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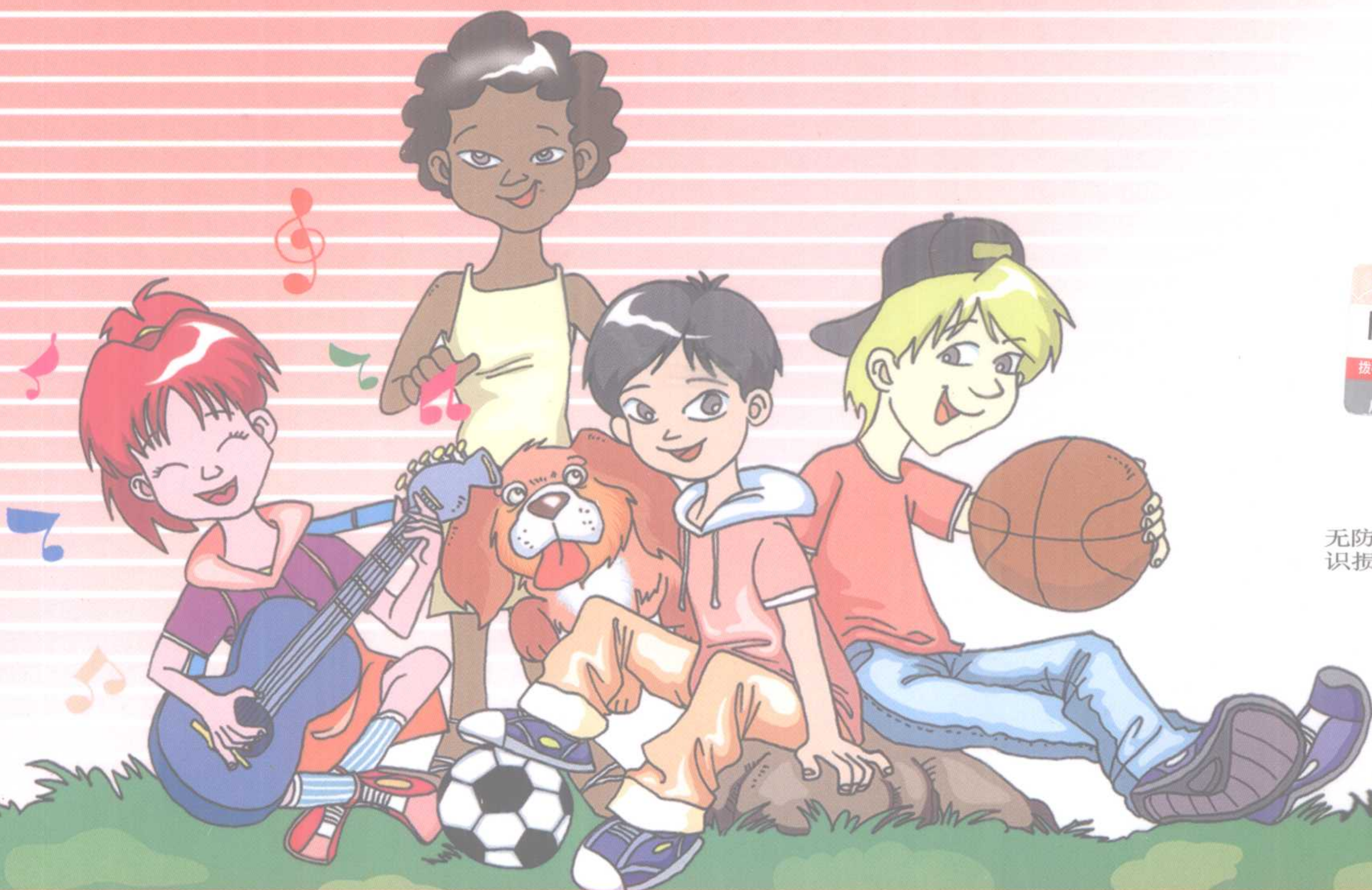
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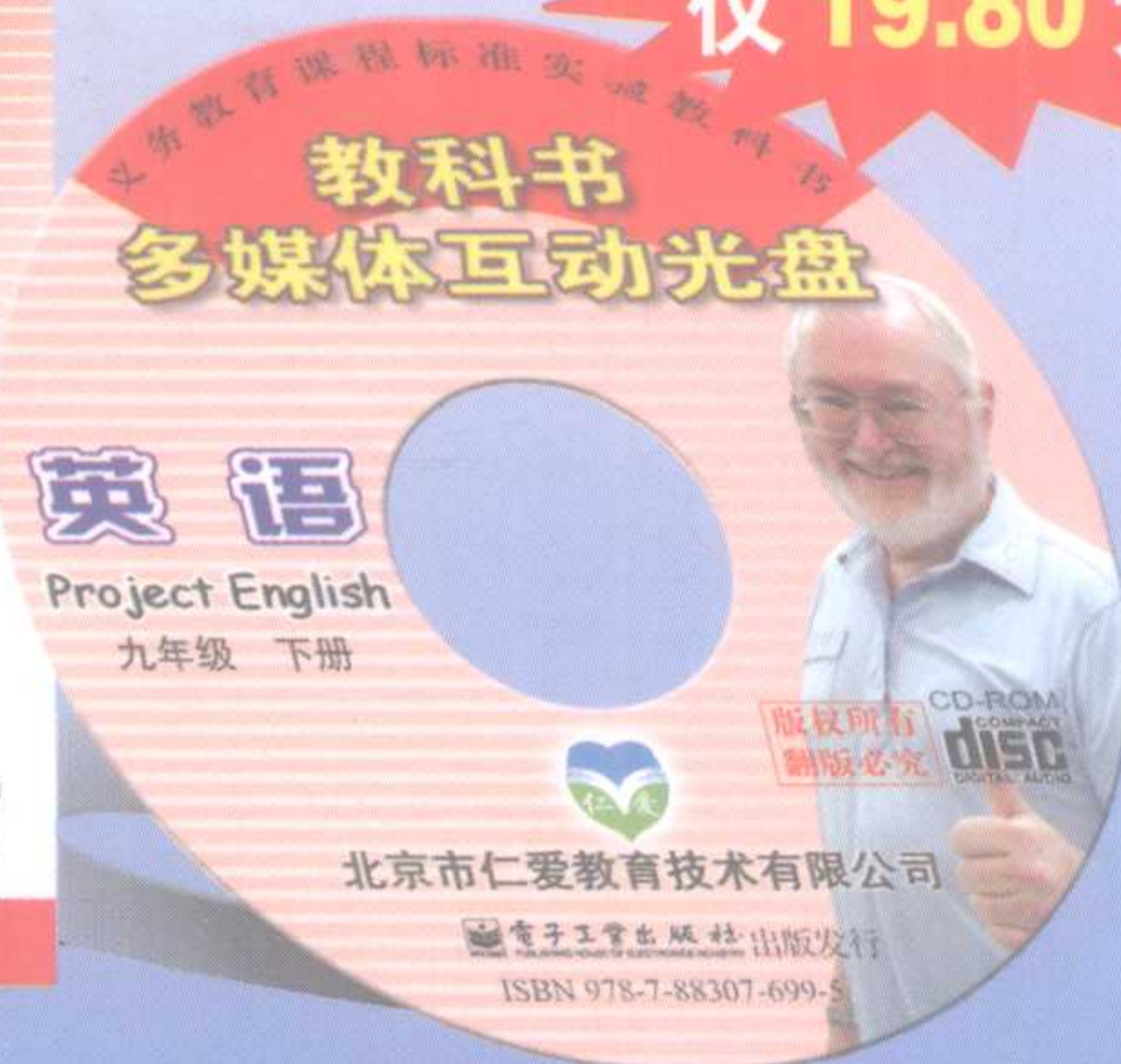
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教科书多媒体互动光盘十大神奇功能：**全文学习、听辨句子、句子跟读、拼句练习、听写填空、听力测试、角色扮演、背单词、话题语法精讲、错误记录**。从不同的侧面和角度来训练、考查和提升你的英语学习能力。

