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本书阅读方法12招·写作方法9招



八年级 英语 上
荣德基 主编
(WY版)
含教材习题答案

吉林教育出版社

特高级教师
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八年级 英语 上 （WY 版）

荣德基 主编

本册主编：刘树春



老师批注方法
点拨只为高分

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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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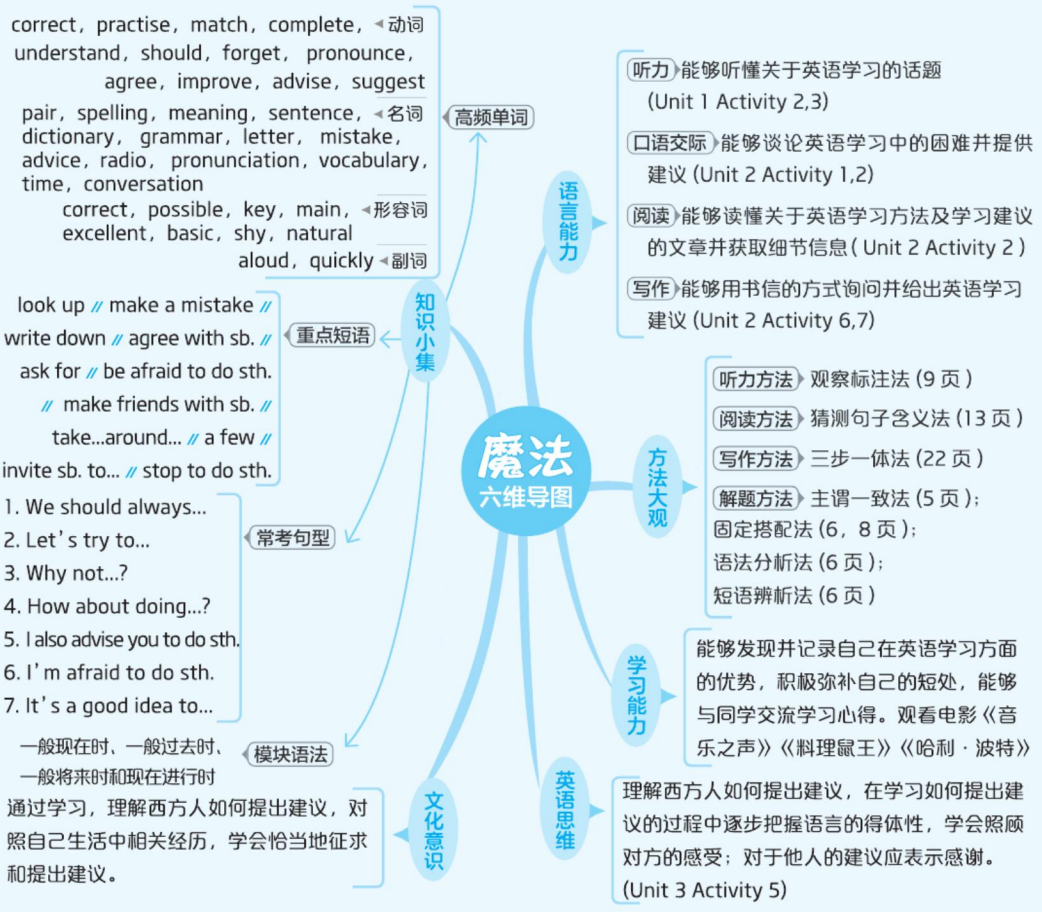
Module 1 How to learn English

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Unit 1 Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

Ⅱ必背单词

1. **correct** *v.* & *adj.* 改正，纠正；正确的；对的→ correctly *adv.* 正确地
2. **spelling** *n.* 拼写→ spell *v.* 拼写→ spelt（过去式）
3. **practise** *v.* 练习→ practice *n.* 练习
4. **match** *v.* 找到与……相配之物，使相配；使成对→ matches（第三人称单数）
5. **meaning** *n.* 意义；意思→ mean *v.* 意味着
6. **dictionary** *n.* 词典；字典→ dictionaries *pl.*
7. **understand** *v.* 理解；明白→ understood（过去式）
8. **advice** *n.* 意见，建议→ advise *v.* 建议→ advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事
9. **should** *v.aux.* 应该→ should do sth. 应该做某事
10. **possible** *adj.* 可能的→ impossible（反义词）不可能的

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11. **forget** *v.* 忘；忘记→forgot（过去式）
12. **pronounce** *v.* 发……的音→pronunciation *n.* 发音
13. **key** *adj.* 关键性的，非常重要的→ *n.* 钥匙→keys *pl.*
14. **main** *adj.* 主要的；最大的→mainly *adv.* 主要地
15. **agree** *v.* 赞同→agreement *n.* 协议
16. **pair** *n.*（相关的）两个人，一对
17. **word** *n.* 词，单词；字
18. **complete** *v.* 把……填完整；使完全
19. **grammar** *n.* 语法
20. **letter** *n.* 字母
21. **aloud** *adv.* 大声地；出声地
22. **excellent** *adj.* 极好的；优秀的

必背短语

23. look up 查；查找
24. make a mistake 犯错误
25. agree with sb. 同意某人
26. get to do sth. 逐渐做某事

必背句子

27. Let's try to speak English **as much as possible**.
    让我们尽可能多地说英语。
28. Why not **write down our mistakes** in our notebooks？
    为什么不把我们的错误写在我们的笔记本上呢?
29. And **don't forget to** write down the correct answers next to the mistakes.
    并且不要忘了在错误的旁边写下正确答案。

Unit 2 You should smile at her!

必背单词

1. **vocabulary** *n.* 词汇→vocabularies *pl.*
2. **improve** *v.* 改进；改善→improvement *n.* 改进
3. **time** *n.* 次，回→times *pl.*
4. **shy** *adj.* 羞怯的；腼腆的→shyer（比较级）→shyest（最高级）
5. **quickly** *adv.* 快地；迅速地→quick *adj.* 快的；迅速的
6. **natural** *adj.* 合理的；合乎常情的→nature *n.* 自然界
7. **suggest** *v.* 建议；提议→suggestion *n.* 建议
8. **basic** *adj.* 主要的；基础的
9. **conversation** *n.* 谈话；交谈
10. **place** *v.* 放置

必背短语

11. be afraid to do sth. 害怕做某事
12. smile at … 朝……微笑
13. several times 几次

必背句子

14. Many students **ask for advice about** how to improve their English.
    许多学生询问关于如何提高他们英语的建议。
15. **Watching films and listening to songs are** great ways to learn English!
    看电影和听歌曲是学英语很棒的方法!
16. I also **advise you to talk** about the films or songs with your friends.
    我还建议你和朋友谈论这些电影或歌曲。
17. **It is natural to** forget new words!
    忘记新单词是很自然的事!

Unit 3 Language in use

必背短语

1. say hello to 向……问好
2. take sb. around 带着某人参观
3. read aloud 大声读
4. in addition to 除了……
5. various kinds of 许多不同种类的

必背句子

6. You need to **practise speaking** more often.
   你需要更经常地练习说。
7. First, **think about** what's happening today.
   首先，想想今天什么事正在发生。
8. **Millions of people** around the world visit them daily to improve their English.
   世界上数百万人每天访问它们以提高英语。

必背语法

9. **We should** always speak English in class.
   我们在课堂上应该总说英语。
10. **It's a good idea to** spell and pronounce new words aloud.
    大声拼读生词是个好主意。
11. **How about** listening to the radio?
    听广播怎么样?

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Unit 1 Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文

Listening and vocabulary 听力和词汇

1 Read the instructions and check (√) the ones you understand.

读说明，在你理解的说明后打钩（√）。

1. Work in **pairs**/peəz/. ① Ask and answer the questions. 结对练习。提问并回答问题。 □
2. **Correct**/kəˈrekt/ the spelling. ② 改正拼写。 □
3. Listen and check the words you hear.
听并勾出你听到的单词。 □
4. **Practise**/præktɪs/ saying the **words**/wɜːdz/. ③
练习说这些单词。 □
5. **Match**/mætʃ/ the words with their **meanings**/ˈmiːnɪŋz/. ④
把单词和它们的意思相搭配。 □
6. **Complete**/kəmˈpliːt/ the **sentences**/ˈsentənsiz/ with the words in the box.
用方框中的单词完成句子。 □

2 Listen and answer the questions.Use the words and expressions in the box.

听并回答问题。使用方框中的单词和短语。

dictionary/ˈdɪkʃənəri/ 词典
grammar/ˈgræmə/ 语法
letter/ˈletə/ 字母
look up ⑤查找
make a **mistake**/mɪˈsteɪk/ 犯错误
understand/ˌʌndəˈstænd/ 理解

课文听力2

1. Which word did Daming not understand?
大明不理解哪个单词?
2. What mistake did Lingling make?
玲玲犯了什么错误?
3. How does Daming usually check the spelling of a word?
大明通常怎么检查单词拼写?
4. Why was it difficult for Daming to check the spelling of cinema? 为什么对于大明来说检查“cinema”的拼写是困难的?

3 Listen and read. 听并读。

课文朗读3

Ms James: Welcome back, everyone! Today, we're going to talk about good ways to learn English.Ready? Who has some **advice**/ədˈvaɪs/? ⑥ 欢迎回来，各位！今天，我们将讨论学习英语的好方法。准备好了吗？谁有一些建议?

Lingling: We **should**/ʃʊd/ always speak English in class. ⑦我们应该一直在课堂上说英语。

Ms James: Good! Let's try to speak English as much as **possible**/ˈpɒsəbl/. ⑧
很好！咱们尽可能多地说英语。

Daming: Why not write down our mistakes in our **notebooks**/ˈnəʊtˌbʊks/? ⑨
为什么不把我们的错误写在我们的笔记本上呢?

Ms James: That's a good idea.And don't **forget**/fəˈget/ to write down the correct answers next to the mistakes. ⑩ What else?
那是个好主意。并且不要忘了在错误的旁边写下正确答案。还有其他的吗?

Lingling: It's a good idea to spell and **pronounce**/prəˈnaʊns/ new words **aloud**/əˈlaʊd/ every day. ⑪
每天大声地拼读新单词是个好主意。

Ms James: Thanks a lot, Lingling. How about listening to the **radio**/ˈreɪdiəʊ/?
多谢，玲玲。听收音机怎么样?

Daming: Yes, that's good for our **pronunciation**/prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃn/ too. But there are so many new words. 可以。那也有益于我们的发音。但

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是有如此多的新单词。

Ms James: You don't need to understand every word. You just need to listen for **key /kiː/** words and **main/meɪn/** ideas. 你不必理解每个单词。你只需听关键词和大意即可。

Daming: That's the same for reading. English stories are so interesting. I get to know a lot about the world through reading.

阅读也是这样。英语故事如此有趣。通过阅读我开始了解许多关于世界的知识。

Lingling: I think writing is also important. Why don't we try to find some English pen friends? We can write to them.

我认为写作也很重要。我们何不尽量找些英国的笔友？我们可以给他们写信。

Ms James: **Excellent/ˈeksələnt/**! I **agree /əˈgriː/** with you.

太棒了！我同意你的观点。

Everyday English 日常英语

Ready?	That's a good idea.	
准备好了吗？	那是个好主意。	
What else?	Thanks a lot.	Excellent!
还有什么？	多谢。	好极了！

Now write notes about learning English.

现在写写关于学英语的笔记。

Listening 听：*listen to the radio* 听收音机

Speaking 说：

Reading 读：

Writing 写：

Learning new words 学习新单词：

4 Underline the correct words and expressions.

在正确的单词和短语下画线。

Here is my (1) advice/notebook on learning English. Speak English (2)always/as much as possible in class, and listen to English (3) in the newspaper /on the radio. I (4)agree / forget it is a good idea to look up new words in the (5) notebook /dictionary. You can find the (6) correct / excellent pronunciation and learn the meaning. 这是我关于学英语的 (1) 建议 / 笔记本。在课堂上 (2) 总是 / 尽可能多地说英语，并且 (3) 在报纸上 / 通过收音机听英语。我 (4) 同意 / 忘记在 (5) 笔记本 / 词典里查新单词是一个好主意。你能找到 (6) 正确的 / 优秀的发音并学会意思。

Pronunciation and speaking 发音与口语

5 Listen and mark the intonation.

听并标出语调。

1. We should always speak English in class.
   我们在课堂上应该一直说英语。
2. Let's try to speak English as much as possible.
   让我们尽可能多地说英语。
3. Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks?
   为什么不把我们的错误写在笔记本上呢？
4. It's a good idea to spell and pronounce new words aloud.
   大声地拼读新单词是个好主意。
5. How about listening to the radio?
   听收音机怎么样？

Now listen again and repeat.

现在再听一遍并重复。

6 Work in pairs. Talk about problems in learning English and give advice.

结对练习。讨论关于学英语的问题并给出建议。

Problems 问题	**Advice** 建议
I can't...	How/What about...?
我不会……	……怎么样？
I don't know...	Why don't you/not...?
我不知道……	你为什么不/为什么不……？

—I can't speak English well.What should I do?

我英语说不好。我该怎么办？

—Why don't you try to talk to our classmates in English?

你为什么不尽量用英语和我们的同学交谈呢？

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Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

·考点应用　　·考点批注

① Work in pairs.

考点1 **pair**/peə/ *n.*（相关的）两个人，一对

e.g. Let's act out the dialogue in pairs. 让我们两人一组表演对话吧。

表示"成双地，成对地"。

The pair are planning a trip to India together.

这对夫妇正计划一起去印度旅行。

表示"两个人"，注意 be 动词用复数。

This pair of shoes is mine. 这双鞋是我的。

pair 与 is 保持一致



- a pair of 表示"一双/副"，后常接表示成双成对的复数名词。
- "...pair(s) of+可数名词复数"作主语时，谓语动词的单复数应与 pair 的单复数保持一致。

《中考在线1》 This pair of shoes _____ nice.

A. look　　B. looks　　C. looking　　D. are looking

点拨：此题用主谓一致法。本句的主语是 This pair of shoes，因此谓语动词用单数形式。

② Correct the spelling.

考点2 **correct**/kəˈrekt/ *v.* 改正，纠正

e.g. You must correct the bad habits. 你必须改正这些坏习惯。

Can you correct my pronunciation? 你能纠正我的发音吗？

Choose the correct order according to the passage.

根据短文选择正确的顺序。

Can you spell it correctly? 你能正确拼写它吗？

- correct *v.* 改正；纠正
- correct *adj.* 正确的（同义词 right，反义词 wrong/incorrect）
- correctly *adv.* 正确地

③ Practise saying the words.

考点3 **practise** /ˈpræktɪs/ *v.* 练习

考向 practise 后可跟名词、代词和动词的 -ing 形式

e.g. He usually wants to practise his English on me.

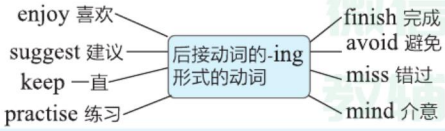
他通常想跟我练习英语。

You need to practise playing the piano every day.

你需要每天练习弹钢琴。

practise 的名词形式为 practice，但在美国英语中，practice 也可用作动词。

拓展：后接动词的 -ing 形式的动词有：



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《中考在线2》These foreigners are practicing _____ Chinese. [遂宁]

A. to speak　　B. speaking　　C. speak　　D. speaks

点拨：用固定搭配法解题。practice doing sth. 意为“练习做某事”，为固定搭配。

④ Match the words with their meanings.

考点4 **match** /mætʃ/ *v.* 找到与……相配之物，使相配；使成对

★ match 的用法
- n. 比赛，火柴→ matches
- v. 匹配，相配→ match...with...

e.g. They played a match against another school.
他们同另一所学校进行了比赛。

Please match the pictures with these words.
请把图片和这些单词匹配起来。

考点5 **meaning** /'mi:nɪŋ/ *n.* 意义；意思

What's the meaning of...?
(=What does...mean?)
……是什么意思？

e.g. What's the meaning of the word “grammar”?=What does the word “grammar”mean?“grammar” 这个单词是什么意思?

⑤ look up

考点6 **look up** 查，查找 ★类似的短语有：write down, put up 等。

★与 look 有关的短语
- look for
- look over
- look after
- look at
- look around

e.g. Let's look up the opening time on the Internet.
咱们在网上查查开放时间吧。
名词作宾语时可放在中间或后面

I don't know the word. Please help me look it up in the dictionary. 我不认识这个单词，请帮我在词典里查一下。
代词作宾语时必须放在动副短语之间

《中考在线3》—What's the meaning of “One Belt and One Road”?

—Let me _____ the words in the new dictionary. [眉山]

A. look at　　B. look for　　C. look after　　D. look up

点拨：用短语辨析法解题。look at 看……；look for 寻找；look after 照顾；look up 查找。结合句意可知，“在词典中查找单词”。

⑥ Who has some advice?

考点7 **advice**/əd'vaɪs/ *n.* 建议，意见，是不可数名词。

★ advice 相关短语
- a piece of advice 一条建议
- give advice 提建议
- take/follow one's advice 接受某人的建议
- ask for one's advice 征求某人的建议

e.g. Mr Chen,could you give me some advice about writing?
陈老师，你可以给我一些关于写作的建议吗?

辨析： advice 与 suggestion

不可数名词

advice	This is a piece of useful advice. 这是一条有用的建议。
suggestion	Here are some suggestions for you. 这是给你的一些建议。

可数名词

《中考在线4》—Hello, Lucy, please give me some _____ on how to improve my English!

—You'd better keep _____ more English books. [达州]

A.advices; read　　B. advice; read

C. advice; reading　　D. advices; reading

点拨：用语法分析法解题。advice 是不可数名词；keep 后接动词的 -ing 形式。

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⑦ We should always speak English in class.

考点8 should /ʃʊd/ *v.aux.* 应该

e.g. As students, we should study hard.
should+动词原形
作为一名学生，我们应该努力学习。

We shouldn't be late for class. 我们不应该上课迟到。

Should he take Miss White's advice? 他应该接受怀特小姐的建议吗?

should 是情态动词，表示建议、责任或义务，无人称和时态的变化，后接动词原形，可用于否定句和疑问句，其否定形式为 shouldn't。

《中考在线5》Every one of us _____ always breathe the same breath and share the same future as the people. [株洲]

A. might B. should C. could

⑧ Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

考点9 try to do sth. 努力做某事

e.g. He tried to carry the box. 他尽力搬起箱子。

He tried mending the model plane. 他试着修理飞机模型。

★与 try 相关的短语：
try on 试穿
try one's best to do sth. 尽某人最大努力做某事
have a try 试一试

《中考在线6》Chinese parents always try their best _____ a good education environment for their kids. [贵阳]

A. provide B. to provide C. providing

点拨：考查固定搭配 try one's best to do sth. 尽某人最大努力做某事。



try doing sth. 尝试做某事　try to do sth. 尽力做某事

考点10 as much as possible 尽可能多

e.g. You should be as careful as possible when you do your homework.
形容词原级
当你做作业的时候，你应该尽可能细心。

You should do your homework as carefully as possible.
as carefully as you can
你应该尽可能认真地做你的家庭作业。

as...as possible 意为"尽可能……"，两个 as 之间必须是形容词或副词的原级，相当于 as...as one can/could。

《中考在线7》Write it _____ possible and try not to make any mistakes. [六盘水]

A. as careful as B. as carefully as

C. more careful D. less careful

⑨ Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks?

考点11 "Why not...?" 的用法 "Why not...?"句型用于提出建议，Why not 后跟动词原形，同义句型为：Why don't you...?

e.g. Why not introduce your friend to your parents?
why don't you
（你）为什么不把你的朋友介绍给你的父母呢?

《中考在线8》—I'm tired out after three-day work day and night.

—_____ relax yourself? Go out and enjoy the natural beauty.

【导学号：6017606】[扬州]

A. Why not B. Why don't

C. What about D. Shall we

点拨："Why not do sth.?" 为固定句式，表示委婉提出建议。What about 后接动词的 -ing 形式，Shall we 和后面 yourself 人称不符。

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★ mistake 的常见搭配
- by mistake
  错误地；无意中
- make a mistake
  犯错误
- mistake A for B
  误把 A 当作 B

考点12 **mistake**/mɪˈsteɪk/ *n.* 错误，过错 *v.* 误会

e.g. I took his schoolbag as mine by mistake.
我误将他的书包当作我的拿走了。

She made a mistake by taking the wrong textbook to class.
她犯了个错，上课拿错了课本。

The students mistook me for their teacher.
学生们把我误认为他们的老师了。

《中考在线9》 —Why did Lucy look unhappy?
—Because she was so careless that she made many spelling _____ in her homework. [达州]
A. friends B. plans C. decisions D. mistakes

⑩ And don't forget to write down the correct answers next to the mistakes.

考点13 **forget** /fəˈget/ *v.* 忘记 ★

[易错] **辨析：** forget to do sth. 与 forget doing sth.

忘记去做某事（事情还没做）

忘记做过某事（事情已经做了）

forget to do sth.	Don't forget to buy some fruit. 别忘了去买一些水果。（水果还没买）
forget doing sth.	I forgot borrowing some money from you. 我忘了从你那儿借过一些钱了。（钱已借过）

小贴士：
forget 指“忘记”某事，leave 指因忘记而把某物“遗留在……”。

e.g. The boy forgot to take his homework to school, because he left his schoolbag at home.
这个男孩忘记把作业带到学校了，因为他把书包落在家里了。

《中考在线10》 Tina is busy _____ at school, but she never forgets _____ her mother every day. [巴中]
A. work; to call B. working; to call C. working; calling

点拨：此题用固定搭配法。be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做某事”，forget to do sth. 意为“忘记去做某事”。

★与 forget 有类似用法的动词：
- remember 记得
- regret 后悔 / 遗憾

⑪ It's a good idea to spell and pronounce new words aloud every day.

考点14 **pronounce** /prəˈnaʊns/ *v.* 发……的音

e.g. Can you pronounce the word “pronunciation”?
你会发“pronunciation”这个单词的音吗？

- pronounce *v.* 发……的音
- pronunciation *n.* 发音

考点15 **aloud** /əˈlaʊd/ *adv.* 大声地

辨析： aloud, loud 与 loudly

aloud	副词，强调发出的声音能被听见，常与 read，call 等词连用。	She called for help aloud. 她大声呼救。
loud	可用作形容词或副词，作副词时，侧重指发出的声音大，传得远，多修饰 speak，laugh 等动词。	The music is too loud. Please turn it down. 音乐声太大了。请把它调小。
loudly	副词，含有“喧闹、嘈杂”之意，常与 ring，knock 等动词连用。	Suddenly the bell on the wall rang loudly. 突然墙上的铃大声响起来。

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⑫ **I agree with you.**

考点16 **agree** /ə'gri:/ *v.* 赞同

e.g. Do you think he'll agree to our plan?

你认为他会同意我们的计划吗?

They agreed on the price at last. 最后他们在价格上达成了一致。

I agree with you. 我同意你的观点。

His story agrees with the facts. 他的陈述和事实相符。

<中考在线11> His words don't _____ his actions.

A. agree to　　B. agree with　　C. agree on　　D. agree

辨析 agree to, agree on 与 agree with

- agree to: 同意某事,后常跟表示"建议"、"办法"、"计划"的词
- agree on: 在某事上达成一致意见
- agree with: 同意某人的观点;与……一致

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

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

☞(答案见284页)

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法(注:用到此方法的题目前加⊙表示)

观察标注法(在听力训练开始前,从已给出的题目中获取有用的信息,必要时做好标注。也就是我们平时所说的"三分观察三分标,剩下四分要听好"。)



听力过程

听2,选择最佳答案

1. Which word did Daming not understand?

A. Go.　　B. Went.　　C. Spring.

2. _____ made a mistake.

A. Daming　　B. Ms James

C. Lingling

3. Lingling's _____ wasn't correct.

A. spelling　　B. grammar　　C. pronunciation

4. Daming didn't know the _____ letter.

A. second　　B. first　　C. third

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

☞(答案见284页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. You look so weak! I think you _____ go to see a doctor at once. [株洲]

A. might　B. should　C. could　D. may

2. They all _____ Laura about building a museum here. [重庆]

A. waited for　　B. handed in

C. agreed with　　D. knocked at

3. —I don't know the new word.

—It doesn't matter. You can _____ in the dictionary.

A. look up it　　B. look it up

C. look for it　　D. look it for

4. —Believe it or not, a pig from South Africa started painting several months ago.

—Anything is _____. [宜昌]

A. lively　B. possible　C. valuable　D. personal

5. Don't forget _____ the windows before you leave. [永州]

A. to close　B. closing　C. closed　D. close

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. The girl practises _____ (play) the piano again and again.

7. You shouldn't _____ (sleep) late.

8. There is a mistake in your _____ (pronounce) of this word.

9. Would you mind giving me some _____ (advice) on how to plant trees? [兰州]

10. Please read the text _____ (aloud).

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

11. 我不知道这个单词的意思。

I don't know _____ _____ _____ the word.

12. You should do your homework _____ _____ _____ _____ (尽可能仔细地).

13. Can you _____ these words _____ (将……和……匹配) the pictures?

14. Try to _____ _____ _____ (开始了解) him; he's really nice.

15. Lucy often _____ _____ _____ _____ (把我妹妹误认为) me.

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Unit 2 You should smile at her!

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文及导读

导读批注

原文译文 · 导读

Reading and vocabulary 阅读与词汇

Pre-reading（读前）

Qs: 1. Do you think English difficult?

2. What's your problem about learning English?

课文朗读2

批 考点：

拟标题：

How to learn English well

1 Work in pairs. Talk about problems you have with...

结对练习。讨论你在……方面的问题。

- understanding English 理解英语
- speaking English 说英语
- learning vocabulary/vəʊˈkæbjʊləri/ 学词汇

2 Read the passage and find out what problems the students have.

读短文并找出学生存在的问题。

While-reading（读中）

Qs: 1. How many basic questions are there?

2. What are the basic questions about?

3. What advice does Language Doctor Diana give to them?

批 体裁：

介绍方法类说明文

Questions and answers 问题和答案

Send your questions to Diana, the Language Doctor.

把你的问题发送给语言博士黛安娜。

❶ Many students **ask for** advice about how to **improve**/ɪmˈpruːv/ their English.① Here are three **basic**/ˈbeɪsɪk/ questions.

许多学生询问关于如何提高他们英语的建议。这儿有三个基本问题。

批 文章结构：

并列结构

Li Hao { Question: Para.2 / Advice: Para.3

❷ The first question is about understanding English films and songs. Li Hao from Hubei wrote, "I like watching English films and listening to English songs, but I don't understand very much. What can I do?"

第一个问题是关于理解英文电影和歌曲的。来自湖北的李浩写道："我喜欢看英文电影和听英文歌曲，但我不太明白。我该怎么办呢？"

Wang Fan { Question: Para.4 / Advice: Para.5

Zhang Lei { Question: Para.6 / Advice: Para.7

❸ Watching films and listening to songs are great ways to learn English!② Watch and listen several **times**/taɪmz/, and guess the meaning of the new words. Each time you will learn something new.③ I also **advise** /ədˈvaɪz/you to talk about the films or songs with your friends.④看电影和听歌曲是学英语很棒的方法！观看并听几次，并猜新单词的意思。每次你将会学到点儿新东西。我还建议你和朋友谈论这些电影或歌曲。

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④ The second question is about speaking. Wang Fan from Jilin wrote, "Our school has a teacher from the US. I am **shy/ʃaɪ/** and I am afraid to speak to her. ⑤ What should I do?" 第二个问题是关于说的。来自吉林的王帆写道："我们学校有一个来自美国的老师。我很害羞并且害怕和她讲话。我该怎么办？"

⑤ You can say, "Hello! How are you?" "Do you like China?" These are good ways to start a **conversation/ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/**. And before you begin, you should smile at her! Remember this: Do not be shy. Just try. 你可以说，"喂！你好吗？""你喜欢中国吗？"这些是开始对话的好方式。并且在你开始之前，你应该对着她微笑！记住这点：别害羞，只管去尝试。

⑥ The third question is about vocabulary. Zhang Lei from Anhui wrote, "I write down new words, but I forget them **quickly/ˈkwɪkli/**. How can I remember them?" 第三个问题是关于词汇的。来自安徽的张磊写道："我写下新单词，但是我很快忘了它们。我怎么能记住它们呢？"

⑦ Do not worry.It is **natural/ˈnætʃərəl/** to forget new words! I **suggest /səˈdʒest/** you write four or five words a day on pieces of paper and **place/pleɪs/** them in your room. ⑥ Read the words when you see them, and try to use them. 别担心。忘记新单词是很自然的事！我建议你一天在纸上写四五个单词并把它们放在你的房间里。当你看到这些单词时，读它们，并尽量使用它们。

批 词语赏析：（左边画▲的2处）两个短语使"怕和她讲话""微笑面对她"两个场景更加生动逼真，且形成鲜明的对比，为文章增色不少。

批 句子赏析：（加"="部分）运用 advise, should, suggest 表达建议，很有礼貌地提出了解决问题的建议。

批 段落之间的逻辑关系：由现象到本质。第②④⑥段向读者展开描述出现"问题"的三种现象，为③⑤⑦段找到问题本质介绍"how to learn English"做好铺垫，条理清楚，逻辑清晰。

Post-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（见22页）

3 Complete the table. 完成表格。

	Advice from Diana 来自黛安娜的建议
Li Hao 李浩	
Wang Fan 王帆	
Zhang Lei 张磊	

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.

