

学第一 考第一 永远争第一

# 学考第

教材同步点拨

· 人教大纲版 ·

## 初中英语

二年级(上)

主编 / 李麦莲

东北师范大学出版社



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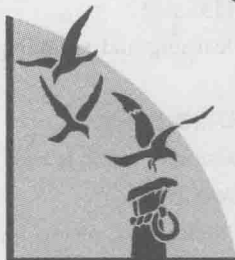
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## Unit 1



## Welcome back!



## Lesson 1



## 词汇与短语

## 1. Welcome

- ① 做感叹词，后常接带 to 的介词短语或副词。此外，welcome 常可与表方位或地点的副词连用。

eg. Welcome to China! 欢迎你来中国!

Welcome home! 欢迎归来!

## 注意

Welcome 用做感叹词时，我们可以说 Welcome to + 地点，而不可说 Welcome you to + 地点。

- ② 做形容词，意思是“受欢迎的”。

eg. Yao Ming is a welcome player.

姚明是个受欢迎的运动员。

- ③ 用做动词，意思是“欢迎，迎接”。

eg. We welcome him warmly.

我们热情地迎接了他。

## 2. fun

- ① 用做不可数名词，常用于 have fun (in) doing sth.

eg. We have great fun fishing in the park.

我们在公园里钓鱼很开心。

- ② 用做名词做定语。

eg. A fun bag. 可笑的书包。

## 3. hope 与 wish

- ① hope 意为“希望，盼望”。

hope 之后常跟动词不定式或从句。

eg. I hope to see you again.

我希望能再次见到你。

I hope that you will come tomorrow.

我希望你明天来。

- ② wish 意为“希望，愿望”，常用在虚拟语气中，也常用于表示祝贺的句中。

eg. I wish I could fly to the moon.

但愿有一天我能飞到月球上去。

Best wishes! 最好的祝愿!

## 4. on time 与 in time

on time “准时，按时”，强调指定的时间。

in time “及时”，强调没误事。

eg. We'll start at eight, please be on time.

我们八点动身，请准时到达。

He got to the meeting in time.

他及时地赶上了开会。



## 句型细说

1. Please say “here” when I call your name.

当我点到你的名字时，请说“到”。

when = at that time, when 在句中引导时间状语从句，意为“在……的时候”。



**注意**

在时间状语从句中,如果主句是一般将来时态,谓语动词常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

eg. When he comes back, I'll tell him the news.

他回来时,我告诉他这个消息。

## 2. It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time. 没关系,但明天请按时到。

It doesn't matter 意为“没关系”,“不要紧”,用以回答对方的致歉。

eg. —I'm sorry, I broke your pen.

对不起,我摔坏了你的钢笔。

—It doesn't matter. 没关系。

## 3. Good morning, sir. 老师好。

sir 是对男士表示尊敬的称呼,一般单独使用,后边不能接姓或名,而 Mr 是对男士的一般称呼,应放在姓或名前,但不能只接名字。

eg. Thank you, sir. 谢谢,先生。

Thank you, Mr Smith. 谢谢, Smith 先生。

## 4. Thank you for making English fun.

您上英语课很有趣,我们很感谢。

Thank you for + 名词或动词 ing 形式。

eg. Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。

Thank you for helping me.

## 5. 英语贺卡的写法。

① 称呼:一般写在贺卡的左上方。

② 贺词:一般写在贺卡的中间位置。贺词通常写一些固定的贺节用语或一些表示感谢和良好祝愿的话。

Best wishes for Teachers' Day.

敬祝教师节愉快。

③ 祝贺人签名:一般写在贺卡的右下方。姓名前常加 from。

eg. To Dad and Mum,

Happy New Year!

Thank you for your present!

From Jim

亲爱的爸爸妈妈:

新年快乐!

谢谢你们送给我的礼物!

Jim 敬贺



## 交际用语归纳

1. Welcome to school. 欢迎回到学校。
2. We're going to have fun learning and speaking English this term.  
这学期的英语学习一定会带给我们乐趣。
3. —I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.  
对不起,我迟到了,因为路上塞车了。  
—It doesn't matter, but tomorrow, please be on time. 没关系,但是明天请按时来。



## 本课针对性训练

一、根据所给首字母完成下列单词

1. W \_\_\_\_\_ back to school.
2. Please say, "H \_\_\_\_\_". When I call your name.
3. Do you have an English l \_\_\_\_\_ every day?
4. It doesn't m \_\_\_\_\_ this time.
5. Here is a card for you with our best w \_\_\_\_\_.
6. We are going to have f \_\_\_\_\_ learning and speaking English this term.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. The children have a good time on \_\_\_\_\_ (child) Day.
2. He is singing and dancing \_\_\_\_\_ (happy).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (good) wishes for Mother's Day.
4. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ (make) us so happy.
5. Maths \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my favourite subject.

