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（WY版）

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练透方法 练出高分

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天下桃李 德四方来
荣德基 主编

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一本在做题中教会你学习方法的书

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九年级英语 上

（WY 版）

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练，就练得与众不同

课 时 练

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题组专训 突破考点	课堂练	重点 难点 易错点
课后巩固 拓展延伸	课后练	题型 综合应用

单元练　阶段练

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课文精华 新编巧练	练要点	单元要点浓缩
学必有法 作文提分	练写作	写作方法提升练
真题真练 走近中考	练真题	中考在平时
原汁原味 提升素养	练素养	提升学科素养
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《典点》系列丛书是有思想的教辅，有方法的宝典，是无声的老师，带你纵向贯通学习环节，横向打通疑难知识；帮你逐题渗透方法，分层提升能力；让你练准知识、练通考点、练透方法。

同学们，让我们牵手《典点》系列丛书，练，就练得与众不同。

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Module 1 Wonders of the world

Unit 1 It's more than 2,000 years old.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞(答案见148页)

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. It's not _____ (自然的) for a child of his age to be so quiet.
2. We have had _____ (讨论；商讨) about her situation.
3. What's your _____ (看法) of Cathy?
4. _____ (虽然) she's almost 40, she still plans to compete.
5. The music was so _____ (响亮的) that I had to shout.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 让我们加入到跳舞中吧。
   Let's _____ _____ the dancing together.
7. 谁想先打电话?
   _____ _____ _____ call first?
8. 它有2000多年的历史了。
   It's _____ _____ 2,000 years old.
9. 我从未见过它，所以我不确定是否同意你的看法。
   I've never seen it, so I'm not sure I _____ _____ you.
10. 它发的电供中国数百万人使用。
    It produces electricity for _____ _____ people in China.

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞(答案见148页)

Let's call *Wonders of the World* and join in the discussion.

考点1 一语辨异：wonder

1. The boy was walking around the Pyramid, _____ (wonder) how on earth this _____ (wonder) was built.
2. 我想知道他刚才为什么没有接电话。【中考·威海】
   _____

考点2 联想辨异：join/join in/take part in

3. Anyone who is good at singing can _____ the activity in our school. 【中考·阜康、米泉】
   A. take part in B. take off
   C. take out D. take care of
4. 根据句意及所给的首字母提示，补全单词。【中考·阜康、米泉】
   You're good at drawing. Why not j_____ our school art club?

I think natural wonders are more interesting than man-made ones.

考点3 求同辨异：one/it/that

5. —The fridges are on sale in the supermarket today.
   —Really? Let's go and buy _____ for your new kitchen. 【中考·安徽】
   A. one B. it
   C. that D. them
6. —I can't find my English book. Have you seen _____?
   —Oh, sorry. I have taken _____ by mistake. 【中考·凉山】
   A. them; my B. them; your
   C. it; mine D. it; yours

That sounds great, though I think Victoria Falls in Africa is even more fantastic.

考点4 求同辨异：sound/hear/ listen to

7. —Do you enjoy Chinese folk songs?
   —Yes, the folk songs _____ nice. 【中考·福建】
   A. sound B. smell C. look
8. People can not only enjoy the waterfalls in different shapes and colors, but also _____ to nice music at the same time. 【中考·长春】

考点5 求同辨异：though/although

9. _____ I have lost everything in this terrible earthquake, I have not lost my life. 【中考·昆明】
   A. Because B. So C. Although D. If
10. I have seen it. It closes so quickly _____! (though/although)

You can hear the loud noise a few kilometres away.

考点6 求同辨异：aloud/ loud/ loudly

11. Charlie raised his right hand and repeated the oath _____ (大声地). 【中考·温州】
12. The _____ noise made the old feel very crazy. (loud/aloud/loudly)

趣味英语 (小幽默) The Fishnet "Can you tell me what the fishnet is made of, Ann?" the teacher asked. 渔网 "你能告诉我渔网是什么做的吗，安？" 老师问道。(待续)

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It produces electricity for millions of people in China.

考点7 联想串记 some/several/ 具体数字 +hundred 等与 hundreds/thousands/millions/billions of

13. There are about three _____ students in our school. 【中考·河池】
A. thousands B. thousands of
C. thousand D. thousand of

14. Every year, _____ books are donated to the children in poor areas. 【中考·淮安】
A. million B. millions C. millions of D. million of

Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞（答案见 148 页）

一、单项选择

1. The Summer Palace is one of the greatest man-made _____ in China.
A. events B. place C. wonders D. experience

2. Basketball is so exciting that several _____ people play it for fun. 【导学号：6066839】
A. million B. millions C. million of D. millions of

3. —Have you got any books on English grammar? I want to borrow_____.
—Yes, here you are. But you must return it by Friday.
A. one B. it C. some D. that

4. Don't talk _____ in public. It is not polite.
A. louder B. hardly C. loudly D. hard

5. —What subject do you prefer?
—I prefer science _____ it's difficult.
A. or B. though C. so D. because

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式完成句子

6. The system uses _____ (eletric) to heat the water.

7. Is your hometown on the _____ (east) coast of the USA?

8. I think this story sounds _____ (fantastic) than that one.

9. She'd like _____ (visit) the Summer Palace this summer.

10. We are going to have an English _____ (discuss) next Monday.

三、用方框中所给单词的适当形式完成句子

east, loud, discuss, one, wonder

11. Last night a _____ noise woke all of us up.

12. The Great Wall is one of the greatest man-made _____ in the world.

13. He has studied the cultures of the _____ countries.

14. We had a _____ on our study and learned a lot.

15. I don't like the dark blue shirt. I prefer the green _____.

四、根据汉语提示完成英语句子

16. 在我看来，理想就是生活得更美好的愿望。
_____ _____ _____, an ideal is a wish to live better.

17. 厨房里的多数蔬菜都来自农场。
_____ _____ the vegetables in the kitchen _____ from the farm.

18. 我的祖母每天早晨花费一个多小时锻炼。
My grandmother spends _____ _____ an hour exercising every morning.

19. 尽管那听起来是一次令人兴奋的旅行，但我仍然不能作决定。
_____ that _____ like an exciting trip, I still can't make a decision.

20. 让我们参加课外活动吧。
Let's _____ _____ the after-school activities.

五、补全对话

A: Where did you go on vacation?
B: I went to Berlin and Bavaria in Germany for sightseeing
A: Wow, great. _____[21]
B. Well, in Bavaria there is a small town called Dietfurt.
A: _____[22]
B: People there are all Europeans, but they see themselves as Chinese, and the town is known as Bavarian China.
A: Sounds interesting. Why do they see themselves as Chinese?
B: _____[23]
A: Wow, unbelievable!
B: _____[24]
A: A Chinese Carnival? _____[25]
B: They dress up in traditional Chinese clothing and perform dragon dances on the street.
A: What an unusual town! Perhaps I will go some day.

A. They even hold a Chinese Carnival every year.
B. What's the history of the town?
C. Because they love Chinese culture, and they speak Chinese, use chopsticks and eat rice as their meals.
D. What impressed（使留下深刻印象）you most?
E. Anything special in the town?
F. People in the town are all from China.
G. What's it like?

"A lot of little holes are tied together with strings," the little girl replied.
"把许多小孔用细绳拴在一起（就成了渔网了）。"小女孩回答道。

趣味英语

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Unit 2 The Grand Canyon was not just big.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞(答案见148页)

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. The kitchen is directly _____ (在下面) her bedroom.
2. The sky was blue and the sun was _____ (照耀).
3. The large house was _____ (寂静的) and lonely.
4. David was _____ (几乎) asleep.
5. Please _____ (仍然是) seated until all the lights are on.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 我穿过一道大门，沿着一条小路前行。
   I _____ _____ a gate and walked along a path.
7. 你5分钟之后就能到达那里。
   You'll get there _____ _____ _____.
8. 把世界上最高的两座大楼叠置。
   Put the two tallest buildings in the world _____ _____ _____ each other.
9. 我朝那片岩石望过去，但是一片寂静，还是看不见它。
   I _____ _____ them, but it was silent and there was no sign of it.
10. 远远地，在我的下方，地面(仿佛在随光线)向下延伸，(逐渐)退落，显露出谷底的河流。
    Far below me, the ground _____ _____ and down to a river.

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞(答案见148页)

I got out of the car, went through a gate and walked along a dark path.

考点1 一语辨异：through/across

1. 他走过三条街，然后穿过一条隧道，最后到达了目的地。
   He walked _____ three streets and went _____ a tunnel and finally reached the destination.
2. —Bill, did you see Tom?
   —Yes, he just parked his car here and then hurried _____ the street. 【中考·连云港】
   A. through B. over C. past D. across

After about a mile, a stranger appeared beside the path.

考点2 联想辨异：beside/besides

3. The boy felt really excited to sit _____ (beside/besides) his favourite writer. 【改编·温州】
4. _____ *Journey to the West*, she has also read *Little Women*. 【中考·齐齐哈尔】
   A. Besides B. But C. Except

"Yes," he replied, "you'll get there in five minutes."

考点3 求同辨异：reply/answer

5. I wrote to her many times, but she didn't _____ my letters.
   A. reply B. answer for C. reply to D. answer to
6. Class begins! Listen carefully and a_____ my questions. 【中考·新疆】

考点4 求同辨异：get to/reach/arrive (in/at)

7. It is raining hard.I am afraid that we can't get to the airport on time. 【中考·黔南】
   A. arrive at B. get along with
   C. take part in D. go to
8. At last, the old couple reached the top of the mountain. (改为同义句)
   At last, the old couple _____ _____ the top of the mountain.

考点5 求同辨异：in/after+一段时间

9. What good news! We _____ Xiaogan West Station in Yunmeng in two years. 【改编·孝感】
   A. build B. will build C. built D. are building
10. Mr Smith left the office _____ ten minutes.
    A. in B. since C. after D. at

I looked over them, but it was silent and there was no sign of it.

考点6 求同辨异：silent/quiet/calm

11. To take their minds off the pain, the boys tell jokes in the house, rather than just stay _____ (沉默的). 【中考·金华】
12. 当你面对危险时，应该保持冷静。 【中考·本溪】
    _____

Far below me, the ground fell away and down to a river.

考点7 联想辨异：below/ above/ under/over

13. When the temperature stays _____ zero, it'll be warm; when it falls _____ zero, it'll be cold.
    A. on; under B. above; under
    C. on; below D. above; below
14. All roads lead to Rome.The roads are just _____ your feet. 【中考·株洲】
    A. under B. in C.on

趣味英语 (俚语)a skeleton in the closet (或者说成a skeleton in the cupboard)
"不可外扬的家丑"，简称family skeleton。

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Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞（答案见 149 页）

一、单项选择

1. Money seems unimportant when set _____ the joys of family life.
A. under B. on C. above D. beside

2. In cold winter, the temperature in Harbin often remains _____ zero all day.
A. above B. below C. over D. under

3. —Why would you like to walk _____ the forest?
—Because I want to try something different. 【改编·安顺】
A. across B. through C. over D. under

4. You should _____ the teacher's question in a loud voice.
A. reply B. reply to C. answer to D. say

5. —It's already 8 o'clock in the evening. Why are some of the workers still at work?
—Oh, some _____ because they haven't finished their work.
A. leave B. remain C. live D. move

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Students should answer questions loudly and _____ (clear) in class.

7. My cousin John _____ (arrive) in Beijing in two hours.

8. Sorry, there isn't anything new _____ (read) in the short passage.

9. Although Jenny is only 12 years old, she's _____(nearly) as tall as her father. 【中考·舟山】

10. It's late into the night and the whole city has become _____ (silence).

三、根据汉语提示完成英语句子

11. 你不能再检查一遍你的试卷吗?
Can't you _____ _____ your examination paper again?

12. 盒子叠放堆积着。
The boxes are piled _____ _____ _____ each other.

13. 没有下雪的迹象。
_____ _____ _____ _____ of snowing.

14. 巨大的红太阳开始降落，沃尔泰拉的夜色开始笼罩这处风景。
A gigantic red sun began to _____ _____ as the shadow of the Volterran night crept over the scene.

15. 我出门的时候天空正在变灰。
_____ _____ _____ _____ _____when I went out.

四、阅读理解（词数：约 220 建议用时：7 分钟）

【改编·湘潭】

Do you enjoy travelling and eating?

If your answer is yes, you'll surely love visiting Macau（澳门）, a place full of culture and beauty. Join us on our exciting two-day tour!

Our tour begins at the Ruin of St Paul's. A fire burned this famous church many years ago, but one wall still remains. Tourists from all over the world come to visit it.

Next, we'll visit the Museum of Macau, which shows you the history and tradition of the city. You should miss none of the exhibitions（展品）! They are all amazing!

After that, we'll go to Macau Tower, the 10th tallest tower in the world. This is certainly the best place to see the city.

The next day, we'll enjoy many of the best foods of Macau. Anyone who has visited Macau will tell the food is hard to keep from enjoying! One of the places we'll take you to is Lord Stow's Bakery—nobody should miss the egg tarts（蛋挞）there!

Finally, we'll end our tour at Nam Van Lake, where we'll watch an excellent laser（激光）show.

Come and join our tour! There's something for everyone in Macau!

16. The best title of the text would be "_____".
A. History of Macao B. A visit to Macao
C. People in Macao D. The Museum of Macao

17. If you want to know the history and tradition of Macau, you can go to _____.
A. the Museum of Macau B. Lord Stow's Bakery
C. St. Paul's Church D. Nam Van Lake

18. From the text, we know that Macau Tower _____.
A. was once burnt in a fire
B. is the 10th tallest tower in the world
C. has some famous remains of the city
D. shows you the history and tradition of the city

19. The writer thinks the food in Macau _____.
A. is easy to cook B. is hard to enjoy
C. is liked by almost everyone D. terrible

20. From the text, we know that we can _____ at Nam Van Lake.
A. see the whole city B. start the tour
C. watch a wonderful show D. have a tea party

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Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅰ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞(答案见 149 页)

She has gone to the Great Wall.

考点1 活学活用：各种时态

1. 李明去过英国，现在他又去英国了。
Li Ming has _____ _____ England and now he has _____ _____ England again.

2. —Where is your father?
—He isn't at home. He _____ Zhijiang.
【中考·怀化】
A. has gone to　B. has been to　C. have been to

I was afraid of going to the top of tall buildings, so I was a little nervous when I walked into the lift.

考点2 一语辨异 be afraid of doing sth./be afraid to do sth.

3. 这个男孩不敢爬树，因为他怕从树上掉下来。
The boy is _____ _____ _____ the tree because he is _____ _____ _____ off the tree.

4. The girl is _____ (害怕) to go out at night.
【中考·百色】

The lift climbed faster and faster until we reached the 88th floor.

考点3 形容词/副词的比较级＋and＋形容词/副词的比较级

5. Everyone knows that China is getting _____.
【中考·岳阳】
A. strong and strong　B. strongest and strongest
C. stronger and stronger

6. —I talked with my little uncle on the computer last night.
—The Internet makes the world _____. 【中考·铜仁】
A. small and small　B. smaller and smaller
C. small and smaller　D. smaller and small

The Jin Mao Tower in Shanghai, one of the tallest buildings in the world, is 420.5 metres high.

考点4 one of＋the＋形容词最高级＋名词复数

7. The Nile is one of the _____ rivers in the world.
【中考·兰州】
A. long　B. longer　C. longest　D. most longest

Ⅱ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞(答案见 149 页)

一、单项选择

1. —Excuse me, Mr Li, where is the Fishing Island?
—Let me show you on the map. It's _____ the east of China.
A. in　B. on　C. to　D. for

2. The restaurant in our hometown is about _____
A. ten metres high　B. ten metres in high
C. ten metres height　D. in ten metres height

3. Kids' brains are like a question machine and one of their _____ ways to learn is by asking a lot of questions.
【改编·台州】
A. well　B. better　C. best　D. the best

4. The child is afraid _____ the bridge because he is afraid _____ off it.
A. to cross; to fall　B. to cross; of falling
C. of crossing; of falling　D. of crossing; to fall

5. —What do you think of your junior high school life?
—I think it is one of _____ periods in my life.
【中考·云南】
A. wonderful　B. more wonderful
C. much wonderful　D. the most wonderful

二、语法专练(用所给词的正确形式填空)

6. —How _____ (do) your father _____ (go) to work every day?
—By bike. But next year he _____ (drive) his car.

7. This morning we _____ (arrive) at the shop late, but most shops _____ (be) still closed.

8. —What's the time?
—Sorry, I _____ (not know). I _____ (leave) my watch at home.

9. Daming _____ (look) happy. Perhaps he _____ (know) the good news.

10. —This time yesterday we _____ (stand) at the top of the mountain, but at the moment we _____ (lie) in bed.
—We need to have a good rest.

三、任务型阅读(词数：约 200 建议用时：8 分钟)

Have you ever been to Dongting Lake? It's famous as "800-li Dongting Lake". Dongting Lake is in the northern part of Hunan Province. It is about 2,625 square kilometers in size. It is one of the five largest freshwater

趣味英语 (俚语)wear two hats 朋友聚会，光生在向我介绍他的同事 Larry 时说："He is wearing two hats." 我说："你开什么玩笑，他根本就没戴帽子。"(待续)

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（淡水）lakes in China. Every year thousands of tourists from all over the world come to Yueyang in order to enjoy the beautiful scenery（景色）around Dongting Lake.

With the development of society, protecting Dongting Lake has become a hot topic. In fact, people of Yueyang are trying to improve the environment of the lake. On the one hand, we set up East Dongting Lake Nature Reserve（东洞庭湖自然保护区）in 1982. It provides a good place for birds and rare（珍稀的）animals. On the afternoon of April 25th, 2018, President Xi Jinping saw birds flying and milu deer（麋鹿）eating grass in East Doingting Lake Nature Reserve. On the other hand, factories mustn't put waste water into the lake. Fishes are living in the clean water. Besides, colorful flowers and green trees are planted along Dongting Lake. It is nice for people to go there when flowers come out and leaves turn green.

Dongting Lake is our mother lake. Everyone in Yueyang should play a part in protecting it.

11. Where is Doingting Lake?

_____

12. Why do many tourists come to Yueyang every year?

_____

13. When did we set up East Dongting Lake Nature Reserve?

_____

Ⅲ 课文精华 新编巧练

☞（答案见 149 页）

用本模块所学单词或短语的适当形式填空

Have you ever been to the Great Wall? The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest w_____[1] of the world. The history of the Great Wall is _____[2]（超过）2,000 years. T_____[3] some parts of the Great Wall have disappeared, It is still a very popular place of interest.It is the longest wall ever built. It's from Shanhaiguan on the e_____[4] coast to Gansu Province in the northwest of China. It is about 8 meters high. The top is 8 meters wide and it gets even wider towards the bottom where it is 15 meters. The wall was built by hand and so the Great Wall is a m_____[5] wall.

Today, m_____[6] of the visitors go to see the wall. When they stand _____[7]（在……上面）a tower and look down on this wall, they can't help（禁不住）saying "Wow, that's fantastic!"

Last summer, our family went to the Great Wall. We r_____[8] there for _____[9]（差不多）two days. And we enjoyed ourselves very much. In my o_____[10], it is the most fantastic place that I have ever been to.

Ⅳ 学必有法 作文提分

☞（答案见 149 页）

一、话题分析

本单元的话题是 Nature and travel（自然和旅游）。要求学生描述景点和陈述经历。

二、写作方法

"三环节法"介绍景点或奇观

1. 开篇点题　2. 具体介绍或分层介绍

3. 作出评价或表达希望

三、素材积累

1. "描述景点和陈述经历"类作文常用的短语：

natural/man-made wonders; in my opinion; more than; look at; agree with; millions of; get there; look over

2. "描述景点和陈述经历"类作文常用的句型：

I think/In my opinion, ...wonders are more exciting than...

I visited ... ... years ago.

... is... metres high/wide/long.

I feel ... but ...

四、写作任务

请以"My trip to _____"为题。根据以下要求与提示，用英语写一篇短文，叙述你的一次旅行。

要求：1. 请在题目空格处填入你的旅行地点，如：Beijing, Jinan 或 Qingdao 等；

2. 文中不得出现任何真实的人名、校名及其他相关信息。

3. 不少于 60 词。

提示：1. Where did you go?　2. What did you do there?

3. How did you feel about the trip?

五、写作模板



六、满分作文

_____

原来，Layyy 在医院某一部门担任要职，除此之外，还有自己的生意，也就是说 Layyy 身兼两职，而不是戴了两顶帽子。 趣味英语

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模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ 真题真练 走近中考

☞（答案见 149 页）

一、语法整合真题练

1. Hi, guys, please write three facts you _____ last term in your project. 【中考·扬州】
A. learned B. are learning
C. have learned D. learn

2. She _____ an English magazine when I came in. 【中考·定西】
A. reads B. has read C. will read D. was reading

3. —When will *A Bite of China* Ⅲ begin tonight?
—It _____ for ten minutes. 【中考·天水】
A. will begin B. has begun
C. will be on D. has been on

4. There _____ great changes in Tianshui in next ten years. 【中考·天水】
A. are B. were C. will be D. are going to have

二、高频考点真题练

5. Nowadays, _____ farmers leave their hometown to search for work in the cities. 【中考·滨州】
A. million of B. two millions
C. millions of D. two millions of

6. _____ the girl is only six years old, she knows more than 300 ancient Chinese poems. 【中考·海南】
A. If B. Unless C. Although

7. He was once _____ killed in a car accident several years ago. 【中考·包头】
A. completely B. sadly C. exactly D. nearly

8. The Three Gorges Dam produces _____ for millions of people in China. 【中考·潍坊】
A. electricity B. influence
C. transport D. technology

Ⅱ 原汁原味 提升素养

☞（答案见 150 页）

核心素养

读万卷书不如行万里路。旅行让我们回味历史、欣赏美景、释放心灵。世界那么大，不如去看看日本的樱花，埃及的金字塔，韩国的济州岛……

主题语境：旅游与自然　　语篇类型：记叙文
词数：约 250　难度★★★★☆　建议用时：8 分钟

In October, reporter Claire Epting and her dad set off on a 14-day Antarctic adventure. A polar company offered them the trip A. _____ a prize in an essay contest. Here, Claire talks about her big experience.

When I learned we were going to Antarctica to see emperor penguins（帝企鹅）, I was really excited. I was a little nervous too. B. To get there, we'd have to travel by ship through the Drake Passage（德雷克海峡）which is the deepest and most dangerous one in the world.

At the beginning, we flew from Los Angeles, California, to Ushuaia, Argentina. Ushuaia is at the bottom tip of South America. From there, we sailed for two days to cross the Drake Passage. Huge blue-and-white icebergs were here and there. We reached Snow Hill Island on the third day of the travel.

Mornings in Antarctica began early. After breakfast, we prepared for our outings on the ice. We had to take a helicopter to get to the emperor penguins. After landing, we hiked a mile to reach the penguins. We passed groups of seals and seabirds. We could hear honking（雁鸣及类似的声音）as we got closer.

Then we saw them: huge groups of penguins. Emperor penguins were curious. They came up close to see what we were. But we weren't allowed to touch them. We spent two days at Snow Hill Island.

Going to Antarctica was like traveling to another planet. It was amazing experience. I hope to return some day.

根据短文内容，完成下列各题。

1. 在 A 处空白处填上合适的词，使句意完整。
_____

2. 将短文 B 中画线的句子译成汉语。
_____

3. 请给短文拟一个适当的标题。
_____

Ⅲ 挑战自我 体验原创

☞（答案见 150 页）

请用上 wonder, though, millions of, more than, beside 写一篇 70 词左右的小短文，语篇类型不限。

_____
_____

趣味英语 （小幽默）TOM'S EXCUSE Teacher: Tom, why are you late for school every day?
汤姆的借口 老师：汤姆，你为什么每天上学迟到？（待续）

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Module 2 Public holidays

Unit 1 My family always go somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday begins.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞（答案见 150 页）

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. The company was _____（建立）in 1993 by William J. Nutt.
2. Up _____（直到……为止）last year, they didn't even own a car.
3. —Going to work today, Mum?
   —No, it's my day _____（休息；不工作）today. Let's go shopping!
4. The _____ (旗) went down and the race began.
5. The _____ (乐队) was playing there.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 自从那时起，人们就庆祝国庆节。
   People have celebrated the National Day _____ _____.
7. 在那天会有各种各样的假期活动。
   On that day, there are _____ _____ _____ holiday activities.
8. 孩子们玩得很开心。
   Kids _____ _____ _____.
9. 假期一开始，我们一家就总会去某个好玩的地方。
   My family always go somewhere interesting _____ _____ _____ the holiday begins.
10. 通常，家人团聚在一起。
    Family members usually _____ _____ .

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞（答案见 150 页）

There are flowers and national flags everywhere, and we have a three-day holiday.

考点1 经典搭配"数词＋连字符＋可数名词单数"作定语

1. Karl Marx, a great thinker and politician, was born in Germany _____ ago. 【中考·贵阳】
   A. the two hundredth year
   B. two hundred-year
   C. two hundred years
2. _____ students went to the university to listen to the _____ speech. 【中考·乌鲁木齐】
   A. Thousand of; 120-minutes
   B. Thousands of; 120-minutes
   C. Two thousands; 120-minutes
   D. Two thousand; 120-minute

...and we'll stay there until the end of the holiday.

考点2 联想串记：until/not...until

3. —Excuse me. Is it my turn now?
   —Not yet. Please wait outside _____ your name is called. 【中考·恩施】
   A. until　　B. since　　C. so
4. Some people won't realize the importance of their health _____ they lose it. 【中考·随州】
   A. because　　B. after
   C. when　　D. until

While we're staying with our friends, we're going to spend one day in Qingdao.

考点3 spend/ pay/cost/take

5. —Lin Jia, you have a loving grandma, right?
   —Yes, she always _____ her time with me whenever I need her. 【中考·本溪】
   A. spends　　B. uses　　C. takes　　D. pays
6. It usually takes me 10 minutes _____ to school every day. 【中考·遂宁】
   A. to get　　B. get　　C. gets　　D. getting

Kids have great fun.

考点4 联想串记：have fun/enjoy oneself/have a good time/have a good trip

7. —My friends and I are going out for a picnic tomorrow.
   —_____ 【中考·恩施】
   A. My pleasure.　　B. Have a good time!
   C. Help yourselves.

We also watch bands play music in public parks.

考点5 联想辨异：watch/see/hear sb. do sth. /watch/see/hear sb. doing sth.

8. —Listen! Who is singing in the next room?
   —It must be Sally. I often hear her _____ there. 【中考·铜仁】
   A. singing　　B. sings　　C. to sing　　D. sing

Tom: Every time I come to the corner, a sign says, "School-Go Slow".
汤姆：我每次路过拐角，一个路标上面写着"学校——慢行"。

趣味英语

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Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞（答案见 150 页）

一、单项选择

1. Dragon Boat Festival fell _____ June 18th this year. 【中考·葫芦岛】
A. in B. to C. on D. from

2. Professor Tu Youyou never stops doing research on Chinese medicine, _____? 【中考·上海】
A. is she B. does she
C. isn't she D. doesn't she

3. I believe that the kids will have great _____ in the zoo tomorrow. 【导学号：6066839】
A. funny B. fun
C. happy D. glad

4. My daughter is _____ years old. Today is her _____ birthday. 【中考·邵阳】
A. nine; nineth B. nine; ninth C. ninth; nine

5. She is a _____ girl with two big eyes.
A. six-years-old B. six-year-old
C. six years old D. six-year-olds

6. Jim was ill and his boss gave him two days _____.
A. away B. off
C. on D. over

7. Many people _____ during the vacation season in China.
A. take a vacation B. go off
C. fly kites D. fall behind

8. —You mustn't cross the street now. You have to wait _____ the traffic light turns green.
—Oh, sorry and thank you.
A. when B. after
C. until D. while

9. —Rose, have you made a visit _____?
—Yes, I visited the Giant's Causeway last month.
A. anywhere fantastic B. somewhere fantastic
C. fantastic somewhere D. fantastic anywhere

10. —Could you please give the magazine to Mario?
—Sure. I'll give it to him _____ I see him.
A. as many as B. as much as
C. as often as D. as soon as

二、用所给词的适当形式或所给提示填空

11. Ten years _____ (pass) since they _____ (meet) ten years ago.

12. They spent a long time _____ (finish) the film *Dying to Survive*（《我不是药神》）.

13. I heard some students _____ (sing) songs when I passed by the classroom.

14. —Helen, have you _____ (find) out when the People's Republic of China was _____ (found)?
—Yes, it was _____ (found) on October 1st, 1949.

