

智慧学习 科学检测 轻松夺冠



M
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学习与检测

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Unit 1 What's the matter?

Section A

自主学习, 预览新知

词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

- What should she do?
—She should _____ (take) her temperature.
- I sat in the same way for too long without _____ (move).
- The driver saw an old man _____ (lie) on the road.
- I was making dinner just now and I cut _____ (I).
- I took him to the hospital _____ (get) an X-ray.

II. 短语汉译英。

- 胃疼, 肚子疼 _____
- 感冒 _____
- 发烧 _____
- 嗓子疼 _____
- 牙疼 _____
- 头疼 _____
- 躺下 _____

- 休息 _____
- 照 X 光 _____
- 下车 _____
- 使……惊讶 _____
- 立即 _____
- 陷入 _____

文化探索

同学们,本单元我们将学习关于人体部位的名称。英语中有很多包含人体部位的格言,让我们来欣赏一下。

- Walls have ears. 隔墙有耳。
- Two heads are better than one. 三个臭皮匠,赛过诸葛亮。
- Hold one's nose in the air. 目中无人。

根据以上例句,你能猜测下列句子的汉语意思吗?

- Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.

- The face is the mirror of the mind.

问题探究, 突破重难点

重难点拨

1 (1) I think I sat in the same way for too long without moving. 我想我是一个姿势保持不动坐得太久了。

(2) The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping, stopped the bus without thinking twice. 24 岁的公交车司机王平没有多想就停下了车。

探究一 without 的用法

(1) without 是介词, (表否定) 意为“没有,

无, 不需”, 后直接跟名词。如:

The letter was posted without a stamp.
那封信没贴邮票就寄出去了。

We got there without any trouble.
我们到了那儿, 一路上没遇到任何麻烦。

You'll get wet if you go out in the rain without an umbrella.

雨天外出不带伞会淋湿的。

(2) (与 v. -ing 连用) 意为“不, 无, 没”。如:
She entered the room without knocking.

她没敲门就进了房间。

They had to stand for hours without changing position.

他们得一动不动地站几个小时。

It wasn't very polite of you to serve yourself without asking.

你也不问一声就自己吃起来是不太礼貌的。

即时训练

① He kept on playing basketball without _____ (take) a break.

② 这个村子里家家户户都没有自来水。

The houses in this village are _____ water.

探究二 think twice 是英语中的一种固定表述,表示在做某事之前“认真思考,权衡利弊”。

[拓展]还有一种常用说法表示“三思而后行”,即“look before you leap”。

即时训练

③ 我们做这个决定之前,必须认真思考。

We must _____ before we make this decision.

④ 好好想想,也许你会改变主意的。
_____ about it. Maybe you'll change your idea.

2 ... bus No. 26 was going along Zhonghua Road when the driver saw an old man lying on the side of the road. 26路公交车正行驶在中华路上,这时司机看到一位老人躺在路边。

探究一 bus No. 26 was going along Zhonghua Road 使用的是过去进行时,表示过去一段时间内正在进行的动作。与现在进行时相比,过去进行时只是将 be 动词由 is/am/are 改为 was/were,动词仍然使用 v.-ing 形式。该时态将在本册第 5 单元正式学习。“when”常常用来引出时间状语从句,当放在过去进行时构成的主句之后时,表示“某件事正在发生时,另一件事情发生了”。如:

I was watching a football game when my mother cooked dinner.

当妈妈做晚饭的时候,我正在看足球赛。

即时训练

① 我正在洗澡,电话响了。

I _____ a shower when the telephone rang.

② What were you doing when the earthquake happened? (英译汉)

探究二 saw an old man lying on the side of the road

[拓展] see sb. doing sth. 是一个固定结构,表示“看到某人正在做某事或正处于某种状态”。如:

We can see the monkeys climbing around.

我们能看见猴子在到处爬。

see sb. do sth. 也是固定结构,表示“看到某人做某事”,强调看到全过程。如:

I saw a thief go into a house.

我看到小偷进屋了。

即时训练

③ I saw Tom _____ (play) chess with an old man when I arrived.

④ I saw her _____ (go) into the bank just now.

3 He expected most or all of the passengers to get off and wait for the next bus. 他希望全部或者大多数乘客能够下车去等下一班公交车。

探究 expect 的用法

(1) expect 可表示“期待,期望”,通常为及物动词,注意不要受汉语影响在其后误加介词 for。如:我们不能期望一夜之间就取得成功。

[误] We should not expect for success overnight.

[正] We should not expect success overnight.

(2) expect 后接动词时要用不定式 expect to do sth. 如:

I didn't expect to find you here.

我没料到在这里碰到你。

(3) 若语义需要,expect 后还可接不定式的复合结构 expect sb. to do sth. 如:

He expected her to go with him.

他期望她同他一起去。

即时训练

① 我期待着一封家信。

I _____ a letter from my family.

② 我们期待你能帮我们。

We _____ you _____ us.

④ **But to his surprise, they all agreed to go with him.** 出乎他的意料,他们都同意跟他一起去。

探究一 to one's surprise 意为“使……惊讶的;出乎……意料”。surprise 此处为名词,意为“惊讶,惊奇”。如:

To my surprise, he could go traveling alone when he was young. 令我惊讶的是,他这么小就可以独自旅行。

[**拓展**] surprise 还可作动词,意为“使……惊讶”。surprised 是形容词,意思是“(人)感到惊讶的”。surprising 是形容词,意思是“令人感到惊讶的(物)”。如:

His great success surprised us a lot.

他的巨大成功令我们非常惊讶。

I was surprised to see him there.

我真想不到会在那儿见到他。

He brought me some surprising news.

他给我带来一些令人惊讶的消息。

即时训练

① 令我们惊讶的是,她夺得了歌唱比赛的第一名。

_____, she won the first prize in the singing competition.

② 无论他做什么都不会让我们感到丝毫惊讶。

Whatever he does, it doesn't _____ us at all.

③ 当她听到这个令人惊讶的消息时,她感到很惊讶。

She was very _____ when she heard the _____ news.

探究二 agree to do sth.

agree 是动词,意为“同意,应允,答应”,常用结构为 agree to do sth., agree with sb. (和……意见一致), agree that+从句。

即时训练

④ 最后,他们同意乘公交车去那儿。

In the end, they _____ go there by bus.

⑤ 我不赞同他们正在说的事情。

I don't _____ what they're talking about.

⑥ 他们一致认为能够按时完成工作。

They _____ that they can finish the work on time.

⑤ **Thanks to Mr. Wang and the passengers, the doctors saved the man in time.** 幸亏王先生和乘客们,医生及时地挽救了老人的生命。

探究 thanks to 意为“幸亏,多亏,由于”。如:

Thanks to your help, we could get better grades than last term. 多亏你的帮助,我们的成绩比上学期有了提高。

[**辨析**] 注意与 thanks for 的区别。thanks for 表示“为……而感谢”,还可以说成:thank you for... 如:

Thanks for your attention. = Thank you for your attention. 感谢你的关注。

即时训练

① _____ his wife, he has now become a famous film star.

A. Because B. Thanks to
C. Thanks for D. With the help

② 多亏了你的帮助,我才能按时完成任务。
_____ your help, I finished my work on time.③ 谢谢你邀请我参加聚会。
_____ asking me to your party.

⑥ **But the driver didn't think about himself. He only thought about saving a life.** 但是司机没有考虑他自己,他仅仅考虑去挽救一条生命。

探究 think about 是“考虑”的意思,通常后面直接跟名词、人称代词或者 v.-ing 形式。意为“认为”时,think about 可以与 think of 互换;意为“考虑”时,可以跟 think over 互换使用。

即时训练

① 他仔细考虑了我说的话。

He _____ what I said.

② 他们正在考虑建造一所新学校。

They are _____ a new school.

语法聚焦

1. —What's the matter (with you)? 你怎么了? —I have a fever. 我发烧了。

What's the matter? 是询问对方“怎么了?”“有什么麻烦?”的常用语。医生询问病人的病情时常说:What's the matter (with you)? What's wrong (with you)? What's your trouble (with you)?

语法精练

① What's the matter with _____ (he)?

② —What's _____ with your sister?

—She has a headache.

A. the wrong B. the matter

C. matter D. trouble

③ I have a sore throat. (对画线部分提问)

_____ the _____ you?

2. You should drink some hot tea with honey. 你应该喝一些加蜂蜜的热茶。

(1)should 是情态动词,可用于提出建议或意见,意为“应该,必须,可能”;没有人称和数的变化,后接动词原形,其否定形式是在后面加 not,即 shouldn't;变一般疑问句时,将 should 提到主语之前。如:

You should say sorry if you knock into others. 碰撞到别人要道歉。

We shouldn't tell lies, even though we make mistakes. 即使犯了错,我们也不该撒谎。

Should I help you with your cleaning?

要不要我帮你打扫?(征求对方意见)

(2)should 也可用于疑问句中表示某种感情色彩,表示意外、纳闷、惊讶等。如:

How should we know where he is?

我们怎么知道他去哪儿了?

Why should you think that way?

你到底为什么会那么想呢?

(3)另外,should 作为 shall 的过去式,常用在宾语从句中。如:

We asked if we should help her.

我们问过是否要帮助她。

语法精练

① You should _____ the classroom every day.

A. clean B. to clean

C. cleans D. cleaned

② It's cold outside. You _____ put on your coat if you want to go out for a walk.

A. can B. should

C. may D. will

③ You shouldn't _____ when you are tired.

A. study B. listen to music

C. sleep D. go to bed

④ You are stressed out. I think you _____ listen to the relaxing music.

A. shouldn't

B. mustn't

C. should

D. needs

◆ 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 should 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, 需要注意含有 should 的否定句(直接加 not)和疑问句(把 should 提前)的方式。

2. 本单元讲述了医生与病患之间的对话, 考查点除了以单选题的形式出现, 还有句型转换这一题型, 需要熟练掌握。

3. 在做本课时的任务型阅读理解时, 需要注意转换人称与时态。

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。

- _____? —I have a cold.
A. What's the wrong B. What's matter
C. What's trouble D. What's the matter
- There is something wrong with my _____. I can't see clearly.
A. mouth B. ears
C. eyes D. legs
- I hurt my knee when I played soccer yesterday. What should I do?
—You should _____.
A. drink some hot tea with honey
B. take the temperature
C. see a dentist
D. see a doctor and get an X-ray
- He agreed _____ me _____ my science.
A. to help, with B. helping, with
C. to help, to D. helping, on
- The young man went out _____ saying anything.
A. with B. and C. without D. in
- When I walked home last night, I saw an old man _____ on the street.
A. lie B. lay C. lied D. lying
- Attention, please! Be careful when you _____ the bus.
A. get up B. get in
C. get down D. get off
- I expect _____ the class meeting on Monday afternoon.
A. have B. to have
C. having D. to having
- _____ the police's help, we didn't get to the airport late.
A. Thanks to B. Thanks for
C. Thank D. Thank you
- I must hurry. I want to get home to watch the football final match _____.
A. on time B. in time
C. by the time D. sometimes

II. 根据汉语意思, 完成英语句子。

- “怎么了?”“她昨天说话太多, 没有喝足够的水。”
—What's the matter?
—She talked _____ yesterday and didn't drink _____ water.

2. “我应该量一下体温吗?”“不用, 听起来你不像发烧的样子。”

- Should I take the _____?
—No, it doesn't _____ you have a fever.
- 他们看到一个小女孩儿躺在路边上, 并且旁边有一个女的正在喊人帮忙。
They saw a little girl _____ on the side of the road, and a woman _____ her was shouting for help.
 - 那位警察下了车, 询问那位女士发生了什么事。
That policeman _____ the car and asked the woman what happened.
 - 因为不想惹上麻烦, 所以许多人不想帮助他人。
It's sad that many people don't want _____, because they don't want any _____.

III. 阅读理解。

When I was a child I played handball on a team. But I stopped a year later. Since then, I had never done any kind of sports for over twenty years.

About two years ago, I started running with my friends. However, my first run was terrible. I could run only 300 meters without taking a break. I wanted to give up. It was too hard. But my friends kept on encouraging me. So I did my second run the next day. Then I started to run 3 times every week and I made progress slowly. At last, I reached my goal (目标) and I even took part in the city run. I finished the five kilometers in 26 minutes.

Now I can tell everybody proudly that I ran a half marathon (半程马拉松) a month ago. I had never thought that I would do this in my life. Everyone can make a difference. What you need is to have another try.

