

本书特色

● 阐释新课标 传达新理念
● 剖析新教材 提供新视角
● 助推新课改 倡导新方法
● 对接新中考 探索新谋略



贵州行知教育科学研究所 编写

榜上有名

BANG SHANG YOU MING

八年级 英语 配人教版



贵州人民出版社



贵州行知教育科学研究所 编写

榜上有名

BANG SHANG YOU MING

八年级 英语 配人教版

编委会主任 常 功

编委会成员(按姓氏笔划排序)

丁 艳	丁亚玲	丁涣琴	马 燕	马志金	仁 墩	文治勇	毛 斌	王 飞	王 迪	王 勇	王 静	王方海
王时义	王坤丽	王学峰	王德艳	邓端权	韦光莲	韦金翠	付恩刀	代先华	兰顺俊	冯汉权	卢宁红	卢关德
史建州	叶 林	田 杰	申世勇	石信刚	龙 飞	龙 毅	龙 毅	龙东升	龙明丘	伍 琳	刘 坚	刘 安
刘 珍	刘 蓉	刘 颖	刘仁意	刘开永	刘玉荣	刘厚乐	刘豫峰	向 荣	吕凌云	孙 琳	孙 靖	朱福昌
安 卿	安坤林	安富琴	安强松	安露萍	成 艳	朱丛用	朱廷勇	朱宏俊	朱香琴	朱理章	朱盛凤	张 明
毕昌迁	许天刚	许光德	许燕琳	吴太宏	吴启斌	吴帷屏	吴朝卫	吴勤学	宋 静	宋永生	宋清华	李 雄
张 娅	张 翔	张 微	张尤霞	张宏珍	张宜佳	张忠高	张海英	张翠松	李 于	李 印	李 菱	李 芳
李 雷	李用举	李龙祥	李兴红	杨光平	李建安	李选泽	李航军	李维峰	李锦秀	杜琳芳	杨 丽	杨 芳
杨 俊	杨 涛	杨 静	杨永科	陈义明	杨应珠	杨忠毅	杨洪进	杨贵英	杨顺江	汪世富	沈正忠	沈 云
远泽荣	陆 华	陆龙刚	陈 剑	陈义明	陈天虎	陈仕洪	陈永禄	陈泽山	陈洪林	陈洪琴	陈夏芬	陈 艳
陈晓开	陈晓红	陈景春	陈翠娥	饶 美	周淑平	周群华	罗仁品	罗连慧	罗明军	罗春海	金光瑶	侯 彦
侯立权	保桂梅	柏榜样	段春娥	洪 健	胡小明	胡坤松	胡明远	胡圆晴	胡家兵	胡继华	赵丽霞	钟 彦
骆邦富	唐占敏	徐 俊	徐兴富	班爱华	秦再波	聂宗友	聂宗文	袁信群	袁淑玉	郭 洪	郭化敏	高如义
高守敏	康忠良	康荣华	班爱华	梁小锋	梁国超	梁厚章	梁高林	黄 伟	黄云龙	黄登龙	彭 红	彭远菊
彭定德	曾一春	曾湘敏	渝仁昌	程端丰	蒙跃佳	鲍晓波	潘 丽	潘希政	黎 华	黎 明	黎明春	戴延梁

本册主编 易 嘉

学校: _____

班级: _____

姓名: _____

贵州人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

榜上有名：八年级版/贵州行知教育科学研究所编. —贵阳：
贵州人民出版社, 2008. 5

ISBN 978-7-221-08079-0

I. 榜… II. 贵… III. 课程—初中—习题 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第068998号

榜上有名(八年级版·上)

贵州行知教育科学研究所 编写

出版发行 贵州人民出版社(贵州省贵阳市中华北路289号)

责任编辑 程亦赤

封面设计 杨光平

印 刷 贵州毅力印务有限责任公司

开 本 850mm×1168mm 1/16

印 张 72.00印张

字 数 1557千字

版 次 2008年6月第1版第1次印刷

印 数 1-3000册

书 号 ISBN 978-7-221-08079-0/G·2651

定 价 118.50元

如因印、装质量问题影响阅读, 请与印刷厂联系调换, 电话: 0851-3760666

版权所有, 侵权必究。 举报电话: 0851-6828473

让《榜上有名》带给你学习的快乐

同学们，新的学期开始了。为了让你的学习变得有趣、高效和快乐，新的学期里，《榜上有名》将随时伴你左右！

《榜上有名》凝聚了众多专家的心血和智慧。借助她，不但可以巩固知识，还可以使你的视野得到拓展，思维得到启迪，兴趣得到激发，方法得到提升，习惯得到培养，品格得到升华，从而全面提高你的学习能力和综合素质。

