



# Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

## 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

我们和动、植物,环境一起构成了自然界。你去过动物园吗?你会用英语说出动物的名称吗?你一定有自己喜欢的动物吧?你会用英语描述它们吗?在这个单元,我们将一起来学习一些动物的名称,并学会如何表达自己的喜好。动物是人类的朋友,让我们爱护它们,与它们一起和谐友好地生活吧!

### ●核心目标:


话 题	动物园里的动物。
词 汇	有关动物和谈论喜好的词汇和短语。
语 法	what, where, why 引导的特殊疑问句;用 because 表示原因;表示性质、品质的形容词。
功 能	描述动物;表达对事物的喜好并陈述原因。
技 能	听:能听懂动物的词汇和描述动物的形容词;能听懂“对动物的介绍”;能听懂“对喜欢的动物的询问”和“说明偏爱某种动物的理由”的听力材料; 说:会说出动物的名称;能口头表达对个人喜好的提问; 读:识别所学词汇和结构,理解本单元提供的文化背景及相关阅读材料; 写:运用本单元所学内容以 e-mail 和书信形式写出“我喜欢的动物”。
文 化	了解世界各国野生动物状况,增加地域常识。
日常用语	熟练使用下列日常用语: —What animals do you like? 你喜欢什么动物? —I like koalas. 我喜欢考拉。 —Why do you like koalas? 你为什么喜欢考拉? —Because they are very cute. 因为它们很可爱。 —Where are koalas from? 考拉是哪里的动物? —They are from Australia. 它们来自澳大利亚。


## 情景导学


眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

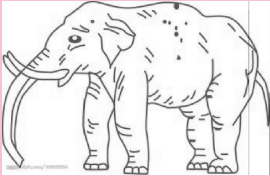
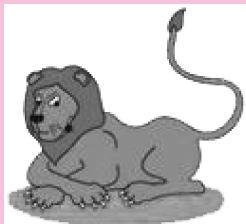

请同学们仔细观察图片,跟老师一起进入本单元的学习吧!

### I. 配对练习。

A

B

C

		
D	E	F
1. koala	2. panda	3. lion
4. tiger	5. giraffe	6. elephant

表达“我喜欢熊猫。”应该这样说：\_\_\_\_\_。  
你还知道哪些动物的名称？\_\_\_\_\_。

II. 根据实际情况,回答下面问题。

- 1. Do you often go to the zoo?
- 2. Do you like animals?
- 3. What animal do you like best?
- 4. Why do you like it?

 **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

 **语言探究**

主动、合作、协同探究

1. “喜爱”的表达形式有几种？  
看下面几句话：  
They are my favorite animals. 它们是我最喜欢的动物。  
What animals do you like? 你喜欢什么动物？  
I love pandas. 我喜欢熊猫。  
My favorite is my pet, a cute dog. 我最喜欢我的宠物——一只可爱的小狗。  
从上面的例句我们可以知道：favorite 既可以做(1) \_\_\_\_\_ 也可以做(2) \_\_\_\_\_；like 和 love 一样在这里做(3) \_\_\_\_\_。like 表示“喜欢”；love 表示“爱”，程度比 like 深。
2. 有没有 the 大不同！  
请你观察下面这两个句子：  
I like koalas. 我喜欢考拉。  
Let's see the koalas! 让我们去看考拉吧！  
其中，第一句中 koalas 前面没有加(1) \_\_\_\_\_，名词用复数形式，指一类动物；第二句中 koalas 前面加了(2) \_\_\_\_\_，特指谈话双方都知道的那些考拉。请你翻译：  
她喜欢猫。(3) \_\_\_\_\_。她喜欢这只猫。(4) \_\_\_\_\_。
3. 说一说“kind”！  
请你观察下列句子，判断 kind 的词性和意思，以及在句中的用法。  
A. Mr. King is a kind teacher.  
B. Koalas are kind of cute.  
C. There are all kinds of things in the supermarket.



通过观察,我们知道 kind 在 A 句中是形容词,意思是(1)\_\_\_\_\_,有时可与 friendly 互换使用。kind 在 B 句中的固定搭配是 kind of,相当于(2)\_\_\_\_\_,意思是(3)\_\_\_\_\_,常修饰形容词和动词。kind 在 C 句中的固定搭配是 kinds of,意思是(4)\_\_\_\_\_。

请翻译下面的句子:

我们都喜欢我们的英语老师,因为她很亲切还有些幽默(humorous)。

(5)\_\_\_\_\_.

4. 如何表示“一类……”?

请你通过观察下列句子,了解如何表示“一类动物”。

A. Dogs are people's friends.

B. A dog is people's friend.

C. The dog is people's friend.

表示“一类……”,可以有三种表达方式:一是用(1)\_\_\_\_\_,如 A 句;第二种是(2)\_\_\_\_\_加上(3)\_\_\_\_\_,如 B 句;第三种是(4)\_\_\_\_\_加上(5)\_\_\_\_\_,如 C 句。

5. 看一看“a lot”怎么用?

阅读下面的句子,观察“a lot”的用法:

Every day we have a lot of homework. 每天我们都有很多作业。

I like tigers a lot. 我非常喜欢老虎。

通过例句我们可以知道:a lot of 相当于 lots of,表示“(1)\_\_\_\_\_”,修饰名词、名词复数或者不可数名词。而 a lot 是程度副词,相当于 very much,表示“(2)\_\_\_\_\_”,修饰动词。

翻译下面的三个句子:

(3)非常感谢! \_\_\_\_\_

(4)不用急! 我们还有很多时间。 \_\_\_\_\_

(5)现在操场上有很多学生。 \_\_\_\_\_

请注意:就 a lot 提问时,用疑问词 how,例如:

—How do you like pandas? —A lot.

——你有多喜欢大熊猫? ——非常喜欢。

Keys

1. (1)形容词 (2)名词 (3)动词
2. (1)定冠词 the (2)定冠词 the (3)She likes cats (4)She likes the cat
3. (1)亲切的,和蔼的 (2)a little 或 a little bit (3)有几分,稍微 (4)各种各样的
- (5)We all like our English teacher, because she is kind and kind of humorous.
4. (1)名词的复数 (2)不定冠词 (3)名词的单数 (4)定冠词 (5)名词的单数
5. (1)许多 (2)非常 (3)Thanks a lot./Thank you a lot. (4)Don't hurry. We have a lot of time. (5) Now there are a lot of students on the playground.



考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 根据图片及所给首字母提示完成所缺的单词。

1. Let's go to the z\_\_\_\_\_ to see the animals.



2. My f\_\_\_\_\_ animal is the panda.



3. Dogs are people's friends and they are very f\_\_\_\_\_.



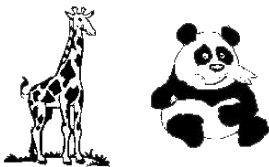
4. The g\_\_\_\_\_ is very lovely and interesting.



5. He likes s\_\_\_\_\_.



II. 把下列句子按顺序排列好,组成一段对话,把正确的序号写在前面的横线上。



1. \_\_\_\_\_ A. Because they're cute.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ B. Let's go and see the giraffes and pandas.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ C. Why do you like pandas?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ D. Because they are smart.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ E. Okay, so why do you like giraffes?

III. 连词成句。

1. want, koalas, to, the, do, you, see  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. giraffe, South, smart, the, does, Africa, not, from, come  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. do, want, why, they, pandas, see, those, to  
\_\_\_\_\_?
4. does, have, a, family, pet, your  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. like, are, kind, because, of, I, they, pandas, interesting  
\_\_\_\_\_.

IV. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。

Peter has a new 1. \_\_\_\_\_ and his name is Dingding. Peter is proud (骄傲) that Dingding is 2. \_\_\_\_\_. He can 3. \_\_\_\_\_ on two legs and he can 4. \_\_\_\_\_, too. Jenny's 5. \_\_\_\_\_ has a big cat, but Jenny 6. \_\_\_\_\_ like her. Because she thinks the cat is kind of 7. \_\_\_\_\_ and the cat 8. \_\_\_\_\_ all day. It's funny that the cat's name is 9. \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section B



### 语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. “……之一”用英语怎么表达?

试着翻译这句话:大象是泰国的标志之一。







看一下:The elephant is one of the Thailand's symbols. 你翻译的和这个一样吗? 从这个例句我们可以学到:结构 one of the/形容词性物主代词+名词复数,表示“……之一”。例如:

It's one of the reasons. 这是原因之一。  
The dog is one of the usual pets. 狗是常见的宠物之一。  
让我们翻译:

- (1) 这是我最喜欢的书之一。\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) 他是我的好朋友之一。\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你知道“with”的含义吗?

Can you help me with my homework? 你可以帮助我做作业吗?  
I am with my grandma on weekends. 周末我和奶奶在一起。  
They can also remember places with food and water. 它们也能记住有食物和水的地方。  
仔细阅读上面的例句,我们不难知道:with 在不同的句子里表达意思不同。“在……方面帮助某人”“和……一起”“有”。让我们翻译下面句子中 with 的含义:

- (1) That is a house with a big window. \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) She often stays with her sister Mary. \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Come with me. \_\_\_\_\_

3. danger 表示“危险”,请选择正确的翻译:

Elephants are in great danger. A. 大象很危险。B. 大象有危险。  
我们在做出选择之前,先学习 danger 的用法:  
danger 是名词,表示“危险”;例如:  
Look out! Danger. 小心! 危险!  
He likes the danger of rock climbing. 他喜欢攀岩过程中的危险。  
Tigers are in great danger. 老虎有危险。  
句子中的 in danger 表示“处在危险中”。所以上面翻译题的答案是(1) \_\_\_\_\_;让我们再翻译一句话  
“让我们帮助那些处在危险中的老虎吧!”(2) \_\_\_\_\_

4. 谈谈否定疑问句。

请看下面的例句:  
Don't you know him? 难道你不认识他吗?  
Can't you see it? 难道你看不见它吗?  
否定疑问句是带有惊异、赞美、反问、失望、责难等语气的句子。表示“难道……不……吗?”否定疑问句的答语形式上与一般疑问句的答语是一样的。但翻译成汉语时,应注意其不同之处。Yes 翻译成“不”,No 翻译成“是”。请翻译:

- (1) Isn't it a fine day? \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Can't you come a little earlier? \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) —Don't you like Paris? —Yes, I do. \_\_\_\_\_

Keys

- 1. (1) This is one of my favorite books. (2) He is one of my good friends.
- 2. (1) 有 (2) 和……一起 (3) 和……一起
- 3. (1) B (2) Let's help the tigers in danger.
- 4. (1) 今天天气难道不好吗? (2) 难道你不能早点来吗? (3) ——你难道不喜欢巴黎吗? ——不,我喜欢。



考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 根据提示完成所缺的单词。

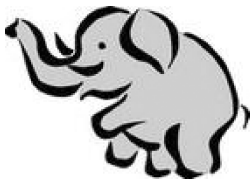
- 1. He can learn math well, so I think he is a s \_\_\_\_\_ boy.
- 2. Linda is k \_\_\_\_\_ of shy and she is always quiet.
- 3. We think snakes(蛇) are s \_\_\_\_\_, so we are afraid(害怕) of them.
- 4. Quasimodo(《巴黎圣母院》中的卡西莫多) looks u \_\_\_\_\_, but he has a golden heart.
- 5. The little baby is very c \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ elephant in the zoo. \_\_\_\_\_ elephant is from South Africa.  
A. /; An                      B. an; The                      C. a; The
- ( ) 2. People cut down trees so elephants are \_\_\_\_\_ their homes.  
A. lose                      B. losing                      C. lost
- ( ) 3. Mr. Li is kind \_\_\_\_\_ us, but sometimes he is kind \_\_\_\_\_ serious.  
A. to; of                      B. with; to                      C. of; to
- ( ) 4. I like pandas \_\_\_\_\_ they are beautiful.  
A. so                      B. and                      C. because
- ( ) 5. My little cat sleeps \_\_\_\_\_ the day, but \_\_\_\_\_ night he begins to work.  
A. at; at                      B. on; in                      C. in; at

III. 根据图片及所给首字母, 补全单词, 完成短文。

This is 1. a \_\_\_\_\_ 2. e \_\_\_\_\_. Her name is Molly. She is three 3. y \_\_\_\_\_ old. She is 4. f \_\_\_\_\_ Africa. She is a very 5. b \_\_\_\_\_ animal and has a 6. l \_\_\_\_\_ nose called trunk. She's very 7. s \_\_\_\_\_ and 8. f \_\_\_\_\_. She likes to play 9. w \_\_\_\_\_ her friends and to 10. e \_\_\_\_\_ bananas.



IV. 根据汉语意思, 完成下面的句子。

- 1. 你喜欢中国制造的玩具吗?  
Do you like toys \_\_\_\_\_ in China?
- 2. 他们想拯救大熊猫。  
They \_\_\_\_\_ pandas.
- 3. 这是来自澳大利亚的考拉。  
These are koalas \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4. 老虎为了食物杀死小动物。  
Tigers kill small animals \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. 有地图你不可能迷路的。  
With a map you can't \_\_\_\_\_.



探究展示

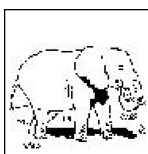
大胆展示学习成果, 全方位、多角度学以致用

本单元的知识你都掌握了吗? 赶快来展示一下你的学习成果吧!

I. 将图片上的动物与表示特性的形容词连接起来, 并运用本单元所学的句型进行表达。

如: I like... because they are... They are from...





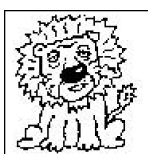
lazy



interesting



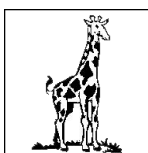
cute



shy



scary



smart

## II. 看图补全对话。



A: What animals do you like?

B: I like 1. \_\_\_\_\_.

A: 2. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Because they're very cute.

A: 3. \_\_\_\_\_ tigers?

B: No, I don't.

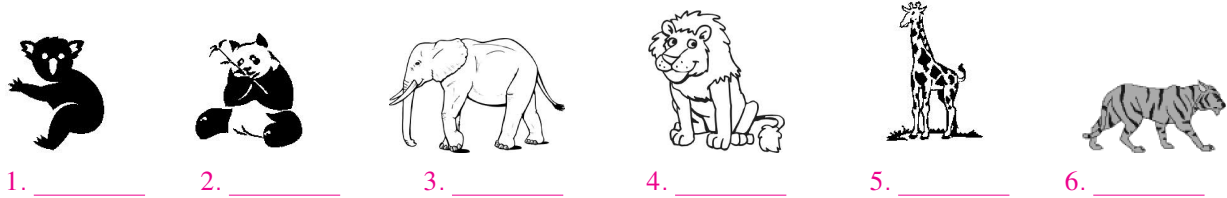
A: Why not?

B: 4. \_\_\_\_\_ very scary.

