

新课标 新教材 (人教版)

清华附中

能力立意新题型



初二英语

清华附中编写组

编著 周萍 赵琼



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清华附中编写组

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练习,测试学习效果,决胜

1。

理想的学校,愿本丛书的



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出版说明

《清华附中能力立意新题型》这套丛书依据教育部颁布的新课程标准及现行人教版新教材,由北京清华附中组织多年奋战在教学一线的优秀教师编写而成。与以往同类书相比,这套丛书密切结合中考《考试说明》及全国各省市中考的情况,所编习题紧贴中考走势,测试重点由知识立意向能力立意转移,高度体现新的命题思想。

这套丛书包括代数、几何、英语、物理、化学等多门学科。内容编写与教材同步展开。英语分册与单元同步,各单元设置“背记核心”、“规则技法”和“检测题”三大板块。

背记核心:学一门语言,就得适量地背记一些东西。此板块在开篇显著位置列出本单元须背记的习惯用语、重点句型、典型对话等。

规则技法:怎样才能具备较强的解题能力?此板块将本单元的重点词汇、词组、句型、语法等进行归纳总结,加以分析,并举例说明,便于学生理解、运用,提高解题能力。

检测题:习题的选择力求灵活开放,并注重加强与社会实际和学生生活实际的联系,结合社会热点、焦点问题,引导学生关注国家、人类和世界的命运。

除了检测题外,书中根据今后中考趋向的信息,精心筛选了多套期中、期末试题,初三分册还附有多套中考模拟试题,帮助学生进行实战练习,测试学习效果,决胜考场。

本丛书可作为课堂作业布置给学生进行练习。

十年磨一剑。愿莘莘学子都能如愿考取心中理想的学校,愿本丛书的出版对提高学生解决问题的综合能力有所帮助。



Unit 1

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Unit 1

Welcome back!

背记核心

能力基点

日常交际用语

- (1) — Welcome back to school! — Thank you.
- (2) — I am sorry... — It doesn't matter.
- (3) — Why don't you talk about names? — That's a good idea.
- (4) Happy Teachers' Day! Here is a card for you with our best wishes.
- (5) I'm afraid...
- (6) I've no idea. / I don't know.
- (7) I would like a Chinese name like that.
- (8) Thank you for making English fun.

规则技法

学者重点 务必掌握

解题秘籍

1. welcome to 欢迎到

- (1) Welcome to Beijing. 欢迎来北京。
- (2) Welcome home. 欢迎回家(国)。

welcome 的其他用法:

- (1) You are welcome. 不用谢。(形容词, 作表语)
- (2) You are welcome to stay here. 你尽管呆在这儿。

2. have fun 好好玩儿

have fun doing sth. 愉快地做…… 例如:

- (1) We have fun singing and dancing together. 我们在一起愉快地唱歌, 跳舞。
- (2) You're sure to have fun swimming on such a hot day. 在这么热的天游泳, 你们肯定会特别开心的。

3. Why don't you/we do sth.? = Why not do sth.? 为什么不做事呢?

该句形式上是疑问句, 实际上表示说话人的一种建议。例如:

- (1) Why don't we go out for a walk? = Why not go out for a walk? (= Let's go out for a walk.) 何不出去散会儿步呢?
- (2) Why don't you have some tea or coffee? 你为什么不喝点茶或咖啡?

4. Thank you for making English fun. 感谢您使英语学习如此有趣。

thank you for 后可接名词或动名词。例如:

- (1) Thank you for your kindness. 谢谢你的好意。
- (2) Thank you for inviting us to your home. 谢谢你邀请我们到你家。

for 是介词, 介词后面如果跟动词, 要用动词的“ing”形式。例如:

- (1) They all talk about going to America. 他们都在谈论去美国的事。
- (2) She is fond of reading in bed. 她喜欢躺在床上看书。

make 的用法:

make + 形容词 使…… 例如:

(1) What makes you so sad? 什么让你如此难过?

(2) The traffic jam made me late. 交通堵塞使我迟到了。

make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事(省略to的不定式) 例如:

The cold wind made me feel better. 冷风使我感觉好点了。

make + 名词 做…… 制作…… 例如:

(1) Why don't you make a card for him? 何不为他做一张贺卡?

