**初一英语暑假班基础教案**

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**第一讲**

**知识点梳理：7A Unit 1 Relatives in Beijing**

**一．Vocabulary:**

**1. invite *v.* 邀请**

1. invite sb. to sp. e.g. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 他邀请我去参加派对。
2. invite sb. to do sth.

invitation  *n.*(可数) 邀请，邀请函

**2.agent *n.*  代理人**

I’m the special agent from FBI.

agency *n.*  代理处，代理机构

词组：at the travel agent’s = at the travel agency

**3.by plane = by air = take a plane**

Kobe likes traveling by plane. = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

by ship = by sea = take a ship

by train = by rail = take a train

4.**get sth. from sb. 从某人那儿拿到……**

**5.provide...with...V provide...for ...**

get-got –got

get a letter from = hear from sb. = receive from sb.

\*bring take get fetch

**6.send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb.**  send-sent-sent

**7.It takes (sb.) time to do sth. 划线提问用how long**

sth. cost(s) sb. money 划线提问用how much

sb. spend(s) some time/money on sth./ (in) doing sth.

**8.there/here/home  *adv.* 前面不加介词**

e.g. ① live/ stay there ② get there

①live/ stay in Beijing ② get to Shanghai ③ Please come here.

**9.at the end of 在…末端**

时间： at the end of July

地点： at the end of the road

at the beginning of 刚开始

in the end of 最终，最后 表示先后顺序 = at last = finally

e.g. In the end , we complete our mission.

**10 raise v. 举起，升起**  raise-raised-raised 直接加宾语，及物动词

rise v. 举起，升起 rise-rose-risen 不及物动词 后面不加宾语

e.g. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 太阳从东方升起。

**11 talk about sth. 谈论…**

e.g. talk about the scores/ the answers to the questions/ the NBA

talk to sb. 和某人谈话 talk with sb. 和某人谈话

**12 wonderful adj. 精彩的，奇妙的，美妙的**

wonderfully adv. wonder n. 奇迹 v. 对...好奇 = want to know

**13. expensive a.**  expenses n.

cheap a.

**14. ancient a.**  with a long history in ancient times

**15. nation**  n. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a.

**二．同步精炼**：

**I. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 1. Lucy decides to travel to Hangzhou by \_\_\_\_\_\_ train.

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

( )2. Peter was born \_\_\_\_\_\_ 2004. He is old enough to go to school.

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

( )3. Miss Li gave me \_\_\_\_\_\_ advice which helped me solve the problem.

A. a lot B. a few C. much D. many

( )4. About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the earth’s surface is covered by water.

A. three-fourth B. four-thirds C. four-third D. three-fourths

( )5. Let me \_\_\_\_\_\_ a phone call before we go out.

A. makes B. make C. making D. to make

( )6. Linda is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our class.

1. the best student B. the good student

C. the good students D. the best students

( )7. We’d rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed early tonight because we are too tired.

A. go B. going C. to go D. went

( )8. The coffee in the cup smells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. well B. wonderfully C. beautiful D. nice

( )9. We all think water is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than electricity.

A. more safe B. much safer C. much safe D. much more safe

( )10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ excited we were when we saw the Olympic torch!

A. How B. How an C. What an D. What

( )11. I don’t like this shirt. Can you show me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one?

A. another B. other C. the other D. others

( )12. I spend half an hour \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the flowers every day, because I like flowers.

A. water B. waters C. watering D. watered

( )13. The wallet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leather.

A. is made of B. are made of C. is made from D. are made from

( )14. The workers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new cinema three years ago.

A. build B. are building C. built D. will build

( )15. You watch too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV programs, so you always have a headache.

A. many B. much C. long D. often

( )16. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing if I get good marks in the test.

A. fly B. has fly C. has flied D. will fly

( )17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the twin sisters works as a waitress in the restaurant.

A. Both B. All C. Neither D. None

( )18. Remember to keep at least 2 windows \_\_\_\_\_\_ while you’re having a lesson in the classroom.

A. to open B. opened C. opening D. open

( )19. – How about seeing the film Roman Holiday tonight, David? -- \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Thank you B. Never mind C. Good idea D. Not at all

( )20. --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -- I’d like to buy a picture book for my son.

A. How are you? B. What do you want?

C. Can I help you? D. What’s your nationality?

**II. Vocabulary and Grammar**

1. Of all the girls she looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful).

2. He did \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) in the English test in his class.

3. She will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (slim) than her mum.

4. The boy can play the piano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful)

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (many) you eat, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fat) you will be.

6. He runs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (slow) than his brother.

7. This song sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful) than that one.

8. Look! The kite is flying \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (high).

9. The horse is running as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quick) as a car.

10. Peter arrived at school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (early) than his classmates.

**III. Rewrite the sentences as required:**

1.  Tommy plays basketball 3 times a week（对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Tommy play basketball?

2.  It is very cold today. （改为感叹句）

　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it is today !

3. Mary likes Western food better than Chinese food.

Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Western food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese food. （保持意思不变）

4.  She goes to school by bike. （对划线部分提问）

　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　she go to school ?

5.Peter had some wonderful paintings. (改为否定句)

Peter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any wonderful painting.

6.Dr Li doesn’t smoke, He doesn’t drink, either. (合并成一句)

Dr Li \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smokes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drinks.

7.The journey is very exciting. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ exciting journey it is !

8.Allen wrote many stories about the detective in 1997. (划线提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did Allen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many stories about the detective ?

9.How much did you spend on these clothes ?(保持原句意思)

How much did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these clothes ?

10. My father arrives at his office before 9 o’clock every morning. (同义句转换)

My father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his office before 9 o’ clock every morning.

**三．阅读提高：**

**(A)**  Can animals be made to work for people? Some scientists think that one day animals may be trained to do a number of simple j\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of people. They that at a circus, for example, we may see elephants, monkeys, dogs and other animals d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ quite skillful (有技巧的) things. Perhaps you have seen them on the television or in a film. If you watch closely, you may find that the trainer(训练员) always g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the animals some sugar or a piece of fruit as a reward(奖励) The scientists say that many d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals may be trained to do a lot of simple things if they know they will get a reward f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doing that.

**第二讲**

**Unit Two Our animal friends (牛津英语)**

**一．知识点梳理：**

**I. Language points:**

**1. SPCA：** S P C A

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

society n. 社团，协会 social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a.

prevention n. 预防 \*prevent v. 防止

cruelty n. 残酷 cruelty to animals 虐待动物

\*cruel a.残忍的

**2.an SPCA** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **/ˈɔfɪsɚ/ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n. （document）

**3. as**  prep. 作为，当做 Would you like keep one as your pet ? 你们愿意养一只作为宠物吗？

**4.prefer v.** 更喜欢 prefer - preferred - preferred

prefer sth/ to do sth. prefer A to B= like A better than B

**5.care**  n./v. 照顾，照料

n. take care of 照顾... = look after 让我照顾你\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

v. care about

careful a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ careless a. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Give him/ her a basket to sleep in.**

“to sleep in”用来补充说明a basket的用途。

**7.take…for a walk 带……去散步**

**8. keep people safe from danger 保护人们免遭危险**

**II. 词性转换：**

1. friend (n.)---- friendly (adj.) be friendly to
2. visit (v.) ---- visitor (n.)
3. lovely (adj.) ---- love (n.)/ (v.)
4. care (n..) / (v.) ---- careful (adj.) carefully (adv.)
5. read (v.) ---- reader (n.) ---- reading (n.)
6. save (v.) ---- safe (adj.)---- safely (adv.)----safety (n.)
7. unkind (adj.) ---- kind (adj.) be (un)kind to kindness (n.)
8. danger (n.) ----- dangerous (adj.)
9. help (v.) / (n.) ---- helpful (adj.) be helpful to
10. home (n.) ----homeless (adj.)
11. cross (v.) ---- across (prep)
12. different (adj.) ---- difference (n.)
13. missing (adj.) ---- miss (v.)
14. farmer (n.) ---- farm (n. )
15. sheep (n.) ---- sheep (pl.)

**二． 同步精练**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[pə′li:s] catch the bad men and help make our city safe.
2. Let’s give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[′speʃəl] care to the disabled (残疾人).
3. Nowadays, more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_[′kliniks] for animals are open in the city..
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[vets] are those who take care of sick animals.
5. Ben, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[ ′sʌmwʌn] is waiting for you!.

**II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms**

1. After a long flight journey, they landed on an island \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (safe)

2. Do your homework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then you can get good marks. (care)

3. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to hunt animals for food. (kind)

4. Jane is such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ girl that all the people in her family like her. (love)

5. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to swim alone in the sea when the wind is strong. (danger)

**IV. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):**

( ) 1. My uncle is \_\_\_\_\_\_ SPCA officer. He always helps animals find new homes.

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

( ) 2. The puppy is hungry. Give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some dog biscuits to eat, please.

A. he B. him C. his D. himself

( ) 3. The sign says that dogs and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals can’t enter the children’s area.

A. another B. other C. others D. However

( ) 4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the clinics can help sick animals.

A. students B. teachers C. policemen D. vets

( ) 5. SPCA officers often save animals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ danger and take them to the SPCA.

A. of B. over C. on D. from

( ) 6. Mrs White looks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so students love her very much.

A. nicely B. friendly C. beautifully D. happily

( ) 7. Now Helen works \_\_\_\_\_\_ than before.

A. more carefully B. more careful C. much careful D. much carefully

( ) 8. More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people attended the meeting last week.

A. two hundreds B. hundreds of C. two hundreds of D. two hundred

( ) 9. Lily had toothache \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ she ate too many sweets.

A. if B. so C. because D. but

( ) 10. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take an umbrella with you because it’s fine.

A. can’t B. may not C. mustn’t D. needn’t

( ) 11.Mike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his present on the desk two hours ago.

A. puts B. is putting C. has put D. put

( ) 12. How much did the tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

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

( ) 13. We promised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cruel to the animals.

A. to B. to be C. not to D. not to be

( ) 14.Miss Green looks after the baby carefully.

A. takes care B. looks for C. takes care of D. looks at

( ) 15. Thank you very much for telling me the way. --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Don’t thank me. B. You’re welcome. C. No thanks. D. You needn’t.

**V. Rewrite the following sentences as required（改写句子,每空格限填一词）**

1. Tom cut his finger when he was cooking in the kitchen. (改为否定句)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his finger when he was cooking in the kitchen.

2. Wendy ate a lot of ice cream last night. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wendy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of ice cream last night?

3. The girl behind the tree is my best friend. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your best friend?

4. We have stayed in Hong Kong for two days. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have you stayed in Hong Kong?

5. Could you please give me that bag? (保持句意基本不变)

Could you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that bag \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me?

**A. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage**

Once there lived a cheetah(猎豹). He had beautiful gold skin (金色的皮毛). So the other animals \_\_\_1\_\_\_ him Blitz. He could alwyas find lots of animals, like hares. So whenver he was hungry, he would always find something to \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_. One day, Blitz was out to get a hare for lunch. But when he looked up, he saw a gun(枪) pointiong at him. Blitz ran as fast as he could. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ a few minutes he realized that he had run far away from his home. Now he was in a strange place and felt very hungry. Luckily, Blitz met a hare, and just as he was going to eat him, the hare told him that there were \_\_\_4\_\_\_ hares nearby, and they were much fatter than he. Then the hare walked over to a big, dangerous-looking rock and told Blitz that he must hit the rock as hard as he could. So Blitz took stones to hit the \_\_\_5\_\_\_\_. Well, this big rock was acturally(实际上) a beehive(蜂窝). Blitz ran as quickly as he could do to the nearest river and jumped into the water. At that time, the hare ran away. When Blitz \_\_\_6\_\_\_the water, his body was covered with spots from all of the bee stings(蜂蛰伤)。 That’s what he looks like now.