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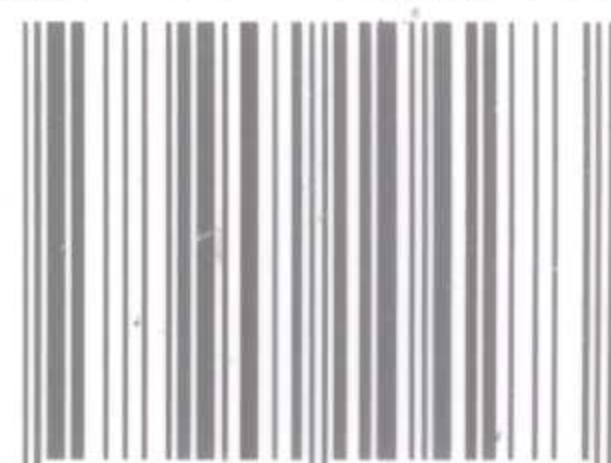
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仁爱版英语教材及其原配教辅、录音带出版发行以来,其发行数量成倍增长,与此同时,其盗版产品也随之铺天盖地而来,经过2004年、2005年、2006年连续3年尤其是2006年秋季学期针对盗版仁爱产品的犯罪分子开展的刑事打击活动以来,盗版仁爱产品的犯罪分子如惊弓之鸟,惶惶不可终日。为达到除恶务尽的目的,自2007年秋季学期开始,仁爱教育研究所将采取非常措施向所有使用、销售仁爱版英语教材及原配产品的教育工作者、老师、学生、家长、书商(正版、盗版)郑重声明如下(以问答形式):

1. 问:2006年秋季以来,贵单位依据《中华人民共和国刑法》第217条[侵犯著作权罪]及第225条[非法经营罪],协助全国各地执法机关(公安局、检察院、法院等)总共刑事拘留及逮捕了多少盗版犯罪分子?

答:到目前为止,我单位协助全国各地公安机关共抓获并刑事拘留31名盗版仁爱产品的犯罪分子,其中被检察院批准逮捕21名。

2. 问:盗版犯罪的量刑标准(刑拘、逮捕、判刑等)是多少?

答:根据我国刑法217条及两高司法解释法释[2007]6号规定,盗版犯罪的量刑标准已从盗版复制发行1000张(份)降为500张(份),即只要以营利为目的,未经著作权人许可,生产、制作或销售了500本书、或500张光盘或500盒磁带等,均构成了刑事犯罪,一旦证据确凿,将被公安局刑拘、检察院逮捕、法院最高判刑3年。

3. 问:贵单位启动的以盗版仁爱教辅换取2倍价格正版仁爱教辅、以盗版仁爱磁带换取正版仁爱磁带具体如何操作?目的和动机是什么?

答:任何单位或个人如购买到盗版仁爱产品时,均可以到所在地市、县区、乡镇仁爱产品销售点通过以下方式、方法换取正版仁爱产品,但购买者必须在盗版仁爱产品上注明盗版仁爱产品销售单位、品种、数量、单价、总金额、联系人、电话以及购买者的姓名、身份证号或身份证复印件、学校、购买日期、联系方法和父母的姓名、单位、电话等,同时,购买者需向仁爱销售点提供购货发票或收据。

①盗版仁爱教辅按定价计算以1换2(如1本定价为8元的盗版仁爱书可换取总价款为16元的正版仁爱书)。

②盗版仁爱录音带、VCD按定价计算以1换1。

我们以盗版仁爱产品换取正版仁爱产品的目的和动机是协助当地公安局、检察院、法院搜集盗版分子的犯罪证据,当我们换回来的盗版仁爱教辅、录音带、VCD合计达到500本(盒、张)以上且这500本(盒、张)盗版仁爱产品均来源于同一家单位供货时,我们就可以向公检法执法机关报案并移送证据,届时,盗版仁爱产品的犯罪分子将会被刑拘、逮捕、判刑。

4. 问:任何人或单位均可以通过“以盗版仁爱产品换取正版仁爱产品”的方式来赚钱是怎么回事?

