

七年级英语暑假精编教案

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第一讲

7A Module 1 Relationships

Unit 1 Relatives in Beijing

Part 1 知识点梳理

I. 【词组归纳】

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. 拜访在东京的亲戚 | visit the relatives in Tokyo |
| 2. 计划一次去伦敦的旅行 | plan a trip to London |
| 3. 邀请我们和他家人待在一起 | invite us to stay with his family |
| 4. 寄给我们一些照片 | send us a few photos= send some photos to us |
| 5. 更昂贵的机票 | more expensive plane tickets |
| 6. 更便宜、更有趣 | cheaper and more interesting |
| 7. 从旅行代理人那得到一些小册子 | get some brochures from the travel agent |
| 8. 8 月底 | at the end of August |
| 9. 在 9 月初 | at the beginning of September |
| 10. 李先生一家 | the Li family= the Lis |
| 11. 带他们去一些有趣的地方 | take them to some interesting places |
| 12. 已经找到一些信息 | have found some information |
| 13. 在北京的西北 | in the north-west of Beijing |
| 14. 在中心 | in the centre of |
| 15. 看见天鹅在湖上游泳 | see swans swimming on the lake |
| 16. 看见士兵在广场上升国旗 | see soldiers raising the Chinese national flag in the square |
| 17. 很长一段时间以前用砖和石头造 | built it with bricks and stones a long time ago |
| 18. 容纳超过 2 百万游客 | hold more than two million tourists |
| 19. 拥有许多古老建筑的地方 | a place with many ancient buildings |
| 20. 想知道中国的历史 | want to know the history of China |
| 21. 打算参观不同的名胜古迹 | plan to visit different places of interest |
| 22. 玩得开心 | have a wonderful time /have a good time/ enjoy oneself |
| 23. 乘飞机从这到那要花多长时间? | How long does it take to travel from here to there by plane? |
| 24. 在旅行社 | at the travel agent's = at the travel agency |

II. 【词性转换】

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. invite v. 邀请 | invitation n.(可数) 邀请, 邀请函 |
| 2. agent n. 代理人 | agency n. 代理处, 代理机构 |
| 3. wonderful adj. 精彩的, 奇妙的, 美妙的 | wonderfully adv. |
| wonder n. 奇迹 | |
| | v. 对...好奇 = want to know |
| 4. expensive a. 昂贵的 | expenses n. 费用 |
| 5. history n. 历史 | historical adj. 历史的 |
| 6. interest n. 兴趣 | interested adj. 感兴趣的 interesting 有趣的 |
| 7. nation n. 国家, 民族 | national adj. 赶紧的 |
| | international adj. 国际的 |
| nationality n. 国籍 | |

III. 【知识点讲解】

1. soon 不久；很快（指时间上“很快”；指速度快用“fast/quickly”）
2. get a letter from sb. = hear from sb. 收到某人来信 write a letter to sb. 给某人写信
3. invite 邀请（v） an invitation 一封请柬
 ◆invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事 ◆invite sb. to sp. 邀请某人去某地
4. 月份前的介词：
 ◆in August 在八月份
 ◆on August 1st 在八月一日 ◆on 16 August 在八月十六号
 ◆at the end of (August) 在（八月）底
5. travel to sp. by plane 乘飞机去某地旅游
 go to sp. by plane/ by air = take a plane to sp. = fly to sp.
 go to sp. by ship/ by sea = take a ship to sp.
 go to sp. by train / by rail = take a train to sp.
6. talk to sb. 和某人谈话 talk with sb. 和某人谈话 talk about sth. 谈论某事
7. 表意向的动词：would like to do
 ◆would like to travel to Beijing by plane 想乘飞机去北京旅游
 ◆He'd like to go there by train because he can enjoy the beautiful things along the railway.
 = He wants to go there by train because he can enjoy the beautiful things along the railway.
 ◆Would you like some sugar in your coffee?
 ◆Tom'd like to watch TV tonight, wouldn't he?
 ◆would like to do 与 like doing/to do 的区别。
 如：1) He would like to eat some rice.
 2) He likes eating rice for lunch every day.
8. two and a half hours = two hours and a half 两个半小时
9. how much 多少钱 ◆ How much does it cost? (=How much is it?)
 how long 表时间长度 ◆ How long does it take to travel from A to B by plane?
10. It takes (sb.) time to do sth. （某人）花时间做某事
It takes (sb.) time to do sth. 划线提问用 **how long**
sth. cost(s) sb. money 划线提问用 **how much**
 sb. spend(s) some time/money on sth./ (in) doing sth.
11. thank sb. for sth./ doing sth. 因某事/ 做了某事而感谢某人
12. raise 和 rise 的用法。
 raise 是及物动词，可以接宾语；rise 是不及物动词，不能接宾语。
 ◆see soldiers raising the Chinese national flag 看到士兵升中国国旗
 ◆Let's raise some money （筹钱） for those homeless children.
 ◆You must raise your hands （举手） if you have some questions.
 ◆We can see the smoke rising （升起） from the factory.
 ◆He rises(起床) at seven o'clock every day.
 ◆He rose （站起） quickly from his desk when he heard the news.
13. 方位介词
 ◆in the north-west of Beijing 在北京的西北部
 ◆north of Beijing=in the north of Beijing 在北京的北部

- ◆ at the palace 在宫殿里
- ◆ inside the palace 在宫殿里面
- ◆ on the lake 在湖上
- ◆ in the center of... 在.....中间
- ◆ in the square 在广场上
- ◆ on the Great Wall
- ◆ stand in front of an ancient building 站在一幢古建筑前

14. with 短语

- ◆ a long wall with towers on it 一段上面带有塔楼的墙
- ◆ a place with many ancient buildings 一个有着很多古老建筑的地方
- ◆ build it with bricks and stones 用砖和石头建造它

15. 地名

- ◆ the Summer Palace 颐和园
- ◆ the Palace Museum 故宫
- ◆ the Great Wall 长城

16. see swans swimming (see ...doing...) 看到天鹅在游泳 (看见...在做...)

17. hold more than(=over)one million people 容纳一百多万人

18. arrive in +大地方 和 arrive at + 小地方

- ◆ arrive in Beijing 到达北京
- ◆ arrive at the cinema 到达电影院
- (注意: “ 到达这里、那里”arrive here/there; get here/there)

19. some interesting places 一些好玩的地方 different places of interest 不同的名胜

20. 一般过去式。

- ◆ Ben and I had a wonderful time in Beijing.
- ◆ We really enjoyed our holiday.

21. 一般将来时 be going to do 的用法。

- ◆ We're going to get there by plane.
- ◆ How long are you going to stay there?

22. 重点句型

- ◆ I've got a letter from...
- ◆ He has invited us to stay with his family in August.
- ◆ It's cheaper and more interesting.
- ◆ The plane is more expensive, but it's faster.
- ◆ Let's talk to Mum and Kitty.
- ◆ It takes (sb.) some time to do sth..
- ◆ How long does it take to do...?
- ◆ Thank you for your letter.
- ◆ --- How long are we going to stay there?
- For two weeks.
- ◆ We are back in Garden city now.
- ◆ Would you like to visit us in Garden city for the Spring Festival?
- ◆ Which place would you like to visit?
- ◆ Who is going to visit Garden city with you?

Part 2 【基础巩固练习】★★★

I. Choose the best answer.

1. There are five rooms _____ each flat.

- A. on B. of C. in D. with
2. What are the two boys talking _____ in the classroom?
A. with B. to C. of D. about
3. Tom wants _____ a doctor in the future.
A. be B. to be C. being D. is
4. She usually goes to _____ on Saturday.
A. a town B. one town C. town D. towns
5. Tired of city life, Mr. Brown is thinking about living _____ the suburbs.
A. in B. on C. down D. with
6. People grow a lot of trees on _____ side of the square.
A. either B. both C. every D. all
7. The supermarket is _____.
A. in centre of town B. in town centre C. in centre of the town D. in the centre of town
8. I don't quite like this flat because it faces _____.
A. to north B. northern C. to the northern D. north
9. —Has Jane _____ her wallet? —No. She is still _____ it.
A. found out; looking at B. found; looking for
C. looked after; looking for D. looked for; finding
10. Shall we carry _____ the survey tomorrow? I'm afraid we are running out of time.
A. on B. out C. in D. up
11. —Should I buy an iPad as her birthday present?
—No, you _____. They'll be too expensive.
A. can't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. mustn't
12. —_____ is your new room? —About 30 square metres.
A. How large B. How long C. What size D. How much
13. Going by underground is _____ than by bus. I'll surely take the underground.
A. more quicker B. much quickly C. a lot quickly D. far quicker
14. John, come here and _____. What a beautiful painting it is!
A. take a look B. look at C. have a look at D. have a see
15. —What did your housing estate use to be like? —_____.
A. It is very beautiful and modern B. I liked it very much
C. It was small D. There is a garden
16. Is there _____ with your new housing estate?
A. something special B. special something C. anything special D. special anything
17. What's the matter with Bob? He acts strangely these days. The underlined part means "_____".
A. wrong B. the mistake C. the thing D. happening
18. Mr. Smith agreed with Mrs. Smith. The underlined part means "_____".
A. had a better view B. had the same opinion C. went D. thought
19. —Mr. Brown, may I ask you some questions? —Yes, _____.
A. please ask B. for example C. please go ahead D. for sure
20. —Where is my blue jacket? —Maybe it's in a bag. _____.
A. You must find it there B. I am not sure C. I am busy now D. It's my pleasure

II. Vocabulary and Grammar★★★★

1. Of all the girls she looks _____ (beautiful).
2. He did _____ (good) in the English test in his class.
3. She will be _____ (slim) than her mum.
4. The boy can play the piano _____ (beautiful)

5. The _____ (many) you eat, the _____ (fat) you will be.
6. He runs _____ (slow) than his brother.
7. This song sounds _____ (beautiful) than that one.
8. Look! The kite is flying _____ (high).
9. The horse is running as _____ (quick) as a car.
10. Peter arrived at school _____ (early) than his classmates.

III. Rewrite the sentences as required: ★★★

1. She goes to school by bike. (对划线部分提问)
_____ she go to school ?
2. Dr Li doesn't smoke, He doesn't drink, either. (合并成一句)
Dr Li _____ smokes _____ drinks.
3. Allen wrote many stories about the detective in 1997. (划线提问)
_____ did Allen _____ many stories about the detective ?
4. How much did you spend on these clothes ? (保持原句意思)
How much did you _____ these clothes ?
5. My father arrives at his office before 9 o'clock every morning. (同义句转换)
My father _____ his office before 9 o'clock every morning.

Part 3 【Reading】 ★★★

(A) Choose the best answer.

New York City isn't the biggest city in the world, but it is the biggest city in the USA. Most Americans live in much smaller cities and towns, but almost 8 million people live in New York. Why did so many people come to live in one place?

A look at the city shows us that New York City has a very good port (港口). The Dutch (荷兰的) settlers wanted to use it for business. In 1626, the Dutch paid the Indians twenty-four dollars for the island of Manhattan. Its Dutch name was New Amsterdam. Then the British took the land in 1664 and changed its name to New York.

The United States became an independent (独立的) country in 1783, and New York was its capital for a short time. The city became so crowded that some people moved out to other areas. But more people from everywhere went on coming into the city every day.

1. Which is the biggest city in the United States?
A. New York. B. Washington D.C. C. New Amsterdam. D. Chicago.
2. More and more people from different countries in the world come into New York because _____.
A. New York has the largest population in the United States
B. New York is as beautiful as a picture
C. New York is a developing city
D. they think it is a good place for business
3. _____ first owned the island of Manhattan.
A. The Dutch B. The British C. The Indians D. The Americans
4. The underlined word "took" means _____.
A. 花费 B. 占领 C. 耕耘 D. 测量
5. The United States became an independent country in _____.
A. the 16th century B. the 17th century C. the 18th century D. the 19th century
6. From the passage, we can know _____.

- A. some of the history of New York B. how the Dutch took New Amsterdam
C. much about the Dutch D. how the people from different countries come to the USA

(B)

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

One day, our teacher Miss Hsieh walked up to Ted. Without saying anything, she took Ted to the washroom. Slowly, Miss Hsieh washed his hands and told him that he should keep himself clean. She did that every day for one month. Finally, Ted understood.

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

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

Part 4 【新概念英语】 Lesson31 Success story 成功者的故事

Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins was telling me about his experiences as a young man. Frank is now the head of a very large business company, but as a boy he used to work in a small shop. It was his job to repair bicycles and at that time he used to work fourteen hours a day. He saved money for years and in 1938 he bought a small work-shop of his own. During the war Frank used to make spare parts for aeroplanes. At that time he had two helpers. By the end of the war, the small work-shop had become a large factory which employed seven hundred and twenty-eight people. Frank smiled when he remembered his hard early years and the long road to success. He was still smiling when the door opened and his wife came in. She wanted him to repair their son's bicycle!

第二讲

Unit 2 Our animal friends

Part 1 知识点梳理

I. 【词组归纳】

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. 把小狗遗弃在街上 | leave puppies in the street |
| 2. 发现并把它们带到 SPCA | find them and take them to the SPCA |
| 3. 养小狗作为宠物 | keep puppies as pets |
| 4. 比起 B 来更喜欢 A | like A better than B = prefer A to B preferred |
| 5. 对宠物不友善 | be unkind to pets |
| 6. 拯救动物免于危险 | save animals from danger |
| 7. 帮助动物寻找新家 | help animals find new homes |
| 8. 承诺照顾新宠物 | promise to take care of new pets (look after = care for) |
| 9. 为生病动物而设立的诊所 | clinics for sick animals |
| 10. 帮助盲人安全地穿马路 | help blind people cross the road safely |
| 11. 帮助警方抓贼和找到失踪的人 | help the police catch thieves and find missing people |
| 12. 在农场帮助农夫 | help farmers on their farms |
| 13. 在许多不同方面帮助人们 | help people in many different ways |
| 14. 守卫洞穴 | guard the caves |
| 15. 保护人们安全远离危险 | keep people safe from danger |
| 16. 猎取动物来获取食物 | hunt animals for food |
| 17. 把其他动物带给农夫 | bring other animals to the farmer |
| 18. 双手紧抱宠物 | hold the pet carefully with both hands |
| 19. 一碗水 | a bowl of water |
| 20. 小狗吃的饼干 | biscuits for puppies |

II. 【词性转换】:

- friend (n.)---- friendly (adj.) be friendly to
- visit (v.) ---- visitor (n.)
- lovely (adj.) ---- love (n.)/ (v.)
- care (n.) / (v.) ---- careful (adj.) carefully (adv.)
- read (v.) ---- reader (n.) ---- reading (n.)
- save (v.) ---- safe (adj.)---- safely (adv.)----safety (n.)
- unkind (adj.) ---- kind (adj.) be (un)kind to kindness (n.)
- danger (n.) ----- dangerous (adj.)
- help (v.) / (n.) ---- helpful (adj.) be helpful to
- home (n.) ----homeless (adj.)
- cross (v.) ---- across (prep)
- different (adj.) ---- difference (n.)
- missing (adj.) ---- miss (v.)
- farmer (n.) ---- farm (n.)
- sheep (n.) ---- sheep (pl.)

III. 【知识点讲解】 Language points:

1. SPCA: S P C A
 Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

society n. 社团, 协会 social _____ a.

prevention n. 预防 *prevent v. 防止

cruelty n. 残酷 cruelty to animals 虐待动物

*cruel a. 残忍的

2. an SPCA _____ /'ɒfɪsə/ _____ a. _____ n.

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

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

prefer sth/ to do sth.

prefer A to B = like A better than B

5. care n./v. 照顾, 照料 careful a. _____ careless a. _____

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

v. care about

6. Give him/ her a basket to sleep in. “to sleep in”用来补充说明 a basket 的用途。

7. take...for a walk 带.....去散步

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

Part 2 【基础巩固练习】★★★**I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.**

- The _____ [pə'li:s] catch the bad men and help make our city safe.
- Let's give _____ ['speʃəl] care to the disabled (残疾人).
- Nowadays, more and more _____ ['klinik] for animals are open in the city..
- The _____ [vets] are those who take care of sick animals.
- Ben, _____ ['sʌmwʌn] is waiting for you!.

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

- After a long flight journey, they landed on an island _____. (safe)
- Do your homework _____, then you can get good marks. (care)
- It's _____ to hunt animals for food. (kind)
- Jane is such a(n) _____ girl that all the people in her family like her. (love)
- It's _____ to swim alone in the sea when the wind is strong. (danger)

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

- () 1. My uncle is _____ SPCA officer. He always helps animals find new homes.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. The puppy is hungry. Give _____ some dog biscuits to eat, please.
 A. he B. him C. his D. himself
- () 3. The sign says that dogs and _____ animals can't enter the children's area.
 A. another B. other C. others D. However
- () 4. The _____ in the clinics can help sick animals.
 A. students B. teachers C. policemen D. vets
- () 5. SPCA officers often save animals _____ danger and take them to the SPCA.
 A. of B. over C. on D. from
- () 6. Mrs White looks _____, so students love her very much.
 A. nicely B. friendly C. beautifully D. happily

- () 7. Now Helen works _____ than before.
A. more carefully B. more careful C. much careful D. much carefully
- () 8. More than _____ people attended the meeting last week.
A. two hundreds B. hundreds of C. two hundreds of D. two hundred
- () 9. Lily had toothache _____ she ate too many sweets.
A. if B. so C. because D. but
- () 10. You _____ take an umbrella with you because it's fine.
A. can't B. may not C. mustn't D. needn't
- () 11. Mike _____ his present on the desk two hours ago.
A. puts B. is putting C. has put D. put
- () 12. How much did the tickets _____?
A. spend B. cost C. take D. pay
- () 13. We promised _____ cruel to the animals.
A. to B. to be C. not to D. not to be
- () 14. Miss Green looks after the baby carefully.
A. takes care B. looks for C. takes care of D. looks at
- () 15. --- Thank you very much for telling me the way. --- _____.
A. Don't thank me. B. You're welcome. C. No thanks. D. You needn't.

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

- Tom cut his finger when he was cooking in the kitchen. (改为否定句)
Tom _____ his finger when he was cooking in the kitchen.
- Wendy ate a lot of ice cream last night. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Wendy _____ a lot of ice cream last night?
- The girl behind the tree is my best friend. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is your best friend?
- We have stayed in Hong Kong for two days. (对划线部分提问)
_____ have you stayed in Hong Kong?
- Could you please give me that bag? (保持句意基本不变)
Could you please _____ that bag _____ me?

Part 3 【Reading】★★★★

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

Britain is f1 as a country of animal lovers, and many families have at least one pet. Americans also like animals, and about 60% of American families have a pet. People from other countries say that Americans think so much about animals and take them as well as people.

At weekends people have many ways to see other animals. Many towns have a river with ducks. In Britain people v2 farm parks, zoos, bird parks, and sea life parks.

TV s3 about animals are very popular. Children are i4 in animals when they are very small. Children's life is wonderful b5 there are many different animals. Many animals in books have their o6 character: foxes are cunning(狡猾的), and cats are kind.

