

2020 春华询学校初二英语精选题集

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2020 春华询教育初二英语第一讲

一. 基础练习★☆☆

I.8BU1 知识点梳理 1:

- 1.average average ages / weight / height
- 2.product n. 产品 produce v. 产生; 生产
- 3.gas n. 气体 liquid n. 液体 solid n. 固体
- 4.fighter n. 斗士, 战士 fight v. 与---做斗争 fight with
- 5.fact n. 事实 in fact 事实上
- 6.scientist n. 科学家 science n. 科学
- 7.interest n. 兴趣 v. 使---感兴趣 interested a. 感兴趣的
interesting a. 有趣的 be interested in 对---感兴趣
- 8.breathe v. 呼吸 breath n. 呼吸 out of breath 气喘吁吁
- 9.release v. 释放; 放出 == let out
- 10.alive a. 活着(作表语); 在世 live v. 居住 a. 现场直播的
living a. 活着的 (作定语)
- 11.as well as = and as well = too 也; 还
- 12.natural a. 自然的; 天然的 nature n. 大自然
- 13.air-conditioner n. 空调 air-conditioned a. 有空调的
- 14.chemical n. 化学物质; 化学品 a. 化学的
chemistry n. 化学 chemist n. 药剂师

II. 巩固练习

A. 根据课文中句子意思和所给的首写字母, 补全下列句子中所缺的单词:

1. Trees are the biggest and o_____ things on E_____.
2. Trees are u_____ for many things.
3. Trees are n_____ air conditioners, they can c_____ the air, c_____ the air and make f_____ air.
4. Trees can w_____ the other trees a_____ them that insects attack a tree.
5. Trees can j_____ their roots together underground and p_____ each other food and water.
6. Trees can c_____ with one another.

B. 写出所对应的单词

1. s_____ say something to be true or possible
2. h_____ 10,000 square metres
3. o_____ a gas present in air and essential for life
4. f_____ a thing that is true
5. b_____ damage something by fire

C. 词性转换

1. Liuqian is one of the _____ (well-known) magicians in China.

2. How many _____ (fight) died in the Second World war?
3. Hardworking people will _____ (certain) achieve success in the end.
4. _____ (science) say that trees are our good friends. They produce enough oxygen for us to _____ (breath).
5. Eating too much junk food made us _____ (health) than before.
6. Computers, mobile phones made _____ (communicate) much easier than before.
7. The farmers used a _____ (chemistry) to kill insects in their fields. But it made the water in the nearby river _____ (pollute) .
8. We should plant more trees and cut down fewer to keep the balance of the _____ (natural).
9. Our teachers _____ (place) many new books in the reading room after took away the old ones.
10. What did the pop singer say when she was _____ (interview)

二.中考链接 . 现在进行时

A.结构: am/is/are+动词的现在分词

B. 动词 V-ing 的构成形式

规则	原形	-ing 形式
一般在动词原形末尾加-ing	listen spend	listening spending
以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词, 先去掉 e, 再加-ing	have prepare	having preparing
以重读闭音节结尾的动词, 如果末尾只有一个辅音字母, 应先双写这个辅音字母, 再加-ing	sit begin run	sitting beginning running
以 ie 为重读音节结尾的动词, 先去掉 e, 把 i 改为 y, 再加-ing	lie die	lying dying
以 er 结尾的动词, 如是重读音节结尾, 先双写 r, 再加-ing; 反之, 则直接加-ing	prefer water	preferring watering

写出下列动词的现在分词形式。

play _____ run _____ swim _____ make _____ go _____ like _____
 write _____ read _____ have _____ sing _____ dance _____ put _____
 see _____ buy _____ love _____ live _____ take _____ come _____
 get _____ stop _____ sit _____ begin _____ shop _____

C. 现在进行时的用法:

表示现在说话时正在发生或进行的动作。

D.时间状语: now, at this time, these days, right now, at this moment, at present, for the time being etc.

E.巩固练习

I.用所给动词的正确形式填空。

1. Uncle Wang usually _____ (go) to work by bike, but now he _____ (drive) a car.
2. Be quiet ! The patient _____ (sleep).
3. Look, a number of Young Pioneers _____ (plant) trees over there.

II.现在进行时态提高题:填空

1. Mr Zheng _____ (read) a book now.
2. The rabbits _____ (jump) now.
3. Look ! Tom and John _____ (swim).
4. My brother _____ (make) a kite in his room now.
5. Look! The bus _____ (stop).
6. We _____ (have) an English class now.
7. Listen! Someone _____ (come).
8. They _____ (catch) butterflies now.
9. He _____ (do) an experiment now.
10. They _____ (collect) stamps now.

三.阅读理解

A. 完形填空★★☆

At 19, Ben Way is already a millionaire, and one of a growing number of teenagers who have 1 their fortune through the Internet. 2 makes Ben's story unusual is that he is dyslexic(读写困难), and was told by teachers at his junior school that he would never be able to read or write. "I wanted to prove them 3", says Ben, creator and director of Way-search, a net search engine which can be used to find goods in online shopping malls.

When he was eight, his school 4 him with a PC to help with school work. Although he was 5 to read the manuals (手册), he had a natural ability with the computer, and 6 by his father, he soon began 7 people \$10 an hour for his knowledge and skills. At the age of 15 he started his own computer company, which he ran from his bedroom, and two years later he left school to give all his time to business. It was his ability to 8 difficulties that led him to win the Young Entrepreneur of the Year award in the same year.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| () 1. A) taken | B) made | C) put | D) done |
| () 2. A) This | B) That | C) Something | D) What |
| () 3. A) wrong | B) false | C) untrue | D) unfair |
| () 4. A) provided | B) gave | C) offered | D) got |

- () 5. A) impossible B) enable C) disabled D) unable
 () 6. A) promised B) invited C) encouraged D) allowed
 () 7. A) paying B) charging C) lending D) borrowing
 () 8. A) overcome B) overlook C) overtake D) overdo

B. 首字母填空★★★

Do you like yellow, orange or red? If you do, you must be an optimist (乐观者), a l___1___ who makes important decisions, an a___2___ person who joins in different activities . Do you p___3___ grays and blues? Then you are probably q___4___, shy and you would rather f___5___ than lead. If you love green, you are strong-minded and determined. This is what psychologists tell us after they have been seriously studying the m___6___ of color preference and the effect that colors have on human beings. Remember, anyone can g___7___ a lot about your character when you choose a piece of handkerchief with the color you like..

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

In the last few decades (十年), air pollution has become a serious problem for our environment.

When harmful things get into the air, they may c___1___ health problems and can also damage the environment. They make the ozone layer (臭氧层) much thinner and the w___2___ more changeable.

Our modern lifestyle has produced dirtier air over the years. Factories, all kinds of cars, the growing number of people are the things that are r___3___ for air pollution today. But not all air pollution is caused by people. Smog, forest fires, dust storms can also produce the pollution of the air.

Smog (雾霾) is a m___4___ of smoke and fog. Smog appears in big cities with a lot of traffic, e___5___ in the summer time. When it is very hot, smog stays near the ground. It causes lung diseases and breathing problems and in smog areas, we can't see well.

Today, cities with a large population have the b___6___ smog problems—Los Angeles, Mexico City or Cairo. The smog often stays over the cities for many days.

A lot of methods have been taken to prevent smog so far. Drivers are not a___7___ to drive on smog days in some cities. Factories use coal that doesn't have much sulfur (硫磺) in it. So cars are much environmentally friendly today.

2020 春华询初二英语第二讲

一. 基础练习★☆☆

I.8BU1 知识点梳理 2

15. communicate v. 交流信息; 沟通 communication n. 沟通
16. replace = take the place of = do sth. instead of 替代
17. hardly adv. 几乎不 hard a. 困难的; 硬的 adv. 努力地
18. destroy = damage v. 摧毁; 毁灭
19. exchange v./n. 交流
 change v. 改变 n. 变化; 找零 changeable adj. 多变的
20. main a. 主要的 mainly adv. 主要地

固定词组

1. make sb. /sth. + adj. 使---变得; 使---成为 make the little happy , make the room clean
2. keep sb. /sth. alive 使----活着 keep the cat alive
3. communicate with 与---交流
4. one another = each other 互相
5. warn sb. not to do sth. 警告某人不要做某事
6. as well as 也; 还
7. be interested in 对----感兴趣
8. protect ---from 保护----免于受于---
9. join sb. 加入某人中 join an organization 加入某组织成为其中一员
 Join in = take part in 参加活动
10. in (great) danger 处于 (极大地) 危险中

II. 巩固练习

A. 使用括号内单词的适当形式填空:

1. My father always _____ (come) back from work very late.
2. The teacher is busy. He _____ (sleep) six hours a day.
3. Listen! Joan _____ (sing) in the classroom. She often _____ (sing) there.
4. _____ your brother _____ (know) Japanese?
5. Where _____ you _____ (have) lunch every day?
6. The girl _____ (like) wearing a skirt. Look! She _____ (wear) a red skirt today.

B. 句型转换:

1. The trees are very dangerous. (同义转换)
The trees _____.
2. The trees are useful for making paper (换线部分提问)
_____ the trees _____ ?
3. To protect the environment is very important for us. (意思相同)
_____ very important _____ the environment for us.
4. Don't make noise in the library. (利用 stop 短语进行同义转换)
_____ noise in the library. 或
_____ them _____ noise in the library.
5. Thank you for your invitation. (意思相同)

- Thank you for _____ .
6. Not only novels but also science fiction sells well in the bookstore. (意思相同)
Science fiction _____ novels _____ well in the bookstore.
7. We almost never go to the movies nowadays. (意思相同)
We _____ go to the movies nowadays.
8. What advantages have trees got? (意思相同)
_____ are trees?
9. The wallet isn't mine. (意思相同)
The wallet _____ to me.

C. 完成下列句子:

- 地球上树越来越少, 雨水也越来越少, 但人却越来越多。
On Earth, there are _____ trees and _____ rain, but there are _____ people.
- 他们是好朋友, 以前常常互相去对方家拜访。
They were good friends and they _____ visit _____ house.
- 难道你们认为读书对我们没有用吗?
Don't you think reading books _____ us?
- 参观者来自于不同的国家。
The visitors _____ countries.
- 我喜欢与我的家人沟通。I like _____ my family.
- 没人能救得了那位老人, 他已病危。
No one can help the old man. His life is _____.
- 树木对我们的生活很重要, 它们能制造氧气, 净化空气, 降低温度, 减少噪音, 给我们提供食物和纸这样的有用东西。
Trees are important to our life, they can _____, _____ the air, _____ the air, make _____ and _____ us _____ useful things like fruit and paper.

二. 中考链接: 形容词与副词 的比较级和最高级

(1) 两个人或事物的比较时(不一定每一方只有一个人或一个事物), 用比较级。

Our teacher is taller than we are.

The boys in her class are taller than the boys in your class.

(2) most 同形容词连用而不用 the, 表示 "极, 很, 非常, 十分"。

It's most dangerous to be here.

在这儿太危险。

(3) "The+形容词比较级..., the+形容词比较级..."表示 "越... 就越..."。

The more you study, the more you know.

(4) "形容词比较级 + and + 形容词比较级", 表示 "越来越..."。

It's getting hotter and hotter.

(5) 主语+谓语(系动词)+as+形容词原形+as+从句。表示两者对比相同。

This box is as big as mine.

(6) the + 形容词 表示某种人。

He always helps the poor.

(7) 形容词和副词最高级用于三个或三个以上的人和物进行比较。

Shanghai is one of the biggest cities in China.

A. 巩固练习:

1. ---Which is _____, the sun, the moon or the earth?
---Of course the moon is.
A. small B. smaller C. smallest D. the smallest
2. He has made _____ progress this term than before.
A. little B. less C. fewer D. much
- 3.---What delicious cakes!
---They would taste _____ with butter.
A. good B. better C. bad D. worse
4. Bob never does his homework _____ Mary. He makes lots of mistakes.
A. so careful as B. as carefully as C. carefully as D. as careful as
5. ---Remember this, children. ___ careful you are, _____ mistakes you will make.
---We know, Miss Gao.
A. The more; the more B. The fewer; the more
C. The more; the fewer D. The less; the less
6. I have _____ to do today.
A. anything important B. something important
C. important nothing D. important something

B.拓展训练

用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. My purse was stolen on the bus yesterday. _____ (Fortunate), there was no money in it.
2. Mobile phones are _____ (wide) used in most of the cities in China.
3. He put on his coat and went out _____ (quick).
4. She is _____ (good) than Li Ping at swimming.
5. A lot Chinese people are _____ (pride) of Yao Ming, a famous basketball star in NBA.
6. To our surprise, he suddenly returned on a cold _____ (snow) night.
7. Allie asked me _____ (polite) to put the things away.

三、阅读理解

A. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

All living things on the Earth need other living things to live with. Nothing lives alone. Sometimes one living thing kills 1 . Each kind of life eats another kind of life 2 live, and together they form a food chain (食物链). Some food chains are simple, while others are not. But 3 food chains begin with the sun, and all food chains become 4 if one of the links disappears.

All life needs sunlight to live on. But only plants can use sunlight directly. They make food from sunlight, water, air and so on. Animals can only use the sun's energy 5 it has been changed into food by plants. Some animals feed directly on plants. Others eat smaller animals. Meat-eating animals are only eating plants indirectly.

What about human beings? We are members of many food chains. We eat plants and animals. But we often break up the food chains. We kill wild animals. We also make rivers, lakes and seas 6 . In the future, we would have no food or drinks. Breaking the links puts all life in 7 .

- () 1. A. other B. the other C. another D. the others

- () 2. A. for B. so that C. and D. to
 () 3. A. any B. all C. some D. most
 () 4. A. better B. broken C. stronger D. nicer
 () 5. A. after B. before C. until D. by the time
 () 6. A. polluting B. pollution C. pollute D. polluted
 () 7. A. dangerous B. dangers C. more dangerous D. danger

B. 阅读理解并回答问题★★★

One day the famous American scientist Albert Einstein met an old friend of his on a street in New York.

“Mr Einstein,” said the friend, “ it seems that you need to put on a new overcoat. Look, how worn-out it is!”

“It doesn’t matter,” answered Albert Einstein. “No one knows me here in New York.”

Several years later they met in New York again. Einstein had been a world-famous physicist after then but he still wore the same old overcoat.

Once more his friend persuaded him to buy a new one.

“There is no need now,” said Einstein, “Everybody here has known me.”

1. Where did Albert Einstein met an old friend of his?

2. What did the friend want him to buy?

3. How about Einstein’s overcoat?

4. Did Einstein still wear the same old overcoat when he became a world-famous physicist?

5. What did Einstein say when the friend persuade once more him to buy a new overcoat?

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

Forests are large pieces of land c__1__ with big trees. They are found all over the world, especially in places where there is enough sunshine and much rainfall. Many kinds of materials come from forests. To build a house, we need wood for doors and windows. Beautiful chairs and tables are also made of wood.

Teak (柚木) wood is very useful for ship-building. It is used for all parts of a ship where wood and metal come in contact (接触), for it has a kind of oil to keep metal away f__2__ rust (铁锈). It can also stop the attack of white ants and other insects. For this, teak wood is an important railway building material.

Forests are no l__3__ important than useful. They are the home to wild animals. Without them, those animals would run among the places where we live and work. There would be no peace for man.

Forests are h__4__ to weather, too. When it is very hot, they can be a good place for people to s__5__ away from the Sun. In winter, they can keep us from the cold. Forests can also stop the land from being washed away by heavy rain, for the trees hold the s__6__ together. So it would be foolish to c__7__ down trees freely.

2020 春华询初二英语第三讲

一. 基础练习★☆☆

I.8BU2 知识点梳理 1:

1. daily adv. every day; adj. everyday
2. amount n.
an amount of 一定数量的, a large amount of 大量的 (用于不可数名词前)
3. increase v. increase...by; add...to
decrease v. (反义词)
4. vanish v. disappear v.
vanish into nothing 化为乌有, vanish in darkness 在黑暗中消失
5. impatient adj. impatiently adv. impatience n.
patient adj. patiently adv. patience n.
6. obey v. obey / keep the rules
disobey v.
7. faint adj. weak adj.
8. comfortably adv. comfortable adj.
9. relax v. relaxing adj. relaxed adj. relaxation n.

II. 巩固练习

A. Write out the words according to the English meanings

1. The farmers used a c_____ (something used in chemistry) to kill the insects in their fields.
2. Which of the following i_____ (things) come from trees?
3. Trees r_____ (make less) sound pollution for large urban areas.
4. Trees s_____ (provide) materials for houses, furniture, etc.
5. There's a n_____ (not nice) smell coming from that elephant.
6. I s_____ (think) you felt tired after running the marathon.

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

1. They raised enough money to _____ (product) a new film.
2. _____ (science) begin to break through (突围) in the fight against cancer.
3. Physics is an _____ (interested) subject. All the students in our class show great _____ in it.
4. Men often have to face _____ (nature) disasters like earthquakes.
5. How long can you hold your _____ (breathe) under water?
6. A good _____ (begin) is half done.
7. We often use microwaves to _____ (heat) food.
8. The soldiers _____ (fighter) bravely in that battle.

C. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. He grows flowers as well as vegetables.
He grows _____ vegetables _____ flowers.
2. It was so foggy that she could hardly see anything.

- It was so foggy that she could _____ see _____.
- The restaurant is so crowded that people can't enjoy a real family dinner.
The restaurant is _____ crowded for people _____ a real family dinner.
 - My father owns a Chinese restaurant.
The Chinese restaurant _____ my father.
 - Many countries are making laws to fight pollution.
_____ many countries making laws?
 - Mrs. Lu often sends old magazines to the recycling centre.
_____ Mrs. Lu _____ old magazines?

二. 中考链接 : 量词

不可数名词: (前面不能用 **a, an** 等来修饰) 所学的不可数名词如:

- 液体类(water): juice(果汁), tea(茶), soup(汤), milk(牛奶), cola(可乐), coffee(咖啡),
- 肉类(meat): beef(牛肉), pork(猪肉), fish(鱼肉)
- 抽象名词类: news(新闻, 消息), information(消息), money(钱), advice(建议), friendship(友谊), work(工作), homework(家庭作业), housework(家务活), schoolwork(学业), help(帮助), fun(乐趣), health(健康), price(价格)
- 食物类(food): rice(大米, 米饭), (粥), junk food(垃圾食品), chocolate(巧克力)

不可数名词计量的表达: 在英语中可分为以下几种

- 个数单位词: **piece** (张、片、块、条),
- 容器单位词: **bottle** (瓶), **bag** (包), **box** (盒、箱),
- 类别单位词: **kind** (种、类)
- 度量衡单位词: **kilo**(千克、公斤)

例如:

a piece of paper a piece of wood a piece of bread

a bottle of orange a glass of water (milk) a cup of tea

a cup of tea a bag of rice three bags of rice

如果要表示“两杯茶”、“四张纸”这类概念时, 在容器后加复数, 例如:

two cups of tea

four pieces of paper

three glasses of water

不可数名词如果要表示“量”的概念, 还可以用以下方法:

- 用 **much, a little, a lot of/lots of, some, any** 等表示多少, 例如:

The rich man has a lot of money.

There is some milk in the bottle.

Is there any water in the glass?

I don't like winter because there's too much snow and ice.

- 不可数名词也可用 **a great deal of, an amount of, plenty of** 等来修饰。

拓展练习:

Choose the best answer:

- () 1. We can see many _____ in the picture.
A. food B. child C. sheep D. water
- () 2. In fact, there wasn't much _____ in the city as they expected.
A. rain B. fish C. problems D. cars
- () 3. Although Bill Gates is very rich, he still gives _____ care to the poor.
A. much B. many C. a few D. little
- () 4. We have few _____ for supper. Would you please buy some carrots and cabbages on your way home?
A. meat B. eggs C. fruit D. vegetables
- () 5. There are so many _____ in the street today because it was a national holiday.
A. student B. people C. policeman D. traffic
- () 6. I have something to write down and could you give me _____?
A. a paper B. some papers
C. some piece of paper D. a piece of paper
- () 7. Nowadays people are able to get a lot of _____ from the Internet.
A. picture B. article C. information D. word
- () 8. We have many _____ but little _____ in the fridge.
A. vegetables, meat B. turkey, fruit C. chicken, milk D. fish, tomatoes

三、阅读理解

A. 完形填空★★☆

We know that trees are useful in our everyday life. They give many things, such as wood, oxygen, rubber, medicines and many other things. They can 1 tell us a lot about our climate.

If you 2 a tree trunk, you can see that it has many rings (年轮). Most trees grow one new ring every year. Because of this reason, we know the 3 of a tree. A tree over a hundred years old means that it has more than a hundred rings. When the climate is dry or very cold, the trees do not grow very much and their rings are usually 4 . When it is wet and warm, the rings are much thicker. If the rings are suddenly very thin or suddenly very thick, this means that the climate changed suddenly. If we look at the rings on a tree, we can learn about the climate for a hundred years. We can see 5 our climate is changing today.

Tree rings are important not only for studying the history of weather but also for studying the history of man. Many centuries ago there 6 a lot of people at a place in New Mexico. But now you can find only sand there -- no trees and no people. What happened? A scientist studied the rings of dead trees there. He found that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees to make fires and buildings. As all the trees had gone, the people there had to move.

- () 1. A. not B. too C. to D. also
- () 2. A. cut across B. climb up C. walk past D. look at
- () 3. A. size B. length C. age D. weight
- () 4. A. big B. thick C. small D. thin
- () 5. A. how B. why C. when D. what
- () 6. A. was lived B. lived C. were living D. were lived

B. 首字母填空★★★

The Green Wall is being built in North-west China. Do you know that the sandstorm is g____1____ worse and worse in North-west China? People in these places are suffering from the storm. When a sandstorm comes, people h____2____ to cover their noses and m____3____ with scarves. If not, their noses and mouths will be f____4____ of sand quite soon. Sometimes, big sandstorms may cover people's houses and blocks. They have to lock their doors and windows t____5____. The Green Wall help a lot. We know that trees can help fix soil from being washed away. They can also s____6____ sandstorms from getting into the city and urban areas. We believe that trees and f____7____ can keep the sandstorms away.

C. Answer the questions:

Long time ago there lived a pauper (贫民) and a banker. The poor man was happy while the banker was not. The banker tossed and turned (辗转反侧) in his bed at night, and the pauper slept peacefully and always awoke full of energy.

One day the banker could no longer stand it. He went to ask the pauper his yearly income. "I do not count too well, nor do I really care. I live each day as it comes and never worry about the next."

"Well, just tell me how much you earn in one day," insisted the banker.

"I earn what I need. And even that would be too much on Sundays and I need to close my shop."

The banker liked the pauper's answer. He thanked the pauper with a bag of gold coins.

Now, to the pauper these coins, which meant so little to the banker, seemed a great fortune. He decided to hide the bag so that he would have the money if ever he should need it. So when he returned to his house, he dug a big hole in a corner of the garden, threw the bag into it, and covered it with dirt. But from that day on, the poor man's life changed. He began to worry about the safety of his money. Every night he slept a little less, and each time he heard the slightest sound, he became anxious about the safety of his coins.

Finally he could no longer bear his unhappiness. He went to the garden, dug up the coins and returned them to the banker. The pauper learned an important lesson, and so did the banker.

1. Who slept well at the beginning, the banker or the pauper?

2. How much did the pauper earn in one day?

3. How did the banker thank the pauper?

4. What did the pauper do with the bag of gold coins?

5. Why did the pauper's life change?

6. What can you learn from the passage?

华询 2020 春初二英语精选题集第四讲

一. 8BU2 学习

I. 知识点梳理 2

10. puzzled adj. puzzle v. & n. puzzling adj.

11. treatment n. a water treatment works 水处理厂

12. thorough adj. thoroughly adv.

13. sewage n. a sewage plant 污水处理厂

14. precious adj. valuable adj.

15. It's not easy for me to get here.

区别: It is + adj. + for sb. + to do sth. (形容词不表示不定式逻辑主语的品质、特征等)

It is + adj. + of sb. + to do sth. (形容词表示不定式逻辑主语的品质、特征等)

16. "From the tap, I suppose," said Daisy. 句中 I suppose 是插入语。

17. Remember not to waste me or pollute me.

区别 remember to do 与 remember doing 的用法

II. 基础练习

A. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols (根据所给音标写出正确的单词):

1. He needs that _____ /ə'maʊnt/ of money to survive.

2. I ought to _____ /rɪ'læks/ and stop worrying about it.

3. The traffic laws don't take effect _____ ən'tɪl/ the end of the year.

4. Major questions _____ /rɪ'meɪn/ to be answered about his work.

5. To me, this seemed like a _____ /'θʌrə/ waste of time.

B. Choose the best answer.

()1. Jack started to work at _____ early age because his family was very poor.
A. a B. an C. the D. /

()2. _____ necessary _____ people to do morning exercises.
A. That's; of B. It's; of C. That's; for D. It's; for

()3. I have _____, but they are not _____.
A. coats enough; warm enough B. enough coats; warm enough
C. coats enough; enough warm D. enough coats; enough warm

()4. She has a headache now because she had _____ food and did _____ work last night.
A. too much; too few B. too much; too little
C. too little; too much D. too little; too few

()5. Mary, don't forget to _____ the light when the meeting is over.
A. turn off B. turn up C. turn over D. turn on

()6. The population of this town has _____ by 10% in the past five years.
A. vanished B. remained C. increased D. add

()7. I like collecting stamps. I have spent _____ money on my collections.
A. a great number of B. a large amount of C. the number of D. a lot

- ()8. That boy stayed in that hole ____ midnight. He didn't want others to find him.
A. until B. after C. since D. when
- ()9. Lily, remember ____ your homework for tomorrow.
A. don't leave B. to not leave C. not to leave D. won't leave
- ()10. He said that he ____ some Chinese before he came to Shanghai.
A. has learnt B. had learnt C. would learn D. will leave
- ()11. The light has gone out (熄灭) for three hours, but it's ____ again now.
A. in B. on C. for D. at
- ()12. Push the button, the water in the toilet will be ____ the drain.
A. dropped into B. put down C. fell down D. pumped into
- ()13. If I ____ free tomorrow, I ____ to visit you and your wife.
A. will be; will go B. am; will go C. am; go D. will be; go
- ()14. My father goes for a walk daily. The underlined part means ____.
A. everyday B. every time C. some time D. every day
- ()15. — I'm afraid I can't go to your birthday party tomorrow evening, because my mother was ill.
— ____.
A. That's all right B. That sounds great
C. You're welcome D. I'm sorry to hear that

C. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子) :

- They first had a great house _____. (clean)
- The _____ has saved the lives of a number of newborn children. (equip)
- I'd been waiting for two hours and I'm getting _____. (patient)
- I had two _____ out this morning. (tooth)
- What if it rained and then _____ all through these months? (freeze)

D. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据要求改写下列句子) :

- The driver sped 35 miles along the wrong side of a motorway at 110 mph. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ the driver _____ 35 miles along the wrong side of a motorway at 110 mph?
- The kings and queens used to live in very old castles. (改为感叹句)
_____ castles the kings and queens used to live in!
- About 45 Asian countries have taken part in the sports meeting. (对划线部分提问)
_____ Asian countries have taken part in the sports meeting?
- We must do something to protect birds. It's very important. (将两句合并为一句)
It's very _____ us to do something to protect birds.
- think, should, tell, students, do, I, the, you, other, tomorrow? (连词成句)

二.中考链接

Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次)

A. traditional B. no longer C. artist D. took up E. imagines

Agnes Kasparikova, a granny from a small village in the Czech Republic (捷克共和国), was once an agricultural worker. Thirty years ago, an accident happened to her. Therefore, she ___1___ did the heavy agricultural work and had to retire. She then ___2___ the painting.

Grandma Agnes gets her inspiration (灵感) from ___3___ art in the southern Czech Republic. She paints intricate (复杂的) flowers patterns with bright blue paint and a small brush. She never plans out her work in advance. Instead, she draws whatever she ___4___. Agnes is aiming to make her village more charming.

A. created B. process C. looking for D. alone E. survey

When you are having lunch in your school canteen, you may be lonely if you can't find someone to have lunch with. But don't worry. A teenage girl has invented an app to prevent you from eating ___5___.

Natalie Hampton, a 17-year-old girl from the US, has ___6___ an app named "Sit With Us" for students to find a lunch partner. They can send open lunch invitations on the app so that other users who are ___7___ a lunch partner will know. In this way, situations like joining a table with someone you don't know will be avoided. And of course, the whole ___8___ is done through their smartphones and is very private.

三、阅读部分

A.完型填空

Vladimir does not know what to do. He has a big family, but he lives in a little house. He is not happy.

One day he goes to the town. He talks to a wise woman. "Please ___1___ me," he says. "My wife and I have six children. We live in a very little house. We cannot live in this way." The wise woman asks, "How many ___2___ do you have?" "Eight. We have a horse, a cow, two pigs, and four chickens," says Vladimir. "Good. Go home now," says the wise woman, "and ___3___ all your animals into the house."

Vladimir feels surprised. But he still goes home and does what the wise woman tells him.

The next week, he goes ___4___ to the wise woman. "This is very bad!" he says. "The animals eat our food. They are full of all the ___5___. They sleep in our beds." The wise woman tells Vladimir, "Now go home. Take the animals out of the house."

The next day, Vladimir goes back to the wise woman. This time he is ___6___. "Thank you." he says. "It's so great without the animals in the house. Now we can eat. Now we can sleep. Now we like our house. Thank you for your help. You are ___7___ a wise woman!"

- ()1. A. call B. help C. tell D. protect
()2. A. people B. children C. animals D. houses
()3. A. take B. let C. ask D. increase
()4. A. up B. back C. down D. after
()5. A. days B. weeks C. families D. rooms
()6. A. sad B. worried C. happy D. surprised
()7. A. really B. not C. still D. also

B. 首字母填空

Chico was born near the Amazon town, Brazil (巴西), in 1944 and started working when he was very young. The boy got money by taking a little rubber (橡胶) from the trees in the forest. The forest and its people lived t___1___ comfortably and peacefully.

But some people think too much about the p___2___ but not the future. In 1980, the forest was burned to b___3___ roads, houses and factories. Chico was angry and he wanted to save the forest! He talked to the government workers, but they didn't l___4___ to him. "Many v___5___ are stronger than one," he thought, so Chico held group meetings. He found that hundreds of people agreed with him. More and more people came together to try to p___6___ the forest. Large areas of the forest were saved. Later he travelled to many other countries for i___7___ help. People soon became very much interested in this brave Brazilian. In the next few years Chico's n___8___ became famous all over the world. The government of Brazil started making plans to protect the Amazon rainforest.

D. Answer the questions:

New rules for middle school students came out in March. Middle school is going to use a new way to decide who the top students are. The best students won't only have high marks. Here are some of the new rules:

☆ Tell the truth. Have you ever copied someone else's work in an exam? That's not something an honest student should do. If you have played computer games for two hours in your room, don't tell your parents you have done homework.

☆ Do more at school. Good students love animals and care for other people. April is Bird-loving month in China. Is your school doing anything to celebrate? You should join! That way, you can learn more about animals and how to protect them.

☆ Have you ever quarreled (争吵) with your teammates when your basketball team lost? Only working together can make your team stronger. Be friendly to the people you are with. Try to think of others, not only yourself.

☆ Be open to new ideas. Have you ever thought that people could live on the moon? Maybe you'll discover Earth II someday. Everyone's ideas are important. You should welcome them, because new ideas make life better for everyone.

☆ Protect yourself. Has someone ever taken money from one of your classmates? Don't let it happen to you. If you have to go home late, you should let your parents know.

1. How many examples does the writer give when he talks about telling the truth?

2. How can you make your basketball team stronger?

3. Why should you welcome others' new ideas?

4. What should you do when you go home late?

5. What do you think of these new rules for middle school students?

华询 2020 春初二英语精选题集第五讲

一. 8BU3 知识梳理 (Language Points)

情态动词是本单元的重点, 具体辨析如下:

1 用 **can, could** 和 **be able to** 表示“能力”

1)、我们用 **can** 表示某事的可能性或表达某人具备某种能力做某事。**can** 是情态动词, 后跟动词原形。

如: **We can see** the lake from our bedroom window.

其否定形式为 **cannot** 或 **can't**。

如:

I'm afraid I **can't come** to the party on Friday. .

疑问句中, 把 **can** 提到句首, 将 **can** 与主语的位置对调。

Can you speak any foreign languages?

—**Can you change** twenty pounds? 你能换 20 镑零钱吗?

—I'm sorry, I **can't**.

2)、**can** 的过去式为 **could**。因此对于过去的时间(如 **yesterday**、**last week** 等), 我们不用 **can** 或 **can't**, 而用 **could** 和 **could not(couldn't)**。

如:

When I was young, I **could** run very fast.

Before Anna came to Britain, she **couldn't** understand much English. Now she **can** understand everything.

安娜来到英国之前, 她英语懂得不多。现在她什么都懂。

could 泛指过去的一般能力。

如:

Could you drink this wine when you were in China?

你在中国的时候能喝到这种酒吗?

如果要表示去做某件具体事情的能力, 通常不用 **could**, 而用 **was/were able to**。

如:

He **could** speak French. When we got lost in Paris he **was able to** ask for directions.

他会说法语。我们在法国迷路的时候, 他能(帮我们)问路。

但是 **could** 的否定式既可以表示过去的一般能力, 也可表示过去做某件具体事情的能力。

如: He **couldn't** play golf yesterday because it was raining.

因为下雨, 他昨天没能打上高尔夫。

3)、**can** 和 **could** 没有不定式和分词等其他形式, 如果要用这些形式, 可用 **be able to(am/is/are able to** 或 **was/ were able to)**来代替。

例如:

I **might be able to** reach the high shelf.

我可能可以够到那个高的架子。

They **have been able to** save a lot of money this year.

