Unit1Topic1SectionA&B

完成时间：30 分钟以内

一、根据音标或汉语写出单词

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1./djuəriŋ/ 3./tiːm/ 5./rəu/  7./dʒɔin/ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

9. /dri ːm/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. /ˈsaiəntist/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. /mjuːˈziʃən/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. /pəˈliːsmən/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.对着；反对\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.获胜；赢得\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.练习；实践 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. 更喜欢，宁愿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. 飞行员 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. 滑冰 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. 火箭 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16 选手 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、翻译短语

1.为…鼓掌

2.成长

3.两米长 4.我最喜欢的运动 5.打乒乓球 6.加入学校划船队 7 去骑自行车

8.今后

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

三.用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.My brother prefers (play) basketball. I prefer football. 2.I see you (read) English every day.

3.— Is Henry going to (join) the swimming team?

—Sorry,I don’t know.

4. (skate) is her favorite sport.

5.We’re very happy,because our team (win)the last game.

6.He hopes (get)the first place this time.

四.单项选择

( ) 1. 1.Lin Shuhao is playing the New York Knicks the NBA.

A.in ;in B.for ;on C.for ;in

( ) 2.Li Lei bananas apples when he was a child.

A.prefers ;to B.prefer ;to C.preferred ;to

( ) 3.—I hope our class will win the basketball game.

—

A.That’s right. B.Me,too. C..I’d love to.

( )4.I hope my good friend to the party.

A.will come B.is come C.comes

( )5.We are going to play a basketball game Class One this Sunday.

A. against B.with C. in

( )6.He likes playing table tennis better than playing piano.. A.the,/ B.the,a C./the

( )7.Liangliang is going to drive a bus when he .

A.is going to grow up B.is growing up C.grows up

( )8.He a policeman after leaving (离开) school.

A.be going to be B.is going to be C.is going to is

( )9..My sister wants to be a famous singer Peng Liyuan.

A.likes B.like C.is like

五.情景交际

1. 1.你想邀请对方来为你加油，你可以这么说：

2.你想问对方长大之后想成为什么？你可以这么问：

3.你想问对方最喜欢的运动是什么，你可以这么问：

Unit1Topic1SectionC&D

完成时间：30 分钟以内

一、根据音标或汉语写出单词

1. /ˈfeiməs/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. /ikˈsaitid/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. /ˈpiti/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. /hɑːt/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. /fit/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 队友 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 坏的，令人不愉快的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 离开 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. 流行的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. 部分 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. /ˈeksəsaiz/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1 2. 跳跃 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13 /helθ/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. 棒球 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、翻译短语

1.擅长，精通于 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.对 …有益 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.使我强壮 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.动身去某地 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.参加 (某种运动) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.保持健康 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.帮他放松 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.到达上海 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

三.用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.I spent three hours (make) a kite.

2.He did very (good).

3.Eating more fruits is good for your (healthy).

4.There is going to (be) a football match next week.

5.Betty gets up early and does morning (exercise) every morning.

四.单项选择

( ) 1.The news makes him .

A.happy B.happily C.happiness

( )2.Doing exercise every day keeps us .

A.health B.fit C.fat

( )3.They spent much time television last year.

A.watch B.seeing C.watching

( )4. —How often does Louis go cycling?

— .

A.Very much B.Half an hour C. Twice a week

( )5. —What are you going to do tomorrow morning?

— .

A. We are playing basketball.

B. We are going playing a basketball.

C. We are going to play basketball.

( ) 6.—Please don’t your bag in your classroom after school.

—OK，I’ll take it home.

A. forget B. leave C. bring

( ) 7.—Is there going to a soccer game tomorrow?

—Yes. We’re going to play Janpan’s national team.

A. be,with B. have,with C. be,against

五、能力提升

根据图画内容及所给提示语，写出完整的句子。

1. be good at

2. this weekend

Unit 1 Topic 2 Section A&B

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

Ⅰ 、英汉词组互译。

1.病倒 2.练习做 …

3.把 …踢给某人 4.pass sth to sb

5.give sb a hand 6.继续努力

7.立刻，马上 8. 四处乱扔

Ⅱ.用所给单词的适当形式完成句子。

1. Would you mind not (open) the window ? It’s very cold.

2. I’m a middle school student and I can do many things by (I)

3. We had better stay here (quiet) because Mom is sleeping.

4. Miss Green wants me (do) some shopping with her tomorrow. 5.—Would you mind my (turn) on the TV now,Dad?

--Of course not.

二、课时达标

Ⅰ.单项选择。

( ) 1.Don’t worry . I’ll do my best you when you are in danger.

A.help B.to help

C.helping D.helps

( ) 2. , the girl found her lost book.

A. With Li Lei help

B. With the help of Li Lei

C. With the help of Li Lei’s

D. With help of Li Lei

( ) 3.When I meet my friend , I always say hello him.

A.to B.at C.with D.about

( ) 4.I’m not good at English , but I keep hard.

A.study B.to study

C.studying D.studies

( ) 5.Henry is sure to you.

A.to write B.that write

C.of write D.about write

Ⅱ.句型转换。

1.We are going to have a meeting at once.(同义句转换)

We are going to have a meeting .

2.He was late again,so his teacher was angry with him.(对画线部分提问)

his teacher angry with him?

3.Pass the ball to your teammates more often.( 同义句转换)

Pass more often.

4.I’m quite sorry for breaking your cup.(作委婉回答)

，Please be careful next time.

5.To learn teamwork is very important for them.(同义句转换)

It is very important teamwork.

三、能力提升

根据所给的图片和提示词，写出正确完整的句子。

1.

2.

3.

4.









fall, yesterday

not, throw

dangerous, play

mind, close

Unit 1 Topic 2 Section C&D

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

Ⅰ.用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.My sister (become) a teacher two years ago.

2.James Naismith was from . He was a (Canada).

3.Thomas Edison many inventions .He was a great (invent). 4.They are sure (come)tonight.

5.He enjoys (read)books after supper.

Ⅱ.根据句意，用适当的介词填空。

1.She invited some of her friends over fun and games.

2.Please pass the ball me.

3. his help, we won the game.

4.Scientists are trying to turn desert(沙漠) farm land.

5. over a century’s history, basketball is one of the most popular sports in the Unite States.

二、课时达标 Ⅰ.单项选择。

( ) 1.—Is soccer a/an game?

—No,people play it on the playground.

A. indoor B. outdoor C. popular D. special

( ) 2.—Open the windows so that the sunlight can go them.

—OK. I’ll do it right away.

A. across B. into C. through D. from

( ) 3.—The environment is becoming very bad here now.

—We must people throwing litter(垃圾) around.

A. ask;for B. keep;away C.musician D.stop;from

( ) 4. —Is Edison a great ?

—Yes. He invented over 1000 things.

A.visitor B.inventor C.musician D.doctor

( ) 5. —How was your weekend?

—I stayed at home and enjoyed science books.

A. to read B. reading C. telling D.to tell

( )6.Most young people like playing games, basketball and soccer.

A.for example B.such as C.be like D.for

( )7.Yao Ming was born in a city Shanghai.

A.calling B.calls C.called D.call

( )8.Most teachers want to their students useful persons for our country.

A.turn;into B.change;for C.turn;to D.change;in

( )9.Many may not be ,but they are working hard for bulding the world.

A.person;heros B.peoples;heroes C.persons;heroes D.people;hero

( ) 10.Kitty often stands in front of my house, beautiful flowers in her hand.

A.holds B.hold C.held D.holding

三、能力提升

Ⅰ.完型填空。

Do you know anything about horse boarding(马拉滑板) ？It is a fresh 1 .The players on off-road skateboards are pulled(拉) by horses, reaching 2 of over 35 mph.

Daniel 3 horse boarding after he tied a rope (绑上绳子) between 4 mountain board and a horse. He had a try 5 the farm, laughing with his friends. Soon he realized(意识到) this could be a new sport in the 6 .

“We have people from all over the country coming here to try it. You need a lot of practice 7 you can keep balance(平衡) at 35 mph. If you are thinking to try out the sport, you should 8 for some bumps(碰撞). Falling off the board at high speeds is just 9 jumping out of a car at 30 mph. They will race on a 100-meter course. And the team that crosses the finishing line 10 is the winner.” Daniel said.

If you like horse riding and skateboarding, you’ll want to keep an eye on this one.

( ) 1. A.animal B.sport C.cycling D.subject

( )2. A.areas B.places C.speeds D.changes

( )3. A.brought B.made C.learned D.invented

( )4. A.his B.him C.himself D.her

( )5. A.in B.on C.at D.up

( )6. A.country B.future C.past D.farm

( )7. A.but B.or C.so that D.just

( )8. A.get B.ask C.start D.prepare

( )9. A.like B.for C.from D.with

( ) 10. A.once B.next C.first D.last

Unit1 Topic 3 Section A&B

一、基础训练

**1** 、单词记忆

1) /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) /hɪt/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) /ˈθɪətə/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 跟随 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 最终的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2** 、短语记忆

1) 校运会\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 为某事做准备\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 男子 800 米赛跑\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 赶上 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 撞上\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

完成时间 (30 分钟)

2) /hɪə/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) /pɔɪnt/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6) 抓住,举办 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8) 例子 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10) 技艺 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2)为某人加油\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4)和某人交朋友\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6)在校门口\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8)齐头并进 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10)运动员\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3** 、根据首字母填入恰当的词**,**每空一词。

1) If you miss your percents,you can write an e to them on the Internet.

2) I’m not sure where jane is mow.P she went home.

3) The f from different countries think Chinese people are friendly.

4) Please write down the a on the envelope (信封)so that we can sent this letter to the right place.

5) Their for his being late for school is that he went to bed very late last night.

二、课时达标

1、语法练习 (将下列句子用will 改为一般将来时态)

1) It is fine today.

It fine tomorrow.

2) We are going to climb a mountain next Saturday. We a mountain next Saturday.

