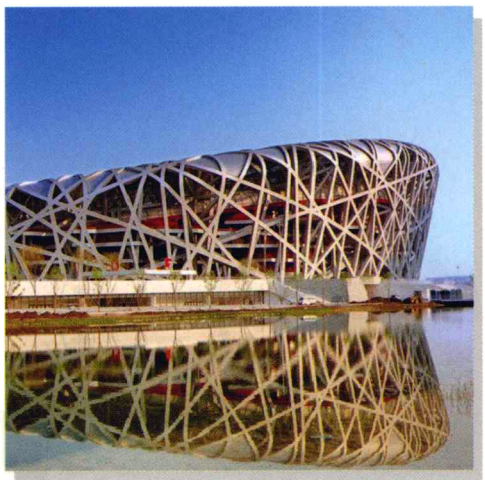
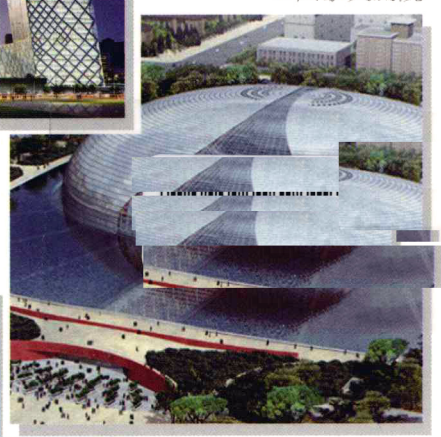
8_下

初中教材科研中心 主编
浙江名校名师 联合编写

◎央视大楼

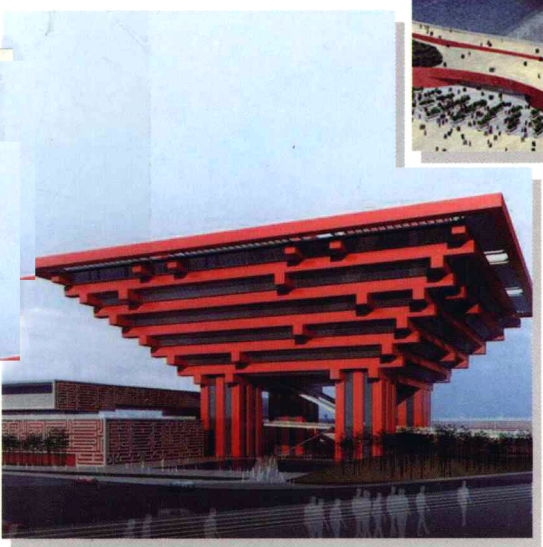


◎国家大剧院



◎国家体育馆

◎上海世博会中国馆



英语

外研版·八年级(下册)

高效

高效教练

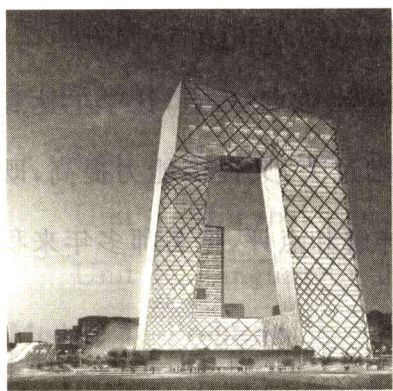
GAO XIAO JIAO LIAN

8_下

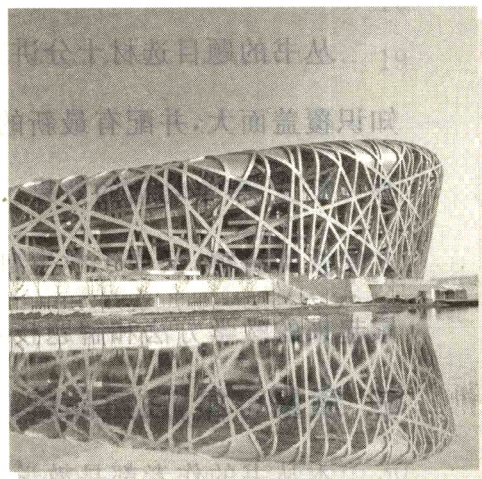
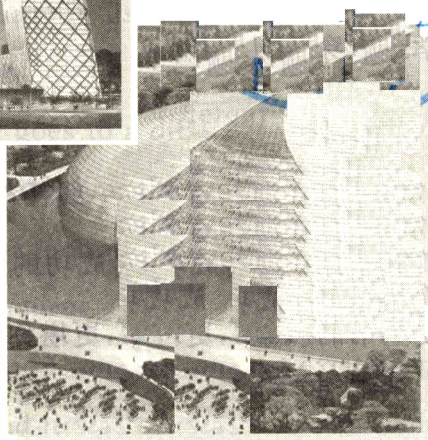
初中教材科研中心 主编
浙江名校名师 联合编写

编者:万善/董晓惠/沈亚丽
孙怡芳/袁政/肖枚
杨红军

◎央视大楼



◎上海世博会中国馆



◎国家体育馆

英语

外研版·八年级(下册)

