

# 初三英语暑假班基础教案

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## 第 1 讲

### 考纲单词

ability	n.	能力, 才能
able	adj.	能够; 有能力的
about	adv.	大约; 到处, 四处
	prep.	关于
above	prep.	在……上面
abroad	adv.	到(在)国外
accept	v.	接受
accident	n.	事故, 意外的事
accurate	adj.	准确的
achieve	v.	达到, 获得
across	prep.	横过, 穿过
act	v.	表演, 扮演(角色); 行动
active	adj.	积极的; 活跃的
activity	n.	活动
actor	n.	男演员
actress	n.	女演员
actually	adv.	实际上; 现实的
add	v.	添加, 增加
addition	n.	增加
address	n.	地址
adult	n.& adj.	成年人
advantage	n.	有利条件; 优势; 优点
advertisement	n.	广告
advice	n.	忠告, 劝告, 建议
afford	v.	担负得起, 抽得出(时间)
afraid	adj.	害怕的; 担心的
after	prep.	在……之后; 在……后面
	adv.	在后; 后来
	conj.	在……以后
afternoon	n.	下午
again	adv.	再一次; 再, 又
against	prep.	对着; 反对
age	n.	年龄; 时代

## 语音

- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation?  
A) wisdom      B) blind      C) trip      D) simple
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A) Have you read the headline of China Daily today?  
B) Robert was really eager to talk about his life in the army.  
C) His friendship meant a great deal for her, especially when she was in trouble.  
D) Susan had a pleasant night on her birthday with her friends.
- My dream is to be a host in the future. Which of the following is correct for the underlined part?  
A) / hɒst /      B) / hɔːst /      C) / hæust /      D) / haust /
- Which of the following underlined parts matches the sound /ɪ/?  
A) wine      B) fight      C) high      D) habit
- New York is famous for its skyscrapers. Which of the following is correct for the underlined part?  
A) / 'f e m ə s /      B) / 'f e I m ə s /      C) / 'f æ m ə s /      D) / 'f e I m e s /
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation?  
A) How will you deal with the problem?      B) We reached Sydney very late last night.  
C) Could I have fish instead of chicken?      D) What's the meaning of this phrase?
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?  
A) cotton      B) wondor      C) stomach      D) onion
- Which of the following words is pronounced as /'bɔːrɪŋ/?  
A) bring      B) boring      C) brown      D) borrow
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?  
A) How do you pronounce this word?      B) This fountain welcomes all visitors.  
C) Which country would you most like to visit?      D) It's difficult to climb the mountain.
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A) I need double milk for my coffee.      B) We are proud to be Chinese.  
C) The women shouted loudly for help.      D) They are going to buy a new house.
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation?  
A) garage      B) manage      C) lazy      D) carry
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A. This tea table is for sale.      B. Mark will pan for a trip to Hong Kong.  
C. Where's my school bag?      D. We usually have some noodles for lunch.
- When it rains, it pours. Which is correct for the underlined part?  
A. [e]      B. [i:]      C. [aɪ]      D. [eɪ]
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A) Sorry to take up too much time of yours.      B) I left my pocket money on my school desk.  
C) My father is also interested in football.      D) Green tea is very common in China.
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation?  
A. abroad      B. coat      C. goal      D. road
- Which of the following words is pronounced as /fens/?

- A) fans B) fence C) face D) fax
17. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation?  
A) horrible B) lose C) fond D) lock
18. Which of the following words is pronounced as /praɪz/?  
A) praise B) prize C) price D) prison
19. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A) I felt my heart beating fast. B) For breakfast I had a slice of bread.  
C) Health means wealth. D) Go ahead! Believe in yourself.

## 阅读

### A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案)

Emil was a young schoolboy from a small town in Germany. One day, his mother gave him some money and asked him to fly to Berlin to see his grandmother. In order to save more money, Emil took a bus to the railway station. He was very careful not to lose the money and used a *needle* (针) to pin it to the inside of his jacket.

On the train to Berlin, Emil met a man called Grundeis. He was so hospitable that he offered Emil some chocolate. Emil fell asleep after eating it. When he woke up, Grundeis was gone, and so was the money! Emil got off immediately at an unfamiliar station, looking for Grundeis.

When Emil saw Grundeis in the crowd, he followed him. However, he was unable to catch him. A local boy named Gustav helped him. He gathered 24 local children who called themselves “detectives” and asked them to follow the thief.



Emil and the “detectives” followed Grundeis to a hotel and kept watch on him all night. When morning came, they saw him go to a bank where he wanted to exchange the money for smaller bills. One of the boy “detectives” followed him into the bank and told the bank *teller* (柜员) that the money was stolen from someone else. Emil came in, too. He told the bank teller his story and proved that the money was his by describing the holes in the bills left by the needle.

Grundeis tried to run away, but Emil and his new friends held on tightly to him until a policeman arrived and caught him. Emil finally got his money back and could continue on to his grandmother’s home.

- ( ) 1. Emil chose to go the Berlin to see his grandmother by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) air B) bus C) car D) train
- ( ) 2. Grundeis stole the money from Emil \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) before Emil ate the chocolate B) after Emil fell asleep  
C) after Emil got off the train D) after Emil woke up
- ( ) 3. The underlined word “hospitable” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) strict B) confident C) generous D) serious
- ( ) 4. Emil did the following things **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_ after the *theft* (偷窃).  
A) looked for Grundeis in a strange place  
B) gathered 24 local children to follow Grundeis  
C) spent all night watching on Grundeis

- D) told the bank teller what had happened to him  
( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ could prove that the money belonged to Emil.

A) 24 local children

B) What the boy “detective” said

C) The holes in the bills

D) Grundeis’s strange behaviour

- ( ) 6. Which of the following might be the correct *confession* (供认) of Grundeis’s?

A)

The boy fell asleep on the train. I found some money *slipped* (滑落) out of his pocket and then I took it.

B)

I picked up the money on the ground. I thought the boys wanted to rob me of the money, so I *conflicted* (冲突) with them.

C)

I went to the bank to exchange some money for smaller bills. I had nothing to do with the boy. The money was mine!

D)

I put some sleeping pills in the chocolate and gave it to the boy. I took the money away after he fell asleep.

**B. Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)**

Last month some parents visited a pizza restaurant in Florida with their children. On the door, they saw a sign in capital letters: “NO CHILDREN.” “Why can’t we bring our children?”, “What on earth does the owner intend to do?!” The parents were surprised and complained \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_.



So why did the restaurant put up the sign on its door?

Troy Taylor, the owner of the pizza restaurant, found that many parents couldn’t control their children and many children couldn’t have meals quietly, which \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ other customers. Therefore, he made up his mind to *ban* (禁止) children from his restaurant.

Some people said that this was *discrimination* (歧视). Mr. Taylor, however, *defended* (为...辩护) his decision. He said that the restaurant was near a busy road, so there might be some \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ if the parents didn’t take good care of their children. Moreover, the restaurant served alcohol, which is not child-friendly.

Others \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ his decision. They said they were tired of noisy children in restaurants and now they could finally have a place for adults only.

\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_, many other restaurants have also met the same problem. Some have done nothing and others have tried to ban children during certain times of the day. There’s one restaurant in Italy which has been \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ in dealing with the problem. They rewarded well-behaved children with a family meal *discount* (折扣), to encourage parents to control their children.

These methods may work for a while, but it may be a long time before restaurants find a *permanent* (永久的) solution to this problem.

( ) 1. A) politely

B) angrily

C) gently

D) clearly

( ) 2. A) disliked

B) trusted

C) disturbed

D) prevented

( ) 3. A) noise

B) joy

C) food

D) danger

- ( ) 4. A) supported B) cancelled C) refused D) explained  
 ( ) 5. A) In brief B) In fact C) After all D) In return  
 ( ) 6. A) creative B) responsible C) disappointed D) crazy

## 第 2 讲

### 考纲单词

aged	adj.	有……年岁的；上年龄的
ago	adv.	以前
agree	v.	同意；应允
ahead	adv.	在前，向前
aim	n.	目的，目标
	v.	打算；瞄准
air	n.	空气；大气
airline	n.	航线
airport	n.	机场
alarm	n	警报
alive	adj.	活着的，存在的
all	adj.	全（部）；总；整
	adv.	全部地
	pron.	全部；全体人员
	n.	全部；全体人员
allow	v.	允许，准许
almost	adv.	几乎，差不多
alone	adj.	单独的
	adv.	单独地
along	prep.	沿着；顺着
	adv.	向前；和……一起；一同
already	adv.	已经
also	adv.	也
although/though	conj.	虽然，尽管
altogether	adv.	总共；全部地
always	adv.	总是；一直；永远
A.M.(a.m.)		上午
amazing	adj.	令人惊讶的；令人赞叹的
ambition	n.	雄心；野心
among	prep.	在……中间；在（三者以上）之间
amount	n.	数量，总数
amusement	n.	娱乐；消遣；娱乐活动
amusing	adj.	引起乐趣的

ancient	adj.	古代的，古老的
and	conj.	和；又；而
angrily	adv.	生气地；愤怒地

## 听力训练

**Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false**（判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示）

- ( ) 1. Students in the US have as much homework as Chinese students.
- ( ) 2. The writer loves after-school clubs because he wants to be a player.
- ( ) 3. The writer's friend trains a long time every day without any rest on the basketball team.
- ( ) 4. Students in the US have to do volunteer work for 15 to 20 hours before graduation.
- ( ) 5. The writer still enjoys the volunteer work though it's sometimes boring.
- ( ) 6. The writer lists three kinds of after-school activities in the US.

**Listen to the interview and complete the following sentences**（听访谈，完成下列内容，每空格限填一词）（

- 1. Brennon Jones has offered free haircuts to the homeless since \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2. Although some homeless people refused at first, most of them finally decided \_\_\_\_\_ Brennon's offer.
- 3. Brennon often offered some \_\_\_\_\_ to help the homeless improve their lives.
- 4. More than \_\_\_\_\_ homeless people have got Brennon's free haircuts.
- 5. Brennon wouldn't have to cut hair on \_\_\_\_\_ in winter after he used Edward's old shop for free.

## Unit 1 知识点概括

### 考纲相关词组

- 1. at a time 每次
- 2. no longer 不再 (= not...any longer)
- 3. go to sleep 入睡；睡着
- 4. except for 除.....之外
- 5. come on 得了吧
- 6. so that 如此.....以至于.....°
- 7. succeed (in) doing sth. 成功做.....°

### 词转练习

- 1. It is frightening when two \_\_\_\_\_ meet in the battle. (army)
- 2. The soldiers had returned in the \_\_\_\_\_. (dark)
- 3. Let's hope our difficulties will soon \_\_\_\_\_. (appear)
- 4. All the \_\_\_\_\_ in the town are singing and dancing for their festival. (city)
- 5. Sandy \_\_\_\_\_ in getting her driving license at last. (success)
- 6. Alice was \_\_\_\_\_ to work out the problem. (success)

7. His father, a sales \_\_\_\_\_, works in that company. (manage)
8. They all went to sleep, \_\_\_\_\_ the gate guards. (include)
9. Now that you are a college student, you should learn to be \_\_\_\_\_. (depend)
10. The students fell \_\_\_\_\_ soon after dinner. (sleep)

## 重难点

1. But the captain was no longer listening.

▶ °° no longer = not...any longer 不再 (注意句型互换时的动词变化)

no longer 不再 (在句中通常放于助动词之后, 行为动词之前) = not any longer

2. They've taken everything with them.

▶ °° take something with somebody 随身携带某物

▶ 区别: take, bring, send, carry, fetch

3. By midnight, the square was empty, except for the giant horse.

▶ °° 区别: except for, except, besides

4. It had returned in darkness when the citizens celebrated inside.

▶ succeed in doing sth.

▶ be successful in doing sth.

5. It was so big that they couldn't take it with them.

▶ so...that + 否定句 = too... (for sb.) to do sth.

▶ so...that + 肯定句 = ...enough (for sb.) to do sth.

## 阅读

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给)

### Facts you don't know about animals

People have already known a lot about animals. However, there are still some things about animals that may surprise you. Here are some facts about animals you probably didn't know.

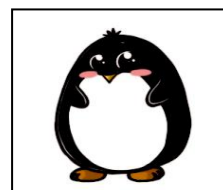
#### Cows



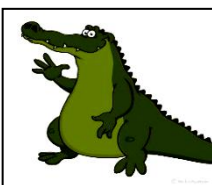
Cows do have best friends and feel *stressed* (焦虑的) when they are *separated* (分开). Sometimes they even a 1 humans when they are too nervous and angry. However, scientists also found that cows are very social animals and a cow always makes friends with other cows in the *herd* (兽群). When a cow is with its friend, its heart rate is reduced compared with when it is a 2 or with a cow from another herd.

#### Penguins

During *breeding* (繁殖) season, a male penguin will offer a *pebble* (卵石) to a female penguin as a g 3. If she takes it, they will become partners. When the female penguin lays an egg, she and her husband may c 4 it on their feet, because some penguins don't build nests.



#### Crocodiles



When crocodiles eat something, they always *swallow* (吞) their prey. They



don't chew it like other animals. To help with *digestion* (消化), they swallow stones which grind up the food in their stomachs. But these stones can h 5 be *defecated* (排泄掉), so they may stay in their stomachs all their lives.

### Elephants

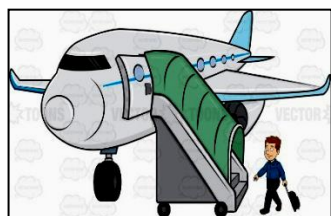
Elephants use plants to get rid of p 6 or other illness. Scientists once found a *pregnant* (怀孕的) elephant in Kenya who kept eating a kind of plant for a few days, while this kind of plant was not part of her regular d 7. Four days later, she could give birth to a baby elephant quietly. The same plant was used by the local women to help with *labor* (分娩).



Do you find these facts amazing? Maybe you can introduce some of them to your friends and see how surprised they are when they know the facts!

### D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答问题)

### Travelers' tales



Every year, a magazine called *Executive Travel* organizes a competition to find the best airline of the year. Travelers from all over the world are invited to *vote* (投票) for the most *punctual* (准时的), the safest and the friendliest airline. The competition also invites them to tell their most horrible stories during their travels. Now let's read some travelers' tales of bad flying experiences.

One traveler shared his story which happened on a certain African airline. Even if some passengers had boarding cards, they couldn't still get the seats. They complained and shouted at the airport. Finally, the flight attendants solved the problem by setting a funny rule. Those passengers who ran fastest around the plane twice could get the seats at last.

