

学第一 考第一 永远争第一

学考第

教材同步点拨

· 人教课标版 ·

英语

八年级(上)

主编 / 邵兆彦

东北师范大学出版社



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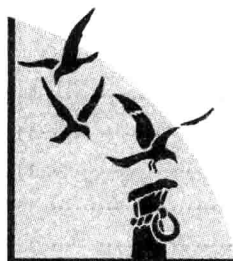
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Unit 1

How often do you exercise?



词汇理解

1. exercise v. 训练, 锻炼

They often exercise in the park in the morning.
他们经常到公园晨练。

We should often exercise our muscles.
我们应该经常锻炼我们的肌肉。

知识拓展

exercise

① n. [C] 训练, 运动; 练习, 习题

do morning exercises 做早操

do eye exercises 做眼睛保健操

We are doing English exercise. 我们正在做英语练习。

② n. [UC] 练习量; 运动量

You'd better take more exercise.

你最好多锻炼身体。

2. hardly 与 almost not 几乎不

hardly ever 与 almost never 几乎没有

I can hardly believe my eyes.

我几乎不能相信自己的眼睛。

I hardly ever go out these days.

这些天我几乎闭门不出。

知识拓展

hardly 在句中相当于否定词, 应注意其在反意疑问句中的用法。

She hardly ever goes to movies on the weekends, does she? 她周末几乎不出去看电影, 是吗?

3. Internet 因特网

International Net 的缩写。1969 年产生于美国国防部高级研究规划署。最初的目的只是远程计算机的数据共享, 现在发展成把世界各地计算机及计算机网络相互连接起来的超级大网。主要服务项目有电子邮件(E-mail)、电子公告牌(BBS)、全球网(World Wide Web, 缩写为 WWW, 又称万维网)等。

知识拓展

surf the Internet 上网; 网上冲浪

Most students like surfing the Internet today.

现在大部分学生都喜欢上网冲浪。

4. favorite

① a. 特别喜欢的, 最喜欢的

一般没有级别变化。

My favorite colour is red.

我最喜欢的颜色是红色。

Who is your favorite movie star?

你最喜爱的电影明星是谁?

② n. [C] 心爱的人或物

That song is one of my favorites.

那首歌是我最喜欢的歌曲之一。

5. shop

① vi. 购物, 买东西

go shopping 购物, 买东西

We usually go shopping in the supermarket.

我们经常到超市购物。

辨析

shop 和 buy 的区别

buy 为及物动词, 后加宾语。

I bought a new toy for my daughter.

我给我女儿买了一个新玩具。

② *n.* 商店(相当于 store)

6. results *n.* 结果; 成绩

Do you know the result of the game?

你知道比赛的结果吗?

The results for "do homework" surprise all the teachers.

关于做作业的调查结果使所有的老师感到吃惊。

7. health *n.* [UC] 健康; 卫生

The old man is 80 years old, but he is still in good health.

那位老人已经 80 高龄了, 可身体仍然很好。

Let's drink to your health.

让我们为你的健康干杯。

知识拓展

healthy *a.* 健康的

You must look after yourself and keep healthy.

你必须好好照顾自己并且保持身体健康。

8. be good for, 对……有好处; 对……有益

It's good for your health to eat some vegetables.

多吃蔬菜对你身体有好处。

知识拓展

反义词组: be bad for 对……无益

Reading in bed is bad for your eyes.

躺在床上看书对你的眼睛不好。

9. eating *n.* 饮食

它是由 eat 加 ing 构成的动名词, 可做定语。这种动名词做定语构成合成词的例子很多。如:

writing brush 毛笔

sleeping pill 安眠药

swimming pool 游泳池

waiting room 候车室

walking stick 手杖

10. habit *n.* 习惯, 习性

It's a bad habit to drink too much.

酗酒是个坏习惯。

He has a good habit to read aloud in the morning.

他有一个早晨朗读的好习惯。

11. pretty

① *adv.* 相当; 很

It is pretty hot in Wuhan in Summer.

