

词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1.used to use something	曾经用
2.be good at	擅长于
3.up to	达,最多
4.set off	出发
5.stop somebody from doing something	防止做
6.up and down	上上下下
7.this type of	这种
8.be practised	被做,被实施
9.in 50 years	在 50 年内
10.once a year	一年一次
11.makefrom	把做成
12.different sizes	不同的尺寸
13.turninto	把变成
14.put on	上演
15.be made of	由做成
16.in the shape of	成外形
17.movable arms and legs	可以动的胳膊和腿
18.an ancient Chinese art	一种古老的中国艺术
19.as popular as before	和以前一样受欢迎
20, keep something alive	使有生命力



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍 Groucho Marx 的有关"读书"的名言。

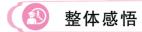
I must say I find television very educational. The minute somebody turns it on, I go to the library and read a good book.

—Groucho Marx

New words

educational adj.有教育意义的

Unit 4 Cartoons and comic strips



同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍怎样做卡通的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语法初步"中将学习"被动语态(二)"。

●核心内容

阅	读	《怎样做卡通》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	カ	《小恐龙卡通》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第54页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"被动语态"的基本功能和用法。
	语	就"给人警告"这一话题进行口语练习。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于60词的作文《神秘岛》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。



售景异学

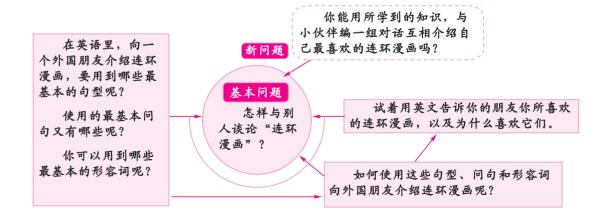
眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

卡通在我们成长的过程中已经成为一个重要部分。卡通伴着我们长大,为我们的童年带来很多美好的回忆。你知道卡通是怎样做出来的吗?制作卡通有什么要领?通过本单元的学习,你会了解很多,知道很多。

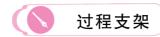


图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化







通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1.在英语里,向一个外国朋友介绍连环漫画,要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

I like watching cartoon movies.

I enjoy reading comic strips.

My favorite cartoon movie is ...

My favorite comic strip is ...

Last night, I watched ...

Last Sunday, I read ...

The cartoon movie *Tom and Jerry* is very ...

2.使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

What is your favorite cartoon movie?

What is your favorite comic strip?

How often do you watch cartoon movies?

Do you enjoy reading comic strips?

Can you make comic strips?

Why do you like reading comic strips?

3.你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

good, interesting, meaningful, helpful, funny, relaxing, educational...

4.同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢的连环漫画"吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,可以查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的连环漫画,以及为什么喜欢它们。

Question: Of all the comic strips, which do you like best?
Answer: I like
Q:
A:

5.你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论卡通电影吗? (1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1.

Key words: Tom and Jerry, interesting, clever, full of fun

S1: What is your favorite cartoon movie?

S2: Tom and Jerry.

S1: Do you like Tom or Jerry?

S2: I like...

Ī	S1: Why do you like?
	S2: Because
	S1:
	S2:
	S1:
	S2:
	(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:
	Pair work 2:
	Key words: make a comic strip, paper, color pencils, first, second
	S1: Last Saturday, I made a comic strip.
	S2: Really? What is it about?
	S1: It's about a trip to the Moon.
	S2:
	S1:
	S2:
	S2:
	S1:
	S2:



自主学习

做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限



主动、合作、协同探究

1.Add color to the drawings.

add ... to ... 把 ······ 加入到 ······ ,如:

Please add some wood to the fire.请在火里加些木头。

2.First, you need to decide on some basic ideas for a story.

"决定……"的英文是 decide on...

3.Here it is.

注意:由 here,there 开头的句子要用倒装语序(即谓语动词在主语前面),如:

Here it is.给你。/你要的东西在这里。

Here comes the bus.公交车来了。

There rings the bell.铃响了。

4.In the second stage, think about the kinds of characters you want and what they will look like.

注意:"在第二阶段"中的介词要用 in:in the second stage。

句中 you want 是定语从句,修饰 characters。characters you want 你需要的人物。

what they will look like 是宾语从句,做 think about 的宾语。think about what they will look like 想一想他们看上去是什么样的。

5. Sarah is a pleasant girl.

pleasant adj.令人愉快的

6.She has straight, black hair.

straight,形容词。straight hair 直发。





注意:straight 也是副词,如:

Walk straight and you can find the bookstore.你一直走就能找到书店。

7.Next, use a computer to draw detailed pictures and add color.

detailed 是形容词,意思是"详细的",如:

I need detailed information about my flight.我想要我航班的详细信息。

8.To <u>make</u> the characters and things <u>appear</u> to move, each picture <u>should be made</u> a little different from the one before it.

To make the characters and things appear to move 是动词不定式短语,做状语,意思是"为了让人物和东西看起来在动"。

make somebody do something 使某人做某事。make 后的宾语补足语要用动词原形,如:

正:Mother makes me play the piano for two hours every day,妈妈要我每天弹两小时钢琴。

误:Mother makes me to play the piano for two hours every day.

should be made 是带有情态动词 should 的被动语态,如:

主动语态:We must do our homework carefully.我们必须仔细地做家庭作业。

被动语态:Our homework must be done carefully (by us).

主动语态:Students should obey the school rules.学生应该遵守校规。

被动语态: School rules should be obeyed (by the students).

9. Sound effects, like the noise of the underground, must also be added separately.

must also be added,情态动词的被动语态,请参照第8句。

10. After everything has been checked, the cartoon is ready to be played for everyone to enjoy.

everything has been checked 是现在完成时的被动语态,如:

I have done my homework.我已经做完了家庭作业。

My homework has been done (by me).

11. The basic idea of the story must be simple as well as important.

as well as 的意思是"也",如:

My mother as well as my father speaks nice French.我妈妈和爸爸能讲很棒的法语。

12. To make a comic strip, first, a story must be thought.

句中, to make a comic strip 是动词不定式短语, 做状语, 意思是"为了……", 如:

To be a top student, I study very hard.

=In order to be a top student, I study very hard.为了成为一个优秀生,我学习很努力。

13. Watch steps as you go in.

由动词原形开头的句子叫"祈使句",其否定式以"Don't"开头。如:

Come here.请过来。

Don't worry.不要着急。

watch steps 的意思是"留意你的脚下"。

14. Watch out! The floor is wet.

这也是个祈使句。watch out 的意思是"小心、留心"。

15. Almost every cartoon ends with Tom in trouble and Jerry laughing at him.

end with 以·····来结尾

deal with 处理,对付,应付

in trouble 在麻烦之中

laugh at somebody 嘲笑某人

16.They thought it would be funny if the mouse was clever and always got the cat into trouble. get somebody into trouble 使某人陷入麻烦

17. The cartoons were so good that they won a number of awards.

so ...that ...是初中英语的一个重要句型。在 so 后面跟形容词或副词,在 that 后跟一个句子,意思是"如此……以至于……",如:

She is so lovely that everybody likes her.她是如此可爱以至于人人都喜欢她。

She played the piano so wonderfully that she got the first prize.

她的钢琴弹得如此好以至于得了第一名。

18. The famous cat and mouse remain popular today.

remain 是不及物动词,也是连系动词,后跟形容词,构成系表结构,如:

Helen is 40 years old, but she still remains single.海伦 40 岁了,仍保持单身。

19. Havoc in Heaven was created in the 1960s by the Wan brothers.

注意:"在 20 世纪 60 年代"的英文是:in the 1960s。

20. This cartoon <u>has won</u> many awards <u>at home and abroad</u>, and <u>has influenced</u> cartoons throughout Asia <u>since</u> it was produced.

请注意本句的时态:在 since 前用现在完成时 has won, has influenced, 在 since 后用过去时 was produced。如:

Ariel has made many friends since she came to China.

爱丽儿自从来中国后交了很多的朋友。



∅ 语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

一、现在进行时、现在完成时的被动语态。

A.现在进行时的被动语态:

1.主动:The teacher is using the computer now.

被动:The computer is being used by the teacher now.

否定:The computer is not being used by the teacher now.

疑问:Is the computer being used by the teacher now?

2.主动:Linda is writing letters now.

被动:Letters are being written by Linda now.

否定:Letters are not being written by Linda now.

疑问:Are letters being written by Linda now?

B.现在完成时的被动语态:

1.主动:The teacher has used the computer already.

被动:The computer has been used by the teacher already.

否定:The computer hasn't (has not) been used by the teacher yet.

疑问:Has the computer been used by the teacher yet?

2.主动:Grace has finished her Maths exercises already.

被动:Her Maths exercises have been finished by Grace already.

否定:Her Maths exercises haven't (have not) been finished by Grace yet.

疑问: Have her Maths exercises been finished by Grace yet?

注意:在现在完成时中,肯定句通常用 already (已经),否定句和疑问句通常用 yet (还没)。

二、带有情态动词的被动语态。

带有情态动词的被动结构由"情态动词 + be 动词 + 过去分词"构成:

1.主动:You may do these exercises after class.

被动: These exercises may be done by you after class.

2.主动:We must finish our homework on time.



被动:Our homework must be finished by us on time.

3.主动:Blind people can use this watch.

被动:This watch can be used by blind people.

三、被动语态要注意的地方。

A.一般说,当我们(a)不知道或者没有必要说明谁是执行者时,或者(b)强调动作的承受者而不是执行者时,常用被动语态。在(a)的情况下,常不带 by 短语:

- 1.Rubbish is collected every day. 垃圾天天清除。(不知道是谁干的)
- 2.English is taught in many high schools in China. 中国的很多中学里教英文。(没有必要说明是谁教英文)
- B.有关表示"发生"的概念的词,如:happen(发生),take place(发生,举行),break out(爆发)永远用主动语态:
 - 1. 自从 2010 年来,这里发生了很大的变化。
 - 正:Great changes have taken place since 2010.
 - 误:Great changes have been taken place since 2010.
 - 2.这事发生在4月1日的早晨。
 - 正:It happened on the morning of April 1.
 - 误:It was happened on the morning of April 1.
 - C.有双宾语的句子变为被动语态时,多数把间接宾语(人)变为主语:
 - 1. She showed me a new bag.
 - I was shown a new bag (by her).
 - 2. He gave his son a computer.

His son was given a new computer (by him).

注意:如果这类句子把直接宾语(物)变为主语,在动词后要加上适当的介词再接间接宾语:

He gave me an English-Chinese dictionary.

An English-Chinese dictionary was given to me (by him).

D.see,watch,notice,hear 等感官动词在主动语态中,其后面必须用省略 to 的动词不定式做宾语补足语。但当这类动词变成被动语态时,动词不定式中的 to 就不能省略,如:

- 1.主动:I watched them play basketball yesterday afternoon.
 - 被动:They were watched to play basketball yesterday afternoon.
- 2.主动:I heard him read English yesterday morning.

被动:He was heard to read English yesterday morning.



主动、合作、协同探究

- I.Put the following sentences into the passive voice (把下列句子变成被动语态):
 - 1. You must finish the work now.
 - 2.1 have already read the book Around the World in 80 Days.
 - 3. My grandma told us an interesting story last night.
 - 4.1 will write the report tonight.

5. Lisa is going to play the piano on Christmas Day. 6. The teacher has checked the students' homework already. 7.Mr Wang will tell you how to do that. 8. The students learned Unit 3 last week. 9. They do morning exercises every day. 10. They don't do eye exercises every day. 11.Do they do morning exercises every day? 12. Peter repaired the window last week. 13. Peter didn't repair the gate last week. 14. Did Peter repair the door last week? 15. She showed him the easiest way to do the Maths problem. 16. What will you buy? 17. You must telephone your father immediately. 18. You can answer the question in either English or Chinese. 19. Mother is cooking dinner now. 20. Mary has lost her wallet. 21. The students are not doing their homework now. 22. We have learned the passive voice already. 23. We mustn't take the books out of the reading room. 24. You can borrow two books from the library. 25. The girls are singing an English song happily. 26. My father has driven the Toyota car for four years.