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

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

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

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

Part 4 【新概念英语】 Lesson32 Shopping made easy 购物变得很方便

People are not so honest as they once were. The temptation to steal is greater than ever before--especially in large shops. A detective recently watched a well-dressed woman who always went into a large store on Monday mornings. One Monday, there were fewer people in the shop than usual when the woman came in, so it was easier for the detective to watch her. The woman first bought a few small articles. After a little time, she chose one of the most expensive dresses in the shop and handed it to an assistant who wrapped it up for her as quickly as possible. Then the woman simply took the parcel and walked out of the shop without paying. When she was arrested, the detective found out that the shop-assistant was her daughter. The girl' gave' her mother a free dress once a week !

Part 5 【Homework】

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

A. after B. broke C. looked D. life E. pet F. dream G. hospital

Sam dreamed of having a dog as his friend, but Mum didn't let him keep one because there wasn't room for it at home. His 1 came true when a new neighbour, Mr Brown, moved in with a lovely dog named Bailey. Sam was very happy. After school he played with Bailey and trained (训练) her. Sometimes Bailey 2 at Sam with her bright eyes that seemed to say, "We are best friends."

One day Sam came home 3 school. He saw Bailey looking over the fence, whining (呜咽). Sam dropped his bag and ran to the fence. In the garden half-lying against the tree was Mr Brown. He had a fall and 4 his leg. Sam called an ambulance immediately. When Mr Brown was in 5 , Sam looked after Bailey and took her for a walk every day. He also trained Bailey to sit and shake hands with people. At the 6 show, Bailey won a prize for the best trained dog. After Mr Brown came home from hospital, they ate a welcome home cake happily together.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

第三讲

【U1-U2 复习】

Part 1 祈使句

I. 祈使句的特点：无主语，即以动词原形开头。句末用感叹号或句号，朗读时用降调。有时为了指明是向谁提出的请求或命令，主语也可以表示出来，也可加上称呼语。

1. Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板。
2. Boys and girls, listen to me, please. 孩子们，请听我讲。

II. 祈使句的句式类型

类型 1：V 结构型 V 结构型是以行为动词开头，其构成为“行为动词原形 + 其它成分”。虽然把行为动词放在句首，但是如果表示委婉、客气的请求、建议时，行为动词前常可用上 please。如果在句尾加 please，必须与前句用逗号隔开。注意：在句前、句末加上 please，以使语气更加缓和或客气。但是，please 可不能代替主要的动词！单独以一个动词或词组就可以构成祈使句。

1. Sit down! 坐下！
2. Please give me a piece of paper. / Give me a piece of paper, please. 请给我一张纸。
3. Run! 跑！

类型 2：B 结构型 以“Be + 表语（+ 其它成分）”构成。
Be quiet, please! 请安静！

类型 3：L 结构型“Let + 宾语 + 动词原形 + 其它成分”。表示一种建议，

1. Let me help you. 让我来帮助你。
2. Let's not sit here! 我们不要坐在这儿！

类型 4：Don't 结构型 表示对事物的否定。

1. Don't go there, please. 请别去那儿。
2. “Please don't ...”
3. “Don't ..., please”。如：
4. Please don't play with the cat. / Don't play with the cat, please. 请不要玩猫。
注意：祈使句的否定式在动词前加上 never，表示否定，
5. Never leave today's work till tomorrow. 千万别把今天的事拖到明天。

类型 5：NO 结构型 祈使句。“No + 名词（动名词）”为“禁止做某事”。警示语

- | | |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1. No Swimming! | 禁止游泳! |
| 2. No Smoking! | 禁止吸烟! |
| 3. No fishing! | 禁止钓鱼! |
| 4. NO PHOTOS! | 禁止拍照! |
| 5. NO PARKING! | 禁止停车! |

Part 2 【巩固练习】: ★★★

I. Choose the best answers.

- () 1 You left _____ “n” when you wrote the word “Internet”.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. There are some trees _____ the house.
A. in front of B. in the front of C. in the front D. at
- () 3. They gathered on the central _____ space.
A. opening B. empty C. open D. opened
- () 4. My parents bought a new flat _____ two bedrooms and a large living room.
A. of B. has C. with D. in
- () 5. Keep to the path or you may _____ your way.
A. lose B. find C. take D. leave
- () 6. We should keep the air _____ when we sleep.
A. clear B. cleaned C. cleaning D. fresh
- () 7. Mary, you _____ be short, but now you are tall.
A. were B. are C. used to D. were used to
- () 8. He used to _____ up late, but now he is used to _____ to bed early.
A. stay, go B. stay, going C. staying, go D. staying, going
- () 9. I passed by the hospital _____ to the library.
A. on the way B. by the way C. in the way D. to the way
- () 10. There is no _____ in the car for you.
A. spaces B. rooms C. room D. the space
- () 11. Jack almost lost his way because the place _____ a new look.
A. with B. around C. gave D. had
- () 12. There is a basketball court over there. It's only _____ walk away from here.
A. half an hour B. five minutes' C. five minutes D. five-minute
- () 13. —Don't touch these things.
—_____. I won't have them touched.
A. No question B. Without question C. Never mind D. Certainly
- () 14. Tom is friendly to everyone in our class. The underlined part means _____.
A. kind B. happy C. angry D. friend
- () 15. —I wish I could do better in the test.
—_____.
A. Thank you all the same B. Glad to see you
C. You're welcome D. Good luck to you

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

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

I remember my first Halloween when I was nine. In Australia, Halloween is not very ___1___

or common so getting candy is very difficult. Most people just have a Halloween party at home and eat candy there, but we ___2___ to find better candy. So my friends and I ___3___ walking down our street. We went in costume from house to house, ___4___ for candy, with the question, “Trick or treat?” We were able to get lots of chocolates, jelly beans, and toffees. I ___5___ being amazed at how much we were able to get, especially as it was the first time anyone in my neighbourhood had ever done Halloween. We ate so much candy that night that we all got very sick.

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

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

1. _____ is one of my favourite sports. (swim)
2. You _____ look beautiful tonight, my good friend. (certain)
3. America and Great Britain are developed _____. (country)
4. There are many modern public _____ in our city. (facility)
5. Exercise is a sure way of _____ weight. (lose)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. The Li family left the old town three years ago. (改为否定句)
The Li family _____ the old town three years ago.
2. The SPCA officers help animals to find new homes. (对划线部分提问)
_____ do the SPCA officers help animals to _____?
3. Jim has to look after his little sister after school. (保持句意基本不变)
Jim has to take _____ his little sister after school.
4. The girl behind the tree is my best friend. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is your best friend?
5. Tell him about the sports meeting next week. (改为否定句)
_____ him about the sports meeting next week.

Part 3 【Reading】★★★

A. Choose the words and complete the passage. (选择单词，完成短文)

Recently, a reader asked me about the dangers that pets can face around the house. So, I visited my local animal hospital last weekend and got some advice to share about how we can make our homes ___1___ for our pets.

When I arrived, several pets and their ___2___ were in the waiting room. Mr. Smith, with a cat, chatted with me. “My cat will be treated (治疗) for an uncomfortable stomach in a minute,” he said. “My children gave her a bowl of milk. However, if she is given milk, she will get a stomachache.”

Just then, the vet walked over to us. “Yes, Mr. Smith is ___3___. Milk mustn’t be fed to cats because some cats can’t take it in easily,” the vet said. “Other human foods are bad for pets as well. For example, if a dog eats chocolate, it will be ___4___.”

I asked the vet what other dangers there were for pets around the house. “Well,” she replied, “we should not ___5___ small things, such as batteries, lying around as they can be eaten by pets.

Before I left, the vet offered me some more useful advice to share with you:

You should keep all medicine and cleaning products away from pets. Also, pets, such as cats

and dogs, sometimes will __ 6__ their hair if they are unwell. If your pet looks unwell or is acting unusually, you should ring up your vet immediately. Follow the advice and you can protect your pets well.

- ()1. A. warm B. safe C. clean D. beautiful
 ()2. A. owners B. visitors C. teachers D. actors
 ()3. A. friendly B. healthy C. good D. right
 ()4. A. brown B. sick C. smart D. comfortable
 ()5. A. buy B. use C. leave D. collect
 ()6. A. colour B. keep C. lose D. sell

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

We people and animals live in the same world. Animals are our best friends. But many wild animals are facing the danger of dying out(灭绝), because the environment that they are living in has changed greatly. For example, their living area has b_____ (1) smaller and smaller because of pollution and the development of cities. They have no room to live in. The animals in the zoo have no freedom at all. And many of the wild animals now can't find e_____ (2) food to eat. At the same time, man is killing off animals just for getting their fur, teeth and meat for m_____ (3).

People should k_____ (4) how serious the situation (情况) is and what we should do to protect the animals. We should set up some nature places so that animals can live freely. And people shouldn't be allowed to kill the animals. We should also do s_____ (5) to make our world cleaner. Fresh air, clean water and green grass are all i_____ (6) to animals. And also all of us should learn to protect these animals from when they are little and try to be friends with them.

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

Dove (鸽子) builds nest (窝) in a traffic light

Recently some drivers in Essex (埃塞克斯郡), England, n_____ 1_____ a dove sleeping in a traffic light at a busy crossroad.

The dove built her nest in the red light and she l_____ 2_____ quite content (满足的) with her nest. She seemed to be h_____ 3_____ to take a nap (小睡) —not only while cars went past beneath (在.....下面) her, but a_____ 4_____ while the red light was on, when she awoke, she could always keep a bird's eye view (鸟瞰) on the road b_____ 5_____.

The dove and her nest were difficult to see from far. So it would not distract (分散) drivers' a_____ 6_____. Maybe she will keep living in the traffic light for a while until she wants to move to a new place.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____

Part 4 【新概念英语】 lesson33 Out of the darkness 冲出黑暗

Nearly a week passed before the girl was able to explain what had happened to her. One afternoon she set out from the coast in a small boat and was caught in a storm. Towards evening, the boat struck a rock and the girl jumped into the sea. Then she swam to the shore after spending the whole night in the water. During that time she covered a distance of eight miles. Early next morning, she saw a light ahead. She knew she was near the shore because the light was high up on the cliffs. On arriving at the shore, the girl struggled up the cliff towards the light she had seen. That was all she remembered. When she woke up a day later, she found herself in hospital.

第四讲

Unit 3 Friends from other countries

Part 1 知识点梳理

I. 【词组归纳】

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. 一个拥挤的城市 | a crowded city |
| 2. 来自于其他国家的人 | people from other countries |
| 3. 离中国近的国家 | countries near China |
| 4. 离中国远的国家 | countries far away from China |
| 5. 给一个女孩写信 | write to a girl |
| 6. 在另一个国家的笔友/网友 | a penfriend / pen pal / netfriend in another country |
| 7. 喜欢骑自行车 | like riding a / one's bicycle |
| 8. 两张我家的照片 | 2 photos of my family |
| 9. 告诉我你的情况 | tell me about yourself |
| 10. 打羽毛球 | play badminton |
| 11. 一群外国人 | a group of foreigners |
| 12. 例如 | for example |
| 13. 你是哪国国籍? | What nationality are you ? |
| 14. 访问英国 | visit Britain |
| 15. 9 百多万 | over/ more than 9 million |
| 16. 6400 | six thousand four hundred |
| 17. 挤满了…… | be crowded with |
| 18. 加入俱乐部 | join a club |
| 19. 为杂志撰稿 | write (sth.) for magazines |

II. 【词性转换】

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. foreigner n. 外国人 | foreign adj. 外国的 |
| 2. crowded adj. 拥挤的 | crowd n. 人群 |
| 3. Canada n. 加拿大 | Canadian n.&adj. 加拿大人; 加拿大的 |
| 4. Australia n. 澳大利亚 | Australian n.&adj. 澳大利亚人; 澳大利亚 (人) 的 |
| 5. India n. 印度 | Indian n.&adj. 印度人; 印度 (人) 的 |

6. **Britain** n. 英国**British** n.&adj. 英国人；英国（人）的7. **Japan** n. 日本**Japanese** n.&adj. 日本人；日本（人）的8. **nationality** n. 国籍**nation** n. 国家，民族**national** adj. 国家的，民族的**international** adj. 国际的9. **interest** n.**interested** adj.**interesting** adj.**III. 【专项讲解】** 与一个国家有关词一般有三个：国名 n.、国籍 adj.、国民 n.

国名

国籍

国民 (pl.)

1. China

Chinese

Chinese (Chinese)

2. Canada

Canadian

Canadian (Canadians)

3. America/**the** USA

American

American (Americans)

4. Britain/England/**the** UK

British/English

the British/Englishman
(the British/Englishmen)

5. India

Indian

Indian (Indians)

6. Australia

Australian

Australian (Australians)

7. Japan

Japanese

Japanese (Japanese)

8. Germany

German

German (**Germans**)

9. France

French

Frenchman (Frenchmen)

10. Thailand

Thai

Thai/ the Thai

11. Italy

Italian

Italian (Italians)

Part 2 【基础巩固练习】★★**I. Fill in the blanks with the words in their proper forms:**

- There are a lot of _____ (foreign) living and working in Shanghai now.
- We call people from Canada _____. (Canada)
- Hisako and I are from _____, we are _____. (Japan)
- Do you know those _____ (India) over there?
- Wang Lin is a _____ (China) boy, but he has got a /an _____ name. (Britain).
- Over 25,500 _____ (Britain) live in Garden City nowadays.
- Nanjing Road is always _____ (crowd) with people at weekends.
- What _____ (nation) are you? I come from the UK, I'm _____.
- The 12th Shanghai _____ Film Festival was held on June 13th 2009. (nation)
- Help _____ to the cake, everyone. (you)

II. Choose the best answer:

- Shanghai is _____ of Beijing.
A. in the south B. to the south C. the south D. on the south
- Who would you like to _____?
A. write to B. write C. talk D. speak
- I have a pet _____ Sam.
A. calls B. call C. is called D. called
- _____ you like to buy a T-shirt with a round collar.
A. Will B. Would C. Do D. Are
- Please wait for me. I'll be back in _____ hours.
A. one and a half B. one and half a C. half and one D. one and half

- () 6. You can write to your penfriend _____ you want to know more about him.
A. but B. if C. so D. and
- () 7. We call _____ people from _____ USA _____ Americans.
A. the, the, the B. /, the, / C. the, the, / D. the, /, /
- () 8. _____ lovely weather we had in Hangzhou last week.
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- () 9. There's no food _____ drink in the fridge. Shall I go and buy some?
A. and B. or C. but D. so
- () 10. Could you tell me _____ next?
A. how to do B. what to do C. where to do D. when to do

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

1. I have already learnt to drive a car. (改为否定句)
I _____ learnt to drive a car _____.
2. He usually has some rice for dinner at home. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ he usually have _____ rice for dinner at home?
3. Over 19,010 Japanese live and work in Garden City. (对划线部分提问)
_____ Japanese live and work in Garden City?
4. We call people from Australia Australians. (对划线部分提问)
_____ we call people from Australia?
5. How is your Chinese teacher like? (保持句意基本不变)
_____ does your Chinese teacher look _____?

Part 3 【Reading】

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

When Jimmy was a boy, he liked watches and clocks very much. When he was eighteen years old, he left school and j__1__ the army. After a year, he began to learn fixing watches all by h__2__. A lot of his friends brought him their broken watches. And Jimmy was ready to help them. Then his captain (上校) h__3__ about this. One day he brought Jimmy a watch too, and said, "My watch doesn't w__4__. Can you fix it for me?"

Jimmy said, "Of course, sir, I can,"

After a few days, Jimmy took the watch b__5__ to the captain. When he saw the captain, he said to him, "I have fixed the watch for you, sir. Here you are."

"Thank you! And how much should I p__6__ for you?" asked the captain.

"One dollar, sir," Jimmy answered. Then he took a small box o__7__ of his pocket and gave it to the captain, saying, "Here are your three wheels (齿轮) from your watch. I didn't find a place for them when I put everything back."

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

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

Everything about the elephant is big, from its size—an African bull elephant weighs up to seven tons (7000kg)—to how long it t__1__ for a baby elephant to be born—21-months.

They can talk to each other using language as humans can. They have a very good m_____2_____, too. They can remember hundreds of other elephants that they have known and have friends and family the same way humans do. They get very s_____3_____ when one dies and they help family members when they are sick or hurt.

In India and Africa they are used to carry tourists a_____4_____ animal parks. Elephants are different from many other animals b_____5_____ they are very kind and care about humans. They are gentle and kind and don't hurt anyone. They will only attack to protect t_____6_____

And how do we humans treat elephants?

For thousands of years elephants have been treated very b_____7_____ and killed by humans. The human population is getting much larger, too and so far more land is needed for farms, so soon elephants will have nowhere to live.

1 _____ 2 _____ 3 _____ 4 _____ 5 _____ 6 _____ 7 _____

Part 4 【新概念英语】Lesson34 Quick work 破案“神速”

Ted Robinson has been worried all the week. Last Tuesday he received a letter from the local police. In the letter he was asked to call at the station. Ted wondered why he was wanted by the police, but he went to the station yesterday and now he is not worried any more. At the station, he was told by a smiling policeman that his bicycle had been found. Five days ago, the policeman told him, the bicycle was picked up in a small village four hundred miles away. It is now being sent to his home by train. Ted was most surprised when he heard the news. He was amused too, because he never expected the bicycle to be found. It was stolen twenty years ago when Ted was a boy of fifteen !

Part 5 【Homework】★★★

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

My son's name is Elias. He was born in the second ___1___ in 2007 in Germany (德国). His mother is German, and I am American. So he can speak ___2___ languages at home. He can speak German to everybody, but he can't speak English well. This is because everyone speaks German. It is ___3___ for me to teach him English because I am the only one who really speaks English to him all the time.

On 7th August he goes to the ___4___ for the first time. He meets his grandparents and his ___5___ and uncle. He can't speak English well for the first week. He plays with his two cousins who are as old as Elias. They talk with each other in English every day. But after two weeks Elias can speak English well. He says he has to speak English and there is a lot of ___6___ for him to speak English. So we can say practising is the best way to learn a language and the best teacher to learn it is interest.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. time | B. day | C. month | D. year |
| () 2. A. one | B. two | C. three | D. four |
| () 3. A. hard | B. relaxing | C. good | D. interesting |
| () 4. A. Japan | B. UK | C. US | D. German |
| () 5. A. sisters | B. brothers | C. cousins | D. friends |
| () 6. A. hard | B. fun | C. boring | D. scary |

B. read and answer the questions.

When this story happened, they were working around a very large house. Their job was to do

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

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

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

"Here you are," he said, "I've found it." Joe looked at it.

"No, that's not my ear." he said, "Mine had a cigarette behind it."

