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知识
方法
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本书阅读方法10招·写作方法10招



八年级 英语（上）

荣德基 主编

（R版）

含教材习题答案

吉林教育出版社

点拨
八年级 英语（上）（R版）
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本册主编：李芳玲



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三步阅读学习法

课标中 对“读”的要求		1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义。 2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系。 3. 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局。 4. 能读懂相应水平的常见体裁的读物。 5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息。 6. 能利用词典等工具书进行阅读。 7. 课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。
课标中 对“写”的要求		1. 能根据写作要求，收集、准备素材。 2. 能独立起草短文、短信等，并在教师的指导下进行修改。 3. 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系。 4. 能简单描述人物或事件。 5. 能根据图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。
考情分析		阅读技能和写作技能是英语学科考试主要考查的两项内容，且阅读量近年来呈上升趋势，在有些省份的中考中写作分数所占的百分比也有所增加。阅读方面要求学生具有理解各种题材和体裁的书面材料并从各种材料中获取信息的能力，写作上要求学生具有运用所学语言知识与技能进行信息沟通、再现生活经历、描述周围事物、发表意见和观点的能力。简言之，就是要求学生在大量的语言材料有效输入与积累的基础上有可观的输出。
目　的		三步阅读学习法——整体式语篇学习法的目的是让学生在完整的语境中感知文本，在阅读中解读语言所表达的含义，在实际交流中体会语言所起的作用。从而提高学生的阅读技能、培养学生的阅读策略及自主阅读能力。
三步 阅读学习法	读前	有创意的读前活动是阅读课的导入关键，学生通过参与一些与课文话题相关的活动，激活了思维，从而产生阅读的愿望，并对课文进行有效的预测。
	读中	通过围绕 scanning，skimming 和 detailed reading 设置的一系列的活动，学生学会在阅读中思考，并逐步掌握一些阅读技巧，真正提高阅读水平。
	读后	阅读后的说和写活动是检查阅读理解效果和巩固运用语言材料的阶段。学生可通过复述、续写、缩写、改写、创写等读后活动，实现从语言输入到输出的迁移。

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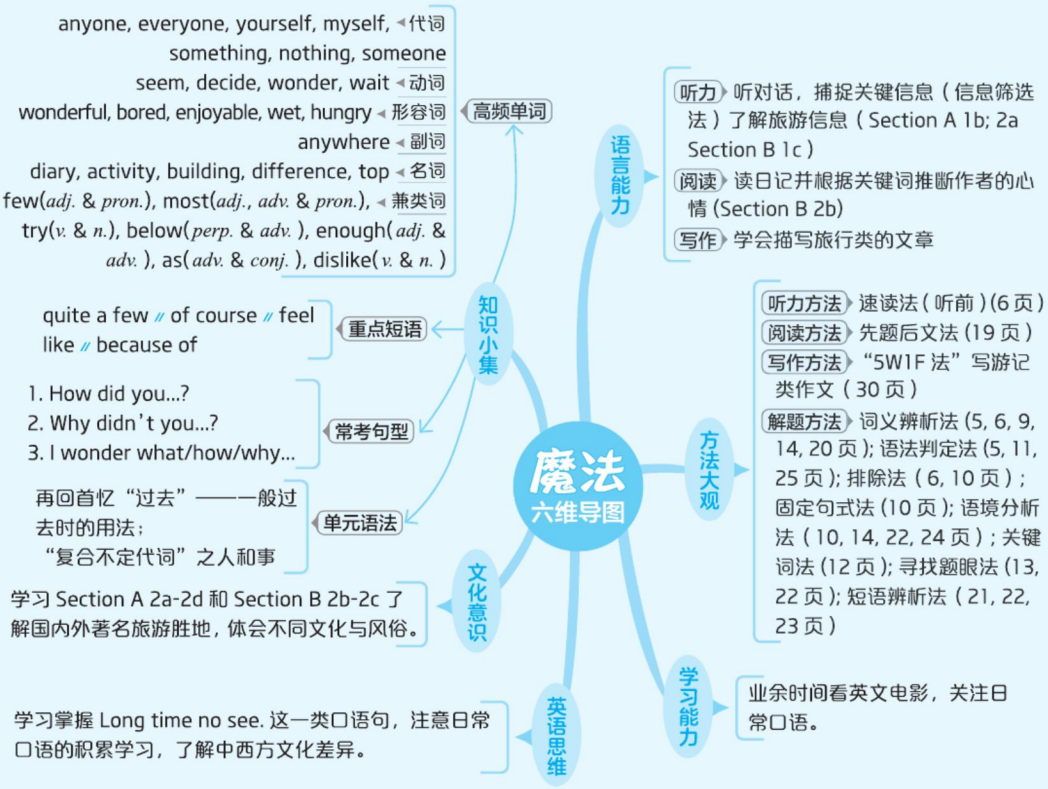
Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Period 1 Section A (1a–2d)

必背单词

1. **anyone** *pron.* 任何人→同义词 anybody
2. **anywhere** *adv.* 在任何地方→ anywhere warm 任何暖和的地方
3. **wonderful** *adj.* 精彩的；绝妙的→ wonder *n.* 惊奇；奇迹→ wonder *v.* 想知道
4. **few** *adj.*& *pron.* 不多；很少→ a few /few + 可数名词复数； a little/ little + 不可数名词
5. **most** *adj. adv.* & *pron.* 最多；大多数→ most of 大多数

必背短语

6. go on vacation 去度假
7. quite a few 相当多；不少
8. most of the time 大部分时间

必背句子

9. **Long time no see.** 好久不见。
10. Oh, did you go **anywhere interesting**?
哦，你去了什么有趣的地方吗？
11. We took quite a few photos there.
我们在那儿拍了不少照片。

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus–3c)

必背单词

1. **something** *pron.* 某事；某物
2. **nothing**(= not anything) *pron.* 没有什么；没有

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一件东西

3. **everyone** *pron.* 每人；人人；所有人→同义词 everybody
4. **myself** *pron.* 我自己；我本人→ourselves 我们自己
5. **yourself** *pron.* 你自己；您自己→yourselves 你们自己
6. **hen** *n.* 母鸡　7. **pig** *n.* 猪
8. **seem** *v.* 好像；似乎；看来→seem (to be)+*adj./n.* 似乎是→seem to do sth. 似乎要做某事
9. **bored** *adj.* 厌倦的；烦闷的（人作主语）→boring *adj.* 令人厌倦的（物作主语）
10. **someone** *pron.* 某人→同义词 somebody
11. **diary** *n.* 日记；记事簿→复数 diaries

Ⅱ必背短语

12. have a good time 玩得开心 = enjoy oneself=have fun
13. of course 当然 =certainly
14. in the countryside 在乡村
15. bye for now 再见；就此止笔
16. nothing but... 除了……什么也不；只有；只不过
17. keep a diary 记日记

Ⅱ必背句子 & 语法

18. **No one was** here. 没有人在这儿。
19. **Everything was** excellent. 每件事情都太好了。
20. The only problem was **that** there was nothing much to do in the evening but read.
唯一的问题是在晚上除了读书之外没什么事情可做。
21. Still no one **seemed to** be bored.
不过好像没有人感到无聊。

Period 4 Section B (2a–2e)

Ⅱ必背单词

1. **enjoyable** *adj.* 有乐趣的；令人愉快的→enjoy *v.* 喜欢
2. **activity** *n.* 活动 →复数 activities
3. **decide** *v.* 决定；选定→decide to do sth./decide on doing sth. 决定做某事→decision *n.* 决定
4. **try** *v.*& *n.* 尝试；设法；努力→try to do sth. 努力做某事 →try doing sth. 试着做某事
5. **bird** *n.* 鸟
6. **bicycle** *n.* 自行车；脚踏车→bicycles（复数）
7. **building** *n.* 建筑物；房子→build *v.* 建筑 →builder 建筑者
8. **trader** *n.* 商人→trade *v.* & *n.* 贸易
9. **wonder** *v.* 想知道；琢磨→wonderful *adj.* 精彩的
10. **difference** *n.* 差别；差异→different *adj.* 不同的→be different from 不同于
11. **top** *n.* 顶部；表面→on the top of 在……顶部
12. **wait** *v.* 等待；等候→wait for 等待
13. **umbrella** *n.* 伞；雨伞
14. **wet** *adj.* 湿的；潮湿的；下雨的→（反义词）dry *adj.* 干的
15. **below** *prep.* & *adv.* 在……下面；到……下面→（反义词）above *prep.* & *adv.* 在……上面
16. **hungry** *adj.* 饥饿的→（反义词）full *adj.* 饱的

Ⅱ必背短语

17. feel like 给……的感觉；感受到
18. make a difference 起作用；有影响
19. too many 太多
20. because of 因为；由于
21. another two hours=two more hours 再多两个小时

Ⅱ必背句子

22. I **felt like** I was a bird. 我感觉我像只鸟。
23. I **wonder** what life was like here in the past.
我想知道在过去这儿的生活是什么样的。
24. What a difference a day makes!
一天的差异是多么大啊！
25. And **because of** the bad weather, we couldn't see **anything below**. 并且因为糟糕的天气，我们看不见下面的任何东西。

Period 5 Section B (3a–Self Check)

Ⅱ必背单词

1. as *adv.* 像……一样；如同 *conj.* 当……时；如同
2. hill *n.* 小山；山丘　3. duck *n.* 鸭
4. dislike *v.*&*n.* 不喜爱（的事物）；厌恶的事物

Ⅱ必背短语

5. bring back 带回　6. find out 查明；弄清
7. keep doing sth. 继续做某事；一直做某事
8. go on 继续
9. up and down 上上下下
10. in excitement 兴奋地
11. come up 升起

Ⅱ必背句子

12. **How did you feel** about the trip?
你感觉旅行怎么样？
13. My classmates told me to keep going, so I went on. 我的同学们告诉我继续走，因此我继续前进。
14. My legs were **so** tired **that** I wanted to stop.
我的腿如此累以至于我想停下来。

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Period 1 Section A（1a–2d）

课时导入

I. 课文原文 、译文

Language Goal: Talk about past events　　**语言目标：**谈论过去的事情

Where did you go **on vacation**?① 你假期去哪儿了?

I went to the mountains. 我去爬山了。

1a **Match the activities with the pictures** [a—g]. 把活动与图片 [a—g] 搭配起来。

1. stayed at home 待在家 _____f_____
2. went to New York City 去纽约市 _____
3. visited my uncle 拜访我的叔叔 _____
4. went to summer camp 去夏令营 _____
5. went to the mountains 去爬山 _____
6. went to the beach 去海滩 _____
7. visited museums 参观博物馆 _____

1b **Listen and number the people in the picture** [1–5]. 听录音并给图中的人物标序号 [1—5] 。

1. Tina 蒂娜　2. Xiang Hua 向华　3. Sally 萨莉　4. Bob 鲍勃　5. Tom 汤姆

课文听力 1b

1c **Make conversations about the people in the picture**. 编关于图片中人物的对话。

A: Where did Tina go on vacation? 蒂娜假期去哪儿了?

B: She went to the mountains. 她去爬山了。

2a **Listen. Where did the people go on vacation? Complete the chart.**

听录音。这些人假期去哪儿了? 完成表格。

People 人物	Places 地点
Grace 格蕾丝	
Kevin 凯文	
Julie 朱莉	

课文听力 2a

2b **Listen again. Check (√) *Yes, I did* or *No, I didn't* for each question.**

再听一遍录音。给每一个问题的对应答语“是的”或“不，我没有”打（√）。

	Did you ... 你……	Yes, I did. 是的。	No, I didn't. 不，我没有。
Grace 格蕾丝	go with **anyone**/'eniwʌn/? 和什么人一起去的吗?	√	
	go to Central Park? 去中央公园了吗?		
	buy anything special? 买了什么特别的东西吗?		
Kevin 凯文	play volleyball? 打排球了吗?		
	swim? 游泳了吗?		
	meet anyone interesting?② 见到有意思的人了吗?		
Julie 朱莉	do anything interesting? 做了什么有趣的事情吗?		
	study for tests? 为考试学习了吗?		
	go out with anyone? 和什么人出去了吗?		

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2c Role-play conversations between Grace, Kevin and Julie.

分角色表演格蕾丝、凯文和朱莉之间的对话。

A: Grace, where did you **go on vacation**?

格蕾丝，你假期去哪儿了?

B: I went to New York City. 我去纽约市了。

A: Oh, really? Did you go with anyone?

哦，真的吗? 你和什么人一起去的吗?

B: Yes, I went with my mother.

是的，我和我母亲一起去的。

2d Role-play the conversation.

分角色表演对话。



Rick: Hi, Helen. **Long time no see**.

嗨，海伦。好久不见。 老朋友好久不见时的寒暄语

Helen: Hi, Rick.Yes, I was on vacation last month. 嗨，瑞克。是啊，上个月我去度假了。

Rick: Oh, did you go **anywhere/'eniweə/, /'eniwer/interesting**? ③

哦，你去什么有趣的地方了吗?

Helen: Yes, I went to Guizhou with my family.

是的，我和我家人去贵州了。

Rick: Wow! Did you see Huangguoshu Waterfall /'wɔ:tə(r)fɔ:l/? 哇！你见到黄果树瀑布了吗?

Helen: Yes, I did. It was wonderful/'wʌndə(r)fl/! We took **quite a few/fju:/** photos there. ④ What about you? Did you do anything special last month? 是的，我见到了。它令人惊叹！我们在那儿拍了不少照片。你呢? 你上个月做了什么特别的事吗?

Rick: Not really. I just stayed at home most /məʊst/ of the time to read and relax. ⑤

没有。我大部分时间都待在家读书和放松了。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注 •考点应用

① Where did you go on vacation?

go on vacation/take a vacation/go for vacation 去度假（强调动作）

考点1 **on vacation 度假** be on vacation 在度假（强调状态）

e.g. We are on vacation. 我们在度假。

They went on vacation last month. 他们上个月去度假了。

② Did you meet anyone interesting?

考点2 **anyone** *pron.* /'eniwʌn/ 任何人

辨析： anyone, anybody 与 any one

anybody, anyone	都指“任何人”，后接动词的第三人称单数。在 not 后面表示全部否定，但不能放在 not 前；否定主语时要用 nobody。
any one	是指某些人或物中的“任何一个”，用来表明只限一个，后面常接 of 短语。

anyone 相当于 anybody，常用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中。肯定句中用 someone。

e.g. Has anybody/anyone called? 有人打电话来吗?

I didn't see anybody/anyone there. 我在那儿没见到任何人。

Nobody can do that. 谁也不会做那件事（不能说 Anybody cannot...）

You may take any one of these books. 你可以从这些书中任选一本。

《中考在线1》 My brother worked out the problem by himself. He didn't ask _____ for help. [朝阳]

A. somebody B. anybody C. nobody D. everybody

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点拨：用词义辨析法解题。句意为“我哥哥自己算出这道题的，他没有向任何人寻求帮助”。somebody 某人，用于肯定句；anybody 任何人，一般用于否定句和疑问句中； nobody 没有人；everybody 每个人。

拓展：复合不定代词在句中可作主语、宾语或表语。带 some 的一般用于肯定句，而带 any 的一般用于否定句和疑问句中。它们的用法与 some, any 的用法相类似。

e.g. Is anybody absent? 有人缺席吗？（说话人认为无人缺席。）（作主语）

Is somebody absent? 有人缺席吗？（说话人认为有人缺席）。

He is something of a scholar. 他有点学问。（作表语）

—Do you have anything to tell me? 你有什么事要对我说吗？

—Yes, I have something to tell you. 是的，我有些事要告诉你。

Did you see anyone interesting? 你见过有趣的人吗？ 形容词修饰复合不定代词要后置

《中考在线2》 —Did you go _____ last summer holiday?

— Yes. I went to Shanghai Disney. **[贵港]**

A. somewhere special　　B. anywhere special

C. special somewhere　　D. special anywhere

点拨：用语法判定法解题。somewhere 在某处，到某处，用于肯定句中；anywhere 在任何地方，用于疑问句或否定句中。本句是一般疑问句，故排 A、C 两项；形容词修饰不定副词 anywhere 时要置于其后。

③ Oh, did you go anywhere interesting?

考点3 **anywhere** *adv.* /'eniweə/ 在任何地方

辨析：anywhere, somewhere, everywhere 与 nowhere

anywhere 常用于否定句和疑问句中，表示“在任何地方”；如果用在肯定句中，表示“无论何处，随便哪个地方”。

anywhere	*adv.* 在任何地方	常用于否定、疑问或肯定句中。
somewhere	*adv.* 某个地方	一般用于肯定句中。
everywhere	*adv.* 处处，到处	=here and there
nowhere	*adv.* 无处，哪里都不	表示否定意义。

e.g. Sit anywhere you like. 随便坐吧。

I have no job and nowhere to live. 我没有工作，也没有地方住。

In the future, there will be robots everywhere.

在将来，到处都会有机器人。

It seems to me I have met Mr. Turner somewhere.

我似乎在哪里见过特纳先生。

④ We took quite a few photos there.

考点4 **quite** *adv.* / kwaɪt/ 颇；相当

同形容词连用修饰可数名词单数时，quite 一般置于冠词 a 或 an 之前。

e.g. I quite like reading. 我很喜欢阅读。

He is quite a clever boy. 他是一个相当聪明的孩子。

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 (答案见273页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

1. Did you go out with a_____ ?

2. It is q_____ a small house.

3. Many people saw the poor man, but f_____ of them gave him money.

4. M_____ students like to listen to pop music and they don't like jazz music.

5. Nobody stayed at home, because e_____ was on vacation.

二、用方框中所给词的适当形式填空

anywhere interesting	what about
long time no see	take some photos
anything special	quite a few on vacation

A: Hi, Daming. _____[6].

B: Hi, Wang Wei. Yes, I went _____[7] last month.

A: Oh, did you go _____[8]?

B: Yes, I went to Beijing with my family.

A: Wow! Did you visit the Great Wall?

B: Yes, it was great and wonderful! We _____[9] there. _____[10] you? Did you do _____[11] last month?

A: Yes. I took part in the voluntary activities. I made _____[12] friends.

B: Sounds great. 【导学号：9085266】

Period 2 Section A（Grammar Focus-3c）

Ⅰ. 课文原文 、译文

Grammar Focus 语法聚焦

Where did you go on vacation? 你假期去哪儿了？	I went to New York City. 我去纽约市了。
Did you go out with anyone? 你和什么人一起出去的吗？	No. No one was here. Everyone was on vacation. 没有。没有人在这儿。每个人都在度假。
Did you buy anything special? 你买什么特别的东西了吗？	Yes, I bought **something**/'sʌmθɪŋ/ for my father. 是的，我给我父亲买了一些东西。
	No, I bought **nothing**/'nʌθɪŋ/. 不，我什么也没买。
How was the food? 食物怎么样？	Everything **tasted** really good! ①每样东西尝起来都真的很棒！
Did **everyone**/'evriwʌn/ have a good time? ②每个人都玩得愉快吗？	Oh, yes. Everything was excellent. 哦，是的。一切都很好。

3a **Fill in the blanks with the words in the box and practice the conversation.**

用方框中的单词填空并练习对话。

anyone 任何人　something 某事　anything 任何事　everything 每件事　nothing 没有什么

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考点5 **quite a few** 相当多；不少 修饰可数名词复数，相当于 many 或 quite a lot of。

e.g. Quite a few students go to school by bike.
相当多的学生骑自行车上学。

《中考在线3》After playing football for more than half an hour, the students took _____ rest. [天水]

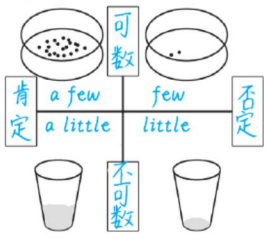
A. a few minute's　　B. a little minute's

C. a few minutes'　　D. a little minutes'

点拨：用排除法和词义辨析法解题。a few 修饰可数名词复数，a little 修饰不可数名词，minute 分钟，可数名词，排除 B，D 选项；a few minutes 几分钟，这里用复数名词的所有格修饰名词 rest， take a few minutes' rest 休息几分钟。

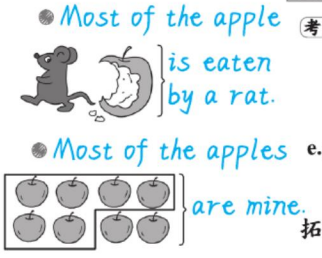
图解助记

a little, little, a few 与 few 的不同



⑤ I just stayed at home most of the time to read and relax.

图解助记



考点6 **most** /məʊst/ *adj. adv.*& *pron.* 最多；大多数

考向 most of 意为"大部分的……"，作主语时，谓语动词的单复数取决于 of 后面的词；of 后是复数名词或代词，谓语动词用复数形式，否则用第三人称单数形式。

e.g. Most of the food is fresh. 大部分的食物是新鲜的。

Most of the students get to school on foot. 大部分学生步行到学校。

拓展：most 还可作副词，意为"最；最多"。

I'll be most pleased to speak to them. 能跟他们谈谈我会十分高兴。

中考在线答案　1. B　2. B　3. C

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

(答案见273页)

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法

速读法（听前）（这是听力测试的第一层。听力考试时，务必情绪稳定，不慌不乱。在放音前，抓紧时间速读书面选项和问题，对可能涉及的内容做出粗略的猜测和推断。如若选项或问题中出现不同的人名、地名、数字、时间、年代或不同的动词、名词、形容词等时，须做好强记或标注的准备。听前技巧的训练，将大大提高听力测试的效率与质量。）

听力过程

一、听 1b，完成以下习题

课文听力 1b

1. Where did Xiang Hua go?

A. He went to the mountains.

B. He went to New York City.

C. He went to the beach.

2. Who did Tom go to summer camp with?

A. His friends.

B. His family.

C. His sister.

二、听 2a，完成表格，每空一词

课文听力 2a

Three students' vacation

	Grace	Kevin	Julie
Where	Went to New York City	Went to the _____[4]	Stayed at home
What	Bought a _____[3] for her father	_____[5] in the water. Met some very _____[6] people.	Studied for her _____[7].

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Linda: Did you do _____ fun on your vacation, Alice? 爱丽丝，你假期做了什么有趣的_____吗?

Alice: Yes, I did. I went to Sanya. 是的，我做了。我去三亚了。

Linda: How did you like it?③ 你觉得它怎么样?

Alice: Well, it was my first time there, so _____was really interesting.
嗯，那是我第一次到那儿，所以_____十分有意思。

Linda: Did you go with _____? 你和_____一起去的吗?

Alice: Yes, I did. I went with my sister. 是的。我和我妹妹一起去的。

Linda: Did you go shopping?④ 你去购物了吗?

Alice: **Of course/kɔ:(r)s/!**⑤ I bought _____ for my parents, but _____ for myself/maɪ'self/.⑥
当然！我为我父母买了_____，但是为我自己 _____。

Linda: Why didn't you buy _____ for **yourself/jɔ:(r)'self/**? 为什么不为自己买 _____呢?

Alice: I didn't really see _____ I liked. 我真的没看见我喜欢的 _____。

3b **Fill in the blanks in the e-mail message with the words in the box.**
把方框中的词汇填到电子邮件信息中的空白处。

anything 任何事情　everything 每件事　nothing 没有什么　everyone 每个人　no one 没有人

Dear Bill, 亲爱的比尔:

How was your vacation? Did you do _____ interesting? Did _____ in the family go with you? I went to a friend's farm in the countryside with my family. _____ was great. We fed some hens/henz/ and saw some baby pigs/pɪgz/. They were so cute! The only problem was that there was _____ much to do in the evening but read.⑦ Still _____ **seemed/si:md/** to be **bored/bɔ:(r)d/**.⑧ Bye for now! 表语从句

你的假期怎么样? 你做了有趣的_____吗? 你家里的_____和你一起去的吗? 我和我的家人去了乡村一个朋友的农场。_____都很棒。我们喂了一些母鸡，还见了一些小猪仔。它们是那么可爱！唯一的问题就是晚上除了读书_____可做。不过_____看起来无聊。就此止笔吧!

Mark/mɑ:(r)k/ 马克

3c **Ask your group questions about their last vacation. Then tell the class your results.**
问你组内成员关于他们上个假期的问题。然后告诉全班你的结果。

In our group, everyone ate something at a restaurant ... 在我们组，每个人都在饭店吃了东西……

Did you ... 你……	Everyone 每个人	Someone/'sʌmwʌn/ (write the classmate's name) 某人（写出同学的名字）	No one 没人
eat anything at a restaurant? 在饭店吃什么东西了吗?			
read anything interesting? 读什么有趣的东西了吗?			
visit anyone in your family? 拜访家里的什么人了吗?			
buy anything? 买了什么东西吗?			
keep a diary/'daɪəri/? 记日记了吗?			

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Ⅱ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

·考点应用

① Everything tasted really good!

考点1 **taste** *v.* /teɪst/ 尝起来 → 连系动词，后接形容词作表语。

e.g. The dish tastes salty. 这道菜尝起来很咸。

He looked surprised when he heard the news.

得知消息时，他显得很吃惊。

拓展：taste 作及物动词，意为“品尝”，其后直接跟宾语；作名词，意为“味道”。

e.g. Have you tasted the wine? 你品过这种酒吗？

I don't like the taste of olives. 我不喜欢橄榄的味道。

The food was tasty. 食物很好吃。→ 形容词，味道好的；有味的

《中考在线1》 —Joe, don't eat too much ice-cream.

—OK, Mom. But it _____ really good.

A. feels　　B. looks　　C. tastes　　D. sounds

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。句意为“——乔，不要吃太多冰激凌。——好的，妈妈。但是它尝起来真好吃”。feel 摸起来；look 看起来；taste 尝起来；sound 听起来。

·考点批注

连系动词

① 尝起来 taste
② 摸起来 feel
③ 似乎 seem
④ 听起来 sound
⑤ 看起来 look
⑥ 闻起来 smell



taste

tasty 尝起来味道好

② Did everyone have a good time?

