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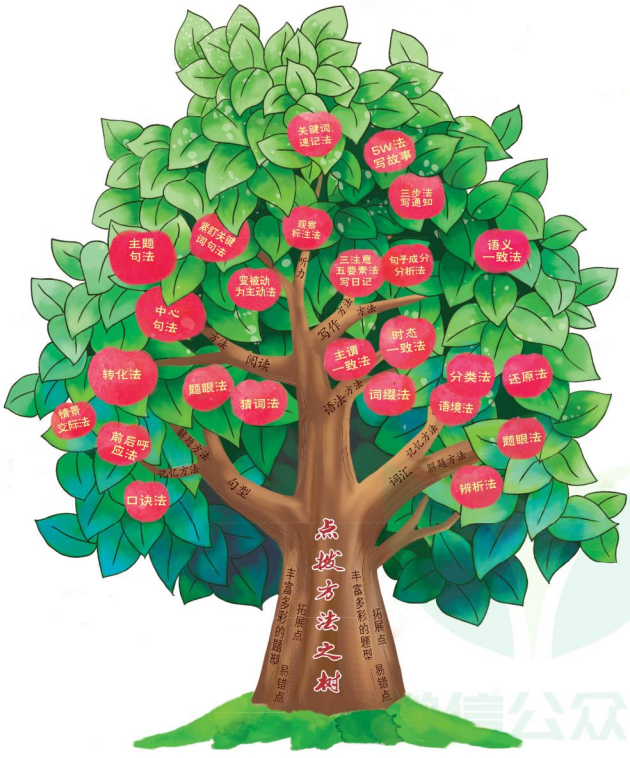
荣德基 主编

本册主编：王治平



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批注式讲解

文字批注
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lere is the report.
首。
竟中的动物
的故事
old. We called her Xi Wang.① This

开门见山法：本句说明作者第一次看到大熊猫的时间。为下文做好铺垫。我们在写作时可以借鉴此法。

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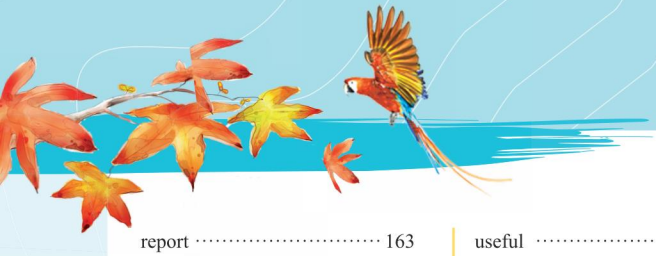

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Unit 1 Friends

词汇表听写

记忆大师

Period 1

Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

必背单词

1. **thirsty** *adj.* 口渴的
2. **honest** *adj.* 诚实的；正直的→ honesty *n.* 诚实
3. **secret** *n.* 秘密
4. **care** *vi.* & *vt.* 关心，关注，在意→ care *n.* 照顾，照料→ careful *adj.* 仔细的，认真的→ carefully *adv.* 仔细地
5. **yourself** *pron.* 你自己
   → yourselves *pron.* 你们自己
6. **magazine** *n.* 杂志
7. **good-looking** *adj.* 好看的，漂亮的
8. **humorous** *adj.* 幽默的 → humour *n.* 幽默
9. **polite** *adj.* 礼貌的 → politely *adv.* 礼貌地
10. **tidy** *adj.* 爱整洁的，整洁的
    → untidy *adj.* 不整洁的
11. **make** *linking v.* 成为；适合
12. **trust** *vt.* 信任
13. **lie** *n.* 谎言
14. **joke** *n.* 玩笑
15. **true** *adj.* 确实的；的确→ truth *n.* 实情；事实
    → truly *adv.* 真正；确实

必背短语

16. have something to drink 喝点东西
17. have some more food 再吃一些食物
18. keep a secret 保守秘密
19. make sb. happy 使某人开心
20. share one's joy 分享某人的快乐
21. care about 关心；关怀
22. tell him/her everything about yourself
    告诉他 / 她关于你自己的一切
23. be ready to do sth.
    准备好 / 乐意做某事
24. have problems with... ……有问题
25. tell lies 撒谎
26. tell sb. funny jokes
    给某人讲滑稽的笑话

必背句子

27. Can I **have something to drink**, please?
    我能喝点儿东西吗?
28. **What about** some milk?
    喝点儿牛奶怎么样?
29. Can I **have some more food**?
    我能再吃一些食物吗?
30. **Maybe** we can **share** it.
    也许我们可以分享它。
31. What **makes good friends**, Amy?
    艾米，什么样的人适合做好朋友呢?
32. You can trust them because they never **tell lies**.
    你可以信任他们，因为他们从不说谎。

Period 2 Reading

必背单词

1. **any time** *adv.* 在任何时候
2. **voice** *n.* 嗓音
3. **singer** *n.* 歌手→ sing *v.* 唱歌
4. **almost** *adv.* 几乎，差不多
5. **round** *adj.* 圆形的
6. **sense** *n.* 感觉；观念，意识
7. **bored** *adj.* 无聊的 → boring *adj.* 乏味的

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8. fit *vi.* 可容纳，装进 → fit *adj.* 健康的

9. knock *vt.* 碰，撞；把……撞击成

10. straight *adj.* 笔直的

11. sweet *adj.* 可爱的，惹人喜爱的

12. smile *vi. & n.* 微笑

→ smiling *adj.* 微笑的，带着笑意的

13. choose *vt. & vi.* 选择；挑选 → choice *n.* 选择

必背短语

14. one of my best friends
我最好的朋友之一

15. share...with... 与……分享……

16. be willing / ready to do sth.
乐意 / 准备做某事

17. give seats to someone in need
把座位让给需要的人

18. have a good voice 有副好嗓子

19. want to be a singer 想要成为一名歌手

20. wear small round glasses 戴着小圆眼镜

21. make him look smart 使他看上去精神

22. grow up 长大

23. have a good sense of humour
有很强的幽默感

24. be good at telling jokes 擅长讲笑话

25. make sb. laugh 使某人发笑

26. feel bored 感到无聊

27. walk past 走过，路过

28. knock... onto... 把……撞到……上

29. say a bad word about...
说……的坏话

30. have long straight hair 留着长直发

31. be kind to sb. 对某人友好

必背句子

32. She **is** also helpful and **ready to** help people any time.
她也乐于助人，且乐意在任何时候准备好帮助别人。

33. She **wants to be a singer** when she **grows up**. 她长大了想成为一名歌手。

34. He **tells** funny **jokes** and always **makes me laugh.** 他讲有趣的笑话，总是使我发笑。

35. They do not **fit well** under his desk.
他的课桌下面容纳不下它们。

36. She smiles and never **says a bad word about** anyone. 她经常笑，并且从不说任何人的坏话。

37. When something **worries** me, I can always **go to her**.
当有事情困扰我时，我总是可以去找她。

38. Max **looks smart** in his **small round glasses**.
马克斯带着小圆眼镜，看起来很精神。

39. Who would you **choose as** your best friend, Suzy? 苏茜，你会选择谁作为你最好的朋友?

Period 3 Grammar

必背单词

1. worse *adj.* (bad 的比较级) 更差，更糟，更坏

2. worst *adj.* (bad 的最高级) 最差，最糟，最坏

3. height *n.* 高，高度 → high *adj.* 高的

4. weight *n.* 重量 → weigh *v.* 重……，称……重

5. sec. *abbr.*(=second) 秒

6. competition *n.* 竞赛，比赛；竞争

→ compete *v.* 竞争，比赛

7. test *n.* 测试，考查

8. swimmer *n.* 游泳者→ swim *v.* 游泳

必背短语

9. the tallest boy in our class
我们班最高的男生

10. drawing competition 绘画比赛

11. English test 英语测试

必背句子 & 语法

12. She is **shorter than** I am. 她个子比我矮。

13. My book is **more interesting than** his.
我的书比他的书更有趣。

14. He is **the tallest boy in** our class.
他是我们班最高的男孩子。

15. This is **the most expensive computer in** the shop. 这是店里最贵的电脑。

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Period 4
Integrated skills & Study skills

必背单词

1. plan *n.* 计划，打算

2. social *adj.* 社会的

3. shy *adj.* 害羞的

必背短语

4. a future plan 一个未来的计划

5. meet different people 见不同的人

6. listen to people carefully 认真倾听人们

7. help people with their problems
帮助人们解决他们的问题

8. travel around the world 环游世界

9. a social worker 一位社会工作者

10. make friends with... 和……交朋友

11. works of art 艺术品

12. learn more about... 学习更多关于……

13. some day 总有一天

14. put... into... 把……放进……里

15. write down 写下，记下

16. if necessary 如果有必要

必背句子

17. I **would like to be** a **social worker** when I **grow up**. 我长大后想成为一名社会工作者。

18. I **am** always **kind to** people.
我对人们总是很友好的。

19. I will be happy **if** I can **make other people happy**. 如果我能让别人开心，我就会开心。

20. I want to be **as famous as** he is.
我想和他一样出名。

21. Who's **the boy on the left**? 左边那个男孩是谁？

22. What's he like? 他人怎么样？

Period 5
Task & Self-assessment

必背单词

1. square *adj.* 方形的

2. smiling *adj.* 微笑的，带着笑意的

3. handsome *adj.* 英俊的

4. fat *adj.* 胖的

5. hard-working *adj.* 勤奋的，工作努力的

6. patient *adj.* 耐心的
→ impatient *adj.* 没有耐心的

7. smile *n.* 微笑

8. unhappy *adj.* 不快乐的，悲伤的
→ happy *adj.* 高兴的，开心的

9. excellent *adj.* 杰出的，极好的

必背短语

10. dark brown 深棕色

11. both...and...
两者都……；既……又……

12. look really pretty and kind
看上去真的既漂亮又善良

13. bright smiling eyes
明亮微笑的眼睛

14. have a smile on one's face
某人面带微笑

15. work with sb.
和某人一起工作

必背句子

16. Kate is **both** my neighbour **and** my best friend.
凯特既是我的邻居又是我最好的朋友。

17. She always **has a smile on her face** and looks happy. 她脸上总是带着微笑，看上去很高兴。

18. I think she will **make an excellent teacher**.
我认为她会成为一名优秀的教师。

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Period 1 Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

Comic strip 卡通漫画

教材图片

1. —I'm hungry, Eddie. 我饿了，埃迪。
   —I have a cake. Do you want some?
   我有一个蛋糕。你想要一些吗？
2. —Yes, please. I'm **thirsty** /'θɜːsti/ too. Can I **have something to drink**?①
   行啊，请来些吧。我也渴了。我能喝点什么吗？
   —**What about** some milk?② 喝点儿牛奶怎么样？
3. —OK. Thanks. You're so kind, Eddie. Can I **have some more food**?
   好的。谢谢。你真是太好了，埃迪。我还能再吃点食物吗？
   —Sorry, Hobo. There's nothing in the fridge. 对不起，霍波。冰箱里没有东西了。
4. What about the pizza in your bowl? **Maybe** we can **share** it.
   你碗里的比萨饼怎么样？也许我们能分着吃。

课文朗读

本句用于征求对方意见，希望能够得到对方的肯定回答。

此符号表示"考点精讲点拨"版块各考点与课文原句的链接号。

My best friend 我最好的朋友

What qualities are important in good friends? *Teenagers* magazine is inviting teenagers to write about their best friends. 好朋友的什么品质是重要的？《青少年》杂志正在邀请青少年写一写关于他们最好的朋友们。

Task Write about your best friend.

任务　写一写关于你最好的朋友。

Welcome to the unit 单元导入

Qualities of a good friend 一个好朋友的品质

A **Daniel is reading about a writing competition in *Teenagers* magazine. He is matching the qualities on the left with the questions on the right. Help him write the correct letters in the boxes.**
丹尼尔正在读《青少年》杂志里的一篇作文比赛。他正在把左边的品质和右边的问题搭配起来。帮他把正确的字母写在方框里。

1. helpful 乐于助人的 [d]　**2. honest**③ 诚实的，正直的 [ ]
3. keeps a secret④ 保守秘密 [ ]　**4. makes me happy** 使我高兴 [ ]
5. shares my joy 分享我的快乐 [ ]

What makes your friend so special?⑤ 什么使你的朋友如此特别？

a. Does he/she **care about** you when you are sad?⑥ 当你难过的时候他 / 她关心你吗？
b. Do you talk to him/her when you are happy? 当你高兴的时候你跟他 / 她说吗？
c. Can you tell him/her everything about yourself?⑦ 你能把关于你自己的所有事情都告诉他 / 她吗？
d. Is he/she **ready to** help when you have problems? 当你有困难时他 / 她乐意帮忙吗？
e. Do you believe what he/she says?⑧ 你相信他 / 她说的话吗？

Write to *Teenagers* magazine about your best friend!

写信给《青少年》杂志，讲讲你最好的朋友吧！

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B **Daniel and Amy are talking about what qualities are important in good friends. Work in pairs and talk about what qualities you think are important. Use the conversation below as a model. The words in the box may help you.** 丹尼尔和埃米正在谈论好朋友的什么品质是重要的。结对练习并讨论你认为什么品质是重要的。用下面的对话作为示例。方框中的单词可能会帮助你。

clever 聪明的	good-looking 好看的	helpful 乐于助人的	humorous 幽默的	
honest 诚实的	interesting 有趣的	**polite** /pə'laɪt/ 有礼貌的	tidy 整洁的	

课文朗读B

Daniel: What makes good friends, Amy?

什么样的人适合做好朋友呢，埃米?

Amy: Well, good friends should be honest. You can **trust** them because they never **tell lies**. ⑨

噢，好朋友应该诚实。你可以信任他们因为他们从不撒谎。

Daniel: Yes, that's very important. I think good friends should be interesting too. They can also tell you funny jokes. 是的，那很重要。我认为好朋友也应该有趣。他们也能给你讲好笑的笑话。

Amy: Yes, that's true. I also think good friends should be helpful.

是的，那是真的。我还认为好朋友应该乐于助人。

Daniel: I agree. 我同意。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① Can I have something to drink?

考点1 （重点）something to drink 喝的东西　敲黑板　不定式修饰不定代词时，应放在不定代词的后面。

e.g. Do you want to have something to drink? 你想喝点什么吗?

《中考在线1》 Would you like something _____ (drink)?　[武威、白银]

点拨：动词不定式修饰不定代词时应作后置定语。something to drink 意为"一些喝的东西"。

② What about some milk?

about 用作介词，后面可跟名词、代词或动词的 -ing 形式。

考点2 What about...?……怎么样? 是向别人提出建议时常用的句型。

e.g. What about some rice? 来一些米饭怎么样?

《中考在线2》 —What about _____ a rest?

—OK! Let's go for a walk.　[黔西南]

A. to have　B. had　C. have　D. having

★易错：在疑问句中，当出现请求、建议或期望得到对方的肯定回答时，要用 some 而不用 any。

拓展：此外表示建议的句型还有：

(1)Why not do sth.?/ Why don't you do sth.?

e.g. Why don't you go with me now? 为什么你不现在跟我走?

(2)Shall we do sth.?

e.g. Shall we go and play basketball now? 我们现在去打篮球，好吗?

(3)Let's do sth.

e.g. Let's begin our class now. 咱们现在开始上课吧。

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(4)Would you like { to do sth.? / 名词或代词? }

e.g. Would you like to have a cup of tea? 你想要喝杯茶吗?

《中考在线3》—Would you like to come to my birthday party tonight?

—_____ [天门]

A. Yes, I'd like to. B. It doesn't matter.

C. Have a good time! D. You're welcome.

点拨:对"Would you like…?"的回答,用"Yes, I'd like/love to."或"No, thanks."。



(5)Sb. had better (not) do sth. 某人最好(不)做某事。

e.g. You'd better not be late for class tomorrow. 明天你最好不要上课迟到。

(6)It's best for sb. to do sth. 对某人来说做某事是最好的。

e.g. It's best for you to learn swimming in summer.

夏天学游泳对你来说是最好的。

③ honest

honest 的读音是以元音音素开头,故表示"一位诚实的……"时应用"an honest…"。

考点3 **honest** /'ɒnɪst/ *adj.* **诚实的,正直的** (always telling the truth and never cheating or stealing)

e.g. She is an honest girl. 她是个诚实的女孩。

《中考在线4》Frank is an h_____ boy. He never tells lies. [绥化]

点拨:根据下一句 He never tells lies. 可判断这里要填"诚实的"。honest 的开头字母 h 不发音,"一个诚实的男孩子"应为 an honest boy。

④ keeps a secret

敲黑板 keep a secret 的反义短语是 let out a secret,意为"泄密"。

考点4 **secret** /'si:krət/ *n.* **秘密** (something that is known about by only a few people and not told to others)

e.g. Would you please keep the secret for me? 请你替我保守秘密好吗?

素养行动:在日常生活中,如果你的朋友告诉你一个秘密,他只想和你分享(share),你一定要替他保密。

核心素养之立德树人

保守秘密

谁都想要有属于自己的秘密,也应该替别人保守秘密(keep the secret),千万不要透露秘密(reveal the secret)给别人,否则的话,你在别人心目中的好印象会受到影响,你将会失去别人的信任(trust)。犹太人就把保守别人的秘密看得非常重要,他们认为做人就应该能够做到守口如瓶(remain tight-lipped),这样的人才值得与之成为朋友。

⑤ What makes your friend so special?

宾语补足语可以是名词、形容词或不带 to 的不定式。

考点5 (难点) make+ 宾语 + 宾语补足语

e.g. My gift makes her very happy. 我的礼物使她很高兴。

《中考在线5》Kids like reading stories which can make them _____. [哈尔滨]

A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughing

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点拨：make 是使役动词，动词不定式作其宾语补足语应省略 to。make sb. do sth. 意为“使某人做某事”。

拓展：在英语中，还有一些动词后也可以接形容词作宾语补足语，常见的动词如 keep, find, think, feel 等。

e.g. We must keep our classroom clean. 我们必须保持我们的教室干净。

They found the film very boring. 他们发现这部电影很无聊。

care 的派生词有：
- careful adj. 仔细的
- carefully adv. 仔细地
- careless adj. 粗心的
- carelessly adv. 粗心地
- carelessness n. 粗心

⑥ Does he/she care about you when you are sad?

考点6 care /keə(r)/ *vi.& vt.* 关心，关注，在意

e.g. We should care about each other. 我们应当互相关心。

He's old enough to take care of himself.
他年龄足够大，能照顾自己了。 n. 照顾

与 care 相关的短语：
- care about 关心，关怀
- care for 照料
- take care 保重
- take care of 照顾

《中考在线6》 —To the students, what should the teacher _____ at school?
—Of course the ways they study, I think. [襄阳]

A. give up　　B. part with　　C. care about　　D. clear out

点拨：本题用关键词法。根据关键词 To the students 可知此处指老师应该关心学生的哪些方面。

⑦ Can you tell him/her everything about yourself?

考点7 tell sb. sth. 告诉某人某事

e.g. I'll tell you a secret. 我要告诉你一个秘密。

辨析 & 易错：tell, talk, say 与 speak

tell	“告诉”，表示“讲故事”或“讲笑话”等也用 tell。
talk	“说，谈话”，指连续性的讲话，有对话的含义；talk 与 speak 意思相近，speak 指演说或正式发言，而 talk 指一般性的交谈。
say	①“说，讲”，强调说的内容，后面可接名词、代词或从句。 ②当主语是书面材料或者可见的东西时，如 letter, notice, newspaper 等，意为“写着”，相当于 read。
speak	“讲，谈话，发言”，常用来表示“讲某种语言”，后面直接跟表示某种语言的名词。另外，与某人通电话也用 speak。

tell 的常用搭配：
① tell sb. sth./ tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某事
② tell sb.(not) to do sth. 告诉某人（不）做某事

talk 的常用搭配：
① talk to/with sb. 与某人交谈
② talk about 谈论，讨论

speak 的常用搭配为 speak to sb. 与某人通话。

e.g. Tell him not to go out at night. 告诉他晚上别出去。

What are you talking about? 你们在谈论什么？

What did you say? 你说什么了？

The sign says “No Smoking”. 指示牌上写着“禁止吸烟”。

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Can you speak English? 你能讲英语吗?

May I speak to Mr Wang? 我可以和王先生通话吗?

《中考在线7》A CCTV news reporter will come to interview Wang Lin tomorrow. Please tell her _____. [青海]

A. not to be late B. not to come C. to watch TV

点拨:本题用固定搭配法。tell sb. (not) to do sth. 意为“告诉某人(不)做某事”。

⑧ Do you believe what he/she says?

考点8 (重点) **believe** /bɪ'liːv/ *v.* 相信 (to feel certain that something is true or that somebody is telling you the truth)

★believe { sb. 表示相信某人的话是真的 / in sb. 表示信任某人

e.g. I believe you can do it well. 我相信你会把它做好。

考点9 **what he/she says** 此处是宾语从句,意思是“他/她所说的话”。

e.g. Do you know where he lives? 你知道他住在哪儿吗?

敲黑板 宾语从句的语序应用陈述语序。

《中考在线8》— I can't find you.

— I don't know _____. I'm on the left of a tree. [云南]

A. who I am B. who am I C. where I am D. where am I

点拨:本题用语法判定法。根据后句中 I'm on the left of a tree. 确定前句是不知道在哪里,所以要用疑问词 where,排除 A、B 两项;宾语从句要用陈述语序。

一语辨异:

I believe in you, so I can believe you. 我信任你,因此我可以相信你说的话是真的。

⑨ You can trust them because they never tell lies.

考点10 **trust** /trʌst/ *vt.* 信任 (have confidence or faith in sb.)

e.g. A friend is a person who you can trust. 朋友是你可以信赖的人。

辨析 & 重点:

trust 与 believe

trust	“信任;信赖”,多指相信人,作及物动词,其后直接跟宾语。
believe	“相信”,多指相信语言或事情的真实性,作及物动词时,其后直接跟宾语,也可跟从句。

e.g. Do you believe the report? 你相信这个报道是真实的吗?

You can't trust Bob. He often tells lies. 你不能信任鲍勃。他经常撒谎。

考点11 (难点) **lie** /laɪ/ *n.* 谎言

e.g. Of course it's true. I wouldn't tell a lie. 当然它是真的。我不会撒谎。

Don't believe her because she always lies. 不要相信她的话,因为她总是撒谎。 (说谎)

China lies in the east of Asia. 中国位于亚洲东部。 (位于)

Look at the sign. Don't lie on the grass. 看看那个标牌。不要躺在草地上。 (躺)

lie 的一词多义:

- *vi.* 说谎 lie-lied-lied-lying
- *vi.* 位于 lie-lay-lain-lying
- *vi.* 躺 lie-lay-lain-lying

★格言谚语

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

中考在线答案 1. to drink 2. D 3. A 4. honest 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. C

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 (答案见255页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据首字母、英文释义或汉语提示完成单词

1. After the race, the sportsman was so t_____ that he drank a lot of water in one go. [南充]

2. Betty, you should _____ (trust or be confident) in yourself. It is the first step to success.[乐山]

3. The _____ (秘密) of true friendship is to understand and to be understood. [苏州]

4. The British teacher is very humorous. He always tells us _____ (笑话). [随州]

5. You should be _____ (礼貌的) to the guests.

二、单项选择

6. —Look! Who's _____ girl in a red skirt over there?
— Oh, she is my sister, Kate. She is _____ honest girl. [安顺]
A. that; a B. this; the
C. this; a D. that; an

7. —Can you tell me _____?
—Sure. He lives on Chaoyang Road.
A. what his job is B. what does he do
C. where he lives D. where does he live

8. —There is _____ in Tina's WeChat shop.
—So that's why I decide to buy the present in _____ shop. [天水]
A. something special; other
B. special something; the other
C. nothing special; another
D. special nothing; others

9. John's parents made him_____ at home.It made him very _____ because he wanted to play outside.
A. to stay; happy B. stay; happy
C. to stay; sad D. stay; sad

10. —I like the _____ named *The World of English* very much.
—Me, too. I often read it in my free time.
A. game B. show
C. film D. magazine

11. — What a sunny day! Why not go cycling?
—_____. [连云港]
A. No, I don't mind B. You'd better not
C. That sounds great D. It's my pleasure

12. — Look! Kangkang, that old man is crossing the crosswalk. [铜仁]
— Jane, let's _____ him.
A. helps B. to help
C. helping D. help

13. Reading is a good way _____ the world. [天水]
A. for know B. for knows
C. to know D. to knows

14. The teachers often tell us _____ in the river. It's dangerous. [百色]
A. not swim B. don't swim
C. not swimming D. not to swim

15. — Would you like to go to the cinema with me?
—_____. [大庆]
A. Yes, I do B. That's right
C. Yes, please D. Yes, I'd like to

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

16. 我的朋友李磊常常在我难过的时候使我高兴起来。
My friend Li Lei often _____ when I feel sad.

