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# 第一讲

## Part 1 -- 一般现在时

### 1. 定义

一般现在时。表示通常性、规律性、习惯性的状态或者动作（有时间规律发生的事件）的一种时间状态。

### 2. 基本用法

1. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作或存在的状态
2. 表示客观事实或普遍真理
3. 在时间、条件等状语从句中，用现在时表示将来
4. 在某些以 **here, there** 开头的句子中，用一般现在时表示正在发生的动作

### 3. 变化规律

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般情况	加 -s	清辅音后读/s/ 浊辅音和元音后读/ z/	swim-swims; help-helps; like-likes
以辅音字母+o 结尾的词	加 -es	读/z/	goes, does
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加 -es	读/ɪz/	watches, washes
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 es	读/z/	study-studies
不规则变化 have 和 be 动词	变 have 为 has 变 be 为 am, is, are		have-has be-am, is, are

### 4. 具体运用

表示经常的或习惯性的动作，常与表示频率的时间状语连用。

时间状语: always, usually, every morning/night/evening/day/week/year, often, sometimes, from time to time, twice a week, once a month 等.

### 5. 结构

肯定式	疑问式	否定式	否定疑问式
I work.	Do you work?	I don't work.	Don't you work?
You work.	Do you work?	You don't work.	Don't you work?
We work.	Do you work?	We don't work.	Don't you work?

They work.	Do they work?	They don't work.	Don't they work?
He(He,It) works.	Does he(he,it) work?	He(He,It) doesn't work.	Doesn't he(he it) work?

## Part 2—6A Unit 1 Family and relatives

### I. Words and Useful Expressions

1. family tree 家谱

2. relative (n.) 亲戚；亲属

3. 亲戚的不同表达：

grandson/ granddaughter/ grandfather/aunt/ uncle

cousin 堂、表兄弟姐妹/ brother/ sister

niece (n.) 侄女

nephew (n.) 侄子

[补充]

family members: father + mother = parents, brother, sister, son, daughter

relatives: grandfather + grandmother = grandparents

grandson + granddaughter = grandchild

4. member (n.) 成员

5. have/ have got 表示“拥有”

e.g., I have two brothers. = I have got two brothers.'

	have	have got
否定句		
一般疑问句		

6. 各项体育运动的表达

1) badminton (n.) 羽毛球

cycle (v.) 骑自行车

go cycling

cyclist n. 自行车手

2) play 后直接跟 football, badminton 等球类运动，不需要加定冠词 the

e.g., \_\_\_\_\_

7. What else do you do with her? 你还和他一起做什么?

else 用于特殊疑问词后

e.g., \_\_\_\_\_

8. 频度副词: always(every day) > usually (美语 often) > sometimes > seldom > never (not... at all)

频度副词一般位于 be 动词后, 实义动词前; (对频度副词提问用 How often)

I **always** get up at six o'clock in the morning.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ 从... 得到

\_\_\_\_\_ 为姐姐制作一个蛋糕

\_\_\_\_\_ 给 Emily 礼物

\_\_\_\_\_ 祝... 生日快乐

## II. Key notes:

1. This is my grandfather.

这是我的(外)祖父。

These are my family and relatives.

这些是我的家人和亲戚。

2. I'm their son.

我是他们的儿子。

We're their sons.

我们是他们的儿子。

3. sth. from sb.

某物来自某人。

Eg: This is a birthday card from my friend.

4. Happy birthday to sb.

祝某人生日快乐。

5. one of your family members

你的家庭成员之一。

\*one of

后面应接可数名词的复数形式。

6. How many uncles do you have?

你有多少个叔叔?

\*How many

后面接可数名词的复数形式。

7. talk about sth.

谈论关于某事。

8. What do you do with your...?

你和你的...干什么?

9. What else do you do with your...?

你和你的...还干什么?

With 是个介词, 后面接人称代词时, 要用宾格的形式。

With me/him/her/it/us /them

10. cousin=uncle or aunt's children

11. always/sometimes/usually 是频度副词, 提问应该要用 How often...?

12. play badminton

play the piano

## Part 3 — Exercise

### I. Choose the best answer

( ) 1. I have \_\_\_ aunt and \_\_\_ uncle.

A. an; an

B. an; a

C. a; an

D. a; a

( ) 2. -. I have two aunts

-.I have two aunts,\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only            B. too            C. either            D. also
- ( ) 3. Kitty \_\_\_\_\_ finishes her homework on time. She never leaves it tomorrow.  
A. never            B. always            C. sometimes            D. usually
- ( ) 4. Tom has got a lot of Christmas card \_\_\_\_\_ his good friends.  
A. with            B. by            C. from            D. at
- ( ) 5. Mary usually \_\_\_\_\_ her homework after dinner.  
A. do            B. does            C. write            D. writes
- ( ) 6. Jane usually goes fishing with \_\_\_\_\_ uncle.  
A. he            B. his            C. he's            D. him
- ( ) 7. Tom is my father's brother. He is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cousin            B. aunt            C. brother            D. uncle
- ( ) 8. Do you want to make a kite \_\_\_\_\_ your sister?  
A. on            B. to            C. for            D. at
- ( ) 9. What \_\_\_\_\_ do you usually do at weekends?  
A. other            B. else            C. also            D. too
- ( ) 10. I usually go to the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ my good friend.  
A. with            B. about            C. to            D. at
- ( ) 11. How many uncles \_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is; there            B. are; there            C. has; got            D. have; got
- ( ) 12. Alice!, \_\_\_\_\_ my friend Bill.  
A. he is            B. she is            C. that is            D. this is
- ( ) 13. —What do you often help your mother do?  
—I often \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. go to the cinema    B. watch TV    C. wash the dishes    D. walking in the park
- ( ) 14. How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you want , Kitty? .  
A. eggs            B. books            C. milk            D. cakes
- ( ) 15. On Sundays, Kitty likes to \_\_\_\_\_ with her cousins.  
A. going shopping            B. shopping  
C. go to shopping            D. go shopping

## II. Rewrite the sentences

1. I play badminton with my brother. (改为否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ badminton with my brother.
2. He always plays ball games with my brother. (改为否定句)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ always \_\_\_\_\_ ball games with my brother.
3. She always watches TV after dinner. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ she always \_\_\_\_\_ TV after dinner?
4. Julie has a happy family (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Julie \_\_\_\_\_ a happy family?
5. I have three aunts. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ aunts do you have?
6. This is my cousin. (改为复数句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ my cousins.

## Reading

**(A) Choose the best answer to the questions.**

Tom and Jerry are neighbours(邻居). Tom is a naughty cat and Jerry is a smart mouse. Sometimes they're good friends. Sometimes they are not.

One day, it was very sunny. Tom wanted to have a picnic. So he called Jerry to go with him. Jerry agreed and he was very glad. They came to a river. They decided to catch fish for lunch. Then they began to fish. But after a very long time, they got nothing. Both Tom and Jerry got very hungry. At that moment, Tom thought of an idea. He looked at Jerry and said loudly, 'Hi, Jerry. Aren't we good friends?' 'Yes, of course. What's wrong?' Jerry answered. 'Ah, I'm hungry. Can I take you as my picnic?' Tom said and ran to catch Jerry.

- ( ) 1. Tom and Jerry \_\_\_\_\_ are good friends.  
A. always            B. sometimes        C. often              D. never
- ( ) 2. One day, Tom wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ with Jerry.  
A. do nothing        B. play games        C. have a picnic     D. go shopping
- ( ) 3. They decided to catch \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch.  
A. mice              B. bread              C. fish                D. meat
- ( ) 4. What did Tom and Jerry catch?  
A. A mouse         B. Some fish         C. Nothing            D. A fish
- ( ) 5. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Tom wanted to catch Jerry because they were good friends.  
B. Tom wanted to catch Jerry because he wanted to eat him.  
C. Jerry wasn't very happy to go with Tom for a picnic.  
D. Both Jerry and Tom got fish after waiting for a long time.

**(B) Fill in the blanks with the proper forms.**

I have a happy family. There are five m\_\_1\_\_ in my family: grandfather, grandmother, father, mother and me. My g\_\_2\_\_ live in the countryside. They have six rooms. The house is big. There are two apple trees in the yard. They have sixteen sheep and three cows. The sheep are w\_\_3\_\_. The cows are yellow. They are healthy. My parents and I live in the c\_\_4\_\_. My father is a worker. He works hard in a car factory. My mother is a high school's Chinese teacher, she u\_\_5\_\_ rides her bicycle to go to work at seven o'clock. In the evening, she m\_\_6\_\_ supper for us. The food she cooks is delicious. I am a student. My school is not far from my home. I w\_\_6\_\_ to school on sunny days. I have many friends at school. After class, I like p\_\_7\_\_ games with them. We are tired, but we are very happy. I love my family.

## 第二讲

### Part 1 一般将来时

#### 1. 定义

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。

#### 2. 结构

➤ **will / shall + 动词原形**（否定句在 will/shall 后加 not）

这种方法一般单纯地表示将来某个时间将要发生的动作或存在的状态。will 用于各种人称;shall 只用于第一人称。 例如：

I will / shall go to visit him next week. 下周我将去拜访他。

What time shall we go there tomorrow? 明天我们几点去那儿?

➤ **be going to+动词原形**

be going to 相当于一个助动词(其中 be 有人称和数的变化),与它后面的动词原形一起构成 **谓语**。用来表示近期将要发生的动作以及计划、安排和打算要做的事。例如:

There is going to be a football match this afternoon.今天下午将有一场足球赛。

I'm going to go to the park. 我将要去公园。

**时间状语**

- 1) tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening
- 2) next year/week/month/hour/day/century
- 3) in+一段时间
- 4) in the future
- 5) this afternoon/Sunday/evening
- 6) from now on
- 7) one day, someday （未来的）某天
- 8) soon

**Part 2 — Unit 2 I have a good friend**

**Words and expressions**

1. I always talk to her.

- talk to sb. 跟某人谈论。

talk about sth. with sb. 与某人交谈某事。

2. She can't read or write.

- not ... or ...表示完全否定。否定句中and 改成or. e.g., I have no brothers or sisters.

3. She sometimes watches TV and never goes out at night.

- go out 外出，出去。
- at night 在夜晚。

in the morning/ afternoon/ evening 注意介词搭配。

4. They always walk to school together.

- walk to school = go to school on foot
- together表示一起，置于动词词组之后。

5. She always work hard.

- work hard 努力工作。

6. She is never late for school.

- be late for 迟到，e.g., Hurry up, or you will be late for the film.

7. She never gets angry.

- get angry 表示“生气，光火，恼火”的意思。此处get 为系动词，后+adj.。

8. She always shares her food with me.

- share sth. with sb. 与某人分享某物。

9. She never tells lies.

- tell lies 说谎。

10. Kitty's cousin lives in the USA.

- the USA 美国，国名的缩写(America)前不加the。

11. Winnie is visiting Garden City for the first time.

- for the first time 第一次。

12. Kitty and Alice are asking Winnie about where she has been in Garden City.

- ask sb. about sth. 问某人关于某事。

13. What about water world?

- What about ... ? 在口语中经常用于提出建议，表示“……怎么样？”，“……呢？”
- What about +n. 或 What about doing sth ... ?

14. I'm going there on Saturday.

- on Saturday 在周六。星期前介词搭配用on。
- go there 去那里。go后面接home, there等词时，必须省略to。
- I'm going there 在这里并不表示正在去那里，而是用现在进行时表示将来时。

15. What do Friends of the Earth do?

- Friends of the Earth 地球之友，是个组织的名称，故要大写。

16. Friends of the Earth look after the environment.

- look after 照顾、照料，相当于take care of。

17. Friends of the Earth help keep the environment clean.

- help do sth. 帮助做某事。帮助某人做某事：help sb (to) do sth./ help sb. with sth.
- keep ... clean 保持……清洁。keep是系动词，后跟形容词，表示“使……保持（某种状态）”。

18. They pick up rubbish.

- pick up 捡起；pick 采摘，pick flowers 摘花。

19. They put rubbish into rubbish bins and tell people not to leave rubbish.

- put ... into ... 把……放入……中。
- tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人做某事；tell sb. not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事。

20. Miss Guo, we want to be friends of the Earth. We want to look after the environment.

- want to do sth. 想要做某事；want to be ... 想要成为……

21. Discuss it with your classmates.

- discuss sth. with sb. 与某人一起讨论某事。

### I . Words and Useful Expressions

1. each other = \_\_\_\_\_ 互相

2. friendly adj. 友好的

◇ be friendly to sb.

e.g. 我们的老师对我们很友好。

---

◇ friend n. 朋友 friendship n. 友谊

[拓展] lovely adj. 可爱的 lively adj. 活泼的

3. helpful adj. 有帮助的

◇ be helpful to sb.



e.g. 这本书对我们很有帮助。

---

**[反义]** helpless 无助的, 无用的

◇ help v. 帮助

Help sb. (to) do sth./help sb. with sth.

e.g. 我经常帮助我妈妈洗碗。

---

◇ helper n. 助手

4. kind adj. 友好的; 宽容的

◇ be kind to sb.

**[近义]** friendly

◇ It's very kind of you. 你真好

◇ kindly adv. Kindness n.

5. lie n. 谎言

◇ \_\_\_\_\_ 说谎

**[反义]** tell the truth 讲真话

◇ lie v. 说谎 lie-lied; lying

**[拓展]** lie 躺 lie-lay-lain

6. look after= \_\_\_\_\_

e.g. 我应该照顾我的妈妈

---

**[拓展]** look up 查阅; look at 看着; look for 寻找 look out 留意; 当心

7. environment n. 环境

◇ protect the environment 保护环境

\*environmental adj. 周围的; 环境的

8. pollute v. 污染

\_\_\_\_\_ 污染环境

pollution n.

\_\_\_\_\_ 水污染

\_\_\_\_\_ 空气污染

\_\_\_\_\_ 土地污染

9. land n. 陆地; 土地

v. 着陆

e.g. land on spl. 着陆在某地

10. keep v. 保持 keep-kept-kept

◇ keep + adj.

e.g. 保持安静

◇ keep + adj.

e.g. 保持城市的干净

◇ keep + doing 持续做某事

e.g. He kept running on the playground.

11. pick up 捡起; 拾起

◇ pick up sth.

◇ pick it/them up (代词放中间)

### [区别]

pick up 拾起; 捡起

pick 采; 摘

e.g. 捡垃圾\_\_\_\_\_

摘花\_\_\_\_\_

12. into prep. 到.....里面

### [区别]

in “在.....里面” (状态)

into “到....里面” (动态过程)

13. leave v. 留下 leave-left-left

e.g. 我总是把作业落在家里。

v. 离开

e.g. Tom 将于明天离开上海。

[拓展] ask for leave 请假

14. promise n. 承诺; 诺言

◇ make/give a promise 答应; 许诺

◇ keep one's promise 遵守诺言

◇ break one's promise 不守信

v. 承诺; 保证

◇ promise (not) to do sth.

e.g. 我保证努力学习。\_\_\_\_\_

15. discuss v. 讨论

◇ discuss sth. with sb.

◇ discussion n.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ = use ..... again 再利用

\*re- “又”; “再”

e.g. recycle 循环; rebuild 重建

## II. Phrases and expressions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 与某人交谈

2. \_\_\_\_\_ 喜欢玩

3. \_\_\_\_\_ 去公园  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 晚上外出  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 喜欢在一起  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 步行去上学

= go to school \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 分享他们的食物  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 互相帮助  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 帮助其他人= \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_ 勤奋学习  
 11. \_\_\_\_\_ 上学迟到  
 12. \_\_\_\_\_ 生气  
 13. \_\_\_\_\_ 与我分享她的食物  
 14. \_\_\_\_\_ 第一次  
 15. \_\_\_\_\_ 问某人有关于某事  
 16. \_\_\_\_\_ .....怎么样?

◇ 表建议: what about/how about + (doing) sth?

Why not

Why don't you/we + do sth.

Shall we

Let's

17. \_\_\_\_\_ 某人的花园城之行

◇ visit vt. 及物动词 visit sb. / spl.

