Unit 3 Language in use

I 单词·短语·句式——逐点练 (点拨见140页)

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. —What __is__ your brother __doing__ (do) now?
   —He __is doing__ (do) some reading at the moment.
2. —Where is Jane?
   —She is in the kitchen. She __is making__ (make) some dumplings. She often __does__ (do) that on Sunday morning.
3. I have __got__ (get) some photos of Lantern Festival.
4. I __am putting__ (put) on the coat now.
5. Look! Danny __is having__ lunch in the dining hall. He often __has__ (have) it at school.

二、单项选择

6. Father Christmas is an old man __C__ a long white beard.
   A. in B. at C. with D. to
7. The red light __B__ "stop".
   A. mean B. means C. meaning D. to mean
8. My mother often tells me __D__ the teachers carefully in class.
   A. listen B. listen to
   C. to listen D. to listen to
9. (中考·河北)You __B__. Don't talk on the phone.
   A. will drive B. are driving
   C. were driving D. have driven
10. —What's Jack doing now?
    —__C__.
    A. He is at home B. This is his house
    C. He is playing football D. His mother is there

三、根据图片提示,完成问句或答语

11. 
    —What're they doing?
    —They __are having__ dinner.
12. 
    —__Is__ Tom __cleaning__ the floor?
    —Yes, he is.
13. 
    —__Is__ Helen __sleeping/lying/staying__ in bed?
    —Yes, she is.
14. 
    —Is the boy having dinner?
    —__No__, __he__ __isn't__.
15. 
    —__Are__ Mike and Mary __having__ an English class?
    —Yes, they are.

四、按要求完成句子,每空一词

16. Does Jenny watch TV at weekends? (用now改为现在进行时)
    __Is__ Jenny __watching__ TV now?
17. The boys are making some lanterns. (改为否定句)
    The boys __aren't__ making __any__ lanterns.
18. She's reading. (对画线部分提问)
    __What's__ she __doing__?
19. Red means good luck in China. (对画线部分提问)
    __What__ __does__ red __mean__ in China?
20. Xu Li is watching a football match now. (改为同义句)
    Xu Li is watching a football match __at__ __the__ __moment__.

五、根据汉语完成句子

21. 你能告诉我有关你们国家元宵节的情况吗?
    Can you __tell__ __me__ __about__ the Lantern Festival in your country?
22. 因为下雨,我今天上课迟到了。
    I am late for class __because__ __of__ the rain.
23. 我们总是从家人和朋友那里得到礼物。
    We always __get__ presents __from__ our family and friends.
24. 我非常喜欢刘德华的歌。
    I __love__ the songs by Liu Dehua __a lot__ / __very much__.
25. 在大多数西方国家圣诞节是最重要的节日。
    Christmas is __the__ __most__ __important__ __festival__ in most Western countries.

II 阅读·综合——培优练 (点拨见140页)

六、阅读理解(词数:约230 建议用时:7分钟)

In China, Spring Festival is the most important festival. It comes on the first day of the first lunar month(阴历月).

Student: Two big hands.
学生:两只大手。

Before Spring Festival comes, people go out to buy things, such as meat, chicken, fish, fruit, sweets and new clothes. They clean their houses and decorate(装饰) them. The Chinese character *fu* is a must. It is usually stuck(贴) upside down, which means "*fu* comes".

The celebrations begin on the night before the lunar New Year. The family get together for a big dinner. If a person is far from home, he will always try to get home for this big dinner. After the dinner, the whole family will sit together, talk to each other and watch TV.

During the holidays, they go to visit relatives(亲戚) and friends and exchange(交换) New Year greetings. They sit around talking and eating candies, cakes and all kinds of delicious food. Every family prepares something special. Each child will get money as a New Year gift. People in the north of China often eat dumplings for breakfast. People in the south often eat *niangao* because *niangao* means "higher and higher one year after another".

The celebrations last (持续) 15 days. It will come to an end when Lantern Festival finishes.

根据短文内容判断句子正(T)误(F)。

(F)**26.** In China Spring Festival is on the first day of January.

(T)**27.** People usually buy many things before Spring Festival in China.

(T)**28.** Usually, the celebrations are from the eve of the lunar New Year to Lantern Festival.

(T)**29.** The whole family usually sit together, chatting and watching TV after the big dinner.

(F)**30.** People in the north often eat *niangao*.

模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ 核心语法——整合练 (点拨见 140 页)

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. —Is your mother at home?
—Yes. She **is putting** (put) things away.

2. —Where are your parents?
—Oh, they are in Florence and **celebrating** (celebrate) their 25th wedding anniversary.

3. Listen! Who **is singing** (sing) in the room?

4. (中考·滨州)Would you mind turning down the music? I **am writing** (write) a report now.

5. —Where is Linda?
—Oh, she **is lying** (lie) in bed.

二、单项选择

6. (中考·沈阳)Be quiet! I **A** my homework.
A. am doing B. have done C. do D. did

7. —You look worried. What's wrong?
—I went for a job interview(面试) yesterday and I **C** the result.
A. waited for B. was waiting for
C. am waiting for D. will wait for

8. —Can Peter play games with us, Mrs. Hawking?
—Wait a minute. He **A** a shower.
A. is taking B. takes
C. take D. was taking

9. —May I speak to the headmaster(校长)?
—He **D** a meeting now. Can I take a message(捎信)?
A. have B. has
C. is hasing D. is having

10. (中考·临沂)Turn off the water while(当……时) you **C** your teeth or washing your hands.
A. were brushing B. brush
C. are brushing D. brushed

三、按要求完成句子

11. My parents are making cakes for me.(改为一般疑问句,并作肯定回答)
Are **your** parents **making** cakes for you?
Yes, **they** **are**.

12. We are cleaning the classroom.(改为一般疑问句,并作否定回答)
Are you **cleaning** the classroom?
No, **we** **aren't**.

13. My mother is washing some clothes.(改为否定句)
My mother **isn't** washing **any** clothes.