27. The boys are playing computer games now.
28.1 saw Linda play the piano yesterday.
29.My boss made me type five letters in the morning.
30. Did they do anything about it?
1.1 am watching the best cartoon character in the world.
否定句:
疑问句:
2. You need to decide on some basic ideas for a story.
否定句:
疑问句:
3. They are actually video cameras.
否定句:
疑问句:
4. Each picture should be made a little different from the one before it.
否定句:
疑问句:
5.A computer program is used to put the pictures together.
否定句:
疑问句:
6. The actors will do the characters' voices.
否定句:
疑问句:
7.Tom is always trying to catch Jerry.
否定句:
疑问句:
否定句:
疑问句:
•
否定句:
疑问句:
否定句:
I.Ask questions about the underlined part(就画线部分提问):
1. After everything has been checked, the cartoon is ready to be played.
2. Sound effects must also be added separately.

- 3.In the next stage, a computer program is used to put the pictures together.
- 4.He has square eyes.
- 5. Speech and thought bubbles have been added so that the pictures can be understood easily.
- 6. The famous cat and mouse remain popular today, <u>as the cartoons are still shown on television</u> around the world.
- 7. Hanna and Barbera madel14 Tom and Jerry cartoons.
- 8. The first *Tom and Jerry* cartoon was shown in cinemas in 1940.
- 9. Their boss told them to make funny cartoons.
- 10. Tom the cat and Jerry the mouse are two of the most popular cartoon characters in the world.

归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	把加入到	英文怎么说?	
2	决定	英文怎么说?	
3	straight	straight 是形容词,能 做副词吗?	
4	watch out	中文是什么意思?	
5	在 20 世纪 60 年代	英文怎么说?	
6	Here it is.	中文是什么意思?	
7	在第二阶段	英文怎么说?	
8	Think about the kinds of character you want.	画线部分是个什么 从句?	
9	详细的计划	英文怎么说?	
10	 We make the pictures appear to move. We make the pictures to appear to move. 	哪个正确?	
11	Watch stops as you go in.	这是个什么句子?	
12	以来结尾	英文怎么说?	



续表

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
13	嘲笑某人	英文怎么说?	
14	下一步	英文怎么说?	
15	在麻烦中	英文怎么说?	



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

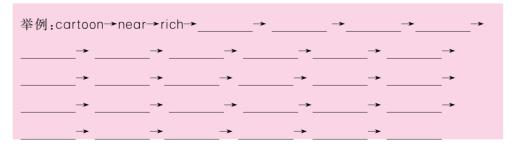
I .Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,大家谈了自己喜欢的卡通。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

Α:	Which cartoon do you like best?
В:	l like Tom and Jerry.
Α:	Why do you like it?
В:	
Α:	
В:	

II.A word game

这是一个"接龙游戏"。在这个游戏中,你和你的朋友比一比,谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意一个英文单词,如 cartoon,你的朋友就要写一个由"n-"开头的单词,如 near。你就要接下去写一个由"r-"开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:

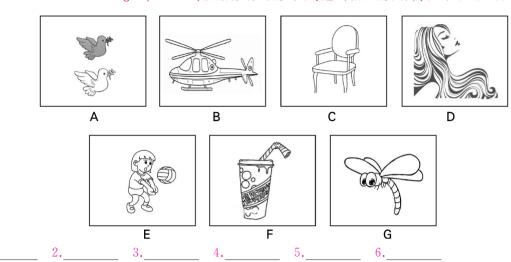


单元自测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

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



II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,并从是被求的答案)(有证题),以10题类10人)

题,选出最恰当的答案):(每小题 1 分,10 题,共 10 分))7.A.A driver. B.A worker. C.A police officer. D.A teacher. B.At 7:15.)8.A.At 6:45. C.At 6:30. D.At 6:15.)9.A.On foot. B.By bus. C.By ferry. D.By underground.)10.A.Chinese. B.English. C.Maths. D.Spanish.)11.A.Seven. B.Four. C.Five. D.Six.

)12.A.In a street.

C.Inside a police station.

B.Inside a box.

D.In a station.

)13.A.Li Ying and Tongtong.B.Li Hong and Tongtong.C.Wanghai and Tongtong.D.Wanghai and Fangfang.

)14.A.A basketball match. B.An American film. C.The TV news. D.A football match.

()15.A.40 yuan. B.140 yuan. C.220 yuan. D.180 yuan.

()16.A.Because he helped her get the box down.

B.Because he helped her put the box on her desk.

C.Because he helped her do her homework.

D.Because he helped her move the desk.



		he following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是
否符·	合你听到的短文内容,符合的用"□"表	示,不符合的用"F"表示): (每小题 1 分,4 题,共 4 分)
()17.Jack is a very handsome, inte	resting boy with big eyes.
()18.Jack usually wears a blue jack	ket and a pair of jeans.
()19.He is a top student in his class	s and many students like him.
()20. When others have problems, h	e will help them.
IV.Choid	ce(选择题):(每小题 2 分,20 题,共 40	0分)
()21.Many old houses around our s	chool next year and a large green area will ap-
	pear.	
	A.pull down	B.will be pulled down
	C.will pull down	D.are pulled down
()22.Many buildings along the Bunc	in Shanghai in 1920s or 1930s.
	A.set up	B.are set up
	C.was set up	D.were set up
()23.The professor's talk j	ust now.You can borrow the tape if you want.
	A.is recorded	B.will be recorded
	C.was recorded	D.recorded
()24.The food should at a	low temperature.
	A.keep B.be kept	C.keeping D.kept
()25.AIDS is a kind of dangerous di	sease.Actions must to stop it from spreading.
	A.have been taken	B.take
	C.have taken	D.be taken
()26.More changes in Sha	nghai in the future.
	A.will take place	B.were happened
	C.will be happened	D.will be taken place
()27.The World Trade Center	by the terrorist attacks 18 years ago.
	A.was destroyed	B.destroy
	C.was destroy	D.destroyed
()28.The medicine in wet	place.
	A.needn't kept	B.must be kept
	C.can't be kept	D.can't be keeping
()29. Huge amounts of information o	bout pollution by the scientists last year.
	A.is collected	B.will be collected
	C.were collected	D.collected
()30.More and more money	on the protection of the environment in the future.
	A.will spend	B.may spend
	C.is spent	D.will be spent
()31.A model ship his son	
	A.was made for	B.was made to
	C.made for	D.made to
()32.Mary to attend a mee	
	A.asked	B.is asked
	C.was asked	D.has been asked
()33.Whom the window	
	A.did;break	B.does; broken

	C.was; broken]	D.has;broken	
()34.I there v	vould be a footbo	ıll match on Channel 8	tonight.
	A.will tell B.	have told (C.was told D.wi	II be told
()35.The flowers	the teachers	by the students on Tec	achers' Day.
	A.were given	E	B.were given by	
	C.were given to	[D.were given for	
(36. After he finished	copying the new	words,he went on	to the English tapes.
	A.listen B.	listened (C.listening D.to	listen
()37.When your homev	vork,you	ı can play basketball v	with your friends.
	A.is done	E	B.will be done	
	C.was done	[D.would be done	
()38.Don't open your b	ooks until you		
	A.tell to		B.were told to	
	C.are told to]	D.will be told to	
()39. The old should	in our cou	ntry.	
	A.take good care	E	B.take good care of	
	C.be taken good	care [D.be taken good care o	of
()40.My father has giv	en up smoking si	nce he	
	A.operated	E	B.was operated	
	C.was operated o	on [D.will be operated on	
.Rec	ading comprehension(阅	读理解):(每小题	3分,10题,共30分)	
.Rec	ading comprehension(阅 Choose the best answe			
.Rec				
.Red	Choose the best answe	er (根据短文内容 ,	选择最恰当的答案):	fferent from that in the north.In
	Choose the best answer	er (根据短文内容。 .So the weather i	选择最恰当的答案): ▲ n the south is quite di	fferent from that in the north.In
Shc	Choose the best answer	er (根据短文内容。 .So the weather i	选择最恰当的答案): A n the south is quite di in summer, cool in au	utumn and cold in winter.But in
Sho	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wance parts of China, such a	er (根据短文内容, .So the weather i wet in spring, hot as Hainan,Guang	选择最恰当的答案): A n the south is quite di in summer, cool in au zhou and Yunnan, it is	atumn and cold in winter.But in always warm and hot there.Peo-
Sho som ple	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In	er (根据短文内容, So the weather in spring,hotas Hainan,Guang n winter,a lot of	选择最恰当的答案): A n the south is quite di in summer, cool in au zhou and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Haina	atumn and cold in winter.But in always warm and hot there.Peo- n and enjoy the sunshine at the
Sho son ple bed	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like	er (根据短文内容, .So the weather in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang n winter, a lot of e cold weather. Ir	选择最恰当的答案): A n the south is quite di in summer, cool in au zhou and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Haina n the north of China, cl	atumn and cold in winter.But in always warm and hot there.Peo-
Sho som ple bed pla	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is further than the such a some people like y with snowballs. It is further than the some people like y with snowballs. It is further than the same people like y with snowballs.	er (根据短文内容, So the weather in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang in winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside	选择最恰当的答案): A n the south is quite di in summer, cool in au zhou and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Haina n the north of China, cl	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peo- n and enjoy the sunshine at the nildren can make snowman and
Sho som ple beo	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is further to spend to	er (根据短文内容, .So the weather in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang n winter, a lot of e cold weather.Ir in to play outside heir holiday.	选择最恰当的答案): A n the south is quite did in summer, cool in auzhou and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Hainan the north of China, clean while it is snowing. T	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peo- n and enjoy the sunshine at the nildren can make snowman and
Sho son ple beo pla	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is furthin in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it often	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang a winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday.	选择最恰当的答案): an the south is quite did in summer, cool in auzhou and Yunnan, it is tourists come to Hainan the north of China, cle while it is snowing. T	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peo- n and enjoy the sunshine at the nildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to
Sho son ple bed pla Har	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like by with snowballs. It is furthin in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it ofto A. spring	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang m winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday. en rains in	选择最恰当的答案): A n the south is quite did in summer, cool in author and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Hainan the north of China, clay while it is snowing. The continuation of the conti	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peo- n and enjoy the sunshine at the nildren can make snowman and
Sho son ple beo pla	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is furthin in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang a winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday. en rains in B.summer o Hainan to	选择最恰当的答案): an the south is quite did in summer, cool in auzhou and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Hainan the north of China, cle while it is snowing. T C.autumn in winter.	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peon and enjoy the sunshine at the mildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D. winter
Sho son ple bed pla Har	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like by with snowballs. It is furthin in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to A. sing and dance	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang m winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside their holiday. en rains in B.summer o Hainan to	选择最恰当的答案): A In the south is quite did in summer, cool in author and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Hainan the north of China, cles while it is snowing. The continuation of the country of the sunship of the suns	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peon and enjoy the sunshine at the mildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D. winter
Shooson ple bed pla Har	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like by with snowballs. It is further in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to A. sing and dance C. play with snow	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang a winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday. en rains in B.summer o Hainan to balls	选择最恰当的答案): an the south is quite did in summer, cool in auzhou and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Hainan the north of China, cle while it is snowing. T C.autumn in winter.	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peon and enjoy the sunshine at the mildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D. winter
Sho son ple bed pla Har (Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is furthin in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to A. sing and dance a C. play with snow 143. It in Hair	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang m winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday. en rains in B.summer o Hainan to balls nan.	选择最恰当的答案): A In the south is quite did in summer, cool in audition and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Hainan the north of China, cle while it is snowing. The continuous of the county of the sunset the sun	atumn and cold in winter.But in always warm and hot there.Peo- n and enjoy the sunshine at the hildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D.winter
Sho son ple bec pla Har (Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is furthin in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to A. sing and dance C. play with snow 143. It in Hair A. often snows	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang a winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday. en rains in B.summer o Hainan to balls nan. B.is wet and co	选择最恰当的答案): An the south is quite did in summer, cool in aux zhou and Yunnan, it is atourists come to Hainan the north of China, cle while it is snowing. T C. autumn in winter. B. enjoy the sunsh D. see the sunset and C. doesn't snow	atumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peon and enjoy the sunshine at the mildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D. winter
Sho son ple bec pla Har (Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is furthin in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to A. sing and dance C. play with snow 143. It in Hair A. often snows 144. Children can make	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang me winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside their holiday. en rains in B.summer o Hainan to balls nan. B.is wet and cole snowman when	选择最恰当的答案): A In the south is quite didin summer, cool in authorized and Yunnan, it is atourists come to Hainan the north of China, cles while it is snowing. The continuous of the continuous of the sunset of the sunset of the continuous of the sunset of the su	altumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peon and enjoy the sunshine at the hildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D. winter D. doesn't rain
Sho son ple bed pla Har	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is further in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to A. sing and dance C. play with snow 143. It in Hair A. often snows 144. Children can make A. is raining	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang a winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday. en rains in B.summer o Hainan to balls nan. B.is wet and cole snowman when B.is hot	选择最恰当的答案): An the south is quite did in summer, cool in auxhou and Yunnan, it is a tourists come to Hainan the north of China, cle while it is snowing. The continuous of the continuous of the north of China, cle while it is snowing. The continuous of the sunset of the sunset of the continuous of the sunset of the sunset of the continuous of the sunset of t	altumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peon and enjoy the sunshine at the hildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D. winter D. winter D. doesn't rain D. is snowing
Sho son ple bed pla Har	Choose the best answer China is a big country anghai, it is warm and wane parts of China, such a never see snow there. In ach. But some people like y with snowballs. It is further in winter to spend to 141. In Shanghai it oft A. spring 142. Many people go to A. sing and dance C. play with snow 143. It in Hair A. often snows 144. Children can make A. is raining	er (根据短文内容, So the weather wet in spring, hot as Hainan, Guang a winter, a lot of e cold weather. In to play outside heir holiday, en rains in	选择最恰当的答案): A In the south is quite didin summer, cool in authorized and Yunnan, it is atourists come to Hainan the north of China, cles while it is snowing. The continuous of the continuous of the sunset of the sunset of the continuous of the sunset of the su	altumn and cold in winter. But in always warm and hot there. Peon and enjoy the sunshine at the hildren can make snowman and hat's why more people come to D. winter D. winter D. doesn't rain D. is snowing very large.