答:举例来说,某人或某单位无意中向盗版仁爱产品的盗版商以3折的方式购买了500本定价为8元的盗版仁爱教辅,计总码洋为4000元,共付款 $4000 \times 30\% = 1200$ 元,换取总码洋为 $4000 \times 2 = 8000$ 元的正版仁爱教辅,按定价销售即可赚 $8000 - 1200 = 6800$ 元人民币。

正版仁爱录音带每套(3小盒)定价为21元,盗版仁爱录

音带每套(3小盒)最多售价5元,每套利润差价为16元,从盗版商手里一次性购买到1000套或从学生手里分批购买收集到1000套盗版仁爱录音带最高可以赚取16000元人民币。

5. 问:以“盗版仁爱产品换取正版仁爱产品”有无时间限制,每学期结束时还可以换吗?

答:每学期以“盗版仁爱产品换取正版仁爱产品”的最后截止时间为当地开学后60天之内,过期不予更换。

每学期结束后,更不可以用盗版仁爱产品换取正版仁爱产品。

6. 问:对已搜集到足够的证据提供给执法机关及仁爱总部,协助执法机关使用刑事打击手段打击上游盗版仁爱产品犯罪分子的举报单位或个人,贵单位将给予重奖或代理权是怎么回事?

答:①盗版数量达到500本(盒、张)以上,即触犯刑法,若干年内只要有人提供证据举报,随时将被刑拘和坐牢。因此,多年来,曾经生产、制作、销售累计达到500本(盒、张)以上的盗版仁爱产品的犯罪分子必须主动向执法机关或仁爱教育研究所投案自首,赔偿损失。仁爱教育研究所将代其向执法机关提出申请,请求减免其刑事责任。否则,一旦有人举报,将依法被刑拘、逮捕、判刑。

②曾经销售过盗版仁爱教辅、录音带、VCD达500份(本、盒、张)以上的下线销售商或个人只要有500份以上的证据举报上线盗版仁爱产品供应商、盗版仁爱产品制作商或盗版仁爱产品印刷厂且成功者(被抓判刑3年以上),仁爱教育研究所将郑重承诺:

A. 代其向执法机关提出申请,请求免除其刑事责任。

B. 给予举报盗版仁爱产品码洋5倍的现金奖励(或另议)(即举报自己卖盗版仁爱教辅500本 $\times 8$ 元 $= 4000$ 元,可获2万元的现金奖励)。

C. 仁爱总部根据需要决定是否给予该举报人仁爱原配产品某区域的独家代理权。

7. 问:好记星、诺亚舟、步步高等盗版学习机的销售商也可以举报其上线好记星、诺亚舟、步步高等盗版学习机厂商总部盗版仁爱英语教材的犯罪行为吗?有什么特殊的奖励吗?

答:当然可以,只要其有充分证据证明其销售盗版学习机时累计下载了500本盗版仁爱英语教材且是其上线或好记星、诺亚舟、步步高等盗版学习机厂商总部授意、委托、指使的行为且该证据被公检法执法机关确认可作为刑拘、逮捕、判刑的证据时(总部负责人被抓判刑3年以上),即可以获取以上同等的回报处理。如某地市、县区好记星销售商以每台1000元的价格销售了200台好记星盗版学习机,平均每台下载了3本仁爱英语教材,共盗版下载了600本仁爱英语教材,如果该好记星销售商举报成功的话,即最高可以获得 $200 \times 1000 \times 5 = 100$ 万元人民币的奖励(具体奖金,可以再议)。

8. 问:学生购买到好记星、诺亚舟、步步高等无法正常下载仁爱英语教材的盗版学习机怎么办?

答:带着购机发票、收据及三包责任卡去①请求仁爱总部帮助(13911624843);②公安局报案;③工商局报案;④版权局、扫黄办报案;⑤法院告状;⑥请求报纸、电视台、网络曝光。

前言

新课改背景下的英语考试评价强调,测试要以检测学生的实际语言运用能力为前提,引导学生自主学习,开动脑筋,引导学生根据已学英语知识分析问题和解决问题。

中考英语成功与否关键在于复习。复习的成功与否也决定着中考英语的成绩。因此,如何完成中考英语复习是一个关键的问题。教材是中考命题的“源头”,只有扎扎实实抓好书本知识的复习,注重基础词汇、词组、常用句型等的运用,做到着眼全面,突出重点,重点培养学生运用语言的能力。

为了做到这一点,我们围绕《英语课程标准》和仁爱版英语教材要求编写了《仁爱英语初中总复习整合方案》和《仁爱英语初中总复习同步专用试卷》。目的是为了更好配合每单元的复习,为学生提供学法指导和配套训练。内容涵盖了仁爱版英语教材七至九年级全部课程,将教材按学年由浅入深、循序渐进的顺序编排,主要从夯实基础、梳理要点、结构网络等方面全面系统地复习教材,并注重对学生基础知识和基本技能的训练,以适应不同层次学生的需求。

本书共分三部分:

1. 教材梳理篇

结合仁爱版英语教材每单元内容,分成:考点扫描,考点剖析,真题操练和综合提升等栏目为学生提供复习指导,突出教材重点、难点,并作适当分析与比较。设计的练习做到基础训练题、能力达标训练题和创新拓展训练题的有机结合。注重题目内容选取与实际生活相结合,有利于培养学生实际运用语言能力,促进学生个性的发展。

2. 语法点击篇

对《英语课程标准》所要求掌握的语法项目,一项一项的进行讲解,并通过练习达到课标所规定的要求,编写思路符合学生的认知规律,努力培养学生的灵性和悟性。

3. 闯关测试卷

依据《英语课程标准》和仁爱版英语教材,并参照全国各地中考试题进行编写。难易度比例为8:1:1。主要检查学生对“双基”的掌握情况,侧重由知识立意向能力立意转变,力求做到知识与能力的统一。

