

预备班英语暑假精编教案

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第一讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 1 Family and relatives 预习

I. 课文核心单词和词组

1. family and relatives 家人和亲戚
2. a family tree 家谱
3. grandparents (外)祖父母
4. grandchildren (外)孙子孙女
5. nephew and niece 侄子和侄女
6. get sth. from 从.....得到
7. in pairs 按照两人一组
8. make sth. for sb. 为某人制作.....
9. family members 家庭成员
10. one of the family members 家庭成员之一
11. be from 来自
12. Happy birthday to you! 祝你生日快乐!
13. How many 多少(提问可数名词数量)
How much 多少(提问不可数名词数量)
14. talk about sth. 谈论某事
talk with/to sb. 和某人谈论
15. only have 只有
16. have got 有、得到
17. play badminton 打羽毛球
play computer games 玩电脑游戏
18. go to a restaurant 去餐厅吃饭下练
go to the park 去公园
19. watch/see a film 看电影
watch TV 看电视

20. go shopping 去购物

go cycling 去骑自行车

21. do sth. with sb. 和某人一起做.....

22. what else 还有什么

23. think about 思考.....

24. a piece of paper 一张纸

II. 课文语法重点

1. 指示代词 this 和 these 表示近指, this 指代单数名词, these 指代复数名词。

指示代词 that 和 those 表示远指, that 指代单数名词, those 指代复数名词。

如: These are my uncles and that is my aunt.

这些是我的叔叔们, 那一位是我阿姨。

2. have/has 表示“有、拥有”。在否定句和一般疑问句中, 使用助动词 do/does, 构成否定句和一般疑问句的结构。

如: We don't have any children. 我们没有孩子。

Does Linda have any new friend? 琳达有新友吗?

我们也可以用下面的方式表达相同的含义。

We haven't any children.

Has Linda any new friends?

3. have/has got 也表示“有、得到”。在否定句和一般疑问句中, 使用助动词 have/has 产生变化, 构成否定句和一般疑问句的结构。

如: We haven't got any children. 我们没有孩子。

Has Linda got any new friends? 琳达有新朋友吗?

4. 频度副词: always、 usually 和 sometimes 用法:

① always 表示“总是、一直”;

② usually 表示“经常、常常”;

③ sometimes 表示“有时候、偶尔”。

它们一般位于 be 动词后，实意动词前面。有时为了表示强调，也可以用于句首。

对频度副词提问，使用 How often。

5. What else 意为“还有什么”。else 用于特殊疑问词后的情况很常见。

如: Where else have you ever been?

Who else will they see?

Part 2: 巩固练习题

I. Complete the following words. ★

1. Which do you prefer, fish or _____ /m i:t/?
2. This is a very difficult question. I don't _____ /n əʊ/ the answer.
3. Don't put so much _____ /ʃ ōg ə/ in my coffee.
4. The children _____ /w eə/ their school uniforms on Monday to Friday.
5. There is a _____ /k aɪ/ in the sky.

II. Choose the best answer. ★★

1. Tom can _____ a horse. Look! He _____ a horse.
A. ride, riding B. rides, riding C. ride, is riding
2. I don't like _____ the piano. But my mother _____ me to.
A. play, wanting B. playing, wants C. plays, want
3. Where _____ your grandparents live?
A. does B. do C. are
4. ---Would you like some biscuits?
--- Yes, but just _____.
A. a few B. little C. a little
5. Are there any _____ in the fruit bowl?
A. pear B. pears C. a pear

6. ---How many _____ are there in the tree?

---There is only one.

A. bird B. birds C. a bird

7. ---_____do you get up in the morning?

---Usually at 6:30.

A. What B. Where C. When

8. The baby is sleeping. _____make any sound.

A. Don't B. No C. Not

9. It's rather warm in the room. You _____take off your coat.

A. mustn't B. can't C. can

10. Look! The baby can _____ now.

A. walk B. walking C. walks

III. Judge True or False. ★★

Mother Magpie(喜鹊), Mother Oriole((黄莺) and Mother Crow(乌鸦) are sitting on the branches. They are all old. They can't fly.

Magpie says, 'My daughter is the prettiest bird in the forest. She has black and white feather.'

Oriole says, 'My daughter has a nice voice. She sings wonderfully.'

Crow listens and smiles. She says nothing.

In the evening, their daughters come back. Little Magpie is full now. She plays under the tree. Little Oriole is full, too. She sings at the top of the tree. They don't bring any food to their mothers. Little Crow brings a big worm to her mother. Mother Crow hugs her daughter and says, 'You are the best child.'

() 1. Little Magpie looks pretty.

() 2. Little Oriole can't sing very well.

() 3. Mother Crow isn't too old. She can find food by herself.

() 4. Little Crow is the best daughter because she brings food to her mum.

() 5. All the birds in this story are very old.

第二讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 1 语言点巩固练习

I. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with proper family member names. ★

1. She is my father's mother. She is my _____.
2. He is my mother's father. He is my _____.
3. She is my cousin's mother. She is my _____.
4. He is my brother's son. He is my _____.
5. They are my parents' sons. They are my _____.
6. He is my aunt's husband. He is my _____.
7. They are my uncles' sons. They are my _____.
8. They are my daughter's children. They are my _____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms. ★★

1. Jason is my brother and _____ (he) hobby is reading detective stories.
2. Miss Chen teaches _____ (we) Chinese.
3. _____ (them) are my cousins and _____ (them) names are Tom and Jane.
4. Lily is one of my family _____ (member).
5. Alice _____ (have) got new friends in her new class.
6. So many _____ (family) needed help after the earthquake(地震).
7. Please don't eat _____ (and) drink in the classroom.
8. I have many _____ (relation) living in this city.

III. Choose the correct word. ★★

1. _____ (This, These) are my friends, Linda and Lisa.
2. What do you like _____ (do, doing) at night?
3. Students get a lot of knowledge _____ (to, from) the teacher.
4. On his birthday, his mum always makes cakes _____ (for, to) him.
5. _____ (Does, Has) Judy got any books on Chinese history?
6. _____ (Do, Have) they have any ideas about this holiday?

7. How _____ (many, much) rooms are there in your house?
8. They are talking _____ (on, about) this coming holiday with friends.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given verbs. ★★★

1. Look! This little dog _____ (play) with his tail.
2. Kitty never _____ (help) her mother with the housework.
3. _____ they _____ (watch) this cartoon film yet?
4. There _____ (be) some grass on the land.
5. Candy sometimes _____ (go) to the supermarket with her grandma at weekends.
6. Let's go _____ (ski) this Saturday, shall we?
7. Jane _____ (visit) Shanghai Museum last year.
8. Who _____ (be) our class teacher next term?

Part 2: Reading

I. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★

Have you heard a ___1___ that a cow can dance? This cow's owner is Farmer Jack. One evening, Jack held a party in his h___2___ and he asked all his friends to come to the party. It was hot that evening, and people all danced in the garden.

At that time, some cows slept n___3___ the garden. One of the cows could not go to sleep that night, because the m___4___ was too loud. So she got up and came into the garden and began to dance. She, of c___5___, danced alone. But she danced very well.

II. Read the passage and answer the questions. ★★

Most of us are familiar with (熟悉的) *Snow White and Seven Dwarfs*. We know how Snow White bites into a poisoned (有毒的) apple and dies. But at the end of the story, the prince kisses Snow White and saves her from a deep sleep.

However, the two recent (近期的) movies send different messages to little girls. In *Snow White and the Huntsman*, Snow White herself holds a sword (剑) and learns *The Art*

of War 《孙子兵法》. She is no longer waiting for a prince to save her. In another movie *Mirror Mirror*, Snow White is stronger than before. She is brave enough to save herself!

These new movies show young girls that they can be brave and strong to fight and save themselves!

1. What are most of us familiar with?

2. Who saves Snow White from a deep sleep?

3. How many movies are about Snow White recently?

4. What does Snow White learn in one of the movies?

5. In new movies, Snow White can save herself, can't she?

6. What do you think of Snow White in new movies?

III. Read the passage and answer the questions. ★★★

We've got two children: Simon is eight, and his little brother Allen is four. They don't look like each other very much, but they are quite close. They always play together although they sometimes quarrel (争吵) a lot. But they still enjoy staying with each other.

Simon can read well, but he hasn't started to read for pleasure (愉悦) yet—he thinks reading is only something he has to do at school. I think the main problem is that he watches far too much television. He also likes playing baseball and riding his bike. But we don't let him ride it on the streets, because it's too dangerous (危险的). We usually go to the park. He can ride there.

Allen likes eating sweets so his teeth are not good. We send him to the dentist every two months. Allen is quieter than his elder brother. He enjoys watching cartoons and

listening to music. When he was two years old, he could sing well. Now he is in the kindergarten with his little friends. We sometimes take him out to take part in some outdoor games

Unluckily, we live quite a long way from their grandparents. It is an eight-hour drive to get to their house. We can't visit them every weekend. But during the school holidays, they always wait for our coming.

1. How many people are there in Simon and Allen's family?

2. Do Simon and Allen like being together?

3. Where does Simon usually ride his bike?

4. What does Allen like doing?

3. Who is quieter, Simon or Allen?

Part 3: Writing. ★★★

Write at least 50 words about the topic 'My family'. (以“我的家庭”为题，写一篇不少于 50 个词的短文，标点符号不占格)

Use the following points as reference(以下提示供参考):

1. How is your family?
2. Introduce your family members and the activities you do.
3. Do you like your family? Why?

My Family

第三讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 2 I have a good friend 预习

I. 课文核心单词和词组

1. not at all 一点儿也不
2. like to do/ doing sth. 喜欢做.....
3. read and write 读书写字
4. go out 出去
5. at night 晚上
6. be together 在一起
do sth. together 一起做
7. walk to school 走路去学校
8. share sth. with sb. 和某人分享...
9. each other 相互、互相
other people 别人、他人
10. be friendly to 对.....友好
be kind to 对.....和善
11. be late for 迟到
12. work hard 努力工作、勤奋学习
13. get angry 生气、发火

14. tell lies 撒谎、说谎
15. the visit to 到.....的旅行
16. the USA 美国
17. live in 在.....居住
18. for the first time 第一次
19. ask sb. about sth. 询问某人关于...
20. have been to 曾经去过
21. already 已经、早就
just 刚刚、不欠前
yet 依旧、仍然
22. What about?怎么样?
23. on Saturday 在周六
24. look at 看着、看向
25. the Earth 地球
26. friends of the Earth 地球之友
27. look after 照顾、看管
28. all the things round us 我们身边的所有事物
29. pollute the environment 污染环境
air pollution 空气污染
land pollution 土地污染
water pollution 水源污染
30. help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事
31. keep the environment clean 保持环境整洁
32. pick up 捡起垃圾
33. put sth into 把某物放入.....去
34. tell sb. not to do 告诉某人不要做
35. leave rubbish 丢垃圾
36. want to do sth. 想要做

37. all right 好的、行

38. promise to do 保证去做

promise not to do 保证不去做

39. discuss with sb. 和某人讨论某事

40. reuse shopping bags 重复使用购物袋

II. 课文语法重点

1. “步行去某地”有两种表达方式: walk to some place 和 go to some place on foot。

2. other 表示“别的、另外的、其他”，常与可数名词的复数形式连用，如: other cities in China 中国其他的城市。other 的复数形式是 others，我们也用 others 代替 other+可数名词复数的形式。同时，others 也表示“别人、他人”。句型 some...others...，表示“有的……有的……”。

如: Some stamps are from the USA, others are from France

有的邮票由美国印刷，有的邮票产地是法国。

3. too 表示“也”，放在肯定句的句末，前面用逗号隔开。在否定句中，too 要变为 either，同样和前面的句子用逗号隔开。

如: I have been to New York City, too. 我也去过纽约市。

I haven't been to New York City, either. 我也没去过纽约市。

4. have been to 表示“曾经去过某处”强调个人经历，现在已经回来。

have gone to 表示“去了某处”强调人已经离开，现在还没有回来。

如: Where have you been, Alice? 艾丽斯，你都去过哪些地方?(强调旅行经历)

Where has your father gone, Alice? 艾丽斯，你爸爸去哪里了?(强调父亲不在)

5. What about...? 在口语中常用于提出建议，表示“……怎么样”，后面使用名词、名词短语或动名词形式。相当于 How about...?

如: What about staying at home this weekend? 这个周末待在家里怎么样?

