

智慧学习 科学检测 轻松夺冠



M
名校金学典

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学习与检测

英语

七年级·下册

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Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

Section A

自主学习, 预览新知

词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

- I want _____ (join) the art club.
- You can _____ (play) the guitar.
- I am good at _____ (tell) stories.
- Jane likes _____ (draw).
- Let's _____ (join) now!

II. 短语汉译英。

- 弹吉他 _____
- 下国际象棋 _____
- 说英语 _____
- 加入俱乐部 _____
- 讲故事 _____
- 擅长于…… _____
- 和……讲话 _____

文化探索

There are talent shows in US middle schools early in the school year. At the shows, everyone has a chance to shine (闪光). Kids have five minutes to show the world their talents. You never know what you might see. A shy girl on the soccer team may surprise her teammates with her sweet singing voice, or a teacher will “wow” (博得……的称赞) her students with a funny dance.

Many of today's superstars first showed their skills at school talent shows. Maybe you're not Taylor Swift, but you can become a star at your middle school talent show.

根据文章回答下列问题。

- When do the school talent shows hold in US?

- How long do the kids often show their talents?

问题探究, 突破重难点

重难点拨

- I want to join the art club. 我想加入艺术俱乐部。

探究 join 的用法

(1) join 指加入某个党派、团体或俱乐部, 并成为其中一员。

(2) join sb. in + 名词/动名词, 意为“和某

人一起做某事”。

即时训练

- 你想加入国际象棋俱乐部吗?

Do you want to _____
_____?

- 你愿意和我们一起做游戏吗?

Will you _____?

2 Can you play chess? 你会下国际象棋吗?

探究 play 的用法

(1) play 后跟表示球、牌、棋等体育活动的名词时,名词前不加定冠词 the。

(2) play 后跟表示乐器的名词时,名词前要加定冠词 the。

即时训练

①—Can you _____ (打篮球)?

—Yes, I can.

②—Can you _____ (弹吉他)?

—No, I can't.

③—Would you like to _____

(下国际象棋) with me?

—Yes, I'd like to.

3 I like to speak English. 我喜欢说英语。

探究有关“说”的不同英语表达法

(1) speak 的意思是“说话”,作不及物动词时,通常指说话的能力和方式,也有“演讲,发言”之意;作及物动词时,其后宾语多是表示语言的名词。speak to 常表示“同……说话”。

(2) talk 的意思是“谈话,谈论”,指相互之间的谈话,一般作不及物动词,与介词 to 或 with 连用,表示“与……交谈”;要谈到关于某人或某事时,后接介词 of 或 about。

(3) tell 的意思是“讲述,告诉”,可接双宾语结构或复合宾语结构;有时表示嘱咐或语气较轻的命令,常用于 tell sb. (not) to do sth. 结构中。

即时训练

选择恰当的动词(tell, speak, talk)填空。

①She can _____ English very well.

②Let's _____ about the picture now.

③Can you _____ stories?

语法聚焦

情态动词 can 的用法

can 作情态动词,没有人称和数的变化,后面跟动词原形。

1. 句式变化

肯定句:They can play basketball.

否定句:She can't (can not) sing an English song.

一般疑问句:Can you speak English?

肯定回答:Yes, I can.

否定回答:No, I can't.

2. 常见用法

(1)表示能力,意为“能,会”。如:

Sandy can play the guitar. 桑迪会弹吉他。

(2)意为“许可,可以”,can 可以和 may 通用,但是比 may 正式。如:

Can I open the door? 我可以打开门吗?

(3)表示请求。如:

Can you help me with my Chinese?

你能帮我学中文吗?

语法精练

①我会弹吉他。

②我妹妹不会说英语。

③我可以帮你吗?

巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 25分钟)

小贴士

1. 本单元讲述情态动词 can 的用法,考查点除了以单选题的形式出现,还有句型转换这一题型。做题时,注意含有 can 的否定句(直接加 not)和疑问句(把 can 提前)的方式。

2. play 与棋类、球类和乐器搭配时,冠词的使用有所不同,需要加强记忆。

3. 在做本课时的阅读理解题时,需要注意每个俱乐部的特点,必要时用笔标注出来,便于快速答题。

I. 根据句意及首字母提示写出单词。

1. —Can you s _____ an English song?
—Yes, I can.
2. —Can you s _____ in the Yellow River?
—No, I can't.
3. —Can you d _____ a picture?
—Yes, I can.
4. I c _____ go to Jim's birthday party. My parents ask me to see my grandparents.
5. She often plays c _____ with her sister in the evening.

II. 用适当的定冠词填空, 不需用定冠词的填“/”。

1. Maria wants to join _____ music club.
2. Dennis likes to play _____ chess.
3. My father can play _____ guitar.
4. The boys often play _____ soccer after school.
5. Can Lisa play _____ piano?

III. 选择合适的短语填空。

speak English, tell stories, play chess, play the violin, play soccer

1. I can _____. I want to join the chess club.
2. I can _____. I want to join the English club.
3. I can _____. I want to join the music club.
4. I can _____. I want to join the soccer club.
5. I can _____. I want to join the story-telling club.

IV. 根据汉语完成英语句子, 每空一词。

1. “你会游泳吗?” “是的, 我会。”
— _____ you _____?
— _____, I can.
2. “Tom 会下国际象棋吗?” “不, 他不会。”
— _____ Tom _____?
— No, he _____.

3. “你想参加什么社团?” “我想参加游泳社团。”

— _____ do you want _____?
_____?

— I want to join the _____.

4. “Lisa 想参加什么社团?” “她想参加英语社团。”

— What club _____ Lisa _____ to join?

— She _____ to join the English club.

5. Sally 会唱歌跳舞, 但是不会说英语。

Sally can _____ and _____, but she _____ English.

V. 翻译短文。

我会游泳, 我想加入游泳社团。我哥哥擅长踢足球, 但他不会打排球, 所以他想加入排球社团。你会做什么? 你想加入什么社团?

VI. 根据对话内容和首字母提示补全单词, 每空一词。

Bob: Hi, Mary. Here are all the clubs.

Mary: What club do you want to join, Bob?

Bob: I want to join the English club. I like to speak English. How about you?

Mary: Hmm. The chess club. Can you play chess?

Bob: No, I don't like chess. Do you like music?

Mary: Oh, yes. I can sing and dance. I like music.

Bob: Me, too. Let's join the music club.

Mary: That sounds great. Let's go!

Mary and Bob talk about the 1. c _____. Bob wants to join the English club, because he likes 2. s _____ English. Mary 3. p _____ chess well so she wants to join the chess club. Mary can 4. a _____ sing and dance and they both like 5. m _____. They want to join the music club together.

Section B

自主学习, 预览新知

词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

- I can _____ (speak) English and I can also _____ (play) soccer.
- Can you talk to them and play games _____ (填介词) them?
- They can _____ (tell) you stories, and you can _____ (make) friends.
- Please call us _____ (填介词) 662-8435.
- We need you _____ (help) with sports for English-speaking students.
- Are you good _____ (填介词) old people?

II. 短语汉译英。

- 弹钢琴 _____
- 拉小提琴 _____
- 敲鼓 _____
- 善于和……相处 _____
- 在周末 _____
- 交朋友 _____
- 在某方面帮助某人 _____
- 养老院 _____

文化探索

There is a popular club in many US middle schools. It's the homework club. More and more students spend (度过) their afternoons at these clubs.

The US middle school students need a quiet place to study. But games, computers and TV are all around kids at home. So the homework club is just for them to do their homework. The club is quiet and it's good for students to study. Some teachers are there, too. They can answer students' questions and help with their homework. Finish their homework and students can go home. Then they play games or watch TV happily.

根据文章回答下列问题。

- Are there any clubs in your school? If "Yes", what are they?

- What club do you want to join?

- Do you want to have a homework club in your school?

问题探究, 突破重难

重难点拨

1 Call Mr. Brown at 293-7742. 拨打电话 293-

7742 联系布朗先生。

探究 call 的用法

- call *v.* “打电话(叫……), (给……) 打电话”。如: call the doctor 给医生打电话。
- call sb. at... “打电话……找某人”。
- call *n.* “电话, 通话”。如: get a call from sb. 接到某人的电话, make a call to sb. / give sb. a call 给某人打电话。

即时训练

①请在晚上给你的老师打电话。

Please _____ your teacher in the evening.

②请给米勒太太打个电话。

Please make a _____ to Mrs. Miller.

③请在2点给张先生打电话。

Please give Mr. Zhang a _____ at two.

④如果你想参加艺术社团, 请拨打电话 892430561 联系李老师。

If you want to join the art club, please _____ Mr. Li _____ 892430561.

② Are you good with old people? 你与老人相处得好吗?

探究与 be good 相关的词组

(1) be good with sb. 相当于 get on well with sb. 意思是“与某人相处得好(融洽)”。

(2) be good at... 常表示“擅长于……”，相当于 do well in...。

(3) be good for... 意思是“对……有好处”。

即时训练

用适当的介词填空。

① My brother is good _____ swimming.

② Our English teacher is good _____ us.

③ Reading in the sun is not good _____ your eyes.

③ Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students. 那么我们需要你帮助说英语的学生开展体育活动。

探究一 help 的用法

(1) help with... 表示“在某方面给予帮助”；help sb. with sth. 表示“帮助某人做某事”，其后常跟名词或名词短语。如：

Can you help me with my English?

你能帮帮我的英语吗?