他们今年攒了不少钱。

基础练习

A.I. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols (根据所给音标写出正确的单词):

1. We are playing a _____ /trɪk/ on a man who keeps bothering me.
2. A man came to read the gas _____ /'mi:tə(r)/.
3. Be _____ /'keəfl/ not to wake the baby.
4. Try not to _____ /skrætʃ/.
5. The light _____ /bʌlb/ in the bathroom burned out and father put in a new one.

B. Choose the best answer.

1. Trees are the biggest and oldest living things _____ the earth.
A in B on C of D at
2. The center of the city is much _____ than before.
A noise B beautiful C more convenient D more beautifuler
3. The government warned the factories _____ the water again, or they will be fined.
A pollute B to pollute C not pollute D not to pollute
4. He used to _____ very late, but now he is used to _____ early.
A. get up; getting up B. get up; get up
C. getting up; get up D. getting up; getting up
5. The cheese cake tasted so _____ that the kids didn't ask for more.
A delicious B well C bad D badly
6. Tom knows only _____ English and he can hardly speak it.
A a few B a little C few D much
7. He was traveling on a train, _____ the view outside.
A enjoy B enjoying C to enjoy D enjoyed
8. We must learn how to protect ourselves _____ danger in our daily life.
A of B with C from D for
9. We are now trying our best to make Shanghai _____ to welcome tourists from all over the world.
A busier B noisier C more convenient D more noisy
10. This is _____ interesting story and it is also _____ useful one.
A an, an B an, the C an, a D a, a
11. Students will make great progress if they _____ a subject.
A are interested in B are interesting C are interested D are interesting in
12. No one can live _____ air and water.
A no B haven't C without D with
13. The number of the students in our class _____ 70.
A is B are C were D be
14. Mary was disappointed when she found out they had gone to the cinema _____ her.
A. except B. besides C. for D. without
15. At last, she found her _____ pet dog.
A. lost B. lose C. losing D. loses

C. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的

适当形式完成下列句子) :

1. The most likely _____ is that his plane was delayed. (explain)
2. Some people think it is _____ to ask someone's age. (polite)
3. The air is full of millions of _____ germs. (visible)
4. Don't forget to take a few spare _____. (battery)
5. We _____ watched every detail of his action. (careful)

D. Rewrite the sentences according to the instructions.

1. Both of us like travelling with our friends abroad.(改为否定句)
_____ of us _____ travelling with our friends abroad.
2. Lucy was too fat to wear the shirt. (保持原句意思)
Lucy wasn't _____ to wear the shirt.
3. Few of them can understand what the maths teacher said.(反意疑问句)
Few of them can understand what the maths teacher said, _____ ?
4. It's possible that he will work out the problem. (保持原句意思)
It's possible _____ him _____ work out the problem.
5. They built the new factory to deal with the rubbish.(划线部分提问)
_____ they build the new factory?

二.中考链接

Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词, 每词只能填一次)(共 8 分)

A. exciting	B. public	C. hang	D. full	E. marks
-------------	-----------	---------	---------	----------

The Lantern Festival falls on the fifteen day of the first lunar month. It is called Yuan Xiao Festival as well. During this festival, people ___1___ lanterns everywhere---in the streets, in temples, in their homes and in ___2___ places. Some of the lanterns are painted with birds, animals, flowers, Chinese zodiac(属相) signs or riddles (谜语) . What's more, the Lantern Festival is the first night in a year when people can see a bright ___3___ moon while enjoying a family reunion dinner. It ___4___ the official end of the long Spring Festival holiday.

A. traditions	B. directly	C. celebrate	D. either	E. probably
---------------	-------------	--------------	-----------	-------------

Besides interesting activities and beautiful lanterns, eating Yuan Xiao, sweet or salty dumplings made of rice flour, is one of the special ___5___ of the Lantern Festival. The fillings (馅) inside the dumplings are ___6___ sweet or salty. Sweet fillings are ___7___ made of sugar, sesame (芝麻) and so on while salty fillings have vegetables, meat, etc. Anyway, the way to ___8___ Yuan Xiao Festival varies between northern and southern China. As Yuan Xiao Festival is coming soon, what have you prepared? We wish you all a happy evening with your family!

三.阅读理解

A. 完型填空

For many years the United States and the other countries used gold and silver as money. Paper money was used to stand for the holdings(储备)of both gold and silver. The value of silver was limited to that of gold. Fifteen ounces(盎司) of silver had the same value of one ounce of gold. These values did not change until after 1860 when mines(银矿)in the west of the United States began to 1 large amounts of silver. This extra amount of silver caused the price of silver to 2 . Then fifteen ounces of silver would no longer buy one ounce of gold. In 1871 Germany declared(宣布)that it would not support its paper money with silver any more. Instead, it would use only gold. Other countries of Europe quickly 3 the same. The United States passed a law in 1973 that prevented the government from using silver as money. Western silver producers protested(抗议)loudly and put much pressure on the 4 makers. Five years later a new law was 5 . It said that the government must buy four and half million ounces of silver each month. The new law increased the amount of silver money. The country had two kinds of quite different views on the issue(发行)silver money. Businessmen, bankers and other rich men wanted to 6 the use of silver money because it made the dollar less valuable. But farmers, labourers and the others who owned the money not only wanted silver money but also wanted an unlimited supply of it.

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| () 1. | A. produce | B. find | C. search | D. dig |
| () 2. | A. rise | B. lift | C. fall | D. set |
| () 3. | A. did | B. took | C. made | D. acted. |
| () 4. | A. law | B. money | C. gold | D. silver |
| () 5. | A. refused | B. accepted | C. planned | D. passed |
| () 6. | A. end | B. continue | C. protect | D. allow |

B. 首字母填空

A man once had a dream about the Black Forest in Germany. In his dream he was walking in the forest when two men ran out and tried to catch him. He ran off as f 1 as he could, but they f 2 him. He r 3 a place where he saw two roads in front of him, one to the right and the other to the left. Which road should he take? He heard the two men behind him, getting nearer, and at the same time he heard a v 4 in his ear. It told him to go to the right, and he did so. He ran on and soon came to a small hotel. He was received there k 5 and given a room, and he was s 6 from the two men. That was the dream. Twenty years l 7 he was really in the Black Forest and, as happened in the dream long ago, two men ran out and tried to catch him. He ran off, and came to a place with two roads, like in the dream. He remembered the dream and c 8 the road to the right. He soon reached a small hotel, was taken in, and so was safe. His dream of twenty years before had saved his life.

华询 2020 春初二英语精选题集第六讲

一. 8BU3 知识点梳理

must 与 **mustn't**, **have to** 与 **don't have to**, **needn't** 表示“义务”

1)、**must** 用以表示“必须做某事”或“一定要做某事”，具有强制性，表达一种责任或义务。

例如：

The windows are very dirty. I **must** clean them. 窗子太脏了，我要擦一擦了。

It's a fantastic film. You **must** see it. 这部影片很棒。你们一定要去看一看。

We **must** go to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

我们今天一定要去银行了，我们一点钱都没有了。

must 没有过去式。要表达过去的含义，我们可使用 **had to** 代替 **must**。

如：

We **had to** go to the bank yesterday. 我们昨天不得不去了银行。

I **had to** walk home last night. There were no buses.

昨晚我不得不走回家，因为没公交车了。

此外，**have to** 侧重强调这种“义务”或“责任”源于某种情况或规定，并非说话者本人能够控制。

如：

I **have to** work late tonight. My boss has told me to.

我今晚不得不加班，我老板要求我这么做。

2)、**must** 的否定形式为 **mustn't**(=must not), 表示“禁止”，“绝不允许”，具有强制性。

如：

I **must** hurry. I **mustn't** be late. 我要抓紧时间了，我一定不能迟到。

You **mustn't** forget to phone Julia. 你一定不能忘记打电话给朱丽叶。

3)、**don't have to** 与 **needn't**

don't have to 与 **needn't** 是“不必”的意思，表示可以这么做，也可以不这么做，没有强制性。两者意思相近。但是在使用时，前者有人称、时态的变化；后者则没有人称上的变化，只可用于表达现在时间的含义。试比较下列句子的含义：

you **must not** feed animals at the zoo. 禁止向动物园中的动物喂食。

You **don't have to** feed the cat. I'll do it. 你不必喂这只猫。我会喂它的。

They **mustn't** swim in the sea. It's dangerous.

他们不可以在海里游泳。太凶险了。

They **needn't** swim in the sea. We have a swimming pool in our hotel.

他们无须在海里游泳。我们的酒店里有游泳池。

此外，我们可以将 **needn't** 改为 **don't need to** 的结构。但需要注意的是，**don't need to** 和 **don't have to** 一样，具有时态和人称上的变化。我们也可以使用 **didn't need to** 来代替 **needn't** 表示过去的含义。

如：

They **don't need to** swim in the sea. We have a swimming pool in our hotel.

他们无须在海里游泳。我们的酒店里有游泳池。

Nick **didn't need to** work last Friday but he still went.

基础练习

A. Complete the sentences with the proper word or phrase in the box.

a little, little, a few, few, much, many, less, none

1. Hurry up! We've only got _____ time left.
2. He is a man of _____ words, which means he is a silent person.
3. There is _____ noise in the city. Therefore some people prefer to live in the countryside.
4. Too _____ work and too _____ rest often lead to illness.
5. In the last _____ minutes, he checked up his paper again.
6. Only _____ farmers are working in the field because of the hot weather.
7. There is going to be _____ snow in my hometown this winter than last winter.
8. The exam was so difficult that almost _____ of the students passed it.

B. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. Would you please go fishing with _____ this afternoon?
A. I B. my C. me D. mine
- () 2. Please ask the waiter for our _____. I want to go home.
A. menu B. trip C. trick D. bill
- () 3. We're newcomers here and we must be careful _____ what we do.
A. with B. for C. at D. from
- () 4. — _____ I change the bulb now?
—No. You _____ switch off the electricity first.
A. Must; may B. Must; need C. Can; may D. May; must
- () 5. At first your computer should be connected _____ the Internet.
A. on B. in C. of D. to
- () 6. I agree with him in a way. Some of his ideas are right. The underlined phrase "in a way" means "_____".
A. completely B. partly C. carefully D. clearly
- () 7. —Could you tell me _____ the Science Museum?
—Next Saturday.
A. when we will visit B. when did we visit
C. when we visited D. when will we visit
- () 8. —May I have some tour information about Tokyo, please?
— _____
A. No, thanks. B. It's an interesting place.
C. Of course. Here you are. D. That's great.

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

1. In _____ (add) to the beautiful scenery, Nice is also famous for its carnival.
2. You can't be _____ (patience) with those little children.
3. He planned to _____ (relaxed) for a while after the entrance exam.
4. Although they are poor, they live happily and _____ (uncomfortable) in their

tiny hut.

5. The fruit _____ (drop) from the tree and hit my head.
6. There are different sections in the supermarket such as _____ (freeze) food section.
7. The _____ (treat) of waste water is very important to our environment.
8. Most of the water on the earth is not _____ (drink).

二. 中考链接

Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once.(将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词或者词组只能填一次)

A. disappointed B. turned out C. confident D. available E. articles

As a child, I used to dream about life in the 21st century. I often read science fiction stories ___1___ on popular science. I loved watching everything on television that had anything to do with future.

But the reality of life in the 21st century ___2___ to be quite different from my imagination. People still don't live on other planets, space travel is not ___3___ to everyone, and you still have to go to school where you are taught by human teachers, not computers or robots. I'm not ___4___, thought. Some things are better in real life than in my dreams.

A. tiny B. provide C. ordinary D. packs E. connect

In the science fiction stories I read, ___5___ people didn't have computers. Computers were always enormous machines that needed experts to work with them. Often, only the government had access to them. In one story by Issac Asimov, the computer, Multivac is so huge and complicated that they have to ___6___ it with a special building.

In reality, however, many people now own computers in their homes. And I'm not just talking about their PCs or Macs, but ___7___ specialized computers, microprocessors, in their washing machines or in their cars, for example. And these machines are getting smaller and smaller as the years go by. I am convinced that an up-to-date laptop computer these days ___8___ more computing power than Asimov's Multivac. And you most certainly don't have to build a house to find some space for it.

三. 阅读理解

A. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

Tim Becker and his neighbors are doing something to make their neighborhood a trouble-free area. When Tim Becker gets in his car to go shopping, he doesn't just drive to a store, and back home. He always looks ___1___ up and down the streets of his neighborhood. He looks for anything unusual such as strange cars, loud noises. ___2___ windows, or people gathering on street corners.

Tim belonged to a neighborhood watch group in Stoneville, Indiana, USA. The neighborhood watch group meet on the third Wednesday of every month. That's ___3___ Tim gets together with about ten of his neighbors to discuss community safety.

Members of the neighborhood watch group want to help the police 4 their homes, streets, and families safe.

Tina Stedman, president of their neighborhood watch group, agrees with Tim. "People seem to think that crime happens to other people but not to them. Well, it's 5 happened to me," she said, "but I don't think anyone has the right to steal from other people or to make them feel unsafe sitting in their own homes."

Alex, a member of the group, said that all the neighbors look out for one another, "We watch each other's homes. We keep watch out the neighborhood at night and on weekends. Usually a group of four or five of us goes out together. If something doesn't look right, then we call the police. For example, if we notice a group of teenagers who seem to be looking for 6 , or someone destroying property, we report to the police."

Alex feels the neighborhood watch group help a lot in keeping crime down. Her husband Jim agrees, "Police are good people, but they can't do everything."

() 1. A) carefully B) clearly C) happily D) widely

() 2. A) dirty B) nice C) old D) broken

() 3. A) where B) why C) when D) how

() 4. A) keep B) hold C) let D) protect

() 5. A) ever B) never C) often D) sometimes

() 6. A) work B) people C) service D) trouble

B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words

As we know, museums are buildings where many valuable and important objects are kept so that people can go and see them. For example, art museums are places where people can learn about d 1 kinds of cultures. More and more popular "design museums" that are opening today, however, perform quite a different role. Unlike most museums, the design museum shows objects that are e 2 found in our daily life, such as fridges and washing machines.

The advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel f 3 with the exhibits. Being different from the art museum visitors, design museum visitors s 4 feel frightened or puzzled. This is partly because design museums clearly show how and why mass-products(批量产品) work and look as they do, and how design has i 5 the quality of our lives. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably fill visitors with a feeling that there is something beyond their understanding. Several new design museums have opened their doors in recent years. Each of these museums has tried to satisfy the public's growing i 6 in the field with new ideas. London's Design Museum, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced objects from electric typewriters to a group of Italian fish-tins. The choices open to design museum seem f 7 less strict than those to art museum, and visitors may also sense(感觉到) the humorous part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and unusually attractive joys collected from our everyday life.

华询 2020 春初二英语精选题集第七讲

阶段复习

一. Module 1 知识点复习

I. Module 1 重点短语

1. be interested in 对……感兴趣

【原句回放】 Why are you so interested in trees, Doctor Ray?

【讲解】 在这里 interested 修饰人，不能用 interesting。另外，介词 in 后面应该接名词或 V-ing 形式。如：

We are sure that you will be interested in our products.

我们认为您会对本公司的产品感兴趣。

2. as well as 也

【原句回放】 Trees cool the air as well as clean it.

【讲解】 在句中，as well as 作介词用，用于连接两个相同的句子成分，表示“还有；不但……而且……”。

注意：as well as 连接两个主语时，谓语的形式要与 as well as 前的名词的形式保持一致。

如：She as well as you is an English teacher.

她像你一样也是英文教师。

【拓展】 as well 是副词短语，意为“也”，相当于 too，它一般放在句末，有时和连词 and 或 but 搭配使用。如：

Is Petersen here as well? 皮特森也在这儿吗？

3. one another 互相

【原句回放】 Trees are communicating with one another, but we don't know how.

【讲解】 one another 和 each other 都可以解释为“互相”，一般 each other 指两者，one another 指三者或三者以上。但在实际运用中通常可以互换。

如：

For years the two sisters looked after one another. 多年来两姐妹互相照顾。

4. in a way 从某种程度上

【原句回放】 It's like water, in a way. 从某种程度上讲，它像水一样。

【讲解】 in a way 意为“从某种程度上”，相当于 partly。如：

You are right in a way. 在某种程度上你是正确的。

5. be careful with 小心

【原句回放】 You must always be careful with it. 你得时刻小心它。

【讲解】 careful 是形容词，意为“小心的；仔细的”，短语 be careful with 是固定搭配。

如：Tell the pipe layer that he has to be careful with the gas pipe.

告诉管道安装工要小心煤气管道。

6. be connected to 被连接到

【原句回放】 ... and these are connected to thick wires that are buried under the street.