15. May is the f_____ month of the year. 【中考·新疆】

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

16. 俄罗斯在公共假日期间多数商店都不营业。
During the _____ _____ in Russia, most shops aren't open.

17. 你打算提高英语吗？你的英语学习计划是什么？
Do you plan _____ _____ your English?
What's your _____ _____ English study?

18. "你计划如何度过你的暑假？""足球赛季要到了，我会看所有的比赛"。
—How do you plan to spend your summer holiday?
—The _____ _____ is coming and I'll watch all the matches.

19. 在北京动物园，我们能看见来自不同国家的各种各样的动物。
In Beijing Zoo, we can see _____ _____ _____ animals from different countries.

20. 请你一安好家就把地址告诉我。
Please let me have your address _____ _____ _____ you are settled.

四、补全对话 【中考·永州】

A: Hello, Jack! The Dragon Boat Festival is coming. Would you like to come to my home for lunch on that day?
B: Sure, _____[21]. It's so nice of you.
A: Do you know about the festival?
B: Sorry, _____[22]. I find many people making rice dumplings these days.
A: Yeah, we call rice dumplings *zongzi*.
B: _____[23]?
A: No, I can't, but my grandma can make delicious *zongzi*.
B: _____[24]?
A: It's celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month.
B: _____[25]?
A: We usually watch dragon boat races, eat *zongzi* and have a big lunch with family members.
B: Sounds interesting. I can't wait!

趣味英语 〈趣味易错〉Dutch uncle 是"严厉的批评者"，而不是"荷兰大叔"。go Dutch 是"各付各的账"，而不是"去荷兰"。

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Unit 2 We have celebrated the festival since the first pioneers arrived in America.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞（答案见 150 页）

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. Each child had to give a short _____ （演讲） to the rest of the class.
2. All our chickens are fed on _____（玉米）.
3. The girl quickly disappeared _____ （在……之中） the crowd.
4. The _____ （接下来的） day the weather was worse.
5. He is a _____（开拓者）in the field of biotechnology.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 人们作简短的致辞，为食物而感恩。
   People make short speeches and _____ _____ _____ their food.
7. 当地人，也就是美洲印第安人，教这些拓荒者如何种植玉米。
   The local people, the Native Americans, taught the pioneers _____ _____ _____ corn.
8. 我们通常吃得太多，但是一年只有一次！
   We usually eat _____ _____, but it is only _____ _____ _____!
9. 在节日期间，有很多其他可看的东西和可做的事情。
   During the festival, there are _____ _____ other things _____ _____ and do.
10. 像许多美国人一样，我们通常在电视上观看比赛，而且过得很开心。
    Like many Americans, we usually watch the games on television and _____ _____ very much.

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞（答案见 150 页）

It is a time for a special dinner among family and friends.

考点1 求同辨异：among/between

1. —Are you watching the football matches of the World Cup these days?
   —Sometimes, and I'll watch the match _____ Japan and Poland tonight. 【中考·包头】
   A. against　B. about　C. through　D. between
2. _____ (在……之中) the rivers, the Yangtze River is the longest one and the second longest one is the Yellow River. 【中考·衡阳】

The local people, the Native Americans, taught the pioneers how to grow corn.

考点2 一词多义：grow

3. 写出画线单词的汉语意思
   When he grows up, he wants to grow different kinds of vegetables from all over the world on his own farm.
   _____ _____
4. They will _____ (种植) a kind of special fruit on the hill.

We lay the table, and then before we begin dinner, my father gives thanks for the food, so we remember why we celebrate the festival.

考点3 一语辨异：lay/lie

5. 26路公共汽车正行驶在中华路上，这时司机看到一位老人正躺在路边。 【中考·本溪】
   Bus No. 26 was going along Zhonghua Road _____ the driver saw an old man _____ on the side of the road.
6. Some people _____ a few newspapers on the ground and _____ on them.

We often talk a lot and tell stories after dinner as well.

考点4 联想串记：as well/also/too/either/as well as

7. Mike can speak English and he can speak French too.
   A. also　B. either
   C. as well　D. as well as
8. He hadn't finished the test, _____ (也). 【改编·台州】

During the festival, there are plenty of other things to see and do.

考点5 联想串记：plenty of/lots of/a lot of/a number of

9. These is a lot of oil in this area.（改为同义句）
   There is _____ _____ oil in this area.
10. It's necessary for children to have _____ sleep.
    A. plenty of
    B.too much
    C. a lot
    D.a number of

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Football is also important at Thanksgiving, with many teams playing games.

考点6 “with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”结构

11. With the old man _____ (lead) the way, we got there in time.

12. —I'm thirsty. I'd like a glass of orange juice.What about you, Andy?
—I prefer a cup of tea _____ nothing in it. 【中考·达州】
A. with B. for C. to D. without

Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞(答案见151页)

一、单项选择

1. Danny _____ believes that bears hibernate (冬眠) in winter _____.
A. also; either B. too; as well
C. also; as well D. as well; too

2. There's one taken by the River Seine _____ these photos. Can you find it out? 【中考·无锡】
A. except B. including
C. between D. among

3. We invited the famous psychologist (心理学家) to make a _____ for students in the school hall.
A. talk B. word
C. speech D. story

4. There's also _____ transport: buses and taxis, and the airport is near the city.
A. plenty of B. lot of
C. a lot D. plenty

5. There are two times to _____ corn in my hometown—spring and summer.
A. grow B. drink
C. water D. celebrate

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. We help wash the _____ (dish) after dinner.

7. While Mary _____ (cross) the street, a car suddenly came.

8. Tom _____ (lie) in bed and didn't feel like getting up because he had a fever.

9. They gave _____ (thank) to the police for helping find their lost dog.

10. He learns English by _____ (listen) to the tape.

三、按要求完成句子

11. School will end in ten minutes. (改为同义句)
School will _____ _____ in ten minutes.

12. Jenny can sing and she can dance as well. (改为同义句)
Jenny can sing and she can _____ dance.

13. We made a plan to decide where we would go. (改为同义句)
We made a plan to decide _____ _____ _____.

14. The old man came to say “thank you” the next day. (改为同义句)
_____ _____ _____ the old man came to say “thank you”.

15. He shook hands with us _____ a smile _____ his face. (用合适的介词完成句子)

四、任务型阅读 (词数:约160 建议用时:6分钟) 【中考·龙东】

The Chongyang Festival is a traditional Chinese festival. It is celebrated on the ninth day of the ninth lunar (阴历) month. It's also called the Double Ninth Festival.

The festival started as early as the Warring States Period (475-221BC). It has a history of more than 1,700 years. Among the numbers from zero to nine, nine is the highest odd number (奇数). People believe that two “ninths” meeting together stand for a long life. So it is a special holiday for Chinese people to show love and respect for their elders. They hold many kinds of activities in honor of old people to wish them good health and a long life.

The festival comes during the golden time of fall. On the day, people traditionally drink chrysanthemum (菊花) wine, eat Double-Ninth Cakes and climb mountains. They also carry a kind of plant; its name is dogwood. People in ancient times believed that the plant could drive away evil (邪恶的) spirits and prevent them from catching an illness in winter.

16. When is the Double Ninth Festival?
_____

17. Does the Double Ninth Festival have a history of 2,700 years?
_____

18. What do two “ninths” meeting together stand for?
_____

19. Who do people celebrate the Double Ninth Festival for?
_____

20. What do people traditionally drink and eat on the festival?
_____

趣味英语 (小幽默) Mother (reprimanding her daughter): You mustn't pull the cat's tail.
妈妈(正教训她的女儿):你不该拽猫尾巴。(待续)

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Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅰ 题组专训 突破考点

☞（答案见 151 页）

While we're staying with our friends, we're going to spend one day in Qingdao.

考点1 连词：after/as soon as/ before/since/until/ when/while

1. Bob, dinner is ready. Please wash your hands _____ you eat. 【中考·河北】

A. until B. after C. while D. before

2. The bell rang _____ the teacher was explaining the experiment to the students.

A. until B. before C. while D. after

To many people in the world, this time of year is the season for giving and receiving presents.

考点2 一语辨异 receive/accept

3. You will r_____ a warm welcome when you come to our village. 【中考·杭州】

4. With all her efforts, the children finally _____(接受) her as one of the family. 【中考·苏州】

They do not know that it is their parents who put the presents at the end of their beds ...

考点3 强调句型 It is/was...that/who...

5. It was on Monday night _____ all this happened.

A. why B. where C. that D. which

For me, I always like enjoying myself on the beach in the south, but it depends on the weather.

考点4 经典搭配 depend on

6. 现在的孩子过于依赖父母。 【中考·随州】

Children these days _____ _____ their parents too much.

Ⅱ 课后巩固 拓展延伸

☞（答案见 151 页）

一、单项选择

1. _____ in his small room that he wrote the great novel.

A. He is B. That was C. He was D. It was

2. Jane is my new pen pal. I often _____ her e-mail.

A. refuse B. receive C. accept D. confuse

3. Mary _____ down on the ground and soon fell _____.

A. lied; asleep B. lay; sleep

C. laid; sleeping D. lay; asleep

4. —A research suggests that walking helps people live longer.

—I quite agree, but it _____ on when and how they walk. 【中考·宜昌】

A. remains B. separates C. returns D. depends

5. Children's Day is coming. My little brother is _____ the time these days.

A. looking out B. counting down

C. coming up with D. cheering up

二、语法专练（从方框中选择恰当的词填空）

when, until, before, since, after

6. The teacher didn't leave _____ twelve o'clock .

7. Tom was riding a bike around the lake _____ he fell into it.

8. We must get to the town _____ it is getting dark.

9. I found your keys _____ you left the house.

10. Mr Green has taught in this school _____ 1993.

三、阅读理解（词数：约 230 建议用时：6 分钟）

【改编·百色】

The Spring Festival is one of the most important festivals in China. During the festival, Chinese people have many activities. They paste Spring Festival Couplets（春联）, greeting the New Year and saying goodbye to the old year. On the first day of the Spring Festival, people hang out, wearing new clothes. Nowadays, children get red packets from their parents and their relatives. It is a good time for people to visit relatives and friends. More importantly, the Spring Festival is celebrated not only in China but also in other parts of the world.

The Spring Festival was celebrated in the UK from 1980. Every New Year, people also get together and have lots of activities. They sing songs and share joy with friends or watch movies in the cinema. Besides, the Spring Festival has become a key time for Chinese living in the US. They go to a large evening party to welcome the traditional New Year. The Chinese New Year will be welcomed with three weeks of celebration across Australia. Thousands of people come to Sydney's Chinatown. They enjoy fireworks and lion dances. The family dinner on New Year's Eve is an important tradition for Chinese whether they were born in

Daughter: I'm only holding it, Mom. The cat's pulling.
女儿：妈妈，我只是抓着猫尾巴，是猫在拽。

趣味英语

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Singapore or moved there from China. They usually hold it at home because having it in a restaurant takes away the meaning of the tradition.

11. Which activity is not mentioned（提到）in Paragraph One?

A. Hold a New Year party.

B. Hang out, wearing new clothes.

C. Visit relatives and friends.

D. Paste Spring Festival Couplets.

12. The underlined word "fireworks" in the second paragraph means "_____" in Chinese.

A. 火炉工　　B. 消防员

C. 烟花表演　　D. 畅销书

13. How many countries are mentioned in the passage?

A. Two.　　B. Three.

C. Four.　　D. Five.

Ⅲ 课文精华 新编巧练

☞（答案见 151 页）

用本模块所学单词或短语的适当形式填空完成短文

Mid-Autumn Festival is very important in China. Chinese people usually have three days _____[1] during the festival. They have celebrated the festival _____[2] long long ago.

A few days before the festival, people start to get ready for it. Sons and daughters will come back to their parents' house _____ _____ _____[3]（一……就……）they finish their work.Usually people who work far away return home the day before the festival. It's a time for all the family to get together.

The f_____[4] night, while the parents are busy cooking in the kitchen, we l_____[5] the table. As the full moon appears, we begin to celebrate it _____[6] eating a big dinner. There are _____[7]（各种各样的）dishes. A_____[8] them is the traditional food, such as chicken, fish and other nice things. There are many delicious drinks as well. We eat the mooncakes, enjoy the moon and talk a lot u_____[9] late into the night. We enjoy _____[10] (our) very much.

Ⅳ 学必有法 作文提分

☞（答案见 151 页）

一、话题分析

本单元的话题是festivals, holidays and celebrations（节假日活动）。我们在平时的生活和学习中要关注节假日活动，了解它们的历史渊源，庆祝方式。

二、写作方法

"总分总三步法"介绍传统节日

1. 总述——开篇点题：介绍中国的传统节日；
2. 分述——展开表述：说明该节日的日期及人们如何度过这一传统节日；
3. 总述——表达愿望或心情。

三、素材积累

1. "描述公共假期类"作文常用词汇：
somewhere interesting; have a three-day holiday; have one day off; have fun; traditional dinner; lay the table
2. "描述公共假期类"作文常用句型：
...is a traditional festival. People have celebrated the festival since...
We have...days off./ We have a 数词 +-+day holiday.
It's a time for...to do...

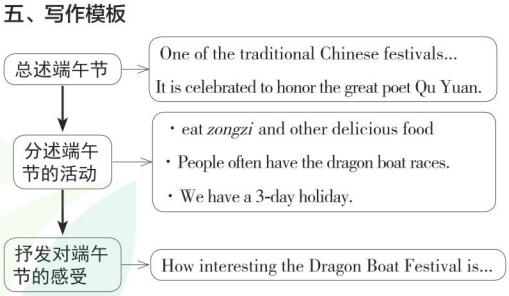
四、写作任务　　【改编·兰州】

假设你是李华，今天正逢端午节，你的英国笔友Jack对中国传统文化很感兴趣，写信向你询问端午节的有关情况。请你根据以下内容提示，给他写一封回信。

提示：the Dragon Boat Festival, Qu Yuan dragon boat races, *zongzi*, a 3-day holiday

要求：80 词左右，注意书信格式

五、写作模板



六、满分作文

_____

_____

_____

_____

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模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ 真题真练 走近中考

☞（答案见 151 页）

一、语法整合真题练

1. —What were you and your father doing at 7:00 yesterday evening?
—I was doing my homework _____ my father was reading newspapers. 【中考·哈尔滨】
A. when B. as soon as C. while

2. I didn't realize he was a famous scientist _____ you told me. 【中考·益阳】
A. until B. because C. since

3. Jack has learned more about teamwork（团队合作）_____ he joined the soccer team. 【中考·黔南】
A. until B. since C. while D. though

4. —There is always a smile on your face. Isn't there any trouble in your life?
—Yes, there is. But life is like a mirror._____ you smile at it, it will smile back. 【中考·荆州】
A. When B. Before C. Until D. After

5. Mum won't let Simon go out unless he promises to be back _____ 10 o'clock tonight. 【中考·泰州】
A. till B. before C. as D. since

二、高频考点真题练

6. —Mr Wu has recommended many books. Have you decided _____ first ?
—Yes. *The Little Prince*. 【中考·扬州】
A. how to read B. which to read
C. when to read D. where to read

7. How does Jane _____ with her mother, _____ making phone calls or chatting online? 【中考·黔西南】
A. keep in touch; with B. keeping touch; by
C. keep in touch; by D. keeping touch; with

8. Children had fun _____ (play) in Disneyland on Children's Day. 【中考·龙东】

9. At present there are many online courses and we can choose some to study by _____ (we). 【中考·宿迁】

Ⅱ 原汁原味 提升素养

☞（答案见 152 页）

核心素养

习主席说过中华传统文化是我们最深厚的软实力。发扬中国的传统文化是我们所有人的职责，中学生作为国家未来的力量，更是如此。

主题语境：春节的习俗　　语篇类型：说明文
词数：约 160　难度★★★☆☆　建议用时：8 分钟

The Spring Festival is the most traditional festival in China. Each Chinese pays much attention to it. When I was a child, I celebrated the Spring Festival with my family in a traditional way, such as helping to clean our houses, putting red couplets on gates, setting off firecrackers, and wearing new clothes. Now, I spend only 4 or 5 days at home with my parents celebrating the Spring Festival, and then I will hurry back to work. Maybe in the near future, I will have no time to celebrate the Spring Festival at my hometown, and my parents have to come to stay with us in the city.

Whether or not, I like the Spring Festival. It is one of the most important parts of our Chinese culture. I will try my best to celebrate it in the traditional way to protect what our ancestor（祖先）has left behind.

根据短文，回答下列问题。

1. Which festival is the most traditional festival in China?
_____

2. How did the writer celebrate the Spring Festival when he was young?
_____

3. What does the writer think of this festival?
_____

Ⅲ 挑战自我 体验原创

☞（答案见 152 页）

以下是我们本模块所学的重点词汇，请同学们发挥想象，用它们编写一篇 80 词左右的短文。
vacation, kid, off, all kinds of, lay the table, ourselves

_____
_____
_____
_____

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Mom: Certainly! Take this piece and cut it in two!
妈妈：当然可以！拿这块蛋糕把它切成两块吧！

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Module 3 Heroes

Unit 1 She trained hard, so she became a great player later.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞（答案见 152 页）

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. I've never lived _____（在国外）before.
2. Children sometimes have strong _____（意志）.
3. She won a gold _____（奖牌）at the last Olympics.
4. Do you know who will _____（出席）the important meeting?
5. His pronunciation is _____（实在）terrible.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 她在剑桥大学获得了博士学位。
   She completed her _____ _____ at Cambridge University.
7. 他再一次赢得了比赛。
   _____ _____ he won the competition.
8. 她二十四岁时停止了打乒乓球。
   She _____ _____ table tennis when she was twenty-four.
9. 无论别人说什么，我都不会放弃这项工作！
   _____ others say, I never _____ _____ this job!
10. 我觉得她不仅仅是一名出色的运动员，而且还是一名好学生。
    I think she's a good student _____ _____ _____ a good player.

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞（答案见 152 页）

She's won many world competitions, including four gold medals in the Olympics.

考点1 联想辨异：including/included/include

1. The famous singer continued singing some pop songs, _____ three of my favourites. 【导学号：6066839】
   A. include　　B. includes
   C. including　　D. included
2. This is the whole bill, _____ (include) the service.

Whatever she does, she never gives up!

考点2 联想串记：whatever/whenever/whoever/wherever/however

3. Tourists can choose to visit Kunming _____ they like spring, summer, autumn or winter. 【中考·昆明】
   A. whoever　　B. whatever
   C. whenever　　D. wherever
4. —Do you still remember our primary teacher,Mrs. Liu?
   —Yes. She always encouraged us and gave us support _____ we met difficulties. 【中考·广东】
   A. whenever　　B. whatever　　C. however

考点3 经典搭配：give up

5. —Don't _____ hope. Everything will be over soon.
   —Yes. We should learn to be braver when we are in trouble. 【中考·滨州】
   A. turn up　　B. give up
   C. clean up　　D. take up
6. Little Tom decided to _____ the bad habit of sleeping in class.
   A. make up　　B. call up
   C. look up　　D. give up

That's amazing!

考点4 一语辨异：amazing/amazed

7. 听到这则惊人的消息，我们很吃惊。
   We were very _____ at the _____ news.
8. It's really _____ to see such an _____ film.
   A. interesting; amazing
   B. interested; amazed
   C. interested; amazing
   D. interesting; amazed

I think she's a good student as well as a good player.

考点5 联想辨异：as well as/not only...but also...

9. Lily as well as John _____ (be) going to join the Sports Club, but not only Mary but also her friends _____(not like) this club.
10. —I'm planning to climb Mount Huang this summer. Would you like to come along?
    —Wow! That would be exciting _____ challenging. I'm in! 【中考·无锡】
    A. as well as　　B. as good as
    C. as long as　　D. as far as

趣味英语 （趣味易错）black tea 红茶（不是黑茶）

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Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞（答案见 152 页）

一、单项选择

1. Kate as well as Jane _____ good with children.
A. am B. is C. are D. were

2. Most of the kids in our school enjoy pop songs, _____ some hit songs on the Internet like *Gangnam Style*.
A. besides B. including C. except D. without

3. I always get up early on weekdays, _____ I'm afraid I will be late for school. 【中考·黄石】
A. because B. so C. though D. than

4. —Are you a fan of the science TV show *Super Brain*?
—Yes, those people's great brainpower is _____. 【改编·连云港】
A. tired B. amazed C. tiring D. amazing

5. In the song *I Bet My Life*, the US rock band Imagine Dragon tells people never to _____ catching their dreams. 【中考·连云港】
A. give up B. give out C. give in D. give off

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Tom is _____ (clever) than any other boy in his class.

7. Zheng Chenggong is one of the national _____ (hero) in our country. We are proud of him. 【中考·淮安】

8. _____ (what) you do, please don't break the rules!

9. The child is crying. Please do something to make him stop _____ (cry).

10. In the interview she told me an _____ (amaze) story.

11. The work has been finished as he _____ (will) it.

12. You can enjoy water sports,or _____ (simple) lie on the beach. 【中考·扬州】

13. Chuchu started _____ (learn) English at the age of six.

14. If you take somebody _____ (else) e-dictionary by mistake, you should say sorry and return it to him or her as soon as possible.

15. Last week, Helen _____ in the English speech _____ and won the first prize.(compete)

三、句型转换

16. What other things can you see on your bed?（改为同义句）
_____ _____ can you see on your bed?

17. Jim is the tallest boy in his class.（改为同义句）
Jim is taller than _____ _____ boy in his class.

18. Amy is very careful.She notices small changes around her.（合并为一句） 【中考·南通】
Amy is careful _____ _____ notice small changes around her.

19. Whatever he says,his wife will agree with him.（改为同义句）
_____ _____ _____ he says,his wife will agree with him.

20. Alan was ill yesterday, so he didn't attend the meeting.（改为同义句）
① Alan didn't attend the meeting yesterday _____ he was ill.
② Alan didn't attend the meeting yesterday _____ _____ being ill.

四、补全对话

根据对话内容，选择恰当的句子补全对话（其中有一项多余）。 【中考·长春】

(Mrs. Poole, a 77-year-old dancer, has just won "Best Ballet（芭蕾舞）Dancer" of the city.)

Zhang Hua: Congratulations! Could I ask you some questions?

Mrs. Poole: _____[21]

Zhang Hua: When did you start to learn ballet?

Mrs. Poole: _____[22]

Zhang Hua: It must be very difficult to become a good dancer. Did you think of giving up?

Mrs. Poole: Yes, it was in my thirties.

Zhang Hua: _____[23]

Mrs. Poole: Because I thought I was too old for ballet, but I'm still dancing now.

Zhang Hua: Cool! _____[24]

Mrs. Poole: It is not only a kind of dance, but also a lifelong job. Ballet is my life.

Zhang Hua: How you love it! _____[25]

Mrs. Poole: Certainly not. Do what you love to do. It's the secret to success.

Zhang Hua: Thank you! Nice talking with you!

A. Sure, you can.
B. I started at the age of seven.
C. I really can't agree with you.
D. What does ballet mean to you?
E. Why did you want to stop dancing then?
F. Would you mind giving me some advice?

（字母缩写）DJ（disc jockey）音乐节目主持人

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Unit 2 There were few doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞（答案见 152 页）

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. The _____（发明）of the computer has revolutionized the business world.
2. Lie down and _____（休息）for an hour after lunch.
3. Do you _____（意识到）you're an hour later?
4. It took several months for his _____（伤口）to heal.
5. It was too difficult to _____（治疗）patients because of the shortage of medicine.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 诺尔曼·白求恩是中国最著名的英雄之一。
   Norman Bethune is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ heroes in China.
7. 他来到中国，帮助中国人民并为他们而牺牲。
   He came to China _____ _____ the Chinese people and _____ _____ them.
8. 当时，医生很少，所以他不得不很辛苦地独自工作。
   _____ _____ _____, there were few doctors, so he had to work very hard _____ _____ _____.
9. 白求恩医生经常不辞辛苦，顾不上休息和照顾自己。
   Dr Bethune often worked very hard _____ _____ or _____ _____ _____ himself.
10. 最后，他因伤去世。
    _____ _____ _____, he _____ _____ his wound.

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞（答案见 152 页）

He came to China to help the Chinese people and died for them.

考点1 联想辨异：die for/die of/die from

1. Let's remember the heroes who _____ the peace of the world.
   A. died of　　B. died from
   C. died for　　D. died out
2. 用适当的介词填空：
   Thousands of people died _____ the infection（传染病）after the earthquake.

He soon realised that many people were dying because they did not get to hospital quickly enough.

考点2 联想辨异：dying/die/death/dead

3. His grandmother _____ for 6 years.And he still misses her very much.　【中考·西宁】
   A. died　　B. has died
   C. has been dead　　D. has been died
4. The boy had to make a living by himself after his parents' _____ (die).

Dr Bethune developed new ways of taking care of the sick.

考点3 联想串记：take care of/look after

5. We should be kind to the old and take care _____ them in daily life.
   A. of　　B. for　　C. with　　D. about
6. My sister will take care of my cat while I am on holiday.（改为同义句）　【中考·重庆】
   My sister will _____ _____ my cat while I am on holiday.

考点4 一语辨异：sick/ill

7. 他正照顾生病的妻子，她已经病了好几周了。
   He is looking after his _____ wife, who has been _____ for weeks.
8. Many people are _____. Let's look after the _____ people.
   A. illness; sick　　B. ill; ill
   C. ill; sick　　D. sick; ill

Once, he even worked for sixty-nine hours without stopping and managed to save over a hundred lives.

考点5 联想辨异：manage to do sth./try to do sth.

9. Though he was very busy last weekend, he _____ (managed/tried) to stay with his children. His wife was pleased with him.
10. —How did you _____ to learn so much about this subject?
    —By spending more time in the library.
    A. remember　　B. manage
    C. refuse　　D. fail

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Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞（答案见 152 页）

一、单项选择

1. Mount Lao is one of _____ mountains in Qingdao. Many tourists like climbing it every year. 【中考·青岛】

A. famous
B. the more famous
C. most famous
D. the most famous

2. Would you please _____ my baby brother while I'm cooking?

A. take out of　　B. take care of
C. take part in　　D. take away from

3. Unluckily, two people _____ a terrible traffic accident last night.

A. died of　　B. died from
C. died for　　D. died by

4. —What a mess! The sharing bikes are thrown everywhere.
—Let's collect and put them in the right place _____ they can be used conveniently. 【中考·东营】

A. unless　　B. so that
C. because　　D. so long as

5. Tom is looking after his _____ mother, because she is _____ in bed with a cold.

A. sick ; illness　　B. ill ; ill
C. sick ; ill　　D. ill ; sick

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Jim went to school in a hurry this morning without _____ (eat) breakfast.

7. The nurses from the front（前线）took good care of the _____ (wound).

8. _____ (Canada) speak both English and French.

9. Several doctors are having an _____ (operate) on the boy's head at the moment.

10. Do you think you can manage _____ (get) us the tickets?

11. Bill continued _____ (read) books after doing his homework.

12. He _____ (treat) me as a child.

13. The little girl cried when she saw her _____ (die) cat.

14. Body language is _____ (use) if you don't know the language well in a strange country.

15. Those _____ have _____ lots of _____ since they came to the Academy of Science（科学院）(invent).

三、任务型阅读（词数：约 220 建议用时：6 分钟）



Wang Yaping, a 33-year-old space-woman, made history— she is China's first teacher in space.

Wang Yaping taught Chinese primary and middle school students on Earth physics problems in the zero-gravity environment（失重环境）. She prepared for the lecture for a long time.

