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第一讲

Unit1 Relatives in Beijing

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1.收到.....的来信 _____ | 14.名胜景点 _____ |
| 2.邀请.....做..... _____ | 15.颐和园 _____ |
| 3.与.....同往 _____ | 16.天安门广场 _____ |
| 4.与.....交谈 _____ | 17.故宫博物院 _____ |
| 5.从.....处得到 _____ | 18.在.....西北部 _____ |
| 6.旅行社代理人 _____ | 19.在湖面上 _____ |
| 7.在八月十六日 _____ | 20.在.....中部 _____ |
| 8.在八月底 _____ | 21.超过; 多余 _____ |
| 9.为.....而感谢 _____ | 22.中国国旗 _____ |
| 10.再见; 不久后见 _____ | 23.打算做..... _____ |
| 11.李先生一家 _____ | 24.春节 _____ |
| 12.到达 _____ | 25.给.....写信 _____ |
| 13.带.....去 _____ | 26.玩得开心 _____ |

II.Choose and complete

- It's my birthday today. I've got many presents _____ (from/to) my friends.
- We enjoyed the 29th Olympic Games on TV _____ (on/in) August.
- _____ (How/What) interesting our after-school activities are!
- Jenny often goes traveling _____ (on/by) a train during the summer holidays.
- Have you _____ (never/ever) been to Beijing?
- We _____ (will stay/ are staying) here until next Monday.
- Mary often _____ (is walking/ walks) to school on time.
- Thank you for _____ (inviting/ to invite) me to visit you.
- _____ you _____ (Do;write/Have; written) to our uncle yet, Mum?
- _____ you _____ (Do; have/ Did; have) a good journey?
--Yes, it was lovely.

III.Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions.

- The train is coming here _____ Beijing.
- Mary gets up _____ a quarter _____ six.
- Many workers go to work _____ bicycle.
- Aunt Lucy is going to Beijing _____ two big bags. Mary and Bill are going to meet her _____ the airport.
- Must I buy a present _____ her?
- There's a football match _____ the Chinese and the Americans.
- Mr Clark lives _____ a shop.
- Don't go to the library _____ 8 o'clock. It opens _____ 8 a.m.

二、课内讲解

1.将两个人或物进行比较，表示“较.....”或“更.....”要用比较级。形容词的比较级构成如下：

- 1) 通常词末加-er: cheap--cheaper
- 2) 以 e 结尾加-r: safe -- safer
- 3) 重读闭音节结尾，双写词末辅音字母，再加-er: sad -- sadder
- 4) 以辅音字母 y 结尾，去 y 再加 er: happy-- happier
- 5) 部分双音节及多音节词前加 more: beautiful -- more beautiful
- 6) 不规则变化有: good -- better; bad/ill -- worse; many/much -- more; old--older/ elder; far -- farther/further; little -- less

2.疑问词 how 可以引导众多特殊疑问句，后接不同的形容词，但有不同的含义。如: how old 询问年龄; how long 询问时间长度; how much 询问价格; how far 询问距离。

三、课后巩固

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. My sister got a lot of birthday presents _____ her friends last week.
A. to B. of C. for D. from
- () 2. They invited us _____ outing with them in the summer holiday.
A. go B. went C. going D. to go
- () 3. I sent _____ an e-mail to help him know more about the school.
A. he B. him C. his D. himself
- () 4. The students in our school _____ a sports meeting the day after tomorrow.
A. have B. had C. are having D. are going to have
- () 5. If you come to visit China in August, you can _____ us.
A. stay with B. stay at C. go on D. go to
- () 6. I have watched both of the films. I think this film is _____ than that one.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. interesting D. more interesting
- () 7. _____ will you watch the football match tomorrow morning?
A. What B. How many C. Where D. Which
- () 8. —Let's go to the flower show this afternoon.
—_____.
A. That's right B. Thank you for saying so
C. You are welcome D. That's a good idea
- () 9. It takes about _____ to go shopping in the supermarket.
A. one hours and a half B. one hour and a half
C. one and a half hour D. one and half hours
- () 10. —_____.
—Yes, I'd like to get some travel brochures.
A. Let's have a trip to England. B. Nice to meet you.
C. Can I help you? D. Which place do you want to go?
- () 11. Anyone who knows the answer, please _____ your hands.
A. rise B. put C. raise D. take
- () 12. When I passed their classroom, I saw them _____ a class.
A. have B. has C. had D. having
- () 13. The train _____ the station at 3:00 p.m. every day.

- A. gets B. reach C. arrives at D. arrives in
- () 14. My school hall is very large. It can _____ more than 300 people.
- A. take B. have C. hold D. bring
- () 15. The teacher often takes his students _____ the museum on weekends.
- A. to B. for C. from D. in

II. Complete the following sentences as required.

- She has already been to Beijing. (改为否定句)
She _____ been to Beijing _____.
- Tom sends his mum a flower on Mother's Day every year.
(保持句意基本不变)
Tom _____ a flower _____ his mum on Mother's Day every year.
- People built the Great Wall with bricks and stones. (对划线部分提问)
_____ did people _____ the Great Wall?
- Lily works very hard. Ben doesn't work hard. (合并成一句)
Lily works _____ Ben.

III. Combine the words and phrases into a sentence.

- north-west, the, is, the Summer Palace, in, of, Beijing
_____.
- come back, are going to, we, at the end of, April
_____.
- in August, to, he, stay with, has invited, us, his family
_____.
- does, take, it, Garden City, Beijing, from, by plane, how long, to, to travel
_____?

IV. Reading

A

Dear Bob,

How are you? I'm glad to h__1__ from you. Now I'm telling you the plans for your travelling in Beijing. The first day you a__2__ in Beijing, we're having a dinner together.

The next day we're going on a trip to Tian'anmen Square, the History Museum and the Palace Museum. The Palace Museum is very huge, and we'll s__3__ about five hours going around it. We're going to Beijing Zoo on the third day if you don't feel very t__4__. We can see lovely pandas, smart monkeys, big camels and many other interesting animals there.

On the fourth day we're going to the Summer Palace. We can go boating on the lake if you like. On the f__5__ day we're going to climb the Great Wall. Then we'll explore (探索) the Ming Tombs. They're large palaces under the ground.

We're going to the parks, like Behai Park and Jingshan Park, on the sixth day. And I'll s__6__ you around Beijing after that. Before you go back to Sydney, I'll come and have a party for you at home.

I'm looking forward to your coming. Please w__7__ back soon.

Yours

Li Tao

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

B

Are you always unwilling (不愿意的) to do housework and cleaning for no reason? Well, you will be happy today. Today is No Housework Day. It's time to forget about housework and be relaxed.

No Housework Day is always on April 7th. It is your chance (机会) to do anything, except housework. Better still, have someone else do housework for a day. Housework is a daily and endless(无尽的) job and most people think it's boring to do housework. I have many friends and their wish is to stay away from housework. In fact, their wish can never come true.

Do you know how to celebrate No Housework Day? Well, there are two different ways.

If you usually do the housework around the house, forget it on this day. Instead, kick back and enjoy the day. Relax and do anything, except housework.

If you never do housework, you can do it for your family. It gives your parents a break from the housework. And, you just might(可能) get a chance to know how much housework your parents need to do every day.

Answer the questions.

1. When is "No Housework Day"?

2. What do most people think of doing housework?

3. Will the writer's friends' wish—to stay away from housework come true?

4. How many ways to celebrate No Housework Day?

5. If Jim never does housework, what can he do on "No Housework Day"?

6. Do you like doing housework? Why or why not?

四、课外拓展

新概念英语

Lesson44 Through the forest 穿过森林

Mrs Anne Sterling did not think of the risk she was taking when she ran through a forest after two men. They had rushed up to her while she was having a picnic at the edge of a forest with her children and tried to steal her handbag. In the struggle, the strap broke and, with the bag in their possession, both men started running through the trees. Mrs Sterling got so angry that she ran after them. She was soon out of breath, but she continued to run. When she caught up with them, she saw that they had sat down and were going through the contents of the bag, so she ran straight at them. The men got such a fright that they dropped the bag and ran away.

'The strap needs mending,' said Mrs Sterling later, 'but they did not steal anything.'

1. risk n. 风险, 危险; v. 冒... 的危险

2. picnic n. 野餐; v. (去)野餐

3. edge n. 边, 边缘, 优势; v. 侧身移动, 挤进
4. strap n. 绳, 皮带; v. 用绳索捆扎
5. possession n. 财产, 所有, 拥有
6. breath n. 呼吸, 气息
7. contents n. (常用复数) 内有的物品
8. mend n. 改进, 改良, 修补处; v. 修改, 改进, 加快, 好转

第二讲

Unit2 Our animal friends

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1.爱护动物协会(全称) _____ | 15.挽救.....以免于_____ |
| 2.将.....遗弃街头_____ | 16.承诺做某事_____ |
| 3.没吃没喝_____ | 17.很久很久以前_____ |
| 4.把.....带去某地_____ | 18.守卫山洞_____ |
| 7.饲养.....当宠物_____ | 19.使.....免受_____ |
| 8.照顾; 照看_____ | 20.充满爱心_____ |
| 9.特别的小狗食品_____ | 21.盲人; 瞎子_____ |
| 10.保暖_____ | 22.在很多不同方面_____ |
| 11.带.....去散步_____ | 23.失踪人口_____ |
| 12.需要做某事_____ | 24.猎捕.....为食_____ |
| 13.为.....买_____ | 25.在农场里_____ |
| 14.对.....不友善_____ | 26.把.....带来_____ |

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

- 1.A police _____ (office) came to our help when our car broke down on the way.
- 2.The house has many large rooms and there is a _____ (love) garden.
- 3.--Which one do you like best?
--The blue _____ (first).
- 4.They have no food _____ (and) drink.
- 5._____ (prevent) is better than cure.

III.Rewrite the sentences as required.

- 1.She prefers apples to oranges. (保持原句意思不变)
She _____ apples _____ oranges.
- 2.I prefer the black one. (就划线部分提问)
_____ do you prefer?
- 3.Let's play a game. (改为反意疑问句)
Let's play a game, _____?

4. The sign means "No smoking here". (改为否定句)

The sign _____ "No smoking here".

5. I can help you with your homework. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ you help _____ with my homework?

6. The police help to make our city a safe place. (就划线部分提问)

_____ do the police _____?

7. My deskmate gets As in the English test with the help of the teacher. (就划线部分提问)

_____ your deskmate get As in the English test?

8. John takes care of his mom because she is ill. (保持原句意思不变)

John _____ his mom because she is ill.

二、课内讲解

1. 不定代词 one 用于泛指之前所提及对人或物。可数名词的单数形式用 one，复数用 ones。

2. prefer 意为“更喜欢”，常见用法有：

Prefer to do something

Prefer + 名词/名词短语

Prefer A to B = like A better than B

Prefer doing A to doing B

3. need 即可作实义动词，也可作情态动词。

Need something

Need do / to do

Don't need do / needn't do

4. 动词不定式作后置定语

I have a new book to read. (to read 修饰 a new book)

Give the dog a basket to sleep in. (to sleep in 修饰 a basket, 表示其用途。不能省略 in, 因为我们说 sleep in a basket, 而不是 sleep a basket)

三、课后巩固

I. Choose the best answer.

() 1. Mr Hu, _____ SPCA officer, will give us a lesson tomorrow.

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

() 2. He works _____ a Maths teacher in our school.

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

() 3. I got a fever last night and my mum took me _____ the hospital.

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

() 4. Cruelty _____ animals makes people angry. We should do something to stop it.

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

() 5. If you don't have enough time, you'd better not _____ a pet.

A. take B. keep C. hold D. leave

() 6. Once you've decided to have a pet dog, don't _____ it in the street.

A. keep B. leave C. make D. stay

() 7. Scientists have found that there is no air _____ water on the moon.

A. or B. but C. nor D. and

() 8. Is this your daughter? She looks _____ in the red skirt.

- A. quietly B. lovely C. quickly D. luckily
- () 9. Remember to give your puppy dog a basket _____.
A. to sleep B. slept C. sleeping D. to sleep in
- () 10. Parents should spend more time _____ with their children at weekends.
A. playing B. play with C. to play D. plays
- () 11. You _____ worry about this. We will help you together.
A. need to B. don't need C. don't need to D. needn't to
- () 12. There are a lot of flowers in the park. Do you like that red _____?
A. it B. one C. ones D. one's
- () 13. In winter, people often use blankets to keep themselves _____.
A. cold B. safe C. warm D. special
- () 14. Teachers did their best to save the students _____ danger in the earthquake.
A. at B. out C. from D. in

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

- The factory has started to do the _____ of fire this year. (prevent)
- In all the subjects, I like English _____. (well)
- The _____ are making a lot of noise in the classroom. (child)
- You should hold your puppy _____ with both hands. (care)
- Tom wants to be a police _____ in the future. (office)
- Never be _____ to animals. They are our friends. (cruelty)

III. Complete the following sentences as required.

- What is the SPCA? I don't know. (保持句意基本不变)
I don't know _____ the SPCA _____.
- We should be kind to animals. (保持句意基本不变)
We shouldn't _____ to animals.
- I prefer the kitten with blue eyes and black hair. (对划线部分提问)
_____ do you prefer?
- Mike fed sheep on the farm in the past. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Mike _____ sheep on the farm in the past?
- My brother liked English better than Chinese. (保持句意基本不变)
My brother _____ English _____ Chinese.
- Mr White has already been to England three times. (对划线部分提问)
_____ has Mr White been to England?
- You are old enough to look after yourself. (保持句意基本不变)
You are old enough to _____ yourself.
- He does exercise to keep fit every day. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does he do exercise?

IV. Reading.

A

Students learn their lessons in class. In class teachers teach them. Students sit in the classroom listening to the teacher. This is a way of learning. Is this the only way for students to learn something? Of course not. There is another way to learn: students can teach themselves. For example, if you can't remember something when you are doing your homework, you can look at your book to find the answer. This is a way to teach yourself. And it is not a difficult thing. We can

do this at any place and at any time.

How to teach yourself? The first thing you must do is reading. Read something you are interested in or something you have to read. The second is that you must ask yourself questions. A clever student is usually good at asking questions. The third is to answer the question yourself by thinking hard, by reading the passage or other books, and sometimes by asking other people. This is the way of teaching yourself. And you must do this all by yourself. If you keep doing like these for a long time, you are sure to succeed in your study.

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. If you can't remember something when doing your homework at home, you can _____.
 A. listen to the teacher B. read books to find the answer
 C. ask several questions D. sit in the classroom
- () 2. The writer thinks there is / are _____ way / ways to teach ourselves.
 A. one B. two C. three D. no
- () 3. Asking questions is not enough, we should also _____.
 A. try to answer them B. read something interesting
 C. ask other people questions D. do our homework at home
- () 4. The passage is very useful for _____.
 A. the writer B. teachers C. students D. parents
- () 5. What does the passage tell us?
 A. How to learn our lessons in class.
 B. How to listen to our teacher carefully.
 C. Reading something interesting.
 D. The ways of learning by ourselves.

B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

When I was about six years old, my brother David and I visited our aunt, Mary. We stayed in her house for a night. David was only 4 years old, and was still ___1___ of the dark, so Mary left the hall light on when we slept.

