

17.in order to

18. develop one's independence

19.agree with

20.provide sth.for sb.

21.work on

22.come over

23.all the time

24.all day = the whole day

25.in surprise

26.as soon as

27.a waste of time

28.as a result

29.look after = take care of

30.depend on

为了

培养独立性

同意

给某人提供某物

从事于,忙于

过来

一直,频繁

整 天

惊讶地

一······就·····

浪费时间

结果

照顾,照看

依赖于

重要句型:

1.Could you please take out the rubbish? 请你去倒垃圾好吗?

2.Could I at least finish watching this show?

我至少看完这个节目行吗?

3. The minute I sat down in front of the TV, my mom came over. $\,$

我刚在电视机前坐下,我妈妈就过来了。

 $4.\mbox{For one week,}$ she did not do any housework and neither did I.

一个星期以来,她没做任何家务,我也没有做。

 $5.\mbox{My}$ mom came over as soon as I sat down in front of the TV.

我在电视机前一坐下,我妈妈就过来了。 6.l'll finish my homework while you help me with the dishes.

在你帮我洗餐具的时候,我会完成家庭作业。

THURSTEN MYNA JUMA MET I

7. Kids these days already have enough stress from school.

现在的孩子们已经有来自学校的足够的压力了。

8.It is the parents' job to provide a clean and comfortable environment at home for their children

在家里给孩子们提供一个干净又舒适的环境是家长的责任。

9. Doing chores helps to develop children's independence and teaches them how to look after themselves.

做家务帮助培养孩子们的独立性,并教会他们怎样去照顾自己。

10. The earlier kids learn to be independent, the better it is for their future.

孩子们越早学会独立,对他们的未来就越好。

Unit 4 Why don't you talk to your parents?



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

同学们,生活并不总是一帆风顺的。在日常生活中,你一定会有开心的事情,也会遇到一些麻烦与问题。你会如何应对各种压力或困境,如何建立正确、积极的生活态度和价值观?相信学习了本单元,你会找到答案的。

●核心目标:

话	题	人际交往。			
词	汇	有关描述问题与提建议的词汇。			
语	法	情态な	加词 could 与 should;连词 until,so that 和 although;提建议的句型。		
功	能	谈论问	可题;提出合理的建议。		
		听	能听懂有关描述问题的短语;能听懂用 could 和 should 提建议的方式;能听懂合理的建议。		
技	能	说	会描述遇到的问题并寻求帮助;能合理、恰当地给别人提出建议,帮助他人解决问题。		
		读	正确读出本单元所学内容,正确表达自己和他人的现实生活情况。		
				写	会根据自己遇到的问题寻求帮助;会在日常生活中恰当理解他人的问题和有效表达自己的建议。
文	化	能主动	力与他人交流探讨生活中遇到的问题;能在生活中关注并尽己所能地帮助家人以及朋友。		
 What should I do? —Why don't you forget about it? Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal. —What should he do? —He should talk to his friend so that he can say he's sorry. —Maybe you could go to his house. —I guess I could, but I don't want to surprise him. 		y don't you forget about it? Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal. at should he do? should talk to his friend so that he can say he's sorry. ybe you could go to his house.			





眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

请同学们仔细观察下面的两张图片,跟老师一起进入本单元的学习吧!





Look at the two pictures of the students. In the first picture, the	girl is worri	ed because	she meets
problems. Do you often meet problems? Tell me, please. 1	2	3	In the sec-
ond picture, the girl asks others for help. Do you have ways to deal	with them?	1	2
3.			



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

Section A



主动、合作、协同探究

- 1.Why don't you talk to your parents? 为什么不和你的父母谈谈呢?
 Why don't you do sth.? = Why not do sth.? "为什么不……呢?"用于提建议。例如:
 - —Why do you go to Lao She Teahouse tonight? 今晚为什么不去老舍茶馆呢?
 - 一Sounds great.听起来不错。
 - —I feel really tired.我有点累了。
 - 一Why not go and have a rest? 为什么不去休息会儿呢?
- 2.My parents don't allow me to hang out with my friends.我的父母不允许我和朋友们出去闲逛。 allow 的用法:动词,"默许,听任,不加阻止"。allow sb. to do sth."允许某人做某事" 例如: My mother allows me to watch TV.妈妈允许我看电视。
- 3. What's wrong? 怎么啦? 例如:
 - —Mum, I'm not feeling well.妈妈,我不舒服。
 - —Oh, dear! What's wrong? 哦,天啊! 你怎么了?
- 4.I'm really tired because I studied until midnight last night, 我真的很累,因为我昨天晚上一直学习到 半夜。

until 的用法:连词,"直到;在······之前",引导时间状语从句。

until 引导的时间状语从句里,如果主句用肯定式,其含义是"一直到……时",谓语动词只能用延续性动词。如果主句用否定式,其含义是"直到……才……",谓语动词可用瞬间动词。例如:

Let's wait until the rain stops.咱们等到雨停吧。

I didn't wake up until I heard the alarm clock.直到听到闹钟的铃声我才醒来。

5.Well, I found my sister looking through my things yesterday. 哦,昨天我发现我妹妹翻了我的东西。

(1) find sb. doing sth."发现某人正在做某事" 例如:

Mr. Wang found Li Dong reading a storybook in the class.王老师发现李东在班上读故事书。

(2) looking through"浏览" 例如:

Here is the book. First look through it and then tell me what you think of it,这是这本书。先浏览一下,然后告诉我你对本书的想法。

- 6.Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal. 尽管她错了,但也不是什么大错。
 - (1) although 的用法:连词,"尽管"。用来引导让步状语从句。例如:

Although the book was old, we decided to buy it.尽管这本书很旧,我们还是决定买。

Although he was tired, he went on working.尽管很累,他还是继续工作。

- (2)It's not a big deal. 没什么大不了;不是什么大事(常用于口语中)。
- 7. Hope things work out. 希望事情顺利解决。

work out"解决;找出·····的答案"。例如:

The teachers encourage their students to work out the problems by themselves, and in this way students can enjoy success.

老师们鼓励学生们自己找出问题的答案,通过这种方式,学生们可以体会成功。

- 8.My problem is that I can't get on with my family.我的问题是我不能与我的家人和睦相处。 get on"相处"。例如:
 - —What kind of persons do you prefer to make friends with? 你喜欢和哪种类型的人做朋友?
 - —I choose my friends on their characters and how we get on.我依据性格和相处的方式来选友。
- 9. When they argue, it's like a big, black cloud hanging over our home. 当他们争吵的时候,就像有一大团乌云笼罩在我们家。

argue with sb."与某人争吵"。例如:

He argued with his father.他和父亲争吵起来。

10. Also, my elder brother is not very nice to me. 同时,我哥哥对我也不太友善。

elder	用来表示兄弟姐妹及子女之间的长幼关系,常用作定语。
older	泛指新旧、老幼或年龄的大小关系,可以用作表语,是 old 的比较级形式。

例如:His elder brother is ill.他哥哥病了。

My elder brother is 7 years older than my younger sister.我哥比我妹大7岁。

- 11.Instead he watches whatever he wants until late at night. 相反,他想看什么就看什么,一直到深夜。
 - (1) instead 的用法:

副词,"代替,反而,替"。常放在句首或句尾,表示前面的事情没做,而做了后面的事情。例如:

She didn't call him. She wrote to him instead.她没有给他打电话,而是写了封信。

(2) whatever=no matter what"任何,每一"。例如:

Whatever happens, I won't change my mind.无论发生什么事,我都不会改变主意。

- 12.If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help. 如果你的父母有问题,你应该主动提供帮助。
 - ①offer to do sth."主动提出做某事"。例如:

I think you can offer to help.我觉得你可以主动帮忙。

②offer sb. sth. = offer sth. to sb."主动提供给某人某物"。例如:

The little boy offered his seat to the old lady on the crowded bus.

在拥挤的公交车上,小男孩把座位让给了老人。

- 13. Secondly, why don't you sit down and communicate with your brother? 其次,你为什么不能坐下来和你的哥哥交流一下呢?
 - (1) secondly 的用法:副词,"第二;其次"。例如:





Firstly, it's too expensive, and secondly, it's too old.首先,太贵了,其次,太旧了。

(2) communicate 的用法:动词,"交流"。communicate with sb."和某人交流"。例如:

They can't understand each other so they have difficulty in communicating.

他们互不理解,所以在沟通上有困难。

They communicate with each other by QQ.

他们通过 QQ 交流。

14. You should explain that you don't mind him watching TV all the time. 你应该跟他解释说你并不介意他一直看电视。

explain sth. to sb."向某人解释某事"。例如:

Mr. Wu always spends a lot of time explaining things to us.吴老师总是花大量时间给我们做解释。

考点链

主动 合作 协同探究

Ⅰ.请根据句意及首字母提示,填入单词的正确形式。	
1.I can't go out with you because my mother doesn't a me to go out.	
2.Your answer is not right.It's w	
3.If you don't know the meaning of the word, just try to g it.	
4.1 don't see any r between the two problems.	
5. The telephone is an important invention. It is a popular way of c	
6.—Why does Jack look unhappy?	
—Because he a with his best friend just now.	
7.The moon disappeared behind a c	
8.Lisa is my e sister and she is two years older than me.	
9.Mr.Brown was ill.He didn't go to the meeting.I went, i	
10.W you do, I'll be there for you.	
11.1 was very n before the exam.1 couldn't get to sleep.	
12. Yesterday he o to help me carry the box. I said thanks to him.	
13.We need to learn how to dress p	
14.Firstly,I don't have enough money.S,I don't have free time.	
15.Please e the matter clearly to us.	
16.C others' homework is not good for students.	
17.My mother says she will r home in two days.	
18.1 don't hate you a	
Ⅱ.根据汉语提示完成句子。	
1.——哪儿不舒服?	
——我嗓子疼。	
—?	
—I've got a sore throat.	
2. 我妈妈现在正在浏览报纸。	
My mother is the newspaper at the moment.	
3.我感觉到了压力。取胜对全家来说是如此重要。	
I felt the pressure on me. Winning was	for the whole
family.	
4.我希望你能解决这个问题。	
I hope you can the problem	

She	her classmate	S.	
用所给单词的正确形式填空。			
Dear Mr. Hunt,			
My problem is that I co	an't get on with my family. 1.	(relation) bet	ween my parent
	y fight a lot, and I really don't		
cate) they have. I don't kno	ow if I should say anything to th	nem about this. When th	ey argue, it's lik
a big, black cloud 3	(hang)over our home. Also,	my 4(old) b	rother is not ver
nice to me. He always refus	ses 5(let) me watch r	ny favorite TV show. In	stead he watche
vhatever he wants until lat	te at night. I don't think this is 6	(unfair). At h	ome I always fee
onely and nervous. Is that	normal? What can I do?		
			Sad and Thirtee
Dear Sad and Thirteen,			
It's not easy 7	(be) your age, and it's norma	ıl to have these 8	(feeling). Wh
lon't you talk about these	e feelings with your family? If	your parents are havir	ng problems, yo
should offer 9(help	p). Maybe you could do more	jobs around the house	so that they hav
more time for proper commi	unication. 10(Second), why don't you sit do	wn and commun
cate with your brother? You	u should explain that you don't	mind him 11((watch)TV all th
ime. However, he should le	et you watch your favorite show	. I hope things will be 1	2(good
or you soon.			

Section B

语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

- 1.My parents give me a lot of pressure about school. 我父母在学习上给了我很多压力。 pressure 的用法:
 - ①不可数名词"(物理学)压力"。例如:
 - air pressure 气压 blood pressure 血压
 - ②不可数名词,还可指精神上和外界施加的压力=stress 例如:

under pressure 在压力下

2.I have to compete with my classmates at school. 在学校我不得不和我的同学们竞争。 compete with"和······竞争"。例如:

Parents often compete with each other.家长们经常相互竞争。

- 3. Who gives their opinions about the problem? 对于这个问题都有谁提出了他们自己的观点? in one's opinion"以某人的观点;在某人看来"。例如:
 In my opinion, I agree with you.以我的观点,我同意你。
- 4.The Taylors are a typical American family. 泰勒家是一个典型的美国家庭。
- (1) The Taylors 泰勒一家。在姓氏的复数前加冠词 the 表示"全家人或夫妻两人",使用时注意主语和谓语保持一致。例如:

The Blacks are getting ready for the holiday.布莱克一家正在为度假做准备。

(2)typical的用法:形容词,"典型的"。例如:



a typical problem 一个典型的问题

5.Maybe | could cut out a few of their activities, but | believe these activities are important for my children's future. 或许我可以减少他们的一些活动,但是我相信这些活动对孩子们的未来很重要。

cut out"删除;删去"。例如:

You'd better cut out that sentence.你最好删掉那句。

6.In some families, competition starts very young and continues until the kids get older.