考点2 **everyone** *pron.* /'evriwʌn/ 每人；人人；所有人

辨析：everyone 与 every one ★

everyone	意为“每人”，相当于 everybody，作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。
every one	意为“每个”，是两个词，既可指人，也可指物，后面可跟介词 of。

一语辨异：Everyone is here, and every one of us has a chance to speak at the meeting. 大家都到了，我们每个人都有机会在会上发言。

e.g. Everyone in our class likes Mr. Liu. 我们班的每个人都喜欢刘老师。

His books are wonderful. I have read every one of them.

他的书很精彩，每一本我都读了。

③ How did you like it?

常用来询问对方对某人或某事物的看法

考点3 **How do you like...?** 你觉得……怎么样？

e.g. —How do you like the program *Keep Running*, Jack?

杰克，你认为《奔跑吧》这个节目怎么样？

—It's wonderful. 很棒。

《中考在线2》 —_____ do you like the Double Eleven Shopping Festival?

—I don't like it because my mother often buys a lot of things we don't need. [东营]

A. How　　B. Why　　C. When　　D. Where

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go skateboarding 去滑滑板


go skating 去滑冰


go skiing 去滑雪


go swimming 去游泳


go boating 去划船

点拨：用固定句式法解题。由答语中的“I don’t like it”可知，问句句意为“你觉得双 11 购物节怎么样？”How do you like...? 是固定句式。

④ Did you go shopping?

考点 4 **go shopping 去购物**

考向 同义短语为 do some shopping。“go+*v.*-ing 形式”意为“去……”，多用于体育活动或业余娱乐活动。

e.g. After school they often go shopping and go swimming.
放学后，他们经常去买东西和游泳。

⑤ Of course!

考点 5 **of course 当然；自然**

e.g. —May I use your pen, please? 我可以用一下你的钢笔吗？
—Of course! 当然！
—Do you want to be late 你想迟到吗？
—Of course not. 当然不。

相当于 sure 或 certainly，通常在对话中用作肯定回答。

敲黑板 of course 和 not 连用，构成否定回答。

⑥ I bought something for my parents, but nothing for myself.

考点 6 **buy sth. for sb. 给某人买某物** =buy sb. sth.

e.g. Lisa bought her friend a pen.
=Lisa bought a pen for her friend. 莉萨给她的朋友买了一支钢笔。

考点 7 **nothing** /'nʌθɪŋ/ *pron.* **没有什么；没有一件东西**

nothing 作主语时谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

e.g. Nothing is wrong. 没有什么毛病。
I ate nothing for breakfast.
=I didn’t eat anything for breakfast. 我早饭什么都没吃。

敲黑板 nothing 可与 not... anything 进行同义句转换。

《中考在线 3》 As the lights in the room went out, it was very dark and _____ could be seen clearly. [宿迁]

A. something　B. anything　C. everything　D. nothing

点拨：用语境分析法解题。上文“由于房间里的灯熄灭了”提示下文用表示否定意义的 nothing“没有什么”，符合下文句意“太暗了，什么也看不清楚”。

速记小法：

反身代词
- 第一人称
  - 单数 myself
  - 复数 ourselves
- 第二人称
  - 单数 yourself
  - 复数 yourselves
- 第三人称
  - 单数 himself/herself/itself
  - 复数 themselves

考点 8 **myself** /mai'self/ *pron.* **我本人；我自己**

e.g. I teach myself English. 我自学英语。 动词后作宾语
I can finish the work by myself. 我自己能够完成那项工作。

拓展：含反身代词的常用词组：介词后作宾语

teach oneself 自学　learn...by oneself 自学……
enjoy oneself 玩得高兴；过得愉快　help oneself to... 自用……
by oneself 独自

《中考在线 4》 I don’t want to be _____ else. I just want to be _____. [凉山]

A. anybody; myself　B. somebody; myself
C. everybody; me　D. anybody; me

点拨：用排除法解题。句意为“我不想成为任何其他人，我只想成为我自

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己”。根据第二句“只想成为我自己”，可排除C、D两项，剩下A、B选项中的somebody应该用在肯定句中，而anybody可以用在否定句和疑问句中。根据第一句是否定句，应用anybody。

⑦ The only problem was that there was nothing much to do in the evening but read.

相当于 Sb. have /has nothing to do.，意为“没什么要做的”。

考点9 There be nothing to do. 没什么要做的。

e.g. There is nothing to do because of the rain.
因为下雨没什么要做的。

do nothing but do sth. 除了做某事之外什么也没做。but“除……之外”(=except)，前有实义动词do时，but后的不定式需省略to。

比较
- Last night I did nothing but watch TV.
  昨晚我除了看电视什么也没干。
- The doctor told him nothing but to stop smoking.
  医生除了让他戒烟，其他什么都没有说。

⑧ Still no one seemed to be bored.

seem 的用法：
①seem+(to be)表语(形容词)
②seem+动词不定式
③It seems+(that)从句或as if从句

考点10 seem /si:m/ *v.* 似乎；好像；看来

e.g. Everything seems so easy. 一切似乎都很容易。
Her mother seems very happy after hearing the news.
她母亲听到这个消息后似乎很高兴。
He seems happy.=He seems to be happy.
=It seems that he is happy.
=It seems as if he is happy. 他看上去好像很高兴。

速记小法：
小小seem有本领，身后跟随名或形。seem to do“似乎做”，It seems后面that从。

《中考在线5》—Look at the dark clouds, and the wind is blowing strongly.
—It _____ that a big storm is coming. [辽宁]
A. sounds B. seems C. feels D. smells

考点11 bored /bɔ:(r)d/ *adj.* 厌倦的；烦闷的

e.g. People seem to be bored with more and more singing competitions.
人们似乎对越来越多的歌唱比赛感到厌倦了。

类似的形容词还有：
interested 感兴趣的
interesting 令人感兴趣的
surprised 吃惊的
surprising 令人吃惊的
excited 兴奋的
exciting 令人兴奋的

辨析：bored与boring ★

bored	*adj.* 厌倦的	形容人的心理状态。作表语，通常修饰或描述人。
boring	*adj.* 令人厌倦的	强调事物本身的性质。作表语或定语，通常修饰或描述事或物。

e.g. He feels bored in the library. 在图书馆里他觉得很无聊。
I find the story very boring. 我发现这个故事太无聊了。

《中考在线6》Do you find yourself getting impatient (没有耐心的) or _____ with people over unimportant things? [呼和浩特]
A. bored B. boring C. tiring D. angrily

点拨：用语法判定法解题。句意为“你发现你自己慢慢就一些不重要的事情对人不耐烦或厌倦了吗？”空格修饰人，表示“厌烦的”，故用bored。

中考在线答案 1. C 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B 6. A

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Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

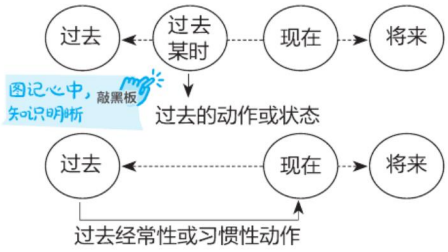
点拨微课堂

再回首忆“过去”
——一般过去时的用法

考点1 一般过去时的定义和结构

考向1 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

一般过去时使用的两种情形



考向2 一般过去时的结构：

（1）主系表　主语 + was/were + 表语 + 其他.

（2）主谓宾　主语 + 谓语动词（过去式）+ 宾语 + 其他.

考点2 一般过去时的用法

考向1 如何判定一般过去时

（1）通过句子中是否有表示过去的时间状语来判定。

①介词 + 表示过去时间的年、月、日，如 in 1983 等。

② yesterday 以及由 yesterday 构成的短语，如 yesterday morning/afternoon/evening，the day before yesterday 等。

③带有 ago 的短语，如 three days ago，five years ago 等。

④ last 构成的短语，如 last week/year/month 等。

⑤表示过去的单词或短语，如 once，at that time，just now 等。

（2）若找不到明显的时间状语，则通过上下文判断。

e.g. —Where did you go? 你去哪儿了?

—I went to Beijing. 我去北京了。

（3）两个或两个以上动词用 and 连接时，若前一个动词为过去式，后面的动词也要用其过去式。

e.g. I stayed at home and read a good book last Sunday.

上个星期天我待在家里读了一本好书。

《中考在线1》 — Wendy, how long have you had the Huawei P30 Pro?

— A couple of days. I _____ it last week. [南京]

A. bought　　B. buy

C. will buy　　D. have bought

点拨：用关键词法解题。句意为“——温迪，你买华为 P30 Pro 多久了? ——几天。我上周买的”。根据答句时间状语 last week 提示，可以确定该句时态是一般过去时。

考向2 肯定句如何变为否定句

（1）含有系动词 was, were →直接在其后加 not。

e.g. He was 17 years old last year.

去年他 17 岁。

→ He was not/wasn't 17 years old last year.

去年他不是 17 岁。

（2）含有情态动词 could 等时→直接在其后加 not。

e.g. I could watch TV in 2016.

在 2016 年我能看电视。

→ I could not watch TV in 2016.

在 2016 年我不能看电视。

（3）含有实义动词→在该动词前加 did not/didn't，并且该动词变为原形。

e.g. We went to the park yesterday.

昨天我们去了公园。

→ We didn't go to the park yesterday.

昨天我们没去公园。

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《中考在线2》—Did you do anything interesting last Sunday?

—Not really. I just _____ at home.

[昆明]

A. stay　　B. stayed

C. will stay　　D. am staying

点拨：用寻找题眼法解题。题眼为“Did”、“last Sunday”，可知要用一般过去时。

考向3 陈述句如何变为一般疑问句和特殊疑问句

（1）若句中有 be 动词或情态动词，则把它们移到句首。

e.g. He was short last year. 去年他矮。

→ Was he short last year? 去年他矮吗?

（2）若句中是行为动词，则在句首加 did，且该动词变为原形。

e.g. She stayed at home yesterday.

昨天她待在家里。

→ Did she stay at home yesterday?

昨天她待在家里吗?

（3）特殊疑问句则需在一般疑问句基础上加上特殊疑问词。

e.g. How did he go to Shanghai?

他怎么去上海的?

《中考在线3》I watched the football game yesterday.（改为一般疑问句）

_____ you _____ the football game yesterday?

速记小法：一般过去时口诀

①一般过去时并不难，表示过去动作、状态记心间。

②动词要用过去式，时间状语句末站。否定句很简单。didn't 站在动词原形前，其他部分不要变。

③一般疑问句也好变，did 放在句子前，主语、动词原形、其他部分依次站。

④特殊疑问句也简单，疑问词加一般疑问句记心间。

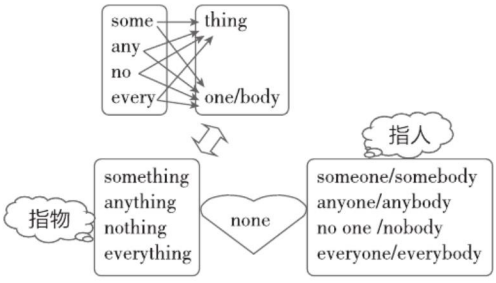
⑤最后一条请注意，动词过去式要牢记。

“复合不定代词”之人和事

考点 复合不定代词的用法

不指明代替任何特定名词的代词叫作不定代词。在本单元中，主要出现的不定代词为由 some，any，no，every 构成的复合不定代词，因此详细讲解这一部分不定代词的用法。

复合不定代词有：



考向1 辨析：no one, none 与 nothing

（1）no one 只能用于指人，不能与 of 连用。作主语时，谓语动词只能用单数形式。可表示“没有人”，一般用来回答 who 引导的特殊疑问句。

e.g. No one wants to go shopping.

没有一个人想去购物。

—Who stayed at home? 谁待在家里?

—No one. 没人。

（2）none 表示“没有一个”。既可指人，也可指物。其后可接 of 短语，“none of + 可数名词复数”作主语时谓语动词用单、复数皆可。可指数量上“一个也没有”，一般用来回答 how many/much 引导的特殊疑问句。

e.g. None of these pens work/works.

这些钢笔没有一支能用。

—How many students are there in the classroom? 教室里有多少学生?

—None. 一个也没有。

（3）nothing 只能用于指物，作主语时，谓语动词只能用单数形式。可用来回答 what 引导的特殊疑问句。

e.g. —What is in the box? 箱子里有什么?

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—Nothing. 什么东西也没有。

速记小法：no one 等于 nobody，专门指人记心间。none 的用法有两个：强调数量需用 none，此处可要细思量；of 连用作主语，谓语单复均可商。nothing 指物没什么，同类词见 something(anything, everything)。

《中考在线4》As long as you stick to your dreams, _____ is impossible. [丹东]

A. something B. anything

C. nothing D. everything

点拨：用语境分析法和词义辨析法解题。something 某事；anything 任何事情；nothing 没有什么；everything 每件事情。句意为“只要你坚持你的梦想，没有什么是不可能的”。

考向2 形容词、动词不定式修饰复合不定代词时，形容词、动词不定式后置。

e.g. I really have something to do.
我确实有事情要做。

拓展：复合不定代词作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

速记小法：不定代词美名扬，修饰成分后边藏；单数动词作谓语，何时何地都一样。

《中考在线5》— Did you find _____ funny in the book?

—Yes. It talks about how to be a good kid. [泸州]

A. nothing B. something

C. anything D. everything

点拨：用语境分析法解题。这是询问关于书籍读后感的对话，问句句意为“在这本书里，你发现了有趣的东西吗？”答语中的“Yes.(是的)”给出了肯定的答复。在这种语境下疑问句中要填 anything。

《中考在线6》—Our classroom is so clean. Who's cleaned it, Li Fei?

—Sorry, I don't know. I think _____ did it before class. [黄冈]

A. nobody B. somebody

C.everyone D.anyone

点拨：用语境分析法解题。根据语境可知，教室很干净，我认为“有人”在上课之前把它打扫了。在肯定句中表示“有人；某人”要用 somebody。

考向3 some- 类复合不定代词主要用于肯定句；any- 类复合不定代词主要用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。但在表示请求、建议、反问等的疑问句中，问话者期望得到肯定回答时，常用含有 some- 的不定代词。

e.g. Someone put an umbrella here.
有人在这里放了一把伞。

I didn't meet anybody on the island.
在岛上我没遇见什么人。

Would you like something to drink?
你想喝点什么吗？

《中考在线7》Money is important, but it can't buy _____, especially (尤其是) happiness and health. [通辽]

A. anything B. something

C. everything D. nothing

点拨：用语境分析法解题。句意为“钱是重要的，但是它不能买到一切东西，尤其是幸福和健康”。

中考在线答案 1. A 2. B 3. Did; watch 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

(答案见273页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据提示完成单词

1. How many _____ (母鸡) are there on the farm?

2. James, help _____ (you) to some salad. It's just behind you.

3. In my spare time, I like to keep_____ (diary).

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4. Why _____ (do not) you go on vacation last weekend?

5. Is there _____ (something) new in today's newspaper?

二、单项选择

6. The most beautiful thing about learning is that _____ can take it away from you.
A. anybody B. somebody
C. everybody D. nobody

7. As a child, I would sit for hours by the river doing _____—simply daydreaming.
A. nothing B. everything
C. something D. anything

8. —_____?
—Great! Everyone had fun. [昆明]
A. How was the school trip yesterday
B. How often do you exercise
C. Did you ride a horse
D. Can you do the dishes

9. It seems that you are _____ with the_____ job.
A. boring; bored B. bored; bored
C. bored; boring D. boring; boring

10. —Look! There is a horse racing program on TV now.
—Mm, it _____ exciting.
A. seems B. looks like
C. feel D. seem like

三、语法专练

11. He _____ me his name, but I can't remember it now. [河北]
A. tells B. will tell
C. told D. is telling

12. —What did you do the day before yesterday?
—I _____ for an English test. [广元]
A. study B. studied C. studying

13. The sports meeting will be held in September, but _____ knows the date for sure. [包头]
A. nobody B. nothing
C. anybody D. anything

14. —What did your sister buy for your mother on Mother's Day?
— _____. She made a card for her. [贵港]
A. Nothing B. Something
C. Anything D. Everything

15. —Do you love your parents?
—Yes, of course. _____ in my life is more important than them. [随州]
A. Something B. Anything
C. Everything D. Nothing

Period 3 Section B (1a–1e)

I. 课文原文、译文

1a **Match the words with the pictures below.** 将单词与下面的图片相匹配。

1. ___f___ delicious 美味的
2. _____ expensive 贵的
3. _____ exciting 使人兴奋的
4. _____ cheap 便宜的
5. _____ terrible 可怕的
6. _____ boring 无聊的

1b **Look at the words in 1a again.** 再看一遍 1a 中的单词。

Write ☺ **words on the left.** 把 ☺ 单词写到左边。

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Write ☹ words on the right.

把☹单词写到右边。

☺ words 单词	☹ words 单词
delicious 美味的	terrible 可怕的
_____	_____
_____	_____

1c Listen. Lisa is talking about her vacation. Answer the questions. 听录音。莉萨正在谈论她的假期。回答问题。

1. Where did Lisa go on vacation?
莉萨假期去哪儿了？
She went to Hong Kong /ˌhɒŋ ˈkɒŋ/, /ˈhɑːŋ ˌkɑːŋ/. 她去香港了。



2. Did she do anything special there? What was it?
她在那儿做什么特别的事情了吗？它是什么？
_____

3. Did she buy anything for her best friend?
她为她最好的朋友买什么东西了吗？
_____

4. Did Lisa like her vacation?
莉萨喜欢她的假期吗？
_____

1d Listen again. Fill in the blanks.
再听一遍录音，填空。

What did Lisa say about ...?
莉萨说了关于什么……？

her vacation great 她的假期 很棒
the people _____ 人们 _____
the fun park _____ 有趣的公园 _____
the food _____ 食物 _____
the stores _____ 商店 _____

1e Ask and answer questions about Lisa's vacation. Begin your questions with: 提问并回答关于莉萨假期的问题。这样开始你的问题：

- Where did...? ……哪儿？
- What did ...? ……什么？
- Did she...? 她……？
- How was...? ……怎么样？
- How were...? ……怎么样？

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

☞（答案见273页）

稳拿中考听力满分

Ⅱ听力过程

一、听1c，完成以下习题



1. Who did Lisa buy gifts for?
A. Her family.
B. Her best friend.
C. We don't know.

2. How were the people there?
A. Friendly.
B. Not friendly.
C. Ugly.

3. How many places are mentioned in Hong Kong in the conversation?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three.

二、听1c，完成下列句子（每空最多三个词）

4. Lisa went to Hong Kong with _____ on vacation.

5. They went to a fun park. It was _____.

6. They had dinner at _____ house.

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Period 4 Section B（2a–2e）

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文及导读

原文译文 • 导读

2a Discuss the questions with your partner. 和你的同伴讨论问题。

Pre-reading（读前）

1. What do people usually do on vacation? 人们通常在假期做什么?
2. What activities/æk'tɪvətɪz/ do you find enjoyable/ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ ?① 你发现什么活动让人快乐?

2b Read Jane's diary entries about her vacation and answer the questions. 阅读简关于假期的日记并回答问题。

课文朗读 2b

While-reading（读中）

Did Jane have a good time on Monday? What about on Tuesday?
简周一玩得愉快吗? 周二呢?

Monday, July 15th 7月15日 星期一

❶ I arrived in Penang/pɪ'næŋ/ in Malaysia/mə'leɪʒə/ this morning with my family. It was sunny and hot, so we **decided/dɪ'saɪdɪd/** to go to the beach near our hotel.② My sister and I **tried/traɪd/** paragliding/'pærəglaɪdɪŋ/.③ I felt like I was a bird/bɜ:(r)d/.④ It was so exciting! For lunch, we had something very special—Malaysian/mə'leɪʒn/ yellow noodles. They were delicious! In the afternoon, we rode bicycles/'baɪsɪklz/ to Georgetown/'dʒɔ:(r)dʒtaʊn/. There are a lot of new buildings/'bɪldɪŋz/ now, but many of the old buildings are still there. In Weld/weld/ Quay /ki:/, a really old place in Georgetown, we saw the houses of the Chinese traders/'treɪdə(r)z/ from 100 years ago. I **wonder/'wʌndə(r)/** what life was like here in the past.⑤ I really enjoyed walking around the town.
今天早上我和家人到达了马来西亚的槟城岛。天气晴朗炎热，所以我们决定去我们宾馆附近的沙滩。我和我的妹妹尝试了滑翔伞运动。我感觉我像一只鸟。它是如此令人兴奋！午饭，我们吃了一些非常特别的东西——马来西亚黄面。它们很美味！下午我们骑自行车去了乔治市。（那里）现在有很多新的建筑物，但是许多旧的建筑物仍然在那里。在海墘街，乔治市一个非常古老的地方，我们看见了一百年前中国商人的房子。我想知道过去这儿的生活是什么样子的。我真的很享受在这个镇上到处走。

Tuesday, July 16th 7月16日 星期二

❷ What a **difference/'dɪfrəns/** a day makes!⑥ My father and I decided to

导读批注

批 考点：拟标题
Jane's trip to Penang

批 体裁：英文日记（记叙文）

批 背景：Who: my sister, my father, I
When: July 15th–16th
Where: Penang

批 句子：运用比喻句形象描述了paragliding的场景与兴奋的心情。

批 句子：运用感叹句，情感强烈，引人遐想，渴望阅读下文。

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go to Penang Hill today. We wanted to walk up to the top/tɒp/, /tɑ:p/, but then it started raining a little so we decided to take the train.[7] We **waited /weɪtɪd/** over an hour for the train because there were **too many** people.[8] When we got to the top, it was raining really hard.We didn't have an umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ so we were wet/wet/ and cold. It was terrible! And **because of** the bad weather, we couldn't see anything **below /bɪ'ləʊ/**.[9] My father didn't bring **enough/ɪ'nʌf/** money, so we only had one bowl of rice and some fish.[10] The food tasted great because I was so hungry/'hʌŋgri/!

Take nothing for granted. Know that the harder you work, the luckier you'll get. 没有什么事情是理所当然，要知道越努力越幸运。

一天的差异是多么大啊！今天我和父亲决定去槟城山。我们想步行到山顶，但是之后开始下小雨了，所以我们决定乘火车去。因为人太多了，我们等火车等了一个多小时。当我们到达山顶时，雨下得很大。我们没有带伞，所以都淋湿了，而且很冷。真糟糕！而且由于糟糕的天气，底下的东西我们什么也看不到。我父亲没有带够钱，所以我们只吃了一碗米饭和一些鱼肉。食物尝起来很棒，因为我很饿！

Post-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（答案见29页）

2c Read Jane's diary entries again. Fill in the chart. 再读一遍简的日记。填表格。

Things Jane did or saw 简做的或看到的事情	Did she like it? (Yes/ No) 她喜欢它吗？（是的 / 不）	Why or why not? 为什么或为什么不？
tried paragliding 尝试滑翔伞运动		
		They were delicious. 它们很美味。
walked around Georgetown 在乔治市到处走走		
went to Penang Hill/hɪl/ 去槟城山		
		It tasted great because she was hungry. 它尝起来很棒，因为她饿了。

2d Complete the conversation about Jane's trip to Penang using the information in the diary entries. 用日记中的信息完成关于简去槟城岛旅游的对话。

Anna: Hi, Jane. Where did you go on vacation last week? 嗨，简。上周你去哪儿度假了？

Jane: I _____ to Penang in _____. 我_____在_____槟城岛。

Anna: Who _____ you go with? 你和谁一起去的？

Jane: I went with my _____. 我和我的_____一起去的。

Anna: What did you do? 你们做了什么？

Jane: The weather was hot and _____ on Monday, so we went _____ on the beach.Then in the afternoon, we _____ bicycles to Georgetown. 周一的天气又热又_____，所以我们在沙滩上_____。然后在下午，我们_____自行车去了乔治市。

Anna: Sounds great! 听起来很棒！

as good 后省略了 as Monday。as 作副词，意为"像……一样；如同"。

Jane: Well, but the next day was not as/æz; əz/ good.[11] My _____ and I went to Penang Hill, but

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the weather _____ really bad and rainy. We _____ a long time for the train and we were _____ and cold because we forgot to bring an _____.

唉，但是第二天就没那么好。我和我的_____去了槟城山，但是天气_____十分糟糕，还有雨。我们_____火车很长时间，我们又_____又冷，因为我们忘了带_____。

Anna: Oh, no! 哦，不！

Jane: And that's not all! We also didn't bring _____money, so we only had one bowl of rice and some fish. 还不止这些！我们也没有带_____钱，所以我们只吃了一碗米饭和一些鱼肉。

2e **Imagine Jane went to Penang Hill again and had a great day. Fill in the blanks in her diary entry with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

设想简再一次去了槟城山并且这一天过得很开心。在她的日记中用括号里所给动词的正确形式填空。

Thursday, July 18th 7月18日 星期四

Today _____(be) a beautiful day. My father and I _____(go) to Penang Hill again, but this time we _____ (walk) to the top. We _____ (start) at 9:30 a.m. and _____(see) lots of special Malaysian flowers along the way. About one hour later, we _____(stop) and _____ (drink) some tea. Then we _____(walk) for another two hours (=two more hours) before we _____ (get) to the top. I _____ (be) quite tired, but the city _____ (look) wonderful from the top of the hill! 今天_____（是）美好的一天。我和我的父亲又_____（去）槟城山。但是这次我们_____（步行）到山顶。我们早上九点半_____（出发）并且沿途_____（看见）许多特别的马来西亚花。大概一小时后，我们_____（停下）并_____（喝）一些茶。然后在我们_____（到达）山顶之前，我们又_____（步行）了两个小时。我_____（是）相当累，但是这座城市从山顶_____（看起来）令人惊叹！

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

（答案见273页）

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法

先题后文法（如果我们在高铁站，想要确定我们所乘高铁的检票口，就需要在大屏幕上快速阅读寻找。这一过程中，我们忽略一切无关信息。先题后文法，即先阅读文章后面的问题，然后带着问题去阅读文章。这样可以做到有的放矢，提高做题的速度和准确性。

在特定目的下寻找特定信息的阅读策略就是寻读（scanning），主要运用在细节理解题中，是我们实现速读的有效手段。）

阅读过程

一、速读2b，选择正确答案

1. What's the passage about? （主旨大意题）

A. Jane's vacation.

B. The beach near the hotel.

C. Chinese traders' houses.

D. The bad weather.

二、细读2b，选择正确答案

2. When did Jane arrive in Penang in Malaysia?

（细节理解题）

A. July 15th. B. July 16th.

C. June 15th. D. June 16th.

3. What did Jane have for lunch?

（细节理解题）

A. Rice. B. Some fish.

C. Noodles. D. Nothing.

4. How did Jane feel on Penang Hill?

（细节理解题）

A. She felt hot. B. She felt cold.

C. She felt cool. D. She felt warm.

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Ⅲ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　•考点应用

① What activities do you find enjoyable?