《榜上有名》是书夹卷形式的同步练习用书，共有六个板块，都很有特色。既然要陪伴你整整一个学期，你就花几分钟的时间读读下面这些文字，作个简单的了解吧！

重温教材理一遍

同学们学完一课以后，你的练习从这里开始！

同学们通过本板块，可以起到回顾教材和课堂上老师的讲授，熟悉内容，梳理知识，明确要点，建立概念，加深理解，增强记忆的作用。这个板块填空题居多，填的时候文字一定要准确、精练。

揣摩例题学一招

本板块的题目都是编者精选的。通过读例题，同学们可以学到析题、解题、答题的技巧和方法。这类题，同学们应先把题目读懂，试着思考、分析和解答，然后再去看【解析】和【答案】，比较书上的解法和你的解法是否一样，是你的解法好还是书上的解法好，仔细去品味和揣摩。可不能只去看【答案】哟！

强化基础练一轮

本板块的题目都是基础题，难度也不大。设置目的是为了帮助同学们巩固基础知识和基本能力。“基础不牢，地动山摇”，可不能掉以轻心啊。建议同学们全部都做一遍，特别是学业基础比较薄弱的同学，做好这些题尤其重要。

拓展知能露一手

本板块的题目比“强化基础练一轮”的题目要难一些，活一些。设置目的是希望同学们通过本板块的题目，围绕教材的核心知识和学习要求，让知识和能力搬家，超越教材去开阔视野、活跃思维、学会迁移。做这类题，脑子可要放灵光些。既然要你“露一手”，你就“露”吧！没必要谦虚。

对接中考试一回

同学们将来大都要参加中考，需要了解中考试题的“面目”，看看它的题型，试试它的难度。本板块选择了包括你所在的市州地在内的全国近几年比较有代表性的一些试题，供你练习。试一回吧，不一定像你想象的那么难。不过不会也没有关系，等你把初中三年的课程都学完了，你就会觉得它是小菜一碟了！

整合单元测一次

你的书中都夹有试卷。所谓第六板块，指的就是这些试卷。这些试卷中，既有单元检测卷，又有期末考试卷，内容当然是综合性质的。这些试卷，是发给你练习，还是用来考试，可得老师说了算。有点“委屈”你了，不过可得服从老师的安排哟。

希望同学们按照我们的建议去使用这套资料。有条件的同学，还可以到www.xz1881.com去看一看，在网上和我们直接联系，获得更多的资料和帮助。祝你新学期里学习愉快！努力必有成功，相信在新学期的优胜榜上，你一定会——榜上有名！

《榜上有名》编委会

目 录

CONTENTS

Unit 1 How often do you exercise? ... (1)	Unit 8 How was your school trip? (50)
Unit 2 What's the matter? (8)	Unit 9 When was he born? (57)
Unit 3 What are you doing for vacation? (15)	Unit 10 I'm going to be a basketball player. (64)
Unit 4 How do you get to school? (22)	Unit 11 Could you please clean your room? (71)
Unit 5 Can you come to my party? (29)	Unit 12 What's the best radio station? (77)
Unit 6 I'm more outgoing than my sister. (36)	参考答案 (83)
Unit 7 How do you make a banana milk shake? (43)	附:检测卷一~六及答案



Unit 1 How often do you exercise?



重温教材理一遍

I. 英译汉

- once a week _____
- go to the movies _____
- as for _____
- surf the internet _____
- the same as _____
- look after _____
- try to do sth. _____
- hardly ever _____

II. 汉译英

- 对……有害 _____
- 在周末 _____
- 多久一次 _____
- 每个月三四次 _____
- 健康的生活方式 _____
- 喝咖啡 _____
- 饮食习惯 _____

III. 根据中文完成句子, 每空一词。

- 我想要杰克帮我学英语。

I want Jack _____ me with English.

- 我的饮食习惯相当不错。

_____ are pretty good.

- 你们多长时间休息一次?

—我们每 2 小时休息一次。

—How _____ do you have a rest?

