

## 交大附中 2021 级初一年级英语引桥课程

姓名： \_\_\_\_\_

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亲爱的同学们：

祝贺大家能够进入交大附中学习，热烈欢迎你们的到来！

**Well begun, half done!** 好的开始是成功的一半！

在开始一段崭新的学习之前，英语老师为大家精心设计了一份英语引桥课程，希望同学们通过以下课程的自我学习和探究后，能够信心满满的开启中学英语学习的大门！

**Are you ready? Let's go.**

**国家英语课程标准二级要求**是同学们在小学阶段应该达到的各项指标，也是开始初中学习的必备基础，自查一下，你都做到精通掌握了吗？

首先，英语是一门语言，在语言知识上，你准备好了吗？

请你认真对照表格各项，在后面表格空格内填写相应数字说明现阶段的学习情况：

- 0 分——基本达不到此项要求；
- 1 分——只能达到部分要求，但掌握情况一般；
- 2 分——能达到大部分要求，但掌握情况一般；
- 3 分——能达到大部分要求，掌握情况良好；
- 4 分——能达到全部要求，且掌握情况良好；
- 5 分——能达到全部要求，并掌握情况优秀。

其中标注下划线的是重点关注的内容。

## 语言知识分级目标

级别	知识	目标描述	现阶段学习情况调查 (请在 0-5 分中选择)
二 级	语音	1. 正确读出 26 个英文字母； 2. <u>了解简单的拼读规律</u> ； 3. 了解单词和句子有重音； 4. 了解英语语音包括重音、连读、语调、节奏、停顿等现象。	
	词汇	1. 知道单词是由字母构成的； 2. 知道要根据单词的音、义、形来学习词汇； 3. <u>学习有关本级话题范围的 700 个左右的单词和 50 个左右的习惯用语。并能初步运用 400 个左右的单词表达二级规定的相应话题。</u>	
	语法	<u>理解以下语法项目的表意功能并能在特定语境中运用：</u> 1. <u>名词</u> 的单复数形式； 2. 主要 <u>人称代词</u> 和 <u>形容词性物主代词</u> ； 3. <u>一般现在时，现在进行时，一般过去时，一般将来时等时态</u> ； 4. 表示时间、地点和位置的常用 <u>介词</u> ； 5. <u>简单句</u> 的基本形式。	
	功能	了解和运用表示问候、告别、感谢、邀请、致歉、介绍、喜好、建议、祝愿、情感、请求等交际功能的基本表达形式。	
	话题	理解和表达有关下列话题的简单信息：个人情况、家庭与朋友、身体与健康、学校与日常生活、文体活动、节假日、饮食、服装、季节与天气、颜色、动物、数量、时间等相关意念内容。	

其次，英语具有工具性和人文性的双重性质，同学们需要具备基本的听、说、读、写技能，初步形成用英语与他人交流的能力，进一步促进思维能力的发展，下面这些你都能做到吗？

### 语言技能分级目标

级别	技能	目标描述	现阶段学习情况调查 (请在 0-5 分中选择)
二级	听	1. 能在图片、图像、手势的帮助下， <u>听懂简单的话语或录音材料</u> ； 2. 能听懂简单的配图小故事； 3. 能听懂课堂活动中简单的提问； 4. 能听懂常用指令和要求并做出适当反应。	
	说	1. 能在口头表达中做到发音清楚， <u>语调基本达意</u> ； 2. 能就所熟悉的个人和家庭情况进行简短对话； 3. 能运用一些最常用的日常套语（如问候、告别、致谢、道歉等）； 4. 能就日常生活话题作简短叙述； 5. 能在教师的帮助和图片的提示下进行描述或讲述简单的小故事。	
	读	1. 能认读所学词语； 2. 能根据拼读的规律， <u>读出简单的单词</u> ； 3. 能读懂教材中简短的要求或指令； 4. 能看懂贺卡等所表达的简单信息； 5. 能借助图片读懂简单的故事或小短文， <u>并养成按意群阅读的习惯</u> ； 6. 能正确朗读所学故事或短文。	
	写	1. 能基本正确地使用大小写字母和标点符号； 2. 能写出简单的问候语； 3. 能根据图片、词语或例句的提示， <u>写出简短的描述</u> 。	
	玩演视听	1. 能按要求用简单的英语做游戏； 2. 能在教师的帮助下表演小故事或小话剧； 3. 能学唱简单的英语歌曲和歌谣 30 首左右（含一级要求）； 4. 能看懂程度相当的英语动画片和英语教学节目，每学年不少于 10 小时（平均每周 20~25 分钟）。	

通过自我打分，同学们是否能客观地了解到自己的英语学习情况？

如果你对自己目前的学习情况不满足，别着急，认真学习引桥课程，按照每日计划完成**学习任务**，查漏补缺，一定会在开学前塑造一个自信的自己！

如果你的英语水平已远远高于以上国家标准，希望你认真高效地完成引桥课程基础任务后，开启**英语高阶**探索之旅！

下面，就是老师们为大家设计的课程内容，希望你能够认真完成。

You have limitless possibilities! 你们拥有无限的可能。

## 英语引桥课程基础任务

### 任务一 基础词汇 2 级词汇表

1. 本表共收 423 词，为小学 2 级核心词汇，其余 300 左右词汇可根据话题需要进行补充。
2. 本表不列词组和短语。
3. 1-2 级不要求按照词性学习和掌握词汇，故不标注词性。（注意：初中学习中词性很重要）
4. 无单数形式的词汇，如 pants，则以复数形式收录。
5. 动词人称与时态变化、名词复数特殊变化等，采用括号形式标注，如 be (am, is, are), child (pl. children)。
6. 数字（含基数词、序数词）、星期、月份等，根据学习需要进行教学，故不收入本词表。
7. 本词汇表不列语法术语。
8. 部分可根据构词法推导出的名词、形容词、副词等不单列。（中考要求派生词虽不在表中，但仍需掌握）

**备注：词汇表不提供词性和词义，需同学们自行查字典，补充完整。**

**任务基本要求：每日 30 词，共 14 天**

**第一步：能准确读出英文单词，并写出中文意思。**

**第二步：遮盖英文单词，能根据中文意思，拼写出英文单词，确保正确。写完红笔自判，并改正。**

序号	Day 1	读单词，并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	Day 2	读单词，并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
1	a (an)			31	beautiful		
2	about			32	bed		
3	afraid			33	before		
4	after			34	begin		
5	afternoon			35	behind		
6	again			36	beside		
7	all			37	between		
8	also			38	big		
9	always			39	bike =bicycle		
10	and			40	bird		
11	angry			41	birthday		
12	animal			42	black		
13	answer			43	blackboard		
14	any			44	blue		
15	apple			45	boat		
16	arm			46	body		
17	art			47	book		
18	ask			48	box		
19	at			49	boy		
20	aunt			50	bread		
21	autumn			51	breakfast		
22	baby			52	bring		
23	back			53	brother		
24	bad			54	brown		
25	bag			55	bus		
26	ball			56	busy		
27	banana			57	but		
28	basketball			58	buy		
29	be (is, am, are)			59	by		
30	bear			60	bye		

序号	Day3	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	Day4	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
61	cake			91	cow		
62	call			92	crayon		
63	can			93	cry		
64	candy			94	dad (daddy)		
65	cap			95	dance		
66	car			96	day		
67	card			97	dear		
68	cat			98	desk		
69	chair			99	difficult		
70	chicken			100	dinner		
71	child ( <i>pl.</i> children)			101	dirty		
72	China			102	do		
73	Chinese			103	doctor		
74	cinema			104	dog		
75	city			105	door		
76	class			106	down		
77	clean			107	draw		
78	clever			108	dress		
79	clock			109	drink		
80	close			110	driver		
81	clothes			111	duck		
82	cloudy			112	ear		
83	coat			113	early		
84	cold			114	easy		
85	colour ( <i>AmE</i> color)			115	eat		
86	come			116	egg		
87	computer			117	elephant		
88	cook			118	email		
89	cool			119	English		
90	cousin			120	evening		

序号	Day5	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	Day6	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
121	every			151	give		
122	exercise			152	go		
123	eye			153	good		
124	face			154	goodbye		
125	family			155	grandfather (grandpa)		
126	fan			156	grandmother (grandma)		
127	far			157	grass		
128	farm			158	great		
129	farmer			159	green		
130	fast			160	hair		
131	father			161	half		
132	favourite			162	hand		
133	feel			163	happy		
134	film			164	have		
135	find			165	he		
136	fine			166	head		
137	fish			167	healthy		
138	floor			168	hear		
139	flower			169	heavy		
140	fly			170	hello		
141	food			171	help		
142	foot/feet			172	her		
143	football			173	here		
144	for			174	hi		
145	friend			175	high		
146	from			176	him		
147	fruit			177	his		
148	game			178	holiday		
149	get			179	home		
150	girl			180	horse		