However, David hated the gray moths (蛾) flying around the hall light. He asked Mary to make the moths go away. When she asked ___2___, David simply said, "Because they are ugly and scary, I don't like them." Mary laughed and said, "Being ugly outside doesn't ___3___ not being beautiful inside. In fact, moths are one of the most beautiful animals in the animal world.

"Once, the angels were crying. They were sad because it was raining heavily. The ___4___ little moths hated to see others so sad. They decided to make a rainbow to cheer up the angels. They thought if the butterflies helped them, they could make a beautiful rainbow together.

"Then one of the moths went to ask the butterflies for help. But the butterflies didn't want to ___5___ any of their colours, so the moths decided to make a rainbow themselves. They beat their wings very hard and the colours on them made a rainbow. They kept giving a little more and a little more ___6___ the rainbow went across the sky. They had given away all their colours except gray, which didn't match the beautiful rainbow.

"Then the once-colourful moths became gray. The angels saw the rainbow and smiled."
 My brother went to sleep with that story and hasn't feared moths since then.

- () 1. A. afraid B. sure C. proud D. happy

- () 2. A. how B. what C. when D. why
 () 3. A. mean B. make C. know D. hope
 () 4. A. kind B. angry C. ugly D. sad
 () 5. A. give up B. pick up C. turn up D. look for
 () 6. A. unless B. until C. after D. since

四、课外拓展

新概念英语

Lesson45 A clear conscience 问心无愧

The whole village soon learnt that a large sum of money had been lost. Sam Benton, the local butcher, had lost his wallet while taking his savings to the post-office. Sam was sure that the wallet must have been found by one of the villagers, but it was not returned to him. Three months passed, and then one morning, Sam found his wallet outside his front door. It had been wrapped up in newspaper and it contained half the money he had lost, together with a note which said: 'A thief, yes, 'but only 50 per cent a thief!' Two months later, some more money was sent to Sam with another note: 'Only 25 per cent a thief now!' In time, all Sam's money was paid back in this way. The last note said: 'I am 100 per cent honest now!'

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1. conscience | n. 良心 |
| 2. wallet | n. 皮夹,钱包 |
| 3. savings | n. 存款 |
| 4. villager | n. 村民 |
| 5. percent | n. 百分之... |

第三讲

Unit1-2 单元复习

I. Complete the sentences according to the given phonetic transcriptions.

- We are going to travel by plane because the train is a little too ____ /sləʊ/.
- It takes fifteen _____ /'auəz/ to travel from Garden City to Beijing.
- I don't like this _____ /ɪk'spensɪv/ scarf. It doesn't fit me well.
- I have a big _____ /'hɒlədeɪ/ plan. I hope I will have a good time.
- If you want to know the _____ /'hɪstri/ of China, you can visit the museum.
- Nowadays dogs can _____ /gɑ:d/ our homes and play with people.
- I _____ /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/ the black and white kitten. It is so cute.
- Dogs can help blind people cross the road _____ /'seɪfli/.
- Some little animals need some _____ /'speɪl/ care.
- You can give your pet a _____ /'bɑ:skɪt/ to sleep in.

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Bob wants to be _____ SPCA officer, just like his uncle.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. _____ knocked at the door. So Frank stopped reading and went to open it.
A. Anyone B. Someone C. Everyone D. No one
- () 3. I have a pet cat. _____ name is Mimi.
A. It B. Itself C. It's D. Its
- () 4. --What would you like to be when you grow up?
-- I love small animals very much, so I'd like to be a _____.
A. vet B. doctor C. nurse D. dentist
- () 5. The old lady said to Jason: "If you like the dog, you can _____ is as your pet."
A. make B. use C. bring D. keep
- () 6. There _____ no underground station or airport in the city forty years ago.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
- () 7. I like music, so I spend _____ of my time playing the piano when I'm free.
A. few B. little C. most D. any
- () 8. We can read the number "7,400,820" _____.
A. seven million and four hundred thousand and eight hundred and twenty
B. seven million four hundred thousand and eight hundred and twenty
C. seven million four hundred thousand eight hundred and twenty
D. seven million four hundred thousand eight hundred twenty
- () 9. I'm very thirsty. Can you give me _____ cup of tea?
A. other B. another C. the other D. others
- () 10. --So many T-shirts are here. _____ T-shirt do you prefer?
--The yellow one with V-neck.
A. how B. where C. what D. why
- () 11. He raised one arm and then _____.
A. another B. others C. other D. the other
- () 12. --Would you like some more bread?
-- _____. I am not hungry now.
A. Yes, please. B. Yes, of course.
C. No, thanks. D. No, you can't.
- () 13. There is a beautiful lake in _____ centre of the park.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
- () 14. _____ the morning of May 1, Mr Wang flew to Beijing for a visit.
A. On B. In C. At D. Of
- () 15. Linda has visited _____ places of interest in Shanghai and she loves the city very much.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
- () 16. Would you like _____ your friends in Garden City?
A. visit B. visited C. visiting D. to visit
- () 17. I don't think Helen can do the work _____ she is too young.
A. when B. if C. because D. so
- () 18. He saw a man with a book in his hand _____ past just now.
A. walks B. walked C. walking D. to walk

- () 19. Peter _____ a lot of old buildings and temples there.
A. are going to see B. sees C. has seen D. are seeing
- () 20. _____ important it is!
A. What B. How C. What an D. What a

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

1. Simon has got some _____ for you, Lucy. (photo)
2. Look! There are a lot of _____ at Tian'anmen Square. (visit)
3. Kunming Lake is a _____ lake inside the palace. (beauty)
4. The food in the supermarket is cheap, but it's much _____ in the market. (cheap)
5. Susan has been ill for a week. She is _____ than before. (thin)
6. We can see many swans _____ on the lake. (swim)
7. Long time ago, people lived with dogs in _____. (cave)
8. Do your homework _____, and you can get good marks. (care)
9. I have got a _____ cat. Her name is Mimi. (love)
10. The dogs can help the police catch thieves and find _____ people. (miss)
11. Mr Li works in the SPCA. He is an SPCA _____. (office)
12. It's _____ of you to help your friends. (kindness)

IV. Reading

A

Need good and long lasting friends

I am very interested in meeting good friends from France, the UK and other European countries. I am a loving, caring and outgoing guy and I hope to get to know people, cultures and languages in other countries. I check mails often and I am good at English and French. So I will welcome all e-mails.

My e-mail address: nibangwa@yahoo.com

Tracy

Looking for a Japanese penfriend for my language classes

I am a Japanese teacher in Australia, looking for a penfriend for my classes in Japan. I have 2 classes of 26 students, so 52 in total, who I would like to find a penfriend for.

Please contact me if you can help.

My e-mail address: love123@sina.com

Thanks.

Simon

Looking for a kind friend from the USA

My name is Li Fang. I am planning to go for my studies in the United States so I need someone who can show me the way and how to do things and be a friend when I am there.

I am Chinese and hope to hear from you.

Thank you so much.

My e-mail address: jelbit@yahoo.com

Searching for secondary school penfriends

Hello, we are from Spain, near Barcelona city.

Our students are 12—16 years old and they would like to build friendships with a school with

similar ages.

They need to practise English. They speak Spanish as their mother language.

We are expecting to hear from you.

Tel: 13912371550

Branka

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. According to the information above, we know _____ can speak French.
A. Tracy B. Li Fang C. Branka D. Simon
- () 2. _____ are looking for penfriends for their students.
A. Tracy and Simon B. Simon and Branka
C. Tracy and Branka D. Li Fang and Simon
- () 3. If you are an American and you need a Chinese penfriend, you can contact _____.
A. nibangwa@yahoo.com B. love123@sina.com
C. jelbit@yahoo.com D. 13912371550
- () 4. We know from the passage that _____.
A. Tracy is planning to go for studies in the USA
B. Li Fang is going to Australia to be a teacher
C. Branka wants to find some adult penfriends
D. Simon has two classes with 52 students in total
- () 5. You may see the information above _____.
A. in a film B. on a website C. in a play D. on a map

B

Tina was a popular girl at school. She was clever and fun, and gets on well with everyone. She was such a busy girl, with so many friends, that she ___1___ had a chance to spend time with individual (单独的) friends.

But everything ___2___ on National Friendship Day. That day in class, everyone had to prepare three jokes to give their three best friends. However, Tina didn't receive a present! She felt ___3___ and cried. How could it be possible? No one saw her as their best friend? Everyone came and cheered up Tina. But each one only stayed for a ___4___ time. This was exactly what cheer-up did to others before. She knew she was a friend, but she wasn't a ___5___ friend to anyone.

When she got home, Tina asked her mother where she could find true friends.

"Tina, my dear," answered her mother. "If you really want true friends, you'll have to give them real ___6___. For a true friend you must always be there, in good times and bad."

- () 1. A. always B. nearly C. hardly D. sometimes
- () 2. A. happens B. comes C. disappear D. changes
- () 3. A. excited B. lucky C. happy D. terrible
- () 4. A. short B. long C. hard D. good
- () 5. A. helpful B. true C. great D. good
- () 6. A. gold B. time C. story D. money

C

Grace and I are good friends. We get on very well with each other, though sometimes we fight. I r___1___ last year we didn't talk with each other for a long time before the Mid-autumn Festival. But when we m___2___ each other that day, we became good friends again.

We both study well. We like t___3___ about problems in our studies. We also like making up(编) stories. We made up one in English last month. It was called "Magic Sunflower Club". I think this is a w___4___ name.

Do you want to know more about us? Grace is tall and active. She does b___5___ in P.E. than me. She is good at music. She plays the piano so well that sometimes birds come to listen to her.

I'm shorter and quieter than Grace. I know a lot a___6___ science. I often have some new ideas. I'm good at Maths and Art. Our teacher says my drawing is getting better and better.

If we don't know something very well, we help each other. So we n___7___ have any problems.

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

D

"Billy, one, two, three, get up! It is seven o'clock, February 25th, 2099. It's time to get up and go to school," says the clock-robot in a loud voice. Then the clothes-robot dresses Billy very fast. Next the food-robot gives Billy some bread and eggs. Billy doesn't like them, and then the food-robot gives him a hamburger. After eating the hamburger, Billy goes to school. When he gets out of the house with his schoolbag, he sees a car-robot waiting for him. "Hello! I'll drive you to school. Your name is Billy, isn't it?" says the car-robot. "Right," Billy answers. "Now would you please show me your school ID card?" ask the car-robot. Billy shows his school ID card to the car-robot. "Get in, please." Billy gets in it. Then the car-robot goes on, "I will check your homework today. Please put it on the board (平板)." Billy does as the car-robot says. When they get to school, the car-robot says to Billy, "See you tomorrow, Billy. Good luck!"

Answer the questions.

- When does Billy get up on February 25th, 2099?

- What does the food-robot give Billy at first?

- Why is the car-robot waiting for Billy when he gets out of the house?

- What must Billy show to the car-robot before getting in?

- Does the school teacher check Billy's homework?

- What do you think of Billy's life?

第四讲

Unit3 Friends from other countries

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1.一个拥挤的城市_____ | 11.在另一个国家_____ |
| 2.600 多万_____ | 12.知道；了解_____ |
| 3.……中的大部分_____ | 13.在上学_____ |
| 4.例如_____ | 14.一张……的清单_____ |
| 5.两万八千多_____ | 15.一个来自加拿大的男孩_____ |
| 6.来自不同国家的笔友_____ | 16.成为你的笔友_____ |
| 7.离……远_____ | 17.一张全家福_____ |
| 8.在杂志上_____ | 18.告诉某人关于……的事情_____ |
| 9.在报纸上_____ | 19.初级中学_____ |
| 10.给……写信_____ | 20.感谢你的来信_____ |

II. Fill in the following table.

	国家	国籍
中国		
日本		
英国		
美国		
印度		
澳大利亚		
加拿大		

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

- Lucy's parents are both _____ (America).
- We have many rules to keep us _____ (safely)
- Jack and Bob _____ (buy) two train tickets just now.
- Michael lives on the _____ (twenty) floor.
- We _____ (learn) 2000 English words by the end of last term.
- _____ (luck), he broke his leg in the traffic accident.

7. What makes you _____ (happy)? You look so worried.

8. Too much salt is _____ (health) for you.

IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. She needs to buy a washing machine. (改为否定句)

She _____ buy a washing machine.

2. He's never late for school. (改为反意疑问句)

He's never late for school _____?

3. Both my father and I are going to Beijing next week. (改为否定句)

_____ my father _____ I _____ going to Beijing next week.

4. I didn't hear anything when I entered the room. (保持原句意思不变)

I _____ when I entered the room.

5. Think hard, and you will find a good idea. (保持原句意思不变)

You will find a good idea _____ think hard.

二、课内讲解

信件的格式

- 1) 右上角书写收信人地址
- 2) 收信人地址下方书写写信日期
- 3) 以 Dear 向他人致以问候
- 4) 正文部分应先寒暄，再进入正题
- 5) 结束前应表示自己希望收到对方的来信
- 6) 正文后应书写 Yours 或 Yours sincerely 之类敬语
- 7) 最后勿忘签名

三、课后巩固

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

1. Different _____ have different eating habits. (country)
2. The underground is too _____ to get on in rush hours. (crowd)
3. If you go to the Bun, you will find many _____ by the river. (foreign)
4. The _____ government gave us a koala bear as a present. (Australia)
5. More than half of _____ Columbia is covered with forest. (Britain)
6. They are from Canada, so we call _____ Canadians. (they)
7. She opened the door and gave her _____ a smile of welcome. (visit)
8. I have lots of pencils with _____ colours. (difference)
9. Every year many _____ will visit our school. (Japan)
10. _____ have found that there is no water or air on the Mars. (science)
11. A lot of countries take part in the _____ Olympic Games. (national)

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. I met a group of tourists from _____ UK on my way to school.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. What do we call people from _____?
A. Indian B. American C. British D. Canada
- () 3. We call people from _____.

- A. Australia; Australians B. Canadian; Canadas
C. British; Britain D. Japanese; Japan
- () 4. Daisy is good at language learning. She can _____ 3 languages including Chinese.
A. talk B. say C. tell D. speak
- () 5. There _____ beautiful flowers and trees in the Century Park.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- () 6. China is an ancient country with a history of about _____ years.
A. five thousand B. five thousands
C. thousand of D. thousands of
- () 7. We had a lot of _____ on the playground at school.
A. funny B. fun C. interesting D. interest
- () 8. The cup _____ glass and there is a flower in it.
A. is made from B. is made of
C. is made into D. is made by
- () 9. They are talking _____ the film on a TV show.
A. with B. of C. about D. at
- () 10. _____ likes Joan because she is so friendly.
A. Every one B. Everyone C. Each one D. Nobody
- () 11. China is _____ ancient country with a long history.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 12. Would you please give the book back to me _____ the end of the month?
A. in B. with C. at D. to
- () 13. Collecting basketball is my hobby. I have _____ ten basketballs in my room.
A. for B. on C. over D. out
- () 14. Some people gave money to the poor and _____ provided clothes and food.
A. another B. other C. the other D. others
- () 15. Angela thinks travelling by train is cheaper and _____.
A. interesting B. more interesting
C. the most interesting D. much interesting

III. Make up sentences.

- six million, live, Garden City, people, over, in
_____.
- call, Canadians, for example, people, we, Canada, from
_____.
- magazines, read about, can, them, in, we, newspapers, and
_____.
- country, visited, you, have, which, before
_____?
- many people, Britain, live in, countries, from, too, other
_____.

