

一课一练

新课标
新教辅

KETANGGONGLUE

YIKEYILIANKETANGGONGLUESANJIJIAN

课堂攻略3+3

英语八年级下(沈阳地区用)

引导兴趣
学习探究
演练过程



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KETANGGONGLUE

新版说明



初中《一课一练》自1996年问世以来，一直深受广大师生的欢迎。为了更好地配合素质教育，体现国家基础教育新课程改革的精髓，培养学生的创新精神和实践能力，我们对《一课一练》进行了全新改版。现在奉献给读者的新版初中《一课一练——课堂攻略3+3》，通过多元素、多视角、多走向的创新题型，启迪学生学习探究，拓展学生思维空间，转变学生思维模式。

初中“课堂攻略3+3”中的“3+3”，就是三种理念加上三种训练。“三种理念”是指引导兴趣、学习探究、演练过程；“三种训练”是指基础、拓展、探究三方面的训练。

• 本书是把三种理念融入到三个实际操作步骤当中，关注学生在以下三个方面的整体演练过程：

基础训练 即每课一练，节节跟踪；所学知识，当堂消化；强化难点，引起重视，夯实基础。

能力拓展 即配合课堂教学，围绕热点给出创新题型，着重检测运用所学知识和基本技能进行分析问题、解决问题的能力。

自主探究 即设计结合生产、生活实际的开放性、实践性试题；结合学习内容提供研究性学习的背景资料，培养良好的思维方式，提高解决综合问题的能力。

为了准确把握教育发展趋势和考试未来走向的前瞻性，我们特聘了全国的教育专家及一线优秀教师编写了这套丛书。

编者

KETANGGONGLUE

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Chapter One



Reading



基础训练

I. 根据句意选择正确的单词。

1. France is a huge country with coasts on the _____ (Atlantic, Pacific) Ocean.
2. The centre of France is a big _____ (agricultural, scenic) region.
3. We can _____ (plant, grow) crops such as wheat and sun flowers.
4. We will go to France to _____ (further, farther) study.
5. The _____ (Chunnel, Tunnel) enables you to travel by train from Paris to London.

II. 字母组词。

1. I only had time to read the _____ (h, d, e, l, a, i, s, n, e).
2. Other popular French products are its cheese, _____ (b, d, r, y, n, a) and wine.
3. Dior is one of the top _____ (d, i, e, e, g, r, s, n) names in clothes.
4. France is a leader in art and _____ (c, l, r, u, t, e, u).
5. The professor made a _____ (a, n, t, e) speech.

III. 根据汉语提示写出下列单词。

1. The centre of France is a big _____ (农业) region.
2. Many of the world's top models are _____ (熟悉) to many Chinese people.
3. Eiffel Tower is famous _____ (遍及、全) the world.
4. Many people are starting to think about going _____ (国外) for the summer holidays.
5. Paris is one of the most popular tourist _____ (目的地) in the world.

IV. 连词成句。

1. wonderful for holiday to is a place France a go

2. France for like is its China famous food

3. of influence France the in see some can ways we

4. are many in there probably farmers France

5. you catch train London Paris can a from to



能力拓展

V. 单项选择。

- () 1. It's fine today, why not _____?
A. go hiking B. going hiking C. to go hiking D. you go hiking
- () 2. What happened _____ him this morning?
A. for B. at C. with D. to
- () 3. Where _____ he _____ from?
A. is, come B. does, come C. is, comes D. does, comes
- () 4. Paris is one of _____ in the world.
A. famous city B. more famous cities
C. most famous city D. the most famous cities
- () 5. If it _____ tomorrow, he _____ at home.
A. will rain, will stay B. will rain, stays
C. rains, stays D. rains, will stay
- () 6. When you leave home, remember _____ the door.
A. lock B. locking C. to lock D. to locking
- () 7. You can take a train to get London _____ a ferry.
A. with take B. with taking C. without take D. without taking
- () 8. China is famous _____ its silk.
A. for B. with C. to D. as
- () 9. She is too tired, she can't do it any _____.
A. far B. further C. farther D. the further
- () 10. Who made him _____ for a long time?
A. wait B. waits C. waiting D. to wait
- () 11. We must try our best to stop the ship _____ down.
A. going B. to go C. from going D. from go
- () 12. We can go abroad _____.
A. take a plane B. by plane C. on plane D. by the plane
- () 13. It's difficult _____ learn English well.
A. to B. for C. with D. of
- () 14. There _____ lots of cheese tomorrow.
A. is B. am C. are D. will be
- () 15. Can you help _____ it?
A. to do B. doing C. to doing D. for doing