(2) My father is making a birthday cake for me. 爸爸正在给我做生日蛋糕。

5. would like 想要

可缩写为“'d like”。

(1) I'd like a cup of tea. 我想要一杯茶。相当于 I want to have a cup of tea.

(2) We'd like a trip to Japan. 我们想去日本旅行。

would like to do sth. 想要做某事 例如:

(1) He'd like to be a doctor when he grows up. 他长大了想当医生。

(2) Would you like to join us? 愿意加入我们吗?

6. ask sb. to do sth. / want to do sth. / begin to do sth. 叫某人做某事/想做某事/开始做某事

它们都是动词不定式,不定式的基本形式是“to + 动词原形”,“to”为不定式符号。例如:

(1) My mother always asks me to get up early. 我妈妈总是叫我早起。

(2) He wants to come to the tea-party. 他想来参加茶会。

(3) Sometimes it begins to snow in Beijing in November. 北京有时候11月份就开始下雪。

7. I'm thinking about what to say. 我在考虑说什么。

what to say 是特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式,在本句中作宾语。类似的用法:

(1) The question is when to start. 问题是什么时候开始。

(2) Can you tell me how to get to the park? 你能告诉我怎样去公园吗?

Ms. 和 Mr., Miss, Mrs. 一样,用在姓氏前面。“Ms.”既可以用于已婚女士,也可以用于未婚小姐。所以在未知对方婚姻状况或不愿透露个人隐私的情况下,一般使用 Ms.。

基数词变成序数词的基本规则

(第)1, 2, 3, 特殊记, (first, second, third)

“th”从4上起。 (fourth)

怎么加,很容易,8减“t”, 9减“e”, (eighth, ninth)

“f”来把“ve”替, (five—fifth, twelve—twelfth)

几十换“y”为“i”加上“e”, (twenty—twentieth, thirty—thirtieth)

若是碰到几十几,只变个位就可以。 (fifty—one—fifty-first)

序数词前一般要有定冠词“the”,但是它前面若有 my, your 等物主代词,则不能再用 the。序数词也可放在不定冠词后面,表示除提到的数量外又一个。例如:

(1) The third boy is Lin, he is my first friend in China, and I want to make a second, a third friend.

第三个男孩是霖,他是我在中国交的第一个朋友,我还想再交一两个朋友。

(2) Yesterday we learned the second lesson, today we will learn a second one. 昨天我们学了第二

课,今天我们要再学一课。



检测题

(45 分钟,100 分)

班级_____姓名_____成绩_____

听力部分

一、听句子,选择适当的答语(每题 1 分,共 5 分)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| () 1. A. Don't thank me. | B. You're welcome. | C. It doesn't matter. |
| () 2. A. That's right. | B. You're welcome. | C. It doesn't matter. |
| () 3. A. Good idea. | B. Yes, I do. | C. Because I have no money. |
| () 4. A. Hi, Mr. Green. | B. How do you do, Mr. Green? | C. Good-bye, Mr. Green. |
| () 5. A. I'm sorry. | B. Because the traffic is heavy. | C. Excuse me. |

二、听对话和对话后面的问题,选择正确答案(每题 1 分,共 5 分)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| () 6. A. In America. | B. In a school. | C. In a hospital. |
| () 7. A. On a bus. | B. At a school. | C. In a shop. |
| () 8. A. 6 dollars. | B. 8 dollars. | C. 12 dollars. |
| () 9. A. A bird. | B. Birds. | C. Books. |
| () 10. A. Sunday. | B. Monday. | C. Tuesday. |

三、根据所听内容,写出所缺单词(每题 1 分,共 5 分)

11. I have your name on this _____ of paper. Let me _____ your names.
12. I live on the _____ floor, and Julia lives on the _____ floor.
13. There are many _____ boys' and girls' favourite subjects.
14. Dave is _____ David.
15. —I am going to _____ a card by myself. —Sounds _____.

