

## 初一英语语法练习题

### I. be 动词 (用 be 动词的正确形式填空)

1. ----- your grandmother thin or chubby?

2. Where ----- your book on snakes?

3. Where ----- my pencil case and my notebook?

4. There ----- nine people in my family.

5. ---How much ----- the exercise book and the magazine? ----That  
----- ninety dollars.

6. Ben ----- a middle school student, and his parents -----  
architects.

7. Scott likes action movies best. His favorite actors -----

Jackie Chan and Jet Li.

8. -- What color ----- your shoes?

-- Black.

9. -- Hello. My name ----- Jack. This is my friend. His name -----  
Tom.

-- Nice to meet you. I ----- Rick.

10. ----- you still a librarian? No, I ----- an accountant now.

II. 用 a , an, the 或者 \ 填空

1) There is ----- water on the floor.

2) There is --- orange on ---- desk.

3) What do you know about ----- pandas?

4) I want to have ----- chicken for dinner.

5) There is ----- fish in the bow. Look! It can swim very fast.

6) There is ----- 'm' in 'climb' and there is ----- 'u' in 'country'.

7) I don't like ----- broccoli but I like ----- apples.

8) My brother is ----- engineer, and my sister is ----- executive  
now.

9) I don't like ----- movie. It's boring.

10) ----- Jenny's birthday is Nov. 12<sup>th</sup>.

11) --Let's go and play ----- chess.

--Sorry, I'm afraid I can't. It's time for me to play ----- piano.

12) He usually has his ----- breakfast at 7:00am and goes to ----- school at 7:30.

### III. 选择正确的介词填空

in          after          on          for          at          with          to  
behind          of          by

1. My family often buy clothes ----- HuaXing store ----- weekends.

2. Can you help the children ----- English? You may come ----- our club.

3. I'm looking ----- some presents. These shops may have many kinds ----- things ----- sale. Save your money till then!

4. How many cities are there ----- Greece? --I don't know.

5. Look, the birds are ----- the tree!

6. When is her birthday? I can't remember...It's ----- January.

7. Mr. Green always goes to work ----- bus. He has to get up -----  
6 o'clock ----- the morning.

8. Come on! I'm hungry. What do we have ----- dinner?

9. Don't eat and read ----- night. That is bad ----- your health.

10. Come and see ---- yourself ---- Wendy's store!

11. We live ----- London. How about you? Where do you come -----?

12. ----- Sunday morning, I usually sleep late ----- home.

13. Jack is shorter than Sam, but Jack is sitting ----- Sam.

14. Here is a photo ----- your family.

15. There aren't many people ----- the train ----- five o'clock  
----- the morning.

#### IV. 写出下列名词的复数形式

1) Cemetery-----2) tooth ----- 3) country ----- 4)  
month-----

5) sandwich----- 6) brush ----- 7) candy bar----- 8)  
kangaroo -----

9) man ----- 10) day ----- 11) watch ----- 12)  
photo -----

13) orange -----14) dictionary ----- 15) tomato -----  
16) dollar -----

17) peach----- 18) strawberry ----- 19) church----- 20)  
child -----

### V. 用动词的正确形式填空

1. You ----- from India. Brian ----- from Korea. And I ----- from  
China. (be)

2. I ----- Chinese and English. Brian ----- German, Chinese and  
English. (speak)

3. George -----from Italy but he ----- spaghetti very much..  
(come, like)

4. Penguins ----- in Antarctica. It's cold, so no people want  
----- there. (live)

5. The movie is very scary. I ----- it is a good movie for  
kids. (think)

6. -- Can I ----- your dictionary?

--I am sorry. My dictionary is at home but I think Mary ----- one.  
(have)

7. We are in the music club. Tom ----- the piano. Michael  
and Diana ----- the violin. I ----- the guitar. (play)

8. The 1<sup>st</sup> class ----- (start) at 8:00 o'clock and it ----- (be) over  
at 8:40.

9. His mother is a teacher. She ----- (teach) Chinese in our school.

10. I usually ----- (come) to the classroom at 7:00 am. But he  
always ----- (come) to school at 7:50 am.

11. Julia always ----- (go) shopping by car. But sometimes she  
----- (take) a bus.



12. -------- (Do) your father usually help you with your homework?  
---Yes, he ----- (do).

13. He ----- (not go) home on weekends. So he always ----- (wash) clothes by himself.

14. Peter ----- (speak) English very well. He can also ----- (speak) French and German.

15. David ----- (not play) football. He only ----- (watch) the football games on TV.

16. My brother and I ----- (want) to go to see an action movie.  
----- (do) you want to go?

17. My uncle ----- ( not need ) a calculator.

18. -------- ( Do ) Peter have a baseball ?

--- Yes, he ----- (do), and he ----- two baseball bats.

19. Mum, can you ----- ( take ) me to the tennis club?

20. --- May I help you?

--- Yes, I ----- ( look ) for a book on gardening.

## VI. 句型转换练习

### Part 1: 单复数转换。

1. How much is that?

-----

2. Is your uncle behind the armchair?

---

3. They go to the park by bus.

---

4. There are buses to Manchester every day.

---

5. A kangaroo can jump 30 kilometers an hour.

---

6. Here are some good newspapers.

---

7. They can't walk.

-----

8. She doesn't have an orange hat.

-----

9. They are army officers.

-----

10. Baby koala bears aren't very big but adult polar bears are very strong.

-----

Part 2: 将下列句子改为一般疑问句，并作肯定和否定两种回答。

1. I have a dictionary.

-----

-----

2. There are a lot of animals in the zoo.

-----

-----

3. He does his homework at night.

-----

-----

4. Dogs live in all parts of the world.

-----  
-----  
5. Greenfield is a small village in England.

-----  
-----  
Part 3: 将下列句子改为否定句。

1. There is a very high waterfall in Venezuela.

-----  
2. Egypt has a very long river.

---

3. She does her homework every day.

---

4. I come to school by bus.

---

5. She can swim very well.

---

Part 4: 对划线部分提问。

1. There is one radio in the living room.

---

2. The library is behind the police station.

---

3. Baby koala bears are only 2 centimeters tall.

---

4. They can jump and swim.

---



5. You can check out three.

---

6. Peter does his homework with Mary.

---

7. Kangaroos live in Australia.

---

8. Vera and Hillary come from England.

---

9. He's buying bananas at the store.

-----

10. They are secretaries.

-----

Part5: 综合句型练习:

1. My friend Tom usually goes to see action movies on weekends. (就画线部分提问)

2. Tom has a red jacket and a blue sweater. (就画线部分提问)

3. Mom's keys are in the drawer. (就画线部分提问)

4. The yellow hat is 10 dollars. (就画线部分提问)

5. My grandfather likes documentaries. (改为否定句)

6. My mother usually goes to see action movies. (改为一般疑问句, 并做否定回答)

7. Is it a red tomato? (改为复数句)

8.

八年级上册新目标英语课堂实录

山东省邹平县黛溪中学

初三级部 赵建华

山东省邹平县黛溪中学 赵建华

人教版新目标英语八年级上册第六单元课堂实录

Unit 6 I'm more outgoing than my sister. (Section A)

## [学习内容]

主要体现在以下 3 点:

1、 学习有关人物特点的单词: tall, thin, short, heavy, calm, wild, long hair, short hair, outgoing, quiet, funny, serious, smart, athletic, ect.

2、 学习人物比较的重要句型:

(1) Pedro is funnier than Paul.

(2) Tina is taller than Tara.

(3) Tom is more athletic than Sam.

