**Review of Units 1-7**

词句精讲精练

**【词汇精讲】**  
**1.aloud**  
 aloud是副词，意为“出声地，高声地”，常与read，call等动词连用，强调发出的声音不是很大但能听见。例如：

Can you read aloud? 你能读出声来吗？

【拓展】

(1) loud是形容词，意为“高声的，喧哗的”。作副词，表示“喧哗地，高声地”，常用于talk，speak，laugh等动词之后，强调声音响亮。比较级为louder，最高级为loudest。例如：

His voice is very loud. 他的声音很大。

He speaks loud and clear. 他说话响亮清楚。

(2) loudly是副词，意为“高声地，喧哗地”，可以与loud互换，但含有喧闹的意思，强调声音高，不悦耳。例如：

Someone knocked loudly at the door. 有人大声敲门。

**2. realize**

(1) realize作为及物动词，意为“认识到，了解”。例如：

We didn’t realize our mistake until the teacher told us.

直到老师告诉我们，我们才意识到错误。

I didn’t realize how late it was. 我没有意识到天已经那么晚了。

When I realized what had happened, I was sorry.

当我明白发生了什么事时，我感到很难过。

(2) realize还可以表示“实现；完成”的意思。例如：

The girl finally realized her dream of becoming an actress.

那个女孩当演员的梦想终于实现了。

【**拓展**】

realize与recognize这两个词都有“认识,识别”的意思，但在具体用法上又有所差别。

（1）recognize也可以用作及物动词，表示“认出, 辨认”的意思。例如：

I recognized his voice. 我辨认出了他的声音。

I recognized her as my friend’s daughter. 我认出了她是我朋友的女儿。

（2）recognize还可以表示“清楚知道；认定”的意思。例如：

I recognized him to be cleverer than I am. 我认识到他比我聪明。

**3. improve**

improve既可以作及物动词，也可以作不及物动词，意为“改进，提高，改善”，表示某事或某种情况逐渐好转。例如：

Their French has improved a lot. 他们的法语进步很大。

We haven’t discovered how to improve it.

我们还没找到如何改进它的办法。

You’d better work out a plan to improve your writing skills.

你最好制定一个提高写作能力的计划。

We are always seeking to improve productivity.

我们一直在设法提高生产率。

**4. avoid**

（1）从意思上看，可表示“避开”或“躲避”(keep oneself from)某人或某物；也可表示“防止”(prevent)某事的发生。例如 ：

Try to avoid accidents. 尽量防止发生事故。

I avoided him as much as possible. 我尽量避开他。

You should avoid such mistakes.

你应当避免这样的错误。   
（2）从用法上看，其后可接名词或代词作宾语，也可接动名词作宾语，但是不能接不定式作宾语**。**例如：  
 他避而不答我的问题。

正：He avoided answering my questions.

误：He avoided to answer my questions.

要想不受影响是不可能的。

正：It was impossible to avoid being affected.

误：It was impossible to avoid to be affected

**5.dead**dead作形容词,意为“死的”，常与be动词连用，表示状态。例如：  
Look at the dead fish in that lake. 看湖里那些死鱼。

His father has been dead for one year. 他的父亲死了一年了。

【拓展】

death，die，dying，died  
death作名词，它的意思是“死亡”。例如：  
She felt very sad when she thought of his mother’s death.   
当她想起她妈妈的死时，她很难过。  
die是动词,表示死亡，它的过去式和过去分词是died。dying是die现在分词。例如：  
The black cat died last night.那只黑色的猫昨天晚上死了。

The old man is very ill and I am afraid he is dying.

那个老人病得很厉害，恐怕就要死了。  
**6. dress up**

dress up意为“装扮，乔装打扮”或者“穿上盛装，打扮”。例如：

You don’t need to dress up for the party.你不必为这个聚会精心打扮。

**【**拓展**】**

dress up常与as、in连用构成短语dress up as…意为“装扮成……；乔装打扮成……”；dress up in…意为“穿上……”，后接表示衣服或颜色的名词。例如：

He likes to dress up as a solider. 他喜欢装扮成军人。

On Christmas Day we always dress up in red. 在圣诞节我们总是穿上红衣服。

**6. care about**

care about意为“担心；关心；在乎；对……感兴趣”。例如：

Don’t you care about losing your job? 你难道不担心失去工作吗？

I really care about the students in my class. 我真的很关心我班的学生。

I don’t care about your opinion. 我对你的观点不感兴趣。

【拓展】care about与care for的辨析：

(1) care about意为“关心；在乎；介意”，强调出于责任感而“关心；在乎”。例如：

My parents care about my health. 我父母关心我的健康。

(2) care for可意为“照料；照顾”，与take care of同义；也可意为“喜欢”，多用于疑问句或否定句，其同义短语为be fond of。例如：

Would you care for a cup of tea? 你想喝杯茶吗？

He helped me care for my mother when I left.

