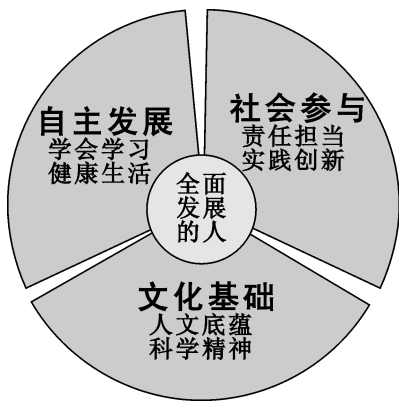


# 《中国学生发展核心素养》总体框架

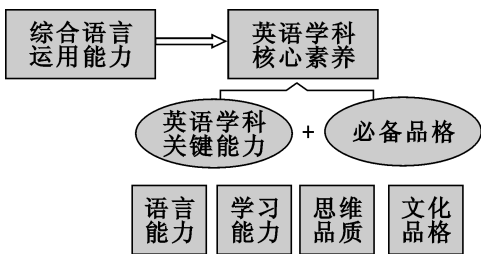
中国学生发展核心素养，以科学性、时代性和民族性为基本原则，以培养“全面发展的人”为核心，分为文化基础、自主发展、社会参与三个方面。综合表现为人文底蕴、科学精神、学会学习、健康生活、责任担当、实践创新六大素养。

中学生发展核心素养



英语学科核心素养

英语学科核心素养归纳为语言能力、文化品格、思维品质和学习能力四个方面。



1. 语言能力

语言能力主要是指在社会情境中借助语言进行理解和表达的能力。语言能力是英语学科核心素养中的“核心”。

2. 文化品格

文化品格主要是指国际理解能力和跨文化交流能力。

3. 思维品质

思维品质主要是指与英语学习紧密相关的思维品质和思维能力。

4. 学习能力

学习能力是指学生不仅需要在学英语、用英语的过程中使用学习策略，而且要形成学习英语的能力，为自主学习和可持续学习创造有利条件。





# Module 1 Explorations and exchanges

## Unit 1 Great explorations

### 整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍“郑和航海”的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听、说以外,我们在“语法初步”中将学习“状语从句(一)”。

● 核心内容

阅 读	《郑和航海》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听 力	《张骞和丝绸之路》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第 6 页的练习。
语 法	了解并学习“表示结果的状语从句”的基本功能和用法。
口 语	就“要求重复”这一话题进行口语练习。
写 作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于 70 词的作文“A famous travel writer(一位著名的旅行作家)”,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。

### 情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

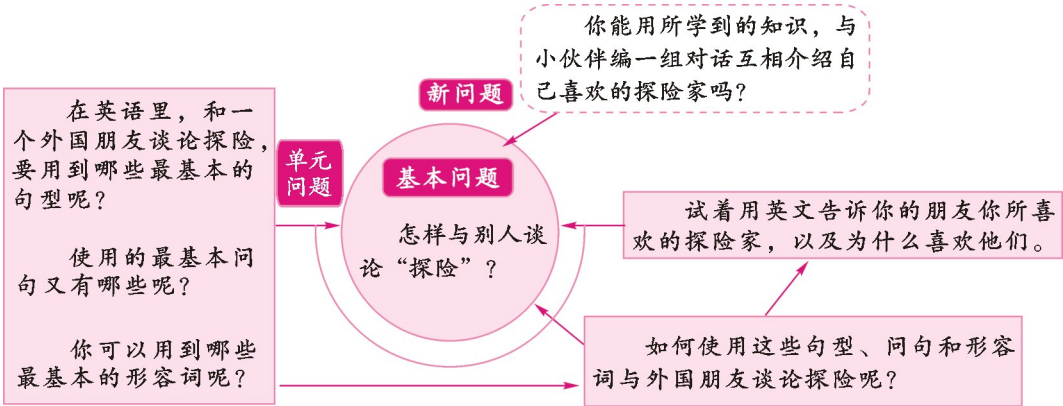
中国历史上有很多著名的探险家。你知道明代郑和的航海比西方的哥伦布早了一百多年吗?相信郑和航海的故事一定会让大家为我们是中国人而自豪并激起对科学的向往。





图式优化

知识问题化, 问题系统化, 思维可视化



过程支架

通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1. 在英语里, 和一个外国朋友谈论探险, 要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

My favorite exploration is ...

I like reading the books on exploration.

The exploration of ... is one of the greatest things in the world.

Zheng He is my favorite explorer.

... is my favorite explorer.

My favorite explorer is ...

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

Do you know anything about the greatest exploration?

Who is your favorite explorer?

Can you tell me something about Christopher Columbus / Zheng He ...?

Do you like reading the books on exploration?

What is your favorite book on exploration?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

great, greatest, difficult, wonderful, amazing, exciting, meaningful, important...

4. 同学们, 在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后, 让我们试试向外国朋友介绍“我喜欢的探险家”吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论, 查字典, 上网, 问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的探险家, 以及为什么喜欢他们。

Question: Who do you think is the great explorer in the world?

Answer: I admire Zheng He best.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_







A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论“我喜欢的探险家”吗?

(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1:

Key words: Christopher Columbus, greatest, new world, meaningful

S1: Who is the great explorer in history?

S2: The discovery of the new world by Christopher Columbus, I think.

S1: I don't know much about Columbus. Can you tell me something about him?

S2: Yes. Columbus ...

S1: Why do you respect him best?

S2: Because ...

S1: He is really great. Let's learn from him.

S2: Yes, ...

S1:

S2:

(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:

Pair work 2:

Key words: exploration books, interesting, exciting, educational

S1: Do you like reading books?

S2: Yes, I do.

S1: What kind of books do you like reading?

S2: I like reading the books on exploration.

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_





自主学习

做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限



语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. His voyages across the Atlantic opened up the New World.

注意:across 是介词,而 cross 是动词,意思都是:穿过,如:

He went across the street in a hurry.

= He crossed the street in a hurry. 他匆匆忙忙地穿过了马路。

open up 开发,开辟,如:

We shall open up the resources of the northwestern areas of our country.

我们将开发我国西北地区的资源。

注意:英文中的“江、河、海、山”前要用定冠词 the,如:

the Pacific 太平洋

the Atlantic 大西洋

the English Channel 英吉利海峡

此句子的主语是:His voyages across the Atlantic,谓语动词是:opened。

2. His travels to the west of China helped open up Central Asia to China.

Central Asia 中亚

central 是形容词:中部的;它的名词是:center(美式英语),centre(英式英语)。

3. He went on seven trips to the Western Seas.

the Seas (用作专门名词的一部分)海

the Western Seas 西海

4. Zheng He was a famous Chinese explorer.

explore v. 对……进行勘探,探测

exploration n. 勘探

explorer n. 勘探者,探险者

5. In 1405, he set off from China on the first of seven great voyages.

set off 出发,如:

We will set off early tomorrow, so let's go to bed early.

我们明天要早早出发,所以让我们早早睡觉。

6. This was nearly a century before Christopher Columbus first set sail on his journey of discovery to America.

set sail 起航

a journey of ... 一个……的旅行

a journey of discovery to America 一个发现美洲的旅程

discovery n. 发现

discover v. 发现

discoverer n. 发现者

7. He rose to become a trusted official of the Yongle Emperor of the Ming Dynasty.

注意:句中的 rose 是 rise 的过去式:rise, rose, risen,这里的意思是:地位升高,如:







Mr Smith rose to become Mayor two years ago. 史密斯先生两年前升任市长。

emperor *n.* 皇帝

empire *n.* 帝国

8. His task was to develop relations and set up trade routes with foreign countries.

develop relations 发展关系

develop *v.* 发展

development *n.* 发展

set up 建立,如:

At that time, they set up an interim government. 在那个时候他们建立了临时政府。

9. The ships were known as treasure ships.

be known as... 作为……被人知道,如:

Mr Zhu is known as a top photographer. 朱先生是大家知道的顶尖摄影家。

10. They were big enough to carry 25,000 people as well as very large quantities of goods.

形容词 + enough + to do something... 足够……来做……,如:

He is tall enough to be a basketball player. 他足够高能做个篮球运动员。

large quantities of ... 大量的,后面跟可数名词,如:

Large quantities of cars have been produced in that factory in the past three years.

在过去的三年里,那个工厂生产了大量的汽车。

11. Besides developing trade, the voyages also encouraged the exchange of cultures and technologies.

besides 的英文解释是:in addition to,意为“再加上”,如:

We learn Chinese, English, Maths besides Geography.

我们学习中文、英文、数学,再加上地理。

**注意:**besides 和 except 在使用时意思会混淆,except 的英文解释是:not including, 不包括,如:

我们都去参加聚会,小王不去。

正:Everybody is going to the party except Xiao Wang.

误:Everybody is going to the party besides Xiao Wang.

他讲中文、英文,还会讲法文。

正:He speaks Chinese, English besides French.

误:He speaks Chinese, English except French.

12. However, his voyages were such a huge achievement that people still remember him as a pioneer in opening up cultural contacts between different peoples around the world.

such ... that ... 是个很有用的句型,意思是:如此……以致……。such 后面跟名词,that 后面跟一个句子,如:

She is such a lovely girl that everybody likes her.

她是个如此可爱的女孩以致人人都喜欢她。

They are such kind people that everybody respects them.

他们是如此善良的人以致人人都尊敬他们。

句中的 people 作“民族”解时,是个可数名词。different peoples 不同的民族。

13. I usually write while I'm traveling, so my first book started from the notes I took.

while 的中文意思是:当……的时候。注意,由 while 引导的从句中的谓语动词只能用延续性动词,不能用瞬间动词,如:



## 英语·九年级·下册(上教版)

正:I was reading a book while my father is writing a letter. 当我爸爸在写信时我在看书。

误:I was reading a book while my father finished his work.

句中的 I took 是定语从句,修饰名词 notes,省略了关系代词 which。the notes I took = the notes which I took 我记的笔记。

用 when 的时候,从句可以用瞬间动词,也可以用延续性动词,如:

正:When I finished my homework, it was very late.

正:When she was studying in Japan, I was working in a large company.

### 14. At first, I got a job at a travel company.

注意:“工作”在英文里可以说 work,也可以说 job。但 job 是可数名词,而 work 是不可数名词,如:  
我爸爸有份好工作。

正:My father has a good job.

误:My father has a good work.

### 15. I often compare their cultures with my own.

compare ... with ... 把……和……相比,如:

When you compare this cell phone with that one, you will find they are exactly the same.

当你把这个手机和那个手机相比时,你会发现它们其实是一样的。

注意:compare ... to ... 把……比作……,如:

We often compare life to voyage. 我们经常把生活比作航海。

### 16. By West Lake, in the city of Hangzhou, there is a small statue of a traveller.

在英文里,“江、河、海、山”前要用定冠词 the,如:

the Chang Jiang River 长江

the Tian Shan Mountain 天山

the Pacific Ocean 太平洋

但是在“湖”前,通常不用 the,如:

Lake Michigan 密西根湖

West Lake 西湖

the city of Hangzhou = Hangzhou 杭州城

### 17. Marco Polo grew up in the city of Venice, in present-day Italy.

grow up 长大,成长

the city of Venice = Venice 威尼斯城

present-day Italy 中的 present-day 是个合成词,意思是:现在的。

### 18. His travels took him across Asia, along the Silk Road and throughout China.

请注意本句的三个介词:across 穿过; along 沿着; throughout 遍及,贯穿

### 19. He loved Hangzhou so much that he described it as “the finest city in the world”.

describe something as something 把……描写成……,如:

He described the girl as a genius. 他把那女孩描写成一个天才。

### 20. Polo told of many amazing things that were unknown to Europe, such as paper money.

tell of 讲起

句中的 that were unknown to Europe, such as paper money 是定语从句,修饰名词 amazing things.

be unknown to 对……一无所知

such as 例如





21. I did not tell half of what I saw.

句中 what I saw 是个宾语从句,做介词 of 的宾语。本句的意思是:我所说的还不及我见到的一半。

22. These are his experiences after he left school.

注意:experience 当作“经历”解时是个可数名词,当作“经验”解时是个不可数名词,如:

His experiences in the US helped him a lot in teaching American literature.

他在美国的经历对他教美国文学很有帮助。

Mr Xie is a teacher of rich teaching experience.

谢老师是个有丰富教学经验的老师。

23. “999” should only be used for emergency calls to the police, fire service or for an ambulance.

emergency n. 紧急情况

emergent adj. 突然发生的,如:

It is difficult to deal with emergent danger.

处理突发危险是不容易的。

He was able to meet the emergency.

他能应对突发情况。



语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

从句的复习和状语从句(一)

一、从句的复习

我们在上学期已经系统地讲过状语从句,现在我们来复习一下。

用一个从句来表示宾语的,叫宾语从句,如:

I think that he is right. 我认为他是对的。

I don't know if he can speak French. 我不知道他是否会讲法语。

用一个从句来表示主语的,叫主语从句,如:

What you said was reasonable. 你说的有道理。

How we can write good English compositions is a big topic.

我们怎样写好英文作文是个大题目。

用一个从句来表示定语的,叫定语从句,如:

This is the man who teaches us Physics. 这是教我们物理的老师。

That is the city where I want to live. 那是我想住的城市。

用一个从句来表示表语的,叫表语从句,如:

The problem is how we can get there before five.

问题是我们怎样能在五点前到达那里。

What I want to know is what this book deals with.

我想知道的是这本书讲的是什么。

二、状语从句的复习

用一个从句来表示状语的叫状语从句。状语从句修饰主句中的动词、形容词、副词;有时修饰整个句子。状语从句通常由一个连词或起连词作用的词组引导:

1. When they got to the station it was two o'clock in the morning.



- 2. Peter speaks better English than Mary does.
- 3. If it rains tomorrow, we will not play basketball.

三、表示时间的状语从句

表示时间的状语从句由 when, as, while, before, after, until, since, as soon as 等词引导:

- 1. Was it raining heavily when you got out of the subway station?  
你走出地铁站时是不是下大雨?
- 2. When I was on my way to my office, I found a wallet on the ground.  
在我去公司的路上,我发现地上有一个钱包。
- 3. She will tell you the truth after she comes back.  
她回来后会告诉你真相。
- 4. Last night I didn't go to bed until I finished my English composition.  
昨晚我直到做完英语作文才睡觉。
- 5. We have been good friends since we were ten years old.  
自从十岁起我们就是好朋友。
- 6. He began to work as soon as he got off the train.  
他一下火车就开始工作。

四、条件状语从句

条件状语从句由 if 等连词引导:

- 1. If I have enough money, I will certainly buy the car.  
如果我有足够的钱,我当然会买那辆车。
- 2. He will tell you everything if he knows it.  
如果他知道,他会告诉你一切。

注意:由 when, before, after, until, as soon as, if 等引导时间和条件状语从句时,从句都不能用将来时:

- A. 他将在回来后(将)告诉你一切。  
误:He will tell you everything when he will come back.  
正:He will tell you everything when he comes back.
- B. 如果他明天来的话,我将请他用晚餐。  
误:If he will come tomorrow, I will invite him to dinner.  
正:If he comes tomorrow, I will invite him to dinner.