3、 掌握语法点: the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives (形容词的比较级和最高级)

## [ 教学目标 ]

**知识目标** 1. 指导学生学习有关人物特点的单词、人物比较的表达及语法  
知识点 “形容词的比较级和最高级”。

**能力目标** 2. 培养学生运用形容词的比较级和最高级口头表达的能力和写作能力

**德育目标** 3. 通过学习本课，增强师生、生生间的相互了解和沟通，教育学生学会比较，取长补短，以求提高进步。

[重点难点] 形容词的比较级和最高级

## [ 教学过程 ]

### Step 1 Lead-in

T: I have a sister. Can you guess what she looks like and what she is like?

S: She is tall. /She is thin. / She has long hair./She is easygoing./... (Students use their imagination and express themselves freely.)

T: Let' s look at our photos. (Show them on the screen.) Please talk about us.

S: She is shorter than you. /She has shorter hair than you. /She is thinner than you. /... (Students get information from the photos.)

T: I' m more outgoing than my sister. (Lead in the class subject. )

1、 Revise the adjectives describing people' s appearance and personalities:

Divide the class into four groups and have a competition. See which group of the students can get as much as possible. Write down on a piece of paper prepared before class. (Students must collect them before class.)

2、 Show some photos about famous persons and talk about their personal

traits, using description words, such as short hair/long hair, curly hair/straight hair, tall/short, heavy/thin, funny/serious, outgoing/quiet, smart/foolish, beautiful/ugly, intelligent/lazy, friendly/unfriendly ...etc, on the screen.

### Step 3 Presentation

1、 Learn some new words about personal traits: calm/wild, athletic/weak, using the pictures of 3 pairs of twins in Section A.

T: Who is calmer, Tom or Sam?

S: Tom is calmer than Sam. Sam is wilder than Tam.

Tom is more athletic than Sam. Sam is weaker than Tom.

2、 Do Section A-1a. Match each word with the opposite. Check the answers.

3、 Get students to introduce the rules of the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives. (Show them on the screen.)

#### Step 4 Listening

1、 Listen to the tape and number the pictures in 1b.

2、 Listen to the tape and complete the chat in 2a. Listen again and fill in chat in 2b.

3、 Check the answers.

#### Step 5 Practice

Task 1: Interview famous persons (Pair work)

1、 Demonstrate the activity with one student. (Imagine he/she is a famous person. The teacher acts as a reporter.)



eg. T: Hello, Susan. May I ask you some questions about your family?

S: Yes.

T: Do you have a brother or a sister?

S: Yes, I have two brothers and one sister.

T: Who is taller, your sister or you?

S: I' m taller than my sister.

T: Who is the most athletic of you?

S: My oldest brother.

(Show an example on the screen.)

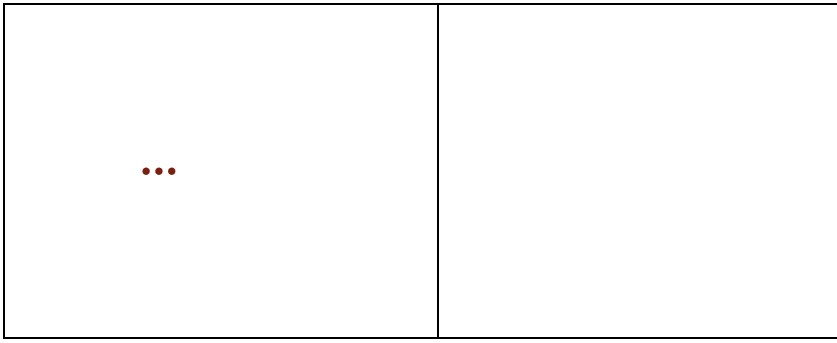
2、 Ss work in pairs. Then ask some pairs to act them out in class.

Task 2: work in groups. Have a free talk.

1、 Divide the class into 4 groups and then work in groups.  
Fill in the chat.

In class	Name
Who is the tallest?	
Who is the	

shortest?	
Who is the heaviest?	
Who is the thinnest?	
Who is the most outgoing?	
Who is the most athletic?	



2、 Each group choose one student to do a report. Show the results in class.

Task3:. Get Ss to design their future and have a free talk.

T: Suppose you are a super star in the future. What will you look like and what will you be like?

S: I' m better than now, of course./I' m more athletic /I' m more outgoing.

T:I think you can be better and better.

Ask some Ss to share with others.

## Step 6 Reading and Writing

1、 Teach “look the same” 、 “look different”、 “ be as good as” 、 “be not as good as” 、 “a little”, using some pictures and comparing some Ss in class.

2、 Ss read the article. Then read the statements (1-5) about the article. Write “T” 、 “F” or “DK” .

3、 Check the answers. (Ask Ss to give reasons.)

4、 Ask Ss to write another letter.

T: You are Isabel now. Write a letter to reply Liu Li. Talk about the same and different between you and one of your friends.

5、 Choose two or three to share the answers with the whole class.

## Step 7 summarize

1、 Give Ss a chance to summarize what we have learned in this class. (Ss can talk about it freely.)

2、 Give the Ss some complements and further explanations.

3、 Get the Ss to do some exercises. The teacher goes around the class and gives some help to Ss.

4、 Check the answers.

### Step 8 Homework

1. Revise section A

2. Preview Section B.

9.

★哈佛大学★英语系研究，美国布什推荐。专为中小學生英语量身定做。

官方网站 <http://cang.baidu.com/bttmmielyjktz>

官方网站: <http://hafo.yeryy.com/>

哈佛大学英语教授研究组提供

初中中考英语单项选择题解题技巧

### 【解指技巧】

单项选择是一种容量大、考查面广的题型。它可集中考查词法、句法、语法知识。因此在各级各类考试中，单项选择是必不可少的题型。

要做好单项选择题，首先必须熟练掌握句型、固定搭配、习惯用法、语法等方面的基础知识。还应该了解一些解题技巧，提高解题的综合能力。

解答单项选择题，一般要经过四个阶段：阅读审题——观察分析——选择判断——复查验证。

1. 阅读审题：首先要默读试题中的英语句子，了解空格在句中所处的位置，句子缺少什么成份，初步确定一个答案的范围。根据备选答案二者结合起来就会大致明白考查什么。例如：

He goes to work by bus \_\_\_\_\_.

A. So do I      B. I so do      C. I do so      D. So am I

默读此题后，就不难知道，此题缺少的是一个跟前句有关的一个句子；再根据选项就会清楚此题是考查副词“so”一词的用法(前边的情况也适于另一个人或物)，只能选A。

2. 观察分析：这是一个快速而又严密的思维过程。要求将试题中所提供的条件和备选答案的情况结合起来去分析、推理、排除那些明显不符合试题，甚至本身就有错的各选项目，再在剩余的备选中进行比较分析。例如：

Wang Fang is young, but she plays ping-pong \_\_\_\_\_ her mother.



A. as good as

B. as well as

C. as better as

D. as best as

根据观察分析就会清楚，C、D两项本身就不能成立，应先排除，只能在A、B两项中选。

3. 选择判断：在分析句子和备选答案的基础上，经过反复验证，选出一个使句子语法正确、语意通顺，附合逻辑道理的答案。

就上例所示，先排除了C、D，就在A、B两者中选。因句中“play”为一个行为动词，需用一个副词来修饰，故应选择B。

4. 复查验证：将所选答案放在句中空格处再默读全句。首先看是否顺口，再在读法、意思和逻辑关系上推敲一下，完全符合条件则可放心。

这就是做单项选择题的总过程。其次，事实上大多数同学在许多情况下靠语感选择答案，所谓语感就是平时知识的积累，是技巧的熟练，就是读来顺口、有把握。特别是情景反应式选择题运用此法效果更佳。例如：

1) — “Happy New Year!”