IV. Reading.

A

Do you have trouble finding anything to do for the whole family on weekends? Don't worry! These activities make perfect family outings when you and the kids need to get out of the house.

The Zoo

Take the whole family on a trip to the local zoo. Visit each animal and test (测试) your kids' animal knowledge. Little kids love watching animal shows. Older kids will learn about the different environments and eating habits of animals.

The Science Museum

If you live in a large city, you have chances to a science museum. You can let your kids experience by themselves to satisfy (满足) their curiosity. Be sure to attend a lecture (演讲) or watch a performance.

Films

Going to the cinema is a perfect activity on a rainy day. The films can be interesting. Your kids will love seeing their favourite characters on the big screen, and you can relax and enjoy some quiet time.

The Park

You can study different flowers, trees and birds in the park, and give your kids an informal (非正式的) nature lesson. Feeding the birds and enjoying the sunshine can be relaxing.

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. You can _____ with your family in the zoo.
 A. see a film B. watch animal shows
 C. get some exercise D. have a nature lesson
- () 2. If Tim wants to learn about science, he can _____.
 A. visit the zoo B. go to the park
 C. go to see a film D. visit the science museum
- () 3. The underlined word “curiosity” means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 好奇心 B. 毅力 C. 性格 D. 学科
- () 4. We can do the following things in the park except _____.
 A. feed the birds B. enjoy the sunshine
 C. study different plants D. learn about eating habits of animals
- () 5. The passage mainly tells us some _____.
 A. different places B. different animals
 C. weekend activities D. kids and parents

B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

Sand cats come from deserts like the Sahara (撒哈拉沙漠). They have wide faces and big eyes. If you are lucky enough to see one, you will find it is one of the cutest animals.

In the deserts of Africa and Asia, sand cats like living alone (独自地). They usually live in holes made by ___1___ small animals. At their largest, they are a little less than two feet long. Their wide heads are what give them their young, lovely faces. They ___2___ food at night, feeding on small animals like snakes.

There are not many sand cats in the world, so it's important to keep them ___3___. However, it is difficult to keep them in zoos. Sand cats in zoos easily get kinds of common diseases, so, in order to (为了) ___4___ sand cats, zoos have to create (创建) very special environment just for them. This means that, if sand cats are in danger, it's ___5___ to save them. Outside their native living places, there are not many opportunities (机会) to see sand cats. In the United States, there are only sand cats in ___6___. Most of us will just have to look at pictures and videos of these lovely wild animals online.

- () 1. A. other B. others C. another D. the others
 () 2. A. look at B. wait for C. take out D. look for
 () 3. A. free B. busy C. safe D. dangerous
 () 4. A. keep B. stay C. live D. take
 () 5. A. easy B. interesting C. boring D. difficult
 () 6. A. zoos B. parks C. homes D. houses

C

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

Do you know that every person wears two bags? One in the front is small, the o___1___ on the back is very big.

People know all about the bags that are worn in the front, b___2___ very little about the back bag. Peter, f___3___ example, often takes a quick look at the bag he wears in front, and he sees that it has all the mistakes (过失) of other people. He feels that he is the greatest and the best because he thinks there is nothing w___4___ with him.

The other bag is worn on his back s___5___ he can't look into it. He doesn't know he himself has all these mistakes. The back bag is not even big e___6___ to put all his mistakes in. It's a pity that people can't sometimes change the places of the two bags, otherwise (否则) they could find o___7___ how big their own mistakes are.

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

D

These days most people in Britain and the USA do not wear very formal (正式的) clothes. But sometimes it is important to wear the right clothes.

Many British people don't think about clothes very much. They just like to be comfortable. When they want to enjoy themselves, they can wear almost anything. At theatres, cinemas and concerts you can wear whatever you like, from beautiful suits and dresses to jeans and sweaters. Anything goes as long as (只要) you look clean and tidy.

But in Britain and the USA, men in offices usually wear suits and ties, and women wear dresses or skirts (not trousers). Doctors and business people always wear quite formal clothes. And in some hotels and restaurants men have to wear ties and women have to wear tidy dresses.

In many ways, Americans are less formal than British people, but they are more careful with their clothes. At home or on holidays, most Americans wear uniforms or sports clothes. But when they go out in the evening, they like to look nice. But in good hotels and restaurants, men have to wear jackets and ties, and women wear pretty clothes.

It's hard to say exactly what people wear in Britain and the USA, because everyone is different. If you are not sure what to wear, watch first and then do the same. You'll feel more comfortable if you don't look too different from everyone else.

Answer the questions.

1. Why don't many British people think much about clothes?

2. Can a British person wear jeans at the theatre?

3. What do men in Britain usually wear in offices?

4. Who pays more attention to their clothes, Americans or British people?

5. What do women in the USA have to wear in a good hotel?

6. What's the passage mainly about?

四、课外拓展

新概念英语

lesson46 Expensive and uncomfortable 既昂贵又受罪

When a plane from London arrived at Sydney airport, workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which contained clothing. No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy. It suddenly occurred to one of the workers to open up the box. He was astonished at what he found. A man was lying in the box on top of a pile of woollen goods. He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away. After he was arrested, the man admitted hiding in the box before the plane left London. He had had a long and uncomfortable trip, for he had been confined to the wooden box for over ten hours. The man was ordered to pay &345 for the cost of the trip. The normal price of a ticket is \$230 !

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. wooden | a. 木制的 |
| 2. extremely | ad. 极其, 非常 |
| 3. occur | v. 发生; vi. 出现, 存在, 发生 |
| 4. astonish | v. 使...惊讶 |
| 5. pile | n. 堆; v. 堆, 堆积, 拥挤进(入); vt. 堆积 |
| 6. woollen | n. 毛织品; a. 羊毛制的\ |
| 7. goods | n. 商品, 货物 |
| 8. discover | v. 发现 |
| 9. admit | v. 允许进入, 承认 |
| 10. confine | v. 限制, 闭居; [计算机] 限制 |
| 11. normal | a. 正常的, 正规的; n. 正常状态 |

第五讲

Unit4 Jobs people do

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

1.与.....一样 _____

2.在某地工作 _____

- 3.为.....效力_____
- 4.建筑公司_____
- 5.建筑平面图_____
- 6.搬运工_____
- 7.搬家公司_____
- 8.将.....搬到_____
- 9.上班_____
- 10.救护员_____
- 11.开车将某人送到某地_____
- 12.扑灭_____
- 13.投递信件与包裹_____
- 14.救人_____
- 15.在电梯里_____
- 16.接电话_____
- 17.出席会议_____
- 18.记笔记_____
- 19.撞到_____
- 20.着火_____
- 21.两者都_____
- 22.逃跑_____
- 23.害怕_____
- 24.打电话叫辆消防车_____
- 25.阻断交通_____

- 26.让某人做某事_____
- 27.手臂骨折_____
- 28.到达_____
- 29.两天之后_____
- 30.事故现场_____
- 31.每天早晨_____
- 32.在某人去.....的路上_____
- 33.清空垃圾桶_____
- 34.清扫街道_____

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

1. Look at those ladies! They are _____ (policeman).
2. My aunt works as a shop _____ (assist) in the supermarket.
3. Jane's mother _____ (teach) English at school. She is an English _____ (teach).
4. Shanghai and Beijing are famous _____ (city) in the world.
5. The man was sent to the hospital _____ (quick).
6. _____ (final), John won the match and made all of us proud.
7. Lily felt very _____ (happy) because she just lost her mobile phone.
8. Tony hopes to be an _____ (engine) when he grows up.
9. The poor boy sells _____ (newspaper) in the morning to make some money.
10. When Susan came back home, she found the windows _____. (break)
11. Tom often sees a group of old people _____ (play) chess in the park when he hurries to school.
12. The policeman let the ambulance _____ (pass) when there was a red light.
13. David _____ (go) to Australia last year.
14. The street _____ (clean) start cleaning the streets early in the morning.

III. Rewrite the sentences as required.

1. Does she want to be a farmer? (保持原句意思不变)
_____ she _____ be a farmer?
2. Mike's sister is a secretary. (就划线部分提问)
_____ Mike's sister?
3. People usually start work at half past eight in the morning. (就划线部分提问)
_____ people usually start work?
4. A fisherman catches fish every day. (就划线部分提问)
_____ a fisherman _____ every day?
5. I wouldn't like to be a cook because I don't like cooking. (就划线部分提问)
_____ you like to be a cook?

二、课内讲解

at work 在上班

go to school 去上学

go to the school 到学校去 (不一定是上学)

in hospital 住院

in the hospital 在医院里 (不一定是生病)

三、课后巩固**I. Read and write.**

1. _____ help make sick people better.
2. _____ make sick people better.
3. _____ fly a plane.
4. _____ grow food.
5. _____ sell things to people.

6. _____ make people's teeth better.
7. _____ put out fires.
8. _____ cook food for people.
9. _____ receive money and give money in a bank.
10. _____ send letters and newspaper to people's homes.
11. _____ drive a bus.
12. _____ take notes and answer phones.
13. _____ help make our city a safe place.

II. Read and choose.

A. an architect B. what...think of C. enjoy yourself
D. send E. more than F. about G. not home

- () 1. How do you like your school life?
- () 2. He does a lot of different things for people.
- () 3. Did the postman deliver the letter to you this morning?
- () 4. My father is a person who draws plans of buildings.
- () 5. Over 30 students took part in the maths contest.
- () 6. Did you have a good time at the birthday party?

III. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. I would like to be _____ architect when I grow up.
A. an B. a C. / D. the
- () 2. Mr White and his wife bought _____ furniture for their new flat.
A. many B. a lot C. much D. a few
- () 3. Mike's father worked _____ a removal company last year.
A. on B. as C. for D. of
- () 4. Ben and I live in _____, but we work in the same company.
A. different block B. same block
C. the same block D. different blocks
- () 5. Mrs Wang is a good doctor. She often takes good _____ of sick people.
A. care B. careful C. cares D. carefully
- () 6. My uncle _____ as a farmer for 20 years.
A. has worked B. works C. worked D. working
- () 7. Mrs Wang's job is _____ sick people better.
A. make B. makes C. making D. to make
- () 8. — _____?
— I'm a shop assistant.
A. Where are you from
B. What is your job
C. What's your hobby

D. How do you do

IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. the, removal, furniture, to, men, move, their, people's, new, always, houses
(连词成句)

2. Mr Green is a famous doctor. (对划线部分提问)

_____ is Mr Green's _____?

3. John works in a big company. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ John _____ in a big company?

4. Mike's hobby is playing the violin. Tim's hobby is playing the violin, too. (保持句意基本不变)

Mike has the _____ hobby _____ Tim.

5. They moved into a new flat last month. (改成反意疑问句)

They moved into a new flat last month, _____?

6. drives, an, ambulance, quickly, people, hospital, sick, worker, to, the (连词成句)

V. Please read the following dialogue which is incomplete, and fill in the blanks with suitable words according to the context.

Lucy: Did you m___1___ a New Year's resolution this year, Kim?

Kim: Yes, I did.

Lucy: W___2___ are you going to do?

Kim: Well, I'm going to become a soccer player.

Manuel: H___3___ are you going to do that?

Kim: I'm going to practise really h___4___, and I'm going to a summer camp. I'm going to play soccer every day there.

Manuel: How a___5___ you, Lucy? Did you make a resolution?

Lucy: Oh, sure. I'm going to learn to p___6___ an instrument.

Kim: Cool. How are you going to do that?

Lucy: I'm going to take piano l___7___.

Kim: How about you, Manuel?

Manuel: My New Year's resolution is to get good g___8___.

Kim: How are you going to do that?

Manuel: I'm going to study hard and do my h___9___ every day.

Lucy: That s___10___ good.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

VI. Reading

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

- () 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.

B

In America, children often get their pocket money by working. Most children like selling hamburgers or ice cream as their part-time jobs. But Alexandra takes her food from the land. Alexandra is a girl from Petersburg, Michigan, the USA. She is 14 years old.

Alexandra runs her own C.S.A (社区支持型农业) programme for fourteen of her ___1___ in her neighbourhood. She grows vegetables and herbs (草药) by herself on a small part of her family's ___2___. The neighbours pay \$175 for the vegetables and herbs.

Alexandra is a member of the 4-H Club. She is interested in ___3___. And she seems to have quite the green thumb: she grows ___4___ fresh vegetables successfully, including (包括) carrots, spinach, beets, watermelons, tomatoes and onions.

Alexandra loves ___5___ very much. You can always ___6___ her words: "And that corn? Oh, my goodness!"

- () 1. A. classmates B. neighbours C. schoolmates D. friends
- () 2. A. sitting room B. living room C. kitchen D. land
- () 3. A. farming B. running C. cleaning D. earning
- () 4. A. much B. little C. a little D. lots of
- () 5. A. buying B. planting C. selling D. playing
- () 6. A. hear B. see C. write D. watch

C

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

Most people have jobs. They go to work nearly every day. Some people are lucky: they have very interesting jobs and earn m__1__ money. Most people are not so lucky: either their jobs are not very interesting or they don't earn a lot of money.

The most interesting jobs are often the most difficult. People t__2__ a long time to learn how to do them. Doctors s__3__ for at least five years finishing school. Airline pilots study l__4__. Most airline pilots are at least 30 years old.

Some young people have interesting and well-paid jobs. Many successful stars are young. Football and tennis stars are usually under 35. Older people usually cannot play these sports very well. They cannot move fast e__5__. Golf, however, is a good sport for older people. Many golfers are quite old.

Most people work until they are 60 or 65 years old. Then they retire (退休) and have a lot of free time. But some people n__6__ retire. These people usually have very interesting jobs. Writers, artists, musicians and actors usually work all t__7__ life.

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

D

Dou Kou was born in Jiangsu in 1994. When he was 7 months old, his parents started working in over 30 different cities, such as Xi'an and Shenzhen. This kind of life gave him things to think and write about.

When he was 9 months old, he could speak and at the age of one, he could say five to six hundred words. At three, he could look up words in the dictionary. At four, his father taught him how to learn by himself. His parents like reading very much. So does he. At the age of 5, he began writing fairy tales (童话). At the age of 6, he wrote a novel about his life in different cities with his parents.

His fairy tales are all from his life. One day, he found many mice in the house. The mice ate their food and they also hurt his mother's hand. So he thought, "If we give mice the stomachs of the cows, they will eat grass and they will be helpful to people." This was his first fairy tales *Change Stomach for Mice*.

Dou Kou studied well when he was in the middle school. He finished his third book—*Eyes of Children*. He said, "I am not different from other children. I just wrote several books."

Answer the questions.

1. When was Dou Kou born?

2. Why is his parents' working in many different cities helpful to Dou Kou?

3. When did Dou Kou begin to look up words in the dictionary?

4. What is his first novel about?

5. How can make mice helpful to people according to Dou Kou?

6. What do you think of Dou Kou?

第六讲

Unit3-4 单元复习

I.Choose the best answer.