四、听短文,根据短文内容选择最佳答案(每题 1 分,共 5 分)

- () 16. Where is Lucy from?
A. America. B. England. C. Japan.
- () 17. Why don't her friends understand her?
A. Because she can't speak English well. B. Because she can't speak Chinese well.
C. Because she can't speak Chinese.
- () 18. Where is she going?
A. The zoo. B. The school. C. The hospital.
- () 19. What does she take out when the boy can't understand her?
A. A map and a piece of paper. B. A pen and a map.
C. A pen and a piece of paper.
- () 20. Does the boy understand her at last?
A. No, he doesn't. B. Yes, he does. C. Yes, he doesn't.

笔试部分

一、根据句意和字母提示,补全句中所缺少的单词(每题 1 分,共 10 分)

21. Learning English is _____ mp _____ t _____ t.
22. We start our school in S _____ t _____ b _____.
23. Best w _____ sh _____ for the coming New Year!
24. Winter is the f _____ season of the year.
25. I'm _____ fr _____ he can't come today.

26. We can n _ v _ laugh at others.
 27. Our fr _ nd _ are all over the world.
 28. "Zhang" is Zhang Yang's f _ m _ name.
 29. Chinese is quite d _ ff _ from English.
 30. All the students sit in the classroom b _ f _ the class begins.

二、根据句意,用括号内的单词的适当形式填空(每题1分,共10分)

31. Happy _ Day. (teacher)
 32. This is our _ lesson. (one)
 33. Here are some _ for you with our best wishes. (flower)
 34. I'd like a pair of shoes like _ . (you)
 35. My pencil is longer than _ . (Lily)
 36. Class, please _ on time tomorrow. (are)
 37. Tom _ no idea about it. (have)
 38. People often call _ "Lao Zhou". (he)
 39. The old granny wanted you _ her. (help)
 40. Here is a card for you with our best _ . (wish)

三、选择填空(每题1分,共10分)

- () 41. Jim with his classmates _ to help the old man every Sunday.
 A. go B. goes C. going D. went
 () 42. Do they have fun _ music?
 A. listen to B. hear C. listening to D. hearing
 () 43. I have only one story-book, so I'm going to buy _ one.
 A. the second B. a second C. two D. the two
 () 44. We don't know _ in the rainy days.
 A. go where B. to go where C. where to go D. go to where
 () 45. Thank you _ me a lot with my English lessons.
 A. for help B. to help C. for helping D. to helping
 () 46. English family names _ last, but Chinese family names _ first.
 A. come, come B. comes, comes C. go, go D. run, run
 () 47. —My name is Martin Will White. How do you do? —How do you do, _?
 A. Mr. Martin B. Mr. Will C. Mr. White D. Ms. White
 () 48. Bad news always makes me _ .
 A. cry B. crying C. to cry D. cried
 () 49. I don't know _ names.
 A. your all B. you all C. all your D. all you
 () 50. Who _ your maths teacher?
 A. are B. is C. teaches D. be

四、使用方框中词语的正确形式填空(每题1分,共10分)

like, welcome, be, stay, sometimes, something, give, come, open, different

51. Thank you for _ with us.
 52. Would you please help us _ the window?
 53. Everyone _ listening to the teacher carefully.
 54. There are some _ between the twins.



55. In China, the last name is the _____ name.
56. Why don't you _____ here earlier?
57. I _____ get up late and miss the early bus.
58. _____ to China.
59. I would like a skirt _____ yours.
60. We are going to buy _____ for supper.

五、根据上下文, 补全对话中所缺词语, 每空一词, 缩写词算一词(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

- A: What are you doing here, Jack?
- B: I'm _____ 61 _____ a letter to Jill, my penfriend. Christmas Day is coming, I _____ 62 _____ to give her something, but I don't know _____ 63 _____ to post to her.
- A: _____ 64 _____ _____ 65 _____ you post her a card?
- B: _____ 66 _____ _____ 67 _____! Can you _____ 68 _____ me to write a _____ 69 _____, please?
- A: _____ 70 _____. Let's begin.