武汉的夏天相当热。

② *a.* 美丽的; 可爱的 (多用于修饰女人、小孩或精致的小物件)

What a pretty picture!

一张多好看的照片啊!

She looks much pretty with long hair.

她留长发看起来漂亮多了。



句子细说

1. —What do you usually do on weekends? 你周末通常干什么?

—I usually play soccer. 我通常踢足球。

第一个句子是一般现在时的特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句由“特殊疑问词升一般疑问句”构成, 其答语一般用陈述句, 不可用 Yes 或 No 来回答。

—What does she do on weekends?

她周末干什么?

—She usually watches TV at home.

她通常在家看电视。

—How many hours do you sleep every night?

你每晚睡几个小时?

—About eight hours. 大约八个小时。

—Which subject do you like best?

你最喜欢哪门科目?

—English. 英语。

2. —How often do you watch TV? 你多长时间看一次电视?

—Twice a week. 一周两次。

● How often 每隔多久; 多长时间一次

它是提问频度的特殊疑问短语, 其答语应是频度副词或表频度的副词短语。

—How often do you eat vegetables? 你多长时间吃一次蔬菜?

—Six to seven times a week. 每周六到七次。

—How often does she drink milk?

她多久喝一次牛奶?

—She drinks milk every day.

她每天都喝牛奶。

辨析

how often 与 how long, how soon 及 how many times 的区别

① how long 意为“多久”、“多长时间”，指时间长度，对句子中表示一段时间的短语或从句提问。

—How long were you not at school last year?

去年你有多长时间没在学校?

—More than two weeks. 两周多。

—How long will they stay there?

他们会在那儿逗留多久?

—They will stay there for a week.

他们会在那儿逗留一周。

② how soon 意为“要过多久”、“多长时间以后”，用来对答句“in... (过...以后)”中的时间短语提问，问的是要在多长时间以后发生，一般多与将来时间连用。

—How soon will he be back? 他过多久回来?

—In two months. 两个月后。

③ how many times 意为“几次”、“多少次”，对频率中的次数进行提问。

—How many times do you exercise in a week?

你一周锻炼几次?

—I exercise six times in a week.

我一周锻炼六次。

3. But my mother wants me to drink it. 但是我妈妈要我喝它(牛奶)。

① want to do something 想要做某事

She wants to go to movies with me.

她想和我一起看电影。

I want to go to the shop. 我想去商店。

② want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

I want you to meet them.

我想要你见见他们。

My mother doesn't want me to watch TV at night. 我妈妈不想让我晚上看电视。

辨析

want 和 think 的区别

think 意为“想”，表示一种思维活动，常带一个做宾语的从句；而 want 意为“要”、“想要”，表示一种愿望或要求。

I think the shop is open. 我想商店已经开门了。

I think she has one. 我想她有一个。

4. Good food and exercise help me to study better.

合理的饮食和适当的运动帮我学得更好。

● help sb. to do sth. 或 help sb. do sth. 帮助某人做某事

Tom often help his mother (to) do some shopping. 汤姆经常帮妈妈买东西。

Computer can help us (to) learn English.

电脑可以帮我们学英语。

help sb. with sth. 在某事上帮助某人

Mr White often helps me with my English.

怀特先生经常帮助我学习英语。

Kate often helps Li Ping with learning singing.

凯特经常帮助李平学唱歌。

5. Of course, I love junk food too.

当然，我也喜欢垃圾食品。

● of course 自然，当然(相当于 certainly)

Of course I will still love you when you are old.

你老了的时候，我当然仍会爱你。

—Are you glad to leave? 你愿意离开吗?

—Of course not. 当然不愿意了。

—Would you like to play soccer with us?

你愿意和我们一块踢足球吗?

—Of course. 当然愿意。

6. As for homework, most students do homework every day. 关于作业，大部分学生每天都做。

● as for 至于；关于

常用于句首，以开始某个话题。

You can have a bed, but as for pets, they have to sleep on the floor.

你可以有张床，至于宠物，它们只能睡在地上了。

They go to school every day, as for weekends, they often surf the Internet.

