

初一英语暑假班基础教案

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第一讲

知识点梳理: 7A Unit 1 Relatives in Beijing

一. Vocabulary:

1. invite v. 邀请

① invite sb. to sp. e.g. _____ 他邀请我去参加派对。

② invite sb. to do sth.

invitation n. (可数) 邀请, 邀请函

2. agent n. 代理人

I'm the special agent from FBI.

agency n. 代理处, 代理机构

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

3. by plane = by air = take a plane

Kobe likes traveling by plane. = _____

by ship = by sea = take a ship

by train = by rail = take a train

4. get sth. from sb. 从某人那儿拿到.....

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

get-got -got

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

*bring take get fetch

6. send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb.

send-sent-sent

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

sth. cost(s) sb. money 划线提问用 how much

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

8. there/here/home adv. 前面不加介词

e.g. { ① live/ stay there ② get there
① live/ stay in Beijing ② get to Shanghai ③ Please come here.

9. at the end of 在...末端

{ 时间: at the end of July
地点: at the end of the road
at the beginning of 刚开始
in the end of 最终, 最后 表示先后顺序 = at last = finally

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

10 raise v. 举起, 升起

raise-raised-raised

直接加宾语, 及物动词

rise v. 举起, 升起

rise-rose-risen

不及物动词 后面不加宾语

e.g. _____ 太阳从东方升起。

11 talk about sth. 谈论...

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

talk to sb. 和某人谈话

talk with sb. 和某人谈话

12 wonderful adj. 精彩的, 奇妙的, 美妙的

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

13. expensive a.

expenses n.

cheap a.

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

15. **nation** n. _____ a. _____ a.

二. 同步精炼:

I. Choose the best answer.

- There are five rooms _____ each flat.
A. on B. of C. in D. with
- What are the two boys talking _____ in the classroom?
A. with B. to C. of D. about
- Tom wants _____ a doctor in the future.
A. be B. to be C. being D. is
- She usually goes to _____ on Saturday.
A. a town B. one town C. town D. towns
- Tired of city life, Mr. Brown is thinking about living _____ the suburbs.
A. in B. on C. down D. with
- People grow a lot of trees on _____ side of the square.
A. either B. both C. every D. all
- The supermarket is _____.
A. in centre of town B. in town centre
C. in centre of the town D. in the centre of town
- I don't quite like this flat because it faces _____.
A. to north B. northern C. to the northern D. north
- Has Jane _____ her wallet? —No. She is still _____ it.
A. found out; looking at B. found; looking for
C. looked after; looking for D. looked for; finding
- Shall we carry _____ the survey tomorrow? I'm afraid we are running out of time.
A. on B. out C. in D. up
- Should I buy an iPad as her birthday present?
—No, you _____. They'll be too expensive.
A. can't B. needn't C. shouldn't D. mustn't
- _____ is your new room? —About 30 square metres.
A. How large B. How long C. What size D. How much
- Going by underground is _____ than by bus. I'll surely take the underground.
A. more quicker B. much quickly C. a lot quickly D. far quicker
- John, come here and _____. What a beautiful painting it is!
A. take a look B. look at C. have a look at D. have a see
- What did your housing estate use to be like? —_____.
A. It is very beautiful and modern B. I liked it very much

- C. It was small D. There is a garden
16. Is there _____ with your new housing estate?
 A. something special B. special something
 C. anything special D. special anything
17. What's the matter with Bob? He acts strangely these days. The underlined part means "_____".
 A. wrong B. the mistake C. the thing D. happening
18. Mr. Smith agreed with Mrs. Smith. The underlined part means "_____".
 A. had a better view B. had the same opinion C. went D. thought
19. —Mr. Brown, may I ask you some questions? —Yes, _____.
 A. please ask B. for example C. please go ahead D. for sure
20. —Where is my blue jacket? —Maybe it's in a bag. _____.
 A. You must find it there B. I am not sure
 C. I am busy now D. It's my pleasure

II. Vocabulary and Grammar

- Of all the girls she looks _____ (beautiful).
- He did _____ (good) in the English test in his class.
- She will be _____ (slim) than her mum.
- The boy can play the piano _____ (beautiful)
- The _____ (many) you eat, the _____ (fat) you will be.
- He runs _____ (slow) than his brother.
- This song sounds _____ (beautiful) than that one.
- Look! The kite is flying _____ (high).
- The horse is running as _____ (quick) as a car.
- Peter arrived at school _____ (early) than his classmates.

III. Rewrite the sentences as required:

- Tommy plays basketball 3 times a week (对划线部分提问)
 _____ Tommy play basketball?
- It is very cold today. (改为感叹句)
 _____ it is today !
- Mary likes Western food better than Chinese food.
 Mary _____ Western food _____ Chinese food. (保持意思不变)
- She goes to school by bike. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ she go to school ?
- Peter had some wonderful paintings. (改为否定句)
 Peter _____ any wonderful painting.
- Dr Li doesn't smoke, He doesn't drink, either. (合并成一句)
 Dr Li _____ smokes _____ drinks.
- The journey is very exciting. (改为感叹句)

- _____ exciting journey it is !
8. Allen wrote many stories about the detective in 1997. (划线提问)
 _____ did Allen _____ many stories about the detective ?
9. How much did you spend on these clothes ? (保持原句意思)
 How much did you _____ these clothes ?
10. My father arrives at his office before 9 o'clock every morning. (同义句转换)
 My father _____ his office before 9 o'clock every morning.

三. 随堂练:

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

3. Nowadays, more and more _____ ['klinikz] for animals are open in the city..
4. The _____ [vets] are those who take care of sick animals.
5. Ben, _____ ['sʌmwʌn] is waiting for you!.

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

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

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

- () 1. My uncle is _____ SPCA officer. He always helps animals find new homes.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. The puppy is hungry. Give _____ some dog biscuits to eat, please.
A. he B. him C. his D. himself
- () 3. The sign says that dogs and _____ animals can't enter the children's area.
A. another B. other C. others D. However
- () 4. The _____ in the clinics can help sick animals.
A. students B. teachers C. policemen D. vets
- () 5. SPCA officers often save animals _____ danger and take them to the SPCA.
A. of B. over C. on D. from
- () 6. Mrs White looks _____, so students love her very much.
A. nicely B. friendly C. beautifully D. happily
- () 7. Now Helen works _____ than before.
A. more carefully B. more careful C. much careful D. much carefully
- () 8. More than _____ people attended the meeting last week.
A. two hundreds B. hundreds of C. two hundreds of D. two hundred
- () 9. Lily had toothache _____ she ate too many sweets.
A. if B. so C. because D. but
- () 10. You _____ take an umbrella with you because it's fine.
A. can't B. may not C. mustn't D. needn't
- () 11. Mike _____ his present on the desk two hours ago.
A. puts B. is putting C. has put D. put
- () 12. How much did the tickets _____?
A. spend B. cost C. take D. pay
- () 13. We promised _____ cruel to the animals.
A. to B. to be C. not to D. not to be
- () 14. Miss Green looks after the baby carefully.
A. takes care B. looks for C. takes care of D. looks at
- () 15. Thank you very much for telling me the way. -- _____.
A. Don't thank me. B. You're welcome. C. No thanks. D. You needn't.

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

1. Tom cut his finger when he was cooking in the kitchen. (改为否定句)
Tom _____ his finger when he was cooking in the kitchen.
2. Wendy ate a lot of ice cream last night. (改为一般疑问句)

- _____ Wendy _____ a lot of ice cream last night?
3. The girl behind the tree is my best friend. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ is your best friend?
4. We have stayed in Hong Kong for two days. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ have you stayed in Hong Kong?
5. Could you please give me that bag? (保持句意基本不变)
 Could you please _____ that bag _____ me?

回家作业.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Britain is f 1 as a country of animal lovers, and many families have at least one pet. Americans also like animals, and about 60% of American families have a pet. People from other countries say that Americans think so much about animals and take them as well as people.

At weekends people have many ways to see other animals. Many towns have a river with ducks. In Britain people v 2 farm parks, zoos, bird parks, and sea life parks.

TV s 3 about animals are very popular. Children are i 4 in animals when they are very small. Children's life is wonderful b 5 there are many different animals. Many animals in books have their o 6 character: foxes are cunning(狡猾的), and cats are kind.

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

第三讲

一. U1-U2 复习

祈使句

I. 祈使句的特点:

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

Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板。

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

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

II. 祈使句的句式类型

类型 1: V 结构型

V 结构型是以行为动词开头, 其构成为“行为动词原形 + 其它成分”。如:

Sit down! 坐下!