用方框中单词的正确形式完成短文。

advise 建议　basic 基本的　conversation 对话　improve 提高　meaning 意思　shy 羞怯的　suggest 建议

Diana, the Language Doctor, gives some (1) _____ advice about learning English. She (2) _____ you to talk about films and songs, and guess the (3) _____ of the new words. The second piece of advice is this: Start your (4) _____ with greetings or a question. She (5) _____ that you smile before you speak and do not feel (6) _____. Finally, (7) _____ your vocabulary with four or five new words every day. 语言博士黛安娜给了一些关于学英语的(1)_____建议。她(2)_____你谈论电影和歌曲，猜新单词的(3)_____。第二条建议是这个：用问候或问题开始你的(4)_____。她(5)_____你在说之前微笑并且不要感到(6)_____。最后，每天用四、五个新单词(7)_____你的词汇量。

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Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练 (答案见284页)

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法（用到此方法的题目前加⊙表示）

猜测句子含义法（在阅读中通过对比、因果、常识、上下文等线索确定句意，以达到完成任务的要求和理解的目的。）

阅读过程

一、速读2，完成下面的问题

1. What's the key sentence of the passage ?

（主旨大意题）

二、阅读课文，选择最佳答案

2. The first question is about _____.

（细节理解题）

A. English words

B. speaking

C. understanding English films and songs

D.pronunciation

3. What's Wang Fan's problem?（细节理解题）

A. Listening. B. Speaking.

C. Reading. D. Writing.

4. ⊙ What's the meaning of "It is natural to forget new words!"? （猜测句子含义题）

A. We should forget new words.

B. Sometimes we may forget new words.

C. We mustn't forget new words.

D. We can remember new words.

Ⅲ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用

•考点批注

① Many students ask for advice about how to improve their English.

考点1 **ask for 请求（给予）**

e.g. He came here to ask for his dictionary.

他来这里是为了要他的词典。

I want to ask for advice about cooking.

我想征求有关做饭的建议。 征求有关……的建议

《中考在线1》When you have difficulties, do remember to _____.

Two heads are better than one.

A. make a decision B. give up

C. ask for help D. give advice

考点2 **"特殊疑问词 + 动词不定式"结构**

e.g. We want to know when to visit the Forbidden City.

when we will visit（可转换成宾语从句）

我们想知道什么时候参观故宫。

《中考在线2》根据所给的汉语意思，用英语完成下列句子。 [广州]

我们还没有决定什么时候探望爷爷奶奶。

We haven't decided _____ our grandparents.

特殊疑问词how, what, who, when, which, where 后面可接动词不定式，在句中可作know, teach, understand, decide 等动词的宾语。

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Writing 写作

5 Check (√) what you are good at or not good at in English. 给你在英语方面擅长或不擅长的打钩(√)。

	What I am good at 我擅长的	What I am not good at 我不擅长的
Listening 听		
Speaking 说		
Reading 读		
Writing 写		

6 Write a letter to Diana asking for advice. Use the letter below to help you.

写一封信给黛安娜寻求建议。用下面的信帮助你。

Dear Diana, 亲爱的黛安娜：

I understand English in the classroom, but it is sometimes hard to understand American and British people.Can you help me? 在教室里我理解英语，但是有时很难听懂美国人和英国人讲话。你能帮助我吗?

Thanks. 谢谢。

Lingling 玲玲

Learning to learn 学会学习

List all the things you are good at in learning English. Try to use what you are good at to help you learn what you are not good at.

列出在学英语方面你擅长的所有东西。尽量用你擅长的东西来帮助你学习你不擅长的东西。

7 Work in pairs. Read your partner's letter. Write your advice.

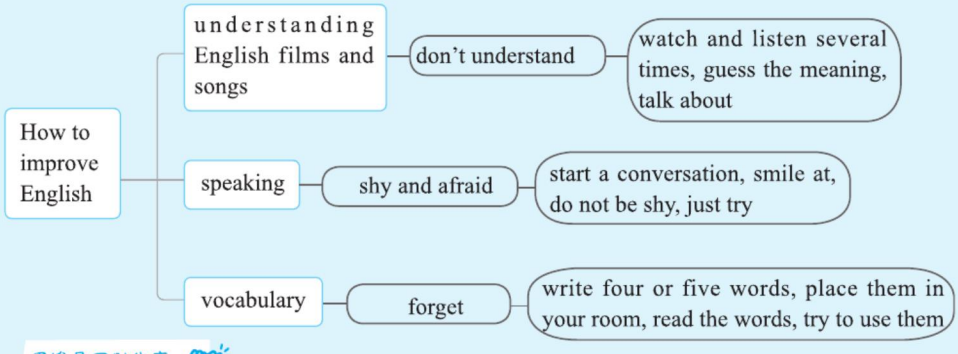
结对练习。读你同伴的信。写你的建议。

Dear Lingling, 亲爱的玲玲：

You should watch films and TV programmes in English...

你应该看英文电影和电视节目……

课文背诵指南



思维导图助你高效背诵课文 敲黑板

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② Watching films and listening to songs are great ways to learn English!

考点3 动名词（短语）作主语的用法

e.g. Running in the morning is good for our health.
早上跑步对我们的健康有好处。

Going to bed early and getting up early is good. 早睡早起很好。

To learn English well, listening and speaking are very important.
为了学好英语，听力和口语是很重要的。

单个动名词（短语）作主语，谓语动词用单数。

如果两个动名词（短语）指同一件事情，谓语动词用单数。

两个动名词（短语）指的不是同一件事情，谓语动词用复数。

<中考在线3> Reading books _____ a bridge between our lives and the unknown world. [贵阳]

A. built B. build C. builds

点拨：考查主谓一致。单个动名词（短语）作主语，谓语动词用单数。

③ Each time you will learn something new.

考点4 形容词修饰不定代词

e.g. Would you like something relaxing to read?
你想要阅读令人放松的东西吗？ 形容词 relaxing 修饰不定代词 something

<中考在线4> Learning is a lifelong journey because we can learn _____ every day. [哈尔滨]

A. nothing new B. new something C. something new

点拨：形容词修饰不定代词时要后置；再由题干中主句意思“学习是终身的旅行”可知，从句句意为“因为我们每天都能学到新的东西”。

形容词修饰不定代词和不定副词时，常放在所修饰的词之后。

常见的不定代词和不定副词有 something, anything, nothing, everything 和 somewhere, anywhere, nowhere, everywhere 等。

④ I also advise you to talk about the films or songs with your friends.

考点5 【高频】**advise**/ədˈvaɪz/ *v.* 建议

e.g. I advise you to give up smoking. 我建议你戒烟。

Jane advised her parents about their work.
简给她的父母提出工作的建议。

I advise giving her a present on her birthday.
我建议在她生日时给她一份礼物。

<中考在线5> The doctor advised people _____ at home instead of going out during the epidemic（疫情）.

A. stay B. stayed C. staying D. to stay

★ advise 的用法：

- advise sb.(not) to do sth. 建议某人（不要）做某事
- advise sb. about sth. 向某人建议某事
- advise doing sth. 建议做某事

⑤ I am shy and I am afraid to speak to her.

考点6 **afraid**/əˈfreɪd/ *adj.* 害怕的，担心的 ★

e.g. The child is afraid to see the doctor. 那孩子不敢去看医生。

I'm afraid of meeting him. 我担心遇见他。

He is afraid of his father. 他害怕他的父亲。

I'm afraid that I can't go with you. 恐怕我不能和你一起去了。

<中考在线6> I'm a _____ of snakes because I think they are dangerous.

- be afraid to do sth. 不敢做某事
- be afraid of doing sth. 害怕做某事 / 担心发生某事
- be afraid of sb./sth. 害怕某人 / 某物
- be afraid (that) 恐怕……

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⑥ I suggest you write four or five words a day on pieces of paper...

考点7 **suggest** /səˈdʒest/ *v.* 建议 ★

e.g. She suggested a walk after dinner. 她建议晚饭后散步。

I suggest going in my car. 我建议坐我的车去。

I suggest (that) she (should) go to see a doctor.

我建议她去看医生。

- suggest sth. 建议某事
- suggest doing sth. 建议做某事
- suggest(that) sb. (should)do sth. 建议某人做某事

小贴士：

(1)suggest 后不能接双宾语，即不能用 suggest sb. sth.。

(2)没有 suggest sb. to do sth. 的搭配。

《中考在线7》 To protect sharks, scientists suggest that people _____ fishing in some parts of oceans.

A. stop B. to stop C. stopped D. stopping

中考在线答案 1.C 2.when to visit 3. C 4.C 5. D 6. afraid 7. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

(答案见284页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. —Have you ever read the traditional story *Yu Gong Moves A Mountain*?

—Yes, our teacher often advises us _____ more meaningful traditional books.

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

2. It's necessary for us _____ English well.

【导学号：6017606】[怀化]

A. to learn B. learning C. learn

3. Could you stay a little longer? I have _____ more to tell you about the plan for tomorrow.

[安徽]

A. something B. everything

C. anything D. nothing

4. He suggests _____ sunglasses.

A. wears B. wearing C. to wear D. wore

5. —Excuse me. Do you know _____?

—Sorry, I don't know, either.

A. how to check out a book

B. when will the concert begin

C. that there is a bank near here

D. how long the meeting would last

二、用方框中所给短语的正确形式完成句子

ask for, each time, be afraid, worry about, something interesting

6. Don't _____ your son; he can look after himself.

7. Is there _____ in this book?

8. _____ you see him, you will understand your teacher better.

9. It's a good idea to _____ help if you are in trouble.

10. I _____ you made a mistake in your spelling.

三、根据汉语完成句子

11. 老师建议我们每天记 10 个单词。

The teacher _____ us _____ _____ ten words every day.

12. 我将努力学习，提高我的英语水平。

I'll study hard _____ _____ my English.

13. 你可以把你的建议发送给你的老师。

You can _____ your advice _____ your teacher.

14. 每天锻炼一小时对健康和学习都有好处。

[扬州改编]

_____ _____ for one hour every day does good to both health and study.

15. 苏珊不敢晚上外出。

Susan is _____ _____ _____ out at night.

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Unit 3 Language in use

I. 课文原文、译文

Language practice 语言练习

We should always speak English in class. 我们在课堂上应该总说英语。

Let's try to speak English as much as possible. 让我们尽可能多地说英语。

Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks? 为什么不在我们的笔记本上写下我们的错误呢?

It's a good idea to spell and pronounce new words aloud. 大声拼读生词是个好主意。

How about listening to the radio? 听广播怎么样?

1 Listen and check (√) the expressions of advice you hear.

听，并将你听到的有关建议的表达方式打钩(√)。

1. Why don't we...? 为什么我们不……?
2. How about...?……怎么样?
3. We should... 我们应该……
4. We can... 我们能……
5. Let's try to... 让我们尽力……
6. Can you...? 你能……吗?
7. Remember to... 记住……



2 Listen again and answer the questions.

再听一遍并回答问题。

1. What is difficult for Charlie?
   对查利来说，什么是困难的?
2. How will Mary help him? 玛丽会怎么帮助他?
3. When does Charlie think they should meet?
   查利认为他们应该何时见面?
4. What does Mary think about reading newspapers? 玛丽认为读报纸怎么样?

3 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and say what Jack usually does.

结对练习。看图片并说出杰克通常做什么。

① go to bed/late 上床睡觉 / 晚

② get up/late 起床 / 晚

③ listen/teacher/carefully 听 / 老师 / 认真地

④ not use/dictionary 不用 / 词典

⑤ read/English newspaper 读 / 英语报纸

⑥ write/words/notebook 写 / 单词 / 笔记本

Do you think his habits are good? Why/Why not? 你认为他的习惯好吗? 为什么 / 为什么不?

4 Give Jack some advice. 给杰克一些建议。

He should go to bed before nine o'clock.

他应该九点之前上床睡觉。

5 Read Helen's question and complete Diana's answer with the correct form of the word and expressions in the box.You need to use some of the expressions more than once. 读海伦的问题并用方框中的单词和短语的正确形式完成黛安娜的回答。某些短语需用不止一次。

how about 如何　should 应该　try to 尽力
why don't 为什么不　why not 为什么不

FROM: Helen 发件人：海伦

TO: Diana 收件人：黛安娜

SUBJECT: How to improve speaking

主题：如何提高口语

Hi, Diana, 你好，黛安娜：

I like English very much. My reading is good, but my speaking is poor. How can I improve my speaking?

我非常喜欢英语。我的阅读很好，但是我的口语很差。我如何提高我的口语呢?

Best, 最好的祝愿，

Helen 海伦

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FROM: Diana 发件人：黛安娜

TO: Helen 收件人：海伦

SUBJECT: Re: How to improve speaking

主题：回复：如何提高口语

Hello, Helen, 你好，海伦：

You need to practise speaking more often. (1)_____ you look for some English-speaking people in your town? (2)_____ saying hello to them and asking them where they come from? (3)_____ make friends with them and **take them around** your town. ① 你需要更经常地练习说。(1)_____你在你的镇上找些说英语的人？(2)_____向他们问好并问他们来自哪里？(3)_____和他们交朋友并带他们参观你的城镇。

Is there an English club in your town? If there is not, (4)_____ start one with your friends? (5)_____ playing a few games and listening to some music? You can watch English films together, and (6)_____ speak English all the time.You (7)_____ invite your new English-speaking friends to your club! 你的城镇上有英语俱乐部吗？如果没有，(4)_____和你的朋友创办一个？(5)_____玩几个游戏并听些音乐？你们可以一起看英文电影，并且(6)_____一直说英语。你(7)_____邀请你说英语的新朋友来你们的俱乐部！

Best, 最好的祝愿，

Diana 黛安娜

6 Work in pairs. Read the problems of Student A and Student B. Take turns to give advice. Use the expressions in the box to help you. 结对练习。读学生A和B的问题。轮流给出建议。用方框里的短语帮助你。

ask your teacher 问你的老师　read aloud 大声读
talk to your classmates 和你的同学谈论
use a dictionary 用词典

Student A's problems 学生A的问题	Student B's problems 学生B的问题
I like listening to English songs, but there are **too many** new words. ② 我喜欢听英文歌曲，但是有太多的新单词。	I can't speak English well. 我不能说好英语。
I want to read an English book, but I can't choose the right one. 我想要读一本英语书。但我无法选一本合适的。	It's difficult to remember new words. 记住新单词很困难。

Now write down your advice.

现在写下你的建议。

You should use a dictionary to find the meaning of new words.

你应该用词典找到新单词的意思。

7 Complete the conversation with the words in the box. 用方框里的单词完成对话。

advice 建议　check 检查　forget 忘记
improve 提高　possible 可能的

Helen: How can I (1)_____ my reading?

我怎么能(1)_____我的阅读？

James: Here is my (2)_____. Choose a newspaper to read. First, think about what's happening today. 这是我的(2)_____。选择一份报纸去读。首先，想想今天什么事正在发生。What will be in the newspaper? Then read the titles of articles and choose one to read for more information. Don't **stop to** (3)_____ every word. ③ You don't need to know every word to understand the article. Learning only **a few** new words is enough. ④ Try to use them as much as (4)_____. Then you won't (5)_____ them easily. 什么事将会出现在报

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纸上？然后读文章的标题并选择一篇来读以获得更多的信息。不要停下来去(3)_____每个单词。你不必认识每个单词来理解文章。只学几个新单词就够了。尽(4)_____多地使用它们。然后你将不会轻易地(5)_____它们。

Around the world 世界各地

English online 网络英语

In addition to English magazines, newspapers and radio, there are various kinds of English learning websites. ⑤ Millions of people around the world visit them daily to improve their English. If someone from Spain asks a question, they may get an answer from Canada instantly. On the Internet, you can chat with other English speakers freely, and enjoy the latest English songs. The Internet brings the world of English to you. 除了英语杂志、报纸和广播之外，还有许多不同种类的英语学习网站。世界上数百万人每天访问它们以提高英语。如果西班牙的人问一个问题，他们可能会立刻收到一个来自加拿大的回复。在网上，你能和其他讲英语的人自由聊天，并欣赏最新的英文歌曲。因特网把英语世界带到你面前。

Module task 模块任务：Making your English study plan 制订你的英语学习计划

8 **Write down what you are not good at in English.** 写下你在英语中不擅长的内容。

What I am not good at 我不擅长的	What I should do 我应该做的

Now write down what you should do.
现在写下你应该做什么。

9 **Make an English study plan for this year. Use the information in Activity 8 to help you.** 制订一个今年的英语学习计划，用活动 8 中的信息帮助你。

10 **Work in pairs. Discuss your study plan.**
结对练习。讨论你的学习计划。

—*This is my English study plan. I will listen to English radio programmes every day.*
这是我的英语学习计划。我将每天听英文广播节目。

—*That's a good idea. You can also listen to some English songs.*
那是个好主意。你还可以听些英文歌曲。

11 **Think about your partner's advice and revise your English study plan.**
考虑你同伴的建议并修订你的英语学习计划。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 多点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

·考点批注　·考点应用

① **(3)_____ make friends with them and take them around your town.**

考点1 **take sb. around** 带某人参观……

e.g. Let me take/show you around our school. 让我带你们参观我们的学校。

《中考在线1》Yesterday afternoon, Linda _____ us _____ her school.
A. took; for　B. brought; for　C. took; around　D. looked; around

② **I like listening to English songs, but there are too many new words.**

考点2 **too many 的用法** 中考重点词组 敲黑板

修饰不可数名词

e.g. There are too many students in their class. They have too much homework to do, so they are much too tired. 他们班上有太多的学生，他们有太多的作业要做，所以他们太累了。

修饰可数名词复数

修饰形容词或副词

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《中考在线2》My cousin is _____ heavy because he often eats _____ fast food. [安顺]

A. too much; too many　　B. too many; too much

C. much too; too much　　D. too much; much too

③ Don't stop to (3)_____every word.

考点3 stop to do sth. 的用法

e.g. Let's stop to have a break. 咱们停下来休息一会儿。

Hearing the doorbell, she stopped washing the dishes.
听见门铃声，她停止洗碗了。

Hearing the doorbell, she stopped to open the door.
听见门铃声，她停下来去开门。

stop { to do sth. 停下来去做某事 / doing sth. 停止做某事

《中考在线3》—Come and see! The baby is crying.

—Please do something to make him _____.

A. stop crying　　B. stop to cry　　C. crying　　D.cry

④ Learning only a few new words is enough.

考点4 a few 一些 修饰可数名词的复数形式

e.g. There are a few mistakes in your homework.
你的作业中有一些错误。

Few of my friends were there. 我的朋友中很少有人在那里。

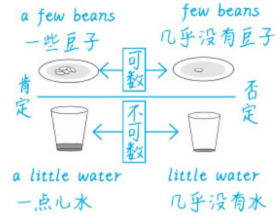
Few friends are around Tom, so he often feels lonely.
汤姆身边几乎没有朋友，因此他经常感到孤独。

few 作代词，表示"很少人（或事物、地方）"

辨析： few, a few, little 与 a little

	表示否定意义	表示肯定意义
修饰 / 代指可数名词复数	few	a few
修饰 / 代指不可数名词	little	a little

速记小筏：



《中考在线4》He got up to get some hot water but found there was _____ left in the bottle. [泰州]

A. a few　　B. few　　C. a little　　D. little

⑤ In addition to English magazines, newspapers and radio, there are various kinds of English learning websites.

考点5 in addition to 除……之外

e.g. In addition to being a doctor, he is a famous scientist.
他不仅是一名医生，还是一位著名的科学家。

In addition, it sells nice postcards. 此外，它还出售精美的明信片。

后可接名词、代词或 v.-ing 形式作宾语

固定短语，意为"此外"。

《中考在线5》除英语之外，他还得学第二外语。

_____ _____ _____ English, he has to study a second foreign language.

中考在线答案　1. C　2. C　3. A　4. D　5. In addition to

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点拨：根据问句可知，答语描述的是将来计划打算进行的动作，因此用一般将来时。

考向2：用法

（1）be going to 表示计划、打算做某事，还可表示“预见”。

e.g. We are going to see Mr Green.
我们打算去看望格林先生。

（2）will 或 shall + 动词原形。

e.g. They will leave for Beijing tomorrow.
明天他们将出发去北京。

（3）当动词具有明显的方向性时，如：come, go, leave 等，可以用进行时表将来。

e.g. We are leaving at six. 我们将在六点离开。

（4）be + about + to do 也可以表示将要发生的动作，后面一般不跟时间状语。

e.g. We are about to leave. 我们要走了。

（5）与 tomorrow, next week, in the future 等连用。

e.g. I will go to school tomorrow. 我明天将去上学。

《中考在线4》 Next week, each student in the class _____ a small gift from their teachers. [重庆A卷]

A. receives　　B. received

C. will receive　　D. has received

考点4 现在进行时

考向1：定义及构成

（1）定义：表示现在或目前正在进行或发生的动作。

（2）构成：be + 动词的现在分词。

e.g. I'm watching TV. 我正在看电视。

考向2：用法

常与 now, at the moment, these days 等时间状语连用。

e.g. Mr Wang is writing a book these days.
王先生这些天正在写一本书。

《中考在线5》 Listen! The birds _____ in the trees outside our hotel. [重庆B卷]

A. sing　　B. are singing

C. sang　　D. were singing

点拨：当句中含有 Look/Listen! 时，句子应用现在进行时。

中考在线答案 1. A　2. A　3. D　4. C　5. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见284页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、选词填空（注意大小写）

various kinds of, a few, look for, in addition to, show…around

1. _____ his movie work, Jackie Chan is known as a philanthropist（慈善家）.
2. If you come to visit my home town, I can _____ you _____.
3. I have little time today, but I can come again in _____ days.
4. There are _____ birds in the forest.
5. Peter is _____ his model plane. He doesn't know where it is.

二、语法专练

6. The world is changing with every second; and China, too, _____ with every second. [株洲]

A. is changing　　B. had changed

C. changed

7. —Jeff, could you tell me if it ____ tomorrow?
If it _____ tomorrow, I will stay at home.
—It's reported that it will be sunny; let's go camping on the Fenghuang Mountain. [达州]

A. rain; rain　　B. rains; rains

C. will rain; rains　　D. will rain; will rain

8. —May I speak to Mrs. Smith?
—Sorry, she _____ the clothes. [怀化]

A. is washing　　B. washes

C. wash

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Ⅲ. 模块语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

一般现在时，一般过去时，一般将来时和现在进行时

考点1 一般现在时

敲黑板 时态中考必考，要牢记在心！

考向1：定义及构成

（1）定义：一般现在时表示经常性、习惯性的动作或存在的状态。

（2）构成：一般现在时有两种形式：

①be 动词型：句子的谓语动词是 is，am 或 are。

e.g. She is ten years old. 她十岁了。

②实义动词型：句中的谓语动词用实义动词，若主语是第三人称单数，谓语动词用单数形式。

e.g. She likes table tennis very much.
她非常喜欢乒乓球。

《中考在线1》 —According to the timetable, the train _____ at 8:27. [宜宾]

—Don't worry. We can make it.

A. leaves　　B. is leaving

C. is going to leave

考向2：用法

（1）表示经常性或习惯性的动作或存在的状态，常与表示频率的时间状语连用。如：often, sometimes, usually, never, always, once a week, twice a month, every day 等。

e.g. I get up at six every morning.
我每天早晨六点起床。

（2）表示客观事实或普遍真理。

e.g. The earth goes around the sun.
地球绕着太阳转。

考点2 一般过去时

考向1：定义及构成

（1）定义：表示过去某一时间所发生的动作或存在的状态。（2）构成：主要有两种形式

①主系 (was/were) 表结构

e.g. He was late yesterday. 昨天他迟到了。

②主谓（宾）结构

e.g. I went shopping with my parents yesterday. 昨天我和我父母去购物了。

速记小筏：时态歌诀：
一般过去时并不难表示过去动作状态记心间。
动词要用过去式，时间状语一般句末站。
否定句很简单，didn't 站在动词原形前，其他部分不要变。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。
特殊疑问句也简单，疑问词加一般疑问句记心间。最后一条请注意，动词过去式要牢记。

考向2：用法

常与一般过去时连用的时间状语有：yesterday, last night, just now, ten years ago, at that time, in the past, in 2008 等。

e.g. I visited the Great Wall last weekend.
上周末我参观了长城。

《中考在线2》 —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：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，可以确定该句是一般过去时。

考点3 一般将来时

知识微课

考向1：定义及构成

（1）定义：表示在将来的某个时间或某段时间里将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

（2）构成：主要有两种形式：be going to +动词原形；will 或 shall +动词原形。

《中考在线3》 —What is your plan for next weekend, Lingling? [天津]

—I _____ volunteer work in the museum.

A. was doing　　B. did

C. have done　　D. am going to do

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9. — Hurry up!

—One moment. I _____ my e-mails and then I'm ready to go. [江西]

A. read　　B. am reading

C. was reading　　D. have read

10. —You'd better take an umbrella. The weather report says it _____ in the afternoon.

—Thank you. I will put one in my bag. [乐山]

A. will rain　　B. rains

C. is raining

三、知识浓缩

try, write down, mistake, improve, learn, ask, forget, should, be afraid of, show

For many Chinese students, English is very difficult for them to learn. In fact, _____[11] English is very easy. First, you should know English is very important. If you want to get a better future, you _____[12] be good at English. Second, you should _____[13] an interest in learning English, or you can't _____[14] your English.Third, you can _____[15] many kinds of ways to learn English. In class you should listen to your teacher carefully. It's a good idea to _____[16] the key points in your notebook and revise them after class.Listening to English songs and watching English films are also great ways to learn English. If you make a lot of _____[17], why not _____[18] your teacher or classmates for help? As for speaking, you can talk with your classmates in English after class every day. Don't _____[19] speaking in public. At last, don't _____[20] nothing is difficult if you put your heart into it.

V. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

点拨微课堂

写作小练笔

介绍 questions

Many students don't know how to improve their English. Here are three basic questions. The first is about understanding English films and songs. The second is about speaking. Some students are very shy. The third is about vocabulary.

提出 advice

Diana, the Language Doctor, gives some advice. She advises the students to talk about films and songs, and to guess the meaning of the new words. Start a conversation with greetings or a question. She suggests that the students should smile before they speak and not be shy. Finally, write down four or five new words a day on pieces of paper. Read and use them.

模块主题

假如你叫 David，你的英国朋友 Chris 来信向你咨询如何才能学好中文。请你用英文写封回信，介绍如何学好中文。

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

运用所学词汇、句式围绕所提问题，介绍方法，提出建议，最后表达个人祝愿。

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

三步一体法（三步：一开篇点题，二介绍方法，三总结收尾；一体：始终围绕开篇所提问题）

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

开篇所提问题 一体：始终围绕

第一步：点题 → how to learn Chinese well

第二步：介绍方法 → I think you should...

第三步：总结 → Keep practicing...

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经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	advice, helpful, practice, possible, chance
短语	as we know, what's more, be pleased to do sth., learn more about, keep doing
句子	1. It's a good idea… 2. Why not…? 3. What about…? 4. I think…

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

Dear Chris,

I'm glad to receive your letter. You asked me how to learn Chinese well. Here's some advice.

I think you should take Chinese classes. You'll find them helpful. As we know, "Use it or lose it." What's more, you can improve your Chinese by watching Chinese movies.

It's also a good idea to learn Chinese songs. You'll learn more Chinese words by doing that.If possible, why not make some Chinese friends? They will be pleased to help you and it's a good chance for you to learn more about Chinese culture. Learning is a lifelong journey. Keep practicing every day, and then it will bring something new.

Best wishes!