VI. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The mountain regions are good for _____ (ski).
2. You can't buy _____ (something) in Shanghai.
3. That is the _____ (France) flag.
4. One of _____ (scenic) areas is the Loire Valley.
5. Please stop the cars from _____ (go) across the bridge.

VII. 汉译英。

1. 另外, 有许多适合滑雪的山区。
_____, it has many mountain regions which are excellent for skiing.
2. 许多名字为中国人民所熟知。
Many names _____ many Chinese people.
3. 欧洲迪斯尼距离巴黎市中心只有一个小时的路程。
EuroDisney is just an hour _____ the centre of Paris.
4. 你可以乘坐火车从伦敦到巴黎。
You can _____ from London to Paris.
5. 既然冬天过去了, 许多人开始思考关于他们的暑假。
_____ winter is behind us, many people are starting to think about their summer holidays.

VIII. 按要求完成下列句子。

- Which of these drinks come from France? (同义句)
Which of these drinks _____ France?
- Why not spread your wings? (同上)
_____ spread your wings?
- You can catch a train from London to Paris. (同上)
You can _____ from London to Paris.
- French film festivals and concerts are organized throughout the world. (同上)
French film festivals and concerts are organized _____.
- You cannot buy anything French like this in Shanghai. (同上)
You can buy _____ like this in Shanghai.



自主探究

IX. 完形填空。

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 1—10 所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Most people in other countries have 1 names—two given names and a family name. The family name is also called the 2 name.

English family names can come 3 long time ago. Some family names come from a person's work many years ago. Family names like Baker and Cook are names that come from a person's work. Some 4 names come from where a person lives. Many years ago, a person named John, who lived near apple trees chose his new family name. He is now 5 John Appleby. Another person could be John Woods, or John Hill, or John Water. Some family names come from what a person 6. An English person 7 red hair could choose a name like Reid, Read, or Reed. They are all old ways to spell red. Can you guess what Robert Small looks like? What 8 Susan Brown?

As you know, the order (顺序) of names is different 9 place to place. In some places people use their given name first, middle name 10, and family name last. As you know, in Chinese names, the first part is the family name, the second name is the generation (家族) name, and the last name is the given name.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. three | B. one | C. two | D. four |
| () 2. A. first | B. second | C. middle | D. last |
| () 3. A. in | B. to | C. from | D. over |
| () 4. A. first | B. second | C. middle | D. family |
| () 5. A. called | B. call | C. calling | D. to call |
| () 6. A. looks like | B. looks at | C. looks for | D. looks after |
| () 7. A. has | B. with | C. have | D. there is |
| () 8. A. of | B. about | C. with | D. for |
| () 9. A. from | B. with | C. as | D. of |
| () 10. A. first | B. middle | C. second | D. family |

X. 阅读理解。

From a plane we can see the fields, cities, mountains, or seas below. If we go into space (太空), we see more and more of the earth. People and man-made satellites (卫星) have been sent up into space to look at the earth carefully and people have learned more about the earth in the last few years.

The sea looks very beautiful when the sun is shining on it. But it can be very terrible when there is a strong wind.

The sea is very big. It nearly (几乎) covers (覆盖) three quarters of the earth. The sea is also very deep in some places. There is one place and at that place the sea is about 11 kilometres deep. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometers high. If that mountain was put into the sea at that place, there would be still 2 kilometres of water above it!

In some parts of the sea, there are many kinds of fishes and plants (植物). Some live near the top of the sea. Others live deep down. There are also a lot of small living things, and lots of fishes live by eating them.

The sea can be very cold. When people go down, the sea becomes colder and colder. Only some men can go down into the deep sea. But, in 1970, five women scientists lived in the deep sea for fourteen days.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- () 1. This passage is about _____.