17. 李明做每件事情时总是关注细节。 [铁岭、葫芦岛]
Li Ming always _____ details when he does everything.

18. 如果你能帮我保守秘密，我就告诉你这件事。
I will tell you about it if you can _____.

19. 丹尼尔从不说谎，因此你可以信任他。
Daniel never _____, so you can _____ him.

20. 教室里太热了。把窗户打开怎么样?
It is too hot in the classroom. What about _____?

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Period 2 Reading

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

Reading 阅读

A Best friends 最好的朋友

***Teenagers* magazine is inviting teenagers to write about their best friends for the writing competition. Read the following entries.**

《青少年》杂志正在邀请青少年为作文竞赛写他们最好的朋友。读一读下面的参赛作品。

课文朗读

Betty is **one of my best friends**. ① She is slim and has short hair.

贝蒂是我最好的朋友之一。她身材苗条，留着短发。

Betty is generous. She **is willing to share** things **with** her friends. ② She is also helpful and ready to help people **any time**. She helps me with my homework and she always gives her seat on the bus to someone **in need**. ③ 贝蒂很大方。她愿意和她的朋友们分享东西。她还乐于助人，且乐意在任何时候帮助人。她不但帮助我做作业，而且在公共汽车上她总是把她的座位让给有需要的人。

Betty has a good **voice** /vɔɪs/. ④ She wants to be a singer when she **grows up**. ⑤

贝蒂有副好嗓子。她长大后想当一名歌手。

When 引导的时间状语从句通常用一般现在时表示将来。

My best friend is Max. He is the tallest boy in our class — **almost** 1.75 metres. ⑥ He wears small **round** glasses. They make him look smart. 我最好的朋友是马克斯。他是我们班最高的男孩—— 将近 1.75 米。他戴着小圆眼镜。它们使他看上去很精神。

Max **has a good sense of humour**. ⑦ He **tells** funny **jokes** and always **makes me laugh**. I never **feel bored** with him. ⑧

马克斯有很强的幽默感。他讲有趣的笑话并且总能让我大笑。和他在一起时，我从不感到无聊。

Max's legs are very long. They do not **fit well** under his desk. ⑨ When he walks past our desks, he often **knocks** our books and pens **onto** the floor. ⑩

马克斯的腿很长，在课桌底下伸不开。当他经过我们的课桌时，他经常把我们的书和钢笔碰到地板上。

Max is so interesting! 马克斯是那么有趣！

May is my best friend. She is shorter than I am. She has big bright eyes and long straight hair.Everyone thinks she is pretty. ⑪

梅是我最好的朋友。她比我矮。她长着大而明亮的眼睛，留着长的直发。大家都认为她很漂亮。

May is sweet. ⑫ She smiles often and never **says a bad word about** anyone. ⑬

梅很可爱。她经常微笑，而且从来不说任何人一句坏话。

May is a true friend. When something **worries** me, I can always go to her. I can tell her anything because she can keep a secret.

梅是一个真正的朋友。当有事情困扰我时，我总是可以去向她求助。我可以告诉她任何事情，因为她会保守秘密。

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B Who would you choose as your best friend? 你会选谁做你最好的朋友?

B1 Mr Zhou, the editor of *Teenagers* magazine, is making profiles of Betty, Max and May. Help him complete the information below. 周先生，《青少年》杂志的主编，正在写贝蒂、马克斯和梅的简介。帮助他完成下面的信息。

Name 名字： Betty 贝蒂
Looks 外貌： (1)_____
has (2)_____hair
长着 (2)_____头发
Personality 个性： (3)_____ and helpful
(3)_____ 且乐于助人

Name 名字： Max 马克斯
Looks 外貌： the (4)_____ in his class
他班里最 (4)_____
wears small round (5)_____
戴着小圆 (5)_____
Personality 个性： has a good sense of (6)_____
有着很好的 (6)_____感

Name 名字： May 梅
Looks 外貌： has big (7)_____ eyes
长着大 (7)_____眼睛
has long(8)_____ hair
留着长长的 (8)_____头发
Personality 个性： (9)_____
can keep a (10)_____
能保守 (10)_____

B2 Mr Zhou wants to make some notes of Betty, Max and May. Read the sentences.Write a T if a sentence is true or an F if it is false. 周先生想就贝蒂、马克斯和梅做一些笔记。读句子。如果句子正确写 T，错误则写 F。

1. Betty **is kind to** old people only. 贝蒂只对老人友善。 _____
2. Betty wants to be a singer in the future. 贝蒂将来想成为一名歌手。 _____
   动词 sing 加 -er 构成的名词。
3. Max looks smart in his small round glasses. 马克斯戴着小圆眼镜看上去很精神。 _____
4. Max is not good at telling jokes. 马克斯不擅长讲笑话。 _____
5. May is sweet and pretty. 梅可爱、漂亮。 _____
6. May likes to say bad things about her friends. 梅喜欢说她的朋友们的坏话。 _____

B3 Mr Zhou is writing about Betty, Max and May. Help him write the correct names in the boxes and find some related details in the three entries. 周先生正在写关于贝蒂、马克斯和梅的信息。帮助他在方框中写上正确的名字，并在三份参赛作品中找到一些相关的细节。

1. [ ] is sweet._____ [ ] 是可爱的。_____
2. [ ] is humorous._____ [ ] 是幽默的。_____
3. [ ] is helpful._____ [ ] 是乐于助人的。_____

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B4 Mr Wu is asking the students who they would choose as their best friends. Complete the conversation with the words in the box.

吴老师正在问学生们他们会选谁做他们最好的朋友。用方框中的词完成对话。

feel bored 感到无聊　keep a secret 保守秘密　ready to help 乐意帮助 share 分享　tell funny jokes 讲有趣的笑话　worries 困扰

Mr Wu: Who would you choose as your best friend, Suzy? 苏茜，你会选谁做你最好的朋友?

Suzy: I'd choose May. I can go to her when something (1)_____me. I can tell her anything because she can (2)_____.

我会选梅。当有事情(1)_____我时，我可以向她求助。我可以告诉她任何事情，因为她会(2)_____。

Mr Wu: Yes, she's kind and sweet. And you, Simon? 是的，她善良又可爱。你呢，西蒙?

Simon: I'd choose Max. He can (3)_____, so I'll never (4)_____ with him.

我会选马克斯。他能(3)_____，因此我和他在一起将从不(4)_____。

Mr Wu: Yes, Max is interesting. And how about you, Sandy? 是的，马克斯很有趣。桑迪，你呢?

Sandy: I'd choose Betty. She's willing to (5)_____ things with her friends and is (6)_____ people any time. 我会选贝蒂。她乐意和她的朋友们(5)_____东西，而且在任何时候都(6)_____人。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　•考点应用

① Betty is one of my best friends.

敲黑板 one of... 作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

考点1 one of my best friends 我最好的朋友之一

结构：one of+形容词性物主代词/定冠词+形容词的最高级+名词复数，意为"最……的……之一"。

e.g. One of his hobbies is swimming. 游泳是他的爱好之一。

《中考在线1》 My grandma is a really nice person — one of _____ people I know. [徐州]

A. nice　B. nicer　C. nicest　D. the nicest

点拨：本题用固定搭配法。one of后用形容词最高级形式，表示"最……之一"。

② She is willing to share things with her friends.

考点2 (重点) willing /'wɪlɪŋ/ *adj.* 乐意的，愿意的 (ready or pleased to help)

★乐(愿)意做某事的表达法：be willing to do sth. / be glad to do sth. / be ready to do sth.

e.g. Are you willing to help me? 你愿意帮助我吗?

Jack is willing to help me clean the house. 杰克乐意帮我打扫房子。

《中考在线2》 I'm willing to teach you to sing the song.

I _____ _____ _____ teach you to sing the song.

考点3 share sth. with sb. 和某人分享某物

e.g. She always shares her happiness with us. 她总是和我们分享她的快乐。

《中考在线3》 When you have joys, you can share them _____ your friends. [淮安]

A. for　B. in　C. with　D. on

点拨：本题用固定搭配法。share sth. with sb. 意为"与某人分享某物"。

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③ She helps me with my homework and she always gives her seat on the bus to someone in need. in need 是介词短语，在此作后置定语，修饰 someone。

考点4 someone in need 有需要的人

e.g. He always helps someone in need.

他总是帮助有需要的人。

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

患难见真情。 作后置定语，修饰 a friend。

The food is in great need in the disaster area. 灾区急需食物。 作表语

★格言谚语记单词

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

患难见真情。

《中考在线4》翻译句子

（1）Bob seldom gives his hand to those people in need.

_____

（2）Money is the most important thing in need for the poor family.

_____

（3）Class 6 is in need of 30 books.

_____

④ Betty has a good voice.

考点5（重点）**voice** /vɔɪs/ *n.* 嗓音（the sound made through the mouth by a person speaking or singing）

e.g. They are talking in a low voice.

他们正在低声地交谈。

辨析&易错：

voice, sound 与 noise

voice	意为“嗓音”，一般指人说话、唱歌、谈笑的声音。
sound	意为“声音，响声”，可泛指大自然的任何声音。
noise	意为“噪音，喧闹声”，常指不悦耳、不和谐的嘈杂声。

voice 常用搭配：

① in a loud voice 大声地

② in a low voice 低声地

③ in a quiet voice 轻声地

④ raise one's voice 提高嗓门

e.g. At midnight he heard a strange sound.

午夜他听到奇怪的声音。

Don't make any noise! 别吵闹！

The girl has a beautiful voice. 那女孩嗓音很美。

《中考在线5》Betty has a beautiful _____. She wants to be a singer in the future. [淮安]

A. voice　　B. look　　C. noise　　D. sound

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。表示“有一副好的嗓音”，应用 have a beautiful voice。

⑤ She wants to be a singer when she grows up.

考点6 when 引导的时间状语从句

e.g. I'll call you when I get there.

我到那里时就给你打电话。

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《中考在线6》John _____ us when he is free. [丹东]

A. joins B. join C. will join D. joined

点拨：在 when 引导的时间状语从句中，当主句用一般将来时时，从句常用一般现在时表将来，即遵循“主将从现”的原则。

⑥ He is the tallest boy in our class — almost 1.75 metres.

考点7 almost /ˈɔːlməʊst/ *adv.* 几乎，差不多（slightly short of or not quite accomplished）

e.g. I almost forget it is Sunday today.

我差点忘了今天是周日。

辨析&易错：almost 与 nearly

almost	意为“几乎，差不多”，是副词，常用来修饰动词、形容词、副词，可以和 no，nothing，never 这类否定词连用。
nearly	意为“几乎，差不多”，nearly 不能与 no，none，nobody，nothing，never 等词连用。

e.g. Almost no one believed him. 几乎没人相信他的话。

We lost our way in the wind and I nearly fell over.

我们在风中迷了路，我差点摔倒了。

《中考在线7》Ken was _____ late for school. The bell rang right after he entered the classroom. [河北]

A.still B. always C. already D. almost

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。still 仍然；always 一直，总是；already 已经；almost 差不多，几乎。根据下一句“他一进教室铃就响了”可知，肯差一点迟到了。

⑦ Max has a good sense of humour.

考点8 sense /sens/ *n.* 感觉；观念，意识（one of the five powers that your body uses to get information about the world around you）

e.g. There are 5 human senses: smell, taste, sight, touch and hearing.

人类有五种感觉：嗅觉、味觉、视觉、触觉和听觉。

I'm blind, but I can read this book using my sense of touch.

我是盲人，但是我能用我的触觉来读这本书。

《中考在线8》My mother has a poor _____ of direction, so she is always afraid to go out alone. [泰州]

A. scene B. silence C. service D. sense

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。scene 场景；情景；silence 寂静；service 服务；sense 感觉；意识。根据后半句句意“因此她总是害怕独自出去”确定前半句表示“方向感差”。

★格言谚语

Happiness, I have discovered, is nearly always a rebound from hard work.
我发现，辛勤工作的报酬几乎总是幸福。

各种“感觉”

- the sense of smell 嗅觉
- the sense of taste 味觉
- the sense of sight 视觉
- the sense of touch 触觉
- the sense of hearing 听觉

sense 常用搭配：

① have a great / strong sense of humor 有极强的幽默感
② have a poor sense of responsibility 责任感不强
③ have a poor sense of smell 味觉很差

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⑧ I never feel bored with him.

考点9 （重点）**bored** /bɔ:d/ *adj.* 无聊的（a state of being tired and impatient）

e.g. I felt bored at the meeting. 我在会上感到无聊。

辨析&易错：

bored 与 boring

bored	指"厌倦的；烦闷的"。（通常修饰人）
boring	指"令人厌烦的；无聊的"。（通常修饰物）

e.g. I am bored with the subject. 我对这个话题感到厌烦。

This film is very boring. 这部电影很无聊。

拓展：类似用法的单词还有：

interested *adj.* 感兴趣的　　interesting *adj.* 有趣的

excited *adj.* 激动的，兴奋的　　exciting *adj.* 令人激动的，令人兴奋的

★注意：这类以 -ed 结尾的形容词多用来修饰人，以 -ing 结尾的形容词多用来修饰事或物。

《中考在线9》—What do you think of this novel?

—It is very _____. I feel _____ with it.

A. bored; bored　　B. boring; bored

C.bored; boring　　D. boring; boring

点拨：考查以 -ing 结尾的形容词与以 -ed 结尾的形容词的用法区别。It 代替问句中的 this novel，指物，应用 boring 来修饰；I 是人称代词，指人，应用 bored，故排除 A、C、D。

一语辨异：The book was boring, so I felt bored. 那本书很无趣，所以我感到很无聊。

⑨ They do not fit well under his desk. *fit-fitted-fitted*

考点10 **fit** /fit/ *vi.* 可容纳，装进 (to be the right shape and size for sb. / sth.)

e.g. I'd like to have a desk in the room but it won't fit.

我想在房间里放一张书桌，但是搁不下。

All the kids will fit in the back of the car.

所有的孩子都可以坐到车的后排。

《中考在线10》The young man is so tall that his legs don't _____ well under the table.

A. walk　　B. run　　C. jump　　D. fit

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。考查动词辨析。walk 走路；run 跑；jump 跳；fit 可容纳，装进。

⑩ When he walks past our desks, he often knocks our books and pens onto the floor.

vt. 碰撞

考点11 **knock sth. onto...** 把某物撞掉在……的上面

敲黑板：knock ... onto 中间要用代词的宾格形式。

e.g. He often knocks my books onto the floor.

他经常把我的书撞掉在地板上。

Yesterday afternoon a car knocked him onto the ground.

昨天下午一辆小汽车把他撞倒在地上。

knock 常用词组归纳：

knock on/at 敲

knock over 撞倒

knock off 降价；下班

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⑪ Everyone thinks she is pretty.

考点12 **everyone** /'evriwʌn/ *pron.* 每个人（every person）

★ everyone 是不定代词，相当于 everybody，作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

e.g. Everyone in our class likes this story.
我们班每个人都喜欢这个故事。

Is everyone here? 大家都到齐了吗？

辨析：

everyone 与 every one	
everyone	只指人，不指事物，其后习惯上不能接 of…。
every one	既可指人，也可指事物，后可接 of…。

e.g. Everyone has a chance to win. 每个人都有机会赢。

Every one of them is wrong. 他们全都错了。

看，这题目解得太精妙。



《中考在线11》_____ hopes for a sweet home as it provides us with warmth and trust. [扬州]

A. None　　B. Everyone　　C. Nobody　　D. Somebody

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。None 没有一个；Everyone 每个人；人人；Nobody 没有人；Somebody 某人。句意为“每个人都希望有一个温馨的家，因为它给我们温暖和信任”。

⑫ May is sweet.

考点13 **sweet** /swi:t/ *adj.* 可爱的，惹人喜爱的

e.g. My friend May is a kind and sweet girl.
我的朋友梅是个善良、可爱的女孩。

He likes sweet things.
他喜欢甜的东西。adj. 甜的；芳香的；悦耳的

Children like sweets. 孩子们喜欢糖果。n. 糖果

⑬ She smiles often and never says a bad word about anyone.

考点14 **smile** /smaɪl/ *vi.* 微笑

e.g. Lisa smiled with relief. 莉萨宽慰地笑了。

n. 微笑 She had a big smile on her face. 她笑容满面。

adj. 微笑的 Her smiling eyes make her look sweet.
她微笑的眼睛使她看上去很可爱。

choose 常用搭配：

① choose sb./sth. 选择某人／某物

② choose… from… 从……中选择……

③ choose to do sth. 选择做某事

④ choose sb. to be/as… 选择某人当……

⑭ Who would you choose as your best friend?

考点15 （重点）**choose** /tʃu:z/ *vi.*& *vt.* 选择；挑选 (pick out, select)

e.g. Which one did you choose? 你挑了哪一个？

choose-chose-chosen

名词为 choice“选择”

What's your choice? 你的选择是什么？

中考在线答案 1. D　2. am glad / ready to　3. C　4. (1) 鲍勃很少帮助那些有需要的人。(2) 对于那个贫困家庭来说，钱是最重要的东西。(3) 六班需要 30 本书。　5. A　6. C　7. D　8. D　9. B　10. D　11. B

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 （答案见255页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. He likes all kinds of jokes because he has a great sense of h_____. [广州]

2. It's good manners to keep your v_____ down in public. [泰安]

3. A mooncake is a delicious, _____（圆形的）cake.

4. One should have a _____（观念）of right and wrong, or a person can't be trusted. [扬州]

5. Since it will be rainy tomorrow, we have to _____（选择）a different time to go jogging. [南京]

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Do you believe it is one of the _____ (wind) places on the earth? [常州]

7. Alice's hobby is singing. Her dream is to be a _____（sing）some day.

8. Our parents often make us _____ (study) all day.

9. I couldn't help laughing loudly when I heard such a _____ (fun) story.

10. Everyone in my family _____ (get) up early in the morning.

三、单项选择

11. Our monitor is funny and he often _____ jokes.

A. says　　B. tells

C. speaks　　D. talks

12. —Why did you choose Sandy _____ your best friend?

—Because she is very _____. She always shares things with others.

A. as; good-looking　　B. with; tidy

C. as; generous　　D. for; clever

13. Daniel is always ready _____ others _____ with their English.

A. helping; for need　　B. to help; in need

C. to help; of need　　D. helping; on need

14. Give me a chance, _____ I will give you a wonderful surprise. [徐州]

A. or　　B. and　　C. but　　D. so

15. — *Super Brain* is a hit TV show recently. Which competitor do you like best?

— I think Zhao Jinhao is one of _____ competitors among them. [十堰]

A. smart　　B. smarter

C. smartest　　D. the smartest

16. Safety is very important for _____. So we must learn how to protect _____. [天水]

A. everyone; ourselves

B. anyone; ourselves

C. everyone; us

D. anyone; us

17. While watching the film yesterday, I couldn't stop laughing at some _____ moments.

A. humorous　　B. challenging

C. dangerous　　D. surprising

18. — There is always a smile on your face. Isn't there any trouble in your life?

—Yes, there is. But life is like a mirror. When you _____ at it, it will smile back.

A. smiles　　B. smile

C. smiled　　D. will smile

19. —If the traffic _____ busy, Linda won't catch the train in one hour.

—I know. I will call her to leave for the train station at once. [贵港]

A. is　　B. will be

C. was　　D. has been

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20. We are very _____ about the graduation ceremony(毕业典礼) next Saturday. We can't wait to be there. [云南]

A. boring B. bored C. excited D. exciting

四、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空

in need, keep a secret, any time, help... with, have a good sense of

21. Jack _____ humour and he often tells funny stories.

22. He always helps people _____.

23. I can tell Millie anything because she can always _____.

24. Linda is glad to help others _____, so we often ask her for help.

25. Tom is my friend. He often _____ me _____ my English.

五、句子翻译

26. 当我长大后，我想成为一名工程师。 [兰州改编]

_____

27. 我们不应该说任何人的坏话。

_____

28. 不要把我的铅笔袋撞到地上。

_____

29. 你想选择谁做你最好的朋友呢？

_____

30. 那件白色的大衣非常适合她。

_____

Period 3 Grammar

I. 课文原文及译文

Grammar 语法

Comparative and superlative adjectives 形容词比较级和最高级

We use comparatives + than to compare two people or things.We usually add -er to short adjectives and use more with long adjectives to form comparatives.

我们用比较级 +than 来比较两个人或物。我们通常在短的形容词后加“-er”，在长的形容词前加“more”来构成比较级。

She is **shorter than** I am. 她比我矮。

My book is **more interesting than** his.

我的书比他的书有趣。

We use the + superlatives to compare three or more people or things.We usually add -est to short adjectives and use most with long adjectives to form superlatives.

我们用 the+ 最高级来比较三个或更多的人或物。 我们通常在短的形容词后加上“-est”，在长的形容词前加“most”来构成最高级。

He is **the tallest boy** in our class.

他是我们班上最高的男孩。

This is **the most expensive computer** in the shop.

这是这家商店里最贵的电脑。

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TIP 提示

Short adjectives are adjectives with one or two syllables, **e.g.** clean, heavy.

短形容词是指有一个或两个音节的形容词，如：干净的，重的。

Long adjectives are adjectives with three or more syllables, **e.g.** beautiful, interesting.