3) Are you going to watch the relay race, Jane? you the relay race, Jane?

4) What are they doing now?

What they tomorrow?

5) My sister took part in the sports meet last week.

My sister part in the sports meet next week.

2、情景交际

1) 运动会你要报名参加跳高和跳远比赛，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) 同学问你校运会要参加什么项目，你想表达你很擅长跑步，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3) 校运会快到了，你想知道你的同桌 Jack 是否会参加校运会，可以这样问他： Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

4) 你的朋友 Jenny 约你周末出去玩，你想问你们见面的时间地点，可以这样问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

？

?

5) 打电话时，你想知道 Jane 是否在家，可以这么问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

三、能力提升

Many people have fun playing sports and games. But do you know you can win scholarships (奖学金)to colleges by doing your favorite sports? That's right. At the 15th Tulip(郁金香)Time Scholarship Games on October 17,2015, lots of kids ( 12 and under ) will get together on Apple Farm to compete (竞争) for scholarships to colleges and to enjoy themselves.

On that day, there will be running race , basketball, tennis, soccer, golf, swimming and other sports. All winners will get scholarships to colleges. So start practicing your favorite events(比赛 项目) for Tulip Time 2015 ，and remember the information in the poster

|  |
| --- |
| Tulip Time 2015  When : Sunday, October 17, 2015  Where : Apple Farm  4568 West 32th Street  Who: kids aged twelve and under  For more information please visit our website at www. applefarm. org ,send an e-mail to applefarm2013@ yahoo, com, or call us at 6378-4125 |

根据材料内容，选择正确答案。

1. Tulip Time 2015 will be on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Sunday, October 17, 2015 B. Saturday, October 17, 2015

C. Friday, October 16, 2015 D. Sunday, October 18, 2015

2. There will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Tulip Time 2015.

A. a singing game B. an evening party

C. exams to colleges D. races and ball games

3. The winners will get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Tulip Time 2015.

A. scholarships B. gold medals C. tulips D. apples

4. Who can't take part in this activity?

A. Jane, 8 years old. B. Sandy, 11 years old.

C. Ben, 12 years old. D. Peter, 13 years old.

5. If Tom wants to know more about Tulip Time 2015 ，he can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A.call 6378-4125 B. send an e-mail to applefarm @yahoo.com

C.see the website at [www.applefarm.org](http://www.applefarm.org/) D. go to Aplle Farm on West Street.

Unit1 Topic 3 Section C&D

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

1、单词记忆

1) /rɪŋ/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2) /stænd/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) /liːst/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) /tʃɑːns/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) /fiːl/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6) 箴言 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 野餐\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8) 现代的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 象征 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10) 作为 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2** 、短语记忆

1) … … 的标志\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2)代表 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3)至少 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4)在将来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) Winter Olympics 6) 每四年

7) 轮流 8) 获得第一名\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9)在某方面做得差\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10)下次做得更好 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3** 、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1) Lin Tao was so (excite) that he couldn’t sleep.

2) He did (bad) in the boys’relay race yesterday.

3) Yang Yang is the first (come) to school every day.

4) I crossed the (finish) line and we won.

5) What shall we (take) for the picnic?

二、课时达标

1、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1) He looks old and he is at l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 60 years old.

2) The government (政府) should give every child a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to school.

3) Five rings are a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Olympic Games.

4) This evening Kangkang will go to the movies in the Haidian T\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) Beijing h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 2008 Olympic Games.

2、语法练习

1) He is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (success) businessman (商人).

2) He is an English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (love).

3) I am glad to hear the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (excite) news (新闻).

4) He is a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invent) because he invented many new things.

5) He plays basketball very well and he is a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play).

3、情景交际

1) 你和同学相约一起去看演唱会, 你想知道在哪见面, 可以这样问:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) 你想跟朋友约定 7 点半见面, 可以这样说:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Let’s

3) 你想告诉朋友你将参加接力赛, 可以这样说:

I will

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) 你想告诉朋友昨天你在跳高中表现的很好，可以这样说：

I did

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) 你想告诉朋友将来你要参加奥运会，可以这样说：

I will

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

三、能力提升

1、看图写话



1) be going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) make, strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) Kangkang, kick, Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) do well in, dance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) help, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2、根据中文、首字母、音标及语境提示，在每个空格处填写适当的单词，每空

一词。

Aha ! Animal 1 ( 奥 林 匹 克 运 动 会 ) ！ It was a very 2

[ɪk'saɪtɪŋ]game. Bingo , a baby panda , was very excited , because his father

would take part in the running 3 (比赛).

The first event was running .Bingo’s father was really g 4 at running.

Bingo was sure his father could w 5 . But the tiger won the first place.

The second event was the long 6 [dɜʌmp].The monkey jumped very

well and he won. Although(尽管)the rabbit took part in it ,too, he did badly. We 7 (觉得，感 到)very sorry for it .Then it was the high jump. The monkey was also the first to cross the finish l

8 .

The last event was the relay race. The lion and the tiger both ran very f 9 ,but the lion won at last.

Bingo hopes some day he will be 10 [ˈeɪbl] to take part in the Olympic Games too.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

Unit2 Topic 1 Section A&B

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

**1** 、单词记忆

1. /hiə/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 牙科医生\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. /ˈtu:θeɪk/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 发烧 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. /ɪ'nʌf/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 胃疼 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7./'hedeɪk/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. 问题\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. /sə ˈdʒest/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 举起 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2** 、短语记忆

1) 看牙医\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2)得了流感\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 躺下\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4)太多糖果\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 吃药\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6)看起来身体好\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 康复 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8)卧床 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 喝足够的开水\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10 刷牙\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3** 、根据首字母填入恰当的词**,**每空一词。

1) He smokes a lot. Now he often c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) You should follow the doctors’ s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you don’t feel well.

3) Eating too much chocolate is bad for our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tooth).

4) I’m feeling t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I don’t want to go to work today..

5) My father has a backache now because he l heavy things last week and got hurt..

二、课时达标

1、单项选择

( ) 1. There were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the street. It took us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time to get through it.

A. much too; too many B. many too; much too

C. too much; too many D. too many; too much

( ) 2. – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have you been here? -- About two weeks.

A. How often B. How soon C ．How long D. How much

( ) 3. – What’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ with Lisa? -- She has a fever.

A. the matter B. matter C. the wrong D. a matter

( ) 4. It’s fine today. We all feel like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a walk.

A. to go out B. go out C. going out D. went out

( ) 5. We’d better \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the road. It’s very dangerous.

A. not to play B. not play C. to not play D. don’t play

( ) 6. Carl has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ headache and has to stay in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bed.

A. a; a B. the ; the C. a; / D. /; the

( ) 7.He studies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,so he can get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. enough hard; scores enough B. hard enough; enough scores

C. enough hardly; scores enough D. hardly enough; enough scores

2、情景交际

1) 你发现 Tom 今天身体不舒服，你关心他，应该怎么问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

？

2) 你希望朋友身体好转起来，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3) 奶奶咳嗽好几天了去看医生，医生想知道她这样持续多久了，可以这样问她：

？

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) 你的朋友 Jenny 今天脸色苍白，她说昨晚她睡得不好，她可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) 你想知道 Jane 今天感觉如何，可以这么问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

?

三、能力提升

My father liked smoking before. My mother wrote the following advice to her. He doesn’t smoke now.

 Try to \_\_\_ 1\_\_ smoking. Take a stop-smoking course. If you don’t want our 14 – year - old

child to \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_, set a good example (榜样)

 \_\_\_3\_\_\_smoke inside our house. It is\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_ to give up smoking, but you can change your

smoking habits first. Smoke only \_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ you are away from home. If you have to smoke inside our house, \_\_\_6\_\_\_ one room as a smoking room. Keep the door of this room\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_. Open a window to let fresh \_\_8\_\_\_\_ in. Never let our child go into the room.

 Never smoke when you are with our child. Never smoke in \_\_9\_\_\_when our child is a

passenger. Never smoke in our child’s bedroom\_\_ 10\_\_\_the second –hand smoke can make children become ill.

Is there anyone smoking in your family? Why not ask to give up smoking?

( ) 1. A. stop B. drive C. break D. serve

( )2. A. study B. play C. smoke D. walk

( )3. A. Always B. Never C. Seldom D. Sometimes

( )4. A. important B. easy C. good D. difficult

( )5.A. where B. when C. why D. what

( )6. A. choose B. build C. paint D. buy

( )7. A. open B. closed C. new D. fresh

( )8. A. flowers B. wind C.air D. leaves

( )9. A. house B. garden C. school D. car

( ) 10.A. because B. if C. But D. So

Unit2 Topic 1 Section C&D

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

1、单词记忆

1. /keə/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. X 射线\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. /waɪl/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 滑板\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. /kraɪ/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 查看，核实 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7./'sɪərɪəs/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. 真诚地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. /ədˈvaɪs/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 遵守\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. /'wʌri/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. 疾病 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13./fruːt/ 14. /stɪl/

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2** 、短语记忆

1 ) 不 同 种 类 的 疾 病 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2 ) 尝 试 一 些 新 的

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 ) 没 什 么 严 重 的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4 ) 不 太 糟 糕

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 请一周的假 6) 帮助她的功课

7) 担心 8) 觉得好多了\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 过多移动你的左腿\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10) 摔倒 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**3** 、根据语境、音标或单词提示写出单词。

1) The boy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cry) under the tree over there.

2) Tim was flying a kite /wail/ Peter was playing skateboard.

3) Would you like me to call a /'tæksi/ for you?

4) Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (give) me your advice.

5) I felt excited when I h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the news.

二、课时达标

( ) 1. —Where’s Tom? —He’s ill. He’d like to ask for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. three days’ leave B. three days leave C. three-days leave D. three-day leave

( )2. Is there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in today’s newspaper?