【讲解】 connect 是动词，意为“连接”，可以跟介词 to 或 with 搭配，如果要表达被动的含义，则用 be connected to 或 be connected with。

如:

The keyboard was connected to the computer. 键盘被连接到电脑上了。

巩固练习:

- () 1. Simon's answer is right, _____ a way.
A. in B. on C. at D. by
- () 2. Your computer should be connected _____ the Internet.
A. at B. to C. from D. by
- () 3. Lily was interested _____ model ships when she was a little girl.
A. in make B. in making C. on make D. on making
- () 4. Please be careful _____ those plates. Don't break them.
A. of B. for C. from D. with
- () 5. Helen as well as I _____ to watch the performance in Shanghai Grand Theatre.
A. want B. wanting C. wants D. will want

II. Module 1 易混词语辨析

alive; live; living; lively

【辨析】 这组形容词都跟“活”有关。

alive 意为“活着的；在世的；有活力的”，着重于状态，用于人和动物。
常作表语，作定语时必须后置。

live 意为“活的；现场直播的”。只用于物。

living 意为“活着的”，作定语时可前置也可后置，可修饰人也可修饰物。

lively 意为“活泼的；栩栩如生的”。可指人也可指物，可作表语或定语。

【例句】

After the accident, he was barely alive. 交通事故后，他奄奄一息了。

We watched the live broadcast of the opera on TV.

我们通过电视观看了这部歌剧的实况。

Who is the world's greatest living artist?

谁是世界上健在的最伟大的艺术家？

She is a lively young girl, always laughing and doing things.

她是个活泼可爱的小姑娘，总是欢声笑语并忙个不停。

巩固练习: 根据句意, 选用正确的单词填空。

alive; live; living; lively

1. He told a very _____ story.
2. The enemy officer was caught _____.
3. The _____ are more important to us than the dead.
4. English is a _____ language.
5. It'll be the biggest _____ concert the world has ever seen.

二.综合练习

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. _____ answer to that question is right.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
- () 2. Uncle Wang promised to buy _____ a new bike.

- A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- () 3. We all thought Linda could deal with that problem _____.
- A) she B) her C) hers D) herself
- () 4. Does _____ know how to answer this question?
- A. someone B. anyone C. no one D. everyone
- () 5. He was born _____ the morning _____ September 1st,1992.
- A. on; of B. in; on C. in; of D. on; on
- () 6. I usually communicate _____ my pen friend in English.
- A. / B. to C. for D. with
- () 7. Helen could _____ believe that his brother worked so _____.
- A. hard; hard B. hardly; hard C. hard; hardly D. hardly; hardly
- () 8. Trees make our streets _____ and _____.
- A. more beautiful;less noise B. more beautifully;less noisy
- C. less beautiful;more noise D. more beautiful;less noisy
- () 9. Lisa is a clever girl. She _____ speak three languages.
- A. must B. may C. can D. need
- () 10. Look! The sky is so beautiful. _____ stars are shining there.
- A. Hundreds B. Hundreds of C. Ten hundreds D. Ten hundred of
- () 11. Ken didn't go to bed _____ he finished his report.
- A. when B. because C. if D. until
- () 12 You have bought two _____ for the coming Christmas party.
- A. box of sweet B. boxes of sweets
- C. box of sweets B. boxes of sweet
- () 13. Jim's family _____ out to have dinner last night.
- A. goes B. go C. went D. had gone
- () 14. Don't talk loudly in class, _____?
- A. will you B. won't you C. do you D. don't you
- () 15. The students of Class Four _____ Ann to be the monitor.
- A) looked for B) asked for C) voted for D) waited for
- () 16 _____ great fun it is to go for a swim in the sea!
- A. good B. What C. How a D. How
- () 17. Nothing is more valuable than friendship. The underlined part means _____.
- A. pretty B. protect C. produce D. precious
- () 18. I think my sister _____ a singer in the future.
- A. is B. was C. will be D. has been
- () 19. Can you tell me _____.
- A. what electricity is B. what is electricity
- C. how electricity is D. how is electricity
- () 20. – Could you pass today's newspaper to me?
- _____
- A. Thank you. B. You're welcome.
- C. OK, here you are. D. I can do it by myself.

II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子):

1. It's important to keep our bodies _____. (health)
2. Tony sat in the sofa, enjoyed his tea, felt very _____. (comfortably)
3. It's _____ for us to do that dangerous job. (possible)
4. I will _____ those foreign visitors visit Yu Garden. (suggestion)
5. Air can keep us _____. (living)
6. Now trees are in great _____. (dangerous)
7. We shouldn't waste or _____ water. (pollution)
8. Jack made a _____ to go to the western area after graduating from the university. (decide)
9. Shopping online is quite popular in our _____ life. (day)
10. The _____ lab is on the fourth floor of that building. (chemical)
11. The students dislike Mr Zhang because he always talks to them _____. (polite)
12. I can't think of a possible _____ for her absence. (explain)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词):

1. We had English class yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ English class yesterday?
2. He was excited. He couldn't say a word. (保持句意不变)
He was _____ excited _____ he couldn't say a word.
3. We've got too little tomato sauce. (对划线部分提问)
_____ tomato sauce have you got?
4. Jack can hardly swim. (改为反意疑问句)
Jack can hardly swim, _____?
5. Linda ought to go to bed before ten o'clock in the evening. (改为否定句)
Linda _____ to go to be before ten o'clock in the evening.
6. Will he go on the trip with us? (改为宾语从句)
I don't know _____ go on the trip with us.
7. Daisy hardly knows anything about electricity. (改为反意疑问句)
Daisy hardly knows anything about electricity, _____?
8. People usually greet each other by shaking hands. (对划线部分提问)
_____ people usually greet each other?
9. After he got a serious disease, he gave up smoking. (保持句意基本不变)
He _____ give up smoking _____ he got a serious disease.
10. "The Earth goes around the Sun," the teacher told the little boy. (改为宾语从句)
The teacher told the little boy _____ the Earth _____ around the Sun.
11. connected to, buried, these, thick wires, under the street, are, that, are. (连词成句)

华询 2020 春初二英语精选题集第八讲

一. 8BU4 知识点梳理 1

I. Word transformation

- 1 term = semester
- 2 publish v. publisher n. publishing house
- 3 editor n. edit v.
- 4 suggest v. suggestion n.
- 5 experience n [U.] 经验 [C.] 经历 experienced a. 老练的; 有经验的
- 6 ought to = should
- 7 delight v. delighted a.
- 8 read v. reader n.
- 9 briefly ad. brief a.
- 10 consider v. considerable a. 值得考虑的; considerate a. 体贴的, 考虑周到的

II. 词组

1. not...any more = no more = not...any longer = no longer 不再...
2. on everybody's lips 众所周知
3. give a lesson 教训
4. set up 竖立; 建造
5. hold a meeting 举行会议
6. vote for 投...的票
7. elect sb. to be 选举某人当...
8. at/on one's suggestion 根据某人的建议
9. make/offer a suggestion 提议, 建议
10. on the suggestion of 在...的建议之下
11. take charge of (sb.) 负责, 看管
in charge of (sb.) 负责, 看管
in the charge of (sth.) 在...的看管之下
under the charge of (sth.) 在...的看管之下

III. 基础练习

A. Fill in the blanks with proper words according to the phonetic symbols (根据所给音标写出正确的单词):

1. Most vegetables _____ /kən'teɪn/ fibre.
2. At that moment he heard Gill's key turning in the _____ /lɒk/ of the door.
3. She had sold her bike, taken a driving _____ /test/ and bought a car.
4. Which _____ /swɪtʃ/ do I press to turn it off?
5. Robert has a friendly relationship with his _____ /'kʌstəmə(r)z/.

B. Choose the best answer:

- () 1. You will never achieve anything if you don't work harder.
A) gain B) buy C) receive D) make

- () 2. The children under 14 should take part in different kinds of _____.
 A) actions B) actors C) activity D) activities
- () 3. Nothing can make me _____ my country.
 A) turn against B) turn by C) take against D) take by
- () 4. His grandfather is an _____ man. He retired last year.
 A) old B) aged C) older D) elder
- () 5. The hunter _____ his gun at the little deer.
 A) fit B) hit C) aimed D) put
- () 6. The young man has only one _____ in life----to become rich.
 A) aim B) hope C) job D) hobby
- () 7. There are three _____ in this flat. You will feel comfortable in summer.
 A) air-conditionings B)air-conditioners
 C)air-conditioning D) air-conditioner
- () 8. There are more than one hundred airlines over Shanghai, so it is convenient for people to travel around the world.
 A) railways B) airways C) air-roads D) highways
- () 9. To our joy, the wounded was still _____ when we got to the front.
 A) living B) lives C) alive D) life
- () 10. We are _____ to hear that the little boy can run at an _____ speed.
 A) amazed...amazed B) amazing...amazing
 C) amazed...amazing D) amazing...amazed
- () 11. This is an _____ story. Everyone is _____ at it.
 A) amusing, amusing B) amused, amused
 C) amused, amusing D) amusing, amused
- () 12. The lawyer argued about the case for hours, but they didn't make a solution at last.
 A) fought B) discussed C) discuss D) fight
- () 13. There is an interesting article on education. Have you read it?
 A) book B) topic C) composition D) title
- () 14. The Japanese enemies failed to attack the village last night.
 A) fight against B) turn against C) take against D) keep against
- () 15. The boy doesn't usually do his homework. He _____ by computer games too much.
 A) attracts B) is attracted C) attacks D) is attacked
- () 16. It is awful to walk in the streets when the weather is wet.
 A) careful B) terrible C) happy D) sad
- () 17. They don't feel hungry. They only want to have a drink. So they walk into the _____.
 A) restaurant B) bar C) bookstore D) library
- () 18. Do you know anything about the battle of Waterloo?
 A) strike B) war C) quarrel D) beat
- () 19. There are many people on the beach every summer.
 A) seaside B) bank C) sea D) bund
- () 20. The old farmer works hard all of his time. He is as busy _____ a bee.

- A) like B) in C) with D) as

二. 中考链接

Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once.

A. develop	B. lose	C. active	D. healthy	E. exercise
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Yes! Video Games Are Bad for People's Health

People should not sit on couches or in front of computers all the time. People should not be 46 in just one thing. Video games are bad for people's health.

To be healthy, young people need to get outside. They need 47 . People who play video games spend too much time staring at a television or computer screen. They don't spend enough time being active.

Playing video games is also bad for the mind. Video game fans usually have little time for reading. And reading makes people smarter. It helps 48 the mind. It helps strengthen the imagination. Besides, reading is fun.

Making friends also makes people happier and healthier. If young people play video games by themselves, they 49 the chance to be with friends. Staying with people is more fun than playing with the machine.

A. relax	B. together	C. instead	D. harmful	E. require
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No! Video Games Are Not Bad for People's Health

Too much of anything – even video games – can be bad. But as long as people don't overdo it, there is nothing 50 about video games. Playing video games can even be good for people.

People do need to be active. But they also need to rest. There is nothing wrong with playing some video games once in a while. People should play video games to help them 51 themselves.

Not all video games are bad for people's minds. Many video games help make minds stronger. They 52 the player to focus on the game.

Finally, many video games can be played by two or more people at once. Friends can have fun while playing video games 53 . No one should spend all of his or her time just playing video games. But spending some time playing video games is not bad at all.

三. 阅读理解

A. Choose the words and expressions and complete the passage.

Man has invented four kinds of satellites. The first kind of satellites studies the 1 of the earth. They are used to make maps. They also help countries to see where they can 2 oil or gold.

The second kind of satellites is used to 3 ships and planes. A ship or a plane can send a message to the satellite and can find out 4 it is.

The third kind of satellites studies the weather, These satellites 5 clouds and strong winds moving across the earth. They warn countries to make preparation when very 6 weather is coming. They 7 of the earth from

thousands of miles above it and send the photos to weather stations on the ground.

- ()1. A. physics B. chemistry C. geography D. biology
()2. A. find B. buy C. choose D. send
()3. A. make B. guide C. carry D. repair
()4. A. what B. who C. how heavy D. where
()5. A. watch B. drive C. stop D. push
()6. A. fine B. cool C. bad D. sunny
()7. A. take care B. draw pictures C. have a look D. take pictures

B. Fill in the blanks.

.Many children in America try to find the jobs in their holidays to earn their pocket money, including President Obama's daughters Sasha and Malia. Obama gives his seven and ten-year-old daughters just a dollar a week each for the jobs they do. They help to do housework such as setting the table, washing dishes, and c 1 their play areas and bedrooms. Some people question if it is r 2 to give children allowances in this way. But most of the American parents believe that everyone in the family should be responsible for the housework. The people who agree with this point say that kids shouldn't just get allowances for n 3, and that such payments can help kids learn it is not easy to get money -- this is the first l 4 of their money management skills. Most of the children in America are allowed to spend their allowances on the things they like. Many people think that kids can start receiving allowances around ages 4 or 5, when children start to understand how money w 5 in life.

华询初二英语春季第九讲

一. 8BU4 知识点梳理 2

I. 词性转换:

1. decide v. decision n.
2. choose v. choice n.
3. young a. youth n.
4. conclude v. conclusion n. jump to conclusion (妄自断定)
in conclusion 最后; 总之
5. talent n. talented a. 有才能的; 有天赋的
6. design v. design n.
7. complain v. complaint n.
8. shame n. shameless a. 无耻的 shameful a. 可耻的
9. record v. [rɪ'kɔ:d] recorder n.
- n. ['rekɔ:d] set a record keep a record break a record

二. 词组

1. the other + 数字
2. be responsible for 对...负责任
3. make a brief visit 作短暂的访问
4. talk over 详细讨论
5. in one week's time 在一周内
6. pay ...for... 为...付款
7. be free to sb. 对...免费
8. come to/arrive at/reach a decision 作出决定
give a decision for/against 判决对...有利/不利
make a decision 作出决定, 下定决心
9. agree on sth. 关于某事达成一致
agree with sb. 同意某人的意见
10. a bit 一点, 有点
11. take place 发生, 举行
12. in all 总共, 共计

二. 基础练习

I. Complete the sentences with the given verbs in their proper forms

1. They told me that they would consider the problem and let us know their _____.
(decide)
2. We can make a _____ (suggest) by asking 'Why not do something' or by saying 'Let's do something.'
3. In China and some English-speaking countries, we shake our heads to show _____.
(agree)
4. I'm the _____ (nine) one from the left in the photo..
5. It's time for us to finish our _____. (discuss)
6. In _____ (briefly), he is an honest man. You can trust him.

7. My holiday is full of different kinds of _____. (experience)
8. The old _____ (edit) often gives suggestions about how to run a newspaper.
9. China Daily has a large number of _____ (read).
10. He finished all the work by _____ (he) in a week.

II. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. The newspaper ought to give a report on it in details. (改为否定句)
The newspaper _____ to give a report on it in details.
2. The room can hold 100 people. (划线提问)
_____ people can the room hold?
3. The publishing house publishes children's books. (划线提问)
_____ the publishing house publish?
4. All Lucy's friends voted for her. (划线提问)
_____ all Lucy's friends vote _____ ?
5. Have you decided what events to take part in? (改为宾语从句)
Could you tell me _____ decided what events to take part in ?
6. We have an important meeting to attend. (改为反意疑问句)
We have an important meeting to attend, _____ ?
7. The news he told me was exciting. (改为感叹句)
_____ news he told me!
8. You mustn't throw paper here and there. (改为同义句)
You _____ to throw paper here and there.
_____ paper here and there.

III. Change the following sentences into object clauses 改为宾语从句

1. Jack goes fishing every Sunday afternoon.
Jack tells me _____.
2. Does electricity flow through a wire into the flat?
Teacher asks me _____.
3. How much does this dictionary cost?
Do you know _____ ?
4. When will you go to Beijing?
Could you tell me _____ ?
5. What can we do to fight pollution?
Judy wants to know _____.
6. Why did the water go to a water treatment works?
Tom asks us _____.
7. Where does the water come from?
Jenny wants to know _____.
8. Did Mary borrow this dictionary from the library?
Mother asks him _____.
9. The water sped down the mountain into the Yangtze River.
Daisy tells her brother _____.
10. How does the electricity come into our flat?

Dad asks Benny _____.

二. 中考链接

Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once

A. feelings B. focus on C. mainly D. awards E. make sure

Every school has its own rules. Most school rules keep students away from danger and help them to ___1___ study. But there are some school rules which are very strange or even funny. Here are some of these rules. At some American schools, students must have a pair of indoor shoes to change into at school. This will ___2___ students won't fall over on floors and keep the schools clean. What's more, gum chewing is not allowed in many American school buildings, as gum is difficult to clean up. In order to protect students' ___3___, some schools in New York don't allow students to tell others whether or not they have been accepted into college. And to make students feel better, many schools in the U.K. do not give ___4___ to the students who actually win at something, but to all students.

A. organized B. imagine C. basic D. traditional E. reduce

Have you noticed your life becoming much easier? Now, when you go to a certain shopping mall, you can enjoy its free Wi-Fi there. When you want to take a taxi, you can book one with your phone. In fact, all these can be seen as the ___5___ parts of a smart city.

In 2009, Dubuque became the first smart city in the US. The city used smart water meters to take the place of ___6___ ones. They can detect (探测) water waste and leakage (泄漏) and send data to let the house owner know. The same system is used for other city resources like electricity and natural gas. This way, people know how they use their resources and are glad to help ___7___ waste.

Santander in Spain also gives us a look at the future. If people point a phone toward a nearby bus stop, the phone immediately shows all bus lines that serve the stop as well as their arrival times. The government ___8___ a research team and provided an App (应用程序) that collects data on almost everything: light, temperature, and the movements of cars and people. Opening the App near a supermarket provides immediate information on special offers.

