

UNIT 8 Is there a post office near here?

课时 1 Section A(1a-2d)

一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

1. People put money in the bank.
2. I usually post letters in the post office.
3. Students borrow books from the library.
4. People usually eat dinner in the restaurant.
5. She must go to hospital because she is ill.

二、汉译英

1. 邮局 post office
2. 投币式公用电话 pay phone
3. 中心大街 Center Street
4. 警察局 police station
5. 在……前面 in front of
6. 介于……之间 between

三、单项选择

1. Our school is B a bank.
A. next B. next to
C. between D. and

【解析】根据句意排除 D 项。A 项缺少 to; 又因空格后只有 a bank 这一事物, 而 between 要用于两者之间, 故 C 项也可排除。句意为“我们学校在一家银行的旁边”。

2. (湖南益阳中考·2015) The bank is C the bookstore and the post office.
A. at the front of B. among
C. between

【解析】由句中的 and 可知要用 between。between...and... 意为“在……和……之间”。

3. —Is there a bank near here?
—Yes, B.
A. it is B. there is
C. this is D. that is

【解析】There is... 句型的一般疑问句的肯定回答用 Yes, there is; 否定回答用 No, there isn't.

4. — B. Where is the hotel?
—Sorry, I don't know.
A. Thank you B. Excuse me
C. Sorry D. I'm sorry

【解析】本题考查日常交际用语。Excuse me. 意为“劳驾; 请问”, 常用于问路、打听情况等, 符合语境; thank you 用于得到帮助后感谢对方; sorry 和 I'm sorry 用于事后向别人道歉。

5. Look! There is a woman B your car.
A. in the front of B. in front of
C. on front of D. on the front of

【解析】in front of... 意为“在……(范围外的)前面”。

6. You can buy some food in the market if you are D.
A. sleepy B. old
C. thirsty D. hungry

【解析】由主句句意“你可以在市场买一些食物”可知, 答案应为“饥饿的”。A 项意为“困倦的”; B 项意为“老的”; C 项意为“口渴的”; D 项意为“饥饿的”。

7. There is a big desk between D and _____.
A. he; I B. he; me
C. him; I D. him; me

解析: between 是介词, 其后用人称代词的宾格形式。

四、用适当的介词填空

1. The bank is across from the school.
2. The matter is between you and me.
3. David sits next to me.
4. Whose house is on Chang'an Street?
5. The park is on Fifth Avenue.

五、选择正确答语

1. Excuse me. Is there a pay phone near here?
2. Where is the bank?
3. Could you tell me the way to the bus stop?
4. Thank you very much.
5. How can I get to the Center Street?

- | |
|---|
| A. You are welcome.
B. Go down this street and turn right.
C. Yes, there is.
D. It's next to the library.
E. Certainly. |
|---|

1. C 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. B

课时笔记

►1. 辨析: across, across from 与 through

(1) across 意为“横过; 在……对面”, 表示的是“从某物的一边到另一边”。当表示“在……对面”时, across 后的宾语一般是 street, road 等。例如:

Our school is across the street. 我们的学校就在街对面。

(2) across from 意为“在……的对面”, 其宾语多为某一确定的建筑物。例如:

The hospital is across from the supermarket. 医院在超市的对面。

(3) through 意为“穿过……(空间); 经过……(空间)”。例如:

They like walking through the forest. 他们喜欢从森林中走过。

►2. 辨析: next to 与 between...and...

(1) next to... 意为“在……旁边; 靠近……”, 其后接表地点的名词或代词, 可用 close to 替换。

(2) between...and... 意为“在……和……之间”, 连接两个并列成分, 强调在二者之间, 可以指时间, 也可以指地点。

►3. 辨析: in front of 与 in the front of

in front of 和 in the front of 都意为“在……前面”。in front of 指在某一范围之外的前面; in the front of 指在某一范围之内的前部。例如:

There is a tree in front of the classroom. 教室前面有棵树。

There is a desk in the front of the classroom.