ARATIME
时代出版

时代出版传媒股份有限公司
黄 山 书 社



本丛书以浙江省《义务教育新课程标准》为指导纲要,与人教版相配套的教学辅助用书。透过该丛书,你将感受到最新的教学理念和浓浓的改革创新气息。

一、体例创新,用途广泛

丛书与教学同步,按节或课时编写,内容分为【点击教材】、【重点难点解析】、【基础过关】、【能力提高】、【中考新题】等栏目,它既可以作为教师上课讲解之用,也可作为学生课后练习之用,方便教师及时了解学生对该节知识的掌握情况,也方便了学生自测。

二、梯度明显,题目新颖

丛书对编排要求十分严格,做到从课本到课外,从易到难,突出体现基础性、普及性和发展性。丛书体现了历年来中考题型的变化,深入分析近年来各地中考的试卷,力求使本丛书紧跟教改新动向,紧跟中考新形势,使得本丛书与众不同,独具特色。

丛书的题目选材十分讲究,真正做到了与教材例题、课后练习相结合,内容广泛,知识覆盖面大,并配有最新的中考试题。用典型性的试题突出重点、难点,让学生达到举一反三、事半功倍的效果。对于范例的选材,既强调基础过关,又提倡能力提高;既方便教师讲解,又便于学生自习。每一个例题都有分析、详解和点评,把名师多年来积累起来的教学方法和解题技巧,科学地贯穿到习题中。

三、质量可靠,注重品牌

本丛书的作者都是教学经验丰富,一直在浙江省名校一线任教的中学高级教师或名优教师,部分教师曾参加过市地中考命题工作。以他们成功的经验,十分投入地编写,再通过编委会精心策划、组织,使丛书的质量不仅可靠,更堪称优良。



Module 1 Hobbies

Unit 1	Do you collect anything?	1
Unit 2	Hobbies can make you grow as a person.	3
Unit 3	Language in use	5

Module 2 Friendship

Unit 1	Can you tell me where you're from?	8
Unit 2	No one knew who I was.	10
Unit 3	Language in use	11

Module 3 On the radio

Unit 1	Remember to look out for the red light!	14
Unit 2	I remember sitting close to the radio.	16
Unit 3	Language in use	19

Module 4 New technology

Unit 1	If you want to record, press the red button.	21
Unit 2	If a snake bites you, take a photo.	23
Unit 3	Language in use	25

Module 5 Problems

Unit 1	If she goes to a different school, I won't see my best friend.	28
Unit 2	If you tell him the truth, you'll prove how honest you are.	30
Unit 3	Language in use	32

Module 6 Entertainment

Unit 1	She said China was a very exciting place.	35
Unit 2	He said it was on at the student cinema.	37
Unit 3	Language in use	39

Module 7 Time off

Unit 1	She asked if I was practising too much.	44
--------	--	----

Unit 2	Lingling's uncle told us not to worry.	46
Unit 3	Language in use	48
Module 8 Public holidays		
Unit 1	It's the last day before the new school year begins.	52
Unit 2	As soon as it's 12 o'clock,	54
Unit 3	Language in use	56
Module 9 Heroes		
Unit 1	She missed the final practice so that kylie could play.	63
Unit 2	There were few doctors,so he had to work very hard.	65
Unit 3	Language in use	66
Module 10 My perfect holiday		
Unit 1	I would go to London.	70
Unit 2	We wouldn't know what to do.	72
Unit 3	Language in use	74

Module 1 Hobbies

Unit 1 Do you collect anything?

基础过关

I. 英汉互译

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 收拾桌子 _____ | 2. play the piano _____ |
| 3. 听音乐 _____ | 4. take up the least space _____ |
| 5. 对……感兴趣 _____ | 6. Everyday English _____ |
| 7. 集邮 _____ | 8. train tickets _____ |
| 9. 听…… _____ | 10. eight years ago _____ |

II. 用所给词的正确形式填空

- Tony's mom wants him _____ (clear) up his room.
- I often listen to him _____ (play) the violin.
- Are you _____ (interest) in playing football?
- It's a bit _____ (tidy). I'll clear up the table and chairs.
- I have a _____ (collect) of dolls.
- You've _____ (get) a wonderful collection.
- My brother _____ (collect) stamps.
- My father is a _____ (music).
- Lily needs _____ (clear) up her room.
- I'm _____ (give) an interview on Saturday.

III. 单项选择

- What do you think _____ a good football player?
A. to make B. making C. make D. makes
- Keep _____ hard _____ you'll become a famous man in the world sports.
A. training; and B. to train; and C. trained; or D. training; or
- Our school will hold a football match _____ the boys _____ girls.
A. among; and B. between; and C. not only; but also D. both; and
- I often listen to him _____ the violin.
A. play B. plays C. playing D. to play
- What's _____ on Friday?
A. happen B. happened C. happening D. has happened
- If you have any questions, you can _____ your teacher _____ help.
A. ask; to B. ask; with C. ask; for D. help; for

IV. 完成句子

- 我们班的学生对集邮感兴趣。

The students in our class _____ stamps.