考点1 **activity** /æk'tɪvəti/ *n.* 活动

e.g. We often do some after-class activities at school.

在学校里我们经常做一些课后活动。

They took active steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

他们采取积极措施，防止疾病蔓延。

She acted (表演) in her first movie when she was 13 years old.

当她 13 岁时，她出演了她的第一部电影。

The girl's life was saved because the doctors acted (行动) so promptly.

多亏医生行动迅速，女孩的生命得救了。

act 的词形变化：
adj. active 活跃的；积极的
n. actor 男演员
n. actress 女演员
n. action 行动；行为
n. activity 活动

《中考在线1》 On September 3 there will be some _____ in China to celebrate the 70-year victory of the Anti-Japanese War. [潍坊]

A. actions　B. projects　C. traditions　D. activities

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。action 动作，行动；project 计划，工程；tradition 传统；activity 活动。句意为“在 9 月 3 日那天在中国将有一些庆祝抗日战争胜利 70 周年的活动”。

考点2 **enjoyable** /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl / *adj.* 令人愉快的；有乐趣的

e.g. It was an enjoyable experience. 那是一次令人愉快的经历。

拓展：enjoy 作动词，意为“喜欢；享受……的乐趣”，后面接名词、代词或 *v.*-ing 形式作宾语。

e.g. I enjoy reading books in the afternoon. 我喜欢下午看书。

We hope you enjoy the show. 我们希望你喜欢这场表演。

enjoyable 作定语，只能修饰物，不能修饰人。其比较级和最高级分别在它的前面加 more 或 most。

《中考在线2》 —Is it _____ cheaper and _____ enjoyable to travel by train than by plane?

—Yes, I think so. [达州]

A. very; very more　B. even; a little

C. more; much more　D. much; far more

点拨：形容词的比较级不能用 very 或者 more 修饰，故排除 A、C；根据句中的 than 可知，enjoyable 也应变为比较级的形式，即 more enjoyable。

构词法：
有些动词加后缀 -able 变成相应的形容词，表示“可……的；能够……的”，类似：move → movable
use → usable
wash → washable
read → readable

② It was sunny and hot, so we decided to go to the beach near our hotel.

考点3 **decide** /dɪ'saɪd/ *v.* 决定；选定

考向1 decide (not) to do sth. 决定（不）做某事

e.g. He decided not to tell his mother the truth. 他决定不告诉他妈妈真相。

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考向2 decide + 从句

He decided that he would start out at 6:00 that morning.

他决定那天早晨六点出发。

考向3 decide + 疑问词 + 不定式作宾语。

e.g. I can't decide what to buy. 我决定不了买什么。

decide 的名词形式为 decision，make a decision，意为"做决定"，相当于 decide。

She decided/made a decision to get good grades.

她决定取得好成绩。

Betty decided on the red skirt. 贝蒂选定了那条红短裙。

decide on"选定；决定"，后常跟名词、代词或动词的 -ing 形式作宾语。

《中考在线3》The skirts on sale are all beautiful. I can't decide which one _____.

A. buy　　B. to buy　　C. bought　　D. will buy

③ My sister and I tried paragliding.

考点4 **try** /traɪ/ *v.*& *n.* 设法；尝试；努力

e.g. I will try my best to learn English well.

我将尽我最大的努力去学好英语。

try one's best to do sth. 尽某人最大努力做某事

try on 试穿（on 是副词）

have a try 试一下

Try this new dress on. It's beautiful. 试穿一下这件新连衣裙，它很漂亮。

May I have a try? 我可以试试吗？

try doing sth. 尝试着做某事



辨析：try doing sth. 与 try to do sth.

try doing sth.	尝试做某事。表示试着做做看
try to do sth.	试图做某事，尽力做某事。表示想尽一切办法做某事

e.g. He tried to carry the box. 他努力提起这个箱子。

The man tried working out the problem. 这个男人尝试着解决这个问题。



《中考在线4》—The jeans are very nice. I'll take them.

—You'd better _____ first. I'm afraid the size is a bit small for you. [乐山]

A. pay for them　　B. take them off　　C. try them on

点拨：用短语辨析法解题。pay for 为……付款；take off 把……脱下；try... on 试穿……。由答语后一句可知是劝对方先试穿一下再买。

try to do sth. 努力去做某事

④ I felt like I was a bird.

feel like 的用法

+*n.* 想要

+doing sth.=want/would like to do sth. 想做某事

考点5 **feel like** 给……的感觉；感受到

e.g. He felt like he was swimming. 他感觉像在游泳一样。

Do you feel like a cup of tea now? 你现在想要杯茶吗？

Do you feel like drinking milk? 你想要喝牛奶吗？

⑤ I wonder what life was like here in the past.

wonder 用作及物动词，相当于 want to know。其后常接 who，what，why，how 等词引导的宾语从句，宾语从句要用陈述语序。

考点6 **wonder** /'wʌndə(r)/ *v.* 想知道；琢磨 ★

e.g. I wonder how you keep in touch with Tom.

我想知道你是怎样和汤姆保持联系的。

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I wonder what an iPhone 8 looks like. 我想知道 iPhone 8 是什么样子。

I wonder if I could use your mobile phone.

我想知道是否可以用一下你的手机。

She wondered at her own stupidity. 她没想到自己竟会这样愚蠢。

对……感到惊讶

What are the seven wonders of the world? 世界七大奇观是什么?

作名词，奇迹；奇观

形容词形式为 wonderful，意为“精彩的”。

《中考在线5》I wonder _____ Tom had a good time having a picnic yesterday. [威武]

A. that B. if C. what D. which

点拨：句意为“我想知道汤姆昨天野餐是否玩得开心”。that 没具体意义；if“是否”；what“什么”；which“哪个”。

⑥ What a difference a day makes!

速记小法：
感叹句型并不难，
what，how 放句首；
形容副词紧跟 how，
what 冠形名词连；
主语谓语放句末，
省略它们也常见！

考点7 what 引导的感叹句

what 的意思是“多么”，用来修饰名词或名词短语。

考向 what 感叹句的常见句型：

- What a/an +*adj.*+ 可数名词单数（+ 主语 + 谓语）！
- What+*adj.* + 可数名词复数 / 不可数名词（+ 主语 + 谓语）！

e.g. What cold weather it is! 天气好冷啊!

What a beautiful girl (she is)! 她是多么漂亮的女孩呀!

拓展：how 也可引导感叹句，how 意为“多么”，用于修饰形容词或副词，其句式结构为“How+ 形容词（副词）+ 主语 + 谓语！”。

e.g. How smart the boy is! 多么聪明的男孩呀!

《中考在线6》_____ special classes we had! We have learned a lot about paper cutting. [青岛]

A. What a B. What C. How a D. How

点拨：用寻找题眼法解题。句意为“我们上了多么特殊的课啊！我们已学会很多在关剪纸的知识”。分析句子结构可知感叹句的中心词为名词 classes，因此应用 what 来修饰。

考点8 difference /'dɪfrəns/ *n.* 差别；差异

difference 常构成短语：

- make a difference 有影响；起作用
- make no difference 没影响
- the difference(s) between… and… ……和……两者间的不同点

e.g. There are many differences between Mary and Joan.

玛丽和琼两人有许多不同点。

It makes no difference to me. 这件事对我来说没什么影响。

My ideas are different from his. 我的想法与他的不同。

He thinks differently. 他的想法不同。

反义短语为 be the same as

difference 的词形变化：

- different *adj.* 不同的
- differently *adv.* 不同地

《中考在线7》—What happened next?

—The heavy snow didn't _____ the international airlines. [鄂州]

A. pay attention to B. add to

C. make a difference to D. keep to

点拨：用短语辨析法和语境分析法解题。pay attention to“注意”；add to“增加”；make a difference to“产生影响”；keep to“坚持”。

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句意为“——接下来发生了什么？——大雪没有影响国际航班”。

⑦ We wanted to walk up to the top, but then it started raining a little so we decided to take the train.

考点9 top /tɒp/ *n.* 顶部；表面

e.g. Tom is standing at the top of the hill. 汤姆正站在山顶。

辨析： at/on the top of 与 on top of ★

at/on the top of	在……顶点上、在……上	反义短语为 at the bottom of “在……底部”。
on top of	在……上方、在……上面	反义短语为 at the foot of “在……底部/下端”。

e.g. Don't forget to write your name at the top of the page.
不要忘记在页面的最上端写你的名字。

Don't put anything on top of the TV. 勿在电视机上放任何东西。

⑧ We waited over an hour for the train because there were too many people.

wait 常用搭配
- wait for… 等待……
- wait for sb./sth. to do sth. 等某人/物做某事
- can't wait to do sth. 等不及做某事
- wait a minute/a moment/a second 等一下

考点10 wait /weɪt/ *v.* 等待；等候

e.g. They are waiting for a bus. 他们正在等公共汽车。

We are waiting for Jim to come. 我们正等着吉姆的到来。

I don't like this long wait. 我不喜欢这种长时间的等待。 *n.* 等待

《中考在线8》 —Why are you late for school today?

—I'm sorry. I didn't catch the early bus and I had to _____ the next one. [福州]

A. wait for　　B. ask for　　C. care for

点拨： 用短语辨析法解题。句意为“——你今天为什么迟到了？——对不起，我没赶上早班车，所以我不得不等下一辆”。wait for 等待；ask for 请求；care for 关心。

考点11 over/'əʊvə(r)/ *prep.* 超过 → 作介词，后常跟表示数量、时间或程度的名词，相当于 more than。

e.g. He's over sixty. 他60多岁了。

Over one million people are watching the game.(=More than one million people are watching the game.) 超过一百万人正在观看这场比赛。

考点12 too many 许多



考向 辨析： too many, too much 与 much too

- too many+ 可数名词复数（中心词是 many，修饰可数名词复数，too 用来加强语气。）
- too much+ 不可数名词（中心词是 much，修饰不可数名词，too 用来加强语气。）
- much too+ 形容词/副词（中心词是 too，much 用来加强语气。）

速记小法： much 后接不可数名词，too 修饰形或副。too many 要记住，后面名词必复数。

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⑩ My father didn't bring enough money, so we only had one bowl of rice and some fish.

考点15 enough /ɪ'nʌf/ *adj.* & *adv.* 足够（的）地；充足（的）地；充分的（地）★

enough 修饰名词时，常放在名词前面；有时也可放在名词之后；enough 修饰形容词、副词时，常放在它们的后面。

e.g. Don't ask me to do it. I've got enough problems now.
别让我做这件事。我目前的问题已经够多了。
There is enough food for everyone. 有足够的食物供每个人吃。
He is only twelve. He is tall enough. 他只有十二岁，他够高了。
The story is easy enough for little kids to read.
这个故事很容易，连小孩都能读懂。

…enough (for sb.) to do sth. 意为"(对某人来说)做某事足够……"。

《中考在线12》Cathy checked her paper _____ so that she could get good grades this time. [乌鲁木齐]

速记小法：enough 修饰名词前后可，唯修形、副站后侧。

A. careful enough　　B. enough careful
C. enough carefully　　D. carefully enough

点拨：用语法判定法解题。"仔细地"检查，要用副词修饰动词，所以首先排除选项 A、B。同时，enough 修饰副词要后置。

⑪ Well, but the next day was not as good.

考点16 as /æz; əz/ *adv.* 像……一样；如同 *conj.* 当……时；如同★

as…as… 表示倍数的句型
①A is as … as B. A 和 B 一样……
②A is not as(或 not so)… as B. A 不如 B……
③A is half (a quarter) as …as B. A 是 B 的……的一半（¼）。
④A is twice(three times, four times …) as …as B. A 是 B 的 2（3，4……）倍。

e.g. Mr. Black doesn't have as many storybooks as I do.
布莱克先生的故事书没有我的多。
He talked to me as a father.
他以父亲的身份跟我谈话。（他是我的父亲）
He talked to me like my father.
他像父亲那样跟我谈话。（他不是我父亲）
Jack is not as (not so) smart as his sister.
杰克不如他姐姐聪明。
This pencil is half as long as that one.
这支铅笔是那支铅笔长度的一半。
He is twice as old as I. 他的年龄是我的 2 倍。
Their room is four times as large as ours. 他们的房间是我们的 4 倍大。

中考在线答案　1. D　2. D　3. B　4. C　5. B　6. B　7. C　8. A　9. C　10. B　11. B　12. D

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见273页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据首字母提示完成单词

1. I w_____ half an hour for the bus this morning.
2. We couldn't see anything b_____ from the top of the mountain.
3. John didn't have an u_____ so he was wet.
4. I'm so h_____. Please give me three pieces of bread to eat.

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e.g. There was too much traffc, so we were an hour late.
路上车辆太多，所以我们迟到了一个小时。
I have too many questions to ask. 我有太多的问题要问。
This dress is much too expensive. 这件连衣裙太贵了。

请开始你的表演



《中考在线9》My cousin is _____ heavy because he often eats _____ fast food. [黑龙江]
A. much too; too many　　B. too much; too much
C. much too; too much

点拨：句意为“我堂弟太重了，因为他经常吃太多快餐”。第一空修饰形容词 heavy，用 much too；第二空修饰不可数名词，要用 too much。too many 修饰可数名词。

⑨ **And because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything below.**

考点13 because of 因为　敲黑板 一般情况下 because 与 because of 可进行句型转换。

e.g. Because of his wife('s) being there, I said nothing about it.
因为他的妻子在场，我便没提起此事。
We didn't get there in time because of the heavy rain.= We didn't get there in time because it rained heavily.
由于大雨，我们没有及时到那儿。

辨析：because of 与 because
because of 介词短语，后可以接名词、代词或名词派生成分。
because 连词，后只能接句子，引导状语从句，表明直接原因。

《中考在线10》*Zootopia*, the cartoon, is popular _____ there are many lovely animals in it. [大庆]
A. through　　B. because　　C. if　　D. because of

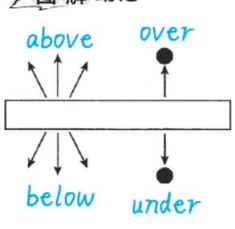
点拨：用语境分析法解题。首先由句意“动画片《疯狂动物城》很受人欢迎_____里边有很多可爱的动物”。可知是前果后因的逻辑关系。并且 because+ 句子，because of+ 短语。故正确答案可筛选出来。

考点14 below /bɪ'ləʊ/ *prep.*& *adv.* 在……下面；到……下面
e.g. Please do not write below this line. 请不要写到这条线下面。

辨析：below 与 under

below	表示在某物下方或位置、温度等低于……，其反义词为 above。
under	指“在……的下方”，有垂直关系，其反义词为 over。

图解助记



e.g. Write your name below the line. 在线下面写下你的名字。
What's under the bridge? 桥底下是什么？

《中考在线11》In cold winter, the temperature in Harbin often remains _____ zero all day. [苏州]
A. above　　B. below　　C. over　　D. under

点拨：句意为“在寒冷的冬天，哈尔滨的气温经常整天保持在零度以下”。below zero 零度以下。

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5. What are the d_____ between pop music and country music?

二、根据汉语提示完成句子

6. There stands a house at the _____（顶部）of the hill.

7. There are many _____（建筑物）in our city.

8. There are many _____（商人）in the trade center.

9. What _____（活动）do you have in your school?

10. I think that is an _____（令人愉快的）visit.

三、单项选择

11. He decided _____ to Mount Tai for his holiday.

A. go　B. to go　C. going　D. went

12. I don't feel like _____ today.

A. to walk　B. walk

C. walking　D. walked

13. —I wonder _____.

—It will fall on a Saturday.　[广东]

A. how will National Day fall on this year

B. how National Day will fall on this year

C. what day will National Day fall on this year

D. what day National Day will fall on this year

14. _____ teenagers are becoming the "Heads-down Tribe (低头族)". It's _____ bad.　[乌鲁木齐]

A. Too many; much too

B. Too much; much too

C. Much too; too much

D. Too many; too much

15. _____ nice hat it is!

A. How　B. What　C. What a　D. How a

四、根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词

16. 我试着敲了敲后门，但没人回答。

I _____ _____ at the back door, but nobody answered.

17. 由于天气恶劣，我们没有去踢足球。

We didn't go to play football _____ _____ the bad weather.

18. 那间老房子里有太多老鼠。

There were _____ _____ mice in that old house.

19. 你足够大了，能照顾自己了。

You are _____ _____ to look after yourself.

20. 我每天都打网球是因为我想打得和李娜一样好。

I play tennis every day because I want to play _____ _____ _____ Li Na.

Period 5 Section B（3a–Self Check）

I. 课文原文 、译文

3a Complete the diary entry about a trip to one of these places. Use the words and phrases in the box to help you. 完成这篇日记，它是关于去其中一个地方的旅行。用方框中的单词和短语帮助你。

Tian'anmen 天安门	the Palace/'pæləs/ Museum 故宫博物院	a Beijing *hutong* 一条北京胡同

hot and sunny 晴朗炎热	tired 累的
Beijing duck/dʌk/ 北京烤鸭	delicious 美味的
take some photos 照一些照片	beautiful 美丽的
buy something special 买特别的东西	interesting 有趣的
learn something important 学重要的东西	August 八月

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Wednesday, _____ 20th _____20 号 周三

Today the weather was _____. I went to _____. It was_____. We _____. I liked this place because _____. For dinner we had _____. It was _____. In the evening, I felt really_____.

今天的天气是_____。我去了_____。它是_____。我们_____。我喜欢这个地方，因为_____。晚饭我们吃了_____。它是_____。在晚上，我感觉十分_____。

3b **Answer the questions to make notes about a vacation you took.** 回答问题来为你的一次度假做记录。

1. Where did you go? 你去哪儿了?
2. Did you go with anyone? 你和什么人一起去的吗?
3. How was the weather? 天气怎么样?
4. What did you do every day? 你每天做什么?
5. What food did you eat? 你吃了什么食物?
6. What did you like best? 你最喜欢什么?
7. Did you **dislike/dɪs'laɪk/** anything? 有你不喜欢的东西吗?
8. How did you feel about the trip? 你对这次旅行感觉如何?

3c **Write a travel diary like Jane's on page 5. Use your notes in 3b.**

像第 5 页简的旅游日记那样写一篇旅游日记。用上 3b 中你做的笔记。

4 **Imagine you are all foreigners on vacation in China. You meet each other at the airport on your way home. Talk about what you did on your vacation.** 设想一下你们都是在中国度假的外国人。在你们回家的路上，你们在机场彼此相遇。谈论一下你们在假期做了什么。

Hi, my name's Paul. 嗨，我叫保罗。
Hi, Paul. I'm Anna.Where did you go on vacation? 嗨，保罗。我是安娜。你假期去哪儿了?
I went to Nanjing. 我去了南京。
Oh, I went to Beijing. Did you do anything special in Nanjing?
哦，我去北京了。你在南京做了什么特别的事情吗?

Self Check 自我检测

1 **Complete the conversations with the correct words in the box.** 用方框中正确的词汇完成对话。

anything 任何事 everything 每件事 nothing 没有什么 anyone 任何人 everyone 每个人 no one 没有人

1. **A:** Did _____ go on vacation with you last month? 上个月_____和你一起度假了吗?
   B: Yes, my family went to the countryside with me. 是的。我的家人和我一起去乡村了。
2. **A:** Did your family go to the beach with you last weekend? 上周末你家人和你一起去海滩了吗?
   B: No. _____ from my family went, but my friend went with me.
   没有。我家里_____去，但是我朋友和我一起去了。
3. **A:** I didn't bring back anything from Malaysia. 我从马来西亚没有带回任何东西。
   B: _____ at all? Why not? 一点也_____吗? 为什么不带呢?
4. **A:** Did you buy _____ in the shopping center? 你在购物中心买_____了吗?
   B: No, I didn't._____ was very expensive. 不，我没有。_____是非常贵的。
5. **A:** How was the volleyball game yesterday? 昨天的排球比赛怎么样?
   B: Great! _____ had a fun time! 很棒! _____过得很快乐!

2 **Complete the passage with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.**

用括号中所给动词的正确形式完成这篇文章。

Last August, our class_____（do） something very special on our school trip. We _____（go） to

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《中考在线》Bob is always polite to everyone, and he is _____ lovely _____ all of us like him very much. [凉山]

A. too; to　　B. neither; nor　　C. so; that　　D. such; that

③ My classmates told me to keep going, so I went on.

考点3 **keep doing sth.** 一直做某事　keep 为动词，意为“保持；继续”。

e.g. Don't keep thinking about it. 不要总是想着它。

拓展：（1）keep+ 形容词，表示“保持某种状态”

e.g. Can you keep quiet now? 你现在能保持安静吗?

（2）keep sb./sth.+ 形容词 / 介词短语，表示“使某人 / 某物处于某种状态”

e.g. I keep the window open because it is too hot.

我开着窗户，因为天太热了。

He always keeps his books in good order. 他总是把书放得整整齐齐。

（3）keep sb. doing sth. 表示“让某人一直做某事”

e.g. Father keeps me staying at home. 爸爸让我一直待在家里。

中考在线答案 C

Ⅲ. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

点拨微课堂

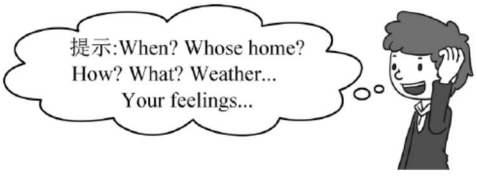
写作小练笔

（who, where, weather, what things, what feelings, past tense）

Jane went to Penang in Malaysia. She went with her family. The weather was hot and sunny on Monday, so they went paragliding on the beach. She felt like she was a bird. In the afternoon, they rode bicycles to Georgetown. But the next day was not so good. Jane and her father went to Penang Hill but the weather became bad and it started to rain. They waited a long time for the train and they were wet and cold because they didn't bring an umbrella. And that was not all! They didn't bring enough money, so they only had one bowl of rice and some fish. But the food tasted great!

单元话题

请根据提示内容，以“A visit to_____ home”为题，为学校英文报写一篇短文，叙述你“走亲或访友”的一次经历。



要求：1. 请将短文题目补充完整；

2. 参考提示内容，可适当发挥，不少于 70 词；

3. 语句通顺，意思连贯，书写工整。

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

阅读写作内容要求，可获得以下写作信息：

A. 内容要求写周末活动，是记叙文。

B. 共分三段。

第一段：交代时间、地点、天气。

第二段：重点写在朋友家所做的事情。

第三段：我的感受。

C. 时态用一般过去时。

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Mount Tai. We _____ (start) our trip at 12:00 at night. Everyone in our class _____ (take) a bag with some food and water. After three hours, someone looked at the map and _____ (find) out we _____ (be, not) anywhere near the top. My legs _____ (be) so tired that I wanted to stop. ② My classmates _____ (tell) me to keep going, so I _____ (go) on. ③ At 5:00 a.m., we got to the top! Everyone _____ (jump) up and down in excitement. Twenty minutes later, the sun _____ (start) to come up. It was so beautiful that we _____ (forget) about the last five hours!

excite (v. 使激动；使兴奋) +ment → excitement n. 激动；兴奋

去年 8 月，我们班在我们的校游中_____（做）非常特别的事。我们_____（去）泰山。我们在晚上 12 点_____（开始）我们的旅行。我们班的每一个人都_____（带）一个包，里面有一些食物和水。三小时后，有人看地图，_____（发现）我们_____（是，不）离山顶近的任何地方。我的腿_____（是）非常累以至于我想停下来。我的同学们_____（告诉）我继续走，所以我_____（走）向前。在早上 5 点，我们到达了山顶！每个人都兴奋地上窜下_____（跳）。20 分钟后，太阳_____（开始）升起来了。这景色是如此美以至于我们_____（忘记）过去五小时（的辛苦）！

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　•考点应用

① Did you dislike anything?

考点 1 **dislike** /dɪs'laɪk/ *v.*& *n.* 不喜爱（的事物）；厌恶（的事物）

like 的反义词，其后常接名词、代词或 v.-ing 形式作宾语。

e.g. Why do you dislike her so much? 你为什么那么讨厌她呢？

Little Tom dislikes eating rice. 小汤姆不喜欢吃米饭。

考向 构词法否定前缀 dis- 加在某些形容词、动词之前，构成其反义词，类似：

appear(*vi.* 出现) → disappear(*vi.* 消失；失踪)

honest(*adj.* 诚实的) → dishonest(*adj.* 不诚实的)

obey(*v.* 服从) → disobey(*v.* 不服从)

agree(*v.* 同意) → disagree(*v.* 不同意)

② My legs were so tired that I wanted to stop.

考点 2 **so ... that...** 如此……以至于……

so... that... 常用搭配：

① so+ 形容词 / 副词 +that 从句；

② so+ 形容词 +a/an+ 可数名词单数 +that 从句；

③ so many/few/much/little+ 名词 +that 从句

e.g. He is so young that he can't go to school.

他如此小以至于不能去上学。

He is so young a boy that he can't go to school.