在有些家庭,竞争从孩子们很小的时候就开始了,一直持续到他们长大。

continue 的用法:动词,"继续;持续",指进程在时间或空间上的延续,强调持续不断,有时也可以指短暂停止后继续进行。例如:

He continued the work for two days.他连续两天都在做这项工作。

7.And they are always comparing them with other children. 她们总是把自己的孩子和其他的孩子作比较。

compare...with... "把······与······做比较"。例如:

- 一Why are most children under too much pressure? 孩子们压力为什么大?
- —Because their parents always compare them with others.因为父母总是拿他们和别人做比较。
- 8.Doctors say too much pressure is not good for a child's development. 医生说太多的压力不利于孩子的发展。

development 的用法:名词,"发展"。例如:

Good habits are good for the development of us teenagers.好习惯有利于我们青少年的发展。

9.Dr. Alice Green says all these activities can cause a lot of stress for children. 爱丽丝·格林医生说所有的这些活动会给孩子们带来很多压力。

cause sth. for sb."给某人带来……"。例如:

She always causes trouble for people.她总是给人们添麻烦。

10.Perhaps children/parents should/could...或许孩子们/父母应该/可能·······

perhaps 的用法:副词,"也许,可能",一般指比较小的可能性。

Perhaps I will see him the day after tomorrow, but I am not sure.也许我后天去看他,但是我不能确定。

考点链接	主动、合作、协同探究
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Ι.	哊잰	括句	恵及	自子	母提示	,項人	. 単词	的止何	用形式。)
----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	------	-----	------	---

1.I joined the club two weeks ago. Now I am a m of the club.
2.Don't give me too much pI'm stressed out.
3.1,000 children entered the English c
4.In my o, it's very important for students to learn English well
5.The man is a s worker and we should learn from him.
6.The Taylors are a t American family.
7.She was too hungry and she had a q dinner.
8."The war will c for another two or three years,"he said.
9.They always c them with other children.
10.A lot of people are c about surfing the Internet now.
11.Parents shouldn't p their kids so hard.
12. With the d of the Internet, smartphones are widely used.
13. This is a mistake, and it c me some worry.
14. The first snow came a month earlier than u
15.P you are right.

ΪΙ.	根据汉语提示完成句子。
	1.你应该停止看电视。到写作业的时间了。
	You should stop TV time homework.
	2. 你为什么删除了 QQ 空间里的这篇文章?
	Why did you this article in QQ space?
	3.太多的压力不利于孩子们的健康。
	pressure isn't children's health.
	4. 凯特经常在课上不停地吃东西。
	Kate often in class.
	5.除非我拿到驾照,否则我不能开我父亲的车。
	I can't drive my car I get my driving license.
\coprod	用所给单词的正确形式填空。
	Maybe You Should Learn to Relax!
	These days, Chinese children are sometimes 1. (busy) on weekends than weekdays
	because they have to take so many after-school classes. Many of them 2. (learn) exam
	skills so that they can get into a good high school and 3. (late) a good university. Others
	are practicing sports so that they can 4. (competition) and win. However, this doesn't only
	happen in China.
	The 5. (Taylor) are a typical American family. Life for Cathy Taylor's three children is
	very busy. "On 6. (many) days after school," Cathy says, "I take one of my two boys to
	basketball practice and my daughter to football 7. (train). Then I have to take my other
	son to piano lessons. Maybe I could cut out a few of their 8. (activity), but I believe these
	activities are important for my children's future. I really want them to be 9. (success)."
	However, the tired children don't get home until after 7:00 p.m. They have a quick dinner, and
	then it's time for homework.
	Linda Miller, a mother of three, knows all about such stress. "In some families, competition
	10. (start) very young and continues until the kids get older," she says. "Mothers send
	their small kids to all kinds of classes. And they are always 11. (compare) them with other
	children. It's crazy. I don't think that's fair. Why don't they just let their kids be kids? People
	shouldn't push their kids so hard."
	Doctors say too much pressure is not good for a child's 12. (develop). Dr. Alice Green
	says all these activities can cause a lot of stress for children. "Kids should have time 13.
	(relax) and think for themselves, too. Although it's normal to want successful children, it's even
	14. (important) to have happy children."
	合作探究 小组合作探究,全方位、多角度学以致用
Ι	Survey
	学校正在开展"我是小记者"活动,请你询问同学们,调查一下初中生现在的苦恼与困惑,看一看谁收集
的	问题最多。



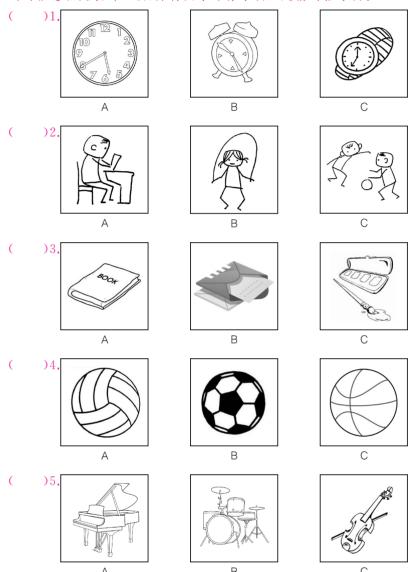
	e play 是优秀的心理咨询师?和同学分别扮演遇到苦恼的人和心理咨询师,针对收集的问题给出建议,看 建议合理,办法多样,能帮他人解决问题。
Ⅲ.Repe 请 状态。	ort 用本单元所学内容结合上述活动的结果,写一篇小记者的报道,反映现在初中生的真实学习生活
SCHOOL	归纳小结 杭理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化
Ⅰ.你能	5写出一些关于麻烦事的短语吗?
Ⅱ .遇到	J苦恼时怎样向别人寻求帮助?
1	
2	
3	
Ⅲ.合理	型地提出建议的句型你学会了吗?
1.	
2.	
3.	



你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

I.**情景反应** 这一大题共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一段对话。请你从 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与所听到的信息相关联的一项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。



- Ⅱ.**对话理解** 这一大题共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一组对话和一个问题。请你从 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。
 - ()6.A.Because he has a test.
 - B.Because he has too much homework.
 - C.Because he has to do housework.
 - ()7.A.He is tired.
 ()8.A.Yes, they do.
 ()9.A.The work.
 ()10.A.On weekdays.
 B.He is happy.
 C.He is relaxed.
 C.No, they not.
 C.The pressure.
 C.On the weekend.



Ⅲ.语篇理解	这一大题你将听到一篇短文。	请你根据短文内容和所提出的5个问题,从A、B、C三个选项
中,选出一	个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填	入题前的括号内。

甲,	选出一个最佳选项,并将	其字母标号填入题前的括号内。	
()11.What's very impo	rtant in this passage?	
	A.Food.	B.Chocolate.	C.Hamburgers.
()12.Why should we ed	at more fruits and vegetables	?
	A.Because they o	ire bad for us.	
	B.Because they a	re good for us.	
	C.Because they o	re delicious.	
()13.ls chocolate heal	thy?	
	A.Yes, it is.		
	B.No, it isn't.		

C.We don't know.

114.What's the old saying in this passage?

A.A bad beginning makes a bad ending.

B.A good beginning makes a good ending.

C.An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

()15. How to keep healthy?

A.Doing sports every day.

B.Doing sports sometimes.

C.Eating chocolate every day.

IV.**听力填空** 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听到的内容,完成下面表格,并将获取的信息填入相应的位置。每空一词。

What do parents usually do about their children?	They always 16 their children with others.				
Who studied hard when he was the boy's age?	The boy's 17 brother.				
Why did the boy say nothing?	Because he had already heard that from his father many 18				
How many people did the father mention (提到) from the passage?	19 people.				
What's the last sentence?	Do you have a better way to 20 with each other?				

单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

I.**单项选择**(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

7		请你从每小题所给的 A、 括号内。	B、C 三个选项中,选出可以填	入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题
1	, 90 на.		my noighbor's window What	t should I do?
(-	my neighbor's window.What	siloula i do?
		—I'm afraid you ho		Coutup
,	<i>(</i>	A.look for	• •	C.cut up
()2.Don't it.L	· -	
	,	A.argue with		C.get on
(_ because he argued with hi	
	,	A.happy	'	C.tired
(·	e city life made them move t	
		A.worry	B.pressure	C.stressed
()5.If you don't go, I w	on't go	
		A.too	B.also	C.either
()6.After the death of	their parents, the sisters	well and never argued.
		A.got up	9	C.got down
()7.Could you please h	nelp me when the p	lanes arrives?
		A.ask	B.look for	C.find out
()8.My family always	go somewhere interesting	the holiday begins.
		A.as soon as	B.so	C.so that
()9.—How do you like	the concert given by EXO?	
		-Exciting,	_ one piece of the music wo	sn't played quite well.
		A.though	B.because	C.so
()10.Chen Wei isn't at	school today he is	taking a robot competition in Shanghai.
		A.so	B.because	C.before
Ⅱ .:	完形	填空 (每小题 1 分,共 10	分)	
		阅读下面短文,掌握其大	意,然后从每小题所给的 A、B	、C三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字
7	母标	号填入题前的括号内。		
		Perhaps you often hav	e problems in your life. Amo	ong these problems, some are serious and
5		e are not.		
	,	When you have probler	ms,you will probably ask so	omeone else 1 advice.He will give you
(ly neighbor often 3 noise.He plays his
				ay give you a piece of advice."You should
				clothes and having no time to go to your
				al with them skillfully.Maybe you should buy
		· · ·		nanks" and 7 you are sorry for not being
				ur friend and not having enough money are
				ou don't have 10 , you should go to work
			vay you should learn how to	
	or ge)1.A.for	B.to	C.on
_ ()1.A.101	D.10	C.011



()2.A.ideas	B.problems	C.situations
()3.A.gets	B.takes	C.makes
()4.A.put	B.turn	C.cut
()5.A.old	B.new	C.dirty
()6.A.heavy	B.small	C.serious
()7.A.that	B.which	C.what
()8.A.problem	B.thought	C.ones
()9.A.happy	B.friendly	C.good
()10.A.clothes	B.friends	C.money

Ⅲ.**阅读理解(一)**(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

配对阅读:下表左栏是五个人的烦恼信息,右栏是解决烦恼的办法,请为它们配对,有两项多余。

- ()1. My parents always want me to stay at home and don't allow me to go out with my friends.
- () 2. I want to study English well, but I always forget what the teacher said in class. I'm so frustrated (泄气).
- ()3. Rita lost her job and she wants to look for another job.
- () 4. My sister can't see anything clearly. She is too anxious.
- ()5. Miss Tang bought a new house. Now she wants to look for a painter(油漆工).

A. Doctor Li

Are you worried about your eyes? We have the best instrument and everything will be OK. Just call 685-6034 at any time.

B.Gardener Wanted

The Flower Garden needs a gardener. If you're good at gardening, please call 486-3936.

C. The best Painter

Are you looking for a painter for your house? We're the best. Call 024-5555555.

D. Trouble Solving

Do you always disagree with your parents? Come here and we can help you.

E.Knowledge Store

Do you like Yang Lan? Her new book comes out. Just come here for it.

F.English Corner in the School

Do you usually feel frustrated about English? Why not join us? We can talk about our trouble with native speakers

G.On Sale

Good clothes are sold at a very low price. Just come to Nancy Store if you need.

R

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

Is there someone you hate? Well, maybe you don't really hate them. But you get really angry every time you think of them. If you don't let this anger go, it can turn into bitterness(痛苦).

Bitterness often appears when we can't forgive someone who has hurt us or made us angry. Someone might say or do something that hurts us.But instead of controlling the anger, we keep it deep inside.Before long,a bitter feeling begins to grow.We may think we're hurting that person by criticizing(指责) him or her often, but we're really only hurting ourselves.

Bitterness can not only lead to serious health problems such as heart disease, but also hurt our relationship with friends and family members. No one enjoys being around an anger person for very long.

If you see bitterness in your life, here are some ways to help you to deal with it.