I often help with the housework at home.
我经常在家帮忙做家务。

(2) help sb. (to) do sth. 表示“帮助某人做某事”。如：

Tom often helps his parents do the dishes.
汤姆常常帮助父母洗碗。

即时训练

① 你能帮助我画幅画吗?

Can you _____ me _____ a picture?

② 苏经常帮助我的数学。

Sue often _____ me _____ my math.

探究二 English-speaking 是由 English 和 speaking 两个词合并构成的一个形容词，意为“说英语的”。如：

English-speaking countries 说英语的国家

French-speaking students 说法语的学生

即时训练

③ Canada is mainly an _____ (说英语的) country.

④ Which of the following countries is not an English-speaking country?

A. Australia B. New Zealand

C. Brazil D. Canada

巩固训练，夯实所学 (建议用时：25分钟)

小贴士

- 在做完成句子的时候，需要注意动词时态、语态的正确使用。做完后要通读句子，检查全句的各种搭配是否正确。
- 在做有关动词的单选题时，除了注意近义词的辨析，还要考虑动宾的固定搭配。
- 在做本课时的阅读理解题时，需要注意每个俱乐部的特色，必要时用笔标注出来，便于快速答题。

I. 从每小题 A, B, C, D 四个选项中，选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

1. —Are you _____ after school?

—No, I'm _____.

- A. fun, interested
B. free, busy
C. busy, fun
D. interested, free

2. Mrs. Clark _____ a story to her son every night.

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

3. —What are you _____?

—Dancing.

- A. well in B. good for
C. good with D. good at

4. Diana _____ English very well, _____ she doesn't _____ Chinese.

- A. speaks, and, speaks
 B. speaks, but, tell
 C. talks, and, speak
 D. tells, but, knows

5. The twins are talking about the book *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* (《汤姆·索亚历险记》). I think it's great fun to _____ them.

- A. join
 B. join in
 C. play
 D. enter

II. 用所给单词的正确形式填空。

- Can you help me with _____ (swim)?
- I can speak a little _____ (China).
- Jack's father and mother are _____ (music).
- I like _____ (talk) to people very much.
- You can join the story _____ (tell) club.

III. 根据表格内容写出简单的段落。

	I	Mary	My brother
can	写故事	说英语	中国功夫
can't	讲故事	说汉语	弹吉他
club	写故事社团	英语社团	吉他社团

IV. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词。

1. 来和我们一起游泳吧。

Come and _____ us _____ swimming.

2. 你与你的同班同学相处得好吗?

_____ you _____ your classmates?

3. 那个小男孩钢琴弹得真棒。

The little boy _____ the piano very _____.

4. 你周末有时间吗?

Do you _____ the weekend?

5. 请拨打 622-1229 联系张欣。

Please _____ Zhang Xin _____ 622-1229.

V. 阅读理解五选三。

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Swimmers Wanted

Can you swim? Can you help students to swim on weekends? Come and join us. Call Jane at 3309785 for more information.

Chess Club

1 Do you want to play chess well? Mr. Green can teach you. You can come here every Friday afternoon. Tel: 6231940. Add: Room 102 in School's P. E. Building.

Let's Learn English

Can you speak English? Do you want to learn English? 2 Time: 9:00 a. m. — 11:30 a. m. (from Monday to Friday). Call Henry at 5431248.

Music

Boys and girls, do you like music? Would you like to sing? 3 Please call Victor at 8913453.

- A. Do you like to playing basketball?
 B. Join the English club now.
 C. We can play games in the club!
 D. Do you like to play chess?
 E. Welcome to join the Star Rock Band.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

单元回顾

总结归纳, 回顾知识



1. 才艺与社团

play chess—the chess club

play the guitar—the music club

draw—the art club

speak English—the English club

swim—the swimming club

play soccer—the soccer club

tell stories—the story telling club

2. play 的用法

(1) play 后跟表示球、牌、棋等体育活动的名词时, 名词前不加定冠词 the。如:

play soccer, play cards, play chess.

(2) play 后跟表示乐器的名词时, 名词前要

加定冠词 the。如:

play the piano, play the drums, play the violin.

3. can 的用法

can 表示“能力”, 是情态动词, 没有人称和数的变化, 后面跟动词原形。句型变化如下:

肯定句: He can play basketball.

否定句: He can't (can not) play basketball.

一般疑问句: Can he play basketball?

肯定回答: Yes, he can.

否定回答: No, he can't.

真题回顾, 体验学考

考点 1 can 表示“能力”

1. (2017·济南)—I'd love to go to the water park with you. But I _____ swim.

—It doesn't matter. I will teach you.

A. must B. mustn't

C. can D. can't

2. (2016·济南)—Helen, who _____ fix up the computer in our class?

—I think Jeff can.

A. should B. would

C. must D. can

考点 2 can 表示“能够”

3. (2015·大连)The Science Museum is popular because people _____ do experiments there.

A. must B. can

C. would D. should

考点 3 才艺与社团

4. (2016·济南)—Mike, what club do you want to join?

—Well, I want to join the _____ club.

I love painting.

A. chess B. sports

C. art D. English

考点 4 情态动词 must 的用法

5. (2018·济南)—Can we wear our own clothes?

—No, we can't. We _____ wear the school uniform. It's a school rule.

A. could B. may

C. can D. must

Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

Section A

自主学习, 预览新知

词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

1. He always _____ (go) to work at eleven o'clock.
2. What time do you _____ (通常) take a shower?
3. I'm never late _____ (填介词) work.
4. The radio show is from twelve o'clock _____ night to six o'clock _____ the morning. (填介词)
5. What time do you get up _____ (填介词) school days?

II. 短语汉译英。

1. 起床 _____
2. 穿上衣服 _____
3. 洗淋浴 _____
4. 广播电台 _____
5. 在周末 _____
6. 刷牙 _____
7. 吃早餐 _____
8. 去上学 _____
9. 上班迟到 _____

文化探索

For more than 120 years, people have set their clocks to Greenwich Mean Time (GMT, 格林尼治时间). It is based on the sun's journey across the zero-degree meridian (子午线) at the Greenwich Observatory (格林尼治天文台) in southeast London. GMT was made the world standard for time in 1884.

But it is not very precise(准确的) or regular.

In order to get the right time, scientists introduced UTC—Universal Coordinated Time (协调世界时) in 1972. This is based on about 400 atomic (原子的) clocks from laboratories around the world and is very accurate(精确的). 根据文章回答下列问题。

1. When was GMT made the world standard for time?

2. When was UTC introduced?

问题探究, 突破重难

重难点拨

1 I usually get up at six thirty. 我通常六点半起床。

探究 介词 at, in, on 表达时间的用法

(1)at 常用于以下情况:

- ①表示“在具体的某一时刻”;
- ②表示“在某一特定的时候”;
- ③表示“在中午,在夜晚”。

(2)on 常用于以下情况:

- ①表示“在星期几”;
- ②表示“在具体的某一天”;
- ③表示“在某一节日”。

(3)in 常用在以下情况:

- ①泛指“在上午,在下午,在晚上”;
- ②表示“在某一季节”;
- ③表示“在某年,在某月”;

④表示“在白天”。

[注意]在以 this, that, next, last, every, today 等开头的时态状语前一般不用 in, on, at 等介词。如:

She plays sports every day.

她每天都做运动。

You may go with me this time.

这次你可以和我一起去。

即时训练

用适当的介词填空。

- ① She takes a shower _____ 5:00.
- ② I have math _____ Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
- ③ We have lunch at school _____ noon.
- ④ Dad often watches TV _____ the evening.
- ⑤ You can meet his mother _____ that time.
- ⑥ My son was born _____ November 28th, 1992.
- ⑦ Her sister was born in Guangzhou _____ 1990.
- ⑧ What do you usually do _____ night?
- ⑨ _____ summer, many people come here to swim.
- ⑩ The children want to go to a movie _____ Children's Day.
- ⑪ My uncle goes to work _____ the day.

2 What time do you usually get up? 你通常几点起床?

探究时间的询问方式

除 what time 外, when 也可以对时间进行提问, 但 what time 所提问的时间比较精确, 指“几点钟”“几点几分”, when 所提问的时间要比 what time 广, 回答时可以用时刻, 也可以用哪一天, 甚至哪一年。

即时训练

用适当的疑问词填空。

- ① — _____ do you usually go to school?
— I usually go to school at 7:30.
- ② — _____ was your brother born?
— He was born in 2005.

语法聚焦

1. 一般现在时中动词第三人称单数形式的变化规则。

在一般现在时的肯定句中, 当主语为第三人称单数时, 动词变化主要体现在词尾, 其规则如下:

(1) 一般情况下, 直接在动词词尾加-s。如: get→gets; take→takes。

(2) 以 s, sh, ch, x, o 结尾的动词, 在词尾加-es。如: teach→teaches; fix→fixes; go→goes; do→does。

(3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es。如: study→studies; try→tries。

2. 除上述规则外, 还应注意下面三点。

(1) 动词 have, 遇到主语是第三人称单数时, 要用 has; 动词 be 的第三人称单数形式是 is。

(2) 含有动词第三人称单数形式的句子变否定句时, 要用 doesn't+动词原形。如:

He goes to school at six in the morning.
(变否定句)

→ He doesn't go to school at six in the morning.

(3) 对含有动词第三人称单数形式的句子提问时, 要用助动词 does。如:

She goes home at five every day. (对画线部分提问)

→ When/What time does she go home every day?

语法精练

① 你妈妈通常早上几点散步?

_____ your mother usually _____ a walk in the morning?

② 他有时在下午运动半小时。

He sometimes _____ half an hour in the afternoon.