◇ visit n. pay a visit to spl.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ 在周六

◇ on+具体某一天(的早、中、晚)

◇ in+年、月、季节

◇ at+时间点

19. \_\_\_\_\_ 去过某地(去了已回)

◇ \_\_\_\_\_ 去过那儿(副词前不加介词 to)

◇ have gone to 去了没回

20. \_\_\_\_\_ 地球之友

◇ Make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友

◇ the Earth/the Sun/ the Moon

21. \_\_\_\_\_ 我们周围的一切事物

◇ round prep. = around

22. \_\_\_\_\_ 把垃圾放到垃圾桶里

23. \_\_\_\_\_ 告诉人们不要乱扔垃圾

◇ tell sb. (not) to do sth. 告诉某人(不要)做某事

24. \_\_\_\_\_ 想要做某事  
 25. \_\_\_\_\_ 和你的同学讨论它  
 26. \_\_\_\_\_ 保持环境干净  
 27. \_\_\_\_\_ 重复使用购物袋  
 28. \_\_\_\_\_ 承诺不乱扔垃圾

### III. Grammar

1. 频度副词: always(总是), usually (经常), sometimes (有时), never (从不)

- ◇ 通常位于行为动词之前, be 动词、助动词之后。
- ◇ Sometimes 也可位于句首。
- ◇ 对于频度副词提问用 How often

2. 一般现在时

- ◇ 表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态, 经常和一下副词连用: often; usually; always; Sometimes; never; every day; every morning/afternoon/evening/month/year; once a week/month/year 每周、月、年一次。
- ◇ \*表示客观真理、格言时用一般现在时。

3. 现在完成时

现在完成时用 have/has + 动词的过去分词结构

1). 表示过去发生的动作对现在产生影响

e.g. I have lost my wallet. 我丢了钱包 (至今未找到)

2). 表示过去发生的动作持续到现在

e.g. We have lived here for 10 years. 我们住在这十年了 (至今仍住在这)

- ◇ 常见的用现在完成时的时间状语: already; yet; before; for + 时间段; since+时间点; \*recently/lately (最近); \*in the last/past few years 等

	be	have	Do (以 work)为例
动词形式	Have/has been	Have/has had	Have/has worked

[注意]现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

- ◇ 现在完成时强调过去发生的动作与现在的关系, 对现在产生的而影响, 不与表示过去的时间状语连用
- ◇ 一般过去时只表示过去的事实, 不表示与现在的关系

4. already, just, yet

- ◇ already 已经
- ◇ just 刚刚 (发生动作的时间离现在近)
- ◇ yet 常用于否定句和疑问句中

### Part 3 — Exercise

#### I. Choose the best answer

- ( ) 1. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ flowers \_\_\_\_\_ trees in our school.  
 A. any, and                      B. some, or                      C. some, and                      D. any, or
- ( ) 2. There \_\_\_\_\_ much water in the glass.  
 A. are                              B. has                              C. have                              D. is



- \_\_\_\_\_ you always talk to?
5. She likes to play. (改为否定句)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ to play.
6. She can read and write. (改为否定句)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ read \_\_\_\_\_ write.
7. She is only three. (就画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is she?

## Reading

### (A) Choose the best answers

Most English people have three names: a first name, a middle name and the family name. Their family name comes last. For example, my full name is Jim Allan Green. Green is my family name. My parents gave me both of my other names.

People don't use their middle names very much. So "John Henry Brown" is usually called "John Brown". People never use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their first names. So you can say John Brown, or Mr Brown; but you should never say Mr John. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss with the family name but never with the first name.

Sometimes people ask me about my name. "When you were born, why did your parents call you Jim?" they ask. "Why did they choose that name?" The answer is they didn't call Jim. They called me James. James was the name of my grandfather. In England, people usually call me Jim for short. That's because it is shorter and easier than James.

- Most English people have \_\_\_\_\_ names.  
A one                      B two                      C three                      D four
- \_\_\_\_\_ is Jim's family name.  
A Jim                      B Green                      C Allan                      D James
- English people use Mr, Mrs or Miss with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A the family name                      B the first name  
C The middle name                      D the first name and the middle name
- The teacher's name is Mary Joan Shute. Her students call her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A miss Mary                      B Miss Joan  
C Miss Mary Joan                      D Miss Shute
- People usually call the writer Jim instead of James because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A It's the name of his grandfather  
B It's easier for people call him  
C It's the name that his parents chose for him  
D It's more difficult than James

### (B) Choose the best answers

A hundred years ago, there were no tall buildings. There were not \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ roads and not \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ traffic. There were not many people. A lot of them were farmers and \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_. There were no school. A lot of children worked in the fields.

Today, there are many tall buildings. People have different jobs. Some are factory workers and some work in offices. Children learn a lot of things at school.

\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ a hundred years, there will be no roads. Everyone will travel by spaceship. There will not be much work to do \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ the robots will do everything!

- ( ) 1. A. many            B. much            C. any            D. very
- ( ) 2. A. many            B. much            C. any            D. every
- ( ) 3. A. fishman        B. fishermen      C. fisherman      D. fishermen
- ( ) 4. A. After            B. Before          C. In front of      D. Behind
- ( ) 5. A. so                B. why             C. because         D. but

## 第三讲

Go over Unit 1-2

### Part 1 — 一般过去时

#### 1. 定义

一般过去时表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态；过去习惯性、经常性的动作、行为；过去主语所具备的能力和性格。

#### 2. 基本结构:

肯定句: 主语+动词过去式+其他;

否定形式①was/were+not;②在行为动词前加 didn't, 同时还原行为动词;

一般疑问句 Did+主语+do+其他。

#### 3. 句法结构

肯定式	疑问式	否定式	疑问否定式
I worked	Did I work?	I did not work	Did I not work?
He(She,It) worked	Did he(she,it) work?	He (she,it)did not work	Did he(she,it)not work?
We worked	Did we work?	We did not work	Did we not work?
You worked	Did you work?	You did not work	Did you not work?
They worked	Did they work?	They did not work	Did they not work?

#### 4. 动词变化

1. 直接加 ed: work——worked look——looked

2. 以不发音 e 结尾的单词, 直接加 d: live ——lived hope——hoped use——used

3. 以辅音字母+y 结尾的, 变 y 为 i 加 ed: study——studied carry——carried

worry——worried

4. 以重读闭音节结尾的，双写最后的辅音字母+ed: stop—— stopped plan——planned  
重读闭音节体现形式为辅-元-辅结构，例如 nod,n 为辅音，o 为元音，d 为辅音。

5. 不规则变化的动词过去式:

have---had are---were get---got say---said feel---felt do/does---did is---was go---went  
drink--drank eat--ate bring---brought think----thought buy----bought catch---- caught  
teach ---- taught sit----sat wear----wore cut----cut sweep----swept sleep——slept  
become---became

### AAA 型

现在式、过去式和过去分词同形，保持不变，除进行式外  
词例:

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
cost	cost	cost	花费
cut	cut	cut	割，切
hit	hit	hit	打
put	put	put	放下
read #	read	read	读
hurt	hurt	hurt	受伤
let	let	let	让

# “Read” 的“过去式”和“过去分词”的读音和动词原型的不同。

### AAB 型

现在式和过去式同形

词例:

动词原型	过去式	过去分词	意思
beat	beat	beaten	打

### ABA 型

现在式和过去分词同形

词例:

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
come	came	come	来到
become	became	become	变
run	ran	run	跑
overcome	overcame	overcome	征服，打败



## ABB 型

过去式与过去分词同形

分为以下情形：

① 在**动词原形**后加一个**辅音字母 d 或 t**。

词例：

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
<b>burn</b>	burnt	burnt	燃烧
<b>learn</b>	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	学习
<b>mean</b>	meant	meant	含义
<b>hear</b>	heard	heard	听见

② 把**动词原形**的最后一个**辅音字母“d”**改为**“t”**。

词例：

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
<b>build</b>	built	built	建筑
<b>lend</b>	lent	lent	借
<b>send</b>	sent	sent	传送
<b>spend</b>	spent	spent	花费

③ 其他不规则的各种变化。

词例：

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思	动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
<b>pay</b>	paid	paid	付钱	<b>lay</b>	laid	laid	下蛋
<b>say</b>	said	said	说	<b>bring</b>	brought	brought	带来
<b>buy</b>	bought	bought	买	<b>fight</b>	fought	fought	战斗
<b>think</b>	thought	thought	思考	<b>sleep</b>	slept	slept	睡觉
<b>feel</b>	felt	felt	感觉	<b>keep</b>	kept	kept	保持
<b>sweep</b>	swept	swept	扫	<b>stand</b>	stood	stood	站
<b>understand</b>	understood	understood	理解	<b>win</b>	won	won	胜利
<b>catch</b>	caught	caught	抓住	<b>teach</b>	taught	taught	教
<b>find</b>	found	found	发现	<b>get</b>	got	got	得到
<b>hold</b>	held	held	握	<b>leave</b>	left	left	离开
<b>make</b>	made	made	制造	<b>meet</b>	met	met	遇见
<b>shoot</b>	shot	shot	射击	<b>dig</b>	dug	dug	挖
<b>smell</b>	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	嗅， 闻	<b>shine</b>	shone / shined	shone / shined	发光
<b>sit</b>	sat	sat	坐下	<b>have</b>	had	had	有

## ABC 型

三词不同形，分为以下情形：

① 在**动词原形**后加**-n 或-en** 构成**过去分词**。

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思	动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
<b>eat</b>	ate	eaten	吃	<b>fall</b>	fell	fallen	落下
<b>give</b>	gave	given	给	<b>take</b>	took	taken	拿，记录，拍摄
<b>see</b>	saw	seen	看见	<b>write</b>	wrote	written	写
<b>ride</b>	rode	ridden	骑	<b>drive</b>	drove	driven	驾驶
<b>throw</b>	threw	thrown	抛，扔	<b>blow</b>	blew	blown	吹
<b>grow</b>	grew	grown	生长	<b>know</b>	knew	known	知道
<b>show</b>	showed	shown	展示	<b>draw</b>	drew	drawn	拉，绘画，抽签

② 过去式加**-n 或-en** 构成**过去分词**。

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
<b>speak</b>	spoke	spoken	说话
<b>break</b>	broke	broken	破碎
<b>choose</b>	chose	chosen	选择
<b>forget</b>	forgot	forgotten	忘记
<b>freeze</b>	froze	frozen	凝固

③ 把单词在**重读音节中的元音字母“i”变成“a”**（过去式）和**“u”**（过去分词）。

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	意思
<b>begin</b>	began	begun	开始
<b>ring</b>	rang	rung	按铃
<b>sing</b>	sang	sung	唱
<b>sink</b>	sank	sunk	沉
<b>swim</b>	swam	swum	游泳
<b>drink</b>	drank	drunk	喝

## 5. 时间状语

1. yesterday (morning, afternoon, evening)
2. the day before yesterday
3. last night (week, Sunday, weekend, month, winter, year, century 世纪)

4. ago
5. this morning/afternoon/evening
6. when 引导的状语从句 (过去时)
7. just now...

## Part2 — Exercise

### I. Choose the best answer:

- ( ) 1. --- Do you go to the beach by bus or by taxi? --- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. By bus.      B. Yes, I do.      C. Take taxi.      D. Take bus.
- ( ) 2. You must get off \_\_\_\_\_ the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ Star Road.
- A. on ... on      B. at ... at      C. at ... on      D. on ... at
- ( ) 3. Linda has been absent from class for a week. She has to work harder, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. has she?      B. hasn't she      C. does she      D. doesn't she
- ( ) 4. We always \_\_\_\_\_ our teachers carefully in class.
- A. listen to      B. listen      C. hear      D. hear of
- ( ) 5. The parents arrived \_\_\_\_\_, so the programme was delayed(耽搁, 延误).
- A. late      B. early      C. slowly      D. lately
- ( ) 6. Must I hand in my homework today?
- A. Yes, you may .      B. No, you mustn't
- C. Yes, you need.      D. No, you needn't.
- ( ) 7. I saw a lot of students \_\_\_\_\_ football when I passed by the playground.
- A. were playing      B. play      C. playing      D. played
- ( ) 8. Don't shout \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom. Please be \_\_\_\_\_
- A. quietly, loud      B. loud, quite      C. loudly, quiet      D. loudly, quietly
- ( ) 9. Students must \_\_\_\_\_ their hands when they ask questions in class
- A. put out      B. put on      C. put up      D. put off
- ( ) 10. It \_\_\_\_\_ my mother more than two hours to do the housework every day.
- A. uses      B. spends      C. takes      D. has
- ( ) 11. I got \_\_\_\_\_ Kitty's home at 8:30 a.m. yesterday.
- A. /      B. to      C. on      D. off
- ( ) 12. Look at the sign here. It says, "No \_\_\_\_\_ here."
- A. smoke      B. smoking      C. smokes      D. to smoke
- ( ) 13. What did the mother \_\_\_\_\_ to her daughter?
- A. talk      B. say      C. speak      D. tell
- ( ) 14. It's raining hard now. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people on the road.
- A. a little      B. little      C. a few      D. few
- ( ) 15. It's a really tall building. You can choose to go upstairs \_\_\_\_\_ the lift.
- A. by      B. in      C. on      D. /





## 第四讲

### 6A Unit 3 Spending a day out together

#### Part 1 — 特殊疑问句及将来时

##### I. Grammar

##### Sentences

1. What do you usually do at weekends, Miss Guo?
  - at weekends = at the weekend 在周末。  
on weekdays 在工作日。
2. I usually go shopping in Sandy Bay.
  - 地点名词前，介词用in。
3. This is a photo of my mother and me.
  - a photo of ... 一张.....的照片。
  - a photo of me 强调照片里有我，介词后用代词的宾格。
4. We are shopping together.
  - “am/is/are + 动词-ing”形式构成的现在进行时，用于描述正在发生的事情，或图片、照片中人物当时的活动。  
e.g., I'm having lunch with my cousin. Is he drawing or singing?
5. Kitty and her friends are planning to visit a place in Garden City.
  - plan to do sth. 计划做某事。
  - plan的现在分词形式要双写planning。
6. That's a good idea. 那是一个好主意！
  - 常用于回答别人提出的建议。
7. Which place shall we visit?
  - 助动词shall常用于征询对方的意见，往往用于第一人称。  
e.g., Shall I open the window? What shall we buy for the picnic?
8. How are we going to get there?
  - get 到达。get后接there、home等词时，必须省略to。
9. Let's go by bus.
  - let's 引导表示“提议”或“建议”的祈使句，后接动词原形。
  - let's = let us 注意要用代词宾格。
  - “by + 交通工具”表示乘坐.....。e.g., by car, by bicycle, by train, by plane.  
此句还可改成：let's take a bus to go there. 注意take 后跟交通工具时，需加冠词。

##### Languages

1. Is Sandy Bay near or far away from Spring Bay?
  - near, 介词，在.....附近，靠近.....。
  - far away from, 介词短语，离.....远，远离.....。
2. I've been to Seaside Town on Lucky Island.

I've been to Green Market in Sunny Town.

- 通常表示“在某个区域内”时，用介词in；表示“在某个岛屿上”时，用介词on。

3. How are we going to get there?

- am/is/are going to do 用于将来时，表示对将来的打算。

e.g., He is going to take some photos.

Are you going to visit Science Museum tomorrow?

4. Which place shall we visit?

- which place 哪个地方，针对地点的提问。

5. What time on Saturday? When are we going to come back?

- what time针对确切的时刻提问。when提问的时间相对比较宽泛。

6. How are we going to get there?

- how针对交通工具，方式方法提问。

7. How much does it cost?

- how much针对价钱提问。

- cost 花费，这里的主语it指代车费。

8. How about ten o'clock in the morning?

- How about ... ? .....怎么样，如何。与what about 意思相近。

- how about后接名词或动词-ing形式。

## Part 2 — 6A Unit 3 Spending a day out together

### I . Words and Useful Expressions

1. spend v.

◇ 度过 spend you spare time 度过/打发你的业余时间

◇ 花费时间、金钱

*spend time/money on sth.*

*spend time/money (in) doing sth.*

e.g. 我花了两个小时做作业。

---

e.g. 我花了 10 元买了这本书

---

[辨析] spend; take; cost; pay

- ◇ take 句型: it takes sb. some time to do sth. (常指“花费时间”)
- ◇ cost 句型: sth. Cost sb. some money (事物做主语)
- ◇ pay 句型: sb. pay some money for sth.

2. dragon n. 龙

[拓展] dragon boat 龙舟 dragonfly 蜻蜓

3. weekend n. 周末

- ◇ at the weekend = on the weekend / at weekends = on weekends 在周末
- ◇ on weekdays 在工作日

4. lucky adj. \_\_\_\_\_

[反义] \_\_\_\_\_

[名词] \_\_\_\_\_

[副词] \_\_\_\_\_

5. market n. 市场

[拓展] \_\_\_\_\_ 超市

6. space n. 太空

- ◇ in space 在太空 (没有 the)

[拓展] 空间

7. activity n. 活动 pl. (复数) \_\_\_\_\_

8. collect v. 收集

\_\_\_\_\_ 集邮

n. (名词) \_\_\_\_\_

9. plan v. 计划 (plan-planned-planned; planning)

- ◇ plan to do sth. 计划做某事

e.g. 我们计划明天去杭州。

- 
- ◇ plan n. 计划: 方案

\_\_\_\_\_ 制定一项计划

10. shall modal v. (情态动词) 将要

- ◇ 用于第一人称 I, we

e.g. I shall.../ Shall we ...?

11. cost v. 花费

- ◇ sth. cost sb. some money

= sb. spend some money on sth. = sb. pay some money for sth.