1) 在语言素材选择上使用真实、地道、典型的当代英语

2) 在题材上,体现多样化,贴近学生生活实际,具有人性化、时代性和教育性

3) 试题设计力求科学、合理,总体符合考生的生理、心理特点,确保试题的信度和效度,杜绝繁、难、偏、旧及考查机械记忆的纯语言的知识试题

由于时间仓促,书中难免有不完善的地方,欢迎全国各地师生和教研员提出批评指正。

北京市仁爱教育研究所

2008年9月

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第一部分 教材梳理篇



Unit 1 - 2



考点扫描

§ 考点词汇

数词 0 - 20, thank, begin, please, excuse, where, telephone, number, grade, that, spell, double, same, friend, those, wide, mouth, round, favorite, Chinese, know, hand, foot, right, student, different, knife, like, letter, give, color, picture, which, bring, photo, clothes, young, truck, computer, nurse, think, tomorrow, whose, mine, its, get, either, food, find, help

§ 目标短语

stand up 起立

sit down 坐下

be/come from 来自

in English 用英语(表达)

years old岁

look like 看起来像

give sth. to sb. 把某物给某人

look at 看着

look the same 看起来一样

over there 在那边

in green/a green T-shirt 穿着绿色的/一件绿色的T恤衫

go shopping 去购物

help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事

very much 非常, 很

§ 重点句型

1. —Where are you from?
—I'm from Canada.
2. —What's his/her telephone number?
—6800-3553.
3. —What class are you in?
—I'm in Class Four, Grade Seven.
4. —What's this/that in English?
—It's an orange/a car.
—What are these/those in English?
—They're cakes/pencils/buses/boxes.

5. —How do you spell it?

—O - R - A - N - G - E, orange.

6. —Who is your favorite film star?

—Guess.

7. We are in the same school, but in different grades.

8. —Do you have a knife?

—Yes, I do.

—Does she have small hands?

—No, she doesn't.

9. —Which one?

—The one with black hair and black eyes.

10. —Whose dress is this?

—It's my dress/mine.

11. —Is he tall or short?

—He is tall.

12. —Let's go shopping tomorrow.

—OK.

§ 功能意念

1. 问候

Hi/Hello!

Good morning/afternoon/evening.

—How are you (doing)?

—I'm OK/Fine, thanks, and you? /Very well, thank you.

Please say hello to your parents.

How are you feeling today?

—Please give my love/best wishes to Lucy.

—Sure./All right.

2. 介绍

My name is Maria.

I'm a student./I'm from England.

This is my teacher (mother/Mr./Mrs./Miss/Ms Brown ...).

—How do you do?

—How do you do?

—Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet/see you.

—Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet/see you, too.

I'd like you to meet Bob.

3. 告别

Good-bye! /Bye-bye! /Bye!

See you then/later/tomorrow/soon.

See you.

Good night.

I'm sorry I have to go now.

4. 感谢

Thanks/Many thanks./Thanks a lot.

Thank you very much/a lot.

Thank you for helping us/your help.

Say thanks to him.

Thank you anyway.

Thank you all the same.

—It's very nice/kind of you.

—That's OK/all right./You're welcome./Don't mention it./It's my/a pleasure.

5. 年龄

—How old are you?

—I'm five.

—How old is he/she?

—He/She is fourteen.

He is twenty years old.

Uncle Wang is an old man.

6. 外貌, 长相

What does he/she look like?

What's he/she like?

He/She has short brown hair.

He/She is short with blond hair.

He/She is handsome/beautiful/strong.

My sister and I look different.

But you look the same.

7. 颜色

—What color is this T-shirt?

—It's red.

—What color are these shoes?

—They're blue/green/red/yellow/black/white/orange/pink/purple/gray/light brown/dark blue.

§ 语法精粹

1. 初步学习人称代词 I, you, he... 和两种物主代词 my, your.../mine, yours... 的用法。

2. be 动词 am/is/are 与主语的搭配。

3. 了解一般疑问句、陈述句、否定句的结构。

4. 掌握以 what, who, which, where, whose, how, how old 等疑问词引导的特殊疑问句及其回答。

5. 初步了解由 or 构成的选择疑问句及其回答。

6. 初步了解不定冠词 a, an 的用法。

7. 掌握名词的复数形式和所有格的表达形式。

§ 写作任务

本单元话题以个人信息为中心, 从姓名、年龄、国籍、年级、班级、电话号码、相貌特征、穿着等方面来介绍个人的基本情况。因此, 写作应该围绕此话题,

让学生学会用英语来描述周围人物的个人情况。可通过自我介绍或介绍朋友、老师、亲人等方式来提高写作水平。



考点剖析

研习考点

1. —Excuse me, what's this in English? 请问这用英语怎么说?

—It's an orange. 这是个橘子。

(1) orange 在这里作可数名词, 意为“橘子, 橙子”。

如: Do you like oranges? 你喜欢吃橘子吗?

(2) orange 作不可数名词时, 意为“橘汁, 橙汁”。

如: I'd like a bottle of orange. 我想要一瓶橙汁。

(3) orange 还可表示颜色, 意为“橙色, 橘色”。

如: Orange is Lucy's favorite color. 橙色是露西最喜欢的颜色。

(4) orange 作形容词时也表示颜色, 意为“橙色的, 橘色的”。

如: —What color is your cell phone? 你的手机是什么颜色的?

—It's orange. 它是橙色的。

There is an orange orange on the table.