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

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

有时“V 结构”还喜欢沉静, 单独以一个动词或词组就可以构成祈使句。如:

Run! 跑!

类型 2: B 结构型

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

类型 3: L 结构型

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

Let me help you. 让我来帮助你。

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

Let's not sit here! 我们不要坐在这儿!

(2) 祈使句的否定式有时也可以在动词前加上 never, 以表示否定, 如:

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

类型 4: Don't 结构型

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

Don't go there, please. 请别去那儿。

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

please”。如：

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

类型 5： NO 结构型

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

No Swimming!禁止游泳!

No Smoking!禁止吸烟!

No fishing!禁止钓鱼!

NO PHOTOS!禁止拍照!

NO PARKING!禁止停车!

二. 同步精练:

I. Choose the best answers.

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

- _____.
- A. Thank you all the same B. Glad to see you
C. You're welcome D. Good luck to you

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

A. asking	B. popular	C. decided	D. special	E. started	F. remember
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I remember my first Halloween when I was nine. In Australia, Halloween is not very ___1___ or common so getting candy is very difficult. Most people just have a Halloween party at home and eat candy there, but we ___2___ to find better candy. So my friends and I ___3___ walking down our street. We went in costume from house to house, ___4___ for candy, with the question, "Trick or treat?" We were able to get lots of chocolates, jelly beans, and toffees. I ___5___ being amazed at how much we were able to get, especially as it was the first time anyone in my neighbourhood had ever done Halloween. We ate so much candy that night that we all got very sick.

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

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

随堂练. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

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

第四讲

7AU3 Friends from other countries 知识点梳理:

I. 词组:

1. friends from other countries 来自其他国家的朋友
2. a crowded city 一个拥挤的城市
3. for example 例如
4. more than --- over 超过; 多于
5. most of them 他们中的大多数
6. thank sb. for sth./ doing sth. 为某事/做某事而感谢某人
7. call sb.... 把.....称作
8. junior high school 初级中学
9. far away from 距离...远
10. read (sth.) about 阅读与...有关的...
11. in magazines and newspapers 在报纸、杂志上
12. know about 知道关于...的事情
13. a photo of my family 一张我家人的照片
14. at school 在上学, 在校求学
15. make a list 列一个清单
16. send sth. to sb./ send sb. sth. 把....寄(送)给...

II. 词性转换:

1. **foreigner** n. 外国人 **foreign** adj. 外国的 a foreign language
Nowadays, more and more foreigners come to stay and work in Shanghai.
2. **crowded** adj. 拥挤的 **crowd** n. 人群
Shanghai is a crowded city. Nanjing Road is always crowded with people.
3. **Canada** n. 加拿大 **Canadian** n.&adj. 加拿大人; 加拿大的
I am Canadian. (adj.) 我是加拿大人。相当于 I am from Canada. I am a Canadian.(n.)
4. **Australia** n. 澳大利亚 **Australian** n.&adj. 澳大利亚人; 澳大利亚(人)的
5. **India** n. 印度 **Indian** n.&adj. 印度人; 印度(人)的
6. **Britain** n. 英国 **British** n.&adj. 英国人; 英国(人)的
7. **Japan** n. 日本 **Japanese** n.&adj. 日本人; 日本(人)的
8. **nationality** n. 国籍 ——What nationality are you? ——I'm Chinese.
nation n. 国家, 民族 **national** adj. 国家的, 民族的 the Chinese national flag
international adj. 国际的 international flight
9. **interest** n. place of interest (u)n.
What are your interests (c)n. and hobbies?
interested adj. The little boy is interested in painting.
interesting adj. The film is interesting. / It is an interesting film.
10. **yourself** pron. **yourselves** pron. 你们自己 **you** pron. 你/你们 **yours** pron.

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

国名

国籍

国民 (pl.)

China	Chinese	Chinese (Chinese)
Canada	Canadian	Canadian (Canadians)
America/ the USA	American	American (Americans)
Britain/England/ the UK	British/English	the British/Englishman (the British/Englishmen)
India	Indian	Indian (Indians)
Australia	Australian	Australian (Australians)
Japan	Japanese	Japanese (Japanese)
Germany	German	German (Germans)
France	French	Frenchman (Frenchmen)
Thailand	Thai	Thai/ the Thai
Italy	Italian	Italian (Italians)

三. U3 巩固练习

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

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

II. Choose the best answer:

- Shanghai is _____ of Beijing.
A: in the south B: to the south C: the south D: on the south
- Who would you like to _____?
A: write to B: write C: talk D: speak
- I have a pet _____ Sam.
A: calls B: call C: is called D: called
- _____ you like to buy a T-shirt with a round collar.
A: Will B: Would C: Do D: Are
- Please wait for me. I'll be back in _____ hours.
A: one and a half B: one and half a C: half and one D: one and half
- You can write to your penfriend _____ you want to know more about him.
A: but B: if C: so D: and
- We call _____ people from _____ USA _____ Americans.
A: the, the, the B: /, the, / C: the, the, / D: the, /, /
- _____ lovely weather we had in Hangzhou last week.
A: What B: What a C: How D: How a
- There's no food _____ drink in the fridge. Shall I go and buy some?

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

()10. Could you tell me _____ next?

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

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

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

I _____ learnt to drive a car _____ .

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

_____ he usually have _____ rice for dinner at home?

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

_____ Japanese live and work in Garden City?

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

_____ we call people from Australia?

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

_____ does your Chinese teacher look _____ ?

回家作业:

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

When Jimmy was a boy, he liked watches and clocks very much. When he was eighteen years old, he left school and j__1__ the army. After a year, he began to learn fixing watches all by h__2__. A lot of his friends brought him their broken watches. And Jimmy was ready to help them.

Then his captain (上校) h__3__ about this. One day he brought Jimmy a watch too, and said, "My watch doesn't w__4__. Can you fix it for me?"

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

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

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

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

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

5. _____ 6. _____ 7. _____

第五讲

一. Unit4 Jobs people do 知识点复习

1. Jobs people do

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

2. architect n. 建筑师 _____ n. 建筑, 建筑物

3. construction n. 建筑 _____ V. 建造; 构造

4. 辨析

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

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

5. the same ... as... “与……一样”

6. accident n. (交通)事故; 意外遭遇

词组: by accident 无意; 出人意料; 偶然

词性转换: accidental adj. accidentally adv.

7. hurt adj. 受伤的; V. 受伤, 伤害, 痛 n. 伤痛

8. broken adj. 伤残的; 破损的

9. manage v. 管理; 设法完成

manage to do... = succeed in doing...

II 同步精练

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

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

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

1. My friend, Tom, is a very friendly _____. He has a _____. And he gets up early to _____ bread and cakes every morning. (bake)
2. Ben is a talented _____ and he is good at _____. (cook)
3. David met a traffic accident yesterday. He had a _____ arm and had to stay in

bed for several weeks. (break)

4. – Who is your _____? (manage)
-- Mr. Wang is. And he is having a talk with Johnson in the _____ room. (meet)
5. The Wang family asked some _____ men to move their furniture. (move)
6. That _____ (motorcycle) drives so fast that he knocked somebody down.
7. His family was poor, so he _____ newspapers and parcels when he was a little boy in order to support his study. (delivery)

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

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

IV. Choose the best answers.

- () 1. There are many trees and flowers on _____ side of the street.
A. both B. every C. each D. either
- () 2. William has two dogs and he loves _____.
A. them both B. both them C. all of them D. them each
- () 3. _____ you please show me the way to the zoo?
A. Can B. Do C. Would D. May
- () 4. _____ ago, our country was covered by thick forests.
A. Five million of year B. Five millions year
C. Five millions of year D. Millions of years
- () 5. A: Are any of the guests here?
B: Yes. Two people _____.
A. are already arrive B. have already arrived
C. already arrive D. arrived already
- () 6. Things didn't go _____ we had expected.
A. as smooth as B. smooth as C. so smoothly as D. smoothly as
- () 7. What he said sounds _____.
A. nicely B. pleasantly C. friendly D. wonderfully
- () 8. A: Can you tell the difference _____ the two sentences.
B: No, I can't tell this sentence _____ that one.
A. between, to B. among, in C. in, and D. between, from
- () 9. Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't, can't B. mustn't, may C. shouldn't, must D. can't, shouldn't
- () 10. How dangerous _____ playing with fire!
A. is it B. it is C. this is D. there is
- () 11. A: Have you finished your report yet?
B: No, I'll finish in _____ ten minutes.
A. another B. other C. more D. less

VI. Rewrite the sentences as required.

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

VII 随堂练

(A) Choose the best answer.