6. look after 表示“照顾、看管”，相当于 take care of;

look at 表示“看着、看向”

look for 表示“寻找”。

7. help sb.(to) do sth 表示“帮助某人做某事”，其中 to 可以省略。

Help sb. with sth.也表示“帮助某人做某事”区别在于，前一个短语使用的是“动词不定式”形式，短语使用的是“个词+名词”形式

如: I sometimes help my little brother do some Math exercise.

I sometimes help my little brother with his Math exercise.

Part 2: 巩固练习题

I. Translate the phrases into English. ★

1. 家人和亲戚 _____
2. 她的家谱 _____
3. 拉小提琴 _____
4. 打网球 _____
5. 去游泳 _____
6. 去购物 _____
7. 去骑车 _____
8. 看电影 _____
9. 玩电脑游戏 _____
10. 还有什么 _____
11. 和同学们谈论 _____
12. 从.....得到 _____

II. Rewrite the sentences as require. ★★★

1. That is a big tree. (改为复数形式)

_____ are big _____.

2. She has got some homework to do. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ she got _____ homework to do?

3. Cindy always goes bowling at weekends. (变为否定句)

Cindy doesn't go bowling at weekends _____.

4. Miss Chen got a lot of presents from her students. (对划线部分提问)

_____ did Miss Chen _____ many presents?

5. I sometimes go shopping with my mum. (对划线部分提问)

_____ do you go shopping with your mum?

6. My little sister is watching TV now, (对划线部分提问)

_____ is your little sister _____ now?

7. Do you want to make her a birthday cake? (保持句意不变)

Do you want to make a birthday cake _____?

8. Tom goes to school by bus every day (保持句意不变)

Tom _____ bus to school every day.

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer. ★★

When Henry was three years old, he suddenly fell ill one evening. The next day he was much worse. His father took him to a Black doctor. The doctor checked the boy and said he must be sent to hospital at once. So Henry's father took him to a hospital nearby, but the doctor there would not let him in, because this was a hospital for white people only. It never took in Blacks, even when they were dying(快死了).

Henry's father took him to another hospital then. Again the white doctor did nothing to him. At last Henry's father got a car and drove to a Black hospital far away. There the doctor checked the boy at once but it was too late. Henry lay there quiet and cold.

() 1. When Henry got ill, he was only _____ years old.

A. two B. three C. four D. five

- () 2. The underlined word “checked” means _____.
A. shouted at B. took care of C. looked at carefully D. did nothing to
- () 3. Which hospital accepted Henry at last?
A. The first hospital B. The second hospital
C. The third hospital D. The fourth hospital
- () 4. How did Henry’s father send him to a Black hospital far away?
A. On foot B. By bus C. By bike D. By car
- () 5. Why was Henry dead?
A. Because he was killed by doctors.
B. Because doctors didn't want to save.
C. Because Henry’s father didn’t send him to hospital.
D. Because he was a black boy and couldn't be sent into the hospital for white people.

第四讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 2 语言点巩固练习

I. Read and complete the sentences. ★

- Alex always s_____ his funny stories with his friends after school.
- Every morning, I go to school on f_____.
- Bobby is a good boy and he is never l_____ for school.
- Mr. Edwin loves his students very much and he is always f_____ to them.
- None of us likes the people who tell l_____.
- They have decided to spend their rest life happily t_____.
- Friends should help e_____ other.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms. ★★

- The children eat_____ (they) lunch in the school.

2. Dictionaries are _____ (help) to students.
3. My parents work _____ (hardly) to give me a happy life
4. Some boys like basketball and _____ (other) like football.
5. Two years _____ (late), he became a famous writer.
6. Jessica likes _____ (read) novels before she goes to sleep.

III. Choose the correct word. ★★

1. Gilbert is always _____ (kind, kindly) to others.
2. Friends like to _____ (be, being) together.
3. She _____ (has, have) never tasted apple pies before.
4. The Internet is helpful _____ (for, to) us nowadays.
5. What about _____ (see, seeing) a film tonight?
6. Please look _____ (at, after) the lady over there. She is my English teacher.
7. They will climb the Great Wall _____ (for, with) the first time.

IV. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms. ★★★

1. We can _____ (use) shopping bags to save resources.
2. Tim has seen this movie _____ (two).
3. How many kinds of _____ (pollute) do you find on the earth?
4. _____ (friend) is like an island which helps you get out of the trouble.
5. You'd better _____ (discussion) it with the leaders.
6. Thank all of you for your _____ (kind).

Part 2: Reading.

I. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. ★★

An artist, who didn't have m____ 1 ____ money, but was a very kind man, was coming home by train one day. He gave his last few coins to a beggar, but then he saw a ____ 2 ____ one, and forgot that he didn't have any money.

He asked the man i____ 3 ____ he would like to have lunch with him, and the beggar

was glad to do so, so they went into a small r___4___ and had a good meal. In the end, the artist could not pay the bill, of course, so the beggar had to do so.

The artist was very u___5___ about this, so he said to the beggar, "Come home with me in a taxi, my friend, and I'll give you b___6___ the money for lunch." "Oh, no!" the beggar answered quickly. I had to pay for your lunch, but I'm not going to pay for your taxi home!

II. Read the passage and answer the questions. ★★

The sea looks very beautiful when the sun is shining on it. But people are afraid of it when there is a strong wind. The sea is very big. It covers three quarters of the Earth. The sea is also very deep in some places. There is one place in the sea. It is about 11 kilometers deep there. The highest mountain in the world is about 9 kilometers high. If we put the mountain into the sea at that place there is about 2 kilometers of water above it.

In most parts of the sea, there are a lot of fishes and small living things. Lots of fishes eat them. The sea can be very cold. When people go down, the sea becomes colder and colder. Only some men can go down into the deep sea. But in 1970, five women lived in the deep sea for fourteen days. How amazing it was!

1. The sea looks very beautiful when the sun is shining on it, doesn't it?

2. When are people afraid of the sea?

3. How much does the sea cover the Earth?

4. How high is the highest mountain in the world?

5. What is there in most parts of the sea?

III. Read the passage and answer the questions. ★★★

Everywhere we look, there are colors. We can see them in the sky, in the sea, in rocks and in all plants and animals. We can see them in pictures and in books. Everything we see has color. We see green grass and red apples. We even see color in our food. They can make things look good. Colors make our homes and schools pretty.

How can we see colors? We see colors when light hits our eyes. Dogs and many other animals can't see colors. But bees can. They even see colors we don't see. This helps them find flowers to fly to.

We sometimes use the names of colors to say things. People may say that they see 'red' when they are angry. Or they may say they feel 'blue'. This means people are sad. We use colors to tell us things, too. Red is the color of stop signs. It means stop. Green means to go. Some people can't tell one color from another. They can see yellow and blue. But they can't tell green from red, we these people are color-blind.

1. Colors are everywhere, aren't they?

2. How can we see colors?

3. What does the sentence 'I am blue.'?

4. What is the color of stop signs?

5. What color cant color-blind people tell from red?

6. What will our life be like if we can't see any colors?

Part 3: Writing. ★★★

Write at least 50 words about the topic 'The Earth-Our Friend'. (以“地球—我们的朋友”为题，写一篇不少于 50 个词的短文，标点符号不占格)

Use the following points as reference(以下提示供参考):

1. What is wrong with the Earth now?
2. Why do we have so much pollution?
3. What can we do to help protect(保护) the Earth?

The Earth—our Friend

第五讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 3 Spending a day out together 预习

I. 课文核心单词和词组

1. spend a day out 外出度过一天
2. the map of的地图
3. at weekends 在周末
4. be near 在.....附近
5. far (away) from 远离

6. Where have you been? 你去过哪里?
7. on Lucky Island 在幸运岛上
8. a photo of的照片
9. buy tickets 买票
10. Space Museum 太空博物馆
11. Ocean Park 海洋公园
12. bring sth.to 把.....带到.....
13. play tennis 打网球
14. have a picnic 去野炊
15. have a barbecue 去烧烤
16. fly kites 放风筝
17. make sandcastles 堆沙堡
18. collect shells 收集贝壳
19. make an album 制作一个影集
20. plan to do sth.计划做
21. plan a visit to 设计一次去.....的旅行
22. Let's do sth 让我们去做.....
23. That's a good idea.好主意。
24. which place 哪个地方
25. what time 几点钟
26. get there 到达那里
27. come back 回来
28. at six o'clock 在六点
29. an important day 一个重要的日子
30. the Mid- autumn Festival 中秋节
31. That's right.正确。/对的。
32. her sixtieth birthday 在她六十岁生日时
33. have a party 开派对

- 34. have a good time 玩得愉快
- 35. something special 某些特殊的东西
- 36. play with sb. 和某人一起玩耍

II. 课文语法重点

- 1. spend 表示“度过;花费”, 主语为人。

“花(钱或时间)在某事物上”的表达为: spend (money or time) on sth。

如: I spent 10 yuan on this book. 我花了 10 元买这本书。

Craig spends a lot of time on his English. 克雷格在英语上花了很多时间。

“做某事花费了某人多少(钱或时间)”的表达为: spend (money or time) (in) doing sth, in 可以省略。

如: I spent 10 yuan (in) buying this book. 我花了 10 元买这本书。

Craig spends a lot of time (in) learning his English. 克雷格在学英语上花了很多时间。

- 2. “在周末”的表达方式有两种: at weekends 和 at the weekend。

- 3. 现在进行时态的基本结构是: am/is/are+动词 ing, 用于描述说话时正在发生的事情和进行的动作。常与 now, look, listen 等同时出现。

如: They are discussing with each other now. 他们现在正在互相讨论。

- 4. Shall we do sth? 意为“我们……好吗?”用于征询对方的意见, 助动词 shall 常用于第一人称。

如: Shall we make a birthday cake for mum? 我们给妈妈做个生日蛋糕, 好吗?

- 5. Let's do sth. 意为“咱们一起……” let's 常放在句首, 引导祈使句。

如: Let's be friends of the Earth. 让我们成为地球的朋友吧!

6. bring 表示“带来”，指将物品从远处带来，take 表示“带走”，指将物品从近处带走。

7. cost 表示“花费”，主语应为“事物”。

如: The book cost me 10 yuan. 这本书花了我 10 元。

8. there, here, home 是副词，前面应该省略介词，如: get home, come here 等。

9. something 为不定代词，有形容词修饰时形容词应该放在不定代词的后面。

如 something special。

10. How about 意为“……怎么样”常用于表示建议或提议，后面接名词、名词短语或者动名词，与 What about 的意思相近。

如: How/What about visiting Paris next summer? 明年夏天去巴黎旅行怎么样?。

11. 在表示时间时，用 on 连接日子，如: 星期几、具体的某一天、某一天的早、中、晚，如: on Monday, on October 1, 2012, on your birthday, on a cold evening, on the morning of Children's Day;

用 at 连接具体的时刻、某一点时间，如: at ten, at noon, at weekends;

用 in 连接某年、月、季节或者一天中的一段时间，如: in summer, in May, in September 2010, in the afternoon.

Part 2: 巩固练习题

I. Translate the phrases into English. ★

1. 根本不 _____
2. 在夜晚 _____
3. 互相、相互 _____
4. 帮助别人 _____

5. 生气_____
6. 说谎_____
7. 第一次_____
8. 在周一_____
9. 照顾、看管_____
10. 捡起_____
11. 丢垃圾_____
12. 承诺做某事 _____

II. Rewrite the sentences as required. ★★

1. Steven likes singing and dancing. (变为否定句)

Steven _____ like singing _____ dancing.

2. She has been to Brazil once. (对划线部分提问)

_____ times has she been to Brazil?

3. His parents sometimes go to the cinema on Saturday. (对划线部分提问)

_____ his parents go to the cinema?

4. My friend Susie is always kind to others. (对划线部分提问)

_____ your friend Susie?

- 5 Linda often helps her mum do some housework. (保持原句意思)

Linda often _____ her mum _____ some housework.

