

2022 江苏无锡天一中学七年级寒假自主学习创新作业（五）

模块一.7BUnit 2 Integrated skills---Task

一. 重点单词、短语、句子

1.manager “经理，管理者，老板”

①动词形式：_____

E.g: Who is the owner of this shop , I want to learn how _____the shop.

②某些动词的后面+后缀 **er** 可以构成名词，而这个名词就是动词动作的执行者。类似词有：

teach---	work---	learn---	sing---
drive---	write---	dance---	visit---

3.Wendy's elder brother

① “**elder**” 意为 “**年级较长的**”，近义词：_____,但是两者在用法上有区别

E.g: Hello, everyone! This is my **elder** sister . She is **older** than me.

分析归纳：_____ (提示想想： **sick ,ill**)

② “**elder**”作为名词：长辈，年长者 (可数)

E.g: Students should show good manners to the elder .(elders/the old)

Who is the elder of these two boys ,the red one or the black one?

4.I'm sure you'll be good at it.

①回顾：_____ 主语是人，表示主语对某事有把握

E.g: He is sure of his success and nothing can stop him.

②_____ 意为 “**肯定，确信**”，后接宾语从句

E.g: I am sure that I will get 100 points in the exam because I check it again and again.

③_____ 意为 “**一定会，必然去做**”，表示说话人的推测或叮嘱，认为主语一定要或必然做的某事。

E.g: Be sure to turn off the light when you go out.

④_____ 一般理解为 “**主语自己认为可以做的某事**”

E.g: He's sure of finishing it on time and you needn't worry about it.

5.sound , sound like

①**sound** 是系动词，后面跟形容词

sound like 意为 “**听起来像**” 后面跟 **sth** 或句子。

E.g: 去公园的主意听起来不错。

6.notice

①**notice** 作为名词：布告、通知，是可数名词。

E.g: There's a notice on that gate _____(写着) “No PARKING” .

②**notice** 作为动词：注意到，意识到

E.g: I notice the teacher _____(go) into the classroom when I walk past.

③拓展搭配：_____ 注意

E.g: Take no notice of what others say about your way of life.

注意你爸爸说的话并且按照他告诉你的做。

7. look at the information below

① **information** 不可数名词，意为“信息”，一则信息_____

E.g: Could you give me any information about the new computer?

② **below** 用作副词，意为“在下面”

E.g: Pay attention to the notes below and they can help you understand the words better.

③ **below** 用作介词，代表方位“在。。。下面，低于”

E.g: There stands a chair below the window. _____

It says that the temperature will fall below zero again at night. _____

④ 拓展理解: **over, above, under, below**

正上方 _____ 在...上方(某点或某处) _____

正下方 _____ 在...下面(某点或某处) _____

E.g: It is raining heavily and the water come _____ our knees. (膝盖)

Don't stand _____ the tall tree on such a rainy day.

8. They will make you feel better.

① **make** 的两种用法: _____

E.g: The workers are made to work up to twelve hours every day.

归纳结构: _____

② 拓展: (1) You'd better not. 基本结构: had better do sth / not do sth

E.g: You had better not ask your mother for money because you have a job already.

(2) The+比较级, the+比较级

E.g: 我越是了解他, 从他那儿学到的东西就越多。

9. worry about what to wear

① **worry** 作为不及物动词时，常与 **about** 连用，表示“为。。。而担心”

注: worry about 的同义词组: be worried about, 两者区别如下:

E.g: When the end of the term comes, he begins to worry about his poor math.

My mother is always worried about me these days because I am badly ill.

归纳总结: worry about 强调 _____ be worried about 强调 _____

② **worry** 作为及物动词，意为“使。。。担心，使。。。发愁”

E.g: 一场大雨过后他得了重感冒，这使我担心。

巩固训练(五)

一. 单选(15)

() 1. The students will go to the Summer Palace if it _____ tomorrow.

A. don't rain B. won't rain C. doesn't rain D. isn't rain

() 2. The boy is lost. His parents are _____ him.

A. worrying B. worried about C. worry about D. worried

- () 3. Next Sunday is my son's _____ birthday. I want to buy him a present.
A. the twelfth B. twelve C. twelfth D. the twelve
- () 4. --Is there any difference _____ the two shirts?—Yes. The colour is different.
A. from B. for C. between D. of
- () 5. Simon knows _____ Chinese but he has _____ Chinese friends here.
A. few, little B. little, few C. little, a few D. a few, little
- () 6. There's a river _____ the two cities, _____ the river there is a bridge.
A. between, On B. between, Over C. in, In D. in the middle of, Above
- () 7. ---Do you like the city of Nanjing?---Yes, it's _____ time to visit Nanjing.
A. my third B. my three C. my the third D. my the three
- () 8. We are happy _____ you _____ a welcome party for our friends from Beijing.
A. invite, to B. to invite, join C. inviting, to D. to invite, to
- () 9. We will see _____ even stronger China in _____ near future.
A. a, the B. an, the C. the, a D. an, a
- () 10. ---Would you like _____ shopping with me?
---Sorry, I'm afraid I can't. I am busy _____ my homework.
A. to go, to do B. go, doing C. to go, with D. going, doing
- () 11. It's _____ fun to see so _____ wonderful paintings at the museum.
A. a, many B. 不填, many C. a, much D. 不填, much
- () 12. Mrs Wang is looking after her _____ daughter. The little girl is _____ in bed now.
A. ill, ill B. ill, sick C. sick, well D. sick, ill
- () 13. ---Isn't he going to join us this evening?
---_____. He has much homework to do.
A. Yes, he isn't B. Yes, he is C. No, he is D. No, he isn't
- () 14. The little boy is trying to _____ his way _____.
A. look for, go home B. find, to home C. find, home D. finds, home
- () 15. ---Jack, is Maths difficult to learn in high school?
---Sure. No subject can be learned well _____ hard work.
A. without B. through C. by D. with