( ) 1. A. talked B. told C. asked D. called

( ) 2. A. taste B. smell C. eat D. drink

( ) 3. A.Before B. After C. With D. For

( ) 4. A. much B. few C. lot of D. many

( ) 5. A. rock B. hare C. tree D. hill

( ) 6. A. got out of B. went into C. moved into D. came out

**B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words（首字母）**

Britain is f\_\_\_1\_\_\_ as a country of animal lovers, and many families have at least one pet. Americans also like animals, and about 60% of American families have a pet. People from other countries say that Americans think so much about animals and take them as well as people.

At weekends people have many ways to see other animals. Many towns have a river with ducks. In Britain people v\_\_\_2\_\_\_farm parks, zoos, bird parks, and sea life parks.

TV s\_\_\_3\_\_\_ about animals are very popular. Children are i\_\_\_4\_\_\_ in animals when they are very small. Children’s life is wonderful b\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_ there are many different animals. Many animals in books have their o\_\_\_6\_\_\_ character: foxes are cunning(狡猾的), and cats are kind.

We can watch stories about animals on TV. Animal World is very good. We can know more about animals. And we can see many other animals we can’t see in our life. Animals are our friends and we should take the animals as our friends.

**第三讲**

**一．U1-U2复习**

**祈使句**

**I.祈使句的特点：**

常常省略主语you，动词前一般不使用主语，即以动词原形开头。句末用感叹号或句号，朗读时用降调。如：

Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板。

有时为了指明是向谁提出的请求或命令，主语也可以表示出来，也可加上称呼语。如：

Boys and girls, listen to me, please. 孩子们，请听我讲。

**II.祈使句的句式类型**

**类型1： V结构型**

V结构型是以行为动词开头，其构成为“行为动词原形 + 其它成分”。如：

Sit down!坐下！

虽然是把行为动词放在句首，但是如果表示委婉、客气的请求、建议时，行为动词前常可用上please。如果在句尾加please，必须与前句用逗号隔开。注意：在句前、句末加上 please，以使语气更加缓和或客气。但是，please可不能代替主要的动词！如：

Please give me a piece of paper. / Give me a piece of paper, please. 请给我一张纸。

有时“V结构”还喜欢沉静，单独以一个动词或词组就可以构成祈使句。如：

Run!跑！

**类型2： B结构型**

B结构型也称为Be动词式，常见的是以“Be + 表语（+ 其它成分）”构成。如：

Be quiet, please!请安静！

**类型3： L结构型**

L结构型：“Let + 宾语 + 动词原形 + 其它成分”。用来表示一种建议，也常用于第一、三人称。如：

Let me help you. 让我来帮助你。

特别链接： (1)Let’s ... 意为“让我们……吧”，它的否定式不是在let’s前面加not，而是在let’s后面加not，其否定式常用Let’s not ... （咱们不要……）如：

Let’s not sit here!我们不要坐在这儿！

(2)祈使句的否定式有时也可以在动词前加上never，以表示否定，如：

Never leave today’s work till tomorrow. 千万别把今天的事拖到明天。

**类型4： Don’t结构型**

Don’t结构型祈使句表示对事物的否定。不管是行为动词还是连系动词be，“祈使句”的否定形式是在动词原形前加上Don’t。如：

Don’t go there, please. 请别去那儿。

特别链接： 构成否定形式的祈使句是在肯定的祈使句之前加上Don’t。如果原肯定句带有please一词，改为否定句，有两种形式：“Please don’t ... ”或“Don’t ..., please”。如：

Please don’t play with the cat. / Don’t play with the cat, please. 请不要玩猫。

**类型5： NO结构型**

NO结构型是表示禁止的祈使句。“No + 名词（动名词）”形式通常用于公共场合的提示语中，意为“禁止做某事”。在公共场所中你看过下列的警示语吗？

No Swimming!禁止游泳!

No Smoking!禁止吸烟!

No fishing!禁止钓鱼!

NO PHOTOS!禁止拍照!

NO PARKING!禁止停车！

1. **同步精练：**

**I. Choose the best answers.**

( ) 1 You left \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_“n” when you wrote the word “Internet”.

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

( ) 2. There are some trees \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the house.

A. in front of B. in the front of C. in the front D. at

( ) 3. They gathered on the central \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_space.

A. opening B. empty C. open D. opened

( )4. My parents bought a new flat \_\_\_\_\_\_two bedrooms and a large living room.

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

( ) 5. Keep to the path or you may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your way.

A. lose B. find C. take D. leave

( ) 6. We should keep the air \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when we sleep.

A. clear B. cleaned C. cleaning D. fresh

( ) 7. Mary, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be short, but now you are tall.

A. were B. are C. used to D. were used to

( ) 8. He used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up late, but now he is used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed early.

A. stay, go B. stay, going C. staying, go D. staying, going

( ) 9. I passed by the hospital \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the library.

A. on the way B. by the way C. in the way D. to the way

( ) 10. There is no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the car for you.

A. spaces B. rooms C. room D. the space

( ) 11. Jack almost lost his way because the place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new look.

A. with B. around C. gave D. had

( ) 12. There is a basketball court over there. It’s only \_\_\_\_\_ walk away from here.

A. five minute’s B. five minutes’ C. five minutes D. five-minute

( ) 13. —Don’t touch these things.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I won’t have them touched.

A. No question B. Without question C. Never mind D. Certainly

( ) 14. Tom is friendly to everyone in our class. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. kind B. happy C. angry D. friend

( ) 15. —I wish I could do better in the test.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Thank you all the same B. Glad to see you

C. You’re welcome D. Good luck to you

**II. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once.**

|  |
| --- |
| A. asking B. popular C. decided D. special E. started F. remember |

I remember my first Halloween when I was nine. In Australia, Halloween is not very \_\_\_1\_\_\_ or common so getting candy is very difficult. Most people just have a Halloween party at home and eat candy there, but we \_\_\_2\_\_\_ to find better candy. So my friends and I \_\_\_3\_\_\_ walking down our street. We went in costume from house to house, \_\_\_4\_\_\_ for candy, with the question, “Trick or treat?” We were able to get lots of chocolates, jelly beans, and toffees. I \_\_\_5\_\_\_being amazed at how much we were able to get, especially as it was the first time anyone in my neighbourhood had ever done Halloween. We ate so much candy that night that we all got very sick.

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. 6**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of my favourite sports. (swim)

2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ look beautiful tonight, my good friend. (certain)

3. America and Great Britain are developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (country)

4. There are many modern public \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in our city. (facility)

5. Exercise is a sure way of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ weight. (lose)

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.**

1. The Smiths used to live in the old flat. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Smiths \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to live in the old flat?

2. My school is about five kilometres away from my home. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your school away from your home?

3. It takes ten minutes to walk to the shopping mall. (保持原句意思基本不变)

It’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the shopping mall.

4. Tom used to play computer games after class. (保持原句意思基本不变)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ played computer games after class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. old, beside, shop, there, an, be, used, house, to, our (.)

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

**第四讲**

**7AU3 Friends from other countries知识点梳理：**

**I. 词组：**

1. friends from other countries 来自其他国家的朋友

2. a crowded city 一个拥挤的城市

3. for example 例如

4. more than --- over 超过；多于

5 most of them 他们中的大多数

6.thank sb. for sth./ doing sth. 为某事/做某事而感谢某人

7. call sb…. 把…...称作

8.junior high school 初级中学

9. far away from 距离…远

10. read (sth.) about 阅读与…有关的…

11. in magazines and newspapers 在报纸、杂志上

12. know about 知道关于…的事情

13. a photo of my family 一张我家人的照片

14. at school 在上学，在校求学

15. make a list 列一个清单

16. send sth. to sb./ send sb. sth. 把….寄(送)给…

**II. 词性转换**：

**1. foreigner** n. 外国人 **foreign** adj. 外国的 a foreign language

Nowadays, more and more foreigners come to stay and work in Shanghai.

**2. crowded** adj. 拥挤的 **crowd** n. 人群

Shanghai is a crowded city. Nanjing Road is always crowded with people.

**3. Canada** n. 加拿大 **Canadian** n.&adj. 加拿大人；加拿大的

I am Canadian. (adj.) 我是加拿大人。相当于I am from Canada. I am a Canadian.(n.)

**4. Australia** n. 澳大利亚 **Australian** n.&adj. 澳大利亚人；澳大利亚（人）的

**5. India** n. 印度 **Indian** n.&adj. 印度人；印度（人）的

**6. Britain** n. 英国 **British** n.&adj. 英国人；英国（人）的

**7. Japan** n. 日本 **Japanese** n.&adj. 日本人；日本（人）的

**8. nationality** n. 国籍 ——What nationality are you? ——I’m Chinese.

**nation** n. 国家，民族 **national** adj. 国家的，民族的 the Chinese national flag

**international** adj. 国际的 international flight

**9. interest** n. place of interest *(u)n.*

What are your interests *(c)n.* and hobbies?

**interested** adj. The little boy is interested in painting.

**interesting** adj. The film is interesting. / It is an interesting film.

**10. yourself** pron. **yourselves** pron.你们自己 **you** pron.你/你们 **yours** pron.

**III. 与一个国家有关词一般有三个：国名n.、国籍adj.、国民n.。通常国籍与国民**是同一个词，

国名 国籍 国民 (pl.)

China Chinese Chinese (Chinese)

Canada Canadian Canadian (Canadians)

America/the USA American American (Americans)

Britain/England/the UK British/English the British/Englishman (the British/Englishmen)

India Indian Indian (Indians)

Australia Australian Australian (Australians)

Japan Japanese Japanese (Japanese)

Germany German German (Germans)

France French Frenchman (Frenchmen)

Thailand Thai Thai/ the Thai

Italy Italian Italian (Italians)

**三. U3 巩固练习**

**I. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms:**

1. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(foreign) living and working in Shanghai now.

2. We call people from Canada\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Canada)

3. Hisako and I are from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, we are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Japan)

4. Do you know those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(India) over there?

5. Wang Lin is a \_\_\_\_\_(China) boy, bus he has got a /an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_name. (Britain).

6. Over 25,500 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(Britain) live in Garden City nowadays.

7. Nanjing Road is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(crowd) with people at weekends.

8. What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(nation) are you? I come from the UK, I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. The 12th Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Film Festival will be held on June13th 2009. (nation)

10. Help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cake , everyone. (you)

**II. Choose the best answer:**

( ) 1. Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Beijing.

A: in the south B: to the south C: the south D: on the south

( ) 2. Who would you like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A: write to B: write C: talk D: speak

( ) 3. I have a pet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sam.

A: calls B: call C: is called D: called

( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ you like to buy a T-shirt with a round collar.

A: Will B: Would C: Do D: Are

( ) 5. Please wait for me. I’ll be back in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours.

A: one and a half B: one and half a C: half and one D: one and half

( ) 6. You can write to your penfriend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you want to know more about him.

A: but B: if C: so D: and

( ) 7. We call \_\_\_\_\_\_ people from \_\_\_\_\_\_ USA \_\_\_\_\_\_Americans.

A: the, the, the B: / , the, / C: the, the,/ D: the, /, /

( )8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lovely weather we had in Hangzhou last week.

A: What B: What a C: How D: How a

( ) 9. There’s no food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_drink in the fridge. Shall I go and buy some?

A: and B: or C: but D: so

( )10. Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next?

A: how to do B: what to do C: where to do D: when to do

**III. Rewrite the following sentences as required**（改写句子**,**每空格限填一词）

1. I have already learnt to drive a car. (改为否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ learnt to drive a car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. He usually has some rice for dinner at home. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he usually have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rice for dinner at home?

3. Over 19,010 Japanese live and work in Garden City. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Japenese live and work in Garden City?

4. We call people from Australia Australians.(对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we call people from Australia?

5. How is your Chinese teacher like? (保持句意基本不变)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does your Chinese teacher look \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

**五．阅读提高：**

**A. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.**

Mei Wu and Yoko Kudo are students at an American college. They take the same English class at the same time. They study with each other every week, but they n 1\_\_\_\_ see each other. Their houses are not near each other. Their houses are also f 2\_\_ from the college. In fact, both Mei and Yoko are from different countries. Mei is in China, and Yoko is in Japan. Their class is on the I 3\_\_\_\_ . They are nline students.

