
同步训练

初二英语

吉林教育出版社

目 录

Unit 15	What do people eat?	(1)
Unit 16	What a good, kind girl!	(7)
Unit 17	You must be more careful!	(13)
Unit 18	Seeing the doctor	(19)
Unit 19	A visit to an island	(25)
Unit 20	Mainly revision	(31)
Unit 21	She taught herself	(38)
Unit 2	The sports meeting	(45)
Unit 23	A famous person	(51)
Unit 24	What were they doing?	(57)
Unit 25	The accident	(64)
Unit 26	Mainly revision	(70)
期中综合能力测试		(77)
期末综合能力测试		(80)
参考答案		(84)

Unit 15 What do people eat?

知识体系

项目	内 容
词汇 短语	colour picture, kitchen, cupboard, fork, spoon, chopsticks, popular, favourite, hamburger, agree, at the weekend, feed, in the daytime, neither...nor, a bit of, ready, take-away food, at the table, this way, bil
主要 句型 及 交际 用语	1. Would you like anything else? 2. It's good for sb. to do sth. . 3. Neither Dad nor my brother helps. 4. Why don't men do a bit of housework? 5. I'm ful . 6. Can we sit at the table by the window?
语法	1. 简单句的五种基本句型。 2. 复习“邀请”句型。 3. 复习“同意”与“不同意”的表示方法。 4. 多音节形容词的比较级和最高级的变化规则。

要点归纳

1. either...or... 或者……或者……; neither...nor... 既不……也不……

这两对连词连接的是等同的并列成分。

(1) 连接谓语。

After school he either goes home or plays footbal. 放学后，他或者回家或者踢足球。

(2) 连接宾语或表语。

I like neither English nor Japanese. 我既不喜欢英语也不喜欢日语。

(3) 连接并列主语

Either my father or I cook dinnes on weekdays. 平常（从周一到周五）我或我父亲做饭。

2. be famous for... “因……而著名”; be famous as... 作为……而出名。

as 后多接具体的“人”或“物”。比较:

Edison was famous for his inventions. 爱迪生因为他的发明而出名。

Edison was famous as a scientist. 爱迪生作为科学家而著名。

同步训练

Lesson 57

I. 用适当的介词或副词填空

1. There are some chopsticks _____ the kitchen.
2. Is the salt _____ the cupboard?
3. Help yourself _____ some chicken.
4. Fast food is very popular _____ the world.
5. Can you do a bit _____ housework at home?
6. I like Chinese tea _____ anything in it.
7. Can I sit at the table _____ the window?
8. Either I _____ my little sister helps my mother with the cooking.
9. _____ the weekend we often do some cleaning.
10. _____ the open air it must be more delicious.

II. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. In my family, Mum is _____ (busy).
2. We Chinese eat a lot of _____ (potato) every year.
3. There's a little _____ (wine) in the bottle.
4. You can find him _____ (wait) outside.
5. Either my father or my mother _____ (cook) dinner in the evening.

Lesson 58

I. 单词拼写, 第一个字母已给出

1. Pork is my f _____ meat.
2. It s _____ that American fast food is very popular.
3. In the w _____ Chinese food is also welcomed by many people.
4. Milk is good for your h _____.
5. Rabbits like to eat c _____ very much. But I don't like their red colour.

II. 按要求变换句型

1. Tom likes Chinese food. (改为否定句)
Tom _____ Chinese food.
2. Please pass me the pepper (胡椒粉). (变同义句)
_____ the pepper _____ me, please.
3. Mary likes hot dogs. I like hot dogs, too. (变同义句)
Mary likes hot dogs. _____ I.
4. Could you help me do the cooking this evening? (变同义句)
Could you help me _____ cooking this evening?
5. Do you think Pizza is my favourite? (做否定回答)
_____, I _____ think so.

Lesson 59

I. 请改正句中错误的部分 (每句各一处)

1. In my class everyone study hard.
2. I like to do some clean on Sundays.
3. Mum is busiest in Manju's family.
4. Either he or I are very happy.
5. Neither Dad nor Mum help. You should do it yourself.

II. 认真阅读, 补全短文, 每空一词

I'm a country boy from Japan. In my family Mum is the _____. She _____ the animals and does all the housework. Dad and I do farm _____ in the day. Either my sister _____ my mother _____ dinner. _____ Dad nor I help. I _____ think this is right. Men should do a _____ of housework, too.

