**初二英语暑假班基础教案**

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初二英语基础讲义 第一讲

**一、知识点归纳**

1．pleasant adj. pleased adj.令人高兴的。令人满意的 please v.请，使高兴 pleasure n.

2. direction n. direct adj. 直接的

3. silence n. silent adj. 安静的

4. luck n. lucky / unlucky / luckily

5. regular adj. regularly adv.

6. healthy adj. 健康的 health n. 健康 / unhealthy adj. 不健康的

7. at least 至少 at last 最后

8. **used to do** 表示过去常常做某事，而现在往往不做了

I used to get up early in the morning.

**be used to doing** 表示习惯于做某事

I am used to eating rice now.

**be used to do**表示...被用来做某事

Bottle is used to keep water.

9. not …… any longer 不再做某事

10. you watched **too much** TV and ate **too many** crisps.

11. look forward to + sth/doing sth 期待某事/期待做某事

12. can you show me how to do sth? 你能给我示范下如何做某事吗？

**二、基础训练**

**A. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 1. There \_\_\_\_ a number of people in the park on Sundays.

 A. is B. are C. will be D. have

( ) 2. Where is James ? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with his brother.

 A. runs B. will run C. running D. is running

( ) 3. Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the next room ? Mary is.

 A. is singing B. is sing C. sings D. sing

( ) 4. I often wake him up in the morning, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. so is Ann B. so Ann is C. so does Ann D. so Ann does

( ) 5. My uncle often \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_ stamps for him.

 A. lets, collect B. lets, to collect C. let, collects D. let, to collect

( ) 6. There \_\_\_\_\_\_ a nice present for your coming tenth birthday.

 A. will have B. is C. will be D. has

( ) 7. He says he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us around his factory in two days.

 A. shows B. is showing C. will shows D. will show

( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_ my turning off the radio?

 A. Do, mind B. Are, mind C. Does, mind D. Do, minds

( ) 9. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well in chemistry.

 A. doesn’t B. doesn’t do C. don’t D. don’t do

( ) 10. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a map and some pictures on the desk.

 A. are B. is C. have D. has

( ) 11. Either we or Andy \_\_\_\_\_\_ the animals this weekend.

 A. is going to feed B. are going to feed C. is feeding D. are feeding

( ) 12. I hope your dream \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one day.

 A. comes true B. come true C. will come true D. will true

( ) 13. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough food for the coming dinner, she only \_\_\_\_ a little bread.

A. don’t have, has B. doesn’t has, has C. don’t have, have D. doesn’t have, has

( ) 14. Allan is learning to make model ships, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. is he B. does he C. doesn’t he D. isn’t he

( ) 15. She has few friends because she is new here, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 A. doesn’t she B. does she C. isn’t she D. is she

( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I return the book to the library soon?

 A. Will B. Do C. Am D. Shall

( ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_\_ one of those men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the robber ?

 A. Does, look like B. Is, look like C. Do, looks like D. Are, looking like

( ) 18. Where \_\_\_\_\_\_ this kind of bag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

 A. is, make B. is, making C. is, made D. does, make

( ) 19. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is to go to Sheshan for our holiday.

 A. a fun B. fun C. funny D. a funny

( ) 20. What do you hope will happen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A. in ten years’ B. for ten years C. in ten years’ time D. for ten years’ time

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories. His real name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know. When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank, when some money went missing from the bank O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the reader’s surprise.

1. In which order did O. Henry do the following things?

 a. Lived in New York. b. Worked in a bank. c. Travelled to Texas.

 d. Was put in prison. e. Had a newspaper Job. f. Learned to write stories.

 A. e. c. f. b. d. a B. c. e. b. d. f. a C. e. b. d. c. a. f. D. c. b. e. d. a f.

2. People enjoyed reading O. Henry’s stories because

 A. they had surprise endings B. they were easy to understand

 C. they showed his love for the poor D. they were about New York City

3. O. Henry went to prison because .

 A. people thought he had stolen money from the newspaper

 B. he broke the law by not using his own name

 C. he wanted to write stories about prisoners

 D. people thought he had taken money that was not his

4. What do we know about O. Henry before he began writing?

 A. He was well-educated. B. He was not serious about his work.

 C. He was devoted to the poor. D. He was very good at learning.

5. Where did O. Henry get most material for his short stories?

 A. His life inside the prison. B. The newspaper articles he wrote.

 C. The city and people of New York. D. His exciting early life as a boy.

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

Do you know Sweden(瑞典)？It l　 1    in the north of Europe．It is the fourth largest country in Europe with an a   2    of 450, 000 square kilometers and the population of about 8.5 million. Over one third of them live in the three largest cities, namely Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo. More than half of Sweden is c　 3 　 with trees. It is one of the r   4    countries in the world. About 100 years ago Sweden became industrialized(工业化). Today less than one third of the people are f　5　.

　　Sweden is the country where the famous Nobel Prizes are awarded. Many people who have been to Stockholm, the c　 6　  of Sweden, must have visited the places where Nobel Prizes are awarded.

　　The first language of Sweden is Swedish. English is the first f　  7    language in schools. Many middle-school students can s   8  　 two to three languages. Most of the Swedish people，men and women, o　9　 and young, can speak English. So there is no p   10    to speak with them in English．

初二英语基础讲义 第二讲

**一、知识点归纳**

1. I hope you will write to me soon.

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

 I hope he is right.

 We hope they all pass the English exam.

 I hope to see you soon.

 (2) write to sb.意为“给某人写信”。

 My younger brother often writes to his classmates.

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

2. find out 意为 “发现，找到”

 Have you found out the reason?

辨析： find , find out, 和discover

1. find 多指偶然发现，碰到；后可接名词，复合结构或that 从句。

 Have you found the book you have been looking for?

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

 Have you found out why he was late?

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

 Columbus discovered America.

练习： Peter didn’t tell the truth but his father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

**二、基础训练**

**Choose the best answer.**

( ) 1. This morning I had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ egg and a bottle of milk for my breakfast.

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

( ) 2. It is said that H1N1 has killed more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people in the world.

 A. three hundreds B. three hundreds’ C. three hundred’s D. three hundred

( ) 3. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much.

 A. Anne and Jane B. Anne’s and Jane’ C. Anne’s and Jane D. Anne and Jane’s

( ) 4. Tom, Please pass \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the glasses. I want to read the newspapers.

 A. you B. me C. him D. her

( ) 5. The English novel is quite easy for you. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_ new words in it.

 A. a little B. little C. a few D. few

( ) 6. ---Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she is looking for?

 ---Her cousin, Susan.

 A. that B. whose C. who D. which

( ) 7. ---When will Mr. Black come to Beijing?

 ---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the morning of September 5.

 A. On B. To C. At D. In

( ) 8. Jack has studied Chinese in this school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the year of 2000.

 A. since B. in C. on D. by

( ) 9. ---What delicious cakes!

 ---They would taste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with butter.

 A. good B. better C. bad D. worse

( ) 10. He is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_enough to carry the heavy box.

 A. stronger B. much stronger C. strong D. the strongest

( ) 11. I bought\_\_\_\_\_\_\_exercise-books with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_money.

 A. a few; a few B. a few; a little C. a little; a few D. a little; a little

( ) 12. I’ll go swimming with you if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free tomorrow.

 A. will be B. shall be C. am D. was

( ) 13. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the coming summer holiday?

 A. what will Tom do B. what did Tom do C. what Tom will do D. what Tom did

( ) 14. Listen! Some of the girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about Harry Potter. Let’s join them.

 A. are talking B. talk C. will talk D. talked

( ) 15. When he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home, he saw his mother cleaning the room.

 A. got up B. got back C. got off D. got on

( ) 16.---What can you see on the blackboard?

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. None B. No one C. Nothing D. No

( ) 17. ---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the farmer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any sheep?

---Yes , he has two.

 A. Is, there B. Does, has C. Does, have D. Is, have

( ) 18. Maybe we will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computers at home in the future.

A. learn B. learn from C. get D. get from

( ) 19. ---People in the world will be able to speak the same language.

 ---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

One day a few years ago a very funny thing happened to a neighbour of mine. He is a teacher at one of London’s big medical schools, He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

 He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton (人体骨骼) to be used in his lecture, in a large brown suitcase (箱子). At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

 When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

1. Who wrote the story?

 A. Rupert’s teacher. B. The neighbour’s teacher.

 C. A medical school teacher. D. The teacher’s neighbour.

2. Why did the teacher put a skeleton in his suitcase?

 A. He needed it for the summer term in London.

 B. He needed it for the lecture he was going to give.

 C. He wanted to take it to Russia for medical research.

 D. He wanted to take it home as he had finished his teaching.

3. What happened at the airport?

 A. The skeleton went missing. B. The skeleton was stolen.

 C. The teacher forgot his suitcase. D. The teacher took the wrong suitcase.

4. Which of the following best tells the teacher’s feeling about the incident?

 A. He is very angry. B. He thinks it rather funny.

 C. He feels helpless without Rupert. D. He feels good without Rupert.

5. Which of the following might have happened afterwards?

 A. The teacher got back the suitcase but not Rupert.

 B. The teacher got back neither the suitcase nor Rupert.

 C. The teacher got back Rupert but not the suitcase.

 D. The teacher got back both the suitcase and Rupert.

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

I still remember visiting Moscow. It is the capital of Russia, the b   1    country in the world. I went there w   2    my parents when I was eight years old. I lived and studied there for one year, I had some happy memories.

　　   One of the most interesting things of that city was that t   3    were many dogs. Perhaps Russians l   4    dogs very much. You can see dogs here and there. Almost each of the families had a dog. I made friends with many Russian children w   5    I was living and studying there. They were all very nice. They had fair hair and fair skin. I played with them h   6    though I could only speak a little Russian at first. They were f   7    to me. The weather in Moscow was very cold. It snowed almost every in winter. The ground was always c   8    with a lot of snow. We often made s   9     together.

　　   Now I am b   10    in China, but I miss them so much. I will never forget my happy memories of this visit to Moscow.

初二英语基础讲义 第三讲

**一、知识点归纳**

1. How are you getting on with your travel guide?

get on with “进展”; “与……相处 (融洽)”

2. be famous for… (以 /由于……出名)

 be (well) known as…(以 / 作为….被人知晓)

3. It is + adj. + that (主语从句), 表示 “……太……了”

1. If you go there, you will see a huge open area with green grass, trees, fountains and pigeons. 主句用一般将来（或can, may, must），从句用一般现在时。

5. The Maglev takes you to the international airport in about eight minutes

**二、基础训练**

**A. Complete the sentences with proper words**

1. Do you think your school life is more e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than before?

2. It’s u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to build another swimming pool in this hotel because there are two already.

3. Children, please try to work out this problem by y\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Christmas is coming. Can we d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our classroom?

5. The film is so u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I fell asleep in the cinema.

**B. Choose the right answers to complete the sentences**

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

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

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

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

 On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi’an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel ball before though they lived in “the kingdom of bicycles.”

 Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi’an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India.

 When he was 11, he read the book Marco Polo and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years , he was on the Silk Road in Xi’an and his early dreams were coming true.

 Robert Friedlander’s next destinations (目的地) were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

1. The best headline(标题) for this newspaper article would be

 A. The Kingdom of Bicycles B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi’an

 C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road D. An American Achieving His Aims

2. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander coming to the hotel because .

 A. he asked to see the manager

 B. he entered the hall with a bike

 C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests

 D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him

3. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order, .

 A. China, India, and Pakistan B. India, China, and Pakistan

 C. Pakistan, China, and India D. China, Pakistan, and India

4. What made Friedlander want to come to China?

 A. The stories about Marco Polo . B. The famous sights in Xi’an .

 C. His interest in Chinese silk. D. His childhood dreams about bicycles .

5. Friedlander can be said to be .

 A. clever B. friendly C. hardworking D. strong—minded

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

These years, with the development of society, more and more teenagers have suffered from stress. Some of the problems can make them feel very w   1    and unhappy all day. Who can help them? A teacher from a college tried his best to help them. He thought of a lot of w   2   to help them.  On Monday and Thursday, you can v   3   him. Here are some ideas how to keep the young men healthier in every way.

　　F   4   , it is very important to keep healthy. To get e   5    sleep every day is also necessary. Try to have a healthy d   6   . Secondly, maybe you are not the top students. It doesn’t m   7   . The most important thing is to work hard. If you try your best, your teachers and parents will understand you. If you have some problems, you should be a   8    to talk with your teachers and parents. They can help you. Remember to s   9   your happiness and s   10  with your good friends. Sometimes you can go out for a walk.

　　In a word, you can try to make you happy by yourselves. I’m sure you can be happy every day.

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­

初二英语基础讲义 第四讲

**一、知识点归纳**

**1. spend, pay, cost, take**

 Sb. **pay**s… **for** sth.

 I paid 90 yuan for the coat last Saturday.

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

Sth. **cost**s sb. …

 The coat cost me 90 yuan last Saturday.

 The experiment cost him two years of hard work.

 Sb. **spend**s … **on** sth.

 Every morning Peter **spend**s half an hour on /(in) **reading** English.

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

 It **take**s sb. … **to do** sth.

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

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

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

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

**二、基础训练**

**Ⅰ. Choose the best answer**

( )1. Mr. Wang met an old schoolmate of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on his way to the airport.

 A) he B) his C) him D) himself

( )2. The magic show lasted for three hours, but \_\_\_\_\_\_ people left early.

 A) few B) a few C) little D) a little

( )3. After reading the story, we came to know nobody can be successful \_\_\_\_\_\_ any efforts.