③ 里克中午吃许多水果和蔬菜。

Rick _____ fruit and vegetables for lunch.

④ 托尼通常在晚上做家庭作业吗?

_____ Tony _____ his homework in the evening?

⑤ 我的爷爷很健康, 他喜欢吃冰激凌。

My grandfather is very healthy. He _____ ice-cream.

巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 25分钟)

小贴士

1. 介词与时间的搭配比较复杂, 需要加强记忆。
2. 在做一般现在时第三人称单数的句型转换时, 一定要注意用助动词 does 后, 动词要还原成原形。
3. 在做本课时的阅读理解题时, 要注意每个家庭成员的职业(或学业), 必要时用笔标注出来, 便于快速答题。

I. 用介词 in, on, from, for, to, at 填空。

1. I often have breakfast _____ seven o'clock.
2. Ann usually goes to school _____ 7:30.
3. They like to play soccer _____ weekends.
4. My teacher goes to work early _____ the morning.
5. His father works _____ a radio station.
6. Our radio show is _____ twelve o'clock _____ night _____ six o'clock in the morning.
7. Scott is never late _____ school.
8. I do Chinese kung fu _____ 8 o'clock _____ the morning.

II. 从每小题 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

1. Mr. Green gets _____ very late every day.
A. home B. at home
C. to home D. from home
2. I eat breakfast _____ 7:00 _____ the morning.
A. at, on B. on, in C. in, in D. at, in
3. We have _____ lunch at school at noon.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
4. Peter has no classes _____ Saturdays and Sundays.
A. in B. on C. about D. at

III. 根据个人的真实情况, 使用 always, usually 或 never 写答语。

1. What time do you go to school?

2. What time does your mother go to work?

3. When do you and your best friend go to see a movie?

4. What time does your father exercise?

IV. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词。

1. 莉萨和吉尔有一份有意思的工作。

Lisa and Jill _____ interesting job.

2. 汤姆早上 6 点穿衣服。

Tom _____ at six in the morning.

3. 你们通常几点吃早饭?

_____ do you usually have breakfast?

4. 学生们通常在下午 4 点进行体育运动。

The students usually _____ four in the afternoon.

5. 迈克 9 点去睡觉。

Mike _____ at 9:00.

V. 阅读理解六选四。

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

In my family, there are my parents, my grandparents, my brother and I. 1 My father is a teacher. He works in a school. He gets up early and works very hard every day.

2 His students love him very much because he likes to help them. My mother is a writer. She doesn't need to go to work but she writes books, cleans the house and takes care of us.

3 They don't have jobs. They stay at home every day, reading newspapers and watching TV. They go to bed early. My brother is a student. He is in my school, too. He likes playing basketball, tennis and ping-pong. I like to play soccer, ping-pong and computer games.

4 We do our homework, play sports and help our parents in the evening.

- | |
|---|
| A. After school, we get home early. |
| B. My grandparents are old. |
| C. I like dogs very much. |
| D. Sometimes, he helps me with my homework. |
| E. We are a happy family. |
| F. He always watches TV at home. |

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Section B

自主学习, 预览新知



词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

1. They usually eat dinner _____ a quarter to seven _____ the evening. (填介词)
2. He usually _____ (get) up at half past five.
3. I _____ (有时) play basketball for half an hour.
4. In the evening, I _____ watch TV _____ play computer games. (或者……或者……)
5. She knows it's not good _____ (填介词) her, but it _____ (taste) good!

II. 短语汉译英。

1. 做家庭作业 _____
2. 散步 _____
3. 回家 _____
4. 大量; 许多 _____
5. 或者……或者…… _____
6. 到达学校 _____

文化探索

The state of Florida is a great place for a vacation because it has something for everyone.

For young kids, Florida stands for Disney World. In Orlando, however, Mickey Mouse has some serious competition for tourists' dollars. Universal Studios has two theme parks that attract visitors with exciting rides and even a water park. Animal lovers can take part in an eco-tour to see manatees (海牛), one of Florida's most famous and unusual marine(海洋的) animals. Citrus County is home to around 400 manatees every year.

Further south in Florida, Miami is a hot spot for those who long for sun and surf(浪花). Models, musicians, and athletes(运动员) love Miami for its beautiful beaches and great nightlife.

根据文章回答下列问题。

1. What is most attractive(吸引) to children in Florida?

2. What is the enjoyment to animal lovers in Florida?

3. Why do people like Miami?

问题探究, 突破重难

重难点拨

① They usually eat dinner at a quarter to seven in the evening. 他们通常晚上 6:45 吃晚饭。

探究 钟点时刻的表达方式

(1) 用数词表达时间

如: six thirty 六点半; seven fifteen 七点十五分; eight fifty-five 八点五十五分

(2) 用介词 past, to 表达时间。一般说来,

半个小时以内常用介词 past, 表示“几点过几点”; 半小时过后多用介词 to, 表示“差几分到几点”。如:

a quarter past three 三点一刻

half past six 六点半

a quarter to nine 八点四十五分

(3) 美式英语中常用 a. m. 表示“午前, 上午”(午夜 12:00 后至中午 12:00 前), p. m. 表示“午后, 下午”(中午 12:00 后至午夜 12:00 前)。

英式英语中常用 AM、PM 或 am、pm。

例如:6:00 am(six in the morning)

3:30 pm(half past three in the afternoon)

即时训练

用英语表达以下时间。

①5:30 PM _____

②11:15 AM _____

③9:45 AM _____

④7:07 PM _____

2 In the evening, I either watch TV or play computer games. 在晚上,我要么看电视,要么玩电脑游戏。

探究 either...or...

either...or... 表示“要么……要么……;或者……或者……”,此结构可用来连接两个独立的词、短语或者独立的句子。如:

You can come either today or tomorrow.

你可以今天或明天来。

On the weekend, I can either go to the movies or go shopping.

在周末,我可以去看电影或去购物。

Either you leave now or I'll call the police.

要么你现在就离开,不然我就打电话报警。

[注意]either...or... 连接主语时,谓动词词遵循就近原则。如:

Either you or he is on duty today.

你或他今天值班。

即时训练

①丽莎要么会唱歌要么会跳舞。

Lisa can _____ sing _____ dance.

②汤姆早晨经常六点或者六点半起床。

Tom often gets up _____ at 6:00 AM _____
at 6:30 AM.

3 She knows it's not good for her, but it tastes good! 她知道这对她(健康)不好,但它却很好吃!

探究一 be good for

be good for... 表示“对……有益;对……有好处”; be bad for... 表示“对……有害;对……有坏处”。如:

It's good for our health to go to bed early and get up early. 早睡早起身体好。

Don't read in the dark. It's bad for your eyes. 不要在暗处看书,这对你的眼睛有害。

即时训练

①每天早晨做早操对我们的身体有益。

It's _____ us to do morning exercises every morning.

②打电脑游戏对我们的学习有害。

Playing computer games is _____ our study.

探究二 感官动词的用法

(1)taste 作动词表示“吃起来,尝起来”,之后要用形容词。其他表示感觉的系动词还有 look, sound, feel, smell。如:

This fish smells bad. 这条鱼闻着坏了。

Your idea sounds great. 你的主意听起来棒极了。

(2)taste 还可以作名词,表示“味道;品味”。如:

This dish has a very good taste.

这道菜的味道很好。

Mary has a good taste for clothes.

玛丽对衣服有很好的鉴赏力。

即时训练

③这条丝绸领带摸起来很柔软。

This silk tie _____ very _____.

④李老师今天看上去很开心。

Mr. Li _____ very _____ today.

⑤彼得喜欢橄榄油的味。

Peter likes the _____ of olive oil.

语法聚焦

频率副词的用法

频率副词是表示与次数、频率有关的副词。按照频率的高低排序如下:

always(总是), usually(通常), often(经常), sometimes(有时), hardly ever(几乎从不), never(从不)。

频率副词通常放在行为动词之前或者助动词、be 动词之后,对频率副词提问用“How often”。如:

She sometimes comes to school late.

有时她上学迟到。

I have never seen this film.

我从来没有看过这部电影。

I hardly ever see her. 我现在难得见到她。

语法精练

①夏天天气通常炎热。

It is _____ hot in summer.

②我将永远爱你。

I will _____ love you.

③你多久给你的父母写一次信?

_____ do you write to your parents?

④汤姆是个好学生,他从来不玩电脑游戏。

Tom is a good student, and he _____ computer games.

巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 25分钟)

小贴士

- 在做一般现在时第三人称单数的句型转换时, 一定注意用助动词 does 后, 动词要还原成原形。
- 在做完成句子的时候, 需要注意动词时态、语态的正确使用。做完后通读句子, 检查全句的各种搭配是否正确。
- 应对动词填空题可按以下四个步骤: ①判断动词是作谓语, 还是作非谓语形式; ②通读全句, 确定正确的时态和语态; ③确定动词的非谓语形式; ④对全句或全文进行综合分析, 最终确认所填的动词。

I. 从每小题 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。

1. —What's the time now?

— _____ half past nine.

- A. Its B. It's
C. This is D. They're

2. His sister _____ at eight o'clock.

- A. go to school
B. go to the school
C. goes to school
D. goes to the school.

3. He _____ his homework _____ Sunday morning.

- A. doesn't, on B. don't do, in
C. don't, in D. doesn't do, on

4. Hurry up! It's time _____ school.

- A. go to B. for
C. to go D. to going

5. Mike likes _____ TV and Jim likes _____ books.

- A. to watch, to read B. to watch, to see
C. to see, to read D. to see, to look

6. — _____ do you usually get up?

