

初二英语暑假班基础教案

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初二英语基础讲义 第一讲

一、知识点归纳

1. pleasant adj. pleased adj. 令人高兴的。令人满意的 please v. 请, 使高兴 pleasure n.
2. direction n. direct adj. 直接的
3. silence n. silent adj. 安静的
4. luck n. lucky / unlucky / luckily
5. regular adj. regularly adv.
6. healthy adj. 健康的 health n. 健康 / unhealthy adj. 不健康的
7. at least 至少 at last 最后
8. **used to do** 表示过去常常做某事, 而现在往往不做了
I used to get up early in the morning.
be used to doing 表示习惯于做某事
I am used to eating rice now.
be used to do 表示...被用来做某事
Bottle is used to keep water.
9. not any longer 不再做某事
10. you watched **too much** TV and ate **too many** crisps.
11. look forward to + sth/doing sth 期待某事/期待做某事
12. can you show me how to do sth? 你能给我示范下如何做某事吗?

二、基础训练

Choose the best answer. ★☆☆

- () 1. There ____ a number of people in the park on Sundays.
A. is B. are C. will be D. have
- () 2. Where is James ? He _____ with his brother.
A. runs B. will run C. running D. is running
- () 3. Who _____ in the next room ? Mary is.
A. is singing B. is sing C. sings D. sing
- () 4. I often wake him up in the morning, _____.
A. so is Ann B. so Ann is C. so does Ann D. so Ann does
- () 5. My uncle often _____ me _____ stamps for him.
A. lets, collect B. lets, to collect C. let, collects D. let, to collect
- () 6. There _____ a nice present for your coming tenth birthday.
A. will have B. is C. will be D. has
- () 7. He says he _____ us around his factory in two days.
A. shows B. is showing C. will shows D. will show
- () 8. _____ you _____ my turning off the radio?
A. Do, mind B. Are, mind C. Does, mind D. Do, minds
- () 9. She _____ well in chemistry.
A. doesn't B. doesn't do C. don't D. don't do
- () 10. There _____ a map and some pictures on the desk.
A. are B. is C. have D. has
- () 11. Either we or Andy _____ the animals this weekend.
A. is going to feed B. are going to feed C. is feeding D. are feeding

- () 12. I hope your dream _____ one day.
A. comes true B. come true C. will come true D. will true
- () 13. She _____ enough food for the coming dinner, she only _____ a little bread.
A. don't have, has B. doesn't has, has C. don't have, have D. doesn't have, has
- () 14. Allan is learning to make model ships, _____ ?
A. is he B. does he C. doesn't he D. isn't he
- () 15. She has few friends because she is new here, _____ ?
A. doesn't she B. does she C. isn't she D. is she
- () 16. _____ I return the book to the library soon?
A. Will B. Do C. Am D. Shall
- () 17. _____ one of those men _____ the robber ?
A. Does, look like B. Is, look like C. Do, looks like D. Are, looking like
- () 18. Where _____ this kind of bag _____ ?
A. is, make B. is, making C. is, made D. does, make
- () 19. What _____ it is to go to Sheshan for our holiday.
A. a fun B. fun C. funny D. a funny
- () 20. What do you hope will happen _____ ?
A. in ten years' B. for ten years C. in ten years' time D. for ten years' time

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer ★★

A

I have been in England three months now. I hope you don't think I've forgotten you. There have been so many places to see and so many things to do that I've not had much time for writing letters.

I shall soon be starting my studies at King's College. So far I've been learning about England and British ways of living. I won't tell you about London. There are lots of books you can read and lots of pictures you can look at about this famous city. I'm sure you'll be more interested to know what I think about life here.

I find some of the customs (风俗) interesting. People here do not shake hands as much as we do in the mainland (大陆) of Europe. During the first few weeks I was often surprised because people did not put out their hands when I met them. Men raise their hats to women but not to each other.

- The writer came to London from _____ .
A. Asia B. the mainland of Europe C. America D. Africa
- The writer did not write the letter earlier because _____ .
A. she had forgotten her friend B. she was lonely and sad in this strange land
C. she was too busy to write
D. she was too busy with her courses (课程) at King's College
- How does the writer feel about British ways of living?
A. Happy. B. Angry. C. Sad. D. Interesting.
- The writer came to London _____ .
A. to make a living B. to study
C. to learn British ways of living D. for sightseeing only
- Englishmen _____ .

- A. do not often shake hands with friends when they meet
- B. often shake hands when they meet with friends
- C. raise their hats to all friends when they meet
- D. do not raise their hats to any of their friends when they meet

B

A young father was visiting an old neighbor. They were standing in the old man's garden, and talking about children. The young man said, "How strict should parents be with their children?"

The old man pointed to a string (绳子) between a big strong tree and a thin young one. "Please untie (解开) that string," he said. The young man untied it, and the young tree bent (弯) over to one side. "Now tie it again, please," said the old man, "but first pull the string tight so that the young tree is straight again."

The young man did so. Then the old man said, "There, it is the same with children. You must be strict with them, but sometimes you must untie the string to know how they are getting on. If they are not yet able to stand alone, you must tie the string tight again. But when you find that they are ready to stand alone, you can take the string away."

6. The story is about _____ .
 - A. how to take care of young trees
 - B. how strict parents should be with their children
 - C. how the young father should get on with his old neighbor
 - D. how to tie and untie the string
7. The young man untied the string _____ .
 - A. in order to throw it away
 - B. so that both of the trees would grow straight
 - C. only to find that the thinner one bent over to one side
 - D. in order to let the old man teach him
8. When can the string be taken away? _____ .
 - A. When the old man has left
 - B. After you have untied it
 - C. When the young man has untied it next time
 - D. When the young tree grows strong enough
9. At last the old man told the young man _____ .
 - A. that he should be strict with his children if they could not yet stand alone
 - B. that he should always be strict with his children
 - C. that he should be hard on them
 - D. that he should tie his children until they are ready to stand alone
10. In the story the relation (关系) of the big strong tree to the thin one is like that of _____.
 - A. the young father to the old neighbor
 - B. parents to their children
 - C. the old neighbor to the children of the young father
 - D. grown ups to their parents

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words ★★★

1

A driver stopped his car on a street side to have a rest. He lay down in the seat and c_____ his

eyes. A man came up and k_____ at the window to ask the time. The driver o_____ his eyes and looked at his watch. "It's 8 am." he said. Then he went to sleep again. But soon he woke up b_____ a second person was knocking at the window. "Sir, do you have the time?" he asked. The driver looked at his watch again, and told the man it was 8:30am. At this rate, he could not have a good rest, so he wrote a short n_____ and put it upon the window for all to see. It s_____ : "I don't have the time." Again the man lay down in the seat for his sleep. A few minutes later, a t_____ person came along and began knocking at the window. "Hay, sir," he said. "It is a quarter to nine."

2

It was Sunday. I never get up e_____ on Sundays. I sometime s_____ in bed until lunch time. Last Sunday I got up very l_____. I looked out of the window. It was d_____ outside. "What a day!" I thought. "It is raining again." Just then, the telephone rang. It was my Aunt Lucy. "I have just arrived by train," she said. "I am c_____ to see you." But I am s_____ having my breakfast," I said. " "What are you doing?" she asked. I am having breakfast," I r_____. "Dear me." she said. "Do you always get up so late? It's one o'clock!"

初二英语基础讲义 第二讲

一、知识点归纳

1. I hope you will write to me soon.

(1) 动词 hope 后跟了从句作宾语。从句前省略了连接词 that 。另外, hope 后还常接动词不定式作宾语。即 hope to do sth. 意为“希望做某事”。

I hope he is right.

We hope they all pass the English exam.

I hope to see you soon.

(2) write to sb.意为“给某人写信”。

My younger brother often writes to his classmates.

Hear from sb.= get / receive a letter from sb. 收到某人来信。

2. find out 意为 “发现, 找到”

Have you found out the reason?

辨析: find , find out, 和 discover

(1) find 多指偶然发现, 碰到; 后可接名词, 复合结构或 that 从句。

Have you found the book you have been looking for?

(2) find out 指通过观察, 探索而发现事实的真相, 调查找出原因, 或发现秘密, 错误等, 一般接名词, 代词或从句。

Have you found out why he was late?

(3) discover 指发现客观存在的事物, 发现已存在但不为人所知的事情。

Columbus discovered America.

练习： Peter didn't tell the truth but his father _____.

- A found out him B find him C found him out D looked him for

二、基础训练

Choose the best answer. ★☆☆

- () 1. This morning I had _____ egg and a bottle of milk for my breakfast.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
- () 2. It is said that H1N1 has killed more than _____ people in the world.
A. three hundreds B. three hundreds' C. three hundred's D. three hundred
- () 3. This is _____ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much.
A. Anne and Jane B. Anne's and Jane' C. Anne's and Jane D. Anne and Jane's
- () 4. Tom, Please pass _____ the glasses. I want to read the newspapers.
A. you B. me C. him D. her
- () 5. The English novel is quite easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
- () 6. ---Could you tell me _____ she is looking for?
---Her cousin, Susan.
A. that B. whose C. who D. which
- () 7. ---When will Mr. Black come to Beijing?
---_____ the morning of September 5.
A. On B. To C. At D. In
- () 8. Jack has studied Chinese in this school _____ the year of 2000.
A. since B. in C. on D. by
- () 9. ---What delicious cakes!
---They would taste _____ with butter.
A. good B. better C. bad D. worse
- () 10. He is _____ enough to carry the heavy box.
A. stronger B. much stronger C. strong D. the strongest
- () 11. I bought _____ exercise-books with _____ money.
A. a few; a few B. a few; a little C. a little; a few D. a little; a little
- () 12. I'll go swimming with you if I _____ free tomorrow.
A. will be B. shall be C. am D. was
- () 13. Do you know _____ during the coming summer holiday?
A. what will Tom do B. what did Tom do C. what Tom will do D. what Tom did
- () 14. Listen! Some of the girls _____ about Harry Potter. Let's join them.
A. are talking B. talk C. will talk D. talked
- () 15. When he _____ home, he saw his mother cleaning the room.
A. got up B. got back C. got off D. got on
- () 16. ---What can you see on the blackboard?
---_____
A. None B. No one C. Nothing D. No
- () 17. ---_____ the farmer _____ any sheep?
---Yes, he has two.
A. Is, there B. Does, has C. Does, have D. Is, have
- () 18. Maybe we will _____ computers at home in the future.

- A. learn B. learn from C. get D. get from
() 19. ---People in the world will be able to speak the same language.

--- _____

- A. I hope. B. I think not. C. I don't hope. D. I think so.

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer★★☆

A

In 1950 an ordinary but imaginative (富于想象力) electrical engineer named Christopher Cockerell began an experiment that was soon to change the world. He came up with an idea to make boats go faster, by using a vacuum cleaner (真空吸尘器).

Using his wife's vacuum cleaner he was able to reverse (使倒转) the motor so that it blew instead of sucking. The air that blew out beneath (下面) acted as a cushion against surfaces. Years later, his principle of cushioned air made it possible for the first hovercraft (气垫船) to be successfully built and tried out. A journey along the Amazon River proved to the world that the hovercraft was both wonderful and useful.

The invention that began in the kitchen and the boatyard of an ordinary home led to a thousand other inventions. Today hovercrafts carry passengers in comfort over rough channels and seas.

- The passage is mainly about _____ .
A. Christopher, an ordinary but imaginative engineer
B. Christopher and his wife's vacuum cleaner
C. Christopher and his invention
D. Christopher and his discovery
- The aim of the experiment in 1950 was _____ .
A. to speed up the boats B. to change the world
C. to make the boats more comfortable D. to improve vacuum cleaner
- The underlined word "sucking" in the second paragraph probably means "_____." "
A. taking with great force B. drawing with great force
C. pushing with great force D. pulling with great force
- Which of the following can push the hovercraft forward rapidly?
A. Cushioned air. B. The air that sucked in.
C. The air that blew out. D. The air on the surface.
- According to the passage, many other inventions were _____ .
A. the dreams of Christopher B. the results of Christopher's experiment
C. the cause of Christopher's idea D. the wishes of Christopher

B

Charlie studied in a famous college for four years. He studied hard and did well in all his subjects. He hoped to become a good teacher. This year he left the college and began to work in a middle school. He likes his students and is strict (严格的) with them. He does his best to make his classes lively and interesting.

One day he carefully explained a chemical reaction (反应) to the students of Grade 2 in the chemistry lab.

"Be careful, everyone," he said loudly. "Before I make the experiment, there're twenty five atoms of carbon (碳原子), but after I finish it, there're twenty four atoms of carbon left!"

He stopped to watch the classroom and hoped his students would go on explaining it. But the young men looked at each other and nobody answered him. He had to ask, "What happens? What makes the atom lost?"

The classroom was very quiet and none of the students looked at their teacher.

"Who can tell us where it has gone?"

Suddenly a soft voice came from the back row, "We did not see anybody leave the lab!"

6. Charlie began to work in the middle school because _____ .
 - A. he had been in the school for four years
 - B. he couldn't do anything except teaching
 - C. he hoped to become a good teacher
 - D. he did well in all his subjects
7. Charlie hopes _____ , so he does his best to make his classes lively and interesting.
 - A. all his students could understand him
 - B. his students wouldn't be afraid of him
 - C. his students carefully watched him making the experiment
 - D. his students could do well in chemistry
8. That day Charlie wished _____ .
 - A. his students could learn the chemical reaction
 - B. his students could find the atom of carbon
 - C. his students could count (数) the atoms of carbon
 - D. his students could make the experiment
9. The students couldn't answer Charlie's questions because _____ .
 - A. none of them had seen the atoms
 - B. they didn't understand their teacher
 - C. the chemical reaction was too complicated
 - D. they all wanted to drop the subject
10. In fact, _____ .
 - A. Charlie failed that day
 - B. the student in the back row didn't watch her teacher carefully
 - C. the student in the back row hadn't learned chemistry before
 - D. Charlie failed in making the experiment

2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. ★★★

Venezuela (委内瑞拉) has produced many successful beauty queens, winning both Miss Universe (环球小姐) and Miss World five times. Many Venezuelan girls believe that they can gain confidence, poise (体态), public speaking skills and better ways to prepare for the future in beauty pageants (选美比赛). From a very young age, girls in this country grow up dreaming of becoming Miss Venezuela. In Venezuela, the term (称谓) "Miss" as in "Miss Universe" is an honored ___80___.



These days, people in some countries consider beauty contests to be silly. They have tried to stop these contests, saying the contests treat women as objects (物品) and place too much importance ___81___ women's looks. Others even say that all the girls that go there are made in a lab and they are made to look less like themselves, and more like the "ideal" (完美形象). But in Latin America, beauty

contests are a source of pride.

Are Venezuelan women really more beautiful than other women? "They are not really more beautiful here," says Selena, who trains girls for the contest. "It's just that the girls here work harder and prepare more than anyone else."