他是如此小的一个男孩，以至于不能去上学。

He has so many problems to solve that he can't go to the cinema.

他有如此多的问题要解决以至于不能去看电影。

拓展：在“so+ 形容词 / 副词 +that 从句”结构中，如果结果状语从句是否定形式，则可与 too...to... 和 enough 结构进行转换。

He is so young that he can't go to school.= He is too young to go to school.= He isn't old enough to go to school. 他太小了以至于不能去上学。

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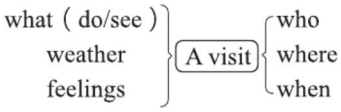
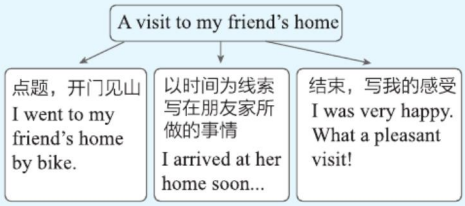
写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

“5W1F 法”写游记类作文：



写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

此类文章脉络清晰，格局已定。采用“5W1F 法”会得心应手。



经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	weather, wonderful, wonder, exciting, easy, hungry, tired
短语	by bike, arrived at/in, at the top of, feel like
句子	1. Last weekend, I went to my friend's home by bike. 2. We also made some toys with old clothes. 3. We cut the clothes into pieces. 4. At last, we had several different toys.

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

A visit to my friend's home

Last weekend, I went to my friend's home by bike. The weather was hot and sunny.

I arrived at her home soon. In her home, we watched an English movie and listened to music. We also made some toys with old clothes. It was not easy, but we did it. We cut the clothes into pieces. Then we put the pieces and other things together. At last, we had several different toys. How lovely they were!

We had much fun. I was very happy. What a pleasant visit! I never forget this great weekend.

名师点评：本文运用了“5W1F 法”。第一段：点题引文，同时交代时间、地点、天气。通过 Last weekend, I went to my friend's home by bike. 引起下文。第二段：用一般过去时重点写在朋友家所做的事情。第三段：写我的感受，起到总结的作用。本文熟练运用了两个感叹句，一个以 How 开头，一个以 What 开头，巧妙结合，做到学以致用。





Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见273页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. We don't serve liver（肝）often because so many people _____ it.

A. unlike　　B. organize

C. dislike　　D. achieve

2. I need _____ to finish my homework.

A. ten more minutes

B. more ten minutes

C. ten another minutes

D. ten minutes more

3. —What a mess! The sharing bikes are thrown everywhere.

—Let's collect and put them in the right place _____ they can be used conveniently(方便地). [东营]

A. unless　　B. so that

C. because　　D. so long as

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4. The workers keep _____ in order to make money for their living.【导学号：9085266】

A. working　　B. to work

C. work　　D. works

5. The debate on whether to keep pets _____ forty minutes yesterday afternoon.　[上海]

A. last　　B. lasted

C. will last　　D. has lasted

二、请根据提示完成下面的短文

Last summer，I went to climb the m_____[6] with my family in Shandong.We usually go travelling by car，but this time we d_____[7] to try _____[8]（go）there by train. It was an _____[9]（excite）train trip. After 7 hours，we a_____[10] there in _____[11]（excite）. I felt really thirsty. I bought some _____[12]（特别的）water. Then we h_____[13] lunch there.

What a _____[14]（difference）a day makes! We wanted to walk up to the t_____[15]，but then it _____[16]（开始）raining a little so we made a d_____[17] to take the train.We waited over an hour for the train，because there were _____[18]（太多）people. When we got to _____[19]（……的顶端）the mountain，it was raining h_____[20]. We couldn't see things clearly. And my father was hungry，so he bought a bowl of rice. It_____[21]（尝起来）really great. We didn't have an u_____[22]，so we were wet and cold. It was t_____[23]! Luckily，we took _____[24]（不少）photos._____[25]（每件事）was unforgettable.

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学科核心素养之词感能力

词根词缀记单词：my-myself　your-yourself　bore-boring　act-activity　build-building　different-difference　wonder+ful=wonderful　enjoy+able=enjoyable　trade+(e)r=trader　dis+like=dislike

合成记单词：any+one=anyone　any+where=anywhere　some+thing=something　no+thing=nothing　every+thing=everything　some+one=someone

学科核心素养之习语表达

Long time no see. 被视为是中式英语（Chinglish）很好的例子。也可以说这是中式英语对英语语言发展的贡献之一。这个说法据说是源自于中文“好久不见”。“好久不见”开始出现在二十世纪初期，当时英国和美国的军舰以及贸易商船常停泊在中国码头，故此出现两种语言混杂使用的现象，当水手们返回家乡后，他们开玩笑地使用 Long time no see.（好久不见。），不知何故，在说英语的国家里，这个说法渐渐地被广泛使用。从语法上讲，更正确的英语用法应是 I haven't seen you for ages.（我好久没见到你了。）。也许这个故事有待考证，但在美国电影《热情似火（*Some Like It Hot*）》中出现了 long time no see 这个词组。同样在 1991 年的电影《末路狂花》中，女主角打电话给男友时，也说了这个词组。继而 1994 年“long time no see”成为标准英文词组。所以，了解这些后，我们就可以大胆使用“好久不见。—— Long time no see.”了。

学科核心素养之文化意识

了解国内外著名游览胜地，如黄果树瀑布（Huangguoshu Waterfall）、天安门广场（Tian'anmen Square）、故宫博物馆（the Palace Museum）、中央公园（Central Park）、槟城山（Penang Hill）、海鸥街（Weld Quay）等。

一课一得

业余时间看一看英文电影，关注一些日常口语，既可以放松一下，又可以学习一些地道的英语口语，了解一些中西方文化差异。

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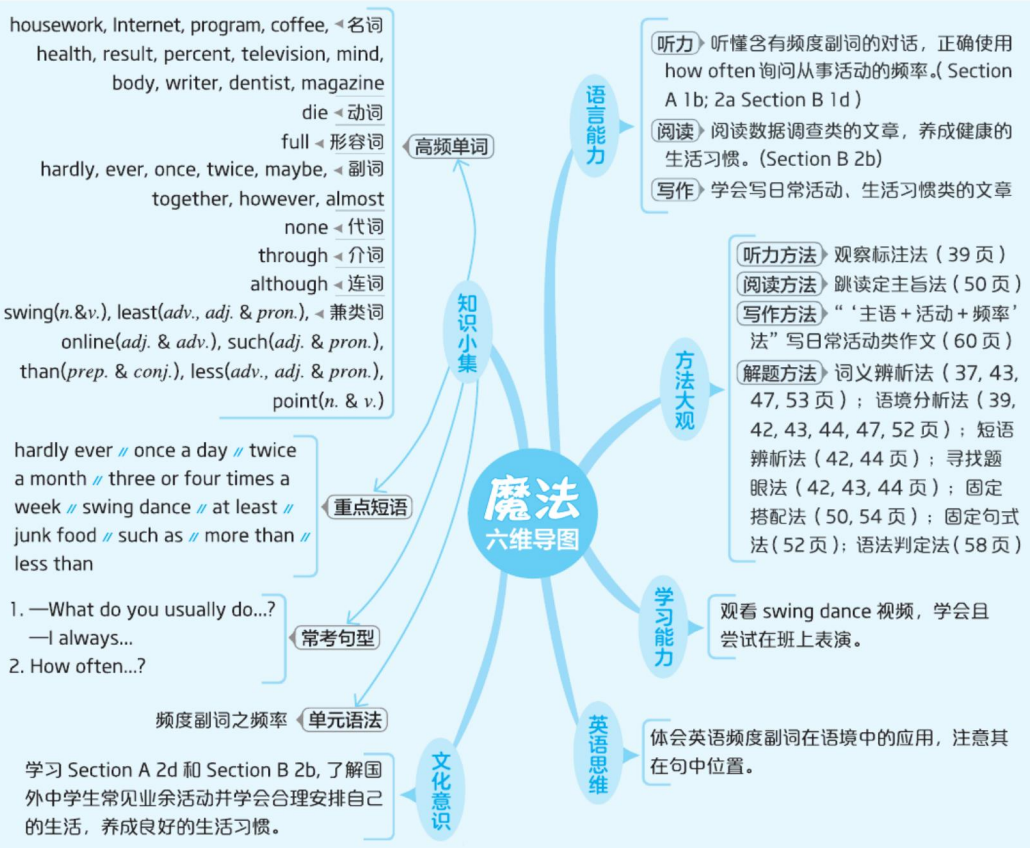
Unit 2 How often do you exercise?

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Period 1 Section A (1a–2d)

必背单词

1. **housework** *n.* 家务劳动；家务事 →do the housework 做家务
2. **hardly** *adv.* 几乎不；几乎没有 →（形近词）hard *adj.* 难的 *adv.* 刻苦地→ hardly ever 几乎从不
3. **ever** *adv.* 在任何时候；从来；曾经
4. **once** *adv.* 一次；曾经→数词 one →once a week 一周一次
5. **twice** *adv.* 两次；两倍 →twice a month 一个月两次 → 数词 two
6. **Internet** *n.*（国际）互联网；因特网
7. **program** *n.*(= programme) 节目 →TV program 电视节目
8. **full** *adj.* 忙的；满的；充满的 → be full of 充满
9. **swing** *n.* 摆动；秋千 *v.*（使）摆动；摇摆 → 过去式 swung

必背短语

10. on weekends 在周末
11. go to the movies 去看电影

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12. go shopping 去购物
13. every day 每天
14. twice a week 每周两次
15. three times a week 每周三次
16. use the Internet 使用网络
17. swing dance 摇摆舞

‖必背句子

18. **How often** do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?
19. **How come**? 为什么呢?

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus–3c)

‖必背单词

1. **maybe** *adv.* 大概；或许；可能 → 同义词 perhaps *adv.* 可能
2. **least** *adv.* 最小；最少 *adj. & pron.* 最小的；最少的 →（反义词）most→ 原级 little→ 比较级 less

‖必背短语

3. stay up late 熬夜到很晚
4. at least 至少 →at most 至多

‖必背句子 & 语法

5. What do you **usually** do on weekends? 周末你通常做什么?
6. She **sometimes** goes shopping. 她有时去购物。
7. I **always** exercise. 我总是锻炼。
8. —**How often** does he watch TV? 他多久看一次电视?
   —He **hardly** ever watches TV. 他几乎从不看电视。

Period 3 Section B (1a–1e)

‖必背单词

1. **coffee** *n.* 咖啡
2. **health** *n.* 健康；人的身体（或精神）状态 → 形容词 healthy→ 副词 healthily

‖必背短语

3. be good for 对……有好处

‖必背句子

4. My mother wants me to drink it. 妈妈想让我喝它。

Period 4 Section B (2a–2e)

‖必背单词

1. **result** *n.* 结果；后果 →the result of... ……的结果
2. **percent** *n.*(= per cent) 百分之……
3. **online** *adj.& adv.* 在线（的）；联网（的）
4. **television** *n.* 电视节目；电视机 → 缩写 TV
5. **although** *conj.* 虽然；尽管；即使 →（同义词）though
6. **through** *prep.* 以；凭借；穿过 →（同义词）across
7. **mind** *n.* 头脑；心智 → 也可作动词，mind doing sth. 介意做某事
8. **body** *n.* 身体
9. **such** *adj.& pron.* 这样的；那样的；类似的 → 短语 such ...that 如此……以至于
10. **together** *adv.* 在一起；共同
11. **die** *v.* 消失；灭亡；死亡 → 现在分词 dying
12. **writer** *n.* 作者；作家 → 动词 write

‖必背短语

13. ask sb. about sth. 询问某人关于某事
14. not ... at all 一点也不……
15. together with 和……一起
16. go online 上网
17. such as 例如；像……这样

‖必背句子

18. **Here are** the results. 这是结果。
19. **Although** many students like to watch sports, game shows are the most popular. 虽然许多学生喜欢观看体育节目，但游戏类节目却是最受欢迎的。
20. **It is good to** relax by using the Internet or watching game shows... 通过使用网络或者看游戏类节目放松是好的……
21. Old habits die hard. 旧习难改。

Period 5 Section B (3a–Self Check)

‖必背单词

1. **dentist** *n.* 牙科医生 → 看牙医 see the dentist
2. **magazine** *n.* 杂志；期刊 → 看杂志 read the magazine
3. **however** *adv.* 然而；不过
4. **than** *prep.& conj.*（用以引出比较的第二部分）比
5. **almost** *adv.* 几乎；差不多
6. **none** *pron.* 没有一个；毫无 → 反义词 all
7. **less** *adv.* 较少；较小 *adj.& pron.* 较少的；更少的
8. **point** *n.* 得分；点 *v.* 指；指向 →point at/to 指着 →point out 指出

‖必背短语

9. more than 多于
10. less than 少于

‖必背句子

11. ...she **never** goes to the dentist for teeth cleaning. ……她从不去找牙医洗牙。

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Period 1 Section A（1a–2d）

课时导入

I. 课文原文 、译文

Language Goal: Talk about how often you do things **语言目标：**谈论你做事的频率

— What do you usually do on weekends? ②——你周末通常做什么?

— I often go to the movies.——我经常去看电影。

1a Look at the picture. Make a list of the weekend activities.

看这张图片。把周末活动列一张清单。

不可数名词，家务劳动；家务事。常用搭配为 do housework 做家务。

1. help with housework/'haʊswɜ:(r)k/ ③帮助做家务
2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

1b Listen and write the activities next to the correct frequency words.

听录音，在正确的频度副词旁边写上对应的活动。

课文听力1b

always（100%）exercise, 总是（100%）锻炼,

usually 通常 _____ often 经常 _____

sometimes ④有时_____ **hardly/'hɑ:(r)dli/ ever/'evə(r)/** ⑤几乎从不_____

never（0%）从不（0%）_____

1c Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then make your own conversations about what you do on weekends.

练习上面图片中的对话。然后就你周末做什么编你自己的对话。

A: What do you do on weekends? 你在周末做什么?

B: I usually watch TV. 我通常看电视。

A: Do you go shopping? 你去购物吗?

B: No，I never go shopping. 不，我从不去购物。

2a Listen. Cheng Tao is talking about how often he does these activities. Number the activities [1–5] in the order you hear them. 听录音。程涛正在谈论他多久做一次这些活动。按你所听到的顺序将下列活动按 [1—5] 的顺序编号。

课文听力2a

—How often do you watch TV? 你多久看一次电视?

—Twice a week. 一周两次。

Activities 活动	How often 多久一次
a. _____ go to the movies 去看电影	every day 每天
b. 1 watch TV 看电视	**once/wʌns/** a week ⑥每周一次
c. _____ shop 购物	**twice/twaɪs/** a week 每周两次
d. _____ exercise 锻炼	three times a week 每周三次
e. _____ read 阅读	once a month 每月一次
	twice a month 每月两次

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2b Listen again. Match the activities in 2a with how often Cheng Tao does them. 再听一遍录音。把 2a 中的活动与程涛做这些活动的频率搭配起来。

2c How often do you do these activities? Fill in the chart and then make conversations. 你多久做一次这些活动？填表，然后编对话。

Activities 活动	How often 多久一次
watch TV 看电视	every day 每天
use the Internet/'ɪntə(r)net/ 使用网络	
read English books 读英语书	
go to the movies 去看电影	
exercise 锻炼	

A: How often do you watch TV?
你多久看一次电视？
B: I watch TV every day. 我每天都看电视。
A: What's your favorite program/'prəʊgræm/?⑦
你最喜欢什么节目？此句可转换为"What program do you like best?"
B: *Animal World*.《动物世界》。
A: How often do you watch it?
你多久看一次？
B: Twice a week. 每周两次。

2d Role-play the conversation. 分角色表演对话。

课文朗读 2d

Jack: Hi, Claire, are you free next week?
你好，克莱尔，你下周有空吗？
Claire/kleə/, /kler/: Hmm...next week is quite **full/fʊl/** for me, Jack.⑧
嗯……下周我很忙，杰克。
Jack: Really? **How come**?⑨ 真的吗？为什么？
Claire: I have dance and piano lessons.⑩
我要上舞蹈和钢琴课。
Jack: What kind of dance are you learning?
你在学哪种舞蹈？
Claire: Oh, swing/swɪŋ/ dance. It's fun! I have class once a week, every Monday.
哦，摇摆舞。它很有趣！我每周上一次课，在每周一。
Jack: How often do you have piano lessons?
你多久上一次钢琴课？
Claire: Twice a week, on Wednesday and Friday. 每周两次，在周三和周五。
Jack: Well, how about Tuesday? 噢，那周二呢？
Claire: Oh, I **have to** play tennis with my friends.⑪ But do you want to come?
哦，我不得不和我的朋友们打网球。但是你想来吗？
Jack: Sure!⑫ 当然！

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

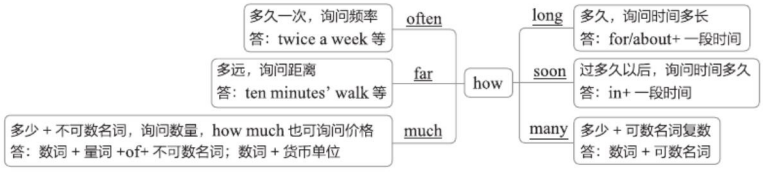
•考点应用　　•考点批注

① How often do you exercise?

考点 1 how often 多久一次　常对 every day, always, usually, sometimes, often, hardly ever, never, once a week, twice a month 等表示频率的副词或短语进行提问。

e.g. —How often do you read books? 你多久看一次书？
—Every day. 每天都看。

拓展： 特殊疑问句中与 how 相关的疑问词组的用法



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《中考在线1》—_____ do you go to see your grandparents, Fromkin?

— Once a week.

A. How soon　　B. How often　　C. How long

一语辨异：He hardly ever takes exercise, so the doctor asks him to do some running and morning exercises.
他很少运动，所以医生让他跑跑步，做做早操。

考点2 **exercise** /'eksəsaɪz/ *v.* 运动；锻炼 *n.* 运动；锻炼；练习题

e.g. My grandpa exercises every day. 我爷爷每天都运动。

Most people need to do more exercise. 大多数人需要多锻炼。

不可数名词，锻炼

Do Exercises 3 and 4 on Page 51 for homework.

家庭作业是第 51 页上的练习 3 和 4。→作可数名词，练习题

We do morning exercises every morning.

我们每天上午做早操。 可数名词，体操

② What do you usually do on weekends?

考点3 **on weekends** 在周末

一语辨异：I usually go to school on weekdays but often go to the movies on weekends.
我通常工作日上学，周末经常去看电影。

e.g. I usually visit my grandparents on weekends. 我周末通常看望爷爷奶奶。

辨析： on weekends 与 on the weekend

on weekends	on weekends 指在星期六和星期天，也可以用 at weekends，其泛指每个周末。
on the weekend	on/at the weekend 意为“周末；在这个周末”，可表示特指，也可泛指。

e.g. We often go to the park on/at weekends. 我们周末经常去公园。

I want to go to Beijing at the weekend. 本周末我想去北京。

拓展： weekday“工作日”，指星期一到星期五； on weekdays“在工作日”。

③ help with housework

考点4 **help** *v.* 帮助

help 其他搭配
- help onself to sth. 请自便
- can't help doing sth. 情不自禁做某事

考向 常用搭配：（1）help sb. with sth. 意为“在某方面帮助（某人）”。

e.g. Can you help me with my English? 你能帮我学英语吗？

（2）help sb. to do sth. 帮助某人做某事。其中 to 可以省略。 敲黑板 二者可以互换

e.g. My brother often helps me (to) do my homework.

我哥哥经常帮我做家庭作业。

④ sometimes

考点5 **sometimes** /'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时

速记小法：分开是“一段”(some time)，牵手是“某时”(sometime)；分加 s 是“倍，次”(some times)，合加 s 是“有时”(sometimes)。

e.g. I sometimes have to work late. 我有时得工作到很晚。

辨析： sometimes, some times, some time 与 sometime

sometimes	有时	*adv.*	表示事情发生的频率，提问用 how often。
some times	几次 / 倍	名词短语	表示次 / 倍数，提问用 how many times
sometime	某个时候	*adv.*	指将来或过去不确定的时间，提问用 when
some time	一段时间	名词短语	提问用 how long

e.g. Tom has been to Nanjing some times. 汤姆去过南京几次。

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I saw him sometime last summer. 我去年夏天某个时候见过他。

I'll stay here for some time. 我将在这里待一段时间。

⑤ hardly ever

相当于 almost never

考点6 **hardly** /'hɑ:(r)dli/ *adv.* 几乎不；几乎没有 ★

e.g. He hardly goes to bed before 11:00 in the evening.
他晚上几乎没有 11 点之前睡过觉。

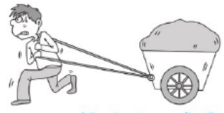
hardly ever 常位于实义动词之前，系动词、助动词、情态动词之后。

拓展：hardly 表示否定意义，用于反意疑问句时，附加疑问部分用肯定形式。

e.g. Mary hardly knows about you, does she? 玛丽几乎不了解你，是吗？

辨析：hard 与 hardly

hard	努力地；辛苦地	He studies hard 他学习努力。
hardly	几乎不；简直不	He studies hardly. 他几乎不学习。



hard adv. 努力地；猛烈地

e.g. It rained hard last night. 昨天晚上雨下得很大。

I can hardly keep my eyes open. 我困得都快睁不开眼了。



hard adj. 硬的；困难的

《中考在线2》 I could _____ control my feelings at the moment. The movie reminds me of my childhood. [武威、白银]

A. really　　B. nearly　　C. slowly　　D. hardly

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。really 真正地；nearly 几乎；slowly 慢慢地；hardly 几乎不。结合句意“那一刻我_____能控制我的感情。那部电影使我想起了我的童年”。可知，空处填 hardly 合适，could hardly 意为“几乎不能”。

⑥ once a week

考点7 **once** /wʌns/ *adv.* 一次；曾经

e.g. —How often do you go shopping? 你多长时间去购物一次？
—Once a week. 一周一次。
He once lived in America. 他曾在美国生活过。

次数的表达：
- once 一次
- twice 两次
- three times 三次
- many times 许多次

拓展：once 的固定搭配：at once 立即；马上
once again 再一次　　once in a while 偶尔地

《中考在线3》 —How often do you go to a concert?
—O_____ a week.

速记小法：表达次数很容易，once，twice 单独记，三次以上有规律，基数词后加 times 就可以。

⑦ What's your favorite program?

考点8 **What's your favorite...?** 你最喜欢的……是什么？ ★

考向 [句法分析] What's your favorite...? 可与 What... do you like best? 相互替换。

e.g. What's your favorite color? (=What color do you like best?)
你最喜欢的颜色是什么颜色？

⑧ Hmm…next week is quite full for me, Jack.

考点9 **full** /fʊl/ *adj.* 忙的；满的；充满的

考向 be full of 充满，装满，同义短语为 be filled with 充满，装满。 ★

e.g. The classroom is full of students.= The classroom is filled with students. 教室里满是学生。

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⑨ How come?

考点10 **How come? 为什么？/怎么会?**

相当于 Why? Why is it? 表示感到某事很奇怪，有点想不通，可以单独使用，也可以引导问句。

e.g. How come you like this picture? 你为什么喜欢这幅画?

How come you don't like her?
你为什么不喜欢她?

后接陈述语序的句子

Why don't you like her?

后接疑问语序的句子

⑩ I have dance and piano lessons.

考点11 **have lessons 上课； have a/an...lesson 上……课**

e.g. They are having an English lesson. 他们正在上英语课。

We have an art lesson on Friday. 周五我们上美术课。

We have four lessons in the morning. 我们上午有四堂课。

课；教学单元

拓展：teach sb. a lesson 教训某人一顿；给某人一个教训

e.g. The accident taught me a lesson I'll never forget.
那次事故给我的教训我永远都不会忘记。

⑪ Oh, I have to play tennis with my friends.

考点12 **have to 不得不；必须**

have to 不得不



I have to study hard.
我不得不努力学习。

must 必须



I must study hard.
我必须努力学习。

时态	肯定式	否定式	疑问式
一般现在时	have to has to	don't have to doesn't have to	do...have to does...have to
一般过去时	had to	didn't have to	did... have to

e.g. I have to do my homework now. 我现在不得不做家庭作业。

In fact, you don't have to spend so much money on this phone.
实际上，你不必花这么多钱在这部电话上。

辨析：have to 与 must

have to	不得不；必须	着重客观需要	有人称、数和时态的变化
must	必须	着重于主观上自己认为有义务、有必要	没有人称和数的变化

⑫ Sure!

sure 交际用语，用作副词，主要用于口语，相当于"Of course." 与"Certainly."。

考点13 **sure *adv.* 当然** ★

e.g. —Can I use your pen? 我可以用一下你的钢笔吗?

—Sure. 当然可以。

拓展：sure 用作 *adj.*，可用于下列词组

确信 { be sure of / be sure to do / be sure+that 从句 }

弄清楚 { make sure of / make sure about / make sure +that 从句 }

e.g. You may be sure of his honesty. /You may be sure that he is honest. 你可以确信他的诚实。

主语是人，主语感到有把握，确信。

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He is sure to be back soon. 他一定会很快回来。

He is sure of his success. /He is sure that he will succeed.

=He is sure to succeed. 他一定会成功。说话人的看法表推测，“一定；必然会”。

She made sure that she turned off the light. 她确定她关灯了。

《中考在线4》—Excuse me, can I ask you some questions?