B 4\_\_\_\_ Mei and Yoko like their class. They think learning on the Internet is very helpful. They don’t have to travel to America. They can study at home. They can even take their exams on the computer and s 5\_\_\_\_ them to their teacher by email. L 6\_\_\_ Mei and Yoko, most of the students in the class think online classes are great. But o 7\_\_\_ do not agree. They want to go to a classroom.

**第五讲**

**一．Unit4 Jobs people do (牛津英语) 知识点复习**

**1. Jobs people do**

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooks food for people.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes notes and answers phones.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ looks after people’s teeth.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps make sick people better.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes sick people better.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flies an airplane.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sells things to people in a shop.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makes things in a factory.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ puts out fires.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ receives and gives money in a bank.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drives buses in the street.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ helps make our city a safe place.

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sends people’s letters and newspapers to their homes.

2. architect n. 建筑师 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ n. 建筑，建筑物

3. construction n. 建筑 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ V. 建造；构造

4. 辨析

move v. “将（某物）搬到（某地）” remove v. “搬迁；去除” removal n. 搬迁

辨析

work for “为……效力；为……工作”work as “担任……的职务”

5. the same … as… “与……一样”

6. accident n. （交通）事故；意外遭遇

词组： by accident 无意；出人意料；偶然

词性转换： accidental adj. accidentally adv.

7. hurt adj. 受伤的; V. 受伤，伤害，痛 n. 伤痛

8. broken adj. 伤残的；破损的

9. manage v. 管理；设法完成

manage to do… = succeed in doing…

**II 同步精练**

**I. Give the words with the past forms and past participle**

walk\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

catch\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

have\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

am/is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

write \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.**

1. My friend, Tom, is a very friendly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And he gets up early to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bread and cakes every morning. (bake)
2. Ben is a talented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and he is good at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (cook)
3. David met a traffic accident yesterday. He had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arm and had to stay in bed for several weeks. (break)
4. – Who is your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (manage)

-- Mr. Wang is. And he is having a talk with Johnson in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ room. (meet)

5. The Wang family asked some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ men to move their furniture. (move)

6. That \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (motorcycle) drives so fast that he knocked somebody down.

7. His family was poor, so he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ newspapers and parcels when he was a little boy in order to support his study. (delivery)

**III. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms.**

1. Mr. Wang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (drive) his mother and wife to the airport yesterday morning.

2. The police quickly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (stop) the driver when he was driving too fast.

3. My parents were not at home, so I had to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (look after) myself at the moment.

4. Lisa is a very nice teacher. She enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) children a lot.

5. Last year, the shop owner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sell) 6 million hot dogs.

6. Mr. Lee dislikes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) alone at home. He usually kills time by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (chat) with his neighbors.

**IV. Choose the best answers.**

( ) 1. There are many trees and flowers on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.

A. both B. every C. each D. either

( ) 2. William has two dogs and he loves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. them both B. both them C. all of them D. them each

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you please show me the way to the zoo?

A. Can B. Do C. Would D. May

( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ago, our country was covered by thick forests.

A. Five million of year B. Five millions year

C. Five millions of year D. Millions of years

( ) 5. A: Are any of the guests here?

B: Yes. Two people \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. are already arrive B. have already arrived

C. already arrive D. arrived already

( ) 6. Things didn’t go \_\_\_\_\_\_ we had expected.

A. as smooth as B. smooth as C. so smoothly as D. smoothly as

( ) 7. What he said sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. nicely B. pleasantly C. friendly D. wonderfully

( ) 8. A: Can you tell the difference \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the two sentences.

B: No, I can’t tell this sentence \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that one.

A. between, to B. among, in C. in, and D. between, from

( ) 9. Johnny, you \_\_\_\_\_ play with the knife, you \_\_\_\_\_ hurt yourself.

A. won’t, can’t B. mustn’t, may C. shouldn’t, must D. can’t, shouldn’t

( ) 10. How dangerous \_\_\_\_\_\_ playing with fire!

A. is it B. it is C. this is D. there is

( ) 11. A: Have you finished your report yet?

B: No, I’ll finish in \_\_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes.

A. another B. other C. more D. less

**VI. Rewrite the sentences as required.**

1. My brother, Jack, is 6 feet tall. （保持句意）

I have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , called Jack.

1. He went to bed after his mother came back last night. （保持句意）

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to bed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his mother came back last night.

1. Tom is as tall as Jerry. （保持句意）

Tom is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jerry.

1. He didn’t go outside because it rained heavily. （保持句意）

He didn’t go outside \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain.

**VII 阅读理解**

**(A)**

Shyness means feeling frightened when you’re around other people. Some children are \_\_\_1\_\_\_ shy. Some become shy later because of their life experience. In fact, everybody gets a little shy sometimes. It’s just how much they feel shy.

Most people have red faces and talk in \_\_\_2\_\_\_ sentences when they are shy. But some become so shy that they won’t go to a restaurant because they are too nervous to order and pay for their food. Some are afraid of meeting \_\_\_3\_\_\_ people, so they seldom go outside. This kind of shyness can be bad for a person.

If shyness doesn’t stop you from doing something you want to do, being shy isn’t a big problem. Some experts say shy people are good at working because they think more but \_\_\_4\_\_\_ less.

But remember not to let good opportunities pass you by just because of it. If you have to sing a song at a birthday party or give some performances in front of others, just do it. There’s \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to be afraid of.

* 1. ( )A. shown B. born C. thought D. seen
  2. ( )A. broken B. strange C. different D. boring
  3. ( )A. new B .foreign C. old D. friendly
  4. ( )A. do B. talk C. get D. sleep
  5. ( )A. something B. everything C. much D. nothing

**(B)**

Ted sat next to me when we were in elementary school. He had serious problems in communicating with people. One always had to g\_\_\_1\_\_\_ what he was saying. Besides, most of my classmates did not like to be with him because his hands and shirts were always dirty. I tried to let him know the importance of being c\_\_\_2\_\_\_ by telling him several times a day to wash his hands. But he just could not understand.

One day, our teacher Miss Hsieh walked up to Ted. W\_\_\_3\_\_\_ saying anything, she took Ted to the washroom. Slowly, Miss Hsieh washed his hands and told him that he should keep h\_\_\_4\_\_\_ clean. She did that every day for one month. Finally, Ted understood.

Miss Hsieh's love has given me a good e\_\_\_5\_\_\_ to follow when I am doing my job. I always remember to teach my students by showing them the right ways to do things. And most important of all, I always remember to give them more time to learn and to grow up.

**第六讲**

**一．U3-U4复习**

**I.知识点回顾**

**Translation**

1，我已经借了那本书了。不过还是谢谢你。（thank）

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

2，电影才刚刚开始呢。但是我们最好还是快一点。（better）

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

3，Kate是最粗心的人之一，不过她很搞笑。（care)

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

4，乔布斯已经去世大约1年了，他在40年前创造了苹果公司。（create）

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

5，Lora已经买了Iphone5S一个月了。这令她很兴奋。（make）

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

**二．同步精练**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

1. That bus can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 86XMD_SG@(Y_QGS{EO3C{`E more than 50 people.

2. That old man is walking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ )UT1_2%VP1%ZQ~7}T500YDY the policeman.

3. The little girl was badly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 63)SH}(8X}5NJ_GN9I4AYW3 in that accident.

4. The man riding a bike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A$J2O678}1%S`Q4N1CZUVUF him down.

5. That house \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ NOM(5{LGLZ@]P%UNI{RX~AX fire.

**II. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 1. Tony usually buys something to eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his way home.

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

( ) 2. Both his mum and dad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doctors.

A. is B. was C. are D. be

( ) 3. I see an old woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ newspapers to the people in the street.

A. sells B. selling C. sold D. to sell

( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some photographs when you go to the Bund.

A. Take B. Bring C. Carry D. Make

( ) 5. A car \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the little boy and the driver ran away.

A. looked for B. knocked down C. made sure D. talked to

( ) 6. The policeman met a lost child last night and took him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to home B. to the home C. home D. the home

( ) 7. Sally’s friends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some gifts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her on her birthday.

A. buy, to B. buy, for C. sell, for D. sell, to

( ) 8. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does Tom have sports?—Every day.

A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How soon

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

1. Lily likes to go to Mr Ma’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (bake)

2. It’s going to rain. Let’s go home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (immediate)

3. With the help of the street \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the street is very clean now. (clean)

4. You can write to the area \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again. (manage)

5. Two ambulance workers carried the man into the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (quick)

**IV. Complete the following sentences as required.**

1. He likes to do his homework after dinner. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do his homework after dinner?

2. My mum works in a supermarket. (对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your mum work?

3. Mike often buys some flowers for Jane on holidays. (保持句意基本不变)

Mike often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some flowers on holidays.

4. The ambulance is running very fast to the hospital. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ambulance is running to the hospital!

5. buy, flowers, see, morning, I, people, from, her, every (连词成句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**三、阅读训练**

**A Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.**

My son’s name is Elias. He was born in the second \_\_\_1\_\_\_ in 2007 in Germany (德国). His mother is German, and I am American. So he can speak \_\_\_2\_\_\_ languages at home. He can speak German to everybody, but he can’t speak English well. This is because everyone speaks German. It is \_\_\_3\_\_\_ for me to teach him English because I am the only one who really speaks English to him all the time.

On 7th August he goes to the \_\_\_4\_\_\_ for the first time. He meets his grandparents and his \_\_\_5\_\_\_ and uncle. He can’t speak English well for the first week. He plays with his two cousins who are as old as Elias. They talk with each other in English every day. But after two weeks Elias can speak English well. He says he has to speak English and there is a lot of \_\_\_6\_\_\_ for him to speak English. So we can say practising is the best way to learn a language and the best teacher to learn it is interest.

( ) 1. A. time B. day C. month D. year

( ) 2. A. one B. two C. three D. four

( ) 3. A. hard B. relaxing C. good D. interesting

( ) 4. A. Japan B. UK C. US D. German

( ) 5. A. sisters B. brothers C. cousins D. friends

( ) 6. A. hard B. fun C. boring D. scary

**阅读训练B**

When this story happened, they were working around a very large house. Their job was to do the cleaning. It was not a difficult job, but sometimes it was a little dangerous, because they had to walk below where workmen were working. Often these workmen dropped something from the top of the house many metres high to the ground.

One morning, Joe was working near the house with a cigarette behind one of his ears. Suddenly somebody on the top shouted, “Look out!” But Joe did not “look out”. He looked up. And as he did so, a long knife dropped and cut off one of his ears. At once he put his hand to one side of his head and cried out, “I’ve lost an ear. Help! Help!”

Jeff ran up to help his friend. “Look for my ear,” Joe told him. “It must be on the ground somewhere.” Jeff looked everywhere for the missing ear. At last he found an ear on the ground. He picked it up and carried it to Joe.

“Here you are,” he said, “I’ve found it.” Joe looked at it.

“No, that’s not my ear.” he said, “Mine had a cigarette behind it.”

Answer the questions.

1. What job did Joe and Jeff do?

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

2. Why was the job a little dangerous?

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

3. Where did Joe put the cigarette?

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

4. How did Joe lose his ear?

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

5. Jeff didn’t find Joe’s ear at the end of the story, did he?

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

**C.Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.**

My aunt is a tourist reporter. When I was a little girl, she always s\_\_\_1\_\_\_ me a lot of beautiful pictures. She has taken a lot of pictures about rivers, mountains, islands and so on. Nature is so amusing that I was absorbed (吸引) at once. She sometimes told me some i\_\_\_2\_\_\_ stories during her trips. She also r\_\_\_3\_\_\_ some reports to me. Although(尽管) my parents want me to be a teacher, I still want to be a reporter just like her.

She told me that to be a reporter is not very easy. Some war reporters l\_\_\_4\_\_\_ their lives in the cruel wars. Some news reporters tried their best to find the truth for people but f\_\_\_5\_\_\_ at last. Finally she gave me some advice on how to be a great reporter:

First, having a heart to serve people. Next, trying my best to find the truth and n\_\_\_6\_\_\_ give it up. Then, learning how to take beautiful pictures. Last but not least, learning how to write a report.