Accept(接受) it

Instead of trying to <u>deny</u> your anger, make it clear to yourself and accept it. See your anger for what it is and quickly deal with it.

Stop making excuses for it

You may feel you have a right to be angry. You may think you're right and the other person is wrong. You may even secretly enjoy making the other person look bad. But in the end, bitterness hurts you much more than the other person. The bitterness will hold you back, and the other person will go on with his or her life.

Forgive(原谅) and forget it

You probably can't completely put the anger out of your mind. But you can decide to forgive the other person. Forget it and move on. You'll enjoy better health and peace of mind.

()6.According to the passage, we might get angry when someone				
	A.holds us back	B.forgets us	C.does hurt us	
()7.Bitterness comes f	rom		
	A.our health proble	ems like heart disease		
	B.the anger that li	ves deep inside our mind		
	C.the person who s	says something that hurts	us	
()8.The underlined wo	rd "deny" in the passage r	means	
	A.误解	B.否认	C.疏远	
()9.The best way to de	eal with the bitterness is t	0	
	A.make the person	who hurts you look bad		
	B.hate the person	who hurts us often		
	C.forgive the perso	on who hurts us and forget	it	
()10. The writer wrote	this article to tell us that _		
	A.we should enjoy	y someone who hurts us		
	B.we should pay i	more attention to our frien	ds	
	C.the peace of mi	ind is more important than	hurt itself	
		C		

五位在中国某中学的交换留学生 Terry、Max、Pedro、Julia 和 Carl 想结交一些中国朋友。请仔细阅读 11-15 小题有关五个人的情况材料和 A、B、C、D、E 五种交友方式,然后分别找出符合各人要求的最佳选项。

Ways to make friends

	Look at people in the eye when you talk to them. That way, they'll find it easier to talk to
Α	you. It's very difficult to have a conversation with people whose eyes are looking to the
	left, to the right, at the floor—anywhere but the other person's face.
В	Have confidence in yourself. Think of your good qualities(素质). People are attracted to
	those with self-confidence.
	Try to make friends with the kind of people you really like, respect, and admire(钦佩)—
C	not just with those who are easy to meet. Be friendly with a lot of people. That way, you'll
	have a bigger group of people to choose from and have greater chances for making
	friends.



D	Plan things to talk about with people. Find out what's in the newspaper headlines, listen to the top CDs, learn about what's new with your favorite TV or movie star. The more you have to say, the more people will be interested in having a conversation with you.
E	Once you start to get to know someone, don't be friendly one day and then too shy to talk the next day. Be consistent(前后一致的). Consistency is something people look for in friends.
F	You should not be too confident. If so, sometimes you might annoy people. You should enjoy the company of other people so that they would like to come to you when they want advice.

- 11. Terry wants to make friends with the most popular girl in his class because everyone else likes her.
- 12. Max talks to a girl in his class on Monday, but on Tuesday he's afraid to say "Hi".
- 13. When Pedro feels uncomfortable talking to someone, he starts to look away.
- 14. Julia often asks herself, "Why do I have so few friends?"
- 15. Carl is never sure what to talk about when he meets people.

11	12	13	14	15	
NT 14 TO 6T / -	1/4 1 1 1 0 1				

Ⅳ.**阅读理解(二)**(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

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。

Do you write your own blog(博客)? 1

All over the world, not only famous persons but also many students use blogs as diaries and places to share their experience and ask for advice or help.

"I write my activities every day, 2" says Lali, a 16-year-old high school student at Cambridge High School in Washington." 3 because it can make my blog more interesting and more people will like it. It's a good way to show my life to the world." She has had her blog for eight months.

Students like writing blogs because they can write anything they want to, 4 Once you start to write your blog, you will find that you open up a new world.

use the blog carefully so that you can keep yourself away from some trouble. The blog makes everybody's life colorful.

A.I like putting pictures on my blog

B.But what you write down may trouble you sometimes.

C.including funny things or worries in my life.

D.but don't need to spend any money.

E.Do you often read others' blogs on the Internet?

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	
			 B		

阅读下面短文,简要回答所给问题,并将答案写在相应的位置上。

A life coach is somebody who helps you reach all kinds of personal and professional goals (目 标).Each of us has the ability to be our own life coach.Here are some tips for you:

Pay attention to your relationships with others

Ask yourself the following questions: How do you deal with disagreements? When was the last

time you showed your family members that you care for them? Your relationships with friends, family members and teachers show a lot about the kind of person you are.

Face the fears about the future

Now, imagine that one of your good friends told you that he or she was not strong enough to go back to school. We often give better advice than we are willing to take ourselves. Remember that even the most successful people were probably told that what they wanted to do was impossible, but they followed their dreams and succeed.

Develop your talents

If you want to reach your goals, you will have to spend more time developing the talents you already have, and uncovering any hidden talents that you haven't discovered yet. So you can take classes in subjects that you are interested in, even if you have no experience.

Be thankful

Take some time to be thankful for the things you do have. Remember positive memories. Think of the best day(s) you have had in the past month or year. Remember special parties, vacations and holidays. Appreciate the wonderful people you have in your life.

6.Which tip do you think influences you most?
7.Why should you pay attention to your relationships with others?
8.We often give better advice than we are willing to take ourselves.(翻译句子)
9.Think of the best day(s) you have had in the past month or year.(翻译句子)
10.请给短文拟一个适当的标题。
词语应用(每小题 1 分,共 10 分) 请根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文意思通顺、连贯。 sound, nice, write, friend, happy, you, like, need, help, how
We have a lot of trouble in our life, but we have to face them. When you are feeling1 or forget how great you are, there are six ways to make you feel good about yourself. (1) Look in the mirror(镜子) and say to 2, "I'm a special person and there's no one in the
world3 me.I can do anything!"It may not4 so good, but it really works! (2)Do something5 for someone6 others always makes you feel good. (3)Smile! Be7 to people you meet.Look for the good things in your friends and family. (4)Learn something new! Have you always wanted to decorate your own room or learn8 to swim? Go for it! New challenges(挑战) are fun and give you a sense of accomplishment when
you have finished.

(5)Read and start a diary.Turn off the TV and let your imagination(想象) fly! If you have any thoughts,dreams or anything you want, 9 them down! Writing always helps to express your

feelings.

V



	6)Stay with yo your cousin.	ur family.We	all <u>10</u> o	ur family time.Ta	lk with your mum and dad or maybe
		3.	4.	5 .	
				10	
	讨话 (每小题 1 分				
有	E下面对话的空	白处填入适当	的句子,使对	话意思完整、通顺。	有两个多余选项。
A:I w	ant to get good	d grades1	_		
B:May	ybe you could	take part in c	after-school	classes on weeke	ends.
A:2	I have to do	my homewo	rk on weeker	nds.	
B:We	ll,you could as	k your friend	s for help.		
A:3					
B:You	ı should say so	rry to your fr	iend.		
A:OK	4				
B:I th	ink you shouldr	n't play comp	uter games	or watch TV any	more.
A:5	I'll study ha	rder and har	der from now	on.	
A.But	I argued with	my best frien	id yesterday	•	
B.Tho	at's not easy.				
C.1'11	try to apologiz	e to her.			
D.Wh	at should I do?				
E.Wh	at can I do for	you?			
F.Tho	ıt's a good ide	a.			
G.I do	on't have enoug	gh time.			
1	2	3	4	5	
Ⅱ.书面表	長达(15 分)				
V	/rite a letter to	help Peter.			
	Pressure is a s	serious proble	em in today'	s world. Student	s in junior high school are under
too	much pressure.	Some studer	nts can't get	on well with the	ir classmates, while others may
worr	ry about their e	exams. I'm al	ways under	pressure, too. My	y parents want me to be the top
stud	lent in class. S	o they send r	me to all kin	ids of training cla	asses at weekends. What should
I do	?				
					Peter
Dear I	Peter,				
Т	hanks for belie	ving in me. I'	d like to hel	p you	
					Sincerely,
					Helpe



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

国外学生的学习生活

在西方的教育体制下,学生学习到深夜,或者补课,参加课外辅导提高班等,绝对不是一个普遍现象。 我没有具体算过西方学生从小学到大学在学习上平均花多少时间,但一定远远少于国内学生学习的时间。 可是,真正比起社会适应能力,个人素质和快乐程度等,我们却远远落后。

小学:孩子在学校大量的时间是在识字、阅读。老师经常把孩子们带到图书馆,让他们看各种喜欢读的书或画册。老师给孩子们讲各种各样的常识,带领他们参观大自然,了解大自然,讲解做人的道理,怎样懂礼貌,有爱心。直到三、四年级以后,才开始学习数学知识。所以,和我们国内相比,国外的孩子比较成熟,独立思考问题的能力比较强,而数学的基础知识没有我们学得深,也没有我们学得那么多。

中学:学生的课外活动非常多,初中才学我们国内小学五、六年所学的数学,但是他们阅读量非常大。很多西方国家高中课程里就有不少选修课供学生选择,而主修的课程并不多。选修课程种类很多,第二外语、艺术和戏剧、音乐、计算机、商业课、建筑设计、饮食健康教育等,还有一些国内高中必修的课程却被纳入他们的选修课程,如:历史、地理、化学、生物等。国外高中的压力远远小于国内三年苦涩艰辛的学习生涯,他们有充足的时间培养自己的爱好或者参加社会实践。

大学:大学期间,绝大多数的学生都会有兼职工作,几乎每个学校的学生都很活跃,有各种各样的组织供学生选择,学校还有 career center,称为职业中心,为学生提供在读和毕业后的就业辅导和各种工作机会。国外在选择大学专业上没有制约,而国内学生可能会因为高考成绩不佳而不得不选择根本没兴趣的专业,并且一读就是四年,毕业后还不一定在这个领域工作,那这四年岂不是荒废?虽然四年也会给你带来收获,但你可以好好算算机会成本。我想,所有这些,只有亲身经历过国外教育的人才会有深刻的体会。



词句盘点

词性转换及重要词组、句型

词汇:

1.fair adj. 公平的 unfair adj.不公平的 fairly adv.公平地 fairness n.公平

2.serious adj.严肃认真的;严重的 seriously adv.严肃认真地;严重地

3.sleep n.睡眠 / v. 睡觉 sleepy adi. 困的 sleepless adi. 不眠的

4.free adj.自由的;免费的 freedom n.自由 freely adv.自由地

5.easy adj.简单的 easily adv.简单地

6.thank v. 感谢 / n.感谢 thankful adj.感激的

7.compete v. 竞争 competition n.竞赛

8.train v.训练 training n.训练

9.type n.模范 typical adj.典型的

词组.

1.study too much 学得太多

2.get enough sleep 有足够的睡眠

3.allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事

4.hang out with friends 和朋友闲逛

6.give sb. advice 给某人建议 7.write sb. a letter 给某人写信 8.call sb. up 给某人打电话

Z



9.so that 为了

10.wait that long 等那么久

11.look through浏览12.give back归还13.be angry with生气14.forget about忘记

15.work out 成功地发展,好起来;解决

16.take lessons 上课

17.get into a good high school 上一所好高中

18.cut out删掉19.compare with比较20.push...hard强迫某人21.have time to do sth.有时间做某事22.give sb. a lot of pressure给某人施加压力

23.compete with 竞争
24.each other 互相
25.in my opinion 我认为
26.turn down 关掉
27.copy one's homework 抄作业
28.worry about 担心
29.get on with

30.refuse to do sth. 拒绝做某事

31.communicate with 交流

32.mind sb. doing sth. 介意某人做某事

33.feel lonely 感到孤独

重要句型:

1.My parents don't allow me to hang out with my friends. 我父母不允许我和朋友们一起出去闲逛。

2. Although she's wrong, it's not a big deal.

尽管她不对,但也不是什么大不了的事。

3.My problem is that I can't get on with my family. 我的问题是我不能和我的家人和睦相处。

4. When they argue, it's like a big, black cloud hanging over our home. 当他们争吵的时候,我就感觉像有一大团乌云笼罩在我们家的上空。

5.Instead he watches whatever he wants until late at night. 相反,晚上他却可以看他想看的任何节目,一直到很晚。

6. You should explain that you don't mind him watching TV all the time.

你应该向他说明你不介意他总是看电视。

7. However, the tired children don't get home until after 7:00 p.m.

然而,疲惫的孩子们直到晚上7点以后才能回到家。

8.In some families, competition starts very young and continues until the kids get older...

