2019江苏省牛津译林版初二英语下册U1 lesson2基础复习



1. 词组互译：

1. used to live in Hong Kong． 8.想念老朋友

2.结婚 9.下棋

3.Move to another flat 10.Noice pollution

4.搬书城 11.在某些方面

5.Change a lot 12 .feel a bit lonely

6.在过去 13.时常、偶尔

7.Turn into a park 14. land safely

1. 按要求进行句型转换：

1.I’ve known Mr Green for many years?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mr Green?

2.After I got married. I didn’t live there any more.( 合并句子 )

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I get married.

3.They moved to France became Mr.King found work there.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to France?

4.China has changed a lot. (改一般疑问句 )

\_\_\_\_\_\_ China \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot?

5.We had our own library. (同义句 )

We had a library \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. They did some exercise before breakfast.( 同义句 )

They did some exercise \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.

7.Sometimes I feel lonely .（同义句）

I feel lonely \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8.He married her in 1993.（同义句）

They \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1993.

三、用所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Last week, Lily’s father, Mr Green,\_\_\_ ( come) to Beijing.
2. I used to \_\_\_\_\_\_(live ) in the country.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) English for many years.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Nangjing since they \_\_\_\_\_\_ (move) to China.
5. In the past, there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( was) no people in this place. Now, the place \_\_\_\_\_(turn) into a supermarket.
6. It’s nice \_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) open space and pretty garden.

四、选择填空。

( )1.Our headmaster \_\_\_\_\_\_ his office until half past seven yesterday evening.

A. won’t leave B. didn’t leave

C. doesn’t leave D. left

( )2. She has never been to the country before, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. has she B. hasn’t she C. is she D. isn’t she

( )3----- Have you finished your maths work \_\_\_\_\_?

------ Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it a few minutes ago.

A. already, have finished B. yet, have finished

C. yet, finished D. just now, finished.

( )4.He \_\_\_\_\_ his key. He hasn’t found it yet.

A. has lost B. lost C. have lost D. loses

( )5.Have you finished reading the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. now B. already C. yet D before

( )6.She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an English teacher.

A. uses to B. used to C. use to be D. used to be

( )7 I \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall for many years.

A. knowing B. knew C. have known D. to know

( )8.The old woman was \_\_\_\_, but she never felt \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lonely; lonely B. alone ;alone

C. lonely; alone D. alone; lonely

( )9.I think the plane is going to \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a moment.

A. tank up B. take off C. get off D. put on

( )10.It’s very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play cards in the new park.

A. pleased B. pleasant C. pleasure D. to please

( )11.Anny \_\_\_\_\_ Jeff when they were both 25 years old.

A. get married B. married

C. married with D. married to

( )12\_\_\_\_\_, Do you know where the nearest post office is?

1. By the way B. On the way

C. In the way D. To the way

五、补全对话

Alice来到中国，在与 uncle Wang 的交谈中，看到中国发生了巨大的变化。(A: Alice U: Uncle Wang)

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have you worked in this city?

U: I’ve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here for many years. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, I was born here and have worked here \_\_\_\_\_\_ I was 22 years old.

A: So have you actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in this city?

U: Yes. I first \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the city with my parents. We lived \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ 1960 when I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Then my wife and I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the east of the city.

A: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot?

U: Yes, the city has changed a lot. When I first worked here, There have been \_\_\_\_\_\_ 500 million people living in this city.

A: Do you think life is better now?

U: Well. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is. It’s nice to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many pretty gardens. However. It has become too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. To meet old friends.

六、完形填空

Mr Brown lived in a small town. One day he 1 a long journey. It was very late when he was going home. 2 he found that a man 3 behind him. Mr Brown went faster, and the man walked faster, too. 4 Mr Brown walked slowly and the man slowly, 5 .

Now, they were coming near a garden. Quickly Mr Brown ran 6 it. He tried to get away from the man in this way, but he failed. He was very afraid. He rushed and the man rushed after him. Now Mr Brown stopped. “Excuse me…”he said. “What do you want 7 ?”

“ 8 , sir,” answered the man.” You see, I have to 9 Mrs King a bag and I asked the man at the station. He told me, ‘Go right after that man. He lives in the house just next to 10 .’”

( ) 1. A. have B. go C. is D. had

( ) 2. A. Suddenly B.quietly C.Badly D. Fortunately

( ) 3. A.was coming B.come C. was walkingD. walk

( ) 4.A.What B. When C. Where D. How

( ) 5.A. neither B. either C. still D. too

( ) 6. A. into B. on C. of D. at

( )7.A. something B. anything C. do D. to do

( ) 8. A. Sorry B. Excuse me C. OK D. No

( )9. A. borrow B. lend C. give D. bring

( ) 10. A. Mrs King B. Mr Brown C. you D. me

七、阅读理解

Most people who work in the offices have a boss, So do I. But my boss is a little unusual . What’s usually about him? It’s a big dog. Many men have dogs, but few men bring their dogs to the office every day. My boss’s dog, Robinson, is big and brown. My boss brings him to work every day. He takes the dog to meetings and he takes the dog to lunch. When there is a telephone call for my boss, I always known if he is in the office. I only look under his desk. If I see something brown and hairy under it, I know my boss is somewhere in the office. If there is no dog, I know my boss is out.

( ) 1. People \_\_\_\_\_\_ bring dogs to the office.

A. usually B. often C. seldom D. sometimes

( ) 2. My boss is Robinson’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. boss B. master C. keeper D. teacher

( ) 3.Robinson goes to meetings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my boss.

A. for B. without C. instead of D. with

( )4. Robinson is always under the desk if the boss is \_\_\_\_.

A. in the office B. at the meetings

C. out of the office D. out of the work

( ) The passage tells us the boss \_\_\_ the dog very much.

A. looks like B. hates C. likes D. looks down upon