根据短文回答下列问题。

- The writer used to _____.
A. be good at playing handball
B. be interested in sports
C. have no interest in sports
D. have problems in playing basketball
- When did the writer pick up running?
A. In his childhood. B. Twenty years ago.
C. A month ago. D. About two year ago.

3. The writer wanted to give up running because _____.
- A. he thought it was boring
B. he thought it was hard
C. he thought it was useless
D. he thought it was funny
4. Now the writer can run _____ in just 26 minutes.

- A. 300 meters B. five kilometers
C. a half marathon D. ten kilometers

5. The writer wrote the passage for _____.
- A. encourage us to try
B. show us how to do exercise
C. tell us something about his life
D. explain the importance of doing sports

Section B

自主学习, 预览新知

词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

1. He used his knife _____ (cut) off half his right arm.
2. But when his water ran out, he knew that he would have to do something _____ (save) his own life.
3. This means being in a difficult situation that you can't seem _____ (get) out of.
4. As a mountain climber, Aron is used to _____ (take) risks.
5. If you swim in a deep sea, you may have problems _____ (breath).

II. 短语汉译英。

1. 感觉不舒服 _____
2. 流鼻血 _____
3. 砍伤膝盖 _____
4. 弄伤背部 _____
5. 撞到脑袋 _____
6. 晒伤 _____
7. 习惯于…… _____
8. 冒险 _____
9. 用尽; 耗尽 _____
10. 切除 _____
11. 离开; 从……出来 _____
12. 掌管 _____
13. 放弃 _____

问题探究, 突破重难点

重难点拨

① As a mountain climber, Aron is used to taking risks. 作为一名登山员, Aron 习惯于冒险。

探究 be (get) used to doing sth. 意为“习惯做某事”。如:

Uncle Tom is used to living with my family now. 汤姆叔叔习惯了与我们一家住在一起了。

即时训练

① Lots of old people are used to _____ in the countryside.

A. living B. live C. lived D. lives

② 他不习惯和孩子待在一起。

He isn't _____ with children.

② After losing his arm, he wrote a book called *Between a Rock and a Hard Place*. 失去了手臂之后, 他写了一本名为《生死两难》的书。

探究 between a rock and a hard place 是固定习语, 表示在艰难或危险的处境下做出选择, 意为“左右为难, 进退两难”。

即时训练

当你的妻子和母亲同时落水, 你会救谁? 对许多人来说, 这是一个两难的选择。

Who will you save when your mother and wife both fall into the water? For many people, it's _____.

3 His love for mountain climbing is so great that he kept on climbing mountains even after this experience. 他如此喜爱登山运动,以至于在这场经历之后他仍然坚持爬山。

探究 keep on doing sth. 意为“持续做某事”。如:

The pupil kept on asking me the same question. 这个学生不断地问我同一个问题。

即时训练

①我总是想起下午的那场比赛。

I _____ thinking about the match in the afternoon.

② Though it was late, the farmers kept on working in the field. (英译汉)

语法聚焦

观察下列句子。

1. Aron Ralston is an American man who is interested in mountain climbing. (P6)

2. There were many times when Aron almost lost his life because of accidents. (P6)

3. . . . , Aron's arm was caught under a 360-kilo rock that fell on him. . . (P6)

4. This means being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to get out of. (P6)

5. . . . and before we have to make a decision that could mean life or death. (P6)

[小结]以上五组句子均为定语从句。关系词引导的从句分别修饰前面的名词 an American man, many times, a 360-kilo rock, a difficult situation, a decision。

巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 25分钟)

小贴士

1. 应对单项选择题的正确的解题步骤是: ①读懂题干, 正确理解句意; ②明确题目的考查点; ③运用掌握的词法、语法知识, 并结合句意或语境进行综合分析; ④试选答案, 复读验证。

2. 在做完成句子的时候, 需要注意动词的时态、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。

3. 在做本课时的阅读理解题时, 要注意文章的题材是故事。故事类文章情节性较强, 阅读时要注意故事中的时间、地点、人物和事件, 这些都是文章中的主要内容和信息, 对于准确理解文章十分重要。

I. 把下列词组译成英语。

- 习惯于..... _____
- 冒险 _____
- 用尽; 耗尽 _____
- 切除 _____
- 从..... 去掉; 离开 _____
- 掌管; 管理 _____
- 继续进行 _____
- 放弃 _____

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。

- The rock hit me on _____ head.
A. the B. a C. my D. /
- David _____ a stomachache. So he _____ eat anything for twenty four hours.
A. has, should B. has, shouldn't
C. have, shouldn't D. have, should

3. —Hi, Kate. You look tired. What's the matter?

—I _____ well last night.

- A. didn't sleep B. don't sleep
C. haven't slept D. won't sleep

4. I had a bad cold. The doctor told me _____ in bed.

- A. staying B. to stay
C. stayed D. stays

5. Tony hurt _____ when he was playing soccer yesterday.

- A. him B. his
C. he D. himself

6. When you climb the mountains for a long time, you may have problems _____.

- A. breath B. breathe
C. breathing D. breathed

7. Although he came here last month, he is used to _____ here in a big city.

- A. live B. living
C. lived D. lives

8. Johnson is one of the best mountain _____ in the world today.

- A. climbers
B. climber
C. climb
D. climbing

9. —Could I borrow some money from you?

—Sorry, I _____ mine just now.

- A. run out B. ran out of
C. runs out of D. run out of

10. Deaf people can't _____, but they can learn how to move their mouths _____ they can speak.

- A. listen, so B. hear, so
C. listen, so that D. hear, so that

III. 根据汉语意思,完成英语句子。

1. 如果有人割破了手指,他应该先在水中冲洗,然后用绷带包扎一下。

If someone cut his finger, he should _____ it under water and _____ a bandage _____ it.

2. 当他走进那个小门时撞了头。

When he walked through the small gate, he _____ on the head.

3. 作为一名跑步运动员,我哥哥习惯冒险。

_____ a running player, my brother is used to _____.

4. 众所周知,巴黎是欧洲最具活力的城市之一。

As we all know, Paris is _____ the liveliest _____ in Europe.

5. 他起得那么早是为了赶上早班公交车。

He got up early _____ he could catch the early bus.

IV. 阅读理解。

One morning, Tom, a schoolboy, went to the People's Hospital. In the doctor's waiting room, many sick people sat quietly on the chair to wait for their turns. They all looked very sad but Tom didn't. He was enjoying a picture of Jeremy Shu-How Lin in a newspaper. Just then the doctor came in to say he was ready for the next person. Tom jumped up and ran into the doctor's room.

"Let me examine you," said the doctor. Before Tom could say a word, the doctor made him lie down on a bed. "Now, let me take your temperature." Tom tried to speak, but the doctor told him not to say anything. "Then I will listen to your heartbeat." After a moment, the doctor said, "Well, my boy, you are all right. In fact, there is nothing wrong with you." "I know," said Tom. "I just came here to get some medicine for my mother."

根据短文选择最佳答案。

1. How did Tom feel while waiting for the doctor?

- A. Sad. B. Happy.
C. Worried. D. Angry.

2. The doctor first measured Tom's _____.

- A. temperature B. eyesight
C. heartbeat D. breath

3. What was wrong with Tom?

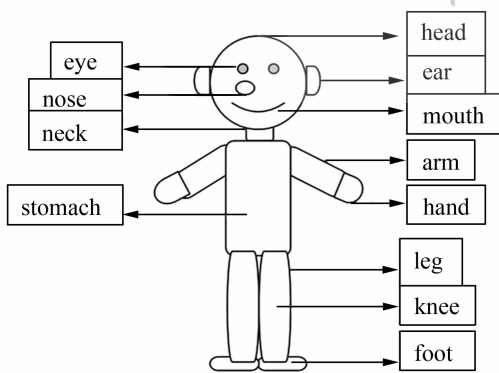
- A. He had a cold.
B. He had a fever.
C. He had a cough.
D. Nothing was wrong with him.

单元回顾



总结归纳, 回顾知识

1. 身体各部位的名称



2. 表示人体某部位“痛”时常常用表达结构

(1) have a + 身体部位名词 + 后缀 ache

(2) have a sore + 身体部位名词

(3) 用动词 hurt 或 ache 作谓语时, 身体部位 + hurt/ache

(4) have a pain + in + the + 身体部位名词

3. 学会使用情态动词 should 给出建议

You should see a dentist and get an X-ray. 你应该去看牙医拍 X 光片。

[拓展] 可以用来表示提建议的其他句型:

You could... / You'd better do... / Why don't you do...? / Why not do...? / What about doing...?

真题回顾, 体验学考

考点 1 关于冠词

1. (2018 · 济南) My classmate Mike is going to _____ Beijing with his father the day after tomorrow.

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

2. (2017 · 上海) Christine is selling her house, but on _____ other hand she doesn't want to move.

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

考点 2 be used to doing (习惯于做某事) 和 used to do (过去常常做某事)

3. (2016 · 新疆) I used to _____ newspapers and watch TV after dinner. But now I'm used to _____ a walk.

A. read, take B. read, taking
C. reading, taking D. reading, take

考点 3 反身代词

4. (2018 · 天津) —She is too busy to help us finish the work.

—Let's do it _____.

A. myself B. herself C. ourselves D. itself

5. (2018 · 济南) —It seems that you don't like Eric. Why?

—He is always thinking about _____. He

never cares about others.

A. myself B. itself C. herself D. himself

考点 4 agree 的用法 (agree to do sth. 和 agree with sb.)

6. (2013 · 重庆) 我认为这主意不错, 但她不同意。(完成译句)

I thought it was a good idea, but she didn't _____ me.

考点 5 should 提建议

7. (2017 · 广东) To keep children safe, we _____ put the things like knives and medicine away in our house.

A. may B. should C. can D. might

考点 6 see sb. do sth.

8. (2018 · 临沂) I didn't see you _____ in. You must have been very quiet.

A. comes B. to come
C. come D. have come

考点 7 keep 的用法 (keep + 形容词, keep on doing...)

9. (2013 · 济南) When we are in the library, we should _____ /ki:p/ quiet.

A. meet B. keep C. sleep D. feet

Unit 2 I'll help to clean up the city parks.

Section A

自主学习, 预览新知

词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

- I hope _____ (work) outside.
- We need _____ (make) up with a plan.
- Would you like _____ (clean) up the city parks?
- He doesn't know when _____ (go) there.
- We could each call up 10 students and ask them _____ (come).

II. 短语汉译英。

- 打扫干净 _____
- 使振奋起来 _____

- 分发, 散发 _____
- 提出, 想出 _____
- 推迟 _____
- 分发 _____
- 打电话 _____
- 参加……选拔; 试用 _____
- 曾经……; 过去…… _____
- 照顾 _____
- 几个小时 _____
- 喜悦表情 _____
- 极强的满足感 _____
- 筹钱 _____

问题探究, 突破重难

重难点拨

① (1) The girl could volunteer in an after-school study program to teach kids. 这个女孩可以志愿在一个课后学习计划里教孩子们学习。

(2) He volunteers at an animal hospital every Saturday morning. 每个周六早上他都志愿去动物医院帮忙。

(3) She decided to try out for a volunteer after-school reading program. 她决定参加志愿者课后阅读项目的选拔。

探究 volunteer 的用法

句(1)和句(2)中的 volunteer 是动词, 意为“自愿做”, 自愿做事情: volunteer to do sth. 句(3)中 volunteer 是名词, 意为“志愿者”, 有名词单复数的变化。

即时训练

- We need 10 _____ (volunteer) to clean up the city parks.
- Jack _____ (volunteer) in a hospital to cheer up the sick kids.
- 她自愿每周一次在那儿教孩子们读书。She _____ help kids there learn to read once a week.
- What do they say about _____ (volunteer)?

② They told me stories about the past and how things used to be. 他们给我讲过去的生活经历, 讲过去是什么样子的。

探究 be used to doing “习惯于做某事”; be used to do “被用来做某事”; used to do 是指过去、曾经常常做某事。

[注意]在做题时应根据句意来确定动词的形式。

即时训练

- ① Mr. Miller is used to _____ (get) up early.
- ② Computers are used to _____ (search) useful information in modern society.
- ③ I used to _____ (have) short hair.
- ④ 他曾经是我很贴心的知己。
He _____ a very close friend of mine.