An overbooked flight that was going from Heathrow Airport to America gave another traveler a bit of a shock. Dressed only in trousers, a shirt and socks, the traveler had been allowed by the flight attendants to leave the aircraft to see if he could get a workmate aboard. But when he returned a few minutes later, he found the plane closed up and about to start moving --- with his shoes, wallet, passport and luggage on board. He knocked heavily on the door and then was allowed to get back inside.

Luggage is also a rich source of horror stories. There was the unlucky traveler who left Chicago where the temperature was *minus* (零下) 11 degrees centigrade. He was going to attend an important meeting in Dallas where the temperature was as high as 26.7 degrees centigrade. Unfortunately, his suitcase had gone to Los Angeles and wasn't able to be sent to him before the meeting. So he had to \_\_\_\_\_.

1. Whom does *Executive Travel* invite to take part in the vote?
2. Why couldn't some passengers with boarding cards still get the seats on the African airline?
3. In the second tale, why did the traveler leave the aircraft?
4. How did the traveler get back inside the aircraft later?
5. Where could the traveler possibly find his suitcase in the last paragraph?
6. What can be filled in the blank of the last sentence to make the tale *complete* (完整的) and *reasonable* (合理的)? 【Please design two different endings】

## 第 3 讲

### 考纲单词

angry	adj.	生气的；愤怒的
animal	n.	动物
another	adj.	再一；另一；别的；不同的
	pron.	另一个
answer	n.	回答；答复；答案；回（信）
	v.	回答；答复；回（信） （用于疑问句，否定句，条件句）
any	adj.	一些；什么；任何的；任一的
	pron.	（无论）哪一个；（无论）哪些
anybody / anyone	pron.	任何人，无论谁
anything	pron.	什么事（物）；任何事（物）
anywhere	adv.	任何地方
apologize	v.	道歉
appear	v.	出现
apple	n.	苹果
apply	v.	申请；应用
area	n.	面积；范围；地区
argue	v.	争论，争吵
arm	n.	手臂
army	n.	军队
around	adv.	在周围；环绕
	prep.	在……周围
arrange	v.	安排；布置
arrive	v.	到达；达到
art	n.	艺术
article	n.	文章
artist	n.	艺术家；画家
		；像……一样；如同；因为；
as	conj.	当……时
	prep.	作为，当作；当……时
	adv.	同样地
ask	v.	问，询问；请求，要求
assistant	n.	助手，助理
		在（几点钟）；在（某处）； （表示动作的目标和方向）
at	prep.	
attack	v.	进攻，袭击
attend	v.	出席，参加
attention	n.	注意，关心
attitude	n.	态度

## 冠词

- Peter spent \_\_\_\_\_ exciting day in *MoCA Shanghai* (上海当代艺术馆) last week.  
A) the                      B) a                      C) an                      D) /
- The doctor suggested he should go on \_\_\_\_\_ diet and do more exercise.  
A) a                      B) an                      C) /                      D) the
- As a fan of sports, Carl always takes \_\_\_\_\_ active part in ball games after school.  
A) a B) an                      C) the                      D) /
- Kobe Bryant made \_\_\_\_\_ exciting short film called "Dear Basketball".  
A) a                      B) an                      C) the                      D) /
- Take a look at \_\_\_\_\_ booklet on the shelf. It tells you how to use the new cooker.  
A) a B) an                      C) the                      D) /
- Did you notice the boy who was talking happily on \_\_\_\_\_ phone over there?  
A) a                      B) an                      C) the                      D) /
- Many schools provide free lessons for students to play \_\_\_\_\_ football in the afternoon.  
A. the                      B. /                      C. a                      D. an
- The guests are told that the furniture in the flat is designed by \_\_\_\_\_ owner himself.  
A. the                      B. an                      C. a                      D. /
- Many children start to practice playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano at an early age.  
A) a                      B) an                      C) the                      D) /
- American violinist Lindsey doesn't play \_\_\_\_\_ violin in the traditional way.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- Could you do me \_\_\_\_\_ favour – would you feed my dog this weekend?  
A) a                      B) an                      C) the                      D) /
- His health condition got so bad recently that he decided to go on \_\_\_\_\_ diet right now.  
A) a                      B) an                      C) the                      D) /

## Unit 2 知识点概括

### 考纲相关词组

set out/off	出发
no more	不再
all the time	一直
a kind of	一种
look up	抬头看；查（单词等）
turn...into	把...变成
put on	穿上；上演
put up	张贴，挂

### 词转练习

- I have a brother. I am older than he. So I am \_\_\_\_\_ brother in my family.

(old)

2. Can you see that \_\_\_\_\_ man sitting under the tree? (old)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ live on catching fish every day. (fish)
4. Moon cakes are the \_\_\_\_\_ food on Mid-Autumn Day. (tradition)
5. The little boy was too \_\_\_\_\_ to say any word. (frighten)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ snake made my cry. (frighten)
7. My English teacher is not fat, and of average \_\_\_\_\_. (high)
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ we climbed, the more wonderful the scenery we could enjoy. (high)
9. The tunnel \_\_\_\_\_ people to go the Puxi easily. (able)
10. Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ millions of foreign visitors all over the world every year.  
(attraction)
11. My father used to be a fisherman. He was good at \_\_\_\_\_ fish. (catch)

## 重难点

1. Although he is over sixty, he is very fit and enjoys working.  
▶ although 与 though 同义，引导让步状从，不可与 but 连用
2. First he ties a piece of grass around their nets to stop them from eating big fish.  
▶ stop sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事  
▶ prevent/keep sb. from doing sth.
3. hang 的两种不同含义及其过去时和过去分词
4. In fifty years, perhaps there will be no more cormorant fishermen in the world.  
▶ no more=not...any more
5. 辨析 after 和 later

## 阅读

### A. Choose the best answer (根据以下内容，选择最恰当的答案)

#### Volunteers are needed

##### Clean People's Park!

We need five people who are strong and can help clean up people's park. We need help to collect rubbish.

If you are free for four hours this weekend, come and join us!

Tel: 0398-8651518

Email: park699@126.com

##### Teach Music!

We need three volunteers to work as music teachers in SOS Children's Villages. You need to be good at singing and dancing, and open-minded with a loving heart.

If you are free for two hours every weekend, join us!

Tel: 0398-8858518

Email: lovekids@sina.com

### Help old people!

We need four volunteers to help at Xinxin nursing home. You need to be good with older people. Your job is to wash clothes for them.

If you can spare three hours on May 6, come and join us!

Tel: 0398-8656869

Email: homelove@163.com

- If you are free for \_\_\_\_\_ this weekend, you can help clean People's Park.  
A) two hours      B) three hours      C) four hours      D) five hours
- The SOS Children's Villages need three volunteers to teach kids \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) maths      B) music      C) science      D) physics
- To volunteer in SOS Children's Villages, you need to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be strong and helpful      B) be interested in nature  
C) be creative and love kids      D) be good with kids
- Volunteers are asked to \_\_\_\_\_ at Xinxin Nursing home.  
A) collect rubbish      B) teach English  
C) learn music      D) wash clothes
- \_\_\_\_\_ volunteers are needed in all according to the poster.  
A) Three      B) Four      C) Five      D) Twelve
- Of the following information, \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT true.  
A) If you can help collect rubbish, you can call 0398-8651518.  
B) Music teachers need to work for two hours every weekend.  
C) You can send an email to homelove@163.com to help kids.  
D) Xinxin nursing home needs volunteers to wash clothes on May 6.

### B. Choose the best answer and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)



How many times has this happened to you? You're trying to pass a crowded sidewalk, and someone talking or texting on a cellphone slows you down, or worse, 1 you.

What if we could put these *multitaskers* (一心二用的人) into their own lane, freeing up half of the sidewalk for *pedestrians* (行人) who are paying attention?

That's the idea behind the new show Mind Over Masses. The show created a separate lane on a Washington, DC sidewalk for those who wanted to look at their phones, while the other lane was for 2 walkers. It was part of a behavior experiment by the National Geographic Channel in the US.

However, the experiment didn't really work 3 it could have because a lot of phone users didn't notice the markings at all. "It's no surprise walkers didn't notice the lanes because they were 4 looking at their phones," said Yahoo.

Checking phones on the go is just one of a few annoying things about modern mobile phone usage. Below are some *phone etiquettes* (礼仪) tips provided by the Guardian. Take a look.

You should reply to messages. It's very frustrating to text a friend who takes a long time to reply, yet 5 to update their *statuses* (状态) on their social networking sites in the meantime.

You should pick a nice ringtone. No one appreciates it when an annoying ringtone breaks into what they're doing.

You should not visit someone's home and immediately ask for Wi-Fi. Do you seriously want to climb over the back of the couch, grab the *router* (路由器), and read the Wi-Fi password off the back of it? 6, go to your friend's home, drink and eat what your host gives you, and chat face to face.

- |                  |                |                 |                  |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A) runs away  | B) runs out of | C) runs into    | D) runs after    |
| 2. A) slower     | B) quicker     | C) more careful | D) more patient  |
| 3. A) as well as | B) as soon as  | C) as good as   | D) as long as    |
| 4. A) too afraid | B) too busy    | C) too careful  | D) too difficult |
| 5. A) fails      | B) succeeds    | C) manages      | D) enables       |
| 6. A) Instead    | B) Instead of  | C) In addition  | D) In return     |

## 第 4 讲

### 考纲单词

attract	v.	吸引
attractive	adj.	有吸引力的
audience	n.	观众; 听众
aunt	n.	姑; 姨; 婶母; 舅母; 婶
automatic	adj.	自动的
autumn	n.	秋天, 秋季
available	adj.	可用的; 可得到的
average	adj.	平均的; 普通的
	n.	平均数
award	v.	授予
	n.	奖品, 奖励
anybody / anyone	pron.	任何人, 无论谁
anything	pron.	什么事(物); 任何事(物)
anywhere	adv.	任何地方
apologize	v.	道歉
appear	v.	出现
apple	n.	苹果
apply	v.	申请; 应用
area	n.	面积; 范围; 地区
argue	v.	争论, 争吵
arm	n.	手臂
army	n.	军队
around	adv.	在周围; 环绕
	prep.	在……周围
arrange	v.	安排; 布置
arrive	v.	到达; 达到
art	n.	艺术

article	n.	文章
artist	n.	艺术家；画家
		；像……一样；如同；因为；
as	conj.	当……时
	prep.	作为，当作；当……时
	adv.	同样地
ask	v.	问，询问；请求，要求

## 听力

**Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false**（判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容，符合的用 “T” 表示，不符合的用 “F” 表示）

1. Karen always complained about her house so she moved to a new house after a year.
2. Sam loved taking photos but he didn't give up his job to start a business of taking photos.
3. Harry was strong enough to deal with his work before he retired.
4. The writer gave three examples to show that people had a lot of stress in their lives that they could have reduced.
5. None of the people in the passage took the writer's advice.
6. The old saying "If and when were planted, and Nothing grew" teaches us to take action immediately.

**Listen to the passage and complete the following sentences**（听短文，完成下列句子。每空格限填一词）

1. Taking a nap（小睡）was probably my \_\_\_\_\_ thing about being in kindergarten.
2. Attitudes toward naps are \_\_\_\_\_ when comparing the US and China.
3. In the US, you can even be fired from your job if you \_\_\_\_\_ at work.
4. People in China have a much \_\_\_\_\_ attitude toward taking naps.
5. But on the other hand, having a short rest can help you \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit 3 知识点梳理

### 考纲相关词组

from side to side	从左到右	关联	from door to door	挨家挨户
in one's opinion	在某人看来			
change one's life	改变某人的生活	关联	change one's mind	改变主意
pick up	拾起			
grow up	长大			
learn...from...	从...中学到；向...学			
take care of	照顾			
care for	关爱照顾；喜欢			

according to 按照, 根据

keep a pet dog 养狗 关联 keep a diary 记日记

what's more 而且

apologize to sb. for sth. 为某事向某人道歉 联想 say sorry to sb. for sth.

make a complaint about sth.=complain about sth. 抱怨投诉某事

not only...but also.... 不仅...而且....

## 词转练习

1. My Chinese teacher often asks us to use our \_\_\_\_\_ in describing our future life.  
(imagine)
2. A light was \_\_\_\_\_ in the front of the bamboo raft to light the surface of the river.  
(hang)
3. My grandpa has been \_\_\_\_\_ for two years. (die)
4. Steve Job's \_\_\_\_\_ made me shocked. (die)
5. My sister was \_\_\_\_\_ to get a new mobile phone. (surprise)
6. To my \_\_\_\_\_, he got home in time. (surprise)
7. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ that Shanghai has changed a lot. (surprise)
8. What's your \_\_\_\_\_ for this? (responsible)
9. His wife has loved him \_\_\_\_\_ for many years. (faith)
10. Boys often practice playing football \_\_\_\_\_ after class. (regular)
11. It is \_\_\_\_\_ hot today. It is easy to catch a fire. (extremely)
12. Many people lost their \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident. (life)
13. He played the piano \_\_\_\_\_. People all cheered for him. (wonderful)
14. They wanted to make some \_\_\_\_\_ about the quality of the washing machine.  
(complain)
15. You must be \_\_\_\_\_ with the machine. (care)
16. \_\_\_\_\_ drivers usually cause the accidents on the road. (care)

## 重难点

1. It's a good idea to keep pet dogs.  
► It's + a/an + adj. + n.+ to do sth.
2. Keeping a pet dog is a good idea.  
► 动名词做主语用法
3. It's nice to hold them in our arms.  
► It's +adj. + to do sth.



## 阅读

### C. Fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词, 首字母已给)

Zhang Ming, a college graduate from Shandong, created a 9-page “WeChat guide”. With drawings and simple words, the step-by-step guide e 1 how to send messages, take pictures and make video calls. Zhang made the guide for his parents. “My parents are getting old. They need an easy way to learn how to use technology,” he said.

Zhang’s experience is c 2 nowadays. Worldwide, 40 percent of parents learn about new technologies, including computers, mobile Internet and social media, from their children, according to a study from the International Communication Association in 2017.

Parents u 3 to teach their kids about almost everything. Now for the first time, the teachers become the students, and the students turn into the teachers.

The c 4 of the roles comes from the rapid development of society and technology, says Zhou Xiaohong, a sociology professor from Nanjing University. Zhou said the Internet and other forms of media give children ways to get information b 5 from asking older generations. Therefore, in the age of information, it’s possible that children know more than their parents do.