长形容词是指有三个或更多的音节的形容词，如：美丽的，有趣的。

We form comparative and superlative adjectives like this: 我们像这样来构成形容词比较级和最高级：

Adjective 形容词	Comparative 比较级	Superlative 最高级
Most short adjectives 大部分短形容词	+er 加 -er	+est 加 -est
long 长的 small 小的	→longer →更长的 →smaller →更小的	→ longest →最长的 →smallest →最小的
Short adjectives ending in e 以 e 结尾的短形容词	+r 加 -r	+ st 加 -st
fine 美好的 nice 好的	→finer →更美好的 →nicer →更好的	→finest →最美好的 →nicest →最好的
Short adjectives ending in a consonant+y 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的短形容词	-y+ier 去 y 加 -ier	-y +iest 去 y 加 -iest
easy 容易的 pretty 漂亮的	→ easier →更容易的 → prettier →更漂亮的	→ easiest →最容易的 → prettiest →最漂亮的
Short adjectives ending in a vowel +a consonant 以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母结尾的短形容词	double the consonant + er 双写末尾的辅音字母再加 -er	double the consonant+ est 双写末尾的辅音字母再加 -est
big 大的 slim 苗条的	→ bigger →更大的 → slimmer →更苗条的	→ biggest →最大的 → slimmest →最苗条的
Long adjectives 长形容词	more+ 其前加 more	most+ 其前加 most
beautiful 美丽的 important 重要的	→ more beautiful →更美丽的 → more important →更重要的	→ most beautiful →最美丽的 → most important →最重要的
Irregular adjectives 不规则形容词	replace the word 更换单词	replace the word 更换单词
good 好的 bad 坏的	→ better →更好的 → **worse /wɜːs/** ① →更坏的	→ best →最好的 → **worst /wɜːst/** →最坏的

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A class profile 班级简介

A Daniel is writing about his classmates. Help him complete the following table with the correct adjectives. 丹尼尔正在写关于他的同班同学的信息。帮助他用正确的形容词完成下面的表格。

Adjective 形容词	Comparative 比较级	Superlative 最高级	Adjective 形容词	Comparative 比较级	Superlative 最高级
clean 干净的	cleaner 更干净的	cleanest 最干净的	thin 瘦的		
short 矮的；短的			sad 难过的		
cute 可爱的			difficult 困难的		
happy 高兴的			interesting 有趣的		
lazy 懒惰的			good 好的		
big 大的			bad 坏的		

TIP 提示

We can add -er, -est or more, most to the following adjectives with two syllables.
我们可以在下列双音节形容词后加 -er, -est 或在前加 more, most(构成比较级和最高级)。
clever 聪明的　handsome 英俊的　polite 有礼貌的　simple 简单的　stupid 愚蠢的

B Daniel has made a profile of his classmates. Read the profile and complete his notes.
丹尼尔已经制作了一份他同班同学的简介。读这份简介并完成他的笔记。

	Millie 米莉	Sandy 桑迪	Amy 埃米	Peter 彼得	Kitty 基蒂	Simon 西蒙
Height ② (cm) 身高（厘米）	157	170	160	173	155	171
Weight ③ (kg) 体重（千克）	45	50	44	55	40	53
50 m swimming (sec.) 50 米游泳（秒）	40	38	30	34	36	35
Drawing **competition** ④ 绘画比赛	9/10	10/10	9/10	5/10	6/10	8/10
English **test** ⑤ 英语测试	10/10	8/10	9/10	6/10	8/10	7/10

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1. Simon is taller than (tall) Sandy. 西蒙比桑迪高(高的)。
2. Peter is _____ (tall) **of the six students.** ⑥ 彼得是六个学生当中 _____ (高的)。
3. Sandy is _____ (heavy) Millie. 桑迪 _____ 米莉 _____ (重的)。
4. Peter is _____ (heavy) of the six students. 彼得是六个学生当中 _____ (重的)。
5. Among the six students, Millie is _____ (slow) **swimmer.** ⑦
在这六个学生中，米莉是 _____ (慢的) 游泳者。
6. Amy is _____ (fast) swimmer of the six students. 埃米是六个学生中 _____ (快的) 游泳者。
7. Millie's drawing is _____ (beautiful) Peter's. 米莉的画比彼得的 _____ (漂亮的)。
8. Sandy's drawing is _____ (beautiful) in her class. 桑迪的画是她班上 _____ (漂亮的)。
9. Millie's English is _____ (good) Simon's. Millie's English is _____ (good) in her class.
米莉的英语 _____ 西蒙的 _____ (好的)。米莉的英语是她班上 _____ (好的)。

Work out the rule! 总结规律!

We put than _____ (before, after) comparatives. 我们把 "than" 放在比较级 _____ (之前，之后)。
We put the _____ (before, after) superlatives. 我们把 "the" 放在最高级 _____ (之前，之后)。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① worse

考点1 (重点) **worse** /wɜːs/ *adj.* 更差，更糟，更坏 (inferior to another in quality or condition or desirability)

e.g. His handwriting is worse than mine. 他的书法比我的差。
bad 的比较级
worse 的反义词是 better (good, well 的比较级)。

拓展：worse 还可作副词，意为 "更坏，更差，更糟"，是 badly 的比较级。

e.g. He sings much worse than he did last year. 他唱得比去年差多了。

② Height

考点2 **height** /haɪt/ *n.* 高度；高 (the measurement of how tall a thing or person is) 表示具体的而不是抽象的高度。

e.g. What is his height? = How tall is he? 他多高?
He drives at high speed. 他高速驾驶。 adj. 高的；超乎寻常的

《中考在线1》 The plane is _____ (高的) in the sky. It is flying at a _____ (高度) of three thousand meters.

点拨：high 形容词 "高的"；height 名词 "高度"。

③ Weight

考点3 **weight** /weɪt/ *n.* 重量

e.g. He is losing weight. 他正在减肥。 作名词，常用词组 lose weight，意为 "减肥"。
She weighs 45 kilos. 她体重为 45 公斤。
v. 重 weigh-weighed-weighed

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④ Drawing competition

competition作"竞赛，比赛"讲时，是可数名词；作"竞争"讲时，是不可数名词。

考点4 competition /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/ *n.* 竞赛，比赛；竞争

e.g. It's a friendly competition. 它是一场友谊赛。

The famous club has held three basketball competitions this year.
那个著名的俱乐部今年已经举办了三次篮球比赛。

⑤ English test

have/take a(n) maths/ Chinese/ English test
进行数学／语文／英语测试

考点5 test /test/ *n.* 测试，考查（a set of questions or problems that are designed to measure a person's knowledge, skills or abilities）

e.g. We'll have a maths test tomorrow. 明天我们将进行一次数学测试。

test 作名词"测试，考查"讲时，是可数名词。

vt. 测试，检查

Mr Wu tested the students' knowledge of English grammar.
吴老师测验了学生们的英语语法知识。

⑥ Peter is _____（tall）of the six students.

考点6 of the six students 六位学生中

e.g. He is the shortest of the six students.
他是六位学生中最矮的。

拓展：在含有形容词或副词最高级的句子中，常用 in, among 或 of 短语作状语来表示比较范围。

辨析：of, among 与 in

of	"在……之中"，表示所属，后接表示范围的人或物
among	"在……中间"，指三者或三者以上，后接表示范围的人或物
in	"在……里面"，后接表示位置、范围的名词或名词短语

e.g. My bike is the newest of the three.
我的自行车是三辆中最新的。

Among the three players, Nick is the best in playing badminton.
在三个运动员中，尼克在打羽毛球方面是最棒的。

Amy is the cleverest student in her class.
埃米是她班里最聪明的学生。

⑦ Among the six students, Millie is _____(slow) swimmer.

swim 的词形变化
- swimmer *n.* 游泳者
- swimming *n.* 游泳

考点7 swimmer /ˈswɪmə(r)/ *n.* 游泳者

e.g. He is a good swimmer. 他是一个优秀的游泳者。

Can you swim across the river?
你能游过这条河吗？

Swimming is my favourite sport in summer.
游泳是夏天里我最喜欢的运动。

常用词组：
swimming pool
游泳池

《中考在线2》 露西是一个优秀的游泳者。看！她正在游泳池里游泳。

Lucy is a good _____. Look! She is _____ in the _____ pool.

中考在线答案 1. high; height 2. swimmer; swimming; swimming

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Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

形容词的比较级与最高级

考点1（重点）形容词的比较级的构成



考向1 形容词比较级用于两者之间的比较。构成：单音节和部分双音节形容词后加-er；部分双音节和多音节形容词前面加more。

e.g. Andy is taller than me.
安迪比我高。

考向2 形容词的最高级用于三者或三者以上的比较。构成：单音节和部分双音节形容词后加-est；部分双音节和多音节形容词前加most。形容词的最高级前须使用定冠词the，但若有形容词性物主代词，则不用the。

e.g. The girl is the tallest of the three.
这个女孩是三个人中最高的。

考向3 形容词比较级和最高级的构成：

形容词比较级和最高级的变化规则	示例
单音节和部分双音节词直接在词尾加-er或-est。	short—shorter—shortest long—longer—longest
以不发音的字母e结尾的词直接加-r或-st。	fine—finer—finest
以辅音字母+y结尾的词，去掉y，再加-ier或-iest。	easy—easier—easiest heavy—heavier—heaviest
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词，双写最后一个辅音字母，再加-er或-est。	big—bigger—biggest slim—slimmer—slimmest hot—hotter—hottest
多音节和部分双音节词，在其前加more或most。	interesting—more interesting—most interesting
不规则变化	good—better—best

考点2（重点）形容词比较级的用法

考向1 当两者进行比较时通常用形容词的比较级，常用句型为“A + 系动词 + 比较级 + than +B.”。形容词比较级前常用much, a lot, a little, even等修饰。

e.g. Millie is much taller than I am.
米莉比我高得多。

Skiing is more exciting than skating.
滑雪比溜冰更刺激。

《中考在线1》 —Let's go to another restaurant instead.
—It's not necessary. The food here is _____ than before. [泸州]

A. delicious
B. less delicious
C. much delicious
D. more delicious

点拨：本题用题眼法。根据句中的题眼than可知需用形容词比较级形式，因此排除A、C两项；根据“It's not necessary.”，可知应是“比以前可口了”。

考向2（难点）“比较级 + and + 比较级”或“more and more + 多音节或部分双音节形容词”表示“越来越……”。

e.g. Day gets shorter and shorter in autumn.
秋天白天变得越来越短。

Our city is becoming more and more beautiful.
我们的城市正变得越来越漂亮。

《中考在线2》 — I'm proud of Ezhou, our homeland. [鄂州]
—So am I. It is becoming _____.

A. more and more beautifully
B. more beautiful and beautiful
C. more and more beautiful
D. more beautifully and beautifully

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点拨：becoming 后面用形容词 beautiful 作表语，表示“越来越……”用“比较级 + and + 比较级”或“more and more + 多音节或部分双音节形容词”。beautiful 是多音节词，用 more and more beautiful 表示“变得越来越漂亮”。

考向3 “the + 比较级，the + 比较级”表示“越……，就越……”。

e.g. The busier she is, the happier she feels.
她越忙就感到越高兴。

考向4 （**难点**）“主语 + 系动词 + the + 比较级 + of the two...”表示“……是两者之中较（更）……的”。

e.g. She is the taller of the two girls.
她是两个女孩中比较高的那个。

考向5 “Which/Who is + 比较级，A or B?”表示“A 和 B 哪一个 / 谁更……？”。

e.g. Who is slimmer, Lucy or Lily?
露西和莉莉，谁更苗条？

考向6 （**难点**）：“比较级 + than any other + 可数名词单数”或“比较级 + than the other + 可数名词复数”表示“比其他……都要……”。

e.g. Jack is taller than any other boy in his class.
=Jack is taller than the other boys in his class.
杰克比他班上其他男生都高。

考点3 形容词最高级的用法



考向1 “the + 形容词最高级 + of/in+ 表示范围的词语”表示“在……中最……”，是最常用的最高级结构。

e.g. He is the smartest of us three.
他是我们三个人中最聪明的。
He is the smartest in our class.
他是我们班上最聪明的。

（**易错**）in 表示环境范围，in 后的名词和主语不是同一概念范畴；of 表示对象范围，of 后的名词与主语是同一概念范畴。

《中考在线3》 Helen is the _____ person in her family. Her two elder sisters are both married.
[河北]

A. older　　B. oldest
C. younger　　D. youngest

点拨：根据状语 in her family，可知使用形容词最高级；根据下一句“两个大姐姐”，可知她是最小的。

考向2 “one of the + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数”表示“最……的……之一”。

e.g. Li Yuchun is one of the most popular singers.
李宇春是最受欢迎的歌手之一。

《中考在线4》 Fishing is one of _____ activities among the middle-aged men like my uncles.
[黔东南]

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

点拨：本题用固定搭配法解题。“one of + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数形式”意为“最……的……之一”，形容词最高级之前应加定冠词 the。

考向3 “the + 序数词 + 最高级 + 可数名词单数”表示“（某范围内）第几……的……”。

e.g. The Yellow River is the second longest river in China. 黄河是中国的第二长河。

考向4 “Which/Who + 系动词 + the + 最高级，A, B or C?” 表示“A、B 和 C，哪一个 / 谁最……？”。

e.g. Which is the largest in area, China, Canada or Russia?
中国、加拿大和俄罗斯，哪个国家面积最大？

速记小法：
甲乙两者来比较，比较级是不能少。
甲后 be 接比较级，接着用 than 加上乙。
三者以上来比较，主语 be 加最高级，
in，of 短语表范围。

中考在线答案 1. D　2. C　3. D　4. D

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Ⅳ.单元语法专练 （答案见256页）

夺取中考语法满分

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. The size of each class in Yongzhou now is _____ (small) than that in 2017. [永州]

2. This is the _____ (bad) restaurant that I have ever been to. Its dishes and service aren't good at all. [德阳改编]

3. Which dog do you think is _____ (lazy), Hobo or Eddie? [镇江]

4. The Siberian tiger, known as the North-east Tiger in China, is _____ (large) tiger of all.

5. The Great Wall is one of the _____ (great) wonders in the world. [淮安]

6. Subways make our lives _____ (easy) than before. [龙东]

7. A good neighbour is _____ (good) than a brother far away. [盐城]

8. Lily is _____ (slim) of the twins.

9. What's the _____ (high) of that tower?

10. What's the _____ (weigh) of the bag of rice?

二、单项选择

11. —What's your brother's _____?
— It's about 1.75 meters. He's the tallest in his class. [襄阳]
A. age B. address
C. weight D. height

12. —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

13. Linda is _____ of the three girls, but she is the tallest. [河池]
A. young B. younger
C. youngest D. the youngest

14. This street is much _____ than that one. [天津]
A. wide B. wider
C. widest D. the widest

15. — Who is _____, Tina or Tara?
—I think Tina is. [内江]
A. outgoing
B. more outgoing
C. most outgoing
D. the most outgoing

16. _____ our country gets, _____ the people will be, which is well known. [曲靖]
A. The stronger; the happier
B. The more strong; the more happy
C. The stronger; the happy
D. The strong; the happier

17. —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

18. —Mike plays the drums so wonderfully!
—Of course. He is _____ than any other student in his class. [黄冈]
A. talented B. more talented
C. less talented D. the most talented

19. Zhaozhou Bridge is one of _____ stone bridges in the world. [北京]
A. old B. older
C. oldest D. the oldest

20. There is _____ restaurant on North Street. It is _____ most famous one here.
A. a; the B. the; a C. the; an D. an; the

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三、根据汉语完成句子

21. 你了解京剧越多，就会越喜欢它。 [烟台]

The _____ you know about Beijing Opera, the _____ you'll like it.

22. 陆地上什么动物最重? [威海改编]

What kind of animals _____ on land?

23. 5G 将使我们的生活越来越好。 [本溪]

5G is coming! It will make our life _____.

24. 我们城市将会有更多的学校。 [内江改编]

There will _____ in our city.

25. 今天下午我们将举行英语测试。

We will _____ this afternoon.

Period 4 Integrated skills & Study skills

I. 课文原文及译文

Integrated skills 综合技能

A Future plans ①将来的计划

A1 Nora is talking to Amy about her future plans. Listen to their conversation. Help Nora put a tick (√) in the correct boxes in the table below. 诺拉正在和埃米谈论她将来的计划。听她们的对话。帮助诺拉在下表正确的方框内打钩 (√)。

I would like to... 我想……	
be an artist 成为一名艺术家	
be **famous** ②出名	
meet different people 认识不同的人	
make friends 交朋友	
listen to people carefully 认真倾听人们	
help people **with** their problems 帮助人们解决他们的问题	
make people happy 让人们高兴	
travel around the world 环游世界	

课文听力 A1

A2 Nora is writing about her future plans in her diary. Look at the table in Part A1. Help Nora complete her diary entry.

诺拉正在日记中写她未来的计划。看 A1 部分中的表格。帮诺拉完成她的日记内容。

Dear Diary, 亲爱的日记:

Today Amy and I talked about our future plans. 今天我和埃米谈论了我们将来的计划。

I would like to be a **social worker** when I grow up. 我长大后想成为一名社会工作者。

I am always kind to people. I have many friends at school. I like to(1) _____a lot of people and make (2) _____with them. I can (3) _____to people carefully and help them with their (4) _____. I will be happy if I can make other people (5) _____.

我对人们总是很友好。我在学校有许多朋友。我喜欢 (1) _____ 许多人，和他们交 (2) _____。我能认真地 (3) _____人们并帮助他们解决他们的 (4) _____。如果我能使其他人 (5) _____我将会很高兴。

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A3 **Sandy is writing about her future plans in her diary too. Listen to her conversation with Daniel. Help Sandy complete her diary entry.** 桑迪也正在日记中写关于她未来计划的内容。听她和丹尼尔的对话。帮助桑迪完成她的日记内容。



Dear Diary, 亲爱的日记：

I love drawing and I would like to be (1) _____when I grow up. ③

我喜欢绘画。我长大后想成为 (1) _____。

Among all the Chinese artists, I like (2) _____best. His pictures of (3) _____are beautiful works of art. I want to be as (4) _____as he is.

在所有中国的艺术家中，我最喜欢 (2)_____。他的 (3)_____画是漂亮的艺术品。我想和他一样 (4) _____。

I want to travel around the world and learn more about(5) _____**some day**.

我想在将来某一天环游世界并了解更多的 (5)_____。

B **Speak up: What's he like?** ④ 大声说：他是个什么样的人？

Sandy is telling her neighbour Helen about her friends. Work in pairs and tell your partner about your friends. Use the conversation below as a model. 桑迪正在告诉她的邻居海伦关于她的朋友们。结对练习并告诉你的搭档关于你的朋友们。用下面的对话作为示例。



Helen: Who's the boy **on the left**? 左边的那个男孩是谁？

Sandy: Oh, this is Peter. He's the tallest in my class.
哦，这是彼得。他是我班最高的。

Helen: What's he like? 他是个什么样的人？

Sandy: He's clever and humorous. He often tells us funny jokes.
他聪明又幽默。他经常给我们讲有趣的笑话。

Helen: Who's the girl next to Peter? 彼得旁边的那个女孩是谁？

Sandy: She's Lucy. She's a small girl with a ponytail.
她是露西。她是个小女孩，扎着马尾辫。

Helen: What's she like? 她是个什么样的人？

Sandy: She's **shy** and quiet. 她害羞且安静。

Study skills 学习技能

How to remember words 如何记单词

Can you remember new words quickly? A vocabulary tree can help you.
你能快速地记住生词吗？词汇树能够帮助你。

- Put the words into different groups, e.g. jobs, looks and feelings. Then write the group names on the branches. 把单词放到不同的组，如：工作、相貌和感觉。然后在枝条上写上组的名称。
- **Write down** the words on the leaves of each branch.
在每个枝条的树叶上写下单词。
- Draw pictures of the words to help you remember their meanings **if necessary**.
如果需要，画出单词的图片来帮助你记住它们的意思。

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Look at the vocabulary tree below. Complete it by writing the words on the correct leaves.

看下面的词汇树。通过把单词写在正确的树叶上来完成它。

afraid 害怕的　angry 生气的　bored 无聊的　cook 厨师　cute 可爱的
doctor 医生　excited 激动的　lovely 可爱的　nurse 护士　policeman 警察
pretty 漂亮的　slim 苗条的　tall 高的　tired 累的　waiter 服务员

teacher 老师　strong 强壮的　happy 高兴的　sad 悲伤的
looks 外貌　jobs 工作　feelings 感觉　people 人

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　•考点应用

① Future plans

敲黑板 future 作形容词时，只能用在名词前，不能跟在系动词后作表语。

考点1 future /'fju:tʃə(r)/ *adj.* 将来的，未来的 *n.* 将来，未来（the period of time that will come after the present time）

e.g. What's your sister's future plans?
你姐姐未来的计划是什么？

辨析&易错：

in future 与 in the future	
in future	表示"今后"，强调与从前对比，指从现在开始。
in the future	意为"在将来"，表达一种对未来的想法。

e.g. Please be more careful in future. 今后请多加小心。
The boy wants to become a scientist in the future.
这个男孩想在将来成为一名科学家。

★格言谚语
The planning lies with man, the outcome with Heaven.
谋事在人，成事在天。

《中考在线1》No one knows what kind of cars we will have _____（在未来）. [包头]

点拨：in the future 意为"在将来"。

考点2 plan /plæn/ *n.* 计划，打算

e.g. What's your plan? *n.* 计划
你的计划是什么？
What do you plan to do this afternoon? *v.* 打算
今天下午你计划干什么？

plan 常用搭配：
make a plan 制订计划
plan to do sth. 计划做某事

② be famous

考点3（重点）famous /'feɪməs/ *adj.* 著名的（known about by many people）

e.g. Jay Chou is a famous singer in China.
周杰伦是中国著名的歌手。
The Great Wall is very famous. 长城很出名。

famous 常作定语或表语，既可以修饰人也可以修饰物。

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辨析&易错：

be famous for 与 be famous as

be famous for	“因……而出名”，强调因……的特征／特产而出名。
be famous as	“作为……而出名”，强调因某种身份而出名。

e.g. Hangzhou is famous for the West Lake.

杭州因西湖而出名。

Yao Ming is famous as a basketball player.

姚明作为一名篮球运动员而出名。



认真会有收获

《中考在线2》China is famous _____ its long history. [湘潭]

A.at B. in C. for

点拨：本题用固定搭配法。强调因……的特征／特产而出名，应用 be famous for。

③ I love drawing and I would like to be (1)_____when I grow up.

考点4 would like to do sth. 想做某事

同义短语有：

① want to do sth.

② feel like doing sth.

拓展：（重点）would like 意为“想要”，语气非常委婉。具体用法如下：

(1)would like + 名词或代词，表示具体“要”某样东西。

e.g. I'd like two cups of coffee.

我要两杯咖啡。

(2)would like to do 愿意做……

e.g. I would like to help you.

我愿意帮你。

(3)would like sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

e.g. I'd like you to meet them. 我想要你见他们。

★注意：

Would you like...? 的肯定回答多用 Yes, please./Yes, I'd (We'd) like (love) to./Certainly. 等；否定回答常用 No, thanks./No, thank you. 等。

(4)Would you like...?“你（们）想要……吗？”表示向对方提出客气的、有礼貌的请求、邀请或询问等。

e.g. Would you like an apple? 你想要个苹果吗？

④ What's he like?

本句型常用于询问人的性格、品质，也可用来询问人的相貌。

考点5（重点）What's sb. like? 某人（为人或长相）怎么样？

辨析：

What does sb. like? 与 What does sb. look like?

What does sb. like?	某人喜欢什么？（用于询问人的爱好）
What does sb. look like?	某人长得如何？（用于询问人的相貌）

e.g. —What's his sister like?

他的姐姐怎么样？

—She is very helpful.

她非常乐于助人。（或 She is tall and thin. 她又高又瘦。）

中考在线答案 1. in the future 2. C

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 （答案见256页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据首字母、英文释义或汉语提示写单词

1. Mei Lanfang is one of the greatest Beijing opera _____ (艺术家).

2. —What do you want to be in the f_____?
— I want to become a doctor.

3. If you want to become a s_____ worker, it's important that you have a great love for people.

4. Both Li Bai and Du Fu are _____ (well-known) for writing so many great poems. [南通]

5. Don't be _____ (害羞的) when you speak English to foreign friends.

二、单项选择

6. — Look, who's _____ woman in red?
— She's my new English teacher with _____ eight-year-old daughter. [自贡]

A. the; a
B. a; an
C. the; an

7. My hometown, Kunming, is famous _____ fresh flowers. No matter when you visit it, they will catch your eye. [昆明]

A. as　　B. for
C. of　　D. by

8. Elder brother: Which is much braver, the sun or the moon, Tom?
Younger brother: Of course the moon. Because it isn't _____ the dark. [东营]

A. harmful to　　B. afraid of
C. sure about　　D. thirsty for

9. The path was covered with snow, so we walked very _____. We were afraid of falling. [徐州]

A. quickly　　B. carefully
C. excitedly　　D. hurriedly

10. — 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.