六、根据中文提示, 补全句中所缺单词, 每空一词, 缩写词算一词(每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

71. 约翰开会总是迟到吗?
_____ John always _____ for the meeting?
72. 请告诉我如何回答这个问题。
Please tell me _____ _____ answer this question.
73. TV 是 television 的缩写。
TV is _____ television.
74. 孩子们跟狗玩得特开心。
The children _____ a lot of _____ with the dog.
75. 理德先生了解很多中国节日的情况。
Mr. Read knows _____ about Chinese festivals.

七、阅读短文, 判断正误。正确的写“T”, 错误的写“F”(每题 1 分, 共 5 分)

Many English people's family names come from different jobs. For example, a very common(普遍的) name in England is "Baker". A baker is someone who bakes bread.

Some people's family name can tell you who his/her father is. For instance, Johnson is the son of John and Peterson's father is Peter. In Scotland and Ireland many people have names that begin with "Mac" or "Mc". "Mac" or "Mc" means "son of". So, McDonald means son of Donald.

In Britain and North America, people usually call each other by their first or given names, not their family names. At work, it is common for young people to call their bosses and older people by their first names. So you may hear a young man call his boss "Anna", not "Miss Brown".

Young people sometimes call each other by their nicknames. A nickname can be a short form of the first name. For example, Tom is shorter and easier than Thomas. But sometimes it is about how somebody looks. "Shorty" is maybe a nickname for someone who is not very tall.

- () 76. You can hear "Mr. Baker" frequently (经常地) in England.
- () 77. Gregor's son may be called MacGregor.
- () 78. In Britain, people usually call older people "Sir".
- () 79. Elizabeth is a nickname for Liz.
- () 80. "The difference between Chinese and English names" is a good title(标题) for this passage.

八、完形填空(每空 0.5 分, 共 5 分)

Fred _____ 81 _____ fish very much, he often buys _____ 82 _____ fish at the shop and takes _____ 83 _____ home. _____ 84 _____ when his wife sees the fish, she always says to herself, "Good! Now I can ask my friends _____ 85 _____ lunch here, they like fish _____ 86 _____."



So when Fred comes home in the evening, the fish is not there and his wife always says, "Oh, your cat eats it." And then she gives Fred some bread for his supper. Fred gets very 87. He takes the cat 88 his wife to the shop near his house and weighs the cat. Then he turns to his wife and says, "My fish 89 three pounds, this cat weighs three, 90. My cat is here, then, where is my fish?"

- () 81. A. like B. likes C. liking D. liked
() 82. A. some B. a lot C. many D. a
() 83. A. they B. them C. it D. its
() 84. A. But B. So C. And D. Or
() 85. A. have B. having C. has D. to have
() 86. A. a little B. very much C. a bit D. more
() 87. A. happy B. tired C. angry D. hungry
() 88. A. and B. with C. to D. in
() 89. A. weighs B. weigh C. weighing D. to weigh
() 90. A. either B. too C. and D. about

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Unit 2 What are we going to do?

背记核心

能力基点

日常交际用语

(1) — What are you going to do? — I am going to watch the game.

(2) Let's go boating on the river.

(3) Why don't we buy one?

(4) It takes too long.

(5) — Would you like to come? — I'd like to.

规则技法

解题秘籍

学考重点 务必掌握

1. We are going to have a picnic. 我们准备去野餐。

“主语 + be going to + 动词原形”是一般将来时的一种表现形式。表示“打算”做某事，常与表示将来的时间状语 tomorrow, next (Friday, week, year), this afternoon 等连用，其中 be 动词随着主语的人称或数的变化而变化。其疑问句和否定句的构成和现在进行时“主语 + be + 动词-ing”的构成方法一样，分别是将 be 提到主语前面和在 be 后加 not。例如：

(1) They are going to swim this afternoon.

