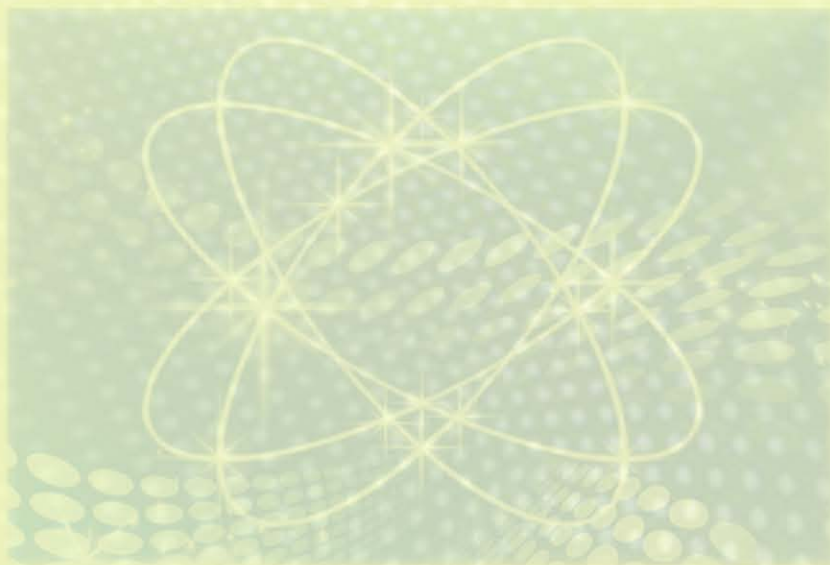


蓉城学堂 英语

中考总复习点击与突破

《蓉城学堂》编委会 编著



四川大学出版社

责任编辑:罗 丹
责任校对:段悟吾
封面设计:周 红
责任印制:王 炜

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同学们,你们好!

年华在指间溜走,岁月在不觉间飘逝。九年级,毕业季,曾经那看似遥遥无期的时刻,就即将到来。中考在即,如何有效地梳理初中三年所学知识、配合学校老师的复习、在中考中决战决胜是我们面临的主要问题。为此,蓉城学堂编委会根据2011版《英语课程标准》和《2015年成都市初中毕业学业考试说明(试行)》,组织成都市重点中学一线名师和成都中考研究专家精心设计并编写了这本专门针对成都市九年级学生复习使用的《蓉城学堂英语中考总复习点击与突破》。

本书编写具有如下特色:

专一中凸显专业。此书以成都市中考以及全国其他先进地区中考为研究目标,突出成都市中考的理念,突出中考重点和难点,设置完全与成都市中考完全一致的题型,进行专业的引领。

实用中追求高效。本书主要分为三大部分:

第一部分是配合学校的第一轮教材复习。从七年级到九年级根据所学内容分章节进行系统讲解练习。在本部分内,第一节是功能小结。我们以精练的语言准确地归纳了每个阶段的主要功能,并注明各阶段需要掌握的重难点,帮助学生轻松厘清复习的线索。第二节是语法归纳。我们清晰地列出了各阶段需要掌握的语法要点,以便学生总结和查阅。第三节是易考词汇、短语句式讲解和练习。我们将各阶段的重点、难点和考点的知识进行精炼而又清楚地阐述,并附练习题进行检测。第四节是阶段综合练习。每个阶段的综合练习都是按照成都市中考的A卷和B卷题型来设置,进行有针对性的检测与反馈。

第二部分是配合学校的第二轮语法复习。本部分主要是根据教材和中考内容对初中三年的语法知识从词法和句法进行分章节系统复习。每个章节分成三方面:第一是知识要点总结。我们高度地归纳了有关的语法知识并进行了深入浅出的讲解。第二是中考试题精选。我们就相应的知识点精选了成都市乃至全国其他先进地区近三年来的中考题进行汇编,让学生及老师了解此知识在成都市的中考以及其他地区的中考中是如何出现的,以便牢固掌握知识并拓展思维。第三是真题演练。我们精心挑选了相关的练习题对所讲知识进行巩固练习。

第三部分是配合学校第三轮考前强化复习。本部分主要是配合学校复习中针对中考题型的强化练习。我们精心挑选了以“完成对话”“短文填空”“阅读理解”“书面表达”等专题进行分板块强化训练,有利于老师系统的训练学生,提升学生应对各类题型的能力。

权威与时效并重。本书很好地体现了新课程理念以及成都市中考的新理念——关注学生的情感态度价值观,关注学生身边的时事。试题命制完全按照中考

要求充分考虑学生的实际生活和身心发展水平,选用真实、地道的语言素材。同时注重命题素材的正面教育功能,全面提升学生自身的人文素养。既注重学生的思维训练,又注重引领学生的生活视角和形成积极的生活态度。真正做到与中考无缝接轨。

同学们,相信《蓉城学堂英语中考总复习点击与突破》一定会成为你的好朋友,伴随着你战胜中考,走上成功!