点击教材

学习目标:

- tidy up
整理, 收拾
- take up
占据
- have a collection of
有……的收集品
- play the violin
拉小提琴
- all the time
一直, 总是
- be interested in
对……感兴趣
- be famous for
因……而著名
- as well as
除了
- spend... on
在……上花费
- go out for a walk
去散步
- not only... but also
不但……而且
- have a lot of fun
很有乐趣
- need to do...
需要做……
- the least place
最少的空间 / 地方
- a bit untidy
有点乱
- a wonderful collection
不错的收集品
- collect stamps/tickets
收集邮票/票签
- stamp collectors
集邮者
- fifty or sixty...
五六十个……
- make sb. interested in...
使某人对……感兴趣

21. everyday English

日常英语

22. give an interview on

作……的采访

23. What happening?

有什么事发生?

24. at the end of this term

在本学期末

25. listen to the programme

收听节目

26. look after animals

照看动物

27. grow vegetable

种植蔬菜

28. learn new skills

学习新的技能

29. during the summer

of 2000

在2000年的夏天

30. teenage life

青少年的生活

31. write a story about

写关于……的故事

32. do something new

做一些新的事情

33. bring sb. enjoyment

and success

带给……快乐和成功

34. an unusual activity

一项不同寻常的活动

35. in one's free time

在某人闲暇的时候

2. 对它我们一直很努力。

We _____ hard for it all the time.

3. 真的吗? 但我真正的爱好是音乐。

_____? But my _____ hobby _____ music.

4. 我将清扫桌椅。

I _____ up the tables _____ chairs.

5. 这学期末时,在北京广播站有一场演奏会。

_____ this term, there's a _____
_____ Radio Beijing.

N 能力提高

I. 完形填空

Every morning, Tom goes to work by train. As he has a 1 way to go, he always buys a newspaper. It helps to make the time 2 more quickly. 3 Thursday morning, he read the newspaper on the train as usual, and he turned to the page of sports. He wanted to read the news about an important 4 game. The news was very interesting. He forgot to get off the train. He knew this when he looked 5 the window and saw the sea. He got off at the next station and had 6 a long time 7 a train back. That day Tom was very 8 for work. His boss(老板) was very 9 when he heard 10 Tom was late. He shouted at Tom, "Work is more important than football."

- () 1. A. short B. long C. easy D. good
() 2. A. pass B. past C. to pass D. passed
() 3. A. At B. In C. One D. To
() 4. A. basketball B. football C. volleyball D. ping-pong
() 5. A. out of B. out C. inside D. into
() 6. A. wait B. to wait C. waited D. waiting
() 7. A. in B. on C. for D. at
() 8. A. easy B. quick C. early D. late
() 9. A. angry B. happy C. tired D. hungry
() 10. A. which B. how C. why D. it

II. 阅读理解

根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

My name is Mary. I am an American girl. I am in Goshen with my parents now. My father Mr Li is an engineer in a shoe factory. He designs the beautiful shoes. He likes drawing pictures. Usually my father goes to work by car. But yesterday he went by bus with my mother. My mother Mrs Li is an English teacher. She often goes to work on foot. She loves the children and she says they make her young.

1. How did Mr Li go to work yesterday?

2. Is Mary in America now?

3. Who loves the children?

4. What's Mr Li's hobby?

5. What does Mary's mother do?

中考新题

- () 1. (2009 年·广东省) Some of them _____ want to travel.
A. doesn't B. don't C. isn't D. won't
- () 2. (2009 年·柳州市)—Need I go home now?
—_____.
A. Yes, you need B. Yes, you must
C. No, you mustn't D. No, you may not

Unit 2 Hobbies can make you grow as a person.

基础过关

I. 英汉互译

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. 并且, 还 _____ | 2. 出版 _____ |
| 3. 例如 _____ | 4. 使某人干某事 _____ |
| 5. 夏令营 _____ | 6. look after animals _____ |
| 7. spend... on _____ | 8. learn from... _____ |
| 9. develop your interests _____ | 10. as a result _____ |

II. 单项选择

- () 1. Some hobbies _____ reading and painting are very relaxing.
A. as well as B. such as C. as a result D. as good as
- () 2. The boss makes him _____ ten hours a day.
A. working B. work C. worked D. works
- () 3. It's difficult _____ all the words in ten minutes.
A. to remember B. remember
C. remembering D. remembered
- () 4. Some hobbies are _____ and others are creative.
A. dangerous B. interesting C. relaxing D. free
- () 5. _____ was the population of the world in 1950?
A. How B. What
C. How many D. How much
- () 6. People usually prefer _____ a new car rather than _____ the old one.
A. to buy; to repair B. buying; repairing
C. to buy; repaired D. to buy; repair
- () 7. A car can cost _____ 50,000 yuan and _____ 300,000 yuan in China.
A. as little as; as many as B. as little as; as much as
C. as many as; as much as D. as more as; as few as

III. 根据中文完成句子

1. I spend some of _____ (我的业余时间) playing football.
2. I'll be a writer _____ (在将来).

重点难点解析

1. He spent four weeks on a summer camp.

在夏令营中他花费了4个星期的时间。

spend 的原形是 spend, 人为主语。构成的结构有:

sb. spend 时间/金钱 (in) doing sth. 某人做某事花费多少时间/钱。

sb. spend 时间/金钱 on sth. 某人在……上面花费了多少时间/钱。例如:

My mother spent two hours on supper last night. 我妈妈昨天晚上花了2个小时做晚饭。

My mother spent two hours (in) cooking supper last night.