- A. a short story about the sea
B. the sea for science reading
C. a piece of news of sea
D. a report to the sea
- () 2. The sea covers about _____ of the earth.
A. 1/3 B. 1/4 C. 2/4 D. 3/4
- () 3. _____ are not mentioned (被提到) in this passage.
A. Fishes B. Plants C. Islands D. Living things
- () 4. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. The sea is usually very beautiful when the sun is shining.
B. The sea is always terrible when the wind blows hard.
C. The highest mountain is in the deepest place of the sea.
D. The deeper the people go into the sea, the colder they will feel.
- () 5. The last sentence "But, in 1970, five women scientists lived in the deep sea for fourteen days." means that _____.
A. women wanted to live in the deep sea for a long time
B. women could go deeper into the sea than men
C. women liked living in the deep sea better than men
D. women could do the same work as men

Language



I. 根据句意选择正确的单词。

- He goes swimming with a pair of _____ (glasses, goggles).
- We know they are _____ (referring, talking) to the bank in the airport.
- When we leave the room, we should turn _____ (on, off) the lights.
- The sun shines at midnight in _____ (North Pole, Sahara Desert).
- Paris has many _____ (landmarks, marks) such as Eiffel Tower.

II. 字母组词。

- The girl is wearing a _____ (h, u, a, t, n, s) in the sun.
- We can play tennis with a _____ (a, t, e, r, k, c).
- Judy and Miss Lu have a _____ (o, c, n, v, e, a, s, r, o, i, n, t) at the airport.
- I want to go to the Sahara Desert and live in the _____ (e, t, t, n).
- I feel so hot, _____ (w, c, h, i, t, s) on the fan, please.

III. 根据汉语提示写出下列单词。

- Tommy and Daisy all _____ (买) things for their holiday abroad yesterday.
- _____ (传递) me the calculator, please.
- _____ (挂起) it on the wall, please.
- We need a pair of _____ (太阳镜) for hiking.
- They are _____ (谈到) to their holiday abroad.

IV. 连词成句。

- over the it's office there post by

- will thick a you need sweater

- take you or ship must a a plane

- is France capital Paris the of

- bought their abroad they things holiday all for



能力拓展

V. 单项选择。

- () 1. I like playing _____ piano, he likes playing _____ football.
A. /, / B. the, the C. the, / D. /, the
- () 2. Judy bought _____ case yesterday. _____ case is blue.
A. a, a B. the, the C. a, the D. the, a
- () 3. We can take _____ spacecraft to go to _____ moon.
A. the, the B. a, the C. the, a D. a, a
- () 4. Paris is _____ capital of France, and it's famous for _____ Eiffel Tower.
A. a, a B. the, the C. a, the D. the, a
- () 5. —Where is _____ bank?
—It's over there by _____ post office.
A. the, the B. a, a C. a, the D. the, a
- () 6. There is _____ apple and _____ pear on the table.
A. a, a B. an, an C. a, an D. an, a
- () 7. The supermarket opens _____ 6 a. m. _____ 10 p. m.
A. from, from B. to, to C. to, from D. from, to
- () 8. The young man is sitting _____ the window.
A. to B. by C. with D. of
- () 9. It's dark now. Where're the lights? Let's _____.
A. turn it on B. turn on it C. turn them on D. turn on them
- () 10. There _____ a pair of goggles on his case.
A. is B. are C. have D. has

VI. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____ (buy) a present for my father yesterday.
2. What are they _____ (refer) to?
3. My answer is _____ (difference) from yours.
4. What about _____ (go) to the moon?
5. I'd like _____ (travel) to a star for my holiday.

VII. 汉译英。

1. 请把门旁边的窗户打开。
Please open _____.
2. 我的相机和你的不一样。
My camera _____ yours.
3. 我想要一副太阳镜。
I would like _____.
4. 你必须跨过海洋, 因此你必须乘坐飞机。
You _____ cross the sea, so you _____.
5. 明年去月球怎么样?
_____ to the moon next year?



自主探究

VIII. 阅读理解。

Earth means many things to the people who live on it. A farmer thinks earth is soil for growing crops, vegetables, and fruits. A person who makes roads thinks that earth is the mountain of hard work. A sailor (海员) thinks that earth is water as far as the eye can see.