他们每天都上学，至于周末，他们倒可以上上网。

7. ...Although I do have one healthy habit. ...虽然我的确有一个健康的习惯。

① although prep. 虽然；尽管

通常用于陈述句开头，不能和 but 同时出现在句子中。

Although he is ill, he doesn't stop working.

= He is ill but he doesn't stop working.

尽管他不舒服,但他没有停止工作。

Although she is not tall, she runs fastest in our class.

= She is not tall, but she runs fastest in our class.

尽管她个头在我们班不高,但她跑得最快。

② do v. 确实,的确

在句中没有实际意义,只是用来强调动作,do 随主语的数和句子的时态而变化,其后加动词原型。

They do like surfing the Internet.

他们确实十分喜欢上网冲浪。

She does go to movies once a week.

她的确每星期看一次电影。

8. I try to eat a lot of vegetables. 我尽量多吃蔬菜。

① try to do something 尽量做某事,设法做某事

He tries to catch up with his classmates.

他设法来赶上他的同学。

He tried to climb up the mountains.

他想方设法要爬上山。

② a lot of 大量的,许多的

它既可修饰可数名词,又可修饰不可数名词。有时也可写成 lots of。

There is a lot of students in the classroom.

教室里有很多学生。

There is a lot of water in the river.

河里有许多水。

There are lots of things I can do.

有许多我能做的事。

9. My healthy lifestyle helps me get good grades.

我的健康生活方式有助于我取得好成绩。

● grade n. 成绩,分数;年级,等级

He works hard to get good grades in the exam.

他为了考试取得好成绩而努力学习。

She is in Class five Grade two this year.

她今年在二年级五班。

10. What are the differences?

不同之处是什么?

● difference n. 不同;差别

知识拓展

make a big difference to something 对……影响很

大;对……产生很大影响

Flowers make a lot of difference to a room.

一个房间有没有鲜花差别很大。

different a. 不同的,有差别的

be different from 与……不相同

This story is quite different from that one.

这个故事与那个大不相同。



交际用语

1. —What do you usually do on weekends?

你周末经常干什么?

—I often go to movies.

我经常去看电影。

2. —How often do you shop?

你多长时间购物一次?

—I shop once a month.

我每个月买一次东西。

3. What's your favorite program?

你最喜爱的节目是什么?

4. What sport do you play every day?

你每天做什么运动?

5. Are you healthy?

你身体健康吗?

6. I like to play basketball.

我喜欢打篮球。

7. Most of the students do homework every day.

大多数学生每天都做作业。



语法讲解

1. 频度副词的用法

频度副词是用来表示动作发生频率的词,常用来表示不确定时间,主要包括 always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never 等。如表示具体频率次数,可采用次数加单位时间。

once a week 一周一次

twice a month 每月两次

three times a day 一天三次

在七年级时,大家学习了 always, usually, often, sometimes, never 等表示时间频度的副词。这些词通常用来说明在一段时间内做某事的多少或某种状态存在的次数的多少。例如:

We usually get up at half past six. 我们通常六点半起床。

Sometimes he goes to see his grandpa on weekends. 周末, 他有时候去看望爷爷。

但是, 在日常生活中, 我们不可能总是用陈述句来表达自己(或他人)的一些行动或者事物所存在的状态, 我们还要向对方提出一些问题, 请求对方回答, 在这种情况下, 我们还要用疑问句。请看下列几组对话:

①—How often do you play football?

—I play football every day.

②—How often does Mary go to the concert?

—She often goes to it once a week.

③—How often does my daughter take the medicine?

—Three times a day.

不知大家是否注意到, 我们针对上面所说的频度副词和表示“在某段时间内某种动作的次数”的状态提问时, 都要用 how often。换句话说, 如果要回答由 how often 提问的句子, 我们通常要用频度副词或诸如 every day, each week, once a week, twice a day, four times a month 等来回答。例如:

①—How often do you borrow books from the library?

—Twice a month.

②—How often does your mother do the washing?

—She does it every day.

③—How often can you go to the movie?

—Once a week.