另外: take, cost, pay 也表示“花费”的意思。

(1) take 表示“花费”的主语是物, 固定句型为: It takes sb. some time to do sth.

It takes me three hours to do my home-work every day.

我每天花3小时做家庭作业。

(2) pay 表示“花费”的主语是人, sb. pay some money for sth.

My father paid 100 yuan for the book last Sunday.

我爸爸上周日花了100元买了这本书。

(3) cost 表示“花费”的主语是物。sth. cost sb. some money
The bag cost her 326 yuan. 这个包花了她 326 元。

当然这几个“花费”有时可以互换,如:

He spent 2 hours (in) doing his homework.

= It took him 2 hours to do his homework.

We spent 56 yuan on the pen.

= We paid 56 yuan for the pen.

= The pen cost us 56 yuan.

2. It's sometimes difficult to remember that we shouldn't spend all our time on our favourite hobby.

有时候很难记得我们不应该把我们所有的时间都用在最喜欢的爱好上。

这个句子很长,其中 it 在句子中作形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式 to remember 及后面 that 引导的宾语从句。

It's + adj. + to do sth. 做某事……,常用的形容词有: easy, hard, difficult, good, bad, dangerous, necessary, important 等。

例如:

It is hard (for me) to ride a horse.

(对我而言),骑马是件困难的事。

3. We should try _____ (做一些新的或不同的事情)。

4. He _____ (对……感兴趣) maths.

5. Look! The farmers _____ (种植蔬菜)。

6. My hobby is _____ (喂养动物)。

7. His little sister likes _____ (打排球)。

8. China is a _____ (发展中) country.

9. Being a student, you should learn _____ (新的技能)。

10. I hope _____ (你会成为成功的作家)。

N 能力提高

I. 完形填空

A man was very hungry. He went into a 1. He knew that the restaurant was famous 2 its bread because he had been there 3. He 4 for five pieces of bread. But to his 5, the bread was 6 small that he ate one at a mouthful (一口的). He said to the waiter, "Please tell me, is it because my mouth become bigger 7 the bread becomes smaller?"

"Oh, you know 8 about that," said the waiter. "Now let me ask you a question. What 9 is it now?"

"Winter, why?" the man was surprised. "OK. Don't you know heat makes things 10 and cold makes things smaller?"

- () 1. A. school B. shop C. restaurant D. station
() 2. A. at B. in C. for D. on
() 3. A. before B. ago C. later D. some time
() 4. A. wanted B. bought C. asked D. thought
() 5. A. surprise B. surprised C. pleasant D. worry
() 6. A. very B. so C. too D. quite
() 7. A. or B. but C. and D. so
() 8. A. things B. something C. anything D. nothing
() 9. A. time B. month C. season D. year
() 10. A. longer B. shorter C. heavier D. bigger

II. 阅读理解

Mr Green had a farm in England. He and his wife grew a lot of things on the farm. They worked very hard. One day Mr Green said to his wife, "Dear, let's go to London next Sunday. We can have a good lunch there, and then we can go to the cinema." His wife was very happy when she heard this, because she and her husband always ate a lot, and she didn't like cooking three times every day.

They went to London by train and walked for an hour. When it was twelve o'clock, they wanted to have a meal. They looked at a few restaurants. In one of them there was a blackboard outside. On the blackboard was "Lunch 12:30~2:30 £1.50".

"Well, that's good," Mr Green said, "We eat for two hours for £1.50 here! This is the place for us."

- () 1. Mr Green took his wife to a very _____ restaurant.
A. expensive B. cheap C. new D. old
() 2. Mrs Green was happy because _____.
A. she didn't have to cook B. Mr Green ate too much
C. she couldn't eat much D. they worked hard

- () 3. Mr and Mrs Green wanted to see a film (电影) _____.
A. before lunch B. in the morning
C. in the afternoon D. in the restaurant
- () 4. The words on the blackboard told people that _____.
A. they must eat a very slow lunch
B. they must eat for two hours
C. they could have lunch any time between 12:30 and 2:30
D. They must be in the restaurant at 12:30 and leave at 2:30
- () 5. Mrs Green wanted to go into the restaurant because _____.
A. they could eat for a long time
B. they could eat quickly
C. she was in London
D. she was not hungry

中考新题

- () 1. (2009年·连云港市) Are you good at _____ table tennis?
A. play B. playing C. to play D. played
- () 2. (2009年·福州市) —Is there _____ in today's newspaper?
—Yes, Chang'e One has been sent up into space to move round the moon.
A. nothing new B. new nothing C. anything new D. new anything

Unit 3 Language in use

基础过关

I. 英汉互译

1. 有……的收集 _____ 2. 对……感兴趣 _____
3. 实际上 _____ 4. 顺便说 _____
5. 像平常一样 _____ 6. 与某人交朋友 _____