—_____ [通辽]

A. Sure, go ahead. B. Congratulations!

C. That's right. D. It doesn't matter.

点拨：用语境分析法解题。上句句意为“打扰一下，我可以问你一些问题吗？”A项“当然可以，问吧”；B项“祝贺”；C项“那是正确的”；D项“没关系”。

中考在线答案 1. B 2. D 3. Once 4. A

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀 (答案见273页)

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法

观察标注法（听前速读时，应仔细观察听力题目，从中获取有用的信息，并做好标注。也就是我们平时所说的“三分观察三分标，剩下四分要听好”。事实上，听力的很多功夫常常在“听”之外）

听力过程

课文听力1b

一、听1b，完成以下习题

1. Which child always exercises?

A. Boy 2. B. Boy 1. C. Girl 1.

2. Which girl always reads?

A. Girl 1. B. Girl 2. C. Girl 3.

课文听力2a

二、听2a，完成表格

Cheng Tao	
Do things	how often
watch TV	about _____[3] a week
_____[4]	every day
go to the _____[5]	maybe once a month
_____[6]	about three times a week
_____[7]	about twice a month

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 (答案见274页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及首字母提示完成单词

1. Most teenagers like surfing the I_____ on weekends.
2. I was f_____ last week so I didn't have time to play with you.
3. Li Mei is good at s_____ dance.
4. What is your favorite TV p_____?
5. I often help my parents do h_____ on weekends, such as doing some cleaning.

二、单项选择

6. —Doesn't your father often go to work by bus?

—_____. But _____ he goes to work on foot.

A. No, he doesn't; sometime

B. Yes, he does; sometimes

C. Yes, he does; some time

D. No, he doesn't; sometimes

7. —Can we walk across the road now?

—No, we _____. We have to wait until the light turns green. [荆州]

A. couldn't B. needn't

C. shouldn't D. mustn't

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8. —_____ does your father go to school for the parents' meeting?
—Twice a year.
A. How often B. How long
C. How many times D. How soon

9. If you read a lot, your life will be full _____ pleasure. 【导学号：9085266】
A. by B. of C. for D. with

10. Most students exercise _____ a week.
A. once or twice
B. one time and two times
C. once time or twice
D. once and two times

三、按要求完成句子

11. The man goes back home to see his parents twice a month.（对画线部分提问）
_____ _____ _____ the man _____ back home to see his parents?

12. I almost never eat junk food.（改为同义句）
I _____ _____ eat junk food.

13. She sometimes helps her parents do the housework.（改为一般疑问句）
_____ she sometimes _____ her parents do the housework?

14. He hardly watches TV.（改为反意疑问句）
He hardly watches TV, _____ _____?

15. I'm sure of winning the game.（改为同义句）
I'm _____ _____ I can win the game.

Period 2 Section A（Grammar Focus-3c）

I. 课文原文 、译文

Grammar Focus 语法聚焦

What do you usually do on weekends? 你周末通常做什么？	I always exercise. 我总是锻炼。
What do they do on weekends? 他们周末做什么？	They often help with housework. 他们经常帮忙做家务。
What does she do on weekends? 她周末做什么？	She sometimes goes shopping. 她有时去购物。
How often do you go to the movies? 你多久去看一次电影？	I go to the movies **maybe** /'meɪbi/ once a month. ① 我大概一个月去看一次电影。
How often does he watch TV? 他多久看一次电视？	He hardly ever watches TV. 他几乎从不看电视。
Do you go shopping? 你去购物吗？	No, I never go shopping. 不，我从不去购物。

3a **Complete the questions with *do* or *does*. Then match the questions and answers.**
用 do 或 does 补全问题。然后把问题和答案搭配起来。

1. How often _____ he play soccer?
他多久踢一次足球？
2. _____ you drink milk? 你喝牛奶吗？
3. How often _____ they **stay up** late? ②
他们多久熬一次夜？

a. Yes. She usually does.
是的。她通常是这样。
b. Hardly ever. I don't like them.
几乎从不。我不喜欢它们。
c. He plays **at least**/li:st/ twice a week. ③
他至少一周踢两次。

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4. _____ Sue/su:/ eat a healthy breakfast? 休吃健康的早餐吗?	d. No, they don't. They're too busy. 不，他们不。他们太忙了。
5. How often _____ you eat apples? 你多久吃一次苹果?	e. Never. They always go to bed early. 从不。他们总是很早睡觉。
6. _____ your parents play sports? 你的父母做运动吗?	f. Yes, I do. Every day. 是的。每天。

3b **Use the words given to write questions. Then ask and answer them with a partner.**
用所给词写问题。然后和一个搭档对它们进行问答。

Questions 问题 My partner's answers 我的搭档的答案

1._____? _____
（how often / help with housework）（多久一次 / 帮忙做家务）

2._____? _____
（what / usually / do / weekends）（什么 / 通常 / 做 / 周末）

3._____? _____
（how often / best friend / exercise）（多久一次 / 最好的朋友 / 锻炼）

4._____? _____
（what / usually / do / after school）（什么 / 通常 / 做 / 放学后）

3c **What can you do to improve your English? Add more things to the chart. Then ask your classmates the questions and find the best English student.** 为了提高你的英语你会做什么？在表格中加入更多的内容，然后问你的同班同学问题，找出英语学得最好的学生。

How often do you... 你多长时间……一次	Names 名字	Frequency 频率
read English books? 阅读英文书籍?	Lin Ying 林英	twice a week 每周两次

A: How often do you read English books? 你多久读一次英文书籍?

B: I read English books about twice a week. 我每周大约读两次英文书籍。

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Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

点拨微课堂

频度副词之频率

考点 频度副词的定义及用法

考向1 频度副词：一般用来表示动作发生的频率。一般放在 be 动词之后或者助动词与主要动词之间。

e.g. I sometimes get up early. 我有时起得早。

The workers usually have lunch in the factory. 工人们通常在厂里吃午饭。

Take this medicine twice a day.
这种药一天吃两次。

《中考在线1》 —How often do you usually go to work by subway?

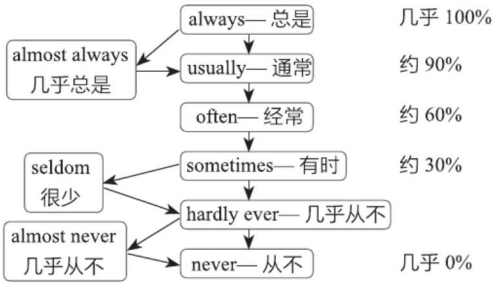
—_____. I always take a bus, because there is no subway in this city. [铜仁]

A. Sometimes　　B. Often

C. Never　　D. Seldom

点拨：用词义辨析法和寻找题眼法解题。由 I always take a bus 可知“我总是乘公共汽车”，故判断，“从不乘地铁”。sometimes“有时”；often“经常”；never“从不”；seldom“很少”。

考向2 活跃度不同的“频度副词”：



e.g. He is always asking for money.
他总是要钱。

We often have lunch at school.
我们经常在学校吃午饭。

《中考在线2》 The soldiers were so tired that they could _____ keep their eyes open after a long journey. [漳州]

A. quickly　　B. hardly　　C. easily

点拨：用语境分析法解题。句意为“在长途跋涉之后，战士们是如此疲惫以至于他们几乎不能睁开眼睛”。

考向3 once，twice，three times... 次数构成频率的表达方式。

(1) 次数 + a + 时间（年 / 月 / 日 / 分钟……）

e.g. once a year 每年一次

twice a month 每月两次

(2) 次数 + every + 基数词 + 时间（年 / 月 / 日 / 分钟……）

e.g. once every four years 每四年一次

seven times every two minutes
每两分钟七次

拓展：every two days=every other day 每两天

考向4 对频率提问时，一般用 how often（多久一次）。

e.g. —How often do you exercise?
你多久锻炼一次?

—Once a month. 每月一次。

拓展：**辨析**：how often 与 how many times

how often	多久一次，用来询问在某一段时间内进行某个动作的次数。
how many times	多少次，它不问动作发生的频率，只询问次数，即“多少次”。其答语为 once，twice，three times 等。

e.g. —How many times have you been to Beijing? 你去过北京几次?

—Only twice. 仅两次。

—How often do you go to Beijing?
你多久去一次北京?

—Twice a month. 每个月两次。

《中考在线3》 —_____ times have you visited Gansu Science Museum?

—Only once. [兰州]

A. How often　　B. How many

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Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

·考点批注　·考点应用

① I go to the movies maybe once a month.

考点1 **maybe** /'meɪbi/ *adv.* 大概；或许；可能

辨析：maybe 与 may be

maybe	副词，意思是“也许；可能”，在句中作状语，相当于 perhaps，常位于句首。
may be	may 是情态动词，be 是动词原形，两者构成完整的谓语形式，意为“也许是，可能是”。

速记小法：may be 与 maybe：合并作状语，分开作谓语。舍 maybe 仍有意，丢 may be 可不成。

e.g. He may be in the office.=Maybe he is in the office. 他或许在办公室。

《中考在线1》—Wow... another gift! What's in the box?

—I'm not sure. It _____ be a pair of sports shoes. [成都]

A. must　　B. may　　C. will

点拨：用寻找题眼法解题。题干问的是盒子里有什么，根据回答“I'm not sure.”可知此空该用表不确定推测的情态动词。must“一定”表肯定推测，may“可能，也许”表不确定推测，will“将要”用于将来时。

② How often do they stay up late?

考点2 **stay up** 熬夜 ★

e.g. He stayed up late last night. 他昨天晚上熬夜到很晚。

stay up 常与 late 搭配，指“熬夜到很晚，迟睡”。

《中考在线2》My brother _____ to see *The Wandering Earth*（《流浪地球》）last weekend.

A. picked up　　B. stayed up　　C. set up　　D. took up

点拨：用短语辨析法解题。句意为“我哥哥上周末熬夜看《流浪地球》”。pick up 捡起；stay up 熬夜；set up 建立；take up 占据，学着做。

③ He plays at least twice a week.

考点3 **least** /li:st/ *adv.* 最小；最少 *adj.*& *pron.* 最小的；最少的

e.g. At least he should say thanks. 他至少应该说声谢谢。

at least 意为“至少；不少于；起码”，反义短语为 at most，意为“至多”。

《中考在线3》—Sorry, Mom. I lost the singing competition.

—Never mind. _____, you have learned something new and had fun.

A. At once　　B. At least　　C. At first

点拨：用语境分析法和短语辨析法解题。句意为“——对不起，妈妈。我唱歌比赛输了。——没关系，至少你学到了一些新东西而且玩得很开心”。at once 立刻，马上；at last 至少；at first 首先。

中考在线答案　1. B　2. B　3. B

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C. How long　　D. How soon

点拨：本题用短语辨析法和寻找题眼法。how often表示“多久一次”；how many表示“多少”；how long表示“多长；多久”；how soon表示“多久”。题眼为“Only once. 只有一次”。所以提问用“How many times...?”。

《中考在线4》—_____

—At least three times.　[武威、白银]

A. How much do you pay for *Treasure Island*?

B. How often have you read *Treasure Island*?

C. How long does it take you to finish reading *Treasure Island*?

D. How many times have you read *Treasure Island*?

点拨：用语境分析法解题。根据答语“至少三次”可知，问句问的是次数，选项A问的是买《金银岛》钱数；选项B问的是多久读一次《金银岛》；选项C问的是花多长时间读完《金银岛》；选项D问的是读过多少次《金银岛》。

中考在线答案　1. C　2. B　3. B　4. D

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 (答案见274页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、用方框中所给词的适当形式填空

maybe	stay up late	at least
how often	how long	

1. _____ the girl comes from the USA, because she speaks American English.
2. My brother plays sports _____ three times a week.
3. —_____ does your father exercise?
   —Once a week.
4. _____ is bad for your health.
5. —_____ did it take you to do your homework last night?
   —About 20 minutes.

二、语法专练

6. —I heard you made a new family rule “Put away your phone while at home”.
   —Yes. We were _____ busy checking our mobile phones before, but now we enjoy communicating with our family.　[东营]
   A. always　　B. never
   C. seldom　　D. sometimes
7. We'll have to say goodbye, my dear friends! But I will _____ forget the days we spent together.　[重庆A]
   A. always　　B. often
   C. never　　D. usually
8. Millie _____ missed the train this afternoon. It started to leave right after she got on it.　[南京]
   A. almost　　B. already
   C. really　　D. seldom
9. Uncle Liang _____ eats out because his wife always makes delicious food for him.　[海南]
   A. seldom　　B. sometimes
   C. often
10. —How often do you go shopping?
    —_____ ever. I don't like shopping at all.
    A. Usually　　B. Never
    C. Hardly　　D. Always

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Period 3 Section B（1a–1e）

Ⅰ. 课文原文 、译文

1a **Match the words with the pictures.**
将词和图片搭配起来。

1. ___b___ junk/dʒʌŋk/ food 垃圾食品
2. _____ milk 牛奶
3. _____ fruit 水果
4. _____ vegetables 蔬菜
5. _____ sleep 睡觉
6. _____ coffee/'kɒfi/, /'kɔ:fi/ 咖啡

1b **Ask and answer questions. Use the words from 1a.** 用 1a 中的词做问答练习。

A: How often do you drink milk, Liu Fang?
刘芳，你多久喝一次牛奶?

B: I drink milk every day. 我每天都喝。

A: Do you like it? 你喜欢它吗?

B: No. But my mother **wants** me to drink it. ① She says it's good for my **health/helθ/**. ②
不喜欢。但我妈妈想让我喝它。她说它对我的健康有益。

句子作 says 的宾语，是一个宾语从句。

1c **Listen to an interview about two people's daily habits. Circle your answer to each question.** 听关于两个人日常习惯的采访。圈出你对每一个问题的答案。



Does Tina have good habits? Yes. No. I don't know. 蒂娜有好习惯吗? 是的。没有。我不知道。

Does Bill have good habits? Yes. No. I don't know. 比尔有好习惯吗? 是的。没有。我不知道。

1d **Listen again. Fill in the blanks in the survey.**
再听一遍录音。将调查表中的空白补充完整。

Questions 问题	Tina 蒂娜	Bill 比尔
	every day	
1. How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?	每天	_____
	_____	_____
2. How often do you eat fruit? 你多久吃一次水果?	_____	_____
3. How many hours do you sleep every night? 你每晚睡多少个小时?	_____	_____
4. How often do you drink milk? 你多久喝一次牛奶?	_____	_____
5. How often do you eat junk food? 你多久吃一次垃圾食品?	_____	_____
6. How often do you drink coffee? 你多久喝一次咖啡?		

1e **Student A is the reporter. Student B is Tina or Bill. Ask and answer questions. Then change roles.** 学生 A 是记者。学生 B 是蒂娜或比尔。提问问题并回答。然后互换角色。

A: How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?

B: I exercise every day. 我每天都锻炼。

A: And how often do you...? 你多久……一次?

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

（答案见274 页）

稳拿中考听力满分

听力过程

一、听 1c，完成以下习题



1. How often does Bill exercise?
A. Every day. B. Often. C. Hardly ever.

2. How often does Bill eat fruit?
A. Every day. B. Never. C. Sometimes.

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3. How many hours do they sleep every night?

A. 9. B. 10. C. 11.

4. How often does Bill eat junk food?

A. Three or four times a week.

B. Once or twice a week.

C. Four or five times a week.

二、听 1c，补全下列句子，每空最多三个词

5. Tina eats vegetables and fruit _____.

6. Tina eats junk food _____ times a week.

7. Tina _____ drinks coffee.

Ⅲ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注 •考点应用

① But my mother wants me to drink it.

考点 1 **want** /wɒnt/ *v.* 要；想要

want 常用搭配
want sth. 想要某事
want to do sth. 想要做某事
want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事
want doing...（主语是物体物需要……）

e.g. I want two hamburgers. 我想要两个汉堡包。

Jim wants to play basketball. 吉姆想打篮球。

He wants me to practice English. 他想让我练习英语。

The flower wants watering. 花需要浇了。

拓展：feel like 和 would like 也有“想要”的意思。feel like 后常跟动名词；would like 后常跟名词或动词不定式。

e.g. I don't feel like eating anything this morning. 今天早晨我什么都不想吃。

Jim would like to swim in the river. 吉姆想去河里游泳。

② She says it's good for my health.

考点 2 **be good for** 对……是有益的

e.g. Eating more vegetables is good for your health.

多吃蔬菜对你的健康有好处。

辨析：be good at, be good to, be good for 与 be good with

be good at	擅长 =do well in。后接名词、代词或动名词。	Peter is good at math /drawing. 彼得擅长数学 / 绘画。
be good to	对……好 / 和善、慈爱 =be friendly to。后接表示人的名词或代词。	My grandma is good to me. 我奶奶对我好。
be good for	对……有益 / 有用。反义短语 be bad for 对……有害。后接名词、代词或动名词。	Taking walks is good for your health. 散步对你的健康有好处。
be good with	善于应付……=get well along with。后接表示人的名词。	Mrs. Turner is good with children. 特纳夫人管理孩子有一套。



我再讲两分钟

《中考在线1》 If you keep practicing, I believe you will do well in speaking English. [黔南州]

A. be interested in B. catch up with

C. be good at D. feel like

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考点3 **health** /helθ/ *n.* 健康；人的身体（或精神）状态 ★

health 的词形变化：
health n. 健康 → healthy adj. 健康的
healthily adv. 健康地　unhealthy adj. 不健康的

e.g. Smoking is bad for your health. 吸烟对你的健康有害。

We should eat more vegetables to keep in good health.
我们应该多吃蔬菜来保持健康。

Eating healthy food is good for your health, so you must eat healthily.
吃健康的食物对你的健康有益，所以你要健康地饮食。

My grandparents are both in good health. 我祖父母身体都很好。

He always tells the children to keep healthy.
他总是告诉孩子们要保持健康。

health 的常考词组
① stay/keep in good health=stay/keep healthy 保持健康
② be in good health=be healthy 处于健康的状态
③ keep healthy=keep fit 保持健康

《中考在线2》 —What do you think of working as a doctor?
—It's a good job to help people keep _____. [淮安]
A. busy　B. strict　C. healthy　D. generous

点拨：用词义辨析法和语境分析法解题。句意为"——你认为作为一名医生工作怎么样？——它是一份能帮助人们保持健康的好工作"。busy"繁忙的"；strict"严格的"；healthy"健康的"；generous"大方的"。医生的工作就是帮人保持健康的，所以是 keep healthy。

中考在线答案 1. C　2. C

Period 4 Section B（2a–2e）

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文及导读

原文译文·导读　　导读批注

Pre-reading（读前）

2a **Rank these activities according to how often you think your classmates do them (1=most often，6=least often).**
根据你认为你的同班同学做这些活动的频率，给它们划分等级（1＝最经常，6＝最不经常）。

☐ watch TV 看电视　☐ go to the movies 去看电影
☐ play computer games 玩电脑游戏
☐ exercise or play sports 锻炼或做运动
☐ use the Internet 使用网络　☐ go camping in the country 去乡村野营

1. Look at the title and the pie charts.
2. What do the pie charts show?
3. What information is missing?
4. Can numbers be written as words?

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批 体裁：说明文

批 题材：调查报告

2b Read the article and complete the pie charts on the next page. 读这篇文章，完成下一页上的饼状图。

课文朗读 2b

While-reading（读中）

批 标题：标题是文眼，揭示文章的中心。

What Do No. 5 High School Students Do in Their Free Time?

第五中学的学生在他们闲暇时做什么？

总（主题）

❶ Last month we asked our students about their free time **activities**.① Our questions were about exercise, use of the Internet and watching TV. Here are the **results**/rɪ'zʌlts/.② 上个月我们问了我们的学生关于他们闲暇时的活动。我们的问题是关于锻炼、网络的使用和看电视的。这是调查结果。

分（结果）

here 引导的倒装句

❷ We found that only fifteen **percent**/pə(r)'sent/ of our students exercise every day.③ Forty-five percent exercise four to six times a week. Twenty percent exercise only one to three times a week. And twenty percent do not exercise at all!④ 我们发现我们的学生中只有百分之十五的人每天锻炼。百分之四十五的学生一周锻炼四到六次。百分之二十的学生一周仅锻炼一到三次。还有百分之二十的学生根本不锻炼！

批 文章结构：总分总式 para.1 调查内容（总） para.2-4 调查结果（分） para.5 结论建议（总）

❸ We all know that many students often go online/ˌɒn'laɪn/, /ˌɑ:n'laɪn/, but we were surprised that ninety percent of them use the Internet every day.⑤ The other ten percent use it at least three or four times a week. Most students use it for fun and not for homework. 我们都知道许多学生经常上网，但是我们感到吃惊的是百分之九十的学生每天都使用网络。其余百分之十的学生一周至少使用它三或四次。大多数学生使用它是为了娱乐而非家庭作业。

❹ The answers to our questions about watching television/'telɪvɪʒn/ were also interesting.⑥ Only two percent of the students watch TV one to three times a week. Thirteen percent watch TV four to six times a week. And eighty-five percent watch TV every day! **Although**/ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ many students like to watch sports, game shows are the most popular.⑦ 关于我们看电视的问题的答案也很有趣。只有百分之二的学生一周看一到三次电视。百分之十三的学生一周看四到六次电视。百分之八十五的学生每天都看电视！虽然许多学生喜欢看体育节目，但是游戏类节目是最受欢迎的。

批 词语：but 的功能——引导作者态度

❺ It is good to relax by using the Internet or watching game shows, but we think the best way to relax is **through**/θru:/ exercise.⑧ It is healthy for the **mind**/maɪnd/ and the body/'bɒdi/, /'bɑ:di/.⑨ Exercise **such**/sʌtʃ/ as playing sports is fun, and you can spend time with your friends and family as you play **together**/tə'geðə(r)/.⑩ And remember, "Old habits **die**/daɪ/ hard."⑪ So start exercising before it's too late! 通过使用网络或观看游戏类节目放松是好的，但我们认为通过锻炼的方式放松是最好的。锻炼有益于身心健康。比如说做运动的锻炼方式是很有趣的，并且当你和你的朋友、家人一起运动时，你们可以共同度过一

总（结论）

批 句子赏析：这句话起到了画龙点睛的作用，形象地警示读者务必要养成良好的业余生活习惯。

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段时光。记住："旧习难改。"所以不要等到太晚才开始锻炼！

Post-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（答案见59页）

—Are you healthy? 你健康吗？
—Oh, I'm very healthy. 噢，我很健康。
—What's your favorite exercise? 你最喜爱的运动是什么？
—I like to play basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。
—Wow! 哇！

Exercise 锻炼

every day 每天 _____%　　1–3 times a week 一周1至3次 _____%

4–6 times a week 一周4至6次 _____%　　no exercise 不锻炼 _____%

Use the Internet 使用网络

every day 每天 _____%　　3–4 times a week 一周3至4次 _____%

Watch TV 看电视　　every day 每天 _____%

4–6 times a week 一周4至6次 _____%　　1–3 times a week 一周1至3次 _____%

2c Read the article again and answer the questions. 再阅读这篇文章并回答问题。

1. What percent of the students do not exercise at all? 百分之多少的学生根本不锻炼？
2. What percent of the students use the Internet every day? 百分之多少的学生每天使用网络？
3. How often do most students watch TV? What do they usually watch?
   大多数学生多久看一次电视？他们通常看什么？
4. What does the writer/'raɪtə(r)/ think is the best way to relax? Why?
   作者认为最好的放松方式是什么？为什么？
5. Do you think the students at No.5 are healthy? Why or why not?
   你认为五中的学生健康吗？为什么健康？为什么不健康？

2d According to the article and the pie charts, write sentences with the percentages using *always*, *usually* or *sometimes*. 根据文章和饼状图，用always，usually或sometimes写带百分比的句子。

1. 90%：Ninety percent of the students always use the Internet.90% 的学生总是使用网络。
2. 85%：_____　　3. 45%：_____
4. 10%：_____　　5. 13%：_____
6. 2%：_____

2e Choose one of these free time activities or think of your own.Then ask your classmates how often they do this activity and make a pie chart. Show the pie chart to your class.
选择这些闲暇时间活动中的一个或你自己想一个。然后问你的同班同学他们多久做一次这个活动并且画一个饼状图。向全班同学展示你的饼状图。

play computer games 玩电脑游戏　read books 读书　go shopping 购物
draw pictures 画画　play sports 做运动

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How often do you...? 你多久……一次?	Names of classmates 同班同学的名字
1–3 times a week 每周 1 至 3 次	
4–6 times a week 每周 4 至 6 次	
every day 每天	

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

(答案见274页)

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法

跳读定主旨法(阅读时不需要为了理解每个词的意思而停下,也不需要分析理解文章中的所有细节含义。眼球快速转动提取与主旨大意相关的信息且不停留,这就是跳读(skimming)。做主旨大意题时常用跳读的阅读策略。跳读是很重要的阅读技能,也是我们实现速读的有效手段。)

阅读过程

一、速读 2b,回答问题

1. ⊙ What were the questions mainly about in the article? (主旨大意题)

二、细读文章,选择正确答案

2. What percent of the students do exercise every day? (细节理解题)

A. 15%. B. 20%. C. 30%. D. 45%.

3. What's the purpose of using the Internet for most of the students? (细节理解题)

A. Most of the students use the Internet for exercise.

B. Most of the students use the Internet for homework.

C. Most of the students use the Internet for health.

D. Most of the students use the Internet for fun.

4. What kind of TV shows is the most popular? (细节理解题)

A. The sports show. B. The talk show.

C. The game show. D. The cartoon.

5. What does the sentence "Old habits die hard." most probably mean? (细节理解题)

A. A bad thing never dies.

B. A leopard cannot change its spots.

C. Custom makes all things easy.

D. Birds of a feather flock together.

Ⅲ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注 •考点应用

① Last month we asked our students about their free time activities.

考点1 **ask (sb.) about sth.** 询问(某人)关于某事/物的情况

e.g. The man asked me about the hospital. 那个人问我关于医院的事情。

《中考在线1》 Mother asks me _____ English every morning. [德阳]

A. read B. to read C. reading D. not read

点拨: 用固定搭配法解题。句意为"妈妈要求我每天早上读英语"。ask sb. to do sth. 意为"叫/要求某人做某事"。

ask 常用词组

- ask (sb.) for sth. 请求(某人)给予某物
- ask sb. sth. 问某人某事
- ask sb. (not) to do sth. 让某人(不要)做某事

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② **Here are the results.**

考点2 **here 引导的倒装句** ★

e.g. Here is my book. 这是我的书。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

Here he comes. 他来了。

从 here, there, out, up, down 等副词开头的句子常用倒装结构。当主语为名词时，用全部倒装，句子结构为：副词 + 谓语动词 + 主语（名词）；当主语为代词时，用自然语序，其结构为：副词 + 主语（代词）+ 谓语动词。

考点3 **result** /rɪ'zʌlt/ *n.* 结果；后果

e.g. The result of the examination was quite unexpected.