 A) for B) in C) on D) without

( )4. When we face(面对) any danger, we should keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) calm B) careful C) quiet D) frightened

( )5. The place is too expensive to hold our party. We should find a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one.

 A) cheap B) cheaper C) cheapest D) the cheapest

( )6. We can’t do listening exercise, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher’s recorder doesn’t work.

 A) for B) but C) or D) and

( )7. Teenagers will learn more knowledge from real life \_\_\_\_\_\_ they have more chances to experience it.

 A) although B) if C) before D) unless

( )8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you wait a few more minutes? The doctor’s coming soon.

 A) Should B) Must C) Need D) Could

( )9. The company decided to spend about five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yuan building a school for the children in western China.

 A) millions B) millions of C) million of D) million

( )10. Jane plays the piano best in our class, so I never forget \_\_\_\_\_ the music she played for the first time.

 A) to hear B) heard C) hearing D) hear

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

1. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) the day after tomorrow?

2. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a plan for the picnic?

3. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) an important meeting in two days.

4. Ben usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) kites with us on Sundays. Next Sunday he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(meet) us in the park to fly kites with us together. Now he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) a kite with his father at home.

5. Jessie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) good at dancing, but she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not do) well in drawing.

6. Ben \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) many watches, one of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) made in Sweden.

7. Jack says he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not be) free until tomorrow.

8. Both of us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(spend) our holiday in Beijing next year.

9. The boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) chess now.

10. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the tree \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) when they finish decorating it?

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

Mr. Grey was the manager of a small office in London. He lived in the country, and came up to work by train. He liked walking from the station to his office unless it was raining, because it gave him some exercise.

 One morning he was walking along the street when a stranger stopped him and said to him, “You may not remember me, sir, but seven years ago I came to London without a penny in my pockets, I stopped you in this street and asked you to lend me some money, and you lent me £ 5, because you said you were willing to take a chance so as to give a man a start on the way to success.”

 Mr. Grey thought for a few minutes and then said, “Yes, I remember you. Go on with your story!” “Well,” answered the stranger, “are you still willing to take a chance?”

1. How did Mr. Grey get to his office?

 A. He went up to work by train.

 B. He walked to his office.

 C. He went to his office on foot unless it rained.

 D. He usually took a train to the station and then walked to his office if the weather was fine.

2. Mr. Grey liked walking to his office because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. he couldn’t afford the buses B. he wanted to save money

 C. he wanted to keep in good health D. he could do some exercises on the way

3. Mr. Grey had been willing to lend money to a stranger in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. give him a start in life B. help him on the way to success

 C. make him rich D. gain more money

4. One morning the stranger recognized Mr. Grey, and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A. wanted to return Mr. Grey the money

 B. again asked Mr. Grey for money

 C. would like to make friends with him

 D. told Mr. Grey that he had been successful since then

5. In the second paragraph, “…take a chance” means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. Mr. Gray happened to meet a stranger

 B. Mr. Grey had a chance to help a stranger

 C. Mr. Grey helped a stranger by chance

 D. Mr. Grey took the risk that the stranger would not give back the money which he lent him

**2. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage**

Before windows were used, old h   1    in Europe（欧洲）and Britain were very dark. Their great rooms were high w   2    only one hole in the roof（屋顶）to let the smoke o   3    from cooking fire. Later, people began to make the holes b   4  \_\_  to have more light and air in their homes. The first English window was j   5 \_ \_ a small opening（口，孔）in the wall. It was cut long to let in as m   6   light as possible, and narrow to keep out the bad w   7   . But, more wind than light would c   8\_ \_\_ in if the window was cut long. This is why it was c  9  \_ “The wind’s eye”. And the word “w    10 \_” comes form two ancient（古代的）words for “wind” and “eye”.

初二英语基础讲义 第五讲

**一、知识点归纳：**

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

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

 注意 take 的用法：

 (1) 拿；取； I want to take some books to the classroom.

 (2) 吃；喝；服用；添加 Take this medicine three times a day.

 (3) 乘车（船） They usually take a bus to work.

 (4) 花费（时间，金钱）How long will it take you to do your homework every day?

 (5) 做……事情

 take a walk; take a rest; take a look; take away; take care;

 take good care of; take down; take out; take off; take one’s time (Please take your time! 请慢慢来!) ; take one’s temperature

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

 nothing = not anything

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

 look for (寻找的动作过程)

 find (寻找的结果)

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

**二、基础训练**

**A. Choose the best answer**

1. The theme\_\_\_\_\_ Guangzhou Auto Show 2009 is "Technology, Trend, Lifestyle".

A) on B) of C) in D) for

2. Nancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lots of charity work in her free time since she entered college.

 A) has done B) will do C) was doing D) is doing

3. The dance and recitation were dull. I enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_ of them.

A) either B) both C) neither D) none

4. President Obama said that his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ visit to China was wonderful.

 A) four-days’ B) four-day C) four days D) four-days

5. Now China has become one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ countries in the world.

A) most strong B) the most strong C) strongest D) the strongest

6. Computers can work out the difficult problems \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than human beings.

A) much quickly B) more quick C) far more quickly D) very quickly

7. Though the PSP \_\_\_\_\_\_ his parents about $ 300, Jim doesn’t think it is expensive.

 A) took B) cost C) spent D) paid

8. One good way of memorizing things is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a picture in your mind.

 A) imagine B) imagining C) to imagine D) imagines

9. This is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process for every athlete that Liu Xiang will also go from the start to his top.

 A) global B) natural C)local D) final

10. Simon did quite well in the English oral test, he made \_\_\_\_\_\_ mistakes in his oral presentation.

 A) few B) a few C) little D) a little

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

1.Which book is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(interesting),this one or that one?

2.Father is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(heavy)in my family.

3.Of all the boys ,he is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(tall).

4She is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl. and she does everything\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(care).

5.He was\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(happy)because he didn’t past the test(考试不及格).

6.Now it’s the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(twenty-one) century(世纪).

7.We should try our best\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(study)better.

8.Many\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(visit) come to Wuhu for a visit every year.

9.The report (报告) was too bad ,so I felt\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bore) all the time.

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

Even if you are a good high-jumper, you can jump only about seven feet off the ground. You cannot jump any higher because the earth pulls you hard. The pull of the earth is called gravity.

 You can easily find out the pull of the earth. If you weigh yourself, you will know how much gravity is pulling you.

 Since there is gravity, water runs down hill. When you throw a ball into the air, it falls back down. Because of gravity, you do not fall off the earth as it whirls (旋转) around.

 Then, can we get away from the earth and go far out into space? Now you can do it, because spaceships have been invented. Then spaceship will go so fast that it can escape (逃出) the earth’s gravity and carry you into space.

1. In this passage, the word “gravity” means.

 A. the pull of everything.

 B. the force of attraction(吸引) among objects.

 C. the force which attracts objects towards the centre of the earth

 D. the force which attracts the earth towards the sun.

2. When you slip(滑) you always fall to the ground because

 A. the earth always turns round. B. the earth has gravity

 C. the earth’s gravity is greater than your weight. D. you are careless.

3. Gravity is strong that

 A. it can throw a ball into the air. B. it makes you jump only seven feet.

 C. it can let you fly away from the earth. D. it can keep everything on earth.

4. Because of gravity,

 A. water flows everything. B. we can go everywhere by ship.

 C. water always flows downwards. D. fish can live in water.

5. We can get away from the earth by spaceship because

 A. the spaceship goes very fast. B. the earth can’t pull the spaceship.

 C. the spaceship has a strong force. D. the spaceship can jump higher than other things.

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

Thirty years ago, I walked into your bakery and asked for some loaves(条) of bread to sell. At that time, I was 12 years old. A young lady s   1    me that day. She gave me five loaves and wished me good l   2    .

　　I took the loaves and went out to sell them. It t   3     me all day, but I sold them all. At the e   4   of the day, I had some money. I was the h   5    boy in the world as I walked home that evening.

　　The next day, I went to a bicycle shop. I paid a deposit(定金) on a new bicycle.. And then I started my next j   6    as a newspaper delivery() boy. Soon I c   7    pay the rest of the money for the bicycle and the bike was mine. I was so proud of m   8   !

　　Today I still work in the delivery business. I have a lot of trucks to send goods all over the country. I live in a beautiful house, but I don’t ride a bicycle these days. I drive a large nice car.

　　I don’t know e   9    that young lady was. But b   10    she gave me the start, I have become a successful man. I’d like to show my thanks to her.

初二英语基础讲义 第六讲

**一、知识点梳理**

1、一般过去时

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

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

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

当谓语动词为行为动词时： 主语 + 动词-ed + 其它 .

1.当谓语动词为行为动词时： 主语 + 动词-ed + 其它 .

肯定句： 主语+ 动词-ed + 其它.

否定句：　 主语+ didn’t + 动词原形 + 其它.

一般疑问句： Did +主语+动词原形+ 其它+？.

肯定回答： Yes,主语+did.

否定回答： No,主语+ didn’t .

特殊疑问句： 特殊疑问词+did +主语+动词原形+其它+？

2.当谓语动词为be动词时

肯定句： 主语+be（was / were）+其它.

否定句： 主语+be（was / were）+not+其它.

一般疑问句： Be（Was / Were）+主语 +其它+？

肯定回答： Yes,主语+be（was / were）.

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

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

（四）规则与不规则动词过去式的构成。

1．一般情况下，在动词词尾加ed；

2．以e结尾的动词，加d；

3．词尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，先双写该辅音字母，再加ed；

4．以辅音字母加y结尾的动词，先变y为i，再加ed；

5． 以元音字母加y结尾的动词，直接加ed；

**二、基础训练**

1、写出下列动词的过去式形式。

walk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cut\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

stop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shop \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ study\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_put \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

begin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teach\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

wait \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ turn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clean \_\_\_\_\_\_ get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

cry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do/ does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ am/is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ don’t/ doesn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have/has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2．翻译下列句子

1. 我过了一个忙碌但却刺激的周末。

 I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exciting weekend.

2. Jenny喜欢看书。昨晚她看了一本英语书。

 Jenny likes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English book last night.

3. Emma每天都看电视。可是昨天她没有看。

 Emma\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV every day. But she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.

4. 上周六他们做什么了？他们做作业和购物了。

 What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Saturday?

 They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ homework and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. 今天早上方方得做饭，因为他父亲不在家。

 This morning Fangfang \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ because his father \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ yesterday.

6. 你还有什么要说的？ What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

7. 放学别忘了向老师说声再见。 Don’t forget \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher.

8. 为什么你昨晚没有看电视？ Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV last night?

9. 他在打扫教室的时候，发现地上有块表。

 When he \_\_\_\_\_\_ the classroom, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ a watch on the ground.

10. 他什么时候出生的？1980年。 ---When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_? ---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1980.

3. 用括号中所给单词的正确形式填空

1. It won’t be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(safe) to stand under the tree if it rains.

2. The story happened on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fog) morning.

3. Our teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not get) to school late next time.

4. I saw Sue yesterday. I think she is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) than before.

5. Mum, may I have some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ice) black tea?

6. The new tie makes him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look) smart.

7. Grandpa is sitting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(comfortable) in the sofa, watching TV.

8. When I looked out of the window, it was snowing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (heavy)

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

An expensive car speeding down the main street of a small town was soon caught up with by a young motorcycle policeman. As he started to make out the ticket, the woman behind the wheel said proudly, “Before you go any further, young man, I think you should know that the mayor of this city is a good friend of mine.” The officer did not say a word, but kept writing. “I am also a friend of chief of police Barens,”continued the woman, getting angrier each moment, Still he kept on writing. “Young man,” she persisted, “I know Judge Lawson and State Senator (参议员) Patton.” Handing the ticket to the woman, the officer asked pleasantly , “Tell me, do you know Bill Bronson.”

 “Why, no,” she answered.

 “Well, that is the man you should have known,” he said, heading back to his motorcycle, “I an Bill Bronson.”

1. The policeman stopped the car because\_\_\_\_\_

 A. it was an expensive car

 B. the driver was a proud lady

 C. the driver was driving beyond the speed limit

 D. the driver was going to make trouble for the police

2. The woman was getting more angry each moment because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the policeman didn’t know her friends

B. the policeman didn’t accept her kindness

C. the policeman was going to punish her

D. she didn’t know the policeman’s name

3. The policeman was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. an honourable fellow B. a stupid fellow

 C. an impolite man D. a shy man

4. The woman was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. kind-hearted

 B. a person who depended on someone else to finish her work

 C. trying to frighten the policeman on the strength of her friends’ powerful positions

 D. introducing her good friends’ names to the young officer

5. The policeman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. had no sense of humor (幽默) B. had s sense of humor

 C. had no sense of duty D. was senseless

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

Long ago, people used bells more t   1 \_\_ they do today. The postmen used to ring a hand bell when they delivered letters. Fire engines had bell i   2\_   of sirens(号笛). People who sold things came past houses, ringing a bell and shouting w    3   \_ was for sale. Every village had its church bell to let people know it was t   4    to go to church. At night, this bell was ringing so that travelers would find the village in the d   5  \_. In most countries bells were hung r   6 \_ the necks of animals. The bells helped owners to find lost cows or sheep. Today, in India, animals still wear bells. Now bells are used l   7\_  \_ and less, Buzzers, sirens and horns have t   8  \_\_ their place. Now people try to keep the old bells in school and churches so t   9    they will not l   10\_   their beautiful sounds for ever.