(2) Are they going to swim this afternoon? (一般疑问句)

(3) When are they going to swim? (就 this afternoon 提问的特殊疑问句)

(4) They are not (aren't) going to swim this afternoon. (否定句)

go, leave, fly 等趋向性动词可用现在进行时表达将来的意义。例如：

(1) I'm coming. 我就来。

(2) Miss Zhao is going there with us next Sunday. 赵老师准备下个星期天跟我们一起去那儿。

have a picnic 野餐, have 在这儿是行为动词, 其意义由它后面所跟的名词来决定。这样的表达法有很多。例如: have a swim 游泳, have a meeting 开会, have a look 看一看, have a field trip 郊游, have a good time 玩得开心, have supper 吃晚餐。

2. go fishing /hiking 去钓鱼/去远足

go + 动词-ing 表示“活动”，而且通常指休闲、娱乐活动，类似的表达法有很多。例如: go camping 去露营, go fruit-picking 去摘水果, go strawberrying 去采浆果。

3. We're going on our first field trip. 我们要进行第一次野外郊游。

go on 在这里是“进行”的意思, go on a trip = have(take) a trip. 例如:

They are going on a jeep trip to Tibet. 他们准备开吉普车去西藏旅游。

4. Let's discuss how we are going to get there. 让我们来讨论一下怎么去那儿。

“我们怎么去那儿”作为单句是疑问句，应为疑问语序: How are we going to get there? 但在本句中这个疑问句作 discuss 的宾语，构成宾语从句，需要改为陈述语序。例如:

(1) Can you tell me how old you are? 你能告诉我你多大了吗?

(2) I don't know where he comes from? 我不知道他从哪儿来。

5. They have some problems getting there. 他们在到达的途中遇到了一些问题。

本句式跟上单元 have fun doing sth. 类似。例如：

(1) We have some problems talking with them in English. 我们在与他们用英语交谈过程中碰到了一些问题。

(2) Jenny has lots of problems passing the exam. 詹妮通过考试有很多问题。

6. It takes too long. 这样花的时间太长。

It takes sb. some time /some money to do sth. 做某事花费某人多少时间或金钱。 例如：

(1) It takes us three hours to go to the top of the mountain. 到山顶花了我们 3 个小时。

(2) It takes me 20 dollars to buy the book. 买这本书花了我 20 美元。

7. Ed starts to carry the bag, but trips over his shoes. 爱迪华开始背包, 但被他的鞋子绊倒。

start to do sth. = begin to do sth. 动词不定式, 表示“开始做某事” 例如：

(1) They start to have their English class. 他们开始上英语课。

(2) When do you start to learn Chinese? 你什么时候开始学中文?

trip over... 被……一绊 例如：

He tripped over a stone. 他被石头绊了一下。

8. I want to be the first one to the top of the mountain. 我想成为第一个到达山顶的人。

be the first one 后常接不定式, 表示第一个做某事。(如果这个不定式动词是 come, go 等趋向性动词, 并带有方向性介词 to, 该不定式可省略。如本句就是由 I want to be the first one to come to the top of the mountain. 省略而来。) 例如：

(1) He is very smart, he is always the first one to work out the difficulties. 他很聪明, 他总是第一个做出难题。

(2) My uncle works hard, he is always the last to leave the factory. 我叔叔工作很勤奋, 他总是最后一个下班。

(3) You are the second one to give us a talk. 你是第二个给我们做演讲。



检测题

(45分钟, 100分)

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 成绩 _____

听力部分

一、听句子, 选择适当的答语(每题1分, 共5分)

- () 1. A. It's September 10th. B. It's sunny. C. It's Sunday.
() 2. A. Thank you. B. You're welcome. C. No, thanks.
() 3. A. Of course, here you are. B. Good idea. C. Not at all.
() 4. A. At 9 o'clock. B. At school. C. By bike.
() 5. A. Yes. B. Thank you. C. No problem.

二、听对话和对话后面的问题, 选择正确答案(每题1分, 共5分)

- () 6. A. Miss Green. B. Miss Black. C. Mr. Green.
() 7. A. No. 59 Middle School. B. No. 11 Middle School. C. No. 19 Middle School.
() 8. A. They are going to do sports. B. They are going to swim. C. They are going to see a film.
() 9. A. It's September 1st. B. It's September 3rd. C. It's September 4th.
() 10. A. Because he wants to die. B. Because he is too busy. C. Because he isn't a good boy.

三、根据所听内容, 写出所缺单词(每空1分, 共5分)

Next Friday 11 going on our first field trip. Some students 12 to go fishing 13 East Lake, some students like to go boating on the river, 14 some want to go to the mountains and go 15 there.