Now, I am good at taking photos, but I am poor at writing reports. I will practise English and Chinese more. Although it is d\_\_\_7\_\_\_ for me to become a reporter, I will never give it up. I am sure my dream will become true in the future!

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 第七讲

# 一．知识点梳理Unit 5 Choosing a new flat

**I.** 词组**:**

1. tidy up：使…整齐 2. much bigger：大多了

3. think about doing sth：考虑做某事 4. enough space：足够的空间

5. a bigger/smaller flat：一个更大/更小的公寓

6. the Lis：姓李的一家人(复数)

7. look for：寻找 8. what kind of …：什么种类的..

9. live in the suburbs：住在郊区 10. estate agency：房产中介公司

11. live far away from：住得离开….远 12. busy road：繁忙的街道

13. on a removal day：在搬家的那天 14. opposite the sofa：与沙发相对

15. a bedroom with one big window：有一个大玻璃窗的一间卧室

16. a flat with a kitchen 一个带一个厨房的房子

17. an underground station:一个地铁站

**II. 词性转换:**

1.choose v. 选择 choice n. 选择

2.shelf n.架子 (复数) shelves

3.balcony n.阳台 (复数) balconies

4.tidy adj. 整洁得的反义词 untidy adj. 不整洁的

tidy v. 使…整齐

5.agent n. 代理人 agency n.代理机构

6.move v.移动 removal n. 移动 例: a removal man

7.live v. 居住 living n. 生活 生存 例: living room

life n. 生活 例： a happy life

8.help v. 帮助 helpful adj. 乐于助人的

helper n. 助手

**二．同步精炼：**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

1. The plane has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ~QMA7}RRII9%C9A4QD4W]1V safely at the Shanghai Pudong International Airport.

2. I knew I needed a bit of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SWN6US]~UQ~C3GNN$SMDMWJ to win.

3. Learning English well is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ AYB$0423DP67DZB_1Q4W%AN.

4. Mr Li and Ben are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ O@~YF6J4TSCJB_S9K[D4R_7 in the countryside.

5. The player who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Z96}F~%VBR19$8~QX(5J@MX a six on the dice goes first.

**II. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 1. We mustn’t eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drink in class.

A. and B. or C. so D. but

( ) 2. We can use the telephone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help.

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

( ) 3. The teacher wants to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us an interesting story.

A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk

( ) 4. There is a lot of paper on the ground. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pick up it B. pick it up C. pick up them D. pick them up

( ) 5. These instructions tell us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to wash the dress.

A. what B. who C. how D. that

( ) 6. You’d better keep the window \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when you leave the classroom.

A. close B. closed C. closing D. to close

( ) 7. Keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The paint is still wet.

A. on B. of C. off D. away

( ) 8. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I water the flowers every day? —No, you needn’t.

A. Can B. May C. Must D. Shall

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he didn’t pass the exam. (luck)

2. That sign tells us to stop here. It’s a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign. (instruct)

3. I want to be a basketball \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when I grow up. (play)

4. There is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign near the lake. (warn)

5. We have rules to keep us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (safety)

**IV. Complete the following sentences as required.**

1. We can find rules in the school. (改为否定句)

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rules in the school.

2. “No fishing” is a warning sign. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sign is it?

3. We are not allowed to take photos in the museum. (保持句意基本不变)

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photos in the museum.

4. It tells us to park our car here. (改为否定句)

It tells us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park our car here.

5. if, you, land, it, on, must, what, a, say, sign, you, means (连词成句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **阅读提高：**

**A.Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.**

My son Bob is in Grade Two this year. He studies very hard at school. And he \_\_\_1\_\_\_ in his lessons. He has a hobby—playing computer games. It really makes him relaxed, but I’m not sure it is good or not.

Last Friday evening, he told me he had got an interesting game—playing football. He asked me to watch him play it. He first \_\_\_2\_\_\_ one of the teams and made his players run. The players ran fast after the ball. There were lots of football \_\_\_3\_\_\_ watching the game. They were wearing the same clothes \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the players they like. Every time his team got a goal, he jumped up and clapped his hands. He looked quite excited. I wanted to watch TV plays, so I went \_\_\_5\_\_\_ his room. About thirty minutes later, I went in again. He was doing his homework.

My son is a good boy. He likes playing computer games, but he knows when to play and when \_\_\_6\_\_\_.

( ) 1. A. did well B. does well C. is good D. was good

( ) 2. A. chose B. needed C. played D. collected

( ) 3. A. fans B. players C. singers D. reporters

( ) 4. A. with B. as C. for D. at

( ) 5. A. into B. out C. out of D. in

( ) 6. A. stop B. stopping C. to stop D. stopped

**B.Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.**

Once there was a hungry fox looking for s\_\_\_1\_\_\_ to eat. No matter how hard he tried, the fox couldn’t find any food. F\_\_\_2\_\_\_ he went to the forest and looked there for food. Suddenly he saw a big tree with a hole in it.

Inside the hole was a bag. The hungry fox thought there might be food in it. He j\_\_\_3\_\_\_ into the hole. When he opened the bag, he found there was lots of bread, meat and fruit in it.

An old woodcutter (伐木者) placed the food in the tree while he cut down trees in the forest. He was going to eat it for his l\_\_\_4\_\_\_.

The fox began to eat happily. After the fox ate all the food, he felt thirsty and decided to leave the hole and d\_\_\_5\_\_\_ some water. However, he couldn’t get out of the hole. The fox ate so m\_\_\_6\_\_\_ food that he became too big to get out of the hole.

The fox was very sad and upset. He told himself, “I wish that I had thought a lot before jumping into the hole.”

Yes, children, this is the result of doing something without thinking a\_\_\_7\_\_\_ it first.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 第八讲

**一．知识点梳理Unit 6 Different places Grammar**

1. When引导的时间状语从句

When解释为“当……时候”。 结构：主句 + when + 从句/ When + 从句， 主句

注意主句和从句时态一致。主要有：

主句（一般现在时）+ when + 从句（一般现在时）

I like walking at night when I live in the suburbs.

主句（现在进行时）+ when + 从句（现在进行时） 现在的时间

I am doing my homework when he is playing games.

主句（一般将来时）+ when + 从句（一般现在时）

I will go to Beijing when autumn comes.

主句（一般过去时）+ when + 从句（一般过去时）

He saw some people when he walked to the school.

主句（过去进行时）+ when + 从句（过去进行时） 过去的时间

Kitty was reading when Alice was singing.

主句（过去进行时）+ when + 从句（一般过去时）

She was talking to Mr Wang when I saw her.

**2. 现在进行时be doing**

表示现在正在做某事。

常常和look, listen, now, at five o’clock, from two to four等时间连用。

Look. He is playing.

Listen. Someone is singing.

Kitty is going shopping now.

Mary is doing homework at four.

**3. There be句型**

表示“有……”，因此在there be句型中不能出现have或has。

There be句型可以用于下列时态。

一般现在时，表示现在“有”：There is a book on the desk.

一般过去时，表示过去“有”：There was a book on the desk five minutes ago.

一般将来时，表示将来“有”：There will be a park near our neighbourhood in the future. /There is going to be a park near our neighbourhood.

**4. It is + adj. + (for sb.) to do sth.**

表示对某人来说（for sb.），做某事（to do sth.）是怎样的（adj.）。

It在这里做形式主语，起占位作用，不用解释，真正的主语是to后面的内容。因为to后面的内容很长，所以为了避免“头重脚轻”，我们往往使用形式主语it来避免这种情况。

所以下列句子也可以改成：

It is nice to go to the park in a sunny day.

= Go to the park in a sunny day is nice.

It is good for us to eat more vegetables.

= To eat more vegetables is good.

**二．巩固练习**

**I. Choose the best answer（选择最恰当的答案）：**

( )1. The boy is old enough to do everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A)him B)he C)himself D)his

( )2.Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the radio, I can’t hear it clearly.

A)look up B) tidy up C)turn up D) put up

( )3. ---\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you like the story? ---Wonderful.

A)How B)Why C)What D)Where

( )4. Could you smell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the room?

A)something strange B)anything strange

C)strange something D)strange anything

( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you study hard, you will be good at English.

A)Until B)If C)So D)But

( ) 6. Kitty is talking \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ben \_\_\_\_\_\_ their trip to Canada.

A) with……of B) with ……about C) to……with D) of……with

( )7. I’m sure there will be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traffic jams in the future.

A) less B) fewer C) more D) few

( ) 8. Kelly wants to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ university teacher in the furtue.

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

( ) 9. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing since he left university.

A) lives B) lived C) will live D) has lived

( )10. We should let the ambulance \_\_\_\_\_\_ first.

A) leave B) leaving C) to leave D) left

( )11. The shop is open \_\_\_\_\_\_ 10:00 a.m.\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10:00p.m.

A) at, at B) at ,to C) from, to D) from, at

( )12. My teachers always give me some \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A) advice B) piece of advice C) advise D) piece of advise

( )13. How often does your father go to Beijing on business? —— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) In a year B) Two years C) Once a year D) Twice

( )14. When I stay in another city, my friend Tom takes care of my pet. **Here “**takes care of **” means** \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A)receives B)accepts C)looks for D)cares for

( )15. ---Thank you for helping me. ----\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A)I’m not good at it. B) No, thanks. C) My pleasure. D) Never mind.

**II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms（用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子）：（共5题5分）**

1. August is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eight) month of the year.

2. Oh, no! I think my arm is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break).

3. What are your nationalities? We are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Canada)

4. I can see people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the streets quickly on my way to school.

5. We cannot be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (kind) to animals in the SPCA.

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required（根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词）：**

**1.** He had a lot of homework to do yesterday. **(改为否定句)**

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of homework to do yesterday.

**2.** We have P.E. lessons twice a week. (**对划线部分提问**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do you have P.E. lessons?

**3.** Over 2,334,258 people watched the show last night. (**保持原句意思**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2,334,258 people watched the show last night.

**4.** I am very interested in adventure stories. **(划线部分提问)**

What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stories are you interested in?

**三．阅读理解练习**

A. Mary was spending her holiday in Scotland. Two days ago she sent a letter to Jane and a post card to Mr and Mrs Smith. Today Mr and Mrs Smith received the card and Jane got the letter. “What did Mary say in her card, Mum? Let me have a look.” Jane said.

Mary said in her card, “I have visited lots of places. How are you all? I miss you very much.” Jane stopped her mother and said, “She wrote much less in the card than in the letter to me. Her letter is full of interesting things. Let me read it to you.”

“I took a train to Edinburgh. I stayed there for three days and then I went to the mountains. I met a lot of young people there. We climbed mountains. I have been to several famous lakes. Besides, I have also visited other famous places there. I find Scotland is much more beautiful than England. By the way, the hotel is very nice and I have made many new friends. I am having a wonderful time here.”

1. When did Mary send the post card? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is Jane? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How did Mary go to Edinburgh? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. How long did Mary spend in Edinburgh? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. How did Mary think about Scotland? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

III **Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words**

When there is an earthquake, what should we do?

You are inside:

* Stay inside. The most dangerous thing to do during the shaking of an earthquake is to try to leave the building b 1 objects can fall on you.
* Stay under a sturdy (结实的) table or desk. Cover your h 2 , neck and face. If a table is not nearby, drop (蹲下) to the floor and move toward the nearest inside wall.
* If you are inside a large and crowded building like a stadium, stay put (别动)! Thousands of people might trample (踩踏) you on the w 3 to an exit. Cover your head. You have a better chance of living.

You are outside:

* Drop and cover. Move toward an o 4 area if possible away from power lines and structures.
* Once in the open, stay there until the shaking s 5 .
* If you are n 6 tall buildings, hide under doorways. It is estimated (估计) that the streets of Shanghai will be covered by tons of broken glass in some areas after a big quake.

## 第九讲

**一．Module 2** Face it!

I. 【指点迷津】

你同学的奶奶因病去世了，她哭得很伤心，你可以安慰她说：“Face it!”