三. 阅读理解

A. 完型填空

How is our paper put together?

Reading newspapers is an important part of our daily life, but do you know how to make a newspaper?

There are many ___1___ to make a newspaper. Take Teens for example. On Monday, editors and reporters hold a meeting to decide what stories should be in this week's paper.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, reporters make phone calls and write e-mails. They set

up interviews with students and stars. Then they start to write news stories. Cartoonists draw cartoons and photographers take pictures to _____ the stories. Foreign editors sometimes write about English-speaking countries. Also, they check the language in all the stories.

Everything comes together on Thursday. Page designers put the stories, cartoons and pictures on the page. Editors read through the stories to correct mistakes. They 3 write headlines and captions(图片说明). Often, editors have to cut the story to make it fit on the page, and it can be hard to decide what to take out.

It's really 4 in the newspaper office on Friday. Designers print the page drafts (清样) and editors read over each page. They make sure, again, that all the facts are right and nothing is misspelled(拼写错误). At night, the pages are printed out in the printing house.

This is how teens comes out. 5 Teens is a weekly newspaper, the process is nearly the same as a daily newspaper's. The 6 is that daily newspapers finish the whole process in one single day.

- ()1. A) editors B) steps C)days D) stories
()2. A) write B)change C) match D) describe
()3. A) also B) never C) always D) hardly
()4. A) boring B) tired C) free D) busy
()5. A) Since B) When C) Whether D) Although
()6. A) discussion B) difference C) difficulty D) decision

B.首字母填空

Character Building Hobbies for Children

A hobby you d1 as a child has a deep effect on your life even as an adult. Hobbies can be the first teachers for many of life's lessons. If you are c2 something as a hobby, it may be coins, stamps or whatever else interests you, you learn many things along the way. What are the most beneficial (有益的) h3 for kids? Here is a list.

Reading

If a child can l4 himself or herself in a good book, they can find a whole new world without ever leaving the house! It is reported that readers do better than non-readers in school work and exams. Many s5 have proved that readers do better than non-readers in school work and exams.

Collections

Whether they are stamps, coins, baseball cards, m6 cars, action figures, dolls or whatever else interests your child, a collection is a great way to learn about people and places.

Music

This may not be ideal for all kids as some people are naturally more musical than others. Yet if your kid e7 singing or dancing, they can become great hobbies. Even learning a musical instrument is an option.(选择)

华询初二英语春季第十讲

一、8BU5 知识点梳理 1

1. drama n. “戏剧性事件；戏剧性场面”，
dramatic adj. “戏剧性的”。
dramatically adv. “显著地；突然地”。
2. exclaim v. “呼喊；惊叫”。
exclamation n. “惊呼；感叹；惊叹；感叹词”。
3. repeat v. “重做；复述”。
repetition n. “重复；循环；复制品；副本”。
4. lead v. “引导；指引；导致”。
leader n. “领导者；领袖”。
5. locate v. “使...坐落于；位于”。
location n. “位置；场所”。
6. balance (n.)平衡能力 unbalance (n.)失去平衡
keep one's balance 保持平衡
lose one's balance 失去平衡
keep the balance of nature 保持生态平衡

基础练习

A. Choose the right words.

1. You must deal with the problem _____ (personal, personally).
2. Mr. Smith _____ (explained, explanation) the meaning of the words to his son.
3. There are four emergency _____ (exits, exists) in the department store.
4. The policeman took the little girl to the _____ (safety, safely) at last.
5. The blind man is _____ (sensitive, sensible) to hearing.
6. “I suppose we'd better leave now,” said John in a low _____ (voice, noise).
7. It is impolite of you to _____ (interrupt, disturb) others when they are talking.
8. He could hardly _____ (description, describe) his feelings when he heard he won the \$100,000 lottery.
9. When the plane takes off, please fasten your _____ (safe, safety) belt.
10. The _____ (manage, manager) was very pleased with what workers had done.
11. She turned a _____ (blind, deaf) ear to our warnings and got lost.
12. I'd love to be your _____ (guess, guest) at your party.
13. I haven't finished reading the detective story. _____ (Neither, So) have I.
14. Many tourists go _____ (sights, sightseeing) in Manila.

B. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms.

1. Alice, together with her two friends, _____ (go) to Beijing for a holiday. They left hour ago.
2. The police went around the area and _____ (search) for the missing baby, but failed.
3. Jack _____ (not finish) the task by last weekend.
4. The students _____ (reach) the school gate before seven o' clock.

5. When I got to the station, the train _____ (left).
6. Before 2000, we _____ never _____ (be) to Australia.
7. My friend told me she _____ just _____ (see) one of her teachers in the street.
8. The boy was riding a bicycle when he _____ (fall).
9. If you _____ (not be) careful, you will fall off the tree.
10. The old man's black hen _____ (lay) a big egg two days ago.

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

1. Air _____ in the city had reached four times the acceptable levels. (pollute)
2. I was too much of a good-time girl to do any _____ studying. (seriously)
3. These things generally _____ more power and take up more space too. (conserve)
4. He came to the _____ that he would never make a good teacher. (realize)
5. A washing machine is run by a small _____ motor. (electricity)
6. Owing to the help from his teacher, he has made _____ progress. (rapidly)
7. We will work even harder to get _____ scores. (good)
8. I don't think it's _____ to travel by plane than by train. (danger)
9. My parents are going to pay my _____ at the Science Camp. (expensive)
10. You'd better make vacation _____ before the summer holiday begins. (plan)

二. 中考链接

III. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次) (共 8 分)

A. continues	B. serious	C. apply	D. strong	E. wild
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Animal bites

If an animal bites you, you can wash the part with soap and water and ___1___ the wound with a clean cloth if it is a bleeding. Bites by ___2___ animals like bats, rats and foxes may cause terrible diseases. If this happens ask for advice from a doctor.

Nosebleeds (流鼻血)

Although they are scary, nosebleeds are not strange in children and they usually aren't ___3___. Let the person sit up with his or her head forward. Do not let the person lean back as this may cause coughing. Press the soft part of the nose for at least 10 minutes. If the nosebleed ___4___ after this, ask for advice from a doctor.

A. gently	B. ambulance	C. immediately	D. care	E. agent
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Insect stings (虫叮)

Although insect stings can be awful, they usually don't require treatment by a doctor. They still need emergency (紧急) medical ___5___. If a bee stings the person, remove it ___6___ with a hand. Wash the part with soap and water. Use ice or a cool wet cloth to make it less painful. If there are any signs of getting worse, call a(n) ___7___.

Knocked-out tooth (碰落的牙)

Find the knocked-out tooth. Wash the tooth in milk or salt water. Store it in milk until you get to the dentist. Ask for help from a dentist or go to an emergency room ___ 8 ___. It may help you save the tooth.

三. 阅读理解

A. Choose the best answer and complete the passage

Many people say dolphins are very intelligent. They seem to be able to think, Understand, and learn things quickly. But are they clever like humans or more like cats or dogs? Scientists say dolphin intelligence is ___ 1 ___ to human intelligence in some ways. How?

Like humans, every dolphin has a “name”. It is a special whistle. Scientists think dolphins, like people, “talk” to each other about a lot of things, ___ 2 ___ their age, their feelings, or finding food. And, like humans, dolphins use a system of sounds and body language to communicate. But understanding their conversations is no ___ 3 ___ for humans. No one “speaks dolphin” yet, but some scientists are trying to learn.

Dolphins are also social animals. They live ___ 4 ___, and they often come to play games from different groups and have fun, just like people. In fact, playing together is something only intelligent animals do.

Dolphins and human beings make plans to get ___ 5 ___ they want. In the seas of southern Brazil, dolphins use an interesting way to get food. When fish are near a boat, dolphins signal the fishermen to put their nets in the water. And the fishermen can catch a lot of fish. What is the advantage for the dolphins? ___ 6 ___ do they help the fishermen? The dolphins can get some of the fish.

- () 1. A. familiar B. likely C. nice D. similar
() 2. A. for example B. such as C. as D. include
() 3. A. easy B. good C. hard D. useful
() 4. A. by themselves B. alone C. in groups D. individually
() 5. A. everything B. something C. anything D. nothing
() 6. A. What B. How C. Why D. When

B. Fill in the blanks according to the letters.

The world celebrates Earth Day every year on April 22 to raise awareness of environmental problems and show appreciation for our p___ 1 ___. But at a private school in the American state of Maryland, Earth Day is celebrated every day. There, children learn about the environment and take action to show their l___ 2 ___ for the Earth.

At St. James Children’s School, children between two and six years old add to that fun by observing worms and picking up trash in the school yard. Inside they learn to s___ 3 ___ water and electricity. They also recycle and reuse.

The children observe the growth of plants from seeds to sprouts in used p___ 4 ___ cups kept in the classroom, and then they place them in the garden and watch the plants continue to grow. They a___ 5 ___ observe the life cycle of butterflies and other insects, and learn about rain and sea life.

Other materials about nature and its effects on human life are a ___ 6 ___ around the school, including worms, beds of flowers and vegetables, a special rain garden. The rain garden makes use of rainwater to grow plants. In each class, a lot of

materials are made from r_____7_____ unwanted things or recycling waste. For example, a rug in the middle of every classroom is made of recycling tires.

C. Reading Comprehension

Shlander is a man from space. He thinks the people and things on the earth are very strange. He is now writing a letter to his friend at home. Here is part of his letter. Read it and answer the questions.

Now I am in a strange world. It is very nice. There are many new things here. There are many earth monsters here, too. The earth monsters look very funny. They have just one head, two arms and two legs. They have thin black strings on their heads. Some earth monsters have brown or yellow strings. The earth monsters have a hole in their face. Every day, they put nice things and balls from the trees into the hole. They put water into the hole, too. The earth monsters do not walk very fast. They move from place to place in tin boxes.

At night, the earth monsters like to look at a square window box. This box has very small earth monsters in it.

- () 1. Shlander thinks the people and things on the earth are very ____.
- A. Strange B. nice C. different D. beautiful
- () 2. Shlander thinks man on the earth is _____.
- A. a monkey B. a earth monster C. a tin box D. a strange world
- () 3. The earth monster doesn't have _____.
- A. heads, arms and legs B. brown or yellow strings on its head
C. a hole on its face D. a swing on its body
- () 4. The earth monsters don't put _____ on their holes.
- A. nice things B. balls C. fire D. water
- () 5. The square window box is _____.
- A. a car or a bus B. a very small earth monster
C. a TV set D. a radio

华询初二英语春季第十一讲

一、8BU5 知识点梳理 2

7. initial(a.) 最初的、词首的 initial (n.) 姓名起首的大写字母 initially (adv.) 最初的
8. personally (ad.) 亲自地 personal (a.) 私人的、个人的
9. reception (n.) 接待、接待处 receptionist (n.) 接待员
 reception desk 接待处 reception room 会客室
10. sensible (a.) 明智的 sense (n.) 感觉、知觉
11. **allow; permit; let:** 这三个词都有“允许; 准许”之意, 但程度不同。
 allow 语气较弱, 有“听之任之; 不加阻止; 默许”之意。例如:
 The teacher allows too much noise in the classroom.
 permit 语气较重, 强调“认可; 批准”。例如:
 Schools don't permit smoking.
 let 的语气最轻, 意指“让”, 口语较常用, 而且没有被动语态。例如:
 Let me carry your luggage.
12. **event, incident, accident**
 accident 指的随时事故, 特别是那些意外事件
 incident 指小事件, 也可指敌对行动
 event 指历史上的重大事件

基础练习★☆☆

- _____ have you been to the Summer Palace?
-- Three times.
A. How soon B. How far C. How many times D. How often
- When the boy _____ the orange juice, he threw the bottle away.
A. had drunk B. drink C. drinks D. is drinking
- Tom wants to know how fast the world population _____.
A. grew B. growing C. was grew D. is growing
- Peter would like to be _____ actor in the film.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
- China is famous _____ the Great Wall.
A. in B. for C. at D. with
- The frightening story made the little child _____ this morning.
A. crying B. cried C. to cry D. cry
- Mr. Green lost _____ money _____ the night of National Day.
A. few; in B. a lot of; on C. many; at D. lots of; in
- Peter likes _____ sports _____ football and skating.
A. such; as B. such; like C. so; as D. so; like
- If you don't want to go _____, you can walk up the steps.
A. by lift B. in lift C. by lifts D. on lift
- Julia will go to Beijing _____ next month.
A. some time B. some times C. sometimes D. sometime

11. This room is _____ small _____ hold so many people.
A. very; to B. too; to C. enough; to D. so; that
12. His mother asked him where _____ holidays.
A. did he spend B. did she spend C. you spent your D. he spent his
13. _____ of the two books _____ worth reading.
A. None; are B. Neither; is C. Both; was D. All; will be
14. Suddenly something in the street _____ when Tom was on his way to school.
A. caught the eye B. caught his eyes C. caught his eye D. caught the eyes
15. Most of the boys enjoy playing chess and _____.
A. skated B. to skate C. skating D. skate
16. If you don't know the word, you can _____ in a dictionary.
A. look for it B. look it for C. look up it D. look it up
17. Please sign your name _____ the page.
A. in the bottom of B. at the bottom of C. along the bottom of D. on the bottom of
18. The careless driver should be responsible for their _____.
A. death B. dead C. died D. deaths
19. The teacher told us that the earth _____ the sun.
A. go round B. goes round C. went round D. going round
20. Look! The boys _____ playing _____ in the playground.
A. are; happy B. is; happy C. is; happily D. are; happily

二、中考链接: Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once (每空格限填一词, 每词或词组只能填一次):

A. others	B. regular	C. easily	D. connected	E.
control	F. variety	G. respect	H. get familiar with	I.
deal with				

A police officer's job responsibilities are varied. Police make sure that people follow the law. They solve crimes, direct and ①_____ traffic, help in emergencies such as car accidents, collect evidence at the scene of a crime, and even *testify*(作证) in court.

Police also work in a wide ②_____ of places. Some work in offices or police stations, but ③_____ *patrol*(巡逻) communities on foot, by car, on a motorcycle, or even on a horse! Still other types of police officers ride in boats to protect rivers, lakes, and harbors.

Most police wear a uniform. These are the police you can ④_____ recognize. But other police may not be as easy to spot: Detectives or special agents wear ⑤_____ street clothes.

Police can be men or women, and they have a very dangerous job. This is because police often ⑥_____ people who have broken the law. Many police officers carry weapons, such as a gun or nightstick, to protect them from harm. Sometimes police officers are ⑦_____ to car chases or have to go to risky places, such as the scenes of fires and explosions. Police officers always put themselves in harm's way to keep us safe, so it's important to ⑧_____ them.

三、阅读理解

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

Much meaning can be carried clearly, with our eyes, so it is often ___1___ that eyes can speak.

Do you have such kind of ___2___? In a bus you may look at a stranger, but not too long. And if he finds that he is being looked at, he may feel uncomfortable. The same in daily life, If nothing goes wrong, you will feel ___3___ toward the person who is looking at you that way. Eyes do speak, right?

Looking too long at someone may seem to be impolite. But sometimes things are different. If a man looks at a woman for more than 10 seconds, it may mean that he wishes to attract her attention, to make her understand that he ___4___ her. When two people are in a conversation, the speaker will only look at the listener from time to time, ___5___ make sure that the listener does pay attention ___6___ what he or she is speaking. Lovers will enjoy looking at each other or being looked at for a long time, to show something that ___7___ cannot express.

Clearly, eye contact should be done according to the relationship between two people and the place where you stay.

- | | | | | |
|--------|------------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| () 1. | A. spoken | B. said | C. told | D. talked |
| () 2. | A. experience | B. eyes | C. mind | D. news |
| () 3. | A. happy | B. angry | C. sad | D. thankful |
| () 4. | A. loves | B. hates | C. thanks | D. looks at |
| () 5. | A. in order that | B. so that | C. in order to | D. for |
| () 6. | A. for | B. of | C. with | D. to |
| () 7. | A. eyes | B. words | C. minds | D. body |

B. Blanks filling ★★★

People all want to live a happy life. But today more and more people think they are u___1___. This study shows that many people would give up their present life if they could. What makes people so unhappy? Men complain they work too h___2___, but make too little money. Women complain they are too fat and try to lose w___3___. Children complain they have too much homework and always s___4___ too little time doing what they like. It seems that nobody is happy. But is it true?

In fact, being happy is not so hard. First, c___5___ your ideas. Try to cherish what you have. Second, forget about unhappy things and r___6___ things which make you laugh. Last, don't keep others' mistakes in mind, and you'll find that wearing a s___7___ is not too difficult.

C. Answer the questions:★★★

North Atlantic right whales are one of the most endangered whale species (濒危物种) in the world. They are about fifty feet long and weigh about seventy tons, with strong

and black bodies. But now their number is growing again, thanks to a plan to keep large ships away from the whales' feeding grounds.

The whales live in the Atlantic Ocean, off the eastern coast of Canada and the United States. They spend the winters in warm southern waters, where most babies are born, and then move north in spring. Many right whales spend each summer and fall in the Bay of Fundy, a large inlet (水湾) of the Atlantic Ocean. The water there has large amounts of plankton (浮游生物) which is an important part of the whales' food.