桌子上有一个橙色的橙子。

2. Look, he has a big head. 看, 他脑袋大。

(1) look v. 看; 观看; 看起来。

如: Please look at the map. 请看地图。You look fine today. 你今天看上去气色不错。

(2) look n. 外观; 相貌; 样子; 看, 瞧。如: Jim and I have different looks. 我和吉姆相貌不同。Please have a look at the photo. 请看一下照片。

(3) look 常用短语有: look for 寻找, look after 照顾, look like 看起来像……, look up 查找, look through 看穿, 浏览, look out 留神, 当心, look into 向……里面看去; 调查, look forward to 盼望, look down upon 看不起; 轻视, look over 浏览, look ahead 向前看, 展望未来等。

3. Please give this letter to Maria. 请把这封信交给玛丽亚。

give sth. to sb. 把某物交给某人, 还可以用 give sb. sth. 来表达。

如: Please give your pen to me. = Please give me your pen. 请把你的钢笔递给我。

【链接】用于这种句型的词还有: pass, show, bring, lend, leave, offer, take, teach 等。give 常用短语有: give away 赠送; 分发, give back 归还; 送回, give in 屈服, 让步, give out 分发, give up 放弃等。

4. What does she look like? 她长得怎么样?

(1) like prep. 像; 跟……一样。

如: She looks like her mother. 她看上去像她妈妈。

(2) like v. 喜欢, 喜爱。其常用法有: like sth./

doing/to do sth. 喜欢某物/做某事。

如:I like NBA. 我喜欢 NBA。也可以说:I like watching NBA. 或 I like to watch NBA.

5. Oh, dear, let's go shopping tomorrow. 噢,亲爱的,我们明天去购物吧。

(1) Let's = Let us. Let 的常用结构是 let sb. do sth. 如:Let's have a rest. 让我们休息一会。

(2) go v. 去;走;驶;通到;到达。

如:Shall we go for a walk? 我们去散步好吗?

(3) go 的常用短语有: go fishing (shopping, skating) (去)钓鱼(买东西,滑冰), go ahead 走在前面;领先;干吧,干下去, go away 走开,离去, go by 走过,经过;过去, go for 主张, go for a walk 散步, go in for 参加,喜欢, go off 走开, go on 继续, go on doing sth. 继续干某事,不停地干某事, go on with 继续, go out 出去,熄灭, go over 仔细检查,复习, go through 浏览;翻阅,通过等。

6. Help me, please! I can't find my shoes! 请帮帮忙! 我找不到我的鞋子了。

(1) help 作及物动词,意为“帮助,帮忙”,后接宾语或双宾语,常见的结构有:

help sb. with sth. / help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事; help oneself to 请随便吃点; help ... out 帮助某人解决困难。

如:May I help you with your luggage? 我帮你拿行李好吗?

We helped him (to) mend his bicycle. 我们帮他修理自行车。

(2) help 作不可数名词,构成的短语有:

with one's help 或 with the help of sb. 在某人的帮助下。

如:With the help of her mother, Helen could write.

= With her mother's help, Helen could write. 海伦在她母亲的帮助下会写字了。

Thank you for your kind help.

谢谢你好意相助。

细比细看

1. good/nice/fine/well

1) This film is very _____. So many people want to see it.

2) —Hi! How are you?
—_____, thanks. And you?

3) They sing very _____.

4) Our new neighbors are very _____. We all like them.

5) Don't worry! Our parents are very _____.

【分析比较】 四个词都表示“好”的意思。good 用来修饰名词或放在系动词后面作表语,尤其指事物质量好,或指人乖,有礼貌等。1) 填 good。

nice 表示“令人愉快的,好心的”。4) 填 nice。

fine 可表示“身体健康的”,也可表示“天气晴朗

的”。2)、5) 都可填 fine。

well 作副词用来修饰动词或形容词,表示“(做)得好”。也可作形容词,表示“身体健康的”,所以3)、5) 都可选 well。

2. this/these/that/those

1) —Which book do you want to choose?

—I don't like _____ one. I like _____ one over there.

2) —Come and see. _____ are your coats, aren't they?

—No, they aren't. _____ coats over there are mine.

【分析比较】 四个词都是指示代词,同时也可以起到形容词的作用。this 这个, that 那个,修饰或代替单数名词或名词性短语,而 these 这些, those 那些,修饰或代替复数名词或名词性短语。this, these 通常是近指(相对来说); that, those 通常是远指。所以,1) 从 over there 得知是指远处,首先填 this 然后填 that; 而2) 中 come and see 提示是看近处,由此,第一个空填 These, 第二个空填 Those。

3. Excuse me/Sorry (I'm sorry).

1) _____, may I borrow your dictionary, please?

2) May I come in, please? _____, I'm late.

3) _____, which is the way to the bus stop?

4) I'm _____, I broke your glasses.

【分析比较】 Excuse me 主要用于下列场合:a) 问路、借东西等打扰或麻烦别人时;b) 和人交谈过程中,突然要离开一会儿或做点儿别的事时;c) 表示异议,客气地纠正别人的话时;d) 打喷嚏、打嗝等给别人带来不便时。故1)、3) 选 Excuse me。

Sorry/I'm sorry 常用下列场合:a) 自己做错了事或不能满足对方的要求时,表示歉意;b) 对别人的不幸遭遇或坏消息表示同情。如:I'm sorry to hear that; c) 代替 no, 表示委婉的否定。故2)、4) 选 sorry。

4. its/it's

1) This watch is nice, I like _____ color a lot.

2) —Whose dress is this?

—_____ hers.

【分析比较】 两者读音一样,意思却不同, its 是 it 的物主代词,意为“它的”,而 it's 是 it is 或 it has 等缩写形式,根据题意,1) 应该填 its “它的”;2) 填 It's “它是”。

5. be from/come from

1) Does he _____ America?

2) —Are you English?

—No, I _____ Canada.

【分析比较】 两个短语意义相同,表示“来自……”,在一般情况下,两者可以互换, I'm from China. = I come from China. 但是“be from + 地点”含有“……地方的人”之意而“come from + 地点”则侧重于“来自某地方”,不一定是这地方的人。故1) 中填 come from;2) 填 am from。

6. look like/look the same

1) Look at the hat. It looks like a cat.

2) They look the same. Are they twins?

【分析比较】 look like 表示“看起来像……;看上去像……”,其后跟宾语,而 look the same 表示“……看起来相同……;看上去相貌相像”,后面不能跟宾语,所以 1) 中填 looks like; 2) 中填 look the same.

7. wear/put on/in + 颜色(服装鞋帽)/dress/dress up/try on

1) Tom, put on your shoes quickly. It's time for class.