生活中，当对方对于某种事实或眼前的情况无法接受时，我们就可以用“Face it!”（去面对眼前的这种情况、面对现实吧！）来劝解、安慰对方。

【身临其境】

A: What should I do? 我该怎么办呀？

B: What’s up? 怎么啦？

A: My best friend is going to leave for the United States. 我最好的朋友要去美国了。

B: Face it! 面对现实吧！

**II. Module 2短语集锦**

1.type letters 打信 2.move to 移动到

3.deliver letters 送信 4.answer the phone 接电话

5.take notes 记笔记 6.knock down 撞倒

7.catch fire 着火 8.run away 逃跑

9.tidy up 使……整齐 10.look for 寻找

11.tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人关于某事

12.make nests 筑巢 13.leave rubbish 扔垃圾

14.use the telephone for help 用电话求助 15.go out 出去

16.go camping 去野营 17.pick the flowers 摘花

18.roll a dice 掷骰子 19.take turns 轮流

**二．同步练习**

**I. 选择填空。**

( ) 1. Can you see that man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a black hat?

A. at B. for C. on D. with

( ) 2. Our room is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smaller than theirs.

A. more B. much C. many D. some

( ) 3. Don’t sit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John and me. We are talking.

A. among B. between C. with D. near

( ) 4. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her lost child.

A. looking for B. 分inding C. looking after D. watching

( ) 5. My younger brother had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leg in the accident.

A. break B. broke C. broken D. breaking

( ) 6. How did you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your new job?

A. look for B. watch C. see D. find

( ) 7. I’d like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cartoon film “Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf”.

A. to see B. see C. seeing D. saw

**II. 用动词的适当形式填空。**

1. This morning I saw him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework when I went into his room.

2. This morning I saw him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework for some time and then play basketball.

3. When I was on my way to school this morning, I saw two thieves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) out of the bank.

4. I often see the boys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) football on the playground.

5. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) into the building at that time.

**三．阅读训练**

**A. Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.**

I still remember I fell in love with English from a very young age, because I thought it was such a helpful language. Full of strong wishes of learning English, I began to learn it. But soon I found it \_\_\_1\_\_\_ than expected. There were too many words, expressions (表达) and many other things to remember. And even if you know how to spell them, you can’t use them correctly and exactly. And I did rather \_\_\_2\_\_\_ in my first English test. I was \_\_\_3\_\_\_ about it. That made me upset （烦乱的） and dropped my interest in English.

While I was in trouble, my English teacher gave me much help. I knew that interest didn’t mean everything and I should have some learning methods(方法). I did \_\_\_4\_\_\_ he said and tried many different ways of learning English. As days went by, I could do better and better and became more and more \_\_\_5\_\_\_ in it.

During the summer vacation, an old lady from Australia visited my school. She had a talk with us. It was the first time for me to meet a foreigner. I got \_\_\_6\_\_\_ nervous (紧张的) at first, but soon I found it exciting to talk with her, and I learned a lot from her. How I wish to practise speaking English with foreigners every day!

( ) 1. A. better B. more difficult C. worse D. easier

( ) 2. A. well B. worse C. better D. badly

( ) 3. A. worry B. worrying C. worried D. worries

( ) 4. A. when B. what C. while D. for

( ) 5. A. interest B.interesting C. interested D. interests

( ) 6. A. a little B. little C. a few D. few

**B.Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.**

What do fashion models do? They encourage people to buy clothes or other things they wear, like shoes or hats. They model（展示) things in fashion s\_\_\_1\_\_\_, or in photos for magazines and posters.

There are two main kinds of models:

Live models model c\_\_\_2\_\_\_ on the catwalk (猫步) in fashion shows. They may also work in fashion exhibitions.

Photo models t\_\_\_3\_\_\_ pictures for magazines, newspapers and ads. They show their gestures and expressions (表情) by f \_\_\_4\_\_\_ a photographer’s (摄影师的) order.

To work as a model you need a good and right “look”. You should be in a good shape with healthy skin, t\_\_\_5\_\_\_ and hair. Girls should be at least 1.72m tall. Boys should be at least 1.83m tall.

Most models start in their teens. Teens usually start their work by s\_\_\_6\_\_\_ photos to a model company. Many model companies a\_\_\_7\_\_\_ look for models in the street. If a company accepts a teen, they’ll give her or him some training in skills.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第十讲**

**一．【知识点梳理】Unit 7 Signs around us**

1. signs around us 我们周围的标志

an instruction sign 说明标志 / a direction sign指向标志

a warning sign 警示标志 / an information sign 信息标志

2. tell us how and where to go告诉我们如何去某地

how to do something告诉我们如何做某事

tell us things we must (not) do告诉我们（不）该做的事

we may want to know告诉我们想要知道的事

3. have a picnic野餐 / leave rubbish 乱丢垃圾

4. use the telephone for help使用呼救电话

5. get useful information获取游泳信息

6. have a barbecue烧烤

7. fly kites放风筝

8. park one’s car here把车停放在这里（指停车场）

stop one’s car here把车停在这里（表示临时停车）

9. ride bicycles骑自行车

10. go camping野营

11. turn left/right左转/右转

12. wash these clothes in warm water用温水洗涤这些衣服

13. pick the flowers摘花

14. keep quiet保持安静

15. take turns to roll the dice轮流掷骰子

16. miss a turn失去一次机会

17. Good luck.祝你走运。

18.重点句型：

★A: What does this sign mean? 这个标志什么意思？

B: It means: … 它的意思是：……

★A: What kind of sign is this? 这是什么类型的标志？

B: It’s an instruction sign/a direction sign/ a warning sign/ an information sign.

这是一个说明标志/指向标志/警示标志/信息标志。

★A: Where can we find it? 我们可以在哪里找到它？

B: In a park/In the countryside/On a road/ At school./…在公园/在乡下/在路上/在学校。/…

★We can/may/must (not)…

1. **巩固练习**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

1. Please show me the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ XM2~8UTP~HGIEBEX)0NM9K6.

2. She drove \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ]XPJ%XOD$T5H(UA4YDY72FG the block twice to find a parking place.

3. The baby is sleeping. Please keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ BP68%{_J(OAXX47OI]QE`IY.

4. Who knows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7]J6[PRH1[B)6T@G%AS$U7Q of a new word?

5. I think this dictionary is very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TI~]I@1NDS8C{}]MCH3Q_96.

**II. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 1. My sister works in \_\_\_ office and always wears \_\_\_\_\_ uniform in her job.

A. a, a B. a, an C. an, an D. an, a

( ) 2. Mr Xu teaches \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English every other day.

A we B us C ours D our

( ) 3. Before you use a new camera, you should read the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first.

A. story-book B. sign C. magazine D. instruction book

( ) 4. —When were you born?

—I was born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ June 3rd, 2002.

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

( ) 5. There are so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people and so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise in the street.

A. many, much B. few, much C. much, few D. many, many

( ) 6. This game needs two players. One goes first and \_\_\_ takes turns to roll the dice.

A. another B. the others C. the other D. others

( ) 7. It’s my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to clean the classroom.

A. turn B. order C. work D. round

( ) 8. Look!There is a lot of paper on the floor. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pick up it B. pick up them C. pick them up D. pick it up

( ) 9. If you don’t get up right now, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the train.

A. will miss B. miss C. missed D. are missing

( ) 10. Paul usually does his homework \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than his sister.

A. more careful B. much carefully C. much more carefully D. much carefully

( ) 11. You can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the road when you see the “red man”.

A. across B. to cross C. cross D. crossing

( ) 12. Nowadays there are more and more fat people \_\_\_\_ they eat too much meat.

A. if B. so C. because D. but

( ) 13. The old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take pills. He’s already fine.

A. needn’t B. need C. doesn’t need D. needs not

( ) 14. This sign tells us how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thick clothes.

A. can wash B. can I wash C. wash D. to wash

( ) 15. —May I ask you some questions? —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. You are welcome. B. No, thanks. C. Speaking. D. Yes, you must.

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

1. That sign tells us to stop here. It’s a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sign. (instruct)

2. Would you like to tell me who is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the game? (win)

3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person to get to the FINISH sign wins the game. (one)

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he didn’t pass the exam. (luck)

5. We can get \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information from the Internet. (use)

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.**

1. We can find rules in the school. (改为否定句)

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ find rules in the school.

2. “No fishing” is a warning sign. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of sign is it?

3. We are not allowed to take photos in the museum. (保持句意基本不变)

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ photos in the museum.

4. We have rules to stop people from polluting the environment. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we have rules for?

5. not, us, we, do, things, this, tells, sign, must (连词成句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Reading：**

**A. Choose the best words and complete the passage.**

When should you start to buy Christmas presents? One week before the day? Or two weeks? Western children start buying them months \_\_\_1\_\_\_ Christmas Day. As the day comes nearer, children start to write lists of what presents they want to give and receive.

Big shopping streets get very \_\_\_2\_\_\_ from late November. Everyone counts down “the number of shopping days left till Christmas”. Stores put up pretty coloured lights and Christmas trees with shiny balls. You will \_\_\_3\_\_\_ Christmas music songs like Jingle Bells in shop after shop. Some stores have many dolls, candies and computer games. You can play with the toys \_\_4\_\_ you like them. There are special people to show you how things work.

People try to get to the shops early, to buy presents before they sell out. In the week before Christmas, shops stay \_\_\_5\_\_\_ late. It’s very tiring for sales people!

Some people save for months before the holiday so they have \_\_\_6\_\_\_ money to spend on their friends and family. But not everyone goes shopping for Christmas presents. Some people like to make their own gifts and cards.

( ) 1. A. on B. before C. at D. after

( ) 2. A. crowded B. long C. empty D. quiet

( ) 3. A. sing B. hear C. listen D. see

( ) 4. A. because B. if C. though D. so

( ) 5. A. opened B. opening C. open D. to open

( ) 6. A. enough B. lots C. many D. little

**B.Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.**

In China, there’re many different kinds of food. Some of them are very popular. Dumplings are the real Chinese food. Now let’s talk about them.

Everyone in China l\_\_\_1\_\_\_ dumplings very much, and there are many d\_\_\_2\_\_\_ kinds of dumplings. Some have meat and vegetables in them, others have sugar, eggs and so on. I like dumplings w\_\_\_3\_\_\_ vegetables and pork better than any other kind.

Usually people m\_\_\_4\_\_\_ dumplings at home. If you have no time to make them, you can buy them in any supermarkets. Then you take them h\_\_\_5\_\_\_ and eat them with vinegar.

The Spring Festival is very important in China. When it comes, we make dumplings, usually we put a coin in a dumpling. If someone eats the dumpling with the coin in it, he will be l\_\_\_6\_\_\_ in the year.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## 第十一讲

**一． 知识点梳理：U8 Growing healthy, growing strong**

**I.英语中提建议的方式**

用Shall we...?在表示建议或征求对方意见时，可用以Shall开头的一般疑问句。其肯定回答一般可用：All right, OK, Good idea等。

用Let's...?表示“让我们”（包括双方在内）做某事“这一建议时要用以Let's 开头的祈使句。而Let us在表示让我们做某事时，不包括对方在内。

Let's go and see the pandas. Let us go, will you?

让我们去吧，好吗？

用Why not...?Why not...?意思是：为什么不……？后接不带to的不定式（即动词原形）。Why not...?是省略了主语的省略形式，完整句Why don't you/they/we...?

Why don't you go with me?

Why don't you try again?=Why not try again?

用What about...?意为“……怎么”后可接名词、的代词和动名词。

What about going out for a walk? I'm going to the park.

What about you?

用had better 意为“最好”，“还是……好”，常用于口语，后接动词原形。

You had better stay at home.

You'd better go now.

用Don't...来表示建议，通常用于祈使句的否定形式中。

Don't play in the street.

Don't throw it like that.

Would you like+短语？这个句型意思是“……怎么样？”后接sth. 或to do sth.

Would you like another cup of tea?

Would you like some colour pencils?

Will you please+动词原形……？它的意思是“请你……好吗？”

Will you please come tomorrow?

Will you please pick it up?