教室的前面有张桌子。

课时2 Section A(3a-3c)

一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

1. Is there a hotel in the neighborhood?
2. I want to climb mountains this Sunday.
3. You can turn left at the first crossing.
4. The post office is on the right.
5. Sit down, please.

二、汉译英

1. 向左转 turn left
2. 直走 go along
3. 紧挨着一家超市 next to a supermarket
4. 非常感谢。 Thanks so much.
5. 没问题。 No problem.

三、单项选择

1. If you are hungry, you can buy some food in the C.
A. post office B. hospital
C. supermarket D. garden

【解析】由 hungry 和 buy some food 可知选 supermarket。

2. — B a small shop near your home?
—Yes, there is.
A. Is it B. Is there
C. Is that D. Is this

【解析】考查 there be 句型的一般疑问句的构成。

3. D. Can you tell me the way to Xinhua Bookstore?
A. Sorry B. Hello
C. Hi D. Excuse me

【解析】考查日常交际用语。Excuse me. “劳驾;请问”,常用于问路。

4. Are there A trees near the house?
A. any B. some
C. a D. one

【解析】由 trees 可排除 C、D。疑问句中的“一些”用 any, 排除 B。

5. —Are there B houses near the river?
—Yes, there are _____.
A. some; some B. any; some
C. any; any D. some; any

【解析】疑问句中的“一些”,用 any; 肯定句中的“一些”,用 some。

6. — D two pens and a book on the desk?
—Yes, there ____.

- A. Is there; is B. Are there; is
C. Is there; are D. Are there; are

【解析】本题考查 there be 句型的就近原则。由 two pens 为复数,且问答中动词的形式要一致可知选 D。

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 这附近有旅馆吗?
Is there a hotel in the neighborhood?
2. 旅馆在超市旁边。
The hotel is next to a supermarket.
3. 直走,然后左转。
Just go along and turn left.
4. —谢谢你!
——别客气。
—Thank you!
— You are welcome.

5. 图书馆在哪里?
Where's the library?

五、补全对话(每空一词)

- A: Excuse me. Is 1 a hotel 2 here?
B: Yes, 3 is.
A: Is it a quiet one?
B: Yes, it's 4 and clean.
A: Can you tell me how 5 6 there?
B: Sure. Go 7 the street. You can see a small park. Walk 8 the park and 9 left. You can find it 10 your right.
1. there 2. near 3. there 4. quiet
5. to 6. get 7. down 8. along
9. turn 10. on

六、用 be 动词的适当形式填空

1. There is a book, a cup and three pens on the desk.
2. Are there any birds in the park?
3. There are some people on the bus.
4. There is some water in the glass.
5. What is between the bank and the park?

►1. there be 句型的用法

(1) There be + 某物 + 地点状语 + 时间状语,表示“某地某时存在某物”。由于汉语习惯上把“存在”说成“有”,其实此时的“有”并非“占有,拥有”,而是“存在”。例如:

There is a book on the desk. 桌子上有一本书。

(2) there be 句型中的主语通常放在 be 后面,动词 be 为谓语。如果主语为可数名词单数或不可数名词,用 there is; 如果主语为可数名词复数用 there are。

(3) there be 句型中 be 的形式应与 be 后的主语保持一致,若主语有两个,谓语动词通常和靠近 be 动词的那一个保持一致,即

采用“就近原则”。例如:

There is a book and two pens on the desk.
桌子上有一本书和两支钢笔。

►2. there be 句型的一般疑问句

there be 句型改为一般疑问句时,把 be 提到句首,将开头的字母改为大写形式,并将句末的句号改为问号。例如:

Is there a post office near here? 这附近有邮局吗?

课时3 Section B(1a-1d)

一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

- I want to buy some food in the supermarket.
- Walk along this street, then turn right at the second corner.
- The bank is on the right side of the hotel.
- Lucy lives in a quiet (安静的) village.
- The People's Park is a clean (干净的) park.

二、写出下列单词的反义词

- busy free
- new old
- dirty clean
- young old
- big small
- closed open

三、单项选择

- The supermarket is A Sixth Avenue.