— At six o'clock.

- A. What B. What time
C. Why D. How

7. My brother _____ school on weekends.

- A. don't go to B. doesn't go
C. doesn't go to D. don't go

8. —It's said that this kind of tofu smells terrible.

—That's true. But it _____ delicious.

- A. feels B. sounds
C. tastes D. looks

9. — _____ does your mother go shopping?

—Usually on Sunday morning.

- A. When B. What time
C. How long D. How often

10. Tom usually goes to school _____ 7:30 _____ the morning.

- A. at, in B. in, at
C. on, in D. at, on

II. 完形填空。

Mr. Smith is a farmer. In the 1 he gets up at 6:30. He usually sleeps for nine 2 every day. After he gets up, the first thing for him is to brush his 3. Then he goes out to run around his 4. After he comes back, he 5 his breakfast. He often has bread, milk and vegetables. At eight he starts to 6. He 7 working on the farm. He thinks it's very interesting and he often forgets (忘记) the 8. He works 9 10 hours day. When he comes back home, he is very tired 10 very happy.

1. A. morning B. afternoon
C. evening D. night

2. A. hour B. days
C. hours D. minutes
3. A. tooth B. foot
C. teeth D. feet
4. A. school B. farm
C. library D. factory
5. A. wants B. have
C. eats D. eat
6. A. work B. works
C. working D. jobs
7. A. likes B. wants
C. begin D. start
8. A. day B. date
C. time D. night
9. A. at B. in
C. on D. for
10. A. and B. or
C. but D. so

III. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词。

1. 我没有时间帮你做作业。
I _____ help you with your homework.
2. 她知道这对她不好, 但是它味道很美!
She knows it's not _____ her, but it _____!
3. 我通常晚上九点洗澡。
I usually _____ at 9:00 in the evening.

4. Tommy 通常十二点在学校吃午饭。
Tommy usually _____ at 12:00 at school.
5. 我妹妹通常八点十五分到学校。
My sister usually _____ school at 8:15.

IV. 选词填空。

A. 阅读短文, 从方框中选择适当的词填空。

volleyball, takes, lots of, gets, goes

Mary is my sister. She usually _____ up at six thirty. Then she always _____ a shower and eats a good breakfast. After that, she _____ to school at eight thirty. At twelve, she eats _____ fruit and vegetables for lunch. After lunch, she sometimes plays _____. She always eats ice-cream after dinner.

B. 阅读短文, 从方框中选出适当的动词, 并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号。

go, have, be, watch, begin

Miss Green _____ an English teacher. She works in a school. She gets up at 6:00 every morning. She _____ breakfast at 6:30. She _____ to work by bike. She gets there very early. Classes _____ at eight. After work, she likes _____ English movies with her friends.

单元回顾

总结归纳, 回顾知识

1. 重点短语

get up 起床
go to bed 上床睡觉
go to school 去上学
go home 回家
take a shower 洗淋浴
take a walk 散步
on weekends 在周末
on weekdays 在工作日
radio station 广播电台

train station 火车站

do (one's) homework 做作业
either... or... 或者……或者……

2. 重点句型

(1)—What time do you usually get up?

—I usually get up at six thirty.

(2)—When does Scott go to work?

—He always goes to work at eleven o'clock.

3. 重点语法**(1) 时间的正确表达法**

6:30 AM half past six in the morning/six thirty in the morning

11:45 AM a quarter to twelve in the morning/eleven forty-five in the morning

3:15 PM a quarter past three in the afternoon/three fifteen in the afternoon

8:08 PM eight past eight in the evening/

eight o eight in the evening

(2) 频率副词在句中的位置及排序

频率副词通常放在实义动词之前、助动词/be 动词之后。

按照频率高低,排序如下:

always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never

[注意]对频率副词提问用 how often。

真题回顾, 体验学考**考点 1 疑问代词和疑问副词的用法**

1. (2018 · 济南) — _____ was your school trip?

—It was excellent. We went to the Yellow River.

A. Who B. What C. How D. Where

2. (2017 · 济南)—Jane, _____ is our School Day?

—It's on May 18th.

A. who B. how C. where D. when

3. (2016 · 济南)—_____ did you visit Taiwan with, Sarah?

—My parents. We had a good time there.

A. What B. Who C. Where D. When

考点 2 动词的第三人称单数

4. (2017 · 济南)—I'll go for a picnic if it _____ tomorrow. Will you go with me?

—Yes, of course.

A. doesn't rain B. isn't raining

C. won't rain D. didn't rain

考点 3 连词的用法

5. (2015 · 济南) This is a photo of my family. These are my parents _____ this is my brother Bob.

A. so B. if C. but D. and

考点 4 连词的用法

6. (2017 · 济南) I can't watch TV on school night, _____ I can watch TV on weekends.

A. and B. but C. if D. or

考点 5 可数名词与不可数名词

7. (2018 · 济南)—Betty, would you like something to eat?

—Yes. I'd like some _____, please.

A. fish B. pear C. water D. apple

8. (2015 · 济南) I'm a little hungry now. I only drank some _____ before I came to school.

A. bread B. milk C. banana D. noodle

考点 6 介词的用法

9. (2018 · 济南)—Do we have a soccer game this week?

—Yes. It's _____ Friday, June 15th.

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

10. (2017 · 济南)—What do you usually eat _____ breakfast?

—I usually eat noodles.

A. for B. in C. from D. on

第一单元达标检测

(时间:45分钟 满分:100分)

I. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(10分)

1. Cindy is good at _____ (sing).
2. My friends often _____ (help) me with my English.
3. Lang Lang is a very famous _____ (music).
4. Do you want to join the _____ (swim) club?
5. We have three _____ (piano) lessons in the morning.

II. 从每小题 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。(10分)

- () 1. —Can your brother _____?
—Yes, he _____.
A. play the chess, can B. play chess, can
C. plays chess, is D. play chess, is
- () 2. Bob is a very _____ player. He plays basketball very _____.
A. good, good B. well, good C. good, well D. well, well
- () 3. — _____ do you want to join the art club?
—Because I want to learn painting.
A. Why B. How C. What D. When
- () 4. —Can you play the violin?
— _____. It's too difficult.
A. No, I can't B. Yes, I can C. Yes, I do D. Yes, I am
- () 5. Lily can speak English, but she _____ speak Chinese.
A. can't B. isn't C. doesn't D. can

III. 用下面所给单词的适当形式, 完成一则广告。(10分)

join, good, swim, jump, be, interesting, information, play, show, call

Athletes Wanted for School Day

School Sports Day is coming! Are you _____ in sports? Do you want _____ a running star? Can you _____ basketball, volleyball, soccer or ping-pong? Can you _____ fast? Can you _____ high? I think you are _____ at sports. Do you want _____ your talent to us? What are you waiting for? Come and _____ us! Please talk to Mary for more _____ or _____ Mr. Black at 790-4556.

IV. 根据汉语完成句子,横线不限词数。(共 20 分)

1. 我会拉小提琴,但我不會弹钢琴。

I can _____, but I _____.

2. 我哥哥也想参加象棋俱乐部。

My brother _____.

3. 你能帮孩子们游泳吗?

_____?

4. 放学后张老师经常和我们谈话,他对付我们可有办法啦。

Mr. Zhang often _____ after class and he _____ us.

5. 我喜欢音乐,所以我想与一些音乐家交朋友。

I like music, so I want _____.

V. 完形填空。(10 分)


Just as a popular English proverb (谚语) goes: all work and no 1 makes Jack a dull boy. Play is very important in our lives. Some successful people think that the goal (目标) of life is playing. Most foreigners 2 their holidays playing. Many people think that playing can relax and amuse their dull life. 3 the newspaper, and you can see lots of news 4 movies, concert, television programs and all 5 of sports. You can see people going to the park for 6. You can also see people taking their children to the zoo. During the weekend, life is 7. If we have a good rest and play 8, we can relax, then we can do everything better. 9 weekends I usually swim and 10 TV to relax. In this way, I study better.

- () 1. A. play B. work C. fun D. pleasant
 () 2. A. pay B. cost C. live D. spend
 () 3. A. Close B. Buy C. Sell D. Open
 () 4. A. on B. about C. in D. with
 () 5. A. kinds B. names C. teams D. things
 () 6. A. picnic B. friends C. love D. flowers
 () 7. A. working B. picnicking C. cooking D. playing
 () 8. A. hard B. good C. well D. busy
 () 9. A. On B. For C. In D. Of
 () 10. A. see B. find C. watch D. look

VI. 阅读理解。(10 分)

Chess Club

Do you like to play chess? It doesn't matter if you can't play chess. Mr. Johnson can teach you. Come and join the chess club on Wednesday afternoon in Room 208 in Classrooms' Building.




Bonjour, mes amis (朋友, 你好)

Do you know how to say "hello" in French? Do you want to learn French? Join the French club now. You can speak simple French soon. We hope to meet you at 9:30-10:30 from Monday to Friday. Telephone Henry at 764-3092 for more information.


Cooking Club

Do you like eating delicious food? Can you cook? Learn to cook cakes and pies at four o'clock every Thursday in Room 326. Call Brad for more information if you're interested.



Calling All Musicians!

Let's make beautiful music together. We're putting together a rock band and we need musicians who can play the drums, the piano, the guitar, the trumpet. Please call Victor at 998-5762 for more details or send an e-mail to *No. 1 music@sohu.com*.