在一些家庭,孩子很小的时候竞争就开始了,并且持续到孩子长大……

9. And they are always comparing them with other children.

并且他们总是把他们和别的孩子对比。

10. People shouldn't push their kids so hard.

人们不应该把孩子督促得那么紧。



Unit 5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?

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

同学们,在你的生活中,一定会有一些激动人心的特殊时刻,它们给你留下了难忘或深刻的印象。你如果用英语把它描述或记录下来,该是一件多么有意义的事情啊!当你日后翻阅起曾经的记录,也许会有别样的感觉。这个单元的学习会帮助你达成这个目标的。

●核心目标:

话 题	谈论难忘的事件。						
词 汇	描述暴风雨的相关词汇。						
语 法	学习关于过去进行时的陈述句和疑问句,连词 while 和 when 的用法。						
功能	学会讨论过去的事件或讲述故事。						
	听 能听懂有关难忘的事件的短语;能听懂用过去进行时对已经发生过的事件的询问和回答。						
技 能	说 能用过去进行时提问和回答问题;能用过去进行时态表述自己在过去某时间正在做的事情。						
	读 正确读出本单元的词汇、句子与课文;理解阅读材料。						
	写 运用本单元所学内容,正确表达自己和他人经历过的重要事件。						
文 化	学习合理安排生活,养成良好习惯。						
日常用语	 —What were you doing at eight last night? —I was taking a shower. —What was she doing at the time of the rainstorm? —She was doing her homework. —What was he doing when the rainstorm came? —He was reading in the library when the rainstorm came. —What was Ben doing when it began to rain heavily? —When it began to rain, Ben was helping his mom make dinner. —What was Jenny doing while Linda was sleeping? —While Linda was sleeping, Jenny was helping Mary with her homework. 						



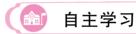
情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

请同学们仔细观察下面的四张图片,跟老师一起进入本单元的学习吧!



In these four pictures, four people were doing $\underline{1}$ things at the time of the $\underline{2}$. The girl in Picture $\underline{3}$ $\underline{3}$ $\underline{4}$ her $\underline{5}$ at home. The boy in Picture $\underline{6}$ $\underline{6}$ $\underline{7}$ a book in the library. The lady in Picture $\underline{6}$ $\underline{8}$ $\underline{9}$ $\underline{10}$ the bus at the $\underline{11}$ $\underline{12}$. And the man in Picture $\underline{6}$ was on the street.



做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限

Section A



语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

- 1. What were people doing yesterday at the time of the rainstorm? 昨天当暴风雨来临的时候人们正在做些什么?
 - (1)过去进行时态用法:
 - ①过去某个时间正在发生的动作。例如:

He was cooking at six last night.昨天晚上六点他正在做饭。

②过去某段时间正在发生的动作。例如:

I was staying here from March to May last year.从去年 3 月到 5 月,我一直待在这里。

(2) at the time of 的用法:

"在……时刻"。例如:

At the time of the earthquake, Jeff was still in his office.在地震来临的时刻,杰夫依然在他的办公室。

(3) rainstorm 名词,"暴风雨"。例如:

A few days ago, after a quick rainstorm, I walked across Central Park near the lake.几天前,在一场急促的暴风雨后,我从湖边穿过中央公园。

_2.My alarm didn't go off so I got up late.我的闹钟没有响,因此我起晚了。



(1) alarm 的用法:

名词,"闹钟;警报,警告器;惊慌"。例如:

an alarm clock 一个闹钟

The alarm went off just now.刚才警钟响了。

(2) go off 的用法:

①"爆发突然的响声"。例如:

I was late today because my alarm clock didn't go off.今天因为闹钟没响,所以我迟到了。

He returned to the airport to find his car alarm going off.他回到机场时听到自己的汽车报警器响了。

3.I was waiting for the bus when it began to rain heavily.当天开始下大雨的时候我正在等公交车。

heavily 的用法:副词,"在很大程度上,沉重地"。例如:

The army lost heavily.军队损失惨重。

Sometimes it rains heavily in Shanxi in summer.夏天,山西有时会下暴雨。

4.So, when the rainstorm suddenly came, what were you doing? 那么,当暴风雨突然来临的时候,你正在做什么呢?

suddenly 的用法:副词,"突然地"。例如:

Suddenly it began to rain.突然天开始下起雨。

5.I called at seven and you didn't pick up. 我七点钟给你打电话,你没有接。

pick up 的用法:

①"接电话"。例如:

Tom, I called you, but you didn't pick up.汤姆,我给你打电话了,但是你没接。

②"捡起;拾起"。例如:

I picked up a wallet on my way home.在回家的路上我捡到一个钱包。

③"(开车)接某人"。例如:

I will pick you up at the station.我会到车站接你。

6. That's strange. 真奇怪。

strange 的用法:形容词

①"奇怪的"。例如:

It's strange that she came to the party.她来参加聚会让人觉得很奇怪。

②"陌生的"。例如:

He stands in a strange street.他站在陌生的街道。

- 7. With no light outside, it felt like midnight.外面没有一丝光亮,让人感觉这是在午夜。
 - (1) light 的用法:

名词,"光;光亮;光线;光源"。例如:

I can't read while you are standing in my light.你挡住了我的光线,我没法看书。

(2) with 在句中做伴随状语。

①with+名词+副词 例如:

The square looks more beautiful than ever with all the lights on,所有的灯亮起来,广场看起来更美。

②with+名词+形容词 例如:

She can see stars in the dark sky with the window open.窗户开着她能看到夜空里的星星。

(3) feel like+名词 "觉得好像·····"。例如:

It feels like rain soon.好像马上就要下雨了。

- 8.The news on TV reported that a heavy rainstorm was in the area.电视新闻报道,这个地区有一场大暴雨。
 - (1)report 的用法:名词,"报告或报道";"记述;叙述"。例如:

The newspaper reported that prices were going up.报纸报道说物价正在上涨。

(2) area 的用法:名词,"区域,地区;面积;范围"。例如:

This room is 16 square metres in area.这个房间的面积为 16 平方米。

Please tell me the area code and the phone number.请告诉我区号和对方的电话号码。

- 9.Ben's dad was putting pieces of wood over the windows while his mom was making sure the flash-lights and radio were working.本的爸爸正在把木头块搭在窗户上面,而他的妈妈正在确保手电筒和收音机能正常使用。
 - (1) wood 名词,"木材;木制品;树林"。例如:

Their dishes were made of wood.他们的盘子是用木头制成的。

There was never a sound beside the wood.树林边静悄悄。

(2) window 名词,"窗户;橱窗;视窗"。例如:

Light gets into a room through the glass in the window.光线透过窗玻璃照射到屋子里。

The fresh air blew in from the open window.新鲜空气从开着的窗户吹进来。

(3) flashlight 名词,"手电筒"。例如:

It's deep and you'd better take a flashlight.它深不见底,你最好带上手电筒。

(4) work 名词,"运转;发挥作用"。例如:

The medicine doesn't work.药物不顶事。

10.Ben was helping his mom make dinner when the rain began to beat heavily against the windows.当雨点开始重重地打在窗户上的时候,本正在帮助他的妈妈做晚饭。

beat 的用法:动词,"打;打败;打败某人或者某个集体"。例如:

We beat them by the score of 2 to 1.我们以 2 1 赢了他们。

I finally beat her in that match.我在那场比赛中最后打败了她。

- 11.Ben could not sleep at first. He finally fell asleep when the wind was dying down at around 3:00 a.m.起初,本睡不着。在大约凌晨三点风逐渐减弱的时候,本终于睡着了。
 - (1) at first"首先;最初",强调在时间顺序或做某事过程等开始之初。

at first=at the beginning"最初,开始" 例如:

We didn't trust him at first.我们开始时并不信任他。

(2) fall asleep 指进入梦乡,往往含有"不知不觉就睡着了"的意思。asleep 在此作表语形容词。例如: David fell asleep in class because he stayed up too late last night.

大卫在课堂上睡着了,因为他昨晚熬夜太晚。

My father was so tired that he fell asleep quickly,我爸太累了,很快就睡着了。

(3) die down"逐渐变弱;逐渐消失"。指风、声音、愤怒、掌声、战斗等平息下来。例如:

After a while, the wind began to die down.过了一会儿,风开始减弱。

These rumours will soon die down.这些谣言不久就会逐渐消失。

- 12. When he woke up, the sun was rising. 当他醒来的时候,太阳已经升起来了。
 - (1) wake up"醒来;睡醒"。例如:

Wake up, Tom! It's time to get up and go to school.醒醒啊,汤姆! 你该起床上学了。

- —What's wrong with you, Eric? You look tired,你怎么啦,埃里克? 你看起来挺累的。
- —I woke up to prepare for the final exam last night.我昨天半夜醒来准备期末考试。
- (2) rise 的用法:动词,"增加;提高;上升,升起",主语自身移向较高位置。例如:

The river rose two inches this morning.今天早晨,水位上升两英寸。

I'm reading a book about the rise and fall of the Roman Empire.我正在看一本关于罗马帝国兴衰的书。

- 13. Fallen trees, broken windows and rubbish were everywhere.到处都是倒下的树,破碎的窗户和垃圾。
 - (1)过去分词做定语。例如:

fallen leaves 落叶 the developed countries 发达国家

well-trained policemen 训练有素的警察 man-made satellites 人造卫星



invited people 被邀请的人 used books 用过的书

(2)everywhere"处处;到处;各个地方"。例如:

We have many friends everywhere in the world.世界各地有我们很多朋友。

14. They joined the neighbors to help clean up the neighbourhood together.他们加入到邻居们中,一起打扫社区。

join 的用法:

- ①join sb."加入"(加入到某个人群之中)。例如:
- —I suppose we'll go to plant trees next week.我想下周去种树。
- —Terrific! Planting trees is a lot of fun. I'd like to join you.太棒了,种树多有意思啊,我要和你们一起去。
 - ②join in"参加",后接活动名称。例如:

He joined an English club last year.去年他加入了一个英语俱乐部。

15. You're kidding!

kid 的用法:

①名词,"小孩;小山羊"。例如:

They've got three kids.他们有三个孩子。

②动词,"开玩笑(非正式)"。例如:

I'm just kidding.我只是在开玩笑。

考点链接

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主动、合作、协同探究

Τ	.请根据	句意及	궅	首字母提示,	. 埴入	、单	词的	1正碓	形	走

1.My a clock didn't go off, so I woke up late.
2.1 was waiting for the bus when it b to rain.
3.It's snowing hYou'd better not go out.
4. When the rainstorm s came, what were you doing?
5.Don't talk with s on the Internet.They may be bad men.
6. She was born in the middle of a rain s
7.Her long hair flew back in the w
8. The sun gives us heat and I
9.He wrote up his visit in a r of over 600 pages.
10.If there is a competition in your a, you should go and take part in.
11.He could not tell whether the floor was w or stone.
12. She also put some candles and m on the table.
13.In yesterday's games, Switzerland b the United States two one.
14. The boys throw the ball a the wall when they play together.
15.When he woke up, the sun was r
16.After the storm, you can see f leaves and rubbish here and there.
17. The roads are i because of the heavy snow.
18. You're a lovely k I'll give you the toy.
根据汉语提示完成句子。
1.爆竹没响。
The firecracker didn't
2.我给你打了几次电话,但是你没有接。
I called you several times, but you didn't