6. The students in Class 6 visited Paris this summer vacation. (对划线部分提问)

_____ did the students in Class 6 _____ this summer vacation?

III. Read the passage and choose the best answer. ★★

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The fastest way of travelling is by air, with a modern airline(航空公司), people can travel to a place which is far away from us in about one day. But a hundred years ago, we usually spent a month or more to get there.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages(优点). People

can see the beautiful views outside of the windows during the whole journey. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining-cars. They make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Most people think travelling by sea is boring(无聊的))because it is very slow and takes a longtime. But some people still prefer to travel by sea when possible. They can enjoy the large and beautiful sea when travelling. Now travelling by sea is a very pleasant (令人愉快的) way to spend a relaxing(令人放松的) holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. They can make their own timetable. They can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as they like. They can stop where there is something interesting to see, where there is something delicious to have, or where they find a good hotel to spend the night

() 1. The people today spend _____ to travel to a faraway place by air.

A. about one day B. a month C. a month or more D. a hundred years

() 2. From the passage we know travelling by train is_____.

A. difficult B. unpleasant C. enjoyable D. boring

() 3. Some people want to travel by sea because _____.

A. it is quite slow

B. the journey is lone

C. only a few people like travelling by sea

D. they can enjoy the view of the sea and spend a relaxing holiday

() 4. Where can people stop when they travel by car?

A. At the place where there is something interesting to see.

B. At the place where there is something delicious to have.

C. At the place where they find a good hotel to spend the night.

D. All of above.

第六讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 3 语言点巩固练习**I. Read and complete the sentences. ★**

1. Alex always s_____ his holidays abroad with his family.
2. Is Shanghai near o_____ far from Beijing?
3. Jude usually g_____ shopping in Sandy Bay.
4. Have they been to Shanghai Science M_____?
5. He often plays cards with his friends at w_____.

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms. ★★

1. Look! They are smiling _____ (happy).
2. The weather forecast says it will be _____ (wind) tomorrow.
3. 6 and 8 are the _____ (luck) numbers to many Chinese People.
4. What do you _____ (usual) do on weekdays?
5. This is a picture of his brother and _____ (he) in Rome.
6. Please bring some of your family _____ (photo) to class, everybody.

III. Fill in the blanks with the given verbs in their proper forms. ★★★

1. Susie _____ (spend) an hour finishing her homework last night
2. Let's _____ (be) friendly and kind to wild animals.
3. Look! They _____ (fly) kites on the playground.
4. His mother often _____ (shop) in the malls.
3. Do you want _____ (play) tennis with me?
6. He _____ (eat) some ice cream just now.

IV. Choose the correct word. ★★

1. Simon is sitting _____ (near, next) to Benjamin.

2. They are playing the _____ (chess, piano) in the music hall
3. Please _____ (bring, take) your new dictionary here this Thursday.
4. The earthquake took place _____ (on, in) June, 1976.
5. How much did you _____ (cost, spend) on this house?
6. Jack went home _____ (in, by) his car.

Part 2: Reading.

I. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the proper words. ★★

When we visit Australia, we can see two kinds of famous animals there. One is the koala. The o____2____ is the kangaroo(袋鼠). There are countless (数不清的) kangaroos in this large country. You can even see them e____3____. but kangaroos only live in Australia, just like koalas. Kangaroos live on grass and they have very strong legs, so they are g____3____ at jumping. Their tails are very strong, too. So when they want to have a r____4____, they can sit on their tails. But the most interesting thing is that kangaroos have pockets. And mother kangaroos can take c____5____ of their babies in their pockets.

II. Read the passage and choose the best answer. ★★

What time is it? There are many ways you can find out the time.

You may have a watch. You can look at a clock on the wall. You can listen to the radio. You can even get the time on your cell phone. But it has not always been easy to know the time. A long time ago, people looked at the sun to tell the time. They could look at the sun in the sky to tell morning, noon or afternoon.

Around the year 1400, people began to use the hourglass (沙漏). It was made of glass with some sand in it. It was wide at both ends, but narrow in the middle. The sand ran from one end to the other in one hour. At the end of every hour people turned the glass over and began again.

Hundreds of years later, a machine called clock was invented (发明). The people

made small clocks so that they could carry them in their pockets. Very small clocks were called watches. Then during World War I, men started wearing watches on their wrists (手腕). It is easier and faster to tell the time. Now almost everyone wears a watch.

() 1. People in the past _____ to find out the time.

- A. wore a watch B looked at a clock
C. listened to the radio D. looked at the sun

() 2. Around the year 1400, people began to use _____.

- A. the clocks B. the watches
C. the hourglass D. the glass

() 3. An hourglass was made of _____.

- A. glass with some sand B. wood with a watch
C glass with a watch D. wood with a clock

() 4. How soon did the sand in the hourglass run from one end to the other?

- A. In half an hour B. In an hour
C. In one and a half D. In two hours

() 5. What is the main topic of this passage?

- A. The sun in the sky B. Watches and clocks
C. Hourglasses D. The ways to tell time

III. Read the passage and answer the questions. ★★★

Winter is dangerous because it's so difficult to know what is going to happen on the road and accidents take place so easily. Fog is waiting to meet you over the top of a hill. Ice is hiding under the melting(融化的) snow and waiting to send you off the road.

Rule No. 1 for driving on icy roads is to drive slowly. Sudden movements (移动) can make a car very hard to control (控制). So every time you either start or stop your car, you must be as gentle and slow as possible. Imagine you are driving with a full cup of hot coffee on the seat next to you.

Rule No. 2 is to pay attention to (关注) what might happen. The more ice there is,

the further down the road you have to look. Test how long it takes to gently stop your car. Remember you may be driving more quickly than you think. You should allow twice of your usual stopping distance when the road is wet, three times this distance on snow, and even more on ice. Try to control your car at all times and you will not get into trouble.

1. Is summer or winter dangerous to drivers?

2. What can make a car very hard to control?

3. How must we be when we start or stop cars on icy roads?

4. What is the second rule for driving in winter?

5. How many times of our usual stopping distance should we allow when the road is wet?

6. What does the passage tell us?

Part 3: Writing. ★★★

Write at least 50 words about the topic 'My weekends'. (以“我的周末”为题，写一篇不少于 50 个词的短文，标点符号不占格)

Use the following points as reference(以下提示供参考):

1. What do you usually do at weekends?
2. With whom do you usually do these things?
3. What do you think of your weekends?

My weekends

第七讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 4 What would you like to be? 预习

I. 课文核心单词和词组

● Word formation (词形转换)

1. **postman** n. 邮递员 → **post** v. 邮递; 邮寄
2. **teach** 教授 v. → **teacher** n. 教师
3. **fireman** 消防员 n. → **firemen** (pl.)
3. **interview** 采访 v. → **interview** n.
4. **policewoman** 警察 n. → **policemen** (pl.)
5. **cook** 做饭 v. → **cook** n. 厨师

● Useful expressions (核心词组)

1. **shop assistant** 售货员
2. **put out fires** 灭火
3. **find out** 弄清楚, 搞明白
4. **a bank clerk** 银行职员
5. **start work** 上班
6. **finish work** 下班

7. drive a bus 开公交车
8. teach us English 教我们英语
9. would like to do 想要做.....
10. cook food for... 为.....做饭
11. make sick people better 使病人好转
12. make our city a safe place 使城市成为一个安全的地方
13. make me happy 使我开心
14. would like to=want to 想要.....

● Language focus (重要句型)

1. Would you like to be a/an ...?

Yes, I would ./ No, I wouldn't.

2. Why/Why not ?

2. I would like ...because I...

wouldn't like...

3. What's your job?

4. She wants to find out if he likes his job.

II. 课文语法重点

1. bank 银行 banker 银行家

Bank of China 中国银行 Construction Bank of China 中国建设银行

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China 中国工商银行

2. clerk 职员

He is a clerk in that office. 他是那个办公室的职员。

3. fireman = firefighter 消防员

4. Shop assistant 店员, 售货员

The shop assistant can remember things very well. 这个售货员的记忆力很好。

assistant = helper 助手, 帮手

5. cook 做饭; 厨师 cooker 炊具

6. would like sth

would like to do sth = want to do sth

Eg. --Would you like a cup of tea?

--Yes, please. / No, thanks.

Would you like to go to the cinema? = Do you want to go to the cinema?

What would you like to have for dinner? = What do you want to have for dinner?

7. interview sb 采访某人 get an interview 得到一个面试（机会）

interviewer n. 采访者；面试官 interviewee n. 受访者；应聘者

8. find out 查明，弄清（情况）

Will you find a hammer for me? 帮我找把锤子好吗？

Please find out when the ship starts for New York? 请打听一下那艘船什么时候开往纽约。

9. if 是否

Ask if he plans to come to the meeting. 问问他是否要来参会。

She asked is that was enough. 她问那是否够了。

10. finish v. 结束

What time does the concert finish? 音乐会何时结束？

I've finished reading that book. 我已读完那本书了。

Part 2: 巩固练习题

I. Translate the following into English.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. 秘书 | _____ | 2. 银行 | _____ |
| 3. 职员 | _____ | 4. 女警察 | _____ |
| 5. 牙医 | _____ | 6. 飞行员 | _____ |
| 7. 消防队员 | _____ | 8. 邮递员 | _____ |
| 9. 店员，售货员 | _____ | 10. 人 | _____ |
| 11. 教 | _____ | 12. 采访（v.） | _____ |
| 13. 是否 | _____ | 14. 结束 | _____ |
| 15. 年龄 | _____ | 16. 扑灭 | _____ |
| 17. 查明；弄清情况 | _____ | | |
| 18. 教我们英语 | _____ | | |
| 19. 开始工作 | _____ | | |
| 20. 想要做某事 | _____ | | |
| 21. 使病人更好 | _____ | | |
| 22. 使我们的城市成为一个安全的地方 | _____ | | |
| 23. 使我快乐 | _____ | | |
| 24. 完成工作 | _____ | | |

25. 为某人煮食物 _____

26. 我四十二岁。

27. 我通常在上午八点半开始工作。

28. 我想当警察，因为我想要保障我们城市的安全。

29. 我不想当厨师，因为我不喜欢烹饪。

30. 你想要做什么？

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

1. Lucy doesn't want to be a _____ (cook).
2. Tom is a _____ (wait) and he always brings food to people.
3. Betty and Jane are _____ in this office. (secretary)
4. Mr. Wrong is a _____ (fire) and he likes his job.
5. Jacky's father is a good _____ (drive).
6. We would like to go _____ (fish) in the river.
7. I want to be a _____ (teach) because I like teaching children.
8. The _____ (post) comes to the small village everyday.
9. Mike's father likes _____ (cook) food for people.
10. The twins are both _____ (pilot).

III. Grammar

Write down the words as the example.

Example: go-goes

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. make _____ | 2. grow _____ | 3. sell _____ | 4. put _____ |
| 5. fly _____ | 6. catch _____ | 7. finish _____ | 8. watch _____ |

第八讲

Part 1: 6B Unit 4 语言点巩固练习

I. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.