Yours,

David

名师点评：本文运用了"三步一体法"对Chris提出的问题给出了建议，并在结尾进行了鼓励。

第一步：You asked me how to learn Chinese well. 提出问题。

第二步：Here's some advice. 给出建议。

第三步：Keep practicing every day, and then it will bring... 总结收尾。

1. I think you should...; It's also a good idea to...; why not...？巧妙运用了表示建议的句型，行文流畅，言简意赅，建议中肯，方法可行。

2. As we know; What's more 承上启下，增强了语言感染力，使文章灵秀生动。





本模块核心素养

核心素养之语言学习法

1.The way to learn a language is to practice speaking it as much as possible.
学习一门语言的方法就是要尽可能多地练习说它。

2.Learning any language takes a lot of effort, but don't give up.
学习任何语言都要花很多精力，但不要放弃。

核心素养之文化差异

中西方劝告、建议（advice and suggestions）的表达

中西方人在给出劝告和提供建议的方式上有很大的区别。中国人向朋友提劝告和建议时，往往都非常直接，常用一些带有命令口气的词，比如："要多穿点衣服"，"别感冒了"等。西方人在向朋友提劝告和建议时，措辞非常委婉，比如："If I were you, I'd take one more coat today." "You'd better take a good rest." 等。一般来说，中国人双方关系越亲近，说话的语气越直接。在西方，即使是最亲密的人之间也不会使用像我们那样的命令语气，否则会被人认为不够尊重（respect）对方独立的人格（character）。

一课一得

做到与他人交流时语言的得体性；学会照顾对方的感受；对于他人的建议应表示感谢。

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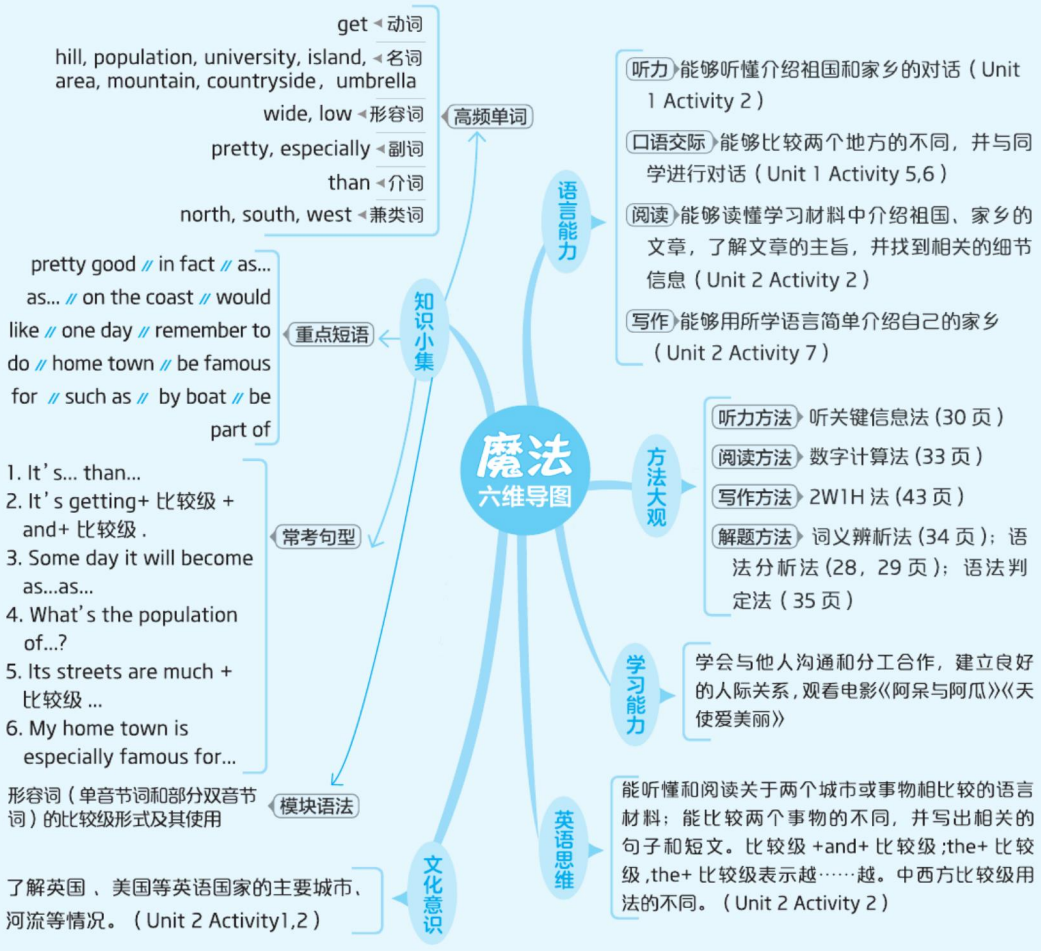
Module 2 My home town and my country

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Unit 1 It's taller than many other buildings.

必背单词

1. **population** *n.* （某一地区的）人口，全体居民→提问人口多少用 what
2. **wide** *adj.* 宽的；宽阔的→ widely *adv.* 广泛地
3. **million** *num.* 百万→ five million 五百万→ millions of 无数的，大量的
4. **than** *prep.* 比
5. **get** *v.* 变成；成为→ got（过去式）
6. **hill** *n.* 小山；小丘
7. **pretty** *adv.* 相当地；非常；很

必背短语

8. pretty good 相当好；很好

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9. on the coast 在海岸线上

10. in fact 事实上

11. in the 1980s 在 20 世纪 80 年代

Ⅱ必背句子

12. Some day it will become **as busy as** Hong Kong, I'm sure.

将来某一天它将变得和香港一样繁忙，我确信。

13. **What's the population of** Shenzhen?

深圳的人口是多少?

14. **I'd like to** go there one day.

有朝一日，我想去那里。

15. **Remember to visit** the Diwang Tower.

记得去参观地王大厦。

Unit 2 Cambridge is a beautiful city in the east of England.

Ⅱ必背单词

1. **especially** *adv.* 尤其 →especial *adj.* 特别的

2. **university** *n.* 大学→a university 一所大学

3. **low** *adj.* 矮的；低的 →high(反义词) 高的

4. **umbrella** *n.* 雨伞 →an umbrella 一把雨伞

5. **north** *n.* 北；北方 *adj.* 在北方的；朝北的

6. **south** *n.* 南；南方 *adj.* 在南方的；朝南的

7. **west** *n.* 西；西方 *adj.* 在西方的；朝西的

8. **island** *n.* 岛；岛屿

9. **area** *n.* 地区；区域

10. **mountain** *n.* 山；山岳

11. **countryside** *n.* 农村地区；乡下

Ⅱ必背短语

12. such as 例如

13. bring an umbrella with sb. 随身带把伞

Ⅱ必背句子

14. I **come from** Cambridge, a beautiful city in the east of England.

我来自剑桥，英格兰东部一个美丽的城市。

15. My home town **is** especially **famous for** its university.

我的家乡特别因其大学而出名。

16. **There are lots of old buildings** and churches to visit.

有许多古老的建筑物和教堂可以参观。

17. It has **a population of** about seven and a half million. 有大约 750 万人口。

18. Everywhere in England, you will notice **how green the countryside is**.

不管在英格兰的哪里，你都会注意到乡下是多么绿。

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅱ必背短语

1. the capital of...……的首都

2. be best known for… 因……最为出名

3. the population of...……的人口

4. in the northeast 在东北部

Ⅱ必背句子

5. **Millions of** tourists visit it every year to show respect to President Lincoln.

每年数百万的游客来参观它以示对林肯总统的尊重。

6. Is there **anything special** about it?

它有什么特殊之处吗?

Ⅱ必背语法

7. It's getting **bigger and busier**.

它变得更大，更繁忙。

8. Its streets are **much wider and cleaner** too.

它的街道也宽阔和干净得多。

9. It's a **newer city than** Hong Kong.

它是一座比香港更新的城市。

10. It's **taller than many other buildings** in Shenzhen.

它比深圳的许多其他建筑物要高。

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Unit 1 It's taller than many other buildings.

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文

Listening and vocabulary 听力和词汇

1 Look at the pictures and talk about them. Use the words in the box to help you.

看图片并谈论它们。用方框中的单词来帮助你。

high 高的　**hill/hɪl/** 小山
population/ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ 人口
river 河流　**wide/waɪd/** 宽的

Now listen and complete.

现在听录音并完成下列各题。

课文听力1

Place 地名：(1)_____

Population 人　口：(2)_____ **million /ˈmɪljən/**① _____百万

Jin Mao Tower 金茂大厦：(3)_____ metres high _____米高

Place 地名：(4)_____

Population 人　口：(5)_____ million _____百万

Victoria Peak 太 平 山：(6)_____ metres high _____米高

2 Listen and read. 听一听，读一读。

Tony: Hey, Daming! How was your weekend?

嘿，大明！你周末过得怎么样?

Daming: **Pretty/ˈprɪti/** good! ② I went to Shenzhen. 很棒！我去了深圳。

Tony: Where's Shenzhen? 深圳在哪里?

Daming: Well, it's on the coast near Hong Kong. It was a small village about thirty years ago, but today it's a very big city.

嗯，它在靠近香港的海岸线上。大约三十年前它是一个小村庄，但今天它是座很大的城市。

Tony: So it's a newer city **than /ðæn; ðən/** Hong Kong? 因此它是一个比香港更新的城市?

Daming: Yes, it's a very new city.In fact, it only became important in the 1980s. ③ It's **getting/ˈgetɪŋ/** bigger and busier. ④ Some day it will become as busy as Hong Kong, I'm sure. ⑤ 对，它是一个很新的城市。事实上，它只是在 20 世纪 80 年代才变得重要。它正变得更大更繁忙。将来某一天它将变得和香港一样繁忙，我确信。

Tony: What's the population of Shenzhen?

深圳的人口是多少?

Daming: It's over ten million, I think. That's larger than the population of many other cities in China. Its streets are much wider and cleaner too. I think it's a beautiful city.

我想人口超过了一千万。比中国许多其他城市的人口都多。它的街道也宽阔、干净得多。我认为它是一个美丽的城市。

Tony: I'd like to go there one day. ⑥

有朝一日，我想去深圳。

Daming: Remember to visit the Diwang Tower. It's taller than many other buildings in Shenzhen. 记得去参观地王大厦。它比深圳许多其他的建筑物都高。

Everyday English 日常英语

- Hey! 嘿!
- How was your weekend? 你周末过得怎么样?
- Pretty good! 非常棒!

Now complete the passage about Shenzhen.

现在完成关于深圳的文章。

Shenzhen is on the coast near Hong Kong. It became important in the (1)_____. Before that it was a (2)_____. Today the population of Shenzhen is more than (3)_____ million. There are many tall buildings in Shenzhen.

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A famous one is the (4)_____. It is (5)_____ than many other buildings in Shenzhen. 深圳在香港附近的海岸线上，它在(1)_____变得重要。在那之前它是一个(2)_____。今天深圳的人口超过(3)_____百万。在深圳有许多高大的建筑物。一座著名的建筑是(4)_____。它比深圳许多其他建筑物都要(5)_____。

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. You need to use some of the words more than once.

用方框中单词的正确形式完成句子。你需要不止一次地使用其中的一些单词。

big 大的 busy 忙碌的 clean 干净的 large 巨大的 new 新的 small 小的 wide 宽的

1. About thirty years ago, Shenzhen was a _____ village, but today it is a very _____ city. 大约三十年前，深圳是一个_____村子，但是今天它是一个很_____的城市。
2. Shenzhen is a _____ city than Hong Kong. 比起香港来，深圳是一个_____的城市。
3. Shenzhen is getting _____ and _____. The streets are _____ and _____. 深圳正变得_____和_____。大街是_____和_____。
4. Shenzhen will become as _____ as Hong Kong. 深圳将变得和香港一样_____。
5. The population of Shenzhen is _____ than that of many other cities in China. 深圳的人口比中国许多其他城市的人口_____。

Pronunciation and speaking 发音与会话

4 Listen and notice how the speaker stresses the underlined words.

听录音并注意说话者如何重读画线的单词。

1. —Shenzhen is larger in population than Beijing. 深圳的人口数量比北京多。
   —No, it isn't. It's smaller. 不，它不是。它数量更少。
2. —Hong Kong is newer than Shenzhen. 香港比深圳新。
   —No, it isn't. It's older. 不，它不是。它更古老。
3. —Shenzhen is as old as Hong Kong. 深圳和香港一样古老。
   —No, it isn't. It's newer. 不，它不是。它更新。
4. —Hong Kong is as busy as Shenzhen. 香港和深圳一样繁忙。
   —No, it isn't. It's busier. 不，它不是。它更繁忙。

Now work in pairs. Listen again and repeat.

现在结对练习。再听一遍录音，并重复。

Learning to learn 学会学习

In English, sentence stress is very important. We stress key words, which give the main information and the main ideas.

英语里，句子重音很重要。我们重读那些给我们主要信息和主要观点的关键单词。

5 Compare Shenzhen with your home town. Make notes in the table.

比较深圳和你的家乡，在表格中做笔记。

Shenzhen 深圳	Your home town 你的家乡
a big city 一座大城市	

6 Work in pairs. Talk about the differences between Shenzhen and your home town. Use *big, small, hot, cold, tall* or *new*.

结对练习。讨论深圳和你家乡的区别。用上 *big, small, hot, cold, tall* 或者 *new*。

—Is your home town bigger than Shenzhen?
你的家乡比深圳大吗？
—No, it isn't. It's smaller than Shenzhen.
不，它不是。它比深圳小。

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Ⅱ. 考点精讲多点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

·考点批注　·考点应用

① million

考点1 **million**/ˈmɪljən/ *num.* 百万

e.g. The population of Hefei is over seven million.

基数词 + million + 可数名词复数

millions of + 可数名词复数

合肥人口超过了七百万。

There are millions of people visiting the Great Wall every year.

每年有好几百万人参观长城。

★ 与 million 用法类似的单词有：hundred（百）；thousand（千），billion（十亿）等。

《中考在线1》Sweet wormwood（青蒿）is a common plant in China and Tu Youyou is the woman _____ used the special power of the plant to save _____ lives. 【导学号：6017606】[安顺]

A. which; millions of　　B. who; millions of

C. whose; million of　　D. who; million of

点拨：用语法分析法解题。第一空前的先行词 the woman 指人，故用 who 作定语从句的主语；millions of 意为“数百万的”，表示不确切的数目。

② Pretty good!

修饰形容词、副词的原级形式，相当于 very，quite

考点2 **pretty**/ˈprɪti/ *adv.* 非常，很

pretty 作形容词，意为“漂亮的，精致的；（尤指女子）妩媚的；动人的”

e.g. My eating habits are pretty good. 我的饮食习惯很好。

You look so pretty in that dress! 你穿那件连衣裙看起来真漂亮！

《中考在线2》The girl is pretty _____.

A. friendly　　B. more friendly

C. most friendly　　D. the most friendly

③ In fact, it only became important in the 1980s.

考点3 **in fact** 事实上，实际上

in fact 通常位于句首，可用于强调，尤其与刚提到的情况相反。

e.g. No one believes it, but in fact, Mary did pass the exam.

尽管没有人相信，但实际上，玛丽确实考试及格了。

I thought the work would be difficult. In fact, it's very easy.

我原以为这项工作会很难，事实上，它很容易。

《中考在线3》—Daniel is a boy of few words.

—But _____, he is warmhearted. [金华]

A. in a hurry　　B. in fact　　C. in the end　　D. above all

考点4 **in the 1980s** 在 20 世纪 80 年代

小贴士：

in the 1980s = in the 1980's

“in the + 序数词 + century”表示“在……世纪”。

e.g. He graduated from Harvard in the 1990s/1990's.

他在 20 世纪 90 年代毕业于哈佛大学。

《中考在线4》A war took place in _____.

A. the 1720s　　B. 1720s　　C. 1720's　　D. the 1720s'

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④ It's getting bigger and busier.

考点5 **get**/get/ 用作系动词，表示“变得”，后跟形容词作表语。

e.g. Winter comes; the day gets shorter and the night gets longer.

冬天到了，白天变得短了，夜晚变得长了。

She soon got the children ready for school.

她很快让孩子们做好上学的准备。

She got a ticket to Shanghai. 她获得一张去上海的票。

He gets to school on time every day. 他每天按时到校。



《中考在线5》 我们的国家越来越强大。(get)（翻译句子） [潍坊]

---

⑤ Some day it will become as busy as Hong Kong, I'm sure.

考点6 **as…as** 和……一样 ★

e.g. The boy is as tall as me. 这个男孩和我一样高。

Men are not so careful as women. 男人没有女人细心。

- as...as 可用于肯定句和否定句中。
- so...as 只能用于否定句中。
- as...as 之间只能用形容词或副词的原级。

《中考在线6》 Tom cannot run as _____ as his friends, so he practices running very hard. [昆明]

A. fast　　B. faster　　C. slow　　D. slower

点拨：用语法分析法解题。as...as 意为“和……一样”，两个 as 中间要用形容词或副词的原级；由下文“他非常努力地练习跑步”可知，汤姆跑得不如他的朋友们快。

⑥ I'd like to go there one day.

考点7 **would like** 想要 ★

e.g. I'd like some bread. 我想要些面包。

Would you like to go with me? 你想和我一起去吗?

I'd like him to do the work. 我想要他去做这项工作。

would like
- + 名词或代词
- +to do sth.
- +sb. to do sth.

《中考在线7》 —Would you like _____ a film with us tonight?

—Sorry,I have to help my mother do housework. [大庆]

A. see　　B. to see　　C.seeing　　D.to seeing

⑦ The population of Shenzhen is _____ than that of many other cities in China.

考点8 **population**/ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/ *n.* 人口 ★

e.g. The world's population is increasing faster and faster.

全世界的人口增长得越来越快。

What's the population of this city? 这座城市的人口是多少?

★ population 的用法：

- 常与定冠词 the 连用，作主语时，谓语动词常用单数形式。
- The population of+ 某地 + be+ 数词 = 某地 +has a population of+ 数词
- 表示人口的“多”或“少”不用“much”或“little”，而用“large”或“small”
- 对人口数量提问用 what 或 how large 而不能使用 how many/much

《中考在线8》 _____ is the population of Weifang?

A. What　　B. How many　　C. How much　　D. How

中考在线答案 1. B　2. A　3. B　4. A　5. Our country is getting stronger and stronger.　6. A　7. B　8. A

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Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀 ☞(答案见284页)

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法

听关键信息法（在听的过程中，参考所给的题目，对关键的信息进行侧重记忆，从而把握句子或文章的重要信息。）



听力过程

听1，完成下列各题

1. Shanghai has a population of _____ million.
2. The Jin Mao Tower is _____ metres high.
3. _____ million people live in Hong Kong.
4. Victoria Peak is _____ metres high.

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 ☞(答案见284页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. —Mum, could you buy me a dress like this, please?
—Of course. We can buy _____ one than this, but _____ it. [眉山]
A. a better; better than
B. a worse; as good as
C. a cheaper; as good as
D. a more important; not as good as

2. —Would you like to go to Shanghai Disneyland with me in July? [宿迁]
—_____
A. Yes, I'd like to. B. It doesn't matter.
C. Have a good time! D. You're welcome.

3. —_____ the population of Japan?
—Sorry, I don't know.
A. What's B. How many are
C. What are D. How much is

4. _____ volunteers will be needed for 2022 Beijing Winter Olympic Games. [大庆]
A. Two thousand of B. Two thousands of
C. Thousand of D. Thousands of

5. To live a low-carbon life, we must remember _____ the lights when we leave the room. [贵阳]
A. to turn off B. turning off
C. not to turn off

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Look! That river is very _____ (widely).
7. Tom, are there any other _____(build) in this picture?
8. Would you like _____ (get) a book for me?
9. The weather in Hainan is warmer than _____ (those) in Changchun in winter.
10. The population of this town _____ (be) about 50 thousand.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

11. 大明比他班上其他男孩都高。
Daming is taller than _____ _____ boy in his class.
12. 我们学校的墙大约有2米高。
The wall of our school is about _____ _____ _____.
13. 李叔叔看起来有点老。实际上，他才30岁。
Uncle Li looks a little old. But _____ _____, he is only thirty years old.
14. 今年我们镇的人口比去年多得多。
This year the population of our town is _____ _____ _____ that of last year.
15. 这首歌曲在19世纪60年代非常流行。
This song was very popular _____ _____ _____.

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Unit 2 Cambridge is a beautiful city in the east of England.

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文及导读

原文译文 · 导读

导读批注

Reading and vocabulary 阅读与词汇

Pre-reading（读前）

Qs: 1. Do you like traveling? Why or why not?
2. Which country would you like to visit?



1 Look at the map of England and read the sentences.

看英格兰地图，并读这些句子。

east 东方（的） north 北方（的） south 南方（的） west 西方（的）

1. Cambridge is **in the east of** England. ①剑桥在英格兰的东部。
2. London is in the **south/saʊθ/** of England. 伦敦在英格兰的南部。
3. Bristol is in the **west/west/** of England. 布里斯托尔在英格兰的西部。
4. Manchester is in the **north/nɔːθ/** of England. 曼彻斯特在英格兰的北部。

批 体裁：
说明文

2 Read the passage and choose a title for each picture below.

阅读文章，为下面的每个图片选择一个标题。

课文朗读2

1. Tower Bridge and the River Thames 塔桥和泰晤士河
2. Cambridge University and the River Cam 剑桥大学和康河

批 文章结构：
并列结构
Cambridge（Para.1）
↓
London（Para.2）
↓
England（Para.3-4）

While-reading（读中）

Qs: 1.Where is Cambridge?
2. What's the population of England?
3. What's the weather like in England?

Cambridge, London and England 剑桥、伦敦和英格兰

By Tony Smith 托尼 · 史密斯撰写

❶ I come from Cambridge, a beautiful city in the east of England. It is on the River Cam and has a population of about 120, 000. My home town **is especially/ɪˈspeʃli/ famous for** its **university/juːnɪˈvɜːsəti/**. ② Many famous people studied here, such as Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin. ③ There are lots of old buildings and churches to visit. Students and tourists enjoy trips along the river by boat. 我来自剑桥，英格兰东部一个美丽的城市。它位于康河沿岸，拥有约 12 万人口。我的家乡特别因其大学而出名，许多名人如艾萨克 · 牛顿和查尔斯 · 达尔文曾在这里学习过。这儿有许多古老的建筑物和教堂可以参观。学生们和游客们喜欢乘船沿着河流旅行。

批 叙述手法：
第①段选取剑桥作为介绍的主体，其中采取了由面到点的叙述手法，将剑桥的位置、河流、人口、著名大学、名人及名胜一一呈现在了我们面前。

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批 说明方法：（画“二”部分）列数字。第②段介绍伦敦时较多地运用了列数字的说明方法，增加了文章的客观性。

② Cambridge is 80 kilometres from London. London is in the south of England and it is on the River Thames. It has a population of about seven and a half million, so it is bigger and busier than Cambridge. It is about 2, 000 years old, and it is famous for Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge. 剑桥离伦敦 80 公里。伦敦在英格兰南部，它在泰晤士河沿岸。有大约 750 万人口，因此它比剑桥大并且繁忙。它有大约 2000 年的历史，它因大本钟、白金汉宫和塔桥而闻名于世。

③ England itself is part of an **island**/ˈaɪlənd/, and you are always near the sea. The small villages and beaches on the coast are popular for holidays. ④ Tourists like the **areas**/ˈeərɪəs/ of **low**/ləʊ/ **mountains** /maʊntɪns/ and beautiful lakes in the north, and the hills and pretty villages in the south. ⑤ Everywhere in England, you will notice how green the **countryside**/ˈkʌntrisaɪd/ is. ⑥英格兰本身是岛屿的一部分，你总是在海附近。假期中沿岸的小村庄和海滩很受欢迎。游客们喜欢北部低矮的山和美丽的湖泊，和南部小山及美丽的村庄。不管在英格兰的哪里，你都会注意到乡下是多么绿。

批 句子赏析：（画▲部分）本句在欢迎你四季都可以到英格兰旅游的同时，又巧妙地用“带伞”这个建议说明了英格兰多雨的天气特点。

④ It is never very hot in summer or very cold in winter. So come and see England any time of the year, but bring an **umbrella**/ʌmˈbrelə/ with you. ⑦ You will need it most days. 夏天从不会太热，冬天从不会太冷。因此可以在一年中的任何时间来英格兰看看，但是随身带把雨伞，大部分时间你会需要它。

Post-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（见 42 页）

3 Complete the table comparing Cambridge with London. 完成关于剑桥和伦敦对比的表格。

	Cambridge 剑桥	London 伦敦
Location 位置		
Population 人口		
Famous places 著名地点		
River 河流		

4 Complete the passage with the words and expression in the box. 用方框中的单词和词组完成短文。

countryside 乡下	east 东方（的）	home town 家乡	island 岛屿
London 伦敦	mountains 山脉	south 南方（的）	university 大学

England is part of a(n) (1)_____. It is famous for its beautiful green (2)_____ with (3)_____ and lakes in the north, and hills and villages in the south. My (4)_____ is Cambridge, in the (5)_____ of England. It has lots of old buildings and churches, and a well-known (6)_____. It is smaller than (7)_____, which is in the (8)_____ of England. 英格兰是(1)_____的一部分，因其北部的带有(2)_____和湖泊的美丽的绿色(3)_____及南部的小山和村庄而出名。我的(4)_____是剑桥，在英格兰的(5)_____。它有许多古老的建筑物和教堂，以及一个出名的(6)_____。它比位于英格兰(8)_____的(7)_____小。

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Writing 写作

5 **Answer the questions and write notes about your home town.** 回答问题，记下关于你的家乡的笔记。

1. Where is it? 它在哪里？　2. What is its population? 它的人口数目是多少？

3. Is it big or small? 它大还是小？　4. What is it famous for? 它因什么而出名？

5. How old is it? 它有多少年的历史了？　6. What is the weather like? 天气怎么样？

6 **Use your notes and write answers to the questions in Activity 5.** 用你的笔记写出活动5中问题的答案。

Dalian is in the northeast of China. 大连在中国东北部。

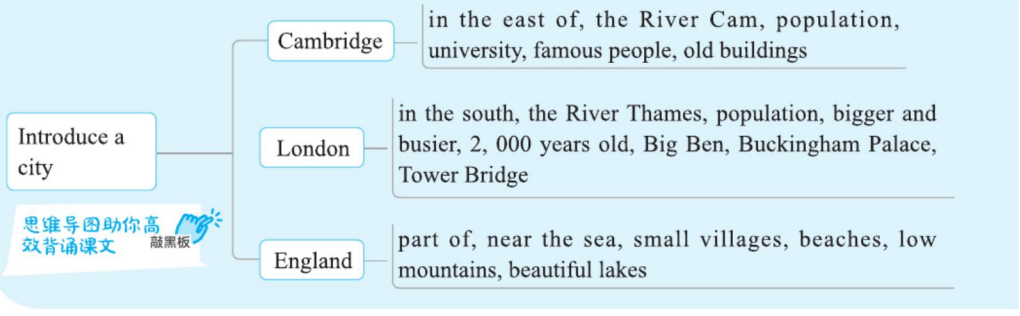
It has a population of over six million. 它的人口超过六百万。

7 **Write a passage called My home town. Use Tony's passage to help you.**

写一篇题为“我的家乡”的文章。利用托尼的文章来帮助你。

I come from Dalian, a beautiful city in the northeast of China.It has a population of over six million. It is... 我来自大连，一个位于中国东北部的美丽城市。它有600多万人口。它是……

课文背诵指南



Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

（答案见285页）

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法

数字计算法（做阅读理解时，经常会遇到年龄比较、年代推算、票价计算、购物付款总额等问题。解答此类问题时，应用简单的数学计算得出答案。）

阅读过程

一、速读2，回答下面问题

1. Where are Cambridge and London?

_____

二、细读课文，完成下列各题

2. Cambridge is especially famous for _____.（细节理解题）

A. its population　　B. its university

C. its river　　D. its bridge

3. ⊙ The population of London is _____ than that of Cambridge.（数字计算题）

A. larger　　B. smaller

C. more　　D. many

4. Cambridge is _____ from London.（细节理解题）

A. 80 metres　　B. 60 kilometres

C. 80 kilometres　　D. 60 metres

5. If you come to England, please remember to bring _____ with you.（细节理解题）

A. a map　　B. a book

C. a picture　　D. an umbrella

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Ⅲ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

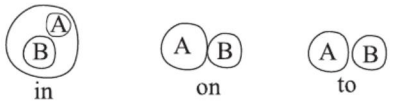
·考点批注　　·考点应用

① Cambridge is in the east of England.

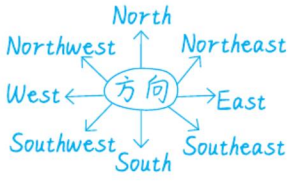
考点1 **in the east of…** 在……的东部

e.g. Shandong Province is in the east of China. 山东省在中国的东部。

辨析：in，on 与 to



★表示"四面八方"的词汇



《中考在线1》Cambridge is a small city _____ the east of England.

A. between　　B. with　　C. in　　D. under

② My home town is especially famous for its university.

考点2 **especially**/ˈspeʃli/ *adv.* 尤其

e.g. When he is at the airport or on the train, he especially loves reading e-books. 当在机场或火车上时，他尤其喜欢看电子书。

副词→especially
形容词→especial 特别的，特殊的

《中考在线2》—As we know, it's very difficult to live in a foreign country like the UK, the US and so on.　[达州]

—I agree. _____, if you don't understand the local language.

A. Especially　　B. Generally　　C. Naturally　　D. Exactly

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。由上文"正如我们所知道的，在英国、美国等这样的外国生活是很难的。"可知尤其是你不懂当地语言的时候。especially 尤其，特别；generally 通常地；naturally 自然地；exactly 正确地。

★辨析 be famous for 与 be famous as

- be famous for 意为"因……而闻名"，后接闻名的原因。
- be famous as 意为"作为……而闻名"，后接表示职位、名称、身份等的词。

考点3 **be famous for** 因……而闻名

e.g. China is famous for the Great Wall. 中国因长城而闻名。

She is famous as a writer. 她作为一名作家而闻名。

《中考在线3》山东潍坊现在因制作风筝而出名。　[宿迁]

Weifang in Shandong Province _____ making kites now.

③ Many famous people studied here, such as Isaac Newton and Charles Darwin.

考点4 **such as** 例如，比如，像……这样

e.g. I like fruit, such as apples and bananas.

我喜欢水果，例如苹果和香蕉。

Many of us want to leave now—for example, Bill.

我们中很多人想现在就走，例如比尔。

★辨析 such as 与 for example

- such as 常用来列举同类事物中的几个例子
- for example 一般只列举同类人或物中的"一个"为例。

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④ **The small villages and beaches on the coast are popular for holidays.**

考点5 **popular** /ˈpɒpjələ(r)/ *adj.* 流行的，当红的；民众的，大众的，百姓的；通俗的，普遍的

e.g. The singer is popular with young people.
这位歌手受到年轻人的欢迎。

The writer is popular in China.
这位作家在中国是受欢迎的。

★ popular 的相关短语
- be popular with 受到……的欢迎
- be popular in 流行于

《中考在线4》 Oxford University is _____ with tourists for its beautiful old buildings. **[南宁]**

A. different　　B. famous　　C. special　　D. popular

⑤ **Tourists like the areas of low mountains and beautiful lakes in the north…**

考点6 **low** /ləʊ/ *adj.* 矮的；低的

e.g. a low mountain 一座低矮的山　　speak low 低声说

The price of the pen is low. 这支钢笔的价格很低。

★ low 的用法：
- 低的；矮的
- 形容价格低廉或声音低
- 作副词：低声地；低

《中考在线5》 用所给词的适当形式填空。 **[绍兴改编]**

It's so cold today. The temperature may be the _____(low) this winter.