序号	Day7	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	Day8	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
181	hospital			211	listen		
182	hot			212	little		
183	hour			213	live		
184	house			214	long		
185	how			215	look		
186	hungry			216	love		
187	I			217	lunch		
188	ice-cream			218	make		
189	idea			219	man (pl. men)		
190	ill			220	many		
191	in			221	map		
192	interesting			222	maths (AmE math)		
193	it			223	me		
194	its			224	meet		
195	juice			225	milk		
196	jump			226	minute		
197	kid			227	Miss		
198	kind			228	monkey		
199	kitchen			229	month		
200	kite			230	moon		
201	know			231	morning		
202	lake			232	mother (mom, mum)		
203	late			233	mouth		
204	left			234	Mr		
205	leg			235	Mrs		
206	lesson			236	Ms		
207	let			237	much		
208	library			238	music		
209	light			239	my		
210	like			240	name		

序号	Day9	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	Day10	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
241	near			271	pig		
242	new			272	place		
243	next			273	plane		
244	nice			274	plant		
245	night			275	play		
246	no			276	playground		
247	noodle			277	please		
248	nose			278	police		
249	not			279	potato		
250	now			280	pupil		
251	nurse			281	put		
252	of			282	rain		
253	often			283	read		
254	old			284	red		
255	on			285	rice		
256	open			286	right		
257	or			287	river		
258	orange			288	room		
259	our			289	ruler		
260	panda			290	run		
261	pants			291	sad		
262	parent			292	say		
263	park			293	school		
264	party			294	schoolbag		
265	PE = physical education			295	science		
266	pen			296	season		
267	pencil			297	see		
268	people			298	she		
269	photo			299	sheep		
270	picture			300	ship		



序号	Day11	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	Day12	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
301	shirt			331	summer		
302	shoe			332	sun		
303	shop			333	sunny		
304	short			334	supermarket		
305	shorts			335	sweater		
306	sing			336	swim		
307	sister			337	table		
308	sit			338	take		
309	skirt			339	talk		
310	sleep			340	tall		
311	slow			341	taxi		
312	small			342	tea		
313	snow			343	teacher		
314	sock			344	tell		
315	some			345	thank		
316	sometimes			346	that		
317	song			347	the		
318	sorry			348	their		
319	soup			349	them		
320	speak			350	then		
321	sport			351	there		
322	spring			352	these		
323	stand			353	they		
324	star			354	thin		
325	stop			355	think		
326	story			356	this		
327	street			357	those		
328	strong			358	tiger		
329	study			359	time		
330	subject			360	tired		

序号	Day13	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	Day14	读单词, 并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
361	to			393	weather		
362	today			394	week		
363	toilet			395	welcome		
364	tomato			396	well		
365	tomorrow			397	what		
366	too			398	when		
367	toy			399	where		
368	train			400	white		
369	travel			401	who		
370	tree			402	whose		
371	try			403	why		
372	turn			404	window		
373	TV			405	windy		
374	umbrella			406	winter		
375	uncle			407	with		
376	under			408	woman (pl. women)		
377	up			409	wonderful		
378	us			410	word		
379	use			411	work		
380	vegetable			412	worker		
381	very			413	worry		
382	visit			414	write		
383	wait			415	wrong		
384	walk			416	year		
385	want			417	yellow		
386	warm			418	yes		
387	wash			419	yesterday		
388	watch			420	you		
389	water			421	young		
390	way			422	your		
391	we			423	zoo		
392	wear						

同学们, 统计一下, 默写了这么多单词, 你一共错了 ( ) 个, 都改正并背会了吗?

如果你非常认真的完成了这项任务, 那么这些词汇就都掌握了, 你太棒了! 给自己一个大大的赞!

学有余力的同学，想挑战一下自己，完成**高阶版任务**吗？

**从自己的课外书籍中寻找生词，记录在下面的生词表中，制作自己的生词表。**

第一步：从自己的课外书籍中寻找生词，记录在下面的生词表中，查出中文意思。

第二步：熟读并背诵生词，识记中英文。

第三步：遮盖英文单词，根据中文意思，默写英文单词，注意拼写正确。

第四步：对照生词表英文单词，红笔自判，并改正。

### 生词表

序号	英文	读单词，并写出中文意思	默写英文单词	序号	英文	读单词，并写出中文意思	默写英文单词
1				51			
2				52			
3				53			
4				54			
5				55			
6				56			
7				57			
8				58			
9				59			
10				60			
11				61			
12				62			
13				63			
14				64			
15				65			
16				66			
17				67			
18				68			
19				69			
20				70			
21				71			
22				72			
23				73			
24				74			
25				75			
26				76			
27				77			
28				78			
29				79			
30				80			
31				81			
32				82			
33				83			
34				84			
35				85			
36				86			
37				87			
38				88			
39				89			
40				90			
41				91			
42				92			
43				93			
44				94			
45				95			
46				96			
47				97			
48				98			
49				99			
50				100			

## 任务二 基础语法

### Day 1 名词的单复数形式

完成日期: \_\_\_\_\_ 用时: \_\_\_\_\_ mins

#### Step1 学前自测:写出下列名词的复数

book \_\_\_\_\_ bus \_\_\_\_\_ watch \_\_\_\_\_ peach \_\_\_\_\_  
diary \_\_\_\_\_ child \_\_\_\_\_ photo \_\_\_\_\_ foot \_\_\_\_\_  
sheep \_\_\_\_\_ box \_\_\_\_\_ strawberry \_\_\_\_\_ man \_\_\_\_\_

#### Step2 学习引导

名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。

##### 一、可数名词复数规则

1. 一般情况下, 直接加-s, 如: book-books, bag-bags, cat-cats, bed-beds
2. 以 s. x. sh. ch 结尾, 加-es, 如: bus-buses, box-boxes, brush-brushes, watch-watches
3. 以“辅音字母 y”结尾, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 如: family-families, strawberry-strawberries
4. 以“f 或 fe”结尾, 变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加-es, 如: knife-knives, leaf—leaves
5. 名词词尾是 o 的, 一般加-es, 如 tomato-tomatoes, potato-potatoes; 但有些只加-s, 如 radios, photos, zoos
6. 不规则名词复数:

(1) 改变名词内部元音字母或者词尾。man-men, woman-women, policeman-policemen, policewoman-policewomen, child-children, foot-feet, tooth-teeth,

(2) 单复数同形 f deer-deer, sheep-sheep, Chinese-Chinese, Japanese-Japanese

(3) 有些名词只有复数形式。trousers, clothes, glasses, scissors, people

##### 二、不可数名词

不可数名词没有复数形式, 若想表达泛指, 可以使用 a little, much, a lot of, a great deal of 修饰。如果要表达具体数量, 需要借助具体的量词, 例如 a piece of..., a bottle of..., a cup of... 等等, 变复数时, 给承载的容器变成复数, 不可数名词不能加-s, 例如 three bags of rice, two boxes of milk, five pieces of paper

#### Step 3 学后巩固

##### 1. 写出下列各词的复数

bed \_\_\_\_\_ brush \_\_\_\_\_ tomato \_\_\_\_\_ radio \_\_\_\_\_  
day \_\_\_\_\_ dress \_\_\_\_\_ woman \_\_\_\_\_ zoo \_\_\_\_\_  
tooth \_\_\_\_\_ family \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_

##### 2. 单选题

- ( ) 1.—Here is my family \_\_\_\_\_. We took it last year. —What a happy family!  
A. member B. name C. photo D. house
- ( ) 2. We should brush our \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. tooth B. teeth C. hand D. head
- ( ) 3.—Keep quiet! I need complete \_\_\_\_\_ when I'm working.  
—Sorry, dad. I won't make any noise again.  
A. trust B. silence C. control D. strength
- ( ) 4.—Tomorrow is mum's birthday. Let's buy some flowers for her. —OK. I know she likes \_\_\_\_\_ best.  
A. dresses B. rings C. handbags D. roses
- ( ) 5. After years of war, the people in Syria are thirsty for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. price B. noise C. peace D. course
- ( ) 6.—What else do we need to make cold beef? —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Two spoons salt B. Two spoons of salts C. Two spoons of salt

## Day 2 代词

完成日期: \_\_\_\_\_ 用时: \_\_\_\_\_ mins

### Step1 学前自测: 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. That is not \_\_\_\_\_ kite. That kite is very small, but \_\_\_\_\_ is very big. ( I )
2. The dress is \_\_\_\_\_. Give it to \_\_\_\_\_. ( she )
3. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ watch? (you) No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. ( I )
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is my brother. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Jack. Look! Those stamps are \_\_\_\_\_. ( he )
5. \_\_\_\_\_ dresses are red. (we) What colour are \_\_\_\_\_? ( you )