3 (1) Yeah, a lot of old people are lonely. 是的,很多老人都很孤独。

(2) I want to travel alone. 我想要独自去旅行。

探究 lonely, alone 的区别

句(1)中的 lonely 意为“孤独的”,有较强的感情色彩,可作定语或表语,如:a lonely village; 而句(2)中的 alone 意为“独自,单独”,没有感情色彩,只表示客观事实,作表语。

即时训练

- ① She lives _____, but she doesn't feel _____. (用 lonely 或 alone 填空)
- ② My grandfather lives in the countryside and he sometimes feels _____.
A. lonely B. alone
C. happily D. sadly

4 I get such a strong feeling of satisfaction when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their owners' faces. 当我看到动物们(病情)渐好,看到它们主人脸上的喜悦表情时,我产生出那么一种极强的满足感来。

探究 此句中有两个 get,但是用法不一样。

第一个 get, 含义为“产生”,为及物动词,常与 feeling(感情), idea(想法)等词搭配使用。如:

Do you get the feeling that they are not welcomed here? 你有这里不欢迎他们的感觉吗?

第二个 get 是系动词,意为“变得”,后接形容词,表示体质、天气或者情绪等变化。如:

My brother got angry with me yesterday.
昨天我哥哥生我的气了。

即时训练

- ① 你是怎么产生这么好的想法的?
How do you _____ such a good idea?
- ② 外出吃饭正变得越来越流行。
Eating out is _____ more and more popular.

5 Volunteering here is a dream come true for me. 在这里当志愿者对我来说是梦想成真。

探究 此句中 a dream come true 表示“梦想成为现实”,是一种固定结构。

即时训练

昨天我得到了去迪士尼乐园的票,真是梦想成真了!

Yesterday I got a ticket of Disneyland. It was just _____!

语法聚焦

1. 动词不定式

(1)作主语。为避免句子头重脚轻,常用 it 作形式主语,而将真正的主语动词不定式后置。常用句型:It + be + adj. /n. + (for/of sb.) to do sth. /It takes sb. some time to do sth.

(2)作宾语。动词 want, decide, hope, ask, agree, choose, learn, plan, need, teach, prepare... 常接动词不定式作宾语。

(3)作(后置)定语。常用结构:have/has + sth. + to do/enough + n. + to do/It's time to do sth.

(4)作宾语补足语。tell, ask, want, invite, teach, like, call 等可接带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语,构成 tell/ask/want/call/invite sb. to do sth. 结构。

[注意]动词不定式作使役动词和感官动词的宾语补足语时应省去 to,变被动时加“to”。这类单词有:“一感(feel),二听(listen to, hear),三让(let, make, have),四看(look at, see, watch, notice),半帮助(help)”。

(5)作状语。主要用来修饰动词,表示目的、结果或原因。为了强调目的,有时可以把动词不定式放在句首,或在不定式前加 in order (to) 或 so as (to) “为了,目的是”。常用结构:too + adj. /adv. + to do sth.

(6)固定句式中动词不定式的用法。常见的形式有:... had better (not) do sth. /Would you

like to do sth. ? / Why not do sth. ? / Would you please (not) do sth. ? 等。

语法精练

- ① I hope _____ (see) you again.
- ② Mary asked me _____ (help) her do homework.
- ③ Some students give up several hours each week _____ (do) volunteer work.
- ④ It's difficult for me _____ (stay) alone.
- ⑤ I feel very lucky _____ (have) my friends.
- ⑥ It was interesting _____ (see) so many places of interest from all over the world.
- ⑦ He made the girl _____ (cry) yesterday.
- ⑧ He put up signs _____ (let) more people know this activity.

2. You could do sth.

表示提建议的句型,在本单元中出现了 You could... 提建议的句型还有很多,如:

- (1) You should...
- (2) Why not... ? / Why don't you... ?
- (3) You'd better...
- (4) Would you please... ?
- (5) Would you mind... ?

语法精练

- ① 你应该帮助无家可归的人。

- ② 为什么不加入英语俱乐部呢?

- ③ 你介意我打开门吗?

巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 25分钟)

小贴士

1. 本单元讲述动词不定式的用法, 情况比较复杂, 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. 解答阅读理解题的一般步骤如下: ①迅速浏览全文, 掌握全文的主旨大意, 要特别注意全文的起始句和每一自然段落的起始句, 因为它们往往含有重要的解题线索; ②阅读文章后的问题, 要特别注意问题中的某些限定词, 准确把握问题含义; ③带着问题寻读文章, 即寻找解题信息, 这些重要信息包括人物、事件、时间、地点、起因、经过和结果等; ④根据初步获得的信息, 综合运用所学英语知识和有关文章的各种背景知识进行信息处理, 应特别注意文章各部分之间的内在联系和字面背后隐含的意思; ⑤在综合分析的基础上选定答案。

I. 把下列词组译成英语。

1. 使振奋 _____
2. 提出; 想出 _____
3. 分发 _____
4. 推迟 _____
5. 张贴 _____
6. 过去……; 曾经…… _____
7. 满足感 _____

II. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Could you tell me how _____ (go) to the cinema?
2. It is very easy for him _____ (solve) that problem.
3. Listen! Can you hear someone _____ (knock) at our door?

4. We often see him _____ (read) books on the playground.
5. I found it hard _____ (learn) new language.
6. Li Yang advised me _____ (not drink) too much, otherwise I would have been drunk.
7. He went to the hospital _____ (help) cheer up the sick kids.
8. When I see the _____ (home) people in the street, I feel sad.
9. There are too many books on the floor. Could you clean _____ (they) up?
10. They used to _____ (be) good friends.

III. 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。

- Don't put off _____ your mistakes in the homework.
A. to correct B. correcting
C. correct D. corrected
- At last he _____ some good ideas about their volunteer days.
A. came up with B. took up
C. put up D. set up
- We're thirsty. We'd like _____ some water.
A. drink B. drinking
C. to drink D. drunk
- Mary is upset now. Why don't we _____?
—That's a good idea.
A. cheer her up
B. wake her up
C. put her up
D. fix her up
- Did John _____ the books to the students this morning?
A. gave out B. give up
C. give out D. give in
- When Lucy went home, she saw her mother _____ in the kitchen.
A. cook B. cooking
C. to cook D. cooked
- A little girl sang a lot of songs to _____ for the singing competition.
A. clean up B. try out
C. cheer up D. put off
- The three students planned _____ up a food bank.
A. setting B. to set
C. set D. to setting

9. The boy volunteered _____ the children English in the poor areas.

- A. teach B. to teach
C. teaching D. taught

10. —Would you like to go fishing with me?

—Sorry. I have lots of homework _____.

- A. to do B. do
C. doing D. does

IV. 阅读理解五选三。

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

Volunteers Needed

The City of Miami needs your help on Clean-up Day!

If you like to work outdoors, you can help clean up our city parks or streets. 1

If you like to work with children, you could babysit and play games with children while their parents help clean up the parks or streets. 2

If you are artistic, you could volunteer to paint the libraries or the post offices. 3

If you like to talk on the telephone, please call up ten people and ask them to come with you on Clean-up Day!

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. If you like to read stories, you could read to them.</p> <p>B. These places have too much trash.</p> <p>C. You can have fun in the water.</p> <p>D. It will make you feel like a painter.</p> <p>E. Talking on the phone is very important.</p> |
|---|

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

Section B



自主学习, 预览新知

济南出版社

词句预知

I. 课文重点句式填空。

1. Jimmy fixes up _____ (break) bicycle parts, like wheels.
2. Lucky makes a big _____ (different) to my life.
3. Most people would never think about this, but many people have these _____ (difficult).
4. I love animals and I was _____ (excite) about the idea of having a dog.
5. I'm only able to have a "dog helper" because of your _____ (kind).
6. She talked to Animal Helpers about getting me a special _____ (train) dog. After six months of _____ (train) with a dog at Animal Helpers, I was able to bring him home.

II. 短语汉译英。

1. 安装; 修理 _____
2. 捐赠 _____
3. 建立 _____
4. (外貌、行为)像 _____
5. 影响; 有作用 _____

文化探索

The Culture of a Guide Dog

A guide dog is a dog especially trained to

guide a blind person. Dogs chosen for such training must show intelligence(智商), physical fitness(好的体格) and sense of responsibility(责任感).

At the age of fourteen months, a guide dog begins an intensive course(集中训练) that lasts three to five months. It becomes accustomed to(习惯于) the leather harness and stiff leather when guiding its blind owner. The dog learns to watch the traffic and to cross the street safely. It also learns to obey(遵守) such commands(命令) as "forward", "left", "right" and "sit" and to disobey any command that might lead its owner into danger.

The most important part of the training course is a four-week program in which the dog and its future owner learn to work together. However, many blind people are unsuited by personality to work with dogs. Only a tenth of the blind find a guide dog useful.

根据文章回答下列问题。

1. How long does a guide dog have an intensive course? _____
2. What will happen if a guide dog disobeys the command? _____
3. How many blind people find a guide dog useful? _____

问题探究, 突破重难

重难点拨

① (1) I take after my mother. 我和妈妈长得像。

(2) Jimmy takes after his mother. 吉米跟母亲长得像。

探究 take after 主要有三个意思: 长得像; 性格类似于; 效仿。与 be similar to 意义相近。如:

Margaret takes after her father in being strong-willed. 玛格丽特意志坚强, 像她父亲。

He'd got a way of his own and I tend to take after him. 他有自己的一套方式, 我想效仿他。

即时训练

- ① The girl _____ her sister because they are twins.
 - ② She takes after her mother. (选出与画线部分语义相同的选项)
- A. looks after B. takes care of
C. is similar to D. is the same as

2 You helped to make it possible for me to have Lucky. 有了你的帮助,我才有可能拥有“幸运儿”。

探究 make it possible for sb. to do sth. 是一种固定结构,表示“使得某人有可能做某事”。在这个句型中, it 仅是一个形式上的宾语,真正的宾语为 to do sth. 如:

Mrs. Brown makes it possible for us to learn English easily. 布朗老师使我们能在她的课堂上轻松学英语。

即时训练

苹果平板电脑能使很多学生在家学习。

iPads _____ for many students _____ at home.

3 (1) She talked to Animal Helpers about getting me a special trained dog. 她与“动物帮手”组织联系,试图给我找一只经过特殊训练的狗。

(2) After six months of training with a dog at Animal Helpers, I was able to bring him home. 在“动物帮手”组织和一只狗一起历经六个月的训练之后,我能把他带回家了。

探究 句(1)中 trained 为形容词,意为“经过训练的”;句(2)中 training 为动词。

即时训练

① 我们还能训练其他什么动物来帮助人们?

What other animals can we _____ to help people?

② Look! The _____ (train) bears are performing on the stage. How interesting!

4 (1)... but many people have these difficulties. 但是很多人都有困难。

(2)... or carrying things are difficult for me. 搬运东西对我来说挺难。

探究 句(1)中 difficulties 是可数名词,原形为 difficulty;句(2)中 difficult 为形容词。

即时训练

① 在工作当中,你会发现有很多困难。During the work, you will find that there are so many _____.

② 对于他来说,爬山不是难事。

It's not _____ for him to climb the mountains.

语法聚焦

clean up, cheer up, give out, put off, set up, call up, hand out, try out, fix up, give away...

此类短语为“动词+副词”构成的动词短语。这样的动词短语接宾语时,若宾语为名词,可置于动词和副词之间,也可以置于副词之后。若宾语为代词,则应置于动词和副词之间。如:

Please clean up your room. = Please clean your room up. 但是表达“把它们打扫干净”只能说“Please clean them up”。

语法精练

① It's her turn to _____ these notebooks.

- A. give out B. give up
C. give to D. give in

② How dirty your room is! You should _____.

- A. clean up it B. clean them up
C. clean it up D. clean it out

巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 25分钟)

小贴士

1. 在做完成句子的时候, 需要注意动词的时态、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。
2. 应对动词填空题可按以下四个步骤解题: ①判断动词是作谓语, 还是用作非谓语形式; 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。
3. 在做本课时的阅读理解题时, 要注意文章的特点是有小标题。小标题有着提纲挈领的作用, 可用作依据来推测标题下的文字。

I. 把下列词组译成英语。

- 用完; 用光 _____
- 和……像 _____
- 安装; 修理 _____
- 捐赠 _____
- 和……相似 _____
- 影响; 有作用 _____
- 建立 _____
- 帮助(解决困难) _____

II. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Your _____ (kind) is greatly appreciated.
- This math exercise isn't difficult. I can finish it _____ (easy).
- Everyone's life is filled with all kinds of _____ (difficult).
- I feel lucky _____ (study) at No. 14 Middle School.
- The dress is made _____ (special) for the Art Festival.