三、用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式填空

artists, works of art, humorous, on the left, some day

11. It is reported that there are over thirty-five thousand _____ in the Louvre Museum.

12. Beijing is the capital of China. I want to visit it _____.

13. Our English teacher is very _____.

14. Qi Baishi was one of the most famous _____ in China.

15. Nora sits on my right. That is to say, I am _____ of Nora.

四、根据汉语完成句子

16. 这位社会工作者经常步行去老年之家帮助老人。 [淮安]

The _____ often goes to the old people's home _____ to help the elderly.

17. 山东潍坊现在因制作风筝而出名。 [宿迁]

Weifang in Shandong Province _____ making kites now.

18. 我昨天制订了一个提高英语成绩的计划。

I _____ improving my English yesterday.

19. 她是一个善良的女孩子。我们都喜欢与她交朋友。

She is a kind girl. We all like to_____ her.

20. 你梦想有朝一日环游世界吗？

Do you dream of _____?

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Period 5 Task & Self-assessment

I. 课文原文及译文

Task 任务

My best friend 我最好的朋友

A Daniel is going to take part in the writing competition. Here is a list of words that he can use to describe different people. Read the list.

丹尼尔打算参加写作比赛。这是一张他可以用来描写不同人的词汇表。读这张表。

Words about people 关于人的词汇	
Face 脸	long 长的，round 圆的，**square** 方的，small 小的
Eyes 眼睛	big 大的，small 小的，round 圆的，bright 明亮的，**smiling** 微笑的
Nose 鼻子	big 大的，small 小的，long 长的，short 短的，straight 直的
Hair 头发	black 黑的，dark brown 深棕色的，long 长的，short 短的，straight 直的
Looks 外表	beautiful 漂亮的，pretty 漂亮的，good-looking 好看的，**handsome**① 英俊的，lovely 可爱的，cute 可爱的，short 矮的，tall 高的，**fat**② 胖的，slim 苗条的，smart 衣着讲究的，strong 强壮的
Personality 个性	clever 聪明的，smart 机敏的，polite 有礼貌的，**friendly**③ 友好的，kind 体贴的，generous 慷慨的，**hard-working**④ 工作努力的，helpful 乐意帮忙的，honest 诚实的，humorous 有幽默感的，**patient**⑤ 有耐心的

B You also want to write an article about your best friend. Prepare some notes of him or her. Then use the outline below to help you organize your ideas. 你也想写一篇有关你的最好的朋友的文章。准备一些他或她的笔记。然后用下面这个提纲来帮助你组织你的想法。

Introduction 引言　Say who your best friend is. 说出谁是你最好的朋友

Main body 主体部分　Describe his/her looks and personality. 描述他 / 她的外貌和个性。

Conclusion 结论　Write about his/her future plans. 写一写有关他 / 她将来的计划。

C Read Daniel's article about his best friend Kate. 读丹尼尔有关他最好的朋友凯特的文章。

课文朗读C

Kate is **both** my neighbour **and** my best friend.⑥ 凯特既是我的邻居又是我最好的朋友。I first met her five years ago. 我五年前第一次见到她。

Kate is tall and slim. She has long hair. She has a round face and a small nose. I like her bright smiling eyes. They make her look really pretty and kind. 凯特又高又苗条。她留着长发。她长着一张圆脸，还有一个小巧的鼻子。我喜欢她明亮微笑的眼睛。它们使她看上去真的很漂亮很善良。

Kate is a friendly girl. She always **has a smile on her face** and looks happy. She likes to help people. She helps me with my homework and she is very patient. When I feel bored or unhappy, I often go to her. She will talk to me and tell me interesting things.

凯特是个友好的女孩。她脸上总是带着微笑，看上去很高兴。她喜欢帮助人。她帮助我做家庭作业，她很有耐心。当我感到无聊或不高兴时，我经常去找她。她将会和我交谈，给我讲有趣的事。

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Kate wants to **work with** children. She would like to be a teacher when she grows up. I think she will make an **excellent** teacher. ⑦

凯特想从事和孩子们在一起的工作。长大后她想成为一名老师。我想她会成为一名优秀的老师。

D Now write your own article about your best friend. Use your notes and the outline on page 16 to help you. 现在写你自己的有关你最好的朋友的文章。用你的笔记和 16 页上的提纲帮助你。

Self-assessment 自我评估

I have learnt 我学过	Details 具体情况	Result 结果
1. three passages about friends. 关于朋友的三篇文章。		
2. to use the new words to describe my friends. 用生词来描述我的朋友。		
3. to use comparative and superlative adjectives. 使用形容词的比较级和最高级。		
4. to use a vocabulary tree to remember new words. 用词汇树来记生词。		

Result: Excellent! Good! Not bad!

结果：棒极了！好！不错！

I need to spend more time on _____.

我需要在_____方面多花点时间。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① handsome

考点1 handsome /'hænsəm/ *adj.* 英俊的

e.g. How handsome your brother is! 你的哥哥多么英俊啊！

Her boyfriend is a very handsome young man.

她的男朋友是一位非常英俊的年轻人。

★格言谚语记单词

Handsome is he who does handsomely.

行为漂亮才算美。

辨析：

handsome, beautiful, pretty 与 good-looking

handsome	主要用于形容男性。
beautiful	一般用于形容女子。
pretty	尤其是用于形容女子或女孩。
good-looking	既可以修饰男子也可以修饰女子。

e.g. She was a very beautiful woman.

她是个非常漂亮的女人。

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She's a very charming and pretty girl.
她是一个非常迷人漂亮的女孩。

He is a tall and handsome farmer.
他是位高个子、英俊的农民。

Timmy was chosen to be a film actor because he was good-looking.
因为长得帅，蒂米被选作电影演员。

She is a good-looking woman.
她是个漂亮的女人。

② fat

考点2 **fat** /fæt/ *adj.* 胖的

e.g. He's too fat because he eats too much.
他太胖了，因为他吃得太多了。

比较级：fatter
最高级：fattest
反义词：thin 瘦的

类似双写词尾构成形容词的比较级和最高级的单词还有：big，thin，red，hot，slim 等。

③ friendly

考点3 （重点）**friendly** /'frendli/ *adj.* 友好的（having or showing the feelings that friends have for each other）

e.g. He is friendly to us.
他对我们很友好。be friendly to... 对……友好

If you know what kind of people are unfriendly, just stay away from them. 如果你知道什么样的人不友好，就远离他们。不友好的

★构词法记单词
friendly 是由名词 friend 加后缀 -ly 构成的形容词。类似的由名词加后缀 -ly 构成的形容词还有：motherly 慈母般的；fatherly 慈父般的；weekly 每周的；monthly 每月的等。

《中考在线1》 —How's it going?
—Pretty good. All my new classmates _____ me.
A. are angry with　　B. are friendly to
C. are hard on　　D. are sorry for

点拨：本题用短语辨析法。句意：——最近怎么样？——非常好，我所有的新同学都对我很友好。be angry with 对……生气；be friendly to 对……友好；be hard on 对……苛刻；be sorry for 为……抱歉。

④ hard-working

考点4 **hard-working** /ˌhɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/ *adj.* 努力工作的

e.g. It will be only 10 days before the important exam; please be hard-working.
= It will be only 10 days before the important exam; please work hard.
离重要的考试只有 10 天了，请努力学习吧。

拓展：
work hard 为动词短语，意为"努力工作"。
hard-working 是形容词，意为"辛勤的"。

《中考在线2》 Emma always gets good grades in different exams because she is a _____ girl.
A. shy　　B. friendly　　C. polite　　D. hard-working

点拨：本题用词义辨析法解答。shy 害羞的；friendly 友好的；polite 礼貌的；hard-working 勤奋的。根据句意可知，能取得好成绩是因为她很勤奋。

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⑤ patient

考点5 patient /'peɪʃnt/ *adj.* 耐心的（able to wait for a long time or accept annoying behaviour or difficulties without becoming angry）

e.g. You should be more patient with the old people.
你对老人应该更有耐心。

n. 病人
The hospital has a lot of patients. 这家医院有很多病人。
Try not to be too impatient with her. 尽量别对她太没耐心。

patient 的反义词为 impatient，意为"没有耐心的"。

《中考在线3》Our Chinese teacher is so _____ that each student likes her. [铁岭、葫芦岛]

A. patient　　B. lucky　　C. shy　　D. busy

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。patient 耐心的；lucky 幸运的；shy 害羞的；busy 繁忙的。根据 each student likes her 可知，喜欢她是因为她有耐心。

⑥ Kate is both my neighbour and my best friend.

考点6（重点）both... and... ……和……都；既……又……

both... and ... 连接主语时，谓语动词用复数。

e.g. Kate can both sing and dance. 凯特既会唱歌又会跳舞。
Both his father and his mother are teachers. 他父母都是教师。

《中考在线4》—Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
—Either. _____ tea_____ coffee are my favorite. [黄冈]

both...and... 的反义短语为 neither... nor... 既不……也不……。

A. Not only; but also　　B. Both; and
C. Neither; nor　　D. Either; or

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。not only... but also... 不但……而且……；both... and... 两者都……；neither... nor... 既不……也不……；either...or... 要么……要么……。根据句中谓语动词 are 提示，应用 both... and...。

⑦ I think she will make an excellent teacher.

考点7（重点）excellent /'eksələnt/ *adj.* 杰出的，极好的（of the highest quality）

敲黑板 excellent 没有比较级和最高级形式。

e.g. She is an excellent police woman. 她是位优秀的女警察。

一语辨异：
He is an excellent student. He is very well and is always good to others.
他是一名优秀的学生，他很健康，待人很好。

excellent, good, fine 与 well

excellent	表示"好"的程度最高，只能作定语或表语，其前一般不用表示程度的副词修饰。
good	主要用来表示事物的质量令人满意、某种行为会带来好处或某人能胜任某种工作。
fine	主要用来指衣物、饰品的外观好看，天气的晴朗、令人满意或人的身体健康。
well	主要用作副词，说明某个动作干得出色；作形容词时，指表示人的身体健康。

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e.g. He speaks excellent English.

他讲一口流利的英语。

Give me some good advice.

给我一些好的建议。

It's a fine day today. 今天是好天。

I'm very well, thank you. 我很好，谢谢。



我一定要好好学习，
不然别人会说：看看那个人，
除了帅，一无所有。

《中考在线5》 Mr. Black's speech is _____. It helps us have a better understanding of life. [海南]

A. silly　　B. awful　　C. excellent

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。silly 愚蠢的；awful 糟糕的；excellent 精彩的。由后句"它帮助我们更好地理解生活"，可推断布莱克先生的演讲非常精彩。

中考在线答案　1. B　2. D　3. A　4. B　5. C



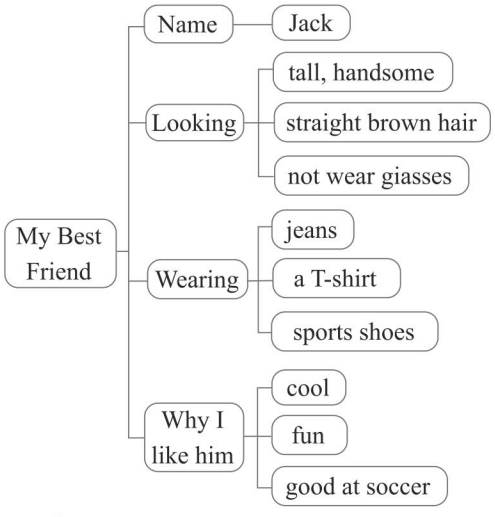
Ⅲ. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

单元话题

本单元话题是围绕朋友、谈论朋友的外貌和好朋友应该具备的品质。

[张家界] 假如你是李华，请根据下面的要求写一篇短文为大家介绍你的好朋友。



要求：

（1）内容必须包含所有提示信息，可适当发挥；

（2）文中不能出现自己的真实姓名和学校名称；

（3）不少于 50 词。

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

本文要求介绍自己最好的朋友，应属于说明文的范畴。人称应以第三人称为主；介绍 Jack 的外貌、性格和能力等客观情况应以一般现在时为主。

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

"四步四要素法"介绍朋友

四步：

第一步：介绍朋友的名字

第二步：介绍他 / 她的外貌特征和穿着

第三步：他 / 她的个人品质和爱好

第四步：介绍你喜欢他 / 她的理由

四要素：

要素一：人物

要素二：外貌

要素三：性格和品质

要素四：理想

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写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）



经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	kind, helpful, patient, friendly, excellent, hard-working, honest, good-looking, handsome, pretty, beautiful, polite, tidy, strong, square, trust, generous, humour, sweet, smile, weight, height, shy, fat, slim
短语	look smart, tell funny jokes, be willing / ready to, help ... with, keep secrets, say a bad word, give seats to, be good at, have a smile on one's face, smiling eyes, short hair, wear glasses, because of, too much, have a good sense of humour, feel bored, make sb. laugh, grow up, work hard
句子	① She / He is willing to share things with her/his friends. ② She / He is also helpful and ready to help people in need. ③ She / He wants to be a singer when she / he grows up. ④ She / He is a true friend. ⑤ She/He is both my neighbour and my friend. ⑥ She / He helps me with my homework and is always patient. ⑦ She / He is + 比较级 + than ... . ⑧ She / He is the + 最高级 + in / of ... .

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

My Best Friend

Jack is my best friend. He is a tall and handsome boy. He has long straight brown hair. His mouth is small. He has big eyes and he doesn't wear glasses. Jack is a very cool boy. He often wears jeans, a T-shirt and a pair of sports shoes. I like Jack because he is cool and fun. He is honest and friendly. He helps me with my homework and is always patient. Both he and I like playing soccer and we are also good at it. He want to be a succer player in the future.

名师点评 这篇文章采用“四步四要素法”布局谋篇，文章逻辑清楚，层次分明。文章开篇点题说明最好的朋友是谁，然后逐步介绍外貌（tall and handsome, long straight brown hair, small 等）、穿着（jeans, T-shirt, sports shoes）、性格（honest, friendly, patient, fun 等）、能力（like, be good at），最后写明喜欢的理由。

添彩点：文中画线的单词或短语。

名人名言：

Neither believe nor reject anything, because any other person has rejected or believed it. Heaven has given you a mind for judging truth and error. Use it.

—Thomas Jefferson

不要因为别的人相信或否定了什么东西，你也就去相信或否定它。上帝赠予你一个判断真理和谬误的头脑，那你就去运用它吧。

——托马斯·杰斐逊

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 （答案见257页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据首字母、英文释义或汉语提示完成单词

1. Cathy has got two brothers. They are _____ (英俊的).

2. Kate is the most h_____ student in our class and she often gets high marks in exams.

3. Miss Liu is _____ (able to wait for a long time without getting angry) enough to repeat grammar rules for us. [南通]

4. Sandy felt_____(不快乐) because she lost her purse again.

5. My friend Jack has a _____ (方形的) face and big eyes.

二、单项选择

6. *Journey to the West* is interesting. Both my father and my sister _____ the book very much. [怀化]

A. likes　　B. like　　C. dislike

7. — Why didn't you _____ what the teacher said?

— He spoke so fast that I didn't follow him.

A. calm down　　B. write down

C. break down　　D. turn down

8. Zhu Jing is _____ excellent player. I want to become _____ person like her.

A. a; a　　B. an; the　　C. an; a　　D. a; the

9. The sweet girl always has a _____on her face. Everyone likes her bright _____ eyes.

A. smiling; smiling　　B. smile; smile

C. smile; smiling　　D. smiling; smile

10. —To be honest, I am a little afraid of Mrs Lee.

—Why? She is _____ to us than you think.

A. friendly　　B.more friendly

C. most friendly　　D. the friendliest

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

11. 父母和孩子们都在为美好的未来而努力。 [重庆A卷]

_____ parents _____ their kids are working hard for a better future.

12. 丹尼尔是个英俊少年，长着一双明亮的大眼睛和一头金黄色的头发。

Daniel is a _____ boy _____ large bright eyes and blonde hair.

13. 她认为和孩子们一起工作是快乐的事。

She thinks _____ is fun.

14. 桑迪有着大大的带着笑意的眼睛，她总是面带微笑。

Sandy has big and_____ eyes. She always has a _____ her face.

15. 五年前我第一次见到她。

I _____ five years ago.

四、根据首字母提示完成短文

I have a good friend. Her name is Lucy. She has long hair and a r_____[16] face. She is very f_____[17]and helpful. She always gives her s_____[18] to the old people on the bus. She has a good v_____[19]. She loves singing. She is going to be a s_____[20] when she g_____[21] up. She has a very good s_____[22] of humour. I never feel b_____[23] when I talk with her.

When we are together, we always share our s_____[24]. I am sure she will never tell anyone else about them because she is a t_____[25] friend of mine. She always tells me what she thinks.





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Unit 2 School life

词汇表听写

记忆大师

Period 1
Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

必背单词

1. **British** *adj.* 英国的
   → Britain *n.* 英国，大不列颠
2. **biscuit** *n.*< 英 > 饼干 → cookie *n.* < 美 > 饼干
3. **rubber** *n.*< 英 > 橡皮 → eraser *n.* < 美 > 橡皮
4. **American** *adj.* 美国的 → America *n.* 美国；美洲
5. **vacation** *n.*< 美 > 假期
6. **fall** *n.*< 美 > 秋天
7. **store** *n.*< 美 > 商店
8. **truck** *n.*< 美 > 卡车
9. **yard** *n.*< 美 > 院子
10. **movie** *n.*< 美 > 电影

必背句子

11. Because we**'re cleverer than** people.
    因为我们比人更聪明。
12. They have to **work harder**. 他们要更加努力工作。
13. **What's school like**? 学校是什么样子?
14. **I'd love to,** but the school football team will practise this Saturday. 我愿意，但这周六学校足球队将组织训练。

Period 2 Reading

必背单词

1. **French** *n.* 法语 → France *n.* 法国，法兰西
   → Frenchman *n.* 法国人
2. **foreign** *adj.* 外国的 → foreigner *n.* 外国人
3. **language** *n.* 语言
4. **during** *prep.* 在……期间
5. **discuss** *vt.* 讨论，议论 → discussion *n.* 讨论，谈论
6. **offer** *vt.* 主动提出，自愿给予
7. **end** *vi.* & *vt.* 结束 → ending *n.* 结尾，结局
8. **baseball** *n.* 棒球
9. **win** *vt.* & *vi.* 赢得；赢，获胜 → 过去式 won → 过去分词 won → winner *n.* 获胜者，得奖者

必背短语

10. in Year 8 读八年级
11. Reading Week 阅读周
12. during the week 在这一周期间
13. discuss sth. with sb. 与某人讨论某事
14. in class 在课堂上
15. seem to do sth. 似乎 / 好像做某事
16. help new students learn more about the school
    帮助新同学了解更多关于学校的东西
17. offer sb. help 给某人提供帮助
18. do sports together 一起做运动，一起进行体育活动
19. play baseball 打棒球
20. every time 每次，每回
21. last month 上个月

必背句子

22. Boys and girls **have lessons** together.
    男孩和女孩在一起上课。
23. **Among** all my subjects, I **like** French **best**.
    在所有学科中，我最喜欢法语。
24. **Learning foreign languages** is fun.
    学外语很有趣。
25. I often read **more books than** my classmates.
    我经常比我的同班同学读书读得多。
26. Time **seems to go** faster when we are reading interesting books.
    当我们读有趣的书的时候，时间似乎过得更快。
27. On Friday afternoon, our school ends **earlier than** usual. 在周五下午，我们放学比平常早。
28. Our team won two games **last month.**
    上个月我们队赢得了两场比赛。

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Period 3 Grammar

必背单词

1. least *adj.* 最少的；最小的
→ less *adj.* 较少的，更少的

2. further; farther *adv.*（far 的比较级）较远

3. furthest; farthest *adv.*（far 的最高级）最远

必背短语

4. among the three of us 在我们三人当中

5. come first in the race 在比赛中得第一名

6. run fast 跑得快

7. any other student 任何其他的学生

8. all my other classmates 我的其他所有同班同学

9. the other students 其他学生

必背句子 & 语法

10. Millie has **more** tomatoes **than** Daniel.
米莉的西红柿比丹尼尔的多。

11. Millie has **less** rice **than** Daniel.
米莉的米饭比丹尼的少。

12. Millie has **fewer** bananas **than** Kitty.
米莉的香蕉比基蒂的少。

13. Kitty has **the most** eggs. 基蒂的鸡蛋最多。

14. Amy **came first** in the race. She ran the fastest.
埃米在比赛中得第一名。她跑得最快。

Period 4
Integrated skills & Study skills

必背单词

1. spend *vt.* 花费（时间或金钱）
→ 过去式 spent → 过去分词 spent

2. chess *n.* 国际象棋

3. daily *adj.* 每日的，日常的
→ 同义词 everyday *adj.* 日常的，每天的

4. weekly *adj.* 每周的 → week *n.* 周，星期

5. quick *adj.* 快的 → quickly *adv.* 快速地，迅速地

6. through *prep.* 自始至终，从头到尾

7. real *adj.* 真实的，真的
→ really *adv.* 事实上，真正地；确实

必背短语

8. listen to sb. doing sth. 听某人做某事

9. the number of ……的数目 / 量

10. spend time (in) doing /on sth.
在（做）某事上花时间

11. another half an hour 再过半个小时

12. play chess 下象棋

13. do morning exercises 做早操

14. have... off 休息，放假

15. at most 至多，不超过

16. do some reading 阅读，看书

17. have a monthly test 举行月考

18. look through 浏览，快速查看

19. at first 起初，首先

20. keep (on) doing sth. 继续，一直做某事

21. daily life 日常生活

22. have a lovely time 过得愉快，玩得痛快

必背句子

23. I **spend** less time **doing** homework than Nancy.
我比南希花更少的时间做家庭作业。

24. I also **keep writing** in English about my daily life. 我还一直坚持用英语记下我的日常生活。

Period 5
Task & Self-assessment

必背单词

1. finish *vi.* & *vt.* 完成；结束
→ 反义词 begin *vi.* & *vt.* 开始

2. lunchtime *n.* 午餐时间

3. physics *n.* 物理（学）
→ physical *adj.* 物理的；身体的；自然的

必背短语

4. go on a school trip 参加学校旅行

5. wear ties 打领带

6. have fun 玩得开心 / 高兴

必背句子

7. We **have lots of time for** after-school activities.
我们有很多时间参加课外活动。

8. We only have **an hour of** homework every day. 我们每天只有一个小时的家庭作业。

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Period 1 Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

Comic strip 卡通漫画

教材图片

1. **Why don't** dogs go to school, Eddie? ① 埃迪，狗为什么不去上学呢？
2. Because we're cleverer than people. They **have to work harder**. ②
   因为我们比人聪明。他们要更加努力工作。
3. What's school like? 上学是什么样的呀？
4. It's like watching TV, but there are fewer advertisements. ③
   它就像看电视，但是广告少些。

课文朗读

Ideal schools 理想的学校

The Class 1, Grade 8 students are learning about schools around the world. They are also writing about their ideal school. 八年级一班的学生正在了解世界各地的学校。他们也正在写关于他们理想的学校的情况。

Task **Complete a questionnaire and write about your ideal school.**

任务 完成问卷，并写一写关于你理想的学校的情况。

Welcome to the unit 单元导入

Different words for the same thing 不同的单词表达同一事物

A **People in the UK and the USA sometimes use different words to refer to the same thing. Match the words on the left with the words on the right. Write the correct letters in the blanks. Then write the correct words under the pictures below.**

英国人和美国人有时用不同的单词指同样的事物。把左边的单词与右边的单词搭配起来。在空格处写上正确的字母。然后在下面的图片下写出正确的单词。

British English 英式英语		American English 美式英语
1. biscuit 饼干	__d__	**a.** eraser 橡皮
2. autumn 秋天	_____	**b.** soccer 英式足球
3. lorry 卡车	_____	**c.** **vacation** 假期
4. film 电影	_____	**d.** cookie 饼干
5. football 足球	_____	**e.** **fall** ④ 秋天
6. holiday 假期	_____	**f.** store 商店
7. garden 花园	_____	**g.** truck 卡车
8. rubber 橡皮	_____	**h.** yard 院子
9. shop 商店	_____	**i.** **movie** ⑤ 电影

英式英语 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

美式英语 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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B **It is Friday afternoon. Daniel and Simon are chatting after school. Read their conversation. Underline the British words and write the American words above them.** 现在是星期五的下午。放学以后，丹尼尔和西蒙正在聊天。读他们的对话，在英式单词下面画线并把美式单词写在它们的上面。

课文朗读B

Daniel: Hi, Simon. Where are you going? 嗨，西蒙。你要去哪儿?