在大家所做的练习中, 常见的题型句型转换中有一种“对画线部分提问”, 要求针对陈述句中的画线部分提出问题(也就是把陈述句变成特殊疑问句), 其中就有针对上面所说的频度副词或 every day, each week, once a week, twice a day, four times a month 等提问的句子, 这时候自然要用 how often 来提问了。例如:

Jack watches TV three times a week.

→How often does Jack watch TV?

Our school has a sports meeting twice a year.

→How often does your school have a sports meeting?

要注意的是, 陈述句在变成这种特殊疑问句时, 其结构是: How often + 助动词(或系动词 be)

+ 主语 + 实义动词(如果前面是系动词 be 的某种形式, 则不再用实义动词) + 其他成分。

1) 常用频率副词的区别

① always 意为“总是”、“永远”, 表示频率最高。

The sun always rises in the east.

太阳总在东方升起。

② usually 意为“通常”, 即很少有例外, 多用于一般现在时。

I usually go to school at 7 o'clock.

我通常七点钟上学。

③ often 意为“经常”, 在频率上不如 usually 那么频繁。

They often go out for a walk after dinner.

他们常常饭后出去散步。

④ sometimes 意为“有时”、“时而”。

Sometimes I go to bed very late.

有时候, 我很晚上床睡觉。

⑤ hardly ever 意为“几乎不”、“很少”。

It hardly ever snows here in winter.

这里冬天几乎不下雪。

⑥ never 意为“从来没有”、“绝不”。

John never arrives late for school.

约翰上学从不迟到。

以上几个频度副词所表示的频率, 从大到小依次排列为: always → usually → often → sometimes → hardly ever → never.

2) 频度副词在句子中的位置

在句子中, 频度副词常放在实义动词前面, be 动词、情态动词和助动词后面。

He always helps others. 他总是帮助别人。

The boy is often late for school.

那个男孩常常上课迟到。

3) 对频度副词的提问

对句中频度副词进行提问, 要用疑问词 how often.

He sometimes watches TV. (对画线部分提问)

→How often does he watch TV?

2. 一般现在时

1) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作, 常与表示频度的时间状语(every..., often, sometimes, at..., on Sunday 等)连用。

I leave home for school at 7 every morning.

每天早上我7点离开家去学校。

- 2) 表示客观真理、客观存在、科学事实。

The earth moves around the sun.

地球绕太阳转动。

Shanghai lies in the east of China.

上海位于中国东部。

- 3) 用于格言或警句。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

[注意]

此用法如果出现在宾语从句中,即使主句是过去时,从句谓语也要用一般现在时。

Columbus proved that the earth is round.

哥伦布证实了地球是圆的。

- 4) 表示现在时刻的状态或能力、性格、个性。

I don't want so much.

我不要那么多。

Ann writes good English but does not speak well. 安英语写得不错,讲的可不行。

比较:

Now I put the sugar in the cup.

我现在把糖放入杯子。

I am doing my homework now.

我正在做功课。

第一句用一般现在时,用于演示或说明的示范性动作,表示言行的瞬间动作。第二句中的 now 是进行时的标志,表示正在进行的动作的客观状况,所以后句用现在进行时。



本课针对性训练

Section A ●●●●

一、英汉短语互译

1. 在周末 _____
2. 看电影 _____
3. 一周两次 _____
4. 上网冲浪 _____
5. 电视节目 _____
6. hardly ever _____
7. as for _____
8. how often _____

二、根据句意填上合适的词,使句子完整准确

1. —How often do you _____?

—I shop once a week.

2. She surfs the _____ every day in the computer room.

3. *Animal World* is my favorite TV _____.

4. —Do you like _____ milk?

—Yes, I do.

5. The results _____ "exercise" are interesting.

6. What do you often do _____ weekends?

7. —_____ is the best English student?

—Linda is.

8. As _____ homework, most students do homework every day.

三、选词填空

much, often, long, many, soon, hardly ever

1. I can't swim, so I _____ go to the lake.
2. —How _____ will he be back?
—In a month.
3. —How _____ do you go to the English Corner?
—Once a week.
4. How _____ coffee would you like?
5. How _____ hours a week do you exercise?
6. How _____ do you watch TV every day?