在这两种状语从句中:

从句本来应该用一般将来时的,要用一般现在时代替:(注意单数第三人称加 -s);本来应该用过去将来时的,要用一般过去时代替:

- 1. 我们将在我们的老师到达后才开始工作。  
误:We won't start working until our teacher will arrive.  
正:We won't start working until our teacher arrives.
- 2. 他告诉我他一有空就帮助我学习物理。  
误:He told me that he would help me with my Physics as soon as he would have time.  
正:He told me that he would help me with my Physics as soon as he had time.





### 五、表示原因的状语从句

表示原因的状语从句由 as, because, since 等连词引导:

1. I like reading because reading makes me happy.  
我喜欢阅读因为读书使我快乐。
2. Since you have finished your work, you can take a rest.  
因为你做完了你的工作,你可以休息一会儿。
3. Nobody can live on the moon as there is no water or air there.  
没有人能住在月球上因为那里没有水和空气。

### 六、比较关系的状语从句

比较关系的状语从句(或称为方式状语从句)由 than, as ... as, not as (so) ... as 等引导。请注意由于从句中常常有些成分没有表示出来,这类句子多数看起来是不完整的:

1. Grace's handwriting is better than Tom's (handwriting is). (括号部分常常省略)  
格雷斯的书写比汤姆的要好。
2. He studied as hard as his sister (did).  
他和他的姐姐学习一样努力。
3. Betty is not as slim as Rose (is).  
贝蒂没有罗斯苗条。

### 七、表示让步的状语从句

表示让步的状语从句由 though 等词引导:

1. Though it was very late, we went on working.  
虽然很晚了,但我们仍继续工作。
2. Though he is not rich, he lives a happy life.  
虽然他不富有,但他日子过得很快乐。

**注意:**中文里我们常常把“虽然……但是……”连在一起用,但在英文里,如果用了 though,就不能用 but,或者说用了 but,就不用 though,如:

Though he is poor, he lives a happy life.  
= He is poor, but he lives a happy life.

### 八、结果状语从句

表示结果的状语从句由 so that, so ... that..., such ... that ... 等引导:

1. I've had so many friends that I never feel lonely.  
我有如此多的朋友以至于我从不感到寂寞。
2. Please answer the questions loud so that all of us can hear you.  
请大声回答问题,这样我们都能听见你。
3. It is such an interesting novel that everybody wants to read it.  
这本小说如此有趣,以至于每个人都想去看它。

**注意:**所有的从句都是正装句,即主语在前,谓语动词在后:

正: I don't understand why they wasted a lot of time. 我不明白他们为什么浪费那么多的时间。

误: I don't understand why did they waste a lot of time.



但如果疑问句本身是个正装句,当这种疑问句做从句时,语序就不用改动,如:

疑问句: What is the matter with you? (这里的主语是 what,谓语是 is)

所以把这句放在从句的位置就成了:

正: She wants to know what is the matter. 她想知道出了什么事。

误: She wants to know what the matter is.



Exercise

主动、合作、协同探究

I. Tell the function of the underlined parts (说出画线部分在句子中的成分或从句的种类):

1. In 1405, he set off from China on the first of seven great voyages.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. This was nearly a century before Christopher Columbus first set sail on his journey of discovery to America.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. His travels were so important that they are still studied today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. In a few years, he built a great fleet of ships, the biggest in the world at that time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Zheng He returned with many things that were seen in China for the first time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It seemed that nowhere was too far for him to visit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What I don't understand is his carelessness.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The problem is where we can find the right dictionaries.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. If she knows it, she will certainly tell us.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. I will give you the money as soon as my mother comes back from work.  
\_\_\_\_\_

II. Put the two sentences into one (把下列两个句子变成一个带有从句的句子):

- A. 1. I don't know ...  
When shall we start the meeting?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I really don't know ...  
How can they finish their work in time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I don't know ...  
Why was Little Tom crying bitterly?  
\_\_\_\_\_







4. I really don't know ...

Where do they live?

---

5. I don't know ...

What kind of computer did Lisa buy?

---

6. I really don't know ...

How will Peter go to Hong Kong?

---

7. I don't know ...

How much did it cost to buy a house in Shanghai?

---

8. I really don't know ...

How long has Mary learned Italian?

---

9. I don't know ...

Does Patrick speak Japanese?

---

10. I really don't know ...

Will they visit the Botanical Gardens next Sunday?

---

B. 1. I have no idea ...

What is his friend's name?

---

2. I don't understand ...

Which book will Peter choose?

---

3. I really don't understand ...

Why did they come back so late from work?

---

4. I can't tell ...

Where did they go during the National holidays?

---

5. I really have no idea ...

How did Linda solve the problem so smoothly?

---

6. I don't know ...

How many students are there in her class?

---



7. I really can't tell ...

How much did she pay for that large piano?

8. Can you tell me ...?

What is Grandma Li's cell phone number?

9. Could you let me know ...?

How will you cook that huge crab?

10. Could you explain ...?

Why is John laughing so happily?

III. Translate the following sentences into English(把下列句子翻译成英文):

1. 虽然他老了,但他仍健壮如牛。(though)

2. 昨晚我们早早上床,这样我们今天早晨就能早早起身。(so that)

3. 我的手机比你的手机要大。(than)

4. 因为李老师家没有人,我在门上留了张条子。(because)

5. 如果明天她有时间,她将帮助我的中文功课。(if)

6. 如果下星期六天气好,我们将参观科学博物馆。(if)

7. 山姆在来中国以前学过一点中文。(before)

8. 当我们到达车站时,天正下着倾盆大雨。(when)

9. 她一听到这消息,就放声大哭。(as soon as)

10. 除非你比以前更努力学习,不然你将不会得到好成绩。(unless)







探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

I. Pair work

在学校的“英语角”,你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流关于探险和探险家的事情。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A: What are you learning these days?  
B: We are learning “The voyages of Zheng He” these days.  
A: Really? Do you like Zheng He?  
B: Yes, I do.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \_\_\_\_\_

II. A word game

这个“接龙游戏”是要你和你的朋友比一比谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意一个英文单词,如 explorer, 你的朋友就要写一个由“r-”开头的单词,如 route。你就要接下去写一个由“e-”开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:

举例: explorer → route → exam → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →  
\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →





归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language	Requirement	Answer
1	太平洋	英文怎么说?	
2	open up	中文什么意思?	
3	explorer	动词/名词是什么?	
4	set off / set sail / set up	中文什么意思?	
5	地位升高	英文怎么说?	
6	develop	名词是什么?	
7	be known as ...	中文什么意思?	
8	large quantities of	中文什么意思?	
9	besides	你能用英文来解释这个词吗?	
10	except	你能用英文来解释这个词吗?	
11	The man is so kind that he is loved by everyone.	你能用 such ... that 的句型来改写这个句子吗?	
12	job 和 work 都可以表示“工作”	有什么区别吗?	
13	compare... with... compare... to...	有什么区别吗?	
14	西湖	英文怎么说?	
15	把……描写成……	英文怎么说?	





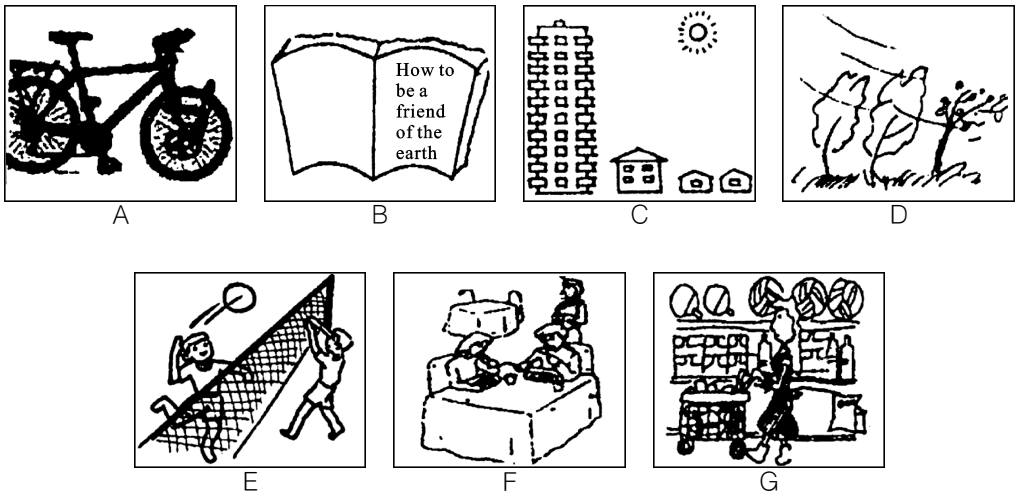


单元自测

举一反三，查缺补漏

(满分 100 分,40 分钟完成)

I . A. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子,选出相应的图片):(每小题 1 分,6 题,共 6 分)



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

B. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案):(每小题 1 分,10 题,共 10 分)

- ( ) 7. A. In a cinema.  
C. In a library.

B. In a neighborhood.  
D. In a supermarket.
- ( ) 8. A. She will ask Mary to answer the phone.  
C. This is Mary speaking.

B. Mary was out.  
D. Mary isn't in.
- ( ) 9. A. To get the tickets.  
C. Nobody.

B. To watch a football.  
D. To see a film.
- ( ) 10. A. 330 yuan.  
B. 290 yuan.

C. 370 yuan.  
D. 300 yuan.
- ( ) 11. A. Father and daughter.  
C. Husband and wife.

B. Teacher and student.  
D. Boss and worker.
- ( ) 12. A. At home.  
B. At school.

C. At an office.  
D. In a shop.
- ( ) 13. A. The girl.  
C. The boy's sister.

B. The boy.  
D. The boy's brother.
- ( ) 14. A. In a park.  
B. At a zoo.

C. At home.  
D. In a factory.
- ( ) 15. A. He broke his bike.  
C. He broke his leg.

B. He broke his arm.  
D. His bike was stolen.
- ( ) 16. A. The sports meeting.  
C. Their favorite sports.

B. The Olympic Games.  
D. Their hobbies.



C. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):(每小题 1 分,4 题,共 4 分)

- ( ) 17. I couldn't speak because I had a bad toothache.  
 ( ) 18. The dentist kept talking to me after he pulled out my tooth.  
 ( ) 19. I felt much better after the dentist pulled out the tooth.  
 ( ) 20. The dentist pulled out the wrong tooth.

II. Choice(选择题):(每小题 2 分,20 题,共 40 分)

- ( ) 21. As we all know that \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest ocean in the world, and \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful lake in China.  
 A. the Pacific Ocean;the West Lake      B. Pacific Ocean;the West Lake  
 C. the Pacific Ocean;West Lake      D. Pacific Ocean;West Lake
- ( ) 22. A: When will you \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow morning?  
 B: At 6 o'clock.  
 A. set up      B. set off      C. set away      D. set down
- ( ) 23. Large quantities of \_\_\_\_\_ will be made in this area in the near future.  
 A. machine      B. suggestion      C. cell phones      D. equipment
- ( ) 24. There is nothing in the street \_\_\_\_\_ one or two buses.  
 A. beside      B. besides      C. expect      D. except
- ( ) 25. These are \_\_\_\_\_ expensive cars that we can not afford them.  
 A. such      B. such a      C. so      D. so a
- ( ) 26. If you compare my iPad \_\_\_\_\_, you will find they are different.  
 A. to hers      B. to her      C. with hers      D. with her
- ( ) 27. The 20th World Cup was held in Brazil \_\_\_\_\_ June, 2014.  
 A. in      B. on      C. for      D. at
- ( ) 28. I think the more medicine he takes, the \_\_\_\_\_ delicious the food tastes to him.  
 A. more      B. much      C. fewer      D. less
- ( ) 29. We have collected much \_\_\_\_\_ on how to save energy so far.  
 A. idea      B. information      C. materials      D. methods
- ( ) 30. Mary looks \_\_\_\_\_ in that pink skirt.  
 A. lovely      B. happily      C. politely      D. quietly
- ( ) 31. A: I phoned you this time yesterday, but there was no answer.  
 B: Oh, sorry. I \_\_\_\_\_ tea in the garden with my neighbor.  
 A. am having      B. was having      C. had      D. would have
- ( ) 32. The students \_\_\_\_\_ to check their homework by themselves just now.  
 A. ask      B. are asked      C. asked      D. were asked
- ( ) 33. We have decided \_\_\_\_\_ out in foggy days.  
 A. don't go      B. not to go      C. to not go      D. won't go
- ( ) 34. Linda practises \_\_\_\_\_ piano three hours a day.  
 A. playing      B. to play      C. to play the      D. playing the
- ( ) 35. Andy didn't have dinner \_\_\_\_\_ he finished his English composition.  
 A. while      B. if      C. until      D. since
- ( ) 36. To be a good student, you \_\_\_\_\_ listen carefully from the beginning to the end in each class.  
 A. must      B. may      C. can't      D. needn't
- ( ) 37. \_\_\_\_\_ are you driving, Peter? I think it's more than 100 kilometers an hour now.





- A. How long      B. How far      C. How fast      D. How much
- ( )38. In China the number eight is often \_\_\_\_\_ good luck.  
A. connected to      B. compared with  
C. communicated with      D. completed for
- ( )39. Look at the picture. \_\_\_\_\_ man with a pair of glasses is my uncle.  
A. An      B. A      C. The      D. /
- ( )40. A: Why do Chinese people like the color red?  
B: Because they think it can \_\_\_\_\_ them good luck.  
A. carry      B. bring      C. take      D. fetch

III. Close test(阅读短文,完成选择题):(每小题2分,5题,共10分)

Once in a year, a race is held for old cars. A lot of cars entered for this race last year and there was a great deal of 41 just before it began. One of the most handsome cars was a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost. The most unusual car was a Benz which had 42 three wheels. Built in 1885, it was the oldest car taking part. After a great many loud explosions, the race began. Many of the cars broke down on the course and some drivers spent more time 43 the cars than in them! A few cars, however, completed the race. The winning car 44 a speed of forty miles an hour—much faster than any of its rivals. It sped downhill at the end of the race and its driver had a lot of trouble 45 to stop it. The race gave everyone a great deal of pleasure. It was very different from modern car races but no less exciting.

- ( )41. A. accidents      B. information      C. excitement      D. interests
- ( )42. A. only      B. mostly      C. normally      D. nearly
- ( )43. A. above      B. under      C. over      D. outside
- ( )44. A. drove      B. got      C. took      D. reached
- ( )45. A. try      B. to try      C. tried      D. trying

IV. Reading comprehension(阅读理解):(每小题2分,10题,共20分)

Choose the best answer (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的选项):

A

There is one language that is used in every country in the world. The people who use it are young and old, short and tall, thin and fat. It's everybody's second language. It's easy to understand, although you can't hear it. It's sign language.

When you wave to a friend who is across the street, you're using sign language.

When you put up your hands in class, you're saying, "Please ask me. I think I know the correct answer."

Babies, those who can't talk can point at things. They're using sign language. A policeman who wants to stop traffic holds up his hand. He's using sign language.

Many years ago, a French priest (神父) became interested in education for deaf people. He invented a finger alphabet (手语). It is still in use. People can make signs for letters and spell words with their hands, and deaf people can read and understand them.