A. on B. with C. in D. from

【解析】on Sixth Avenue 意为“在第六大街上”，表示“在……街上”用介词 on。

- Is there a post office A the neighborhood?

A. in B. on C. with D. to

【解析】短语 in the neighborhood 意为“在附近”。故选 A。

- Bridge Street is a good place D fun.

A. have B. having C. to having D. to have

【解析】动词不定式短语 to have fun 作定语，修饰 a good place。故选 D。

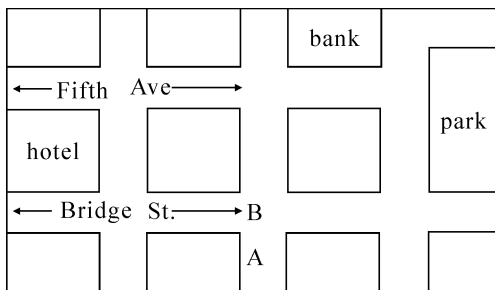
- John is standing C Gina and Jim.

A. at B. during C. between D. in

【解析】根据句意“John 站在 Gina 和 Jim 之间”可知选 C。

四、对话排序

你在这个城市，但对此城市不太熟悉，一天你一个人想去公园玩，但你也必须先到的旅馆去看你的一位好朋友，然后出来后再去银行取一些钱，最后才去公园。对话中的 A 表示你，B 是警察，请根据下列图示，把所给句子排列成一段通顺的对话。



- A: Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to the park?
- B: Oh, I see. You can go straight and turn right on the first crossing, and you'll find a white building (建筑物). That's the hotel.
- A: How can I get to the bank after I go out of the hotel?
- B: Oh, it is in the east (东面) of the city. You can go...
- A: I'm sorry. I may tell you that before (在……以前) I go to the park, I'll have to go to the hotel to see my good friend, and then I'll go to the bank to get some money.
- B: That's not difficult. After walking out of the hotel, please turn left and walk about 100m. You will get to Fifth Avenue. Then turn right and the bank is on the left.
- A: OK. Thanks a lot.
- B: No, very near. Going out of the bank, you go back to Fifth Avenue. Turn right and go straight, and the park is on the left.
- A: Is the bank far (远) from the park?

正确顺序: 1→4→5→2→3→6→9→8→7

五、句型转换

- The park is next to the library. (对画线部分提问)
Where is the park?
- On the other side of the street is a bookshop. (改为同义句)
Across from the street is a bookshop.
- Is there a pay phone near here? (作否定回答)
No, there isn't.
- Lucy is standing on Tom's left. (改为同义句)
Lucy is standing on the left of Tom.
- There is a post office near here. (改为一般疑问句)
Is there a post office near here?

课时笔记

►1. go along 的用法

go along 相当于 go down, 表示“沿着……走下去”。along 在此作介词，意为“沿着；往下”。例如：

Go along this road, and turn left at the first turning.
沿着这条路走，在第一个路口向左转。

►2. You're welcome. 句型的用法

在别人对你表示“感谢”时，常用此句式表达“不用谢/不客气”。相同意思的其他句式有：That's all right. / Not at all. / Don't mention it. 等。

例如：

—Thank you. 谢谢！

—You're welcome. 不用谢。

【拓展】(1) welcome 作形容词，意为“受欢迎的”。“欢迎某人做某事”可以说 sb. be welcome to do sth.；“欢迎某人来某处”可以说 sb. be welcome to some place. 例如：

Foreign friends are welcome to visit China.

我们欢迎外国朋友访问中国。

You're welcome to Beijing. 欢迎您来北京。

(2) welcome 还可以作动词，意为“欢迎”；也可作名词，意为“迎接，欢迎”。例如：

Hey! Welcome to the city! 嘿，欢迎来到这座城市！

We give her a warm welcome. 我们热情地接待她。

课时 4 Section B(2a-3b)

一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

1. I enjoy reading very much.
2. She passed the exam easily.
3. Is the coffee free?
4. I want to make some money.
5. How much do you spend on food each week?