— “\_\_\_\_\_” .

A. Happy New Year, too

B. Thank you very much

C. You’ re right

D. The same to you

根据平时练习的情景对话，一读就会感到 D 是正确的。

2) — “Mum, can I watch TV now?”

—No, you must finish \_\_\_\_\_ your homework first.

A. doing

B. do

C. to do

D. done

根据我们平时已学的“finish”一词的语法知识“finish doing sth.”一读就会发现，空白处只有填“doing”才是正确的，读来顺口，就会马上确定 A。

### 【经典范例引路】

例 1 \_\_\_\_\_ of the twins passed the exam because they worked hard at their lessons.

A. Every

B. Neither

C. None

D. Both

简析：此题选 D。B、C 两项是否定含义的词，在句中逻辑上说不通。另外注意 neither 强调“两者都不”，none 强调三者以上的“都不”。A 项的 every 只能作定语，不能作主语、表语或宾语。

例 2 \_\_\_ the window. What's happening there?

- A. Look off                      B. Look over                      C. Look out of                      D. Look for

简析：此题选 C。此题考查带 look 的短评动词的用法。根据第二个句子问外面发生了什么事，可推知第一句是让“往窗外看”，故用 look out of。look over 是指医生“检查”病人，look for 是“寻找”，A 项短语不正确。

例 3 \_\_\_ bad weather we are having !We've never had \_\_\_ rainy days.

- A. What a; such                      B. How; so                      C. What; such                      D. What; so

简析：此题选 C。第一个句子是感叹句，中心词是名词 weather，故应填 what，而非 how，又因 weather 是不可数名词，所以 what 后面不能加 a。第二个句子中的 days 是名词，故应填 such，而非 so (so 修饰形容词或副词)。

### 【综合能力训练】

I. 单项选择。

( )1. He came to China \_\_\_\_\_ 1998.

A. from                    B. since                    C. at                    D. in

( )2. —\_\_\_\_\_ did you buy the new bag?

—Last Monday.

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

( )3. Mr. Yang is too \_\_\_\_\_ to go on walking.

A. strong                    B. tall                    C. kind                    D. tired

( )4. \_\_\_\_\_ trees are cut down every year.

A. Thousand      B. Thousands of      C. Thousands      D. Thousand  
of

(    )5. He s lived here \_\_\_\_\_ 1980.

A. after      B. in      C. from      D. since

(    )6. —Can you understand me ?

—Sorry, I can \_\_\_\_\_ understand you.

A. hardly      B. almost      C. nearly      D. ever

(    )7. —\_\_\_\_\_ does it take me to go from my school to your school ?

—About five minutes.

A. How many      B. How far      C. How much      D. How long

( )8. —Hello. May I speak to Jim, please ?

—\_\_\_\_\_, please ?

A. Who are you B. How is he C. Who is that D. What are you

( )9. She asked me if I knew whose pen \_\_\_\_\_.

A. is it B. it was C. it is D. was it

( )10. It s cold outside. You d better \_\_\_\_\_ your coat.

A. put on B. put away C. put back D. put

up

( )11. —I have finished my homework.

—When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it ?

A. have; finished

B. do; finish

C. did; finish

D. will; finish

( )12. —Can I \_\_\_\_\_ your bike ?

—With pleasure. But you mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ it to others.

A. lend; borrow

B. borrow; lend

C. carry; lend

D. borrow; keep

( )13. \_\_\_\_\_ of them has an English dictionary.

A. Every

B. Each

C. Both

D. All

( )14. It \_\_\_\_\_ me about ten minutes to go to school by bike every day.

A. pays

B. spends

C. costs

D. takes



( )15. Don't tell anybody about it. Keep it \_\_\_\_\_ you and me.

A. among                      B. between                      C. in                      D. with

( )16. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ the word in French.

A. say                      B. speak                      C. tell                      D. talk

( )17. A strong wind will arrive in Harbin. It will \_\_\_\_\_ much rain.

A. bring                      B. take                      C. carry                      D. get

( )18. It's \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful stamp.

A. quite                      B. too                      C. very                      D. so

( )19. He doesn't know \_\_\_\_\_ English because he has studied it for only ----- weeks.

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

( )20. It s about \_\_\_\_\_ walk from my home.

A. ten minute B. ten minutes C. ten minute s D. ten-minutes

( )21. —Is this your sock ?

—Yes, it is. But where is \_\_\_\_\_ ?

A. the others B. the other one C. others D. other one

( )22. The radio is too noisy. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ a little?

A. turn it off B. turn it down C. stop it from D. pick it up

( )23. The woman had to do the farm work herself, \_\_\_\_\_?



C. how he use

D. how to using

( )27. You are just \_\_\_\_\_ for the game. Please come and join us.

A. in time

B. on time

C. at times

D. at the time

( )28. Who will teach \_\_\_\_\_ English next term?

A. ourselves

B. us

C. our

D. ours

( )29. Everything is \_\_\_\_\_ lighter on the moon than on the earth.

A. so

B. more

C. much

D. very

( )30. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you go to see your parents?

—Once a week.

A. How often            B. How long            C. How soon            D. When

参考答案

**【综合能力训练】**

I. 1—5 DCDBD    6—10 ADCBA    11—15 CBBDB    16—20 AAAAB    21—25  
BBBCB    26—30 BABCA

★哈佛大学★英语系研究，美国布什推荐。专为中小學生英语量身定做。

官方网站: <http://hafo.yeryy.com/>

哈佛大学英语教授研究组提供

学英语简单吗？肯定会有许多学生说：“难死了”。为什么有好多学生对英语的学习都感到头疼呢？答案只有一个：“不得法。”英语与汉语一样都是一种语言，

官方网站 <http://cang.baidu.com/bttmmielyjktz>

为什么你说汉语会如此流利？那是因为你置身于一个汉语环境中，如果你在伦敦呆上半年，保准说起英语来会非常流利。但很多中学生没有很好的英语环境，那么你可以自己设置一个英语环境，坚持“多说”、“多听”、“多读”、“多写”，那么你的英语成绩肯定会很出色。

## 一、多“说”。

自己多创造机会与英语教师多讲英语，见了同学，尤其是和好朋友在一起时尽量用英语去问候，谈心情……这时候你需随身携带一个英汉互译小词典，遇到生词时查一下这些生词，也不用刻意去记，用的多了，这个单词自然而然就会记住。千万别把学英语当成负担，始终把它当成一件有趣的事情去做。

或许你有机会碰上外国人，你应大胆地上去跟他打招呼，和他谈天气、谈风景、谈学校……只是别问及他的年纪，婚史等私人问题。尽量用一些你学过的词汇，句子去和他谈天说地。不久你会发现与老外聊天要比你与中国人谈英语容易的多。因为他和你交谈时会用许多简单词汇，而且不太看重说法，你只要发音准确，准能顺利地交流下去。只是你必须要有信心，敢于表达自己的思想。

如果没有合适的伙伴也没关系，你可以拿过一本书或其它什么东西做假想对象，对它谈你一天的所见所闻，谈你的快乐，你的悲伤等等，长此坚持下去你的口语肯定会有较大的提高。

## 二、多“听”

寻找一切可以听英语的机会。别人用英语交谈时，你应该大胆地去参与，多听听各种各样人的发音，男女老少，节奏快的慢的你都应该接触到，如果这样的机会少的话，你可以选择你不知内容的文章去听，这将会对你帮助很大，而你去听学过的课文的磁带，那将会对你的语言语调的学习有很大的帮助。

## 三、多“读”。

“读”可以分为两种。一种是“默读”。每天给予一定时间的练习将会对你提高阅读速度有很大的好处，读的内容可以是你的课本，但最好是一些有趣的小读物，因为现在的英语高考越来越重视阅读量和阅读速度。每道题的得分都与你的理解程度有很大关系，所以经过高中三年阅读的训练后，你必定会在高考中胜券在握。另一种是“朗读”这是学语言必不可少的一种学习途径。

## 四、多“写”

有的同学总是抱怨时间紧，根本没时间写作文。其实“写”的形式很多，不一定就写作文才提高写作能力。比如写下你一天中发生的一些重要的事情，或当天学

了某一个词组，你可以创设一个语境恰如其份地用上这个词。这样即可帮你记住这个词的用法，又可以锻炼你的写作能力，比如学“wish”一词时，可写一小段如下：

The teacher often asks us what we want to be in the future. My good friend Tom wishes to be a soldier. However, I'm different . I wish I were a teacher in the future. But my mother wishes me to be a doctor.