- ◇ n. the cost of ... ...的花费

12. trip n. 旅行

- ◇ a trip to + spl. 一次某地之行



- ◇ go on/make a trip to spl.  
e.g. 明年我的家人将去北京旅游。

### Part 3 — Exercise

#### I. Choose the best answers

- ( ) 1. There is a map \_\_\_\_\_ China on the wall \_\_\_\_\_ our classroom.  
A. for, in            B. for, of            C. of, on            D. of, in
- ( ) 2. Alice always goes shopping \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at weekends      B. at weekend      C. on weekend      D. at the weekends
- ( ) 3. Canada is \_\_\_\_\_ China.  
A. away            B. far away      C. far            D. far away from
- ( ) 4. What do you usually do \_\_\_\_\_ Sandy Bay?  
A. in            B. at            C. on            D. from
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Sandy Bay near or far away from Spring Bay?  
A. Are            B. Does            C. Do            D. Is
- ( ) 6. We are having \_\_\_\_\_ lunch together.  
A. a            B. an            C. the            D. /
- ( ) 7. This is a photo of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tom parents and he            B. Tom parents and him  
C. Tom's parents and him            D. Tom's parents and he
- ( ) 8. Peter always flies a kite with \_\_\_\_\_ sister.  
A. he            B. his            C. him            D. he's
- ( ) 9. Have you been to Science Museum \_\_\_\_\_ Happy Island?  
A. in            B. at            C. on            D. of
- ( ) 10. Look, the fish is \_\_\_\_\_ in the lake.  
A. swim            B. swimming      C. swimming      D. swims
- ( ) 11. The boy likes to play \_\_\_\_\_ football but the girl like to play \_\_\_\_\_ piano.  
A. the, /            B. /, the            C. a, the            D. the, a
- ( ) 12. I usually go shopping with my mother \_\_\_\_\_ weekends.  
A. at            B. in            C. for            D. with
- ( ) 13. This is a photo of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my brother and I            B. I and my brother  
C. my brother and me            D. me and my brother
- ( ) 14. I have been to Seaside Town. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
A. been to            B. been            C. be            D. go
- ( ) 15. – What are they doing? – They \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream together.  
A. eat            B. eating            C. are eatting            D. are eating

#### II. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms

- Miss Guo usually goes shopping in \_\_\_\_\_ (sand) Bay.
- Mary was so \_\_\_\_\_ (luck) today. She was the first to get the prize(奖品).
- We can do many outdoor \_\_\_\_\_ (activity) after class.
- Tom usually \_\_\_\_\_ (collection) stamps as a hobby.

5. Susan is my good friend. This is a photo of \_\_\_\_\_ (we).  
 6. People \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) kites in April.  
 7. He likes \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) very much.

### III. Rewrite the sentences

1. Happy town is not near Spring Bay. (原意不变, 句子改写)  
 Happy Town is \_\_\_\_\_ Spring Bay.  
 2. Many people have already been to Sichuan. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ many people been to Sichuan \_\_\_\_\_?  
 3. I often go to Shanghai Zoo at weekends. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you often \_\_\_\_\_ at weekends?  
 4. My cousin and I are flying kites in the park. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin and you \_\_\_\_\_ in the park?  
 5. They are going to come back at 4:30. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ they go to the concert together?  
 6. We are going to get there at 9:00 a.m. (就画线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to get there?  
 7. Simon is going to Sunny Town. (就画线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Simon going?

### Reading

#### (A) Choose the best answer.

Once there was an old man in a town. He always forgot a lot of things. So his wife always had to say to him, "Don't forget this!"

One day, he went on a long trip alone (独自地). Before he \_\_\_1\_\_\_ home, his wife said, "Now you have all these things. They are what you need for your trip. Take care of your things during the trip." Then he went to the station, bought a ticket and \_\_\_2\_\_\_ the train.

About half an hour later, the conductor began to check tickets. He came to the old man and asked, "Will you please show me your ticket?" The old man looked for his ticket in all his pockets, but he could not find \_\_\_3\_\_\_. He was very worried. "I can't \_\_\_4\_\_\_ my ticket. But I really bought a ticket," said the old man.

"I believe you bought a ticket. All right. You don't have to buy \_\_\_5\_\_\_ one," said the conductor kindly. "But how can I know where I'm going? I can't \_\_\_6\_\_\_ my station!" the old man said sadly.

- |                      |                |             |             |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. got        | B. left        | C. went     | D. arrived  |
| ( ) 2. A. pointed at | B. asked about | C. got on   | D. got off  |
| ( ) 3. A. it         | B. them        | C. one      | D. ones     |
| ( ) 4. A. find       | B. look for    | C. see      | D. find out |
| ( ) 5. A. other      | B. the other   | C. others   | D. another  |
| ( ) 6. A. forget     | B. arrive      | C. remember | D. get      |

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

A train stops at a station. Many people get off to buy snacks and fruit. A young man w\_\_\_1\_\_\_ to get off, too, but it starts to rain. A boy is s\_\_\_2\_\_\_ under a big umbrella(伞).

The young man says to the boy, "Can you go and get two hamburgers, one for you and the o\_\_\_3\_\_\_ for me? Here are \$ 2. "

"Great!" says the boy. He goes to buy two hamburgers. A 4 some time, the boy is back. He is eating a hamburger.

"W 5 is my hamburger?" asks the young man.

"Oh, there was o 6 one hamburger left(剩下的). I'm eating m 7. Here is your dollar."

1. w \_\_\_\_\_      2. s \_\_\_\_\_      3. o \_\_\_\_\_      4. A \_\_\_\_\_  
5. W \_\_\_\_\_      6. o \_\_\_\_\_      7. m \_\_\_\_\_

## 第五讲

6A Unit 4 What would you like to be?

### Part 1— 现在完成时

#### I. 定义

**现在完成时** (Present perfect) **过去**发生并且已经完成的动作对现在造成影响或后果, 过去某一时间开始并一直持续到现在并且有可能还会持续的动作或状态。

#### II. 结构

	肯定句式	否定句式
第一人称 I/we	I have worked. We have worked	I have not worked. We have not worked
第二人称 you	You have worked. You have worked.	You have not worked. You have not worked.
第三人称 he, she, it, they	He has worked. She has worked. It has worked. They have worked.	He has not worked. She has not worked. It has not worked. They have not worked.
一般疑问句及其答语		
第一人称 I/we	Have I worked? Yes, you have / No, you haven't. Have we worked? Yes, we / you have . /No. we / you haven't.	
第二人称 you	Have you worked? Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. Have you worked? Yes, we have. / No, we haven't.	
第三人称 he, she, it, they	Has he worked? Yes, he has. /No, he hasn't. Has she worked? Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't. Has it worked? Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't. Have they worked? Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.	

#### III. 时间状语

already (肯定), yet (否定, 疑问), just, before, recently, never, ever, twice,

in the past few days/weeks/months/years,  
 these few days/weeks/months/years, just, so far,  
 since+点时间, for+段时间, since+段时间+ago, since+从句(过去时),  
 It is+时段+since+从句(过去时)。

#### IV.现在完成时的构成: 助动词 have (has) + 过去分词,

1. 表示过去发生或完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果。例如:

I have just cleaned my clothes. 我刚洗过衣服。

(“洗衣服”是发生在过去的动作, 对现在造成的结果是“衣服干净了”)

现在完成时常用的时间状语有: already (“已经” 用于肯定句的中间和末尾处)

never (“从不” 用于中间处)

ever (“曾经” 用于疑问句和肯定句的中间处)

just (“刚刚” 用于中间处)

yet (“已经” 用于疑问句的末尾处 / “还” 用于否定句的末尾处)

或不加任何的时间状语, 但不能和表示过去的时间状语连用。

#### 现在完成时与一般过去时的用法比较

现在完成时表示过去的动作一直延续到现在甚至会继续下去或表示过去的动作对现在造成的影响; 一般过去时表示动作发生的时间在过去。试比较:

The plane has arrived. 飞机已经来了。(说明现在的情况: 飞机在这儿)

The plane arrived a quarter ago. 飞机是一刻中以前来的。(强调动作发生的时间在过去)

I have taught here for fifteen years. 我在这儿已经教了十五年。(表示十五年前的动作一直延续到现在, 还可能会继续。)

I taught here for a year. 我过去在这儿教过一年。(表示“我”现在已经不在这儿任教了)

## Part 2 — 6A Unit 4 What would you like to be?

### I. Words and Useful Expressions

1. secretary 秘书 复数: \_\_\_\_\_

◇secret n. 秘密 adj. 秘密的

2. bank n. 银行, 岸边

3. policewoman 复数: \_\_\_\_\_

Policeman 复数: \_\_\_\_\_

相同复数规律的词还有 \_\_\_\_\_ (比一比, 看看谁知道得多!)

human 的词性 \_\_\_\_\_ 复数 \_\_\_\_\_

相同复数规律的词还有 \_\_\_\_\_ (你写出了几个?)

4. assistant n.

◇assist v. 帮助 assist sb (to) do sth

[近义] helper n.

5. person n 复数\_\_\_\_\_

6. teach v.

◇ teach-taught-taught

◇ teach sb English (sb 宾格)

◇ teacher n.

Eg: 他教我们英语. \_\_\_\_\_.

7. put out 扑灭

◇ put-put-put putting

Put 组成的其他词组 \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

8. interview n. v. 采访, 面试

interviewer n. 译义\_\_\_\_\_ interviewee n. 译义\_\_\_\_\_

相同词缀变化的还有\_\_\_\_\_ (动动脑, 看谁写得更多!)

9. find out 与 find 之间有什么区别? 可以举例说明吗?

10. finish 的词性\_\_\_\_\_、译义\_\_\_\_\_

结束做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

结束做作业 \_\_\_\_\_

结束看电视 \_\_\_\_\_

结束踢球 \_\_\_\_\_

结束写信 \_\_\_\_\_

### Phrases

- |                                      |                   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. different jobs                    | 不同的职业             |
| 2. would like to be/become           | 想要成为……            |
| 3. a secretary                       | 一名秘书              |
| 4. a bank clerk                      | 一个银行职员            |
| 5. a policewoman                     | 一个女警察             |
| 6. a dentist                         | 一名牙医              |
| 7. a pilot                           | 一名飞行员             |
| 8. a fireman                         | 一个消防队员            |
| 9. a postman                         | 一名邮递员             |
| 10. a shop assistant                 | 一个商店营业员           |
| 11. teach children English           | 教孩子们英语            |
| 12. make sick people better          | 使病人好转             |
| 13. drive a bus                      | 驾驶一辆公交车           |
| 14. put out fires                    | 扑灭火               |
| 15. cook food for people             | 为人们烧食物            |
| 16. make our city a safe place       | 使我们的城市(成为)一个安全的地方 |
| 17. interview sb.                    | 采访某人              |
| 18. find out                         | 查明; 弄清(情况)        |
| 19. start work                       | 开始工作              |
| 20. finish work                      | 结束工作              |
| 21. in the morning/afternoon/evening | 在早上/下午/晚上         |

### Part 3 — Exercise

#### I. Choose the best answer

- Sofia took a lot of photos. She is making \_\_\_\_\_ album now.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- Will Miss Lee teach \_\_\_\_\_ next year? We all like her.  
A. we                      B. us                      C. our                      D. me
- You can meet some interesting people when you sit \_\_\_\_\_ the school bus.  
A. in                      B. by                      C. on                      D. at
- Danny is getting fat. \_\_\_\_\_ sugar is not good for him.  
A. much                      B. enough                      C. a little                      D. a few
- Steven \_\_\_\_\_ has no breakfast at all, but usually he has some coffee and bread.  
A. never                      B. sometimes                      C. always                      D. ever
- Little Tom promised \_\_\_\_\_ in the library after he saw the sign in it.  
A. not chase                      B. not chasing                      C. not to chase                      D. chase
- After PE lessons, some students \_\_\_\_\_ their coats on the playground. How careless (粗心) they are!  
A. stay                      B. put                      C. leave                      D. go
- My grandparents enjoy food with much oil and salt for dinner. My parents have boiled vegetables and some steamed fish for dinner. So \_\_\_\_\_.  
  - My grandparents' dinner diet is healthier than my parents' dinner diet
  - My grandparents' dinner diet is less healthy than my parents' dinner diet
  - My grandparents' dinner diet is unhealthier than my parents' dinner diet
  - My grandparents' dinner diet is more healthier than my parents' dinner diet
- \_\_\_\_\_ I have the menu, please?  
-- OK. Here you are.  
A. Will                      B. Must                      C. May                      D. Need
- Would you like a bag?  
-- \_\_\_\_\_. I forgot (忘记) to take one with me.  
A. Yes, please                      B. Here you are.                      C. No, thanks.                      D. All right.
- Miss. Wang is \_\_\_\_\_ secretary and she works in \_\_\_\_\_ office.  
A. a; an                      B. an; a                      C. the; the                      D. an; the
- The good news made them very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sad                      B. sadly                      C. happy                      D. happily
- Mary's coat is the same size \_\_\_\_\_ mine.  
A. with                      B. as                      C. for                      D. at
- Mr. Li is a computer programmer. He works \_\_\_\_\_ a computer company.  
A. to                      B. on                      C. by                      D. for
- We have already bought much \_\_\_\_\_ for our new flat.  
A. shelf                      B. light                      C. furniture                      D. desk

#### II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms(适当形式填空)

- His aunt is a shop \_\_\_\_\_ in that department store. (assist)
- My father takes me to school and then \_\_\_\_\_ to work. (driver)
- The doctor looks after people's \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth)

4. My uncle is a \_\_\_\_\_ (drive)
5. Sue and Mary are \_\_\_\_\_ in the office. (secretary )
6. The classroom \_\_\_\_\_ in our school are high and bright .(build )
7. Tommy’s father often makes the sick people \_\_\_\_\_ (well)
8. A few days \_\_\_\_\_, they went back home. (late)
9. An ambulance worker drives sick people \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) to the hospital.

### III. Rewrite the following sentences according to the instructions (改写句子)

1. Steven has already been to Dragon Bay and Green Island. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Your child should go to see a doctor after school. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The Lee family have outdoor activities in the park every morning. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Mum cooked baked potatoes that evening. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Shall we take a taxi to the restaurant?(保持原句句意基本不变)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Jude, got, school, His, for, because, angry, was, teacher, late(连词成句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. This morning Jack was late for school and Jane was late for school, too. (保持原句意思不变)  
This morning \_\_\_\_\_ Jack and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.
8. We will buy some furniture for our new house. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you buy for your new house?

### Reading

(A)

We live in the “Computer age.” People like scientists, teachers, writers and even students use computers to do all kind of work. But more than 30 years ago, 1 couldn't do much work. They were very big and expensive. Very 2 people were interested in them and knew how to use them. Today computers are smaller and 3. They can do a lot of work. More and more people like to use them.

Computers become very important because they can work 4 than men and make fewer mistakes. Computers can 5 people do a lot of work. Writers now use computers to write. Teachers use them to study and children use them to play games. Computers can also remember what you put into them. Computers are very useful and helpful. They are our good friends. Would you like to 6.

- |                  |             |                   |                   |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. scientists | B. teachers | C. office workers | D. computers      |
| 2. A. few        | B. little   | C. a few          | D. a little       |
| 3. A. cheap      | B. cheaper  | C. expensive      | D. more expensive |
| 4. A. slow       | B. slower   | C. fast           | D. faster         |
| 5. A. help       | B. make     | C. use            | D. stop           |
| 6. A. pay        | B. sell     | C. lend           | D. have           |

(B)

One morning, a blind boy sat on the steps of a building with a hat by his feet. He held up a sign with the words “I’m blind. Please h\_\_\_\_\_ me” on it.

There were only a few coins in the hat. Then a man came by, taking out a few coins, and d\_\_\_\_\_ them into the hat. After writing some words on the back of the sign, the man put the sign back so that everyone could see the new words.

Soon the hat began to fill up. In order to see how things were going on, the man came to the boy again. The boy recognized the man’s footsteps and asked him, “What did you write on my sign?”

The man said, “I just said, ‘Today is a beautiful day, but I cannot see it.’” B\_\_\_\_\_ signs told people the boy was blind, but the first sign simply asked people for the money, and the second sign told people that the boy couldn’t e\_\_\_\_\_ the beauty of the day for he was blind.

There are at l\_\_\_\_\_ two lessons we can learn from this simple story.

The first is: we should treasure what we have, and try our best to help others.

The second is: we should be creative. Think d\_\_\_\_\_, and there is always a better way.

## 第六讲

Go over Unit 3-4

### Part 1 — Unit 3 & 4 知识点

#### Words and expressions

1. spend v.

◇ ‘度过 spend your spare time 度过 / 打发你的业余时间

◇ 花费时间、金钱

spendtime/money on sth.

spend time/money in doing sth

e.g.我花了两个小时做作业。

e.g.我花了 10 元买了这本书

◇ take 句型:

◇ cost 句型:

◇ pay 句型:

2. dragon n. 龙

dragonboat 龙舟 dragonfly 蜻蜓

3. weekend n.

at weekends=at the weekend 在周末

◇ on weekdays 在工作日

4. lucky adj.