二、英汉互译

1. on Bridge Street 在布里奇街
2. look like 看起来像……
3. the clean air 清洁的空气
4. get to 到达
5. go down 沿……走
6. 在附近 in the neighborhood
7. 住在…… live in
8. 在……和……之间 between...and...

三、用适当的介词填空

1. The library is across from my school.
2. The bank is between the supermarket and the hospital.
3. My house is on that street.
4. Tom always walks through the park to go to school.

四、单项选择

1. They walk B the garden to get there.
A. across B. through C. from D. at
【解析】across 意为“经过”，指从某一物体表面通过；through 意为“穿过……（空间）；经过……（空间）”；from 意为“从……”；at 意为“在……”。walk through the garden 意为“穿过花园”。
2. Next to the hotel is a small house B interesting garden.
A. with a B. with an C. to a D. to an
【解析】with“具有，附有”。garden 是可数名词单数，interesting 以元音音素开头，因此用不定冠词 an。故选 B。
3. If you go to a place to deposit(存) money, the place is C.
A. a factory B. a park
C. a bank D. a supermarket
【解析】由常识可知存款的地方是银行，故选 C。
4. He looks C. Give him something to eat.
A. tired B. angry C. hungry D. happy
【解析】由 something to eat 知，他看起来很饿，故选 C。
5. Is there B old hotel or new hotel?
A. a; an B. an; a C. the; a D. the; the
【解析】因此处不是特指，排除 C、D。old 以元音音素开头，用 an 修饰，而 new 以辅音音素开头，用 a 修饰。

6. —Let's B.
—All right.

- A. to take a walk B. take a walk
C. take walk D. taking a walk

【解析】let's 后跟动词原形，表示“让咱们……”；take a walk 意为“散步”。

五、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 他喜欢住在安静的社区里。
He enjoys living in the quiet neighborhood.
2. 电影院在超市和银行之间。
The cinema is between the supermarket and the bank.
3. 只需径直走，然后左拐。
Just go straight and turn left.
4. 我的家在一个繁忙的大街上。
My house is on a busy street.
5. 我喜欢看猴子四处爬。
I love to watch the monkeys climbing around.

六、补全对话(有两项多余)

- Victor: Excuse me, madam. Could you please tell me the way to the Slender West Lake Park?
Woman: Sorry. 1 I'm new here. 2
Victor: Excuse me, sir. How can I get to the Slender West Lake Park?
Man: Go along and take the third turning on the left. Go across a bridge. And you'll be in front of the gate of the Slender West Lake Park.
Victor: 3
Man: Yes, you can.
Victor: 4
Man: You can take the No. 4 bus.
Victor: Thank you very much.
Man: 5
- A. You're welcome.
B. Which bus shall I take?
C. I don't know.
D. Is it far from here?
E. Can I take a bus to get there?
F. Please ask that man over there.
G. Don't thank goodness!
1. C 2. F 3. E 4. B
5. A

►1. clean 的用法

clean 在文中作形容词，意为“干净的，清洁的”。另外，clean 也可作动词，意为“把……弄干净”。例如：

You should keep the classroom clean.

你应该保持教室清洁。

It's your turn to clean the classroom. 轮到你打扫教室了。

►2. watch sb doing/do sth 的用法

watch sb doing sth 意为“看到某人正在做某事”，强调动作的进行性；watch sb do sth 意为“看见某人做了某事”，强调动作的完整性。例如：

I am watching the boys playing football in the park.