On Christmas Eve, the night before Christmas Day children are very happy. They put their stockings at the end of their beds before they go to bed. They want Father Christmas to give them some presents.



Mr Green tells his children that Father Christmas is a very kind man. He comes on Christmas Eve. He lands on top of each house and comes down the chimney into the fireplace and brings them a lot of presents.

Christmas Day always begins before breakfast. The children wake up very early. They can't wait to open the presents in their stockings. Then they wake up their parents and call: "Merry Christmas!"

Do you know what Christmas means? Christmas Day is the birthday of Jesus Christ. When Christ was born, many people gave him presents. So today, people still do the same thing to each other.

	()46.Christmas Eve is		
		A.the day before December 24	B.the day after December 25	
		C.the day of December 25	D.the day of December 24	
	()47.Father Christmas often puts the preser	nts	
		A.into children's hats	B.into children's stockings	
		C.under children's beds	D.into children's shoes	
	()48.Father Christmas comes into the house	through the	
		A.window B.front door	C.chimney D.back door	
	() 49. On the morning of Christmas Day, ch	nildren wake up their parents very earl	y and say
		A.Good morning!	B.Happy New Year!	
		C.Best wishes for you!	D.Merry Christmas!	
	()50,On Christmas Day,people often	to each other.	
		A.give gifts	B.give money	
		C.ask for money	D.ask for stockings	
VI.	.Read	the following passage and complete the bl	anks with the given statements (根据短文	内容,从短
	文后的	的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项	[中有两项为多余项): (每小题 2 分,5 题,共	10分)
	- 1	n 1905, 51 A few houses and bus	sinesses lined Hollywood Boulevard, but	the land-
	scape	e and atmosphere were not very different fr	om what could be found in any country t	own in the
	Midw	est. Hollywood's founding father, 52	, wanted to establish neighborhoods w	where mid-
	dle-c	lass buyers could settle down in a peacefu	l environment. Wilcox tried to create a d	community
	free o	of alcohol and other undesirable elements. V	Wilcox might have succeeded but for the	interest of
	Easte	ern movie companies in the area's natural	lighting and bush covered hills, 53	Cen-
	taur I	Film Company of New Jersey, the first to e	establish itself in Hollywood, 54	Soon to
	follov	v were Lanky, Universal, and Eclair, all o	f which started studios on Sunset as wel	l.
	(Other Los Angeles locations attracting mo	tion pictures were the hotels in Hollywo	od, where
	movie	e people enjoy staying. Local residents we	re often upset at the loose manners and	unrespect-
	able	lifestyles of "the movies" as picture people	were called. 55 However, by 1	.912, mov-
	ie co	mpanies were moving to Hollywood in drov	es (成群地), and there was no turning t	he tide.
	A.se	et up Nesters Studio at the corner of Sunse	Boulevard and Gower Street in 1911	
	B.Ho	ollywood was the most famous movie cente	r in the world	
	C.H	ollywood was just another sleepy town in S	Southern California	
	D.Ar	nd they did not appreciate the changes bei	ng brought in their community	
	E.wh	nich were ideal as background for the films		
	F.Bu	it they welcomed these movie people		
	G.re	al estate developer Harvey Wilcox		



词句盘点

本单元重要词组

•		
	1.in the mirror	在镜子中
	2.addto	把加到
	3.decide on	决定
	4.basic idea	基本的想法
	5.look like	看上去像
	6.detailed picture	详细的图片
	7.in the second stage	第二步
	8.in the next stage	下一步
	9.be ready to	准备好
	10.watch the steps	留心你的脚下
	11.watch out	当心
	12 end with	以结尾

12.end with以……结尾13.in trouble在麻烦中14.laugh at嘲笑

15.get somebody into trouble使某人有麻烦16.a great success巨大的成功

17.in total总共18.win an award获奖19.a number of一些

20.remain popular 仍然受欢迎

21.in the 1960s 在 20 世纪 60 年代

-- 22.at home and abroad ----------在国内外



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍 Jim Rohn 的有关"书和饭"的名言。

Miss a meal if you have to, but don't miss a book.

—Jim Rohn

New words

1.miss v.错过

2.have to 不得不



综合测评一

(满分100分,90分钟完成)

Part I:Listening 第一部分 听力(30分)

I.Listen and choose the right picture(听句子,选出正确的图片):(6 分)









Α

В

С

D







G

Ε

4.

5.

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

(7.A.Cloudy.	B.Windy.	C.Sunny.	D.Rainy.
()8.A.Art.	B.Music.	C.Chinese.	D.English.
()9.A.By bike.	B.On foot.	C.By car.	D.By bus.
()10.A.At 7:00.	B.At 7:30.	C.At 8:30.	D.At 9:00.

-)11.A.To look up the word in the dictionary.
 - B.To return a dictionary to the library.
 - C.To ask the teacher for help.
 - D.To lend the dictionary to someone.
-)12.A.He played football yesterday.
 - B.He did his homework yesterday.
 - C.He stayed in bed all night yesterday.
 - D.He reviewed his lessons all night yesterday.
-)13.A.He doesn't like dumplings.
 - B.He has had enough food.
 - C.He wants to have a cup of tea.
 - D.He doesn't like coffee.
-)14.A.Teacher and student.
- B.Doctor and patient.
- C.Shop assistant and customer.
- D.Manager and worker.

)15.A.At a bus stop.	B.In a food shop.
	C.In a bookshop.	D.At a school library.
()16.A.In four hours.	B.In three hours.
	C.In three and a half hours.	D.In half an hour.
∭.Lis	sten to the passage and tell whether the	following statements are true or false (判断下列句子是
否	符合你听到的短文内容,符合的用"厂"表示	, 不符合的用"F"表示): (7分)
()17.A salesman was travelling aroun	d in order to buy a one-legged pig.
()18.The salesman wanted to find out	why the pig had only one leg.
()19.The pig was clever enough to sa	ve the farmer three times.
()20.When the farmer was underneath	the tractor, the pig ran for help.
()21.When the fire started, the farmer	and his wife were sleeping in the bedroom.
()22. The pig woke the farmer and his	wife just in time to save their lives.
()23. The pig had one leg because the	other legs had been eaten by the farmer.
m IV.Lis	sten to the passage and complete the fo	llowing sentences(听短文,完成下列内容,每空限填一词):
(7	分)	
24	.Before Boston Latin opened in	, most kids in the USA were homeschooled.
25	.Homeschooling means that kids learn i	reading, and other subjects from parents or a
	private teacher.	
26	.Sometimes a kid is homeschooled beca	use he is too to go to a regular school.
27		ling because they think it offers better education than
	schools.	
	.In the USA alone, over million	
		_ allows the kids to be schooled at home.
30		to explain how the homeschooling is going every
	year.	
	Dant II - Vacabulany and Cra	mmar 第二部分 词汇和语法(50 分)
	rait II : vocabulary and Gra	mmar 另一即刀 m/仁作612(30 分)
V.Ch	noose the best answer(选择最恰当的答案):(30 分)
()31.A lot of money so far.	
	A.have raised	B.has been raised
	C.have been raised	D.has raised
()32.What shall we do to help	?
	A.those in need	B.those who in need
	C.those need in	D.in need
()33.For the past years, his father	a serious stomachache.
	A.has suffered	B.has been suffered from
	C.is suffering from	D.has suffered from
()34.When you see on a bus	you must give your seat to him.
	A.a disable people	B.a disable person
	C.a disabled person	D.a disabled people
()35.A scientist came to our	
	A.calling Damin	B.called Damin
	C.calls Damin	



()36.My grandmother is good	_•	
	A.on tell stories	B.at speaking sto	ories
	C.on speaking stories	D.at telling stori	es
()37.Did you have any difficulty	my new house?	
	A.find B.to find	C.finding	D.on finding
()38.Look! The students are all in	•	
	A.high spirit	B.high spirits	
	C.spirit high	D.spirits high	
()39.When I finished my hom	ework,I enjoyed	a cup of tea.
	A.to do; to drink	B.to do;drinkin	g
	C.doing; to drink	D.doing; drinkin	ng
()40 is so important that eve	erybody wants to be	
	A.Healthy; healthy	B.Health; health	١
	C.Health; healthy	D.Healthy; heal	th
()41."5,334,560" reads		
	A.five millions three hundreds an	d thirty-four thousands	five hundreds and sixty
	B, five millions and three hundred	s and thirty-four thouse	ands and five hundreds and sixty
	C.five million three hundred and	thirty-four thousand five	e hundred and sixty
	D.five million and three hundred	thirty-four thousand and	d five hundred sixty
()42.Can you help me my Mc	athematics?	
	A.for B.with	C.in	D.on
()43 is very interesting.		
	A.Playing basketball	B.Play basketb	all
	C.Playing the basketball	D.Play the bask	ketball
()44.Do you know?		
	A.what is Lisa doing now		
	B.how can Lisa finish her homewo	ork in such a short time	
	C.why does Lisa choose French to	o learn	
	D.what Lisa is doing now		
()45.She gave us a smile an	d greeted us	
	A.warmly; warmly	B.friendly; frien	dly
	C.friendly; warmly	D.warmly; frien	dly
()46.I am OK.I don't feel like	now.	
	A.eating anything	B.eat anything	
	C.to eat something	D.eat somethin	g
()47.All the students were be	ecause of the	lesson.
	A.bored; bored	B.boring; boring	
	C.boring; bored	D.bored; boring	
()48.None of us were though	we were doing some _	work.
	A.tiring; tired	B.tired; tiring	
	C.tired; tired	D.tiring; tiring	
()49.A: What is the key succ	cess?	
	B: Hard working.		
	A.of B.with	C.to	D.on

英语·八年级·下册(上教版)