However, the Bay of Fundy is also a very busy shipping area. About 1,700 ships travel through there each year, heading to and from ports in New Brunswick or the United States.

In the past ten years, more than a third of all right whales died because of the knocking of ships. Right whales spend a lot of time near the surface of the water, resting, feeding or looking after their young kids. Because they are low, black and slow moving, it is hard for a large and fast ship to see them in time to stop.

To protect the whales, the new routes started ten years ago. They are six kilometres away from the whales' grounds. As a result, the total number of right whales has grown from about 350 to 450.

1. How much do right whales weigh?

2. What is happening to right whales now?

3. Where do right whales spend their winters?

4. What is an important part of right whales' food?

5. What do right whales do near the surface of water?

6. Have you ever seen whales and how do you like them?

华询初二英语春季第十二讲

一、8BU5 知识点梳理 3

13. sound like: 听起来像。 例如:

Don't always tell me how to do my work. You **sound like** my mother.

sound v. 听起来, 是个联系动词, 后接形容词作表语。

14. go off : 突然作响; 变质; 爆炸。 例如:

When the fire alarm went off, everyone moved to the playground.

I didn't put the milk in the fridge so it went off.

The bomb went off when he started the car.

15. **in one's own words**: 用自己的话说。 例如:

Don't recite the story. Please tell it in your own words.

in other words 换句话说; 也就是说。 例如:

He doesn't like hard work—in other words, he's lazy!

keep one's word 守信

word for word 逐字地

16. **as soon as** 一…就… (**at the moment (that); When**)

1) 当从句部分为一般现在时 (表示将来的含义) 时, 主句用一般将来时或使用祈使句。

I will call you as soon as I get to Beijing.

2) 当从句部分是一般过去时, 主句部分可用一般过去时或过去将来时。

As soon as he finished his homework, he went out.

17. book (n.) 书本 (v.) 预定=reserve, order

book in 预定旅馆房间; 办理登记手续

18. welcome (adj.) “受到欢迎的”; (v.) 欢迎; (n.) 欢迎

You are always welcome in my home. _____

Welcome to China. _____

They gave us a warm welcome. _____

基础练习★☆☆

A. Choose the proper words.

1. Sydney is our final _____ (destination, departure) .

2. The _____ (world, world's)population was about 1,700 million at the beginning of the twentieth century.

3. There is nothing _____ (farther, further) to be said.

4. She was _____ (amazed, amazing) that he could finish the work in only ten minutes.

5. Sally has been in china for five years, so she _____ (has got used to, has used to) the Chinese food.

6. What you said _____ (reminds, remembers) me of last year.

B. Choose the best answer

1. _____ you are ill, you'd better go home earlier.
A. Before B. After C. Now that D. Though
2. Those two boys look so _____ that I can't tell from them.
A. strange B. young C. familiar D. similar
3. Young ladies really enjoy brands _____ Dior, Chanel.
A. is like B. such as C. for example D. the same as
4. Look, the trees and houses are _____ beautiful white snow.
A. covered with B. famous for C. familiar to D. excellent for
5. Our life is influenced by the advertisements _____.
A. on the way B. in many ways C. by the way D. under the way
6. After the meeting, let's go on _____ some cleaning.
A. doing B. do C. did D. to do
7. Our planet and star trips are full. Why not _____ to the moon? It's cheaper.
A. going B. go C. went D. to go
8. The _____ in the country area is the land, water or plants that you can see around.
A. scenery B. scene C. scenic D. seeing
9. Try _____ at the back door if nobody _____ at the front door.
A. knocking; hears B. to knock; hear C. knock; hear D. knocking; hearing
10. I read _____ story. It is _____ interesting story.
A. a; an B. a; a C. the; the D. /; an
11. Britain is _____ European country and China is _____ Asian country.
A. an; an B. a; a C. a; an D. an; a
12. _____ China is _____ old country with _____ long history.
A. The; an; a B. The; a; a C. /; an; the D. /; an; a
13. This is the book _____ you asked.
A. which B. what C. for which D. for what
14. If you don't want to go _____, you can walk up the steps.
A. in lift B. by lift C. by lifts D. on lift
15. We hope college life will help him to _____.
A. spreading his wings B. spread his wings
C. spread his wing D. spread one wing

二、中考链接: Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (每空限填一词, 每词只能填一次)

A. where	B. In this way	C. Yet	D. improving	E. What's more
F. written	G. international	H. information	I. problems	

If you want to find out a piece of information about anything, the best place to search for it is Wikipedia. This online *encyclopedia*(百科全书) is ①_____ by thousands of people around the world. Anyone can add or change the information if he or she finds it not correct or not well written .②_____, people who know a lot about a certain subject can write about it even if they are not university professors.

③_____ , Wikipedia includes articles written in about 253 languages. This fact makes it one of the few websites on the Internet that are truly ④_____ . It was started in 2001 by Larry Sanger and Jimmy Wales, as a free online English-language encyclopedia project. By April 2008, over 10 million articles had been put on Wikipedia. A quarter of the ⑤_____ is in English. Wikipedia is also a place ⑥_____ people can find the latest news.

However, Wikipedia has its own ⑦_____ . There have been many complaints that some of the information on Wikipedia is not accurate and some important subjects are not included. This has led to arguments between the writers of the articles. The people running Wikipedia say that the *accuracy*(精确度) of the information is ⑧_____ and that it is one of the top 20 visited websites on the Internet. So, if you are looking for some information, why not try Wikipedia?

三、阅读理解

A. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

Jody was ten years old when he decided he needed a job. He thought it might be fun to raise worms. He could sell them to farmers and people who fished. So in ___1___, he bought many worms. But that winter the cold weather killed all the worms because he had not ___2___ them in a warm place.

The next spring Jody tried again. He bought more worms, which he took good care of. When winter came, he took them inside ___3___ they would stay warm. Many people bought his worms.

One day when Jody was twelve, he got a letter. It was from the state of New York. The letter said, "Everyone who ___4___ things has to pay taxes!" Jody made only one dollar selling worms. But he still ___5___ to pay part of that money to the state. He told many people in his town what had happened. Soon some people from a television station ___6___ with Jody. Many people saw it and they began to write letters to the state. The letters now said that the law was_____. Finally the law has changed. Children like Jody can now sell things without paying money to the state.

- | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. autumn | B. spring | C. winter | D. summer |
| () 2. | A. caught | B. found | C. hidden | D. put |
| () 3. | A. before | B. until | C. though | D. so |
| () 4. | A. buys | B. sells | C. keeps | D. presents |
| () 5. | A. hoped | B. wanted | C. had | D. remembered |
| () 6. | A. talked | B. visited | C. quarreled | D. worked |
| () 7. | A. common | B. unfair | C. different | D. useless |

B. Blanks filling

Last summer, we visited the University of Oxford. It is one of the best universities in the world. But w___1___ attracted us at first was its beautiful scenery.

When we arrived at the university, we were warmly w___2___ by teachers and students there. When we knew that we were the university's first group of visitors under the age of 18, we felt really happy. Later the kind teachers and students showed us a___3___ Christ Church. It is the biggest and most famous college at Oxford. But now it is f___4___ for another reason: Christ Church was one of the places for the Harry Potter series. It must be a place where all Harry Potter f___5___ want to visit!

At noon, we had a nice lunch with some teachers and students at a long table. We were served turkey, steak, and potatoes. There was also some other delicious

f ___ 6 ___ that we could choose. The school was really nice to us!
We s ___ 7 ___ the whole afternoon touring around the campus and taking photos. After dinner, we met Mr. Andrew, Senior Teacher of English Learning Programs of the university. We had a pleasant talk together.

C. Reading Comprehension

An eight-year-old child heard her parents talking about her little brother. All she knew was that he was very sick and they had no money. Only a very expensive operation could save him now and there was no one to lend them the money.

When she heard her daddy say to her tearful mother, "Only a miracle can save him now," the little girl went to her bedroom and pulled her money from its hiding place and counted it carefully.

She hurried to a drugstore (药店) with the money in her hand.

"And what do you want?" asked the salesman. "It's for my little brother," the girl answered. "He's really, really sick and I want to buy a miracle." "Pardon?" said the salesman.

"My brother Andrew has something bad growing inside his head and my daddy says only a miracle can save him. So how much does a miracle cost?" "We don't sell a miracle here, child. I'm sorry," the salesman said with a smile.

"Listen, if it isn't enough, I can try and get some more. Just tell me how much it costs."

A well-dressed man heard it and asked, "What kind of a miracle does your brother need?"

"I don't know," she answered with her eyes full of tears. "He's really sick and mum says he needs an operation. But my daddy can't pay for it, so I have brought all my money."

"How much do you have?" asked the man. "\$ 1.11, but I can try and get some more," she answered.

"Well, what luck," smiled the man. "\$ 1.11, the price of a miracle for little brothers."

He took up the girl's hand and said, "Take me to where you live. I want to see your brother and meet your parents. Let's see if I have the kind of miracle you need."

That well-dressed man was Dr Carlton Armstrong, a famous doctor. The operation was successful and it wasn't long before Andrew was home again.

How much did the miracle cost? (from www.zkenglish.com)

根据以上短文内容，然后从每题所给的四个选项中选择最佳选项。

1. What was the trouble in the little girl's family?
A. Her brother was seriously ill. B. They had no money.
C. Nothing could save her brother. D. Both A and B.
2. In the eye of the little girl, a miracle might be _____.
A. something interesting B. something beautiful
C. some wonderful medicine D. some good food
3. The little girl said again and again "...I can try and get some more." That shows _____.
A. she had still kept some money B. she hoped not to be refused
C. There was no need to worry about money D. she thought money was easy to get
4. What made the miracle happen?
A. The girl's love for her brother. B. The girl's money.
C. The medicine from the drugstore. D. Nobody can tell.
5. From the passage we can infer (推断) that _____.
A. The doctor didn't ask for any pay B. A miracle is sure to happen if you keep on
C. The little girl is lovely but not so clever D. Andrew was in fact not so sick as they had thought

华询初二英语春季第十三讲

一、8BU6 知识点梳理 1

◆ 重点单词

【词条 1】defeat

【课文原句】He defeated the British.

【点拨】defeat 为动词，意为“击败；战胜”，之后可直接接宾语。例如：We defeated all the other teams and won in the final. 我们战胜了其他所有的球队，在决赛中胜出了。

【词条 2】abroad

【课文原句】Now that winter is behind us, many people are starting to think about going abroad for the summer holidays.

【点拨】abroad 为副词，意为“在国外；到国外”，常放在 go, travel, live, study 等动词之后。例如：A person who travels abroad must carry a passport. 出国旅行的人要携带护照。

【拓展】aboard 与 abroad 拼写相似，也是副词，意思是“上（船、飞机等）”。例如：The man says that we have to go aboard half an hour before the ship sails. 那人说我们必须在开船前半小时上船。

【词条 3】attraction

【课文原句】It offers many of the same attractions as the Disney parks in the USA.

【点拨】attraction 为名词，意为“有吸引力的事或物”，是一个可数名词。例如：On New Year's Eve the display of fireworks offers many attractions. 除夕之夜的焰火很吸引人。

【拓展】attract 是 attraction 的动词形式，意为“吸引”。例如：He had the kind of talent that would attract large audiences. 他有那种吸引广大观众的才能。

【词条 4】enable

【课文原句】The Channel Tunnel enables you to travel by train from Paris to London in about three hours.

【点拨】enable 为动词，意为“使能够；使有机会”，enable sb to do sth 表示“使某人能够做某事”。例如：The Internet enables people to get more information more quickly. 互联网使人们能够更快地获得更多的信息。

基础练习★☆☆

A. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. New York University Shanghai, located in Pudong's Lujiazui, enrolled _____ first undergraduates in 2013.
A) it B) its C) itself D) it's
- () 2. Mary has just decided to invite _____ to her birthday party.
A) you and I B) you and me C) I and you D) me and you
- () 3. Little Tom had to look after _____ when his parents were away from home.

- A) he B) him C) his D) himself
- () 4. The speaker was describing his unusual experience _____ listeners _____ his own words.
- A) to, in B) to, with C) at, in D) at, with
- () 5. If the chocolates _____ strawberry, the packaging will be designed in the shape of a strawberry.
- A) taste B) taste like C) feel D) feel like
- () 6. Mum looked _____. She looked _____ at Tom because he had broken her favorite vase.
- A) angry, angry B) angrily, angrily C) angry, angrily D) angrily, angry
- () 7. The thief ran away quickly _____ the alarm suddenly _____.
- A) while, went out B) while, went off
C) when, went out D) when, went off
- () 8. _____ ! The floor is wet.
- A) Mind your head B) Look down
C) Watch out D) Don't be so careless
- () 9. The 86-year-old granny shocked everyone _____ she showcased her gymnastic skills at the 2012 Cottbus Gymnastics World Cup.
- A) before B) until C) when D) although
- () 10. _____ you weren't there, I left a message.
- A) Before B) As C) As soon as D) When
- () 11. _____ all the passengers are here, why don't we start at once?
- A) After B) As soon as C) While D) Since
- () 12. The fire stopped _____ the firemen came.
- A) burning, before B) to burn, before C) burning, until D) to burn, after

B. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word can only be used once.

A. visiting	B. Instead	C. a reason
D. In addition	E. happened	F. hot

A woman in a wheelchair became a hero when a two-year old boy fell from a third-floor window into her lap (膝).

Barbara Jones is the hero. She's a 31-year-old woman who is unable to walk. Ms. Jone was (1) _____ her mother in Harlem, a New York City neighborhood. She was sitting in her wheelchair in a favorite place outside her mother's flat building. "I was sitting in the sunshine talking to my friend," she said. "It was in the middle of July, and the sun was very (2) _____.

We decided to go to a place on the other side of the building," she said. "I don't usually like to sit there because it's so noisy." Suddenly something strange (3) _____. Above her, on the third floor of the building, Adonis Gomez was playing. He was jumping on a sofa with his cousin. The sofa was near an open window.

"I can jump higher than you can," Adonis said to his cousin. Adonis took a big jump, but he didn't come back down on the sofa. (4) _____, he bounced out the open window. He fell three storeys. His arm hit Ms. Jone's head. Then he rolled

across her lap and fell to the ground next to her wheel chair.

Adonis was hurt, but he was not dead. An ambulance took him to the hospital. Ms. Jones had only a small cut near her left eye. "Now I know God had (5) _____ for me to move to that side of the building," Ms. Jones said.

二、中考链接 : Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词, 每词只能填一次):

A) own	B) carefully	C) playing	D) at the same time	E) in the end
F) correctly	G) swim	H) dangerous	I) sentences	

All the students at the beach party were members of the English Club. Before they began to ___1___ or to play games, Miss Green wanted them to learn some new words. She taught them how to say *beach*, *sea* *ocean*, and *waves* in English. The students repeated the new words and tried to use them in ___2___.

After the English lesson, the boys started ___3___ volleyball. Miss Green helped them to keep score in English. The students laughed at their ___4___ mistakes, but they enjoyed practicing their new words and having fun ___5___.

Afterwards, there was plenty of time for those who liked to swim in the water. Some of the waves were quite large and could be ___6___ for people who do not swim well. Miss Barnes asked watched them very ___7___. When it was time for lunch, Miss Barnes asked each member of the club a question in English. If the students could not answer their questions, she taught them how to say it ___8___. Everyone thanked Miss Barnes for being such a nice teacher.

三、 阅读理解

A. 完形填空

There isn't ___1___ who can control the weather in the world. But we can tell ___2___ the important changes in the weather will be like in the following day or two. That is ___3___ weather forecasting. ___4___ many countries and in all countries people have studied the weather and tried to make weather forecasting.

Sometimes far away objects such as hills and tall trees seem to be very clear and near. This is a sign of ___5___ water vapor in the air, and then the rain will probably come.

Rings round the sun are a sign of coming rain. If you see a rainbow in rainy weather, this is a sign that the weather will become clear and fine. Such rainbow always comes in the evening. If the stars twinkle ___6___ at night, then fine weather will come the next day. If a fog appears in the morning, just about sunrise, then the day will be warm. If the sunset is mostly red in colour, then the following day will be fine. Most of the ___7___ sayings have been made by people who have used their eyes and brains to make weather forecasting.

1. A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. no one

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| 2. A. how | B. why | C. what | D. when |
| 3. A. call | B. called | C. shout | D. said |
| 4. A. For | B. On | C. At | D. About |
| 5. A. many | B. few | C. much | D. little |
| 6. A. clearly | B. clear | C. clean | D. cleanly |
| 7. A. over | B. above | C. below | D. under |

B. 首字母

Charlie Chaplin was b_____ in London, England in 1889. Both of his parents were actors, but his family was very poor. In 1911 he went to California to look for work as a move actor His first movies there were not successful. Then he created a comedy character called The Tramp. The Tramp wore a funny, black suit and used his hat to s_____ secret messages. It was a huge s_____. By 1914, Chaplin was the most famous actor in America. He worked very hard, and made 62 movies in four years. In 1919, he started his o_____ film company. His new films were more serious -for example, "City Lights" is about the p_____ of poor people. He moved to Switzerland in 1948, and lived there until he died in 1977. People a_____ the world still loved to watch Chaplin's movies.