—We have a rest _____.

- 你必须照顾好自己, 并保持身体健康。

You must _____ yourself and keep fit.

- 《尖峰时刻》是李明最喜欢的动作片。

《Rush Hour》is Li Ming's _____.



揣摩例题学一招

- 【2004 吉林】单项选择

—_____ do you usually have an art lesson?

—Twice a week.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. How soon | B. How long |
| C. How often | D. How far |

【解析】本题考查“How soon”, “How long”, “How often”及“How far”的用法。“How soon”意为“多久, 多长时间”, 常用介词 in 加一段时间之后的一般将来时的短语来回答, 如: in two weeks. “How long”意为“多久, 多长”, 常用于对一段时间的短语提问, 如: for a year, for two weeks. “How far”意为“多长, 多远”, 用来提问距离。根据答语“twice a week (每周两次)”可以看出是问做事的间隔频率, 应用“How often”来提问。

【答案】C

- 单项选择

I sometimes _____ on Sundays.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| A. is going to watch | B. watches TV |
| C. watch TV | D. watching TV |

【解析】当频率词如: always, often, usually, sometimes 等出现在句子中时, 句子的时态通常为一般现在时。从本题中的频率副词 sometimes 可知句中的时态要用一般现



小贴士

顺口溜记忆
用好一般现在时,
时间状语需牢记。
主语人称是三单,
动词要把-s/-es 添。
基本用法要记清,
状语习惯经常性。
客观真理和能力,
有时还表将来时。



【答案】C

_____ good food is good for your health.

- 【答案】B

—How often does your sister watch TV?

— 100 a week.

- 【解析】从问句中“How often”可知是询问做事的频率,在答句中只有 once 表示次数,而 two times 是错误的说法,因此选 C。

【答案】C



1. _____ housework, some students help their parents do some housework on weekends.

()

- A. As B. As for
C. As about D. For as

2. The little boy _____ a lot of vegetables every week. ()

- A. try to eat B. trys to eat
C. tries to eat D. tries eat

3. Pass my glasses to me, Jim. I can _____
read the words in the newspaper. ()

- A. hardly B. really
C. clearly D. always

4. —What does she often do

—She often watches TV. ()

- A. into B. in
C. for D. on

5. —80% of the students like soccer. What does “80%” mean?

_____ ()

- A. No students B. All students
C. Some students D. Most students

6. — _____ do you help the old man with his housework?

—Once a week. ()

- A. How soon B. How long
C. How often D. How many

7. Chinese names are very different _____ English names. ()

- A. to B. as
C. from D. with

8. I often go to school by bike, but _____
I walk. ()

- A. some times B. sometimes
C. sometime D. some time

9. — _____ does he usually do on Sunday?
—He usually helps Mum do some
housework. ()

- A. Where B. When
C. Who D. What

10. Lily is pretty healthy. She exercises _____, and _____ eats junk food. ()

- A. always; never
B. every day; often
C. sometimes; usually
D. every day; hardly ever

11. Mum says junk food is bad for my health.

点击 www.xz1881.com
行知教育

定会收获多多



- A. is good to B. is bad to
C. is bad for D. help
12. He often _____ English news on TV
in the evening. ()
A. reads B. sees
C. watches D. listens to
13. Most _____ students do homework
every day. ()
A. the B. of
C. of the D. some
14. His father _____ the internet _____ a
week. ()
A. surf; three or four times
B. surfs; three and four times
C. surfs; three and twice
D. surfs; three or four times

15. He always helps me to study English, but
I _____ help him _____ his study. ()
A. often; for B. usually; to
C. never; with D. always; in

II. 用方框内所给词或短语的适当形式完成
句子。

two, different, drink, would like, talk

1. I try _____ milk every morning.
2. There are some _____ between the two
towns.
3. Danny _____ go to the cinema with you.
4. Stop _____ ! It's time for class.
5. Jack visits his uncle _____ a week.

III. 从方框内所给句子中选出能填入空白处
的最佳语句。

(A)

I like donuts.

Usually twice a day!

how often do you eat vegetables?

They aren't good for you!

How often do you eat cabbage?

A: Danny, 1 _____

B: I don't like vegetables. 2 _____

A: Donuts ! 3 _____

How often do you eat donuts?

B: 4 _____ After
lunch and after supper.

A: 5 _____

B: I eat cabbage once a year.