Wang, born in January 1980, is from east China's Shandong Province. She was a pilot in the People's Liberation Army Air Force（空军）with experience of 1,600 hours of flying.

The world's first teacher in space was Christa McAuliffe, a 37-year-old middle school teacher from the United States, but the Space Shuttle Challenger（挑战者号）disintegrated（崩裂）after 73 seconds into flight on Jan. 28, 1986. McAuliffe and other six members were killed.

"Wang's lecture was a pleasant surprise," said Zhang Xiaoguang, an astronaut in the three members of the Shenzhou-10 spacecraft. "_____（她无论做什么都很优秀）. Sometimes we'd like to give her a helping hand, but she just would not take the hand in help," said Nie Haisheng.

Like many young people, Wang likes photography, music and basketball. She said, "We are all students in facing the universe. We are looking forward to joining our young friends to learn and explore the mystical（神秘的）and beautiful universe."

（一）简要回答问题。

16. Who did Wang Yaping give the lecture to on physics problems in space?

_____

17. What was Christa McAuliffe?

_____

（二）请根据短文中所给汉语完成句子。

18. She _____ _____ in whatever she does.

（三）请把短文中画线的句子译成汉语。

19. _____

（四）请给短文拟一个恰当的英文标题。

20. _____

（俚语）Every dog has its day. 人人皆有得意时。

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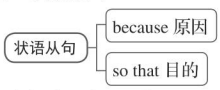
Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅰ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞（答案见 153 页）

Many people were dying because they did not get to hospital quickly enough.

考点1 思维导图：状语从句

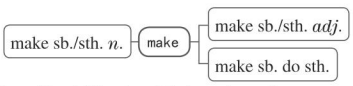


1. _____ his right hand was hurt, _____ he wrote slowly. 【中考·凉山】
A. Because ; so B. Because ; /
C. Although; but D. Although; /

2. The teacher asked me to read aloud _____ all the students could hear me.
A. because B. for
C. so that D. in order to

Florence Nightingale made hospitals clean.

考点2 思维导图 make



3. How time flies! We should show love for our parents and make them _____ how much they mean to us.
A. to know B. knowing C. knew D. know

After ten years of fighting and ten more years on the way home, Odysseus completes his journey...

考点3 “数字＋more＋名词”

4. There will be a big show tomorrow night and two _____ shows on the weekend.
A. more B. others C. else D. another

Ⅱ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞（答案见 153 页）

一、单项选择

1. —When will the plane _____?
—At 2:00 this afternoon. 【中考·本溪】
A. cut off B. put off C. turn off D. take off

2. —Do you have enough students to carry the boxes?
—No, I think we need _____ students.
A. another B. two others
C. more two D. two more

3. Luke's mother will be _____ him if he wins the reading competition. 【中考·沈阳】
A. proud of B. tired of
C. worried about D. strict with

4. Many people like reading newspapers _____ they can learn what's happening in the world. 【中考·德州】
A. so that B. ever since
C. as soon as D. even though

5. The joke was so funny that it made him _____ again and again.
A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughed D. laughs

二、语法专练（同义句转换）

6. He got up early this morning in order to catch the early bus.
He got up early this morning _____ _____ he could catch the early bus.

7. The girl failed to win the gold medal because she didn't train hard enough.
The girl didn't train hard enough, _____ she failed to win the gold medal.

8. I didn't attend the party because of my illness.
I didn't attend the party _____ I was ill.

9. He was too excited to go to sleep.
He was _____ excited _____ he couldn't go to sleep.

10. Liu Hai ran so fast that he became the winner of the boy's 1000-metre race.
Liu Hai ran very fast, _____ he became the winner of the boy's 1000-metre race.

三、任务型阅读（词数：约 220 建议用时：8 分钟）

【中考·菏泽】

Lei Haiwei, a 37-year-old fast food courier（快递员）from Hunan Province, got first place in a televised Chinese poetry knowledge competition. He beat other competitors, including a master's degree（硕士学位）graduate from Beijing University, in the third season of the Chinese Poetry Conference on CCTV on April 4, 2018.

“My interest in ancient poems began as early as I was six years old. My father hoped I would grow up to be a man who keeps the mountains, rivers, lakes and seas in mind,” the courier said.

In 2001, the younger Lei found a job in Shanghai and began to read books related to ancient poems at bookstores or libraries in his spare time, since he didn't make much

趣味英语 〈小幽默〉 Son: Dad, is French hard to learn?
儿子：爸爸，法语难学吗？〈待续〉

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money. The young man also developed a habit of reciting poems he liked and writing them down after returning home.

Though Lei works as a fast food courier in Hangzhou later, his love for poems never died. Even on his busiest work days, he used any available moment to recite poems. "For example, I am used to reciting poems when I wait for food at restaurants, and traffic lights on my way to deliver food. Reciting poems not only enriches my knowledge, but also makes my job less boring. As for my future plan, I will stick to reading and reciting poems," Lei said.

根据短文内容，完成下列各题。

11. How old is Lei Haiwei?

_____

12. What habit did Lei Haiwei develop when he worked in Shanghai?

_____

_____

13. 把短文最后一段中画线句子翻译成汉语。

_____

14. 给短文拟一个恰当的标题。

_____

Ⅲ 课文精华 新编巧练 ☞（答案见 153 页）

用本模块所学单词或短语的适当形式填空

Norman Bethune was a _____[1] (Canada) doctor. He went to Spain to treat the _____[2] (wound) soldiers during the war. He _____[3] (realise) that many people couldn't be sent to the hospital quickly. So he developed new ways of _____[4] (take care of) the sick. He _____[5] (invention) many special medical _____[6] (tool) to use outside hospitals.

Later, he came to China.He often worked very hard without _____[7] (rest). He even worked for sixty-nine hours and _____[8] (manage) to save over a hundred lives. Once he cut his finger during an operation, but he _____[9] (continue) working. In the end, he _____[10] (die of) his wound.

Ⅳ 学必有法 作文提分 ☞（答案见 153 页）

一、话题分析

本单元的话题是描述自己心目中的一位英雄人物。要求学生介绍某一位有成就人士的生平。写作时可按时间顺序展开叙述。

二、写作方法

"三步法"介绍英雄人物

1. 人物概述：引出介绍人物
2. 事迹描述：简要陈述人物成名历程
3. 情感观点：阐述对人物的评价

三、素材积累

1. "描述人物"类作文常用的短语

be born; work hard; in trouble; give up; have a will; manage to do; be able to; with one's help

2. "描述人物"类作文常用的句型：

He/She is my hero because...

Whatever difficulties he/she meets, ...

He/She ... so that he/she can...

四、写作任务

南丁格尔是一个心地善良、乐于助人的人，她终身奉献于护士事业，为纪念她，人们把她的生日 5 月 12 日定为国际护士节（International Nurses' Day)。请你根据下面的信息，写一篇短文简要介绍她的生平。

要求：文章词数在 80–100 之间，可根据要点作适当发挥。

1820	be born,in a rich family
1851	be trained
During the war	save soldiers' lives,the front hospitals
After the war	become a national hero,open the world's first nurse school
1910	die
1974	become,International Nurses' Day

五、写作模板

人物概述 → Florence Nightingale was a famous British nurse.

事迹描述 → She was born ....she was trained...she went to help in the front hospitals ...

情感观点 → In 1974, her birthday became International Nurses' Day...

六、满分作文

A famous British nurse—Florence Nightingale

_____

_____

_____

_____

Father: My boy, at the beginning it is, but after that, it becomes easy.
父亲：孩子，开头难，但往后就变得容易了。（待续）

趣味英语

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模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ 真题真练 走近中考 ☞(答案见153页)

一、语法整合真题练

1. The doctor looks tired and sleepy _____ he stayed up late to look after his patients yesterday. 【中考·贵阳】
A. because B. if C. unless

2. The two companies decided to work together _____ they had common interest. 【中考·上海】
A. because B. unless C. but D. or

3. —*Harry Potter* is _____ an interesting novel _____ I want to read it again.
—I agree with you. 【中考·咸宁】
A. so; that B. too; to C. such; that D. as; as

4. My arm is still painful, _____ I'm going to see a doctor. 【中考·临沂】
A. so B. for C. but D.or

5. 污染如此严重，人人都应该出一份力来制止它。(so...that) 【中考·滨州】
_____

二、高频考点真题练

6. Wang Yaping and Liu Yang are our _____ in China. We're proud _____ them. 【中考·龙东】
A. woman astronauts; of B. women astronauts; of
C. women astronauts; in

7. Peter, _____ honest boy, bought _____ useful dictionary in the store yesterday. 【中考·南充】
A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a

8. —May I be allowed to choose a summer course?
—It's up to you. You're _____ to make your own decision. 【中考·郴州】
A. too old B. enough old C. old enough

9. We've worked for a long time. Let's stop _____ (have) a rest. 【中考·绥化】
_____

Ⅱ 原汁原味 提升素养 ☞(答案见153页)

核心素养 清华大学副校长薛其坤教授在《开讲啦》节目上说道：我的成功之处在于凡事做到极致。当你每次都能把手头的事情做到最好、并坚持下来的时候，你一定会成为一个成功的人。

主题语境：做人做事 语篇类型：记叙文
词数：约180 难度★★★☆☆ 建议用时：5分钟

Andrew Carnegie（安德鲁·卡耐基）was a hero in many people's heart. He gave away a lot to cultural and educational organizations. Being one of the richest Americans, however, Carnegie once lived through long poor times.

When he was only 12, little Andrew found a job in a factory. Working from six in the morning until six in the evening, he got $1.20 a week. Then he was given a new job after a few months for $1.65. 这份工作很危险。Because the boiler（锅炉）might explode（爆炸）and kill him if he was not careful.

Later, Carnegie worked as a messenger boy for $2.50 a week, which was a high wage（工钱）for a boy of fourteen. Although he was smaller than the others, he was the fastest of all. Soon he was given $3.00 a week. In his spare time, he caught the chance to learn how to send messages by telegraph（电报）. Finally, he studied well enough to become a telegraph operator, getting $25 a month.

Such was Andrew Carnegie, who did each job to the best on his own.

根据短文内容，完成下列各题。

1. Though Carnegie was one of the richest Americans, he once lived through _____.
2. For his first job, Carnegie was paid only $1.20 _____.
3. Translate the underlined Chinese sentence into English.
_____
4. Translate the underlined English sentence into Chinese.
_____

Ⅲ 挑战自我 体验原创 ☞(答案见153页)

以下是我们本模块所学的重点词汇，请同学们发挥想象，用它们编写一篇70词左右的短文。

abroad, amazing, give up, will, on one's own, including
_____

趣味英语 Son: That's great! I'll learn the latter half.
儿子：太棒了！那我就学后半部分。

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Module 4 Home alone

Unit 1 I can look after myself, although it won't be easy for me.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞(答案见153页)

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. Did you _____ (锁住) the car?
2. He _____ (未出席) 20 games after breaking a bone in his wrist.
3. There should not be too much _____ (正文) in children's books .
4. Neither the driver nor the _____ (乘客) were hurt.
5. The train will depart from _____ (站台) Six.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 在家的时候要关上门，出去的时候要锁上门。
   Shut the door when you are _____ and lock it when you _____ _____.
7. 您的火车马上要开了。
   Your train _____ _____ _____ leave.
8. 你一定要吃大量新鲜的水果和蔬菜。
   _____ _____ you eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables.
9. 尤其要注意门。
   Be especially _____ _____ the door.
10. 我的闹钟响声很大以至于它一定会把我叫醒。
    My clock rings _____ loudly _____ it will certainly_____ me _____.

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞(答案见153页)

So am I, but I can't miss two weeks of school.

考点1 求同辨异：so/neither 引导倒装句

1. Jim can swim, _____. 【中考·绥化】
   A. neither can I B. so I can C. so can I
2. My sister didn't attend the party yesterday. _____ _____ _____ (我也没去).

Shut it when you're in and lock it when you go out.

考点2 一语辨异：shut/close

3. 他们结束了会议，然后关上了门。
   They _____ the meeting and then _____ the door.
4. 你出门时请关好窗户。
   Please _____ the windows when you go out.

Well, make sure you eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables.

考点3 经典短语：make sure

5. She looked around to _____ that she was alone.
   A. find out B. think of C. make sure D. try out
6. 检查一下那根木棍，确认没有断成两截。
   Check the wooden stick to _____ _____ that it hasn't broken in two.

Your train is about to leave.

考点4 联想辨异：be about to do sth./be going to do sth.

7. 我正要出门时外面下起了雨。
   I _____ _____ _____ leave home when it began to rain outside.
8. —Do you know when he came back?
   —Yes. At about twelve o'clock.I was just about_____ to bed. 【导学号：6066839】
   A. go B. went C. to go D. going

See you in a couple of weeks!

考点5 联想辨异：a couple of/a pair of

9. I spent a c_____ of days sightseeing in Guilin.
10. He put on a _____ of short pants and an undershirt.
    A. couple B. number
    C. piece D. pair

Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞(答案见154页)

一、单项选择

1. —My friends and I will visit the Summer Palace today.
   —_____ 【改编·天津】
   A. My pleasure. B. Thanks a lot.
   C. Have a nice trip! D. Nice to meet you.
2. If you'd like more information, _____ the Hotline at 414-3929.
   A. tell B. speak C. sing D. ring

(俚语)You are a lucky dog. 你是一个幸运儿。

趣味英语

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3. —Lisa, don't let _____ in. I am too busy to meet anyone this morning.
—OK. I _____. 【中考·西宁】
A. nobody; will
B. anybody; won't
C. somebody; don't
D. anybody; don't

4. Come on! Your class is about _____.
A. beginning B. begin
C. begins D. to begin

5. —How do you feel about your hometown?
—It's beautiful, _____ in winter. 【中考·孝感】
A. nearly B. deeply
C. clearly D. especially

6. —You'd better advise him _____ anything out of the window while driving.
—I will. He has to know it's dangerous. 【中考·宜昌】
A. not throwing B. no throwing
C. not to throw D. don't throw

7. —What's the time now?
—Sorry, I don't know. I _____ my watch at home.
A. leave B. left
C. forgot D. forget

8. High technology is used in EURO 2016 to _____ the matches are fair enough in France.
A. make up B. make sure
C. come out D. come over

9. My little brother is very careless. He went to school in _____ shoes, but not _____ ones.
A. a couple; a pair B. a pair of; a couple of
C. a couple of; a pair of D. a pair; a couple of

10. —Sandy likes English best.She reads the text every day.
—_____. 【中考·黔东南】
A. So does Jim B. So Jim does
C. So Jim is D. So is Jim

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

11. You must have _____ (miss) the notice on the blackboard.

12. When the bell _____ (ring), most of the students ran out of the classroom.

13. I bought the computer _____ (simple) because it was cheap. 【中考·徐州】

14. I think winter is a beautiful season, _____ (especial) when it snows.

15. Could you tell me when the _____ (meet) ended yesterday?

16. Hurry up! The train _____ (leave) from Platform 5.

17. Is there _____ (somebody) in the dining hall?

18. He _____ (shut) the door and left quickly.

19. Be sure _____ (close) the windows before you go out.

20. Mr Smith advises me _____ (speak) English as much as possible.

三、句型转换

21. You must learn to look after yourself when you're away from home.（改为同义句）
You must learn to _____ _____ _____ yourself when you're away from home.

22. There will be somebody to give you a call.（改为否定句）
There _____ be _____ to give you a call.

23. They will take part in the English contest <u>in a couple of weeks</u>. （对画线部分提问）
_____ _____ will they take part in the English contest?

24. My sister is healthy. I am healthy, too.（改为同义句）
My sister is healthy._____ _____ I.

25. My sister isn't old enough to dress herself.（改为同义句） 【中考·绥化】
My sister is _____ young _____ she can't dress herself.

四、补全对话

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，合乎情景。

A: Hi, Tony. I didn't see you last Sunday. Did you go on the school trip?
B: _____[26] I stayed at home.
A: Oh, really? _____[27]
B: Because I had a lot of things to do.
A: _____[28]
B: I cleaned my room and did my homework. Then I watched TV.
A: Not much fun, I think.
B: Well, it wasn't very bad. I played basketball that afternoon. Was the school trip interesting?
A: _____[29] We went to the park and the zoo. We had a very good time.
B: _____[30]
A: We came back at about 5:30 in the afternoon.

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Unit 2 I became so bored with their orders that I wished they would leave me alone.

Ⅰ 先练后背 夯实基础 ☞（答案见 154 页）

一、根据句意和汉语提示填写单词，并背记相应词汇

1. By the time he arrived,it was well past _____（午夜）.
2. The captain had to give the _____（命令）to abandon the ship.
3. Sara had the _____（任务）of preparing the agenda for the meeting.
4. Let's go and have a _____（杯）of coffee.
5. I'm afraid I've _____（烧焦） the pizza.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，并背记英语句子

6. 尽管他们爱我，但是我对他们有点不满意。
_____ they loved me, I felt _____ _____ unhappy with them.
7. 噢，我的愿望实现了！
Well, my wish _____ _____!
8. 在学校一整天我感到又累又困。
I felt tired and sleepy at school _____ _____ _____.
9. 老师问我要作业，但是我没能交上。
The teacher _____ me _____ my homework, but I could not _____ _____ _____.
10. 我对他们的命令感到如此厌烦，以至于我希望他们让我一个人呆着。
I became _____ bored with their orders _____ I wished they would _____ _____ _____.

Ⅱ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞（答案见 154 页）

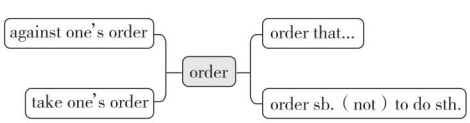
Turn off the TV!

考点1 联想辨异：turn off/turn on/turn up/turn down

1. —The baby is sleeping. Please _____ the radio.
—Sorry, I'll do it right now. 【中考·泸州】
A. turn up　　B. turn down
C. turn on　　D. turn over
2. Americans should turn _____ their smartphones or iPads before sleeping.
3. _____ the light, please. This is a room with enough natural light.
A. Turn off　　B. Turn on
C. Turn down　　D. Turn up

I became so bored with their orders that I wished they would leave me alone.

考点2 思维导图：order



4. —Let's get Laurie a gift for his birthday.
—OK. Shall we _____ a book online for him? 【中考·菏泽】
A. afford　　B. order　　C. offer
5. Mike's boss ordered him _____ (finish) the project before ten o'clock.

Although my parents were very worried about leaving me, they had to go away on business for a few days.

考点3 联想辨异：be worried about/worry about

6. Don't worry about John any more.（同义句转换）
Don't _____ _____ _____ John any more.
7. —You look _____. What's up, sir?
—I can't find my ticket, but it's time to check in. 【中考·绍兴】
A. sleepy　　B. hungry
C. tired　　D. worried

考点4 联想串记：busy/business/businessman/on business

8. Mr. Green was going _____ to Paris for a week. He would go there by train.
A. on show　　B. on business
C. on sale　　D. on time
9. The _____ (busy) seems to bring them a lot of money.

The teacher asked me for my homework, but I could not hand it in.

考点5 联想串记：hand in/hand over/hand out

10. Jim, check your homework before you _____（上交它）. 【中考·连云港】
11. Please _____（分发） the reading materials to the students.

（趣味易错）一次牙医问我："Do you have a sweet tooth?"，我无辜地回答："I had a doughnut before coming here. I brushed my teeth. There is no sweet tooth."。（待续）

趣味英语

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Ⅲ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 （答案见 154 页）

一、单项选择

1. Old Mr. Green doesn't feel _____ because some students visit him regularly. 【中考·上海】
A. sadly B. gently C. lonely D. angrily

2. Take this _____ box away and bring me a full one.
A. lonely B. colourful C. empty D. simple

3. Finish your homework first, and then you'll _____ watch TV for an hour.
A. can B. be able to C. able to D. could

4. He is great! He is able to _____ the company.
A. take B. manage C. care D. close

5. As a soldier, you must obey the _____.
A. discussion B. difference
C. order D. suggestion

6. My father _____ in Shanghai since one week ago.
A. went on business B. go on business
C. is on business D. has been on business

7. _____, Jim! It's time to get up and go to school.
A. Wake up B. Stand up
C. Grow up D. Look up

8. Mum wants to watch the CCTV news. Let's _____ the TV. 【中考·通辽】
A. turn down B. turn on
C. turn off D. turn in

9. The teachers hope all of us can hand _____ our homework _____ time every day. 【中考·黄石】
A. up; in B. out; on
C. on; in D. in; on

10. —Did you get WeChat Red Envelope（微信红包）during the Spring Festival?
—Yes. It's _____ the most popular way of sending traditional holiday presents now. 【中考·宜昌】
A. totally B. widely C. actually D. hardly

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

11. Tony hurried _____ (do) his homework so that he could play football.

12. They passed the exam. Look! They're talking to each other _____ (happy) over there.

13. No one knows what robots will be able _____ (do) in the future. 【中考·绥化】

14. Mrs Zhao is always _____ (worry) about her younger son.

15. I have seen this _____ (excite) movie for several times.

三、用方框中所给单词或短语的正确形式完成句子

snack, tidy up, actual, hand in, happy

16. _____, Jenny has already got the news from Kate.

17. He was ill at home yesterday, so he didn't _____ his homework.

18. Rose lost her nice wallet and she felt quite _____.

19. —What did you do at home yesterday?
—I _____ my bedroom and washed my clothes.

20. Eating too many _____ is bad for your health.

四、完形填空（词数：约 170 建议用时：5 分钟）

There are many problems between parents and their children. Some parents don't understand their _____[21], and many of them even argue with each other. If I am a parent, how will I _____[22] my child? Well, I think there are many ways.

_____[23], I will encourage my child to do things he or she likes. The things should be good _____[24] him or her. If it is not good for my child, I'll talk to him or her about the disadvantage of the things in a _____[25] way.

Second,I will always take pride in everything good that my child _____[26]. For example,if he or she gets good grades, I'll say something like _____[27], "Well done! I'm very proud of you." These words will make both my child and me very _____[28].

Third,I will spend _____[29] time staying with my child than my parents did with me. I'll chat and go shopping with my child. I am _____[30] these things will make parents and their kids get on well.

21. A. classmates B. kids
C. friends D. relatives

22. A. give lessons to B. get along with
C. talk to D. get in touch with

23. A. First B. Next
C. Later D. Finally

24. A. for B. about C. before D. with

25. A. silent B. lazy C. patient D. quiet

26. A. will do B. is doing C. has done D. do

27. A. it B. this C. them D. that

28. A. happy B. strange C. sad D. worried

29. A. little B. less C. more D. much

30. A. afraid B. sure
C. surprised D. excited

趣味英语 他听了后摇摇头，便开始替我补牙。敏感的我知道可能答非所问，闹了笑话。回家查了词典后，我才恍然大悟，原来 sweet tooth 的意思是"爱吃甜食"。

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Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅰ 题组专训 突破考点 ☞（答案见 154 页）

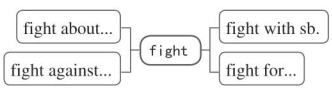
I can look after myself, although it won't be easy for me.

考点1 经典连词 although, so...that

1. _____ he is only seven years old, he knows a lot about science. 【中考·自贡】
   A. But B. Though C. So
2. This book is _____ interesting _____ everyone wants to read it.
   A. too; to B. so; that
   C. such; that D. enough; to

Eight-year-old Kevin is the youngest child and is fighting with his brothers and sisters and his cousins.

考点2 思维导图 fight



3. We have friends to help us fight _____ pollution, and trees are one of them.
   A. for B. with C. in D. against
4. Don't _____ (与……打架) others. It's bad manners.

They are all in a hurry to get to the airport, so they forget Kevin and he is left alone at home by accident.

考点3 联想辨析 by accident/by chance

5. She discovered the problem by chance. (改为同义句)
   She discovered the problem _____ _____.

...he goes out and hears two bad men called Harry and Marv planning to steal from his house.

考点4 活学活用“过去分词（短语）作后置定语”

6. *A Christmas Carol* is a famous short novel _____ by Charles Dickens.
   A. written B. was written
   C. wrote D. writing

Ⅱ 课后巩固 拓展延伸 ☞（答案见 154 页）

一、单项选择

1. What are the children fighting _____ now?
   A. about B. in C. back D. down
2. This dog looks _____. It's wearing red shoes. 【中考·河北】
   A. clever B. brave C. funny D. careful
3. The workers are busy _____ windows to the new building these days. 【中考·上海】
   A. fix B. fixed C. fixing D. to fix
4. At least 300 million people are using QQ _____ by Ma Huateng to chat online. 【中考·汕尾】
   A. create B. creates C.created D.creating
5. Last Sunday I met an old friend of mine on the bus _____.
   A. by accident B. by mistake
   C. in accident D. by the way

二、语法专练（改为同义句）

6. Daming worked hard,but he failed in the exam.
   _____ Daming worked hard,he failed in the exam.
7. It is so interesting a film that most young people like seeing it.
   It is _____ an interesting film _____ most young people like seeing it.
8. She was too tired to walk on.
   She was _____ tired _____ she couldn't walk on.
9. The room is big enough to hold us.
   The room is _____ _____ _____ it can hold us.
10. Although I got up early,I missed the early bus.
    I got up early, _____ I missed the early bus.

三、（荣德原创）阅读理解（词数：约 230 建议用时：8 分钟）

Should parents ask their children to do chores? Some believe that children should not do chores. They think that children are not born to cook or clean for themselves or their parents.But many people think that children can get a lot from doing regular chores.

They help children learn to do some housework that they have to do when they live on their own, and they also give children a sense of responsibility, and confidence.

Most experts do agree, however, that chores should fit children.Parents shouldn't, of course, ask a schoolboy to cook when he is doing his homework. If the child has activities after school, the time left to do chores may be short.Perhaps more chores on the weekend can be helpful.

When a child does what his parents ask him to do happily, he will probably have the feeling of growing up. Chores can be useful. They are teaching tools. Parents use the tool to teach children, so that they can care for

（小幽默）Millie: What are you doing? Molly: I'm writing a letter to myself.
米莉：你在做什么？莫莉：我在给自己写信。（待续）

趣味英语

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themselves some day. And please make sure that parents also do chores.

If parents don't keep a clean house, children won't find any reason to do chores.

11. Doing regular chores is good for children, because _____.

A. they can look after themselves
B. they like doing the chores
C. they can get a lot from doing the chores
D. children can save much money

12. What's the meaning of the underlined word in Paragraph 2?

A. 理由　　B. 责任　　C. 任务　　D. 准备

13. Why should more chores be done on the weekend?

A. Because they should do their homework first.
B. Because they don't want to do the chores.
C. Because the time left to do chores may be short on weekdays.
D. Because children like playing sports on weekdays.

14. From the passage, we know the author agrees that _____.

A. parents should do all the chores
B. parents shouldn't do any chores
C. children shouldn't do any chores
D. chores should fit children

Ⅲ 课文精华　新编巧练

☞（答案见 155 页）

用本模块所学单词或短语的适当形式填空

Although my parents loved me, I felt a bit u_____[1]. I became so bored with their o_____[2] that I wished they would leave me alone. My wish didn't come t_____[3] until they had to go away on b_____[4] for a few days. As soon as I got home from school the first day, I enjoyed myself a lot. The next morning, I w_____[5] up late. I hurried to school with an e_____[6] stomach. At school, I felt tired and sleepy all day. At home, I tried to cook some s_____[7] meals, but I b_____[8] the rice. I felt lonely and began to m_____[9] everything that my parents did for me at home.

I want to tell other teenagers: parents' care is very important and being home a_____[10] is not always perfect!

Ⅳ 学必有法　作文提分

☞（答案见 155 页）

一、话题分析

本模块的中心话题是"独自在家"。文章的体裁是记叙文。写这类文章时，可先交代事件的起因，然后按事件发生的先后顺序进行叙述。

二、写作方法

"三段条陈法"描述自己的独处经历。

1. 第一段→开篇点题→ My first experience at home alone was...
2. 第二段→描述过程→ In the morning, I...
3. 第三段→归纳感受→ I really felt proud of myself and...