Lesson 60

I. 根据句意填词

1. He said to me, "Welcome back _____ school."
2. I have all your names _____ the piece of paper.
3. Please come _____ and have a rest.
4. The bread is too small. Do you have a big _____, please?
5. Please don't _____ her Lily, she is Lucy.

II. 根据汉语意思补全句子

1. I like Chinese tea _____ in it. (不加任何东西)
2. Today we're going to have _____ to eat. (一些甜的东西)
3. Tom wants to have a party in the _____. (在户外)
4. Could we sit at the desk _____. (靠窗边的)
5. There are many Chinese _____ shops in the USA. (熟食)

III. 补全对话, 每空一词

- A: What _____ you like, tea or coffee?
 B: Tea, please.
 A: _____ sugar and milk?
 B: Oh, no! I like tea _____ nothing in it.
 A: OK. _____ you are.
 B: Thanks a lot.
 A: Today we're going to have _____ American.
 B: _____? What is it?
 A: Look! This is take-_____ food!
 B: I think it must be _____ delicious.
 A: I'm happy you like it. Do you want _____?
 B: No, thank you. I'm _____.

综合能力测试

I. 选择填空

- () 1. Is there _____ in today's paper?
A. something good B. good something
C. anything good D. good anything
- () 2. English people like drinking tea _____ sugar and milk.
A. in B. on C. with D. has
- () 3. —In America, people have cold drinks when they are having supper.
—_____.
A. Oh, the Chinese don't B. So do the Chinese
C. The Chinese doesn't D. The Chinese does so
- () 4. Don't forget _____ your school bag home.
A. bring B. to bring C. take D. to take
- () 5. You must _____ me _____ the cooking today.
A. help, doing B. help, to do C. helped, do D. helped, to do
- () 6. I'd like Chinese tea very much. Here "d" is _____.
A. had B. would C. did D. could
- () 7. A fish can swim and so _____ I.
A. can B. am C. do D. did
- () 8. Not everyone _____ fish and chips in England.
A. like B. likes C. does like D. liking
- () 9. Either he or she _____ with me this time.
A. agree B. agrees C. agreeing D. be agree
- () 10. He made us _____.
A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughs D. laughed

II. 根据句意, 用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1. Thanks for _____ me to supper. (ask)
2. Those are not take-away food. They are home _____. (cook)
3. There is no time _____ the house. I'm writing a letter now. (clean)
4. There's a little _____ left in the bottle. (oil)
5. You can find her _____ English in the next room. (read)

III. 交际英语

从 (B) 栏中找出 (A) 栏各句的适当答语。

(A)

(B)

- () 1. What a beautiful day! A. Yes, I really agree.
- () 2. Thank you for supper last night. B. I'll have tea, please.

- () 3. Let's cook her some real English food. C. Yes, it is.
 () 4. Could you pass me some salt, please? D. It was a pleasure.
 () 5. Hello! Is that Mr Black? E. One yuan a kilo.
 () 6. I go to work on foot every day. F. I'm sorry to hear that.
 () 7. How much are those carrots? G. Good idea!
 () 8. I'm afraid I can't come. H. OK. Here you are.
 () 9. Which would you like, tea or milk? I. So do I. I like walking.
 () 10. Everyone should do some housework. J. Speaking.

IV. 补全对话

根据上下文提示, 补全对话中所缺的单词, 每空一词。

A: Would you like something to _____, Tom?

B: Yes, _____.

A: Would you like orange _____ milk?

B: Milk, please.

A: Shall I put some sugar _____ it?

B: No, thanks. I like milk _____ nothing.

A: OK. Here you are.

V. 完形填空

___1___ England, people often go to a fish and chip shop to buy ___2___ English food. ___3___ lunch time, ___4___ people eat take-away food in the park or ___5___ their work place. Sometimes people ___6___ the take-away food at home. They call it home cooking. But people think it's ___7___ in a paper bag and in the open air. Chinese take-away food is also very ___8___ in England. And people in the USA and ___9___ like Chinese take-away food, ___10___. But it isn't the most popular food there.

- () 1. A. In B. At C. On D. Of
 () 2. A. really B. real C. an D. the
 () 3. A. In B. At C. On D. Of
 () 4. A. a lot B. much C. few D. many
 () 5. A. to B. in C. on D. from
 () 6. A. cooks B. cooking C. cook D. cooked
 () 7. A. delicious B. more delicious C. deliciouser D. much delicious
 () 8. A. more popular B. popular C. most popular D. popularer
 () 9. A. Australian B. Australia C. Canada D. French
 () 10. A. and B. also C. to D. too

VI. 阅读理解

(A)

One day two brothers went fishing. They had a dog with them. When they came near the river, they put their hats on a big stone and went to the river bank (河岸) to look for fish. It was cold that day, and soon they wanted to wear their hats. They told the dog to get them back for them.