初二英语基础讲义 第七讲

**一、知识点梳理**

1、Unit 4 numbers课文知识点

1. ancient 古代的 modern 现代的

2. times 时代 时期 age 次数 倍数

3. count v. 数数 计数 adj. countable 可数的 countless adj. 数不尽的

4. invent v. 发明 n. inventor 发明者 invention 发明物 (c.f.: discover v.发现)

5. calculate v. 计算 calculator n. 计算器

calculating adj. 计算的 与计算有关的 精明的

calculating machine 计算机 calculating scale/ruler 计算尺

a calculating businessman 精明的商人

6.accurate adj.正确无误的 准确的 无误的

7. electronic 电子的

8. add 加 add to 增加 add up to 加起来等于，总计 总起来看说明了

9. subtract 减

10. multiply 乘 divided 除

11. percentage 百分数

12. powerful adj. 强大的 power n. 能力 力量 权力

13. whole / all

the whole + 其他 all the +其他

14.against prep.对着 对立 不喜欢反对 防止预防 靠着倚着

15. brain n. 脑 脑子 have sth. on the brain 全神贯注于某事; 念念不忘某事

use one’s brain 动脑筋 好好想想

16. solve v. 解决 solution n. 解决 解决方案

17. program v. 编程 programme

18. instruction 说明 指示 指令

**二、基础训练**

I. Choose the best answer:

( ) 1. ---What’s the matter with you?

 ---I caught \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bad cold and had to stay in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hospital.

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

( ) 2. ---How many workers are there in your factory?

 ---There are two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

hundreds B. hundred C. hundred of D. hundreds of

( ) 3. The doctors and nurses are doing their best to fight H1N1. They think more of others than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they B. them C. themselves D. theirs

( ) 4. Paul has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends except me, and sometimes he feels lonely.

 A. many B. some C. few D. more

( ) 5. ---Have you sent your parents an E-mail telling them you arrived safe?

 ---No. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of them can use a computer.

 A. None B. Both C. Neither D. All

( ) 6. The box is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy for the girl\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carry.

　 A. too; to　 B. to; too　 C. so; that　 D. no; to

( ) 7. ---Do you know if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play basket ball with us?

 ---I think he will come if he \_\_\_\_\_\_ free tomorrow.

 A. comes; is B. comes; will be

C. will come; is D. will come; will be

( ) 8. ---Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the nearest bookshop?

 ---Go down the street and turn left at the second corner.

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

( ) 9. She sent her friend a postcard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a birthday present.

 A. on B. as C. for D. of

( ) 10. Hong Kong is \_\_\_\_\_\_ the south of China, and Macao is \_\_\_\_\_\_ the west of

Hong Kong.

 A. in; to B. to; to C. to; in D. in; in

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

1. The Airport Express started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1998. (operate)

2. The seats on the train are modern and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (comfort)

3. We learn the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water in the class. (important)

4. Computers help us work more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (efficient)

5. The little girl is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she saw the spider. (frightening)

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

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) my homework every evening.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) kites in the park on Sundays.

3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(play) the piano every Saturday. Now he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play).

4. Look at the man! He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) a magazine.

5. Look! The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the building.

6. Listen! My aunt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the room. She is a singer. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (like) singing. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a music show. She is excited.

7. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) now? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a paper plane.

8. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) yesterday? She \_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her grandparents.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) newspaper in the morning? Yes, She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

10. How \_\_\_\_\_\_ your father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work every day? He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) by bike. but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to work by taxi yesterday.

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and moved to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters asking for admission(录取) to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She was so determined that she taught school and gave music lessons to get money for the cost of schooling.

 In 1849, after graduation from medical school. She decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon(外科医师) , but a serious eye problem forced her to give up the idea.

 Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another woman doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children Besides being the first woman physician and founding her own hospital , she also set up the first medical school for women.

1. Why couldn’t Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?

 A. She couldn’t get admitted to medical school

 B. She decided to further her education in Paris

 C. A serious eye problem stopped her

 D. It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States

2. What main obstacle(障碍) almost destroyed Elizabeth’s chances for becoming for a doctor?

 A. She was a woman.

 B. She wrote too many letters.

 C. She couldn’t graduate from medical school.

 D. She couldn’t set up her hospital.

3. How many years passed between her graduation from medical school and the opening of her hospital?

 A. Eight years B. Ten years C. Nineteen years D. Thirty-six years

4. According to the passage, all of the following are “firsts” in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell, except that she \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. became the first woman physician

 B. was the first woman doctor

 C. and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children

 D. set up the first medical school for women

5. Elizabeth Blackwell spent most of her lift in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. England B. Paris C. the United States D. New York City

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

Life gets noisier every day and very f   1    people can be free from noise of some kind or another. W   2    you live in the centre of a modern city or a village far away --- the chances that you will be disturbed by planes, cars, radios, etc. are almost everywhere. We seem to be used to noise, too. Some people feel quite lonely w   3    background music while they are working.

　　Tests have s   4    that total silence can be very frightening experiences. H   5   , some people enjoy listening to pop music which is very loud, and this can do harm to their ears. The noise level in some places is far a   6     the usual safety level for heavy industrial areas.

　　One recent report about noise said that a   7    a lot of people say that any noise disturbs their attention, only a sudden c   8    in the level of noise really affects people’s attention. It goes on to say that a background noise, which doesn’t change too much (music, for example) may even help people to pay attention.

　　People are testing ways to make less noise. There are even laws c   9    noise. We can’t

　　r   10    to the “ good old days ” of peace and quiet. But we can make less noise --- if we shout loudly enough about it.

初二英语基础讲义 第八讲

**Part 2 Module 1 My life**

**Unit2 Work and play“预习新授”**

*1．课文背景*

 *The topic for this chapter is describing our everyday activities and how often we do things. The main reading passage is a magazine article about a fictitious girl—Wendy. The whizz-kid student runs her own computer business although she is still at school.*

*2．知识精讲*

词组

1. be similar to 与……相似

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

我昨天买了一件体恤衫，和你的很相似。

2. be different from 与……不同

e.g. My pen is different from his.

我的钢笔和他的完全不一样。

3. top student 尖子生

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

贝蒂是我班的尖子生。

4. be responsible for 对……负责

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

王先生负责哪个案子

5. over breakfast 吃早餐期间

e.g. We can discuss the problem over breakfast

我们可以在吃早餐期间讨论这个问题。

6. make phone calls to sb. 打电话给……

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

到上海时请你给我打个电话。

7. on the way 在路上，在途中

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

他中途停下来吃早点。

8. twice a week 一星期两次

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

 他一周看两次电影。

9. return to 返回到

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

 当我返回学校时，操场上挤满了学生。

10. ask sb. to do sth. 要求……做……

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

 我经常叫我妈妈给我买些书。

11. continue doing sth. 继续做……

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

 吃完饭后，他继续对着那台机器工作。

12. have dinner with sb. 与……共进晚餐

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

 今天晚上和我一起吃晚饭好吗？

C.句型

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

15岁的王温蒂一定是本市的优秀生之一。

one of + （形容词的最高级）+ n.复数

It 在此处做形式宾语。

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

巴黎是欧洲最美的城市之一。

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

 ……但是学校的一些功课对我而言太过简单，因此有点乏味。

 too + adj. + for sb./ sth. 太……而不适合……

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

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

 too + adj. + to do sth. 太…… 而不能……

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Part 3. 巩固练习**

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

*II. Read and choose the best answers*

( ) 1. The light in Mrs White’s bedroom is still on, she usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ late.

A. work B. works C. worked D. working

( ) 2. My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his own car, so he has to go to work by bus.

 A. have B. has C. doesn’t have D. has no

( ) 3. Wendy enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pop songs.

 A. listening to B. listening C. hear D. hearing

( ) 4. On the way home, I met a friend of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. my B. mine C. me D. I

( ) 5. Last night, I went to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a taxi because it was raining heavily.

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

( ) 6. We’d better not talk \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

 A. with B. on C. for D. over

( ) 7. The young man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_TB3 hours a day.

 A. watch B. watches C. watched D. watching

( ) 8. June continued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the music.

 A. read B. reading C. reads D. is reading

( ) 9. Mum told me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy a newspaper.

 A. not to forget B. not forget C. not forgetting D. don’t forget

( ) 10 Beijing is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in China.

 A. large city B. largest city C. the largest cities D. the larger cities

C. something wrong D. anything wrong

*III. Write the verbs in the correct forms.*

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

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

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

*V. Rewrite the sentences as required*

* + 1. The children go to school on foot every day. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the children go to school every day?

* + 1. She is doing morning exercises now. (改为反意疑问句)

She is doing morning exercises now, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

* + 1. I want to buy some fruit. (保持原句意思)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to buy some fruit.

* + 1. Louise often has lunch at school. (改为否定句)

Louise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school.

* + 1. Tom’s father goes to work at 7:00 ()对划线部分提问

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Tom’s father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to work?

*V. Reading*

**1. Choose the best answer**

In today’s age of fast travel, the world seems a smaller place---- and to some people, a less exciting place, Fifty years ago only a few English people and holidays abroad, People who didn’t travel thought of other countries as very far away and different. For example, people thought the French all eat garlic(大蒜), the Italians all eat spaghetti(细条实心面). and the Americans all drink Coca Cola, These definite(明确的) ideas of other nationalities are called stereotypes(陈规老套) . But do we have the same stereotypes today? People travel more, we all watch the same TV programmers, and ideas travel quickly too. Nowadays everyone eats garlic and spaghetti and drinks Coca Cola. Everyone listens to the same music. wears the same fashions(流行式样) , buys the same cars. They just do it in a different language!

1. Now the world seems to be —— exciting.

 A. bigger and more B. smaller and more

 C. smaller and less D. bigger and less

2. Fifty years ago, English people traveled abroad.

 A. many B. few C. only some D. a few

3. People thought of other countries as .

 A. near and different B. near and the same

 C. remote and very different D. remote and the same

4. Nowadays, people’s ideas of other nationalities .

 A. have changed B. are the same C. are different D. are almost the same

5. We don’t have the same stereotypes because people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. travel more B. watch the same TV programmers

 C. watch different TV programmers D. travel more and watch the same TV programmers

6. The best title for this passage would be .

 A. A Big World B. A Small World

 C. An Exacting World D. An Interesting World

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

There are t   1  \_ many accidents in cities. Accidents often happen when people c   2    the roads or streets. Read the passage c \_  3  \_\_ and learn to be careful later on. Be careful when it is r    4  \_\_. Many accidents happen on rainy days. People are in a h   5     because they don’t want to get w   6\_ \_. They often cross the roads quickly. Often they can’t see c   7 \_  \_ as they hold their umbrellas in front of t   8\_   . Remember that cars take l    9\_  \_\_ time to stop when the roads are wet. When it is raining, we must be more and more careful, not l   10\_ \_ careful.

初二英语基础讲义 第九讲

**一、知识点梳理**

1、数字表达方法

百分数 (percentage) 75% seventy- five percent

基数词 (cardinal numbers) 11 eleven

序数词 (ordinal numbers) 12th twelfth

小数 (decimals) 36.16 thirty-six point one six

分数 (fractions) 4/5 four- fifth

2、unit 4 复习

Phrase 词组

1. at least 至少 无论如何 反义词组： at most 至多

2. in many different ways 用许多不同的方法

3. in tens 十进位法

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

Sentences句子

1. because conj. 因为

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

since :因为，既然

侧重主句，从句表示显然或已知的理由

as 由于，鉴于

主从句并重，从句说明原因 主句说明结果

for 因为 由于

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

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

too + adj./ adv. 原级 to 太……….而不能

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

温馨提示：如果三者转换同义句时：

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

So that 以便 目的是

3. more + adj. than

4. if 引导的条件句 （主将从现）

**二、基础训练**

I. Choose the best answer:

( ) 1. John is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy. He said he would come here in \_\_\_\_\_ hour.

A. a; a B. a; an C. an; a D. an; an

( ) 2. Where is Cecilia Cheung? I haven't seen her films \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in a long time B. for a long time

C. in long time D. for long time

( ) 3. Though my uncle lives in the USA, he often \_\_\_\_\_ his family.

A. thinks for B. thinks of C. thinks out D. thinks over

( ) 4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements on Channel 7 than on Channel 8.

A. few B. little C. fewer D. less

( ) 5. Kitty spends a lot of time \_\_\_\_ after-school activities, but Linda spends little time \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. doing, in B. to do, in

C. doing, on D. to do, on

( ) 6. -Shall we go to Laoshe Tea House to drink special Beijing tea tomorrow?

- \_\_\_\_\_

A. Good idea! B. That's right. C. Let's not. D. No.

( ) 7. -Will you visit the World Park with me?

-\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes. I'll be glad. B. OK. I'll be glad to.

C. Of course. I'm glad. D. All right. I'm afraid to.

( ) 8. The train arrived\_\_\_\_\_ Nanjing \_\_\_\_\_ 6.00 \_\_\_\_\_the afternoon of Sep. 13.

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

( ) 9. "Lift" is also called \_\_\_\_\_in American English.

A. dustbin B. corridor C. elevator D. rubber

( )10. Yesterday I read this newspaper, but I couldn't find\_\_\_\_\_.

A. something interesting B. anything interesting

C. interesting something D. interesting anything

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

1. It is cold today, please keep the door\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(close) .

2. There are a lot of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(build) in Beijing.

3. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(five) lesson is the most difficult of all.

4. She left without\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (say) goodbye.

5. We are both interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) computer games.

6. Tell them\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not play) football in the street.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lucky), he catch the early train.

8. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(real) sorry for you.

9. Here’s a card for you with our best\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wish).

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (final), our football team won the match.

