

智慧学习 科学检测 轻松夺冠



(五·四学制)

新课程 济南出版社

# 学习与检测

## 英语

七年级·下册

学练考一本通

★ 二十年畅销品牌

★ 权威教研团队编写

★ 助你成就最好的自己

济南出版社

## Unit 1 Do you want to watch a game show?

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自主学习, 预览新知

### 知识梳理

**1 What do you think of talk shows? 你觉得谈话类节目怎么样?**

1. think of/about 意为“认为; 考虑”, 后接名词、代词或动词 v.-ing 形式。如:

I have to think of/about the problem carefully.  
我必须认真考虑这个问题。

2. 如果用来询问“某人对……的看法”, 即态度, 其结构为“What do/does + 主语 + think of/about...?”。如:

What does your head teacher think of/about your show?

你们班主任老师觉得你的表演怎么样?

**【拓展】**How do/does + 主语 + find/like...? 也可以询问“某人对……的看法”。如:

—How do you find the movie?

你觉得这部电影怎么样?

—It is quite interesting. 特别有趣。

### 小贴士

句型 1: I think so. 我认为是这样的。

句型 2: I don't think so. 我认为不是这样的。如:

—Is it important to learn English well?

学好英语重要吗?

—I think so. 我认为很重要。

句型 3: I don't think + 从句。think 引导宾语从句时, 要否定前置, 意思是“我认为……不……”。如:

I don't think it is a good idea.

我认为这不是个好主意。

**2 I don't mind them. 我不介意它们。**

mind 是动词, 意为“介意”, 后可加名词、代词或 v.-ing 形式。如:

I don't mind the hot weather.

我不介意天气炎热。

Do you mind speaking slowly?

你介意慢点说吗?

**【拓展】mind 的用法**

①人们常用 Would you mind doing sth.? 句型, 表示客气的请求。如:

—Would you mind keeping quiet?

你介意保持安静吗?

—Of course not. 当然不介意。

②never mind 意为“没关系; 不要紧; 不费事”, 习惯上用于以下几种场合:

A. 当别人向我们道歉时。如:

—I'm sorry to have brought you so much trouble.

很抱歉给你添了这么多麻烦。

—Never mind. 没关系。

B. 请别人放心或安慰别人时。如:

—Doctor Zhang, please go before the enemy comes.

张医生, 请您在敌人来之前撤离。

—Never mind, it won't take long.

不要紧, 花不了很长时间。

C. 当别人要帮助或为我们做某事时。如:

—Let me carry the bag for you.

让我给你拿包吧。

—Never mind. 不用费事了。

**注意:**当别人向我们表示感谢时, 我们不能说 Never mind, 可以说 Not at all 等。

**3** She plans to watch *Days of Our Past*. 她计划去看《我们过去的日子》。

1. plan to do sth. 意为“计划/打算去做某事”。如:

Tina plans to listen to TFBOYS' new songs.  
缇娜计划去听 TFBOYS' 的新歌。

2. plan 还可以做名词,意为“计划;打算”,其结构为 make a plan for sth. /to do sth. “为某事制订计划或计划做某事”。如:

Everyone should make a plan for the new term.

每个人都应该为新学期制订计划。

This weekend, Peter plans to study for the English test.

这个周末,皮特计划准备英语考试。

**4** Because I hope to find out what's going on around the world. 因为我希望弄清世界上正在发生什么。

1. hope 是动词,意为“希望”,一般是指有把握实现的“愿望;希望”,后跟动词不定式或从句做宾语,其结构为 hope to do sth.; hope + 从句。如:

Peter hopes to pass the English test.

皮特希望能通过英语考试。

Peter hopes that he can get a big surprise on his birthday party.

皮特希望在他的生日聚会上收获一个大大的惊喜。

2. find out 是固定短语,意为“查明;弄清”。如:

Our geography teacher told us to find out more information about our city.

我们的地理老师让我们查明关于我们城市的更多信息。

3. go on 是固定短语,意为“发生”,常用进行时态。如:

What is going on there?

那儿发生了什么事?

#### 【拓展】

hope 做简略回答时,可接代词 so 或 not,即 I

hope so 或 I hope not. 如:

—Will we have an English test?

我们要英语考试吗?

—I hope not.

但愿不会。

**5** What can you expect to learn from sitcoms? 你期待能从情景喜剧中学到什么?

1. expect 是动词,意为“预料;期待”,后跟名词、代词、动词不定式、that 从句或复合宾语(expect sb. to do sth.)。如:

Ke Jie expected to win AlphaGo.

柯洁期待战胜阿尔法狗。

Bob's father expects him to be a doctor in the future.

鲍勃的父亲期待他未来成为一名医生。

2. learn from sb. /sth. 是固定短语,意为“向某人或某事学习”。如:

What can we learn from the hero?

我们能向那位英雄学习什么?

**6** He became very rich and successful. 他变得非常富有,而且很成功。

1. become 是连系动词,意为“变得;成为”,后接名词或形容词作表语。如:

Later, he became one of the best actors.

后来,他成为最优秀的演员之一。

2. rich 是形容词,意为“富有的”,其反义词为 poor,意为“贫穷的”。如:

She is one of the richest women in the city.

她是这座城市最富有的女人之一。

3. successful 是形容词,意为“成功的;有成就的”。如:

He is a successful man.

他是一个成功的人。

#### 【拓展】success

success 作不可数名词时,意为“成功”;作可数名词时,意为“成功的人或事”,其反义词为 failure,意为“失败的人或事”。如:

Failure is the mother of success.

失败是成功之母。

## 课标词汇

名词: sitcom, news, plan, hope, discussion, joke, comedy, action, cartoon, culture, reason, film, girlfriend, character, army.

动词: plan, appear, stand, happen, become, hope, may, expect, might, lose.

形容词: educational, meaningless, famous, rich, successful, main, common, unlucky, ready, simple.

## 词组归纳

1. 查明; 弄清 find out
2. 愿意做某事 be ready to do sth.
3. 装扮; 乔装打扮 dress up
4. 代替; 替代 take one's place
5. 干得好 do a good job
6. 肥皂剧 soap opera
7. 动作影片 action movie
8. 发生 go on
9. 世界各地 around the world
10. 就……讨论 have a discussion about
11. 计划/打算做某事 plan to do sth.
12. 盼望/期待做某事 expect to do sth.
13. 从……学到…… learn... from...
14. 出版; 上映 come out
15. 主要原因之一 one of the main reasons
16. 20 世纪 30 年代 in the 1930s

## 重点句型

1. 你想看新闻吗?  
Do you want to watch the news?
2. 今晚你打算看什么?  
What do you plan to watch tonight?
3. 你期待能从情景喜剧中学到什么?  
What can you expect to learn from sitcoms?

4. 你为什么喜欢看新闻?

Why do you like watching the news?

5. 因为我希望弄清世界上正在发生什么。

Because I hope to find out what's going on around the world.

6. 你觉得谈话类节目怎么样呢?

What do you think of talk shows?

7. 我受不了它们。

I can't stand them.

8. 我不介意看肥皂剧。

I don't mind soap operas.

9. 可能它们不那么让人兴奋,但是你可以从这些节目中学到很多。

They may not be very exciting, but you can expect to learn a lot from them.

10. 当这部卡通片于 1928 年 11 月 18 日在纽约上映时,它是第一部带有配音和音乐的卡通片。

When this cartoon came out in New York on November 18, 1928, it was the first cartoon with sound and music.

11. 有些人可能会问这个卡通动物形象怎么如此受欢迎。

Some people might ask how this cartoon animal became so popular.

12. 其中一个主要原因是,米老鼠就像一个普通人,但他总是竭尽全力去面对任何危险。

One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.