**II.. so, neither引导的倒装句**

so＋be 动词/助动词/情态动词＋主语——此句型只限于肯定句中，表示“某人或某物情况也是如此”。

①He has lost the address. So have I. 他丢了地址，我也是。(=I have lost the address, too.)

②Mary likes playing the piano. So does Jane. 玛丽喜欢弹钢琴，简也是。(=Jane likes playing piano too.)

③If he goes there, so will I.如果他要去哪儿，我也去。(=I will go there, too.)

■否定句要用 Neither/ Nor ＋ be动词/助动词/情态动词＋主语，表示" 某人或物情况也不这样"

①I have never been to Beijing. Neither/Nor has my brother.

②The meal didn’t cost much, nor was it very delicious. 这顿饭不太贵，也不太好吃。

③I have no excuse for being late, nor does he. 我没有迟到的理由，他也没有。

■若前面句子结构中既出现了be动词又出现了行为动词或者其它不同的形式通常用 So it is with 或 It's the same with。

--- Mary likes playing the piano, but she can't play it well.

--- So it is with her brother. / It's the same with her brother.

【区别】■So ＋主语＋be动词/助动词/情态动词 此句型表示赞同，“某人或某物确实如此”。

①--- You seem to like tea. --- So I do.(是的，我确实喜欢)

②----Mary went to the park yesterday. ----So she did, and so did I.（她确实去了，我也去了。）

neither／nor表示否定意义

eg If you won’t go, neither will I.

典型例题

---Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?

---I don’t know, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. nor don’t I careB. nor do I careC. I don’t care neitherD. I don’t care also

**III.not any…more /not …any longer /no more /no longer 辨析**

、 no longer与no more的意义区别

1. no longer中的longer是副词long的比较级，long有after a certain point of time(在某一时刻以后)之意，着重表示时间的不再延续，意为“如今不再”。no longer等于not... any longer。

I'm no longer a student.我不再是个学生了。

2. no more中的more是many / much的比较级，more有again之意，着重表示数量或程度的减少，意为“再也没有更多(大)的数量(程度)”。no more等于not... any more。

　　You can drink no more. = You can't drink any more.

　　你不能再喝了。(喝酒的量到了一定程度，不能再继续下去了。)

I didn’t receive her letters any more.

1. **同步精练：**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

1. We should drink at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 77HFABX%YRTR9(YC}3PBKPU eight glasses of water every day.

2. There is an information \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6R)P3$]8YOSWV9_78ODZ_3P on the camp．

3. Joe doesn’t like having vegetables. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3CN%{`I5@94R]]5@@HA[[L4 do I．

4. I ate 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [BZ8R`KBBD`P2)]YTVGG_F4 of chocolate yesterday. It’s too much for me.

5. There is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Y@73M9LR@RL`S`9$B)%DH7Y called Computer War．

**II. Choose the best answer. (15分)**

( ) 1. What will you have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lunch?

A. for B. in C. / D. on

( ) 2. Our English teacher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us an interesting story this morning.

A. spoke B. said C. told D. talked

( ) 3. I really can’t decide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to choose for my son because they are all nice.

A. what B. how C. where D. which

( ) 4. —My brother doesn’t play badminton now. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine.

A. So does B. Neither does C. So doesn’t D. Neither doesn’t

( ) 5. —We will spend our holiday in the USA this summer. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Neither do they. B. So do they. C. Neither will they. D. So will they.

( ) 6. Kitty will go shopping if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow morning.

A. doesn’t B. won’t C. isn’t D. don’t

( ) 7. Jill’s grandfather was born \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15 August, 1945.

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

( ) 8. Yesterday Spaceboy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ too \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lemonade.

A. drink, many B. drank, many C. drink, much D. drank, much

( ) 9. Is there anything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to tell us after you visited the Sea World?

A. excite B. excited C. exciting D. more excite

( ) 10. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watch DVDs in the living room?

A. too B. also C. either D. neither

( ) 11. Danny \_\_\_\_\_ plenty of delicious food and drinks the day before yesterday.

A. had B. drank C. ate D. eats

( ) 12. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go travelling by plane, but it is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cheap, slower B. cheap, faster C. expensive, slower D. expensive, faster

( ) 13. Jenny used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school, but now she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to school by bus.

A. walking, goes B. walking, is going C. to walk, goes D. to walk, is going

( ) 14. I used to watch a lot of TV. I don’t watch too much TV \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. no longer B. any longer C. no more D. much more

( ) 15. —Shall we watch TV at home this evening? —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Thank you. B. That’s all. C. Good idea. D. My pleasure.

**IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

1. This cartoon is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that we all like watching it. (interest)

2. Joe should eat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ meat and more vegetables. (little)

3. We should eat more fruit and vegetables to keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (health)

4. The old man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ takes his pet to the park for a walk. (regular)

5. I look forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the film. (see)

**V. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (10分)**

1. He wears a uniform. (改为否定句)

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a uniform.

2. Danny watched television for too long. （保持句意基本不变）

Danny watched \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ television.

3. Danny always feels tired, so he decides to watch less TV. （对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he decide to watch less TV?

4. Susan will no longer stay in that hotel. （保持句意基本不变）

Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stay in that hotel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. I, to, eat, used, many, too, sweets （连词成句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## 第十二讲

1. **知识点梳理：U7-U8复习**

**同步精炼**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

1. It’s autumn because the leaves are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (RR6(U~0O8]U94(0AL8FMQ2

2. People wear warm clothes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ESDY`BA00F}PZL56667_S}8 in winter.

3. Draw a picture of your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ]3FG(ZTA_ESY3M`U9Z85]IX in different seasons.

4. There are some birds making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /nests/ in the tree.

5. It’s summer in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TPR_8LY09CS{B@B[LLVF_4D picture.

**II. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 1. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ season do you prefer, summer or winter?

—I like summer better.

A. When B. Where C. What D. Which

( ) 2. The students must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their school uniforms from Monday to Friday.

A. wear B. put on C. take off D. in

( ) 3. It’s summer in the third picture \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people are swimming in the sea.

A. so B. but C. because D. what

( ) 4. Going to a basketball game is much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than watching it at home.

A. exciting B. excited C. more excited D. more exciting

( ) 5. This pair of gloves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cheap.

A. is B. are C. am D. be

( ) 6. There are not any bowls or dishes in the kitchen. The underlined part means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. no B. no much C. not a D. not much

( ) 7. I have a lot of toys in my bedroom. The underlined part means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. much B. many C. few D. any

( ) 8. —It’s cloudy and it looks like rain.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You should take an umbrella with you when you go out.

1. Yes, it does B. That’s all right C. I think so D. Me, too

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

1. Look! The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are falling from the trees. (leave)

2. On the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of our journey, we went to climb the mountain. (two)

3. Tom got a piece of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ news from the newspaper yesterday. (excite)

4. There are many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the two flats. (different)

5. Put on your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It’s cold outside. (glove)

**IV. Complete the following sentences as required.**

1. There is a lot of rain this summer. （改为否定句）

There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rain this summer.

2. I read many books when I waited for my mother to come back yesterday. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you do when you waited for your mother to come back yesterday?

3. My family travel to the beach once a year. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do your family travel to the beach?

4. You should go to the Bund by underground. (保持句意基本不变)

You should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the Bund.

5. some, there, are, on, leaves, the, road (连词成句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**三．阅读训练**

**Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.**

It is interesting to visit another country, but there are some problems when you don’t know the language very well. It may be \_\_\_1\_\_\_ to talk with the people there. We may not know how to use the telephone in the country that we are visiting. We may not know how to buy \_\_\_2\_\_\_ we need. In a strange country we might not know where to eat or what to order in a \_\_\_3\_\_\_. It is not easy to decide how \_\_\_4\_\_\_ to tip (给……小费) waiters or taxi drivers. When we need help, we might not know how to ask for help. It is not pleasant to have an experience \_\_\_5\_\_\_ that. After a short time, however, we learn what to do and what to \_\_\_6\_\_\_. We learn to enjoy life in another country and then we may be sorry to leave.

( ) 1. A. tired B. happy C. difficult D. easy

( ) 2. A. some B. thing C. things D. shopping

( ) 3. A. shop B. school C. hospital D. restaurant

( ) 4. A. soon B. many C. much D. often

( ) 5. A. as B. like C. for D. with

( ) 6. A. talk B. tell C. speak D. say

## 第十三讲

**一． 知识点梳理**：**U9 International Food Festival**

**1. take care o**f 照顾

take care of homeless animals照顾无家可归的动物

**2.show** v.展示

.show sb. how to make sth. 给某人展示如何做某物

1. **raise** v.筹集

raise some money for the SPCA 为爱护动物协会筹集一些钱

**4. That’s a good idea.**那是个好主意。

**5. sell** v. 卖

sell foods from different countries 卖世界各国的食物

**6. ask** v. 要求

ask sb. to do sth. 请（某人）做（某事）

**7.a plate of**  一盘… a bowl of 一碗…

**8. 50 grams of butter** 50克黄油

150 millilitres of milk 150 毫升牛奶

**9. nine yuan and three jiao** 九块三角

**10.hear from** 收到…的来信，电话等

**11. help** v. 帮助 help sb. do sth. 帮助某人做某事

**12. strength (n).**力量 strong （adj）坚强的.

**13. rise (vi)** 上升

raise (vt)提高， 升起

**14. coloured** (adj)有色的

colourful (adj)鲜艳的

colour n.颜色v. 把涂颜色

**15. bright** (adj)明亮的

brightly (adv)明亮地

**16. proud** (adj)自豪的

pride (n)自豪，自尊心

**17. sound**  v. 听起来好像

sound n. 声音

**18. beat** v. (用叉等)快速搅拌，打 （beat ----- beaten）

**19. decorate** v.装饰，装潢 decoration n.

**二．巩固练习：**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions**

1. Mr Hu and his students are going to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ /reIz/ some money for the poor.

2. We had an international food \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ]ZV(V6RD]2)KK5A(H~BGK@X last week.

3. The SPCA takes care of those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ALYY1F5GS(`~XXIL~CSRYD9 animals.

4. Bake the biscuits in an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ [L6P]`{FE6XNT7UMFV)YJ)V for 15 minutes.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ SQRL@L0G%FCF4[2VZO8O_Q6, add a little salt into the flour.

**II. Choose the best answer.**

( )1. Will you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our puppy when we go to Beijing for the holiday?

A. look for B. take care C. look out D. take care of

( ) 2. The students in Garden School are going to raise money \_\_\_\_\_ the poor children in the west of China.

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

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can we do to help homeless cats in our city?

A. What B. How C. Why D. When

( ) 4. Our grandfather’s birthday is coming. Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cake for him.

A. making B. to make C. make D. made

( )5. We are going to have an international food festival tomorrow. Shall we ask our mums \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make different foods for us?

A. for B. to C. at D. of

( ) 6. Apple pies are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food. Kitty likes them best.

A. American B. Chinese C. English D. Thai

( ) 7. We need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ butter when we make raisin scones.

A. a few B. few C. little D. a little

( ) 8. Mum used some salt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ make biscuits.

A. to B. for C. at D. of

( ) 9. Finally, bake the biscuits in a hot oven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 15 minutes.

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

( ) 10. We are going to sell foods from different countries \_\_\_\_\_\_ the International Food Festival.

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

( ) 11. I’d like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some food from China.

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

( ) 12. I haven’t heard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my friends for a long time.

A. from B. for C. to D. at

( ) 13. I’ll take this iPad Air II. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does it cost?

A. How many B. How long C. How much D. How far

( ) 14. —May I have this pair of shoes? I like it best. —\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, of course. B. Not at all.C. That’s right. D. Thank you.

( ) 15. —Excuse me, can you show me the way to the Bund, please?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. That’s a good idea. B. Go along this road.

C. Thank you. D. Never mind.

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

1. Welcome to our \_\_\_\_\_ food festival. We sell food from different countries. (nation)

2. There are several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restaurants in Shanghai. (Thailand)

3. It’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to skate on the icy lake. (funny)

4. Too much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food is bad for health. (fry)

5. To make biscuits, firstly, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the self-raising flour, the salt and the butter together. (mixture)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. I’ve heard that they need some money. (改为否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that they need any money.

