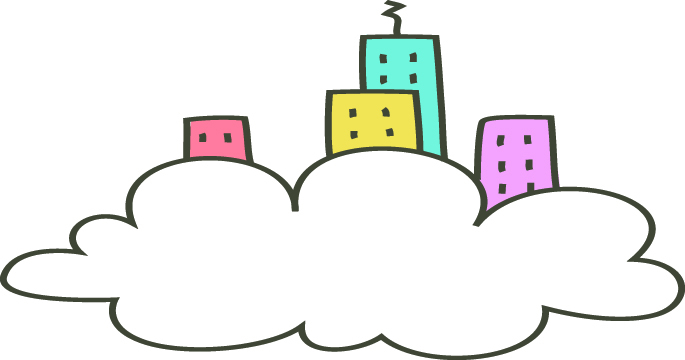


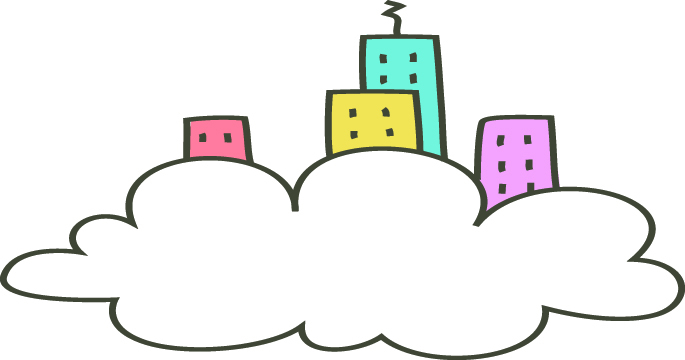
**第十讲**

**北师大版初二下 第十一单元（上）**



**本讲内容**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 内容 | 基本要求 |
| Unit 11 Part 1 | 1. 要求掌握重点单词和词组：  ①support, sheep  ②gone, lost, missing  2. 掌握常用搭配和重点语法  3. 教学重点：现在完成时 |



**考点透视**

( ) 1. Let’s go and have a drink. We’ve got \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time before the train leaves.

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

( ) 2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ you eat, the better your health will be.

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

( ) 3. They have just cleaned the windows, so the room looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. more brighter B. more bright C. less bright D. much brighter

( ) 4. Which is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the train station, the bus station or the airport?

A. far B. farthest C. father D. more far

( ) 5. Now the air in our home town is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than it was before. Something must be done.

A. much better B. more worse C. more better D. much worse

( ) 6. --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is it from our school to Lupu Bridge?

--About half an hour’s bus ride. Shall we go and visit it?

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

( ) 7. Tom does his homework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy.

A. as carefully as B. so careful as C. as careful as D. so carefully as

( ) 8. Pass my glasses to me, Jack. I can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ read the words in the newspapers.

A. hardly B. really C. rather D. clearly

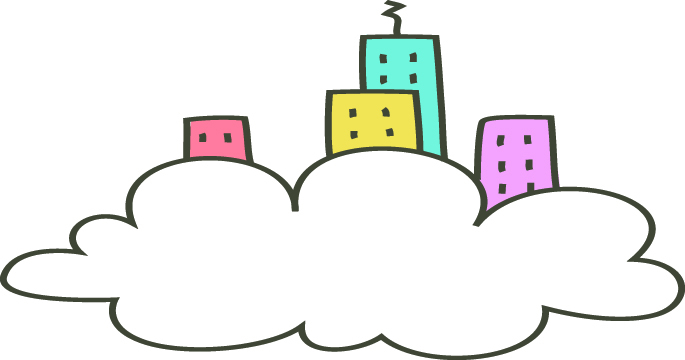
( ) 9. –Please write to me when you have time. --Sure. But \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your e-mail address?

A. when B. where C. what D. which

( ) 10. –How far is it from your home to your school? --It’s a quarter’s walk, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. here and there B. now and then C. up and down D. more or less

Keys: BCDBD CAACD



**同步串讲**

**Step 1 知识点梳理**

【重点词汇短语】

Lesson 43

1. supply vt. 供给，供应，提供 supply sb. with sth.或supply sth. to/for sb.

●We supply power to the three nearby towns.

我们对附近的三个城镇提供电力。

(2) 补充;满足 n.

(1) 供给，供应 [U]  
●They are engaged in the supply of small parts for replacement.

他们从事提供备用小零件的工作。

(2) 供应量；供应品；库存(货) [C]  
●We have new supplies of fur coats.

我们有新进货的皮大衣。

(3) 生活用品；补给品；军粮  
●Our medical supplies are running short.

我们的医疗用品快用完了。

(4) (个人的)生活费  
●My father has cut off the supplies.