According to the China Internet Network Information Center, 56.7 percent of Internet users and 67.2 percent of social media users in China are under the age of 30. The younger generation u 6 acts as a link between their family and the new environment. But when they teach their parents new technologies, parents can connect to the new world by themselves, noted Zhou.

In Zhang Ming’s eyes, teaching his parents about WeChat brings him c 7 to his parents. “People can communicate more by using new technology. Why should we keep our parents out?” said Zhang.



### D. Answer the questions (根据以下内容回答问题)

In recent years, a number of Chinese *technological innovation* (科技创新) have been making waves around the world. Among them, four stand out. They are known as “four new great inventions” of modern China. They have made our daily lives more convenient.

#### High-speed trains



China created its first high-speed railway line in 2008. Since then, the number of passenger trips has grown by over 30 percent every year. By 2016, more than 5 billion trips had been taken on china’s *bullet trains* (高铁), according to Xinhua News Agency.

China is currently working on the next-generation bullet trains that will have a top speed of 400 kilometers per hour. By 2020, one-fifth of the country’s 150,000-km railway network will be used by high-speed trains. This network will link more than 80 percent of major cities across China, said Xinhua.

#### Mobile payment

Mobile payment is turning China into a “cashless society” led by



third-party payment companies like Alipay. For example, instead of paying by cash, customers now pay for goods simply by typing a short password into Alipay app on their mobile devices.

Users can also pay their bills through Alipay, such as their water and electricity bills. Alipay also supports *cross-border* (跨境的) online and in-store payment, which allows users to buy things on international websites and apps.

### Shared bikes



Shared bike services started in Western countries. But China has surprised the world with how quickly it has adopted *dockless* (无桩的) shared bikes.

Unlike traditional bike-sharing method, dockless bikes allow users to simply pick up or park a bike on the street through GPS and smartphone apps.

To unlock a bike, you just need to scan a QR code on a shared bike with a smartphone app. After you finish riding, you can park it at available parking areas, lock it and pay for ride through mobile payment services.

### Online shopping

With around 751 million internet users, China has long been the world's largest and fastest-growing online shopping market.

Online shopping now accounts for 15.5 percent of total retail sales in China, according to Xinhua. Thanks to lower costs and fewer *licensing requirements* (执照要求), it's easier for sellers to open an online shop in China than a *brick-and-mortar shop* (实体店).



It also helped to create jobs of rural areas. In 2016, online shopping created more than 20 million jobs in rural areas, with over 8.1 million running their own online shops, said Xinhua.

1. What is known as "four new great inventions" of modern China?
2. When did China create its first high-speed railway line?
3. How do customers pay for goods if they don't pay by cash?
4. What do people need to do to unlock a shared bike?
5. Why is it easier for sellers to open an online shop in China than a brick-and-mortar shop?
6. Which of the four inventions has influenced your life most? Give an example.

## 第 5 讲

### 考纲单词

assistant	n.	助手, 助理
at	prep.	在 (几点钟); 在 (某处); (表示动作的目标和方向)
attack	v.	进攻, 袭击
attend	v.	出席, 参加

attention	n.	注意，关心
attitude	n.	态度
attract	v.	吸引
attractive	adj.	有吸引力的
audience	n.	观众；听众
aunt	n.	姑；姨；婶母；舅母；婶
automatic	adj.	自动的
autumn	n.	秋天，秋季
available	adj.	可用的；可得到的
average	adj.	平均的；普通的
	n.	平均数
award	v.	授予
	n.	奖品，奖励
away	adv.	离开；远离
awful	adj.	可怕的
<b>B</b>		
baby	n.	婴儿
back	adv.	回（原处）；向后
	n.	背后；后部；背
background	n.	背景
		坏的；有害的，不利的；糟糕，
bad (worse, worst)	adj.	可惜；严重的
bag	n.	书包；提包；袋子
bakery	n.	面包店
balance	n.	平衡
ball	n.	球
balloon	n.	气球
banana	n.	香蕉
bank	n.	银行
bar	n.	酒吧
base	n.	根据地，基地；基础

## 介词 1

- It's common knowledge that leaves change from green to brown \_\_\_\_\_ autumn.  
A) at                      B) on                      C) by                      D) in
- After watching the film *Amazing China*, I'm quite proud \_\_\_\_\_ our country.  
A) by                      B) with                      C) at                      D) of
- Kids \_\_\_\_\_ 130cm are for free rides in the public transport system.  
A) under                      B) below                      C) over                      D) above
- \_\_\_\_\_ winter, a lot of parents take their children to the North to ski.

- A) In                      B) On                      C) At                      D) From
- 5 The monitor is often praised \_\_\_\_\_ helping the elderly in a nursing home.  
A) with                      B) at                      C) from                      D) for
6. With an average temperature of 20 degrees, spring is \_\_\_\_\_ its way to Shanghai.  
A) on    B) in    C) of    D) by
7. The story sounds quite familiar \_\_\_\_\_ me, and I got a little bored.  
A) off    B) for    C) to    D) with
8. Danny saw a beautiful bird flying \_\_\_\_\_ the open window just now.  
A) through                      B) across                      C) from                      D) in
9. To my surprise, the answer turned \_\_\_\_\_ to be quite right at last.  
A) into    B) down    C) out    D) in
10. The 24th Winter Olympics will be held in Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ February, 2022.  
A) in                      B) on    C) atD) by
11. I apologized to the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ not finishing the exercises in time.  
A) for    B) atC) as    D) of
12. How much time do you spend \_\_\_\_\_ your study every day?  
A) in                      B) on    C) atD) with

## Unit 4 知识点梳理

### 考纲刚相关词组

be unaware of	没有意识到	关联	be aware of
depend on=rely on	依赖依靠		
do with	处理	关联	deal with
use sth. to do sth.	使用某物来做...	关联	used to do
in addition	除此以外		
be able to do sth.	能够做某事		
be good at doing sth.	擅长做某事		
common knowledge	常识		

### 词转练习

- I think that computers are \_\_\_\_\_ than doctors at doing their jobs. (good)
- You must add up the bills very \_\_\_\_\_ or you will be fired. (accurate)
- You need to \_\_\_\_\_ to your mother for your mistakes. (apology)
- Sometimes we are \_\_\_\_\_ of those tiny computer in our pocket. (aware)
- We all know the \_\_\_\_\_ of protecting the environment. (important)
- Most \_\_\_\_\_, you should finish your homework first. (important)
- Could you tell us the \_\_\_\_\_ of this sign? (mean)
- Our monitor is the top student in class. He \_\_\_\_\_ makes mistakes in his test paper.

(rare)

9. What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Great Wall? (long)
10. People call computer \_\_\_\_\_ brains. (electric)
11. We cannot live without \_\_\_\_\_. (electric)
12. Could you bring my pocket \_\_\_\_\_ here tomorrow? (calculate)
13. The bicycle is one of the simplest yet most useful \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (invent)
14. The doctors are busy \_\_\_\_\_ on the patient's heart. (operation)
15. It is common \_\_\_\_\_ that light travels faster than sound. (know)

## 重难点

1. order 的几种意思和词性
2. seem +adj.      seem like      It seems that....  
▶ 常见系动词的用法 feel, look, smell, taste, sound, touch, become, turn, get, be
3. as big as= the same size as...  
▶ as old as = the same age as
4. They are small enough to put in your pocket.  
▶ enough 的用法
5. 比较级的各种用法

## 阅读

### A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容，选择最恰当的答案)

For all the pet lovers, here's a list of where you can find pets in books.

#### 1. The dogs

##### **Argos from *The Odyssey***

Argos is one of the first dogs to have appeared in Western works. He is the symbol of faithfulness. He was the only one to recognize Odysseus when he returned to his home after 20 years. Seeing his master(主人) after so long, old Argos put his ears down and wagged his tail, dying shortly after.

##### **Toto from *The Wizard of Oz***

Toto is a little black dog. He is the famous character of the books under the title "The Wizard of Oz". He followed Dorothy on her adventures to Oz and other lands. He can speak but he only chooses not to.

#### 2. The cat

##### **Cheshire Cat from *Alice in Wonderland***

The Cheshire cat is known for his mischievous grin (咧嘴坏笑). He is possibly one of the most annoying yet amusing cats of all times. He often has interesting and puzzling conversations with Alice. He has the ability to appear and disappear at will, thus escaping from punishment and

danger quite a few times.

### 3. The horse

#### ***Black Beauty***

A must read for all horse lovers, *Black Beauty* is the story of a horse from his childhood to his old age. Here, the horse himself tells his story and speaks of his memories. He has to face many hardships and also cruelty at the hands of others. But he overcomes it all and teaches everybody lessons of kindness, sympathy, etc.

### 4. The rabbit

#### **Peter Rabbit from *The Tale of Peter Rabbit***

Peter Rabbit is an anthropomorphic(拟人化的) rabbit who wears a jacket and shoes. He lives with his close family members in a rabbit hole. He once goes to his neighbor's garden and eats a lot of vegetables. As a punishment, his neighbor takes away his jacket and shoes. Later on, Peter once again sneaks into his neighbor's garden to take back his clothes.

### 5. The bird

#### **Fawkes from *Harry Potter***

Fawkes is the name of a creature, called Phoenix(凤凰) in the *Harry Potter* series. He was very loyal to his master, Dumbledore. He also helped Harry in danger many of the times and also healed him once, with his tears. Fawkes was highly intelligent and understood his master and he also knew when his help was needed.

As many of the pet characters above have appeared in famous works of literature, most of you might be familiar with them. Some of these works have also been made into films, cartoons or series. But they are not always perfect on the screen. Therefore, it is suggested that you read the books first. Happy reading!

- ( ) 1. How many different kinds of pets are mentioned in the passage?  
 A) Five.                      B) Six.                      C) Seven.                      D) Eight.
- ( ) 2. The underlined part "sneaks into his neighbour's garden" is close to "\_\_\_\_\_".  
 A) steps into his neighbour's garden happily  
 B) runs into his neighbour's garden quickly  
 C) climbs into his neighbour's garden carefully  
 D) goes into his neighbour's garden secretly
- ( ) 3. According to the passage, if you want to learn how to go through difficult days, you should read \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) *Black Beauty*                                      B) *The Odyssey*  
 C) *The Tale of Peter Rabbit*                                      D) *Harry Potter*
- ( ) 4. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ makes people feel funny from time to time.  
 A) Fawkes                      B) Argos                      C) the Cheshire Cat      D) Toto
- ( ) 5. Why is Fawkes special to Harry Potter?  
 A) Because he helps Harry Potter to be kind.

- B) Because he saves Harry Potter for many times.  
 C) Because he teaches Harry potter to trust others.  
 D) Because he has magic power to know when he is needed.
- ( ) 6. We can read this passage most probably in\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a survey      B) a magazine      C) a poster      D) an advertisement

**B. Choose the best answer and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)**

My father used to work in the fire prevention industry. He saw many terrible situations at the scene of the fire. And he attended Disaster Conferences. That was quite \_\_\_1\_\_\_ for a father.

As a result, as children, we used to have fire drills at home.

My father would call us to a room. Whatever we were doing, we would go to the room \_\_\_2\_\_\_ and stand in front of my father.

“OK,” he would say and point in one direction or another, “the fire is OUT THERE. How would you get out of here?”

If we knew, we would answer him with what he had taught us before.

“Open the window and climb out!”

“But, what will you do if the window is \_\_\_3\_\_\_?”

“Break the window?”

“What with? What would you use in the sitting room to break the window? And once you’ve broken the window, how would you make it \_\_\_4\_\_\_ to climb out? What would you put over the broken glass?”

In the sitting room, we would use the cushions off the sofa and armchairs to cover any broken glass. Upstairs, he taught us how to climb out of a bedroom window: throw out as many soft things to land on, such as pillows, blankets, quilts and even teddy bears, and then climb out and lower ourselves down to make the \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to the ground as short as possible.

Besides, we should put wet towels at the bottom of the door to prevent smoke from coming in.

Whenever we moved house, he would \_\_\_6\_\_\_ the advice accordingly (相应地). It made us aware of the risk of fire.

If we can pay more attention to fire risk in our daily life, there will be fewer tragedies.

- ( ) 1. A) unusual      B) important      C) strange      D) perfect  
 ( ) 2. A) in this way      B) with great care      C) at once      D) all the way  
 ( ) 3. A) stuck      B) broken      C) open      D) clean  
 ( ) 4. A) comfortable      B) pleasant      C) safe      D) easy  
 ( ) 5. A) road      B) distance      C) weight      D) rope  
 ( ) 6. A) discover      B) take      C) provide      D) change

## 第 6 讲

### 考纲单词

basic	adj.	基本的；基础的
basket	n.	篮子
basketball	n.	篮球
bath	n.	洗澡
battery	n.	电池，蓄电池
battle	n.	战斗；战役
be	v.	是；成为（原形，其人称和时态形式有 am,is,are,was, were,being,been）
beach	n.	海滨，海滩
bear	n.	熊
beat (beat,beaten)	v.	敲打；跳动；打赢
beautiful	adj.	美丽的
beautifully	adv.	优美地
because	conj.	因为
become (became,become)	v.	变得；成为
bed	n.	床
bedroom	n.	卧室
before	prep.	在……以前；在……前面
	adv.	以前
	conj.	在……之前
beg	v.	请求，乞求，乞讨
begin (began,begun)	v.	开始；着手
beginning	n.	开始；开端
behavior	n.	行为，举止
behind	prep.	在……后面
	adv.	在后面；向后
being	n.	生物；人
believe	v.	相信；认为
bell	n.	钟；铃
belong	v.	属；附属
below	prep.	在……下面
belt	n.	（皮）带；带子
beside	prep.	在……旁边；靠近
besides	prep.	除…… 以外（还有）
	adv.	还有，此外

### 词性转换



1. More and more \_\_\_\_\_ die because of the serious pollution. (bird)
2. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ time he has been late for school in a week. (three)
3. I started to design dresses \_\_\_\_\_ after learning designing for a year. (me)
4. It was \_\_\_\_\_ of the little girl to follow the man to an unfamiliar place. (fool)
5. Helen was responsible to search for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the missing plane. (locate)
6. Robots will be \_\_\_\_\_ used in packing and delivering parcels in the near future. (wide)
7. People in many parts of China had to \_\_\_\_\_ dirty air last winter. (breath)
8. The doctor suggested that I do some exercise and stop eating \_\_\_\_\_ food. (healthy)
9. It is said the more \_\_\_\_\_ will be set up in this state in a couple of years. (church)
10. It was a big event. Most of the visitors were writers and some were \_\_\_\_\_. (art)
11. Aunt Liu says these books aren't \_\_\_\_\_. They belong to the gentleman over there. (she)
12. Many interesting activities are held to welcome the \_\_\_\_\_ of spring. (arrive)
13. He was so disappointed to find out that his secretary was a \_\_\_\_\_ person. (honest)
14. Road \_\_\_\_\_ has been paid much attention to since last year. (safe)
15. My brother's ambition is to fly a plane. He will \_\_\_\_\_ be a pilot in the future. (possible)
16. They are planning to study overseas after they \_\_\_\_\_ from high school. (graduation)

## Unit 5 知识点梳理

### 相关考纲词组

agree with sb.	同意某人的观点
remind sb. of sth.	提醒某人某事
forget to do sth.	忘记做某事      辨析 forget doing sth.
help sb. with sth.	帮助某人做某事
happen to sb.	某人发生某事
happen to do sth.	碰巧做某事
be connected with	和...有关联      辨析 be connected to...
go wrong	出故障
get/be angry with	对某人生气
hear of	听说      辨析 hear from
either...or...	要么...要么...