Ŧ	—————————————————————————————————————
	After changing the bed, I would quickly.
	4.草木往往冬天枯死。
	Plants often in winter.
	5.你应该去瞧瞧。
	You should go along and
	The Storm Brought People Closer Together Represented hear strong winds outside his home in Alabama, Black clouds 1 (make) the
	Ben could hear strong winds outside his home in Alabama. Black clouds 1 (make) the
	sky very dark. With no light outside, it felt like midnight. The news on TV 2(report)that a
	heavy rainstorm was in the area.
	Everyone in the neighborhood was busy. Ben's dad 3(put) pieces of wood over the
	windows while his mom was making sure the flashlights and radio 4(work). She also put
	some candles and matches on the table.
	Ben 5(help) his mom make dinner when the rain began to beat 6(heavy) a-
	gainst the windows. After dinner, they tried 7(play) a card game, but it was hard to
	have fun with a serious storm 8(happen)outside.
	Ben could not sleep at first. He finally fell asleep when the wind was 9(die) down at
	around 3:00 a.m. When he woke up, the sun 10(rise). He went outside with his family and
	found the neighborhood in a mess. 11(fall) trees, broken windows and rubbish were eve-
	rywhere. They joined the neighbors to help clean up the neighborhood together. Although the storm
	12. (break) many things apart, it brought families and neighbors 13. (close) to-
	gether.
	Section B
((交) 语言探究 ————————————————————————————————————
(主动、合作、协同探究
	.What event happened at the school yesterday?昨天学校发生了什么事?
	(1) happen 的用法:
	①动词,"发生"没有被动语态,主语是物,强调某事发生的偶然性。例如:
	An accident happened at the school gate this morning.今天早晨校门口发生了事故。
	②sth. happen to sb."某事发生在某人身上"。例如:
	What happened to you? = What was wrong with you? 你怎么啦?
	③sb. happen to"某人碰巧做某事"。例如:
	I happened to meet him last night.昨晚我恰巧碰到他。
	She happened to be out when I called,我打电话的时候她恰巧不在。
	(2)take place"发生",指事情有计划有安排地发生。例如:
	The sports meeting took place in our school last week.上周我们举办了运动会。
	(3)It happened that"碰巧"例如:
	It happened that I was also here.恰巧我也在这儿。
4	.Kate realized her bag was still at home.凯特意识到她的包还在家。
	realize 的用法:"意识到"。
	roalize 上夕词 一例如



She didn't realize her mistake.她没意识到她犯的错误。

realize+从句 "意识到·····" 例如:

I didn't realize that you were so unhappy.我没意识到你不开心。

3.When the school basketball competition started, Kate was still making her way to school.当学校篮球比赛开始的时候,凯特还在去学校的路上。

make one's way... "前往;去……路上" 例如:

I'll make my way to bookstore now.我在去书店的路上。

- 4.Robert Allen is now over 50, but he was a school pupil at that time.罗伯特·艾伦现在已经 50 多岁了,但那时候他还只是一名小学生。
 - (1) over=more than "超过" 例如:

The whale is over 100 tons. = The whale is more than 100 tons. 鲸鱼超过 100 吨。

(2)pupil 名词,指未成年人(小学生居多)。例如:

To be a good teacher, one must first be a good pupil.要做好先生,首先要做好学生。

This is a school with over 1,000 pupils.这是有 1000 多名学生的学校。

5. The news reporter said, 'Dr. King died just 10 minutes ago.'新闻记者说:'金博士 10 分钟前去世了。' ago,用于一般过去时。例如:

I know a little about Thailand, as I went there three years ago.三年前我去泰国的时候,我对它知之 甚少。

- 6.My parents were completely shocked! 父母全震惊了!
 - (1) completely 的用法:副词,"彻底地;完全地"。例如:

Physical exercise makes you tired but completely relaxed.体育锻炼让你劳累,但是可以彻底放松。 I completely believe in you now. I think you are honest in the matter.我完全相信你,我觉得在这件事情上你是诚实的。

(2) shock 的用法:名词,"震惊"。例如:

It is a shock to see him here! 在这里遇到他真让人惊愕! 动词,"震惊"。

Everyone was shocked when they heard the news,听到那条消息,所有人都震惊了。

- 7.My parents did not talk after that, and we finished the rest of our dinner in silence.之后我的父母没再讲话,我们在沉默中吃完了晚饭。
 - (1) the rest of ..."其余的,剩下的",做主语时,其谓语动词的数要与 the rest of 修饰的名词一致。例如: The rest of meat goes bad.剩下的肉坏了。

The rest of workers are still working hard.其余的工人们依然在辛苦劳作。

(2) in silence "沉默地、无声地"。例如:

When he heard the bad news, Robert walked home together with his friends in silence. 当他听到这个坏消息的时候,罗伯特和他的朋友默默地回到了家。

- 8.More recently, most Americans remember what they were doing when the World Trade Center in New York was taken down by terrorists.最近,大部分美国人还记得当纽约世贸大楼被恐怖分子袭击的时候自己在做什么。
 - (1) recently 的用法:副词,"最近"。例如:

I heard about this news recently.我最近才听说此消息。

I haven't heard from her recently.最近我没有收到她的信。

- (2) take down 的用法:
 - ①"取下来"。例如:

Please take down the books from the shelf.请把书从架上取下来。

②"记录,记下"。例如:

Take down what I say.记下我所说的内容。

③"拆掉;拆毁"。例如:

They took down the old house in order to build a new one.他们拆掉那老房子,以便建一幢新房。

- (3) terror 名词,"恐怖"→terrorist 名词,"恐怖分子" be full of terror"充满恐惧"。例如:
- —Did you watch the TV news? The whole event was full of terror.你昨天看电视新闻了吗?整个事件都很恐怖。
- 一Yes, I did. Those terrorists were all caught by the police at last, 是的, 我看了。那些恐怖分子最终都被警察抓捕了。
- 9.Kate didn't think her friend was telling the truth about the event.凯特认为在这次事件上她朋友没有说出真相。

to tell (you) the truth=to be honest"老实说;说实话" 例如:

To tell the truth/To be honest, I don't like the drinks in that cafe.说实话,我不喜欢那家咖啡店的饮品。

- —Is it true that he missed the bus? 他误了车是真的吗?
- -No, he didn't tell the truth. He was late because he got up late.

不是,他没说实话。他是因为起晚了所以才迟到的。

- 10.I had trouble thinking clearly after that because I was very afraid.后来由于害怕我无法清晰地思考。
 trouble 的用法:
 - ①in trouble"处于困境中"。例如:

Just call me whenever you're in trouble.什么时候你遇到麻烦,就给我打电话。

②get sb. into trouble"使某人陷入困境"。例如:

Nobody likes to get into trouble.没有谁愿意惹麻烦。

- ③have trouble (in)doing sth."做某事有麻烦"
- =have problem/difficulty (in) doing sth."做某事有问题/困难" 例如:

I had trouble/problem/difficulty(in) finishing my homework.我做作业有困难。

Mr. Wang, I have trouble understanding the text.王老师,我理解这篇文章有困难。

Ι	.请根据句	意及首字	母提示,	填入单词的正确形式。
	1.Kate r		her bag	g was still at home.
	2.Mack k	new this	р	by heart.

3. The teacher checked off each p _____ as he got on the school bus.

4.Excuse me, but I must say you are c _____ wrong.

5. They didn't say any words. They went home in s

6.R ___ I've started to do a lot of walking and cycling.

7.—What's the d today?

—It's September 11th.

- 8. We hope to visit the Eiffel T _____ one day.
- 9.If you don't tell me the t ,I will break up with you.

Ⅱ 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1.当校篮球赛开始时,凯特正往学校赶去。

When the school basketball competition started, Kate _____ to school

2.——你为什么拆掉你的房子?





——房子太旧了,我想盖一栋新的。
—Why did you your house?
—It was too old.I want to build a new one.
3.一开始,她不知道约翰是我的表亲,后来才知道。
, she didn't know John was my cousin.Later, she knew.
4.这个事件对美国人而言具有特殊的含义。
The event American people.
5.听到新闻后,所有人都震惊了。
After hearing the news, all people
Ⅲ.用所给单词的正确形式填空。
Do You Remember What You Were Doing?
People often remember what they were doing when they heard the news of important 1(e-
vent)in history. In America, for example, many people remember what they were doing on April 4 ,
1968. This was 2(a) important event in American history. On this day, Dr. Martin Luther
King 3,(kill). Although some people may not remember who killed him, they remember
what they were doing when they heard the news.
Robert Allen is now over 50, but he was a school pupil at that time. "I was at home with my
parents,"Robert remembers. "We were eating dinner in the kitchen when we 4(hear) the
news on the radio. The news 5(report) said, Dr. King 6(die) just 10 minutes ago.
My parents were 7(complete) shocked! My parents did not talk after that, and we fin-
ished the rest of our dinner in 8(silent)."
More recently, most Americans remember what they were doing when the World Trade Center
in New York was 9(take) down by terrorists. Even the date—September 11, 2001—has
meaning to 10(many) Americans.
This was a day Kate Smith will never forget. She remembers 11(work) in her office
near the two towers. "My friend shouted that a plane just 12(hit)the World Trade Center!
I didn't believe him at first, but then I looked out of the window and 13(realize) that it
was true. I was so 14(scare) that I could hardly think 15(clear) after that."
合作探究 小组合作探究,全方位、多角度学以致用
Group work
昨天是"地球一小时(Earth Hour)"活动时间,与小组成员讨论"地球一小时"的时候各自正在做的事情,
共同写出一段话,说明事件内容和你当时正在干什么,最后说明该事件为何重要或令你难忘。
An important event that I remember well was the Earth Hour



归纳小结

梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

与同伴谈论过去某一时间你正在从事的活动,尽量用上所学的表达方式。

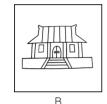


你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

I.**情景反应** 这一大题共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一段对话。请你从 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与所听到的信息相关联的一项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

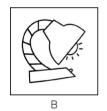


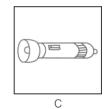


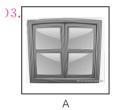


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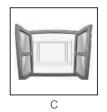




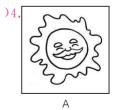




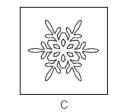




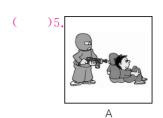
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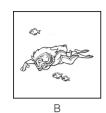














Ⅱ.**对话理解** 这一大题共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一组对话和一个问题。请你从 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

选	出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号均	真入题前的括号内。	
()6.A.Doing his homework.	B.Doing nothing.	C.Sleeping.
()7.A.She was sad.	B.She was hurt.	C.She was ill.
()8.A.He was going shopping.		
	B.He was going into the sh	op.	
	C.He was standing outside		
()9.A.At 3:45 p.m.	B.At 4:15 p.m.	C.At 4:45 p.m.
()10.A.She was sleeping.		
	B.She was playing with he	er son and her dog at hon	ne.
	C.She was cooking in the	kitchen.	
Ⅲ.语》	篇理解 这一大题你将听到一段对	话。请你根据对话内容和	所提出的5个问题,从A、B、C三个选项
中,	,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标	号填入题前的括号内。	
()11.How did Mr.Green go hom	e?	
	A.By bus.	B.On foot.	C.By car.
()12.How long did it take Mr.G	reen to go home?	
	A.75 minutes.	B.15 minutes.	C.115 minutes.
()13.What was Mr.Black doing	at eight o' clock last nig	ht?
	A.He was going home from	n a meeting.	
	B.He was working in his c	ompany.	
	C.He was watching TV at	home.	
()14.Who did Mr.Brown watch	TV with?	
	A.His mother.	B.His wife.	C.His daughter.
()15.How many people answer	ed the policewoman's que	estions?

IV.**听力填空** 这一大题你将听到一篇短文。请你根据所听到的内容,完成下面表格,并将获取的信息填入相应的位置。每空一词。

C.Five.

B.Four.

A typhoon hit the 16 part of Taiwan.
There was a flood because of the typhoon and the heavy 17
18 of people became homeless.
At least 19 people lost their lives.
It was the 20 weather disaster in 50 years in Taiwan.

单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:____)

Ⅰ.单项选择	≰(每小	题 1	分,	共	10	分)
--------	------	-----	----	---	----	----

盐		、B、C 三个选项中,选出	可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入是
1111	的括号内。	har face as she	walked through the wind and rain.
	A.at	B.against	C.in
(•	door just now but now it's open.
(
(A.strange		C.simple
(come to my birthday p	
		busy that I for	
(,		C.recently
(l will make a fire to cook meals.
(A.wood	B.light	C.matches
(calling.Please	
(A.pick up	B.fix up	C.take up
(sea water and fall.
,	A.rise	B.travel	C.climb
(was playing the violin.
	A.When	B.While	C.Until
(aughter to be	
			C.die down
(t gave a talk, the me	eeting room was very quiet. All of us listened to
	him		
			C.in silence
(lifficult it's going to be	
	A.realize		C.hope
[.完	形填空(每小题 1 分,共 1		
		大意,然后从每小题所给	的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其写
母	标号填入题前的括号内。		
			ny homework, Angela called. She said she wa
са	Iling me 1 her mobi	le phone in her biology	class, <u>2</u> the professor(教授) was teaching i
the	e front of the classroom	. I couldn't <u>3</u> she r	nade a phone call during the class.
	Angela said her biolo	gy class was very <u>4</u>	_·
	Some of her classmat	es were sleeping in cl	ass, some were talking about $_5$ plans for the
we	ekend and the classma	te next to her was <u>6</u>	a picture of a horse.
	While we were talkin	g, I heard her <u>7</u>	shouted, "Miss, are you making a phone call?
	8, the phone went de	ad. I 9 the phone	and then went to the kitchen to make dinner. As
WC	as cutting vegetables, t	he <u>10</u> rang once o	gain. It was Angela, but this time she wasn't sit
tin	g in the classroom.		
()1.A.for	B.on	C.of
()2.A.because	B.who	C.and



()3.A.believe	B.hope	C.agree
()4.A.funny	B.strict	C.boring
()5.A.my	B.their	C.her
()6.A.drawing	B.paying	C.buying
()7.A.classmate	B.mother	C.professor
()8.A.Recently	B.Luckily	C.Suddenly
()9.A.hung up	B.picked up	C.cut off
()10.A.alarm	B.phone	C.computer

Ⅲ.**阅读理解(一)**(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

▲

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

There was a car accident at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. Some policemen arrived there. They found some witnesses(目击者) in the street when the accident happened. The policemen asked them some questions. Here are their answers.