III. 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。

- My teacher made _____ easier to work out the problem.
A. this B. it C. that D. one
- Would you please help me _____, Wei Fang? This question is too hard for me.
A. after B. with
C. up D. out

- At the age of 18, he began to work _____ a volunteer in a country school.
A. as B. by
C. in D. at
- My sister is similar _____ my mother. They are all outgoing.
A. for B. with
C. in D. to

- I am a League Member. I volunteer my time _____ others.
A. help B. to help
C. helping D. helped

IV. 根据汉语意思, 完成英语句子。

- 这个盲人想要一只经过特殊训练的狗。
The blind wants to get a _____ dog.
- 我非常想念你。请寄给我一张你的照片。
I miss you very much. Please _____ a photo of you.
- 这些钱被很好地用来帮助像我这样的残疾人。
The money is well used _____ people like me.
- 他把衣服捐赠给了慈善机构。
He _____ his clothes _____ to the charity.
- 他自愿每周六到一家动物医院工作。
He _____ every Saturday morning at an animal hospital.

V. 阅读理解。

KIDS is a charity group. It is to help disabled children to live a better life. It was established in 1970 by John Mulcahy, a teacher who cared for a disabled child in one of his classes. John wanted to improve communication with this child and asked for help from the child's mother. This, in turn, established the KIDS idea: working together with parents to help disabled kids to develop their skills and to achieve their hopes and dreams.

KIDS works to find out disabled children's interests and what they are really good at, and then helps them to live as normal people and make their dreams come true. Over the past 42 years, KIDS has helped many children. Now it is the UK's largest charity group that help disabled children.

Today, KIDS has more experts to provide services for over 6,000 disabled children and their families through its projects.

※ Education for under fives

KIDS has many teaching materials, and helps parents to be the most important teachers of their children.

※ Play

Disabled children may find it difficult to join healthy kid's clubs. KIDS provides kinds of play and sports activities for disabled children from 5 to 19 years old.

※ Information

KIDS gives parents of disabled kids advice and information, helping them to get on well with their children.

- KIDS is a charity group that helps disabled children to _____ .
A. get better grades
B. improve their lives
C. learn more things
D. get along well with others
- What did John do to improve communication with a disabled child in his class?
A. He set up a charity group.
B. He offered much money to the child.
C. He asked the child's mother for help.
D. He worked with a charity organization.
- The underlined word "normal" means " _____ " in Chinese.
A. 正常的 B. 健康的
C. 特殊的 D. 聪明的
- According to the passage, it may be difficult for disabled kids to _____ .
A. help parents in trouble
B. join healthy kids clubs
C. work with their parents
D. get on well with others

单元回顾

总结归纳, 回顾知识



1. “动词+副词”构成的动词短语。如:

clean up, cheer up, give out, put off, set up, call up, hand out, try out, fix up, give away, ...

2. 情态动词 could 用法, 表建议。如:

You could ask the hospitals to let you visit

the kids and cheer them up. 你可以请求医院让你去看望孩子们, 并使他们振作起来。

3. 动词不定式在句中作宾语、状语及宾语补足语。如:

I am making some signs to put up around the school. 我正在制作标牌, 贴在学校各处。

真题回顾, 体验学考

考点 1 difficulty 的用法

1. (2013·聊城)—I have great _____ in finishing the work by myself. Could you please help me?

—No problem.

A. fun B. success C. advice D. difficulty

考点 2 lonely 和 alone 的区别

2. (2013·绥化) Though he is _____ at home, he doesn't feel _____ for he has many things to do.

A. alone, lonely B. lonely, alone

C. alone, alone D. lonely, lonely

考点 3 used to do 和 be used to doing 的区别

3. (2013·贵州) She _____ live alone. But she _____ living alone because she feels lonely.

A. used to, doesn't used to

B. is used to, was used to

C. used to, is not used to

D. was used to, doesn't used to

考点 4 动词词组

4. (2018·济南)—When will the plane _____?

—At 11:35. Let's hurry up.

A. take down B. take off

C. turn down D. turn off

5. (2017·青岛) You can _____ the word in the dictionary if you don't know it.

A. give away B. cut off

C. take after D. look up

6. (2017·济南)—How do you _____ with your classmates?

—Very well. They are all friendly and helpful.

A. get off B. get on

C. put off D. put on

7. (2016·济南) More and more people have realized that we shouldn't _____ the ancient buildings in cities.

A. get off B. put off

C. cut down D. pull down

考点 5 动词不定式

8. (2017·青岛) As a volunteer, the girl wants to visit sick kids in the hospital _____ them up.

A. to cheer B. cheer

C. cheering D. cheered

9. (2016·云南) The Smiths have decided _____ a house near the sea.

A. buy B. bought

C. buying D. to buy

第一单元达标检测

(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。(30分)

- () 1. Carla's sister was badly ill. The doctor _____ her body carefully.
A. looked at B. looked for C. looked up D. looked over
- () 2. When I was walking on Center Street, I saw a woman _____ after a young man.
A. run B. running C. ran D. runner
- () 3. When the doctors came, they got the injured child _____ the ambulance(救护车) quickly.
A. in B. out C. off D. onto
- () 4. My father always tells me _____ too much time on computer games.
A. to spend B. spend C. not to spend D. spent
- () 5. —How do you often go to school?
—I _____ take a bus, but now I _____ walking.
A. used to, used to B. was used to, am used to
C. used to, am used to D. am used to, used to
- () 6. His new book is so _____ that all of us are _____ in it.
A. interesting, interested B. interesting, interesting
C. interested, interested D. interested, interesting
- () 7. The little boy ran _____ fast _____ nobody could catch him.
A. such, that B. so, that C. such, as D. as, as
- () 8. He used a knife to _____ half of his arm to save himself.
A. cut down B. cut up C. cut off D. cut into
- () 9. The old man broke his arm in the accident and had to _____ his job.
A. give in B. give out C. give up D. give away
- () 10. Jimmy often _____ all the money before he gets the pay.
A. runs into B. runs out C. runs out of D. runs
- () 11. _____ the policewoman, the boy found his mother at last.
A. Thanks to B. Thanks C. Many thanks D. Thanks for
- () 12. The girl got to hospital _____.
A. in time B. for time C. at time D. on the time
- () 13. My grandson _____ when he fell down on the street.
A. do his knee B. go his knee C. make his knee D. hurt his knee
- () 14. After _____ some food, they kept on _____ to the top of the mountain.
A. eating; climbing B. eating; climb C. eat; climbing D. eat; climb
- () 15. —Helen, we hope you get better soon. —_____
A. Not at all. B. Thank you. C. You are welcome. D. That's OK.

II. 完形填空。(10分)

Medical experts say most Americans do not get enough sleep. They say more Americans need to rest for a short period in the middle of the day 1 continuing with other activities.

One study earlier this year found that persons who 2 for a few minutes during the day were less likely to die of heart disease. The study 3 more than 2,300 Greek adults for about six years. Adults who rested for half an hour at least three times a week had a 37 percent 4 risk of dying from heart disease than those who did not nap.

The study organizers said the strongest evidence was in working men. They said naps might improve 5 by mitigating(减轻) tension caused by work.

Some European and Latin American businesses have supported the 6 of napping for many years. They urge people to 7 work, go home and have a nap before returning. In the United States, some companies let workers rest briefly in their offices. They believe this reduces

8 and accidents, and 9 increases the amount of work a person can do.

Sleep experts say it is likely that people make more mistakes at work than at other times. They say people should not carry out important duties when they feel sleepy. They say the best thing to do is to take a nap. About twenty minutes of rest is all you need. Experts say this provides extra energy and can increase your effectiveness 10 the end of the day. But experts warn that a nap should last no more than twenty to thirty minutes. A longer nap will put the body into deep sleep and waking up will be difficult.

- () 1. A. as B. when C. before D. after
() 2. A. laugh B. sleep C. walk D. move
() 3. A. knew B. learned C. studied D. followed
() 4. A. less B. more C. lower D. higher
() 5. A. life B. health C. thinking D. ability
() 6. A. way B. idea C. suggestion D. experiment
() 7. A. leave B. repeat C. change D. improve
() 8. A. work B. time C. energy D. mistakes
() 9. A. too B. also C. never D. seldom
() 10. A. until B. while C. unless D. during

III. 阅读理解。(15分)

A

When your dream is to become a footballer and play for Barcelona, nothing should get in your way—even if you have no feet.

An 11-year-old schoolboy Gabriel Muniz, who was born without feet, will fly from his home in Brazil to take part in the Spanish club's summer training camp. Although he is disabled, Muniz is one of the top players at the school and captain of his gym class. He can run, dribble(运球), pass and strike the ball as well as any of his able-bodied teammates. He spends all his spare time on the football pitch(场地).

His best friend Lucas Santos spoke about his abilities on a video for The Sun, "He is skillful, he goes after it, he is brave and he knows how to organize plays. He also makes good passes." Mum Sandra was thrilled that her son would make his dreams come true. She said, "He started walking before he was one. We would go after him, expecting him to keep falling, but he never fell." Muniz's gym teacher added, "He is challenging(挑战) the social norms(标准). When he arrived there, no one believed in him." But he showed to everyone that he could play as well as any other boy. So he was invited to go to Spain to show his talent.

The Spanish La Liga soccer club has offered to fly Muniz to Spain in September, where he'll be able to show off his "fancy footwork" and meet his idol(偶像), Barca soccer player Lionel Messi.

Muniz wears a prosthetic(假体的) ankle and foot to help him get around in rainy weather. He knows that his disability means he'll never be able to play for a professional football team and so Muniz is hoping that football will one day become a Paralympic(残奥会的) sport.

- () 1. Who praised Muniz's football abilities?
A. His idol, Messi. B. His best friend.
C. His mum, Sandra. D. His gym teacher.
- () 2. The underlined word "thrilled" in Paragraph 3 has the similar meaning to _____.
A. excited B. worried
C. disappointed D. interested
- () 3. The time order of the following sentences is Muniz _____.
① played football well and became captain of his school gym class
② could walk without falling when he was very little
③ was asked to fly to Spain for a summer training camp
A. ①②③ B. ③②① C. ②①③ D. ②③①
- () 4. We can tell that Muniz _____ according to the passage.
A. has difficulty in living a normal life
B. dreams to play for a professional football team
C. will play football for the Spanish La Liga soccer club
D. hopes that playing football will be part of Paralympic Games

- ()5. Which saying can express the spirit of the passage?
 A. Failure is the mother of success.
 B. Never put off tomorrow what we can do today.
 C. Where there is a will, there is a way.
 D. A good beginning is half done.

B

Mrs. Brown was very fat, so she went to see her doctor with her husband, Mr. Brown.

“Don’t eat too much meat and cake,” her doctor said to her.

“I’ll stop her eating them, Doctor,” her husband said.

The next morning, Mrs. Brown made a delicious cake, and her husband ate half of it. Then he went to work. Mrs. Brown ate a very small piece of the cake. It was very delicious, so she ate another piece of the cake. At last she ate all the cake. “My husband doesn’t want me to eat the cake. He may find what I did. What can I do now?”

Mrs. Brown thought hard and had a good idea. She made another cake, ate half of it, and then put the other half on the table.

Her husband came back from work later. He saw the half cake on the table and was very happy that Mrs. Brown didn’t eat it.

- ()6. The doctor told Mrs. Brown not to eat too much meat and cakes because _____ .
 A. they were expensive B. they were bad food
 C. they made people fat D. they made people tired
- ()7. The next morning, Mrs. Brown made a cake for _____ .
 A. her husband B. her doctor C. friends D. her children
- ()8. Mrs. Brown made another cake because _____ .
 A. she enjoyed making cakes
 B. her husband liked eating cakes
 C. she wanted to give a cake to her doctor
 D. she didn’t want her husband to find she ate the cake
- ()9. Why was Mr. Brown happy when he saw the half cake on the table?
 A. Because he was hungry.
 B. Because the cake was delicious.
 C. Because they could eat the cake for dinner.
 D. Because he thought Mrs. Brown listened to the doctor.
- ()10. Which of the following is true?
 A. Mrs. Brown ate two cakes that morning.
 B. Mrs. Brown visited her doctor because she was heavy.
 C. Mrs. Brown’s husband ate a cake before he went to work.
 D. Mrs. Brown never ate cakes after she saw the doctor.

C

I’m going to visit Xi’an for my vacation this summer. I’ll fly there on July 28 and stay there until August 6. First, I want to see the old city wall. There were many old city walls in Xi’an in the past. But now there are only a few left. They are more than 700 years old. Lots of them were pulled down in the 1960s. At that time people thought they’re useless(无用的) and they made the traffic heavy and the streets crowded. Some of them were even dangerous. Today, the government(政府) is rebuilding some of the old city walls, because they have a lot of traditional value(价值). Second, I’ll visit Emperor Qin Shihuang’s Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses(秦始皇兵马俑). It’s very famous in China. And I will take a camera with me. I’m taking photos there. Finally, I’ll go to Qingdao. There are many fantastic beaches there. It’s hot. So we can go swimming and share the sunshine on the beach. I’ll visit Qingdao Underwater World. There are many kinds of fish there. We know May Fourth Square is famous in Qingdao. So we’ll go there. I think my trip will be very interesting and I can’t wait for it.