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

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

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

1. Which is the biggest city in the United States?
A. New York. B. Washington D.C.
C. New Amsterdam. D. Chicago.
- () 2. More and more people from different countries in the world come into New York because _____.
A. New York has the largest population in the United States
B. New York is as beautiful as a picture
C. New York is a developing city
D. they think it is a good place for business
3. _____ first owned the island of Manhattan.
A. The Dutch B. The British
C. The Indians D. The Americans
4. The underlined word "took" means _____.

A. 花费 B. 占领 C. 耕耘 D. 测量

5. The United States became an independent country in _____.

- A. the sixteenth century
- B. the seventeenth century
- C. the eighteenth century
- D. the nineteenth century

6. From the passage, we can know _____.

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

(B)

Ted sat next to me when we were in elementary school. He had serious problems in communicating with people. One always had to g__1__ what he was saying. Besides, most of my classmates did not like to be with him because his hands and shirts were always dirty. I tried to let him know the importance of being c__2__ by telling him several times a day to wash his hands. But he just could not understand.

One day, our teacher Miss Hsieh walked up to Ted. W__3__ saying anything, she took Ted to the washroom. Slowly, Miss Hsieh washed his hands and told him that he should keep h__4__ clean. She did that every day for one month. Finally, Ted understood.

Miss Hsieh's love has given me a good e__5__ to follow when I am doing my job. I always remember to teach my students by showing them the right ways to do things. And most important of all, I always remember to give them more time to learn and to grow up.

第六讲

一. U3-U4 复习

I. 知识点回顾

Translation

1, 我已经借了那本书了。不过还是谢谢你。(thank)

2, 电影才刚刚开始呢。但是我们最好还是快一点。(better)

3, Kate 是最粗心的人之一, 不过她很搞笑。(care)

4, 乔布斯已经去世大约 1 年了, 他在 40 年前创造了苹果公司。(create)

5, Lora 已经买了 Iphone5S 一个月了。这令她很兴奋。(make)

二. 同步精练

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

1. That bus can _____ /'kæri/ more than 50 people.

2. That old man is walking _____ /tə'wɔ:dz/ the policeman.

3. The little girl was badly _____ /hɜ:t/ in that accident.

4. The man riding a bike _____ /nɒks/ him down.

5. That house _____ /kɔ:t/ fire.

II. Choose the best answer.

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

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

() 2. Both his mum and dad _____ doctors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

() 7. Sally's friends _____ some gifts _____ her on her birthday.

- A. buy, to B. buy, for C. sell, for D. sell, to
- () 8. —_____ does Tom have sports?—Every day.
A. How long B. How far C. How often D. How soon

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

- Lily likes to go to Mr Ma's _____. (bake)
- It's going to rain. Let's go home _____. (immediate)
- With the help of the street _____, the street is very clean now. (clean)
- You can write to the area _____ again. (manage)
- Two ambulance workers carried the man into the ambulance _____. (quick)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

- Uncle Tom has already sent us a photograph. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ Uncle Tom sent you a photograph _____?
- Jane's pet dog is very lovely. (改为感叹句)
_____ Jane's pet dog is!
- It takes me about two hours to do my home-work every evening. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does it take you to do your homework every evening?
- The girl prefers the book on the table. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does the girl prefer?
- Miss White gave the boy a toy car. (保持原句意思基本不变)
Miss White _____ a toy car _____ the boy.

三、阅读训练

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

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

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

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

阅读训练 B

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

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

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

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

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

Answer the questions.

1. What job did Joe and Jeff do?

2. Why was the job a little dangerous?

3. Where did Joe put the cigarette?

4. How did Joe lose his ear?

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

回家作业: Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words.

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

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

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

Now, I am good at taking photos, but I am poor at writing reports. I will practise English and Chinese more. Although it is d__7__ for me to become a reporter, I will never give it up. I am sure my dream will become true in the future!

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

第七讲

Unit 5 Choosing a new flat

一. 知识点梳理

I. 词组:

1. tidy up: 使...整齐
2. much bigger: 大多了
3. think about doing sth: 考虑做某事
4. enough space: 足够的空间
5. a bigger/smaller flat: 一个更大/更小的公寓
6. the Lis: 姓李的一家人(复数)
7. look for: 寻找
8. what kind of ...: 什么种类的..
9. live in the suburbs: 住在郊区
10. estate agency: 房产中介公司
11. live far away from: 住得离开....远
12. busy road: 繁忙的街道
13. on a removal day: 在搬家的那天
14. opposite the sofa: 与沙发相对
15. a bedroom with one big window: 有一个大玻璃窗的一间卧室
16. a flat with a kitchen 一个带一个厨房的房子
17. an underground station: 一个地铁站

II. 词性转换:

1. choose v. 选择 choice n. 选择
2. shelf n. 架子 (复数) shelves
3. balcony n. 阳台 (复数) balconies
4. tidy adj. 整洁得的反义词 untidy adj. 不整洁的
tidy v. 使...整齐
5. agent n. 代理人 agency n. 代理机构
6. move v. 移动 removal n. 移动 例: a removal man
7. live v. 居住 living n. 生活 生存 例: living room
life n. 生活 例: a happy life
8. help v. 帮助 helpful adj. 乐于助人的
helper n. 助手

二. 例题分析

1. Room 201 is big. Room 202 is much _____ (big).

解析: much修饰比较级, 故答案为bigger。

三. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer.

1. Your bedroom is very untidy. Please put your things away _____.
A. tidily B. tidy C. untidy D. untidily
2. I like a flat _____ 2 bedrooms and a balcony.
A. have B. has C. with D. of
3. They can see the words on the blackboard clearly, so they _____ wear glasses.
A. need to B. have to C. don't need D. don't have to
4. We need to _____ 500 yuan for the flat a month.
A. cost B. take C. spend D. pay

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

1. This flat is very small. We'll look for a _____ (big) flat.
2. The _____ (agency) of the estate agency are friendly to the guests.

3. There are some _____ (shelf) and some cupboards.
4. David asks some _____ (help) to put the things in the new flat.

III. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. Kitty and Ben have already visited Beijing. (改否定句)
Kitty and Ben _____ visited Beijing _____.
2. My bedroom is 18 square metres. (划线提问)
_____ is your bedroom?

四. 提高练习

I. Choose the best answer.

1. I would like to _____ my son to the park this weekend.
A. bring B. carry C. send D. take
2. There _____ great changes in computers these years.
A. had B. have had C. were D. have been
3. Let's talk to Father about it _____ he comes home.
A. because B. when C. so D. but
4. The price of the T-shirt is _____ 200 yuan and 250 yuan.
A. at B. between C. in D. among
5. The Thomas _____ dinner when I phoned them last night.
A. is having B. are having C. were having D. was having

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

1. We need a _____ (long) rule. It isn't long enough.
2. There're three _____ (balcony) in his flat.
3. We can find many houses for _____ (sell) in Shanghai.
4. It's _____ (real) wonderful to have dinner in the big restaurant.
5. Mr. Li went to an estate agency and _____ (choose) a new flat.

III. Rewrite the sentences.

1. Firemen use an axe for opening the door of the flat. (保持原意)
Firemen use an axe _____ the door of the flat.
2. I'd like a bedroom with a big window. (划线提问)
_____ of bedroom would you like?
3. The bedroom is too small for me to live in. (保持原意)
The bedroom isn't _____ for me to live in.
4. bedroom, big, isn't, all, for, things, enough, his, the (连词成句)

IV. 阅读训练

Once there was a hungry fox looking for s_____ to eat. No matter how hard he tried, the fox couldn't find any food. F_____ he went to the forest and looked there for food. Suddenly he saw a big tree with a hole in it.

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

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

The fox began to eat happily. After the fox ate all the food, he felt thirsty and decided

to leave the hole and d_____ some water. However, he couldn't get out of the hole.

The fox ate so m_____ food that he became too big to get out of the hole.

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

Yes, children, this is the result of doing something without thinking a_____ it first.

第八讲

Unit 6 Different places

一. 知识点梳理

1. When 引导的时间状语从句

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

注意主句和从句时态一致。主要有：

主句（一般现在时）+ when + 从句（一般现在时）

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

主句（现在进行时）+ when + 从句（现在进行时）

I am doing my homework when he is playing games.

主句（一般将来时）+ when + 从句（一般现在时）

I will go to Beijing when autumn comes.

主句（一般过去时）+ when + 从句（一般过去时）

He saw some people when he walked to the school.

主句（过去进行时）+ when + 从句（过去进行时）

Kitty was reading when Alice was singing.