2) The girl in red is my friend Kate.

3) My aunt often wears that blue dress.

4) The baby is too young to dress herself.

5) They tried on and went to the party.

6) May I wear this jacket? I can't decide.

【分析比较】 它们在汉语中都包含“穿”的意思。put on“穿上”,强调“穿,戴”的动作,是短暂性动作。1) 填 put on;

wear/in + 颜色(服装鞋帽)则强调“穿着,戴着”的状态,wear 是动词,作谓语。in + 颜色(服装鞋帽)是介词短语,不能作谓语,故 2) 填 in; 3) 填 wears;

dress 作及物动词“给……穿衣”后接人的名词,不能接服装名词。如:She is dressing her son. dress 还可以构成词组 be/get dressed in + 服装鞋帽(颜色)。

如:He gets well dressed./She is dressed in red. 所以 4) 填 dress;

dress up 意为“化装,打扮”。而 try on 有“试穿”之意。故 5) 填 dressed up; 6) 填 try on。

8. also/either/too/as well

1) I also spent some time in Washington.

2) She is a teacher, too.

3) My father likes sports news as well.

4) Peter can't go and I can't either.

【分析比较】 also 也,而且。比 as well 和 too 正式,通常置于主要动词之前或 be 动词之后。1) 题意为“我还在华盛顿待了段时间”,故填 also。

too 也。主要用于非正式的口语,通常置于句末,用逗号隔开。2) 题意为“她也是一位教师”,故填 too。

as well 也,还。在英式英语中与 too 相同,在美式英语中,显得正式,通常用在句末。3) 题意为“我父亲也喜欢体育新闻”,故填 as well。

either 也,用于否定句句尾。4) 题意为“彼得不能去,我也不能。”故填 either。

写作透析

【话题】 请以 My Pen Friend 为题写一篇短文。

要求:

1. 主要内容包括:a) 你的笔友在北京。你的笔友的姓名、学校。
- b) 对你的笔友进行简单描述(外貌、爱好、特长、为人等)。

c) 是否经常通信或发 e-mail。

2. 切合题意,内容完整,表达清楚,书写规范(80-100 词)。

【透析】 该话题突出了人物描述的主题,显然是记叙文,学生应结合本单元学习的知识内容,从个人信息去分析思考。例如从他的姓名、年龄、国籍、学校、年级、电话号码、相貌特征、穿着、家庭地址等方面入手,进而拓展到爱好、特长、性格与为人。这样就把一个完整的人物展现出来了。

【范文】 I have a pen friend. His name is David Zhou. He's twelve. He's from Beijing. He studies in Xindongfang Middle School. He is a handsome boy. He is 173 cm tall. He has big eyes and wears a pair of glasses. He has many hobbies, like watching TV, playing computer games and singing. Also he is good at studying. He is very friendly to all his friends. We write to each other once a month. We talk about our life and study at school. We are not only pen friends but also good friends.



真题操练

() 1. Some of my classmates are from other cities. (2008·茂名)

A. comes B. is C. are

() 2. I'm going skating. Would you like to go with me? (2008·北京)

A. me B. I C. my D. mine

() 3. —Jane, this is my sister Mary.
—Really, great. (2008·衡阳)

A. Really, great B. Nice to meet you
C. Thank you

() 4. —I'm going back to see my parents this afternoon.

—It's very nice of you. (2008·南昌)

A. It's very nice of you

B. You'd better hurry

C. Say goodbye to them

D. Give my best wishes to them

() 5. —Your English is very beautiful.
—You're welcome. (2008·温州)

A. You're welcome B. Never mind

C. All right D. Thank you

() 6. —It's too late. I must be off now.
—OK. See you. (2008·宁波)

A. Go slowly

B. Stay longer

C. See you

D. Be careful

() 7. There is a apple tree in our school. (2008·长沙)

A. a

B. the

C. an

() 8. —Nancy, don't always wear that old jacket. It looks terrible.

—But I think it's cool, Mom. (2008·重庆)

A. wear B. dress C. put on D. take off

() 9. The teacher, Tan Qianqiu lost his own life but saved four _____ lives in the earthquake.

(2008·衡阳)

A. students B. students' C. student's

() 10. —Hi, Tom. Could you help me cut up the meat for dumplings?

—OK, Mom. But where is the _____?

(2008·山西)

A. knife B. fork C. spoon

【点拨】

1. C 考查主谓一致。主语为 some of my classmates, 是复数形式, 谓语动词应与其保持一致, 故选 C。
2. A 考查人称代词的宾格形式。I 的宾格是 me。故选 A。
3. B 考查交际用语。新朋友见面互相问候, 故选 B。
4. D 考查交际用语。题意为“今天下午我会回去看父母。—把我最好的祝福带给他们。”故选 D。
5. D 考查功能用语。对别人的夸奖应表示感谢, 故选 D。
6. C 考查告别时的功能用语。只有 see you 符合英语的表达习惯, 故选 C。
7. C 考查冠词。因为 apple 以元音音素 /æ/ 开头且 tree 是可数名词的单数形式, 所以用 an 修饰。故选 C。
8. A 考查动词“穿”的表达法。从句意来看, 这儿表达的是穿着的状态。故选 A。
9. B 考查名词的所有格。当名词为 s 结尾时, 它的所有格只加上 '。
10. A 考查名词的意思。因为三个答案中只有 knife (小刀; 刀) 可以用来切肉, 故选 A。



综合提升

I. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

() 1. —Is _____ English-Chinese dictionary on the desk yours?

—No. I don't have _____ English-Chinese dictionaries. I use English-English dictionaries.

A. an; some B. an; the

C. the; any D. a; the

() 2. —_____. Could you tell me the way to the Park Street?

—The Park Street? Oh, go straight and turn left. You can't miss it.

A. All right B. Never mind

C. Excuse me D. Thank you

() 3. Her clothes aren't yellow, my clothes aren't yellow, _____.

A. too B. also C. as well D. either

() 4. I am reading _____ novel. It is _____ interesting story.