父亲停止给我生活费了。

2. sheep 单复数同形

【拓展】deer, fish, Chinese, Japanese

3. Asia 亚洲

Asian adj. 亚洲的

【拓展】常用的表示国家及国籍的词

Austrilia

Austrilian

France

French

Germany

German

India

Indian

Canada

Canadian

Russia

Russian

America

American

England

English

Denmark

Danish

Italy

Italian

Poland

Polish

Spain

Spanish

Sweden

Swedish

Lesson 44

1. excited 感到激动的

exciting 令人感到激动的

【拓展】形容词化的分词：

interested

interesting

excited

exciting

bored

boring

relaxed

relaxing

embarrassed

embarrassing

surprised

surprising

2. It’s +adj.+of+sb.+不定式 表示“某人（做某事）怎么样”

注意：这一句型中常用描述行为者的性格、品质的形容词，如good（ 好的），kind（友善的），

nice（友好的），polite（有礼貌的），clever（聪明的），foolish（愚蠢的），lazy（懒惰的），

careful（细心的），careless（粗心的），right（正确的），wrong（错误的）等。

●It’s very kind of you to help me.（=You are very kind to help me.）

你能帮助我，真好。

●It’s very rude of her to say such words.（=She is very rude to say such words.）

她说这样的话，真粗鲁。

●It’s foolish of him to go alone.（=He is foolish to go alone.）

他单独出去太傻了。

注：of sb 与 for sb 区别：

It’s + adj.+ of+ sb + to do sth 句型可以转化为 “sb + be + adj.+ to do sth”；而for sb 句型则不可以。

**Step 2 重难点解析**

1. much too 与too much

much too 后加形容词。

too much 后加不可数名词。

例如：much too noisy too much noise

2. too, also, either, as well

also 用在主语之后，too 和either 用在名子末尾。

also 和too 都用在肯定句中，either 用在否定名中。

as well 句末肯定句。 例：

I also have a pen.

I have a pen too.

I don't have a pen either.

3. gone, lost, missing

**gone**表示“丢了,没了”，含一去不复返的意思，也可以表示“死了”，作表语或宾补，不可以作定语；

**lost**表示“丢失”，含难以找回的意思，可作定语、表语或宾补；

**missing**表示“失踪了,不见了”，强调某人物不在原处，可作定语、表语或宾补。

●My fever(高烧) is gone, but I still have a cough.

(发烧消退了,但我仍然咳嗽)

●The parents found the lost child at last.

(家长终于找到了迷路的孩子)

●My dictionary is missing. Who’s taken it away?

(我的字典不见了,谁拿走了？)

●For more detailed information of the missing girls, please visit our website.

(如果想知道失踪女孩们的详情,请访问我们的网站)

4. living、alive、live、lively：

四个词都来源于动词live“生活、居住”。

**living**读[laivig]：“活着的、现存的”，作表语或定语；

**live**读[laiv]，指东西“活的”，可以替换为living；其二就是：现场的

**alive**读[[laiv]作表语，指人“活着的”，如果作定语，则放在名词的后面；

**lively**读[laivli]有三个意思：①有生气的、活泼的、快活的,②生动的、真实的。

●A living language should be learned orally(口头上).

活的语言应该从口头上学。

●We have a living hope that you will succeed.

我们强烈地希望你能成功。

●Is she still alive?

她还活着吗？

●They are the happiest children alive.

他们是活着的最开心的孩子。

●This is a live fish.

这是条活鱼。

●She is as lively as a kitten.

她像小猫一样可爱。

●He gave a lively description of the football match.

他生动地描述了那场足球赛。

**Step 3重点语法讲解**

**（一）现在完成时**

1.现在完成时的构成：主语 + has/have + 动词–ed + 其他构成

2.现在完成时的用法：

（1）表示过去发生的动作，对现在造成的影响或结果。

●I’ve just swept the floor.

我刚刚扫完地。（结果：地板很干净。）

●The temperature has increased by 10℃.

温度上升了10摄氏度。（结果：现在比以前热了。）

（2）表示动作或状态从过去某时开始，持续到现在，可能继续下去，也可能刚刚结束。

●He’s lived here since 1986.

1986年以来，他一直住在这里。

●I have lived here for more than thirty years.

我已在这儿住了三十多年了。

（3）表示经历的现在完成时，强调过去某一时刻到说话时这段时间中的经历。

●Have you ever been to the Great Wall?

你去过长城吗？

●She has never spent a holiday at the seaside.

她从未到海滨度过假。

（4）现在完成时用于时间或条件状语从句中，表示将来某时之前已完成的动作。例如：

●How can you go before the rain has stopped?

雨还没有停，你怎么能走呢？

●We are going after we’ve had breakfast.