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

We are used to the idea of aging in ourselves. We are so used to this that it comes as a surprise to find that there may be some animals that do not age. Sea anemones(海葵) are an example. Some have been kept for nearly a century without showing any signs of lifelessness. Some kinds of sea worms can even “grow backwards.” If kept in the dark and given nothing to eat, they get steadily smaller, They finally end as a ball of cells(细胞) looking rather like the egg from which they came. Under good conditions the ball will turn back to a worm and start growing again. One could probably keep them growing and un-growing again and again.

1. Some sea worms grow smaller when they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. lose weight B. live in the darkness

 C. are under good conditions D. don’t eat and are kept in the dark

2. According to the passage, some sea animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. will die when they become a ball of cells B. do not grow old

 C. will die without food D. will stop growing any time they want

3. According to the passage, which of the following statements in NOT true?

 A. We can keep certain kind of sea worm growing and ungrowing again and again.

 B. Human beings will grow old and die.

 C. An anemone is a king of sea worm that can grow backwards.

 D. Some anemones will live nearly a hundred years.

4. The underlined word aging in the first sentence means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. growing old B. the age of a person

 C.getting younger D. un -growing

5. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. sea animals B. cells C. aging D. anemones

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

Most American families are smaller than the families in other c    1  \_\_. Children in the US will l   2   their parents’ homes. When they grow up, they usually live f    3     from their parents because they want to f   4\_ \_ good jobs. They often w   5 \_ \_ to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to v   6    their parents on holiday. Parents usually let their children choose their o    7  \_\_ jobs. Americans think it I   8    for young people to decide on their lives by themselves. Children are asked to do some work around their houses. And in many families, Children are p   9\_  \_ for doing some housework so that they can learn h   10  to make money for their own use.

初二英语基础讲义 第十讲

**一、知识点梳理**

A、陈述部分为祈使句的反意疑问句

1. 基本原则：若陈述部分为祈使句，疑问部分通常用 will you：

Please help us, will you? 请帮帮我们，好吗？

Come with us, will you? 同我们一起去，好吗？

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

2. 当祈使句为 Let’s … 时，疑问部分总是用 shall we：

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

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

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

B、陈述部分为主从复合句的反意疑问句

1. 当陈述部分为 主从复合句时，疑问部分一般应与 主句保持一致：

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

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

当陈述部分为 I think (believe, suppose) that...等时，疑问部分通常与 从句保持一致

(注意 否定的转移)：

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

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

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

C、几种特殊情况的反意疑问句

1. 当陈述部分是 I’m …时，疑问部分通常用 aren’t I：

I’m wrong, aren’t I? 我错了，是吗?

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

2. 当陈述部分是 I wish …时，疑问部分通常用 may I：

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

3. 当陈述部分有 had better 时，疑问部分用 had：

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

4.would rather，疑问部分用 would：

D、回答反意疑问句通常应根据实际情况来确定，

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

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

**二、基础训练**

I. Choose the best answer:

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

----\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I am going to see it tonight.

A. No , I didn’t B. Yes ,I do C. Yes ,I have D. Not yet

( ) 2. My uncle has never been to a foreign country, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. has he B. does he C. hasn’t he D. doesn’t he

( ) 3. ---Let’s go and play football,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

---That’s wonderful.

A. will you B. do you C. won’t you D. shall we

( ) 4. ---The boy has to stay at home to look after his little sister,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

---Yes, because his mother has gone shopping.

A. does he B. is he C. doesn’t he D. hasn’t he

( ) 5. ---You won’t follow his example, will you ?

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I don’t think he is right.

A. No, I won’t B. Yes, I will C. No, I will D. Yes, I won’t

2. Sentence transformation

1. The old man can seldom dress himself.(改为反意疑问句)

The old man can seldom dress himself,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

2. Jim is ill. Let’s go and see him after school. (改为反意疑问句)

Jim is ill. Let’s go and see him after school，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

3. His father hardly knows English.(改为反意疑问句)

His father hardly knows English,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4. I don’t think his father knows English. (改为反意疑问句)

I don’t think his father knows English, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

5. He knows his aunt is right. (改为反意疑问句)

He knows his aunt is right,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

Now I’d like to talk to you about your final exam. The exam will be held next Thursday, the last day of the exam week. Remember to bring two of three pens in case you run out of ink. And unlike the midterm exam, this test will not include multiple --- choice questions; it will consist entirely of essays(文章). You’ll have to answer three of the five essay questions. The exam will be comprehensive (全面的), which means you’ll be responsible for all of the subject matters we covered in class this term, I would suggest you review your midterm exam as well as textbooks and your class notes. The final exam will count as 50 percent of your grade of the course. The research project (项目) will count as 20 percent and the midterm exam 30 percent. I’ll be in my office almost all day next Tuesday. If you run into any problems, please drop in. Good luck to you and I’ll see you on Tuesday.

1. When will the final exam take place?

 A. On Tuesday B. On a Wednesday C. On a Thursday D. On a Friday

2. What will be included in the exam?

 A. There will be only multiple-choice questions.

 B. The exam will contain both multiple-choice and essay questions.

 C. The exam will have an oral and a written section.

 D. There will be only essay questions.

3. Why does the teacher call the exam comprehensive?

 A. It will be easy to understand.

 B. Students will be tested on all the material discussed in class.

 C. It will cover topics from a wide variety of subjects.

 D. Students must complete all parts of it.

4. The underlined phrase run into probably means .

 A. go into B. meet somebody unexpectedly

 C. come up against something with force D. come across

5. When was this talk most likely given?

 A. During the first week of class B. During midterm week

 C. On the last day of class D. On the last day of exam week

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

Someone says: “Time is money,” but I think time is e   1 \_\_ more important than money. Why? Because when money is spent, we can get it back. However, when time is g  2  \_, it will never r   3  \_ . That’s why we mustn’t waste time. It goes without saying that the t   4  \_ is usually limited（有限的）. Even a second is very important. We should make full use of our time to do s   5    useful. But it is a pity that there are a lot of people who do not know the i   6     of time. They spent their limited time smoking, drinking and p   7  \_. They do not know that wasting time means wasting part of their own l    8\_  \_. In a word, we should save time. We shouldn’t l    9\_  \_ today’s work for tomorrow. Remember we have n   10    time to lose.

初二英语基础讲义 第十一讲

**一、知识点梳理**

1、Unit 5 look it up课文知识点

1. exist v. 存在 生存 n. existence 存在

exist as 作为…….而生存；以……形态而生存

exist in 存在于…….中

exist on 靠…….生活 靠………生存

make a living 谋生

make a living by 通过……（方式）谋生

make a living as 以……（方式）谋生

2. gentle 温和的 文雅的 n. gentleness 温顺 亲切 柔和 adv. gently 轻轻地,逐渐地

3. harmful adj. 有害的 （反义词 harmless 无害的）

类似用法： useful → useless helpful → helpless careful→ careless

4.fierce 凶猛的 adv. fiercely 凶猛地

5. skeleton 骨骼 骷髅

be reduced to a skeleton 瘦得皮包骨

be worn to a skeleton 瘦得像骷髅

family skeleton 家丑 见不得人的事

a walking skeleton 枯瘦如材的人

6. possible adj. 可能的

as……as possible 尽可能……

do one’s possible 尽力 竭力

if possible 如果可能的话

7. amusement n. 娱乐

amuse v. 使发笑 使愉快

amused adj. 愉快的 开心的 好玩的

amusing adj. 有趣的 开心的

8. create v. 创造

n. creation 创造、创作

creator 创造者设计者

creative adj.有创造力的

2、指示代词 (this, that, these, those)

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

**二、基础训练**

I. Choose the best answer:

( ) 1. We usually have six lessons a day, and each of them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 40 minutes.

A. lasts B. have C. need D. has

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foreigners come to visit China every year.

A. Thousands B. Thousands of

C. Thousand of D. Two thousands

( ) 3. I like playing \_\_\_\_\_\_ violin while he is fond of listening to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music.

A. /, / B. /, the C. the, / D. the, the

( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more fruit and vegetables is good for your health.

A. Eat B. Eats C. To eating D. Eating

( ) 5. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book and some pens on the table.

A. have B. is C. are D. has

( ) 6. Either you or I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ right.

A. is B. are C. am D. be

( ) 7. There are quite a few books in that room, but \_\_\_\_\_\_ of them is useful to us.

A. all B. neither C. either D. none

( ) 8. Don’t hurry. We still have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time left.

A. few B. a little C. Little D. a few

( ) 9. Finally, We got to the village after walking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the forest and going

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the bridges.

A. across…over B. over…over C. through…on D.through…over

( ) 10. Your mother is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ younger than she looks.

A. many B. very C. much D. little

( ) 11. The desks of this room are as large as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. those of that room B. that of that room

C. it of that room D. that room

( ) 12. It’s clear that fish can’t live \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ water.

A. without B. with C. in D. out

( ) 13. We all know that paper is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wood.

A. made of B. made into C. made up of D. made from

( ) 14. Kitty and Alice lived in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ estate but in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blocks.

A. different…same B. different…different

C. same…same D. same…different

( ) 15. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about it is that we can eat lunch in the classroom, but the

bad thing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the meal doesn’t taste good.

A. good thing…is B. bad thing…are C. good thing…are D. bad thing…be

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

1. The young man was too late, but \_\_\_\_\_ (lucky) he caught the train.

2. He likes playing computer games very much and he can make a home page all by\_\_\_\_\_(he).

3. Lesson Two is \_\_ (easy) than Lesson One, but I think Lesson Six is the \_\_\_\_\_\_(easy) of all.

4. This coat is too big. Do you have a \_\_\_\_\_ (small) one?

5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Great Wall in two days.

3．Sentence transformation

1. Wendy saw a doctor on Sunday because she was ill.

Wendy saw a doctor on Sunday \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ her illness.

2. Amy's blouse is not the same as Lucy's blouse.

Amy's blouse is \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy's.

3. What's your favourite season?

Which season \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ?

4. This school has a big library. There are lots of useful books in it.

This school has a big library \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful books.

5. In our classroom, John sits behind me.

In our classroom, I sit \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ John.

**三、拓展提高**

**1. Choose the best answer**

When Dean Arnold got his first job, he was miserable (痛苦的), Each time he went to work, he coughed and he couldn’t breathe. Working in a bakery(面包房) when you are allergic to (对…过敏) flour can be painful.

 But Arnold stayed with the National Biscuit Company for ten years. He was a businessman and he helped them improve production. At last his health problems became too serious. He left and formed his own company.

 With his wife and mother, he founded Arnold Bakery. They tried new recipes (配方). changing the kind and amount of flour used. This enabled Arnold to work there without too much pain. The bread, made with unbleached flour (标准粉), was baked in a brick oven (烘炉).

 They began by baking two dozen loaves. The bread was sold door to door for fifteen cents a loaf. Winning customers to his unusual, old-fashioned bread took time. But Arnold, struggling against his allergy, built his bakery into one of the largest in the United States.

1. A good title for this passage would be .

 A. A Sick Baker B. A Brick-oven Bread Baker

 C. An Old-fashioned Baker D. How to Overcome Allergy

2. Dean left the National Biscuit Company because he .

 A. suffered from allergy to flour B. didn’t like the job

 C. wanted to make more money D. wanted to form his own company

3. During his stay in the National Biscuit Company, .

 A. he founded Arnold Bakery

 B. he tried a new method of baking

 C. he helped the company improve their production

 D. he became successful in his business

4. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

 A. Arnold’s bread was baked in a brick oven.

 B. Arnold’s bread was made with unbleached flour.

 C. Arnold’s bread was sold at a low price.

 D. Arnold’s bread was of poor quality.

5. From the passage we can conclude that Arnold was .

 A. determined B. brave C. unusual D. unhealthy

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

Andy was born in China 15 years ago．In 2005, she m    1   to the USA with her family．As a high school student，she has found many differences b   2    Chinese and Americans：

　　About money

　　1) Americans like to spend m   3     than they have，so many of them are always in debt(欠债)．But Chinese usually spend less than they have, so many of them always have m    4   left in the bank．

　　2) The American kids themselves make their own money．Most Chinese kids always a   5   their parents for money．

　　3) Many American parents think there is n   6   need to send their children to an expensive university．It’s different in China．Many Chinese parents would do anything to send their children to expensive universities t   7   their family isn’t rich enough．

　　About school

　　1) Many American girls take part in sports，dancing and singing groups while many Chinese girls take part in study groups．

　　2) Many American students think that B is good while many Chinese students think that B is too b   8   .