13. 1978 年 11 月 18 日,米老鼠成为在好莱坞星光大道上拥有一颗星星的第一个卡通形象。

On November 18, 1978, Mickey became the first cartoon character to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

## 问题探究, 突破重难

## 重难点拨

## 探究一 be famous for, be famous as 和 be

## famous to

1. be famous for 表示“因……而出名”, 后接出名的原因, 与 be known for 同义。如:

This place is famous for its cotton.

这个地方因棉花而出名。

2. be famous as 表示“作为……而闻名”, 后接职位、名称等, 与 be known as 同义。如:

He is famous as a great leader.

他作为一位伟大的领袖而出名。

3. be famous to 表示“为……所熟知”, 后接人。如:

This singer is famous to lots of old people.

这位歌手为许多老人所熟知。

## 即时训练(一)

(2015·淄博)—Look! What a beautiful hill!

—Yes, and it's famous \_\_\_\_\_ its old trees.

- A. about                      B. with  
C. by                          D. for

## 探究二 find, find out 和 look for

1. find 意为“发现; 找到”, 强调“找”的结果, 是非延续性动词, 其宾语往往是丢失的事物或人。如:

I can't find my pen after class.

下课后, 我找不到我的钢笔了。

2. find out 意为“查明; 弄清”, 指经过认真观察、调查或研究, 查明某种状况或某种事实, 多用于复杂而不容易直接查出的情况。如:

The police are trying to find out who is the criminal. 警察正在努力查找罪犯是谁。

3. look for 意为“寻找”, 强调有目的地“找”, 着重“找”的动作。如:

All the villagers were helping to look for the

lost boy. 村民都在帮忙寻找迷路的男孩。

## 即时训练(二)

1. —What are you doing, Eric?

—I'm \_\_\_\_\_ my lost pet dog, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it anywhere.

- A. looking for; find out  
B. finding; look for  
C. looking for; find  
D. finding out; find

2. —Could you help me \_\_\_\_\_ when the train leaves?

—Sure, I' love to.

- A. find out                      B. work out  
C. take out                      D. come out

## 探究三 dress, put on 和 wear

1. dress 是及物动词, 意为“给……穿衣服”, 宾语是人, 而不是物。常用结构有 dress sb. / oneself in+颜色/衣服或 sb. be dressed in+颜色/衣服。如:

On the New Year's day, mom dresses the children in new clothes in China.

在中国, 过新年时, 妈妈会给孩子们穿上新衣服。

The bride is always dressed in red because red is the symbol of good luck and happiness in China.

在中国, 新娘总是穿红色的衣服, 因为红色是好运和幸福的象征。

2. put on 是及物动词短语, 意为“穿上; 戴上”, 强调“穿”“戴”的动作。如:

Don't forget to put on your hat when you go out. 出门的时候别忘了戴帽子。

3. wear 意为“穿着; 戴着”, 强调“穿”“戴”的状态; 宾语均是物, 可以是衣服、鞋、帽等。如:

Swimmers wear special clothes and must follow a few rules.

游泳者要穿上特殊的服装, 并且必须遵守几

条规则。

### 即时训练(三)

1. —The weather report says that it will be very cold tomorrow.

—What should we \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. wear                      B. put on  
C. dress                      D. be dressed

2. The little boy was not old enough to himself.

- A. have                      B. wear  
C. dress                      D. put on

### 参考译文

#### Section A, 2d

格雷丝：今天你们课上做什么了，萨拉？

萨拉：我们进行了一次关于电视节目的讨论。我的同学们喜欢游戏类节目和体育类节目。

格雷丝：噢，我受不了这些节目。我爱看肥皂剧。我喜欢追剧情，看看下一集会发什么。

萨拉：嗯，我不介意看肥皂剧。但是我最喜欢的电视节目是新闻类节目和访谈类节目。

格雷丝：它们太无聊了吧！

萨拉：嗯，可能它们不那么让人兴奋，但是你可以从这些节目中学到很多。我希望有一天成为一名电视台记者。

#### Section B, 2b

当人们说起“文化”这个词，我们(通常)会想到艺术和历史。但是，在美国文化中有一个非常著名的象征，那就是卡通片。我们都知道并喜爱那只长着一对又大又圆的耳朵的黑色老鼠——米老鼠。80多年前，他第一次出现在卡通片《威利号汽船》中。当这部卡通片于1928年11月18日在纽约上映时，它是第一部带有配音和音乐的卡通片。米老鼠的幕后之人便是沃尔特·迪斯尼。后来他变得非常富有和成功。在20世纪30年代，他制作了87部米老鼠卡通片。

有些人可能会问这个卡通动物形象怎么如

此受欢迎。其中一个主要原因是米老鼠就像一个普通人，但他总是竭尽全力去面对任何危险。在他早期的影片中，米老鼠没有那么幸运，总是遇到各种问题，比如失去房子或者女朋友米妮。然而，他总是准备好去尽其所能。人们去电影院看这个“小人物”如何获胜。很多人都想成为米老鼠那样的人。

1978年11月18日，米老鼠成为在好莱坞星光大道上拥有一颗星星的第一个卡通形象。现在的卡通片通常不再像米老鼠那样简单，但大家依然知道并喜爱米老鼠。谁还有一对比米老鼠更著名的耳朵呢？

### 学考链接

1. (2018·东营)—\_\_\_\_\_ do you like the Double Eleven Shopping Festival?

—I don't like it because my mother often buys a lot of things we don't need.

- A. How                      B. Why  
C. When                      D. Where

【解析】本题考查疑问词的用法。how“怎么样”；why“为什么”；when“什么时候”；where“哪里”。由答语中的“I don't like it.”可推知问句是询问对方对双十一购物节的看法。固定用法：How do you like sth.? 或 What do you think of sth.? 故选A。

【答案】A

2. (2017·贺州)I think *Readers* (《朗读者》) is \_\_\_\_\_ educational TV program.

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

【解析】本题考查冠词的用法。program是可数名词单数，所以要用冠词修饰。《朗读者》是一个节目，在无修饰词的情况下要用a program。但是，educational的首字母发音是元音，所以要用an educational program。故选B。

【答案】B



## 巩固训练, 夯实所学 (建议用时: 45分钟)

## 温馨提示

1. 在做根据句意及首字母填空题的时候, 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. 在做句型转换题的时候, 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. 在做用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空题的时候, 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。

## Section A

## 一、根据首字母提示完成单词。

1. Tu Youyou is a f \_\_\_\_\_ scientist.
2. My grandfather watches CCTV n \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 pm every evening.
3. We are going to have a d \_\_\_\_\_ about the sitcoms this afternoon.
4. The movie was so boring that I couldn't s \_\_\_\_\_ it.
5. A terrible earthquake h \_\_\_\_\_ in Indonesia on August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. I plan \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England to learn English.
2. Look! Something \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on there.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ (education) program is quite helpful to the students.
4. We can feel relaxed to watch \_\_\_\_\_ (comedy).
5. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) with me in English?

## 三、句型转化。

1. What do you think of sitcoms? (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ sitcoms?
2. I can't stand game shows. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ game shows?
3. I like watching women's volleyball match because I'm proud of China's national

women's volleyball team. (对画线部分提问)

- \_\_\_\_\_ like watching women's volleyball match?
4. What is your favorite show? (改为同义句)  
What show \_\_\_\_\_ you like \_\_\_\_\_?
  5. I hope I can go to Australia one day. (改为同义句)  
I hope \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia one day.

## 四、根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。

1. What do you \_\_\_\_\_ (期待) learn from the talent show?
2. Parents may find it difficult \_\_\_\_\_ (交谈) with their children.
3. Just \_\_\_\_\_ (查明) the story behind the TV show.
4. It is everyone's dream to travel \_\_\_\_\_ (世界各地).
5. I am always \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个) to come to the classroom every day.

