**M1-M2**

**单元知识点集锦**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **重点单词及短语** | 1、a programme about China一个关于中国的节目  2、many years ago许多年前  3、enough足够多的 后面跟可数名词复数或不可数名词  4、some“一些”，接可数名词复数或不可数名词，用在肯定句中  any“一些”，接可数名词复数或不可数名词，用在否定句中  I have soem apples.  I don’t have any apples.  Do you have any apples?  5、lots of=a lot of 许多 后面跟可数名词复数或不可数名词  6、every day每天  7、Thank you for doing感谢你做了某事  8、and和or 都表示“和”  and用在肯定句中  or用在否定句和问句中  9、talk about sb/sth 谈论某人/某物  10、grandchild（复数）grandchildren  11、learn to do学习做某事  12、like doing喜欢做某事  13、study very hard努力学习  14、an English teacher一个英语老师  15、动词词尾加上“er”变成名词，表示职业。  dance--dancer drive---driver work--worker  farm--farmer teach--teacher sing--singer  write--writer play--player  另外还有表示职业的单词：  nurse（护士）、doctor（医生）、policeman（警察）、  firefighter（消防战士）、pupil（小学生）、student（学生）  16、make a cake做蛋糕  17、不规则动词过去式：  learn--learnt teach--taught write--wrote drink--drank  study---studied |
| **重点句型** | 1、We lived in a small house.  2、There weren’t many buses.  There be的过去时：  There was+a/an+可数名词单数+地点。  There was+a/an+不可数名词+地点。  There were+可数名词复数（s)+地点。  3、We live in a big house.  4、There are lots of buses and cars.  5、He can jump really far.  6、She couldn’t read or write.  7、Thank you for talking to us.  Thank you for doing感谢你做了某事  8、--Did your grandma learn any foreign language?  --Yes, she learnt English.  9、He’s learning English now.  Sb be(am/is/are) doing.某人正在做某事。  10、He liked going to school.  like doing喜欢做某事  11、He taught Chinese.  12、He studied very hard  13、He’s teaching Mr Li.  14、Five years ago, he walked to school. |
| **语法知识** | 一般过去时；could的用法；一般现在时 |

**阶段测试卷**

满分：100分

班级： 姓名： 学号： 分数：

**一、写出下列动词的过去式。(15分)**

1. do\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. is \_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. have \_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. go\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. run\_\_\_\_\_ 6. dance\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. take\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. learn

9. make 10. study

【答案】1. did 2. was 3. had 4. went 5. ran 6. danced 7. took 8. learned / learnt

9. made 10. studied

【解析】

1. do的过去式是不规则变化，为did.

2. is的过去式是不规则变化，为was.

3. have的过去式是不规则变化，为had.

4. go的过去式是不规则变化，为went.

5. run的过去式是不规则变化，为ran.

6. dance以e结尾，过去式直接在词尾加d，为danced.

7. take的过去式是不规则变化，为took.

8. learn的过去式有两种形式，为learned / learnt.

9. make的过去式是不规则变化，为made.

10. study以y结尾，过去式形式需先变y为i再加ed，为studied.

【难度】一般

**二、英汉互译。（15分）**

1. 学英语 2. wear these clothes

3. 在许多中国城市 4. Welcome to Beijing!

5. 十年前 6. 退休

7. do one`s homework 8. 购物

9. by school bus 10. 写电子邮件

【答案】1. learn English 2. 穿这些衣服 3. in many Chinese cities 4. 欢迎来到北京！

5. ten years ago 6. retire 7. 做作业 8. go shopping 9. 坐校车 10. write an e-mail

【解析】

1. 学习learn, 英语English, 所以答案是learn English

2. wear 穿，these 这些，clothes 衣服，所以答案是：穿这些衣服

3. 在…里in, 许多many, 中国的Chinese, 城市city, 所以答案是in many Chinese cities

4. welcome to ... 欢迎来到…，所以答案是：欢迎来到北京！

5. 十年ten years, 之前ago, 所以答案是ten years ago

6. 退休 retire

7. do 做，homework 作业，所以答案是：做作业

8. 购物 go shopping

9. by 乘坐，school bus 校车，所以答案是：坐校车

10. 写write, 电子邮件an e-mail, 所以答案是write an e-mail

【难度】一般

**三、单项选择。(共20分)**

1. There weren’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_buses.

A. some  B. any C. one

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干可知句意是：过去没有公交车。buses是复数，在肯定句中表示“一些”时，复数名词前加some，在否定句与疑问句中其前用any. 所以答案是B.