The priest who made the finger alphabet also founded the first school for the deaf in Paris in 1760. Teachers and doctors who wanted to help deaf people went to Paris and learned his system. Then they taught it to their students and patients. Soon there were schools for the deaf in other countries. The only university for the deaf is Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C.

- ( )46. Sign language is used by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. babies who can't talk  
B. old people



- C. almost everyone  
D. young people
- ( ) 47. Sign language is easy to understand \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. although you can't talk  
B. for you to hear  
C. for you to see it  
D. for you can't see it
- ( ) 48. When you raise your hand in class, you mean to say "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. I don't know the answer  
B. Please ask someone else  
C. You'd better ask the others  
D. Please ask me
- ( ) 49. When a policeman put up his hand on a road, he wants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to use sign language  
B. to stop traffic  
C. to ask a question  
D. to answer a question
- ( ) 50. The priest founded the first school for the deaf \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in London in 1670  
B. in Washington in 1760  
C. in Paris in 1760  
D. in Paris in 1670

## B

Bicycle sharing systems are also known as yellow bicycle programs, public bicycles or free bicycles. They are more and more popular in Europe now. Paris has the Europe's largest bicycle rental(出租)system.

This is a bicycle rental station in Paris. The worker is showing how to use a new self-service bicycle. They say Paris will become "a green capital of bicycles" and they plan to park 20,000 bicycles at 1,600 stations. Paris created this plan to improve the city traffic environment.

At a rental station, you put your IC card into the machine and it provides(提供)French, German, English and Chinese services. These stations work for 24 hours every day. In this way there are about 200,000 people using bicycles a day.

In the past few years, Paris has encouraged its people to ride bicycles, but something unhappy has happened now and then. Some people break some traffic rules during rush hours. Some park their bicycles everywhere. So how to park bicycles is a problem that Paris will face. But this project is still a helpful way to improve its traffic environment. Don't you think so?

- ( ) 51. The world's largest bicycle rental systems in Europe are in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Germany  
B. England  
C. France  
D. Spain
- ( ) 52. Paris built many rental systems to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. relax travelers  
B. improve the traffic environment  
C. have fewer traffic accidents  
D. become fashionable
- ( ) 53. The machine at a bicycle rental system offers \_\_\_\_\_ language services.







- V. Complete the following conversation with the given sentences (用所给句子完成下列对话, 有一项是多余的): (每小题 2 分, 5 题, 共 10 分)



BOOK

词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1. a famous explorer	一位著名的探险家
2. set off	出发
3. nearly a century	近一个世纪
4. set sail	起航
5. trusted official	受信任的官员
6. the Ming Dynasty	明朝
7. order somebody to do something	命令某人做某事
8. outside China	在中国以外
9. develop relations	发展关系
10. set up	建立
11. trade routes	贸易路线
12. in a few years	几年以后
13. a fleet of ships	船队
14. be known as	作为……被人知道
15. as well as	也
16. large quantities of	大量的
17. the east coast of Africa	非洲东海岸
18. valuable goods	有价值的货物
19. at the end of	在……结束时
20. for the first time	第一次
21. the exchange of cultures	文化交流
22. countries and regions	国家和地区
23. open up	开发,开辟
24. different peoples	不同的民族
25. Central Asia	中亚
26. compare ... with ...	把……和……比较
27. by West Lake	在西湖边上
28. describe ... as ...	把……描写成……
29. tell of	讲起
30. be unknown to	对……一无所知
31. the Atlantic Ocean	大西洋
32. the Pacific Ocean	太平洋

A  
B  
C

文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍英语谚语集锦(1):