A. something interesting B. anything interesting

C .interesting something D. interesting anything

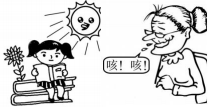
( )3.The boy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Who’d like to look after the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boy?

A. sick; ill B. ill; ill C. ill; sick D. well; sick

( )4. –Jane, it’s time to have supper.

-- But I’m not feeling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I don’t feel like eating anything.

A. terrible B. good C. well D. bad

( ) 5 .Some English people like drinking tea \_\_\_\_\_milk in it.

A.with B. in C. have D.and

三、能力提升

1、看图写话



1) often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) health \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) day and night \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2、情景交际

1). 你的朋友 Jenny 头疼，你建议她去看医生，可以这么对她说：

You had

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2). 父母要出门，你想告诉他们你可以照顾自己，可以这么说：

.

3).医生对你说一天吃三次,要一次两片，他可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4).Mary 生病了，你建议她要遵医嘱，这样很快就会好起来，可以这么说：

.

5).你同学 Jack 生病请假，你想让他不用担心学习，你可以帮忙，可以这么说： \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I can help you.

3、根据中文、首字母、音标及语境提示，在每个空格处填写适当的单词，每空 一词。

A farmer lived in the countryside and he had a bad stomachache. It became 1 /'terəbl/ these days. So he 2 (decide) to go to see a doctor in the nearest town (城镇). 3 he was a miserly(小气的) person. He first wanted to find out how 4 (many)he would have to pay(支付) the doctor. He found that a person who was ill had to pay three pounds for the 5 (one) visit and one pound for the second visit. After the farmer knew this, he had an 6 /ai'diə/.Then he went to the doctor in the town.As he came into the 7 (doctor) room ，he said ，“Good morning，doctor. Here I am again.”The doctor was a little surprised(感到惊讶的)．He asked 8 few questions ，checked him over and then took one pound which the farmer insisted(坚持) on giving him. Then the doctor said with a smile, “Well,sir, there is 9 /'nʌθiŋ/ new. Please go 10 taking the same medicine I gave you the first time you came to see me.”

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

Unit2 Topic 2 Section A&B

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

**1** 、单词记忆

1.I always feel t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these days. I think I need a good rest.

2.Do you know what can c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cancer.

3.Please put the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the dustbin.. It is too dirty

4.Going to school w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast is bad for our health.

5.Mike’s mother always makes delicious m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for her family every day.

6. Our teacher told us to write an\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (文章)about the Shenzhou- 10 spacecraft(飞船).

7. It ’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (必要的) for us to take an umbrella today.

8. Doctors say that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (吸烟) can cause some diseases.

9. The old man is 80 years old, but he is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (活跃的).

10. The man smokes a lot and his teeth are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (甚至)yellow.

**2** 、短语记忆

1) 熬夜\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2)乱扔垃圾\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 在阳光下看书\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4)留长指甲\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 保持活力 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6)导致癌症 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 去散步\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8)读一篇文章\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、课时达标

1、单项选择

( ) 1.Fish can’t live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water.

A. with B. without C. in D. on

( ) 2. Staying up late \_\_\_\_\_\_ bad for you.

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

( ) 3. Eating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will cause illness.

A. too many B. too much C. too little D. little too

( ) 4. We shouldn ’t go to school without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

A. to eat B. having C. have D. eat

( ) 5. The man felt ill. He had to give up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball.

A. plays B. to play C ．playing D. play

( )6. –May I play computer games, mom?

-- No. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wash your clothes first.

A. would B. can C. must D. mustn ’t

( ) 7. The newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good habits bring you a happy life.

A. speaks B. tells C. talks D. says

( )8. We should get up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or we’ll have no time to have breakfast.

A. early enough B. enough early

C. late enough D. enough late

**2** 、情景交际

1. 当你看到朋友身体不舒服，你可以这么问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你朋友生病了，你建议他一定要好好休息，你可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 当你听到朋友头疼，你可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 你想告诉你的朋友抽烟有害健康，你可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 你想向朋友借自行车，你可以这样问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

三、能力提升

1、看图写话。



1.stay up,bad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.brush,twice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.read,bad\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.should,exercise\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5.wash,before\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/2

2、综合填空

根据短文内容、首字母和汉语提示补全短文 。

Keeping good habits is very important for everyone.

Some students often go to school without breakfast. It ’s a bad 1 . As we know, until breakfast time you don ’t eat 2 (任何东西) for about twelve hours. Your body n 3 food. You need to have 4 good breakfast. It can give you energy for the whole morning. You m 5 have rice, bread, an egg and a glass of milk. And you get up early e 6 to have breakfast. So going to bed and getting up early is also a good habit. It will keep you during the 7 (白天). Doing exercise and w 8 after supper can also help you keep healthy. What ’s more, drinking enough water is good, especially (尤其) in d 9 weather. There are s 10 more healthy habits. Do you know them?

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit2 Topic 2 Section C&D

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

1、单词记忆

1.[sɔːlt] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.ill 名词 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. tomato 复数\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.[ˈkæbɪdʒz]\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. [wi: t] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. [ˈdʌstbɪn]\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 童年 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.疯的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. 可能\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. [səˈpraɪzd]\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ n.惊讶\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**2** 、短语记忆

1) 担心不要做某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2) 造成疾病 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 强迫某人做某事 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) 老是做某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 一 ……就 6) 很惊讶做某事

7) 偶然 8) 事实上\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 尽量……地\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10) 用某物做某事 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、课时达标

1、单项选择

( ) 1. I think he is a Canadian. \_\_\_\_\_\_ , he is an American.

A. In time B. In turn C. In fact

( )2. You shouldn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ your hope. Everything will be better.

A. put up B. cheer up C. give up

( )3.\_\_\_\_\_\_ your help, we couldn’t finish the work \_\_\_\_\_\_ such a rainy day.

A.with; in B.without; on C. without; in

( )4. Parents shouldn’t always force their children \_\_\_ the things they don’t like.

A. to do B. do C. doing

( )5. You should be careful when you drive, or there will be a \_\_\_\_\_ of accident.

A. risk B. chance C. suggestion

二、情景交际

1.你想告诉朋友，小心别摔倒了，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.你想告诉朋友，你过去早餐经常喝牛奶，你可以这样表达:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3.你想说吃太多盐和糖对身体有害，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.你想告诉妹妹不要吃太多冰激凌，你可以这样说:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.你想知道 Mike 晚餐经常吃什么，你可以这样问他：

Mike, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 四、能力提升

1、完形填空

I don’t like eating vegetables. I think I am healthy \_\_ 1\_\_ if I don’t eat them. But one thing changed my \_\_2\_\_ .

A few days ago, I played with my friend, Andrew at his house. He cooked popcorn(爆米花) \_\_3\_\_ me. It was very delicious, \_\_4\_\_ Andrew put a lot of butter (黄油)on it. We quickly \_\_5\_\_ eating it. Then Andrew told me he knew popcorn was unhealthy \_\_6\_\_, but he didn’t \_\_7\_\_. He also \_\_8\_\_ me his tummy (大肚子). Oh my God, it was so \_\_9\_\_ !

Now I know we should eat less unhealthy food. It is \_\_ 10\_\_ for our health. We should eat more fruit and vegetables.

( ) 1. A. instead B. never C. enough

( )2. A. mind B. dream C. history

( )3. A. to B. without C. for

( )4. A. when B. because C. if

( )5. A. liked B. finished C. avoided

( )6. A.meat B. drink C. food

( )7. A.care B. cook C. leave

( )8. A.saved B. checked C. showed

( )9. A.thin B. fat C. healthy

( ) 10.A.relaxed B. tired C. bad

2、短文填空 (每空填一词)。

It is very important to keep good habits(习惯) for everyone.

Some students often go to school \_\_\_\_ 1\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast. It is a bad habit. As we know, until breakfast time you don’t eat \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ ( thing) for about twelve hours. Your body \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_(need) food. You also need to have good breakfast. It can give you energy for the \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_ [həʊl] morning. You should have rice, bread, an egg and a glass of milk for breakfast, and you need to get up \_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ to have breakfast. So going to bed early and \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_(get) up early are also good habits. It will keep you \_\_\_7\_\_\_\_\_ [ˈæktɪv] during the day. Doing morning exercises and walking after supper can help you keep\_\_\_8\_\_(health).

What’s more, drinking \_\_\_\_9\_ \_[ɪ ˈnʌf] water and opening your windows are good for your health.

There \_\_\_\_\_\_ 10\_\_\_\_(be) much more healthy habits. Do you know them?

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_



Unit 2 Topic 3 Section A&B

完成时间 (30 分钟)

A．基础知识

一、(火眼金睛) 单项选择题。

( ) 1. We must keep our school\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. clean B. cleans C. cleaning

( )2. —Excuse me, may I ask you a question? —Sure, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. go ahead B. you' d better not C. I hope so

( )3. Jack isn't\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ．Can I take a message\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him?

A ．in ；for B ．on；for C ．at；of

( )4. My parents ask me\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to make me healthy.

A. build me up B. to build up me C. to build me up

( )5 His backache may\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him from playing in tomorrow' s game.