1. What do you _____ do at weekends? (usual).
2. His father is a _____ (drive).
3. Mary likes to _____ children.(teacher)
4. There are three shop _____ (assistant) in that shop.
5. I wouldn't like to be a cook because I don't like _____. (cook)
6. Look at those ladies! They are _____. (policewoman)

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. My sister wants to be _____ astronaut, but I want to be _____ secretary.
A) a; a B) an; a C) the; the D) /; /
- () 2. Doctors make sick people much _____.
A) good B) well C) better D) best
- () 3. A postman sends letters _____ people, and a cook cooks food _____ people.
A) for; for B) to; for C) by; with D) with; by
- () 4. Firemen _____ fires.
A) put up B) put on C) put out D) put down
- () 5. I would like _____ our city more beautiful.
A) make B) making C) to make D) made
- () 6. Jason wins the prize _____ he studies hard.
A) so B) and C) why D) because
- () 7. Alice doesn't like _____, so she won't be a cook.
A) cook B) cooking C) cooked D) cooker
- () 8. My parents start _____ early and they love their _____.
A) job; work B) work; work C) job; jobs D) work; jobs
- () 9. The bank clerk works hard. He is _____ late.
A) usually B) never C) sometimes D) always
- () 10. -Do you know _____ she came to Beijing?
-Yes. She came by plane.
A) what B) why C) when D) how
- () 11. -- I would like to be a film star.
-- That's _____ I would like to be too.
A) why B) who C) what D) whose
- () 12. The shop assistant is about twenty _____ old.
A) year B) years C) year's D) years'
- () 13. Betty usually finishes work _____ 6:00 p.m.
A) in B) on C) at D) by

- () 14. _____ you'd like to be a doctor, you can ask my mother for help.
A) Why B) If C) Because D) What

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. She'd like to join us. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ she _____ to join us?
2. I'd like to be a pilot because I want to fly a plane (对划线部分提问)
_____ you like to be a pilot?
3. Samuel Han is forty-two years old. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is Samuel Han?
4. He starts work in the morning. (对划线部分提问)
_____ he start work?
5. Miss Guo is our English teacher. (同义句转换)
Miss Guo _____ English.
6. I would like to have a cup of coffee. (改为否定句)
I _____ to have a cup of coffee.

Part 2: Reading.

I. Read and judge.

A man sat on the pavement and ate a cake. A policeman came to him. The man got up and ran along the road. The policeman followed him. The man ran very fast and the policeman ran very fast too. Finally, the policeman caught him.

"Where are you going?" asked the policeman angrily. "Why did you run so fast? You must be a bad man."

"No, no," said the man, "I'm not a bad man. I just like eating sweet food. So I become so fat, you see. My doctor says I must run very fast after eating sweet food."

- () 1. The man liked sweet food very much.
() 2. Both the man and the policeman could run very fast.
() 3. The policeman was angry because he couldn't catch the man.
() 4. The doctor asked the man to run very fast after eating sweet food.
() 5. The man is a bad man.

II. Read and fill in the blanks.

Sandy is a new primary school teacher. She likes h __1__ students. It's three o'clock in the afternoon. Some students are playing football outside. A little girl is standing at the end of the field all by herself.

Sandy w __2__ over to the girl and asks her if she is all right. The girl says yes. But

later, Sandy finds that the girl is still s ____ 3 ____ there by herself. “Would you like me to be your friend?” Sandy asks her.

The girl thinks for a while, then l ____ 4 ____ at Sandy and says, “OK.” That makes Sandy h ____ 5 _____. She asks the girl, “Why are you standing here all alone?”

The girl answers, “Because I’m the goalkeeper (守门员) !”

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____

第九讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 5 Open Day 预习

I. 课文核心单词和词组

● Word formation (词性转换)

- enter 进入 v. → entrance n.入口
- notice 注意 v. → noticeboard n.告示板
- Invite 邀请 v. → invitation n.邀请函
- final 最终的 adj. → finally adv.最后

● Words and expressions (核心词组)

- at the entrance 在入口处
- look at 看
- listen to the school choir 听学校合唱团唱歌
- a noticeboard 一个告示板
- at two fifteen 在2点15
- in the library 在图书馆
- on the Open Day 在开放日
- want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事
- welcome the parents 欢迎家长
- in different places 在不同地点
- take some photos 拍一些照片
- have a great time 玩得开心
- on the second floor 在三楼
- on the ground floor 在一楼
- write an invitation to parents 给父母写邀请函
- invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事
- invite sb. to sp. 邀请某人去某地
- arrive in/at 到达

● Language Focus (语法)

- Your parents will arrive at two.

2. What will they do first?
3. What will they do next?
4. They visited our classroom at two fifteen.

II. 课文语法重点

1. programme n. 活动安排; 电视节目; 节目单

Did you watch that programme about Disneyland on TV last night?

你昨晚看了关于迪士尼的电视节目了吗?

Have you got the programme for tomorrow's show?

你有明天演出的节目单吗?

What is your programme for tomorrow?

你明天有什么安排吗?

2. entrance n. 入口 -- enter v. 进入 exit n. 出口

Alice is waiting for you at the entrance. 爱丽丝正在入口处等你。

3. noticeboard n.

The latest news is put on the noticeboard. 最新消息张贴在布告栏上。

4. arrive at the airport 到达机场 arrive in London 到达伦敦

arrive home = get home 到家

5. project n. 习作项目; 规划; 研究

The students are working on their science projects.

学生们正在研究科学项目。

There's a project to build a new airport in this area.

目前有一个在此处修建新机场的规划。

We did a project on Africa.

我们做了一项关于非洲的研究。

6. finally = at last = in the end 最后; 最终

After a long wait, the bus finally arrived. 等了很长时间, 公交车终于来了。

7. first... next... then... after that... finally

8. invitation n. 邀请函; 请帖 invite v. 邀请

Joe sent me an invitation to his party. 乔给我寄来请柬, 邀请我参加他的聚会。

At the invitation of our head teacher, the professor gave us a lecture on English.

应我们之邀, 这位教授为我们作了有关英语的演讲。

Part 2: 巩固练习题**I. Translate the following into English.**

1. 一个入口 _____
2. 一块布告栏 _____
3. 在入口处 _____
- 4.2: 15 _____
5. 在学校听合唱 _____
6. 在图书馆 _____
7. 和老师们一起喝茶 _____
8. 在不同的地方 _____
9. 拍一些照片 _____
10. 在大厅里 _____
11. 在开放日 _____
12. 在底楼 _____
13. 拍照片 _____
14. 到达北京 _____
15. 到达学校 _____
16. 首先 _____

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. The video shows what happened _____ the Open Day.
A. in B. on
C. at D. during
- () 2. There is _____ information board in front of the library.
A. an B. a
C. / D. the
- () 3. There _____ a tennis match on TV this afternoon.
A. will have B. is going to be
C. has D. is going to have
- () 4. This is a photo of my grandma and _____.
A. I B. me
C. my D. mine
- () 5. I would like to invite you _____ my birthday party.
A. for B. to
C. on D. in
- () 6. Let's meet them _____ the entrance _____ two thirty.
A. at; in B. in; at
C. at; at D. in; in
- () 7. When will our parents _____?
A. arrives B. arriving
C. to arrive D. arrive

- () 8. We will go to the cinema _____ Saturday morning.
 A. in B. on
 C. at D. /

III. Write the past forms of the verbs.

- take _____
- visit _____
- have _____
- listen _____
- look _____
- write _____
- arrive _____
- do _____
- am/is _____
- are _____

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

1. Have you sent those _____ (invite).
2. Lucy is good at _____ (write).
3. Can you show me your _____ (project), boys and girls?
4. Which _____ (sing) do you like better, Jay Chou or Justin Bieber?
5. Don't _____ (entrance) the hall now. They are having a meeting.

第十讲

Part 1: 6A Unit 5 语言点巩固练习

I. Fill in the blanks with the given words in their proper forms.

1. Who did you _____ to our party (invitation)?
2. Lucy _____ (write) a letter to her parents yesterday.
3. _____, we won the game. (final)
4. Our classroom is on the _____ (one) floor.
5. You need a ticket to _____ (entrance) the hall.
6. They are _____ an Open Day.(plan)
7. Every year visitors from _____ (difference) countries come to Shanghai.
8. If I can't buy this Mac Air, that pink Sony laptop is my _____ (two) choice.

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. There _____ a meeting tomorrow afternoon.
 A. will be going to B. will going to be C. is going to be D. will go to be
- () 2. Charlie _____ here next month.
 A. isn't working B. doesn't work C. are going to work D. won't work
- () 3. He _____ very busy this week, he _____ free next week.

- A. will be; is B. is; is C. will be; will be D. is; will be
- () 4. There _____ a dolphin show in the zoo tomorrow evening.
A. was B. is going to have C. will have D. is going to be
- () 5. - Let's go out to play football. - _____.
A. That tastes good. B. I don't like football C. That sounds good D. I like football.
- () 6. It _____ us a long time to learn English well.
A. takes B. will take C. spends D. will spend
- () 7. The train _____ at 11. I missed it.
A. was leaving B. will leave C. left D. leaves
- () 8. Children get gifts _____ Christmas and _____ their birthdays.
A. on; on B. at; on C. in; in D. in; on
- () 9. -There is nothing to do _____ tomorrow afternoon, is there?
-No. We can have a game of table tennis.
A. on B. in C. / D. up
- () 10. A lot of students in our class was born _____ 1993.
A. in B. at C. on D. since

IV. Rewrite the sentences as required. (按要求改写句子)

1. I went to bed at 11:30 yesterday. (否定句)
I _____ to bed at 11:30.
- 2 Joe will love eating cakes and pizza. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Joe _____ eating cakes and pizza?
3. Our gym is on the ground floor. (对划线部分提问)
_____ your gym?
4. The apple on the left is for you. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is for me?
5. It takes him one hour to clean the room. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does it take him to clean the room.

Part 2: Reading.

I. Read and judge.

One day, a Chinese student went to study English in Britain. His family name is Sun. It is the same as the word "sun". Britain is a country with bad weather. It is often cloudy or misty, and it rains now and then. So the people there don't get much sunshine in the whole year. When the Chinese student went to London, a tall English policeman with a large face opened his passport to examine (检查) it. The policeman was interested to find the Chinese name "Sun" in the passport. He thought it was pronounced (发音) just like the English word "sun", so he said to the Chinese student, "I see your name is "Sun". You are wanted here."

The Chinese student was greatly surprised. But after a moment the policeman began to smile, "Mr Sun, you've brought sunshine to Britain! So we don't want you to go away."

- () 1. The Chinese student's family name is Sun.

- ()2.London, the capital of Britain, doesn't have many sunny days.
- ()3.The Chinese student's family name is Sun.
- ()4.In London, a tall English policewoman with large eyes examined the Chinese student's passport.
- ()5.Mr Sun really brings sunshine to Britain.

II. Read the following passage and answer the questions.

Now, boys and girls, I've got something to tell you. Tomorrow is Friday. It's our Open Day. Your fathers and mothers will come to visit our school. They will arrive at a quarter to nine. First, they will go to the classroom at nine. They will sit in the classroom to visit the class for forty minutes. Then they will go to the playground. The boys of Grade Eight are going to have a basketball match at a quarter to ten. At half past ten, the parents are going to have a meeting in the library. There, they can have tea and biscuits. The teachers will talk with them. Of course, they can also ask questions about their childhood or about our school. Your parents will spend half a day at school. That's all. Thank you.

1. What day it is today?

2. What time will the parents arrive at the school?

3. What will they do first?

4. Where will they go next?

5. How long will the parents spend at school?

第十一讲

Unit 6 Going to School

Words and phrases

1. travel v.

- travel around the world

e.g. Light travels faster than sound.

→travel(l)er n. 旅行的人

→travel(l)ing n. 出行

- travelling time

2. minute n.

- a 5 minutes' walk= a 5-minute walk

- in a few minutes 一会儿

- wait a minute 稍等

3. ferry n.

- by ferry (by+交通工具前“零冠词”)

- take the ferry

4. hour n.

- half an hour 半小时

- one and a half hours= an/one hour and a half

- rush hour 高峰时间

hours 表特定时间

- business hours 营业时间

- school hours 上课时间

- office hours 办公时间

5. hotel n.

- a five-star hotel

- hotel guests

6. advertisement n.

→ advertise v.

7. board n.

v. 登(机, 船)

→ noticeboard 布告栏

→ blackboard 黑板

8. housing estate 居民区

real estate 房地产

9. temple n. 庙宇

- Jing'an Temple 静安寺

Languages

1. some { a few+可数名词复数; 否定: few (几乎没有)
a little +不可数名词; 否定: little (几乎没有)
only a few

● 只有一些

only a little

2. a lot of = lots of + 可数名词的复数/不可数名词

3. get to=arrive in/at= reach 到达

❖ get to sp= get there

4. on one's way to sp

❖ on one's way here/there/home

5. **on** the bus/train/the underground/bike**in** a car/taxi

6. near sp

7. far (away) from

8. He goes to school by bus.

对交通工具提问: How does he go to school?

9. It takes me about half an hour to get there.

It + takes + 花费时间 + to do

对时间长短提问: How long does it take you to get there?