- ()11. How many cities is the writer going to visit this summer?
 A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
- ()12. How long will the writer stay in Xi’an?
 A. For a month. B. Less than a week. C. Only 3 days. D. For 10 days.

- ()13. What's the Chinese meaning of the underlined word "rebuilding"?
- A. 拆毁 B. 出售 C. 复原;重建 D. 破坏
- ()14. Where will the writer go in Qingdao?
- A. Qingdao Underwater World.
B. May Fourth Square.
C. Emperor Qin Shihuang's Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses.
D. Both A and B.
- ()15. Which of the following is right?
- A. There were few walls in Xi'an in the past.
B. Today the government is rebuilding the old walls in Xi'an.
C. The writer isn't taking any photos during his vacations.
D. The writer is going to Xi'an by train.

IV. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(5分)

- I think it's easy _____ (keep) healthy if you exercise every day.
- Although he tried hard, he had problems _____ (climb) the mountains himself.
- Mary is a kind girl who is always ready _____ (help) others.
- As we grow up day by day, we begin to know the _____ (important) of study.
- At the end of the meeting, they made a difficult _____ (decide).

V. 阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的动词,并用其适当形式填空。(每小题2分,共10分)

take lose bandage cut fall

Aron is an American man who is interested in mountain climbing. As a mountain climber, Aron is used to 1. _____ risks. There were many times when Aron almost 2. _____ his life because of accidents. On April 26, 2003, he found himself in a very dangerous condition when climbing in Utah. A 360-kilo rock 3. _____ on him and he used his knife 4. _____ off half his right arm to free his arm. With his left arm, he 5. _____ himself so that he would not lose too much blood. After that he climbed down the mountain for help.

VI. 根据汉语意思,完成英语句子。(10分)

- 如果牙疼你应该去看牙医。You should see the _____ when you _____ a _____.
- 当你玩电脑游戏一段时间之后,你需要离开电脑休息一下。

You need to _____ the computer after you play computer games for a long time.

- 这位好司机在发生交通事故时只考虑挽救这个生命。

The kind driver only _____ a life after the traffic accident happened.

- 你介意冒险吗? Do you mind _____?

- 这意味着你处在一种似乎难以摆脱的困境中。

This means you are being in a difficult situation that you cannot seem to _____.

VII. 根据短文内容,从短文后的方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项(方框中有两项为多余选项)。(5分)

Do you often have a cold, headache or backache? 1. _____ Healthy food is good for our health. Tofu is a kind of healthy food. It is also a traditional Chinese food. People in China often eat it. Now, many people in other countries think tofu is good for their health, too. They also like eating it. 2. _____ You should drink one or two glasses of milk every day. Vegetables are important, too. You should eat lots of them. There are vitamin A, B, C, D, E and other vitamins in them. Of course, it's important to eat a balanced diet. You need some pork, chicken or beef every day. 3. _____

- A. I like drinking milk.
B. If your answer is "Yes", your health is a problem.
C. Milk is another kind of healthy food.
D. But you should not eat too much of them.
E. Tofu is good for your health.

- _____
- _____
- _____

VIII. 书面表达。(15分)

请根据以下提示,写一篇不少于70词的短文,文章内容要包含以下所有提示信息。

要求:语言流畅,书写规范,可适当发挥。

- 提示:1. Jack今天得了重感冒;2. 医生建议他在家休息,多喝水,每天按时吃三次药;
3. 你准备放学后去看他,帮他补习功课。

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。(30分)

- () 1. Lucy, could you help me _____ the heavy box to my room?
A. bring B. fetch
C. carry D. get
- () 2. Don't shout at him. He is unable to hear you because he is _____.
A. blind B. deaf
C. hurt D. burnt
- () 3. —Jim takes _____ his father.
—You mean he is similar _____ his father?
A. for, as B. to, with
C. after, to D. away, from
- () 4. The teacher asked us _____ so much noise.
A. don't make B. not make
C. not making D. not to make
- () 5. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know _____.
A. where to choose B. which to choose
C. to choose what D. to choose which
- () 6. Should we _____ up a book bank to help poor students?
A. think B. get
C. set D. come
- () 7. The sudden rain made _____ impossible for the singers to put on their performance.
A. that B. this
C. one D. it
- () 8. She reached the top of the hill _____ the beautiful sunrise.
A. to have seen B. seeing
C. to see D. see
- () 9. Our teacher only gave us five minutes _____ this problem.
A. find out B. work out
C. to give out D. to work out

- ()10. Scientists try their best to _____ ways to treat(治疗) the terrible disease called H7N9.
- A. come up with B. look forward to
C. talk about D. give up
- ()11. Please don't put off _____ your homework.
- A. finish B. finishing
C. to finish D. finishes
- ()12. My house is broken. Why don't you ask Mr. White _____ for you?
- A. fixes it up B. to fix it up
C. to fix up it D. fix it up
- ()13. The poor children would like to thank you for _____ the clothes and books.
- A. sending B. send
C. to send D. sent
- ()14. The old woman is so generous(慷慨的) that she always try her best to _____ away her money to the poor people.
- A. take B. give
C. put D. run
- ()15. The exam is coming. When the teacher _____ test papers, we feel nervous.
- A. asks for B. puts on
C. gives out D. puts off

II. 完形填空。(10分)

Water—it's a problem for the whole world.

A bottle(瓶) of water may not seem like much to us, 1 it can help the people who live in drought-hit(遭受旱灾的) areas in China.

In the past few months, many places in southwest China have 2 a serious drought. There has been very little 3 since last autumn. More than 20 million people are 4 trouble finding safe drinking water.

After learning about the drought, many people around the country helped by 5 away water, money and other resources(资源) to the people there.

Last week, the Young Pioneers and the Communist Youth League in China called on (号召) each student to give one bottle of water to the drought-hit area. In Xi'an, 900 students bought over 1,000 bottles of water 6 their pocket money. They also wrote their 7 on the bottles. "I hope you get more rain there. I hope you are happy..."

A bottle of water isn't much, but thousands of bottles will be very 8. The serious drought has also made students 9 the importance of saving water. One student said, "I

have decided to take a shower twice a week 10 every day to save water.”

- ()1. A. unless B. and C. but D. because
- ()2. A. bought B. experienced C. studied D. missed
- ()3. A. rain B. wind C. snow D. sunshine
- ()4. A. causing B. making C. having D. bringing
- ()5. A. drinking B. giving C. getting D. collecting
- ()6. A. by B. in C. for D. with
- ()7. A. plans B. notes C. wishes D. dates
- ()8. A. relaxing B. beautiful C. boring D. helpful
- ()9. A. think B. realize C. miss D. regard
- ()10. A. instead B. instead of C. because D. because of

III. 阅读理解。(15分)

A

The Beijing Hearing Dog Association has a plan. They plan to choose some stray dogs (流浪狗) and train them. Then the dogs will be able to help the old and the deaf.

They will choose young dogs, because it's easier to train them. The kind of dog is not important.

Twenty-four volunteers will join the training. They all have some experience of keeping dogs and they all love dogs. They will learn a special language first from the coach (教练) and they teach the dogs. This training will take 180 days. Then the better-performed dogs will enter the next training. They will learn to understand different sounds, such as knocking on a door and water boiling. Then the dogs will live with the deaf or the old for 30 days.

Some people think the plan won't work, because it will cost a lot of money. But some people like the plan and they would like to be the volunteers.

- ()1. Why does the association want to choose young dogs?
- A. Young dogs are cuter.
- B. Young dogs are stronger.
- C. It's easier to train them.
- D. It will cost less to train them.
- ()2. What need the volunteers have in common?
- A. They all want to help the young.
- B. They all keep lots of dogs.
- C. They all work in the association.
- D. They all have experience of keeping dogs.

- ()3. What will the dogs learn in the second training?
- A. They will learn to understand different languages.
 - B. They will learn to understand different sounds.
 - C. They will learn to understand old people's living habits.
 - D. They will learn to understand different ways to open the door.
- ()4. What can we learn from the article?
- A. The association will train police dogs.
 - B. The first training will take 180 days.
 - C. The old have to pay for the well-trained dogs.
 - D. Most people like the plan.
- ()5. Which is the best title for the article?
- A. Stray dogs will help people
 - B. Dogs are very clever
 - C. The old need dogs' help
 - D. It's different to train a dog

B

James shook his money box again. Nothing! He carefully counted the coins that lay on the bed. All that he had was \$ 24. 52. The bicycle he wanted was at least \$ 90! How was he going to get the rest of the money?

He knew that his friends all had bicycles. It was hard to hang out with people when you were the only one without a bicycle. He thought about what he could do. There was no use asking his parents, for he knew they had no extra money.

There was only one way to get money, and that was to earn(赚)it. He would have to find a job. He went to Mr. Clay for advice.

“Well, you can start right here,” said Mr. Clay. “You see, my windows need cleaning and my car needs washing.”

That was the beginning of James' part-time job. For the next three months he worked every day after finishing his homework. He was amazed that people could find so many different jobs for him to do. He took dogs and babies for walks, cleaned out cupboards, and mended books. He lost count of the number of cars he washed and windows he cleaned, but the money increased and he knew that he would soon have enough for the bicycle he wanted.

The day finally came when James counted his money and found \$ 94. 32. He wasted no time and went down to the shop to pick up the bicycle he wanted. He rode proudly home,

looking forward to showing his new bicycle to his friends. It had been hard working for the money, but James knew that he valued(珍惜)his bicycle far more since he had bought it with his own money. He had achieved what he thought was impossible, and that was worth even more than the bicycle.

- ()6. How much did James have to earn before he could buy the bicycle he wanted?
- A. \$ 24. 52. B. \$ 65. 48.
C. \$ 90. D. \$ 94. 32.
- ()7. Why didn't James ask his parents for help?
- A. Because they didn't have extra money.
B. Because they lived far away.
C. Because they didn't love him at all.
D. Because they didn't like bicycles.
- ()8. James did the following jobs EXCEPT _____.
- A. walking dogs B. mending books
C. fixing cars D. cleaning windows
- ()9. James valued his new bicycle very much because _____.
- A. it was a present from his parents
B. it was more expensive than his friends'
C. it was the most beautiful bicycle
D. it was bought with the money made by himself
- ()10. What can we learn from this story?
- A. Parents shouldn't give children any money.
B. We should get what we want through hard work.
C. We shouldn't show new things to poor children.
D. Teenagers shouldn't be allowed to do part-time jobs.

C

In the world today, all of the people need to have fun when they are free. We can't work all the time if we are going to keep healthy and enjoy life.

Everyone has his own way of relaxing. Perhaps the most popular form (形式) is to take part in sports. There are team sports, such as basketball and volleyball. There are also individual (个人的) sports, such as swimming and running. Skating and mountain climbing are the most popular recreation (消遣) for people who like to be outdoors.

Not everyone who enjoys sports likes to take part in them. Many people like watching them on TV or listening to them on the radio. So many people like some indoor relaxation,

such as watching TV, singing and dancing.

It doesn't matter if we like indoor recreation or take part in outdoor sports. It is important for everyone to relax from time to time, and enjoy themselves.

- ()11. Everyone has _____ of relaxing.
A. the same way B. his own way
C. no way D. many ways
- ()12. Outdoor sports include _____.
A. watching TV
B. singing and dancing
C. listening to the radio
D. skating and mountain climbing
- ()13. Which of the following belongs to team sports?
A. Swimming. B. Running.
C. Playing volleyball. D. Skating.
- ()14. Why do many people like watching sports on TV or listening to them on the radio?
A. Because they don't enjoy life.
B. Because they don't enjoy sports.
C. Because they like sports but they don't like to take part in them.
D. Because they don't need recreation.
- ()15. The passage mainly tells us that _____.
A. basketball is a kind of team sports
B. indoor recreation is not as important as outdoor sports
C. different people have different ways of relaxing
D. everyone who enjoys sports should take part in them

IV. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(5分)

1. Linda plans _____ (make) a weekly schoolwork timetable.
2. My parents are _____ (worry) about my life in the future.
3. They volunteer _____ (cook) for the disabled boy in their spare time.
4. We should learn _____ (relax) ourselves after a day's work.
5. I thought up some ideas for _____ (make) money.