A. leave B.prevent C. cause

( )6. 一 Must I stay here all the time? ―No, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can't B. mustn' t C. don' t have to

二、(日积月累) 词汇部分。

1. I always finish my homework\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ myself.

2..Don't just wait for others' help. God helps those who help

/ðəm'selvz/.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B．过关训练

一．(游刃有余) 看图写话。



1.early,sleep, should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.had better

二． (学以致用) 情景交际。

3.brush,now\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1.你想向李医生请教你是否有必要吃药来预防流感，你可以这样问：

Dr. Li , must I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2.最近新冠疫情严重，你告诉同学们要远离人群，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.你想告诉医生你会接受他的建议，你可以这样表达：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

C.能力提升

一. (抽丝剥茧) 完形填空。

It is very important to stay healthy. I have a neighbor. She is an old lady. She can do all the housework, 1 newspapers, watch TV and go on the Internet to learn something new. I often see her do 2 in the morning and dance in the evening. She is over seventy, 3 She looks young and beautiful. Last week a reporter(记者) from a magazine asked her 4 she looks young and healthy. She answered with a smile: I have a secret of staying young and healthy. It is quite 5 . Keep your mind active ，take an interest in the world 6 you, and learn at least one new thing every day. Try to do different kinds of housework and do sports as 7 as you can. Don’t think you are too old to go back to 8 . I know a man who entered a medical college(医学院) when he was 70 years old. He studied there for 6 years and now he is a 9 . Another man went to a tennis school at the age of 71 and now he is good at playing tennis. Some people may say staying young is easy only for those who live in the future. In fact, no matter(无论)

how 10 you are,

( ) 1. A. look

( )2 A. sports

( )3. A. so

( )4. A. what

( )5. A. early

( )6. A. under

( )7. A. soon

( )8. A. place

( )9. A. player

( ) 10. A. old

二、( 一词中的)

A serious disease p 1 it. Here are

you can make it.

B. read

B. shopping

B. but

B. why

B. dear

B. around

B. busily

B. song

B. doctor

B. young

综合填空。

is spreading (传播)

some s 2 .

C. see

C. homework

C. and

C. how

C. easy

C. above

C. often

C. school

C. actor

C. good

quickly these days. So everyone should know how to

First, washing hands is one of the best 3 (方法). Washing them 4 meals and after playing 5 animals. Second, tidy(整理) your room often. Third, you should o 6 the window to keep the air fresh in the room. F 7 , don’t go to 8 (拥挤的) places, 9 as stations and supermarkets.

Don’t w 10 about the flu too much. But if you cough a lot, or if you have a fever, ask your parents to take you to the hospital. The doctor will help you.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 2 Topic 3 Section C&D

完成时间 (30 分钟)

A．基础知识

一、(火眼金睛) 单项选择题。

( ) 1.Watching TV helps us open our mind.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ，it is bad for our health.

A.On the other hand B ．In fact C ．Of course

( )2.Do more exercise and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food with too much sugar and salt.

A ．take care of B ．stay away from C ．do well in

( )3.Mrs.Smith always makes Mr.Smith do the dishes and this makes him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A.unhealthy B ．necessary C ．unhappy

( )4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eating habits are important\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A.Health；for；healthy B ．Health；to ；health C ．Healthy；for；health

( )5.It is necessary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drink a glass of milk every day.

A.for；in B ．of；to C ．for；to

( )6.Doing sports every day\_\_\_\_ me very healthy.

A. makes B. make C. made

( )7.Smoking is bad for our health. So we must say\_\_\_\_\_\_it.

A. sorry to B. no to C. no in

二、(日积月累) 词汇部分。

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (happy) is always around you.Try to find it.

2 ．Unhealthy food will make us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /fæt/.

3 ．It's clever to do something else when you want to stop your bad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (habit)．

4 ．The rich man goes to work on foot \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /in'sted/ of by car.

5.When the baby panda was ten months old ，it began to look after\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /it'self/.

6．IOC(国际奥委会)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (choose) Beijing as the host city of 2022 Winter Olympic Games.

B．过关训练

一、(总结归纳)：翻译下列短语

1.热身 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.拒绝烟酒\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3.急救 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.在另一方面\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.花费 ···时间、金钱做某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、 (学以致用) 情景交际。

1. 医生说对我们来说有健康的饮食习惯是必要的，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. 老师说果蔬能帮助我们保持健康，这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 半期考成绩退步，妈妈警告我必须远离手机(cellphone)游戏，她这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

C.能力提升

一、( 一词中的) 短文填空。

Daniel isn't doing well at school and he is very busy.Every week，he has tennis lessons，piano lessons and 1 (swim) lessons.He has to do his homework 2 /leit/ at night.Daniel's mum is worried about him because Daniel always feels 3 (happy) ．But she doesn't know why. Daniel's is suffering from(遭受) having too much to do.

Keep in 4 /maind/ that going to school is your children's most important activity.If your children have too many activities out of school ，these activities may get in 5 way of school success(成功)．You may help your children choose two or three things they love 6 (do)．Even two is enough.When children have too much to do，they may have learning and emotional(情绪的) 7 (problem) ．They don't have enough time to do their homework ，play 8 sleep. Children always do better at school when they are not under too 9 stress(压力)．When children feel very 10 /'taiə(r)d/ and stressed ，parents need to help them choose work and activities in and out of school.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

二、(见多识广) 阅读理解。

● ENOUGH SLEEP Good health needs good sleep. Go to bed early and get up early.

Don’t eat things or read books in bed. At least eight hours sleep is OK. Your body likes routine (常 规) for a good night's sleep.

● KEEP AWAY FROM THE FLU Studies show that a cold or flu virus (流感病毒) can

live on our hands for long. So wash all parts of your hands often with water. For more ways to prevent the flu, please call Health Line at 1800 848 1313.

● ORAL(口腔) HEALTH Brush your teeth twice a day and visit the dentist at least once a year. The mouth is a mirror of disease. The oral examination(检查) is not only for the health of teeth, but the whole body. For more of it, please visit www. mydr. com. all.

● FIT FOR LIFE Studies show that many diseases have something to do with less or no

exercising. Try to do it for 30 minutes a day, At least 5 days a week. For more of it, please call Health Line at 1800 438 2000.

( ) 1.If you want to get a good sleep, you'd better \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. go to bed after you're tired B. go to sleep at midnight

C. follow the sleep routine D. eat something or read in bed

( )2.To prevent a cold or flu, it’s good for you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to keep fingernails short B. to brush your teeth twice a day

C. to get up early every morning D. to wash all parts of your hands

( )3.You should visit the dentist at least once a year, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the oral examination is necessary B. you don't often brush your teeth

C. some diseases may be in the mirror D.you don't have a good night's sleep ( )4.Studies have shown that many diseases have something to do with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. having no oral examination B. washing hands with cold water

C. sleeping too late sometimes D. doing little exercise

( )5. When you want to learn more about the flu, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. visit www. mydr. corn. all B. call Health Line at 1800 848 1313

C. visit the dentist near your home D. call Health Line at 1800 438 2000

**Unit** **3** **Topic** **1** **Section** **A&B**

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

1.根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1.---Hi, Larry！P to see you again.

---Me, too.

2 ---What are your h ?

---I used to travel, but now I collect telephone cards.

3. Jack likes Chinese a lot. He often recites p ..

4. Mr Li has a lot of valuable c .

5. Celine was interested in singing, but now she h\_\_\_\_ \_ it.

2. 短语记忆

1) 看故事书 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2) 朗诵诗歌 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 去电影院 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) 做户外运动\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 需要改变一下\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6) 对……感兴趣 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 喜欢\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8) 集邮 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 种花\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10)爬山 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11) 伴着音乐跳舞 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12) 从……中学到很多 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13) 过去常常\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14) 饲养宠物 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3、根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示完成句子, 每空一词。

1. My father used to (live) in the countryside.

2. Jack’s dog is lost. Let me (help) him \_(look) for it.

3. I didn’t (used) to be a basketball fan, but now I often watch basketball games on TV.

4. \_(watch) TV too much is bad for the eyes.

5. I used to collect stamps, but now I prefer (collect) coins。

二、课时达标

1、单项选择。

( ) 1. — Which does your brother prefer, singing or dancing?

— I think he \_\_\_ singing \_\_\_ dancing.

A. prefer; to B. prefers; to C. like; to D. likes; to

( ) 2. — What kind of sports do you like?

— I am interested in soccer. 能代替划线部分的是\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. be fond of B. enjoys C. don’t like D. am fond of

( ) 3. Our math teacher is very kind to us and often helps us \_\_\_ math after class.

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

( ) 4. If a student enjoys \_\_\_ computer games, he must do badly in his study.

A. play B. played C. to play D. playing

( ) 5. Many young people like dancing \_\_\_\_\_ music in their spare time.

A. with B. to C. for D. in

( ) 6. —Why do you like \_\_\_\_\_?

— I think it is great fun.

A. act B. acts C. action D. acting

( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ kites is my hobby, because they are beautiful.

A. Collect B. To collect C. Collecting D. Collection

( ) 8. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you love \_\_\_\_\_?

—I love collecting model planes.

A. Which; collect B. What things; collect

C. Which things; collect D. What; collecting

( ) 9. — What’s your hobby?

— I \_\_\_\_ listen to music, but now I enjoy dancing.

A. am used to B. used to C. am used D. use to

( ) 10. The film is very \_\_\_\_. I’m \_\_\_\_ in it.

A. interesting; interesting B. interesting; interested

C. interested; interested D. interested; interesting

2、句型转换

1.He used to do sports outside before. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do sports outside before.

2.My father used to be a farmer. (变为一般疑问句并做肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_\_your father \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_a farmer? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.

3.I used to go swimming in the river. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_to go swimming?

4. Li Lei used to swim in the river before. (对划线部分提问) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ before?

3、 情景交际

1. 你想知道表弟喜欢哪项体育运动，可以这样问他：

?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你觉得同学集邮册里的邮票非常漂亮，可以这样赞叹：

!

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 哥哥可以跟你一起分享早餐，他会这样对你说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. 你弟弟呆在家不想动，你劝他出去做些户外活动，可以这样说： Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

5. 你过去喜欢收集邮票，但现在对明信片感兴趣，你可以这样表述：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

三、能力提升

A hobby is an interesting way of s 1 your free time. There are so many d 2 hobbies for different people to choose. Some hobbies are very p 3 , while others are quite unusual(不寻常的) . You may choose one for yourself that you are i 4 in . You may enjoy c 5 things, such as stamps, foreign coins, etc.

If you like to work 6 your hands, you may enjoy paper 7 and model making. Or you may enjoy creative(有创造的) hobbies, like planting. Many people prefer the activities o 8 to the activities inside, like sailing, riding and so on, which they can enjoy with 9 .