II. 单项选择

- () 1. Shall we spend some time _____ table tennis on Saturday?
A. practice B. practice C. practicing D. practiced
- () 2. I'd like to learn another language _____. I want to travel around the world one day.
A. as a result B. as well as C. because D. because of
- () 3. — _____ glasses?
—Yes, I saw them on your bed a minute ago.
A. Do you see B. Had you seen
C. Would you see D. Have you seen
- () 4. He was _____ excited _____ he couldn't say a word.
A. so; that B. such; that C. too; to D. enough; to
- () 5. The children look very _____ today. They are playing _____ in the park.
A. happy; happy B. happily; happily
C. happy; happily D. happily; happy

3. We should try to do something new or different. 我们应该尽力去做一些新的或不同的事情。
(1) try to do sth. 尽力做某事
(2) try not to do sth. 尽力不要做某事
(3) try doing sth. 试着做某事
例如:
I try to pass the exam. 我尽力去通过考试。
I try drawing a cat. 我试着去画一只猫。
此外, 还有 have a try 试一试, try out 验证, try on 试穿, try one's best 尽某人最大的努力。
4. What made you so interested in music? 什么让你对音乐那么感兴趣?
make you interested in... “让你对……感兴趣”, make 后面接的复合宾语, 其中 you 你宾语, interested 为形容词作宾语补足语。例如:
What makes you so angry? 什么让你那么生气?
Your words made her quite happy. 你的话使她很高兴。
5. I often listened to him play the violin. And he gave me first violin eight years ago. 我经常听他拉小提琴, 而8年前他就给了我的第一把小提琴。
英语中一些感官动词和使役动词后可接不带to的不定时作宾语补足语, 这些动词有 make, let, see, watch, hear, have, feel, listen to 等。以动词 hear 为例其结构为 hear sb. Do sth. 表示“听到某人做某事”。例如:
I often see him take a walk in the park. 我经常看到他在公园里散步。
The surprising news makes me feel surprised. 这个令人吃惊的消息使我感到惊讶。

6. —When will you play next time? 你下一次什么时候演奏?

—At the end of this term. 在本学期末。

at the end of 可用于时间或地点,指时间时表示“在……末”;指地点时表示“在……尽头。”

例如:

根据汉语提示完成句子

You will find the hotel at the end of the road.

(在路的尽头)

They'll be back at the end of this month. (在本月底)

7. Many students have hobbies, such as reading, painting, growing vegetables in their gardens, and looking after animals. 很多学生都有爱好,比如阅读、绘画、在花园里种菜或照看动物等。

such as 用来列举同类事物,即在该句中后面所列举的动名词都是 hobbies 所包含的内容。例如:

I have many kinds of books, such as Chinese books, science books and so on. 我有很多种类的书,诸如汉语书、科学书等。

8. In senior high school David wrote a story about teenage life, and it came out as a book in 2003. 上高中时,大卫写了一个关于青少年生活的故事,这个故事于2003年以书的形式出版了。

这里的 come out 表示“(书等)出版,发行”。另外,这个词组还可以表示“出来,显露”。

例如:

When will his new book come out? 他的新书什么时候出版?

The stars came out as soon as it was dark. 天一黑,星星就出来了。

- () 6. It's better _____ the book to the library as soon as you finish it.
A. return B. to return C. returning D. returned
- () 7. You may watch TV this evening. But you _____ finish your homework first.
A. can B. must C. need D. may
- () 8. I watch him _____ basketball.
A. to playing B. to play C. played D. play

III. 根据首字母完成句子

- How did you become i _____ in playing the piano?
- When he was at teenager, he started p _____ the piano as a hobby.
- He decided to be a guitarist in a b _____.
- I often heard her play the v _____.
- My mother bought me a doll for my c _____.
- There is a c _____ hall at Radio Beijing.
- My father is a m _____.
- We made a d _____ cake this morning. Now we need to clear up the kitchen.
- The teacher didn't teach me how to play the g _____.
- At our school we can try lots of new activities s _____ as sailing creative writing and playing musical instrument.

N 能力提高

I. 完形填空

John is a famous writer now. But he said he was not a 1 student when he was young. He was often late for 2 and didn't like doing his homework. Sometimes, he slept in class while the teacher was teaching. He didn't understand much, 3 he always thought he understood everything. One day the teacher 4 the students a question, "When Jack was ten years old, 5 brother Bob was twenty, Jack is fifteen now and 6 is his brother Bob?" John said, "That's easy. Bob is twice as old as Jack, so he is now thirty."

Another time, the 7 in a science class asked, "When it thunders (打雷), 8 do we always see the light before we 9 the sound?"

"But, Miss," said John quickly, "don't you 10 our eyes are in front of our ears?"