### 词转练习

1. Eating a lot of vegetables keeps you \_\_\_\_\_. (health)
2. What an \_\_\_\_\_ film it is! (amaze)
3. His mother's \_\_\_\_\_ was a great shock to him. (die)
4. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ what the life would be like on the moon? (imagination)
5. Many guests were invited to \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony. (open)
6. How long will the \_\_\_\_\_ of the telephone take? (connect)
7. Mary, who does her job well, is an \_\_\_\_\_ secretary. (efficiency)

8. The manager made a \_\_\_\_\_ speech at the meeting. (drama)  
 9. I cannot see any \_\_\_\_\_ in your handwriting. (improve)  
 10. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a poem, you can say it without looking at a book. (memory)

## 重难点

if, if...not, unless 条件状从

## 阅读

**C. Fill in the blanks with proper words** (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词，首字母已给)

### The rise of the Emoji(表情符号)

Happy, angry, amazed — these are some of the emotions we like to express these days when we're sending a message on our mobile phones. We're also using them as a quick way of telling someone how we're f\_\_1\_\_\_. Yes, emojis have become a very important tool for communication.

Let's clear one thing up first — there are emojis and emoticons. The latter are little images which are made using normal keys on a keyboard. For example, a colon(冒号), two dots, followed by a close bracket(右括号) is a "smiley face". But as technology has improved, many images have been created and they can be simply a\_\_2\_\_ to your messages, which is great!

The emoji was first invented in Japan in the late 1990s and the word "emoji" comes from the Japanese words for "picture" and "character". The number of different images has greatly i\_\_3\_\_\_ since then. Now we have a picture of every mood or situation.

Another a\_\_84\_\_\_ of emojis is that they are an international language — they don't use word but tell a message in pictorial form so they can be e\_\_5\_\_\_ translated whatever your native language is. However, the emojis you send need some thought as they can sometimes be misunderstood. If a friend sends you an emoji of a hammer(锤), you may think he is angry when really he is s\_\_6\_\_\_ he has hurt!

But as Linguist Neil Cohn says, "To many, emojis are an exciting development of the way we communicate; to others, they are linguistic decline(语言的衰退)." It shows there is a lot more to our communication than words a\_\_7\_\_\_, but does this mean the decline in traditional writing?

**D. Answer the questions** (根据以下内容回答问题)

Many of us know that a beautiful and colourful butterfly comes from an ugly worm! Here is the story of a butterfly that was never able to live its life as a normal butterfly.

One day, a man saw a cocoon(蚕茧). He loved butterflies and had a craze for its wonderful colours. In fact, he spent a lot of time around butterflies. He knew how a butterfly would

struggle(挣扎,奋斗) to turn into a beautiful one from an ugly caterpillar.

He saw the cocoon with a tiny opening. It meant that the butterfly was trying to make its way out to enjoy the world. He decided to watch how the butterfly would come out of the cocoon. He was watching the butterfly struggling to break the shell for several hours. He spent almost more than 10 hours with the cocoon and the butterfly. The butterfly had been struggling very hard for hours to come out through the tiny opening. Unfortunately, even after it continuously tried for several hours, there was no progress. It seemed that the butterfly had tried its best and could not give any more try.

The man, who had a passion and love for butterflies, decided to help the butterfly. He got a pair of scissors and tweaked the cocoon to make larger opening for the butterfly and removed the remaining cocoon. The butterfly came out without any struggle!

Unfortunately, the butterfly looked no longer beautiful and had a swollen body with small and withered(凋谢的) wings.

The man was happy that he had made the butterfly come out of the cocoon without any more struggles. He continued to watch the butterfly and was quite eager to see it fly with its beautiful wings. He thought that at any time, the butterfly might spread its wings, shrink(收缩) the body and the wings could support the body. Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_

Instead, the butterfly just crawled around with withered wings and a huge body. It was never able to fly. Although the man did it with a good intention(意图), he did not know that only by going through struggles the butterfly can come out to be beautiful, with strong wings.

The continuous effort from the butterfly to come out of its cocoon would let the liquid stored in the body be turned into wings. Thus, the body would become lighter and smaller, and the wings would be beautiful and large.

If we don't want to undergo any struggle, we won't be able to fly! ***Life is difficult, but struggles make us shine!***

1. Why was the man crazy about the butterflies?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 The butterfly didn't come out of the cocoon successfully by itself, did it?

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

3 How did the man help the butterfly?

\_\_\_\_\_

4 What can be filled in the blank in the sixth paragraph?

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Why did the normal butterfly have a small body but large wings?

\_\_\_\_\_

6 How do you understand the last sentence "Life is difficult, but struggles make us shine!"?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 第 7 讲

### 考纲单词

best(good 和 well 的最高级)	adj. & adv.	最好的; 最好地; 最
	n.	最好的 (人或物)
better(good 和 well 的比较级)	adj. & adv.	较好的, 更好的; 更好地
	n.	较好的事物; 较优者
between	prep.	在 (两者) 之间; 在……中间
bicycle/bike	n.	自行车
big	adj.	大的
bill	n.	账单; 钞票, 纸币
bin	n.	箱子; 垃圾箱
bird	n.	鸟
birthday	n.	生日
bit	n.	一点; 一些; 少量的
bite(bit, bitten/bit)	v.	咬; 叮
black	n.	黑色
	adj.	黑色的
blackboard	n.	黑板
blanket	n.	毯子
blind	adj.	瞎的
	n.	盲人
		一排房屋; 街区 (街道中间的区域)
block	n.	; 大块
	v.	阻止
blow(blew, blown)	v.	吹; 刮风; 吹气
blue	n.	蓝色
	adj.	蓝色的
board	n.	板; 木板
	v.	登, 上 (船、火车、飞机等)
boat	v.	划船 (游玩)
	n.	小船, 小舟
body	n.	身体
boil	v.	沸腾; 煮
book	n.	书; 本子
	v.	预订, 订 (房间、车票、座位等)
bored	adj.	感到乏味的; 厌倦的
boring	adj.	乏味的; 无聊的; 令人厌烦的
born(动词 bear 的过去分词)		出生
borrow	v.	(向别人) 借用; 借
both	pron.	两者 (都); 双方 (都)
	adj.	(两) ……都; 双

bottle	adv. n.	两个都 瓶子
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## 介词 2

- Linda came back home \_\_\_\_\_ half past ten last night. That's really too late.  
A) at B) on C) in D) for
- The audience was surprised \_\_\_\_\_ the result of the singing contest.  
A) from B) with C) at D) about
- If you add some more colours \_\_\_\_\_ the picture, it might be more attractive.  
A) by B) of C) at D) to
- The manager was angry \_\_\_\_\_ Morris because he sent e-mails to the wrong customer again.  
A. at B. to C. with D. from
- Zhujiajiao*, an old town with a history of hundreds of years, lies \_\_\_\_\_ the west of Shanghai.  
A. on B. in C. to D. among
- The traveler asked \_\_\_\_\_ some water when he passed Granny Li's house.  
A. by B. for C. with D. of
- We all know Mother's Day is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ the second Sunday of May.  
A) in B) to C) on D) at
- Tom is a naughty boy and he often plays tricks \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
A) to B) in C) for D) on
- The 2018 Winter Olympics took place \_\_\_\_\_ February 9 to 25 in South Korea.  
A. in B. on C. of D. from
- The law prevents businessmen \_\_\_\_\_ buying and selling ivory, tooth of the elephant.  
A. by B. of C. against D. from
- Last weekend I met a foreigner in the street and showed him the way \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A) with B) on C) in D) by
- A right fashionable scarf, necklace, belt *etc.* can add variety \_\_\_\_\_ simple clothes.  
A) for B) by C) with D) to
- I remember that my cousin Peter came to see us \_\_\_\_\_ a very cold night last time.  
A) in B) on C) at D) with

## Unit 6 知识点梳理

### 考纲相关词组

work as	从事...工作	
as well	也	
enjoy doing sth.	喜欢做某事	
show sth. to sb.	给某人看某物	关联 show sb. around
look for	寻找	

the same as	和...一样
at once	马上
no longer=not... any longer	不再
instead of	代替

## 词转练习

1. I bought Mum a pair of \_\_\_\_\_ on Mothers' Day, she like it very much. (ear)
2. My uncle washes his car every weekend. His car is always \_\_\_\_\_ clean. (spot)
3. There have been several \_\_\_\_\_ in this area. We'd better be very careful. (thief)
4. I found the \_\_\_\_\_ of her story very exciting. (conclude)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the ship is the captain's responsibility. (safe)
6. I haven't heard from her \_\_\_\_\_. (recent)
7. What kind of medical \_\_\_\_\_ are you covered by?(insure)
8. He admitted his \_\_\_\_\_ at the point of death. (guilt)
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ to English, we have to study a second foreign language. (add)
10. His \_\_\_\_\_ are always difficult to believe. (explain)

## 重难点

1. the +adj. 表示一类人

2. as...as ...的用法

- ▶ as ... as possible
- ▶ as usual
- ▶ as long as
- ▶ as soon as
- ▶ as well as

3. as 引导时间状语从句

4. as 引导原因状语从句

5. as 做介词，解释为作为

6. wear, put on, dress 辨析

7. alone 和 lonely 的用法与辨析

## 阅读

**A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容，选择最恰当的答案)：**

**Finally, a simple smartphone.**


The all-new Jitterbug<sup>®</sup> Smart is the simple smartphone with our biggest screen ever, now with health and safety apps.

**EASY** A new, bigger 5.5-inch screen makes it even easier to stay connected.

Everything you want to do, from texting and taking pictures, to emailing and visiting the Internet, is organized in a single list on one screen with large letters. Plus, new Voice Typing makes writing emails and texts effortless.

**SMART** Turn your Jitterbug Smart into a personal safety device with Great Call's award-winning health and safety apps, like 5Star<sup>®</sup>. In any uncertain or unsafe situation, simply press the button and a highly-trained agent will get you the help you need, 24/7.

**AFFORDABLE** Great Call<sup>®</sup> provides a variety of data(数据) plans starting as low as \$2<sup>49</sup> per month. Compared to other cell phone companies, you could save over \$300 per year, making the Jitterbug Smartphone plans the most affordable on the market. *Ask about our new Unlimited Plan!*



Buy now and get a FREE Car Charger, a \$ 25 value!

To order or learn more, call [greatcall.com](http://greatcall.com)

No contracts(合同) to sign, ever	Keep your current phone number	Award-winning, U.S.-based customer service and support
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--

1. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as the strong point of Jitterbug Smartphone?

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A) A screen of 5.5 inches. | B) A one-screen task list. |
| C) Voice typing.           | D) Taking clear pictures.  |

2. What makes Jitterbug Smartphone seem smart?

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) A special button.     | B) All-day help online.  |
| C) The free car charger. | D) The wireless network. |

3. What makes Jitterbug the most affordable phone on the market?

- A) The data plans with low starting price.
- B) The U.S. based customer service and support.
- C) The most dependable wireless network.
- D) The Great Call's award-winning health and safety apps.

4. Jitterbug Smartphone is supposed to be liked and bought by \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A) the blind    | B) senior citizens  |
| C) young ladies | D) people in danger |





## 考纲单词

bottom	n.	底部
bowl	n.	碗
box	n.	盒子；箱子
boy	n.	男孩
brain	n.	脑
brave	adj.	勇敢的
bread	n.	面包
break(broke,broken)	v.	打破（断，碎）；损坏
	n.	休息；间隙
breakfast	n.	早饭
breath	n.	呼吸
bridge	n.	桥
bright	adj.	明亮的；聪明的
bring(brought, brought)	v.	带来；拿来
broadcast	n.	广播节目
brother	n.	兄；弟
brown	n.	棕色，褐色
	adj.	棕色的，褐色的
brush	v.	刷；擦
	n.	刷子
build	v.	建造；建筑
building	n.	建筑物；大楼
bund(the Bund)	n.	外滩
burn(burnt/burned, burnt/burned)	v.	燃烧；着火；使烧焦
bus	n.	公共汽车
business	n.	生意；事业；商业
businessman	n.	商人
busy	adj.	忙（碌）的
but	conj.	但是
butter	n.	黄油，奶油
butterfly	n.	蝴蝶
button	n.	纽扣；（电铃等的）按钮
buy(bought,bought)	v.	买
		靠近；在……旁边；在……时间；
		不迟于；（用于被动语态）被；
		（表示方法，手段）用，由；
by	prep.	（用交通工具等）乘（车）
bye	int.	再见

## 听力

**Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示)**

- ( ) 1. The new cups with a porcelain(陶瓷) cat or dog at the bottom are very expensive.
- ( ) 2. You can't see the dog or the cat until you have finished the tea.
- ( ) 3. This kind of cups are popular among kids and young people.
- ( ) 4. Some people think it terrible to pour hot water over a cat's head.
- ( ) 5. You will probably drink too much because these cups are bigger.
- ( ) 6. The little cat or dog in the cup isn't cute at all to some people.

**Listen to the dialogue and complete the following sentences (听对话, 完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词)**

1. Tony wants to be an eye doctor \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When he was a little boy, he \_\_\_\_\_ to get a pair of glasses.
3. Tony asked his cousin to go to see a \_\_\_\_\_ but he refused.
4. Tony came to realize that he needed to \_\_\_\_\_ eyes.
5. It's better for Tony to take some classes and \_\_\_\_\_ for his future job.