我们吃过早饭就走。

3.现在完成时常和下列几种时间状语连用：

a. 表示不确定的过去时间的状语：already , yet, before, recently, lately等。

She has already slept. 她已经睡了。

b. 表示频度的时间状语： sometimes, ever, rarely, never, once等。

We have never heard of that.我们从未听说过这事。

Have you ever been to Shanghai? 你去过上海吗？

c. 表示包括现在时间在内的时间状语：now, just, today, this morning, this year等。

I’ve just seen your sister. 我刚刚看到你妹妹。

We’ve had too much rain this year. 今年雨水太多了。

其它常用的时间状语有：since+从句；since+时间段；for+时间段；until now; up to now; so far；in/during the past five years等。

4．固定句型：

（1）since 句型：since+一般过去时，从句中用短暂性动词意为“自从……已经多久了”。

●It is/has been 5 years since he began to smoke.

他开始吸烟已5年了。

（2）This/It+is/was+the first/second/其他序数词/last +time +that+现在完成时/过去完成时。

●This is the first time I have come here.

这是我第一次来这。

●It was the third time that he had made the same mistake.

那是他第三次犯过同样的错误了。

（3）This/It+is/was+ (one of) the most/best(形容词最高级)+n.(pl.)+that+完成时。 如:

●This is the most delicious food that I have ever eaten.

这是我吃过的最好吃的食物。

【巩固练习】

一、选择题

1.Have you finished you homework? Not .

A.ever B.already C.yet D.just

2.Have you finihed your homework ? Yes,I've done that

A.yet,already B.ever,never C.already,yet D.still,just

3.His father joined the party

A.for three years B.since three years ago C.three years ago D.in two years' time

4.Jim's been to the Great wall before, ?

A.isn't B.wasn't C.hasn't D.doesn't

5.She's never been to England, she?

A. has B. hasn't C. isn't D is

6.Have you finsheed your homework? Yes,I it last night.

A.finish B.finished C.have finished D.will finish

7. He his home for ten years.

A.has left B.left from C.has been away from D.was away from

8.Lihua's brother has for two years.

A.joined the army B.been an army C.become a soldier D.been in the army

9.He hasn't Quanzhou ever since he left school.

A.left B.been away C.been D.away

Keys: 1. C 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B

二、用have(has)been或have(has)gone填空

A:Where\_\_\_\_Li Fei\_\_\_\_?

B:He\_\_\_\_\_to Hainan Island.

A:How long\_\_\_\_he\_\_\_\_there?

B:He\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there for three days.

A:How mang times \_\_\_\_\_Li Fei\_\_\_\_to that place?

B:He \_\_\_\_\_there only once.

Keys: 1. has... gone to / has gone 2. has... been / has been 3. has... been / has been

三、.用have/has been to/in,have gone to的各种形式填空

1.Where is Jack? He\_\_\_his country.

2.John\_\_\_\_England since he came back.

3.How long\_\_\_\_have\_\_\_\_this village?

4.The Smiths\_\_\_\_Beijingfor years.

5.\_\_\_\_you ever \_\_\_America?--Yes,I\_\_\_\_there many times.

6.I\_\_\_this school since three years ago.

Keys: 1. has gone to 2. has been in 3. has? / have?... been in 4. have been in 5. Have... been to / have been 6. have been in

**（二）形容词、副词比较级和最高级**

**一、变化规律**

1. 规则变化：

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 构成法 | 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
| 单音节词词尾加-er和-est。这类词多数是由长元音和双元音构成或以两个辅音字母结尾的词 | clean long  cold near  hard fast | cleaner longer  colder nearer  harder faster | cleanest longest  coldest nearest  hardest fastest |
| 以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词先双写辅音字母，再加-er 和-est | big hot  red sad  thin wet | bigger hotter redder sadder  thinner wetter | biggest hottest  reddest saddest  thinnest wettest |
| 以不发音字母e结尾的单音节词和以-le结尾的双音节词只需要加-r和-st | brave fine  large late  able noble | braver finer  larger later  abler nobler | bravest finest  largest latest  ablest noblest |
| 以-y结尾的词，-y前是元音时，直接加-er和-est；-y前是辅音时，变-y为-i再加-er和-est | busy cloudy  early easy  happy healthy | busier cloudier  earlier easier  happier healthier | busiest cloudiest  earliest easiest  happiest healthiest |
| 以-er和-ow结尾的双音节词通常加-er和-est。但是eager, power加more和 most | clever  narrow  bitter | more clever  more narrow  more bitter | most clever  most narrow  most bitter |
| 分词词尾-ing和-ed构成的双音节词前加more 和most | careful  excited  beautiful | more careful  more excited  more beautiful | most careful  most excited  most beautiful |
| 双音节词和多音节词在前加more 和most | learned  tiring | more learned  more tiring | most learned  most tiring |
| 只能做表语的双音节词加more 和most | afraid  alone  alive | more afraid  more alone  more alive | most afraid  most alone  most alive |