只几句话：但 wish 的几种用法已跃然纸上，这样写下来印象会深刻得多，这样比死记硬背 wish 的用法也有趣轻松的多。

学习英语不用花大块的时间，10 分钟的散步可以练“说”，吃完饭后可以读一会儿英语小说，睡前听几分钟英语，可以使你得到更好地休息……只要你每天抽出一些时间来练英语，你的英语成绩肯定会很快提高的。

## 背英语单词技巧

### 1、循环记忆法

### 艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线



人的大脑是一个记忆的宝库，人脑经历过的事物，思考过的问题，体验过的情感和情绪，练习过的动作，都可以成为人们记忆的内容。例如英文的学习中单词、短语和句子，甚至文章的内容都是通过记忆完成的。从"记"到"忆"是有个过程的，这其中包括了识记、保持、再认和回忆。有很多人 在学习英语的过程中，只注重了学习当时的记忆效果，孰不知，要想做好学习的记忆工作，是要下一番工夫的，单纯的注重当时的记忆效果，而忽视了后期的保持和再认同样是达不到良好的效果的。

在信息的处理上，记忆是对输入信息的编码、贮存和提取的过程，从信息处理的角度上，英文的第一次学习和背诵只是一个输入编码的过程。人的记忆的能力从生理上讲是十分惊人的，它可以存贮 1015 比特 (byte, 字节) 的信息，可是每个人的记忆宝库被挖掘的只占 10%，还有更多的记忆发挥空间。这是因为，有些人只关注了记忆的当时效果，却忽视了记忆中的更大的问题——即记忆的牢固度问题，那就牵涉到心理学中常说的关于记忆遗忘的规律。

## 一、艾宾浩斯记忆规律曲线解释

德国有一位著名的心理学家名叫艾宾浩斯 (Hermann Ebbinghaus, 1850-1909)，他在 1885 年发表了他的实验报告后，记忆研究就成了心理学中被研究最多的领域之一，而艾宾浩斯正是发现记忆遗忘规律的第一人。

根据我们所知道的，记忆的保持在时间上是不同的，有短时的记忆和长时的记忆两种。而我们平时的记忆的过程是这样的：

输入的信息在经过人的注意过程的学习后，便成为了人的短时的记忆，但是如果不经及时的复习，这些记住过的东西就会遗忘，而经过了及时的复习，这些短时的记忆就会成为了人的一种长时的记忆，从而在大脑中保持着很长的时间。那么，对于我们来讲，怎样才叫做遗忘呢，所谓遗忘就是我们对于曾经记忆过的东西不能再认起来，也不能回忆起来，或者是错误的再认和错误的回忆，这些都是遗忘。艾宾浩斯在做这个实验的时候是拿自己作为测试对象的，他得出了一些关于记忆的结论。他选用了一些根本没有意义的音节，也就是那些不能拼出单词来的众多字母的组合，比如 asww, cfhhj, ijikmb, rfyjbc 等等。他经过对自己的测试，得到了一些数据。

然后，艾宾浩斯又根据了这些点描绘出了一条曲线，这就是非常有名的揭示遗忘规律的曲线：艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线，图中竖轴表示学习中记住的知识数量，横轴表示时间(天数)，曲线表示记忆量变化的规律。

这条曲线告诉人们在学习中的遗忘是有规律的，遗忘的进程不是均衡的，不是固定的一天丢掉几个，转天又丢几个的，而是在记忆的最初阶段遗忘的速度很快，后来就逐渐减慢了，到了相当长的时候后，几乎就不再遗忘了，这就是遗忘的发展规律，即"先快后慢"的原则。观察这条遗忘曲线，你会发现，学得的知识在一天后，

如不抓紧复习,就只剩下原来的 25%)。随着时间的推移,遗忘的速度减慢,遗忘的数量也就减少。有人做过一个实验,两组学生学习一段课文,甲组在学习后不久进行一次复习,乙组不予复习,一天后甲组保持 98%,乙组保持 56%;一周后甲组保持 83%,乙组保持 33%。乙组的遗忘平均值比甲组高。

## 二、不同性质材料有不同的遗忘曲线

而且,艾宾浩斯还在关于记忆的实验中发现,记住 12 个无意义音节,平均需要重复 16.5 次;为了记住 36 个无意义音节,需重复 54 次;而记忆六首诗中的 480 个音节,平均只需要重复 8 次!这个实验告诉我们,凡是理解了的知识,就能记得迅速、全面而牢固。不然,愣是死记硬背,那也是费力不讨好的。因此,比较容易记忆的是那些有意义的材料,而那些无意义的材料在记忆的时候比较费力气,在以后回忆起来的时候也很不轻松。因此,艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线是关于遗忘的一种曲线,而且是对无意义的音节而言,对于与其他材料的对比,艾宾浩斯又得出了不同性质材料的不同遗忘曲线,不过他们大体上都是一致的。

因此,艾宾浩斯的实验向我们充分证实了一个道理,学习要勤于复习,而且记忆的理解效果越好,遗忘的也越慢。

## 三、不同的人有不同的艾宾浩斯记忆曲线——个性化的艾宾浩斯

上述的艾宾浩斯记忆曲线是艾宾浩斯在实验室中经过了大量测试后，产生了不同的记忆数据，从而生成的一种曲线，是一个具有共性的群体规律。此记忆曲线并不考虑接受试验个人的个性特点，而是寻求一种处于平衡点的记忆规律。

但是记忆规律可以具体到我们每个人，因为我们的生理特点、生活经历不同，可能导致我们有不同的记忆习惯、记忆方式、记忆特点。规律对于自然人改造世界的行为，只能起一个催化的作用，如果与每个人的记忆特点相吻合，那么就如顺水扬帆，一日千里；如果与个人记忆特点相悖，记忆效果则会大打折扣。因此，我们要根据每个人的不同特点，寻找到属于自己的艾宾浩斯记忆曲线

## 2》如何学英语

下定决心，坚持不懈

英语学习作为一门语言技能，通过大量的训练和练习任何人是可以掌握的。一般地说，英语学习的原则是听、说领先，读、写跟上。李扬的疯狂英语提倡，首先建立起我能学好英语的信心，然后以句子为单位，大量地模仿，疯狂地操练，大声地朗读，最后达到自如地说英语，他的方法对提高说英语的能力很奏效。钟道隆教授 45 岁开始学英语，一年后，学成出国当口语翻译，并创造了逆苦恼、逆急于求成、逆速成的逆向学习英语的方法。他还提出学习英语要遵循听、写、说、背、想的方法，他的方法强调以听为主，并且把所听到的内容全部写下来。尤其是他的