The preparation takes many hours a day. The contestants (竞赛选手) stretch (伸展) their bodies and practice their walks down the runway. They work on their speeches and practice answering questions such as, "Whom do you admire most in the world?" They starve (挨饿) to ___82___ slim. They take classes to learn how to style their ___83___ and apply make-up (化妆品).

It isn't easy. One Miss Universe winner immediately put on 20 pounds after the contest. She said the only thing she wanted to do after the contest was to eat. The cost is ___84___ as well. Fortunately the television station that holds the contest pays the costs.

Yet most of the contestants say it's worth the effort. A former Miss Universe is now mayor (市长) of a large city. Although she had no political experience before ___85___, she has been asked to run for higher political office. Winners have an advantage they could not get anywhere else. "It's the only chance you have to make it." says one contestant. "You can't get these opportunities by any other way."

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 80. A) prize | B) title | C) fame | D) name |
| 81. A) of | B) in | C) to | D) on |
| 82. A) look | B) seem | C) stay | D) make |
| 83. A) hair | B) clothes | C) bodies | D) steps |
| 84. A) high | B) expensive | C) much | D) large |
| 85. A) this | B) that | C) it | D) those |

3. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words ★★★

1

Until a few years ago, only boys could become s_____ at the University of Ruritania (鲁里坦尼亚). Later the university decided to take girls in. But one of the teachers, Mr. Goller was not pleased at all. He had not wanted to l_____ girl students in.

Mr. Goiter always began his lesson with the word "Gentlemen". What could he do now? Well, when the girl students came to his lesson for the f_____ time, he still began with the word. For him the girls were j_____ not there. Then one day there was only one boy in his class among a lot of girls. For a moment, Mr. Goller didn't k_____ what to do. Then he began. "Sir!" F_____, a terrible day came when there were no boys in his class. He came into the room, looked at the girls and said, "Oh, nobody's here today!" He turned and went out w_____ giving his lessons.

初二英语基础讲义 第三讲

一、知识点归纳

1. How are you getting on with your travel guide?
get on with “进展”; “与……相处 (融洽)”
2. be famous for... (以 / 由于……出名)
be (well) known as...(以 / 作为……被人知晓)
3. It is + adj. + that (主语从句), 表示 “……太……了”
4. If you go there, you will see a huge open area with green grass, trees, fountains and pigeons.
主句用一般将来 (或 can, may, must), 从句用一般现在时。
5. The Maglev takes you to the international airport in about eight minutes

二、基础训练★☆☆

A. Complete the sentences with proper words

1. Do you think your school life is more e_____ than before?
2. It's u_____ to build another swimming pool in this hotel because there are two already.
3. Children, please try to work out this problem by y_____.
4. Christmas is coming. Can we d_____ our classroom?
5. The film is so u_____ that I fell asleep in the cinema.

B. Choose the right answers to complete the sentences

1. It would be _____ (possible, impossible) to have living things on another planet if there is water.
2. Billy is a lazy boy. His room is always _____ (tidy, untidy).
3. I prefer to study in an _____ (air-conditioned, air-conditioner) room in summer and winter.
4. You must eat _____ (more, less) junk food. It's bad for your health.
5. Our school is going to _____ (organize, organization) a sports meet.

C. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms

1. My _____ (suggest) is that we cancel our trip to Hangzhou since we are too busy.
2. Don't worry, Mum. We can take good care of _____ (we).
3. What will you _____ (possible) be in the future?
4. I think Shanghai is _____ (modern) than any other city in China.
5. What do we _____ (necessary) to make a chocolate cake?

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer ★★★☆☆

In order to know a foreign language thoroughly (完全地), four things are necessary. First, we must understand the language when we hear it spoken. Secondly, we must be able to speak it ourselves, with confidence (自信) and without hesitation (犹豫). Thirdly, we must do much reading. Finally, we must be able to write it. We must be able to make sentences that are correct in grammar.

There are no shortcuts to success in language learning. A good memory is a great help, but it is not enough only to memorize the rules from a grammar book. It is not much learning by heart long lists (一览表) of words and their meanings, studying the dictionary and so on. We must learn by using the language.

If we are pleased with a few rules we have memorized, we are not really learning the language. We must “learn through use.” Practice is important. We must practise speaking and writing the language whenever we can.

1. The most important things to learn a foreign language are _____.
- A. understanding and speaking

- B. listening, speaking, reading and writing
 C. writing and understanding
 D. memorizing and listening
2. Someone hears and writes English very well, but he speaks it very badly. This is because _____.
- A. he doesn't understand the language when he hears it spoken
 B. he doesn't have a good memory
 C. he always remembers lists of words and their meanings
 D. he often hesitates (犹豫) to practise speaking it
3. One can never learn a foreign language well by _____.
- A. doing much practice B. studying the dictionary
 C. learning through use D. using the language
4. Which is the most important in learning a foreign language?
- A. A good memory. B. Speaking.
 C. Practice. D. Writing.
5. "Learn through use" means _____.
- A. we use a language in order to learn it
 B. we learn a foreign language in order to use it
 C. we can learn a language well while we are keeping using it D. B and C.

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words★★★

In 1955, Ray Kroc v_____ a small restaurant in California. The o_____ of it was the McDonald brothers. They built it b_____ the road, so people could drive up to the restaurant, buy food without g_____ out of their cars and drive away easily. They called it "drive-in" restaurant. Ray Kroc saw the bright f_____ of the restaurant of this kind. He bought the restaurant and used the brothers' family name for his new r_____. The first McDonald's restaurant chain was born.

Now in the United States, there are more than 5,000 restaurants and it has its chain restaurants in 60 other countries. The 1_____ McDonald's restaurant is in Beijing, China. It has 1,000 workers. About 700 people can sit and eat there at one time.

3. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. ★★★☆

If you have no mobile phone, no computer, and no Internet with you, what will you do with your free time? Will you go ___ 80 ___?

Harley, a 15-year-old girl from California, US stayed calm. She did something different. Her mobile phone didn't work one day, so she decided to try and live ___ 81 ___ it. She took a six-week summer travel with some friends.

Harley and ten other teenagers rode their bikes 3,000 miles across the States. With two college students as guides, they started from a beach in Georgia on June 23. They travelled through small towns in the south, they ___ 82 ___ in the mountains.

It's not easy to find a comfortable place to sleep. "It was too hot in the south, and super wet, too." Harley said. And mosquitoes (蚊子) were around them ___ 83 ___ when sleeping outside.

Although there were ___ 84 ___, no one left the team. "Everyone was hard-working and did everything for the group," Harley said. "We learned how to live with other people and look after each other."

From these things, they not only ____85____ themselves, but also opened their eyes. “Southern people are really nice,” Harley said. “Small communities were just that. It’s a nice change of what most of us are used to. It’s how the rest of the country lives. It’s a whole new world.”

80. A. enjoyable B. interesting C. crazy D. busy
 81. A. with B. without C. on D. for
 82. A. set a fire B. watched TV C. had a picnic D. made camps
 83. A. all the time B. for the time being
 C. from time to time D. in a short time
 84. A. happiness B. goodness C. worries D. difficulties
 85. A. trained B. taught C. learned D. practiced

初二英语基础讲义 第四讲

一、知识点归纳

1. spend, pay, cost, take

Sb. **pays**... **for** sth.

I paid 90 yuan for the coat last Saturday.

→ How much did you pay for the coat last Saturday?

Sth. **costs** sb. ...

The coat cost me 90 yuan last Saturday.

The experiment cost him two years of hard work.

Sb. **spends** ... **on** sth.

Every morning Peter spends half an hour on / (in) reading English.

I spent one and a half hours doing my homework last night.

It **takes** sb. ... **to do** sth.

It took us 30 minutes to get to the Grand View Garden by car.

It takes me five minutes to walk to school in the morning.

You can take a bus there. (You can go there by bus.)

We took a cable car up to the top of the mountain.

二、基础训练

I . Choose the best answer ★★

- () 1. Mr. Wang met an old schoolmate of _____ on his way to the airport.
 A) he B) his C) him D) himself
- () 2. The magic show lasted for three hours, but _____ people left early.
 A) few B) a few C) little D) a little
- () 3. After reading the story, we came to know nobody can be successful _____ any efforts.
 A) for B) in C) on D) without
- () 4. When we face(面对) any danger, we should keep _____.
 A) calm B) careful C) quiet D) frightened
- () 5. The place is too expensive to hold our party. We should find a _____ one.

- A) cheap B) cheaper C) cheapest D) the cheapest
- () 6. We can't do listening exercise, _____ the teacher's recorder doesn't work.
A) for B) but C) or D) and
- () 7. Teenagers will learn more knowledge from real life _____ they have more chances to experience it.
A) although B) if C) before D) unless
- () 8. _____ you wait a few more minutes? The doctor's coming soon.
A) Should B) Must C) Need D) Could
- () 9. The company decided to spend about five _____ yuan building a school for the children in western China.
A) millions B) millions of C) million of D) million
- () 10. Jane plays the piano best in our class, so I never forget _____ the music she played for the first time.
A) to hear B) heard C) hearing D) hear

II. Use the proper form of the verb to finish the sentences

1. What _____ you _____ (do) the day after tomorrow?
2. Shall we _____ (make) a plan for the picnic?
3. There _____ (be) an important meeting in two days.
4. Ben usually _____ (fly) kites with us on Sundays. Next Sunday he _____ (meet) us in the park to fly kites with us together. Now he _____ (make) a kite with his father at home.
5. Jessie _____ (be) good at dancing, but she _____ (not do) well in drawing.
6. Ben _____ (have) many watches, one of them _____ (be) made in Sweden.
7. Jack says he _____ (not be) free until tomorrow.
8. Both of us _____ (spend) our holiday in Beijing next year.
9. The boys _____ (play) chess now.
10. How _____ the tree _____ (look) when they finish decorating it?

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer ★★★

A

What is language for? Some people seem to think it's for practicing grammar rules and learning lists of words—the longer the lists, the better. That's wrong. Language is for the exchange (交流) of ideas and information. It's meaningless knowing all about a language if you can't use it freely. Many students I have met know hundreds of grammar rules, but they can't speak correctly or fluently (流利地). They are afraid of making mistakes. One shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes when speaking a foreign language. Native speakers make mistakes and break rules, too. Bernard Shaw once wrote, "Foreigners often speak English too correctly." But the mistakes that native speakers make are different from those that Chinese students make. They're English mistakes in the English language. And if enough native speakers break a rule, it is no longer a rule. What used to be wrong becomes right. People not only make history, they make language. But a people can only make its own language. It can't make another people's language. So Chinese students of English should pay attention to grammar, but they shouldn't overdo (做过头) it. They should put communication (交际) first.

1. Language is used to _____.
A. express oneself B. practise grammar rules
C. talk with foreigners only D. learn lists of words
2. Generally, when an American or an Englishman speaks English, he _____.

- A. never makes mistakes B. often makes mistakes
 C. can't avoid making mistakes D. always makes mistakes
3. "Foreigners often speak English too correctly. " This sentence means that _____.
 A. foreigners speak correct English
 B. foreigners speak incorrect English
 C. foreigners speak English according to the grammar rules
 D. foreigners never make mistakes when they speak English
4. If too many native speakers break a rule, _____.
 A. what they use will become right B. they are against the law
 C. they should say sorry to others D. they will become heroes
5. When we speak a foreign language, we should _____.
 A. speak in Chinese way B. speak by the rules
 C. speak to native speakers D. not be afraid of making mistakes

B

Mr and Mrs Gordon were sitting on the sand, reading their magazines. Mr Gordon was too stingy (吝啬) to rent (租) a chair. Their twelve-year-old daughter, Sandra, was playing at the water's edge. Suddenly a huge wave lifted Sandra up and carried her out to sea. Fortunately (幸运的是), a lifeguard (救生员) was on duty and he saw the wave carry Sandra away. He ran along the beach and dived into the sea. He swam quickly to where the girl, with her head only just above the water, was shouting for help. She was very frightened. When the lifeguard reached her she struggled (挣扎) with him, as drowning (即将淹死的) people often do. However, he was a skilful lifeguard and quickly took hold of her and swam with her back to the beach. By the time he reached it, Mr and Mrs Gordon had realized what had happened. They had run down to the water's edge. Neither of them could swim. They just stood in the shallow water, and worried about their daughter. Had the lifeguard reached her in time? Fortunately, he had. "That was quick work, young man," Mr Gordon said. He turned to his wife, "Give the lifeguard a dollar." "A dollar!" Sandra cried. "Dad, how can you give him a dollar! He saved my life. I was half dead." "Quite right, girl" Mr Gordon said, pleased by his daughter's awareness (知道) of the value of money. He turned to his wife again and said, "She's right. She was only half dead. Give him fifty cents."

6. What happened to Sandra?
 A. She ran into the sea.
 B. Her life was saved by a lifeguard.
 C. She was drowned.
 D. She died.
7. What would probably have happened to Sandra if the lifeguard had not been on the beach?
 A. Her father would have saved her.
 B. Her mother would have saved her.
 C. She would have swum back to the beach.
 D. She would have been drowned.
8. What did Mr and Mrs Gordon do when Sandra was carried out to sea by the wave?
 A. They shouted to the lifeguard.
 B. They dived into the water.
 C. Perhaps they were reading magazines.

- D. They offered the lifeguard money to save Sandra.
9. Why was Sandra angry with her father?
- A. He did not give the lifeguard any money.
 B. He did not swim out to save her.
 C. He did not show the lifeguard hearty thankfulness.
 D. He gave the lifeguard too much money.
10. Why was Mr Gordon pleased with her daughter?
- A. She was safe again.
 B. She was polite to the lifeguard.
 C. He thought she did not want him to give the life-guard too much money.
 D. She gave the lifeguard fifty cents.

2. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage★★☆

Millions and millions of years ago, the world was much w_____ than it is now. There was never any winter or snow. Warm rain fell on the land. Even the sea was warm. In this warm world lived some beasts called dinosaurs. They were the kings of the world for a long time. In the days of the dinosaurs there were no human beings. So no man has ever seen a r_____ dinosaur. But we found a lot about the dinosaurs after years of study. Some dinosaurs lived near the water w_____ some lived on land. Some ate only plants and some ate other a_____. After millions of years, something h_____ to the dinosaurs. They began to die out at once. No one knows what happened. But we know that the world grew a little colder. Maybe the dinosaurs could live when it was very warm, and they died out when it became cold. But we are not sure. All we know is that the dinosaurs were the kings of the world for a long time. And no animals like them have ever been seen a_____.

初二英语基础讲义 第五讲

一、知识点归纳:

1. He collected food and took it into his house.

Would you please take the suitcase into my room for me?