三、单项选择

1. —Happy New Year!  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Thank you      B. The same to you  
C. That's all right      D. Not at all
2. —Welcome back to school!  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Fine      B. Not at all  
C. The same      D. Thank you
3. —He is \_\_\_\_\_ for the meeting.  
—Thank goodness.  
—He must thanks us. If we have the meeting \_\_\_\_\_, he would be late.  
A. on time; in time      B. in time; on time

4. C. on time; on time D. in time; in time  
 — I am sorry I'm late.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. It doesn't matter B. OK  
 C. You're welcome D. It's not good

5. Did they often have fun \_\_\_\_\_ English songs in class?  
 A. listening B. listening to  
 C. to listen D. to listen to



## Lesson 2



### 词汇与短语

#### 1. mean

- ① 表示……的意思，作……解释。  
 eg. What does a book mean in Chinese?  
 怎样用汉语表达“a book”?

#### ② 意味。

- eg. What does your score mean?  
 你的分数意味着什么?

#### 2. before

- ① 表示时间，意为“在……以前”。  
 eg. You can't go in before ten o'clock.  
 十点前你不能进入。
- ② 表示地点，意为“在……前面”。  
 eg. They sits just before me.  
 他们就坐在我前面。

#### 3. give a talk

- give a talk 意为“发言”，“作报告”，其后常接介词 about。  
 eg. Our English teacher will give us a talk about how to learn English well.  
 我们英语老师将要给我们作一个关于如何学好英语的报告。

#### 4. difference 与 different

- ① difference 用做名词，而 different 用做形容词。  
 eg. Can you find out the difference between this answer and that answer?

你能找出这个答案与那个答案的不同吗?

This answer is quite different from that answer. 这个答案与那个答案大不相同。

- ② be different in 表示在……方面有差异。  
 eg. They are different in hobbies.

他们在习惯上不同。

#### 5. short for 与 for short

(be) short for 意为“是……的简写形式”，而 for short 意为“简称”。

- eg. Jim is short for James.

Jim 是 James 的缩写形式。

People call him Jim for short. 人们简称他 Jim。



### 句型细说

1. Mr Wu wants me to give a talk in class tomorrow.  
 吴先生想让我明天在班上讲话。

#### ① want sb to do sth 意为“想让某人做某事”。

- eg. My mother wants me to go shopping with her on Sundays.  
 我妈妈想让我星期天和她一起去购物。

#### ② want to do 意为“想干点某事”。

- eg. He wants to see his grandparents this Sunday. 这个星期天他想看他的祖父母。

#### 2. Why don't you talk about names?

你为何不谈有关名字的问题?

Why don't you do sth...? = Why not do sth...?

表示为何你不做某事?

eg. Why don't you stay with us? = Why not stay with us? 为何不来和我们一起住呢?

3. I'm thinking about what to say. Do you have any good idea? 我正在考虑说什么。你有什么好主意吗?

① think about 意为“考虑”，“思考”，后常接名词、代词或动词ing。

② what to say 是带有疑问词的不定式短语，to + 动词原形称动词不定式，可以和疑问词 what, who, which, how, when, where 等连用，构成不定式短语，在句中做主语、宾语或表语等成分。

eg. He doesn't know what to do.

他不知道该做什么。

You can tell us where to meet you.

你可以告诉我们在什么地方与你会面。

4. To many people, the meaning of a name is important. 对许多人来说，名字的含义很重要。这个句子的正规句式是“The meaning of a name is important to many people”。

A is important to B, 表示 A 对 B 很重要。

eg. Good hobbies are important to us all.

良好的习惯对我们大家来说都很重要。

5. About what? 有关什么? 什么内容?

这个句子是一个省略句，它的完整形式应是：

eg. What is the talk about?

这次讲话是有关什么内容?