V. 阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的动词,并用其适当形式填空。(10分)

do get wash buy help

- Michael wanted to make some money to buy a new computer game, but he did not know how
1. _____ that. So he went to ask his brother Greg for help. "I think you could 2. _____ to

wash Mom's and Dad's cars," Greg said, "Some of the neighbours could pay you to wash theirs, too. It 3. _____ colder and no one wants to wash the cars themselves."

After spending three days 4. _____ cars, Michael got enough money and 5. _____ the computer game he liked.

VI. 根据汉语意思,完成英语句子。(10分)

1. 我相信你能够帮她走出困难。

I am sure you can _____ her _____.

2. 汤姆就是那个会修自行车的孩子。

Tom is a boy who can _____ old bikes.

3. 为了解决大气污染,我们需要提出一个计划。

We need to _____ a plan to prevent the air-pollution.

4. 你能帮我把地图挂在墙上吗?

Can you help me to _____ the map on the wall?

VII. 根据短文内容,从短文后的方框中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项(方框中有两项为多余选项)。(5分)

Even if you are not a smart student, you should always try your best. The famous cartoon piglet "McDull" is like that. 1 He's not very clever, but he has a heart of gold.

2 Maybe you can read one during the winter vacation!

McDull lives in a simple and happy way. 3 He tries again, but always fails. Then he will get another dream. He's not perfect, but he lives his life in a good way. 4

McDull was created in Hong Kong by Alice Mak and Brian Tse.

One of McDull's dreams

The piglet wants to visit the Maldives. But his mother doesn't have enough money for a trip there. 5 The place has a sign, and it says "Go to the Maldives". It makes McDull very happy. He thinks he is really in the Maldives!

- | |
|---|
| A. He is a lazy and ugly piglet. |
| B. The limited editions(珍藏版) of <i>McDull Series</i> comic books will come out in February. |
| C. So she tricks(欺骗) him by taking him to a place in Hong Kong. |
| D. his mother was sad for tricking him. |
| E. The pink piglet has a birthmark in his right eye. |
| F. That's why the piglet is so popular! |
| G. He has a lot of dreams, but they never come true. |

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Ⅷ. 书面表达。(15分)

假如你是张明,作为一名中学生,想成为 International Animal Helpers(国际动物救护中心)的一名志愿者,请你用英语写一封自荐信。

内容要点:1. 能参加周末的活动;

2. 从家乘地铁到国际动物救护中心约 10 分钟;

3. 喜爱动物,愿意帮助它们;

4. 懂一点医学知识;

5. 个人介绍和想法。

注意:1. 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称;

2. 词数为 60—80 词;

3. 不要逐条翻译,内容要连贯得体;

4. 开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

参考词汇:subway *n.* 地铁 volunteer *n.* 志愿者 medical *adj.* 医学的

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Zhang Ming.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Ming

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. take 2. moving 3. lying 4. myself 5. to get
II. 1. have a stomachache 2. have a cold
3. have a fever 4. have a sore throat 5. have a toothache
6. have a headache 7. lie down
8. take a temperature 9. take a break 10. get an X-ray
11. get off 12. to one's surprise
13. right away 14. get into

文化探索

1. 少说多看。 2. 脸面是心灵的镜子。

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ①taking ②without ③think twice
④Think twice
2. ①was taking ②地震发生时,你正在做什么?
③playing ④go
3. ①am expecting ②expect, to help
4. ①To our surprise ②surprise ③surprised,
surprising ④agreed to ⑤agree with
⑥agree
5. ①B ②Thanks to ③Thanks for
6. ①thought about 或 thought over
②thinking about building

语法聚焦

1. ①him ②B ③What's, matter with
2. ①A ②B ③A ④C

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

- I. 1. D【解析】问别人“怎么了?”有三种说法:“What's wrong with you?”“What's the matter with you?”和“What happened to you?”。
2. C【解析】后面的句子说“我看不清”,可以推断出是眼睛出了问题。
3. D【解析】由“伤了膝盖”可知,根据选项,应该是需要看医生并拍个X光片的。
4. A【解析】本文考查 help sb. with sth. 和 agree to do 的用法。
5. C【解析】本句的意思是“那个人一句话都没有

说就出去了”。

6. D【解析】本题考查 see 的用法。see sb. doing sth. 意为“看到某人正在干某事”。see sb. do sth. 意为“看到某人干某事的整个过程”。
7. D【解析】这是在公交车上经常听到的一句话:“请注意,下车的时候要小心。”get up 意为“起床”;get in 意为“进入;到达;收获”;get down 意为“下来;下降;写下”;get off 意为“下车(船)”。
8. B【解析】本题考查 expect to do 的用法,意为“期待干某事”。
9. A【解析】本题后面提到“我们到达机场没有迟到”,所以应该是“幸亏有警察的帮助”。thanks to 意为“由于,幸亏”;thanks for 意为“因……而感谢”;thank you 意为“谢谢你”。
10. A【解析】本句的意思是“我必须快点。我想准时回家看足球的决赛”。on time 意为“按时,准时”;in time 意为“及时”;by the time 意为“等到,到……的时候”;sometimes 意为“有时”。

II. 1. too much, enough 2. temperature, sound like
3. lying, beside 4. got off 5. to help others, trouble
III. 主旨大意:本文通过作者参加运动的经历告诉我们要积极尝试。

1. C【解析】根据第一段最后一句 Since then, I had never done any kind of sports for over twenty years. 可知,作者过去不进行运动,也就是对运动不感兴趣,故选 C。
2. D【解析】根据第二段首句 About two years ago, I started running with my friends. 可知,作者在大约两年前开始了跑步这项运动,故选 D。
3. B【解析】根据第二段第四、五句 I wanted to give up. I was too hard. 可知,作者想放弃跑步是因为跑步太难了,故选 B。
4. B【解析】根据第二段最后一句 I finished the five kilometers in 26 minutes. 可知,作者用 26 分钟就能跑完 5000 米,故选 B。
5. A【解析】文中作者讲述了自己参加跑步运动的故事。文章最后两句点明了本文主题。作者想告诉我们:每个人都能有所作为,你所需要的就是再试一次,也就是鼓励我们进行尝试,故选 A。

Section B

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. to cut 2. to save 3. to get 4. taking

5. breathing

II. 1. feel sick 2. have a nosebleed

3. cut one's knee

4. hurt one's back 5. hit on the head

6. get sunburned 7. be used to 8. take risks

9. run out of 10. cut off 11. get out of

12. be in control of 13. give up

【问题探究,突破重难】

重难点拨

1. ①A ② used to staying

2. between a rock and a hard place

3. ①keep on

②虽然天色已晚,但是农民仍然继续在田里劳作。

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. be used to 2. take risks 3. run out of

4. cut off 5. get out of 6. be in control of

7. keep on 8. give up

II. 1. A【解析】“hit sb. on the+身体部位”是一种固定搭配。

2. B【解析】David 是第三人称单数,所以选 has; 因为胃疼,所以“不应该”吃东西。

3. A【解析】由时间状语 last night 可知答句应该用一般过去时。

4. B【解析】本题考查 tell sb. to do sth. 的用法。

5. D【解析】“伤了自己”,应该选 himself。

6. C【解析】本题考查 have problems doing sth. “干……有问题”。

7. B【解析】to 是介词,所以后面要跟动名词。

8. A【解析】one of 后面应该跟名词的复数。

9. B【解析】由时间状语 just now 可知,应该用一般过去时。

10. D【解析】聋的人不能“听见”,hear 意为“听见(强调结果)”,listen to 意为“听(强调过程)”。so that 引导目的状语从句,表示“以便;为了”。

III. 1. run, put, on 2. got hit

3. As, taking risks 4. one of, cities 5. so that

IV. 主旨大意:本文讲述了 Tom 去医院帮妈妈拿药,被错误地当成了病号的故事。

1. B【解析】由第一段中 They all looked very sad but Tom didn't 可知。

2. A【解析】由第二段可知, Tom 躺下后,医生首先做的就是量体温。

3. D【解析】由第二段中 Well, my boy, you are all right. In fact, there is nothing wrong with you 可知。

【真题回顾,体验学考】

1. D【解析】句意:后天,我的朋友迈克打算和他的爸爸去北京。Beijing 为专有名词,前面零冠词,故选 D。

2. C【解析】句意:克里斯汀正在买房子,但是从另一方面来说她不想搬家。根据 on the one hand, on the other hand“一方面,另一方面”的固定搭配,故选 C。

3. B【解析】句意:以前我饭后经常读报纸和看电视,但是现在我习惯散步。根据“过去常常做某事”的结构为 used to do,而“习惯做某事”的结构为 be used to doing,故选 B。

4. C【解析】句意:“她太忙了,没空帮我们完成这项工作。”“那让我们自己来完成吧!”根据句意“某人自己完成”即为“亲自做”,主语和宾语是同一人,应使用反身代词。主语是“我们”,故选 C。

5. D【解析】句意:“似乎你不太喜欢埃里克。为什么?”“他总是只考虑他自己。他从来不关心别人。”根据句意“他只考虑他自己”即为主宾同一人,应使用反身代词。主语是“他”,故选 D。

6. agree with

7. B【解析】句意:为了保护孩子们的安全,我们应该在家中把像小刀和药品这类物品收好。根据句意“要保护安全”可知“危险物品应该收起来”,A、C、D 的语气和态度不符合题意,故选 B。

8. C【解析】句意:我没有看见你进来。你一定是进来的时候特别安静。根据句意“没有看见你进来”可知此处是感官动词不定式省略 to 的用法, see sb. 后面跟动词原形,故选 C。

9. B【解析】考查音标。

Unit 2

Section A

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. to work 2. to make 3. to clean 4. to go

5. to come

II. 1. clean up 2. cheer up 3. hand out 4. come up with

5. put off 6. give out 7. call up 8. try out

9. used to 10. take care of 11. several hours

12. the joy on the face 13. a strong feeling of satisfaction

14. raise money

【问题探究,突破重难】

重难点拨

1. ①volunteers ②volunteers ③volunteers to ④volunteering

2. ①getting ②search ③have ④used to be

3. ①alone, lonely ②A

4. ①get ②getting

5. a dream come true

语法聚焦

1. ①to see ②to help ③to do ④to stay

⑤to have ⑥to see ⑦cry ⑧to let

2. ① You should help the homeless people.
 ② Why not join the English club?
 ③ Would you mind my opening the door?

【巩固训练, 夯实所学】

I. 1. cheer up 2. come up with 3. hand out/give out 4. put off 5. put up 6. used to 7. a feeling of satisfaction

II. 1. to go 2. to solve 3. knocking 4. read 5. to learn 6. not to drink 7. to help 8. homeless 9. them 10. be

- III. 1. B 【解析】off 为介词, 后面跟动名词。
 2. A 【解析】come up with 意为“想出, 提出”; think of 意为“考虑, 认为”; put up 意为“穿上”; set up 意为“设置”。根据题意, 应该是“他想起一个好主意”。
 3. C 【解析】本题考查 would like to do sth. “想要干某事”。
 4. A 【解析】关键词 upset 意为“难过”, 所以选 cheer her up “使她高兴; 使她振作”。wake... up 意为“把……叫醒”; put... up 意为“举起”; fix... up 意为“为某人提供……”。
 5. C 【解析】give out 意为“公布”; give up 意为“放弃”; give in 意为“让步, 屈服”。根据句意排除 B 和 D。Did 后要跟动词原形, 所以排除 A。
 6. B 【解析】本题考查 see 的用法。see sb. doing sth. 意为“看到某人正在干某事”; see sb. do sth. 意为“看到某人干某事的整个过程”, 根据题意应该选动名词。
 7. B 【解析】clean up 意为“整顿; 痛打”; try out 意为“选拔”; cheer up 意为“(使)高兴起来; (使)振作起来”; put off 意为“延期; 敷衍”。本句应该是为“歌唱比赛选歌”。
 8. B 【解析】“计划干某事”用 plan to do, 根据句意应该用一般现在时, 主语是 three students, 所以谓动词应该用 plan。
 9. B 【解析】volunteer to do 意为“当志愿者”。
 10. A 【解析】“有很多作业要做”, 本题是动词不定式作定语。

- IV. 1. B 【解析】根据前面一句“you can help clean up our city parks or streets”可知应选 B。
 2. A 【解析】根据上下文可知, 第三段讲述的是与孩子相处, 这一句给孩子念故事比较吻合, 应选 A。
 3. D 【解析】根据前面一句“you could volunteer to paint the libraries or the post offices.”可知应选 D。