10. ※ I see...when...

↓

连词 (当/在。。。时候)

※ When do you go to school every day?

↓

副词 (什么时候)

Unit 6 Exercise

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

I. Choose the best answer:

() 1. --- Do you go to the beach by bus or by taxi? --- _____.

A. By bus.

B. Yes, I do.

C. Take taxi.

D. Take bus.

() 2. You must get off _____ the bus stop _____ Star Road.

A. on ... on

B. at ... at

C. at ... on

D. on ... at

() 3. Linda has been absent from class for a week. She has to work harder, _____?

A. has she?

B. hasn't she

C. does she

D. doesn't she

() 4. We always _____ our teachers carefully in class.

A. listen to

B. listen

C. hear

D. hear of

() 5. The parents arrived _____, so the programme was delayed(耽搁, 延误).

A. late

B. early

C. slowly

D. lately

() 6. Must I hand in my homework today?

A. Yes, you may .

B. No, you mustn't

C. Yes, you need.

D. No, you needn't.

() 7. I saw a lot of students _____ football when I passed by the playground.

- A. were playing B. play C. playing D. played
- () 8. Don't shout _____ in the classroom. Please be _____
A. quietly, loud B. loud, quite C. loudly, quiet D. loudly, quietly
- () 9. Students must _____ their hands when they ask questions in class
A. put out B. put on C. put up D. put off
- () 10. It _____ my mother more than two hours to do the housework every day.
A. uses B. spends C. takes D. has
- () 11. I got _____ Kitty's home at 8:30 a.m. yesterday.
A. / B. to C. on D. off
- () 12. Look at the sign here. It says, "No _____ here."
A. smoke B. smoking C. smokes D. to smoke
- () 13. What did the mother _____ to her daughter?
A. talk B. say C. speak D. tell
- () 14. It's raining hard now. There are _____ people on the road.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
- () 15. It's a really tall building. You can choose to go upstairs _____ the lift.
A. by B. in C. on D. /
- () 16. Sorry, there isn't _____ for today's dinner.
A. something special B. anything special
C. special something D. special anything
- () 17. Do you know how much the trip _____?
A. takes B. costs C. spends D. pays

II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words:

- Be careful when you walk _____ (cross) the street.
- Don't _____ (entrance) the teachers' office without permission (允许)
- Would she like _____ (feed) the birds?
- When _____ your family _____ (move) here? One month ago.
- My aunt _____ (sleep) in the next room. Please keep quite.
- Were you going to help the farmers _____ (pick) the apples?
- The sign tells us we mustn't _____ (turn) right here.
- It's only six _____ (minute) walk to get to the department store.

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 我能在回家路上看到一家百货商店。

- 昨天 Cindy 花了两个小时做作业。(造两句话)

(1) _____

(2) _____

V. Rewrite the sentence as required.

- Peter did some shopping that day. (一般疑问句)

- _____ Peter _____ any shopping that day?
2. Jane went to school by underground yesterday. (保持句意不变)
Jane _____ to school.
3. They will visit the factory at 2:15. (对划线部分提问)
_____ they visit the factory?
4. It takes me about half an hour to finish the work. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does it take you to finish the work?
5. You mustn't fish here. (保持句意不变)
_____ here.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(A)

A university professor(大学教授) makes several experiments (试验; 实验) with different animals to find out which is the most intelligent. He finds out the monkey is more intelligent than other animals.

In one experiment the professor puts a monkey in a room where there are several small boxes. Some boxes are inside other boxes. One small box has some food inside it. The professor wants to watch the monkey and to find out how long it takes the monkey to find the food. The professor leaves the room. He waits a few minutes outside the door. Then he kneels (跪) down and puts his eye to the keyhole. What does he see? To his surprise, he finds himself looking directly (正好, 恰好) into the eye of the monkey. The monkey is looking at the professor through the other side of the door.

Read and choose.

- () 1. The reading material mainly wants to tell us _____.
A. the food is difficult for animals to find
B. there are too many animals to feed
C. the result(结果) of the experiment on a monkey
D. the professor is clever to make the experiment
- () 2. The word "intelligent" in the passage means _____.
A. clever
B. worried
C. quick
D. careless
- () 3. The professor puts the food in a small box to _____.
A. give the monkey a surprise
B. see how the monkey eats from a box
C. know how soon the monkey can find it
D. find out how the monkey can open the box
- () 4. The professor watches the monkey by _____.
A. watching it through the keyhole
B. waiting outside the room
C. kneeling down at the door

D. digging a hole in the door

() 5. The professor probably makes the experiments _____.

A. in the forest

B. outside a zoo with many people around

C. in a lab

D. in the professor's home

(B)

Have you ever seen a lake of seven colours? If you haven't, you can go to Qinghai Lake. It lies in northeast Qinghai Province (省), about 150 kilometres from XiNing. The lake shows different colours in different seasons, and even at different times of day. This is because the water depth (深度) changes from place to place.

Besides the largest salt water lake in China, Qinghai is also famous for Bird Island. The island off the western shore is the size of several big playgrounds. It's home for 100,000 birds in spring and summer. Bird watchers can enjoy better view (风景) there than in any zoo.

Grasslands and tall mountains all around make the lake even more attractive (吸引人的). Can you imagine (想像) a more beautiful place than this?

1. Where is the lake of seven colours?

2. Why does the lake show different colours?

3. What is Qinghai also famous for?

4. Bird watchers can't enjoy better view there than in any zoo, can they?

5. What makes the lake even more attractive?

C. Read the passage and fill in the blankets with proper words.

Do you love m___1___ things ? Willard Wigan does. Look at the lovely people in the pictures. They are all made by Willard. They are very s___2___. They are in the eyes of needles(针). Now let Willard tell us s___3___ about him and his arts.

"Hello, I am a Willard. I like mini arts. I like to make mini things. It's h___4___ for me to do this. But I love it. My arts are about 0.005mm tall. Recently , I finished a new works named "Mini Obamas." It t___5___ me three months to make it. Do you like to learn how to make mini things? If you do, I can t___6___ you. First ,you should have very good eyesight. Second, you need a microscope to see it clearly.

Third, you should do everything very c_____7_____.”

Some people say Willard's work is “the Eighth Wonder of the World”. Do you think so?

1. m_____ 2. s_____ 3. s_____ 4. h_____
5. t_____ 6. t_____ 7. c_____

第十二讲

Unit7 Rules round us

Words and phrases

1. rule n.
 - class/school rules
 - traffic rules
 - safety rules
 - follow/obey rules 遵守规则
 - break rules 打破规则
2. wait for sb (to do sth)
3. enter v.
 - enter sp
 - enter the university 考进大学
- entrance n. 入口处
 - at the entrance
4. loudly adv. <oppo> quietly
 - loud adj.
 - aloud adv. 强调发出声音能被听见
5. **on** the left/right
6. centre n.
 - city centre 市中心
 - in the centre of... 在...中间
 - shopping centre 购物中心
7. in the middle of 在...中间
8. upstairs adv. <oppo> downstairs
 - go/walk upstairs/downstairs
9. chase v.
 - chase each other
10. draw-drew-drawn

Languages

1. Do you know where we have rules?
 - in the classroom
 - in the library
 - on the road/ in the street
 - in the park
 - at home

→ in some public places

2. We must do...

We mustn't do...

= Don't do...

= No doing

= Doing...isn't allowed

3. keep + adj.

● keep healthy/ quiet/ silent/ calm/ slim

4. listen **to** the radio/ the music/ sb (听从某人)

5. cross v. = go/ walk/ run across *prep.*

6. What does this sign mean ?

v.

= What's the meaning of this sign?

n.

※ mean-meant-meant

Unit 7 Exercise

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

I. Choose the word with different sounds in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>r</u> ule | B. m <u>u</u> seum | C. re <u>u</u> se | D. <u>u</u> sually |
| () 2. A. ch <u>a</u> se | B. tr <u>a</u> vel | C. <u>a</u> ge | D. sp <u>a</u> ce |
| () 3. A. cent <u>e</u> rs | B. bank <u>s</u> | C. flower <u>s</u> | D. apple <u>s</u> |
| () 4. A. <u>e</u> xit | B. <u>e</u> scalator | C. <u>c</u> enter | D. <u>e</u> state |
| () 5. A. <u>g</u> round | B. am <u>o</u> unt | C. sh <u>o</u> uld | D. ab <u>o</u> ut |

II. Choices:

- () 1. Your room is bigger than _____.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- () 2 Ben is waiting _____ the school gate. He is waiting _____ his mother.
A. for...for B. at... for C. in... at D. to... of
- () 3. Don't shout _____ in the classroom. Please be _____.
A. quietly, loud B. aloud, quite C. loudly, quiet D. loudly, quietly
- () 4. We went to the post office on foot, _____ by taxi.
A. for B. but C. then D. so
- () 5. I haven't been to Tian An Men Square. I _____ there next weekend.
A. go B. will going C. am going D. went
- () 6. We will have an English party _____ Friday afternoon.
A. in B. on C. at D. for
- () 7. We must not _____ flowers in the park. That's against the rule.
A. pick B. pick up C. take D. bring
- () 8. I _____ very happy yesterday when I went to the People's Square.
A. be B. was C. were D. am
- () 9. ----- does your English teacher go to work? ----- By subway.
A. How B. What C. Why D. When

- () 10. Kitty and Alice are good friends. They are going to _____ the Space Museum.
A. see B. look C. look at D. visit
- () 11. -----Mr. Smith, must I hand in my homework today? ---- _____.
A. Yes, you may . B. No, you mustn't
C. Yes, you need. D. No, you needn't.
- () 12. It's raining hard now. There are _____ people on the road.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
- () 13. ---What's in the bowl? ---- _____ some beef.
A. There are B. There is C. It is D. They are
- () 14. There is _____ salt in the bottle, so you don't need to buy any.
A. a few B. few C. little D. a little
- () 15. ---Thank you very much. --- _____.
A. It's a pleasure. B. Please don't say so.
C. No thanks. D. Sorry to hear that.
- () 16. I can see _____ information board on my way to school.
A. a B. the C. / D. an
- () 17. Mr. White is from England. He teaches _____ English.
A. their B. theirs C. them D. they
- () 18. It is sunny today. Let him _____ on a picnic with us now.
A. going B. went C. goes D. go
- () 19. If you want to go upstairs, you can use the _____ on the left.
A. bicycle B. door C. floor D. escalator
- () 20. Hurry up, we have _____ time left.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few

III. Change the sentences as required:

- Peter goes to the Moon Park once a week. (划线部分提问)
_____ does peter go to the Moon Park?
- I want to go to my uncle's house. I want to take a ferry to get there. (并成一句)
I want to go to my uncle's house _____.
- Helen wanted to see some birds in the Shanghai Zoo. (划线部分提问)
_____ Helen want to see some birds?
- She'd like to have some cakes now. (保持句意不变)
She _____ have some cakes now.
- What does this sign mean? (保持句意不变)
_____?
- They had a good time in the park yesterday. (保持句意不变)
They _____ in the park yesterday.
- What does your mother do? (保持句意不变)
_____ your mother's _____?

IV. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given verbs:

- Mary _____ (have) a checkup on eyesight next Thursday.

2. How about _____ (go) skating this afternoon?
3. -----: Are you hungry? -----: No, I _____ just _____ (have) my breakfast.
4. He's good at _____ (play) the guitar, so he is popular among his classmates.
5. Hurry up, your mother _____ (wait) at the entrance.

Part II Reading Comprehension

A. Answer the questions:

A thirsty bee went to a river to drink. As it was drinking, the bee was carried away by the running water. A kind bird saw that the bee was in danger. It picked a leaf off a tree and threw it into the water in front of the bee. The bee climbed onto the leaf, and it was brought safely to the land. The bee thanked the bird a lot and then flew away.

Not long after that, the bird was sitting on the branch of a tree. It did not know that a man was shooting (射击) at it. But the bee saw what the man was doing. So it flew into the man's eye and stung (刺; 蜇) him. The pain in the man's eye was so great that he was not able to shoot the bird, and the bird flew away.

In this way the bee, whose life had been saved by the bird, was able to save the life of the bird.