- () 1.Tom isn't here now. He _____ the restaurant.
A.has been to B.went to C.has gone to D.goes to
- () 2.Shanghai is one of _____ cities in China.
A.the more beautiful B.the most biggest
C.the most beautiful D.the more interesting
- () 3.-- _____ will the train arrive?
--In five minutes.
A.How often B.How long C.How soon D.How far
- () 4.I like Mr White because he often tells _____ funny stories in class.
A.our B.us C.we D.ours
- () 5.It is said that _____ tourists visit Yu Garden every day.
A.three thousand B.thousand of
C.five thousands of D.thousands
- () 6.Don't you know that Mary is a little girl with _____ words? She is always quiet.
A.a few B.few C.a little D.little
- () 7.The ground was covered with _____ leaves after a strong wind.
A.fall B.falling C.fell D.fallen
- () 8.You'd better _____ the letter to your father at once.
A.to post B.post C.posting D.posted
- () 9.--You look beautiful in white today!
--_____
A.Not beautiful. B.Thank you.
C.You are wrong. D.I'm afraid.
- () 10._____ of people work in the factory. But only two _____ of them are from Zhejiang Province.
A.Thousands; hundreds B.Thousands; hundred
C.Thousand; hundreds D.Thousand; hundred
- () 11.There's _____ "s" in the word "smile". _____ "s" is _____ first letter.
A.an; An; the B.an;The;the C.the;An;the D./; The; the
- () 12.We want to buy _____ in a furniture shop.
A.furniture B.a furniture
C.two pieces of furniture D.some furnintures
- () 13._____ your sweater, it is very hot outside.
A.Put out B.Wear C.Try on D.Take off
- () 14.What would they like _____ have _____ lunch?
A.to;as B.to;for C./; for D./;at

- () 15. Alice is never late _____.
A. for the class B. for class C. for a class D. a class
- () 16. This is very _____ news. I didn't think such a sad thing would happen.
A. relaxing B. interesting C. exciting D. surprising
- () 17. Yang Liwei is _____ astronaut. He is _____ first man to fly to space in China.
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; the D. /; the
- () 18. Look at the shop assistant. She is _____ a T-shirt to a lady.
A. buying B. selling C. making D. getting
- () 19. Linda usually helps her boss type letters. She is a _____.
A. worker B. business woman C. secretary D. bank clerk
- () 20. --Does Ben bring food _____ people?
--No. He is a cook. He cooks food _____ people.
A. to; for B. for; to C. to; to D. for; for
- () 21. --_____?
--She is a nurse.
A. Where does your mother do
B. What is your mother
C. What is your mother doing
D. Who is your mother
- () 22. Let's call a _____ company to help us _____ to a new flat.
A. removal; move B. remove; removal
C. removal; remove D. moving; remove
- () 23. A secretary's job is _____.
A. to draw plans of buildings
B. drawing plans of buildings
C. to type letters
D. typing letters
- () 24. There are many _____ kinds of magazines here. You may choose the one you like.
A. different B. difference C. differences D. differently
- () 25. A teacher doesn't need to wear _____ uniform.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 26. David is very busy. He moves _____ furniture to people's new flat every day.
A. a few B. much C. many D. a little
- () 27. The young woman enjoyed _____ with all the people in my office.
A. work B. working C. to work D. worked
- () 28. I would like to _____ my son to the park this weekend.
A. bring B. deliver C. send D. take
- () 29. Grandma _____ good care of me when I was a child.
A. was taking B. takes C. took D. to take
- () 30. What about _____ a fire engine now?
A. call B. called C. to call D. calling

II. Choose the proper words or expressions to complete the passage.

A. started making B. other C. the United States D. over
E. ends F. American G. call

Paper was first made in the year A.D.(公元)105.A Chinese man Ts'ai Lun made it. For ____1____ 500 years only the Chinese can make paper.The Japanese learned to make paper around the year 600. As years went by, people in ____2____ places began to make paper.

The lead(铅) pencil is not made of lead. It is made of graphite(石墨).People found graphite in 1564.They thought it was a kind of lead.Today we still ____3____ pencils "lead pencils". At first pencils were made by putting string(线) around a piece of graphite.

The first wooden pencil was made by Kasper Faber.In 1761 he ____4____ pencils in Germany. Kasper Faber was Eberhard Faber's great-grand father (曾祖父). In 1861 Eberhard Faber started making pencils in ____5____. Erasers like those we use today were first made in 1752. They were made in France by a man named Magellan. A man named Hyman L. Lipman first put erasers on the ____6____ of pencils. And that is how the pencil came to be now.

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

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

- Today the boss is very busy because he has several _____ (meet) to attend.
- The ball went towards the window and made it _____ (break).
- The clerk couldn't help the customer, so he asked the _____ (manage) for help.
- The _____ (motorcycle) have decided to have a race in the countryside.
- He has lived here for three years, but he has never seen his _____ (neighbour).
- The secretary in green _____ (typist) fastest in her company.
- She practises speaking English very often to make her spoken English _____ (good).
- Both of Jack's _____ (arm) were hurt in the accident.

IV.Rewrite the sentences as required.

- The clerk in the company does many different things every day.(改为否定句)
The clerk in the company _____ many different things every day.
- Does an ambulance worker wear a uniform?(作肯定回答)
_____, he _____.
- Karen saw the people playing badminton happily in the park.(就划线部分提问)
_____ did Karen see people _____ in the park?
- The policemen stopped the traffic to let the fire engine come quickly to the scene.(就划线部分提问)
_____ the policemen stop the traffic?
- Susan is a secretary.Susan's neighbour is a secretary,too.(合并为一句)
_____ Susan _____ her neighbour are secretaries.

V.Reading

A.

Most companies would like their employees to stay with the company for a long time.It

Write. So he started to think in pictures. With this new way of thinking, he became one of the most famous scientists in the world. In 1988, he wrote his first important book, *A Brief History of Time*. It sold more than 5.5 million copies in 333 different languages.

1.What kind of questions is Stephen trying to find the answers to?

2.When did he become very ill?

3.How many years did Stephen probably study in Cambridge University?

4.Why did Stephen start to think in pictures?

5.How old was he when he wrote *A Brief History of Time*?

6.What do you think of Stephen Hawking?

第七讲

阶段测一

第八讲

Unit5 Choosing a new flat

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.使.....整洁_____ | 12.一套带有一间大厨房的公寓_____ |
| 2.客厅_____ | 13.住在郊区_____ |
| 3.紧邻_____ | 14.住得远离热闹的马路_____ |
| 4.考虑搬家_____ | 15.离地铁站很近_____ |
| 5.大得多_____ | 16.在乔迁之日_____ |
| 6.让某人做某事_____ | 17.搬进他们的新居_____ |
| 7.和某人谈话_____ | 18.在 A 和 B 之间_____ |
| 8.李家的公寓_____ | 19.在.....的前面_____ |
| 9.足够的空间_____ | 20.在.....的前部_____ |
| 10.一家房产中介_____ | 21.建筑的平面图_____ |
| 11.寻找一间更大的公寓_____ | 22.询问某人有关.....的事_____ |

II.Fill in the table as required.

原词	词性/中文	英文	词性/中文	英文
1.choose(v.)	(n.)选择		—	—
2.tidy (v.)	(adj.)整洁的		(adj.)不整洁的	
	(adv.)整齐地		—	—
3.agree (v.)	(n.)同意		(v.)不同意	
	(n.)不同意		(adj.)令人愉快的	
4.suburb (n.)	(adj.)郊区的		—	—
5.helper (n.)	(n.)帮助		(v.)帮助	
	(adj.)有帮助的		(adj.)无助的	
6.move (n.) / (v.)	(adj.)令人感动的		(adj.)感动的	
	(v.)移开		(n.)移动, 搬迁	
7.discuss (v.)	(n.)讨论		—	—

二、课内讲解**1.need 的用法**

1)作实义动词, 后接名词, 代词或动词不定式 (to do), 有人称和数的变化。短语
need sth, need to do sth

eg.They didn't need to arrive so early.

Did they need to arrive so early? Yes,they did./No,they didn't.

2)作情态动词, 后接动词原形 (do), 且没有人称和数的变化, 多用于疑问句或否定句。(注意答句)

eg.Need we finish it this afternoon? Yes,you must./ No,you needn't.

You needn't hurry because there is much time left.

3)need doing=need to be done 需要被做 (有被动意思)

eg.The flowers need watering.=The flowers need to be watered.花需要(被)浇水

2.修饰比较级的词: much,even,far,still,a lot 等词修饰比较级, 表示程度。

eg.She feels much better than yesterday.她感觉比昨天好多了。

三、课后巩固**I. Read and write.**

1. It will be nice to live in the _____ /'sʌbʊ:bz/.
2. What would like to put _____ /br'twi:n/ the two desks?
3. The two pictures on the wall look very _____ /'fʌnɪ/.
4. Did you leave your watch in the _____ /'bɑ:θru:m/, Mary?
5. I'd like to live far away from _____ /'bɪzi/ roads.

II. Choose the best answer.

- () 1.Which of the following underlined part is different in pronunciation with the others?
A.heart B.earth C.heard D.early
- () 2.The driver sitting in _____ front of the car is smoking.
A.a B.an C.the D./
- () 3.Please keep the secret between _____ and _____.
A.his; her B.he; her C.him; her D.his; she
- () 4.The visitors _____ Britain arrived _____ Shanghai Station last week.

- A.from; at B.of; to C.from; to D.of; on
- () 5.Tom looks _____. Look! He is looking _____ at those pictures.
A.happy ...unhappy B.happily ..happily
C.unhappy ...unhappily D.unhappily...unhappy
- () 6.They want to buy_____ for their new house.
A.many furnitures B.some furnitures
C.a furniture D.some furniture
- () 7._____ poetry I have bought for my cousin!
A.How wonderful B.How wonderfully
C.What a wonderful D.What wonderful
- () 8.My parents look _____ than before.
A.much young B.more younger
C.much younger D.young
- () 9.The Lis have moved to a _____ flat.
A.100-square-meter B.100-squares-meters
C.100 square meters D.100-square-meters
- () 10._____ father is talking to the teacher about their study.
A.Tim's and Tom B.Tim and Tom's
C.Tim's and Tom's D.Tim and Tom
- () 11.He _____ any help because he thinks he can do it himself.
A.needn't B.don't need
C.needs D.doesn't need
- () 12.Jane looks _____ than before.
A.more friendlier B.much friendly
C.much friendlier D.much more friendlier
- () 13.China is _____ than Japan.
A.a lot bigger B.a lot bigger C.more big D.more bigger
- () 14.How long have they _____ the computer?
A.bought B.had C.borrowed D.sold
- () 15.This shirt is too expensive. Would you like to show me _____ one?
A.the other B.other C.others D.another

III.Reading.

A

It is one o'clock in Seattle in the afternoon. You are walking d___1___ the street. A lot of people are outside for lunch. You see a woman. She is holding a white and green paper cup. You see another person. He is also holding a cup in his hand. You see another and another. Everybody holds a cup! What are they all drinking? You s___2___ the air in Seattle. It's coffee!

People in Seattle love coffee. Some say it's because Seattle has many rainy d___3___ and people need coffee to be happy. There is caffeine in coffee and it helps people be happy. These people like *latte*(拿铁) better. Others say coffee shops are popular because people in Seattle are very relaxed. They need coffee to stop them from falling a___4___ easily. These people like *espresso* (浓缩咖啡) better.

Coffee shops in Seattle are like teahouse in China. In Seattle, people go to coffee shops to talk to friends, read books, play games, work on the computer or relax. Coffee is an i___5___ part of people's life. The world's largest coffee shop chain, Starbucks, first o___6___ in Seattle in 1971. There are many good *baristas*(咖啡调制师) in Starbucks. But Starbucks is not the o___7___ popular coffee shop chain in the city. There are other large chains, Seattle also has many small neighbourhood coffee shops.

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

B

One sunny day, two travellers who seemed to be very good friends met a bear in their way when they l___1___ expected, so they both tried to climb a tree that was near to save their lives, but one of them h___2___ himself and wasn't able to climb. His friend was so concerned to save his own life that he forgot about him and didn't offer to h___3___ him. Therefore the only idea that crossed his mind that moment was to play the d___4___ on the ground. The bear thought he was really dead, so it soon left, after smelling him for a while.

When they finally seemed to be safe, the traveller in the tree climbed down, and asked his friend what the bear whispered in his ear.

"The bear a___5___ me not to trust those friends who leave you in the moment of d___6___".

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

C

Popular music in America is w___1___ every student likes. Students carry small radios with earphones and listen to music before class, after class, and at lunch. Students with cars buy large speakers and play the music loudly as they d___2___ on the street.

Adult drivers listen to music on the car radio as they drive to work. They also listen to the news about sports, the weather, and the life of American p___3___. Most of the radio programmes are music.

Pop or popular music singers m___4___ much money. They make a CD or tape which radio stations use in many places. Once the popular singer is heard all over the country, young people buy his or her tape. Some of the money from these comes to the singer. Wherever the singer goes, all the young people want to meet him or her. Now the singer has ___5___ a national star.

第九讲

Unit6 Different places

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1.住在郊区_____ | 11.吃烧烤_____ |
| 2.平静安宁_____ | 12.生活的改变_____ |
| 3.在花园城市的地图上_____ | 13.去餐厅吃晚饭_____ |
| 4.在地图的北部_____ | 14.带某人去公园_____ |
| 5.乘公交去购物中心_____ | 15.穿暖和的衣服_____ |
| 6.乘地铁去上学_____ | 16.正在下落的树叶_____ |
| 7.在不同地方的生活_____ | 17.已经落下的树叶_____ |
| 8.搬入水湾_____ | 18.在树上筑巢_____ |
| 9.金融中心_____ | 19.树上生长着的苹果_____ |
| 10.展览中心_____ | 20.陡峭的台阶_____ |

II.Fill in the blanks according to the phonetic transcriptions.

- Please keep _____ ['kwaɪət] in the library.
- Did you go to the _____ [ʃɒp] to buy food yesterday?
- There is a church at the bottom of some _____ [sti:p]steps.
- Where are my _____ [glʌvz]?
- The children are playing happily in the _____ [gɑ:dn].

III.Rewrite the sentences as required.

- There is a woman near the house. (变复数)

- There are some buses near the hill. (变单数)

- There are some apples in the tree (变一般问句)

- There are a lot of oranges in the fridge. (变否定句)

- Is there a baby in the room? (变复数)

- There are many beautiful flowers in the garden. (就划线部分提问)
_____ in the garden?
- There is a soccer ball and a basketball on the floor. (就划线部分提问)
_____ on the floor?
- There aren't any pictures on the wall.(同意句转换)
There _____ pictures on the wall.

二、课内讲解

- When 引导的时间状语从句 (When “当.....时候”。)
结构: 主句 + when + 从句

When + 从句, 主句

注意主句和从句时态一致。主要有:

1) 主句 (一般现在时) + when + 从句 (一般现在时)

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

2) 主句 (一般将来时) + when + 从句 (一般现在时)

I will go to Beijing when autumn comes.

3) 主句 (过去进行时) + when + 从句 (一般过去时)

She was talking to Mr Wang when I saw her.

2. There be 句型 (表示“存在有.....”)

There be 句型可以用于下列时态。

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

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

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

/There is going to be a park near our neighbourhood.

三、课后巩固**I. Choose the best answer.**

() 1. Which of the following underlined part is different in pronunciation with the others?

A. come B. company C. computer D. comfortable

() 2. He takes _____ underground to school every day.

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

() 3. It is kind _____ you to do me a favor.

A. of B. for C. to D. about

() 4. Beijing is _____ the map _____ China.

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

() 5. China is _____ Japan.

A. same as B. different from C. different to D. same to

() 6. Jason took his friend _____ just now.