四、连词成句

1. hardly, they, soccer, play, ever
2. do, on, you, what, often, weekends, do
3. is, favorite, TV, what, your, program
4. some, do, homework, or, three, four, students, week, times, a
5. read, about, a, I, books, week, English, twice.

五、单项选择

1. —_____ do you read English books?
—I often read English books.
A. How long B. How often
C. When D. How soon
2. —What does Mary do on weekends?
—She usually _____ the Internet at home.
A. surf B. go on
C. goes on D. surfs
3. —How often does Cheng play soccer?
—He doesn't like it, so _____ he play it.
A. always B. hardly ever
C. usually D. often
4. They go to movies _____.

- A. twice a week
B. twice of a week
C. a week twice
D. twice week
5. They usually go to movies _____ Saturday afternoon.
A. in B. at
C. on D. /
6. Where _____ Mary _____?
A. does, come
B. does, come from
C. in, in
D. is, coming
7. Lily is a good student. She is _____ arrive late for school.
A. hardly ever B. not never
C. often D. always
8. Some of us watch TV three _____ four _____ a week.
A. and; times B. but; time
C. and; time D. or; times
9. She and I _____ out for a walk every morning.
A. goes B. go
C. are go D. am go
10. He never _____ computer games.
A. play B. plays
C. to play D. plaies

Section B ●●●●

一、英汉短语互译

1. 对……有益 _____
2. 大量, 许多 _____
3. 当然 _____
4. 照顾, 照看 _____
5. 一月一次 _____
6. junk food _____
7. pen pal _____
8. healthy lifestyle _____
9. the same as _____
10. pretty healthy _____

二、根据句意填上合适的词, 使句子完整准确

1. My mother says it's good for my _____ to drink milk.

2. Do you like to eat junk _____?
3. My healthy _____ help me to get good grades.
4. —What _____ do you like to play?
—I like to play basketball.
5. —How many _____ do you sleep every night?
—I sleep eight hours every night.
6. Does she have a good eating _____?
7. Eating a lot of fruit is _____ for our health.
8. —Would you like to go to movies with us?
—Of _____, thank you.

三、为下列句子排序组成一段对话

- () I think she is right, it's bad for your health if you eat too much.
() Do you like it?
() I eat it every day.
() How often do you eat junk food?
() I know, but I really enjoy it.
() Yes, but my mother wants me to eat less.

四、单项选择

1. My mother wants me to eat much vegetables, she says it is good _____ health.
A. to B. with
C. for D. at
2. A lot of vegetables _____ you to keep in good health.
A. help B. helps
C. make D. makes
3. Where _____ Mary _____?
A. does; come
B. does; come from
C. is; in
D. is; coming
4. —Does Mary often speak to you in Chinese?
—Yes, her Chinese is very _____.
A. well B. all right
C. good D. nice
5. —How do you like the junk food?
—_____.
A. Yes, but only a little
B. No, I don't like it at all
C. Yes, very much
D. A little

6. I do homework every day, usually when I come _____ home _____ school.
A. to; from B. at; for
C. /; from D. from; to
7. Is your father's lifestyle the same as your mother's _____ different?
A. and B. or
C. to D. but
8. —Do you know _____ the Olympic Games are held (召开)?
—Every four years.
A. how soon
B. how long
C. how many
D. how often
9. _____ *Animal World*, it's my favorite program.
A. As to B. For
C. As for D. To
10. I want you _____ with me every morning.
A. exercise B. to exercise
C. exercises D. to exercises

五、用所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Where _____ (do) he go on vacation?
2. How often does she _____ (eat) junk food?

3. Good food and exercise help me _____ (study) more.
4. He likes _____ (surf) the Internet.
5. What does Lily often _____ (do) on weekends?
6. I want you _____ (call) me this afternoon.