⑥ **Everywhere in England, you will notice how green the countryside is.**

考点7 **everywhere**/ˈevriweə(r)/ *adv.*, *pron.* 处处；各个地方 ★

敲黑板 中考高频考点，牢记！

e.g. I'm not going home. I have to go somewhere else first.
我不准备回家，我得先去某个别的地方。

Did you go anywhere interesting?
你去过什么有趣的地方吗?

There was nowhere to hide and nowhere to run.
无处可藏，也无处可逃。

I've looked everywhere.
我已经各处都看过了。

★ 辨析 somewhere, anywhere, nowhere 与 everywhere
- somewhere 用于肯定句，"某处，在某处；到某处"
- anywhere 既可用于肯定句表达"在任何地方"，又可用于否定句、疑问句，代替 somewhere
- nowhere 无处，哪里都不
- everywhere 所有地方，处处，各个地方

《中考在线6》 —Did you go _____ last summer holiday?
—Yes. I went to Shanghai Disney Resort. **[贵港]**

A. somewhere special　　B. anywhere special
C. special somewhere　　D. special anywhere

点拨：用语法判定法。somewhere 到某个地方，一般用于肯定句；anywhere 在任何地方，一般用于疑问句及否定句当中。修饰词一般放在后面。

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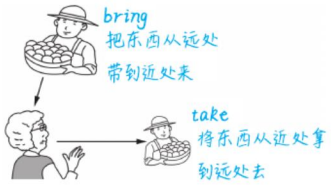
⑦ So come and see England any time of the year, but bring an umbrella with you.

辨析 bring 与 take



考点8 **bring** /brɪŋ/ *v.* 带来 ★

e.g. Please bring your homework here tomorrow.
明天请把你的家庭作业带到这儿来。
Please take your bag there. 请把你的包带去那里。

《中考在线7》 —I'm sorry, Mr Hu. I _____ my English exercise book at home.
—It doesn't matter.Please remember _____ it here this afternoon. [黄冈]
A. forgot; to bring B. left; to take
C. forgot; to take D. left; to bring

考点9 **umbrella**/ʌmˈbrelə/ *n.* 雨伞

e.g. an umbrella 一把雨伞

★首字母为元音字母，但发音不是以元音开头，前面冠词用 a，如：university, useful, usual 等。

元音音素前用冠词 an

《中考在线8》 Tom wants to study at _____ university in Europe, but hasn't decided which one to go to yet. [无锡]
A. an B. a C. the D. 不填

考点10 **with** /wɪð/ *prep.* 和；用；带有 ★

★ with 的用法
- 随身携带
- 和，同
- 表示使用某种工具
- 有，具有

e.g. I go shopping with money. 我随身携带着钱去购物。
Come with me, please. 请跟我来。
Please write with your pen. 请用你的钢笔写。
a girl with long hair 一个长发女孩

敲黑板 中考高频介词，区分！

知识微课

《中考在线9》 In the world, more than 30% of schools do not provide children _____ safe drinking water. [临沂改编]
A. with B. for C. towards

中考在线答案 1. C 2. A 3. is famous/ known for 4. D 5. lowest 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见285页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. Tianjin is _____ beautiful city in _____ north of China. [天津]
A. a; a B. a; the
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the

2. President Xi said that people in the world should build a community _____ a shared future. [盐城]
A. to B. at C. with D. from

3. The price of this car is very _____ so I want to buy it.
A. high B. low C. expensive D. cheap

4. It is a world of flowers in spring in Dongying. You can see flowers _____. [东营]
A. here B. there
C. somewhere D. everywhere

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5. I'm thirsty. Please _____ me a glass of water.

A. take B. to take C. bring D. bringing

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

6. There is a famous saying, "East or w_____, home is the best." [济宁]

7. Don't tell my family about this, e_____ my father. He's strict with me.

8. There is a beautiful a_____ with lots of forests and rivers in the countryside.

9. My grandparents like to live in the _____(乡下).

10. There are many famous _____(大学) in China.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

11. 巴西因亚马逊雨林和足球而著名，每年很多人去那里旅行。 [连云港改编]

Brazil _____ _____ _____ the Amazon rainforest and soccer. Many people travel there every year.

12. 纽约比华盛顿又大又繁华。

New York is _____ and _____ _____ Washington DC.

13. 这个城市的人口大约是四百五十万。

The population of this city is about _____ _____ _____ _____ million.

14. 我们家乡的许多年轻人都外出打工。

Many young people in our _____ _____ go out to work.

15. 青岛是个度假的好地方。

Qingdao is a good place _____ _____.

Unit 3 Language in use

I. 课文原文、译文

Language practice 语言练习

It's getting bigger and busier. 它正变得更大，更繁忙。

Its streets are much wider and cleaner too. 它的街道也宽阔和干净得多。

It's a newer city than Hong Kong. 它是一座比香港更新的城市。

It's taller than many other buildings in Shenzhen. 它比深圳的许多其他建筑物要高。

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

用方框中单词的正确形式完成句子。

big 大的	cold 冷的	large 巨大的
old 古老的	tall 高的	

1. Shenzhen was very small about thirty years ago but it is much _____ now. 大约三十年前，深圳很小，但它现在_____多了。

2. This building is tall but that building is much _____. 这栋楼很高，但那栋楼更_____。

3. Beijing is old but Xi'an is much _____. 北京很古老，但西安更_____。

4. The US has a large population but India's population is _____.

美国的人口很多，但印度的人口_____。

5. Beijing is cold in winter but Harbin is _____. 北京的冬天冷，但哈尔滨_____。

2 Work in pairs. Talk about the pictures.Use the words in the box to help you.

结对练习。讨论图片。使用方框中的单词帮助你。

big 大的	busy 繁忙的	high 高的	low 低的
old 破旧的	small 小的	tall 高的	wide 宽的

Now make comparisons.Write sentences.

现在进行比较。写句子。

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than Beijing. 上海的人口比北京的_____。

4. Beijing is _____ than Shanghai.
北京比上海_____。

Around the world 世界各地

Washington DC 华盛顿特区

Washington DC is the capital of the US. Located on the east coast, it is best known for the White House, where the President of the US lives and works, and for Capitol Hill, where the US Congress meets. 华盛顿特区是美国的首都，位于东海岸上，它因美国总统居住和工作的白宫和美国国会开会的国会山而最为出名。

There are many famous monuments, memorials and museums in Washington DC. The Lincoln Memorial is a grand white building. Millions of tourists visit it every year to show respect to President Lincoln. In the National Air and Space Museum, people can see the command module of *Apollo 11*, which sent the first humans to the moon in 1969. 在华盛顿特区有许多出名的纪念馆、纪念碑和博物馆。林肯纪念堂是一座巨大的白色建筑。每年数百万的游客来参观它以示对林肯总统的尊重。在美国航空航天博物馆，人们能看见阿波罗 11 号的指挥舱，它于 1969 年把第一批人类送到了月球。

Module task: Making a report comparing two places in your home town

模块任务：比较你家乡的两个地方，并写一份报告

8 Work in pairs.Compare two places in your home town. 结对练习。比较你家乡的两个地方。

- Where is it? *It's in the north/south/east/west of the town.* 它在哪里？它在城镇的北方 / 南方 / 东方 / 西方。
- How many people work/go there?...*people work/go there.* 多少人在那里工作 / 去那里？……人在那里工作 / 去那里。
- How old is it? *It's about...years old.* 它有多少年的历史？大约有……年的历史。
- Is there anything special about it? *It's bigger than...* 它有什么特殊之处吗？它比……大。

9 Write the information in the table.
在表格中写信息。

Place 1 地方 1: _____	Place 2 地方 2: _____

10 Make a report. 写一份报告。

- Write sentences. 写句子。
  Place 1 is bigger than Place 2.Place 2 is older than Place 1. 第一个地点比第二个地点大。第二个地点比第一个地点古老。
- Join the sentences using *and* or *but*. 用 *and* 或 *but* 连接句子。
  Place 1 is bigger than Place 2, but Place 2 is older than Place 1. 第一个地点比第二个地点大，但是第二个地点比第一个地点古老。

11 Read your report to the whole class.
向全班同学读出你的报告。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲多点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① _____ India is smaller than that of China but bigger than that of Russia.

考点 1 that 作代词的用法

e.g. I had this pen for a long time. That was a gift from my brother. 我拥有这支钢笔很久了。那是我哥哥给我的礼物。

that 为指示代词，英语中为了避免重复，常用代词 that 代替前面的名词。

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The buildings in Picture 1 are older than the buildings in Picture 2.

图 1 中的建筑物比图 2 中的建筑物更旧。

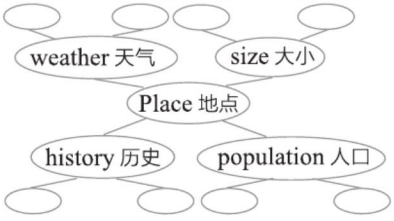
3 Write sentences.Use the information in the table. 使用表格中的信息写句子。

Shenzhen 深圳	Beijing 北京	new 新的
Shanghai 上海	Hangzhou 杭州	busy 忙碌的
Xi'an 西安	Beijing 北京	old 古老的
China 中国	Australia 澳大利亚	big 大的
Tian'anmen Square 天安门广场	Other squares in China 中国的其他广场	wide 宽的
The population of Tianjin 天津的人口	The population of Shanghai 上海的人口	small 小的

Shenzhen is newer than Beijing. 深圳比北京新。

4 Complete the word map with the words in the box.You need to use one word more than once. 用方框中的单词完成单词地图。你需要不止一次地使用其中的一个单词。

big 大的	cold 冷的	large 巨大的	new 新的
old 旧的	small 小的	warm 暖和的	



Now work in pairs. Talk about your home town. Use the words in the word map to help you. 现在结对练习，谈论你的家乡。使用单词地图中的单词帮助你。

5 Complete the sentences with the expressions in the box. 用方框中的短语完成句子。

in the northeast 在东北部	is famous for 因……而闻名	on the coast 在海岸上	pretty good 相当好
The population of……的人口			

1. Cambridge is a beautiful old English city.It _____ its university. 剑桥是一座美丽而古老的英国城市，它以它的大学_____。
2. Tianjin is near Beijing, _____ of the Bohai Sea. 天津在北京附近，在渤海的_____。
3. _____ India is smaller than that of China but bigger than that of Russia. ① 印度的_____比中国的少，但比俄罗斯的多。
4. Harbin is _____ of China and is a very busy city. 哈尔滨在中国的_____，是一座非常繁忙的城市。
5. The weather in Beijing in autumn is _____. 北京秋天的天气是_____。

6 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.

用括号里单词的正确形式完成短文。

In my home town there are two cinemas, the Grand Cinema and the Palace Cinema.The Grand Cinema is (1)_____(old)and (2)_____(small) than the Palace Cinema.It is also (3)_____(warm) in the Grand Cinema.The Palace Cinema is usually (4)_____(busy)than the Grand Cinema and the tickets are(5)_____(cheap) too. 我的家乡有两座电影院，豪华电影院和王宫电影院。豪华电影院比王宫电影院 (1)_____(古老的) 和 (2)_____(小的)。在豪华电影院里也 (3)_____(温暖的)。王宫电影院通常比豪华电影院要 (4)_____(忙碌的)，并且电影票也 (5)_____(便宜的)。

7 Listen and complete the sentences.

听录音并完成句子。

①New York 纽约 ②Washington DC 华盛顿特区 ③ Shanghai 上海 ④ Beijing 北京



1. New York is a(n)_____ and _____ city than Washington DC. 纽约是一个比华盛顿特区_____和_____的城市。
2. New York is more _____ than any other city in the US. ② 纽约比美国其他任何一个城市都要_____。
3. Shanghai has a(n) _____ population

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在表示比较的句子中，用 that 替代与前文同类的名词，而在汉语比较句中，可以省略后一比较项相同的词语。

The weather today is colder than that yesterday.
今天的天气比昨天冷。

用 those 替代与前文同类的复数可数名词。

The things in a street market are cheaper than those in a supermarket. 街市上的东西要比超市的东西便宜。

《中考在线1》After the new high-speed railway line began operations, the time on the trip from Lianyungang to Qingdao now is much less than _____ in the past. [连云港]

A. one　　B. this　　C. that　　D. it

点拨：句意为“新高速铁路线开始运营后，从连云港到青岛的旅行时间比过去少多了”。此处用 that 指代前面提到过的“从连云港到青岛的旅行时间”。

② **New York is more _____ than any other city in the US.**

考点2 “比较级 +than+ any other+ 单数可数名词（+比较范围）”结构

表示“在同一范围中比其他任何一个……更……”用“比较级 + than + any other +单数名词(+ 比较范围）”句型。	**e.g.** Tom swims faster than any other boy of the three.(=Tom swims fastest of the three boys.) 在这三个男孩中，汤姆游得比其他任何一个都快。
如果比较的人或物不在同一范围内，用“比较级 + than + any + 单数名词”。	**e.g.** The Changjiang River is longer than any river in India. 长江比印度的任何一条河流都长。

由句中的 than 可知这里要用形容词的比较级，difficult 是多音节的形容词，其比较级为 more difficult。

《中考在线2》—What do you think of maths, John?
— For me, maths is _____ than any other subject. [河池]

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

考题在线答案　1. C　2. B

Ⅲ. 模块语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

点拨微课堂

形容词比较级（一）

考点1 一般句式的构成：主语 + be 动词 + 形容词比较级 + than + 宾语

考向：句型结构。当比较两个事物时，英语中要用到比较级的句型结构，其中标志词为 than，than 为介词，若其后跟动词，需变为动名词形式。

e.g. I like playing basketball more than going shopping. 相比购物我更喜欢打篮球。

《中考在线1》To make rivers _____ than before, everybody is supposed to protect them. 【导学号：6017606】[青岛]

A. dirty　　B. dirtier
C. clean　　D. cleaner

点拨：句意为“为了让河流比以前更清澈，每个人都应当保护它们”。结合句意，确定选项 C、D；由关键词 than 可知本句表示比较，因此空白处应用形容词的比较级，故选 D。

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考点2 形容词比较级的构成

	构成方法	原级	比较级
单音节和部分双音节单词	一般在词尾加 -er	tall small light high	taller smaller lighter higher
	以字母 e 结尾的形容词直接加 -r	nice large wide	nicer larger wider
	以重读闭音节结尾的形容词如末尾只有一个辅音字母，应先双写该字母，再加 -er	big hot thin	bigger hotter thinner
	以辅音字母＋y 结尾的形容词，先把 y 变成 i，再加 -er	busy easy early	busier easier earlier

速记小筏：比较级，很好记。
一般直接加 er，以 e 结尾只加 r。
遇到一元一辅重读闭音节，
末尾字母要双写：bigger、fatter、thinner 和 hotter。
辅音字母接 y 结尾，变 y 为 i 加 er。

《中考在线2》Mr. Black's memory is getting _____. As a result, he often leaves his keys at home. [安徽]

A. older　　B. poorer
C. greater　　D. better

考点3 可用来修饰形容词比较级的单词或词组：even, far, much, a lot, a great deal, a bit, a little 等

《中考在线3》Bill says, "*Robinson Crusoe* is _____ interesting than *Tom Sawyer*." [绥化]

A. very more　　B. more much
C. much more

点拨：考查比较级的修饰。much 修饰形容词比较级 more interesting。类似修饰比较级的词（短语）还有：a lot, far, a little, a bit, still, even。

考点4 比较级句式中的替代问题

考向：[重点] 在比较级句式中，为了避免重复，经常用 that 或 those 代替前面出现的名词。如：

that	代替可数名词单数或不可数名词	The weather in Harbin is colder than that in Beijing. 哈尔滨的天气比北京冷。
those	代替复数名词	The teachers in No. 2 Primary School are younger than those in No.1 Primary School. 第二小学的教师比第一小学的教师年轻。

《中考在线4》Your home town is really nice! The air quality is as good as _____ of Sanya. [常州]

A. it　　B. one　　C. that　　D. the one

考点5 原级有相同也有倍数

考向1：当比较的对象 A 与 B 情况对比相同时，要使用以下结构：

主语＋系动词 / 谓语 +as+ 形容词 / 副词原形 + as+ 其他 .

e.g. I study as hard as my brother. 我同我兄弟一样学习努力。

《中考在线5》Tina is as _____ as her sister, Tara. [岳阳]

A. outgoing　　B. more outgoing
C. the most outgoing

点拨：句意为"蒂娜和她妹妹塔拉一样外向"。表示"和……一样"要用"as+ 形容词 / 副词原级 +as"。

考向2：原级结构中可插入表达倍数的词，表示"……若干倍"，当与表示倍数比较的词在一起时，它们的位置是"倍数词 +as…as…"。

e.g. This river is twice as long as that one. 这条河的长度是那条河的两倍。

中考在线答案　1. D　2. B　3. C　4. C　5. A

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审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

首先总体介绍我的家乡，其次对家乡的人口、地理位置、气候等详细说明；最后表明我对家乡的评价或表达我对家乡的感情。

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

2W1H 法 (where— 地理位置；how— 气候如何；what— 有什么名胜及特色）

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

2W1H 法

where 地理位置： I come from Dalian, a beautiful city in the northeast of China.

how 气候特征： It is warm in winter and hot in summer in Dalian.

what 名胜及特色：
① It has a lot of beautiful beaches like the Tiger Beach and the Bangchui Island Beach.
② Dalian is also famous for...

经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	home town, northeast, population, million
短语	a lot of; be famous for; in winter; have a population of; places of interest; be well known as; a long history; in the north of; lie in; millions of
句子	1. It has a population of... 2. Dalian is also famous for… 3. The city lies in… 4. It's a city with…

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

I come from Dalian, a beautiful city in the northeast of China. ① It has a population of over six million. ② It is over 100 years old. It has a lot of beautiful beaches like the Tiger Beach and the Bangchui Island Beach. ③ Many people go there for holidays and for swimming every year. Dalian is also famous for Dalian Discoveryland Theme Park and Xinghai Square. ③ They are very interesting and lots of tourists go to visit them. It is warm in winter and hot in summer in Dalian. The temperature doesn't change very much and it is usually sunny. I think it is a great city.

名师点评：本文运用了"2W1H 法"对大连进行了多方面的介绍，描述了大连的地理位置、人口、天气及特色等。
①短文开门见山点出了我的家乡。②灵活运用本模块所学的重点句型。③描述了大连独特的风景魅力。

测试卷及听力　拓展阅读

本模块核心素养

核心素养之乡音

The most beautiful voices people have heard are from Mother, from home town.
人们听过的最美的声音来自母亲，来自家乡。

核心素养之文化意识

旅行的意义

旅行是一项发现美（beauty）、欣赏美和享受（enjoy）美的活动，而在线旅行使我们足不出户便可包揽天下名胜。古语说得好：读万卷书不如行万里路（*it is better to travel ten thousand miles than to read ten thousand books*）。许多人喜欢身临其境地旅行，因为它不仅能使我们开阔眼界、增长知识，更是锻炼实践能力的有效途径。
经常旅行的人会变得思维敏捷，视野开阔。旅行还能让人忘却烦恼和忧愁，使人心情愉快。

一课一得

培养对世界各国自然风景和文化的兴趣；了解并挖掘家乡文化，增强对家乡文化底蕴的感知与认同，坚定文化自信。

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

(答案见285页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 学生应该尊敬老师。
The students should _____ _____ _____ the teachers.

2. 你比你家里其他任何人个子都高吗?
Are you taller than _____ _____ _____ in your family?

3. 这件毛衣太小，我想要一件大一点的。
This sweater is too small. I want a _____ _____.

4. 巴黎是法国的首都。
Paris is _____ _____ _____ France.

5. 吉林省的省会是哪里?
_____ _____ the capital of Jilin Province?

二、语法专练

6. Sam is 11 years old. Peter is 16 years old. Peter is 5 years _____ than Sam.[武威、白银]
A. older B. shorter
C. newer D. longer

7. The living room becomes _____ as the sunlight comes in through the windows.[温州]
A. bigger B. cleaner
C. quieter D. brighter

8. The weather in Beijing is much colder than _____ in Guangzhou in winter.
A. it B. that C. this D. those

9. I think that you need to eat _____ sweets and more fruit. [沈阳]
A. few B. fewer C. little D. less

10. Alice does her homework as _____ as Peter. [湘西]
A. carefully B. more careful
C. careful

三、知识浓缩

London is the _____[11](首都) of the UK with about 7.5 _____[12](百万) people, so it's _____[13](更大的) and _____[14](更繁忙的) than Cambridge. London is in the _____[15](南部) of England and it's _____[16](坐落在……边上) the River Thames. It's _____[17](著名的) for Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge. There are some small _____[18](村子) and _____[19](沙滩) on the coast of England. And they are _____[20](受欢迎的) for holidays. You can come to England _____[21](任何的) time of the year, because it is never too hot in _____[22](夏天) or too cold in _____[23](冬天). But you'd better take an _____[24](雨伞) with you.

Ⅴ. 写作一课一法



夺取中考写作满分

写作小练笔

1-4 句介绍 Cambridge

Cambridge is a beautiful city in the east of England. It has a population of about 120,000. It is especially famous for Cambridge University. It is 80 kilometres from London. London is in the south of England. It is bigger and busier than Cambridge. 5-7 句介绍 London It is about 2,000 years old, and it is famous for Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge. England itself is part of an island. Tourists like the areas of low mountains and beautiful lakes in the north, and the hills and pretty villages in the south. Everywhere in England, you will notice how green the countryside is. The weather is never very hot in summer or very cold in winter, but with most rainy days. 8-11 句介绍 England

模块话题

Write a passage called "My home town". Use Tony's passage to help you.

I come from Dalian, a beautiful city in the northeast of China. It has a population of…

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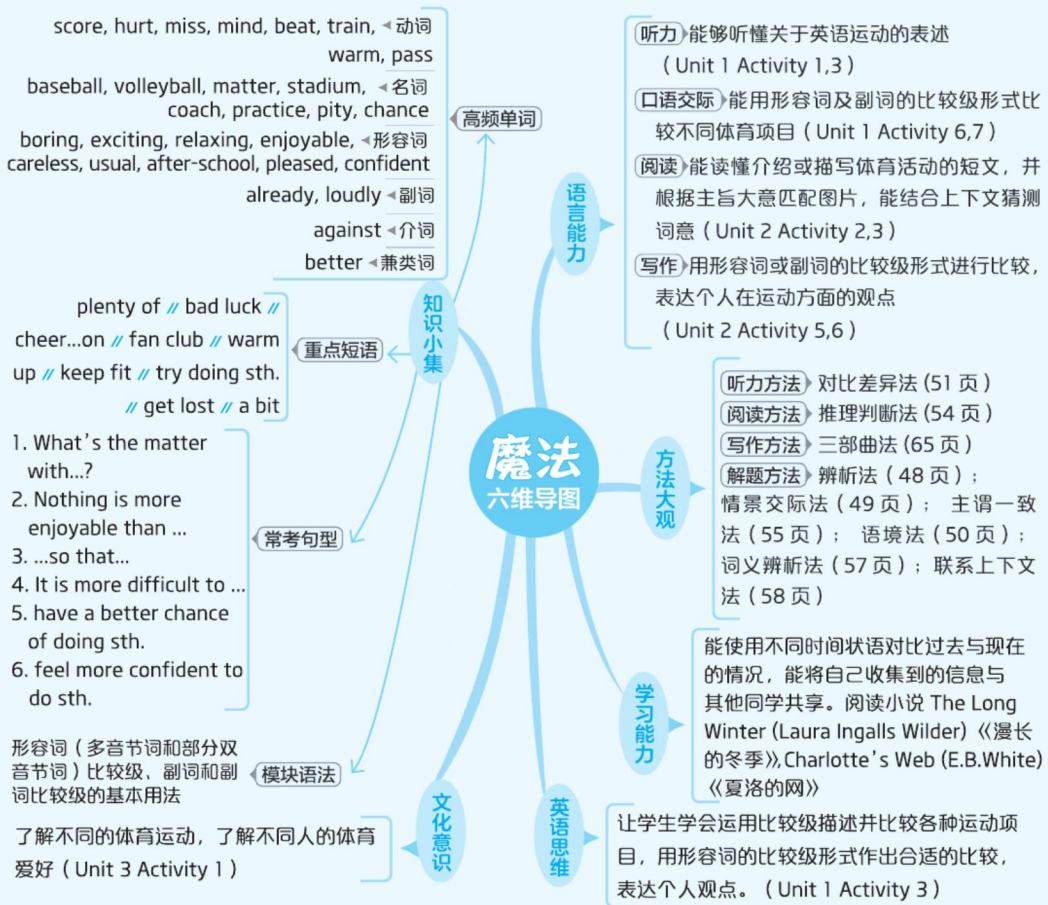
Module 3 Sports

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Unit 1 Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis.

必背单词

1. **boring** *adj.* 烦人的；无聊的（修饰物）→ bored *adj.* 烦闷的；厌倦的（修饰人）
2. **exciting** *adj.* 令人激动的；使人兴奋的（修饰物）→ excited *adj.* 兴奋的；激动的（修饰人）
3. **relaxing** *adj.* 令人愉悦的；使人放松的（修饰物）→ relaxed *adj.* 放松的（修饰人）
4. **already** *adv.* 已经，早已（常用于肯定句）→ yet（常用于否定句和疑问句中）
5. **hurt** *v.*（使）疼痛；（使）受伤→ hurt（过去式）
6. **enjoyable** *adj.* 令人愉快的；有乐趣的→ enjoy *v.* 喜欢→ enjoyment *n.* 娱乐
7. **miss** *v.* 未击中；未达到→ missing *adj.* 丢失的；不见的
8. **mind** *v.* 介意；讨厌；反对→其后跟动词的 -ing 形式
9. **baseball** *n.* 棒球

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10. **volleyball** *n.* 排球
11. **score** *v.* (体育比赛中) 得 (分)
12. **matter** *n.* 问题；麻烦
13. **Olympics** *n.* 奥林匹克运动会
14. **stadium** *n.* 体育场
15. **plenty** *pron.* 大量；众多

必背短语

16. a minute ago 一分钟前
17. bad luck 真倒霉
18. be sure about… 确信……

必背句子

19. Come and watch the football match **on TV**!
过来在电视上看足球比赛!
20. Last week the match on TV **was so boring** because no one scored at all.
上周电视上的比赛真无聊，因为根本就没人得分。
21. **What's the matter with** you? 你怎么了?
22. And **staying at home** was easier than going to the stadium.
并且呆在家里比去体育场更容易。
23. There's still **plenty of time** for them to score.
仍然还有很多时间够他们得分。

Unit 2 This year we are training more carefully.

必背单词

1. **beat** *v.* 打败；战胜→beat(过去式)
2. **careless** *adj.* 粗心的；疏忽的→careful(反义词) 细心的；认真的
3. **coach** *n.* 教练→coaches *pl.*
4. **train** *v.* (体育) 训练，操练→training *n.* 训练
5. **usual** *adj.* 通常的；平常的→usually *adv.* 通常→unusual(反义词)
6. **better** *adv.* 更好地； *adj.* 更好的→best(最高级)→good/well(原级)
7. **pleased** *adj.* 开心的；满足的→be pleased with… 对…感到满意
8. **loudly** *adv.* 响亮地；大声地→loud *adj.* 响亮的
9. **confident** *adj.* 自信的→confidence *n.* 自信
10. **against** *prep.* (在比赛或战斗中) 对 (某人或某事物)
11. **warm** *v.* 使暖和；使温暖
12. **pass** *v.* 传递；传送
13. **pity** *n.* 可惜；遗憾
14. **chance** *n.* 可能性；机会

必背短语

15. cheer…on 用欢呼声激励；为……加油
16. warm up 热身；做准备活动
17. play against 和……对打
18. be late for 迟到

必背句子

19. We all arrive **as early as we can so that** we have time to warm up.
我们都尽可能早地到达，以便我们有时间热身。
20. We are training harder **than usual** because the other team beat us last year.
现在我们训练比平时更加刻苦，因为另一个队去年击败了我们。
21. It **gets dark** earlier, so it is important not to **be late for** after-school practice.
天黑得更早，因此课外训练不要迟到是很重要的。
22. That means we **have a better chance of** winning. 那意味着我们获胜的希望更大。
23. They **cheer us on** loudly and we feel more confident to win the game. 他们大声为我们欢呼，对于赢得比赛我们会感到更加自信。

Unit 3 Language in use

必背短语

1. join the swimming club 加入游泳俱乐部
2. get lost 迷路
3. all the time 依然
4. go jogging 去慢跑

必背句子

5. They are **working hard** to learn English.
他们正努力地学习英语。
6. Mary is going to **get up early** because she needs to catch the first bus.
玛丽打算早早地起来，因为她需要赶第一趟公交车。
7. I wanted to choose a sport to **keep fit**.
我想选择一项运动来保持健康。

必背语法

8. This week's match is already **more exciting**.
本周的比赛已经更加激动人心了。
9. It is **more difficult** to practise in winter.
在冬天训练更加困难。
10. We are **training harder** than usual.
我们训练比平时更加刻苦。
11. This year we want to **do better**.
今年我们想做得更好。

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Unit 1 Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis.