6. Oh, well, let me think. 好的，让我想想看。

句中 let me think 是 let sb do sth 的句式，let, make, see, hear 等动词后的宾语补足语省略 to。

eg. I saw him go out last night.

我看见他昨天晚上出去了。

7. So just call me Jim. 那么就叫我 Jim 吧!

eg. He is just a child. 他还只是个孩子。

我正在考虑说些什么。

2. Why don't you talk about names?

你为何不谈谈名字问题?

3. That's a good idea. 那是个好主意。

4. I think this is different from Chinese names.

我想这和汉语名字不同。



## 本课针对性训练

### 一、短语互译

1. give a talk \_\_\_\_\_
2. 与……不同 \_\_\_\_\_
3. talk about \_\_\_\_\_
4. 例如 \_\_\_\_\_
5. family name \_\_\_\_\_
6. 名(字) \_\_\_\_\_
7. be short for \_\_\_\_\_
8. 在课堂上 \_\_\_\_\_

### 二、完成句子

1. Mr Wu want me to \_\_\_\_\_ a talk in class.
2. I'm thinking about \_\_\_\_\_ to say.
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you talk about English names?
4. I think this is different \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese names.
5. We can never say \_\_\_\_\_ Jim.
6. My name is Jim Green. Green is my \_\_\_\_\_ name.
7. What's the \_\_\_\_\_ between English names and Chinese names.
8. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ for Tomas.

### 三、单项选择

1. Most English people \_\_\_\_\_ three names.  
A. has B. have C. had D. will have
2. English people \_\_\_\_\_ use Mr, Mrs, Ms or Miss before their first names.  
A. not B. never C. often D. usually
3. He didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to do B. when to do C. where to do D. what to do
4. People call him Kate \_\_\_\_\_ short.  
A. to B. with C. of D. for
5. Why \_\_\_\_\_ go out for a walk with me?  
A. not B. don't C. do D. ×



## 交际用语归纳

1. I'm thinking about what to say.



## Lesson 3



### 词汇与短语

#### 1. afraid

afraid 做形容词时常有以下几种用法：

##### ① 恐怕

eg. I'm afraid he'll have to go tomorrow.

我恐怕他明天得走了。

##### ② 意为“怕，害怕”时多和 of 连用构成 be afraid of 短语。

eg. She is afraid of dogs. 她怕狗。

##### ③ 意为“不敢（做），害怕（做）”时后跟动词不定式。

eg. They were afraid to tell me the news.

他们不敢告诉我这个消息。

#### 2. a lot = much

句中 a lot 意为“许多”，做宾语。

a lot of = lots of 后接少数不可数名词。

eg. There is a lot of rain this year.

今年雨水很大。

You know a lot about English names.

你知道很多有关英国名字的事。



### 句型细说

#### 1. Dave is short for David, isn't it?

Dave 是 David 的简称，是吗？

这是一个反意疑问句，其答语是：Yes, it is.

eg. —The rain wasn't heavy, was it?

雨下的不大，是吗？

—No, it wasn't. 是的，不是很大。

#### 2. —What are they doing? 他们在干什么？

—Jim and Lin Tao are cleaning the window and Han Mei is drawing a picture.

Jim 和林涛在擦窗户，韩梅在画画。

这两个句子用的是现在进行时，表示现在正在

发生的动作，其构成是：am/is/are + 动词 ing 形式，常与 now, at the moment（此时）等时间状语连用。

#### 注意

go, come, leave 等表示瞬间的词，用现在进行时可以表示即将发生的动作。

eg. His father is leaving for Shanghai tomorrow.

他爸爸明天要去上海。

#### 3. Sometimes it's a boy's name and sometimes it's a girl's name. 有时它是一个男孩的名字，有时它是一个女孩的名字。

① 句中 sometimes = now and then = from time to time 意为“有时，不时地”。

eg. Sometimes he comes to school on foot.

有时他步行来上学。

② sometime 用于过去时时，意为“曾经，某个时候”，而用于将来时时意为“总有一天，某日”。

eg. I saw her sometime in April.