考试的结果完全出乎意料。 ……的结果

He didn't practice, and as a result he lost. 他没有练习，结果输了。

③ **We found that only fifteen percent of our students exercise every day.**

通常用单数形式，非正式英语中可指"百分率"，常用符号 % 表示。

考点4 **percent** / pə(r)'sent / *n.* 百分之……

e.g. twenty percent 百分之二十 与数词连用，数词放在 percent 之前

65 percent of the children play computer games.

百分之六十五的孩子玩电脑游戏。

percent of 后接名词作主语时，of 后的名词如果为不可数名词或单数可数名词，谓语动词用单数形式；若为可数名词复数形式，则谓语动词用复数形式。

④ **And twenty percent do not exercise at all!**

考点5 **not...at all 一点也不**

辨析：not...at all 与 not at all

not...at all	一点也不
not at all	不用谢，相当于 You are welcome.

e.g. He doesn't know the news at all. 他一点都不知道这个消息。

—Thank you! 谢谢你！

—Not at all! 不用谢！

⑤ **...but we were surprised that ninety percent of them use the Internet every day.**

考点6 **surprised** /sə'praɪzd/ *adj.* 惊奇的；惊讶的

surprised 感到惊奇的
surprising 令人吃惊的
} 形容词← surprise {
名词，"惊奇；诧异"
动词，"使惊奇"

e.g. I was surprised when I heard the news. 当我听到这个消息时，我感到惊讶。

Your success is surprising. 你的成功令人吃惊。

We were surprised at his arrival. 我们对他的到来感到吃惊。

She was surprised to find her handbag. 她对能找到她的手提包感到惊讶。

Lily was surprised that there was nothing there.

莉莉很惊讶那里什么都没有。

He looked at me in surprise. 他吃惊地看着我。

To our surprise, the boy won the prize. 使我们惊奇的是，这个男孩获奖了。

in surprise 意为"惊奇地"常位于动词之后作状语，表示方式。

to one's surprise 意为"使某人吃惊的是；出乎意料地"，常位于句首，作状语，表示行为的结果。

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⑥ **The answers to our questions about watching television were also interesting.**

速记小法：巧记用 to 表示所有格的词：钥匙、答案、桥和路、出入口的所有格，通常用 to 表示“的”。

类似的短语还有：
①门上的钥匙 the key to the door
②问题的答案 the answer to the question
③知识的桥梁 the bridge to the knowledge
④去学校的路 the way to the school
⑤大楼的出口 the exit to the building
⑥花园的入口 the entrance to the garden

考点7 **the answer to...** ……的答案

e.g. The answer to the question is right.
这个问题的答案是正确的。

⑦ **Although many students like to watch sports, game shows are the most popular.**

考点8 **although** /ɔːlˈðəʊ/ *conj.* 虽然；尽管；即使 ★

e.g. Although he was tired, he didn't stop to have a rest.= He didn't stop to have a rest, although he was tired. 尽管他累了，但他没有停下来去休息。

《中考在线2》_____ it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday. [武威、白银]
A. Although B. Because C. Unless D. However

点拨：用语境分析法解题。“it rained a lot”和“we enjoyed our holiday”之间是一种让步关系，句意为“尽管经常下雨，但是我们假期还是过得很愉快”。

think 后面是一个省略引导词 that 的宾语从句，动词不定式 to relax 作名词 way 的定语。

⑧ **It is good to relax by using the Internet or watching game shows, but we think the best way to relax is through exercise.**

考点9 **It is+*adj.*（+for sb.）+ to do sth.** 做某事（对某人来说）是……

e.g. It is easy for me to play basketball.
打篮球对我来说是容易的。

知识微课

it 为形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。

《中考在线3》It's necessary for us _____ English well.[怀化]
A. to learn B. learning C. learn

点拨：用固定句式法解题。句意为“学好英语对我们来说是必要的”。It's + 形容词 +for sb.+ to do sth. 意为“做某事对某人来说是……”。其中 it 作形式主语，真正的主语是 to do...。

by 是介词，意为“通过；靠”，表示方法，其后接名词、代词或动名词。

考点10 **by doing sth.** 通过做某事

by 的用法：
①by + 交通工具（by 后不加冠词），意为“乘 / 驾 /……”。
②by + 时间，意为“到……时（为止）；在……以前”，by now 到目前为止。

e.g. He had to do all the work by hand. 所有的工作他都得靠手工完成。
I learn English by reading English books. 我通过读英语书学习英语。
He went to Beijing by plane last Sunday. 上周日他乘飞机去了北京。
You must finish the work by nine o'clock.
你必须到九点为止完成这项工作。

《中考在线4》You can improve your English _____ listening to English songs. [河池]
A. by B. with C. for D. in

点拨：句意为“你可以通过听英文歌曲来提高你的英语”。by 意为“用……方式，借助于”；with“和……一起；用……工具、材料”；for“为了”；in“在……里；用某种语言”。这里应该是“借助于听这一方式”。

考点11 **through** /θruː/ *prep.* 以；凭借；穿过

e.g. Alan won the first prize through practicing every day.
艾伦通过每天练习获得了第一名。

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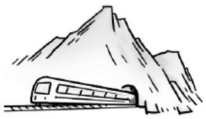
拓展：through 作介词，意为“穿过”。

e.g. We walked through the forest.

我们徒步穿过了森林。

辨析：through, across 与 over


across


through

through	指从空间的一头纵“穿到”另一头，含义与 in 有关。
across	指从一条线或一物体表面的一边“横过”到另一边，含义与 on 有关。
over	从某物的上方“越过”。


over

《中考在线5》 — Look, there is a cute bird, Mom.

— It flew into our kitchen _____ the window just now, Alex. [凉山]

A. across　　B. through　　C. above　　D. under

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。句意为“——快看，妈妈，那有一只可爱的小鸟。——Alex，它是刚才通过窗户飞进我们厨房的”。above，指在物体的上方，under 指在物体的下面。很容易排除 C、D。across 指的是从物体的表面穿过，而 through 指的是从物体的内部穿过。结合语境可知小鸟穿过窗户应该用 though。

⑨ It is healthy for the mind and the body.

考点12 **mind** /maɪnd/ *n.* 头脑；心智

e.g. I think nothing can change his mind.

我认为没什么可以改变他的主意。

I made up my mind to learn music.

我下定决心学习音乐。

In his mind, his work should come before his family.

在他看来，工作应该在前，家庭在后。

I can keep in mind what you said. 我会把你们的话放在心上。

mind 常用搭配

①change one's mind 改变某人的主意

②make up one's mind 下决心

③in one's mind 在某人看来

④have/keep... in mind 记住……

拓展：mind 作动词时，意为“介意”，mind doing sth. 意为“介意做某事”。

e.g. Would you mind opening the door? 你介意打开门吗？

⑩ Exercise such as playing sports is fun, and you can spend time with your friends and family as you play together.

考点13 **such as** 例如　常用在被列举的人或物的名词前，其后一般不用逗号，后面接名词、代词或动名词，相当于口语中的 like。

e.g. Boys such as John and James are very friendly.

像约翰和詹姆斯这样的男孩都很友好。

People in many countries speak English, such as Canada and Australia. 许多国家的人们说英语，如加拿大和澳大利亚。

考点14 **spend**/spend/ *v.* 度过；花费（时间、金钱等）★

e.g. Come and spend the weekend with us.

来和我们一起过周末吧。

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辨析：spend, cost, take 与 pay

spend	花费（时间、金钱等）	主语是人	常用结构为 spend ... (in) doing sth./ spend ... on sth.
cost	价格为；花费	主语多为物	常用句型为 Sth. cost(s) sb. some money.
take	花费（时间）	it 作形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式	常用句型为 It takes/took sb. some time to do sth.
pay	支付（钱）	主语是人	常用结构为 pay ... for sth.

熟记主语各有别，"花费"多少门清！ 敲黑板

e.g. I spent 200 *yuan* on a new coat. 我花 200 元买了一件新大衣。

Don't spend too much time watching TV.

不要把太多的时间花在看电视上。

The dictionary cost me 89 *yuan*. 这本词典花了我 89 元。

It takes me at least thirty minutes to exercise every day.

每天我至少花 30 分钟锻炼。

I paid 15 *yuan* for the pen. 我为这支钢笔付了 15 元。

特别提醒：4 个"花费"中，cost 的主语为物。

《中考在线6》I like the TV program *The Reader* best. I think we should spend as much time as we can _____ in our spare time. [眉山]

A. read　　B. to read　　C. reading　　D. reads

点拨：用固定搭配法解题。句意为"我最喜欢电视节目《朗读者》。我认为我们应该在业余时间花尽可能多的时间看书"。spend ...（in）doing sth. 表示花费……做某事。

考点15 **together** / tə'geðə(r) / *adv.* 在一起；共同

e.g. They live together happily. 他们幸福地生活在一起。

Tom together with his parents goes to the beach for vacation every year. 汤姆和他的父母每年都要到海边去度假。

句子主语为 Tom，谓语动词用单三 goes。

和……一起

11 **And remember, "Old habits die hard."**

考点16 **die** /daɪ/ *v.* 消失；灭亡；死亡 ★

e.g. My grandpa died last year. This made me very sad.

我的爷爷去年去世了，这让我很难过。

die 的词形变换
- dead adj. 死了的
- died（过去式）
- dying adj. 快要死的
- death n. 死；死亡

辨析：die from 与 die of

die+from	通常指由于外部原因（事故等）造成的死亡。
die+of	通常指由于人体自身原因（年老、忧伤等）造成的死亡。



die from an accident 死于一起事故



die of sorrow 死于悲伤

中考在线答案 1. B　2. A　3. A　4. A　5. B　6. C

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 (答案见274页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

1. In my _____ (头脑), you were always there.
2. Let's do homework _____(一起).
3. Nescafe is a famous _____ (咖啡) brand.
4. I want to tell her the _____ (结果) right now.
5. You can go _____ (联网) to search for more information.

二、用所给词的适当形式完成句子

6. His grandpa _____ (die) three years ago.
7. We should have a _____(health) diet.
8. I'm _____(surprise) at the _____(surprise) news.
9. It's important for us _____(learn) a foreign language.
10. Lao She is a great _____(write) and he's especially famous for his play, *Teahouse*.

三、单项选择

11. He said playing computer games _____ him a lot of time every day.
A. paid B. spent C. took D. made

12. —How do you study English?
—I study English _____ talking with foreign students.
A. by B. in C. at D. on

13. _____ Mr. Smith has learned Chinese for only half a year, he can speak it very well. [贵港]
A. But B. So
C. Although D. And

14. —Oh, my God! I've left my keys in the room. I'll have to get in _____ the window.
—It's dangerous. You'd better wait for your mom to come back. [鄂州]
A. past B. over
C. across D. through

15. —Have you seen my wallet, Mom?
—Yes, I have. Look! _____
A. Here is it. B. Here it is.
C. Here your wallet. D. Here the wallet is.

Period 5 Section B (3a–Self Check)

Ⅰ. 课文原文、译文

3a Look at the information in the chart and complete the report. 看表格中的信息，完成报告。

Activities 活动	Days a year 一年中的天数
Exercise 锻炼	365
Read books 读书	365
Watch TV for over 2 hours 看电视超过2个小时	320
Drink juice 喝果汁	210
Eat hamburgers 吃汉堡包	95
Help with housework 帮忙做家务	20
Stay up late 熬夜	15
Go to the dentist/'dentɪst/ 去看牙医	0

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Jane is a 16-year-old high school student in the United States. ① *American Teenager* /ˈtiːneɪdʒə(r)/ magazine/ˌmægəˈziːn/, /ˈmægəziːn/ asked her about her habits. Jane has a lot of good habits. She always exercises and she reads books _____. Also, she _____ drinks juice and she _____ stays up late. **However/haʊˈevə(r)/**, she has some bad habits, too. ② She _____ watches TV for **more than /ðən; ðæn/** two hours a day, and she _____ eats hamburgers. ③ Her parents are not very happy because she _____ helps with housework and she _____ goes to the dentist for teeth cleaning. She says she is afraid! ④

简是一名16岁的美国中学生。《美国青少年》杂志对她的习惯进行了提问。简有许多好习惯。她总是锻炼并且她_____读书。她也_____喝果汁并且她_____熬夜。然而，她也有一些坏习惯。她_____看电视每天超过两个小时，并且她_____吃汉堡包。她的父母不是很高兴因为她_____帮忙做家务并且她_____去看牙医做牙齿清洁。她说她害怕！

3b Complete the chart with your own information. In the last column, use expressions like *always*, *every day*, *twice a week* and *never*. 用你自己的信息完成表格。在最后一栏中，使用像 always，every day，twice a week 和 never 的表达。

	Activities 活动	How often? 多久一次?
Good habits 好习惯		
Bad habits 坏习惯		

3c Write a report about your good and bad habits. Say how often you do things. Use the report in 3a as an example.

写一份关于你的好习惯和坏习惯的报告。说一说你做这些事情的频率。以3a中的报告为例。

4 Take the health quiz. Compare your results with your partner's. Who's healthier?

完成健康小测验。对比你和你的搭档的结果。谁更健康?

1. How often do you eat breakfast?
你多久吃一次早餐?
a. Never. 从不。
b. A few times a week. 一周几次。
c. **Almost/ˈɔːlməʊst/** every day. ⑤几乎每天。

2. How often do you eat fast food?
你多久吃一次快餐?
a. Never. 从不。
b. A few times a week. 一周几次。
c. Almost every day. 几乎每天。

3. How often do you eat vegetables and fruit?
你多久吃一次蔬菜和水果?
a. Never. 从不。
b. A few times a week. 一周几次。
c. Almost every day. 几乎每天。

4. How often do you exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?
a. A few times a year. 一年几次。
b. A few times a month. 一个月几次。
c. A few times a week. 一星期几次。

5. How many hours do you watch TV every week? 你每周看几小时电视?
a. **None/nʌn/**. ⑥不看。
b. One to four. 一到四小时。
c. Five or more. 五小时或更多。

6. How many hours do you usually sleep at night? 你晚上通常睡多少小时?
a. **Less/les/** than six. 少于六小时。
b. Six or seven. 六或七小时。
c. Eight or more. 八小时或更多。

9-12 **points/pɔɪnts/** ⑦: You're really healthy! Good for you — and your health! 9—12分：你非常健康！你真棒——你很健康！

4-8 points: You're smart about your health

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most of the time. 4—8分：大部分时间你对待你的健康的态度很明智。

0-3 points：You have to learn more about healthy habits. Don't worry—you can do it! 0—3分：关于健康习惯你必须要了解更多。别担心——你能做到！

1. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2　2. a = 2, b = 1, c = 0
3. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2　4. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2
5. a = 2, b = 1, c = 0　6. a = 0, b = 1, c = 2

Self Check 自我检测

1 Complete the chart with activities you do and don't do. What about your mother/father? 用你做和不做的活动完成表格。你的母亲或父亲呢？

	always 总是	usually 通常	often 经常	sometimes 有时	hardly ever 几乎从不	never 从不
I 我						
My mother or father 我母亲或父亲						

2 Write five sentences using the information above. 用上面的信息写五个句子。

3 Fill in the blanks in the conversation. 填空，补全对话。

A: What do Tom and Mike _____ do on weekends? 汤姆和迈克_____在周末做什么？

B: They sometimes go to the museum. 他们有时去博物馆。

A: _____ do they go to the shopping center? _____他们去购物中心？

B: _____ ever. Maybe about twice a month. 从来_____。也许大约一个月两次。

A: _____ do they watch TV? _____他们看电视？

B: Mike never watches TV, but Tom watches TV _____ day. 迈克从不看电视，但汤姆_____天看电视。

A: Oh, I'm just like Tom. I _____ watch TV, too. 哦，我正好像汤姆一样。我也_____看电视。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

·考点应用　·考点批注

① Jane is a 16-year-old high school student in the United States.

考点1 16-year-old 16岁的 "基数词+名词+形容词"构成的复合形容词，常用在名词前作定语

e.g. Millie is a 10-year-old girl.(=Millie is ten years old.)
米莉是一个10岁的女孩。 常作表语

拓展：类似搭配还有：
- a two-meter-wide bridge 一座两米宽的桥
- a seven-day-long vacation 一个7天的假期

② However, she has some bad habits, too.

考点2 however /haʊ'evə(r)/ *adv.* 然而；不过

辨析： however 与 but

however 然而；不过	副词	可置于句首、句中或句末，且常用于与其他句子成分隔开。
but 但是	连词	表转折，直接连接2个意思相反或不同的单词、短语或句子，不用分开。

e.g. It's raining hard. However, I still want to go there.
天正下着大雨，然而我还是想去那儿。

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My brother can speak French but I can't. 我哥哥会说法语，但我不会。

However difficult it is, I want to have a try.=No matter how difficult it is, I want to have a try. 不管多么难，我都想试一试。

无论如何；不管怎样，相当于 no matter how。

《中考在线1》The two girls are twins. _____, they look very different.

A. So　　B. If　　C. However　　D. Because

点拨：用语法判定法解题。分析句意可知前后为转折关系。

③ She usually watches TV for more than two hours a day, and she sometimes eats hamburgers.

考点3 **more than 多于**

e.g. The city has a population of more than 1,000,000.

这个城市有超过一百万的人口。

I usually sleep for less than seven hours at night.

我晚上的睡觉时间通常少于七个小时。

more than = over "多于，超过"。反义词组为 less than 意为"少于"。

《中考在线2》The population of Liupanshui is over 3 million.　[六盘水]

A. less than　　B. almost　　C. nearly　　D. more than

点拨：over 在此处意为"超过"，相当于 more than。句意为"六盘水的人口超过了三百万"。

④ She says she is afraid!

afraid 的用法

①be afraid to do sth. 害怕去做某事

②be afraid of doing sth. 害怕发生某事

③be afraid of sth/sb. 害怕某物 / 某人

④be afraid that... 害怕……

考点4 **afraid** /əˈfreɪd/ *adj.* **害怕的；犯愁的**

e.g. Tom is afraid to walk alone at night.

汤姆害怕自己一个人在夜里走路。

The thief was afraid of being caught by the police.

窃贼怕被警察抓住。

Jane is afraid of dogs. 简害怕狗。

We are afraid (that) we will be late. 我们恐怕要迟到了。

⑤ Almost every day.

almost 是常用的程度副词，同义词是 nearly。almost 常常位于行为动词之前，系动词、情态动词和助动词之后。

考点5 **almost** /ˈɔːlməʊst/ *adv.* **几乎；差不多** ★

e.g. He almost ate all the bread in the restaurant.

他几乎吃了那家饭店里所有的面包。

Almost nobody believed her.

几乎没有人相信她。

特别提醒：almost 不能与 not 连用，但可与 no, none, nobody, nothing, never 等否定词连用。

⑥ None.

考点6 **none** /nʌn/ *pron.* **没有一个；毫无**

e.g. —How many students are there in the classroom now?

教室里现在有多少学生？

—None. 没有学生。

既可指人，也可指物。一般用来回答 how many 或 how much 开头的问句。

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⑦ 9-12 point.

考点7 **point** /pɔɪnt/ *n.* 得分；点 *v.* 指；指向

e.g. I can't see your point. 我不明白你的意思。

He pointed to the door and there I saw a girl smiling at me.
他指向门，我看见那里有一位姑娘朝着我微笑。

The teacher pointed at the map and told me the location of Britain.
老师指着地图告诉我英国的位置。

point 可作动词"指着"讲，point to（指远处）/at（指近处）sb./sth. 指着某人/某物。

中考在线答案 1. C 2. D

Ⅲ. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

点拨微课堂

写作小练笔

统计类文章一般由主题（Para.1）、结果（Para.2-4）和结论（Para.5）三个部分组成，要想快速获知统计结果，应先跳读"结果"部分。

What Do No. 5 High School Students Do in Their Free Time?

Last month we asked our students about their free time activities. Our questions were about exercise, use of the Internet and watching TV. (主题) Here are the results(结果，承上启下).

We found that only fifteen percent of our students exercise every day. ...

We all know that many students often go online, but we were surprised that ninety percent of them use the Internet every day. ...

The answers to our questions about watching television were also interesting. ... (2,3,4段陈述调查结果)

The best way to relax is through exercise. It is healthy for the mind and the body. So start exercising before it's too late! (结论)

单元话题 [莱芜改编]

假定你是李华，你校英语俱乐部将举行以"Good habits make me better"为主题的演讲活动。请根据以下的信息，写一篇英语演讲稿。

话题：Good habits make me better

话题	Good habits make me better	
好习惯	生活习惯	按时休息、拒绝垃圾食品、经常锻炼……
	学习习惯	课上认真听讲、按时完成作业、爱读书……
	……	……
你的感想	……	

要求：

1）包含全部要点，可适当发挥；

2）不能出现真实的校名及姓名；

3）开头和结尾已经给出，不计入总词数；

4）词数控制在80–100词。

Good morning everybody! I'm Li Hua. Today my topic is "Good habits make me better". _____

_____

_____

That's all. Thank you for your listening!

提示词：topic 话题 carefully 认真地

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

认真阅读写作内容要求，可获得以下写作信息：

A. 确定主题：要写李华的日常活动情况。

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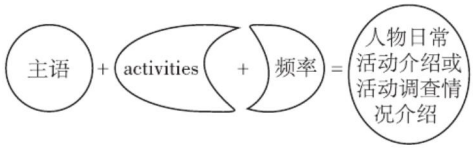
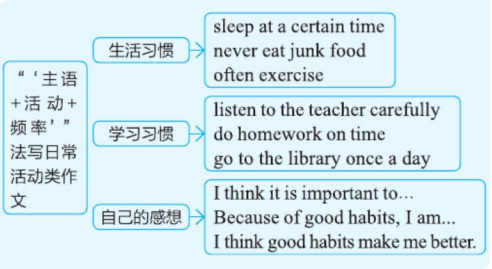
B. 进行细节描写。
C. 运用本单元表示活动的词(组)和表示频率的短语,巧妙地连词成句、组句成文。

写作方法(学会方法,巧得高分)

"'主语+活动+频率'法"写日常活动类作文



写作模板(学会套路,得基本分)



经典词句(妙用句式,得出彩分)

单词	sleep, exercise, never, often, carefully, homework, read, important, happy, believe...
短语	on time, junk food, hardly ever, listen to, do one's homework, do some reading, eating habits, more than...
句子	① I never stay up late. ② I exercise at least twice a week. ③ I go to the library once a day.

范文赏析(书写工整,得印象分)

Good morning everybody! I'm Li Hua. Today my topic is "Good habits make me better". Good habits are important in our lives. I think good habits make me better.

First, I have good living habits. I usually go to bed at 9:30 at night and I sleep for nine hours every day. I never stay up late. Enough sleep makes me healthy. I never eat junk food. I exercise at least three times a week. Also, I have good study habits. I listen to the teacher carefully in class. I always finish my homework on time. I'm interested in reading. I go to the library once a day. And I have good eating habits. I love to eat fruit and vegetables because they are good for my health. I have eggs and milk every morning. I think it's important to keep a balanced diet.

Because of these habits, I am living a happy life. I think good habits make me better.

That's all. Thank you for your listening!

名师点评:本文用"'主语+活动+频率'法"写自己的生活好习惯,层次清晰,段落分明,语言丰富。
第一段:简要说明自己演讲的主题。文章开门见山,直入主题,符合演讲要求。
第二段:介绍自己的生活习惯、学习习惯和饮食习惯。用First, Also, And等词叙述条理分明,层次清晰。
第三段:总结好习惯让自己幸福。紧扣主题,起到画龙点睛的作用。
第四段:以"感谢大家聆听"作结束语,符合演讲要求。





Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

(答案见274页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及汉语或首字母提示完成单词

1. Sue likes shopping very much. She _____(几乎) goes shopping every day.
2. Jane thinks the best way to relax is to read _____(杂志).
3. We should eat l_____ meat than vegetables.

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4. Justin has a toothache these days, so he has to go to the _____ (牙医).

5. I got 98 p_____ in last English exam.

二、根据汉语意思完成句子，每空一词

6. 汤姆是一个八岁的男孩。

Tom is _____ _____ boy.

7. 在夜晚，我妹妹不敢自己出去。

My sister is _____ _____ go out by herself at night.

8. 读书时不要用手指着字。

Don't _____ _____ the words while you are reading books. 【导学号：9085266】

9. 我将待在这里最多不超过三天。

I'll stay here no _____ _____ three days.

10. 在学校，我问了一个男孩和两个女孩他们校长的名字，但他们中没有一个人能帮我。 [内江]

In the school, I asked one boy and two girls about the name of their headmaster, but _____ _____ them could help me.

三、根据所给提示完成短文

Everybody knows exercise is important. We all need to exercise. Doctors (医生) say it _____[11] (对……有益) us. It makes our _____[12] (身心) fit (健康的). I ask my classmates _____[13] (多久一次) they exercise. Here _____[14] (be) the results. _____[15] (多于) thirty _____[16] (百分之……) of my classmates exercise _____[17] (3或4次) a week. _____[18] (几乎) twenty percent of my classmates exercise _____[19] (1或2次) a week. A_____[20] exercise can help us _____[21] (keep) _____[22] (health), some of my classmates _____[23] (hard) ever exercise. I think exercise _____[24] (例如) playing sports is fun. M_____[25] you don't want to try some tiring (令人疲倦的) exercise. Do the easy exercise. Try to exercise _____[26] (至少) 30 minutes _____[27] (每天).