四、听短文, 根据短文内容选择最佳答案(每题1分, 共5分)

- () 16. Where does Mrs. Brown plant vegetables?
A. In front of her house. B. In her small garden. C. In her room.
() 17. Why do her vegetables look nice?
A. Because she takes good care of them. B. Because she plants them in spring.
C. Because there is a lot of rain.
() 18. Whose ducks eat the vegetables?
A. Mrs. Brown's. B. Mrs. Read's. C. We don't know from the story.
() 19. What present does Mrs. Brown get for Christmas?
A. A dog. B. A duck. C. A cat.
() 20. How are Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Read after that?
A. They are friends again. B. They don't like each other.
C. They don't speak to each other.

笔试部分

一、根据句意和字母提示, 补全句中所缺少的单词(每题1分, 共10分)

21. Class 3 are going on their f ____ d trip to Xiangshan.
22. Going the w ____ n ____ way takes too long.
23. The p ____ b ____ is we don't have enough money.
24. It's going to rain, t ____ an umbrella with you.
25. It's a fine day for m ____ t ____ climbing.
26. After a long walk, he looked t ____ d.
27. Are they going to have a p ____ c ____ next Sunday?
28. There is something wrong with his hands, he can't write q ____ k ____.

29. H ____ up, or you'll be late for your class.

30. He begins to run, but t ____ s over a stone.

二、根据句意,用括号内的单词的适当形式填空(每题1分,共10分)

31. Shanghai and Beijing are big ____ in China. (city)

32. How many ____ do you have, Mrs. Green? (child)

33. Mr. Li is going to get ____ class to the top of the mountain. (he)

34. Our group are going to visit a factory, what about ____? (you)

35. Judy is the ____ one to reach the top. (five)

36. Hunan is my hometown, it's ____ from Beijing. (near)

37. I'm worried about the ____ exam. (come)

38. They have lots of fun _____. (eat)

39. My mother is ____ in doing everything. (quickly)

40. ____ climb the tree, it's too dangerous. (not).

三、选择填空(每题1分,共10分)

() 41. We all like ____ on free days.

- A. go hiking B. going to hike C. going hiking D. go hike

() 42. Our teachers ____ us to the zoo to study animals every summer.

- A. take B. carry C. bring D. with

() 43. The boys of our team ____ the winners of the football match.

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

() 44. Can you tell me _____?

- A. what time is it B. what time it is C. it is what time D. what is the time

() 45. —What's she going to do when she grows up? — _____

- A. She's studying the flowers. B. She is driving a bus.
C. I don't know. D. A teacher.

() 46. He is only eight, but he starts _____.

- A. to study flowers B. to read C. to write D. to make money

() 47. Are you going to ____ the football match with us?

- A. watch B. see C. look at D. look for

() 48. Miss Liu, we are tired, please let us _____.

- A. have a meeting B. have a rest C. have a picnic D. have a lesson

() 49. We all like drawing, and we are all _____.

- A. good for drawing B. good for draw C. good at drawing D. good at draw

() 50. I work from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., I really have a _____ day.

- A. good B. busy C. free D. fine

四、使用方框中词语的正确形式填空(每题1分,共10分)

discuss, agree, meet, fish, different kinds of, tie, carry, maybe, take, go on

51. Are there many ____ fruits in the supermarket?

52. Canta isn't here, ____ he is on the playground.

53. He is ill, he has to ____ the medicine with him.

54. It's important to study English well, do you _____?

55. Let's ____ Uncle John at the airport tomorrow.

56. I don't like ____, why not go boating?

57. Wait, wait, please, I must _____ my shoes.
58. Are they going to _____ a picnic this Saturday?
59. They are _____ how to make the room beautiful.
60. The bag is too heavy, please help me _____ it.

五、根据上下文,补全对话中所缺词语,每空一词,缩写词算一词(每空 1 分,共 10 分)

- A: What are you 61 62 do during the summer vacation?
B: I don't know, 63 64 you?
A: I'm going to Zhangjiajie with some of my classmates.
B: I hear it's very cool there in summer.
A: Yes, 65 66 join us?
B: Sounds good. 67 are we going to get there?
A: By train. It 68 about 24 hours, but it's cheap.
B: I 69. Let's 70 what we should do for it.