- () 1. Who can teach you how to play chess?
A. Brad. B. Victor. C. Mr. Johnson. D. Henry.
- () 2. Jane joins the cooking club. When does she go to the club?
A. On Wednesday afternoon.
B. At four o'clock every Thursday.
C. At four o'clock every Tuesday.
D. At nine thirty from Monday to Friday.
- () 3. You can play the piano and the guitar. You want to be a musician of the rock band. How can you contact(联系) with them?
A. Call Victor at 764-3092.
B. Go to Room 208 in Classrooms' Building.
C. Find more musicians in Room 326.
D. Send an e-mail to No. 1 music@sohu. com.
- () 4. Helen speaks English very well and she can speak French well, too. She works from Monday to Friday. Where does she work?
A. The cooking club. B. The French club.
C. The rock rand. D. The chess club.
- () 5. According to the posters(海报), Which of the following sentences is true?
A. If you can't play chess, you can't join the chess club.
B. The rock band only needs singers and dancers.
C. You can join the French club on weekdays, not on weekends.
D. You can learn to cook cakes and cookies in Room 362.

Ⅶ. 根据短文内容,从下面方框内的七个选项中选择五个还原到文中,使短文意思通顺、结构完整。(10分)

Hello, everyone! Do you know the SOS student club? (1) _____ Now let me tell you something about it.

The purpose(目的) of the SOS student club is to help students. (2) _____ They can ask the members of the club for help. Some students like volleyball, but they can't play it.

(3) _____ Some students can't get on well with others(其他人) and they are not happy.

(4) _____

Are you free after school? Do you want to be useful to others? If your answer is yes, come and join us. (5) _____ Please meet us at SOS studentclub@ 163. com.

- A. They can ask us to teach them.
- B. They can talk with us.
- C. We need five new members.
- D. We need help to teach sports.
- E. I'm a member of the club.
- F. They can play computer games with us.
- G. Some students think their homework is too difficult and they can't finish it.

VIII. 书面表达。(20分)

Personal Information
Name: Eric Green
Age: 19
Place of Study(学习的地点): University of Cambridge, the UK
Hobbies(兴趣): reading, computers, swimming, tennis, basketball
Abilities(能力): sing, dance, play the trumpet and the guitar
Mobile Phone: 013566741329
E-mail Address: eric@sina.com

Dear Rebecca,

I want to join your Language Summer Camp to help the children with sports, music, English and computer.

I think I can be good with the kids and I hope to get your letter soon.

Yours,
Eric Green

第二单元达标检测

(时间:45分钟 满分:100分)

I. 从每小题 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出一个能填入句中空白处的最佳答案。(10分)

- () 1. Can you _____ me what time it is?
A. tell B. say C. speak D. talk
- () 2. My mother loves _____ fruit and my father loves _____ vegetables.
A. eats, to eat B. eats, eats C. to eat, eat D. to eat, to eat
- () 3. Please write _____ me and tell me _____ your new job.
A. to, about B. /, on C. to, in D. with, about
- () 4. They don't have _____ homework to do today.
A. some B. any C. many D. a lot
- () 5. Either you or he _____ the classroom every morning.
A. clean B. cleans C. to clean D. cleaning
- () 6. —Can I help you with sports?
— _____ It's so kind of you to do so.
A. Yes, you can't. B. Yes, please.
C. No, you can't. D. You're welcome.
- () 7. After a _____ breakfast, he runs to school _____.
A. quick; quick B. quickly; quickly
C. quick; quickly D. quickly; quick
- () 8. We have an English class _____ 9:00 a. m. _____ July 5th.
A. in, for B. at, on C. at, in D. from, to
- () 9. Victor wants to find a new _____. He doesn't like to _____ here.
A. work; work B. job; job C. job; work D. work; job
- () 10. What a funny time _____ to the radio show!
A. listen B. to listen C. listens D. is listening

II. 完形填空。(10分)

My cousin Jerry is only thirteen years old, _____ 1 _____ he is a good student and a successful musician. He usually _____ 2 _____ up at six ten. He has breakfast at seven o'clock. He goes to school at seven thirty. School _____ 3 _____ at around eight o'clock. At twelve o'clock, he has a quick _____ 4 _____ at school. After that, he plays _____ 5 _____ guitar with his friends. They are _____ 6 _____ players in the school show.

Jerry and his friends _____ 7 _____ a music club. After school, they take the number 102 bus to their club. In the club, he helps kids play the guitar for two _____ 8 _____. He works very well. The kids _____ 9 _____ him a lot. He usually gets home at around 6:00 pm. He has dinner with his parents at six thirty. After dinner, Jerry and his parents listen to music,

because(因为)they _____ 10 _____ love music. They go to bed at around nine.

- () 1. A. and B. or C. but D. so
() 2. A. goes B. does C. sleeps D. gets
() 3. A. plays B. finishes C. starts D. puts
() 4. A. soccer B. lunch C. dinner D. fruit
() 5. A. an B. a C. the D. /
() 6. A. guitar B. piano C. trumpet D. violin
() 7. A. is B. are C. have D. has
() 8. A. hours B. days C. weeks D. years
() 9. A. love B. need C. join D. listen
() 10. A. very B. all C. both D. some

III. 用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。(10分)

Mr. Black _____ (come) from England. He _____ (work) in a middle school in Shanghai now. He _____ (go) to work six days a week. He _____ (like) his students and _____ (teach) them a lot. He likes _____ (play) games with his students. His students _____ (like) him, too. He can _____ (speak) a little Chinese. He _____ (talk) to his students in English, and _____ (drink) tea with them on Sundays.

IV. 阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的动词,并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号(每词限用一次)。(10分)

have brush play call join

My uncle Sam is a good teacher. He gets up very early. He usually gets up at five o'clock in the morning. After he (1) _____ his teeth, he often goes to park with my aunt to play baseball. He (2) _____ no classes on Saturday and Sunday. He usually goes to the guitar club. Oh, he is good at (3) _____ it. Do you love to play the guitar? Do you want (4) _____ the guitar club? Please (5) _____ my uncle at 584-86512.

V. 根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词。(10分)

1. 你需要饭后刷牙。

You _____ to _____ your _____ after eating.

2. 她周末打扫广播站。

She _____ the radio station _____.

3. 我爸爸总是在七点钟穿戴整齐去上班。

My father always _____ at seven and goes to work.

4. 玛丽知道吃冰激凌不好,但是它太好吃了!

Mary knows eating ice-cream _____ her, but it _____!

5. 晚上,汤姆要么散步,要么读书。

In the evening, Tom _____ takes a walk _____ reads books.

VI. 阅读理解。(20分)

A

My uncle Mike is a music teacher. He never gets up very late. He usually gets up at five o'clock in the morning. After he brushes his teeth, he often plays baseball with my

aunt. Then he eats his breakfast. After that, he often plays the violin. At about seven fifty he takes the number 6 bus to his school.

He has no classes on Thursday and Friday. He usually goes to the violin club. There he helps kids with the violin. Oh, my uncle plays the violin very well. Do you love to play the violin? Do you want to join the violin club? Please call my uncle at 116—3886.

- () 1. What does the underlined word “late” probably mean in Chinese?
A. 晚 B. 早 C. 懒惰 D. 勤奋
- () 2. After breakfast, Mike often _____.
A. plays the violin B. plays baseball
C. has a shower D. brushes his teeth
- () 3. Please call 116—3886 if you want to learn _____.
A. English B. baseball C. the violin D. football
- () 4. On Thursday and Friday, Mike usually _____.
A. helps kids with the violin B. goes to the baseball club
C. has classes at school D. plays basketball with his sister
- () 5. What time does Mike go to his school?
A. At seven forty. B. At seven fifty.
C. At eight o'clock. D. At eight fifteen.

B

I live in a small town in Guilin. You can't see it on the map of China, because it is too small. The air here is fresh(新鲜的). There are not many tall building in our town.

There are 400 students and 25 teachers in our school. In front of the school, there is a playground. I often play basketball with my classmates on it. There is a little garden behind our school. And we can grow beautiful flowers and plant trees in the garden. Next to the garden, there is an orange orchard(果园). You can hear birds singing everywhere. There is a river not far from our school. In summer, we usually go swimming with our teachers in it. We study Chinese, English, math and other subjects at school. The teachers are very nice. We love our school.

- () 6. The writer lives _____.
A. in a small town B. in the city of Guilin C. in a village D. in a tall building
- () 7. There is _____ in front of our school.
A. a river B. a tall building C. a playground D. a garden
- () 8. The students often _____ in summer.
A. play basket B. plant trees C. grow flowers D. go swimming
- () 9. People can hear _____ singing here and there.
A. students B. birds C. cows D. teachers
- () 10. What is the best title(题目) of the passage?
A. The Garden B. A Small Town
C. Our School D. The Best Building

Ⅶ. 阅读理解五选三。(10分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Today is Monday. I get up at 6:00 in the morning. Then I make my bed, wash my face and brush my teeth. At 6:40, my father prepares(准备好) the breakfast. 1 I have bread, eggs and milk for breakfast. At 7:00, I go to school in my father's car. We have four classes in the morning and two classes in the afternoon. At 12:00, I'm very hungry. I have lunch at school. In the afternoon, I go home at 6:00. 2 My father, my mother and I have supper at 7:00. My mother and I watch TV together. Then I wash my face and brush my teeth in the evening. I go to bed at 10:20. 3

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. Then I do my homework in my study.</p> <p>B. I have breakfast at 6:45.</p> <p>C. Before school, I often do some sports.</p> <p>D. I think tomorrow will be a happy day, too!</p> <p>E. I watch TV for about 2 hours every day.</p> |
|--|

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Ⅷ. 书面表达。(20分)

下面是小明的一次周日活动记录。根据表格信息,请以第三人称“He”描述他一天的经历。要求不少于100词。

A Happy Day				
When	Who	Where	What	How
今天	小明和父母	/	去公园	/
然后	父母	在公园	在河边散步	看起来很开心
/	小明和孩子们	在公园	开始跑步	不久累了,但是很开心
后来	小明和孩子们	在公园	唱歌、聊天	/
最后	小明和父母	在餐馆	吃晚饭	美餐一顿

参 考 答 案

课时训练答案

Unit 1

Section A

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. to join 2. play 3. telling 4. drawing
5. join

II. 1. play the guitar 2. play chess
3. speak English 4. join a /the club
5. tell stories 6. be good at... 7. talk to...

文化探索

1. Early in the school year.
2. Five minutes.

【问题探究,突破重难】

重难点拨

1. ①join the chess club ②join us in the game
2. ①play basketball ②play the guitar
③play chess
3. ①speak ②talk ③tell

语法聚焦

①I can play the guitar.
②My sister can't speak English.
③Can I help you?