A. to home B. at home C. there D. to there

() 7. _____ useful book he bought!

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

() 8. -- _____ will you be ready for the party? In two days?

--Yes.

A. How soon B. How fast C. How quickly D. How long

() 9. It is _____ to have barbecues at weekends.

A. relaxed B. excited C. pleased D. relaxing

() 10. Look, there is a kite _____ in the sky.

A. to fly B. flying C. flew D. flown

() 11. There are _____ mistakes in this report than those in that one.

A. less B. much C. fewer D. a lot of

() 12. Could you tell me _____?

- A. where do you live
- B. who you are waiting for
- C. who were you waiting for
- D. where you live in

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

1. I hope we will have a _____ journey on the train tomorrow. (please)
2. All I want is some _____ and quiet. (peaceful)
3. It's _____ to do shopping on that island. There are few shops there. (convenience)
4. My grandparents prefer to live in the countryside because they like the _____ life there. (relax)
5. Have you visited the Shanghai _____ Center? (exhibit)
6. We really can't stand our _____ neighbours. (noise)
7. It's _____ to watch a football match. (excitement)
8. Timothy said he would like to live in the _____ area. (suburb)

III. Reading.

A

London Heathrow is the biggest airport in the UK, and it also *handles* (处理) with m 1 passengers than any other airport in the world. For this reason, extension was planned and on 27th March *a fifth terminal* (五号候机楼) o 2 to public to help deal with so many passengers.

The new terminal has taken a long time to plan and build. The idea was first recommended back in the 1980s.

The opening of it has been talked about widely in the media in the UK and expectations were h 3 for the £ 4.3 billion (60.2 billion RMB) project.

However, in spite of long preparations at Terminal 5 ahead of the opening ceremony, things soon turned into disorder.

There were problems from the beginning as staff had difficulties finding car parking spaces and getting through security to get into the building. This, as a result, caused a d 4 when passengers started to arrive and enough numbers of staff were not in place.

The terminal has been designed to handle 12,000 bags an hour but b 5 of a reported "lack of training and necessary support", a *backlog* (积压) of luggage soon turned up. By lunchtime on that first day, 20 flights had been cancelled to try and ease the problems. Flights continued to be cancelled in the days following the opening and up to 28,000 bags had to be placed in *temporary storage* (临时存放点).

1. m 2. o 3. h
4. d 5. b

B

If you ever go travelling, you should stay in a youth hostel. They're cheap, excellent places

for information, and, above all, strange.

Most youth hostels are narrow, dirty and look just like a dormitory. Others have nice kitchens and comfortable living rooms with TVs and radios. You'll never forget the people you meet at a youth hostel. They're just as strange as characters in a book. They come from all over the world. Most are just visitors, but some are *permanent residents* (永久居民). Being a strange crowd of people, they have many interesting stories to tell. There's no doubt you'll hear stories as strange as the people who tell them. Among such a group of people, it is easy to forget where you are. In a youth hostel, you are in another culture. Your travelling experiences won't be complete until you stay in one.

Questions:

1. What's the passage mainly about?

_____.

2. What do youth hostels usually look like?

_____.

3. Youth hostels are always narrow, dirty and poorly-equipped, aren't they?

_____.

4. What is so special about youth hostels?

_____.

5. Is the writer for or against staying in a youth hostel while travelling?

_____.

四、课外拓展

【新概念英语】

Lesson 47 A thirsty ghost 嗜酒的鬼魂

A public house which was recently bought by Mr. Ian Thompson is up for sale. Mr. Thompson is going to sell it because it is haunted. He told me that he could not go to sleep one night because he heard a strange noise coming from the bar. The next morning, he found that the doors had been blocked by chairs and the furniture had been moved. Though Mr. Thompson had turned the lights off before he went to bed, they were on in the morning. He also said that he had found five empty whisky bottles which the ghost must have drunk the night before. When I suggested that some villagers must have come in for a free drink, Mr. Thompson shook his head. The villagers have told him that they will not accept the pub even if he gives it away.

【New words】

- | | |
|----------|---------------------------|
| 1. ghost | n. 鬼, 幽灵 |
| 2. haunt | n. 常到的地方; v. 常到, 出没, 萦绕于心 |

3. block n. 街区, 木块, 石块; v. 阻塞
4. furniture n. 家具
5. whisky n. 威士忌酒
6. suggest v. 建议, 提出
7. shake n. 摇动, 震动; v. 摇动, 动摇
8. accept vt. 接受, 同意, 承担(责任等)

第十讲

Unit5-6 单元复习

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation with others?
A) We must stop them from smoking.
B) They should call the police at once.
C) He is fond of collecting coins.
D) The old stamp cost him much money.
- () 2. I'd like to show you my new photos. I took _____ when I was in Beijing.
A) them B) they C) their D) theirs
- () 3. You _____ worry about your lessons. I will help you.
A) don't need to B) not need C) needn't to D) don't need
- () 4. The cupboard is too expensive. I can't afford it because I don't have _____.
A) enough money B) enough rich
C) money enough D) rich enough
- () 5. I want a flat with _____ rooms than this one.
A) more B) many C) much D) most
- () 6. I think you should _____ your room, because your class teacher will come this afternoon.
A) take notes B) tidy up C) run away D) take care of
- () 7. This pair of shoes is _____ than that black pair.
A) much expensive B) many more expensive
C) much more expensive D) many expensive
- () 8. You should go to the city library by bus because it is _____ here.
A) next to B) far from C) in front of D) opposite
- () 9. There _____ a girl, two boys and three teachers in the room.
A) be B) been C) is D) are
- () 10. There is much _____ for me to put all my books in my study.
A) place B) bedroom C) space D) box
- () 11. _____ will go to visit Nanjing next week.
A) The Zhang B) Zhangs C) The Zhangs' D) The Zhangs
- () 12. - _____ do you want the round table?

- Put it in the living room.
- A)What B)How C)Which D)Where
- () 13.-Would you like to go to the cinema tomorrow?
- _____
A)Yes,I'd love to. B)That's all right.
C)You're welcome. D)Yes,please.
- () 14.He was _____ university student five years ago.
A.a B.an C.the D./
- () 15.The street is not very busy, so there isn't much _____.
A.buses B.people C.cars D.traffic
- () 16.It's too _____ ! I have to go to the library to do my homework.
A.quiet B.clean C.noisy D.bored
- () 17.What a _____ weather!
A.pleasant B.pleased C.please D.pleasure
- () 18.It took us 20 minutes _____ the bike.
A.repairing B.repaired C.to repair D.to repairing
- () 19._____ he got up, his mother was cooking breakfast.
A.When B.For C.Because D.While
- () 20._____ does it take you to get to school?
A.How much B.How long C.How soon D.How far
- () 21.Shanghai is _____ the east of China.
A.in B.on C.to D.of
- () 22.I _____ to the neighborhood last year. People here are very friendly.
A.move B.moved C.is moving D.has moved
- () 23.There isn't _____ traffic in the suburbs.
A.many B.much C.a lot D.few
- () 24.This area is much _____ than it used to be.
A.safe B.safest C.safer D.more safe
- () 25.-What a good day! Shall we have a picnic today?
- _____
A.No, thanks. B.That's all right.
C.That's a good idea! D.I'm sorry to hear that.

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

- Reading is a good way to _____ ourselves. (relaxing)
- The _____ of the company are working on the problem.(leader)
- He doesn't enjoy the stay in the city any more because he wants a _____ life.(peace)
- What season is it in the _____ picture?(two)
- We often go to the supermarket in Sunshine _____ Centre.(shop)
- It is _____ for people to live near the shops.(convenience)
- Mum,I have too many books.I need two more _____. (shelf)
- My sister works in an estate _____.(agent)
- James is a _____ man.He always makes us laugh.(fun)
- What a big _____ room it is!(live)

11. Katrina is really a good _____ when we work together. (help)

12. The White family is going to move into a _____ flat in the country this weekend. (big)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. It took us half an hour to finish the homework yesterday. (对划线部分提问)

_____ did it take us to finish the homework yesterday?

2. I have seen the film three times. (对划线部分提问)

How _____ have you seen the film?

3. All of the books here are interesting. (改为否定句)

_____ the books here is interesting.

4. I will go to a movie next week. (对划线部分提问)

_____ you go to a movie?

5. You mustn't cycle on the roadway. (保持句意基本不变)

You _____ to cycle on the roadway.

6. He's bought a branch of flowers for his girlfriend. (对划线部分提问)

_____ he bought for his girlfriend?

7. We need balloons to decorate our classroom. (改为否定句)

We _____ balloons to decorate our classroom.

4. She isn't strong enough to carry all of these bags. (保持句意基本不变)

She is _____ to carry all of these bags.

V. Reading

A

Do you want to be a TV news reporter? People often ask me 1 I love my job. Well, it's very exciting. I'm the first to know about important news stories. I travel around the world and I talk to people. I find out what is 2 in different places. I talk to some important and famous people. I've talked to people in the government, as well as famous sportsmen, sportswomen and film stars. I ask people to tell me about their lives. I want to know how they feel.

A lot of people want to work in TV news, so you have to be energetic(充满活力的) and creative. You have to show that you 3 do it. You must learn how to use a video camera, to write reports, and to speak to the camera. What's the best way to learn? Your school or college TV station is a good place to 4, but you have to get a job!

Most people start with an unpaid job, so they can 5. The best place to learn is at a small station. There aren't many people, and as a result, you get better 6. I had an unpaid job at a small station, and one night, when everyone else was ill, I read the news on the air. I did well, and as a result, I got my first paid job!

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| () 1. A. why | B. if | C. how | D. when |
| () 2. A. hiding | B. beginning | C. rising | D. happening |
| () 3. A. must | B. can | C. should | D. will |
| () 4. A. run | B. keep | C. leave | D. start |
| () 5. A. learn | B. work | C. train | D. write |

- () 6. A. business B. experience C. education D. memory

B

When you learn English, is it difficult to remember words? Some researchers have a(an) 1. They ask some students to remember a group of simple words. At the end of the day, all of the students 2 some of the words. But the next morning, all of them can *recall* (回忆起) most of the words. The students who have a good night's sleep recall more words than the students who don't.

We 3 forget some things during a busy day, but we may remember them after a good night's sleep. The researchers say that the brain can help us look for the lost memories during our sleep. When we try to remember something for the first time, we often forget it 4. If we try to think about it, it is not easy to forget. If we always try to think about it, we will remember it. When we forget something, a good sleep can help us recall it. When we have remembered something, a good sleep can help us keep it in mind.

So it is not 5 of you to study English when you don't have a good sleep. Have a good sleep, and you can remember more words.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. A) exam | B) test | C) train | D) experience |
| () 2. A) recite | B) show | C) remember | D) forget |
| () 3. A) hardly | B) never | C) often | D) ever |
| () 4. A) easily | B) gently | C) really | D) luckily |
| () 5. A) kind | B) foolish | C) difficult | D) wise |

第十一讲

Unit7 Signs around us

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1.在郊外_____ | 8.去露营_____ |
| 2.左转_____ | 9.降落在_____ |
| 3.乱扔垃圾_____ | 10.赢得比赛_____ |
| 4.信息标志_____ | 11.将骰子掷出_____ |
| 5.警告标志_____ | 12.依次、轮流_____ |
| 6.求助电话_____ | 13.错过一轮_____ |
| 7.停车_____ | 14.祝你好运_____ |

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

1. _____, Anita tripped and fell while she was walking downstairs. (luck)
2. After the gun shot, the birds flew in all _____. (direct)
3. Mr Black _____ his students in physics when he was in his thirties. (instruction)
4. With no _____, he was fired from his job. (warn)
5. I have _____ the bus and have to wait for the next one. (missing)
6. He will buy this dictionary because it is the _____ one he knows. (use)
7. Please tell me what this sentence _____ in the past. (meaning)
8. Chaplin, a famous comedian, acted in many _____ movies. (silence)
9. When Jenny _____ (go) camping tomorrow, please tell her to take the first-aid kit.
10. He _____ (read) the newspaper at eight yesterday morning.
11. Do you still remember when we first _____ (meet) him?
12. I don't want to miss _____ (see) that film tonight.
13. Would you like _____ (go) _____ (fish) with me?

二、课内讲解**1. signs around us** 我们周围的标志

an instruction sign 说明标志

a direction sign 指向标志

a warning sign 警示标志

an information sign 信息标志

2. tell us { how and where to go 告诉我们如何去某地
how to do something 告诉我们如何做某事tell us things { we must (not) do 告诉我们(不)该做的事
we may want to know 告诉我们想要知道的事**3.重点句型:**

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

B: It means: ... 它的意思是:

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

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

这是一个说明标志/指向标志/警示标志/信息标志。

★A: Where can we find it? 我们可以在哪里找到它?

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

★We can/may/must (not)...

三、课后巩固**I. Choose the best answer.**

- () 1. Here is _____ good place for us to have _____ picnic.
A. the, / B. a, a C. a, / D. the, a
- () 2. Let _____ finish the work _____.
A. me, mine B. I, myself C. me, myself D. I, me
- () 3. Peter always shares _____ with me at lunch.

- A. interesting something B. something interesting
C. interesting anything D. anything interesting
- () 4. — Which sign can't we see in the hospital? — _____
A. No smoking B. Toilet C. Silence D. Barbecue
- () 5. Silk scarves should be washed _____ cold water.
A. under B. by C. in D. with
- () 6. It's my _____ to clean the classroom.
A. turn B. order C. work D. round
- () 7. I was so busy that I had no time to listen to music _____ at home.
A. relaxed B. relaxing C. relax D. relaxedly
- () 8. Over _____ of the workers in this factory have to work for more than 12 hours a day.
A. one-third B. three-fifth C. one-fourth D. two-thirds
- () 9. Poor guys! They have _____ homes _____ friends.
A. no, and B. no, or C. not, and D. not, or
- () 10. Mary had a broken leg in P.E. lesson yesterday. She _____ attend school today.
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
- () 11. Our history teacher _____ us to visit the Shanghai Museum three times since last term.
A. has taken B. took C. takes D. will take
- () 12. Who is the first to _____ a sign in the game?
A. get on B. climb up C. land on D. go in
- () 13. It's hard for him to decide which _____ for his wife as a birthday gift.
A. to choose B. choose C. will choose D. choosing
- () 14. Her dream is to tour around the world. The underlined part means _____.
A. run B. show C. travel D. look
- () 15. — May I ask you some questions? — _____
A. You are welcome. B. No, thanks. C. Speaking. D. Yes, you may.

II. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

- There are a lot of birds making nests in the tree in spring. (改为否定句)
There _____ birds making nests in the tree in spring.
- He must try his best to save people because he is a fireman. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ try his best to save people because he is a fireman?
- This sign means that there is a shelter here. (对划线部分提问)
_____ this sign mean?
- We have rules to stop people from polluting the environment. (对划线部分提问)
_____ we have rules?
- We mustn't leave rubbish everywhere. (保持句意不变)
_____ rubbish everywhere

III. Reading

A.

James sat outside the office waiting for the interview. He felt so _____1_____ that he didn't know what to do with himself. The person who had gone in before him had been in there for nearly an hour. And she looked so sure when she went in, _____2_____ James. He felt _____3_____ that she had already got the job. The problem was that he wanted this job so much. It meant _____4_____ to him. He had thought about it such a lot before the day of the interview. He had

imagined himself ____5____ brilliantly at the interview and ____6____ the job immediately.