【反义】 \_\_\_\_\_



【副词】\_\_\_\_\_

【名词】\_\_\_\_\_

5. market n. 市场

【拓展】超市\_\_\_\_\_

6. space n. 太空

◇in space 在太空(没有 the)

【拓展】空间

7 activity n. 活动 pl. (复数)\_\_\_\_\_

8. collect v. 收集

集邮\_\_\_\_\_

名词\_\_\_\_\_

9. plan v. 计划(plan-planned—planned; pl 咖 ing)

◇plan to do sth. 计划做某事

◇plan n.

10. shall modal. V.

◇用于第一人称 I we

11. trip n.旅行

◇ a trip to spl.

◇ go on/make a trip to spl.

1. shop v.—go \_\_\_\_\_

2. cycle v.—go \_\_\_\_\_

3. friend n.-- \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 有好的

4. help v.-- \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 有帮助的

5. angry adj. -- \_\_\_\_\_ adv. 生气地

6. naughty adj. - 比较级 \_\_\_\_\_ -- 最高级 \_\_\_\_\_

7. lie v. - 过去分词 \_\_\_\_\_ --现在分词\_\_\_\_\_

8. pollute v. -- \_\_\_\_\_ n. 污染

9. discuss v. -- \_\_\_\_\_ n. 讨论

10. luck n. -- \_\_\_\_\_ adj. 幸运的 \_\_\_\_\_ adv. 幸运地

11. activity n. \_\_\_\_\_ pl. 复数

12. photo n. \_\_\_\_\_ pl. 复数

**Quiz**

I. Choose the best answer

( )1. Tom has two uncles, but I only have \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a

B. an

C. one.

D. two

( )2. Ken has got \_\_\_\_\_ presents from his friends.

- A. many            B. much            C. a lot            D. lot of
- ( ) 3. Can you give \_\_\_\_\_ book to \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. you; I            B. you; me            C. your; I            D. your; me
- ( ) 4. Eric is always the first one to get to school. He is \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.  
A. always            B. often            C. sometimes            D. never
- ( ) 5. Look at the photo \_\_\_\_\_ mine. These are my \_\_\_\_\_ and relatives.  
A. for, families            B. of, family            C. for, family            D. of, families
- ( ) 6. Linda likes \_\_\_\_\_ with her classmate at weekends.  
A. go cycling            B. going cycle            C. going cycling            D. to going cycling
- ( ) 7. What \_\_\_\_\_ do you often do with your father?  
A. else            B. also.            C. only            D. too
- ( ) 8. Tina likes music. She loves playing \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. basketball            B. football            C. computer games            D. the piano
- ( ) 9. Tony often stays at home and watches TV at \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
A. a            B. an            C. the            D. /
- ( ) 10. Jack's teacher often gets angry with Jack because he is often late \_\_\_ school.  
A. for            B. an            C. at            D. in
- ( ) 11. Who helps \_\_\_\_\_ the environment clean?  
Friends of the Earth.  
A. keep            B. keeps            C. keeping            D. kept
- ( ) 12. It is raining heavily outside. Eric's mother tells Eric \_\_\_\_ in the playground.  
A. play            B. not play            C. to play            D. not to play
- ( ) 13. Kate hasn't been to Beijing. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ ,either.  
A. gone there            B. gone to there            C. been there            D. been to there
- ( ) 14. The students in Class One promise \_\_\_\_\_ leave rubbish here and there.  
A. to            B. not to            C. to not            D. don't
- ( ) 15. The teacher told the students to discuss the question. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_  
A. read about            B. talk about            C. say about            D. look around
- ( ) 16. A: How are you?            B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I'm fine, thanks.            B. I'm thirteen years old.  
C. That's all right.            D. How are you?

## II Choose the best answer

There are many kinds of parties in the United States. Here are two of them:

A "slumber party" is for children. Children get together at their friend's house and spend a whole night playing fun games. They take a sleeping bag of pajamas (睡衣) with them to the

party. So, it is also called a “pajamas party”.

A “potluck party” is interesting. When people are invited to the party, each guest brings a different dish. They share lots of different dishes with other guests.

- ( ) 1. A. “slumber party” is for \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. children          B. babies          C. ladies          D. men
- ( ) 2. Children usually spend a whole night \_\_\_\_\_ at a “slumber party”.  
 A. talking          B. singing          C. playing games          D. sleeping
- ( ) 3. A “slumber party” is also called a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. “pajamas party”          B. “party for children”  
 C. “potluck party”          D. “party for friends”
- ( ) 4. When people are invited to a “potluck party”, they bring \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. clothes          B. food          C. drinks          D. books
- ( ) 5. This passage is mainly (主要的) about \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. food in the United States          B. people in the United States  
 C. holidays in the United States          D. parties in the United States

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

Let’s start our trip to Hawaii by saying “Aloha.” That’s how people g\_\_1\_\_ visitors in Hawaii. There are six main islands, including the Big Island, Maui and Oahu (大岛、毛伊岛和欧胡岛).

There are lots of things to do if you visit Hawaii, such as snorkeling (浮潜) and sunbathing. The rich culture and unique geographical environment (独特的地理环境) of Hawaii also get visitors i\_\_2\_\_\_. Hawaii is a great destination for both relaxation and adventure (冒险).

The island is f\_\_3\_\_ for its Polynesian culture (波利尼西亚文化) and the pace of island life. On the island of Maui, you can experience all this at a luau (夏威夷式宴会), and you will e\_\_4\_\_ the drums and hula dance (草裙舞).

Hawaii is much more than its high-rise hotels along Waikiki Beach (威基基海滩). You can explore Hawaii’s two active volcanoes (火山) on the Big Island. You can also visit the Volcanoes National Park to l\_\_5\_\_ more about them.

“Aloha” seems to be a m\_\_6\_\_ word. Visitors come back to Hawaii again and again.

1. g \_\_\_\_\_          2. i \_\_\_\_\_          3. f \_\_\_\_\_  
 4. e \_\_\_\_\_          5. l \_\_\_\_\_          6. m \_\_\_\_\_

## 第七讲

阶段测

## 第八讲

6A Unit 5 Open Day

### Part 1 — 介词

#### I. 介词

1. 1) in + 具体地点 e.g., in the hall 在礼堂里  
 在图书馆里\_\_\_\_\_, 在音乐教室\_\_\_\_\_, in the Arts and Crafts room  
 在 7A 教室里\_\_\_\_\_, 在教师办公室里\_\_\_\_\_

2) in different places

different + 名词复数 / the same + 名词单数

2. 1) 表示“在(点钟)时” e.g., at two o'clock  
 在三点半时 \_\_\_\_\_ / 在五点一刻时 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) 表示“紧贴, 紧靠” e.g., at the entrance  
 在汽车站 \_\_\_\_\_ / 在红绿灯前 \_\_\_\_\_

3. on the second floor 在三楼 (英) on the ground floor 在一楼 (英)  
 在... 楼层, 介词用 on

英式英语

美式英语

the third floor	the fourth floor	四楼
the second floor	the third floor	三楼
the first floor	the second floor	二楼
the ground floor	the first floor	一楼

4. First, .../ Next, .../ Then ... (Then 后无逗号) / After that, .../ Finally, ... (adv.)  
 放句首, 多表示顺序。What will they do first/ next/ then/ after that/ finally?  
 finally [近义] at last, in the end
5. 时间的读法---①按钟面读\*\*past\*\* to ②按将“小时”和“分钟”分开念, 用基数词念  
 1) at five o'clock

- 2) at a quarter past five  
 3) at five thirty = at half past five  
 4) at a quarter to five

#### 6. Future tense

概念：表示在将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态，常与表示将来的时间状语连用。

构成：be going to + 动词原形/ will + 动词原形

“be going to + 动词原形”更强调计划性。

例子：They \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a new bridge over the river next year.

We \_\_\_\_\_ (help) Tim again on this coming Sunday.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (come) here soon.

#### 7. Simple past tense

概念：表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态，常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

构成：动词过去时 (do-did)

例子：Father \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a letter from my sister last week.

Who \_\_\_\_\_ (break) the window just now?

It was very cold, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (put) on his coat.

## Part 2 —6A Unit 5 Open Day

### Words and expressions

#### 1. entrance n. 入口

at the entrance 在入口处

I will wait for you at the entrance. 我会在入口处等你。

【联想】enter v. 进入

enter some place=go/walk/come into some place 进入某地

He entered the room quietly. =He went into the room quietly. 他安静地进入了房间。

#### 2. noticeboard n. 信息板

You can find a lot of information on the noticeboard. 你能在信息板上找到很多信息。

#### 3. plan

##### 1)v. 计划

★plan to do sth. 计划做某事

We plan to have a meeting next week. 我们计划下周开个会。

★plan sth. 计划某事

They are planning a meeting. 他们正在计划一次会议。

##### 2)n. 计划

Have you got your holiday plan? 你们有假期计划了吗?

4. programme n. 计划, 安排

a programme for... .....的计划, .....的安排

Can you tell me the programme for this flower show?你能告诉我这次花展的安排吗?

5. arrive in, arrive at, get to 和 reach

四者都可以表示“到达”; arrive in 后接“较大的地方”, arrive at 后接“较小的地方”, get to 和 reach 后直接加宾语。

I will arrive in Shanghai next evening. 我将在明天晚上到达上海。

=I will get to Shanghai next evening.

=I will reach Shanghai next evening.

When will you arrive at your school?你什么时候到学校?

6. look at 和 see 的区别

look at 意为“看”, 强调看的动作; see 意为“看见”, 强调看到的内容。

Look at the picture. What can you see?看这张图片, 你能看到什么?

7. listen to 和 hear 的区别

listen to 意为“听”, 强调听的动作; hear 意为“听到”, 强调听到的内容。

Listen to the radio carefully. Can you hear the song clearly?仔细听广播, 你能听清楚这首歌吗?

8. want to do sth. 想要做某事

I want to go to the park tomorrow. 明天我想去公园。

★want sb. to do sth.想让某人做某事

The teacher wants her students to listen to her carefully. 老师想让她的学生认真听讲。

9. 英式 美式

一楼 the ground floor the first floor

二楼 the first floor the second floor

三楼 the second floor the third floor

注意: 表示“在第几层”, 介词用 on.

10. invitation n. 邀请; 请柬

Next week will be her birthday. She write some invitations to her friends.

下星期是她的生日, 她给朋友们写了一些请柬。

【联想】invite v. 邀请

Next week will be her birthday. She will invite her friends to her birthday party.

下星期是她的生日, 她将邀请朋友来参加生日宴会。

**Sentences 句子**

1. Miss Gao and her students are planning the programme for their Open Day. 郭老师和她的学生正在计划开放日的活动安排。

Open Day 意为“开放日”, 指某地接待公众参观之日, 平时该处不对外开放, 例如:

Today is the Open Day at the village school. 今天是乡村学校的开放日。

[友情提示]Open Day 开放日 这是指学校向家长开放的日子, 届时家长可以进校听课、参观学校并与老师、校长交流。有点类似于“家长接待日”。

...are planning...意为“正在计划”, 是一句现在进行时, 表示说话的时候正在进行的动作或状态, 例如:

The telephone is ringing. Would you answer it, please?电话在响, 你能否接一下?

2. Kitty and her classmates took some photos for the English Club on the Open Day.

凯蒂和她的同班同学在开放日为英语俱乐部拍了一些照片。

★take photos 意为“拍照”为固定搭配，例如：

Can you take a photo for me and Mary? 你能帮我和玛丽照张相吗？

The flowers are very beautiful. Let's take some photos for them. 这些花很漂亮，让我们拍一些照片吧！

★photo 是 photograph 的缩略式，photo 的复数形式为 photos。

3. They will arrive at two o'clock. 他们将在二点到达。

句中的 will arrive 为一般将来时。一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或状态。通常由 will+动词原形构成。第一人称可用 shall+动词原形。例如：

(1)They will fly to Rome the day after tomorrow. 他们后天飞罗马。

(2)I shall/will finish my job in a week. 我要再过一星期才完成工作。

(3) When will he start work next Monday? 下星期一他什么时候开始工作？

(4)Jack won't speak first at the meeting. 杰克在会上将不首先发言。

4. Our parents had a great time! 我们的父母(那天)过得很愉快！

have a great time 意为“过得愉快”还可以说成 have a good time, enjoy oneself, enjoy one's time.

当我们听说某人要去参加聚会或去旅游时常用“Have a good time.”来预祝别人玩得开心。

例如：

-I will go to Suzhou for my holiday. 我将去苏州度假。

-Really? Have a good time. 真的吗？祝你假期愉快。

-Thank you. 谢谢你。

### Grammar 语法

1. simple future tense “will” 一般将来时 will

(1)构成：will+动词原形

(2)一般将来时的肯定式、否定式和疑问式，如下表：

肯定式	否定式	疑问式
I will go to see a film.	I will not go to see a film.	Will I go to see a film?
You will go to see a film.	You will not go to see a film.	Will you go to see a film?
He/She will go to see a film.	He/She will not go to see a film.	Will he/she go to see a film?
We/They will go to see a film.	We/They will not go to see a film.	Will we/they go to see a film?

(3)常和 tomorrow, next week 等词连用。

例如：There will be a football match tomorrow. 明天将有一场足球赛。

表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态。在口语中，will 可用于各种人称，即 will 的使用范围较广。例如：

It'll soon be Christmas. 很快就到圣诞节了。

Nobody will do such a job with so little pay. 没人会做工资这么低的工作。

2. adverbs of sequence: 时序副词

(在顺序；空间或时间上)紧随(某人/某事物)之后的；其次的；下一个的；邻近的。在本单元中我们主要学了 first(首先第一)，next(接下来)，then(然后)，after that(在那之后)和 finally(最后)。例如：

Do you know how to plant a tree? First, you should find a place and dig a hole, not small or

big. Next, put the tree into the hole straightly. Then, put the earth into the hole again and cover the root of the tree. After that, step the earth around the tree. Finally, water the tree.

### 3. simple past tense: 一般过去时

#### (1) 一般过去时的用法:

a. 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态, 常和表示过去的时间状语, 例如: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, a moment ago, in 1990 等连用。

The plane took off a moment ago. 飞机片刻前起飞了。

My mother was at work yesterday. 昨天我妈妈在上班。

b. 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

The students always watched TV after school last year.

去年放学后, 学生们总是看电视。

#### (2) 一般过去时的构成

##### a. 肯定句

主语+动词过去式+(宾语/表语)+其他成分。

##### b. 否定句

主语+didn't+动词原形+(宾语)+其他成分。

##### c. 一般疑问句

Did+主语+动词原形+(宾语)+其他成分?

##### d. 特殊疑问句

疑问词+did+主语+动词原形+(宾语)+其他成分?

例如下表:

肯定式	否定式	疑问式
I worked.	I did not work.	Did I work?
We worked.	We did not work.	Did we work?
You worked.	You did not work.	Did you work?
He worked.	He did not work.	Did he work?
They worked.	They did not work.	Did they work?

#### (3) 规则动词过去式的变化方式:

一般情况下, 在动词原形后面加 ed	work—worked, open—opened
以不发音的 e 结尾的词后面加 d	move—moved, live—lived
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 ed	try—tried, study—studied
以辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词, 双写该辅音字母, 再加 ed	plan—planned, stop—stopped

#### (4) 常和 last year, three days ago 等词连用。例如:

I went to America last year. 我去年去了美国。

The missing child was found three days ago. 丢失的孩子在三天前被找到了。

### 4. preposition: at, on, in 介词: at, on, in



(1)at, on, in 都可以为表示时间的介词,但是又有所区别:

① at 表示某一具体时刻,或把某一段时间看作某一时刻也可用 at,在节假日前也常用 at。

例如: at 7:30 在七点半                      at noon 在正午                      at Christmas 在圣诞节  
                    at breakfast time 在吃早饭时                      at last 最后                      at the end 最终

② on 表示在具体的某一天,某一天的早晨、中午或晚上时也常用介词 on;对某一天或某一天的早晨、中午或晚上进行详细描述时也用 on。

例如: on Friday 在星期五                      on October the first 在十月一日  
                    on a sunny day 在晴朗的一天                      on the morning of May Day 五月一日上午

③ in 表示所指的时间比一天更长或更短, in 还可以表示在将来,或表示从现在算起的一段时间之后。

例如: in the afternoon 在下午    in April 在四月    in summer 在夏季    in my school days 在我上学期间

                    in the future 在将来                      in the 21st century 在二十一世纪                      in one's life 在某人一生中

[友情提示] 当表达年、月、日时,如果没有“日”就用介词“in”,例如:

in June, 2008 在 2008 年 6 月

如果有“日”就用介词“on”。其顺序为“月、日、年”或“日、月、年”。例如:

on March 12th, 2008 在 2008 年 3 月 12 日

(2)at, on, in 还可以用来表示空间,位置移动的介词:

① at: 在某地点(表示比较狭窄的场所),例如:

at school 上学                      at home 在家  
at a factory 在一家工厂                      at the railway station 在火车站

② in: 在某地(表示比较宽敞的场所),例如:

in Shanghai 在上海                      in China 在中国  
in the world 在世界上                      in New York 在纽约

③ on: a. 在……上面

on the desk 在桌子上                      on the wall 在墙上  
on the tree 在树上                      on the bed 在床上

b. 在靠近……的地方

on the right/left 在右边/左边    on the river 在河边

[友情提示] in 除了可以作表示时间介词,地点介词外,还可以用来表示用什么材料,或什么语言,以及表示衣着,声调的特质,例如:

in ink 用墨水                      in pen 用钢笔                      in English 用英语  
in red dress 穿红色连衣裙                      in low voice 用低沉的声音                      in French 用法语

## Part3—— Exercise

### I. Choose the most proper answer.

( ) 1. It is very expensive to \_\_\_\_\_ a plane to Britain, but it's cheaper to go there \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take, by ships                      B. take, by ship  
C. by, take ships                      D. by, take ship



8. The Whites \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) to go abroad next year.
9. —Where is Jane?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Japan.
10. I can see two \_\_\_\_\_ (act) in the picture. They are beautiful.
11. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) are from Tokyo?
12. Please wait for me at the second \_\_\_\_\_ (enter).
13. How about \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the movies tonight?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ (final), they put out the fire.
15. I have got some \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) for my grandparents.