Section B

【自主学习, 预览新知】

词句预习

- I. 1. broken 2. difference 3. difficulties 4. excited 5. kindness 6. trained, training
 II. 1. fix up 2. give away 3. set up 4. take after 5. have an influence on

文化探索

1. Three to five months.
 2. Their owners will be put into danger.

3. A tenth of them.

【问题探究, 突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ① takes after ② C
 2. make it possible, to study
 3. ① train ② trained
 4. ① difficulties ② difficult

语法聚焦

- ① A ② C

【巩固训练, 夯实所学】

- I. 1. run out of 2. take after 3. fix up 4. give away 5. be similar to 6. have an influence on 7. set up 8. help out
 II. 1. kindness 2. easily 3. difficulties 4. to study 5. specially
 III. 1. B 【解析】本题用 it 来指代后面提到的 the problem。
 2. D 【解析】由题意可知, 这是说话者在寻求帮助。help out 意为“帮助, 帮助……解决困难, 帮助……对付”; 而 help with 只有帮助的意思, 不强调帮的结果。所以用 help sb. out。
 3. A 【解析】本题的意思是“作为志愿者而工作”, 所以选 as “作为”。
 4. D 【解析】be similar to 是固定短语, 意为“与……相似”。
 5. B 【解析】volunteer st. to do 表示这个志愿者做了什么事。
 IV. 1. special trained 2. send 3. to help disabled 4. gave away 5. volunteers
 V. 主旨大意: 本文介绍了 KIDS 这个组织的服务范围。
 1. B 【解析】由第一段第二句可知。
 2. C 【解析】由第一段中... and asked for help from the child's mother 可知。
 3. A 【解析】第二段中说要帮助这些身体残疾的孩子, 像……一样生活。我们可以理解这里应该是“像正常人一样生活”。
 4. B 【解析】由文章中“Play”一段可知。
【真题回顾, 体验学考】
 1. D 【解析】由问句可知, “我有……想寻求帮助”, 所以选“困难”是正确答案。
 2. A 【解析】本题考查 lonely 和 alone 的区别。lonely 意为“(感到)孤独的”, 强调感受; alone 意为“单独的; 独自一人的”, 强调状态。
 3. C 【解析】本题考查 used to do 和 be used to doing 的区别。used to do 意为“过去常常干某事”, be used to doing 意为“习惯于干某事”。
 4. B 【解析】句意: “飞机什么时候起飞?” “11:35。咱们快点!” 根据关键词“何时”“飞机”“11:35”“快点”可知, 询问的是飞机的起飞时间, 故选 B。
 5. D 【解析】句意: 如果你不认识这个单词, 你可以查字典。根据句意“查字典”可知, 要用动词词组 look up, 故选 D。
 6. B 【解析】根据上下文可知, 此处提问的是与同学相处得怎么样。
 7. D 【解析】get off 意为“下车”; put off 意为“推迟”; cut down 意为“砍倒; 减少”; pull down 意为

“拆掉”。根据句意可知,我们不应该“拆掉古代建筑物”。

8. A 【解析】句意:作为一名志愿者,这个女孩想去探望医院里生病的孩子,给他们加油鼓劲。“给孩

子们加油鼓劲”是“女孩去医院探病的目的”,此处是动词不定式表目的,故选 A。

9. D 【解析】句意:史密斯一家已经决定要在海边买套房子。“decide to do”符合题目要求,故选 D。

Unit 3

济南出版社

Section A

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. is 2. neither 3. not to get 4. watching
5. sees

II. 1. do the dishes 2. sweep the floor 3. take out the rubbish 4. make the bed 5. fold the clothes

6. clean the living room 7. get a ride 8. stay out
9. throw down 10. all the time 11. as soon as

文化探索

1. 自主回答 2. 自主回答

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ①help out ②help, out

2. any minute now

3. ①C ②neither am I ③neither did

4. ①B ②B ③A

5. ①in, surprise ②B

6. ①hate ②hates ③hates watching

语法聚焦

①B ②C ③D ④A ⑤Could, stay out

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. do the dishes 2. take out the rubbish

3. fold the clothes 4. sweep the floor

5. make the bed 6. clean the living room

II. 1. D 【解析】由答句句意可以判断,“我”没有时间扫地,所以应该对别人说抱歉。

2. A 【解析】本题考查 some 和 any 的用法。当希望得到别人肯定回答的时候,需要用 some,但是在否定句中一定要把 some 变成 any。

3. D 【解析】rubbish 是不可数名词,所以用代词 it 来代替。take out 是“动词+副词”组成的短语结构,所以代词需要放中间。

4. B 【解析】“两小时的电视”需要用 of 的名词所有格来表示。“两小时的电视”是第三人称单数形式,所以谓语动词需要用 is。

5. A 【解析】neither of 作主语,谓语动词一般用第三人称单数形式。neither 本身就有否定的意思,所以不需要额外加否定。

6. A 【解析】本文考查短语“搭便车”,时态为过去时,所以用 got a ride。

7. A 【解析】固定短语 hate to do sth. 意为“讨厌干某事”。

8. D 【解析】时间状语为每天早晨,所以应该是“叠被子并整理床”。

9. B 【解析】关键词 cleaner, 所以应该是“清扫街道”。

10. D 【解析】后面说了“他讲汉语”,所以他不说不前面提到的那些语言,选 neither... nor 表示“两者都不”。either... or 意为“两者当中选一个”;not only... but also 意为“不仅……而且……”;both... and... 意为“两者都”。

III. 主旨大意:本文讲了作者和她的两个姐姐帮妈妈分担家务的故事。

1. F 【解析】由句子 My father was at home for only three days a month 可知。

2. F 【解析】由句子 Sandy washed the clothes... 可知。

3. T 【解析】作者的爸爸经常不在家,所以家里的三个孩子虽然很小,但是都很积极地帮助妈妈分担家务,孩子们很乐意干,妈妈感到很欣慰。所以本题说“Lucy 家过着艰苦的生活,但是很幸福”是正确的。

Section B

【自主学习,预览新知】

词句预知

I. 1. Could, can, Could, can't

2. on, doing, to do 3. Doing, Doing

4. doing 5. keeping

II. 1. invite sb. to do sth. 2. buy snacks and drinks 3. in order to 4. enough stress

5. a waste of 6. provide sb. with sth.

7. mind doing sth. 8. depend on 9. take care of

10. as a result of 11. it's not necessary to do sth.

【问题探究,突破重难点】

重难点拨

1. ①invited, to ②invitation, inviting

2. ①duty, give ②To love, is

③provide, for ④provided, with

3. ①looking ②my ③Would, mind cleaning

4. ①spent, on / spent, buying ②spend, on

③In order to ④in order to

5. ①independence, independent ②independence

③earlier, sooner ④busier, happier

6. ①fairness ②unfair ③fairness

7. ①Since ②since

【巩固训练,夯实所学】

I. 1. buy some snacks and drinks

2. go to the stores

3. borrow some money

4. use your CD player

5. invite my friend to a party

6. a waste of time

7. develop independence

8. depend on 9. take care of

达标检测答案

第一单元达标检测

I. 1. D【解析】句意:Carla的妹妹病得很重,医生仔细……了她的身体。根据句意,选择 look over 符合语境。look at“看……”;look for“寻找”;look up“查找;查阅”;look over“浏览;检查”。

2. B【解析】本题考查 see 的用法:see sb. doing sth.“看见某人正在干某事”;see sb. do sth.“看见某人干某事”。根据句意,应该是“看见一个女人正在追赶一个年轻人”。

3. D【解析】考查介词词义。onto“在……之上”;in“在……之内”;out“离去”;off“离开”。

4. C【解析】句意:我爸爸总是告诉我,不要花费太多时间在电脑游戏上。根据句意,应该使用 tell sb. not to do sth.“告诉某人不要干某事”。

5. C【解析】句意:我过去常常坐公交车,但是现在我习惯于走路。本题考查 use 的用法:used to do sth.“过去常常干某事”;be/get used to do sth.“习惯于干某事”;be used to do sth.“被用来干某事”。

6. A【解析】interesting 的主语是事物;interested 的主语是人。be interested in“对……感兴趣”。

7. B【解析】so...that...“如此……以至……”,so 后跟形容词或副词;such...that...“如此……以至于……”,such 后面跟名词或带有名词的短语;as...as“像……一样”;such as 无此用法。

8. C【解析】本题考查 cut 的短语。cut off“切断;中断”;cut down“削减;砍倒”;cut up“切碎;抨击”;cut into“打断”。

9. C【解析】本题考查 give 的短语。give up“放弃”;give in“屈服,让步”;give out“分发;公布;筋疲力尽”;give away“泄露;赠送”。

10. C【解析】run out“用完”,表达用完某物的时候要加 of。run out of 还有“从……跑出来”的意思。run into“遇上;遭遇;偶然遇见”。

11. A【解析】句意:多亏了那个警察,小男孩最后找到了他的爸爸。thanks to“多亏了……”;thanks sb. for sth./doing sth.“感谢某人某事/干某事”。

12. A【解析】句意:这个女孩及时到达了医院。in time 意为“及时”。

13. D【解析】句意:我孙子伤到了膝盖。

14. A【解析】考查 after 和 keep on 的用法。after 在这里是介词,介词后动词要用-ing 的形式。所以是

after doing sth. 和 keep on doing sth. 坚持做某事。

15. B【解析】对别人送出的祝福,需要回答“谢谢”。选项中 Not at all 和 You are welcome 意思是不客气,That's OK 意思是没关系。

II. 主旨大意:本文叙述了午睡的重要性。研究发现,每天午睡几分钟,可以减少心脏疾病的死亡率。专家们对工作人员进行调查后发现,午睡能改善人们的健康。很多年来,在欧洲和拉丁美洲一些行业都支持午睡这个想法。睡眠专家认为,午睡能减少错误和事故。

1. C【解析】考查连词。as“当……时候”;when“当……时候”;before“在……之前”;after“在……之后”。句意:他们建议人们在继续其他活动之前稍微睡一会儿。根据 They say more Americans need to rest for a short period in the middle of the day 可知,在一天的中午时间休息,因此是在继续其他活动之前。故用连词 before。

2. B【解析】考查动词。laugh“笑”;sleep“睡觉”;walk“走路”;move“移动”。句意:在今年较早的研究发现,一天中睡几分钟的人死于心脏病的可能性较小。根据 Medical experts say most Americans do not get enough sleep 可知此处指的是睡眠,故选 B。

3. D【解析】考查动词。knew“知道”;learned“学习”;studied“学习”;followed“跟踪”。句意:这项研究耗时6年,跟踪了2300名希腊成年人。根据 for about six years 可知,长达6年一直“跟踪”,故选 D。

4. C【解析】考查形容词。less“更少的”;more“更多的”;lower“更低的”;higher“更高的”。句意:一周至少休息三次长达半小时的人,比那些不睡觉的人,死于心脏疾病的概率低37%。结合上下文,休息的比不休息的死于心脏病的概率要低。故选 C。

5. B【解析】考查名词。life“生活”;health“健康”;thinking“思考”;ability“能力”。句意:他们说,午睡可以减轻工作紧张,能改善人们的健康。根据 by mitigating tension caused by work 可知减轻紧张,能改善健康。故选 B。

6. B【解析】考查名词。way“方法”;idea“主意;想法”;suggestion“建议”;experiment“实验”。句意:很多年来,在欧洲和拉丁美洲一些行业都支持午睡这个想法。the idea of doing sth.“做某事的想法”。故选 B。

7. A【解析】考查动词。leave“离开”；repeat“重复”；change“改变”；improve“改善”。句意：他们要求人们离开工作，回家，睡了午觉再回来。根据go home可知，此处指的是回家了，离开了工作。故选A。

8. D【解析】考查名词。work“工作”；time“时间”；energy“经历”；mistakes“错误”。句意：他们认为这会减少错误和事故。与accidents“事故”用连词and来连接，表示并列的，意思相近的只有mistakes“错误”。故选D。

9. B【解析】考查副词。too“也”，位于句末；also“也”，位于句中；never“从不”；seldom“很少”。句意：而且也增加人们的工作量。位于句中表示也，故用副词also。

10. A【解析】考查连词。until“直到”，连词或介词；while“当……时候”，连词；unless“除非”，连词；during“在……期间”，介词。句意：专家说，这能提供额外的能量，并且增加效率，直到一天的结束。此处接的是名词短语the end of the day，故用介词。结合句意，高效率的状态一直持续到一天的结束，故用until。