注意 take 的用法:

- (1) 拿; 取; I want to take some books to the classroom.
 (2) 吃; 喝; 服用; 添加 Take this medicine three times a day.
 (3) 乘车 (船) They usually take a bus to work.
 (4) 花费 (时间, 金钱) How long will it take you to do your homework every day?
 (5) 做.....事情
 take a walk; take a rest; take a look; take away; take care;
 take good care of; take down; take out; take off; take one's time (Please take your time! 请慢慢来!); take one's temperature

2. He looked for food everywhere, but he found nothing.

nothing = not anything

He found nothing. = He didn't find anything.

look for (寻找的动作过程)

find (寻找的结果)

He has looked for his lost key, but he can't find it.

二、基础训练★☆☆

A. Choose the best answer

- The theme _____ Guangzhou Auto Show 2009 is "Technology, Trend, and Lifestyle".
A) on B) of C) in D) for
- Nancy _____ lots of charity work in her free time since she entered college.
A) has done B) will do C) was doing D) is doing
- The dance and recitation were dull. I enjoyed _____ of them.
A) either B) both C) neither D) none
- President Obama said that his _____ visit to China was wonderful.
A) four-days' B) four-day C) four days D) four-days
- Now China has become one of _____ countries in the world.
A) most strong B) the most strong C) strongest D) the strongest
- Computers can work out the difficult problems _____ than human beings.
A) much quickly B) more quick C) far more quickly D) very quickly
- Though the PSP _____ his parents about \$ 300, Jim doesn't think it is expensive.
A) took B) cost C) spent D) paid
- One good way of memorizing things is _____ a picture in your mind.
A) imagine B) imagining C) to imagine D) imagines
- This is a _____ process for every athlete that Liu Xiang will also go from the start to his top.
A) global B) natural C) local D) final
- Simon did quite well in the English oral test, he made _____ mistakes in his oral presentation.
A) few B) a few C) little D) a little

B. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.

- Which book is _____ (interesting), this one or that one?
- Father is the _____ (heavy) in my family.
- Of all the boys, he is _____ (tall).
- She is a _____ girl. and she does everything _____ (care).
- He was _____ (happy) because he didn't pass the test (考试不及格).
- Now it's the beginning of _____ (twenty-one) century (世纪).
- We should try our best _____ (study) better.
- Many _____ (visit) come to Wuhu for a visit every year.
- The report (报告) was too bad, so I felt _____ (bore) all the time.

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer★★★

As one comes to some crossroads, he or she sees a sign which says that drivers have to stop when they come to the main road ahead. At other crossroads, drivers have to go slow, but they do not actually have to stop (unless, of course, there is something coming along the main road); and at still others, they do not have either to stop or to go slow, because they are themselves on the main road.

Mr Williams, who was always a very careful driver, was driving home from work one evening when he came to a crossroad. It had a "Slow" sign. He slowed down when he came to the main road, looked both ways to see that nothing was coming, and then drove across without stopping completely.

At once he heard a police whistle, so he pulled into the side of the road and stopped. A policeman walked over to him with a notebook and a pen in his hand and said, "You didn't stop at that crossing. "

"But the sign there doesn't say 'stop'", answered Mr Williams. "It just says 'Slow', and I did go slow. "

The policeman looked around him, and a look of surprise came over his face. Then he put his notebook and pen away, scratched his head and said, "Well, I'm in the wrong street! "

1. Mr Williams was driving _____ one evening.
 A. to a party B. to his office
 C. home after work D. to work from home
2. When he was stopped by a policeman, he _____ .
 A. was driving at a high speed B. was driving on the main road
 C. was going to stop his car D. was driving slowly
3. Though slowly, Mr Williams continued driving at the crossing because _____ .
 A. he didn't see any "stop" sign there
 B. he paid no attention to the traffic regulations
 C. he didn't have to stop
 D. he was eager to get home
4. The policeman was _____ at Williams' words.
 A. angry B. surprised C. upset D. puzzled
5. Looking round Mr Williams, the policeman was surprised because _____ .
 A. he met a mad man
 B. he realized that he himself was mistaken
 C. Mr Williams dared to speak to him like that
 D. Mr Williams would not apologize to him

2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. ★★☆☆

At the beginning of the twentieth century, traffic in big cities such as New York and London became very busy. Carriages, horses, and bikes rushed in every *direction* (方向), and then they were

_____ 80 _____ by the newest toy of the rich people, the "automobiles (汽车)." In those days, crossing a street used to be a real challenge for people walking. There were no _____ 81 _____ for drivers. The New York Police Department had to create a special group of policemen to control traffic. Police officers stood at crossroads and tried to direct the traffic, but very often they were run over by *vehicles* (车辆). By 1912, New York City had 38,000 motor vehicles. _____ 82 _____ had to be done about all the traffic on the streets!

In 1916, the first traffic tower was _____ 83 _____ in New York, at the crossroads of Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. A traffic officer controlled three 500-watt lamps. They were 40 centimeters in diameter, and they were red, yellow, and green. However, at the time, red _____ 84 _____ traffic in all directions had to stop, yellow stopped only east-west traffic, and green stopped only north-south traffic. This was very confusing, so in 1924 the city *adopted* (采用) the system used in railroads: red for stop, green for go, and yellow for slow. This system became standard all over the world.

The first automatic traffic lights came into use in Wolverhampton, England, in 1927. Today computers control traffic lights, and road conditions are much better than they used to be. The only

_____ 85 _____ is when there is a power cut. The result is often confusion on the streets because the traffic lights don't work.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 80. A) joined | B) seen | C) played | D) built |
| 81. A) roads | B) rules | C) jobs | D) seats |
| 82. A) Nothing | B) Everything | C) Anything | D) Something |
| 83. A) put off | B) put out | C) put up | D) put on |
| 84. A) stopped | B) controlled | C) made | D) meant |
| 85. A) chance | B) problem | C) answer | D) advantage |

3. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage★★★

A woman saw three old men sitting in front of the house. She said. "You must be h_____.
come in and have something to eat."

"We do not go into a house together." they replied. "Why is that?" asked the woman. One of the old
men e_____, "His name is Wealth, this is Success, and I am Love." Then he went on to say.
"Now go in and discuss with your husband which one of us you want in your home."

Then the woman went in and told her husband what was said. Her husband said. "Let's invite Wealth!
Let him come and fill our home with wealth!" His wife d_____, "My dear, why don't we invite
Success?" Then the daughter made a s_____, "Would it be better to invite Love? Our home will
then be filled with love!" "Let's take our daughter's advice," said the father.

Love got up and started walking toward the house. The other two also got up and f_____ him.
Surprised, the lady asked Wealth and Success, "I only invite Love. Why are you coming in with
him?"

The old men answered t_____, "If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two of us would
have stayed out, s_____ you invited Love, there is also Wealth and Success!"

初二英语基础讲义 第六讲

一、知识点梳理

1、一般过去时

(一) 定义: 1) .表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态, 常和表示过去的时间状态连用
2).一般过去时态也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作, 常和 often ,always 等表示频度的时间
状语连用。

(二) 标志性时间状语: ago, yesterday, last week(year, night, month...), in 1989, one day, long
long ago, etc.

(三) 构成: 当谓语动词为 be 动词时: 主语+ be (was / were) +其它.

当谓语动词为行为动词时: 主语 + 动词-ed + 其它 .

1.当谓语动词为行为动词时: 主语 + 动词-ed + 其它 .

肯定句: 主语+ 动词-ed + 其它.

否定句: 主语+ didn' t+ 动词原形 + 其它.

一般疑问句: Did +主语+动词原形+ 其它+? .

肯定回答: Yes,主语+did.

否定回答: No,主语+ didn' t .

特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词+did +主语+动词原形+其它+?

2.当谓语动词为 be 动词时

肯定句: 主语+be (was / were) +其它.

否定句: 主语+be (was / were) +not+其它.

一般疑问句: Be (Was / Were) +主语 +其它+?

肯定回答: Yes,主语+be (was / were) .

否定回答: No,主语+be +not. (wasn' t / weren' t) .

特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词+ be (was / were) +主语+其它+?

(四) 规则与不规则动词过去式的构成。

1. 一般情况下, 在动词词尾加 ed;

2. 以 e 结尾的动词, 加 d;

3. 词尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节, 先双写该辅音字母, 再加 ed;
4. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 先变 y 为 i, 再加 ed;
5. 以元音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 直接加 ed;

二、基础训练★☆☆

1、写出下列动词的过去式形式。

walk _____ play _____ stay _____ live _____ cut _____
 stop _____ shop _____ study _____ put _____ sleep _____
 begin _____ sit _____ run _____ take _____ teach _____
 wait _____ turn _____ clean _____ get _____ enjoy _____
 cry _____ come _____ do/ does _____ am/is _____
 are _____ don't/ doesn't _____ have/has _____ go _____

2. 翻译下列句子★★

1. 我过了一个忙碌但却刺激的周末。
I _____ exciting weekend.
2. Jenny 喜欢看书。昨晚她看了一本英语书。
Jenny likes _____. She _____ an English book last night.
3. Emma 每天都看电视。可是昨天她没有看。
Emma _____ TV every day. But she _____ yesterday.
4. 上周六他们做什么了? 他们做作业和购物了。
What _____ they _____ Saturday?
They _____ homework and _____.
5. 今天早上方方得做饭, 因为他父亲不在家。
This morning Fangfang _____ because his father _____ yesterday.
6. 你还有什么要说的? What _____ would you like _____?
7. 放学别忘了向老师说声再见。 Don' t forget _____ the teacher.
8. 为什么你昨晚没有看电视? Why _____ you _____ TV last night?
9. 他在打扫教室的时候, 发现地上有块表。
When he _____ the classroom, he _____ a watch on the ground.
10. 他什么时候出生的? 1980 年。 ---When _____ he _____? --- _____ 1980.

3. 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空 ★☆☆

1. It won't be _____ (safe) to stand under the tree if it rains.
2. The story happened on a _____ (fog) morning.
3. Our teacher told us _____ (not get) to school late next time.
4. I saw Sue yesterday. I think she is much _____ (beautiful) than before.
5. Mum, may I have some _____ (ice) black tea?
6. The new tie makes him _____ (look) smart.
7. Grandpa is sitting _____ (comfortable) in the sofa, watching TV.
8. When I looked out of the window, it was snowing _____. (heavy)

三、拓展提高

Choose the best answer★★☆☆

A

In Canada you can find dogs, cats, horses, etc. in almost every family. These are their pets. People love these pets and have them as their good friends. Before they keep them in their houses, they take them to animal hospitals to give them injections (注射) so that they won't carry disease. They have special animal food stores, though they can get animal food in almost every kind of store. Some people spend around two hundred Canadian dollars a month on animal food. When you visit people's houses, they would be very glad to show you their pets and they are very proud of them. You will also find that almost every family has a bird feeder in their garden. All kinds of birds are welcomed to come and have a good meal. They are free to come and go and nobody is allowed to kill any animal in Canada. They have a law against killing wild animals. If you killed an animal, you would be punished. If an animal happened to get

run over by a car, people would be very sad about it.

People in Canada have many reasons to like animals. One of them might be: Their family ties are not as close as ours. When children grow up, they leave their parents and start their own life. Then the old will feel lonely. But pets can solve this problem. They can be good friends and never leave them alone.

1. The passage mainly talks about _____ .
 A. how to keep disease from pets B. pets in Canada
 C. how to take good care of pets D. life of the old in Canada
2. They give their pets injections before keeping them at their houses because _____.
 A. the pets are sick B. the pets are wild
 C. they want to stop them from carrying disease
 D. they want them to sleep on the way home
3. This passage shows that Canadians _____.
 A. hate animals B. often kill animals
 C. love animals D. don't keep pets inside houses
4. In Canada, children leave their parents when they grow up because _____.
 A. they don't love their parents any more
 B. they can only find jobs far from their parents
 C. their parents' houses are too small
 D. they wouldn't depend on their parents any more
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. People buy animal food only at the animal food stores.
 B. Pets eat better than people.
 C. Almost every family has a birdcage in his house.
 D. Any bird can come to the bird feeders to eat.

B

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming desert all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the desert in time.

Why is more and more land becoming desert? Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth don't get much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the sun make the earth even drier. Plants do not let the wind blow the dirt away. When a bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become desert more easily.

6. Deserts _____.
 A. never have any plants or animals in them
 B. can all be turned into good land before long
 C. are becoming smaller and smaller
 D. get very little rain
7. Small green plants are very important to dry places because _____.
 A. they don't let the sun make the earth even drier
 B. they don't let the wind blow the soil away
 C. they hold water
 D. All of the above.

8. Land is becoming desert little by little because _____.
- A. plants can't grow there
B. there is not enough rain
C. people haven't done what scientists wish them to do
D. scientists know little about the deserts
9. Which is the main idea of the first paragraph?
- A. Scientists know how to change desert into good land.
B. Land is becoming desert faster than scientists can change it back into good land.
C. If scientists can bring water to desert, people can live and grow food there.
D. More and more places are becoming deserts all the time.
10. After reading this passage, we learn that _____.
- A. plants can keep dry land from becoming desert
B. it is good to get rid of the grass in the deserts
C. all places without much rain will become deserts
D. it is better to grow crops on dry land than to cut them

初二英语基础讲义 第七讲

一、知识点梳理

1、Unit 4 numbers 课文知识点

1. ancient 古代的 modern 现代的
2. times 时代 时期 age 次数 倍数
3. count v. 数数 计数 adj. countable 可数的 countless adj. 数不尽的
4. invent v. 发明 n. inventor 发明者 invention 发明物 (c.f.: discover v.发现)
5. calculate v. 计算 calculator n. 计算器
calculating adj. 计算的 与计算有关的 精明的
calculating machine 计算机 calculating scale/ruler 计算尺
a calculating businessman 精明的商人
6. accurate adj. 正确无误的 准确的 无误的
7. electronic 电子的
8. add 加 add to 增加 add up to 加起来等于, 总计 总起来看说明了
9. subtract 减
10. multiply 乘 divided 除
11. percentage 百分数
12. powerful adj. 强大的 power n. 能力 力量 权力
13. whole / all
the whole + 其他 all the +其他
14. against prep. 对着 对立 不喜欢反对 防止预防 靠着倚着
15. brain n. 脑 脑子 have sth. on the brain 全神贯注于某事; 念念不忘某事
use one's brain 动脑筋 好好想想
16. solve v. 解决 solution n. 解决 解决方案
17. program v. 编程 programme
18. instruction 说明 指示 指令

二、基础训练★☆☆

I. Choose the best answer:

- () 1. ---What's the matter with you?
---I caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ hospital.
A. a;/ B. a; the C. a; a D. the; the
- () 2. ---How many workers are there in your factory?
---There are two _____.
A. hundreds B. hundred C. hundred of D. hundreds of
- () 3. The doctors and nurses are doing their best to fight H1N1. They think more of others than _____.
A. they B. them C. themselves D. theirs
- () 4. Paul has _____ friends except me, and sometimes he feels lonely.
A. many B. some C. few D. more
- () 5. ---Have you sent your parents an E-mail telling them you arrived safe?
---No. _____ of them can use a computer.
A. None B. Both C. Neither D. All
- () 6. The box is _____ heavy for the girl _____ carry.
A. too; to B. to; too C. so; that D. no; to
- () 7. ---Do you know if he _____ to play basket ball with us?
---I think he will come if he _____ free tomorrow.
A. comes; is B. comes; will be
C. will come; is D. will come; will be
- () 8. ---Excuse me, _____ is the nearest bookshop?
---Go down the street and turn left at the second corner.
A. how B. what C. where D. who
- () 9. She sent her friend a postcard _____ a birthday present.
A. on B. as C. for D. of
- () 10. Hong Kong is _____ the south of China, and Macao is _____ the west of Hong Kong.
A. in; to B. to; to C. to; in D. in; in

2. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.