### III. Rewrite the sentences as required. (改写句子)

1. There are some books in my bag. (改为否定句)  
There \_\_\_\_\_ books in my bag.
2. John's mother does exercises every morning. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ John's mother \_\_\_\_\_ exercises every morning?
3. It takes me an hour to get to the school by bus. (划线提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ does it take you to get to the school by bus?
4. It's about 3,500 kilometres from Garden City to Singapore. (划线提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is it from Garden City to Singapore?
5. Beijing is a beautiful city. (改为感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful city Beijing is!

### Reading

#### (A)

When I was walking down the street the other day. I happened to find a small wallet 1 there. I picked up and opened it to see if I could find out the owner's name. There was 2 inside except a little money and an old photo — a picture of a woman and a girl about sixteen years old. The young one 3 the woman's daughter. I put the photo back and took the wallet to the police station. I handed the wallet to a policeman.

That evening I went to 4 with my aunt and uncle. They also invited a young woman. So there were four people at table. Her face was familiar. I was quite sure that we had met before, but I couldn't remember where I had seen her. 5 the talk, the young woman happened to mention (提及) that she had lost her wallet that afternoon. Suddenly I knew where I had seen her. She was the mother of the young girl 6. She was very surprised, of course, when I was able to tell her about her wallet.

- ( ) 1. A. lie                      B. lain                      C. lying                      D. lay



- A. do...eat  
C. will...eat
- B. did...eat  
D. are...eating
- ( ) 5. Ken is a naughty boy. He \_\_\_\_\_ listens to the teacher in class.  
A. usually                      B. never                      C. sometimes                      D. always
- ( ) 6. Tom and his friends usually play games \_\_\_\_\_ Sunday afternoon.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. of                      D. on
- ( ) 7. I would like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a doctor                      B. be a doctor  
C. to be a doctor                      D. to a doctor
- ( ) 8. We promise \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. not to tell lies                      B. tell lies  
C. telling lies                      D. don't tell lies
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ visiting Space Museum next week?.  
A. Would you like                      B. How about                      C. Shall we                      D. Let's
- ( ) 10. - \_\_\_\_\_ Chongming island? No, never.  
A. Have you been                      B. Have you been to  
C. Have you gone to                      D. Have you gone
- ( ) 11. My grandmother lives with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we                      B. my                      C. us                      D. your
- ( ) 12. David hasn't got an umbrella, so I share it \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. to                      B. about                      C. with                      D. for
- ( ) 13. My aunt's daughter is only five years old, \_\_\_\_\_ she can play the piano very well.  
A. but                      B. so                      C. or                      D. because
- ( ) 14. — Let's go to the market to do some shopping.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That sounds great.                      B. That's right.  
C. That's all right.                      D. Shall we?
- ( ) 15. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ your lost bag?  
A. looking for                      B. finding  
C. finding out                      D. looking after
- ( ) 16. Miss Li will teach \_\_\_\_\_ English next year.  
A. him and me                      B. he and I                      C. I and he                      D. I and him
- ( ) 17. — Have you been to Beijing yet?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_ it next year.  
A. haven't visited                      B. won't visit  
C. have visited                      D. will visit
- ( ) 18. — Must I finish my homework now?  
— I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you needn't                      B. you mustn't  
C. you must                      D. you need
- ( ) 19. Mary wants to be a nurse. That's \_\_\_\_\_ she wants to be.

- A. which                      B. what                      C. how                      D. when  
 ( ) 20. She was his aunt, so he was her \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. son                      B. grandson                      C. nephew                      D. niece

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

- We are in Classroom 6A. It's on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor. (nine)
- Please be kind to \_\_\_\_\_. (other)
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ our air. (pollution)
- Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ in the park. (cycle)
- Don't throw away the bag. We can \_\_\_\_\_ it. (use)
- Jack's brother is a pilot. He always \_\_\_\_\_ a plane in the sky. (fly)
- Excuse me, where is the \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) of the hall?
- How many \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) did you take during your trip to America?
- My father is a \_\_\_\_\_ (police). He helps make our city \_\_\_\_\_. (save)
- My mother often tells me \_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) loudly in the public.

### III. Rewrite the following sentences as required

- I have already been to the Great Wall. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you been to the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- I'd like to be a dentist. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you like to be ?
- We do our homework at home. (改为否定句)  
 We \_\_\_\_\_ our homework at home..
- He would like to come to my birthday party. (保持句意不变)  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ come to my birthday party.
- The latest iPhone 5 cost him 5,000 yuan. (对划线部分提问)  
 How \_\_\_\_\_ the latest iPhone 5 cost him?
- He goes to school by bus every day. (保持原句意思不变)  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ to go to school every day.
- City, and, friends, planning, Kitty, to, a place, visit, are, her, Garden, in (连词成句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part 2 Reading and Writing

### A. Choose the best answer

Dear Maggie,

I know about you in a magazine named Pen Pal (笔友). I'd like to be your friend.

Now let me introduce myself. I'm twelve years old. I have one brother. His name is Peter and he's fifteen. I haven't got any sisters.

We live with our grandparents in a small house in Plymouth, in the south of Britain. My friends and I often go to the cinema on Saturdays.

Do you like games? I like football. My favourite team is Manchester United(曼联队). I

sometimes play football with my brother. I'm **excellent** but he isn't very good.

I have five pets- two birds and three cats. I want a dog, but my parents don't like them.

Do you want to be my friend? Please write to me soon.

Yours,

Jimmy

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ writes the letter.  
A. Maggie                      B. Jimmy                      C. Peter                      D. Plymouth
- ( ) 2. Jimmy is \_\_\_\_\_ years younger than his brother.  
A. three                      B. eleven                      C. twelve                      D. fifteen
- ( ) 3. Jimmy wants to find a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sister                      B. brother                      C. classmate                      D. pen-friend
- ( ) 4. Jimmy's mother doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. birds or cats                      B. birds or dogs                      C. dogs                      D. dogs or cats
- ( ) 5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ people in Jimmy's family.  
A. three                      B. four                      C. five                      D. six
- ( ) 6. What does "excellent" mean in English?  
A. Very good                      B. Very bad.                      C. Lovely.                      D. Quiet

### B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage

Once there was an old man in a town. He always forgot a lot of things. So his wife always had to say to him, "Don't forget this!"

One day, he went on a long trip alone (独自地). Before he \_\_\_1\_\_\_ home, his wife said, "Now you have all these things. They are what you need for your trip. Take care of your things during the trip." Then he went to the station, bought a ticket and \_\_\_2\_\_\_ the train.

About half an hour later, the conductor began to check tickets. He came to the old man and asked, "Will you please show me your ticket?" The old man looked for his ticket in all his pockets, but he could not find \_\_\_3\_\_\_. He was very worried. "I can't \_\_\_4\_\_\_ my ticket. But I really bought a ticket," said the old man.

"I believe you bought a ticket. All right. You don't have to buy \_\_\_5\_\_\_ one," said the conductor kindly. "But how can I know where I'm going? I can't \_\_\_6\_\_\_ my station!" the old man said sadly.

- ( ) 1. A. got                      B. left                      C. went                      D. arrived
- ( ) 2. A. pointed at                      B. asked about                      C. got on                      D. got off
- ( ) 3. A. it                      B. them                      C. one                      D. ones
- ( ) 4. A. find                      B. look for                      C. see                      D. find out
- ( ) 5. A. other                      B. the other                      C. others                      D. another
- ( ) 6. A. forget                      B. arrive                      C. remember                      D. get

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

A train stops at a station. Many people get off to buy snacks and fruit. A young man w \_\_\_1\_\_\_ to get off, too, but it starts to rain. A boy is s \_\_\_2\_\_\_ under a big umbrella(伞).

The young man says to the boy, "Can you go and get two hamburgers, one for you and the

o   3   for me? Here are \$ 2. "

"Great!" says the boy. He goes to buy two hamburgers. A   4   some time, the boy is back. He is eating a hamburger.

" W   5   is my hamburger?" asks the young man.

"Oh, there was o   6   one hamburger left(剩下的). I'm eating m   7  . Here is your dollar. "

2. w                 2. s                 3. o                 4. A           

5. W                 6. o                 7. m           

#### D. Read and answer the following questions

Halloween, on October 31 every year, is the night my friends and I enjoy getting free candy. On this night we dress in costumes (服装) and go "trick-or-treating" (不请客就捣蛋) around our neighbourhood. This year I had my best Halloween costume.

The night was dark and cold. We promised to meet at Val's house in our costumes. I looked through my wardrobe but found no costume that was warm enough. Then I had an idea. Who said I had to dress up a girl on Halloween?

I checked my brother's wardrobe and found the clothes that he would wear every day. I put one outfit (整套服装) on and found that it fit me perfectly. I looked at myself in the mirror. It was amazing how boyish I looked. I showed my mum and she was surprised, too. We then drove to Val's house to show everyone my costume.

"You look just like a boy ! We should call you Frankie!" my friends shouted. We all laughed. This was my best Halloween night. I think I will dress as a boy again next year.

1. When is Halloween every year?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What do we promise to do?

We \_\_\_\_\_

3. Whose costume did the writer wear that night?

She \_\_\_\_\_

4. How did she look in the costume?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Was her mother surprised?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What did the write think of this Halloween night?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 第十讲

### Part 1 —6A Unit 6 Going to school



**I. Words and useful expressions**

## 1. travel v. 行走、旅行

travel around the world 环游世界

travelling time 时间旅行

→travel(l)er n. 旅行的人

→travel(l)ing n. 出行

## 2. minute n. 分钟

a 5 minutes' walk= a 5-minute walk

in a few minutes 一会儿

wait a minute 稍等

## 3. ferry n. 渡船

by ferry (by+交通工具前“零冠词”)乘渡船

take the ferry 乘渡船

## 4. hour n. 小时

half an hour 半小时

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

rush hour 高峰时间

hours 表特定时间

business hours 营业时间

school hours 上课时间

office hours 办公时间

## 5. hotel n. 旅馆

a five-star hotel 五星级酒店

hotel guests 酒店客人

## 6. advertisement n. 广告

→ advertise v. 做广告

## 7. board n. 栏、板

v. 登(机, 船)

→ noticeboard 布告栏

→ blackboard 黑板

8. housing estate 居民区

real estate 房地产

9. temple n. 庙宇

Jing'an Temple 静安寺

## II. Key notes

1. a few+可数名词复数；否定：few（几乎没有）

a little +不可数名词；否定：little（几乎没有）

only a few=few 只有一些

only a little=little 只有一些

2. a lot of = lots of + 可数名词的复数/不可数名词

3. get to=arrive in/at= reach 到达

get to sp= get there

4. on one's way to sp

on one's way here/there/home

5. on the bus/train/the underground/bike

in a car/taxi

6. near sp

far (away) from

7. He goes to school by bus.

对交通工具提问：How does he go to school?

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

It + takes +花费时间 + to do

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

9. I see...when... *when* 连词 (当/在.....时候)

When do you go to school every day? *when* 副词 (什么时候)

## Part 2 —Exercise

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

1. It is faster to \_\_\_\_\_ /'trævl/ by light rail than by bus
2. My family go to the \_\_\_\_\_ /'templ/on Saturdays.
3. It usually takes me \_\_\_\_\_ /ab'aʊt/ half an hour to walk to school.
4. It usually takes me forty \_\_\_\_\_ /'mɪnɪts/ to finish my homework.
5. When we waited for the bus at the bus stop. We saw some advertisement \_\_\_\_\_ /'bɔ:dz/.

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

1. I can see a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ when I am walking to school. (bus)
2. Policemen always do \_\_\_\_\_ best to make our city a safe place. (they)
3. Now more and more \_\_\_\_\_ estates are built far from the city center. (house)
4. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ move to the countryside because the places there are bigger. (factory)
5. When you enter a tunnel, you can watch the fish \_\_\_\_\_ above you. (swim)
6. Simon saw a few \_\_\_\_\_ when he was on the bus this morning. (hotel)

### III. Choose the right words to complete the sentences.

1. We've got \_\_\_\_\_ (a little, a few) fruits in the fridge.
2. I'd \_\_\_\_\_ (like, want) to buy some oranges and apples.
3. What did you have \_\_\_\_\_ (for, at) breakfast this morning?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (A lot, A lot of) people go to the market to buy flowers.

### IV. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. Tim saw an advertisement board when he is on the bus. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tim \_\_\_\_\_ an advertisement board when he was on the bus?
2. It takes him 5 hours to finish all the work. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ does it take him to finish all the work?
3. Simon lives far away from school. (用 near 做选择疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Simon live \_\_\_\_\_ far away from school?
4. We usually see a lot of street cleaners on our way to school. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you usually \_\_\_\_\_ on your way to school?
5. Alice goes to school by bus, then on foot. (对划线部分提问)

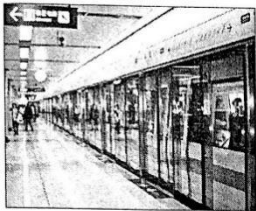
\_\_\_\_\_ does Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to school?

### V. Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. Joe goes to school by underground. It usually takes him half \_\_\_\_\_ hour.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- ( ) 2. You can always find many \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai Wild Animal Park at weekends.  
A. child    B. animal    C. people    D. flower
- ( ) 3. What did you see \_\_\_\_\_ you came back home?  
A. if      B. what      C. Where      D. when
- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ does it usually take you to do your homework every day?  
A. How long    B. How many    C. How much    D. How far
- ( ) 5. Last Sunday, it took \_\_\_\_\_ about two hours to meet their friends.  
A. then      B. they      C. their      D. theirs
- ( ) 6. There are only \_\_\_\_\_ minutes left. Let's hurry.  
A. little      B. a little      C. a few      D. few

## Part 3 —Listening

### I. Listen and choose the right picture.



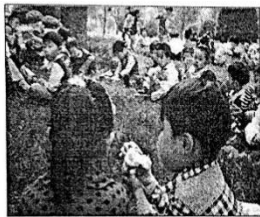
A



B



C



D



E



F

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear.

- ( ) 1. A. By bus.      B. By underground.      C. On foot.      D. By bicycle.
- ( ) 2. A. 10:05.      B. 5:10.      C. 4:50.      D. 9:55.
- ( ) 3. A. At the airport.      B. At a shop.      C. At the cinema.      D. At school.
- ( ) 4. A. Rainy.      B. Fine      C. Cloud.      D. Snowy.

- ( ) 5. A. November 18<sup>th</sup>. B. November 19<sup>th</sup>. C. November 20<sup>th</sup>. D. November 21<sup>st</sup>.
- ( ) 6. A. The nearest supermarket. B. The nearest cinema.  
C. The nearest school. D. The nearest bus stop.
- ( ) 7. A. Go to the concert with the girl. B. Go to the concert with his grandma  
C. Have dinner with the girl. D. Have dinner with his grandma.

**III. Listen to the dialogue and tell whether the following statements are true or false.**

- ( ) 1. Kitty is going to spend her winter holiday on Hainan Island.
- ( ) 2. Kitty will leave here on February 12.
- ( ) 3. Simon is going to visit his uncle in Beijing in the holiday.
- ( ) 4. Simon will take a plane to Beijing.
- ( ) 5. Ben will travel to Guangzhou in February.

**IV. Listen to the passage and complete the sentence.**

- The Greens go to the beach for a \_\_\_\_\_ holiday.
- There are many \_\_\_\_\_ things to do at the beach.
- The children \_\_\_\_\_ on the sand.
- There are \_\_\_\_\_ swimming pools.
- These rooms are in \_\_\_\_\_ of the hotel.

