专项训练四：**Bye­Bye·**易错题

1. —Is this the computer room?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is　　B. they are　　C. it isn't

点拨： 当想确认近处或远处的事物时, 可以用“Is this. . . ? ”或“Is that. . . ? ”来确认, 肯定回答用“Yes, it is. ”, 否定回答用“No, it isn't. ”。答案：A

【举一反三】

(1) Is this a supermarket? (作否定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

答案：No, it isn't.

(2) Is that a tiger? (作肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

答案：Yes, it is.

2. How many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are there in your family?

A. people 　 B. boy C. girl

点拨：how many “多少”, 对数量提问, 后面要跟可数名词的复数形式, people是集体名词, 具有复数的意义, 故选A。

答案：A

【举一反三】

My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are very well.

A. family's 　B. family C. a family

答案：B

3. Let's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_school.

A. go B. go to C. goes to

点拨：let's 用于提出建议, 后面要跟动词原形。go to school是固定短语, 意思是“去上学”。答案：B

【举一反三】

Let's\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the canteen.

A. clean B. cleans C. cleaning

答案：A

4. It's time\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch.

A. to B. for C. of

点拨：表达“到……的时间了。”可以说“It's time to. . . ”, 还可以用“It's time for. . . ”, 它们的意思相同, 但用“It's time to. . . ”时, to后加动词原形, 而用“It's time for. . . ”时, for后加名词。

答案：B

【举一反三】

根据汉语完成下列句子。

(1) It's time\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get up. (到起床的时间了。)

(2) It's time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_go to bed. (到上床睡觉的时间了。)

(3) It's time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_PE class. (到上体育课的时间了。)

(4) It's time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_play football. (到踢足球的时间了。)

答案：(1) to　(2) to　(3) for　(4) to

5. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home.

A. have a breakfast 　B. have breakfast 　C. have the breakfast

点拨：三餐前面不加冠词, “吃早饭”是have breakfast, “吃午饭”是have lunch, “吃晚饭”是have dinner。

答案：B

【举一反三】

Do you have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at school?

A. lunch B. the lunch C. a lunch

答案：A

6. These are my\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jeans.

A. brothers　　 B. brother　 　C. brother's

点拨：一般在单数名词后加“'s”或在以 s/es结尾的名词后加“'”表示有生命的东西的所属关系, 即名词的所有格。如：John's T­shirt, Amy's skirt, the boys' bikes。

答案：C

【举一反三】

Is that your\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ car?

A. father B. fathers C. father's

答案：C

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dress is this?

A. Who B. Who's C. Whose

点拨：whose和who是好兄弟, 但它们分工不一样, whose意思为“谁的”, 用来询问某人或某物是“谁的”, who意思为“谁”, 用来询问某人是“谁”, who's是who和is 的缩写。

答案：C

【举一反三】

(1) 这是谁的足球? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_football is this?

答案：Whose

(2) 这个男孩是谁? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is this boy?

答案：Who

8. Where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my socks?

A. is B. are C. am

点拨：socks, jeans, pants, shorts, shoes, boots等这些表示服饰的单词一般都以复数形式出现, 所以它们常跟are做朋友, 它们喜欢让a pair of站在自己前面来表示“一条/一双”, 例如：a pair of shoes一双鞋, a pair of shorts 一条短裤。where is 用来提问一个人或物的位置。询问多个人或物的位置时就要用“Where are. . . ? ”。

答案：B

【举一反三】

用am, is或are完成句子。

(1) My jeans\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa.

(2) That\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pair of boots.

(3) His shorts\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blue.

(4) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a girl.

(5) My sweater \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yellow.

答案：(1) are　(2) is　(3) are　(4) am　(5) is

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the weather like today?

A. What　　　B. What's　　　C. How

点拨：谈论天气时, 可以用“What's the weather like? ”询问, 用“It's＋描述天气的形容词. ”回答。

答案：B

【举一反三】

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the weather like in Beijing? (北京天气怎么样? )

—It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Beijing. (北京是下雪天。)

答案：What's；snowy

10. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I wear my new pants?

—Yes, you can.

A. Can B. Do C. Have

点拨：当你想询问别人“我能……吗? ”时, 可以用“Can I. . . ? ”, 肯定回答是“Yes, you can. (是的, 你能。)”, 否定回答是“No, you can't. (不, 你不能。)”。当想表达“我能/会……”时, 可以用“I can＋动词原形＋其他. ”, 表达“我不能/不会……”的时候, 可以用“I can't＋动词原形＋其他. ”。

答案：A

【举一反三】

(1) —Can I turn on the light? —No, you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can　　　　B. can't　　　　C. don't

答案：B

(2) He can\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball.