注：（1）有一些双音节可以加-er, -est，也可以加more, most。

常见的这类词有：common, funny, handsome, pleasant, quiet, stupid 等。

（2）在以下情况下，形容词加more, most, 而不加-er, -est:

●由“形容词+ly”构成的副词，加more, most 构成比较级和最高级。

fairly, highly, loudly, quickly, rightly, slowly, widely 但是：early—earlier—earliest

2. 不规则变化：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
| good | better | best |
| well（健康的，身体好的） |
| many | more | most |
| much |
| ill | worse | worst |
| bad |
| badly |
| little | less | least |
| far | farther | farthest |
| further | furthest |
| old | older | oldest |
| elder | eldest |

**【易混点清单】**

1.farther 和further

在谈论地点，方向和距离时，两者可互换。但further 还有“进一步，更多，稍后，额外”之意，这里不能用farther代替。

●There is a gas station a few miles farther down the road.

沿这条路走几英里有一个加油站。.

●We must get further information.

我们必须获得更多的信息。

2.older 和elder

older 常用于比较的句型，表示“较老的，较旧的，年纪较大的”。

elder 只用于比较一家人的年龄长幼，意为“年长的”还可以指“资格老的”都作定语。

You bike is older than mine.

He is older than you.

He is my elder brother.

He is an elder teacher.

3.good, well, fine 和nice

good 是形容词，用作表语和定语，表示电影书籍等的内容好，表示人品好，善良等。

well 兼做形容词和副词，作形容词时只作表语，表示身体健康。

This is a good book.

--How are you ? 你（身体）好吗？

--I am very well./Fine,thank you.我（身体）很好，谢谢。

fine 通常指天气好，气质好，发育好等。 如：It is a fine day.

nice 往往指“令人喜悦的，讨人喜欢的”人，味道，言语，天气等。如：Nice to meet you!

【真题回放】

—Mom, you are a wonderful cook. The food tastes really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

— You have a sweet voice, dear.

A. good B. well C. bad D. badly

二、**形容词，副词原级、比较级、最高级的用法和句型**

（一）形容词&副词的原级的用法："as…as"及"not as(so)…as"两种句型

1.句型"as…as"，表示两者相比较，程度相同。例如：

●The old man walks as fast as a young man.

这位老人走路与年轻人一样快.

●Science is as important as maths.

自然科学与数学一样重要.

●This coat is as expensive as that one.

这件上衣与那件一样贵.

2.句型"not as(so)…as"，表示两者相比较，前者不如后者。例如：

●I'm not as tall as Jack.

我没有杰克高.

●She doesn't run so fast as I.

她没有我跑得快.

●This warship is not so big as that one.

这艘军舰没有那艘大.

同级比较歌诀：同级比较用原级,as…as 不分离; 若是否定加not, as…as 否前者.

**【真题回放】**

28.—I think Lily can sing this song as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as Lucy.

—Yes, you are right.（2010年门头沟一模）

A. good B. well C. better D. best

（二） 形容词&副词比较级的用法

1．表示两者之间比较时,用"形容词&副词比较级+than"或"less…than"两种句型。

例如: Your mother looks healthier than before. 你妈妈看上去比以前健康了.

I'm less interested in basketball than you. 我没有你对篮球感兴趣.

**【真题回放】**

26.The air in mountain areas is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that in big cities.（2010年东城一模）

A. fresh B. fresher C. freshest D. the freshest

2．形容词&副词的比较级还可以用于以下句型中.

1) more and more… 越来越…….

●The park is getting more and more beautiful.

这个公园变得越来越美了.

●China had become stronger and stronger.

中国已变得越来越强大了.

2) the+比较级…the+比较级… 越……就越…….

●The more books we read, the cleverer we will become.

我们读的书越多,就会变得越聪明.

●The harder you study, the better your English will be.

你越用功学习，英语越好。

●The sooner, the better.

越早越好.

●The more exercise we take, the healthier we are.

我们越锻炼,身体就越健康.

**【真题回放】**

30.The more you learn, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it will be for you to get a job. （2010年宣武一模）

A. easy B. easier C. more easily D. easiest

3) Which is the + 形容词比较级, A or B? 用于两者间较…的一个。

●Which is the more beautiful, Kelly or Maggie?

凯莉和麦琪谁更漂亮？

**【真题回放】**

24.Which coat is \_\_\_\_\_, the yellow one or the green one?（2010年通州一模）

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

4) the +比较级+of the two　　两者中较… 的一个 例如：

He is the taller of the two.