我曾在四月份见过她。

③ some time 意为“任何时候”，“一些时间”。



### 交际用语归纳

1. I'm not sure. 我不敢确信。

2. I'm afraid I've no idea. 我恐怕不知道。

3. How about you? 你呢？

4. —What are you doing? 你们在做什么？

—We're studying. 我们正在学习。



### 本课针对性训练

#### 一、词形转换

1. three（序数词）\_\_\_\_\_

2. two（序数词）\_\_\_\_\_

3. always（反义词）\_\_\_\_\_

4. mean（名词）\_\_\_\_\_

5. first (反义词) \_\_\_\_\_
6. good (最高级) \_\_\_\_\_
7. write (现在分词) \_\_\_\_\_
8. draw (现在分词) \_\_\_\_\_
9. different (名词) \_\_\_\_\_
10. wish (复数) \_\_\_\_\_

## 二、选出与画线部分意思相同或相近的一项

1. They have a lot of homework to do.  
A. much      B. many      C. a lot
2. We have a new friend. She is from America.  
A. come from  
B. comes from  
C. is come from
3. —Do you know how to do it?  
—Sorry, I don't know.  
A. I don't think so  
B. I don't want to say  
C. I've no idea
4. It doesn't matter this time.

- A. That's right
- B. All right
- C. That's all right

## 5. Thank you for making English fun!

- A. Thanks
- B. Thanks a lot of
- C. Thanks you

## 三、句型转换

1. Tom is a boy's name. (改为一般疑问句)
2. Jenny is a girl's name. (改为反意疑问句)
3. James is a boy's name. (用 girl's name 改为选择疑问句)
4. He likes reading. (改为否定句)
5. We clean our classroom everyday. (用 now 替换 every day)

## 四、书面表达

用现在进行时描述一下你周围正在发生的事情, 至少写 5 个句子。



# Lesson 4



## 词汇与短语

### 1. live

- ① live 做不及物动词时意为“居住”, “生活”, 后接地点名词时要用介词。

eg. My family live in London. 我全家人住在伦敦。

- ② live 指“长期居住”, stay 往往指“暂住”, “逗留”, 都用做不及物动词。

eg. He wanted to stay in a cheap hotel to save money. 为了省钱他想住一个便宜的旅馆。

### 2. have to

- ① have to 意为“不得不”, “必须”。

eg. I'm afraid I have to do some washing.

我想我不得不洗衣服。

- ② have to 与 must 的区别。

have to 表示客观要求, 而 must 多指主观意愿。

eg. His mother is ill. He has to stay at home.

他妈妈病了, 他得留在家里。

He must stay at home today.

他今天必须留在家里。(含主观上的打算)



## 句型细说

1. Tomorrow is Teacher's Day and I'm going to buy something for Mr Wu.

明天是教师节, 我打算给吴老师买点东西。

句中 buy something for Mr Wu = buy Mr Wu something, 其中 something 是直接宾语, Mr

Wu 是间接宾语。

类似的句子还有: Why don't you make him a card? = Why don't you make a card for him? 你为什么不给 他做一张卡片呢?

及物动词 + 间接宾语(人) + 直接宾语(物) = 及物动词 + 直接宾语 + to/for + 间接宾语。

eg. My mother bought a new bike for me. =  
My mother bought me a new bike.  
妈妈给我买了一辆新自行车。

## 2. He doesn't want to spell it any more.

他再也不想拼写它(名字)了。

句中 not... any more = no more, not any more 必须分开用, 而 no more 必须连用。

eg. I have no more money. = I don't have money any more. 我再也没钱了。

## 3. I would like a Chinese name like yours.

我真想有一个像你(们)一样的汉语名字。

句中 would like 表达个人意愿或询问对方的意愿, 可与名词、代词连用做宾语, 也可接 to do 或 would like to do, 而后面的 like 是介词, 意为“像, 和……一样”, 后可接名词或代词。

## 4. Wang Jingjing thinks Wang Xiaodi is a good name because he would be her little brother.

王京京认为王小弟是一个好名字, 因为这样他就可能是她的小兄弟了。

because 是连词时, 用来连接两个句子, because 引导的从句时一般为原因状语从句。

eg. She didn't go to work because her son was ill. 她没去上班, 因为她儿子病了。



## 交际用语归纳

1. What are you going to do? 你(们)打算做什么?
2. We are going to buy something for Mr Wu.  
我们打算为吴老师买点东西。



## 本课针对性训练

### 一、用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Listen! She \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the next

door.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (not talk) in class.
3. My mother often \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) some clothes and my father often \_\_\_\_\_ (read) some newspapers in the evening.
4. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ (help) me with my English.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a card for our teacher tomorrow.
6. Now let me \_\_\_\_\_ (call) your names.
7. Your parents \_\_\_\_\_ (cook), aren't they?
8. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with me?