## 第十一讲

### Part 1 —6A Unit 7 Rules round us

#### I. Words and useful expressions

- rule n. 规则  
class/school rules 学校规则  
traffic rules 交通规则  
safety rules 安全规则  
follow/obey rules 遵守规则  
break rules 打破规则

2. wait for sb (to do sth) 等待某人 (做某事)
3. enter v. 进入  
 enter sp. 进入某个地方  
 enter the university 考进大学  
 entrance n. 入口处     at the entrance 在入口处
4. loudly adv. 大声地 <oppo> quietly 安静地  
 loud adj. 大声的  
 aloud adv. 强调发出声音能被听见
5. on the left/right 在左边/右边
6. centre n. 中心、中央  
 city centre 市中心  
 in the centre of... 在...中间  
 shopping centre 购物中心
7. in the middle of 在.....中间
8. upstairs adv. 向楼上, 在楼上<oppo> downstairs 向楼下, 在楼下  
 go/walk upstairs/downstairs
9. chase v. 追赶  
 chase each other 互相追逐
10. draw-drew-drawn

## II. Key notes

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

→ in some public places

2. We must do...

We mustn't do...

= Don't do...

= No doing

= Doing...isn't allowed

3. keep + adj.

keep healthy/ quiet/ silent/ calm/ slim

4. listen **to** the radio/ the music/ sb

5. What does this sign mean?

v.

= What's the meaning of this sign?

n.

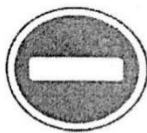
mean-meant-meant

## Part 2 —Exercise

### I. Complete the sentences according to the given Phonetic transcriptions.

1. Everyone must obey the traffic \_\_\_\_\_ /ru:lz/.
2. Look at that sign. What does it \_\_\_\_\_ /mi:n/?
3. A huge shopping \_\_\_\_\_ /'sentə/ will be built near our housing estate.
4. We are going \_\_\_\_\_ /ʌp'steəz/. Which escalator can we use?
5. Look! My father is standing in the \_\_\_\_\_ /mɪdl /of the students.

### II. Match the pictures with the sentences.



(A)



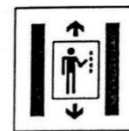
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

- ( ) 1. Students mustn't use mobile phones when they are having lessons.
- ( ) 2. We mustn't walk on the grass. Please keep off the grass.
- ( ) 3. Look at this sign. We mustn't enter here.

( ) 4. There is a lift here. We can take it to go up and down.

( ) 5. People are not allowed to smoke here.

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

1. It is dangerous for you to run \_\_\_\_\_ the road. (cross)

2. If you go to the church, please turn right beside the \_\_\_\_\_. (enter)

3. Father walked \_\_\_\_\_ the room because the baby was sleeping. (quiet)

4. It is not polite to talk \_\_\_\_\_ in public places. (loud)

5. Yesterday Lisa and her sister took many \_\_\_\_\_ in the park. (photo)

### IV. Choose the word or expression which is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each sentence.

A. run after    B. in the lift    C. go into    D. We mustn't

( ) 1. People living in the highrise usually go up and down by lift.

( ) 2. Don't play football on the road because it's dangerous.

( ) 3. It is not safe to chase each other in the classroom.

( ) 4. Can you tell me where I can enter the supermarket?

### V. Complete the following sentences as required.

1. There are many people entering the cinema. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ many people entering the cinema?

2. They must use the lift on the right to go to the tenth floor. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ must they use to go to the tenth floor?

3. We must leave the bikes on the right. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you leave the bikes?

4. Don't be late for school. (保持句意基本相同)

We \_\_\_\_\_ late for school.

5. We can find signs everywhere in the world. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ you find signs?

### VI. Choose the best answer.

( ) 1. We mustn't eat \_\_\_\_\_ drink when we are reading books in the library.

A. and    B. but    C. or    D. So

( ) 2. -Where can we \_\_\_\_\_ this kind of sign?

-On the road.



A. find      B. look      C. find out      D. look at

( ) 3. When we are in public places, we mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ rubbish everywhere.

A. make      B. leave      C. use      D. get

( ) 4. Tom and Jerry, \_\_\_\_\_ chase each other in the classroom.

A. can't      B. mustn't      C. don't      D. won't

( ) 5. The old man is walking \_\_\_\_\_ the zebra crossing(斑马线) slowly with a little child.

A. over      B. through      C. on      D. across

( ) 6. Mary is waiting for us \_\_\_\_\_ the school gate.

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

### VII. Complete the passage with suitable verbs.

Yesterday, Alice \_\_\_\_\_ 1\_ (go) on a trip to Suzhou. When she \_\_\_\_\_ 2\_ (get) on the bus, she \_\_\_\_\_ 3\_ (see) some signs. One says 'No smoking', another says that people mustn't \_\_\_\_\_ 4\_ (eat) or \_\_\_\_\_ 5\_ (drink) soft drinks inside the bus. Of course, people can \_\_\_\_\_ 6\_ (drink) water. When she \_\_\_\_\_ 7\_ (get) off the bus, she \_\_\_\_\_ 8\_ (notice) the third sign. It says '\_\_\_\_\_ 9\_ (be) Careful'. Alice knows that these signs \_\_\_\_\_ 10\_ (be) very important in our daily life

### VIII. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each word can only be used once.

A. loudly      B. chase      C. after      D. between      E. wait      F. before

Every day, we go to school and go home by bus, or on foot. So it is important for us to follow the safety rules.

1. If you take a school bus:

① Line up, \_\_\_\_\_ 1\_ until the bus stops and the door opens.

② Don't leave anything on the bus.

③ Don't talk \_\_\_\_\_ 2\_ on the bus.

2. If you walk to school:

① Look left, then right, and then left again \_\_\_\_\_ 3\_ you cross.

② Don't run on the road \_\_\_\_\_ 4\_ the running cars.

③ Don't \_\_\_\_\_ 5\_ on the road-it is too dangerous.

## 第十二讲

## Part 1 —6A Unit 8 The food we eat

## I. Words and useful expressions

1. menu n. 菜单

dinner menu 晚餐菜单/正餐菜单

on the menu 在菜单上

2. cabbage n. 卷心菜

Chinese cabbage 大白菜

3. steam v. 蒸

n. 【U】蒸气

steamed adj. 蒸的

steamed fish 清蒸鱼

steamed prawns with garlic 蒜蓉蒸大虾

4. also adv. 也

“also” 放在情态动词、be 动词后面,实义动词前面。

e.g. I can also dance.

He was also wrong.

You also helped me.

also(句中)= too (句末)= as well (句末)

e.g. There are also five boys in the group.

There are five boys in the group, too/ as well.

5. kind n. 种类

all kinds of 各种各样

adj. 和蔼的、宽容的

6. boil v. 水煮

boiled eggs 白煮蛋

boiled water 开水

boiling water 沸腾的水

7. stall n. 摊位

at the stall

8. section n. 区域、部门

in the section 在这个区域

9. frozen adj. 冻住的

freeze v. — froze — frozen

freezing adj. 寒冷的

10. packet n. 小包装

pack v. 打包

11. bake v.

baked adj. 烘焙的

baker n. 面包师

bakery n. 面包房

## II. Key notes

1. Let's..., shall we?

Let us..., will you?

2. need

情态动词 (表必要) need+ do/ needn't do

实义动词 (表需要) need to do/ don't need to

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

3. buy sb sth= buy sth for sb

4. sth expensive

sth cheap

at a high/ low price

问价格: What's the price of it?

= How much is it?

= How much does it cost?

5. —What would you like?

— I'd like...

## Part 2 —Exercise

### I. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. Have \_\_\_\_\_ (some/any) more vegetables.
2. What do we need \_\_\_\_\_ (buy/to buy) for the trip.
3. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (fried/fry) rice with garlic?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (Boil/Boiled) some eggs for breakfast, please.
5. I can buy some garlic \_\_\_\_\_ (at/in) the vegetable stall.
6. There are many prawns in the \_\_\_\_\_ (meat/seafood) section.
7. I've bought some bacon in the supermarket \_\_\_\_\_ (at/in) the meat section.
8. Alice went to the \_\_\_\_\_ (frozen/freezing) food section to choose some fish balls.
9. I would like some tomato and egg soup \_\_\_\_\_ (for, with) dinner.

### II. Find the word with a different sound in each group.

- ( ) 1. A. bitter    B. chilli    C. spicy    D. delicious
- ( ) 2. A. rule    B. upstairs    C. nut    D. dumpling
- ( ) 3. A. enter    B. exercise    C. dentist    D. enough
- ( ) 4. A. seaside    B. steam    C. spread    D. meat
- ( ) 5. A. how    B. down    C. now    D. gow

## Part 3 —Review: 6A U7-8

### I. Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. Lisa, look at the sign. \_\_\_\_\_ on the grass  
A. Don't walk    B. Not walk    C. Walks    D. Not walking
- ( ) 2. We had \_\_\_\_\_ good time at the party yesterday afternoon.  
A) a    B. a    C. the    D./
- ( ) 3. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ the left of May is our new class teacher.  
A. in    B. on    C. at    D. over
- ( ) 4. Look at the beautiful photo of my mother and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I    B. me    C. my    D. mine
- ( ) 5. Children, you must \_\_\_\_\_ at the gate or you can't find the way.  
A. wait    B. waits    C. waiting    D. to wait
- ( ) 6. Students must not \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese in our English lessons

- A. say    B. tell    C. talk    D. speak
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful birthday party our friends have prepared!
- A. How    B. What    C. What a    D. What an
- ( ) 8. Jerry, \_\_\_\_\_ chase each other in class.
- A. not    B. mustn't    C. don't    D. can't
- ( ) 9. Happy Town is not far away from Sandy Bay, so we can visit \_\_\_\_\_ of them in a day.
- A. both    B. neither    C. all    D. some
- ( ) 10. Jill wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_ in the future. He wants to fly a plane.
- A. dentist    B. pilot    C. doctor    D. fireman
- ( ) 11. I had some milk and bread for breakfast today. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?
- A. /bred/    B. /bri:d/    C. /bræd/    D. /breid/
- ( ) 12. Yesterday I had bread \_\_\_\_\_ jam and an egg for breakfast.
- A. of    B. on    C. with    D. at
- ( ) 13. What would you like to have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast, Mrs. Li?
- A. with    B. for    C. at    D. in
- ( ) 14. Kitty would like steamed prawns \_\_\_\_\_ garlic.
- A. for    B. with    C. of    D. on
- ( ) 15. Coffee isn't my \_\_\_\_\_ because it makes me too excited.
- A. interest    B. hobby    C. love    D. favorite
- ( ) 16. In the market, we can buy bacon at the \_\_\_\_\_ stall.
- A. fish    B. fruit    C. meat    D. vegetable
- ( ) 17. I want some boiled eggs \_\_\_\_\_ they are good for me.
- A. though    B. because    C. when    D. after
- ( ) 18. There is only \_\_\_\_\_ tomato soup on the table.
- A. little    B. a little    C. few    D. a few
- ( ) 19. We can enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ coffee after shopping.
- A. drink    B. to drink    C. drank    D. drinking
- ( ) 20. What kind of food would you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. have    B. had    C. to have    D. having

## II. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. Walk near the river, Tom. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_ walk near the river, Tom.

2. You mustn't climb the trees in the park. (保持句意基本不变)

\_\_\_\_\_ the trees in the park.

3. This sign means you mustn't swim here. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ this sign mean?

4. They must use the lift on the left. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ must they use?

5. I'd like fruit with ice cream. (改为否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ fruit with ice cream.

6. I have bought some garlic. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ any garlic?

7. She bought the pineapples at the fruit stall. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ she buy the pineapples?

8. There are ten stalls in the market. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ stalls are there in the market?

## 第十三讲

### Part 1 —6A Unit 9 Picnics are fun

#### I. Words and useful expressions

1. Fun [Un.] 有趣的事

have fun= have a good time= enjoy oneself

for fun 当作开玩笑

make fun of= laugh at 嘲笑

What fun! 多有趣啊!

2. picnic n. 野餐

have a picnic=go for a picnic 去野餐

3. nut n. 坚果

peanut n. 花生

coconut 椰子

hazelnut 榛子

4. a tin/ can of cola 一听可乐

a carton of milk 一盒牛奶

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

5. salty adj. 咸的 salt [Un.]盐

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

e.g. Bread tastes nice with jam.

7. snack n. 小吃; 点心

local snacks 当地小吃

night snacks 夜宵

8. spread v. 抹

spread...on 在.....上抹

9. prepare v. 做好准备, 把.....预备好

preparation n. 准备

prepare for= make preparation for=get/ be ready for...

10. enough adj. 足够的

enough + n. (c/u) e.g. Are you wearing enough clothes?

adj. / adv. + enough e.g. Have they got enough money?

## II. Key notes

1. Would you like to do...?

→ Yes, I'd like to.

→ I really want to, but...

2. make suggestions (提建议):

Let's..., shall we?

Shall we...?

Why not...?

Why don't we...?

What/ How about doing...?

3. May I ..., please? (表请求)

→ OK. / Sure. / All right./ Yes, you may. (表允许)

→ No, you may not. / I am afraid you can't. (表拒绝)

4. Would you like some...?

→ Yes, please.

→ No, thanks.

## Part 2 —Exercise

### I. Find out the word with a different sound in each group.

- ( ) 1. A. fun      B. nut      C. rubbish      D. use  
 ( ) 2. A. spicy      B. bite      C. kite      D. light  
 ( ) 3. A. cola      B) enough      C. also      D. frozen  
 ( ) 4. A. lemon      B. delicious      C. enough      D. prepare  
 ( ) 5. A. spicy      B. salty      C. fry      D. city

### II. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

- How much \_\_\_\_\_ (salt/salty) did you use?
- Excuse me, where can I get some \_\_\_\_\_ (freeze/frozen) fish?
- Why not go to the bakery to \_\_\_\_\_ (bring/buy) some bread.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ (fun/funny) to have a picnic in spring.
- The fish steamed with mushrooms is very \_\_\_\_\_ (taste/tasty).
- I'm thirsty. I'd like to buy some \_\_\_\_\_ (spicy sausages/lemon water).
- I don't want any coffee because it's too \_\_\_\_\_ (delicious/bitter).
- I don't like Sichuan food because it's too \_\_\_\_\_ (spicy/sweet).

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

- You can buy snacks on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor in this shop. (four)
- My best friend likes baked \_\_\_\_\_ best. (potato)
- Chips, soft drinks and pizzas are all \_\_\_\_\_ food. (healthy)
- We had a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ at the party last night. (funny)
- \_\_\_\_\_ beef with onion is my favorite dish. (fry)



6. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ food. (freeze)  
 7. Jack likes chicken wings because they are \_\_\_\_\_. (taste)  
 8. The children are playing \_\_\_\_\_ on the playground. (happy)

**IV. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each word can only be used once.**

A. spread    B. tasty    C. prepare    D. delicious    E. enough    F. fun

1. These pancakes are really \_\_\_\_\_. I like them.  
 2. First, \_\_\_\_\_ some butter on the bread.  
 3. I'm learning to cook, just for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4. She can make \_\_\_\_\_ meal from very simple ingredients.  
 5. He is going to \_\_\_\_\_ his speech for the meeting.  
 6. I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ time for reading.

**V. Complete the following sentences as required.**

1. I've had a lot of chicken wings. (改为否定句)  
 I \_\_\_\_\_ any chicken wings.  
 2. We did morning exercises yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ morning exercises yesterday?  
 3. I like grapes because they are sour. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ I like grapes?  
 4. Shall we have some apple juice? (保持句意基本不变)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ some apple juice?  
 5. I'd like to have some tomato soup for dinner tonight. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you like to have for dinner tonight?  
 6. Let's buy some honey to make the meat sweet. (保持句意基本不变)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ buy some honey to make meat sweet?

**VI. Choose the best answer.**

- ( ) 1. -Shall we buy some fresh vegetables and fruits?  
 - \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Yes. I like them.                      B. I don't like them at all.  
 C. I like oranges.                        D. Why not?  
 ( ) 2. -why don't you like spicy sausages?  
 -I don't like them because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they are tasty                      B. they are too spicy  
 C. I like apple juice                  D. they are delicious  
 ( ) 3. -Let's have a picnic this weekend, shall we?

-\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Shall we have some soft drinks?    B. Picnics are nice.  
 C. That's a good idea.                      D. Have you got enough money?

- ( ) 4. -May I have some chicken wings

-\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Why not?                                  B. No, thanks.  
 C. I don't want any cola.    D. OK. Here you are.

**VII. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each word can only be used once.**

- A. comfortable    B. invite    C. ideas    D. activities    E. sandwiches    F. area

**How to plan a picnic**

1. Choose a place for your outdoor meal.

Nearby parks, beaches or farmhouse etc. are ideal choices. As a general rule there should be some flat \_\_\_\_\_ 1\_ that you can sit on and picnic.