## 五、用适当的介词填空。

1. It is important to be active \_\_\_\_\_ class.
2. Tom likes sitcoms better \_\_\_\_\_ news.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday night, we can watch TV.
4. We lost our way. We must ask \_\_\_\_\_ help.
5. What happened \_\_\_\_\_ you yesterday?

## Section B

## 一、根据首字母及汉语提示完成单词。

- Old people don't like a \_\_\_\_\_ (动作) movies.
- In American c \_\_\_\_\_ (文化), it's not a good idea to ask how much money they make.
- He is a very s \_\_\_\_\_ businessman, so he is very rich.
- Could you tell us the r \_\_\_\_\_ why you don't like talk shows?
- He was a soldier in the a \_\_\_\_\_ (军队).

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- I don't like the \_\_\_\_\_ (meaning) soap opera *Ruyi's Royal Love in the Palace*.
- The boy thinks he is \_\_\_\_\_ (luck), so he looks very sad.
- David is so brave that he was always ready \_\_\_\_\_ (face) any danger in life.
- The actor \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a star when he first appeared on TV.
- After a day's work, everyone wants to see some \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) shows to relax.

## 三、句型转化。

- I think sitcoms are funny. (改为否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ sitcoms are funny.
- Simon likes jokes because they're interesting. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Simon like jokes?
- Mike plans to go boating. (对画线部分提问)  
What does Mike \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_?

- Great changes happened in China. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in China?
- Please show me the bag. (改为同义句)  
Please \_\_\_\_\_ the bag \_\_\_\_\_ me.

## 四、根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。

- The actress usually \_\_\_\_\_ (打扮) before going out every day.
- Li Yong, the former excellent host of CCTV, passed away in October 2018, but nobody can \_\_\_\_\_ (代替).
- The teacher said all of us \_\_\_\_\_ (干得好) in class.
- The book called *Readers* by Dong Qing \_\_\_\_\_ (出版) in 2017.
- Monkey King is \_\_\_\_\_ (象征) China.

## 五、用适当的介词填空。

- He only watches news \_\_\_\_\_ TV.
- Mickey Mouse is a cartoon character \_\_\_\_\_ two large round ears.
- When people talk about cartoon characters, we all think \_\_\_\_\_ Mickey Mouse.
- Mickey was \_\_\_\_\_ a common man.
- Mickey first appeared \_\_\_\_\_ the 1920s.



## Unit 2 I'm going to study computer science.


  
 济南出版社

自主学习, 预览新知

## 知识梳理

**1** —How are you going to do that? 你打算怎样做?

—I'm going to study computer science. 我打算学习电脑科学。

1. be going to 是一种固定结构, 后接动词原形, 是一般将来时的表达形式之一, 主要用来表示将要发生的事及打算、计划、决定要做的事情。

2. be going to 结构的标志词

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week (month, year...), in a few days 等。

3. be going to 一般将来时的各种句式

(1) 肯定句

主语 + am/is/are + going to do... .

I'm going to visit the Summer Palace next week.

我打算下周去参观颐和园。

(2) 否定句

主语 + am/is/are + not + going to do... .

He isn't going to see his friend next Monday.

他下周一不去看望他的朋友。

(3) 一般疑问句

Is/Are + 主语 + going to do... ?

—Are they going to travel by air?

他们要乘飞机去旅行吗?

—Yes, they are.

是的, 是这样的。

—No, they aren't.

不, 不是这样。

(4) 特殊疑问句

疑问词 + is/are + 主语 + going to do... ?

What are you going to read this week?

你这周打算读什么?

Who is going to talk to that old man?

谁打算去和那位老人谈谈?

**2** —What do you want to be when you grow up? 你长大后想成为什么?

—I want to be a computer programmer. 我想成为一名电脑程序员。

1. when 在此处是连词, 意为“当……时”, 用来引导时间状语从句。在 when 引导的时间状语从句中, 主句是一般将来时, 从句要用一般现在时表示将来。如:

I'm going to give her a present when she comes. 当她来的时候, 我打算给她一份礼物。

He is going to the park when Mary calls him.

玛丽给他打电话的时候, 他正准备去公园。

2. grow up 意为“成长; 长大”, grow 的过去式是 grew。如:

My mother always says I'm growing up.

妈妈总是说我在渐渐长大。

She grew up in Beijing.

她在北京长大的。

3. want to be 意为“想要成为”, 其后接职业名称。如:

He wants to be an artist.

他想成为一名艺术家。

I want to be a cook and I can enjoy the delicious food every day.

我想当厨师, 每天能享受美味。

## 课标词汇

名词: computer, programmer, cook, doctor, engineer, violinist, driver, pilot, pianist, scientist, college, education, medicine, university, article, London, resolution, team, beginning, self-improvement, question, meaning, promise, hobby, relationship.

动词: grow, cook, make, send, question, write, discuss, improve, take.

形容词: foreign, physical, weekly, own, personal.

代词: themselves.

## 词组归纳

1. 长大 grow up
2. 学习电脑科学 study computer science
3. 练习篮球 practice basketball
4. 擅长于 be good at
5. 别担心 don't worry
6. 一名赛车手 a race car driver
7. 上演唱课 take singing lessons
8. 上表演课 take acting lessons
9. 一所烹饪学校 a cooking school
10. 写文章 write articles
11. 新年决心 New Year's resolutions
12. 学习弹钢琴 learn to play the piano
13. 取得好成绩 get good grades
14. 吃更健康的食物 eat healthier food
15. 使生活更容易 make life easier
16. 得到许多锻炼 get lots of exercise
17. 做承诺 make promises
18. 在……的开始 at the beginning of
19. 不同种类的 different kinds of

20. 身体健康 physical health

21. 吃更少的快餐 eat less fast food

22. 与……有关 have to do with

23. 开始一个爱好 take up a hobby

24. 一个周计划 a weekly plan

25. 有一个共同之处 have one thing in common

## 重点句型

1. 你长大想成为什么?

What do you want to be when you grow up?

2. 我想成为一名工程师。

I want to be an engineer.

3. 你打算怎样实现呢?

How are you going to do that?

4. 我打算非常努力地学习数学。

I'm going to study math really hard.

5. 当然,我打算坚持写故事。

I'm going to keep on writing stories, of course.

6. 我对那不确定。

I'm not sure about that.

7. 它是一种承诺。

It is a kind of promise.

8. 一些人写下承诺并且对即将到来的一年做计划。

Some people write down their resolutions and plans for the coming year.

9. 第一个决心与我的个人提升有关。

The first resolution is about my own personal improvement.

10. 一些人说最好的决心就是没有决心!

Some people say the best resolution is to have no resolutions!

## 问题探究, 突破重难

## 重难点点拨

## 探究一 kind 的用法

a kind of 一种……

all kinds of 各种各样的……

many kinds of 很多种……

different kinds of 不同种类的……

注意: kind of 意为“稍微; 有几分”, 相当于 a little。如:

I'm kind of tired.

我有点累。

## 即时训练(一)

- There are 32 \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate on sale along with the bread and cakes.  
A. different kinds of  
B. all kinds of  
C. a kind of  
D. kind of
- An apple is \_\_\_\_\_ fruit.  
A. different kinds of  
B. all kinds of  
C. a kind of  
D. kind of

## 探究二 sure 的用法

1. be sure about (doing) sth.

意为“对(做)某事有把握; 确信……”。如:

He is sure about their interest in it.