——I believe I can!

蓉城学堂编委会

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第一部分 教材复习

七年级(上) Units 1—9

一、功能小结

单元	功能话题
1	介绍自己,问候他人,询问并告知电话。 1. My <u>name's</u> Gina. What's <u>your</u> name? 2. Is <u>he</u> Jack? <u>Nice</u> to meet you. 3. What's your telephone number? It's 281 - 9176.
2	介绍家庭成员及辨认人物。 1. This/That is my sister. 2. Is <u>this/that</u> your brother? No, <u>it</u> isn't 3. <u>Who</u> is he? He is my brother. Who are they ? They are my parents.
3	谈论文具,确定其所属关系。 1. Is this your pencil? Yes, it is. It's <u>mine</u> . 2. Are these/those your books? Yes, they are. /No, they aren't. They are <u>hers</u> .
4	谈论物体的位置。 1. Where's my book? It's <u>in</u> your schoolbag. 2. <u>Where</u> are his keys? They're <u>on</u> the desk.
5	询问和谈论自己与他人拥有某物。 1. Do you <u>have</u> a soccer ball? Yes, I do. 2. <u>Does</u> he <u>have</u> a basketball? No, he <u>doesn't</u> . He <u>has</u> a football.
6	询问和谈论自己与他人喜欢或讨厌的食物。 1. A: Do you <u>like</u> bananas? B: No, I <u>don't</u> . I like strawberries. 2. A: <u>Does</u> she like oranges? B: No, she <u>doesn't</u> . She <u>likes</u> apples.
7	初步学习询问价格,谈论衣物,提供帮助。 1. <u>How much</u> are these socks? <u>They're</u> 8 dollars. 2. It <u>looks</u> nice. 3. Can I <u>help</u> you? Yes, <u>please</u> . I will <u>take</u> a pair of shoes.

单元	功能话题
8	谈论别人和自己的生日与学校活动日期。 1. A: <u>When</u> is your birthday? B: My <u>birthday</u> is October 1 st . 2. A: <u>How old</u> are you? B: <u>I'm</u> 10. 3. A: When is the school trip? B: It's on October 6 th . 4. A: Do you have Art Festivals at school? B: Yes, It's on November 22 nd .
9	谈论你喜爱的科目及原因。 1. A: <u>What's</u> your favorite subject? B: <u>My favorite subject</u> is English. 2. A: <u>Why</u> does she like art? B: <u>Because</u> it's interesting.

二、语法归纳

- 学习和运用指示代词 this, that, these, those; 人称代词的主格,部分宾格,所有格以及名词性物主代词(mine, hers, his, theirs, ours)与形容词性物主代词(my, her, his, their, our)。
- 学习并能初步运用可数名词单数,复数和不可数名词;初步了解能修饰他们的词和短语(many, much, some)。
- 理解基数词和序数词的区别并能初步运用,尤其在表达日期当中。
- 掌握由 Be 动词和助动词 do/does 引导的一般疑问句。
- 掌握由 where, when, what, why, who, how much 引导的特殊疑问句。

三、易考词汇、短语及句式讲解和练习

1. family n. 家庭,家人

1) 将 family (家庭)看成整体时,谓语动词用单数,将它看成家庭成员时,谓语动词用复数。

2) the Green family 也可以用 the Greens 表示。
注意:the Green family 中 Green 不能用所有格练习:

(1) The Green family _____ (watch) TV now.

(2) The Greens _____ (be) a big family.

2. take v. 搭乘,花费(时间),带……去……,买练习:

() (1) How many hours does it _____ him to finish

the homework?

A. take B. spend C. cost

() (2) —How did you get there, Linda?

— _____ a bus.

A. By B. With C. Take

() (3) It looks so beautiful, I will _____ it.

A. bring B. afford C. take

3. *ask* v. 请求, 要求, 询问

ask for 请求, 要求给予

ask sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

ask sb. about sth. 询问某人关于某事

练习:

() (1) Young people of ten ask their parents _____ help.

A. about B. for C. with

() (2) If you don't understand the book, you can ask everything _____ it.

A. of B. about C. for

() (3) My mother asks me _____ my own room every day.

A. clean B. cleaning C. to clean

4. *fun, funny*

1) *fun* *adj.* 有趣的 *n.* 快乐, 高兴

2) *funny* *adj.* 滑稽的, 奇怪的(多指由滑稽, 搞怪而让人发笑)

练习:

() (1) We had great _____ playing in the park last Sunday.

A. funny B. funnies C. fun

5. *problem, question*

1) *problem* *n.* 问题, 烦恼, 麻烦

2) *question* *n.* 问题(指不知道, 疑惑不解的问题)

练习:

() (1) Who can answer this _____?