When the dog got there, he tried to take the two hats together (一起) in his mouth. It was too hard. Then the dog found that one of the hats was bigger than the other. He put the small hat in the big one and then he could carry two hats at the same time. What a clever (聪明的) dog it was!

根据短文, 判断正误 (正确填 T, 错误填 F)。

- () 1. One day two brothers went shopping.
- () 2. They put their hats in the river.
- () 3. It was cold that day, and they needed to wear their hats.
- () 4. It was quite easy to get the two hats back for the dog.
- () 5. The clever dog put the bigger hat in the smaller one.

(B)

It was May 5. It was Mary's birthday. She came home and saw a card on the table. It said, "There is a present for you, Mary. Go and look for it in your room." Mary ran to her room. Her parents were watching her. They were smiling (微笑). On her bed she saw a new red box. She thought: "What's in the box?" She opened it. There was nothing but only a card in it! Mary took it out and read:

"Dear Mary, I'm your present. My first letter (字母) is in the word 'book', but not in 'look'. My second letter is in 'ink', but not in 'thank'. You can find my third letter in both (都) 'ink' and 'book'. And my last letter is in 'she', but not in 'ship'. What am I?"

Mary thought hard. B-I-K-E! She laughed and said, "Aha, I know, Mum. But where is it?" Her mother said, "Look at the back of the card." Mary turned it over and read: "Come and look for me in the garden (花园)."

Mary ran to the garden. There under a tree she found her present—a nice new bike!

"Happy birthday, Mary!" her parents said.

"Thank you, Mum and Dad."

根据短文填空。

1. Mary _____ home and saw a _____ on the table.
2. The card said: "There is a _____ for you. _____ for it in your room."
3. In her _____, she saw a new red box _____ the bed.
4. Mary's _____ gave her a present on her _____.
5. Mary _____ her new bike in the _____.

VII. 写作

What's your favourite food? Do you like fast food? Why or why not? What's the most popular food in the world? Tell something about it.

Unit 16 What a good, kind girl!

知识体系

项目	内 容
词汇 短语	the way to..., walk along, at the second crossing, across, on the left, miss, on the street corner, seem, worried, traffic lights, look around, thirsty, next to, make one's way to, be/get lost, come up, on the other side of, go wrong
主要 句型 及 交际 用语	1. Can you tell me the way to the library? 2. It's between the post office and the hospital. 3. How long will it take? It won't take long. 4. Turn right/left at the first/second/third...crossing. 5. You can't miss it.
语法	情态动词 can 和 may 的用法。

要点归纳

1. on one's way to 在……途中，其中 to 为介词，one's 也可用定冠词 the 代替。
On the (his) way to school, he found a purse. 他在上学的路上发现一个钱包。
2. in time 和 on time
in time 意思是“及时”，指在规定的时间内。
If you can't finish it in time, you must come and renew it. 如果你不能及时看完它，必须来续借。
on time 意思是“准时”，按规定时间一点不差地行事。
The train came in on time. 火车准时进站了。
3. be/get lost (in) 迷路。
He was lost in the forest. 他在森林中迷路了。
4. make one's way to “向……走去”，相当于 go to..., 只是含有“很艰难地，排除困难向前走”之意。
The students made their way to school in the heavy snow. 学生们冒着大雪向学校走去。
5. It takes sb. some time to do sth. 某人做某事用了多少时间。
It took more than 100,000 men twenty years to build the great Pyramid. 100,000 人花了 20 年的时间建造大金字塔。
6. go 作连系动词，后接形容词作表语，这类形容词或表示颜色或含贬义。
He went red (pale) with anger. 由于生气他（的脸）变红（苍白）了。
The old man went mad (deaf, blind). 这个老人疯了（聋了，失明了）。

同步训练

Lesson 61

I. 词形转换

1. In winter it's _____ to wear warm clothes. (good)
2. Our classmates will go _____ this afternoon. (skate)
3. My mother is very busy _____ ready for supper. (get)
4. In winter it often snows, sometimes very _____. (heavy)
5. Look, all the teachers are working _____. (busy)

II. 补全对话, 每空一词

- A: Excuse me. Could you _____ me the way to the church?
- B: Yes. Walk _____ this street, and turn right at the third _____. It's _____ the cafe and the theatre.
- A: Is it far _____ here?
- B: Yes, you'd better _____ a bus.
- A: Which bus do I _____?
- B: I think you need a number 25 bus. The bus _____ is over there.
- A: Thanks a _____.
- B: It's a _____.