他确信他们会对这个感兴趣。

I feel quite sure about getting the scholarship. 我很确信能得到奖学金。

2. be sure + that 从句

意为“肯定; 有把握……”, 主句的主语一定是人。该句型可以替换为 It is certain + that 从句。如:

I'm sure that smoking is not good for you.

我相信吸烟对你没有好处。

3. make sure 确保; 查明; 确信

She made sure that she turned off the light.  
她确定她已经关灯了。

Make sure to clean the room before you leave. 离开前务必将房间打扫干净。

Make sure of the time to leave.

确保离开的时间。

They scored another goal and made sure of victory. 他们又进了一个球, 这就赢定了。

## 即时训练(二)

- You need to take notes at the meeting so make sure \_\_\_\_\_ a pen and some paper with you.  
A. bring  
B. bringing  
C. to bring  
D. not bringing
- She \_\_\_\_\_ she can pass the exam.  
A. is sure about  
B. is sure of  
C. make sure  
D. is sure that

## 探究三 take acting lessons

意为“上表演课”, take 在此意为“上……课”, 可用 have 代替。如:

Today we'll take an English lesson.

今天我们将上一节英语课。

## 即时训练(三)

- You might take a self-defense \_\_\_\_\_, such as karate(空手道).  
A. action  
B. part  
C. class  
D. club
- She takes \_\_\_\_\_ lessons every Saturday morning.  
A. song  
B. sing  
C. singing  
D. to sing

**探究四 be able to 和 can**

1. be able to 有人称和数的变化,表示有能力,尤指经过努力而获得的能力,可用于多种时态。如:

I was able to speak English when I was five years old. 我五岁时就会说英语。

You must be able to speak French for this job. 做这份工作你必须会说法语。

2. can 意为“能;能够”,无人称和数的变化,表示自身所具备的能力,只有现在时 can 和过去时 could 两种形式。如:

They can speak English very well.  
他们英语说得很好。

**即时训练(四)**

Finish your homework first. Then you will \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV for an hour.

- A. can                      B. be able to  
C. able                     D. could

**探究五 promise 的用法**

1. 当 promise 是动词时,意为“许诺;承诺”,常用于以下三个结构:

(1) promise to do sth. “承诺做某事”。如:  
My mother promised to buy a piano for me.  
我妈妈承诺给我买一架钢琴。

(2) promise + that 从句,“承诺某事”。如:  
Tom promises that he can return on time.  
汤姆保证按时回来。

(3) promise sb. sth. “答应……”。如:  
My aunt promised me a bike.  
我姑姑答应给我买一辆自行车。

2. 当 promise 是名词时,意为“诺言;承诺”,常用 make promises “许诺”。如:

Tim often makes promises to his parents.  
蒂姆经常向父母许诺。

**即时训练(五)**

1. He promised \_\_\_\_\_ his old friend during his stay in Tianjin.

- A. see                      B. seeing  
C. saw                     D. to see

2. He makes \_\_\_\_\_ to me that he can do it better.

- A. promises              B. sure  
C. plans                    D. faces

**探究六 too...to... 的用法**

too...to... 意为“太……而不能……”。too 是副词,后跟形容词或副词;to 是动词不定式符号,后跟动词原形。如:

She is too young to go to school.  
她太小而不能去学校。

The meat is too salty to eat.  
这块肉太咸了,没法吃。

**【拓展】**

① too...to... 可以和 so...that...not... 互换。如:

She is too young to go to school.  
= She is so young that she can't go to school.

她太小,不能去上学。

② too...to... 还可以和 not...enough to 互换。如:

She is too young to go to school.  
= She is not old enough to go to school.  
她太小,不能去上学。

## 即时训练(六)

1. He was \_\_\_\_\_ say a word when he heard the good news.  
A. so glad that  
B. such glad that  
C. too glad to  
D. glad enough that
2. She is \_\_\_\_\_ she won the first prize.  
A. so glad that  
B. such glad that  
C. too glad to  
D. glad enough to

## 参考译文

## Section A, 2d

安迪: 你在读什么, 肯?

肯: 海明威的《老人与海》。

安迪: 哇, 现在我知道为什么你如此擅长写故事啦。

肯: 是的, 我想成为一名作家。

安迪: 真的吗? 你打算怎样成为一名作家呢?

肯: 哦, 当然我要坚持不懈地写作。你想做什么呢?

安迪: 我父母想让我成为一名医生, 但是我对此没有把握。

肯: 哦, 不要担心。不是每个人都知道自己要做什么。保证尽自己的最大努力。然后, 你能够成就你想做的!

安迪: 是的, 你说得对。

## Section B, 2b

1. 你知道决心是什么吗? 它是一种承诺。大多数时候, 我们向他人承诺。(“妈妈, 我保证我从学校回来时整理我的房间。”) 可是, 你对自己许下的承诺就叫作决心, 而且最普通的一种是新年时下的决心。一年的开头经常是下决心的时候。我们在一年的开头下决心时, 我们会希望会改善我们的生活。一些人写下来年的决心和计划。这会帮助他们记住他们的决心。其他人把有关他们的愿望和计划告诉家人和朋友。

2. 决心有不同的类型。一些是有关身体健康的。例如, 一些人保证自己将启动一个锻炼项目或少吃快餐。许多决心与自我提高有关。例如, 学生可能得找出更多的时间学习。一些人可能说他们要培养一种爱好, 比如画画或照相, 或学习弹吉他。一些决心是关于制订更好的计划的, 比如为学校作业制订周计划。这些是关于让你自己成为一个更出色的你。

3. 虽然有不同之处, 但是多数决心有一个共同之处。人们几乎不能将它们坚持下去! 对此有一些好理由。有时是决心太难执行。有时只是人们将它们忘了。鉴于这个原因, 一些人说最好的决心是没有下决心! 你呢? 你将为明年做一些承诺吗?

- A. 这些是关于让你自己成为一个更出色的你。  
B. 例如, 学生可能得找出更多的时间学习。  
C. 对此有一些好理由。  
D. 一年的开头经常是下决心的时候。

## 学考链接

1. (2013·黄冈)—Why are you walking so quickly, Edward?

—There \_\_\_\_\_ a talent show in ten minutes.

- A. will have                      B. will be  
C. is going to have              D. are going to be

【解析】本题考查 there be 句型, 时态为一般将来时, 故排除 A、C。主语 a talent show 是单数, 故选 B。

【答案】B

2. (2013·福州)—David, why are you so excited?

—My father has made a \_\_\_\_\_ that he will take me to Tibet next month.

- A. face                              B. promise  
C. mistake                          D. plan

【解析】本题考查短语搭配。make a face“做鬼脸”; make a promise“许诺”; make mistakes“犯错误”; make a plan“做计划”。

【答案】B

## 巩固训练，夯实所学（建议用时：45分钟）

## 温馨提示

1. 在做根据句意及首字母填空题的时候，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. 在做句型转换题的时候，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. 在做用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空题的时候，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。

## Section A

## 一、根据首字母提示完成单词。

- I am going to t\_\_\_\_\_ acting lessons.
- It is well-known that Lang Lang is a famous p\_\_\_\_\_.
- The boy wants to be a s\_\_\_\_\_.
- Sandy wants to be a good teacher when she g\_\_\_\_\_ up.
- My brother is one of the bus d\_\_\_\_\_ in town.

## 二、用括号内所给的词语的适当形式填空。

- The children are enjoying \_\_\_\_\_ (they) at the party.
- She takes exercise \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) healthy.
- Most of his resolutions are about his own personal \_\_\_\_\_ (improve).
- I'm going to keep on \_\_\_\_\_ (run) to be healthy.
- Alice dreams to be a computer \_\_\_\_\_ (program) in the future.