Simon: I'm going to **buy** a toy lorry **for** my cousin in the shop near our school. 我要去我们学校附近的商店给我堂弟买一个玩具卡车。

Daniel: I'll go with you. **I'd like to** buy some biscuits. 我跟你一起去。我想买一些饼干。

Simon: Do you have any plans for the weekend? 你周末有计划吗?

Daniel: I want to **see a film**. **Shall we** go together? ⑥ 我想看电影。我们一起去，好不好?

Simon: I'd love to, but the school football team will practise this Saturday. ⑦ We have an important match this autumn. 我愿意，但是这周六学校足球队将组织训练。这个秋天我们有一场重要的比赛。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① Why don't dogs go to school, Eddie?

考点1 (重点) **Why don't ...?** 为什么不……? = Why not...?

Why don't ...? 由 why 引导的特殊疑问句。why 是疑问副词，意思是"为什么"，用来询问原因。

e.g. —Why don't you like English? 你为什么不喜欢英语?

—Because it's too difficult. 因为它太难了。

考向 在情景交际中，常用于表示提建议，意为"为什么不……"。

e.g. —Why don't you go to the park with your friends this weekend?

—Good idea. I'd love to go with them.

——为什么这个周末你不和你的朋友们去公园呢?

——好主意。我很乐意和他们一起去。

注意：对由 why 引导的特殊疑问句，常用由 because 引导的句子回答。

《中考在线1》 — I'm tired out after three-day work day and night.

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

A. Why not　　B. Why don't　　C. What about　　D. Shall we

点拨：用固定句型法。Why not + 动词原形? = Why don't + you + 动词原形?; What about + doing sth.?; Shall we do sth.?。

② They have to work harder.

考点2 (易错) **work hard** 努力工作

e.g. He is working hard to catch up with the other students. 他为赶上其他学生正努力学习。

一语辨异：The hard-working boy always does hard work and works hard. 这个勤奋的男孩总是做辛苦的工作，并且工作努力。

辨析：work hard, hard work 与 hard-working

work hard	努力学习，努力工作(动词+副词)
hard work	艰难的工作(形容词+名词)
hard-working	勤奋的，勤劳的(形容词)

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③ It's like watching TV, but there are fewer advertisements.

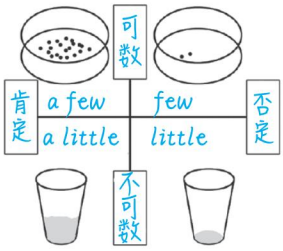
考点3 （重点）**fewer** /'fju:ə/ *adj.* 更少的

辨析 & 易错：few, a few, little 与 a little

	修饰可数名词复数	修饰不可数名词
肯定含义	a few 有几个，有一些	a little 少量，一点儿
否定含义	few 没有几个，几乎没有	little 很少，几乎没有

图解助记

a little, little, a few 与 few 的不同



e.g. I have a few friends here.
（肯）我在这儿有一些朋友。

I have few friends here.
（否）我在这儿几乎没有朋友。

There is a little milk in the bottle.
（肯）瓶子里有点牛奶。

There is little milk in the bottle.
（否）瓶子里几乎没牛奶了。

《中考在线2》— Susan, there is _____ rice and _____ noodles at home. Will you go shopping with me?
—Sorry, I have to wait for the postman. [凉山]

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

点拨：考查形容词词义辨析。few 少的，修饰可数名词；little 少许，修饰不可数名词；noodles 为可数名词复数形式，应用 few 修饰；rice 为不可数名词，应用 little 修饰。

④ fall

fall 的其他含义：
① 作不及物动词，意为"落下，降落"；
② 作连系动词时，后接形容词，表示"变成某种状态"；
③ 作可数名词，意为"瀑布"，常用复数形式。

考点4 **fall** /fɔ:l/ *n.* 秋天　fall 意为"秋天"时，为美式英语，英式英语中用 autumn。

e.g. We go to the countryside every fall. 我们每年秋天都去乡下。

An apple fell onto the ground.
一个苹果落到了地上。v. 落下，降落

He was too tired and fell asleep quickly.
他太累了，很快就睡着了。入睡

Look! How beautiful the falls are!
看！瀑布多美啊！n. 瀑布

⑤ movie

movie 作"电影"讲时，为美式英语，英式英语用 film。

go to the movies
= go to the cinema
= go to see a film 去看电影

考点5 **movie** /'mu:vi/ *n.* 电影

e.g. What do you think of the movie?
你觉得这部电影怎么样？

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⑥ Shall we go together?

考点6 Shall we...? 我们……好吗?

该句型常用来提建议。肯定回答常用："Yes, I'd like/love to. / Of course./ Good idea."；否定回答常用："I'd like/ love to, but..."。

e.g. —Shall we go swimming this afternoon?
今天下午我们去游泳好吗?
—I'd love to, but I have a lot of things to do.
我愿意去，但是我有许多事情要做。

《中考在线3》— Shall we go fishing the day after tomorrow?
— _____. I must stay at home to look after my little brother. [黄冈]

A. It's up to you　　B. Excuse me
C. I'm afraid not　　D. Have a good time

点拨：考查情景交际用语。句意：——我们后天可以一起去钓鱼吗？——恐怕不行。我必须在家照顾我的弟弟。It's up to you 这取决于你；Excuse me 打扰一下；I'm afraid not 恐怕不行；Have a good time 玩得开心。根据答语可知，此处要用否定回答。

⑦ I'd love to, but the school football team will practise this Saturday.

考点7 practise /'præktɪs/ *vt.& vi.* 练习

敲黑板 practise + 名词 / 代词 /v-ing

e.g. We should practise it every day.
我们应该每天都练习它。
The girl practises reading English every morning.
这个女孩每天早上练习读英语。

格言谚语记单词
Practice makes perfect.
熟能生巧。

辨析：

practise 与 exercise

practise	指为了求得学问上或技术上的熟练而反复练习。
exercise	指为了锻炼身体而有规律地按照一定方式练习。

e.g. She practises dancing every afternoon. 每天下午她都练习跳舞。
How often do you exercise? 你多长时间锻炼一次?

《中考在线4》The singer was often seen to practice _____ songs near the woods three years ago. [乐山]

A. sing　　B. singing　　C. to sing

点拨：本题用固定搭配法。practice doing sth. 是固定结构，意为"练习做某事"。

拓展：practise 的名词形式为 practice，意为"练习，训练"。可作不可数名词，也可作可数名词。

e.g. You need much practice if you want to play the violin well.
如果你想拉好小提琴，你需要大量的练习。

特别提醒：
这个词在美式英语中，无论是动词还是名词都写作 practice，
在英式英语中，
动词写作 practise，
名词写作 practice。

中考在线答案　1. A　2. A　3. C　4. B

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 （答案见257页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及所给提示写单词

1. Where did you go for your v_____?
2. *Wolf Warrior II* is such an excellent m_____ that I want to see it again.
3. I have _____（few）storybooks among my classmates.
4. His school life is like _____（watch）TV.
5. If you want to pass the test, you must w_____ hard.

二、单项选择

6. —Linda, would you like to go to the cinema with me?
—I'd love to, but I _____ finish doing my homework.
A. has to　　B. have to
C. had to　　D. am having to

7. —Why do you like pandas?
—_____ they are cute.
A. Because　　B. So
C. Though　　D. If

8. —Would you like some more noodles, Millie?
—Yes, just _____, please.
A. a few　　B. few
C. a little　　D. little

9. These foreigners are practicing _____ Chinese. [遂宁]
A. to speak　　B. speaking
C. speak　　D. speaks

10. — What a sunny day! Why not go cycling?
— _____. [连云港]
A. No, I don't mind　　B. You'd better not
C. That sounds great　　D. It's my pleasure

Period 2 Reading

课时导入

Ⅰ. 课文原文及译文

课文朗读A

Reading 阅读

A School lives 学校生活

Daniel is visiting an online club called Schools Around the World. Here are two articles on the website about different school lives. 丹尼尔正在访问名叫环球学校的网上俱乐部。下面是网站上两篇关于不同学校生活的文章。

Life in a British school 一所英国学校的生活

开门见山法：本句放在短文开头，介绍作者所就读的学校。在写这一类短文时，通常在短文的开头介绍就读学校。

Hi, everybody. 大家好。My name is Nancy. I am **in Year 8** at Woodland School near London. ① It is a **mixed school**. ② Boys and girls have lessons together. Among all my subjects, I like French best. ③ Learning **foreign languages** is fun. ④

动名词短语作主语，谓语动词要用第三人称单数。

我叫南希。我在伦敦附近的林地学校读八年级。它是一所混合学校。男孩和女孩在一起上课。所有学科中我最喜欢法语。学外语很有趣。

Our school has a Reading Week every year. **During** the week, we can **borrow** more books **from** the school library. ⑤ We can also **bring in** books and magazines from home. ⑥ I often read more books than my classmates. Near the end of the week, we **discuss** the books with our classmates in class. ⑦

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Time **seems to** go faster when we are reading interesting books.⑧ 我们学校每年有一个读书周。在这一周期间，我们可以从学校图书馆借更多的书。我们也可以从家里带来书和杂志。我经常比我的同班同学读书多。这一周快要结束时，我们和我们的同班同学在课堂上讨论书籍。当我们读有趣的书时，时间似乎过得更快。

Life in an American school 一所美国学校的生活

Hi guys. 朋友们好。

I'm John and I'm 14 years old. I'm in the 8th grade at Rocky Mountain High School near Denver.
我是约翰，我 14 岁。我在靠近丹佛的洛基山中学读八年级。

Every Monday, I go to the Buddy Club. In the club, older students help new students **learn more about** the school.⑨ My friend Tony is in the 12th grade. He often listens carefully to my problems and **offers** me help.⑩ He is my hero. 每周一我都去同伴俱乐部。在俱乐部里，年龄大点的学生帮助新生更多地了解学校。我的朋友托尼在 12 年级。他经常认真地听我的问题并给我帮助。他是我的偶像。

We have different classes every day. On Friday afternoon, our school ends **earlier than usual**. My friends and I often do sports together. 我们每天上不同的课。在周五下午，我们放学比平常早。我和我的朋友们经常一起进行体育活动。

Twice a week, I **play baseball** after school.⑪ I love this game and practice hard **every time**. Our team won two games last month.⑫ 放学后，我每周打两次棒球。我喜欢这项运动，每次都很努力训练。上个月我们队赢得了两场比赛。

B Schools in different countries 不同国家的学校

B1 Daniel does not know the meanings of some words in the articles. Help him match the words on the left with the meanings on the right. Write the correct letters in the blanks.
丹尼尔不知道文章中一些词的意思。帮助他把左边的词和右边的意思配对。在空格处填上正确的字母。

1. foreign (line 5) _____ 外国的（第 5 行）	**a.** talk about something 谈论某事
2. language (line 5) _____ 语言（第 5 行）	**b.** give something to someone 把某物给某人
3. discuss (line 9) _____ 讨论（第 9 行）	**c.** be best or first in a competition 在比赛中是最好的或第一
4. offer (line 17) _____ 主动提出（第 17 行）	**d.** not in or from your own country 不在或不是来自你自己的国家
5. win (line 23) _____ 赢（第 23 行）	**e.** words used in speaking and writing 说和写用到的单词

B2 Daniel found some pictures of Nancy's and John's schools. First, help him complete the description of each picture. Then put an N in the box if the picture shows Nancy's school and a J if it shows John's school. 丹尼尔找到了一些南希的学校和约翰的学校的图片。首先，帮助他完成对每张图片的描述。然后把 N 写在展示南希的学校的方框里，J 写在展示约翰的学校的方框里。

1. In a _____ school, boys and girls study _____. 在一所_____学校，男孩和女孩_____学习。
2. In the _____, older students help new students learn more about _____.
在_____，年龄大点的学生帮助新生更多地了解_____。

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3. During _____, students can _____ from the library and can bring in _____ from home.
在_____期间，学生能从图书馆_____，并且可以从家里带来_____。

4. Some students _____ after school and they _____ every time.
一些学生放学后_____，他们每次_____。

B3 Daniel wrote about schools in the two countries. However, he made some mistakes. Write a T if a sentence is true or an F if it is false. 丹尼尔写了有关两个国家的学校的情况。然而，他犯了一些错。如果句子正确写 T，错误写 F。

1. **Both** Nancy **and** John are Grade 8 students. _____
南希和约翰都是八年级的学生。

2. Nancy's favourite subject is English. _____
南希最喜欢的科目是英语。

3. There is a Reading Week at Nancy's school every year. _____
南希的学校每年都有读书周。

4. Nancy always brings in more books than her classmates._____
南希总是比她的同班同学带来的书多。

5. The classes at John's school are not the same every day._____
约翰的学校每天的课都不一样。

6. John and his friends often go shopping on Friday afternoon._____
约翰和他的朋友经常在周五下午去购物。

B4 On the way home, Daniel tells Kitty about John's school life. Complete their conversation with the words in the box. 在回家的路上，丹尼尔告诉基蒂关于约翰的学校生活的情况。用方框里的单词完成他们的对话。

baseball 棒球	ends 结束	hero 偶像	offers 主动提出
sports 体育活动	twice 两次	won 赢	

Daniel: I read an article by a boy from the USA. His name is John. He's in the 8th grade.
我读了一篇一个美国男孩写的文章。他的名字是约翰。他在八年级。

Kitty: Really? What's his school life like? 真的吗？他的学校生活什么样啊？

Daniel: Every Monday, he goes to the Buddy Club. His friend Tony is in the 12th grade. Tony listens to John's problems and (1)_____ him help. He's John's (2)_____. 每周一，他去同伴俱乐部。他的朋友托尼在 12 年级。托尼倾听约翰的问题，并 (1)_____他帮助。他是约翰的 (2)_____。

Kitty: **What else** do you know about John? 你还了解约翰的其他什么情况吗？

Daniel: On Friday afternoon, their school (3)_____ earlier than usual. They often do (4)_____together.
周五下午，他们学校 (3)_____比平常早。他们经常一起做 (4)_____。

Kitty: Does John like sports? 约翰喜欢体育运动吗？

Daniel: Yes. His favourite sport is (5)_____. He plays it (6)_____ a week. Their team (7)_____ two games last month.
是的。他最喜欢的体育运动是 (5)_____。他每周打 (6)_____。上个月他们队 (7)_____两场比赛。

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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 I am in Year 8 at Woodland School near London.

考点1（重点）Year 8 八年级

考向（易错）用基数词表达顺序时，数字在后，不用冠词；用序数词表达顺序时，序数词在前，序数词前要加定冠词。

e.g. Unit 2 = the second unit 第二单元

拓展：在英式英语中，常用 year 表示年级，美式英语中则用 grade。

② It is a mixed school.

考点2 mixed /mɪkst/ *adj.* 混合的，男女混合的

e.g. Our school is a mixed school. 我们学校是一所男女混合的学校。

拓展：mixed 的动词形式为 mix，意为“混合”。

e.g. He put the salt into the water and mixed them up with a spoon.
他把盐放进水里，并用勺子把它们搅匀。

mix up 搅匀

mix 常用短语：
- mix up 搅匀
- mix A with B 将 A 和 B 混合在一起

③ Among all my subjects, I like French best.

考点3 French /frentʃ/ *n.* 法语

e.g. Can you speak French? 你会讲法语吗？

This is a French book.
这是一本法语书。 adj. 法语的

French adj. 法国的，法语的，法国人的
n. 法语，法国人

拓展：French 的名词形式为 France，意为“法国”。

e.g. My father is travelling in France. 我父亲正在法国旅行。

④ Learning foreign languages is fun.

考点4 foreign /'fɒrən/ *adj.* 外国的（a country that is not your own）

e.g. Can you speak a foreign language? 你会说一门外语吗？

Her boyfriend is a foreigner. 她的男朋友是个外国人。
n. 外国人

⑤ During the week, we can borrow more books from the school library.

考点5（难点）borrow... from... 从……借……

e.g. I often borrow books from our school library.
我经常从我们学校图书馆借书。

常用搭配：
① borrow sth. from sb./somewhere 从某人／某处借某物
② lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb. 将某物借给某人
③ keep sth. for some time 借用某物一段时间

辨析 & 易错：

borrow, lend 与 keep

borrow	从主语的角度讲是“借进”，指从别人或别处借东西，为非延续性动词。
lend	从主语的角度讲是“借出”，指把自己的东西借给别人，为非延续性动词。
keep	“借，保存，保持”，指借用某物一段时间，为延续性动词。

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一语辨异：

Lucy borrowed three books from Tom, and she lent two to me. She told me that I could keep the books for only two days.
露西从汤姆那里借了三本书，她借给了我两本。她告诉我这些书我只能借阅两天。

e.g. He wants to borrow some books from me. 他想向我借些书。

He lent me his pen. = He lent his pen to me. 他把钢笔借给我。

May I keep the book for two weeks?

这本书我可以借两周吗？

《中考在线1》I lent the bike to Sam a few days ago.（改为同义句）

Sam _____ the bike _____ me a few days ago. [黔南]

点拨：lend sth. to sb. 意为“把某物借给某人”，表示主语借出某物；borrow sth. from sb. 意为“向某人借某物”，表示主语借进某物。句意“几天前我把自行车借给了萨姆”相当于“萨姆几天前向我借了自行车”。注意 borrow 要用过去式。

⑥ We can also bring in books and magazines from home.

考点6 bring in 带来

e.g. Can you bring in your book to school?

你能把你的书带到学校来吗？

Bring me some food. 给我拿些食物来。

end 常用短语有：

① at the end of 在……末尾

② in the end（= at last = finally）最后；终于

③ by the end of 到……为止

⑦ Near the end of the week, we discuss the books with our classmates in class.

n. 结尾，末尾

考点7 near the end of 意为“……快要结束时”。

e.g. Near the end of the meeting, he told us a piece of good news.

会议快要结束时，他告诉我们一个好消息。

We left for Beijing at the end of last month.

在上个月末我们去了北京。

拓展：end 还可作动词，意为“结束，终止”。

e.g. The war ended in 1945. 战争在 1945 年结束了。

discuss 常用结构：

① discuss + 名词 / 代词 / 疑问词 + 不定式

② discuss sth. with sb. 与某人讨论某事

考点8（重点）**discuss** /dɪ'skʌs/ *vt.* 讨论，议论 (talk about sth. with sb.)

e.g. We discussed when to go. 我们商量什么时候动身。

拓展：discuss 的名词形式为 discussion。

e.g. Our discussion group will have a meeting this afternoon.

我们的讨论小组今天下午要开会。

《中考在线2》The question is a little difficult. Let's have a d_____ about it. [宿迁]

⑧ Time seems to go faster when we are reading interesting books.

seem 常用结构：

① seem +（to be）+ 表语（形容词或名词或介词）看来；好像

② seem + to do sth.（动词不定式）似乎做；好像

③ It seems + that 从句 似乎；看起来好像

考点9（重点）**seem** /si:m/ *v.* 似乎；好像

e.g. She seems (to be) happy today. 她今天似乎很开心。

Everything seemed to go fast.

一切似乎都进行得很快。

It seems that everyone has a secret.

似乎每个人都有秘密。

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⑨ In the club, older students help new students learn more about the school.

考点10 learn more about 对……了解更多

考向 more 根据需要可用其他词替换。如：

learn nothing about 对……一无所知

learn little about 对……了解很少

learn a little about 对……有所了解

learn much about 对……了解很多

《中考在线3》因特网帮助我们更多地了解世界。

The Internet helps us _____ the world.

点拨：learn more about 意为“对……了解更多”。

谚语：
Fools learn nothing from wise men, but wise men learn much from fools.
愚者不学无术，智者不耻下问。

⑩ He often listens carefully to my problems and offers me help.

考点11 offer /'ɒfə(r)/ *vt.* 主动提出，自愿给予 (be willing to give sth. to sb.)

e.g. He offered me his seat. 他主动让座给我。

I'll offer you 10 pounds for this book.

我将出 10 英镑买你这本书。

He offered to help us when we were in trouble.

当我们陷入困境时他主动提出帮我们。

拓展：offer 还可作名词，意为“主动提议”。

e.g. The man made an offer to buy a car.

那个人提出要买辆车。

offer 常用搭配：
① offer to do sth.
主动提出做某事
② offer sth. to sb.
=offer sb. sth.
向某人提供某物

《中考在线4》They offered courses _____ students know the importance of protecting the Huanghe River. [南通]

A. help B. helped C. helps D. to help

点拨：本题用固定搭配法。offer sth. to do sth. 为固定短语，意为“主动提供某物去做某事”，offer 后接动词不定式表示目的。

⑪ Twice a week, I play baseball after school.

考点12 twice a week 一周两次

e.g. —How often do you play basketball? 你多久打一次篮球？

—Once a week. 一周一次。

《中考在线5》— Mike, _____ do you have a health examination?

— Once a year. [淮安]

A. how long B. how many C. how much D. how often

点拨：考查特殊疑问词组辨析。句意：——Mike，你多久做一次健康体检？——每年一次。how long 多长时间，对一段时间提问；how many 多少，对可数名词提问；how much 多少，对不可数名词或价格提问；how often 多久一次，对动作的频率提问。答语提示用 how often 提问频率，意为“多久一次”。

拓展：
在英语中，“一次”用 once，“两次”用 twice，从三次开始用“基数词 + times”表示，如 three times“三次”，four times“四次”等。

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注意：
- play 后接表示球类或棋牌类的名词，play 和名词之间不加冠词。
- play 后接乐器名词时，乐器名词前要加冠词 the。

考点13 play baseball 打棒球

e.g. We often play baseball on Sunday. 我们周日经常打棒球。

play football 踢足球

play volleyball 打排球

play the piano 弹钢琴

《中考在线6》 I like playing _____ chess but my brother likes playing _____ piano. [怀化]

A. the; the　　B. the; /　　C. / ; the

点拨：考查冠词的用法。棋牌类或球类名词前不用冠词；乐器名词前必须加定冠词 the。

12 Our team won two games last month.

考点14 （重点）win /wɪn/ *vt.& vi.* 赢得；赢 (to be the best or most successful in a competition, game, election etc.)

e.g. I am sure he will win the game. 我确信他会赢得这场比赛。

You are sure to win. 你肯定能赢。

Who's the winner of the game?

谁是比赛的获胜者？ n. 获胜者

《中考在线7》 To our surprise, an 8-year-old girl became the _____ (win) of the dancing competition. [盐城]

点拨：句意：令我们感到惊讶的是，一个八岁的女孩成为舞蹈比赛的获胜者。句中主语是单数，空白处应用单数名词，意为“获胜者”。

13 What else do you know about John?

考点15 else /els/ *adv.* 别的，其他的 (besides or in addition to someone or something)

else 和 other 的区别：
- else，用在疑问代词或不定代词后
- other，“别的”，修饰名词，位于名词前

e.g. There is nothing else in the fridge.

冰箱里什么其他的东西也没有。

What else do you want? 你还要什么别的吗？

There are other methods to solve these problems.

还有别的方法可以解决这些问题。

That must be somebody else's book, and it isn't mine.