三、素材积累

1. "独自做某事"类作文常用词汇：
look after, be worried about, have fun, tidy up, in a hurry, wake up, on business, by accident, take away
2. "独自做某事"类作文常用句型：
My first experience at home alone was...
At that time, I was...Although I..., I prefer...
On the first evening, I...I realised...

四、写作任务

根据下面提供的信息，写一篇介绍自己独自在家的经历的短文。

要求：1. 所提供的信息必须用上；
2. 条理清楚，语意连贯，句式规范；
3. 不少于 70 词。

在我十二岁时，有一次父母都出差了，我独自在家呆了两天。第一天，我在他们离开不久后就起床了。在第一个晚上，我心里有点害怕，所以我打开了所有的灯。我家里的灯亮了一夜。为了第二天早上不起床晚，我在床附近设置了三个闹钟，分别在 6：00、6：10 和 6：15 响。第二天下午，我洗衣服和做饭。我为自己感到自豪。

五、写作模板

开篇点题 → My first experience at home alone...
↓
描述过程 → When I was... In the morning, I...
↓
归纳感受 → I really felt proud of myself.

六、满分作文

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

趣味英语　Millie: What does it say? Molly: How do I know? I won't get it till tomorrow.
米莉：信上说什么？莫莉：我怎么知道？我到明天才会收到。

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模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ 真题真练 走近中考

☞（答案见 155 页）

一、语法整合真题练

1. _____ Wu Lan is still young, she can help her mother do some housework on weekends. 【中考·百色】
A. So B. Until C. Though D. Unless

2. Although they feel tired, _____ they still go on working. 【中考·渝北】
A. and B.but C. so D. /

3. —Why didn't you write down what the teacher said?
—Because she spoke _____ fast _____ I couldn't follow her. 【中考·营口】
A. too; to B. very; that
C. enough;to D. so; that

4. —What do you think of your junior high school life?
—I think it is enjoyable, _____ I sometimes have some trouble in study. 【中考·滨州】
A. if B. though C. while D. until

二、高频考点真题练

5. A robot show will be held in July, but _____ knows the date for sure. 【中考·苏州】
A. nobody B. everybody C. anybody D. somebody

6. Sandy seemed _____ this morning. Do you know what was wrong? 【中考·徐州】
A. satisfied B. relaxed C. amazed D. unhappy

7. —The government is trying to protect the environment now.
—Yeah. It is reported that some factories will be _____ soon. 【中考·东营】
A. set up B. shut off
C. given up D. turned off

8. The windows of the plane broke about forty minutes after it _____. 【中考·日照】
A. got off B. took up C. got up D. took off

Ⅱ 原汁原味 提升素养

☞（答案见 155 页）

核心素养

童年是色彩斑斓的画册，装载着美好的回忆；童年是一条清澈的河流，流淌着飞腾的浪花；童年是一束灿烂的鲜花，芬芳了多少快乐和幸福……

主题语境：人物情感　　语篇类型：记叙文
词数：约 220　难度★★★☆☆　建议用时：7 分钟

I was happy in those days before going to school, because I had good neighbors to play with. I played with them from morning to evening. We played games outdoors, dressed up as cowboys and rode around on our tricycles（三轮车）happily.

At the age of five, I had to go to kindergarten（幼儿园）and it was quite hard for me at first. To begin with, I felt very sad because I had to leave my mother each morning. I cried and wanted my mother around. As the days went by, however, I made friends easily in my class. I became happy again and actually enjoyed leaving my house each morning.

I never forget those days when I was learning to ride a bicycle. I fell from it a couple of times but I never gave up. At last, I was able to join my friends riding around on my bike.

Another memory I like is the end-of-year concert held at the kindergarten. I was chosen to play the role of Jack in the play, *Jack and the Magic Beans*. I became the super star that night and received praise for my performance.

What a wonderful childhood I had! At times I really wish I could go back to those days.

根据短文内容，判断正（T），误（F）。

1. I played with my neighbors happily every day before I go to kindergarten.
2. At first I wanted to go to kindergarten because I had to leave my mother.
3. I fell several times but I never gave up when I learned to ride a bicycle.
4. I played the role of Jack in the performance.
5. I'm not interested in my childhood.

Ⅲ 挑战自我 体验原创

☞（答案见 155 页）

以下是我们本模块所学的重点词汇，请同学们发挥想象，用它们编写一篇 30–50 词的短文。

cup, lock, meeting, all day long, turn off, manage, clock, ring, be worried about

_____

_____

（俚语）The child is as good as gold. 这个孩子很乖。

趣味英语

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词汇专训

☞（答案见168页）



一、根据句意及汉语提示完成下列句子

1. _____（尽管）it was rainy this morning, none of us was late for school.
2. Quite a lot of teenagers have no idea how to _____（处理）with stress. 【中考·无锡】
3. His uncle is going to _____（参加）a business meeting in Beijing next week. 【中考·贵港】
4. It's our duty to protect the _____（环境）. 【中考·柳州】
5. Mr Brown ended his two-hour _____（演说）with a funny joke.
6. I think it is _____（必要的）for us to do something for the environment.
7. _____（物理）is my favourite subject, but my brother thinks it's boring.
8. Jerry sat _____（在……的旁边）his father all night, but they didn't talk to each other.
9. He made a _____（决定）to go abroad after graduation. 【中考·绥化】
10. I'm _____（生气的）with Linda because she hasn't replied to any of my letters.
11. Daniel did the exercises too _____（粗心地）, and it made his teacher angry. 【中考·广安】
12. Maria _____（设法完成）to finish the book review last Monday.
13. The girl is _____（害怕）to go out at night. 【中考·百色】
14. The guide is singing a song happily for the _____（乘客）on the bus.
15. Nobody was in the meeting room, so it was _____（寂静的）.
16. Bad news _____（传播）faster. 【中考·日照】
17. Mr Li didn't go back to his hometown _____（最近）.
18. The water was _____（重复使用）after the chemical treatment.
19. There are about two _____（千）students in our school. 【中考·贺州】
20. The workers are building a new _____（工厂）these days.
21. The _____（标准）of the English speech contest is very high.
22. Young people are quickly _____（影响）by new ideas.
23. Last Sunday we played cards together with some friends and _____（亲戚）.
24. I _____（借）a storybook from Linda yesterday.
25. The bird _____（逃走）from the cage last night.
26. Jane likes to _____（记录）her feelings and experiences in the QQ zone.
27. Mum, could you buy some _____（葡萄）when you go shopping?
28. Jenny is my _____（邻居）and we are good friends as well.
29. I don't have the _____（能力）to say "no".
30. Lucy is going to buy a magazine on computer _____（科技）.

二、根据句意及首字母提示补全所缺单词

1. —Has Jim r_____ his mistake yet?
   —No, he hasn't. He still thinks he is right.
2. The weather report says the temperature will drop to six b_____ zero tonight.
3. —Daming, do you know Lingling's email a_____?
   —Yes, it's *lingling123 @ 163.com*.
4. I made a big mistake yesterday, but my parents didn't p_____ me.
5. My mum often warns me not to drink wine on an e_____ stomach.
6. Lucy is the youngest a_____ the three teenagers.
7. Country is a traditional kind of music from the s_____ states of America. 【改编·凉山】
8. Mum was very tired. However, she c_____ working.
9. The car accident happened because one of the car's w_____ went wrong.
10. December is the t_____ month of the year. 【中考·河池】
11. Look left and right to make sure it's safe before you go a_____ the street. 【中考·海南】
12. Mr Li didn't say anything. Instead, he r_____ with a smile.

趣味英语 He is really somebody. What does he do?
他真是一个大人物。他是干什么的？（待续）

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13. Mary has f_____ the test several times, but she never loses heart.
14. Tell me the r_____ why he refused to accept your invitation.
15. —Jimmy, dinner is ready. Could you please help me l_____ the table?
—Sure, I'm coming.
16. This kind of dictionary should be h_____ to students. I want to buy one. 【中考·百色】
17. The headmaster is p_____ the prizes to the best students.
18. Our English teacher comes from Shanghai; she is of medium h_____. 【改编·荆门】
19. He enjoys singing a lot and he wants to be a s_____ like Zhang Jie.
20. He went into the office without knocking on the door. That made the boss a_____.
【中考·新疆生产建设兵团】

三、单项选择

1. We don't know the love of our parents _____ we become parents ourselves one day. 【中考·云南】
A. until B. after
C. when D. since
2. The girl got a good present on her _____ birthday.
A. nine B. ninth
C. the nine D. the ninth
3. —I always take a walk after supper.
—Do you? It's really a healthy _____.
A. rule B. habit
C. custom D. match
4. Look! There are so many _____ eating grass on the hill.
A. horse B. cow
C. rabbit D. sheep
5. Air pollution will remain a problem for a long time, _____ we have done a lot to solve it.
【中考·包头】
A. though B. since C. unless D. if
6. —Wow, so many beautiful cars! I don't know which one to buy.
—Anyway, you have to make a _____.
A. chance B. connection
C. decision D. exhibition
7. It's _____ for you to keep secrets for your friends. In this way, you can win their trust. 【中考·泰州】
A. strange B. necessary C. possible D. lucky
8. —How will she deal with the work?
—She doesn't want to do it by herself. She wants to ask someone else to do it _____.
A. yet B. instead C. neither D. either
9. —What's _____ time you're willing to wait for *Waimai* food?
—Ten minutes at most. 【中考·盐城】
A. long B. longer
C. the longer D. the longest
10. —I hear that you run for half an hour every day.
—Right, I have to. It is one of the _____ in our school.
A. rules B. plans
C. hobbies D. choices
11. —I'd like to buy a new oven.
—The ones over there sell well. You can _____ one by one to have a try. 【中考·乌鲁木齐】
A. turn on it B. turn it on
C. turn on them D. turn them on
12. If you don't work hard for most of the year and then work hard for only a few days before the exam, you will probably _____.
A. succeed B. finish
C. fail D. pass
13. The high-speed train will _____ you about two hours from Rizhao to Ji'nan. 【中考·日照】
A. save B. pay C. use D. spend
14. —Jack, will your family move to Shanghai?
—Yes. That's a very big _____ my parents made.
A. discussion B. decision
C. education D. instruction
15. He _____ look at the stars every night, but now he does not. 【中考·沈阳】
A. had better B. used to
C. ought to D. had to

四、根据句意及所给汉语提示填空（每空词数不限）

1. I guess the mountain is _____（数百万的）years old.
2. Jackie left the dinner party without saying goodbye to _____（任何人）.
3. Ella ate a big meal for lunch. _____（难怪）she was not hungry at all.
4. —Tina, have you _____（尝试）the new computer game?
—Yes, it's exciting.

A maintenance man in a cemetery. 墓地守墓人。

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5. Every year, my brother goes somewhere exciting to _____（度假）.
6. You'd better give him a call. He _____（不再）lives here.
7. You'll be _____（处于困境） if you can't find the missing documents.
8. The young man's grandma _____（死于）old age last month.
9. It's wasteful to _____（扔掉） paper and metal.
10. Boys and girls, please come into the lab one _____（每次）.
11. Her classmates _____（对……感到惊奇） her strange words in the classroom yesterday.
12. _____（根据） the radio, it will snow tomorrow morning.
13. _____（与……相比） me, you are a lucky dog.
14. He always felt very bored _____（在那时）.
15. _____（尽管） you did it very well, you shouldn't feel proud.

五、根据汉语意思及所给提示完成下列句子

1. 在我看来，钱并非一切。(in one's opinion)

_____

2. 徐先生现在在北京出差。(on business)

_____

3. 迈克昨天在家照顾生病的妈妈。(take care of)

_____

4. 这个男孩 9 点之前不能完成他的家庭作业。(unable to do)

_____

5. 我们一到那儿，电影就开始了。(as soon as)

_____

6. 请把这个句子朗读出来。(read out)

_____

7. 我每天晚上用英语记日记。(keep a diary)

_____

8. 这台新机器能把苍蝇赶走。(keep sth. away)

_____

9. 每个人都有机会获得这份工作。(be in with a chance)

_____

10. 我还没有浏览这本小说。(look through)

_____

11. 他的父母为他的成功感到骄傲。(take pride in)

_____

12. 这些玩具是手工制作的吗？ (by hand)

_____

六、根据短文内容用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空，每空一词，每词一次。 【中考·广安】

so, decide, do, leave, proud, happy, advise, trouble, after, go

Li Wen is a 16-year-old boy. He works hard and _____[1] well in school. It is hard to believe that he had much _____[2] in school. His parents moved to the city to look for jobs, _____[3] they couldn't be at home to look _____[4] him. From then on, he became less interested in _____[5] to school and missed classes. Then his parents made a _____[6] to send him to a boarding school. He was shy and had no friends. Life there was difficult for him. One day he told his teacher he wanted to _____[7] the school. His teacher called his parents and _____[8] them to come back and talk with their son in person. Then his parents came back and had a talk with him. This communication changed his life. He realized that his parents would always love him and they would be _____[9] of everything good that he did. Now he is much _____[10] and more outgoing than he used to be.

七、阅读短文，然后根据其内容从方框中选出可以填入空白处的短语。 【中考·沈阳】

at a time, a 20-minute walk, be happy, do better in, every day

Three good habits that help improve your memory

Dear teachers and students,

I'm Amy.

Do you want to have a better memory? Many people would say "yes". But how?

First, exercise _____[1]. When you exercise your body, you also exercise your brain. Your brain gets more oxygen when you do exercise like _____[2].

Second, don't eat too much _____[3]. Have a good diet. This will help your brain become healthier.

Third, _____[4]. If you're happy, your mind will become livelier and your memory will become sharper.

If you have these habits, your memory will improve. You'll _____[5] your studies and in your life. Thank you for listening.

趣味英语 （字母缩写）BRB（be right back）马上回来；BBN（bye bye now）再见。

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句型专训

☞（答案见 169 页）



一、根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词

1. 在中国人民的帮助下，肯尼亚在几个月前建成了一条新的现代化铁路。【中考·广州】

With the help of the Chinese people, a new and modern railway in Kenya _____ _____ several months ago.

2. 你帮助她，真是好心。

_____ kind of you _____ give her a hand.

3. 《厉害了，我的国》不仅帮助我们更多了解我们的国家，而且让我们为祖国感到自豪。【中考·淮安】

Amazing China _____ _____ helps us learn more about our country, _____ _____ makes us proud of her.

4. 在哪里过夜是一个问题。

_____ _____ _____ for the night is a problem.

5. 请确保所有的手机都关机。

Please _____ _____ all mobile phones are turned off.

6. 除非你在九月三日前更换你的护照，否则你将不得不放弃去美国的旅行。【中考·淮安】

You'll have to _____ _____ the trip to America _____ you have your passport changed before September 3.

7. 对不起，李先生去北京了。

Sorry, Mr Li _____ _____ _____ Beijing.

8. 如果你怕黑，你就开着灯睡觉。【中考·丹东】

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____, you can sleep with the light on.

9. 他们直到大学才学习了一些生活技能。

They _____ learn any life skills _____ they go to college.

10. 中国共产党中央委员会于 2017 年 10 月在北京召开第十九届全国代表大会，它开启了一个新时代。【中考·乌鲁木齐】

The _____ national conference of CCPCC was held in Beijing in October, 2017, which _____ a new era.

11. 学习一门外语对每个人都是有用的。

_____ a foreign language _____ useful to everyone.

12. 离开教室的时候记着关灯。【中考·陕西】

Remember to _____ _____ the lights when you leave the classroom.

13. 他不到开车的年龄。

He isn't _____ _____ to drive a car.

14. 中国人为我们自己的高铁而感到自豪。【中考·铁岭】

Chinese people _____ _____ _____ our own high-speed trains.

15. 此刻他们正忙于钓鱼。

They are _____ _____ at the moment.

16. 它是多么糟糕的天气！【中考·赤峰】

_____ _____ weather it is!

17. 去那里是没有用的。

_____ _____ _____ going there.

18. 海边的那些漂亮房子属于那对老夫妇。【中考·盘锦】

The beautiful houses near the sea _____ _____ that old couple.

19. 不要每天花费几个小时在网上看电影。

Don't _____ hours _____ films on the Internet every day.

20. 快点，否则你开会就要迟到了。

Hurry up, _____ you _____ _____ late for the meeting.

21. 多亏了微信，我们可以和朋友更好地交流。【中考·营口】

_____ _____ WeChat, we can communicate better with our friends.

22. 与其说他聪明，不如说他勤奋。

He is _____ hard-working _____ wise.

23. 在作出重要决定之前，一定要仔细考虑。

Think it over before _____ an important _____.

24. 我的确把词典借给凯特了。

I _____ _____ the dictionary to Kate.

25. 她正沿着街走，这时有人喊她的名字。【中考·辽阳】

She _____ _____ _____ the street when someone called her name.

26. 迈克没有机会再和那家超市做生意了。

Mike has _____ _____ to trade with that supermarket again.

27. 你曾经去过上海的迪斯尼乐园吗？【中考·本溪】

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ the Disneyland in Shanghai?

〈字母缩写〉UNICEF（United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund）联合国儿童基金会

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28. 他开车和爸爸一样好。
He drives _____ _____ _____ his father.

29. 抱歉，我收回我说的话。【中考·赤峰】
I'm sorry. I take back _____ I _____.

30. 史密斯先生过去常常打网球。
Mr Smith _____ _____ play tennis.

31. 昨天我妈妈建议假期里到海边去放松一下。【中考·自贡】
My mother _____ _____ on the beach for vacation yesterday.

32. 你没去看这次足球比赛，真是可惜。
_____ _____ _____ that you didn't go to watch the football match.

33. 多年前她就把那些旧书扔掉了。【中考·营口】
She _____ those old books _____ years ago.

34. 篮球比赛将在下周五举行。
The basketball match _____ _____ _____ next Friday.

35. 因为太多的工作，昨天晚上我妈妈不得不熬夜。
Last night, my mother _____ _____ stay up late _____ _____ too much work.

36. 青少年不允许吸烟。
Teenagers _____ _____ _____ smoke.

37. 我不知道给母亲选择哪条长裙。【中考·赤峰】
I don't know _____ _____ _____ _____ for my mother.

38. 福建省位于中国东南。
Fujian Province _____ _____ the southeast of China.

39. 并不是所有的女孩都喜欢红色。
_____ _____ girls love red.

40. 明星该如何得体吸引粉丝注意，网上对此曾有热议。【中考·无锡】
There was a heated online discussion on _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ .

41. 为了实现中国梦，我们必须努力学习和工作。【中考·宜宾】
_____ _____ to achieve our Chinese Dream, we must study hard and work hard.

42. 你的新朋友是一个怎样的人？
_____ your new friend _____?

43. 目前，大象面临巨大的危险。【中考·眉山】
So far, the elephants are _____ great _____.

44. "一带一路"产生了巨大的社会影响。【中考·陕西】
The Belt & Road Initiative has had a great _____ _____.

45. 问题是，我们能按时完成这个课题吗？
_____ _____ _____ , can we finish the project on time?

二、同义句转换，每空一词

1. My sister will take care of my cat when I am on holiday.
My sister will _____ _____ my cat when I am on holiday.

2. Whatever he does, his parents agree.
_____ _____ _____ he does, his parents agree.

3. Keep working hard, and you will achieve success.【中考·上海】
_____ _____ keep working hard, you will achieve success.

4. Mike likes football and I also like football.
Mike likes football, and _____ _____ I.

5. Hi, Mike. What's wrong with you?
Hi, Mike. _____ _____?

6. The secretary apologized to the manager for making the same mistake again.【中考·上海】
The secretary _____ _____ to the manager for making the same mistake again.

7. Lao She is thought to be a great writer.
_____ _____ that Lao She is a great writer.

8. My sister isn't old enough to dress herself.【中考·绥化】
My sister is _____ young _____ she can't dress herself.

9. Would you mind if I use your bike?
Would you mind _____ _____ your bike?

10. This movie is very interesting.【中考·黔南】
_____ _____ this movie is!

11. This animal is nearly the same as a dog.
This animal is _____ _____ a dog.

12. They will study abroad after they finish high school.【中考·乐山】
They won't study abroad _____ they _____ high school.

13. Most of the students don't agree on his travel plan.
Most of the students _____ _____ his travel plan.

14. Why don't you watch a talk show ?【中考·重庆】
_____ _____ watch a talk show?

15. I think they have got no chance to win.
I think _____ _____ _____ for them to win.

趣味英语 〈趣味易错〉music to your ears 好消息，不是"你耳朵里的音乐"。

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语法专训

☞（答案见 169 页）



◆动词时态

1. Reading books _____ a bridge between our lives and the unknown world. 【中考·贵阳】

A. built　　B. build　　C. builds

2. Please don't make so much noise. The baby _____ now. 【中考·北京】

A. sleeps　　B. slept

C. will sleep　　D. is sleeping

3. I am surprised at the new look of my hometown, for it _____ a lot over the years. 【中考·安徽】

A. changed　　B. changes

C. will change　　D. has changed

4. —What would you like to have for supper, Jack?

—Either noodles or rice _____ OK. I don't mind. 【中考·安顺】

A. are　　B. were　　C. is　　D. was

5. While Alan was writing a letter, the children _____ outside. 【中考·吉林】

A. play　　B. were playing　　C. will play

6. —How long _____ you _____ *Little Women*?

—I am due to return it in two weeks. 【中考·玉林】

A. have; borrowed　　B. will; lend

C. will; keep　　D. have; got

7. Wow! You _____ dinner! Let's eat now. 【中考·河北】

A. cook　　B. are cooking

C. will cook　　D. have cooked

8. —I have seen the film *The Jurassic World Ⅱ*《侏罗纪世界Ⅱ》. It's very interesting!

—Really? When _____ you _____ it? 【中考·哈尔滨】

A. have; seen　　B. did; see　　C. will; see

9. —What does he say?

—He says there _____ a meeting tomorrow morning. 【中考·铜仁】

A. is　　B. has　　C. will be　　D. have

10. —Kitty, I'm busy cooking. Can you give me a hand?

—Mum, just wait a moment. I _____ my bed now. 【中考·百色】

A. make　　B. will make

C. am making　　D. making

11. —Where is Mr Brown?

—He _____ Australia. He _____ there last year. 【中考·铜仁】

A. has been to; has been　　B. has been to; has gone

C. has gone to; went　　D. went; went

12. It's nice to see you again. We _____ each other since 2014. 【中考·北京】

A. won't see　　B. don't see

C. haven't seen　　D. didn't see

13. Last week Vivian _____ a dress for her mother with her first-month salary. 【中考·上海】

A. buy　　B. bought

C. will buy　　D. would buy

14. Don't take the dictionary away. I _____it. 【中考·河北】

A. use　　B. used

C. am using　　D. have used

15. —I have to be off right now.

—What a pity! I _____ you could stay a little longer with us. 【中考·呼和浩特】

A. thought　　B. am thinking

C. think　　D. was thinking

16. We will go camping if it _____ tomorrow. 【中考·梧州】

A. rained　　B. doesn't rain

C. will rain　　D. won't rain

17. Just go down this road and you _____ the library next to the bank. 【中考·河北】

A. see　　B. saw

C. have seen　　D. will see

18. Nowadays, there _____ more heroes in China. We admire them a lot. 【中考·长春】

A. is　　B. are

C. was　　D. were

19. —Is this your camera?

—Yes. I _____ it for two weeks. 【中考·北部湾】

A. bought　　B. had

C. have had　　D. have bought

20. It is said that the number of forest parks in Guangdong _____ to more than 1,000 so far. 【中考·广东】

A. increase　　B. increased

C. has increased　　D will increased

〈字母缩写〉WLTM 〈would like to meet〉愿意见面

趣味英语

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◆被动语态

1. Nowadays China _____ for its new "four great inventions" —shared bicycles, electronic payment, high-speed railways and online shopping. 【中考·曲靖】
A. was knowing B. was known
C. is knowing D. is known

2. A year has four seasons and it _____ twelve months. 【中考·十堰】
A. divided into B. is dividing into
C. was divided into D. is divided into

3. Children under 12 years old _____ ride shared bikes. It's too dangerous. 【中考·贵港】
A. shouldn't allow to B. shouldn't allow
C. shouldn't be allowed to D. shouldn't be allowed

4. —Have you finished your report on green life?
—Not yet. I'll make it if I _____ another two days. 【中考·扬州】
A. give B. am given
C. will give D. will be given

5. —The Forum(论 坛)on China-Africa Cooperation Meeting will take place in Beijing this year.
—Yes. I hear thousands of guests _____ to the meeting then. 【中考·襄阳】
A. will be invited B. will invite
C. are invited D. invite

6. This picture _____ by my cousin last year. 【中考·重庆】
A. draw B. drew
C. is drawn D. was drawn

7. —Waiter, a glass of orange juice, please.
—Sorry. Orange juice _____ only for breakfast. 【中考·郴州】
A. will serve B. serves C.is served

8. —I want to teach in the poor countryside of Qinghai when I graduate from the college.
—Me, too. Teachers _____ very much there. 【中考·西宁】
A. need B. are needing
C. are needed D. needed

9. —These days, teenagers often have to do what they _____ to.
—It's not good for their independence. They need to think on their own. 【中考·厦门】
A. tell B. are telling C. are told

10. —I hear music and art will enter the Entrance Examination for the High School(中考).
—Yes. But don't worry. Nothing will be difficult if more attention _____ to them. 【中考·菏泽】
A. will pay B. will be paid C. is paid

11. I think all the heavy and difficult jobs _____ by machines and robots in the future. 【中考·北部湾】
A. do B. will do
C. are done D. will be done

12. —What tools _____ to make paper cutting?
—Scissors. 【中考·沈阳】
A. are used B. used
C. will use D. use

13. —Many accidents _____ by careless drivers last year.
—Oh, that's terrible. We must follow the traffic rules. 【中考·丹东】
A. are caused B. were caused
C. have caused D. caused

14. —Mom, where is my model plane?
—Oh, it _____ to Jenny yesterday. 【中考·重庆】
A. is lent B. lends C. was lent D. lent

15. —Do you know when we _____?
—I'm not sure. I will tell you about it when the time _____. 【中考·常州】
A. leave; is fixed B. will leave; is fixed
C. leave; will be fixed D. will leave; will be fixed

◆状语从句

1. The doctor looks tired and sleepy now _____ he stayed up late to look after his patients yesterday. 【中考·贵阳】
A. because B. if C. unless

2. —What were you doing _____ I knocked at the door?
—I was sleeping. 【改编·黄石】
A. unless B. once C. when D. if

3. His mother doesn't like to throw away old things _____ they are useless. 【中考·北部湾】
A. but B. because C. even if D. so that

4. Rules are helpful to us, _____ we have to follow them. 【中考·青岛】
A. so B. but C. unless D. because

5. —*Harry Potter* is _____ an interesting novel _____ I want to read it again.
—I agree with you. 【中考·咸宁】
A. so; that B. too; to
C. such; that D. as; as

6. Our Chinese teacher didn't go to bed _____ he finished his work last night. 【中考·重庆】
A. if B. until C. since D. because

趣味英语 〈趣味易错〉hot potato 棘手的问题，不是"热土豆"。

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7. He felt _____ surprised that he couldn't say a word with his mouth wide open. 【中考·内江】
A. very B. such C. so D. too

8. You mustn't drive a car on the road _____ you get a driver's license. 【中考·长沙】
A. unless B. if C.since

9. Sun Hai _____ his mother make dinner when his father got home from work. 【中考·济南】
A. was helping B. helps
C. helped D. is helping

10. Tony was drawing a picture _____ I was doing my homework. 【中考·天津】
A. if B. because C. while D. until

11. _____ American people and British people speak the same language, their cultures are quite different. 【中考·临沂】
A. Since B. If
C. Although D. Because

12. They were playing soccer on the playground _____ the storm came. 【中考·内江】
A. as soon as B. as long as
C. when D. while

13. —Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the nearest underground station?
—Walk straight on _____ you see a white building. It's right there. 【中考·苏州】
A. though B. since C. until D. if

14. Life is like a mirror. _____ you smile at it, it will smile back. 【中考·滨州】
A. Unless B. When C. Until D. Though

15. The manager of the hotel was waiting at the gate _____ the guests arrived. 【中考·宿迁】
A. while B. when C. unless D. after

16. It must be windy last night, _____ there are so many leaves on the street. 【中考·天水】
A. while B. or C. for D. because of

17. I'm sure you'll achieve it in the end _____ you keep on doing something. 【中考·永州】
A.so that B.as long as C. unless

18. Betty kept silent at first _____ soon she joined the other girls, chatting and laughing. 【中考·温州】
A. so B. but C. or D. because

19. Find ways to praise the beginners, _____ they will lose heart someday. 【中考·包头】
A. till B. and
C. or D. but

20. Never put off _____ tomorrow what you can do today. 【中考·武威】
A. until B. before C. when D. as

◆定语从句

1. —Qingdao is the most beautiful city _____ I've ever been to.
—So it is. Many international meetings are held there every year. 【中考·哈尔滨】
A. that B. which C. what

2. QQ is a tool _____is mainly used for people to talk to others online. 【中考·青海】
A. which B. who C. where

3. Anyone who is a server or _____ has been one knows that customers always come first. 【中考·河南】
A. whom B. what C. who D. which

4. This is one of the most interesting cities _____ I have ever visited. 【中考·兰州】
A. who B. that C. which D. where

5. She has a teenager granddaughter about my age _____ is really kind. 【中考·十堰】
A. who B. which C. where D. /

6. —What kind of TV show do you prefer?
—I like the ones _____ make me laugh. 【中考·玉林】
A. who B. whom C. that D. what

7. She often parks her car near the house _____ she can easily get to. 【中考·兰州】
A. where B. who C. which D. what

8. The watch _____ you gave me keeps perfect time. 【中考·株洲】
A. who B. what C. that

9. I'd like to tell you something about the table manners _____ you should know when you visit France. 【中考·滨州】
A. which B. who C. what D. how

10. —Have you found the information about famous scientists _____ you can use for the report?
—Not yet. I'll search for some on the Internet.
A. where B. which C. what D. who

11. Sweet wormwood (青蒿) is a common plant in China. Tu Youyou is the woman _____ used the plant's special power to save millions of lives. 【中考·临沂】
A. which B. who C. whose D. /

12. According to a survey, people _____ are able to speak two languages can manage two things at the same time more easily. 【中考·广东】
A. which B. whom C. whose D. who

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▶ 听力专训

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Module 1 测试 ☞(答案见137页)

(限时:60分钟　满分:100分)

一、单项选择(每小题1.5分,共15分)

1. The climbers stopped 300 metres _____ the top of the mountain.
A. under　B. over　C. below　D. on

2. I _____ worked out the problem at the moment, but a loud noise broke my thought.
A. greatly　B. hardly
C. nearly　D. clearly

3. You can drive there. But _____, it's better to take a taxi in case you drink wine.
A. in my opinion　B. on the other hand
C. that's to say　D. in another way

4. The giraffe is so tall that it can _____ the wall.
A. look up　B. look over　C. look for　D. look into

5. —Have you _____ his letter?
—Not yet.
A. send　B. answered to
C. replied　D. replied to

6. The Great Wall is famous, so every year _____ people come to visit it.
A. million　B. million of
C. millions of　D. millions

7. —Can John play soccer with us, Mrs Black?
—One moment, please. He _____ on the phone to his cousin.
A. talks　B. talked
C. talking　D. is talking

8. —Why don't you _____ us in _____ the football game?
—Good idea!
A. join; taking part in
B. join; joining
C. joins; taking part in
D. join in; taking part in

9. We _____ the cave of the mountain and found a clear stream.
A. got through　B. got across
C. went across　D. went through

10. —May I speak to Mr. Zhang?
—Sorry, he _____ Nanjing. He _____ the city for five days.
A. has been to; has been in
B. has gone to; has been to
C. has gone to; has been in
D. has been to; has been to

二、完形填空(每小题1.5分,共15分)



The Himalayas run along the southwestern part of China. Of all the _____[11], Qomolangma is the highest and the most famous. It's 8,844.43 meters _____[12]. So it is very _____[13] to climb.