- The Airport Express started _____ in 1998. (operate)
- The seats on the train are modern and _____. (comfort)
- We learn the _____ of water in the class. (important)
- Computers help us work more _____. (efficient)
- The little girl is _____ when she saw the spider. (frightening)

3. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms.

- I _____ (do) my homework every evening.
- We _____ (fly) kites in the park on Sundays.
- Tom _____ (play) the piano every Saturday. Now he _____ (play).
- Look at the man! He _____ (read) a magazine.
- Look! The plane _____ (fly) over the building.
- Listen! My aunt _____ (sing) in the room. She is a singer. She _____ (like) singing. She _____ (have) a music show. She is excited.
- What _____ you _____ (do) now? I _____ (make) a paper plane.
- What _____ she _____ (do) yesterday? She _____ (visit) her grandparents.
- _____ your mother _____ (read) newspaper in the morning? Yes, She _____.
- How _____ your father _____ (go) to work every day? He _____ (go) by bike. but he _____ (go) to work by taxi yesterday.

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer★★★

A.

Why do people in all countries ride in buses to school, to work and to far places? Buses can go where trains and airplanes cannot. They do not cost as much to travel on. Even though they may not move as fast as airplanes and trains, they sometimes take people between two places

faster. This is because they may travel a more direct way, or may leave more often, or at better times.

Buses come in different sizes. A small bus can carry only eight or ten people. A large one might have seats for fifty to seventy people and have standing room for more.

Thousands of yellow school buses carry millions of children to school every year. Most of these buses have seats placed quite close together to fit in as many children as possible. Some schools buy their own buses. Others pay to use buses that belong to bus companies.

City and town buses carry people for short distances. The seats of these are close together, and there is standing room as well. Most city buses have two doors so that people can get on and off quickly.

Long distance buses go from state to state or country to country. They give people the chance to travel across huge stretches of land. These buses have comfortable seats that can be moved to different positions. They have places to store suitcases. Many have washrooms. All these things are important on a long trip.

1. Compared with trains and planes, buses don't have the advantage of _____ .
A. cheap fare B. frequent travel C. safety D. directness
2. A large bus might carry _____ people.
A. at most seventy B. at least seventy
C. more or less than seventy D. much more than seventy
3. Buses have different kinds, and they _____ .
A. leave as frequently as possible
B. carry all kinds of travelers
C. carry people according to their functions
D. have seats as close as possible
4. Long-distance buses give people the chance to travel across _____ .
A. huge and continuous sections of land
B. large and beautiful land
C. small but beautiful land
D. huge districts of land
5. There are different kinds of buses mentioned in this passage except _____ .
A. short-distance buses B. direct buses
C. school buses D. long-distance buses

B

Every day millions of letters go from one country to another. Letters mailed in Italy are received in Japan. Letters mailed in Canada are received in Africa. On the letters are many different kinds of stamps, bought in different countries.

The Universal Postal Union helps each letter get to the right place as quickly as possible. It sets up rules about the size and weight of letters, postcards, and small packages (包裹). It has rules that all countries must follow about international postal rates (费用).

One hundred years ago, international mail did not move so smoothly. One country did not always accept another country's letters. Letters from some countries were too large to fit into the mailboxes of other countries. Letters travelled by many different routes (路线). Some were lost along the way.

Sometimes the person who sent the letter could pay only part of the postage. The person

receiving the letter had to pay the rest.

The United States was the first to suggest that all countries work together to settle the questions of international mail. In 1974, men from twenty-four countries met in Switzerland to form the Universal Postal Union. Today, more than 120 nations belong to this union. From its office in Switzerland, the union helps the mail to move safely and quickly around the world.

6. From the story we can infer that _____ .
 - A. mail is important to all countries
 - B. not enough letters are sent all over the world
 - C. all the letters must go to Switzerland first
 - D. all stamps look exactly the same
7. The Universal Postal Union was formed _____ .
 - A. to help move mail quickly around the world
 - B. to give many men a chance to work
 - C. to help men meet in Switzerland
 - D. to look for the lost letters along the way
8. Which statement does this passage leads you to believe?
 - A. Countries around the world need each others' help.
 - B. Most people do not put enough postage on letters.
 - C. It is not possible for letters to get lost on the way.
 - D. Some of the letters are too large to be put into the mailbox.
9. The underlined word "postage" in this passage means _____.
 - A. money paid when you buy a stamp
 - B. money spent on an envelope
 - C. the charge for carrying a letter by post
 - D. the pay a postman receives for his work
10. This passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. different kinds of stamps in different countries
 - B. an organization that makes rules
 - C. international mail
 - D. the size and weight of letters

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words★★☆

When you want to go s_____, decide how much money you can s_____ on new clothes. Think about the kind of clothes you really need. Then look for those clothes on sale.

There are labels(标签)inside all new clothes. The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes. The label for a shirt may tell you to wash it in w_____ water. A sweater label may tell you to wash it in cold water The label on a coat may say "dry clean only". If you do as the d_____ say on the label, you can keep your clothes looking their best. Many clothes must be dry cleaned. Dry cleaning is expensive. When buying new clothes, check to see if they will need to be dry cleaned. You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed.

You can save money if you buy clothes that are well made. Well-made clothes l_____ longer. They look good even after they have been washed many times. Clothes that c_____ more money are not always better made. They do not always fit better. Sometimes l_____ expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

初二英语基础讲义 第八讲

Unit2 Work and play “预习新授”

一、知识点梳理

词组

1. be similar to 与……相似

e.g. I bought a new T-shirt yesterday, it is similar to yours.

我昨天买了一件体恤衫，和你的很相似。

2. be different from 与……不同

e.g. My pen is different from his.

我的钢笔和他的完全不一样。

3. top student 尖子生

e.g. Betty is a top student in our class.

贝蒂是我班的尖子生。

4. be responsible for 对……负责

e.g. Mr Wang is responsible for that case.

王先生负责哪个案子

5. over breakfast 吃早餐期间

e.g. We can discuss the problem over breakfast

我们可以在吃早餐期间讨论这个问题。

6. make phone calls to sb. 打电话给……

e.g. Please make a phone call to me when you arrive in Shanghai.

到上海时请你给我打个电话。

7. on the way 在路上，在途中

e.g. He stopped for breakfast on the way.

他中途停下来吃早点。

8. twice a week 一星期两次

e.g. He goes to the cinema twice a week.

他一周看两次电影。

9. return to 返回到

e.g. There were many students on the playground when I returned to the school.

当我返回学校时，操场上挤满了学生。

10. ask sb. to do sth. 要求……做……

e.g. I often ask my mother to buy some books for me.

我经常叫我妈妈给我买些书。

11. continue doing sth. 继续做……

e.g. After having his meal, he continued working on that machine.

吃完饭后，他继续对着那台机器工作。

12. have dinner with sb. 与……共进晚餐

e.g. Would you like to have a dinner with me tonight?

今天晚上和我一起吃晚饭好吗？

句型

1. Wendy Wang, 15, must be one of the top students in the city.

15岁的王温蒂一定是本市的优秀生之一。

one of + (形容词的最高级) + n.复数

It 在此处做形式宾语。

e.g. Paris is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe.

巴黎是欧洲最美的城市之一。

2. ...but some of the work is boring because it is too simple for me.

……但是学校的一些功课对我而言太过简单，因此有点乏味。

too + adj. + for sb./ sth. 太……而不适合……

e.g. The shirt is too large for me .这衬衫我穿起来太大。

拓展: not + adj. + to do sth. 不够…… 而不能……

too + adj. + to do sth. 太…… 而不能……

so + adj. + that... not (否定句) 如此…… 以致不能

e.g. She is too fat to run fast. 她太胖了跑不快。

= She is not thin enough to run fast. 她不够苗条因此跑不快。

= She is so fat that she can not run fast. 她如此的胖以至于她跑不快。

3. Once a week I have violin lessons. 我没轴上一次小提琴课。

once a week, twice a month 等表示频率的词组既可以放在句首也可以放在句末。

e.g. She visits her grandparents twice a month. 她每月去看望两次她的祖父母。(通常我们用 How often 对他们进行提问)

How often does she visit her grandparents? 他多长时间去看望她的祖父母一次?

二、基础训练★★

I. Write the words according to the descriptions

1. s _____ not often
2. r _____ having the duty to do sth.
3. p _____ liked by many people
4. a _____ be present, go to
5. c _____ customer, someone who buys sth. or uses a service
6. m _____ someone who control a business or part of it

II. Read and choose the best answers

- () 1. The light in Mrs White's bedroom is still on, she usually _____ late.
A. work B. works C. worked D. working
- () 2. My father _____ his own car, so he has to go to work by bus.
A. have B. has C. doesn't have D. has no
- () 3. Wendy enjoys _____ the pop songs.
A. listening to B. listening C. hear D. hearing
- () 4. On the way home, I met a friend of _____.
A. my B. mine C. me D. I
- () 5. Last night, I went to school _____ a taxi because it was raining heavily.
A. in B. by C. on D. for
- () 6. We'd better not talk _____ breakfast.
A. with B. on C. for D. over
- () 7. The young man _____ TB3 hours a day.
A. watch B. watches C. watched D. watching
- () 8. June continued _____ when she heard the music.
A. read B. reading C. reads D. is reading

- () 9. Mum told me _____ to buy a newspaper.
 A. not to forget B. not forget C. not forgetting D. don't forget
- () 10 Beijing is one of _____ in China.
 A. large city B. largest city C. the largest cities D. the larger cities
- C. something wrong D. anything wrong

III. Write the verbs in the correct forms.

1. Fred _____ (not eat) hot dogs for breakfast.
2. Who _____ (collect) the children from school every afternoon?
3. He and I _____ (help) the teacher to clean the office three times a week.
4. _____ his mother _____ (teach) maths at the public school?
5. Sandy sometimes _____ (miss) the 7:30 a.m. underground.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the right forms of the given words.

1. He is a very _____ (success) businessman.
2. John's mother is the _____ (manage) of that red restaurant.
3. _____ (luck), we won the first prize of the football game.
4. Paul and Peter _____ (not finish) their homework before 9o'clock.
5. My brother _____ (have)to do more exercise to keep fit now.

V. Rewrite the sentences as required

- 1、 The children go to school on foot every day. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ the children go to school every day?
- 2、 She is doing morning exercises now. (改为反意疑问句)
 She is doing morning exercises now, _____?
- 3、 I want to buy some fruit. (保持原句意思)
 _____ to buy some fruit.
- 4、 Louise often has lunch at school. (改为否定句)
 Louise _____ often _____ lunch at school.
- 5、 Tom's father goes to work at 7:00 (对划线部分提问)
 _____ does Tom's father _____ to work?

三、拓展提高

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words★★☆

A

When Albert Einstein started to work in America, someone asked him what he needed. He said he needed a desk, some paper and pencils. He also asked for a big waste-paper basket to hold a _____ of his mistakes. This meant that he knew even the cleverest man in the world can only learn by making m _____. Einstein regarded time as something very i _____. He never wore socks and he thought p _____ on socks was a waste of time as people already wore shoes. He also thought it was a waste of time remembering things that could quickly be found in a b _____. That is w _____ he never remembered his own phone number, which was in the phone book. He knew what was worth remembering. It is that if we are going to do great things in our lives, we cannot waste our time.

Einstein liked to j _____ too. Once in an examination a student asked him why all the questions were the same as last year's. Einstein said the questions were the same but the answers were d _____

B

Now satellites are to forecast the weather. They are in s_____, and they can reach any part of the world. The satellites take the pictures of the atmosphere, because this is where the weather forms. They send these pictures to the weather station. So the scientists there can see the weather of any part of the world and tell how the weather will c_____. Today, n_____ 500 weather stations in 60 countries can receive satellite pictures. When they receive the new pictures, they compare them with the e_____ ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed d_____ the last few hours. This may m_____ that the weather on the ground may soon change, too. In their next weather forecast, they can tell people about it.

So the weather satellites are of great h_____ to the scientists at the station. In the past they could forecast the weather for about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can make good forecast for 3 or 5 days. Soon, perhaps, they may be able to forecast the weather for a week or m_____ ahead.

初二英语基础讲义 第九讲

一、知识点梳理

1、数字表达方法

百分数 (percentage) 75% seventy- five percent

基数词 (cardinal numbers) 11 eleven

序数词 (ordinal numbers) 12th twelfth

小数 (decimals) 36.16 thirty-six point one six

分数 (fractions) 4/5 four- fifth

2、unit 4 复习

Phrase 词组

1. at least 至少 无论如何 反义词组: at most 至多

2. in many different ways 用许多不同的方法

3. in tens 十进位法

4. like lightning 闪电般地 眨眼间 like 像…….一样

3、Sentences 句子

1) . because conj. 因为

because / since/ as /for because: 表示直接的原因 回答 why 的提问, 其后加句子。because of 后加名词、动名词、代词及词组

since :因为, 既然

侧重主句, 从句表示显然或已知的理由

as 由于, 鉴于

主从句并重, 从句说明原因 主句说明结果

for 因为 由于

说明附加或推断的理由其前常用逗号。for 及其后的句子不放在句首 (because 和 so 不能连用 , although / though 不可与 but 连用)

2) . so + adj./ adv. 原级 that 如此…….以至于…….

too + adj./ adv. 原级 to 太…….而不能

not + adj./ adv. 原级 enough to do 做某事不够…….

温馨提示: 如果三者转换同义句时:

She is too young to move the box . = She is so young that she can't move the box.= She isn't old enough to move the box .