那一定是另外什么人的书，不是我的。 else 后可加 's 构成所有格。

《中考在线8》 His work is better than _____.

A. else anyone　　B. anyone else

C. anyone else's　　D. anyone's else

点拨：else 修饰不定代词时应位于不定代词之后。表示“其他任何人的”用 anyone else's。

中考在线答案 1. borrowed; from　2. discussion　3. learn more about　4. D　5. D　6. C　7. winner　8. C

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 （答案见257页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据所给提示写单词

1. Of all the subjects, Nancy likes F_____ best.

2. He _____ (give something to somebody) the old man his seat on the bus.

3. Please d_____ this problem with your classmates.

4. We invite some _____ (not in or from your own country) friends to the show.

5. I think reading more can make you have better sense of l_____.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. The_____ (win) of the game will give a talk to us.

7. It's not polite to ask a woman's age in Western _____ (country).

8. In China most schools are _____ (mix) schools.

9. My friend Tony often listens _____ (care) to my problems and gives me help.

10. On Friday afternoon, our school _____ (end) earlier than usual.

三、单项选择

11. Bruce likes playing _____ soccer, so his father bought him _____ soccer ball. [凉山]

A. a; an　　B. the; a

C. /; the　　D. /; a

12. —Can I _____ *Robinson Crusoe*, Mrs. Zhao?

— Sure, it's very interesting, but you can only _____ it for two weeks. [达州]

A. borrow; lend　　B. lend; borrow

C. borrow; keep　　D. lend; keep

13. — _____ do you visit your grandparents, Tom?

— Twice a month. [北京]

A. How much　　B. How often

C. How long　　D. How soon

14. As we all know, using public chopsticks _____ necessary when we eat with others. [安顺]

A. is　　B. are

C. was

15. As a middle school student, following the school rules helps you become better and better. So you shouldn't _____ at school. [哈尔滨]

① wear the school uniform

② fight with your classmates

③ be quiet in the library

④ run in the hallways

⑤ eat snacks in class

A. ①②③　　B. ②③⑤　　C. ②④⑤

四、句子翻译

16. 谢谢你为我们提供了这么多有趣的书籍。[扬州]

_____

17. 他们认为一天刷两次牙是一个好的习惯。[淮安改编]

_____

18. 我们可以把家里的书和杂志带来。

_____

19. 我想更多地了解法国。

_____

20. 在游戏快要结束时，他似乎要赢了。

_____

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Period 3 Grammar

I. 课文原文及译文

Grammar 语法

A Comparing the amount of things 比较事物的数量

We can compare the amount of things using more ... than, fewer ... than and less ... than. We use the most for the largest amount and the fewest/the least for the smallest amount. 我们可以用 more ... than，fewer ... than 和 less ... than 比较事物的数量。我们用 the most 表示最大的数量且用 the fewest 或 the least 表示最小的数量。

Millie 米莉　Daniel 丹尼尔　Kitty 基蒂

Millie has **more** tomatoes **than** Daniel. 米莉的西红柿比丹尼尔的多。

Millie has **less** rice **than** Daniel. 米莉的米饭比丹尼尔的少。

Millie has **fewer** bananas **than** Kitty. 米莉的香蕉比基蒂的少。

Kitty has **the most** eggs. 基蒂的鸡蛋最多。

Daniel has **the fewest** tomatoes. 丹尼尔的西红柿最少。

Millie has **the least** juice.① 米莉的果汁最少。

TIP 提示

We use fewer and the fewest with countable nouns, and less and the least with uncountable nouns. We use more and the most with both countable and uncountable nouns. 我们在可数名词前用 fewer 和 the fewest，在不可数名词前用 less 和 the least。more 和 the most 既可以用在可数名词前，也可以用在不可数名词前。

Comparing school lives 比较学校生活

A1 Daniel wants to compare his school life with Nancy's and John's. Look at the table below. Help Daniel complete his sentences. 丹尼尔想把他的学校生活与南希的和约翰的相比较。看下面的表格。帮助丹尼尔完成他的句子。

	Nancy 南希	John 约翰	Daniel 丹尼尔	Me 我
Subjects 科目	6	8	12	
Clubs 俱乐部	3	2	4	
Free time each day 每天的空闲时间	4 hours 四小时	3 hours 三小时	1 hour 一小时	

1. John studies _____ subjects than Nancy, but he studies _____ subjects than me. I study the _____ subjects among the three of us. 约翰学习的科目比南希_____，但是他学的科目比我_____。我们三个人当中我学的科目_____。

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2. Nancy is in _____ clubs than John, but she is in _____ clubs than me. John is in the_____ clubs among the three of us. 南希所在的俱乐部比约翰_____，但是她所在的俱乐部比我_____。约翰所在的俱乐部在我们三个人当中_____。

3. I have _____ free time than John, but Nancy has _____ free time than John. **Among the three of us**, I have the _____ free time and Nancy has the _____ free time. 我的空闲时间比约翰_____，但是南希的空闲时间比约翰_____。在我们三个人当中，我的空闲时间_____，且南希的空闲时间_____。

A2 What is your school life like? Complete the last column in Part A1 with your own information. Make sentences to compare your school life with Nancy's, John's and Daniel's. 你的学校生活是什么样？用你自己的信息完成 A1 部分最后一栏。造句来比较你跟南希、约翰和丹尼尔的学校生活。

B Comparative and superlative adverbs 副词的比较级和最高级

We can form comparative and superlative adverbs **in the same way** we form comparative and superlative adjectives. 我们可以用构成形容词的比较级和最高级的同样的方法来构成副词的比较级和最高级。

Millie came third in the race. She ran fast. 米莉在比赛中得第三名。她跑得快。

Sandy came second in the race. She ran faster than Millie. 桑迪在比赛中得第二名。她跑得比米莉快。

Amy came first in the race. She ran the fastest. 埃米在比赛中得第一名。她跑得最快。

We form comparative and superlative adverbs like this: 我们像这样构成副词的比较级和最高级：

Adverb 副词	Comparative 比较级	Superlative 最高级
Most short adverbs 大部分短副词	+er 加 er	+est 加 est
hard 努力 high 高	→harder →更努力 → higher →更高	→hardest →最努力 → highest → 最高
Long adverbs 长副词	more+ 其前加 more	most + 其前加 most
quickly 快地 carefully 仔细地	→ more quickly → 更快 → more carefully → 更仔细	→ most quickly →最快 → most carefully → 最仔细
Irregular adverbs 不规则副词	replace the word 更换单词	replace the word 更换单词
well 好 badly 坏 far 远	→ better → 更好 → worse → 更坏 → **further** ② / **farther** → 更远 / 更远	→ best →最好 → worst →最坏 → furthest/ farthest → 最远 / 最远

TIP 提示

The following adverbs have the same form as the adjectives.
下面的副词与其形容词形式相同。

early 早的（地） far 远的（地） fast 快的（地） hard 艰难的；努力地 high 高的（地）
late 迟的（地） long 长的；长久 near 附近的；在附近

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My classmates 我的同班同学

Daniel is writing about his classmates. Help him complete his sentences with the correct forms of the words in brackets. 丹尼尔正在写有关他的同班同学的情况。帮助他用括号内所给词的正确形式完成句子。

1. Sandy draws _____ (well). She draws _____ (well) than any other student in my class. She draws _____ (well) of us all. 桑迪画得_____(好)。她画得比我班其他任何学生_____(好)。她是我们所有人当中画得_____(好)。

2. David jumps _____ (high). He jumps _____ (high) than any other of my classmates. He jumps _____ (high) in my class. 丹尼尔跳得_____(高)。他比我的其他任何同班同学跳得_____(高)。他在我班跳得_____(高)。

3. Amy swims _____ (fast). She swims _____ (fast) than all my other classmates. She swims _____ (fast) in my class. 埃米游泳_____(快)。她游得比我的其他所有同班同学_____(快)。她是我班游得_____(快)。

4. Millie writes _____(quickly). She writes_____(quickly) than the other students in my class. Millie writes_____(quickly) of us all. 米莉写得_____(快)。她写得比我班其他学生_____(快)。米莉是我们所有人当中写得_____(快)。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① Millie has the least juice.

考点1 **least** /liːst/ *adj.* 最少的 *adv.* 最小 (less than anything or anyone else)

at least 至少，最少
at most 至多，最多

e.g. He has the least juice of all. 在所有人中，他的果汁最少。

The coat costs at least 200 *yuan*. 这件外套至少花 200 元。

《中考在线1》 — Which bottle has _____ water among the five bottles?

—The red bottle. The blue one has more water than _____.

A. the least; other　　B. little; the others

C. the least; any of the others　　D. the fewest; other bottles

点拨：考查最高级。根据题干可知，五个瓶子中哪一个瓶子的水最少？water 为不可数名词，故用 the least； any of the other 指除上述的那个，其他任何一个。此处用 the others 代指其余的全部瓶子。

② further

考点2 **further** /'fɜːðə(r)/ *adv.* 较远，更远

拓展
furthest 与 farthest 是 far 的最高级，意为"最远"，其区别和 further 与 farther 的区别相似。

辨析：further 与 farther

further	除了表示"较远，更远"之外，还可表示程度上"更进一步"。
farther	一般用于表示距离或时间上"较远，更远"。

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e.g. I can't go any farther. 我再也走不动了。

The police decided to investigate further.

警方决定作进一步调查。

《中考在线2》 —Let's consider this point _____.

—OK.

A. further　　B. farthest　　C. farther　　D. furthest

中考在线答案　1. C　2. A

Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

比较事物的数量



考点1 more...than表示"比……多"。

(重点) more是many和much的比较级，既可修饰可数名词也可修饰不可数名词。

e.g. I have more books than you. 我的书比你的多。

He has more money than you. 他的钱比你的多。

考点2 fewer ... than表示"比……少"。

(重点) fewer是few的比较级，与可数名词的复数形式连用。

e.g. I have fewer apples than Kate.

我的苹果比凯特的少。

John studies fewer subjects than Tom.

约翰学的科目比汤姆少。

考点3 less ... than表示"比……少"。less是little的比较级，与不可数名词连用。

e.g. I ate less food than you. 我吃的食物比你少。

I spend less money on clothes than my sister.

我在衣服上花的钱比我的姐姐少。

《中考在线1》 More and more people are used to shopping online because it costs _____ money and saves _____ time.

A. more; less　　B. more; fewer

C. fewer; more　　D. less; more

点拨：句意为"越来越多的人习惯于网购，因为它花钱更少，而且节约更多的时间"。money和time均为不可数名词，故用less和more来修饰。

考点4 the most表示"在……当中是最多的"。

most是many和much的最高级，与可数名词复数或不可数名词连用。

e.g. She sang the most songs at the party.

在聚会上，她唱的歌最多。

Lily has the most pocket money in her class.

在莉莉的班上，她的零花钱最多。

考点5 the fewest表示"在……当中是最少的"。fewest是few的最高级，与可数名词复数连用。

e.g. Tom asks the fewest questions in our class.

在我们班上汤姆提的问题最少。

Who picked the fewest apples today?

今天谁摘的苹果最少?

考点6 the least表示"在……当中是最少的"。least是little的最高级，与不可数名词连用。

e.g. Daniel did the least work yesterday afternoon.

丹尼尔昨天下午做的工作最少。

My mother gives the least advice in my family. 我妈妈是我家中给建议最少的。

副词的比较级和最高级

考点1 方式副词

我们可以用方式副词对所发生的事情加以更详细的描述。方式副词在句中一般作状语，一般位于动词后，修饰动词。

常见的方式副词有：badly，highly，fast，quickly，happily，well，loudly，politely，warmly等。

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考点2（重点）副词的构成

形容词		后缀方法	举例
一般情况		-ly	quick-quickly careful-carefully
以辅音字母 +y 结尾的单词		变 y 为 i 再加 -ly	happy-happily lucky-luckily
以 e 结尾	以元音字母 +e 结尾的单词	去 e 加 -ly	true-truly
	以辅音字母 +le 结尾的单词	去 le 加 -ly	terrible-terribly possible-possibly
特殊变化		good-well	

考点3 副词的比较级与最高级

（1）副词的比较级和最高级的变化与形容词大致相同，但以后缀 ly 结尾的副词通常需要在其前加 more 或 most。

e.g. more carefully 比较仔细地

most carefully 最仔细地

（2）不规则副词比较级与最高级的构成

原级	比较级	最高级
well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest

速记小法：

巧记形容词（副词）特殊形式比较级和最高级

特殊形式比较级，共有三对二合一，

坏病两多并两好。little 一词双意含，只译少来不译小。

一分为二有两个，一是远来二是老。

考点4 副词比较等级的用法

（1）（重点）比较级的用法

① “as ＋副词原级＋ as”意为“与……一样”，表示同级比较。用于否定句时，第一个 as 可以转换成 so。

e.g. She sings as well as a singer.

她歌唱得像歌唱家一样好。

He doesn't do so well in the test as Mary.

他在测试中没有玛丽做得好。

《中考在线2》 Wang Mei speaks English as _____ as Yang Lan. They both study English hard.

[百色]

A. good　　B. well

C. better　　D. best

点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：王梅和杨岚英语说得一样好。她们都努力学习英语。as ... as ... 意为“和……一样……”，两个 as 之间是形容词或副词的原级，排除 C 和 D。又因横线处所填词修饰动词 speak，故使用副词修饰。

② 副词比较级 ＋ than，意为“比……更……”，表示两者之间的比较。

e.g. They now live more happily than before.

他们现在过得比过去幸福。

《中考在线3》 — Your handwriting is beautiful.

— Thank you. I write _____ than before.

[铜仁]

A. careful　　B. more careful

C. more carefully　　D. carefully

点拨：本题用题眼法。than 是比较级的标志，排除 A、D 选项；修饰动词 write 用副词。

③（难点）比较级 ＋ and ＋比较级，意为“越来越……”。

e.g. You work harder and harder.

你工作越来越努力了。

④ the ＋比较级，the ＋比较级，意为“越……，就越……”。

e.g. The faster you type, the more mistakes you may make. 你打字打得越快，你出的错可能会越多。

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《中考在线4》_____ you study, the better grades you will get. [百色]

A. Hard　　B. Harder

C. The harder　　D. The hardest

点拨：本题用固定句式法。句意：你学习越努力，你得到的成绩就越好。“The + 形容词或副词的比较级，the + 形容词或副词的比较级.”为固定句型，意为“越……，就越……”。

（2）最高级的用法

最高级常用于“the + 最高级 +比较范围”结构，比较范围为短语或从句。最高级主要用在三者或三者以上中一个超过其他所有几个时。同一类进行比较的范围用 of 或 among，不同类的范围用 in。

中考在线答案　1. D　2. B　3. C　4. C

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

（答案见258页）

夺取中考语法满分

一、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Linda has _____（few）pens than Simon.

2. Lucy has _____（little）rice than Lily.

3. He has _____（many）pens in our class.

4. My sister has _____（much）free time than me.

5. Of all the students, our monitor spent the _____ (little) time but made the most progress.

二、单项选择

6. You've done a good job, and I'm sure you can do it _____. [重庆B卷]

A. worse　　B. worst

C. better　　D. best

7. — If there are _____ people driving, there will be _____ air pollution.

—Yes, and the air will be fresher. [大庆]

A. less; less　　B. less; fewer

C. fewer; fewer　　D. fewer; less

8. —Whose home is_____ from school, Alice's or Daniel's?

—Alice's, I think.

A. far　　B. farther

C. farthest　　D. the farthest

9. We all like Lucy as she is always thinking of others _____ than herself. [泰安]

A. less　　B. much more

C. much　　D. better

10. —How are you today, Tom?

—I'm even_____. I don't think this medicine is good for me. [呼和浩特]

A. worse　B. badly　C. better　D. well

11. A mobile phone with 5G can send videos much _____ than the one with 4G. [广东]

A. fast　　B. faster

C. fastest　　D. the fastest

12. Amy has read many history books, so she learns history _____ of all the subjects. [丹东]

A. well　B. bad　C. best　D. worst

13. Tom cannot run as _____ as his friends, so he practices running very hard. [昆明]

A. fast　B. faster　C. slow　D. slower

14. —What do you think of receiving and giving gifts?

—I think the art of receiving a gift is_____ than the art of giving. [内江]

A. much more difficult　B. very more difficult

C. much difficult　　D. as difficult as

15. — Could you tell me why you learn English so well?

— It's very simple. _____ you study, _____ grades you will get. [滨州]

A. The harder; better　B. The harder; the better

C. Harder; better　　D. Harder; better

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三、根据汉语意思完成句子

16. 孩子们越早学会独立，对他们的未来就越好。 [随州改编]

_____ kids learn to be independent, _____ it is for their future.

17. 在夜市，人们可以花更少的钱买到他们想要的东西。 [孝感]

At night markets, people can _____ money on what they want.

18. 雨越来越大了，小心开车。 [陕西改编]

It's raining more and more heavily. Let's _____.

19. 这件外套和那件一样大。

This coat is _____ that one.

20. 我们的业余时间比他们的多。他们的业余时间最少。

We have _____ spare time _____ they do. They have _____ spare time.

Period 4 Integrated skills & Study skills

I. 课文原文及译文

Integrated skills 综合技能

A Comparing schools 比较学校

A1 Daniel is writing an article about different schools. Listen to him introducing Sunshine Middle School and complete the first column in the table below.
丹尼尔正在写一篇关于不同的学校的文章。听他介绍阳光中学，并完成下面表格的第一栏。

课文听力A1

	Sunshine Middle School 阳光中学	Woodland School 林地学校	Rocky Mountain High School 洛基山中学
Number of students ① 学生数量			
Number of teachers 老师数量		66	
How long is the summer holiday? 暑假有多长?			
How much time do students **spend** on homework every day? ② 学生每天花多少时间做家庭作业?			
Do students wear uniforms? 学生们穿校服吗?		/	
Do students do morning exercises? 学生们做早操吗?	yes	/	no

A2 Sandy is helping Daniel collect information on the Internet about other schools. Listen to their conversation and complete the rest of the table above. 桑迪正在帮助丹尼尔从网上收集其他学校的信息。听他们的对话，并完成上面表格的剩余部分。

课文听力A2

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A3 Help Daniel complete his article with the information in Part A1.

帮助丹尼尔用 A1 部分的信息完成他的文章。

Woodland School is smaller than Rocky Mountain High School. There are (1)_____ (more/fewer/less) teachers and (2)_____ (more/ fewer/ less) students at Woodland School than at Rocky Mountain High School. Sunshine Middle School has (3)_____ (more/ fewer/ the most) teachers and students of the three.

林地学校比洛基山中学小。林地学校的老师比洛基山中学的老师 (1)_____（更多的 / 更少的 / 更少的），林地学校的学生比洛基山中学的学生 (2)_____（更多的 / 更少的 / 更少的）。阳光中学的老师和学生是三所学校中 (3)_____（更多的 / 更少的 / 最多的）。

Chinese students have (4)_____ (more/ fewer/ less) weeks off for the summer holiday than British students. British students spend (5)_____ (more/ fewer/ less) time doing homework than Chinese students. Among the three schools, American students spend (6)_____ (the least/ few/ less) time on homework, and they have (7)_____ (long/ longer/ the longest) summer holiday. Chinese students spend (8)_____ (the most/ the fewest/ the least) time on homework. They work (9)_____ (hard/ harder/ the hardest).

中国学生比英国学生的暑假有 (4)_____（更多的 / 更少的 / 更少的）星期休息。英国学生做家庭作业花的时间比中国学生 (5)_____（更多的 / 更少的 / 更少的）。在三所学校中，美国学生做家庭作业花的时间 (6)_____（最少的 / 很少的 / 更少的），且他们的暑假 (7)_____（长的 / 更长的 / 最长的）。中国学生做家庭作业花的时间 (8)_____（最多的 / 最少的 / 最少的）。他们学习 (9)_____（努力地 / 更努力地 / 最努力地）。

A4 Daniel, John and Nancy are chatting online about their schools. Match the sentences with the correct people. Use the information in Part A1 on page 25 to help you. 丹尼尔、约翰和南希正在网上聊关于他们的学校的事情。把句子和正确的人物搭配起来。用 25 页 A1 部分的信息帮助你。

1. Nancy: My school has fewer weeks off for the summer holiday than Daniel's.
   我的学校比丹尼尔的学校暑假少放几个星期假。
2. _____: Students at my school do not wear uniforms.
   _____: 我的学校的学生不穿校服。
3. _____: I spend less time doing homework than Nancy.
   _____: 我做家庭作业花的时间比南希少。
4. _____: My school has the most students.
   _____: 我的学校学生最多。
5. _____: My school has the fewest teachers.
   _____: 我的学校老师最少。

Daniel 丹尼尔　John 约翰　Nancy 南希

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B Speak up: Simon spends the most time on his hobbies. 大声说：西蒙花最多的时间在他的业余爱好上。

The Class 1, Grade 8 students are talking about the time they spend on their hobbies. Work in groups and talk about your hobbies. Use the conversation below as a model.

八年级一班的学生正在谈论他们花在业余爱好上的时间。小组练习并谈论你的爱好。用下面的对话作为示例。



Millie: How much time do you spend on your hobbies every day, Daniel?

丹尼尔，你每天在业余爱好上花多少时间？

Daniel: About one hour. Half an hour for playing computer games and another half an hour for playing chess.

大约一小时。半小时玩电脑游戏，另外半小时下国际象棋。

Millie: Really? I have only half an hour for my hobbies at most. I often do some reading. How about you, Simon?

真的吗？我最多只花半小时在我的业余爱好上。我经常阅读。西蒙，你呢？

Simon: About two hours for sports. And you, Amy?

大约两小时进行体育运动。埃米，你呢？

Amy: Usually I go swimming for about half an hour.

通常我去游泳大约半小时。

Millie: OK. Among the four of us, Simon spends the most time on his hobbies, and Daniel spends more time on his hobbies than Amy and I.

好吧。在我们四个人中，西蒙花在业余爱好上的时间最多，且丹尼尔花在业余爱好上的时间比我和埃米多。

Study skills 学习技能

The suffix -ly 后缀 -ly

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters that we add to the end of a word to form a new word. We can add -ly to some adjectives to form adverbs. We can also add -ly to some nouns to form adjectives. 后缀就是我们在一个单词的结尾添加的一个字母或一组字母，来构成一个新的单词。我们可以在一些形容词后加 -ly 构成副词。我们也可以在一些名词后加 -ly 构成形容词。

Adjective 形容词	Adverb 副词
real ③真实的	really 真实地
bad 坏的	badly 坏
usual 通常的	usually 通常

TIP 提示

For some adjectives ending in y, we change the y to ily to make adverbs.

一些以 y 结尾的形容词，我们把 y 变为 ily 构成副词。

happy→happily 高兴的→高兴地

Noun 名词	Adjective 形容词
friend 朋友	friendly 友好的
day 一日	**daily** 每日的
week 周	**weekly** 每周的

TIP 提示

The following words are also adverbs.

下面的单词也可以作副词。

daily 每日　weekly 每周　monthly 每月

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A **Add -ly to each of the words in the box on the left. Then put them in different groups. You may use a dictionary.** 把左边方框里的单词后加 -ly。然后把它们放在不同的组内。你可以使用词典。

careful 仔细的	day 一日
easy 容易的	love 爱
month 月	**quick** ④快的
slow 慢的	usual 通常的
week 周	year 年

Adjective → Adverb 形容词→副词	Noun → Adjective 名词→形容词

B **Millie is writing in her diary. Complete her entry with the correct forms of the words in brackets.** 米莉正在写日记。用括号中所给词的正确形式完成她的日记内容。

Today we had an English test. We have a (1)_____ (month) test on each subject. I **looked through** the questions (2)_____ (**quick**) . ⑤I could (3)_____ (easy) answer all of them.