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| () 1. A. good | B. tall | C. rich | D. fat |
| () 2. A. sleep | B. lunch | C. class | D. play |
| () 3. A. so | B. and | C. or | D. but |
| () 4. A. sent | B. asked | C. told | D. found |
| () 5. A. your | B. my | C. his | D. her |
| () 6. A. how many | B. how old | C. what | D. who |
| () 7. A. teacher | B. farmer | C. nurse | D. policeman |
| () 8. A. what | B. when | C. where | D. why |
| () 9. A. break | B. make | C. hear | D. smell |
| () 10. A. read | B. hope | C. study | D. know |

II. 阅读理解

Many children like collecting stamps. Stamps collecting didn't begin until 1854. As time goes on, there are more and more kinds of stamps. These stamps are very beautiful and interesting. There are many wonderful pictures on them. And there are more stamp collections. Not only children but also men and women collect stamps. In 1921, American began selling all kinds of stamps to be collectors. In some countries, there are even lessons on stamp-collecting in school. People all over the world are becoming more and more interested in stamps. Each picture on a stamp has its meaning in it. It may be the face of a great leader, a famous scientist or a writer. It may be a beautiful bird or fish. It may be an interesting place. Every stamp tells us a story.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. People began to collect stamps in 1854.
() 2. Only children like collecting stamps.
() 3. Every picture on the stamp has its meaning in it.
() 4. As time goes on, more and more people are interested in stamps.
() 5. People can learn something from collecting stamps.

中考新题

() (2009年·黔东南州) Money is important _____ it's not the most important thing.

- A. and B. but C. or D. so

9. John enjoys making things. 约翰喜欢制作东西。

Jane is good at singing as well as dancing. 简既擅长唱歌又擅长跳舞。

当动词位于介词或动词 enjoy, finish, practice, keep, mind 后面时动词须用 v.-ing (动名词) 形式。

例如:

Have you finished growing vegetables?
你种完蔬菜了吗?

She is interested in collecting stamps. 她对集邮很感兴趣。

Module 2 Friendship

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

点击教材

学习目标:

1. hold the line
等一下
2. right now
现在
3. take a message
带口信
4. personal questions
私人问题
5. whether... or not
是否
6. in fact
事实上
7. close friends
亲近的朋友
8. make friends with sb.
和……交朋友
9. good luck
好运
10. by the way
顺便提一下
11. in public
在公共场合
12. a couple of
几个;两个
13. feel like
觉得
14. far away
遥远的
15. feel lonely
感到孤独的
16. be afraid to do
害怕做……
17. laugh at
嘲笑……
18. worry about
担心
19. at that moment
在那时
20. day by day
一天天的

基础过关

I. 中文词组互译

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 拍照 _____ | 2. 庭院旧货出售 _____ |
| 3. 把……加到……上 _____ | 4. 打开 _____ |
| 5. 切碎 _____ | 6. 主修 _____ |
| 7. 一天的假 _____ | 8. 玩得高兴 _____ |
| 9. 世界记录 _____ | 10. 举例 _____ |

II. 根据句意, 写出所缺单词

1. We went to the _____ (水族馆) yesterday and saw some sharks.
2. How many _____ (片) of bread do we need?
3. He is a _____ (个人) soccer star.
4. She _____ (成为) a famous pianist.

III. 根据句意, 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ (stay) at home last Sunday.
2. He is _____ (tall) among the three brothers.
3. There _____ (be) many people at the cinema last night.
4. Which season do you like _____ (well), spring or autumn?
5. My sweater is red. What about _____ (you)?
6. Tom is getting _____ and _____ (bad).
7. September is the _____ (nine) month of the year.
8. I _____ (buy) a new sweater last week.
9. We can sing some of the most famous _____ (song).
10. How many _____ (child) do they have?

N 能力提高

I. 完形填空

Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve Paul saw a dirty and poorly-dressed boy walking 1 his shining car. "Is this your car, Paul?" he asked.

Paul told him how he got the car and the boy was 2. "You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn't cost you nothing? Boy, I wish..." he said, without 3 his sentence. Paul thought the boy wished he had a 4 like that. But what the boy said surprised Paul greatly. "I wish," the boy went on, "that I could be a brother like that."

Paul looked at the boy in surprise. He invited him to take a 5 in his car and the boy agreed happily. After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes 6, said, "Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?"

Paul smiled a little. He thought the boy wanted to 7 his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong 8. The boy ran back into his house, and after a short while came back with his disabled brother in his arms.

He 9 him down on the step and pointed to the car. "There he is, Bud-

dy, just like what I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn't 10 him a cent. Some day I'm going to give you one just like it."

- () 1. A. inside B. around C. through D. across
() 2. A. interested B. excited C. satisfied D. surprised
() 3. A. finishing B. understanding C. hearing D. checking
() 4. A. car B. brother C. sister D. family
() 5. A. seat B. rest C. ride D. picture
() 6. A. watering B. shining C. wondering D. shaking
() 7. A. frustrate B. shock C. remind D. show
() 8. A. either B. too C. again D. instead
() 9. A. sat B. dropped C. let D. kept
() 10. A. pay B. cost C. bring D. return

21. at first
起先
22. take place
发生
23. be different from
与……不同
24. as usual
和往常一样
25. take a long time
花费一段长时间
26. come over
过来
27. in a couple of months
几个月后

II. 阅读理解

It was a cold night. The taxi driver didn't take even one passenger(乘客) all day. When he went by the railway station, he saw a young man coming out with two bags in his hands. So he drove to him and asked, "Where are you going, sir?"

"To the Red Hotel," the young man answered. When the taxi driver heard this, he didn't feel happy any more. The young man would give him only three dollars because the hotel was near the railway station. But suddenly, he had an idea. He took the young man through many streets of the big city.