## 三、句型转化。

- He is going to go to a cooking school. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is he going to \_\_\_\_\_?
- My father wants to be a pilot. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_ to be a pilot?
- It's a good time to make resolutions at the beginning of the year. (改为同义句)  
The \_\_\_\_\_ of the year is a good time

for \_\_\_\_\_ resolutions.

- Will you make a model plane for her? (改为同义句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to make a model plane for her?
- The resolution is so hard that he can't keep it. (改为同义句)  
The resolution is \_\_\_\_\_ hard for him to keep.

## 四、根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词。

- When he \_\_\_\_\_ (长大), he wants to be a doctor.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ New Year's \_\_\_\_\_ (制订计划) yesterday.
- He always tells us \_\_\_\_\_ he is going to \_\_\_\_\_ (怎样成为) a basketball player.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (确信) that he was ill yesterday.
- I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ (尽我最大努力) to get better grades.

## 五、动词填空。

阅读短文，用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

Greetings from Hawaii! It (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) warm here. We (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) great time now. This week we (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Honolulu, the capital of Hawaii. The water is clear and the waves are very high. It's good for (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (surf). I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (return) home next week.



## Section B

## 一、单项选择。

- What is Nancy going to be when she \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. grows B. grow up C. grows up D. growing up
- How are you going to be a computer programmer?  
—I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take piano lessons  
B. keep fit  
C. eat healthy food  
D. study computer science
- How are you going to become a writer?  
—I'm going to keep on \_\_\_\_\_ stories.  
A. writing B. write  
C. to write D. to writing
- There is a new movie *My People, My Country*. Let's watch it.  
—That \_\_\_\_\_ a good movie.  
A. sounds B. sounds like  
C. looks D. looks like
- I want to be an engineer. So I am going \_\_\_\_\_ than before.  
A. work hard B. to work hard  
C. work harder D. to work harder
- Nelly is going to be a teacher. She is going to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take acting lessons  
B. study computer science  
C. study education  
D. practice basketball
- \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to work?  
—I'm not sure yet. Maybe Beijing or Shanghai.  
A. When B. Why  
C. How D. Where
- There \_\_\_\_\_ an art exhibition this Sunday.  
A. have  
B. is going to be  
C. is going to have  
D. is going to hold

- Is there \_\_\_\_\_ in today's newspaper?

A. everything new B. anything new  
C. new something D. new everything

- \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to study English?

—I study English by reading more.

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

## 二、根据首字母提示完成单词。

- I saw mom c \_\_\_\_\_ a meal in kitchen.
- I made a r \_\_\_\_\_ to study hard.
- Last year my English i \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
- At school Joe does well in s \_\_\_\_\_.
- I'm going to be a c \_\_\_\_\_ after I leave the high school.

## 三、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- Making a \_\_\_\_\_ (week) plan is good for our study.
- You make a good New Year's \_\_\_\_\_ (resolute).
- In the \_\_\_\_\_ (begin), I found this subject very difficult.
- My resolution is \_\_\_\_\_ (get) good grades next time.
- You're sure \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) if you do it that way.

## 四、句型转化。

- The reporter is going to visit an actor. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the reporter going to \_\_\_\_\_?
- His family is going to Hong Kong next month. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is his family going to next month?
- My parents are going to stay there for a week. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your parents going to stay there?

4. She is going to hold art exhibitions. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ she going to \_\_\_\_\_ art exhibitions?

5. The box is too heavy to carry. (改为同义句)

The box is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy \_\_\_\_\_ she can't carry it.

五、根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词。

1. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ (继续) writing stories, of course.

2. What does your sister \_\_\_\_\_ (想成为) when she grows up?

3. Some people might say they are going to \_\_\_\_\_ (开始) a hobby

like painting or taking photos.

4. Resolutions have to \_\_\_\_\_ (与……有关) self-improvement.

5. You are so \_\_\_\_\_ (擅长) writing stories.

六、用适当的介词填空。

1. Which hobby do you think takes \_\_\_\_\_ the least time?

2. He promises \_\_\_\_\_ be a better man.

3. When people talk about cartoon characters, we all think \_\_\_\_\_ it.

4. He is able \_\_\_\_\_ sing and dance.

5. I want to buy this new T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_ this money.

一单元

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

一、单项选择。(20 分)

- 1

8. The boys are watching a \_\_\_\_\_. The soccer players are running fast.

A. game show

B. sports show

C. talk show

D. soap opera



9. —Did you \_\_\_\_\_ what was in that room at last?

—Yes. It was a cat.

A. come out

B. find out

C. bring out

D. blow out

10. A car accident happened to him last night. \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't hurt himself.

A. Happily

B. Unluckily

C. Badly

D. Luckily

11. Cao Wenxuan's new book for children will \_\_\_\_\_ next month.

A. come out

B. come on

C. come in

D. come back

12. —Amy likes watching talk shows.

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ them. I love talent shows.

A. can't lose

B. can't stand

C. can't mind

D. can't become

13. —I think drinking milk is good \_\_\_\_\_ our health.

—Yes, I agree \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. for; with

B. to; to

C. with; to

D. at; with

14. —Would you mind reading the book for me, Mom?

—\_\_\_\_\_

A. Of course not.

B. Yes. I'd like to.

C. No, I can't.

D. Not at all. I am busy.

15. Lily's mom often tells her \_\_\_\_\_ too much time playing computer games.

A. to spend

B. not to spend

C. not to take

D. to take

16. —Mom, I got a prize in the English Speech Competition.

—\_\_\_\_\_

A. That's right.

B. No problem.

C. I don't mind it.

D. You did a good job.

17.            kind of movies            Lucy like?

- A. What; does

- B. What; do

- C. What's; does

- D. Which; do

18. I know Lucy is a creative writer \_\_\_\_\_ a round face.

- A. have

- B. has

- C. with

- D. like

19. The trader was so \_\_\_\_\_ that he set up many companies.

- ### A. successful

- B. interested

- C. bored

- #### D. simple

20. In Western countries on Halloween day, the girls and boys \_\_\_\_\_ like ghosts to celebrate it.

- A. get up

- B. put up

- C. take up

- D. dress up

二、完形填空。(10 分)

Do you like going to movies? Most of the 1 in high schools like movies very much. Last Sunday I went to a school and asked students 2 their favorite movies. 3 of their answers were really interesting. Here are their likes and 4.

Jim, a 5 boy, likes to watch different kinds of thrillers(恐怖片) because they are scary 6 exciting. His classmate, Kate, can't stand documentaries(纪录片). She told me they were 7 parents. But she really likes comedies because they are funny. Jack is a big boy. He said he 8 mind documentaries. But he doesn't like comedies 9 they are boring. And the coolest movies are action movies. Everyone 10 them very much.

1. A. teachers

- ### B. students

- C. parents

- D. people

- ## 2. A. about

- B. of

- C. at

- D. from

3. A. Any

- ### B. Some

- C. Lot

- D. Much

- #### 4. A. dislike

- B. dislikes

- ### C. hobbies

- #### D. enjoyments

5. A. 13-year-old

B. 13-years-old

C. 11 year-old

D. 11-years-old

6. A. also

B. too

C. but

D. and

7. A. for

B. with

C. to

D. of

8. A. can't

B. didn't

C. doesn't

D. couldn't

9. A. so

B. why

C. because

D. before

10. A. enjoy

B. enjoys

C. watch

D. watches

### 三、阅读理解。(20 分)

#### A

The film *Mulan* is on show these days. The story comes from an old Chinese poem. In *Mulan's* days, a woman cannot do many things as a man. But *Mulan* dresses herself up as a man and takes her father's place to fight in the army. In the army, she tries hard not to let others know she is a girl with the help of her best friend *Tiger*. One day, *Wentai* finds *Mulan's* secret. But he agrees not to tell others.