Ŧ	()50.1 can't play the p	oiano,and I can't si	ng songs,		
7		A.too	B.either	C.also	D.else	
	()51.My father	a policeman whe	en he was young.		
		A.was used to		B.was used to be		
		C.used to		D.used to be		
	()52.Look! There are	a lot of in	the river.And there are	some	_ walking near-
		by.				
		A.fish; sheep		B.fishes; sheepes		
		C.fish; sheeps		D.fishes; sheeps		
	()53.He got high score	es in the English ex	am.He made		
		A.a few mistakes	}	B.few mistakes		
		C.a few mistake		D.few mistake		
	()54. They will put	a new Englis	h play "Life in 2050" soc	on.	
		A.in		C.on	D.up	
	()55.Our chairs and d	esks are made	wood.They are all		_ China.
		A.of;in	B.for; in	C.from; from	D.in; of	
	()56.Please add some				
		A.for	B.in	C.on	D.to	
	()57. When your friend	is in danger, you s	ay,"!"		
		A.Watch out		B.Watch up		
		C.Watch careful		D.Watch eyes		
	()58. This kind of musi	c was very popular			
		A.in 1980s		B.in the 1980s		
		C.on the 1980		D.on 1980		
	(she to our scho		
		A.is making;com		B.has made;has co	me	
		C.has made; is co	9	D.has made; came		
	(n speak three languages		et him.
1	ит о	A.after	B.when	C.until	D.if	
				in their proper forms(用	括亏中所给单1	间的适当形式元
		列句子,每空限填一词) ho togohor		palish composition (cour	ago)	
				nglish composition.(cour the country.(describe)	uge)	
		amin is one of the gre				
		ave you made your				
		/e all believe that				
		he quiet morning was				
		t that time he was				
		moking is not				
Ţ			=	根据所给要求,改写下列台]子。每空限填	一词):(12分)
	69.Y	ou should brush your t	eeth three times a	day.(对画线部分提问)		
		shou	Id you brush your te	eeth?		
	70.T			s on March 12 every yea	r.(改为被动语:	态)
	А	large number of trees		on March 12 every year		
	71.W	e have sports after sc	hool every day.(改	为否定句)		
	V	/e s	ports after school	every day.		



	nice card for her mother on Mother's Day.	
	his semester will be over in just two weeks.(对画线部分提问)	
	will this semester be over?	
74.	lary is not old enough to go to school.(保持句意不变)	
	lary is young go to school.	
	sary to young go to concern	
	Part Ⅲ:Reading and Writing 第三部分 读写(20分)	
₩.Red	ding comprehension(阅读理解):(10 分)	
	Choose the best answer(根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):	
	\mathbb{A}	
	Many children like watching TV. They can learn many things from TV. TV can help children lea	ırn
to	o many things.Children often spend a lot of time in front of the TV.Some children watch TV or	ıly
on	aturday and Sunday evenings. But some children watch TV every night, and sometimes th	еу
wa	ch TV in the daytime, too.It's not good for their eyes.So don't watching TV for a long time.Wh	en
chi	dren watch TV,Dad or Mom can watch with them so that they will not watch too long.	
()75.TV is good for children, because	
	A.a lot of uninteresting things are on TV	
	B.it can help children learn a lot	
	C.a TV set is cheap	
	D.it can make children busy	
()76.If you watch TV for a long time,	
	A.your mom will watch TV, too	
	B.there will be something wrong with your TV	
	C.you will fall asleep	
	D.it's not good for your eyes	
()77. Why is it good for Dad or Mom to watch TV with their children? Because	
	A.the family will be happy	
	B.the parents will have more time	
	C.the children will not watch too long	
	D.Dad will not ask Mom questions	
()78.Do all the children watch TV every night?	
	A.Yes, they are.	
	B.No, they aren't.	
	C.Yes, they do.	
	D.No, they don't.	
()79.Which statement is NOT TRUE according to the passage?	
	A.Children cannot learn things by watching TV.	
	B. Some children watch TV only on Saturday and Sunday evenings.	
	C.Children should not watch TV for a long time.	
	D.Long time TV watching is bad for children's eyes.	

Jack is six years old. He has no sisters. But he has a brother. His brother's name is Mike. He likes eating apples, oranges and bananas. Sometimes Jack eats some of his brother's apples. And his

	brother often hits(打) him for that.So he doesn't like Mike.This September he is going to school.It's			
	his ninth day at school. Jack and his classmates are having a new lesson.			
	"Jack, how much is five minus three, please?"			
	"It's…It's…"			
	"Now listen to me," says the teacher. "If your sister has five apples, and you have eaten three			
	of them"			
	"But I have no sisters," Jack says.			
	"Oh, sorry, but have you any brothers?"			
	"Yes."			
	"Now, if your brother has five apples, and you have eaten three of them, tell me"			
	"He'll certainly give me a good beating(猛揍一顿),"Jack says quickly.			
	()80,Mike often hits Jack because			
	A.Jack doesn't go to school			
	B.Jack sometimes eats some of his apples			
	C.Jack is late for school			
	D.Jack can't answer the question			
	()81,It's wrong for to hit Jack.			
	A.Mike B.the teacher C.Jack's classmates D.Jack's sister			
	()82. Jack and his classmates are having a lesson.			
	A.Chinese B.Music C.Maths D.Computer			
	()83. Five minus three is			
	A.eight B.two C.three D.a good beating			
	()84. Which of the following is true?			
	A.Jack can speak Chinese. B.Jack is not good at English.			
	C.Jack is a big eater. D.Jack is not good at Maths.			
IX.	Writing(作文):(10 分)			
TT)/ I	85.Write a passage of at least 50 words on the topic "Reading makes people wise"(以《读书使人			
职	用》为题写一篇不少于 50 词的短文,标点符号不算在内):			
	Sentence patterns for reference(以下句型供参考):			
	* * Do you think it right that reading makes people wise?			
	* * What books do you read?			
	* * What do you get from reading?			
	Reading makes people wise			



Module 3 Animals

Unit 5 Save the endangered animals



同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍大熊猫的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语法初步"中将学习"It is ..."句型。

●核心内容

阅	读	《大熊猫》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《濒临危险的动物》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第70页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"It is"句型的基本功能和用法。
П	语	就"谈谈义务"这一话题进行口语练习。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于 60 词的作文《一种濒临灭绝的动物》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。



情景导学

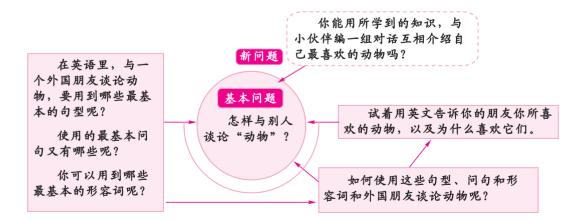
眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

大熊猫是我国的国宝。你知道大熊猫的习性和脾气吗?你知道大熊猫喜欢吃什么东西吗?你知道大熊猫生活在什么地方吗?你知道怎样饲养大熊猫吗?你知道现在世界上有多少大熊猫吗?让我们带着一系列的问题进入第五单元的学习。你会学到很多。



图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化





过程支架

通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1.在英语里,与一个外国朋友谈论动物,要用到哪些最基本的句型呢?

I like animals.

I like going to the zoo.

I enjoy reading books about animals.

My favorite animal is ...

- ... is my favorite animal.
- ... is an endangered animal.

Last night, I watch a TV program about the endangered animal ...

Last Sunday, I read a book about the endangered animal ...

We must protect the endangered animals.

2.使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

What is your favorite animal?

Do you have pet animals at home?

Do you like watching animal TV programs?

Do you enjoy reading books about animals?

Why are ... getting fewer and fewer?

What shall we do to protect the endangered animals?

3.你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

lovely, friendly, cute, clever, best, interesting, endangered, hungry...

4.同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢的动物"吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,可以查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的动物,以及为什么喜欢它们。

Question: What is your favorite animal?

Answer: Dogs are my favorite animals.

- Q:____
- Q:
- Q:______
- Q:
- A:

5.你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论动物吗?

(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1:

Key words: giant pandas, lovely, cute, only in China, endangered, protect

- S1: I know you like animals, don't you?
- S2: Yes, I do. Giant pandas are my favorite animals.
- S1: Why do you like them?

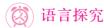


S2: I like them because	
S1: Are they endangered animals?	
S2: Yes,	
S1: What can we do to protect them?	
S2: We	
S1:	
S2:	
(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话: Pair work 2:	
Key words: a lot of animals are endangered, should, should not,	protect
S1: Do you know more and more animals are endangered?	
S2: Yes,I do.	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2: S1: S2:	



自主学习

做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限



主动、合作、协同探究

 $1. \\ \textbf{Save the endangered animals}.$

和"危险"有关的词语: danger n.危险 dangerous adj.危险的 dangerously adv.危险地 endanger v.危及,使遭危害 endangered adj.濒临灭绝的

- 2.A giant panda is a kind of bear.
 - a kind of 一种
- 3. Pandas live high up in the mountains.

句子里的 high 和 up 都是副词,都有"高高地"的意思。

4.A giant panda can eat as much as 30 kilograms of bamboo a day.

as much as 和·····一样多

5. Pandas like to live on their own.

on one's own 不要别人帮忙,独立地,如:

I can do it on my own.这件事我自己能做。

6. They need to eat a lot to stay healthy, so they spend more than 12 hours a day eating.

句中的 stay 是连系动词, healthy 是形容词,构成系表结构。stay healthy 保持健康。

请注意 spend 的用法:

spend ...on something 花······在·····上

spend ...in doing something 花……在做……上,这里的 in 可以省略,如:

He spends an hour every day on literature.他每天在文学上花一个小时。

He spends an hour every day in playing the piano.他每天花一个小时弹钢琴。

= He spends an hour every day playing the piano.

7.Pandas live for about 20 years in the wild, but in zoos they can live for up to 35 years.

up to 可以到······,最多·····,请参照 Unit 3【语言探究】第 5 句。

8.It is cruel of them to do so.

本句的句型和第9句的句型看上去好像基本相同,但有本质的区别。

本句的句型是 It is ...of ...to do something. 在 it is 后的形容词如果是表达"品德、脾气、性格、习惯"时,用介词 of。请看更多的例句:

It is kind of you to say so.你这样说很仁慈。(表示一个人的品德)

It is foolish of you to make the mistake.你犯这样的错误很愚蠢。(表示一个人的性格)

9.It is important for us to protect them.

本句的句型是 It is ...for ...to do something.在 it is 后的形容词如果不是表达"品德、脾气、性格、习惯"时,用介词 for,意思是"对·····来说,做······是·····的"。请看更多的例句:

It is important for you to learn all the subjects well,对你来说,把所有的科目学好是重要的。

It is necessary for you to get up early every day.对你来说,每天早起是必要的。

10. Have you ever heard of the song "The story of the red-crowned crane"?

hear something 直接听到……

hear of 间接听到, 听说过, 如:

Can you hear me? 你能听见我(讲话)吗?

Have you heard of a book called Around the World in 80 Days?

你听说过一本叫《八十天环游地球》的书吗?

11.Xiujuan started helping her father when she was young.

start doing something 开始做某事

也可以说 start to do something, 意思基本相同。

12. She became good at raising them.

be good at 擅长于

become good at 变得擅长于

13. She enjoyed taking care of the baby cranes.

enjoy doing something 享受(喜欢)做某事

take care of 照顾,照看

14.In September 1987, one of the birds went missing

句中的 went 是连系动词,有 was 的意思。missing 是形容词,go missing 是系表结构,表示"不见了"。

15.Later, a song was written in memory of Xiujuan.

in memory of 为了纪念某人,如:

We held a meeting in memory of the hero.我们为纪念英雄举行了一次大会。

16.A dictionary <u>not only</u> tells you the most common meaning of a word, it <u>also</u> tells you how to spell and say the words.

not only ...also...不仅……而且……,如:

I not only speak Chinese, I also speak French.我不仅会说汉语,我还会说法语。

17. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) was founded in 1961.