After a long time, they arrived at the hotel. "Here we are! You should pay me fifteen dollars, please," the taxi driver said to the young man. "What? Fifteen dollars! Do you think I'm a fool? Only last week, I took a taxi from the railway station to this hotel and I only gave the driver thirteen dollars. I know how much I have to pay for the trip."

根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. The driver was not happy before he saw the young man.
() 2. It is very far from the railway station to the Red Hotel.
() 3. The young man was cheated(骗).
() 4. The two taxi drivers were both honest.
() 5. Maybe the taxi driver got thirteen dollars at last.

中考新题

- () (2009年·陕西省)—Can you tell me _____ your parents at home?
—I often wash clothes and sweep the floor.
A. how will you help B. how you help
C. how you will help D. how do you help

Unit 2 No one knew who I was.

重点难点解析

1. May I speak to Chen Huan? 我可以找陈欢听电话吗?
用英语打电话时要找某人表达为: May / Can I speak to sb. ?

(1) 要表示我是……, 不能用 I am, 要用 this is... (speaking)。

(2) 要问对方“你是…吗?” 不能用 “Are you...? 要用 Is that...?”

(3) 回答“是的,我是或不是”要用“Yes, it is. 或 No, it isn't.”

(4) 问对方“你是谁?” 不能用 “Who are you?” 要用 “Who's calling? 或 Who's that?”等。

2. I ask your secretary whether she could come or not. 我问你的秘书她是否能来。
whether 意为“是否”。
在句中引导一个宾语从句作 ask 的宾语, 宾语部分原本是一般疑问句时, 要用 if 或 whether 连接, 语序由原来的疑问句式改成陈述句式。

3. Can you tell me where you are from? 你能告诉我你从哪里来?
这是一个宾语从句, where you are from 这个句子是 tell 的宾语。宾语从句一定要注意时态呼应, 即: 当主句谓语动词是过去式时, 如: 一般过去时, 过去进行时, 过去将来时等。

基础过关

I. 词组翻译

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. 觉得 _____ | 2. 几个月 _____ |
| 3. 亲密朋友 _____ | 4. 顺便说 _____ |
| 5. 和……交朋友 _____ | 6. 害怕…… _____ |
| 7. 遥远的 _____ | 8. 事实上 _____ |

II. 单项选择

- () 1. How many football _____ were there last year?
A. match B. matches C. game D. matchs
- () 2. There were _____ people at the concert last night.
A. nine hundreds and fifty-four
B. nine hundred and fifty four
C. nine hundred and fifty-four
D. nine hundred fifty-four
- () 3. Why not answer the question _____ English?
A. with B. in C. for D. by
- () 4. Mr Black can sing Chinese songs very _____.
A. good B. better C. best D. well
- () 5. The boy _____ off his bike and _____ his leg.
A. fall; break B. fell; broke C. falls; broke D. fell; breaks
- () 6. We _____ some France when we _____ in Paris last year.
A. learn; are B. learn; were C. learnt; were D. learnt; are
- () 7. He was born _____ the evening _____ March 8, 1986.
A. in; on B. in; in C. on; on D. on; of

III. 根据所给中文意思, 完成下列各句

1. 你最喜欢的科目是什么, 英语, 数学还是体育?
What is your _____, English, maths or P. E. ?
2. 活到老学到老。
You are _____ old _____ learn.
3. 我们需要几茶匙蜂蜜呢?
How _____ of honey do we need?
4. 这本书比那本书有意思得多。
This book is _____ than that one.
5. 谁能帮我做出这道数学题呢?
Who can _____ this maths problem?

N 能力提高

I. 完形填空

Tom did not like doing his homework, because he liked to do some 1 things after school. And his teacher always 2 a lot of mistakes in his homework.

Then one day, his maths teacher 3 at Tom's homework and saw that he got all his answer's right. He was very 4 and surprised (惊奇). The next morning before class, he called Tom 5 his desk and 6 to him, "You got all your homework right this time. Did your father help you?" Some-

times Tom's father helped him with his homework, 7 this time he didn't help Tom because he 8 at home. So Tom answered, "No, Sir. He was busy last night, so I 9 to do it 10."

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. others | B. another | C. the other | D. other |
| () 2. A. made | B. found | C. looked at | D. looked |
| () 3. A. laughed | B. knocked | C. looked | D. saw |
| () 4. A. please | B. pleased | C. pleasure | D. sad |
| () 5. A. to | B. for | C. in | D. at |
| () 6. A. talked | B. asked | C. spoke | D. said |
| () 7. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. or |
| () 8. A. isn't | B. won't be | C. wasn't | D. can't be |
| () 9. A. wanted | B. mustn't | C. liked | D. had |
| () 10. A. itself | B. of them | C. myself | D. himself |

II. 阅读理解

Joe liked fish very much and when he had enough money, he bought some and took it home. But when his wife saw the fish, she always said to herself, "Good! Now I will ask my friends to have lunch and we will eat the fish. They like fish, too."

So when Joe came home in the evening after his work, the fish was never there, and his wife always said, "Oh, your cat ate it! She is a very bad animal." And she gave Joe vegetables and rice for his supper.