1. What job did Joe and Jeff do? _____
2. Why was the job a little dangerous? _____
3. Where did Joe put the cigarette? _____
4. How did Joe lose his ear? _____
5. Jeff didn't find Joe's ear at the end of the story, did he? _____

第五讲

7A Module 2 My neighbourhood Unit 4 Jobs people do

Part 1 知识点梳理

I. 【词组归纳】

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. 住在同一幢楼 | live in the same block of flats |
| 2. 和...一样 / 和...不一样 | be the same...as / be different from |
| 3. 使病人康复 | make sick people better |
| 4. 设计/画建筑图纸 | draw plans of buildings |
| 5. 几家搬运公司 | several removal companies |
| 6. 打字 | type letters |
| 7. 在工作中穿制服 | wear a uniform at work |
| 8. 搬家具到人们家 | move furniture to people's flats |
| 9. 一件/套家具/许多家具 | a piece of furniture / a set of furniture / much furniture |
| 10. 在医院工作/在办公室工作 | work in a hospital / work in an office |
| 11. 为一家航空公司工作 | work for an airline company |
| 12. 他们做什么工作? | What job do they do? / What are their jobs? / What are they? 4 种 |
| 13. 做不同的工作。 | have/do different jobs. |
| 14. 快速地把病人送进医院 | drive sick people to the hospital quickly. |
| 15. 救人 | rescue people / save people |
| 16. 送信和包裹 | deliver letters and parcels |
| 17. 使...成为一个安全的地方 | make ... a safe place |
| 18. 在电梯里 | in the lift |
| 19. 乘电梯 | take a lift to the 9th floor = go to the 9th floor by lift |
| 20. 参加会议 | go to meetings = attend meetings |
| 21. 为经理记录笔记 | take notes for the manager |

22.	接电话/ 应门 / 回答问题	answer the phone / the door / the question
23.	一个关于工作的调查	a survey on jobs
24.	朝...过来	come towards
25.	把某人撞倒	knock sb. down
26.	着火	catch fire = be on fire
27.	在事故中受伤	be hurt / get hurt in an accident
28.	折断的手臂/腿	a broken arm / leg
29.	打电话叫消防车	call the fire engine
30.	在事故现场	at the scene of the accident
31.	把某人带回家/ 到某地	take sb. home / to a place
32.	搬进救护车	carry into the ambulance
33.	逃跑	run away =
34.	立刻 马上	immediately = at once =right now = right away= in no time
35.	在他们去电影院的路上	on their way to the cinema
36.	在我回家的路上	on my way home
37.	清空垃圾箱	empty the rubbish bin
38.	把某物卖给某人	sell sth. to sb.
39.	看见某人正在做某事	see sb. doing sth.
40.	收垃圾	collect rubbish
41.	扫马路	sweep the street

II. 【词性转换】

1. architect n. 建筑师 _____ n. 建筑, 建筑物
2. construction n. 建筑 _____ V. 建造; 构造
3. move v. “将(某物)搬到(某地)” remove v. “搬迁; 去除” removal n. 搬迁
4. accident n. (交通)事故; 意外遭遇 by accident 出人意料; 偶然
accidental adj. accidentally adv.

III. 【知识点讲解】

1. Jobs people do

- A _____ cooks food for people.
 A _____ takes notes and answers phones.
 A _____ looks after people's teeth.
 A _____ helps make sick people better.
 A _____ makes sick people better.
 A _____ flies an airplane.
 A _____ sells things to people in a shop.
 A _____ makes things in a factory.
 A _____ puts out fires.
 A _____ receives and gives money in a bank.
 A _____ drives buses in the street.
 A _____ or _____ helps make our city a safe place.
 A _____ sends people's letters and newspapers to their homes.

2. 辨析

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

3. the same ... as... “与.....一样”

4. hurt adj. 受伤的;

v. 受伤, 伤害, 痛

n. 伤痛

5. broken adj. 伤残的; 破损的

6. manage v. 管理;

设法完成 manage to do... = succeed in doing...

Part 2 【基础巩固练习】★★★

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

walk _____	come _____
catch _____	take _____
have _____	find _____
am/is _____	are _____
go _____	run _____
write _____	drive _____

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

- My friend, Tom, is a very friendly _____. He has a _____. And he gets up early to _____ bread and cakes every morning. (bake)
- Ben is a talented _____ and he is good at _____. (cook)
- David met a traffic accident yesterday. He had a _____ arm and had to stay in bed for several weeks. (break)
- Who is your _____? (manage)
-- Mr. Wang is. And he is having a talk with Johnson in the _____ room. (meet)
- The Wang family asked some _____ men to move their furniture. (move)
- That _____ (motorcycle) drives so fast that he knocked somebody down.
- His family was poor, so he _____ newspapers and parcels when he was a little boy in order to support his study. (delivery)

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

- Mr. Wang _____ (drive) his mother and wife to the airport yesterday morning.
- The police quickly _____ (stop) the driver when he was driving too fast.
- My parents were not at home, so I had to _____ (look after) myself at the moment.
- Lisa is a very nice teacher. She enjoys _____ (teach) children a lot.
- Last year, the shop owner _____ (sell) 6 million hot dogs.
- Mr. Lee dislikes _____ (be) alone at home. He usually kills time by _____ (chat) with his neighbors.

IV. Choose the best answers.

- There are many trees and flowers on _____ side of the street.
A. both B. every C. each D. either
- William has two dogs and he loves _____.
A. them both B. both them C. all of them D. them each
- _____ you please show me the way to the zoo?
A. Can B. Do C. Would D. May
- _____ ago, our country was covered by thick forests.
A. 5 million of year B. 5 millions year C. 5 millions of year D. Millions of years

5. A: Are any of the guests here?
B: Yes. Two people _____.
A. are arriving B. have already arrived C. arrive D. had already arrived
6. Things didn't go _____ we had expected.
A. as smooth as B. smooth as C. so smoothly as D. smoothly as
7. What he said sounds _____.
A. nicely B. pleasantly C. friendly D. wonderfully
8. A: Can you tell the difference _____ the two sentences.
B: No, I can't tell this sentence _____ that one.
A. between, to B. among, in C. in, and D. between, from
9. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't, can't B. mustn't, may C. shouldn't, must D. can't, shouldn't
10. How dangerous _____ playing with fire!
A. is it B. it is C. this is D. there is
11. A: Have you finished your report yet?
B: No, I'll finish in _____ ten minutes.
A. another B. other C. more D. less

VI. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. My brother, Jack, is 6 feet tall. (保持句意)
I have a _____, called Jack.
2. He went to bed after his mother came back last night. (保持句意)
He _____ go to bed _____ his mother came back last night.
3. Tom is as tall as Jerry. (保持句意)
Tom is the _____ Jerry.
4. He didn't go outside because it rained heavily. (保持句意)
He didn't go outside _____ the heavy rain.

Part 3 【Reading】

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

My aunt is a tourist reporter. When I was a little girl, she always s__1__ me a lot of beautiful pictures. She has taken a lot of pictures about rivers, mountains, islands and so on. Nature is so amusing that I was absorbed (吸引) at once. She sometimes told me some i__2__ stories during her trips. She also r__3__ some reports to me. Although(尽管) my parents want me to be a teacher, I still want to be a reporter just like her.

She told me that to be a reporter is not very easy. Some war reporters l__4__ their lives in the cruel wars. Some news reporters tried their best to find the truth for people but f__5__ at last. Finally she gave me some advice on how to be a great reporter:

First, having a heart to serve people. Next, trying my best to find the truth and n__6__ give it up. Then, learning how to take beautiful pictures. Last but not least, learning how to write a report.

Now, I am good at taking photos, but I am poor at writing reports. I will practise English and Chinese more. Although it is d___7___ for me to become a reporter, I will never give it up. I am sure my dream will become true in the future!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

Part 4 【新概念英语】Lesson35 Stop thief! 捉贼!

Roy Trenton used to drive a taxi. A short while ago, however, he became a bus-driver and he was not regretted it. He is finding his new work far more exciting. When he was driving along Catford Street recently, he saw two thieves rush out of a shop and run towards a waiting car. One of them was carrying a bag full of money. Roy acted quickly and drove the bus straight at the thieves. The one with the money got such a fright that he dropped the bag. As the thieves were trying to get away in their car, Roy drove his bus into the back of it. While the battered car was moving away, Roy stopped his bus and telephoned the police. The thieves' car was badly damaged and easy to recognize. Shortly afterwards, the police stopped the car and both men were arrested.

第六讲

一、Unit 3+ Unit4 复习拓展

I. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用所给词的适当形式填空。)

- Jack has made some friends with _____ since he worked in New York. (America)
- We call people from Japan _____ (Japan).
- We call people from Britain _____ (Britain)
- The park is _____ with tourists. (crowd)
- Can you tell me about her age and _____?(interest)
- Some foreign _____ will visit our school next week. (visit)
- Do you know his _____, Tom? (national)
- Mr. White is a _____. (Canada)
- My grandparents live in a new _____ now. (neighbour)
- My aunt works for a _____ company. (construct)
- My mother is a _____. She helps her boss a lot. (secret)
- David is a _____ man. He works very hard. (remove)
- My classmates Tom and Tim want to be _____ in the future because they like drawing. (architect)
- Hurry up! The _____ is waiting for us in the meeting room. (manage)
- There are lots of tall _____ (build) in my hometown.
- A policeman helps make Garden City a _____ (save) place.
- Tracy wants to be an _____ (engine) when she grows up.
- A lot of _____ (motorcycle) joined the club and had fun.
- Jack has a _____ leg. (break)

II. Choose the best answer. (选择最佳答案。)

- () 1. About _____ students took part in the English contest last week.

- A. two hundred of B. two hundred C. two hundreds D. hundreds of
- () 2. Ben is an old friend of _____. _____ have known each other for 10 years.
A. myself; I B. me; We C. my; I D. mine; We
- () 3. Wang Lin is a _____ boy, but he has got an _____ name.
A. China; Japan B. Chinese; English C. Chinese; America D. Chinese; Britain
- () 4. They have never been to the USA, it's _____ China.
A. near B. far away C. far from D. near to
- () 5. His interest is playing computer games. Here "interest" means _____.
A. funny B. fun C. hobby D. interesting
- () 6. Last week Jack _____ to the shopping centre..
A. by taxi B. takes a taxi C. took a taxi D. in a taxi
- () 7. It's not easy _____ a foreign language.
A. learns B. learn C. to learn D. learning
- () 8. We'll go to visit the Great Wall _____ it doesn't rain tomorrow.
A. since B. before C. when D. if
- () 9. I'm hungry. Please give me something _____.
A. eat B. eating C. to eat D. eaten
- () 10. Tom will sell _____ stamps to help the poor children in the west of China.
A. thousand of B. two thousand of C. two thousand D. two thousands
- () 11. I don't think it's _____ to have a birthday party.
A. enough interesting B. interesting enough
C. interested enough D. enough interested
- () 12. Susan answers phones in an office, so she is a _____.
A. architect B. teacher C. doctor D. secretary
- () 13. My father bought _____ for our new flat.
A. a furniture B. furnitures C. some furniture D. some furnitures
- () 14. Mark had an accident and his leg was _____.
A. broke B. broken C. breaking D. break
- () 15. My sister is a secretary. Her main job is to _____ notes at the meeting.
A. take B. write C. write down D. read

III. Complete the following sentences as required.(改写句子)

- I became a doctor in 1996. (保持句意基本不变)
I _____ a doctor _____ twenty-four years.
I _____ a doctor _____ twenty-four years ago.
- Shanghai is a very crowded city. (对划线部分提问)
_____ of city is Shanghai?
- I'd like to know the age about my penfriend. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you like to know about your penfriend?
- I am an ambulance worker. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you?
- I live in Block 3. Tom lives in Block 3, too. (保持句意基本不变)
Tom and I live in _____ block.
- I have already learnt to play the guitar. (改为否定句)
_____ you learnt to play the guitar _____?

7. They went there by underground. (保持原句意思)
They _____ the _____ there.
8. Most of the students have lunch at school. (改为否定句)
Most of the students _____ lunch at school.
9. Mike is taller than any other student in his class. (保持句意不变)
Mike is _____ of all the students in his class.

二、形容词副词比较级+最高级

1. 比较级和最高级的构成:

构成-----写出下列单词的比较级、最高级

soft-- _____ (_____)

large-- _____ (_____)

hot-- _____ (_____)

与 hot 同规则还有: _____

healthy-- _____ (_____)

与 healthy 同规则还有: _____ etc.

expensive-- _____ (_____)

clever-- _____

narrow-- _____

careful-- _____ (_____)

famous-- _____ (_____)

slowly-- _____ (_____)

※ ※ ※ ※ ※ ※

little-- _____ 不规则形容词还有如下:

2. 比较级的用法:

(1). 表示两者之间的比较, 通常用连词 than 引导, 表示“更……一些”.

分析 09 年中考试题

Thanks to the new inventions, our lives are much _____ than before. (09 年)

- A. convenient B. more convenient
C. most convenient D. the most convenient

(2). 表示两者之间的选择, 可用“Which/Who ... + 比较, ...or...?”.

(3). much/far/a lot, even, still, a little/a bit... 修饰比较级, 表示程度.

分析 04 年中考试题

All of us are proud of the great changes in Shanghai. We're sure Shanghai will be even _____ tomorrow.

- A. good B. better C. best D. the best

(4). “比较级+and+比较级”表示“越来越……”

(5). “the+比较级, the+比较级”表示“越..., 越...”

(6). 表示不及另一方时, 用“less+原级+than...”(用于双音节和多音节词)

3. 最高级的用法:

(1). 表示三者或三者以上比较, 可用“Which/Who...+最高级, ..., ...or...?”表示.

(2). 最高级+of/among (同类比较) in... (范围比较)

06 年中考题

Taiwan is _____ island of China. I hope to visit it soon.

- A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. the biggest

(3).序数词修饰最高级

02 年中考题

Mr. Smith thought the Century Park was the second _____ in Shanghai.

- A. large B. larger C. largest D. very large

(4). one of +形容词最高级+名词复数表示 “最……之一”

12 年中考题

Pudong International Airport is one of _____ airports in the world.

- A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. the biggest

4. 原级、比较级、最高级之间转换:

(1) “not...as...as”和 “than”之间转换

(2) “比较级+than+any+other+名词单数”比较级和最高级转换

三、阅读训练

A

There was a new girl in my sixth-grade class. I asked for her phone number and called to see if she and her mum would like to go out to lunch with my mum and me. She agreed, and we got to know each other really well. I helped her feel comfortable, and now we're best friends.

Taylor, Age 13, Ohio

My teacher asked if anyone would like to walk around our school with the new girl. The new girl looked really scared, so I put up my hand. I was so excited when the teacher picked me that I fell out of my chair. It made the new girl laugh. We ended up becoming great friends.

Sophia, Age 11, Washington

This year I was the new girl at a school. Before that, I was home-schooled. My advice for new girls is to join an after-school activity. It's a great way to find friends who share the same interests with you.

Abik, Age 11, Pennsylvania

I introduced myself to the new girl in our class when no one else did. She was really nice. In fact, you don't need to have a big celebration for the new students; just make them feel comfortable.

Melissa, Age 12, New Hampshire

Choose the best answer.

() 1. Who are of the same age?

- A. Taylor and Melissa. B. Sophia and Abik.
C. Melissa and Abik. D. Taylor and Sophia.

() 2. Sophia fell out of her chair because _____.

- A. she was scared B. she was excited
C. her feet hurt D. her chair was broken

() 3. It was the first time for _____ to study at school.

- A. Abik B. Melissa C. Taylor D. Sophia

() 4. Abik advised new girls to _____.

- A. eat with other students B. walk around the new school
C. join an after-school activity D. introduce themselves to other students

() 5. What did the four students talk about?

- A. Ways to get good grades. B. How to be popular among students.
C. Ways to get along with good friends. D. How to make new students feel comfortable.

四、新概念课文学习

Lesson 36 Across the Channel

Debbie Hart is going to swim across the English Channel tomorrow. She is going to set out from the French coast at five o'clock in the morning. Debbie is only eleven years old and she hopes to set up a new world record. She is a strong swimmer and many people feel that she is sure to succeed. Debbie's father will set out with her in a small boat. Mr. Hart has trained his daughter for years. Tomorrow he will be watching her anxiously as she swims the long distance to English. Debbie intends to take short rests every two hours. She will have something to drink but she will not eat any solid food. Most of Debbie's school friends will be waiting for her on the English coast. Among them will be Debbie's mother, who swam the Channel herself when she was a girl.

【生词和短语】

record n.记录	train v.训练
strong adj.强壮的	anxiously adv.焦急地
swimmer n.游泳运动员	intend v.打算
succeed v.成功	solid adj.固体的, 硬的

【关键句型】

1. 将来时 be going to/will。

Be going to/will 都能表示将来时, 但 be going to 和 will 所要表达的含义稍有差异, Be going to 还能表达“预定好、计划好做某事”, 试比较以下句子的差异:

I will study hard in the future.

I am going to study hard in the future.

2. 将来进行时 will be doing。将来进行时主要表示将来某一时间正在进行的动作, 或表示要在将来某一时间开始, 并继续下去的动作:

By this time tomorrow, I will be lying on the beach.

Peter will be riding his bicycle tomorrow morning.

【课文讲解】

1. set out 出发=set off

2. set up 创立, 建立

3. many people feel that she is sure to succeed 许多人都认为她肯定成功

4. every two hours 每 2 小时

5. Among them will be Debbie's mother. 他们中还会有 Debbie 的母亲。此句为倒装句, 正常的语序应该是 Debbie's mother will be among them.

【参考译文】

Debbie Hart 准备明天横渡英吉利海峡。她打算早上 5 点钟从法国海岸出发。Debbie 只有 11 岁, 她希望创一项新的世界纪录。她是一个有用能手, 很多人认为她一定能成功。Debbie 的父亲将会乘一条小船同她一同出发。Hart 先生训练她的女儿已经多年了, 明天他将焦急地注视着女儿游过这段漫长的距离到达英国。Debbie 计划每 2 小时休息一下。她将喝些饮料, 但不吃固体食物。Debbie 的大部分同学将在英国海岸等候她。他们当中还会有 Debbie 的母亲。她本人还是个姑娘时, 也曾横渡英吉利海峡。

第七讲

一、Unit 5 Choosing a New Flat 知识梳理

I. 词性转换

choose v. 选择

choice n. 选择, 选项

tidy adj.整洁的 untidy adj.不整洁的
 agency n.代理处, 代理机构 agent n.代理人
 help v.帮助 helper n.助手, 帮手
 remove v.搬家, 搬运 removal n.移动, 调动
 different adj.不同的 difference n.不同, 不同点

II. 词组

1 整理	1 tidy up
2 大得多	2 much bigger
3 真的小	3 really small
4 足够的空间	4 enough room
5 需要一张桌子为我的电脑	5 need a table for my computer
6 一家房产中介	6 an estate agency
7 有什么麻烦事?	7 What's the matter?
8 哪种类型的公寓	8 what kind of flat
9 我想住在郊区。	9 I'd like to live in the suburbs.
10 搬到他们的新公寓	10 move to their new flat
11 在一个搬家的日子	11 on a removal day
12 把它放在沙发的对面	12 put it opposite the sofa
13 在你和我之间	13 between you and me
14 李家新老公寓的平面图	14 the floor plans of the Lis' new and old flats
15 两个公寓间的不同	15 the differences between the two flats
16 有一个大窗的一个大房间	16 a big room with one big window
17 墙上有两张滑稽的画	17 two funny pictures on the wall
18 地板上一个美丽的地毯	18 a beautiful rug on the floor
19 那是对的还是错的?	19 Is that right or wrong?
20 寻找一个更大的公寓	20 look for a bigger flat

III. 重要句型

1. My bedroom is too small for all my things. 我房间太小了, 装不下所有东西

“Too+形容词/副词+for sb”的结构用来表示“对某人而言太...”:

The problem is too difficult for me.这个问题对我来说太难了。

The skirt is too big for her.这个裙子对她而言太大了。

2. Ben and I are much bigger now. much 此处作副词, 修饰形容词和副词的比较级, 表示“...得多”:

A dolphin is much more intelligent than a shark.一条海豚比一条鲨鱼聪明得多。

The wind becomes much stronger.风变得猛烈得多了。

3. I need a bigger bedroom.我需要一个更大的卧室。

Need + n.表示需要某物, 否定为 don't/doesn't/didn't/won't...+need:

I don't need a bigger bedroom.我不需要一个更大的卧室。

对比以下用法:

She needs to get up early to catch the early bus.