Lesson 62

I. 翻译词组或句子

1. 在街道拐角_____
2. 我该怎么办呢? _____
3. 在她去电影院的路上_____
4. 怎么了? _____

II. 选择适当的词填空

(A) road, way, street

1. There are many clothing shops in the _____.
2. Excuse me, which is the _____ to the book shop?
3. There is much traffic on the _____.

(B) worry, worried

1. Don't _____ about me. I'm OK.
2. The old woman looked _____ because she couldn't find her way.
3. Ann felt _____ about her party.

III. 句型转换

1. He is very happy to see his wife.
_____ happy _____ is to see his wife!
2. Does he often see a film?
Does he often _____ the _____?
3. Maybe it's in your pocket.

- It _____ in your pocket.
4. It's about thirty minutes' walk from here.
It's about _____ walk from here.
5. What's the matter with you?
What's _____ with you?

Lesson 63

I. 用所给的情态动词填空

can, may, must, would, need

- You _____ not play on the road. It's dangerous.
- _____ you tell me the way to the library?
- He is very busy. So he _____ not come tonight.
- It _____ be in your inside pocket.
- I _____ like to have some Chinese tea.

II. 连词成句

- are, you, to, going, where, this, evening
- may, Uncle Wang, help, we, the TV, fix
- can't, door, to, key, the, find, she, her
- the library, borrow, books, some, to, go, we, may, to
- old, the, looked, woman, worried, a, corner, street, on

Lesson 64

I. 完成下列句子，其中单词的首字母已给出

- Go along this street and turn right at the t _____ lights.
- You'll find a bus stop in f _____ of you.
- Go on until you reach the e _____.
- It's about ten m _____ walk to get there.
- F _____ of all we must study hard.

II. 完成短文，每空一词

Mrs Lee was very _____ after a day's shopping in the city. She _____ into a cafe house for a rest. But she suddenly _____ that she had to buy some books for her son.

"Excuse me. Is there a _____ shop near here?" she asked a girl _____ to her. "Yes," she said, "It's over there on the _____ side of the street. It will _____ you about 5 minutes' walk."

Mrs Lee _____ her way to the book shop. And she _____ it easily. She _____ some books for her son and then went home happily.

综合能力测试

I. 语音

找出划线部分发音不同的单词。

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| () 1. A. gr <u>ann</u> y | B. m <u>att</u> er | C. husb <u>and</u> | D. tr <u>aff</u> ic |
| () 2. A. pl <u>ay</u> | B. m <u>ay</u> be | C. yest <u>er</u> day | D. aw <u>ay</u> |
| () 3. A. <u>en</u> d | B. pock <u>e</u> t | C. add <u>re</u> ss | D. g <u>e</u> t |
| () 4. A. un <u>t</u> il | B. f <u>in</u> d | C. ins <u>i</u> de | D. w <u>if</u> e |
| () 5. A. watc <u>h</u> ed | B. laugh <u>e</u> d | C. finis <u>h</u> ed | D. answer <u>e</u> d |

II. 词汇

根据句意选择适当词汇或短语填空。

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| A. Where | B. the matter | C. until | D. the way to |
| E. How | F. along | G. on | H. on her way to |
| I. At the end | J. May be | K. Take | L. Maybe |

- () 1. _____ can I get to the hospital?
- () 2. Which is _____ the post office?
- () 3. Walk _____ this road and turn left.
- () 4. _____ you put it in your inside pocket.
- () 5. Go on _____ you reach the end.
- () 6. What's _____?
- () 7. _____ of the street you'll see the bookshop.
- () 8. Liu Mei is _____ the cinema.
- () 9. _____ the third turning on the right.
- () 10. _____ is the nearest fruit shop, please?