A. problem B. question C. trouble

6. *good, well*

1) *good* *adj.* 好的 作定语(修饰名词);
作表语(在系动词后)

2) *well* *adj.* 身体好 *adv.* 好(修饰动词或形容词)

练习:

() (1) He exercises every day so he looks _____.

A. well B. health C. sad

() (2) Mr Li is a _____ teacher, and every student likes him.

A. tall B. well C. good

() (3) He studies English very hard, so he _____ speaking English.

A. is good with B. is good at
C. do well in

7. *favorite* *adj.* 最喜爱的 *n.* 最喜爱的人或物

注意: *favorite* 前应用名词或代词的所有格, 不能用

主格。

练习:

() 1. _____ favorite teacher is Mrs Wang.

A. I B. Tom C. His

2. Moly 最喜欢的科目是数学。(favorite)

8. 1) *have* v. 有, 拥有(不能用进行时)

2) 但在 *have breakfast*, *have a meeting*, *have a rest* 等短语中可以用进行时。

3) *have* 与 *there be* 的区别: *have* 表示某人“拥有”, *there be* 表示“某地存在某物”。

练习:

() (1) Now I also _____ a new computer.

A. have B. has C. am having

() (2) Look! The Whites supper

A. have B. are having C. is having

(3) 我只有一支钢笔。看! 桌上还有支铅笔。

9. *lots of = a lot of* 许多

1) 修饰不可数名词和复数, 一般用在肯定句中。

2) 可用 *many* 和 *much* 来替换它, 但 *many* 和 *much* 可用在肯定句, 否定句和疑问句中。

练习:

() (1) Can you see _____ pictures on the wall?

A. lots of B. much C. many

() (2) Jack eats _____ healthy food every day so he looks well.

A. lots of B. many C. a lots of

10. 1) *Thanks for sth/doing sth* (*thanks = thank you*)

由于某事或做某事而感谢某人(动词短语)

2) *thanks to = because of* 幸亏, 由于(介词短语)

练习:

() (1) _____ the heavy rain, I was late for the meeting yesterday.

A. Thanks for B. Because
C. Because of

() (2) _____ your car, and I can get there earlier.

A. Thank you for B. Thanks you for
C. Thanks you to

() (3) Thanks for _____ me learn English.

A. help B. helping C. helps

四、重要短语汇编

1. 度过开心的一天 *have a good day*

2. 做……怎么样 *what about (doing) sth.*

3. 因……而感谢 *thanks for doing sth.*

4. 找某人要某物 *ask sb. for sth.*

5. 拨打某人电话 *call sb. at*

6. 在电视上看…… *watch sth. On TV*

7. 对某人来说, 做某事是…… *It's adj. for sb to do sth.*

8. 想, 思考 *think about*

9. 饮食习惯 *eating habits*

10. 保持健康 keep healthy
 11. 打折销售 on sale
 12. 把某物卖给某人 sell sth. to sb.
 13. 以合理的价格 at a good price
 14. 一双 a pair of
 15. 学校旅行 have a school trip
 16. 举办艺术节 have an art festival
 17. 忙于某事 be busy with sth.
 忙于做某事 be busy doing sth.
 18. 玩得开心 have a good time
 19. 邀请某人做某事 invite sb. to do sth.
 20. 和某人玩耍 play with sb.
 21. 完成做某事 finish doing sth.
 22. 上课 have classes
 23. 从……到 from…to

七年级(上) Units 1—9 综合练习

A 卷 练习

一、选择填空。(每小题 1 分;计 20 分)

A. 从下面方框中选出与下列各句中画线部分意思相同或相近,并能替换画线部分的选项。

A. finish B. have a good time C. easy D. tidy

- () 1. Please enjoy yourself dancing on the New Year's party.
 () 2. Gina never puts her things everywhere, so her room looks clean.
 () 3. My classes are over at 5:00 pm.
 () 4. Chinese is not difficult for me and I like it very much.
 B. 从各题的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出正确答案。
 () 5. Paul can play violin but he can't play football.
 A. the; the B. /; the C. the; /
 () 6. Please call Gina 536 - 3308. Gina is a name.
 A. in, girl's B. at, girl's C. at, girl
 () 7. I am my watch, but I can't it.
 A. look at; find B. find; looking for
 C. looking for; find
 () 8. ID card is in the school library. Is that ?
 A. A; her B. An; my
 C. An; yours
 () 9. —Does your cousin soccer balls?
 —No, but his brother .
 A. have; has B. has; have
 C. have; does
 () 10. I think eating vegetables good for us.
 A. is B. are C. have

- () 11. —Hi, lady, what can I do for you?
 —Well, I need to a TV your store.
 A. sell; to B. buy; from C. buy; for
 () 12. —Jeremy Lin is a basketball player.
 —That's for sure. He plays basketball very .
 A. good; good B. well; good
 C. good; well
 () 13. —What about a party? —Good idea.
 A. have B. to have C. having
 () 14. I can't go shopping this weekend. I am busy for the test next week.
 A. studying B. to study C. study
 () 15. Ann's mother often the No. 18 bus to go to work.
 A. take B. takes C. by
 () 16. Kate comes America but now she lives Chengdu.
 A. from; in B. of; at C. in; in

C. 补全对话。

J: Hello, Robert. Are you free on Saturday morning?