主句（过去进行时）+ when + 从句（一般过去时）

She was talking to Mr Wang when I saw her.

现在的时间

过去的时间

2. 现在进行时 be doing

表示现在正在做某事。

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

Look. He is playing.

Listen. Someone is singing.

Kitty is going shopping now.

Mary is doing homework at four.

3. There be 句型

表示“有……”，因此在 there be 句型中不能出现 have 或 has。

There be 句型可以用于下列时态。

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

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

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

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

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

It 在这里做形式主语，起占位作用，不用解释，真正的主语是 to 后面的内容。

因为 to 后面的内容很长，所以为了避免“头重脚轻”，我们往往使用形式主语 it 来避免这种情况。

所以下列句子也可以改成：

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

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

It is good for us to eat more vegetables.

= To eat more vegetables is good.

二. 例题分析

1. We can see _____ traffic on weekends. It's so crowded.

- A. many B. a few C. a little D. a lot of

解析: traffic 是不可数名词, 只能在 C、D 中选择, 根据 crowded, 所以选择 D。

三. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案):

- () 1. The boy is old enough to do everything _____ .
A)him B)he C)himself D)his
- () 2. ---_____ do you like the story? ---Wonderful.
A)How B)Why C)What D)Where
- () 3. _____ you study hard, you will be good at English.
A)Until B)If C)So D)But
- () 4. Kitty is talking _____ Ben _____ their trip to Canada.
A) with.....of B) withabout C) to.....with D) of.....with
- () 5. My uncle _____ in Beijing since he left university.
A) lives B) lived C) will live D) has lived

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

1. September is the _____ (nine) month of the year.
2. I like the new neighbourhood because it is _____ (peace).
3. It is _____ (excite) to go outing this Sunday.
4. I see some _____ (church) on my way to school.
5. How _____ (convenience) the travelling in Shanghai is!

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

1. He had a lot of homework to do yesterday. (改为否定句)
He _____ a lot of homework to do yesterday.
2. We have P.E. lessons twice a week. (对划线部分提问)
_____ do you have P.E. lessons?
3. Over 2,334,258 people watched the show last night. (保持原句意思)
_____ 2,334,258 people watched the show last night.
4. I am very interested in adventure stories. (划线部分提问)
What _____ stories are you interested in?

四. 回家作业

Students like travelling. They think travelling with classmates is interesting, but do you know how to p_____ a school trip?

B_____ the trip, you must know how many students will join the trip. Choose an interesting place. Let students know how much money they will pay for the trip. Tell them the rules. Write down all the students' n_____ and their phone numbers.

During the trip you should o_____ count the students. Divide the students into s_____ groups. Tell them your phone number. Ask the students to call you if they are lost.

I think all these above can h_____ you to be a good leader in a school trip.

第九讲

U5-U6 复习

一. 知识点梳理

1. need 用法

情态动词: need do sth.

行为动词: need to do sth./ need sth.

2. 介词

near

next to

on

opposite

between... and ...

in front of

3. when 用法

when 引导时间状语从句, 注意主从句时态一致。在 when 从句中用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

4. there be 句型

be 根据就近原则确定。在 there be 句型里面不能出现行为动词 have。

二. 例题分析

1. There _____ many changes in Shanghai in 10 years.

A. are B. will be C. were D. will have

解析: 根据 in 10 years, 时态选用一般将来时, 排除 A、C, 此外在 there be 句型中不能有行为动词 have, 所以排除 D, 选 B。

三. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer.

() 1. I'm sure there will be _____ traffic jams in the future.

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

() 2. Kelly wants to be _____ university teacher in the future.

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

() 3. My uncle _____ in Beijing since he left school.

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

() 4. We should let the ambulance _____ first.

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

() 5. The shop is open _____ 10:00 a.m. _____ 10:00p.m.

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

() 6. My teachers always give me some _____ .

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

() 7. How often does your father go to Beijing on business? _____ .

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

() 8. When I stay in another city, my friend Tom takes care of my pet. Here "takes care of" means _____ .

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

- () 9. ---Thank you for helping me. ---- _____
 A) I'm not good at it. B) No, thanks. C) My pleasure. D) Never mind.

四. 随堂练

I. Choose the best answer

- () 1. Can you see that man _____ a black hat?
 A. at B. for C. on D. with
- () 2. Our room is _____ smaller than theirs.
 A. more B. much C. many D. some
- () 3. Don't sit _____ John and me. We are talking.
 A. among B. between C. with D. near
- () 4. She is _____ her lost child.
 A. looking for B. finding C. looking after D. watching
- () 5. My younger brother had a _____ leg in the accident.
 A. break B. broke C. broken D. breaking
- () 6. How did you _____ your new job?
 A. look for B. watch C. see D. find
- () 7. I'd like _____ the cartoon film "Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf".
 A. to see B. see C. seeing D. saw

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

- Peter has worked in a travel _____ (agent) for ten years.
- Can you find some _____ (help) to help us?
- Don't leave your things everywhere in your room. It looks _____ (tidy).
- I often see the boys _____ (play) football on the playground.
- Shanghai is one of the _____ (finance) centers in the world.
- Listen to some _____ (peace) music and you will fall asleep soon.

III. Reading

My son Bob is in Grade Two this year. He studies very hard at school. And he ___1___ in his lessons. He has a hobby—playing computer games. It really makes him relaxed, but I'm not sure it is good or not.

Last Friday evening, he told me he had got an interesting game—playing football. He asked me to watch him play it. He first ___2___ one of the teams and made his players run. The players ran fast after the ball. There were lots of football ___3___ watching the game. They were wearing the same clothes ___4___ the players they like. Every time his team got a goal, he jumped up and clapped his hands. He looked quite excited. I wanted to watch TV plays, so I went ___5___ his room. About thirty minutes later, I went in again. He was doing his homework.


My son is a good boy. He likes playing computer games, but he knows when to play and when ___6___.


- () 1. A. did well B. does well C. is good D. was good
- () 2. A. chose B. needed C. played D. collected
- () 3. A. fans B. players C. singers D. reporters
- () 4. A. with B. as C. for D. at
- () 5. A. into B. out C. out of D. in
- () 6. A. stop B. stopping C. to stop D. stopped

第十讲

Unit 7 Signs around us

一. 知识点梳理

- 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
- 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
- have a picnic 野餐 / leave rubbish 乱丢垃圾
- use the telephone for help 使用呼救电话
- get useful information 获取游泳信息
- have a barbecue 烧烤
- fly kites 放风筝
- park one's car here 把车停放在这里 (指停车 )

stop one's car here 把车停在这里 (表示临时停车) 

- ride bicycles 骑自行车
- go camping 野营
- turn left/right 左转/右转
- wash these clothes in warm water 用温水洗涤这些衣服
- pick the flowers 摘花
- keep quiet 保持安静
- take turns to roll the dice 轮流掷骰子
- miss a turn 失去一次机会
- Good luck. 祝你走运。
- 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)...

二. 例题分析

1. -How long may I _____ this book? - For a week.

A. borrow B. keep C. lend D. buy

解析: 根据 for a week, 这里要用持续性动词, 故选 B。

三. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. We mustn't eat _____ drink in class.
A. and B. or C. so D. but
- () 2. We can use the telephone _____ help.
A. in B. of C. for D. from
- () 3. The teacher wants to _____ us an interesting story.
A. speak B. say C. tell D. talk
- () 4. There is a lot of paper on the ground. Please _____.
A. pick up it B. pick it up C. pick up them D. pick them up
- () 5. These instructions tell us _____ to wash the dress.
A. what B. who C. how D. that
- () 6. You'd better keep the window _____ when you leave the classroom.
A. close B. closed C. closing D. to close
- () 7. Keep _____. The paint is still wet.
A. on B. of C. off D. away
- () 8. —_____ I water the flowers every day? —No, you needn't.
A. Can B. May C. Must D. Shall

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

1. That sign tells us to stop here. It's a(n) _____ sign. (instruct)
2. Would you like to tell me who is the _____ of the game? (win)
3. The _____ person to get to the FINISH sign wins the game. (one)
4. _____, he didn't pass the exam. (luck)
5. We can get _____ information from the Internet. (use)

III. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. We can find rules in the school. (改为否定句)
We _____ rules in the school.
2. "No fishing" is a warning sign. (对划线部分提问)
_____ of sign is it?
3. We are not allowed to take photos in the museum. (保持句意基本不变)
We _____ photos in the museum.
4. We have rules to stop people from polluting the environment. (对划线部分提问)
_____ we have rules?