But one evening when the same thing happened (发生), Joe was very angry (生气). He took the cat and his wife to the shop near his house and weighed (称) the cat carefully. Then he turned to his wife and said, "My fish weighed two kilos. This cat weighs two kilos, too. My fish is here, you say. Then where is my cat?"

根据短文内容, 判断正(T)误(F)。

- () 1. Joe enjoyed eating fish.
- () 2. If he had enough money, he would buy some fish.
- () 3. His wife always gave the fish to the cat.
- () 4. Joe believed what his wife said.
- () 5. In fact, his wife and her friends ate the fish.

中考新题

- () (2009年·大同市) 改为同意句。

The art teacher drew me a new picture just now.

The art teacher drew _____ just now.

Unit 3 Language in use

基础过关

I. 英汉词语互译

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. 与……不同 _____ | 2. as usual _____ |
| 3. 想做某事 _____ | 4. in a couple of months _____ |
| 5. 害怕做某事 _____ | 6. not... any more _____ |
| 7. 有好的明亮的东西 _____ | 8. change one's life _____ |

4. What does it feel like?
觉得怎么样?

本句用来询问对方对某件事的看法。另外, 还可用 What do you think of...? 或 How do you like? 两种句型表达。

(1) 此处 feel like 为“觉得”, feel like + 名词, feel 为系动词。

(2) feel like 也可作为“想要”。相当于 want 和 would like, feel like doing sth.。

5. My visit here is all about making friends.
我来这里参观是为了来交朋友的。

(1) 此处 making friends 相当于 to make friends.

(2) make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友。

6. Good luck with the concert. 祝音乐会顺利。

(1) good luck 好运, 反义词为 bad luck, 可构成 good luck to sb. / with sth.。

(2) luck 为名词, 形容词为 lucky, 副词为 luckily.

7. by the way (用于转入与刚才说的主题无关的事物) 顺便说。

8. Maybe sometime next week? 也许下周某个时候。

区别: sometimes 表示“有时”, sometime 表示“某时”, some time 表示“一段时间”, some times 表示“几次”。

9. I was very lonely, and afraid to make friends with anyone. 我很孤单, 害怕和任何人交朋友。

(1) lonely 意为: 孤独的, 孤单的, 是形容词, 表示心理上的接受。

而 alone 则只表示“独自一人”“没有旁人”它是形容词, 也可以是副词。

(2) be afraid to do sth. 意为“害怕做某事”, be afraid of (doing) sth., 意为“害怕做某事或害怕某物”, be afraid + 从句时, 不再表达害怕的意思, 而应译为恐怕。

10. Do you know if Sally Maxwell has arrived? 你知道萨莉·麦克斯威尔是否已到了? if 在句中意为“是否”, 引导宾语从句, 在本例中可与 Whether 替换使用, 但与 or not 连用时, 通常使用 whether。

例如:

I asked your secretary whether she could come or not. 我问你的秘书她是否能来。

注意: if 与 whether 引导的是由一般疑问句变化来的宾语从句; that 引导由陈述句变化来的宾语从句(口语中 that 可省略); 由特殊疑问句变化来的宾语从句仍由原来的疑问句引导。例如:

But I don't know who will come. 不过我不知道谁会来。

I know that foreigners find China very different from their own countries. 我知道外国人发现中国与他们的国家有很大差别。

9. 变得和……更亲近

10. the feeling unhappiness

II. 把两个简单句变成宾语从句

1. It is very cold. He told me.

2. Can she come or not? I asked.

3. How often do you come? Please tell me.

4. Why didn't he come? I don't know.

5. The light travels faster than the sound. He said.

III. 根据句意及首字母提示, 完成单词拼写

1. Mr Smith will come back s _____ next time.

2. W _____ to go or not. I can't decide.

3. English is a f _____ language for Chinese.

4. Jimmy is a l _____ student, he often does well in the exams.

5. Don't make noise in a p _____ place.

N 能力提高

I. 完形填空

Tina Lin was not like many of her classmates. She didn't listen to popular music. She didn't watch many movies, and she wasn't interested in nice clothes.

When she got 1 with her friends at a party, Tina found her friends preferred rock and pop music. When Tina 2 if they would like to try classical music, they all looked at her strangely.

“3 music is for old people,” one of her friends said.

Tina was 4 that something was wrong with her. She decided to 5 her father. As she entered his study, he could feel something was wrong.

“Dad, am I strange?” she asked her 6.

“Of course not,” he answered, “Why do you ask that?”

“Because I don't 7 the same things as my classmates. They want to listen to pop music. I like classical music.”

“I think I understand. Never mind, Tina. 8 all right to be your own person. You don't have to copy what other people do. Everybody 9 different tastes (品味). Some of them are popular, 10 others aren't.”

After Tina spoke with her father, she felt better about herself. She realized that being different made her special. It was an important lesson for her to learn.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. up | B. angry | C. together |
| () 2. A. asked | B. found | C. noticed |
| () 3. A. Pop | B. Rock | C. Classical |
| () 4. A. proud | B. worried | C. glad |
| () 5. A. talk to | B. look for | C. write to |
| () 6. A. friend | B. father | C. classmate |
| () 7. A. have | B. know | C. like |