本单元核心素养

学科核心素养之词感能力

词根词缀记单词：one-once two-twice health-healthy little-less-least write+(e)r=writer

合成法记单词：house+work=housework may+be=maybe

学科核心素养之习语表达

How come...? 用于口语，意为"怎么回事？为什么？怎么搞的？怎么会这样？……"，其意义相当于why，但语气较强，侧重"不解、好奇、不满、抱怨、遗憾"等情感意义。这是一个惯用表达，不能用语法的尺子去衡量，尽管是表疑问，但却要用陈述语序。如：How come he got the job? 怎么他会得到这个职位呢？

How come you've ended up here? 你怎么会到这儿来了？

学科核心素养之文化意识

培养健康意识。没有人怀疑身体健康的重要性，健康高于一切。没有一个强健的身体，一切无从谈起。"身体是革命的本钱（The body is the capital of the revolution.）"，有健康的身体才能挑起生活的重担，才能为人民服务，才能对社会有所贡献，才能享受生活带来的乐趣。因此我们要树立健康意识（health awareness）。什么有利于人体健康呢？主要包括：适量的运动、充足的睡眠、良好的心态和均衡的饮食（balanced diet）。请合理安排自己的生活并养成良好的生活习惯。

一课一得

观看 swing dance 视频，了解中外学生的业余活动。适当的业余活动能开拓同学们的视野，提高自己各方面的综合素质及学习能力。

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参考答案及点拨

Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

Period 1 Section A (1a–2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 2. A

二、3. hat 4. beach 5. Swam 6. interesting 7. tests

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. anyone 2. quite 3. few 4. Most 5. everyone

二、6. Long time no see 7. on vacation 8. anywhere interesting 9. took some photos 10. What about 11. anything special 12. quite a few

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus–3c)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. hens 2. yourself 3. diaries 4. didn't 5. anything

二、6. D 点拨：考查不定代词。句意为“学习的最美妙之处在于没有人能将它从你那里夺走”。nobody 没有人，符合题意。

7. A 8. A 9. C 10. A

三、11. C 点拨：用语法判定法解题。句意为“他告诉了我他的名字，但是我现在不记得了”。根据句意可知时态是一般过去时。

12. B 点拨：用寻找题眼法解题。句意为“——你前天做什么了？——我为英语测试学习了”。由 the day before yesterday 可知时态是一般过去时。

13. A 点拨：用语境分析法解题。nobody 没有人；nothing 没有事情；anybody 任何人；anything 任何事情。句意为“运动会将在九月举行，但没有人知道确切的日期”。故选 A。

14. A 点拨：用语境分析法解题。根据答句“She made a card for her.”可知没有买东西，所以选 nothing。

15. D 点拨：用语境分析法解题。根据上下文可知答句句意为“是的，当然。在我的生活中没有什么比他们更重要了”。故选 D。

Period 3 Section B (1a–1e)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 2. A 3. C

二、4. her family 5. really exciting 6. her parents' friends'

Period 4 Section B (2a–2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. A

二、2. A 3. C 4. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. waited 2. below 3. umbrella 4. hungry 5. differences

二、6. top 7. buildings 8. traders 9. activities 10. enjoyable

三、11. B 12. C

13. D 点拨：用语境分析法解题。由“It will fall on a Saturday.”推知问的是时间，且宾语从句要用陈述语序。故选 D。

14. A

15. C 点拨：本题考查感叹句。感叹句的中心词 hat 为可数名词单数，而形容词 nice 前缺冠词。

四、16. tried knocking 17. because of 18. too many 19. old enough 20. as well as

Period 5 Section B (3a–Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 2. A

3. B 点拨：考查连词辨析。句意为“——真的是乱七八糟！共享单车被扔得到处都是。——我们收集并把它们放到合适的位置_____人们可以很便利地使用它们”。unless“除非”；so that“目的是，为了”；because“因为”；so long as“只要”。把单车放到合适的位置目的是为了方便人们使用。

4. A 点拨：考查固定用法。句意为“工人们不停地工作为了挣钱生活”。keep doing sth. 不断地做某事。

5. B 点拨：用关键词法解题。由“yesterday afternoon”可知此处时态是一般过去时。

二、6. mountain 7. decided 8. going 9. exciting 10. arrived 11. excitement 12. special 13. had 14. difference 15. top 16. started 17. decision 18. too many 19. the top of 20. heavily 21. tasted 22. umbrella 23. terrible 24. quite a few 25. Everything

Unit 2 How often do you exercise?

Period 1 Section A (1a–2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A 2. C

二、3. twice 4. read 5. movies 6. exercise

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7. shop

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. Internet　2. full　3. swing　4. program

5. housework

二、6. B　点拨：此题考查否定式的一般疑问句的简略回答。同时考查了 some time，sometime 和 sometimes 的基本区别。

7. D　点拨：考查情态动词。句意为“——现在我们可以过马路吗？——不，不行。我们必须等到交通信号灯变绿”。couldn't 不可以；needn't 没必要；shouldn't 不应该；mustn't 禁止，不允许。结合语境“Can we…?”和下文“我们必须等到交通信号灯变绿。”可知答案选 D。

8. A　点拨：用关键词法解题。由答句的“Twice a year.”可知，上句询问频率。故选 A。

9. B　10. A

三、11. How often does; go　12. hardly ever

13. Does; help　14. does he　15. sure that

Period 2　Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. Maybe　2. at least　3. How often

4. Staying up late　5. How long

二、6. A　点拨：考查副词辨析。句意为“——我听说你们制定了一条新的家庭规则‘在家时把手机收起来’。——是的。以前我们总是忙着查看手机，但是现在我们喜欢和家人一起交流”。always 总是；never 从不；seldom 很少；sometimes 有时。　7. C

8. A　点拨：用语境分析法解题。根据下句“她刚一上车，车就开了。”可判断上句意为“今天下午米莉差一点没赶上火车”。almost 符合题意。

9. A　点拨：用语境分析法解题。由 because 引导的原因状语从句“因为他妻子总是为他做美味的食物”，可知梁叔叔很少出去吃饭。seldom 很少；sometimes 有时；often 常常。　10. C

Period 3　Section B (1a-1e)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. C　2. B　3. A　4. A

二、5. every day　6. two or three　7. never

Period 4　Section B (2a-2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. Exercise, use of the Internet and watching TV.

二、2. A　3. D　4. C　5. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. mind　2. together　3. coffee

4. result　5. online

二、6. died　7. healthy　8. surprised; surprising

9. to learn　10. writer

三、11. C　12. A

13. C　点拨：考查连词的用法辨析。句意为“尽管史密斯先生学习汉语仅仅半年，但是他能说得很好”。由第一句话中“only”可知学习时间短和后边说得好是转折关系，因此用 although 翻译为“尽管……但是……”。but“但是”；so“所以”；and“并且”均与题意不符，故选 C。　14. D　15. B

Period 5　Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. almost　2. magazines　3. less　4. dentist

5. points

二、6. an 8-year-old/eight-year-old　7. afraid to

8. point at　9. more than　10. none of

三、11. is good for　12. mind and body

13. how often　14. are　15. More than

16. percent　17. three or four times　18. Almost

19. once or twice　20. Although　21. (to) keep

22. healthy　23. hardly　24. such as　25. Maybe

26. at least　27. every day

Unit 3 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

Period 1　Section A (1a-2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B　2. A　3. C

二、4. outgoing　5. sports　6. jump　7. earlier

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. more hard-working　2. competition

3. won　4. loudly　5. quietly

二、6. taller than　7. as tall as　8. Both of

9. Though　10. isn't it

Period 2　Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅲ. 单元语法专练

一、1. information　2. necessary　3. loudly

4. saying　5. mirror

二、6. C　点拨：本题用语境分析法和语法判定法。句意为“——妈妈，你能给我买一件这样的连衣裙吗？——当然可以。我们能买个比这个_____，但是_____它”。由句中 than 可知第一个空应用比较级 cheaper“更便宜的”，第二个空应用 as good as，表示“和……一样好”。故选 C。

7. A　点拨：本题用语境分析法。句中谈论的是年龄大小，表示“比某人大……岁”，应该用形容词 older。故选 A。

8. A　点拨：考查副词用法。句意为“爱丽丝做作业和彼

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Period 3 Section B (1a–1e)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A 2. A 3. B

二、4. dog; funniest 5. creative; guitar

6. worst; balls

Period 4 Section B (2a–2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. A

二、2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. beautifully 2. performers 3. prize

4. magicians 5. winner

二、6. took it seriously 7. made up

8. is up to 9. For example 10. all kinds of

三、11. D 点拨：考查动词短语辨析。give away 捐赠；give up 放弃；give back 归还；give out 分发。根据选项理解句意：——请你教我怎么通过微信发红包好吗？——当然可以。让我演示给你看。

12. B 13. B

14. B 点拨：play a role in… 在……中起作用；在……中扮演角色。 15. B

Period 5 Section B (3a–Self Check)

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

1. reporter 2. creative 3. theater 4. choose

5. screen 6. all kinds of 7. comfortable

8. service 9. fun 10. tickets

Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?

Period 1 Section A (1a–2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. doesn't mind 2. can't stand 3. soccer game

二、4. A 5. C 6. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. sitcoms 2. planning 3. news

4. discussion 5. followed

二、6. C 点拨：表示“希望做某事”时，用 hope to do sth.。

7. C 点拨：news 是不可数名词，前面不用加冠词。

8. C 点拨：本题用固定搭配法解题。sth. happened to sb. 某人发生了某事。

9. D 点拨：由 than 可知，句中应使用形容词的比较级，education“教育”是名词，所以 A、C 项排除；educational 的比较级应该是 more educational。

10. C 点拨：此题考查 stand 的用法，can't stand doing sth. 表示“不能忍受做某事”。

三、11. find out 12. expect to 13. told; joke

14. does; think of; doesn't mind

15. going on

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus–3c)

Ⅲ. 单元语法专练

一、1. to clean 点拨：句意：妈妈不能忍受我房间的混乱，所以她要求我马上把它打扫干净。ask sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事。

2. to find 点拨：本题用语法判定法解题。“疑问词 + 动词不定式”作宾语。

3. to learn 点拨：expect to do sth. 期待做某事。

4. learn 点拨：make sb. do sth. 使得某人做某事。

5. to take 点拨：动词不定式作目的状语。

二、6. D 点拨：本题用语境分析法和语法判定法解题。答句句意：是的，蜜蜂总是记得按它们去的路原路回来。此处动词不定式作宾语。

7. A 点拨：考查固定句型。It takes sb. some time to do sth. 做某事花费某人多长时间。

8. B 点拨：本题用固定搭配法解题。ask sb. to do sth. 意为“叫 / 要求某人做某事”。

9. C 点拨：see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事，指动作已结束。

10. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法解题。句意为“——我该怎么办，医生？——为了保持健康，你应该多做运动”。多做运动的目的是为了保持健康，故用动词不定式 to keep healthy 作目的状语。

Period 3 Section B (1a–1d)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. scary 2. game 3. subject

二、4. A 5. B 6. B

Period 4 Section B (2a–2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. D

二、2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. meaningless 2. action 3. lost

4. appeared 5. film

二、6. B 7. A

8. A 点拨：本题用语境分析法解题。由“I'm not sure. 我不确定。”可知是一种推测，表可能。故选 A。

9. C

10. A 点拨：考查词义辨析。由下半句“因为你聪明又努力”可知选 successful 成功的。ready 准备好的；hard 困难的，硬的；serious 严肃的。

三、11. is rich in 12. an unlucky

13. Today's cartoons; simple

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特一样仔细”。as...as... 之间只跟形容词或副词原级，排除 B；且修饰动词 does，应用副词 carefully。故选 A。

9. A 点拨：本题用关键词法。句意为“——法语容易学吗？——不，我认为它比英语还难”。根据句中的 than，可知应用形容词的比较级。故选 A。

10. B 点拨：本题用语境分析法。句意为“——因为价钱我不想要这本书。我可以要另一本吗？——这本怎么样？它和那本一样有趣，而且不那么贵”。expensive 前加 more 和 less 都构成比较级，more expensive 意为“更贵”；less expensive 在比较的前提下表示“不那么贵”。根据第一句中因为价钱不想要这本，由此推知这本不那么贵，故选 B。

Period 3 Section B (1a-1e)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 2. C

二、3. listener 4. similar 5. talking 6. tall

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. B 点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意为“——萨莉很擅长跳舞和唱歌。——是的，她很有才华，我们认为她会成为超级明星”。worried“担心的；忧虑的”；talented“有才华的；有天赋的”；tired“劳累的”；full“忙的；满的”。

2. A 点拨：本题考查副词辨析。句意为“——格林夫人总是对她的学生很友善。——是的，她就像学生的父母一样十分关爱他们”。truly 意为“真实地，真诚地”，强调语气。由答语中“Yes”和并列连词“And”可知，格林夫人十分关爱她的学生与上文中的“kind”意思相符。故选 A。

3. C 点拨：句意为“贝蒂和玛丽在同一所学校，但她们在不同的班级”。same 意为“相同的”，常与定冠词 the 连用；different 意为“不同的”，其前通常不加 the。

4. A 5. B

Period 4 Section B (2a-2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. B

二、2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. necessary 2. meaning 3. grades

4. heart 5. touch

二、6. bring out 7. In fact 8. is like

9. reach 10. breaks

三、11. B 点拨：funny 滑稽的；有趣的；serious 严肃的；稳重的；kind 友好的；outgoing 外向的；爱交际的。由后半句“并且他从不讲笑话”可推知他很“严肃”。

12. B 点拨：根据句意“我确信你最终会成功的，只要你坚持做某事”。so that 以便；as long as 只要；because 因为。故 B 项符合题意。

13. A 点拨：similar 相似的；different 不同的；strange 奇怪的；interesting 有趣的。句意为“——你能分辨出这两幅图片之间的不同吗？——不同？噢，不能。它们看起来十分相似”。

14. A 15. A

Period 5 Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. tell 2. made friends with 3. outgoing

4. talented 5. practices 6. won 7. different

8. competitions 9. In fact 10. different from

11. so tall as 12. more serious

13. more hard-working 14. get better grades

15. necessary 16. bring out 17. make me laugh

18. share 19. similar to 20. truly

Unit 4 What's the best movie theater?

Period 1 Section A (1a-2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. C 2. B 3. C

二、4. worse; service 5. interesting 6. bad

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. ticket 2. cheaply 3. seat 4. worst

5. theaters

二、6. choose; from 7. inviting me

8. So far 9. What; think of

10. Which; the best

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. meal 2. menu 3. actor 4. service 5. pretty

二、6. B

7. C 点拨：本题用寻找题眼法和语法判定法解题。句意：2018 年 12 月，世界上最长的跨海大桥——港珠澳大桥获得又一个国际大奖。由 the world 这个比较范围可知，此处应用最高级。当形容词最高级前有形容词性物主代词、名词所有格等修饰时，此时不能再加定冠词 the。故选 C。

8. A 点拨：本题用寻找题眼法解题。one of 是本题的题眼。根据结构“one of + the + 最高级 + 名词的复数形式”，表示“最……的……之一”。故选 A。

9. A

10. C 点拨：根据 English, math or physics 可知用最高级。

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14. is always ready to help others
15. main reasons

Period 5 Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. took her place 2. did a good job
3. dresses up 4. army 5. enjoyable
二、6. soap operas 7. enjoyable 8. stand
9. meaningless 10. news 11. educational
12. happens 13. cartoons 14. famous
15. characters 16. culture 17. became
18. rich 19. successful 20. ready
21. face 22. unlucky 23. losing
24. hope 25. expect

Unit 6 I'm going to study computer science.

Period 1 Section A (1a-2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. science 2. basketball 3. engineer
4. actor 5. acting
二、6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. worried 2. pilot 3. actor 4. violinist
5. scientist
二、6. C
7. A 点拨：本题用语境法和介词辨析法解题。句意为“他们让我想起鲁迅写的一篇短篇小说”。此处用 by 表示“被”。
8. B 点拨：engineer 以元音音素开头，其前用不定冠词 an。
9. A
10. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法解题。when 引导时间状语从句时应遵循“主将从现”原则。
三、11. grow up 12. cook; cooking
13. need to practice speaking
14. an article 15. sure about

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. Is; going to play 2. is going to be
3. is going to travel 4. am going to swim
5. is going to have
二、6. C 点拨：本题用关键词法解答。根据 soon“马上、不久”可知，表示将要发生的事情，用一般将来时态。
7. A 点拨：next Monday 意为“下周一”，句子应用一般将来时；表示计划去某地可直接用“be going to + 地点”。
8. B
9. B 点拨：根据答语可知问句询问“你打算如何成为一名英语老师？”。
10. B

Period 3 Section B (1a-1e)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. C 2. A 3. C
二、4. do his homework 5. soccer camp

Period 4 Section B (2a-2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. B
二、2. A 3. B 4. C 5. (略)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. foreign 2. questions 3. weekly
4. beginning 5. meaning
二、6. has to do with 7. at the beginning of
8. was able to 9. improve 10. are going to discuss
三、11. C 点拨：hobby 爱好。根据答语“是的，我最喜欢国际象棋和戏剧”可知问句应是问爱好。
12. B 点拨：chance 机会；promise 许诺；trick 把戏；treat 款待。由上句句意“如果你今年夏天学会游泳我就给你买一辆新的自行车。”可知这是一个“许诺”。
13. D
14. D 点拨：本题用短语辨析法解答。cut down“砍下”；turn down“调小；拒绝”；look down“向下看”；write down“写下；记下”。句意为“让我记下你的电话号码，我有空时给你打电话”。故选 D。
15. D

Period 5 Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. resolution 2. promise 3. at the beginning of
4. make 5. improve 6. physical
7. have to do with 8. take up 9. like
10. weekly 11. schoolwork

Unit 7 Will people have robots?

Period 1 Section A (1a-2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A 2. B 3. B
二、4. the future 5. more 6. less free time
7. fewer; subways 8. less pollution

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. environment 2. plant
3. planet 4. free 5. pollution
二、6. A 点拨：考查介词的用法。how soon 多久以后，是对将来时间的提问。在一般将来时态的句子中，in+

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一段时间，表示“……之后”。

7. A

8. D 点拨：本题用语境判断法。由前一句“鲍勃知道如何削减项目的开支”可知第二句句意为“我确信他能用更少的钱和更少的人来做这项工作”。money 为不可数名词要用 less 修饰，people 要用 fewer 修饰。故选 D。

9. B 点拨：本题用固定短语法。sense 感觉；part 部分；reason 原因；meaning 意义。play a part in 意为“在……中起作用”。

10. D

11. D 点拨：“What will the weather be like…?”为固定句式，用来对未来天气情况进行询问。

12. A

13. C 点拨：考查动词时态。根据句中的时间状语“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。

14. C 点拨：paper 作“纸”讲为不可数名词，“两张纸”可表达为“two pieces of paper”。

15. D

三、16. will; in five years 17. live to be

18. play a part in 19. on earth 20. in the future

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

1. A 点拨：本题用关键词法。由 in the future 可判断用一般将来时。 2. D

3. C 点拨：本题用关键词法。由 at first 和 now 可判断用一般过去时。 4. B

5. C 点拨：本题用题眼法。根据 the day after tomorrow 可知用一般将来时。

Period 3 Section B (1a-1e)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 2. C

二、3. ten 4. astronaut 5. planets 6. space

Period 4 Section B (2a-2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. B

二、2. D 3. A 4. C 5. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. Humans 2. believe

3. impossible 4. already 5. even

二、6. fall down 7. looked for 8. dangerous

9. over and over again 10. helps with

三、11. A 12. B

13. B 点拨：根据答语中的第二句“越来越多的家庭将拥有自己的车。”可知，答话者表示不同意，“I disagree 我不同意”符合题意。I don't know. 我不知道。That's all right. 没关系。Good idea. 好主意。

14. B 点拨：句意为“‘一带一路’使人们实现中国梦成为可能”。make it possible (for sb.) to do sth.（对某人来说）做某事变为可能，possible 符合题意。

15. C

Period 5 Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. some day 2. probably 3. during

4. holiday 5. words

二、6. future 7. robots 8. human

9. dangerous 10. working 11. simple

12. such 13. boring 14. bored

15. able 16. disagree 17. believe

18. agree 19. shapes 20. fall down

21. look for 22. buildings 23. possible

24. impossible 25. future

Unit 8 How do you make a banana milk shake?

Period 1 Section A (1a-2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A 2. B

二、3. bananas 4. honey 5. cup

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. shake hands 2. peel 3. honey 4. Finally

5. two more cups of coffee/another two cups of coffee

二、6. turn on 7. add; to 8. cut up 9. turn off

10. Salt

三、11. A

12. B 点拨：look for 寻找；put away 放好，收起来；sweep away 扫除，清除；pay for 为……付费。根据句意可知选 B。

13. A 点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。在 make sb. do sth. 结构中，用不带 to 的动词不定式作宾补。被动语态需加上 to。 14. C

15. B 点拨：本题用关键词法。根据 days 可知只能用 how many。故选 B。

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. salt 2. cheese 3. corn 4. machine

5. dug

二、6. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意为“请早点到这儿来！我们不想错过最后一班去图书馆的公共汽车”。句子无主语，是一个祈使句。

7. C 点拨：考查名词的复数。tomato 与 egg 都为可数

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Period 4　Section B (2a-2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. A

二、2. B　3. B　4. D　5. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. glad　2. reply　3. invitation

4. deleted　5. preparations

二、6. help out　7. hear from

8. the day before yesterday

9. surprised　10. at the end of

三、11. A　12. A　13. B

14. A　点拨：本题用语境分析法。由第一句“我母亲病得很严重。”可知“我”不得不在家照顾她。look after 照顾。故选 A。

15. D　点拨：本题用语境分析法。look forward to 期盼。由语境可知，“我”期盼（一场）无论何时，（只要）想去就能去的旅行。

Period 5　Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. opening　2. concert

3. guests　4. daytime　5. event

二、6. headmaster　7. opening　8. on

9. prepare　10. have　11. invitation

12. invite　13. concert　14. surprised

15. glad　16. help　17. serve　18. forward

19. writing　20. by　21. available

22. preparations　23. so that　24. enjoy

Unit 10 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!

Period 1　Section A (1a-2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A　2. B　3. B

二、4. early　5. test　6. Saturday　7. organize; food

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. half　2. chocolate　3. ordered

4. meeting　5. wearing

二、6. playing　7. to improve　8. to sit　9. will go

10. to have

Period 2　Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. upset/unhappy　2. taxi

3. advice　4. wears　5. try

二、6. C　点拨：if 引导的条件状语从句，遵从“主将从现”原则，主句是将来时，从句用一般现在时，主语是 it，故用 is。　7. C

8. B　点拨：if 引导的条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时态，从句用一般现在时态。故选 B。

9. A　点拨：句意为“我们不能确定明天是否会下雨。如果下雨的话，我们将不去爬南山”。分析句子结构可知，第一个空格处是 if 引导的宾语从句，由句中的时间状语 tomorrow 可知，要用一般将来时；第二个空格处是 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句要用一般现在时表将来。故选 A。　10. B

Period 3　Section B (1a-1d)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. soccer　2. travel　3. famous

二、4. A　5. A　6. B

Period 4　Section B (2a-2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. B

二、2. She would always remember to share her problems in the future.

3. A　4. B　5. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. trusts　2. solves　3. worry

4. normal　5. understanding

二、6. C

7. B　点拨：考查反身代词的用法。句意为“欢迎你们所有人到中国来，希望你们在这里过得愉快！”all 表示三者或三者以上的全部，所以 you 指的是“你们”，故玩得愉快要用 enjoy yourselves。故选 B。

8. A　点拨：考查连词词义辨析。句意为“——学生可以在上课期间上网吗？——_____是为了那节课，他们可以上网”。if 如果；or 或者，否则；so 所以；but 但是。根据语境可知，如果上网是为了那节课，学生就可以上网。故选 A。　9. A

10. C　点拨：have problems (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难。

三、11. keep; to yourself

12. Unless; organize; will be

13. in half　14. make mistakes

15. advised us to

Period 5　Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

1. should　2. angry　3. teenagers

4. problem　5. normal　6. worrying

7. worried　8. care　9. healthily

10. yourself　11. running away from

12. If　13. certainly　14. sure

15. so that　16. advise　17. mistakes

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名词。tomato 以 o 结尾，其复数形式为 tomatoes。

8. B 点拨：本题用关键词法。根据 food 可知只有 bread 符合题意。故选 B。

9. C 10. C

11. A 点拨：本题用寻找题眼法。由句中 are 可知第一个空用可数名词的复数形式 oranges；第二个空也应为复数，且作 like 的宾语，应用代词宾格形式 them。故选 A。

12. B 13. A 14. A

15. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。how many 后用可数名词的复数形式。dog 与 child 均为单数形式，sheep 的单复数形式相同。故选 D。

Period 3 Section B (1a-1e)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

1. butter 2. onion 3. cheese 4. lettuce 5. top

Period 4 Section B (2a-2e)

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. A

二、2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. celebrate 2. traditional

3. temperature 4. Autumn 5. plate

二、6. B 7. B

8. D 点拨：考查单词 celebrate 的各种形式。句意为“玛莉亚从西班牙回来后，我们将给她举办一场惊喜的庆祝活动”。此处应该用名词。celebrate 为动词；celebratory 为形容词，表示“庆祝的，庆典的”；celebrating 是 celebrate 的现在分词；celebration 为名词，意为“庆祝活动；庆典”。故选 D。

9. C 10. D

11. B 点拨：serve sth. to sb. 给某人提供某物。

12. A 13. D 14. A

15. D 点拨：考查形容词词义辨析。句意为“——瞧，这张剪纸多么令人赞叹啊！——它的确不错。剪纸是一门有着悠久历史的_____中国艺术”。common 普通的；modern 现代化的；important 重要的；traditional 传统的。根据 “with a long history” 可判断这里表示剪纸是中国“传统的”艺术。故选 D。

Period 5 Section B (3a-Self Check)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. making 2. First 3. like 4. Then

5. cut them up 6. Next 7. pieces

8. mix; with 9. forget to 10. turn it on

11. mix; together 12. add 13. remember

14. pour 15. Finally

Unit 9 Can you come to my party?