On June 8,1924, George Mallory disappeared(消失)into the clouds high on Qomolangma. Some people think he is the first person to _____[14] the top. _____[15] most people think the first people to reach the top were Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary on May 29,1953. The first Chinese team did so in 1960. Why do _____[16] climbers risk their lives? One of the main reasons _____[17] that people want to _____[18] themselves in the face of difficulties. The spirit of these climbers shows us that we should _____[19] give up trying to achieve our dreams. It also shows that humans can sometimes be _____[20] than the forces of nature.

11. A. buildings　B. mountains
C. fields　D. squares

12. A. high　B. height　C. long　D. length

13. A. safe　B. dangerous
C. quick　D. easy

14. A. get　B. reach　C. arrive　D. go

15. A. But　B. And　C. So　D. Because

16. A. so many　B. so much
C. so little　D. much too

17. A. am　B. is　C. are　D. was

18. A. remind　B. protect
C. challenge　D. enjoy

19. A. always　B. sometimes
C. never　D. often

20. A. weaker　B. stronger
C. cleverer　D. younger

三、(荣德原创)阅读理解(每小题2分,共10分)

Each term our school takes us on one field trip. During my first field trip, we went to some places in northern France. All 41 students went along with three of our professors. The first place we went to was an old palace up on a hilltop. It was mostly remains(遗迹), but very beautiful in its own way. The next place we visited was the village of Laon. We toured an elaborate

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（精美的）Notre Dame Cathedral there.

After we visited these two places, we then went to Lille, the fifth largest city in France. We walked around Lille and looked at various（各种各样的）buildings. All were very interesting and each professor told us their own ideas of each building. This became a more interesting way for us to learn architecture（建筑学）. The next day we travelled to Amiens to look at another Notre Dame Cathedral. Amiens is a nice little town. As there is a famous university, we were able to see how other students in Europe live and go to school.

All in all, this was a great trip. It was tiring but very helpful for us to understand every aspect of architecture.

21. How often does the writer's school take them on one field trip?
A. Every year. B. Every two months.
C. Each term. D. Every week.

22. There were _____ people during the writer's first school field trip.
A. 41. B. 3. C. 44. D. 38.

23. Which is the correct order of the visiting events?
①the village of Laon ②Amiens
③Lille ④an old palace
A. ③②①④ B. ②③①④
C. ③②④① D. ④①③②

24. The underlined word "All" refers to "_____" in the second paragraph.
A. the places we visited B. various buildings
C. professors D. famous universities

25. The best title of this passage is _____.
A. Buildings in Northern France
B. Touring Around Beautiful Remains
C. Some Good Ways to Learn Architecture
D. A Great Field Trip to Northern France

四、任务型阅读（每小题3分，共15分）

More and more foreigners have come to China. A foreign teacher named Jack stayed in China and wrote something about his experiences. Now let's share his experiences in China:

During my five years in China, I have had the chance to travel all over China and see some interesting things. I not only have seen many places of interest, such as the Great Wall in Beijing, the home of Confucius in Qufu, Shandong Province, and the city of Xi'an, but also have seen beautiful gardens in Suzhou, Huangguoshu Waterfall in Guizhou Province, and wonderful beaches in Dalian and Qingdao. Huangguoshu Waterfall is the most beautiful place I've ever seen. I've also met many friendly people around China. They included students in middle schools I visited in Inner Mongolia, Shanxi Province, and Guizhou. All of my experiences were wonderful.

26. What is Jack?
_____

27. How long has Jack been in China?
_____

28. What has Jack had the chance to do?
_____

29. Where has Jack seen wonderful beaches?
_____

30. Has Jack met any students in middle schools?
_____

五、词汇运用（每小题1分，共10分）

A）根据句意及汉语提示完成句中单词。

31. Jane sat _____（在……旁边）her sick mother all night.

32. The black clouds _____（消散）slowly and we saw the sun again.

33. The old house was dark and _____（寂静的）.

34. There was a small _____（小溪）at the end of the garden.

35. He _____（留下）in the hospital for the whole month.

B）用所给单词的适当形式填空。

36. I _____（not read）the story, so I'm not sure what it tells.

37. They'll have a _____（discuss）on where to have a picnic.

38. I wonder if Shanghai can become an _____（east）Hollywood.

39. The sun _____（shine）on me and I felt very warm.

40. —Are there any mistakes in your homework, Jim?
—Maybe. I _____（not check）it carefully.

六、书面表达（35分）

"谢尔曼将军"巨杉树（The General Sherman Tree）是自然界的奇观之一，是世界上最大的树。它生长在美国的落基山脉（the Rocky Mountains）上，高达近百米，据说树龄3000多年，几乎和金字塔年代相当。巨杉如此长寿和粗壮，人们对此很感兴趣。

根据以上内容，写一篇约80词的短文。

注意：开头已给出，不计入总词数。

Do you know the General Sherman Tree in America?

_____

_____

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Module 2 测试 ☞(答案见137页)

(限时:60分钟　满分:100分)



一、单项选择(每小题1分,共15分)

1. —What happened to Mark?
—He fell _____ the bike _____ a snowy morning.
A. off; in　　B. down; at
C. off; on　　B. down; on

2. Hawking (霍金) has _____ a research centre to study the universe for many years.
A. looked　B. founded　C. put　D. arrived

3. There are beautiful flowers everywhere, and we have _____ holiday.
A. a three-day　　B. a three-days
C. three-day's　　D. a three-days'

4. Hawaii is a wonderful place and my family plan to have a vacation there.
A. do　B. bring　C. cost　D. take

5. Never put off what you can do today _____ tomorrow.
A. until　B. before　C. when　D. as

6. *Hello, Mr. Billionaire* (《西虹市首富》) is _____ the most popular films these days.
A. between　B. at　C. beside　D. among

7. I want to invite some of my friends to my _____ birthday party.
A. twenty　　B. twentieth
C. the twenty　　D. the twentieth

8. The new manager will give a _____ tomorrow morning in the hall.
A. saying　B. news　C. speech　D. story

9. It's the _____ getting to America who left the tradition to spend Thanksgiving Day.
A. scientists　B. pioneers　C. Indians　D. farmers

10. We usually have seven days _____ when the National Day comes.
A. on　B. out　C. of　D. off

11. In my opinion, knowledge is the most important resource for human beings to survive and _____
A. grow　B. get　C. turn　D. go

12. Boys and girls, you are old enough to help your mothers _____the table before meals.
A. carry　B. take　C. have　D. lay

13. I'll go to visit my aunt in England _____ the summer holiday starts.
A. since　　B. until
C. as soon as　　D. while

14. He can hardly stay awake because he is so tired, _____?
A. is he　B. isn't he　C. can't he　D. can he

15. —I'll fly to Hong Kong for my holiday this weekend.
—Wonderful! _____
A. Why not?　　B. I hope so.
C. With pleasure.　　D. Have fun!

二、(荣德原创)完形填空(每小题2分,共20分)

Friendship Day is a great day for celebrating friendship. It falls on _____[16] Sunday of August every year. Celebrating the festival was firstly started by the US in 1935. But now this doesn't only _____[17] in the US. People in other countries are interested in it, _____[18].

The _____[19] of spending the day with friends was spread all over the world. With more and more countries _____[20] in the celebrations, Friendship Day became an international festival.

Between 1935 and 1997, Friendship Day didn't have a symbol (象征), like Santa Claus for Christmas. _____[21], in 1997, the United Nations named Winnie the Pooh as the world's Ambassador (大使) of Friendship.

The traditional celebrations include _____[22] such as meeting friends and exchanging (交换) cards, flowers and gifts. Some people may have parties with their friends. Some may have lunch or dinner together. Others may hang out or go to the movies with friends on this _____[23] day. These are popular _____[24] all age groups from teenagers to old people.

Although Friendship Day and its celebrations may have changed over the years, the basic idea behind the festival remains the same. People _____[25] the moment they spend together and express love and care for their friends.

16. A. first　B. the first　C. one　D. the one
17. A. take　B. give　C. bring　D. happen
18. A. either　B. as well　C. also　D. too
19. A. question　B. problem　C. idea　D. secret
20. A. join　B. joining　C. joined　D. to join
21. A. However　B. Or　C. Unless　D. If
22. A. activities　B. presents　C. service　D. plans

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23. A. special B. unhappy C. tiring D. free
24. A. between B. at C. for D. among
25. A. change B. enjoy C. hate D. forget

三、阅读理解（每小题2分，共10分）

Interesting festivals in the world

Throwing tomatoes—Spain（西班牙）

Spain takes "tomato fights" to a new level. But the tomatoes are being thrown, not eaten. The festival takes place during the last Wednesday in August. Trucks（卡车）carry tomatoes into the square. People rush to the tomatoes and throw them into the crowd.

Rolling cheese—England

This festival is celebrated on the last Monday in May. It takes place on Cooper's Hill. A large wheel of cheese（奶酪）is rolled down Cooper's Hill. The festival is actually a race where people run down the hill after the rolling cheese. The first person to cross the finish line at the bottom of the hill wins the cheese.

Burning Man—The United States

The Burning Man Festival lasts a week, which is from the Monday before Labor Day to Labor Day(which falls on the first Monday in September in America). The festival takes place in the Black Rock Desert. The best part of the festival is the burning of a large sculpture of a man.

Pouring water—Thailand

The Songkran Festival is the celebration of the New Year in Thailand. Rather than a single day, Thailand celebrates the New Year from April 13th to April 15th. Thai people run after each other, pouring water. Songkran is one of the most important reasons why foreigners travel to the beautiful land.

26. How many festivals are mentioned in the passage?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

27. Where will you probably go to enjoy one of the festivals above in May?
A. Spain. B. England.
C. The United States. D. Thailand.

28. Which festival is held in Black Rock Desert?
A. Throwing tomatoes. B. Rolling cheese.
C. Burning Man. D. Pouring water.

29. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The tomatoes are thrown into the crowd to eat.
B. Not all the festivals above fall on the single day.
C. Burning a large real man is the best part of the festival.
D. Songkran is the only reason for attracting lots of tourists.

30. The passage is most probably taken from _____.
A. a guidebook B. a science report
C. a storybook D. a fashion magazine

四、补全对话（每小题2分，共10分）

A：Hi, Lingling. This is Tony speaking. Are you getting ready for the Spring Festival?
B：_____[31]. We're quite busy now.
A：_____[32]?
B：I'm making big red lanterns. _____[33]?
A：Yes, I like them very much. They are very beautiful. Is your father helping you?
B：_____[34]. He's still at work.
A：What's your mother doing?
B：She is cleaning the house and putting things away.
A：Oh, I know you're busy preparing for the festival. Well, wish you a happy Spring Festival.
B：_____[35].

五、词汇运用（每小题1分，共10分）

A）根据句意及汉语提示，填写恰当的单词。

36. My father _____（创立）a company two years ago.
37. Beethoven's _____（第九）*Symphony* is a glorious piece of music
38. You can also celebrate a _____（假期）in your neighborhood.
39. Thousands of people go to Tian'anmen Square and watch the national _____（旗）go up every morning.
40. The Native Americans taught the pioneers how they could grow _____（谷物）.

B）用所给单词的适当形式填空。

41. What do you want to do during the _____（follow）days?
42. She is helping wash the _____（dish）in the kitchen now.
43. The old lady living on the _____（five）floor sometimes dances with her husband on the square.
44. Next Friday is my brother's _____（twenty）birthday.
45. During Spring Festival there are plenty of things _____（see）and do.

六、书面表达（35分）

假如你是李磊。你的美国笔友Tom对各个国家的国家节日文化很感兴趣。请你用英语给他写一封80词左右的电子邮件，介绍一或两个中国传统节日，如春节（Spring Festival）、中秋节（Mid-Autumn Festival）等。

思路点拨：围绕自己熟悉的节日从日期、庆祝方式、传统习俗、饮食文化等方面来介绍。

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Module 3 测试 ☞(答案见138页)

(限时:60分钟　满分:100分)



一、单项选择(每小题1.5分,共15分)

1. —Would you please come to play soccer with me?
—Sorry! My 5-year-old brother can't look after _____.
A. him　B. himself　C. his　D. he

2. The following day we left the town and _____ our trip.
A. went　B. carried
C. followed　D. continued

3. Luke's mother will be _____ him if he wins the reading competition.
A. proud of　B. tired of
C. worried about　D. strict with

4. To die _____ the people is weightier than Mountain Tai.
A. for　B. from　C. in　D. of

5. _____ I visited her, she was always busy working.
A. Whoever　B. Wherever
C. Whenever　D. Whatever

6. I'm going to take you to some famous *hutongs* _____ you can learn more about Beijing.
A. because　B. when　C. so that　D. as if

7. As we know, many successful people never _____ no matter what difficulties they've had.
A. stay up　B. cheer up　C. take up　D. give up

8. _____ Anna _____ her brother like listening to soft music.
A. Both; and　B. Neither; nor
C. Either; or　D. Not only; but also

9. Jennifer wants to go to that party very much _____ all her good friends will go.
A. because　B. so　C. unless　D. while

10. —The little girl is only four years old, but she can play the piano and the violin well.
—_____ I want to see her.
A. No problem.　B. That's amazing!
C. Bad luck!　D. I'm sure about it.

二、完形填空(每小题1.5分,共15分)

Norman Bethune is one of China's most famous heroes, but he wasn't Chinese—he was Canadian. He devoted his life to helping the Chinese people.

Norman Bethune _____[11] born in 1890. He became a _____[12] in 1916, and he went to the front to look after the wounded soldiers in the First World War. He saw many soldiers die in the war. Later he developed new treatments to _____[13] soldiers, and invented medical tools to use outside hospitals.

In 1938 he came to China to treat the Chinese soldiers. There were _____[14] doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own. He set up hospitals to give treatments to local people and soldiers, and to train doctors and nurses. He also wrote books so that doctors could learn about new treatments.

Dr Bethune worked very hard without _____[15]. Once, he even worked _____[16] 69 hours without stopping and managed to save over a hundred lives. He _____[17] working in spite of cutting his finger during an operation. In the end, he died because he did not take care of his _____[18].

Dr Bethune's work for the Chinese people made _____[19] a hero in China. There are books and films about him, and he is _____[20] remembered in both Canada and China.

11. A. is　B. was　C. has been　D. be
12. A. doctor　B. farmer　C. teacher　D. worker
13. A. understand　B. believe　C. help　D. count
14. A. little　B. few　C. much　D. many
15. A. resting　B. acting　C. doing　D. working
16. A. from　B. since　C. with　D. for
17. A. allowed　B. continued　C. forgot　D. stopped
18. A. face　B. leg　C. foot　D. finger
19. A. his　B. he　C. him　D. one
20. A. still　B. never　C. hardly　D. regularly

三、阅读理解(每小题2分,共10分)

Charles Chaplin was born in London on April 16, 1889. His parents were music hall actors. The Chaplin family were very poor, and life was difficult in London. Charlie, as he was called, used to do his mother's job in the theatre when she was ill.

When he was only 17 years old, Chaplin got his first real job as an actor. What he did was to do silly things to make people laugh in the theatre. Seven years later, he went to the USA. And over the next four years, he formed his own way of art. He developed the character of a homeless gentleman which became very popular.

From the 1920s to the 1950s, Chaplin made his most famous films. The film *Modern Times* (1936) shows his care about the modern industry workers.

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Many of his films describe the poor life and hard time of the working people during that period.

Although Charlie Chaplin was British, he lived in the USA until 1953. But he never got US nationality. Then Chaplin, his wife and his five children had to move to Switzerland where he lived until he died. When he was 83 years old, he won his only Oscar for the music he wrote for the film *Limelight*. He was named Sir Charles Chaplin at the age of 85. Charlie Chaplin died in Switzerland on December 25th, 1975.

21. Chaplin used to _____ when his mother was ill.
A. look after her　　B. do the housework
C. do his mother's job　　D. do his father's job

22. From Paragraph 2, we can know that _____.
A. Chaplin went to the USA when he was 24 years old
B. Chaplin became famous when he was 17 years old
C. people liked Chaplin because he was a homeless gentleman
D. Chaplin did many silly things to make people laugh in the street

23. _____ Chaplin made his most famous films.
A. From 1889 to 1936
B. From the 1920s to the 1950s
C. From 1953 to 1975
D. From the 1950s to the 1980s

24. We can infer from the passage that Chaplin left the USA because of _____.
A. his family　　B. his work
C. the US government　　D. the Swiss government

25. Chaplin won the Oscar for _____ when he was 83 years old.
A. the acting　　B. the art
C. the film　　D. the music

四、综合填空（每小题2分，共20分）

science, take, healthy, fail, medicine, abroad, win, joke, China, name

Tu Youyou, a female（女性）scientist, became the first Chinese to win a Nobel Prize in Science on Oct. 5, 2015. Before that, she _____[26] the 2011 Lasker Award for finding out artemisinin (Qinghaosu). She was grateful（感激的）for the Lasker prize, but she said, "It is just a _____[27] duty. I will go on fighting for the _____[28] of all humans."

Tu kept her work in the 1960s and 1970s. In that age, malaria（疟疾）could _____[29] away people's health. Scientists all over the world had already tried over 240, 000 times but _____[30]. Tu Youyou, a member of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Beijing, began to study _____[31] herbs.

Before 2011, people didn't know Tu very well. Many friends played _____[32] on her for the following things: no degree（学位）, no study experience _____[33], not a member of any Chinese national college. But she was hard-working. She read a lot of traditional Chinese _____[34] books and did a lot of research on the disease. In February, 2012, Tu _____[35] the National Outstanding Female (One of the Ten). Tu is now a model of Chinese medical workers.

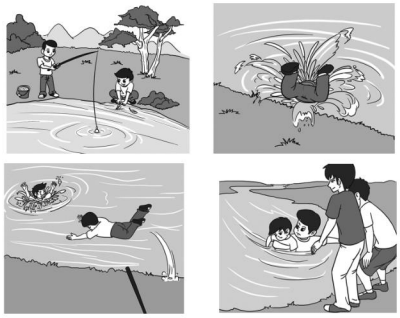
五、词汇运用（每小题1分，共5分）

根据句意及汉语提示，填写恰当的单词。

36. I think the hero had an iron _____（意志）.
37. They can _____（治疗）most of the common diseases.
38. Does he have a _____(伤口) in his left leg?
39. No one likes _____（战争）in our peaceful society.
40. "Do you _____（意识到）that this is the third time you've forgotten?" she said angrily.

六、书面表达（35分）

上周日在西湖边发生了张明救落水小男孩的事情，请根据以下四幅图所描述的事情经过，为校刊的英语园地写一篇题为"A Brave Young Man"的英文稿件。



注意：
1. 文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称；
2. 语言通顺，意思连贯，条理清楚，书写规范；
3. 词数：90左右。

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Module 4 测试 ☞(答案见139页)

(限时:60分钟　满分:100分)



一、单项选择(每小题1分,共15分)

1. Please send me a text _____ about when the meeting will be held.
A. letter　B. sentence
C. message　D. notice

2. She _____ her eyes and fell asleep immediately.
A. shut　B. shuted
C. open　D. opened

3. _____ lives together with Mrs Black. She lives alone.
A. Somebody　B. Anybody
C. Nobody　D. Everybody

4. Most of the students went out of the classroom. Only _____ boys are waiting for you.
A. couple of　B. lot of
C. a little　D. a couple of

5. When you are searching for information on the Internet, make sure that there is the "http" in the website _____.
A. list　B. note　C. side　D. address

6. I believe that he's able to _____ the department store.
A. try　B. manage　C. order　D. use

7. I had to be out all the afternoon yesterday _____ business although I had a cold.
A. in　B. at　C. on　D. with

8. He has been away from the kitchen for long. That's why he has _____ the dish.
A. cooked　B. hurt　C. fed　D. burnt

9. —It's seven thirty. Our daughter is still sleeping in bed.
—It's Saturday today. You needn't _____ right now.
A. help her out　B. wake up her
C. cheer her up　D. wake her up

10. —Just a minute, Tom. Is this the report you need to _____ today?
—Oh, yes, Mum. I thought I had put it in my schoolbag. Thank you.
A. hand in　B. hand out
C. hand over　D. hand back

11. My mother _____ her work, so she has no time to look after me well.
A. is busy with　B. is busy on
C. is busy for　D. is busy at

12. I want to watch the weather report. Please _____ the TV.
A. turn down　B. turn on
C. turn off　D. turn in

13. Kevin became a volunteer to save endangered animals _____ he had no such experience.
A. because　B. if　C. though　D. until

14. —How do you like the movie *Kung Fu Panda 3*?
—It is _____ exciting _____ I'd like to see it again.
A. so; that　B. such; that
C. enough; to　D. too; to

15. —Tom went for a picnic yesterday. —_____.
A. So did I　B. So I did
C. Neither did I　D. Neither I did

二、完形填空(每小题1.5分,共15分)

A special present was given to me when I was 12 years old. It was _____[16]. That was the early autumn of my first year at a high school, and my old school was far away. As a result, no one knew who I was. I was very _____[17], and afraid to make friends with anyone.

Every time I heard the other students talking and _____[18], I felt my heart break. I couldn't talk to anyone about my problem, and I didn't want my parents to worry about me.

Then one morning, my classmates had fun talking with their friends, but I sat at my desk _____[19] as usual. At that moment, a boy entered the classroom. I didn't know who he was. He walked past me and then turned back. He looked at me and, _____[20] a word, smiled. Suddenly, I felt the touch of _____[21] and friendly. It made me feel happy, lively and warm.

That smile _____[22] my life. I started to talk with the other students and made friends. Day by day, I became closer to everyone in my class. The boy with the lucky smile _____[23] my best friend now.

One day, I asked him _____[24] he smiled and said nothing that morning, but he couldn't remember smiling at me! It doesn't matter _____[25] all the dark days have gone. Now I believe that the world is what you think it is. If you think you are lonely, you might always be alone. So smile at the world and it will smile back.

16. A. a smile　B. a problem
C. a book　D. a card

17. A. happy　B. lonely　C. clever　D. friendly

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18. A. laugh　B. laughing　C. laughed　D. to laugh
19. A. happy　B. happily
　C. unhappy　D. unhappily
20. A. in　B. with　C. without　D. for
21. A. anything bright　B. something sad
　C. anything sad　D. something bright
22. A. changed　B. broke
　C. won　D. lost
23. A. become　B. has become
　C. have become　D. will become
24. A. why　B. that　C. who　D. when
25. A. but　B. so　C. because　D. although

三、阅读理解（每小题2分，共10分）

Nearly every parent says that we never grow up. In fact, we are maybe 16 or 17 years old. In their eyes, we are always little ones and always do wrong things. For example, when I need to stay at home alone, they always worry about me and my life without them.

Most parents always think that they have offered the best things they can to make their children live in a comfortable world. They buy their children pretty clothes, cool shoes, strange but expensive school things. They think that they have done everything they can for their dear little children. In return, they only want their little babies to give them good results in the examinations.

But why their little babies still can't understand them? Why? Does it mean that they still want more material（物质的）things? No, as a matter of fact, what they want is a true family. What does a true family mean? I think it means a place where we can hide ourselves from the outside cold world. From here, we can get warmth, we can get consolation（安慰）, and we can get happiness. And one important thing is that we should be stronger and more confident（自信的）in the outside world because we know that we have a family.

So I think that parents should save their money and sit down to talk with their children to let them know that they have a true family, so the child and his parents could understand each other more and more. Then, no boy will be regarded as a little boy.

26. Through the first paragraph, we can see the author of this article is _____.
　A. a student　B. a teacher
　C. a parent　D. a worker
27. What do most parents think of their children according to the author?
　A. They can't do well in their studies.
　B. They always want good bikes and expensive things.
　C. They never grow up.
　D. They don't know how to save money.
28. What do most children really want?
　A. A true family.
　B. More material things.
　C. Pretty clothes.
　D. Good results in examinations.
29. According to the article, _____.
　A. most children want to be children forever
　B. most children want their parents to understand them
　C. most children don't want to go to school
　D. most children just like to stay at home
30. The article mainly tells us _____.
　A. that most children always do wrong things
　B. that most parents want to buy everything for their children
　C. what children really want
　D. a story about a warm home

四、综合填空（每小题2分，共20分）

burn, cup, empty, order, I, simple, task, need, bored, though

Zheng Chenyu was _____[31] with his parents' _____[32]. He was happy when his parents went away on business, _____[33] he soon found that he could not do _____[34] things. He forgot his homework. He went to school with a（n）_____[35] stomach. He _____[36] his food and broke his father's _____[37]. Zheng Chenyu had to learn to do _____[38] like cooking and tidying up. "I think I _____[39] to learn to look after _____[40] better," he said.