二. 完型填空(10)

New York, London, Paris and other big cities are exciting places to live in. There are many interesting ___1___ to see and to do. You can go to different ___2___ of museums, and see all kinds of plays and films. You can also buy things from all over the world. ___3___ there are many problems in big cities, too. The cost of living is ___4___, and there are too many people ___5___ to the cities because it is easier to ___6___ jobs, to study at good schools and to ___7___ good medical care(医疗). But sometimes these people can't get a good job or a nice place to live. And too many people in a small space make it ___8___ to keep the cities safe and ___9___. Yet quite a few people still ___10___ living in big cities. However, before people move to big cities, they should think about the problems of living there.

- () 1. A. stories B. things C. books D. places
- () 2. A. ages B. ways C. kinds D. sizes
- () 3. A. So B. And C. Then D. But
- () 4. A. much B. little C. high D. low

- () 5. A. walking B. moving C. getting D. traveling
 () 6. A. find B. lose C. change D. want
 () 7. A. win B. get C. take D. bring
 () 8. A. easy B. hard C. interesting D. boring
 () 9. A. clean B. small C. big D. happy
 () 10. A. hate B. dislike C. enjoy D. want

三. 阅读理解(10)

American children start to go to school at the age of five. On the first year they go to the kindergarten. Then they begin primary school. They should study in primary school for five years, from 1st to 5th grades. After the last year of the primary school, American children can go to middle school. They stay there for seven years, from 6th to 12th grades.

There are two parts in an American classroom. One part has a blackboard and some desks, the other is for reading. There are a lot of books. There are storybooks and other books. Students can borrow books here.

There are about twenty-five students in a class. Each classroom has computers. Students can use computers to get information and study. There are many pictures on the wall of the classroom. Students can put anything they want in the classroom.

- () 1. American children start primary school at the age of _____.
 A. five B. six C. seven D. eight
 () 2. Middle school lasts(持续) _____ years in America.
 A. seven B. five C. eleven D. twelve
 () 3. What's in an American classroom?
 A. There's a blackboard B. There are desks and books
 C. There are computers D. All of the above.
 () 4. According to the passage(根据文章), how many students are there in a class?
 A. Fifty students B. Twenty-five students C. Ten students D. Seventy students
 () 5. Which is the best title for this passage?
 A. American Children B. American Classrooms
 C. American Education(教育) D. American Schools

四. 动词填空(10)

1. ---Who _____ (give) us a talk this afternoon? ---I think Mr Fan is.
2. ---Where is Lucy? ---Oh, she _____ (listen) to music in the sitting room.
3. ---When _____ we _____ (meet) at the park gate?
 ---At about 9 a.m. tomorrow.
4. Who _____ (teach) you PE next term, Mr Zhang or Mr Wang?
5. I think the police _____ (have) a meeting in the room at the moment.
6. There _____ (be) a fashion show at the school hall next Friday, isn't there ?
7. I will do what I can _____ (help) the poor young man.
8. My grandfather likes listening to the radio before _____ (go) to bed.
9. Can't you hear ? There are some children _____ (sing) happily next door.
10. The young mother tries to teach her child _____ (write).

五. 完成句子(8)

1.最近我感到身体不适, 你能帮我请一位医生来吗?

I'm not _____ these days. Can you help me ask a doctor _____?

2.在你孤独时, 听听音乐使你感觉好一些。

When you are alone, _____ makes you _____?

3.你的洗衣机出故障了吗?

Is there _____ your _____?

4.当有事困扰我的时候, 我喜欢在独自一人在湖边散步。

When _____ me, I like _____

六. 首字母填空(5)

A poor man has a orange tree in his garden. He w___1___ hard in the garden. He takes care of the tree very c___2___. So there are many nice oranges on it. One day, he f___3___ one of the oranges much bigger than the o___4___. It is as big as a ball. The poor man t___5___ the orange to the king. The king is very happy. He gives him a lot of money. A r___6___ man hears of this. He thinks it is just an orange b___7___ the poor man gets much money. If he gives his gold cup, he can get much m___8___ money. So he gives it to the king. The king likes the cup very much. He says, " This cup is very nice. I like it. And I will give you s___9___ nicer. That's my f___10___." And the king gives the orange to him. The man is very angry.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

七. 中考体验(2)

()1. ---- What's your plan for the coming vacation ? ---- I'd like to go _____ .

- A. anywhere relaxing B. somewhere relaxing
C. relaxing anywhere D. relaxing somewhere

()2. The plane _____ because of the bad weather.

- A. put up B. put off C. put away D. put on