But now here he was feeling ____7____. He couldn't remember all those things he had planned to say. At that moment, he almost decided to get up and ____8____. But no --he had to do this. He had spent so much time considering it that he couldn't ____9____ like that. His hands were hot and his mouth felt dry.

At last the door of the office opened. The woman who had gone in an hour earlier came out, looking very ____10____ with herself. She smiled sympathetically at James. The manager then appeared at the office door. "Would you like to come in now, Mr Davis? I'm sorry to have kept you waiting."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| () 1. A. excited | B. nervous | C. careless | D. sure |
| () 2. A. not being | B. not like | C. against | D. not about |
| () 3. A. interested | B. sure | C. nervous | D. surprised |
| () 4. A. everything | B. something | C. nothing | D. anything |
| () 5. A. explaining | B. performing | C. answering | D. writing |
| () 6. A. having | B. giving | C. being offered | D. being asked for |
| () 7. A. crazy | B. excited | C. probable | D. terrible |
| () 8. A. leave | B. go in | C. prepare | D. practice |
| () 9. A. take back | B. put off | C. give up | D. give away |
| () 10. A. ugly | B. pleased | C. sad | D. pretty |

B

Tom and Mike had a w____1____ time last Sunday. They got up early in the morning. A____2____ having a quick breakfast, they went to the park very happily.

In the park they f____3____ a lot of nice flowers. Mike wanted to p____4____ one for himself, but Tom s____5____ him quickly. Then they both went to the lake. By the lake, they found a small boat. They got on the boat and s____6____ boating in the lake. Two hours later, they left the lake and began to climb the hill n____7____ the lake. Soon they r____8____ the top at half past eleven. There, they had their lunch. They had got everything ready before that day. They had some eggs, bread and oranges for themselves. They stayed there u____9____ they felt a little tired.

In the afternoon they went home. They were very tired but felt happy. Their mother asked them e____10____, "Did you enjoy yourselves in the park today?"

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

四、课外拓展

【新概念英语】

Lesson 48 Did you want to tell me something? 你想对我说什么吗?

Dentists always ask questions when it is impossible for you to answer. My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth and had told me to rest for a while. I tried to say something, but my mouth was full of cotton wool. He knew I collected match boxes and asked me whether my collection was growing. He then asked me how my brother was and whether I liked my new job in

London. In answer to these questions I either nodded or made strange noises. Meanwhile, my tongue was busy searching out the hole where the tooth had been. I suddenly felt very worried, but could not say anything. When the dentist at last removed the cotton wool from my mouth, I was able to tell him that he had pulled out the wrong tooth.

【New words】

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. cotton | a. 棉花(的); n. 棉花 |
| 2. collect | ad.&a. 对方付费(的); v. 聚集,堆积,收集 |
| 3. collection n. | 收藏品,收集物 |
| 4. nod | n. 点头,打盹,摆动; v. 点头,打盹,使...摆动 |
| 5. meanwhile | ad. 同时; n. 其时,其间 |

第十二讲

Unit8 Growing healthy,

growing strong

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1.饮食与健康_____ | 17.胃疼_____ |
| 2.变得健康_____ | 18.三包薯片_____ |
| 3.过某人的周末_____ | 19.四块巧克力_____ |
| 4.在健康度假营_____ | 20.五瓶柠檬水_____ |
| 5.打羽毛球_____ | 21.两盒冰淇淋_____ |
| 6.在阅览室阅读杂志_____ | 22.看太多电视_____ |
| 7.在大厅里看数字影碟_____ | 23.吃太多薯片_____ |
| 8.一张信息纸_____ | 24.改变我的坏习惯_____ |
| 9.早睡和早起_____ | 25.吃足够的水果_____ |
| 10.有规律地锻炼_____ | 26.过去常常吸烟_____ |
| 11.至少喝八杯水_____ | 27.不再_____ |
| 12.吃太多的甜食_____ | 28.做很多锻炼_____ |
| 13.喝太多的软饮料_____ | 29.认真学习_____ |
| 14.好的习惯_____ | 30.习惯做某事_____ |
| 15.喉咙痛_____ | |
| 16.牙痛_____ | |

II.Write the words according to the phonetic symbols.

1. Her father died during the First World _____. /wɔ:(r)/

2. Yesterday he ate three packets of _____. /krisps/

3. Would you like tea or _____? /lemə'neɪd/

4. My eyes went on to the top of the _____. /kɑ:'tu:n/

5. Farmers grow _____ in the field. /'vedʒtəblz/

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

1. My parents used _____ (send) me to school. As I'm older now, they _____ (not do) it any longer.

2. He _____ (not eat) until his mother _____ (return) yesterday.

3. He has been used to _____ (take) a shower before breakfast.

4. I suggest _____ (put) off the sports meeting.

5. You'd better _____ (not talk) too loud.

二、课内讲解

1. so, neither 引导的倒装句

1) so + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语 (肯定句, 表示“某人或某物情况也是如此”)

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

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

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

2) 否定句要用 **Neither/ Nor + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语**, 表示“某人或物情况也不这样”

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

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

2. not any...more /not ...any longer /no more /no longer 辨析

1) no longer “如今不再”。no longer 等于 not... any longer。

I'm no longer a student. 我不再是个学生了。

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

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

你不能再喝了。(喝酒的量到了一定程度, 不能再继续下去了。)

3. 感叹句专项

1) **What (a , an) + 形容词 + 名词复数 (单数) + 主语 + 谓语!**

What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语!

2) **How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语!**

How + 副词 + 主语 + 谓语!

例如: What a clever boy you are ! What beautiful flowers they are !

What good advice it is !

How hard he studies !

How interesting the film is !

三、课后巩固

I.Fill in the blanks with “what” or “how”.

- 1 . _____ a lazy girl she is !
- 2 . _____ good teachers they are !
- 3 . _____ useful the book is !
- 4 . _____ fast Tom runs !
- 5 . _____ carefully Mary does her homework !
- 6 . _____ difficult problems they are !
- 7 . _____ nice milk it is !
- 8 . _____ happy they look !
- 9 . _____ a fine day it is today !
- 10 . _____ clever boys they are !
- 11 . _____ hard he works every day !
- 12 . _____ useful the microwave oven is !
- 13 . _____ an expensive air-conditioner it is !
- 14 . _____ a long river it is !
- 15 . _____ fun it is to skiing here !
- 16 . _____ happy they are to see each other again !
- 17 . _____ fine weather it was yesterday !

II.Choose the best answer.

- () 1. _____ convenient it is to send and receive e-mails on the *iPhone5*! (静安区)
- A) What B) How C) What a D) How a
- () 2. _____ it is to shop on the Internet! (杨浦区)
- A) What easy B) What an easy C) How easy D) How easily
- () 3. _____ exciting it is for us to read comics! They are usually funny or dramatic. (松江区)
- A) What an B) How C) What D) How an
- () 4. _____ amazing program *The Voice of China* is! So many people watched it. (崇明县)
- A) What B) What a C) What an D) How

- () 5. _____ amazing the stories about memory are! (奉贤区)
A) What B) What a C) What an D) How
- () 6. _____ funny joke Lisa told us! (虹口区)
A) What B) What a C) What an D) How
- () 7. _____ amazing film *The Story of Pi* is! (徐汇区)
A) How B) What a C) What an D) So
- () 8. _____ encouraging speech President Obama once made! (闸北区)
A) What B) What a C) What an D) How
- () 9. _____ wonderful performance the girl gave in the school drama festival! (长宁区)
A) How B) What C) What a D) What an
- () 10. _____ freezing weather it is! The water in the river has frozen. (宝山区)
A) How B) What a C) How a D) What
- () 11. _____ difficult homework we had yesterday! We can only work out part of it. (闵行区)
A) How B) What C) What a D) What an
- () 12. _____ interesting sound effect the film has got! (金山区)
A) What B) How C) What a D) What an
- () 13. _____ amazing news it is to learn the Korean star will come to Shanghai! (浦东新区)
A) How B) What a C) What an D) What
- () 14. _____ fine weather we are having today! (黄浦区)
A) What B) What a C) How D) What an

III. Complete the passage with the words and phrases in the boxes. Each word or phrase can only be used once.

A. before	B. at least	C. regularly	D. important
-----------	-------------	--------------	--------------

Good eating habits are very important for our health. In America, people all *value* (重视) their eating habits. They think good eating habits help to *fortify* (增强) the body *against disease* (抵抗疾病). They are 1 for their health. So they live 2 . Americans usually eat three meals a day. Breakfast usually comes 3 eight o'clock in the morning. They usually have eggs, some meat, bread, fruit juice and coffee at home. After having breakfast, they go to work.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

A. drink	B. have ice cream	C. food	D. between twelve and one o'clock
----------	-------------------	---------	-----------------------------------

Lunch is always 4. It is like a light meal and working people must take lunch with them or get it near their workplace.

Children in school take sandwiches, fruit, and cookies with them and eat them in school. Supper, the main meal, is between six and eight in the evening. People cook it carefully at home. They may have meat or chicken, turkey and duck. They may all have potatoes, vegetables or salad. The 5 is coffee, tea or milk. Finally they may 6 for *dessert* (甜食).

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

IV. Reading**A.****On the road**

The sign on the bridge says: 'Danger. Low bridge,' but the driver of this van did not see the sign. So he drove the van under the bridge. There was a terrible 1, and the van suddenly stopped.

The driver tried to go back, but he could not move the van. Some men 2 to help him. They pushed and pushed, but they could not move the van back.

The driver telephoned a garage and, a few minutes later, a truck arrived from the garage. The man from the truck 3 the van to the truck. Then he tried to pull the van out. The truck pulled, and the men pushed, but the van did not move.

The men were tired and stopped pushing. Other people were 4 because they could not move their cars. Nobody knew what to do. Then a little girl pulled the truck driver's arm and said something. The truck driver did not listen, but the girl pulled his arm again. This time the truck driver listened, and the little girl said something in his 5.

The truck driver smiled and, two minutes later, the van was 6. What did the little say?

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| () 1. A. line | B. accident | C. noise | D. voice |
| () 2. A. waited | B. tried | C. asked | D. stopped |
| () 3. A. made | B. tied | C. moved | D. pushed |
| () 4. A. angry | B. afraid | C. frightened | D. worried |
| () 5. A. phone | B. face | C. head | D. ear |
| () 6. A. back | B. on | C. off | D. out |

B

Dear Tony

How are you? Your mum told me your family would go to Japan for a week next month! Before I came back to Garden City, I had lived in Tokyo for ten years. Do you know there are frequently *earthquakes* (地震) in Japan? Don't w_____ 1 _____! Let me give you some tips:

A To-Do List during an Earthquake



You should hide under a table or a chair if you are indoors because heavy furniture or appliances may f_____ 2 _____ on you.

You should use a *torch* (电筒) if the lights go out. Don't use c_____ 3 _____ or matches.

If you are outdoors, do not stay under trees or n_____ 4 _____ buildings. You should move to higher ground because there may be falling objects.' Most *earthquake-related injuries* (地震造成的伤害) *result from* (由.....导致) falling objects.

You should turn on the radio if you are in a vehicle to l_____ 5 _____ to emergency information.

Have a nice trip! Let's meet when your family is b_____ 6 _____ in mid-August.

Love

Aunt Flora

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

四、课外拓展

【新概念英语】

Lesson 49 The end of a dream 美梦告终

Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Teheran saved up for years to buy a real bed. For the first time in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs and a mattress. Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house. He slept very well for the first two nights, but on the third night, a storm blew up. A gust of wind swept the bed off the roof and sent it crashing into the courtyard below. The young man did not wake up until the bed had struck the ground. Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt. When he woke up, he was still on the mattress. Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house. After he had put it on the floor, he promptly went to sleep again.

【New words】

1. real a. 实际的,现实的,真的,真实的
2. owner n. 所有人,物主
3. spring n. 春天,弹簧,跳跃,泉水; a. 春天的; v. 弹起,弹出,跳,裂开
4. mattress n. 床垫
5. gust n. 突然一阵,风味
6. sweep n. 扫除,席卷,范围; v. 扫除,用手指弹,掠过
7. courtyard n. 庭院,院子
8. smash n. 破碎,大败,冲突; a. 非常的,了不起的; v. 粉碎,溃裂,使破产; [羽]扣球
9. miraculously ad. 奇迹般地
10. unhurt a. 没有受伤的
11. glance n. 一瞥,闪光,一滑; v. 瞥闪,瞥见,反光
12. promptly ad. 敏捷地,迅速地

第十三讲

Unit7-8 单元复习

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Ben and Kitty usually leave home _____ seven in the morning.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- () 2. --- _____ did you come here? ---By school bus.
A. Where B. Why C. What D. How
- () 3. When spring is coming, the wind blows _____.
A. gently B. fiercely C. carefully D. quickly
- () 4. There wasn't a bank _____ a post office in this small village ten years ago.
A. no B. not C. or D. and
- () 5. What about _____ to the stamp show next Thursday?
A. go B. going C. to go D. goes
- () 6. I want to have a flat _____ a big balcony.
A. with B. in C. at D. to
- () 7. There _____ any restaurants in our neighbourhood.
A. are B. aren't C. is D. isn't
- () 8. When I lived in the countryside, I often _____ kites with my parents.

- A. fly B. flew C. am flying D. flied
- () 9. Cars, buses and bikes _____ stop when the traffic lights change to red.
A. can B. may C. need D. must
- () 10. I've got _____ information about the match.
A. a B. an C. a piece of D. a lot
- () 11. My mother _____ once a week.
A. goes shop B. goes shopping C. goes to shopping D. go shopping
- () 12. Let's _____ something to eat.
A. cook B. cooking C. cooks D. to cook
- () 13. You watched _____ television. It was bad for your eyes.
A. so long B. too many C. too much D. so many
- () 14. My grandpa enjoys _____ on Saturdays.
A. go fish B. to go fishing C. to fish D. fishing
- () 15. Does she _____ a uniform at work?
A. wear B. put out C. dress D. put on
- () 16. A: My sister is not interested in pop music.
B: _____
A. I'm not ,too B. Neither does I C. I'm not ,also D. Neither am I
- () 17. My mother will teach me how to cook rice dumplings.
A. China's B. Chinese C. English D. American
- () 18. Some of us like the film at City Cinema _____ Hero.
A. called B. calls C. calling D. to call
- () 19. _____ it is to go swimming in the sea in summer!
A. How fun B. How a fun C. What fun D. What a fun
- () 20. A: May I have this pair of shoes? I like it best. B: _____.
A. Yes, of course B. Sorry. C. That's all right. D. Thank you

II. Choose a word or an expression in the box which is the closest in meaning in the underlined part of each sentence.

A. Me too B. Do you want to C. Very good D. Did you E. see F. Neither do I
--

- () 1. A: There's a football match on CCTV-5 this afternoon.
B: Great! Let's watch it
- () 2. A: I really enjoy swimming.
B: So do I.
- () 3. --- My brother doesn't like fishing very much. --- I don't like, either.
- () 4. Would you like to come to our evening party?
- () 5. Are you going to enjoy the new film "Kung Fu Panda"?