## Unit7 知识点梳理

### 考纲相关词组

search for	搜寻
think of	想起
be full of / be filled with	充满
look at	看着
come to life	苏醒过来; 显得逼真
shut up	闭嘴

### 词转练习

1. The famous film star is very \_\_\_\_\_ to his fans. (friend)
2. A bank \_\_\_\_\_ took place on a cold winter night. (rob)
3. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ while having your meal. It's not polite. (speech)
4. You are such a \_\_\_\_\_! You shouldn't trust a stranger so easily. (foolish)
5. There is hardly any \_\_\_\_\_ news in the papers. (cheer)
6. Usually we use sound effects to add \_\_\_\_\_. (exciting)
7. We notice that novels can show the writer's \_\_\_\_\_, views, etc. (person)
8. In fact, that naughty kid has a very \_\_\_\_\_ imagination. (create)
- 9 The police successfully caught all the \_\_\_\_\_ in two days. (kidnap)
10. The babysitter tried to make the nine children glad in a \_\_\_\_\_ of ways. (vary)

### 重难点

1. It needs to be funny or dramatic with an exciting finish.

► need to be + adj.                      need to do sth.

2. tell, speak, say, talk 区别

3. make 的常见用法

► make sb. do sth.

► make sth/sb.. + adj.

► be made from              be made of

► be made up of = consist of

4. 定语从句简单了解

## 阅读

**C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给):**

***Grades are important, but they are not the only measure.***

I have come to understand that exam grades are not the only purpose of schools, and grades a 1 are not enough.

Studies show that some of the high-flying students have troubled lives, finding it difficult to get good jobs or become great parents or partners. A 2 graduation, students come to realize what they have learned at school has not really prepared them for the next step.

Increasingly, teachers are getting to know the idea of “learning from our failures.” If you’ve never failed at anything, you’ve certainly never t 3 anything new. Exam grades are important and we encourage all students to aim high and to do well. But they don’t m 4 success.

I once asked my students to consider the chef Gordon Ramsay, and how he became so successful. They were surprised to find that he didn’t have a good performance at school and he didn’t s 5 become a great chef. In an interview, he explained that he worked long hours for very little money, learning everything he could. He took chances even if they seemed i 6. He made mistakes but he cheered himself up and moved forward. His success didn’t come from grades, it came from his character: courage, effort and confidence.

We should develop social skills through the whole school as an important p 7 of learning. This is why there is a focus on performance, sport and other activities. These life skills will work hand-in-hand with knowledge to enable students to do well in their future life.

**D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题) :**

“You have saved my horse,” Queen Olivia told the young boy standing before her. “Now you shall have a reward.” Peter nervously ran his fingers through his brown hair. The frightened horse had run past him as he worked in the field that morning. He would have helped it whether it belonged to the queen or not. But he had to admit that getting a reward was nice.

Two of the queen’s men appeared. One carried a mirror. Red jewels shone on top of the mirror’s silver frame. The other carried a wooden cage with a chicken inside it.

“Only one reward can be yours,” the queen said. “Choose wisely.” “That’s easy,” Peter said. “I’ll take the chicken.” Some of the queen’s men laughed. It was clear that they thought he had made a foolish choice.

“And why did you choose the chicken?” the queen asked. “Well, I don’t know much about jewels ,” Peter answered. “But I do know about chickens. The chicken will provide eggs for my family for a long while.”

Queen Olivia smiled. “Then you did make a wise choice,” she said. “That mirror may look fancy. But the jewels you see are only colored glass, and the frame is painted silver. The chicken is much more valuable.” Peter took the chicken and bowed. “Thank you, your majesty.”

“You are a smart child,” the queen added. “I could use a smart boy to help take care of my horses. Would you like to take the job?” Peter smiled. “Thank you very much!” he said excitedly. A job at the castle paid well. Now his family would eat well for the rest of their lives--all because \_\_\_\_\_!

1. What was Peter doing when a frightened horse ran past him?
2. Who did the frightened horse belong to?
3. Why did Peter choose the chicken instead of the mirror?
4. Did Peter make a wise choice or a foolish one?
5. What else did Queen Olivia offer Peter?
6. What can be filled in the blank at the end of the passage?

## 第 9 讲

### 考纲单词

C

cabbage

n.

卷心菜

cake

n.

蛋糕, 糕点; 饼

call

v.

打电话给……; 称呼; 取名; 呼唤; 喊; 叫

	n.	喊；叫；电话；通话
calm	adj.	镇静的；沉着的
	v.	使平静，安静
camera	n.	照相机
camp	n.	（夏令）营；野营
can (could) can't=can not	aux.v.	可能；能够；可以；会
	n.	（美）罐头；罐子
cancel	v.	取消
capital	n.	首都
captain	n.	队长，船长
car	n.	小汽车
card	n.	卡片
care	n.	照料，保护；小心
	v.	介意；在乎；关心
careful	adj.	小心的；仔细的
carefully	adv.	小心地；仔细地
careless	adj.	粗心的
carrot	n.	胡萝卜
		拿，搬，提，抬，背，抱，携带，运送等
carry	v.	
cartoon	n.	动画片；卡通；漫画
case	n.	情况；案件；箱，盒
cat	n.	猫
		接住；捉住；赶上（车辆等）；染上（疾病）；弄清楚；领会；理解
catch(caught,caught)	v.	
cause	n.	原因，起因
	v.	促使，引起，使产生
cave	n.	洞，穴；地窖
celebrate	v.	庆祝
cent	n.	美分（100 cents = 1 dollar）
centre(美 center)	n.	中心，中央
century	n.	世纪，百年
certainly	adv.	当然，是的；一定，无疑
chain	n.	链；链条，连锁店

## 代词 1

- Harry Potter was surprised at \_\_\_\_\_ power when he first used it.  
A) his                      B) him                      C) he                      D) himself
- With the help of *driverless cars* (无人驾驶汽车), \_\_\_\_\_ accidents will happen in the future.






- A) a few      B) few      C) a little      D) little
3. That project requires close teamwork. \_\_\_\_\_ will be achieved unless we work well together.  
A) Nothing      B) Anything      C) Something      D) Everything
4. Our teachers are very patient when we ask \_\_\_\_\_ for help.  
A) them      B) they      C) theirs      D) themselves
5. We are often told that \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than health.  
A) something      B) anything      C) nothing      D) everything
6. Before Jerry could say \_\_\_\_\_, his father slammed the door and left the room.  
A) everything      B) something      C) anything      D) nothing
7. Don't leave the child alone. He is not old enough to take care of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he      B) him      C) his      D) himself
8. I don't like these two cell phones. Would you please show me \_\_\_\_\_ one, sir?  
A) other      B) another      C) the other      D) the others
9. The students in Mr. White's class like to play tennis with \_\_\_\_\_ after school.  
A) he      B) his      C) himself      D) him
10. Hawking wrote \_\_\_\_\_ popular science books including *A Brief History of Time*.  
A) a little      B) little      C) a few      D) few
11. Mum wants me to learn from you for your handwriting is better than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) I      B) me      C) mine      D) myself
12. There's only \_\_\_\_\_ hours of sunlight in Finland in winter.  
A) few      B) a few      C) little      D) a little
13. I think both of the detective books are interesting. You can choose \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
A) either      B) neither      C) all      D) none
14. It's important for \_\_\_\_\_ to know that honesty is the best solution when in trouble.  
A) we      B) us      C) our      D) ours
15. Though it was very dangerous, \_\_\_\_\_ hesitated when entering the burning lab.  
A) everybody      B) nobody      C) anybody      D) somebody

## 阅读

### A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案)

Mark is a volunteer at Sunrise Tourist Information Centre. His job is to answer questions and show tourist brochures to visitors:



<p><b>See Rose Mountains</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The highest mountains on the island with great views of the island in all directions!</li> <li>◆ Catch the 22 bus to Rose Town and spend the day climbing to five different viewpoints. If you are fit, you will love Rose Mountains.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Boat trip around Lighthouse Island</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Two-hour trip leaves each day at 9:00 a.m.</li> <li>◆ Lunch included</li> <li>◆ Swim in the beautiful water off Lighthouse Island</li> </ul> 	
<p><b>Exciting nightlife</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ The clubs of Port George are open every night until 4:00 a.m. the latest music every night!</li> <li>◆ Two free drinks if you arrive before midnight.</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Our island story</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Port George Museum is open every day from 10:00 to 16:00 except Wednesday.</li> <li>◆ Find out more about Sunrise Island in the eighteenth century and the story</li> </ul> 	<p><b>Make friends with our wildlife</b></p> <p>At Rose Reserve, you will find wildlife that only on Sunrise Island—get close to wild horses, deer and parrots. Easy walks and a great teahouse!</p> 

- Mark works \_\_\_\_\_ to help the visitors in the information centre.
  - from 10:00 to 16:00 every day
  - before 9:00 every day
  - until 4:00 a.m. every day except Wednesday
  - from 9:00 to 17:00 every day except Tuesday
- From the brochures, we learn tourists can have all these activities \_\_\_\_\_.
  - on a mountain
  - in a museum
  - on an island
  - at an information centre
- The Sunrise Tourist Information Centre can \_\_\_\_\_.
  - offer you two free drinks before midnight
  - help you find good places to stay
  - tell you the story of the island
  - book the map of the island for you
- Visitors can \_\_\_\_\_ on Lighthouse Island.
  - climb mountains and enjoy night life
  - swim in the beautiful water and enjoy free drinks
  - enjoy lunch and swim in the beautiful water
  - climb mountains and get close to animals
- If you like wildlife and be in good health, you can go to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - Rose Reserve and Rose mountains
  - Rose Mountains and lighthouse Island
  - The clubs of Port George and Rose Reserve
  - Port George Museum and light house Island
- The main purpose of these brochures is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - invite people to visit the information centre

B) provide people with job information on the island

C) help visitors to make holiday plans

D) attract people to live on the island

**B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)**



Ronny

looked like every other kid in the first-grade classroom where I volunteered as the Reading Mum. However, Ronny stood apart from his classmates in other ways. He had a speech problem so he couldn't \_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_ like other kids in his grade. I worked with all the students in Ronny's class

one by one to improve their reading skills.

On the days when it was Ronny's turn, I gave him a silent smile, and he flew out of his chair. He sat very close to me and opened the book as if he was opening a treasure that nobody had ever seen. I watched his fingers move slowly under each letter as he tried his best to read out. Every time he \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ to read a word with a strange pronunciation, the biggest smile would spread across his face and his eyes would shine with \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_.

A few weeks before the school year ended, I held an awards ceremony. I presented Ronny with a book — one of those Little Golden Books that only cost \$5. Tears ran down his face as he held the book close to him and went back to his seat. I stayed with the Class for the rest of the day.

Ronny never let go of the book, not once. It never left his hands. A few days later, I returned to the school to visit. I \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ Ronny on a chair near the playground, the book open in his lap (大腿). His teacher said, "He hasn't put that book down since you gave it to him. Do you know that's his first book he's ever actually owned?" Keeping back my tears, I walked towards Ronny, placed my hand on his shoulder and asked, "Will you read me your book, Ronny?" And then, for the next few minutes, he read to me more \_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_ than I'd ever thought possible from him. The pages were already dog-eared, like the book had been read thousands of times already. When he finished reading, Ronny closed his book and said with great satisfaction, "Good book!" What a powerful contribution (贡献) the writer of that Little Golden Book had made in the life of a disadvantaged child. At that moment,

I knew I would get \_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_ about my own writing and do what that writer had done, and probably still does — care enough to write a story that changes a child's life, care enough to make a difference.

1. A) write

B) copy

C) listen

D) read

2. A) refused

B) decided

C) managed

D) pretended

3. A) fear

B) pride

C) promise

D) silence

4. A) realized

B) noticed

C) followed

D) heard

5. A) coldly

B) slowly

C) clearly

D) quietly

6. A) serious

B) nervous

C) worried

D) surprised

## 第 10 讲



## 考纲单词

chair	n.	椅子
chance	n.	机会
change	v.	改变，变化；更换；兑换（零钱）
	n.	零钱；找头；变化
changeable	adj.	易变的，变化无常的
channel	n.	（电视）频道
character	n.	性格，特性；特征，特点
charge	n.	主管；掌管
charity	n.	慈善
chat	n. & v.	聊天，闲谈
cheap	adj.	便宜的
check	n.	检查；批改；支票
	v.	核对；检查
cheer	v. & n.	欢呼；喝彩
cheese	n.	奶酪
chemical	n.	化学品；化学物质
	adj.	化学的
chemistry	n.	化学
chess	n.	棋
chicken	n.	鸡；鸡肉
chief	adj.	主要的；首要的
	n.	领导，头
child(复 children)	n.	孩子，儿童
childhood	n.	幼年时代，童年
china	n.	瓷器
chocolate	n.	巧克力
choice	n.	选择
choose(chose, chosen)	v.	选择
Christmas	n.	圣诞节
church	n.	教堂
cinema	n.	电影院；电影
circle	n.	圆圈
	v.	将……圈起来
citizen	n.	公民；居民；市民
city	n.	城市

## 代词 2

1. Amanda is so helpful that she always gives a hand to \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

A) her

B) hers

C) she

D) herself

2. How dangerous! She was driving the car with one hand and holding an ice cream with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) other                      B) another                      C) the other                      D) others
3. We should work hard and do \_\_\_\_\_ best to realize our dreams  
A. us                      B. our                      C. ours                      D. ourselves
4. - Which pair of jeans do you prefer, the one with the blue belt or the one with the red belt?  
- \_\_\_\_\_. I like the one with the brown belt.  
A. Both                      B. All                      C. None                      D. Neither
5. Have \_\_\_\_\_ try and maybe you will find a proper solution.  
A. another                      B. the other                      C. other                      D. others
6. It is said that having a glass of water first in the morning is good for \_\_\_\_\_ health.  
A. we                      B. us                      C. our                      D. ours
7. The teacher told the class that only three students failed the exam, and \_\_\_\_\_ all passed.  
A. another                      B. the other                      C. others                      D. the others
8. ---Who taught you making paper flowers?  
---Nobody. I learned it all by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) myself                      B) my                      C) I                      D) me
9. This is a very dull movie. I've found \_\_\_\_\_ interesting in it.  
A) something                      B) anything                      C) everything                      D) nothing
10. Please check \_\_\_\_\_ passport and air ticket before leaving home.  
A. you                      B. your                      C. yours                      D. yourself
11. The park was full of people who were enjoying \_\_\_\_\_ in the sunshine.  
A) they                      B) them                      C) their                      D) themselves
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Hawaii and California have a lot of earthquakes.  
A) Neither                      B) Both                      C) Either                      D) Not only
13. Ted, a friend of \_\_\_\_\_, is keen on taking an active part in sports regularly.  
A) my                      B) mine                      C) me                      D) myself
14. Some traditional skills are disappearing because \_\_\_\_\_ young people are interested in them.  
A) few                      B) a few                      C) little                      D) a little
15. Learning to do some teamwork with \_\_\_\_\_ is important in our daily life.  
A) another                      B) the other                      C) others                      D) the others

## 阅读

**C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其 内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给)**

Do you dream of growing up quickly so you can spend you own money? Earning money isn't just for grown-ups. Kids can do it, too.