**I 归纳小结**

梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

I. 学习完这个单元以后,你是否掌握了动物的名称呢? 请你把动物的名称写在图片的下面吧。



II. 你能完成下面有关动物的句子吗? 完成后和你的同伴互相检查一下。

- 你最喜欢的动物是什么? \_\_\_\_\_  
——考拉。 \_\_\_\_\_  
——你为什么喜欢它们? \_\_\_\_\_  
——它们非常可爱。 \_\_\_\_\_



**中考考点你来试**

真题演练,使所学知识用于实践

- ( ) 1. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the population of China now, Jack?  
—Let me think for a moment, it is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. How many; 1,400 million                      B. What; 1,400 million  
C. What; 140 million                                D. How many; 140 million  
(2019 年 四川达州)
- ( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ will the Jinniu Lake Animal Kingdom be open?  
—Maybe in the second half of this year.  
A. When                      B. Who                      C. What                      D. Where  
(2019 年 江苏南京)
- ( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you exercise, Tony?  
—Three times a week.  
A. How often                      B. How soon                      C. How long                      D. How much  
(2019 年 湖北宜昌)
- ( ) 4. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you put a lot of snakes into the forest?  
—To protect the ecosystem.  
A. Why                      B. Which                      C. How                      D. When  
(2019 年 湖北宜昌)
- ( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary is this? It's very nice.  
— I think it's Mary's.  
A. Who                      B. Whose                      C. Whom  
(2019 年 湖南怀化)

**答案解析**

1. 【答案】C。考查特殊疑问句。根据句意得知,问题是问中国现有多少人口。这是个特殊问句,要用 what 提问,故选 C。
2. 【答案】A。根据句意:——金牛湖动物王国何时开业? ——大概今年后半年。对时间提问用 when, 我们选 A。
3. 【答案】A。根据答语可知问句是对频率提问,how often 多久一次,how soon 多久之后,how long



多长, how much 多少(钱等),所以选 A。

4.【答案】A。动词不定式通常表目的,根据答语句意:为了保护生态系统。我们推断出问题是问为何要往森林里投放很多蛇,故选 A。




5.【答案】B。根据答语:我想它是玛丽的,可以得知问题是问“这是谁的字典”,故选 B。

## 你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

### I. 句子理解:根据所听句子选择与所听内容相符的图。

( ) 1.








A

B

C

( ) 2.








A

B

C

( ) 3.



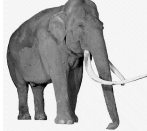




A

B

C

( ) 4.



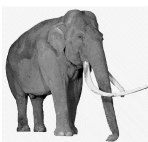




A

B

C

( ) 5.

A

B

C

### II. 对话理解:听录音,选择正确答案。

- ( ) 6. What's the girl's favorite animal?

A. Giraffe.

B. Panda.

C. Penguin.
- ( ) 7. Why does the girl like elephants?

A. They're smart.

B. They're interesting.

C. They're cute.
- ( ) 8. Where are giraffes from?

A. Australia.

B. France.

C. Africa.
- ( ) 9. Who will the boy go to the zoo with?

A. His brother.

B. His mother.

C. His father.
- ( ) 10. What animal is cute?

A. Koalas.                      B. Tigers.                      C. A and B.

III. 听短文, 完成表格。

Time to go to the zoo	On 11. _____.
Things on the wall of his room	Some animal 12. _____.
Animals in the zoo	Some animals are 13. _____. Some are not.
Interesting animals	14. _____.
Things elephants can do	Play 15. _____ or music.

## 单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:\_\_\_\_\_)

### I. 单项选择(10 分)

- ( ) 1. There is \_\_\_\_\_ elephant in the zoo. \_\_\_\_\_ elephant comes from Africa.  
A. an; An                                      B. the; The                                      C. an; The
- ( ) 2. Some old people need a \_\_\_\_\_ because they feel lonely.  
A. zoo                                              B. stick                                              C. pet
- ( ) 3. One of my friends \_\_\_\_\_ playing basketball.  
A. like                                              B. likes                                              C. wants
- ( ) 4. — \_\_\_\_\_ do you like animals?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ they are cute.  
A. Why; Because                              B. Why; So                                      C. What; Because
- ( ) 5. Miss Smith is a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher, and we all like her.  
A. friendly                                              B. shy                                              C. lazy
- ( ) 6. —Does Susan often play with the cat?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. She likes it very much.  
A. Yes, she do                                      B. No, she doesn't                                      C. Yes, she does
- ( ) 7. —I'm afraid we \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Don't worry. We have a map.  
A. get to                                              B. get up                                              C. get lost
- ( ) 8. Mickey Mouse is one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in American \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. symbol; culture                                      B. symbol; cultures                                      C. symbols; culture
- ( ) 9. —It is reported that many wild animals in the world are \_\_\_\_\_ because of human behavior (行为).  
—We must do something to stop people from hunting and selling these animals.  
A. in danger                                              B. in public                                              C. in silence
- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Australia.  
A. What's your favorite animal  
B. Why do you like koalas  
C. Where do the koalas come from

## II. 完形填空(10 分)

Sharks (鲨鱼) are among the oldest animals in the world. There are 1 three hundred and fifty different kinds of sharks in the world. Most sharks are about two meters 2 and they live in 3 waters, but some in very cold areas. Most sharks live in the sea. A shark can smell a small amount (数量) of matter in the water, for example, the blood of animals. That helps them find their 4. Sharks eat fish, 5 sharks and plants in the sea. Some sharks can eat just about 6.



Sharks grow slowly. About 40% of the different kinds of sharks lay (产卵) eggs. The others give birth to the live young. Some sharks carry their **7** inside their bodies.

Most sharks bite (咬) people by mistake. They think a 8 is a large sea animal. When the sun goes down or comes up, sharks are 9 food. So at these times people 10 go swimming in the



ocean. Each year, bees, snakes and elephants kill(杀死) more people than sharks do.

- |                      |                |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. over       | B. under       | C. some         |
| ( ) 2. A. wide       | B. tall        | C. long         |
| ( ) 3. A. cool       | B. warm        | C. sunny        |
| ( ) 4. A. food       | B. eggs        | C. children     |
| ( ) 5. A. else       | B. others      | C. other        |
| ( ) 6. A. anything   | B. nothing     | C. something    |
| ( ) 7. A. small      | B. big         | C. young        |
| ( ) 8. A. plant      | B. fish        | C. person       |
| ( ) 9. A. looking at | B. looking for | C. looking over |
| ( ) 10. A. should    | B. shouldn't   | C. can          |

III. 阅读理解(30分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。

A

Hi, I'm Bruce. I'm from South Africa. I have a big head and a big mouth. I'm good at sports and I can run very fast. Many people are afraid of me because I look scary.



Hello, I'm Peter. I'm from Thailand. I'm friendly. I'm very big and strong. I have a long nose. I eat grasses and trees. I can help people carry heavy things. Do you want to make friends with me? I can play soccer with you. I'm good at it.



I'm Buzz. I'm from Australia, but now I live in a zoo in the USA. I have four long legs. I can run very fast. I have a very long neck. I eat leaves. I'm shy and quiet. I like listening to music. And I can dance.



I'm Toby. I'm from China. I am black and white. My favorite food is bamboo. Many people like me. They think I'm cute and beautiful, but some people say I'm kind of lazy. Do you think so? Do you like Chinese kung fu? I can show you.



- |                                              |                  |              |                |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. Bruce is good at _____.               | A. sports        | B. music     | C. art         |
| ( ) 2. Peter is _____.                       | A. scary         | B. friendly  | C. shy         |
| ( ) 3. Where is Buzz from?                   | A. South Africa. | B. Thailand. | C. Australia.  |
| ( ) 4. What can Toby do?                     | A. Play soccer.  | B. Dance.    | C. Do kung fu. |
| ( ) 5. The four animals don't tell us _____. |                  |              |                |



- A. how old they are
- B. where they are from
- C. what they can do

B

Do you know Expo pandas (世博大熊猫)? They're ten pandas from Sichuan. They came to Shanghai in January. They're very happy to be here. Let me tell you about their life in Shanghai. At seven o'clock, they get up. They often take exercise before breakfast. Do you know what they eat for breakfast? Some fruit and milk. After breakfast, it's time for them to play. They like playing together. After that they usually sleep for two hours. At three o'clock in the afternoon they need to eat something. Bamboo(竹子) is their favorite. The ten pandas are very healthy. Many people come to see them. They're the best wishes for Shanghai Expo.



- ( ) 6. Where do the ten pandas come from?  

A. Shanghai.

B. Sichuan.

C. Beijing.
- ( ) 7. When do the ten pandas get up every day?  

A. At seven o'clock.

B. At eight o'clock.

C. At nine o'clock.
- ( ) 8. What do the ten pandas often do before breakfast?  

A. They often take a shower.

B. They often take a walk.

C. They often take exercise.
- ( ) 9. What do the ten pandas eat for breakfast?  




A. Fruit and bamboo.

B. Bamboo and milk.

C. Fruit and milk.
- ( ) 10. How are the ten pandas?  

A. They aren't happy.

B. They're healthy.

C. They're too old.
- C
- Animal shows in City Zoo
- | Lion show                                                                                          |                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Day: Friday<br>Time: 6:00 p. m. —8:00 p. m.<br>Place: Lions' Home<br>Price: ¥20/ one person(人)     |  |
| Elephant show                                                                                      |                                                                                       |
| Day: Saturday<br>Time: 8:00 a. m. —9:30 a. m.<br>Place: Elephants' House<br>Price: ¥30/ one person |  |
| Monkey show                                                                                        |                                                                                       |
| Day: Sunday<br>Time: 10:30 a. m. —11:30 a. m.<br>Place: Monkeys' Home<br>Price: ¥10/ one person    |  |
- 79

- ( ) 11. When is the lion show?  
A. On Friday morning. B. On Friday evening.  
C. On Saturday morning.
- ( ) 12. If (如果) John's parents take him and his sister to see the lion show, they need to pay \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ¥30 B. ¥40 C. ¥80
- ( ) 13. How long is the elephant show?  
A. Half an hour. B. One hour.  
C. One and a half hours.
- ( ) 14. Where can we see the monkey show?  
A. Near Elephants' House.  
B. Next to Lions' Home.  
C. At Monkeys' Home.
- ( ) 15. Which of the following is TRUE?  
A. You can see the elephant show and the monkey show on the same day.  
B. The ticket (票) for the elephant show is the most expensive (最贵的) of all.  
C. Ben has ¥50 and he can see all the animal shows in City Zoo.

IV. 任务型阅读 根据短文内容回答下面的问题 (10 分)

Squirrels (松鼠) like to eat nuts. They like to run and jump on trees. What else do they like to do? Maybe take some photos.

Geert Weggen is a photographer (摄影师) from Sweden, according to *Daily Mail*. (A) He enjoys taking photos of animals. He lives in a house with a big garden. Some squirrels always visit the garden. Geert wants to take some funny pictures. So one day, he put a camera in the garden.



A squirrel saw the camera and came to play with it. (B) Geert also came to watch how the squirrel played. It looked (C) \_\_\_\_\_ the squirrel was taking photos of Geert. "It's great to follow the squirrels and see the amazing (令人惊讶的) things (D) they do," Geert said.

1. 将(A)处画线句子译成汉语。  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 将(B)处画线句子译成汉语。  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 在(C)处填入适当的介词。  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 写出(D)处 they 指代的内容。  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Do squirrels know how to take photos?  
\_\_\_\_\_

V. 词汇 (10 分)

- A. 根据句意及汉语提示写单词。
1. Elephants can walk for a long time and never get \_\_\_\_\_ (迷路).
2. Her little sister is kind of \_\_\_\_\_ (害羞的).
3. We must do something to \_\_\_\_\_ (拯救) the pandas.
4. People \_\_\_\_\_ (杀死) elephants for their ivory.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ (超过) 60 students in our classroom.
- B. 根据句意, 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。





- 6. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me after you get home.
- 7. There is some \_\_\_\_\_ (water) in the cup.
- 8. The dog only has three \_\_\_\_\_ (leg).
- 9. One of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my brother.
- 10. There are so many \_\_\_\_\_ (tree) near the river.

VI. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子(10 分)

- 1. 我们的语文老师对我们很友好。  
Our Chinese teacher is very \_\_\_\_\_ us.
- 2. 这个男孩有生命危险。  
The boy's life is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. 这个杯子是由什么制成的?  
What is the cup \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4. 汤姆整天玩电脑游戏。  
Tom plays computer games \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. 这个五岁的女孩经常迷路。  
The five-year-old girl often \_\_\_\_\_.

VII. 用方框里的单词或短语的适当形式填空, 每词只能用一次。(10 分)

it, pet, how, what, can, happy, animal, walk, but, mother

Sally wants to buy her 1. \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday present. But she doesn't know 2. \_\_\_\_\_ to buy. One day, she 3. \_\_\_\_\_ by a pet store.

"My mother is lonely(孤独的). She needs a 4. \_\_\_\_\_," Sally says to herself.

Sally goes into the store and sees many lovely 5. \_\_\_\_\_. There are dogs, cats, gold fish and many other animals. But Sally doesn't like 6. \_\_\_\_\_.

"Do you have other great animals?" Sally asks the manager(店长).

"Yes," answers the manager. "I have a special parrot(鹦鹉). It 7. \_\_\_\_\_ speak seven languages: Chinese, English, French, Korean, German, Russian and Japanese! 8. \_\_\_\_\_ it is not cheap. It costs about 30,000 yuan."

"Great!" says Sally. She buys the parrot and sends(寄) it to her mother.

The next day, Sally calls her mother. "9. \_\_\_\_\_ do you like your birthday present?" Sally asks. Her mother answers 10. \_\_\_\_\_, "Thank you! It's very delicious!"



VIII. 书面表达 (10 分)

假如你是 Taiyuan Zoo 的一名志愿解说者, 请根据以下内容提示给远道而来的客人做个解说吧。

老虎(Tai Ge): 来自吉林省, 4 岁, 有点懒, 喜欢吃肉。

熊猫(Li Li): 来自四川省, 3 岁, 害羞, 喜欢吃竹子和睡觉。



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

Animals are a very important part of the world. Oct. 4 is World Animal Day. This is a great chance to celebrate our lovely friends.

They help keep nature on the right track (正确地). For example, bees move pollen (花粉) and seeds among plants. If they don't do this, things may stop growing, and we would have no food to eat.

Animals can also tell us about our past. Studies on monkeys have shown us human evolution (进化).

We also keep animals as pets. They give us support (支持) and make us happy. So we don't get lonely.

We need animals in our lives, and we can't live without them. So always show respect (尊敬) and love towards them.



Facts about animals

- World Animal Day started in 1931.
- There are more than 1,200,000 kinds of animals on Earth.
- Around 800 kinds of animals died out (灭绝) and over 9,000 are in danger (危险).
- Blue whales (蓝鲸) are the largest living animals. They can be over 20 meters long and weigh about 150 tons (吨).



趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

英语中关于动物的趣味表达:

- (1) *adj.* + animal expression 形容词+动物表达  
eager beaver 干劲十足的人 (beaver 河狸)  
big bug 大人物  
early bird 早起或者早到者  
lucky dog 幸运儿  
black sheep 害群之马

- (2) *n.* + animal expression 名词+动物表达  
movie bug 电影迷  
spring chicken 年轻的少女  
iron horse 自行车 (iron 铁)  
sea wolf 海盗  
saw horse 锯木架

- (3) *v.* -ing + animal expression *v.* -ing 形式+动物表达  
spelling bee 拼字竞赛  
sitting duck 容易攻击的对象  
fighting cock 好斗的人  
willing horse 自愿工作的人 (willing 乐意的)

- (4) animal expression + *n.* 动物表达+名词  
monkey business 不法或不道德的行为  
flea market 旧货市场 (flea 跳蚤)  
crocodile tears 假慈悲 (crocodile 鳄鱼)  
lion heart 勇士  
calf love 少年时代的恋爱 (calf 小牛)

- (5) animal expression + -ed 动物表达 + -ed 形式  
chicken-hearted 胆小的  
hen-pecked 妻管严的 (peck 啄食)  
dog-tired 疲劳的

- (6) animal expression + animal expression 动物表达+动物表达  
cock sparrow 公麻雀  
hen sparrow 母麻雀  
bull elephant 公象  
cow whale 母鲸 (whale 鲸)



(7) animal expression-and-animal expression 动物表达-and-动物表达  
 cat-and-mouse 折磨人的  
 horse-and-buggy 过时的(buggy 轻便马车)  
 cat-and-dog 不和谐的

(8) as+adj. +as+animal expression as+形容词+as+动物表达  
 as brave as a lion 勇猛如虎  
 as timid as a hare 胆小如鼠(timid 胆小的 hare 野兔)  
 as hungry as a hawk 如同饿狼(hawk 鹰)  
 as mute as a fish 噤若寒蝉(mute 缄默的)

Look at this“animal”. It has the parts of many different animals. Can you find them?



ABC

词句盘点

重点短语

kind of	稍微;有点儿
get lost	迷路
be in (great) danger	处于(极大)危险之中
cut down	砍倒
(be) made of	由……制成的
sleep all day	整天睡觉
good luck	祝你好运!
lose their homes	失去他们的家园
sth. made of ivory	象牙制品

Unit 6 I'm watching TV.

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

Hello,你在干什么? 打开书准备学英语? 看一看周围,其他人都在做什么? 看书? 看报? 打扫卫生? 看电视? 玩电脑? 打电话? 听音乐? 锻炼身体? 还是在做饭? 如何用英语描述正在进行的动作呢? 跟我来,让我们在这个单元一起学习吧!

●核心目标:

话 题	日常活动。
词 汇	有关描述日常活动及活动场所的动词、动词词组。
语 法	学习现在进行时 be (am/is/are) +v. -ing 结构的用法,掌握该形式的特殊疑问句、一般疑问句及其肯定、否定回答;否定句及现在分词的构成。
功 能	学会用英语谈论人们正在做的事情。
技 能	听:能听懂有关询问日常活动的对话; 说:能谈论自己或他人正在做的事情; 读:能够读懂本单元有关谈论日常活动的短文; 写:能根据上下文提供的信息,补充文中所缺的单词;正确使用时态,描述图片中人物正在进行的动作。
文 化	了解不同国家、不同人群的生活和学习习惯,尊重他人习俗,和谐共存。
日常用语	熟练使用下列日常用语: —What are you doing? 你在干什么? —I'm doing my homework. 我在做作业。 —What's she doing? 她在做什么? —She's washing her clothes. 她在洗衣服。 —Is he reading? 他在看书吗? —Yes, he is. 是的。 —What time is it? 几点了? —It's eight o'clock in the morning. 早晨 8 点。


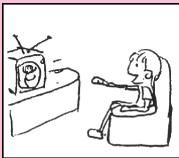


情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

I. 请同学们仔细观察下面的图片,并运用下面的句型表达。

What is she doing? She's ...

What is he doing? He's ...

			
do homework	watch TV	read	talk on the phone





II. 根据实际情况,回答下面的问题。

假设现在是晚上 8 点,在家中:

- What are you doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is your mother doing? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is your father doing? \_\_\_\_\_



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



语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. 你会用英语表述“进行”吗?

你能准确地译成中文并区别这两个句子吗?

- (1) I watch TV with my grandparents together in the evening. \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) Sorry, I can't. I'm doing homework with my classmates. \_\_\_\_\_.

你答对了! (1) 晚上我和爷爷奶奶一起看电视。

(2) 真不好意思,我不能。我正和同学们做作业。

第一句是一般现在时,表示经常或反复做的事情;第二句是现在进行时,表示动作正在“进行”。

让我们一起学习现在进行时(The Present Progressive Tense)吧!

构成:现在进行时是由助动词 be (am/is/are ) 加动词的-ing 形式构成的。

用法:

- a. 表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生的事情。例如:We are listening to you. 我们正在听你说。
- b. 习惯进行:表示长期的或重复性的动作,说话时动作未必正在进行。例如:Mr. Green is writing another novel. 格林先生在写另一部小说。(说话时并未在写,只是近来一直在写。)
- c. 表示渐变,这样的动词有: get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin 等。例如:The leaves are turning red. 叶子在变红。It's getting colder and colder. 天越来越冷了。
- d. 与 always, constantly(不断地), forever 等词连用,表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态,往往带有说话人的主观色彩。例如:You are always changing your mind. 你老是改变主意。

根据上下文和首字母提示,补全下列单词。

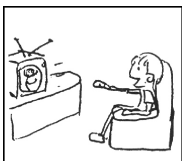
- (1)—What are you doing?  
—I'm u \_\_\_\_\_ the computer.
- (2)—Are you doing your homework?  
—No. I'm w \_\_\_\_\_ a letter.
- (3)—Where is Alice?  
—She is h \_\_\_\_\_ an English class.
- (4)—What's the boy doing? Is he r \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Yes, he is. He runs every morning.
- (5)—What's your mother doing?  
—She is m \_\_\_\_\_ soup.

让我们一起做下面的练习来演练我们刚学习的现在进行时。

根据图示,写出相应的现在分词。



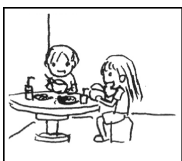
(6) She is \_\_\_\_\_ her homework.



(7) She is \_\_\_\_\_ TV.



(8) They are \_\_\_\_\_ the room.



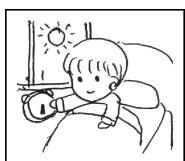
(9) They are \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.



(10) She is \_\_\_\_\_ an interesting book.



(11) She is \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.



(12) She is \_\_\_\_\_ up.



(13) She is \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.

2. 打电话时,要说“我是珍妮”的话,用英语怎么说?

回答这个问题之前,让我们先看一下这个小对话:

—Hi, this is 334452. 你好! 这里是 334452。

—Hello! Is that Alice? 你好! 你是艾丽斯吗?

—Yes, it's Alice here. 是的,我是艾丽斯。

由此,我们知道上面问题的答案是: This is Jenny.

3. “not much”中文什么意思?

A. —What are you doing?

—Not much. I'm just washing clothes.

B. —Hurry! We don't have much time.

—I am coming.

根据上下文,我们知道 not much 在 A 句中表示 (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (没什么/没有很多); 在 B 句中表示

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (没什么/没有很多)。

4. “去饭店吃”用英语怎么表达?

根据课本上我们所学的“ We can eat out”, “我们可以在外面吃”或者“我们可以去饭店吃”。短语 eat out 相当于 dine out, 表示“在饭店吃”。





Keys

1. (1) using (2) writing (3) having (4) running (5) making (6) doing (7) watching (8) cleaning  
(9) eating (10) reading (11) talking (12) getting (13) playing  
3. (1) 没什么 (2) 没有很多



考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 用所给动词的适当形式完成下面的句子。

1. Look! Lily is \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) now.  
2. Every morning my dad \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) to keep healthy.  
3. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the movies with me?  
4. I am doing my homework and my mum is \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) clothes.  
5. That \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) good.  
6. Can I \_\_\_\_\_ (use) your computer?  
7. Dad is \_\_\_\_\_ (use) my computer now.  
8. Who usually \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) in your family?  
9. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ (join) me for dinner?  
10. Mum is \_\_\_\_\_ (do) dishes in the kitchen (厨房).

II. 阅读下面的句子,排序并组成一个完整的对话。

1. Hello, this is John.	A. I am doing my homework on the computer. What about you?
2. What are you doing?	B. Great! Let's meet at my home.
3. I am watching TV. Do you want to go to the movies with me?	C. See you!
4. Then let's go to see movies in the afternoon.	D. Hi, John! This is Mike.
5. OK. See you then.	E. Yes, I do. But I must finish my homework first.

III. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。

Jenny and Laura are 1. \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone. Laura's just 2. \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes and Jenny's 3. \_\_\_\_\_ TV. Jenny asks Laura to 4. \_\_\_\_\_ her for dinner. Because her 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are not at home, they can eat 6. \_\_\_\_\_. They decide to meet each other at 7. \_\_\_\_\_ home at half past six.

Section B



语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. “on TV”的中文含义是什么?

在回答这个问题前,我们先看下面的句子:

(A) —Hi, Mum, where is my book? 嗨,妈,我的书在哪里?

—Just over there, on the TV. 就在那里,在电视机上。

(B) He likes watching soccer games on TV. 他喜欢在电视上看足球赛。

由此,我们知道: on the TV 表示“在电视机上”,强调实体上;而 on TV 表示“电视上”,强调电视上播放的。所以上面问题的答案是:电视上播放的。

2. wish 的用法有多少?

首先,读下面的句子:

Thanks a lot for your best wishes. 非常感谢你的美好祝福。

He wishes to have his mom's delicious *zongzi*. 他希望可以吃妈妈做的好吃的粽子。

Our parents wish us to be good at school. 我们的父母希望我们在学校乖点。

我们知道:wish 既可以做名词,也可以做动词。做动词的时候可以用结构 wish to do sth. “希望做某事”或者 wish sb. to do sth. “希望某人做某事”。

3. 你知道 family 是什么吗?

你一定会有疑惑,这有什么,family 就是家呀! 其实,family 除了“家庭”之外,还有“家人”“子女”等意思。当它做主语时,要看你强调的是什麼。如果强调家人,动词就要用复数;如果强调家庭的整体时,动词要用第三人称单数。例如:

He has a family of three. 他有三个子女。

He is the eldest of the family. 他是家里最大的孩子。

What's her family name? 她姓什麼?

In the next photo, you can see my family at home. 在照片中你能看到我的家人在家中。

完成下面的练习:

(1) The Adams family \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of friends in the neighborhood(在邻近地区)。

A. has

B. have

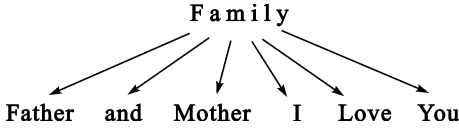
C. had

(2) It's seven o'clock in the evening. The Smith family \_\_\_\_\_ TV.

A. is watching

B. are watching

根据下图,说一说家的含义和你的想法! 试着和你的同伴讨论一下!



小贴士

Family is a great word. Nobody can live well without a family. Our parents love us and we must love them, too. How can we do so? First we can study well. At home we can help them with housework.

4. 观察下面两个句子,它们的主语哪去了?

Here are some of my photos. 这是我的一些照片。

Here is a photo of my family. 这是我们家的一张照片。

你知道这两个句子的主语哪去了吗? 其实,它们的主语就在 be 动词之后。这种句式叫作倒装句。倒装的情况有很多,我们就先了解上面两句代表的情况吧:

here, there, now 和 then 等副词开头的句子可构成完全倒装,但要符合下面的条件:①主语不是代词,

②谓语动词是不及物动词,如 be, come, go, follow 等,且用于一般现在时。例如:

Here is your key. 这是你的钥匙。

Here comes our headmaster. 我们的校长来了。

让我们做一些练习来巩固你学会的知识! 用所给动词的适当形式完成下面句子:

(1) Here \_\_\_\_\_ (be) some books from the library.

(2) Now \_\_\_\_\_ (come) our school bus.

(3) Down \_\_\_\_\_ (run) the little boy.





Keys

3. (1)B (2)B  
4. (1)are (2)comes (3)runs



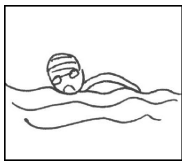
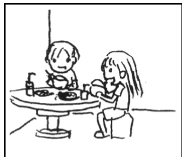


考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 给出下列动词的现在分词。

- |             |              |             |                |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| meet _____  | call _____   | think _____ | use _____      |
| take _____  | swim _____   | read _____  | exercise _____ |
| have _____  | play _____   | shop _____  | wash _____     |
| watch _____ | listen _____ | eat _____   | run _____      |
| write _____ | do _____     | go _____    | make _____     |

II. 看图完成句子。

1.  Mike \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool.
2.  They \_\_\_\_\_ at home.
3.  Lisa \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.
4.  Mother \_\_\_\_\_ in the supermarket.

III. 用所给动词的适当形式完成下面的句子。

- Today is the Dragon Boat Festival and my family \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all at home.
- Look! They are \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer on the playground.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV before you finish your homework.
- Let me \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you.
- Look out! Here \_\_\_\_\_ (come) the bus.
- He wishes \_\_\_\_\_ (have) zongzi in the US, too.

IV. 你的词汇过关了吗? (选词填空,有两个词是多余的)

for, be, school, family, read, make, watch, his, bike, write, I, real

Dear Lisa,

Thank you 1. \_\_\_\_\_ your letter and the photos. Here 2. \_\_\_\_\_ a photo of my 3. \_\_\_\_\_. In this photo, my grandpa is 4. \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers. My grandma and my mother are 5. \_\_\_\_\_ dumplings. My little sister 6. \_\_\_\_\_ TV. Where is my father? Oh, he is washing 7. \_\_\_\_\_ car. He goes to work by car. How about me? I'm here. What am I doing? Guess! I'm 8. \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to my sister studying in the US. What's the weather like there? She told 9. \_\_\_\_\_ it's 10. \_\_\_\_\_

sunny!

Love,  
Emily

V. 你知道他们在哪,在干什么吗? (看图回答问题)



1. How many people are there in the picture?

2. What time is it?

3. Are they having a class?

4. What are they doing?

5. Are they all very happy?

探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

今天是周日,大家都很放松。请你看图并描述图中人物的活动。写一篇约 60 词的短文。



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归纳小结

梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

同学们,学完这个单元,你一定学会了怎样谈论人们正在做的事情,掌握了常用动词的现在分词的变化规律并能用现在进行时态描述人们的活动了吧?来秀秀(show)你的能力吧。

1. 写出下列动词的现在分词:

go _____	come _____
clean _____	eat _____
run _____	talk _____
play _____	swim _____
shop _____	read _____

2. 小结:

go, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 都属于直接加-ing 的; run, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ 都属于双写辅音字母再加-ing 的; 而 \_\_\_\_\_ 属于去掉不发音的 e, 再加-ing 的一类。

3. 选一张你认为最满意的家庭照或同学们课外活动的照片,配以约 50 词的说明,与大家共同分享吧!