我离开时，他帮我照顾我母亲

**7. invent**

（1）invent 作动词，意为“发明；创造”。例如：

Edison invented the light bulb. 爱迪生发明了电灯。

（2）invent还可以表示“虚构”。例如：

The whole story was invented. 整个故事是虚构的。

（3） invent的名词形式有两个，一个是inventor（发明者；发明家），另一个是invention（发明物）。例如：

Edison is a great inventor in history. 爱迪生是历史上伟大的发明家。

Human history is also a history of great inventions. 人类的历史也是一个伟大发明的历史。

**【拓展】**

invent和discover辨析

（1）invent 意为“发明，发明之物”指“从无到有”。例如：

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876.

亚历山大·格雷厄姆·贝尔在1876年发明了电话。

（2）discover 意为“发现”，指“本来就已经存在，但不为人知”的事物。例如：

Columbus discovered America in 1492. 哥伦布在1492年发现了美洲。

**8. pleasure**

pleasure作名词,指“愉快的事,乐趣”。例如：

It’s a pleasure to meet you. 见到你很快乐。

It’s my pleasure. 不客气(接受道谢时回答)。

【拓展】

(1) pleased作形容词，指外物作用于感官,使人感到“高兴、满意”,常见的结构为：be pleased+不定式或从句, be pleased with, be pleased at (about)。例如：

I’m very pleased with the performance. 我很满意这次表演。

We’re pleased at (about) your success. 对于你的成功我们很满意。

I’m quite pleased that she has got such a good chance.

我很高兴她得到这样一个好的机会。

(2) pleasant作形容词，意为“令人愉快的,讨人喜欢的”。例如：

They spent a very pleasant afternoon in the hills.

他们在山上度过一个令人舒心的下午。

Spring weather is pleasant. 春天的天气让人心旷神怡。

**9. manage**

(1) 作动词，意为“管理;经营;处理”。例如：

He manages a hotel for his father.

他替他父亲经营一家旅馆。

(2) 作动词，还意为“控制;照管;驾驭”。例如：

She doesn’t know how to manage her naughty children.

她不知道怎样管好自己的顽皮孩子。

(3) 作动词，还指“设法做到”。例如：

How did you manage to get their approval?

你怎么得到他们的同意的?

【拓展】

辨析：manage to do 与try to do

manage to do… 表示“设法做某事而且成功了”。

try to do… 意为“尽力做某事”，但是不一定做成。例如：

He managed to pass the examination. = He succeeded in passing the examination.

他成功地通过了考试。

He tried to get the work done with little help.

他尽量在没有什么帮助的情况下完成工作。

**10. support**

（1）support用作动词，意为“支撑、负担重量”。 例如：

Is the bridge strong enough to support heavy lorries?

这个大桥是足够结实支撑这个重的货车吗？

（2）support用作动词，意为“养(家)；维持(生活)；负担(费用)等”。 例如：

It’s difficult for him to support himself on such a small salary.

对于他用这么低的薪水养家很困难。

They encouraged me, and they supported me with money.   
他们不仅鼓励我，而且与我以金钱上的支持。

（3）support用作动词，还表示“支持，赞成”。 例如：

His family supported him in his decision.

他的家庭支持他的决定。

（4）in support of 表示“支持，证明 (作状语)”。例如：

He spoke in support of the plan.

他发言支持这项计划。

**【词汇精练】**

**I. 根据所给首字母提示补全单词，完成句子。**

1. How to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English is important to us．

2. The teacher is listening to the students reading the poem a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. I didn’t quite catch you. Would you please r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the number?

4. Some students look shy at school, but they are very a　　　　 with their parents.

5. The l　　　　 takes only 37 seconds to go up from the 5th floor to the 89th.

6. Chinese tennis player Li Na is a　 　　by millions of tennis fans all over the world.

7. Action has been taken to prevent the s　　　　 of H7N9, so people needn’t live in fear.

8. The doctors s　　　　that children should not eat too much sugar.

9. The Palace Museum has been open to the p　　　　 since 1925.

10. The Qinghai-Tibet Railway was c　 　　　in 2006.

11. Which football team do you s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

12. Yesterday he m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to finish his work on time.

**II. 从方框里选择合适的词组，并用其适当形式填空。**

|  |
| --- |
| pay attention to, end up, deal with, from time to time,  have a point, be known for, make one’s own decision |

1. If no one helps the homeless boy, he will 　　　　 being a beggar (乞丐).

2. Finding out the cause of your problem is the first step 　　　　 it.

3. Your pronunciation should be 　　　　 . You should pronounce each sentence clearly.

4. Life is much better in the city, but I still miss the lakes and hills in the countryside　　 　.

5. You may 　　　　 , but you need more examples to prove (证明) yourself.

6. Peng Liyuan has 　　　　 her beauty and wonderful singing skills for many years. And now,

she is the First Lady of China.