The earth is a big ball covered (覆盖) with water, rock, and soil. The earth is a planet (行星). There are nine planets around our sun.

Animals and plants live almost everywhere on the earth. They can live on the earth because it is not too far from the sun, or too close to the sun. Living things need the sun. The sun keeps them warm. Most living

things—plants, like vegetables, fruits, trees and grass, and animals—also must have water to live. The earth has over seventy-five percent of water on it.

There are seven continents in the world. Asia is the biggest continent and Australia is the smallest continent in the world. Russia is the biggest country in the world. Canada is the second biggest country. And China is the third biggest one in the world. Which country is the smallest in the world? Vatican (梵蒂冈).

China is a country with the largest population in the world. India is the second one. Antarctica (南极) is a place which has the least people in the world. Only scientists live there.

Tokyo, Japan, is a city with the most people (27 million people) in the world.

根据短文内容, 回答下列问题。

1. What does the earth mean to a farmer?

2. Which continent is the biggest and which continent is the smallest one in the world?

3. How much is the earth covered by water?

4. Which is the smallest country in the world?

5. Which place has the least people on the earth?

Speaking



I. 根据句意选择正确的单词。

- You will see _____ (People, People's) Square in the centre of the city.
- Take the first _____ (turn, turning) on your right.
- Walk to the end of the road, you will find the post office in _____ (the front, front) of you.
- Let's take a train in the _____ (ferry, railway) station.
- Can you see the post office _____ (cross, across) the street?

II. 字母组词。

- Let's stop and have a _____ (s, r, t, e).
- Don't be nervous, you should _____ (c, a, x, l, r) your mind.
- We can see some _____ (a, e, l, r) snow in the mountain.
- Let's meet at the third _____ (n, u, g, r, t, n, i).
- How can we get to the ferry _____ (e, r, i, p)?

III. 根据汉语提示写出下列单词。

- The _____ (交通) lights are red.
- We could have some _____ (美味的) meals there.
- We would like to do some _____ (观光) in Paris.
- We want to visit our _____ (亲戚) in Beijing.
- Where have you _____ (决定) to visit?

IV. 连词成句。

- I the station do get railway how to
- will your see on the pier you right ferry
- the let's of walk to end road the
- take on the your first right turning
- the way me to tell the also post you office can



能力拓展

V. 单项选择。

- () 1. There is a tree _____ the classroom.
A. in the front of B. in front of C. on front of D. in the middle of
- () 2. There is a big desk _____ the classroom. It's for the teacher.
A. in front of B. in front C. in the front of D. on front of
- () 3. Tell me the way _____ the hospital, please.
A. at B. to C. for D. with
- () 4. Go _____ the bridge, you'll find the library on the left.
A. past B. over C. through D. across
- () 5. There is a bank _____ your left.
A. on B. at C. to D. of
- () 6. Can you do _____ shopping there?
A. some B. any C. something D. anything
- () 7. It's raining now, you'd better _____ an umbrella _____ you.
A. bring, with B. take, with C. carry, with D. give, with
- () 8. We would like _____ to Paris for our holiday.
A. go B. going C. to go D. to going
- () 9. — _____ do I get to the ferry pier?
— Walk to the end of the road.
A. What B. Where C. Which D. How
- () 10. You _____ abroad for a holiday next year.
A. can all go B. all can go C. can go all D. go can all

VI. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. You can turn at the first _____ (turn).
2. We would like _____ (visit) my uncle Yan.
3. Why not go _____ (swim)?
4. One of you _____ (tell) the class where to go!
5. Where have you decided _____ (go)?

VII. 汉译英。

1. 我怎样到达渡船码头? _____ do I _____ the ferry pier?
2. 能告诉我通往火车站的路吗? Can you tell me _____?
3. 在第二个路口处向左拐。 _____ on the left.
4. 你会看到人民广场在你的前面。 You will see People's Square _____.
5. 我们想要去购物。 We would like _____.