注意句中的 found 这个词。found,founded,founded,及物动词,意思是"成立",如:

The PRC was founded in 1949.中华人民共和国在 1949 年成立。

但是 find, found, found, 及物动词, 意思是"找到", 如:

I found my key yesterday.我昨天找到了我的钥匙。



18.It aims to build a future where people live in harmony with nature.

in harmony 和谐

where 引导一个定语从句,修饰名词 future。a future where people live in harmony with nature 意思是"在一个与自然界和谐相处的未来"。



语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

一、it 的基本用法。

it 看起来是个很小的英文单词,但是它的用法对于中国学生是个难点。因为在中文里没有类似英文的"it 的用法"。在很多情况下,it 的用法不能用中文的用法来解释。所以请大家在学习"it 的用法"时要格外留心。

在初中阶段我们应该掌握 it 的以下四种基本用法:

A.指无生命的东西,也可指动物、小孩等:

- 1.A: Where is my hat? 我的帽子在哪儿?
 - B: It is on your desk.它在你的书桌上。
- 2.A. What is it? 这是什么?
 - B: It is a cat.这是一只猫。

B.指心目中的人物、事情、行为等:

- 1.A: Who is singing? 谁在唱歌?
 - B. It's Xiao Min.小敏在唱歌。
- 2.A: Who is knocking the door? 谁在敲门?
 - B. It's me.是我。
- 3.It is bad for your eyes to read in bed.在床上看书对眼睛不好。

C.表示天气、温度、时间、距离等:

- 1.It is going to snow tomorrow.明天要下雪。
- 2.It is very cold today.今天很冷。
- 3.It is ten past ten.现在是十点十分。
- 4.It is ten years since he came here.他来到这里已经十年了。
- 5.A: How far is it (from the school) to the railway station? 学校离火车站多远? B: It's ten miles.十英里。
- 注意:
- 1.今天在下雨。
- 误:Today is raining.
- 正:It is raining today.
- 2.今天是星期天。
- 正:Today is Sunday.
- 正:It is Sunday today.

D.做形式主语:

- 1.It is right to do so.这样做是对的。
- = To do so is right.
- 2.It is good to see all my teachers and friends again.又见到我的老师和朋友很开心。
- = To see all my teachers and friends again is good.

二、由 it 开头的句型小结。

A.It is + \mathbb{R} $\mathbb{$

It is healthful to do some morning exercises every day.每天做早操是有益健康的。

It is bad to smoke.抽烟不好。

B.It is+形容词 + for somebody + to do something. 如:

It is useful for young people to learn a foreign language.年轻人学一门外语是有用的。

It is necessary for young people to do voluntary work.年轻人做志愿工作是必要的。

C.It is+形容词 + of somebody + to do something. 如:

It is kind of you to help me with my physics.你帮助我学物理,你太好了。

It is very foolish of you to make such a bad mistake,你犯那样严重的错误是愚蠢的。

注意: 当表示"脾气、性格、品德、习惯"时,用这个句型。

D.It takes + some time + to do something. \mathbf{m} :

It takes half an hour to get to the station.到车站要半个小时。

It takes a long time to learn a foreign language well.学好一门外语要花很长的时间。

E.It takes + some time + for somebody + to do something. 如:

It takes half an hour for me to finish this English composition.

我花了一个小时完成我的英语作文。

It took me two months to finish reading that English novel.

我花了两个月读完那本英文小说。

F.It is + some time + since + 句子. 如:

It is almost three years since we began our junior high school studies.

自从我们开始初中学习以来已经快三年了。

It is a long time since we last went to the cinema.

自从上次去电影院以来已经很久了。

G.It was + time + when + 句子. 如:

It was five o'clock when we arrived there.我们到达那里时是五点钟。

It was autumn when they married some twenty years ago.约二十年前他们结婚时是秋天。

Exercise

主动、合作、协同探究

I.Fill in the blanks with "there be" or "it be" in their proper forms (用 there be 或 it be **的恰当形式填**空):

right to make an apology to her.
 very careless of you to say so.

thousands of people in the park last Sunday.

4.____ five to ten then.

5. a stranger at the corner of the street ten minutes ago.

6.____ time for dinner.

7.____ difficult to read such books.

8. no ink in my pen.l can't use it now.

9.____ a long way from my home to my school.

10.____ a good harvest next year.

11._____ wonderful to hear him sing French songs.

12.____ a war between the two countries long ago.

13. fine tomorrow, I think.

14. not true that he knocked into the old man.

15.____ a fact that I lent him 50 pounds.

16. cold there? Did he catch a cold?



17	many roses in the garden last summer.
18	only five minutes' walk to the nearest subway station.
19	nice to be here with you again.
20	not a moment to be lost.
21	a long time since we met.
22	very late when I went to bed.
23	important for us to get up early every day.
24	very thoughtful of you to meet us at the station.
25	helpful for us to recite every text.
26	nice to see all the old friends last week.
27	no need for you to worry.
28	a lot of people at yesterday's meeting.
29	a wonderful Christmas party next week.
30	a basketball match between Taiyuan and Shanghai tomorrow?
I.Turn the	following sentences into negative and question (把下列句子变成否定句和一般疑问句):
1.A gian	t panda is a kind of bear.
否定句	ŧ
疑问句	•
2.It has	a white face with black patches around its eyes.
否定句	:
	:
	s live high up in the mountains.
否定句	*
疑问句	:
4.Their r	menu includes bamboo, apples and carrots.
否定句	:
	•
	s like to live on their own.
否定句	:
疑问句	ŧ
6.They s	pend more than 12 hours a day eating.
否定句	·
疑问句	* <u> </u>
7.It is di	fficult for them to climb trees.
否定句	ŧ
疑问句	·
8.They o	are strong enough to protect themselves.
否定句	ė
疑问句	ŧ
9.It is cr	ruel of them to do so.
否定句	ŧ
疑问句	·
10.It is i	mportant for us to protect them.
否定位	可:
疑问句	ា់:

Ⅲ.Ask questions about the underlined part (就画线部分提问):

- 1. People are cutting down trees, so the pandas are losing their homes.
- 2. Pandas live for over 20 years in the wild.
- 3. Pandas like to live on their own.
- 4. They need to eat a lot to stay healthy.
- 5. They spend more than 12 hours a day eating.
- 6.In zoos, their menu includes bamboo, apples and carrots.
- 7. The rest of its body is white.
- 8. This can cause problems to farmers because rabbits like to eat the farmers' vegetables.
- 9. They have learned English grammar for three years.
- 10. The class will be over in five minutes.

1 归

归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	濒临灭绝的动物	英文怎么说?	
2	不要别人帮忙,独立地	英文怎么说?	
3	重要句型:It is of to do something.	在 it is 后的形容词如果是表达""时,用介词 of。	
4	hear和 hear of	中文的意思是一样的 吗?如果不一样,中文的意 思分别是什么?	
5	英年早逝	英文怎么说?	
6	原形动词:find / found	说出过去式和过去 分词。	
7	一种	英文怎么说?	
8	as much as	中文的意思是什么?	
9	stay healthy	中文的意思是什么?	
10	开始做某事	英文怎么说?	



续表

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
11	变得擅长于	英文怎么说?	
12	为了纪念某人	英文怎么说?	
13	It aims to build a future where people live in harmony with nature.	画线的句子是个什么 句子?	
14	in harmony with	中文的意思是什么?	
15	自然保护区	英文怎么说?	



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

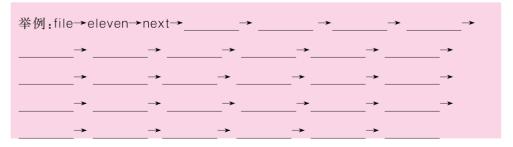
I .Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,大家谈了自己喜欢的动物。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

Α:	Which animal do you like best?
В:	l like pandas.
Α:	Why do you like them?
В:	
Α:	
В:	
Α:	
В:	
Α:	
В:	

II.A word game

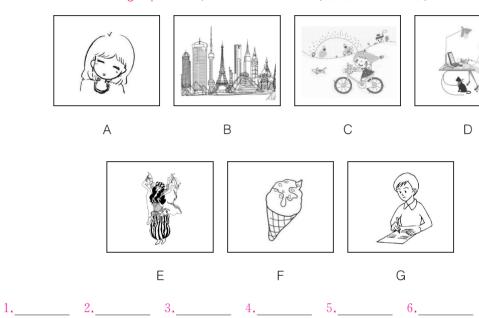
这是一个"接龙游戏"。在这个游戏中,你和你的朋友比一比,谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意一个英文单词,如 file,你的朋友就要写一个由"e-"开头的单词,如 eleven。你就要接下去写一个由"n-"开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:



单元自测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)



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

题,觉	\mathbb{E} 出最恰当的答案):(每小题 $1 \mathcal{G}$, $10 \mathbb{D}$, $\pm 10 \mathcal{G}$)	
()7.A.Water.	B.Tea.
	C.Coffee.	D.Orange juice.
()8.A.Sunny.	B.Cloudy.
	C.Rainy.	D.Windy.
()9.A.By bike.	B.On foot.
	C.By bus.	D.By taxi.
()10,A.At 6:10.	B.At 6:30.
	C.At 6:40.	D.At 7:00.
()11.A.Excited.	B.Sad.
	C.Satisfied.	D.Happy.
()12,A.40.	B.90.
	C.36.	D.24.
()13.A.Singer and listener.	B.Customer and shop assistant.
	C.Doctor and patient.	D.Father and daughter.
()14.A.In a nearby shop.	B.In a fast-food restaurant.
	C.In the woman's car.	D.At a friend's home.
()15.A.Playing ball games.	B.Watching TV.
	C.Taking others' advice.	D.Talking more to others.
()16.A.He is reading some good news.	B.His 14th birthday is coming.



	C.He is playing co	mputer games.	D.His parent	s have bought him a computer.
∭.Lis	isten to the passage and t	ell whether the foll	owing statements	are true or false (判断下列句子是
否	所符合你听到的短文内容,符	合的用"T"表示,不符	符合的用"F"表示):((每小题1分,4题,共4分)
()17.British people can	wear almost anyth	ning when they go	out to enjoy themselves.
()18.If you look clean o	and tidy, you can n	not go into a theate	er.
()19.Men in offices usu	ally wear suits and	I ties.	
()20.If you don't look to	oo different from ev	veryone else, you	will feel more comfortable.
W.Ch	hoice (选择题): (每小题 2 分	→,20 题,共 40 分)		
()21.As we know, Engli	sh is usef	ul language.	
	A.an	B.a	C.the	D./
()22.Jack,a friend of _	,keeps hea	Ithy by taking an o	active part in sports.
	A.me	B.I	C.my	D.mine
()23.It's time	our English class n	ow.Let's get every	thing ready.
	A.for	B.by	C.to	D.in
()24.There is still	fish on the pla	te.Please finish it	off.
	A.little	B.a little	C.few	D.a few
()25 people w	ent to visit the 200	9 Auto Shanghai ir	n April.
	A.Thousand	B.Thousands	C.Thousands of	D.Thousand of
()26.Mr Lee is always s	strict us ir	n class, but friendly	y out of class.
	A.with	B.among	C.on	D.at
()27. This problem is so	easy that	_ student can work	k it out in a minute.
	A.none	B.any	C.anyone	D.everyone
()28.Bill isn't feeling w	ell as he had too m	nuch this	morning.
	A.potato	B.noodle	C.biscuit	D.bread
()29.If you have	try,I'm sure you	'II get the right an	swer.
	A.other	B.another	C.one another	D.the other
()30.The Shanghai Wor	ld Financial Centre	located in Pudon	g is now in China.
	A.high	B.higher	C.highest	D.the highest
(31. With her help, we	finished the work a	n hour	
	A.early	B.earlier	C.earliest	D.the earliest
()32.That piece of mus	ic sounded very	I enjoyed ev	very minute of it.
	A.beautiful	B.well	C.wonderfully	D.beautifully
()33.The firemen put ou	ut the serious fire b	efore any damage	was caused,?
	A.did they	B.was it	C.didn't they	D.wasn't it
()34.It is ten o'clock,b	ut Joseph	at his lessons.	
	A.has worked	B.works	C.is working	D.was working
()35.The radio is pretty	/ loud you	ı please turn it dov	vn a bit?
	A.May	B.Could	C.Must	D.Should
()36.The headmaster's	praise made us all	happily.	
	A.smile	B.to smile	C.smiling	D.smiled
()37.Our school newsp	paper eve	ry Monday.The ne	ws of our life and study attracts
	us all.			
	A.publishes	B.published	C.is published	D.was published
()38.We have a class r	neeting on Friday	there is no	othing to discuss.