R: Yes. 17

J: There is a basketball match at the Sports Center in our school. Do you want to watch it?

R: Sure, I love basketball very much. Which teams are in the match?

J: Our school vs No. 1 Middle School.

R: Great! 18

J: Yeah. No. 1 Middle School Team is not easy to beat.

R: So the match will be exciting. 19

J: 8:30. Do you think you can get to school on time?

R: Of course. 20

J: OK. We will wait for you in front of the school gate.

Let's meet there at 8:30.

R: All right. See you then.

A. What's up?

B. I can take the bus to the school.

C. Let's go to cheer for our team.

D. What time does it start?

17.

18.

19.

20.

二、完形填空。(每小题 1 分;计 10 分)

We have a big playground in our school. We all like to 21 games 22 after school. It's Friday. We have only two classes 23 the afternoon. When school is 24, a lot of students go to the playground. Look! The boys of Grade Two are 25 a basketball match. Some girls are 26 and shouting. Football is our favorite sport. Many teachers are also 27 football. Li Ming, Li Lei and Wei Fang are students of

Grade One. They are 28 a frisby(飞盘). They are playing very 29. It's half past five now. It's time 30 home. The students all leave the playground.

- () 21. A. do B. play C. take
() 22. A. there B. have C. at there
() 23. A. on B. in C. at
() 24. A. beginning B. finish C. over
() 25. A. having B. making C. playing
() 26. A. seeing B. looking C. watching
() 27. A. playing B. playing the C. play the
() 28. A. dropping B. throwing C. making
() 29. A. good B. nice C. well
() 30. A. for B. to go C. go to

3. 阅读判断正误:正确的填“A”,错误的填“B”。(每小题2分,计10分)

Mr. Jones had a few days' holiday, so he wanted to go to the mountains. He put on his best clothes, took a small bag, went to the station and got into the train. Mr. Jones had a very beautiful hat on. He often put his head out of the window during the trip and looked at the mountains. But the wind pulled his hat off. Mr. Jones quickly took his small bag and threw it out of the window, too. Other people on the train laughed, "Can your bag bring your beautiful hat?" they asked. "No," answered Mr. Jones, "But there is no name and no address on my hat, and there is my name and address on my bag. If someone finds both of them near each other, he is going to send me the bag and the hat."

- () 31. Jones spent quite a few days on his holiday.
() 32. The wind pulled his bag off the window, and he threw his hat out of the window, too.
() 33. Jones went to the mountains by train.
() 34. Jones was sure that his hat would be back.
() 35. The name and address on the hat may help Jones bring back his hat.

四、阅读理解。(每小题2分,计10分)

Zhang Lei likes walking. He goes for a walk with his father after his father comes back from work. Zhang Lei likes water very much. He often throws his toys into the water. He plays with the water and sometimes he is wet all over. His mother says, "You are from fish, I think."

"Yes, I like fish very much because fish can swim." Zhang Lei says and feels very glad.

One Sunday morning, Zhang Lei goes to a park with his father. There are many trees and flowers in the park. There are lots of people in the park. Some of them are sitting under the trees. Some of them are sitting at the tables and having tea or drinks. There is a big swimming pool in the middle of the park.

"Will you please take me to the pool?" Zhang Lei

asks his father.

"Why do you want to go there?" asks his father.

"I want to learn to swim." answers Zhang Lei, "and you can teach me how to swim there, I think."

"I'm sorry I can't swim," says his father, "and you are too young."

"You can't swim? Li Tao's father swims very well. Why can't you swim?"

"His father likes eating fish, so he swims very well." says the father.

"Oh, I see." says Zhang Lei. "Then what do you like to eat?"

"I like eating chicken very much," answers the father. "Can you lay(生)eggs?" asks Zhang Lei with a smile.

- () 36. Zhang Lei often walks with _____.
A. his mother B. his father
C. his friends
() 37. Zhang Lei likes fish very much because _____.
A. fish is very delicious
B. he is from fish
C. fish can swim
() 38. What does Zhang Lei want his father to teach him?
A. To swim B. To eat fish
C. To eat chicken
() 39. Zhang Lei's father doesn't _____ on Sundays.
A. go home B. go shopping
C. go to work
() 40. Zhang Lei is a _____ boy.
A. clever B. foolish C. shy

B 卷 练习

一、完成对话。(每小题1分;计10分)

A: Oh, listen! The music 1 beautiful. You can 2 the violin well.

B: Can you play the violin?