VIII. 按要求完成下列句子。

1. How do I get to the station? (同义句)
How do I _____ the station?
2. Turn left at the first turning. (同上)
_____ the first turning _____.
3. Let's cross the bridge. (同上)
Let's _____ the bridge.
4. We would like to do some shopping. (同上)
We would like to _____.
5. How can I get to the bank? (同上)
Can you tell me _____ the bank?



自主探究

IX. 补全对话。

在下列对话的空白处填入一个适当的单词,使对话内容完整。

- A: Excuse me! How **1** I **2** to the museum, please?
 B: Let me see. You go **3** this road, **4** the second **5** **6** the right. Then walk on **7** you reach the **8**. You can't **9** it. It's **10** to the theatre.

Writing

I. 根据句意选择正确的单词。

- When we go abroad on holiday, we often send _____ (postcards, letters) to our friends.
- A postcard has a picture on the _____ (front, back).
- We _____ (arrive, arrived) here yesterday by plane.
- We are going to visit a waterfall in the _____ (forest, desert).
- There is a _____ (swim, swimming) pool in the garden.

II. 字母组词。

- We will _____ (n, s, d, e) you a letter by email.
- Is there any _____ (c, p, a, e, s) for writing?
- We can find an instruction on the _____ (k, a, c, b).
- I live in Garden _____ (n, n, a, o, i, s, m).
- The hotel is at the _____ (o, o, t, t, m, b) of the mountain.

III. 根据汉语提示写出下列单词。

- We arrived here _____ (最近) week.
- Tomorrow we are going to visit a _____ (瀑布) in the forest.
- We are staying at the _____ (营地).
- It has a tennis _____ (球场).
- It's not smooth at the _____ (底) of the sea.

IV. 连词成句。

- postcard picture front a the on has a
- arrived yesterday plane by we here
- going tomorrow what's do to she
- often our we friends postcards send to
- write friend's remember address to your

V. 单项选择。

- A postcard has space for _____.
 A. write B. writing C. to write D. to writing
- When did you _____ here?
 A. get to B. arrive in C. arrive at D. arrive
- Here _____ lots of homework to do.
 A. is B. are C. has D. have
- Remember _____ your friend's address when you send a postcard to your friend.
 A. write B. to write C. writing D. to writing
- We arrived _____ the morning of last Friday.
 A. in B. at C. on D. of

VI. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

8

1. He often _____ (send) postcards to his friends at home when he goes abroad on holiday.
2. We _____ (visit) our relatives tomorrow.
3. They _____ (arrive) here last week.
4. What is she _____ (do) now?
5. Please give me your _____ (friend) address.

VII. 汉译英。

1. 这是给你的明信片。
_____ for you.
2. 它坐落在金乃巴罗山的山脚下。
It's _____ Mount Kinabalu.
3. 我们正待在图片中的旅馆内。
We are staying at _____.
4. 明天她打算做什么?
What is she _____ tomorrow?
5. 我们昨天乘坐飞机到达这里。
We _____ yesterday _____.

VIII. 按要求完成下列句子。

1. We arrived here yesterday by bus. (同义句)
We _____ to arrive here.
2. We often send postcards to our friends. (同上)
We often send _____.
3. The hotel has a tennis court. (同上)
_____ a tennis court.
4. She is going to climb the mountain. (特殊疑问句)
_____ she _____?
5. We are staying at the hotel in the picture. (同上)
_____?



IX. 完形填空。

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从1—10所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Jack Green and his wife, Rose, who is Spanish (西班牙的), both (两个都) work at the Regent Hotel in the center of London. Jack is a receptionist (接待员) and Rose works in the hotel bar.

Jack says, "Ten million people 1 London every year. Our hotel 2 sixty rooms, and visitors 3 from all over the world, especially (尤其) from America and Japan. I 4 English, German, and Spanish. I don't speak Japanese, but I want 5 it. Rose speaks English and French and Spanish, of course. Our visitors 6 doing many things. They often 7 breakfast in the hotel, an English breakfast of eggs, bacon, and toast. Then perhaps after breakfast they visit the House of Parliament and Buckingham Palace and 8 shopping in Harrow. They come back to the hotel at four o'clock and have tea and relax (放松). Then in the evening they go to the theatre (戏院, 剧院). Rose and I work long hours. I work from six o'clock in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, and Rose 9 from six in the evening till one in the morning, but we 10 our work."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 1. A. visit | B. visits | C. visiting | D. to visit |
| () 2. A. there is | B. has | C. have | D. have got |
| () 3. A. come | B. comes | C. coming | D. came |
| () 4. A. talk | B. say | C. tell | D. speak |
| () 5. A. to learn | B. learn from | C. learning | D. learns |
| () 6. A. likes | B. like | C. liking | D. to like |
| () 7. A. takes | B. has | C. have | D. eats |
| () 8. A. goes | B. going | C. to go | D. go |
| () 9. A. works | B. work | C. working | D. to work |
| () 10. A. loves | B. love | C. loving | D. to love |