So that 以便 目的是

3) . more + adj. than

4) . if 引导的条件句 (主将从现)

二、基础训练★★

I. Choose the best answer:

- () 1. John is _____ honest boy. He said he would come here in _____ hour.
A. a; a B. a; an C. an; a D. an; an
- () 2. Where is Cecilia Cheung? I haven't seen her films _____.
A. in a long time B. for a long time
C. in long time D. for long time
- () 3. Though my uncle lives in the USA, he often _____ his family.
A. thinks for B. thinks of C. thinks out D. thinks over
- () 4. There are _____ advertisements on Channel 7 than on Channel 8.
A. few B. little C. fewer D. less
- () 5. Kitty spends a lot of time _____ after-school activities, but Linda spends little time _____ it.
A. doing, in B. to do, in
C. doing, on D. to do, on
- () 6. -Shall we go to Laoshe Tea House to drink special Beijing tea tomorrow?
- _____
A. Good idea! B. That's right. C. Let's not. D. No.
- () 7. -Will you visit the World Park with me?
- _____
A. Yes. I'll be glad. B. OK. I'll be glad to.
C. Of course. I'm glad. D. All right. I'm afraid to.
- () 8. The train arrived _____ Nanjing _____ 6.00 _____ the afternoon of Sep. 13.
A. at; at; in B. in; at; in C. in; at; on D. at; in; on
- () 9. "Lift" is also called _____ in American English.
A. dustbin B. corridor C. elevator D. rubber
- () 10. Yesterday I read this newspaper, but I couldn't find _____.
A. something interesting B. anything interesting
C. interesting something D. interesting anything

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.

- It is cold today, please keep the door _____ (close) .
- There are a lot of _____ (build) in Beijing.
- The _____ (five) lesson is the most difficult of all.
- She left without _____ (say) goodbye.
- We are both interested in _____ (play) computer games.
- Tell them _____ (not play) football in the street.
- _____ (lucky), he catch the early train.
- I'm _____ (real) sorry for you.
- Here's a card for you with our best _____ (wish).
- _____ (final), our football team won the match.

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer★★☆

The earth is made up of several layers (地层). The top layer of the earth is called the earth's crust. The crust is divided into sections which are called plates.

When two plates push against each other, or when two plates rub against each other, an earthquake happens. An earthquake causes the ground above the plate to shake. The shaking is caused by the movement of the plates.

Earthquakes are likely to happen at the boundaries (边界) of the earth's plates. Each of these plates is about 70 kilometres thick.

- The underlined word "crust" means " _____ " .

- A. 地面 B. 地皮 C. 地质 D. 地壳
2. The underlined word "sections" is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A. parts B. lines C. groups D. teams
3. What are plates?
- A. The top layer of the earth.
 B. Places that cause the ground to shake.
 C. The sections of the crust.
 D. Places where earthquakes happen.
4. What theory is this passage based on?
- A. The theory of players. B. The theory of plates.
 C. The theory of crust. D. The theory of boundaries.
5. Most earthquakes happen _____.
- A. under the crust
 B. on the largest plate
 C. at the places where the plates are about 70 kilometres thick
 D. at places where plates meet

2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. ★★★

Ever since Jonathan had set up the house in Compton Street, he had looked after it very carefully. Before he left the house in the morning, he carefully closed all the doors downstairs, opened some windows to let the air in and locked the front gate. 80 Jonathan did was tidy and orderly.

One summer evening Jonathan returned home 81 at five minutes to seven exactly. When he opened the front gate, he immediately noticed something strange. There was a heavy footprint in the soil in one of the flower beds. Jonathan was just going to blame(责怪) the milkman or the postman when he noticed that one of the curtains in the front room downstairs was not in its usual place. That was too strange! Jonathan 82 left anything out of place.

He walked up to the front door and opened it quietly. He listened carefully for a few minutes, but he could hear nothing. The front room door was half open. Jonathan thought about it carefully, 83 if he had forgotten to close it that morning. He had never forgotten before. He looked inside the room. The shadow(影子) of a man was clearly reflected on (映在) the far wall in the evening sunlight. He had been standing 84 the door since Jonathan's return. Jonathan shut the door quickly and turned the key. Then he picked up the telephone in the hall and called the police.

The thief tried to climb through a window to get out, but Jonathan had expected that. He 85 him with his umbrella, holding it as a sword(剑). Three minutes later the police arrived there. Jonathan was a little angry that he had to have dinner later than usual, but on the whole he felt quite pleased with himself.

80. A) Nothing B) Something C) Anything D) Everything
81. A) as usual B) all the time C) right away D) as soon as
82. A) always B) never C) often D) seldom
83. A) knowing B) guessing C) wondering D) surprising
84. A) at B) in front of C) beside D) behind
85. A) caught B) attracted C) attacked D) pulled

3. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★★

Most parents always think that they have offered the best things they can to make their children live in a c_____ world. They buy their children pretty clothes, cool shoes, strange but e_____ school things, and a thousand-yuan-cost bike. They think that they have done e_____

they can for their dear little children. In _____, they only want their children to give them good results in the examinations.

But their little children still can't understand them. Why? Does it m_____ that they still want more material things? No! As a matter of fact, what they want is a true family. What does a true family mean? I think it means a place where we can hide o_____ from the outside cold world. From here, we can get warmth. We can get consolation(安慰), and we can get h_____. And one important thing is that we should be stronger and more confident in the outside world because we know that we have a family.

初二英语基础讲义 第十讲

一、知识点梳理

A、陈述部分为祈使句的反意疑问句

1. 基本原则：若陈述部分为祈使句，疑问部分通常用 will you:

Please help us, will you? 请帮帮我们，好吗?

Come with us, will you? 同我们一起去，好吗?

Don't forget to post the letter, will you? 请别忘了寄信。

2. 当祈使句为 Let's ... 时，疑问部分总是用 shall we:

Let's go there together, shall we? 我们一起去，好吗?

3. 当祈使句为 Let us ... 时，若表示请求，疑问部分用 will you:

Let us know your address, will you? 请把你的地址告诉我们，好吗?

B、陈述部分为主从复合句的反意疑问句

1. 当陈述部分为主从复合句时，疑问部分一般应与主句保持一致:

She said that he didn't like it, didn't she? 她说他不喜欢它，是不是?

He knows where I live, doesn't he? 他知道我住什么地方，是不是?

当陈述部分为 I think (believe, suppose) that... 等时，疑问部分通常与从句保持一致 (注意 否定的转移):

I think that it is too short, isn't it? 我认为它太短了，对不对(它太短吗)?

I don't think he will come, will he? 我认为他不会来，对吗(他会来吗)?

【注】这类用法主要限于 主语为第一人称且 think 等动词为一般现在时的情形。

C、几种特殊情况反意疑问句

1. 当陈述部分是 I'm ... 时，疑问部分通常用 aren't I:

I'm wrong, aren't I? 我错了，是吗?

I'm older than you, aren't I? 我年纪比你大，对不对?

2. 当陈述部分是 I wish ... 时，疑问部分通常用 may I:

I wish to go with them, may I? 我想同他们一起去，可以吗?

3. 当陈述部分有 had better 时，疑问部分用 had:

He'd better leave here, hadn't he? 他最好离开这儿，是吗?

4. would rather, 疑问部分用 would:

D、回答反意疑问句通常应根据实际情况来确定。

“It is a beautiful flower, isn't it?” “It isn't a beautiful flower, is it?”

(肯定均为 “Yes, it is.” 否定为 “No, it isn't.”)

二、基础训练★☆☆

I. Choose the best answer:

() 1. ----Have you seen the film Return Of the King ?

- _____. I am going to see it tonight.
 A. No , I didn't B. Yes ,I do C. Yes ,I have D. Not yet
 () 2. My uncle has never been to a foreign country, _____?
 A. has he B. does he C. hasn't he D. doesn't he
 () 3. ---Let's go and play football, _____?
 ---That's wonderful.
 A. will you B. do you C. won't you D. shall we
 () 4. ---The boy has to stay at home to look after his little sister, _____?
 ---Yes, because his mother has gone shopping.
 A. does he B. is he C. doesn't he D. hasn't he
 () 5. ---You won't follow his example, will you ?
 --- _____, I don't think he is right.
 A. No, I won't B. Yes, I will C. No, I will D. Yes, I won't

2. Sentence transformation

- The old man can seldom dress himself.(改为反意疑问句)
 The old man can seldom dress himself, _____ ?
- Jim is ill. Let' s go and see him after school. (改为反意疑问句)
 Jim is ill. Let' s go and see him after school, _____ ?
- His father hardly knows English.(改为反意疑问句)
 His father hardly knows English, _____ ?
- I don' t think his father knows English. (改为反意疑问句)
 I don't think his father knows English, _____ ?
- He knows his aunt is right. (改为反意疑问句)
 He knows his aunt is right, _____ ?

三、拓展提高

1. Choose the best answer★★☆

A

Earthquakes are something that people fear . There are some places that have few or no earthquakes. Most places in the world, however, have them regularly (有规律的). Countries that have a lot of earthquakes are usually quite mountainous (多山的).

The most talked about earthquake in the United States was in San Francisco in 1906. Over 700 people died in it. The strongest one in North America was in 1964. It happened in Alaska.

Strong earthquakes are not always the ones that kill the most people. In 1755, one of the strongest earthquakes ever recorded was felt in Portugal. Around 2,000 people died.

In 1923, a very strong earthquake hit the Tokyo, Yokohama area of Japan. A hundred and forty thousand people died. Most of them died in fires which followed the earthquake.

One of the worst earthquakes ever was in China in 1556. It killed a large number of people. The worst earthquake ever reported was also in China, in which 400,000 people were killed or injured. This earthquake happened in 1556.

Earthquakes worry people a lot. The reason is that we often do not know when they are coming. People can not prepare for it.

- Earthquakes happen _____ .
 A. in all the places in the world
 B. only in the countries that have a lot of mountains
 C. regularly in most places in the world
 D. only in a few places along the coast
- How many people died in the earthquake which happened in Portugal in 1755?
 A. 500. B. 140,000. C. 400,000. D. 2,000.
- When and where was the worst earthquake ever reported?

- A. 1964; Alaska. B. 1556; China.
 C. 1923; Japan. D. 1976; China.
4. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 A. The stronger the earthquake is, the more people are killed.
 B. Earthquakes often come unexpectedly (出乎意料地).
 C. Earthquakes can cause fires.
 D. People still don't know how to tell when an earthquake will come.
5. What may be talked about in the seventh paragraph?
 A. How do earthquakes worry people?
 B. What will people do to prepare for earthquakes?
 C. How can we save people when earthquakes happen?
 D. How do earthquakes happen?

B

Edelweiss (雪绒花) is the Swiss national flower. The blooms are small and white. They are shaped like stars.

In the Alps edelweiss grows wild. But it is hard to pick. It grows high up in the mountains, near the area where the snow stays all year long. Most of the plants are found in steep (险峻的) rock crevices (缝隙).

Young men sometimes bring edelweiss back for their girl friends. The girls think of the flowers as a proof (证明) of true love too. Mountain climber guides and hunters pick edelweiss. They wear it on their hats. To them it is a sign of courage and daring (勇敢).

6. Edelweiss is the national flower of _____ .
 A. Austria B. the Alps C. Switzerland D. Sweden
7. The flowers are _____ .
 A. white B. star-shaped C. yellow D. Both A and B.
8. The plants are found in _____ .
 A. snow drifts B. rock crevices
 C. warm places D. Both A and B.
9. Edelweiss is hard to pick because _____ .
 A. it has tough stems B. it grows in high, steep places
 C. it is protected by Swiss law D. people don't like it
10. Edelweiss given to a girl stands for _____ .
 A. love B. beauty C. truth D. dislike

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words★★★

In Spain there once l_____ a king and he was very fond of joke. "I will give a bag full of gold." he said, "to the person who can tell me the best story. There is only one r_____, it must be a story which I can not believe. If I can believe it. then I won't give away the bag of gold."

People came to the king from all parts of the c_____. They brought strange and w_____ stories. The king sat in his palace and listen to all the stories. He e_____ them very much, but to each person he said. "I can believe that story. It could h_____ and it may be true. So I won't give you the bag of gold."

At last a poor old man came to the palace. He was carrying a huge stone jar. The old man went into the king's room and said. "Oh, King, your good father was once a poor man and my father was rich. They were very good friends. My father gave your father a large bag like this one.

and it was full of gold. Your father p_____ to give back the gold when he became rich. But he didn't give it back. Now I am poor and you are rich. And I want the gold.
The king didn't believe the story and he had to give the poor old man the bag of gold.

初二英语基础讲义 第十一讲

一、知识点梳理

I、Unit 5 look it up 课文知识点

1. exist v. 存在 生存 n. existence 存在
exist as 作为…….而生存; 以……形态而生存
exist in 存在于…….中
exist on 靠…….生活 靠…….生存
make a living 谋生
make a living by 通过……(方式) 谋生
make a living as 以……(方式) 谋生
2. gentle 温和的 文雅的 n. gentleness 温顺 亲切 柔和 adv. gently 轻轻地, 逐渐地
3. harmful adj. 有害的 (反义词 harmless 无害的)
类似用法: useful → useless helpful → helpless careful → careless
4. fierce 凶猛的 adv. fiercely 凶猛地
5. skeleton 骨骼 骷髅
be reduced to a skeleton 瘦得皮包骨
be worn to a skeleton 瘦得像骷髅
family skeleton 家丑 见不得人的事
a walking skeleton 枯瘦如材的人
6. possible adj. 可能的
as……as possible 尽可能……
do one's possible 尽力 竭力
if possible 如果可能的话
7. amusement n. 娱乐
amuse v. 使发笑 使愉快
amused adj. 愉快的 开心的 好玩的
amusing adj. 有趣的 开心的
8. create v. 创造
n. creation 创造、创作
creator 创造者设计者
creative adj. 有创造力的

II、指示代词 (this, that, these, those)

指示代词有单、复数之分。特指名词的单数用 this(近)/that(远); 特指名词的复数用 these(近)/those(远).

二、基础训练★☆☆

I. Choose the best answer:

- () 1. We usually have six lessons a day, and each of them _____ 40 minutes.
A. lasts B. have C. need D. has
- () 2. _____ foreigners come to visit China every year.
A. Thousands B. Thousands of
C. Thousand of D. Two thousands
- () 3. I like playing _____ violin while he is fond of listening to _____ music.

- A. /, / B. /, the C. the, / D. the, the
- () 4. _____ more fruit and vegetables is good for your health.
A. Eat B. Eats C. To eating D. Eating
- () 5. There _____ a book and some pens on the table.
A. have B. is C. are D. has
- () 6. Either you or I _____ right.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
- () 7. There are quite a few books in that room, but _____ of them is useful to us.
A. all B. neither C. either D. none
- () 8. Don't hurry. We still have _____ time left.
A. few B. a little C. Little D. a few
- () 9. Finally, We got to the village after walking _____ the forest and going _____ the bridges.
A. across...over B. over...over C. through...on D. through...over
- () 10. Your mother is _____ younger than she looks.
A. many B. very C. much D. little
- () 11. The desks of this room are as large as _____.
A. those of that room B. that of that room
C. it of that room D. that room
- () 12. It's clear that fish can't live _____ water.
A. without B. with C. in D. out
- () 13. We all know that paper is _____ wood.
A. made of B. made into C. made up of D. made from
- () 14. Kitty and Alice lived in the _____ estate but in _____ blocks.
A. different...same B. different...different
C. same...same D. same...different
- () 15. The _____ about it is that we can eat lunch in the classroom, but the bad thing _____ that the meal doesn't taste good.
A. good thing...is B. bad thing...are C. good thing...are D. bad thing...be

II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.