(B)

You have to do some sports for exercise!

That's twice a day.

fifty minutes a week.

How often do you exercise, Danny?

About five minutes.

A: 1 _____

B: Let's see. I walk to school in the morning
and I walk home after school.

A: 2 _____ How
many minutes do you walk?

B: 3 _____

A: That's ten minutes of exercise a day and 4 _____

B: I think you need to get more exercise,
Danny!

A: I'm going to watch more sports on TV.

B: No, Danny! 5 _____

IV. 根据句意和首字母提示完成单词拼写。

1. She often goes to the movies on w _____.



到英美人家
中做客
(一)

到英国
人家中做客,
把握好时间
是很重要的,
早去不妥,
晚去失礼,
若没有正当
的理由又不
可不去。英
国人在布置
餐具时,每
隔一定距离
会放置一套
调味品。英
国人在家宴
上所上的菜
包括精心制
作的青菜类
、肉类、水
果类、甜食
类食品。宴
会的主食也
很丰富。另
外,在英国
人家做客不
必太谦让,太
谦让容易使
主人误解,
觉得自己的
手艺太差,
难以满足客
人的口味。



2. Jim's eating habits are pretty bad; he doesn't like v _____ or fruit.

3. He watches TV three t _____ a week.

4. My grandpa e _____ every day, so he's in good health.

5. Healthy l _____ is very good for our study and work.

6. In hot summer, I often swim t _____ a week.

7. M _____ students are boys in Class 5, Grade 2.

8. Do you know the r _____ of the match?

9. He a _____ goes to school on foot.

10. How m _____ meat does your mother buy?

V. 完形填空

(A)

In my school, almost 1 the students like exercising. 2 of them exercise 3 or three 4 a week. Some students exercise every day. I 5 do sports after school. I like playing basketball, so I am 6 healthy. And 7 eating habits are also good. I eat vegetables and fruit every day. Of course I like junk food, too, but I try to eat it only once 8 week. Oh, I sleep nine hours every day. So you see, good food and exercise 9 me to 10 in good health.

() 1. A. some B. every

C. no D. all

() 2. A. All B. No

C. Most D. Every

() 3. A. twice B. second

C. forth D. one

() 4. A. time B. times

C. hour D. day

() 5. A. always B. never

C. hardly ever D. don't

() 6. A. good B. pretty

C. kind D. little

() 7. A. he B. I

C. my D. mine

() 8. A. one B. two

C. a D. first

() 9. A. make B. help

C. helps D. want

() 10. A. keep B. keeping

C. make D. get

(B)

What do you do on the weekend? Some people like to 1 at home, but others like to go 2 a walk or play football. My friend Jack works hard in a factory during the 3. On the weekend, he always 4 the same thing. On Saturdays he 5 his car and on 6 he goes with his family to a village by car. His uncle and aunt have a farm (农场) there. It isn't a 7 one, but there's always 8 to do on the farm. The children help look after the animals and give them their 9. Jack and his wife help in the fields. At the end of the day, they are all 10 and Jack's aunt gives them a big meal.

() 1. A. play with B. live in

C. stay D. enjoy

() 2. A. to B. for

C. in D. at

() 3. A. day B. time

C. autumn D. week

() 4. A. does B. makes

C. borrows D. has

() 5. A. watches B. driving



C. sells D. washes

() 6. A. Monday B. Sundays

C. Saturday D. Wednesday

() 7. A. small B. big

C. hard D. short

() 8. A. much B. little

C. a work D. some homework

() 9. A. clothes B. places

C. food D. drinks

() 10. A. clean B. late

C. hungry D. friendly



拓展知能露一手

I. 同义句转换

1. Linda is the thinnest player in the badminton team.

Linda is _____ any other player in the badminton team.

2. The train left half an hour ago.

The train _____ away for half an hour.

3. To be on time is very important if you have a party with your friends.

_____ very important _____ be on time if you have a party with your friends.

4. Mike said, "I will be dressed in new clothes for the holiday."

Mike said that _____ be dressed in new clothes for the holiday.

5. Whatever decision he made, we would support it.

_____ what decision he made, we would support it.

II. 阅读理解

(A)

Everyone knows that exercise is important. We all need to exercise. Doctors say it is good for us. It makes your heart and body strong. Children who often exercise are more alert(灵活的). This means they do better in tests and schoolwork than those who don't exercise.