More Practice



基础训练

I. 根据句意选择正确的单词。

- The Tower of Pisa was built to be the most beautiful bell tower in _____ (all, whole) of Italy.
- The Tower of Pisa is 54.5 metres _____ (high, tall).
- The building of the tower _____ (took, spent) nearly two hundred years to complete.
- It was already _____ (leaned, leaning) while they were building it.
- The number of visitors is _____ (restrict, restricted).

II. 字母组词。

- What is the most beautiful bell _____ (e, o, w, r, t) in all of Italy?
- It was said that Bonanno Pisano was the _____ (a, r, h, i, c, t, c, e, t).
- In 1319, all the _____ (o, r, f, l, o, s) of the tower were finished.
- From the _____ (o, p, t), there is a very beautiful view.
- Why does the tower _____ (a, n, l, e)?

III. 根据汉语提示写出下列单词。

- The building of the tower _____ (开始) in August 1173.
- As soon as three floors had been _____ (修建), it began to lean.
- The Great Wall is one of the seven great _____ (奇迹).
- _____ (工程师) have reduced the lean by 50 centimetres.
- It was not opened to the _____ (公众).

IV. 连词成句。

- like going over it it fall looks is to
- tried tower again the straight builders to the make
- closed it public the was to
- one over tower fall the would day
- *perhaps tower world it the in is strangest the



能力训练

V. 单项选择。

- As soon as three floors _____, it began to lean.
A. is built B. has been built C. had been built D. have been built
- The boys played football for _____.
A. all afternoon B. the whole afternoon C. whole the afternoon D. the all afternoon
- The building will be finished _____ 2050.
A. to B. at C. with D. by
- It will be opened _____ 2001.
A. at the end of B. in the end of C. at the end D. in the end
- The mountain is about 3,450 metres _____.
A. high B. tall C. height D. length

VI. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- The _____ (build) of the tower began in August 1173.
- Nobody is certain who _____ (design) the tower.
- It was _____ (say) that Bonanno Pisano was the architect.

4. Galileo is a famous _____ (Italy) scientist.
 5. The museum is _____ (open) from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m..

VII. 汉译英。

1. 塔在某一天将会倒塌。 The tower would _____.
 2. 它在未来的 300 年是安全的。 It is now safe _____.
 3. 建造者尽全力使塔再次直立。 The builders _____ the tower straight.
 4. 长城能帮助抵御外来的入侵者。 The Great Wall can help _____.
 5. 长城每年被来自全世界的人参观。 The Great Wall is visited by people from _____.

VIII. 按要求完成下列句子。

1. It is perhaps the strangest tower in the world. (同义句)
 It _____ the strangest tower in the world.
 2. The people is from around the world. (同上)
 The people is from _____.
 3. The people visit the Great Wall every year. (被动语态)
 The Great Wall _____ the people every year.
 4. The building took nearly two hundred years to complete. (特殊疑问句)
 _____ did the building _____ to complete?
 5. The tower looks like it is going to fall over. (同上)
 _____ does the tower _____?

IX. 阅读理解。

Bobby, a clever dog, is very hungry now. He goes to the market to look for some food to eat. He runs to the meat shop. He just sees a big bone (骨头) in a basket. At that time a seller is talking something loudly to an old woman. And the seller doesn't notice (注意到) it. So, Bobby jumps up and takes it in his mouth and runs away in a hurry (匆忙地).

Bobby comes to a bridge and meets another dog, Cody. Cody asks it why it is walking so soon? What is it in its mouth? Bobby wants to tell it something about its story. But it can't. If it opens its mouth, the bone may drop from its mouth.