学习精神最可佳，他学习英语用坏了十几台录音机，你可想象他听了多少英语；用完的圆珠笔芯几乎装满了一个一拉罐，你可想象他写了多少，在一年半内，累计业余学习英语时间大约三千小时，也就说每天抽出几个小时来学英语。如果我们做到他那样，一定也能学好英语。最重要的是坚持，只要能下定决心，坚持每天至少一个小时的学习英语，战胜自我最后肯定会有收获的。

★哈佛大学★英语系研究，美国布什推荐。专为中小學生英语量身定做。

官方网站：<http://hafo.yeryy.com/>

哈佛大学英语教授研究组提供

注意方法，循序渐进

决心下定，还注意学习方法，有时根据自己的情况和不同的学习目的，选择不同的学习方法，但是学习英语一定要踏踏实实地、一步一个脚印地走。要把基础知识掌握好，也就是说，发音要正确、基本词汇要掌握牢、基本句式要熟练、基本语法要会用。

官方网站 <http://cang.baidu.com/bttmmielyjyktz>

(1) 要过好语音关。把每一个音标发正确，注意改正有问题的音素，特别是那些容易混淆的音素，尽早地掌握国际音标，并尽量的掌握一些读音规则，尽快地能利用读音规则来拼单词，掌握读音规则对单词的记忆和拼写非常有用。

(2) 掌握一定数量的英语单词。对于学习者来说掌握英语词汇是一难关，学习单词要从单词的形、音、义这三方面去掌握，要注意单词的一词多义，一词多类的用法，要学会一些构词法的知识，来扩展词汇量。学习单词要在语言材料中去学，要结合词组，通过句子，阅读文章来活记单词，死记的单词是记不牢的。坚持在读、说前，先反复听，听的时候反应单词、句子的意思和节奏，想一下单词的拼法、句子结构。并要同学习语法规则有机结合起来进行。

(3) 掌握好基本语法。语法在学习英语中也很重要，它能帮助我们把握住英语的基本规律，通过例句或语言现象把死的语法规则要记住，活的规则要通过做大量的练习掌握。总之学习英语要通过听、说、读、写、译来进行操练，不但要注意数量，更重要的是要注意质量，尤其是基本知识要掌握的准确，熟练。只有经过大量的实践，才能做到熟能生巧，运用自如。

提前预习，有的放矢

作为学生，在每次上课前，都要对要学的课文提前预习。首先在音标的帮助下试着拼读单词，也可以借助配套磁带反复听，对比一下，把握不准的要标出来，

注意上课老师的发音，还要记一下单词的汉语意思和词性。借助课文的注释或辅导材料，预习一遍课文，找出不明白的地方，做到心中有数，在教师讲课时注意听这些地方。总之，预习的目的是熟悉要学的内容，找出不明白的地方，带着问题听课，做到有的放矢。

### 认真听课，积极配合

课堂是老师与学生一起学习、掌握、运用知识的主要场所。作为起主导作用的老师一方引导学生搞好课堂教学是很必要的，但也需要学习者的积极配合。上课要专心听讲、作好笔记、认真操练、积极思考。预习时出现的问题在课堂上教师没有讲到的，要向老师提出，把问题搞清楚，老师讲授的问题，先注意听，下课后整理一下笔记，反复思考一下这些问题，抓住老师所讲的重点，难点和考点。总之，上课时要做到耳听、眼观、嘴动、脑想，调动起多个感官来。

### 完成作业，找出问题

学完每一课，要认真完成课后作业。做作业时一定不要看参考书上题的答案，做完后再对答案，对于作业中所出现的不明白的问题，应该记下来，等下次上课时提出来。做作业是英语学习的很重要的环节，它是消化知识和巩固知识的过程，一定要认真完成规定的作业，笔头作业要动一动笔，口头作业要动一动嘴，提高听力

要练一练耳，课文在听和读的基础上，最好背诵某些精彩段落。总之，要做大量的练习，英语是练出来的，一定不要偷懒。

### 及时复习，巩固知识

学会了的东西随着时间的流逝会逐渐遗忘，但学语言有遗忘现象是正常的。更不必因为有遗忘现象而影响自己学好英语的信心与决心。问题在于怎样来减轻遗忘的程度。善于类比，总结知识，把新学的知识同过去学的有关的知识进行横向和纵向比较和联系。建立错误档案记录，加深印象，以避免再犯同样错误。我们大部分知识和技能是靠重复获得的，及时复习对于记忆非常必要，学英语就是要坚持天天不断的练，不断地重复基本句型，常用词汇和基本语法等。学习英语的过程也是同遗忘做斗争的过程。

总而言之，只要你能做到下定决心学，注意学习方法，把课前预习，认真听课，完成作业，及时复习这些环节作好了，你一定能够学好英语

★哈佛大学★英语系研究，美国布什推荐。专为中小學生英语量身定做。

官方网站: <http://hafo.yeryy.com/>

官方网站 <http://cang.baidu.com/bttmmielyjyktz>



哈佛大学英语教授研究组提供

10.

一、根据句意及首字母提示，完成下列单词的拼写。

1. He writes to his father o---- a month.

2. You must be a \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

3. There are many d---- between the twins?

二、根据句意，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother goes to Beijing---- (two) a year.

2. Can you find the---- (different) between this box and that box?

3. I----- (hard) ever see him now.

4. Do you want to meet that----- (interview)?

5. You should look after your ----- (healthy).

三、根据汉语意思完成句子，一空一词。

1. 多吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

Eating more vegetables -----

2. 尽量别吃垃圾食品。

Try ----- junk food.

3. 你喜欢她的生活习惯吗?

----- you -----?

4. 他多久给你发一次电子邮件? 一周一次。

- -----he send you an e-mail?

- -----.

5. The students do their homework----- (每天)

6. Can you speak ----- (日常的) English?

#### 四、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Ann----- (go) to the police station this morning.

2. Look! The students ----- (swim) in the river.

3. Li Lei often ----- (help) me with my Chinese.

4. Where ----- (be) you last night?

5. What about ----- (play) football now?

**五、句型转换: 按要求改写下列各句, 每空一词**

1. My sister is ill. I must take care of her at home. (改为同义句)

My sister is ill. I must----- ----- her at home.

2. Lin Tao often helps me with my Chinese. (对划线部分提问)

----- ----- does Lin Tao help you with your Chinese?

3. Tom goes to bed at ten in the evening. (改为否定句)

Tom ----- to bed at ten in the evening.

4. They always see a film on Saturdays. (改为同义句)

They always ----- on Saturdays.

5. I sleep nine hours every night. (对划线部分提问)

----- do you sleep every night?

1. She says that her brother is good----swimming.

2. Reading in bed isn't good-----your eyes.

3. We should be good ---elder people and children.

一、根据句意及首字母提示，完成下列单词的拼写。

1. He writes to his father o---- a month.

2. You must be a \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

3. There are many d---- between the twins?

二、根据句意，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother goes to Beijing----(two) a year.

2. Can you find the----(different) between this box and that box?

3. I----- (hard) ever see him now.

4. Do you want to meet that----- (interview)?

5. You should look after your ----- (healthy).

三、根据汉语意思完成句子，一空一词。

1. 多吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

Eating more vegetables -----

2. 尽量别吃垃圾食品。

Try ----- junk food.

3. 你喜欢她的生活习惯吗？

----- you -----?

4. 他多久给你发一次电子邮件？一周一次。

- -----he send you an e-mail?

- -----.