There are many ways to exercise. You can walk, run, swim, skate, or play ball games. Make sure you exercise in the following ways.

1. You have to like what you're doing.

2. Exercise enough, but not too much. It's best to exercise twice a week. Thirty minutes each time is enough.

3. Try all kinds of things until you find one, two or even three sports right for you.

Lots of people choose to exercise at fitness centers(健身中心). Why? Because there are a lot of sports equipment(器材) there. The equipment will help exercise your arms, legs and other parts of your body to make you healthy. Some people buy sports equipment for their homes. But it is very expensive.

Exercising can be fun. Friends can exercise together at a fitness center, or they can play sports together outside. How do you exercise?

() 1. In the passage, the writer tells us that we all need to _____.

A. drink B. sleep C. exercise

() 2. Which of the following sports is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Fishing. B. Running. C. Swimming.

() 3. It's best to exercise _____ a week and _____ each time.

A. once; thirty minutes



小贴士

到英美人家中做客
(二)

在美国人家中做客, 会使人感到轻松自在一些。你若有机会到美国人家中做客, 会惊奇地发现美国人的家宴非常简朴、随便、不拘一格。家宴上摆着各种酒类, 菜也比较少, 通常是一盘色拉外加几盘凉菜, 主菜是一大盘烤肉或烤鸡, 主食是一大盘炒饭和面包片。当主人招呼大家进餐时, 每个人就端起所盘各取所需, 不必谦让, 餐后往往有甜食、水果或饮料等。



B. two times;an hour

C. twice;half an hour

() 4. What does the word “right” here mean in Chinese?

A. 右边的 B. 适合的 C. 正确的

() 5. According to the passage, why do many people go to fitness centers to keep healthy?

A. Because they have much free time.

B. Because they think they can't keep healthy at home.

C. Because there are different kinds of sports equipment at fitness centers.

(B)

Kim went to a beautiful beach on Monday with his friends. It was sunny and hot. So they had great fun playing in the water. In the afternoon, they went shopping. But the shops were crowded, they didn't really enjoy it. The next day, it was rainy, so they went to a museum. It was boring. Kim found a small boy crying in the corner. The boy was lost. He helped the boy find his father. Kim was very happy. But he had no money for a taxi. So he had to walk back to the hotel. That made him very tired.

On Wednesday, the weather was very cool. So they played tennis. They played all morning. It was really fun.

根据短文内容,判断下列句子的正误,正确的用“T”,错误的用“F”。

() 1. On Monday, Kim had fun going shopping.

() 2. It was very hot on Wednesday.

() 3. They went to a museum on Tuesday.

() 4. Kim helped a boy find his father and

went back to the hotel by taxi.

() 5. They played tennis on a cool day.

III. 任务型阅读

Tina Bell, a college student, had a lot of health problems last year. “In fact, I was eating all the wrong things and doing the wrong things, too,” she said. For example, Tina ate a lot of chocolate and drank a lot of sweet drinks. She didn't have foods like green vegetables, fruit and milk. “I didn't get enough vitamin A because I didn't eat fish or enough vitamin C because I didn't have any green vegetables,” Tina went on saying. “My skin looked terrible.”

Tina didn't feel healthy, either. “My lifestyle was all wrong,” she told us. “For example, I never did any exercise. I spent three or four hours a day watching TV or playing computer games. I went to bed late every night, So I didn't get much sleep. Often I had a night when I couldn't sleep. But as soon as I fell asleep, I dreamt a lot. ‘Perhaps I have a problem with sleep, once I told my mother. I never did healthy things like walking, running, swimming or playing games.’”

Tina says things are different this year. Her PE teacher tells her again and again that a good diet(饮食) and exercise will make her stronger and thinner, and also help her live a happier life. So she has learnt a lot about healthy food and she is getting more and more careful about her diet now. She changed her diet. She stopped eating cakes and chocolate. She started to eat brown bread, fish and lots of vegetables and salads. She started to take lots of exercise. To have enough sleep, she makes sure of going to bed early and getting up early. “I feel so much better now,” she



says.