III. A 主旨大意：文章讲了一名残疾青年坚持梦想、奋发向上的故事。

1. B【解析】由第三段第一句His best friend Lucas Santos spoke about his abilities on a video for The Sun, “He is skillful, he goes after it, he is brave and he knows how to organize plays. He also makes good passes.”可知，他的好朋友夸赞了他的能力，故选B。

2. A【解析】由第三段Mum Sandra was thrilled that her son would make his dreams come true.可知，他妈妈觉得他的梦想要实现了，很兴奋。

3. C【解析】由文章可知。

4. D【解析】由最后一段He knows that his disability means he'll never be able to play for a professional football team and so Muniz is hoping that football will one day become a Paralympic(残奥会的) sport.可知，D项是正确的。

5. C【解析】文章讲了残疾人Gabriel Muniz坚持梦想，不懈奋斗的事情。由文章第一句When your dream is to become a footballer and play for Barcelona, nothing should get in your way—even if you have no feet.也可以知道，本文的标题应该是“有志者事竟成。”

B 主旨大意：Mrs. Brown因为肥胖被医生禁止吃太多的肉类和蛋糕，第二天早上，她的丈夫吃完剩下半个蛋糕，结果……

6. C【解析】根据第一行Mrs. Brown was very fat可知。

7. A【解析】根据第四行... a delicious food, and

her husband ate half of it可知。

8. D【解析】根据第六行My husband doesn't want me to eat the cake可知。

9. D【解析】根据最后一行... was very happy that Mrs. Brown didn't eat it可知。

10. B【解析】Mrs. Brown吃了丈夫剩的半个加上又做的半个，所以应该是吃了一个蛋糕，选项A错误；由第一行可知，选项B正确；根据第四行her husband ate half of it可知，选项C错误；通读全文可知，选项D错误。

C 主旨大意：本文是关于作者今年夏天旅行的事情。

11. B【解析】Xi'an和Qingdao。

12. D【解析】根据第一行I'll fly there on July 28 and stay there until August 6可知。

13. C【解析】根据上下文意思推断出意思为“重建”。

14. D【解析】根据倒数第三行和倒数第二行可知。

15. B【解析】根据第二行There were many old city walls in Xi'an in the past可知，选项A错误；根据第五行和第六行可知，选项B正确；根据倒数第五行I will take a camera with me可知，选项C错误；根据第一行fly there可知，选项D错误。

IV. 1. to keep【解析】本题考查It's + adj. + to do sth.

2. climbing【解析】本题考查have problems doing sth. “干某事有困难”。

3. to help【解析】本题考查be ready to do sth. “准备干某事”。

4. importance【解析】本题考查the importance of.

5. decision【解析】本题考查同根词的转换。根据前面的冠词a和形容词difficult，题空应该填名词。

V. 1. taking【解析】这里考查的be used to doing的用法。be used to doing sth. “习惯做某事”。take risks是固定搭配，意为“冒险”。

2. lost【解析】这里考查的是时态。文章讲述的过去的事情，所以用动词过去式，要把lose换成lost。lose one's life是固定搭配。

3. fell【解析】这里考查的是时态。文章讲述的过去的事情，所以用动词过去式，要把fall变成fell。

4. to cut【解析】这里考查的是use的用法，use sth. to do sth. 意为“用某物做某事”。

5. bandaged【解析】这里考查的是过去时态。bandage变成bandaged。

VI. 1. dentist, have, toothache

2. take breaks away from

3. thought about saving 4. taking risks

5. get out of

VII. 1-3 BCD

第二单元达标检测

I. 1. C【解析】句意: Lucy, 你能帮我把这个重盒子搬到我的房间吗? 区分四个“拿”: carry“携带, 搬运”, 强调从一地移到另一地; bring“拿来, 带来”, 强调从别处带到说话人所在地; fetch“去取来”, 指去取了东西又回来这一往返过程。

2. B【解析】关键词 be unable to hear.

3. C【解析】考查同义短语: take after 和 be similar to.

4. D【解析】考查 ask sb. not to do sth. “请求某人不要干某事”。

5. B【解析】根据句意, 应该是“我不知道要选哪一个”。

6. C【解析】根据句意, 应该是“建立一个图书银行”。set up“建立”; think up“想出”; get up“起床”; come up“被提出; 发生”。

7. D【解析】考查 make sb./sth. + adj. 形容词作宾语补足语的用法。

8. C【解析】考查 to do 不定式作目的状语。

9. D【解析】考查 to do 不定式作目的状语。give out“分发; 公布; 筋疲力尽”; work out“计算出”; find out“查明”。

10. A【解析】这里考查的是短语的用法。come up with“想起……”; look forward to“期盼”; talk about“谈论关于……”; give up“放弃”。科学家尽力想办法治疗 H9N9 这种疾病。所以答案选 A。

11. B【解析】考查 put off doing sth. “推迟干某事”。

12. B【解析】考查 ask sb. to do sth. “告诉某人干某事”。fix up 加代词, 需要放中间。

13. A【解析】考查 thank sb. for doing sth. “感谢某人干某事”。

14. B【解析】根据语境和关键词 generous“慷慨的”可推断出, 这个上了年纪的妇女向穷人“分发”钱。give away“分发; 泄露”; take away“带走; 拿走”; put away“放好; 储存”; run away“逃跑”。

15. C【解析】句意: 当老师发试卷的时候, 我们感觉很紧张。give out“分发, 公布, 筋疲力尽”。ask sb. for sth. “向某人要某物”; put on“穿上”; put off“推迟”。

II. 主旨大意: 本篇号召大家节约每一杯水去帮助干旱地区的人们。

1. C【解析】把 people in drought-hit areas 与前文的 us 对比可知。

2. B【解析】由“经历严重的干旱”可知。

3. A【解析】由前文“正在经历干旱”可知。

4. C【解析】考查短语 have trouble doing sth. “干某事有困难”。

5. B【解析】句意: 向那的人们捐赠水、钱和其他的资源。give away“赠送; 泄露”。

6. D【解析】句意: 用他们的零花钱。

7. C【解析】根据后文“I hope...”可知。

8. D【解析】把 thousands of water 与前文的 a bottle 相比较。

9. B【解析】句意: 严重的干旱会让学生们意识到节约用水的重要性。

10. B【解析】句意: 我已经决定每周冲两次澡而不是每天都洗。

III. A 本文主要叙述了北京导聋犬协会培训志愿者和导聋犬。

1. C【解析】根据 They will choose young dogs, because it's easier to train them 可知, 这个组织选择小狗的原因是小狗更容易训练。故选 C。

2. D【解析】根据 They all have some experience of keeping dogs and they all love dogs 可知, 志愿者的共同点是都有养狗的经验, 都很喜欢狗。故选 D。

3. B【解析】根据 Then the better-performed dogs will enter the next training. They will learn to understand different sounds, such as knocking on a door and water boiling 可知, 这些表现较好的狗将进入下一个阶段的培训, 训练识别不同的声音, 如敲门声和水沸腾的声音。故选 B。

4. B【解析】根据 This training will take 180 days 可知, 第一个阶段持续 180 天。A、C、D 选项与文章信息不符, 故应排除。

5. A【解析】通读全文可知, 人们将训练流浪狗帮助老年人或聋哑人, 故选 A。B、C、D 选项不能全面概括文章的大意, 故应排除。

B 主旨大意: 文章讲述了小男孩通过自己努力赚钱, 买到了心仪的自行车。

6. B【解析】根据 All that he had was \$24.52. The bicycle he wanted was at least \$90! 可知他还需要 \$65.48, 应选 B。

7. A【解析】根据第二段的最后一句可知, 选 A。

8. C【解析】根据倒数第二段可知, 他做过的工作有“took dogs and babies for walks, cleaned out cupboards, mended books, washed cars, cleaned windows”, 不包括 fixing cars, 选 C。

9. D【解析】根据最后一段的倒数第二句... since he had bought it with his own money 可知选 D。

10. B【解析】根据最后一段的最后一句 He had achieved what he thought was impossible, and that was worth even more than the bicycle 可知“他做到了自己认为不可能的事情, 这个事情的意义和价值远远大于一辆自行车的价值”可知选 B。

C 主旨大意: 本篇主要讲述了不同人的不同休闲娱乐方式。

11. B【解析】由第二段第一句 Everyone has his own way of relaxing 可知。

12. D【解析】由第二段所有运动方式可知。

13. C【解析】由第二段第二行 There are team sports, such as basketball and volleyball 可知。

14. C【解析】由第三段第一句 Not everyone who enjoys sports likes to enjoy them.

15. C【解析】由全文最后一段可知。

IV. 1. to make【解析】考查 plan to do sth. “计划做某事”。

2. worried【解析】考查 be worried about sth. “担心……”。

3. to cook【解析】考查 volunteer to do sth. “志愿干某事”。

4. to relax【解析】考查 learn to do sth. “学习干某事”。

5. making【解析】考查介词 for 的用法。介词后需要加动名词。

V. 1. to do【解析】这里考查的是 how to do 的用法。

2. help【解析】这里考查的情态动词 could 和 help 的用法。could 后加动词原形。帮助父母洗车,所以是 help。

3. is getting【解析】天气逐渐变得更冷了。所以用 is getting。

4. washing【解析】spend + 时间 + doing sth. 这里的意思是“在花了三天时间洗车后”,洗车是 wash cars, 因为前面有 spend, 所以用 washing。

5. bought【解析】迈克尔得到了足够的钱,买了他喜欢的游戏机。这里用动词过去式,所以 buy 要变成 bought。

VI. 1. help, out 2. fix up 3. come up with

4. put up

VII. 1. E【解析】从前后文可知,这里介绍麦兜, A 和 E 都是介绍基本信息。但是 A 项说的麦兜是一个又懒又丑的猪,这个跟麦兜的形象不符。E 项说的是麦兜右眼睛上有个胎记,不包含贬义的含义,只是单纯的介绍麦兜,符合文章的意图,所以选 E。

2. B【解析】从后一句 Maybe you can read one during the winter vacation! 可知,你可以在寒假读一本。所以前一句应该跟书有关。B 选项是说的书将在二月出版,故选 B。

3. G【解析】从后句 He tries again, but always fails. Then he will get another dream. 可知,他不停地尝试,但是总是以失败告终,然后他又有另一个梦想,前面一句应该跟梦想有关,所以选 G。

4. F【解析】从前一句 He is not perfect, but he lives his life in a good way. 可知,他的生活态度和方式。这也就是他为什么受欢迎的原因。

5. C【解析】从前一句 But his mother doesn't have enough money for a trip 可知,后一句应该跟旅行和地点有关,故选 C。

VIII. (略)

第三单元达标检测

I. 1. D【解析】考查 could 的用法。could 后加动词原形,否定句是在 could 后加 not。

2. B【解析】考查 in order to do sth. “为了干某事”。

3. C【解析】根据语境分析。borrow“借进”; lend“借出”。

4. B【解析】根据句意,判断答语。句意:“不要忘记参加我的生日聚会。”“我不会(忘记的)。”

5. A【解析】固定搭配 in surprise“惊奇的”。

6. A【解析】考查短语 get a ride“搭便车”。

7. C【解析】考查 hate 的固定用法:hate doing sth. “憎恨干某事”。

8. C【解析】考查倒装句:So + v. + 主语和 Neither + v. + 主语。肯定句用 so, 否定句用 neither, 谓动词由上句的动词形式决定。

9. D【解析】考查 could 的用法。could 后加动词原形。

10. B【解析】考查 provide sth. for sb. = provide sb. with sth. “提供某物给某人”。

11. B【解析】考查词义。before“在……之前”; as soon as“一……就……”; then“然后”; since“自从”。

12. B【解析】考查短语 depend on“取决于……”。

13. A【解析】根据句意“做家务可以有助于形成孩子的独立性”可知。

14. B【解析】考查“特殊疑问词+动词不定式”的用法。how to do sth. “如何干某事”。

15. A【解析】“请求别人”用句型 Could you please...?

II. 主旨大意: Sam 是一个不喜欢做家务活的孩子,可是又不得不去做,他甚至想制作一个做家务活的机器人。

1. C【解析】根据下文 but he had to... 可知。

2. C【解析】考查名词的用法。chores 为可数名词复数,用 many 修饰; much 修饰不可数名词; any 既可以修饰不可数名词,又可以修饰可数名词,多用于否定句和疑问句。

3. C【解析】根据句意“在星期一、星期三和星期五”可知。

4. A【解析】考查短语 once a week“一周一次”。

5. B【解析】根据上下文的语境“……他甚至不得不照顾他的小弟弟和小妹妹”可推断, Sam 不仅要干日常的家务活,“有时候”还要照顾家人。所以,选项 sometimes“有时候”最合适。sometime“某