1. What happened to the bee when it was drinking?

2. What did the bird do to save the bee?

3. Where was the bird when the man was shooting at it?

4. Why didn't the man shoot at the bird?

5. The bird wasn't saved at last, was it?

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

In some foreign countries, some people do not like the number 13. They don't think 13 is a l__1__ number. For example, they don't like to live on the thirteenth floor.

My friend Jack has got the same idea. One day, he a__2__ some friends to have dinner in his house. When all of his friends a__3__, he asked them to sit around the dinner table. He began to count the people in his mind while they were having the d__4__ food. Suddenly, he cried out, "Oh, there are thirteen people here!" Everybody's face turned white except Mr Brown. He said slowly with a s__5__ on his face, "Don't worry, dear friends! We have fourteen people here. My wife will have a baby in a few weeks."

All of them became h__6__ again. "Congratulations!" they said to Mr and Mrs Brown. They e__7__ the nice food and had a good time that evening.

1. l _____
2. a _____
3. a _____
4. d _____
5. s _____
6. h _____
7. e _____

C. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

Len was thirty years old, and he had very long hair. He lived in a big city, but one year he did not find any work there, 1 he went to a small town and began looking for work there. He went to a lot of places, but 2 wanted him. Then he met an old friend, and this man said to him, "People in this town don't like long 3. Why don't you go to the barber's (理发店)? The barber can cut a lot of it off and then you can get some 4 ." Len went to the barber's and said, "Please cut most of my hair off." The barber began. He cut and cut for a 5 time and then he said to Len, "Were you in the army (军队) a few years ago?" "Yes, I was," Len answered. "Why did you 6 that?" "Because I have found your cap," the barber answered.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. because | B. so | C. if | D. when |
| () 2. A. somebody | B. anybody | C. everybody | D. nobody |
| () 3. A. hair | B. face | C. arm | D. leg |
| () 4. A. money | B. work | C. advice | D. time |
| () 5. A. difficult | B. good | C. long | D. wonderful |
| () 6. A. say | B. tell | C. ask | D. speak |

第十三讲**Unit 8 The food we eat****Words and phrases**

1. menu n.
 - dinner menu
 - on the menu
2. cabbage n. 卷心菜
 - Chinese cabbage 大白菜
3. steam v. 蒸
 - n. 【U】蒸汽
 - steamed adj. 蒸的
 - steamed fish
 - steamed prawns with garlic
4. also adv.
 - “also” 放在情态动词、be 动词后面, 实义动词前面。
e.g. I can also dance.
He was also wrong.
You also helped me.
 - also(句中)= too(句末)= as well(句末)
e.g. There are also five boys in the group.
There are five boys in the group, too/ as well.

5. kind n. 种类
 - all kinds of 各种各样
6. boil v. 水煮
 - boiled eggs 白煮蛋
 - boiled water 开水
 - boiling water 沸腾的水
7. stall n.
 - at the stall
8. section n.
 - in the section
9. frozen adj. 冻住的
freeze v. — froze — frozen
freezing adj. 寒冷的
10. packet n. 小包装
pack v. 打包
11. bake v.
baked adj. 烘焙的
baker n. 面包师
bakery n. 面包房

Languages

1. Let's..., shall we?
Let us..., will you?
2. need {
 - 情态动词 (表必要) need+ do/ needn't do
 - 实义动词 (表需要) need to do/ don't need to
 ※ A friend in need is a friend indeed.
3. buy sb sth= buy sth for sb
4. sth {
 - expensive
 - cheap
5. price {
 - high
 - low
- at a high/ low price
6. 问价格: What's the price of it?
= How much is it?
= How much does it cost?
7. —What would you like?
— I'd like...

Unit 8 Exercise

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

I. Choose the best answer

- () 1. There is _____ “u” in the word “uncle”.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. What would you like _____ dinner tonight?
A. with B. to C. for D. on
- () 3. Would you like rice, noodles _____ spaghetti?
A. but B. or C. and D. so
- () 4. “I’d like steamed prawns _____ garlic,” says Kitty.
A. to B. at C. with D. in
- () 5. Here _____ some bread for the dinner.
A. is B. has C. have D. are
- () 6. We must not walk _____ the grass in the park.
A. across B. cross C. through D. from
- () 7. Which of the signs _____ often seen in a park?
A. have B. has C. is D. be
- () 8. Canada is _____ China.
A. near B. quite near C. far away from D. quite far
- () 9. “Keep quiet!” Where don’t we have this rule?
A. In the library. B. On the road. C. In the cinema. D. In a classroom.
- () 10. Mary _____ buy some food and drinks, but she hasn’t got enough money..
A. wants B. would like to C. likes D. would to
- () 11. What kind of _____ would you like?
A. desert B. dessert C. derssert D. dersset
- () 12. There are many _____ in the supermarket.
A. section B. sections C. stalls D. shops

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

1. Mother is waiting for me at the _____ (enter).
2. Too _____ (more) soft drink is bad for you.
3. Tony is a waiter. Joan and Kate are _____ (wait).
4. Did Mrs. Wang buy any _____ (freeze) food in the supermarket?

III. Choose a word or an expression in the boxes which is the closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence

A. look	B. see	C. tasty
D. follow	E. across	F. go across

- () 1. The prawns are delicious.
- () 2. We must obey all the rules.
- () 3. You can find some signs near the river.
- () 4. We mustn’t cross the road when there is a red man.

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required

1. There is little ink in the bottle. (改为反义疑问句)
There is little ink in the bottle, _____ ?
2. I'd like fried eggs with peas and pork. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ fried eggs with peas and pork ?
3. Peter is riding a bicycle to Shanghai Zoo now. (保持意思不变)
Peter is going to Shanghai Zoo _____ now.
4. We are going to come back at two in the afternoon. (对划线部分提问)
_____ are you going to come back?
5. I usually go shopping with my mum by car. (写出同义句)
I usually go shopping in _____ .

Part II Reading**(A) True or False**

All big cities are quite similar. Living in a modern Asian city is not very different from living in an American city. The same cannot be said about living on farms, however. In many parts of the world, farmers and their families live in villages or towns. In the United States, however, each farm family lives on its own fields, often beyond the sight of any on their land throughout the week. They travel to the nearest town on Saturdays for shopping or on Sundays for church. The children ride on buses to large schools. These schools serve all of the farm families living in the area. In some areas, there are small schools serving a few farm families, and the children walk to school. Of course life keeps changing for everyone, including farmers. Today there are cars, good roads, radios, TV sets and computers. And of course there are modern machines for farming. All of these have changed farm life. For many years, however, farming in America was often a lonely way of living. Farmers had to deal with their own problems, instead of getting help from others. They learned to try new ways and to trust their own ideas instead of following old ways.

Tell true or false

- () 1. City life is much the same in many parts of the world.
- () 2. In the United States, farm families live on their own farms.
- () 3. The U. S. farmers try new ways of farming.
- () 4. In many other parts of the world, farmers live in villages.
- () 5. In the United States the school always serves all the farm families in the area.
- () 6. The lives of American farmers haven't changed very much.

(B) Choose the best answer

Ben and his classmates are watching a DVD about the environment. This is the introduction to the video, where the narrator explains what the DVD is about. A long time ago, most towns and villages were very small. The number of people who lived in every country was much smaller than it is today too. There was no heavy industry, only agriculture and arts and crafts and none of these things damaged our environment. People did not use chemicals. There were no motor vehicles. There were no factories. There was, therefore, very little pollution. Sadly, our environment is much dirtier than it was in the past. This is a problem because the best way for us to be healthy is to live in a clean environment. The air and water are much dirtier than they used to be. The air is full of pollutants and various kinds— smoke from cars and factories and such things

as insect sprays. The water is polluted with chemicals from factories and fuel from ships. This means that we are gradually destroying one of our major food sources – the oceans of the world. The DVD shows that we will try to find ways to make our environment cleaner and ways to stop future pollution. We hope you will learn how you can help make the world a cleaner and healthier place.

- () 1. There was less pollution in the past because _____.
A. the towns were small B. people didn't have DVDs
C. people didn't have anything that damaged the environment
D. people know how to make the environment cleaner
- () 2. People had _____ before heavy industry.
A. agriculture and motor vehicles B. factories, arts and crafts
C. agriculture, factories and chemicals D. agriculture and arts and crafts
- () 3. The air is dirtier now than it was in the past because _____.
A. it's polluted with chemicals B. it's full of smoke and insect sprays
C. it's full of dirty water D. there aren't enough cars
- () 4. The word 'pollutants' in bold means _____ in the passage.
A. polluting the land B. things that make the land clean
C. pollutions D. dirty things
- () 5. Oceans are important because they are a major source of _____.
A. chemicals B. food C. fuel D. pollutants
- () 6. The purpose of the DVD is to _____.
A. find ways to make the environment cleaner and stop future pollution
B. tell people about the past and find ways to teach them about the future
C. show people how to make a DVD about the environment
D. explain why there is more pollution nowadays

(C) Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

Bill likes football very much, and he often goes to matches in our town on Sundays. He doesn't go to the best seats. 1 they are very dear and he doesn't see his friends there.

There was a big football match in our town 2 last Saturday. 3 it was very cold and cloudy, but then the sun shone, it was very hot. There were a lot of people on benches 4 Bill at the match. Bill was on one bench, and there was a fat man on a bench 5 him. At first the fat man was cold, and then he was very hot. He took his coat off and put it in front of him, but it fell on Bill's head. Bill was not angry. He took the coat off his head, looked at it and then laughed and said, "Thank you... but 6 are the trousers?"

- () 1. A. so B. if C. because D. but
- () 2. A. on B. in C. at D. /
- () 3. A. At that time B. Then C. At first D. First
- () 4. A. in front of B. behind C. round D. near
- () 5. A. behind B. beside C. over D. by
- () 6. A. how B. when C. where D. whose

(D) Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words

Our summer holiday went on for two months. During the last week of the h 1. We began to get things r 2. for school. We b 3. pencils, pens, cover paper, notebooks and note paper. On the f 4. day of school we saw all of our fiends again and we talked about our summer holidays. After that we went into the classroom. It was hard for us to keep q 5. Our teacher always said with a smile, "You forget more in the two months t 6. you learn in a year!"

1. h 2. r 3. b 4. f 5. q 6. t

第十四讲**Unit 9 Picnics are fun**

1. fun [U] 有趣的事

- have fun= have a good time= enjoy oneself
- for fun 当作开玩笑
- make fun of= laugh at 嘲笑
- What fun! 多有趣啊!

2. picnic n.

- have a picnic
- go for a picnic

3. nut n. 坚果

- peanut n. 花生
- coconut 椰子
- hazelnut 榛子

4. a tin/ can of cola 一听可乐

a carton of milk 一盒牛奶

a packet of crisps/ nuts/ biscuits 一袋...

5. salty adj. 咸的 salt n. 【U】盐

6. tasty adj. 美味的 taste v. 品尝(系) n. 味道

e.g. Bread tastes nice with jam.

7. snack n.

- local snacks 当地小吃
- night snacks 夜宵

8. spread v. 抹

- spread...on

9. prepare v. preparation n.

- prepare for= get/ be ready for...

10. enough adj.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| { | enough + n. (c/u) | e.g. Are you wearing enough clothes? |
| | adj. / adv. + enough | e.g. Have they got enough money? |

Languages

1. Would you like to do...?
→ Yes, I'd like to.
→ I really want to, but...
2. make suggestions (提建议):
➤ Let's..., shall we?
➤ Shall we...?
➤ Why not...?
➤ Why don't we...?
➤ What/ How about doing...?
3. May I ..., please? (表请求)
→ OK./ Sure./ All right./ Yes, you may. (表允许)
→ No, you may not./ I am afraid you can't. (表拒绝)
4. Would you like some...?
→ Yes, please.
→ No, thanks.