Need 后跟动词的用法, 否定形式为 “don't/doesn't/didn't/won't...+need to do” 或 “needn't do”:

She doesn't need to get up early to catch the early bus.

=She needn't get up early to catch the early bus.

考察 need 形式的选择题, 先判断后面跟的是名词还是动词。

4. I'd like a flat with three bedrooms...此处 with 表示 “带有”:

I'd like a mobile phone with 5 cameras.我想要一个带有 5 个摄像头的手机。

Our English teacher is a beautiful lady with long blonde hair.我们的英语老师是一位留着金色头发的美丽女士。

二、巩固练习

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions. (5 分)

26. She was sitting outside a cafe in bright _____. /'sʌnfʌɪn/.

27. He sat down in the _____. /'ɑːmtʃeə(r)/ and turned on the TV.

28. He used to live with his family in the _____. /'sʌbʒɪbz/.

29. There is only one _____ /'bɑːθruːm/ shared by eight students.

30. Jennie sat _____ /'dʒəzɪt/ me at breakfast yesterday.

II. Choose the best answer. (15 分)

() 31. Peter works in _____ estate agency. He sells flats to people.

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

() 32. Our classroom is more beautiful than _____.

A. they B. their C. theirs D. themselves

() 33. This is _____ grandfather. He's over 80, but he is still healthy.

A. Mary and Peter's B. Mary and Peter
C. Mary's and Peter's D. Mary's and Peter

() 34. The Zhangs _____ going to have a picnic this weekend.

A. is B. are C. will D. have

() 35. I'd like to live in the house _____ a beautiful garden.

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

() 36. There is much _____ for me to put all my things in my bedroom.

A. place B. bedroom C. space D. box

() 37. You _____ worry about your lessons. Be careful next time and you will get a good mark.

A. don't need to B. not need C. needn't to D. don't need

() 38. You can _____ your parents about the Autumn Outing.

A. talk to B. talk about C. think of D. think about

() 39. Shall we _____ a new flat? This flat is too small for us now.

A. look out B. look for C. look up D. look at

() 40. Peter is _____ student in our class.

A. tall B. the taller C. the tallest D. taller than

() 41. There's a supermarket _____ the bank and the hospital.

A. between B. among C. in D. around

() 42. We always read books in the _____.

A. kitchen B. bathroom C. study D. living room

() 43. You should put your things _____.

A. tidy B. untidy C. tidily D. untidily

() 44. There _____ a football match next Sunday.

A. is B. will have C. has D. is going to be

() 45. —What's the matter?

— _____

A. That's all right. B. I have a headache.

C. Well, me too. D. OK, go ahead.

III. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. (5 分)

A. second B. France C. England

D. officer E. passport F. photo

Mr Hill arrives at London Airport at the end of a three-week holiday in ____46____. An officer looks at the ____47____ for a moment, and says, "Will you excuse me? Please sit down. I will not keep you long." With this, he walks away, shows the photo to a second ____48____ and says, "I know that face." The second officer looks at the ____49____ on the passport and asks where Mr Hill has come from. When he hears that Mr Hill has arrived back from Paris, the ____50____ officer smiles and says, "An Englishman with a beard (胡子) stole a painting in Paris on Friday, and that man looks just the kind of man ..."

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (5 分)

51. Our new flat has two big _____. (balcony)

52. It's a good _____ to live near school. (choose)

53. The _____ in my company always work hard. (help)

54. My room is much _____ than my sister's. (tidy)

55. Can you tell me the _____ way to the cinema? (near)

V. Complete the following sentences as required. (10 分)

56. They've just done all the work. (改为否定句)

They _____ done all the work _____.

57. The Blacks were watching TV when I phoned them. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ the Blacks _____ TV when you phoned them?

58. I want the plant next to the sofa. (对划线部分提问)

_____ you want the plant?

59. I'd like a bedroom with one big window. (对划线部分提问)

_____ of bedroom would you like?

60. in the new flat, his helpers, David, the things, and, are putting (连词成句)

_____.

三、阅读训练

A

Apartments for Rent

A	B
Lovely apartment in new building. One bedroom, one bathroom, one living room. Furnished. \$750 per month.	Large downtown apartment. One-minute walk to subway. Three bedrooms (two large, one small), large bathroom, big kitchen. Partly furnished \$1,200 per month
C	D
Studio for rent. Great for student or busy working person. \$350 per month.	Two-storey apartment in the new, private Lakewood Heights. Swimming pool, exercise room, full-time guard. Large play area for kids. \$1,500 per month.

() 61. Apartment A _____.

- A. has three rooms
- B. doesn't have any tables or chairs
- C. is bigger than Apartment B
- D. is cheaper than Apartment C

() 62. What do we know about Apartment B?

- A. It's in the countryside.
- B. It's far from the centre of the city.
- C. The kitchen is very small.
- D. It has two large bedrooms.

() 63. Jack and Nancy have children. They're looking for a safe building. Which apartment is best for them?

- A. Apartment A.
- B. Apartment B.
- C. Apartment C.
- D. Apartment D.

() 64. Kitty doesn't spend much time at home. She works a lot. She wants a small place. Which apartment is best for her?

- A. Apartment A.
- B. Apartment B.
- C. Apartment C.
- D. Apartment D.

() 65. Which of the following is True?

- A. There is only one bedroom in Apartment B.
- B. Apartment D's rent is the most expensive.
- C. Apartment C is one minute's walk to the subway.
- D. Apartment A and Apartment B are both partly furnished.

() 66. We can usually find this passage _____.

- A. in a newspaper
- B. in a science book
- C. in a storybook
- D. in a film guide

B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage. (6 分)

We wash vegetables before cooking them. But have you seen cows, dogs or cats wash their food? I haven't.

But one kind of raccoons (浣熊) wash their food ___67___ eating. And it has been noticed that they refuse (拒绝) to eat if they cannot find water around. Even if they do, they don't look ___68___. The reason for this special behaviour (行为) is not known. What is known is that it is not because they have a sense (意识) of

cleanliness. They don't seem to mind (介意) if the water they are using is ___69___. They also wash the food they have caught in the water! Maybe they like their food ___70___. There are some other kinds of raccoons that eat without washing their food.

They eat mainly crayfish (小龙虾), clams (蛤蜊), fish and frogs that they find in the night. They also eat nuts, berries and fruits. They live in places where there is water and ___71___. Usually, they set up a home in a hollow trunk of a tree. Raccoons have young ones once a year. And within a few months, the young raccoons are big enough to start life on their own.

Raccoons are grey or brown in colour and may have yellow stripes on them. They have a bushy tail (毛茸茸的尾巴). Raccoons are different in ___72___ from about 65cm to 90cm long.

- () 67. A. when B. after C. before D. as
 () 68. A. happy B. sad C. angry D. afraid
 () 69. A. dirty B. pure C. fresh D. cold
 () 70. A. clean B. wet C. delicious D. dry
 () 71. A. flowers B. grass C. rivers D. trees
 () 72. A. age B. size C. colour D. kind

第八讲

一、Unit 6 Different Places 知识梳理

I. 词性转换

peace n. 和平 peaceful adj. 和平的

convenient adj. 方便的 inconvenient adj. 不方便的 convenience n. 方便, 便利

noisy adj. 吵闹的 noise n. 吵闹

quiet adj. 安静的 quietly adv. 安静地

excite v. 使...兴奋 exciting adj. 令人兴奋的 excited adj. 自己感到兴奋

please v. 使...高兴、满意 pleased adj. 对...满意 pleasant adj. 令人满意的 pleasure n. 高兴、愉快

relax v. 使...放松 relaxed adj. 自己感到放松 relaxing adj. 令人放松的

finance n. 金融 financial adj. 金融的

II. 词组

1. 安静祥和	quiet and peaceful
2. 在...的地图上	on the map of...
3. 阳光购物中心	Sunshine Shopping Centre
4. 乘火车去...	take the underground to...
5. 我妈妈每天花大约四十分钟去游泳。	It takes my mum 40 minutes to go swimming every day.
6. 在我们街区购物是很方便的。	It is convenient to go shopping in your new neighbourhood.
7. 告知我们有关你的新小区	tell us about your new neighbourhood
8. 很多交通	much traffic
9. 在...的底部	at the bottom of...

10. 陡的阶梯	steep steps
11. 金融中心	financial centre
12. 展览中心	exhibition centre
13. 周末进行烧烤	have barbecues at weekends
14. 去一家饭店吃饭	go to a restaurant for dinner
15. 当他们住在市中心时，他们起床晚。	When they lived in the city centre, they got up late.
16. 一张玫瑰花园小区的照片	a picture of Rose Garden Estate
17. 什么季节	what season
18. 在游泳池里	in the swimming pool
19. 穿暖和的衣服	wear warm clothes
20. 戴手套	wear gloves
21. 在树上筑巢	make nests in the trees

III. 重要句型

1. take ... to...乘坐...去...

一般在 bus, taxi, car 等前面用不定冠词 a/an, 在 underground 前面用定冠词 the,此句型可与 go to...by... 互换。

I take a bus to school.= I go to school by bus.

2. It is+形容词+(for sb)+ to do something 的结构用来表示“做某事怎么样”。此处 it 为形式主语，它替代了 to do something 的部分，称为“形式主语”，而动词不定式部分为真主语：

It's awful to walk on the muddy roads.走在泥泞的道路上真是糟透了。(真主语为 to walk on the muddy roads)

It's very nice to meet you here.能在这儿见到你真高兴。(真主语为 to meet you here)

3. when 引导时间状语从句，意为“当...的时候”，表示前后的两个动作几乎同时发生：

When I was eight, I got a book about stars.我八岁的时候得到了一本有关星星的书。

When 引导的从句部分，可以位于主句前，也可位于主句后。当位于主句前时，需要加上逗号：

It was very dark when we arrived.= When we arrived, it was very dark.

二、巩固练习

I.看音标写单词(3组)

1. Will it be _____ /kən'vi:nɪənt/ to start work tomorrow?

2. He had a _____ /'pi:sfl/ life.

3. We grew up in the same _____ /'neɪbəhəd/.

4. It was _____ /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ to be alone again.

5. How often do you go to _____ /tʃɜ:tʃ/?

1. I took a _____ /step/ towards him.

2. It's too _____ /'nɔɪzɪ/ and I can't hear anything.

3. They will visit the _____ /faɪ'nænʃl/ centre next week.

4. What an _____ /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ film!

5. The _____ /'bɒtəm/ of something is the lowest or deepest part of it.

1. It's autumn because the leaves are _____ /'fɔ:lɪŋ/
2. People wear warm clothes and _____ /glʌvz/ in winter.
3. Draw a picture of your _____ /'neɪbəhʊd/ in different seasons.
4. There are some birds making _____ /nests/ in the tree.
5. It's summer in the _____ /fɔ:θ/ picture.

II. Choose the best answer:

- () 1. Is it convenient _____ shopping in your new neighbourhood?
A. go B. going C. to go D. goes
- () 2. Kitty likes living in the suburbs because it's quiet and _____.
A. busy B. noisy C. exciting D. peaceful
- () 3. They are _____ because the football match between Germany and France is _____.
A. excited; excited B. excited; exciting
C. exciting; exciting D. exciting; excited
- () 4. People feel _____ when they live in the countryside.
A. relax B. relaxation C. relaxed D. relaxing
- () 5. My sister thinks it's easy _____ in the big city.
A. lose B. lost C. get lost D. to get lost
- () 6. Mike _____ a very interesting story. He is laughing loudly.
A. has just finished B. just finished
C. will just finish D. just finishes
- () 7. When they _____ in the countryside, they often stood outside talking in the open air.
A. will live B. live C. lived D. have lived
- () 8. Lucy always _____ to school every day.
A. by bike B. by a bike
C. ride her bike D. rides her bike
- () 9. The lady has three daughters. One works in the USA, _____ are in Britain.
A. other B. the other
C. others D. the others
- () 10. The church is _____ the west of the map.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- () 11. _____ is convenient to take the bus to the shopping mall.
A. What B. It C. That D. This
- () 12. You can see a beach _____ the steps.
A. at the bottom of B. in the front of
C. in the middle of D. on the top of
- () 13. It is exciting _____ shopping with my best friends.
A. go B. to go C. went D. going
- () 14. _____ I was in Beijing last summer, I visited many places of interest.
A. Before B. If C. When D. As
- () 15. — _____ do you go shopping with your mum?
—Once a week.
A. Why B. How often C. What D. How soon

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

1. My parents like to live in a _____ place when they are old. (peace)
2. There is a new library in my new _____. (neighbour)
3. Here is a bus station. Isn't it _____? (convenience)
4. Living in the countryside is quite _____ from living in the city. (difference)
5. The music that was _____ to the ear was played by a famous musician. (please)
6. When I go to different places, I like to visit _____ there. (church)
7. I don't like the places where it is too _____ for me to talk with others. (noise)
8. What a _____ day! I don't need to do anything today. (relax)
9. We must keep ourselves _____ when we cross the street. (safely)
10. There are many bridges and tunnels, so it is _____ to travel between Pudong and Puxi. (convenience)
11. Tom got a piece of _____ news from the newspaper yesterday. (excite)
12. There are many _____ between the two flats. (different)
13. Put on your _____. It's cold outside. (glove)
14. My aunt usually does exercise _____ a week. (two)
15. I watched an _____ film with my parents last Sunday. (excite)
16. It is _____ to live in the suburbs. (please)

IV. Complete the sentences as required.

1. Tom and Jane have just moved to a new neighbourhood. (改为否定句)
Tom and Jane _____ moved to a new neighbourhood _____.
2. I often take a bus to go to school in the morning. (对划线部分提问)
_____ often go to school in the morning?
3. This is Li Ming's flat. (对划线部分提问)
_____ is this?
4. I will spend ten more minutes finishing my homework. (保持句意基本不变)
It will _____ ten more minutes to finish my homework.
5. Tommy often goes to work by underground. (对划线部分提问)
_____ Tommy often go to work?
6. Kitty and Ben got up late and went to school by bus when they lived in the city centre.
(对划线部分提问)
_____ Kitty and Ben do when they lived in the city centre?
7. Peter usually takes a bus to Sunshine Shopping Centre. (保持句意基本不变)
Peter usually goes to Sunshine Shopping Centre _____.
8. I prefer the red leather sofa. (对划线部分提问)
_____ do you prefer?
9. It takes Amy 30 minutes to read English every day. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does it take Amy to read English every day?
10. Kitty always takes a bus to Sunshine Shopping Centre. (保持句意基本不变)
Kitty always goes to Sunshine Shopping Centre _____.
11. supermarket, goes, in, twice, Mum, to, the, week, Sunshine Shopping Centre, a (连词成句)
_____.

三、阅读训练

Visit Hawaii!

Perhaps the most beautiful place in Hawaii is Kauai. If you want to have a tour to Hawaii, catch the opportunity and don't miss it. You can visit its long, sandy beaches, see white sands, warm waters in the south and west of the island. You can also enjoy the natural views of the mountains and forests in the north. However, you must be careful because there are many mosquitoes (蚊子). If it rains in the centre of the island, don't be surprised. Daytime temperatures there are usually around 24°C to 26°C by the sea, and only a little cooler by late evening.

Enjoy Thailand!

Bangkok is the capital city of Thailand. The most attractive part is the early morning river boat trip to the Floating Market just outside the city. Many kinds of fruits and vegetables can be found there. You can pay for them sitting in your boat. Don't forget to bring your hat: the bright sun can be strong and it may be as hot as 40°C at noon!

Come to Austria!

Roll, located in western Austria, is a village in the mountains and a kingdom which is famous for the kangaroos and the Hotel Post, opened by a local family, is clean and cheap. You can see the whole village, the forest, the mountains and many other beautiful and unique views from the hotel. Temperatures in summer are usually 20°C to 25°C in the daytime, but much cooler by evening.

- () 1. You can't see _____ in Hawaii.
A. long, sandy beaches B. white sands
C. the natural views D. the Floating Market
- () 2. _____ can be found in the Floating Market.
A. The bright sun B. Fruits and vegetables
C. Mountains and forests D. Kangaroos
- () 3. Which of the following is right about Roll?
A. It is located in eastern Austria.
B. The most attractive part in Roll is the early morning river boat trip.
C. It is famous for the kangaroos.
D. It may be as hot as 40°C at noon.
- () 4. If the visitors want to have a nice view about the nature, they can go to _____.
A. Hawaii B. Bangkok C. Austria D. Roll
- () 5. Which of the following places is the hottest?
A. Hawaii. B. Bangkok. C. Austria. D. Roll.
- () 6. We can usually find this passage _____.
A. in a magazine B. in a science book
C. in a storybook D. in an estate guide

D

Everyone's childhood is full of magical stories. Storytelling, one of the ways of amusement, means telling a story to a child or a group of people. Whether your purpose is to put the child to sleep or send a message, storytelling requires a set of skills.

First of all, tell stories that take your interest as well as the interest of your audience. That is to say, the roles and details in the stories should be attractive to the audience. It will be more natural for you to tell these stories and your audience will listen to you more closely because they will feel that it is as if you are telling the story from your heart.

Observe your audience which means keep eye contact (接触) with your audience. If your audience is just one person, keep eye contact for most of the time. If you have a large audience, sweep your eyes across everyone from time to time. By keeping eye contact, you can be sure that the audience is listening to you.

Use catch phrases(警句) as people, especially kids, will appreciate (欣赏) them. So they feel they can follow along by easily knowing or predicting what you will say next.

Storytelling is not a lost art and we all have to be good at storytelling at one point or another. Practice makes perfect, so experts suggest you should pay attention to every performance. And they also suggest you should listen to other people's comments (评论) so you can make your storytelling skills better.

19. Storytelling requires a set of skills, doesn't it? (1 分)

20. What should be attractive to the audience when telling stories? (1 分)

21. How many skills does the writer mention about storytelling in this passage? (1 分)

22. How can you be sure that the audience is listening to you? (1 分)

23. Why should you pay attention to every performance? (1 分)

24. With what skill do you have to tell stories to others? (2 分)

四、写作指导

Write at least 50 words on the topic "My neighbourhood", using the following questions below for reference.

Suggested questions:

1. Where is your neighbourhood?
2. What is in your neighbourhood?
3. What do you do in your neighbourhood?

五、新概念课文学习

Lesson 37: The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games will be held in our country in four years' time. As a great many people will be visiting the country, the government will be building new hotels, an immense stadium, and a new Olympic-standard swimming pool. They will also be building new roads and a special railway line. The Games will be held just outside the capital and the whole area will be called 'Olympic City'. Worker will have completed the new roads by the end of this year. By the end of next year, they will have finished work on the new stadium. The fantastic modern buildings have been designed by Kurt Gunter. Everybody will be watching anxiously as the new buildings go up. We are all very excited and are looking forward to the Olympic Games because they have never been held before in this country.

【生词和短语】

olympic adj. 奥林匹克的	standard n. 标准
hold v. 召开	capital n. 首都

government n.政府	fantastic adj.巨大的
immense adj.巨大的	design v.设计
stadium n.露天体育场	

【知识点讲解】

1. 将来时的被动语态 will be done, 也可以用 be going to be done 来表示

The Olympic Games will be held in our country...奥运会将要被举行。

The task will be finished.任务将被完成。

The food is going to be eaten up soon.食物很快就会被吃完。

2. 将来进行时 will be doing. 将来进行时表示要在将来某一时间开始, 并继续下去的动作。一般用延续性动词表示。

Please don't call me between 8:00 and 10:00 tomorrow. I'll be having my classes then.