	What is an unhealthy lifestyle?	What is a healthy lifestyle?
About food	1. _____ _____	stop eating cakes and chocolate; eat brown bread, fish, vegetables and salads
About activities	never do any exercise; watch TV or play computer games for long hours	2. _____ _____
About sleep	go to bed late and have not enough sleep; dream a lot	3. _____ _____
About Tina's feelings	4. _____ _____	5. _____ _____

IV. 书面表达

你有健康的生活方式吗? 请利用下面表格内提供的信息, 用第一人称介绍一下自己的健康生活方式。

Exercise	Every day
Eat vegetables	Twice a day
Eat fruit	Four times a week
Have milk	Every day
Eat junk food	Twice a month
Sleep	About eight hours



对接中考试一回

1. 【2005 辽宁】单项选择

— _____ do you give the bird a cabbage

leaf?

— Three times a week. ()

A. How long B. How much

C. How soon D. How often

2. 【2006 浙江】单项选择

— Joan, you are late!

— Sorry, I _____ next time. ()

A. don't B. won't

C. 'am not D. haven't

3. 【2006 黄冈】单项选择

— _____ is "Lucky 52" shown on CCTV-2?

— Every week. ()

A. How long B. How often

C. How soon D. How many

4. 【2006 贵阳】单项选择

Sally is really _____. She often tells jokes

to make us laugh. ()

A. quiet B. moody C. funny

5. 【2007 遵义】单项选择

In his free time he often plays _____

piano and _____ football. ()

A. a; a B. the; / C. an; the

6. 【2006 安顺】单项选择

You'd better _____ football in the street. It's dangerous. ()

A. don't play B. not to play

C. not playing D. not play

7. 【2007 黔东南】单项选择

— How is your mother, Li Ming?

— _____, thanks. ()

A. She is forty B. She is a worker

C. She is fine



到英美人家中做客 (三)

西方国家在宴会上座次的安排不像我们中国那样讲究, 但还是遵守一定的次序。一般来说, 一座次的安排是以女主人为中心, 女主人右边的座位是主宾, 女主人左边的座位是第二位宾客, 其余依此类推。越位会引起主人或本人的不安, 从而会影响宴会的气氛。



Unit 2 What's the matter?



重温教材理一遍

I. 英译汉

1. have a sore throat _____

2. go to bed early _____

3. a balance of yin and yang _____

4. have a toothache _____

5. Chinese medicine _____

6. be stressed out _____

7. at the moment _____

8. have a cold _____

II. 汉译英

1. 听音乐 _____

2. 喝很多水 _____

3. 西方国家 _____

4. 去看牙医 _____

5. 躺下来休息 _____

6. 有些;几个;少数 _____

7. 寄宿家庭 _____

III. 根据中文完成句子,每空一词。

1. 我有压力因为我的口语没有提高。

I'm _____ because my spoken

English is not improving.

2. 我牙疼。我需要去看牙医。

I have a _____. I need to see a _____.

3. 早点睡觉对你的健康有好处。

_____ is

good for your health.

4. 嗓子痛会引起发烧。

_____ can give you a

5. —你怎么了?

—我感冒了。

_____?

—I have a cold.



揣摩例题学一招

1. 单项选择

—Oh, you don't look well. What's the matter with you?

—_____.

A. It doesn't matter

B. Please don't ask me

C. I don't think I'm ill

D. I was ill yesterday

【解析】由题意可知是询问身体健康状况,因此在答句中要选择符合问句的内容。

【答案】D

2. 单项选择

—How are you feeling now?

—_____.

A. Very good

B. Much better

C. Thanks a lot

B. You're right

【解析】此题考查的是交际用语中询问身体状况时的回答。good为形容词;而well有两种词性:形容词和副词。在描述身体状况时,well作为形容词,意为“健康的”,而good不能用来表达身体健康的含义,故选B。

【答案】B

3. 单项选择



She should _____ hot tea _____ honey.

- A. drinks; have B. drink; with
C. drink; have D. to drink; has

【解析】should 作为情态动词,它没有人称和数的变化,后跟动词原形,首先排除 A、D 两项;本题考查的第二个知识点为“with”与“have”的区别,它们虽然都有“有”的意思,但词性不同,用法也不同。根据题意,选 B。

【答案】B

4. 单项选择

The weather _____ warmer when spring comes.