Together, *Wentai* and *Mulan* become leaders(首领) of the army. During the 12 years, *Mulan* and her army fight for their country. Life is hard for them and they all miss their families. At last, they win and save their country. And the friendship between *Mulan* and *Wentai* is deeper than before.

It's quite difficult for *Mulan* to keep her secret for such a long time. Men are around her all the time and they don't know she is a girl!

*Jingle Ma* is the director(导演) of the film. He said he wanted to tell people *Mulan* was a person more than a hero in his film. "Mulan is a great hero, but I think she is also a woman," the director said.

1. *Mulan* dresses herself up as a man because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. she likes men's clothes

B. she wants to give her father a surprise



- C. she wants to join the army
- D. men's clothes are popular among girls
2. In the army who knows Mulan's secret?
- A. No one. B. Wentai.
- C. A few leaders. D. Many soldiers.
3. The underlined phrase "fight for" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
- A. 为……而战 B. 为……服务
- C. 为……站岗 D. 为……巡逻
4. Mulan and Wentai become close friends \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. before Mulan joins the army
- B. before Wentai knows Mulan's secret
- C. after they leave the army
- D. during their 12-year army life
5. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the film *Mulan*
- B. Mulan's family
- C. the poem *Mulan*
- D. a girl named Mulan

## B

Most people like watching TV. So does Lucy. She doesn't mind soap operas or talk shows. But she can't stand sitcoms, for they are too boring. Sports shows are her favorite program. She likes sports very much, and she like watching soccer matches on TV.

Lucy likes women's volleyball, too. She often watches matches on TV, sometimes on the Internet. Her favorite team is China's national women's volleyball team. She thinks all the members are fantastic.

Lucy enjoys volleyball, but she isn't good at it. She is good at table tennis. She often plays it with her best friend after school. They are both on the school table tennis team. Sometimes they play with teams from other schools. They have a lot of fun with it.

6. Lucy thinks sitcoms are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. interesting B. boring
- C. exciting D. surprising

7. \_\_\_\_\_ are Lucy's favorite program.

A. Talk shows

B. Soap operas

C. Beijing Operas

D. Sports shows

8. What's the meaning of the underlined word "fantastic"?

A. 漂亮的

B. 潇洒的

C. 棒极了

D. 狂妄的

9. How many kinds of programs are mentioned(提及) in the passage?

A. Two.

B. Three.

C. Four.

D. Five.

10. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Lucy often plays table tennis after school.

B. Lucy is good at playing volleyball.

C. Lucy only watches volleyball matches on TV.

D. Lucy's favorite volleyball team is the American team.

#### 四、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(10 分)

1. It is very important \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English in the morning.

2. Honey doesn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) cartoons with her little brother.

3. Jessica hopes \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Palace Museum this summer vacation.

4. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to others with a mouth full.

5. Let me \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you make a model plane.

6. I hope \_\_\_\_\_ (get) high grades in the English test.

7. You must remember \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) your homework tomorrow.

8. I decide \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a special gift for my mom on her birthday.

9. We should work hard to make our dreams \_\_\_\_\_ (come) true.

10. Look at the sky. Can you see the bird \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) in the sky?

#### 五、综合填空。(10 分)

My grandfather never watched TV. He thought that people spent too much (1) t \_\_\_\_\_ on it. Some of his friends often talked (2) a \_\_\_\_\_ sports shows, movies and plays. But my grandfather said to himself, "They never read (3) a \_\_\_\_\_ books or go out in the evening because of TV." (4) S \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't buy a TV set.

Two years ago, my grandfather was 60 years old. He (5) s \_\_\_\_\_ working in the

hospital and retired(退休). My father (6) b\_\_\_\_\_ him a TV. He began to watch all the news and now he knows much more about the (7) w\_\_\_\_\_.

And he reads more books, (8) t\_\_\_\_\_. Now my grandfather will get very angry (9) i\_\_\_\_\_ you trouble him when he is watching TV. I can't understand that one can change his (10) i\_\_\_\_\_ when he is 60.

六、阅读表达。(10 分)

阅读短文,并按要求完成短文后面的练习题。

*McDull, Rise of the Rice Cooker* (《麦兜·饭宝奇兵》) is the seventh of the McDull cartoon movies. It will hold a test screening(试映) in every big city in China between September 10 and 11.

In the movie, the protagonist(主角), piggy McDull, has a dream. He wants to become a hero in the new story: (3) A monster (怪物) comes to the earth but a great robot stops the monster.

The new McDull movie continues its usual style(风格). It tells us a heartwarming, humorous story. In the end, the monster is touched(感动) by the robot and gives up its invasion(侵略) in the Earth.

(4) The movie will compete (竞争) against more than 10 films. Alice Mak, one of the creators(设计者) of McDull, showed up in Beijing on Thursday to help advertise(推广) the movie.

“The movie wants to ask people to love their family and others. The theme(主题) is what McDull movies have kept for 20 years,” said Mak.

(一)根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

1. What is McDull's dream in the movie?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the theme of the movie?

\_\_\_\_\_

(二)将文中画线的句子翻译成汉语。

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

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

(三)请给短文拟一个恰当的标题。

5. \_\_\_\_\_

七、书面表达。(20 分)

你最喜欢的电视节目是什么？请根据所给提示，以“My Favorite TV Program”为题，写一篇英语短文，介绍一下你最喜欢的电视节目。

提示：

1. 节目的名称；

2. 节目的播出时间；

3. 节目的内容；

4. 喜欢的原因。

要求：

可适当发挥，不少于 80 词。

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## 第二单元达标检测

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

### 一、单项选择。(20 分)

1. My brother studies at \_\_\_\_\_ university in Beijing.
- A. an B. a  
C. the D. to
2. An \_\_\_\_\_ must take \_\_\_\_\_ lessons.
- A. actor; acting B. actor; act  
C. acting; actor D. acting; act
3. —What is your brother going to be when he \_\_\_\_\_?  
—He is going to be a pilot.
- A. grow up B. grows up  
C. stand up D. wakes up
4. My New Year's resolution is \_\_\_\_\_ hard and \_\_\_\_\_ good grades.
- A. to study; get B. studying; to get  
C. to study; getting D. studying; get
5. I'm reading a short story written \_\_\_\_\_ Lu Xun. It's interesting.
- A. of B. from  
C. by D. with
6. —How long can I \_\_\_\_\_ the book?  
—For two weeks.
- A. keep B. borrow  
C. lend D. buy
7. —I don't know your e-mail address. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
—Sure.
- A. write down it B. write it down  
C. take it up D. take up it

8. This box is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy for me \_\_\_\_\_ move. Can you help me?  
A. so; that  
B. very; that  
C. too; to  
D. enough; to
9. —Bob, can you tell us about your New Year's resolution?  
—I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ about it yet.  
A. relaxed  
B. interesting  
C. sure  
D. personal
10. They are Tom's and Jim's phone numbers. Please \_\_\_\_\_, Mike.  
A. write it down  
B. write them down  
C. write down it  
D. write down them
11. Frank's father kept on \_\_\_\_\_ although he was tired.  
A. to sleep  
B. sleeping  
C. working  
D. to work
12. —What do you want to be when you grow up?  
— I'm \_\_\_\_\_ that. But my father wants me to be a cook.  
A. not decide  
B. sure about  
C. ready to  
D. not sure about
13. I often practice \_\_\_\_\_ English on weekends.  
A. speak  
B. to speak  
C. speaking  
D. spoke
14. As students, we should try our best \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to study hard  
B. study hard  
C. studied hard  
D. studying hard
15. I'm going to write articles and send \_\_\_\_\_ magazines and newspapers.  
A. it to  
B. it for  
C. them for  
D. them to
16. My mother promised \_\_\_\_\_ a gift for me.  
A. buy  
B. buys  
C. to buy  
D. buying



17. It \_\_\_\_\_ a good plan.

A. like

B. sounds like

C. sound like

D. sound



18. Put your hand behind your back. Don't speak. We'll \_\_\_\_\_ in ten minutes.

A. back

B. be back

C. are back

D. are back to you

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19. The cook is going to learn \_\_\_\_\_ Sichuan food.