5. The students do their homework----- (每天)

6. Can you speak ----- (日常的) English?

#### 四、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Ann----- (go) to the police station this morning.

2. Look! The students ----- (swim) in the river.

3. Li Lei often ----- (help) me with my Chinese.

4. Where ----- (be) you last night?

5. What about ----- (play) football now?



五、句型转换: 按要求改写下列各句, 每空一词

1. My sister is ill. I must take care of her at home. (改为同义句)

My sister is ill. I must----- her at home.

2. Lin Tao often helps me with my Chinese. (对划线部分提问)

----- does Lin Tao help you with your Chinese?

3. Tom goes to bed at ten in the evening. (改为否定句)

Tom ----- to bed at ten in the evening.

4. They always see a film on Saturdays. (改为同义句)

They always ----- on Saturdays.

5. I sleep nine hours every night. (对划线部分提问)

----- do you sleep every night?

1. She says that her brother is good----swimming.

2. Reading in bed isn't good-----your eyes.

3. We should be good ---elder people and children.

一、根据句意及首字母提示，完成下列单词的拼写。

1. He writes to his father o---- a month.

2. You must be a \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

3. There are many d---- between the twins?

二、根据句意，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother goes to Beijing----(two) a year.
2. Can you find the----(different) between this box and that box?
3. I-----(hard) ever see him now.
4. Do you want to meet that-----(interview)?
5. You should look after your -----(healthy).

三、根据汉语意思完成句子，一空一词。

1. 多吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

Eating more vegetables -----

2. 尽量别吃垃圾食品。

Try ----- junk food.

3. 你喜欢她的生活习惯吗?

----- you -----?

4. 他多久给你发一次电子邮件? 一周一次。

- -----he send you an e-mail?

- -----.

5. The students do their homework----- (每天)

6. Can you speak ----- (日常的) English?

#### 四、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Ann----- (go) to the police station this morning.

2. Look! The students ----- (swim) in the river.

3. Li Lei often ----- (help) me with my Chinese.

4. Where ----- (be) you last night?

5. What about ----- (play) football now?

#### 五、句型转换: 按要求改写下列各句, 每空一词

1. My sister is ill. I must take care of her at home. (改为同义句)

My sister is ill. I must----- ----- her at home.

2. Lin Tao often helps me with my Chinese. (对划线部分提问)

----- does Lin Tao help you with your Chinese?

3. Tom goes to bed at ten in the evening. (改为否定句)

Tom ----- to bed at ten in the evening.

4. They always see a film on Saturdays. (改为同义句)

They always ----- on Saturdays.

5. I sleep nine hours every night. (对划线部分提问)

----- do you sleep every night?

1. She says that her brother is good----swimming.

2. Reading in bed isn't good-----your eyes.

3. We should be good ---elder people and children.

一、根据句意及首字母提示，完成下列单词的拼写。

1. He writes to his father o---- a month.

2. You must be a \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

3. There are many d---- between the twins?

二、根据句意，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother goes to Beijing----(two) a year.

2. Can you find the----(different) between this box and that box?

3. I----- (hard) ever see him now.

4. Do you want to meet that----- (interview)?

5. You should look after your ----- (healthy).

三、根据汉语意思完成句子，一空一词。

1. 多吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

Eating more vegetables -----

2. 尽量别吃垃圾食品。

Try ----- junk food.

3. 你喜欢她的生活习惯吗?



----- you -----?

4. 他多久给你发一次电子邮件? 一周一次。

- -----he send you an e-mail?

- -----.

5. The students do their homework----- (每天)

6. Can you speak ----- (日常的) English?

#### 四、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Ann----- (go) to the police station this morning.

2. Look! The students ----- (swim) in the river.

3. Li Lei often ----- (help) me with my Chinese.

4. Where ----- (be) you last night?

5. What about ----- (play) football now?

五、句型转换: 按要求改写下列各句, 每空一词

1. My sister is ill. I must take care of her at home. (改为同义句)

My sister is ill. I must----- ----- her at home.

2. Lin Tao often helps me with my Chinese. (对划线部分提问)

----- ----- does Lin Tao help you with your Chinese?

3. Tom goes to bed at ten in the evening. (改为否定句)

Tom ----- to bed at ten in the evening.

4. They always see a film on Saturdays. (改为同义句)

They always ----- on Saturdays.

5. I sleep nine hours every night. (对划线部分提问)

----- do you sleep every night?

1. She says that her brother is good----swimming.

2. Reading in bed isn't good-----your eyes.

3. We should be good ---elder people and children.

一、根据句意及首字母提示，完成下列单词的拼写。

1. He writes to his father o---- a month.

2. You must be a \_\_\_\_\_ in class.

3. There are many d---- between the twins?

二、根据句意，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother goes to Beijing----(two) a year.

2. Can you find the----(different) between this box and that box?

3. I----- (hard) ever see him now.

4. Do you want to meet that----- (interview)?

5. You should look after your ----- (healthy).

三、根据汉语意思完成句子，一空一词。

1. 多吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

Eating more vegetables -----

2. 尽量别吃垃圾食品。

Try ----- junk food.

3. 你喜欢她的生活习惯吗？

----- you -----?

4. 他多久给你发一次电子邮件？一周一次。

- -----he send you an e-mail?

- -----.

5. The students do their homework----- (每天)

6. Can you speak ----- (日常的) English?

#### 四、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Ann----- (go) to the police station this morning.

2. Look! The students ----- (swim) in the river.

3. Li Lei often ----- (help) me with my Chinese.

4. Where ----- (be) you last night?

5. What about ----- (play) football now?

五、句型转换: 按要求改写下列各句, 每空一词

1. My sister is ill. I must take care of her at home. (改为同义句)

My sister is ill. I must----- her at home.

2. Lin Tao often helps me with my Chinese. (对划线部分提问)

----- does Lin Tao help you with your Chinese?

3. Tom goes to bed at ten in the evening. (改为否定句)

Tom ----- to bed at ten in the evening.

4. They always see a film on Saturdays. (改为同义句)

They always ----- on Saturdays.

5. I sleep nine hours every night. (对划线部分提问)

----- do you sleep every night?

1. She says that her brother is good----swimming.

2. Reading in bed isn't good-----your eyes.

3. We should be good ---elder people and children.

一、根据句意及首字母提示，完成下列单词的拼写。

1. He writes to his father once - a month.

2. You must be active\_\_ in class.

3. There are many -- differences -- between the twins?



二、根据句意，用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother goes to Beijing-- twice --(two) a year.

2. Can you find the differences (different) between this box and that box?

3. I\_ hardly \_ (hard) ever see him now.

4. Do you want to meet that\_ interviewer (interview)?

5. You should look after your -- health --- (healthy).

三、根据汉语意思完成句子，一空一词。

1. 多吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

Eating more vegetables --- is good for your health ---.

2. 尽量别吃垃圾食品。

Try - not to eat -- junk food.

3. 你喜欢她的生活习惯吗?

-- Do ---- you -- like her lifestyle ----?

4. 他多久给你发一次电子邮件? 一周一次。

- --- How often does--he send you an e-mail?

- --- Once a week --.

5. The students do their homework----- (每天)

6. Can you speak ----- (日常的) English?

#### 四、用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空

1. Ann----- went - (go) to the police station this morning.
2. Look! The students -- are swimming -- (swim) in the river.
3. Li Lei often - helps -- (help) me with my Chinese.
4. Where -- were --- (be) you last night?
5. What about -- playing - (play) football now?

#### 五、句型转换: 按要求改写下列各句, 每空一词

1. My sister is ill. I must take care of her at home. (改为同义句)

My sister is ill. I must\_ look after \_ her at home.