四. 回家作业

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

Everyone in China l_____ dumplings very much, and there are many d_____ kinds of dumplings. Some have meat and vegetables in them, others have sugar, eggs and so on. I like dumplings w_____ vegetables and pork better than any other kind.

Usually people m_____ dumplings at home. If you have no time to make them, you can buy them in any supermarkets. Then you take them h_____ and eat them with vinegar.

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

第十一讲

U8 Growing healthy, growing strong

一. 知识点梳理:

I. so, neither 引导的倒装句

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

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.)

■ 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。

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

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

I'm no longer a student. 我不再是个学生了。

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

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

你不能再喝了。(喝酒的量到了一定程度, 不能再继续下去了。)

二. 例题分析

1. -Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother? -I don't know, _____.

A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also

解析: nor 表示否定, 不能和 not 连用, 排除 A、C; also 不能放在句尾, 排除 D, 故选 B, 表示某人也不怎么样。

三. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer.

() 1. What will you have _____ lunch?

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

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

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

() 3. I really can't decide _____ to choose for my son because they are all nice.

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

() 4. —My brother doesn't play badminton now. —_____ mine.

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

() 5. Kitty will go shopping if it _____ rain tomorrow morning.

A. doesn't B. won't C. isn't D. don't

() 6. Yesterday Spaceboy _____ too _____ lemonade.

- A. drink, many B. drank, many C. drink, much D. drank, much
- () 7. Jenny used _____ to school, but now she _____ to school by bus.
A. walking, goes B. walking, is going C. to walk, goes D. to walk, is going
- () 8. I used to watch a lot of TV. I don't watch too much TV _____.
A. no longer B. any longer C. no more D. much more
- () 9. —Shall we watch TV at home this evening? — _____
A. Thank you. B. That's all. C. Good idea. D. My pleasure.

四. 随堂练

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

- This cartoon is so _____ that we all like watching it. (interest)
- Joe should eat _____ meat and more vegetables. (little)
- Cola is _____ (health) for our healthy. We should have less cola.
- Don't touch his leg. It's _____ (break).
- Shanghai is one of the _____ (nation) cities in the world.

II. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

- He used to wear a uniform at work. (改为否定句)
He _____ wear a uniform at work.
- Danny watched television for too long. (保持句意基本不变)
Danny watched _____ television.
- Danny always feels tired, so he decides to watch less TV. (对划线部分提问)
_____ he decide to watch less TV?
- They have a son and daughter. One of the children is good at study. (保持原意)
_____ the son _____ the daughter is good at study.
- take, all, other, roll, the, the, players, to, turns, dice (连词成句)
_____.

III. Reading

Vince loved money very much. He never gave anything to anybody. One day the weather was fine. There wasn't a cloud in the sky and the sun was very warm. Vince was walking along a r_____ with his friends when he fell into it. He cried, 'Help! Help!' One of his friends held out his hand and said, 'Give me your hand and I will pull you out.' Vince's head went under the water and then came up, but he did not give his hand to his friend. Then a _____ of his friends tried but Vince still did nothing.

Just then an old man came over and saw all this. He k_____ Vince very well. He said to the others, 'Don't worry. Let me try.' He held out his hand and said to Vince, 'T_____ my hand and I will pull you out.' Hearing this, Vince took the old man's hand, and q_____ the old man pulled Vince out of the water.

All the others got very surprised and asked the old man, 'Why did he give his hand to you b_____ not to us?' The old man said, 'You don't know your friend very well. When you say 'give' to him, he does nothing, but when you say 'take', he takes.'

第十二讲

U7-U8 复习

一. 知识点梳理

I. Words

1. direction n. → direct v. → director n.
2. warning adj. → warn v.
3. instruction n. → instruct v.
4. silence n. → silent adj.
5. player n. → play v.
6. miss v. → missing adj.
7. luck n. → lucky adj. → unlucky adj. → luckily adv. → unluckily adv.
8. regularly adv. → regular adj.
9. little adj. (less; least)
10. outing n. → out prep.

II. Phrases

1. a direction sign
2. a warning sign
3. an information sign
4. an instruction sign
5. go camping
6. go outing
7. use the telephone for help
8. roll a six on the dice
9. roll the dice
10. go first
11. take turns to do
12. miss a turn
13. what kind of
14. grow healthy
15. a cartoon called 'Computer War'
16. go to bed early
17. exercise regularly
18. at least
19. used to do
20. not ... any longer

二. 例题分析

1. This sign tells us _____ in the street.
A. not play B. don't play C. not to play D. not playing

解析: 根据 tell sb. (not) do sth., 故选 C。

2. Every day I read English _____ thirty minutes.
A. in B. at C. on D. for

解析: for 和一段时间连用, 故选 D。

三. 巩固练习

I. Choose the best answer.

- () 1. — _____ season do you prefer, summer or winter?
— I like summer better.
A. When B. Where C. What D. Which
- () 2. The students must _____ their school uniforms from Monday to Friday.
A. wear B. put on C. take off D. in
- () 3. It's summer in the third picture _____ people are swimming in the sea.
A. so B. but C. because D. what
- () 4. Playing basketball is much _____ than watching it at home.
A. exciting B. excited C. more excited D. more exciting
- () 5. This pair of gloves _____ cheap.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
- () 6. There are not any bowls or dishes in the kitchen. The underlined part means "_____".
A. no B. no much C. not a D. not much
- () 7. I have a lot of toys in my bedroom. The underlined part means "_____".
A. much B. many C. few D. any
- () 8. — It's cloudy and it looks like raining.
— _____. You should take an umbrella with you when you go out.
A. Yes, it does B. That's all right C. I think so D. Me, too

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

- Look! The _____ are falling from the trees. (leaf)
- On the _____ day of our journey, we went to climb the mountain. (two)
- Tom got a piece of _____ news from the newspaper yesterday. (excite)
- There are many _____ between the two flats. (different)
- Put on your _____. It's cold outside. (glove)

III. Complete the following sentences as required.

- There is a lot of rain this summer. (改为否定句)
There _____ rain this summer.
- I read many books when I waited for my mother yesterday. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you do when you waited for your mother yesterday?
- My family travel to the beach once a year. (对划线部分提问)
_____ do your family travel to the beach?
- You should go to the Bund by underground. (保持句意基本不变)
You should _____ the _____ to the Bund.
- some, there, are, on, leaves, the, road (连词成句)

四. 回家作业

It is interesting to visit another country, but there are some problems when you don't know the language very well. It may be ___1___ to talk with the people there. We may not know how to use the telephone in the country that we are visiting. We may not know how to buy ___2___ we need. In a strange country we might not know where to eat or what to order in a ___3___. It is not easy to decide how ___4___ to tip (给.....小费) waiters or taxi drivers. When we need help, we might not know how to ask for help. It is not pleasant to have an experience ___5___ that. After a short time, however, we learn what to do and what to ___6___. We learn to enjoy life in another country and then we may be sorry to leave.

- | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| () 1. | A. tired | B. happy | C. difficult | D. easy |
| () 2. | A. some | B. thing | C. things | D. shopping |
| () 3. | A. shop | B. school | C. hospital | D. restaurant |
| () 4. | A. soon | B. many | C. much | D. often |
| () 5. | A. as | B. like | C. for | D. with |
| () 6. | A. talk | B. tell | C. speak | D. say |

第十三讲

一. 知识点梳理: U9 International Food Festival

1. take care of 照顾

take care of homeless animals 照顾无家可归的动物

2. show v. 展示

.show sb. how to make sth. 给某人展示如何做某物

3. raise v. 筹集

raise some money for the SPCA 为爱护动物协会筹集一些钱

4. That's a good idea. 那是个好主意。

5. sell v. 卖

sell foods from different countries 卖世界各国的食物

6. ask v. 要求

ask sb. to do sth. 请(某人)做(某事)

7. a plate of 一盘... a bowl of 一碗...

8. 50 grams of butter 50 克黄油

150 millilitres of milk 150 毫升牛奶

9. nine yuan and three jiao 九块三角

10. hear from 收到...的来信, 电话等

11. help v. 帮助 help sb. do sth. 帮助某人做某事

12. strength (n). 力量 strong (adj) 坚强的.

13. rise (vi) 上升

raise (vt) 提高, 升起

14. coloured (adj) 有色的

colourful (adj) 鲜艳的

colour n. 颜色 v. 把涂颜色

15. bright (adj) 明亮的

brightly (adv) 明亮地

16. proud (adj) 自豪的

pride (n) 自豪, 自尊心

17. sound v. 听起来好像

sound n. 声音

18. beat v. (用叉等)快速搅拌, 打 (beat ----- beaten)

19. decorate v. 装饰, 装潢 decoration n.