2. Create invitations for those who you would like to \_\_\_\_\_ 2\_ to your picnic.

Make sure the invitations have your name, the location of the picnic, and the time in which your picnic will take place.

3. Prepare the food.

Classic picnic foods are: \_\_\_\_\_ 3\_, fruits, salads, chips, cookies, hot dogs, pies, vegetables, fruit punch, lemonade, soda, and bottled water. Finger foods are the most \_\_\_\_\_ 4\_ to eat and serve. Remember you can be creative and make your picnic nice, Try some new foods. Visit your local supermarket to get \_\_\_\_\_ 5\_.

If you do the above tips, I am sure you can plan it well.

**Part 3 —Writing**

Write a passage of at least 40 words on the topic 'let's prepare for a picnic'.

Using the following points as a reference:

1. What are you going to buy for the picnic?
2. Why do you want to buy them?
3. What's your favorite food?



healthy eating 健康的饮食

3. diet n. [C] (日常) 饮食; (日常) 食物

a balanced diet 均衡的饮食

a good/ bad diet 好的/不好的饮食

go on a diet 节食

4. look at= have a look at 看

v.                      n.

5. pyramid n. 金字塔

the food pyramid 食物金字塔

5. yogurt= yoghurt n. [U] 酸奶

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

[C] 操 e.g. do morning/ eye exercises

练习 (题) e.g. do English exercises

7. suggestion n. [C] 建议 suggest v. 建议

e.g. suggest doing sth

suggest (that) sb (should) do sth

8. fit adj. 健康的; 合适的; v. 合适

keep fit= keep healthy 保持健康

be fit for... 对.....合适

e.g. The new coat fits me well.

9. everyday adj. = daily 每天的

10. habit n. 习惯

get into the habit of... 形成.....的习惯

form the habit of... 形成.....的习惯

develop the habit of... 培养.....的习惯

give up the habit of... 放弃.....的习惯

11. quiz n. 测试 [pɪ] quizzes n.

## II. Key notes

1. show sb sth= show sth to sb

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

2. many + [C]

much + [U]

a lot of = lots of + [C]/ [U]

3. some + [C]/ [U]

a few+ [C]

a little+ [U]

4. as...as 和...一样

↓

adj. /adv. 原级

否: not as/ so...as

5. should do sth

否: shouldn't do sth

6. Do you brush your teeth before you go to bed? (*before: conj.*)

Do you brush your teeth before going to bed? (*before: prep.*)

## Part 2 —Exercise

### I. Choose the right word to complete the sentence.

1. People need \_\_\_\_\_ (a few/a little) fat and sugar every day.

2. Some children \_\_\_\_\_ (don't need/needn't) much sleep.

3. Paul always eats \_\_\_\_\_ (a lot/a lot of) for dinner.

4. The food pyramid shows us \_\_\_\_\_ (how many/ how much) of each kind of food we need every day.

5. Mary likes soft drinks. \_\_\_\_\_ (Cola/Porridge) is his favorite.

6. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (some/any) lemon tea?

7. I like cheese but there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (many/much) cheese on the pizza.

8. Sammy doesn't like lemon juice because it's too \_\_\_\_\_ (tasty/sour).  
 9. French fries are \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy, unhealthy) food. Never eat too much of it.

## II. Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. I want to be \_\_\_\_\_ astronaut. I want to fly a spacecraft.  
 A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- ( ) 2. At school, our teachers have done a lot \_\_\_\_\_ us student.  
 A. on      B. for      C. with      D. as
- ( ) 3. We promise \_\_\_\_\_ a low carbon(低碳) life.  
 A. to have      B. having      C. had      D. have
- ( ) 4. We should have \_\_\_\_\_ fruit and vegetables every day.  
 A. many      B. a lot      C. lot of      D. plenty of
- ( ) 5. My uncle likes \_\_\_\_\_ food. It is very hot.  
 A. sweet      B. spicy      C. So      D. bitter
- ( ) 6. -New York is one of the biggest cities in America  
 - \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ before?  
 A. Has; been to there      B. Have; been there  
 C. Did; go to there      D. Do; go there
- ( ) 7. -When \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the USA?  
 -Next week.  
 A. does, visit      B. did, visit      C. is, visiting      D. will visit
- ( ) 8. The parents \_\_\_\_\_ at the Rose Garden School at eight o'clock yesterday.  
 A. arrive      B. will arrive      C. arrived      D. are going to arrive
- ( ) 9. -Would you like more bacon?  
 - \_\_\_\_\_. I am full.  
 A. Yes, please.      B. Yes, I'd love to  
 C. No, thanks.      D. No, please.
- ( ) 10. -Shall we have some coffee?  
 - \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. That's a good idea.      B. Yes, we shall.  
 C. No, we don't.      D. You are welcome.

## Part 3 —Reading

### I. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

The Food Guide Pyramid is one way for people to understand how to eat healthily. Here's

\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ the colors in the Food Guide Pyramid stand for(代表): Orange-grains, green-vegetables, red-fruits, yellow-fats and oils, blue- milk and dairy products, purple-meat, beans, fish, and nuts.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (农业部) changed the Pyramid in 2005\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_ they wanted to do a better job of telling Americans how to be healthy The agency (机构) later released (发布) a special version for kids. It \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_ that it is very important for kids to \_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_ and be active every day. And kids should eat all kinds of food. In other words, they have to eat food from every color, every day.

\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_ wants to know how much they should eat to stay healthy, but that is a difficult question. It depends on your age, whether you're a girl or a boy, and how active you are

- ( ) 1. A. why      B. when      C. what      D. where  
 ( ) 2. A. if      B. because      C. after      D. before  
 ( ) 3. A. shares      B. speaks      C. shows      D. promises  
 ( ) 4. A. eat      B. sleep      C. study      D. exercise  
 ( ) 5. A. Everyone      B. No one      C. Anyone      D. Someone

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

Sometimes, people are not clear about what kind of food is healthy and what kind of food is bad for our health. The USDA(美国农业部) has prepared a food guide(指南) to help people learn about which kind of food the h \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_ to eat. The food guide tells us six main food groups: meat (like fish and chicken), dairy (like milk and cheese), grains (like bread and rice), fruit, and vegetables. The last group is fat and sugar.

We know that too much animal fat is bad for our health. For example, Americans eat a lot of meat and only a small amount(量) of grains, fruit and vegetables. Because of the w \_\_\_\_\_2\_ they eat they have a high rate(率) of cancers(癌症) and heart diseases(心脏病). In Japan, people eat large amounts of grains and very little meat and they have a very low rate of cancers and heart diseases. The Japanese live longer than anyone else in the world. H \_\_\_\_\_3\_ when Japanese people move to the US, the rate of heart diseases and cancers goes up because their eating habits c \_\_\_\_\_4\_. Doctors everywhere suggest people eat more grains, fruit and vegetables and less meat and dairy food.

Eating healthily is important for children and their parents. When parents have poor eating habits their children usually do, too. After all, children eat the s \_\_\_\_\_5\_ way as their parents. When parents eat healthy food, the children will learn to enjoy it, too. Then they will develop(培养) good eating h \_\_\_\_\_6\_. Doctors suggest parents give their children healthier food such as fruit, vegetables and juice.

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

The world is not hungry, but it is thirsty. It seems strange that nearly 3/4 of the Earth is covered with water while we say we are short of water. Why? Because about 97% of water on the earth is sea water which we can't d \_\_\_\_\_ 1\_ or use for watering plants directly(直接地). Man can only drink and use the 3%-the water that comes from rivers and lakes. And we can't even use all of that, b \_\_\_\_\_ 2\_ some of it has been polluted.

Now more water is needed. The problem is: Can we avoid(避免) a serious water shortage later on? First, we should all learn how to save water. S \_\_\_\_\_ 3\_, we should find out the ways to reuse it. Scientists have always been making studies in the field. Today, in most large cities water is used only once and then runs to the sea or rivers. But it can be used again. Even if(即使) every large city reuse water, still there would not be enough. What could people turn to next?

The sea seems to have the best answer. There is a lot of water in the sea. All that needs to be done is to get the s \_\_\_\_\_ 4\_ out of the sea water. This is expensive, but it's already used in many parts of the world. Scientists are trying to find a c \_\_\_\_\_ 5\_ way of doing it. So you see, if we can find a way out well be in no danger of drying up.

## 第十五讲

### Part 1 —Review: 6A U9-10

#### I. Choose the best answer.

- ( ) 1. It's \_\_\_\_\_ important day tomorrow. It's Grandma's sixtieth birthday.  
A. a      B. an      C. the      D. /
- ( ) 2. The Lis live far away from school. It takes \_\_\_\_\_ about forty minutes.  
A. they    B. them    C. their    D. themselves
- ( ) 3. Please put the pizza in a hot oven and bake it \_\_\_\_\_ 5 minutes.  
A. at      B. in      C. for      D. on
- ( ) 4. A fireman \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. drives a bus    B. flies a plane    C. puts out fires    D. cooks food for people



- ( ) 5. Children over 1.5 meters \_\_\_\_\_ buy full-price train tickets.  
A. can B. should C. would D. must
- ( ) 6. I am good at cooking fried eggs \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes.  
A. with B. for C. on D. a
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ did Mr. Lin stay with his cousin?  
A. How long B. How much C. How soon D. Which one
- ( ) 8. I bought \_\_\_\_\_ noodles and rice in the supermarket.  
A. many B. much C. plenty of D. a lot
- ( ) 9. Winter Solstice(冬至) \_\_\_\_\_ the arrival of the coldest season in the year.  
A. mark B. marks C. will mark D. marked
- ( ) 10. We \_\_\_\_\_ any help. We can do it ourselves.  
A. needn't B. don't need C. don't need to D. not need
- ( ) 11. Which of the following underlined part is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A. He gave me some suggestions for good eating habits.  
B. Mr. Lin had a healthy diet and worked in his garden every day.  
C. It is easy to pass the mid-term exam.  
D. We need some meat, chicken and fish.
- ( ) 12. I had bread and jam \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast this morning.  
A. with B. of C. for D. at
- ( ) 13. We need \_\_\_\_\_ fresh fruit and vegetables.  
A. a little B. a few C. a lot D. plenty of
- ( ) 14. You can't find \_\_\_\_\_ at the vegetable stalls in the market.  
A. tomatoes B. onions C. cabbages D. chicken wings
- ( ) 15. -Mom, have you bought some chocolate?  
-Yes, here you are.  
-Thanks. What \_\_\_\_\_ have you bought?  
A. else B. too C. other D. some
- ( ) 16. I have two cousins. One is 17 years old and \_\_\_\_\_ is only 2.  
A. the others B. other C. others D. the other
- ( ) 17. Friends of the Earth will plant trees on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the road near our school.  
A. either B. neither C. all D. both
- ( ) 18. Alice's diet is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. She eats enough rice and vegetables.  
A. healthy B. healthier C. healthiest D. the healthiest
- ( ) 19. Joe had an unhealthy diet and did \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.

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

( ) 20. How much \_\_\_\_\_ did you eat last night?

A. fruits      B. cakes      C. chocolate      D. vegetables

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

1. These \_\_\_\_\_ are very sweet. Let's take some home. (strawberry)
2. Kitty and some other \_\_\_\_\_ want to buy some drinks. (child)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ in the market are cheap. (tomato)
4. My father likes to eat \_\_\_\_\_ sausages. (spice)
5. My daughter likes prawns because they're \_\_\_\_\_. (taste)
6. My mother asks me to eat a \_\_\_\_\_ egg for breakfast every morning. (boil)
7. My daughter does more Maths \_\_\_\_\_ after school every day. (exercise)
8. My daughter gets up early and she is always the \_\_\_\_\_ student to get to school. (one)
9. Our classroom is clean, but \_\_\_\_\_ is even cleaner. (they)
10. Good eating habits are good for our \_\_\_\_\_. (healthy)
11. The doctor gave us some \_\_\_\_\_ about good eating habits. (suggest)
12. In Shanghai, there are \_\_\_\_\_ rain in spring than in autumn. (much)

## III. Rewrite the following sentences as required.

1. I'd like some spicy sausages for the picnic. (改为否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_ any spicy sausages for the picnic.
2. Kitty's got an aunt in America. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kitty \_\_\_\_\_ an aunt in America?
3. I don't like spicy sausages because they are too spicy. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you like spicy sausages?
4. Let's buy some soft drinks. (保持句意基本不变)  
\_\_\_\_\_ buy some soft drinks?
5. He ate some rice and vegetables. (改为否定句)  
He \_\_\_\_\_ any rice or vegetables.
6. There are plenty of books on the book shelf. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ books are on the book shelf?
7. Peter usually has fried fish for lunch. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Peter usually have for lunch?
8. Miss Chen eats plenty of vegetables. Mr. Lin has a lot of pizza. (保持句意基本不变)  
Mr. Lin's diet is \_\_\_\_\_ than Miss Chen's.

## Part 2 —Reading

### I. Read the passage and choose the best answer.

Tony is the monitor of his class. He wants to host a fun picnic in order to bring all his classmates together. Let's see how Tony plans a picnic.

Send invitations.

He makes cute invitations with a fun picnic scene. The invitation includes the location and time of the picnic. Then he emails his invitations to all his classmates.

Prepare food.

He makes some easy and classic(经典的) picnic foods. He prepares chicken sandwiches using cooked chicken breast, a few sliced purple grapes and thin slices of celery (芹菜). Then he makes a simple salad to go with the sandwiches. In addition to the main food. He also prepares some fresh fruits and some desserts.

Plan some activities.

If you want to host a fun picnic, you have to plan some activities. Tony brings some ropes pillow cases(枕头套) and eggs for the classic picnic games-the three legged race, pillow case races or egg toss(投掷).

Here's hoping Tony's picnic will be successful!

( ) 1. Tony wants to host a picnic because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he wants to have fun
- B. he wants to bring all his classmates together
- C. his classmates ask him to host one
- D. his class teacher asks him to host one

( ) 2. The first step of hosting a fun picnic is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prepare some food    B. plan some fun activities
- C. send invitations    D. buy some ropes

( ) 3. He chooses \_\_\_\_\_ to go with the sandwiches.

- A. a simple salad    B. vegetables    C. eggs    D. chicken breast

( ) 4. The classic picnic games are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pillow case races    B. three legged race    C. egg toss    D. all of the above

( ) 5. The best title for this passage should possibly be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. How to host a fun picnic    B. How to send invitations
- C. How to prepare food    D. How to plan activities

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

The American Pie Council(委员会) creates(设立) the National Pie Day. It's the celebration of pie. It's a good chance to pass on(传递) the love and enjoyment of pie eating and pie making to the young.

Here are some ways to celebrate National Pie Day.

Eat pie. Eat some pie on National Pie Day. You can make it yourself, buy it at a supermarket order(点) it at a restaurant. Pie is great with lunch or d\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_ as a late-night snack.

Make pie. B\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_ our favorite homemade pie at home. Share pie. If you make or buy a pie, share it with others.

Teach pie making. If you know how to make a pie, teach o\_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_. If you don't, ask a pie maker to show you or go to a pie making class.

Enjoy a pie night. Ask family and friends to get t\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_ for a pie celebration. Everybody must bring homemade pie for it.

Pass on pie memories(回忆). Call older members of the family and ask them to teach you how to make a pie. Talk about your favorite pie and the family history behind it.

Do pie a \_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_. Sing pie songs, read pie books and write pie poems.

### III. Read the letter above and answer the questions.

January 1, 2019

Dear Wang Li,

It's very helpful to know something about the British meals before travelling. In many English houses, people eat four meals a day. They are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner.

Breakfast takes place(进行) at any time from 7: 00 to 9:00 in the morning. They usually have eggs, bread with butter, cheese and so on. English people drink tea or coffee at breakfast. Lunch comes at one o'clock. It can be a hamburger or a three-course(三道菜的) meal. Afternoon tea is between 4: 00 pm and 5: 00 pm. Dinner begins at about half past seven. The first course is soup. The next is often meat or fish with vegetables. Then come fruits of different kinds: apples, pears, bananas and so on. But not all English people eat like that. Some of them have their dinner in the middle of the day. Their meals are breakfast, dinner, tea and supper. And all these meals are usually simple.

Wish you a good time in England

Yours,

Rose

1. Will Wang Lin go traveling?

---

2. How many meals a day do English people usually have?

---

3. When does Breakfast take place in many English houses?

---

4. What is the first course for dinner?

---

5. Some of English people have dinner in the middle of the day, don't they?

---

## 第十六讲

阶段测

## 第十七讲

### Part 1 —Review: Phonetics, vocabulary and grammar

#### I. Choose the best answer.

( ) 1. Try this tasty dish for supper with a crispy salad. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?

A. /'teɪstɪ /    B. /'testɪ /    C. /'taɪstɪ /    D. /'teɪsts/

( ) 2. Susan sees a lot of traffic when she is \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.

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

( ) 3. On \_\_\_\_\_ way to school, he can see a lot of people doing exercise.