A. to cook

B. cooks

C. cooked

D. cook

20. Not everyone \_\_\_\_\_ what they want to be.

A. know

B. knows

C. will know

D. to know

## 二、完形填空。(10 分)

Now many children have different dreams. Some are going to be famous actors. Some want to be writers someday. They want to write stories or 1 for people to read. That sounds 2 ! It's good to write something for people to read! 3 they should know that they need to be good 4 first before they are really good writers because reading books 5 helpful for them to become good writers. They should read 6 books, instead of watching TV and spending a lot of time 7 games when they are free.

There is more fun in reading, and you must 8 more books to read.

Before you decide to be a good writer, you'd better say to 9 , "I am going to do my best to read more and 10 books."

1. A. information

B. news

C. pictures

D. books

2. A. well

B. good

C. happy

D. intelligent

3. A. But

B. Though

C. And

D. Or

4. A. students

B. listeners

C. readers

D. players

5. A. are

B. is

C. was

D. were

6. A. lots

B. much

C. many

D. a lot

7. A. to play

B. play

C. played

D. playing

8. A. look over

B. look for

C. look up

D. look at

9. A. him

B. them

C. yourself

D. you

10. A. many

B. much

C. more

D. most

三、阅读理解。(20 分)

A

What do you want to be when you grow up? Everyone has his or her own answer.

Liu Meng, China: Miyazaki Hayao is my favorite cartoon director (导演). I want to be like him. And I want to make some lovely cartoons. Maybe you can see my films in many years.

Vic, Singapore: I want to be a singer because I really love music. I forget everything when I listen to music and sing. I take singing lessons three times a week.

Miranda, the USA: When I grow up, I want to be a dentist because I think it's an interesting job. But I need to save enough money to get the education.

Tony, the UK: I'm going to be a computer programmer. I like working on the computer. The job can also help me make a lot of money for my family. We are going to live in a big house with my pets—a cat and a dog.

1. Who wants to make great cartoons?

A. Liu Meng

B. Vic

C. Miranda

D. Tony

2. How often does Vic take singing lessons?

A. Every day.

B. Three times a week.

C. Twice a week.

D. Once a week.

3. What does Miranda want to be?

A. A teacher.

B. A scientist.

C. A dentist.

D. An engineer.

4. Why does Tony want to be a computer programmer?

A. He wants to be famous.

B. His parents want him to do that.

C. He loves working on the computer.

D. He likes playing computer games.

5. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. Liu Meng loves listening to music.

B. Vic comes from America.

C. Miranda needs to save money.

D. Tony has three pets at home.

**B**

John is ten years old, and he is a very lazy boy. He doesn't like doing work. He has to go to school of course, but he doesn't study hard there and tries to do as little work as possible. His father and mother are both doctors and they hope that John will become one, too, when he grows up. But one day John says to his mother, "I want to be a dustman when I finish school."

"A dustman?" his mother asks, and she is very surprised. "Why do you want to become a dustman?"

"Because then I only have to work one day a week," John answers.

"Only one day a week?" his mother says. "What do you mean? And how do you know?"

"Well," John answers, "I know that the dustman who come to our house work on Thursday, because I only see them on that day."

6. How old is John?

A. He's nine.

B. He's ten.

C. He's seven.

D. He's eleven.

7. What are John's parents?

A. They're doctors.

B. They're teachers.

C. They're workers.

D. They're farmers.

8. What does John want to become?

A. He wants to become a doctor.

B. He wants to become a teacher.

C. He wants to become a dustman.

D. He wants to become a driver.

9. When do the dustman come to their house to work?

A. On Wednesday.

B. On Sunday.

C. On Thursday.

D. On Friday.



10. At school, John doesn't do as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.

A. little work

B. many work

C. much work

D. few work

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#### 四、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。(10 分)

1. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) a letter to Jenny.

2. Tony is good at \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) jokes.

3. My resolution is \_\_\_\_\_ (get) good grades next time.

4. Lily \_\_\_\_\_ (take) up this hobby when she was very young.

5. The boy kept on \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) some silly questions in class.

6. Don't worry, because my friends promised \_\_\_\_\_ (help) us.

7. We usually practice \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer on Mondays.

8. I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a doctor when I grow up.

9. The little girl \_\_\_\_\_ (take) acting lessons every weekend.

10. It's necessary \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) our lives.

#### 五、综合填空。(10 分)

Do you know what a resolution is? It's a kind of (1) p\_\_\_\_\_. The most common (2) k\_\_\_\_\_ is New Year's resolutions. When we make very good resolutions at the (3) b\_\_\_\_\_ of the year, we hope that we are going to (4) i\_\_\_\_\_ our lives. Many people write down their resolutions for the coming year, this helps them to (5) r\_\_\_\_\_ their resolutions. Others tell their family and friends about their wishes and plans.

Some resolutions are about (6) p\_\_\_\_\_ health. Some have to do with self-improvement and some have to do with better (7) p\_\_\_\_\_ such as weekly planning. Although there are (8) d\_\_\_\_\_, most resolutions have one thing in common. People (9) h\_\_\_\_\_ ever keep them. Sometimes the resolutions are too difficult to (10) k\_\_\_\_\_. For this reason, the best resolution is to have no resolutions.

六、阅读表达。(10 分)

阅读短文,并按要求完成短文后面的练习题。

(3)Jack wants to be a pilot when he grows up. He wants to fly an air plane. But Jack is not a rich man. He doesn't have an airplane. He has only a chair. Jack ties (系) 45 big balloons (气球) to his chair and then sits in the chair. The chair goes up. For a few minutes, everything is fine. The view (风景) from the chair is beautiful. Jack can see houses and trees below him. He is happy. He is flying.

The chair goes up very high. Jack is afraid. "I don't want to go very high," Jack thinks. "I want to go down a little." With a small gun (枪), Jack shoots 10 balloons. Then something terrible happens, Jack drops the gun, and it falls to the ground. Jack can't shoot more balloons. The chair goes up and up. Jack is three miles above the ground. Airplanes are flying over him and under him. Jack has a small radio. "Help! Help!" he says into the radio. (4)"I'm flying in a chair, and I want to come down!" People hear Jack, but they can't help him. Jack flies in the chair for 45 minutes. Then the balloons begin to lose air. Slowly the chair comes down, and Jack is back to on the ground. He is happy.

(一)根据短文内容,回答下列问题。

1. What does Jack want to do?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many balloons does Jack tie to his chair?