Wherever you live, there is always a hobby for you to choose. The hobby will give you many hours of 10 [ˈpleʒə(r)] and make your free time interesting.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**Unit** **3** **Topic** **1** **Setion** **C&D**

完成时间：30 分钟以内

一、基础训练

1、根据句意、首字母及汉语提示提示补全句子。

1.No one likes (懒惰的) people.

2. Chatting on the Internet can bring us happiness and f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. My father t\_\_\_\_\_ himself English when he was young.

4. Thanks a lot for your (介绍)

5. Hobbies help people relax after their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (日常的) work

2、短语记忆

1. 超过，多于\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 开始，着手 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 以……为开始 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 剪切\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 把某物黏贴到 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 把……转换成 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 与某人一起分享 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. 给某人提供某物\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. 洗澡 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 对某人来说很特别 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3、根据汉语提示完成句子。

1) 我叫我的宠物 Pink 是因为它的肤色是粉红色。

I call my pet Pink because \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ is pink.

2) 这女孩不喜欢做运动。她对阅读感兴趣。

The girl hates \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. She is interested in reading.

3) 你曾经是做什么的？

What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_?

4) 我喜欢收集东西，例如硬币。

I like collecting things, \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ coins.

5) 你的宠物怎么样？

What your pet ?

二、课时达标

1、单项选择

( ) 1. It is very useful \_\_\_\_\_ stamps. We can learn a lot from them.

A. to collect B. collect C. collecting D. for collecting

( ) 2. Our teacher is\_\_\_\_and never\_\_\_\_ to us all the time. So we like her a lot.

A. funny; friendly B. funny; unfriendly C. fun; friendly D. fun; unfriendly

( ) 3.You may \_\_\_\_\_ this book home to read. But you will have to \_\_\_\_\_ it to me tomorrow.

A. bring; take B. carry; fetch C. take; bring D. fetch; carry

( ) 4. —What hobbies do you have?

\_\_\_\_\_.

—

A. I used to chat on the Net. B. I keep pets.

B. C. I am watching TV. D. I sometimes go roller-skating. ( ) 5. I don't know when \_\_\_\_\_.

A. will the train leave B. the train will leave

C. would the train leave D. the train leave

2、看图写话



1. used , weekends 2. think, interesting 3. interested, keep 4. be fond of 5. enjoy

**1.**

**2.**

**3.**

**4.**

**5.**

三、能力提升

I.完形填空。

What do you do at the weekend? Some people like to 1 at home, but others like to go 2 a walk or play football. My friend Jack works hard in a factory during the 3 .

At the weekend, he always 4 the same things. On Saturday he 5 his car and on 6 he goes with his family to a village by car. His uncle and aunt have a farm there. It isn’t a 7 one but there’s always 8 to do on the farm. The children help with the animals and give them their \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_. Jack and his wife help in the fields(田地). At the end of the day, they are all \_\_\_ 10\_\_\_and Jack’s aunt gives them a big meal.

( ) 1. A. play B. live C. stay D. enjoy

( ) 2. A. to B. for C. in D. at

( ) 3. A. day B. time C. autumn D. week

( ) 4. A. does B. makes C. borrows D. has

( ) 5. A. watches B. drives C. sells D. washes

( ) 6. A. MondayB. Sunday C. Saturday D. Wednesday

( ) 7. A. small B. big C. hard D. short

( ) 8. A. much B. little C. fast D. far

( ) 9. A. clothes B. places C. food D. water

( ) 10. A. clean B. late C. hungry D. friendly

2.阅读理解。

A hobby is not a job or a school subject. A hobby is something you enjoy doing in your spare time. It’s not something you need to do. It’s just fun. Some people make model ships, keep pets, plant flowers, play computer games or chat on the Internet. Some paint pictures or dance to music. Some collect everything from stamps to seashells ( 海 贝壳) ... People take up hobbies because they think these activities can bring them many things like happiness, friendship and knowledge. Anyone, rich or poor, old or young, sick or well, can have a hobby. A hobby will make your life colorful.

( ) 1. What is a hobby?

A. A job. B. A school subject.

C. Something interesting. D. Something you enjoy doing in your spare time. ( )2.How many hobbies are mentioned(提到) in this passage?

A. 7. B. 8. C. 9. D. 10.

( ) 3. Hobbies can bring people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. much money B. health C. happiness, friendship and knowledge D. lots of trouble ( ) 4.What kind of people can have a hobby?

A. Rich or poor. B. Old or young. C. Sick or well. D.A 、B and C. ( ) 5.When do people often take up hobbies?

A. In their work time. B. In the daytime. C. In their free time. D. In the holiday.

**Unit** **3** **Topic** **2** **Section** **A&B**

(完成时间：30 分钟)

一、基础训练 Ⅰ.单词拼写

1./ 'kanset /

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3./ ‚vaɪe'l ɪn /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5./ 'ɪnstrement /

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7./ lend /

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9./ drʌm /

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11./ dʒæz /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13./ 'feɪmes /

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.歌手 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.音乐的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.遗憾 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.钢琴 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.严肃的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12.一般般的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14.古典的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ.短语记忆 1.乡村音乐\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2.讨厌听摇滚\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 因……而出名 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4.来去匆匆

5.在……岁时 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.开始写歌\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7.没有任何帮助 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8.给他上语文课\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ⅲ.根据句意和提示完成句子

1. Liu Hua is coming to Xinxiang. He will give a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. ---Can you l\_\_\_\_ your bike to me? ---Sorry, Zhang Jie borrowed it yesterday.

3. I want to listen to rock music, but I have no t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for such songs.

4. Mozart could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) beautiful music when he was young.

5. My brother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to folk music.

二、课时达标 Ⅰ.单项选择

( ) 1. He isn’t good at English. So he has to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English lessons on weekend.

A. is B. does C. take D. give

( ) 2. I have no money. I want to look for a job \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ad.

A. with B. in C. of D. after

( ) 3. Each of the students \_\_\_\_ a book quietly. It’s a good way to learn a language.

A. are reading B. read C. is reading D. reading

( ) 4. Most fans want to know more about life of famous stars.

A. every day B. everyday C. daily D. B or C

( ) 5. It’s easy for the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the homework in half an hour.

A. finish B. to finish C. finishing D. to finishing

Ⅱ.句型转换

1. How blue the sky is ! (同义句转换)

What !

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. He often lends his bike to me. (同义句转换)

I often the bike

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. What’s the price of this book? (同义句转换)

is this book?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅲ.完成句子

1. 他被公认为是一个好学生。

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good student.

2. 在所有歌曲中，Lily 最喜欢刘德华的歌。

Lily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the songs of Lui Dehua .

3. 他懂得许多日常英语。

He knows a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English.

4. 苏州以园林著名。

Suzhou is the gardens.

三、能力提升 Ⅰ.情景交际

1. 你的朋友问你喜欢哪个季节，你觉得这不好说，你可以这样回答：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

.

2. 你想知道你的同桌喜欢什么类型的音乐，你可以这样问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

?

3.你的同学临时有事，不能和你一起去音乐会，你觉得很遗憾，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

!

4.你想表达这首音乐听起来很美妙，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

!

5.你觉得古典音乐太严肃了，你可以这样说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

.

6.你觉得这首音乐很美妙，你可以这样感叹：

What !

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ.短文填空 根据短文内容，按首字母提示，补全单词，使短文意思通顺、完整。

Do you know Avril Lavigne? She is a famous singer who is very p 1 with children and even some adults ( 成 年 人 ) .Avril is an amazing girl and a born m  2 . She started to show her voice when she was about 2 years old . At the age of 17 , she wrote her songs by herself, played the guitar and stood on the stage (舞台 ) She had s 3 a wide range of voice (音域 ) that soon people in many different countries remembered her and enjoyed her rock songs . Avril is a very active girl . She isn’t quiet at all . She always sings her own r 4 music . Once she said that she was going to be herself and wrote only what she thought . She never w 5 about what others thought . She said , “My music comes only from my heart . ”

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit** **3** **Topic** **2** **Section** **C&D**

(完成时间：30 分钟)

一、基础训练 Ⅰ.单词拼写

1./ 'wʌnd ə(r) /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3./ ə'meɪzɪŋ /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5./ pres /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7./ pɪːs /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9./ brɪŋ /\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.作曲家 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.开始 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.吵闹的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8.特殊的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10.教 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ.短语记忆

1.在……岁时 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2.开始写歌 3.没有任何帮助 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4.给他上语文课 5.如此……以至于…… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6.各种类型的音乐 7. 叫某人做某事 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8.教某人做某事 9.打鼓 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10.使人们难受 Ⅲ.感叹句专练

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good idea!

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lovely !

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting story!

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wonderful holidays!

二、课时达标

Ⅰ.单项选择

( ) 1.The music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

A.looks B. feels C .hears D.sounds

( ) 2.—Jane, can you play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ baseball?

—No, I can’t. But I can play \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violin.

A.the; the B./; the C./; / D. the; /

( ) 3. --- How much is it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ piano lessons?

---It’s￥100.

A.of B. in C. to D. for

( ) 4.Liu Dehua, Zhou Jielun and Lin Junjie are famous \_\_\_\_\_ their pop songs.

A.as B. for C. with D of

( ) 5.They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some books from the library last week.

A.lent B. lends C. borrowed D. buy

Ⅱ.根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 李明4 岁时小提琴就拉得很好。

Li Ming could play the violin well .

2. 莫扎特真是个天才音乐家。

Mozart was really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_ .

3. 你打篮球和你哥哥一样好吗？

Can you play basketball your big brother?

Ⅲ.句型转化

1.My brother likes rock music a lot. (改为否定句)

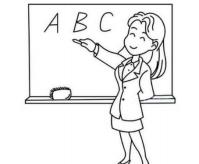
My brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rock music \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. She is a lovely girl. (改为感叹句) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl!