C. 阅读理解并回答问题

Have you ever heard of a girl of 15, who set up a company of her own? Wendy Wong is the girl. She started the business two years ago. She has already written several successful computer games. They are so popular that over half a million games are sold every year. Now all of her family work in her business, and she is still at school.

She gets up early in the morning, and then she talks with her family about the business over breakfast. Every day she goes to school in her own car with a driver, for she is not old enough.

She enjoys her school, but some of the work is too easy for her to feel interested. She usually gets 'A' grades in all her subjects, so the other students often ask her for help.

She finished her homework in half an hour after her driver takes her home. After dinner, she goes to her office and goes on working on her computer, writing games until 2 am. She does not usually need so much sleep as other children.

根据短文内容，回答问题。

1. When did Wendy Wong start the business?

2. What has Wendy Wong already written successful?

3. How does Wendy Wong go to school every day?

4. How about her grades in all her subjects?

5. How long can she finish her homework?

华询初二英语春季第十四讲

一、8BU6 知识点梳理 2

◆ 重点短语

【短语 1】now that

【课文原句】Now that winter is behind us, many people are starting to think about going abroad for the summer holidays.

【点拨】now that 是一个短语连词，意思是“既然；由于”，相当于 since。

例如： Now that Viktor's awake, we'll see what he has to say about that.

【短语 2】such as

【课文原句】With its world-famous landmarks such as the Eiffel Tower and the Arcde Triomphe, ...

【点拨】such as 意为“例如”，用于举例，后跟名词、代词或动名词。

例如： We have different pies, such as apple and strawberry pies.

【拓展】for example 也意为“例如”，用于举例，但它的后面通常跟一个句子。

例如： For example, according to her, eating fish eyes is good for the eyes.

举个例子来说，根据她的说法，吃鱼的眼睛对视力有益。

【短语 3】go on to do sth.

【课文原句】If you want to go on to visit Britain, you can now do it without flying or taking a ferry.

【点拨】go on to do sth 意为“接着做某事”，表示的是前一个动作完成之后，又接着去做另一件事情，常指短暂性动作。

例： They watered the flowers and went on to clean the classroom. 他们给花浇了水，接着打扫教室。

【拓展】go on doing sth 意为“继续做某事”，表示的是继续做原来的事情，中途可有停顿也可没有，多指延续性的动作。

例如： Freda knew that she would not win. However, she went on trying.

弗丽达知道她不会取胜。然而她还是继续试下去。

【短语 4】in some ways

【课文原句】In our city, we can see the influence of France in some ways.

【点拨】in some ways 意为“在某些方面”。

例如： New Year's celebrations around the world are the same in some ways.

各国的新年庆祝方式在某些方面是相同的。

【拓展】另外，way 与介词 in 搭配还可构成其他些短语，像 in this way（用这种方式；这样），in a way（在某种程度上），等等。

例如： In other words, we can finish the work on time only in this way.

换句话说，只有这样我们才能准时完成工作。

In a way, I'm glad you made that mistake, for it will serve as a warning to you. 在某种程度上说，我很高兴你犯那个错误，因为它可以对你敲警钟。

基础练习★☆☆

A. Choose the best answer

- () 1. Li Lei is taller than _____ in his class.
A. anybody B. anybody else C. else anyone D. somebody else
- () 2. This dictionary isn't _____. It is _____.
A. yours, his B. you, him C. hers, you D. mine, him
- () 3. The sentence _____ is wrong.
A. himself B. herself C. itself D. it
- () 4. ---Which of the two T-shirts will you take?
---I'll take _____, one of my brother's, the other for myself.
A. either B. neither C. all D. both
- () 5. There're twenty students in our school, but _____ of them are from France.
A. none B. all C. neither D. both.
- () 6. We go home _____ six days.
A. all B. each C. both D. every
- () 7. _____ of the teachers are kind in our school.
A. Every B. Each C. Either D. All
- () 8. ---_____ hat is this? ---It's _____.
A. Whose, me B. who, mine C. Whom, his D. Whose, mine
- () 9. Why don't you get _____ to read while you are on holiday?
A. anything B. everything C. something D. nothing
- () 10. He has _____ to tell us.
A. something important B. important something
C. anything useful D. useful nothing
- () 11. Neither I nor he _____ from USA.
A. be B. are C. am D. is
- () 12. Everyone can have a piece of bread, _____?
A. can, every one B. can't they C. can't it D. can't she

B. Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is the population of the world today?
2. _____ jumped the longest of all in the long jump?
3. --- _____ colour is your mother's dress? ---It's black.
4. --- _____ is your car? ---The red one in front of the tree.
5. --- _____ of the following can you often find on a medicine bottle?
---I know, sir. It's instruction.
6. The necklace _____ she is wearing is beautiful.
7. Do you know the person _____ lost his bike?
8. Most people _____ live in less developed countries are quite poor.
9. The boy _____ is helping the old man is John's brother.
10. People _____ use credit cards to buy things online should be very careful

二、中考链接 Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once. (每空格限填一词，每个单词或

词组只能填一次)

A. strange	B. airport	C. children	D. looking forward to	E. at first
F. downstairs	G. wrong	H. differently	I. deliver	

When I was sixteen years old, I made my first visit to the United States. It was not the first time I had been abroad. But it made a deep impression on me. Like most English ①_____, I learned French at school and I often went to France. So I was used to speaking a foreign language to the people who didn't understand English. But when I went to America, I was really ②_____ having a nice easy holiday without any language problems.

How ③_____ I was! The misunderstanding began at the ④_____. I was looking for a public telephone to give my American friend Danny a ring. So I asked an old man, "I want to give my friend a ring. Could you help me?" "Well, that's ⑤_____" he answered in surprise. "You look very young. Are you getting married?" "Oh! No," I replied, "I just want to give a ring to tell her I have arrived. Could you tell me if there is a phone box near here?" "Oh! Sorry," he said, "There is a phone ⑥_____."

When we met up, Danny told the misunderstanding to me clearly. "Don't worry! I met such problems ⑦_____. There are lots of words which the Americans use ⑧_____ in meaning from us British. But most of the time British and American people can understand each other well! You will soon get used to all the funny things they say."

三、 阅读理解

A. 完形填空★★☆

In America, people don't keep their old people at home. At a certain age they put them away. In my country, the old people stay in the home until they __1__. But here, things are not like that. It's surprising to me that they put them away. The first thing they think of is a *nursing home* (养老院). Some of these people don't need a nursing home. If they had their own bedroom at home, they would watch __2__ or listen to the radio or have themselves busy doing something interesting.

Right now there's a lady here, nothing wrong with her, but her children put her away. They don't come to see her. The only time they come to see her is when she says, "I can't breathe." She wants some __3__. And that way she is just aging. When I came here, she was a beautiful woman. She was looking nice. Now she is going down.

We had another lady here two years ago, she had two sons. She fell and had a __4__ leg. They called the eldest son. He said, "Why call on me? Call the little one. She gave all the money to that little one." That was bad. I was right there.

All these people are not helpless. But just the family __5__ them. There is an old man here. His children took him for a ride one day, pushed him out of the car, let him walk and *wander* (徘徊) by himself. He couldn't find his way home. His children try

to ___6___ all that he has. They are trying to make him sign papers and things like those. There is nothing wrong with him. He can dress himself, cook his own meals, take a walk... They signed him in here, made the lawyers sign him in. They are just in for money.

How can these children treat their old people like that? How awful!

- () 1. A. fail B. disappear C. die D. hate
() 2. A. films B. pets C. television D. children
() 3. A. attention B. freedom C. invitation D. trouble
() 4. A. frozen B. broken C. weak D. terrible
() 5. A. have pity on B. deal with C. rely on D. get rid of
() 6. A. take away B. give up C. dream of D. care for

B. 首字母★★★★

It may be possible to enjoy a higher *standard* (标准) of living if you have a small family. There are clear advantages to having a small family. H___1___, there can also be serious disadvantages if it is a small family. The parents have big *responsibilities* of raising children by themselves if they have no help from other family m___2___. Today, it is quite common for both parents to work full time in order to pay for the basic cost of living of family. When the parents come home, they are often very t___3___ from a hard day at work. Still, they have to take care of the children, cook, clean, wash clothes, shop, etc.

When there is only one parent, of course the responsibilities of looking after the children are much h___4___ for him or her. They have to work out all the things by themselves. They just hope that everything goes right every day. More and more, people in small families have been trying to create their own *extended families* (大家庭) to meet their needs. They often try to develop a net-work of friends and neighbors to be part of their self-created extended family. For example, small families may celebrate holidays t___5___ and, if there are children, they may share responsibilities of child raising. Your child might go to a neighbor's h___6___ or apartment after school on certain days, and then you would do something in e___7___ to help your neighbor out. Many of these arrangements are very successful and helpful for those families.

华询初二英语春季第十五讲

一、基础练习★☆☆

A. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. The emperor was _____ their work, so he gave them much money.
A. interested in B. careful with C. pleased with D. patient with
- () 2. Since we have free time, why don't we _____ the museum?
A. visit B. visiting C. to visit D. visited
- () 3. Peter didn't listen carefully to Mrs White, so she said, "_____"
A. Be careful B. Watch out C. Pay attention D. Go off
- () 4. When I didn't finish my homework, my mother would be _____.
A. cross B. puzzled C. pleased D. scared
- () 5. Online games are very interesting, _____ children can't spend too much time on it.
A. and B. or C. so D. but
- () 6. The boy was playing computer games, but he _____ that he was doing his homework.
A. prevented B. pretended C. protected D. produced
- () 7. Instead of watching TV at home, she feels like _____ out for a walk after supper.
A. to go B. going C. goes D. went
- () 8. _____ school is much bigger than _____.
A. Our, your B. Our, yours C. Ours, yours D. We, you
- () 9. -----Whose painting is this? It's really wonderful!
----- Oh, it's not _____. It's _____.
A. hers, your B. mine, Elsa's C. yours, he's D. his, my
- () 10. This is _____ bedroom. It is very clean and tidy.
A. Mary's and Jane's B. Mary and Jane's
C. Mary's and Jane D. Mary's and Jane's

B. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. Why don't we go skiing this afternoon? (同义句转换)
_____ go skiing this afternoon?
2. He was satisfied with their warm welcome. (同义句转换)
He was _____ their warm welcome.
3. The boy is so short that he can't reach the pears on the tree. (同义句转换)
The boy isn't _____ to reach the pears on the tree.
4. You mustn't throw paper here and there! (同义句转换)
_____ throw paper here and there!
5. She's hardly been late for work since she came here. (改为反义疑问句)
She's hardly been late for work since she came here, _____
6. I won't go to Kitty's birthday party if she doesn't invite me. (保持句意基本不变)
I won't go to Kitty's birthday party _____ she _____ me.

二、中考链接: Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (每空格限填一词, 每词只能填一次)

A. noticed	B. cases	C. cheap	D. plastic	E. turned into
F. society	G. really	H. instead	I. returned	

A group of graduates got together to visit their old university professor.

The conversation soon ①_____ complaints about stress(压力) in work and life. Before offering his guests coffee, the professor went to the kitchen and ②_____ with a large pot of coffee and a variety of cups—③_____, glass, china, some plain-looking, some expensive—telling them to help themselves to the coffee.

When all the students had a cup of coffee in hand, the professor said, "Now you have ④_____ that all the nice-looking expensive cups was taken up, leaving behind the plain and ⑤_____ ones. It is normal for you to want only the best for yourselves. That is also the cause of your problems and stress."

"It is certain that the cup itself adds no quality to the coffee. In most ⑥_____ it is just more expensive and sometimes even hides what we drink."

"What all of you really want was coffee, not the cup, but you consciously went for the best cups. And then you began eyeing each other's cups."

"Now consider this: Life is the coffee; the jobs, money and position in ⑦_____ are the cups. They are just tools to hold and contain life, and the type of cup we have does not change the quality of life we live. Sometimes, by concentrating only on the cup, we fail to enjoy the coffee. Don't let the cups drive you ... enjoy the coffee ⑧_____."

三、 阅读理解★★☆

(A)

Now, more and more families have their own cars and most kids like to sit in the front passenger seat. But in fact, research on car accidents shows that it is the most dangerous seat in the car no matter whether your car is old or new. So where is the safest place for kids to sit? The answer is in the back seat.

Australia passed a law that everyone should wear a seat belt in any car in 1976. Research shows that wearing a seat belt that is the right size for you is the best way to avoid serious hurt.

Seat belts should be made to fit the person who is going to use them, or they could cause someone to be hurt. Kids can be hurt in an adult seat belt because they are small and the belt could come up round their neck or face.

In south Australia, the law about child safety changed in 2010. Any child below the age of 7 must wear a seat belt. The law also says that a child under 7 must not be allowed to sit in the front seat unless all the seats in the back of the car have had kids under 7 sitting in them already.

()1. Which is the most dangerous seat in the car according to the passage?

- A. The driver's seat. B. The front passenger seat.
C. The back seat on the right. D. The back seat on the left.

()2. When did Australia pass the law that everyone should wear a seat belt in any

car?

- A. In 1976. B. In 1977. C. In 2010. D. In 2011.

()3. Which of the following is TRUE according to the law in Australia?

- A. Kids under 7 can not sit in a car.
B. People under 18 can not drive a car.
C. Passengers don't have to wear seat belts.
D. Both passengers and the driver should wear seat belts.

()4. Why should the kids wear the right-sized seat belt?

- A. Because it is safe. B. Because it looks cool.
C. Because they will feel comfortable. D. Because they should obey the law.

()5. According to the new law, kids under 7 can sit in the front seat when _____.

- A. there is a seat belt in the front seat
B. the back seats are full of kids under 7
C. there is no seat belt in the back seats
D. someone can protect them in the front seat

()6. What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A. How to wear seat belts. B. How to avoid car accidents.
C. Wearing seat belts is important. D. Drivers should be very much careful.

(B)

This is a song millions of Americans will hear this New Year's Eve. It is called Auld Lang Syne (《友谊地久天长》). It is the traditional music played during the New Year's celebration. Auld Lang Syne is an old Scottish poem. It tells about the need to remember old friends.

The words "auld lang syne" mean "old long since". No one knows who wrote the poem first. However, a version by Scottish poet Robert Burns was published (出版) in 1796. The words and music we know today first appeared in a songbook three years later.

The song is played in the United States mainly on New Year's Eve. The version (译文) you are hearing today is by the Washington Saxophone Quartet. As we end our program with Auld Lang Syne. I would like to wish all of our radio friends a very Happy New Year! This is Buddy Thomas. (from www.zkenglish.com)

根据以上短文内容，然后从每题所给的四个选项中选择最佳选项。

1. Where is this passage from?

- A. A newspaper. B. A magazine.
C. A TV program. D. A radio program.

2. Who is introducing Auld Lang Syne to us?

- A. Robert Burns. B. The Washington Saxophone Quartet.
C. Buddy Thomas. D. The passage doesn't tell us.

3. When is Auld Lang Syne mainly played in the USA according to the passage?

- A. On New Year's Eve. B. On Christmas Eve.
C. On weekends. D. On holidays.

4. When did the words and music of Auld Lang Syne we know today first appear?

- A. In 1790. B. In 1793.

- C. In 1796. D. In 1799.
5. What's Auld Lang Syne about?
- A. It's about the history of Scotland.
- B. It's about an old Scottish poet.
- C. It's about the need to remember old friends.
- D. It's about the wishes to the radio friends.

C)

Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题)

As it's coming to the end of the year, Feng Qianhui, 16, from the High School Affiliated to Beijing Normal University, is quite busy. She is thinking about getting more students to her club – the Daylight Short Film Club.

Feng actually needn't worry too much. When she started the club in June, it immediately got 60 junior and senior high school students.

They spent the summer vacation making a 12-minute short film, *Jealousy* (《嫉妒》). The film is about a friendship between two girls which was affected by jealousy. When it was put online, the film got more than 10,000 hits within a month.

“Though we are students, we can make good short films,” Feng said. “Our films show students' points of views which may *resonate* (产生共鸣) with viewers.”

Many schools in Beijing have created “fashionable” clubs like this one. There are rock music clubs, *medical herb* (药草) clubs and a club for the traditional *costume of the Han ethnic group* (汉服) and so on. Compared to the traditional clubs, these new ones are more fun and get their members active.

Li Yiyang, 15, is a member of the *cosplay* (角色扮演) club at Beijing No. 3 Middle School. The club was set up last year. She says she is so glad that she finally has a place to develop her interest and relax.

When taking part in a cosplay activity, Li sometimes spends hours doing her *make-up* (化妆) and usually stands for nearly the whole day with a heavy costume on.

“But it's exciting to dress exactly like my favorite cartoon characters,” Li said. “It makes me forget all my troubles.”

1. Does Feng Qianhui want to get more students to the Daylight Short Film Club?

_____.

2. When did Feng Qianhui and her team make a 12-minute short film?

_____.

3. Why are these good short films welcomed among students?

Because _____.