A. play B. plays C. playing

答案：A

11. I like fruit. How\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you?

A. of B. about C. with

点拨：“How about. . . ? ”意思是“……怎么样? ”, 用来提出建议或请求, 或征求对方的看法或意见, 语气较委婉。how about 后面可直接跟名词、代词或动词的­ing形式。

答案：B

【举一反三】

(1) How about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football?

A. play　　　B. plays　　　C. playing

答案：C

(2) How about\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. watch TV　 B. reads books　 C. drinking a cup of tea

答案：C

12. —Is it cold in Shanghai? —No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are 　 B. it is C. it isn't

点拨：“Is it＋描述天气的形容词? ”意思是“天气……吗? ”, 用来猜测天气状况。肯定回答用“Yes, it is. ”, 否定回答用“No, it isn't. ”。

答案：C

【举一反三】

根据汉语完成句子。

(1) —Is it cold in Guangzhou? (广州天气冷吗? )

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It's hot. (不, 不冷。天气热。)

(2) —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it near the door? (它在门附近吗? )

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (是的, 它在。)

答案：(1) No; isn't　(2) Is; it is

13. I want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the zoo.

A. go B. to go C. going

点拨：want是动词, 意思是“想要”, 当你想要某个东西时, 可以说“I want＋物. ”, 当你想说“我想做……”的时候, 可以用句型“I want to＋动词原形＋其他. ”。

答案：B

【举一反三】

(1) I want\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ home now.

A. to go　　　B. go　　　C. to go to

答案：A

(2) Do you want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_basketball?

A. play B. playing C. to play

答案：C

14. How much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your jeans?

A. is B. are C. does

点拨：how much在这里的意思是“多少钱”, 用来询问物品的价格。当物品是单数或不可数名词时, 用“How much is＋物品? ”, 回答用“It's＋数字＋货币单位. ”。当物品是复数名词时, 用“How much are＋物品? ”, 回答用“They are ＋数字＋货币单位. ”。

答案：B

【举一反三】

用is或are填空。

(1) How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_these cakes?

(2) How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your doll?

(3) How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they?

(4) How much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that colourful dress?

答案：(1) are　(2) is　(3) are　(4) is

15. The sweater is beautiful but it's\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expensive.

A. to B. two C. too

点拨：too通常放在句子末尾, 用逗号与前面内容隔开, 表示“也”, 但它还可以放在形容词前面表示“太”。to放在动词原形、名词或动名词前面, 它本身没有具体意义。

答案：C

【举一反三】

巧用to, too完成句子。

(1) My mother likes grapes. I like grapes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) Amy wants\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to Beijing.

(3) It's\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hot. I have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wear the shorts.

答案：(1) too　(2) to　(3) too；to

16. There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ three pairs of socks.

A. is B. are

点拨：a pair of. . . 表示“一双/条/副/对……”, 后面跟名词复数, 在句子中作主语时, 谓语动词要用单数形式, 但当表示“两(及以上)双/条/副/对……”时, 用“数词＋pairs of. . . ”, 该结构作主语时, 谓语动词要用复数形式。

答案：B

【举一反三】

我会用is, are填空。

(1) There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fifteen pairs of glasses.

(2) That\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a pair of pants.

(3) How much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that pair of shoes?

(4) Where\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the two pairs of boots?

答案：(1) are　(2) is　(3) is　(4) are

17. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

—Yes. I want two big watermelons.

A. Can I help you? 　　　　　　　B. What do you do?

点拨：“Can I help you? ”是日常礼貌用语, 用在商店、餐馆等服务性场所, 在口语中店员用“What do you want to buy/eat? ”是不礼貌的。

答案：A

【举一反三】

当你去书店买书时, 店员会对你说：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. What do you want to buy? B. Can I help you?

答案：B

18. — \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are these? —They are onions.

A. Where　　　　　B. What　　　　　C. How

点拨：what意思是“什么”, 用来询问物品、职业等, where意思是“在哪里”, 用来询问地点, how意思是“怎样”, 用来询问方式。

答案：B

【举一反三】

根据答语选择正确的选项完成问句。

A. What colour　 B. What's the weather　 C. What's

(1) —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are they?

—They are yellow.

(2) —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_like today?

—It's windy.

(3) —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_your brother?

—He's a driver.

答案：(1) A　(2) B　(3) C

19. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_now?

—It's nine thirty.

A. What's the time B. What time it is C. What's time

点拨：询问几点有两种说法, 分别为“What's the time? ”与“What time is it? ”。

答案：A

【举一反三】

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is it now?

—It's seven forty­five.

A. What's time B. What time C. What's the time

答案：B

20. There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

A. tomato B. tomatos C. tomatoes

点拨：本册书中以“o”结尾的单数名词变复数时, 直接在末尾加“es”的词有：tomato→tomatoes, potato→ potatoes。

答案：C

【举一反三】

They are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. potato B. potatoes C. potatos

答案：B