2. They have sports every Saturday afternoon. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sports every Saturday afternoon?

3. I’ll teach you how to make biscuits. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will you teach me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

4. The SPCA looks after homeless animals. (保持句意基本不变)

The SPCA \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of homeless animals.

5. it’s, to, international, interesting, food, have, festival, an (连词成句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**三． Reading**

**A.Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.**

Imagine that it’s late at night. You hear the smoke detectors (报警器) go off. You smell smoke when you \_\_\_1\_\_\_ up. Do you know what to do? If a fire starts in your home, remember your escape plan and leave as \_\_\_2\_\_\_ as possible. Here are things to make a safe escape.

※Call “Fire” to \_\_\_3\_\_\_ everyone in your family.

※If you know where the fire is, close as many doors as you can between you and the fire.

※If you’re in bed, get out of bed and onto the floor quickly. Crawl (爬行) on the floor to wall. It’s easy to breathe near the ground. If possible, cover your mouth and nose with a \_\_4\_\_\_ cloth.

※Feel the door \_\_\_5\_\_\_ you open it. If the door is warm or hot, do not open it. Maybe the fire is right outside your room. Find another way to leave the room. If the door is \_\_\_6\_\_\_, open it a little.

※Look out and try to see the fire.

※Call the fire department (消防队) from outside and wait for help to arrive.

( ) 66. A. get B. wake C. stand D. turn

( ) 67. A. suddenly B. finally C. slowly D. quickly

( ) 68. A. teach B. ask C. warn D. speak

( ) 69. A. beautiful B. dry C. new D. wet

( ) 70. A. before B. afterC. as soon as D. behind

( ) 71. A. warm B. hot C. wet D. cool

B. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

People in different countries and different places of the world eat different kinds of things. Foods are cooked and e\_\_\_1\_\_\_ in many different kinds of ways. People in different countries eat at different times of the d\_\_\_2\_\_\_. In some places people eat once or t\_\_\_3\_\_ a day in other countries people eat three or four times a day. Scientists say that n\_\_\_4\_\_\_ of the differences is really important. It doesn’t matter whether foods are eaten raw or cooked, canned or f\_\_\_5\_\_\_. It doesn’t matter if a person eats dinner at 4 o’clock in the afternoon or at eleven o’clock at night. The important thing is w\_\_\_6\_\_\_ you eat every day.

72. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 73. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**第十四讲**

**一．知识点梳理： U10 A birthday party**

**1. be going to+动词原形＋……**

对于将要发生的事或打算计划、决定要做的事，都以“be going to +动词原形＋……”的句型来表示。因为此句型中含有be动词，所以在使用时，be（即am, is, are）要随着句子主语的人称或数而变化。

（1）肯定句句型：主语＋be（am, is, are）going to +动词原形……

（2）否定句句型：主语＋be（am, is, are）not going to +动词原形……

（3）一般疑问句句型：Be （Am, Is, Are）+主语＋going to +动词原形＋……

（4）特殊疑问句

句型：疑问词（What,Where,How…）+be （am, is, are）+主语＋going to +动词原形＋……？

**2. Hello .This is Kitty Li. May I speak to Mark, please?**

你好。我是基蒂•李。我可以和马克讲话吗？

▲这是一句电话用语。打电话时表示想找谁除了用Hello,（this is）… speaking. May I speak to sb.? 这一句型以外，还可以说：I’d like to speak to Tom.我想找汤姆。Hello! Is Tom in? 喂！汤姆在吗？

电话中问对方是谁，英语说：

What’s it?或 Who’s that（speaking）? Is that Tom（speaking）?

你是汤姆吗？

表示我是谁，英语说：It’s Tom.或This is Tom（speaking）.我是汤姆。

请对方别挂电话或稍等，英语说：

Hold on, please.或Hold on for a moment.请稍等。如果是人不在，英语说：

Sorry, Tom is out at this moment. May I take a message for him?

抱歉，汤姆现在出去了，我可以为他传个口信吗？

如果没有对方要找的人，英语说：

I’m sorry you’ve got the wrong number.对不起，你打错了。

注意：以上电话用语中要避免说Are you Tom speaking?或I’m Tom speaking.

通常用that指对方，用this指自己，也可以用it指对话双方。

**3. Are you free on Saturday afternoon at three o’clock?**星期六下午三点你有空吗？

▲free是个形容词，在本单元里的意思是“自由的”“有空的”“空闲的”等。free 是busy的反义词。Are you free…？＝ Do you have time…?

这种句型叫做陈述疑问句。它的语序跟陈述句的语序相同，而它的语调则跟一般疑问句的语调（升调）相同，并在书写时加上问号。陈述疑问句的语义特点是：说话人对答案是有倾向性的，他倾向于他所需要的或所期望的回答。肯定的疑问句具有肯定的倾向性，否定的疑问句有否定的倾向性。

You told her?你对她讲了吧？

You didn’t get anything to eat? 你没有找到什么吃的吧？

You aren’t hungry? 你不饿吧？

**5. I can’t make it.我不能来/我来不了。**

习语make it 有四个常见的含义：

（1）约定时间（地点），规定时间（地点）：

A: Shall we meet next week? 甲：下星期我们碰一次头好吗？

B: Yes, let’s make it next Sunday. 乙：好的，让我们约定下星期天碰头吧。

bLet’s make it 7:30让我们定在七点半吧。

（2）及时赶到，按约定时间赶到（arrive in time）,赶得上：

（3）成功、做到、办到（succeed, be able to do）:

（4）用于否定句，表示不能应邀参加某项活动：

**6. Yes ,that’s a good idea!**行，好主意。

that’s a good idea作“好主意”“好办法”解。如：

Let’s go for a picnic this Sunday. “这个星期天我们去野餐吧。”

That’s a good idea.”（或Good idea.）“好主意。”

－What about having a drink? －喝一杯怎么样？

－That’s a good idea.（Good idea.）－好主意。

注意：在简略回答中，我们可以用“Good idea!”代替“That’s a good idea!”要注意的是Good idea 前没有不定冠词，不定冠词a要和前面的That’s一块省去。

**7. We need some eggs, some sugar, some butter…**我们需要一些鸡蛋，一些糖，一些黄油……

用作形容词的some除可修饰复数名词之外，还可修饰单数的可数名词和不可数名词。修饰复数可数名词和不可数名词其词义为“一些”，

修饰单数可数名词时，其词义为“某个”，“某种”，

some day （某天），

some place（某地）。

1. **巩固练习：**

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.

1. I’m looking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ `4F1Z~~15(90IVC7[(]`M}4 to hearing from you soon.

2. The idea about going for a picnic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (J)1HQ6]NDA_MJ1{TKM}93F great.

3. I need to buy some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 936O4M9Y%8[Z)LFZYQO3FV0 from the supermarket.

4. We don’t have any \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ RPN7$$4(][@{84$@EJWJP7C left at home now.

5. People usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ E2ZK2)E2W~C1M%TWPOE{151 their houses before they move into it.

**II. Choose the best answers.**

( ) 1. Kitty likes singing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ karaoke every day.

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

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the evening of National Day, we’ll hold a party.

A. In B. On C. At D. From

( ) 3. Cook the fish for about five minutes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 120℃.

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

( ) 4. My mum is making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a chocolate cake.

A. I B. my C. me D. mine

( ) 5. Would you please give me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tea to drink at the party?

A. a little B. a few C. few D. little

( )6. Oh, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fun it is to dress up as Snow White!

A. what B. what a C. what an D. how a

( ) 7. He doesn’t like Coke. He’d rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some water.

A. drink B. drinks C. to drink D. drinking

( ) 8. To make spring rolls, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some salt to the flour.

A. put B. mix C. add D. take

( ) 9. We are all looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a day in the countryside.

A. spend B. spent C. spends D. spending

( ) 10. The family members are using some balloons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the room.

A. decorating B. decorated C. to decorate D. for decorate

( ) 11. —Our class will have an exciting football match with their class soon.

—It sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wonderfully B. great C. really D. sincerely

( ) 12. Wash your hands, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can have food.

A. first B. last C. then D. finally

( ) 13. When she heard the news, Mary was very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. excites B. excite C. exciting D. excited

( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall I bake the chocolate cake in an oven?

A. How far B. How soon C. How long D. How much

( ) 15. —I can’t take part in your birthday party. I have to write a report tonight.

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. That’s a good idea. B. What a pity!

C. It sounds great! D. Yes, I know

**III. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be** used once. (5分)

|  |
| --- |
| 1. still B. old C. name D. must be E. for F. can’t be |

Dick was going to see some old army friends at a party next Tuesday. He had just put on his 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uniform and was looking for his army shoes. He pulled out a piece of paper from his pocket and showed it to his wife Mary. Mary said, “It is a ticket 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your old army shoes.” “So it is!” Dick said. “Now I remember. The shoe repairman gave me that ticket. He was going to repair（修理） shoes for me. They must 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be there.” Mary was laughing. “They certainly aren’t there now! They 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there after twenty-eight years.” Dick went to the shoe repairman’s house and asked, “Hello, I think you have my old shoes. You were going to repair them for me. My 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is on this ticket.” “Oh yes, I remember.” The old man went into the back room and soon came out with a pair of army shoes. “Here are your shoes,” said the old man, “but they aren’t ready. Come back next Monday.”

## 第十五讲

一.知识点梳理： U9-U10复习

**Module 3 Unit 9 正误例析**

1. [误] We’re going to rise some money for the SPCA.

[正] We’re going to raise some money for the SPCA.

[析] raise为“举起，募集”等，是及物动词；rise是不及物动词，意为“升起”。如：

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

Please raise your hands if you have questions. 如果你们有问题，请举手。

2. [误] Let’s ask our mums help us.

[正] Let’s ask our mums to help us.

[析] 我们通常用ask sb. to do sth. 来表示“要求某人做某事”，它的否定形式为ask sb. not to do sth.（要求某人不要做某事），有同样用法的词的还有tell, want等等。如：

Please tell her not to be late for school again. 请告诉她上学不要再迟到了。

3. [误] I like English food well.

[正] I like English food best.

[析] like ... best可以用来表示“最喜欢……”，同样我们也可以用like ... better than ... 来表示“比起……更喜欢……”。如：

Perhaps they like you better than me. 也许比起我来他们更喜欢你。

4. [误] A raisin scone spends three yuan.

[正] A raisin scone costs three yuan.

[析] 表示花钱有以下几种说法：

1） spend的主语必须是人。常用结构：spend money on sth.。如：

She spends too much money on clothes. 她在服装上面花费太多的钱。

2） cost的主语必须是物，表示“花费”或者“价值”。常用结构：sth. costs (sb.) + money，表示“某物花了(某人)多少钱”。如：

The new computer cost him a lot of money. 买这台新电脑花了他一大笔钱。

3） pay表示“支付”，主语是人。常用结构：pay money for sth.，表示“付钱(给某人)买……”。 如：

We paid 1,000 yuan for the New Year’s food. 这顿年夜饭花费了我们1000元。

**Module 3 Unit 10正误例析**

1. 【误】 It sounds greatly.

【正】 It sounds great.

【析】 sound在这里作连系动词，后面跟形容词，“听起来怎么样”，类似的词还有look“看起来”，smell“闻起来”，taste“尝起来”，feel“感觉起来”等。

2. 【误】 I’m looking forward to have the party.

【正】 I’m looking forward to having the party.

【析】 look forward to是固定词组，“期 待……”，to是介词，后面接名词或V-ing作宾语。

3. 【误】 We are going to play the chess.

【正】 We are going to play chess.

【析】 chess“国际象棋”，体育运动类的词前一般不加定冠词，play chess，“下国际象棋”。

4. 【误】 I’d rather to have some nuts.

【正】 I’d rather have some nuts.

【析】 这里的’d是would的缩写形式，would rather 后面直接加动词原形，would rather do sth. “宁愿做某事”。

5. 【误】 Shall we have any orange juice?

【正】 Shall we have some orange juice?