今天我们进行了一次英语测验。我们每门学科（1）_____（月）进行一次测验。我（2）_____（快速的）浏览了问题。我能（3）_____（容易的）回答所有问题。

同义词：first of all，反义词：at last

To me, learning foreign languages is (4)_____ (real) fun. I read English newspapers and magazines every day. I read very (5)_____ (slow) at first, but I am doing better now. I also **keep writing** in English about my (6)_____(day) life. ⑥I learn to use English better this way. (7)_____(usual) I watch English videos at weekends. I always have a (8)_____(love) time!

have a lovely / good/ nice/...time=enjoy oneself 过得愉快，玩得开心

对我来说，学习外语是（4）_____（真实的）有趣。我每天读英语报纸和杂志。我开始时读得非常（5）_____（慢的），但是我现在做得好多了。我还坚持用英语写关于我的（6）_____（一天）的生活。我用这种方式学习更好地运用英语。我（7）_____（通常的）在周末看英语录像。我总是过得（8）_____（爱）！

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① Number of students

考点1 (重点) number of……的数量

考向 此处number of ... 前省略了冠词the，the number of意为“……的数量”。

“the number of + 可数名词复数”作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

a (large/small) number of+ 可数名词复数 许多，若干（作主语时谓语动词用复数形式）

e.g. The number of the students in our class is 50. 我们班的学生数是50。

《中考在线1》 —How many_____doctors are there in your hospital, David?

—_____ them_____ over one hundred. [眉山]

A. woman; The number of; is　　B. women; A number of; are

C. woman; A number of; is　　D. women; The number of; is

点拨：考查名词作定语和主谓一致。第一空作定语修饰doctors。man，woman作定语时，要与后面的名词在数上保持一致，排除A、C；第二句指医生的数量，“the number of + 可数名词的复数”作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

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② How much time do students spend on homework every day?

spend 常用搭配：
① spend time (in) doing sth. 花时间做某事
② spend time/ money on sth. 在某事物上花费时间／金钱

考点2 （重点）**spend** /spend/ *vt.* 花费（时间或金钱）(to use your money to pay for goods or services)

e.g. She spends two hours doing her homework every day.
她每天花两个小时做家庭作业。
My mother spends some time on her work every day.
我妈妈每天花一些时间在工作上。

《中考在线2》On January 29th, 2020, Zhong Nanshan and his team _____ over four hours online _____ five patients who were seriously ill, and made a treatment plan for those patients. [凉山]

A. spent; checking　　B. spent; to check
C. spend; checking　　D. spend; to check

点拨：考查动词时态及用法的辨析。根据后文 and made a treatment plan for those patients 可知句子是过去时态，由 spend 常用于“sb. spends time or money doing sth./on sth.”结构可知答案。

③ real

考点3 **real** /rɪəl/ *adj.* **真实的**（actually existing or happening, not imaginary）

拓展：
real 还可意为“现实的；实际的”。
real 的副词形式为 really，意为“的确”。

e.g. Do you know the real reason for her success?
你知道她成功的真正原因吗？
adj. 现实的；实际的
Real wage costs have risen by 10% in the past year.
在过去的一年里，实际工资成本增加了 10%。
It was a wonderful film. I really enjoyed it.
它是一部精彩的电影，我的确很喜欢它。 adv. 的确

辨析&重点：

real 与 true

词条	词义
real	强调人或事物真实存在，而不是想象的或虚构的。
true	强调符合事实，是真的，而不是假的，编造的。

一语辨异：
Is this a true story or a story taken from real life?
这是一个真实的故事还是从现实生活中取材的故事呢？

e.g. No, it wasn't a dream. It was real.
不，它不是一个梦，它是真实的。
The novel is based on a true story.
这部小说是根据一个真实的故事写成的。

④ quick

考点4 **quick** /kwɪk/ *adj.* **快的**（moving or doing sth. fast）

e.g. This is a quick train. 这是一列快车。
He ran to the park quickly. 他迅速地跑向公园。
adv. 迅速地

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辨析：

quick 与 fast

相同点	都表示“快的”
不同点	（1）fast 多指运动的物体速度“快”，强调物体运动的方式，侧重强调过程的迅速，快。 （2）quick 多指动作发生得迅速、敏捷，强调动作的短暂性和动作迅速发生并完成。

e.g. The train is faster than the car. 火车比小汽车快。

Jim is quick to learn. 吉姆学东西很快。

⑤ I looked through the questions (2) _____ (quick).

考点5 （重点）look through 浏览

e.g. He looked through the exam paper quickly, and then wrote down the answers. 他快速地浏览了试卷，然后写下了答案。

《中考在线3》 _____ I came back home yesterday, my mother was looking _____ a magazine. [龙东]

A. While; through　　B. When; through　　C. When; around

点拨：考查连词和动词短语辨析。while 和 when 都可以引导时间状语从句，当从句是一个短暂性动作，而主句是一个持续性动作时，可以用 when 但不用 while；look through 浏览；look around 向周围看。

与 look 相关的短语：

- look after 照看
- look at 看
- look like 看起来像
- look down on 瞧不起
- look forward to 期待
- look out of 向……外看
- look for 寻找
- look around 环顾

⑥ I also keep writing in English about my (6)_____ (day) life.

考点6 （难点）keep doing sth. 一直做某事

e.g. He kept working all day. 他整天都在不停地工作。

知识微课

考向

keep 的用法

词条	词义
keep(on) doing sth	意为“继续做某事”，“不断或重复做某事”，表示动作的持续或反复。
keep sb. doing sth.	意为“让某人一直做某事”。
keep...from doing sth.	意为“阻止……做某事”，相当于 stop...(from) doing sth. 和 prevent...(from) doing sth.。
keep+sb./sth.+形容词	意为“使某人／某物保持某种状态”。
keep+形容词	构成系表结构。意为“保持某种状态”。

格言谚语记单词

Keep good men company, and you shall be of the number. 近朱者赤。

e.g. Don't keep on interrupting me!

别老是跟我打岔！

I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

对不起，让你久等了。

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The heavy snow kept us from getting to school on time.
大雪使我们没能按时到达学校。

We must keep our classroom clean and tidy.
我们必须保持教室整洁干净。

You must exercise a lot and keep healthy. 你必须多锻炼，保持健康。



《中考在线4》The engineers will keep _____ the project with the manager of the company. [上海]

A. discuss B. discussed C. discussing D. to discuss

点拨：本题用固定搭配法。keep doing 为固定用法，意为“一直做某事”。

中考在线答案 1. D 2. A 3. B 4. C

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

（答案见259页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据汉语提示写单词

1. My cousin likes playing _____（国际象棋）.
2. Lucy used to be _____（的确）shy. So she took acting class to deal with her shyness.
3. It is necessary to respect the old people in our _____（日常的）life.
4. He replied to my letter very _____（快速地）.
5. She _____（花费）two hours doing her homework every day.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. This is a _____（week）magazine.
7. Keep _____（smile）at your problems. You are sure to go through them.
8. I have only half an hour for my hobbies at _____（much）.
9. He is the best student in our class and he can finish the homework _____（easy）.
10. Linda has many_____ (hobby), such as drawing and singing.

三、单项选择

11. I like the TV program *The Reader* best. I think we should spend as much time as we can _____ in our spare time. [眉山]

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

12. There _____ a number of books in the library and the number of them _____ increasing.

A. has; is B. have; are
C. are; is D. is; are

13. If you want to know more about space, please _____ the book *A Brief History of Time*.

A. look through
B. look around
C. look after
D. look down upon

14. —Do you like swimming in winter?
—Of course. The water feels a little cold _____, but then I am warm.

A. at last
B. at first
C. at least
D. at most

15. —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

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Period 5 Task & Self-assessment

I. 课文原文及译文

Task 任务

My ideal school 我理想的学校

A **What do you like or dislike about your school? Read the questionnaire below and write your answers.** 你喜欢或不喜欢你学校的什么？读下面的问卷，并写出你的答案。

Questionnaire 问卷

1 What time does your school start? _____
你们学校几点上学？_____

2 Do you think this is too early or too late? _____
你认为这太早还是太晚？_____

3 When do you **finish** school? ① _____
你们几点放学？_____

4 Do you think this is too early or too late? _____
你认为这太早还是太晚？_____

5 How long is lunchtime at your school? _____
在你们学校午餐时间有多长？_____

6 Do you like your school uniform? Why or why not? _____
你喜欢你们的校服吗？为什么喜欢或不喜欢？_____

7 Below are some subjects, sports and after-school activities. Put a tick (√) in the box next to the ones you like. 下面是一些科目、体育运动和课外活动。在你喜欢的项目旁边的方框内打“√”。

Subjects 科目	Sports 运动	Clubs 俱乐部
☐ Chinese 中文	☐ Badminton 羽毛球	☐ Art Club 艺术俱乐部
☐ English 英语	☐ Basketball 篮球	☐ Chess Club 国际象棋俱乐部
☐ Geography 地理	☐ Football 足球	☐ Dance Club 舞蹈俱乐部
☐ History 历史	☐ Table tennis 乒乓球	☐ English Club 英语俱乐部
☐ Maths 数学	☐ Tennis 网球	☐ Reading Club 读书俱乐部
☐ Physics 物理	☐ Volleyball 排球	☐ Singing Club 歌唱俱乐部
☐_____	☐_____	☐_____

单数名词，作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。

8 How often do you go on school trips? ② _____
你多久有一次学校旅行？_____ 作 think 的宾语

9 Do you think your school is a good one? ③ Why or why not? _____
你认为你们学校是一所好的学校吗？为什么是或为什么不是？_____

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Useful expressions 有用的表达

My ideal school starts at ... and finishes at ... 我理想的学校……上学，……放学。

We have an hour for ... 我们有一小时……。

I have ... because I think ... is very interesting. 我有……因为我认为……很有趣。

I love ..., so I have ... every day. 我喜欢……，因此我每天上……。

There is ... . 有……。

We have lots of ... . 我们有许多……。

Every ..., we go on a school trip. 每……，我们有一次学校旅行。

B Read Daniel's article about his ideal school. 读丹尼尔有关他理想的学校的文章。

课文朗读 B

My ideal school 我理想的学校

My ideal school starts at 9 a.m. and finishes at 3 p.m. We do not need to get up early, and we **have lots of time for** after-school activities. ④ We only have an hour of homework every day.
我理想的学校上午 9 点上学，下午 3 点放学。我们不需要早起，而且我们有很多时间进行课外活动。我们每天只有一个小时的家庭作业。

We have an hour for lunch. There is a big clean dining hall. We have lunch and chat there. We listen to music at lunchtime. We wear school uniforms, but we do not wear ties. 我们有一小时时间吃午饭。有一个大的、干净的餐厅。我们在那儿吃午饭和聊天。午饭时我们听音乐。我们穿校服，但是我们不打领带。

Our classes are quite small. There are about 20 students in each class. We can choose subjects to study. I have Maths because Maths is very interesting. I love computers, so I have computer lessons every day. 我们的班级很小。每个班大约有 20 名学生。我们可以选择要学习的科目。我学数学因为数学很有趣。我喜欢电脑，因此我每天上电脑课。

There is a big library, a football field and a swimming pool. We have lots of clubs and after-school activities. Every month, we go on a school trip. We always **have fun**. (我理想的学校)有一个大的图书馆、一个足球场和一个游泳池。我们有许多俱乐部和课外活动。每个月，我们都有一次学校旅行。我们总是玩得很高兴。

C Write an article about your ideal school. Use the information in Part A to help you. Then read your article to your partner. 写一篇关于你理想的学校的文章。用 A 部分的信息帮助你。然后把你的文章读给你的同伴听。

Self-assessment 自我评价

I have learnt 我学到了	Details 具体细节	Result 结论
1. about different school lives. 关于不同的学校生活。		
2. to use the new words to talk about my school life. 用生词谈论我的学校生活。		
3. to compare the amount of things. to use comparative and superlative adverbs. 比较事物的数量。用副词的比较级和最高级。		
4. the suffix -ly. 后缀 -ly。		

Result 结果 : Excellent! 棒极了！ Good! 好！ Not bad! 不错！

I need to spend more time on _____. 我需要在_____上多花点时间。

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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 When do you finish school?

考点1 （重点）**finish** /'fɪnɪʃ/ *v.* 结束；完成 (to complete the last part of something that you are doing)

e.g. When will the meeting finish?

会议何时结束？

finish + 名词 / 代词 /v.-ing

When you finish reading the book, I'll take you to the zoo.

当你读完这本书时，我将带你去动物园。

《中考在线1》 读完故事后，布莱克先生让我们彼此分享看法。

After we finished _____ the story, Mr Black asked us to share ideas with _____. [淮安]

点拨：finish 后接动词的 -ing 形式。

辨析&易错： finish, end 与 be over

词条	词义
finish	表示"完成，完毕，结束"，强调做某事的动作结束。finish 常用作及物动词，后接名词、代词或动词的 -ing 形式。
end	意为"结束，了结，终止"，强调某事的终止，但不一定完成。
be over	意为"结束"，强调状态。句中含有表示一段时间的状语时，要用 be over，而不能用 finish 或 end。

速记小法：

常接动名词的动词（短语）及口诀：

▲ 完成，练习，盼望，忙（finish, practice, look forward to, be busy）；

▲ 考虑，建议，不禁，想（consider, suggest, can't help, feel like）；

▲ 错过，习惯，（别）放弃（miss, be used to, give up）；

▲ 继续，喜欢（加）介意（keep on, enjoy, mind）。

e.g. The speech ended with some interesting stories.

演讲以一些有趣的故事结尾。

Can you finish your work today?

今天你能完成你的工作吗？

You are too late. The meeting has been over for ten minutes.

你来得太晚了，会议已经结束 10 分钟了。

② How often do you go on school trips?

考点2 **trip** /trɪp/ *n.* 旅行

e.g. We will go on a trip to the Great Wall.

我们将去长城旅行。

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辨析：

trip, journey, travel 与 tour

词条	词义
trip	通常指的是短距离的旅行。
journey	主要指远距离的陆地旅行。
travel	常指长距离旅行或国外旅行。
tour	常指观光、考察等的环游旅行。

e.g. Have a pleasant trip. 祝旅途愉快。

We are going to take a train journey. 我们将要乘火车旅行。

He came home after years of foreign travel.
多年在国外旅游之后，他回家了。

They are on a wedding tour. 他们正在新婚旅游。

格言谚语

He that travels far knows much.
行万里者，见多识广。

核心素养之文化意识

培养“旅游素养”

在汉语言文化背景下的我们看来，trip 仅与户外游览有关，实则不然。英美等国的中小学每学期都会组织大量的校外游览和体验等活动，他们把所有走出校外的活动统称为 school trips。这些 school trips 或远或近，时而徒步（go hiking），时而借助交通工具（transportation）前往目的地，有些在室外（outdoors），有些在室内（indoors）。纵观这些 school trips，大致可分为以下三类：1. 郊游观光。2. 参观各类博物馆。3. 参加社会实践活动（social practice）。

素养行动：读万卷书，也要行万里路（Read a million books and travel a million miles.），积极参加社会实践活动。

③ Do you think your school is a good one?

考点3 （难点）one /wʌn/ *pron.* 一（个、支、只、件……）

考向 one 在句中作代词，用来指代前面已提到的名词，避免重复。

e.g. I have many pencils. You can choose one.
我有许多铅笔，你可以挑选一支。

辨析：

one, it 与 that

词条	词义
one	“一（个、支、只、件……）”，泛指上文提及的同类事物中的一个。
it	“它”，特指上文提到的同一对象，是同一事物。
that	“那，那个”，常用于比较结构中，指代前面提到的名词，以避免重复。

注意：one 作代词时，用来指代单数名词，前面若有形容词修饰，要加上不定冠词 a/an；指代复数名词时，用复数形式 ones。

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e.g. This book is mine. It is very interesting. 这本书是我的，它很有趣。

—Who has a pen? 谁有钢笔?

—I have one. 我有一支。

The weather in Beijing is colder than that in Guangzhou in winter. 冬天北京的天气比广州冷。



《中考在线2》— I lost my textbook and I couldn't find _____ anywhere.

— Here are some. Just take _____, please. [龙东改编]

A. it; one　　B. it; it　　C. one; it　　D. one; one

点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意：——我的课本丢了，我哪里也找不到它了。——这儿有一些，就请拿一本吧。表示前面提到的那个用代词 it 代替，表示与前面提到的同类的一个用代词 one。

④ We do not need to get up early, and we have lots of time for after-school activities.

考点4 have lots of time for... 有许多时间做……

e.g. I have lots of time for my hobbies.

我有许多时间进行我的业余爱好。

I have no time for TV.= I have no time to watch TV.

我没有时间看电视。

have + 一段时间 + for sth.
=have + 一段时间 + to do sth.
有时间做某事

中考在线答案　1. reading; each other　2. A



Ⅲ. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

单元话题

本单元的话题是“学校生活”，要求写关于“学校生活”的文章。

[金华、丽水] 某英文网站正在举办以“My School Life”为主题的征文活动。假如你是李华，请用英文写一篇短文投稿。

内容要点	参考词汇
Subjects	English, Science, ...
Teachers / Classmates	kind, helpful, ...
Activities	sports, hobbies, ...

注意： 1. 文中必须包括表格中全部内容要点，可适当发挥，参考词汇仅供选择使用；

2. 文中不得出现真实校名和人名；

3. 词数：80~100；

4. 文章的开头已给出，不计入总词数。

My School Life

I'm Li Hua from Sunny Hill Middle School in China. I'd like to share my school life with you.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

本文要求介绍自己的学校生活，属于说明文的范畴。人称应以第一人称为主，描述自己的学校生活，因此多使用一般现在时。

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写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

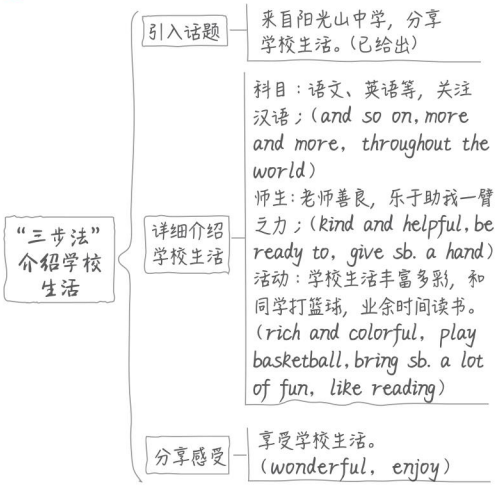
“三步法”介绍学校生活

第一步：引入话题，分享学校生活

第二步：详细介绍学校生活（科目，师生及活动）

第三步：分享感受，结束全文

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）



经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	ideal, choose, subject, big, wonderful, kind, helpful, friendly, hard-working, beautiful, trees, flowers, clean, tidy, building, playground, library, sing, drawing, enjoy
短语	tell ... about..., get up early, have lessons, share ... with ..., do a lot of after-school activities, free time, have more time for, such as, and so on, more and more, give sb. a hand, play football, join some clubs, not have much homework, be willing / ready to, as well, help ... with, rich and colourful, be good at, work hard
句子	① Every morning, I ..., because ... ② Our school begins at ... ③ At school, we can ... ④ There are ... ⑤ I love my school very much. ⑥ We have a lot of fun. ⑦ We have a great time in our school.

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

My School Life

I'm Li Hua from Sunny Hill Middle School in China. I'd like to share my school life with you.

We have many subjects at school such as Chinese, English and so on. I am focused more on Chinese, for I think it's getting more and more widely used throughout the world. Our teachers are kind and helpful. Whenever I have problems, they are always ready to give me a hand.

School activities are rich and colorful. I often play basketball with my classmates, which brings me lots of fun. I like reading as well. So I often spend my free time reading in the school library.

My school life is wonderful and I enjoy it very much.

名师点评 这篇文章采用三段式“引入话题——详细介绍学校生活——分享感受”三步法布局谋篇，文章逻辑清楚。

第二、三段中运用 such as, and so on, more and more, be ready to, bring... lots of fun, spend ... doing 等，表现了学校生活的丰富多彩。for, whenever, so 等的运用使文章长短句结合，语言丰富流畅。My school life is ... 这一句话总结全文，起到了前后照应的效果。

添彩点：文中画线的单词或短语。

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 （答案见259页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. Doing after-class a_____ is good for students.
2. Both of the jackets look nice on me. I can't decide which one to _____（选择）.
3. I think _____（物理）is very interesting. I like it best.
4. I like to get up late, so my _____（理想的）school starts at 9 a.m.
5. We are planning to go on a t_____ to Shanghai during the coming holiday.

二、单项选择

6. — Linda, Mother's Day is coming. What will you buy for your mother as a gift?
— I find scarves beautiful, so I plan to buy _____ for her. [营口]
A. it　　B. one
C. this　　D. that

7. —Can you come to my birthday party tonight?
—Yes, I'd love to. But I have to finish _____ my English homework first.
A. doing　　B. to do
C. does　　D. do

8. — _____ have you kept this book?
— For two months. [武威]
A. How soon
B. How old
C. How long
D. How often

9. On the left of the playground _____ the library. There _____ many books and computers in it. [大庆]
A. are; is　　B. is; are
C. are; are　　D. is; is

10. — Did you have fun _____ with your friends?
—Yes. We don't have much time _____ together now.
A. chatting; getting　　B. to chat; to get
C. chatting; to get　　D. to chat; getting

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

11. 我们吃午饭时听音乐。
We _____.

12. 在我们学校学生不打领带，但需要穿校服。
The students in our school don't _____, but they need to _____.

13. 你可以有半小时的时间吃午饭。
You may _____.

14. 我们每天只有一个小时的家庭作业。
We only _____ every day.

15. 我理想的学校上午九点上学，下午三点放学。
My ideal school _____ at 9 a.m. and _____ at 3 p.m.

四、根据首字母提示完成短文

My ideal school is very big and beautiful. It s_____[16] at 9:00 a.m. and f_____[17] at 3:00 p.m. We have lots of time for after-school a_____[18]. There is a big and clean dining h_____[19]. We have l_____[20] there. We often l_____[21] to music at lunchtime. There are not too many students in our class. E_____[22] class has only 20 students. We can c_____[23] subjects to study. We don't need to do much h_____[24]. The teachers are not only our teachers, but also our f_____[25]. If we have any problems, we may ask them for h_____[26].