五、词汇运用（每小题1分，共5分）

用所给单词的适当形式填空。

41. He is _____（able）to sleep at night because of his terrible illness.
42. There will be a large _____（meet）in our city next month.
43. One afternoon, I grew bored and _____（actual）fell asleep for a few minutes.
44. Listen! Is there _____（somebody）knocking at the door?
45. John lost his new mobile phone, so he was very _____（happy）.

六、书面表达（35分）

做家务是家庭成员的义务。作为家庭成员之一，你一定做过不少力所能及的家务活。请根据提示写一篇英语短文与大家一起分享。词数在120左右。

提示：1. 你是否喜欢做家务、你常做哪些家务；

2. 重点讲述一次你做家务或学做家务的经历或故事（包括起因、过程、结果等）；

3. 你父母对你所做家务的评价或你个人的收获、感受。

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Module 1 听力 ☞(答案见147页)

(限时:20分钟　满分:20分)

Module 1 听力

一、听句子,选择你所听到的单词或短语(每小题1分,共5分)

1. A. less than　　B. more than　　C. much than
2. A. eastern　　B. western　　C. northern
3. A. under　　B. below　　C. above
4. A. millions of　　B. hundreds of　　C. thousands of
5. A. falls off　　B. falls down　　C. falls away

二、听句子,选择最佳答语(每小题1分,共5分)

6. A. On foot.　　B. Once a week.　　C. Maybe.
7. A. Three hours.　　B. Thank you.　　C. About 1,700 metres wide.
8. A. Let's go shopping.　　B. I agree with you.　　C. Have a good day.
9. A. Yes, I have.　　B. I did.　　C. I think so.
10. A. Yes, I am.　　B. Yes, I did.　　C. Yes, I do.

三、听对话,选择正确答案(每小题1分,共5分)

11. Where is Tom from?

A. Tom is from America.　　B. Tom is from Canada.

C. Tom is from England.

12. What is the man going to do tomorrow?

A. He is going to play basketball tomorrow.　　B. He is going to watch TV tomorrow.

C. He is going to have a swim tomorrow.

13. What did Li Lei do yesterday morning?

A. He stayed at home.　　B. He bought some books.

C. He went to school.

14. What will the weather be like tomorrow?

A. It will be fine tomorrow.　　B. It will be rainy tomorrow.

C. It will be cloudy tomorrow.

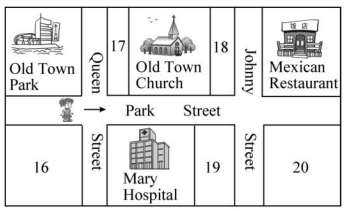
15. What does Wang Hong usually have for breakfast?

A. Some milk, bread and apples.　　B. Some bread, eggs and oranges.

C. Some bread, milk and eggs.

四、听下面一篇短文。根据短文内容,找出与图中每个题号所在位置相应的地点,并将其标号填写在题号后的横线上(每小题1分,共5分)

A. Town Cinema	B. Old Town School	C. the Bus Stop
D. Old John Hotel	E. Flower Shop	



16. _____　17. _____　18. _____　19. _____　20. _____

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Module 2 听力 ☞(答案见147页)

(限时:20分钟　满分:20分)



Module 2 听力

一、听句子,选出你所听到的单词或短语(每小题1分,共5分)

1. A. twelve　B. twelfth　C. twentieth
2. A. themselves　B. yourselves　C. ourselves
3. A. till　B. until　C. ill
4. A. a kind of　B. two kinds of　C. all kinds of
5. A. take a vacation　B. take a holiday　C. take away

二、听句子,选择与之相应的答语(每小题1分,共5分)

6. A. Good idea!　B. You are wrong.　C. You are welcome.
7. A. Thank you.　B. It doesn't matter.　C. Wish you a happy holiday.
8. A. Pretty good.　B. Yes, I did.　C. Sounds good.
9. A. The same to you.　B. I don't agree with you.　C. Something else.
10. A. Don't say that again.　B. I like the festival.　C. The same to you.

三、听下面一段对话,完成11~15题(每小题1分,共5分)

11. Which festival is coming soon?
    A. The Spring Festival.
    B. Thanksgiving Day.
    C. National Day.
12. Do Alex and Roy like the Spring Festival best?
    A. No, they don't.
    B. Yes, they do.
    C. Yes, it is.
13. Why does Alex like the Spring Festival?
    A. Because she can have a long holiday.
    B. Because it's in winter.
    C. Because she likes the Spring Festival Gala.
14. What do they usually prepare for the festival?
    A. They do nothing.
    B. They buy a lot of fruits.
    C. They need to clean the house and buy enough vegetables and meat.
15. What do they usually do on New Year's Eve?
    A. They have a family dinner.
    B. They watch the Spring Festival Gala.
    C. Both A and B.

四、听下面一篇短文,完成句子(每空一词)(每小题1分,共5分)

16. Oct. _____ is the National Day of China.
17. The People's Republic of China was _____ on 1st October 1949.
18. People have _____ the National Day since then.
19. On that day, people put the national _____ out to celebrate.
20. Everybody is happy and _____ on that day.

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Module 3 听力 ☞(答案见147页)

(限时:20分钟　满分:20分)



Module 3 听力

一、听句子,选出你所听到的单词或短语(每小题1分,共5分)

1. A. herself　B. himself　C. myself
2. A. wounded　B. wound　C. wounds
3. A. attends　B. attended　C. attend
4. A. invent　B. invents　C. inventions
5. A. managed to　B. manages to　C. managed for

二、听句子,选择与之相应的答语(每小题1分,共5分)

6. A. Yes, I think so.　B. Yes, I am.　C. Yes, I did.
7. A. Yes, there is.　B. Yes, he is.　C. Yes, it is.
8. A. Me, too.　B. That's a good idea.　C. It's my pleasure.
9. A. Yes, I am.　B. Yes, I do.　C. Yes, I have.
10. A. Yao Ming.　B. Shakespeare.　C. Lincoln.

三、听下面一段对话,完成下列各题(每小题1分,共5分)

11. Where is Mike from?
    A. America.　B. Canada.　C. China.
12. Which sport does Mike like best?
    A. Football.　B. Tennis.　C. Basketball.
13. Which sport does Lucy like best?
    A. Basketball.　B. Swimming.　C. Skating.
14. Who's Mike's favorite sports star?
    A. Yao Ming.　B. Jackie Chan.
    C. Michael Jordan.
15. Who's Lucy's favorite sports star?
    A. Phelps.　B. Sun Yang.　C. Li Na.

四、听短文,选择正确答案(每小题1分,共5分)

16. When was Linda born?
    A. July 4, 1907.　B. June 4, 1977.　C. July 4, 1977.
17. Who is Bill?
    A. Linda's son.　B. Linda's brother.　C. Linda's father.
18. What did Linda do for her family every night?
    A. She cooked dinner.
    B. She washed the dishes.
    C. She washed clothes.
19. What kind of cakes does the speaker like best?
    A. Milk cakes.
    B. Fruit cakes.
    C. Chocolate cakes.
20. What kind of work does she do now?
    A. She works as a manager.
    B. She works as a teacher.
    C. She works as a shop keeper.

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Module 4 听力 ☞(答案见147页)

(限时:20分钟　满分:20分)



Module 4 听力

一、听句子,选择你所听到的单词或短语(每小题1分,共5分)

1. A. look for　　B. look after　　C. look at
2. A. somebody　　B. anybody　　C. everybody
3. A. ring　　B. rang　　C. ringing
4. A. unhappy　　B. unable　　C. unpopular
5. A. turn on　　B. turn off　　C. turn up

二、听对话,选择正确答案(每小题1分,共5分)

听第一段对话,回答第6至8小题。

6. What is Jenny doing now?
   A. She's doing her homework.　　B. She's watching TV.　　C. She's cleaning the house.
7. What does Frank think of the TV shows?
   A. They're interesting.　　B. They're boring.　　C. They're relaxing.
8. When are they going to the zoo?
   A. At eight a. m.　　B. At two p. m.　　C. At three p. m.

听第二段对话,回答第9至10小题。

9. Who is the girl buying the gift for?
   A. Her mother.　　B. Her father.　　C. Her friend.
10. How much is the black wallet?
    A. It's eleven dollars.　　B. It's thirty-five dollars.　　C. It's fifty dollars.

三、听对话,选择正确答案(每小题1分,共5分)

听第一段对话,回答第11至13小题。

11. Why did Lily look sad?
    A. Because she fought with Anna.
    B. Because she failed the exam.
    C. Because she was ill.
12. How long was Lily away from school?
    A. For a week.　　B. For a month.　　C. For three days.
13. How will they help Lily?
    A. By testing her.　　B. By looking after her.　　C. By studying together with her.

听第二段对话,回答第14、15小题。

14. Where are the speakers?
    A. In a restaurant.　　B. In a hospital.　　C. In a library.
15. What is wrong with the young man?
    A. He has a toothache.
    B. He can't fall asleep.
    C. He feels unhappy and too tired to do even simple things.

四、听短文,完成表格,每空一词(每小题1分,共5分)

How to enjoy being alone

◆Write a _____[16] or a poem to improve your writing skills and keep you happy.
◆Do some exercise for about _____[17] hour(s) instead of eating junk food in front of the TV.
◆Read novels, _____[18] or newspapers to keep you busy.
◆_____[19] your daily routine (日常生活), like doing your homework, taking a bath, listening to the _____[20], and then going to bed.

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测试卷

Module 1 测试

一、1. C　2. C　3. A　4. B

5. D　**点拨**：固定搭配法。answer one's letter/reply to one's letter 表示“回信”。

6. C　**点拨**：语法分析法。million 等数词与具体数字连用时，用单数形式，后面不加-s；若与 of 连用表示约数时，后面必须加-s，且不可与数词连用。

7. D

8. A　**点拨**：语意辨析法。join 表示参加某一团体并成为其中一员；join in 后面接的宾语一般是竞赛、娱乐、游戏等活动；take part in 指参加会议或群众性活动等，重在说明句子的主语参加该项活动并在活动中发挥作用。根据句意“——你为什么不和我们一起参加足球比赛呢？——好主意！”可知选 A。

9. D　**点拨**：词语应用法。句意：我们穿过山洞，发现了一条清澈的小溪。through 指“纵向穿过”；across 指“横向穿过”。根据句意可知应用 go through。故选 D。

10. C　**点拨**：语境暗示法。“去了某地”用 have gone to 表达；“在某地”用 be in 表达，句中 for 连接的表示一段时间的时间状语提示用现在完成时态。故选 C。

二、11. B　**点拨**：考查名词词义辨析。根据后文可知：珠穆朗玛峰是山脉。故选 B。

12. A　**点拨**：固定结构法。“数词 + metres + long/ wide/ high”意为“多长/多宽/多高”。

13. B　**点拨**：语境暗示法。考查形容词词义辨析。由上文大意“珠穆朗玛峰是最高峰”可推知：攀登珠峰非常危险。故选 B。

14. B　**点拨**：考查动词的用法。到达用“reach/ get to/ arrive in/ at”。

15. A　**点拨**：语境法。考查连词词义辨析。由后文“多数人认为最先到达珠峰山顶的人是……”可知：前后表示意思的转折，故用 but 引导。故选 A。

16. A　**点拨**：固定短语法。修饰可数名词复数 climbers，用 so many。故选 A。

17. B　**点拨**：语法分析法。考查主谓一致。由句子结构 one of… 可知：谓语动词用单数形式。故选 B。

18. C　**点拨**：考查动词词义辨析。由前文攀登者的经历可推知：人们面对困难想来挑战自己。故选 C。

19. C　**点拨**：语境法。由后文 trying to achieve our dreams 可推知：这些攀登者的精神主要给我们展示一个道理：永远不要放弃。故选 C。

20. B　**点拨**：语境法。根据前文攀登者的经历可推知：攀登者能够到达山顶，说明有时候人类的力量要比大自然的力量更强大，用 stronger 符合题意。故选 B。

三、21. C　**点拨**：细节理解题。根据短文第一句“Each term our school takes us on one field trip.”可知是每学期一次，故选 C。

22. C　**点拨**：细节理解题。由第一段 All 41 students went along with three of our professors. 所有的 41 个学生和我们的 3 个教授去的。共 44 人，故选 C。

23. D

24. B　**点拨**：词义猜测题。由上下文“We walked around Lille and looked at various（各种各样的）buildings.”和“All were very interesting and each professor told us their own ideas of each building.”可知 All 指代的是“various buildings”，故选 B。

25. D　**点拨**：主旨大意题。文章在开头写到每学期学校都带我们出游，接下来写的是第一次出游的几个地方，最后写的是出游的感受。总的来看，全文都是在描写一次出游，那么文章的最佳标题应该是 D。

四、26. He is a foreign teacher.　**点拨**：根据第一段第二句中“A foreign teacher named Jack”可知，杰克是一位外国老师。

27. For five years.　**点拨**：根据第二段首句中“During my five years in China,”可知，杰克在中国呆了五年。

28. He has had the chance to travel all over China and see some interesting things.　**点拨**：根据第二段首句中“I have had the chance to travel all over China and see some interesting things”可知，他有机会到中国各地旅行，看到一些有趣的事物。

29. In Dalian and Qingdao.　**点拨**：根据第二段中“and wonderful beaches in Dalian and Qingdao”可知，他在大连和青岛看到了美丽的海滩。

30. Yes, he has.　**点拨**：根据文章内容“They included students in middle schools I visited in Inner Mongolia, Shanxi Province, and Guizhou.”可知，他在内蒙，山西和贵州见到了许多中学生。因此本题为肯定回答。

五、A）31. beside　32. cleared　33. silent　34. stream
35. remained

B）36. haven't read　37. discussion　38. eastern
39. shone　40. didn't check

六、范文：

Do you know the General Sherman Tree in America? The General Sherman Tree is one of the natural wonders of the world, and it's the biggest tree in the world. It grows on the Rocky Mountains in the US. It's nearly 100 metres high. It's said that it has grown for more than 3,000 years. It's almost as old as the pyramids.

People are interested in the General Sherman Tree because the tree can be so strong and live such a long life.

点评：

本文用“三环节法”介绍“谢尔曼将军”巨杉树这一奇观：

1. 开篇点题介绍（第 1 段第 1－2 句）
2. 具体介绍“谢尔曼将军”巨杉树（第 1 段第 3－6 句）
3. 人们对它的评价（第 2 段）

添彩点：

1. 使用“one of + 名词复数”结构开篇点题，语言简练。
2. 使用了本模块所学词汇 nearly，more than 进行表达，行文流畅。
3. 短语 be interested in 及 as…as 的运用，显示了作者较好的语言功底。

Module 2 测试

一、1. C　**点拨**：fall off the bike 表示“摔下自行车”；“在具体某一天或某一天的早晨”，用介词 on 表达。

2. B　**点拨**：动词 found 和 centre 构成动宾关系，意为“成立研究中心”，符合句意“霍金已经成立研究中心多年来研究宇宙。”

3. A

4. D　**点拨**：have a vacation 意为“度假”，动词 have 可以用 take 来代替。

5. A　**点拨**：句意：绝不要把你今天能做的事推到明天。until 直到，其他选项 before 在……之前，when 当……的时候，as 因为，当……时候，都不符合句意。故选 A。

6. D　**点拨**：among 表示“多者中之一；在……中间”，符合句意“《西虹市首富》是近来最流行的电影之一。”

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7. B　点拨：句意：我想邀请我的一些朋友们来参加我的二十岁生日聚会。生日前用序数词 twentieth，有限定词 my 无需定冠词 the，故选 B。
8. C
9. B　点拨：pioneer 表示“先驱；开拓者”，符合句意“是到美洲的先驱们留下了过感恩节的传统。”
10. D
11. A　点拨：考查动词辨析。survive and grow 表示生存和发展。句意：我认为，知识是人类生存和发展的最重要资源。
12. D　点拨：lay the table 表示“摆设餐具”。
13. C　14. D　15. D

二、16. B　17. D
18. D　点拨：考查副词的用法和辨析。用于肯定句的句末用逗号隔开，用 too。as well 意为“也”，通常置于肯定句句末，但是其前面无逗号；also 意为“也”，常用于句中；either 意为“也”，用于否定句句末。故选 D。
19. C　点拨：考查名词辨析。由句意及语境可知，与朋友度过时光的想法被传播到世界各地。故选 C。
20. B　点拨：考查 with 结构。在“with + 宾语 + 宾补”结构中当宾语与补语的动作存在主谓关系时，补语用现在分词表伴随。句意为“随着越来越多的国家加入到庆祝活动中”。
21. A
22. A　点拨：考查名词的辨析。由下文“与朋友见面、交换卡片、鲜花、礼物”可知是友谊节的活动，activity 符合句意。present 礼物，service 服务，plan 计划，均不合题意。故选 A。
23. A　点拨：考查形容词的辨析。special 特殊的，unhappy 不高兴的，tiring 令人劳累的，free 免费的；自由的。前文描述的是友谊节的活动，根据文意可知是“在这特殊的日子里”故选 A。
24. D　点拨：考查介词的用法和辨析。among“在……之中”范围在三者或三者以上。between 两者之间，at 在，for 为了，根据原文“这些在从青少年到老人的所有年龄群体之间都很流行”可知选 D。
25. B　点拨：考查动词的辨析。change 改变；enjoy 喜欢，享受；hate 讨厌；forget 忘记。根据句意“人们享受共同度过的时光并表达对朋友的爱与关心”可知选 B。

三、26. D　点拨：细节理解题。**细读法**。根据文间的四个部分可知，文章中提到了四个节日。
27. B　点拨：细节理解题。根据短文中第二部分中的第一句可知，英国的滚奶酪节是五月份。
28. C　点拨：细节理解题。根据短文第三部分的倒数第二句可知，火人节是在黑岩沙漠举办的。
29. B　点拨：分析判断题。**细节推理法**。根据短文第一部分中“But the tomatoes are being thrown, not eaten.”可知，A 项表述是错误的；根据短文第三部分中的最后一句可知，C 项表述是错误的；由短文最后一部分中的最后一句可知，D 项表述是错误的。
30. A　点拨：综合判断题。**主旨综合判断法**。根据短文的表述可知，文章介绍了各地的一些有趣的节日，此类文章应该是在旅游指南上。

四、31. Yes, we are/Yes, I am　点拨：根据答语后句“我们现在很忙”可知此句是肯定回答。
32. What are you doing(at the moment/now)　点拨：由答语“我正在制作大红灯笼”可知，问句是问“你正在做什么？”。
33. Do you like lanterns/them　点拨：由答语“是的，我非常喜欢它们。”可知，此空是询问“你喜欢灯笼吗？”。
34. No, he isn't/No　点拨：根据答语后句“他还在工作。”可知此空用否定回答。
35. Thank you　点拨：当收到他人祝福时应表示感谢。

五、A)36. founded　37. *Ninth*　38. vacation
39. flag　40. corn
B)41. following　42. dishes　43. fifth　44. twentieth　45. to see

六、范文：

Dear Tom,

I'm very glad to tell you something about Chinese Spring Festival. Spring Festival is very important in my country. Like Christmas, it's a traditional festival in China①. It usually comes in February, but sometimes it comes in January.

It's time to say goodbye to the old year and welcome the new②. We usually clean and decorate our houses carefully before it comes③. As soon as it comes, we put up *chunlian* on the door and *chuanghua* on the window④. It means the start of the celebration⑤.

We celebrate Spring Festival by eating a traditional family dinner on the eve before Spring Festival⑥. There's so much delicious food. We eat *jiaozi*—a kind of dumpling. After the dinner, we usually watch a special programme on TV.

We always visit the relatives and friends and say “Happy New Year” to each other. When the kids greet their grandparents, they can get lucky money. The celebration lasts until Lantern Festival comes⑦.

I like Spring Festival very much and we usually have a good time.

Yours
Li Lei

点评：

本文采用了总—分—总的结构描述了春节。首先总体介绍了春节的传统意义及时间。然后具体分述春节期间的活动和习俗。最后表达了作者对春节的感情。短文恰当地运用了各种句型及短语。内容完整，读来朗朗上口。

添彩点：

①处用介词 like，说明春节像西方的圣诞节一样。②处用了 It's time to…句型，说明春节是辞旧迎新的时刻，句型运用贴切、到位。③处用 before 引导的时间状语从句，说明动作的先后。④处运用了 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句，说明人们庆祝春节的迫切心情。⑤处用了 the start of 短语，照应了前面的叙述。⑥处用了 by 短语，表意准确。⑦处用了 until 引导的时间状语从句，说明春节持续的时段。

Module 3 测试

一、1. B　2. D
3. A　点拨：**短语辨析法**。句意：卢克的母亲会为他赢得阅读比赛而感到自豪。A. be proud of 为……感到自豪；B. be tired of 厌倦；C. be worried about 为……担忧；D. be strict with 对……严格要求。根据题干中的“如果他赢了阅读比赛”可推断，卢克的妈妈将会为他感到骄傲，故答案为 A。
4. A　点拨：**短语辨析法**。die from 指死于外因；die of 指死于内因；而 die for 是“为……而死”。由 the people 可知是“为……而死”，故选 A。
5. C　点拨：考查连词辨析。whoever 无论谁；wherever 无论哪儿；whenever 无论何时；whatever 无论什么。句意：无论我何时去看望她，她都一直在忙工作。故选 C。
6. C
7. D　点拨：**短语辨析法**。句意：众所周知，许多成功人士无论他们有什么困难，都永不_____。give up 放弃。由句意可知应选 D 项。
8. A
9. A　点拨：**语境推理法**。根据前后句意“珍妮弗非常想去参加那个聚会”“她所有的好朋友都将去”可知，前后有因果关系，前果后因，故选 because。
10. B　点拨：对上句表达的信息表示惊讶，用 That's amazing! 意为“那太令人惊奇了！”。故选 B。

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二、**11**. B　**点拨**:出生于 be born in,白求恩大夫出生于 1890 年,是过去的事情,应该用过去时,故选 B 项。

12. A　**点拨**:根据下文中的…he went to the front to look after the wounded soldiers…以及…he developed new treatments to…可知他成了一名医生,故选 A 项。

13. C　**点拨**:他发展新的治疗方法是为了帮助士兵,而不是为了理解士兵、相信士兵或数士兵们的数量。

14. B　**点拨**:根据 doctors 先排除 A 和 C 两项,它们修饰不可数名词,再根据下文…so he had to work very hard on his own…可知白求恩大夫所去的地区医生数量不多,排除 D 项,故选 B 项。

15. A

16. D　**点拨**:69 hours 是时间段,前面应该用 for。

17. B　**点拨**:allow 允许;continue 继续;forget 忘记;stop 停止。尽管他的手指在手术中割伤了,他还是继续工作。故选 B 项。

18. D　**点拨**:根据上文中"cutting his finger"可得出答案。

19. C　**点拨**:空格处作 made 的宾语,可排除 A 和 B 两项;此处表示"使得他成了一个英雄",故排除 D 项,选 C 项。

20. A　**点拨**:still 仍然,还;never 从不;hardly 几乎不;regularly 定期地。空格处所在句子用的是一般现在时,表示"……他仍然被中国人民和加拿大人民记得"。

三、**21**. C　**点拨**:细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 used to do his mother's job in the theatre when she was ill 可知他做过他母亲的工作,故选 C。

22. A　**点拨**:推理判断题。根据文章 Seven years later, he went to the USA. 以及上面说 17 岁得到第一份工作,可知是 24 岁去的美国,故选 A。

23. B　**点拨**:细节理解题。根据 From the 1920s to the 1950s, Chaplin made his most famous films 可知答案为 B。

24. C　**点拨**:推理判断题。根据 But he never got US nationality. 可知他从没得到过美国国籍,故是由美国政府的原因所致,选 C。

25. D　**点拨**:细节理解题。根据 When he was 83 years old, he won his only Oscar for the music he wrote for the film *Limelight*. 可知是音乐让他得到奥斯卡奖的,选 D。

四、**26**. won　**27**. scientist's　**28**. health　**29**. take

30. failed　**31**. Chinese　**32**. jokes　**33**. abroad

34. medical　**35**. was named

五、**36**. will　**37**. treat　**38**. wound　**39**. wars　**40**. realise

六、**范文**:

A Brave Young Man

It was a nice day last Sunday. Zhang Ming was fishing by the West Lake when a little boy went to play nearby. Suddenly, Zhang Ming heard someone shouting for help. He looked around and found that the little boy fell into the water. It was very dangerous. Zhang Ming jumped into the water immediately. He tried his best to pull the boy out of the lake. At that time other people came to offer help. Finally, the boy was saved and he was grateful.

People all said Zhang Ming was very brave and helpful. We should learn from him.

点评:

本文用"三步法"介绍英雄人物:

本文是一篇看图作文,属于记叙文,叙述过去发生的事,时态以一般过去时为主。前两句引出介绍的人物,中间部分描述人物的事迹,最后表达情感观点,对张明的行为进行了简单的评论。文章写出了时间、地点、人物,事情的起因、经过和结果。

添彩点:

1. 恰当运用本模块所学的话题:谈论英雄人物。
2. try one's best, pull…out of, jump into, learn from 等短语运用得当。

Module 4 测试

一、**1**. C

2. A　**点拨**:由后面的 fell asleep 可知前面是"合上她的眼睛";shut 的过去式与原形相同。

3. C　**点拨**:考查不定代词。根据 She lives alone. 她单独居住。推断上句是没有人和布莱克夫人住在一起。Somebody 某个人;Anybody 任何人;Nobody 没有人;Everybody 每个人。故选 C。

4. D　**5**. D　**6**. B

7. C　**点拨**:on business 意为"出差",是固定搭配。

8. D　**点拨**:**前后文推理法**。根据前文"他离开厨房很久了"可推知后句应表示"那就是他把菜烧糊的原因"。

9. D　**点拨**:**语境推理法**与**词语应用法**。根据语境今天星期六可知此句表示"你不需要现在把她叫醒",排除 A 项与 C 项;又 wake up 代词应放在两词之间。所以 D 项正确。

10. A　**11**. A　**12**. B

13. C　**点拨**:**语法分析法**。句意:凯文成为了拯救濒危动物的一个志愿者,尽管他没有这样的经历。because 因为,if 如果,though 尽管,until 直到。根据句意可知,空白处应用 though 表示"尽管",引导让步状语从句,故选 C。

14. A　**点拨**:**语法分析法**。根据 I'd like to see it again 可知第二空用 that,结合形容词 exciting 可知第一空用 so。

15. A　**点拨**:"so + be 动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语"是倒装句,表示"……也一样";"so + 主语 + be 动词/情态动词/助动词"是用来表示赞同的,意为"确实,的确"。根据语境可知选 A。

二、**16**. A　**17**. B

18. B　**点拨**:推断题。and 连接并列成分,由前面是 talking,可知后面为选项 B。

19. D

20. C　**点拨**:由下文 smiled 和后面 he smiled and said nothing 可知没有和作者说话,故选 C。

21. D　**点拨**:从本句看出是个肯定句,因此排除 A、C,后句提到 It made me feel happy,可知答案为 D。

22. A　**23**. B　**24**. A

25. C　**点拨**:考查连词。由句意"不重要了,因为所有黑暗的日子已经过去了",故选 C。

三、**26**. A　**点拨**:细节理解题。**细读法**。根据第一段中的 16 or 17 years old 可知作者是一名学生。

27. C　**点拨**:细节理解题。**细读法**。根据第一段中的第一句及第二段可知。

28. A　**点拨**:细节理解题。**细读法**。根据第三段中的"No, as a matter of fact, what they want is a true family."可知。

29. B

30. C　**点拨**:主旨大意题。根据文意可知本篇文章主要表达的是父母应该理解孩子,他们应该坐下来好好交流。

四、**31**. bored　**32**. orders　**33**. though　**34**. simple　**35**. empty

36. burnt　**37**. cup　**38**. tasks　**39**. need　**40**. myself

五、**41**. unable　**42**. meeting　**43**. actually

44. anybody　**45**. unhappy

六、**范文**:

I'm a 15-year-old middle school student. I am always busy with my study and seldom help my parents with the housework. Feeling quite sorry for that, I begin to think about what to do to help.