7. Even if you are old enough 　　　　 , you should ask your parents for their advice.

**III. 用括号所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. Children should be taught how to spend their pocket money 　　　　 (wise).

2. You read the article too carelessly and didn’t understand its 　　　　 (center) idea.

3. Parents always tell their children not to accept any food from a 　　　　 (strange).

4. Liu Xiang used to be one of the greatest sports 　　　　 (hero).

5. The writer said that he didn’t write for money, but for his own 　　　　 (please).

6. Your 　　　　 (choose) make you what you are. So please choose to be the best of yourself.

7. There are no two 　　　　 (leaf) which are the same in the world.

8. He didn’t mean being 　　　　 (polite). He shouted because he was too excited.

9. The dictionary is very 　　　　 (help) to us students.

10. I have read the 　　　　 (introduce) of the game.

11. Young trees should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (water) as often as possible.

12. I tried \_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) you, but there was no reply.

**IV. 根据短文意思用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。（有两个是多余的单词）**

|  |
| --- |
| at，hard，change，up，before，win，happen，down，choose，practise，come，part |

Life is not easy，so I’d like to say “When anything 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，believe in yourself!”when I was a young boy，I was too shy to speak to anyone．My classmates often laughed 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me．I was sad but could do nothing．Later，something happened，and it 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my life．It was an English speech contest(比赛)．My mother asked me to take 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in it．What a terrible idea! It meant I had to speak 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the teachers and students of my school!

“Come on，boy．Believe in yourself! You are sure to 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．”Then mother and I talked about many different topics．At last I 7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the topic “Believe in yourself”．I tried my best to remember all the speech and 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it over 100 times．With my mother’s great love，I did well in the contest．I could 9.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ believe my ears when the news came that I had won the first place．I heard the cheers from the teachers and students．Those classmates who once looked 10.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on me，now all said congratulations to me．

**V. 听力链接。**

**(2015 北京朝阳一模)**

听独白，记录关键信息。独白你将听两遍。

请根据所听到的独白内容和提示词语，将所缺的关键信息填写在答题卡的相应位置上。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Information about a Swimming Pool** | |
| Location | next to our 1 |
| Opening Time | from 8:00 am to 2 pm |
| Price | 3 *yuan* |
| 10 *yuan* if you bring your student 4 |
| Rule | only open to 5 and babies on Mondays |

**【参考答案】**

**I. 根据所给首字母提示补全单词，完成句子。**

1. improve 2. aloud 3. repeat 4. active 5. lift

6. admired 7. spread 8. suggest 9. public 10. completed

11. support 12. managed

**II. 从方框里选择合适的词组，并用其适当形式填空。**

1. end up 2. to deal with 3. paid attention to

4. from time to time 5. have a point 6. been known for

7. to make your own decision

**III. 用括号所给单词的适当形式填空。**

1. wisely 2. central 3. stranger 4. heroes

5. pleasure 6. choices 7. leaves 8. impolite

9. helpful 10. introduction 11.be watered 12.to call

**IV. 根据短文意思用方框中所给词的适当形式填空。（有两个是多余的单词）**

1. happens 2.at 3.changed 4.part 5.before

6. win 7.chose 8.practised 9.hardly 10. down

**V. 听力链接。**

答案：

1. school 2. 9:30 3. 20 4. card 5. mothers

原文：

Good morning! Here is good news for you. The swimming pool next to our school is open tomorrow. The opening time is from 8:00 am to 9:30 pm. It costs 20 *yuan* to enter the pool. There is a special price—10 *yuan*, but you must bring your student card with you. You are not allowed to go there every day. On Mondays the pool is only open to mothers and babies, so they can enjoy a quiet time in the water. Please choose the right time if you go.

Thank you for listening.

**【句式精讲】**

**1. I study by working with a group.**

（1）by doing 是介词短语，在句中作方式状语，by是介词，意为“靠……，通过……”，后接动词时，要用by doing…的形式。例如：

She learns English by reading English magazines.

她学英语是通过读英语杂志。

（2）by+交通工具（不用冠词），表示“乘某种交通工具”。例如：

He often goes to work by bus.