However, Cody follows it all the time. Cody talks and talks and wants to make it laugh. It tells three funny (滑稽的) stories and Bobby can't help laughing (禁不住大笑). Of course the bone drops at once from its mouth. And Cody jumps at it and takes the bone away as soon as possible (尽快地).

Bobby feels very sad and sits at the roadside, crying. At this time a bird comes here and sits in a tree beside Bobby. Bobby tells the bird about its story. The bird laughs and tells Bobby that it doesn't matter. Bobby follows the bird to a place called park. Bobby looks for some time and finds a lot of things to eat.

When it comes back from the park it meets Cody. Cody is lying (躺) on the road because it steals some meat from a stall (摊位) and is beaten (被打) by the shopkeeper.

根据短文内容, 选择最佳答案。

- () 1. Where does Bobby find a bone? _____
 A. In a meat shop B. In a park C. At the roadside D. From another dog
 () 2. Why does Cody keeps telling stories and talking to Bobby?
 A. It wants to make Bobby happy. B. It wants to get the bone from Bobby.
 C. It wants to help Bobby. D. It likes to tell stories.
 () 3. _____ makes Bobby lose its bone and takes it away.
 A. A bird B. A man C. Another dog D. A shopkeeper
 () 4. With the help of _____, Bobby gets something to eat in a park.
 A. Cody B. the shopkeeper C. its friends D. a bird
 () 5. Cody is lying on the road because _____.
 A. it steals some meat and is beaten by the shopkeeper
 B. it is too full for it to move
 C. it is so cold that it can't move
 D. it is so hungry that it can't move



Chapter Two



Reading



I. 根据句意选择正确的单词。

1. _____ (Magnolia, Lilac) trees, are known as the flowers of Shanghai city.
2. Why are you so _____ (interested, interesting) in trees?
3. Trees take harmful gas from the air, and release _____ (oxygen, carbon dioxide).
4. Trees are our best _____ (fighters, fights) against pollution.
5. Trees are _____ (natural, artificial) air conditioners.

II. 字母组词。

1. I _____ (p, p, s, s, e, o, u) that he will come on time.
2. The chemical makes their leaves taste _____ (s, y, t, n, a).
3. You _____ (e, r, a, i, n, t, c, y, l) know a lot about trees.
4. What he said is _____ (a, d, r, l, y, h) true.
5. The story is founded on _____ (c, a, t, f).

III. 根据汉语提示写出下列单词。

1. Trees are _____ (交流) with one another.
2. The magnolia trees have large _____ (甜香) flowers.
3. Do you like to _____ (啜饮) a Coke or a coffee?
4. The trees can protect themselves by producing a _____ (化学物质).
5. Trees can take harmful _____ (气体) from the air.

IV. 连词成句。

1. can information one trees pass another to

2. thank that must for you trees

3. natural conditioners air trees are

4. many there class how are your in people

5. the well clean trees as air it cool as



能力检测

V. 单项选择。

- () 1. _____ useful products come from trees.
A. A few B. A little C. Many D. Much
- () 2. The film is _____, we are _____ in it.
A. interested, interested B. interesting, interesting
C. interested, interesting D. interesting, interested
- () 3. We must thank trees _____ oxygen into the air.
A. release B. to release C. for release D. for releasing
- () 4. Pollution makes things _____.
A. healthy B. unhealthy C. healthily D. unhealthily
- () 5. We can hardly buy _____ of the products.
A. some B. any C. a D. the
- () 6. Would you like _____ cup of coffee?
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
- () 7. Travelling by plane is much _____.
A. fast B. fasted C. faster D. fastest
- () 8. We must help the people _____.
A. in danger B. in the danger C. in dangerous D. in the dangerous
- () 9. The trees can protect _____ by producing a chemical.
A. himself B. itself C. themselves D. themselves
- () 10. The children are interested _____ football.
A. in play B. on play C. in playing D. at playing
- () 11. How many _____ are there in the picture?
A. bread B. water C. sheep D. tree
- () 12. I enjoyed _____ to music.
A. to listen B. listening C. to listening D. listen
- () 13. _____ trees were cut down every year!
A. Million of B. Million C. Millions D. Millions of
- () 14. There _____ lots of wood in many products.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
- () 15. I don't _____ know a lot about trees.
A. real B. really C. true D. truly

VI. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Trees can do the job of 15 air conditioners _____ (run) almost all day.
2. Do you enjoy _____ (breathe) pure, cool air?
3. Trees make streets more beautiful and _____ (little) noisy.
4. Do you like _____ (eat) an orange?
5. Trees can take _____ (harm) gas.