Witness	Description(描述)	
Mr. Green	I was walking along the street when the car accident happened. The white car hit the black car and the white car ran away quickly.	
Mrs. James	When the car accident happened, I was shopping in the store. I remembered the car number of the white car.	
Alice	I was calling my parents when the car accident happened. I was so nervous and I forgot to write down the car number.	
George	I was walking my dog along the street. When I saw it, I called the police at once. There were lots of people around them.	

)1.The underlined	word "them" refers to	
A.the drivers	B.the police	C.the witnesses
)2 was s	hopping when the accident h	appened.
A.Mr.Green	B.Mrs.James	C.Alice
)3.George	_ when the accident happene	ed.
A.was walking	his dog	
B.was calling h	is parents	
C.was walking	along the street	
)4.According to th	e passage, which of the follo	owing is TRUE?
A.Mrs.James re	membered the number of the	black car.
B.Alice was so	nervous and she wrote down	the car number.
C.George calle	d the police at once.	
)5.After reading th	ne passage, we can know the	e information except
A.the colours o	f the two cars	
B.the time of th	e accident	
C.the weather o	of the day	

B

信息归纳:阅读下面短文,并根据短文内容完成下面的信息卡。

When Peyton was an 8-year-old boy, a rainstorm hit his hometown on a dark night. When the storm came, he was cleaning his room because it was very dirty. His sister was sleeping and his mother was busy cooking in the kitchen. His father was watching TV. Suddenly, all the lights went off. Then the rain beat against the doors and windows heavily. The wind blew strongly, so his sister woke up. She was scared and started to cry. The family couldn't do anything. Peyton's father took out the flashlight, but the batteries (电池) were dead. So his mother found some candles and a box of matches. The next morning, after they listened to the report on the radio, they realized that a heavy rainstorm had happened.

Information Card

The age of Peyton	6
The reason why Peyton cleaned his room	7
The thing that Peyton's father was doing when the storm came	8
The things Peyton's mother found	9
The way that they knew what happened	10

 \mathbb{C}

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

A young woman was walking through a supermarket to pick up a few things when she noticed an old man following her around. Thinking nothing of it, she <u>ignored</u> him and went on shopping. After she got what she wanted, she went to checkout line, but the old man got in front of her.

"Pardon me!" He said,"I'm sorry if my staring(盯)at you has made you feel uncomfortable(不舒服的). It's just because you look like my granddaughter, who just died recently. And I miss her very much."

"I'm very sorry," said the young woman. "Is there anything I can do for you?"

"Yes," the old man said. "As I'm leaving, can you say 'Goodbye, Grandpa' to me? It would make me feel so much better."

"Sure," answered the young woman.

As the old man was leaving, she called out, "Bye-bye, Grandpa!"

When she stepped (迈步) up to the checkout counter (收银台), she saw that her total was \$178.50.

"How can that be?" She asked, "I only bought a few things!"

"Your grandpa said you would pay for him," said the clerk.

()11. Why did the old man follow the woman and let her say "Bye-bye, Grandpa"?

A.He wanted to steal her money.

B.She looked like her dead granddaughter.

C.He wanted her to pay for him.

()12. According to the passage, we can know that ...

A.the young woman is a careless person

B.the young woman is as clever as the old man

C.the young woman didn't know the old man at all



()13.What does the underlined word "ignored" mean?	
	A.忽视 B.浏览 C.可怜	
()14. How much did it cost that the young woman bought?	
	A.More than \$178.50. B.Less than \$178.50. C.About \$178.50.	
()15. Which of the following is the best title of the story?	
	A.A kind-hearted young woman.	
	B.The total was \$178.50.	
	C.Bye-bye, Grandpa.	
W.阅·	理解(二) (每小题 2 分,共 20 分)	
	\mathbb{A}	
	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。	
	In my spoken English class, I asked the students about their university life. To my surprise	· •
1	After their highly controlled(控制) high school lives, they were having difficulty gettin	g
US	I to (习惯) the free time in the university.When I asked them to describe their high school lives	;,
2	they got up at six in the morning and studied until ten or even later at night.Most of the	S
tin	was spent doing lots of homework.	
	When they entered the university, in my opinion, 3 to spend all their waking hour	
stu	ying.They should also take an active part in social activities.They should learn to divide the	ir
tin	outside of class between sports and clubs. What's more, 4 watching TV and chattin	g
	their roommates.But what surprised me most was that many of them did not seem happy be	
ca	se $5.$).
Th	's why they were not happy.	
	To those students, my advice is: Get used to it and learn to make decisions for yourselves.	
A.	ney should spend some time	
В.	e students are not expected	
C.	ney had so many choices	
D.	any of them told me	
E.	any of them expressed disappointment	
1	2 3 5	

阅读下面短文,简要回答所给问题,并将答案写在相应的位置上。

My mom is working in America, so I traveled a long way from India to join my mother and start my new life in America.

While I was walking into my first school in America, I started to feel worried. I didn't know anybody in the class. With worry and fear, I opened the door of the classroom slowly. It was a geography class. Everyone's eyes were on me as I went into the classroom. I went to the teacher and asked, "Is this the right class?"

"Yes," answered the teacher with a smile. His smile helped me relax a little. He gave me a piece of paper. It was Course Requirements (课程要求). In India we didn't have anything like that. Then he asked me to choose where I would sit. I found the boys all sat in the back. But I didn't choose to sit with them. Instead, I chose the seat closest to the front door. In fact, I didn't want to choose a seat. In India teachers told us where to sit, so I never needed to worry about that. Then the class continued. The teacher used a projector (投影仪) to show the lesson to the students. In Indian schools, we didn't use that in class.

Later that day, I got confused(困惑的) a few times. But I believed I could get through them. At

the end of the day, I went home by school bus. In India we didn't have school buses, either. I sat on the bus happily. I was thinking, "Today wasn't so bad." As time passed that year, I made some friends and started to love my school. 6. Where is the writer from? 7. What were the students doing when the writer went into the classroom? 8. Where did the writer choose to sit? 9. How many differences between the writer's old school and new school are mentioned in this passage? 10. How did the writer feel about his first day in the new school? V.**词语应用**(每小题 1 分,共 10 分) 请根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文通顺、连贯。 glad, but, write, story, mean, wait, good, I, about, see Today I went to my daughter's school and gave a talk about kindness to 60 kids and their teachers. After a small talk about the 1 of kindness, I gave them a task—I told them to write a small story 2 an act of kindness they did before and how that made them feel. Then I would choose the 3 one and share it with all the people the next week. When I was waiting for my daughter, I 4 some teachers walking by and I hoped they would tell me if they liked the talk, 5 they didn't say anything. Then a little boy came to me and said, "You know, I enjoyed the talk today." "Then are you going to write a lovely 6 ?" I asked."I'm not good at 7 ," said the boy. So I explained that I would be 8 if he could just write a word or two about an act of kindness. He didn't have time to talk to me because his friends were 9 for him, but in my heart it was a beautiful act of kindness. The act that he stopped to let 10 know he liked the talk, 1._____ 2.___ 3.___ 4.___ 5.___ 7._ 8._____ 9.____ 10. VI.**补全对话**(每小题 1 分,共 5 分) 根据对话内容,从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话,其中有两项多余。 A:Hi,Rose! I heard a car accident happened near your house yesterday evening.Did you see it? B: Yes, of course. It was terrible. A: 1 B:At about 8:00 p.m.

B:Two cars crashed (碰撞) because the drivers drove too quickly.

A: Were the drivers hurt?

B: Yes, but not seriously.

A: 3

B:People who were walking by took them to the hospital as soon as possible.

B:I was taking a walk with my mother.

A: Did you help do anything?



	D. Logillad the police
	B: 5 I called the police.
	A.Yes,I did.
	B.How did it happen?
	C.Where did it happen?
	D.Who took them to the hospital?
	E.What were you doing at that time?
	F.No,I didn't.
	G.When did it happen?
	1 2 3 4 5
VII	. 书面表达 (15 分)
	根据下列问题提示,用英语写一篇文章,讲述一件在你人生成长中记忆深刻的或具有重要意义的事
	件。问题提示:
	1. What was the event?
	2. When did it happen?
	3. Where did it happen?
	4. What were you doing?
	5. What were your friends doing?
	6. Why was it important?
	7. Why do you remember this event?

文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

1.马丁·路德·金(Martin Luther King, Jr.,1929年1月15日—1968年4月4日),著名的美国民权运动领袖。1948年大学毕业。1948年到1951年间,在美国东海岸的费城继续深造。1963年,马丁·路德·金晋见了肯尼迪总统,要求通过新的民权法,给黑人以平等的权利。1963年8月28日在林肯纪念堂前发表《我有一个梦想》的演说。1964年获得诺贝尔和平奖。1968年4月,马丁·路德·金前往孟菲斯市领导工人罢工被人刺杀,时年39岁。1986年起美国政府将每年1月的第三个星期一定为马丁·路德·金全国纪念日。

2.我国气象上规定,24小时降水量为50毫米以上的雨称为"暴雨"。按其降水强度大小又分为三个等级,即24小时降水量为50毫米~99.9毫米称"暴雨";100毫米~250毫米为"大暴雨";250毫米以上称"特大暴雨"。由于各地降水和地形特点不同,所以各地暴雨洪涝的标准也有所不同。特大暴雨是一种灾害性天气,往往造成洪涝灾害和严重的水土流失,导致工程失事、堤防溃决和农作物被淹等重大损失。特别是对于一些地势低洼、地形闭塞的地区,雨水不能迅速宣泄造成农田积水和土壤水分过度饱和,会造成更多的灾害。



趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

I've Just Bitten My Tongue

- "Are we poisonous?" the young snake asked his mother.
- "Yes, dear," she replied, "Why do you ask?"
- "'Cause I've just bitten my tongue!"



词句盘点

词性转换及重要词组、句型

词汇:

1.suddenly adv.突然地 sudden n.突然

2.strange adj. 奇怪的 strangely adv. 奇怪地 stranger n. 陌生人

3.report v.报道 reporter n.播报员

4.wind *n*.风 windy *adj*.多风的

5.match n.比赛;火柴

6.heavily adv.在很大程度上;大量地 heavy adj.重的

7.bright adj.明亮的;光线充足的 brightly adv.明亮地

8.completely adv.彻底地;完全地 complete adj.完全的

9.silence n.沉默;缄默;无声 silent adj.无声的

10.terrorist n.恐怖主义者 terrorism n.恐怖主义

11.realize υ.意识到;实现 realization n.实现

12.truth n.实情;事实 true adj.正确的 truly adv.千真万确地

词组:

1.make sure确信;确认2.beat against...拍打……

3.fall asleep 进入梦乡; 睡着

4.die down 逐渐变弱;逐渐消失

5.wake up醒来6.in a mess一团糟7.break...apart使……分离8.in times of difficulty在困难的时候9.at the time of当……时候10.go off(闹钟)发出响声

11.take a hot shower洗热水澡12.miss the bus错过公交车13.pick up接电话14.bring... together使……靠拢15.in the area在这个地区16.miss the event错过这个事件

17.by the side of the road 在路边

18.the Animal Helpline 动物保护热线



19.walk by 走路经过

20.make one's way to... 在某人去······的路上

21.hear the news 听到这个消息

22.important events in history 历史上的重大事件

23.for example 例如 24.be killed 被杀害 25.over 50 50 多(岁) 26.a school pupil 一个小学生 27.on the radio 通过广播 沉默;无声 28.in silence 最近地;新近 29.more recently 30.the World Trade Center 世贸中心

30.the World Trade Center世贸中心31.take down拆除;摧毁32.have meaning to对······有意义33.remember doing sth.记得做过某事

34.at first 首先;最初

重要句型:

1.—What were you doing at nine o'clock last Sunday morning?