【难度】一般

2. We lived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a small house.

A. at B. in   C. on

【答案】B

【解析】在一所房子里in a house. at 后常接表示较小范围的地点词，如sit at the table. on 在…上面。本题答案是B.

【难度】较易

3. Yesterday I watched TV \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_my grandchildren.

A.and  B.with  C.to

【答案】B

【解析】和某人一起做某事do sth with sb. 所以答案是B. and 要连接两个并列成分。to 朝向

【难度】一般

4. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football yesterday.

A. playing  B. played  C. plays.

【答案】B

【解析】根据时间标志词yesterday可知句子用一般过去时，所以答案是B.

【难度】容易

5. It’s a programme \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monkeys.

A.for  B.in  C.about

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干可知句意是：它是一个关于猴子的项目。for 为了，in 在…里，about 关于。所以答案是C.

【难度】容易

6. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three books on the desk one year ago.

A.was B.were C.are

【答案】B

【解析】根据时间标志词one year ago可知句子用一般过去时，由于three books是复数，所以be动词用were的形式。答案是B.

【难度】一般

7. Many years ago we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have enough food.

A.are B.did C.didn’t

【答案】C

【解析】根据时间标志词many years ago可知句子用一般过去时，句子动词是have，所以否定助动词是didn’t. 本题答案是C.

【难度】一般

8. He’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English now.

A. learnt B. learning C. learn

【答案】B

【解析】根据时间标志词now可知句子用现在进行时，所以learn用ing形式，即learning. 本题答案是B.

【难度】容易

9. --- \_\_ don’t we go out to play?

---Because it’s raining.

A. Who B. Why C. What

【答案】B

【解析】根据答句“因为正在下雨”可知问句在问我们不出去玩的原因。who 谁，why 为什么，what 什么，所以本题答案是B.

【难度】较易

10. ---Did you like ice creams?

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

A.Yes, I didn’t. B. No, I didn’t. C. No, I did.

【答案】B

【解析】问句的意思是：你喜欢冰激凌吗？肯定回答应是Yes, I did. 否定回答应是No, I didn’t. 所以答案是B.

【难度】容易

**四、请选择下列句子的正确译文。（5分）**

　　(  )1. It’s a programme about China.

　　 A. 大约是中国的节目。 B. 它是一个关于中国的节目。

(  )2. We have got lots of food.

A. 我们有许多食物。 B. 我们想要许多食物。

　　(  )3. Life was very different in China many years ago.

　　 A. 多年前中国的生活和现在差别很大。 B. 生活有了一些不同。

(  )4. China is changing.

A. 中国已经变了。 B. 中国正在变化。

(  )5. There weren`t any buses.

A. 过去没有一辆公共汽车。 B. 现在没有一些公共汽车。

【答案】1. B 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A

【解析】

1. about 关于，所以题干的意思是：它是一个关于中国的节目。所以答案是B

2. have got 有，所以题干的意思是：我们有许多食物。所以答案是A

3. very different 非常不同，所以题干的意思是：多年前中国的生活和现在差别很大。所以答案是A

4. is changing 正在发生变化，所以题干的意思是：中国正在变化。所以答案是B

5. weren’t 表示过去时，所以题干的意思是：过去没有一辆公共汽车。所以答案是A

【难度】一般

**五、从方框中选择适当的词语填空。(10分)**

|  |
| --- |
| to have ; having; has; had; have |

1. What did she \_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

2. She \_\_\_\_\_ a tomato.

3. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

4. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch at twelve every day.