A: No, I 3.

B: 4 you want a go?

A: Yes. But I don't 5 it's easy.

B: Don't worry! You can 6 the music club. I can help you 7 it. Look! You 8 do it like this.

A: Can I play it 9 this?

B: Yes, 10! You can play the violin now.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

2. 短文填空。(每小题1分;计10分)

right	both	lift	move	walk	like
wait	another	much	be	surprise	for

七年级(下) Units 1—6

一、功能小结

单元	功能话题
1	谈论特长与能力,并根据自己特长选择社团,帮助别人。 1. Can you play the guitar? Yes, I can. 2. Can he speak English? No, he can't. 3. A: What club do you want to join? B: I want to join the chess club.
2	询问和回答有关作息時間,培养健康生活习惯。 1. A: What time do you usually go to school? B: I usually go to school at six o'clock. 2. A: When does Scott go to work? B: He always goes to work at eleven.
3	谈论不同的交通方式和如何去某地。 1. A: How do you get to school? B: I ride my bike. 2. A: How long does it take to get to school? B: It takes about 20 minutes. 3. A: How far is it from your home to school? B: It's about two kilometers.
4	谈论校规和家规。 A: What are the rules at your school? B: Don't arrive late for school. C: We must eat in the dining hall but we mustn't eat in the classroom. A: Can we wear hats in school? B: Yes, we can. / No, we can't. A: Do you have to wear a uniform at school? B: Yes, we do.
5	谈论喜爱的动物及其原因,培养珍惜爱护动物的意识。 1. A: What animals do you like? B: I like lions. 2. A: Why do you like pandas? B: Because they are cute.
6	学会用现在进行时态谈论人们正在做的事情。 1. A: What are you doing? B: I'm doing my homework. 2. A: What's she doing? B: She's singing an English song.

二、语法归纳

- 学习情态动词 can(能够,有能力做某事)的一般用法。
- 学习并使用行为动词的祈使句,掌握特殊疑问句(when, how, why)的用法。
- 学习现在进行时态表示正在发生的动作。

三、易考词汇、短语及句式讲解和练习

1. join, join in, take part in

- join 加入某党派、某组织或某社会团体。
- join in 参加某种活动,加入其人与其一起做事。
- take part in 参加(群众性活动、会议等),往往指参加者持积极态度;起一份作用。

练习:

- () (1) He never forgets the day when he _____ the Party.
A. joined B. joined in C. took part in
- () (2) I can draw pictures. May I _____ the activity to help you?
A. join B. join in C. take part in

2. kind of/a little 与 a kind of 的区别

- kind of/a little “一点” 修饰形容词或副词
eg. kind of smart, a little quickly
- a little; little 修饰不可数名词 表示“一点”;
a little 表肯定,而 little 表否定
- 但当 little 表示“小”的时候,可以修饰可数名词。
如: a little boy 一个小男孩; three little girls 三个小女孩等。
- a kind of 一种 two kinds of 两种
many kinds of 许多种 all kinds of 各种各样
在这些短语后都跟名词

练习:

- () (1) Jim eats too much and he is _____ heavy now.
A. a kind of B. kind of C. little of
- () (2) There are _____ books in this book store.
A. a kind of B. a little C. all kinds of
- () (3) There is only _____ water in the cup.
A. a few B. little C. kind of
- () (4) They are _____ boys and you should look after them.
A. a little B. a kind of C. little
- () (5) There's _____ rice at home. I must go

and buy some.

A. a little B. little C. kind of

3. across, through, pass 都是“通过”之意

1) go across (prep.) = cross (v.) 横过, 跨越(河, 桥...); 从平面过 eg: go across the desert

2) go through (prep.) 从中穿过

3) go past (prep.) = pass (v.) 从旁经过

练习:

() (1) Go _____ the forest and you can see a village before you.

A. across B. through C. pass

() (2) The old man went across the street slowly.

A. across B. acrossed C. passed

4. be good at, be good with 与 be good for 的区别

1) be good at doing 擅长做某事 = do well in sth.

2) be good with sb. 与某人相处融洽

3) be good for 对……有好处

练习:

() (1) He is very good _____ talking with others in English. It's good _____ his spoken English.

A. at; for B. with; for C. at; with

5. speak, say, talk, tell 的区别

1) speak 主要指说什么语言

2) say 主要指说话的内容

3) talk 主要指与什么人说话和谈论什么事情, 一般和 to, with, about 连用

4) tell 主要指告诉的内容, 也可和 to 连用

练习:

() (1) The teacher _____ us slowly, "When we want to _____ English well, we should _____ with foreigners often."

A. says; say; talk B. tells; speak; talk

C. speak; say; tell

6. job, work 的区别

1) job n. 工作(可数名词, a job, jobs)

2) work n. 工作(不可数名词): much work to do
v. 工作 He goes to work every day.