1. Every why has its wherefore.  
凡事均有因。
2. Experience is the mother of wisdom.  
经验乃智慧之母。





- 3. An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.  
以眼还眼,以牙还牙。
- 4. Fire and water may be good servants, but bad masters.  
水火是忠仆,用之不慎成灾害。
- 5. Fortune favors the brave.  
命运之神保佑勇者。/ 勇者事成。

~~~~~ New words ~~~~~

- 1. wisdom *n.* 智慧
- 2. fortune *n.* 命运



Unit 2 Culture shock

整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍“在另一个国家生活”的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听、说以外,我们在“语法初步”中将学习“直接引语和间接引语”。

● 核心内容

|     |                                                                |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 阅 读 | 《在另一个国家生活》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。                              |
| 听 力 | 《文化测验》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第 22 页的练习。                              |
| 语 法 | 学习“直接引语和间接引语”的基本功能和用法。                                         |
| 口 语 | 就“谈论相同点和不同点”这一话题进行口语练习。                                        |
| 写 作 | 用正确的英文写一篇不少于 70 词的作文“A thank-you email(一封感谢邮件)”,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。 |

情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

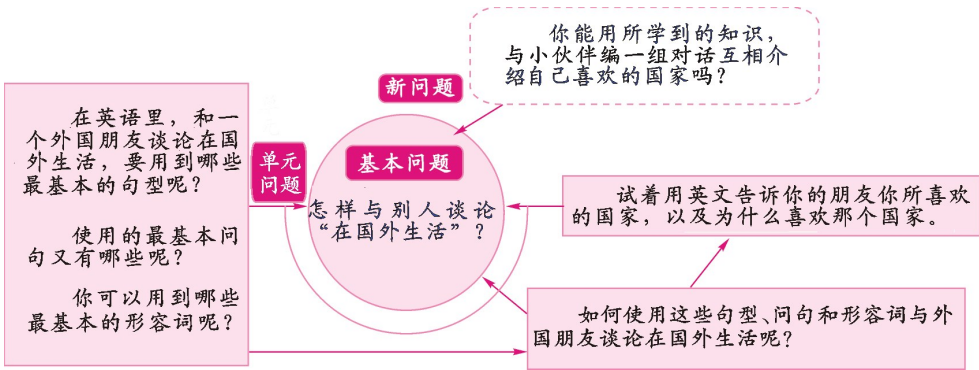
随着中国的改革开放和我们生活水平的提高,到国外旅行、学习和生活已经成了一件普通的事。不同的国家有不同的文化和习惯,有的时候这种文化差异会很大。学习多元的风俗,了解多元的文化,尊重多元的价值,对我们面向世界、走进国际大家庭会带来很大的帮助。





图式优化

知识问题化, 问题系统化, 思维可视化



过程支架

通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1. 在英语里, 和一个外国朋友谈论在国外生活, 要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

- I like Canada / the USA ... very much.
- My favorite country is Canada / the USA ...
- I like Hong Kong / Bangkok/ ... very much.
- My favorite city is ...
- In Canada, I can ... in spring.
- It's very cold in Canada in winter, but I can ... in winter.
- In Hong Kong, I can eat different delicious food all the year round.
- In the future, I want to study in Canada / the USA...
- I want to study in a university in Canada / the USA ...

2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

- Do you like living in another country?
- Which country do you like best?
- Which city do you like to live?
- I don't know a lot about Canada. Can you tell me something about it?
- Can you tell me something about New York / London...?
- What do you do in summer in Canada / the USA ...?
- Where do you want to study in the future?
- Which university do you want to study in in the future?
- What is the benefit of living in another country?
- Which language do you want to study in the future?

3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

- easy, difficulty, great, big, small, quiet, beautiful, cultural, long, fascinating, exciting, useful, meaningful, important...



4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍“我喜欢的国家”吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,查字典,上网,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的国家,以及为什么喜欢那个国家。

Question: Which country do you think is the best place to study English?

Answer: I think the UK is.

Q: Why do you like the UK?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论“我喜欢的国家”吗?

(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1:

Key words: Canada, English-speaking country, beautiful, good education,nice schools, cold in winter

S1: Do you know anything about Canada?

S2: Yes, I do. My father used to work there for a couple of years.

S1: Oh, really? Can you tell me something about Canada?

S2: Yes, of course.

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:

Pair work 2:

Key words: London, big city, English-speaking, long history, good universities

S1:Where do you want to study when you graduate from high school?

S2: I think I want to study in a university in London.

S1: Why do you want to study in London?

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_

S2: \_\_\_\_\_

S1: \_\_\_\_\_







S2: \_\_\_\_\_



自主学习

做学习的主人, 自立、自为、自律, 你会发现自己潜力无限



语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. It's raining cats and dogs.

这是个英语中的谚语, 这里的 cats and dogs 意思是“倾盆大雨”。

2. I must admit that at first America was a big culture shock for me.

注意: admit 的过去式和过去分词: admitted, admitted

3. They organized a lot of activities for me in my spare time so that I wouldn't miss home or feel lonely.

organize 是动词, 其相应的名词是 organization。

in one's spare time 的意思是: 在某人的空余时间。

so that 后跟表示结果的状态从句。

miss home 中的 miss 是动词, 意思是“想念”, 如:

I miss you a lot. 我很想念你。

feel lonely 是系表结构。feel 是连系动词, 意思是“感到”; lonely 是形容词, 意思是“孤独的”, 如:

Though the old man lives with his three children, he still feels lonely.

虽然那个老人和三个子女住在一起, 他仍然感到孤独。

拓展: alone 是形容词, 意思是: 独自的, 不和其他人在一起的, 如:

Though he is alone, he never feels lonely.

他虽然独自一人, 但他从不感到孤独。

4. However, to a certain degree, life in the US was hard to get used to.

to a certain degree 在某种程度上。certain 某种, 如:

In a certain sense he is right, of course. 当然, 在某种程度上他是对的。

get used to 习惯于……, 这里的 to 是介词, 后面要跟名词或动名词, 如:

Soon, Lara got used to the life in England. 没过多久劳拉就习惯了英国的生活。

Soon, Lara got used to living in England. 没过多久劳拉就习惯住在英国了。

拓展: used to (do something) 过去常常 (现在不了), 如:

I used to swim in winter. 我过去常常冬天游泳。(现在不游了)

5. Though I soon managed to get used to it, I still had problems because they used a lot of idioms.

manage to do something 的意思是“成功地做某事”, 如:

He managed to get six tickets for the photo show. 他成功地弄到了六张摄影展的票。

6. I failed to understand much in the first few weeks because everyone spoke so fast.

fail 是不及物动词, fail to do something 的意思是: 做某事不成功, 如:

She said she would come, but she failed.

= She said she would come, but she failed to come. 她说她会来, 但她没有来。

7. Their everyday English is very different from what we learn in China.

everyday 是形容词, 意思是: 每天的, 如:

This is our everyday homework. 这是我们的每日功课。

every day 是副词, 意思是: 每天, 如:



I do some running every day. 我每天跑步。

be different from 和……不同,如:

My computer is different from yours. 我的电脑和你的不同。

句中 what we learn in China 的意思是:我们在中国学的(英语)。

8. **They do not require students to wear uniforms, so students can wear almost whatever they like.**

句中的 whatever they like 是宾语从句,做 wear 的宾语。

wear almost whatever they like 几乎穿他们想穿的(任何衣服)

9. **Anyway, I have many great memories of that year, especially playing in the snow in winter.**

memory 是可数名词,many great memories 很多美好的记忆。

especially 特别,尤其,主要地,如:

We want to invite a number of friends, especially John and Peter.

我们想邀请几个朋友,尤其是约翰和皮特。

10. **At Halloween, I went to a party dressed as Harry Potter.**

**注意:**在万圣节用介词 at。

句中 dressed as Harry Potter 是过去分词短语,做状语,意思是:穿得像哈利·波特。

11. **It was an exciting year, and it was a valuable education for me.**

句中的 a valuable education 意思是:一种有价值的教育,如:

The government offers an education to all children. 政府给所有的儿童提供教育。

12. **My American friends asked me many questions about life in China, and this made me think about my own culture as well.**

as well 也,如:

Mary as well as Peter went there.

= Mary went there, and Peter went there as well.

玛丽和皮特都去了那里。

She can speak English as well as French.

= She can speak English, and she can speak French as well.

她会讲英文和法文。

13. **You will not pass the test unless you work hard.**

unless 除非。在用 unless 时要否定前面句子的意思,如:

You can not go there unless you have a ticket.

你不能去那里,(怎样才能去呢?)除非你有票。

所以:You can not go there unless you have a ticket.

= You can go there if you have a ticket.

14. **The summer vacation is coming.**

瞬间动词 come 的进行时表“将来”,所以本句的意思是“暑假将要来了”,又如:

My aunt is coming to see me tomorrow. 我阿姨明天来看我。

15. **What do you think are the main differences between the Spring Festival and Thanksgiving?**

这是个比较复杂的“双重疑问句”的结构。句中的 do you think 是插入语,用倒装的结构,构成整个句子的疑问形式。把插入部分 do you think 去掉后,外面是个“正装的结构”。如:

她要买哪本书?

Which book will she buy?







- 你认为她要买哪本书？  
Which book do you think she will buy?
- 注意：**上面画线部分是 she will buy, 而不是 will she buy。又如：  
你认为学英文最重要的事是什么？  
What do you think is the most important things in learning English?
16. People usually set off fireworks and eat dumplings.  
set off 有不同的意思：出发，启程，使爆炸，引起，开始等。  
set off fireworks 放烟火
17. Parents can choose to send their children either to a state school, which is free, or to a private school, where a fee is required.  
either... or... 或者，要么，如：  
Either come or go out. 要么进来，要么出去。  
Either you or your father will go there. 要么你去那里，要么你爸爸去那里。  
句中 which is free 是定语从句，关系代词 which 修饰前面的 school。句中 where a fee is required 也是定语从句，修饰前面的 private school。
18. The school year is generally divided into three terms.  
be divided into 被分成……，如：  
The class was divided into four groups. 班级被分为四个小组。
19. The summer holiday is the longest and usually lasts from the middle of July to the beginning of September.  
句中的 last 是动词，意思是：持续，延续，如：  
The war lasted eight years. 战争延续了八年。
20. After the age of 16, students can either find a job or continue their studies at a school or college until they are 18.  
**注意：**当“学习”study 做名词时，通常用复数形式，如：  
He devoted himself to his studies. 他专心于他的学习（研究）。
21. There are different varieties of English.  
varieties of... 不同种类的……，如：  
All varieties are evergreen and all are good growers.  
所有的品种都是常青的，而且都容易生长。
22. What are the advantages and disadvantages of being an exchange student in this country?  
在英文里，有不少的词用 dis-来表示相反的意思，如：  
able                      disable  
like                      dislike  
agree                    disagree  
cover                    discover
23. We may feel lonely and miss home.  
feel lonely 是系表结构，意思是：感到孤独。
24. We may not get used to the food in the US.  
get used to 习惯于……，这里的 to 是介词。





直接引语和间接引语 (Direct speech & Indirect speech)

直接引用别人的原话,叫直接引语。直接引语通常用在引号内。用自己的话转述别人的话,叫间接引语。间接引语不用引号。间接引语在多数情况下构成宾语从句。

直接引语:Miss Chen said, “I am sorry.”

间接引语:Miss Chen said that she was sorry.

一、陈述句

I. 如果直接引语是陈述句,变为间接引语时用连词 that 引导(that 通常可以省略):

1. He said, “I can’t do it.”

→ He said that he couldn’t do it.

2. He said, “It’s raining.”

→ He said that it was raining.

II. 根据意思要改变人称:

1. He said (to me), “I have done my chemistry homework.”

→ He said to me that he had done his chemistry homework.

2. She said (to me), “Your bike is better than mine.”

→ She said to me that my bike was better than hers.

III. 注意时态的一致:

1. He says, “I am very busy.”

→ He says that he is very busy.

2. He said, “I am very glad to hear that.”

→ He said that he was very glad to hear that.

3. He said, “I met Miss Wang yesterday.”

→ He said that he had met Miss Wang the day before.

4. He said, “We have repaired two iPads.”

→ He said that they had repaired two iPads.

IV. 直接引语如果是个客观真理,变为间接引语时,时态不变:

He said, “The moon goes round the earth.”

→ He said that the moon goes round the earth.

V. 指示代词、时间状语和地点状语有变化:







|      | 直接引语                          | 间接引语                             |
|------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 指示代词 | this                          | that                             |
|      | these                         | those                            |
| 时间状语 | now                           | then                             |
|      | today                         | that day                         |
|      | tonight                       | that night                       |
|      | this week (month, etc. )      | that week (month, etc. )         |
|      | yesterday                     | the day before                   |
|      | last week (month, etc. )      | the week (month, etc. ) before   |
|      | three days (years, etc. ) ago | three days (years, etc. ) before |
|      | tomorrow                      | the next day                     |
|      | next week (month, etc. )      | the next week (month, etc. )     |
| 地点状语 | here                          | there                            |
| 方向状语 | come                          | go                               |

1. John said,“I will visit you again tonight. ”  
→ John said that he would visit me again that night.
2. Mary said,“I arrived here three weeks ago. ”  
→ Mary said she had arrived there three weeks before.

注意:如果在意思上没有这种变化的必要(如在当天转述,在当地转述),就不必作这样的变化,如:  
She said,“I will come here again tonight. ”  
→ She said she would come here again tonight.

二、疑问句

直接引语如果是疑问句,变为间接引语时,除了注意人称、状语、时态变化外,还要注意间接引语是陈述句语序,也就是说是正装的语序,应该主语在前,谓语在后。

I . 直接引语如果是一般疑问句、选择疑问句或者反意疑问句,变为间接引语时要用连词 whether 或 if。  
(注意:这时不能用 that)

1. He said,“Are you free now?”  
→ He asked whether (if) I was free then.
2. He asked,“Are you a teacher or a student?”  
→ He asked me whether I was a teacher or a student.  
(注意: 在选择疑问句中,只能用 whether,不能用 if)
3. He asked,“You’ve already had supper, haven’t you?”  
→ He asked whether (if) I had already had supper.

II . 直接引语如果是特殊疑问句,变为间接引语时仍用原来的疑问词引导:

1. Mother asked me,“Where did you go last night?”



→ Mother asked me where I had gone the night before.

2. The old woman asked, "How old are you, Mary?"

→ The old woman asked Mary how old she was.

3. He asked, "When are you going to have lunch?"

→ He asked when I (he/she) was going to have lunch.

三、祈使句

直接引语如果是祈使句,变为间接引语时,我们通常用“ask (tell, order) somebody to (not to) do something”这一句型:

1. She said to me, "Please sit down."

→ She asked me to sit down.

2. He said, "Come here."

→ He asked (told, ordered) him (me/her/Mary...) to go there.

3. Tom said, "Let me have a look."

→ Tom asked me to let him have a look.

4. The teacher said to the boy, "Don't get your hands dirty."

→ The teacher told the boy not to get his hands dirty.

注意:在这种句子中用 ask, tell, 还是 order, 可以根据所引句子的语气来决定。



Exercise

主动、合作、协同探究

I. Turn the following sentences into indirect speech (把下列句子变为间接引语):

1. She says, "I am never late for school."

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mother has just told us, "I'm going to see your teacher."

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She said, "My son is a high school teacher."

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Peter said, "I bought a Tesla car yesterday."

\_\_\_\_\_

5. He said, "It's eleven thirty now."

\_\_\_\_\_

6. John told me, "I visited the Summer Palace two days ago."

\_\_\_\_\_

7. He asked Mary, "Will you be free tonight?"

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Mr and Mrs Smith asked their son, "Are you going to see a movie with us next week?"

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Father asked my sister, "Where have you been these days?"

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The doctor asked him, "When did you begin to feel bad?"

\_\_\_\_\_







11. Uncle Tom asked me, “Which one do you like better?”  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. My aunt asked me, “How many English classes did you have last term?”  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. The policeman said to the driver, “Come along with me.”  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. The teacher said to the students, “Stop talking.”  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. My friend said to me, “Don’t worry about this and everything will be all right in a few days.”  
\_\_\_\_\_

II . Turn the following sentences into direct speech( 把下列句子变为直接引语 ) :

1. The boss said that he was busy that morning.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The teacher told us that the earth is round.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Mary asked Peter if he was doing the English exercises then.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. A speaker at a big meeting asked if Joe Hill was really dead.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Mother asked Bill what he was doing there.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Uncle asked me how many English words I had learned.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. A blind man asked Joan if she could tell him the way to the railway station.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. The farmer told us that great changes had taken place since he had gone there.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The king ordered them to build the pyramid for him at once.  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Mary asked me not to go that way and said there was danger ahead.  
\_\_\_\_\_



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

I. Pair work

在学校的“英语角”,你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,谈论关于在另一个国家生活的话题。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A: What are you learning these days?

B: We are learning “Living in another country” these days.

A: That’s great! Which country do you want to live?

B: I think ...

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

II. A word game

这个“接龙游戏”是要你和你的朋友比一比谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意一个英文单词,如 danger, 你的朋友就要写一个由“r-”开头的单词,如 recycle。你就要接下去写一个由“e-”开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:

举例: danger → recycle → eleven \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →





归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

| No. | Language                              | Requirement         | Answer |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| 1   | 正下倾盆大雨                                | 英文怎么说?              |        |
| 2   | admit                                 | 它的过去分词是什么?          |        |
| 3   | 在我的业余时间                               | 英文怎么说?              |        |
| 4   | feel lonely                           | 是个什么结构?             |        |
| 5   | 在某种程度上                                | 英文怎么说?              |        |
| 6   | used to / be used to                  | 后面跟什么?              |        |
| 7   | everyday / every day                  | 能说出它们的区别吗?          |        |
| 8   | 特别,尤其                                 | 英文怎么说?              |        |
| 9   | 一种有价值的教育                              | 英文怎么说?              |        |
| 10  | The vacation is coming.               | 这里的 is coming 表示什么? |        |
| 11  | Which book do you think she will buy? | 这是个什么句子?            |        |
| 12  | set off                               | 能说出它不同的意思吗?         |        |
| 13  | 被分成……                                 | 英文怎么说?              |        |
| 14  | last                                  | last 做动词是什么意思?      |        |
| 15  | 不同种类的……                               | 英文怎么说?              |        |



单元自测

举一反三, 查缺补漏

(满分 100 分, 40 分钟完成)

I. A. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子, 选出相应的图片): (每小题 1 分, 6 题, 共 6 分)



A



B



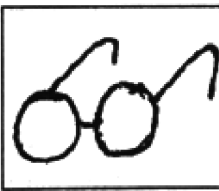