中考考点你来试

真题演练,使所学知识用于实践

- (     ) 1. —Linda, Dad has finished his work and we \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym to pick you up.  
—Thank you, Mum.  
A. drive                      B. drove                      C. have driven                      D. are driving  
(2019 年 浙江温州)
- (     ) 2. —Hurry up!  
—One moment. I \_\_\_\_\_ my e-mails and then I'm ready to go.  
A. read                      B. am reading                      C. was reading                      D. have read  
(2019 年 江西)
- (     ) 3. Listen! The birds \_\_\_\_\_ in the trees outside our hotel.



A. sing                      B. are singing                      C. sang                      D. were singing  
(2019 年 重庆)

( ) 4. Be quiet! The students \_\_\_\_\_ an English exam.  
A. take                      B. are taking                      C. will take  
(2019 年 四川成都)

( ) 5. —What is your mother doing, Linda?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ dinner in the kitchen now.  
A. is cooking                      B. was cooking                      C. cook                      D. cooking  
(2019 年 江苏淮安)




答案解析

1. 【答案】D。考查现在进行时的用法。根据语境,父亲完成工作要去体育馆接孩子,这里的进行时表即将发生的动作。故选 D。
2. 【答案】B。根据语境,说话人让对方稍等片刻,说明他正在读邮件,故用现在进行时,选 B。
3. 【答案】B。根据提示词 listen,我们知道应选 B。
4. 【答案】B。根据语境,要求保持安静,说明学生们正在考试,所以用现在进行时。选 B。
5. 【答案】A。根据上下文,问句用现在进行时提问,我们应用现在进行时回答,故选 A。

你说我听 耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

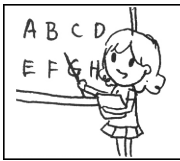


I. 听句子选图。

( ) 1.




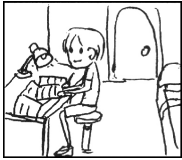
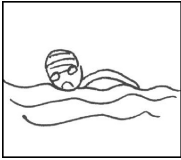
A                      B                      C

( ) 2.



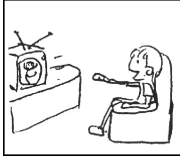


A                      B                      C

( ) 3.



A                      B                      C

( ) 4.



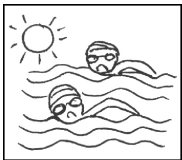
A                      B                      C



( ) 5.



A



B



C

II. 听句子, 选答语。

- |                        |                 |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 6. A. Singing.     | B. Reading.     | C. Sleeping.    |
| ( ) 7. A. No, I don't. | B. No, I'm not. | C. No, I can't. |
| ( ) 8. A. Basketball.  | B. New York.    | C. Chinese.     |
| ( ) 9. A. Beijing.     | B. Hamburgers.  | C. Friends.     |
| ( ) 10. A. Baseball.   | B. Miss Zhao.   | C. Boat races.  |

III. 听短文, 完成表格内容。

Whose name is Sam?	His 11. _____.
Which country is he from?	He is from 12. _____.
How is the lunch in his school?	It's 13. _____.
Where does he have lunch?	He has lunch at 14. _____.
Whom does he have supper with?	His 15. _____.

单元自测

(满分:100分 得分:\_\_\_\_\_)

I. 单项选择(10分)

- ( ) 1. Thank you \_\_\_\_\_ the photos.  
A. in B. to C. for
- ( ) 2. I don't like this phone. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ one?  
A. other B. another C. others
- ( ) 3. We were so \_\_\_\_\_ when we heard the \_\_\_\_\_ news.  
A. excited; exciting B. exciting; excited C. excited; excited
- ( ) 4. —Where is your father, Tom?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen.  
A. cooks B. cooked C. is cooking
- ( ) 5. He is only 3 years old, \_\_\_\_\_ he can learn lots of history about China.  
A. and B. but C. so
- ( ) 6. —\_\_\_\_\_ are you staying there? —For two weeks.  
A. How long B. How far C. How often
- ( ) 7. Please be quiet, my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sleep B. sleeps C. is sleeping
- ( ) 8. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ for Shanghai soon.  
A. is leaving B. left C. leaves
- ( ) 9. It's 10:00 a. m. The students \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.  
A. study B. are studying C. studies
- ( ) 10. Jim with his friends \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer at school.  
A. is B. am C. are

II. 完形填空(10分)

Avanos is a small town in Turkey. It is famous for its pottery (陶器). Chez Galip is well-known in the town. He is 1 at making pottery. The pots he made are beautiful. But more 2, he has a hair museum. In his museum, he 3 more than 16,000 pieces of women's hair.

About 35 years ago, Chez Galip 4 a woman from France. Her beautiful long black hair attracted (吸引) Chez. He asked the lady for a lock of (一小绺) her hair. The lady 5 happily. She cut a lock of hair as a gift to Chez. They became good friends and Chez decided to keep her hair to 6 their friendship.

A lot of women think 7 Chez did is romantic (浪漫的). So they 8 their hair to Chez. Many tourists want to leave their hair at the museum, too. But he only collects 9 hair.

Chez Galip's hair museum has a Guinness World Record. It's the 10 museum in the world. The museum is in a cave. The ceiling and walls are covered with (布满了) hair. Some people think it looks scary.

- ( ) 1. A. bad B. good C. famous
- ( ) 2. A. boringly B. sadly C. surprisingly
- ( ) 3. A. cuts B. makes C. collects
- ( ) 4. A. watched B. met C. dreamed
- ( ) 5. A. agreed B. left C. smiled



- ( )6. A. decide                      B. miss                      C. remember
- ( )7. A. when                        B. what                      C. which
- ( )8. A. leave                         B. send                      C. borrow
- ( )9. A. women's                    B. men's                    C. seniors'
- ( )10. A. longest                    B. darkest                  C. strangest

### III. 阅读理解(30 分)

阅读下面的三篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。

A

It's late at night. Arthur is sitting on his bed and he's looking at his clock. His neighbors are making a lot of noise and Arthur is very angry.

The people in Apartment (公寓) 2 are dancing. The man in Apartment 3 is cleaning the carpet. The woman in Apartment 4 is practising the violin. The high school students in Apartment 5 are listening to loud rock music. They are girl students. The dog in Apartment 6 is barking (犬吠). And the people in Apartment 7 are having a big argument (吵架, 争吵). Arthur can't stand (忍受) them. What can he do? And how can he spend such a long and sleepless night?

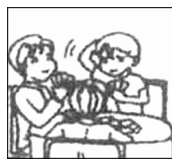
- ( ) 1. Arthur's neighbors are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. noisy B. angry C. singing
- ( ) 2. The people in Apartment 2 are \_\_\_\_\_.



A



B



C

- (     ) 3. The noisy people in Apartment 5 are     .



A



B



C

- ( ) 4. The woman in Apartment 4 is .



A



B



C

- ( ) 5. What does the underlined word “sleepless” mean in Chinese?  
A. 无眠的                      B. 沉睡的                      C. 热闹的

B

We have four classes in the morning. Between the second class and the third class, we have twenty minutes' rest. Now it's the rest time. Look! Many of us are playing. Some students are on the playground. They are playing basketball. Oh! A boy is running with the ball. And another is trying (尽力) to stop him. They look so cool. And there are some girls watching the game. Some students are

in the classroom. Most of them are talking. Four are reading and doing homework. There's a tree not far from the classroom. Look! A girl is looking at the birds in the tree. She must think the birds are interesting because she is smiling (微笑).

What are the teachers doing? Some of them are working in the office. And some are talking with students. Everyone is doing his or her things, busy but happy!

- ( ) 6. Where are the students playing basketball?  
A. In the office.                      B. In the classroom.                      C. On the playground.
- ( ) 7. A girl is looking at the birds and she is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smiling                              B. cool                                      C. speaking
- ( ) 8. What are the teachers doing?  
A. Working or talking with students.  
B. Having a basketball game.  
C. Playing with the students.
- ( ) 9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in the classroom.  
A. no                                      B. some                                      C. four
- ( ) 10. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. students                              B. a basketball game                      C. rest time activities (活动)



Dear Tom,

It's Sunday today. It's 8:00 in the evening here. I'm writing to tell you something about my family. My father is watching CCTV news. That's his favorite show. My mother is listening to the music. She likes quiet music very much. My friend Dick is taking the hat to me. He wants me to put it on and go out for a walk with him. What a clever dog! My little sister is playing with toys and she is happy. I can hear the noise of buses and cars outside. There are many boys playing football.

What are your family doing? What time is it in New York? Are you getting up? Please write to me soon. Best wishes.

Yours,  
Li Lei

11. Who is Dick?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What's Li Lei doing now?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Is father listening to the music?  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Where is Tom living now?  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. What are the boys doing?  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. 词汇 (10 分)

A. 根据句意及首字母提示完成单词。

1. He is from the USA. He is an A \_\_\_\_\_ boy.
2. I often w \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes after dinner.
3. The food in the restaurant tastesd \_\_\_\_\_. I often eat there.
4. There is a swimming p \_\_\_\_\_ in our school. We often swim there.
5. We often s \_\_\_\_\_ at the mall.





B. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

- 6. My grandfather likes reading \_\_\_\_\_ (newspaper) very much.
- 7. —Can he \_\_\_\_\_ (make) soup?  
—Yes. Look! He \_\_\_\_\_ (make) soup in the kitchen now.
- 8. Linda, can you help me clean the \_\_\_\_\_ (live) room?
- 9. The students often \_\_\_\_\_ (read) English in the morning.
- 10. My father and uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) tea in the yard now.

V. 句型转换(10 分)

- 1. She usually washes her clothes on the weekend. (用 now 改写句子)  
She \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes now.
- 2. They are swimming in the lake now. (改为一般疑问句, 并作肯定回答)  
— \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ in the lake now?  
—Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. We want to go to the movies at 6:00. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you want to go to the movies?
- 4. They are playing table tennis in the gym. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ they playing table tennis?
- 5. Betty is reading an English book. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ reading an English book?

VI. 从方框中选择合适的单词并用其适当形式填空 (有两个多余) (10 分)

to, study, from, America, be, watch, eat, before, after, night, miss, like

Today's story is about Zhu Hui, a student 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Shenzhen. He's now 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the U-nited States. He's living with an 3. \_\_\_\_\_ family in New York. Today is the Dragon Boat Festival. It's 9:00 a. m. and Zhu Hui's family 4. \_\_\_\_\_ at home. His mom and aunt are making *zongzi*. His dad and uncle 5. \_\_\_\_\_ the boat races on TV.

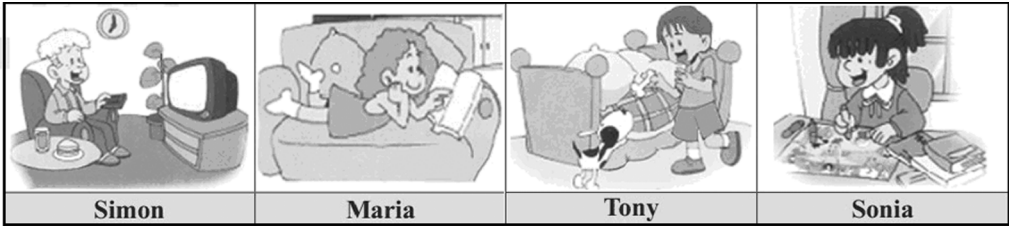
Is Zhu Hui also watching the races and 6. \_\_\_\_\_ *zongzi*? Well, it's 9:00 p. m. in New York, and it's the night 7. \_\_\_\_\_ the festival. But there isn't a Dragon Boat Festival in the US, so it's like any other 8. \_\_\_\_\_ for Zhu Hui and his host family. The mother is reading a story to her young chil-dren. The father is watching a soccer game on TV. And what's Zhu Hui doing? He's talking on the phone to his cousin in Shenzhen. Zhu Hui 9. \_\_\_\_\_ his family and wishes to have his mom's deli-cious *zongzi*. Zhu Hui likes New York and his host family a lot, but there's still no place 10. \_\_\_\_\_ home.

VII. 根据对话内容补全句子, 每空一词 (10 分)

- A: Hello, John. 1. \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing?  
B: Hi, Bob. I'm doing my homework.  
A: Do you want to 2. \_\_\_\_\_ tennis?  
B: That 3. \_\_\_\_\_ boring. I 4. \_\_\_\_\_ like tennis.  
A: What about 5. \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool? It's really hot today.  
B: Great! 6. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to go?  
A: Let's go 7. \_\_\_\_\_ four o'clock p. m.  
B: OK.  
A: 8. \_\_\_\_\_ Tina there? What's she doing?  
B: Yes, she is. She's watching TV. The TV 9. \_\_\_\_\_ is interesting.  
A: Does she want to go 10. \_\_\_\_\_ us?  
B: I don't think so.

VIII. 书面表达 (10 分)

现在是晚上七点钟,格林夫人的四个孩子都在家里。想知道他们在做什么吗? 请看图,然后写一篇 60 词左右的短文介绍一下他们正在做的事情。



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文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

What American students do during the holiday

What do you do during your free time? Travel? Play with friends? In the US, teenagers over the age of 14 sometimes have part-time jobs. Their part-time jobs can be babysitting (照顾小孩), waiting tables or even working at a movie theater.

But why do teenagers do this? Some do it to get extra (额外的) money. Others want to start saving money for college because their parents might not be able to pay for their tuition (学费). Some teenagers might want to save money for something big, like buying a car. Many teenagers choose to get part-time jobs during the holiday. That's because they are busy studying during the school year.



Having a part-time job is great for any US teenager. They get an idea of what the real working world is like. And it gives them skills and experience. This will help them get a full-time (全职的) job later in life.

趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

"Sugar, why don't you sit down by the table and we'll start supper?" Dorothy said to her husband of 50 years.

"Sure thing," her husband said as he sat himself down.

"Now darling, would you like the soup first or the salad?" Dorothy asked.

"Umm, I guess I'll take the soup," her husband said.

"Honey, what do you want to do this evening?" Dorothy asked at the end of their meal.

"I want to watch a soccer game," her husband said.

After hearing Dorothy talk to her husband this way, their guest Bob couldn't







bear his curiosity (好奇) any longer.  
Bob walked into the kitchen and asked, “Dorothy, do you always talk to your husband like that?”  
“Bob, I’ll be honest with you,” Dorothy replied. “I just can’t remember his name and I am too embarrassed (尴尬的) to ask him what it is!”