The minister will be giving a speech on international affairs.

3. 将来完成时 will have done. 将来完成时是用于表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成或一直持续的动作。

By next year, I will have worked for 10 years.到明年, 我就已经工作 10 年了

By the end of the month he will have climbed 50 mountains.到下个月底, 他就已经爬 50 座山了。

【参考译文】

4 年以后, 奥运会将在我们国家举行。由于将有大批的人到我们国家来, 所以政府准备建造一些新的饭店、一个大型体育场和一个新的奥运会标准游泳池。他们还将修筑一些新的道路和一条铁路专线。奥运会就在首都郊区举办, 整个地区将被称作“奥运城”。工人们将在今年年底前把新路铺好; 到明年年底, 他们将把新体育场建成。这些巨大的现代化建筑是由库尔特冈特设计的。大家都将急切地注视着新建筑的建成。我们都非常激动, 盼望着奥运会的到来, 因为在这个国家里还从未举办过奥运会。

六、构词法、词性转换训练

本单元重点涉及到的构词法:

动词	形容词	形容词
excite	exciting	excited
relax	relaxing	relaxed
please	pleasant	pleased
interest	interesting	interested
surprise	surprising	surprised

在此类构词法中, 在动词基础上加“ing”构成的词(pleasant 有专门的词, 故不用 pleasing), 基本含义为“令人...的”, 在动词基础上加“ed”构成的词, 基本含义为“自己感到...的”, 做此类题目须理解句子的逻辑: He got 100 marks in the English exam. He really felt surprised. This is really surprising news for him.

【例题】

- The music that was _____ to the ear was played by a famous musician. (please)
- What a _____ day! I don't need to do anything today. (relax)
- Tom got a piece of _____ news from the newspaper yesterday. (excite)
- I watched an _____ film with my parents last Sunday. (excite)
- The film Dracula was so _____ that many students were _____ in it.(interest)

第九讲

一、Unit 5+6 知识点复习、拓展练习

I. 看音标写单词 (2 组)

1. Do you like your _____ /'bedru:m/?
2. There is a beautiful _____ /rʌg/ on the floor.
3. We went to the _____ /'sʌnfəɪn/ Shopping Centre yesterday.
4. It's between my bed and the _____ /'kʌbədz/.
5. I put a _____ /plɑ:nt/ next to my desk.

1. Can you tell me where the _____ /'bɑ:θru:m/ is?
2. I sat _____ /'ɒpəzɪt/ to him during the meal.
3. I was a classroom _____ /'helpə(r)/ at school.
4. He's an _____ /ʌn'taɪdɪ/ worker; he leaves his tools everywhere.
5. Do not open the (TV) _____ /set/ by yourself, John.

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Joe's bedroom has _____ for all his things.
A. enough spaces B. enough space C. space enough D. spaces enough
- () 2. When he _____ in the city last year, he _____ to the park every week.
A. lives, goes B. lived, went C. live, go D. lived, goes
- () 3. Our classroom is more beautiful than _____.
A. they B. their C. theirs D. themselves
- () 4. This is _____ grandfather. He's over 80, but he is still healthy.
A. Mary and Peter's B. Mary and Peter
C. Mary's and Peter's D. Mary's and Peter
- () 5. I'd like to live in the house _____ a beautiful garden.
A. have B. has C. with D. of
- () 6. There is much _____ for me to put all my things in my bedroom.
A. place B. bedroom C. space D. box
- () 7. You _____ worry about your lessons. Be careful next time and you will get a good mark.
A. don't need to B. not need C. needn't to D. don't need
- () 8. Peter is _____ student in our class.
A. tall B. the taller C. the tallest D. taller than
- () 9. There's a supermarket _____ the bank and the hospital.
A. between B. among C. in D. around
- () 10. There _____ a football match next Sunday.
A. is B. will have C. has D. is going to be
- () 11. Is it convenient _____ shopping in your new neighbourhood?
A. go B. going C. to go D. goes
- () 12. _____ of the two students want to go to the museum, but there is only one ticket.
A. Neither B. None C. All D. Both
- () 13. Jessica _____ a very interesting story. She is laughing loudly.
A. has just finished B. just finished C. will just finish D. just finishes
- () 14. They are _____ because the basketball match between Canada and the USA is _____.
A. excited; excited B. excited; exciting
C. exciting; exciting D. exciting; excited
- () 15. They can see the letters on the blackboard clearly, so they _____ glasses.

A. need

B. need to

C. needn't

D. don't need

III. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the given words.

1. Ben, your bedroom is _____. Please tidy up your things. (tidy)
2. It's _____ wonderful to have dinner in the big restaurant. (real)
3. Can you make a _____ by yourself? (choose)
4. Let's go to the estate _____ to look for a new flat. (agent)
5. Ben and I are much _____ now. (big)
6. My sister is much _____ than my brother. (busy)
7. What are the _____ between the two flats? (different)
8. Can you tell me the _____ way to the cinema? (near)
9. We must try to live in _____ with ourselves and those around us. (peaceful)
10. They live in a quiet and nice _____. (neighbour)
11. He was doing this to make me more _____. (relax)
12. He does not understand _____ at all. (financial)

VI. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. They've just done all the work. (改为否定句)
They _____ done all the work _____.
2. The Blacks were watching TV when I phoned them. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ the Blacks _____ TV when you phoned them?
3. I'd like a bedroom with one big window. (对划线部分提问)
_____ of bedroom would you like?
4. What does your father do? (保持句意基本不变)
_____ your father's _____?
5. It is very convenient. We can go to the city centre by underground. (合并为一句)
It's very convenient for us _____ to the city centre by underground.
6. We mustn't eat or drink in the library. (保持句意基本不变)
_____ or _____ in the library.
7. I saw some policemen yesterday. They were catching thieves. (合并为一句)
I saw some policemen _____ yesterday.
8. I will spend ten more minutes finishing my homework. (保持句意基本不变)
_____ will _____ me ten more minutes _____ finish my homework.

二、听力训练**Part 1 Listening 第一部分 听力 (共 25 分)****I. Listen and choose the right picture. (5 分)**

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

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

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the right answer. (8 分)

- () 6. A. Sunny. B. Rainy. C. Snowy. D. Windy.
 () 7. A. 3:45. B. 4:45. C. 4:30. D. 5:00.
 () 8. A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By bus. D. By car.
 () 9. A. Watch TV. B. Visit her aunt.
 C. Go swimming. D. Listen to the radio.
 () 10. A. About half an hour. B. About an hour.
 C. About fifteen minutes. D. About twenty minutes.
 () 11. A. Having a barbecue. B. Going shopping.
 C. Playing football. D. Riding a horse.
 () 12. A. Writing. B. Painting. C. Singing. D. Dancing.
 () 13. A. Jim. B. Ben. C. John. D. Peter.

III. Listen to the passage and say whether the following sentences are true or false. (6 分)

- () 14. Most Americans like to have a holiday in spring.
 () 15. Children in America do not go to school in July and August.
 () 16. Some Americans like to stay at home during their holidays.
 () 17. Most Americans like to travel to other countries.
 () 18. Many American families travel by bus in their own country.
 () 19. Everyone in the USA likes to go to busy cities.

IV. Listen and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you hear. (6 分)

20. Lisa lived in the _____, but her school is in the centre of the town.
 21. It took her about an hour to get to school _____.
 22. Later Lisa's father found a job in a _____ in the town.
 23. Now she spends _____ minutes getting to school on foot.
 24. She can also take the school _____. It only takes five minutes.
 25. She plays _____ with her friends after dinner.

三、Grammar connectives: when, because

Because 引导原因状语从句，意为“因为”，当从句位于主句后时，不需加逗号，当从句位于主句前时，需要加逗号：

The teacher gave Peter a lot of homework because he didn't do well in the exam.

=Because Peter didn't do well in the exam, the teacher gave him a lot of homework.

When 引导时间状语从句，意为“当...的时候”，其时态有以下规则：

(1) 表将来，主句将来时，从句一般时：

When he comes home, he will tell you the news.

(2) 表示过去两件事情同时发生，延续性动词用过去进行时 (was/were+V-ing)，瞬间动词用过去式：

When I was walking in the street, I happened to meet Tom.

(3) 表示过去的两件事情先后发生，先发生的用过去完成时 (had+V-ed)，后发生的用过去式：

When the policemen arrived at the scene, the robbers had already gone.

以上两词常见直接考察点是选择题，主要考察连接词和时态：

- () 1. I remembered you _____ I saw you at the airport.
 A. when B. before C. after D. since
 () 2. He was about to go to bed _____ the door opened.
 A. after B. until C. before D. when
 () 3. I was late for the class yesterday _____ there was something wrong with my bike.

A. when B. that C. until D. because

() 4. Last night when I _____ my maths exercises, my parents _____ TV.

A. did, watched B. was doing, watched
C. was doing, were watching D. did, were watching

四、阅读训练

B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

You may be quite familiar with the old saying “East or west, home is the best” and that is really how I feel about my hometown.

We went to Guangzhou for our summer holiday and ___1___ there for about a month. Life in the big city was quite ___2___ from that in my small town. There are a lot of tourists and the night life was different as well. At the beginning, we were excited about the differences and ___3___ ourselves so much. However, we felt puzzled (困扰的) one night when we were sitting ___4___ a long bench outside the supermarket to have a rest, ___5___ people make their ways to somewhere. The whole city was like a never-stop working machine. And so were the people living in it. Homesick! Yes, that was the word! We ___6___ our little town so much.

The day after we returned home, we took a walk along our mother river Huanggang River, we were filled with happiness.

() 1. A. took B. cost C. played D. lived
() 2. A. different B. same C. difficult D. easy
() 3. A. hurt B. taught C. enjoyed D. thought
() 4. A. in B. on C. for D. under
() 5. A. feeling B. hearing C. watching D. looking
() 6. A. missed B. meant C. dreamt D. understood

C

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

We live in different p___1___. For example, some people live in the mountains, some people live on the plains (平原) and some people live near the water.

Mary lives near the sea. The sea is blue. She likes to play on the b___2___ with her friends.

Tom lives b___3___ a lake. The lake is very big. The water is clear. He often goes boating with his family on fine days. Sometimes he goes f___4___ with his father on Sundays.

Jack lives in the mountains. The mountains are very h___5___. In summer, it's very cool there. In winter, the mountains are all white. Jack likes to play in the snow with his sister.

Jim lives on a plain. He likes flying kites when the w___6___ is fine.

Tony lives in the desert (沙漠). It is very hot and dry. It doesn't get m___7___ rain. Tony likes to ride his camel all around.

David lives in a forest. The forest has many trees. It rains a lot there. David likes to climb the trees and play in his tree house.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

五、巩固练习

II. Choose the best answer. (15 分)

() 31. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?

- A. today B. holiday C. Sunday D. stay
- () 32. Tom, is there anything interesting _____ today's newspaper?
- A. on B. to C. in D. of
- () 33. When he was a student, he often helped _____.
- A. others B. another C. the other D. other
- () 34. Mum, I have many new shirts, so you _____ buy any.
- A. need B. need to C. don't need to D. need not to
- () 35. They help the blind people cross the road _____.
- A. safe B. safely C. save D. safety
- () 36. Tom is a friend of _____. We got to know each other many years ago.
- A. I B. me C. my D. mine
- () 37. Every day a lot of tourists see soldiers _____ the Chinese national flag in the square.
- A. to rise B. rising C. to raise D. raising
- () 38. Excuse me, can you _____ it in Chinese, Frank?
- A. speak B. say C. talk D. tell
- () 39. Mr Right likes travelling by train. It is _____ and more exciting.
- A. more cheap B. more cheaper
- C. much cheap D. much cheaper
- () 40. There is going to _____ a birthday party in the garden next weekend.
- A. be B. have C. has D. hold
- () 41. His home isn't _____ the supermarket, so he goes there on foot.
- A. near B. near to
- C. far away from D. far away to
- () 42. If it _____ rainy tomorrow, we will stay at home.
- A. doesn't B. will be
- C. is D. isn't
- () 43. _____ beautiful the gardens there are!
- A. How B. What C. What a D. How a
- () 44. It takes me about _____ to do my homework every day.
- A. one and half hours
- B. one hour and half
- C. one hour and half hour
- D. one and a half hours
- () 45. —Shall we go to see the film on Children's Day?
- _____
- A. I'm sorry to hear that.
- B. What great fun!
- C. That's a good idea.
- D. Thank you very much.

III. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. (5 分)

A. many B. invite C. when

D. more E. lonely F. but

Do you have a best friend? It's very special to have a best friend, 46. _____ it is also important to have other friends. That way, you'll always have friends to play with and you won't feel 47. _____. So how do you

make friends? Well, you could start at your school. Are there any kids who you don't know but you would like to play with? Look for chances (机会) to say "Hi" to them, smile, and be friendly. Offer to share something with them or say something nice about them, 48. _____ someone to play with you or say, "Do you want to sit here or in the lunchroom?" 49. _____ you're at recess (课间休息时), walk over to kids you want to play with, be friendly, and say, "Hi, can I play, too?" Or just join in. The best way to make friends is to be a friend. Be kind, be friendly, share, say nice things, offer to help—and pretty soon, you'll have one, or two, or even 50. _____ new friends.

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (5 分)

51. She lives in France but her parents live in _____. (British)
52. I think in fact it is _____ by plane than by bus. (safely)
53. What a _____ day we had with our friends during the winter holidays! (please)
54. The policeman caught two _____ when he was walking around the street. (thief)
55. Mr Smith has _____ us to her home. (invitation)

V. Complete the following sentences as required. (10 分)

56. Tom did his homework carefully yesterday. (改为否定句)
Tom _____ his homework carefully yesterday.
57. I spend about ten minutes going to school on foot. (保持句意基本不变)
It _____ me about ten minutes to _____ to school.
58. We are going to visit the Palace Museum. (对划线部分提问)
_____ are you going to visit?
59. Her uncle is a policeman. (对划线部分提问)
_____ her uncle's _____?
60. puppy, give, to, the, in, please, basket, a, sleep (连词成句)
_____.

六、新概念课文学习 Lesson 38

Everything except the weather

My old friend, Harrison, had lived in the Mediterranean for many years before he returned to English. He had often dreamed of retiring in England and had planned to settle down in the country. He had no soon returned than he bought a house and went to live there. Almost immediately he began to complain about the weather, for even though it was still summer, it rained continually and it was often bitterly cold. After so many years of sunshine, Harrison got a shock. He acted as if he had never lived in English before. In the end, it was more than he could bear. He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house and left the country. The dream he had had for so many years ended there. Harrison had thought of everything except the weather.

【生词和短语】

except prep. 除了	continually adv. 不断地
Mediterranean n. 地中海	bitterly adv. 刺骨地
complain v. 抱怨	sunshine n. 阳光

【课文语言点】

1. dream of 梦想, 幻想: I dream of owning a house in the centre of Shanghai.
2. settle down in the country 在乡下定居。此处 country 指乡下: What's the difference between the downtown and the country?
3. He had no soon returned than he bought a house. 他刚回来就买了一个房子。此处 no sooner...than 表示“一...就...”。

He had no sooner come back home than he began playing computer games.

4. He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house and left the country.他还没来得及安顿下来就卖掉房子，离开了这个国家。

5. 过去完成时 had done。表示过去某一时间或动作以前已经发生或完成了的动作，或是对过去的某一点造成的某种影响或是结果。简而言之，就是“过去的过去”：

I had had lunch before my mother came home.

By last year, I had read 10,000 books.

【参考译文】

我的老朋友哈里森在回到英国以前曾多年居住在地中海地区。过去他常幻想退休后到英国，并计划在乡间安顿下来。他刚一回到英国便买了一栋房子住了进去。但紧接着他就开始抱怨那里的天气了。因为即使那时仍为夏季，但雨总是下个不停，而且常常冷得厉害。在阳光下生活了那么多年的哈里森对此感到惊奇。他的举动就好像他从未在英国生活过一样。最后，他再也忍受不住，还没等安顿下来就卖掉了房子，离开了这个国家。他多年来的幻想从此破灭。哈里森把每件事情都考虑到了，唯独没想到天气。

第十讲

一、Unit 7 Signs around us 知识梳理

I. 词性转换

mean v.意味着，意思是 meaning n.意思

direct adj.直接的 directly adv.直接地 direction n.方向

warn v.警告 warning n.警告

instruct v.指示，命令 instruction n.指示 adj.说明用法的

silence n.寂静，无声 silent adj.寂静的，沉默的 silently adv.寂静地

useful adj.有用的 useless adj.无用的 use v.使用 n.用法，用处

camp v.宿营 camper n.宿营者 campsite n.营地

player n.游戏者，参赛者 play v.玩

luck n.运气 lucky adj.幸运的 unlucky adj.不幸运的 luckily adv.幸运地 unluckily adv.不幸地

II. 词组

1. 一个说明标志	an instruction sign
2. 一个方向标志	a direction sign
3. 不准丢垃圾	must not leave rubbish
4. 怎样做某事	how to do something
5. 这个标志是什么意思？	What does this sign mean?
6. 它的意思是：我们可以在这里左转。	It means: we can turn left here.
7. 我们不准做的事情	things we must not do
8. 使用电话来寻求帮助	use the telephone for help
9. 得到有用的信息	get useful information
10. 在温水里	in warm water
11. 采摘花朵	pick flowers
12. 轮流	take turns
13. 掷骰子	roll the dice
14. 降落	land on

15. 第一个到达终点的人	the first person to get to the finish sign
16. 赢得比赛	win the game
17. 祝你好运!	Good luck!
18. 去远足	go hiking
19. 这个标志是什么种类的?	What kind of sign is this?
20. 警示标志/信息标志	warning sign/ information sign

III. 重要句型

(1) What ... mean? ...是什么意思? ...means... 的意思是...

What do you mean?你什么意思?

I mean that we must study hard to have a bright future.

(2) 情态动词 can, must

can 表示可以, 能够:

We can find a lot of useful things in the small shop.

must 表示必须:

The red light means we must stop here.

二、巩固练习

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions. (5 分)

26. Could you tell me which _____ /də'rekʃn/ your bedroom faces?
 27. Because of the heavy traffic, he _____ /mɪst/ the opening of the concert.
 28. He drove _____ /ə'raʊnd/ the block twice to find a parking place.
 29. Some classmates in my class like pop music, others like rock and _____ /rəʊl/.
 30. If you don't know the _____ /'mɪnɪŋ/ of a new word, you'd better look it up in a dictionary.

II. Choose the best answer. (15 分)

- () 31. I would like to buy _____ doll in red on the second shelf.
 A. the B. a C. an D. /
 () 32. Mr White teaches _____ English every other day.
 A. we B. us C. ours D. our
 () 33. This game needs three players. One goes first and _____ take turns to roll the dice.
 A. another B. the others C. the other D. others
 () 34. There _____ a bottle of juice and some vegetables in the fridge.
 A. be B. is C. am D. are
 () 35. There are about _____ girl students in our school.
 A. three hundreds B. hundred of
 C. three hundred D. hundreds
 () 36. Silk scarves should be washed _____ cold water.
 A. under B. by C. in D. with
 () 37. It's my _____ to clean the classroom.
 A. turn B. order C. working D. round
 () 38. Poor guys! They have _____ homes _____ friends.
 A. no; and B. no; or
 C. not; and D. not; or
 () 39. The dish must have gone bad. It smells _____.
 A. terribly B. terrible

C. well D. good

() 40. John usually does his homework _____ than his sister.