C



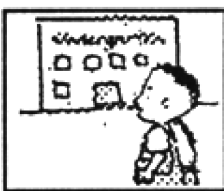
D



E



F



G

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

B. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案): (每小题 1 分, 10 题, 共 10 分)

- ( ) 7. A. At a supermarket. B. In a booking office.  
C. In the cinema. D. In a reading room.
- ( ) 8. A. By air. B. By ship. C. Next week. D. This week.
- ( ) 9. A. See a movie. B. Have a rest.  
C. Go over the lesson. D. To visit their teacher.
- ( ) 10. A. It was exciting. B. It was interesting.  
C. He liked it very much. D. It wasn't interesting.
- ( ) 11. A. Mother and son. B. Teacher and student.  
C. Doctor and patient. D. Dentist and student.
- ( ) 12. A. A new dress. B. A pair of stocking.  
C. A new watch. D. A match-box.
- ( ) 13. A. Not very well. B. Much better.  
C. Much worse. D. She is out of hospital.
- ( ) 14. A. Because he had to clean the classroom.  
B. Because he lost his way.  
C. Because he had to finish his homework at school.  
D. Because he did something wrong.





- ( )15. A. 45. B. 9. C. 18. D. 27.  
( )16. A. She doesn't like the novel at all. B. She likes the novel except the ending.  
C. She thinks the novel is too boring. D. She hasn't read the novel yet.

**C. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):(每小题1分,4题,共4分)**

- ( )17. The Frenchman was a friend of the Englishman.  
( )18. The English robbed the Frenchman's watch.  
( )19. The Englishman gave his own watch to the Frenchman.  
( )20. The Frenchman was caught by the police.

**II. Choice(选择题):(每小题2分,20题,共40分)**

- ( )21. Oh, my God! Look! It's raining \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dogs and cats B. cats and dogs  
C. tigers and lions D. lions and tigers
- ( )22. That old man lives \_\_\_\_\_. Since he has the Internet and a cell phone, he never feels \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone;lonely B. alone;alone  
C. lonely;alone D. lonely;lonely
- ( )23. \_\_\_\_\_ a certain degree, I can't agree \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. For; with you B. To;you  
C. To;with you D. For;you
- ( )24. I \_\_\_\_\_ early now.  
A. am used to get up B. used to getting up  
C. am used to getting up D. used to get
- ( )25. We do our \_\_\_\_\_ English homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every day;every day B. everyday;everyday  
C. every day;everyday D. everyday;every day
- ( )26. \_\_\_\_\_ Halloween, Mary went to the party \_\_\_\_\_ as a Queen.  
A. At;dressed B. On;dressed  
C. At;dressing D. On;dressing
- ( )27. You will fail in the coming Chinese exam \_\_\_\_\_ you work harder.  
A. if B. since C. after D. unless
- ( )28. What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ at tomorrow's meeting?  
A. will he say B. he will say  
C. did he say D. he said
- ( )29. Do Japanese people set \_\_\_\_\_ fireworks when New Year's Day comes?  
A. up B. out C. off D. of
- ( )30. Where \_\_\_\_\_ is a will, \_\_\_\_\_ is a way.  
A. there;where B. it;that C. that;it D. there;there
- ( )31. Do you still remember the name of the school \_\_\_\_\_ we had a good time?  
A. where B. which C. of D. with
- ( )32. Are there different \_\_\_\_\_ of books at the book fair?  
A. variety B. varieties C. kind D. sort



- ( ) 33. It is hard to say which dictionary is \_\_\_\_\_ than the other.  
A. useful      B. more useful      C. most useful      D. the most useful
- ( ) 34. Steven Job's death made the people all over the world very sad, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. didn't he      B. did he      C. didn't it      D. did it
- ( ) 35. This computer doesn't work as \_\_\_\_\_ as the one at my home.  
A. fast      B. faster      C. fastest      D. the fastest
- ( ) 36. My parents asked me \_\_\_\_\_ for my birthday.  
A. what did I want      B. what I wanted  
C. how did I want      D. why did I want
- ( ) 37. Many young people think it's more \_\_\_\_\_ to do shopping online.  
A. easily      B. quickly      C. happily      D. convenient
- ( ) 38. Does your mother make you \_\_\_\_\_ the bed every day?  
A. make      B. made      C. to make      D. making
- ( ) 39. When they got to the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_. What a pity!  
A. left      B. had left      C. will leave      D. has left
- ( ) 40. Jenny asked John \_\_\_\_\_ about his studies. She would help him.  
A. worry      B. not worry      C. not to worry      D. didn't worry

## III. Cloze test (阅读短文, 完成选择题): (每小题 2 分, 5 题, 共 10 分)

At the entrance to a big office in London, there was a book which all employees had to sign when they arrived each morning. At nine o'clock, the manager's secretary, \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ lived in a small flat above the office, had to draw a red line under the \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ name in the book, and anyone who came after that had to explain why he was late.

Whenever there was a thick fog in the city, the first man to arrive late usually wrote "Delayed by fog" under the red line in the book, and then everybody \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ who came after that just put "ditto" (同上) underneath.

But one foggy morning, the first man to arrive late wrote: "My wife had a baby early this morning" \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ of "Delayed by fog" under the red line in the book. Twenty or thirty people who came after him put "ditto" underneath this as \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_.

- ( ) 41. A. he      B. she      C. who      D. it
- ( ) 42. A. first      B. last      C. man's      D. woman's
- ( ) 43. A. else      B. must      C. more      D. that
- ( ) 44. A. because      B. afraid      C. take      D. instead
- ( ) 45. A. well      B. usual      C. you can see      D. everybody

## IV. Reading comprehension (阅读理解): (每小题 2 分, 10 题, 共 20 分)

Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的选项):

### A

In the 1880s, people drank John Pemberton's tonic (药水) to cure headaches. It wasn't a very popular drink, and he sold only about a dozen drinks a day. That's why Pemberton was willing to sell the rights to his medicinal drink. The buyer, Asa Griggs Candler, paid just \$2,300 for the rights to Coca-Cola. Today, Coca-Cola (or Coke) is worth billions of dollars. It controls 50 percent of the world market in soft drinks.

How did Coca-Cola become so popular? One answer is that Asa Candler was a very clever







Today, businesses all over the world use mass marketing, but the makers of Coke were the first.

- ( ) 46. Coca-Cola controls \_\_\_\_\_ of the world market in soft drinks.  
A. all B. 80 percent  
C. half D. more than 50 percent
- ( ) 47. The makers of Coca-Cola used \_\_\_\_\_ to sell their product.  
A. mass marketing B. advertising  
C. famous people D. A, B, and C
- ( ) 48. Candler used an eye-catching logo for his product. “Eye-catching” refers to something \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you can’t see B. you can’t avoid looking at  
C. delicious D. you don’t want to look at
- ( ) 49. Candler used \_\_\_\_\_ to promote (推广) Coca-Cola.  
A. the unique logo B. the rights to the drink  
C. time and money D. many small things
- ( ) 50. Candler bought the rights to Coca-Cola from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the inventor of a medicinal tonic B. a doctor  
C. a well-known businessman D. a carpenter



“You fool!” his wife cried. “You could have wished for a house full of wonderful food, but you wished for a pancake. I wish that pancake was on the end of your foolish nose!”



Immediately the pancake was on the end of the man's nose.

Then the man and his wife started blaming each other. "It's your fault!" the man cried. "No, it's your fault!" she answered. What could they do? The pancake was still on the husband's nose.

"Oh!" the wife cried. "I wish none of this had ever happened!"

Immediately the pancake was gone, and the man was saying, "I'm still hungry. How I wish I had some pancakes!"

But of course nothing happened.

- ( ) 51. Why were the man and his wife still very poor after their three wishes had come true?
- A. Because the man had wished for a pancake only.  
B. Because the man was thoughtless and his wife was greedy (贪婪的).  
C. Because the young woman was angry with the man and his wife.  
D. Because they had wished to be poor.
- ( ) 52. When they had their first wish, the wife \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was angry  
B. was pleased  
C. was sad  
D. was surprised
- ( ) 53. Why did the wife wish "none of this had ever happened"?
- A. In fact she didn't want anything.  
B. She liked the old life.  
C. She was afraid of the young woman.  
D. She saw that the pancake was on her husband's nose.
- ( ) 54. The underlined word "Immediately" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. at once  
B. often  
C. just now  
D. usually
- ( ) 55. "It's your fault!" means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. you ate the pancake  
B. you made the mistake  
C. you were a fool  
D. you were too clever

V. Complete the following conversation with the given sentences (用所给句子完成下列对话, 有一项是多余的): (每小题 2 分, 5 题, 共 10 分)

- A. Can I offer you a lift?  
B. I am afraid so.  
C. I don't think so.  
D. What's the problem?  
E. To tell you the truth,  
F. Why does it take you so long?

A: Hi, Susan. I heard your car broke down last week. Have you got it repaired?

B: Not yet. The car is still in the garage.

A: 56. \_\_\_\_\_

B: Something is wrong with the windows. I couldn't put the glass down and up.

A: It is not a big problem. 57. \_\_\_\_\_

B: You know my car is a BMW. It is imported from Germany.





A: German cars are usually in good quality.

B: Yes. But when something is wrong, you have to wait for long for the spare parts.

A: Like your window?

B: Yes. I have to wait at least ten days for the window parts and it is rather expensive.

A: Do you have window insurance?

B: I have accident insurance and theft insurance. But I don't have window insurance.

A: So, you have to pay by yourself, don't you?

B: 58. \_\_\_\_\_ Next time when I change my car, I will buy a different car.

A: Correct. Japanese cars are good cars. They are very reliable. My car is a Honda Civic. I have been using it for ten years and it still goes well.

B: You are right. But Japanese cars don't have big power, so they don't go fast.

A: Yes. I just drive to work and I don't need powerful cars.

B: You know, I live in the suburbs, and I work in the city. I need a powerful car to drive on the high way.

A: Or you can buy a Japanese SUV next time.

B: 59. \_\_\_\_\_ I don't like Japanese cars. Next time, I may buy a BMW X5.

A: That's a nice model. It is very expensive.

B: So, I must work hard to save more money.

A: Sure it is. 60. \_\_\_\_\_

B: That's very kind of you, Mary.





词句盘点

本单元重要词组

- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. culture shock          | 文化震惊,文化冲击 |
| 2. an exchange student    | 一名交换学生    |
| 3. at first               | 一开始       |
| 4. in one's spare time    | 在某人的业余时间  |
| 5. feel lonely            | 感到孤独      |
| 6. to a certain degree    | 从某种程度上来说  |
| 7. get used to            | 习惯于       |
| 8. fail to do something   | 不成功地做某事   |
| 9. manage to do something | 成功地做某事    |
| 10. everyday English      | 每日英语      |
| 11. be different from     | 与……不同     |
| 12. delicious food        | 美味的食物     |
| 13. great memories        | 美好的记忆     |
| 14. a valuable education  | 一种有价值的教育  |
| 15. as well               | 也         |
| 16. set off               | 放,使爆炸     |
| 17. either... or...       | 或者,要么     |
| 18. a state school        | 公立学校      |
| 19. a private school      | 私立学校      |
| 20. two main stages       | 两个重要阶段    |







|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| 21. primary school    | 小学   |
| 22. secondary school  | 中学   |
| 23. main subjects     | 主科   |
| 24. such as           | 例如   |
| 25. foreign languages | 外语   |
| 26. computer studies  | 电脑课程 |
| 27. take some exams   | 参加考试 |
| 28. do well           | 做得好  |
| 29. at university     | 在大学  |
| 30. varieties of      | 不同的  |



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍英语谚语集锦(2):

- 6. A friend in need is a friend indeed.  
患难朋友才是真正的朋友。
- 7. The game is not worth the candle.  
牌戏不够灯油钱。
- 8. Good health is above wealth.  
健康比财富更重要。
- 9. Grasp all, lose all.  
贪多必失。
- 10. The grass is always greener on the other side of the hill.  
这山望着那山高。

New words

- 1. candle *n.* 蜡烛
- 2. grasp *v.* 抓住



Module 2 Environmental problems

Unit 3 The environment

整体感悟

同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍“世界在危险之中”的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听、说以外,我们在“语法初步”中将学习“名词”。

● 核心内容

|     |                                                                                |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 阅 读 | 《世界在危险之中》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。                                               |
| 听 力 | 《爱护环境》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第 38 页的练习。                                              |
| 语 法 | 了解并学习“名词”的基本功能和用法。                                                             |
| 口 语 | 就“表达关心”这一话题进行口语练习。                                                             |
| 写 作 | 用正确的英文写一篇不少于 70 词的作文“A day in the life of Gary Green(盖瑞·格林的一天)”,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。 |

情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

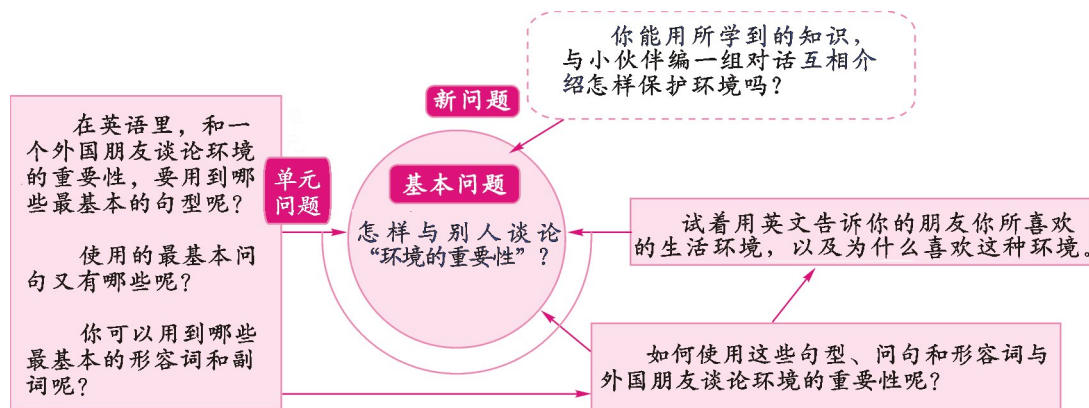
到今天为止,环境对我们人类的重要性是不言而喻的。由于种种原因,我们的环境处在危险之中。保护环境,人人有责。我们从小就要有“保护环境”的意识。通过本单元的学习,我们会明白一个道理:保护环境要从我做起。





## 图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化



## 过程支架

通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

### 1. 在英语里, 和一个外国朋友谈论环境的重要性, 要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

There is only one world.  
It is important to live in a clean / peaceful ... world.  
The environment is very important for people because ...  
People can not live, work, or study in a bad environment.  
Now, the air is badly polluted.  
The rivers are badly polluted in ...  
Now the noise pollution is also a big problem.  
Now, there are a lot of problems in the environment.  
The PM 2.5 is much higher than before.  
Without a healthy environment, we can not live.  
We must do something to protect the environment.

### 2. 使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

Do you know anything about the PM 2.5?  
Can you tell me something about the water pollution?  
Tell me something about the food safety, please.  
How much do you know about the air pollution?  
Why did people pollute the water?  
How do people fight against pollution?  
What shall we do to protect our environment?

### 3. 你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词和副词呢?

serious, seriously, bad, badly, important, importantly, necessary, dangerous, dangerously, beautiful, peaceful, healthy...



4. 同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍“环境的重要性”吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,查字典,上网,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的生活环境,以及为什么喜欢这种环境。

Question: Do you know our world is in danger?  
Answer: Yes, I do. There are a lot of problems in our environment.

Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
Q: \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \_\_\_\_\_

5. 你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论“保护空气环境”吗?

(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1:  
Key words: air, seriously polluted, the PM 2.5, try our best, plant more trees, protect our environment  
S1: We all know our air is badly polluted.  
S2: Yes. The PM 2.5 is much higher than before.  
S1: What shall we do about this?  
S2: Of course, we can do a lot of things.  
S1: \_\_\_\_\_  
S2: \_\_\_\_\_  
S1: \_\_\_\_\_  
S2: \_\_\_\_\_  
S1: \_\_\_\_\_  
S2: \_\_\_\_\_

(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:

Pair work 2:  
Key words: environment, important, water pollution, noise pollution, food safety, we must ... , we mustn't ...  
S1: I feel uncomfortable when I walk in the street.  
S2: Yes. The PM 2.5 is higher than before.  
S1: \_\_\_\_\_  
S2: \_\_\_\_\_  
S1: \_\_\_\_\_







S2: \_\_\_\_\_  
S1: \_\_\_\_\_  
S2: \_\_\_\_\_  
S1: \_\_\_\_\_  
S2: \_\_\_\_\_



自主学习

做学习的主人, 自立、自为、自律, 你会发现自己潜力无限



语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. Read an article about protecting the environment. Listen to a radio programme about environmental problems.

environment 环境。请大家注意它的拼法, 同学们在拼写时容易漏掉其中的 n。其相应的形容词是 environmental。

2. However, we are polluting the Earth with harmful gases.

在英文里, 后缀-ful 能构成形容词, 如:

|        |   |           |      |      |
|--------|---|-----------|------|------|
| harm   | → | harmful   | adj. | 有害的  |
| help   | → | helpful   | adj. | 有帮助的 |
| care   | → | careful   | adj. | 仔细的  |
| wonder | → | wonderful | adj. | 了不起的 |
| grace  | → | graceful  | adj. | 优雅的  |

3. Our world is in danger.

danger 是名词, 其相应的形容词是 dangerous, 副词是 dangerously, 注意它们的用法:

The boy is in danger. 那个孩子正处于危险之中。

Don't touch these wires. They are dangerous. 那些电线危险, 不要去碰。

Water became dangerously polluted at that time. 那时水被污染, 很危险。

4. What are the main problems we face?

句中 we face 是定语从句, 修饰名词 problems, 省略了关系代词 which。the problems we face 我们面临的问题。

注意: problem 须解决或供讨论的问题, 难处理的事; question 问题, 疑问, 如:

What is your name? 是个 question, 而不是个 problem。

pollution 是个 problem, 而不是个 question。

face 做动词, 意思是: 面向, 面临, 如:

The building faces the square. 这幢大楼面向广场。

At that time, they faced serious situation. 在那个时候, 他们面临严峻的形势。

5. It is like the glass of a greenhouse, letting sunlight in and keeping heat from getting out.

句中 letting sunlight in and keeping heat from getting out 是现在分词短语, 做陪衬状语, 表示“it is like the glass of a greenhouse”和“letting sunlight in”两件事情同时发生, 如:

The old man sat under the tree, reading a book. 那个老人坐在树下看书。

keep ... from ... 使……不……, 如:

We tried to keep those trees from being cut down. 我们试着不让那些树被砍倒。



6. Without it, the Earth would be the same as the Moon—cold and lifeless.

without it 意思是:没有了它(太阳);the Earth would be the same as the Moon 地球会像月亮一样。  
这是个虚拟语气的句子,因为“如果没有太阳”是个假象。句子的谓语动词用 would + 动词原形,如:

Without your help, I would fail in my English exam. 没有你的帮忙,我英语考试会不及格。

有关虚拟语气,我们将在高中学习。