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

1. Is there a _____ pool in your school? (swim)
2. There are many _____ in the district. (church)
3. To have a walk in the forest is quite _____ . (excite)
4. What's the _____ of the word? (mean)
5. We can get _____ information here. (use)
6. My uncle used to _____ when he was young. (smoking)
7. What are they going to do _____ ? (one)
8. You should do exercise _____ (regular).
9. We often have many different kinds of _____ at school. (activity)
10. It's _____ to skate on the icy lake. (funny)
11. The little boy helped _____ dogs find homes. (home)
12. Don't eat too many _____ rice dumplings. (salt)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. My new watch costs 180 yuan. (对划线部分提问)
How _____ your new watch?
2. They helped the police catch thieves. (划线提问)
_____ they help the police do?
3. I used to eat too many sweets. (改否定句)
I _____ to eat too many sweets.
4. Miss Li likes her job because she loves children. (划线部分提问)
_____ Miss like her job?
5. Shall we play football after school? (保持原句意思不变)
_____ football after school?
6. There were few cartoons for children before. (改为反义疑问句)
There were few cartoons for children before, _____ ?
7. is, foods, different, sell, countries, it, to, fun, from, (.) (连词成句)
_____.

V. Reading

A

Dear Mum, Dad and Rachel,

I've finally arrived in London! We flew in from Italy yesterday morning (Tuesday), and at first I thought that the airline had lost my bags because I had to wait for hours, but then I found out that my bags had missed the plane in Rome and so they had to put them on a later flight.

We took the shuttle bus into the center of London – it takes about half an hour – and then caught a taxi to our hotel. It's beautiful and very English and there were three other American tourists arriving at the same time, so I felt like I hadn't left home! After quickly having a shower, I went downstairs and had an English 'afternoon tea' with biscuits, cakes and sandwiches. I chose from a huge tea menu – there were Earl Grey, Darjeeling, Orange Pekoe, Lapsang Souchong and

many others. They gave me a strange look when I asked for a cup of coffee!

I spent the rest of the day visiting museums. I saw the Natural History Museum and the Science Museum – they were fantastic!

Today I went to see a play – it was *King Lear* written by William Shakespeare around 1605. It was at the Globe Theatre, which is just like the theatre they had in the 17th century, when Shakespeare was alive. Most of it is an open-air theatre, so you need to have good weather! In the 17th century, the performances were all during the day, because there were no lights inside. I really like it and I felt much more interested in reading Shakespeare's plays after that.

Tomorrow I'm going shopping, to get you all some presents. Then we're going on to Ireland!

I'm leaving for America next Friday, so see you all soon!

Love, Jack.

- () 1. Jack is _____.
 A) Italian B) British C) Chinese D) American
- () 2. The shuttle bus at the airport took Jack to _____.
 A) the hotel B) the centre of London
 C) the restaurant D) home
- () 3. Jack arrived at the hotel _____.
 A) in the early morning B) in the afternoon
 C) in the evening D) in the late morning
- () 4. Jack _____ on Wednesday.
 A) had an 'afternoon tea' at the hotel B) visited two museums
 C) went to see a play D) went shopping
- () 5. Globe Theatre is _____.
 A) decorated in modern style B) a theatre without lights
 C) an outdoor theatre D) supposed to be built in 17th century

B

Last Saturday we went to visit my uncle by coach. He lives in the s____1____. His house is very big. It has three floors. There are three bedrooms, a sitting room and a kitchen in it. We saw some apple trees around the house. Behind the house there is a garden. My uncle used to grow o____2____ vegetables, but now he grows fruit. Last year was a very good year. He got a lot of vegetables and p____3____ a lot of fruit. He told us he often went to town to sell his fruit and vegetables. He used to go to town on f____4____. But now he goes there by motorcycle. My uncle often says their life is b____5____ than it used to be.

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

第十四讲

Unit9 International food festival

一、课前导引

I.Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1.一个国际食品节_____ | 12.虾饼_____ |
| 2.不同食物_____ | 13.展示如何做某事_____ |
| 3.我听说....._____ | 14.加一点糖_____ |
| 4.无家可归的动物_____ | 15.倒入 150 毫升的牛奶_____ |
| 5.为.....筹钱_____ | 16.200 克自发面粉_____ |
| 6.叫某人不要做某事_____ | 17.烤盘_____ |
| 7.为.....做一张海报_____ | 18.把混合物制作成生面团_____ |
| 8.八宝饭_____ | 19.撒面粉在模型上_____ |
| 9.葡萄干烤饼_____ | 20.在摄氏 200 度_____ |
| 10.炸鱼薯条_____ | 21.....的菜谱_____ |
| 11.菠萝炒饭_____ | 22.收到某人的来信_____ |

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

- I _____ hope you will get better soon. (sincere)
- If he _____ yellow and blue, he will get green. (mixture)
- It will cost the fund a lot of money to save the _____ animals. (home)
- The construction workers are _____ the roads to ease the traffic. (wide)
- My mother is cooking _____ potatoes. (bakery)
- I remember when I _____ meet him. (one)
- He visited _____ and Singapore. (Thai)
- _____ 3 and 5, and you will get 8. (addition)

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

- The teacher told us that the earth _____ (move) around the sun.
- I'm hopeful that things _____ (get) better soon.
- Great changes _____ (take) place in Pudong in the past ten years.
- Miss Zhang often goes _____ (run) in the morning.
- My uncle with my grandparents _____ (live) in Beijing.
- Our music teacher teaches us how _____ (sing) those songs.
- My wish is _____ (be) an engineer.

二、课内讲解

在祈使句中，我们可以用 first(ly), secondly, thirdly, next, then, after that, finally 等副词表示动

作的顺序次第。

三、课后巩固

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. My mum will leave for England _____ the morning of September 12.
A. on B. in C. at D. of
- () 2. I am going to sell food from _____ because I like _____ food.
A. American, America B. America, American
C. American, American D. America, America
- () 3. All of us raised money _____ the survivors (幸存者) in the earthquake.
A. with B. for C. on D. to
- () 4. Raisin scones are _____ food. Kitty likes them best.
A. American B. Chinese C. English D. Thai
- () 5. If we go to Thailand, we'll eat delicious Thai food—_____.
A. scones B. steamed bread
C. moon cakes D. pineapple fried rice
- () 6. Please raise your hand if you know the answer. The underlined word means _____.
A. put up B. take up C. pick up D. look up
- () 7. We _____ visit the Technology Museum next week.
A. are going to B. will going to
C. will be going to D. are go to
- () 8. There is going _____ a sports meeting in our school next month.
A. have B. be C. to have D. to be

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

- Many animals become _____ after we cut down the forest. (home)
- People from different _____ take part in the Olympic Games. (country)
- As we all know, Shanghai is an _____ city. (nation)
- It was such a success and we had so much _____ doing it. (funny)
- The only _____ between our food is that they are from different places. (different)
- Put the _____ into an oven. (mix)

III. Complete the following sentences as required.

- My school had an international food festival last Friday. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ your school _____ an international food festival last Friday?
- I'm going to have a party tomorrow. (对划线部分提问)
_____ are you going to _____ tomorrow?
- We're going to raise money to help poor people. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you going to raise money?
- money, this, concert, is, children, to, raise, for, the, in, Africa (连词成句)
_____.

IV. Reading.

A

Oranges were known in China about four thousand years ago.

There are two kinds of orange trees, the sweet and the sour. At first, there were only sour oranges in Europe. People started to grow them around the ninth century. From the eleventh century, sour oranges were widely grown in southern Europe.

Until the fifteenth century, sweet oranges were brought to Europe by businessmen from the East. They were a kind of rare (稀少的) fruit at that time. So they were very expensive. Only very rich people could pay for them. They paid a lot of money to get the orange trees. They planted these trees in their gardens.

In the colder countries, these expensive orange trees would be killed during a cold winter, so the rich people built greenhouses (温室) for them. They planted the orange trees in tubs (盆). During the summer they moved the tubs outside, but in winter, the orange trees were kept safe behind the glass in the greenhouses.

When Christopher Columbus went to America by sea, he carried many oranges with him. Since then sweet oranges have grown very well in the New World in the warm weather.

- () 1. Sour oranges became common (常见的) in Europe _____.
 A. before the eleventh century B. after the eleventh century
 C. in the ninth century D. four thousand years ago
- () 2. First, only very rich people could taste sweet oranges because _____.
 A. the poor people didn't like sweet oranges
 B. they are too expensive
 C. the poor people liked sour oranges
 D. the rich people didn't sell the sweet oranges
- () 3. The sweet oranges would be dead in a _____.
 A. warm spring B. hot summer C. cool fall D. cold winter
- () 4. Sweet oranges grow very well in America because _____.
 A. they were planted in tubs
 B. the land was rich
 C. the weather was good for them
 D. the rich people built greenhouses for them
- () 5. From the passage, we know that oranges were first found in _____.
 A. China B. Europe C. America D. England

B

Fred was a 13-year-old boy and he studied in a middle school. His father, Mr Smith, was a doctor. Fred liked to tell his father everything about his school life. He ___1___ of his father as his best friend.

One night, Mr Smith went into Fred's room and sat on the chair. Fred was in bed and about to sleep. "How was ___2___ at school today?" Mr Smith asked.

"School was very bad," Fred answered. "I got a C in the English exam. Our teacher told you about it on the phone, right?"

"Yes, but it was only a part of the day," said Mr Smith. "There must have been good parts, so tell me about them."

Fred smiled and said, "We had a football match against Class 1 and we ___3___ the match!"
 "That's great! I am glad you had a good time," said Mr Smith. "Just think about it before you

go to sleep. Now I am going to ___4___ the light. Sleep well.” “Good night, Daddy,” said Fred.

Every night they had a little talk like this. Every night Fred answered ___5___ question: “What was the best thing that happened today?” Every night Fred went to sleep thinking about the best thing. It was a good way ___6___ the day.

- () 1. A. told B. heard C. thought D. knew
 () 2. A. anything B. something C. everything D. things
 () 3. A. won B. left C. joined D. lost
 () 4. A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up D. turn down
 () 5. A. the same B. same C. different D. difference
 () 6. A. ends B. end C. to end D. ending

C

Dear Susan,

Thank you for your last letter. I have been here for over a year now since I left Shanghai for Tokyo. Now, let me tell you ___1___ about Tokyo. I enjoy visiting all places of great interests here very much. But it is ___2___ for me to find my way around the city. In Tokyo, ___3___ the important streets have names, and ___4___ are numbered by age. For example, when the first house was built in a place, it was Number One, and the second was Number Two.

Sometimes, the second house may be over a kilometer away from the first house. Most of the people are happy to help others. One man even drew a map for me when I asked him how I could ___5___ to the station. How kind he is! Please write to me soon.

Yours,

Fangfang

- () 1. A. everything B. something C. nothing D. anything
 () 2. A. easy B. difficult C. interesting D. surprising
 () 3. A. still B. even C. only D. just
 () 4. A. school B. shops C. buildings D. houses
 () 5. A. arrive B. reach C. come D. get

第十五讲

Unit10 A birthday party

一、课前导引

I. Translate the following phrases into English.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 准备一个生日派对_____ | 5. 打电脑游戏_____ |
| 2. 期待某事_____ | 6. 唱卡拉 OK_____ |
| 3. 在周六下午_____ | 7. 下国际象棋_____ |
| 4. 拍照_____ | 8. 烘焙一个巧克力蛋糕_____ |

- 9.制作糖衣_____ 13.鸡翅膀_____
- 10.打两个鸡蛋_____ 14.宁愿做某事_____
- 11.搅拌混合物_____ 15.豆奶_____
- 12.春卷_____ 16.用某物装饰_____

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

- 1.He's looking forward to _____ (visit) Bangkok again.
- 2.Almost everybody in our class _____ (be) good at playing the piano.
- 3.Who'd rather _____ (tell) me tomorrow's weather?
- 4.He _____ (not go) to bed until his mother comes back home.
- 5.What makes him _____ (talk) so loudly in class?
- 6.We can protect our country by _____ (not pollute) the air, the water and the land.
- 7.People are worried that the house prices _____ (rise) further in the coming years.

二、课内讲解

would rather 宁可

1) 后接动词原形，常省略为 'd rather，表示优先选择的一种方式

其否定形式是 would rather not do sth. would rather 没有人称和数的变化，所有的人称一律用 would rather。

eg.He'd rather work in the countryside.他宁可到农村去工作。

Mr Li would rather not listen to rock music.李先生不愿意听摇滚音乐。

2) 后接句型: would rather do sth than do sth 表示“宁愿……而不愿……，与其……宁可……”的意思

eg.I would rather watch TV at home than go to the cinema.我宁可在家看电视而不愿去看电影。

三、课后巩固

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Kitty and her friends are going to play games _____ Ben's birthday party.
A. at B. on C. in D. for
- () 2. I always do my homework _____ Sunday morning.
A. at B. in C. on D. to
- () 3. Mike's idea sounds _____. We will follow it.
A. wonderful B. well C. specially D. safely
- () 4. I have a lot of important things _____ today.
A. to do B. doing C. do D. does
- () 5. Mum _____ buy any vegetables in the supermarket for dinner tonight.
A. doesn't need to B. needn't to C. doesn't need D. need to
- () 6. All the fans are looking forward to _____ their favourite star in the hall.
A. meet B. meeting C. met D. meets
- () 7. You didn't go to the concert yesterday. What a pity! The underlined part means "_____".
A. interest B. sound C. music D. shame

() 8. All of the students are preparing for the coming holiday. The underlined part means _____.

- A. getting on with B. getting ready for C. ready for D. paying for

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

- Birds think _____ is the most important thing to them. (free)
- We were glad to celebrate our motherland, China's _____ birthday on October 1st, 2009. (sixty)
- Final _____ are under way for celebrations to Grandpa's birthday. (prepare)
- We are _____ a Fancy Party. (plan)
- Who's that _____? (speak)
- There is an _____ on my father's desk. (invite)
- Look! Jane is _____ the mixture. (stir)
- _____ all the ingredients together in a bowl. (mixture)
- We need some _____ sugar to make the cake. (ice)

III. Complete the following sentences as required.

- you, at, Sunday, in, free, are, afternoon, on, four o'clock, the (连词成句)
_____?
- I'd rather have two pieces of bread for breakfast. (改为否定句)
I'd rather _____ two pieces of bread for breakfast.
- Let us have some chicken wings and spring rolls. (改为反意疑问句)
Let us have some chicken wings and spring rolls, _____?
- Let's have some orange juice. (保持句意基本不变)
_____ have some orange juice?
- Tom's, shall, what, food, have, birthday, we, at, party (连词成句)
_____?

IV. Reading.

A

It was Mary's birthday. She got a letter from her uncle. "Dear Mary," he wrote in the letter. "Happy birthday! I'm sending you some chickens. They'll arrive tomorrow. I hope you'll like them. Uncle Bob."

Mary was very pleased. She liked eating eggs and chicken. "I can keep the chickens for their eggs or eat them," she thought.

When the chickens arrived the next day, they were put in a box. Mary was very happy. She began to carry it into her garden, but the box of the chickens was so heavy that she dropped it. The chickens all ran out. Mary spent hours in trying to find them.

A few days later her uncle came. He asked, "Did the chickens arrive safely?" "Yes, but I dropped the box. It broke open and the chickens ran everywhere. It took me the whole morning to look for them," Mary said.

"Did you find them all?" asked her uncle. "I hope so," Mary answered, "but I only caught eleven of them."

"That's very interesting. I only sent you six," her uncle said with a smile.