六、阅读短文,判断正(T)误(F)

One of Dog's feet is bigger than the other. He can't find the right shoes for his feet. His friend, Cat says to him, "Why don't you go to a shoemaker (鞋匠)? A good shoemaker can make you the right shoes." So Dog goes to see the shoemaker near Cat's house. Very soon the shoemaker makes him a pair of shoes. Dog looks at the shoes, and he is not happy. He says to the shoemaker, "You're not a good shoemaker! I want you to make me one shoe bigger than the other, but you make me one shoe smaller than the other!"

1. Dog's two feet look the same.
2. Cat asks Dog to buy a pair of shoes in a shop.
3. There is a shoemaker near Cat's home.
4. The shoemaker isn't really good at making shoes.
5. From the passage we know Dog is not clever at all.



Unit 1

测试性自我考评

一、听力

1. 听句子,选出你所听到的单词或短语。

- (1) A. weekdays B. week C. weekends
(2) A. twice
 B. three times a week
 C. four times a week
(3) A. movies B. museum C. market
(4) A. health B. healthy C. unhealthy
(5) A. sometimes B. always C. often

2. 听对话和对话后的问题,选择正确答案。

- (1) A. He watches TV once a week.

B. He watches TV on weekends.

C. He watches TV every day.

(2) A. She often goes to movies.

B. She often watches TV.

C. She often does her homework.

(3) A. Her favorite program is *Game Show*.

B. Her favorite program is *Sport Show*.

C. Her favorite program is *Animal World*.

(4) A. On foot. B. By bike. C. By bus.

3. 听短文,选择正确答案。

- (1) Where is Mr Brown from?

- A. Britain. B. China.
C. The USA. D. Australia.
- (2) How does he go to work?
A. We don't know. B. By bus.
C. By car. D. By bike.
- (3) How many days does he work in a week?
A. Every day. B. Five days.
C. Six days. D. Seven days.
- (4) What does he do on Sundays?
A. He works in his office.
B. He goes shopping with his parents.
C. He goes to the cinema.
D. He goes to see his parents.
- (5) Where does he plan to visit next year?
A. London. B. New York.
C. Beijing. D. Sydney.

二、根据句意和首字母写出单词

1. —How often do you surf the I _____?
—Every day.
2. —Can you tell me the r _____ of the game?
—Sorry, I didn't watch it either.
3. —I think it is a good h _____ to eat a lot of vegetables.
—I agree with you.
4. —How often do you drink m _____?
—I drink it two times a day.
5. What are the d _____ between your lifestyle and hers?
6. I hope I can get a good g _____ in the exam.
7. It is not good for your health to eat too much j _____ food.
8. Tina hardly ever exercises, so she is kind of u _____.
9. —What is your favorite p _____?
—It's *sports show*.
10. —Could you help me clean the room?
—Of c _____.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. He goes to the movies _____ (one) a month.
2. Most middle school students like _____ (surf) the Internet.
3. Here are the _____ (result) of the student activity survey in our school.

4. Do you think she has a _____ (health) lifestyle?
5. My _____ (eat) habits are pretty good.
6. What are the _____ (different) between your lifestyle and his?
7. Some students do their homework three or four _____ (time) a week.
8. The results for "watch TV" are _____ (interest).
9. My mother wants me _____ (drink) some milk every day.
10. Grandpa is pretty healthy because he _____ (exercise) every morning.

四、单项选择

1. He never _____ the computer games.
A. play B. plays
C. playing D. to play
2. Would you like to _____ some rice and a cup of milk?
A. eat B. drink
C. have D. take
3. She likes _____ and _____ very much.
A. vegetable; fruits
B. vegetables; fruit
C. vegetable; fruit
D. vegetables; fruits
4. _____ Lily _____ a cup of milk?
A. Is; want B. Do; wants
C. Does; want D. Does; wants
5. Eating too much junk food _____ your health.
A. is good for B. is bad for
C. is good to D. is bad to
6. Some of them exercise three _____ four _____ a week.
A. and; times B. but; time
C. and; time D. or; times
7. I love junk food too, _____ I try to _____ only once a week.
A. but; eat B. but; eat them
C. and; eat D. but; eat it
8. My mother is ill, I must _____ her at home.
A. look after B. look at
C. look up D. look out