3. I like country music. (对划线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of music do you like? 4. She is going to learn dancing and singing. (改为选择疑问句) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she going to learn dancing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ singing?

5. Can you lend your pencil to me? (同义句转换) May \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your pencil?

三、看图写话



1. teach, last year



3.what, exciting



2.play, hobby



4.carefully

1.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit** **3** **Topic** **3** **Section** **A&B**

一、基础训练

1. Sally was listening to the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at nine last night.

2. He was taking a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at this time last night.

3. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (shop) when you met them.

4. The twins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dance) under the tree when I saw them. 1. 5.Here are some old things in the past in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (博物馆).

6. I really enjoy the music. It sounds so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(令人愉快).

二、单项选择。

( ) 1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a museum with my friends at this time yesterday.

A. am visiting B. was visiting C. visited D. will visit ( ) 2. It was raining hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I got up this morning.

A. if B. when C. after D. until

( ) 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer when Jim came to visit me yesterday.

A. draw B. drew C. was drawing D. am drawing ( ) 4. She got \_\_\_\_ when she heard the \_\_\_\_ news.

A. excited; excited B. excited; exciting C. exciting; exciting D. exciting; excited

( ) 5. Listen! Someone is knocking \_\_\_\_ the door.

A. for B. at C. to D. with

( ) 6.— Hello. May I speak to Mike? — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I’m Mike B. Sorry, I’m not Mike C. No, I am not D. Hold the line, please

( ) 7.Maria didn’t hear me. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Betty.

A. talks B. is talking C. talked D. was talking

( ) 8. - I think drinking milk is good \_\_\_\_ our health.

-Yes. I agree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

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

( ) 9. - I think the music in the film is boring. -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I think it is beautiful.

A. I think so B. I agree with you C. Sure. D. I don’t think so ( ) 10. Tina was \_\_\_\_\_ Tim because he often played tricks on her.

A. pleased with B. interested in C. afraid of D. sorry for 三．句型转换。

1 .I was making model planes when my mother came back. (画线提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when your mother came back?

2. He read a story-book last night. (改为过去进行时) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a story-book at eight o’clock last night.

3. I was playing on the computer when the bell rung. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the computer when the bell rung?

4.—Were you learning English from 7 to 9 yesterday?(给出肯\否定回答)

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. / No,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. I think classical music is boring. (改为否定句) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ classical music \_\_\_\_\_\_ boring.

6. My sister washed clothes yesterday morning.(用 at 9:00 am yesterday 改写句子) My sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes at 9:00 am yesterday.

四. 完形填空。(10 分)

Last week, I had a wonderful summer camp with my classmates.

We 1 at the bus station early in the morning. After saying 2 to our parents, we got on the bus. We 3 two hours arriving at the campground.

When we got there, everyone got off the bus 4 , laughing and shouting. We jumped and ran around the campground. It was the 5 time for us to be away from parents. So some of us began to feel homesick (想家的). 6 , when the night party and dances began, the homesickness disappeared.

The next day, we had a 7 of climbing a mountain. At first, we climbed quickly. But on the halfway, we were so 8 that we would like to give up. Our teacher 9 cheering us on. We believed that we could do better than others. Finally, we did well and my team won the match.

“ 10 is difficult in the world if you keep trying” , said our teacher. I also learnt a lot

from the camp.

( ) 1. A. left B. saw C. met D. got

( )2. A. goodbye B. sorry C. yes D. hello

( )3. A. took B. spent C. paid D. cost

( )4. A. cheerfully B. bravely C. sadly D. warmly

( )5. A. one B. first C. last D. finally

( )6. A. And B. Or C. However D. So

( )7. A. interest B. idea C. chance D. match

( )8. A. tired B. excited C. happy D. active

( )9. A. stopped B. kept C. enjoyed D. preferred

( ) 10. A. Something B. Everything C. Nothing D. Anything

五．阅读理解

We know music is very important in our daily life. Do you notice music playing at any of those places when you go somewhere? Today most stores, stations, restaurants and other places play music. You might even hear music in an office or on a farm.

Scientists believe that music influences the way people behave. They think that the sound of western classical(古典) music makes people feel richer. When a restaurant plays classical music, people spend more money on food and drinks. When the restaurant plays modern music, people spend less money. Without music, people spend even less.

Scientists also believe that loud, fast music makes people eat faster. Some restaurants play fast music during their busy hours. This makes people eat faster and leave quickly. Restaurants can make more money in this way.

Some scientists think that music makes you think and learn better. They say that music helps students to be more active. It is true that people learn better when they are relaxed. And listening to music can help you relax.

The next time you hear music somewhere, be careful. It might influence the way you do things.

1. According to the text, scientists believe that music can .

A. create different feelings for us B. help us to develop good habits

C. develop our interest in money D. influence natural environments

2. Western classical music is often considered to be .

A. a sign of being slower B. something about manners

C. a sign of being richer D. something with new styles

3. Which type of music below can make people work faster?

A. Light music. B. Rock music. C. Sweet music. D. Soft music.

4. The habit of listening to music can make a student .

A. slow in action B. care about manners C. fresh in mind D. worry about studies

5. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

A. Music in Restaurants B. Good and Bad Music

C. Types of Music D. Music and Behavior

**Unit** **3** **Topic** **3** **Section** **C&D**

一、基础训练

( 1) 忧郁的星期一\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ (2) 停止正在做的事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(3) 在星期天的早上\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(4) 他停下 (手中的工作) 来吸烟。He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ .

(5) 他太小了不能去上学。He is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_\_ go to school.

He is \_\_\_\_\_\_ young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he can’t go to school. 6.When spring comes, all flowers will produce (令人愉快的) smell.

7. Tell me your email a so that I can send emails to you.

8. He is very funny and often makes us (笑).

9. Our (友谊) will be remembered forever.

10. Lang Lang gave a piano (音乐会) in our city last month. 二. 彼得的爸爸过去常常开车去上班，但现在走着去上班。

1.Peter's dad work by car, but now he walks to work.

2. 这架照相机太旧, 不能用了。

The camera is too .

3. 她的工作多么有趣呀!

her job is !

4. 我希望我所有学生都对学英语感兴趣。

I hope all my students English.

5. 我在洗碗时，有人敲门。

While I the dishes, there was a knock on the door.

三．单项选择。

( ) 1. I was doing my homework \_\_\_\_\_\_ someone knocked at the door.

A. while B. as C. at D. when

( ) 2. Li Xiang was born \_\_\_\_\_\_ July 10th, 1993.

A. in B. at C. on D. around

( ) 3. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for me \_\_\_\_ read.

A. enough; to B. too; to C. so; that D. so; to

( ) 4. They wonder robots will make humans lose their jobs or not.

A. that B. if C. whether

( ) 5. -What were you doing at 9:00 pm yesterday? -\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. I was in the museum. B.I watched TV.

C. I was taking a bath. D. I stayed with my friends.

( )6. 3. Lin Hao saved his classmates in the earthquake. brave he was!

A. What B. How C. What a

( )7. What were you doing when I \_\_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday?

A. call B. calling C. will call D. called

( ) 8. If you are late for school again, your teacher will be \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. angry with B. pleased with C. proud of D. afraid of

( ) 9. The experiment (实验) is very \_\_\_\_\_, so all of us are \_\_\_\_\_\_ in it.

A. interesting; interesting B. interesting; interested

C. interested; interesting D. interested; interested

( ) 10. Flying kites \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be great fun. Many children like it very much.

A. must B. shouldn ’t C. can’t D. mustn ’t

四、完形填空。

It was getting dark. Some children and two Canadian women were still 1 on the ice near a big hotel. They were having a good time.

Suddenly the ice 2 . One of the boys fell into the water. The children shouted ， “Help ! Help !”They didn’t know 3 to do. The two Canadian women heard 4 and skated over to get the boy out of the water.

The ice was 5 . The two Canadians fell into the water, too. But they tried their best to  6 the little boy. They knew they must be 7 . If they didn’t push him up onto the ice, he would soon die.

Many people ran over to 8 them. Some of them had ropes and poles. A young man jumped into the water to save the 9 people.

The boy and the two Canadian women were out of water at last. One of the women didn’t feel well. She was sent to the 10 at once. But she felt very happy because the boy was saved.

( ) 1.A.boating B. skating C. planting D. swimming

( ) 2.A.broke B. shone C. closed D. flew

( ) 3.A.who B. when C. what D. where

( ) 4.A.one B. him C. them D .her

( ) 5.A.big B. small C. thick D. thin

( ) 6.A.save B. wake C. see D. tell

( ) 7.A.slow B. quick C. sorry D. wrong

( ) 8.A.play B. shout C. push D .help

( ) 9.A.two B. three C. four D. five

( ) 10.A.hospital B. school C. library D. garden

五、短文填空 (**10** 分)

Hobbies are special to us. Life will be boring 1 hobbies. When we were children , we had different 2 of hobbies such as playing 3 earth, looking after pet dogs and swimming in summer. Our hobbies 4 (改变) with our ages and living places. A person had 5 (difference ) hobbies when he was a child and a middle school student. Of course a child’s hobby in the city is also different from one in the 6

['kʌntrisaɪd] . As a child, he may like playing computer games, watching cartoons on TV and 7 (收集)stamps and so on. When he 8

[ɡrəʊ]up and becomes a student, he may enjoy listening to music, dancing and 9 [rɪ'saɪt]poems ， Hobbies are different, but all of them provide us with 10 (happy) .