5. I’m going \_\_\_\_\_\_ chicken for dinner.

【答案】1. have 2. had 3. having 4. has 5. to have

【解析】

1. 在疑问句中，主语后的动词用原形，所以答案是have

2. 根据题干可知句意是：她吃了一个西红柿。句子用一般过去时，所以答案是had

3. 根据题干可知句意是：我正在吃晚饭。句子用现在进行时，所以答案是having

4. 根据题干可知句意是：他每天十二点吃午饭。句子用一般现在时，所以答案是has

5. 根据题干可知句意是：我打算晚饭吃鸡肉。句子用一般将来时，所以答案是to have

【难度】较难

**六、看句子，连线。(共10分)**

　 1. How is your mother? A. You are welcome.

2. Thank you. B. No, I haven’t.

3. Have you got enough food? C. I was in Shanghai.

4. What did you do last Sunday? D. We watched TV at home.

5. Where were you two days ago? E. She is very well.

【答案】1. E 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C

【解析】

1. 句意：你妈妈怎么样？她很好。

2. 句意：谢谢。不客气。

3. 句意：你的食物足够了吗？不，没有。

4. 句意：上周日你们做了什么？我们在家看电视。

5. 句意：两天前你在哪儿？我在上海。

【难度】一般

**七、连词成句，注意大小写及标点。（共15分）**

1. she was because dancer a.

2. learn he did Chinese?

3. for you thank to talking us.

4. I a television watched about programme night last China

5. or she television a didn’t radio a have

【答案】

1. Because she was a dancer.

2. Did he learn Chinese?

3. Thank you for talking to us.

4. I watched a television programme about China last night.

5. She didn’t have a television or a radio. / She didn’t have a radio or a television.

【解析】

1. 根据所给单词和标点可知句意是：因为她是一名舞者。所以答案是Because she was a dancer.

2. 根据所给单词和标点可知句意是：他学汉语了吗？学汉语learn Chinese, 所以答案是Did he learn Chinese?

3. 根据所给单词和标点可知句意是：谢谢你和我们交谈。因…而感谢Thank you for doing sth. 和我们交谈talk to us, 所以答案是Thank you for talking to us.

4. 根据所给单词和标点可知句意是：我昨晚看了一个关于中国的电视节目。看电视节目watch a television programme, 关于中国about China, 昨晚last night, 所以答案是I watched a television programme about China last night.

5. 根据所给单词和标点可知句意是：她既没有电视机也没有收音机。既没有…也没didn’t have ... or ... 所以答案是She didn’t have a television or a radio. / She didn’t have a radio or a television.

【难度】较难

**八、阅读理解。根据短文，判断正误， T或F。(共10分)**

　 There are two pictures about our city. One is now, the other one is before(以前的). Look! There was a small park, but now there is a big and beautiful park. And there is a lake with some ducks on it. There wasn’t a lake before. In our city there were some old houses, small trees. But now there are some new and high buildings（建筑物）. The trees are very tall and the flowers are very beautiful. There are some supermarkets and some cars now. I love my city. Do you want to visit here?

　　(    )1. There was a park in our city before.

　　(    )2. There was a lake in the park.

　　(    )3. There aren’t any ducks on the lake now.

　　(    )4. There weren’t any tall trees before.

(    )5. There were some cars in the city before.

【答案】1. T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

【解析】

1. 根据There was a small park可知之前在城市里有公园，所以题干描述正确。

2. 根据There wasn’t a lake before. 可知以前公园里没有湖，所以题干描述错误。

3. 根据there is a lake with some ducks on it. 可知现在公园里有湖，湖上有鸭子，所以题干描述错误。

4. 根据In our city there were some old houses, small trees. 可知以前城市里的树木矮小，所以题干描述正确。

5. 根据There are some supermarkets and some cars now. 可知以前城市里没有超市和汽车，现在有了，所以题干描述错误。

【难度】一般