Unit 9 Exercise

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

I. Choose the word with different sounds in the underlined part.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. <u>f</u> un | B. <u>n</u> ut | C. <u>d</u> umpling | D. <u>p</u> pil |
| () 2. A. <u>s</u> team | B. <u>s</u> eafood | C. <u>s</u> pread | D. <u>m</u> ean |
| () 3. A. <u>b</u> ake | B. <u>p</u> acket | C. <u>b</u> acon | D. <u>t</u> asty |
| () 4. A. <u>ch</u> illi | B. <u>ch</u> ase | C. <u>ch</u> oir | D. <u>ch</u> ange |
| () 5. A. <u>r</u> ound | B. <u>e</u> nough | C. <u>y</u> oung | D. <u>c</u> ousin |

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. What would you like for dinner, sandwiches _____ hamburgers?
A. or B. with C. but D. and
- () 2. Mum, I'm hungry. May I have _____ biscuits now?
A. any B. a lot C. some D. a little
- () 3. Her voice sounds _____.
A. wonderfully B. well C. beautifully D. wonderful
- () 4. I went to the library this morning _____ a book called "Gone with the Wind".
A. borrow B. to borrow C. borrowed D. borrowing
- () 5. What _____ it is to ride a bike in such nice weather!
A. great funny B. a great fun C. great fun D. a great funny
- () 6. —Where's your mother? —She _____ the supermarket.
A. has been B. has been to C. has gone D. has gone to
- () 7. Mum sometimes lets me _____ with the housework.
A. helped B. helps C. help D. to help

- () 8. Would you like _____ juice?
A. any B. some C. many D. much
- () 9. What _____ would you like for dinner?
A. only B. also C. too D. else
- () 10. There is only _____ bread in the fridge. You'd better go and buy some.
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
- () 11. There _____ an English speech contest next Friday.
A. is going to have B. are going to be
C. are going to have D. is going to be
- () 12. How much did Kally _____ in the market?
A. pay B. cost C. take D. spend
- () 13. _____ girl under the tree is my sister.
A. The B. / C. A D. An
- () 14. Jimmy does well in playing volleyball and skiing is _____ his favourite sport.
A. also B. too C. either D. only
- () 15. Let's _____ about the problem at the next meeting.
A. talking B. talked C. to talk D. talk
- () 16.—Lucy, _____ your mother _____ any noodles for dinner?
—Not yet.
A. did, buy B. has, bought C. will, buy D. have, bought
- () 17. Sorry, you are not _____ to join our football team.
A. strong enough B. enough strong C. fat enough D. enough young
- () 18. They _____ any fruit because there is a lot in the basket.
A. needn't B. don't need C. not need D. didn't need
- () 19. Bill is preparing for making some apple pies for us. The underlined part means _____.
A. looking for B. bringing to C. cooking for D. getting ready for

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

- There are three _____ on the desk. (knife)
- Too many _____ aren't good for your throat. (chilli)
- _____ chicken wings are my favourite food. (salt)
- It's Susan's _____ birthday today. (twelve)
- Tom doesn't like those sausages because they are too _____. (spice)

IV. Complete the sentences with given verbs in their proper forms.

- He likes _____ (ride) his bicycle in the park.
- He always _____ (help) me with my homework.

3. Let's _____ (go) and _____ (watch) television.
4. Tom _____ (not be) to his hometown yet.
5. I want _____ (visit) Yu Garden tomorrow.
6. _____ he _____ (buy) a lot of things at the supermarket yesterday afternoon?
7. The policeman _____ (catch) a thief three days ago.
8. Would you like _____ (turn) off the radio?

V. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. Tom has to leave here now. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Tom _____ to leave here now?
2. The book on the desk is my sister's. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is your sister's?
3. The oranges are too sour, Roger doesn't like the oranges. (合并为一句)
Roger doesn't like the oranges _____ are too sour.
4. The children have got ninety-seven yuan altogether. (改为一般疑问句。)

5. John spends ten minutes finishing his task. (改为相同意思的句子)
It _____.

Part II Reading and Writing

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

Americans with small families own a small car or a large one. If b__ 1 __ parents are working, they usually have two cars. When the family is larger, one of the c__ 2 __ is sold and they will buy a van.

A small car can hold four persons and a large car can hold six persons but it is very crowded. A van can hold seven persons easily, so a family w__ 3 __ three children could ask their grandparents to go on a holiday travel. They could all travel together.

Americans c__ 4 __ vans motor homes. A motor home is always used for holidays. When a family are travelling to the mountains or to the seaside, they can live in their motor home for a few days or weeks. All the members of a big family can e__ 5 __ a happy life when they are travelling together. That is the reason w__ 6 __ motor homes have become very popular. In America there are many marks for motor homes.

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. b _____ | 2. c _____ | 3. w _____ |
| 4. c _____ | 5. e _____ | 6. w _____ |

B. Answer the questions.

Last summer, Mr White and his daughter, Mary, were travelling in the south of China. One day they wanted to go shopping in a small town, but they didn't know where the biggest shop was. They didn't ask anyone for help and decided to look for it by themselves though their Chinese was

very poor.

They went along a narrow street to the north of the hotel, and took the second turning on the left, then got on a bus. The bus carried them to the end of a wide street. They found there was a fine, tall building. A lot of people came in and went out there. They entered the building. To their surprise, it was a great museum. They were happy to visit it but they bought nothing there.

1 . What were Mr White and Mary doing last summer?

2 . What did they want to do one day?

3 . How about their Chinese?

4 . What did they find at last?

5 . They were very angry, weren't they?

第十五讲

Unit 10 Healthy eating

1. healthy adj. **[oppo]** unhealthy adj.

health n.

healthily adv.

2. eating n. [U]

● healthy eating

3. diet n. [C]

● a balanced diet

● a good/ bad diet

● go on a diet 节食

4. look at= have a look at

v.

n.

5. pyramid n.

● the food pyramid

5. yogurt= yoghurt [U]

6. exercise n. [U] e.g. do exercise

[C] e.g. do morning/ eye exercises

7. suggestion n. suggest v.

e.g.

suggest {
doing
(that) sb (should) do sth

8. fit adj. 健康的; 合适的; v. 合适

- keep fit= keep healthy
- be fit for...

e.g. The new coat fits me well.

9. everyday adj. = daily 每天的

10. habit n.

- get into the habit of...
- develop the habit of...
- form the habit of...
- give up the habit of...

11. quiz n.

[pʌ] quizzes n.

Languages

1. show sb sth= show sth to sb

e.g. He shows us the map of Shanghai.= He shows the map of Shanghai to us.

2. $\begin{cases} \text{many} + [\text{C}] \\ \text{much} + [\text{U}] \\ \text{a lot of} = \text{lots of} + [\text{C}]/[\text{U}] \end{cases}$

3. $\begin{cases} \text{some} + [\text{C}]/[\text{U}] \\ \text{a few} + [\text{C}] \\ \text{a little} + [\text{U}] \end{cases}$

4. as...as 和...一样

↓

adj./adv. 原级

否: not as/ so...as

5. should do sth

否: shouldn't do sth

6. ※Do you brush your teeth before you go to bed?

↓

conj.

※ Do you brush your teeth before going to bed?

↓

prep.

Unit 10 Exercise

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary

I. Choose the best answers:

() 1. Who is good at _____ English, Lianda or Mary?

A. learning

B. to learn

C. learn

D. learns

() 2. ---_____ have you been to Beijing? ---Twice.

A. How many times

B. How often

C. How soon

D. How long

- () 3. He _____ look for a job. He has already worked in his father's company .
A. needs to B. doesn't need to C. needn't to D. need
- () 4. My father went to see the dentist, for he has _____.
A. toothache B. a headache C. a toothache D. stomachache
- () 5. Are you going to make _____ for the birthday party, Mum?
A. special something B. something special
C. special anything D. nothing special
- () 6. Grandpa Wang does _____ every morning, so he is very healthy.
A. exercises B. no exercise C. no exercises D. exercise
- () 7. The boy became _____ because he couldn't get that toy.
A. angrily B. happy C. unhappy D. unhappily
- () 8. Mary can play _____ guitar, but she can't play _____ volleyball.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
- () 9. I'm going to write a list of food _____ lunch.
A. in B. with C. of D. for
- () 10. If you don't want to go swimming, I won't, _____.
A. too B. also C. either D. never
- () 11. _____ meat and _____ vegetables will make a bad diet.
A. Too many; little B. Too many; a few
C. Too much; few D. Too much; a little
- () 12. This city is very noisy because there is _____ traffic.
A. much B. many C. few D. little
- () 13. I will _____ when you come back.
A. show the photos you B. show you the photos
C. show you to the photos D. show to you the photos
- () 14. Jack's diet is _____ than mine. He eats too little rice.
A. less healthier B. less healthy C. more healthier D. more healthy
- () 15. —Look! I've bought some drinks and plenty of vegetables.
—What _____ have you bought?
A. some B. others C. else D. other
- () 16. — Would you like to have some more dumplings?
— No, thanks. I _____ enough.
A. have had B. have C. had D. will have
- () 17. Wait a moment. The pizza _____ ready soon.
A. will be B. was C. has been D. is
- () 18. There's little _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some.
A. pear B. egg C. bread D. banana
- () 19. The boys _____ to drink a lot of water every day and _____ not drink too many

soft drinks.

- A. need, need B. should, should C. should, need D. need, should

II. Fill in the blanks with the words in the box in their proper forms.

1. Nobody in our class could tell the _____ between these two words.(different)
2. She dances _____ (well) than any other girl in her class.
3. You should brush your _____ twice a day. (tooth)
4. Eddie's diet is _____. He eats plenty of hamburgers every day. (health)
5. Don't put too much _____ in the soup. (salty)
6. Can you make several _____ now? We need your help. (suggest)
7. This magazine is _____ than that one. (thin)

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

1. We _____ (decorate) our classroom soon because there _____ (be) an opening day in our school soon.
2. It is late at ten. Tom _____ still _____ (solve) the puzzles on the Internet.
3. Would you like _____ (design) clothes?
4. _____ they _____ (keep) the room clean before they went out yesterday?
Yes, they _____ (mop) the floor very clearly.
5. My teacher _____ (just teach) us how to make a pizza.
6. Where are the Browns? Perhaps they _____ (go) to Florida.
7. All of my classmates _____ (take) part in the class outing last week

IV. Change the sentences as required.

1. It took me 20 minutes to get to school by bus every day.
I _____ 20 minutes _____ to school by bus every day.
2. Tom is 1.67 meters tall. Tim is 1.67 meters tall. (将两句合为一句)
Tom is _____ Tim.
3. Anna's, as, is, big, not, as, house, Kitty's (.) (连词成句)

4. Jack speaks English very well. (改为感叹句)
_____ Jack speaks English!
5. Tom's mother does some shopping every week. (划线部分提问)

Part II Reading Comprehension

A. Choose the best answer.

Health is very important. So how can we stay healthy? Read the three children's words. They'll tell you what helps them stay healthy.

Xiao Ping: Well, I like eating vegetables and fruit. I never eat junk food (垃圾食品). I always drink a glass of milk before I go to bed and I get up on time every morning. I also join a dance

club. I practise dancing a lot after school. Good habits help me keep healthy.

Katrina: My mum helps me stay healthy. She always makes me go to bed early on weekdays. She tells me not to eat too much junk food. My mum also gives me a lot of work around the house. Sometimes I don't like that, but I do it all.

Zhao Gang: Well, I like doing sports. I go swimming in summer and run or go skating in winter. I don't watch TV too much, but I read a lot of books. I learn a lot from the books. I also drink a lot of milk and eat lots of fruit. They help me become strong and keep me healthy and happy.

() 1. What's the passage about?

A. How to eat junk food.

B. How to keep healthy.

C. How to exercise.

D. How to study well.

() 2. In the passage, _____ children tell us what they do to keep healthy.

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

() 3. Xiao Ping _____.

A. eats a lot of unhealthy food every week

B. drinks some milk for breakfast every day

C. gets up late every morning

D. practises dancing a lot after school

() 4. Katrina's mum asks her to _____.

A. study hard

B. eat lots of junk food

C. do work around the house

D. go to bed late

() 5. Zhao Gang gets a lot of knowledge by _____.

A. doing sports

B. watching TV

C. reading books

D. listening to the radio

() 6. Which of the following is **TRUE**?