我看到男孩们正在公园里踢足球。

►3. look like 的用法

look like 是固定短语，表示“看起来像……”。look 为系动词，意为“看起来”，like 为介词，意为“像”。例如：

He looks like his mother. 他看起来像他的母亲。

►4. quiet 的用法

quiet 作形容词，意为“安静的，平静的”，常在句中作表语，与系动词一起构成系表结构；也可作定语，修饰名词。例如：

“Be quiet!” said the teacher. “安静点！”老师说道。

课时5 Self Check

一、汉译英

1. 空闲的时间 free time
2. 擅长 be good at
3. 爬树 climb the tree
4. 在上学的日子里 on school days
5. 中国象棋 Chinese chess

二、单项选择

1. A from the zoo you'll see an old hotel.

- A. Across B. Next
C. Near D. To

【解析】across from 是固定短语,意为“在……对面”。故选 A。

2. I often go to school B.

- A. take a bus B. by bus
C. take bus D. by a bus

【解析】by bus “乘坐公共汽车”; C、D 两项搭配错误; A 项是动词短语,而本句不缺谓语。故选 B。

3. Let me D you how to Heping Hotel.

- A. to tell; to get
B. tell; get
C. to tell; get
D. tell; to get

【解析】let sb do sth “让某人做某事”; 另外,“how + 动词不定式”表示“如何做(某事)”。

4. (四川雅安中考·2015) There D a bag and some books on the desk just now.

- A. are B. is C. were D. was

【解析】考查 there be 句型。there be 句型中 be 动词的形式遵循“就近原则”, a bag 是可数名词单数,排除 A 和 C。又由 just now 可知,此处应用 was。故选 D。

5. (天津中考·2015)—Could you tell me the way B the railway station?

—Go along this road and soon you'll find it.

- A. at B. to
C. in D. between

【解析】“the way to+地点”意为“去某地的路”。

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 请告诉我去你家的路。

Please tell me the way to your house.

2. 他非常擅长绘画。

He's very good at drawing.

3. 做些家务是好的。

It is good to do some housework.

四、阅读理解

Dear Peter,

I know that you are coming to Hefei next week. Welcome to my home. Let me tell you the way to my house. You will live in Changjiang Hotel on Changjiang Street, won't you? OK! Changjiang Street is a famous and busy street in our city. You can start from your hotel and go straight along Tongcheng Street. You pass two small streets: Hongxing Street and Lujiang Street. When you see an overbridge (高架桥), please turn right and go along Huangcheng Street. It's an old street, but it's clean. There's a big park on the street. It's beautiful and clean. When you get to Jinzhai Street, please turn left and go along it. You will pass Wuhu Street and Tunxi Street. Then you can see a KFC on your right. There's a supermarket across from the KFC, and my house is near the supermarket. There's a pay phone in front of the KFC. You can call me there and I will go to meet you.

I hope you will have a good trip.

Yours,

Li Li

- (B) 1. Where will Peter live in Hefei?

- A. In Li Li's room.
B. In Changjiang Hotel.
C. In Anhui Hotel.
D. In his friend's house.

- (D) 2. How is Changjiang Street by Li Li's words?

- A. It's beautiful.
B. It's famous.
C. It's old.
D. It's famous and busy.

- (C) 3. How many streets are mentioned (提及) in this letter?

- A. 6. B. 7.
C. 8. D. 9.

- (C) 4. How is the park?

- A. It's old but it's clean.
B. It's on Tongcheng Street.
C. It's beautiful and clean.
D. It's quiet but dirty.

- (C) 5. Where's the KFC?

- A. It's near Li Li's house.
B. It's across from the pay phone.
C. It's across from the supermarket.
D. It's between the supermarket and the pay phone.

中考考题在线
ZHONGKAOKAOTIZAXIAN

一、单项选择题

1. (山东济南中考·2013)—Excuse me. Is there a post office near here?

—Yes, D is. Go down this street and turn right.

- A. it B. this
C. that D. there

【解析】考查 There be 句型。there be 句型的疑问句回答用 Yes, there is 或 No, there isn't. 故选 D。

2. (四川绵阳中考·2015) Mom, someone B. Please pick up the phone.

- A. has called B. is calling
C. will call D. was calling

【解析】考查时态。由句意“妈妈,有人打电话。请接一下电话。”可知句子应用现在进行时。故选 B。

3. (四川广安中考·2015)—My parents and I will go to Xiaoping's Hometown for a trip.

—Really? C.