六、根据中文提示, 补全句中所缺单词, 每空一词, 缩写词算一词 (每空 1 分, 共 10 分)

71. 你要不要喝些茶?
Would you like _____ some tea?
72. 他们没花多少时间就把教室打扫干净了。
_____ doesn't take them much time _____ clean the classroom.
73. 星期五之前完成这项工作我们仍有一些困难。
We still _____ some problems _____ the work before Friday.
74. 里奥是最后一个到达终点的。
Leo is the _____ the finishing line.
75. 天这么热,我们为何不去游泳池游泳呢?

七、阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,选择最佳答案(每题1分,共5分)

Do you know the Eskimos(爱斯基摩人)? Let me tell you something about their life.

The Eskimos live near the North Pole (北极). There are only two seasons there, winter and summer. There are no spring and no autumn there. The winter nights are long. You can't see the sun for more than two months, even at noon. The summer days are long. For more than two months, the sun never goes down and there is no night.

The Eskimos have warm clothes. They make their clothes from the skins of animals. From skins they make coats, cups and shoes.

Near the North Pole trees can't grow, for it is too cold there. The Eskimos have to make their houses of skins, snow or stone. When they go out in storm and can't get back home, they make houses of snow, they leave these snow houses when the storm is over.

Life is hard for the Eskimos, but they still like to live there.

- () 76. The passage tells us about _____.
A. the North Pole
B. the animals near the North Pole
C. the life of the Eskimos
D. the life of the animals near the North Pole
- () 77. Near the North Pole there are _____ in a year.
A. two seasons sometimes and four seasons sometimes
B. two seasons—winter and summer
C. two seasons—spring and autumn
D. four seasons
- () 78. How long does the longest day or night last(持续) near the North Pole?
A. 24 days.
B. Over a week.
C. A month.
D. Over two months.

- () 79. They make houses of snow to protect(保护) themselves from _____.
A. animals B. storms C. snow D. rain
- () 80. Which statement is true according to(根据) the passage?
A. The Eskimos can see the sun at noon in winter.
B. The Eskimos don't like their hometown, because the life there is too hard.
C. Sometimes the Eskimos can't get back home because of the storm.
D. The summer nights there are long.

八、完形填空(每题 0.5 分,共 5 分)

Jack is only seven years old, so when he is going to 81 with a lot of other little boys, his mother thinks 82 he will be unhappy. She asks all his aunts and his grandparents to 83 him, so that he can get a letter every day when he is away from 84.

Well, of course little Jack didn't write to anybody 85 he was at the camp.

Now, he is 86 again. He is looking at some 87 near the window. His mother feels strange, and asks him, "Jack, what are you doing there?"

"Oh, Mum, 88 some letters here. I got them at the camp, 89 I was too busy there, I didn't have 90 to look at them."

- () 81. A. go camping B. going camping C. go camp D. going camp
- () 82. A. may be B. maybe C. sure D. certainly
- () 83. A. read B. look C. write to D. see
- () 84. A. school B. kindergarten C. camp D. home
- () 85. A. when B. where C. what D. how
- () 86. A. at home B. in the room C. at the camp D. on the playground
- () 87. A. flowers B. grass C. dogs D. papers
- () 88. A. There are B. There have C. There is D. There has
- () 89. A. so B. or C. but D. if
- () 90. A. time B. money C. light D. glasses

九、根据中英文提示,写一篇 40~60 个词的短文。要求语句通顺、语法正确,所给中文不要逐字翻译,英文提示必须全部用上(共 10 分)

中文提示:你是二年级 8 班班委,请代表 8 班写一张海报,邀请别班同学参加你班的郊游活动。

英文提示:Xiagshan, have a field trip, this Sunday, meet, school gate, at 8 a. m., by bus, first, climb, on the top of the mountain, play games, study flowers, have lunch together, come back, at 4 p. m.

Would you like to join us?

Class 8, Grade 2