二. 巩固练习:

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

1. I _____ /hʒɪd/ someone laughing.
2. Our classmates are going to _____ /reɪz/ money for the poor.
3. At last, we got to the village on 25 _____ /'febrʊəri/.
4. Our school is having an international food _____ /'festəvl/.
5. It's a good _____ /aɪ'diə/ to sell foods from all over the world.

II. 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

III. 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)

IV. 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?
- They will have the party at 8:00 tomorrow. (对划线部分提问)
_____ will you have the party tomorrow?
- money, this, concert, is, children, to, raise, for, the, in, Africa (连词成句)
_____.

三. Reading

阅读训练 A

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

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

阅读训练 B

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

Dumplings are a typical Chinese food and it's my f___1___. I have learned how to m___2___ it from my mum since last year. There are five steps.

First you make the dough by mixing water into the flour. Press the dough with your h___3___ till it is not sticky.

The s___4___ step is to mince (切碎) the meat, mushrooms and shrimps and mix them in a paste. Add some spice such as ginger and onions and stir them evenly.

The third step is to make the wrappings (饺子皮). Roll the dough with a round stick into small r___5___ pieces of wrappings.

The fourth step is to put the fillings in the middle of a wrapping. Then press the wrapping tight and a dumpling is r___6___.

The l___7___ step. Put a pot of water on the stove. When the water is boiling, put the dumplings one by one into the water and cover the pot. When you see the dumplings floating in boiling water, you can put them in bowls and be ready to enjoy.

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

第十四讲

一. 知识点梳理: U10 A birthday party

1. be going to+动词原形+.....

对于将要发生的事或打算计划、决定要做的事,都以“be going to +动词原形+.....”的句型来表示。因为此句型中含有 be 动词,所以在使用时, be (即 am, is, are) 要随着句子主语的人称或数而变化。

- (1) 肯定句句型: 主语+be (am, is, are) going to +动词原形.....
- (2) 否定句句型: 主语+be (am, is, are) not going to +动词原形.....
- (3) 一般疑问句句型: Be (Am, Is, Are) +主语+going to +动词原形+.....
- (4) 特殊疑问句

句型: 疑问词(What, Where, How...)+be (am, is, are)+主语+going to +动词原形+.....?

2. Hello .This is Kitty Li. May I speak to Mark, please?

你好。我是基蒂·李。我可以和马克讲话吗?

▲这是一句电话用语。打电话时表示想找谁除了用 Hello, (this is) ... speaking. May I speak to sb.? 这一句型以外,还可以说: I'd like to speak to Tom.我想找汤姆。Hello! Is Tom in? 喂! 汤姆在吗?

电话中间对方是谁,英语说:

What's it?或 Who's that (speaking)? Is that Tom (speaking)?

你是汤姆吗?

表示我是谁,英语说: It's Tom.或 This is Tom (speaking) .我是汤姆。

请对方别挂电话或稍等,英语说:

Hold on, please.或 Hold on for a moment.请稍等。如果是人不在,英语说:

Sorry, Tom is out at this moment. May I take a message for him?

抱歉,汤姆现在出去了,我可以为他传个口信吗?

如果没有对方要找的人,英语说:

I'm sorry you've got the wrong number.对不起,你打错了。

注意: 以上电话用语中要避免说 Are you Tom speaking?或 I'm Tom speaking.

通常用 that 指对方,用 this 指自己,也可以用 it 指对话双方。

3. Are you free on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock?星期六下午三点你有空吗?

▲free 是个形容词,在本单元里的意思是“自由的”“有空的”“空闲的”等。free 是 busy 的反义词。Are you free...? = Do you have time...?

这种句型叫做陈述疑问句。它的语序跟陈述句的语序相同,而它的语调则跟一般疑问句的语调(升调)相同,并在书写时加上问号。陈述疑问句的语义特点是:说话人对答案是有倾向性的,他倾向于他所需要的或所期望的回答。肯定的疑问句具有肯定的倾向性,否定的疑问句有否定的倾向性。

You told her?你对她讲了吧?

You didn't get anything to eat? 你没有找到什么吃的吧?

You aren't hungry? 你不饿吧?

5. I can't make it.我不能来/我来不了。

习语 make it 有四个常见的含义:

- (1) 约定时间(地点),规定时间(地点):

A: Shall we meet next week? 甲: 下星期我们碰一次头好吗?

B: Yes, let's make it next Sunday. 乙: 好的,让我们约定下星期天碰头吧。

bLet's make it 7:30 让我们定在七点半吧。

(2) 及时赶到, 按约定时间赶到 (arrive in time), 赶得上:

(3) 成功、做到、办到 (succeed, be able to do):

(4) 用于否定句, 表示不能应邀参加某项活动:

6. Yes, that's a good idea! 行, 好主意。

that's a good idea 作“好主意”“好办法”解。如:

Let's go for a picnic this Sunday. “这个星期天我们去野餐吧。”

That's a good idea.” (或 Good idea.) “好主意。”

—What about having a drink? —喝一杯怎么样?

—That's a good idea. (Good idea.) —好主意。

注意: 在简略回答中, 我们可以用“Good idea!”代替“that's a good idea!”要注意的是 Good idea 前没有不定冠词, 不定冠词 a 要和前面的 That's 一块省去。

7. We need some eggs, some sugar, some butter... 我们需要一些鸡蛋, 一些糖, 一些黄油.....

用作形容词的 some 除可修饰复数名词之外, 还可修饰单数的可数名词和不可数名词。修饰复数可数名词和不可数名词其词义为“一些”,

修饰单数可数名词时, 其词义为“某个”, “某种”,

some day (某天),

some place (某地)。

二. 巩固练习:

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

1. It _____ /saʊndz/ great.
2. Tom is looking _____ /'fɔ:wəd/ to his birthday.
3. It is a great _____ /'pɪtɪ/ that all pupils in the city cannot have the same chances.
4. Kitty is _____ /'plænɪŋ/ a birthday party for Jill.
5. We are having a lot of _____ /dɪ'liʃəs/ food and drink.

II. 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

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

1. Birds think _____ is the most important thing to them. (free)
2. We were glad to celebrate our motherland, China's _____ birthday on October 1st, 2009. (sixty)
3. Final _____ are under way for celebrations to Grandpa's birthday. (prepare)
4. We are _____ a Fancy Party. (plan)
5. Who's that _____? (speak)

IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. She often has her dinner with her parents at weekends. (改为否定句)
She _____ often _____ her dinner with her parents at weekends.
2. We held our school sports meeting in late September. (对划线部分提问)
_____ you hold your school sports meeting?
3. Don't forget to get ready for the final examination. (保持句意基本不变)
Don't forget to _____ the final examination.
4. Mike can keep the four books for about two weeks. (对划线部分提问)
_____ can Mike keep the four books?
5. you, at, Sunday, in, free, are, afternoon, on, four o'clock, the (连词成句)
_____?

回家作业

阅读训练 A

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

Mr White works in an office. He's able and can easily deal with all kinds of matters. So he is always paid more than his workmates. Of course he's often b__1__ and has no time to do the housework. His wife does all at home.

Last Friday, their daughter was hurt in a traffic a__2__ and had to be in hospital. Mrs White had to look after her there and she couldn't go home to take care of the house and her husband. When Mr White was at h__3__ alone, he never cooked meals. And he never cleaned up the rooms, either.

Yesterday morning, b__4__ Mr White got up, the telephone rang. He stood up to answer it. His friend told him to write down an important telephone number. But he could find n__5__ a pen nor a piece of paper. At this moment, he found there was much dust (灰尘) on the table and he wrote the number on it w__6__ his forefinger (食指). But soon he forgot it and went to work. In the afternoon, his wife came back to look for a sweater for her daughter. When Mr White returned from work and saw his wife cleaning the table, he rushed to her while s__7__, "Stop!" But it was too late!

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

阅读训练 B

If you know me well, you know I don't like birthday parties. At least, I don't like birthday parties given for me. I enjoy them when they are for other people, but when they are for me, I just don't like them.

I remember one birthday party some friends of mine had for me when I was a student at the university. Of course, I had told my best friend Henry that I didn't want a party and I made him

promise he wouldn't do anything. He agreed.

On the day of my birthday, we got home from school at about half past three. We went inside and as usual I went into the bathroom and started to close the door when suddenly from behind the shower curtain, a kind of strange female voice started singing, "Happy birthday to you. Happy birthday to you."