　　About friends

　　Most American parents let their sons or daughters make friends by t   9   \_ . They never ask them about their friends while Chinese parents usually enjoy knowing more about their children’s friends i   10    many different ways，and usually stop them from staying out too late with friends．

初二英语基础讲义 第十二讲

**一、知识点归纳：8A Unit Five**

1. exist v. 存在 生存 n. existence 存在

exist as 作为…….而生存；以……形态而生存

exist in 存在于…….中

exist on 靠…….生活 靠………生存

make a living 谋生

make a living by 通过……（方式）谋生

make a living as 以……（方式）谋生

2. gentle 温和的 文雅的 n. gentleness 温顺 亲切 柔和 adv. gently 轻轻地

逐渐地

3. harmful adj. 有害的 （反义词 harmless 无害的）

类似用法： useful → useless helpful → helpless careful→ careless

4.fierce 凶猛的 adv. fiercely 凶猛地

5. skeleton 骨骼 骷髅

be reduced to a skeleton 瘦得皮包骨

be worn to a skeleton 瘦得像骷髅

family skeleton 家丑 见不得人的事

a walking skeleton 枯瘦如材的人 6. possible adj. 可能的

as……as possible 尽可能…… do one’s possible 尽力 竭力 if possible 如果可能的话

1. amusement n. 娱乐 amuse v. 使发笑 使愉快

amused adj. 愉快的 开心的 好玩的 amusing adj. 有趣的 开心的

1. create v. 创造 n. creation 创造、创作

creator 创造者设计者 creative adj.有创造力的

**二、基础训练**

1. look up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. die out\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. know about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. leave … behind\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. as … as possible\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. die of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. on earth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. amusement park\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. exist on\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. be famous for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. in the end\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12. pay for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. be harmful to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 14. if possible\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. belong to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16. let out\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

1. Could you lend me \_\_\_\_\_\_ note-book?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A) your | B) you | C) yourself | D) yours |
| 2. | There are many trees on \_\_\_\_\_\_ sides of the street. |
|  | A) either | B) other | C) both | D) neither |
| 3. | The students in our class are all interested \_\_\_\_\_\_ English. |
|  | A) on | B) in | C) with | D) by |  |
| 4. | We must hurry up. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_ time left. |
|  | A) a few | B) a little | C) few | D) little |
| 5. | Mr Wang will \_\_\_\_\_\_ our class next term. |
|  | A) take charge B) take charge with | C) take charge in D) take charge of |
| 6. | Please retell the story \_\_\_\_\_\_ your own words. |
|  | A) on | B) in | C) with | D) by |  |
| 7. | A thief stole my daughter’s new bicycle! I \_\_\_\_\_\_ call the police. |
|  | A) may |  | B) should | C) can | D) can’t |
| 8. | People always put food in the fridge to \_\_\_\_\_\_ it fresh. |
|  | A) take | B) turn | C) get |  | D) keep |
| 9. Her son’s death made his mother \_\_\_\_\_\_ in bed for some days. |
|  | A) stay | B) staying | C) stayed |  | D) stays |
| 10. Everyone finds it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play football after school. |
|  | A) excited | B) excite | C) exciting | D) excites |

11. The picture always reminds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the days when we were together in the countryside.

A) me of B) of me C) me D) of

12. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A) where was the nearest post office B) where is the nearest post office

C) where the nearest post office was D) where the nearest post office is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13. | You'd better\_\_\_\_\_\_some classes on British culture and customs before visiting |
| there. |  |  |  |
| A) have | B) had | C) to have | D) having |
| 14. | The children\_\_\_\_\_\_in a low voice in the corner when their class teacher saw |
| them. |  |  |  |
| A) will talk | B) would talk | C) are talking | D) were talking |
| 15. | We could still see \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teenagers roller skating and flying kites around the |
| recreation area though it was getting dark. |  |

A) few B)a few C) little D) a little

16. Tina's voice sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps she will be a wonderful singer when she grows up.

A) sweet B) terrible C) softly D) brightly

17. Elsa hates going shopping,\_\_\_\_\_\_she went last night when her grandpa asked

her to buy some medicine for him.

A) and B) but C) so D) or

18.\_\_\_\_\_\_you have been to America for many times, you must know something

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| about this country. |  |  |  |
| A) Since | B) As soon as | C) Unless | D) When |
| 19. If you keep\_\_\_\_\_\_this, your English handwriting will be improved soon. |
| A) do | B) doing | C) to do |  | D) does |
| 20. Do you know\_\_\_\_\_\_? |  |  |  |
| A) when will they visit the scientist | B) when they will visit the scientist |
| C) when the scientist will they visit | D) when the scientist they will visit |

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

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

**三 拓展训练**

**1. Choose the best answer**

 When we see well, we do not think about our eyes very often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we realize how important our eyes are.

 People who are near-sighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes, Everything else seems blurry(=unclear). Many people who do a lot of work, such as writing, reading and sewing become near—sighted. Then

 People who are far-sighted suffer from just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty in reading a book unless they hold it at arm’s length. If they want to do much reading ,they must get glasses, too.

 Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. They have what is called astigmatism (散光). This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people’s eyes become cloudy because of cataracts (白内障). Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

 Having two good eyes is important for judging distances. Each eye sees things from a slightly different angle (角度). To prove this to yourself, look at an object our of one eye; then look at the same object out of your other eye. You will find the object’s relation to the background and other things around it has changed. The difference between these two different eye views helps us to judge how far away an object is. People who have only one eye cannot judge distance as people with two eyes.

1. We should take good care of our eyes .

 A. only when we can see well

 B. only when we cannot see perfectly

 C. even if we can see well

 D. only when we realize how important our eyes are

2. When things far away seem indistinct(模糊不清) , one is probably .

 A. near-sighted B. far-sighted

 C. astigmatic D. suffering from cataracts

3. The underlined word suffer in the third paragraph probably means .

 A. experience B. imagine

 C. feel pain D. are affected with

4. Having two eyes instead of one is particularly useful for .

 A. seeing at night B. seeing objects far away

 C. looking over a wide area D. judging distances

5. People who suffer from astigmatism have .

 A. one eye bigger than the other

 B. eyes that are not exactly the right shape

 C. a difficulty that can be corrected by an operation

 D. an eye difficulty that cannot be corrected by glasses

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

Do you have bright ideas? Ideas for inventions that c  1    the world or, at least, make life easier for somebody. P  2    we all do sometimes, but we don’t often make the idea a real thing. Recently, there was a competition in a country, which e   3    young people to make their bright ideas come true. There were t   4\_    groups in the contest: Group A was for school children under 16; Group B was for those o   5\_  16\_\_. And there were eleven prize-winners altogether.

　　Neil Hunt, one of the prize-winners, was c   6\_   “Sunshine Superman” by one newspaper writing about his design. When people study the weather, it’s important to be able to record the sunshine accurately(准确地，精确地). We need to know how many h   7\_   of sunshine we have and how strong it is. Most sunshine recorders o  \_8     record direct (直接的) sunshine. Neil’s is more accurate and this is very i   9    for research into ways of using solar power（太阳能）. Neil plans to keep inventing.

　　The ideas in the competition were so g   10    that we are surprised that the industry (工业界) doesn’t ask more school children for suggestions.

初二英语基础讲义 第十三讲

**一、知识点归纳：8A Unit Six**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | lost adj.迷路的 迷失方向的 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | the Lost and Found | 失物招领处 | （用于招牌时省略 the） |  |
|  | lost time 浪费时间 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | lost sheep | 迷途羔羊 罪人 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | feel lost 不知所措 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | a lost city | 湮没无闻的城市 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | lost labour | 徒劳 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. | land 登陆 靠岸 着陆 | landing n. 着陆 |  |  |  |
| 3. | unexplored 未勘查过的 |  | （ explored 勘查过的） |  |  |
| 4. | cliff 悬崖 绝崖 cliffside | 悬崖边 | cilffsman 擅长攀登悬崖的人 cliffy | 徒 |
|  | 崖的 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | smooth 平稳的 （反 rough 粗糙的 粗略的 | uneven 不平稳的 不平坦的） |
|  | adv. Smoothly 平稳地 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. | approach 接近 approach sb. on sth. 同/向某人就某事洽谈、交流、商量 |  |
| 7. | alien 外星人（外国人） |  | 侨民 |  | foreigner 出生于或来自其他国家 |  |
| 8. | spring v. 突然跃出 | 突然弹出 | n. 春天 |  |  |  |
| 9. | trap 圈套 陷进 fall into a trap | 落入圈套 | set a trap for | 为……..设下圈套 |
|  | a mouse trap 老鼠夹 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. true adj. 正确的 | 真实的 真正的 | come true 实现 | adv. truly | 真正 |
|  | 地 truth n. 事实 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11. | favour 善意的行为 恩惠 | in favour of | 赞成支持 |  |  |
| 12. trust v.信任 信赖 believe | 反义词： distrust 不信任、不信赖 |  |
| **词组** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. | run out of | 用完 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | run out of | 从……跑出来 |  | run out | 不能用于被动语态 |  |  |
| 2. | be closed to 离…….近 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. | two storeys high 两层楼高 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | get out of | 从…….出去 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. | begin/start to do sth | 开始做某事 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | begin / start doing sth. 开始做某事 |  | 谈及一项长期活动或开始一种习惯时， |
| 使用 doing. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. in peace 处于和平 come in peace 怀着善意而来
2. in pieces 变成碎片

8. do sb. a favour 帮某人一个忙 give sb. a hand

1. turn our blood to ice 使我们毛骨悚然
2. look like 看上去像
3. two storeys high = two-storey-high
4. it +adj./n. +that 从句

**二 基础训练**

**选择题**

1. -- Is everything ready for the picnic?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| -- We haven’t got much |  | for our picnic. Will you go and get some? |
| A. apple | B. bread | C. tomato | D. cake |

1. -- Ruth, I want to have some milk..

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | -- There’s |  |  |  |  |  | left. What about orange juice? |  |
|  | A. few | B. much | C. any |  | D. none |  |
| 3. | -- Tony, |  |  |  |  | you |  |  | smoking? |  |  |  |
|  | -- Yes. Drinking tea is my favorite now. |  |  |  |
|  | A. have, stopped |  | B. will, stop | C. did, stop | D. would, stop |
| 4. | -- I didn’t pass the math test. I think I have spent too much time playing computer |
|  | games recently. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -- I agree. You |  |  |  |  | play like that any more. |  |
|  | A. needn’t |  |  |  | B. mustn’t |  | C. may not | D. wouldn’t |  |

1. -- I knocked into a tree when I went to the railway station for my friend.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -- I think you |  | too fast. |  |  |
| A. drive | B. are driving | C. were driving | D. drove |

1. -- People find it hard to get across the river.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | -- I think at least two bridges |  | over it. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A. need | B. are needing |  | C. are needed | D. will need |
| 7. | -- Why not |  | the music club? |  |
|  | -- I’m sorry. I can’t sing or dance. |  |  |  |  |
|  | A. join | B. to join | C. joining | D. to join in |
| 8. | -- Excuse me, could you tell me |  |  | later on? |  |
|  | -- Wait a minute. It is coming in ten minutes. |  |
|  | A. if the next train arrives |  | B. if the next train will arrive |
|  | C. when the next train arrives |  | D. when will the next train arrive |

1. -- I hear that an old couple are traveling around China by bike.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | -- Oh, |  | long way on their bicycles! They are so great. |
|  | A. what a | B. how | C. what | D. how a |
| 10. | -- Inventors have changed the way we live. |  |  |
|  | -- So they are famous for the great things they |  | . |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A. do |  |  | B. are doing | C. had done |  | D. did |
| 11. I like Chinatown. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good place to do some shopping and dining. |
|  | A. a | B. an |  | C. the | D. / |  |  |
| 12. | Kate has lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ keys. She asks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for help. |
|  | A. her; his | B. hers; he | C. she; me | D. her; me |
| 13. | My home is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from our school. So I never ride my bike to school. |
|  | A. ten | minute’s | walk | B. ten | minutes’ walk | C. ten minutes walk D. |
| ten-minutes walk |  |  |  |  |  |  |

14. Yesterday was my friend Bruce’s birthday. He invited me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his birthday party.

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

15. Two weeks passed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I received my father’s letter.

A. before B. after C. until D. as soon as

16. We don’t have much homework now and our school bags are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they used

to be.

A. as heavy as B. not as heavy as C. as heavily as D. not as heavily as

1. ---Must I finish the work today?

---Yes, but you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_finish it now.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A. must | B. need | C. need to | D. don’t have to |
| 18. | Many old buildings were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and new buildings are being built. |
|  | A. put down |  | B. pulled down |  | C. climbed down | D. fell down |
| 19. | There are so many kinds of Mp3 in the shop. We can’t decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
|  | A. what to buy | B. to buy what |  | C. which to buy | D. to buy which |
| 20. | More than two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years ago, people knew little about the universe. |
|  | A. thousands |  | B. thousand | C. thousand of | D. thousands of |
| 21. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_interesting book it is! I want to read it again. |  |
|  | A. What an |  | B. How an | C. What | D. How |
| 22. | He’s fed the dog and the cat, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? |  |  |
|  | A. doesn’t he |  | B. isn’t he | C. wasn’t he | D. hasn’t he |
| 23. | Wait a minute! He will go with you as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his work. |
|  | A. will finish |  | B. shall finish | C. finishes | D. finished |

24. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework last night when I heard a loud knock on the door. A. did B. was doing C. have done D. had done

1. ---How often do you go to the old people’s house, Tom?

---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Once a month B. In a month C. After a month D. For a month

**三 拓展训练**

**1. Choose the best answer**

Grandma was a wonderful story-teller, and she had a set of priceless, individually (独特地) tailored stories with which American grandparents of her day brought up children. There was the story of the little boys who had been taught complete, quick obedience (服从). One day when they were out on the grassy plain, their father shouted. “Fall down on your faces!” They did, and the terrible prairie(草原) fire swept over them and they weren’t hurt. There was also the story of three boys at school, each of whom received a cake sent from home. One saved his, and the mice ate it; one ate all of his , and he got sick; and who do you think had the best time? —Why, of course, the one who shared his cake with his friends.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?