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文

Listening and vocabulary 听力和词汇

1 Listen and number the sports as you hear them. 听录音并按所听到的顺序给运动项目标上序号。

课文听力1

baseball/'beɪsˌbɔ:l/ 棒球 □ basketball 篮球 □

football 足球 □ table tennis 乒乓球 □

tennis 网球 □ volleyball/'vɒliˌbɔ:l/ 排球 □

Now match the words with the pictures.

现在将单词和图片配对。

2 Look at the sports in Activity 1 and talk about them.Use the words in the box to help you. 看看活动 1 中的运动项目并讨论它们。用方框里的单词帮助你。

boring/'bɔ:rɪŋ/ 烦人的 dangerous 危险的
difficult 困难的 easy 容易的
exciting/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ 令人激动的
expensive 昂贵的 popular 受欢迎的
relaxing/rɪ'læksɪŋ/ 使人放松的 safe 安全的

3 Listen and read. 听一听并读一读。

课文朗读3

Daming: Hey, Tony.Come and watch the football match on TV! 嘿，托尼。过来在电视上看足球比赛！

Tony: OK.What's the score/skɔ:/? ① 好的。比分是多少？

Daming: Spain scored a minute ago. 西班牙一分钟前得分了。

Tony: Wow! That's fast! 哇！太快了！

Daming: That's right.Last week the match on TV was so boring because no one scored at all. ② So this week's match is already /ɔ:l'redi/ more exciting. ③ 没错。上周电视上的比赛真无聊，因为根本就没人得分。因此本周的比赛已经更令人兴奋了。

Betty: What's the matter/'mætə/ with you, Tony? ④ You look tired. 你怎么了，托尼？你看起来很累。

Tony: I'm really tired after last night's tennis match.And I hurt/hɜ:t/ my knee. ⑤ 昨晚的网球比赛之后我真的很累，并且我伤到了我的膝盖。

Daming: That's too bad! Sit down and watch the match. It's safer than playing tennis. 那太糟糕了！坐下来看比赛吧。这比打网球安全得多。

Betty: Yes, watching is not dangerous and it's more relaxing too! 是的，看比赛是没有危险的，并且也更令人放松。

Tony: Well, I'm not sure about that.Nothing is more enjoyable/ɪn'dʒɔɪəbl/ than playing tennis. ⑥ 哦，那个我不太肯定。没有什么比打网球更有乐趣了。

Betty: But you enjoyed watching the Olympics/ə'lɪmpɪks/ on TV, right? 但是你喜欢在电视上看奥运会，对吗？

Tony: Yes, but that's because it was cheaper than buying tickets for all the games. 是的，但是那是因为它比买所有运动项目的票更加便宜。

Daming: And staying at home was easier than going to the stadium/'steɪdiəm/. Oh, look at that! 并且呆在家里比去体育场更容易。噢，看那儿！

Tony: Oh, he missed/mɪst/! ⑦ Oh, bad luck! 噢，他射丢了！噢，真倒霉！

Daming: Never mind /maɪnd/. ⑧ There's still plenty/'plenti/ of time for them to score. 不要紧。仍然还有很多时间够他们得分。

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Everyday English 日常英语

That's too bad! 那太糟糕了！

I'm not sure about that. 那个我不太肯定。

Bad luck! 真倒霉！　Never mind. 不要紧。

Now check (√) the true sentences.

现在在正确的句子后打（√）。

1. This week's match is more exciting than last week's. 本周的比赛比上周的更加令人兴奋。
2. Tony played table tennis yesterday.
   托尼昨天打乒乓球了。
3. For Tony, playing tennis is more enjoyable than watching matches on TV. 对托尼来说，打网球比在电视上看比赛更令人愉快。
4. Watching the Olympics on TV was more expensive than buying tickets for the games. 在电视上看奥林匹克运动会比买运动项目的票更贵。
5. Going to the stadium was more difficult than staying at home.
   去体育场比呆在家里更难。

4 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. 用方框里的单词完成句子。

already 已经　hurt 伤害　matter 问题 mind 介意　miss 错过 Olympics 奥林匹克运动会　stadium 体育场

1. Why didn't Tony score? What is the _____ with him?
   为什么托尼没得分？他_____？
2. You lost the match? Never _____. Maybe you will win next time. 你输了比赛？没_____。可能你下次就会赢了。
3. I am not good at tennis. I always _____ the ball. 我不擅长打网球。我总是_____球。
4. The match began ten minutes ago and Spain is _____ winning. 比赛是十分钟前开始的，并且西班牙_____获胜。
5. The 2008 _____ were held in Beijing.
   2008 年_____是在北京举办的。
6. Watching football at home is easier than going to the _____.
   在家看足球比去_____更容易。
7. Tennis is a little dangerous because you may _____ your knee. （打）网球有点儿危险，因为你可能会_____你的膝盖。

5 Complete the passage about yourself. Use the words in Activity 1 to help you. 完成有关你自己的短文。用活动 1 中的单词帮助你。

My favourite sport is (1)_____. And I enjoy watching(2)_____. I am quite good at (3)_____. I do not like playing (4)_____. And I am not very good at (5)_____. 我最喜欢的运动是 (1)_____。并且我喜欢看 (2)_____。我很擅长 (3)_____。我不喜欢打（踢）(4)_____。而且我不是很擅长 (5)_____。

Pronunciation and speaking 发音和口语

6 Listen and notice how the speaker links the words.

听录音并注意说话者是怎样连读单词的。

1. Spain scored a minute ago.
   西班牙一分钟前得分了。
2. Last week the match on TV was so boring because no one scored at all.
   上周电视上的比赛很无聊，因为根本没人得分。
3. Oh, look at that. 哦，看那个。

Now listen again and repeat.

现在再听一遍并重复。

7 Work in pairs. Talk about the sports you like. 结对练习。谈论你喜欢的运动。

—*Hey, Bruce. Which sport do you like, swimming or running?*

嘿，布鲁斯。你喜欢哪一项运动，游泳还是跑步？

—*I like swimming. It's more relaxing than running.*

我喜欢游泳。它比跑步更令人放松。

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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 What's the score?

考点1 **score**/skɔː/ *n.* 意为“分数，得分”

它相当于 mark，都为可数名词。

e.g. Tom got a high score in the maths exam.

汤姆在数学考试中得了高分。

score 也可作动词，意为“得分”。

They scored the first 2 points in the basketball game.

他们在篮球比赛中得了第一个 2 分。

《中考在线1》 —What was the _____ of the football match last night?

—The result was 2:1. [温州改编]

A. value　B. score　C. choice　D. decision

点拨：用辨析法。value“价值”；score“分数，得分”；choice“选择”；decision“决定”。

② Last week the match on TV was so boring because no one scored at all.

考点2 **boring**/ˈbɔːrɪŋ/ *adj.* 烦人的，无聊的 ★

- boring 指事情本身无趣，常用来形容物。
- bored 指人感到厌烦的，常用来形容人。

e.g. Lily is bored with the boring film.

莉莉对这部无聊的电影感到厌烦。

拓展：

-ing 形容词	-ed 形容词
exciting 令人激动的	excited 激动的
relaxing 令人放松的	relaxed 放松的
surprising 令人惊讶的	surprised 惊讶的
interesting 有趣的	interested 感兴趣的
tiring 累人的	tired 疲倦的

小贴士

通常，-ed 形式的形容词表示（身体上或精神上的）状态或人内心的感受，常意为“感到……的”；而 -ing 形式的形容词则表示事物的性质或特征，常意为“令人……的”。

《中考在线2》 这部电影真乏味啊！

_____ _____ _____ movie it was！

《中考在线3》 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空，每空限填一词。

I felt _____ lying in the sun on the beach. (relax) [临沂]

考点3 **(not) at all** 根本（不）；一点儿也（不）

e.g. We don't speak English at all after class.

在课后我们根本不讲英语。

—Thank you very much. 非常感谢。

—Not at all. 不客气。

★ at all 的用法：

- 常用在否定句中或与表示否定意义的词连用。
- 可用来回答感谢或道歉。

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《中考在线4》—Would you mind cleaning the room, Tim? It's a real mess.

—_____. I'll do it right away, Dad. [丹东]

A. Not at all B. Yes, I'd love to C. Sorry, I can't D. Sure

点拨：本题用情景交际法。由“蒂姆，你介意打扫一下房间吗？”及回答中“我马上就做”可知答案。

③ So this week's match is already more exciting.

考点4 **already** /ɔːlˈredi/ *adv.* 早已；已经

e.g. There are too many hotels here already. ★辨析：already, yet 与 still

这儿的宾馆已经够多了。

I haven't finished the book yet.

我尚未读完那本书。

He's still living with his mother.

他仍与他母亲住在一起。

- already “已经”，通常用于肯定句中，置于句中或句末。
- yet “还，尚，已经”，通常用于否定句和疑问句中。
- still “还，仍然”；强调过去发生的事情及存在的状况目前还在延续。

《中考在线5》根据句意及首字母，补全单词。 [海南]

Alice asked me to read the book *Harry Potter*, but I have a_____ read it twice.

④ What's the matter with you, Tony?

考点5 **What's the matter with sb.? 某人怎么了？**

“What's the matter?” 意为“怎么了？”，用来询问对方有什么问题或不顺心的事；表示询问“某人或某物出了什么问题”时，后面可接 with sb./sth.。

e.g. What's the matter, Tom? 汤姆，你怎么了？

What's the matter with your computer? 你的电脑怎么了？

《中考在线6》—Nick is not at school._____?

—He has a cold. [济南]

A. Who's that B. What's the matter

C. How old is he D. How much is it

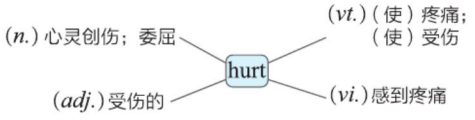
（某人/某物）怎么了？

- What's up (with sb./sth.)?
- What's wrong (with sb./sth.)?
- What's the matter (with sb./sth.)?
- What's the trouble (with sb./sth.)?

⑤ And I hurt my knee.

考点6 **hurt** /hɜːt/ *v.* (使) 疼痛；(使) 受伤

hurt 的用法



e.g. My legs hurt, so I can't walk. 我腿疼，所以我不能走路了。

He got hurt in playing football. 他在踢足球中受伤了。

Does your right leg still hurt badly? 你的右腿仍然疼得厉害吗？

《中考在线7》He _____ (hurt) his back in the match last week.

小贴士

hurt 的过去式和过去分词都为 hurt。

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⑥ Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis.

enjoyable 为形容词，enjoy(v.) + able → enjoyable(adj.) 意为“令人愉快的；有乐趣的”。其动词形式为 enjoy，其后常跟动名词形式。

考点7 **enjoyable** /ɪnˈdʒɔɪəbl/ *adj.* 令人愉快的；有乐趣的

e.g. The film was quite enjoyable. 这部电影相当有趣。

-able 为形容词后缀，其构成方式如下：★

名词 + -able	comfortable（舒适的）reasonable（有道理的）valuable（有价值的）fashionable（时尚的）
动词 + -able	recyclable（可回收利用的）eatable（可食的）drinkable（可饮用的）

《中考在线8》 —Wuhan is a beautiful city.

—Yes, and I feel _____ to live there.

A. comfortable　B. worried　C. afraid　D. tired

点拨：此题用语境法。由第一句句意“武汉是个美丽的城市。”可知“住在那里感到很舒适”。

⑦ Oh, he missed!

考点8 **miss** /mɪs/ *v.* 未击中，未达到

e.g. He shot the goal but missed. 他对准球门射球，但没射中。

Miss Rose misses her parents, but unluckily, she missed the bus to her parents' home.

罗丝小姐想父母了，但是很不幸，她错过了回父母家的公交车。

She missed going to the party. 她没能参加聚会。

miss 的其他含义：



miss doing sth. 错过做某事

《中考在线9》 My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I _____ half of it. [无锡]

A. missed　B. was missing　C. will miss　D. would miss

⑧ Never mind.

可用于安慰对方，也可用于回答别人的道歉。

考点9 **Never mind.** 没关系

e.g. —I missed the basketball match yesterday.

我错过了昨天的篮球比赛。

—Never mind. It was a boring match.

没关系。那是一场无聊的比赛。（安慰对方）

—Sorry to have kept you waiting. 让你久等了，很抱歉。

—Never mind. 没关系。（回答对方的道歉）

Would you mind making some room for the patient?

你介意给这位病人让点地方吗？ mind 后接动名词

Do you mind my opening the window? 你介意我打开窗户吗？ if I open the window

★ mind 的相关搭配：

- mind (sb./sb.'s) doing sth. 介意(某人)做某事
- mind not doing sth. 介意没有做某事
- Do/Would you mind...? 回答：No, of course not./You'd better not...

《中考在线10》 根据汉语提示写出正确单词。 [乐山]

It's so hot here. Would you mind _____（打开）the windows for me?

中考在线答案 1. B　2. What a boring　3. relaxed　4. A　5. already　6. B　7. hurt　8. A　9. A　10. opening

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Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

(答案见285页)

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法

对比差异法(在听力中，如果涉及两个事物进行比较，我们应对所听内容进行归纳整理，提取各自的有效信息，加以对比，找出差异。)

听力过程

课文听力1

听1，选择最佳答案

1. What sports does Daming like best?

A. Basketball.

B. Baseball.

C. Football.

2. Betty said that football is more _____ than baseball in most countries.

A. boring

B. exciting

C. popular

3. Betty will _____ with Daming.

A. play football　　B. play tennis

C. play table tennis

4. What does Betty think of swimming?

A. It's relaxing.

B. It's boring.

C. It's interesting.

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

(答案见285页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. This is really a _____ movie and we are all _____ with it.

A. boring; boring　　B. bored; bored

C. boring; bored　　D. bored; boring

2. —It's too cold today. Would you mind _____ the window?

—Certainly not. Go ahead. [安顺]

A. to close　　B. closing

C. close　　D. closed

3. —What do you think of the movie *Operation Red Sea*?

—Wonderful. I've never seen a movie _____ than it. [广东]

A. more excited　　B. more exciting

C. most excited　　D. most exciting

4. —Has your sister finished reading _____?

—Yes. She has _____ finished it. [巴中]

A. yet; yet　B. yet; already　C. already; yet

5. —Simon, where do you want to eat?

—_____. I eat anything. [苏州]

A. I don't mind　　B. My pleasure

C. Good idea　　D. Certainly not

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

6. What's the _____ (比分) now?

7. You look tired. What's the m_____ with you?

8. I'm not good at tennis. I always _____ (未击中) the ball.

9. Bad luck! Anna h_____ her feet in the football match yesterday.

10. We spent several _____ (令人愉快的) days in Paris.

三、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

boring, matter, because, close, already

11. Mary didn't come to school yesterday _____ she was ill.

12. It's very _____ to sit there without anything to do.

13. —Would you mind _____ the window?

—Of course not.

14. —What's the _____ with you?

—I caught a cold.

15. We have _____ finished the job.

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Unit 2 This year we are training more carefully.

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文及导读

导读批注

原文译文 · 导读

Reading and vocabulary 阅读与词汇

Pre-reading（读前）

Qs: 1. Do you like football?

2. Have you played football or watched football matches?

批 体裁：

记叙文

1 Work in pairs. Talk about the pictures. Use the words and expressions in the box to help you.

两人一组练习。谈论图片。用方框中的单词和短语来帮你。

beat/biːt/ 打败	**careless/ˈkeələs/** 粗心的	cheer... on 为……加油
coach/kəʊtʃ/ 教练	fan club 球迷俱乐部	
play **against/əˈgenst/** 和……比赛	**train/treɪn/** 训练	

批 文章结构：

层进结构

- Para.1: The training of the school team
- Para.2: It is more difficult to practice in winter.
- Para.3: We are playing better as a team now.
- Para.4: We hope to have more fans.

2 Read the passage and complete the table. 读文章并完成表格。

While-reading（读中）

Qs: 1. What makes practice difficult in winter?

2. Why their coach is pleased?

3.How can they have a better chance of winning?

课文朗读2

Training hard 刻苦训练

By Li Daming 李大明撰写

1 It is Saturday tomorrow, but I am going to school. I am not going for lessons, but to play football. ① I am in our school team and we are going to play against another school next week. ② The **practice /ˈpræktɪs/** starts at 10 am. We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to **warm/wɔːm/ up**. ③ We are training harder than **usual /ˈjuːʒʊəl/** because the other team beat us last year. ④ This year we want to do **better/ˈbetə/**. 明天是星期六，但是我要去学校。我不是去上课，而是去踢足球。我在我们的校队，并且下周我们要对阵另一个学校。训练在上午 10 点开始。我们都尽可能早地到达，以便我们有时间热身。现在我们训练比平时更加刻苦，因为另一个队去年击败了我们。今年我们想要做得更好。

批 句子赏析：（加“二”部分）此句解释了冬天训练更加困难的原因，表达了运动员的拼搏精神。

2 It is more difficult to practise in winter because the days are short and the weather is cold too. It gets dark earlier, so it is important not to be late for after-school /ˈɑːftəˌskuːl/ practice. 在冬天训练更难，因为白天的时间短而且天气也冷。天黑得更早，因此课外训练不要迟到是很重要的。

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❸ Our coach is **pleased/pliːzd/** because we are playing better as a team now. ❺ Last year we were sometimes careless when we **passed /pɑːst/** the ball and we lost to the other team in the final match. ❻ What a **pity /ˈpɪti/**! ❼ This year we are training more carefully. That means we **have a** better **chance/tʃɑːns/ of** winning. ❽我们的教练很满意，因为我们现在作为一个团队踢得更好了。去年我们传球的时候有时很粗心并且在决赛中输给了另一个队。多么遗憾啊！今年我们训练更认真。那意味着我们获胜的希望更大。

❹ The fan club has fewer people this year. We hope to play well so that we have more fans to watch the matches. It is good to have our fans around. They cheer us on **loudly/ˈlaʊdli/** and we feel more confident/ˈkɒnfɪdənt/ to win the game. ❾ 球迷俱乐部今年人更少了。我们希望踢好，这样就有更多的球迷来观看比赛。有球迷在我们身边很好。他们大声为我们欢呼，对于赢得比赛我们会感到更加自信。

批 背景：

Who — Li Daming

When — Saturday tomorrow

What — go to school to play football

批 情感：

playing better as a team → made the coach pleased

having more fans → will make us more confident

Post-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（见65页）

What 什么	Why 为什么
1. We arrive _____. 我们到达_____。	
2. We are training _____ than _____. 我们训练得比_____更_____。	
3. It is _____ to practise in winter. 在冬天训练更加_____。	
4. Our coach is _____. 我们的教练是_____。	

3 Complete the passage with the words in the box. 用方框中所给的单词完成短文。

against 对抗　chance 机会　coach 教练　practice 练习　short 短的　usual 通常

We all know (1)_____ makes perfect.But it is more difficult to practise in winter because the days are (2)_____ and it is cold. The team is training harder than (3)_____. Their (4)_____ is pleased with them.They are going to play (5)_____ a team from another school next week, and they have a good (6)_____ of winning. 我们都知道 (1)_____能生巧。但是在冬天训练更加困难因为白天很 (2)_____并且天气寒冷。球队训练得比 (3)_____更刻苦。他们的 (4)_____对他们很满意。下周他们要和另一个学校的球队 (5)_____，他们获胜的 (6)_____很大。

4 Put the words in the box into pairs with opposite meanings. 把方框中意思相反的单词配对。

badly 糟糕地　carefully 认真地　carelessly 马虎地　difficult 困难的　early 早的
easy 容易的　late 迟　quickly 迅速地　slowly 缓慢地　well 好

badly—well 糟糕地——好

Writing 写作

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for your school basketball team.

完成句子，以便这就是你们学校篮球队的真实情况。

1. It is...and the basketball team... 它是……并且篮球队……

2. The practice starts at...but they... 练习开始于……，但是他们……

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3. Last year... 去年……　　4. This year... 今年……

5. The coach is pleased/is not pleased with them because... 教练对他们感到满意 / 不满意因为……

6. So they now have a better/poor chance of... 所以他们现在……的希望更大 / 渺茫。

Learning to learn 学会学习

You can use *at that time/yesterday/last week/last month/last year*...to talk about what people did in the past; and use *now/today/this week/this month/this year*...to talk about what they do now. 你能用 at that time/yesterday/last week/last month/last year... 谈论人们过去做的事情；用 now/today/this week/this month/this year... 谈论他们现在做的事情。

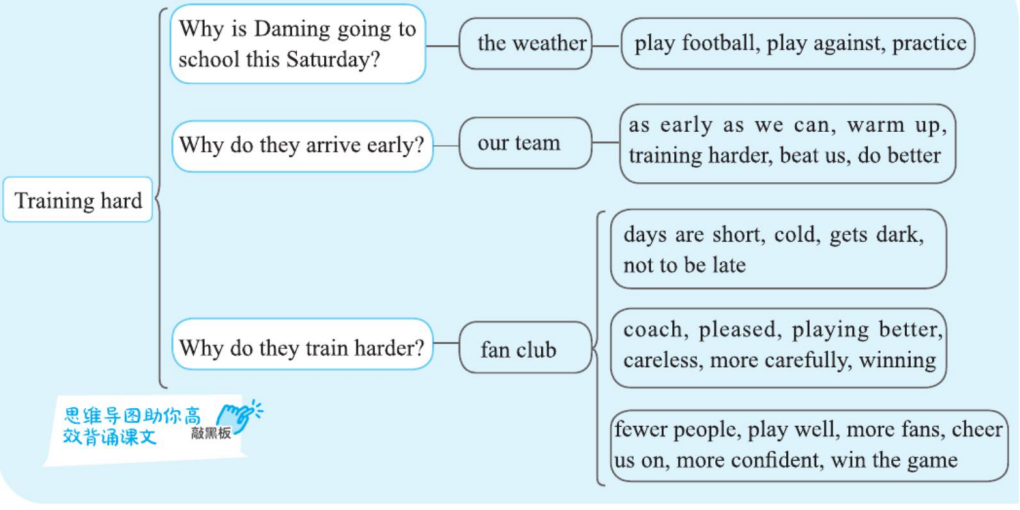
6 Add some more details about your school basketball team. Write a passage.

增加更多关于你们校篮球队的细节。写一篇短文。

It is Saturday morning and the school basketball team is training hard.

周六早晨学校篮球队正在刻苦训练。

课文背诵指南



Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

（答案见285页）

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法

推理判断法（通过文章的字面意思去推测文章的隐含意思，从而得出正确答案。）

阅读过程

一、快速阅读 2，完成下面的问题

1. 从文中找出含有 difficult 比较级的句子。

_____

二、细读课文，完成下列各题

2. Why is Daming going to school on Saturday?

（细节理解题）

_____

3. ⊙ How do they practise this year?

（推理判断题）

_____

4. That means we have a better chance of winning.（译为汉语）

_____

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Ⅲ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

·考点应用

·考点批注

① I am not going for lessons, but to play football.

考点1 **not…but…** 不是……而是……

e.g. Jim likes not green, but blue. 吉姆喜欢的不是绿色，而是蓝色。

Not you but Mike is wrong. 不是你而是迈克错了。

Our school is not big, but too small.

我们的学校不是大，而是太小了。

not...but...

- 连接两个宾语。
- 连接两个主语，谓语动词遵循“就近原则”。
- 连接两个表语。

《中考在线1》不是你而是大明错了。

_____ you _____ Daming _____ wrong.

点拨：此题用主谓一致法。not...but... 连接两个主语时，谓语动词应遵循“就近原则”。

② I am in our school team and we are going to play against another school next week.

敲黑板 中考重点词！

考点2 **against**/əˈgenst/ *prep.*（在比赛或战斗中）对……

e.g. Tomorrow Tom will play against Jack in the match.

在明天的比赛中，汤姆将对阵杰克。

I'm against doing anything before the police arrive.

against 是介词，后接动词时要用动词的 -ing 形式。

我反对在警察到达之前做任何事。

The rain beat against the window. 雨点击打着窗户。

Jim stood against the table. 吉姆靠着桌子站着。

★ against 的一词多义：



《中考在线2》The young deer refused to run away. He decided to fight a_____ the dogs.

③ We all arrive as early as we can so that we have time to warm up.

考点3 **so that** 因此，以便 ★

e.g. He worked hard so that he could get good grades.

用 in order that 转换

(=He worked hard in order to get good grades.)

用 in order to 转换

他努力学习，以便能取得好成绩。

The boy was ill so that he didn't go to school.

这个男孩病了，结果他没去上学。

★ so that 的用法：

- 引导目的状语从句。从句中常用情态动词 may，might，can，could 等，主从句连接紧凑，无逗号相隔。
- 引导结果状语从句。从句中根据需要使用相应的时态，主从句间可有逗号相隔。

《中考在线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. [东营]

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

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⑥ Last year we were sometimes careless when we passed the ball and we lost to the other team in the final match.

考点9 **careless**/ˈkeələs/ *adj.* 粗心的；疏忽的 反义词为 careful

e.g. Paul is a careless boy. He always makes mistakes.
保罗是一个粗心大意的男孩。他总是犯错误。

★类似的词还有：homeless 无家可归的，colourless 无色的，endless 无尽的，helpless 无助的。

《中考在线8》结合句意用括号内所给词的适当形式填空。 [大庆]
How _____ (care) you are! You have left your book at home again!

考点10 **pass**/pɑːs/ *v.* 传递；传送

考向1 用于球类运动时，可作及物动词和不及物动词，意为“传球”。

e.g. He passed the ball to Owen. 他把球传给了欧文。
Why do they keep passing back to the goalkeeper?
他们为什么总是把球回传给守门员？

考向2 表示“给；递”时，作及物动词。

e.g. Could you please pass me a bottle of Coke (=pass a bottle of Coke to me)? 请递给我一瓶可乐，好吗？

pass sb. sth.= pass sth. to sb. 把某物传给某人。

⑦ What a pity!

考点11 **pity** /ˈpɪti/ *n.* 遗憾，同情，可惜，怜悯

★ pity 的用法：
- What a pity！意为“真遗憾啊！”。常用于口语中。
- It's a pity that... 意为“很遗憾……”。
- have pity on 意为“同情，怜悯”。

《中考在线9》—Do I look nice in this fur coat, Millie?
—Mom, please don't buy it. We should have _____ on wild animals. [苏州]

⑧ That means we have a better chance of winning.

考点12 **have a...chance of...** 有……的希望

e.g. She has only a slim chance of passing the exam.
她通过考试的希望很渺茫。
He has a chance to win. 他有机会赢。

have a...chance of doing
have a chance to do sth.

《中考在线10》If you work harder, you'll have another _____ to play the violin at a concert. [天津]
A. sleep B. chance C. mistake D. problem

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。sleep 睡觉；chance 机会；mistake 错误；problem 问题。由“如果你再努力点儿”，可知是“你会有另一个在音乐会上拉小提琴的机会”。

⑨ They cheer us on loudly and we feel more confident to win the game.

敲黑板 中考重点单词！

考点13 **cheer** /tʃɪə(r)/ *v.* 欢呼；喝彩；加油 ★

cheer
- cheer on：向……欢呼；为……鼓励加油
- cheer up：使……高兴/振奋起来
- cheer for：为……喝彩叫好

e.g. We all cheer him on loudly. 我们都大声地为他加油。
You should cheer yourself up. 你应该使自己振作起来。
We all cheer for him. 我们都为他鼓劲加油。

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warm up 意为“热身；做准备活动”，是不及物动词短语。
warm up 还可意为“(使)活跃起来，热情起来”。

考点4 **warm up** 热身；做准备活动

e.g. If you do not warm up before taking exercise, you may hurt yourself. 如果运动前不做准备活动，你可能会伤着自己。

The party warmed up as soon as he arrived.
他一到，聚会就活跃起来了。

④ We are training harder than usual because the other team beat us last year.




n. 火车 ←train→ v. 训练

考点5 **train**/treɪn/ *v.* 训练，操练

e.g. The university students are training for the boat race.
这些大学生正在为划船比赛进行训练。（不及物动词）

He trains the Olympic team. 他训练奥林匹克队。（及物动词）

Nowadays China's high-speed trains are very famous around the world. 如今中国的高铁世界闻名。

★ usual 的用法：
- as usual 像往常一样
- than usual 比平常

考点6 **usual** /ju:ʒʊəl/ *adj.* 通常的；平常的

e.g. As usual, there weren't many people at the meeting.
像往常一样，来开会的人并不多。

She got up later than usual. 她起床比平常晚。

usual adj. 通常的 ↔(反义词) unusual adj. 不寻常的
usually adv. 通常 ↔(反义词) unusually adv. 不寻常地

《中考在线4》 像往常一样，杰克今天又迟到了。

_____, Jack was late again today.

《中考在线5》 Bill u_____ gets home at 6:00, but today he didn't get home until 7:00. **[海南]**

考点7 **beat** /bi:t/ *v.* 打败，战胜。过去式 beat，过去分词 beaten。

辨析： beat 与 win

beat	+人 / 一个集体 (a team, a class, a school 等) **e.g.** He beat me at chess. 他下棋赢了我。
win	+奖品、奖学金、名誉、财产、战争或运动等 **e.g.** Mary won first place in the competition. 玛丽在竞赛中获得第一名。



beat sb.(in the match)
(在比赛中)打败了某人



win the match
赢了比赛

e.g. If you beat him, we'll win this match.
如果你击败他，我们将会赢得这场比赛。

《中考在线6》 Their football team was _____ in that important game. **[威海]**

A. won　　B. beaten　　C. failed

⑤ Our coach is pleased because we are playing better as a team now.

be pleased with sb./sth.
对某人 / 某事感到满意
be pleased at sth.
对某事感到满意
be pleased to
乐意……；因……而高兴

考点8 **pleased**/pli:zd/ *adj.* 高兴的，开心的；满意的

e.g. I'm very pleased with your success. 我对你的成功感到很满意。

He was very pleased at the news. 听到这个消息他感到非常高兴。

I'm very pleased to meet you. 见到你我非常高兴。

《中考在线7》 格林先生对他的学生们感到满意。

Mr. Green is _____ _____ his students.