And then from all over the room, people joined in. There were about fifteen people hiding everywhere in the room.

They had got my roommate's key and got in earlier. They had all planned to come out of the hiding place just at the same time while singing. I guess I really upset (扰乱) their plans by going in just to wash my hands.

Answer the questions.

1. The writer didn't like birthday parties for other people, did he?

2. What did the writer tell his friend Henry?

3. When did the writer arrive home on his birthday?

4. Where did the strange female voice come from?

5. How did the other people get into their room?

6. What did the writer do while others were singing?

第十五讲

一.知识点梳理: U9-U10 复习

Module 3 Unit 9 正误例析

1. [误] We're going to rise some money for the SPCA.

[正] We're going to raise some money for the SPCA.

[析] raise 为“举起, 募集”等, 是及物动词; rise 是不及物动词, 意为“升起”。如: The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

Please raise your hands if you have questions. 如果你们有问题, 请举手。

2. [误] Let's ask our mums help us.

[正] Let's ask our mums to help us.

[析] 我们通常用 ask sb. to do sth. 来表示“要求某人做某事”, 它的否定形式为 ask sb. not to do sth. (要求某人不要做某事), 有同样用法的词的还有 tell, want 等等。如:

Please tell her not to be late for school again. 请告诉她上学不要再迟到了。

3. [误] I like English food well.

[正] I like English food best.

[析] like ... best 可以用来表示“最喜欢……”, 同样我们也可以使用 like ... better than ... 来表示“比起……更喜欢……”。如:

Perhaps they like you better than me. 也许比起我来他们更喜欢你。

4. [误] A raisin scone spends three yuan.

[正] A raisin scone costs three yuan.

[析] 表示花钱有以下几种说法:

1) spend 的主语必须是人。常用结构: spend money on sth.。如:

She spends too much money on clothes. 她在服装上面花费太多的钱。

2) cost 的主语必须是物, 表示“花费”或者“价值”。常用结构: sth. costs (sb.) + money, 表示“某物花了(某人)多少钱”。如:

The new computer cost him a lot of money. 买这台新电脑花了他一大笔钱。

3) pay 表示“支付”, 主语是人。常用结构: pay money for sth., 表示“付钱(给某人)买……”。如:

We paid 1,000 yuan for the New Year's food. 这顿年夜饭花费了我们 1000 元。

Module 3 Unit 10 正误例析

1. 【误】 It sounds greatly.

【正】 It sounds great.

【析】 sound 在这里作连系动词, 后面跟形容词, “听起来怎么样”, 类似的词还有 look“看起来”, smell“闻起来”, taste“尝起来”, feel“感觉起来”等。

2. 【误】 I'm looking forward to have the party.

【正】 I'm looking forward to having the party.

【析】 look forward to 是固定词组, “期待……”, to 是介词, 后面接名词或 V-ing 作宾语。

3. 【误】 We are going to play the chess.

【正】 We are going to play chess.

【析】 chess“国际象棋”, 体育运动类的词前一般不加定冠词, play chess, “下国际象棋”。

4. 【误】 I'd rather to have some nuts.
 【正】 I'd rather have some nuts.
 【析】 这里的'd 是 would 的缩写形式, would rather 后面直接加动词原形, would rather do sth. “宁愿做某事”。
5. 【误】 Shall we have any orange juice?
 【正】 Shall we have some orange juice?
 【析】 Shall we ...? 是表达建议或请求时的一种婉转的语气, 这样的句式中, 即使是一般疑问句, 也要用 some 表示“一些”。
6. 【误】 You need buy some balloons and flowers.
 【正】 You need to buy some balloons and flowers.
 【析】 need 在句中是普通的行为动词, 而非情态动词, 所以要借助动词不定式 to 再加动词。
7. 【误】 I'll see you in Saturday afternoon at my flat.
 【正】 I'll see you on Saturday afternoon at my flat.
 【析】 要表达“在具体某一天的早上, 下午, 晚上”时, 介词都用 on。
8. 【误】 Hello. I'm Kitty. May I speak to Peter, please?
 【正】 Hello. This is Kitty. May I speak to Peter, please?
 【析】 在英语中, 打电话自报姓名时常用 This is ..., 而不用 I'm ...。同样地, 在询问对方姓名时常用 Is that ...?, 而不用 Are you ...?

二. 巩固练习:

I. 选择最恰当的答案。

- () 1. We have _____ for everyone in the hall.
 A. enough seats B. seats many C. much seats D. seats much
- () 2. Lucy is not _____ to pass the final examination.
 A. enough well B. enough good C. good enough D. well enough
- () 3. I have a good friend _____ Jackie.
 A. call B. calling C. called D. calls
- () 4. They _____ dinner with all the relatives last week.
 A. have B. had C. are having D. will have
- () 5. I used _____, but now I don't smoke any longer.
 A. smoking B. to smoke C. smokes D. smoked
- () 6. Every morning I get up at seven and do some _____ before breakfast.
 A. exercises B. shop C. sleep D. exercise
- () 7. Let's stay at home and _____ DVDs this coming Saturday, shall we?
 A. look B. see C. watch D. read
- () 8. We asked the Smiths _____ for dinner last week.
 A. to come B. came C. will come D. coming

II. 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. As we all know, smoking is bad for our _____ (health).
 2. If you want to stay _____ (health), you must do some exercise.
 3. They are _____ (health) children because they don't have enough food to eat.
 4. Which sport do you like _____ (good), basketball, football or swimming?
 5. David has been to the Great Wall at _____ (little) three times.

III. 用适当的介词填空。

1. I haven't heard _____ Mike since he left for Beijing.
2. The students are raising money _____ the poor children in Sichuan.
3. Ben was so busy that he had no time to prepare _____ the meeting.

随堂练

阅读训练 A

Many people say that five-year-old children are too young to help their parents do something. It's true that I won't make a five-year-old child clean the bedroom, but he or she can clear dishes off the table.

Between the ages of eight and ten, your child should start doing the chores (家务杂事). An eight-year-old child can learn how to do the dishes and a ten-year-old child can clean the house once a week.

Between the ages of eleven and twelve, they can work outside the house. They can help take the trash out and cut the grass. These are great ways for children to help take some pressure off their parents.

Between the ages of thirteen and sixteen, they should begin learning skills (技能) they'll need. Besides giving them chores to do you can help them learn the things they don't learn at school. Preparing the meal or cleaning the kitchen seems simple (简单的), but by doing this, they'll know how to do it when they move out on their own. As the famous saying goes, "One day they'll thank you for it."

Choose the best answer.

- () 1. It's not so young for a five-year-old child to _____.
 A. take out the trash
 B. clear dishes off the table
 C. do the dishes
 D. help his or her parents do everything
- () 2. You can help your parents do the chores outside the house _____.
 A. at the age of 5 or 6
 B. between the ages of 11 and 12
 C. between the ages of 7 and 9
 D. before you go to school
- () 3. The underlined word "pressure" means _____ in Chinese.
 A. 沮丧 B. 苦难 C. 压力 D. 难题
- () 4. The famous saying "One day they'll thank you for it." means _____.
 A. parents will think their children are very great
 B. parents will thank their children when they are old
 C. children will love their parents forever
 D. children will think their parents are right to make them do the chores
- () 5. Which of the following is TRUE?
 A. Children can't learn lots of skills from the chores.
 B. A five-year-old child can clean the house.
 C. You could prepare the meal or clean the kitchen at the age of thirteen.
 D. From the kitchen children can't learn the things outside school.

阅读训练 B

Choose the best words or expressions and complete the passage.

Jane's parents got divorced (离婚) when she was 10 years old. Then Jane lived with her mother. One day when Jane was playing ___1___ a boy, the boy laughed at her because she didn't have a father. Jane was ___2___ and fought with him. Then they didn't talk with each other. Jane thought that life was unfair (不公平的) to her.

At the age of 12, it got ___3___ because Jane's mother died. Since Jane was too young to go to work, she lived with her aunt. Her aunt hated her and always asked her to do ___4___ work.

When Jane was 15, she ___5___ to my neighbourhood and lived next to us. I thought she was a student, but she wasn't. She was making money by doing different jobs.

At first, I didn't like her. But when she ___6___ me about her life, I realized(意识到) that her life was hard. I wanted to help her, so I asked my parents to let her live with us. To my surprise, they agreed. When I told Jane the news, she was working on the farm. She was very happy. Now we are good friends.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| () 1. A. to | B. on | C. with | D. at |
| () 2. A. angry | B. happy | C. interesting | D. tired |
| () 3. A. good | B. better | C. best | D. worse |
| () 4. A. lots of | B. many | C. lot of | D. a few |
| () 5. A. explain | B. allowed | C. moved | D. depend |
| () 6. A. said | B. told | C. spoke | D. asked |

第十六讲

一. 知识点梳理U1-U10复习

1. Where is ... on the map of Garden City?在花园城市地图的哪个位置?

此句常用来询问某地的方位。

e.g. Where is Water Bay on the map of Garden City?