### Step2 学习引导: 人称代词, 物主代词和反身代词

	人称代词		物主代词		反身代词
	主格 (句首做 主语)	宾格 (动词或介词 后做宾语)	形容词性物主 代词 (名词前 做定语)	名词性物主代词 (相 当于名词, 可做主语 和宾语)	(常用于 by oneself 表“单独地”意思)
我	I	me	my	mine	myself
你	you	you	your	yours	yourself
他	he	him	his	his	himself
她	she	her	her	hers	herself
它	it	it	its	its	itself
我们	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
你们	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
他们	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

### Step 3 学后巩固

#### 一、填写完成下列代词表格。

主格	I			it	we		
宾格		you					them
形容词性物主代词			his			your	
名词性物主代词				hers			
反身代词							

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Here are many dolls. Which one is \_\_\_\_\_? ( she )
2. Show \_\_\_\_\_ your kite, OK? (they)
3. Where are \_\_\_\_\_? I can't find \_\_\_\_\_. Let's call \_\_\_\_\_ parents. ( they )
4. Shall \_\_\_\_\_ have a look at that classroom? That is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. ( we )
5. That is not \_\_\_\_\_ camera. \_\_\_\_\_ is at home. ( he )

#### 三、单选

- ( ) 1. Yuan Longping is very creative. We all look up to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he      B. him      C. his      D. himself
- ( ) 2. Sunny's sister is a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ enjoys staying with kids.  
A. He      B. She      C. It      D. I
- ( ) 3. Tom is my best friend. I often play basketball with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he      B. his      C. him      D. himself
- ( ) 4. Last month the students in Changjiang Road Primary School held the "Ten Years of Growth Ceremony" to celebrate \_\_\_\_\_ 10th birthday together.  
A. they      B. their      C. them      D. theirs
- ( ) 5. Their plants don't grow very well, but \_\_\_\_\_ look really good.  
A. we      B. our      C. ours      D. ourselves
- ( ) 6. Tennis can exercise all of our muscles (肌肉). And it requires \_\_\_\_\_ to spend time with others. This is good for our health too.  
A. ours      B. us      C. we      D. our

## Day 3 介词

完成日期：\_\_\_\_\_ 用时：\_\_\_\_\_ mins

### Step1 学前自测:单选

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ October 1, we will celebrate the 72th birthday of the People's Republic of China.  
A. On      B. In      C. At      D. of
- ( ) 2. The high-speed train \_\_\_\_\_ Qingdao and Beijing travels faster now.  
A. from      B. among      C. in      D. between
- ( ) 3. — Look, there is a cute bird, Mom. — It flew into our kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ the window just now, Alex.  
A. across      B. through      C. above      D. under
- ( ) 4. I enjoy talking with my classmates \_\_\_\_\_ our way to school.  
A. on      B. at      C. in      D. under
- ( ) 5. Most of the villagers took part in the Dragon Boat races \_\_\_\_\_ 9:00 a.m.  
A. at      B. on      C. in      D. for

### Step2 学习引导:

#### 引导时间的常用介词

##### 1. on +天

What do you do on Wednesday?      My birthday is on August 2nd.

##### 2. in +时间段

在----- (哪一年/月/季节)      His birthday is in October. He worked here in 1992.

在-----之后      What are you going to do in 20 years?

在----- (早上、下午、晚上)      I do morning exercises in the morning every day.

##### 3. at +时间点

在----- (点钟)      I usually go to school at 8:00 am.

在中午      at noon

#### 引导地点的常用介词

##### 1. at 在----- (小地点)

I am waiting for you at the bus stop.

##### in 在----- (大地点)

He works in Shanghai.

##### 在-----里面

The pens are in the pencil-box.

##### 2. on 在-----表面上

The book is on the desk.

##### under 在...底下

There is a ball under the bed.

##### over 在...正上方

A bridge is over the river.

##### 3. near 在...附近

There is a book shop near our school.

##### beside 在...旁边

A football is beside the door.

##### next to 紧挨着

There is a bus station next to No. 13 Middle School.

##### 4. on the left 在...左边

The bookstore is on the left.

##### on the right 在...右边

The hospital is on the right.

##### 5. in front of 在...前面

A boy is standing in front of the house.

##### behind 在...后面

There is a broom behind the door.

##### 6. between ...and...在两者之间

There is a football match between Class One and Class Three.

##### among 在三者以上之间

Mr. Li is standing among his students.

##### 7. in the middle 在...中间

The road is in the middle.

##### in the center 在...中心

He is standing in the center of the circle.

##### 8. across 从表面过

Go across the road, you can see the cinema.

##### through 从中间穿过

Look through the window, a bird is singing.

#### 其他常见介词

##### 1. before 在...之前

Mike sits before me.

##### after 在...以后

He went home after school.

##### 2. for (1) 给 This present is for you.

(2) 为了 Thank you for telling me the way to the zoo.

(3) 作为 We have some chips and hamburgers for lunch.

##### 3. to (1) 到 Take your sport shoes to the P.E class.

(2) 致 Happy birthday to you. Give it to your friend.

4. from 来自 I am from China. = I come from China.  
from --- to 从...到... Line up from shorter to taller. We have class from Monday to Friday.
5. of...的 He is a student of Kama School.
6. by (1) 在...之前。We must be at home by 6 o'clock.  
(2) 乘...交通工具。 People can go to the moon by spaceship. I go to school by bus.
7. with (1) 用...(工具)I write a letter with a pen.  
(2) 和...一起。He went to Shenzhen with his parents.
8. into 到...里 Sharks can dive into the deep cold water.
9. like (1) 像... The twins are like their father. (2) 长相...怎样? What's he like?
10. about (1) 大约; 关于 It's about 6:00 now. (2) ...怎么样? What about---? How about--?

### Step 3 学后巩固

#### 一、用适当介词填空

- Tom was born \_\_\_\_\_ February , 2000.
- March is the third month \_\_\_\_\_ a year.
- There are 12 months \_\_\_\_\_ a year.
- The Spring Festival is \_\_\_\_\_ winter.
- Teachers' Day is \_\_\_\_\_ September 10<sup>th</sup>.
- Students go to school \_\_\_\_\_ Monday \_\_\_\_\_ Friday.
- The first period starts \_\_\_\_\_ 7:45.
- We usually have 5 classes \_\_\_\_\_ the morning, and 3 classes \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon, however, we only have 2 classes \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday afternoon
- We have an art festival \_\_\_\_\_ August 2<sup>nd</sup>.
- Students usually have a rest \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.
- How \_\_\_\_\_ these red and purple skirts?
- My cousin likes chicken and sausages \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.
- I need a pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ my PE lessons.
- Thanks for giving this beautiful scarf \_\_\_\_\_ me.
- We have some balls \_\_\_\_\_ a very good price in their store.

#### 二、单选

- ( ) 1. I need to be school \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00. A. during B. on C. by D. in
- ( ) 2. — What's that \_\_\_\_\_ English? — It's a hamburger.  
A. on B. in C. about D. with
- ( ) 3. We have lots of food \_\_\_\_\_ dinner. That's not good for us.  
A. in B. at C. for D. on
- ( ) 4. I want to buy a shirt \_\_\_\_\_ my father. A. to B. on C. for D. in
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ my father's help, I have finished my composition.  
A. Under B. On C. With D. In
- ( ) 6. He borrowed a raincoat from an old man \_\_\_\_\_ a rainy morning.  
A. on B. to C. at D. in
- ( ) 7. Our school has a sports meeting \_\_\_\_\_ September.  
A. at B. on C. in D. for
- ( ) 8. She gets up \_\_\_\_\_ seven \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday morning.  
A. in; at B. at; on C. at; in D. on; on
- ( ) 9. “—Mary, the meeting will start \_\_\_\_\_ 3:30. Don't be late. —I won't.  
A. on B. to C. at D. in
- ( ) 10. It was rainy \_\_\_\_\_ Monday morning, so I was late for work. A. on B. to C. at D. in
- ( ) 11. I like sports, \_\_\_\_\_ basketball, football, swimming.  
A. and so on B. such as C. for example D. wait for
- ( ) 12. — How old are you? — I'm 23. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ 1990.  
A. in B. at C. on D. for
- ( ) 13. —How are you going to the summer Palace? —We're going there \_\_\_\_\_ bike.  
A. for B. at C. of D. by
- ( ) 14. Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China. A. in B. on C. to D. for

## Day 4 一般现在时

完成日期: \_\_\_\_\_ 用时: \_\_\_\_\_ mins

### Step1 学前自测:用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

1. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner at home.
2. Daniel and Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Class One.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not watch) TV on Monday.
4. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (not go) to the zoo on Sunday.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the World Cup?
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ they often \_\_\_\_\_ (do) on Saturdays?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ (read) newspapers every day?
8. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us English on Sundays.
9. She and I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a walk together every evening.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) some water in the bottle.