A. a; an B. a; a

C. the; the D. /; an

() 5. —Is this your e-dictionary?

—No. _____ is in the schoolbag.

A. His B. Yours C. Mine D. Hers

() 6. —Would you like some drinks, boys?

—Yes, _____, please.

A. some oranges

B. two boxes of chocolate

C. two bottles of orange

D. some cakes

() 7. These _____ want to have some _____ for lunch, so they decide to catch some.

A. Germans; fish

B. Germans; fishes

C. German; fish

D. Germany; fish

() 8. —_____ is your math teacher?

—The one in red.

A. What

B. Where

C. Which

D. How

() 9. —Thank you for the present you sent me. It's so nice.

—_____.

A. No, thanks

B. I'm glad you like it

C. Please don't say so

D. No, it isn't so good

() 10. —What does the lady look like?

—_____.

A. She's fine and well

B. She's really a bad lady

C. She's tall and thin

D. She likes wearing skirts

() 11. —Will you please bring me some pencils, Lucy?

—_____.

A. That's right

B. All right

C. That's all

D. That's all right

() 12. —Thank you for helping me.

—_____.

A. Never mind

B. Don't say so

C. My pleasure

D. Yes, please

() 13. Mary is so _____. I think she can be a good basketball player in the future.

A. high

B. fat

C. heavy

D. tall

- () 14. —I would like the latest *English Salon*, please!
—Only one left. Sorry, it's a little dirty.
Would you like _____, my boy?
A. one B. this C. it D. that

- () 15. —Could I have something to eat?
—Sure. Here's some _____.
A. chicken B. orange
C. tomato D. tea

II. 从方框内选择合适的单词或短语, 并用其正确形式填空

brown, nice, its, look the same, look for, dress up, what, how old, with, look

- The dish tastes _____.
- What are they _____?
—They can't find their dog.
- _____ is your grandma, Meimei?
—She's over sixty.
- A dog went away _____ a piece of meat in the mouth.
- The cat is very cute. _____ name is Mimi.
- The girls are _____. They're going to the party.
- What color is the skirt? It's _____.
- We're twins, but we have different _____.
- _____ is ten plus eleven? It's twenty-one.
- The two brothers _____, but they aren't twins.

III. 完形填空

阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It is over 7,000 kilometers 1 the west coast(海岸) to the east. It 2 six time zones. 3 it is 9 a. m. in Vancouver on the west coast, it is 1:30 p. m. in St. John's on the east coast.

English and French 4 the two main languages in Canada. About 60 percent of 5 people speak English, and about 25 percent speak French. More 6 70 percent of its population live in cities near the US border(边境).

Ottawa is the capital. Every year 7 tourists go there to visit museums and take part in the cultural(文化的) activities. Toronto is the largest city of the country 8 about 2.5 million people. Montreal is 9 second biggest French-speaking city in the world.

The maple(枫树) leaf is the national symbol of 10. The Canadian flag has a red maple leaf on a red and white background.

- () 1. A. from B. among
C. between D. along
() 2. A. is B. had
C. has D. have
() 3. A. Which B. What
C. Where D. When

- () 4. A. are B. is
C. will be D. has been
() 5. A. their B. his
C. its D. our
() 6. A. up B. over
C. about D. than
() 7. A. million of B. two millions
C. millions of D. three millions of
() 8. A. with B. for
C. from D. at
() 9. A. a B. an
C. the D. /
() 10. A. Canadian B. Canada
C. American D. America

IV. 阅读理解

阅读下面的短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 选项中选出一个最佳选项。

A

"How are you?" is a nice question. It's a friendly way that people in America greet each other. But "How are you?" is an unusual question, too. It's a question that often doesn't need an answer. The person who asks "How are you?" hopes to hear the answer "Fine", even if the person's friend isn't fine.

The reason is that "How are you?" isn't really an question. It is simply another way of saying "Hi" or "Hello".

Sometimes, people don't say exactly what they mean, either. For example, when someone asks "Do you agree?", the other person might think, "No, I disagree. I think you are wrong ...". But it isn't very polite to disagree so strongly, so the other person might say "I'm not sure." It's a nicer way to say that you don't agree with someone.

People also don't say exactly what they are thinking about when they finish talking with other people. For example, many talks over the phone finish when one person says "I've to go now". Often, the person who wants to hang up gives an excuse. "Someone's at the door." "Something is burning on the stove." The excuses might be real, or not. Perhaps the person who wants to hang up just doesn't want to talk any more, but it isn't polite to say that. The excuse is more polite, and it doesn't hurt the other person.

When they are greeting each other, talking about an idea, or finishing a talk, people don't say exactly what they are thinking. It's a very important way that people try to be nice to each other, and it's part of the art of language.

- () 1. When a person in America asks "How are you?", he or she wants to hear "_____".
A. How are you? B. Hello.
C. I don't know. D. Fine.

- () 2. When a person disagrees with someone, it is polite to say “_____”
A. You are wrong. I disagree.
B. I'm not sure.
C. I'm sure I disagree.
D. No, I disagree.
- () 3. A polite way to finish a talk is to say “_____”
A. You have to go now.
B. I want to hang up.
C. I have to go now.
D. I don't want to talk any more.
- () 4. When a person says “I've to go now. Someone's at the door.”, the person may be _____.
A. giving an excuse
B. hurting someone's feeling
C. ill
D. asking you a question
- () 5. The art of language is probably _____.
A. “Always say what you mean.”
B. “Don't disagree with people.”
C. “Never say exactly what you're thinking.”
D. “Be polite.”



NEW YORK MUSEUM The largest—specializing in American history Open: Mon. to Fri. : 9:00 a. m. – 5:00 p. m. Sat. : 9:00 a. m. – 1:00 p. m. Address: 1100 Chesnut St. New York Telephone: 7736-3144	ENGLISH SUMMER CAMP How will you spend your summer? English Summer Camp at University of Toronto, Canada! Age: 13 to 18 For More Information, Call CEE/CCIEE at 6606-2607
THE CITY FLOWER SHOW April 10th—April 17th Price: ¥ 50 for adults ¥ 25 for children Address: 112 Kendal Way Chesterton	POP MUSIC WEEK Bands from home and abroad will give performances in Chaoyang Park, Beijing. Some Chinese singers will also share music with fans. Price: 30 – 50 yuan Time: 9:00 a. m. – 9:00 p. m.