4. What are the differences between the fashionable clubs and the traditional clubs in school?

_____.

5. How does Li Yiyang feel when she dresses exactly like her favorite cartoon characters?

_____.

6. Do you think it's good for students to take part in school clubs? Why or why not?

(NO MORE THAN two sentences.)

_____.

华询初二英语春季第十六讲

一、基础练习★☆☆

A. Choose the best answer

- () 1. _____ he's old, he can still carry this heavy bag.
A. Though B. Since C. For D. So
- () 2. ---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
- () 3. In the zoo if a child ___ into the water and can't swim, the dolphins may come up ___ him.
A. will fall; to help B. falls; to help C. will fall; help D. falls; helping
- () 4. I don't remember _____ he worked in that city when he was young.
A. what B. which C. where D. who
- () 5. We will stay at home if my aunt _____ to visit us tomorrow.
A. comes B. come C. will come D. is coming
- () 6. The police asked the children _____ cross the street _____ the traffic lights turned green.
A. not; before B. don't; when C. not to; until D. not; after
- () 7. I was late for class yesterday _____ there was something wrong with my bike.
A. when B. that C. until D. because
- () 8. I'll go swimming with you if I _____ free tomorrow.
A. will be B. shall be C. am D. was
- () 9. In the exam, the _____ you are, the _____ mistakes you will make.
A. careful; little B. more careful; fewest
C. more careful; fewer D. more careful; less
- () 10. You should finish your lessons _____ you go out to play.
A. before B. after C. when D. while
- () 11. I hurried _____ I wouldn't be late for class.
A. since B. so that C. as if D. unless
- () 12. When you read the book, you'd better make a mark _____ you have any questions.
A. which B. that C. where D. though
- () 13. The teacher raised his voice _____ all the students could hear him.
A. for B. so that C. because D. in order
- () 14. He took off his coat _____ he felt hot.
A. because B. as C. if D. since
- () 15. It is _____ that we'd like to go out for a walk.
A. a lovely day B. too lovely a day
C. so lovely a day D. such lovely a day
- () 16. Mary had _____ much work to do that she stayed at her office all day.
A. such B. so C. too D. very

B. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

- The girl was so excited to shake hands with the famous _____ . (piano)
- His mother nodded _____ and said no more. (silent)

3. My grandpa was so _____ that he always lost his way in the park. (forget)
4. _____ speak louder than words. (act)
5. We are _____ to hear his wonderful voice. (surprise)

C. Rewrite the following sentences as required:

1. All of the books are written in English. (改为否定句)
_____ the books is written in English.
2. The May Day Band consists of five members. (保持句意基本不变)
The May Day Band is _____ of five members.
3. The new movie lasted for two hours. (对划线部分提问)
_____ did the new movie last?
4. She speaks very good Italian. (改为感叹句)
_____ she speaks Italian!
5. His daughter didn't go to the movies. She read more books. (两句合并为一句)
His daughter read more books _____ going to the movies.

二、中考链接: Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词, 每词只能填一次)

Along with eating dumplings and setting off fireworks, watching the CCTV Spring Festival Gala

A. popular	B. tradition	C. younger	D. habit	E. attracts
F. especially	G. in order to	H. ordinary	I. afford	

has been a Lunar New Year ①_____ for many Chinese families over the past thirty years. The nearly five-hour long show ②_____ between 400 million to 700 million viewers every year. The 2012 gala, with an average reach of 499 million viewers, set a new Guinness World Record for the "Most Watched National Network TV Broadcast".

Though the Spring Festival Gala is a highly ③_____ show, it is more than entertainment. "It's part of modern culture for Chinese people," Huang Yihe, director of the first CCTV gala in 1983, said: "People have been working for a whole year and need an outlet (出口, 发泄的方法) to express their emotions."

The first CCTV gala was broadcast live at a time when most families in China couldn't ④_____ a TV set. As TV sets become a part of our daily lives, the gala has turned into a necessary part of the Lunar New Year.

Times have changed. Changes can be both good and bad. The gala's popularity has gone down little by little in recent years, with the number of comments criticizing (批评) the show increasing. Many are from the ⑤_____ generations.

Gala organizers have been trying very hard to find out what young people want. Months ago, director Ha Wen took her team to various cities to talk with them ⑥_____ attract viewers from them. "We listened to them and hopefully they will get what they want from the show," she said in an interview last month.

For the past few years, the gala has featured more pop stars, ⑦_____ from Hong Kong and Taiwan. This year, international star Celine Dion plans to make an appearance.

Despite the negativity (否定性), most Chinese people always watch CCTV on Lunar New Year's Eve. Just as many people say, it's more like a ⑧_____ for them to watch it with all family members on that special night.

三、阅读理解

A. 完形填空

Dolphins(海豚)are not fish. They are *mammals*(哺乳动物). They live in groups and speak to each other in their own language. But they are quite 1 almost all land animals. Their brain is as big as a person's and they live a long life — at least 20 or 30 years.

2 some animals, dolphins use sounds to help them find their way around. They also use these sounds to talk to each other and to help them find food. They do not use their ears to receive sounds, but use the jaw—the lower part of the mouth.

It is strange that dolphins are 3 to men, and for thousands of years, there have been many stories about dolphins and men. In the 19th century, in a dangerous part of the sea near New Leland, there was a dolphin. The seamen in the area liked him very much and gave him a very good name, “Jack”. From 1871 to 1903, Jack met every boat in the area and showed it the 4. In 1903 a passenger on a boat with the name of The Penguin shot and hurt Jack . 5 the dolphin didn't die, and after a long time he was well again. He guided the ships through the area for nine more years, 6 he refused to help the boat The Penguin.

Today, some people still kill dolphins, but many countries in the world now 7 them. In these places, people are not allowed to kill them.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| () 1.A) familiar to | B) different from | C) proud of | D) pleased with |
| () 2.A) For | B) To | C) Between | D) Like |
| () 3.A) dangerous | B) frightening | C) friendly | D) exciting |
| () 4.A) way | B) food | C) time | D) wave |
| () 5.A) Quickly | B) Luckily | C) Slowly | D) Suddenly |
| () 6.A) so | B) for | C) or | D) but |
| () 7.A) catch | B) attack | C) protect | D) sell |

B. 首字母

Sometimes I *doubt* whether there is love between my parents. Every day they are busy trying to make money. They don't act in the *romantic* ways that I read about in books or I see on TV. They n 1 say, “I love you.” It's not their style.

One day, my mother was *sewing* (缝) a *quilt* (被子). I took my seat beside her.

“Mom, I have a question to ask you,” I said after a while.

“What?” she replied, s 2 doing her work.

“Is there love between you and Dad?” I asked her in a very low voice.

She stopped her work and r 3 her head. Then she *bowed* (弯) her head and went on sewing.

I thought I had hurt her. At last I heard my mother say: “Susan, look at this *thread* (线). Sometimes you can see it there, but most of it d 4 in the quilt. It makes the quilt strong. If life is a quilt, then love should be a thread. It can h 5 be seen anywhere, but it's really there.”

I listened carefully but I didn't understand her until the next spring. My father suddenly got seriously sick. My mother had to stay with him in the hospital for a month. After they got back, she helped my father walk slowly o 6 the country road every day. My father had never been so gentle.

“Dad, how are you feeling now?” I asked him one day.

“Susan, don't worry about me,” he said gently. “I just like walking with your mom.”

O 7 I thought love meant flowers, gifts and sweet kisses. But from this experience, I understand that love is just a thread in the quilt of our life. Love is.

C. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题)

If you dropped a piece of fruit on your computer keyboard, would you think about eating it again? What if you dropped it in the toilet? *Bacteria* (细菌) can live everywhere, even in some unexpected places.

If you eat at your computer, sneeze on your keyboard, or sit down to surf the Internet without first washing your hands, your computer keyboard could be bad for your health. According to the US National Research Centre, the average computer carries 400 times more bacteria than a *toilet bowl* (抽水马桶).

Could one of the dirtiest things in your home be right in your hand? Yes: the TV remote control. It gets dropped on the floor, put on the sofa and everyone in the house holds it. Scientists found that around half of the tested remote controls carry the cold *virus* (病毒).

Don't forget your toothbrush. Do you put it in the bathroom? Studies show that *flushing* (抽水冲洗) the toilet *releases* (释放) bacteria in the air. Bacteria can remain in the air for at least two hours. They may pollute your toothbrush. You can find ways to solve this problem. Try to keep your toothbrush far from the toilet. Make sure that it is in an upright position after each use. It's also important to change your toothbrush every three months.

Here are some other places to watch out for:

At home

The kitchen is one of the places with the most bacteria—more than the bathroom. Dishcloths and kitchen *sponges* (海绵) are great places for bacteria since they are always wet after being used. Try to make them dry.

At school

When you put your schoolbags on the floor or in the bus, many bacteria can live on the *bottom* (底部) of it. Try to clean your schoolbag often.

In public places

Escalator handrails (电梯扶手), shopping *cart handles* (推车手柄), public books and magazines are top bacteria carriers. That's why the first thing to do when getting home is to wash your hands.

Yes, bacteria are everywhere. But don't be too afraid to touch those things. Most of bacteria are harmless. Just remember to wash your hands regularly. It is the most useful way to protect yourself from bacteria and viruses.

1. Where can bacteria live?

The can _____.

2. An average computer doesn't carry many more bacteria than a toilet bowl, does it?

3. How many of the tested remote controls carry the cold virus?

4. How often should you change your toothbrush?

5. Why are dishcloths and kitchen sponges good places for bacteria?

6. How can you protect yourself from bacteria and viruses?

I can protect myself from bacteria and viruses by _____.

华询初二英语春季第十七讲

一、基础练习★☆☆

A. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. The little boy looked _____ at the birthday presents and felt very _____.
- A. excited, happy B. excited, happily
C. excitedly, happy D. excitedly, happily
- () 2. _____ important piece of advice it is!
- A. What B. What a C. What an D. How
- () 3. I go to work by underground every day. It's _____ journey.
- A. forty minute's B. forty minutes'
C. a forty-minute D. a forty-minutes
- () 4. _____ he is very young, _____ he knows a lot about science.
- A. Though, but B. Because, so C. Though, / D. When, and
- () 5. I haven't decided _____ I'll write a poem or an article.
- A. that B. what C. if D. whether
- () 6. These Teddy Bears look _____. Most of us like them.
- A. nicely B. well C. beautifully D. lovely
- () 7. I don't feel like _____ to the music. I would like _____ television.
- A. to listen, to watch B. listening, to watch
C. to listen, watching D. listening, watching
- () 8. I have lived in Japan for ten years, so I have _____ Japanese food.
- A. been used to eat B. used to eat
C. been used to eating D. used to eating
- () 9. I have lost my e-dictionary. Would you please lend me _____?
- A. you B. your C. yours D. yourself
- () 10. Here are two pens. _____ in blue is for you and the other is for your sister.
- A. One B. ones C. Oneself D. The one

二、中考链接: Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box.

Each word or phrase can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空限填一词, 每词或词组只能填一次)

A. driving	B. at all	C. why	D. quietly	E. crowded
F. in public	G. convenient	H. how	I. deal with	

Dear Sunday Globe,

I'm writing to you about your article in last Sunday's newspaper, "Cell Phones Make Life Easier." You did an excellent job explaining the good points of cell phones. They're ①_____ and very helpful in business. We feel safer always being able to call someone. On the other hand, you didn't talk about their bad points ②_____. Thus, I hope you'll let me give your readers some advice on cell phone etiquette (礼仪).

The first point I'd like to address is loudness. When talking face to face ③_____, you wouldn't shout. Likewise, don't shout when you talk on your cell phone in public. In fact, the microphones in cell phones are so sensitive that you can be heard even if you speak ④_____. Furthermore, keep your ringer nice and quiet, and don't let it ring in meetings, at the movies, etc.

Another point that needs to be made is to ⑤_____ personal space. I think it is very impolite to make calls in small spaces or ⑥_____ rooms. This makes others uncomfortable and forces them to listen to your personal business. That's ⑦_____ I use my cell phone at least three metres away from other people except in emergencies.

Lastly, let me draw your readers' attention to the dangers of doing two things at the same time. For example, cell phones and ⑧_____ are a bad combination. Pay attention to the road! Besides, cell phones can cause you to neglect good friends. Give friends who are with you your full attention. Turn off your cell phone and enjoy their company!

Sincerely
Amber Jala

三、阅读理解

A. 阅读选择★★☆

Joe and his friends were on their way to the Red Cross Headquarters to take the test for the first-aid badge (徽章). They had worked and practiced very hard the whole year and were confident that they would do well for their test.

On their way to the test place, they saw a hit-and-run accident. A taxi driver had sped through the red light and narrowly missed hitting a schoolboy. However, he could not stop in time to avoid (避开) a motorcycle that had turned round the corner. The passenger at the back was thrown off the motorcycle and landed heavily on the ground. The taxi driver was frightened and drove off. Everyone on the street was greatly surprised.

Joe realized that they should take action when he saw the victim bled (流血) heavily. "Come on," he said to his friends and wanted them to follow him but they didn't move.

Joe knew what they were thinking. They would have to wait for another year if they were to miss the test. "Which is more important? A man's life or a badge?" Joe asked his friends.

The question made his friends feel small.

The victim had a deep cut on his head. Joe and his friends dressed his wound to stop the bleeding while waiting for the ambulance to arrive. This was what the Red Cross Society had trained them for.

- () 1. Joe and his friends were on their way to the Red Cross Headquarters to _____.
A) take a test on first-aid B) collect their first-aid badges
C) report a hit-and-run accident D) help the victim of an accident
- () 2. Who got hurt in the accident?
A) The passenger in the taxi. B) The passenger on a motorcycle.

- C) The taxi driver . D) The motorcycle rider.
- () 3. Everyone on the street was surprised because _____.
- A) the ambulance had already arrived.
 B) the schoolboy was seriously hurt.
 C) Joe did first-aid for the victim in time.
 D) the driver ran away after the accident.
- () 4. The test for the first-aid badge is held _____.
- A) once a year. B) twice a year. C) once a term. D) twice a term.
- () 5. What did Joe and his friends do for the victim?
- A) They took him to the hospital. B) They stopped the bleeding for him.
 C) They did nothing for him. D) They made a phone call to his family.
- () 6. The writer thinks _____.
- A) Joe should take the test B) Joe was foolish
 C) Joe put others before himself D) Joe was rude to his friends

B. 完型填空

Gabriel had a small farm in a little town. He only had a cow and dreamed about having a large cattle ranch (畜牧场). He once said to his father, "Dad, I would like to have that land over there. How can I get it?"

His father 1 him to talk to the landowner to see how he could get the land. Gabriel answered, "But we don't have the money." His father said, "2 ; go and talk to him."

Several years have passed and now Gabriel not only owns the land but owns a theme 3 including several hundred cows and a small zoo.

A year ago, when the park was already attracting a huge number of visitors, Gabriel's wife had a dream. "I want to build the 4 Cow in the world," she said. Then they had plans for the project, 5 it would cost a lot of money.

"Nobody will lend us that money to build a Cow," they thought. But the manager of a bank 6 them and helped them.

Later, La Manuela, the biggest Cow in the world was opened to the public. It is 9 meters tall and 16 meters long. and you can travel 7 the Cow learning how grass is turned into milk.

- () 1. A. encouraged B. allowed C. invited D. ordered
- () 2. A. Think it over B. That's all right C. Don't worry D. Take it easy
- () 3. A. town B. farm C. factory D. park
- () 4. A. Smallest B. biggest C. best D. most expensive
- () 5. A. but B. so C. or D. because
- () 6. A. respected B. trusted C. taught D. warned
- () 7. A. near B. outside C. around D. inside

C. 首字母★★★

A mailman's problem

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words:

Charlie was a mailman.

Six days a week he rode his bicycle from village to village delivering letters. He knew everybody and everybody knew him a 1 well.

“Here comes Charlie,” the children called, and their parents came to the doors of their houses. Everybody liked Charlie, and of course everyone especially liked r 2 letters.

“Something for you today,” Charlie would call, and he would get off his bicycle and take a letter or a package out of the bag.

Or he would say, “Sorry, n 3 for you today.” and rode on.

Even the dogs knew and liked Charlie, and although they barked at s 4, they never barked at him.

Except for one dog. Its owner, Mrs Taylor, had not lived in the village for very long, and every time the dog saw Charlie, it started barking.

When he came to Mrs Taylor’s house, Charlie rode his bicycle f 5. There were never any letters for her, so he did not have to stop.

Then one day, there was a letter for her. Charlie stopped his bicycle a little far away from Mrs Taylor’s house. The dog started barking. Mrs Taylor came to the door.

“A letter for you!” Charlie s 6.

“Why can’t you bring it to me?” Mrs Taylor shouted back.

“What about your dog?” Charlie said. “I don’t want it to bite me.”

Mrs Taylor laughed. “Don’t be afraid,” she said. “Everyone knows the old saying: A barking dog never b 7.”

“You know the old saying, and I know the old saying as well,” Charlie said, “but how do we know whether your dog knows it?”