lifeless, 形容词,没有生命的,-less,是个后缀,表示“没有……”,如:

形容词      反义词

careful      careless

harmful      harmless

helpful      helpless

useful      useless

7. We produce a gas called carbon dioxide.

句中 called carbon dioxide 是过去分词短语,修饰 a gas,意思是:(被)叫作二氧化碳的气体,如:

This is the grammar book written by Mr Zhu. 这是(被)朱老师写的语法书。

8. As a result of the greenhouse effect, the Earth's temperature is increasing.

as a result of ... 作为……的结果,如:

As a result of his hard working, he went to study in Beijing University.

因为他努力学习,结果他进了北京大学。

9. Every year, we destroy nature by cutting down huge areas of forests.

by doing something 用……方式,如:

We learn how to swim by swimming. 我们用游泳的方式来学游泳。

10. Cutting down trees also destroys the homes of the animals that live in our forests, and causes the surface of the soil to be easily destroyed by rain.

本句的主语是动名词短语 cutting down trees。

that live in our forests 是定语从句,修饰名词 the animals。这里的 that 也可以用 which。

句中... causes the surface of the soil to be easily destroyed by rain 意思是:使得表面的土地很容易被雨水毁坏。

cause ... to ... 使得……做……,如:

The poem *Who has seen the wind* ? caused him to write poems.

那首《谁见过风?》的诗歌使得他开始写诗。

11. This can result in floods and even more damage to the environment.

句中 result 是动词;result in (作为结果)造成,发生,产生……,如:

Lack of sleep results in illness. 睡眠不足引起疾病。

12. In order to protect the environment, we need to take proper action.

句中 need to take proper action 中的 need 是实义动词。take action 采取行动,如:

We must take action to protect our environment.

我们必须采取行动来保护我们的环境。

13. We should be different from many consumers and become “green consumers”.

be different from 与……不同,如:

American English is different from British English. 美式英语和英式英语不同。

14. This means that we should only buy and use products friendly to the environment.

注意:friendly 虽然以 -ly 结尾,但它是形容词。一般说来,由名词加-ly 构成形容词;由形容词加-ly 构







成副词,如:

| 名词      | 形容词       |      |
|---------|-----------|------|
| friend  | friendly  | 友好的  |
| father  | fatherly  | 慈父般的 |
| mother  | motherly  | 慈母般的 |
| sister  | sisterly  | 姐妹般的 |
| brother | brotherly | 兄弟般的 |

| 形容词       | 副词          |     |
|-----------|-------------|-----|
| quick     | quickly     | 快速地 |
| quiet     | quietly     | 安静地 |
| warm      | warmly      | 温暖地 |
| cold      | coldly      | 冷漠地 |
| efficient | efficiently | 有效地 |

15. If we just learn to live in new and different ways, we can make a difference.

in a ... way 以一种……的方式,如:

You can do this exercise in another way. 你可以用另外的方法来做这个练习。

16. I'm worried about the weather.

be worried about 对……表示担心,如:

I am worried about her health. 我对她的健康表示担心。

17. It's too rainy.

在很多情况下,名词加-y 构成形容词,如:

| 名词    | 形容词    |       |
|-------|--------|-------|
| rain  | rainy  | 有雨的   |
| sun   | sunny  | 阳光灿烂的 |
| cloud | cloudy | 多云的   |
| wind  | windy  | 有风的   |
| snow  | snowy  | 有雪的   |
| fog   | foggy  | 有雾的   |
| storm | stormy | 有风暴的  |

18. The smoke makes it difficult for many people to breathe.

本句的主语是 the smoke,谓语动词是 makes;it 是形式宾语;形容词 difficult 是宾语补足语;for many people to breathe 是带有 for ... 的动词不定式,做真正宾语,如:

We think it right to help the homeless.

我们认为帮助那些无家可归的人是对的。



We think it right to help the homeless.

=We think that it is right to help the homeless.

上面的第二句是个复合句,有两个主语和谓语。虽然意思一样,但第一句是简单句,在句法上是一种高级的表达。

19. I'm concerned that the dirty air might make some young children ill.

I'm concerned ... 我担心……

make 后面的 some young children 是宾语。ill 是形容词,做宾语补足语,如:

The news made everybody excited. 这条消息使每个人兴奋。

20. I agree.

agree 是不及物动词。同意……,要用:agree with somebody; agree to something。如:

I don't agree with you, but I agree to his suggestion.

我不同意你(的意见),但我同意他的建议。

agree 的反义词是:disagree

agree 的名词是:agreement

21. He will act as a role model for the students.

act as... 扮演……; a role model 楷模。

22. I had a normal life.

normal 正常的。它的反义词是 abnormal,反常的,异常的。

23. I have never felt so empty and alone in my life.

feel empty 感到空虚; feel alone 感到孤独。

24. Everything around me was ugly and had horrible smells.

句中的 smell 是名词,意思是:气味,如:

The air has a sweet smell. 空气甜美芳香。

smell 也是动词,意思是:嗅,闻,如:

Can you smell something burning? 你能闻到什么东西烧焦的气味吗?

The flower smells sweet. 这花闻上去很香。

25. Why can't they reuse or recycle us?

在英文里,由 re-开头的单词有“重新,又”的意思,如:

|       |   |         |      |
|-------|---|---------|------|
| use   | → | reuse   | 重新使用 |
| write | → | rewrite | 重写   |
| tell  | → | retell  | 复述   |
| view  | → | review  | 复习   |
| cycle | → | recycle | 回收利用 |
| name  | → | rename  | 重命名  |

26. This is our report on the “How green are you?” questionnaire.

questionnaire 问卷,调查表。注意这个单词的拼写,有两个 n。

question 做名词,意思是:问题;做动词,意思是:问,询问,审问,盘问,如:

Can I ask you a question?

我能问你一个问题吗?







The teacher questioned the children about what happened in the story.  
老师问孩子们故事的情节。

27. This means that we are medium green.

medium 是形容词,意思是:中间的,中等的,如:  
In came a man of medium height. 进来一个中等身材的男人。

28. Ten per cent of us have not started turning green yet.

per cent (= percent)的意思是:百分之一(1%)。  
10 per cent 10%,注意:这里的 cent 不用 cents。  
在使用 ... per cent of ... 时,注意动词的单复数,如:  
10 per cent of the students are from the North. 10%的学生是北方人。  
10 per cent of the money was wasted. 10%的钱被浪费掉了。



语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

名 词

一、名词的可数和不可数

I . 一般说来,名词中的物质名词和抽象名词是不可数名词,一般没有复数形式:

物质名词:water, rice, tea, air, cotton, ink  
抽象名词:work, happiness, news, information

II . 可数名词有复数形式:

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| an apple | two apples |
| a book   | five books |
| a car    | some cars  |
| a girl   | many girls |

III . 不可数名词要表示“一个”这样的概念,须加上 a piece of 这类定语:

|      |                                                   |
|------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 一杯水  | a glass of water<br>(参照:两杯水:two glasses of water) |
| 一碗饭  | a bowl of rice                                    |
| 一条消息 | a piece of news                                   |
| 一块肥皂 | a cake of soap                                    |
| 一瓶墨水 | a bottle of ink                                   |

二、名词的复数形式

I . 可数名词一般情况加-s 变成复数形式:

| 单数       | 复数        |
|----------|-----------|
| girl     | girls     |
| book     | books     |
| apple    | apples    |
| computer | computers |



II. 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词, 加-es 变成复数形式:

| 单数    | 复数      |
|-------|---------|
| class | classes |
| box   | boxes   |
| match | matches |
| brush | brushes |

III. 以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的词, 变 y 为 i 加-es 构成复数形式:

| 单数      | 复数        |
|---------|-----------|
| city    | cities    |
| country | countries |

(如以“元音字母 + y”结尾, 则直接加 -s: boy → boys)

IV. 以 o 结尾的词, 一般加-es:

| 单数     | 复数       |
|--------|----------|
| potato | potatoes |
| tomato | tomatoes |

如有两个元音字母结尾, 只加 -s:

| 单数    | 复数     |
|-------|--------|
| radio | radios |
| zoo   | zoos   |

我们还学过两个“外来词”, 只加 -s:

| 单数    | 复数     |
|-------|--------|
| photo | photos |
| piano | pianos |

V. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词, 变 f (或 fe) 为 v 再加-es:

| 单数    | 复数      |
|-------|---------|
| leaf  | leaves  |
| life  | lives   |
| shelf | shelves |
| wife  | wives   |





VI. 不规则的单复数：

| 单数    | 复数       |
|-------|----------|
| man   | men      |
| woman | women    |
| tooth | teeth    |
| foot  | feet     |
| child | children |
| mouse | mice     |

VII. 单复数一样：

| 单数         | 复数             |
|------------|----------------|
| a Chinese  | two Chinese    |
| a Japanese | three Japanese |
| a sheep    | five sheep     |
| a fish     | six fish       |
| a deer     | many deer      |

VIII. 只有复数没有单数(一般指成对使用的东西)：

trousers (裤子)，glasses (眼镜)

IX. 其他的复数形式：

a. 合成词看主体

| 单数            | 复数                        |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| a look-on     | two looks-on 旁观者          |
| a grand-child | two grand-children 孙子, 孙女 |

b. 以 man-或 woman-组成的合成词,前后都要变化：

| 单数                | 复数                               |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| a man-servant     | two <u>men</u> -servants 男仆      |
| a woman-assistant | two <u>women</u> -assistants 女助手 |

三、名词的格

有些名词后面加上 's,用来表示所有关系(如原词是复数词尾-s,仅加一个“'”即可)：

1. This is Miss Chen's new house.  
这是陈老师的新家。
2. I can't remember Mr Zhu's cellphone number.  
我记不住朱老师的手机号码。
3. This is the teachers' office.  
这是老师的办公室。



4. Have you read Shakespeare's plays?  
你看过莎士比亚的戏剧吗?
5. Have you found yesterday's evening paper?  
你找到昨天的晚报了吗?
6. My classmate's idea is wonderful.  
我同学的主意棒极了。
7. The People's Republic of China was founded in 1949.  
中华人民共和国在 1949 年成立。
8. We can meet at Mr Lin's.  
我们可以在林老师家碰头。



Exercise

主动、合作、协同探究

I. Multiple choice(选择最佳答案):

- ( ) 1. How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in your school?  
A. class                      B. class'                      C. classes                      D. classs
- ( ) 2. In spring, \_\_\_\_\_ turn green.  
A. leaves                      B. knives                      C. lives                      D. thieves
- ( ) 3. Last year three big \_\_\_\_\_ were built in Taiyuan.  
A. factorys                      B. factoryes                      C. factories                      D. factory
- ( ) 4. Two \_\_\_\_\_ have four \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. man;foot                      B. men;foot                      C. man;feet                      D. men;feet
- ( ) 5. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ and some \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.  
A. radio;photos                      B. radio;photoes  
C. photo;radioes                      D. photos;radios
- ( ) 6. In the old days, many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. husbands left their wives                      B. husband left their wife  
C. husbands left their wives                      D. husband left their wives
- ( ) 7. It's very bad for a family to have so many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mouse                      B. mouses                      C. mice                      D. mices
- ( ) 8. Don't eat too many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tomatoes                      B. tomatos                      C. milk                      D. bread
- ( ) 9. I'll come to see you after I brush my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teeth                      B. teethes                      C. tooth                      D. toothes







- ( )10. \_\_\_\_\_ do not like too much \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A children; homeworks      B. Children; homework  
C. A child; homework      D. Children; homeworks
- ( )11. I am afraid I can't go with you. I've got a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tooth      B. head      C. fever      D. mouth
- ( )12. I can see two \_\_\_\_\_ and some \_\_\_\_\_ in the zoo.  
A. deer; foxes      B. deers; foxes  
C. sheeps; monkeys      D. elephants; sheeps
- ( )13. There are several \_\_\_\_\_ in my pencil-box.  
A. magazines      B. rulers      C. abacuses      D. dictionaries
- ( )14. I like to eat \_\_\_\_\_, but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. vegetables; meat      B. vegetable; meats  
C. banana; orange      D. orange; banana
- ( )15. In our \_\_\_\_\_, there are many books, magazines and newspapers.  
A. diary      B. dictionary      C. library      D. ordinary
- ( )16. Look! Some \_\_\_\_\_ are running after three \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. policeman; fisherman      B. policemen; fishermen  
C. policemen; fishermen      D. policemen; fishermen
- ( )17. My father is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. conduct      B. fight      C. chemist      D. wait
- ( )18. It's a \_\_\_\_\_ duty to save people's lives.  
A. doctor's      B. speaker's      C. madam's      D. dustman's
- ( )19. A \_\_\_\_\_ teaches in a university.  
A. manager      B. explorer      C. professor      D. servant
- ( )20. My grandpa has three sons. So I have two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. aunts      B. uncles      C. daughters      D. parents
- ( )21. Beijing is to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Shanghai.  
A. east      B. west      C. south      D. north
- ( )22. There is \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ newspaper.  
A. news; today      B. a piece of important news; today's  
C. a news; today      D. many news; today's
- ( )23. A: Are they \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: No. They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Americans; Japaneses      B. Americans; Japanese  
C. Chineses; Japanese      D. Egyptians; Japaneses



- ( ) 24. A: Do you like sports?  
B: Yes, I do. I like \_\_\_\_\_ best.  
A. violin                  B. tennis                  C. piano                  D. concert
- ( ) 25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Israel.  
A. Suez                  B. London                  C. Jerusalem                  D. Washington
- ( ) 26. Look at the \_\_\_\_\_. They are so beautiful.  
A. grass                  B. corns                  C. rice                  D. roses
- ( ) 27. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. factory; shop                  B. garden; resort  
C. university; market                  D. palace; station
- ( ) 28. There are three \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. colleges; office                  B. prisons; city  
C. tombs; theater                  D. stations; sitting-room
- ( ) 29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a famous pianist.  
A. A friend of my                  B. A friend's of mine  
C. A friend of mine                  D. A mine friend
- ( ) 30. The Earth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one of the sun's planet                  B. one of the sun's planets  
C. one of the suns' planet's                  D. one of the suns' planets
- ( ) 31. For him, \_\_\_\_\_ is very far.  
A. fifteen minutes walk                  B. fifteen minute's walk  
C. fifteen minutes' walk                  D. fifteen's minute walk
- ( ) 32. \_\_\_\_\_ will be enough for me.  
A. A few drops of ink                  B. A few drop of ink  
C. A few drop of inks                  D. A few drops of inks
- ( ) 33. She's not well. She'd like to go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the doctor's                  B. the doctor  
C. the doctors                  D. the doctors home
- ( ) 34. In our country, more and more \_\_\_\_\_ are doing very important work.  
A. woman-scientist                  B. woman-scientists  
C. women-scientist                  D. women-scientists
- ( ) 35. Of all the \_\_\_\_\_, I like physics best.  
A. seasons                  B. reasons                  C. subjects                  D. places







II. Put the following words into correct sentences(连词成句):

1. to, day, the, English, dictionary, every, use, I, learn (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. movie, afternoon, saw, a, and, wonderful,Mary, yesterday, Peter (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. week, be, next, meeting, a, will, class, held (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. the, by, is, now, spoken, English, teachers,being (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. weather, tomorrow, like, will, be, the, what (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. of, a, not, the, lot, yet, grammar, have, students, English,learned (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. breakfast, morning, mother, nice, does, every, prepare, your(?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. to, too, is, one, learn, never, old (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. her, that, so, the, likes, lovely, girl, is, everybody (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. much, to, games, asked, computer, he, too, not, me, play (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. who, the, us, man, is, Chemistry, this, teaches (. )  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. movie, play, to, going, us, or, a, are, basketball, see, with, you (?)  
\_\_\_\_\_





探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

I. Pair work

在学校的“英语角”,你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,谈论关于“世界在危险之中”的话题。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

A: What are you learning these days?

B: We are learning “The world is in danger” these days.

A: Oh, that’s very interesting. Why do we say the world is in danger?

B: I think ...

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

II. A word game

这个“接龙游戏”是要让你和你的朋友比一比,看谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意一个英文单词,如 number,你的朋友就要写一个由“r-”开头的单词,如 realize。你就要接下去写一个由“e-”开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:

举例: number→ realize → evening → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ →







归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

| No. | Language                                | Requirement                              | Answer |
|-----|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1   | environment                             | 它的形容词形式?                                 |        |
| 2   | able/like/agree/cover                   | 能说出它们的反义词吗?                              |        |
| 3   | get used to                             | 这里的 to 是什么词性?                            |        |
| 4   | harmful/helpful/careful                 | 能说出它们的反义词吗?                              |        |
| 5   | danger                                  | 能说出它的形容词和副词吗?                            |        |
| 6   | problem/question                        | 能说出它们的区别吗?                               |        |
| 7   | keep... from...                         | 中文是什么意思?                                 |        |
| 8   | 作为……的结果                                 | 英文怎么说?                                   |        |
| 9   | 采取行动                                    | 英文怎么说?                                   |        |
| 10  | 与……不同                                   | 英文怎么说?                                   |        |
| 11  | friendly                                | 是什么词性? 能说些其他以 -ly 结尾的形容词吗?               |        |
| 12  | 阳光灿烂的/有风暴的/有雾的                          | 英文怎么说?                                   |        |
| 13  | We think it right to help the homeless. | 是简单句还是复合句?                               |        |