2. How long does it take? 要花多长时间?

此句常用来询问耗时多少。

3. It is + adj. + to do sth. 做某事是.....的。

e.g. It is convenient to go to school by bus.

4. Can you tell us about ...? 你能告诉我们一些关于.....的事情吗?

e.g. Can you tell us about your father?

5. Do you live in ... or ...? 你住在.....还是.....?

此句可用来询问某人的居住地。

e.g. Do you live in the city centre or the suburbs?

6. What did you do when ...? 当.....的时候你做什么了?

e.g. What did you do when you travelled to Beijing?

7. What season is it? 这是什么季节?

此句常用来询问季节。

e.g. —What season is it?

—It is spring.

8. What does this sign mean? 这个标志是什么意思?

此句常用来询问一些标志的含义。

e.g. —What does this sign mean?

—It means: We must stop here.

9. This sign tells us ... 这个标志告诉我们.....。

此句可用来解说标志的含义。

e.g. This sign tells us where to go.

10. Where can we find ...? 我们在哪里可以找到.....?

e.g. Where can we find a bus stop?

11. If you ..., you ... 如果你....., 你就.....。

这是虚拟语气的一种, 常用主将从现的结构, 即主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时。

e.g. If you don't work hard, you won't make progress.

12. Good luck! 祝你好运!

e.g. —I am going to have a test next week.

—Good luck!

13. How big is your flat? 你的房子多大?

此句可用来询问房屋的面积大小。

e.g. —How big is the flat?

—It is 100 square metres.

14. So do I. 我也一样。

此句用来表示同意对方的肯定陈述。

e.g. —I like playing badminton.

—So do I.

15. Neither do I. 我也不。
此句表示同意对方的否定陈述。
e.g. —I don't enjoy swimming.

—Neither do I.

16. I used to ... 我过去常常.....
used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事(但现在已不这么做了)”。
e.g. I used to go to bed late.

17. I don't ... any longer. 我不再.....了。
此句常与 used to 连用，形成一种对比。
e.g. I used to talk in class. But now I don't talk in class any longer.

18. I like ... best. 我最喜欢.....。
best 是 good 的最高级，I like ... best. = ... is my favourite ...。
e.g. I like travelling best.

19. —Can you ...?

—Of course.

Can you ...? 常用于提出请求，如接受请求，可用 Of course. 应答。

e.g. —Can you show me how to do it?

—Of course.

20. I have heard that ... 我听说.....。

此句常用来说出自己听到的消息。

e.g. I have heard that Lily has moved to Beijing.

21. Are you free ...? 你.....有空吗?

注意在表示时间时，on / at / in 的不同用法。

e.g. Are you free on Saturday?

22. ..., so ... 因为.....所以.....。

so 用作连词，意为“因此；所以”，用于连接两个句子，表示因果关系。

e.g. I got up late this morning, so I was late for school today.

23. What date will be convenient for me to ...? 我什么时候去.....方便?

e.g. What date will be convenient for me to visit your factory?

24. I look forward to ... 我期待.....。

look forward to 意为“期待 / 盼望（做）某事”，后接名词或 V-ing 形式。

e.g. I look forward to meeting you.

二. 巩固练习:

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

26. I _____ /plæn/ to have a picnic next week.

27. The sick man needs some _____ /'speʃəl/ food.

28. Could you tell me your name and _____ /,næfə'næləti/?

29. The _____ /'brəʊkən/ arm nearly crazed him with pain.

30. The people sitting _____ /'dɒpəzɪt/ us looked very familiar.

II. Choose the best answer. (15分)

() 31. Kate likes playing _____ piano while Jane likes playing _____ tennis.

A. the, the B. the, / C. /, the D. /, /

() 32. I have got many mangos. You can take _____ if you want.

A. few B. little C. a few D. a little

() 33. This hall can hold about five _____ people.

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

() 34. Mr Black has invited us _____ to his birthday party this Friday.

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

() 35. Can you tell me _____ your aunt looks like?

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

() 36. We would like to leave _____ the first day of October.

A. of B. with C. as D. on

() 37. All the students in our school promise _____ our school _____.

A. keep, clean B. to keep, clean C. to keep, cleaning D. keep, cleaning

() 38. We didn't finish off all the food we ordered, _____ we took the rest home.

A. as B. so C. or D. for

() 39. _____ feed the puppy too much water.

A. Not to B. Not C. / D. Don't

() 40. _____ wonderful news they told us!

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

() 41. I've got two raincoats. Do you like the red _____?

A. it B. ones C. one D. one's

() 42. All your neighbours are _____ than ours.

A. noise B. noisy C. noisier D. the noisiest

() 43. How much does this book _____?

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

() 44. I haven't seen this film _____.

A. already B. just C. before D. ago

() 45. —Shall we join in the Robot Summer Camp? —_____

A. Good idea. B. Never mind. C. Not at all. D. You are welcome.

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

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 ___46___ my keys in the car. He was afraid that ___47___ might drive away in the car. There were no cars in the parking lot. My husband was right! I called the ___48___ right away. Then I called my husband and told him about this. There was no sound. But one minute ___49___ 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 ___50___ that I didn't take away your car!"

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

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

51. April is the _____ month of the year. (four)

52. Linda's room is too _____, so she can't find what she needs. (tidy)

53. I can wash clothes by _____. (I)

54. This bookcase has five _____. (shelf)

55. Jack ran into the temple to _____ his wife. (safe)

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

56. He bought a new computer yesterday. (改为否定句)

He _____ a new computer yesterday.

57. I'd like a flat with big windows. (对划线部分提问)

What _____ flat would you like?

58. Simon saw Linda yesterday. She was drinking coffee alone yesterday. (保持句意基本不变)

Simon _____ Linda _____ coffee alone yesterday.

59. It takes about 3.5 hours to travel from Shanghai to Nanjing by train. (对划线部分提问)

_____ does it take to travel from Shanghai to Nanjing by train?

60. drives, an hour, never, she, kilometres, more than, 30 (连词成句)

_____.

三. 阅读提高:

阅读训练 A

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

Do you wear sunglasses? Do you know that sunglasses have a very long h__1__? People in China started to use sunglasses to protect eyes from the sun in the 12th century, but at that time sunglasses could not h__2__ correct vision (矫正视力).

Sunglasses started to change in the 18th century. James Ayscough f__3__ that glasses with a blue or green colour could correct vision. And he also made sunglasses which could correct people's eyes from the sun.

Sunglasses became p__4__ after Sam Foster introduced them to America in 1929. In 1936, Edwin H. Land started using man-made filters (滤光器) to make sunglasses. Around that time, even more Americans started buying sunglasses. So sunglasses sold very well. Famous film stars and singers a__5__ began to wear sunglasses. Wearing sunglasses became not only a way to protect eyes from the sun, but also a way to l__6__ cool.

Sunglasses have changed styles over the years. They are accepted (被接受) by people all over the world. From the y__7__ to the old, almost everybody likes to wear sunglasses.

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

阅读训练 B

It was a dark night. I saw bright light in my neighbour, Jack's kitchen. I thought he could be having a midnight snack, so I went back to my bed. Soon, there was a burning smell and I thought something must be wrong. At once, I jumped out of bed and went downstairs to have a look. I saw a fire coming out of my neighbour's kitchen. I shouted "Fire!" But there was no one nearby to hear my shouts for help. I ran quickly into my house and called the Fire Department and went back to my neighbour's house. I knocked at the door and called my neighbour's name, but there was no answer. I tried to break into the house and saved a cat and a rabbit. I tried to pour water through the kitchen window but it was no use. The fire was too big. Luckily, a fire engine arrived and the firemen put out the fire.

When my neighbour came back, he was sad because his kitchen was burnt down, but he thanked me for calling the Fire Department and for saving his pets.

Several weeks later, my neighbour invited me to his home for dinner. At his new kitchen, he took a photo for me. Later on, he gave me the photo as a present. It made me very happy.

Answer the questions.

1. Where did the fire happen?

2. Why did the writer run quickly into his house?

3. What did the writer save from the fire?

4. Who put out the fire?

5. Why was Jack sad?

6. What did Jack do several weeks after the fire?