9. It _____ a big difference _____ your grades.

- A. make; to B. makes; for
C. to make; in D. makes; to

10. He often begin his breakfast _____ a cup of milk.

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

11. Alice watches TV six hours a day, eats much junk food and she never exercises. So she is _____.

- A. healthy B. unhealthy
C. serious D. intellectual

12. I don't like _____ away for too long.

- A. go B. goes
C. going D. am going

13. He often helps me _____ English.

- A. study B. studying
C. studies D. studied

14. I'm hungry. I want _____ to eat.

- A. something delicious
B. anything delicious
C. delicious something
D. delicious anything

15. She usually _____ TV twice a week.

- A. watch B. watches
C. to watch D. is watching

16. —How _____ are you staying in New York?

—Just for two days.

- A. often B. long
C. far D. many

17. —Can he go to the New Year Concert tomorrow?

—_____. He has to study for the math test.

- A. Yes, he can
B. No, he can't
C. Yes, he does
D. No, he doesn't

18. Today is Tuesday. So the day after tomorrow is _____.

- A. Monday B. Wednesday
C. Thursday D. Friday

19. The results for "watch TV" _____ interesting.

- A. is B. are
C. am D. be

20. She comes to school early every day, and she is _____ late.

- A. often B. usually
C. never D. always

五、句型转换

1. She often shops once a week. (改成一般疑问句)

_____ she often _____ once a week?

2. He begins his travel with a small country. (改为同意句)

He _____ his travel _____ a small country.

3. My favorite program is Animal World. (对画线部分提问)

_____ is your favorite program?

4. I read English books twice a week. (对画线部分提问)

_____ do you read English?

5. My mother wants me to shop for her. (改成否定句)

Mother _____ me to shop for her.

六、连词成句

1. junk, I, ever, eat, hardly, eat, food

2. eat, you, do, often, vegetables, how

3. the, Internet, three, some, surf, four, students, a week, or, times

4. a, twice, I, English, read, week, about, books

5. lot, vegetables, help, keep, good, a, of, you, health, in

七、将下列句子译成英语

1. 我最喜欢的电视节目是动物世界。

2. 大部分学生每周看一两次电视,至于作业,没人不做。

3. ——你多久买一次东西?

——每星期两次。

4. 我几乎不吃垃圾食品,每天早晨都锻炼,所以我身体健康。

5. 我的饮食习惯相当好,每天我都吃很多水果和

蔬菜。

八、完形填空

[A]

During the weekend, I usually like to 1 at home, but sometimes I like to go out for a walk 2 play football. My friend Jack works hard 3 the week. At the weekend, he always goes to 4 his uncle and aunt work on their farm with his family. The 5 is not very big, but there is always so much to 6 on a farm. The children look 7 the animals and give them food. Jack and his wife help 8 the fields. At the end of the day, they are all 9 and tired. After Jack's aunt 10 them a big meal, they go back home in a car.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. keep | B. stay |
| C. sit | D. stand |
| 2. A. or | B. but |
| C. and | D. also |
| 3. A. on | B. in |
| C. during | D. for |
| 4. A. make | B. wait for |
| C. find | D. help |
| 5. A. farm | B. shop |
| C. house | D. car |
| 6. A. see | B. do |
| C. make | D. help |
| 7. A. at | B. for |
| C. after | D. up |
| 8. A. on | B. at |
| C. with | D. in |
| 9. A. hungry | B. interested |
| C. excited | D. angry |
| 10. A. carries | B. gives |
| C. passes | D. sends |

[B]

John likes chocolate 1, but 2 mother doesn't give him. It is bad for his teeth, she never buys junk food for her 3. But John has a very nice grandfather. The old man loves his 4 very much and sometimes he buys John some 5.

Then his mother lets him 6 it, because she wants to make the old man happy. 7 Sunday evening, it is John's 8 birthday, he says, "Please, God (上帝), make it give me a big box of chocolate for my birthday." His mother 9, "God can't hear you. Don't shout." "I know," says the clever boy with a smile, "But grandfather is in the 10 room."