III. 选择填空

- () 1. Please turn right _____ the traffic lights.
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. on | B. at | C. in | D. to |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
- () 2. The old woman was ill in _____ hospital.
- | | | | |
|------|-------|--------|------|
| A. a | B. an | C. the | D. / |
|------|-------|--------|------|
- () 3. What's the matter _____ you, John?
- | | | | |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|
| A. at | B. on | C. with | D. for |
|-------|-------|---------|--------|
- () 4. He never gets up early, _____ he?
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|
| A. does | B. doesn't | C. is | D. isn't |
|---------|------------|-------|----------|
- () 5. Picking apples is _____ hard work.
- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| A. real | B. really | C. easy | D. easily |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
- () 6. Your pen _____ in your schoolbag.
- | | | | |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|
| A. may | B. may be | C. maybe | D. can |
|--------|-----------|----------|--------|

- () 7. —Li Lei is a good boy.
—_____.
A. So he is B. So is he C. He is D. Is he so
- () 8. _____ kind girl she is!
A. How B. How a C. What D. What a
- () 9. Mr Read is very happy _____ his daughter.
A. see B. sees C. to see D. seeing
- () 10. Oh dear! What _____ I do?
A. will B. shall C. am D. do

IV. 完形填空

Do you know Eskimoes? Let me tell you something 1 their life (生活).

The Eskimoes live near the North Pole (北极). There are only two seasons 2 : winter and summer. There is no spring 3 autumn there. The winter nights are long. You can't 4 the sun for more than two months. The summer days are long. For more than two months, the sun 5 goes down (落下) and there is no night.

The Eskimoes have 6 clothes. They use the skins (皮) of animals to make clothes.

Near the North Pole trees can't grow, because it is 7 there. The Eskimoes have to use skins, stones (石头) or snow to make their houses. When they go out in a storm (风暴) and can't get 8 home, they make snow houses. They 9 these snow houses when the storm is over.

Life is 10 for the Eskimoes, but they like their life.

- () 1. A. of B. about C. on D. for
- () 2. A. there B. here C. warm D. cool
- () 3. A. and B. but C. or D. so
- () 4. A. watch B. look C. look at D. see
- () 5. A. always B. sometimes C. never D. often
- () 6. A. warm B. cool C. hot D. cold
- () 7. A. too hot B. too cold C. never too cold or hot D. too cold or too hot
- () 8. A. to B. back C. out D. off
- () 9. A. leave B. left C. leave for D. left for
- () 10. A. easily B. easy C. hardly D. hard

V. 阅读理解

(A)

Mark Twain was an American writer. One day he went to a city by train. He wanted to see one of his friends there. He was a very busy person (人). He usually forgot something.

When he was on the train, the conductor asked him for his ticket. Mark Twain looked for it here and there (到处), but he could not find it. The conductor knew Mark Twain, so she said, "Show me your ticket on your way back. And if you can't find it, it doesn't matter."

"Oh, but it does," said Mark Twain, "I must find the ticket. If I can't find it, how can I know

where I'm going?"

根据短文内容，选择正确答案。

- () 1. One day Mark Twain went to _____.
 A. see his friend by train B. see his friend by plane
 C. work on a train D. a city to work there
- () 2. Because Mark Twain was very busy, he usually _____.
 A. came home late B. went to see his friends
 C. forgot something D. forgot his work
- () 3. Which of the sentences is NOT right?
 A. The conductor asked Mark Twain for his ticket.
 B. He couldn't find the ticket.
 C. The conductor knew Mark Twain.
 D. He didn't buy a ticket.
- () 4. The conductor asked Mark Twain _____.
 A. to buy another ticket B. to show the ticket on his way back
 C. not to show the ticket D. to leave the train
- () 5. If Mark Twain could not find his ticket, he _____.
 A. could not know where he was going B. must buy another ticket
 C. must get off the train D. would go home

(B)

Long, long ago, there was a king (国王). He loved horses. One day he asked an artist (画家) to draw him a beautiful horse. The artist said, "All right, but you must wait." So the king waited. He waited and waited. At last, after a year he could not wait any longer. He went to see the artist.

Quickly the artist brought out paper and a brush (刷子). In five minutes he finished drawing a very beautiful horse. The king was very angry (生气). "You can draw a good horse in five minutes, why did you keep me waiting for a year?"

"Come with me, please," said the artist. They went to the artist's workroom. There the king saw piles and piles (一堆堆的) of paper. On each (每一) piece of paper was a picture of a horse.

"It took me more than a year to learn to draw a beautiful horse in five minutes," the artist said.

根据短文内容，判断正 (T) 误 (F)。

- () 1. The king loved horses.
- () 2. He asked an artist to draw him a picture of a beautiful horse.
- () 3. A year later, the artist went to see the king.
- () 4. When the artist finished drawing a beautiful horse, the king was very happy.
- () 5. From the passage, we can know it took the artist a lot of time to learn to draw a beautiful horse.

Unit 17 You must be more careful!