- The young man was too late, but _____ (lucky) he caught the train.
- He likes playing computer games very much and he can make a home page all by _____ (he).
- Lesson Two is _____ (easy) than Lesson One, but I think Lesson Six is the _____ (easy) of all.
- This coat is too big. Do you have a _____ (small) one?
- We _____ (visit) the Great Wall in two days.

III. Sentence transformation

- Wendy saw a doctor on Sunday because she was ill.
Wendy saw a doctor on Sunday _____ her illness.
- Amy's blouse is not the same as Lucy's blouse.
Amy's blouse is _____ Lucy's.
- What's your favourite season?
Which season _____ ?
- This school has a big library. There are lots of useful books in it.
This school has a big library _____ useful books.
- In our classroom, John sits behind me.
In our classroom, I sit _____ John.

三、拓展提高

1. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. ★★★☆

A

This is a true story which happened in England. An old man, who had no children, felt _____ 80 _____ and decided to live in the Senior Center (养老院) when he turned _____ 81 _____. After he announced that he would sell his luxurious (豪华) house, hundreds of people who wanted to buy it came to him. At first, the old man considered accepting someone who might _____ 82 _____ 80,000 pounds for the house, but soon the price rose to 100,000 pounds and still went higher. _____ 83 _____,

the old man looked sad and unhappy. Actually, if he was well, he would not sell the house, which had accompanied him for more than half of his life.

One day, a young man visited the old man. He bent down a little and said ____ 84 ____, “Grandpa, I also want to own this house, but I only have 10,000 pounds. Yet if you sell it to me, I ____ 85 ____ you can still live here and be happy with me. We will drink tea, read newspapers, and take a walk every day together. Please believe in me, and I’ll try my best to take good care of you. The old man smiled and nodded. He sold the house to the young man at a price of 10,000 pounds.

Sometimes, what really counts (有价值, 重要) is love for others.

- () 80. A) relaxed B) worried C) proud D) lonely
- () 81. A) richer and richer B) sadder and sadder
- C) weaker and weaker D) more and more disappointed
- () 82. A) offer B) order C) buy D) reuse
- () 83. A) However B) What’s more C) After all D) By the way
- () 84. A) carefully B) quietly C) honestly D) happily
- () 85. A) predict B) promise C) require D) warn

B



A jobless man applied for the position of ‘office boy’ at Microsoft. The HR (人力资源) manager interviewed him then watched him cleaning the floor as a ____ 80 ____.

“You are employed” he said. “Give me your e-mail address and I’ll send you the application form to fill in, as well as the date when you may ____ 81 ____.”

The man replied "But I don't have a computer, neither an email".

“I’m sorry”, said the HR manager. “If you don’t have an email, that means you do not exist. And anyone who doesn’t exist cannot ____ 82 ____.”

The man left with no hope at all. He didn’t know what to do, with only 10 dollars in his pocket. He then decided to go to the supermarket and buy a 10 kg tomato crate. He then sold the tomatoes in a door to door round. In less than two hours, he succeeded in doubling his money. He repeated the operation three times, and returned home with 60 dollars.

The man realized that he could *survive* (生存) by doing that. He then started to go out early every day, and returned late. ____ 83 ____, his money doubled or tripled every day. Shortly, he bought a cart, then a truck, and then he had his own fleet of delivery vehicles. Five years later, the man is one of the biggest food *retailers* (零售商) in the US.

He started to plan his family’s future, and decided to have a life insurance. He called an *insurance broker* (保险经纪人), and chose a protection plan.

When the conversation was concluded the broker asked him his email.

The man replied, “I don’t have an email.”

The broker answered curiously, “You don’t have an e-mail, and yet have ____ 84 ____ in building an *empire* (企业). Can you imagine what you could have been if you had an e-mail?!” The man thought for a while and replied, “Yes, I’d be ____ 85 ____ at Microsoft!”

- 80. A. beginning B. test C. job D. show
- 81. A. leave B. work C. start D. ask

82. A. live happily B. work successfully C. have any chance D. get the job
 83. A. In this way B. In no time C. In one word D. In a while
 84. A. failed B. planned C. finished D. succeeded
 85. A. an office boy B. a manager C. someone important D. a CEO

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★★

Dear Smith,

Thank you very much for your letter. I am glad that you enjoyed your h_____ with me. We enjoyed having you and your sister here. We hope that you will b_____ be able to come again next year. Perhaps you'll be able to s_____ longer next time you come. A week is not really long e_____, is it? If your school has five weeks holiday next year, perhaps you will be able to stay with us for two or three weeks.

We have been long b_____ at school for three weeks. It feels like three months! I know that you are working very hard now that you are in Grade One. I shall have to work hard next year when I am in Grade One.

Tom and Ann went for a picnic yesterday but I did not go with them b_____. I cut my foot and I couldn't walk very well. They went to an island and enjoyed themselves there. Do you still remember the island? That is where all five of us s_____ the last day of our holiday.

We send our best wishes to Betty and you. We hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely. Michael

初二英语基础讲义 第十二讲

一、知识点归纳：8A Unit Five

- exist v. 存在 生存 n. existence 存在
 exist as 作为.....而生存；以.....形态而生存
 exist in 存在于.....中
 exist on 靠.....生活 靠.....生存
 make a living 谋生
 make a living by 通过.....（方式）谋生
 make a living as 以.....（方式）谋生
- gentle 温和的 文雅的 n. gentleness 温顺 亲切 柔和 adv. gently 轻轻地 逐渐地
- harmful adj. 有害的 （反义词 harmless 无害的）
 类似用法：useful → useless helpful → helpless careful → careless
- fierce 凶猛的 adv. fiercely 凶猛地
- skeleton 骨骼 骷髅
 be reduced to a skeleton 瘦得皮包骨
 be worn to a skeleton 瘦得像骷髅
 family skeleton 家丑 见不得人的事
 a walking skeleton 枯瘦如材的
- possible adj. 可能的
 as.....as possible 尽可能

能..... do one's possible 尽力 竭力 if possible 如果可能的话

7. amusement n. 娱乐
 amuse v. 使发笑 使愉快
 amused adj. 愉快的 开心的 好玩的
 amusing adj. 有趣的 开心的
8. create v. 创造 n.
 creation 创造、创作
 creator 创造者 设计者 creative adj. 有创造力的

二、基础训练★☆☆

I. Translate the phrases into Chinese

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. look up _____ | 2. die out _____ |
| 3. know about _____ | 4. leave ... behind _____ |
| 5. as ... as possible _____ | 6. die of _____ |
| 7. on earth _____ | 8. amusement park _____ |
| 9. exist on _____ | 10. be famous for _____ |
| 11. in the end _____ | 12. pay for _____ |
| 13. be harmful to _____ | 14. if possible _____ |
| 15. belong to _____ | 16. let out _____ |

II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- Could you lend me _____ note-book?
 A) your B) you C) yourself D) yours
- There are many trees on _____ sides of the street.
 A) either B) other C) both D) neither
- The students in our class are all interested _____ English.
 A) on B) in C) with D) by
- We must hurry up. There is _____ time left.
 A) a few B) a little C) few D) little
- Mr Wang will _____ our class next term.
 A) take charge B) take charge with C) take charge in D) take charge of
- Please retell the story _____ your own words.
 A) on B) in C) with D) by
- A thief stole my daughter's new bicycle! I _____ call the police.
 A) may B) should C) can D) can't
- People always put food in the fridge to _____ it fresh.
 A) take B) turn C) get D) keep
- Her son's death made his mother _____ in bed for some days.
 A) stay B) staying C) stayed D) stays
- Everyone finds it _____ to play football after school.
 A) excited B) excite C) exciting D) excites
- The picture always reminds _____ the days when we were together in the countryside.
 A) me of B) of me C) me D) of

12. Can you tell me _____?
 A) where was the nearest post office B) where is the nearest post office
 C) where the nearest post office was D) where the nearest post office is
13. You'd better _____ some classes on British culture and customs before visiting there.
 A) have B) had C) to have D) having
14. The children _____ in a low voice in the corner when their class teacher saw them.
 A) will talk B) would talk C) are talking D) were talking
15. We could still see _____ teenagers roller skating and flying kites around the recreation area though it was getting dark.
 A) few B) a few C) little D) a little
16. Tina's voice sounds _____. Perhaps she will be a wonderful singer when she grows up.
 A) sweet B) terrible C) softly D) brightly
17. Elsa hates going shopping, _____ she went last night when her grandpa asked her to buy some medicine for him.
 A) and B) but C) so D) or
18. _____ you have been to America for many times, you must know something about this country.
 A) Since B) As soon as C) Unless D) When
19. If you keep _____ this, your English handwriting will be improved soon.
 A) do B) doing C) to do D) does
20. Do you know _____?
 A) when will they visit the scientist B) when they will visit the scientist
 C) when the scientist will they visit D) when the scientist they will visit

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words (用所给词的适当形式填空):

- He has made a _____ that he will study abroad. (decide)
- Please tell me _____ what happened to you. (brief)
- We are learning the _____ lesson now. (five)
- This is an interview between a famous actress and one of the _____ from China Daily. (report)
- Dog's noses _____ them to smell anything well. (able)
- My grandparents preferred the quiet countryside to the _____ cities. (noise)
- They painted the house _____ and are going to move into it in two months. (they)
- It's said that the tall building was _____ destroyed in a recent big fire, (complete)
- Because of the heavy traffic jam, I missed the _____ of the film, (begin)
- It was _____ of the boy to pretend that the penknife was his own. (honest)

三 拓展训练

Choose the best answer★★★☆☆

A

It is surprising that eating three meals a day—breakfast, lunch and dinner—has been a custom (习俗) only since 1890. Before this time, people only had two meals a day—breakfast and dinner.

In the 16th century, breakfast was only to break one's fast (随便吃一点). But 200 years

later it had become a large meal, not just for family, but for numbers of guests as well. It was a social (社会的) event. It began at 10 a.m. and lasted until 1 p.m. Then breakfast began to be less popular. It became, instead, a lighter meal and was taken at a much earlier hour. By 1850 it had been pushed back to 8 a.m. and became a family meal.

Dinner, however, went to the other way. In the 16th century it was eaten at 11 a. m. Years later, it had moved to the early afternoon, then to 5 p.m. By 1850 dinner time had reached 7 p.m. Lunch is a recent idea. It first appeared as a snack to fill the gap (间隙) between breakfast and dinner.

1. People did not have lunch _____ .
 A. until 1890 B. after 1890
 C. since 1890 D. by 1890
2. "Dinner, however, went to the other way" means "_____".
 A. Dinner didn't go there with breakfast
 B. Dinner took the same way with breakfast
 C. Dinner is different from breakfast
 D. Dinner is the same with breakfast
3. Breakfast became a family meal since the _____ century.
 A. 17th B. 18th C. 16th D. 19th
4. The passage is mostly concerned with (涉及) _____.
 A. what people eat for breakfast B. what people eat for dinner
 C. the history of supper D. the history of the three meals
5. The passage leads us to believe that _____.
 A. our custom of meals is based on English custom
 B. before 1890 people didn't eat three meals a day
 C. breakfast is the most important meal for us
 D. the body can adjust to (适应) two or three meals a day

B

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, effective, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, "Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day." And they are honest.

Many banks advertise that their work is "untouched by human hands" and therefore safe from human attraction. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no sense, and the growing number of computer crimes (犯罪) shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness (证人) and often no proof (证据). A computer cannot remember who used it and simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York City bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this because he moved the money from someone else's account (帐目). This man was caught only because he was a gambler (赌徒). When the police broke up a gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some clerks use the computer's power to get revenge (报复) on bosses they consider unfair. Recently, a large company fired its computer-tape assistant (助手) for reasons that were connected with her personal rather than her professional (职业的) life. She was given thirty days' notice. In those thirty days, she got rid of all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been clerks in low position. Now police wonder if this is "the

tip of the iceberg (冰山)”。 As one of the officials says, “I have a feeling that there are more crimes out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing—the ones who really know how a computer works. ”

6. Which character of computers makes computer crimes possible ?
 - A. Computers are fast effective and exactly correct.
 - B. Computers always feel good.
 - C. Computers have no sense.
 - D. Computers are honest.
7. It is hard to catch computer criminals because _____.
 - A. computers forget who used them
 - B. computer criminals seldom bear witness or leave proof
 - C. computer criminals don't use guns
 - D. computers simply do what they are told
8. A certain head teller at a New York bank was caught when _____.
 - A. his name was found in gambling records
 - B. he was replacing the missing money from someone else's account
 - C. a customer (顾客) questioned the balance in his account
 - D. a customer asked the police for help
9. Which is NOT true according to the passage ?
 - A. Computers can be used to steal.
 - B. Sometimes, computers can be used to punish somebody.
 - C. We need someone who knows computer very well.
 - D. Computers can do all the things it is told.
10. What conclusion can a reader draw from the passage ?
 - A. Computer criminals are clerks in low position.
 - B. Of all crimes, a computer crime is but “the tip of the iceberg. ”
 - C. Computer crimes are all so poorly done.
 - D. There are more computer crimes out there done by real experts.

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words★★★

We know the mosquito very well. Mosquitoes fly everywhere. They can be found almost all over the world, and there are more than 2,500 k_____ of them. No one 1_____ the mosquito. But the mosquito may decide what she loves. She? Yes, she. It is true that male mosquito doesn't bite and only the female mosquito bites because she needs blood to lay e_____. She is always looking for things or p_____ she wants to bite. If she likes what she finds, she bites. But if she doesn't like your blood, she will turn to someone e_____ for more delicious blood. Next time a mosquito bites you just remember you are c_____. You are different from the others. If the mosquito likes you, she lands on your body w_____ letting you know. She bites you so quickly and q_____ that you may not feel anything different.