 A. Children should obey their parents quickly.

 B. Children should share with others.

 C. The author remembers many of her grandma’s wonderful stories.

 D. The grandma’s stories helped teach the children morals and good manners.

2. Which of the following details supports the main idea of the passage?

 A. The children were saved from the fire because they followed directions.

 B. Grandma told a story of three boys at school.

 C. Each of the three boys got a cake sent from home.

 D. The big prairie fire soon spread over to the village.

3. Which of the following statements is true?

 A. The author was saved from the fire.

 B. The author was brought up from his grandmother.

 C. Grandma was good at telling children stories.

 D. Grandma told stories to children just for fun.

4. All of the following were not praised by the author except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the boy who shared his cake with others

 B. the boy who ate up all his cake by himself

 C. the boy who kept the cake for the future

 D. the boys who didn’t obey their parents

5. According to this passage, the underlined word tailored probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. measured B. specially prepared C. cut 　　　 D. invented

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

British teenagers can leave school at sixteen after taking their GCSE exams. They study for exams in as many as ten subjects, s    1    they have to work pretty hard! Today’s teens spend more time doing their homework than any teenagers in the past, s   2     for 2.5 – 3 hours every evening.

　　Free Time

　　It’s not all work, of course. What do British teenagers do to have f    3    ? They love watching TV, going out, meeting friends in Internet cafés and listening to music.

　　Communications

　　In addition to the Internet, teenagers in Britain use their computers to play games and do their homework. They a   4    love their mobile phones, and spend hours texting (发短信) their friends and chatting. Today, phones are getting smaller and lighter and you can do a lot more w   5   them than just talk. Text messaging has b   6    the coolest and most popular way to communicate. More than 90% of 12- to 16-year-olds have a mobile, and experts say that this stops t  7  from spending their money on sweets and cigarettes.

　　Fashion (服饰)

　　At school, almost all British teenagers have to w   8    a school uniform. However, in their free

　　t   9    they can wear whatever they like, and what they like is designer names such as Nike, Diesel and Paul Smith. In fact, 40% of British teens say that they think it is important to have the latest fashion. Looking good doesn’t come c   10  , but many teenagers think it usual or easy to spend more than ￡100 on one item of clothing.

初二英语基础讲义 第十四讲

**词性转换专项**

1．Maths is my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(favor) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(good) subject as well, I am very interested in it.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(close) a photo of \_\_\_\_\_\_(me) and my friends.

3. My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ambitious) is to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(physical) teacher , an

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(engine)or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(report)

1. Mary and Linda are of the same \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(high).
2. It is his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(twelve) birthday.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lucky) , I got that famous singer’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sign). How \_\_\_\_\_\_

(luck) I am.

1. Old James was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(success)writer, he has achieved great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(success) in his writing.
2. This book is very \_\_\_\_\_\_. Why do you enjoy it so much? (bore)
3. Lucy doesn’t run as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quick) as John，but John runs much \_\_\_\_\_\_(fast) than Jack.
4. During Christmas, a lot of things are on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sell)in shops, they are much cheaper than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(usually).
5. My mum is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sell) in the company, and she is good at

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(sell).

1. The bus is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(crowd) and I can often hear people \_\_\_\_\_\_

(argument).

1. Everyone in the classroom is doing his homework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(quiet),nobody makes any \_\_\_\_\_(noisy).
2. On my way to school, I saw something \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(usual), there was a big

\_\_\_\_\_\_(argue)between a man and a woman.

1. When I found my wallet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go) , I felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(worry).
2. My father helped the police catch the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rob) , I said “”well \_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) “ to him.
3. Knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(powerful).
4. I visit the museum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(one) or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(two)a year.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( invent ) of zero by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(India)was very important.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(electron) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can do a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very fast(calculate) and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(accurate), so they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(use) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (calculate) machines.

1. Everybody know at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(little) two languages, his own language and the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(nation)language of numbers.

1. Thomas Edison was a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(invent) in the world, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(creation) a lot .
2. It can also calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and square roots. (percent)
3. Our brain is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ computer(live).It is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(power)part of our body.
4. The boss thought the way to be happy is to own as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (more) things as possible.

26. China is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country. (develop) It isn’t rich enough now.

1. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the boy can speak 7 different languages. We were

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we heard the news. (amaze)

1. Deer can run very fast, like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(light)
2. People had to first program the computer with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(instruct), and that took many hours.
3. Last World Cup was held in an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Africa) country, not in a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Europe)country.

1. People loved Mickey Mouse, but disliked\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(really) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (mouse)
2. It is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the boy can speak 7 different languages. We were

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we heard the news. (amaze)

1. You must answer the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (follow) questions.
2. Everyone was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (amuse) by father’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(amuse) story.
3. They got together to celebrate his grandfather’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ninety) birthday.
4. Walt Disney was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (create) of Snow White and Mickey Mouse and Disney \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(amuse) Park.
5. You must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(care) when you cross the street.
6. Diogenes was a famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(think)who lived in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Greek) long ago. He was always in deep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(think)
7. Some dinosaurs were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ones who were as gentle as sheep and ate plants. (harm), but others are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(harm).
8. It’s much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to send letters by e-mail. (easy)
9. He is poor at Chinese. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(usually ) for him to get 85 in the Chinese test.
10. He became even\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after getting his father’s present. (happy)
11. In order to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(real) my dream, I must work hard every day.
12. He felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when he saw the boring film.
13. You have to sing a beautiful song if you want the baby to fall \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (sleep)
14. Please do me a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to open the window. (favourite)
15. She came into the classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_with her books in her hands.(silent)
16. Many people are there, talking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(loud). It’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. ( noise )
17. Tom Sayor is one of the most interesting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (adventure) I have ever read.
18. The door is of three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (storey) high.
19. The people there are fighting for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (free).
20. All of the crew were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fright) when they saw the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fright)monster.

1. The wind blew \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fierce) when there is a typhoon.
2. My cat died in a car accident. I’m very sorry about her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . So I buried her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ body in the garden. (die)
3. he police found the child three days after she was \_\_\_\_\_\_(lose )
4. Venus is the planet that shines in the sky \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (bright)
5. His grandfather has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for nearly ten years. (die)
6. It’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to swim in the swimming pool than in the river. (save)
7. All the people living in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the world is what we wish (peaceful)
8. They tried to run away to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(free) and they could talk\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(free) again.

1. When we heard the news, we all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to our feet. (spring)
2. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(truth) that she stole the money.
3. Captain King \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(safe)landed on the planet with the help of his

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(navigate) and went back to the \_\_\_\_\_\_(safe) of the earth at last.

1. Although it’s a large family, they all live together in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (peaceful).
2. The moon was \_\_\_\_\_\_ before Armstrong and Aldra landed on it.(explore)
3. Please keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (silence)! The teacher is giving a speech.
4. He failed the exam \_\_\_\_\_\_ because he wasn’t hardworking enough. (part)
5. I can’t see the words on the blackboard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clear). They are too small.

**三 拓展训练**

**1. Choose the best answer**

The most important use of drifting (漂流) bottles is to find ocean currents. When the position and direction of currents are known, ships can use the forward movement of a current or stay away from currents that would carry them off their course. Benjamin Franklin was one of the first to use bottles in the study of currents. He wondered why British mall ships needed a week or two longer than U.S. ships needed in order to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Franklin thought the Gulf Stream (墨西哥湾流) might explain this difference.

 Franklin talked with captains of U.S. ships. He found that they knew each turn of the Gulf Stream. They used the current in every possible way. From his talks with the captains. Franklin made his first map of the Gulf Stream. Then he checked his map by using sealed (密封的) bottles. The map that he finally made is still used, with only a few changes, today.

1. Why are drifting bottles used?

 A. To determine the position of a ship. B. To find the direction of a current.

 C. To predict the direction of a ship. D. To carry message across the ocean.

2. What led Franklin to talk with U.S. captains?

 A. U.S. ships were longer than British ones.

 B. British ships could sail the Atlantic faster than U.S. ones.

 C. U.S. ships could sail the Atlantic faster than U.S. ones.

 D. U.S captains knew more about maps.

3. What did Franklin make after his talks with U.S. captains?

 A. A map of the Gulf Stream. B. A map of the Atlantic Ocean.

 C. A map of ocean currents. D. A map of his first voyage.

4. What did Franklin do in order to make an exact map?

 A. He compared his own map with other maps. B. He talked with many U.S. captains.

 C. He used drifting bottles to check his map. D. Both B and C.

5. The underlined word current in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. a stream of water B. a course of events

 C. the flow of electricity D. the situation of the present time

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

My nine-year-old daughter, Maria, is in Year Four. Every evening we get into h   1     battles (争执). Three afternoons a week, she has a   2    (net-ball, singing) after school and by the time we get home, homework is the

l   3    thing she feels like doing. The other two days, she gets home early and we argue (争论) about w    4   she should do her homework r   5   after school, or if she should have some time to rest and play f    6   When Maria at last sits down to do her homework, she seems to want me there helping all the time. I do want to help her, but I'm s   7   that she is going to need to be able to do it on her o   8    And in f   9   , most of the time, I have other things I need to be doing. It seems that children these days have much more homework than we did, and some of it is really beyond (超越) their a  10    . As you can see, I'm really worried about homework and I really don’t know what I should do. Any ideas?

初二英语基础讲义 第十五讲

**一 知识点梳理——感叹句**

**一、由 what 引导的感叹句，其句子结构可分为以下三种：**

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

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

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

1. 可用句型：“ What ＋形容词＋可数名词复数＋主语＋谓语！”。如：

What beautiful flowers they are! 多么漂亮的花啊！ What good children they are! 他们是多么好的孩子啊！

1. 可用句型：“ What ＋形容词＋不可数名词＋主语＋谓语！”。如：

What fine weather it is today! 今天天气多好啊！ What important news it is! 多重要的新闻啊！

**二、由 how 引导的感叹句，其句子结构也分为三种：**

1. 可用句型：“ How ＋形容词 / 副词＋主语＋谓语！”。如：

How careful she is! 她多么细心啊！ How fast he runs! 他跑得多快啊！

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

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

1. 可用句型：“ How ＋主语＋谓语！”。如：

How time flies! 光阴似箭！

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

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

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

**二 基础训练**

一、填入适当的词完成下列感叹句。

1).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult homework we had yesterday!

2).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cute dog it is!

3).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting the story is!

4).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bad the weather in England is!

5).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ honest boy Tom is ！

6).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tasty smell the cake gave off! 7).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good time we had on the beach yesterday! 8).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exciting news you've brought us! 9).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cool your new car is!

10).\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scary these tigers are!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 二、选择填空。 |  |  |
| 1. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fast the boy ran! |  |  |
| A. How | B. How an | C. What | D. What an |
| 2. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well you sing but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ badly he dances! |
| A. How, how |  | B. What, what |  |
| C. How, what |  | D. What, how |  |
| 3. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ delicious the soup is! I’d like some more. |  |
| A. How | B. How an | C. What | D. What an |
| 4. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fools they were! They believed what the man said. |
| A. How | B. How an | C. What | D. What an |
| 5. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ foolish they were! They believed what the man said. |
|  | A. How | B. How an | C. What | D. What an |
| 6. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ difficult questions they are! I can’t answer them. |
| A. How | B. How an | C. What | D. What an |
| 7. | I miss my friend very much. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I want to see her! |

A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lovely weather we are having these days!

A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful your new dress is!

A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interesting work it is to teach children!

A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

三、所给句子填空，使填空句变为相应的感叹句：

1. The boy swam very fast.（同义句）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the boy swam!
2. The school trip is very exciting. （同义句）\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ the school trip is!
3. Hei Longjiang looks very beautiful in winter. （同义句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hei Longjiang looks in winter!

1. It is a very useful dictionary. （同义句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dictionary it is!

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dictionary is!

1. The students are listening very carefully.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the students are listening!

**三 拓展训练**

**1. Choose the best answer**

The Guidance Department (教导处) at Burrville High School has a staff (职员) of eleven. Most of their work is done with the students. But the staff sees a lot of parents, too.

 “Parent meetings form a clear monthly pattern,” says Mildred Foreman, Guidance Director. “This pattern stays much the same from year to year. The busy months are October, March and May.”

 September starts rather slowly. Few parents come in, Most of these want to discuss the schedules (日程安排). October brings many behaviour (行为) problems. Some parents are called in. Others come by themselves. Things quiet down in November December is a quiet month. “It’s the holiday,” Ms. Foreman says. “People want to come in, I know, but they decide to wait until after New Year’s Day.”

 Report cards go home just before Christmas holidays. Bad marks bring parents in as school reopens. This happens again in March, another report card month. May is always the year’s busiest month. That’s when parents realize that their children might be held back (留级). They come in to see if anything can be done before things are decided in June.

1. “Most of their work is done with the students” means \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. they have most of their work done by the students

 B. most of their work is getting rid of their students

 C. most of their work is dealing with the students

 D. their work is mostly done together with the students

2. In the sentence “The staff sees a lot of parents too.” the word “see” can be replaced with “\_\_\_\_\_”.

 A. notice B. understand C. arrange D. meet

3. From the diagram(图表), we know that the total of their meetings in April is \_\_\_\_\_\_ as many

 as that in December.

 A. twice B. a quarter C. half D. two-thirds

4. In March, each of the staff working in the Guidance Department has to interview (会见)

 about \_\_\_\_\_\_ parents.

 A. 10 B. 20 C. 15 D. 5

5. May is always the busiest month because the parents want to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. discuss schedules with the staff

 B. have something done to help their children’s promotion (升级)

 C. know how their children are getting on with their lessons

 D. do something good for the school or the staff

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

When you finish high school or university, is learning done? The answer is “no”. In many countries, people continue learning all their lives. Why is lifelong (终身的)learning important? How can it help you? Let’s look at one e   1    of lifelong learning in Japan.