A. he's            B. he            C. him            D. his

( ) 4. - \_\_\_\_\_ do you have a class meeting?

- Once a week.

A. How long    B. How far    C. How often    D. How soon

( ) 5. We should take care of the little children. Here 'take care of' means '\_\_\_\_\_'.  
'

A. look after    B. take up    C. look at    D. take off

( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ nice weather it is! Let's go to the park, shall we?

- A. What      B. What a      C. What an      D. How
- ( ) 7. Shanghai Grand Theatre is one of \_\_\_\_\_ buildings in the world.  
A. beautiful    B. more beautiful    C. most beautiful    D. the most beautiful
- ( ) 8. We need only \_\_\_\_\_ fat, salt and sugar every day.  
A. little      B. a little      C. few      D. a few
- ( ) 9. We are good friends. We should share happiness and sadness \_\_\_\_\_ each other.  
A. for      B. to      C. with      D. in
- ( ) 10. -Look! There is a book on the ground.  
      - It is my book. Please \_\_\_\_\_ for me.  
A. pick up it    B. pick it up    C. pick it on    D. pick on it
- ( ) 11. Look at the sign. It says: No \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. smoking    B. smoke      C. smokes      D. smoked
- ( ) 12. -Must I wash my clothes now?  
      -No, you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must      B. mustn't      C. needn't      D. can't
- ( ) 13. - \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents to your birthday party yet?  
      -No, not yet. I will call them tonight.  
A. Did...invite    B. Do... invite    C. Will... invite    D. Have...invited
- ( ) 14. Don't write any more. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ the problem first.  
A. discuss      B. to discuss      C. discussed      D. discussing
- ( ) 15. -Would you like meat or seafood?  
      - \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, I'd like some meat.      B. No, I wouldn't like any meat.  
C. No, I wouldn't like any seafood.    D. I'd like some meat, please.

**II. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once.**

- A. have    B. with    C. listen to    D. party    E. wait for    F. lake
- American teens like to \_\_\_\_\_ music.
  - We don't \_\_\_\_\_ any vegetables at home.
  - Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ green light when you cross the road.
  - There will be a big \_\_\_\_\_ on my birthday next month.
  - We all like that white dress \_\_\_\_\_ a red belt.
  - There \_\_\_\_\_ in the center of the city.

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

1. Miss Zhang teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English. (they)
2. He usually eats two \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (tomato)
3. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ the lift. It doesn't work. (entrance)
4. Mr. Lin is too fat and he is \_\_\_\_\_. (healthy)
5. We mustn't speak \_\_\_\_\_ in public places. (loud)
6. The problem of \_\_\_\_\_ coming worse and worse nowadays. (pollute)

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.**

1. Tom has sports at school every day. (改为否定句)  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ sports at school every day.
2. I bought two tickets to the basketball match. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ two tickets to the basketball match?
3. I'd like chicken soup. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ kind of soup \_\_\_\_\_ you like?
4. They spent about 50 minutes getting to the airport. (保持原句意思基本不变)  
\_\_\_\_\_ them about 50 minutes to get to the airport.

**Part 2 —Review: Reading****I. Read and write T or F.**

Alice is an American girl. She studies Maths in New York University. On Sundays, she often goes back home to see her parents. Her father is a doctor and her mother is a nurse. They work in the same hospital.

She has an old uncle. Peter. He is old and not very well these days. At weekends, Alice often goes and helps her uncle to do some housework.

Alice asks her uncle to do physical exercise(体育活动) and she teaches him how to do them. Peter gets up early in the morning. Sometimes he walks and runs near his house. Sometimes he goes fishing. He is now in good health and very happy.

- ( ) 1. Alice studies Maths in the USA.
- ( ) 2. Both her parents are doctors in the same hospital.
- ( ) 3. She helps her uncle with the housework on weekdays.
- ( ) 4. Alice teaches his uncle to do more Maths exercises.
- ( ) 5. The old man is now very happy and healthy.

**II. Read the following and choose the best answer.**

What is a good friend like? Here is what some students said.

Molly:

July 10, 2015, 9: 32 pm---I think a good friend likes to do the same things as me. Jack is my best friend, because we both like to play the guitar after class.

Sally:

July 10, 2015, 9: 54 pm---In my opinion, a good friend should have cool clothes and he or she is popular in the school. He or she should be good at sports, I like doing sports.

Holly:

July 10, 2015, 9: 40 pm---For me, a good friend makes me laugh. He or she likes to talk about something interesting and funny.

Toby:

July 10, 2015, 10: 13 pm---As students, I think a good friend should be good at school work. Then we can help each other and learn from each other.

Marie:

July 10, 2015, 9: 45 pm---I think a good friend should be a good listener and he or she should keep secret for me.

Jim:

July10, 2015, 10: 30 pm---I think good friend should help each other. When I have problems, Kelly always helps me. She is my best friend.

( ) 1. Jack like \_\_\_\_\_.

A. playing the guitar      B. keeping secrets      C. making others laugh      D. doing school work

( ) 2. Someone who \_\_\_\_\_ can be Holly's good friend.

A. is very quiet                      B. likes to talk about interesting thing  
C. is good at schoolwork      D. is very cool

( ) 3. Marie wants to make a good friend with a friend who \_\_\_\_\_.

A. often tells jokes                      B. plays with her  
C. often helps her with school work      D. must keep secrets for her

( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ wants his or her good friend to be good at schoolwork.

A. Molly      B. Toby      C. Jim      D. Sally

( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ best friend is Kelly.

A. Jim's      B. Toby's      C. Sally's      D. Molly's

### III. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

How to choose after-school activities? At the beginning of the school year, there are always plenty of activities for students to join, such as the Chess \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ or the school



basketball team. But you decide to join in an activity, you need to ask yourself several questions.

Some things to ask include:

\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_: You may have to be old enough or in a certain grade to join in an activity.

Fees: Do you have to pay to join? \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_? Are there fees for uniforms or other expenses? You may need to help raise money.

Health: If you want to join a team, you need to consider your physical health. You'd better talk with \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and decide whether a tea is a good choice for you.

Time: If you are involved in competitive sports, you may need to have the time to practice and compete.

Each school has different activities. Just remember one thing: \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ those activities you are most interested in. In this way, you will enjoy your school life more.

- ( ) 1. A. Classroom    B. Club    C. Room    D. Gate  
 ( ) 2. A. Hobby    B. Weight    C. Age    D. Height  
 ( ) 3. A. How many    B. How much    C. Which place    D. What time  
 ( ) 4. A. doctors    B. friends    C. policemen    D. dentists  
 ( ) 5. A. put    B. choose    C. make    D. wait

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

I still remember visiting Moscow. It is the capital of Russia, the b\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world. I went there with my parents w\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. I was eight years old. I lived and studied there for one year. I had some happy memories.

One of the most interesting things about that city was that there were many dogs. You could see dogs here and there. Almost each of the families had a dog. The weather in Moscow was very cold. It snowed almost all winter. The ground was always covered with a lot of snow. I made friends with a lot of Russian c\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_. They were very nice. They had fair hair and fair skin. I p\_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ with them happily though I could only speak a little Russian at first. They were f\_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ to me. We often made snowmen together.

#### V. Answer the questions.

What kind of work do British teenagers(青少年) do? From the age of 14, some teenagers help the milkman send milk to houses. Teenagers of 15 or 16 may work for 8 hours on Saturdays and 35 hours during school holidays. Many teenagers will get up early to send newspapers to houses around theirs before going to school. They're famous as Paperboys or Papergirls. Looking after young children is also a popular(受欢迎的) job for teenagers, because they can get paid(得到报酬) for looking after children and watching TV at the same time.

Other popular job:

Gardening work.

Working in a shop.

Office work.

Teenagers need to have a work permit(许可证). They can get an application form(申请表) for work permit from their schools or an Education Welfare Office. The National Minimum Wage doesn't give under the age of 16.

1. How long may a 16-year-old teenager work on Saturdays?

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2. What will people call a boy if he sends newspapers to people?

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3. Why do some teenagers like to look after young children?

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4. Where can teenagers get the application form for the work permit?

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5. How many kinds of jobs that British teenagers can do are mentioned(被提及)?

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## 第十八讲

### Part 1 —Review: Phonetics, vocabulary and grammar

#### I. Choose the best answer.

( ) 1. We found the old man lying on the ground. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?

A. /grəʊnd/      B. /grʊənd/      C. /graʊnd/      D. /greənd/

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ parties are always full of fun.

A. They      B. Them      C. Theirs      D. Their

( ) 3. My father will go to Guangzhou for a trip \_\_\_\_\_ July 18.

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

( ) 4. Hurry up! Linda \_\_\_\_\_ for us at the cinema.

A. waited      B. is waiting      C. have waited      D. waits

( ) 5. Peter is having a bad cold, so he \_\_\_\_\_ sing well.

A. shouldn't      B. mustn't      C. can't      D. needn't

- ( ) 6. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ meat for lunch?  
A. a            B. /            C. any            D. some
- ( ) 7. School is over, but there are still \_\_\_\_\_ students in the classroom.  
A. few            B. little            C. a few            D. a little
- ( ) 8. Please promise me \_\_\_\_\_ late any longer.  
A. be            B. to be            C. not be            D. no
- ( ) 9. As a Friend of the Earth, you should stop \_\_\_\_\_ the Earth immediately  
A. pollutes    B. to pollute    C. polluting    D. polluted
- ( ) 10. I didn't go to school yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ I was ill.  
A. So            B. /            C. that            D. because
- ( ) 11. Firemen \_\_\_\_\_ fires. They are always brave in the dangerous places.  
A. put out    B. pick up    C. find out    D. put up
- ( ) 12. We must protect the earth and keep the environment.  
A. cleaned    B. cleaning    C. to clean    D. clean
- ( ) 13. Barbie's diet is less \_\_\_\_\_ than Winnie.  
A. heathy    B. healthier    C. health    D. healthiest
- ( ) 14. It takes me about 45 minutes to get to school by underground. I live \_\_\_\_\_ my school.  
A. quite near    B. not too far    C. near    D. quite far from
- ( ) 15. -Would you like to be a doctor in the future?  
-\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. That's all right.            B. You're welcome.  
C. Yes, I would.            D. That's very kind of you.

**II. Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once.**

A. wash    B. lived    C. easier    D. happy    E. smoking    F. two    G. easy

Last month we bought a little dog for our 2-year-old daughter. Few children of her age \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ near our house and we thought a dog would make her \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_. We were right. They play together happily all day. Our daughter now smiles and laughs much more than before. In a way, it is like having \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ children in the house. Both of them are very dirty and they cry when they don't have what they want. The dog is \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ to look after than my daughter, he always eats up his food and we don't have many clothes to \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. My wife is very happy because I have stopped \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_. The dog doesn't like the smell.

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

1. The steamed fish is \_\_\_\_\_. I'd like to have more. (taste)
2. \_\_\_\_\_, he caught the first bus this morning. (lucky)
3. My mother usually buys fresh fish instead of \_\_\_\_\_ ones. (freeze)
4. Friends of the Earth \_\_\_\_\_ the environment. (help)
5. What about saving our Earth home by \_\_\_\_\_ more trees? (plant)
6. I live on the \_\_\_\_\_ floor in that housing estate. (twelve)

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required.**

1. I have already bought apples, bananas and ice cream. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you bought apples, bananas and ice cream \_\_\_\_\_?
2. I'd like to have tomato and egg soup tonight. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ of soup would you like to have tonight?
3. Friends of the Earth should take care of the environment. (保持句意基本不变)  
Friends of the Earth should \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.
4. That pair of trousers cost me 100 yuan. (改为否定句)  
That pair of trousers \_\_\_\_\_ me 100 yuan.

**Part 2 —Review: Reading****I. Read and write T or F.**

12 July, 2017

Dear Jenny,

Dad has told me that you will visit us next month. How exciting! Let me tell you about some of the places you may want to visit.

There is an interesting palace called Lettuce Farm Palace. You will not see any lettuces there, but you will see old Thai houses, furniture and paintings.

Have you ever seen people putting their hands in the mouths of snakes? If you have not, then you can see this at the Snake Farm.

There are many floating markets in Bangkok (曼谷). You can see people sell meat and vegetables in the little boats on the rivers. We can go to the one near my home. It is the biggest in the city.

You should also go to the largest outdoor restaurant in the world. It can hold 10,000 people for lunch and dinner! The waiters all wear roller-skates because they have to move very quickly.

Would you like to see any of these places? Please write and tell me Dad and I will make a timetable for your visit.

Love,

Sherry

- ( ) 1. Jenny is going to Bangkok in August.
- ( ) 2. Jenny can see people killing snakes at the Snake Farm.
- ( ) 3. People sell meat and vegetables in big ships in the floating markets.
- ( ) 4. The world's largest restaurant can hold 1, 000 people for lunch.
- ( ) 5. Sherry hasn't made a timetable for Jenny's visit.

## II. Choose the best answer.

Jeff's favorite food is fish. And when he had enough money, he always bought some fish for dinner in the evening. But when his wife saw the fish, she was very happy and said to herself, 'Ha! Now I can invite my friends to have lunch and we will eat this. They like fish very much.'

So when Jeff came home in the evening after work, the fish was not there and his wife said 'Fish? Oh, your cat ate it! What a terrible animal!' And she gave Jeff some soup and bread for his dinner.

But one evening when this happened again, Jeff became very angry. He took his cat and his wife to the shop near his house and weighed the cat carefully. Then he turned to his wife and said, 'My fish weighed three pounds. This cat weighs three pounds, too. My fish is here, you say. Then where is my cat?'

- ( ) 1. Jeff's favorite food is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. soup      B. bread      C. fish      D. meat
- ( ) 2. Jeff always bought some fish for \_\_\_\_\_ when he had enough money.
- A. his wife    B. his friend    C. lunch      D. dinner
- ( ) 3. Jeff's wife told Jeff it was \_\_\_\_\_ who ate the fish.
- A. his friend    B. his cat      C. his child    D. herself
- ( ) 4. Jeff felt very \_\_\_\_\_ when his fish was gone again.
- A. angry      B. happy      C. sad      D. sorry
- ( ) 5. Jeff thought if his cat ate the fish, his cat would weigh \_\_\_\_\_ pound.
- A. more than three    B. less than three    C. three      D. seven

## III. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

Mrs. Wang is living in Nanjing now. She is 102 years old. People often ask her how she

can keep healthy in her life. Mrs. Wang says everyone can live to 102 if he eats healthy food and does some exercise every day. Mrs. Wang thinks, first of all, breakfast is very \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. She often has a glass of milk and two eggs for it at about 8:00 a.m. Milk and eggs \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ her energy. So she doesn't often feel tired in the morning. She \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ eats snacks because she doesn't think they are healthy food. She seldom eats meat either. She usually has some \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ and vegetables for lunch and supper. And \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ meals, she usually has an apple or a banana. Mrs. Wang does some exercise too. She thinks she is still young. She plays Taiji for half an hour every day. Sometimes she also dances with her friends. 'Do you want to be young forever? I'm sure you can if you have a good lifestyle!' Mrs. Wang says to us.

- ( ) 1. A. lucky      B. enough      C. bitter      D. important  
 ( ) 2. A. give      B. make      C. finish      D. take  
 ( ) 3. A. often      B. usually      C. always      D. never  
 ( ) 4. A. pork      B. rice      C. beef      D. meat  
 ( ) 5. A. beside      B. in front of      C. behind      D. between

#### IV. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage.

We all need to exercise. Doctors say it is good for us. It makes your heart and body s\_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_. It also gives you more energy(精力). What's more, you will feel better about yourself. It's necessary to exercise twice each week. Twenty minutes each time is e\_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

There are many ways to exercise. You can walk, run, play, jump or s\_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_. Many people go to special places to exercise. They are called 'fitness centers'. These places have a lot of equipment (设备). Some people b\_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ equipment for their homes. But it is very expensive.

Exercising can be f\_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Friends can exercise together at a fitness center. Or, they can play ball games outdoors together. How do you exercise?

#### V. Answer the questions.

Mary is reading a postcard(明信片) from her friend, Jenny.

Hi Mary,

This is a picture of the beach in Penang. It is an island in Malaysia and it takes about six hours to fly here from Shanghai. We are having a great time. It must be very cold in Shanghai now. Right? But here the weather is sunny every day. We go for a swim in the pool in the morning and then have lunch in the hotel restaurant.

We can have delicious durian(榴莲) ice cream there! I want to go to the water park. There are lots of slides. You must climb to the top first and then you can go down into the water very fast. I am afraid but it is fun!

See you next week!

Jenny

1. What picture is on the postcard?

There is a picture of \_\_\_\_\_ on the post card.

2. How long does it take Jenny to travel to Penang by plane?

It \_\_\_\_\_ takes

3. Where does Jenny eat durian ice cream?

She eats durian ice cream at \_\_\_\_\_

4. What can Jenny do on the slide in the water park?

She can \_\_\_\_\_

5. When will Jenny meet Mary?

They will meet \_\_\_\_\_