2. Lin Tao often helps me with my Chinese. (对划线部分提问)

-- How often - does Lin Tao help you with your Chinese?

3. Tom goes to bed at ten in the evening. (改为否定句)

Tom - doesn't go - to bed at ten in the evening.

4. They always see a film on Saturdays. (改为同义句)

They always - go to the movies - on Saturdays.

5. I sleep nine hours every night. (对划线部分提问)

-- How many hours -- do you sleep every night?

1. She says that her brother is good----swimming.

2. Reading in bed isn't good-----your eyes.

3. We should be good ---elder people and children.

11.

### 八年级上英语期末练习题

一. 选择填空: 从 A、B、C、D 中, 选出一个最佳答案完成句子。

( )1. What ----- she usually ----- on weekends?

A. is, do    B. does, does    C. do, do    D. does, do

( )2. ---What are you doing for this vacation?

---I'm ----- my uncle.

A. visit    B. visited    C. visiting    D. visits

( ) 3. You should -----drink lots of water if you have a fever.

A. drinking    B. drink    C. to drink    D. drinks

( ) 4. -- -----?

--I've a sore throat.

A. What's the matter    B. What the weather like today

C. Can I help you    D. What are you doing for your vacation

( ) 5. -- ----- does Mr. Green go to work?

-- By bike.

A. What      B. How      C. How often      D. How soon

(    ) 6. A: Can you come to my party on weekend?

B: -----.

A. Sorry, I can      B. Sure, I would love

C. No, I can      D. Sure, I'd love to

(    ) 7. Thanks for ----- me the good news.

A. tell      B. to tell      C. tells      D. telling

(    ) 8. -----weekdays we get up ----- 7 o'clock.

A. In; at      B. On; in      C. On; at      D. At; at

( )9. Mary is ----- than me.

A. atheliticer      B. heavier      C. calm      D. tallest

( )10. How ----- milk do you need?

A. many      B. much      C. far      D. long

( )11. Were there ----- sharks in the aquarium?

A. some      B. a      C. /      D. any

( )12. You'd better do more exercise, and eat ----- food,

it's good for your -----.

A. health, health      B. healthy, healthy



C. healthy, health      D. health, healthy

( )13. Don't forget -----the window when you leave.

A. to close    B. closing    C. close    D. closed

C. healthy, health      D. health, healthy

( )14. Smith stopped ----- in 1990?

A. hiccup    B. hiccuping    C. hiccupping    D. hiccupped

( )15. This coat is ----- in the shop.

A. expensive      B. the most expensive

C. more expensive    D. most expensive

## 二. 选词填空 (5)

A. take care of    B. leaving    C. met    D. have  
to    E. hate

1. She is ----- for Hongkong on Tuesday.
2. I can't join you because I -----help my mom.
3. We ----- a famous basketball player yesterday.
4. Could you ----- my cat when I'm on vacation?
5. I -----doing the dishes, it's so boring.

## 三. 完形填空 (10 分)

(A)

Dear Tom,

How <sup>1</sup> your day off? Did you have fun camping? I didn't <sup>2</sup> a very fun day. I visited my cousins. It rained all day. <sup>3</sup> the morning, I stayed in the house and watched DVDs. In the afternoon, Uncle Martin <sup>4</sup> some of his old things out in the yard and had a yard sale! However, no one came to the sale <sup>5</sup> the weather was so bad. Luckily, we brought our umbrellas and raincoats, so we didn't get wet.

See you soon,

Nick

( )1. A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were

( )2. A. have      B. had      C. has      D. had

( )3. A. On B. In C. At D. in

( )4. A. puts B. to put C. puted D. put

( )5. A. although B. because C. but D. and

(B)

Deng Yaping is a famous 1 pingpong player. She was born 2 June 2nd , 1973. She started 3 table tennis when she was only five years old. In 1988 she joined the national table tennis team. In 1997 she 4 to Tsinghua University and studied English and management, she was good 5 her schoolwork.

( )1. A. Japanese B. American C. Chinese D. China

( )2. A. in B. on C. at D. under

( )3. A. play B. plays C. playing D. played

( )4. A. went      B. goes      C. go      D. going

( )5. A. for      B. in      C. on      D. at

#### 四. 阅读理解

(A)

Everyone wants to be healthy. Food is very important. There are a lot of healthy foods. You can eat more bananas, apples, oranges and tomatoes because fruit and vegetables are good for your health. But don't eat too much chocolate. It's not healthy food. Healthy food can make you grow and make you strong and happy. Remember there is a saying "An apple a day keeps the doctors away." Sports can also keep you healthy. Get up early and play sports every day. Don't be lazy! You will be healthy and happy.

( )1、 Which is right?-----

A. No person wants to be healthy.      B. We want to be healthy.

C. We are important.

D. Eat more chocolate.

( )2、 What are healthy foods?-----

A. Vegetables and chocolate.

B. Bananas, apples and chocolate.

C. Fruit and chocolate.

D. Fruit and vegetables.

( )3、 Why is healthy food good for you?

A. It can make you happy.

B. It can make you grow strong.

C. It can make you grow.

D. It can make you grow and make you strong and happy.

( )4、 “An apple a day keep the doctors away” means (意思是)-----.

- A. The doctor goes away when he sees an apple.
- B. The doctor runs away when you give him an apple.
- C. You eat an apple every day and you can be healthy.
- D. You can only eat apples, and the doctors will go away.

( ) 5. What keeps you healthy?-----

- A. Fruit and vegetables      B. Healthy food
- C. Healthy food and sports      D. Only apples.

B. 阅读短文，判断正（T）误（F）

In 2008, many visitors are coming to China for the Olympic Games. I can tell them how to get around Beijing. I want to tell them it is easy to use public transportation here. They can travel by bus. And visitors can

also take the subway trains. It's not difficult, because the trains usually come every 5 minutes all day long. I want to study English very hard so I can talk to visitors when they come to China.

( ) 1. A lot of visitors are coming to China in 2008.

( ) 2. Visitors shouldn't use public transportation in Beijing.

( ) 3. It's difficult to take the subway .

( ) 4. The trains usually come every five minutes all day long.

( ) 5. The writer wants to study Chinese hard to talk to visitors.

C. 阅读下面这张请贴，然后完成对话。(5%)

Lisa: Hi, Simon, 1 you come

to my 2 ?



Simon: 3 is it?

Lisa: It's on 4 at 5 .

Simon: Great, I'd love to.

1. -----2. ----- 3. -----4. ----- 5. -----

五 按要求完成下面句子。(10%)

1. Did you meet a famous actor?(作否定回答)

----- , -----

2. Tina went to the zoo .(变一般疑问句)

----- Tina -----to the zoo?

3. He goes to school by bike. (就划线部分提问)

does he----- to school?

4. you, what, on, are, doing, Monday (连词成句)

-----

5. than, am, my, outgoing, I, brother, more

-----

六 根据汉语意思，完成下列句子。(10%)

1. 我必须得帮助我的父母。

I ----- help my parents.

2. 你是怎样制作香蕉奶昔的?

-----do you ----- banana milk shake?

3. 他比我矮一点。

He is ----- shorter than me.

4. 我长大以后想当个演员。

I want ----- ----- an actor when I grow up.

5. 你打算呆多久?

----- are you going to stay?