A. more careful B. much careful

C. much more carefully D. much carefully

() 41. You _____ go now. You _____ finish your work first.

A. can't; can B. can; must

C. must; may D. can't; must

() 42. — _____ does this sign mean?

—It means we mustn't enter here.

A. What B. Which

C. Where D. How

() 43. The man told the boys _____ throw things on the ground.

A. don't B. didn't C. not to D. to not

() 44. —Which sign can't we see in the hospital?

A. No smoking. B. Toilet.

C. Silence. D. Barbecue.

() 45. —May I ask you some questions?

A. You are welcome. B. No, thanks.

C. Sure, go ahead. D. Yes, you are right.

III. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each one can only be used once. (5 分)

A. when B. himself C. answered

D. more difficult E. holiday F. dangerous

Mr Jones likes climbing mountains, so one year he went to Switzerland for his 46. _____. After he had climbed some easy mountains, he decided one day to climb a 47. _____ one, but he did not want to go up it 48. _____, so he found a good Swiss guide, and the guide had often climbed that mountain.

At first it was not difficult to climb, and then they came to a place which was not so easy. Mr Jones asked, "Where are we now?" The guide stopped, turned round and 49. _____, "Mr Jones, Be careful here," he said. "This is a 50. _____ place. You may fall here and if you do, you will fall straight down a very long way." But he went on. "If you do fall here, don't forget to look to the right when you are going off. There is a very beautiful view there, much more beautiful than the one you can see from here."

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (5 分)

51. Doing exercise is a _____ (use) way to lose weight.

52. My flat is on the _____ floor. (nine)

53. _____ (lucky), my friend, Johnson, was knocked down by a car on his way to school.

54. Would you like to tell me who is the _____ of the game? (win)

55. Please keep _____ (silence). It's time for class.

V. Complete the following sentences as required. (10 分)

56. We can have a picnic here. (改为否定句)

We _____ a picnic here.

57. Ben and Mr Li saw many different signs. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Ben and Mr Li _____ many different signs?

58. They have found this sign in the park. (对划线部分提问)

_____ have they _____ this sign?

59. It is an information sign. (对划线部分提问)

_____ of sign is it?

60. for, some, the telephone, use, at, foreigners, can, help, the, airport (连词成句)

_____.

三、阅读训练

B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage. (6 分)

What do the trees and a hamster (仓鼠) have in common? Don't know the answer? They all 67 water. All living things must have water, whether they get it from a river, a rain cloud or a little bottle on one side of a hamster cage. Without water, their bodies would stop 68.

A person can't live without water for more than a few days. Why? Your body has lots of jobs and it needs water to do many of them. 69, your blood needs a lot of water to carry oxygen (氧气) to every part of your body. Water also helps to protect your body from illness, to digest (消化) your food and to 70 waste. So, everyone needs to drink water. 71 water is so important, you might want to know whether you're drinking enough. Of course, you should drink when you are thirsty. But when it's hot, you'll need more. Be sure to drink some extra water when you're out in 72 especially while doing sports or exercising. If you can help your body by drinking when you're thirsty and when it's hot, your body will be able to do all of its wonderful jobs and you'll feel great!

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| () 67. A. have | B. drink | C. need | D. get |
| () 68. A. living | B. working | C. singing | D. thinking |
| () 69. A. In addition | B. For example | C. By the way | D. In other words |
| () 70. A. keep off | B. throw away | C. get rid of | D. run out of |
| () 71. A. If | B. While | C. Although | D. Since |
| () 72. A. spring | B. summer | C. autumn | D. winter |

C

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (6 分)

The success of the film Youth has made its lead actor Huang Xuan one of the hottest a 73 in China now. But before he rose to fame, Huang went through a low period in his acting career.

When Huang was a freshman at the Beijing Dance Academy, he was picked for a role in Curse of the Golden Flower after many rounds of auditions (试音). H 74, the script (剧本) was changed later, and he missed that role in the end.

Huang m 75 many difficulties in the following years, but he did not give up. He kept improving his acting skills, and he always prepared c 76 for his roles. In the film The Golden Era, Huang played an author. In order to better understand the role, he read all the works of the author.

Huang's efforts finally paid off in 2014. He became famous that year for his performance in the film Blind Massage. He then starred in The Legend of Mi Yue, which earned him m 77 fans.

Huang has never stopped improving his skills even after b 78 famous. We really look forward to seeing more works from such a hard-working actor.

73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

四、写作训练

Write at least 50 words on the topic “Rules around us”, using the following questions below for reference.

Suggested questions:

1. Are there many rules around us? What are they?
2. What do you think of them? Why?

五、新概念课文学习 Lesson 39

Am I all right?

While John Gilbert was in hospital, he asked his doctor to tell him whether his operation had been successful, but the doctor refused to do so. The following day, the patient asked for a bedside telephone. When he was alone, he telephoned the hospital exchange and asked for Doctor Millington. When the doctor answered the phone, Mr. Gilbert said he was inquiring about a certain patient, a Mr. John Gilbert. He asked if Mr. Gilbert's operation had been successful and the doctor told him that it had been. He then asked when Mr. Gilbert would be allowed to go home and the doctor told him that he would have to stay in hospital for another two weeks. Then Dr. Millington asked the caller if he was a relative of the patient. 'No,' the patient answered, 'I am Mr. John Gilbert.'

【生词和短语】

operation n. 手术	exchange n. 交换台
successful adj. 成功的	inquire v. 询问, 打听
following adj. 下一个	certain adj. 某个
patient n. 病人	caller n. 打电话的人
alone adj. 独自的	relative n. 亲戚

【知识点讲解】

- (1) ask for 请求, 索要
- (2) a bedside telephone 床头电话
- (3) while John Gilbert was in hospital 当 John Gilbert 住院的时候。此处 while 表示“当...的时候”, 往往表示两件事情同时发生。

While my mother was watching TV, my father was preparing our dinner.

- (4) tell him whether his operation had been successful 告诉他, 他的手术是否成功。此句为宾语从句。当句子中的宾语由一句句子替代时, 称为宾语从句, 类似句子在文章中还有:

He asked if Mr. Gilbert's operation had been successful. 他问, Mr. Gilbert 的手术是否成功。

The doctor told him that it had been. 医生告诉他, 手术很成功。

He then asked when Mr. Gilbert would be allowed to go home. 他接着问, Mr. Gilbert 何时可以被允许回家。

The doctor told him that he would have to stay in hospital for another two weeks. 医生告诉他, 他还要在医院里待两个月。

Then Dr. Millington asked the caller if he was a relative of the patient. 之后, Millington 医生问对方, 是否是病人的亲戚。

【参考译文】

当约翰吉尔伯特住院的时候，他问医生他的手术是否成功，但医生拒绝告诉他。第二天，这位病人要了一部床头电话。当房里只剩下他一个人时，他挂通了医院的交换台，要求与米灵顿医生讲话。当这位医生接过电话时，吉尔伯特先生说他想询问一个病人的情况，是以为名叫约翰吉尔伯特的先生。他问吉尔伯特先生的手术是否成功，医生告诉他手术很成功。然后他又问吉尔伯特先生什么时候可以回家，医生说他在医院还必须再住 2 个星期。之后，米灵顿医生问打电话的人是否是病人的亲属。“不是，”病人回答说，“我就是约翰吉尔伯特先生。”

六、构词法、词性转换训练

后缀(名词后缀)

意义	后缀
表示过程，结果，状况，程度等抽象意义	-tion

后缀（形容词后缀）

意义	后缀
能力，属性，倾向	-able
充满，充分	-ful
。。。。。。似的	-ly -ish
表示否定	-less

后缀（副词后缀）

意义	后缀
构成副词	-ly

训练:

invent _____ collect _____ discuss _____ use _____
 beauty _____ lucky _____

() 1. That man was _____ enough not to tell the manager that he would not do the job.

A. care B. careful C. careless D. carelessness

() 2. The child looked _____ at his brother who was badly wounded.

A. sadly B. sadness C. sadly D. sad

() 3. The necklace that she lost is very expensive. It's of great _____.

A. valuable B. value
 C. valueless D. unvaluable

第十一讲

一、Unit 8 Growing healthy, growing strong 知识梳理

I. 词性转换

regular adj.有规律的 regularly adv.有规律地 irregular adj.不规则的

healthy adj.健康的 unhealthy adj.不健康的 health n.健康

activity n.活动 active adj.活跃的 action n.行动 actively adv.活跃地 act v./n.行动

II. 词组

1. 长得强壮	grow strong
2. 在阅览室里读杂志	read magazines in the reading room
3. 一个被叫做电脑战争的动画	a cartoon called "Computer War"
4. 它激动人心又有趣。	It's very exciting and interesting
5. 一张信息纸	an information sheet
6. 如何成为一名健康的孩子	how to be a healthy child
7. 有规律地锻炼	exercise regularly
8. 至少	at least
9. 做一张海报	make a poster
10. 我的眼镜痛。	My eyes hurt.
11. 吃 3 包薯片	eat three packets of crisps
12. 三瓶柠檬水	three bottles of lemonade
13. 看太多的电视	watch too much TV
14. 吃太多的薯片	eat too many crisps
15. 少看点电视	watch less TV
16. 少吃点薯片，多吃水果	eat fewer crisps and more fruit
17. 多吃点水果和蔬菜	eat more fruit and vegetables
18. 过去常常	used to
19. 不再	not... any longer=no longer
20. 关于习惯的一份报告	a report on habits

III. 重要句型

(1) So/Neither...表示“...也是”

So/Neither 和主语之间的助动词由上下文决定。上文是肯定句的，下文用 so；上文是否定句的，下文用 neither:

A: I like to play computer games.

B: So do I.

A: I can draw well.

B: So can I.

A: My brother doesn't like films about love stories.

B: Neither do I.

A: I have never been to Beijing.

B: Neither has Mary.

(2) 程度的表达

--表示太多: too many/much, many 修饰可数, much 修饰不可数:

He had too many sweets and too much lemondage.

--表示太少: too little, too few, not enough. Few 修饰可数, little 修饰不可数:

You ate too few vegetables.

Tom drank too little water.

He didn't do enough exercise.

--表示多一些: more, 可修饰可数/不可数:

I will have more vegetables.

You should drink more water.

--表示少一些: less/fewer. Less 修饰不可数, fewer 修饰可数:

I decide to drink fewer soft drinks.

I'm going to have less cola.

(3) used to 表示过去常常做某事; not...any longer/more=no longer/more 表示不再...:

I used to smoke a lot, but I don't smoke any longer/more.

=I used to smoke a lot, but I no longer/more smoke.

He used to drink a lot of soft drinks, but he doesn't drink soft drinks any longer/more.

=He used to drink a lot of soft drinks, but he no longer/more drinks soft drinks.

二、巩固练习

I. Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions. (5 分)

26. There is a _____ /kɑ:'tu:n/ called "Computer War" in the hall.

27. Tom always exercises _____ /'regjələli/ to keep healthy.

28. The children are reading an information _____ /'fi:t/.

29. My sister doesn't like this film. _____ /'naɪðə(r)/ do I.

30. Please write down some activities for your _____ /'aʊtɪŋ/.

II. Choose the best answer. (15 分)

() 31. There is _____ information board in our classroom.

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

() 32. The trip to Shanghai was really _____.

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

() 33. We will learn how to be a _____ child here.

A. health B. healthy
C. healthily D. unhealthy

() 34. Don't watch _____ television. It's bad for your eyes.

A. too much B. much too
C. too many D. many too

() 35. The old man is healthy and strong because he does exercise _____.

A. safely B. regularly
C. heavily D. quickly

() 36. I have a younger sister _____ Amy.

A. call B. called
C. calls D. calling

() 37. We should have _____ hamburgers and _____ fresh fruit to keep healthy.

A. fewer; more B. fewer; less
C. more; more D. more; fewer

() 38. _____ bars of chocolate did John eat yesterday?

A. How many B. How much

C. How often D. How long

() 39. Betty used _____ to school, but now she goes to school by bus.

A. walking B. walk

C. to walk D. walked

() 40. In the camp, you will learn how _____ a cake.

A. making B. make

C. to make D. made

() 41. All of us will be happy _____ you can come with us.

A. while B. or

C. but D. if

() 42. This afternoon, Tom ate three _____.

A. packet of crisp B. packets of crisp

C. packets of crisps D. packet of crisps

() 43. —I live in a new housing estate.

— _____

A. So does Mike. B. So do Mike.

C. Mike does so. D. Mike, too.

() 44. I will never go to bed late _____.

A. any long B. no longer

C. any longer D. too long

() 45. —Let's go shopping together this Saturday, shall we?

— _____

A. That's a good idea.

B. That's right.

C. No, we can't.

D. You're welcome.

III. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each one can only be used once.

(5 分)

A. when

B. black

C. stops

D. hundreds of E. enjoyed F. waited

My mother was telling me about how she and her family got their first television when she was a teenager. Of course it was 46. _____ and white. She said she only watched it at night.

When I was young we had only about 3 or 4 different channels. My brothers, my sisters and I would sometimes fight about which channel to watch. But we usually 47. _____ the same show.

Nowadays we can get 48. _____ channels on TV. I can't believe it! There are channels with old films, cooking, fishing and so on. It's amazing! There is a channel for everything. I wonder how much my brothers, my sisters and I would fight if we had hundreds of channels 49. _____ I was a child. Of course we had only one television set.

These days I notice families with 2 or 3 or more television sets in their homes. I guess it 50. _____ people from arguing over which channel to choose from.

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (5 分)

51. We are going to go on a(n) _____ this coming weekend. (out)

52. Eating more fruit and vegetables can help me stay _____. (health)

53. Jim _____ to waste time watching TV until midnight. (use)

54. Please keep quiet in the _____ room. (read)

55. If you want to keep strong, you should exercise _____. (regular)

V. Complete the following sentences as required. (10 分)

56. Jenny used to go swimming with me. (改为否定句)

Jenny _____ to go swimming with me.

57. Jason drank a bottle of lemonade last night. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Jason _____ a bottle of lemonade last night?

58. Jane went to see a doctor because she had toothache. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Jane go to see a doctor?

59. I don't like running. Jim doesn't like running, either. (保持句意基本不变)

I don't like running. _____ Jim.

60. doesn't, too much, any, Joe, TV, watch, longer (连词成句)

三、听力训练

I. Listen and choose the right picture. (5 分)



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.

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

II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the right answer. (8 分)

() 6. A. Milk. B. Hamburgers. C. Sandwiches. D. Both A and B.

() 7. A. At Health Camp. B. At Happy Club.

C. At a hotel. D. At a gym.

() 8. A. Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't.

C. He likes fish. D. He likes vegetables.

() 9. A. He has a headache. B. He has a stomach ache.

C. He has a cold. D. He has toothache.

() 10. A. Thin. B. Tall. C. Short. D. Fat.

() 11. A. 1. B. 2. C. 3. D. 4.

() 12. A. A cup of tea. B. A cup of coffee and some milk.

C. Some milk. D. A cup of coffee.

() 13. A. Mary. B. Mary's brother.

C. Mary's mother. D. Mary's sister.

III. Listen to the passage and say whether the following sentences are true or false. (6 分)

() 14. Many people still think coke is good for our health now.

() 15. There isn't any sugar in the coke.

() 16. Having too much sugar is bad for people.

- () 17. The caffeine (咖啡因) in coke can make people want to drink less.
() 18. If they don't drink several cups of coke every day, some people can't sleep.
() 19. Now doctors need to help more people cut down the coke.

IV. Listen and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you hear. (6 分)

20. A good diet gives us _____.
21. A good diet is _____ fresh vegetables and fruit every day.
22. Our bodies also need a lot of rice, _____ and bread.
23. We don't need too much _____, fish or chicken.
24. We need only a little fat, _____ and sugar.
25. If you don't have a good diet, please change your _____ habit.

四、阅读训练

A

Choose the best answer. (6 分)

When you are learning English, you find it not clever to put an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence "How do you do?" for example. If you look up each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation? It must be a wrong sentence in your own language.

Languages do not just have different sounds. They are different in many ways. It's important to learn the rules for word order in the study of English, too. If the speakers put words in a wrong order, the listener can't understand the speaker's sentence easily. Sometimes when the order of words in an English sentence is changed, the meaning of the sentence changes. But sometimes if the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn't change. Let's see the difference between the two pairs of sentences.

"She only likes apples." "Only she likes apples."

"I have seen the film already." "I have already seen the film."

When you are learning English, you must do your best to get the spirit of the language and use it as the English speaker does.

- () 61. From the passage we know that _____ when we are learning English.
A. we shouldn't put every word into our own language
B. we should look up every word in the dictionary
C. we need to put every word into our own language
D. we must read word by word
- () 62. The writer thinks it is _____ in learning English.
A. difficult to understand different sounds
B. possible to remember the word order
C. important to learn the rules in different ways
D. easy to learn the rules for word order
- () 63. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. the meaning of an English sentence always changes with the order of the words
B. the order of words can never change the meaning of an English sentence
C. sometimes different order of words has a different meaning
D. if the order of the words is different, the meaning of a sentence must be different
- () 64. "She only likes apples" _____.
A. is the same as "Only she likes apples"
B. is different from "Only she likes apples"

C. means “She likes fruit except apples”

D. means “She doesn’t like apples”

() 65. The underlined word “spirit” in the last sentence probably means _____ in Chinese.

A. 用法 B. 神经 C. 精神 D. 顺序

() 66. Which is the best title for this passage?

A. Different Orders, Different Meanings

B. How to Speak English

C. How to Put English into Our Own Language

D. How to Learn English

B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage. (6 分)

Man has a big brain (脑). He can think, learn and speak. Scientists once thought that men are different from animals ___67___ they can think and learn. They know now that dogs, monkeys, birds can learn, too.

They are beginning to understand that men are different ___68___ animals because they can speak. Animals can’t speak. They make ___69___ when they are afraid, or unhappy. Apes (类人猿) can understand some things ___70___ than man. One or two of them have learned a few words. But they cannot use words to make sentences. They cannot think like us because they have ___71___ language.

Man can build a modern world because he has language. Every child can speak his own language very well when he is four or five, but no animals learn to speak. How do children learn it? Scientists don’t really know. ___72___ happens inside our body when we speak? They don’t know. They only know that man can speak because he has a brain.

() 67. A. after B. if C. before D. because

() 68. A. at B. from C. in D. with

() 69. A. noisy B. noise C. noisily D. noises

() 70. A. quickly B. slowly C. more quickly D. slow

() 71. A. not B. any C. no D. some

() 72. A. Where B. What C. When D. How

C

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words. (6 分)

One day my wife and I went shopping at the shop. We took the car as we had a lot of t ___73___ to buy because my brother and his family were going to s ___74___ the weekend with us. We s ___75___ the car in front of the shop. An hour later, we came back to the car and each of us pushed a h ___76___ trolley. Then the trouble started. We could not open the car door and it is closed.

“Oh, dear,” said my wife, “What are you going to do?” “Let’s ask that policeman,” I said. The policeman was very k ___77___ and glad to help us. A few minutes later he got the door open. Just at that moment an a ___78___ man came up and shouted, “What are you doing with my car?”