Earning gives you more than money. It's also a learning process. By working to earn your own money, you'll learn how to a 1 success in the future. This includes dealing with money, understanding and getting along with other people, using what you've learned from textbooks and using your time wisely.

Earning is good for you. Money gives you c\_\_\_2\_\_\_. If you want to buy a better birthday gift for your grandpa, the extra money you earn helps!

Money gives you independence. When you earn your own, you don't have to depend on someone else to hand you something. Forty yuan that you earn yourself makes you feel p\_\_\_3\_\_\_ than 160 yuan from your parents.

But don't r\_\_\_4\_\_\_ to earn. Remember, what you're studying now builds up your earning power in later life.

**Here are some easy ways for you to earn money if you want to try:**

**1. Collect soft drink cans.** You can sell the cans and use the money for a new basketball. At the same time, you'll be keeping the environment clean!

**2. Make greeting cards.** If you are good at drawing, try making special cards for birthdays, either by hand or with a computer. Your friends may want them for special days. You can sell them your cards at a low price if both of you a\_\_\_5\_\_\_.

**3. Sell used books.** You may have some books that you have read but you don't want to keep. Then you can sell them to make money.

**4. Want to be a teacher in the future?** Start p\_\_\_6\_\_\_ now. Are you good at math or reading, or playing musical instruments? You can teach younger children how to get good grades or give them winter music lessons.



What are you good at? What do you like to do? Make sure it's s\_\_\_7\_\_\_ and legal (合法的). Discuss your ideas with your parents. You need them to say "yes".

#### **D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题)**

After his Master Chef Junior run, 12-year-old Evan Robinson is using his kitchen skills to raise money for Puerto Rico (波多黎各). The TV show winner wanted to offer help after hurricanes (飓风) hit the country last September.



"I've been seeing, all over the news, people lived too hard," Evan said. "They can't get fresh water, electricity. They can't get really anything. I know I'm just a kid, but I think if a lot of people do something, a lot of things will get better."

He raises money by baking and taking online orders for homemade pies. He started cooking on a recent Friday night. By the next Sunday evening, he had filled orders for 420 pies — roasted chicken, cheeseburger and vegetarian — getting \$18 for six pies and \$30 for a dozen.

For Evan's out-of-town friends and supporters, he has also set up a crowdfunding (众筹) page. Through it, he's already raised \$1,500 in "virtual (虚拟的) pies". He said fruit pies are up next.

His mom, Veronica Robinson, is in charge of delivering the pies around the city. "We've

never done anything like this before,” she said. “But it’s a great idea, so I want to help him.”

His baking will continue as well. This is because he heard on the news that it would take Puerto Rico years, maybe even 10 years, to recover (恢复) from the hurricanes.

It’s not an easy job, especially for a kid with homework and Boy Scouts and friendships to tend to. But he doesn’t seem worried. “It’s what we’re supposed to do,” he said. “I’m a human. They’re humans. Why shouldn’t I help them?”

1. Evan Robinson was a TV show winner, wasn’t he?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What happened in Puerto Rico last September ?  
Puerto Rico \_\_\_\_\_.
3. How does Evan raise money for Puerto Rico?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. What does Evan’s mother do to help him?  
She helps him \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Why will Evan continue his baking?  
Because \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Would you like to be a child like Evan Robinson? Besides donating money, what else can you do to help the poor?  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## 第 11 讲

### 考纲单词

class	n.	(学校里的) 班级; 课; 等级
classmate	n.	同班同学
classroom	n	教室
clean	v.	弄干净; 打扫
	adj.	清洁的, 干净的
clear	adj.	清晰的; 明亮的; 清楚的
	v.	清除; 清扫
clearly	adv.	清晰地; 明亮地; 清楚地
clerk	n.	职员, 办事员
clever	adj.	聪明的
climb	v.	爬, 攀登
clinic	n.	诊所, 医务室
clock	n.	钟
close	v.	关; 关闭
	adj.	亲密的; 近; 靠近
	adv.	近; 靠近
clothes	n.	衣服
cloud	n.	云
cloudy	adj.	多云的; 阴天的

club	n.	俱乐部
coat	n.	外套；上衣
coffee	n.	咖啡
coin	n.	硬币
cold	adj.	冷的，寒冷的
	n.	寒冷；感冒，伤风
collect	v.	收集，采集
collection	n.	收集
college	n.	学院
colour (美 color)	n.	颜色
	v.	涂色
come(came, come)	v.	来，来到
comfortable	adj.	舒服的
common	adj.	普通的，一般的；共有的
communicate	v.	交流；交际；传达（感情、信息等）
community	n.	社区
company	n.	公司

## 听力

**Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false**  
（判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示）：

1. Michelle began to love skating at the age of seven.
2. In fact, Michelle was too young to start learning skating.
3. To pay for the professional training, her parents had to sell their house.
4. In 1992, Michelle won the game in the U.S. Skating Contest.
5. Michelle became one of the best skaters in the world in 1996.
6. In 1998, Michelle won first place in the Winter Olympics in Japan.

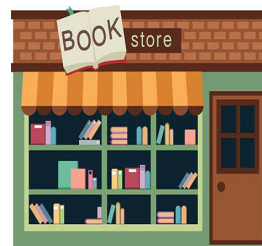
**Listen to the passage and complete the following sentences**（听短文，完成下列内容，每空格限填一词）：

1. Hundreds of years ago, people began to grow corn \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Farmers plant corn seeds in spring when the weather is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. To grow well, corn needs plenty of space, a lot of sunshine and the \_\_\_\_\_ of water.
4. If farmers have good weather, they can get in their corn \_\_\_\_\_.
5. People buy corn to eat, to feed animals and even to \_\_\_\_\_ for cars.

## 阅读

**A. Choose the best answer**（根据短文内容，选择最恰当的答案）

A nationwide survey released earlier this year said an average Chinese adult read less than eight books in 2015, among which 4.58 were paper books and 3.26 e-books. With digital books becoming more popular, many people would find it hard to remember the last time they sat down in a bookstore and enjoyed a quiet moment.



But this does not mean that bookstores are losing their customers. To **lure** more readers, bookstores are now bigger, more beautiful and grander. Here are some of them.

### **Zhongshuge**

Walking into a Zhongshuge bookstore is like entering a sea of books, above the ceiling overhead, beneath the floor under your feet, on the walls, and under the steps of the staircases. Zhongshuge is known for its beautiful designs. The brand now has chains in Shanghai, Hangzhou, and Yangzhou.

### **The Bookworm**

The Bookworm is bookshop, bar and café all in one. Hidden in downtown Beijing's Sanlitun bar area, the place is among the most popular for foreigners looking for some international experiences in the Chinese capital.

In addition to a large variety of books, the European-style shop also holds lectures and cultural events. It's often possible for visitors to meet famous authors unexpectedly in the comfortable place.

### **Paradise Time Travel Bookstore**

Tibet (西藏) is a must-visit on many people's travel lists. You can find the beauty of the ancient Tibetan style. Paradise Time Travel Bookstore is decorated in this way. But if you look closely, you will find it is a foreign language bookshop. This kind of mixture is a great surprise, isn't it?

The Paradise Time Travel Bookstore is located near the Princess Wencheng Theater in Lhasa (拉萨).

### **Poplar Kid's Republic**

The Poplar Kid's Republic, sitting in Beijing's CBD area, is a fairyland of picture books for children. The bookshop was selected among one of the most beautiful bookshops in the world by Flavorwire, a popular US news website about art and culture, in 2012.

The colorful designs inside are aimed at encouraging kids to explore books. Pushing the glass doors open, you will see children's drawings and craftworks (工艺) hanging on the pink walls, leading you into a world full of imagination.

1. According to the survey, an average Chinese adult read less than \_\_\_\_\_ books in 2015.  
A) 3.26                      B) 4.5                      C) 8                      D) 9
2. We can find Zhongshuge in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Yangzhou              B) Beijing              C) Suzhou              D) Lhasa
3. The underlined word '**lure**' in paragraph 2 most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) contact              B) attract              C) observe              D) choose
4. Flavorwire in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a beautiful bookshop              B) a recent survey  
C) a news website              D) a noisy bar

5. Which of the following is **wrong** according to the passage?
- A) Chinese adults don't read enough books on average.
  - B) We can meet some famous book writers in the Bookworm.
  - C) The Paradise Time Travel Bookstore is located in Beijing.
  - D) You will see children's drawings in the Poplar Kid's Republic.
6. The article is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the importance of reading books      B) some popular E-books
  - C) the fun of travelling around          D) some beautiful bookstores in China

**B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文)**

Emily was an eighth grader. To pass her Civics course, she had to do some volunteer services in a nursing home for a week.

One Monday, Emily went to the nursing home after school. When she arrived, she was told she would spend an hour every weekday with an elderly lady, Mrs Blair. She was then led into a room, where an old lady in a flowery dress was sitting on a sofa.

Emily stood awkwardly (别扭地) in front of the lady. She cleared her throat and said, 'Good afternoon. I'm Emily.'

'Good afternoon, Emily. Take a seat, please.' Mrs Blair replied.

Then, 1 filled the space between them. Emily wondered what to say.

'Tell me about yourself, Emily.' Mrs Blair said suddenly.

'Well,' Emily started, 'I don't have any grandparents, so I don't know how to get on well with elderly people. I love the performing arts. I'm here mainly because I have to volunteer here to get a good grade for my Civics class.'

Mrs Blair didn't seem to mind. 'Many people, especially teens, don't seem to 2 old people like me. Now you are here, and I'm going to change that about you. Ask me anything.'

Emily thought for a moment, and finally decided, 'What was your job?'

'I was a Broadway star in the 1950s.' Mrs Blair answered.

'Cool! Can you tell me about it?' Emily asked, amazed.

Mrs Blair smiled. 'Back then, 3 the lead actress had the honor to wear a special bracelet. I was the lead in almost all of the plays, so I always wore the bracelet. Till this day, I still have it.'

Emily smiled along with Mrs Blair and listened to the other stories attentively. She had become very 4 Mrs Blair's stories. She decided to come earlier the next day.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday passed by quickly. Then came Friday. As she was leaving, Emily was really upset to say goodbye.

'Don't be sad. You can still visit me.' Mrs Blair comforted her. She then handed a small box to Emily, 'It's my gift to you.'

Emily 5 opened the box and was surprised to see what was inside. 'It's the bracelet that you wore. Thank you!' Emily said, with tears in her eyes. 'I'm sure to visit you whenever I'm free.'

On the way home, Emily thought of her own love for the performing arts. She touched the bracelet and 6 that she would keep her word to Mrs Blair.

- |                 |                  |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A) happiness | B) friendship    | C) silence      | D) humour        |
| 2. A) care for  | B) agree with    | C) depend on    | D) worry about   |
| 3. A) even      | B) maybe         | C) yet          | D) only          |
| 4. A) afraid of | B) interested in | C) pleased with | D) familiar with |
| 5. A) angrily   | B) easily        | C) carefully    | D) suddenly      |
| 6. A) promised  | B) denied        | C) introduced   | D) lied          |

## 第 12 讲

### 考纲单词

compare	v.	比较, 对照
competition	n.	比赛, 竞赛
complain	v.	抱怨; 投诉
complete	adj.	完成的, 完整的, 完全的
	v.	完成, 结束
completely	adv.	完全地, 完整地
computer	n.	电脑
concert	n.	音乐会; 演奏会
conclusion	n.	结论; 结束, 结局
conference	n.	(正式的) 会议; 讨论会
confidence	n.	信心; 信任
confident	adj.	自信的
confuse	v.	使困惑, 扰乱; 分不清
congratulation	n.	祝贺
connect	v.	连接; 把.....联系起来
consider	v.	考虑
consist	v.	包含; 组成, 构成
contact	n.	接触; 联系
	v.	与.....来往, 联系
contest	n.	竞赛
continue	v.	继续
control	v.& n.	控制
convenient	adj.	便利的, 方便的
conversation	n.	会话; 谈话
cook	n.	厨师, 炊事员
	v.	烹调, 做饭
cool	adj.	凉的, 凉爽的; 酷
copy	n.	抄本, 副本; 一本 (份, 册.....)
		抄写; 复印; (计算机用语)
	v.	拷 (备份); 模仿
corner	n.	角; 角落; 拐角



correct	adj.	正确的，对的；恰当的
	v.	改正；纠正
correctly	adv.	正确地

## 词性转换

**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。每空格限填一词) (共 8 分)**

- Parents are watching several \_\_\_\_\_ about the school festival in the classroom. (video)
- We took the lift to the \_\_\_\_\_ floor to enjoy the night view of the city. (forty)
- Jack's job is to help me \_\_\_\_\_ a speech contest next month. (organization)
- My parents were satisfied with their trip to \_\_\_\_\_ last month. (German)
- We are trying to find the right \_\_\_\_\_ for our graduation party. (locate)
- My aunts \_\_\_\_\_ rock music because they think it's too noisy. (like)
- Natural gas is now \_\_\_\_\_ used for cooking and heating in Shanghai. (wide)
- John and his friends had the most \_\_\_\_\_ holiday travelling around China. (forget)
- A lot of young men volunteered to fight the \_\_\_\_\_ when the war started. (German)
- While travelling in Europe this summer, I ran into an old friend of \_\_\_\_\_. (I)
- Roger Federer, a tennis player in his \_\_\_\_\_, won the Australia Open on January 28. (thirty)
- I don't agree with the old Chinese \_\_\_\_\_, "Men die for wealth, birds die for food." (say)
- Sometimes a small act of \_\_\_\_\_ makes all the difference in our lives. (kind)
- High-speed trains \_\_\_\_\_ passengers to cover the distance in no more than four hours. (able)
- More than five children were \_\_\_\_\_ injured in the traffic accident yesterday. (terrible)
- The government is taking action to protect \_\_\_\_\_ information on the Internet. (person)

## 阅读

**A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容，选择最恰当的答案)**



Whatever life threw at us each year, our family had one tradition at Christmas: our dog Pepper opened our presents for us.