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. a lot of | B. very much |
| C. many | D. a lots |
| 2. A. his | B. her |
| C. she | D. hers |
| 3. A. son | B. daughter |
| C. grandson | D. grandmother |
| 4. A. son | B. daughter |
| C. grandson | D. grandmother |
| 5. A. fruit | B. cake |
| C. milk | D. chocolate |
| 6. A. eat | B. not eat |
| C. eat many | D. doesn't eat |
| 7. A. In | B. On |
| C. At | D. To |
| 8. A. seven | B. seven's |
| C. seventh | D. seven' |
| 9. A. say | B. saying |
| C. cry | D. says |
| 10. A. / | B. front |
| C. next | D. back |

九、阅读理解

[A]

Our eating habits are very important for good health and a strong body. There are times when most of us like eating sweets and ice-cream, they are not bad for us if we eat them at the end of a meal. If we eat them before a meal, they may take away our appetite (食欲). It's important for us to eat our meal at regular (规律) time each day. When we feel worried or excited, we may not want to eat. A long time ago, in England, some judges (法官) often decided whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man could not swallow (吞) the bread, it meant that he wasn't telling the truth. Though this seems

strange and foolish, they thought it was a good way of finding out truth. A man who is worried about something has difficulty in swallowing anything dry because he loses his appetite.

1. Good eating habits are very important for our _____.
2. The sweets and ice-cream may _____ our appetite, if we eat them before a meal.
3. A person may not want to eat when he feels _____ or _____.
4. The judges in old England thought if a man didn't tell the truth, he could _____.

[B]

This is Eliza's Calendar for this week.

M	Morning: school	T	Morning: school
O	Afternoon: basketball practice	H	Evening: study at the library
N	Evening: study for a test	U	
T	Morning: school	F	Morning: school
U	Evening: go to the movies	R	Evening: go to Emily's party
E		I	
W	Morning: school	SAT	
E	Afternoon: go to the dentist	SUN	visit her grandparents
D	Evening: do homework		

This is Molly's Calendar for this week.

M	Morning: school	T	Morning: school
O	Evening: have a piano lesson	H	Afternoon: finish the history project
N		U	
T	Morning: school	F	Morning: school
U	Afternoon: study at the library	R	Evening: go to Emily's party
E	Evening: go swimming	I	
W	Morning: school	SAT	go hiking
E	Afternoon: do homework	SUN	
D			

1. When can Eliza and Molly both go to the mall?
 - A. On Monday afternoon.
 - B. On Wednesday afternoon.
 - C. On Friday afternoon.
 - D. On Thursday evening.
2. When are they going to Emily's party?
 - A. On Saturday.
 - B. On Sunday.
 - C. On Wednesday morning.

D. On Friday evening.

3. Which day is Eliza free from Monday to Saturday?
 - A. On Monday.
 - B. On Tuesday.
 - C. On Wednesday.
 - D. On Saturday.
4. What does Molly do on Tuesday evening?
 - A. Study at the library.
 - B. Go to Emily's party.
 - C. Go swimming.
 - D. Go hiking.

[C]

Most children like to watch TV. It's very interesting. By watching TV they can see and learn a lot and know many things about their country and the world. Of course, they can also learn over the radio. But they can learn better and more easily with TV. Why? Because they can hear and watch at the same time. But they can't see anything over the radio.

TV helps to open children's eyes and open their minds (智力), too. They can learn newer and better ways of doing things. They may find the world is now smaller than before.

Many children watch TV only on Saturday evening. They are always busy with their lessons. But a few children watch TV every night. They go to bed very late. They can't have a good rest. How about you, my young friend?

1. A few children go to bed late because they _____.
 - A. are busy with their lessons
 - B. do their homework
 - C. watch TV
 - D. listen to the radio
2. Children can't see anything _____.
 - A. in the radio
 - B. over the radio
 - C. on TV
 - D. by watching TV
3. TV helps to open children's _____.