—I was sleeping.

2. While John was taking photos, Mary bought a drink.

-3. John was taking photos when Mary bought a drink.

Review of Units 3-5

(满分:100分 得分:____)

I.**单项选择**(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

	请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 3	三个选项中,选出可以填入	空白处的最佳选项,并	将其字母标号填入题
Ē	前的括号内 。			
(,			
	A.difficulty	B.interest	C.relation	
()2.—Who taught you Japar	nese?		
	—Nobody.I learned it by	·		
	A.herself	B.himself	C.myself	
()3.—I heard you're going to	be a volunteer!		
	—Yep! I'm very	_ about it.I love to help!		
	A.excited	B.worried	C.nervous	
()4.—Could I your	ipad, Alice?		
	—Of course.Here you are	э.		
	A.lend	B keep	C.borrow	
()5.—Where were you at 7:0	00 last night?		
	—I to my mom	at home.		
	A.wrote	B.was writing	C.am writing	
()6.—I am sorry.I'm late.			
	—You should put a clock	k by your bed yo	ou won't get up late	again.
	A.so that	B.because of	C.as soon as	
()7.If you compare her work	his,you'll find h	ners is much better.	
	A.for	B.with	C.at	
()8.—Would you like tea or	coffee?		
	—,thanks! I'd	orefer a coke.		
	A.Both	B.Neither	C.Either	
()9. Thanks for your invitatio	n,but I'm so sorry I can't	go. I need to	_ my sister at home.
	A.take after	B.take off	C.take care of	
()10.—Hi! Grace, why not go	o fishing next vacation?		
	_ ,			
	A.It doesn't matter	B.That sounds interesti	ing C.You're right	
Ⅱ.5	尼形填空 (每小题 1 分,共 10 分)			
	阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然	后从每小题所给的 A、B、C	三个选项中,选出一个	最佳选项,并将其字
£	身标号填入题前的括号内 。			
	lear Sandy,			
	You argued with your mother	r last night.l know you are	e still 1 but pleas	se listen to me care-
f	ully.Last week you played comp			
	ou didn't have 3 time to sle	_	_	
	sh test, so your mother was very			
	/hat did you do? You told her yo			
	our 6 and refused to talk to		•	•



	Maybe you don't <u>7</u> you h	ave hurt her.I think she is	8 for you to say "sorry".If you don't			
feel	feel comfortable doing so, why don't you 9 something like "Good morning"? As long as you say					
some	ething, your mom will feel1	OI know you love her, o	and I hope you can get on well with her.			
			Dad			
()1.A.happy	B.tired	C.angry			
()2.A.when	B.after	C.until			
()3.A.few	B.enough	C.little			
()4.A.take	B.pass	C.fall			
()5.A.allow	B.make	C.let			
()6.A.computer	B.light	C.book			
()7.A.guess	B.realize	C.decide			
()8.A.paying	B.looking	C.waiting			
()9.A.tell	B.talk	C.say			
()10.A.best	B.better	C.bad			
阎读理解(一) (每小期 2 分 ± 30 分)						

Ⅲ.阅读理解(一)(每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

One day a man saw an old lady standing by her expensive car, clearly in need of help. So he stopped his old truck and got out. Although he was smiling, the old lady was worried. Was he going to hurt her? He didn't look safe.

The man could see that she was frightened, so in his friendliest voice he said, "I'm here to help you, madam. Why don't you wait in the car where it's warm? By the way, my name is Bryan Anderson." Bryan quickly fixed the car and the lady thanked him. Then she asked how much she should pay him.

But Bryan wanted no money.He was just giving a hand to someone in trouble.This was normal for him.He said, "If you really want to repay me, the next time you see someone in need, help him and think of me."

After saying goodbye, the lady continued down the road until she reached a small café where she decided to stop for something to eat. As the pretty waitress took her order, the lady noticed she was nearly eight months pregnant(怀孕的). Although the waitress looked tired, she was very kind. As the lady was going to pay the \$10 bill she remembered Bryan's words.

She paid with a hundred-dollar bill. But when the waitress returned with the change the lady was gone. On the table she saw a small note. There were tears in her eyes when she read it: "Somebody once helped me the way I'm helping you. If you want to pay me back, continue being kind to others." Under the note were nine more \$100 bills.

Was the old lady an angel? The waitress was so excited that she called her husband to tell him the news. "Bryan... Bryan Anderson, my dear... you're not going to believe what just happened..."

()1.When the lady saw Bry	an, she was worried because she t	hought
	A.he might hurt her	B.he wasn't going to stop	C.he couldn't help her
()2.What can we learn abo	out the old lady from the story?	
	A.She was never kind t	o others.	
	B.She was usually quite	e careless.	
	C.She was probably ve	ry rich.	

英语·八年级·下册(人教版)

() 3. The underlined exp	pression "giving a hand to" (F	Paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to
	A.questioning	B.helping	C.hurting
()4. The underlined word	d "it" (Paragraph 5) refers to "	
	A.the change	B.the bill	C.the note
()5. Which of the following	ng shows the relationship betw	een the man and the waitress?
	A.Strangers.	B.Friends.	C.A couple.
		B	
的右	阅读下列短文,从每小题, 舌号内。	所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出	一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前
		because friends bring us happin	ness and hope in our lives.But the ability
to r	-		people, making friends is easy, but to
	ers, it's very difficult.		, p ,
	•	I, and the first thing is to know	how to get on with others.
	_	aking friends, maybe I can tell	
	Realize your own goo	d points.You have skills and ta	llents that others will like.
	●Believe that you are	a good man and have somethin	g nice to share with others.
	●Be humorous.Learn to	laugh at yourself and your we	akness.Remember to smile at others.
	●Respect the others.Ev	veryone has his own idea.Learr	n how to listen to others' ideas without
tryi	ing to make them accept	yours.	
	●Be kind.If you are kin	d to others, they will usually be	kind to you. There are hundreds of little
thir	ngs you can do to show y	our kindness.Such as opening t	the door for someone.
()6. Why do we need fri	ends?	
	A.Friends can do e	verything for us.	
	B.Without friends, w	e could not live.	
	C.Friends can bring		
(ig we should know in order to m	nake friends?
	A.To get on with ot		
	B.To smile at others	S.	
	C.To help others.		
(ng shows a sense of humor?	
	A.Opening the door		
		elves and our weaknesses.	
,	C.Complaining to o		
(f advice does the writer give fo	
(A.Five.	B. Seven.	C.Nine.
(when we have trouble in maki	
	A.Give up.	B.Worried.	C.Respect others.



 \bigcirc

阅读下面表格中的内容,给每个人选出合适的建议,把相应的序号填到横线上。

- 11. Emily likes reading. But she has a bad habit. When she reads silently, she always moves her lips. She thinks it is not polite, but she doesn't know what to do.
- 12. Gina's mother asks her to take piano lessons. She makes it a rule that Gina must practise two hours a day. Gina really tries her best, but she just can't play well.
- 13. There are too many net bars around Mr.Black's school.Some of his students spend days and nights staying in the net bar to play computer games. As a result, they do worse and worse in their lessons.
- 14.Mr. Smith is a teacher in a middle school. He finds his students like doing their homework on computers instead of writing it on their exercise books by hand.
- 15. 8-year-old Daniel has a sweet tooth. He has already had four bad teeth, but he is afraid to have them mended. His mom is worried about his toothache.

- A.As students, they should learn how to use the computer to get more information after school, but they mustn't go online when it's time for them to study. The teachers and their parents must limit the time that the students spend on the Internet.
- B.Don't worry. Even great piano players have to practise often. Hard work and a lot of practice are the only ways to become a good piano player.
- C.Writing is the most difficult skill for many students. In Miss Li's writing course, you will learn how to write in a proper way. The lessons will be given at Room 202 on Wednesday and Saturday nights.
- D.Writing by hand is very important. If we write by hand, finger actions will lead the large parts of the brain to work. Handwriting helps children learn letters and shapes, and it also improves their ability to express ideas.
- E.If you break or lose your teeth, go to Dr.Smith's.He has different kinds of false teeth for adults and helps you feel good about yourself.
- F.Hold one piece of paper between your lips when reading. Then if your lips move, you will know it and can stop. It will be helpful.
- G. Dr. Li, one of the best dentists in Guangzhou General Hospital, has great skills in fixing bad teeth and communicating with little kids to win their trust.

11	12	13	14	15	
Ⅳ.阅读理解	₽(二) (每小题 2	分,共20分)			

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。有一项多余。

Tears come out of my eyes when I talk to my parents on the phone.1._____ This is what I want to know most.I have supper at 5 o'clock in the dining room.Now it is the busiest time for my parents.Dad works from seven o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock in the evening, so all the housework is left to my mum.2.____ Every day she gets up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and then works till dark.

I promise her to study hard in the university because I am her hope.3._____ I just want her to promise me that she can take care of herself and my dad because they are just like the blood in my body.

In my family, everyone is equal. We are very happy to have meals together. Mum says that the happiest time for Dad and her is to see my sister and me come back home. We play cards in the room, watch TV and do anything we like, with Dad and Mum preparing delicious food in the kitchen.

4. I forget all the difficulties and unhappiness at that time. The only thing I would like

to do is to enjoy the time with my parents. 5 Love your parents as they love you. Give them a call, telling them you love them and
miss them.
A.It is also the happiest time for me.
B.What are they doing when I call them?
C.Sometimes, love doesn't need many words.
D.Besides the housework, she also has to work on the farm.
E.Maybe you should learn to relax.
F.I promise her to take care of myself because I'm important to
her.
1 2 3 4 5

信息归纳:仔细阅读下面的书信,完成信息卡。

Dear Jimmy,

I'm glad to hear from you again. From your letter I know your problem.

I think that you made two mistakes last week. Firstly, you used your classmate's pen without her permission. Secondly, when you broke the pen, you didn't tell her the truth. In my opinion, you must tell her the truth as soon as possible. If you tell her the truth, perhaps she'll be still angry with you, but you must be honest first. Second, I advise you to offer to pay. You can use your pocket money to buy a new pen for her. She will know that you're truly sorry. If necessary, you can call me at 3238899.

I hope the advice can help you. I'm sure you will get on well with her soon.

Yours, Mario

Information Card

The person whom the letter is from	6	
The time when Jimmy made the mistakes	7	
The number of mistakes that Jimmy made	8	
The second advice that Mario gave Jimmy	9	
Mario's phone number	10	

V.**词语应用**(每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

请根据语篇内容,用方框中所给词的正确形式填空,使短文通顺、连贯。

smile, get, give, different, believe, around, understand, find, angry, problem

Life doesn't always give us the joys we want. We don't always $_1$ our hopes and dreams, and we don't always get our own way. But don't $_2$ up hope, because you can make a $_3$ one situation and one person at a time. Look for the beauty $_4$ you, in nature, in others, in yourself, and $_5$ in the love of friends, family and humankind. You can find love in a $_6$ or a helping hand, in a thoughtful gesture or a kind word. It is all around, if you just look for it. Give love, for in giving it you will $_7$ the power in life along with the joy, happiness, patience, and $_8$. Believe in the goodness of others and remember that $_9$ and depression can be countered by love and hope. Even when you feel as though there isn't a lot you can do to change unhappiness or $_10$, you can always do a little. A little at a time finally makes a big difference.