练习:

() (1) I get a new _____ now, so I always have too much _____ to do everyday.

A. job; works B. job; work C. work; work

7. wear, dress, put on, in 的区别

1) wear “穿着; 戴着”, 表示状态, 宾语可以是衣帽, 也可以是饰物、奖章等。

2) dress 的宾语通常是人, 意思是“给……穿衣服”。

dress oneself 或 get dressed 表示给自己穿衣服。

dress up “盛装打扮、乔装打扮”。

3) put on “穿上、戴上”, 强调“穿”“戴”的动作, 后接衣服、鞋帽等。

4) in 是介词, 后接表示衣服或颜色的词, 着重于服装的款式或颜色。它所构成的短语只能作表语或定语。

练习:

() 1. The boy was too young to _____ himself.

A. put on B. dress C. wear

() 2. Oh, look at the girl _____ glasses. She is beautiful.

A. with B. in C. wear

() 3. It's cold outside. Please _____ your coat when you go out.

A. dress B. put on C. wear

8. 一般现在进行时态 be + v. ing

1) 表示“此刻”正在发生的动作. 常和 now/

look/listen/ It's six o'clock/Where's Kate? 等单词、短语和句子连用。如:—What are you doing now? —I'm reading.

2) 用进行时表“将来”如:

I know you are arriving next Sunday.

3) 注意一些固定的表达法, 如:

How's it going? Great! /Not bad. /Terrible.
情况如何? 很棒! /不错。/可怕。

练习:

(1) 听! 梅梅正在教室里唱英语歌。

(2) 不要着急, 我来了。

(3) 那里情况怎么样? 不错。

四、重要短语汇编

1. 擅长做某事 be good at doing sth. /do well in sth.

2. 讲故事 tell stories

告诉某人某事 tell sth. to sb.

告诉某人有关某事 tell sb. about sth.

告诉某人做某事 tell sb. to do sth.

3. 想要做某事 want to do sth.

4. 和某人交谈 talk to/with sb.

5. 向某人展示某物 show sb. sth. /show sth. to sb.

6. 玩……乐器 play the + piano/violin…

7. 和某人相处融洽 be good with sb.

8. 帮助某人做某事 help sb. (to) do sth.

在某方面帮助某人 help sb. with sth.

帮助解决 help out

9. 和某人做朋友 make friends with sb.

10. 是做……的时间 It's time for sth./It's time to do sth.

11. 迟到 be late(for) 准时 be on time

12. 在周末 on weekends/on the weekend

13. 对……有好/坏处 be good/bad for

14. 要么……要么 either …or…

15. 两者都 both…and…

16. 在……和……之间 between…and…

17. 害怕某物 be afraid of sth.

害怕做某事 be afraid to do sth.

18. 穿上衣服 get dressed

19. 洗沐浴 take a shower

20. 散步 take a walk

21. 实现 come true

22. 到达 arrive at + 小地方; arrive in + 大地方

23. 和某人打架 fight with sb.

24. 整理床铺 make one's bed

让某人做某事 make sb do sth.

25. 练习(做)某事 practice(doing) sth.

26. 太多…… too many + 可数名词复数

太多…… too much + 不可数名词

27. 对某人严厉 be strict with sb.

28. 制定规则 make rules

遵守/破坏规则 follow/break rules

29. 好运 good luck 幸运的 be lucky

30. 有点…… kind of + adj.

31. 来自 be from = come from

32. ……的标志 a symbol of

33. get lost 迷路

34. 忘记要做某事 forget to do sth.

忘记做过某事 forget doing sth.

记住要做某事 remember to do sth.

记住做过某事 remember doing sth.

35. 处于濒危中 be in great danger

36. 希望做某事 wish to do sth.

同或相近,并能替换画线部分的选项。

A. dislikes B. get C. before D. How's

() 1. Bruce is sitting in front of my friend Kate.

() 2. Mary is very healthy and she hates junk food a lot.

() 3. What's the weather like in Chengdu today?

() 4. Tomorrow will be Mothers' Day. Why don't you buy a scarf for your mother as a present?

B. 从各题的 A, B, C 三个选项中选出正确答案。

() 5. The library is _____ the restaurant and the supermarket.

A. in B. behind C. between

() 6. Excuse me. _____ a post office _____?

A. Where's, near here

B. Is there, in the neighborhood

C. Are there, in the village

() 7. Linda always _____ school at 7:30 in the morning.

A. get to B. reaches C. arrives

() 8. The pay phone is _____ the post office and you can find it very easily.

A. cross from B. across from C. cross

() 9. Music is good _____ our life, and my friend Lily is good _____ music.

A. at; for B. for; at C. at; with

() 10. He likes pandas a lot and what _____ animals does he like, too?

A. else B. others C. other

() 11. —Where are the boys?

—They _____ soccer in the park.

A. are playing the B. are playing

C. play

() 12. _____ your help and I can do it now.