知识体系

项目	内 容
词汇 短语	hit, dangerous, noise, disturb, accident, passenger, get on, get off, stand in the line, turn, necessary, waiting room, in the city of, at the head/end of, hurt, a queue jumper, laugh at, in bed, get ready for, feel well, not...until, throw about, invite, complain, quarrel, alone, surprise, tired
主要 句型 及 交际 用语	1. You must be more careful. 2. You mustn't cross the road. 3. A car may hit you. 4. Before you cross the street, you must stand in line and wait for your turn. 5. The people are waiting for the doctor to come. 6. If you don't go soon, you'll be late. 7. You mustn't eat anything until you see the doctor.
语法	1. 情态动词 must 表示必要性, mustn't 表示禁止和警告。 2. 由 when, before, after 等连词引导的时间状语从句; if 引导的条件状语从句。

要点归纳

1. it 作形式宾语: 主语+think (find, believe, consider, feel, make, suppose) +it+形容词/名词+to do sth. (或 that 从句)

We think it necessary to help them. 我们认为有必要帮助他们。

作形式主语: It is+形容词+for sb. to do sth.

It is difficult for him to lift the box. 他很难抬起这个箱子。

It is+形容词+that 从句

It is necessary that we (should) have a meeting. 我们有必要开个会。

2. laugh at

(1) 因……而笑

The boy laughed at a joke. 男孩因一个笑话而发笑。

(2) 嘲笑

Don't laugh at the blind. 不要嘲笑盲人。

(3) 漠视; 把……付诸一笑

Liu Hulan laughed at the enemy's threats. 刘胡兰漠视敌人的威胁。

3. throw about (throw...about) 其中 about 为副词。

After you use the plastic bags, you mustn't throw them about. 当你用过塑料袋以后, 不许随便乱

扔。

4. have a good time 相当于 enjoy oneself, 其中 good 可换用 great, nice, wonderful 等。

Last Sunday they had a good time in the park. (=Last Sunday they enjoyed themselves in the park.)
上周日他们在公园玩得很愉快。

同步训练

Lesson 65

I. 单项选择

- () 1. You _____ play football in the street.
A. needn't B. don't C. mustn't D. may not
- () 2. We'll have a picnic if it _____ rain tomorrow.
A. won't B. isn't C. don't D. doesn't
- () 3. _____ you don't go at once, I'll call the headmaster.
A. If B. When C. So D. After
- () 4. —Must we do the exercises now?
—No, you _____.
A. can't B. needn't C. mustn't D. may not
- () 5. _____ laughed at the woman's mistake.
A. Everyone B. Every one C. Every of one D. Every ones

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空

- When is it safe _____ (cross) the road?
- Why _____ you _____ (drive) carefully?
- It took them three weeks _____ (build) the house.
- It's sunny today. What about _____ (run) in the open air?
- Don't _____ (make) a lot of noise. The baby is sleeping.

Lesson 66

I. 根据英文释义和所给字母, 写出该单词的完全形式 (每空一个字母)

- p _ _ _ _ _ happy
- t _ _ _ _ _ cars and people in the street
- u _ _ _ _ _ know the meaning of
- v _ _ _ _ _ go and see
- q _ _ _ _ _ a line of people waiting for something

II. 补全短文, 每空一词

_____ a cold spring morning in the _____ of Manchester. The _____ was very cold, and many people _____ ill. So there were many _____ in the doctor's _____ room. At the head of the _____ was an old woman. She was a _____. She lived in the _____. She wanted to see the doctor because her knees _____ badly.

Lesson 67

I. 用 when, before, if, after, because 填空

1. You won't be safe _____ you ride a bike too big for you.
2. Wei Hua had a short rest _____ she got home.
3. You must go to see a doctor _____ you are ill.
4. _____ you cross the road, you must look carefully.
5. You mustn't cross the road _____ the traffic lights are green.

II. 改错 (下列各句中均有一处错误, 请指出并改正)

1. If it will rain, we won't go to the Great Wall.
2. Because there are too much traffic, you must be careful.
3. What a hard work it is!
4. You'd better not to watch TV before you finish your homework.
5. You mustn't never jump the queue.

Lesson 68

I. 英汉互译

1. move to another town _____
2. 在那天 _____
3. 在半夜 _____
4. quarrel with sb. _____

II. 用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Mr Black _____ (meet) a lot of friendly people yesterday.
2. We must stop _____ (make) so much noise.
3. Mary did not want _____ (quarrel) with him.
4. Don't _____ (invite) too many people to your home.
5. That was a big _____ (surprise).