　　You go to school and learn. You study. You take tests. B   2    learning doesn’t only happen in school. Learning doesn’t s   3    when you graduate from high school or college. You are learning all the time. For example, learning can h   4    when you go to a museum. It can a   5     happen when you get a job. You learn when you p   6    a sport or when you take a trip. Learning is l   7   ! We never stop learning. Every day you can improve yourself by learning something n   8   .

　　In Japan, lifelong learning is very important. People in Japan like to try new learning a   9   . Music, calligraphy (书法) and foreign languages are some of their f   10    classes. Japanese take classes to improve their skills and learn new things.

　　 When we graduate from school, we can continue to learn. Make lifelong learning become one of your goals!

初二英语基础讲义 第十六讲

**一 知识点梳理--Though, although引导让步状语从句**

相同点：

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

他虽然有很多钱，但并不幸福。

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

区别：

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

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

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

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

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

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

Let's start as arranged though it rains tomorrow. 即使明天下雨，咱们也按预定

的计划出发吧。（假设）

He was not unhappy although he had to live alone. 虽然得一个人生活，他毫无

不快之感。（事实）

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

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

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

可原谅。

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

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

**二 基础训练**

**中译英**

1. 虽然很疲劳，但他继续工作。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 就算全世界都反对我，我还是坚持我的观点。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 他虽是孩子，但干得很好。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 尽管工作很苦，可是我喜欢。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 尽管她没有告诉我她所做的事情，但我还是知道了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 虽然我警告他不要做，但他仍然坚持要做。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 尽管才凌晨四点钟，灯已经亮了。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**三 拓展训练**

**1. Choose the best answer**

Maliyuwa, a nearby village. They lived with the man’s big family—his parents his brothers, their wives and children. They family kept an elephant, in which the young woman soon took a great interest. Every day she fed it with fruit and sugar.

 Three months later the woman went back to her parents’ home, having quarreled with her husband. Soon the elephant refused to eat and work. It appeared to be ill and heart—broken. One morning after several weeks the animal disappeared from the house.

 It went to the woman’s home. On seeing her, the elephant waved its trunk and touched her with it. The young woman was so moved (感动) by the act of the animal that she returned to her husband’s home.

1. The writer wrote the story in order to .

 A. show that elephants are very clever

 B. tell how a woman trained a wild animal

 C. show that women care more for animals than men do

 D. tell how an animal reunited a husband and wife

2. The woman left her new home .

 A. to visit her own parents in Maliyuwa B. to see if the elephant would follow her

 C. because she was angry with her husband D. because she was tired of the large family

3. After the young woman left her husband’s home, the elephant .

 A. returned to the forest B. was sad because it missed her

 C. went to look for a new home D. was sick because nobody fed it

4. The young wife went back to her husband because .

 A. she knew he had sent the animal to her B. the elephant had come to look for her

 C. her parents persuaded her to D. she missed her new home

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

On May 23, six pandas left an important panda base (基地) in Wolong, southwest China’s Sichuan Province, because of damaged (损坏的) s   1    and food shortages after the May 12 earthquake, a local official said.

　　The pandas were t   2    by trucks from China Giant Panda Protection and Research

　　C   3    to Ya’an, another base less affected by the earthquake, said Xiong Beirong, an official of Sichuan Provincial Forestry Bureau (林业局).

　　    Eight other pandas l   4   for the Chengdu Research Base on May 18. They will be carried by China Southern Airlines (CSA) to Beijing, where they will s   5    at the Beijing Zoo, said Wolong director Zhang Hemin.

　　    Liu Shaoyong, a leader of CSA, said the pandas were scheduled (预定) to leave Chengdu at 3 p.m. Saturday. They will travel on a Boeing 747-700 plane with bamboo a   6    water.

　　     “There is e   7    water now, b   8    food is still a big problem. The pandas need bamboos and apples.” Xiong Beirong said.

　　    After the earthquake, tons of bamboo shoots, apples, eggs, milk powder and medicines were brought to the center, but the supplies could only l   9    about a week, she said.

There are about 1,590 pandas l   10    in the wild in China, mostly in Sichuan and the northwestern provinces of Shaanxi and Gansu.

附：新概念第二册Lesson 66—Lesson 96

**Lesson66 Sweet as honey! 像蜜一样甜！**

The Hatheld Puffin is a modern aero-plane, but its designer, Mr. John Wimpenny, is finding it difficult to get it off the ground. The reason for this is that this plane is also a bicycle. Its pilot has to pedal hard to get it into the air. After Mr Wimpenny had the plane built, it was tested thoroughly. In 1961, it was the first man-powered aircraft to fly half a mile. While being flown by a champion amateur cyclist in 1963, the plane crashed on an airfield. Since then, Mr Wimpenny has had it rebuilt. He has had the length of the wings increased so that they now measure 93 feet--almost as long as those of a Dakota. Many people have shown interest in this new and unusual sport. But though air cyclists may learn how to fly over short distances, and may, eventually, even get across the English Channel, it is doubtful whether they will ever cycle across the Atlantic.

**Lesson67 Volcanoes 火山**

Haroun Tazieff the Polish scientist, has spent his life-time studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world. In 1948, he went to lake Kivu in the Congo to observe a new volcano which he later named Kituro. Tazieff was able to set up his camp very close to the volcano while it was erupting violently. Though he managed to take a number of brilliant photographs, he could not stay near the volcano for very long. He noticed that a river of liquid rock was coming towards him. It threatened to surround him completely, but Tazieff managed to escape just in time. He waited until the volcano became quiet and he was able to return two days later. This time, he managed to climb into the mouth of Kituro so that he could take photographs  and measure temperatures. Tazieff has often risked his life in this way. He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any man alive.

**Lesson68 Persistent 纠缠不休**

I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me. It was no use pretending that I had not seen him, so I waved to him. I never enjoy meeting Bert Dykes. He never has anything to do. No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you. I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

'Hullo, Bert,' I said. 'Fancy meeting you here!’

'Hullo, Elizabeth,' Bert answered. ‘I was just wondering how to spend the morning--until I saw you. You're not busy doing anything, are you?’

' No, not at all,' I answered.' I'm going to....’

'Would you mind my coming with you?' he asked, before I had finished speaking.

‘Not at all,' I lied, 'but I'm going to the dentist.'

' Then I'll come with you,' he answered.' There's always plenty to read in the 'waiting room!’

**Lesson69 But not murder! 并非谋杀！**

I was being tested for a driving licence for the third time. I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully. After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence. Sure that I had passed, I was almost beginning to enjoy my test. The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, 'Just one more thing, Mr Eames. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you. As soon as I tap on the window, I want the car to be stopped immediately.' I continued driving and after some time, the examiner tapped loudly. Though the sound could be heard clearly, it took me a long time to react. I suddenly pressed the brake pedal hard and we were both thrown forward. The examiner looked at me sadly. 'Mr Eames,' he said, in a mournful voice,' you have just killed that child!'

**lesson70  Red for danger 危险的红色**

During a bullfight, a drunk suddenly wandered into the middle of the ring. The crowd began to shout, but the drunk was unaware of the danger. The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap. Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk. The crowd suddenly grew quiet. The drunk, however, seemed quite sure of himself. When the bull got close to him, he clumsily stepped aside to let it pass. The crowd broke into cheers and the drunk bowed. By this time, however, three men had come into the ring and they quickly dragged the drunk to safety. Even the bull seemed to feel sorry for him, for it looked on sympathetically until the drunk was out of the way before once more turning its attention to the matador.

**Lesson71 A famous clock 一个著名的大钟**

When you visit London, one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the B.B.C. If the Houses of Parliament had hot been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected. Big Ben takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built. It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well. Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked twice a day. On the B.B.C. you can hear the clock when it is actually striking because microphones are connected to the clock tower. Big Ben has rarely gone wrong. Once, however, it failed to give the correct time. A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down !

**Lesson72 A car called Bluebird “蓝鸟”汽车**

The great racing driver, Sir Malcolm Campbell, was the first man to drive at over 300 miles per hour. He set up a new world record in September 1935 at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah. Bluebird, the car he was driving, had been specially built for him. It was over 30 feet in length and had a 2500 horse-power engine. Although Campbell reached a speed of over 304 miles per hour, he had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run. After his attempt, Campbell was disappointed to learn that his average speed had been 299 miles per hour. However, a few days later, he was told that a mistake had been made. His average speed had been 301 miles per hour. Since that time, racing drivers have reached speeds of over 400 miles an hour. Following  his father's footsteps many years later, Sir Malcolm's son, Donald, also set up a world record. Like his father, he was driving a car called Bluebird.

**Lesson73 The record-holder 纪录保持者**

Little boys who play truant from school are unimaginative. A quiet day's fishing, or eight hours in a cinema seeing the same film over and over again, is usually as far as they get. They have all been put to shame by a boy who, while playing truant, travelled 1600 miles. He hitch- hiked to Dover and, towards evening, went into a boat to find somewhere to sleep. When he woke up next morning, he discovered that the boat had, in the meantime, travelled to Calais. No one noticed the boy as he crept off. From there, he hitch-hiked to Paris in a lorry. The driver gave him a few biscuits and a cup of coffee and left him just outside the city. The next car the boy stopped did not take him into the centre of Paris as he hoped it would, but to Perpignan on the French-Spanish border. There he was picked up by a policeman and sent back to England by the local authorities. He has surely set up a record for the thousands of boys who dream of evading school.

**Lesson74 Out of the limelight 舞台之外**

An ancient bus stopped by a dry river bed and a party of famous actors and actresses got off. Dressed in dark glasses and old clothes, they had taken special precautions so that no one should recognize them. But as they soon discovered, disguises can sometimes be too perfect.

 'This is a wonderful place for a picnic,' said Gloria Gleam.

‘It couldn't be better, Gloria,' Brinksley Meers agreed. 'No newspaper men, no film fans! Why don't we come more often?'

Meanwhile, two other actors, Rockwall Slinger and Merlin Greeves, had carried two large food baskets to a shady spot under some trees. When they had all made themselves comfortable, a stranger appeared. He looked very angry.

'Now you got out of here, all of you!' he shouted: ' I'm sheriff here. Do you see that notice? It says" No Camping"-in case you can't read!'

‘Look, sheriff, 'said Rockwall,' don't be too hard on us. I'm Rockwall Slinger and this is Merlin Greeves.'

‘Oh, is it?' said the sheriff with a sneer. 'Well, I'm Brinksley Meers, and my other name is Gloria Gleam. Now you get out of here fast!’

**lesson75  SOS 呼救信号**

When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt. It was the middle of winter. Snow  lay thick on the ground. The woman knew that the nearest village was miles away. When it grew dark. she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find. During the night, it got terribly cold. The woman kept as near as she could to the children and even tried to get into the case herself, but it was too small. Early ,next morning she heard planes passing overhead and wondered how she could send a signal. Then she had an idea. She stamped out the letters' SOS' in the snow. Fortunately, a pilot saw the signal and sent a message by radio to the nearest town. It was not long before a helicopter arrived on the scene to rescue the survivors of the plane crash.

**Lesson76 April Fool’s Day 愚人节**

'To end our special news bulletin,' said the voice of the television announcer,' we are taking you to the macaroni fields of Calabria. Macaroni has been grown in this area for over six hundred years. Two of the leading growers, Giuseppe Moldova and Ricardo Brabante, tell me that they have been expecting a splendid crop this year and harvesting has begun earlier than usual. Here you can see two workers who, between them, have just finished cutting three cart-loads of golden brown

Macaroni stalks. The whole village has been working day and night gathering and threshing this year's crop before the September rains. On the right, you can see Mrs. Brabante herself. She has been helping her husband for thirty years now. Mrs. Brabante is talking to the manager of the local factory where the crop is processed. This last scene shows you what will happen at the end of the harvest: the famous Calabrian macaroni-eating competition! Signor Fratelli, the present champion, has won it every year since 1961. And that ends our special bulletin for today, Thursday, April 1st. We are now returning you to the studio.'

**Lesson77 A successful operation 一例成功的手术**

The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. has just had an operation. The mummy is that of Shepenmut who was once a singer in the Temple of Thebes. As there were strange marks on the X-ray plates taken of the mummy, doctors have been trying to find out whether the woman died of a rare disease. The only way to do this was to operate. The operation, which lasted for over four hours, proved to be very difficult because of the hard resin which covered the skin. The doctors removed a section of the mummy and sent it to a laboratory. They also found something which the X-ray of the god Duamutef. This god which has the head of a cow was normally placed inside a mummy. The doctors have not yet decided how the woman died. They feared that the mummy would fall to pieces when they cut it open, but fortunately this has not happened. The mummy successfully survived the operation.

**Lesson78 The last one? 最后一枝吗？**

After reading an article entitled 'Cigarette Smoking and Your Health' I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves. I smoked with concentration and pleasure as I was sure that this would be my last cigarette. For a whole week I did not smoke at all and during this time, my wife suffered terribly. I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking: a bad temper and an enormous appetite. My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars. They made no effort to hide their amusement whenever I produced a packet of sweets from my pocket. After seven days of this I went to a party. Everybody around me was smoking and I felt extremely uncomfortable. When my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. I took one guiltily, lit it and smoked with satisfaction. My wife was delighted that things had returned to normal once more. Anyway, as Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. He himself has done it lots of times!