A  
B  
C

词句盘点

重点短语

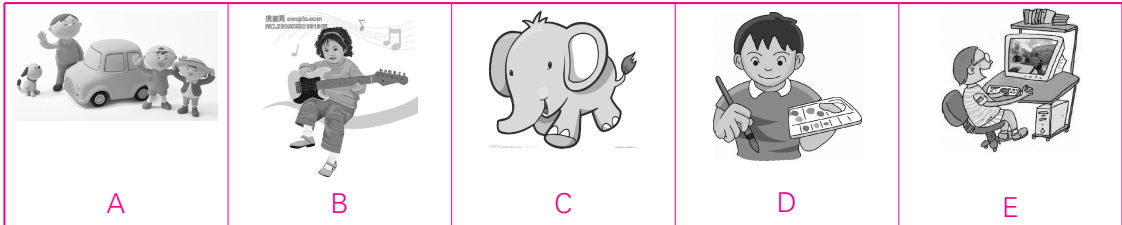
read a newspaper	看报纸
make soup	做汤
go to the movies	看电影
eat out	出去吃饭
drink tea	喝茶
the Dragon Boat Festival	端午节
talk on the phone	在打电话
listen to a CD	听 CD
wash the dishes	洗餐具
join me for dinner	跟我一起吃晚餐
live with sb.	跟某人住在一起
watch the boat races on TV	在电视上看龙船赛
the host country	东道国
make <i>zongzi</i>	包粽子
study for a test	复习准备考试
at the pool	在游泳池
read a story to her young children	给她的幼子读故事

综合测评一

第 I 卷 听力测试 (共 20 分)

I. 听力

第一节 听句子,选出与句子中所包含的信息相匹配的图片。(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,计 5 分)



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

第二节 听句子,选出该句的最佳答语。(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,计 5 分)

- ☐ 6. A. They are very tall.
 ☐ B. They eat leaves of trees.
 ☐ C. They come from Africa.
- ☐ 7. A. He is Australian.
 ☐ B. He's reading a book.
 ☐ C. Toronto is his favorite city.
- ☐ 8. A. She comes to school by bus.
 ☐ B. She comes to school at half past seven.
 ☐ C. She comes to school with her husband.
- ☐ 9. A. He is a science teacher.
 ☐ B. He has a new car.
 ☐ C. He lives in Beijing now.
- ☐ 10. A. It's cloudy.
 ☐ B. It's great.
 ☐ C. It's angry.

第三节 听对话和问题,选择适当的选项。(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,计 5 分)

听第一段对话,回答第 11 和 12 小题。

- ☐ 11. Is Peter American or Australia?
 

☐ A. He's American.
 ☐ B. He's Australian.
 ☐ C. Yes, he is.
- ☐ 12. Do Peter and his pen pal like China?
 

☐ A. Yes, he does.
 ☐ B. No, they don't.
 ☐ C. Yes, they do.

听第二段对话,回答第 13~15 小题。

- ☐ 13. How old is the girl's cousin?
 

☐ A. 3.
 ☐ B. 4.
 ☐ C. 5.
- ☐ 14. What does he look like?
 

☐ A. Thin with short, straight hair.
 ☐ B. Heavy with short, straight hair.
 ☐ C. Thin with short, curly hair.
- ☐ 15. Whose glasses is he wearing?
 

☐ A. Mother's.
 ☐ B. Grandmother's.
 ☐ C. Father's.

第四节 听下面的独白,用恰当的词或短语填空。(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,计 5 分)

Linda's Information (信息)	Her job: <u>16</u>
How she goes to work: <u>17</u>	How long it takes her to go to work: <u>18</u>



Why she likes her job: Because she wants to make 20 .

## II. 单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,计 15 分)

- 101

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

One day, the students are having a(an) 36 class. Everyone begins to draw a picture. Li Lei is very 37. When the class is over, Li Lei 38 his picture to the teacher.

The teacher looks at it and gets angry. “Why do you give me a piece of 39 paper, Li Lei?” 40 the teacher.

“I am very sorry, sir. I draw a dog and some 41 on the paper,” says Li Lei.

“Where are the dog 42 the hamburgers?”

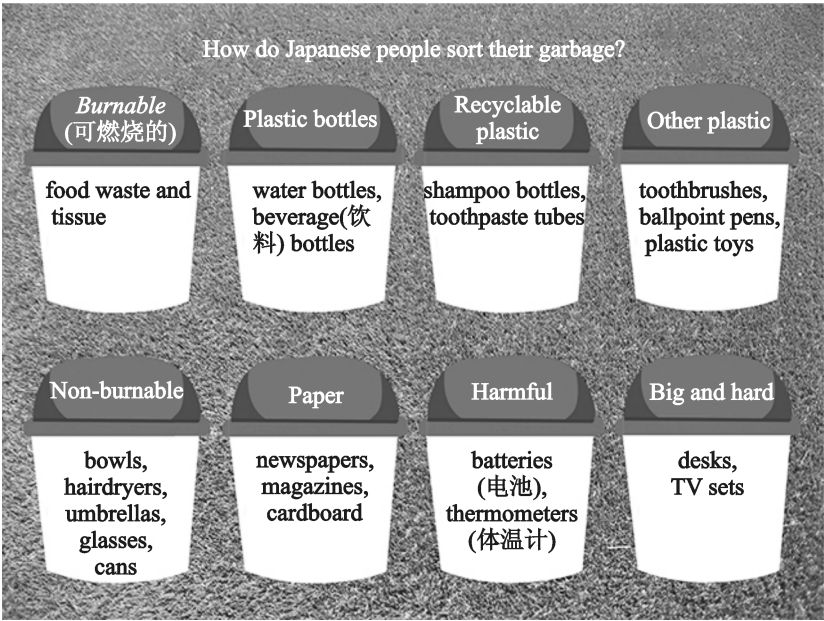
“I draw some hamburgers 43. After I finish drawing the 44, it eats up the hamburgers. 45 I give the picture to you, the dog runs away,” says Li Lei.

- |                       |            |               |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| ( ) 36. A. music      | B. art     | C. P. E.      |
| ( ) 37. A. busy       | B. strict  | C. lazy       |
| ( ) 38. A. gives      | B. needs   | C. plays      |
| ( ) 39. A. white      | B. yellow  | C. green      |
| ( ) 40. A. answers    | B. thinks  | C. asks       |
| ( ) 41. A. oranges    | B. bananas | C. hamburgers |
| ( ) 42. A. and        | B. also    | C. or         |
| ( ) 43. A. last       | B. first   | C. second     |
| ( ) 44. A. hamburgers | B. oranges | C. dog        |
| ( ) 45. A. What       | B. When    | C. Where      |

IV. 阅读理解 (一) (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读下面的四篇短文, 根据短文, 分别完成后面各题。

A



- |                                                                                          |                  |                    |                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| ( ) 46. Food waste is a type of _____ garbage.                                           | A. burnable      | B. non-burnable    | C. harmful      |
| ( ) 47. We should put _____ into the “recyclable” plastic bin.                           | A. water bottles | B. shampoo bottles | C. toothbrushes |
| ( ) 48. We should deal with _____ carefully because they are harmful to the environment. | A. TV sets       | B. hairdryers      | C. batteries    |





## B

What is a Chinatown? Is it a town in China? Of course not! It is in a foreign(外国的)country. It is a place where many overseas(海外的)Chinese live together.

There are lots of Chinatowns in America. The biggest one is in New York. There are about 150,000 people in it. It is the home of Chinese New Yorkers. And it is also a good place to go.

**Shopping in Chinatown**

Shopping in Chinatown is fun. You can find lots of things there. Most of them are made in China. Mott Street is the best place to shop because the things there are very cheap.

**Eating in Chinatown**

Chinatown has more than 200 restaurants. You can enjoy traditional(传统的)Chinese food there. New Silver Palace Restaurant is one of the best restaurants. Why don't you have breakfast with a cup of green tea in it? You can eat some Shanghai food in Evergreen Restaurant.

**Living in Chinatown**

Living in Chinatown is comfortable. You can find hospitals, schools, banks, libraries and supermarkets in it. In some schools, students must study Chinese. Many overseas Chinese send their children to these schools. They want their children to learn more about China and its culture(文化).

- ( ) 49. The Chinatown in New York has \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 200,000 people                      B. no hospitals  
C. some shops, restaurants and schools
- ( ) 50. Which sentence is NOT right?  
A. It is fun to shop in Chinatown.  
B. Many things in Chinatown are made in the USA.  
C. The things in Mott Street are cheap.
- ( ) 51. If you want to eat Shanghai food in Chinatown, you may go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Evergreen Restaurant              B. Shanghai Restaurant  
C. New Silver Palace Restaurant
- ( ) 52. Why do many overseas Chinese send their children to the schools where they must study Chinese?  
A. Because their children don't like English.  
B. Because it is cheap to study in these schools.  
C. Because they want their children to learn more about China and its culture.

## C

A bag is useful and the word "bag" is useful, too. Here is an interesting phrase, "to let the cat out of the bag". In meaning it is the same as "to tell the secret". And there is an old interesting story about it.

Long ago, when farmers wanted to sell chickens at the market, they would usually just throw the chickens in cloth(布) bags. But cats were cheaper than chickens at that time, so many farmers would put cats into the cloth bags but not chickens. One day, a woman asked a man for a chicken. The man gave her a cloth bag in which there was a cat. 55. \_\_\_\_\_ When the man opened the cloth bag, a big black cat ran out. Not a chicken! The man's secret was out and everyone knew it.

Now when we say someone gives away a secret, we say "He lets the cat out of the bag". And that is the story where the interesting phrase came from.

- ( ) 53. The underlined word "it" in the passage refers to (指的是) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the useful bag                      B. the phrase                      C. the cat
- ( ) 54. The farmers put cats but not chickens in the bags to \_\_\_\_\_ when they sold chickens.

- A. tell the secret                      B. sell the cats                      C. get more money

( ) 55. Which of the following sentences is the best for the blank(空白处) in the passage?

- A. The woman was angry to see a cat.  
B. The man put a cat in the bag.  
C. The woman wanted to see the chicken.

( ) 56. The writer wrote the story to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the woman was smart      B. where the phrase came from  
C. the phrase is useful

D

If you go into the forest with your friends, stay with them. If you don't, you may get lost. If you get lost, this is what you should do. Sit down and stay where you are. Don't try to find your friends—let them find you. You can help them find you by staying in one place. There is another way to help your friends or other people to find you. You can shout or whistle(吹口哨) three times. Stop. Then shout or whistle three times again. Any signal(信号) given three times is a call for help.

Keep up shouting or whistling. Always three times together. When people hear you, they will know that you are not just making a noise for fun. They will let you know that they have heard your signal. They will give you two shouts or two whistles. When a signal is given twice, it is an answer to a call for help.

If you don't think that you will get help before night comes, try to make a little house with branches(树枝). Make yourself a bed with leaves and grass.

When you need some water, you have to leave your little house to look for it. Don't just walk away. Pick off small branches and drop (扔下) them when you walk to go back again easily. When you are lost, the most important thing to do is to stay in one place.

( ) 57. If you get lost in the forest, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. try to find your friends      B. stay in one place and give signals  
C. walk around the forest

( ) 58. When you hear two shouts or two whistles, you know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. someone is afraid of an animal  
B. people will come to help you  
C. someone needs help

( ) 59. What's the meaning (意思) of the underlined sentence (画线句子)?

- A. Leave branches to find your way back.  
B. Pick off branches to make another house.  
C. Use branches to make a bed.

( ) 60. What's the passage about?

- A. How to travel in the forest.  
B. How to spend the night in the forest.  
C. What you should do if you are lost in the forest.

V. 阅读理解(二)(共5小题,每小题1分,计5分)

根据短文内容完成后面的选择题。

What do you usually do in your free time? Play sports? Watch TV? How about reading books? You must know the Chinese saying: "Read thousands of books; travel thousands of miles." Books are important in our life. Reading books is good for us. It can help us know and understand the world better. It can help us get a lot of knowledge. It brings us a new and different world that we have never seen before. Almost all the great men like reading, like Chairman Mao and Madame Curie.





What about you? Young friends, please love books and read them. They are very helpful to you. So, why don't you start it now?

- VI. 阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空 (共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,计 10 分)

### VII. 书面表达(计 10 分)

英语课上,老师让你们谈谈自己的好习惯。请根据提示内容写一篇英语短文,谈谈你的好习惯,可适当发挥。开头已给出。词数: 60 左右。

提示:①起床早,上学从不迟到;②常吃健康食品;③放学后做运动;④睡前读书。

Hello, everyone. Let me talk about my good habits now.



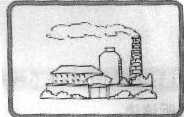

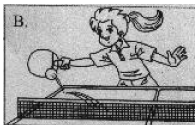
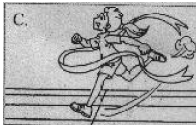

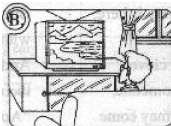





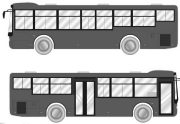



综合测评二

第 I 卷 听力测试 (共 20 分)

I. 听力

第一节 听音选图 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)  
听对话, 选出能回答问题的图片。

( ) 1.	 A	 B	 C
( ) 2.	 A	 B	 C
( ) 3.	 A	 B	 C
( ) 4.	 A	 B	 C
( ) 5.	 A	 B	 C

第二节 交际应答 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)  
听句子, 选出该句的最佳答语。

- |                              |                    |                       |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| ( ) 6. A. Excuse me.         | B. You're welcome. | C. That sounds great. |
| ( ) 7. A. Yes, I can.        | B. Yes, I am.      | C. Yes, I do.         |
| ( ) 8. A. It's a pleasure.   | B. No thanks.      | C. It doesn't matter. |
| ( ) 9. A. It's six thirty.   | B. It's Friday.    | C. It's March 25th.   |
| ( ) 10. A. It's interesting. | B. It's new.       | C. It's cloudy.       |

第三节 对话理解 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)  
听对话和问题, 选择适当的选项。

- |                          |                 |                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ( ) 11. A. 7:00.         | B. 7:15.        | C. 7:50.          |
| ( ) 12. A. No, he can't. | B. Yes, he can. | C. We don't know. |







- ( ) 13. A. Watching TV.                      B. Doing homework.                      C. Reading books.
- ( ) 14. A. Because she thinks pandas are cute.  
B. Because she thinks pandas are dangerous.  
C. Because she thinks pandas are beautiful.
- ( ) 15. A. She's watching TV.                      B. Nothing much.                      C. She's cooking.

第四节 语篇理解(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分,计 5 分)

听下面的独白,根据听到的内容完成下面的句子,每空一词。

16. The letter is from Jim Green to \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Jim sends some \_\_\_\_\_ to his friend.
18. You can find Jim is \_\_\_\_\_ in the lake.
19. Jim is playing \_\_\_\_\_ on the playground.
20. Jim's \_\_\_\_\_ is watching TV at home while he is doing his homework.

第 II 卷 书面测试(共 80 分)

II. 单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,计 15 分)

- ( ) 21. Bob can play \_\_\_\_\_ table tennis, but he can't play \_\_\_\_\_ drums.  
A. the; the                      B. /; the                      C. the; /
- ( ) 22. —When does she usually \_\_\_\_\_?  
—In the morning, she usually runs with her brother.  
A. save                      B. dance                      C. exercise
- ( ) 23. —Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ I go to see a film this afternoon?  
—Sure, but you \_\_\_\_\_ finish your homework first.  
A. may; need                      B. can; must                      C. can; need
- ( ) 24. Our parents are strict \_\_\_\_\_ us, but we all love them.  
A. with                      B. to                      C. in
- ( ) 25. —Why not take a map with you?  
—I know that place well, so I won't \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. get up                      B. get lost                      C. get out
- ( ) 26. —\_\_\_\_\_ do you like the song *Stay Here Forever*?  
—Very much. You know I love songs with great words and beautiful music.  
A. Why                      B. When                      C. How
- ( ) 27. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ man and he likes telling stories. His stories always make us laugh.  
A. dirty                      B. funny                      C. shy
- ( ) 28. We have to stay in the classroom, because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rains                      B. rain                      C. is raining
- ( ) 29. —Don't play near the classroom, please.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. OK, I will                      B. No, I don't                      C. Sorry, I won't
- ( ) 30. —Is your father a teacher?  
—Yes, he is. He \_\_\_\_\_ at a high school.  
A. teaches                      B. to teach                      C. is teaching
- ( ) 31. I like math, \_\_\_\_\_ it is not easy for me.  
A. because                      B. and                      C. but
- ( ) 32. He usually goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ his bike, but sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi to school.