他经常坐公共汽车去上班。

【拓展】

（1）with+有形的具体的手段或工具的名词（名词前需用冠词或修饰词）例如：

We walk with our legs. 我们用腿走路。

（2）in+墨水等原料名词；on+交通工具或电讯工具(名词需用复数或有冠词) 例如：

Don’t write in red ink. 不要用红墨水写信。

We learned French on the radio. 我们用无线电学习法语。

**2. I was afraid to ask questions because of my poor pronunciation.**  
be afraid的意思是“害怕、恐怕”，它的后面用介词of、动词不定式或者that引导的从句。be afraid of的后面可以用名词、代词、动词-ing形式作宾语；be afraid to的后面用动词原形。例如：   
Are you afraid of going out at night?＝Are you afraid to go out at night?   
你害怕晚上出去吗？  
I am afraid that I can’t help you.

我恐怕不能帮助你。  
**3. I’m a little nervous.**

(1）little和a little都意为“一点”，可以修饰不可数名词。前者表示否定，即“几乎没有”。后者表示肯定，即 “有一点”。例如：

I have only a little money. 我只有一点钱。

There is little milk in the fridge. 冰箱里没有牛奶了。

( 2）a little还可以修饰形容词和副词，相当于a bit，意为“有点”。例如：

I’m a little tired. I want to sleep. 我有点累了，我想睡了。

The weather is a little cold. 天有点冷。

**4. be good for**

be good for意为“对……有好处，对……有益处”，介词for后接名词或代词。其反义词为be bad for，意为“对……有害处”。例如：

Junk food is not good for our health. 垃圾食品对我们的健康没有好处。

Smoking is bad for you. 吸烟对你有害。

**【**拓展**】**

（1）be good to“对……好”，其反义短语为be bad to“对……不好”。介词to之后一般接表示人的名词或代词。例如：

She is very good to us. 她对我们很好。

The boss is bad to his workers.那个老板对他的工人不好。

（2）be good at“在……方面擅长”，介词at后面常接名词、代词或动词-ing形式，同义短语为do well in。例如：

She is good at English and Chinese. = She does well in English and Chinese.

她擅长英语和汉语。

（3）be good with“和……相处得好；擅于和……相处”。例如：

Are you good with children? 你和孩子们相处得好吗？

**5. I used to be afraid of the dark.**  
　used to的后面跟动词原形，意为“过去常常做某事”。例如：   
　I used to be afraid of snakes. 我过去害怕蛇。  
　She used to be a dancer, but now she is a teacher.

她过去是个舞蹈家，而现在是位老师。

【拓展】  
（1）be used to的后面用动词-ing的形式，表示“某人习惯于做某事”。例如：  
　I am used to getting up early in the morning.

我习惯于早上早起。  
　如果be used to 的后面用动词原形，表示被动语态。  
　My cars are used to carry water for the homeless children.  
　我的汽车被用来为无家可归的儿童运水。  
（2）be used for的后面用动名词，表示“用某物来做某事”。例如：  
　 Stamps are used for sending letters. 邮票是用来寄信的。  
（3）be used by也是表示被动语态的，表示被某人所用。例如：  
　 The radio is used by our teacher to teach us English in class.  
　 这台收音机被我们的老师用来在课堂教我们的英语。

**6. Laura is trying to find out more about …**

find out “(经研究或询问)了解到，找出”，后面常和有特殊疑问词（what/when/how/who等）引导的从句连用。例如：

Can you find out what time the plane leaves?

你能查清楚飞机几点钟起飞吗？

**【**拓展**】**

find, look for与 find out

（1）find 意为“找到”，强调的是找的结果，通常指偶然发现。例如：

Have you found the bike you lost last week?

你找到上周丢的自行车了吗？

（2）look for意为“寻找”，强调的是找的动作或过程。例如：

Are you still looking for that place?

你还在寻找那个地方吗？

（3）find out指经过观察、调查，把某事、某物查出来、搞清楚、弄明白。例如：

Can you find out what time the meeting starts?

你能查清楚会议什么时候开始吗？  
**7. Teenagers should be allowed to choose…**

（1）be allowed to do something意为“被允许做某事”。 例如：  
　 The students are allowed to choose their own clothes.   
　 学生们被允许选择他们自己的衣服。

（2）allow sb to do…意为“允许某人做某事”，allow的意思是“承认、允许”，后面可以直接用名词、代词或者名词性从句作宾语。例如：  
　Our teacher didn’t allow us to copy other’s homework.  
　我们的老师不允许我们抄别人的作业。  
　My brother allowed that he was wrong.