### Step2 学习引导:一般现在时

#### 一、一般现在时的功能

- 1.表示事物或人物的特征、状态。如: The sky is blue.天空是蓝色的。
- 2.表示经常性或习惯性的动作。如: I get up at six every day.我每天六点起床。
- 3.表示客观现实。如: The earth goes around the sun.地球绕着太阳转。

#### 二、一般现在时的基本结构

1. be 动词: 主语+be(am, is, are)+其它。如: I am a boy.我是一个男孩。
- 2.行为动词: 主语+行为动词(+其它)。如: We study English.我们学习英语。  
当主语为第三人称单数(he, she, I, Mary, my friend 等)时, 要在动词后加"-s"或"-es"。  
如: Mary likes Chinese.玛丽喜欢汉语。

#### 三、一般现在时的变化

1. be 动词的变化。  
否定句: 主语+ be + not +其它。如: He is not a worker.他不是工人。  
一般疑问句: Be +主语+其它。如: -Are you a student? -Yes. I am. / No, I'm not.  
特殊疑问句: 疑问词+一般疑问句的结构。如: Where is my bike?
- 2.行为动词的变化。  
否定句: 主语+ don't( doesn't ) +动词原形(+其它)。如: I don't like bread.  
当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用 doesn't 构成否定句。如: He doesn't often play outside.  
一般疑问句: Do( Does ) +主语+动词原形+其它。  
如: - Do you often play football? - Yes, I do. / No, I don't.  
当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用 does 构成一般疑问句。  
如: - Does she go to work by bike? - Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.  
特殊疑问句: 疑问词+一般疑问句的结构。如: How does your father go to work?

### Step 3 学后巩固

#### 一、用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

1. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (like) cooking.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the same hobby.
3. My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ (look) after her baby carefully.
4. You always \_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework well.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ill. I'm staying in bed.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school from Monday to Friday.
7. Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_ (do) not like PE.
8. The child often \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV in the evening.
9. Su Hai and Su Yang \_\_\_\_\_ (have) eight lessons this term.
10. -What day \_\_\_\_\_ (be) it today? - It's Saturday.

#### 二、按照要求改写句子。

1. Daniel watches TV every evening. (改为否定句) \_\_\_\_\_
2. I do my homework every day. (改为一般疑问句, 作否定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Day 5 一般将来时

完成日期: \_\_\_\_\_ 用时: \_\_\_\_\_ mins

### Step1 学前自测:单选

- ( ) 1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her parents next week.  
A. went to see B. will go to see C. saw D. going to see
- ( ) 2. If I find his phone number, I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. tell B. told C. will tell D. have told
- ( ) 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ a new bike next week.  
A. buys B. will buy C. is buying D. bought
- ( ) 4. —What's your plan for the weekend?  
—We \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic by the lake.  
A. have B. are having C. had D. will have
- ( ) 5. The students \_\_\_\_\_ to have a picnic if it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
A. will go, rains B. went, didn't rain C. will go, won't rain D. will go, doesn't rain

### Step2 学习引导:一般将来时

一、概念: 表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事。

句中一般有以下时间状语: tomorrow, next day(week, month, year...), soon, the day after tomorrow (后天) 等。

二、基本结构: ①be going to + do; ②will+ do.

三、一般将来时的变化

否定句: 在 be 动词 (am, is, are) 后加 not 或 will 后加 not 成 won't.

例如: I'm going to have a picnic this afternoon. → I'm not going to have a picnic this afternoon.

I will go to the USA. → I won't go to the USA.

一般疑问句: be 或 will 提到句首, some 改为 any, and 改为 or, 第一二人称互换。

例如: We are going to go on an outing this weekend. → Are you going to go on an outing this weekend?

### Step 3 学后巩固

#### 一、完成句子

1. 我打算明天和朋友去野炊。

(1) I \_\_\_\_\_ have a picnic with my friends. (2) I \_\_\_\_\_ have a picnic with my friends.

2. 下个星期一你打算去干嘛? 我想去打篮球。

(1) --What \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday?

--I \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball.

(2) --What \_\_\_\_\_ you do next Monday? --I \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball.

3. 你妈妈这个周末去购物吗? 是, 她要去买一些水果。

---\_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping this \_\_\_\_\_?

---Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ buy some fruit.

4. 你们打算什么时候见面?

What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ meet?

#### 二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Today is a sunny day. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic this afternoon.

2. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai next week.

3. Tom often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school on foot. But today is rainy. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bike.

4. What do you usually do at weekends?

I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) insects.

5. It's Friday today. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this weekend?

She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) insects.

6. What \_\_\_\_\_ (do) you do last Sunday? I \_\_\_\_\_ (pick) apples at a farm.

What \_\_\_\_\_ (do) next Sunday? I \_\_\_\_\_ (milk) cows.

7. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

8. Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) kites in the playground next week.

9. David \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a puppet show next Monday.

10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) for my study.

## Day 6 一般过去时

完成日期: \_\_\_\_\_ 用时: \_\_\_\_\_ mins

### Step1 学前自测:

#### 一、写出下列动词的过去式

is/am \_\_\_\_\_ fly \_\_\_\_\_ plant \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ drink \_\_\_\_\_  
play \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ dance \_\_\_\_\_  
worry \_\_\_\_\_ ask \_\_\_\_\_ taste \_\_\_\_\_ eat \_\_\_\_\_ draw \_\_\_\_\_  
put \_\_\_\_\_ throw \_\_\_\_\_ kick \_\_\_\_\_ pass \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_

#### 二、单选

- ( ) 1. He \_\_\_\_\_ a new bike last week. A. buys B. will buy C. is buying D. bought  
( ) 2. We were in Qingdao last week and \_\_\_\_\_ great fun there.  
A. will have B. have had C. had D. have  
( ) 3. —How was your weekend? —Great! We \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic by the lake.  
A. have B. are having C. had D. will have  
( ) 4. —Wendy, how long have you had the Huawei P30 Pro?  
—A couple of days. I \_\_\_\_\_ it last week.  
A. bought B. buy C. will buy D. have bought

### Step2 学习引导:一般过去时

一、一般过去时的用法: 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语连用。

例如 two years ago, last year, yesterday, yesterday afternoon, ten years later, in 2002

#### 二、一般过去时的基本结构

1. be 动词: 主语+be(was, were)+其它。如: I was in Shanghai last month.

2. 行为动词: 主语+动词过去式(+其它)。如: We played basketball yesterday.

#### 三、一般过去时的变化

1. Be 动词在一般过去时中的变化:

(1) am 和 is 在一般过去时中变为 was。(was not=wasn't)

(2) are 在一般过去时中变为 were。(were not=weren't)

(3) 带有 was 或 were 的句子, 其否定、疑问的变化和 is, am, are 一样, 即否定句在 was 或 were 后加 not, 一般疑问句把 was 或 were 调到句首。

2. 句中没有 be 动词的一般过去时的句子

否定句: didn't+动词原形, 如: Jim didn't go home yesterday.

一般疑问句: 在句首加 did, 句子中的动词过去式变回原形。如: Did Jim go home yesterday?

特殊疑问句: (1) 疑问词+did+主语+动词原形? 如: What did Jim do yesterday?

(2) 疑问词当主语时: 疑问词+动词过去式? 如: Who went to home yesterday?

#### 四、动词过去式变化规则:

1. 一般在动词末尾加-ed, 如: pull-pulled, cook-cooked

2. 结尾是 e 加 d, 如: taste-tasted

3. 末尾只有一个元音字母和一个辅音字母的重读闭音节, 应双写末尾的辅音字母, 再加-ed, 如: stop-stopped

4. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的, 变 y 为 i, 再加-ed, 如: study-studied

5. 不规则动词过去式:

am, is-was are-were do-did see-saw say-said give-gave get-got go-went come-came  
have-had eat-ate take-took run-ran sing-sang put-put make-made read-read write-wrote  
draw-drew drink-drank fly-flew ride-rode speak-spoke sweep-swept swim-swam sit-sat

### Step3 学后巩固

#### 一、用 be 动词的适当形式填空。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher now. 2. She \_\_\_\_\_ happy yesterday.  
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ glad to see each other last month. 4. Helen and Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ good friends.  
5. Look, there \_\_\_\_\_ lots of grapes here.

#### 二、用动词的适当形式填空。

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a cartoon on Saturday.  
2. Her father \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a newspaper last night.  
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo yesterday, we also \_\_\_\_\_ to the park. (go)  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) your relatives last Spring Festival?  
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in the garden last morning?  
She \_\_\_\_\_ (find) a beautiful butterfly.

