three fifty we have sports.

We study Chinese, maths, English, geography, physics, history, politics, PE and music. We like Chinese and English. Some of us are good __C__ them.

We go home at five o'clock. We have supper at six o'clock. (F) We do our homework at seven every evening and go to bed at half past nine. But sometimes we go to sleep at about ten.

**36.** 在(A)、(B)、(C)三处填入合适的介词。

(A) __from__ (B) __to__ (C) __at__

**37.** 对(D)处句子的画线部分提问。

__What time / When do classes start?__

**38.** 将(E)处画线句子翻译成英语。

__We have lunch at a quarter past twelve.__

**39.** 将(F)处画线句子译成汉语。

__我们每天晚上七点做作业，九点半上床睡觉。__

**40.** How many lessons are there in a day on weekdays?

__Six.__

# Unit 2 We start work at nine o'clock.

## Ⅰ 基础知识——梳理练

(点拨见 132 页)

### 一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

**1.** Lessons __start/begin__ (开始) at eight o'clock.

**2.** I'm too sleepy(困倦的). So I will go to __sleep__ (睡觉) very soon.

**3.** The Greens live in a big and beautiful __house__ (房子) in Chengdu.

**4.** The library is only open on __weekdays__ (工作日).

**5.** Fang Fang goes to __work__ (工作) early every morning.

### 二、根据汉语意思完成课文原句，每空一词

**6.** 我在周一到周五去上学，但在周六和周日不去。

I __go__ __to__ __school__ on weekdays, but not on Saturday and Sunday.

**7.** 早晨我在七点半起床，然后吃早饭。

I __get__ __up__ at half past seven in the morning, and then __have__ __breakfast__.

**8.** 我们十二点半在餐厅里吃午饭。

We __have__ __lunch__ in the dining hall at half past twelve.

**9.** 然后我们三点半回家。

Then we __go__ __home__ at half past three.

**10.** 我做作业，然后在十点钟上床睡觉。

I __do__ __my__ __homework__ and __go__ __to__ __bed__ at ten o'clock.

## Ⅱ 单词·短语·句式——逐点练

(点拨见 132 页)

### 三、单项选择

**11.** I like tea __C__ sugar in it.

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

**12.** (中考·黔西南) We have __A__ breakfast at home every day.

A. / B. a C. the D. an

**13.** (中考·丽水) It is a good habit (习惯) to go to __D__ bed early and get up early.

A. a B. an C. the D. /

**14.** Let's start __B__, boys and girls.

A. have our class B. having our class

C. had our class D. to having our class

**15.** I'm very tired. Let's __C__.

A. have break B. have the break

C. have a break D. to have a break

**16.** I __B__ my homework in my bedroom.

A. have B. do

C. eat D. talk

**17.** I sit on the chair and talk __D__ my mother.

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

**18.** — __B__ is your house?

—It's next to the park.

A. What B. Where

C. How D. When

**19.** We often __C__ football matches on TV on Sunday.

A. see B. look at

C. watch D. read

**20.** —When do you have breakfast?

— _____ 7:15 __A__ the morning.

A. At; in B. In; at

C. In; in D. On; on

四、句型转换

21. We do our homework after school.(改为一般疑问句并作肯定回答)
— Do you do your homework after school?
— Yes, we do.

22. Mary's parents go to work at weekends.(改为否定句)
Mary's parents don't go to work at weekends.

23. I go to school at seven o'clock.(对画线部分提问)
When do you go to school?

24. We have a break in the playground.(对画线部分提问)
What do you do in the playground?

25. We have three lessons on Friday afternoon.(对画线部分提问)
How many lessons do you have on Friday afternoon?

## III 阅读·综合——培优练 (点拨见132页)

五、阅读理解(词数:约140 建议用时:6分钟)

Schools in the U. S. A. are a little different from schools in China. Usually, there is no school uniform. In many Chinese schools, students have school uniforms. Classes start at 8:30 each morning and the school day ends(结束) at 3:30 or 4 o'clock in the U. S. A. And in China, classes usually start at 8:00 in the morning and the school day ends at 5:30 in the afternoon. Students have one hour for lunch and two 20-minute breaks each day in the U. S. A. One break is in the morning, and the other is in the afternoon. In China, students have two hours' break during lunchtime and ten minutes' break for each class period(期间). In the U. S. A., students often go to the school cafeteria at lunchtime or at break. They buy snacks and drinks there. The most popular after-school activities are baseball, football and basketball.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

( T )26. Students do not usually wear school uniforms in the U. S. A.

( F )27. Students do not have a break in the morning in the U. S. A.

( T )28. The school cafeteria sells snacks and drinks to students in the U. S. A.

( F )29. Baseball is not a popular after-school activity in the U. S. A.

( F )30. In China, most of the schools end at 3:30 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

## IV 写作·方法——专项练 (点拨见132页)

**二顺序三要素法介绍某人一天的生活**

二顺序:时间顺序和空间顺序;

三要素:

1. 标题:多以My/Sb.'s busy/school day为题;

2. 人物各时间段的活动:早晨、中午和晚上;

3. 总结句:总结全文,常以"I'm happy."或"I have a happy/busy day."总结全文。

学校生活是丰富多彩的,你是如何度过学校生活的每一天的呢?请以"My School Day"为题,描述一下你的学校生活。80词左右。

常用语句:I get up at ...;I have breakfast at ...;I go to school ...;...begin classes ...

My School Day

Hello, my name is Zhang Lei. I get up at half past six. I have breakfast at seven o'clock. Then at about eight o'clock, I go to school. We begin our first class at half past eight. At twelve o'clock, I have lunch at school. We start lessons at two in the afternoon. At half past five I go home. I have dinner at home at six. At half past seven I watch TV with my family. At nine o'clock I go to bed. This is my school day. What about yours?