\_\_\_\_\_

(二)将文中画线的句子翻译成汉语。

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

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

(三)请给短文拟一个恰当的标题。

5. \_\_\_\_\_

七、书面表达。(20 分)

以“My Dream Job”为题,介绍你未来梦想从事的职业。

提示:

1. 未来的梦想职业是什么;
2. 为什么;
3. 怎样为之做准备。

要求:

条理清晰,意思连贯,语句通顺,语法正确,不少于 80 词。

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# 参 考 答 案

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## 课时训练答案

### Unit 1

#### 即时训练(一)

1. D

#### 即时训练(二)

1. C 2. A

#### 即时训练(三)

1. A 2. C

#### 课时训练

##### Section A

一、1. famous 2. news 3. discussion

4. stand 5. happened

二、1. to go 2. is going 3. educational

4. comedies 5. talking

三、1. How; like/find 2. What do; think of

3. Why do you 4. do; best 5. to go

四、1. expect to 2. to talk 3. find out

4. around the world 5. the first

五、1. in 2. than 3. On 4. for 5. to

##### Section B

一、1. action 2. culture 3. successful

4. reason 5. army

二、1. meaningless 2. unlucky 3. to face

4. became 5. enjoyable

三、1. don't think 2. Why does

3. plan to do 4. What happened

5. show; to

四、1. dresses up 2. take his place

3. did a good job 4. came out

5. a symbol of

五、1. on 2. with 3. of 4. like 5. in

### Unit 2

#### 即时训练(一)

1. A 2. C

#### 即时训练(二)

1. C 2. D

#### 即时训练(三)

1. C 2. C

#### 即时训练(四)

B

#### 即时训练(五)

1. D 2. A

#### 即时训练(六)

1. C 2. A

#### 巩固训练

##### Section A

一、1. take 2. pianist 3. scientist

4. grows 5. drivers

二、1. themselves 2. to keep

3. improvement 4. running

5. programmer

三、1. What; do 2. Does; want

3. beginning; making 4. Are; going  
5. too  
四、1. grows up 2. made; plans 3. how;  
be 4. made sure 5. try my best  
五、1. is 2. are having 3. are 4. surfing  
5. will return/ am going to return

### Section B

一、1—5 CDAAD 6—10 CDBBA  
二、1. cooking 2. resolution 3. improved

4. schoolwork 5. cook  
三、1. weekly 2. resolution 3. beginning  
4. to get 5. to fail  
四、1. What is; do 2. Where 3. How  
long are 4. Is; hold 5. so; that  
五、1. keep on 2. want to be 3. take up  
4. do with 5. good at  
六、1. up 2. to 3. of 4. to 5. with

## Unit 3

### 即时训练(一)

1. B 2. D

### 即时训练(二)

1. D 2. less

### 即时训练(三)

1. B 2. Every

### 即时训练(四)

1. A 2. D

### 即时训练(五)

C

### 即时训练(六)

C

### 巩固训练

### Section A

一、1. pollution 2. earth 3. paper  
4. plant 5. part  
二、1. Will; be 2. will be 3. more  
4. less 5. won't use  
三、1. won't be 2. How soon 3. Will  
there be 4. will; like

5. spent; drawing

四、1. in great danger 2. live to be

3. play a part in 4. in the future

5. on paper

五、1. Look 2. fewer 3. less 4. won't

5. will be

### Section B

一、1. impossible 2. believe 3. side

4. space 5. job

二、1. will clean 2. takes 3. is singing

4. will be 5. dangerous

三、1. What will; be; do 2. don't think

3. Will; be 4. Where will

5. No, he won't.

四、1. fall down 2. hundreds of

3. looked for 4. over and over again

5. wake up

五、1. will be 2. will live 3. cleaning

4. more 5. to read

## Unit 4

### 即时训练(一)

1. B 2. B

### 即时训练(二)

1. B 2. D

### 即时训练(三)

C

### 即时训练(四)

1. B 2. A

### 即时训练(五)

A

### 即时训练(六)

B

即时训练(五)

C

即时训练(六)

1. B 2. A

巩固训练

Section A

- 一、1. volunteers 2. alone 3. raise 4. sign 5. satisfaction
- 二、1. Kindness 2. difficulties 3. to work 4. broken 5. not to try out
- 三、1. by herself 2. come up 3. cheer them up 4. care for 5. called up
- 四、1. making plans 2. to be 3. help him to get 4. at the age of four 5. is a dream come true
- 五、1. to work 2. used 3. lonely

4. care 5. is going to be

Section B

- 一、1-5 BBAA 6-10 CCBBC
- 二、1. understand 2. deaf 3. kindness 4. imagine 5. excited
- 三、1. to show 2. doing 3. disabled 4. to buy 5. training
- 四、1. takes after 2. what to do 3. didn't use to 4. spent; buying 5. set up
- 五、1. try out 2. raise some money 3. wrote a letter to 4. blind or deaf 5. changing my life
- 六、1. disabled 2. well 3. difficulties 4. carrying 5. to help 6. trained 7. having 8. kindness 9. difference 10. thankful

达标检测答案

第一单元达标检测

- 一、1-5 BBCCB 6-10 CDBBD 11-15 ABAAB 16-20 DACAD
- 二、1-5 BABBA 6-10 CACCB
- 三、1-5 CBADA 6-10 BDCCA
- 四、1. to read 2. watching 3. to visit 4. talking 5. help 6. to get 7. to bring 8. to buy 9. come 10. flying
- 五、1. time 2. about 3. any 4. So 5. stopped 6. bought 7. world 8. too 9. if 10. idea
- 六、1. He wants to become a hero. 2. To ask people to love their family and others. 3. 一个怪物来到了地球,但是一个机器人阻止了它。

4. 这部电影将要与十几部电影竞争。

5. McDull, Rise of the Rice Cooker

七、One possible version:

My Favorite TV Program

My favorite TV program is *Animal World*. We can watch the program every Sunday evening. The program tells us the story of animal life. We can learn the animals' living habits and their natural environment.

In the zoo, we can find many animals. But in the program we can see more animals. It gives me a chance to learn about the other creatures. Animals are our friends. It is wrong to kill them for food or for furs. We must do our best to protect them. I hope I can do something for

the wild animals.

## 第二单元达标检测

一、1-5 BABAC 6-10 ABCCB

11-15 CDCAD 16-20 CBBAB

二、1-5 DBACB 6-10 CDBCC

三、1-5 ABCCC 6-10 BACCC

四、1. sent 2. telling 3. to get 4. took

5. asking 6. to help 7. playing

8. be 9. takes 10. to improve

五、1. promise 2. kind 3. beginning

4. improve 5. remember 6. physical

7. planning 8. differences 9. hardly

10. keep

六、1. He wants to fly an air plane.

2. 45.

3. 杰克长大想当一名飞行员。

4. 我正坐在椅子上飞,我想下来。

5. Jack and His Flying Chair/ Jack's  
Funny Trip with Flying Chair/  
Jack's Dream

七、One possible version:

### My Dream Job

Hello! I am Mary. My dream job is to be a teacher. Let me talk about my dream job with you.

First, I like to be an English teacher because I like English very much. My father and my mother are English teachers. I like my English teacher very much. She is so kind. Second, I am good at talking with people. I am good with students. At last, I am going to study harder. I want to make a weekly plan for schoolwork. I must listen to the teacher carefully in class. I should do my homework more carefully.

How about you? What do you want to be when you grow up? How are you

going to do that?

## 第三单元达标检测

一、1-5 BCBBA 6-10 CCBBD

11-15 BDCAD 16-20 DCDAC

二、1-5 BCADC 6-10 AACDA

三、1-5 CACAB 6-10 ACCAD

四、1. danger 2. more 3. won't go

4. pollution 5. Predicting

6. impossible 7. factories

8. building 9. will teach

10. disagree

五、1. robot 2. English 3. move

4. talk 5. With 6. see

7. because 8. never 9. popular

10. it

六、1. Yes, they will.

2. Computers.

3. 所有的东西都储存在电脑里,学生不需要带书到学校。

4. 每一个学校都会有护士,照顾生病的学生。

5. What will the school in the future look like?

七、One possible version:

### Life in 2050

Life in 2050 will be different from now, because changes will take place. But what will the change be?

The population is growing fast. There will be more and more people in the world and most of them will live longer than now.

People will work fewer hours than they do now, and they will have more free time for sports, watching TV and traveling. Many people will go to other countries for holidays.

Work in the future will be different,