A.unless	B.until	C.if	D.becc	ause	
()39 grea	t fun the children are h	naving in the Ce	ntury Park!		
A.How	B.What	C.What an	D.Wha	t a	
()40.1 wonder	you go to school o	on foot in all kin	ds of weath	er.	
A.that	B.whether	C.how	D.what	t	
V.Reading comprehension	(阅读理解): (每小题 3)	分,10 题,共 30 分	/)		
Choose the best an	swer(根据短文内容,选	择最恰当的答案) :		
		\mathbb{A}			
John Smith was an	old porter (搬运工).He	e worked at the	station.		
One morning he sto	ood in the station.He	was waiting fo	r the train.J	Just then he saw	a man
running towards the tra	in with a big bag in his	s hand.			
"No train is starting	g.Why is he in such a h	nurry?" the old n	nan thought	to himself.	
He went up to the	man and asked, "May	I help you?"As	soon as the	man saw the p	orter, he
stopped running."Can I	catch the 10:35 train t	o London?" the	man asked.	He looked worrie	ed.
The old porter look	ed at him for a few se	conds and said	,"Well, sir.I	'd like to help y	ou,but I
can't answer your ques	tion because I don't kn	ow how fast yo	u can run."	Then he explaine	d to the
man, "The 10:35 train to	o London left five minu	tes ago. <u>Can yo</u> u	u run fast en	ough to catch it	?"
()41. John Smith wo	orked				
A.at an airpor	-	station C.at		•	rket
	w a man running, he fe				
A.strange	B.worried		happy	D.sad	
()43.When the ma	ın asked John, "Can	I catch the 1	0: 35 train	to London?" he	e meant
•• 27 ————————————————————————————————————					
	:35 到伦敦的火车吗?	• ਸੂਜ਼ੀ _•			
	长乘 10:35 到伦敦的火车	- 吗?			
	:35 到伦敦的火车吗?				
	:35 到伦敦的火车票吗?				
()44. The 10:35 train A.was still in	n to London	D.w.o	auld not logy	ve the station	
C.had already			as late	re the station	
•	d,"Can you run fa			This contoneo	magne
" "	a, can you ran ra	st chough to	catch it:	Tills Scritchice	means
· A.你能跑得比。					
\ \(\(\(\) \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	k 车环要快吗?	B. 你	每天和火车-	-起跑步吗?	

I think the most terrible thing in life for my little brother is getting up in the morning. He is almost sick when my mother calls, "Herbert! It's seven o'clock! Get up!"

 \blacksquare

Herby answers, "I'm coming!" and goes right back to sleep.

I'm not at all like my brother. I don't like to go to bed at night but I don't mind getting up in the morning. I usually wake up before my mother calls me. I jump out of bed and go into the bathroom to take my shower. I get dressed, brush my teeth, comb my hair, and get ready to go downstairs for breakfast as soon as my mother calls.

But not Herby.He just sleeps.A military band (军乐团) in our bedroom could not wake him up.I



call him and say, "Get up! Mom will be up here to pull you out of bed if you don't get up immediately!"

But he just sleeps. After calling a few more times my mother has to come upstairs and pull Herby out of bed. He always says, "I was going to get up in another minute. Really I was."

It's that way every day with my little brother. Perhaps some day he'll learn to get up on time, but I really don't think so.

bu	t i really don't tillink so.	
()46. The writer's little brother Herby	
	A.is always sick	B.likes getting up early
	C.doesn't like getting up in the morning	D.never gets up in the morning
()47.The writer	
	A.doesn't like to go to bed early	B.likes to go to bed early
	C.likes getting up late in the morning	D.doesn't like sleep in the morning
()48.When,Herby gets up.	
	A.it is seven thirty	B.it is seven fifty
	C.there is a military band	D.his mother goes upstairs
()49. When the writer's mother pulls Herby out of	bed, he always says, ""
	A.I wanted to get up	B.I didn't want to get up
	C.I don't like sleeping	D.You are a bad mother
()50,From the story we know that	
	A.getting up early is easy for most kids	
	B.getting up early is not easy for some kids	\$
	C.nobody likes getting up early in the morn	ing
	D.everybody likes getting up early in the m	orning
$\mathrm{W.Re}$	ad the following passage and complete the blanks	with the given statements(根据短文内容,从短
文	后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有	两项为多余项): (每小题 2 分,5 题,共 10 分)
	Karen Smart has been a journalist reporting war	s for several years now.51? "Well,"
she	e said,"52But I suppose it's the exciteme	ent of being so close to danger. It's like going
to	see a horror movie. You are frightened, but at the	same time it gives you excitement."Reporters
try	to get as close to the battle as they can.53	Recently Karen herself was injured."It was
ve	ry strange really,"she said,"we were just getting	g ready to record an interview when a bomb
lar	nded on the house next to us. The whole house exp	loded. There was a terrific noise and the next
mo	oment I was lying on the ground.54"Ka	ren spent two days in hospital, but a month
lat	ter, she was back. "While I was waiting for the amb	oulance,"she said,"I can remember thinking:
' W	/hat am I doing here? 55'But after a v	vhile, that feeling started to disappear. And I
CO	uldn't wait to get back to the war."	
A	.It isn't easy to say	
В	Luckily nobody was killed in that incident	
С	.Am I sick	
	.Why does she do it	
E	.I must be mad	
F.	.Oh,my dear	
G	i.But it can be very dangerous	
		1



词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1 CHARLING TO A CHILLIANS 198 JEE 197	.endangered	animals	濒临灭绝的动物
---	-------------	---------	---------

2.a kind of一种3.the rest of其余的4.on one's own他(们)自己5.stay healthy保持健康

7.strong enough 足够强壮 8.in the wild 在野外 9.in large groups 成群结队 10.red-crowned 丹顶 11.look after 照看

12.start doing something开始做……13.become good at变得擅长于……

14.raise cranes饲养鹤15.natural reserve自然保护区

16.go missing 失踪

17.in memory of为纪念······18.die young英年早逝

19.not only ...but also 不仅……而且……

20.was founded 成立

21.aim to do something要做……,力求……22.in harmony with和……保持和谐



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

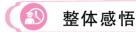
今天向大家介绍 Saint Augustine 的有关"读书"的名言。

The World is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.

—Saint Augustine



Unit 6 Pets



同学们,该部分呈现的是本单元的核心内容和要求,看过之后你就会了然于胸

在这个单元里,我们要学一篇介绍宠物的文章以及相关的词汇和词组。除了听说以外,我们在"语法初步"中将学习"副词的比较级和最高级"。

●核心内容

阅	读	《宠物》,要求看懂文章,流利大声朗读课文直到背出课文。
听	力	《不同的宠物》,要求完全听懂录音内容,并完成课本第86页的练习。
语	法	了解并学习"形容词和副词的比较级和最高级"的基本功能和用法。
П	语	就"提出投诉和接受投诉"这一话题进行口语练习。
写	作	用正确的英文写一篇不少于60词的作文《什么动物是最佳宠物?》,尽量使用课文里的词汇和句型。



售景异学

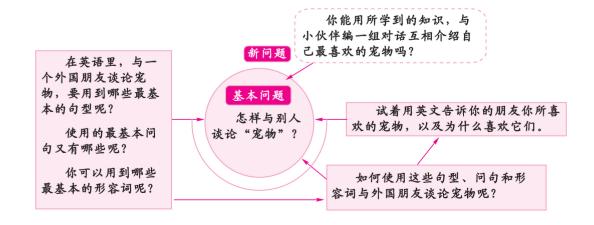
眼手并用,快速进入学习状态

随着我们生活水平的提高,随着我们对生态环境的重视,越来越多的人开始对动物有了新的了解,越来越多的人开始养宠物。但每件事都会有利有弊,养宠物的利弊在哪里呢?要不要养宠物成了大家讨论的话题。让我们带着这些问题进入第六单元的学习吧!



图式优化

知识问题化,问题系统化,思维可视化





过程支架

通过构建学习支架科学解决问题

1	在英语里,	亩→	个外目	司朋方	介绍宪物。	要用到哪	此最其本	的 句 刑 呢?

I have a pet turtle, and his name is ...

I have a pet fish, and her name is ...

There is ... at home.

I like ... very much.

My pet dog is black / brown / white...

My pet cat is ... years old.

Everybody likes our pet dog, because...

Everybody likes our pet cat, because ...

Animals are our friends, we must ...

2.使用的最基本问句又有哪些呢?

Are there any pets ... at your home?

What is your pet cat's name?

How old is your pet ...?

What animal do you like best?

How many pets do you have?

What dolor is your pet fish?

How do you take care of your pet ...?

3.你可以用到哪些最基本的形容词呢?

big, small, beautiful, lovely, cute, clever, loyal, quiet, noisy, black, brown, white, funny...

4.同学们,在我们知道了最基本的句型、问句和形容词后,让我们试试向外国朋友介绍"我喜欢的宠物"吧。和你的小伙伴一起讨论,可以查字典,问爸爸妈妈,问老师。试着用英文告诉你的朋友你所喜欢的宠物,以及为什么喜欢它们。

Question: What animal do you like best?

Answer: I like cats best.

Q:_			
Α:			
Q:_			
Α:			
Q:			
Α:			
Q:			

5.你能用所学到的知识,与小伙伴编一组对话谈论宠物吗?

(1)请和你的伙伴完成下列对话:

Pair work 1:

Key words:pet dog, Mark, two years old, eat dog food, wonderful



51: Do you have any pets at nome?	
S2: Yes,I do. I have a pet dog at home.	
S1: What's his name?	
S2: His name is Mark.	
S1: How old is he?	
S2: He is	
S1: What does he eat?	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
(2)现在请你和你的伙伴用另外的关键词完成下列对话:	
Pair work 2:	
Key words: 2 green turtles, beautiful, small, eat vegetables	grow slowly
S1: Do you have any animals at home?	
S2: Yes,I do. I have two green turtles.	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	
S2:	
S1:	



自主学习

做学习的主人,自立、自为、自律,你会发现自己潜力无限



语言探究

主动、合作、协同探究

$1.\mbox{lt's}$ nice to hold them in our arms, and it's wonderful to see them grow up.

It is +形容词 + to do something,是初中英语的重要句型,意思是"做······是······的"。

在 see them grow up 中, grow 用的是动词原形。see somebody do something 的意思是"看见某人做某事",这里的"做某事"是个全过程,如:

I saw him make a paper boat.我看见他做了一只纸船。(做船的全过程都看见了。)

但 see somebody doing something 的意思也是"看见某人做某事",这里的"做某事"是个"半过程",如:

I heard her playing the piano at her room.

我听见她在房间里弹钢琴。(我听到时,她正好在弹钢琴,没有听见全过程。)

 $2.\mbox{Second}\xspace$ ve can learn responsibility from keeping dogs.

from 是介词,在介词后要跟名词或动名词,如:

We often learn from each other.我们经常互相学习。

We learn how to swim from swimming.我们从游泳中学游泳。

3. We have to feed them, train them and play with them.

注意:play 和 play with 有很大的不同:

play 是有意识地"玩,弹(钢琴),踢(足球),打(球)……",如:

I play the piano for two hours every day.我每天弹两个小时钢琴。

They often play basketball after school.他们放学后经常打篮球。

play with 是无意识地"玩弄",如:

Don't play with matches.不要玩火柴。

4. Young people can learn how to care for others by keeping dogs.

句中的 how to care for others by keeping dogs 做动词 learn 的宾语,相当于一个宾语从句:how they will care for others by keeping dogs。又如:

I don't know what to say. = I don't know what I should say.我不知道我该说什么。

She didn't know where to go. = She didn't know where she should go.她不知道她该去哪儿。

5. They need to be washed often.

need to be done 是个带有 need 情态动词的被动语态。

6.A small number of pet dogs even attack people.

a number of 许多; a small number of 一小部分; a large number of 一大部分。它们后面跟可数名词复数:

A large number of students enjoy detective stories very much.很多学生喜欢侦探故事。

$7.\underline{\text{They}}$ have no choice but to keep their dogs in small spaces.