## Day 7 现在进行时

完成日期：\_\_\_\_\_ 用时：\_\_\_\_\_ mins

### Step1 学前自测:用所给的动词的正确形式填空:

1. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a picture now.
2. Listen! Some girls \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in the classroom.
3. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) some nice food now.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) now?
5. Look. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an English lesson .

### Step2 学习引导: 现在进行时

一、现在进行时的用法: 表示现在正在进行或发生的动作, 或者当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。

二、现在进行时的基本结构: be 动词 (am, is, are) + 动词 ing

三、现在进行时的变化

否定句在 be 后加 not。

一般疑问句把 be 动词调到句首。

特殊疑问句的基本结构为: 特殊疑问词+be+主语+动词 ing?

但疑问词当主语时其结构为: 特殊疑问词+be+动词 ing?

### 四、动词加 ing 的变化规则

1. 一般情况下, 直接加 ing, 如: cook-cooking
2. 以不发音的 e 结尾, 去 e 加 ing, 如: make-making, taste-tasting
3. 假如末尾是一个元音字母和一个辅音字母, 双写末尾的辅音字母, 再加 ing, 如: run-running, stop-stopping

### Step 3 学后巩固: 现在进行时专项练习

一、写出下列动词的现在分词:

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

二、用所给的动词的正确形式填空:

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not, water) the flowers now.
2. Look! The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) in the classroom .
3. What is our granddaughter doing? She \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music.
4. It's 5 o'clock now. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) supper now.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) clothes? Yes, she is.

三、单选

- ( ) 1. —Where's your father, Mike?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
A. cooks      B. cooked      C. is cooking      D. has cooked
- ( ) 2. Look! The students \_\_\_\_\_ clean up the city park.  
A. help      B. is helping      C. were helping      D. are helping
- ( ) 3. Don't turn on the TV. Grandma \_\_\_\_\_ now.  
A. is sleeping      B. will sleep      C. slept      D. sleeps
- ( ) 4. —Hurry up!— One moment. I \_\_\_\_\_ my e-mails and then I'm ready to go.  
A. read      B. am reading      C. was reading      D. have read
- ( ) 5. Listen! The birds \_\_\_\_\_ in the trees outside our hotel.  
A. sing      B. are singing      C. sang      D. were singing

## Day 8 简单句

完成日期: \_\_\_\_\_ 用时: \_\_\_\_\_ mins

### Step1 学前自测:用动词的适当形式填空。

1. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) Ben's birthday last Friday.
2. We all \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good time last night.
3. Jim's mother \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) trees just now.
4. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (milk) a cow every day.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ reading newspapers, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a book yesterday. (like,read)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ football now, but they \_\_\_\_\_ basketball just now. (play)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) the floor on Sunday? No, they \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a cartoon next Monday.
9. There \_\_\_\_\_ an apple and some candies on the table, my little brother wants to eat them.
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a story book in my bag yesterday, but I didn't find it.

### Step2 学习引导:There be 句型与 have, has 的区别

- 1、There be 句型表示: 在某地有或存在某物(或人),表示客观存在。
- 2、在 there be 句型中, 如有几件物品, be 动词根据最接近 be 动词的那个名词的单复数决定。
- 3、there be 句型的否定句在 be 动词后加 not, 一般疑问句把 be 动词调到句首。
- 4、there be 句型与 have(has) 的区别:  
there be 表示在某地有某物(或人), 表示客观存在; have(has) 表示有生命的人或物拥有某什么; 一些特殊的与国家、城市等有关的无生命的名词也可使用 have 或 has。
- 5、some 和 any 在 there be 句型中的运用: some 用于肯定句, any 用于否定句或疑问句。
- 6、and 和 or 在 there be 句型中的运用: and 用于肯定句, or 用于否定句或疑问句。
- 7、针对数量提问的特殊疑问句的基本结构是:  
How many + 名词复数 + are there + 介词短语?  
How much + 不可数名词 + is there + 介词短语?
- 8、针对主语提问的特殊疑问句的基本结构是: What's + 介词短语?

### Step 3 学后巩固:

#### 一、Fill in the blank with "have, has" or "there is, there are".

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a good father and a good mother.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a telescope on the desk.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ a tape-recorder.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball in the playground.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ some dresses.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ a nice garden.
7. What do you \_\_\_\_\_?
8. David's friends \_\_\_\_\_ some tents.
9. What does Mike \_\_\_\_\_?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ any books in the bookcase?

#### 二、用动词的适当形式填空。

1. Mr. White \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to his office by car every day.
2. Gao Shan \_\_\_\_\_ (put) the book on his head a moment ago.
3. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the house. Mum \_\_\_\_\_ it tomorrow. (clean)
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ just now? I \_\_\_\_\_ some housework. (do)
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a kite at the moment.
6. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ apples. But my dad \_\_\_\_\_ all of them last month. (pick)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the flowers this morning? Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. (water)
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a pretty girl. Look, she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) Chinese dances.
9. The students often \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) some pictures in the art room.
10. What \_\_\_\_\_ Mike do on the farm? He \_\_\_\_\_ cows. (milk)

学有余力的同学，想挑战一下自己，完成**语法高阶版任务**吗？

**单选 总计 120 mins 可完成，自己规划时间，答案写在题号前。**

**一.代词**

1. My sister went to the party and \_\_\_\_\_ had a good time there.  
A. she                      B. I                      C. her                      D. me
2. Jenny isn't doing \_\_\_\_\_ now. Maybe she can help sweep the floor.  
A. something              B. anything              C. nothing              D. everything
3. My pen doesn't work well. Could I borrow \_\_\_\_\_, John?  
A. you                      B. her                      C. yours                      D. hers
4. Kitty has three cousins. \_\_\_\_\_ of them like playing football.  
A. Other                      B. All                      C. Both                      D. Either
5. The students are talking about \_\_\_\_\_ holiday plans happily.  
A. his                      B. her                      C. its                      D. their
6. Peter tried on three jackets, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them fitted him.  
A. all                      B. both                      C. none                      D. neither
7. The math problem is so hard that almost \_\_\_\_\_ can work it out.  
A. somebody              B. anybody              C. everybody              D. nobody
8. --- Which of the two subjects do you like, art or music?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_. They are really interesting.  
A. Neither                      B. Both                      C. None                      D. All
9. My friend has two coats. One is red, \_\_\_\_\_ is white.  
A. other                      B. the other                      C. others                      D. another
10. I like the little girl, so I tried to help \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. him                      B. her                      C. it                      D. them
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is waiting for you at the gate. She's got a letter for you.  
A. Nobody                      B. Anybody                      C. Somebody                      D. Everybody
12. --- Would you like some juice or coffee?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_ is OK. I really don't care.  
A. Both                      B. Either                      C. All                      D. Neither
13. We all like \_\_\_\_\_ math teacher because she is very kind.  
A. we                      B. us                      C. our                      D. ours
14. Mr. Black is very kind to others. We all like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. us                      B. them                      C. him                      D. her
15. --- What's the news in today's newspaper?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_ special. Let's go out for a walk.  
A. Nothing                      B. Something                      C. Anything                      D. Everything
16. Mr. Brown, I have \_\_\_\_\_ special to show you. Guess what it is.  
A. something                      B. anything                      C. everything                      D. nothing
17. --- Did you meet \_\_\_\_\_ interesting at the party?  
--- Not really.  
A. anybody                      B. somebody                      C. everybody                      D. nobody
18. The lovely girl is from America. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Lucy.  
A. Her                      B. His                      C. Your                      D. My
19. This is not my Walkman. It's \_\_\_\_\_. Mine is over there.  
A. our                      B. hers                      C. your                      D. my
20. My grandpa often told \_\_\_\_\_ interesting stories.  
A. I                      B. me                      C. my                      D. mine

**二.介词**

1. I sometimes help my mom with her housework \_\_\_\_\_ Saturdays.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. to
2. --Lily, how do you usually come to school every day? --Usually \_\_\_\_\_ bike.  
A. by                      B. on                      C. with                      D. from

3. The meeting will begin \_\_\_\_\_ 4:30 this afternoon. Don't forget it.  
A. on          B. in          C. at          D. for
4. I watched the Super Brain \_\_\_\_\_ March 28th.  
A. in          B. on          C. at          D. to
5. Gary uses the Internet \_\_\_\_\_ home every day.  
A. on          B. in          C. at          D. to
6. Betty got many gifts from her friends \_\_\_\_\_ her fifteenth birthday.  
A. in          B. at          C. of          D. on
7. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ 1876.  
A. on          B. at          C. in          D. for
8. The moonlight goes \_\_\_\_\_ the window and makes the room bright.  
A. across      B. through    C. over        D. in
9. --What can I do for you?  
--I hope I have a nice house \_\_\_\_\_ a big garden.  
A. of          B. with        C. from        D. about
10. Mr. Li is strongly \_\_\_\_\_ keeping animals in the zoo, because he thinks animals should also enjoy freedom.  
A. up          B. for          C. against     D. down