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《中考在线11》—Little Jenny looks unhappy today.
—Don't worry. A box of chocolates will _____ her _____. [苏州]
A. give; up B. wake; up C. cheer; up D. pick; up

考点14 **loudly** /ˈlaʊdli/ *adv.* 响亮地；大声地
e.g. He spoke loudly and angrily. 他生气地大声说话。

loud (adj. 响亮的)+ly(副词后缀)=loudly

《中考在线12》We had a football match yesterday. Our fans cheered us on _____ and we felt more confident. [天津]
A. slowly B. loudly C. nearly D. carelessly
点拨：用联系上下文法解题。由"我们感到更加自信了"可推知是"我们的球迷大声为我们加油"。

中考在线答案 1. Not; but; is 2. against 3. B 4. As usual 5. usually 6. B 7. pleased with 8. careless 9. pity 10. B 11. C 12. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

(答案见285页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. He lost the baseball match just now and felt sad. Let's _____ him _____.
A. cheer; of B. cheer; in
C. cheer; up D. cheer; for

2. —*Harry Potter* is _____ an interesting novel _____ I want to read it again.
— I agree with you. [咸宁]
A. so; that B. too; to
C. such; that D. as; as

3. Ben was helping his mother when the rain began to beat heavily _____ windows.
【导学号：6017606】[内蒙古]
A. against B. across C. above D. below

4. The smile on my teacher's face showed that she was _____ with me. [定西]
A. sad B. pleased C. worried D. angry

5. —Who will you ask to help with the work, Lucy or Lily?
—Lily. She is much _____. [海南]
A. careful B. more careful C. most careful

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. I am _____ (confidence) in myself.

7. The boy is very _____ (care), so there are many mistakes in his homework.

8. Tom often practices _____ (pass) the ball.

9. Miss Zhou _____ (usual) rides a bike to work. Riding keeps her thin and fit.

10. Talking _____ (loud) in the library is impolite.

三、根据汉语完成句子

11. 一班的学生有希望获胜。
The students of Class One have _____ _____ _____ _____.

12. 我们比平常训练得更刻苦，因为我们想打败他们。
We are_____ _____ than _____ because we want to beat them.

13. 上个月我们和另一所学校打比赛输了。
Last month, we _____ _____ another school and _____.

14. 莉莉想买的不是短裙，而是一件连衣裙。
Lily wants to buy_____a short skirt, _____a dress.

15. 像往常一样，今天李老师给我们讲了一个有趣的故事。
_____ _____, Mr Li told us an interesting story today.

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Unit 3 Language in use

I. 课文原文、译文

Language practice 语言练习

This week's match is already more exciting. 本周的比赛已经更加激动人心了。

It is more difficult to practise in winter. 在冬天训练更加困难。

We are training harder than usual. 我们训练比平时更加刻苦。

This year we want to do better. 今年我们想做得更好。

1 Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and talk about the sports. Use the words in the box to help you. 结对练习。看图片并讨论运动。用方框里的单词来帮助你。

boring 烦人的	cheap 便宜的	difficult 困难的	easy 容易的
exciting 令人兴奋的	expensive 昂贵的	popular 受欢迎的	relaxing 令人放松的

—*What's your favourite sport?* 你最喜欢的运动是什么?

—*My favourite sport is swimming. It's exciting.* 我最喜欢的运动是游泳。它是令人兴奋的。

Now compare the sports. 现在比较这些运动。

1. *Table tennis is more exciting than tennis.* 乒乓球比网球更令人兴奋。

2. Tennis is... 网球是……　3. Basketball is... 篮球是……

4. Football is... 足球是……

5. Swimming is... 游泳是……　6. Baseball is... 棒球是……

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

用括号中所给单词的正确形式完成句子。

1. We trained _____ (hard) this year than last year. 我们今年训练得比去年_____(刻苦)。

2. The team played _____ (well) on Saturday than on Tuesday. 球队周六比周二打得_____(好)。

3. They practised _____ (carefully) this week than last week. 他们这周比上周练得_____(认真)。

4. Playing football is _____ (exciting) than watching it. 踢足球比看足球_____(令人激动的)。

5. Playing tennis is _____ (expensive) than swimming. 打网球比游泳_____(贵的)。

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

用括号中所给单词的正确形式完成句子。

Tom did his homework *carelessly* (careless). 汤姆做作业粗心(粗心的)。

The music is *loud* (loud). 音乐声音大(声音大的)。

1. They are working _____ (hard) to learn English. 他们正_____(努力地)学习英语。

2. This bike was _____ (cheap), so we decided to buy it.

这辆自行车是_____(便宜的),所以我们决定买下它。

3. The teacher speaks _____ (slow) and _____ (careful).

老师讲得_____(慢的)并且_____(认真的)。

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4. Mary is going to get up _____ (early) because she needs to catch the first bus.
玛丽打算_____(早地)起床，因为她需要赶第一趟公交车。

5. Running is very _____ (easy). You can do it anywhere.
跑步是很_____(容易的)。你可以在任何地方做。

6. I do not like to be _____ (late). 我不喜欢_____(迟到的)。

7. I am afraid our team is doing very _____ (bad). 我担心我们的球队做得很_____(糟糕的)。

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.
用括号里所给单词的正确形式完成短文。

I wanted to choose a sport to **keep fit**. ① First I tried swimming. I **joined** the swimming club, but the lessons were (1)_____ (expensive) than I thought. ② So I stopped swimming and tried running. The running club is (2)_____ (popular) than the swimming club. We ran (3)_____ (slowly) in the park. Soon, I felt that running was (4)_____ (boring)! I decided to try something (5)_____(exciting). I went walking in the mountains. Once we got lost in the mountains, and I hurt my leg (6)_____ (badly). It is a bit (7)_____ (dangerous) to walk in the mountains, but I like the sport all the same. 我想选择一项运动来保持健康。首先我尝试游泳。我参加了游泳俱乐部，但是课程比我想象中要(1)_____(昂贵的)，因此我停止了游泳，尝试跑步。跑步俱乐部比游泳俱乐部更(2)_____(受欢迎的)。我们在公园里(3)_____(慢慢地)跑。很快，我感到跑步是(4)_____(无聊的)！我决定尝试一些(5)_____(令人兴奋的)事情。我去山里走路。有一次我们在山里迷了路，我的腿受伤(6)_____(严重地)。在山里走路是有点(7)_____(危险的)，但是我依然喜欢这项运动。

5 Listen and choose the correct answer. 听并选择正确的答案。



1. What was the race? 这是什么比赛?
a) Boys' 800 metres. 男子 800 米。 b) Girls' 800 metres. 女子 800 米。
c) Girls' 400 metres. 女子 400 米。

2. How many classes took part in the race? 有多少个班参加了这个比赛?
a) One. 一个。 b) Four. 四个。 c) Eight. 八个。

3. Who ran faster than the others at first? 开始时谁跑得比其他人都快?
a) Joy. 乔伊。 b) Sandy. 桑迪。 c) Mary. 玛丽。

4. What happened to Sandy later on? 后来桑迪发生了什么?
a) She stopped. 她停下来了。 b) She ran slowly. 她跑得很慢。 c) She cried. 她哭了。

5. —Who finally won? 谁最后赢了?
—A student from _____. 一个来自_____的学生。
a) Class 4 四班 b) Class 5 五班 c) Class 1 一班



6 Read the passage and complete the sentences. 读短文并完成句子。

A lot of people around the world enjoy jogging. Jogging means running slowly, but it is still faster than walking. In the mornings and evenings, you can **see people jogging** in parks or along city streets. ③ Jogging is cheaper than many sports—to start, just get some comfortable sports clothes and good running shoes. 全世界有很多人喜欢慢跑。慢跑就是慢慢地跑，但它仍然比步行要快。在早晨和晚上，你会看到人们在公园里或者沿着城市里的街道慢跑。慢跑比许多运动更便宜——要开始，只需有舒适的运动服和好

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的跑步鞋就可以了。

I enjoy jogging with my friends Tommy and Anna. In the early mornings, we often go jogging in the park. Then we are ready for school. At weekends, we **sometimes** go jogging in the countryside. ④ It is more fun than jogging in the city and we feel good in the fresh air. The more you go jogging, the healthier you will feel. Just try it! 我喜欢和我的朋友汤米和安娜一起慢跑。清晨我们经常在公园慢跑。然后我们准备好去上学。在周末，我们有时候去乡下慢跑。它比在城市里慢跑更有趣并且在新鲜的空气中我们感觉很好。你慢跑得越多，你就会感觉越健康。试试看！

1. Jogging means _____. 慢跑意思是_____。
2. Walking is _____ than jogging. 步行比慢跑_____。
3. To start jogging, you only need some _____. 要开始慢跑，你只需要一些_____。
4. Jogging in the countryside is _____ than jogging in the city.
   在乡下慢跑比在城市里慢跑_____。
5. The more you go jogging, _____ you will feel. 你慢跑得越多，你就会感觉_____。

Around the world 世界各地

The marathon race 马拉松比赛

The marathon gets its name from a battle over 2, 500 years ago between the Greeks and the Persians. The battle happened at a place called Marathon. After the Greeks won the battle, a soldier ran over forty kilometres to tell people the good news. Today's marathon race, an important Olympic sport, is popular all over the world. Thousands of people race in many different marathons every year. 马拉松比赛因 2 500 多年前希腊人和波斯人之间的一场战争而得名。这场战争发生在一个叫马拉松的地方。当希腊人赢得战争后，一个士兵跑了 40 多公里告诉人们这个好消息。今天的马拉松比赛，是一项重要的奥林匹克运动，在全世界都受到欢迎。每年有成千上万人参加多种不同的马拉松比赛。

Module task: Making a sports poster 模块任务：制作一张运动海报

7 **Work in groups. Talk about your favourite Olympic sports and choose one for your poster.**
小组活动。谈论你最喜欢的奥林匹克运动并且为你的海报选择一项运动。

A: *What's your favourite Olympic sport?* 你最喜欢的奥林匹克运动是什么?

B: *My favourite Olympic sport is...* 我最喜欢的奥林匹克运动是……

A: *Why do you like it?* 你为什么喜欢它?

B: *I like it because...* 我喜欢它是因为……

...

8 **Make a poster. Find a photo for your favourite Olympic sport and include it in the poster.**
制作海报，找一张你们最喜欢的一项奥林匹克运动的照片并且把它放在海报里。

Our favourite Olympic sport 我们最喜欢的奥林匹克运动

- Our favourite Olympic sport is swimming/table tennis/...
  我们最喜欢的奥林匹克运动是游泳 / 乒乓球 /……
- We like it because it is exciting, popular... 我们喜欢它是因为它是令人兴奋的，受欢迎的……
- It is more exciting than... 它比……更令人兴奋。

9 **Show your poster to your classmates.** 把你们的海报向你们的同学们展示。

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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 wanted to choose a sport to keep fit.

考点1 **keep fit 意为“保持健康”**

e.g. You should eat vegetables to keep fit. 你应该吃蔬菜保持健康。

★ keep 的固定搭配：
- keep away from 远离
- keep healthy/fit 保持健康
- keep in touch with sb. 和某人保持联系
- keep up with 跟上；赶上

② I joined the swimming club, but the lessons were (1)____ (expensive) than I thought.

考点2 **join** /dʒɔɪn/ *v.* 参与，联结，加入 ★

e.g. Li Ming joined the party last year. 李明去年入党了。

People want to take part in activities on holidays.
人们在假期中想参与活动。

Would you like to join in the discussion with us?
你想和我们一起参与到讨论中来吗？

《中考在线1》 In order to win the pneumonia Resistance War（抗击新型肺炎战），lots of medical workers from all over the country enthusiastically _____ the medical team to help the patients.

A. joined　　B. joined in　　C. took part in　　D. attended

★ 辨析 join, take part in 与 join in
- join 加入到某个团体中，从而成为其中一员。
- take part in 参与某事或某活动。
- join in 参与活动，常接表竞赛、娱乐、游戏等活动的名词。

③ In the mornings and evenings, you can see people jogging in parks or along city streets.

考点3 **see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事**

e.g. He often sees the boy stay at home alone.
他经常看见这个男孩独自在家。

He saw the boy crying in his bedroom.
他看见男孩正在自己的卧室里哭。

《中考在线2》 I saw her _____ flowers in the garden when I passed by.　　[天水]

A. to water　　B. water　　C. watering　　D. watered

- see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事
- see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事

④ At weekends, we sometimes go jogging in the countryside.

考点4 **sometimes** /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时

e.g. Sometimes I go to school on foot. 我有时走路去上学。

She helped Tom some times. 她帮了汤姆几次。

I will visit the Great Wall sometime/some time next year.
明年某个时候我将去参观长城。

It will take us some time to finish the work.
完成这项工作将花费我们一段时间。

类似用法的动词（短语）还有 hear（听到），notice（注意到），watch（注视），look at（看见），listen to（听），find（发现）等。

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《中考在线3》Father _____ goes to the gym with me although he dislikes going there. [日照]

A. never B. hardly C. seldom D. sometimes

点拨：考查副词用法辨析。句意为“尽管父亲不喜欢去体育馆，但是他有时带我去那里”。never 意为“从来不”；hardly“几乎不”；seldom“很少”；sometimes“有时”。句中的 although 表示转折，故选 D。

中考在线答案 1. A 2. C 3. D

辨 析：sometimes, sometime, some times 与 some time

- sometimes 有时。表频率，对其提问要用 how often。
- sometime 某个时候。对其提问要用 when。
- some times 几次；几回。对其提问要用 how many times。
- some time 某个时候
  ①相当于 sometime。
  ②一段时间。对其提问要用 how long。

Ⅲ. 模块语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

点拨微课堂

形容词比较级（二）和副词的比较级

考点 1 部分双音节和多音节的形容词和副词比较级的构成：

考向 1：①部分双音节词和多音节词，在该词前面加 more 构成比较级。

beautiful—more beautiful
careful—more careful
dangerous—more dangerous
heavily—more heavily

②由形容词加 -ly 构成的双音节词和多音节词，也是在该词前加 more 构成比较级。

quickly—more quickly
slowly—more slowly busily—more busily
difficultly—more difficultly

考向 2：不规则变化：

原级	比较级
good/well	better
bad/ill	worse
many/much	more
little	less
far	farther/further

速记小筏：合二为一共三对，“坏”“病”“两”多并两“好”；
一分为二有两个，一是“远”来，二是“老”；
还有一词含双意，只记“少”来不记“小”。

《中考在线1》—What do you think of the band's performance?
—It could be _____. I think they're feeling very nervous. [江西]

A. good B. better C. bad D. worse

点拨：good 好的；better 更好的；bad 糟糕的；worse 更差的。由 I think they're feeling very nervous. 可知，如果不紧张可能会更好。

考点 2 形容词比较级的特殊用法

考向 1：比较级 + and + 比较级，表示“越来越……”。

e.g. The earth is getting warmer and warmer. 地球正变得越来越暖和。

《中考在线2》—Roy never likes junk food.
—Neither do I. That's probably why I'm becoming _____ now. [安顺]

A. healthy and healthy
B. more and more healthily
C. weaker and weaker
D. healthier and healthier

考向 2：“the + 比较级，the + 比较级”结构表示“越……就越……”。

e.g. The more she thought about it, the more depressed she felt.
她越想这件事就越感到沮丧。

《中考在线3》—You have made such great progress on your English.
—Thanks. I believe _____ you work, _____ you will be. [青海]

A. the less; the better B. the harder; the better
C. the better; the worse

考点 3 副词

考向 1：副词是指在句中表示行为或状态特征的词，用以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句。副词

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V. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

点拨微课堂

写作小练笔

The Hero in My Heart

[Li Daming is going to school to play football tomorrow. They are going to play against another school next week.] [But it is more difficult to practice in winter because the days are short and the weather is cold too.] [This year they want to do better, so they are training harder and more carefully than usual. Their coach is pleased with them because of their teamwork, so they may have a better chance of winning.] If more fans can cheer us on loudly, we will feel more confident to win the game.

交代"who, when, what"

指出difficulty

说明chance

模块主题

Add some more details about your school basketball team. Write a passage.

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

首先确定主题为"学校的篮球队"，其次将学校篮球队训练的时间等情况进行介绍。

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

三部曲法（一、明确主题；二、运动与人；三、运动情感）

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

三部曲法：
- 明确主题：the school basketball team
- 运动与人：It's quite cold but they don't care...
- 运动与情感：This year they are playing well and practising carefully...

经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	basketball, careless, pass, carefully
短语	train hard, warm up, be pleased with, be interested in
句子	1. Last year the team lost all their matches because... 2. They were... when they...

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

It is Saturday morning and the school basketball team is training hard. The practice starts at 9 o'clock but they arrive early to warm up. It's quite cold but they don't care. Last year the team lost all their matches because they didn't train hard and they were sometimes careless when they passed the ball. This year they are playing well and practising carefully. The coach is pleased with them because they are training hard and that means they now have a better chance of winning.

名师点评：本文运用了"三部曲法"描写了学校篮球队的生活，特别表达了他们对运动的执着与喜爱。不仅用 practice, be pleased with, have a better chance of... 将文章的内容表达得淋漓尽致，而且灵活运用了本模块的重点词汇。

测试卷及听力

拓展阅读

本模块核心素养

核心素养之奥运精神

The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to participate.
奥林匹克运动会中最重要的事不是获胜，而是参与。

一课一得

积极参加锻炼，增强体质，锻炼意志。树立正确的人生观和价值观。

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从形式上主要分为以下几种：

（1）以 -ly 结尾的：大多数副词以形容词直接加 -ly 构成，这部分副词主要用来修饰动词。如：carefully 细心地；quickly 迅速地；slowly 缓慢地。

（2）与形容词同形的副词：hard（*adj.*）硬的；（*adv.*）努力地；high（*adj.*）高的，（*adv.*）高；early（*adj.*）早的，（*adv.*）早等。

注意： 形容词与副词的区别：形容词用来修饰名词，在句中作表语、定语和宾语补足语；副词用来修饰动词、形容词或副词。

e.g. It's terribly cold and I'm feeling terrible.
天气太冷，我感到很不舒服。

考向 2：单音节和部分双音节副词的比较级通常在词尾加 -er（此类副词不多），以 -ly 结尾的副词的比较级通常是在词前加 more，反义词是在词前加 less。

e.g. hard—harder　fast—faster
slowly—more slowly
carefully—more carefully

《中考在线4》 "Actions speak _____ than words," as the saying goes. [株洲]
A. loud　B. louder　C. loudest

点拨：句意为"俗语云'事实胜于雄辩'"。根据标志词 than 可知选择比较级。

中考在线答案 1. B　2. D　3. B　4. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见285页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你加入英语俱乐部了吗？
_____ you _____ the English club?

2. 这个小女孩在这个陌生的城市里迷路了。
The little girl _____ _____ in the strange city.

3. 我经常看见他打篮球。
I often see him _____ _____.

4. 周末，我们经常在公园里慢跑。
At weekends, we often _____ _____ at the park.

5. 我们应多吃水果来保持健康。
We should eat more fruit _____ _____ fit.

二、语法专练

6. —I don't want this book because of the price. May I have another one?
—How about this one? It is as interesting as that one and _____ expensive. [自贡]
A. more　B. less　C. little

7. Julie takes good care of the family dog. She is _____ than her brother. [北京]
A. patient　B. more patient
C. most patient　D. the most patient

8. —There will be no winner in the trade war between China and the US.
—I agree. If we can't avoid it, the relationship will get _____ as time goes on. [孝感]
A. bad　B. badly　C. worse　D. worst

9. More and more people agree that expressions such as "LOL" and "hahaha" are making our speech more direct but _____ interesting and creative. [河南]
A. less　B. more　C. the least　D. the most

10. —Ma Ling's Chinese isn't so _____ as Wang Ming's. [达州]
—I know them very much. But now Ma Ling studies _____ than Wang Ming does.
A. good; harder　B. good; hard
C. better; harder　D. better; better

三、模块知识浓缩

Tomorrow I am going to school to play football. We are going to play _____[11] another school next week. We will arrive as _____[12] as we can, so that we can have time to _____[13]. We are training harder than _____[14] because the other team _____[15] us last year. This year we want to do _____[16]. Our coach is _____[17] because we're playing better _____[18] a team now and we have a better _____[19] of winning. The fan club has _____[20] people this year. We hope to play well _____[21] we have more _____[22] to watch the matches. It's good to have our fans _____[23]. We feel more _____[24] when they _____[25] us on loudly.

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参考答案及点拨

Module 1 How to learn English

Unit 1 Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B 点拨：考查情态动词辨析。句意为“你看起来如此虚弱！我认为你_____立刻去看医生”。might 可以，可能；should 应该；could 可能；may 也许，可能。由句意可知，看起来虚弱，应该去看医生。故选 B。

2. C 3. B

4. B 点拨：考查形容词词义辨析。由上一句句意“信不信由你，一只来自南非的猪几个月前就开始画画了。”推知，下一句意为“一切皆有可能”。possible 意为“可能的”，故选 B。

5. A 点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意为“你离开前别忘了关窗户”。forget to do sth. 表示“忘记去做某事”，事情尚未发生；forget doing sth. 表示“忘记做过某事”，事情已经发生，只是忘记了。故选 A。

二、6. playing 7. sleep 8. pronunciation
9. advice 10. aloud

三、11. the meaning of
12. as carefully as possible
13. match; with 14. get to know
15. mistakes my sister for

Unit 2 You should smile at her!

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. Many students ask for advice about how to improve their English.

二、2. C 3. B 4. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意为“——你曾读过传统故事《愚公移山》吗？——是的，我们老师经常建议我们读更多有意义的传统书籍”。advise sb. to do sth. 意为“建议某人做某事”。故选 D。

2. A 3. A 4. B

5. A 点拨：句意为“——打扰了。你知道如何借书吗？——对不起，我也不知道”。B 项宾语从句应为陈述句语序；C 项连接词错误；D 项从句时态错误；A 项中“特殊疑问词 + 不定式”意为“怎么……”，在句中作宾语。

二、6. worry about 7. anything interesting
8. Each time 9. ask for 10. am afraid

三、11. advises; to remember 12. to improve
13. send; to 14. Doing exercise
15. afraid to go

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. In addition to 2. show; around 3. a few
4. various kinds of 5. looking for

二、6. A 点拨：句意为“世界每时每刻都在发生变化，中国也是每时每刻在变化”。根据句意和“with every second”可知正在变化，用现在进行时。

7. C 点拨：第一句 if 引导宾语从句，由 tomorrow 可知，用将来时态；后句 if 引导条件状语从句，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

8. A 点拨：根据答语中的“Sorry”可知，史密斯夫人正在洗衣服而无法接电话，用现在进行时。

9. B

10. A 点拨：根据“I will put one in my bag”可知，上句描述的是将来要发生的动作，应用一般将来时，其基本结构为“will+ 动词原形”。

三、11. learning 12. should 13. show 14. improve
15. try 16. write down 17. mistakes
18. ask 19. be afraid of 20. forget

Module 2 My home town and my country

Unit 1 It's taller than many other buildings.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. 23.5 2. 420.5 3. Seven/7 4. 552

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨：由句意及句中 than 可知第一个空应用 a cheaper“更便宜的”，第二个空应用 as good as，表示“和……一样好”。

2. A 3. A

4. D 点拨：用关键词法解题。表示确切的数字时，thousand 前有具体数字，其后不加 -s，也不与 of 连用；表示不确切的数字时，thousand 前无具体数字，其后加 -s，且与 of 连用。

5. A

二、6. wide 7. buildings 8. to get 9. that 10. is

三、11. any other 12. two metres high 13. in fact
14. much larger than 15. in the 1860s

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Unit 2 Cambridge is a beautiful city in the east of England.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1.Cambridge is in the east of England and London is in the south of England.

二、2. B　3. A　4. C　5. D

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B

2. C 点拨：句意为“习主席说全世界的人们应该建立一个拥有共同未来的社会”。此处应用介词“with”表示“拥有，具有”。故选C。

3. B 点拨：形容物品的价格应用high或low，由“所以我想买它”可知应选B。　4.D

5. C 点拨：本题用固定句式法。本句为祈使句，应用动词原形，bring意为“带来”，故选C。

二、6. west　7. especially　8. area

9. countryside　10. universities

三、11. is famous/known for

12. bigger; busier than

13. four and a half　14. home town

15. for holidays

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. show respect for　2. any other member

3. bigger one　4. the capital of　5. What is

二、6. A　7. D　8. B　9. B　10. A

三、11. capital　12. million　13. bigger

14. busier　15. south　16. on　17. famous

18. villages　19. beaches　20. popular　21. any

22. summer　23. winter　24. umbrella

Module 3 Sports

Unit 1 Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. A　2. C　3. C　4. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1.C

2. B 点拨：本题用固定搭配法。mind doing sth.意为“介意干某事”。

3. B 点拨：考查形容词比较等级。句意为“——你认为电影《红海行动》怎么样？——非常棒。我从来没有看过比它更激动人心的电影”。题干中的than为比较级的标志词，排除C、D选项；“激动人心的电影”，修饰物，故用exciting。故选B。

4. B 点拨：already常用于肯定句，而yet则常用于否定句及疑问句中。　5. A

二、6. score　7.matter　8.miss　9.hurt

10. enjoyable

三、11. because　12. boring　13. closing

14. matter　15. already

Unit 2 This year we are training more carefully.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. It is more difficult to practise in winter because the days are short and the weather is cold too.

二、2. To play football/For training.

3. Harder/More carefully.

4. 这意味着我们获胜的希望更大。

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C

2. C 点拨：考查结果状语从句。句意为“——《哈利·波特》是如此有趣的一部小说，以至于我想再看一遍。——我同意你的说法”。根据后面的从句可排除B、D，修饰名词应用such。故选C。

3. A

4. B 点拨：用辨析法。sad悲伤的；pleased高兴的，满意的；worried担心的；angry生气的。由老师脸上的微笑可知，她对“我”是满意的。be pleased with对……满意，故选B。

5. B

二、6. confident　7. careless　8. passing

9. usually　10. loudly

三、11. a chance of winning

12. training harder; usual

13. played against; lost

14. not; but　15. As usual

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. Did; join　2. got lost　3. play basketball

4. go jogging　5. to keep

二、6. B

7. B 点拨：题干中的than为比较级的标志词；patient为多音节词，其比较级用more patient。

8. C　9. A

10. A 点拨：句式so...as中用形容词或副词原级形式；由句中than和but可知，第二个空应用hard的比

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较级形式。

三、11. against　12. early　13. warm up
14. usual　15. beat　16. better　17. pleased
18. as　19. chance　20. fewer　21. so that
22. fans　23. around　24. confident　25. cheer

Module 4 Planes, ships and trains

Unit 1 He lives the farthest from school.

III. 教材听力新题秀

1. It's the Shanghai airport train.　2. By taxi.
3. By bus.　4. By ship.

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C　2. A　3. B
4. B 点拨：此题考查情态动词表推测的用法。因为有"I'm not sure."表示不确定，所以是可能性的推测，故选B。
5. B
二、6. heavy　7. happened　8. crowded
9. accident　10. except
三、11. the most beautiful　12. longest
13. best　14. closest　15. to take
四、16. so much　17. a bit/little　18. Maybe
19. Most of　20. is close to

Unit 2 What is the best way to travel?

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. What is the best way to travel from London to Amsterdam?
二、2. four　3. relaxing; expensive　4. cheapest
5. plane

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B　2. A　3. B　4. A　5. D
二、6. outside　7. However　8. costs　9. booked
10. journey
三、11. planning to　12. as much; as
13. because of　14. Have a good trip　15. a lot

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C　2. A　3. B　4. D　5. C
二、6. D 点拨：考查形容词的最高级。考查结构"one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词的复数形式"，表示"最……之一"。
7. D 点拨：考查形容词的最高级。句意为"在我们国家，高速铁路已经迅速发展。现在，中国在世界上所有国家中已经拥有最长的高速铁路网"。among表示三者或三者以上，所以要用最高级。故选D。
8. D 点拨：考查形容词的最高级。句意为"这两座岛屿之间的桥梁是上海最长的一座"。根据句意可知此处用形容词最高级，且最高级前面有定冠词the修饰。
9. D 点拨：考查形容词的最高级。根据前一句"没有人算出这道数学题。"可知，这道题难，据此排除A、B。根据关键词"of all"可知，此处表示在多个中对比，因此用形容词最高级作定语。
10. C
三、11. public　12. far from　13. crowded
14. ways　15. choice　16. journey　17. beautiful
18. tired　19. quite　20. cost　21. remember
22. outside

Module 5 Lao She Teahouse

Unit 1 I wanted to see the Beijing Opera.