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. sing 2. swim 3. draw 4. can't 5. chess

II. 1. the 【解析】the 用在普通名词前表特指。
2. / 【解析】play 后跟棋类活动的名词时,名词前不加 the。
3. the 【解析】play 后跟表示乐器的名词时,名词前要加 the。
4. / 【解析】play 后跟球类活动的名词时,名词前不加 the。
5. the 【解析】play 后跟表示乐器的名词时,名词前要加 the。

III. 解题技巧:根据句子中关键词,选择合适的短语填空。

1. 【解析】关键词 chess, 所以答案为 play chess。
2. 【解析】关键词 English, 所以答案为 speak English。
3. 【解析】关键词 music, 所以答案为 play the violin。

4. 【解析】关键词 soccer, 所以答案为 play soccer。

5. 【解析】关键词 story-telling, 所以答案为 tell stories。

IV. 1. Can, swim, Yes
2. Can, play chess, can't
3. What club, to join, swimming club
4. does, want, wants
5. sing, dance, can't speak

V. I can swim and I want to join the swimming club. My brother is good at playing soccer, but he can't play volleyball. So he wants to join the volleyball club. What can you do? What club do you want to join?

VI. 1. clubs 2. speaking 3. plays 4. also
5. music

Section B

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. speak, play 2. with 3. tell, make 4. at
5. to help 6. with

II. 1. play the piano 2. play the violin
3. play the drums 4. be good with...
5. on the weekend 6. make friends
7. help sb. with sth. 8. old people's home

文化探索

(略)

【问题探究,突破重难】

重难点拨

1. ①call ②call ③call ④call, at
2. ①at ②with/to ③for
3. ①help, draw ②helps, with
③English-speaking ④C

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. B 【解析】根据问句的内容和答句的否定语气,判断该题考查反义词。
2. B 【解析】考查固定搭配 tell a story。
3. D 【解析】考查 be good at 的用法。
4. B 【解析】考查固定搭配 speak English 和连词用法。根据句意,选择表示转折的连词 but。

5. A【解析】考查 join 的用法。句意:我想加入他们当中很有趣。

II. 1. swimming 2. Chinese 3. musicians
4. talking 5. telling

III. 略

IV. 1. join, in 2. Are, good with

3. plays, well 4. have time on 5. call, at

V. 主旨大意:本文是社团招聘广告,提供了4类社团的招聘信息。

1. D【解析】由第二则广告得到答案。

2. B【解析】由第三则广告得到答案。

3. E【解析】由第四则广告得到答案。

【真题回顾,体验学考】

1. D【解析】根据句意,应表达“但是我不会游泳”,用 can't 表示能力,“不会做某事”。

2. D【解析】根据句意可知,此处问“谁会修电脑”,用 can 表示能力。

3. B【解析】根据句意可知,应选“人们可以在那里做实验”。句中 can 表示“能够”。

4. C【解析】根据答句中 I love painting 可知,此处应该选择加入“art club”。

5. D【解析】根据否定回答可知,“我们必须穿校服”。must 表示“必须”。

Unit 2

Section A

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. goes 2. usually 3. for 4. at, in 5. on

II. 1. get up 2. get dressed 3. take a shower

4. radio station 5. on the weekend

6. brush teeth 7. have breakfast

8. go to school 9. be late for work

文化探索

1. In 1884. 2. In 1972.

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ①at ②on ③at ④in ⑤at ⑥on ⑦in
⑧at ⑨In ⑩on ⑪in

2. ①What time ②When

语法聚焦

①What time does, take

②does exercise/sports for ③eats lots of

④Does, usually do ⑤likes eating

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. at 2. at 3. on 4. in 5. at
6. from, at, to 7. for 8. at, in

II. 1. A【解析】此处考查“到达”的表示方法,一共有三种: arrive at(小地点)/in(大地点); get to; reach. 选项中的 home 为表示地点的副词,所以应该省略介词。

2. D【解析】此处考查介词的用法。具体到某一个时刻用介词 at; 泛指在上午/在下午/在晚上,用介词 in。

3. D【解析】三餐前面要省略 the。

4. B【解析】此处考查介词的用法。“具体到某一天”用介词 on。

III. 略

IV. 1. have an 2. gets dressed 3. What time

4. do sports at 5. goes to bed

V. 主旨大意:本文介绍家庭成员。

1. E【解析】根据上下文可知,这是介绍全家的

情况。

2. D【解析】根据上下文可知,爸爸不但工作努力,还辅导我功课。

3. B【解析】根据下文“they don't have jobs.”可知此处介绍祖父母。

4. A【解析】根据下文可知,此处讲到了放学之后的活动。

Section B

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. at, in 2. gets 3. sometimes 4. either, or 5. for, tastes

II. 1. do homework 2. take a walk

3. go home 4. lots of/ a lot of

5. either...or... 6. get to school

文化探索

1. Disney World.

2. They can take part in an eco-tour to see manatees.

3. Because it has beautiful beaches and great night-life.

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ①half past five in the afternoon

②a quarter past eleven in the morning

③a quarter to ten in the morning

④seven past seven in the evening

2. ①either, or ②either, or

3. ①good for ②bad for ③feels, soft

④looks, happy ⑤taste

语法聚焦

①usually ②always ③How often

④never plays

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. B【解析】对时间的回答用 It's... It 可以指代时间、天气等。

2. C【解析】由题目可知,主语是 his sister, 所以谓动词应该用第三人称单数 goes. go to

school 是固定短语, 意为“在学校上学”, 而 go to the school 意为“在学校(不是上学)”。

3. D【解析】此题考查的是固定短语 do one's homework 的否定形式。因为主语是第三人称单数, 所以应该添加助动词 doesn't, 助动词 doesn't 之后要用动词原形。时间 Sunday morning 是具体到某一天的早晨, 所以要用介词 on。

4. B【解析】It's time for... 是固定短语, 意为“到了该干……的时候了”, 后接名词或者代词。

5. A【解析】like to do 是固定短语, 意为“喜欢干某事”。“看电视”用动词 watch, “读书”用动词 read。

6. B【解析】由答语得知, 本题考查对时刻的提问, 用 what time。

7. C【解析】go to school 是固定短语, 意为“去上学”。本题主语 my brother 是第三人称单数, 所以应该添加助动词 doesn't。

8. C【解析】由题意可知, 该题是在谈论豆腐尝起来味道是美味的, 所以应该用系动词 taste; 又因为主语 it 是第三人称单数, 所以应选 tastes。

9. A【解析】由答语可知, 本题是对时间提问, 所以用 when。

10. A【解析】7:30 是时刻, 所以前面用介词 at; in the morning 为固定短语, 泛指在上午。

II. 主旨大意: 本文介绍了史密斯先生一天的生活和工作。

1. A【解析】根据 gets up at 6:30 可知, 应该是早上, 因此选 morning。

2. C【解析】句意: 他通常每天睡 9 个小时。

3. C【解析】根据生活常识, 他早上醒来后, 第一件事是刷牙。因此选 teeth。

4. B【解析】根据短文的第一句“史密斯先生是一个农民”以及后文中提到的“他喜欢在农场工作”可知, 他早上出门应该是围着农场跑步。

5. C【解析】根据 his breakfast 可知, 要用动词“吃”。主语是第三人称单数, 因此选 eats。

6. A【解析】根据后文“他……在农场工作”可知, 选 work。

7. A【解析】根据后文“他认为这很有趣, 而且他经常忘记时间”可知, 他喜欢在农场工作。

8. C【解析】根据上下文可知, 他经常忘记时间。

9. D【解析】这里缺少一个介词, 用 for 接具体的时间。

10. C【解析】句意: 他很疲倦但是很快乐。

III. 1. don't have time to

2. good for, tastes delicious

3. take a shower

4. has/eats lunch

5. gets to

IV. A 主旨大意: 本文讲了 Mary 一天的生活。通篇用了一般现在时, 所以当主语是第三人称单

数的时候, 所选的动词需要注意使用第三人称单数的形式。

1. gets【解析】由文章意思可知, 本题应填固定搭配 get up“起床”, 主语 she 是第三人称单数, 所以答案为 gets。

2. takes【解析】由文章意思可知, 本题应填固定搭配 take shower“洗澡”。主语 she 是第三人称单数, 所以答案为 takes。

3. goes【解析】由文章意思可知, 本题应填固定搭配 go to school“去上学”。主语 she 是第三人称单数, 所以答案为 goes。

4. lots of【解析】由题意可知, 她吃大量的水果, 所以答案为 lots of。

5. volleyball【解析】由题意可知, 本题的意思是打排球。

B 主旨大意: 讲了 Miss Green 一天的生活。通篇用了一般现在时, 所以主语是第三人称单数的时候, 所选的动词需要注意使用第三人称单数的形式。

6. is【解析】由题意可知, 本句句意为“Miss Green 是一名英语老师”, 所以答案为 is。

7. has【解析】由题意可知, 本题为固定搭配“吃早饭”, 所以答案为 has。

8. goes【解析】由题意可知, 本题为固定搭配“去上班”, 所以答案为 goes。

9. begin【解析】由题意可知, 本题为“八点钟开始上课”, 又因为主语为名词 Classes, 所以答案为 begin。

10. watching【解析】本题考查 like 的用法, like doing 为一直以来都喜欢干的事情, 常指兴趣、爱好; like to do 则常指某个具体的动作, 表示偶尔一次喜欢做某事, 或者突然喜欢干某事。