- A. with; on                      B. on; takes                      C. by; takes
- ( ) 33. Thank you for \_\_\_\_\_ me the good news.  
A. tell                      B. telling                      C. to tell
- ( ) 34. It's difficult for the boy \_\_\_\_\_ to school.  
A. to get                      B. get                      C. getting
- ( ) 35. —Some pandas are \_\_\_\_\_.  
—You're right. We must \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A. in danger; to save                      B. danger; save                      C. in danger; save

III. 完形填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各小题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

I like to go shopping on weekends. 36 Saturday morning, I usually get up very late. I wash my face and then go out to 37 morning exercises. It is about 8:20 a. m. After I eat my breakfast, I often go to a shopping center 38 my mother.

The shopping center is near our home, so we 39 there. It 40 about 20 minutes to 41 there on foot. The shopping center has a good name. It is called “新世纪购物中心” in Chinese. It doesn't have an 42 name. Can you help to put it into English? It is new 43 big. 44 many things there, such as (诸如) TVs, fridges, bikes, computers, clothes, food and books. There are many 45 there. There are men and women, the old and the 46. Parents must look after their children. The shopping center is so 47. Young children may get lost in it. 48 do many people come here to buy things? Because the things there are usually 49. The workers there are always friendly. If you come to my home, I can take 50 there and have a look.

- ( ) 36. A. In                      B. On                      C. At
- ( ) 37. A. make                      B. do                      C. play
- ( ) 38. A. for                      B. do                      C. with
- ( ) 39. A. take a bus                      B. on foot                      C. walk
- ( ) 40. A. makes                      B. takes                      C. cost
- ( ) 41. A. get                      B. get to                      C. go to
- ( ) 42. A. old                      B. big                      C. English
- ( ) 43. A. but                      B. and                      C. or
- ( ) 44. A. There have                      B. There are                      C. They are
- ( ) 45. A. students                      B. people                      C. children
- ( ) 46. A. tall                      B. short                      C. young
- ( ) 47. A. good                      B. big                      C. small
- ( ) 48. A. What                      B. How                      C. Why
- ( ) 49. A. expensive                      B. good                      C. big
- ( ) 50. A. you                      B. them                      C. him

IV. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 30 分)

阅读下面的四篇短文, 根据短文, 分别完成后面各题。

A

Do you like *Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf*? It's an interesting cartoon movie. Do you want to know what they do in their village every day?

I'm Nuan Yangyang. On school days, I always go to school at 8:00 in the morning. Then I go home at four fifteen in the afternoon. Then I do my homework at 5:00 in the afternoon. I have no homework on weekends.

I'm Fei Yangyang. I want to be healthy, so I always get up at six o'clock in





the morning. And I run to a sports club to play sports at 8:15 in the morning. Then I play games with my friends and get home at three o'clock in the afternoon.

I'm Lan Yangyang. I love eating and sleeping. And I don't like doing sports. I have meals at home but I never wash the dishes.

I'm Mei Yangyang. I am a pretty girl. I like going to clothes stores. The clothes there are nice, so I often buy nice skirts there. I go to a singing club on weekends.

I'm Xi Yangyang. I like helping others. So I usually take the bus to the English club at ten thirty in the morning. There I help two kids learn to speak English.

- ( ) 51. Nuan Yangyang \_\_\_\_\_ at 4:15 p. m.  
A. go to school                      B. go home                      C. do homework
- ( ) 52. Fei Yangyang may be \_\_\_\_\_ at 3:30 p. m.  
A. at school                      B. at home                      C. on the bus
- ( ) 53. Which of the following sentences is RIGHT(正确)?  
A. Nuan Yangyang does homework on Sunday afternoon.  
B. Lan Yangyang does the dishes at home.  
C. Mei Yangyang has many nice skirts.

B

In the morning, a fox is having a walk. Suddenly he sees a tiger running towards him with a hungry look in his eyes.

The fox notices some meat near him, and he stands beside it quickly. Then the fox begins to "eat" the meat with his back to the tiger. When the tiger is going to jump at him, the fox says, "This is one delicious tiger! Are there any more tigers around here?"

Hearing this, the tiger hurries to hide himself behind the trees.

A cat sees this and understands the fox's trick. So she tells the tiger what happened. The tiger is angry. "Jump onto my back and see what's going to happen to that fox!" the tiger shouts.

The fox sees the tiger coming with the cat. He doesn't run away, but pretends he doesn't see them.

When they get near enough, the fox says, "Where's my cat? An hour ago, I told him to bring me another tiger."

- ( ) 54. The tiger hurries to hide behind the trees because he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hungry                      B. afraid                      C. sad
- ( ) 55. The underlined word "pretends" means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.  
A. 忽略                      B. 假装                      C. 试图
- ( ) 56. At last, when the tiger heard the fox's words, he would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jump at the fox                      B. be afraid of the cat                      C. run away quickly
- ( ) 57. The best title of the story is "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. A hungry tiger                      B. A clever fox                      C. A fox and his cat

C



Big dogs are usually scary. But this dog in the picture is afraid of everything. Its name is Presley. It is 1.83 meters tall. It lives in the UK with its owner.

"Presley is really chicken-hearted. A small dog or the sound of plastic bags will make it run away or hide," says its owner. "It looks so lovely and friendly," say its owner's friends. Do you want to play with it?



The cow called Manikyam is from India. She is 6 years old. She is only 61.1cm tall. It is the shortest cow in the world. The villagers are proud of the famous cow. Everyone likes to feed her delicious food. Her owner treats her as a pet. “This cow is like a family member. She is a clever cow,” said her owner.

- ( ) 58. What’s the height of Presley?  
A. 1.83cm.                      B. 61.1cm.                      C. 1.83m.
- ( ) 59. What is the Chinese meaning of the underlined word “chicken-hearted”?  
A. 善良的                      B. 胆怯的                      C. 好斗的
- ( ) 60. In which part of Web you can find the passage?  
A. Food.                      B. Movies.                      C. Animals.

D

More and more people are using the Internet to buy things. Many people like shopping on the Internet ①\_\_\_\_\_ you can buy almost everything on the Internet. Shopping on the Internet is becoming more and more popular. You can shop at any time. The shops are always open. And online shopping can save a lot of time. When you want to shop on the Internet, you only need a computer and a mouse! But you also need a credit card (信用卡) when shopping on the Internet. You always have to be careful with your credit card number, because people sometimes steal (偷) ②it from on-line stores.

Online shopping has several disadvantages, too. You can’t see the product or try on the clothes. Paying over the Internet isn’t always safe.

61. What do you need when you want to shop on the Internet?

62. 在①处填入一个恰当的连词,使句子完整。\_\_\_\_\_

63. 文中②处画线单词“it”指代的是“\_\_\_\_\_”。

64. 将文中画线句子翻译成汉语。

65. 在文中找出下面句子的同义句。It isn’t always safe to pay over the Internet.

V. 补全对话 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 5 分)

根据对话内容, 在每个标有题号的空白处填入一个适当的句子, 使对话完整并合乎情景。

- A: Good morning. 66. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: OK. I want some apples.  
A: Apples? All right, here you are.  
B: 67. \_\_\_\_\_ Do you have any lemons here?  
A: Yes. 68. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I want two kilos.  
A: Sure. Here you are.  
B: 69. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Let me see. Fifteen yuan.  
B: Here is the money.  
A: Thank you.





B:70. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. 阅读下面材料,在空白处按要求填入 1 个单词或用括号内单词的正确形式填空(共 10 小题,每小题 0.5 分,计 5 分)

My brother and I like sports very much. We like 71. \_\_\_\_\_ (run), playing basketball, swimming and so on. Of all the 72. \_\_\_\_\_ (sport), we like swimming 73. \_\_\_\_\_ (good). Swimming is really 74. \_\_\_\_\_ (interest). 75. \_\_\_\_\_ you swim in the pool, you look like a 76. \_\_\_\_\_ (love) fish. Very cool. You will be happy if you can 77. \_\_\_\_\_ (swim). If you often swim, you will be 78. \_\_\_\_\_ (health). 79. \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) can bring you a lot of fun. Come and swim 80. \_\_\_\_\_ us in the following two clubs.

VII. 书面表达(计 10 分)

假设你是 Lisa, Lily 是你的网友。她最近发给你一封电子邮件,询问你的个人情况。请根据以下提示,给她回一封电子邮件。

- 内容: 1. 你的日常生活习惯(写一点即可);  
2. 你的主要上学方式及原因;  
3. 你对某种动物的看法;  
4. 这些天你正在做的一件事。

要求: 1. 60 词左右; 2. 书写工整、规范。

Dear Lily,

Thanks for your e-mail. I am very happy to tell you something about myself.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Lisa

Unit 7 It's raining!



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,我们伟大的祖国幅员辽阔、美景无数。春天哪最美? 昆明! 夏天哪最爽? 北戴河! 秋天哪最酷? 香山! 冬天哪最有趣? 哈尔滨! 在炎热的夏天,你最想做的事是什么? 对了,游泳! 迎着漫天飞舞的雪花,什么事最有趣? 打雪仗、堆雪人! 本单元,我们将一起走进神奇的大自然,了解祖国各地不同的地域形成的不同气候,学习有关天气的一些知识。

●核心目标:

话 题	天气。
词 汇	有关天气的名词、形容词和短语。
语 法	巩固现在进行时 be ( am/ is/ are) +v. -ing 结构的用法,掌握该形式的特殊疑问句; How 引导的特殊疑问句。
功 能	学会用英语描述天气;描述你或别人正在做的事情。
技 能	听:能听懂有关天气的对话; 说:能回答有关天气的对话,并就所谈论的天气表达自己的感受; 读:能够读懂本单元有关谈论天气和讲述正在发生的事情的对话和短文; 写:能根据上下文提供的信息,补充文中所缺的单词;能就有关天气话题写出 50~60 词的短文。
文 化	了解当地人们喜爱的户外运动和生活习俗,及不同地域的天气差异,特别是英国人对天气这一话题的使用。
日常用语	熟练使用下列日常用语: ① 询问天气: —How is the weather? 天气怎么样? —It's raining. /It's sunny. 正在下雨。/是个大晴天。 ② 询问近况: —How is it going? 你近况如何? —It's great. 很好。 ③ 询问活动: —What are they doing? 他们在干什么? —They are playing basketball in the park. 他们在公园打篮球呢。



## 情景导学

眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

### I. 注意下面的词形变化!

(1) wind 大风		windy 有风的
(2) cloud 云彩		cloudy 多云的
(3) sun 太阳	+y	sunny 有阳光的;晴朗的
(4) rain 雨		rainy 有雨的
(5) snow 雪		snowy 下雪的

双写n哦!

其次,rain 和 snow 还可以做动词,课本上用的就是现在进行时:It's raining. 正在下雨。It's snowing. 正在下雪。

### II. 看图学习。

请同学们仔细观察下面这幅图,图中的五个地方你知道是哪吗? 对了,有上海,有北京,有莫斯科。还有哪呢? 你能用英语描述一下各个地方的天气吗? 好的,让我们一起来试试吧!



Look at the picture, please. Could you tell me where it is? Oh, it's Moscow. How is the weather in Moscow? It's snowing. Who is the boy? He is Peter! What is he doing? He's talking on the phone. What's Tom doing? He is answering the telephone. Where is he now? Oh, I know he is in Shanghai. What's the weather like there? It's cloudy. How about the next? Let's go for it!

## 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

### 语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

1. 神奇的大自然也有各种不同的表情。





(1) \_\_\_\_\_



(2) \_\_\_\_\_



(3) \_\_\_\_\_



(4) \_\_\_\_\_



(5) \_\_\_\_\_

2. 你能根据下列图片完成句子吗? 来试试吧!



(1) \_\_\_\_\_ —How is the \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing? —It's sunny.



(2) \_\_\_\_\_ —Is it rainy in Boston? —No, it isn't. It's \_\_\_\_\_.



(3) \_\_\_\_\_ —What's the weather like in Moscow? Is it raining? —No. It's \_\_\_\_\_.



(4) \_\_\_\_\_ —\_\_\_\_\_ the weather like in Shanghai? Is it cool?  
—No, it isn't. It's \_\_\_\_\_. We're swimming.



(5) \_\_\_\_\_ in Paris? —It's \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 如何询问天气?

如果你要出外旅游或出门上学,天气如何,是你最关心的事情之一。如果你身处国外又如何向别人询问天气呢?

哦,犯难了吧? 没关系,我们有外教呢。我们一起去请教格林先生吧。

格林先生:谈论天气的句子不少,其中常用的一种是 How is the weather...? 它的答语是:It's...

好的,那我们要问北京的天气怎样该怎么说呢? 对了,How is the weather in Beijing? 那回答“北京的天气是多云”,又该怎样说呢? 哦,对了,应该回答:It's cloudy.

除此之外,What's the weather like in Beijing? 同样是询问天气的,有什么不同呢?

我们来比较一下这两个句子:

{	How is the weather in Beijing?	It's {	sunny.
	What's the weather like in Beijing?		cloudy.
			snowing.

首先,是特殊疑问词不同。第一句是 how;第二句是 what。其次,第二句中的 like 不是动词,而是介词,意思是“像……”。

它们的共同点是:答语的句型都一样。可用 It's sunny. 或 It's raining.

小贴士

请同学们务必注意这个难点,一定要用对特殊疑问词哦!

来,看看你填对了吗?

- |                                             |                            |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) _____ is the weather in Beijing?        | (A. What      B. How )     |
| (2) _____ is the weather like in Guangzhou? | (A. What      B. How )     |
| (3) _____ the weather in Taiyuan?           | (A. What's    B. How's )   |
| (4) What's the weather _____ in Shenzhen?   | (A. like        B. likes ) |
| (5) _____ is the weather in Shanghai?       | (A. What's    B. How )     |





4. How is it going? 知多少?

我们刚学了新句型 How's the weather in ... /there? 现在又有一个新句子,How is it going? 该怎样翻译成合适的中文呢? 这两个句子的不同点在哪里?

How's the weather there? 是询问天气的;而 How is it going? 是口语,表示问候对方,意思是“怎么样? /还好吗?”多用于熟识的人之间,特别是关系密切的人之间的关心问候,一般是在见面时的招呼语,可以询问人,也可以询问事。可以根据上下文翻译成“近况如何? 最近怎么样? 进展怎样? 事情顺利吗?”等。

例如:

- How's it going?
- = How are you?
- = How are you doing?
- = How is everything going?
- = How is everything going with you?
- = How are you going?
- = How goes it?