### 三.连接词

1. --- Can you come and play with us this evening?  
--- I'd love to, \_\_\_\_\_ I have a lot of homework to do.  
A. and          B. so          C. or          D. but
2. Mr. White couldn't get any news about his missing daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ he was very worried.  
A. but          B. for          C. or          D. so
3. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll be late for school.  
A. so          B. and          C. but          D. or
4. Which do you prefer to use to keep in touch with your friends, QQ \_\_\_\_\_ WeChat ?  
A. or          B. and          C. so          D. but
5. Work hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you will fall behind others.  
A. so          B. or          C. and          D. but
6. --- Tom isn't feeling very well.  
--- He seems to have a cold \_\_\_\_\_ the weather changes suddenly.  
A. and          B. so          C. though      D. because
7. ---Is there a bookshop near here?  
--- Yes. Go straight on \_\_\_\_\_ you will see one on your right.  
A. and          B. so          C. but          D. or
8. \_\_\_\_\_ jeans were invented over 100 years ago, they're still in fashion today.  
A. Because      B. If          C. Although    D. Since
9. They will lose the game \_\_\_\_\_ they try their best.  
A. unless        B. since       C. because     D. after
10. Take an umbrella with you, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll get wet.  
A. and          B. but          C. or          D. so

### 四.特殊疑问词

1. --- \_\_\_\_\_ jacket is yours?  
--- The blue one is mine.  
A. Whose        B. What        C. Who        D. Which
2. --- Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ she was late for the meeting yesterday?  
A. when        B. what        C. how        D. why
3. --- \_\_\_\_\_ does the flight from Beijing to New York take off?  
--- At 9:00 on Fridays.  
A. When        B. Where       C. What        D. Which
4. --- \_\_\_\_\_ did you have the party last night? --- In the park.  
A. When        B. Where       C. What        D. Why

5. In fact, Tom didn't know the old man \_\_\_\_\_ helped him just now.  
A. whose            B. which            C. what            D. who
6. --- \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to the bookstore?  
--- About 10 minutes' ride.  
A. How far            B. How often            C. How much            D. How soon
7. --- \_\_\_\_\_ bike is this?  
--- I think it's Peter's.  
A. Who            B. Which            C. Whose            D. What
8. --- \_\_\_\_\_ is a ticket to Garden Expo?  
--- It's about 100 yuan.  
A. How much            B. How many            C. How long            D. How often
9. --- \_\_\_\_\_ happened to you on April Fool's Day?  
--- Well, I overslept and I found ...  
A. When            B. Where            C. What            D. Why
10. --- Doctor, \_\_\_\_\_ do I have to take the medicine? --- Three times a day.  
A. how often            B. how many            C. how long            D. how far
11. --- \_\_\_\_\_ are your parents?  
--- They're very well. Thanks.  
A. How            B. Who            C. What            D. Where
12. --- \_\_\_\_\_ does it take you to walk to school every day?  
--- About half an hour.  
A. How many            B. How often            C. How soon            D. How long
13. --- Jenny, I need some milk.  
--- Ok, Mum. \_\_\_\_\_ do you need?  
A. How long            B. How far            C. How often            D. How much
14. --- \_\_\_\_\_ will he arrive?  
--- In two days.  
A. How long            B. How soon            C. How far            D. How many days

## 五. 形容词、副词

1. Though Mike is 13, he is as \_\_\_\_\_ as his father.  
A. tall            B. taller            C. tallest            D. the tallest
2. --- Whose picture is better, Jack's or Tom's?  
--- Both of them are good. I think Jack draws \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.  
A. as well as            B. as good as            C. better than            D. worse than
3. Who comes to school \_\_\_\_\_, Jerry or Martin?  
A. early            B. earlier            C. earliest            D. the earliest
4. I am very proud that Beijing is one of \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world.  
A. big            B. bigger            C. biggest            D. the biggest
5. --- I bought a nice MP3 yesterday. It's only \$ 150.  
--- Really? Mine is \$120. It's much \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.  
A. cheaper            B. lower            C. more expensive            D. less
6. Who can swim \_\_\_\_\_ in your class?  
A. farthest            B. further            C. farther            D. furthest
7. --- Which is \_\_\_\_\_, the sun, the moon, or the earth?  
--- Of course the moon is.  
A. bigger            B. the biggest            C. smaller            D. the smallest
8. Remember, class. \_\_\_\_\_ you work, \_\_\_\_\_ result you will get.  
A. The hard, the better            B. The harder, the good  
C. The harder, the better            D. The better, the harder
9. Lee came to Beijing in 2005. He has been here \_\_\_\_\_ than you.  
A. long            B. longer            C. longest            D. the longest
10. Tian'anmen Square is \_\_\_\_\_ squares I have seen so far.  
A. large            B. larger            C. largest            D. the largest

## 六. 情态动词

1. "Can you translate the article into Chinese?" "Yes, I \_\_\_\_."  
A. need B. must C. may D. can
2. "Must I feed the fish every day?" "No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can feed them every two days."  
A. can't B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not
3. "Guess what? Our team won the school basketball match."  
"Congratulations! You \_\_\_\_\_ be very proud."  
A. can B. must C. would D. may
4. These people are good pilots. They \_\_\_\_\_ fly very well.  
A. can B. may C. could D. might
5. "Must I answer the question in English?" "No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can answer it in Chinese."  
A. shouldn't B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't
6. "\_\_\_\_\_ I ask you a question?" "Certainly. What's it?"  
A. Should B. Would C. May D. Must
7. You \_\_\_\_\_ do it if you really don't want to.  
A. can't B. couldn't C. needn't D. mustn't
8. "Could I borrow your dictionary?" Of course you \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. must B. can C. should D. need
9. "Look here, please. Who can do this problem?" "I \_\_\_\_\_, Miss Li."  
A. can B. need C. should D. must
10. "Will you please stay for lunch?" "Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_. My mother wants me back home now."  
A. needn't B. can't C. shouldn't D. mustn't
11. "\_\_\_\_\_ I use your computer to send an email to my friend?" "Sure. Here you are."  
A. May B. Must C. Should D. Need

## 七. 时态综合

1. My parents often \_\_\_\_\_ me some gifts on my birthday.  
A. buy B. will buy C. buys D. has bought
2. ---How clean and tidy your bedroom is!  
---Thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_ it every day.  
A. cleans B. cleaned C. clean D. have cleaned
3. I will be very happy if my mother \_\_\_\_\_ the gift for her.  
A. likes B. liked C. will like D. like
4. Jim will phone you as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ the tickets to the art exhibition.  
A. gets B. got C. has got D. will get
5. It's getting colder and colder. There \_\_\_\_\_ almost no leaves on the trees.  
A. is B. are C. was D. were
6. ---Listen! My sister \_\_\_\_\_ the violin.  
---What beautiful music! I like it very much.  
A. plays B. played C. is playing D. will play
7. It \_\_\_\_\_. Take an umbrella with you.  
A. has rained B. rained C. is raining D. rains
8. ---Where is Amy?  
---I guess she \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.  
A. reads B. read C. is reading D. will read
9. ---What did you do on Mother's Day?  
---I \_\_\_\_\_ the house and cooked dinner for my mother.  
A. clean B. cleaned C. will clean D. am cleaning
10. I have got the book for three weeks. I \_\_\_\_\_ it in London.  
A. buy B. bought C. have bought D. will buy
11. When I \_\_\_\_\_ at the bus stop, I realized I had left my backpack at home.  
A. arrived B. arrives C. will arrive D. was arriving
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ a picnic with my brother yesterday. It was very great.  
A. have B. had C. will have D. am having



13. *Ice Age II* is a very nice film and I \_\_\_\_\_ it twice.  
A. will see      B. see      C. would see      D. have seen
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ English for many years and we consider it important.  
A. learn      B. learned      C. will learn      D. have learned
15. ---I didn't know you were friends with Mr. Smith.  
---We \_\_\_\_\_ each other for 6 years.  
A. knew      B. are known      C. have known      D. will know
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ in the same school since three years ago.  
A. study      B. were studying      C. will study      D. have studied
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith since he moved to Shanghai.  
A. didn't hear from      B. don't hear from      C. won't hear from      D. haven't heard from
18. I \_\_\_\_\_ you if I find my uncle's phone number.  
A. tell      B. told      C. will tell      D. have told
19. Mr. Green, a famous writer, \_\_\_\_\_ our school next week.  
A. visited      B. visits      C. was visiting      D. will visit
20. When I went to say goodbye to Anna, she \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.  
A. is playing      B. plays      C. was playing      D. played
21. ---What were you doing this time yesterday?  
---I \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass and drawing a picture.  
A. sit      B. sat      C. was sitting      D. am sitting
22. The bridge \_\_\_\_\_ ten years ago.  
A. built      B. has built      C. was built      D. is built
23. A new zoo \_\_\_\_\_ in that area next year.  
A. built      B. was built      C. builds      D. will be built
24. The park gates \_\_\_\_\_ at 10:00 every evening.  
A. lock      B. locked      C. are locked      D. were locked
25. An indoor swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ by the local government in three years.  
A. build      B. will build      C. will be built      D. is built