A. Thanks for B. Thank you

C. Thank for

() 13. When you _____ the bank, you'll find the post-office is _____ it.

A. arrive at; next to B. arrive in; near

C. reach; in

() 14. —Look! Is that boy your brother?

—Yes, _____.

A. he is B. it isn't C. it is

() 15. The koalas _____ interesting in the zoo.

A. kind of B. kinds of

七年级(下) Units 1—6 综合练习

A 卷 练习

一、选择填空。(每小题 1 分;计 20 分)

A. 从下面方框中选出与下列各句中画线部分意思相

C. are kind of

() 16. It _____ me two hours _____ the English story.

A. takes; to read B. spends; read

C. takes; reading

C. 补全对话。

A: 17 _____

B: Great! I'm in Qingdao. It's a beautiful city.

A: How's the weather there?

B: 18 _____

A: What are you doing now, Tina?

B: I'm playing beach volleyball with my friends.

A: 19 _____

B: My father is walking on the beach. My mother is swimming.

A: 20 _____

B: Thanks. Bye!

A. What about your parents?

B. It's pretty sunny and hot.

C. Wow! How cool! Have a good time, Tina! See you!

D. How is it going?

17.

18.

19.

20.

二、完形填空。(每小题1分;计10分)

Middle school students not only use 21 in their studies but also collect them, 22 like stamps. Why? 23 erasers are very cool these days. 24 are all kinds of erasers in shops. They 25 be in the shape(外形) of a lovely flower, a red apple, a smiling face or a big hamburger.

Sometimes, the erasers come in a series(系列). For example, there are erasers of the 12 Chinese zodiac(生肖的) 26. Those erasers are very 27 among middle school students. Also, these fancy erasers are 28. Usually each piece 29 no more than 3 yuan.

Of course, you can give some erasers to your friends 30 a birthday gift. So why not start an eraser collection today?

() 21. A. books B. erasers C. flowers

() 22. A. only B. really C. just

() 23. A. Because B. So C. And

() 24. A. They B. There C. These

() 25. A. must B. should C. could

() 26. A. people B. trees C. animals

() 27. A. loved B. interesting C. popular

() 28. A. cheap B. expensive C. nice

() 29. A. spends B. costs C. pays

() 30. A. for B. as C. of

三、阅读判断正误:正确的填“A”,错误的填“B”。

(每小题2分,计10分)

Some children are afraid to go to the dentist, except me. I'm a boy of eight and I have a funny dentist. His name is Dr. Smileyface. I don't think that's his real name, but that's what he tells all the children who come to see him.

He has a cool waiting room. It has video games and a big toy box. Dr. Smileyface always wears funny hats. Sometimes, he has his face painted. He asks funny questions like “Are you married yet?” and “Do you eat flowers to make your breath(呼吸) smell so sweet?” That makes me laugh. One time, he told me this joke, “What has lots of teeth but never goes to the dentist? A comb(梳子)!” When I laughed, he pulled my tooth. It didn't hurt at all! He also teaches me how to take care of my teeth in an interesting way. Before I leave, he always gives me a surprise. Last week, he gave me a toy ship and I liked it very much.

() 31. The writer feels afraid when he goes to the dentist.

() 32. Dr. Smileyface is the real name of my dentist.

() 33. The things in his waiting room were used to make children feel relaxed

() 34. Dr. Smileyface teaches the writer how to take care of his teeth.

() 35. Dr. Smileyface gave the writer a comb last week.

四、阅读理解。(每小题2分,计10分)

Some children wish to be writers some day. They mean that they want to write stories or books for people to read. That's good! It's good to write things for people to read! But they should know that they need to be good readers first before they really are good writers. They should read a lot of books, and read for hours and hours every day instead of watching TV and spending a lot of time playing games when they are free.

If you are a good reader, it doesn't take you too much time to do the reading homework. Then you have time to read many other books for fun. Because of more funny reading, you will want to look for more books to read.

Before you decide to be a good writer, you'd better say to yourself, "I must read and read, and read more and more!"

- () 36. The article mainly tells us that _____.
 A. some children wish to be writers some day
 B. it is good to write something for people to read
 C. reading can help make you a good writer
- () 37. Some children want to be writers _____.
 A. Because they want to be good readers
 B. Because they want to write stories or books for people to read
 C. Because they want to get more money to keep a family
- () 38. It's good for children _____.
 A. to do a lot of reading
 B. to have wishes sometimes
 C. to be good writers right now
- () 39. Reading can _____.
 A. help you to be a good player
 B. help you write well
 C. make you work better
- () 40. From the passage we know that _____.
 A. all children like to be writers
 B. people like to read for children
 C. children need to read more and more books

B 卷 练习

一、完成对话。(每小题 1 分;计 10 分)

Sam—S Martha—M Rita—R

S: This is my friend, Rita. She wants to 1 the music club.