七 将下列单词进行归类。(10%)

train, usually, shark, bike, often, seal, bus, always, dolphin, never

频率副词:

交通工具:

动物名称:

1-5 DCBAB 6-10 DDCBB 11-15 DCACB

二. 1-5 BDCAD 三. (A) 1-5 CABDB

(B) 1-5 CBCAD 四. (A) 1-5 BDDCC

(B) 1-5 TFFTF

(C) 1-5 Can, party, When, Friday, four-thirty

五. 1. No, I didn't 2. Did, go 3. How, go

4. What are you doing on Monday?

5. I am more outgoing than my brother. 六 1. have, to 2. How,  
make 3. a little

4. to be 5. How long

七 频率副词: usually, often, always, never 交通工具: train, bike,  
bus 动物名称: shark, seal, dolphin

12.

Starter 全册重点词汇总

1. Good morning.

早上好。

2. Good afternoon.

下午好。

3. How are you . I'm fine, thank you .

你好么？我很

好，谢谢。

4. Are you fine today?

你今天还好么？

5. What's your name?

你叫什么名字？

6. This is my twin brother,

这是我的双胞胎兄弟。

7. What is it ? It's a photo of my family.

这是什么？这

是我的一张全家福

8. Who is she ? She is my sister.

她是谁？她是我的

姐妹。

9. Who's this man ? He is my father.

这个男的是谁？他

是我的爸爸。

10. What's he ? He is a doctor. 他是干什么工作的?  
他是一位医生。

11. Is this your mother ? Yes, she's a worker. 这是你的妈妈么? 是的, 她是一位工人。

12. Are we classmates ? Yes ,we are . 我们是同学么?  
是的, 我们是同学。

13. How old are you ? I'm twelve. 你多大了? 我十二岁了。

14. He's my cousin Andy. 他是我的堂兄安蒂。

15. He's polite and helpful . 他很有礼貌而且乐于助人。

16. She is short and slim . 她又矮又瘦。

17. He is tall and strong . 他又高又壮。

18. He is from England .He's English . 他来自英格兰，他是英国人。

19. I have a photo here . 我这边有张照片。

20. Let me have a look . 让我看一下。

21. Is this their dog ? 这是他们的狗么？

22. Do you know this boy ? 你认识这个男孩么？

23. Look at them . 看他们。

24. They are happy too . 他们也很高兴。

25. All my new classmates 我所有的新同学



26. Open/Close the door . 打开/关上门。

27. Stand up ./ Sit down . 站起来/坐下。

28. clean the window 擦窗户

29. go to school 去学校

30. You are late .Don't be late again . 你迟到了。别再迟到了。

31. There are sixteen boys and fourteen girls in my class . 我们班里有十六个男孩和十四个女孩。

32. an art room 一间美术室

33. a poster 一张招贴画

34. fifteen rubbers 十五块橡皮

35. eighteen pencils

十八支铅笔

36. twenty students

二十个学生

37. Is this your school ?

这是你的学校么？

38. Is there a computer room in your school ?

你的学

校有一个电脑房么？

39. football field

足球场

40. How many classrooms are there in your school ?

你的学

校有多少间教室？

41. an office

一个办公室

42. a toilet

一间厕所

43. a library

一个图书馆

44. Are there three buildings in Tom's school ? 汤姆的  
学校里有三座大楼。

45. Are there three art rooms in Building C ? 在  
C 栋大楼里有三间美术室

46. Is there a playground in Tom's school ? 汤  
姆的学校里有一个操场么？

47. How many halls are there in your school ? 你  
的学校里有几个礼堂？

48. There are two hundred students in my school . 我  
的学校有两百个学生。

49. On the ground floor . 在一楼  
(英式)

50. On the first floor . 在一楼  
(美式) 在二楼 (英式)

51. There aren't any libraries in my school ,but there are some reading rooms .我们学校没有图书馆，但有阅览室

52. Are there any libraries in the school ? 学  
校里有图书馆么？

53. basketball court 篮球场

54. dining hall 食堂

55. reading room 阅览室

56. where is the bird ? It's in the tree . 小  
鸟在哪？它在树上。

57. where are the students ?They are on the  
playground . 学生们在哪？他们在操场上。

58. on the left/right of ..... 在.....  
左边/在.....右边

59. what's in the tree ? 什么东  
西在树上?

60. Some boats are on the lake . 湖上  
有一些船。

61. behind the tree 在树的后  
面

62. under the chair 在椅子的  
下面

63. come here 到这儿来

64. in the middle of 在.....的  
中间



72. his red T-shirt 他的红色  
的短袖衬衫

73. his blue jeans 他的蓝色  
的牛仔裤

74. her grey skirt 他的灰色  
的裙子

75. whose bike is it ? 它是谁  
的车?

76. Here is your coat . 这是你  
的外套

77. Take your kites . 把你们的  
风筝拿走。

78. Here you are 给你

79. Here they are .And here are your socks . 它  
们在这儿，这是你的袜子。

80. Here are my pictures . 这是我  
的图片。

81. Do you have a camera ? 你有一架  
相机么？

82. comic book 漫画书

83. Do you have any bats ? 你有球  
拍么？

84. model plane 模型飞机

85. whose ball is this ?Is it yours? No, it's not mine ,it's hers .  
这是谁的球？是你的么？不，不是我的，它是她的。



86. every student has ..... 每个学生  
生有.....
87. what do they have in their lockers ? 他们的  
储物柜里有什么？
88. a pair of glasses 一副眼镜
89. what about Millie ? 米莉怎么  
样？
90. beside ..... 在.....旁边
91. sports shoes 运动鞋
92. whose watch is this ? 这是谁的手  
表？

93. Are these hair clips yours ? 这些发卡  
是你的么?

94. I don't have any yellow hair clips . 我没  
有黄色的发卡。

95. Whose bats are these ? 这些是谁的  
球拍?

96. Who has a pet in your class ? Many students have . 你们  
班谁有宠物? 很多学生都有。

97. What pets are they ? 他们是些什  
么宠物?

98. We can play football there . 我们可以  
在那儿踢足球

99. You can't bring your dog here . 你不能把  
你的狗带到这儿来。

100. Look at the sign . 看这个标志。
101. watch TV 看电视
102. listen to music 听音乐
103. fly kites 放风筝
104. ride a bike 骑车
105. smoke 抽烟
106. use a mobile 打手机
107. do one's homework 做.....的家庭  
作业
108. look for things on the Internet 在英特  
网上搜索东西



116. bring her bag into  
进..... 把她的包带

117. use a shopping basket 使用购物篮

118. look up and down 上下看看

119. where can I put my football ?  
的足球放在哪儿? 我能把我

120. Can we put Sign 1 in Happy Park?  
志 1 放在快乐公园么? 我能把标

121. Where can we put it ?  
放在哪儿? 我们能把它

122. Get up. 起床

123. What time is it ? 现在几点?

124. Hurry up .

加快点。

125. a Chinese lesson

一堂语文课

126. a Maths lesson

一堂数学课

127. a Computer lesson

一堂计算机课

128. Do you go to school at seven thirty ?

你在七

点半去学校么？

129. We play basketball only on Thursday .

我们只

在星期四打篮球。

130. Do you have a Computer lesson today?

你今天有

计算机课么？

131. Chat with each other at lunchtime

在午饭

时间彼此交谈

132. I like playing basketball and pingpong . 我  
喜欢打篮球和乒乓球。

133. go to bed 上床睡觉

134. I get up at 7:00 a.m. /in the morning . 我早  
晨七点起床。

135. I go to bed at 10:00 p.m. /in the evening . 我  
晚上十点睡觉。

136. in the morning /afternoon 在早上/在  
下午

137. What time do you get up in the morning ? 你早  
晨什么时候起床?

13. That is my family photo. (改为复数句)