| 14  | agree                                   | 是及物动词还是不及物动词? “同意某人的意见”用英文怎么说? 它的反义词是什么? |        |
| 15  | normal                                  | 能说出它的反义词吗?                               |        |

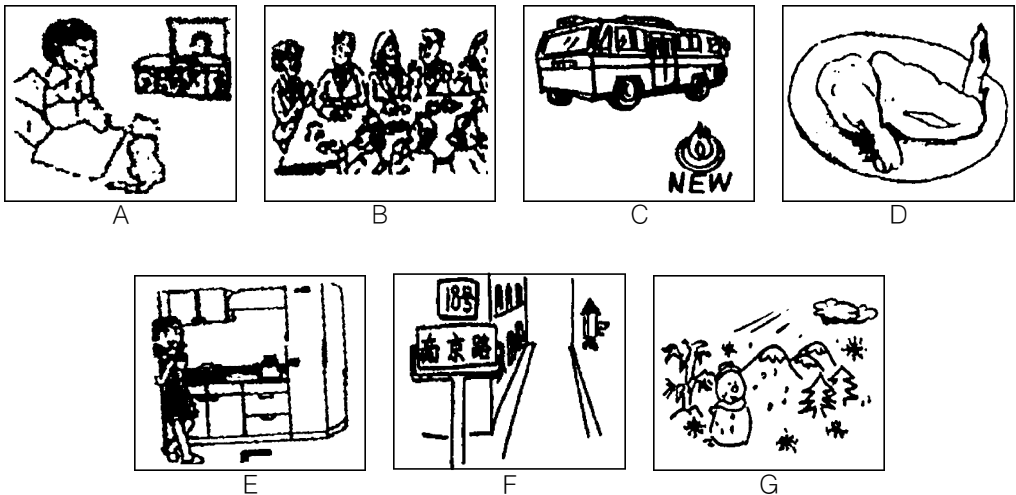


单元自测

举一反三, 查缺补漏

(满分 100 分, 40 分钟完成)

I. A. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的句子, 选出相应的图片): (每小题 1 分, 6 题, 共 6 分)



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

B. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题, 选出最恰当的答案): (每小题 1 分, 10 题, 共 10 分)

- ( ) 7. A. A nurse.                      B. A teacher.                      C. A student.                      D. A doctor.  
( ) 8. A. Tom.                              B. Neither of them.  
                                                 C. Both of them.                      D. Mary.  
( ) 9. A. He's talking to Mr Baker.                      B. He's in Patrick's room.  
                                                 C. He's talking to Patrick.                      D. He's in Mr Baker's room.  
( ) 10. A. She lost her way.                      B. She was tired.  
                                                 C. She couldn't find her address.                      D. She lost her address.  
( ) 11. A. Mary can't do her homework.                      B. Mary can't go to sleep.  
                                                 C. Mary hasn't finished her homework.                      D. Mary is helping her father with his work.  
( ) 12. A. In a library.                      B. In a bank.  
                                                 C. In a Chinese restaurant.                      D. In a department store.  
( ) 13. A. Yellow.                      B. Red.                      C. Blue.                      D. Black.  
( ) 14. A. The boy.                      B. The girl.  
                                                 C. The boy's mother.                      D. The girl's teacher.  
( ) 15. A. Because she wants to lose weight.                      B. Because she doesn't like the food.  
                                                 C. Because she has no appetite.                      D. Because she doesn't feel well.





- ( ) 16. A. Turn on the air-conditioner. B. Turn on the electric fan.  
C. Turn off the air-conditioner. D. Turn off the electric fan.

C. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):(每小题 1 分,4 题,共 4 分)

- ( ) 17. I was invited to a birthday party last week.  
( ) 18. The lady was busy eating when I took my seat.  
( ) 19. We had a friendly talk during the dinner.  
( ) 20. The lady didn't enjoy her dinner.

II. Choice(选择题):(每小题 2 分,20 题,共 40 分)

- ( ) 21. We understand that the \_\_\_\_\_ problems are becoming more and more serious.  
A. environment B. enviroment  
C. enviromental D. environmental
- ( ) 22. All of us have got used \_\_\_\_\_ at our school.  
A. to study B. studying  
C. to studying D. studied
- ( ) 23. Look! The little girl is \_\_\_\_\_. Let's go to help her.  
A. dangerous B. in danger  
C. dangerously D. in dangerous
- ( ) 24. The old man sat in the sun, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reading a book B. ate an apple  
C. listened to music D. enjoyed the blue sky
- ( ) 25. Without the sun, our earth \_\_\_\_\_ very cold.  
A. is going to be B. shall be  
C. will be D. would be
- ( ) 26. Yesterday I read a book \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. written in English B. written by English  
C. writing by English D. writing in English
- ( ) 27. \_\_\_\_\_ his hard working, he got rapid progress in his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Because;study B. As a result of;studies  
C. Because of;studied D. Because;studies
- ( ) 28. We do exercise \_\_\_\_\_ running in the early morning.  
A. for B. with  
C. by D. to
- ( ) 29. \_\_\_\_\_ our homework carefully is very important.  
A. Do B. Did  
C. Always do D. Doing
- ( ) 30. In order to get good scores, she \_\_\_\_\_ harder.  
A. needs study B. needs to study  
C. need to study D. need studying
- ( ) 31. Is there any difference \_\_\_\_\_ the two sentences?  
A. from B. among  
C. between D. in
- ( ) 32. \_\_\_\_\_, we started our journey to North Europe.  
A. On a foggy morning B. In a foggy morning  
C. On a morning of fog D. In a morning of fog



- ( ) 33. We thought \_\_\_\_\_ wrong to add sugar to the fish soup at that time.  
A. this B. that  
C. it D. its
- ( ) 34. Look at it! The flower \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smell sweet B. smell sweetly  
C. smells sweetly D. smells sweet
- ( ) 35. \_\_\_\_\_ of the information \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 98 per cents; sound wonderful  
B. 98 per cent; sounds wonderful  
C. 98 per cent; sounds wonderfully  
D. 98 percents; sound wonderfully
- ( ) 36. A: Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ lady in pink?  
B: Yes. She is our class teacher Miss Alison.  
A. a B. an  
C. the D. /
- ( ) 37. We will have less and less space for parking our cars \_\_\_\_\_ we can find some better ways.  
A. since B. if  
C. because D. unless
- ( ) 38. I have dreamed of having a computer of \_\_\_\_\_ own for a long time.  
A. my B. mine  
C. me D. myself
- ( ) 39. All the boys went swimming yesterday afternoon \_\_\_\_\_ Tim because he was sick.  
A. except B. including  
C. besides D. with
- ( ) 40. You don't have to tell me about this. \_\_\_\_\_ sent me a message about it three years ago.  
A. No one B. Anyone  
C. Someone D. Everyone

III. Cloze test (阅读短文,完成选择题):(每小题 5 分,2 题,共 10 分)

David was a young man who worked in an office in a big city. His hobby was fishing, but he did not often get a chance to 41 it.

Then one summer he decided to have a holiday in a beautiful place in the mountains where 42 were a lot of streams. “I ought to be able to have some good fishing there,” he said to himself.

The first morning after he arrived, he walked to the nearest stream 43 his fishing-rod. He saw an old man standing beside the water, so he asked him 44 it was a private stream. The old man answered that it was not, so David then said to him, “Well, then it won’t be a crime if I catch some fish here, will it?”

“Oh, no,” answered the old man, “it won’t be a crime, but it will 45 be a miracle (奇迹).”

- ( ) 41. A. buy                      B. see                      C. practise                      D. review
- ( ) 42. A. there                      B. they                      C. their                      D. these
- ( ) 43. A. carry                      B. with                      C. took                      D. brought
- ( ) 44. A. why                      B. how                      C. before                      D. whether







- ( )45. A. like                      B. sure                      C. certainly                      D. strange

IV. Reading comprehension (阅读理解):(每小题 2 分,10 题,共 20 分)

Choose the best answer (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的选项):

A

Many places in the world need more fresh water. Every country is trying to find ways to turn salt water into fresh water. Why aren't there many factories like the Symi factory?

In some places the sun is not hot enough. Or it does not shine every day. In such places other ways of heating sea water can be used. These ways cost more money, but they work faster than the sun. By boiling sea water with high heat a lot of fresh water can be made quickly.

But heating is not the only way to get fresh water from salt water. Other ways are tried.

One way is freezing. The fresh part of salt water freezes first. To get fresh water, the bits of ice are taken out.

Which way is the best? The one that gives the most water for the least money. It may be a different way for each place.

Symi's way seems very good for small, hot places. It does not make much water at a time. But the factory is easy to build and costs little.

That is why people in many dry places talk about Symi.

- ( )46. From the passage we know that fresh water \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is needed in many countries  
B. is needed in every country  
C. can be used in many ways  
D. is very important for factories
- ( )47. The Symi factory \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turns salt water into fresh water  
B. can be built everywhere  
C. can make much fresh water at a time  
D. doesn't need sunshine every day
- ( )48. Which is the best way for small and hot places to get fresh water?  
A. Boiling the sea water.  
B. Heating the sea water.  
C. The Symi's way.  
D. Freezing the sea water.
- ( )49. Which fact doesn't the passage mention (提到)?  
A. New ways of getting fresh water.  
B. A lot of fresh water can be made quickly by heating.  
C. The best way is to get the freshest water with the least money.  
D. The Symi's way doesn't work in dry places.
- ( )50. The Symi's way is not suitable for \_\_\_\_\_ places according to the passage.  
A. small                      B. hot  
C. cool                      D. dry

B

How should a gentleman behave? To hold doors open, say please and thank you, and dress to suit the occasion, you may think. But these no longer seem enough to make a true gentleman, according to the British magazine *Country Life*.

The weekly recently published a list of rules for the 21st century gentleman. At the same time,



it set up a Gentleman of the Year Award and asked readers to nominate (提名) public figures in the U. K. The aim of the award is to celebrate good manners, taste and decency (体面, 礼貌).

The new list of rules was developed after collecting opinions from a number of public figures. While some rules, such as being on time and honest, may not have changed in the last century, others focus on more modern things.

A true gentleman of the 21st century would never buy fuchsia (紫红色的) trousers, wear a pre-tied bow tie or own a cat, according to *Country Life*. Smoking is also a no-no.

The use of Facebook is acceptable. Nor does he finish his food before his dining friends or walk out of the theater before the final curtain falls.

Importantly, a gentleman is relaxed in any situation and makes others feel comfortable in his company.

Mark Hedges, an editor of *Country Life*, said it was time to update the idea of a gentleman from the 1940s. He called being a gentleman “a way of life”, but also said the rules were meant to be light-hearted.

“Being a gentleman is Britain’s greatest export to the world,” he added. “To be told you are a gentleman is the highest compliment you can get.”

( ) 51. *Country Life* thinks a 21st century gentleman should not \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hold doors open
- B. say please and thank you
- C. own a cat
- D. dress to suit the occasion

( ) 52. What does the underlined word “occasion” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. opportunity
- B. need
- C. time
- D. situation

( ) 53. What is the purpose of setting up a Gentleman of the Year Award?

- A. In order to celebrate good manners, taste and decency.
- B. In order to nominate public figures in the U. K.
- C. In order to judge whether the person behaves well or not.
- D. In order to give the rules of how a gentleman should behave.

( ) 54. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A. *Country Life* editors made the new rules for the modern gentleman completely on their own.
- B. Mark Hedges thinks readers shouldn’t take the gentleman rules very seriously.
- C. It’s important for a gentleman to make others around him feel comfortable.
- D. A true gentleman shouldn’t wear a pre-tied bow tie, own a cat, or leave the theater before a performance ends.

( ) 55. Which of the following are the rules for a 21st century gentleman?

- ① A gentleman never walks out of the theater before the final curtain falls.
- ② A gentleman is always on time and honest.
- ③ A gentleman sometimes uses Twitter.
- ④ A gentleman makes others feel comfortable in his company.

- A. ①②③
- B. ①②④
- C. ②③④
- D. ①③④







V. Complete the following conversation with the given sentences (用所给句子完成下列对话, 有一项是多余的): (每小题 2 分, 5 题, 共 10 分)

- A. What about the street sight room?  
B. The weather will be very nice tomorrow.  
C. Do you need a morning call tomorrow morning?  
D. I need your credit card, sir.  
E. The sun rises at 6:22 and sets at 6:23.  
F. Can I have your passport, please, Mr Smith?

A: Hi, my name is Henry Smith. I booked a room here.

B: Good morning, Mr Smith. Welcome to Waikiki Ambassador Hotel. Let me have a look from the computer.

A: I booked the room a week ago.

B: Just a moment. Oh, yes. Henry Smith. You booked a room for three nights.

A: That's right.

B: 56. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes, here it is.

B: Do you prefer a room facing the sea or facing the street?

A: Of course, I'd like a room facing the sea.

B: You know, Mr Smith. The room facing the sea costs a little bit more.

A: How much is the sea sight room?

B: 185 dollars a night.

A: 57. \_\_\_\_\_

B: 150 dollars, sir.

A: I will take the sea sight room.

B: Very well. A sea sight room for three nights. Your room faces to the Waikiki Bay and it is the most beautiful to see the sunset.

A: When will it be?

B: Today is September 28. 58. \_\_\_\_\_

A: That's very kind of you. You know I am a professional photographer. I have come here to take Hawaii sun set photos for the magazine called *World Beauty*. Have you ever heard of the magazine?

B: Yes, of course. All the photos in *World Beauty* magazine are very beautiful. 59. \_\_\_\_\_

A: No, I don't. I usually get up very early. Tomorrow I will get up before five and get all my photo equipment ready.

B: 60. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Here you are.

B: That's all. Have a good day, Mr Smith.





## 词句盘点

本单元重要词组

- |                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. environmental problems  | 环境问题      |
| 2. keep... in...           | 把……保持在……内 |
| 3. greenhouse effect       | 温室效应      |
| 4. be in danger            | 在危险之中     |
| 5. protect the environment | 保护环境      |
| 6. living things           | 活的东西      |
| 7. the same as             | 同样        |
| 8. carbon dioxide          | 二氧化碳      |
| 9. as a result of          | 作为……的结果   |
| 10. in the future          | 在将来       |
| 11. huge areas of          | 大块地区      |
| 12. take in                | 吸收        |
| 13. result in              | 结果        |
| 14. cause pollution        | 引起污染      |
| 15. throw... away          | 把……扔掉     |
| 16. mountains of rubbish   | 大量的垃圾     |
| 17. in order to            | 为了        |
| 18. take action            | 采取行动      |
| 19. be different from      | 与……不同     |
| 20. green consumers        | 绿色消费者     |
| 21. friendly to            | 对……友好的    |
| 22. reuse things           | 重新使用东西    |
| 23. in a different way     | 以不同的方式    |
| 24. make a difference      | 造成不同      |
| 25. be worried about       | 担心        |
| 26. be concerned           | 关心, 担心    |
| 27. make somebody ill      | 使某人生病     |
| 28. act as                 | 扮演        |
| 29. role model             | 楷模        |
| 30. a normal life          | 正常的生活     |
| 31. feel empty             | 感到空虚      |
| 32. feel alone             | 感到孤独      |
| 33. early the next morning | 第二天一早     |
| 34. horrible smells        | 可怕的气味     |
| 35. the rest of            | 其他的       |
| 36. wake up                | 醒来        |
| 37. keep hoping            | 一直希望      |
| 38. a layer of             | 一层        |
| 39. a crowded place        | 一个拥挤的地方   |
| 40. ten per cent of        | 10% 的……   |







## 文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍英语谚语集锦(3):

11. Great talkers are little doers.  
多言者必少行。
12. Handsome is as handsome does.  
行为漂亮才漂亮。
13. Harm set, harm get.  
害人反害己。
14. Haste makes waste.  
草率有损。/ 欲速则不达。
15. He laughs best who laughs last.  
谁笑在最后,谁笑得最好。

### ~~~~~ New words ~~~~~

haste *n.* 急忙



综合测评一

(满分 120 分,90 分钟完成)

Part I :Listening 第一部分 听力(20 分)

I. Listen and choose the right picture(听句子,选出相应的图片):(共 5 分)



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 (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的选项):(共 5 分)

- ( )6. A. Warm.                      B. Rainy.                      C. Snowy.                      D. Cold.
- ( )7. A. At 7:00 am.                      B. At 7:30 am.                      C. At 7:00 pm.                      D. At 7:30 pm.
- ( )8. A. Mother and son.                      B. Teacher and student.                      C. Doctor and patient.                      D. Driver and passenger.
- ( )9. A. By bus.                      B. By underground.                      C. On foot.                      D. By taxi.
- ( )10. A. A ring.                      B. A scarf.                      C. A watch.                      D. A skirt.

III. Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是否符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用“T”表示,不符合的用“F”表示):(共 5 分)

- ( )11. I had a terrible time when I was at Jamie’s house.
- ( )12. I called Jamie’s mother “Mrs Mary” when I first met her.
- ( )13. In English we usually say the last name when we use Mr or Mrs.
- ( )14. Most British people like to drink tea with milk except Jamie’s family.
- ( )15. British people think having a cup of tea is a good way for a family to get together.







## IV. Listen to the passage and complete the following sentences (听短文, 完成下列内容, 每空限填一词):

(共 5 分)

16. Plane spotting(看飞机) is a great example of a cheap but \_\_\_\_\_ hobby.  
17. Plane spotters like to guess the \_\_\_\_\_ of the plane and the year it was built.  
18. Bird-watching started as a way for people to enjoy \_\_\_\_\_, and over time, it became more useful.  
19. Bird-watchers formed groups to find ways to protect \_\_\_\_\_ life and the environment.  
20. Some people who are skillful at computers have taken \_\_\_\_\_ computer work as a hobby.

## Part II : Vocabulary and Grammar 第二部分 词汇和语法(40 分)

## V. Choose the best answer(选择最恰当的答案):(共 15 分)

- ( ) 21. The gentleman there is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_. We work in the same school.  
A. my                      B. me                      C. I                      D. mine
- ( ) 22. You \_\_\_\_\_ wash your car now. It is going to rain.  