Period 1 Section A (1a-2d)

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 2. C 3. C

二、4. meet his friend 5. lots of sleep

6. a math test

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. available 2. catch

3. exam 4. flu 5. went to the doctor

二、6. C

7. A 点拨：本题用固定搭配法。be free to do sth. 有空去做某事。

8. C 点拨：本题用句意分析法。句意为“没有雨伞，游客们直到大雨停了才离开宾馆”。if 如果；because 因为；until 直到；whenever 无论何时，其中 not... until 表示“直到……才”。

9. C 点拨：考查不定代词的用法。形容词修饰不定代词，要放在不定代词之后，故排除选项 B 和 D。something special 意为“某个特别的东西”；nothing special 意为“没有特别的东西”；other“其他的”；another 表示“三者或三者以上当中的另一个”。根据语境可知这里表示“Tina 的微店没有什么特别的东西，因此‘我’决定再找一家商店买礼物”。故选 C。

10. A

Period 2 Section A (Grammar Focus-3c)

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. to play 2. to help 3. invitation

4. accept 5. opening

二、6. C 点拨：由答语句意可知问句问的是“我可以在这里游泳吗？”。根据 “It’s very dangerous.” 可判断上一句句意为“孩子们不允许单独在这里游泳”。mustn’t 表示不允许。故选 C。

7. A 点拨：本题用语境分析法。根据第一句要求对方说话声音大一些，可知“我”不能听清对方说话。故选 A。

8. B 点拨：“May I...?” 表示请求，肯定回答用 can。

9. A 点拨：考查情态动词表示推测。must 表示肯定推测，can’t 表示否定推测，根据语境可知选 A。

10. C 点拨：“Must I...?” 意为“我必须……吗？”，其肯定回答用 “Yes, you must.”；否定回答用 “No, you needn’t.”。

Period 3 Section B (1a-1f)

Ⅱ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 2. B

二、3. go to the doctor 4. a piano lesson

5. look after

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教材习题参考答案

Unit 1 Where did you go on vacation?

▶ Section A

1a **1.** f **2.** b **3.** g **4.** d **5.** c **6.** a **7.** e

1b **1.** Tina(went to the mountains)
2. Xiang Hua(went to New York City)
3. Sally (stayed at home)
4. Bob (visited his uncle)
5. Tom (went to summer camp)

2a

People	Places
Grace	New York City (Central Park)
Kevin	the beach
Julie	stayed at home

2b

	Did you...	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Grace	go with anyone?	√	
	go to Central Park?	√	
	buy anything special?	√	
Kevin	play volleyball?		√
	swim?	√	
	meet anyone interesting?	√	
Julie	do anything interesting?		√
	study for tests?	√	
	go out with anyone?		√

3a anything; everything; anyone; something; nothing; anything; anything

3b anything; everyone; Everything; nothing; no one

▶ Section B

1a **1.** f **2.** a **3.** c **4.** e **5.** b **6.** d

1b ☺ words exciting; cheap
☹ words expensive; boring

1c **1.** She went to Hong Kong.
2. Yes, she went to a fun park.
3. Yes, she did.
4. Yes, she did.

1d her vacation: great
the fun park: (really) exciting
the stores: (very) expensive
the people: (really) friendly
the food: delicious

2a **1.** People usually go travelling on vacation.
2. I find climbing mountains enjoyable.

2b Yes, she did.She had a good time on Monday.But she didn't have a good time on Tuesday because of the rain.

2c

	Yes	It was exciting.
had Malaysian yellow noodles	Yes	
	Yes	She saw a lot of new buildings and the houses of the Chinese traders from 100 years ago.
	No	It was raining. She didn't have an umbrella.
had one bowl of rice and some fish	Yes	

2d went; Malaysia; did; family; sunny; paragliding; rode; father; was; waited; wet; umbrella; enough

2e was; went; walked; started; saw; stopped; drank; walked; got; was; looked

3a August; hot and sunny; Tian'anmen Square; beautiful; took some photos; I could buy something special there; Beijing duck; delicious; tired

3b **1.** I went to Dalian.
2. Yes. I went with my family.
3. The weather was sunny.
4. I went sightseeing every day.
5. I ate some seafood.
6. I liked shrimps best.
7. Yes, I disliked crabs.
8. I felt very excited.

▶ Self Check

1 anyone; No one; Nothing; anything; Everything; Everyone

2 did; went; started; took; found; were not / weren't; were; told; went; jumped; started; forgot

Unit 2 How often do you exercise?

▶ Section A

1a **2.** shop/ go shopping **3.** read newspapers
4. exercise **5.** watch TV

1b always(100%): exercise, read usually: watch TV
often: help with housework
sometimes: go shopping
hardly ever: watch TV
never(0%): go shopping

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2a a. 3 b. 1 c. 5 d. 4 e. 2

2b a. go to the movies: maybe once a month
b. watch TV: about twice a week
c. shop: about twice a month
d. exercise: about three times a week
e. read: every day

3a **1.** does **2.** Do **3.** do **4.** Does **5.** do **6.** Do **1.** c **2.** f **3.** e **4.** a **5.** b **6.** d

3b **1.** How often do you help with housework?
Hardly ever.
2. What do you usually do on weekends?
I usually go to the movies on weekends.
3. How often does your best friend exercise?
He exercises twice a week.
4. What do you usually do after school?
I usually exercise after school.

▶ Section B

1a **1.** b **2.** a **3.** e **4.** c **5.** f **6.** d

1c Does Tina have good habits? Yes. Does Bill have good habits? No.

1d

Questions	Tina	Bill
1	every day	hardly ever
2	every day	never
3	nine	nine
4	every day	never
5	two or three times a week	three or four times a week
6	never	four times a day

2b Exercise: 15% every day20% 1~3 times a week 20% no exercise45% 4~6 times a week
Use the Internet: 10% at least 3~4 times a week90% every day
Watch TV: 13% 4~6 times a week2% 1~3 times a week85% every day

2c **1.** Twenty percent of them do not exercise at all.
2. Ninety percent of them use the Internet every day.
3. Most students watch TV every day.They usually watch sports and game shows.
4. The writer thinks the best way to relax is through exercise.Because it's healthy for the mind and the body.
5. I don't think they are very healthy, because they always use the Internet and watch TV, but only sometimes exercise.

2d **2.** Eighty-five percent of the students always watch TV.
3. Forty-five percent of the students usually exercise.
4. Ten percent of the students sometimes use the Internet.
5. Thirteen percent of the students usually watch TV.
6. Two percent of the students sometimes watch TV.

3a every day; usually; hardly ever; usually; often; hardly ever; never

▶ Self Check

1 I play computer games; exercise; stay up late; go shopping; help with housework; eat fruit
My mother or father watch TV; exercise; drink milk; use the Internet;eat vegetables; eat junk food

2 1) I always play computer games.
2) I hardly ever help with housework.
3) My mother usually exercises.
4) My mother sometimes uses the Internet.
5) I often stay up late.

3 sometimes; How often; Hardly; How often; every; always

Unit 3 I'm more outgoing than my sister.

▶ Section A

1a tall—short, thin—heavy,
long hair—short hair, quietly—loudly

1b Sam and Tom: 1
Tara and Tina: 2
3. Paul and Peter: 3

2a

-er/-ier	more
friendly funny smart lazy fast high hard early	outgoing hard-working

3a **2.** Q: Does Jack run as fast as Sam?
A: No, he doesn't. He runs faster than Sam.
3. Q: Is your cousin as outgoing as you?
A: No, she isn't. She's more outgoing than me.
4. Q: Is Paul as funny as Carol?
A: No, he isn't. He's funnier than Carol.

▶ Section B

1c

	Like about their best friends
Molly	Peter likes to do the same things. He is popular, and good at sports.
Mary	Lisa is a good listener.

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1d

	Like about their best friends	The same as their best friends	Different from their best friends
Molly	Peter likes to do the same things.	They're both (pretty) outgoing.	Molly studies harder. She is a little quieter. Peter plays baseball better, and he speaks more loudly than Molly.
Mary	Lisa is a good listener.	They're both tall. They both have long, curly hair.	Lisa is quieter. She is also smarter. Mary talks more, and she is more outgoing.

2a more popular, funnier, quieter
more hard-working, more serious, friendlier
more outgoing, smarter, shyer
My friend Mary is more popular than me, but I am smarter than her.
My friend Tom is funnier than me, but I am more serious than him.
My friend Tim is more outgoing than me, but I am friendlier than him.
My friend Rose is more hard-working than me, but I am quieter than her.
My friend Tina is shyer than me, but I am more hard-working than her.

2c **1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F **5.** T **6.** F **7.** F **8.** F

2d I'm different from Jeff because I'm more outgoing and I like telling jokes.
My best friend is similar to Huang Lei because she plays sports more than me.
My best friend is different from Larry because she works harder than me.
I'm similar to Huang Lei because I'm shorter than my best friend.
My best friend is similar to Carol because she is funnier than anyone I know.

3a Wang Lingling's best friend is Liu Lili.They are both tall, but Wang Lingling has longer hair than Liu Lili.Wang Lingling likes reading, but Liu Lili likes sports.They are both popular and outgoing. Wang Lingling's more serious, but Liu Lili's funnier.And Wang Lingling is more hard-working than Liu Lili, but Liu Lili is smarter.

3b Linda; Jane
Linda is similar to me because she likes doing the same things as me.We both like reading books, and we often read together.We are both tall and thin. And we are both quiet.
Jane is quite different from me.She is short and a little heavy.She doesn't like reading books, but she likes doing sports.And she is more outgoing than me.She often tells us jokes and makes us laugh.

▶ Self Check

1 What people are like: hard-working, quiet, serious, smart
What people can do: run fast, jump high

2 **1.** funnier **2.** more outgoing
3. serious **4.** faster **5.** friendlier

3 **1.** My best friend and I are both outgoing, and she's even more outgoing than me.
2. She and I both like watching movies, and she goes to the movies more often than I do.
3. She's shorter and heavier than me.
4. She's less hard-working than me in learning.

Unit 4 What's the best movie theater?

▶ Section A

1a 例：

Important	Not Important
comfortable seats; big screens; cheap; popular	best sound; new movies; close to home; buy tickets quickly

1b

Qualities	Movie theaters
It has the biggest screens.	Movie World
It's the most popular near here.	Screen City
It's the closest to home.	Town Cinema
It has the shortest waiting time.	Town Cinema
It has the best sound.	Screen City
It has the most comfortable seats.	Movie World

3a **1.** worst **2.** good; the best
3. more expensive; the most expensive
4. worst; most comfortably
5. best; better; most interesting

▶ Section B

1a quietest; best; funniest

1c Eliza d Vera a Steve e Dennis c
The Math Teachers b

1d Eliza: best, excellent, great Steve: funniest
Vera: the most creative Dennis: worst, terrible The

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Math Teachers: loudest

2b *American Idol*, *America's Got Talent* and *China's Got Talent.*

2c **1.** They try to look for the best singers, the most talented dancers, the most exciting magicians, the funniest actors and so on.

2. You.(The audience.)

3. Because some think that the lives of the performers are made up.

4. Because they don't take these shows too seriously, and they think the shows are fun to watch. And the shows give people a way to make their dreams come true.

5. 例 : I think these shows are interesting. They are fun to watch.Watching these shows is a good way to relax oneself.

2d 例 : most talented dancer: In my opinion, Mary is the most talented dancer, because she started dancing at the age of two.

most exciting magician: The most exciting magician is Tony, because he can take a lot of things out of the little hat.

funniest actor: Jack is the funniest actor, because I can't stop laughing when he performs.

3a fastest;the most crowded;the most creative;the most quietly

▶ Self Check

1 **1.** the cheapest

2. the most popular

3. the most comfortably

4. the worst **5.** the best

2 **1.** Town Cinema is the most expensive.

2. Movie World has the cheapest tickets.

3. Screen City is more popular than Town Cinema.

4. Screen City is the most popular.

5. Movie World has the most comfortable seats.

Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?

▶ Section A

1a 1-e 3-b 4-c 5-a 6-g 7-f

1b 3 talent show 1 talk show 4 soccer game 2 news

2a 1 sitcoms 4 game shows 5 soap operas 2 news 3 talk shows

2b **1.** the news or talk shows **2.** some great jokes **3.** game shows **4.** soap operas; tonight

3a watch a game show; watch a talk show; want to watch; a game show; watch a talk show

3b **1.** I think they are interesting.

2. I like to watch *Home With Kids*. **3.** Yes, I do.

4. I can expect to learn new things from it.

▶ Section B

1a educational meaningless exciting
exciting serious wonderful relaxing
exciting enjoyable boring

1b exciting, meaningless, relaxing, boring, enjoyable, wonderful

1c

	Action movies	Scary movies	Game shows	Sitcoms	Talk shows
John	exciting	exciting	boring	boring	enjoyable
Mary	meaning-less	meaning-less	relaxing	relaxing	wonderful

2a **1.** Yes, I do. **2.** *Tom and Jerry*.

3. Because it is funny.

2b November 18, 1928
Walt Disney made 87 cartoons with Mickey.
Mickey became the first cartoon character to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

2c The black mouse with two large round ears.
Walt Disney.
Steamboat Willie.
Minnie.
Mickey is like a common man, but he always tries to face any danger.

2d **1.** American culture. Sun Wukong/Monkey King.

2. Yes. Because he created the famous symbol—Mickey. Yes, I do.

3. Because Mickey was like a common man, but he always tried to face any danger.
Yes, I do. Because I think his life is very interesting.

4. Kung Fu Panda. Because his life is interesting, too. And he is cute.

2e What do you think of Mickey Mouse?
When the cartoon came out, Mickey was popular.
I like to watch news. One of the main reasons is that I can know many new things every day.
I have many hobbies such as dancing, writing and so on.
I was ready to pass the exam.
He tried his best to do it well.

3a exciting action; comes from; about; played; fantastic; like; shows; plan; want

3b *Kung Fu Panda*

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Cartoon

The panda wants to learn kung fu. After practicing, he becomes a hero.

I think it is an interesting and educational movie.

4 boring; interesting; relaxing; boring; important; boring; exciting; interesting; interesting; boring; educational; funny; relaxing; funny; boring; boring; wonderful; exciting; enjoyable; funny

▶ Self Check

1 **1.** What do you think of soap operas?
I can't stand them.
2. What show do you want to watch tonight?
I want to watch a talent show.
3. What do you expect to learn from game shows?
I expect to learn some interesting information.
4. What do you hope to watch tomorrow?
I hope to watch news.
5. Do you plan to watch action movies?
No, I plan to watch comedies.

2 **1.** √ Because I think they don't give us useful information.
2. √ Because I think they are boring.
3. √ Because I feel happy when I watch them.
4. × I can't stand talk shows, because I think they are boring.
5. √ Because they make me laugh.

Unit 6 I'm going to study computer science.

▶ Section A

1b **1.** computer programmer: b. study computer science
2. basketball player: c. practice basketball every day
3. engineer: d. study math really hard
4. actor: a. take acting lessons

2a Checked: the box on the left(finish high school and college)and the box in the middle(want to be a teacher)

2b

What	Cheng Han wants to be a teacher.
Where	He is going to move to Shanghai.
How	He is going to learn how to teach children.
When	He is going to finish high school and college first.

3a **1.** e **2.** h **3.** f **4.** d **5.** a **6.** c **7.** g **8.** b

3b when; want; How; going; Where; going; study; When; start

▶ Section B

1a 从左至右，从上至下：5 1 4 2 3

1c Circled: learn to play the piano; get good grades; make the soccer team

1d

Lucy	She's going to take piano lessons.
Kim	She's going to study hard and do her homework every day.
Mike	He's going to practice really hard, and this summer, he's going to go to a soccer camp.

2a **1.** Yes, I did./No, I didn't.
2. No, I wasn't. Because it was too difficult.(本题答案不唯一)

2b D A B C

2c 3 1 2

2d **1.** It's a kind of promise that you make to yourself.
2. At the beginning of the year.
3. Because people hope that they are going to improve their lives.
4. By writing them down. **5.** Three.
6. Because the resolutions may be too difficult to keep or people just forget about them.
7. No, I don't. Because they can help to improve ourselves.

2e Your project has to do with your daily life.
I always make promises at the beginning of the year.
My friends and I have something in common.
You should write down the notes.
For this reason, you should do more exercise.
I am going to take up painting during the summer holiday.

3a are; help; make; take; is; learn; listen

3b **2.** spend more time with my family and friends
3. listen more carefully

4 **2.** I am going to pick up the litter around me.
3. I am going to plant more trees.
4. I am going to ride the bike instead of driving the car.
5. I am going to use both sides of the paper.

▶ Self Check

1 **1.** computer science **2.** math
3. medicine **4.** P.E. **5.** science

2 want; to be; How; going; going; Where; going; going; to be; going

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3 get up earlier
I am going to go shopping
I am going to have a rest and travel somewhere
I am going to do more exercise

Unit 7 Will people have robots?

▶ Section A

1a **1.** A **2.** A **3.** A **4.** A **5.** D **6.** D

1b Circled: 1, 2, 4, 5

2a Circled: **1.** more **2.** less **3.** fewer **4.** less **5.** fewer

2b checked: 2, 5

3a **1.** less; more **2.** more; more
3. fewer; more **4.** more; more
5. more; fewer

3b **1.** they will study at home on computers.
2. we can hardly see blue skies.
3. they will live to be 200 years old.
4. they will live alone.

▶ Section B

1a Jobs—astronaut; computer programmer
Transportation—rocket; train
Places to live—house; apartment; space station

1b Jobs—policeman, firefighter, engineer, milkman
Transportation—boat, bicycle, ship, airplane
Places to live—the moon, the forest, the desert, the ocean

1c From left to right: 2, 3, 1

1d **1.** live **2.** work **3.** am **4.** lived **5.** took
6. will be **7.** will fly **8.** will live

1e A: Where do you live?
B: I live in an apartment.
A: What do you do?
B: I am a computer programmer.

2a In some science fiction movies, I see some robots. They are just like human beings.They can do what people do.They can even save the earth.

2b

Para.1	Will robots...?
Para.2	What will...?
Para.3	What can...?
Para.4	What are...?

2c **1.** cars **2.** simple
3. walk; dance
4. look for; the buildings

2d dance; make; happen; talk; disagree; same; never; agree

3a live; more; meet; fewer; less; keep; wear; look; work; take

3b job: a computer programmer; home: In Hainan; free time activities: play with my own robot; neighborhood: live alone

▶ Self Check

1 more/fewer: job; people; robot; planet; car; city; building; tree
more/less: pollution; fresh water; paper; clean air; free time; money

2 be; like; will; Will; will; there; be; will

Unit 8 How do you make a banana milk shake?

▶ Section A

1a drink pour peel cut up turn on put

1b 5 2 6 4 3 1

2a

How many	bananas, watermelons, apples, oranges
How much	yogurt, honey

2b

one	two	three	one cup	two spoons
watermelon, orange	apples	bananas	yogurt	honey

3a **1.** many **2.** much **3.** much
4. many **5.** much

3b **1.** b **2.** a **3.** d **4.** e **5.** c
1. How **2.** How much
3. What **4.** How much
b. First d. turn; Then

▶ Section B

1c Circled: butter, bread, tomato, onion, lettuce

1d

First	Next	Then	Finally
butter; bread	tomatoes; an onion; cheese	lettuce	bread

2a People eat moon cakes during the Mid-Autumn Festival.

2b 3、2、4、1、5（从上到下）

2c **1.** In North America.
2. On the fourth Thursday in November in the United States. On the second Monday in October in Canada.
3. Because it is a time to give thanks for food in the autumn and other good things people enjoy in life.
4. They have a big meal at home with their family.
5. Turkey.

2e The Spring Festival is the most special day in

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China.

1. On the first day of the first lunar month.
2. The Spring Festival is celebrating the coming of the new year and spring.
   Yes, they do.
   Yes, they do.
3. They put Spring Festival couplets up, hang the lanterns, have the reunion meals, and have dumplings.
4. Yes, there is. Chicken, fish and dumplings.
5. Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

3a have; First; wash; Next; cut; cook; Finally; enjoy

3b Dumplings: chopped meat, vegetables, pork, beef or mutton, salt, soy sauce, pepper, sesame oil, chopped onion and ginger, etc.

3c First, make the filling.
Second, make the dough.
Then, let it rest for about 20 minutes.
After that you can cut part of the dough.
Finally, come to the stage of folding the dough to make dumplings.

▶ Self Check

1 4 Finally 3 Then 1 First 2 Next

2 1. How many eggs do we need to make a cake?
Two.
2. How much milk do we need? Three cups.
3. Do we have to add sugar or honey? Yes, we can add two spoons of honey.

Unit 9 Can you come to my party?

▶ Section A

1a 1. a 2. e 3. d 4. b 5. c

1b a.Tim b.Anna c.Kay d.Wilson e.Ted

2a Circled: 1. can't 2. can 3. can't 4. can't 5. can

2b

Names	Reasons
Jeff	He might have to meet his friend.
May	She has the flu.
Mei Ling	She must study for a math test.

3a 1. practice the violin.
2. I might watch TV after school.
3. I'm not sure. I might finish it on the weekend.
4. I don't know. I might go with my cousin.
5. I'm not sure. I might visit my grandparents on Saturday.

3b 1. Inviting: Can you play tennis with me?
Accepting: Sure, I'd love to.
2. Inviting: Would you like to go to the movies with us tomorrow evening?
Refusing: I'm afraid not.
Reason: I might have to help my parents.
3. Inviting: Can you hang out with us tonight?
Refusing: I'm sorry. I can't.
Reason: I must prepare for the math test.
4. Inviting: Would you like to come to my birthday party?
Accepting: Sure.That sounds great.

▶ Section B

1d Circled: No

1e

	Vince's activities
b	play soccer
a	go to the doctor
a	study for a test
b	have a piano lesson
c	look after his sister

2a surprise party（惊喜派对），costume party（化装舞会），welcome party（欢迎派对），housewarming party（乔迁派对）

2b 1-3-2

2c 1. It's a surprise party. / A surprise party.
2. It's for Ms.Steen. / Ms.Steen.
3. Next Friday the 28th. / It's next Friday the 28th.
4. He invited all his classmates. / All his classmates.
5. They can eat, drink and play games at the party. / Eat, drink and play games.

2d party; come; food; drinks; bring; interesting; know; if

2e 1. Because he/she is always friendly to us and gives us some good advice on our study.
2. I want to say that I really like him/her and his/her class and I'll miss him/her.
3. The best time to have the party is the Friday night before he/she leaves.
4. We can have the party in our classroom.
5. There will be some fast food and some snacks.
6. Soda water, fruit juice, coffee and cola.
7. All the students in our class.
8. There will be all kinds of interesting games.
9. To make the party a surprise for him/her, all the students will keep it a secret until one of the students brings him/her to the party.

3a 1. Larry Smith. / The headmaster.

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2. For the opening of the new library.
3. On the morning of Wednesday, January 8th at 9: 00.
4. Parents can enjoy the school concert.
5. Yes, they do. Each of them has to bring one book as a gift for the new library.
6. In writing by Friday, December 20th. / They should reply to it in writing by Friday, December 20th.

▶ Self Check

1 Can; on/at; I'd; you; can't; have; Can; might; I'll

2 **1.** Sorry, I can't. I must practice the violin.
2. I'm sorry. I have to go to the doctor.
3. I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't. I might have to help my parents.
4. I'm sorry. I'm not available. I have too much homework.
5. I'm afraid not. I'm going to Anna's birthday party.

Unit 10 If you go to the party, you'll have a great time!

▶ Section A

1a Statements: **1.** c **2.** d **3.** b **4.** a

1b **1.** let you in **2.** be sorry **3.** be late
4. have a great time

2a Circled: **1.** a class party
2. Saturday afternoon

2b **1.** Half the class won't come.
2. Students will leave early.
3. Some students will be bored.
4. The party games.
5. Make some food.

3a know; do; think; go; will be; told; have; wear; will look; go; walk; will take; take; will be

3b **1.** I'll be late for school.
2. the teacher will be angry with me.
3. I'll not be very healthy.
4. I watch TV after school.
5. I am too shy.

▶ Section B

1c **1.** c **2.** e **3.** a **4.** d **5.** b

2b b.If people have problems, they should talk to other people.

2c **1.** To do nothing.
2. Because she was afraid.
3. You should find someone you trust to talk to.
4. Because they have more experience than us.

2d to do nothing; talk to someone;
tell her parents; unless you talk;
share her problems; run away from;
discuss your problems

3a My classmate Mei Ling's three biggest problems
Problem 1: Her parents always tell her she should keep her room tidy. They also ask her to do the dishes after dinner.
The possible solution: She should try her best to keep her own room tidy and help her parents with the housework. And the most important thing is to talk with her parents about her ideas.
Problem 2: Her best friend has stopped talking with her since last weekend.
The possible solution: She should phone her friend as usual and ask what the problem is.
Problem 3: She always does her homework at the last minute and sometimes she can't even finish her homework.
The possible solution: She should always do her homework first after school. That might be difficult at first, but when it becomes a habit, she will find it easier than she thought.

3b My friend Joe has a problem. He doesn't like reading after class or remembering things from the textbook. I think he should get up a little early in the morning and spend 20 minutes reading and remembering things from the textbook every day. If he does this, he will find that he can learn and remember lots of things easily than before.

▶ Self Check

1 **1.** experience **2.** video **3.** teenagers
4. meeting

2 Are; going; want; if; will; fight; sorry; will

3 **1.** I'll watch English movies at home if it rains all weekend.
2. I'll go to bed early if there's an English test tomorrow.
3. I'll go skating with my cousin if he decides to come and visit from another town.

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