() 1. Mary got a letter from her _____.

- A. mother B. aunt C. uncle D. friend
- () 2. When she got her present, Mary was _____.
A. sad B. worried C. happy D. surprised
- () 3. Why did Mary drop the box?
A. Because the box was too heavy.
B. Because the box was too light.
C. Because she didn't like it.
D. Because she wanted to let the chickens go out.
- () 4. It took her _____ to find the chickens.
A. an hour B. the whole morning C. two hours D. the whole afternoon
- () 5. How many chickens did Mary catch?
A. Five. B. Six. C. Eleven. D. Seven.

B

My favourite book is The Wonderful Adventures of Nils. A boy named Nils Halverson is the hero of the story and his main enjoyment is to eat and sleep.

Nils likes hunting the animals on his family farm in addition to (除……之外) his main enjoyment. While his family are at church, he catches an elf (小精灵). The elf ___1___ that if Nils makes him free, he will give him a gold coin, but Nils refuses the offer. The elf gets so ___2___ that he turns Nils as small as himself. At the same time, this makes Nils be able to talk with animals.

___3___ this is happening, some wild geese are flying over the farm and a white farm goose (鹅) tries to join ___4___. Nils holds onto the bird's neck as it successfully takes off.

The wild geese are not ___5___ at all to be joined by a boy and a farm goose, so the farm goose needs to prove he can ___6___ like the wild geese and Nils needs to prove that he is useful. During the trip, Nils learns that the elf might be glad to change him back to his normal size if he proves he has a change for the better. Later, he goes on his journey to look for the elf.

- () 1. A. realizes B. promises C. agrees D. believes
- () 2. A. worried B. nervous C. angry D. afraid
- () 3. A. Until B. Because C. Although D. While
- () 4. A. her B. him C. it D. them
- () 5. A. sad B. pleased C. hard D. lucky
- () 6. A. play B. eat C. fly D. jump

四、课外拓展

新概念英语

Lesson50 Taken for a ride 乘车兜风

I love travelling in the country, but I don't like losing my way. I went on an excursion recently, but my trip took me longer than I expected. 'I'm going to Woodford Green,' I said to the conductor as I got on the bus, 'but I don't know where it is.' 'I'll tell you where to get off,' answered the conductor.

I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside. After some time, the bus stopped. Looking round, I realized with a shock that I was the only passenger left on the bus.

'You'll have to get off here,' the conductor said. 'This is as far as we go.' 'Is this Woodford Green?' I asked. 'Oh dear,' said the conductor suddenly. 'I forgot to put you off.' 'It doesn't matter,' I said. 'I'll get off here.' 'We are going back now,' said the conductor. 'Well, in that case, I prefer to stay on the bus,' I answered.

【new words】

excursion	n. 远足,短途旅行
conductor	n. 售票员 导体
view	n. 视野,风景,见解; v. 看,考虑

第十六讲

阶段测二

第十七讲

Unit9-10 单元复习

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. There is _____ information sheet over there. Please read it carefully.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. _____ is waiting for you at the gate of the school, Alice. Hurry up!
A. Someone B. Everyone C. Anyone D. No one
- () 3. There is going to be a basketball match between Class 1 and Class 2 _____ Saturday evening.
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- () 4. To stay healthy, we should eat _____ crisps and watch _____ TV.
A. less, fewer B. fewer, fewer C. more, more D. fewer, less
- () 5. The music of the film sounds _____.
A. wonderful B. well C. nicely D. beautifully
- () 6. Granny Wang is too old to clean her house. She _____ some help.
A. needs to B. needs C. need D. need to
- () 7. My father would rather _____ some pizza because he doesn't like moon cakes.
A. to have B. has C. had D. have
- () 8. All of the fans are looking forward to _____ their favourite singer.
A. meet B. meeting C. met D. meets
- () 9. Jack's mother always asks him _____ the things in his room.
A. to tidy up B. tidies up C. tidying up D. tidy up
- () 10. The students wanted to help the homeless animals, _____ they planned a food festival.
A. because B. but C. so D. and
- () 11. All the teachers and students _____ to look after the plants in the garden.
A. take away B. take turns C. take care of D. take notes

- () 12. If it _____ tomorrow, the Whites _____ an outing.
 A. won't rain, will have B. won't rain, have
 C. doesn't rain, will have D. doesn't rain, have
- () 13. —Every day I go to school in my father's car. —_____.
 A. So do my brother B. Neither do my brother
 C. So does my brother D. Neither does my brother
- () 14. —_____ do the workers get the frozen fish to the shops?
 —In refrigerated trucks.
 A. Where B. When C. What D. How
- () 15. —Hello. May I speak to Jane?
 —Hello. _____.
 A. This is Jane speaking. B. I'm Jane.
 C. Who are you? D. Yes, you may.

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

A. quickly B. hears C. but
D. year E. fresh F. listens to

Tom grows the nicest fruit and vegetables and the most beautiful flowers in the village. Plants grow in Tom's garden all through the ___1___ and they are much better.

Tom cuts some flowers for his sitting room table, and eats some fruit and vegetables, ___2___ he sells most of them in the market. His vegetables, fruit and flowers are so ___3___ and beautiful that they are sold much more ___4___ in the market than those of other villagers.

How does Tom grow these wonderful things? Actually, he just sits under his orange tree with his radio. He ___5___ music all day!

That's quite true. Plants love music as much as people.

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

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

- Mr Li bought some _____ for his camera in the supermarket. (battery)
- This is my _____ visit to the noodle factory. (two)
- Put the _____ in an oven and bake it for 10 minutes. (mix)
- Doing exercise _____ is good for your health. (regular)
- People put on their warm coats in _____ weather. (freeze)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

- Mr Smith used to smoke a lot. ((保持句意基本不变)
 Mr Smith _____ a lot.
- We are going to have a water festival in the playground on February 20th. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ and _____ are you going to have a water festival?
- Ben got a letter from his uncle in Thailand last week. (保持句意基本不变)
 Ben _____ his uncle in Thailand last week.
- any, too, doesn't, drinks, Joe, longer, soft, drink, many (连词成句)
 _____.

V. Reading.

A

The sea is a new world to us. And it is a big place. We know that some strange fish live in it. One of the strangest is the angler (琵琶鱼). It lives deep down in the sea. The water there is very cold. And it is as d_____ as night.

The female angler knows a good w_____ to catch food. She goes fishing. She has her own fishing line. It grows out of the top of her head. It hangs down in front of her mouth. The tip (末端) looks bright in the dark water. The tip of her line is her bait (诱饵). H_____ fish see her bait. They think it is food to eat. A hungry fish will swim closer and closer. It swims right at the bait. Then the angler closes her mouth. That's the end of the fish.

The female angler grows q_____ large. She may be longer than your arm. But the male is very s_____. He is about as long as a finger. Soon after he is born, the male fish started to look for a female. When he finds her, he holds onto her side with his mouth. Soon his mouth grows into her side. Now he will not get lost in the dark. The male angler has no fishing line. He does not need one. The female does the fishing for him. And he g_____ his food from her.

1. d _____ 2. w _____ 3. H _____ 4. q _____ 5. s _____ 6. g _____

B

Henry works in a factory. He comes from a p___1___ family and was in school for only four years. He has to do the hard work, but he's paid less. He likes to watch football matches very much and s___2___ much time on it.

One evening there was a big football match on a playground. He b___3___ some money from his friend and hurried there. There were a lot of people there. And all the tickets were sold out. He was sorry for it. He saw a pole (电线杆) outside the playground and climbed it up quickly. A policeman came and said, "It's d___4___ to stay on it! Come down!"

"Wait a minute, please!" Henry said and just at that moment the policeman heard cheers in the playground and asked in a hurry, "Which team has kicked a goal?" "Ours!" "W___5___! You can stay there. But take care!" the policeman said happily and l___6___. When the match would soon be over, he came back again and asked, "Who's won?" "Theirs, 3-2." "Come down," the policeman said a___7___, "Such a match isn't worth watching!"

Henry had to come down. But soon they heard cheers again. The policeman said in a hurry, "Climb up quickly and see who's kicked a goal!"

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

C

One day long ago, some sailors (船员) went out to sea in their ship. One of them brought his pet monkey along for the long journey.

When they were far out at sea, a terrible storm overturned their ship. Everyone fell into the sea, and the monkey was sure that he would die in water. Suddenly a dolphin (海豚) appeared and picked him up. They soon reached an island and the monkey came down from the dolphin's back. The dolphin asked the monkey, "Do you know this place?"

The monkey answered, "Yes, I do. In fact, the king of the island is my best friend. Do you know that I am actually (事实上) a prince(王子)?" Knowing that no one lived on the island, the dolphin said, "Well, well, so you are a prince! Now you can be a king!" The monkey asked, "How can I be a king?"

As the dolphin started swimming away, he answered, "That is easy. As you are the only animal on this island, you will of course be the king!" You know the monkey would be in trouble

after that.

1. Who took the monkey on the ship?

2. Who saved the monkey from the sea?

3. What's the meaning of the word "overturned" in Chinese?

4. Was the monkey a prince?

5. Why did the dolphin say the monkey could be a king?

6. What do you think of the monkey?

第十八讲

7A 期末总复习

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. Kate likes playing _____ piano while Jane likes playing _____ tennis.
A. the, the B. the, / C. /, the D. /, /
- () 2. I have got many mangos. You can take _____ if you want.
A. few B. little C. a few D. a little
- () 3. This hall can hold about five _____ people.
A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundred of D. hundreds of
- () 4. Mr Black has invited us _____ to his birthday party this Friday.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
- () 5. Can you tell me _____ your aunt looks like?
A. what B. how C. which D. why
- () 6. We would like to leave _____ the first day of October.
A. of B. with C. as D. on
- () 7. All the students in our school promise _____ our school _____.
A. keep, clean B. to keep, clean C. to keep, cleaning D. keep, cleaning
- () 8. We didn't finish off all the food we ordered, _____ we took the rest home.
A. as B. so C. or D. for
- () 9. _____ feed the puppy too much water.
A. Not to B. Not C. / D. Don't
- () 10. _____ wonderful news they told us!
A. What B. How C. What a D. How a
- () 11. The Li family is planning _____ 18-day study trip to America.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 12. About _____ films were shown during the 20th Shanghai International Film Festival.
A. two hundred of B. two hundreds of

- C. two hundred D. two hundreds
- () 13. The _____ news made all the students very _____.
A. excited, exciting B. excited, excited
C. exciting, exciting D. exciting, excited
- () 14. —Mary's brother doesn't like films about adventures.
—_____.
A. So do I B. Neither do I C. So does I D. Neither does I
- () 15. Google's Street View map service _____ millions of users since 2007.
A. wins B. won C. is winning D. has won
- () 16. The music in this Starbucks sounded so _____ that I wanted to stay for a longer time.
A. wonderful B. terribly C. friendly D. noisy
- () 17. —Would you please pass me the salt? I can't reach it. —_____.
A. Sure B. That's right C. Thank you D. You're welcome

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

- When I go to different places, I like to visit _____ there. (church)
- Jessie would like to make penfriends with peers from _____. (British)
- _____, he found his missing wallet at last. (luck)
- I was surprised to get two _____ from my primary school classmates. (invite)
- Many SPCF officers are eager to _____ homeless animals and give them enough care. (safe)

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

A. later B. believe C. police D. anyone E. leaving F. someone

Days ago, after a meeting, I couldn't find my keys. They weren't in my pockets. Maybe they were in the car, I thought. I went to the parking lot (停车场). My husband had often scolded (责备) me for ___1___ my keys in the car. He was afraid that ___2___ might drive away in the car. There were no cars in the parking lot. My husband was right! I called the ___3___ right away. Then I called my husband and told him about this. There was no sound. But one minute ___4___ he spoke. "Are you kidding (开玩笑) me?" he asked, "I dropped you off (让你下车)!" "Well, can you come and get me?" I said, embarrassed (尴尬的). "I will," he answered. "As soon as the police ___5___ that I didn't take away your car!"

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

IV. Reading.

A

Disney's princess stories are famous around the world. You must know some of them, such as Snow White, Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty.

The most popular one was Belle! More than 18 per cent of people chose her. Belle is in the film Beauty and the Beast (《美女与野兽》). She is very kind and gentle (温柔的). She c___1___ for the "beast". She likes reading. She uses her clever mind to get out of t___2___.

All princesses are very beautiful. Princes fall in love with them at first sight. In the end, the princess and prince will have a happy life together.

However, princesses often cannot protect themselves. They need help f___3___ others. This is the old image of Disney's princesses.

A few weeks ago, Disney made 10 new rules. To be a princess you must follow these rules. S___4___, no rule talks about having a “ pretty face ” . Instead the rules are about good characteristics (特征) like honesty (诚实), loyalty (忠诚) and never giving up.

Princesses need to grow up. When they meet problems, they need to protect themselves. They need to find ways to get away from d___5___ people.

For example, Elsa and Anna fight against the bad prince in Frozen. They need to believe in t___6___ and their friends. Mulan shows her courage (勇气) to fight in the army. “ Beauty ” cannot help them. But a strong heart can. In the real world, these are the rules you need to follow.

1. c _____ 2. t _____ 3. f _____ 4. S _____ 5. _d _____ 6. t _____

B

In England, when you're___1___, you go to a doctor near your home. Doctors are men and women, and you can choose who you like best to help you. You usually only spend about ten minutes on the doctor. They can usually say what's the matter very quickly, and often give you a prescription(处方) for some medicine

Most people only go to their doctor when they're very ill. People with colds don't go to the doctor___2___ to the chemist's shop(药店) to buy medicine. Doctors only come when you are very ill. In an emergency(急诊)you can___3___an ambulance(救护车)at 999. The ambulance takes you to hospital. Friends come to see you___4___ at certain hours of the day, but they don't ___5___ there for a long time.

You don't give money to the doctor or to the hospital when the doctor comes to see you in England. But when you are 18 years old, you___6___ give money for prescriptions.

- () 1. A. happy B sad C. ill D. healthy
 () 2. A. and B. so C. but D. because
 () 3. A. tell B. say C. speak D. call
 () 4. A. in the hospital B. at home C. at work D. at school
 () 5. A. come B stay C. live D. meet
 () 6. A. can B must C. shouldn't D. needn't

C

Is zoo life really bad for elephants? Are they really healthier when they walk around free? People talk about these questions for years.

Now researchers (研究员) give scientific evidence (科学的证据) that elephants that walk around free are healthier and live longer than those in zoos. This finding answers a lot of questions about the health of elephants, and it might also bring about some changes in the world's zoos.

The Ros Club and a group of researchers studied the lifestyle of more than 4,500 elephants. And they find the elephants in the zoo can get illness easily, so they say that being born into a zoo, being moved between zoos, and the possible loss (损失) of their mothers, all put the animals at special risk.

They made the study in a European zoo, and the elephants used in this study are from two places, the Amboseli National Park in Kenya and the Myanma Timber Enterprise.

Until these animals' problems can be solved, the researchers also call for an end to get elephants from their native countries, and they say that the zoos should be strict in feeding elephants. They should make sure there is no harm (有害) when they let people watch them.

1. What kind of elephants are healthier and live longer?

2. How many elephants did the Ros Club and a group of researchers study?

3. Where did the researchers make the study?

4. How many places do the elephants used in this study come from?

5. What should they do when they let people watch the elephants?

6. What can you get from the passage?