根据上面的材料,从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

- () 1. New York Museum is closed on _____.
A. Sunday B. Monday
C. Friday D. Saturday
- () 2. Tommy is an 8-year-old boy. He wants to visit The City Flower Show with his mother. How much will they pay?
A. 75 yuan. B. 100 yuan.

- C. 125 yuan. D. 150 yuan.
- () 3. _____ will give performances in Pop Music Week in Chaoyang Park.
A. Singers B. Dancers
C. Bands D. Both A and C
- () 4. If you want to get more information about English Summer Camp, you can _____.
A. go to Canada
B. write to CEE/CCIEE
C. call at 6606-2607
D. send an e-mail to University of Toronto
- () 5. Ann, twenty years old, is not allowed to _____.
A. THE CITY FLOWER SHOW
B. ENGLISH SUMMER CAMP
C. NEW YORK MUSEUM
D. POP MUSIC WEEK



This is my good friend. His first name is Charles. His family name is Black. He is from San Francisco of America. Now he is in Beijing. He studies in No. 8 High School. He is in Class Eight, Grade Seven. His favorite color is blue. And he likes basketball best. He is a sunny boy. Do you want to make friends with him? His telephone number is 8211-1543.

根据短文内容,完成下面表格。

Name: _____
Birthplace: _____
School: _____
Class: _____
Grade: _____
Favorite color: _____
Favorite sport: _____

V. 情景对话

根据下面对话中的情景,在每个空中填入适当的语句,使对话恢复完整。

(W—Wu Dong L—Li Ming P—Peter)

- W: Who's that young man? 1. _____
L: Of course, I know. That's Peter. He's from Canada.
W: Oh, really? 2. _____
L: He's a businessman. Come on! Let me introduce you to him. Good afternoon, Peter.
P: Hi, Li Ming. 3. _____
L: Fine, Peter. I'd like you to meet my friend, Wu Dong.
P: Nice to meet you, Wu Dong.
W: 4. _____ He told me you're from Canada.
P: Right.
W: 5. _____
P: For about one year.
W: Can you speak Chinese?

P: Yes, but only a little.

VI. 书面表达

假如你是王明, 你的加拿大笔友 George 正在学习汉语。他在给你的来信中介绍了他的汉语老师的情况。请根据以下信息用英语写一封回信, 向他介绍你的英语老师 Miss Li。

Appearance	tall, slim, smart
Favorite colors	blue and white
Hobbies	reading, traveling
Personalities	helpful, patient
Achievements	first prize in the teaching competition

要求:

1. 词数 80 左右。信的开头和结尾已给出, 不计

入总词数。

2. 根据所给信息, 做适当发挥, 要求条理清楚, 语意连贯, 字体工整。

Dear George,

Thank you for telling me about your Chinese teacher. I think he has a good sense of humor. Now Let me tell you something about my English teacher, Miss Li.

Best wishes!

Yours sincerely,
Wang Ming

Unit 3 - 4



考点扫描

§ 考点词汇

数词 21 - 999, corner, problem, want, visit, helpful, classmate, seldom, poor, place, parent, family, people, vegetable, wait, moment, dollar, love, friendly, delicious, buy, hundred, run, need, bottle, heavy, worry, free, picnic, forget, plan, message, pardon, afraid, carry, sound, animal, elephant, clever, quarter, baby, cry, bamboo, sleep

§ 目标短语

for short 简称
no problem 没问题
not ... at all 一点也不, 根本不
a little 一点点
at home 在家
come in 进来, 进入
have a seat 就坐(座)
look after 照看, 照顾
all right 行了, 好吧; 不客气
a cup of ... 一杯……
a bowl of ... 一碗……
a glass of apple juice 一杯苹果汁
wait a moment 等一等(会儿)
something to drink 喝的东西
here you are 给你
many kinds of 许多种类的
such as 例如
try on 试穿
this pair of 这双/幅/条……
help ... out 帮助……解决困难
run over 跑过去
a few 少数的(人、物等)
be free 有空
go for a picnic 野餐
tell somebody about something 把某事告诉某人
speak to 和……说话, 向……说
take a message 捎口信
have to 不得不
next time 下次
get up 起床
go to bed 上床睡觉
on one's way home 在某人回家的路上
watch TV 看电视

§ 重点句型

1. Do you like the English corner?
2. What does he say in the letter?
3. It is helpful to me.
4. They are both office workers.
5. What would you like for breakfast?
6. Why not have some vegetables?
7. I'm just looking.
8. What do you think of this pair of running shoes?
9. Thanks all the same.
10. How many bottles do we need?
11. Is that everything?
12. —What animals do you like best?
—I like elephants best.
13. It's time to go home.
14. It's very kind of you to help us.
15. What's wrong with you?

§ 功能意念

1. 邀请

Would you like to cook with us?

You must come to dinner with us.

May I invite you to dinner?

Steve, what/how about flying a kite with me?

OK. Thank you. / I'd like that, thanks. / All right. /

Good idea.

Yes, I'd love to.

That would be very nice. / No, thank you.

I'd love to, but I'm afraid I have no time.

I'm sorry I can't. / What about another time?

2. 职业

What do you do? / What does he/she do?

What are you? / What is he/she?

What's your/his/her job?

What are you going to be?

I'm a (n) teacher/doctor/worker/farmer/
businessman/manager/office worker.

I'm going to be a scientist/computer engineer.

3. 时刻

Excuse me. What's the time, please?

Excuse me. What time is it?

When did you come to China?

What time do you get up on weekdays?

It's six o'clock/half past one/twenty to two/a quarter
past seven.

I came to China in 1998.