Last year, everyone made it home for a Christmas get-together. However, it couldn't feel perfect because Pepper's health was becoming worse. Her life had already been longer than we expected—she was fourteen—and yet her mind was still sharp. Her love for life made us feel better. But her body could not keep up with her mind.

Probably it was Pepper's last Christmas, so we decided to make sure she would enjoy it. On Christmas Eve, we each prepared presents for her.

Soon, Pepper selected her first Christmas gift. She turned the present, just as she was a young dog once more. She pulled the paper off the dog treat before she chewed it slowly. Our family was so happy.

Pepper saw the other three presents, and then turned to Mom as if asking, "May I open another?"

"Go ahead, girl!" Mom encouraged.

For the next few minutes, Pepper opened each of her Christmas presents. While she did, she reminded us of the joy of being together. Our family felt as a whole—not because we were in the same room or city, but because our love brought us together.

Pepper passed away after Christmas. Her peaceful passing made us tearful. Her passing was also a celebration of life, because she gave my family so much love and laughter.

I still *treasure* (珍惜) Pepper's final Christmas gift. She taught me that no matter where we each spend the holidays, the smallest act of sincere giving can unite our family through our love. For me, that knowledge is the longest-lasting gift of all.

- 1 The dog Pepper usually \_\_\_\_\_ at Christmas.
  - A. chewed the dog treat slowly
  - B. chose the presents for herself
  - C. played with the author's family happily
  - D. opened the presents for the author's family
2. The author thought the Christmas wasn't perfect last year because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he didn't get a Christmas gift
  - B. Pepper was in poor health
  - C. Pepper died on Christmas Eve
  - D. he didn't feel the joy of being together
3. The dog Pepper got \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas gifts last year.
  - A. two
  - B. three
  - C. four
  - D. five
4. The underlined phrase "the longest-lasting gift" in the last paragraph refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A. the friendship with the dog
  - B. the holiday the author spent with family
  - C. the Christmas present for the dog
  - D. the life lesson the author learned from Pepper
5. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
  - A. Pepper passed away peacefully after Christmas.
  - B. The smallest act of sincere giving can unite the author's family.
  - C. Pepper brought the author's family a lot of trouble and tears.
  - D. The author's family felt as a whole because of the love among them.
6. The best title for the passage can be "\_\_\_\_\_".
  - A. The Power of Love
  - B. Celebrating Christmas
  - C. The Importance of Helping Others
  - D. Enjoying the Happiness of Making Friends

**B. Choose the best answer and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文)**



Mrs. Dermitt, my *drama* (戏剧) teacher, wanted to look for someone to play a leading role--an energetic boy in a play. 1, she thought that I could act this important part. After hearing the good news, my friend Kevin and I talked about the play happily. 2 Kevin wasn't chosen for a role on the stage, his job with helping all the actors was important to the success of the play. I told him I was a little 3 because I had a lot of *lines* (台词) to memorize. "You can do it." he said. I knew I could depend on him: we had been friends since the third grade, and we made a good team.

Preparations for the play moved at a quick pace. While doing his own work, Kevin also spent hours helping me learn my lines. He often said my lines with me by silently moving his lips. We even 4 that he could probably play my part as well as I could.

Everything was ready for the performance. However, on the day of the play, I woke up with a high fever and I couldn't perform. The play was planned to open in fewer than six hours, and we had no time to cancel it. I tried to think of a way to help. Then it hit me--Kevin knew the lines as well as I did. I called Mrs. Dermitt to give her my 5. Within a few short hours, Kevin stood on the stage in *costume* (戏服) and makeup. The amusing lines he had practised with me so many times made the crowd laugh and cheer. In a strange turn of events, Kevin and I had 6 the day for everyone by working as a team.

Of course, I was terribly disappointed to have missed my chance in the spotlight, but I was extremely thankful to have such a good friend.

- |                |                |               |                |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A) Recently | B) Personally  | C) Luckily    | D) Probably    |
| 2. A) While    | B) Although    | C) Because    | D) After       |
| 3. A) nervous  | B) bored       | C) satisfied  | D) lonely      |
| 4. A) proved   | B) promised    | C) expected   | D) joked       |
| 5. A) question | B) information | C) suggestion | D) explanation |
| 6. A) kept     | B) saved       | C) provided   | D) spent       |

## 第 13 讲

### 考纲单词

cost(cost, cost)	v.	值(多少钱); 花费
cotton	n.	棉花
cough	v. & n.	咳嗽
count	v.	数
country	n.	国家; 农村; 乡下
couple	n.	夫妇; 一对; 一双; 一副
course	n.	过程; 经过; 课程
cousin	n.	堂(表)兄弟; 堂(表)姐妹
cover	v.	覆盖; 遮盖; 掩盖
	n.	盖子; 罩; 封面

crazy	adj.	疯狂的
cream	n.	奶油, 乳脂
create	v.	创造; 造成
cross	n.	十字形的东西
	v.	越过; 穿过
crowd	n.	人群
crowded	adj.	拥挤的
cry	v.	喊叫; 哭
	n.	叫喊; 哭声
culture	n.	文化
cup	n.	茶杯, 杯子
custom	n.	习惯, 习俗
customer	n.	顾客, 主顾
cut(cut, cut)	v.	切; 剪; 削; 割
cute	adj.	可爱的, 漂亮迷人的
cycle	v.	骑(自行)车
D		
dad	n.	(口语) 爸爸
daily	adj.	每日的; 日常的
	adv.	每天
	n.	日报
damage	n. & v.	破坏, 损害
dance	v. & n.	跳舞
danger	n.	危险
dangerous	adj.	危险的
		(后接不带 to 的不定式;
dare	v.	主要用于疑问或条件句) 敢, 敢于

## 名词

- These students collected much \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet before starting their research.  
A) pictures      B) materials      C) information      D) stories
- After moving to their new house, the Lees bought some \_\_\_\_\_ in the mall nearby.  
A) furniture      B) chair      C) table      D) shelf
- You can find more \_\_\_\_\_ about travel around Shanghai on the Internet.  
A) truth      B) information      C) fact      D) opinion
- To stay healthy, your brain needs enough \_\_\_\_\_ as well as your body.  
A) exercise      B) change      C) idea      D) act
- How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you have on you?  
A) money      B) coin      C) key      D) bill
- Mrs. Black wants to make some pizza, so she asks her husband to buy some \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. apple                      B. butter                      C. egg                      D. potato
7. There is little \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some for breakfast.
- A) tomato                      B) potato                      C) egg                      D) bread
8. The community has plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ for the elderly to communicate with each other.
- A. room                      B. class                      C. program                      D. game
9. The young couple haven't bought any \_\_\_\_\_ for their new house.
- A) table                      B) window                      C) lamp                      D) furniture

## 阅读

**C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words** (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词, 首字母已给。)

I still remember my first 10,000m race. That was an unforgettable experience. I was not good at running. I was not strong enough, either. Why did I take part in the race? That's because of my volunteer work. When I was 14 years old, I volunteered to work at the water station at a 10,000m race. My job was to pass out water to the runners. I felt e\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ when I saw all the different kinds of people pass by and take a cup of water hurriedly. Some ran past, some walked past and a few wheeled past. After seeing so many t\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of people do it, I thought maybe I could also do it. So the next year I signed up for the race.



During the race, I jogged, I walked, I jogged and I walked. Sometimes I was even not sure i\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I could finish. Then came an important moment.

At one point near the end, an old man ran past me, very, very fast. Therefore, I was embarrassed because I was much younger than him, but I couldn't keep up with him. I felt hopeless for a second. But then I r\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ something. He was running his race and I was running my race. He had different abilities, experience, training and goals for himself. I had m\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Remember my goal was only to finish.

I learned something important at that moment. I turned my embarrassment into *inspiration* (鼓舞). I decided that I would not give up though many people ran past me. As I c\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the finish line, I was proud of my success.

In life we all have those moments when we compare ourselves with others. It's only n\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_. Don't allow those moments to weaken you. Turn them into *motivation* (动力) and let them inspire you.

**D. Answer the questions** (根据以下内容回答问题)

### Metropolis Book Club

#### **Membership (会员):**

All you need to do is to fill in the order form at the bottom of the page, select your first order from our book list and then post the completed form back to us.

#### **Special offers for new members:**

- Choose any reduced-price books from our new members' book list, to the *value* (价值) of 100 yuan in total.
- *Tick* (打勾) the box on your form to order a free watch.
- Join before the end of this month and you receive another free book.

#### **When you've joined:**

As a member you get around 50% off the publisher's price of every book you buy, and what's more, they come straight to your door. Your free club magazine arrives once a month to let you know the latest *best-sellers* (畅销书). On the Internet, you can find all our titles for the year at our members' website. Our website also has a book swap service where members can exchange books.

#### **Being a member:**

All you have to do is to order four books during your first year. After that, you can decide on the number of books you wish to take.

In each of your monthly club magazines, our staff choose a "Book of the Month" for you, which is offered at an extra-special price. If you do not want this book, just say so on the form and send it back to us. We always send the book if we do not receive this form. And remember, you have two weeks to decide whether you wish to keep the books you have ordered. If they aren't what you expected, just send them back!

1. To be a member of Metropolis Book Club, do you need to post the completed form back?
2. How does a new member of the club get a free watch?
3. When must you join the club if you want to get another free book?
4. What information do the members get from the free club magazine?
5. What does a member have to do during the first year?
6. Would you like to be a member of the club? Why or why not? (at least two reasons)

## 第 14 讲

### 考纲单词

dark

n.

黑暗; 暗处; 深色

adj.

黑暗的; 暗淡的; 深色的

date	n.	日期; 约会
daughter	n.	女儿
day	n.	(一)天, (一)日; 白天
dead	adj.	死的; 无生命的
deal(dealt,dealt)	v.	对付; 分配, 分给; 给予; 经营,
	n.	交易
dear	adj.	亲爱的; 贵的
death	n.	死亡
debate	n. & v.	争论, 辩论; 讨论
decide	v.	决定; 下决心
decision	n.	决定; 决心
decorate	v.	装饰
deep	adj.	深
degree	n.	程度; 度数; 学位
delay	n.& v.	拖延, 延误, 延期
delicious	adj.	美味的, 可口的
deliver	v.	投递(信件, 邮包等); 传送
dentist	n.	牙科医生
deny	v.	否认, 否定
depend	v.	依靠, 依赖; 取决于
describe	v.	描述, 叙述
deserve	v.	值得
design	v.	设计, 策划
desire	n.	愿望; 欲望
	v.	渴望; 热切希望
desk	n.	书桌, 写字台
destroy	v.	破坏, 毁坏
detail	n.	细节
detective	adj.	侦探的
	n.	侦探
develop	v.	发展; 开发, 培养
development	n.	发展

## 形容词副词1

- Theresa May paid her first visit to China last summer. She had \_\_\_\_\_ been here before.  
A) always      B) often      C) usually      D) never
- The park will be much \_\_\_\_\_ in May when all the flowers *blossom* (开花).  
A) more beautiful    B) most beautiful    C) beautiful      D) the most beautiful
- Mum, the Chinese medicine tastes so \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to take it.  
---But, dear, it will cure your cold.  
A) delicious      B) deliciously      C) terribly      D) terrible

4. We can plant more trees and flowers to make our estate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) beautifully                                      B) more beautiful  
C) most beautiful                                  D) more beautifully
5. Humans are \_\_\_\_\_ to live up to more than 150 years in the future.  
A) proudly                      B) likely                      C) finally                      D) possibly
6. At the age of 60, Simon is still as \_\_\_\_\_ as he used to be.  
A) strong                      B) stronger                      C) strongest                      D) the strongest
7. With more practice, I found speaking is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as I used to think.  
A) so difficult                B) difficult                      C) more difficult                D) too difficult
8. The young mother tried to talk with her naughty son as \_\_\_\_\_ as possible.  
A) gentle                      B) gently                      C) more gently                      D) most gently
9. We're proud that our country now has \_\_\_\_\_ high-speed rail network in the world.  
A) long                      B) longer                      C) longest                      D) the longest
10. The weather in Shanghai is changeable this spring. It seems much \_\_\_\_\_ to catch a cold.  
A) easy                      B) easier                      C) easiest                      D) more easily
11. The government says that they are going to build the third \_\_\_\_\_ road in the town.  
A) wide                      B) wider                      C) widest                      D) the widest
12. He's put on so much weight that his clothes aren't \_\_\_\_\_ any more.  
A) wonderfully                B) beautifully                      C) expensive                      D) fit
13. I don't like the rainy weather in March because there were \_\_\_\_\_ sunny days.  
A) too much                      B) too little                      C) too many                      D) too few
14. "Since it is raining \_\_\_\_\_, we can't go out to play." Said Pei Ling sadly.  
A) early                      B) late                      C) now                      D) yesterday

## 阅读

**A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案)**

Raymond finds a brochure about a special language.

## Express Esperanto (世界语) Schools (EES)

## Learn Esperanto fast

## Mission

Our aim is to help our students of all ages to learn the universal language of Esperanto so that they can communicate with people all over the world. It is fun and easy to learn.

## Facts about Esperanto

The language was invented by L.L. Zamenhof and first appeared in a book in 1887. He made it easy to learn by making the grammar rules simple to follow. There are no irregular verbs as there are in other languages. The words are not difficult to pronounce. There is a core vocabulary of only 900 words.

## Information about our schools

Founded in 1998 with just one school, we have grown rapidly and now have centres in many



major cities. Our teachers are all highly trained and well qualified. Some of them have been learning Esperanto since they were born! All our schools have a computer centre for online learning and a library with a wide range of books in Esperanto for students to borrow.

### Summer programme for young learners

Dates: Every Friday from 25 July to 30 August

Time: 9.30 a.m. – 5.00 p.m.

Quota(限额): 8 (aged 7 – 13)

Level: Beginners

Daily timetable:

9.30 – 11.00	Grammar and vocabulary
11.30 – 1.00	Discussion
2.00 – 3.30	Drama / Role play
4.00 – 5.00	Film show

Every weekend we organize trips to places of interest and encourage our students to use their Esperanto to write and talk about where they have been and what they have seen.

1. In Line 11, “them” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) centres      B) teachers      C) cities      D) students

2. What is special about Esperanto?

- A) It does not have any grammar rules.      B) The words are difficult to pronounce.  
C) There are no irregular verbs.      D) It has a large core vocabulary.