We looked at the number of the car and our faces turned very red.

73. _____ 74. _____ 75. _____ 76. _____ 77. _____ 78. _____

五、巩固练习

II. Choose the best answer.

() 1. The boys have _____ the information sheet from the camp already.

A. looked

B. watched

- C. seen D. read
- () 2. Kitty _____ go to bed early and get up early to help her keep fit.
A. needs B. have to
C. need D. should
- () 3. I have got toothache. Maybe I had _____ cold food.
A. too many B. too much
C. too little D. too few
- () 4. You must eat _____ sugar, or you will be fatter and fatter.
A. more B. much
C. less D. fewer
- () 5. There are _____ people in the crowded market.
A. much too B. many too
C. too many D. too much
- () 6. Shall we go to the Oriental Green Land if it _____ tomorrow?
A. doesn't rain B. won't rain
C. didn't rain D. hasn't rained
- () 7. I know I should return the book, but I _____ it yet.
A. will read B. have read
C. haven't read D. won't read
- () 8. —I often help my mother wash dishes at home.
—_____.
A. So did I B. Neither did I
C. So do I D. Neither do I

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

- Tom had eaten at _____ three hamburgers for lunch. (little)
- In fact, not everyone should drink eight _____ of water every day. (glass)
- I have strong teeth because I visit the dentist _____. (regular)
- Getting up early and going to bed early is good for your _____. (healthy)
- You should not drink too many soft _____. (drink)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

- You should write your name above the line. (改为否定句)
You _____ your name above the line.
- It usually takes him an hour to get to school. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does it take you to get to school?
- You should drink no less than 8 glasses of water every day. (保持句意基本不变)
You should drink _____ 8 glasses of water every day.
- The little boy grew up and he didn't play around the tree any longer. (保持句意基本不变)
The little boy grew up and he _____ played around the tree.
- what, we, if, do, stay, we, want, should, to, healthy (连词成句)
_____?

六、新概念课文学习 Lesson 40

Food and talk

Last week at a dinner party, the hostess asked me to sit next to Mrs. Rumbold. Mrs. Rumbold was a large,

unsmiling lady in a tight black dress. She did not even look up when I took my seat beside her. Her eyes were fixed on her plate and in a short time, she was busy eating. I tried to make conversation.

‘A new play is coming to “The Globe” soon.’ I said. ‘Will you be seeing it?’

‘No,’ she answered.

‘Will you be spending your holidays abroad this year?’ I asked.

‘No,’ she answered.

‘Will you be staying in England?’ I asked.

‘No,’ she answered.

In despair, I asked her whether she was enjoying her dinner.

‘Young man,’ she answered, ‘if you ate more and talked less, we would both enjoy our dinner!’

【生词和短语】

hostess n.女主人	fix v.凝视
unsmiling adj.不笑的，严肃的	globe n.地球，全球
tight adj.紧身的	despair n.绝望

【知识点】

- (1) next to 挨着
- (2) She didn't even look up when I took my seat beside her.当我在她身旁坐下来的时候，她甚至连头都没有抬一下。
- (3) she was busy eating 她忙着吃饭
- (4) the Globe 环球剧场（伦敦著名的剧场之一）
- (5) Will you be seeing it?你要去看吗？此句为将来进行时。将来进行时主要表示将来某一时间正在进行的动作，或表示要在将来某一时间开始，并继续下去的动作。此处用将来进行时而不用将来时，可以显得比将来时更委婉客气。文章中还有以下句子：

Will you be spending your holidays abroad this year?你计划今年出国度假吗？（表示客气）

Will you be staying in England?你会待在英国吗？（表示客气）

第十二讲

一、Unit 7+ Unit8 单元复习

I. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用所给词的适当形式填空。)

1. What does this sign _____? Do you know the _____ of this sign? (mean)
2. The information is very _____. I can _____ it to do many things.(use)
3. Tom is a _____. He always _____ in the river. Yesterday he caught two _____ (fish)
4. The library is much _____ than that one. (noise). Please keep _____. (quiet)
5. We can _____ (go) out now.
6. Every morning he is the _____ (one) to get to school.
7. Ben and Kitty _____ (hike) now
8. He is _____ (luck) _____ (win) the game.
9. The game needs 3 _____ (play). Let's _____ together now.
10. The farmers are _____ the apples on the tree and Tom is _____ the apples on the ground. (pick, pick up)
11. If I win the lottery(彩票), I _____. (retire)
12. If it _____ (rain), we _____ (stay) at home.
13. If I _____ (be not) busy, I _____ (pick) you up.

14. If you _____ (need) anything, just _____ (ask).
 15. I _____ (be) very proud if she _____ (have) a good mark at maths.
 16. You _____ (lose) weight if you _____ (keep) practising.
 17. If you need money, I can _____ you some. (give)
 18. If you _____ (not water) this sunflower, it _____ (die).

II. Choose the best answer. (选择最佳答案。)

- () 1. This sign means: You must wash these clothes in warm water. It is an _____ sign.
 A. infomation B. instruction C. warning D. direction
 () 2. Before you use a new Ipad, you should read the _____ first.
 A. direction book B. sign C. magazine D. instruction book
 () 3. John runs much _____ than Peter
 A. quick B. quickly C. more quickly D. quicker
 () 4. There _____ a bottle of juice and some vegetables in the fridge.
 A. be B. is C. are D. am
 () 5. I have two cousins. One is from England, _____ is from America.
 A. other B. another C. the other D. each other
 () 6. -- Which sign can't we see in the hospital? -- _____.
 A. Toilet B. Barbecue C. No smoking D. Silence
 () 7. The man told the boy _____ play on the road.
 A. don't B. not to C. to not D. didn't
 () 8. ——— does this sign mean?
 A. Which B. Where C. How D. What
 () 9. There is _____ "n" in the word "uniform".
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
 () 10. Our flat was too small, we needed to move to another one.
 A. so B. because C. but D. if
 () 11. -- I have broken my arm.
 --- _____
 A. What's wrong with you? B. Shall we go to the hospital together?
 C. How are you? D. How bad it is!

III. Complete the following sentences as required.(改写句子)

1. You can only wash these clothes by hand. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ we wash these clothes?
 4. Don't eat or drink in the school library. (保持句意基本不变)
 _____ eat or drink in the school library.
 3. There's a warning sign over there. It says "Don't enter here." (保持句意基本不变)
 The sign over there tells us _____
 4. We can see this sign in the park. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ this sign?
 5. Where is the supermarket? (保持句意基本不变)
 Can you tell me the _____
 6. Dad usually had some coffee at bedtime in the past. Now he doesn't. (合并成一句)

 7. The medical workers will stay in Japan for three months. (划线部分提问)

8. Shall we walk the dog for a moment? (转换同义句 X2)

二、感叹句/neither 和 so

1. 感叹句句型

(1) How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语

How lovely the weather is!

How hard they are working!

(2) What (a/an/无)+形容词+名词+主语+谓语

What a clever boy he is!

What an interesting story it is!

What naughty boys they are!

(3) How+形容词/ What (a/an/无)+名词

How wonderful!

What an idea!

2. 感叹句练习

1. He is a strong man. _____
2. They got bad news. _____
3. The buildings are big and beautiful. _____ -
4. Mary works very hard. _____
5. They are so busy. _____
6. It is an interesting film. _____ -
7. The girl dances very well. _____
8. The boy had bad lucks last night. _____

2. neither 和 so 的用法

关键句型: so/ neither + be 动词/ 助动词/ have, has, had/情态动词+主语

I'm cold, so is Peter.

I like hamburgers, so does Peter.

I have been to Japan, so has Peter.

I can't swim, neither can Peter.

练习:

1. Students were so tired at the end of the day. _____ the teachers.
A) So were B) So did C) Neither were D) Neither did
2. I am not expecting any prize. _____ my partner.
A) So am B) So is C) Neither am D) Neither is
3. John would like to go to a jazz concert next week. _____ I.
A) So do B) So would C) Neither did D) Neither do
4. -I live in England, in London. It is a beautiful city.
-_____.
A) So am I B) So is it C) So do I D) So does it
5. She has to attend the meeting at 10 am. _____ I.
A) So will B) So do C) Neither will D) Neither do
6. -They have been to London so many times.
-_____. It's really a wonderful country
A) So did I B) So have I C) Neither did I D) Neither have I

7. The Li family is not going to Chicago next week. _____ we.
A) So are B) So will C) Neither are D) Neither will
8. –The football match was so boring. We didn't enjoy it at all.
– _____. Both teams did a good job!
A) So did we B) Neither did we
C) We liked it very much D) We didn't enjoy it either.
9. She felt angry when she was waiting for a long time at the bus stop in hot weather. _____ I.
A) So was B) So did C) Neither was D) Neither did

三、阅读训练

A

Macao is only forty miles from Hong Kong and it is easy to reach. You can get there by sea. It is an interesting place and it has a long history. Macao is part of China and most people living there are Chinese.

The first Europeans to go to Macao came from Portugal (葡萄牙). More than four hundred years ago, Portuguese went there to do business with China. Some settled and made their homes there. They built strong forts(堡垒) to guard the city and the harbor. They also built churches, schools, hospitals and other places. Slowly the city grew. People from many countries came to live and work in Macao.

Today many people visit Macao. Some only go there to watch dog-racing or motor-racing, or to gamble (赌博) with their money. But Macao is a quiet and peaceful place. It is pleasant just to walk around and look at the old buildings and forts. You can feel you are back in the old days. Of course, some of the buildings are now in ruins. The Church of St. Paul has only the front wall with many steps leading up to it. But it is still interesting to see.

When you are hot and tired, there are small cool gardens to rest in. When you are hungry, there are good restaurants with many kinds of food. Nearby are some islands, which are also nice to visit and are easy to get to. There is certainly a lot to see and to do in Macao.

1. It's easy to get to Macao because it is _____.
A) part of China and most people there are Chinese B) an interesting place
C) very fast and cheap by sea D) not far away from Hong Kong
2. Why do you feel in Macao you are back in the old days? Because _____.
A) some of the buildings are now in ruins
B) you can watch dog-racing or motor-racing
C) you go about and look at the old buildings and forts with pleasure
D) it is a peaceful place
3. What does the phrase "in ruins" mean here? It means _____.
A) in good condition B) good looking
C) destroyed and terribly damaged D) being rebuilt
4. Where will you have a break when you feel tired? _____.
A) In good restaurants B) In small cool gardens.
C) On some islands. D) In beautiful parks.
5. Which of the following is NOT true? _____.
A) Portuguese were the first to go to Macao.
B) Some Portuguese settled in Macao and made the homes there.
C) The city Macao grew slowly.

D) People there put up strong forts to defend (防护) the city.

6. What does the writer most want to tell us? _____

A) People from many countries came to live and work in Macao.

B) People in Macao have more time to rest.

C) People in Macao serve good food.

D) Macao is a quiet and peaceful place with a lot to see and to do.

四、五. 新概念英语 Lesson 41 Do you call that a hat?

Q: What kind of shopping does the writer enjoy, do you think?

'Do you call that a hat?' I said to my wife.

'You needn't be so rude about it,' my wife answered as she looked at herself in the mirror.

I sat down on one of those modern chairs with holes in it and waited. We had been in the hat shop for half an hour and my wife was still in front of the mirror.

'We mustn't buy things we don't need,' I remarked suddenly. I regretted saying it almost at once.

'You needn't have said that,' my wife answered. 'I needn't remind you of that terrible tie you bought yesterday.'

'I find it beautiful,' I said. 'A man can never have too many ties.'

'And a woman can't have too many hats,' she answered.

Ten minutes later we walked out of the shop together. My wife was wearing a hat that looked like a lighthouse!

New words and expressions 生词和短语

rude adj. 无礼的

mirror n. 镜子

hole n. 孔

remark v. 评说

remind v. 提醒

lighthouse n. 灯塔

第十三讲

一、Unit9 International Food Festival 知识梳理

I. 词性转换

home n. 家庭 homeless adj. 无家的
 Thai adj. 泰国的 Thailand n. 泰国
 first adj. 第一, 首先 firstly adv. 首先
 second adj. 第二, 其次 secondly adv. 其次
 sincere adj. 真诚的 sincerely adv. 真诚地
 mix v. 混合 mixture n. 混合物

II. 词组

22. 收到...来信	hear from...
23. 无家可归的动物	homeless animals
24. 筹钱	raise money
25. 请求某人做某事	ask sb. to do ...
26. 英国食品	English food
27. 葡萄干烤饼	raisin scone(s)
28. 泰国食品	Thai food
29. 首先	firstly
30. 自发面粉	self-raising flour
31. ...毫升的...	... millilitres of
32. 把...做成...	make...into...
33. 做成...宽	make...wide
34. 摄氏度	degrees Celcius/ centigrade
35. 当然	of course
36. 一盘...	a plate of...
37. 一碗...	a bowl of...

III. 重要句型

1. Let's ...表示提议, 后面跟动词原形, 反义疑问句用 shall we?

Let's play basketball, shall we?

2. Yes, that will be fun.

该句中 fun 为不可数名词。

3. May I have two raisin scones and a plate of fish and chips, please? 我可以买两个葡萄干烤饼和一盘炸鱼薯条吗? --- Of course. 当然。

注意 May I ...后使用 of course 的语用功能。

二、巩固练习

I. Write the past and past participle form of each verb:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. find _____ | 2. make _____ | 3. teach _____ |
| 4. take _____ | 5. raise _____ | 6. cost _____ |
| 7. stay _____ | 8. go _____ | 9. eat _____ |

II. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

- Raisin scones are _____ (American/English) food.
- You should put _____ (a few/a little) salt in the dish.
- New York is a(n) _____ (national/international) city.
- The _____ (salt/ salty) chicken soup made Marry very hungry.

5. Danny watched TV for _____ (too long/ too much) last week.
6. The expensive handbag _____ (spent/ cost) all Susan's savings.
7. I like Thai food, such as _____ (prawn cakes/ apple pies) best.
8. A: Can you show me the way to Nanjing Road, please?
B: _____ (That's a good idea. /Of course./Thank you./Never mind.)
9. A:What about a basketball match after class?
B: _____ (That'll be fun. /Of course./Thank you./Never mind.)

III. Fill in the blanks with proper words:

Part (A) Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

1. The famous singer is going to hold a concert to raise some money _____ the sick children.
2. Shall we sprinkle the noodles _____ some pepper?
3. I haven't heard _____ my friends for a long time.
4. Finally, bake the biscuits in a hot oven _____ 15 minutes _____ 180°C.
5. We are going to sell foods from different countries _____ the International Food Festival.
6. The police used some dogs _____ finding missing people.

Part (B)

1. Please come and t _____ the delicious fish.
2. The newly built bridge will be 20 meters w _____ and 10 kilometers long.
3. This drink is a m _____ of three different things.
4. Tom got sad at the news. Tears p _____ from her eyes.
5. It is like a(n) o _____ inside the room, please open the window.
6. I s _____ hope you will come with us for the coming Christmas.

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

1. The SPCA helps _____ (home) animals find homes.
2. Shanghai is an _____ (nation) city.
3. It's _____ (funny) to skate on the icy lake in winter holidays.
4. There are several _____ (Thailand) restaurants around my neighbour.
5. Hugh Grant is a famous _____ (England) actor. Have you seen his latest film "Paddington 2"?
6. Too much _____ (fry) food is bad for health.
7. Don't eat too many _____ (salt) rice dumplings.
8. To make biscuits, firstly, _____ (mixture) the self-raising flour, the salt and the butter together.
9. _____ (final), Frenchmen won the World Cup.
10. Joe bought the cake from the _____ (bake) near his housing estate.

V. Rewrite the sentences as required

1. I've heard that they need some money. (改为否定句)

2. They are going to have an international food festival. (改为一般疑问句)

3. They are going to sell food to raise some money for the poor. (划线提问)

4. We are going to have the festival in the school hall. (划线提问)

5. To have the festival, we will bring and sell stamps from different countries.

6. We had the festival on Sunday, 12 February. (对划线部分提问)

7. A plate of fish and chips costs nine yuan and three jiao. (对划线部分提问)

8. Peter sold English food at international food festival. (对划线部分提问)

9. Let's watch cartoons in the hall. (同意转换)

_____ watch cartoons in the hall?

10. There was only one airport in Shanghai before. (同意转换)

There _____

三、阅读训练

Johnny lived with his mother and father in a small town in the mountains. One day there was an earthquake(地震) near the town. Many houses were damaged(被破坏的). Everyone thought that there would s _____ be another earthquake. They were worried that the second earthquake would be worse than the f _____.

“We must send Johnny to a safe place,” Johnny's mother said to her husband.

“Many of our friends are sending their children to r _____ in other towns.”

“We'll send him to my brother, Peter,” Johnny's father said. He lives a long way away. Johnny will be s _____ with him.”

He telephoned his brother Peter and asked him if he would let Johnny s _____ with him.

“He's a good boy,” he said. “He won't give you any trouble, Peter.”

“All right,” Peter said. “but I'm not used to(不习惯于) c _____. I live a quiet and peaceful life. “You won't know Johnny's in the house,” his father told him.

So Johnny, who was five, went to be with his uncle Peter. Two days later, his mother and father received a telegram(电报) from Peter. It said, I am returning your child. Please send me earthquake.”

第十四讲

一、Unit10 a birthday party 知识梳理

I. 词性转换

ice n. 冰 icing n. 糖霜 iced adj. 冰镇的 icy adj. 结冰的
 third adj. 第三 thirdly adv. 第三
 decorate v. 装饰 decoration n. 装饰品
 stir v. 搅拌 stirring adj. 激动人心的
 pity n. 遗憾 pitiful adj. 可怜的 pitiless adj. 冷酷无情的
 beat v. 快速搅拌, 打 beat n. 节奏

II. 词组

为...做准备	prepare for ...
计划某事	plan ...
听上去很棒	It sounds great!
期待某事/做某事	Look forward to sth. /doing sth.
真可惜	What a pity!
我能和...讲话吗?	May I speak to ...?
K 歌	sing karaoke
玩国际象棋	Play chess
我们需要什么原料?	What ingredients do we need?
展示给...怎么做...	show sb. how to make...
做糖霜	make the icing
打蛋	beat eggs
宁愿(不)做...	would rather (not) do

III. 重要句型

- This is Kitty. May I speak to Peter, please?
 通话中介绍电话这头的人不用 I'm, 而是用 This is sb. 请求与某人通话需要使用 May I speak to...
- Can you show me how to bake a chocolate cake?
 该宾语从句中用 how 做引导词, 宾语从句中从句部分使用陈述句语序, 可以改写为: Can you show me how I can bake a chocolate cake?
- I'd rather have some nuts. 我宁愿要一些坚果。
 Would rather 表示宁愿, 表二选一。该词组与 would like 的用法不同, would like 的否定形式为 wouldn't like to do, 而 would rather 的否定形式为 would rather not do.
- To make a chocolate cake,...其中 to 表目的, 可以改写为:
 In order to make a chocolate cake,...
- Finally, wait for the cake to cool. 其中 wait for 意思为等待...。注意 wait 后不可直接加 sth. 必须要加介词 for.