【真题回顾, 体验学考】

1. C【解析】根据答语可知, 提问的是“你的学校旅行怎么样”, 故选 How。

2. D【解析】根据答语可知, 提问的是时间, 选 when。

3. B【解析】根据答语可知, 提问的是“谁和你去的台湾”, 选 who。

4. A【解析】从句是由 if 引导的, 应用一般现在时代替将来时; 主语是 it, 是第三人称单数, 因此选 doesn't rain。

5. D【解析】考查连词辨析。so 意为“所以”, 表因果关系; if 意为“假如; 如果”, 引导条件状语从句; but 意为“但是”, 表转折关系; and 意为“和”, 表顺承关系。分析句子可知, 前后句子构成顺承关系, 故选 and。

6. B【解析】根据句意, 两个句子是并列句, 句意是转折含义, 故选 B。

7. A【解析】根据句中 something to eat 可知, 是询问吃的东西, 因此可以排除 water。根据答句中的 some 一词可知, 可数名词 pear 和 apple 需要加-s, 因此应该选 fish。

8. B 【解析】bread“面包”;milk“牛奶”;banana“香蕉”;noodle“面条”。根据句意可知,与 drink 连用,表示“喝”的名词只有 milk,意为“喝一些牛奶”。

9. A 【解析】介词 on 表示在具体的某一天,因此选 on。

10. A 【解析】根据句意,提问的是“早餐吃什么食物”,应用固定搭配 eat sth. for breakfast。

Unit 3

Section A

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. How 2. gets 3. takes 4. How long, takes 5. How far

II. 1. take the subway 2. ride a bike
3. every day 4. take a train/ by train
5. how far 6. how long

文化探索

- Most students go to school on the school bus. Some students also walk or ride bikes to school.
- Most students take trains to school. Others also walk or ride their bikes.
- Students usually ride bikes or take buses to school.

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ①A ②C ③B

2. ①gets to, arrives at, reaches ②takes, to

语法聚焦

- ①How old ②How much ③How long
④How about ⑤How
⑥How, like, What, think of

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. kilometers 2. minutes 3. sixty
4. hundred 5. subway

II. 1. take 2. takes 3. takes 4. ride 5. get

III. 1. B 【解析】本题考查对交通方式回答,骑自行车用动词 ride。

2. C 【解析】步行用 walk, 本题为一般现在时,主语 he 是第三人称单数,故选 C。

3. C 【解析】本题的时间状语是 the day before yesterday, 是一般过去时的时间状语,故排除 B, D。A 选项中缺少介词 to, 故只能选 C。

4. C 【解析】固定短语“from... to...”意为“从……到……”。

5. B 【解析】本题考查“花费时间干某事”,应用固定句式 It takes sb. st. to do sth.

IV. 1. go by bus, bus stop, go by taxi
2. to go by bike, walk, get up

V. 主旨大意:本文介绍不同国家的学生每天都乘坐什么交通工具,怎样去上学的。

1. C 【解析】由第二句可知。

2. C 【解析】由第九句可知。

3. A 【解析】由第十二句可知。

4. C 【解析】由第十四句可知。

5. D 【解析】全文提到了至少七种去上学的方式。

Section B

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. between, and 2. where Bob lives
3. An eight-year-old boy 4. like, to

II. 1. cross the river 2. come true
3. between... and... 4. be afraid of/to...
5. think of 6. go on a ropeway

文化探索

- The buses are yellow and very big.
- Some do homework. Some listen to music or talk on their phones. Some just sleep.

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ① thirteen-year-old ② sixty-five years old
③ cross, across

2. ①afraid ②afraid of ③afraid to

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. C 【解析】对交通方式进行提问。意为:你该怎样到达村庄?

2. D 【解析】like 后加 to do。意为:你喜欢步行还是骑自行车?

3. A 【解析】How far 是对距离提问。意为:从你学校到火车站有多远?

4. E 【解析】How long 的意思为“多长”。意为:你用了多长时间到家?

5. B 【解析】固定句式 It's + adj. + for sb. + to do sth. 意为:对于学生来说穿过这条河是很困难的。

II. 1. Lisa rides a bike to the music club.

2. Jill takes the train to the village.

3. The students take the subway to the kung fu club.

4. Tony and Scott take a boat to cross the river.

III. 1. takes, subway station 2. come true

3. How far, kilometers 4. never leave

5. like this

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ①shout at ②shout to 2. take us to
3. ①so, that ②so, that
4. ①saw, flying ②coming

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

- I. 1. ran 2. baby 3. fly 4. woke
5. moved
- II. 1. 【解析】didn't 是个助动词,后面应该接行为动词原形。在这个句子中应该接 do his homework 中的动词原形 do,所以应该在 didn't 后面加 do。
2. 【解析】shop 的动名词是 shopping,所以应该把 shoping 改为 shopping。
3. 【解析】本句的时间状语是 five years ago,句子的谓语动词应该用一般过去时,所以应该把 Are 改为 Were。
4. 【解析】本句中助动词 Did 后面应该接动词原形,所以应该把 had 改为 have。
5. 【解析】从 stayed 可以看出句子的时态是一般过去时。所以应该把 is 改为 was。
- III. 1. put up, cooked food
2. Did, anything interesting, visited
3. sat under, each other

4. so, that, went to sleep 5. wakes, up

【真题回顾,体验学考】

1. C 【解析】根据句意可知,“拜访”这个动作发生在上周,应使用一般过去时。
2. C 【解析】根据句中的 when he was six years old 可知,该题应该选择一般过去时,所以答案是 began。
3. D 【解析】“我刚从伦敦回来,我在那里参观了很多地方。”根据句意可知,“参观”这个动作已经发生过了,应使用一般过去时。
4. B 【解析】句子的时间状语是 last Sunday afternoon,可以看出时态是一般过去时,所以应该选择动词 went。
5. B 【解析】句子的时间状语是 when it was on sale,可以看出时态是一般过去时,所以应选择动词 bought。
6. C 【解析】从 yesterday evening 可以看出,整个对话讨论的是昨天晚上的事情,应该用一般过去时,主语是 I,所以选择 was。
7. A 【解析】这是个日常用语,“You did?”的意思是“你真的做过吗?”。根据对话的情景,可以判断出应该选 A。
8. B 【解析】由句中“an hour ago”时间状语可知,采访的行为已经过去了,应使用一般过去时。

达标检测答案

第一单元达标检测

- I. 1. singing 【解析】本题中 at 是介词,介词后面要接动名词。
2. help 【解析】由 often 可以看出这个句子用一般现在时,主语是 My friends,所以谓语动词用原形。
3. musician 【解析】本句的意思是“朗朗是位著名的音乐家”。
4. swimming 【解析】动名词作定语修饰名词,表示用途。
5. piano 【解析】名词作定语修饰名词 lessons。
- II. 1. B 【解析】棋类前面不加 the。Can 是情态动词,后面接动词原形;用 Can 引导的一般疑问句要用 can 来回答,所以答案选 B。
2. C 【解析】player 是名词,所以用形容词来修饰;plays 是动词,所以用副词来修饰。good 为形容词,well 为副词,所以答案选 C。
3. A 【解析】因为答语是 Because...,所以问句应该用 Why 来提问。
4. A 【解析】以 can 开头的一般疑问句,要用 can 来回答。答语说“太难了”,说明回答应该是否

定的。所以选 A。

5. A 【解析】第一句用 can 来表示能力,两个句子用 but 连接,表示转折,所以应该选 can't。译为“莉莉能够说英语,但是不能说汉语”。

III. 主旨大意:这是一则学校运动会招募运动员的广告。

1. 【解析】考查固定短语 be interested in “对……感兴趣”,所以答案是 interested。
2. 【解析】本题考查短语 want to be sb. “想要成为……”,需要用 be 动词,所以答案是 to be。
3. 【解析】打篮球用动词 play,因为本句中有情态动词 can,所以答案是 play。
4. 【解析】从文章内容看 fast 是修饰某种运动,选项中只有 swim,而且本句中有情态动词 can,所以答案是 swim。
5. 【解析】跟 high 有关的动词是 jump,该空是在 can 的后面,所以答案是 jump。
6. 【解析】该空考查固定短语 be good at 的用法,意为“擅长……”,所以答案是 good。
7. 【解析】talent 的意思是“天赋”,根据选项,应选择 show“展示”。因为是用在 want 之后,所以答案是 to show。