### 二、根据所给汉语完成句子

1. They often ask him where he is from, how old he is, and \_\_\_\_\_ (在哪个学校学习).
2. He doesn't want \_\_\_\_\_ (再拼它了).
3. Look! The students \_\_\_\_\_ (在打扫教室).
4. He is asking his friends to help him \_\_\_\_\_ (想一个中文名字).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (怎么样) going sailing?

### 三、单项选择

1. We'll learn \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the fifth lesson  
B. the Lesson Five  
C. fifth lesson  
D. Lesson Five
2. The teacher wants me \_\_\_\_\_ the next text for the class.  
A. to reading  
B. to read  
C. reads  
D. read
3. We should be \_\_\_\_\_ to each other.  
A. friendly  
B. friends  
C. friends  
D. kindly
4. Can you help Philip \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese name?  
A. to finding  
B. find  
C. finds  
D. finding
5. Lily often washes her clothes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. does he  
B. doesn't she  
C. does Lily  
D. doesn't Lily





## 单元语法讲解

### 1. 行为动词的一般现在时

#### ① 肯定句:

主语 + 动词原形或第三人称单数形式 + 其他。

eg. He often goes to school by bike.

他经常骑自行车去上学。

#### ② 否定句:

主语 + don't/doesn't + 动词原形 + 其他。

eg. They don't live in this city.

他们不住在这个城市里。

#### ③ 一般疑问句:

—Do/Does + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

—Yes, 主语 + do/does.

—No, 主语 + don't/doesn't.

eg. Does he go to work in his car?

他坐他的小汽车上班吗?

#### ④ 特殊疑问句:

疑问词 + do/does + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他?

eg. What does she usually do in the evening?

晚上她通常做什么?

### 2. 现在进行时

谓语的构成: is/am/are + 动词 ing 变为疑问句时只需把 is/am/are 提到主语前面, 变为否定句时在助动词 is/am/are 后面加 not。

eg. Are they watching TV now?

他们现在在看电视吗?

He is not having a class now.

他现在不在上课。



## Unit 1

## 测试性自我考评

### 一、听句子, 选择适当答语

1. A. Yes, I do.

B. What a good idea!

C. Let's go now.

2. A. Nothing much. Why?

B. Yes, I'd love to.

C. Are you free now?

3. A. I'm busy tomorrow.

B. Let's meet outside the gate.

C. How about two o'clock?

4. A. You're welcome.

B. Thank you all the same.

C. Thank you, too.

5. A. No, I don't.

B. Yes, I do.

C. I like the country better.

### 二、听句子, 找出相同或相近的选项

1. A. Jim is a doctor.

B. Jim is a teacher.

C. Jim is a student.

2. A. Peter is the oldest in the class.

B. Peter is the youngest in the class.

C. Peter is the oldest of the boys.

3. A. Mrs Green is going to read a book.

B. Mrs Green is going to do some washing.

C. Mrs Green is going to do some shopping.

4. A. I like swimming very much.

B. I like swimming a little.

C. I sometimes go swimming on Sunday.

5. A. Jane often drives to school.

B. Jane often goes to school by bike.

C. Jane often goes to school on foot.

### 三、听对话, 判断正 (T) 误 (F)

(F) 1. Bob likes tennis.

(F) 2. Tom likes soccer.

(T) 3. Bob doesn't have a soccer ball.

(F) 4. The volleyball is under the bed.

(T) 5. Bob and Tom are going to play volleyball.

四、判断下列各组单词画线部分的发音是否相同，相同的打“√”，不同的打“×”

1. should would( )    2. card hard( )
3. lesson son( )    4. many matter( )
5. September better( )    6. English wish( )
7. idea please( )    8. afraid train( )
9. important for( )    10. both of( )