Last Sunday, when my parents went shopping, I suddenly got an idea: Why not give the rooms a thorough cleaning? Firstly I collected all the books, newspapers and other things in the rooms and put them away. Then I wiped the dust off all the furniture. After that, I swept the floor carefully.

At this moment, my parents came back and were quite

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surprised to see all the rooms tidy and the floor shining. My mother gave me a hug and I could see satisfaction in her eyes. Tired as I was, I never felt so happy.

点评：

本文用“三段条陈法”描述自己独自做家务的经历——第一段写出了做家务的起因；第二段描述了自己独自做家务的过程；第三段描述了做家务的结果及自己的感悟。

添彩点：

1. 短语 help…with, think about, put…away, come back 与句型 Why not…? 等的使用体现出作者较好的语言功底。
2. 正确使用了一般过去时。

Module 5 测试

一、1. A　**点拨：固定搭配法**。compare … with …“与……比较……”。

2. B　**点拨：**固定短语 no wonder“难怪”。故选 B。

3. B　**4.** B

5. B　**点拨：主谓一致法**。physics“物理”是不可数名词，所以谓语动词要用单数，故选 B。

6. B　**点拨：词义辨析法**。catch“捉住”；punish“惩罚”；order“命令”；refuse“拒绝”。根据句意“如果我们不保护大自然，总有一天它将会_____我们。”可知选 B 符合语境。

7. C　**点拨：词语应用法**。downstairs 为副词，意为“往楼下，在楼下”，可直接放在动词后面。

8. C　**点拨：**be in trouble = get into trouble，意为“陷入困境”，前者强调状态，后者强调动作，因句中有 is，故选 C。

9. D

10. A　**点拨：**句中 if 意为“如果”，引导条件状语从句，和主句时态搭配应遵循“主将从现”的原则，即 if 从句用一般现在时，而主句则用一般将来时，故选 A。

二、11. D　**点拨：**take sb. to…“带某人去……”。

12. A　**点拨：语境分析法**。结合语境可知是“在那里有许多关于太空的……”，故选 A。

13. B　**点拨：固定搭配法**。see a film“看电影”。故选 B。

14. D　**点拨：联系上下文法**。由后面“and later landed on the earth again”可知应先起飞进入太空，“起飞”用 take off 表达。

15. B　**点拨：**物作主语用 exciting。

16. D　**点拨：**“在太空”in space，中间不用冠词。

17. A　**点拨：语法分析法**。look 连系动词，后用形容词作表语，模型看起来很真实，用 real。

18. C　**点拨：语法分析法**。这四个词只有 much 能修饰比较级。

19. A　**点拨：词语应用法**。世界上独一无二的事物前用定冠词 the。

20. D　**点拨：**表示一段时间用介词 for。

三、21. C　**点拨：细读法**。根据第一段“On the back of this Visitor Guide, you'll …”可知选项 C 与之相符。

22. B　**点拨：细读法**。根据第一段“…you'll find directions to some must-see works in our collection—the 'don't miss' list for the Art Museum.”可知选项 B 与之相符。

23. C

24. A　**点拨：细读法**。根据 The “BRIDGE”: Second floor: Chinese art 可知选 A。

25. B　**点拨：**细节理解题。**细读法**。根据 Rice Building 中 Second floor: special artworks 可知选 B。

四、26. New York　**点拨：**细节理解题。由本文第一句 The American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) is on the Upper West Side of Manhattan, New York City. 可知。

27. square metres

28. 150 years　**点拨：**推理判断题。由语境 It was set up in 1869. 可推算出结论：1869 年至今应为 150 年。

29. knowledge　**30.** movie

五、A)31. tail　**32.** dug　**33.** chemistry　**34.** whole　**35.** control

B)36. across　**37.** checking　**38.** shouting　**39.** allowed　**40.** are

六、范文：

The Palace Museum is the biggest museum in China. It was founded① in 1925. It was also one of the most famous places of interest② in the world. It has all kinds of ③collections.

There are some rules that you should remember. For example④, you can't smoke in the Palace Museum, and it is closed on Monday since 2014. The museum is not free to enter. But on Children's Day, children under 14 are free to enter it. Thousands of⑤ visitors from around the world visit the Palace Museum every day. All of them speak highly of⑥ it.

点评：

本文运用“三步法”进行写作，先介绍了故宫博物院的基本情况；其次详细描述了参观故宫博物院应该遵守的一些规则；最后结尾，写出人们对故宫博物院的评价。

添彩点：

1. 短语 places of interest, all kinds of, for example, thousands of, speak highly of 等的正确使用，使文章表达流畅，衔接自然。
2. It was founded…以及 that 从句等高级句式的使用体现了作者深厚的语法功底。

Module 6 测试

一、1. C　**点拨：**考查冠词。第一空泛指“一个诚实的男孩”，第二空“play + 球类运动”时，球类运动名词前不能加冠词。

2. B　**3.** D　**4.** D　**5.** C

6. D　**点拨：固定搭配法**。consider doing sth.“考虑做某事”。

7. D

8. A　**点拨：**get into the habit of 养成……的习惯。根据句意可知选 A 项。

9. D　**点拨：语法分析法**。if 引导条件状语从句，其时态遵循“主将从现”的原则，即主句为一般将来时，if 从句要用一般现在时，结合句意故选 D。

10. C　**点拨：情景交际法**。当听到令人惋惜的事情时，我们应该表示遗憾。

二、11. A　**点拨：**根据上文 Some students become worried because they have to study… 可推知，此处是 hard, study very hard 非常努力地学习。

12. B　**点拨：**根据前文 A student of Grade 8 could not understand his teacher 可推知这个学生在学习中有困难，do badly in 在某方面做得不好。

13. D

14. B　**点拨：**根据 she looked at the exam paper, and she could write nothing 可推知她害怕考试。

15. A　**点拨：**根据本句意思及结构分析，可知此句是由 when 引导的时间状语从句，当她看到试卷时会变得非常担忧。

16. B　**17.** C　**18.** C　**19.** D

20. B　**点拨：**根据句意“如果你感觉不开心或不舒服就去看医生”，可知 unhappy 与 unwell 为并列词语，此处为选择关系，应使用 or。

三、21. C　**点拨：**细节理解题。根据第一段 The teacher was glad to see them 可知他是开心的，故选 C。

22. D　**点拨：**推理判断题。根据第三段的最后一句 What all of you wanted was water, not the cup, but you went for the better cups 以及前文的内容可知，老师是想给学生们上一课，故选 D。

23. A　**24.** B

25. C　**点拨：**主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段语境 If you only care about the cup, you won't have time to enjoy the water in it. 总结可知，作者通过这件事来教育人们要认真对待生活。

四、26. B　**27.** C　**28.** E　**29.** A　**30.** D

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六、**36**. C　**点拨**:语境联系法。后面有语境:My headmaster thought I was simple and when I was 14, he said, "You are never going to be... but a failure."。由此提示"我"学业很差,此处应填 badly。

37. A　**38**. A　**39**. D　**40**. B　**41**. C　**42**. A

43. B　**44**. C　**45**. D

七、**A**　**46**. A

47. C　**点拨**:细节理解题。由语境 In the US, you can really see these moving houses on the mad. 可知,在美国人们称之为"可以动的家"。故选 C。

48. D　**49**. B

50. C　**点拨**:综合判断题。由文章开头语境 Imagine you are living in a moving house. 和后面提到的 recreational vehicles (RV,房车),以及房车在旅途中的运用等等,可以判断,本文是在描述"带着家去旅行"这样的一种旅行观念和方式。故选 C。

B　**51**. B

52. C　**点拨**:**综合判断法**。由语境:And they would eat, bathe(洗澡), sleep and play together from Sunday to Friday, with only Saturdays off for Margaret. 可知,玛格丽特每周从星期天到星期五,共六天与海豚 Peter 呆在一起。故选 C。

53. B　**54**. B　**55**. D

C　**56**. C　**点拨**:细节理解题。由第二段中的 China has banned... have to pay for using plastic bags. 可知,故选 C 项。

57. A　**点拨**:细节理解题。由第三段可知中国制订这项规定是因为塑料袋对环境有害,故选 A 项。

58. C　**点拨**:细节理解题。由第三段最后一句话可知,故选 C 项。

59. B　**点拨**:细节理解题。由第四段可知"重庆的一些学生自己制作布袋",故选 B 项。

60. C　**点拨**:主旨大意题。通读全文,可知本文主要是介绍"为了保护环境,免费的塑料袋在中国已被禁止",故选 C 项。

八、**61**. Three.　**62**. No, he didn't.

63. 我很担心,因为我几乎没有朋友。

64. he gave me some suggestions/advice　**65**. what

九、**A**)**66**. to take　**67**. be treated　**68**. Luckily

69. spreading　**70**. proud

B)**71**. victory　**72**. inventions　**73**. useful　**74**. wounded

75. operation

十、范文:

Dear Linda,

My parents have made some strict rules for me to follow at home. I know "No rules, no standards", but I dislike some of the rules.

I'm not allowed to hang out with friends on weekends. But I think I need to relax myself by hanging out after a long week's study. I look forward to staying with my friends . Also, I have to practice the piano for one hour after finishing my homework every night. In fact, I don't like playing the piano at all. I think I should be allowed to spend time doing something that I like.

I hope my parents can understand me, but I don't know how to communicate with them. Could you offer me some advice?

Yours,
Liu Li

点评:

本文先总述在家的规则很严格,再分条写有哪些规则,最后表达自己的烦恼,寻求建议。

添彩点:

hang out, look forward to, not at all, be allowed to 等短语运用恰到好处,宾语从句等的运用体现了作者良好的写作功底。

听力专训

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▶Module 1 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:BABAC　二、**6－10**:ACBAB
三、**11－15**:ACBCC　四、**16－20**:CADEB

▶Module 2 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:BCBCA　二、**6－10**:ACAAC　三、**11－15**:ABACC
四、**16**. 1st　**17**. founded　**18**. celebrated　**19**. flag　**20**. excited

▶Module 3 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:BABCA　二、**6－10**:ABACA
三、**11－15**:BCBCA　四、**16－20**:CBACA

▶Module 4 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:BBCBB　二、**6－10**:ABCBC
三、**11－15**:BACBC
四、**16**. story　**17**. one　**18**. magazines　**19**. Follow　**20**. radio

▶Module 5 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:BAAAB　二、**6－10**:CACBB
三、**11**. games　**12**. 4/four　**13**. fun　**14**. swim　**15**. reading
四、**16－20**:ACCAB

▶Module 6 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:CDAEB　二、**6－10**:AABBA
三、**11－15**:ACACC　四、**16－20**:ABCBC

▶Module 7 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:DCABE　二、**6－10**:CAABC
三、**11－15**:ABCAB　四、**16－20**:BCCAC

▶Module 8 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:CBADE　二、**6－10**:BBBBA
三、**11－15**:BCBCC　四、**16－20**:BBCBB

▶Module 9 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:DACBE　二、**6－10**:BACAC
三、**11**. invented　**12**. watching　**13**. enough
14. become　**15**. themselves
四、**16－20**:BCBAA

▶Module 10 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:EBCAD　二、**6－10**:CBCCB
三、**11－15**:BBAAC　四、**16－20**:CABAB

▶Module 11 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:DCAEB　二、**6－10**:ACABB　三、**11－15**:BACCC
四、**16**. smile　**17**. 1888　**18**. expensive　**19**. taken　**20**. need

▶Module 12 听力

听力答案:
一、**1－5**:AEBDC　二、**6－10**:CACCA
三、**11－15**:BCBCA　四、**16－20**:AACBC

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课时练

Module 1 Wonders of the world

▶Unit 1 It's more than 2,000 years old.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. natural 2. discussions 3. opinion 4. Though 5. loud

二、6. join in 7. Who'd like to 8. more than

9. agree with 10. millions of

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. wondering; wonder

2. I wonder / want to know why he didn't answer the phone just now / a moment ago.

3. A 点拨:短语动词辨析。句意:任何擅长唱歌的人都可以参加我们学校的这个活动。take part in 参加; take off 起飞; take out 拿出; take care of 照顾。后面的宾语是 the activity,故此处表示参加活动。故选 A。

4. join

5. A 点拨:代词用法辨析。句意:——今天这个超市里冰箱大甩卖。——真的吗? 咱们去为你的新厨房买一台吧。one 指代前面提到的物品中的一个;it 指代前面提到的物品;that 那个;them 它们。从语境知,这里指的是去买这些冰箱中的一个。故选 A。

6. D

7. A 点拨:语意推理法。句意:——你喜欢中国民歌吗? ——是的,民歌听起来不错。欣赏歌曲需要用耳朵听,sound 听起来,smell 闻起来,look 看起来。故选 A。

8. listen

9. C 点拨:语意推理法。句意:尽管在这场可怕的地震中我失去了一切,但我没有丢失生命。because 因为; so 因此; although 尽管; if 如果。由句意可知前后之间有让步关系,故选 C。

10. though 11. loudly/aloud 12. loud

13. C 点拨:考查数词的用法辨析。句意:在我们学校里大约有三千名学生。当 thousand 前有具体的数字 three 等时,表示确数,thousand 后不加-s,其后也不用 of;当 thousand 前没有具体数字 three 等时,表示约数,thousand 后加-s,也要加 of。故选 C。

14. C

Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. C

2. A 点拨:语法分析法。句意:篮球是如此令人兴奋,以至于_____人为了消遣玩它。当前面有具体的数字或 some, several 时 million 用单数,故选 A。 3. A

4. C 点拨:形义辨析法。修饰动词 talk,用副词 loudly 修饰,表示"大声交谈"。

5. B 点拨:根据前文句意"我更喜欢科学",和下文句意"它很难",可知用 though 引导让步状语从句,表示"尽管;虽然"。

二、6. electricity 点拨:词形转换法。用名词形式 electricity 作 uses的宾语。

7. eastern 点拨:词形转换法。修饰名词 coast 应用形容词,east 的形容词形式为 eastern。

8. more fantastic 点拨:标志词法。根据句中的 than 可知用比较级形式。

9. to visit 点拨:固定搭配法。would like to do sth."想做某事"。

10. discussion 点拨:词形转换法。English 修饰名词,discuss 的名词形式为 discussion。

三、11. loud 12. wonders 13. eastern

14. discussion 15. one

四、16. In my opinion 17. Most of; are/ come

18. more than 19. Though; sounds 20. join in

五、21. D 点拨:前后呼应法。根据下文"in Bavaria there is a small town called Dietfurt"可知问句应该是:印象最深刻的是什么,故选 D。

22. E 点拨:前后呼应法。根据下文"People there are all Europeans, but they see themselves as Chinese(那里的人都是欧洲人,但是他们把自己看作是中国人)"可知问句应该是询问有没有什么特别的地方,故选 E。

23. C 点拨:前后呼应法。根据上文"Why do they see themselves as Chinese?"可知要选他们把自己看成中国人的原因。故选项 C 说法符合语境。

24. A 点拨:前后呼应法。根据下文"A Chinese Carnival?"可知选与"Chinese Carnival"有关的句子,故选 A。

25. G 点拨:语境推理法。根据下文"They dress up in traditional Chinese clothing and perform dragon dances on the street(他们身穿中国传统的衣服,并且在大街上表演舞龙)"是具体描述人们怎么庆祝"Chinese Carnival"的。故选 G。

▶Unit 2 The Grand Canyon was not just big.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. below 2. shining 3. silent 4. nearly 5. remain

二、6. went through 7. in five minutes 8. on top of

9. looked over 10. fell away

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. across; through

2. D 点拨: through "穿过",表示从内部穿过;over "在……上面";past "经过";across "穿过",强调从物体表面穿过。"穿过大街"强调从一端到另一端,用 across 表示,故选 D。

3. beside

4. A 点拨:根据后面句子中的 also 可知是包括《西游记》在内,她还读了《小妇人》。只有 besides"除了……还有"符合语境。

5. C

6. answer 点拨:由句意及常识可知,课堂上应注意认真听讲、回答问题。本句是祈使句,由前面的 Listen carefully and 可知,此处应填动词原形 answer。

7. A 点拨:考查动词词组搭配。句意:雨下得很大,恐怕我们不能准时到达机场了。get to,相当于 arrive at 到达; get along with 和……相处(得好); take part in 参加……的活动; go to 去……,故选 A。

8. arrived at/ got to

9. B 点拨:考查时态。根据 in two years 可知是将来时,所以用 will build。因此答案选 B。

10. C

11. silent 点拨:句法功能法。形容词作表语。stay silent 保持沉默。

12. When you face danger, you should keep calm.

13. D 点拨:常识推理法及词义辨析法。根据常识可知,"当温度在零度以上时,天气会暖和;当温度在零度以下时,天气会寒冷。"第一个空表示"在……之上",第二个空表示"在……以下"。on 指在上方且与物体接触,排除;under 指在物体的正下方,排除。

14. A 点拨:考查介词词义辨析。句意:条条大路通罗马,路就在你脚下。under 在……下面; in 在……里面; on 在……上。根据句意,故选 A。

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Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、**1**. D　**点拨**:beside 此处用作介词,意为"在……旁边"。句意为"与天伦之乐相比,金钱显得微不足道"。

2. B　**点拨**:**词义辨析法**。句意:在寒冷的冬天,哈尔滨的气温通常整天保持在零度以下。由"In cold winter (在寒冷的冬天)"可推出气温在"零度以下",用 below zero;under 表示"正下方",不可用 under zero。

3. B　**点拨**:**词语应用法**。句意:——你为什么想步行穿过森林呢?——因为我想尝试不同寻常的事情。考查"穿过森林",表示空间上的"穿过"应用 through,故选 B。

4. B　**点拨**:**词语辨析法**。reply 回答,答复。reply to = answer, answer 作及物动词。say 强调说话的内容。句意:你应该大声回答老师的问题。the teacher's question 作宾语,故选 B。

5. B

二、**6**. clearly

7. will arrive　**点拨**:**标志词法**。根据标志词 in two hours 可知用一般将来时。

8. to read　**点拨**:**成分分析法**。动词不定式 to read 作后置定语,修饰前面的 anything new。

9. nearly　**10**. silent

三、**11**. look over　**12**. on top of　**13**. There is no sign

14. fall away　**15**. The sky was becoming grey

四、**16**. B　**点拨**:主旨大意题。通读全文可知本文叙述了在这一澳门之旅中可参观及可享受美食的地方,故选 B。

17. A　**点拨**:细节理解题。根据第四段首句的句意"下一步我们将参观澳门博物馆,它会展示给你这座城市的历史和传统"知要了解澳门的历史和传统就去澳门博物馆。

18. B　**点拨**:细节理解题。根据第五段首句知澳门塔是世界上第十高塔。

19. C　**点拨**:推理判断题。根据倒数第三段的第二句"任何一个去过澳门的人会告诉你这儿的食物很难不让人喜爱"可知,澳门的食物是美味的,几乎人人都喜爱。

20. C　**点拨**:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段"最后我们在南湾湖结束旅行,在那儿我们会看精彩的激光表演",故选 C。

▶Unit 3　Language in use

Ⅰ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. been to; gone to

2. A　**点拨**:考查现在完成时态。句意为:——你父亲在哪里?——他不在家。他_____芷江。has gone to 已经去了;has/have been to 曾经去过。从答语内容可知他不在此处,故用"已经去了",故选 A。

3. afraid to climb; afraid of falling

4. afraid　**点拨**:根据固定搭配 be afraid to do sth. 可知答案。

5. C

6. B　**点拨**:句意:昨晚我和我的小叔叔用电脑聊天了。——互联网使世界越来越小。比较级 + and + 比较级,意为"越来……越……",故选 B。

7. C

Ⅱ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、**1**. A　**点拨**:**词语应用法**。句意:——对不起,李先生,钓鱼岛在哪里?——让我在地图上指给你。它在中国的东部。in 表示在内部;on 表示两地接壤;to 表示两地相望。钓鱼岛在中国内部。

2. A　**点拨**:**固定表达法**。"十米高"用"ten metres high"或"ten metres in height"

3. C　**点拨**:**固定搭配法**。"one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数"为固定结构。their 为形容词性物主代词,后面无需冠词,排除 D,选 C。

4. B　**点拨**:**语意代入法**。根据语境"这个小孩不敢过桥,因为他害怕掉下桥去。"可知,前面考查 be afraid to cross 表示"因害怕而不敢过",后面考查 be afraid of falling 表示"害怕掉下去"。

5. D　**点拨**:考查形容词的最高级。句意:——你认为你的初中生活怎么样?——我认为它是我生命中最精彩的时期之一。根据标志词 one of 以及 in my life 可以判断是选择形容词的最高级,构成固定用法:one of + the + 形容词的最高级 + 复数名词,意为"最……的之一"。故选 D。

二、**6**. does; go; will drive　**7**. arrived; were

8. don't know; left　**9**. looks; has known

10. were standing; are lying

三、**11**. It's in the northern part of Hunan Province.　**点拨**:由短文第一段第 3 句可知洞庭湖在湖南省北部。

12. To enjoy the beautiful scenery around Dongting Lake.　**点拨**:根据短文第一段最后一句可知,游客是来欣赏洞庭湖周围的美丽景色。

13. In 1982.　**点拨**:由短文第二段第 3 句可知东洞庭湖自然保护区是在 1982 年建成的。

Ⅲ. 课文精华 新编巧练

1. wonders　**2**. more than　**3**. Though　**4**. eastern

5. man-made　**点拨**:由常识和前文"长城是靠手工做成的"可知是 man-made 人造的。

6. millions　**点拨**:millions 与 of 连用,表示不确切的数量。

7. on top of　**8**. remained　**9**. nearly　**10**. opinion

Ⅳ. 学必有法 作文提分

范文:

My trip to Beijing

I went to Beijing by train with my family last summer vacation.

There are many natural wonders and man-made wonders in Beijing. I visited many famous places of interest, such as the Great Wall, the Summer Palace, the Palace Museum and the Bird's Nest. Among the sights, I especially like the Summer Palace. The Summer Palace is located in the northwest suburbs of Beijing, about 20 kilometers away from the center of the city. It took me about one hour to get there. During the day, I took a lot of photos with my camera. I met some foreigners and I talked with them in English. I ate Beijing Roast Duck. It was very delicious.

I felt a little tired but I was happy.

点评:

本文开篇点题,点明了旅行的时间、地点,让人耳目清晰。然后具体描述了在北京的所见所闻,详细地介绍了颐和园,最后表达了自己的感受。整篇文章思路清晰,条理分明。

添彩点:

文中 natural wonders, man-made wonders, 20 kilometers away 等本模块词汇的运用给文章增色不少。此外,It takes sb. some time to do sth. 句型的运用艺术形象地写出颐和园的位置。文章语句通顺,无语法错误,是值得借鉴的作文范文。

▶模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ. 真题真练 走近中考

一、**1**. A　**点拨**:考查动词的时态。时间状语 last term"上个学期"提示定语从句用一般过去时。故选 A。

2. D　**点拨**:考查动词时态。时间状语从句 when I came in 是过去的时间,在过去的某个时间正在做某事,用过去进行时。故选 D。

3. D

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4. C　点拨：考查动词的时态。句意：在未来的十年里，天水市将会发生巨大的变化。本句为 there be 句型。结合句中的时间状语“in next ten years”可知：要用 there be 句型的将来时 there will be 或 There is/ are going to be。故选 C。

二、5. C　点拨：考查数词用法。表示不确切的数目时，在 million，thousand 或 hundred 后加 s，和 of 连用，在 thousand 或 hundred 前有具体数词时不用复数，也不和 of 连用，直接修饰名词复数形式。故选 C。

6. C　点拨：考查连词辨析。句意：尽管这个女孩只有 6 岁，她却知道 300 多首中国古诗。前后之间是让步关系，应用 although 引导让步状语从句，故选 C。

7. D　点拨：考查副词词义辨析。句意：几年前，他在一次车祸中_____丧命。completely 完全地；sadly 悲伤地；exactly 确切地；nearly 几乎，差点。根据句意，故选 D。

8. A　点拨：考查名词辨析。句意：三峡大坝为数百万中国人供电。electricity 电力；influence 影响；transport 运输；technology 技术。主语“三峡大坝”提示用 electricity 和动词 produce 构成动宾短语，表示“发电”符合句意。故选择 A。

Ⅱ. 原汁原味 提升素养

【语篇解读】本文介绍作者去南极旅行的探险情况及所见所闻和感受。

1. as　点拨：语境法。根据文意“一家极地公司给论文的获胜者提供一次旅行作为奖励”as 作介词，意为“作为”。

2. 为了到达那里，我们不得不乘船穿过德雷克海峡，它是世界上最深最危险的海峡。

3. A journey to Antarctica/ An experience in Antarctica　点拨：主旨大意题。本文介绍作者去南极旅行的旅程情况。

Ⅲ. 挑战自我 体验原创

In my hometown, there is a famous mountain called Qingyun Mountain. It is more than 120 metres high. In my opinion, Qingyun Mountain is a natural wonder of Weifang. There are many nice trees, old temples, wild animals and beautiful lakes. Though it is not very large, millions of visitors visit it every year. Beside the mountain, there are many restaurants which will offer your some traditional food of my hometown. Welcome to my hometown. Welcome to Qingyun Mountain.