#### 八. 非谓语动词

1. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ the western food and I often make some for my parents.  
A. cook      B. cooking      C. cooks      D. to cook
2. Parents always tell me not \_\_\_\_\_ any chance because it can help you grow up.  
A. to miss      B. miss      C. missing      D. missed
3. I keep \_\_\_\_\_ every day after school.  
A. running      B. ran      C. run      D. to run
4. Don't make little children \_\_\_\_\_ the things that they dislike.  
A. do      B. to do      C. doing      D. done
5. "Where is Mike?" "I don't know. But I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ football on the playground just now."  
A. to play      B. playing      C. played      D. plays
6. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ the windows before you leave the classroom.  
A. close      B. closing      C. to close      D. closed
7. Everyone wants \_\_\_\_\_ the book as soon as possible.  
A. read      B. reads      C. reading      D. to read
8. She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ her a cup of coffee.  
A. get      B. to get      C. getting      D. gets
9. I'll take a walk with you after I finish \_\_\_\_\_ floor.  
A. clean      B. cleaning      C. cleaned      D. to clean
10. Mike invited me \_\_\_\_\_ tennis this weekend.  
A. play      B. to play      C. playing      D. played
11. My brother enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ in his spare time.  
A. swimming      B. swims      C. swim      D. to swim
12. Our teacher often tells us \_\_\_\_\_ more books in English.  
A. read      B. to read      C. reading      D. reads

13. James, I'm too tired. Let's stop \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.  
 A. to have                      B. have                      C. having                      D. to having
14. Please ask him \_\_\_\_\_ me before six tomorrow morning.  
 A. call                      B. to call                      C. calls                      D. calling
15. My mother told me \_\_\_\_\_ home earlier this morning.  
 A. go                      B. goes                      C. going                      D. to go

### 九. 宾语从句

1. Please tell him \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing. He'll meet her at the airport.  
 A. when will Emma arrive                      B. when did Emma arrive  
 C. when Emma will arrive                      D. when Emma arrived
2. —Could you let me know \_\_\_\_\_ this morning?  
 —Because the traffic was heavy.  
 A. why did you come late                      B. why do you come late  
 C. why you come late                      D. why you came late
3. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ now? I have to send the letter to him.  
 A. where do Mr. Yang live                      B. where Mr. Yang live  
 C. where does Mr. Yang live                      D. where Mr. Yang lives
4. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —Last month.  
 A. when he came here                      B. when did he come here  
 C. when he will come here                      D. when will he come here
5. —Excuse me. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —Go down this way, and then turn left. You'll find it on your right.  
 A. how could I get to the post office                      B. how can I get to the post office  
 C. how I can get to the post office                      D. how I could get to the post office
6. We wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_ here last summer holiday.  
 A. how long does he stay                      B. how long did he stay  
 C. how long he stays                      D. how long he stayed
7. —Excuse me, could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_?  
 —Sorry, sir. I wasn't there at that time.  
 A. how did the accident happen                      B. how the accident happened  
 C. how does the accident happen                      D. how the accident happens
8. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ the CD yesterday?  
 —Sorry, I don't know.  
 A. how much he paid for                      B. how much he will pay for  
 C. how much did he pay for                      D. how much will he pay for
9. She told me \_\_\_\_\_ in America. She said she had a good time there.  
 A. what she sees                      B. what she saw  
 C. what does she see                      D. what did she see
10. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning?  
 —Well, it will start at 9 o'clock.  
 A. when the meeting will start                      B. when will the meeting start  
 C. when the meeting started                      D. when did the meeting start

## 任务三 阅读

### Day 9 主题：人物故事

Pamela is a schoolgirl from Washington D.C., America. She wants to be a doctor. She says, "I like working with people and I like the idea of working in a caring profession."

Ali is twelve years old. He lives in a village near New Delhi, India. After school Ali helps his father on the farm. When he is older. He wants to be a farmer like his father. "I love the quiet life here," he said.

Roy is 14 years old. He lives in a Brighton, England. He's going to be a pilot when he grows up. "It's going to be wonderful!" he says. He likes traveling all over the world and seeing lots of exciting things.

Scott is a high school student in Toronto, Canada. He wants to be a chef. His favorite place in the house is the kitchen. "I love cooking, especially for lots of people." he said.

- ( ) 1. Who often helps his father on the farm?  
A. Pamela.                      B. Ali.                      C. Roy.                      D. Scott.
- ( ) 2. Where does Roy live?  
A. In America.                      B. In India.                      C. In England.                      D. In Canada.
- ( ) 3. What does Scott want to be when he grows up?  
A. A chef.                      B. A farmer.                      C. A pilot.                      D. A doctor

### Day 10 主题：人际交往

A passenger told an air hostess (空姐) that he needed a cup of water when the plane just took off. She told him that she would bring him the water soon.

Twenty minutes later, when the passenger's ring for service sounded, the air hostess realized it at once. She was kept so busy that she forgot to bring him the water. Therefore, the passenger was held up to take his medicine. She hurried over to him with a cup of water, but he refused it.

In the following hours on the flight, each time the air hostess passed the passenger, she would ask him with a smile whether he needed help or not. But the passenger never paid attention to her words.

When he was going to get off the plane, the passenger asked the air hostess to hand him the passengers' booklet (意见簿). She was very sad. She knew that he would write down sharp (苛刻的) words. But with a smile she handed it to him.

Off the plane, she opened the booklet, and let out a smile, for the passenger put it: *On the flight, you asked me if I needed help for twelve times in all. How can I refuse your twelve sincere smiles?*

That's right! It was the twelve smiles of the air hostess that moved the passenger.

- ( ) 1. Why did the passenger need a cup of water?  
A. He was thirsty.                      B. He would take medicine.  
C. The air hostess was beautiful.                      D. He wanted to make trouble.
- ( ) 2. What does the underlined phrase "held up" mean "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. 支撑                      B. 举行  
C. 推迟                      D. 发生
- ( ) 3. Why did the passenger refuse the water later?  
A. He was angry.                      B. He didn't mind.  
C. He was well now.                      D. He wasn't thirsty at all.
- ( ) 4. What would happen to the air hostess if the passenger wrote down sharp words?  
A. She would be thankful.                      B. She would be sad.  
C. She would be happy.                      D. She would lose her job.
- ( ) 5. What can we say about the twelve smiles of the air hostess?  
A. She was silly.                      B. She was proud.  
C. She was sharp.                      D. She was a good air hostess.

## Day 11 主题：品格习惯

When something goes wrong, it can be very satisfying to say, “Well, it’s so-and-so’s mistake.” or “I know I’m late, but it’s not my fault; the car broke down.” It is probably not your mistake, but once you form the habit of blaming (指责) somebody or something else for a bad situation, you are a loser. You have no power and could do nothing that helps change the situation. However, you can have great power over what happens to you if you stop focusing on whom to blame and start focusing on how to remedy the situation. This is the winner’s key to success.

Winners are great at solving problems. For example, if you were late because your car broke down, maybe you need to have your car examined more regularly. Or, you might start to carry along with you the useful phone numbers, so you could call for help when in need. For another example, if your colleague (同事) causes you problems on the job for being short of responsibility or ability, find ways of dealing with his irresponsibility or inability rather than simply blame the person. Ask to work with a different person, or don’t depend on the person. You should accept that the person is not reliable and find creative ways to work successfully regardless of how your colleague fails to do his job well.

This is what being a winner is all about – creatively using your skills and talents so that you are successful no matter what happens. Winners don’t have fewer problems in their lives; they have just as many difficult situations to face as anybody else. They are just better at seeing those problems as challenges and chances to develop their own talents. So, stop focusing on “whose mistake it is.” Once you are confident about your power over bad situations, problems are just stepping stones for success.

- ( ) 1. What does the underlined word “remedy” probably mean?  
A. Avoid.                      B. Accept.                      C. Improve.                      D. Consider.
- ( ) 2. When your colleague brings about a problem, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. blame him for his being short of responsibility      B. find a better way to deal with the problem  
C. tell him to find the cause of the problem              D. ask a more able colleague for help
- ( ) 3. What can be the best title for the passage?  
A. A Winner’s Secret.              B. A Winner’s Chance.  
C. A Winner’s Problem.              D. A Winner’s Progress.