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

**Unit** **4** **Topic** **1** **Setion** **A&B**

完成时间：30 分钟以内

一、基础训练

1 、单词记忆

1) /'neɪtʃə (r)/ 2) 母牛

3) /klɪə(r)/ 4) 母鸡

5) /'rɪvə(r)/ 6) 马

7) / θɪn/ 8) 青蛙

9) /skaɪ/ 10) 照片

11) /'frendli/ 12) 花

13) /ʃeə/ 13) 重要的

2 、短语记忆

1) 暑假

3) 在农场

5) 乡村生活

2)安静得多 4)过着更好的生活 6)和某人一起玩

7) 与 … …共享 … … 8)养宠物狗

9) 众所周知 10)考虑; 思考 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11)享受自然之美\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12) 追赶\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13) 过更好的生活 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1) They saw some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sheep) across from the river.

2) Rachael looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(beauty) in the white wedding dress.

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(rose) are Lucy's favorite flowers.

4) If you are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(friend) to others ，you can make more friends than before.

5) Winter is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cold) of the four seasons.

6) I think Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cute ) than her twin sister Lily.

7) Which animals do you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(well) ，frogs or foxes?

二、课时达标

1 、话题语法 形容词比较级与最高级专项复习

1) The air in the countryside is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fresh) than that in the city.

2) Living in this old ，small flat must make you feel much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bad)．

3) Tim has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(little) rice of the three.

4) Today's moon is even bigger and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bright) though it is not the fifteenth in the month.

5) With so many new subway lines ，the traffic in Hangzhou will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(busy) than before.



2 、情景交际

1) 你想表达我们人类和动植物共享同一个世界，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) 你认为玫瑰是所有花中最好看的，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3) 你最喜欢猫，因为它们比其他动物都可爱，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) 你想知道对方更喜欢植物还是动物，可以这么问：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

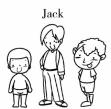
?

5) 你认为英语和语文对我们来说都很重要，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

三、能力提升

1 、看图写话



1) much, strong, than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) think about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3) tall, of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) like...better than... \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) share...with... \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2 、短文填词

Over a river there was a very narrow( 窄的) bridge. One day a horse was \_\_81\_\_(cross) this bridge. Just at the middle of the bridge he \_\_82\_\_ /met/ another horse.

There was no enough room for both of them. “Go back ， ”said one horse to the other. “It's \_\_83\_\_ narrow for you to pass.”

“Why should I go back？”asked the other horse. “\_\_84\_\_ don't you go back？” “You must go back ，”said the first horse. “Because I am \_\_85\_\_(strong) than you.” “You are not bigger than me. ” said the \_\_86\_\_ horse.

“We will see about that.” said the first horse ，and he was ready to \_\_87\_\_/faɪt/.

“Stop ！” said the second horse. “If we fight ，we will fall into the river and \_\_88\_\_/daɪ/. I have a plan—I shall lie down ，and you may walk over \_\_89\_\_(I) ． ”Then the clever horse \_\_90\_\_(lie) down on the bridge ，and the other horse walked over him lightly. So they passed each other ，and went on their ways.

81. 82. 83. 84. 85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

86. 87. 88. 89. 90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Unit4** **Topic** **1** **Section** **C&D**

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

1、单词记忆

1) /daɪ/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2) 海洋\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) /wet/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) 茂密的；厚的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 表面\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6) /kən ˈtrol/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) /lænd/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8) 鲸\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) /bæm'buː/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10) 特征\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2、短语记忆

1) 成千上万\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2) 灭绝 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 在... 中起重要作用\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) 越来越小\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 保持水循环\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6) 越来越少\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 以...为食\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8) 在危险之中\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 中国西南部\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10) 为...而猎杀...\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3、用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

1) The red apple is (big) of the three.

2) Which is (new),this one or that one?

3) Lucy’s picture is (bad) than lily’s.

4) My sister is a little (heavy)than before.

5) Which is (strong), the horse, the cow or the sheep?

6) All the pictures are very (nice).

二、课时达标

1、根据汉语提示填空。

1) I bought a (厚的)dictionary. It has more than 2,000 pages.

2) It’s raining. So the (地面)is wet.

3) They use a computer to (控制)the machine.

4) People lose their ways easily in a (森林).

5) It’s our duty to (保护)our earth.

2.按要求完成下列句子。

1) Pandas feed on bamboo.(对画线部分提问) Pandas feed on ?

2) Tom is tall .Mike is taller.(合并为一个句子) Tom is Mike.

3) Sam’s room is larger than Nancy’s room.(改为同义句) Nancy’s room is Sam’s room.

4) Which do you prefer, pandas or tigers?(改为同义句)

Which do you ,pandas or tigers?

5) Pandas are the loveliest animals in the world.(改为同义句)

Pandas are the other animals in the world.

2、情景交际

1) 你觉得这部电影是所有电影中最受欢迎的，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2) 你认为森林有助于使空气更清新、更干净，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3) 你觉得因特网在我们的日常生活中起着重要作用，你可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) 你想表达热带雨林覆盖了地球表面的6%，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) 你想表达天气变得越来越暖和，可以这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

三、能力提升

Are dolphins ( 海 豚 )fish? Many people think so, 1 the answer is NO. They are mammals(哺乳动物).But they are quite different 2 other land animals . Their brain(大脑)is as big as man’s and they live a long life 3 20-30 years.

Like some animals, dolphins use sounds to help them find their way around. They also use sounds to 4 to each other and to help them find food.

It is amazing that dolphins are 5 to men, and for thousands of years, there are many stories about dolphins and men . In the 19th 6 ,in a dangerous part of the sea near New Zealand, there was a dolphin. The seamen liked him very much and gave him a very good 7 ,Jack. From 1871 to 1903 ,Jack met every boat in the area and 8 it the way. In 1903 a passenger(旅客)on a boat with the name of the Penguin shot (射击)and hurt Jack. Luckily, the dolphin didn’t 9 , and after a long time he was well again. He guided(指导)the ships 10 the area for nine more years ,but he didn’t help the boat the Penguin.

Today, some people still kill dolphins, but many countries in the world now protect them.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ( ) 1.A.and | B.or | C.so | D.but |
| ( )2.A.from | B.for | C.with | D.between |
| ( )3.A.at last | B.at once | C.at least | D.at first |
| ( )4.A.tell | B.shout | C.talk | D.call |
| ( )5.A.angry | B.friendly | C.popular | D.stupid |
| ( )6.A.century | B.year | C.month | D.week |
| ( )7.A.number | B.name | C.question | D.problem |
| ( )8.A.passed | B.kicked | C.hit | D.showed |
| ( )9.A.kill | B.live | C.feed | D.die |
| ( ) 10.A.down | B.across | C.through | D.along |

Unit 4 Topic 2 Section A&B

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

I.写出下列形容词的比较级和最高级。

1. strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. heavy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. delicious

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. thin

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. safe

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. well

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ⅱ.用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成句子。

1. That old house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fall) down yesterday.

2. Did Miss Wang tell you how to protect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(you) from the earthquakes, my children?

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(stay) under the table or bed is safer when an earthquake happens.

4. In a big city, there are lots of tall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(build)and cars.

5. More than ten \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(thousand) people lost their homes in the flood.

二、课时达标

I.根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. 一棵大树在暴风雨中倒了。

A big tree\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the rainstorm.

2. 在这次交通事故中一些人死了，很多人受伤了。

Some people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and many people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

in the traffic accident.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 太阳镜能够保护我们的眼睛不受阳光的伤害。

Sunglasses can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our eyes\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sun.

4. 李芳是三个女孩中最漂亮的。

Li Fang is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the three girls.

5. 语文和数学哪一科更重要？

Which is Chinese math?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (保持镇静) is very important to face danger.

三、能力提升 阅读理解。

People know the dangers of fires. It’s good for a family to learn how to protect against a fire. Here are some suggestions.

Put a smoke alarm(报警器) in the house. Smoke from a fire causes the alarm to go off and the alarm makes a loud sound. The sound tells everyone to leave the house at once.

Make escape( 逃 脱 )plans. They should know all the ways out of the house. If there is a fire, everyone follows the plan to get out. Part of the plan is to check all the windows to make sure they can be opened easily.

Buy fire extinguishers( 灭 火 器)in the house. Everyone in the family should know how to use them.

Practise for a fire. They do fire practice because they teach children about fire safety. Everyone in the family should know the following fire rules:

★Don’t open a hot door! The fire can grow more quickly ifyou open the door.

★Stay close to the floor! Smoke can be more dangerous than fire. The best air is near the floor because smoke rises.

★What will you do if your hair or clothes start to burn? First, stop! Don’t run! The fire burns faster because of more air. Drop! Fall on the floor. Then roll! Turning over and over will make the fire go out. Put a blanket(毯子)around you to keep air away from the fire.

There are many possible causes for fires. A clever family is ready all the time. If there is a fire, don’t forget to call 199 for help.

( ) 1.When a smoke alarm rings at home ，it means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you have to get up B. water is running to the floor

C. something is burning D. someone breaks your window

( )2.The writer advised people to do the following( 下面的)to protect against a fire except

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they practice for a fire B. they make escape plans

C. they buy fire extinguishers D. they keep enough water

( )3. When a fire happens, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ifyou open the hot door.

A. the fire will grow more quickly B. the fire will go on

C. the door will soon be on fire D. the house will fall down

( )4. When your hair or clothes catch fire, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stop, run, roll B. stop, drop, roll

C. run, drop, roll D. roll, drop, stop

( )5. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. The dangers of a fire B. The causes of a fire

C. Learn to use a fire extinguish D. Protect against a fire

Unit 4 Topic 2 Section C&D

完成时间 (30 分钟)

一、基础训练

I.根据句意及汉语提示完成句子。

1. There is a tall classroom building in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(中央) of the school yard.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(摇晃)the bottle before you take the medicine.

3. Let me help you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(检查) your homework.

4. Lisa was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(难过) at the bad news.

5. We should stay calm when we are in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(火灾). **II**.用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.After \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (check) me over carefully, the doctor told me that it was nothing serious. 2.A terrible earthquake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(strike) Qinghai on April 14th, 2010.

3.More than 240,000 people lost their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(life) in the Tangshan earthquake. 4.Sometimes, aftershocks can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (danger) than the first earthquake.