5) 隐含比较。经常会出现parents这个词。例如：

My father is stronger of my parents.

6) 否定加比较表示最高级：最…不过

●His work couldn't be worse.

他的工作再糟糕不过了。

（三）形容词&副词最高级的用法

1．三者或三者以上相比较，用"the+最高级+名词+范围"结构。例如：

●This is the cleanest place of the city.

这是这个城市最干净的地方.

●Hu Yun runs fastest of all the girls in our class.

胡云是我们班女生中跑得最快的.

注：of 与 in 区别：of 后加同类范围，in后加不同类范围。

2．表示"最……之一"，用"one of the+形容词&副词最高级+复数名词"。例如：

●The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest buildings in the world.

中国的长城是世界上最伟大的建筑之一.

●This is one of the most interesting books that I've ever read.

这是我读过的最有趣的书之一.

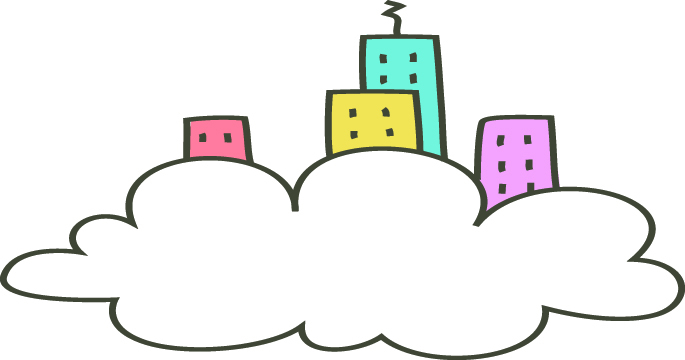
**【真题回放】**

28. Beijing is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world.（2010年崇文一模）

A. the biggest B. bigger C. much bigger D．big

3．Which/Who is the + 形容词最高级, A , B or C? 用于三者间最…的一个。例如：

Who is the tallest, Mary, Tom or Jack?



**随堂巩固**

一、单选

1. —May I have another cake? 　　   
—You’d better not. You shouldn’t go swimming on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stomach.

A. hot B. hungry C. fat D. full

2. I think real cards are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than e-cards. 　　   
A. nice B. nicer C. nicest D. the nicest

3. Mrs King kept weighing herself to see how much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she was getting.　　   
A. heavy B. heavier C. the heavier D. the heaviest

4. —How far is it to the airport? 20 kilometers? 　　   
—No, it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. About 30 kilometers.

A. far B. farther C. the farther D. the farthest

5. —What delicious cakes! 　　   
—They would taste \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with butter.

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

6. —Excuse me, where is Xinhua Bookshop? 　　   
 —Just 200 meters away. You can find it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 　　   
 A. easy B. hard C. easily D. hardly 　　  
7. —English is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too difficult for me. I can’t learn it well. 　　   
 —Don’t give up. Nothing is difficult if you work hard. 　　   
 A. seldom B. never C. always D. usually 　　  
8. We believe that we can hold the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. 　　  
 A. successful B. successfully C. success D. succeed 　　  
9. When an earthquake happens, and you are outdoors, you should keep calm and go to an open area as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as possible. 　　   
 A. slowly B. quietly C. widely D. quickly 　　  
10. Helen learns to dance three times a week. Now she dances \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Anita does. 　　   
 A. so good as B. as well as C. as good as D. so well as

Keys: 1-5 DBBBB  6-10 CCBDB

二、用所给形容词的适当形式填空

1.The park is very (beautiful)

2.Tom’s mother is (thin) than Mary’s.

3. I think City Theather has the (comfortable) seats.

4.Who’s (smart), Jim or Toby?

5. Which is (famous), Wuhan, Beijing or Chengdu ?

6. I am (good ) at fishing than swimming.

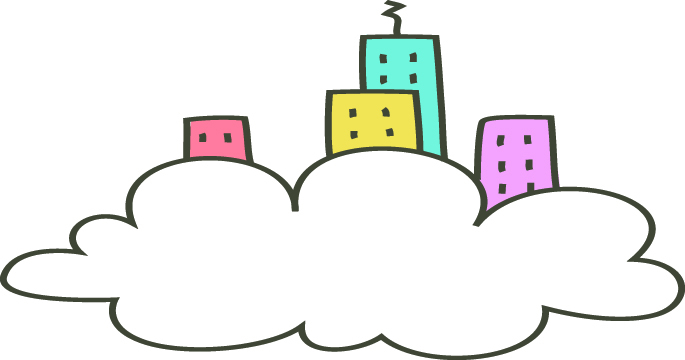
7.My uncle is (popular) worker in his factory.

8.Speaking is as (important )as reading.

9. Math isn’t so (interesting )as Englsih.

10.Which is (difficult) of all the words?