- A. I don't think so B. That's very strange
C. Have a good time D. You should try it

【解析】考查交际用语。句意为:“我和我的父母将要去小平的家乡旅行。”“真的吗?祝你们玩得开心。”A项意为“我不这样认为”;B项意为“那很奇怪”;C项意为“玩得愉快”;D项意为“你应该试一试”。故选 C。

4. (安徽中考·2015)—Would you like to play football after school?

— A. I have a lot of homework to do.

- A. I'm afraid not B. Enjoy yourself
C. Take your time D. It takes no time

【解析】考查交际用语。句意为:“你想要放学后去踢足球吗?”“恐怕不行。我有许多家庭作业要做”。四个选项的意思分别是“我恐怕不行”“玩得开心”“慢慢来”“不花费时间”。

5. (湖北恩施中考·2015)—Would you mind me using your computer?

— A.

- A. Of course not B. That's great
C. You are welcome

【解析】考查交际用语。句意为:“你介意我使用你的电脑吗?”“当然不(介意)。”A项意为“当然不”;B项意为“太好了”;C项意为“不用谢”。故选 A。

6. (湖北襄阳中考·2015)—It's reported that Chinese A more than 40 minutes a day reading WeChat(微信).

—It's true. But I think WeChat is taking too much of our time.

- A. spend B. cost
C. pay D. take

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意为:“据报道中国人一天花费超过40分钟看微信。”“这是真的。但是我认为微信正在占用我们太多的时间。”四个选项均有“花费”的意思。spend的主语是人;cost的主语是物;pay的主语是人,且常与介词for连用;take是it作形式主语。本句主语是人,且后面用reading,符合固定结构sb. spend(s)+时间/金钱+(in)doing sth.,表示“某人花费时间/金钱做某事”。故选 A。

7. (甘肃武威中考·2015)—Hey, Jenny. Let's go home together.

—Just a moment. I C an e-mail.

- A. send B. sent
C. am sending D. have sent

【解析】考查时态。句意为:“嘿,珍妮。我们一起回家吧。”“等一下。我正在发一封电子邮件。”结合语境可知答语描述的是现在正在进行的动作,故用现在进行时。

8. (湖北孝感中考·2014) My old neighbor Charles enjoys C photos. He always goes out with his camera.

- A. take B. to take
C. taking D. took

【解析】考查非谓语动词。enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”,为固定搭配。故选 C。

二、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. (甘肃兰州中考·2014) We must teach children how to go across (横穿) the road safely.

2. (山东滨州中考·2014) The restaurant is behind (在……后面) the bookstore.

3. (福建漳州中考·2014) Walk along (沿着) the road and turn right at the first crossing.

4. (江苏苏州中考·2014) I'm busy at the moment, but I'll be free (空闲的) this afternoon.

三、(四川巴中中考·2014)从对话后方框内的选项中选择适当的选项补全对话,并将其字母标号填入题后相应的横线上。

A: Excuse me. 1

B: Sure. There's a bank on Main Street.

A: Oh, 2

B: Yes...Go straight ahead. 3

A: Is it far from here?

B: No, 4

A: Thank you.

B: 5

- A. The bank is on your left.
B. could you please tell me the way there?
C. You're welcome.
D. Do you know where I can save money?
E. it's about 5 minutes' walk.

1. D 【解析】考查句子种类。根据 Sure. “当然可以”可推知上句为一般疑问句;There's a bank on Main Street. “在主街道上有一家银行”可推知问及与存取钱有关的问题,故选 D,意为:“你知道在哪儿可以存钱吗?”

2. B 【解析】考查句子种类。根据 Yes... 可知该题考查一般疑问句,故选 B,意为:“请你告诉我去那里的路,好吗?”

3. A 【解析】考查句子种类。根据 Go straight ahead. “一直往前走”可推知下句说银行的位置,故选 A,意为:“银行在你的右边。”

4. E 【解析】考查句子种类。根据 Is it far from here? “离这儿远吗?”可知是问及距离,故选 E,意为:“步行大约5分钟。”

5. C 【解析】考查交际用语。根据 Thank you. “谢谢”可知答案选 C,意为:“不客气。”