注意:这是个重要句型: ...have no choice but to do something 除了……外别无选择,如:

The boy had no choice but to wait for his parents.那男孩除了等他父母外别无选择。

8. Finally, owning dogs can be expensive.

注意:本句的主语是动名词短语 owning dogs。

9. So keeping pet dogs is not a good idea.

本句的主语也是动名词短语 keeping pet dogs。

10.Do all these things, and I'm sure we'll work happily together.

这是个重要句型:"祈使句, and +句子",如:

Think it over, and you can find a way.好好想一想,你会找到方法的。

11.I interviewed over 40 people who keep pets at home.

句中 who keep pets at home 是定语从句,修饰名词 people。people who keep pets at home 那些在家里养宠物的人。

12.Of all these four pet centers, Ken's helpers care the least about pets.

"在这四个宠物中心之中"在句首时用介词 of,如:

Of the ten books, like The Airport best.这十本书中,我最喜欢《航空港》。

the least 是 little 的最高级:little,less,least。

13.1 will take care of it right away.

right away 立刻,马上

14.I want to complain about this DVD.

注意:complain 是不及物动词,后跟介词 about。其相关的名词是 complaint。

15.1 will be back in a minute.

in a minute 在一分钟以后,再过一会儿。句子要用将来时。



16.It's pleasant to hold them in our arms.

It's + adj. + to do something 是一个重要句型, 意思是"做某事是愉快的"。

17. One day, his owner died suddenly of a heart attack.

die of 由于……而死。die of a heart attack 死于心脏病。

18. The dog didn't know it and kept on waiting for his owner every day for many years, until it died.

keep on doing something 继续做某事

until,连词,直到,如:

I didn't go to bed until 11 o'clock last night.我昨晚 11 点才睡觉。

19.1 was born on a farm with my brothers and sisters.

注意:"在农场"要用介词 on, on a farm。

20. The boys promised they would look after me very carefully, and they did.

promise 后可以跟从句。本句最后的 and they did 中的 did 为省略前面的 would look after me very carefully。and they did=and they looked after me very carefully。

 $21.\underline{\text{Eventually}}, \text{the boy's father took me to a pet center}.$

eventually,副词,意思是"终于,最终"。

22. One day, a nice girl called Emma came to visit.

句中的 called Emma 是过去分词短语,做定语,修饰 a nice girl。a nice girl called Emma 一个叫艾玛的好女孩。

23. She smiled and took me home.

在 took me home 中, home 是副词, 所以只能说 take me home, 不能说 take me to home。

24.1 know I will live here happily for the rest of my life.

句中的 rest 是名词,意思是"留下的东西,余下的东西", the rest of my life 在我生命中剩下的日子。

国 语法初步

主动、合作、协同探究

一、形容词和副词的基本概念。

A.形容词的最基本用法之一,做定语:

形容词和名词用在一起,放在名词的前面,做定语:

- 1. This is an excellent book.这是一本很好的书。
- 2.We are living a happy life.我们过着幸福的生活。
- 3. Taiyuan is a beautiful city.太原是座美丽的城市。
- 4. The computer is a wonderful invention.电脑是个了不起的发明。

B.形容词的最基本用法之二,做表语:

形容词放在连系动词后面,做表语:

- 1.This book is good.这本书很好。
- 2.It is getting warm.天气变得暖和起来了。

误:It is getting warmly.

3. After the dangerous operation, he stayed alive. 在危险的手术后, 他活了下来。

C.形容词的最基本用法之三,做表语性的形容词:

有些形容词只能做表语,不能做定语。有些语法学家把这种形容词称作"表语性形容词",通常由 α-开头,如:alone,afraid,asleep等:

- 1.正:He is <u>alone</u>.他独自一人。 误:He is an alone man.
- 2.I am afraid.我害怕。
- 3. She is asleep.她睡着了。

D.副词和动词用在一起,放在动词的后面,做状语:

- 1.He writes English well.他的英语写得很好。
- 2.We live happily.我们幸福地生活着。
- 3.Mary came to my home quickly.玛丽很快就到我家来了。

二、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级。

A.形容词的比较级和最高级表示"比较怎样"和"最怎么样"。形容词比较级和最高级的构成:

单音节词和少数双音节词(如以-ly结尾的)在词尾加-er,-est构成。在形容词的最高级前,要用定冠词 the:

原级	比较级	最高级
small	smaller	the smallest
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
large	larger	the largest
busy	busier	the busiest
heavy	heavier	the heaviest
big	bigger	the biggest

其他形容词在前面加 more, most 构成:

原级 比较级 最高级 useful more useful the most useful important more important the most important difficult more difficult the most difficult expensive more expensive the most expensive interesting more interesting the most interesting

B.副词的比较级和最高级的构成:

除少数单音节词(如 quick,fast,slow)加-er,-est 构成比较级和最高级外,大多数副词都以加 more 和 most 的方法构成:

原级 比较级 最高级 warmly more warmly the most warmly wonderfully more wonderfully the most carefully carefully

C.形容词和副词的比较级一般用"比······更·····一些"的句型来表达,通常用连词 than 引导一个作比较的状语从句。为了避免重复,从句中的有些成分可以省略:

- 1.Kate is taller than Mike (is). 凯特比迈克个子高。
- 2. The red bag is lighter than the green one (is).红色的包要比绿色的包轻。
- 3.This film is more interesting than that one.这部电影比那部电影有趣。
- 4.It takes more time to go there by boat than by bus.到那里乘船比乘公交车要多花时间。
- 5. She speaks English more quickly than her brother.她讲英语比她的弟弟讲得更快。
- D.在比较级前,可以用 much, a little, still 等修饰,表示程度上"更……":
- 1. 凯特比迈克个子高得多。
 - 正:Kate is much taller than Mike.
 - 误:Kate is much tall than Mike.
 - 误:Kate is more tall than Mike.
- 2. 正: I am a little stronger than you.
 - 误:I am a little strong than you.
- 3. 正: She is much more beautiful than her sister.
 - 误:She is much beautiful than her sister.



E.在比较级中,只有同类的事物才能相比:

- 1.她的英文比我好。
- 正:Her English is better than mine.
- 误:Her English is better than I.

(她的英文要和我的英文相比,不能和我相比,所以 Her English is better than I.错了。)

- 2.一班的同学比二班的同学学习用功。
- 正: The students in Class One study harder than those (= the students) in Class Two.
- 误:The students in Class One study harder than Class Two.
- 3.北京的天气比上海冷。
- 正:The weather of Beijing is colder than that (= the weather) of Shanghai.
- 误:The weather of Beijing is colder than Shanghai.

三、特殊的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级。

有些特殊的形容词,它们的比较级和最高级的构成不是加-er,-est,所以要学一个,记一个:

原级	比较级	最高级
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many	more	the most
much	more	the most
little	less	the least
far	farther	the farthest
well	better	the best
badly	worse	the worst

四、比较级和最高级的句型。

A.表示 A、B 两者在某一方面程度相当,用 as ...as ...的句型,在两个 as 中间应该用形容词或副词的原级:

- 1.My brother is as tall as I (am), 我哥哥和我一样高。
- 2. His sister is as careless as he (is). 他的姐姐和他一样粗心。
- 3.He reads as clearly as she.他和她念得一样清楚。
- B.表示 A 在某一方面不如 B 时,用"not as (so)...as ..."句型,同样在 not as (so)...as ...中间应该用形容词或副词的原级:
 - 1. My school bag is not as heavy as yours.
 - = My school bag is not so heavy as yours.我的书包没你的书包重。
 - 2.Li Ping doesn't skate as well as Wang Lin.
 - = Li Ping doesn't skate so well as Wang Lin.李平溜冰没有王琳好。
- C.形容词和副词的最高级通常在三者或三者以上的人或事物中使用。使用时常常带有一个表示范围的短语。形容词最高级前要用定冠词 the;副词最高级前的定冠词 the 可以省略:
 - 1.Mr Wang is the oldest of the three.王老师是三个中最年长的。
 - 2.I am the shortest among the teachers here.在这里的老师中,我是最矮的。
 - 3. She sang(the) most wonderfully of the ten singers. 在十名歌手中, 她唱得最好。
 - 4.Linda speaks English(the) most fluently in her class.琳达在她的班里英语讲得最流利。
 - 5. This is the least interesting book of these books.在这些书里,这本最没趣。
 - 6. They all came early but she came(the) earliest of all.他们都来得很早,但她来得最早。



主动 合作 协同探密

I.Write out the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives(写出下列形容词的比较

级和最高级):		
原级	比较级	最高级
1.tall		
2.tiny		
3.important		
4.clever		
5.easy		
6.heavy		
7.cheap		
8.light		
9.expensive		
10.new		
11.cold		
12.hot		
13,useful		
14. difficult		
15, interesting		
16.large		
17.busy		
18.big		
19.small		
20, wonderful	 -	
II.Write out the comparat	ive and superlative for	me of the following adjo-
形容词和副词的比较级		ins of the following dajed
原级	比较级	最高级
1.good	11.4.2.3.	取问 次
2.bad		
3.many		
4.much		
5. little		
6.few		
7.far		
8.well		
9.badly		
10.comfortable		
11.early	- -	
12.popular		
13.important		
14.great		
15.tiny		
16.successful		
17.clean		
18.noisy		
19.heavy		



形式填空): 1.This iPhone is as	as that ano (anod)
	ak French so as your sister.(well)
	as that one on the wall.(nice)
	than Japan.China is than the United States.So China is
(big)	than dapan, oning 13 than the office ofates, or online 13
5. The second question is r	ot as as the third one.(difficult)
6. Joan does her homework	of us all.(carefully)
7.Mary is than ar	ny other girl in her class.So Mary is of the girls.(tall)
8.A bike is than	a car.A car is than a plane.A bike is of the three
things.(cheap)	
9.John sings than	anyone else in our class.(well)
10. The Changjiang River is	one of rivers in the world.(long)
11.Sound travels much	than light.(slowly)
12.This room is o	fall.(good)
13.He speaks English as _	as you do.(badly)
14.He reads than	she does.(clearly)
15.Hangzhou is one of	cities in our country.(beautiful)
16.Whose handwriting is _	yours or his? (good)
17.Light travels much	than sound.(fast)
18.She looks than	her husband.(strong)
19.China is one of	_ countries in the world.(old)
20.1 am than I wo	
21. Which do you think tast	es,this one or that one? (bad)
22.English is than	Japanese.Japanese is than Chinese.English is of the
three languages.(easy)	
23.Little Tom was so tired	that he couldn't go any(far)
24.Which do you like	,tea,milk or coffee? (well)
25.When you wear this shi	t,you look much(young)
26.1'm not good at physics	.Now I spend a lot time on physics.(much)
27.We speak Eng	lish this term than last term.(much)
28.We have rain	this year than last year.(little)
29.My mother gets up	in my family.(early)
30.In winter, it is	in the north than in the south.(cold)
IV. Turn the following sentence	es into negative and question (把下列句子变成否定句和一般疑问句):
1.The fish have drunk it al	ready.
否定句:	
疑问句:	
2.Keeping pet dogs is a go	ood idea.
否定句:	
疑问句:	
3.It's nice to hold them in	our arms.
否定句:	
经自有	

4.We can learn responsibility from keeping dogs.
否定句:
疑问句:
5. This helps us become more responsible people.
否定句:
疑问句:
6.A dog will love you faithfully.
否定句:
疑问句:
7.Pet dogs leave their hair on the floor.
否定句:
疑问句:
8.Dogs bark at strangers.
否定句:
疑问句:
9.A small number of pet dogs attack people.
否定句:
疑问句:
10.Owning dogs can be expensive.
否定句:
疑问句:
${ m V}$.Ask questions about the underlined part (就画线部分提问):
1. There are <u>lots of</u> reasons for this.
2.Dogs need fresh air and large open spaces.
3.A small number of pet dogs <u>attack people</u> .
4.Barking stops people from getting sleep <u>at night</u> .
5. Emma and Matt give their opinion on this matter.
6.A dog will love you faithfully and bring you lots of happiness for many years.
7.1 interviewed $\underline{40}$ people who keep pets at home.
8. The man will take care of it <u>right away</u> .
9. His owner died of <u>a heart attack</u> .
10. The boys and girls go to school by underground every day.