1	2	3	4	5	
		8			
1.补全对记	舌 (每小题 1 /	分,共5分)			
根扣	居对话内容,从	从方框中选择的	合当的选项剂	卜全对话,其	中有一项多余。
A:What	t were you d	oing when the	storm cam	e?	
B:I was	s having dinr	ner in a restau	urant when	the storm o	came.
A:1	_				
B:Of co	ourse I was.	Some of my fr	riends were	walking ho	ome then. 2
A:How	did you get	home?			
B:3	_ I stayed in	the restaurar	nt last night		
A:Why?	?				
B:4	=				
A:Were	e you still ea	ting when the	storm stop	ped?	
	_	e, I was sleep	ping on the	dinner tab	le.
A:Gosh	!				
A.And	some were r	iding their bik	kes home.		
B.What	t did you thir	nk of the resto	aurant?		
C.Actu	ally,I didn't	go home.			
D.No,I	was not eat	ing anymore.			
E.Were	you scared	?			
F.My h	ome is far fr	om the restau	rant.		
1	2	3	4	5	
Ⅱ.书面表:	达(15分)				
小组	军得了严重的	疾病住院了,他	也家里非常贫	贫穷,小军的	同学打算为他筹集善款。他们写信征得校长
的同意	 一就开始行动	了。他们用各	种方式筹款	。有的举行	慈善表演(a charity show),有的举行书展卖
旧书,有	的捐款等。然	然后同学们拿 着		大去医院看望	星小军,为他唱歌、跳舞,在大家的帮助下,小军
的病渐渐	斩地好了。				
请相	根据以上内容	写一篇作文。			
要之	求:1.条理清晰	新,逻辑严谨,意	意思连贯,语句	可通顺,标点	〔正确;
	2. 词数 80	左右;开头已给	出,不计入总	总词数,可是	适当扩展 。

综合测评一

(时间:120 分钟 满分:100 分 得分:____)

第 Ⅰ 卷(客观题)(共 55 分)

I.**听力试题**(每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

第一题 情景反应

这一大题共有 5 个小题,每小题你将听到一组对话,请你从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三幅图片中选出与你所听到的信息相关联的一项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。读两遍。



Α



第二	题 对话理解		
	这一大题共有5个小题,每小题你将见	听到一组对话和一个问题,请你	X从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选
项中	选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号均	真人题前的括号内。读两遍。	
(6.A.Sweeping the floor.	B.Doing the dishes.	C.Reading a book.
()7.A.Played a game.	B.Cleaned the room.	C.Watched TV.
()8.A.Sunny.	B.Rainy.	C.Cloudy.
()9.A.At the cinema.	B.At the office.	C.At home.
()10.A.She has a very sore throat.	B.She has a sore back.	C.She has a nosebleed.
第三	题 语篇理解		
	这一大题你将听到一篇短文,请你根据	居短文内容和所提出的 5 个问	题,从A、B、C三个选项中选出一
个最	住选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的抽	舌号内。读两遍。	
()11. Where does Mary come from?		
	A.Japan.	B.England.	C.The USA.
()12. What does Mary love?		
	A.Animals.	B.Chinese food.	C.Reading.
()13.How often does Mary work in	the hospital?	
	A.Every Friday morning.		
	B.Every Saturday morning.		
	C.Every Sunday afternoon.		
()14.How old was John when he co	uld read by himself?	
	A.He was four.	B.He was five.	C.He was six.
()15. How long does John work in the	ne club every week?	
	A.Forty minutes.	B.Half an hour.	C.An hour and a half.
单项	[选择 (每小题 1 分,共 10 分)		
	请你从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项	页中,选出可以填入空白处的最	: 佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题
前的	J括号内。		
()16.—Which do you prefer(更喜欢	orange or Coke?	
	—I want a cup of ted	a.	
	A.Both	B.Neither	C.Either
()17.—We should provide enough f	ood and water the	climbers.
	—That's right.They may be to	o tired after they arrive here	·
	A.in	B.with	C.for
()18.Ben had to taking a	shower till tomorrow morning	g because of the cold water.
	A.put up	B.put off	C.put on
()19. The bell rang the ted	acher was explaining the pro	blem to the students.
	A.after	B. while	C.before
()20.My hometown is a beautiful pl	ace any pollution.	
	A.with	B.out	C.without
()21.I am sure she tells the	_ because she never tells li	es.
	A.letter	B. truth	C.relation
()22.—Could I your bike?		
	—Sorry,I it to Jim ye	esterday.	

 Π

Ť.		A.lend; borrowe	d B.borrow;	ent C.borro	ow; lend
	()23 all his	friends advised him to giv	e it up, he still decided to	take a risk.
		A.Although	B.But	C.Or	
	()24.—Can we walk	across the river now?		
		—No, we can't.T	he water after the	ne heavy rain yesterday.	
		A.rose	B.beat	C.dropp	ped
	()25.Her son	Coke, but now he	_ milk.	
		A.used to drinking	ng; is used to drink		
		B.is used to drin	king; used to drink		
		C.used to drink;	is used to drinking		
Π	.完开	ド填空 (每小题 1 分,共 1	0分)		
		阅读下面短文,掌握其	大意,然后从每小题所给的,	A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一/	个最佳选项,并将其字
	母林	示号填入题前的括号内。			
		In China, safety educ	cation is becoming more	and more important now.	The last Monday in
	Ма	rch is for students to le	earn it at school.It helps st	udents learn more about _	26 they should do
	to I	keep themselves safe.V	What are the $\phantom{00000000000000000000000000000000000$	ool? Take a look.	
		Stampedes(踩踏),ea	rthquakes and fires are the	e main accidents at school	.A stampede always
	hap	opens in <u>28</u> places	.When students around you	u begin to push, just stand	there and try to hold
	ont	o something.If you 29	9 in the crowd, move to a	one side and protect your h	nead with your hands
	aro	ound.			
				a desk quickly and hold on.	
	fall			rom buildings, trees, and p	
		When there's a 32	_,leave the classroom qu	ickly.It's better to put <u>3</u>	3 over your mouth
				any people die in a fire,no	
				eathe.That's very dangerou	
	wa			the floor.Then you can bree	
	()26.A.how	B.why	C.what	
	()27.A.accidents	B.stories	C.ques	
	()28.A.busy	B.crowded	C.dirty	
	()29.A.get lost	B.become r		
	()30.A.on	B.behind	C.unde	
)31.A.outdoors	B.indoors	C.surfa	
	()32.A.smoke	B.fire	C.flood	
	()33.A.anything wet	B.anything	·	ething wet
	()34.A.cry	B.cough	C.shout	t

Ⅳ.**阅读理解 (一)**(每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

()35.A.And

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出一个最佳选项,并将其字母标号填入题前的括号内。

C.So

B.But

 \mathbb{A}

Many children use the Internet to get useful knowledge and information, and to relax in their free time. But some of them are not using in a good way. Here are so many rules to make sure you



are safe and have fun on the Internet.

Make rules for Internet use with your parents. For example, when you can go online, for how long and what activities you can go online.

Don't give your password(密码) to anyone else, and never <u>leak out</u> the following information—your real name, home address, age, school, phone number or other personal information.

Check with your parents before giving out a credit (信用) card number.

Never send a photo of yourself to someone in e-mail unless your parents say it's OK.

Check with your parents before going into a chat room. Different chat rooms have different rules and attract different kinds of people. You and your parents must make sure it's a right place for you.

Never agree to meet someone you met on the Internet without your parent's permission. Never meet anyone you met online alone.

Always remember that people online may not be who they say they are. Treat everyone online as strangers.

If something you see or read online makes you uncomfortable, leave the site. Tell a parent or teacher right away.

Treat other people as you'd like to be treated. Never use bad language.

Remember—not everything you read on the Internet is true.

()36.The writer tells children to				
	A.send their photos to him				
	B.make rules for Internet use with parents				
	C.believe everything they read on the Internet				
()37.It's good for children to on the Internet.				
	A.give password to others				
	B.get useful knowledge and information				
	C.give out a credit card number				
()38. The underlined phrase "leak out" in the third paragraph may mean "".				
	A.泄漏 B.用尽 C.释放				
()39.If your parents don't agree, never				
	A.read anything on the Internet				
	B.relax in your free time				
	C.have a face-to-face meeting with anyone you met online				
()40.This passage is mainly about				
	A.how to use computers				
	B.surfing on the Internet				
	C.Internet Safety Rules				

What better way to welcome spring than by helping to clean up the town we all live in! Here in Rockland we have a Spring Clean-up Day every year in April. The Clean-up Day 2018 will be April 20th.

It will start with a town clean-up at 8 o'clock in the morning, and a tree planting activity at the Rockland Park is to follow in the afternoon. One thousand young trees are sure to make the park greener and prettier.

We will divide(划分) the people coming to help into eight teams for eight different areas. As usual, we will provide gloves, rubbish bags and other cleaning tools. You will also get free lunches and T-shirts when the clean-up ends at noon. We are going to have a friendly competition to see which team can pick up the most rubbish.

Bring your kids with you.It is a great chance(机会) to teach them to care for the environment around us.We have free drinks and chocolate candies for the children at the park.

Meeting: At the gate of Rockland Park, the town hall at 330 Jones Street, or the corner of Palace Street and North Street.

Sign-up(报名):Call 5862397 on weekdays,or visit our website below any time you like.www.sprinacleanup.com

sprir	ngcleanup.com			
()41.The Spring Clean-up Day in Rockland is held			
	A.once a month B.once a year C.twice a month			
()42.People in Rockland can help to on the afternoon of April 20th.				
A.clean up the town				
B.take care of the kids C.plant trees in the park				
	A.get lunches and T-shirts for free			
	B.take young trees home to plant			
	C.be provided with cleaning tools			
()44,According to the poster, the activities are a great chance to teach the kids to				
	A.protect the environment			
	B.get free drinks and candies			
	C.pick up the most rubbish			
()45. Which of the following is TRUE?			
	A.People can visit www.springcleanup.com to sign up.			
	B.You can call 5862397 to sign up any time you like.			
	C.People can meet for the activities only at the gate of Rockland Park.			

第 Ⅱ 卷(主观题)(共 45 分)

V.**听力填空**(每小题 1 分,共 5 分)

这一大题你将听到一篇短文,请你根据所听到的内容,完成下面表格,并将获取的信息填入相应的位置。每空一词。读两遍。

What do you think it's important for children?	Learn how to do 46 and help
	their parents with housework. To 47. get good grades at
What is not enough?	achael
How are children these days?	48 on their parents too much.
Vhat can doing housework help?	Develop children's 49. and teaches
	them how to look after themselves.
What should children know?	Everyone should do their part in keeping
	the house clean and 50,



Ⅵ.**阅读理解(二)**(共 15 分)

\mathbb{A}					
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。(每小题1分,共5分)					
Teenage life—better now, or in the past?					
Does this situation sound familiar(熟悉)?					
You are complaining(抱怨)to your parents about something. Maybe your computer isn't power-					
ful enough to play the latest games.51. Then you hear					
"When I was your age, there weren't any computers or video games. And I didn't get a bike					
until I was sixteen. And it was second-hand.52.					
So, is it really true that life is better for teenagers now? It is certainly true that many teenag-					
ers have got more things nowadays. 53. So parents have got more money to spend on					
each child. And many things are cheaper than they were when our parents were children.					
54. Forty years ago, no one could imagine a world with tiny computers and amazing					
smartphones. And now these things are necessary—we can't imagine living without them!					
However, technology often means we spend more time at home. And often it's just us, with our					
computer or television. Teenagers don't do enough exercise.55. And, although young peo-					
ple still get on well with their friends, some people think teenagers today don't have so many socia					
I activities as they did in the past.					
What do you think? How is teenage life better these days?					
A.And it was too big for me.					
B.A typical family is smaller now.					
C.Or your friends' bikes are better than yours.					
D.So they aren't as healthy as they were in the past.					
E.Technology is probably the greatest change in our life.					
51 52 53 54 55					
B					
阅读下面短文,简要回答所给问题,并将答案写在相应的位置上。(每小题 2 分,共 10 分)					
Most people have ambitions. An ambition is something we want to do, want to be or want to					
have. A student's ambition, for example, might be to pass his or her exams and then get a good job.					
An athlete's ambition could be to win an important competition. A businessman's ambition is usual-					
ly to make a lot of money.					
Not all ambitions are about success at work, however. Some people just want to be good					
people, have a family or help others.					
Ben's ambition is to be a sports writer. He writes the sports reports for his class newspaper. He					
likes most sports, and swimming and football are his favorites.					
Trudy's ambition is to be a concert pianist. She is very serious about it and practices every					
day with her best friend Lily. It is very important to her.					
Harry's ambition changes every day! One day he wants to be an astronaut. The next day he					
wants to be a pop singer. The next day he wants to drive a racing car. His mother would be happy if					

his ambition was to get up in time for school every day!

56. What's an ambition?

57. What's d	a student':	s ambition?
--------------	-------------	-------------