初二英语基础讲义 第十三讲

一、知识点归纳：8A Unit Six

1. lost adj. 迷路的 迷失方向的
 the Lost and Found 失物招领处 (用于招牌时省略 the)
 lost time 浪费时间
 lost sheep 迷途羔羊 罪人
 feel lost 不知所措
 a lost city 湮没无闻的城市
 lost labour 徒劳
2. land 登陆 靠岸 着陆 landing n. 着陆
3. unexplored 未勘查过的 (explored 勘查过的)
4. cliff 悬崖 绝崖 cliffside 悬崖边 cliffsman 擅长攀登悬崖的人 cliffy 悬崖的
5. smooth 平稳的 (反 rough 粗糙的 粗略的 uneven 不平稳的 不平坦的)
 adv. Smoothly 平稳地
6. approach 接近 approach sb. on sth. 同/向某人就某事洽谈、交流、商量
7. alien 外星人 (外国人) 侨民 foreigner 出生于或来自其他国家
8. spring v. 突然跃出 突然弹出 n. 春天
9. trap 圈套 陷阱 fall into a trap 落入圈套 set a trap for 为……设下圈套
 a mouse trap 老鼠夹
10. true adj. 正确的 真实的 真正的 come true 实现 adv. truly 真正地
 truth n. 事实
11. favour 善意的行为 恩惠 in favour of 赞成支持
12. trust v. 信任 信赖 believe 反义词: distrust 不信任、不信赖

词组

1. run out of 用完
 run out of 从……跑出来 run out 不能用于被动语态
2. be closed to 离……近
3. two storeys high 两层楼高
4. get out of 从……出去
5. begin/start to do sth 开始做某事
 begin / start doing sth. 开始做某事 谈及一项长期活动或开始一种习惯时, 使用 doing.
6. in peace 处于和平 come in peace 怀着善意而来
7. in pieces 变成碎片
8. do sb. a favour 帮某人一个忙 give sb. a hand
9. turn our blood to ice 使我们毛骨悚然
10. look like 看上去像
11. two storeys high = two-storey-high
12. it +adj./n. +that 从句

二 基础训练

选择题★★

1. -- Is everything ready for the picnic?
-- We haven't got much _____ for our picnic. Will you go and get some?
A. apple B. bread C. tomato D. cake
2. -- Ruth, I want to have some milk..
-- There's _____ left. What about orange juice?
A. few B. much C. any D. none
3. -- Tony, _____ you _____ smoking?
-- Yes. Drinking tea is my favorite now.
A. have, stopped B. will, stop C. did, stop D. would, stop
4. -- I didn't pass the math test. I think I have spent too much time playing computer games recently.
-- I agree. You _____ play like that any more.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. may not D. wouldn't
5. -- I knocked into a tree when I went to the railway station for my friend.
-- I think you _____ too fast.
A. drive B. are driving C. were driving D. drove
6. -- People find it hard to get across the river.
-- I think at least two bridges _____ over it.
A. need B. are needing C. are needed D. will need
7. -- Why not _____ the music club?
-- I'm sorry. I can't sing or dance.
A. join B. to join C. joining D. to join in
8. -- Excuse me, could you tell me _____ later on?
-- Wait a minute. It is coming in ten minutes.
A. if the next train arrives B. if the next train will arrive
C. when the next train arrives D. when will the next train arrive
9. -- I hear that an old couple are traveling around China by bike.
-- Oh, _____ long way on their bicycles! They are so great.
A. what a B. how C. what D. how a
10. -- Inventors have changed the way we live.
-- So they are famous for the great things they _____.
A. do B. are doing C. had done D. did
11. I like Chinatown. It's _____ good place to do some shopping and dining.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
12. Kate has lost _____ keys. She asks _____ for help.
A. her; his B. hers; he C. she; me D. her; me
13. My home is _____ from our school. So I never ride my bike to school.
A. ten minute's walk B. ten minutes' walk C. ten minutes walk D. ten-minutes walk
14. Yesterday was my friend Bruce's birthday. He invited me _____ his birthday party.
A. for B. to C. at D. on
15. Two weeks passed _____ I received my father's letter.
A. before B. after C. until D. as soon as
16. We don't have much homework now and our school bags are _____ they used to be.
A. as heavy as B. not as heavy as C. as heavily as D. not as heavily as
17. --Must I finish the work today?
--Yes, but you _____ finish it now.
A. must B. need C. need to D. don't have to

18. Many old buildings were _____ and new buildings are being built.
 A. put down B. pulled down C. climbed down D. fell down
19. There are so many kinds of Mp3 in the shop. We can't decide _____.
 A. what to buy B. to buy what C. which to buy D. to buy which
20. More than two _____ years ago, people knew little about the universe.
 A. thousands B. thousand C. thousand of D. thousands of
21. _____ interesting book it is! I want to read it again.
 A. What an B. How an C. What D. How
22. He's fed the dog and the cat, _____?
 A. doesn't he B. isn't he C. wasn't he D. hasn't he
23. Wait a minute! He will go with you as soon as he _____ his work.
 A. will finish B. shall finish C. finishes D. finished
24. I _____ my homework last night when I heard a loud knock on the door.
 A. did B. was doing C. have done D. had done
25. ---How often do you go to the old people's house, Tom?
 ---_____.
 A. Once a month B. In a month C. After a month D. For a month

三 拓展训练★★☆

Choose the best answer

We are already familiar with computers—computers work for us at home, in offices, and in factories. But it is also true that many children today are using computers at school before they can write. What does this mean for the future? Are these children lucky or not?

Many people who do not know about computers think of them as machines that children play with. They worry that children do not learn from experience but just from pressing(挤、按) a button(按钮) and that this is not good for them. They think that children are growing not knowing about the real world.

But people who understand more about computers say that computers can be very good for children. A computer can help them to learn about the real world more quickly, to learn what they want to learn and think for themselves. And for the future, don't we need people who can think clearly, who know how to get information quickly and use it well? What do you think?

- “To be familiar with” means to _____.
 A. be in the same family as
 B. know about
 C. dislike
 D. like
- According to the passage in which places can you find computers?
 A. At home, in offices, in factories and in schools.
 B. At home, in schools, in banks and in offices.
 C. At home, in hospitals, in schools and in offices.
 D. At home, in shops, in offices and in schools.
- Does everyone think computers are good for children?
 A. Yes, they do. B. No, not everyone thinks so.
 C. They don't know. D. They are not sure.
- What can computers help children to do?
 A. To think clearly, to do homework and to write.

- B. To play games, to do maths and to copy.
 - C. To think clearly, to get information and to use it well.
 - D. To count, to clean the house and to get information.
5. Does the writer think the computer is a good thing ?
- A. Yes, he does.
 - B. No, he doesn't think so.
 - C. He doesn't know.
 - D. It isn't mentioned.

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words★★★

My grandfather was a teacher. He was the headmaster of a school for boys between the ages of thirteen and eighteen. I know that he was a kind man when I was young (and he was old), he gave me presents, and sat me on his k_____ and told me s_____. But I believe the boys at his school were a_____ of him. At school, when he walked into a room full of naughty boys, they stopped t_____ at once. When he looked at a boy with a certain look in his eyes, that boy was red in the face, and looked down at his s_____. If a boy brought him p_____ homework, my grandfather would pick up the boy's book and throw it across the room, shouting.

"Do it again, and bring it back first thing in the morning!" If the boy was late, or if he f_____ to bring his work, he had to do it again, and again, and yet again.

3. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. ★★★☆



Perhaps the most famous name in the world of silent movie is Charlie Chaplin. This may seem a little bit lucky since both moving pictures and Charlie Chaplin were "born" in the same year, 1889. 80, Charlie's father died when Charlie was only five, and his mother was sent to a mental hospital. This left young Charlie homeless and living on the streets.

Things seemed bad for Charlie, but he had a bright, likeable *personality* (个性) and 81 to get small parts in performances around London. Then, in 1906, his life took a major change for the 82. He got a part in a show performing in the United States. Seven years later, he got his first major part in a film.

Charlie was a quick success in the movie theaters. His silent, highly popular form of *comedy* (喜剧) was perfect for the silent films of the time. By 1915, he was making over \$1,250 a week, which was a huge amount of 83 at that time. Charlie knew what he was good at, and stuck with it. Even when sound became available for the movies in 1923, he 84 to make silent pictures. Charlie knew that the silence was a great part of what made his movie so funny. Charlie did not stop making silent films well into the 1940s, when almost everyone else had changed to sound movies. 85, Charlie was still one of the world's greatest film stars.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 80. A) Actually | B) Sadly | C) Recently | D) Seriously |
| 81. A) afforded | B) supported | C) managed | D) served |
| 82. A) better | B) greater | C) harder | D) worse |
| 83. A) freedom | B) happiness | C) gold | D) money |
| 84. A) began | B) continued | C) decided | D) stopped |
| 85. A) Though | B) Since | C) However | D) Whether |

初二英语基础讲义 第十四讲

词性转换专项★★

1. Maths is my _____(favor) and _____(good) subject as well, I am very interested in it.
2. I _____(close) a photo of _____(me) and my friends.
3. My _____(ambitious) is to be a _____(physical) teacher , an _____(engine)or a _____(report)
4. Mary and Linda are of the same _____(high).
5. It is his _____(twelve) birthday.
6. _____(lucky) , I got that famous singer's _____(sign). How _____(luck) I am.
7. Old James was a _____(success)writer, he has achieved great _____(success) in his writing.
8. This book is very _____. Why do you enjoy it so much? (bore)
9. Lucy doesn't run as _____(quick) as John, but John runs much _____(fast) than Jack.
10. During Christmas, a lot of things are on _____(sell)in shops, they are much cheaper than _____(usually).
11. My mum is responsible for _____(sell) in the company, and she is good at _____(sell).
12. The bus is always _____(crowd) and I can often hear people _____(argument).
13. Everyone in the classroom is doing his homework _____(quiet),nobody makes any _____(noisy).
14. On my way to school, I saw something _____(usual), there was a big _____(argue)between a man and a woman.
15. When I found my wallet _____(go) , I felt _____(worry).
16. My father helped the police catch the _____(rob) , I said “”well _____(do) “ to him.
17. Knowledge is _____(powerful).
18. I visit the museum _____(one) or _____(two)a year.
19. The _____(invent) of zero by the _____(India)was very important.
20. _____(electron) _____ can do a _____ very fast(calculate) and _____(accurate), so they are _____(use) _____(calculate) machines.
21. Everybody know at _____(little) two languages, his own language and the _____(nation)language of numbers.
22. Thomas Edison was a great _____(invent) in the world, he _____(creation) a lot .
23. It can also calculate _____ and square roots. (percent)
24. Our brain is a _____ computer(live).It is a _____(power)part of our body.
25. The boss thought the way to be happy is to own as _____(more) things as possible.
26. China is a _____ country. (develop) It isn't rich enough now.
27. It is_____ that the boy can speak 7 different languages. We were _____ when we heard the news. (amaze)
28. Deer can run very fast, like _____(light)
29. People had to first program the computer with _____(instruct), and that took many hours.
30. Last World Cup was held in an _____(Africa) country, not in a _____(Europe)country.
31. People loved Mickey Mouse, but disliked_____ (really) _____. (mouse)
32. It is_____ that the boy can speak 7 different languages. We were _____ when we heard the news. (amaze)
33. You must answer the _____(follow) questions.
34. Everyone was _____(amuse) by father's_____ (amuse) story.

35. They got together to celebrate his grandfather's _____ (ninety) birthday.
36. Walt Disney was the _____ (create) of Snow White and Mickey Mouse and Disney _____ (amuse) Park.
37. You must be _____ (care) when you cross the street.
38. Diogenes was a famous _____ (think) who lived in _____ (Greek) long ago. He was always in deep _____ (think)
39. Some dinosaurs were _____ ones who were as gentle as sheep and ate plants. (harm), but others are _____ (harm).
40. It's much _____ to send letters by e-mail. (easy)
41. He is poor at Chinese. It was _____ (usually) for him to get 85 in the Chinese test.
42. He became even _____ after getting his father's present. (happy)
43. In order to _____ (real) my dream, I must work hard every day.
44. He felt _____ (sleep) when he saw the boring film.
45. You have to sing a beautiful song if you want the baby to fall _____. (sleep)
46. Please do me a _____ to open the window. (favourite)
47. She came into the classroom _____ with her books in her hands. (silent)
48. Many people are there, talking _____ (loud). It's very _____. (noise)
49. Tom Sayer is one of the most interesting _____ (adventure) I have ever read.
50. The door is of three _____ (storey) high.
51. The people there are fighting for _____ (free).
52. All of the crew were _____ (fright) when they saw the _____ (fright) monster.
53. The wind blew _____ (fierce) when there is a typhoon.
54. My cat died in a car accident. I'm very sorry about her _____. So I buried her _____ body in the garden. (die)
55. he police found the child three days after she was _____ (lose)
56. Venus is the planet that shines in the sky _____. (bright)
57. His grandfather has been _____ for nearly ten years. (die)
58. It's _____ to swim in the swimming pool than in the river. (save)
59. All the people living in _____ in the world is what we wish (peaceful)
60. They tried to run away to _____ (free) and they could talk _____ (free) again.
61. When we heard the news, we all _____ to our feet. (spring)
62. It's _____ (truth) that she stole the money.
63. Captain King _____ (safe) landed on the planet with the help of his _____ (navigate) and went back to the _____ (safe) of the earth at last.
64. Although it's a large family, they all live together in _____ (peaceful).
65. The moon was _____ before Armstrong and Aldra landed on it. (explore)
66. Please keep _____ (silence)! The teacher is giving a speech.
67. He failed the exam _____ because he wasn't hardworking enough. (part)
68. I can't see the words on the blackboard _____ (clear). They are too small.

三 拓展训练★★☆

1. Choose the best answer

A

A good way to pass an examination is to work hard every day in the year. You may fail in the examination if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the examination. A few days before the examination you should start going to bed early. Do not stay up late at night learning things. Before you start the examination, read carefully over the question paper. Try to understand the exact meaning of each question before you pick up your

pen to write. When you have at last finished your examinations, read over your answers. Correct any mistake which you see and make sure that you have not missed anything out.

1. If you work hard only a few days before an examination you may _____ .
 - A. pass it
 - B. get sick
 - C. fail
 - D. be allowed to take the examination
2. "Stay up late at night" here means _____ .
 - A. sleeping in bed
 - B. just sitting up without doing anything
 - C. walking about in the room
 - D. working far into the night
3. The first thing to do after you get the question paper is to _____ .
 - A. start to answer questions
 - B. work the difficult problems
 - C. have a look at the titles
 - D. read it very carefully
4. Before writing you should _____.
 - A. pick up your pen
 - B. check the paper
 - C. understand the exact meaning of each question
 - D. not do anything but wait
5. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. You must not hand in the examination paper before you check your answers.
 - B. You must wait till others point out mistakes in your paper.
 - C. You must first hand in your paper then correct the mistakes.
 - D. You must be the last to hand in your paper.

B

In ancient Greece, there were four major athletic meetings and the Olympian meeting played the most important part in the lives of the people. As time passed, the Olympian meeting gradually lost its local character and became first a national event and then international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go but some official records date from 776 BC.

The Games took place every four years on the plain by Mount Olympus. Thousands of people came from all parts of the Greek world to watch the games. The winner of the foot race had the great honour of giving his name to the year of his history.

After a long history of almost 1, 200 years, the Games were stopped for religious(宗教的) reasons. It was then decided in 1896 to start the Olympic Games again. The meeting was held in Athens and 311 athletes from 13 countries took part in it but the idea of such an international meeting attracted the world's attention. After the 1908 London Olympics, many nations sent their best athletes. Although the Games have been time and again threatened by some unfavourable political events, the Games have taken place every four years.

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. As the biggest international gathering of any kind in the world, athletes from different countries play games together and this provides them with good chances to learn to live together. The friendly feelings in the Olympic Village make people think of the world as one big family. The Olympic Games will be hosted in Beijing in 2008, it is believed that the Games will be a wonder of the world.