根据具体的情况,可以回答:

- (It's) {
- not bad. 还可以;还不错。
- great! 棒极了! 好极了!
- terrible! 糟透了!
- pretty good. 相当不错。
- just so so. 一般般;马马虎虎。
- very good. 很好。

(一般不用 very well, 在这个词组中 well 是副词。well 除了指人的身体“健康”之外,一般不放在系动词 be 之后。)

试着将下列句子译成汉语:

- (1)—How is it going? \_\_\_\_\_
- Great! \_\_\_\_\_
- (2)—How is your English study going? \_\_\_\_\_
- Very good. Thanks! \_\_\_\_\_
- (3)—How is it going? \_\_\_\_\_
- Pretty good. Everything goes well. \_\_\_\_\_

5. 你能正确使用 sun 和 sunny 吗?

- ① The sun is shining. 阳光照耀。
- ② It is sunny today. 今天阳光明媚。/今天风和日丽。

在第一句中,sun 是名词,做主语,意思是“太阳”;在第二句中,sunny 是形容词,是由名词+y 构成的,在句中做表语,意为“晴朗的”。

- 类似的表示天气的词还有:wind→windy      rain→rainy
- snow→snowy      cloud→cloudy
- fog→foggy

Keys

1. (1) sunny (2) cloudy (3) windy (4) rainy/raining (5) snowy/snowing
2. (1) weather (2) windy (3) sunny (4) What's; hot (5) How's the weather/What's the weather like; rainy/raining
3. (1) ~ (5) BABAB

4. (1)——怎么样? ——很好。  
(2)——你的英语学习怎么样? ——很好,谢谢!  
(3)——你好吗? ——相当好!一切都好!



考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 翻译下面的短语。

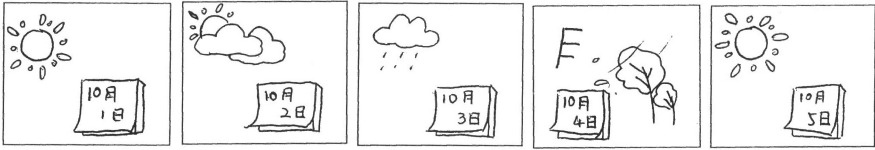
- |                            |                               |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. 听起来好像 _____             | 2. 玩电脑游戏 _____                |
| 3. 捎个口信 _____              | 4. 回电话 _____                  |
| 5. 告诉某人做某事 _____           | 6. no problem _____           |
| 7. right now _____         | 8. at his friend's home _____ |
| 9. talk on the phone _____ | 10. not bad _____             |

II. 补全对话。

- A: Hi, Maria!  
B: Sam? Hi, 1. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: I'm in Moscow.  
B: 2. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: Great! How is it going with you?  
B: Just so so. I'm doing my homework now. 3. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: I'm having a party. My whole family is here.  
B: Oh, that sounds like fun. 4. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: 5. \_\_\_\_\_. It's cold and snowing. I can't play outdoors!  
B: What a pity! Sorry. I have to go for my piano class. Bye.  
A: Bye-bye.

- A. When did you get  
B. What about you  
C. How is the weather there  
D. Terrible  
E. Pretty good  
F. where are you  
G. How is it going there

III. Lily 家计划在十一期间去西安旅游,请你帮他们查询一下天气情况,并告知他们。



- (1) 1st Oct. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(2) 2nd Oct. It \_\_\_\_\_.  
(3) 3rd Oct. \_\_\_\_\_.  
(4) 4th Oct. It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
(5) 5th Oct. It \_\_\_\_\_.

IV. 根据所学课文内容完成下面的短文。

Steve and Rick 1. \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone. First of all, they greet each other and talk about the 2. \_\_\_\_\_. Then Steve says he's 3. \_\_\_\_\_ basketball with his friends at the 4. \_\_\_\_\_. He





5. \_\_\_\_\_ to talk with Rick's brother, but Rick's brother is 6. \_\_\_\_\_ at his friend's home. So Steve leaves a 7. \_\_\_\_\_. Rick makes sure that his brother will call Steve 8. \_\_\_\_\_.

## Section B



### 语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

#### 1. right 含义知多少?

回答这个问题前,我们先复习一下我们学过的句子:

A. —Thanks a lot. 谢谢!

—That's all right. 不用谢!

B. —Can you help me? 你可以帮助我吗?

—All right. 可以。

C. It's afternoon right now and I am sitting by the pool and drinking orange juice.

此刻正是下午。我坐在游泳池边喝着橙汁。

D. The weather here is cool and cloudy, just right for walking.

这里的天气凉爽并多云,正适合散步。

E. You are right. It's raining now.

你说对了。现在在下雨。

现在我们总结 right 的用法如下:right 做形容词,表示“正确,正好”;做副词,表示“恰恰,刚刚”;用在短语 all right 中,相当于 OK,表示“可以,行”;用在句型 That's all right. 中,相当于 That's OK.,表示“没关系;不用谢”。写出下面句子中 right 的含义:

(1) —Where is my schoolbag? —Look, it's right here. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) —Join us for dinner, please! —All right. \_\_\_\_\_

(3) —Thank you very much for helping us.

—That's all right. \_\_\_\_\_

(4) He is always right. \_\_\_\_\_

(5) Right now he is using the computer. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. 英语的“度假”怎么说?

课文里我们学过 My family and I are on a vacation in the mountains. 这句话的中文含义是“我的家人和我在山里度假”,所以我们知道“度假”用 be on a vacation 表示。再例如:

Mike is not at home. He is on a vacation in Moscow.

迈克不在家。他在莫斯科度假呢。

—Are you on a vacation? 你在度假吗?

—Yes, I am with my family in Paris. 是的,我和我的家人在巴黎。

#### 小贴士

“去度假”用短语 go on a vacation!

#### 3. 短语 have a good/great time doing sth. 表示什么意思?

have a good time 相当于 have a great time,表示“过得愉快”,后面接动词-ing 形式,表示“做某事的过程中享受到快乐”。再例如:

—Do you have a good time? 你玩得开心吗?

—Yes, we are having a great time dancing and singing. 是的,在唱歌跳舞时我们很开心。

#### 4. 介词 by 在这个句子 I'm sitting by the pool and drinking orange juice. 中表示什么意思?

这里的 by 相当于 beside,表示“在……旁边”。例如:

Let's sit by the river. 让我们坐在河边。

区别于前面我们学过的有关 by 的用法:

—How do you get to school? 你怎么去上学?

—I go to school by bus. 我坐车去学校。

写出下面句子中 by 的含义:

(1) They usually go to work by subway. \_\_\_\_\_

(2) He is sitting right now by the pool. \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Come and sit by me. \_\_\_\_\_

5. 能干的 relax!

我们在 Unit 4 学过 relax,表示“放松,休息”;relaxing 意为“轻松的”。让我们读下面的例句,来学习一下 relax 的用法:

I have too much work, so I can't relax on weekends, either.

我的工作太多,所以周末也不能休息。

Watching TV is relaxing. 看电视是非常轻松的。

The people are really relaxed! 人们的确是很放松啊!

这两个词都是由动词 relax 衍生出来的形容词。它们不能互换。-ing 形容词指人或物给人的某种感觉,而-ed 形容词指人的某种情感。

请将下列句子译成中文:

(1) This is an interesting book. Linda is interested in it.

(2) This movie is too boring. We are all bored.

(3) I am surprised, they can play basketball in the rainy weather!

(4) With the help of our teachers, we get a surprising success.

Keys

1. (1)刚刚,恰恰 (2)可以 (3)不用谢 (4)正确 (5)刚刚,恰恰

4. (1)乘 (2)在……旁边 (3)在……旁边

5. (1)这是一本有趣的书,琳达对它很感兴趣。

(2)这部电影太无聊了,我们都烦了。

(3)我很惊讶,他们竟然在下雨天打篮球!

(4)在老师们的帮助下,我们取得了出人意料的成功。



考点链接

主动、合作、协同探究

I. 用所给动词的适当形式完成下面的句子。

1. Look! She is \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the computer.

2. They are having a good time \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the zoo with friends.

3. She wants \_\_\_\_\_ (help) us.

4. I am very happy \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you here.

5. What are you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the rainy weather?

6. My mother can \_\_\_\_\_ (make) very good soup.

7. Please tell him \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me back.





- 8. She is now \_\_\_\_\_ (study) in the US.
- 9. Listen! She is \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) again.
- 10. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the room.

II. 阅读下面的短文,根据所提供的首字母,完成下面的短文。

It's 1. w \_\_\_\_\_ in France. The 2. w \_\_\_\_\_ is windy and cold. People are 3. w \_\_\_\_\_ coats and hats. But everyone is having a good 4. t \_\_\_\_\_. Friends are eating in restaurants. In a park, a musician is 5. p \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar and some boys are playing under the tree.

III. 根据表格内提供的信息,用所给词的正确形式完成下面短文。

City	Beijing	Moscow	Toronto	Boston	Shanghai
Weather	sunny	snowing	raining	windy	cloudy

My classmates are on a vacation in different 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (city). Sonia lives in Beijing. How's the weather? It's 2. \_\_\_\_\_. She 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with her friends in a park now. Tony and his brother 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Boston. The weather there is not very fine. It's 5. \_\_\_\_\_. They have to 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home. Sam and Mike are in 7. \_\_\_\_\_. The weather is too terrible! It is raining. How about Mingming? Oh, he is in Shanghai. It isn't hot. It's 8. \_\_\_\_\_. He and his parents are 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) Bund 18, a famous place in Shanghai. Where is Betty? She is making a snowman. It 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) in Moscow!



中考考点你来试

真题演练,使所学知识用于实践

- ( ) 1. It \_\_\_\_\_. Please take an umbrella with you, Annie.  
A. rains                      B. is raining                      C. rained                      D. was raining  
(2019 年 河北)
- ( ) 2. —I can't find Sarah. Where is she?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ for tomorrow's *Xingcheng Cup* speaking competition at home.  
A. prepares                      B. will prepare                      C. is preparing  
(2019 年 湖南长沙)
- ( ) 3. —Tom, what's your dad doing?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ my bike.  
A. repairs                      B. will repair                      C. has repaired                      D. is repairing  
(2019 年 北京)
- ( ) 4. —May I speak to Mrs. Smith?  
—Sorry, she \_\_\_\_\_ the clothes.  
A. is washing                      B. washes                      C. wash  
(2019 年 湖南怀化)
- ( ) 5. It's 9:00 in the morning now. The students from Grade Nine \_\_\_\_\_ an important exam.  
A. have                      B. had                      C. are having  
(2019 年 吉林)

答案解析

- 1.【答案】B。考查时态。句中提示让 Annie 带雨伞,说明在下雨或要下雨,而选项中只有现在进行时,故选 B。
- 2.【答案】C。根据语境可以得知 Sarah 此时在家为明天的比赛做准备,故选 C。
- 3.【答案】D。根据问句的时态可以判断正确答案为 D。

- 4.【答案】A。根据语境 Mrs. Smith 此时不能接电话,我们可以推测她正在洗衣服,故选 A。  
5.【答案】C。句中有明显的时间提示,所以选 C。



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

收看今天的天气预报,选出五个你熟悉的地方,列表并整理成文。

place					
weather					

May Day is coming. Many people want to travel to spend the festival with their families.

According to the weather forecast (天气预报), it will rain in two days in most parts of China. \_\_\_\_\_



归纳小结

梳理脉络、构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

同学们,学完这个单元,你对不同地区的气候有所了解了吧? 你一定学会如何询问及回答有关天气的问题了。根据下面表格内容完成后面的对话。

city	Beijing	Moscow	Toronto	Shanghai
weather				

- A: 1. \_\_\_\_\_. Is that Maria?  
B: Yes. Hi, Peter! Happy New Year!  
A: 2. \_\_\_\_\_, Maria.  
B: Where 3. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A: I'm in Beijing now. What about you?  
B: I'm in Moscow. How 4. \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
A: It's 5. \_\_\_\_\_. How is it going there?  
B: 6. \_\_\_\_\_ snowing. How cold it is!  
A: Where is 7. \_\_\_\_\_?  
B: My sister is studying in Toronto. It isn't hot. It's 8. \_\_\_\_\_. How about your brother?  
A: Oh, my brother is studying in Shanghai.  
B: 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather like there?  
A: It's 10. \_\_\_\_\_. Bye.  
B: Bye-bye!



## 你说我听

耳脑齐动,理解听觉信息,大胆展示学习成果

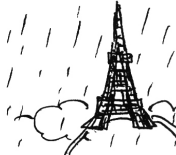
### I. 听句子选图。



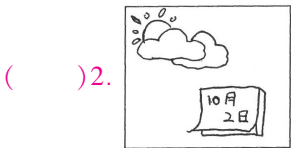
A



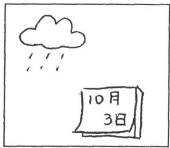
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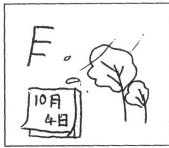
C



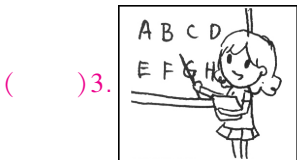
A



B



C



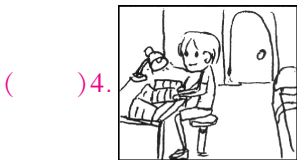
A



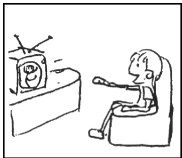
B



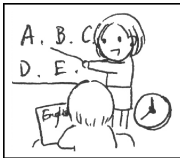
C



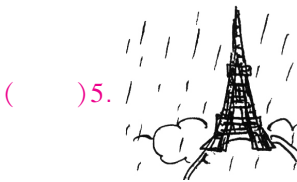
A



B



C



A



B



C

### II. 听句子,选答语。

- |                         |                 |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ( ) 6. A. Sunny.        | B. Sun.         | C. Sunday.            |
| ( ) 7. A. Thanks.       | B. Not at all.  | C. It doesn't matter. |
| ( ) 8. A. Beautiful.    | B. Pretty good. | C. A book.            |
| ( ) 9. A. Food.         | B. Movies.      | C. In Toronto.        |
| ( ) 10. A. Yes, we are. | B. Travel.      | C. Why.               |

### III. 听短文,完成表格内容。

How is the weather today?	It's very 11. _____.
What are they doing?	Visiting the 12. _____ Wall.
What does the wall look like?	It looks like a 13. _____.
Where is father taking photos?	On the top of the 14. _____.

Why do they forget the time to go home?

Because it is very 15. \_\_\_\_\_.