我的弟弟承认他错了。

**8. It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was…**

It is said that…是一个固定搭配的句型，it是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的that从句。它的

思是“据说……”。例如：

It is said that Mary is very happy in London. （主语从句）

= They say that Mary is very happy in London.（宾语从句）

据说玛丽在伦敦是非常幸福的。

【拓展】

另外类似的句型有：It is believed…（人们相信），It is reported that …（据报道），It is supposed that… （据猜测）。例如：

It is believed that on December 21st,1981, the first basketball game in history was played.

人们相信历史上首次篮球比赛是在1891年12月21日举行的。

It is supposed that there is no life on the moon.

据推测月球上是没有生命的。

It is reported that another earth satellite has been put into orbit.

据报道又有一颗卫星上天了。

**【句式精练】**

**I.把下列句子变为被动语态。**

1. Mr King gave the child a radio as a birthday present.

A radio \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a birthday present.

The child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a birthday present.

2. The nurse looked after the children well when I was away.

The children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I was away.

3. You should often water theses trees.

These trees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you.

4. My mother often does some housework.

Some housework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my mother.

5. I saw a monkey climb the tree when I passed.

A monkey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I passed.

6. The twins will finish the work in two hours.

The work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in two hours.

7. They have cleaned the blackboard.

The blackboard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**II. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子。**

1. 我家曾经住在东部一个城市。

My family in a city in the east.

2. 小学生不应该被允许骑车上学。

Primary school students 　　　 　 　 　　 　 to school.

3. 很多人不相信足球是中国人发明的。

Many people don’t believe 　　　　 　　　　 　　　　 by the Chinese.

4. 我们通过不停地传球寻找射门的机会。

We looked for chances to shoot　　　 　 　 　　 　 .

5. 没有人知道中国足球队能不能在10年内进入世界杯。

No one knows　　　 the Chinese football team　 the World Cup within 10 years.

6. 她学英语通过听英文歌曲。

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the English songs.

7. 过去，我害怕跟外教用英语交谈。

I was\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_the foreign teachers in English in the past.

8. 那只鸭子过去很丑陋，现在变漂亮了。

The duck\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ugly, but now she \_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful.

**III. 按要求完成下列句型转换。**

1. To translate some ancient Chinese poems into English isn’t easy. (改为同义句)

It is not easy 　　　 　 some ancient Chinese poems\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English.

2. We don’t know what we should do next. (改为同义句)

　We don’t know what \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ next.

3. We like apples better than bananas. (改为同义句)

　We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bananas.

4. We think learning English is very difficult. (改为否定句)

We \_\_\_\_\_\_ think learning English \_\_\_\_\_\_ very difficult.

5. We like the singers who can write their own songs.(对划线部分提问)

　\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ singers do you like?

6. What other things can you do for me? (改为同义句)

　\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can you do for me?

7. Whatever you say, we won’t believe in you. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you say, we won’t believe in you.

8. I haven’t seen my mother for a month. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother?

9. My parents don’t allow me to go into the net bar. (改为被动语态)

I \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go into net bar by my parents.

10. We think your new dress is very ugly.(对划线部分提问)

　\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ my new dress?

**IV. 补全对话。**

**(2015 福州市中考)**

阅读下面对话，从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话（其中有两项是多余的）。

A：Dad, we were told to collect some information about Fuzhou Subway. 1

B：Sure. It’s reported that Subway Line 1 will have its test run at the end of this year.

A：Great! 2

B：It has a total length of 29.2 kilometers.

A：How many stations are there?

B： 3 And it connects four main areas of the city from the north to the south.

A：Then how about the ticket price?

B：Well, it still remains unknown. 4

A：Hope not. 5

|  |
| --- |
| A. How long is it?  B. When will it be put into use?  C. It covers 24 stations.  D. But I hope the ticket won't be expensive.  E. Would you please tell me something about it?  F. Does it cover many stations?  G. I'm looking forward to taking the subway to school! |

**【参考答案】**

**I.把下列句子变为被动语态。**

1.was given to the child； was given a radio

2.were looked after by the nurse

3.should be often watered by

4. is often done by

5.was seen to climb the tree

6. will be finished

7.has been cleaned by them

**II. 根据汉语提示完成下列句子。**

1. used to live

2. shouldn’t be allowed to ride

3. football was invented

4. by keeping passing the ball

5. whether/if, will enter

6. studies, listening

7.afraid to talk with/to

8. used to be, becomes

**III. 按要求完成下列句型转换。**

1. to translate，into 2. to do　　3. prefer...to　　4. don’t；is

5. What kind of 6. What else　　 7. No matter what

8. How long haven’t；seen 9. am not allowed

10. What do；think of

**IV. 补全对话。**

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