VII. 汉译英。

1. 你们为什么对树感兴趣?
Why are you so _____ trees?
2. 树木既能净化空气, 又能使空气冷却。
Trees cool the air _____.
3. 树木能够互相交流。
Trees are communicating _____.
4. 世界上的树越来越少。
There are _____ in the world.
5. 树木可以保护自己免受昆虫侵害。
Trees can protect _____.

VIII. 按要求完成下列句子。

1. Trees can release oxygen into the air. (同义句)
Trees can _____ oxygen into the air.
2. Which of the following come from trees? (同上)
Which of the following _____ trees?
3. What else can they do? (同上)
_____ can they do?
4. There are forty-six people in my class. (特殊疑问句)
_____ people are there in _____ class?
5. The trees can protect themselves by producing a chemical. (同上)
_____ the trees protect themselves?



自由探究

IX. 完形填空。

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从1—10所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

Hiking is very good 1 exercise and fun. Many hikers like to hike in the countryside, in forests, and in the mountains. Just 2 for fun is the first kind of hiking. 3 people like to hike in city parks or just on the sidewalks.

A hike can 4 a few hours or weeks. For most hiking, people just need clothing and shoes that are good for the weather. Beginning hikers should start 5 walks that they can do in one day. 6 you get stronger, you can go on overnight hikes. Later you can 7 longer that can last for days or weeks.

For safety (安全), hikers should 8 with someone. You should always have one or two friends with you. It is also a good idea 9 a map with you.

Backpacking is one kind of hiking. People carry food, clothing, and other things on their backs in a pack. Backpackers can stay many days in places where there is no food to buy. They carry 10 they need on their backs.

It seems that backpacking is now modern in the world. Just put on your hiking shoes, and take a hike!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| () 1. A. for | B. at | C. to | D. of |
| () 2. A. walking | B. walk | C. walks | D. walked |
| () 3. A. A bit | B. Lots of | C. A lot | D. Much |
| () 4. A. pay | B. cost | C. take | D. spend |
| () 5. A. of | B. in | C. at | D. with |
| () 6. A. As | B. For | C. Because of | D. Since |
| () 7. A. go | B. go on | C. carry | D. bring |
| () 8. A. hike | B. hiking | C. hiker | D. to hike |
| () 9. A. to carry | B. carry | C. for carrying | D. carries |
| () 10. A. which | B. this | C. that | D. what |

X. 阅读理解。

Mary wished she had listened to the weather report on TV. Then she wouldn't be in the mess (混乱) she was in right now. When she got up in the morning, it was a beautiful spring day. The sun was shining and the birds were singing. She saw a few clouds far away in the sky, but she didn't think about them at all. She got her dog, No. 1, and put him into the car. Then she drove out into the countryside for a picnic with her dog.

They had a wonderful time playing ball and running around the fields. Soon the wind began to blow and it turned cold. Mary and No. 1 were warm from running for playing the ball, so they weren't cold. Then when No. 1 was chasing (追逐) the ball, Mary saw snowflakes (雪片) in the sky. She called to No. 1, picked up the picnic things and got back into the car. As she was driving home, the snow became heavier and heavier. Soon all Mary could see was white all around her. The road became slippery (滑的) and she had to drive very slowly. Then, the car hit ice and went around in circle (圈子). It went down a hill and finally stopped.

Mary reached over for No. 1. He was shaking (颤抖), but he was OK. She got her mobile phone (移动电话) and called for help. The police said they would send a truck to help get her car out of the snow, but it would be about two hours before they could get to her. The policeman asked, "Didn't you watch the weather report this morning? They said it would snow heavily this afternoon. You know, this time of year, the weather can