8.【解析】因为这是一则广告，所以最后是说“来加入我们吧！”，所以答案是 join。

9.【解析】这句话的意思应该是“请和 Mary 谈话了解更多的信息……”，所以答案是 information。

10.【解析】这句话最后有个电话号码，所以答案是 call。

IV. 1. play the violin, can't play the piano
2. also wants to join the chess club 或 wants to join the chess club too

3. Can you help kids with swimming

4. talks to us, is good with

5. to make friends with some musicians

V. 主旨大意：本文主要讲了玩耍对我们的生活有着很积极的作用。

1. A【解析】通篇文章讲述了 play 的积极作用，所以答案是 play。

2. D【解析】本题考查的是花费时间的表达方法。从选项中看只有 spend 可以用来表示花费时间。用法为 sb. spend st. doing sth.

3. D【解析】题空后面的句子描述的是报纸上的内容，所以答案是 open。

4. B【解析】本题前面说的是 news，后面讲的是新闻的内容 (movies, concert, television program)，所以答案是 about。

5. A【解析】根据文章内容，这句话的意思是要表达“各种各样的运动”，所以答案是 kinds。

6. A【解析】这句话的意思是“人们去公园……”，根据选项，最佳答案是 picnic。

7. D【解析】这句话的意思是“周末期间，生活就是……”。因为文章讲的是 play 对生活的意义，所以结合选项，最佳答案是 playing。

8. C【解析】play 是动词，要用副词来修饰，所以选择 well。

9. A【解析】在周末，用介词 on。

10. C【解析】看电视，用动词 watch。

VI. 主旨大意：这是四则招生招聘的广告海报。

1. C【解析】由第一则广告得知。

2. B【解析】由第三则广告得知。

3. D【解析】由第四则广告得知。

4. B【解析】由第二则广告得知。

5. C【解析】由第三则广告得知正确答案。从其他三则广告中可以排除其他三个选项。

VII. 1. E【解析】设空前提到了“你知道 SOS 学生俱乐部吗”，设空后提到了“现在让我来告诉你关于它的一些信息吧”，由此可知，所缺的句子是 E，该句的含义是“我是这个俱乐部的成员”。

2. G【解析】根据上下文的描述可知，SOS 学生俱乐部的目的是为学生提供帮助，一些学生觉得家庭作业太难，无法完成，就可以向俱乐部求助，所缺的句子是 G。

3. A【解析】根据设空前的“一些学生喜欢排球，但他们不会打”可知，他们可以让我们教他们

打，所缺的句子是 A。

4. B【解析】根据设空前的“一些学生无法和他人相处融洽，他们不开心”可知，他们可以来和我们聊聊，所缺的句子是 B。

5. C【解析】本段是俱乐部招聘新人的介绍，所缺的句子是 C，该句的含义是“我们需要五名新成员”。

VIII. (略)

第二单元达标检测

I. 1. A【解析】此题目考查四个“说”的用法。tell 倾向一方对另一方的讲述；say 强调说话的内容；speak 指演讲或者是说某种语言；talk 指两者之间的谈话。所以根据句子意思应该选择 tell。

2. D【解析】love 后接动词不定式。

3. A【解析】固定短语 write to sb. 意为“给某人写信”，根据句意应该是“告诉我关于你的新工作”。

4. B【解析】否定句中表达“一些”用 any。

5. B【解析】要么你要么他每天早上打扫教室。either...or... 遵循就近原则，谓语动词与 he 保持一致，时间状语为 every morning，所以用一般现在时、单数第三人称。

6. B【解析】本题考查日常用语。当别人主动要求帮助你时，如果你接受，应该说“Yes, please”；如果不接受，应该说“No, thanks”。

7. C【解析】匆忙早饭后，他匆匆地跑向学校。形容词 quick 修饰名词 breakfast，副词 quickly 修饰动词 runs。

8. B【解析】本题考查表示时间的介词的用法。具体到几点钟，用介词 at，具体到某一天用介词 on。

9. C【解析】维克多想找一份新工作。他不喜欢在这里工作。job“职业”，是可数名词。work 既可以当名词（为不可数名词），又可以当动词。在这里为动词。

10. B【解析】本题是考查 to do 不定式作定语 的用法。

II. 主旨大意：本文介绍了 Jerry 的个人情况。

1. C【解析】根据上下文，可知前后句为转折关系，所以答案选 but。

2. D【解析】固定短语 get up。

3. C【解析】根据句意“学校大约八点钟开课”可知，应选 starts。

4. B【解析】根据关键词 at twelve o'clock 可知，应选 lunch。

5. C【解析】乐器前加定冠词 the。

6. A【解析】根据上一句中的 plays the guitar，所以选 guitar。

7. C【解析】根据下一句中的 their club，所以选 have。

8. A【解析】根据句意“他帮助孩子们弹吉他两

个小时”可知,应选 hours。

9. A【解析】根据上文中的表述可知,孩子们非常喜欢他,所以选 love。

10. B【解析】根据句意可知,他们都喜爱音乐,所以此空应填 all。

III.【解析】

第1题至第5题因为主语是第三人称单数,所以动词需要用第三人称单数形式。因此,答案为 comes, works, goes, likes, teaches。

6. like 后加动名词表示一直以来都喜欢的事情,一般用于兴趣爱好,所以答案为 playing。

7. His students 是复数形式,所以答案是 like。

8. can 是情态动词,后面必须跟动词原形,所以答案是 speak。

9. 主语 he 是第三人称单数,所以答案为 talks。

10. and 表示并列,连接两个并列的句子。本句的主语是前面句子的 He,所以答案为 drinks。

IV. 1. brushes 2. has 3. playing

4. to join 5. call

V. 1. need, brush, teeth 2. cleans, on weekends

3. gets dressed 4. isn't good for/is bad for, tastes good 5. either, or

VI. A 主旨大意:描述了“我”叔叔的作息安排。

1. A【解析】由文章第一段的第三句可推断出答案。

2. A【解析】由文章第一段的第六句可知。

3. C【解析】由文章最后两句可知。

4. A【解析】由第二段的第一、二、三句可知。

5. B【解析】由第一段的最后一句可知。

B 主旨大意:本文介绍了作者的家乡和学校。

6. A【解析】由第一段的最后一句可知。

7. C【解析】由第二段的第二句可知。

8. D【解析】由第二段的倒数第四句可知。

9. B【解析】由第二段的倒数第六句可知。

10. C【解析】由第二段的最后一句可知,文章主要讲述的是作者的学校。

VII. 主旨大意:描述了周一当天“我”做的事情。

1. B【解析】由前句“my father prepares the breakfast”可知。

2. A【解析】由前一句“I go home at 6:00”可知。

3. D【解析】由前一句“I go to bed at 10:20”可知。

VIII. (略)

第三单元达标检测

I. A 1.【解析】关键词 late,所以答案为 quick。

2.【解析】关键词 bike,所以答案为 by。

3.【解析】这是个加法题,所以答案为 ninety。

4.【解析】关键词 bike,所以答案为 bicycle。

5.【解析】关键词 far 和 three hours,所以答案为 about。

B 6.【解析】关键词 take,所以答案为 to get。

7.【解析】关键词 a bike,所以答案为 rides。

8.【解析】关键词 How far,所以答案为 live。

9.【解析】关键词 the bus,所以答案为 take。

10.【解析】关键词 takes,所以答案为 to walk。

II. 1. A【解析】by+交通工具,无冠词;take a+交通工具,中间有冠词。

2. B【解析】由上文可知, Sam has a bike. 由此可知,他每天骑车去学校,所以选 ride。

3. D【解析】河上没有桥,我们可以怎么过河? cross, 动词, 穿过河。

4. C【解析】问句是去公共汽车站花费你多长时间。所以, 答语为 C, 乘地铁大约 30 分钟。

5. C【解析】句型: It takes sb. some time to do sth. 句意为: 早上我花费 10 分钟洗澡。

III. 1.【解析】两者之间做比较,前者用了 to do 不定式,表示并列的情况下,后面也要用 to do 不定式。所以答案为 to take。

2.【解析】need to do 是固定用法,所以答案为 to ride。

3.【解析】going to school 是动名词短语作主语,应视为第三人称单数,所以答案为 is。

4.【解析】after 是介词,后应接动名词,所以答案为 having。

5.【解析】在句子中间,特殊疑问词后可直接加动词不定式,所以答案为 to drive。

IV. 1. lives about 2. Many of, take the bus

3. is, between, and, runs, fast 4. thinks of

5. come true

V. 主旨大意:本文讲了当前社会中人们对于车的态度。

1. B【解析】根据文章意思可以判断出,这个地方是说了我阿姨的观点,所以用 thinks 比较合适。

2. D【解析】首段阐述了我阿姨的观点,用 but 连接说明我的观点,所以选择 agree。

3. C【解析】前面提到开车,后面提到银行,说明这个句子想表达开车去银行,所以用介词 to。

4. A【解析】这个句子描写的是开车的速度,所以应选 kilometers。

5. B【解析】前面的问句和后面回答的肯定句是相反的意思,所以本题应选的是 No。

6. C【解析】本句在讨论开车的事情,所以选 drive。

7. D【解析】后面提到他画了很多画,所以应该选 artist。

8. A【解析】“在银行”涉及钱,所以应该选表达钱的单位 dollars。

9. D【解析】和某人在一起,应该用介词 with。

10. B【解析】最后提及读者的生活,因为不了解读者的情况,所以用了 Maybe。

VI. 1. A【解析】由第一段最后一句可知。

2. B【解析】由第二段最后一句可知,火车花费的时间多一点。

3. B【解析】由第三段 Also you can carry many things with you in a car. 可知,答案选择 B。