Module 2 Public holidays

▶Unit 1　My family always go somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday begins.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. founded　2. until　3. off　4. flag　5. band

二、6. since then　7. all kinds of　8. have great fun

9. as soon as　10. get together

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. C　点拨：句意：伟大的思想家、政治家卡尔·马克思于 200 年前出生于德国。序数词用来表示顺序，排除 A；合成形容词用来作定语，排除 B。“200 年以前”固定表达方式为 two hundred years ago，故选 C。

2. D

3. A　点拨：考查连词。句意：“打扰一下，现在轮到我了吗？”“还没呢，请在外面等着，一直到念你名字的时候。”B、C 选项填入意思不通。

4. D　点拨：考查连词用法。句意：有些人直到失去健康才知道它的重要性。because 因为；after 在……之后；when 当……时候；until 直到……为止。“not … until”“直到……才”。故选 D。

5. A　点拨：考查动词用法辨析。句意：——林佳，你有一位慈爱的奶奶，对吧？——是的，不论何时我需要她，她总是花费时间和我在一起。spend 花费，度过，常用 sb. 作主语；use 使用；take 花费，常用于 It takes sb. some time to do sth. 句型中；pay 付款。根据句意及句中主语 she 可知，应用 spend 表示“花费”，故选 A。

6. A　点拨：考查固定句型。固定句型：It takes sb. some time to do sth. 意为“做某事花费某人多长时间。”，符合语境，故选 A。

7. B

8. D　点拨：考查非谓语动词。此处意为我经常听见她在那里唱歌。hear sb. do sth. 听见某人做某事，强调经常做或是做某事的过程；hear sb. doing sth. 听见某人正在做某事，强调动作正在发生，故选 D。

Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. C　点拨：考查介词词义辨析。in 作时间介词时，常跟表世纪、季节、年、月份的名词前或表示泛指的上午、下午、晚上名词前；to 作时间介词，表终点；on 作时间介词，常用于具体的某一天或某一天的上午、下午或晚上；from 作时间介词，表起点。由 18th 可知此处表示具体的某一天，需用介词 on。故选 C。

2. B　点拨：考查反意疑问句的用法。句意：屠呦呦教授从未停止过对中医药的研究，对吗？本句属于“前否后肯”型的反意疑问句，前面有否定词 never，说明附加问句中应用肯定形式。前面的行为动词 stops 说明附加问句中应用助动词 does。故选 B。

3. B　点拨：固定搭配法。have fun“玩得高兴”。　4. B

5. B　点拨：用合成形容词作定语，合成形容词中的名词不用复数。

6. B　7. A

8. C　点拨：考查连词的辨析。until 用于肯定句，意为“直到……为止”符合句意。　9. A

10. D　点拨：词语辨析法。as many/much as“与……一样多”；as often as“和……一样经常”；as soon as“一……就……”。根据句意“——请你把这本杂志给马里奥好吗？——当然了。我_____看见他就给他。”可判断出后句表示：我一看见他就给他。

二、11. has passed；met　12. finishing　13. singing

14. found；founded；founded

15. fifth　点拨：句意：五月是一年中的第 5 个月。故应用序数词 fifth 表示顺序。

三、16. public holidays　17. to improve；plan for

18. football season　19. all kinds of　20. as soon as

四、21. I'd love to　22. I don't know much

23. Can you make *zongzi*　24. When is it celebrated

25. What do you usually do on that day

▶Unit 2　We have celebrated the festival since the first pioneers arrived in America.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. speech　2. corn　3. among　4. following　5. pioneer

二、6. give thanks for　7. how to grow　8. too much；once a year

9. plenty of；to see　10. enjoy ourselves

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. D　点拨：考查介词词义辨析。句意：——这些天你在看世界杯足球赛吗？——有时，我会看今晚日本和波兰的比赛。against 反对，对……不利；about 关于；through 透过，通过；between 在……之间。分析句意可推知：这场比赛是日本和波兰之间进行的，故选 D。

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2. Among　3. 长大;种植　4. grow
5. when; lying　**点拨**:根据句意可知应用 when 来连接,又强调当时情景应用 see sb. doing sth. 结构。
6. laid; lay
7. C　**点拨**:**词义辨析法**。also 常位于 be 动词、助动词和情态动词之后,实义动词之前;either 用于否定句尾;as well 多用于口语,一般置于句尾,与 too 用法相同;as well as 用来连接两个并列的成分。
8. either　9. lots of　10. A
11. leading　**点拨**:此题考查"with + 宾语 + 宾语补足语"结构。句意:有那位老人带路,我们及时赶到了那里。非谓语动词短语 leading the way 作宾语 the old man 的补足语。
12. A　**点拨**:考查介词词义辨析。句意:——我渴了。我想要一杯橙汁。你呢,安迪? ——我更想要一杯什么都不加的茶。由句意知,这里说的是"什么都不加的茶"。故选 A。

Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. C
2. D　**点拨**:except 除了;including 包括;between 在……(两者)之间;among 在……(三者或三者以上)之间。根据句意可知答案。
3. C　4. A　5. A
二、6. dishes　7. was crossing　8. lay
9. thanks　10. listening
三、11. be over　12. also　13. where to go
14. The following day　15. with; on
四、16. It's on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month. /On the ninth day of the ninth lunar month.　**点拨**:细节理解题。第一段的第二句。在农历的九月九号。
17. No, it doesn't.
18. Two "ninths" meeting together stand for a long life. /A long life. /They stand for a long life.
19. They celebrate the festival (to show love and respect) for their elders. /For their elders.
20. They traditionally drink chrysanthemum wine and eat Double-Ninth Cakes. /Chrysanthemum wine and Double-Ninth Cakes.
点拨:细节理解题。第三段的第二句,他们主要喝菊花酒,吃重阳糕。

▶Unit 3　Language in use

Ⅰ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. D　2. C　3. receive　4. accepted　5. C　6. depend on

Ⅱ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. D　**点拨**:"It is/was…that/who…"为强调句型。句意:就是在他的这间小房子里面,他写出这部伟大的小说。
2. B　**点拨**:考查动词的辨析。receive 动词,意为"收到"符合句意"Jane 是我的新笔友,我经常收到她的电子邮件。" refuse 拒绝;accept 接受;confuse 混淆,均不合题意。
3. D　**点拨**:**固定搭配法**及**语法分析法**。句意:玛丽躺在地上,很快睡着了。fall asleep 是固定搭配,排除 B、C 两项;lie"躺"对应的过去式为 lay,故排除 A。
4. D　**点拨**:考查动词词义辨析。句意:——调查研究表明走路帮助人们长寿。——我相当赞同这一说法,但是它取决于何时和怎样走路。remain"留下;遗留",separate"使分开",return"返回;归还",depend"依赖,依靠"。depend on 意为"取决于,依赖"。故选 D。　5. B
二、6. until　7. when　8. before　9. after　10. since
三、11. A　**点拨**:根据第一段内容可知文中提及的春节期间的活动有:贴春联、闲逛和穿新衣、拜访亲戚和朋友,而没有提及举办新年聚会,故选 A。　12. C
13. D　**点拨**:根据文章内容可知除了中国外,文中还提到了英国、美国、澳大利亚和新加坡这四个国家,故选 D。

Ⅲ. 课文精华 新编巧练

1. off　2. since　3. as soon as　4. following　5. lay
6. by　7. all kinds of　8. Among　9. until　10. ourselves

Ⅳ. 学必有法 作文提分

范文:

Dear Jack,

How's it going? I am very glad to introduce the Dragon Boat Festival to you. It is one of the traditional Chinese festivals with about two thousand years of history. The festival is celebrated to honor the great poet Qu Yuan. On that day, people often get together with their family to eat *zongzi* and other delicious food. In southern parts of China, people often have the dragon boat races. It is so exciting to watch this activity on TV. Besides, we also have a 3-day holiday during the festival. So we can have a short journey to relax ourselves. How interesting the Dragon Boat Festival is and I like it very much.

Best wishes!

Yours,
Li Hua

点评:

本文采用了总—分—总的结构描写了传统节日——端午节。从端午节的意义、历史,端午节的活动以及作者对端午节的感情展开描述。

添彩点:

文章结构清晰,条理分明,be glad to do, one of, get together, a 3-day holiday, relax ourselves 等短语的使用使文章增色不少。文章巧妙地使用了 to do 作目的状语,用感叹句表述了作者对端午节的感受,全文语句通顺,是值得借鉴的好文章。

▶模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ. 真题真练 走近中考

一、1. C　**点拨**:考查连词的用法辨析。表示一个人在做一件事情的同时另一个人在做另一件事用 while。故选 C。
2. A
3. B　**点拨**:考查连词。句意:自从杰克加入足球队以来,他更多地了解了团结合作。until 直到;since 自从……以来;while 当……的时候;though 虽然。根据前半句用的现在完成时可知用 since,故选 B。
4. A　**点拨**:考查连词的辨析。when 当……时候;before 在……之前;until 直到;after 在……之后。由句意"但生活就像一面镜子,当你朝着它微笑的时候,它也会报以微笑"可知,表示"当……时候",应用 when。故选 A。
5. B　**点拨**:句意:妈妈不会让西蒙出去的,除非他答应今晚十点前回来。表示"在……以前",应用 before。故选 B。
二、6. B　**点拨**:考查"特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式"的结构。句意:——吴老师推荐了许多书。你决定先看哪一本了吗? ——是的。《小王子》。此题考查"特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式"在句中作宾语,前文 many books 提示用 which 和动词不定式连用,表示"读哪一本",which 作动词 read 的宾语。故选 B。　7. C
8. playing　**点拨**:非谓语动词,固定词组搭配:have fun doing。句意:儿童节那天,孩子们在迪士尼乐园玩得很开心。
9. ourselves　**点拨**:句意:现在有很多网上课程,我们可以选择一些"自学"。此处用到固定短语 study by oneself 表示"自学"。而根据前面的"we"可知此处表示"我们自己",故填 ourselves。

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Ⅱ. 原汁原味 提升素养

【语篇解读】本文向我们介绍了春节的习俗。

1. The Spring Festival.
2. He celebrated the festival with his family in a traditional way.
3. He thinks the Spring Festival is one of the most important parts of our Chinese culture and he will try his best to celebrate it in the traditional way.

Ⅲ. 挑战自我 体验原创

There are many festivals in China. I like the Spring Festival best. The Spring Festival is a traditional festival in China. It usually comes in January or February. We often have a long vacation during this time. The kids have some days off and they are quite happy. Before it comes, we usually clean our houses and cook all kinds of delicious food. On New Year's Eve, we lay the table and then have a big meal. We say "Happy New Year" to each other as soon as it's 12 o'clock. We wish each other a happy year and good luck. We enjoy ourselves.

Module 3 Heroes

▶Unit 1 She trained hard, so she became a great player later.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. abroad 2. wills 3. medal 4. attend 5. simply

二、6. doctor's degree 7. Once again 8. stopped playing

9. Whatever; give up 10. as well as

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. C 点拨：include 为动词，作句子的谓语；including 为介词，后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语；included 为形容词，作后置定语。根据空格后面的 three of my favourites 可知用介词。
2. including 3. C 4. A
5. B 点拨：词语辨析法。turn up "打开"；give up "放弃"；clean up"打扫"；take up"开始从事"。根据句意"不要_____希望。一切会很快结束的。"可知选 B 符合语境。
6. D 7. amazed; amazing 8. A 9. is; don't like 10. A

Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. B 点拨：主谓一致法。as well as 连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词的数应和前一主语保持一致，此句的前一个主语是 Kate，故用 is。
2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A

二、6. cleverer 7. heroes 8. Whatever 9. crying
10. amazing 点拨：词形转换法。amaze 的形容词 amazing 作定语，修饰 story。
11. will 12. simply 13. learning/to learn
14. else's 15. competed; competition

三、16. What else
17. any other
18. enough to
19. No matter what
20. ①because ②because of

四、21～25：ABEDF

▶Unit 2 There were few doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. invention 2. rest 3. realise 4. wound 5. treat

二、6. one of the most famous
7. to help; died for
8. At that time; on his own
9. without resting; taking care of
10. In the end; died of

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. C 点拨：词语辨析法。die of"因……而死"，原因多来自内部，如情感、冻、饿、生病等；die from"由于……而死"，原因常来自外部创伤、交通事故等；die for"为……而死"，指为某种目的而献身或牺牲；die out"绝迹"。句意：让我们记住那些为世界和平而牺牲的英雄。故选 C。
2. of
3. C 点拨：由语境及时间状语 for 6 years 可知，此处应用现在完成时。die 是非延续性动词，不能与表示时间段的状语连用。be dead 可与时间段连用。故选 C。
4. death 5. A 6. look after
7. sick; ill 8. C
9. managed 10. B

Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. D
2. B
3. B
4. B 点拨：语境推理法。将共享单车放在合适的地方是为了可以方便地使用。A. unless 除非；B. so that 以便；C. because 因为；D. so long as 只要。结合句意可知，此处是 so that 引导的目的状语从句，故选 B。
5. C

二、6. eating
7. wounded 点拨：the + 某类形容词，表示某类人。the wounded 意为"伤员"。
8. Canadians 点拨：词形转换法。根据句意可知是加拿大人说英语和法语，Canada 是国家，表示"加拿大人"用 Canadian，且此处应用其复数形式。
9. operation 10. to get
11. to read 12. treats
13. dying 点拨：语法分析法。此处用作定语，dying 意为"垂死的，行将死亡的"。
14. used
15. inventors; invented; inventions 点拨：语法分析法。第一个空表示"发明家"，由 Those 可知用复数形式；第二个空与 have 一起作谓语，应用 invent 的过去分词形式；第三个空表示"发明，创造"，用复数形式。

三、16. (She gave a lecture to) Chinese primary and middle school students. 点拨：细节理解题。根据 Wang Yaping taught Chinese primary and middle school students on Earth physics problems in the zero-gravity environment (失重环境). 可知王亚平在太空给中国的中小学生做演讲。
17. She was a middle school teacher (from the United States).
点拨：细节理解题。根据 The world's first teacher in space was Christa McAuliffe, a 37-year-old middle school teacher from the United States, 可知 Christa McAuliffe 是世界上第一个在太空授课的老师，她来自美国。
18. is excellent/does well
19. 在宇宙面前我们都是学生。
20. China's first teacher in space 点拨：主旨大意题。根据 33-year-old spacewoman Wang Yaping made history—she is China's first teacher in space. 可知全文围绕着中国第一位在太空授课的教师王亚平进行，故标题为：China's first teacher in space。

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▶Unit 3　Language in use

Ⅰ. 题组专训　突破考点

1. B　**点拨**:考查连词。because 因为,不能和 so 连用;although 虽然,不能和 but 连用;所以排除 A、C 选项。根据句意:因为他的右手受伤了,所以他写得很慢可知前后表示因果关系,故答案选 B。
2. C　**点拨**:考查连词。read aloud 的目的是为了让"所有的学生能听到我说的话"。so that 用来连接目的状语从句。
3. D　**点拨**:固定搭配法。make sb. do sth. "让某人做某事"。
4. A　**点拨**:词语应用法。"数字 + more + 名词" = "another + 数字 + 名词",表示"另外……"。

Ⅱ. 课后巩固　拓展延伸

一、1. D　**点拨**:考查动词短语用法辨析。句意:—— 飞机什么时候起飞? —— 今天下午两点钟。cut off 切断,中断;put off 推迟,阻止;turn off 关掉,关闭;take off 起飞,脱掉。根据答语可知,是询问飞机"起飞"的时间,故选 D。

2. D　3. A　4. A　5. A

二、6. so that　7. so　8. because　9. so;that　10. so

三、11. 37 years old.

12. Lei Haiwei developed a habit of reciting poems he liked and writing them down after returning home.

13. 虽然雷后来在杭州当速食速递员,但他对诗歌的热爱从未消亡。

14. The fast food courier and poems

Ⅲ. 课文精华　新编巧练

1. Canadian　2. wounded　3. realised　4. taking care of
5. invented　6. tools　7. resting　8. managed　9. continued
10. died of

Ⅳ. 学必有法　作文提分

范文:

A famous British nurse——Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale was a famous British nurse. ①She was born in a rich family in 1820.

She was kind-hearted and always ready to help others, especially the sick. In 1851 she was trained as a nurse. ②During the war, she went to help in the front hospitals and saved so many soldiers' lives that when she came back after the war, she became a national hero. Later, Florence Nightingale opened the world's first nurse school. Florence Nightingale died in 1910.

In 1974, her birthday became International Nurses' Day because of the great love and help she gave to people.

点评:

本文写作主题是"南丁格尔的生平"。主要包含三个方面:人物概述:直接介绍人物(第一段);事迹描述:简要陈述人物成名历程(第二段);情感态度:阐述对人物的评价(第三段)。

添彩点:

①层次清晰,要点明确,语言精练,简单句和复合句使用合理。

②be born, the sick, save one's life, hero, so…that, because of 等单词和短语的使用恰到好处。

▶模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ. 真题真练　走近中考

一、1. A　**点拨**:语法分析法。考查连词。根据上下文意义,stayed up late"熬夜"是又困又累的原因,用 because 引导原因状语从句,故选 A。

2. A
3. C
4. A
5. The pollution is so terrible that everybody should do something to stop it.

二、6. B　**点拨**:本题考查名词复数及固定短语。主语 Wang Yaping and Liu Yang 是复数形式,女航天员的复数形式为 women astronauts;be proud of 以……为自豪。故答案选 B。

7. D　**点拨**:本题考查冠词用法。honest 虽然以辅音字母开头,但发音却以元音开头,其前用不定冠词 an;而 useful 正相反,其前应用不定冠词 a。

8. C　9. to have

Ⅱ. 原汁原味　提升素养

【语篇解读】本文介绍了成功学大师安德鲁·卡耐基成功的秘诀——把每一件事做到最好,并坚持下去。

1. long poor times
2. a week
3. This job was very dangerous.
4. 尽管他比其他人都小,但他是所有人中最麻利的。

Ⅲ. 挑战自我　体验原创

Jackie Chan is a true hero in my heart. Through his hard work, he has made over 80 films. He has got many medals for different films, including foreign films. He has an amazing will and he always tries his best to make the action perfect. He even does some dangerous actions on his own. Whatever he does, he never gives up. As a Chinese actor, he also goes abroad to make every foreigner know Chinese kung fu culture well. In my heart, he is simply the best!

Module 4　Home alone

▶Unit 1　I can look after myself, although it won't be easy for me.

Ⅰ. 先练后背　夯实基础

一、1. lock　2. missed　3. text　4. passengers　5. Platform

二、6. in;go out
7. is about to
8. Make sure
9. careful with
10. so; that; wake; up

Ⅱ. 题组专训　突破考点

1. C　**点拨**:语境推理法。因为前面句子是肯定句,那么后面也应该是肯定的意思,so 如此,这样,可以表示肯定意思,neither 也不,表示否定意思,所以选项 A 不对;so + 主语 + can 表示前面一个人介绍了一种情况,后面另一个人和前面人的意思一样,即肯定了前面的介绍。so can I。意思是同一种情况适合于前者也适合于后者,本句意思是"吉姆能游泳,我也能游泳"所以答案是 C。

2. Neither did I

3. closed; shut　**点拨**:词语应用法。shut 通常指关闭门窗或合上书本、雨伞、盒子、手提箱等;close 可以指结束会议或封闭商店、工厂等,强调完成或结束。

4. shut
5. C
6. make sure
7. was about to
8. C　**点拨**:be about to do sth. 意为"即将做某事",故选 C。
9. couple
10. D

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Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. C 2. D

3. B 点拨：语境推理法。nobody 没有人；anybody 任何人，常用于否定句中；somebody 某人，用于肯定句中；don't 不；will 会的；won't 不会的。第一句话是否定句，故应填 anybody。根据 don't…可知，这是否定祈使句，答语中应用否定形式，表示“不会的”，用一般将来时。故选 B。

4. D

5. D 点拨：——你觉得你的家乡怎么样？——它是漂亮的，尤其是在冬天。nearly 将近；deeply 深深地；clearly 清楚地；especially 尤其。根据句意可知“尤其”符合语境。故选 D。

6. C 点拨：advise sb. not to do sth. 意为“建议某人不做某事”，为固定搭配。

7. B

8. B

9. C 点拨：短语辨析法。a couple of 指同类事物中任意两个或几个，不一定是成对的或成对使用的；a pair of 指成对的或成对使用的事物。句意：我的弟弟非常粗心。他穿着两只鞋子上学去了，但它们不是一双。

10. A 点拨：句子结构分析法。由语境可知，此处用“so + be 动词/情态动词/助动词 + 主语”结构。表示前面所说的情况也适用于另外一人。再由前两个句子中的谓语动词 likes 和 reads 可知选 A。

二、11. missed 点拨：标志词法。由 have 可知此处用过去分词形式。

12. rang 13. simply 14. especially 15. meeting

16. is leaving 点拨：语境分析法。由 Hurry up！“快点！”可知后面的动作将要发生，用一般将来时，leave 用现在进行时表示将来。

17. anybody 点拨：词语应用法。somebody 在一般疑问句和否定句中要变成 anybody。

18. shut 点拨：and 连接两个并列谓语，时态须保持一致，由 left 可知，shut 应用其过去式 shut。

19. to close 20. to speak

三、21. take care of 点拨：look after 和 take care of 同为“照顾、照看”之意。

22. won't；anybody 23. How soon 24. So am 25. so；that

四、26. No. /No，I didn't. 点拨：根据设空处后的“I stayed at home.”知此处应作否定回答。

27. Why？/Why did you stay at home？ 点拨：根据答语“Because …”及语境可知，此处是在问为什么你会在家里。

28. What did you do?

29. Yes. /Yes，it was. 点拨：根据“We had a very good time.”可知，此处应作肯定回答。

30. What time/When did you come back？ 点拨：根据下文可知，此处是在问“你什么时候回来的”。

▶Unit 2 I became so bored with their orders that I wished they would leave me alone.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. midnight 2. order 3. task 4. cup 5. burnt

二、6. Although；a bit 7. came true 8. all day long

9. asked；for；hand it in 10. so；that；leave me alone

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. B 点拨：语境推理法。句意：——婴儿在睡觉。请把收音机的声音调小一点。——对不起，我现在就做。turn up 声音开大，出现；turn down 声音开小；turn on 打开；turn over 换台。根据“The baby is sleeping.”可知选 B。

2. off 3. A

4. B 点拨：词义辨析法。afford“买得起，提供”；order“订购”；offer“提供”。根据句意——让我们为劳里买一件生日礼物吧。——好的。我们在网上为他_____一本书，好吗？可知此处是建议为他在网上订购一本书。

5. to finish 6. be worried about 7. D 8. B

9. business 10. hand it in 11. hand out

Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. D

10. C 点拨：词义辨析法。totally“总共”；widely“广泛地”；actually“事实上”；hardly“几乎不”。根据句意——在春节期间你收到微信红包了吗？——是的，这_____是目前最受欢迎的送传统节日礼物的方式。可知选项 C 符合语境。

二、11. to do 12. happily 13. to do 14. worried 15. exciting

三、16. Actually 17. hand in 18. unhappy 19. tidied up

20. snacks

四、21. B 22. B

23. A 点拨：first 第一，首先；next 下一个；later 后来；finally 最后。根据后文出现的 Second，Third 可知选 A。

24. A 点拨：be good for 意为“对……有好处”。故选 A。

25. C 点拨：silent 沉默的；lazy 懒惰的；patient 耐心的；quiet 安静的。由上下文可知需要耐心地 与孩子沟通。故选 C。

26. C

27. B

28. A 点拨：happy 高兴的；strange 陌生的；sad 伤心的，worried 担心的。文章中这些话指“我”的鼓励，这些话能让“我”和孩子都非常高兴。故选 A。

29. C 点拨：下文提到“我”会和孩子聊天儿、购物，这说明“我”会花更多的时间和孩子呆在一起。故选 C。

30. B 点拨：afraid 害怕的；sure 确信的；surprised 惊讶的；excited 兴奋的。“我”确信上文提到的几种方法能让父母和孩子和睦相处。故选 B。

▶Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅰ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. B 2. B 3. D 4. fight with 5. by accident

6. A 点拨：考查非谓语动词。过去分词 written 在句中作后置定语，修饰名词 novel，和所修饰的名词存在被动关系，相当于被动语态的定语从句…that was written…。

Ⅱ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. A 点拨：分析句意可知，问的是“现在孩子们正在为什么而争吵？”，故答案应为 A。

2. C

3. C 点拨：固定搭配法。be busy doing sth.“忙于做某事”。

4. C 5. A

二、6. Although 7. such；that 8. so；that 9. so big that 10. but

三、11. C 点拨：：细节理解题。根据短文第一段中的“But many people think that children can get a lot from doing regular chores.”可知选 C。

12. B

13. C 点拨：细节理解题。根据第三段中的“If the child has activities after school，the time left to do chores may be short.”可知选 C。

14. D 点拨：细节理解题。根据“…that chores should fit children.”可知。

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Ⅲ. 课文精华 新编巧练

1. unhappy 2. orders 3. true 4. business 5. woke 6. empty
7. simple 8. burned 9. miss 10. alone

Ⅳ. 学必有法 作文提分

范文：

My first experience at home alone was unforgettable.

When I was twelve, one day, both of my parents were away on business, and I spent two days at home all by myself. My parents left early the first day, and I got up soon after they left. The first evening, I was a little scared, so I turned on all the lights. I kept the lights on the whole night. In order not to get up late the next morning, I set three alarms for 6:00, 6:10 and 6:15 near my bed. In order to show that I could take care of myself, I washed my own clothes and cooked dinner the second afternoon, though I could wait for Mother to do such things.

I really felt proud of myself.

点评：

本文用“三段条陈法”描述自己的独处经历：第一段点出了自己独自在家的经历是怎样的，第二段具体描述了自己独自在家的过程，第三段归纳了自己的感受。

添彩点：

1. 按照时间顺序介绍经历，思路清晰，上下文衔接自然、流畅。能够用多种句式来表达，增强了文章的层次性。
2. 文中 unforgettable, on business, in order not to, take care of, feel proud of 等单词和短语的运用恰到好处，为文章增色不少，体现了作者丰富的词汇积累。

▶模块整合与拔高

Ⅰ. 真题真练 走近中考

一、1. C 点拨：考查连词。句意：虽然吴兰仍然年龄小，但是在周末她能帮助妈妈做些家务。so 因此；until 直到……为止；though 虽然；unless 除非，如果不。根据句意可知前半句和后半句之间是转折关系，故选 C。

2. D

3. D

4. B 点拨：if 如果；though 尽管；while 正当……时候；until 直到……才。结合语境理解可知，学习中遇到困难与愉快之间表示让步关系，故选 B。

二、5. A 点拨：本题考查不定代词的用法。句意：七月份将举办一场机器人展览，但是没有人知道确切的日期。根据题干中的连词 but 可知此处应用 nobody 没有人。

6. D

7. B 点拨：set up 建立；shut off 关闭；given up 放弃；turned off 关掉（电源，水源）的开关等。保护环境的措施之一就是关闭一些有污染的工厂，故选 B。

8. D

Ⅱ. 原汁原味 提升素养

【语篇解读】本文描写了作者难忘的童年经历：和邻居玩耍、在幼儿园结交新朋友、学骑自行车、参演幼儿园的年终音乐会，表达了对童年的怀念之情。

1. T 点拨：由...before going to school, because I had good neighbors to play with...evening. 可知，此句正确。

2. F 点拨：由 To begin with, I felt very sad because I had to leave my mother each morning. 可知，开始我不想去上学。

3. T 点拨：由...learning to ride a bicycle. I fell from it a couple of times but I never gave up. 可知，此句正确。

4. T 点拨：由 I was chosen to play the role of Jack in the play, 可知，此句正确。

5. F 点拨：由 What a wonderful childhood I had! 可知，我对我的童年是感兴趣的。

Ⅲ. 挑战自我 体验原创

I once thought my parents managed every minute of my life, and they were always worried about me. That was not the life I needed! Last summer holiday, to attend an important meeting, my parents had to go away for two days, so I thought my chance came!

On the first day, my clock didn't ring on time, so I was late for school. And I forgot to turn off the lights and lock the door! The next day, I didn't cook any food, so I only ate some snacks and drank a cup of milk. I felt very tired all day long at school.

Now I realise one thing: being home alone is not very interesting!

Module 5 Museums

▶Unit 1 Don't cross that rope!

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. tail 2. rules 3. missing 4. upstairs 5. punish
二、6. What a 7. Let's go 8. in trouble 9. No wonder
10. What's; matter; missing

Ⅱ. 题组专训 突破考点

1. Because

2. B 点拨：why 引导的从句表示做一件事情的理由。That 指“你又要迟到了”，这件事是“我要打车去上学”的理由。故选 B。

3. taking photos

4. C 点拨：由前文他不在可推测，此处考查固定短语 take a message “捎个口信”。故选 C。

5. No wonder he was so angry.

6. D 点拨：句意：——劳驾。我想知道_____。——我不确定。可能是坐公共汽车。由答语知，问的是交通方式，故选 D。

7. C 点拨：根据答语 My back hurts. 可知，我的背疼，故上句应问“你怎么了？”。故选 C。

8. C 9. instead of punishing them 10. punish me by

Ⅲ. 课后巩固 拓展延伸

一、1. B 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

6. A 点拨：句意：快点，否则你会错过早班车的。or 意为“否则”。故选 A。

7. B 点拨：语境推理法。根据答语“患难中的朋友才是真正的朋友”可知选 B，表达每当自己身陷困境时，朋友总是在那儿。

8. C 9. B 10. D

二、11. rules 12. tail 13. photos 14. ropes

15. exhibitions 点拨：主谓一致法。be 动词为复数，根据主谓一致原则可知后面名词也应该用复数。

三、16. Entry 17. missing 18. lost 19. no good 20. keep quiet

四、21. How beautiful 22. No smoking 23. closed

24. shall we 25. Both; and

五、26～30：FDCEB

▶Unit 2 If you ever go to London, make sure you visit the Science Museum.

Ⅰ. 先练后背 夯实基础

一、1. whole 2. wheel 3. physics 4. sand 5. coal
二、6. Welcome to 7. of all ages
8. compare; with; next time
9. if; make sure
10. find out; dig

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