## Day 12 主题 学校生活

Good preparation means that you will learn more and do better in the test.

### 1. Think about what you need to know

What will be in the test? Make a list. How well do you know each area? Which area do you need to review most?

### 2. Choose the right place

Make yourself comfortable! Some people work best alone, some people work best with other people. Some people prefer silence, other people like music playing. Experiment!

### 3. Review in different ways

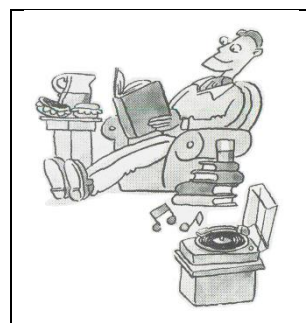
You can prepare yourself in different ways and you can help yourself to remember in different ways. Here are some ideas. Experiment!

- *Learn things ‘by heart’.*
- *Read it aloud.*
- *Read and then write it in your own words.*
- *Tell someone else about what you have to read.*
- *Test yourself (see 4).*
- *Read it aloud on to a cassette (录音带) and then listen to it.*

### 4. Test yourself

Don’t be surprised in the examination — test yourself first. Use the **Help Yourself List** to make some exercises for yourself. You can also ask someone else to test you.

- ( ) 1. Good preparation means that you will \_\_\_\_\_ in the test.  
A. learn more and do better                      B. know each area well  
C. make some exercises                      D. learn things by heart
- ( ) 2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ different ways for you to review.  
A. 5                      B. 6                      C. 7                      D. 8
- ( ) 3. From the picture, we know the man is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. working with others      B. writing a letter      C. reviewing lessons      D. dancing to the music
- ( ) 4. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Have a Good Time      B. Choose the Right Place      C. Think about Yourself      D. Prepare for Tests



### Day 13 主题 家庭生活

My daughter is a single parent, whose life is very hard because she has three young sons. She plans her money carefully and manages to get something expensive that many people can buy easily.

When her eldest son, David wanted a bicycle so that he could do an after-school job, the family saved up and soon he was the proud owner of a good second-hand bicycle. One afternoon my daughter asked David to go shopping. He rode his bicycle, but carelessly left it outside the shop without putting on the lock. When David came out of the shop, it was gone. He walked home in tears and then, together with his angry mother, went to the local police station to report the theft.

Imagine their joy when they arrived at the station, a car parked out front had David's bike in the boot (后备箱). The driver told my daughter how he'd seen a group of kids go for the bike once my grandson had gone inside the shop. The driver had called out to them to leave the bike alone. Instead, one of the kids in the group had jumped on the bicycle and ridden it away while the others followed.

The driver got in his car, drove after them and brought the stolen bike back. He was happy to be able to return it to my grandson together with a lesson about the mistake of failing to use the bike lock. Then, in all the excitement, he drove away without even giving his name or telephone number.

- ( ) 1. How is the writer's daughter's life?  
A. Very busy.                      B. Very hard.                      C. Very simple.                      D. Very hopeless.
- ( ) 2. David lost his bike because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many people stole things                      B. the lock was broken  
C. bikes were needed by all                      D. he was too careless
- ( ) 3. Who helped David find his lost bike?  
A. His mother.                      B. A driver.                      C. His grandmother.                      D. A policeman.

### Day 14 主题 卫生与健康

Many of us don't pay attention to the importance of eye care. It's said that if you take care of your body, then you can be healthy. That is why our eyes should be given a lot of care. Natural eye care should be put in a number one place.



There are several causes leading to poor eyesight like not enough food, gene (基因) and aging (年龄增长). Televisions, computers and reading are also the causes of having poor eyesight.

If you happen to work in front of the computer, it is best to take a rest every once in a while. Something dirty can cause redness and they will make you feel uncomfortable. It is bad for your eyes, too. If this happens, the best way is to clean your eyes by using cold water. You must also try your best to protect your eyes from harmful things. For example, sunglasses are not just fashion but they can also serve as a great way to protect your eyesight from **UV rays**.

Eating healthy food will do good to your eyesight. Remember that vitamins (维生素) A、C and E are good for eyes. Try to eat food groups that have these vitamins. And you should do eye exercises because exercise protects your eyesight, too. If a person exercises regularly (规律地) and eats the right kind of food, his eyes will stay in good condition for a long time.

All above are natural ways of eye care that help us keep healthy eyes. Being happy all the time can be helpful to a person's eyesight, too. In a word, eye care is very important, no matter how old a person is.

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important way to protect our eyes.  
A. Natural eye care                      B. Taking medicine  
C. Seeing the doctor                      D. Being happy all the time
- ( ) 2. All the following causes can lead to bad eyesight **except** \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. age                      B. height  
C. reading                      D. computer
- ( ) 3. What should you do if you have to work in front of the computer?  
A. Eat healthy foods.                      B. Clean the eyes by using cold water.  
C. Wear a pair of sunglasses.                      D. Have a rest after working for a while.
- ( ) 4. What do the under words "**UV rays**" mean?  
A. 沙土                      B. 闪电                      C. 紫外线                      D. 超声波
- ( ) 5 Which is the best title of the passage?  
A. Ways of Eye Care                      B. Ways of Eye Exercises  
C. Way of Being be Happy                      D. Way of Being Healthy

### Day 15 主题----健康

It is important to have positive (积极的) feelings in our daily life.

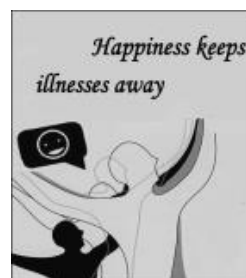
Compared some unhappy people, those who are always pleased and relaxed are less likely to suffer from colds, 1 a new study. The researchers from New York University said, "Being 2 helps the body prevent diseases."

"It seems that positive feelings may reduce the 3 of illness," said the chief researcher Sheldon Cohen. In an earlier study, Cohen found that people who were 4 caught colds less often. And they seldom told their doctors that they felt 5.

In this study, Cohen's team interviewed 193 adults every day for two weeks. In this 6, the people told researchers about their happy or sad feelings that day. Two weeks later, all of them were made to catch colds by doctors, and they had to stay 7 in a room for six days.

The results showed that each person in the study was equally likely to fall ill. 8 people who were lively and relaxed said they felt happy during the research. Their illnesses were less serious and lasted for a 9 time.

Cohen believes that when people have positive feelings, their body may produce a kind of chemical that helps to 10 illnesses. So if you care about your health, please look on the bright side and make yourself happy all the time



- ( ) 1. A. as for      B. because of      C. instead of      D. according to  
( ) 2. A. happy      B. careful      C. angry      D. nervous  
( ) 3. A. hope      B. safety      C. freedom      D. danger  
( ) 4. A. painful      B. proud      C. cheerful      D. clever  
( ) 5. A. active      B. uncomfortable      C. scared      D. comfortable  
( ) 6. A. moment      B. field      C. period      D. times  
( ) 7. A. alone      B. hardly      C. lonely      D. brave  
( ) 8. A. But      B. Or      C. So      D. And  
( ) 9. A. longer      B. fewer      C. shorter      D. more  
( ) 10. A. afford      B. fight      C. cost      D. support

同学们，阅读不仅仅是试卷上的题目，更是获取知识的途径，英语作为一门语言，能帮助我们开启世界的大门，能带给我们别样的阅读体验！

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**课外阅读记录表（根据自己情况如实记录打√）**

5 个小故事标题	阅读过程自评（单选）	你喜欢这个故事的理由
1.	1. 能流利阅读，并理解全文。（ ） 2. 能自主阅读，并能理解大意。（ ） 3. 图文结合，能理解大意。（ ） 4. 阅读有困难，需要查部分词汇。（ ）	
2.	1. 能流利阅读，并理解全文。（ ） 2. 能自主阅读，并能理解大意。（ ） 3. 图文结合，能理解大意。（ ） 4. 阅读有困难，需要查部分词汇。（ ）	
3.	1. 能流利阅读，并理解全文。（ ） 2. 能自主阅读，并能理解大意。（ ） 3. 图文结合，能理解大意。（ ） 4. 阅读有困难，需要查部分词汇。（ ）	
4.	1. 能流利阅读，并理解全文。（ ） 2. 能自主阅读，并能理解大意。（ ） 3. 图文结合，能理解大意。（ ） 4. 阅读有困难，需要查部分词汇。（ ）	
5.	1. 能流利阅读，并理解全文。（ ） 2. 能自主阅读，并能理解大意。（ ） 3. 图文结合，能理解大意。（ ） 4. 阅读有困难，需要查部分词汇。（ ）	