Keys: beautiful 2.thinner 3. most comfortable 4. smarter 5. the most famous 6.better 7. the most popular 8.important 9. Interesting 10. the most difficult



**家庭作业**

一、用适当形式填空

1. Bob is  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ( young ) than Fred but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (tall) than Fred.

2. Tom is not as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (tall) as Jack.

3. Almost all.the students' faces are the same but Jim looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fat) than before the holidays.

4. Which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (heavy), a hen or a chicken?

5. -- How  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tall) is Sally?

--  She' s 1.55 metres  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (tall). What abodt Xiaoling?

-- She' s only 1.40 metres \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (tall). She is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (short) than Sally.  She is also the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (short) girl in the class.

6. He is \_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) at learning maths. He is much  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) at Chinese and he is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (bad) at English.

7. Annie says Sally is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kind) person in the world.

8. He is one of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(friendly) people in the class, I think.

9. A dictionary  is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (expensive)  than a story-book.

10. An orange ia a little \_\_\_\_\_\_ (big) than an apple, but much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (small) than a watermelon.

11. The Changjiang River is the  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (long) river in China.

12. Sue is a little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) than her sister.

13. My room is not as  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (big) as my brother' s.

14. --How difficult is physics?

--I' m not sure.

--  Is it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (difficult) than maths?

--  I don' t think so.

15. -- Annie plays the piano very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (well).

-- Sue plays it \_\_\_\_\_ (well) than Annie. And Sally plays it the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (well).

16. Saturday  is my  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (busy) day in a week.

17. Her mother is getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fat) and  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fat).

18. I think it' s too expensive. I' d like a  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) one.

19. He comes to school much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (early)  than I.

20. This book is not as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  (interesting) as   that one.

21. Your classroom  is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wide) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(bright) than ours.

22. Practise as  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (much) as you can.

23. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (much), the  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good).

24. Nowadays English is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( important ) than any other subject, 1 think.

25. Most of the students think a lion  is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(dangerous) than a bear and it is the  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) animal in the world.

Keys: 1. younger taller 2.  tall 3. fatter 4. heavier 5. tall tall shorter shortest 6.  bad worse worst 7. kindest 8. friendliest 或者most friendly 9.more expensive 10.bigger smaller 11.longest 12. more beautiful 13.big 14.more difficult 15.well better best 16. busiest 17. fatter fatter 18. cheaper 19. earlier 20. interesting 21. wider brighter 22.much 23.more better  24. more 25. more dangerous most dangerous

二、完成句子

1 她看起来不如玛丽年轻。

She doesn't look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary.

2 杰克的父亲比母亲大一岁。

Jack's father is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  than her mother.

3 我们的教室比他们的明亮得多。

Our classroom is  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  than  theirs.

4当心！这条路越来越危险。

Look out! The mad is becoming  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5 你喜欢哪种动物，猫还是狗？

Which animal do you like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , a  cat or a dog?

Keys: 1.as young as 2.one year older 3.much brighter 4.more more dangerous 5.better

三、完形填空

A

What is blood? It is the red liquid which comes out of your finger when you cut it.

There are about thirteen pints of 1 in a man’s body. He can 2 a pint of blood at a time 3 the blood bank for the use of 4 who may need it. A healthy body makes up the pint of blood 5 .

What does blood 6 for us? It 7 food to 8 of our bodies and takes waste 9 from them. All parts of our bodies are made up of cells. These cells, which are very small, all need food 10 . No one 11 cells before the invention of microscope. Before that no one could make pictures of cells 12 no one could see them.

What makes the blood 13 round the body? The heart sends it round. A 14 heart is the size of his shut(合上) hand.

The heart is a pump(泵). It pumps blood and sends it round the body. The heart 15 four rooms with doors between them. It pumps blood in and out through these doors by changing the size of the rooms so that the doors open and shut. The heart keeps a stream(一股) of blood going all round the body and back again to itself. The heart is a very important part of one’s body. When it stops beating, one will die.

( ) 1. A. water B. blood C. liquid D. gas

( ) 2. A. make B. give C. find D. want

( ) 3. A. for B. of C. to D. from

( ) 4. A. other man B. the other men C. others D. another

( ) 5. A. quick B. slowly C. easily D. quickly

( ) 6. A. do B. make C. go D. find

( ) 7. A. goes B. takes C. brings D. comes

( ) 8. A. all parts B. any parts C. a part D. some parts

( ) 9. A. to B. off C. away D. down

( ) 10. A. all the time B. sometimes C. a long time D. at the same time

( ) 11. A. had found B. had seen C. had said D. had made

( ) 12. A. why B. so C. because D. after

( ) 13. A. come B. drive C. walk D. move

( ) 14. A. men’s B. man’s C. woman’s D. women’s

( ) 15. A. gives B. has C. holds D. make

Keys: BBCCD ABACA BCDBB

B

1 the population of China? There are more than 1.3 billion people in China. It is almost one fifth of the world’s population. How to control(控制) the population growth is a big problem. Some people think 2 to control the population growth. But I don’t quite agree 3 them, because 4 , there is a way.