6. The first old Olympic Games took place _____.
- A. a thousand years ago B. in the seventh century AD
C. before 700 BC D. in modern times
7. The continuity of the Olympic Games was once broken because of _____.
- A. religious reasons B. wars
C. political events D. Both A and B.
8. The Olympic Games meeting finally formed _____.
- A. a local event B. a national event
C. an international event D. an official event
9. The friendly feelings between two countries are strengthened because _____.
- A. athletes come from different countries
B. they enable people to know each other better
C. athletes live in the Olympic village
D. they live in one big family
10. The author believes that the 2008 Olympic Games will be _____.
- A. held as usual B. held successfully
C. put off D. stopped by some unfavourable events

初二英语基础讲义 第十五讲

一 知识点梳理——感叹句

一、由 **what** 引导的感叹句，其句子结构可分为以下三种：

1. 可用句型：“What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + 主语 + 谓语！”。如：

What a nice present it is! 它是一件多么好的礼物啊！

What an interesting book it is! 它是一本多么有趣的书啊！

2. 可用句型：“What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + 主语 + 谓语！”。如：

What beautiful flowers they are! 多么漂亮的花啊！ What

good children they are! 他们是多么好的孩子啊！

3. 可用句型：“What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语！”。如：

What fine weather it is today! 今天天气多好啊！ What

important news it is! 多重要的新闻啊！

二、由 **how** 引导的感叹句，其句子结构也分为三种：

1. 可用句型：“How + 形容词 / 副词 + 主语 + 谓语！”。如：

How careful she is! 她多么细心啊！

How fast he runs! 他跑得多快啊！

2. 可用句型：“How + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数 + 主语 + 谓语！”。如：

How beautiful a girl she is! 她是个多么漂亮的姑娘啊！

3. 可用句型：“How + 主语 + 谓语！”。如：

How time flies! 光阴似箭！

由 **what** 引导的感叹句与由 **how** 引导的感叹句有时可以转换，但句中部分单词的顺序要有所变化。如：

How beautiful a girl she is! = What a beautiful girl she is!

What delicious cakes these are! = How delicious these cakes are!

二 基础训练★★

I、填入适当的词完成下列感叹句。

- 1). _____ difficult homework we had yesterday!
- 2). _____ cute dog it is!
- 3). _____ interesting the story is!
- 4). _____ bad the weather in England is!
- 5). _____ honest boy Tom is !
- 6). _____ tasty smell the cake gave off!
- 7). _____ good time we had on the beach yesterday!
- 8). _____ exciting news you've brought us!
- 9). _____ cool your new car is!
- 10). _____ scary these tigers are!

II、选择填空。

1. _____ fast the boy ran!
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
2. _____ well you sing but _____ badly he dances!
A. How, how B. What, what
C. How, what D. What, how
3. _____ delicious the soup is! I'd like some more.
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
4. _____ fools they were! They believed what the man said.
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
5. _____ foolish they were! They believed what the man said.
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
6. _____ difficult questions they are! I can't answer them.
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
7. I miss my friend very much. _____ I want to see her!
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
8. _____ lovely weather we are having these days!
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
9. _____ beautiful your new dress is!
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an
10. _____ interesting work it is to teach children!
A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

III、所给句子填空，使填空句变为相应的感叹句：

1. The boy swam very fast. (同义句) _____ the boy swam!
2. The school trip is very exciting. (同义句) _____ the school trip is!
3. Hei Longjiang looks very beautiful in winter. (同义句)
_____ Hei Longjiang looks in winter!
4. It is a very useful dictionary. (同义句)
_____ dictionary it is!
_____ dictionary is!
5. The students are listening very carefully.
_____ the students are listening!

三 拓展训练★★☆

1. Choose the best answer

Mr Smith (John's English teacher): John Brown? Yes, I remember John. I knew he was an unusually bright boy from the moment he entered the school. Writing came as naturally to him as walking. He enjoyed playing with words, in the same way that other boys played with a football. He wrote stories whenever he had the chance: stories that most of us couldn't hope to write, with the experience of a person two or three times his age.

Mrs Jane Brown (John's mother): When he was young, John was always writing. He wrote in bed; he wrote while the rest of us were watching television, in the half darkness; he would even write at the breakfast table if I let him. He was a very quiet boy. Even now, I'm not sure that I'd know my son very well, if I didn't read these stories!

1. Mr Smith _____.
 - A. recognized John Brown as soon as he entered the school
 - B. knew that John was a clever boy as soon as he met him
 - C. remembered John as a boy to whom walking came naturally
 - D. remembered writing to John when he entered the school
2. To John, words _____.
 - A. were what a football was to other boys
 - B. were like a game, not to be taken seriously
 - C. came more naturally than walking
 - D. came almost as naturally as playing football
3. The stories that John wrote were _____.
 - A. about his experiences of someone two or three times his age
 - B. two or three times better than the stories that most people write
 - C. of the kind that most people older than John hope to write
 - D. of a kind that few people can write, even after years of experience of life
4. Mrs Brown knows John wrote _____.
 - A. instead of going to bed or eating breakfast
 - B. to her instead of talking to her
 - C. except when he was watching television
 - D. whenever he had the chance
5. Mrs Brown knows John _____.
 - A. better as a writer than a talker
 - B. well only because she has read his stories
 - C. only through what Mr Smith said about him
 - D. is a writer, but this is almost all she knows about him

2. Read the passage and choose the correct answer. ★★★

It was snowing heavily outside. The family lived on the mountain.

“We haven't got any milk, or bread, or cheese for the pizzas,” Stefan said. “We'll have to ski down! I can't even see where the 80 is!”



It was fun skiing down the mountain to the village shop, although it wasn't so nice coming back up.

Halfway to the shop, the snow under Lise's skis 81. She lost her balance and fell heavily. Almost at once, she found herself under the snow. It was very deep, and more snow was

coming down on top of her. Her brother came over, sliding(滑行) slowly and _____ 82 because he did not want to move the snow.

He could see Lise's red glove and part of her sleeve. Holding onto a tree, he pushed the ski pole into her hand and was _____ 83 when she caught it. He pulled, and she gradually struggled out of snow. She looked white and dazed (神志不清的). They had a few hundred metres to go, and then they reached the first house in the village. Lise's friend Reinhardt lived there, and they



_____ 84 on his door. Reinhardt asked them to come in and made some coffee. "Don't go out again," he advised. "It's too dangerous at the moment!"

After a few hours, Lise and her brother decided to _____ 85. They bought the food they needed, and put it in Lise's bag.

Then they had the long, difficult climb home. It took them five times as long as the downward journey. When they got home, it was nearly dark. Lise lit a wood fire, and cooked a big pizza. It's nice to be warm, comfortable and safe inside when it's cold outside!

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 80. A) necklace | B) road | C) tree | D) mountain |
| 81. A) fell down | B) grew up | C) went to sleep | D) got up |
| 82. A) carelessly | B) badly | C) carefully | D) happily |
| 83. A) sad | B) confident | C) angry | D) pleased |
| 84. A) climbed | B) knocked | C) jumped | D) operated |
| 85. A) go on | B) go wrong | C) go to sleep | D) go sightseeing |

3. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★★

No one knows why we sleep, but it is certain that we need to. People who are prevented from sleeping begin to suffer obvious effects after a few days---they think I _____ clearly, and they fall asleep d _____ the working hours. There are no rules about sleep. Generally speaking, grown-ups sleep about 7 and a half hours each night, and probably more than 60% get b _____ seven and eight hours. But perhaps eight percent are quite happy with 5 hours or less, and four percent or so feel that they want ten hours or more. If you feel all right, you are probably getting e _____ sleep. The important thing is not how much other people get. Their need may be different. Exercise doesn't seem to increase the need for sleep. Office workers, for example, sleep for about as long as people doing physically active work. C _____ sleep more than grown-ups do. Sleep patterns also tend to be different in the old people, who may sleep less at night than they did w _____ they were younger. They find sleep getting more broken, and often make it a rest to sleep during the d _____.

初二英语基础讲义 第十六讲

一 知识点梳理--Though, although 引导让步状语从句

相同点:

在 **although** 和 **though** 引导的让步状语从句中, 主句里不可用 **but**。若要强调前后两部分的对比意义, 可在主句前加 **yet** 或 **still**。 e.g. **Although/Though he has a lot of money, yet/still he is unhappy.**

他虽然有很多钱, 但并不幸福。

The problem, though complicated(=though it is complicated), can be solved without much difficulty.

区别:

1. 两词同义并可换用, 但 **although** 语气较重, 通常放在句首并用于正式场合。如:

I'd quite like to go out, (al)though it is a bit late. 我很想外出, 虽然为时稍晚。 **Although it was snowing, it was not very cold.** 虽然下着雪, 但并不很冷。

2. 用 **though** 时, 可将强调的词前置, 但 **although** 不能。 **as** 也有此种倒装结构。如:

Poor though / as he is, he is happy. 虽然他穷, 但过得很愉快。

Child though / as she was, the actress was drawing a crowd. 尽管还是孩子, 这个女演员却引起了人们的注目。(child 前无冠词 a)

3. **although** 引导从句常指事实, 而 **though** 引导的句子可表假设。如:

Let's start as arranged though it rains tomorrow. 即使明天下雨, 咱们也按预定的计划出发吧。(假设)

He was not unhappy although he had to live alone. 虽然得一个人生活, 他毫无不快之感。(事实)

4. **although** 只用作连词, 而 **though** 除作连词外, 还可用作副词, 常置句末, 句子较长时, 也置于句中。如:

It's hard work, I enjoy it though. 这是苦差事, 可我干得颇有乐趣。

There's no excuse, though, for hurting her feelings. 伤到她的感情一事, 还是不可原谅。

5. **though** 可用于 **even though, as though** 等结构, **although** 则不能。如: **Even though I fail, I'll keep on trying.** 我纵然失败, 仍会继续尝试下去。

You look as though (=as if) you know each other. 看起来你们好像彼此认识。 6. **though** 常用于省略句。如: **Though (he is) alone, he is happy.**

二 基础训练★★☆

中译英

1. 虽然很疲劳, 但他继续工作。

2. 就算全世界都反对我, 我还是坚持我的观点。

3. 他虽是孩子, 但干得很好。

4. 即使我们付得起这笔钱, 也不出国度假。(even though/even if)

5. 尽管工作很苦, 可是我喜欢。

6. 尽管她没有告诉我她所做的事情, 但我还是知道了。

7. 虽然我警告他不要做，但他仍然坚持要做。

8. 尽管才凌晨四点钟，灯已经亮了。

三 拓展训练★★☆

1. Choose the best answer

A

Do you want to say what you think in a letter to the President of the United States? You'll get a reply from him—written in ink, not typed, after only a few days.

The President gets about 4,000 letters every week. He answers everyone who writes to him on special White House paper. But he doesn't need a lot of time for it. In fact, he only gives 20 minutes a week to look at his personal correspondence (信函). He has the most modern secretary in the world to help him.

It's a computer, worth \$ 800,000, which has its own room on the first floor of the White House. It has a bank of electronic pens which write like the President writes, in ink, in his favorite light blue ink. Each letter the President receives gets a number, according to the type of answer it needs. The pens then write the correct reply for it, according to the number. Each letter takes less than a second to write. A White House official said, "It's not important that the letters come from a computer. Each letter says what the President wants to say."

6. How long do you have to wait for a reply from the President?

- A. A long time.
- B. At least a month.
- C. Several days.
- D. A few weeks.

7. The reply from the President _____ .

- A. is always written in black ink
- B. is always typed
- C. is always written in light blue ink
- D. is always written by himself

8. How long will it take the computer to write ten letters?

- A. No less than ten seconds.
- B. Less than ten seconds.
- C. A little more than ten seconds.
- D. At least one second.

9. What can the computer be described as?

- A. Expensive but efficient (高效率的).
- B. Heavy and inefficient.
- C. Possessing a beautiful handwriting.
- D. The President's most reliable secretary.

B

This year some twenty three hundred teenagers (young people aged from 13—19) from all over the world will spend about ten months in U.S. homes. They will attend U.S. schools, meet U.S. teenagers, and form impressions of the real American teenagers. American teenagers will go to other countries to learn new languages and gain a new understanding of the rest of the world.

Here is a two way student exchange in action. Fred, nineteen, spent last year in Germany with George's family. In turn, George's son, Mike, spent a year in Fred's home in America.

Fred, a lively young man, knew little German when he arrived, but after two months' study, the language began to come to him. School was completely different from what he had expected—much harder. Students rose respectfully when the teacher entered the room. They took fourteen subjects instead of the six that are usual in the United States. There were almost no outside activities.

Family life, too, was different. The family's word was law, and all activities were around the family rather than the individual. Fred found the food too simple at first. Also, he missed having a car.

“Back home, you pick up some friends in a car and go out and have a good time. In Germany, you walk, but you soon learn to like it.”

At the same time, in America, Mike, a friendly German boy, was also forming his idea. “I suppose I should criticize (批评) American schools,” he says. “It is far too easy by our level. But I have to say that I like it very much. In Germany we do nothing but study. Here we take part in many outside activities. I think that maybe your schools are better in training for citizens (市民). There ought to be some middle ground between the two.”

10. How many teenagers will take part in exchange program between America and other countries this year?

- A. Over 2,300. B. 1,300.
C. 3,000. D. Less than 2,000.

11. The whole exchange program is mainly to _____ .

- A. help teenagers in other countries know the real America
B. send students in America to travel in Germany
C. let students learn something about other countries
D. have teenagers learn new languages

12. What did Fred and Mike agree on?

- A. American food tasted better than German food.
B. German schools were harder than American schools.
C. Americans and Germans were both friendly.
D. There were more cars on the streets in America.

13. What is particular (特别的) in American schools?

- A. There is some middle ground between the two teaching buildings.
B. There are a lot of after school activities.
C. Students usually take 14 subjects in all.
D. Students go outside to enjoy themselves in a car.

14. What did Mike think after experiencing the American school life?

- A. A better education should include something good from both America and Germany.
B. German schools trained students to be better citizens.
C. American schools were not as good as German schools.
D. The easy life in the American school was more helpful to students.

2. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.★★★

The police do many things for us. They help keep our things and us safe. They help keep cars m_____ safely. They take care of people who are h_____, then they see these people get to a doctor. The police go around town to see that everything is all right. They get around town in many w_____. Some of them walk or go by car. In some big cities, some of the police e_____ ride on

horses. It is strange to see these animals in the street.

As they go around town, the police help people. Sometimes they find 1 children. They take the children home. If the police see a fight, they put an end to it right away. Sometimes people will ask the police how to get to a p in town. The police can always tell the people which way to go. They know all the streets and roads well.

Some police stand at crossings. They tell the cars when to go and when to stop. They make sure that the cars do not go too fast. They help children cross the street. They also help people who can't walk too well.

W the police, our streets would not be safe. Cars might go too fast and hurt people. Lost people might never be f_____. The police do a great job.