A. Xiao Ping has good eating habits.

B. Katrina never goes to bed early.

C. Katrina's mum lets her drink lots of milk.

D. Zhao Gang likes watching TV.

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

Eating lots of vegetables is good for our health. Different vegetables can help our bodies in different w___1___. Eating carrots is good for our eyes. Carrots can help us see more c___2___ at night. Do you want to have strong teeth? If so, you can eat some peas. Peas have Vitamin (维他命) K in them. It is h___3___ to your teeth. Do you like tomatoes? They look nice. Doctors call tomatoes "healthy vegetables", b___4___ they can prevent cancers. They also have a special kind of Vitamin—PP. It can keep our skin healthy. So it's i___5___ to eat some tomatoes. Don't forget about spinach (菠菜). The leaves of spinach have Vitamin A, Vitamin C and Vitamin E. They can help us do our jobs b___6___.

Vegetables are very important to us, but we shouldn't o___7___ have vegetables. We also need other kinds of foods to keep healthy.

1. w _____ 2. c _____ 3. h _____ 4. b _____
5. i _____ 6. b _____ 7. o _____

第十六讲

6A 知识点复习

- 出行（动词） travel-travelling-travelled
go travelling 去旅行
- 靠近 near sth. 远离 far (away) from sth.
I live near my school. / I live far (away) from my school.
- 不同的……（形容词） different places 不同点（名词） difference
be different from 和……不一样
have difference between 两者之间存在不同点
相同的……（形容词） the same place
- one of +n.(复) ……其中之一
- 在某人去某处的路上 on one's way to spl.
on my way home/ here/ there/ to school（注：地点副词前不加介词）
- 步行去某处 walk to spl. = go to spl. on foot
- 花费某人一段时间做某事 It **takes** sb. some time to do sth.
How long **does** it take sb. to do sth.?
take-took-taken
- 某人花费时间（做）某事 sb. spend(s) some time **doing** / **on** sth.
spend-spent-spent
- 某物花费某人金钱 sth. cost(s) sb. some money
cost-cost-cost
- 等待某人 wait for sb. 等某人一段时间 wait for sb. **for** some time
I am waiting for my friend at the entrance.
Who are you waiting for?
Where are you waiting for your friend?
wait(v.)等待 - waiter (n.)服务员 - waitress(n.)女服务员
- 保持安静 keep silent/ keep quiet 安静地(adv.) silently / quietly
- 过马路 cross the road walk/ go **across** the road
跑过马路 run across the road 快速过马路 cross the road quickly
cross(v.) across(preposition)
- 听某人的话 listen **to** sb. 看某样东西 look **at** sth.
I often listen to music in my free time. 我经常在闲瑕时间听音乐。
- 听到 Can you **hear** me? 看到 I can **see** it.
- 找到 I can **find** it. 搞清楚、弄明白 I want to **find out** if he likes his job.
- look after = take care of = care for 照顾
look up 往上看；查询（单词）；尊重

- look down 往下看；鄙视、瞧不起
 look for 寻找（区别：find 找到）
 look out 小心
17. 摘花 pick the flowers 捡起 pick up the rubbish 开车接某人 pick sb. up
18. 进入(v.) enter - 入口(n.) entrance
 在入口处 at the entrance 去往某地的入口处 an entrance to spl.
19. 大声的(adj.) loud - 大声地(adv.) loudly
 speak / talk loudly
20. 向左转 turn left 向右转 turn right
 在某物的左边 on the left of sth. 在某物的右边 on the right of sth.
 在某人的左边 on one's left 在某人的右边 on one's right
 the one **on** the left/ **on** the right/ **in** the middle/ **in** the centre
21. 意思(n.) meaning - 意味着(v.) mean
 What **does** this sign **mean**?
 What **is** the **meaning of** this sign?
22. 迟到 be late **for** school / work / a meeting
23. 对某人友善 be kind/ friendly / nice **to** sb.
 与某人交朋友 make friends **with** sb.
 与某人分享某物 share sth. **with** sb.
 和某人一起做某事 do sth. (together) **with** sb.
 从某人那里得到某物 get sth. **from** sb.
 为某人做某物 make sth. **for** sb.
24. 撒谎 tell a lie / tell lies
25. 西红柿（复）tomatoes 土豆（复）potatoes 辣椒（复）chillies-chilli（单）
26. 需要某物 need sth.
 需要做某事 need to do sth. need do sth.
 不需要做某事 don't need to do sth. needn't do sth.
27. 蒸/炒/煮/烤 steam-steamed fry-fried boil-boiled bake-baked
28. 冷冻 freeze-freezing-frozen
 freezing weather 寒冷的天气 frozen food 冷冻食品
 freezing water 很冷的水 frozen water 结冰的水
29. 询问价格
 How much is it / are they? --It is... / They are...
 How much does it cost / do they cost? --It costs / They cost ...
- Eg.1) --How much is the bag? / How much does the bag cost?
 --It is 50 yuan. / It costs me 50 yuan.
 (I spend 50 yuan buying the bag / on the bag.)
- Eg.2) --How much does the bag cost him? / What's the price of the bag?
 --The bag costs him 50 yuan.
30. 询问职业
 What is your job?
 What are you?
 What do you do?
31. 询问食物味道

How is it? = How does it taste?

How are they? = How do they taste?

32. 味道: delicious/ tasty/ sour/ bitter/ sweet/ salty

33. fun (n./adj.) 有趣的 (人/事) funny(adj.) 滑稽的; 可笑的

What fun it is!

It's fun to read books.

It's a funny story.

34. 制定计划 make a plan / make plans

计划做某事 plan to do sth.

为.....做计划 make a plan for... (为开放日制定计划 make a plan for the Open Day)

35. 一瓶 a bottle of 一罐 a jar of 一袋 a packet of 一包 a bag of
一盒 a box of 一长条 a loaf of 一纸盒 a carton of 一片 a piece of

36. 咸的(adj.) salty 盐(n.) salt

37. 甜的(adj.) sweet 糖(n.) sweet[C] sugar[u]

38. 辣的(adj.) spicy 香辛料(n.) spice

39. 准备 prepare(v.) - preparation(n.)

prepare-preparing-prepared

为.....做准备 prepare for = make preparation for

40. 健康(n.) health 健康的(adj.) healthy 不健康的(adj.) unhealthy

比.....更健康 be **healthier** than

没有.....健康 be **less** healthy than

和.....一样不健康 be as **un**healthy as

和.....一样健康 be as healthy as

41. 健康状况好 be in good health

健康状况不好 be in bad/poor health

42. 我们必须 We must do...

我们不可以 We mustn't do... = No doing...=You are not allowed to do...

--Must I do it now?

--Yes, you must. / No, you needn't.

43. 我们应该 We should do... 我们不应该 We shouldn't do...

(注: 情态动词 modal verb 后跟动词原形)

44. 反义疑问句

Let's do..., shall we? Let us do..., will you?

45. 表示数量

修饰可数名词 few/ a few/ many

修饰不可数名词 little/ a little/ much

修饰可数+不可数名词 plenty of/ a lot of/ lots of/ some

区分: 1) a lot of +n. 许多.....

a lot = very much 非常 eg. Thanks a lot. = Thanks very much.

2) only a few / only a little

3) still a few / still a little

4) quite a lot

5) few/ little 否定 a few / a little 肯定

注意: 不可数名词作主语, 谓语动词用单数。

Eg. How much **is** the salt?

The meat **tastes** nice.

46. 半个小时 half an hour = thirty minutes

一个半小时 one and a half hours = one hour and a half

两个半小时 two and a half hours = two hours and a half

47. 基数词-序数词

one--first two--second three--third four--fourth

five--fifth nine--ninth

twelve--twelfth twenty--twentieth

sixty--sixtieth twenty-one--twenty-first

48. 承诺（不）做某事 promise (not) to do sth.

告诉某人（不）做某事 tell sb. (not) to do sth.

（注：不定式的否定直接在不定式前加 not）

49. 作出承诺 make a promise/ make promises

打破/违背承诺 break one's promise(s)

50. 名词单数--复数

policeman--policemen fireman--firemen postman--postmen

German--Germans American--Americans

51. 想要做某事

want do to sth. = would like to do sth.

Eg.1)--Would you like some juice?

--Yes, please. / No, thanks.

Eg.2)--Would you like to be an English teacher?

--Yes, I would. / No, I wouldn't.

Eg.3)--What do you want to be?

-- I want to be a fireman to put out fires.

52. 提建议

How/ What about doing sth.? = Let's do..., shall we?

Why not do sth.? = Why don't you do sth.? = Shall we do sth.?

（注：shall 只跟在第一人称后面，如 I, we）

53. 回答“提建议”

That sounds great. / That's a good idea. Let's do it together.

That's a good idea, but it would be better if...

54. 交通方式

1) go to spl. by bus/ by underground/ by ferry/ by car/ by bicycle/ on foot

2) take a bus/ an underground/ a ferry/ a car/ ride a bike / walk to spl.

注意介词的使用：

on the bus/ the underground/ the ferry

in the car/ taxi

Eg. **I see** a lot of restaurants **when** I am on the bus.

I see a few people **when** I am walking to school.

55. 询问饮食

Eg.1)-- What did you have **for** breakfast/ lunch/ dinner/ supper?

-- I had some rice for breakfast...

Eg.2)--**What kind of** soup did you have for dinner?

--I had tomato and egg soup for dinner.

Eg.3)-- **How much** salt do you have every day?

-- I have a little salt every day.

Eg.4)--**Would you like** spicy sausages for lunch?

--No, I wouldn't **because** they are too spicy.

56. 关于价格

The **garlic** in the market **is** much cheaper.

The **strawberries** in the supermarket **are** more expensive.

The price of the garlic in the market **is lower**.

The price of the strawberries in the supermarket **is higher**.

57. 系动词+形容词（系形结构）

look/ smell/ sound/ taste/feel

Eg. Look beautiful; smell good; sound great; taste nice; feel smooth.

58. Picnics are fun! 野餐是趣事。

改为感叹句: What (great) fun picnics are!

58. 情景交际

Eg.1) --Which escalator must we use?

-- We must use the one in the middle.

Eg.2)--May I have some rice?

--Yes, here you are.

Eg.3)--Why do you like chillies?

-- Because I like spicy food.

Eg.4)--How many vegetables do we need every day?

-- We need plenty of vegetables every day.

59. 区分句转: have 作为实义动词/助动词（肯定--疑问）

Eg.1) I have some milk for breakfast.

Do you have any milk for breakfast?

Eg.2)I have been to Beijing before.

Have you been to Beijing before?

60. 到达某地

get to spl. = reach spl. = arrive in/ at

arrive **in** Shanghai / China.

arrive **at** school/ the entrance/ station.

get/ reach/ arrive home. （地点副词前不加介词）

61. 时间介词

at two fifteen at the weekend= at weekends

in May

in Spring

in the morning

in 2020

on Tuesday

on a winter day

on a summer afternoon

on May the first

62. 地点介词

in the market

in the frozen food section

at the meat stall

63. 一般将来时 simple future tense

will / be going to do

be coming/ arriving/leaving/going/dying

Eg. I will leave tomorrow.

I am going to leave tomorrow.

I am leaving tomorrow.

64. 现在完成时 present perfect tense

have been to spl. 曾经去过某地

have gone to spl. 去了某地还没回来

have been in spl. for some time 曾经在某地待了一段时间

Eg.1) -- Have you been to the zoo yet?

-- I haven't been there yet.

Eg.2)--Where is Mary?

--She has gone to Hangzhou.

Eg.3)-- How long have you been in Beijing?

-- I have been there for two months.

65. 常见动词过去式、过去分词

look--looked--looked

go--went--gone

arrive--arrived--arrived

listen--listened--listened

visit--visited--visited

have/has--had--had

are--were--been

am/is--was--been

take--took--taken

eat--ate--eaten

buy--bought--bought

cost--cost--cost

work--worked--worked

stay--stayed--stayed

say--said--said

do--did--done

live--lived--lived

ask--asked--asked

become--became--become

see--saw--seen

get--got--got

plan--planned--planned

enjoy--enjoyed--enjoyed

put--put--put

make--made--made

spend--spent--spent

give--gave--given

leave--left--left

fly--flew--flown