The question is that we should make it 5 how serious the population problem is. Our farmland is becoming less and less to everyone. We have already got too many mouths to feed. 6 we control the population growth, many people will die 7 hunger. Too fast population growth has been and will be bad for our nation. Though laws (法律) have been 8 to control the population growth, in some places 9 is done to carry out (贯彻) the law. We should make people 10 that it is foolish 11 them to bring too many children into the world. They shall 12 do 13 they have been doing for many years.

We are fighting 14 too fast population growth. Yet, the fighting won’t end 15 everyone knows its importance and does something for it.

( ) 1. A. How many are B. What is C. How much is D. What are

( ) 2. A. that it impossible for B. it impossible of

C. that it impossible of D. it impossible

( ) 3. A. to B. for C. with D. on

( ) 4. A. there’s will B. where there’s a will

C. there’s the will D.where there’s the will

( ) 5. A. known to everyone B. known by everyone C. know D. is known by

( ) 6. A. If not B. Unless C. Until D. If

( ) 7. A. of B. about C. from D. out of

( ) 8. A. past B. passed C. broken D. thought

( ) 9. A. many B. little C. a lot D. much

( ) 10. A. to know B. to learn C. know D. learning

( ) 11. A. about B. for C. with D. of

( ) 12. A. not longer B. not more C. no longer D. no more

( ) 13. A. that B. which C. what D. how

( ) 14. A. for B. against C. with D. without

( ) 15. A. until B. after C. when D. as

Keys: BDCBA BABBC DCCBA

四、阅读理解

A

There are two kinds of memory: short-term and long-term. Information in long-term memory can recalled at later time when it is needed. The information may be kept for days or weeks, while information in short-memory is kept for only a few seconds, usually by repeating the information over and over. The following experiment shows how short-term memory has been studied.

Henning studied how students who are learning English as a second language remember a list of words. The subjects listened to a recording of a native speaker reading a paragraph in English. Following the recording, the subjects took a 15-question test to see which word they remembered. Each question had four choices. The subjects had to circle the word they had heard in the recording. Some of the questions had four choices that sound alike. For example: weather, whether, wither and wetter are four words that sound alike. Some of the questions had four choices that have the same meaning. Method, was, manner and system would be four words with the same meaning. Finally the subject took a language proficiency test.

Henning found that students with a lower proficiency in English made more of their mistakes on words that have the same meaning. Henning’s results suggest that beginning students hold the sound of words in their short-term memory, and advanced students hold the meaning of words in their short-term memory.

( ) 1. Henning made the experiment in order to study .

A. how to develop students’ ability to use English

B. how students learn English as a second language

C. how long information in short-term memory is kept

D. how English words are remembered by non-native-speaking students

( ) 2. The word “subjects” in the passage means .

A. branches of English knowledge

B. course that college students take

C. students that are experimented on

D. assistants helping do experiments

( ) 3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Long-term memory can be gained only by training.

B. It is easier to test short-term memory than long-term memory.

C. Henning gave a separate test on words to the subjects.

D. Information in short-term memory is different from in long-term memory.

( ) 4. It can be learnt from Henning’s results that .

A. it is easy to remember words that sound like

B. it is difficult to remember words that have the same meaning

C. beginners have difficulty distinguishing the pronunciation of words

D. students at different levels of ability have different ways to remember

Keys: DCDD

B

For centuries, people have been playing kicking games with a ball. The game of soccer developed from some of these early games. The English probably gave soccer its name and its first set of rules. In European countries, soccer is called football or association football. Some people believe that the name “soccer” came from “assoc.”, an abbreviation football. Others believe that the name came from the high socks that the players wear.

Organized soccer games began in 1863. In soccer, two teams of eleven players try to kick or heard the ball into their opponents’ goal. The goalie, who tries to keep the ball out of the goal, is the only player on the field who is allowed to touch the ball with his or her hands. The other players must use their feet, heads, and bodies to control the ball.

Every four years, soccer teams around the world players, including the most famous player of all, Pete. With his fast footwork, dazzling speed, and great scoring ability, Pete played for many years in Brazil and then later in New York. During his 22 years in soccer, he scored 1,281 goals and held every major record for the sport.

People in more than 140 countries around the world play soccer. It is the national sport of most European and Latin American countries. Soccer is definitely the world’s most popular sport.

( ) 1. Pete is a famous .