单元自测

( 满分:100 分    得分:\_\_\_\_\_ )

I. 单项选择(10 分)

- (    ) 1. —Hi. How’s it going with you?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I don’t like it                      B. I will go to school                      C. Not bad
- (    ) 2. What’s \_\_\_\_\_ weather like in \_\_\_\_\_ Europe?  
A. the; /                                  B. ./; a                                      C. the; a
- (    ) 3. —\_\_\_\_\_ the weather?  
—Sunny.  
A. Who’s                                  B. How’s                                      C. What’s
- (    ) 4. —The sun is shining here now.  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ great.  
A. sounds                                  B. sound                                      C. is sounding
- (    ) 5. —Hello! Who’s speaking?  
—Hi, Ann. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.  
A. That is                                  B. This is                                      C. I am
- (    ) 6. —What is Susan doing?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ soup. She can \_\_\_\_\_ very good soup.  
A. is making; make                      B. make; make                                  C. is making; is making
- (    ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ winter, it is very cold \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow.  
A. In; at                                      B. In; in                                      C. On; in
- (    ) 8. Look at the \_\_\_\_\_.! It’s \_\_\_\_\_ heavily now.  
A. rain; rain                                  B. raining; rainy                                  C. rain; raining
- (    ) 9. The radio \_\_\_\_\_ the snow will stop later on.  
A. says                                      B. tells                                      C. speaks
- (    ) 10. In spring the trees begin to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. turn green                                  B. get back                                      C. come out

II. 完形填空(10 分)

Have you ever seen( 曾经见过 ) snow? Many people   1   the world have not. Some countries never have snow; some have only   2   on the tops of very high mountains.   3   the north of England   4   quite a lot of snow every winter,   5   in the south of England, there is usually little.

When a student from a   6   country comes to England in autumn for the first time, he feels cold at first. There are often dark clouds, grey sky and cold rain in England in autumn, and most students from warm countries do not like this.

But snow is   7  . Though( 尽管 ) it is cold, it is also beautiful. Perhaps( 也许 ), after a few dark mornings, the student wakes up( 醒来 ) as usual and there is   8   in his room. He thinks “Is it so   9  ?” and jumps out of bed. But no, it is not very late. He looks out of the window and there is the snow on the ground and on the houses and everywhere. The light of his room comes   10   the clean, beautiful snow.

- (    ) 1. A. on                                      B. at                                      C. in





- (     ) 2. A. a little

B. a few

C. a lot
- (     ) 3. A. To

B. At

C. In
- (     ) 4. A. it is

B. there is

C. there have
- (     ) 5. A. but

B. or

C. so
- (     ) 6. A. cold

B. warm

C. cool
- (     ) 7. A. like

B. different

C. the same
- (     ) 8. A. a cloud

B. a sun

C. a lot of light
- (     ) 9. A. late

B. busy

C. early
- (     ) 10. A. from

B. out

C. of

III. 阅读理解(30 分)

阅读下面的四篇短文,根据短文,分别完成后面各题。

A

In England,people don’t often talk to each other when they travel. If you are on a bus or on a train,you can always see some people sitting and looking out of the window and other people reading books or newspapers.

English people often start a conversation(谈话) by talking about the weather. So when you meet somebody in England,you can say “Nice weather for this time of year!”

“But it was a little cold yesterday,” somebody may answer.

“But it will get warmer later,” you can say.

Talk like this,and the English people will think,“How friendly you are!”

- (     ) 1. When you meet an Englishman,you can start the conversation by talking about the \_\_\_\_\_.

A. weather

B. time

C. food
- (     ) 2. According to the passage,if you talk to English people about the weather,they will think \_\_\_\_\_.

A. you are friendly

B. you are right




C. you are English
- (     ) 3. Which sentence is TRUE?

A. English people like traveling by bus.

B. English people don’t talk much when they travel.

C. English people are unfriendly.

B

Cash ( 现金 ) Back! Spend 10 pounds in our shop and we’ll give you 2 pounds back. Yes, it’s true! If you buy something for 10 pounds, we’ll give you 2 pounds. Come to the Happy Cup Shop today!	
A Free Gift for Everyone! Our restaurant gives free gifts to everyone who comes to eat on Thursday nights. Choose your free gift. We have bottles of wine, ice cream and T-shirts. Come to the Big Fish Restaurant on Thursday!	
Spring Sale! Spring is here, so we are having a big end-of-winter sale. Look at these prices: A scarf ( £ 2 ), A woolen ( £ 1 ), Gloves ( £ 2 ). Come to the Paris Fashion Shop on Wednesday!	

Closing Down Sale! Our computer shop is moving to a bigger place. Come to our shop on Friday. Everything is half price! Come to Bytes Computer Shop.



- ( ) 4. If you want to buy a computer, where should you go?  
A. Big Fish Restaurant.    B. Happy Cup Shop.    C. Bytes Computer Shop.
- ( ) 5. What will you get if you spend 10 pounds in the Happy Cup Shop?  
A. 2 pounds.    B. An ice cream.    C. A wool hat.
- ( ) 6. What is NOT the choice (选择) of free gifts in the Big Fish Restaurant?  
A. A bottle of wine.    B. An ice cream.    C. A woolen hat.

©

Good evening, everyone. Tomorrow is Sunday, November 10th. Let's have a look at tomorrow's weather report. In Birmingham the weather is bad. It is rainy in the morning. The rain may stop in the afternoon, but the weather is still cold. We can see the sun in the morning in London. It's a good time to go out and do exercise. But watch out! It's cloudy and cold in the afternoon. So take a warm coat with you.

If you want to go to Liverpool, you should take a raincoat. It's sunny in the morning, but it'll rain in the afternoon. Well, that's all. Have a good weekend!

- ( ) 7. The weather is \_\_\_\_\_ in Birmingham tomorrow morning.  
A. sunny    B. cloudy    C. rainy
- ( ) 8. The weather report advises (建议) people to \_\_\_\_\_ in London tomorrow morning.  
A. wear warm clothes    B. do sports    C. take a raincoat
- ( ) 9. What does "watch out" mean in Chinese?  
A. 注意    B. 等待    C. 向外看
- ( ) 10. Tony wants to go to Liverpool tomorrow. He needs to take a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. jacket    B. hat    C. raincoat

④

It's December. It's snowing and the weather is really cold in the north (北方) of China.

You can see many children playing with snow. Some of them are making snowmen. Some are skating on the river. It's a white world. How beautiful! But in Australia now, the weather is hot.

Many people go swimming in the sea. They are having a good time. Jim and his friends are playing soccer near the sea. The sunny weather is really cool for them. They want to swim after playing soccer. Why are they swimming in December? That is winter, isn't it? Yes, it is in China. But it isn't in Australia. That's \_\_\_\_\_ we, Chinese and Australians, have different seasons (季节) in a year.

阅读短文, 根据要求完成下面各小题。

11. What are the Chinese children doing on the river?

12. Is it cold in Australia now?

13. Are Jim and his friends swimming in the sea?

14. 在文中的空白处填入一个适当的连词。

15. 请将文中画线的句子译成汉语。





IV. 词汇 (10 分)

A. 根据句意和所给首字母或汉语提示写出单词,使句子意思通顺、语法正确。

- 1. It's too h \_\_\_\_\_. Let's have some cold drink.
- 2. Summer v \_\_\_\_\_ is coming. I want to relax at home.
- 3. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ (参观) the museum next month.
- 4. I like spring best because it's w \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. My sister is writing a short \_\_\_\_\_ (信息).

B. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- 6. Look! They're \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) camels.
- 7. Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_ (join) our sports club.
- 8. It looks like rain. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (cloud).
- 9. Everyone in my family \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some cleaning every day.
- 10. Look! They're taking \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) over there.

V. 根据汉语意思完成句子翻译 (10 分)

- 1. 现在欧洲天气怎么样?  
\_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ Europe now?
- 2. 你能给他捎个信吗?  
Could you \_\_\_\_\_ for him?
- 3. 李梅,你最近好吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_, Li Mei?
- 4. 现在老师们正在度假。  
Now the teachers are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5. 这个女孩正在高兴地唱歌。  
The girl is \_\_\_\_\_.

VI. 补全对话 (有两项多余) (5 分)

- A: Hello, this is Laura. May I speak to Cindy?  
B: Hi, Cindy speaking.  
A: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I am watching a film on the Internet.  
A: 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: A film called *Zootopia* (《疯狂动物城》).  
A: 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes, it's about animals' dreams. I am deeply moved by it.  
A: Sounds good. I'll enjoy it when I'm free.  
B: I'm sure you'll like it. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Oh, I found an interesting place to go for a picnic. Want to join us tomorrow?  
B: Um, let me have a look first. 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Sure. Please do remember to give me a reply.  
B: OK. Thanks for calling.

- A. I hear it's very popular.
  - B. Is it about animals?
  - C. What are you doing now?
  - D. What film is it?
  - E. Would you send its information to me?
  - F. When do you usually go to the movies?
  - G. Well, but why do you call me?

Ⅶ. 综合能力题 (10 分)

A. 根据短文内容及首字母提示,补全空格内单词,使短文完整、通顺。

Five-year-old Bruno lived in the slums(贫民窟) with his parents. Sometimes the boy went to look 1. f\_\_\_\_\_ something useful in the rubbish bin. He could find some toys, old clothes or fruit when he was 2. l\_\_\_\_\_. He helped his parents in this way though (虽然) he was very 3. y\_\_\_\_\_.

One day, the little boy 4. f\_\_\_\_\_ a ball in the rubbish bin. He went to visit his friend Sam with the ball. He hoped to play 5. f\_\_\_\_\_ with him. Sam had a look at the ball and began to 6. l\_\_\_\_\_. “How 7. s\_\_\_\_\_ the ball is!” said the boy.

“A football is much bigger 8. t\_\_\_\_\_ it.”

That evening, when Mr. Hurt, Bruno’s father got 9. h\_\_\_\_\_, he saw his son digging (挖) a hole in the house.

“10. W\_\_\_\_\_ are you digging the hole for, Bruno?” he asked.

“To grow the ball, Daddy,” answered the little boy. “I wish it could become bigger!”

B. 选择方框中的单词并用其适当形式填空,使短文完整、正确。

in, other, friend, be, tell, cool, know, or, taste, visit

Dear Jenny,

I’m very happy to 1. \_\_\_\_\_ that you’re coming to Beijing for your vacation this summer. Now let me 2. \_\_\_\_\_ you something about the city. There 3. \_\_\_\_\_ lots of interesting places here. You can 4. \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Wall, the Palace Museum, Tiananmen Square and many 5. \_\_\_\_\_ places. People here are very 6. \_\_\_\_\_. They’re always happy to help others. You can also 7. \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food here. But I don’t think it’s the best time to come 8. \_\_\_\_\_ August because it’s very hot. You can come in September 9. \_\_\_\_\_ October. The weather is usually sunny and 10. \_\_\_\_\_ at that time.

I hope you can have a good time in Beijing.

Yours,  
Li Yan

Ⅷ. 书面表达 (15 分)

假如你是李华,你在澳大利亚的笔友 John 写信向你询问我们国家的季节和天气情况。请根据所给提示给他写一封信,简要介绍一下这方面的情况。词数 80 左右。提示: four seasons, hot, cold, swim, skate, snowman, neither... nor... (既不……也不……)

Dear John,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
Li Hua





## 文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

Are you afraid of lightning (闪电)? Stephen Cheatley, a photographer from the UK, is not. He took a photo of lightning one night on the coast (海岸) of Lancashire. It shows several flashes (闪光) of lightning lighting up the night sky!

“The lightning made me feel like a pop star,” Cheatley said.



2018 年度天气摄影师大赛冠军作品

On Nov. 10, Cheatley won the Weather Photographer of the Year competition with his photo. There were over 4,000 photos of different weather conditions (情况) in the competition, the BBC reported. For example, one showed heavy fog (雾) over a mountain.

There is a saying that bad weather makes good photographs. Weather photographers must be ready to work in all kinds of weather conditions. Their work can sometimes be very dangerous.

### Smart umbrella

This umbrella is so “smart”! It tells you the weather, and you will never lose it. The smart umbrella has a sensor(传感器) that can feel light, humidity(湿度) and temperature. It also connects(连接) with a smartphone app(应用程序). The app will send you messages when it’s about to start raining. If you leave the umbrella somewhere, you will also get messages telling you where it is. The French company Wezzoo makes this umbrella. It sells for €79 (582 yuan).



## 趣味天地

劳逸结合,张弛有度

你能从字谜中找出多少个与天气有关的单词呢? 快来试试吧!



A film crew(剧组) was making a film deep in the desert(沙漠). One day an old Indian went up to the director(导演). “Tomorrow it will rain,” he said. The next day it rained.



A week later, the Indian went up to the director again. “Tomorrow we will have a storm,” he said. The next day there was a big storm.

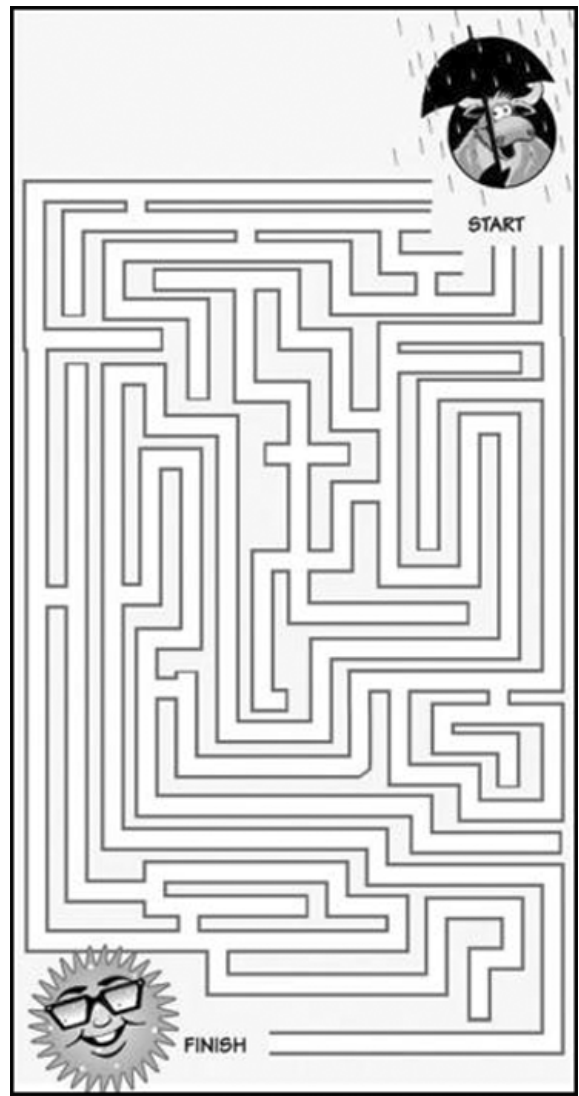
“This Indian is wonderful,” said the director. He hired(雇用) him to predict(预测) the weather.

However, after several successful predictions, the old Indian didn’t show up for two weeks.

Finally the director found him. “Tell me what the weather will be like tomorrow.”

“I don’t know,” the Indian said. “My radio didn’t work.”

下雨了, 快来迷宫里玩一玩吧! 看谁先走出迷宫!



词句盘点

重点短语

take a message

捎个口信; 传话

call (sb. ) back

(给某人)回电话

on (a) vacation

度假

no problem

没问题

at/in the park

在公园

Not bad.

不错

have a good time doing

高兴地做着……

summer school

暑校

right now

现在

be on vacation

在度假