#### 五、单项选择

1. Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ him a card?  
A. let    B. get    C. have    D. make
2. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me so happy.  
A. making    B. makes  
C. to make    D. make
3. Who's late \_\_\_\_\_ class?  
A. on    B. of    C. for    D. to
4. —Welcome to my home!  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It doesn't matter    B. How are you  
C. Thank you    D. Glad to meet you
5. I'm new here, so I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. all names of yours  
B. all your names  
C. your all names  
D. the all names
6. They are \_\_\_\_\_ a cheap hotel now.  
A. live in    B. stay  
C. living in    D. staying in
7. —What are Mr and Mrs Black doing?  
—They \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the garden.  
A. are drinking    B. drank  
C. have drunk    D. drink
8. His father \_\_\_\_\_ reading newspapers in the evening.  
A. wants    B. hopes    C. enjoys    D. tries.
9. Listen! Some of the girls \_\_\_\_\_ about Harry Potter. Let's join them.  
A. are talking    B. talk  
C. will talk    D. talked
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ an exam tomorrow morning.  
A. is going to    B. is going to be  
C. is going to    D. is going

#### 六、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 他们热情地迎接了我。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 明天是教师节，我打算给吴老师买点什么。

Tomorrow is \_\_\_\_\_ and I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ something \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Wu.

3. 他再也不想拼写它了。

He doesn't want to spell it \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 我在考虑谈些什么。

I'm thinking about \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 这学期我们学说英语，将会很有乐趣。

We're going to have \_\_\_\_\_ and speaking English this term.

6. 学校规定上课不许迟到。

The school rule says, "Don't \_\_\_\_\_ class."

#### 七、句型转换

1. They will play football tomorrow. (用 now 做时间状语改写句子)

They \_\_\_\_\_ football now.

2. He has to stay at home to look after his mother. (对画线部分进行提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ does he have \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Please open the window. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the window, please.

4. Sandra is short for Sandy. (改为同意句)

We call Sandra \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The students are doing morning exercises now. (改为否定句)

The students \_\_\_\_\_ morning exercises now.

6. Tom is cleaning the windows. (改为一般现在时)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ the windows.

#### 八、完形填空

Mr Hu teaches 1 English this term. He is a 2 man. He likes 3 a white shirt and blue trousers. He 4 very good English. We like his 5 very much.

His home is near our school. Sometimes Ann goes 6 his home. He has two 7 sons. They are 8 brothers. They are 9 five. They look 10 same. Ann often plays with them.

1. A. our    B. us    C. my    D. hers
2. A. tall    B. high    C. long    D. longer
3. A. wear    B. wears  
C. wearing    D. to wear

4. A. says B. tells C. talks D. speaks  
 5. A. classes B. class C. lessons D. lesson  
 6. A. from B. to C. × D. in  
 7. A. young B. old C. little D. good  
 8. A. twin B. twins C. sisters D. sister  
 9. A. only B. the C. some D. much  
 10. A. very B. many C. × D. the

## 九、阅读理解

Bill and Fred are students, and they're good friends, they don't have much money, so when it is time for their holidays, Bill says, "Let's take our holidays in a trailer, Fred. It's cheaper than a hotel, I can borrow my father's trailer." Fred is very happy, and so they begin their holidays.

They want to get up early the next day to go fishing, but they don't have a clock.

"That's all right, Bill," Fred says, "I put these small pieces of bread on the roof of the trailer at night and they will wake us up in the morning."

Bill is very surprised, but he doesn't say a word. Fred is right. Early next morning, some small birds come down on the roof to eat the bread and they make a lot of noise. Bill and Fred get up when they hear the noise.

1. Why do Bill and Fred take their holiday in a trailer?  
 A. They want to try something now.  
 B. They do not have enough money.  
 C. They like the trailer very much.  
 D. They want to help each other.

2. A trailer is something \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. like a hotel B. like a house  
 C. very cheap D. like a clock  
 3. What is their first problem when their holidays begin?  
 A. They are afraid that they may get up late.  
 B. They don't know when to go fishing.  
 C. Something is wrong with the clock.  
 D. They have no bread for breakfast.  
 4. From the story we know \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Fred's father has a trailer  
 B. the river is not far from the trailer  
 C. birds get up early in the morning  
 D. Bill is more clever than Fred  
 5. The birds come down on the roof to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wake the two boys up  
 B. make a lot of noise  
 C. eat the bread  
 D. sing and dance

## 十、改错题

1. We're going to have a fun boating this Sunday.  
 2. Good morning, Mr.  
 3. You are welcomed.  
 4. I'm thinking about how to say.  
 5. He is asking his friends help him think of a name.

## 十一、书面表达

教师节就要到了, 请你亲手制作一张贺卡送给你的老师, 并写上你最想说的话和送上你最真诚的祝福。