5.In the earthquakes, you may feel afraid, but you should try \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stay) calm.

二、课时达标

I.单项选择。

( ) 1. –I have something important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you.

--OK. Go ahead.

A. telling B. to tell C. told D. tell

( ) 2. It’s necessary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_some ways to protect ourselves.

A. of; to learn B. for; learning

C ．for; to learn D. of; learning

( ) 3. –Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the light when you leave the room.

-- OK. I will.

A. take off B. turn off

C. jump off D. put off

( ) 4.–\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a volleyball game in my school next Monday afternoon. Would you

like to watch it?

-- Yes, I’d love to.

A. There is B. There are

C. There will have D. There is going to be

( ) 5. The movie is so scary that the little girl covers her eyes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her hands at times.

A. in B. by C. with D. use

( ) 6. –It’s raining. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on your raincoat when you go to school.

A. Remember to put B. Remember putting

C. Forget to put D. Forget putting

II.句型转换。

1.Maria has another three books to read (改为同义句)

Maria has books to read.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.China is the largest country in Asia. (改为同义句)

China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries in Asia.

3.Peter catches up with other students with the teacher’s help. (同义句替换) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher, Peter catches up with other student’s

4.The Wenchuan earthquake killed more than 69000 people (划线提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people did the Wenchuan earthquake kill?

5.Having a cold feels terrible . Having a toothache feels more terrible. Having a fewer feels the most terrible. (合并成一句)

Having a fever feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ having a cold \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a toothache.

三、能力提升

综合填空。

Many earthquakes happen every year. So knowing some w 1 to protect yourself will help to keep you safe in the earthquake. If you are 2 when the earthquake happens, the safest place is under a strong table or desk. Sitting on the floor c 3 to a wall is safer than standing in the middle of a room. Remember to protect your head and neck 4 your arms. Stay away from windows, tall 5 (家具) and pictures or anything that may fall on you. If you are out of doors, move to c 6 areas .Get away from buildings and trees. Be very careful of fallen 7 lines (电线) . The danger is not over. There will be some 8 and they sometimes can be more dangerous than the first earthquake. When it is safe for you to move around, check the people near you. Some may need h 9 . In the earthquake, the 10 important thing is to stay calm.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 4 Topic 3 Setion A&B

一、基础训练

2 、 单词记忆

1) /tʃiːp/\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2) / ˌɒn ˈlaɪn/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) /ˈiːmeɪl/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) /pleɪt/ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) /ɡes/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6) 比萨饼 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 火星 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8) 校长 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 、 短语记忆

1) 购物 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2) 在互联网上 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 发送邮件 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4) 面对面\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5) 形成 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6) 看起来像…… \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7) 确信 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8) 浏览网站 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9) 把……放入 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10)今后，将来 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11) 查明, 弄清楚 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12) 一种特殊的语言 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 、根据语境、音标或所给单词的提示完成句子, 每空一词。

1. It’s very important to know how to get the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /ˌɪnfə ˈmeɪʃn/ you need from the Internet.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / hˌ edˈmɑ ːstə/ will give us a talk tomorrow.

3. Young people like chatting online \_\_\_\_\_ their friends.

4. It takes a long time to learn to speak a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒ/ well.

5. My father built a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /ˈwebsaɪt/ himself last month.

6. It doesn’t matter to me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you choose to stay or not.

二、课时达标

1 、用所给词的适当形式填空

1) This coat is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) than that one. I’ll take it.

2) The girl is very clever. She can speak four \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (language).

3) A dictionary(字典) is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) for students to learn about new words.

4) Would you like some more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pizza)? They’re delicious.

5) Listen! Can you hear someone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cry) next door?

6) My mother asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) some fruit on my way home.

7) The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) a lot after hearing the funny story.

2 、语法练习

1. The clown's performance made everyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(laugh) aloud.

2. Every student and teacher in the school make Mrs. Wang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(headmaster)

3. Her mother doesn't let his son \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watch) TV on weekdays.

4. When I passed by the door ，I saw a girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cry) by the window.

5. My mom told me to keep the house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(clean)．

3 、 情景交际(40 分)

1) 你和你的朋友吵架了，你的老师建议你应该和他面对面进行一次对话，他会这么说：

?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) 你要写一项报告，你问你的妈妈是否可以在上网查一些资料，你可以这么问：

?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 你想问你的老师因特网是何时形成的，你可以这么问：

Could ?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4) 你的同桌对你说如今手机比电脑便宜得多了，她会这么说：

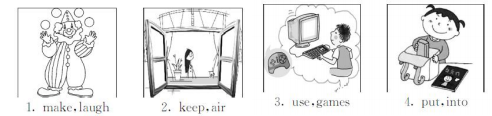
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5) 你告诉你的奶奶网上购物变得越来越流行，你会这么说：

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

二、能力提升

1) 看图写话



1 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2) 短文填词

The Internet is \_\_ 1\_\_/'juːsfl/ to everyone nowadays. Some parents realize the \_\_2\_\_(important) of the Internet. They think the Internet help their children \_\_3\_\_(study) better and show their feelings. But more and more parents are \_\_4\_\_/ə'freid/ of the online world. They worry that their kids will get in trouble with people they meet online ，such as \_\_5\_\_(meet) bad people online. That's because young people ，growing \_\_6\_\_ with the Internet ，regard it \_\_7\_\_ a way of showing personal feelings. To young people ， they often leave their own \_\_8\_\_(safe) behind and give some personal information to the so-called online friends. As a result(结果) ，it causes something \_\_9\_\_(danger) to them. So it's important to let children know \_\_ 10\_\_ to use the Internet in a correct way.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 7. 8. 9. 10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 4 Topic 3 Section C&D

完成时间：30 分钟以内

一、基础训练 单词记忆

1. /'pɜː(r)fɪkt/ 2. /truː/

3. /kə'rekt/ 4. /sɜː(r)tʃ/

5. /rɪ'zʌlt/ 6. /'ɡræmə(r)/

7./'dɪkʃənəri/ 8. /ɪk'spensɪv/

9./'pleʒə(r)/ 10. 讲英语的

11.安全地 12. 欺骗；作弊

13.修正 14. 改进，改善

2) 短语记忆

1. 各种各样的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 获取信息 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 搜寻 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 用某物来做某事 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 变成……重要的一部分 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. 把……转换成 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. 一本在线词典 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. 提高某人的听力技能 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. 查找生词 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 与……不同 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3) 完成下列句子，每空一词。

1. Benny often gets in touch with his Canadian friends by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(发送邮件)．

2. We believe the future of our motherland will change \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(朝着更好 的方向发展)．

3. \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(例如) ，we often play basketball on the playground.

4. My little brother often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(网上冲浪) after he finishes his work.

二、课时达标

1) 单项选择

( ) 1. The police are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the lost girl everywhere.

A. finding B. searching C. noticing

( )2. Please listen carefully and choose the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answer.

A. wrong B. other C. correct

( )3. The wind was very strong last night ，luckily ，the plane landed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A. safety B. safe C. safely

( )4. He made so many mistakes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ，so he didn't pass the exam.

A. dictionary B. grammar C. language

( )5. —As China grows stronger and stronger，Chinese is becoming more and more popular in other countries.

—That's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As a Chinese ，I feel so proud(骄傲的)．

A. fine B. wrong C. true

( )6. It's a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Do you have a cheaper one?

A. expensive B. nice C. delicious

( )7. —You look worried. What's wrong?

—I went for a job interview yesterday and I am waiting for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. dream B. matter C. result

( )8. —Do you often shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

—Yes. I have spent over 10 thousand yuan on Taobao and Suning for many years. A. online B. inside C. outside

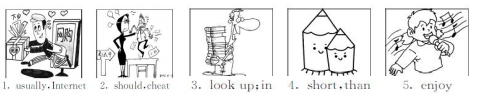
( )9. It's cold today. Would you mind keep the window \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？

A. closing B. close C. closed

( ) 10. Mr. Wang always tries his best to make his students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

A. interest B. interesting C. interested

2) 看图写话



1 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 ．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

三、能力提升

1) 阅读理解。

Many countries are inventing smart phone apps to help track(追踪) the spread of COVID19(新 冠病毒). Tracking COVID19 is an important step in stopping it breaking out. By tracking people， who have something to do with COVID19 patients ，health experts can warn them ， and keep COVID19 from spreading(传播) farther. This is called “contact tracing(接触追踪)”．

Though China has done well with stopping the outbreak of COVID19 during the last months ， they'll need to be able to quickly find and control new outbreaks. Contact tracing will be an important part of the process.

But because COVID19 spreads so quickly to so many people ，it's hard to trace all contacts with phone calls. That's why people hope that digital contact tracing with smart phones will help.

Most contact tracing apps collect information about where people go and the people contact with. The apps can make users know when one of their recent(最近的) contacts has been found to have

COVID19.

Now many contact tracing apps develop around the world，and more and more people start to use them. But there are still some people worrying that the apps are being made so fast and they can not protect users' own information. What do you think of the apps?

根据短文内容，选择最佳答案。

( ) 1. According to the passage ，why are many countries inventing smartphone apps to track the spread of COVID19?

A. To get in touch with other countries.

B. To make the science better.

C. To make money.

D. To stop it breaking out.

( )2. What will be an important part of controlling new outbreaks of COVID19？？ A. Hospitals. B. Chinese medicine.

C. Medical technology. D. Contact tracing.

( )3. What does the underlined word “develop” mean in Chinese?

A. 发育 B. 发展 C. 演变 D. 废止

( )4. Which of the following is True according to the text?

A. China are still fighting against COVID19.

B. It's easy to trace all contacts with phone calls.

C. All the people believe the apps can work well.

D. It can be sure that the apps can protect users' information. ( )5. What can be the title(题目) of the passage?

A. The Fight against COVID19 B. Contact Tracing Apps

C. The Spread of COVID19 D. The Protection of Information

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