III. 教材听力新题秀

1. C　2. A　3. B　4. C　5. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A 点拨：How long 多长（问时间）；How many 多少（问数量）；How often 多久一次（问频率）。根据答语"一夜至少八个小时"说明问句是在问时间。
2. C
3. C
4. C　5. A
二、6. teahouse　7. actresses　8. ended　9. more
10. idea
三、11. In the end　12. agreed to　13. to understand
14. main thing　15. have no idea

Unit 2 It describes the changes in Chinese society.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. ① The story of *Teahouse*　② Lao She
③ Lao She Teahouse
二、2. *Teahouse*.　3. He studied at a teacher's school in Beijing and worked in London.
4. He was named "the People's Artist" by people.
5. 普通的；一般的。

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨：过去分词作后置定语。
2. C　3. C　4. B
5. A 点拨：考查连词的辨析。句意为“——谢谢你告诉我这么多关于大自然的知识。——别客气。如果你有更多的问题，随时来找我”。If 如果；Because 因为；Though 尽管。句中空白处应用 If 表示“如果”，是一种假设，故选 A。
二、6. twentieth　7. novels　8. common
9. college　10. describe
三、11. sent; to　12. return; to　13. gives a warm welcome
14. most famous writers　15. taken place

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B　2. C　3. A　4. D
5. B 点拨：结合选项可知空格所在句意为“刚才我看到他正与史密斯先生在走廊里交谈”。see sb. doing sth. 为固定搭配，意为“看见某人正在做某事”。
6. D 点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。句意为“——萨姆，不要忘记明天把书还给图书馆。——好的，我不会忘记的”。由答语中的“I won't”，可知书未还，所以用固定搭配 forget to do sth. 忘记要去做某事。故选 D。　7. A　8. C
二、9. greatest　10. named　11. master
12. taught　13. novels　14. common
15. society　16. century　17. customers
18. Opera　19. magic　20. warm

Module 6 Animals in danger

Unit 1 It allows people to get closer to them.

III. 教材听力新题秀

1. Yes, he is.　2. Snakes.　3. They told people why there were so few pandas.
4. Pandas, lions, elephants and bears.

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A 点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。关于 allow 的用法主要有：allow sb. to do sth. 或是 sb. be allowed to do sth.。句意为“不允许孩子们独自在这儿游泳”。故选 A。　2. D　3. D
4. A 点拨：用辨析法。考查名词辨析。句意为“《国家宝藏》在中央电视台播放后，快速地升至电视排行榜榜首。它意味着中国的年轻人对传统文化兴趣的增长”。interest“兴趣”；direction“方向”；habit“习惯”；dream“梦想”。故选 A。
5. C 点拨：考查形容词的用法。句意为“——可以允许我选择暑期课程吗？——依据你自己。你足够大了，可以自己做决定”。enough 修饰形容词，需放在形容词之后。故选 C。
二、6. thinner　7. wild　8. grow　9. raise　10. notice
三、11. danger　12. interested　13. (to) protect
14. to go　15. to live
四、16. in peace　17. think of　18. thinks of
19. take away　20. in danger

Unit 2 The WWF is working hard to save them all.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. An animal in danger　2. The panda's home
3. Nature parks for pandas
4. WWF and animals in danger
二、5. C　6. A　7. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A　2. D
3. A 点拨：get a bit older 长大一点，get 为系动词，when 引导的时间状语从句中不出现一般将来时，应用一般现在时，故选 A。
4. A　5. A
二、6. situation　7. scientist　8. produced
9. government　10. develop
三、11. We enjoyed the beauty of nature.
12. The workers are setting up a factory.
13. The lion is the symbol of courage.
14. The scientists are doing research on/into this disease.
15. We study hard in order to have a better future.

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D　2. B　3.C　4.D　5. A
二、6. D 点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。ask sb. to do sth.“要求某人做某事”，其中的动词不定式作宾语补足语。故选 D。
7. C　8. B
9. D　10. A
三、11. bamboo　12. grows　13. enough　14. feed
15. danger　16. research　17. produce
18. setting　19. wild　20. symbol　21. protect
22. lose　23. save

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Module 7 A famous story

Unit 1 Alice was sitting with her sister by the river.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. A 2. B 3. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B 2. D 3. C

4. B 点拨：fell down“落下”，后面加名词，表示“从某处落下”时，应加 from；fell off“跌落；落下”；fell behind“落后”；fell over“被……绊倒，摔倒”。

5. A 点拨：句意为“——我渴了。我想要一杯橙汁。你呢，爸爸？——我更喜欢一杯不加任何东西的咖啡”。with“带有”；without“没有”，如果后面是 anything，可以选用；for“为了”；to“到，向”。

二、6. arrive 7. hole 8. rabbits 9. in
10. ground

三、11. called; famous 12. follow; to read
13. by the river 14. fell off 15. fell down

Unit 2 She was thinking about her cat.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. Brave and curious.

二、2. C 3. B 4. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C

2. D 点拨：选项 A、B 都是用于提出建议或征询意见，意为“……怎么样？”，C 询问事物名称或内容，D 询问原因或目的，故选 D。

3. D 点拨：此题可用关键词法。由句末的 right away“立刻，马上”可知她母亲生病是突发情况，故选 D。

4. A 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. D 9. C

10. A 点拨：阳光从窗户穿过，是从事物的内部空间穿过，故选 through。

二、11. pink 12. pocket 13. deep
14. twice 15. dry

三、16. once or twice 17. landed
18. is; for 19. too; to 20. thinking about

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 点拨：take off“起飞、脱下、离开”；set off“启程、引发”；turn off“关掉”；go off“熄灭”。本句中主语是 all the lights，故选 D。

2. B

3. A 点拨：用固定搭配法。It is/was +*adj.*+of sb. to do sth. 意为“某人做某事是……的”。kind 修饰后面的 you，形容人的品性。句意为“你真善良，把你的环保购物袋借给我用”。 4. C 5. C

二、6. C 7. C

8. C 点拨：此题考查句子时态，可采用逻辑推理法。talk 动词原形；am talking 现在进行时；was talking 过去进行时；will talk 一般将来时。and 后用一般过去时，根据语境可知，我（过去）正在和朋友聊天，完全忘记时间。故选 C。 9. C

10. C

三、11. called 12. reading 13. nothing
14. saw 15. strange 16. heard 17. pocket
18. across 19. hole 20. went

Module 8 Accidents

Unit 1 While the lights were changing to red, a car suddenly appeared.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. B 2. B 3. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨：此题采用关键词法。句意为“随着科学和技术的发展，在未来机器人厨师将出现在我们家庭中”。in the future 提示应用将来时。

2. B 3. D

4. D 点拨：此题采用辨析法。advantage 优点；stress 压力；safety 安全；risk 风险。句意为“——酒后开车是危险的。——那是对的。它会增加交通事故的风险”。

5. B 点拨：此题采用固定搭配法。pay attention to 中 to 是介词，所以接动词时，动词需要加 -ing。

二、6. appeared 7. cross 8. hit 9. side by side
10. think about

三、11. looks pale 12. fell off
13. on the corner 14. arrived; in time
15. pay attention to

Unit 2 I was trying to pick it up when it bit me again.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. He was bitten by a snake.

二、2. A 3. B 4. D 5. D

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C

2. D 点拨：throw away 是“动词 + 副词”构成的动

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词短语，当宾语是代词时，要放在 throw away 的中间。books 是复数，应该用 them 代替。

3. A

4. D 点拨：此题用固定搭配法。bite sb. in/on the+部位名词，表示“咬到某人身体的某个部位”。

5. A

二、6. hid　7. medicine　8. bit　9. worse

10. lay

三、11. threw; across　12. in great pain

13. take some medicine　14. was climbing

15. hide; find

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D

2. A 点拨：此题用辨析法。句意为“在我的后院有两棵树。一棵是枣树，另一棵也是枣树。”The other 表示两个中的另一个；Other 后接名词复数，表示“其他”；Another 表示三者或三者以上中的任意一个；Others 代表复数，意为“其他的”。　3. A

4. C 点拨：此句中的主语是 The number of workers“工人的数量”，故谓语动词用 is。

5. C 点拨：此题用固定搭配法。avoid doing sth. 避免做某事。句意为“我们应该避免买不健康的食物”。

二、6. C　7. B

8. A 点拨：由语境可知，主句描述的是过去某时正在进行的动作，因此用过去进行时。主语 I 是第一人称，故 be 动词用 am 的过去式 was。　9. B

10. D

三、11. On his way　12. across　13. appeared

14. so　15. that　16. in time　17. hit

18. fell down　19. took some photos

20. quickly

Module 9 Population

Unit 1 The population of China is about 1.37 billion.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. B　2. C　3. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 点拨：考查分数表达。在英语中，分子使用基数词，分母使用序数词，当分子大于 1 时，分母用复数形式。故选 D。

2. A

3. B 点拨：可用语境法。由 Could I speak to Jim, please?“我可以和吉姆说话吗？”可知此时正在打电话。Keep on 继续；Hang on 稍等；Put on 穿上；Turn on 打开。由 I will see if he is in. 推断应选 B。

4. C

5. B 点拨：可用语境法。句意为“——罗宾，你能帮我把这个设备拿到篮球场地吗？——_____。我立刻就做”。Not at all“一点儿也不”；No problem“没问题”；Wait a moment“等一会”；That's right“那是对的，正确的”。根据答语中“我立刻就做”可知“同意”。

二、6. births　7. report　8. huge　9. public

10. grow

三、11. increasing　12. caused　13. noisy

14. thirds　15. problems

Unit 2 Arnwick was a city with 200, 000 people.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. Para. 1 The past life of Parkville

Para. 2 The conditions of Arnwick today

Para. 3 Jo's trouble in going to school

Para. 4-5 The problems that Arnwick and many other cities meet

二、2. Parkville was a quiet village and Arnwick was a city with 200,000 people.

3. Over a million.

4. In one of those flats.

5. Because the small local school in Parkville closed down.

6. No, it isn't.

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B 点拨：可用信息提示法。由 thousands of workers will lose their jobs 可知“关闭”工厂。take away 拿走、取走；close down 关闭；take off 脱下、起飞；put up 悬挂、粘贴。

2. A

3. A

4. C 点拨：关键词法。由 the bus and the underground“公交车和地铁”可知是：我们最好更多地乘坐公共交通运输工具。

5. B 点拨：关键词法。customers 顾客提示应选 service 服务。

二、6. rubbish　7. local　8. quiet　9. service

10. pollution

三、11. flats　12. birth　13. quietly　14. polluting

15. solving

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Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B

2. C 点拨：句意为“你必须戒烟，否则你也许会死于肺癌”。die of 多指死于身体内在原因（如衰老、疾病等）。

3. C 点拨：固定搭配法。not...any more 不再 = no more; no longer = not...any longer; some more 更多些。句意为“我将不再占用你的时间”。

4. B

5. B 点拨：用语法判定法。动词短语 watch TV 作 is good for us 的主语，所以 watch 要加 -ing，成为动名词形式。Forty minutes 是指一整段时间，谓语动词要用单数。

二、6. C 点拨：固定短语 take a short ride，所以第一个空要用不定冠词 a；第二个空泛指“一辆共享单车”，前面用不定冠词 a。

7. A 点拨：第一个空表示泛指数量“一”，且“u”以辅音音素开头，故用 a；第二个空表示特指“usually”这个单词，故用 the。

8. C 点拨：a day 一天；have dinner 是固定搭配，其间不用任何冠词。

9. B 10. B

三、11. increasing 12. Too many 13. too much
14. enough 15. noise 16. protect 17. raise
18. flats 19. solve 20. rubbish

Module 10 The weather

Unit 1 It might snow.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. C 2. C 3. C 4. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B 点拨：信息提示法。根据答句中 It's about thirty degrees.“大约三十度。”可知上句应为“今天气温是多少？”。

2. B

3. D 点拨：语境法。由答句中 I like Beijing Opera.“我喜欢京剧。”可知“我”既不喜欢摇滚乐也不喜欢轻音乐，所以选 Neither“两个都不”。

4. A 点拨：关键词法。on time“准时”表明前面并未对后面的结果造成影响。句意为“尽管昨天交通拥堵，但我们还是准时到达了汽车站”。

5. B 点拨：固定搭配法。wish sb. to do sth.“希望某人做某事”；hope 后面可以接 to do sth.，但不能接 sb. to do sth.。

二、6. joking 7. take 8. snowy 9. probably
10. minus

三、11. as well 12. a lot
13. between; degrees 14. take his temperature
15. playing jokes on

Unit 2 The weather is fine all year round.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. C 二、2. B 3. A 4. B 5. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 点拨：在表达请求、建议或希望得到别人的肯定回答时，疑问句中用 some 不用 any，答语第二句是否定句，要用 any。

2. B 点拨：语境法。由 but we're not sure“但是我们不确定”，可知应选 might。

3. C 点拨：句意为“我认为我足够认真了，但在考试中还是时不时地犯错误”。from time to time“时不时，有时”；in time“及时”；on time“准时”。

4. A 5. C

二、6. miles 7.leaves 8. compared
9. northwest 10. from time to time

三、11. so that 12. to take photos of
13. When; best; to visit 14. compared to
15. Many students compare dictionaries to their best teachers.

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B 点拨：固定搭配法。a strong wind“一阵大风”。heavy 修饰 rain 和 snow；strongly 和 heavily 是副词，不能修饰名词。

2. C 点拨：in the middle of“在……中间”，是固定短语。

3. C

4. C 点拨：信息提示法。由 It's a great number.“那是个很大的数字。”可知应是“超过 380000”。no more than“只是，仅仅”；less than“少于”。more than“超过”。

5. C

二、6. A

7. B 点拨：分析语境可知，前面表示“你千万不能在潮湿的山道上行走”，因此用 mustn't。第二空表示推测，因此用 might。

8. B 点拨：关键词法。句意为“——如果你独自呆在家，你可能会做什么？——也许我会看电视”。if 和 Maybe 都表明了不确定性，所以应选 probably。

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9. C 点拨：信息提示法。句意为“——我可以用你的字典吗？——当然可以。但是请在你离开前还给我”。由 But please return it to me before you leave.“但是请在你离开前还给我。”可知问句是请求借用字典。 10. C

三、11. the best time 12. may/might/probably
13. had better not 14. snow 15. take photos
16. leaves 17. had better 18. southeast
19. from time to time 20. Any time

Module 11 Way of life

Unit 1 In China, we open a gift later.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

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

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A 点拨：此题考查系动词的辨析。句意为“蛋糕尝起来是美味的，我想再要一个”。“taste”尝起来；“look”看起来；“sound”听起来；“feel”感觉，摸起来。故选 A。

2. B 点拨：排除法。句意为“——你注意到安娜的英语口语进步很大吗？——是的，她为我们树立了一个好榜样。努力总是有作用的”。make a deal“达成协议”；make a difference“有作用，有影响”。

3. B 4. C 5. C

6. A 点拨：语境法。句意为“——这是给你的礼物。生日快乐，亲爱的！打开看看！——哇！一个苹果手表？多么惊喜啊！非常谢谢你，爸爸！”。surprise 在这里是可数名词，表示“一件令人惊喜的事”。

7. B 8. C

9. C 点拨：固定搭配法。pay attention to doing sth.“注意做某事”。pay attention to 后面接名词、代词或动名词。

10. D 点拨：句意为“——迈克，我们学校不允许男生留这么长的头发。——对不起，怀特先生。我今天下午就让人把头发剪了”。have sth. done“请别人做某事”。

二、11. accepted 12. traditions 13. immediately
14. serious 15. break

三、16. Please accept the gift with two hands.
17. mustn't; must
18. How fresh
19. What a
20. had better not

Unit 2 In England, you usually drink tea with milk.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. C

二、2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D

2. C 点拨：信息提示法。句意为“——不要熬夜太晚，你上课会感到疲倦的。——我不会的，妈妈”。call up“打电话，召集”；wake up“醒来”；stay up“熬夜”；get up“起床”。

3. B 点拨：ask sb. not to do sth.“让某人不要做某事”。 4. A

5. B 点拨：句意为“——教室里还有其他人吗？——教室里空无一人。大家都在学校会堂听演讲”。anyone 用于疑问句。

二、6. stay 7. traditional 8. push
9. experience 10. Someone

三、11. notice anyone enter 12. stand in a line
13. stay/keep fit/healthy 14. for the first time
15. much; lifestyle of people

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. stayed outside 2. can't wait to see
3. clean up 4. at the age of 5. either

二、6. C 7. C 8. A

9. C 点拨：句意为“——我必须和你呆在这儿吗，妈妈？——不，你不必。你现在可以回家。但你不许去网吧”。must 开头的一般疑问句，否定回答要用 needn't 或 don't have to。根据句意，可知后面的空应选 mustn't 不许。 10. A

三、11. something interesting 12. For example
13. for the first time 14. get to know
15. first names 16. not just; but 17. with milk
18. traditional food 19. push your way
20. stand in a line

Module 12 Help

Unit 1 What should we do before help arrives?

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. happen 2. fall 3. kitchen 4. heavy
5. hurt

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨：用辨析法。句意为“——吉米经常在他的空闲时间做志愿者吗？——是的。他经常为其他人修理损坏的电脑”。bright“明亮的，聪明的”；fallen“落下来的”；broken“损坏的”；weak“弱的”。

2. A 点拨：make sure“确保”；depend on“依赖，取决于”；look for“寻找”；put up“张贴，挂起”。

3. A 点拨：句意为“——迪克在天黑前难以完成工作。——好吧。我们去帮帮他”。have trouble (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难。

4. A 点拨：句意为“鹿晗是一位如此优秀的演员，以至于大多数青少年喜欢他”。选项A、B都可以表示“如此……以至于……”。such +a/an+ *adj.* + *n.* + that从句；so+*adj.*+a/an + *n.* + that从句。

5. B 点拨：句意为“——你能告诉我在英国公共场所怎样表现得礼貌吗？——好的。首先，你应该放低声音，并且总是排队等候”。after all“毕竟”；first of all“首先”；in all“总共，合计”；at all“完全”。

二、6. glasses 7. lifted 8. broken 9. bottom 10. harmful

三、11. covering 12. meeting 13. training 14. drop 15. medical

Unit 2 Stay away from windows and heavy furniture.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. C

二、2. × 3. √ 4. × 5. × 6. × 7. √ 8. √

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 点拨：辨析法。first of all“首先”，强调顺序；at first“起初”；in the end“最后”；in short“总之，简言之”。

2. A 点拨：句意为“水在零度以上不能变成冰”。零度以上要用above。

3. C

4. B 点拨：信息提示法。由She can express herself in public now.“她现在可以在公众场合表达自己。”可知她变得更加勇敢。

5. B 点拨：句意为“诺拉打开盒子。令她惊讶的是，里面是块金表”。

二、6. clear 7. warns 8. earthquake 9. under 10. window

三、11. not to waste 12. careless 13. power 14. clearly 15. keep; going

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨：句意为“这件外套太薄了，无法抵御寒冷”。take care“保重”；put up“张贴，悬挂”；keep out“(使)留在外面”；make sure“确保”。

2. C 点拨：此题考查固定短语。be proud of以……为荣。故选C。

3. C 点拨：句意为“无论我们遇到什么问题，我们都应该努力去解决它们。即使我们失败了，老师和父母也会为我们感到骄傲”。be strict with“对……严格”；be worried about“为……担心”；be proud of“以……为荣”。

4. C 点拨：句意为“当你处在危险中时，请记得呼救”。remember to do sth.“记得要做某事”；remember doing sth.“记得做过某事”。

5. C 点拨：考查复合形容词的用法。句意为“李文是个来自农村的15岁普通男孩。他在学校里努力学习并做得很好”。表示年龄的复合形容词结构“数字-名词单数-形容词”，15岁的，可表示为“15-year-old”。

二、6. A 点拨：考查情态动词表推测的用法。问句中问帽子是不是辛迪的，根据答语后面的“难道你不记得她甚至根本都没来参加派对吗？”可知，答语前面应该是说帽子“不可能”是辛迪的。

7. D 点拨：考查谚语辨析。句意为“——我精疲力竭。——你怎么能同时做经理和会计呢？一根蜡烛不可两头点(不可过分透支体力)”。The early bird catches the worm早起的鸟儿有虫吃；Don't put all your eggs in one basket不要孤注一掷；Actions speak louder than words行动胜于语言；Don't burn the candle at both ends蜡烛不可两头点(不可过分透支体力)。

8. C 9. B

10. C 点拨：考查情态动词表示推测。由He went abroad on vacation last Friday.可知，格林先生现在不可能在家。

三、11. what 12. safe 13. hide 14. fall 15. leave 16. lift 17. outside 18. bridges 19. careful 20. calm

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教材习题参考答案

Module 1 How to learn English

▶ Unit 1 Let's try to speak English as much as possible.

2 **1** Daming did not understand the word "spring".
2 Lingling made a grammar mistake. She said "go" instead of "went".
3 He looks it up in the dictionary.
4 It was difficult because he did not know the first letter.

3 Speaking: always speak English in class,speak English as much as possible
Reading: read English stories
Writing: find some English pen friends and write to them
Learning new words: spell and pronounce new words aloud every day

4 (1) advice (2) as much as possible
(3) on the radio (4) agree
(5) dictionary (6) correct

5 **1** Falling **2** Falling **3** Falling
4 Falling **5** Falling

6 —I don't know how to look up the words quickly in the dictionary. What should I do?
—Why not look up the words according to the order of the letters?
—That's a good idea. I'll try.
（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

▶ Unit 2 You should smile at her!

1 I have problems in understanding English. I always can't hear clearly what others say. I'm worried. What should I do?

2 They have three problems.The first problem is about understanding English films and songs. The second problem is about speaking.The third problem is about vocabulary.

3 Li Hao: Watch and listen several times, and guess the meaning of the new words; talk about the films or songs with friends.
Wang Fan: Smile at her! Don't be shy! Just try.
Zhang Lei; Write four or five words a day on the paper;read them and try to use them.

4 (1) basic (2) advises (3) meaning
(4) conversation (5) suggests (6) shy
(7) improve

6 Dear Diana,
I can understand my teacher in class, but I can't understand the English films and English programmes on TV. What should I do? Can you help me?
Thanks.
Lingling

7 Dear Lingling,
You should watch films and TV programmes in English again and again until you understand.You can also repeat the words while you are watching.
Yours,
Diana

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** √ **2** √ **3** √ **4** √ **5** √ **6** √

2 **1** The English homework is difficult for him.
2 Mary will work with him.
3 Charlie thinks that they should meet after school.
4 Mary thinks reading newspapers is a good idea.

3 ① He usually goes to bed late.
② He usually gets up late.
③ He usually listens to the teacher carefully in class.
④ He doesn't use his dictionary.
⑤ He usually reads English newspapers.
⑥ He usually writes new words in his notebook.
I think some of his habits are not good.For example,he goes to bed late and he gets up late.

4 He should go to bed before nine o'clock. He should get up at 6 in the morning.

5 (1) Why don't (2) How about (3) Try to
(4) why not (5) How about (6) try to
(7) should

6 For student A: How about looking up the new words in a dictionary? Why don't you ask your teacher to choose the right one for you? For student B: Try to talk to your classmates in English. You can read new words aloud every day.
（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

7 (1) improve (2) advice (3) check
(4) possible (5) forget

8 What I am not good at: speaking,remembering new words
What I should do: speak to classmates in English as much as possible, remember eight or ten words every day

9 范例：I'm not good at speaking. I should speak to classmates in English as much as possible after class.

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I always forget new words, so I should remember eight or ten words every day.

10 范例：**A:** This is my English study plan. I'm good at reading, but I'm not good at listening. I will watch English movies every day.

B: You should also listen to the radio in English every day.

Module 2 My home town and my country

▶ Unit 1 It's taller than many other buildings.

1 (1) Shanghai (2) 23.5 (3) 420.5
(4) Hong Kong (5) 7 (6) 552

2 (1) 1980s (2) small village (3) ten
(4) Diwang Tower (5) taller

3 **1** small; big **2** newer
3 bigger; busier; wider; cleaner
4 busy **5** larger

5 范例：

Shenzhen	Your home town
a big city	a small town
a large population	a small population
higher buildings	lower buildings
wider streets	narrower streets

6 范例：—Is the population of your home town smaller than that of Shenzhen?
—Yes,it is.
—Is your home town newer than Shenzhen?
—No, it isn't. It's older than Shenzhen.

▶ Unit 2 Cambridge is a beautiful city in the east of England.

2 **1.** a **2.** b

3

	Cambridge	London
Location	in the east of England	in the south of England
Population	about 120,000	about 7.5 million
Famous places	Cambridge University	Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge
River	the River Cam	the River Thames

4 (1) island (2) countryside (3) mountains
(4) home town (5) east (6) university
(7) London (8) south

5 **1** It's in Anhui Province.
2 The population of my home town is about 5 million.
3 It is small.
4 It is famous for its traditional opera.
5 It is about 1,000 years old.
6 It's hot in summer, cold in winter.

6 Hefei is in the east of China in Anhui Province. It has a population of over 7 million. It is about 2,000 years old.It is the capital of Anhui Province. The weather there is fine.

7

My home town

My home town is in Dongguan City, Guangdong Province. It has a long history. It has a population of over 8 million. It's very beautiful with many tourist places, such as Ke Yuan,the Green World and Yuan Chonghuan Resort. It's also a developed city with many factories. Every day thousands of people come to Dongguan for fun,for work or for business.

You can easily go to Dongguan. You can go there by train or by bus. And if you are far away from it, you can fly to the neighbouring cities, such as Guangzhou or Shenzhen to transfer.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** bigger **2** taller **3** older **4** larger **5** colder

2 范例：The buildings in Picture 1 are older than the buildings in Picture 2. The buildings in Picture 1 are lower than the buildings in Picture 2. The buildings in Picture 1 are smaller than the buildings in Picture 2. The city in Picture 2 is busier than the village in Picture 1. The city in Picture 2 is bigger than the village in Picture 1. The streets in Picture 2 are wider than the streets in Picture 1.

3 Shenzhen is newer than Beijing.
Shanghai is busier than Hangzhou.
Xi'an is older than Beijing.
China is bigger than Australia.
Tian'anmen Square is wider than other squares in China.
The population of Tianjin is smaller than the population of Shanghai.

4 cold warm;big small; old new; large small

5 **1** is famous for **2** on the coast
3 The population of **4** in the northeast
5 pretty good

6 (1) older (2) smaller (3) warmer
(4) busier (5) cheaper

7 **1** bigger; busier **2** famous **3** larger **4** older

9

Place 1: museum	Place 2: cinema

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It's in the centre of the town.	It's in the south of the town.
It's about one hundred years old.	It's more crowded than the museum.
It's quiet and not many people go there.	More people go to the cinema in the evening.

（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

10 The museum is in the centre of my home town and the cinema is in the south. The museum is about one hundred years old .It's older than the cinema but the cinema is more crowded than the museum. More people go to the cinema in the evening.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

Module 3 Sports

▶ Unit 1 Nothing is more enjoyable than playing tennis.

1 2 1 3 6 5 4
ⓐ basketball ⓑ volleyball ⓒ table tennis
ⓓ football ⓔ baseball ⓕ tennis

2 —I never play baseball because I think it's boring.
—And it's more dangerous than table tennis.
Basketball and football are more popular and more exciting. Table tennis may be relaxing but it's more difficult to play it well.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

3 **1** √ **3** √ **5** √

4 1 matter 2 mind 3 miss 4 already
5 Olympics 6 stadium 7 hurt

5 (1) football (2) the football match
(3) playing football (4) basketball
(5) playing basketball

7 —Hi, Tony. Which sport do you like, riding a bike or walking?
—Riding a bike, of course. It's more exciting than walking.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

▶ Unit 2 This year we are training more carefully.

1 In Picture a, two teams are playing against each other. At last the players in blue beat the players in red with a score of 2-0. In Picture b, the players in the school football team are training hard. They are going to play against another school. There is a man cheering them on loudly.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

2 **1** as early as we can; Because we can have time to warm up.
2 harder; usual; Because the other team beat us last year and we want to do better this year.
3 more difficult; Because the days are short and the weather is cold too.
4 pleased; Because we're playing better as a team now.

3 (1) practice (2) short (3) usual
(4) coach (5) against (6) chance

4 badly-well; carefully-carelessly; difficult-easy; early-late; quickly-slowly

5 **1** It is Saturday morning, and the basketball team is training on the school playground.
2 The practice starts at ten o'clock but they arrived as early as they can.
3 Last year, they lost to the other team.
4 This year they're training harder than usual.
5 The coach is pleased with them because they are playing better as a team now.
6 So they now have a better chance of winning.

6 It is Saturday morning and the school basketball team is training hard. The players are going to play against another school next week. The players are training harder than usual because they lost to the other team last year. They want to do better this year. In winter it's more difficult to practise because the days are short and it's very cold as well. So it's important not to be late for after-school practice. The coach is pleased because they can play better now. They practise more carefully than last year, so they have a better chance of winning. My classmates and I will cheer them on loudly and we hope our school basketball team will win in the match.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** Table tennis is more exciting than tennis.
2 Tennis is more boring than football.
3 Basketball is more popular than tennis.
4 Football is easier than baseball.
5 Swimming is more difficult than running.
6 Baseball is more interesting than basketball.