(归纳小结

梳理脉络,构建框架,努力使所学知识条理化

根据要求,完成下列表格:

No.	Language point	Requirement	Answer
1	see somebody do some- thing	中文的意思是什么?	
2	see somebody doing something	中文的意思是什么?	
3	play/play with	中文的意思是一样 的吗?	
4	I don't know what I should say. = I don't know	用另一个句子来表达 相同的意思。	
5	重要句型: have no choice but to do something	中文的意思是什么?	
6	little	写出它的比较级和最 高级。	
7	few	写出它的比较级和最 高级。	
8	die of	中文的意思是什么?	
9	Mr Wang took Mary home.	这里的 home 是什么词性?	
10	一大部分 一小部分	英文怎么说?	
11	 Own dogs can be expensive. Owning dogs can be expensive. 	哪个正确? 为什么?	
12	l interviewed over 40 people who keep pets at home.	画线部分是个什么 句子?	
13	complain	是及物动词,还是不及物动词?如果是不及物动词,跟什么介词?	
14	我生命中剩下的日子	英文怎么说?	
15	依我的看法	英文怎么说?	



探究展示

大胆展示学习成果,全方位、多角度学以致用

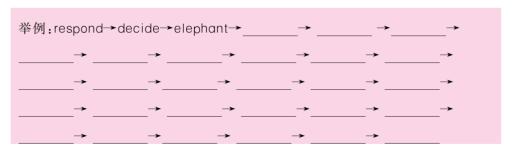
I .Pair work

在学校的"英语角",你和别的班的同学用英文互相交流,大家谈了自己喜欢的宠物。请使用本单元所学的词汇和句型,与你的学习伙伴一起编写一段对话并表演出来。

Α:	Do you have pets at home?
В:	Yes,I do.
Α:	What is it?
В:	It's a turtle.
Α:	Oh, it's interesting. What color is it?
В:	
Α:	
В:	

II.A word game

这是一个"接龙游戏"。在这个游戏中,你和你的朋友比一比,谁的词汇量大,谁的拼写准确。你写任意一个英文单词,如 respond,你的朋友就要写一个由"d-"开头的单词,如 decide。你就要接下去写一个由"e-"开头的单词。看谁写得多,写得准确:





单元白测

举一反三,查缺补漏

(满分100分,40分钟完成)

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





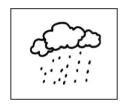


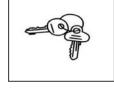


В

C

D







Ε

G

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

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

)7.A.Rainy. C.Windy. B.Fine. D.Snowy.

)8.A.On foot.

B.By bus.

D.By taxi.

C.By underground.

B.A doctor.

)9.A.A helper.

D.A nurse.

C.A bank clerk.

)10.A.Yes, he will.

B.No, he wouldn't. D.No, he won't.

C.Yes, he would.

B.At 7:40.

C.At 7:20.

D.At 8:20.

) 12.A.In a factory.

) 11.A.At 8:00.

C.In a hospital.

B.In a shop.

) 13.A.Three cakes.

D.In a school. B.Four cakes.

D.Two cakes.

C.One cake.

) 14.A.Because he is ill.

B.Because he is in Beijing now.

C.Because he will go to Beijing.

D.Because he is busy.

) 15.A.The Oriental Pearl TV Tower.

B.Yu Garden.

C.The Century Park.

D.Yu Garden and the Century Park.

) 16.A. Taiyuan Zoo.

B.A visit to Taiyuan Museum.

C.Saving time.

D.Doing homework.

				are true or false (判断下列句子是
否律	符合你听到的短文内容,	符合的用"⊺"表示,	不符合的用"F"表示):	(每小题 1 分,4 题,共 4 分)
()17.There was a blu	ie jacket in the sho	p window.	
()18. The shop assist	ant was glad to ta	ke the jacket out be	cause he thought the man was go-
	ing to buy it.			
()19.The man didn't	like that jacket.		
()20. The man passed	the shop only on	the weekdays.	
${ m IV}$. Ch	oice (选择题): (每小题:	2分,20题,共40分)	
()21.Since China has	been a member s	tate of WTO,English	is useful than before.
	A.far	B.most	C.more	D.very
()22.We are glad to	see that Shanghai	is developing	these years than ever before.
	A.quickly	B.less quickly	C.more quickly	D.the most quickly
()23.In order to keep	healthy, you should	d eat fast fo	ood, fresh vegetables and
	take enough exe	ercise.		
	A.fewer; fewer	B.less; more	C.fewer; more	D.less; less
()24.Shanghai Outer	Ring Tunnel is alre	eady open to traffic,	so it will take us time to
	go to Pudong In	ternational Airport		
	A.a few	B.fewer	C.a little	D.less
()25.Nick didn't do v	very in t	he final exam, and l	his scores are than last
	year's.			
	A.good; better	B.bad; worse	C.well; worse	D.well; better
()26.Which is	,cotton,wood or	iron?	
	A.heavier	B.heaviest	C.the heaviest	D.the most heavily
()27.Taiwan is	island of Chine	a.I hope to visit it so	on.
	A.big	B.bigger	C.biggest	D.the biggest
()28.Li Yundi's piano	concert is	_ one in these years	s in Russia.
	A.hot	B.hotter	C.hottest	D.the hottest
()29.Last year,15 ty	ohoons hit China a	nd Typhoon Khanun	was
	A.strong	B.strongest	C.stronger	D.the strongest
()30.Of all the buildi	ngs in Shanghai,J	inmao Building is	one.
	A.the highest	B.highest	C.the longest	D.longest
()31.Among all the to	eachers in this sch	ool,Miss Tao is one	of
	A.young	B.younger	C.the youngest	D.the most young
()32.1 think dogs and	cats are	in all pets.	
	A.popular	B.more popular	C.the most popul	lar D.the popularest
()33.Mr Smith though	it the Century Park	was the second	in Shanghai.
	A.large	B.larger	C.largest	D.the largest
()34.She is	girl I have ever se	en.	
	A.very beautiful		B.more beautiful	
	C.much beautifu	ıl	D.the most beau	tiful
()35. All of us are p	roud of the great	changes in Taiyuan	.We're sure Taiyuan will be even
	tomor	row.		
	A.good	B.better	C.best	D.the best
()36.30,000 dollars i	s a large amount d	of money, but it's	than we need.
	A.far more	B.verv much	C.far less	D.verv little



()37.Travelling by bus is no	wadays than in the pa	st.		
	A.much comfortable	e B.a little comfortable			
	C.a bit comfortable	D.more comfortat	ole		
(()38.Don't you think travelling by train is much and far than a trip by air?				
	A.cheap;enjoyable	B.cheaper; more	enjoyable		
	C.cheaper; enjoyable	D.cheap; more en	joyable		
()39. Jack did badly at the school sports meeting, I did even					
	A.worse B.worst	C.more bad	D.more badly		
()40.Water pollution is one of	_ in our country.			
	A.serious problem	B.the most seriou	is problem		
	C.most serious problems	D.the most seriou	is problems		
V.Rea	ding comprehension (阅读理解): (每小局	题 3 分,10 题,共 30 分)			
Choose the best answer(根据短文内容,选择最恰当的答案):					
		A			
One evening, after work, I got on a train, found a seat and sat down. A man was sitting next to					
me.He was reading a book.I had nothing to do, so I read the same book with the man.					
	I read a page and sat back, waiting for him to turn it. After a while, I found he didn't turn the				
pag	e.He just kept on reading.There were	n't many words on the	page to read. There were mostly		
pict	pictures in the book.So I turned to the man and said, "You know, you really read very slowly."				
	"What do you mean?" he asked. "Well," I told him, "I read that page in about a minute, and				
you've taken about ten.And you are still reading, you know," I went on. "If you learn to read faster,					
you can read more."					
	He thought about that for a minute or	two."If I read too fast	,my paper won't last(持续)me to		
my :	station."				
()41.The story happened				
	A.in the station	B.on the train			
	C.in the reading room	D.at a restaurant			
()42.The writer sat close to				
	A.a man B.a woman	C.a boy	D.nobody		
()43. The writer read the same book with the man beside him because					
	A.he found the book is his	B.he didn't have	anything to do		
	C.he likes reading pictures	D.he is the man's	s friend		
()44.The man read				
	A.very fast	B.very slowly			
	C.as far as the writer	D.nothing			
()45. Why did the man read in this wa	y?			
	A.Because he was waiting for th	e writer.			
B.Because he enjoyed the pictures very much.C.Because he wanted his reading to last until he got to his station.					
				D.Because he didn't like the book.	
		B			
"I am going to drive to Scotland at night," Mr Jones said to his wife. "The roads will be quieter. And if I get hungry, I'll stop at one of the small restaurants at the side of the road."					

"Oh, well, I don't suppose it will kill me," Mr Jones said, laughing. He left at 9'clock in the

	evening and at about midnight he felt hungry so he stopped at a small restaurant and asked for				
	nam and eggs.				
	"And," he said to the waiter, "I like my eggs almost raw, and my ham quite cold."				
	The waiter laughed and said, "You must have eaten here before!"				
	()46.Mr Jones wanted to				
	A.drive his new car in England B.eat nice food in Scotland				
	C.ask his wife to visit their friends D.drive to Scotland				
()47.Mr Jones decided to travel at night because					
	A.he thought he might get hungry B.he wanted to avoid heavy traffic				
	C.he had to work during the day D.he wanted to eat at a small restaurant				
)48.Mr Jones' wife thought				
A.her husband would eat good food in Scotland					
B.her husband would drink nice Scotland Whiskey					
C.her husband would drive slowly in Scotland					
	D.the food in Scotland was not good				
	()49.At,Mr Jones stopped for a meal.				
	A.9 a.m. B.9 p.m. C.12 a.m. D.12 p.m.				
()50. The waiter's answer shows that he					
A.admitted the food in that restaurant is often badly prepared					
	B.thought it funny to eat eggs and ham at midnight				
C.knew Jones, and had seen him in that restaurant before					
	D.didn't really want to serve a meal to Mr Jones				
Ⅵ.Read the following passage and complete the blanks with the given statements(根据短文内容,从短					
文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余项):(每 1 (每 1) 1 (5) 1 (5) 1 (6) 1 (7) 1 (7) 1 (8) 1 (8) 1 (9) 1					
	There was an article I read the other day in the newspaper about how people learn things. For				
	example, some people can learn a foreign language just by hearing it, and then trying to speak.				
	Others have to read it and write it in order to learn it. So some people use their ears more,				
51					
52, I can't learn how to use an electronic dictionary, for example, just by reading					
	the instruction manual. I have to have someone show me, and then I have to try myself, 53.				
That's how I've learned a lot of things, like repairing my bicycle and using my personal					
computer. 54 But with other more abstract (抽象的) subjects, such as economies or psy-					
	chology, it helps me a lot if I can talk about or write about what I have read or heard in a lecture. I				
	nave to do something in order to learn and remember what I learned, 55				
	A. with the other person to help if I get something wrong				
	B.I guess that's true for most people				
C.and others use their eyes to learn new things					
D.until I can do it perfectly all by myself					
E.As for me					
F.People all over the world are doing the same					
	G. Those are all mechanical things and skills				
	a. Those are an meenamear things and sixins				



ВООК

词句盘点

本单元重要词组

1. You'd better do something	你最好做
2.a good idea	一个好主意
3.lots of reasons	很多理由

4.in our arms 在我们的手臂间

5.grow up 长大

6.learn responsibility 学习责任感

7.play with 玩耍 8.according to 根据

12.all night 整夜 13.a small number of 一小部分

14.have no choice but to do something 除了……外别无选择

15.fresh air新鲜的空气16.open spaces开阔的地方

17.right away 立刻

18.in my opinion 依我的看法

19. what's more再说20. die of死于……21. keep on doing something继续做……22. take somebody home把某人带回家

23. the rest of 余下的······



文化视野

了解文化背景,拓宽文化视野,提高文化意识

今天向大家介绍 Jiddu Krishnamurti 的有关"教育"的名言。

There is no end to education. It is not that you read a book, pass an examination, and finish with education. The whole of life, from the moment you are born to the moment you die, is a process of learning.

—Jiddu Krishnamurti



1.education n.教育

2.process n.过程