- A. turns B. gets
C. grows D. becomes

【解析】get 与 turn, grow, become 都有“变得...”,都是系动词。通常 get 后面用比较级。turn 是指在颜色和性质等方面变得与原来不同。如: Her face turned red. grow 注重变化过程。如: It's growing dark. 天变黑了。become 是指身份、职位的变化。如: He becomes a teacher. 根据题意,选 B。

【答案】B



强化基础练一轮

I. 单项选择。请将正确选项的序号填在括号内。

- We should not eat _____ junk food.
()
A. too many B. many too
C. much too D. too much
- Sorry, madam. We don't have any drink _____ the moment.
()
A. at B. in
C. with D. on
- I think you should eat _____ meat and take _____ exercise.
()
A. a little; a few B. less; more
C. many; much D. much; many

4. _____ you are tired, you shouldn't go out at night.
()

- A. Why B. What
C. Where D. When

5. He shouldn't eat _____ for 24 hours.
()

- A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing

6. —I can't go to school because I have a cold.
— _____
()

- A. I'm sorry to hear that
B. Glad to hear that
C. I don't think so
D. I'm afraid not

7. The boys are _____ on the playground.
()

- A. enjoying them
B. enjoy them
C. enjoying their
D. enjoying themselves

8. You should eat yang _____ like beef.
()

- A. food B. drink
C. foods D. drinks

9. —You have a stomachache. Please go to the doctor.
— _____
()

- A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't
C. Yes, I have D. Yes, I think so

10. I _____ some conversation practice.
()

- A. real need B. need real
C. really need D. need really

11. I like to drink tea _____ sugar



小贴士

四面八方话
“news”

(一)

翻开报纸, 打开电视, news 一词频频出现。我们知道英语 news 是“新闻、消息”的意思, 它的来历颇为有趣。



_____ it. ()

- A. in; with B. has; with
C. with; in D. to have; in

II. 用方框内所给词或短语的适当形式完成句子。

sleep real read stressed out time
swim should have to feel talk

- You have a toothache, so you _____ go to see a dentist.
- I'm going to see a doctor, because I'm not _____ well.
- _____ is good for your health.
- The students shouldn't _____ loudly in class.
- She _____ do her homework at home.
- Take the medicine three _____ a day.
- I hope you enjoy _____ this book.
- It is important _____ eight hours a night.
- I _____ need some conversation practice.
- Don't stay _____. It's not healthy.

III. 从方框内所给句子选出能填入空白处的最佳语句。

(A)

My stomach has never hurt this much before.
You've got a bad fever,
You caught a cold.
What's wrong,
I'll take you to the hospital.
What's the matter,

A: 1 _____ Danny?

B: I don't feel well, my stomach hurts.

A: Of course your stomach hurts. You ate ten donuts for dessert!

B: No, dad. (He starts to cry.) 2 _____
_____. (A sits up. He feels Danny's head. His head is hot.)

A: 3 _____, son. You are sick, 4 _____.

(B)

I feel very well.
I hope you'll get better soon.
Do you sleep well at night?
I'm not feeling well.
And do some exercise every day.
You need to eat less food.
There's nothing serious.

D=Doctor W=Woman

D: What's the matter, young lady?

W: 1 _____ I can't do any work, doctor.

D: Do you have a cough?

W: No, I don't have a cough.

D: 2 _____

W: Yes, I sleep very well.

D: Do you have breakfast every morning?

W: No, I don't have breakfast. And I have only a little food for lunch and supper because I want to keep thin.

D: Oh, I see. 3 _____

You need to eat more food and have three meals a day. 4 _____

W: OK. I'll do like that.

D: 5 _____

W: Thanks.



IV. 根据首字母提示和句意完成单词拼写。

1. T _____ Chinese food on Mid-Autumn Day is mooncakes.

2. Chinese medicine is d _____ from western medicine.

3. People w _____ are too stressed out and angry may have too much yang.

4. Don't get off the bus u _____ it stops.

V. 完形填空

(A)

Some people eat to live, but some people _____ 1 _____ to eat. To live a long and healthy life, we must learn to _____ 2 _____ a balanced diet and everyone should have one. Some people believe that "You are what you _____ 3 _____". Better food habits can help people be away from _____ 4 _____. A good _____ 5 _____ plan(计划) is to choose the right foods to eat, and cook them in a healthy _____ 6 _____. But what are healthy _____ 7 _____? In a well-balanced diet, there should be milk, cheese, some chicken and fish. Fruit and vegetables are also good _____ 8 _____ our health, because they have _____ 9 _____ fat. If your diet is very healthy, remember to do some _____ 10 _____ after meals.