2 **1** harder **2** better **3** more carefully
4 more exciting **5** more expensive

3 **1** hard **2** cheap **3** slowly; carefully
4 early **5** easy **6** late **7** badly

4 (1) more expensive (2) more popular
(3) slowly (4) boring (5) exciting
(6) badly (7) dangerous

5 **1** b) **2** c) **3** b) **4** b) **5** a)

6 **1** running slowly **2** slower
3 comfortable sports clothes and good running shoes

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4 more fun
5 the healthier

7 **A:** What's your favourite Olympic sport?
B: My favourite Olympic sport is football.
A: Why do you like it?
B: I like it because it is very exciting.

8 **Our favourite Olympic sport**
Our favourite Olympic sport is football.
We like it because it is exciting and popular.
It is more exciting than swimming and running.

Module 4 Planes, ships and trains

▶ Unit 1 He lives the farthest from school.

1 bus—⑤ ship—② taxi—③
train—① underground—④

2 busy—Picture ④; cheap—Picture ⑤/Picture ②; expensive—Picture ③; modern—Picture ①

3

	Betty	Tony	Lingling	Daming
Ways to go to school	By bus/ By bike	By under-ground	On foot	By bus

4 **1** most comfortable **2** farthest
3 closest **4** best

5 **1** except **2** most modern **3** accident
4 crowded

6 **1** —Who lives the closest to school?—Lingling lives the closest.
2 —What is the most comfortable way to go to school for Betty?—By taxi.

7 —What's the cheapest way to go to school?
—Walking. Going by bus is also cheap but it is the most crowded.
—What's the most popular way to go to school?
—By underground.
(答案不唯一，示例供参考)

▶ Unit 2 What is the best way to travel?

1 **1** I can get there by coach, by train or by air.
2 The cheapest way is going by coach.
3 The best way to get there is by train.
(答案不唯一，示例供参考)

2 b d c a

3

Ways of travelling	Good points	Bad points
Train	more relaxing than by coach	more expensive than by coach
Car and ship	the most comfortable	the most expensive
Coach	the cheapest	crowded in summer
Plane	the fastest and the second cheapest	wait for hours because of bad weather

4 (1) choice (2) journey (3) However
(4)cost (5) outside (6) fastest

5 —What's the fastest way to travel from London to Pairs?
—By plane. It takes only one hour.
—What's the most comfortable way to travel from London to Paris?
—By train. It's also the most interesting.
(答案不唯一，示例供参考)

6 You can go from London to Paris by coach, plane or train. Travelling by train is the most comfortable and travelling by plane is more comfortable than by coach. Travelling by train is also the most interesting.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** longest; slowest **2** fastest
3 cheapest **4** fastest **5** most expensive

2 d a b c

3 (1) best (2) the most expensive (3) slower
(4) cheapest (5) most (6) closest

4 by bus; take a bus; bus stop
by train; take a train; train station
by plane; take a plane; airport

5 **1** The cheapest way to get there is by boat.
2 Taking a taxi is the most expensive way.
3 The fastest way to get there is by plane.
4 The most comfortable way to get there is by coach.
5 The safest way to get there is by train.
(答案不唯一，示例供参考)

6 (1) book (2) travel (3) cost
(4) choice (5) trip

7 **1** c; d; e **2** a **3** b **4** b

8 **1** London. **2** Oxford and Cambridge.
3 Cambridge. **4** Big Ben, Buckingham Palace and Tower Bridge.

9 I would like to go to Yantai. I think getting there by boat is the most interesting and also the best way. After we get there, I want to play on the beach, go shopping and visit some places of interest. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

10 I think the trip to Beijing by train is better because the journey is more comfortable and it is enjoyable

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for us to go sightseeing on the way to Beijing.

Module 5 Lao She Teahouse

▶ Unit 1 I wanted to see the Beijing Opera.

2 Underlined: **1** wants to see **2** doesn't know **3** difficult

3 **3** √ **4** √ **5** √

4 (1) offered (2) difficult (3) actresses (4) end (5) main

5 **1** —Do you want to see the Beijing Opera?—Yes, I'd love to.

2 —Do you want to come to Lao She Teahouse with me?—Yes. I'd like to go with you.

7 **1** go to the park **2** make a cake **3** fly to the moon **4** see a film with me

8 —I plan to climb Mount Huangshan with my friends.

—Well, what do you want to do there?

—I hope to enjoy the beautiful sights and take some photos. Then I can show them to you.

▶ Unit 2 It describes the changes in Chinese society.

1 **1** Lao She is a very famous writer.

2 His most famous books and plays are *Teahouse* and *Camel Xiangzi* and so on.

3 It's a real story of the owner of the teahouse and his customers.

2 **1** b) **2** c) **3** a)

3

1957	wrote *Teahouse*
1924	left home and went to England
1918	finished school
1913	studied in a teacher's school

4 (1) common (2) society (3) century (4) writers (5) if (6) magic

5 (1) In Beijing. (2) From the end of the nineteenth century to the middle of the twentieth century. (3) It describes the changes in Chinese society over fifty years. (4)It shows the lives of common people in China.

6 The story of *Teahouse* takes place in Beijing. It shows the lives of common people in China from the end of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century. It tells us the story of Wang Lifa and the customers of his teahouse in Beijing. It describes the changes in Chinese society over fifty years.

7 The story of *The Sound of Music* takes place in 1938 in Austria. It's about Maria and the Von Trapp family. Maria looks after the children and is in love with their father. It is great, because it's about the Austrians' struggle against the Germans. And the singing is very beautiful.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** to stay **2** to teach **3** to write **4** to see **5** to spend

2 (1) wanted (2) offered (3)advised (4) decided

3 (1) to help (2) to be (3) to write (4) to teach (5) think

4 (1) theatre (2) wonderful (3) took place (4) magic (5) cheered

5 **1** b) **2** a)

6 **1** √ **4** √ **5** √

7 —I want to see the Beijing Opera.

—Why don't we go to Mei Lanfang Theatre?

—Good idea. I'd like to go there.

—So why not go there now?

—Sorry,I am busy. How about tomorrow afternoon?

—OK. Let's make it. I hope to see a wonderful opera.

8 **1** b) **2** a) **3** c) **4** b)

9 **1** In a street. **2** Xiangzi. **3** It describes how Xiangzi tried to live. **4** After stopping pulling the cart, he drunk water from a well（水井）.

（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

Module 6 Animals in danger

▶ Unit 1 It allows people to get closer to them.

1 **1** giraffe **2** lion **3** snake **4** elephant **5** bear

2 **1** This week's *Animal World* is about snakes.

2 Animals such as pandas, lions, elephants and bears are in danger.

3

Why many animals are in danger	What we can do to help
1. Many wild animals don't have a safe place to live, because villages and farms are growing bigger and are taking away their land and forests. 2. Often there isn't enough clean water.	We can give money to help protect them.

4 (1) danger (2) protect (3) enough (4) allows (5) in peace (6) raise

5 **1** ...people/.... **2** ...want to/... danger,/... **3** ...money/...

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6 **1** Because I'm interested in animals.
2 I don't think so./I think so. **3** They live in the wild. **4** We can help the animals by protecting their habitat.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

7 —To protect the animals in danger, we should give them more room to live in.
—We need to grow more trees to protect the animals in the forest.

▶ Unit 2 The WWF is working hard to save them all.

1 Pandas are in danger. They don't have many babies and baby pandas often die. They live in the forests and mountains of Southwest China. The panda is the symbol of the WWF.

2 **1** d **2** c **3** a **4** b

3 **1** to help pandas **2** to protect pandas
3 to be its symbol **4** to save all animals

4 (1) Scientists (2) produce (3) baby
(4) situation (5) government (6) save
(7) nature (8) symbol

5 **1** The tiger is in danger.
2 It lives in the forest.
3 It feeds on small animals.
4 Because the number of small animals is getting smaller and people usually kill tigers for their fur.
5 The situation is very difficult and the number of tigers is getting smaller and smaller.
6 We can grow more trees to form more forests and provide tigers with more food.

6 The tiger is in danger and the situation is getting very difficult. First, tigers feed on small animals, but the number of small animals is getting smaller. Second, people usually kill tigers for their fur. Now we can grow more trees to form more forests for them to live in and also provide them with more food.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** d) **2** e) **3** b) **4** c) **5** a)

2 **1** to develop **2** to tell **3** to save **4** to feed

3 **1** I went to the nature park to see the wild animals.
2 They asked the children not to feed the animals in the zoo.
3 Let's help them grow more bamboo for pandas to eat.
4 We want to do more things to protect the animals.

4 (1) d (2) b (3) c (4) e (5) a

6 (1) to believe (2) to protect (3) to think
(4) To make (5) to stop

7 **1** in danger **2** in the wild
3 in peace **4** in order to

8 **1** help animals in danger
2 get more ideas
3 come to our meetings
4 which kind of animal to help
5 animals in danger

9 **1** b **2** a **3** c

10 · Pandas. · At the weekend. · We're going to tell people the serious situation of pandas. · At the gate of the zoo.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

11

Saving Pandas

Pandas are in danger. The number of pandas is getting smaller and smaller. And they also need more bamboo forests to live in. Let's raise money for them.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

12 To protect the pandas, we should plant more bamboo so that there will be enough food for them to eat. Also, we need to help them produce more babies so that the number of them can be bigger and bigger.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

Revision module A

1 **1** You should read an English newspaper.
2 You should write down your mistakes in your notebook.
3 You should speak English in class.
4 You should listen to the radio in English.
5 You should write new words in your vocabulary book.
6 You should look up new words in a dictionary.

2 **1** reading an English newspaper
2 write down your mistakes in your notebook
3 speak English in class
4 listen to the radio in English
5 write new words in your vocabulary book
6 look up new words in a dictionary

3 **1** How about writing new words in your vocabulary book? **2** Why not listen to the radio in English? **3** Try to write down your mistakes in your notebook. **4** It's a good idea to speak English in class.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

4 **1** easily **2** carefully **3** safely
4 slowly **5** carelessly **6** badly **7** hard

5 **1** most dangerous; more dangerous
2 coldest; colder **3** most popular

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4 most relaxing;more relaxing 5 most difficult

6 1 I am watching TV to find out the score of the match.
2 The government built the National Stadium to hold the Olympic Games.
3 I go running every morning to stay healthy.
4 Robert asked you to give him fifty *yuan*.
5 I heard some children singing in the room.
6 I saw a lot of birds flying over our heads.

7 1 to speak 2 to watch 3 to sell
4 to understand 5 to help

8 (1) wild (2) danger (3) stop (4) protect
(5) raise (6) peace

9 1 offered 2 decided 3 wanted
4 hoped 5 planned

10 (1) coach (2) warmed up (3) beat (4) early
(5) careful (6) chance (7) win (8) fans
(9) scored

11 (1) tallest (2) tall (3) most popular
(4) best (5) most expensive

13 1 a 2 c 3 a 4 b 5 c 6 a

14 I'm good at writing, but I'm weak in reading and speaking. I'd like to improve my reading and speaking in three ways. I'm going to read an English newspaper every day to improve my reading. Also, I will join an English club to practise speaking English. Of course, I will also speak English as much as I can in class.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

Module 7 A famous story

▶ Unit 1 Alice was sitting with her sister by the river.

1 fall—4; follow—2; hole—5; rabbit—3; strange—1

2 a—2; b—3; c—1

3 1 sitting; sister 2 watch 3 tea 4 playing

4 1 strange 2 smile 3 watch 4 hole 5 fall

5 1 —The Cheshire Cat was sitting on the grass.
—No, it wasn't. It was sitting in a tree.
2 —The white rabbit was looking at its watch.
—Yes, it was.

6 A:What were you doing from 4 pm to 6 pm yesterday?
B: I was practising playing basketball with my teammates on the playground.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

▶ Unit 2 She was thinking about her cat.

1 The rabbit had pink eyes and it took a watch out of its pocket. It could also speak.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

3 5 1 4 2 3

4 1 No, she wasn't. Because once or twice she looked into her sister's book and she thought, "And what is a book for without pictures or conversations?"
2 Pink.
3 It was in his pocket.
4 She ran across the field.
5 She fell down a deep hole.
6 She landed on some dry leaves.

5 1 b 2 d 3 c 4 a

6 After Alice found a small key on a table, she opened a small door with the key and saw a beautiful garden. Then Alice found a bottle with the words "DRINK ME" on it. So she drank it. After that she became very small.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 1 went off 2 was teaching
3 saw; were showing

2 1 I was having dinner
2 I was listening to music
3 I was traveling in Japan
4 I was playing basketball with my friends

4 1 Ming Hui was playing the guitar at eight o'clock last night. 2 Liu Yin was doing her homework at eight o'clock last night. 3 Mei Ling was eating an apple at eight o'clock last night. 4 I was checking my email at eight o'clock last night.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

5 1 running after 2 What; for
3 had nothing to do
4 thinking about 5 once or twice

6 (1) river (2) conversations (3) pink
(4) strange (5) pocket (6) hole

7 1 picnic 2 white 3 leaves 4 ground; field
5 came 6 talked 7 pocket 8 smiling

9 · Friday evening · Waiting at the bus stop · A car stopped · I found a white cat with round eyes, and the cat was badly hurt. · I took it home and it became my best friend.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

10 It was a Friday evening. I was waiting at the bus stop. Suddenly, a car stopped, and a box was thrown out from the car window. Then I found a white cat in the box. Its eyes were big and round. I was scared at first, but then I found the cat was badly hurt. I felt sorry for it and took it home. I

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provided it with a nice place to live and it became my best friend.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

Module 8 Accidents

▶ Unit 1 While the lights were changing to red, a car suddenly appeared.

1 范例：The boy was riding a bike on the road when a car suddenly hit him. He fell down from his bike and the driver called the policewoman by mobile phone. Then the doctor came and looked him over.

2 **1** was not **2** was not **3** was

3 Pay attention and stop at the red lights.
Don't ride too fast.
Don't ride side by side with your friends!
Don't listen to music!

4 (1) glad (2) attention (3) side (4) appear (5) hit

5 **1** ...red,/...appeared/...
2 ...road,/...

6 C:When the accident happened, I was riding on my way home.
D: When the accident happened, I was talking with my friends on the other side of the street.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

▶ Unit 2 I was trying to pick it up when it bit me again.

1 I can use a mobile phone to watch movies/chat online/write blogs...（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

2 范例：A snake bit him while the man was cooking in the kitchen.

4 **1** b **2** c **3** a **4** a

5 (1) climbed (2) hid (3) threw (4) hurt (5) pain (6) medicine

6 One day, when a woman was getting dinner ready for the animals at a zoo, her hand began to hurt. A few days earlier, a box of spiders arrived at the zoo from Asia. When she put the box into the cabinet（陈列柜）, one of them climbed out. While she was trying to pick up the spider and put it back into the box, it bit her hand.

She forgot about her pain and continued with her work. She finished giving dinner to the animals, but the pain in her hand got worse, so she hurried to hospital. As soon as the doctor got to know what kind of spider it was, he gave the woman the right medicine. She left hospital that evening.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** while **2** when **3** when **4** while

2 having a nap（小睡）; reading a book; watching TV with my grandparents
Last Saturday while Tony was having lunch with his friends, I was having a nap.
Last Saturday while Tony was playing football, I was reading a book.
Last Saturday while Tony was doing homework, I was watching TV with my grandparents.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

3 (1) bite (2) appeared (3) show (4) threw

4 (1) side by side (2) paying attention (3) just in time (4) fell off

5 (1) were flying (2) called (3) asking (4) was coming (5) were doing

6 (1) (lucky) cat (2) reading (a book) (3) sound (4) fish (5) bathroom

7 **2** √ **5** √ **6** √ **1.** c **2.** b **3.** a

8 **1** At seven o'clock in the morning on the road.
2 Drove very fast.
3 The driver couldn't stop his car in time.
4 He called the police, then looked over the boy and sent him to the hospital.

9 **1** A terrible accident happened at seven o'clock in the morning on the road.
2 A boy was riding his bike.
3 He wasn't careful enough.
4 The accident happened because the driver drove very fast.
5 After the accident,the driver called the police. Then the police looked over the boy and sent him to the hospital.

10 A terrible accident happened in the playground after school. While Tom was carrying the basketball fast, he was not paying attention to the others. The accident happened because someone gave him a push from behind. So Tom fell down on the ground and broke his left leg. When the other players saw that, they stopped playing at once, and then they took him to hospital as soon as possible.（答案不唯一，示例供参考）

Module 9 Population

▶ Unit 1 The population of China is about 1.37 billion.

1 范例：There is too much noise in the street. There are more people in the world. There is so much

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smoke in the sky. We won't have enough space to live in. Too many cars bring traffic problems.

2 **1** c) **2** b)

3 over 250; over 131. 4 million; about 1.37 billion; about 7 billion

4 **1** at the start **2** large **3** more
4 a short time **5** a few words **6** difficult
7 a long piece of writing **8** a thousand

6 **1** √ **2** √
The increasing population is the biggest problem in the world, especially in some developing countries. Some families are too poor to send the children to school. Some people are still in hunger. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

▶ Unit 2 Arnwick was a city with 200,000 people.

1 范例：
1 Because they want to find good jobs and give their children better education.
2 There are too many people in the cities. We can see much rubbish in the streets. There isn't enough space for people to live in.We need more and more hospitals and better public services.

3 **1** √ **3** √ **5** √

4 (1) local (2) flats (3) services (4) rubbish
(5) pollution (6) thousand

6 I think the government should develop the countryside and build some factories there,so that young people will not have to leave the countryside.
The government should provide better public bus services and reduce the private cars.
The city government should build more schools and hospitals.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** d **2** c **3** b **4** a

3 **1** Tokyo. **2** Mumbai. **3** Mexico City.
4 Mumbai and Tokyo. Because Mumbai has the largest increase in its population and Tokyo has the biggest population.

4 (1) an (2) a (3) a (4) the (5) the
(6) a (7) a (8) a (9) a (10) /

5 1 better 2 smaller 3 more 4 fewer

6 People move from the countryside.
People arrive in cities.
Population is increasing quickly.
Environmental problems: air pollution, white pollution, water pollution, light pollution, ...
Health problems: need more hospitals
Problems for the government: make more laws,need better public services,...

7 (1) population (2) countryside
(3) space (4) pollution (5) traffic

8 **1** all over the world **2** in the future
3 closed down **4** it takes **5** not;any more

9 d)

10 **1** cheaper **2** pay for **3** sometimes **4** are

11 I think car clubs will be popular in China. People can use a car when they need to, and it's cheaper than having a personal car. Besides, this is good for the enviroment and the people. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

14 范例：Great changes have taken place in my home town. I nearly got lost when I returned to my home town last Sunday. Ten years ago it was a small town with about 10,000 people. But now there are about 120,000 people. More new streets and tall buildings are being built. Many people from the countryside came to the town to find jobs. I think ten years later, there will be more than 300,000 people living in my home town. I can't believe it.

Module 10 The weather

▶ Unit 1 It might snow.

1 Beijing will be sunny and windy all the day. There'll be a shower in Shanghai. Xi'an will be sunny in the morning but in the afternoon it may snow. Guangzhou will be rainy in the daytime. There will be storms in Hong Kong, but it will be sunny later in the daytime. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

2

City	Temperature	Weather
Beijing	−8℃ ~−2℃ √	多云√ 风□
Shanghai	5℃ ~9℃ □	雨√ 风√
Xi'an	−5℃ ~1℃ □	多云√ 雪√
Guangzhou	10℃ ~21℃ √	晴□ 阵雨√
Hong Kong	17℃ ~20℃ √	暴风雨√ 晴□

3

City	Temperature
Shanghai	5℃ ~8℃
Xi'an	-4℃ ~2℃

4 **2.** √ **3.** √ **5.** √ **6.** √

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5 (1) skate (2) may (3) temperature (4) minus (5) degrees (6) dangerous (7) joking

8 It'll probably snow tomorrow, but it might not be very cold. It may not be snowy next week, but the temperature will be low.(答案不唯一,示例供参考)

▶ Unit 2 The weather is fine all year round.

1 In the first picture, I can see the leaves begin to turn brown, the sky is blue and the water is clean. In the second picture, I can see a sandy beach and some people are on the beach.(答案不唯一,示例供参考)

3

Place	Weather	Best time to visit
New York	Winter: a lot of snow	in May or October
New England	gets cooler in September	in September
California	fine	all year round
Alaska	Summer: warm Winter: very cold	in summer

4 **1** brown **2** miles **3** sweater **4** storms **5** umbrella

5 1—c 2—d 3—a 4—e 5—f 6—b

6 The best time to visit my home town is in spring and autumn, because it is always neither too cold nor too hot. But in early spring and late autumn, it sometimes rains. It is a good idea to wear a pair of comfortable shoes when you come here, so you can walk around the city and enjoy the beautiful sights.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** may **2** probably **3** probably **4** probably **5** may **6** probably

2 **1** In the evening,I usually do my homework,but I might watch TV this evening.
2 At the weekend,I usually go to the park with my friends. But I probably play basketball with my friends this weekend.
3 During the summer holiday,I usually stay at home and watch TV. But I may go to Beijing this summer holiday.

3 **1** because it may rain later
2 it may be cold
3 will probably swim in the sea
4 may visit the city

4 **1** clouds **2** snow **3** sunny **4** windy

5 **1** snows **2** cold **3** hot **4** thirty **5** summer **6** beach **7** rains **8** eighteen

6 **1** It's sunny.
2 It's between 5 and 8 degrees.
3 No, it isn't. **4** Moscow.
5 It's cold and windy. **6** Sydney.

7 (1) snow (2) cloudy (3) windy (4) sunny (5) rain (6) cloudy

8 **1** In October.
2 It's usually warm and there may be some rain. It might be cold too.
3 A sweater. **4** In a small hotel.
5 You can buy a weekly travel card to travel around the city.

9 Dear...,
It is good to hear that you may visit China. I think the best time to come is in spring, because the air is the best.We are going to visit some places of interest. I know you want to learn some history of China, so I think Beijing may be the best choice for you. I'll lead you to travel around Beijing. You can go to the Great Wall, the Summer Palace and some other places.
I wish to see you soon.
Yours,
×××

Module 11 Way of life

▶ Unit 1 In China, we open a gift later.

1 6 2 3 4 7 1 5

2 a. chess set b. video game c.toy
d. dictionary e. chocolate
f. chopsticks g. baseball cap

3 **2** √ **3** √

4 (1) surprise (2) accept (3) attention (4) traditions (5) taste

7 (1) eat during the class (2) wait for others to start the meal(答案不唯一,示例供参考)

▶ Unit 2 In England, you usually drink tea with milk.

1 In Picture 1, I can see two women having afternoon tea. It's a light meal. In Picture 2, I can see some people standing in a line and taking turns to get on the bus.(答案不唯一,示例供参考)

2 One day, we visited some friends and had afternoon tea together. Afternoon tea is not just a drink but a light meal at around 4 pm. In England, you usually drink tea with milk.Once I noticed a gentleman touch a young man on the shoulder, smile politely and say, "Excuse me! Are you waiting for this bus?"

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3 1 a 2 b 3 a 4 b 5 a

4 1 He noticed something interesting with the English way of life.
2 You must say Mr or Mrs when you meet someone for the first time.
3 We eat a light meal such as sandwiches and a large fruit cake and drink tea with milk.
4 We can eat it in shops or take it away and eat it with fingers.
5 They need to stand in a line and wait for their turn.

5 1 We usually shake hands with people when we first meet.
2 When we talk to older people, we must say *nin*.
3 We usually give them some tea and fruit.
4 We usually have dumplings, chicken, fish and so on.

6 If you come to my home town,there are some advice for you. First, we usually shake hands with people when we first meet. And when we talk to older people,we must say *nin*.If you come to my home, we usually give you some tea and fruit. If you come during the Spring Festival, you will have dumplings, chicken, fish and so on. I hope you will have a good time here.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 1 can; can't 2 Yes, we can
3 No, we can't; can't 4 No, we can't

2 1 must not 2 must not 3 must not 4 must 5 must

3 (1) must not (2) might (3) must (4) may (5) must (6) must not (7) can (8) need not (9) must not

4

	must	mustn't
1 clean up bedroom once a week	√	
2 wash up after dinner	√	
3 stay out after 9 pm		√
4 do homework before going out	√	
5 wash hands before dinner	√	
6 play music loudly after 10 pm		√

5 1 He can go out with his friends at weekends.
2 He can play music before ten o'clock at night.

6 I can watch TV after I finish my homework. I must wash my own clothes. I must not play computer games too much. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

7 1 dictionary 2 chopsticks 3 presents
4 baseball cap 5 chess set

9 · A suit or dress. · Something unlucky.
· They can't talk about age or income.
· Something to eat or drink. · On time or a bit late. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

10 You can't talk about age or income. You must arrive on time or a bit late to give the family some time to prepare for dinner. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

Module 12 Help

▶ Unit 1 What should we do before help arrives?

1 Accidents often happen suddenly. In Picture 1, a boy is running down the stairs. He could fall down and get hurt. In Picture 2, a woman is picking up the broken glass. The glass could hurt her fingers. In Picture 3, a man is moving the heavy furniture. It could drop and hurt his feet. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

2 1 stairs 2 broken glass 3 furniture

3 1. √ 2. √ 3. × 4. × 5. √

4 (1) imagine (2) bottom (3) medical (4) lift (5) harmful (6) drop (7) pain (8) Cover

5 1 imagine; accident 2 What; do; help 3 Find; wrong 4 Make; warm 5 Cover; coat

6 —What do you do if someone falls onto the ground and can't move?
—Don't move him and make sure he is warm. Call for help immediately. (答案不唯一，示例供参考)

▶ Unit 2 Stay away from windows and heavy furniture.

1 In Picture 1, a boy is hiding under a table at home. In Picture 2, some students are running out of the dormitory. In Picture 3, the passengers are staying in the bus. In Picture 4, some people are running down the stairs and a woman is trying to use the lift. There is an earthquake.

4 1 √ 2 × 3 × 4 √ 5 √

5 1 It's difficult to warn people before an earthquake.
2 We should hide under a table and stay away from windows and heavy furniture if we are inside the building.
3 We should keep calm, be brave and be helpful.
4 We shouldn't stand near street lights or under

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power lines.

7 **1** Stay away from windows and heavy furniture. Hide under a table.
2 Leave the building quickly when it's safe.
3 Don't stand near street lights or under power lines.

▶ Unit 3 Language in use

1 **1** must **2** mustn't **3** could **4** mustn't **5** must

2 **1** Get **2** Ask **3** Do not lift **4** Keep

3 **1** Stay away **2** Hide under **3** Don't use **4** Leave **5** Keep

4 (1) chance (2) in trouble (3) in pain (4) Cover (5) medical

5 (1) trouble (2) warning (3) rocks (4) clear (5) power (6) inside
3 √ **4** √

6 **1** dinner **2** shake **3** kitchen table **4** door **5** mobile phone **6** flat

7 **1** b **2** c **3** c

8

1 There may be a fire in the school.	4.School violence（校园暴力）
2. Get hurt easily when going up/down the stairs.	5. Electrical safety.
3. Food safety.	6. Activity safety between classes.

9 Model: **1** Don't rush on the stairs.
2 Go up/down the stairs on the right.
3 Go up/down the stairs one by one.
4 Don't run on the stairs.
5 Pay attention to the stairs.

10 **1** We mustn't run after each other.
2 We must be careful of fire.
3 We mustn't push others on the stairs.
4 We mustn't swim in the dangerous place.

Revision module B

1 (1) doing my homework (2) cleaning my room
(3) shopping with my parents
(4) was preparing dinner (5) was watching TV
(6) playing computer games
(7) doing his homework
(8) still doing his homework
(9) having dinner at his grandparents'
(10) preparing to sleep

2 At 7 am last Sunday I was having breakfast. Tony was still sleeping. At 9 am I was doing my homework and Tony was playing computer games. At 11 am, I was cleaning my room and Tony was doing his homework. At 2 pm, I was shopping with my parents and Tony was still doing his homework. At 6 pm, I was preparing dinner with my mother and Tony was having dinner at his grandparents'. At 9 pm, I was watching TV and Tony was preparing to sleep.

4 (1) went (2) were enjoying
(3) began (4) decided
(5) were running (6) fell
(7) was (8) called
(9) were waiting (10) covered

5 **1** The weather around the world may get warmer and warmer.
2 I may have a job in five years' time.
3 My home town may be more beautiful and cleaner.
4 The Chinese team will probably win in the next Olympic Games.
5 I may communicate with foreigners very well in English in three years' time.

6 **1** Must **2** needn't
3 need **4** might
5 Could **6** mustn't

7 **1** must **2** can't **3** can **4** mustn't **5** must

8 **1** Do not use the lift.
2 Phone 119 for help.
3 Don't open a hot door.
4 Act calmly.
5 Do not stop for your hat and coat unless they are at hand.
6 Put a blanket（毯子）around you to keep air away from the fire.

9 **1** noise **2** umbrella **3** lift **4** stairs **5** medical

10 **1** snake **2** hurt **3** bit;showed **4** medicine **5** danger **6** appeared

11 (1) just in time (2) shake hands
(3) pay attention to (4) raise money
(5) any time

12 **1** snowy **2** storms **3** rain **4** hot **5** showers

13 **1** public **2** report **3** increase **4** pollution **5** government

14 Model: Asia has a population of 4.089 billion. It covers about sixty percent of the world's population.

15 magic; children; bad; throws; cheer; misses; leave

17 (1)b (2)c (3)d (4)a

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