A. needn't                  B. mustn't                  C. shouldn't                  D. can't
- ( ) 23. Some people begin to grow vegetables themselves \_\_\_\_\_ they are worried about the safety of the food.  
A. if                      B. although                  C. until                      D. because
- ( ) 24. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ while everyone else was listening to the teacher carefully.  
A. had slept                  B. will sleep                  C. was sleeping                  D. slept
- ( ) 25. A: \_\_\_\_\_ can Lisa lose weight so successfully in such a short period of time?  
B: By doing exercise regularly and being on a strict diet.  
A. Why                      B. What                      C. When                      D. How
- ( ) 26. Now children in poor areas are receiving \_\_\_\_\_ education than before.  
A. more                      B. more better                  C. much better                  D. much more better
- ( ) 27. Nobody has told us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what will we discuss at today's meeting  
B. what we will at today's meeting discuss  
C. what we will discuss at today's meeting  
D. what at today's meeting will we discuss
- ( ) 28. I have two brothers. One is in Taiyuan, and \_\_\_\_\_ is in Shanghai.  
A. other                      B. the other                  C. others                      D. the others
- ( ) 29. Kyle usually \_\_\_\_\_ his key to his neighbor when he is away from home.  
A. leaves                      B. has left                      C. will leave                      D. is leaving
- ( ) 30. A friend is \_\_\_\_\_ that we can depend on when we are in trouble.  
A. nobody                      B. somebody                      C. everybody                      D. anybody
- ( ) 31. The idea to go to the Botanical Gardens \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful.  
A. looks                      B. tastes                      C. sounds                      D. smells
- ( ) 32. China aims to \_\_\_\_\_ faster and cheaper Internet services during the coming four years.  
A. predict                      B. provide                      C. prevent                      D. pretend
- ( ) 33. Mary's father rarely drinks, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. doesn't he                  B. does he                      C. is he                      D. isn't he



- ( )34. When she \_\_\_\_\_ her homework, she will have a cup of orange juice.  
A. finish                      B. will finish                      C. finishes                      D. finished
- ( )35. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ my teeth three times a day.  
A. used brushing      B. used to brush      C. used brush      D. used to brushing

VI. Cloze test (完形填空):(共 15 分)

The British spend a lot of time 36 about the weather. So it is not 37 to find that many people are fond of weather forecasting. The weather office, 38 tells people what the weather will be like the next day, is always 39 telephone calls from forecasting lovers giving it their advice. Some of those people base their forecasts 40 the movement of the stars, and 41 on past weather records or on what they have 42 in the country. Of course, the weather office's computers 43 to be more accurate than one person working 44. The computers, however, also make plenty 45 mistakes. A(n) 46 of this is the monthly weather forecast the office has been publishing since 2010 47 much success. The office 48 these forecasts as an experiment. The trouble is that 49 the office says that its forecasts are not always accurate, the public can't help taking 50 of them.

- ( )36. A. to talk                      B. talking                      C. talked                      D. to talking
- ( )37. A. surprising                      B. interesting                      C. satisfying                      D. inspiring
- ( )38. A. which                      B. it                      C. that                      D. what
- ( )39. A. making                      B. connecting                      C. receiving                      D. arranging
- ( )40. A. to                      B. at                      C. with                      D. on
- ( )41. A. the others                      B. another                      C. the other                      D. others
- ( )42. A. organized                      B. observed                      C. managed                      D. considered
- ( )43. A. have                      B. ought                      C. want                      D. happen
- ( )44. A. oneself                      B. lonely                      C. along                      D. alone
- ( )45. A. of                      B. with                      C. for                      D. /
- ( )46. A. story                      B. experiment                      C. example                      D. exception
- ( )47. A. with                      B. without                      C. winning                      D. awarded
- ( )48. A. begin                      B. began                      C. has begun                      D. had begun
- ( )49. A. since                      B. because                      C. if                      D. although
- ( )50. A. care                      B. part                      C. notice                      D. advantage

VII. Choose the right words or phrases to fill in the blanks; each can be used once, and there are two spare words (选词填空,12 选 10,有两个词多余):(共 10 分)

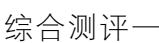
|             |           |          |           |           |               |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| even if     | appearing | changing | depend on | no longer | be equal with |
| traditional | or not    | old      | choices   | abilities | as a whole    |

Men and women have more choices today. For example, there are 51. \_\_\_\_\_ about marriage. People can decide whether to get married 52. \_\_\_\_\_. Women who have good jobs need not 53. \_\_\_\_\_ their husbands, so the traditional idea that marriage is the most important job of a woman's life is 54. \_\_\_\_\_.

There are more choices about children, too. Many working wives can decide whether and when, if they want, to have children. And they don't want to give up work 55. \_\_\_\_\_ they have a child.

Perhaps the most important difference today is that so many women work even after they get





married. Today most women in Britain without a job either have very young children or are quite **56.** \_\_\_\_\_. Over half of all married women now have a job, and women **57.** \_\_\_\_\_ make up over one third of the British work-force. This has changed marriage. When people get married, the husband and wife have very different roles from, say, fifty years ago. If both husband and wife work, the woman will expect to **58.** \_\_\_\_\_ her husband. For example, many young husbands are now ready to take their share in doing the housework and looking after the children. And the husband **59.** \_\_\_\_\_ expects to make all the important decisions himself. His wife will, for example, share in decisions about money. In some cases, the husband wants to stay at home and take care of the children, but usually it is because he cannot find a job. In this case, the wife earns the money for the family and the husband takes on the **60.** \_\_\_\_\_ female part.

### Part III : Reading and Writing 第三部分 读写(60 分)

### VIII. Reading comprehension (阅读理解): (共 30 分)

Choose the best answer (根据短文内容,选择最恰当的选项):

A

Have you ever heard the name, John Denver? Do you know who he was? He was an American singer. People all over the world, young and old, love him and his songs. Unfortunately he was killed while he was flying his private small plane. His plane fell down while it was flying over the Pacific Ocean near Montherrey, California. It happened on October 12, 1997. His best-known songs are *Take me home*, *country roads*, *Leaving on a jet plane*, and so on. Bill Clinton, the US president, praised Denver. He said that his music moved millions of people and advanced understanding around the world.

John Denver had been to many countries. In 1992, he came to China and gave performances in a lot of cities. He became popular among English lovers and music fans in China.

People feel sorry for his death, for they will not be able to see him or hear him sing new songs any longer. But they will never forget him and his beautiful songs.

- ( ) 61. John Denver was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. singer B. dancer  
C. pilot D. president
- ( ) 62. He died \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in his house  
B. near Montherey, California  
C. when he was traveling around the world  
D. on his way to New York
- ( ) 63. He \_\_\_\_\_ on October 12, 1997.  
A. gave performances B. bought a small plane  
C. was killed D. visited China
- ( ) 64. Bill Clinton said that Denver's music \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was difficult to understand  
B. was noisy  
C. touched millions of people's hearts  
D. made people angry



( ) 65. Which of the following is wrong?

- A. John Denver visited China in 1992.
- B. English lovers and music fans in China love John Denver and his songs.
- C. People feel sorry for John Denver.
- D. People will soon forget his name and his song.

B

I recently spent two years in the Arctic (北极) filming the series (连续剧) *Blue Planet*. I love being in an environment that hasn't changed for 20,000 years. Of course it's freezing, but it must be a healthy place because you never catch a cold.

When I am filming, I like to really feel how lonely the environment is. Filming underwater involves cutting through thick ice. When diving in, you should tie to a line. The person at the other end of the line has to pull you out fast if necessary.

At first I was a research diver for the British Antarctic Survey Project, but for me, science isn't exciting enough. I'd always enjoy photography, and whenever camera teams passed through, they encouraged me to watch and learn. I was then able to move into filming in 1985 and have concentrated on Arctic and Antarctic wildlife ever since.

I prefer to be face to face with the animals I'm filming. I haven't been in the water with killer whales yet, but I plan to. Of course, it's dangerous if you choose the wrong moment. They're big animals and can move fast, so I'd be stupid to film them when they are searching for food!

I have never had problems with polar bears, although once I was frightened when one tried to get into my tent. Polar bears are bold, clever and dangerous. But I made the bear understand I wouldn't hurt it.

Now I come back home, I work in the mornings and spend the afternoons swimming to keep fit. Now I'm fifty, and filming is harder. The challenge (挑战) for me is to go on with the high-quality work.

( ) 66. The writer loved the Arctic because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it's freezing
- B. it's changeable
- C. it's a healthy place
- D. it's an exciting place

( ) 67. From the third paragraph we know that at first the writer was a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. research diver
- B. scientist
- C. a photographer
- D. film-maker

( ) 68. The underlined phrase "the wrong moment" refers to the time when the whales are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hungry
- B. meeting strangers
- C. having a rest
- D. moving fast

( ) 69. Talking about his experience with a polar bear, the writer said \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the animal was much more afraid than he was
- B. he felt excited, having no idea that the bear might attack him
- C. the bear seemed to know that he wasn't dangerous
- D. he realized he was wrong to trust polar bears

( ) 70. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the good chances in TV camera work
- B. the challenges of the environment the writer works in
- C. the difficulties of having to work alone
- D. the beautiful scenery of the Arctic







©

Do you feel a little sleepy after lunch? Well, that's normal. Your body naturally slows down then. What should you do about it? Don't reach for a coffee! Instead, take a nap.

It's good to have a daily nap. First of all, you are more active after napping. You remember things better and make fewer mistakes. Also, you can learn things more easily after taking a nap. A nap may increase your self-confidence and make you more active. It may even cheer you up.

But, there are some simple rules you should follow about taking a nap. First, take a nap in the middle of day, about eight hours after you wake up. Next, a 20-minute nap is best. If you sleep longer, you may fall into a deep sleep. After waking from a deep sleep, you will feel worse. Also, you should set an alarm clock. That way, you can fully relax during your nap. You won't have to keep looking at the clock so you don't oversleep.

Now, the next time you feel sleepy after lunch, don't get stressed. Put your head down, close your eyes, and catch forty winks.

( ) 71. According to the reading, what is NOT a benefit (益处) of napping?

- A. It makes you stronger.
- B. It makes you feel happier.
- C. It gives you more self-confidence.
- D. It improves your memory.

( ) 72. What a good rule for taking a nap?

- A. Use an alarm clock.
- B. Nap eight hours after waking up.
- C. Sleep for about half an hour.
- D. All the above.

( ) 73. What is the best napping plan?

- A. Two 60-minute naps every day.
- B. One nap each day.
- C. Napping only in the morning.
- D. Napping only in the evening.

( ) 74. What does "catch forty winks" in the last sentence mean?

- A. Go to bed.
- B. Have a deep sleep.
- C. Take a nap.
- D. Have a cup of tea.

( ) 75. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Why napping is good.
- B. How to sleep deeply.
- C. Why children take naps.
- D. The problem with napping.

**IX. Complete the following text with the given sentences (根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项是多余项): (共 5 分)**

After a few days in Pittsburgh, I was happy to leave the city and enjoy the harmony of the countryside. 76. \_\_\_\_\_ As I arrived, I was immediately impressed by the charming Laurel Highlands and other natural sights. However, I was not there to enjoy beauty: I was there to see a house, one of the most famous houses in the world.

The house I had come to is Fallingwater. It is called Fallingwater because it was built over a



waterfall. 77. \_\_\_\_\_ When you approach the house, surrounded by forest, streams and mountains, it looks as though the clear blue water were flowing through it, since the stream rushes out from under the ground floor of the building.

78. \_\_\_\_\_ As I toured the house, I learnt that it took Wright three years to build the place. The Kaufman family had asked him to design them a home in the middle of the countryside where they could enjoy the sights and sounds of the natural world. Though they lived in the city, they loved to come to the mountains to spend some time in the peace and quiet of nature, where they could go camping in the forest and play in the stream with their children. 79. \_\_\_\_\_

80. \_\_\_\_\_ And I would agree that this beautiful house is a masterpiece of design. It also demonstrates how important it is to live side-by-side with nature and to respect it rather than try to dominate it.

- A. In fact, they loved the water so much that they asked Wright to design a house that would let them view the beautiful waterfall every day.

B. I left my hotel early and drove south to the Bear Run Nature Reserve.

C. It was impossible to build a house over water.

D. Many people have suggested that this incredible building is a work of art.

E. The house was designed by the architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, for the businessman Edgar Kaufman and his family.

F. A lot of people liked the house so much that they wanted to buy it.

G. As most houses are built on solid ground, this house's location instantly made it famous.

**X. Read the passage and answer the questions (阅读短文,回答问题):(共 10 分)**

One morning, a blind boy sat on the steps of a building with a hat by his feet. He held up a sign which said, "I am blind. Please help me."

There were only a few coins in the hat. A man was walking by. He took out a few coins from his pocket and dropped them into the hat. He then took the sign, turned it over, and wrote some words on it. He put the sign back so that everyone who walked by could see the words.

Soon the hat began to fill up. A lot more people were giving money to the blind boy. That afternoon the man who had changed the sign came to see how things were. The boy recognized his footsteps and asked, "Are you the one who changed my sign in the morning? What did you write?"

The man said, "I only wrote the truth. I said what you said, but in a different way."

What he had written was: Today is a beautiful day, but I cannot see it.

Do you think the first sign and the second sign were saying the same thing?

Of course both signs told people the boy was blind. But the first sign simply told people to help by putting some money in the hat. The second sign told people that they were able to enjoy the beauty of the day, but the boy couldn't because he was blind.

The first sign simply said the boy was blind. The second sign told people they were so lucky that they were not blind.

There is a great lesson we can learn from this story: Treasure(珍惜) what you have. Someone else has less. Try your best to help those who need your help.





81. Who sat on the steps of a building asking for help?  
\_\_\_\_\_
82. A man passed by and gave the boy some money, didn't he?  
\_\_\_\_\_
83. What did the man do to the boy's sign?  
\_\_\_\_\_
84. What did the man write on the sign?  
\_\_\_\_\_
85. What can we learn from the story?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**XI. Writing (作文): (共 15 分)**

86. Write a passage of at least 80 words on the topic “I love my hometown”(以《我爱我的家乡》为题目写一篇不少于 80 词的短文):

Use the following points as reference(以下问题供参考):

- \* \* Do you like your hometown?
- \* \* Why do you like your hometown?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_