M: Great! 2 can you do?

R: I can sing and play the piano and the guitar, but I can't read music.

M: Really? You can do a lot of things. Can you come to Room Eight 3 three o'clock today?

R: Sorry. I can't come at three. Is four o'clock 4?

M: Sure, 5 fine. Listen, Rita, do you want to go to a movie 6 the music club? Sam and I want to see "Tigers in the park" at six.

R: "Tigers in the park?" It 7 scary.

M: Oh, no. It's a comedy. Rita, you 8 like scary movies, do you?

R: No, I don't. Well, thanks for asking me. I love comedies, 9 I'm afraid I can't go. My family will 10 dinner at six.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

二、短文填空。(每小题 1 分;计 10 分)

sit something hour read next only
one last anger never wait she

A young woman 1 at the airport. As she needs to wait many 2, she buys a book to pass the time. She also buys a packet(包) of cookies. She sits down and starts 3 the book.

Later, a man sits down 4 to her, opens his magazine and starts reading. When the woman takes the 5 cookie, the man takes one, too. She is really surprised but says 6. "Why is this man eating my cookies?" she thinks.

Everytime she takes a cookie, the man takes one, too. Then there is 7 one cookie left in the packet. The man picks the 8 one up, divides it in half and gives her a half. She gets very 9.

When she gets on the airplane, she finds that there is a packet of cookies in her handbag. It is 10 opened.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

三、阅读理解。

A. 从短文后的选项中选出适当的选项补全短文。(每小题 1 分;计 5 分)

Most people have dogs as pets. But do you know that dogs can also do different jobs?

On September 11, 2001, terrorists(恐怖分子) attacked(袭击) the US and nearly 3,000 people died. 1 They are working dogs.

Dogs are "man's best friend". They can help us work better.

The most common jobs for working dogs are in search and rescue(救援). 2

Guide dogs(导盲犬) can help blind people walk safely. 3 Guide dogs are popular in the US and Japan. Many guide dogs visited China during the 2008 Olympic Games.

4 They can help autistic(自闭症的) children. These children sometimes don't talk and like to do the same things again and again. A study from Canada in

七年级(下) Units 7—12

一、功能小结

单元	功能话题
7	简单谈论气候,进一步谈论人们正在做的事情来巩固现在进行时态。 1. A: How's the weather today? B: It's raining/cloudy. 2. A: How's it going? B: Great. /Terrible. /Not bad.
8	掌握 there be 句型和一些方位介词,学会基本的问路和指路的表达方式。 1. A: Excuse me. Is there a post office in the neighborhood? B: Yes, there is. /No, there isn't. 2. A: Where's the supermarket? B: Just go straight and turn left. It's down New Street on the right. It's next to the bank. A: Thank you very much. B: You're welcome.
9	谈论人们的外貌。 1. A: What does he look like? B: He's of medium height. He is a little shy. He has curly hair.
10	学会在餐馆里就餐的简单用语。 A: Can I help you? B: Yes, I'd like some noodles. A: What kind of noodles would you like? B: I'd like some beef noodles. A: What size bowl of noodles would you like? B: I'd like a small bowl.
11	学会询问学校旅行发生的事情,谈论在何地等发生的事情,学习一般过去时态。 A: How was your school trip? B: It was great. A: Did you go to the zoo? B: No, I didn't. I went to the farm.

单元	功能话题
12	学会谈论周末发生了什么事情,巩固一般过去时。 A: What did you do last weekend? B: I played soccer. A: What did he do last weekend? B: He went to the beach.

二、语法归纳

- 学习动词的一般过去时态。
- 学会使用 I would like sth. 结构表达自己的需求。
- 指路的多种表达方式。

三、词汇、短语、句式讲解及练习

1. go straight 与 go down/up/along 的区别

- go straight 是“直走”的意思,后不能跟名词,因为 straight 是副词。
- go down/up/along 是“沿着……走”的意思,后要跟名词,因为 down/up/along 是介词。

练习:

() (1) _____ the street and turn left, you can find it.

A. Go on B. Walk down C. Go straight

() (2) _____ and turn left, then you can find it.

A. Walk up B. Go down C. Go straight

2. in front of-behind before-after

在……前; 在……后

1) in front of-behind 表示位置的前,后。

eg. He's sitting in front of/behind me.

2) in front of 在事物(外部)的前面

in the front of 在事物(内部)的前面

3) before-after 既可表示位置的前、后,也可表示时间先后等, eg. before supper

练习:

() (1) You should wash your hands _____ meals.

A. in front of B. before C. after

() (2) Look! The man is sitting in _____ front of the car. He is driving now.

A. the B. / C. a

3. arrive in/at; reach; get to 都是“到达”之意

1) arrive 是不及物动词, arrive in 后跟大地点 arrive at 后跟小地点

2) reach 是及物动词,后直接跟名词