A. soccer player B. baseball coach

C. basketball player D. baseball player

( ) 2. Read this sentence form the story. “With his fast footwork, dazing speed, and great scoring ability, Pete played for many years in Brazil, and then later in New York.

A. Amazing. B. Funny C. Light. D. Difficult.

( ) 3. Which country is the home of soccer?

A. Great Britain. B. USA. C. Brazil. D. France.

( ) 4. Which of the following is true?

A. All players can touch the ball with any their hands.

B. Soccer is the national sport of all countries.

C. The World Cup competition has a history of more than 240 years.

D. Soccer is popular around the world.

( ) 5. What conclusion can you draw from this article?

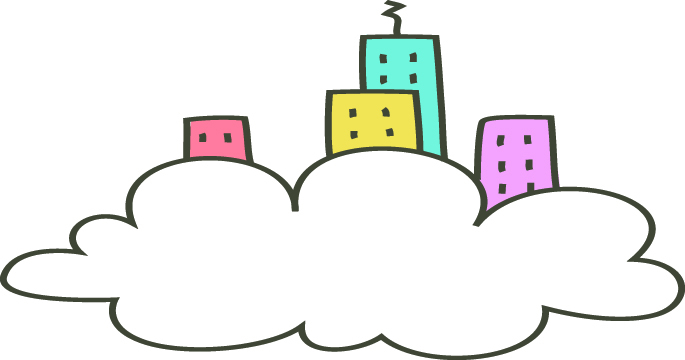
A. Sports are more popular in Brazil than in the US.

B. Most sports involve kicking a ball.

C. Sports can be very dangerous.

D. Sports are popular in many different countries.

Keys: AACDD



**美文欣赏**

**Listener**

Many people neglect this most important communication skill.

Do you know that we spend an average of our waking day communicating?

Of this communication time, 9% is spent writing, 16% reading, 30% talking and 45% listening.

Immediately after hearing something, most of us can recall only 50% of what we hear. Within two to eight weeks, we can recall only 25% or less of the original message. Our mental attitudes reduce our ability to retain what we hear.

Some suggestions to being a good listener are mentioned below.

First of all, stop talking----you can't listen while you are talking.

Ask questions----when you don't understand, when you need further clarification, when you want them to like you and when you want to show that you are listening.

Don't interrupt----give them time to say what they have to say.

Concentrate on what they are saying---- actively focus your attention on their words, their ideas and their feelings as they relate to the subject.

Look at the prospect---- by looking, it gives them confidence that you are, in fact, listening. It helps you to concentrate too.

Leave your emotions behind----try to forget your own worries and problems. Leave them outside of the meeting room. They will prevent you from listening well.

Understand the main points ----concentrate on the main ideas and not the illustrative material.

Don't argue mentally----when you are trying to understand other people, it is a handicap to argue with them mentally as they are speaking. This only sets up a barrier between yourself and the speaker.

Use the difference in rate----you can listen faster than you can talk. So use this rate difference to your advantage by staying on the right track, anticipating what they are going to say, thinking back over what they have just said and evaluating the development of their argument. You speak at about 100 to 150 words per minute, but you think at 250 to 500.

Learn to listen and you will achieve a great success in your life.

聆听者

许多人忽视了这一最为重要的沟通技巧。

你是否积压物资我们醒着时有一半的时间是用来沟通的？

在这段时间里，9%是通过写，16%是读，30%是说而45%是用来听。

一听完某件事，大多数人只能记住其中之一的50%，两至八个星期内，我们只能记得原信息的25%，甚至更少。我们的精神状态削弱了我们的记忆能力。

以下是关于怎样做个好听众的建议：

首先，停止讲话——你说话时是无法听。

问问题——如你不甚理解，你需要进一步澄清，当你希望他们喜欢你并且想证明你正在听时。

不要打岔——给他们时间说他们必须说的一切。

集中精神听他们说——当他们说到主题时，主动把你的注意力放在你们的言语思想和感情上。

望着前方——通过望对方，对方就更有信心，说明你正听他说话，这也有助于你集中精神。

搁置情感——暂时忘记你自己的烦恼和问题，把它们都通通留在会议室门外，因为它们会让你没法好好听。

理解要点——集中精力听主要意思而非说明性材料。

切忌激烈地争论——如果你想理解别人哀兵必胜说的话，那么在别人说话的时候与别人激烈地争论就会成为一大障碍。这只会在你与说话人之间设下一道鸿沟。

不同的速率——听总快过说。因此你应该通过不同的估计以发挥你的优势。比如站在合适的位置，设想一下他们要说些什么，回想一下他们刚刚说了什么，并估计下段进展如何，说话时的语速是一分钟100至250至500字。

学会聆听，日后定会成功。