**Lesson79 By air 乘飞机**

I used to travel by air a great deal when I was a boy. My parents, used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe in the holidays. An airhostess would take charge of me and I never had an unpleasant experience. I am used to travelling by air and only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened. After taking off, we were flying low over the city and slowly gaining height, when the plane suddenly turned round and flew back to the airport. While we were waiting to land, an air-hostess told us to keep calm and to get off the plane quietly as soon as it had touched down. Everybody on board was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened. Later we learnt that there was a very important person on board. The police had been told that a bomb had been planted on the plane. After we had landed, the plane was searched thoroughly. Fortunately, nothing was found and five hours later we were able to take off again.

**Lesson80  The Crystal Palace 水晶宫**

Perhaps the most extraordinary building of the nineteenth century was the Crystal Palace, which was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world, for it was made of iron and glass. It was one of the biggest buildings of all time and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. A great many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world. There was also a great deal of machinery on display. The most wonderful piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer. Though in those days, travelling was not as easy as it is today, steam boats carried thousands of visitors across the Channel from Europe. On arriving in England, they were taken to the Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all, and the profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and colleges. Later, the Crystal Palace was moved to South London. It remained one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down in 1936.

**Lesson81 Escape 脱逃**

When he had killed the guard, the prisoner of war quickly dragged him into the bushes. Working rapidly in the darkness, he soon changed into the dead man's clothes. Now, dressed in a blue uniform and with a rifle over his shoulder, the prisoner marched boldly up and down in front of the camp. He could hear shouting in the camp itself. Lights were blazing and men were running here and there: they had just discovered that a prisoner had escaped. At that moment, a large black car with four officers inside it, stopped at the camp gates. The officers got out and the prisoner stood to attention and saluted as they passed. When they had gone, the driver of the car came towards him. The man obviously wanted to talk. He was rather elderly with grey hair and clear blue eyes. The prisoner felt sorry for him, but there was nothing else he could do. As the man came near, the prisoner knocked him to the ground with a sharp blow. Then, jumping into the car, he drove off as quickly as he could.

**Lesson82 Monster or fish? 是妖还是鱼？**

Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea. Though people have often laughed at stories told by seamen, it is now known that many of these 'monsters' which have at times been sighted are simply strange fish. Occasionally, unusual creatures are washed to the shore, but they are rarely caught out at sea. Some time ago, however, a peculiar fish was caught near Madagascar. A small fishing-boat was carried miles out to sea by the powerful fish as it pulled on the line. Realizing that this was no ordinary fish, the fisherman made every effort not to damage it in any way. When it was eventually brought to shore, it was found to be over thirteen feet long. It had a head like a horse, big blue eyes, shining silver skin, and a bright red tail, the fish, which has since been sent to a museum where it is being examined by a scientist, is called an oarfish. Such creatures have rarely been seen alive by man as they live at a depth of six hundred feet.

**Lesson83 After the elections 大选之后**

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Wentworth Lane, was defeated in the recent elections. He is now retiring from political life and has gone abroad. My friend, Crawley, has always been a fanatical opponent of Mr. Lane's Radical Progressive Party. After the elections, Crawley went to the former Prime Minister's house. When he asked if Mr. Lane lived there, the policeman on duty told him that since his defeat, the ex-Prime Minister had gone abroad. On the following day, Crawley went to the house again. The same policeman was just walking slowly past the entrance, when Crawley asked the same question. Though a little suspicious this time, the policeman gave him the same answer. The day after, Crawley went to the house once more and asked exactly the same question. This time, the policeman lost his temper.' I told you yesterday and the day before yesterday,' he shouted, 'Mr. Lane was defeated in the elections. He has retired from political life and gone to live abroad!' ' I know,' answered Crawley,' but I love to hear you say it!'

**Lesson84 On strike 罢工**

Busmen have decided to go on strike next week. The strike is due to begin on Tuesday. No one knows how long it will last. The busmen have stated that the strike will continue until general agreement is reached about pay and working conditions. Most people believe that the strike will last for at least a week. Many owners of private cars are going to offer 'free rides' to people on their way to work. This will relieve pressure on the trains to some extent. Meanwhile, a number of university students have volunteered to drive buses while the strike lasts. All the young men are expert drivers, but before they drive any of the buses, they will have to pass a special test. The students are going to take the test in two days' time. Even so, people are going to find it difficult to get to work. But so far, the public has expressed its gratitude to the students in letters to the Press. Only one or two people have objected that the students will drive too fast!

**Lesson85 Never too old to learn 活到老学到老**

I have just received a letter from my old school informing me that my former head- master, Mr. Regmald Page, will be retiring next week. Pupils of the school, old and new, will be sending him a present to mark the occasion. All those who have contributed towards the gift will sign their names in a large album which will be sent to the headmaster's home. We shall all remember Mr. Page for his patience and understanding and for the kindly encouragement he gave us when we went so unwillingly to school. A great many former pupils will be attending a farewell dinner in his honour next Thursday. It is a curious coincidence that the day before his retirement, Mr. Page will have been teaching for a total of forty years. After he has retired, he will devote himself to gardening. For him, this will be an entirely new hobby. But this does not matter, for, as he has often remarked, one is never too old to learn.

**Lesson86 Out of control 失控**

As the man tried to swing the speed-boat round, the steering-wheel came away in his hands. He waved desperately to his companion, who had been water-skiing for the last fifteen minutes. Both men had hardly had time to realize what was happening when they were thrown violent1y into the sea. The speed-boat had struck a buoy, but it continued to move very quickly across the water. Both men had just begun to swim towards the shore. When they noticed with dismay that the speed-boat was moving in a circle. It now came straight towards them at tremendous speed. In less than a minute, it roared past them only a few feet away. After it had passed, they swam on as quickly as they could because they knew that the boat would soon return. They had just had enough time to swim out of danger when the boat again completed a circle. On this occasion, however, it had slowed down considerably. The petrol had nearly all been used up. Before long, the noise dropped completely and the boat began to drift gently across the water.

**Lesson87 A perfect alibi 极好的不在犯罪现场的证据**

'At the time the murder was committed, I was travelling on the 8.0 o'clock train to London,' said the man.

'Do you always catch such an early train?' asked the inspector.

'Of course I do,' answered the man.' I must be at work at 10.0 o'clock. My employer will confirm that I was there on time.'

‘Would a later train get you to work on time?' asked the inspector.

‘I suppose it would, but I never catch a later train.'

'At what time did you arrive at the station?’

'At ten to eight. I bought a paper and waited for the train.'

'And you didn't notice anything unusual?’

'Of course not.'

'I suggest,' said the inspector, 'that you are not telling the truth. I suggest that you did not catch the 8.0 o'clock train, but that you caught the 8.25 which would still get you to work on time. You see, on the morning of the murder, the 8.0 o'clock train did not run at all. It broke down at Ferngreen station and was taken off the line.'

**Lesson88 Trapped in a mine 困在矿井里**

Six men have been trapped in a mine for seventeen hours. If they are not brought to the surface soon they may lose their lives. However, rescue operations are proving difficult. If explosives are used, vibrations will cause the roof of the mine to collapse. Rescue workers are therefore drilling a hole on the north side of the mine. They intend to bring the men up in a special capsule. If there had not been a hard layer of rock beneath the soil, they would have completed the job in a few hours. As it is, they have been drilling for sixteen hours and they still have a long way to go. Meanwhile, a microphone, which was lowered into the mine two hours ago, has enabled the men to keep in touch with the closest relatives. Though they are running out of food and drink, the men are cheerful and confident that they will get out soon. They have been told that rescue operations are progressing smoothly. If they knew how difficult it was to drill through the hard rock, they would lose heart.

**Lesson89 A slip of the tongue 口误**

People will do anything to see a free show--even if it is a bad one. When the news got round that a variety show would be presented at our local cinema by the P. and U. Bird Seed Company, we all rushed to see it. We had to queue for hours to get in and there must have been several hundred people present just be- fore the show began. Unfortunately, the show was one of the dullest we have ever seen. Those who failed to get in need not have felt disappointed as many of the artistes who should have appeared did not come. The only funny things we heard that evening came from the advertiser at the beginning of the programme. He was obviously very nervous and for some minutes stood awkwardly before the microphone. As soon as he opened his mouth, everyone burst out laughing. We all know what the poor man should have said, but what he actually said was: 'This is the Poo and Ee Seed Bird Company. Good ladies, evening and gentlemen!’

**lesson90 What’s for supper ？ 晚餐吃什么？**

Though Brazil is one of the richest countries in the world, much of it has not yet been developed. It was mainly for this reason that the Brazilian government decided to have a new city built 600 miles north-west of Rio de Janeiro. Designed by the great architect Lucio Costa, the new city, Brasilia, replaced Rio de Janeiro as the capital of Brazil in 1960. Brasilia has been carefully planned for modern living. Its wide roads, which can take fourteen lanes of traffic, have been kept

away from living areas. Children do not have to cross busy streets to go to school. Housewives can visit-shopping centres on foot, for in these specially designed living areas, cars are unnecessary. At first, the government had great difficulty in persuading people to leave Rio and to settle in Brasilia. Since 1960, however, the population has been growing all the time. Brasilia has quickly established itself as the capital of the country. The idea to have the capital moved so far inland will have a great effect on the future of Brazil.

**Lesson91 Three men in a basket 三人同篮**

A pilot noticed a balloon which seemed to be making for a Royal Air Force Station nearby. He informed the station at once, but no one there was able to explain the mystery. The officer in the control tower was very angry when he heard the news, because balloons can be a great danger to aircraft. He said that someone might by spying on the station and the pilot was ordered to keep track of the strange object. The pilot managed to circle the balloon for some time. He could make out three men in a basket under it and one of them was holding field-glasses. When the balloon was over the station, the pilot saw one of the men taking photographs. Soon afterwards, the balloon began to descend and it landed near an airfield. The police were called in, but they could not arrest anyone, for the basket contained two Members of Parliament and the Commanding Officer of the station! As the Commanding Officer explained later, one half of the station did not know what the other half was doing!

**Lesson92 Asking for trouble 自找麻烦**

It must have been about two in the morning when I returned home. I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the door-bell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder from the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom window. I was almost there when a sarcastic voice below said,' I don't think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night.'

I looked down and nearly fell off the ladder when I saw a policeman. I immediately regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, 'I enjoy cleaning windows at night.'

'So do I,' answered the policeman in the same tone. 'Excuse my interrupting you. I hate to interrupt a man when he's busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the station?'

'Well, I'd prefer to stay here,' I said. 'You see, I've forgotten my key.'

'Your what?' he called.

'My key,' I shouted.'

Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

**Lesson93 A noble gift 崇高的礼物**

One of the most famous monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States of America in the nineteenth century by the people of France. The great statue, which was designed by the sculptor Augusta Bartholdi, took ten years to complete. The actual figure was made of copper supported by a metal framework which had been especially constructed by Eiffel. Before it could be transported to the United States, a site had to be found for it and a pedestal had to be built. The site chosen was an island at the entrance of New York Harbour. By 1884, a statue which was 151 feet tall, had been erected in Paris. The following year, it was taken to pieces and sent to America. By the end of October 1886, the statue had been put together again and it was officially presented to the American people by Bartholdi. Ever since then, the great monument has been a symbol of liberty for the millions of people who have passed through New York Harbour to make their homes in America.

**Lesson94 Future champions 未来的冠军**

Experiments have proved that children can be instructed in swimming at a very early age. At a special swimming pool in Los Angeles, children become expert at holding their breath under water even before they can walk. Babies of two months old do not appear to be reluctant to enter the water, It is not long before they are so accustomed to swimming that they can pick up weights from the floor of the pool. A game that is very popular with these young swimmers is the underwater tricycle race. Tricycles are lined up on the floor of the pool seven feet under water. The children compete against each other to reach the other end of the pool. Many pedal their tricycles, but most of them prefer to push or drag them. Some children can cover the whole length of the pool without coming up for breath even once. Whether they will ever become future Olympic champions, only time will tell. Meanwhile, they should encourage those among us who cannot swim five yards before they are gasping for air.

**Lesson95 A fantasy 纯属虚构**

When the Ambassador of Escalopia returned home for lunch, his wife got a shock. He looked pale and his clothes were in a frightful state.

'What has happened?' she asked.

'How did your clothes get into such a mess?'

'A fire-extinguisher, my dear,' answered the Ambassador drily. 'University students set the Embassy on fire this morning.'

'Good heavens!' exclaimed his wife. 'And where were you at the time?’

'I was in my office as usual,' answered the Ambassador. 'The fire broke out in the basement. I went down immediately. of course, and that fool, Horst, aimed a fire-extinguisher at me. He thought I was on fire. I must definitely get that fellow posted.'

The Ambassador's wife went on asking questions, when she suddenly noticed a big hole in her husband's hat. 'And how can you explain that?' she asked.

'Oh, that,' said the Ambassador. 'Someone fired a shot through my office window. Accurate, don't you think? Fortunately, I wasn't wearing it at the time. If I had been, I would not have been able to get home for lunch.'

**Lesson96 The dead return 亡灵返乡**

A Festival for the Dead is held once a year in Japan. This festival is a cheerful occasion, for on this day, the dead are said to return to their homes and they are welcomed by the living. As they are expected to be hungry after their long journey, food is laid out for them. Specially-made lanterns are hung outside each house to help the dead to find their way. All night long, people dance and sing. In the early morning, the food that had been laid out for the dead is thrown into a river or into the sea as it is considered unlucky for anyone living to eat it. In towns that are near the sea, the tiny lanterns which had been hung in the streets the night before, are placed into the water when the festival is over. Thousands of lanterns slowly drift out to sea guiding the dead on their return journey to the other world. This is a moving spectacle, for crowds of people stand on the shore watching the lanterns drifting away until they can be seen no more.