3. What will the students be doing at the end of the lesson during the summer programme?

- A)      B)      C)      D)

4 Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A) Esperanto can be used to communicate with people all over the world.  
B) The summer programme is held once every week in summer.  
C) The first Express Esperanto School opened in 1887.  
D) Students can borrow Esperanto books at Express Esperanto School.

5. On the summer programme, students usually do grammar \_\_\_\_\_.

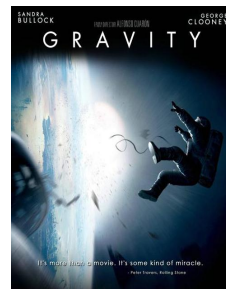
- A) in the morning      B) in the afternoon      C) in the evening      D) at the weekend

6. The brochure may be interesting to someone who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) wants to apply to teach in the school  
B) feels like learning Esperanto  
C) wants to volunteer for the summer programme  
D) is fond of travelling around the world

## B. Choose the words to complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词完成短文)

Most films set in space are usually horror films and include aliens in their story. *Gravity*(地心引力) is different and focuses on the human drama \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_. The film's special effects are so amazing that it is easy to believe that *Gravity* really was filmed in space. It took more than three years for a British team to create all of these effects.



We first meet the \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ outside of their spaceship on a spacewalk. Dr Stone, a strong-minded mother whose daughter died in an accident, is on her first journey into space and is joined by Matt Kowalski, an experienced astronaut. Kowalski makes jokes and tells stories about his life to help Dr Stone feel less nervous about being in space.

The astronauts are soon \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ that pieces of a damaged satellite are flying in their direction. Their spaceship is soon hit and destroyed. Dr Stone is knocked into space. It seems that she will die there. The fast moving camera work and losing \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ with the Earth makes everything even scarier(恐怖的).

\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_, Kowalski saves Dr Stone and they decide to go to the nearby International Space Station and see if their escape vehicle can be used to return to the Earth. On the journey, they have trouble and are about to lose their lives in space together. Kowalski allows himself to float away to save Dr Stone.

From here Dr Stone is alone and the film explores whether she is strong enough to stay alive, or want to.

*Gravity* is a powerful film about a woman's journey in a(n) \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_ place. You will find it worth watching because it is not only interesting but also moving.

- |                  |              |             |                |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. A) still      | B) yet       | C) instead  | D) perhaps     |
| 2. A) characters | B) directors | C) actors   | D) fans        |
| 3. A) agreed     | B) warned    | C) shown    | D) telephoned  |
| 4. A) energy     | B) patience  | C) sight    | D) contact     |
| 5. A) Finally    | B) Recently  | C) Luckily  | D) Immediately |
| 6. A) dark       | B) lonely    | C) horrible | D) empty       |

## 第 15 讲

### 考纲单词

dial	v.	拨电话号码
dialogue(美 dialog)	n.	对话
diary	n.	日记; 日记簿
dictionary	n.	词典, 字典

die	v.	死
diet	n.	饮食；食谱；食物
difference	n.	不同
different	adj.	不同的，有差异的
difficult	adj.	困难的，费力的
difficulty	n.	困难
dig(dug,dug)	v.	挖；掘
dinner	n.	正餐
direction	n.	方向；趋势；用法说明
directly	adv.	直接地
director	n.	导演
dirty	adj.	脏的
disappear	v.	消失，不见
disappointed	adj.	失望的，沮丧的
disaster	n.	灾难；灾祸
discover	v.	发现；看出
discuss	v.	讨论，议论
discussion	n.	讨论
dish	n.	盘，碟；盘装菜；盘形物
dishonest	adj.	不诚实的，欺骗性的
dislike	v.	不喜欢；厌恶
distance	n.	距离
disturb	v.	扰乱；打扰
divide	v.	分，划分；（算术用语）除
do(did,done)	v. & aux.	做，干（用于构成疑问句及否定句。第三人称单数用does）
doctor	n.	医生

## 形容词副词 2

- Noise pollution has become \_\_\_\_\_ than ever before. We must do something to stop it.  
A) serious                      B) more serious                      C) most serious                      D) the most serious
- The first snow came \_\_\_\_\_ than usual in our hometown this year.  
A. early                      B. earlier                      C. earliest                      D. the easiest
- Jill likes her new neighborhood because most people here greet others with a \_\_\_\_\_ smile.  
A. lovely                      B. happily                      C. politely                      D. beautifully
- The farmer looks \_\_\_\_\_, and he even agrees to show the visitors around his private garden.  
A. happily                      B. nicely                      C. friendly                      D. gently
- After being rebuilt, the open-air museum became \_\_\_\_\_ attractive than before.  
A. many                      B. more                      C. much                      D. most
- He is much younger than me, but he is 5 centimeters \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tall                      B) taller                      C) tallest                      D) the tallest

7. I wonder if my uncle will feel \_\_\_\_\_ when he lives in a new town.  
 A) happily                      B) safely                      C) quietly                      D) lonely
8. The world's \_\_\_\_\_ glass floor bridge opened to the public in Shijiazhuang last year.  
 A. long                      B. longer                      C. longest                      D. the longest
9. In the concert, I loved the Little Star best because the kids sang so \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. lovely                      B. friendly                      C. kindly                      D. sweetly
10. We don't get many customers on Mondays . Saturday is our \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
 A) busy                      B) busier                      C) busiest                      D) the busiest
11. Our English teacher looks \_\_\_\_\_ younger with her new hairstyle, don't you think?  
 A) much                      B) so                      C) very                      D) too
12. The waitress talked as \_\_\_\_\_ as she could to make the customers understand her.  
 A) clear                      B) clearer                      C) clearly                      D) more clearly

## 阅读

**C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词，使其内容通顺，每空格限填一词，首字母已给)**

### There's no place like home

Some people dream of having a home 'just like the ones in decorating magazines'. That sort of beautifully stylish home may be n 1, but for a truly special place to live, why not choose a home unlike any other in the neighbourhood? The unique(独一无二的) houses on these pages challenge people to reconsider what a home is s 2 to look like.



Environmentally friendly homes are getting a lot of a 3 these days. Earthships, for example, are unusual homes made from materials like mud, straw and reused wood. The designers of earthships combine these natural materials with recycled i 4, such as bottles, cans and old tyres. These homes show their belief that, when it comes to saving the environment, 'if you aren't part of the solution, you're part of the problem.'

Additionally many of these homes use wind or solar power. They are designed to collect and recycle water, and the people who live in them often add a greenhouse in which to grow food. As a result, if you live in an earthship, your monthly living costs will d 5 to almost zero. For people who want to try one out, the Phoenix Earthship in the US is available as holiday accommodation(住宿).



Shipping containers are now being reused to make a 6 type of environmentally friendly home. A number of architects have started changing individual containers into holiday homes. Alternatively they can be combined to make office blocks and blocks of flats, such as those Container City in London, England.

With all of the examples of imaginative homes, it is clear that people no longer need to settle for ordinary living spaces. One thing is sure: people living in homes that look as s 7 as these

never have to give anyone their address. They can just say, 'Look for the weird house. You will know it when you see it.'

#### D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题)

##### A Cloud of Hope and Danger

A small cloud floats through the air in a hospital operating room. In the room a patient, suffering from cancer, lies on a table. The cloud surrounds(包围) the patient, covering her body and filling her lungs(肺). The cloud is not smoke or steam. It is made of millions of microscopic robots called nanorobots(纳米机器人). These tiny robots move from cell(细胞) to cell in the patient's body, destroying the cancer.



Fighting cancer with nanorobots is only an idea today, but scientists say that it could be possible in the future. Using nanorobots for good purposes such as fighting disease or repairing the environment may be the solution to many of today's problems.

However, nanorobots could be a dangerous risk as well. Since nanorobots are so tiny, they will have to work in large teams of many thousands to many millions. For this reason, nanorobots will have to be programmed to build themselves. Scientists will not have the ability to build millions of nanorobots one by one.

This ability to reproduce is making some scientists worried. What if something goes wrong in the programming? Quite a lot of crazy nanorobots would be far worse than any disease. Some people think that if they get out of control, nanorobots could destroy the Earth.

What should be done? Should we continue researching nanorobots or should we search for other methods? This is one of the many difficult decisions that we have to make in the future.

1. What is the cloud in the passage, smoke and steam or microscopic robots?
2. What can be the good use of nanorobots for us?
- 3 Why will nanarobots have to work in large teams?
4. What makes it possible for nanorobots build themselves?
5. Can you give the passage another title?
6. Are you for or against using nanorobots in the future? Why?

## 第 16 讲

### 考纲单词

dog	n.	狗
dollar	n.	元（美国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国的货币单位）

door	n.	门；通道
double	adj.	两倍的；双的
down	prep.	沿着，沿……而下
	adv.	向下
downstairs	adv.	在楼下；到楼下
draw(drew,drawn)	v.	绘画；绘制；拉，拖
dream (dreamt,dreamt 或 dreamed,dreamed)	n. & v.	梦，梦想
dress	n.	女服，连衣裙；（统指）服装；童装
	v.	穿衣；穿着
drink(drank,drunk)	v.	喝；饮
	n.	饮料；喝酒
drive (drove,driven)	v.	驾驶，开（车）；驱赶
driver	n.	驾驶员，司机
drop	n.	滴
	v.	掉下，落下；扔掉；放弃
dry	adj.	干的；干燥的
duck	n.	鸭子
dull	adj.	单调乏味的
dumpling	n.	馄饨；汤团
during	prep.	在……的期间；在……过程中
duty	n.	责任
E		
each	adj. & pron.	每人；每个；每件
eager	adj.	渴望的，热切的
ear	n.	耳朵
early	adj.	早的
	adv.	早地
earth	n.	地球；土，泥；大地
earthquake	n.	地震
easily	adv.	容易地
east	adj.	东方的；东部的
	n.	东，东方；东部
easy	adj.	容易的，不费力的
eat(ate,eaten)	v.	吃

## 词性转换

1. Nowadays more \_\_\_\_\_ realize they are responsible for reducing industry pollution.  
(factory)

2. Sophia is good at language. Besides English, she speaks German, Italian and \_\_\_\_\_. (France)
- 3 Could you tell me whether the \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic Games were held in 1972 in Germany?  
(twenty)
4. It is generally thought that traveling abroad can \_\_\_\_\_ a person's knowledge. (rich)
5. When the headmaster was passing by the library, she found one of the windows \_\_\_\_\_.  
(break)
6. It is known that "Often praising a child is a good method to make the child \_\_\_\_\_". (success)
7. When you eat in a western restaurant, you'd better use knife and fork \_\_\_\_\_. (proper)
8. Experts think that some animals will soon \_\_\_\_\_ because of the serious pollution. (appear)
9. People are the creators of history and they are the real \_\_\_\_\_. (hero)
10. We showed \_\_\_\_\_ guests around the Oriental Pearl TV Tower last weekend. (we)
11. There were ten students in the room , then \_\_\_\_\_ more came in silently. (third)
12. " \_\_\_\_\_ is achieved through hard work," is on everyone's lips these days. (happy)
13. Cao Chong was so clever that he found a good way to \_\_\_\_\_ the elephant. (weight)
14. His wife prefers this restaurant because of its \_\_\_\_\_ environment. (please)
15. You'd better refuse the invitation \_\_\_\_\_ and give your reasons. (polite)
16. Cheating in the exam is considered as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ act and it's not allowed. (honest)

## 阅读

**C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words** (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给)

Something changed a few years ago. Around 2012, teens started to spend their time much differently from the generations before. I started to notice big differences in teens' b 1 and attitudes in the yearly survey of 11 million young people.

A 2017 survey found that two out of three U.S. teens owned an iphone. For this reason, I call them iGen (iphone generation).

### What makes iGen different?

Growing up with a smart phone has affected nearly every aspect of their lives. They spend so much time on the internet, texting friends and on social media, an average of about six hours per day, so they have less free time for everything else. That i 2 going to parties, shopping at the mall or watching movies with their friends. These were o 3 the favorite activities of most teens. But now iGen teens are taking part in these social activities at a lower rate than others.

### A link that should be noticed

I wondered if these changes might be c 4 to their deteriorating (退化) mental health. Sure enough, I found that teens who spend more time on screens are less happy and more disappointed. Meanwhile, a 2017 study asked some adults to give up Facebook for a week and others to continue using it. Those who gave up Facebook felt happier, less l 5 and less disappointed during the week as they had more free time for social activities like meeting friends, watching movies, etc.



### What else is lost?

Spending less time with friends means less time to develop social abilities. A 2016 study showed that the sixth graders who spent just five days at a camp w 6 using screens ended time better at reading expressions on others' faces.

That isn't to say that iGen teens don't have a 7. They are physically safer and more tolerant (宽容). They also seem to have a stronger work spirit and more realistic expectations. To my surprise, the iGen teens I interviewed said they preferred seeing their friends in person to communicating with them using their phones.

But it might be just what iGen needs.

### D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题)

Andrew Carnegie was born in 1835 in Scotland. He was from a poor family. When he was twelve, his family moved to the U.S.A. They wanted a better life. There, Andrew started to work right away. He got a job in a factory. He was a good worker, but he didn't like the job. Later, he changed his job. He worked at the Railroad Company where everybody liked him. He did many different jobs. His salary got higher every year.

In his free time, Andrew loved to read. But in those days, the United States didn't have free public libraries. Luckily, he lived near a rich man with many books, who let young boys use his library for free, so Andrew could read as much as possible. He read throughout his life.

Andrew learned a lot at the railroad company. He realized that the railroad was very important for big countries. He had an idea to start a business with railroads. He saved all his money and opened a business at the age of thirty years.

First, his company made bridges for the railroads. Ten years later, it made steel for bridges, machines, and many other things. Soon he was the richest man in the world.

Andrew liked to make money. But he believed it was very important to help other people. In 1901, he sold his company for \$480 million. He started to give away his money to make new libraries and colleges all over the United States. He built 2,811 libraries. Andrew also gave a lot of money to people who worked for peace. In 1903, he gave \$1.5 million to build a Peace Palace in the Netherlands.

Andrew Carnegie died in 1919. He was eighty-four years old. During his life, he gave away nearly all of his money. He gave away over \$350 million for education and peace. There are colleges, libraries, hospitals, and parks named after Andrew Carnegie. He helped millions of people all over the world to study and learn.

1. Andrew Carnegie used to work in a factory, didn't he?
2. Why could Andrew Carnegie read as much as possible in those days?
3. How old was Andrew Carnegie when he opened a business?
4. What did Andrew Carnegie's company do?
5. How did Andrew Carnegie help others after he sold his company?
6. What can you learn from Andrew Carnegie?