【析】 Shall we ...？是表达建议或请求时的一种婉转的语气，这样的句式中，即使是一般疑问句，也要用some表示“一些”。

6. 【误】 You need buy some balloons and flowers.

【正】 You need to buy some balloons and flowers.

【析】 need在句中是普通的行为动词，而非情态动词，所以要借助动词不定式to再加动词。

7. 【误】 I’ll see you in Saturday afternoon at my flat.

【正】 I’ll see you on Saturday afternoon at my flat.

【析】 要表达“在具体某一天的早上，下午，晚上”时，介词都用on。

8. 【误】 Hello. I’m Kitty. May I speak to Peter, please?

【正】 Hello. This is Kitty. May I speak to Peter, please?

【析】在英语中，打电话自报姓名时常用This is ..., 而不用I’m ...。同样地，在询问对方姓名时常用Is that ...?, 而不用Are you ...?

**二．巩固练习：**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

25. Does Tom go to work by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TLM_WUZ~]PD1]9)Q7F_13E3.

26. My uncle is reading a tourist’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ @[)WJ14N%$HW[N_X[)45I]Y.

27. Could you tell me the way to Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ~OAY1VB1S09_PVI_%~NKI_S Station.

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ IK[PNL6VVRQ5IMLGFGFZHNL is ready. Let’s begin our meeting now.

29. Here’s a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ JD[EGZ9D(S}(I~DVDZTZQ`T from my Net-pal in England.

**II. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 30. Tom spent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hour doing his homework last night.

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

( ) 31. Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.

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

( ) 32. Rose’s husband is a waiter in that restaurant, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. wasn’t he B. isn’t she C. isn’t he D. wasn’t she

( ) 33. My friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ $2,400 for the trip to London.

A. paid B. spent C. cost D. took

( ) 34. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an old bridge across that river.

A. used to be B. used to have C. use to be D. use to have

( ) 35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will the plane from Japan arrive in Shanghai?

A. How often B. How long C. How far D. How soon

( ) 36. I have two pen-pals. One is in America and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is in Australia.

A. other B. one C. the other D. another

( ) 37. Mary’s parents \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a scientist in the future.

A. want her to do B. want her to be C. hope her to be D. hope her to do

( ) 38. Your plan sounds \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. very fun B. a lot of fun C. like interested D. like fun

( ) 39. We have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ break between two classes.

A. ten-minute B. ten-minutes C. ten minutes D. ten minutes’

( ) 40. Parents should always keep their children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. safely B. save C. safe D. safety

( ) 41. Jim is looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai Museum soon.

A. to visit B. visiting C. to visiting D. visit

( ) 42. Don’t ask me. You can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.

A. look it up B. look it out C. look out it D. look up it

( ) 43. Jack feels \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to school today.

A. enough well B. enough good C. good enough D. well enough

( ) 44. —Shall we take the fastest way to the airport?

—\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A. Yes, I will. B. That’s a good idea. C. That’s all. D. Yes, we must.

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

50. I phoned my mum and told her I arrived in New York \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (safe)

51. There are a lot of tourist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai. (attract)

52. The people in Beijing are very \_\_\_\_\_\_ to tourists from all over the world. (friend)

53. His \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to get good marks in the final exams. (hope)

54. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the villagers to go out because the public transport is very modern. (convenience)

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.**

55. Our school has an area of 1,580 square kilometres. （对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is your school？

56. The travel around the New York city cost them $260. （对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did the travel around the New York city cost them?

57. The meeting is very useful to us. （改为感叹句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful meeting it is to us!

58. It used to be the highest building in Shanghai. （改为否定句）

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be the highest building in Shanghai.

59. mother, return, in, Japan, Tom’s, from, weeks, two, will （连词成句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## 第十六讲

1. **知识点梳理U1-U10复习**

1. Where is ... on the map of Garden City? ……在花园城市地图的哪个位置？

此句常用来询问某地的方位。

e.g. Where is Water Bay on the map of Garden City?

2. How long does it take? 要花多长时间？

此句常用来询问耗时多少。

3. It is + adj. + to do sth. 做某事是……的。

e.g. It is convenient to go to school by bus.

4. Can you tell us about ...? 你能告诉我们一些关于……的事情吗？

e.g. Can you tell us about your father?

5. Do you live in ... or ...? 你住在……还 是……?

此句可用来询问某人的居住地。

e.g. Do you live in the city centre or the suburbs?

6. What did you do when ... ? 当……的时候你做什么了？

e.g. What did you do when you travelled to Beijing?

7. What season is it? 这是什么季节？

此句常用来询问季节。

e.g. —What season is it?

—It is spring.

8. What does this sign mean? 这个标志是什么意思？

此句常用来询问一些标志的含义。

e.g. —What does this sign mean?

—It means: We must stop here.

9. This sign tells us ... 这个标志告诉我 们……。

此句可用来解说标志的含义。

e.g. This sign tells us where to go.

10. Where can we find ...? 我们在哪里可以找到……?

e.g. Where can we find a bus stop?

11. If you ..., you ... 如果你……，你 就……。

这是虚拟语气的一种，常用主将从现的结构，即主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

e.g. If you don’t work hard, you won’t make progress.

12. Good luck! 祝你好运！

e.g. —I am going to have a test next week.

—Good luck!

13. How big is your flat? 你的房子多大？

此句可用来询问房屋的面积大小。

e.g. —How big is the flat?

—It is 100 square metres.

14. So do I. 我也一样。

此句用来表示同意对方的肯定陈述。

e.g. —I like playing badminton.

—So do I.

15. Neither do I. 我也不。

此句表示同意对方的否定陈述。

e.g. —I don’t enjoy swimming.

—Neither do I.

16. I used to ... 我过去常常……

used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事(但现在已不这么做了)。

e.g. I used to go to bed late.

17. I don’t ... any longer. 我不再……了。

此句常与used to连用，形成一种对比。

e.g. I used to talk in class. But now I don’t talk in class any longer.

18. I like ... best. 我最喜欢……。

best是good的最高级，I like ... best. = ... is my favourite ...。

e.g. I like travelling best.

19. —Can you ...?

—Of course.

Can you ...? 常用于提出请求，如接受请求，可用Of course. 应答。

e.g. —Can you show me how to do it?

—Of course.

20. I have heard that ... 我听说……。

此句常用来说出自己听到的消息。

e.g. I have heard that Lily has moved to Beijing.

21. Are you free ...? 你……有空吗？

注意在表示时间时，on / at / in 的不同用法。

e.g. Are you free on Saturday?

22. ..., so ... 因为……所以……。

so 用作连词，意为“因此；所以”， 用于连接两个句子，表示因果关系。

e.g. I got up late this morning, so I was late for school today.

23. What date will be convenient for me to ...? 我什么时候去……方便？

e.g. What date will be convenient for me to visit your factory?

24. I look forward to ... 我期待……。

look forward to意为“期待 / 盼望（做）某事”，后接名词或V-ing形式。

e.g. I look forward to meeting you.

1. **巩固练习：**

**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcription.**

26. This plant grows very fast; therefore, it should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  watered.

27. He was always weak at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  but strong at chemistry.

28. He was carried away by an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  after the accident.

29. There’s a restaurant on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  side of the street.

**II. Choose the best answer.**

( ) 30. Many people have been to \_\_\_\_\_\_ Tiananmen Square and \_\_\_\_\_\_ Great Wall in Beijing．

A. the, / B. /, the C. the, the D. /, /

( ) 31. His mother has promised \_\_\_\_\_\_ him chocolate next week.

A. to buy B. buy C. buying D. buys

( ) 32. She is one of \_\_\_\_\_\_ in her class.

A. tall students B. the tall students C. tallest students D. the tallest students

( ) 33. Is there anything in your \_\_\_\_\_\_ hand?

A. the others B. the other C. another D. other

( ) 34. Let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ some sugar on the strawberries.

A. sprinkle B. to sprinkle C. sprinkling D. sprinkled

( ) 35. Bam looks \_\_\_\_\_\_. What’s wrong with him?

A. unhappy B. happy C. happily D. well

( ) 36. We need to \_\_\_\_\_\_ 500 yuan for the flat a month.

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

( ) 37. If you haven’t got enough money, I think you’d better go to Beijing by train because it is \_\_\_\_\_\_ than a plane.

A. slower B. cheaper C. quicker D. more expensive

( ) 38. Lily doesn’t study \_\_\_\_\_\_ Peter.

A. as harder as B. the same hard as C. as hard as D. the hardest

( ) 39. Dogs helped people \_\_\_\_\_\_ animals for food.

A. hunting B. hunted C. hunt D. hunts

( ) 40. You needn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ the cat so often.

A. to watch B watching C. watched D. watch

( ) 41. I am looking forward \_\_\_\_\_\_ friends with you.

A. make B. to make C. to making D. makes

( ) 42. My project is about \_\_\_\_\_\_ hambergurs.

A. make B. made C. to make D. making

( ) 43. There are more than \_\_\_\_\_\_ students in Grade Seven this year.

A. two hundred B. two hundreds C. two hundred of D. hundreds of

( ) 44. Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_\_ in this school since she came here.

A. teaches B. taught C. has taught D. had taught

( ) 45. \_\_\_\_\_\_ nice flowers they are!

A. What B. What’s C. How D. Whose

**III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms.**

52. We must keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (quietly) in the library.

53. I am poor at English. I have to practise it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (much).

54. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (neighbour) is more beautiful than before.

55. The terrible earthquake made many children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (home).

56. We had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pleasure) trip during the eight-day holiday.

**V. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (5分)**

57. Tony has a piano lesson twice a week. （改为否定句）

Tony \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ a piano lesson twice a week.

58. We have a class meeting once a week. （对对线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ do you have a class meeting?

59. My mother is much better now. （对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ your mother now?

60. too, my, for, bedroom, is, all, small, things, my （连词成句）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (.)

61. The concert ticket cost you 200 yuan, \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_? (补全反意疑问句)

1. **阅读提高：**

**A.Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.**

We cannot stop earthquakes, but we can do things to make sure they do not destroy whole cities. First, it is not a \_\_68\_\_ idea to build houses along the lines where most of the earth’s plates join together. Second, if you think there \_\_69\_\_ be an earthquake, it is better to build houses on rock, not on land. Third, you must make the houses as \_\_70\_\_ as possible. Weak buildings will fall down in an earthquake, but strong ones may set up.

Scientists are afraid that one day an even bigger earthquake will hit the part around San Francisco. They call it “The Big One”. But people today are still building more \_\_71\_\_. The population in and around San Francisco \_\_72\_\_ is ten times more than it was in 1906. This means that \_\_73\_\_ there is another earthquake, a great many houses and buildings will be destroyed.

( ) 68. A. bad B. good C. poor D. new

( ) 69. A. may B. should C. can’t D. won’t

( ) 70. A. high B. big C. strong D. low

( ) 71. A. walls B. stories C. cities D. houses

( ) 72. A. now B. still C. always D. never

( ) 73. A. before B. if C. or D. Until

**B.Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.**

My classmates often ask me how I feel to be a top student. They all seem to admire me, or even envy (嫉妒) me. They say they want to know what helps me s\_\_74\_\_.

However, I am not as happy as I seem to be. I have many problems.

The first is that I often feel stressed. I often feel some of my lessons b\_\_75\_\_. I have to do too many exercises that I don’t enjoy at all. I am asked to do them, but I don’t think them u\_\_76\_\_. These exercises keep me busy even at weekends. I must stay up late to finish them. As a result, I often feel s\_\_77\_\_ in the day.

Second, I always feel that f\_\_78\_\_ of my teachers and classmates understand me enough. I try to be friendly to them. And I try to be honest and modest. But some of them say I just pretend to be so. They even say I look down on the students who don’t do as w\_\_79\_\_ as me in lessons, though I spend lots of time helping them. I don’t know why I have no t\_\_80\_\_ friends. I feel sad when my classmates refuse to play or work with me. And I feel lonely.

Both the two problems bother me very much.

74. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 75. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 76. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_\_

78. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 79. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 80. \_\_\_\_\_\_