- () 1. A. live B. like
C. want D. help
- () 2. A. drink B. keep
C. do D. buy
- () 3. A. get B. keep
C. do D. buy
- () 4. A. health B. happiness
C. worry D. drinking
- () 5. A. eating B. playing
C. cooking D. drinking
- () 6. A. plate B. restaurant

- C. shop D. way
- () 7. A. fruits B. foods
C. drinks D. vegetables
- () 8. A. as B. for
C. with D. at
- () 9. A. a little B. few
C. little D. a few
- () 10. A. habits B. meals
C. exercise D. work

(B)

Doctor: What's _____ 1 _____ with you, young man?

Paul: I don't feel _____ 2 _____.

Doctor: I'm _____ 3 _____ to hear that. Please _____ 4 _____ your shirt and _____ 5 _____ down on the bed.

Paul: Yes, doctor.

Doctor: Well, there's _____ 6 _____ much wrong with you. Do you take much exercise?

Paul: No, doctor. I never have _____ 7 _____ time for exercise.

Doctor: How do you sleep?

Paul: Very badly, doctor. Can you give me _____ 8 _____ medicine to help me sleep?

Doctor: Yes, I can, but I'm not going to. You don't need medicine. Just take more exercise.

Paul: You're right, doctor. It's important for me to _____ 9 _____ healthy. Thank you for your advice.

Doctor: You're welcome. I _____ 10 _____ you feel better soon.

- () 1. A. the wrong B. matter
C. trouble D. wrong
- () 2. A. good B. well
C. better D. bad
- () 3. A. happy B. glad
C. sorry D. worried
- () 4. A. take off(脱下) B. put on(穿上)



小贴士

四面八方话
"news"
(二)

在报纸出现之前,在公共场所设有专门阅读消息的专栏。专栏内有四个部分,即N栏、E栏、W栏、S栏,其中N栏登载来自北部的消息;E栏登载来自东部的消息;W栏登载来自西部的消息;S栏登载来自南部的消息。在报纸出现后,很多报纸的报头上印有NEWS字样,代表North(北),East(东),West(西),South(南),表示消息来自四面八方。



- C. take down D. get up
- () 5. A. sit B. lie
- C. get D. put
- () 6. A. something B. anything
- C. nothing D. everything
- () 7. A. many B. much
- C. little D. a lot
- () 8. A. a B. many
- C. some D. any
- () 9. A. have B. do
- C. make D. keep
- () 10. A. hope B. wish
- C. want D. like



拓展知能露一手

I. 句型转换

1. He has a sore back. (就划线部分提问)
- _____ a sore back?
2. There are few vegetables in the fridge,
- _____? (改为反意疑问句)
3. He shouldn't go to bed late. (改为同义句)
- He _____ go to bed _____.
4. You need a rest after a long walk. (改为同义句)
- You need _____ a rest after a long walk.
5. To eat a balanced diet is very important. (改为同义句)
- _____ very important _____ eat a balanced diet.

II. 阅读理解

(A)

The story is about a young student. She worked very hard at her lessons. She was too

busy to have a rest. At last, she became ill, so she couldn't go to sleep. Every night, when she went to bed, she closed her eyes and tried to sleep. But the more she tried, the more she stayed awake.

After a while she went to see a doctor, "I just can't go to sleep at night. What should I do?" "I have a piece of advice," said the doctor. "Try counting numbers. By the time you reach one thousand, you will be asleep. I'm sure of it."

The next day the student returned to the doctor's office. "Well," said the doctor. "how are you today? Did you try my advice?"

The student still looked tired. "Yes," she said, "I tried counting one, two, three... up to one thousand. But when I reached five hundred and sixty-nine, I began to feel sleepy. I had to get up and drink some coffee so that (以便) I could go on counting up to one thousand. But then I still couldn't fall asleep."

- () 1. Why didn't the young student go to sleep?
- A. She was worried about her lessons.
- B. She hadn't finished her homework.
- C. She had worked too hard and became ill.
- D. There was a lot of noise.
- () 2. What did the doctor ask the young student to do while she was lying in bed?
- A. To take some medicine.
- B. To count numbers.
- C. To listen to music
- D. To read some books in bed.
- () 3. The underlined word "awake" in Paragraph I means "_____".
- A. asleep B. not asleep
- C. sleepy D. sleeping