Part 1 Listening 第一部分 听力 (共 25 分)

I. Listen and choose the right picture. (5 分)

I. Listening comprehension. (听力理解)(25 分)

A. Listen and choose the right picture. (根据你听到的内容, 选出相应的图片)(6 分)



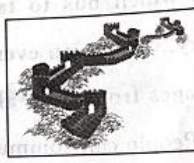
A



B



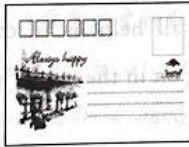
C



D



E



F



G

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

B. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear. (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案)(8 分)

- () 7. A. Tom's mother. B. Tom's brother.
C. Tom's pen pal. D. Tom's classmate.
- () 8. A. The UK. B. China. C. Japan. D. Canada.
- () 9. A. Yes, it is. B. No, it isn't.
C. Yes, there is. D. No, there isn't.
- () 10. A. Five to one. B. One past five.

- C. Five past one. D. Half past five.
- () 11. A. Because she likes pandas.
B. Because they are ugly and dangerous.
C. Because they like eating meat.
D. Because they are strong.
- () 12. A. The red one. B. The blue one.
C. Both of them. D. Neither of them.
- () 13. A. By plane. B. By train. C. By bus. D. On foot.
- () 14. A. Her favourite food. B. Her family.
C. Her age and interests. D. Her favourite subjects.
- C. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false.** (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容, 符合的用“T”表示, 不符合的用“F”表示) (6分)
- () 15. Wang Yun is in Grade Seven and he needs help from the editor(编辑).
- () 16. Wang Yun and his parents moved to Beijing two years ago.
- () 17. He is new in the school, but he has made a lot of friends there.
- () 18. Sometimes he can't answer the questions because he doesn't understand them.
- () 19. Wang Yun misses his classmates in his old school very much.
- () 20. Wang Yun wants to make friends with the editor.
- D. Listen to the passage and complete the following sentences.** (听短文, 完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词) (5分)
21. It's quite _____ in spring in Beijing.
22. In summer, it is hot but it may get cooler after a _____.
23. Winter is cold and _____, but Beijing can be very beautiful after snow.
24. John suggests Jack bring a _____ when he comes to Beijing.
25. John would like to be Jack's _____ in Beijing.

四、阅读训练

IX. Choose the best answer 5%

What is chinatown? Is it a town in China? Of course not! it's a place where many overseas(海外的)Chinese live together.

There are lots of Chinatown in America. The biggest one is in New York. There are about 150,000 people in it. It's the home of Chinese New Yorkers. And it's also a good place to go.

Shopping in Chinatown

It's pleasant to go shopping in Chinatown. You can find lots of things there. Most of them are made in China. Mott Street is the best place to shop because the things there are very cheap.

Eating in Chinatown

Chinatown has more than 200 restaurants. You can enjoy traditional(传统的)Chinese food here. New Silver Palace Restaurant is one of the best restaurants. Why don't you have breakfast with a cup of green tea in it? You can eat some Shanghai food in Evergreen Restaurant.

Living in Chinatown

Living in Chinatown is convenient. You can find hospitals, schools, banks, libraries and supermarkets in it. In some schools, students must study Chinese. Many overseas Chinese send children to these schools. They want

their children to learn more about China and its culture.

()1. Which sentence is True?

- A. Chinatown is a town in China.
- B. The biggest Chinatown in the USA is the one in New York.
- C. Chinatown is the home of all Chinese people.
- D. There is only one Chinatown in the USA.

()2. Which sentence is False?

- A. It's pleasant to shop in Chinatown.
- B. Evergreen Restaurant is the best restaurant there.
- C. The things in the shops in Mott Street are cheap.
- D. Most things in the shops in Chinatown are made in China.

()3. The writer suggests you _____

- A. have breakfast with a cup of green tea in New Silver Palace Restaurant
- B. have breakfast with a cup of green tea in Evergreen Restaurant
- C. eat some Shanghai food in Shanghai
- D. eat some Shanghai food in New York

()4. Why do many overseas Chinese send their children to the schools where they must study Chinese?

- A. Because their children don't like English.
- B. Because it's cheap to study in these schools.
- C. Because their children will come back to China one day.
- D. Because they want their children to learn more about China and its Culture.

()5. The best title of the passage is _____

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Shopping in Chinatown | B. Eating in Chinatown |
| C. Living in Chinatown | D. Welcome to Chinatown |

XI Answer the questions 5%

In China, more and more middle school students are getting shorter sleeping time than before. Most students sleep less than nine hours every night because they have much homework to do. Some homework is given by their teachers, and some by their parents. Also, some students don't know how to save time. They are not careful enough while they do their homework, so it takes them a lot of time. Some students spend too much time watching TV or playing computer games. They stay up very late. Some students have to get up early every morning on weekdays to get to school on time by bus or by bike. They sometimes even fall asleep in class.

Schools and parents should cut down (减少) some of homework so that children can enjoy more than nine hours of sleep every night for their health. For children, we should make best use of our time. When we have enough time for sleeping, we will find it much better for both study and health.

1. Why do most students sleep less than nine hours every night?

2. Who else gives children some homework to do except (除了) their teachers?

3. How many hours of sleep is good for students' health?

4. What will probably happen to a student in class who often goes to bed late and gets up early?

5. Do you have enough time to sleep every day?

六、新概念课文学习

Lesson 42 Not very musical

Q: What happened when the snake charmer began to play jazz?

As we had had a long walk through one of the markets of old Delhi, we stopped at a square to have a rest. After a time, we noticed a snake charmer with two large baskets at the other side of the square, so we went to have a look at him. As soon as he saw us, he picked up a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the baskets. When he began to play a tune, we had our first glimpse of the snake. It rose out of the basket and began to follow the movements of the pipe. We were very much surprised when the snake charmer suddenly began to play jazz and modern pop songs. The snake, however, continued to 'dance' slowly. It obviously could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz!

New words and expressions 生词和短语

musical adj. 精通音乐的

market n. 市场, 集市

snake charmer 玩蛇者 (通常借音乐控制)

pipe n. (吹奏的) 管乐器

tune n. 曲调

glimpse n. 一瞥

snake n. 蛇

movement n. 动作

continue v. 继续

dance v. 跳舞

obviously adv. 显然

difference n. 差别

Indian adj. 印度的

第十五讲

一、review U5-6 练习

- () 1. A. empty B. engine C. estate D. everybody
- () 2. A. architect B. armchair C. ask D. warm
- () 3. A. cupboard B. board C. towards D. warm
- () 4. A. walked B. turned C. cleaned D. moved
- () 5. A. hungry B. bank C. sing D. fine
- () 6. A. rise B. walks C. spend D. sweep
- () 1. —Which junior high school do you go to?
—_____ my mother went to 30 years ago.
A. One B. The one C. Ones D. The ones
- () 2. We lost our way and got to rest _____ two hours later.
A. in B. at C. on D. /
- () 3. I have the right glove. Where is _____?
A. one B. the one C. another D. the other
- () 4. This new flat _____ my parents five million yuan.
A. uses B. takes C. costs D. spends
- () 5. Your bedroom is very untidy. Please make your things clean and _____.
A. tidily B. tidy C. untidy D. untidily
- () 6. His home isn't _____ school, it is _____ our school.
A. near from, far away from B. near , far from
C. far, far away from D. near from, far from
- () 7. Our flat is too small. We'll _____ a bigger flat tomorrow.
A. look out B. look up C. look at D. look for
- () 8. I would like to _____ my son to the park this weekend.
A. bring B. carry C. send D. take
- () 9. They can see the words on the blackboard clearly, so they _____ glasses.
A. need B. not need C. don't need D. needn't
- () 10. There _____ great changes in computers in the future
A. have B. will have c. have been D. will be
- () 11. I _____ several shops and still can't find a pair in size 28.
A. visited B) visit C) will visit D) have visited
- () 12. When he talks to his boss, he usually chooses the words much _____ than others.
A. careful B. more careful C. carefully D. more carefully

VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms 14%

1. noise

- 1) The party is making too much _____. I can't work.
- 2) It's _____ at the construction side than on the road. I can't catch a word.

2. neighbour

- 1) There are beautiful mountain views in our _____
- 2) We're next-door _____, but we don't often meet each other.

3. early

- 1) My mum goes to work very _____ every day, but my dad starts work much _____

- 2) Of all the students in her class, Tom finished his homework _____
4. How many _____ are there in your flat, Lucy? (balcony)
5. In our study, there are two _____ and one desk. (shelf)
6. Please come to the estate _____ and have a look at the photos. An estate _____ will help you. (agent)
7. Thank you for _____ me, Mary. You are always _____. You are one of my best _____. (help)

IV. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words: 8%

- The _____ of July is National Day in the USA. (four)
- _____ are a place to have different activities. (beach)
- Computers make people's _____ more interesting and exciting. (life)
- What's the _____ between these two computers? (different)
- He jumped into the river and _____ to the boat in the middle. (swim)
- I have _____ up the shelf in my bedroom and made everything in a good order. (untidy)
- How do you _____ yourself at weekends? (relaxing)
- The kids are much _____ today. What's wrong? (noise)

IX. Rewrite the sentences as required 20%

2. The Lis would like a flat with more bedrooms. (划线提问)

3. Ken became much bigger. (划线提问/用 already/in 2 years 改写)

5. Tony put the cupboard next to the big bookshelf(2). (划线提问)

6. Father enjoys sitting in the armchair **next to the table**. (划线提问/对斜体加粗部分再划线提问)

7. This classroom is as big as that one. (同义句转换)

8. of, funny, there, on, photos, several, is, map, Shanghai, a, the, wall, and (连词成句)

9. The buildings in this neighbourhood are tall. The buildings in that neighbourhood are taller. (两句合一)

10. Tom's bought a silk scarf for his mum. (改成一般疑问句)

_____ a silk scarf for his mum?

11. You need to have piano lessons on Wednesdays. (划线提问)

_____?

12. I'm looking for a room with two large windows. (划线提问)

_____ are you looking for?

13. I was born in 2006. Linda was born in 2006, too. (保持原意)

Linda and I _____ born _____.

Linda was born _____.

14. The Lis visited an island in Australia last summer holiday. (划线提问)

_____?

15. How long do you spend on your way to school? (保持原意)

How long _____ to get to school?

二. 祈使句

祈使句句型: 1. 肯定句句型: 动词原形+其他部分

2. 否定句句型: Don't+动词原形+其他部分

2.练习:

1. " _____ " late for class again," said the teacher.

A. Not to be B. Not be C. Don't be D. Won't be

2. I want John to give me a cup of coffee. ----- _____ a cup of coffee, _____.

3. You should not forget to turn off the lights. ----- _____ to turn off the lights.

4. You'd better not go out at night. ----- _____ out at night.

5. We should go now. ----- _____ now.

三. 连系动词后加形容词

连系动词又称系动词, 有 be 动词, 感官动词, get, keep, grow, ...等等。这些动词后面直接加形容词。

第十六讲

Part 2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

(第二部分 语音、词汇和语法)

II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (共 17 分)

24. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?
 A) Jack got out of the dark cave safely. B) What do you often have for breakfast?
 C) Great changes have taken place. D) How did you make such a nice cake?
27. Who should wear a uniform at _____ work, a fireman or a secretary?
 A) a B) an C) the D) /
28. My friend Tony's birthday party is _____ Saturday evening.
 A) on B) in C) at D) for
29. There is _____ milk in the fridge. Let's go to the supermarket and get some.
 A) little B) a little C) few D) a few
30. I don't like this pair of brown shoes. Can you show me _____ pair?
 A) other B) the other C) others D) another
31. – What does this sign say?
 – It says we must not fish here. It's a(n) _____ sign.
 A) direction B) warning C) information D) instruction
32. – _____ you _____ the travelling plan for the coming Chinese New Year?
 – Not yet.
 A) Do...make B) Will ... make C) Did ... make D) Have ... made
33. I'd rather _____ some noodles for my dinner.
 A) have B) had C) to have D) having
34. Look! Some policemen _____ an old man into the ambulance.
 A) carry B) are carrying C) will carry D) carried
35. My cousin is young, _____ he knows a lot about food health.
 A) but B) so C) for D) and
36. I think teenagers _____ have a good habit to read more books in their spare time.
 A) can B) may C) must D) should
37. – We're going to make a big cake for the international food festival.
 – _____
 A) I don't think so. B) That's all right. C) That sounds great! D) What a pity!
38. – Harry doesn't like having sweet food.
 – _____
 A) So do I. B) So have I.
 C) Neither do I. D) Neither have I.



III. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次) (共 5 分)

A. neighbourhood	B. fewer	C. less
------------------	----------	---------

D. playing

E. sad

F. looks after

Kitty's very favourite place in the world is the **aquarium**(水族馆) near her home. That is where she watches two Nile River **hippos**(河马). She loves to watch them 39 underwater. They swim in circles. She thinks they look like dancers.

One day in school, Kitty's teacher tells the class about hippos. He says that there are 40 hippos every year. Hunters **shoot**(射) the animals for their skin and teeth. Farmers use the land where hippos live to grow crops. There is less space for the animals.

Kitty feels very 41. She decides to start a club called 'Save the Hippos'. She sells cookies and lemonade to make money. She asks people in her 42 to raise money. She collects \$50. Her mother helps her find a group that 43 **wounded**(受伤的) hippos in Africa. Kitty sends the money and feels proud.

39. _____ 40. _____ 41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子, 每空格限填一词) (共 7 分)

44. Put all these _____ opposite the bed, please. (shelf)
 45. The _____ person from the left in this photo is our class teacher. (four)
 46. My present to Ben was a chocolate cake. My mum taught _____ how to make it. (I)
 47. It's _____ to eat too many chicken wings and French fries. (healthy)
 48. To be a _____ girl, you should know how to get on well with others. (love)
 49. When you visit _____, be sure to come up to Edinburgh for a few days. (British)
 50. You don't need to go on a diet. You should exercise _____, just like me. (regular)

V. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。51-55 题, 每空格限填一词。56 题注意句首大写) (共 12 分)

51. Carol needs some decorations to make the living room nicer. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ Carol need _____ decorations to make the living room nicer?
 52. Ben's cousin has just arrived at the airport. (改为否定句)
 Ben's cousin _____ arrived at the airport _____.
 53. I'm going to get the frozen fish to the shops in refrigerated trucks. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ you going to get the frozen fish to the shops?
 54. Joe ate three packets of crisps last Sunday. (对划线部分提问)
 How _____ packets of crisps did Joe _____ last Sunday?
 55. Jim often spent all his New Year lucky money in a month in the past, but now he doesn't. (保持句意基本不变)
 Jim _____ spend all his New Year lucky money in a month.
 56. far from, choose a flat, the busy road, to, I'd like, with three bedrooms (连词成句)
 _____.

Part 3 Reading and Writing (第三部分 读写)

VI. Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (共 24 分)

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (6 分)

The big day

Ruby,

Please help get Suzy ready for the dog show. She has to win a blue **ribbon**(丝带) this time!

Remember to do the following things to make her clean and beautiful:

1 Cut her hair.

✧ Don't use the electric razor. She is afraid of the sound.

2 Cut her **toenails** (脚指甲)

✧ If you don't cut the toenails, she will walk with sound. That will make Suzy lose points in the show.

3 Wash her.

✧ Don't use your **shampoo** (沐浴露) to wash Suzy. Use the special one just for dogs to make her hair look shiny and healthy.

4 Put a **bow** (蝴蝶结) in her hair.

✧ Suzy's favourite colour is pink.

5 _____

Thanks a lot!

Ming

57. Suzy is a _____.

- A) girl B) boy C) dog D) cat

58. The message is mainly about _____.

- A) how to cut a dog's toenails B) the best shampoo for dogs
C) what the dog is called D) getting the dog ready for a show

59. Ming hopes Suzy will win _____.

- A) a new doghouse B) a pink ribbon
C) a blue ribbon D) a pink bow

60. Which of the following will not help Suzy win more points in the show?

- A) Beautiful hair style. B) Long toenails.
C) Shiny hair colour. D) A beautiful bow in the hair.

61. Which of the following is TRUE according to the message?

- A) Ruby will take Suzy to the dog show.
B) Ming wants Ruby to make Suzy clean and beautiful.
C) Ruby will wash Suzy with the shampoo for cats.
D) When Suzy hears the sound of an electric razor, she is always happy.

62. The fifth step in the message should be "_____".

- A) Play with her in the garden. She will be among the flowers and grass!
B) Buy her an ice cream. She loves it!
C) Wash her face again. She is always dirty!

D) Don't let her walk here and there. Keep her clean!

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文) (6 分)

Cooking together

Host: Good afternoon! Welcome to "Cookery 100%". I'm the *host* (主持人), Bill. Today, we have 63 the winners of a cooking competition, Mrs Lan and her daughter, Christy!

Mrs Lan & Christy: Good afternoon!

Host: You won the "Parent-Child Cooking Competition". What is special about "parent-child cooking"?

Mrs Lan: Well, of course, children should not cook. They may 64 get burned by the fire or cut by a knife. But if they cook with their parents, it will be much 65. It helps make parent-child relationships better too.

Christy: I can't cook alone yet, but I have always wanted to try cooking. Isn't it fun to turn *raw* (生的) things into something good-looking and delicious? 66 I can also learn many cooking skills from Mum.

Host: You are going to cook your winning dish for the competition today. What is it?

Mrs Lan: It is a prawn dish 67 spicy sauce. Christy suggested using tomatoes, which would make it healthier. What a great idea!

Host: Wow, just hearing about the dish makes me hungry! Let's move on to the cooking area now. What 68 do you need for the dish?

Christy: We need prawns, garlic and tomatoes. As for the sauce ...

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 63. A) invited | B) visited | C) taken | D) sent |
| 64. A) quickly | B) gently | C) easily | D) strongly |
| 65. A) cheaper | B) safer | C) more expensive | D) more dangerous |
| 66. A) And | B) Then | C) But | D) So |
| 67. A) for | B) with | C) in | D) by |
| 68. A) food | B) meat | C) items | D) ingredients |

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺, 每空格限填一词, 首字母已给) (6分)

Happy Daily

H e a l t h p . 5

Older people drink less

By Zita Tan

Every one of us should drink at least eight glasses of water a day. If you do sports, you will need to drink m 69.

A new Australian study suggests that older people do not know they don't drink e 70 water.

Scientists studied 22 men. 10 of them were 23.7 years old *on average* (平均). 12 of them were 68.1 years old on average. The *result* (结果) s 71 that the older men drink less water.

What causes the p 72? The answer is s 73 not known. Some scientists suggest that older people do not want to drink more b 74 they do not want to wake up in the middle of the



night to go to the bathroom.

新概念英语 Lesson 43 Over the South Pole

Q: How was the plane able to clear the mountains?

In 1929, three years after his flight over the North Pole, the American explorer, R.E. Byrd, successfully flew over the South Pole for the first time. Though, at first, Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs of the mountains that lay below, they soon ran into serious trouble. At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash. It could only get over the mountains if it rose to 10,000 feet. Byrd at once ordered his men to throw out two heavy food sacks. The plane was then able to rise and it cleared the mountains by 400 feet. Byrd now knew that he would be able to reach the South Pole which was 300 miles away, for there were no more mountains in sight. The aircraft was able to fly over the endless white plains without difficulty.

New words and expressions 生词和短语

pole n. (地球的) 极

flight n. 飞行

explorer n. 探险家

lie v. 处于

serious adj. 严重的

point n. 地点

seem v. 似乎

crash v. 坠毁

sack n. 袋子

clear v. 越过

aircraft n. 飞机

endless adj. 无尽的

plain n. 平原