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参考答案及点拨

Unit 1 Friends

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. thirsty　2. believe　3. secret

4. jokes　5. polite

二、6. D　点拨：本题用语法判定法解答。第一空表示特指；第二空表示泛指。honest 的读音是以元音音素开始，其前应用不定冠词 an，故选 D。

7. C　点拨：考查宾语从句。根据答语中 lives on Chaoyang Road（住在朝阳路）可知问句询问他住在哪里，排除选项 A 和 B。因宾语从句使用陈述语序，故选 C。

8. C　点拨：本题用词语应用法。句意为“——在蒂娜的微店里没什么特别的东西。——因此那就是我决定在另外一家商店里买礼物的原因”。形容词 special 修饰不定代词要后置，故先排除选项 B 和 D；根据下文到另外一家商店买东西，可知在 Tina 的微店里没有什么特别的东西，故选 nothing special；other“其他的”；another 表示“三者或三者以上当中的另一个”。故选 C。

9. D　点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意为“约翰的父母让他待在家里。这使他很悲伤，因为他想到外面玩”。根据固定结构 make sb. do sth.“使某人做某事”，可知第一空填 stay；根据他想到外面玩可知让他待在家里使他悲伤。故选 D。

10. D　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意为“——我非常喜欢名为《英语世界》的杂志。——我也是，我经常在空闲时间看它”。game 游戏；比赛；show 表演；展览；film 电影；magazine 杂志，根据后文中的标志词 read 可以判断是一本杂志，故选 D。

11. C　点拨：考查交际用语。根据前文句意为“多么晴朗的一天！为什么不骑自行车呢？”可知后文句意是：听起来好极了。故选 C。

12. D　点拨：本题用固定搭配法解答。let sb. do sth. 表示“让某人做某事”。故选 D。

13. C　点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。动词不定式 to know 在句中作后置定语，修饰名词 a good way。故选 C。

14. D　点拨：本题用固定搭配法解答。tell sb. not to do sth.“让 / 吩咐某人不要做某事”，故选 D。

15. D　点拨：考查情景交际。英语中 would like to 疑问句的肯定答语是 Yes, I'd like to. 或 I'd love to.，故选 D。

三、16. makes me happy

17. cares about / pays attention to

18. keep a secret / secrets for me

19. tells a lie / lies; trust / believe in

20. opening the window(s) / keeping the window(s) open

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. humour　2. voice　3. round

4. sense　5. choose

二、6. windiest　7. singer　8. study

9. funny　10. gets

三、11. B

12. C　点拨：句意：——你为什么选择桑迪作为你最好的朋友？——因为她很慷慨大方。她总是和其他人分享东西。固定结构 choose... as...“选……作为……”。根据回答的后一句可知第二空应选 generous“慷慨大方的”，故选 C。

13. B

14. B　点拨：本题用语境推理法解答。前后句是顺承关系，故选 B。

15. D　点拨：本题用固定搭配法解答。“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数”意为“最……之一”，故选 D。

16. A　点拨：本题用词义辨析法解答。句意为“安全对每个人来说都非常重要。因此我们必须学会保护我们自己”。everyone 每个人；anyone 任何人；ourselves 我们自己；us 我们。protect oneself 意为“自我保护”。故选 A。

17. A　点拨：本题用词义辨析法解答。humorous 幽默的；challenging 有挑战性的；dangerous 危险的；surprising 令人惊讶的。根据前文中 I couldn't stop laughing at“我禁不住对……大笑起来”可知，应该是“幽默的”情景，故选 A。

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18. B 点拨：考查时间状语从句的时态。由句意“但是生活就像一面镜子，当你朝着它微笑的时候，它也会报以微笑”可知，when 引导时间状语从句，应遵循“主将从现”原则。故选 B。

19. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法解答。本句为含有条件状语从句的复合句。主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时表示将来。故选 A。

20. C 点拨：本题用词义辨析法解答。boring 令人厌烦的，无聊的；bored 感到厌烦的；excited 感到激动的；exciting 令人激动的。联系下文“我们迫不及待地要参加了”可知，此处指“我们对下周六的毕业典礼兴奋不已”，be excited about 表示“对……激动”，故选 C。

四、21. has a good sense of　22. in need

23. keep a secret　24. any time

25. helps; with

五、26. I want to be an engineer when I grow up.

27. We shouldn't say a bad word about anyone.

28. Don't knock my pencil-case onto the floor / ground.

29. Who do you want / would you like to choose to be your best friend?

30. That white coat fits her very well.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. smaller　2.worst　3. lazier

4. the largest　5. greatest　6. easier

7. better　8. the slimmer　9. height　10. weight

二、11. D 点拨：本题用词义辨析法解答。age 年龄；address 地址；weight 重量；height 高度。根据下文 It's about 1.75 meters（大约 1.75 米）可知，此处是询问身高。故选 D。

12. C 点拨：本题用句意理解法解答。根据句意，“关系会变得（比现在）更糟”，要用比较级，故选 C。

13. D 点拨：本题用关键词法解答。“... of + 表示范围的词语”是最高级的标志词，用最高级，排除 A、B，最高级前加冠词 the。故选 D。

14. B 点拨：本题用关键词法解答。根据关键词 than 可知，本句表示在两者之间比较，因此横线处的形容词用比较级。故选 B。

15. B 点拨：考查形容词比较级。根据问句中“Tina or Tara”可知，问句表示两者的比较，故用形容词比较级，故选 B。

16. A 点拨：本题用固定搭配法解答。“the + 比较级，the + 比较级”意为“越……，越……”，故选 A。

17. D 点拨：考查形容词比较级。become 是系动词，后接形容词作表语；healthier and healthier 意为“越来越健康”。故选 D。

18. B 点拨：考查形容词比较级。根据后面的 than 可知用比较级，从前面的 of course 可知此处指“更有才华”。故选 B。

19. D 点拨：根据“one of + the + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数”可知此空用最高级，且最高级前要加定冠词 the，故选 D。

20. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法解答。由句意可知，第一个空格表示“一”，应用不定冠词 a 或 an；restaurant 的读音是以辅音音素开头，其前应用 a；形容词最高级前用定冠词 the。故选 A。

三、21. more; more

22. is the heaviest / weighs most / weighs more than any other animal

23. better and better

24. be more schools

25. have an English test

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. artists　2. future

3. social　4. famous　5. shy

二、6. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法解答。第一空由 in red 修饰，表特指，用定冠词 the；第二空表示“泛指”，有数量“一”的意思，用不定冠词。因 eight 的读音开头为元音音素 [eɪ]，因此用 an。故选 C。

7. B 点拨：本题用固定搭配法解答。be famous for 以……而出名；be famous as 作为……出名。根据句意可知选 B。

8. B 点拨：本题用词语辨析法解答。be harmful to 对……有危害；be afraid of 害怕；be sure about 对……有把握；be thirsty for 渴望。故选 B。

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9. B 点拨：本题用词义辨析法解答。quickly 迅速地；carefully 仔细地，认真地；excitedly 激动地；hurriedly 匆忙地。由后句“我们害怕跌倒”知，前文意为“这条小路被雪覆盖了，因此我们走得很小心”。故选 B。

10. A 点拨：考查交际用语。对 Would you like ...? 句型作肯定回答多用 Yes, please./Yes, I'd(We'd) like (love) to./ Certainly. 等；否定回答常用 No, thanks. / No, thank you. 等。故选 A。

三、11. works of art 12. some day

13. humorous 14. artists 15. on the left

四、16. social worker; on foot

17. is famous/ known for

18. made a plan for

19. make friends with

20. traveling around the world one day

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. handsome 2. hard-working 3. patient

4. unhappy 5. square

二、6. B 点拨：both... and... 连接主语时，谓语动词用复数，排除 A、C 两项。

7. B

8. C 点拨：考查冠词用法。句意：——朱婷是一个优秀的运动员，我想成为一个像她一样的人。excellent 的首字母 e 发元音，故用 an，而 person 首字母发音是辅音，所以用 a。故选 C。

9. C 点拨：考查词性及词形转换。a 是不定冠词，用来修饰名词，故第一空应填名词 smile；eyes 是名词，用形容词来修饰，故第二空应填形容词 smiling，故选 C。

10. B 点拨：本题用语法判定法。根据题意可知本题应该用比较级，所以用 more friendly。

三、11. Both; and 12. handsome; with

13. working with children

14. smiling; smile on

15. first met her

四、16. round 17. friendly 18. seats

19. voice 20. singer 21. grows 22. sense

23. bored 24. secrets 25. true

Unit 2 School life

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. vacation 2. movie

3. the fewest 点拨：本题用题眼法。由题干中 among my classmates 可知用最高级。形容词最高级前加定冠词 the。

4. watching 点拨：be like 像，like 为介词，后接动词的 -ing 形式。

5. work

二、6. B 点拨：考查时态。句意：——琳达，你愿意和我一起去电影院吗？——我愿意，但是我不得不完成我的家庭作业。由句意可知一般过去时和现在进行时均不符合语境，排除 C、D，主语为 I，故 B 项正确。

7. A 点拨：why 引导的特殊疑问句用 because 引导的句子回答。故选 A。

8. A 点拨：本题用词语应用法。句意：——米莉，你想再要些面条吗？——是的，只要一些。面条为可数名词，前面用 a few 表示“一些”。故选 A。

9. B 点拨：本题用固定搭配法。practice doing sth. 意为“练习做某事”，是固定搭配，故选 B。

10. C 点拨：考查日常交际用语。No, I don't mind 不，我不介意；You'd better not 你最好不；That sounds great 听起来好极了；It's my pleasure 不用谢。根据上句“多么晴朗的一天！为什么不骑自行车呢？”可知回答为“听起来好极了。”故选 C。

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. French 2. offered 3. discuss

4. foreign 5. language

二、6. winner 7. countries 8. mixed

9. carefully 10. ends

三、11. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。play 与球类名词搭配时，球类前不加冠词；后面提到给他买个足球，第二个空应填 a，故选 D。

12. C 点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意：——赵老师，我可以借一本《罗宾逊漂流记》吗？——可以，这本书非常有趣，可是你只能借两周。borrow 借进来；lend 借

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出去，第一个空表示借进来；由 for two weeks 可知第二个空应用延续性动词 keep。故选 C。

13. B 点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：——汤姆，你多久去看一次你的祖父母？——一个月两次。How much 多少，通常对不可数名词的量提问或者询问价格是多少；How often 多久一次，通常用来提问在某一特定的时间进行某个动作的次数；How long 多久、多长时间，主要是对某一动作持续的时间进行提问，也可以对某一物体的长度提问；How soon 还要多久、多久以后，通常是对从某个时间到将来某动作结束或某动作发生这段时间提问，常用在一般将来时态的句子中，其答语通常是“in + 一段时间”。答语“Twice a month”表示的是频率，故用 How often 提问。故选 B。

14. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：众所周知，当我们和别人一起用餐时使用公共筷子是有必要的。分析句子结构后可知此句缺少谓语动词，从句用一般现在时，可知主句是一般现在时，动名词短语作主语时谓语动词用单数形式，故选 A。

15. C 点拨：本题用语境推理法。题干意为：作为一个中学生，遵守校规有助于你变得越来越好。所以你在学校里不应当 _____。①穿校服；②和你的同学打架；③在图书馆里要安静；④在走廊里跑；⑤上课吃零食。根据题干及学校日常行为规范可知选 C。

四、16. Thank you for offering us so many interesting books. /Thank you for offering so many interesting books to us. /Thank you for providing us with so many interesting books. /Thank you for providing so many interesting books for us.

17. They think it’s a good habit to brush teeth twice a day. / They think brushing teeth twice a day is a good habit.

18. We can bring in books and magazines from home.

19. I want to / would like to learn more about France.

20. Near the end of the game, he seemed to win.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. fewer 点拨：本题用题眼法。由句中的 than 可知用比较级。

2. less 3. the most 4. more

5. least 点拨：本题用句意理解法。由 but made the most progress 可知前面也应该用最高级。

二、6. C 点拨：本题用语境推理法。句意：你已经干得很好了，我相信你可以干得更好。根据句意首先排除 A、B 选项，再根据语境判断是鼓励别人干得更好，故选 C。

7. D 点拨：本题用词义辨析法。fewer 更少的，修饰可数名词；less 更少的，修饰不可数名词。people 为可数名词，应用 few 修饰；pollution 为不可数名词，应用 less 修饰。故选 D。

8. B 点拨：考查形容词比较等级的用法。句意：——谁家离学校更远，艾丽斯的家还是丹尼尔的家？——我认为是艾丽斯的家。far 的比较级是 farther。故选 B。

9. B

10. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法。由答语后一句句意“我认为这种药对我没有益处。”可推测前一句意为“我现在觉得更差了。”空白处意为“更差的”，结合关键词 even，可知应用形容词的比较级形式，故选 A。

11. B 点拨：本题用题眼法。句意：一个 5G 手机发送的视频比 4G 手机快得多。由句意及句中关键词 than 知，本句用副词比较级。故选 B。

12. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。由表示范围的短语 of all the subjects 可知空格处使用最高级形式，排除选项 A、B；再根据上文 Amy has read many history books(艾米读过很多历史书) 可知在所有学科中她历史学得最好。故选 C。

13. A 点拨：本题用固定搭配法。结构“as + 形容词或副词原级 + as”表示“……和……一样……”，故可排除选项 B 和 D；根据后句“因此他很努力地练习跑步”可知前句意为“汤姆不如他的朋友跑得快”，可排除选项 C。故选 A。

14. A

15. B 点拨：本题用固定句型法。句意：——你能告诉我为什么你把英语学得这么好吗？——很简单，你学习越努力，你得到的成绩就越好。分析句子可知，此处构成“the + 比较级，the + 比较级”，意为“越……，越……”。故选 B。

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三、16. The earlier; the better　17. spend less

18. drive more carefully　19. as big / large as

20. more; than; the least

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. chess　2. really　3. daily

4. quickly　5. spends

二、6. weekly　7. smiling　8. most

9. easily　10. hobbies

三、11. C　点拨：本题用固定句型法。句意：我非常喜欢《朗读者》这个节目，我认为我们应该在空闲时间尽量地多去阅读。spend ...(in) doing sth.... 意为“花费……做某事”。故选 C。

12. C

13. A　点拨：考查动词短语辨析。look through 浏览；look around 四处看；look after 照顾；look down upon 看不起。根据句意“如果你想知道更多关于太空的事，请 _____《时间简史》这本书。”可知此空用“浏览”符合语境。故选 A。

14. B　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。at last 最后；at first 起初；at least 至少；at most 至多。根据句意可知应该是水在一开始时感觉有些冷，故选 B。

15. C　点拨：考查名词和非谓语动词。advice 是不可数名词；keep 后接动词时，用动词 -ing 形式。故选 C。

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. activities　2. choose　3. physics

4. ideal　5. trip

二、6. B　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。答语句意：我发现围巾很漂亮，因此我计划给母亲买一条。it 指代“前面提到的那个物品”；one 指代“前面提到的同类物品”；this 指代“近处的物品”；that 指代“远处的物品”。由句意知，这里指代“同类的物品”，应用 one。故选 B。

7. A

8. C　点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：——这本书你借了多久了？——两个月。how soon 对将来时间的提问；how old 对年龄的提问；how long 对时间段或距离的提问；how often 对频率的提问。由答语可知，问句是对时间段的提问，故选 C。

9. B　点拨：本题用语法判定法。第一空句子主语 the library 是单数名词，谓语应用单数形式 is；第二空句子中 books 是复数名词，谓语动词用复数形式 are，故选 B。

10. C　点拨：have fun 后接动词的 -ing 形式，have time to do sth. 意为“有时间做某事”。

三、11. listen to music at lunchtime

12. wear ties; wear uniforms

13. have half an hour for lunch

14. have an hour of homework

15. starts; finishes

四、16. starts　17. finishes　18. activities

19. hall　20. lunch

21. listen　22. Each

23. choose　24. homework

25. friends　26. help

Unit 3 A day out

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. top　2. wide　3. ourselves

4. Australia　5. President

二、6. C　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意：——你认为作为一名医生怎么样？——帮助人们保持健康是一项好工作。表示“保持健康”应用 keep healthy。故选 C。

7. D　点拨：考查介词。句意：梅梅是一个长着一双大眼睛和一头黑发的漂亮女孩。with“带有；具有”，分析句意可知应选 D。

8. B　点拨：考查情态动词词义辨析。句意：——孩子们明天早上必须六点钟起床吗？——不，不必了。让他们在周末睡个好觉。can't 不能；needn't 不必；mustn't 禁止；may not 或许不。由情态动词 must 构成的一般疑问句，其否定回答为“No, 主语 +needn't.”，故选 B。

9. A　点拨：本题用语法判定法。反意疑问句的构成是“前肯后否，前否后肯”，主语用代词 it 代替。前一句的谓语动词用的是动词 is，否定的时候就用 isn't，故选 A。

10. B　点拨：本题用情境交际法。句意：——这个游戏对我来说太难了，我一定会输。——加油！尝试之前不要说不。Forget it! 忘记它；Come on! 加油；I'm sorry. 抱歉；Pardon me? 请再说一次；根据语境可知，故选 B。

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三、11. is made of　12. The weight of; tons

13. There is; Take care/ Be careful to cross

14. need to exercise; keep fit/healthy

15. took a boat trip

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. shining　2. boring　3. mainly

4. yourselves　5. finally

二、6. A　点拨：本题用词语应用法。invite sb. to do sth. 意为“邀请某人做某事”；参加某个俱乐部成为其中的一员用 join，故选 A。

7. A　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意：不要问这个国家能为你们做些什么。要问你们自己能为这个国家做些什么。yourselves 你们自己； you 你，你们； themselves 他们自己； them 他们。故选 A。

8. D

9. A　点拨：考查动词短语辨析。get off “下（车）”；take off “脱下”；turn off “关掉”；put off “推迟”。根据句意“当你下公交车时，不要忘记带上你的包。”可知选 A。

10. B　点拨：本题用词语应用法。句意：——玛丽，你为什么站在那里？——我看不到黑板。两个高个子男孩坐在我前面。in front of 指在外部的前面，故选 B。

三、11. couldn’t believe my eyes

12. by themselves

13. all over the world

14. places of interest

15. can’t wait to

四、16. a little　17. far away

18. arrived at　19. to get off

20. enjoyed yourselves

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. myself　2. themselves　3. itself

4. herself　5. himself　6. yourself

二、7. D　点拨：考查反身代词的辨析。by oneself 意为“单独，独自”，其中 oneself 与句子的主语 we 保持一致，应用 ourselves “我们自己”，故选 D。

8. D　点拨：考查反身代词的用法。句意：多么可口啊！学生们自己制作的水果沙拉吗？主语 students 提示用 themselves 构成短语 all by oneself 表示“独自，自己”。故选 D。

9. A　点拨：考查反身代词的用法。句意：直到你亲自读了鲁迅的著作，你才可以感受到他的写作风格。for oneself 亲自，主语是 you，因此用 you 的反身代词。故选 A。

10. B　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。finally 最终；luckily 幸运地；recently 最近。根据前句“很难买到周杰伦演唱会的票”可推知，“我有一张票”是非常幸运。故选 B。

11. C　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意：孩子们，当父母不在家的时候你们应该好好照顾自己。联系句意可知此处应用反身代词，表示“你们自己”。故选 C。

12. B　点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：——这道菜品尝起来与看起来一样好吗？——是的，我迫不及待想吃了。上句中的 taste 是连系动词，其后需要接形容词，构成系表结构；其次，固定结构 as ... as，意为“和……一样”，中间应用形容词或副词的原级，因此，此处表示“好的”应用 good。故选 B。

13. A　点拨：考查形容词原级。句意：——你曾看过《美国达人秀》这个节目吗？——是的，我认为它和《星光大道》一样有趣。答句结构为“as + 形容词 / 副词原级 +as”，故选 A。

14. A　点拨：考查副词的比较等级。句意：萨姆在昨天的运动会上没有吉姆跳得高。“not so+ 形容词或副词原级 +as”是固定搭配，可排除 B 项。本句指的是山姆参加了跳高比赛。high 作副词，意为“高地”，指高度；highly 意为“高度地”，可排除。故选 A。

15. B　点拨：考查形容词的比较等级。第一空考查同级比较，as...as 中间用形容词原级，排除 C 项；根据比较范围 in Asia 可知第二空用最高级，排除 A，故选 B。

三、16. hurt yourself

17. teaches herself

18. is pulling himself

19. for yourselves　点拨：本题用题眼法。由后面的 children 可知用 yourselves。

20. enjoy ourselves

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四、21. isn't as slim as

22. enjoying themselves

23. look; himself　24. prettier than

25. as tall as

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. support　2. rest　3. free　4. took　5. taste

二、6. helpless　7. cheerful　8. meaning

9. colourful　10. useful

三、11. B　点拨:本题用情境交际法。Excuse me! 打扰了; Good idea! 好主意; Never mind. 不要紧; I'm sorry. 对不起。根据下文"我们也可以给妈妈买一些咖啡。"可知，空格处句子表示赞同对方建议，B 项符合语境。故选 B。

12. C　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。look 看起来; smell 闻起来; taste 尝起来; sound 听起来。根据下文 I'd like to have another glass. 可知，上文指尝起来怎么样。故选 C。

13. A　点拨：本题用固定搭配法。spend 意为"花费(时间或金钱)"，主语是人，其句型为：Sb.+spend+ 时间或金钱 +(in)+doing sth.; cost 意为"花费"，主语为物，其句型为：Sth.+cost(s)+sb.+ 金钱 .; take 意为"花费(时间)"，其句型为：It takes sb. some time to do sth.; pay 意为"花费(金钱)"，其句型为：Sb.+pay+ 钱 +for+sth.。根据句意和句子结构可知用 spend。故选 A。

14. D　点拨:考查非谓语动词。句意: ——当你离开教室时，不要忘了关灯。——好的，我会那么做的。动词 forget 后既可接动词不定式，意为"忘记做某事(未做之事)"，又可接动名词形式，意为"忘记做过某事(事情已做)"。根据本句句意可知，此空应填动词不定式结构，故选 D。

15. C　点拨：考查动词辨析。句意为：在网络的帮助下，信息能够快速地到达世界的每一个角落。get 得到; raise 抚养，筹集; reach 到达; turn 转变。故选 C。

四、16. cheer for

17. in the final

18. enjoyed herself

19. With your support

20. What a useful

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. invited　2. trip　3. herself　4. warm　5. took

6. journey　7. boring　8. arrived　9. whole

10. front　11. models　12. hundred　13. interest

14. wonderful　15. excited　16. made

17. really　18. believe　19. looked　20. main

Unit 4 Do it yourself

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. decorating　2. ropes　3. tools

4. repairing　5. brushes

6. eat　点拨：had better 后接动词原形。

二、7. A　点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：——我想要给我的爷爷买个特别的东西，为的是让他开心。——那是个好主意。something 某物; anything 任何事物，常用于否定句或疑问句; special 特殊的，是形容词。形容词修饰不定代词，应放在不定代词之后。故选 A。

8. C　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。句意：——苏宁适合这项工作吗？——稍等一会儿。我将_____告诉你我的想法。properly 适当地，正确地; correctly 正确地; exactly 确切地，正是，精确地; highly 高度地，非常。根据句意可判断此处，表示"确切地"，所以需要用副词 exactly。故选 C。

9. C　点拨:考查名词词义辨析。句意: 请在吃药前读一下说明。introduction 介绍; explanation 解释; instructions 说明; example 例子。由句意可知选 C。

10. A　点拨：本题用交际法。no problem 没问题，表示愿意或能够做某事。

11. A　点拨：考查情景交际。句意：——我要带孩子们去看电影。——_____。孩子们太小了。那部电影对他们不好。"You'd better not."你最好不要; "Good idea."好主意; "I think so."我也这么想的; "No problem."没问题。根据答题线后的答语可知，空白处应用"You'd better not."表示"你最好不要"。故选 A。

三、12. full of roses; exactly

13. instead of staying

14. a pair of scissors

15. stand for

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Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. chatting　2. shelves　3. likes

4. filled　5. to put

二、6. already　7. put in

8. terrible　9. courses

10. attending

三、11. C　点拨：本题用固定搭配法。advise sb. to do sth. 意为“建议某人做某事”。故选 C。

12. D　点拨：考查动词短语辨析。答语句意：太棒了。我们甚至在湖边_____了个帐篷，并躺在里面。put on 穿上，上演；put off 推迟；put down 放下，记下；put up 搭起，举起，张贴。根据语境可知，我们甚至“搭起”帐篷，故选 D。

13. A　14. C

15. B　点拨：本题用固定句型法。句意：你越细心，你犯的错误就越少。the + 比较级，the + 比较级，意为“越……，越……”。故选 B。

四、16. I advised him to tidy up the room at once.

17. Her eyes are full of/ are filled with hope.

18. Not only I but also my father is crazy about playing chess.

19. My mother is crazy about practicing yoga.

20. He once tried twice, but failed.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. B　点拨：考查交际用语。句意：——多么晴朗的天气啊！让我们去钓鱼吧。——_____我们什么时候走？赞同别人的提议时用“Good idea.”好主意。故选 B。

2. B　点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：不要践踏草坪。否定祈使句用 don't + 动词原形，故选 B。

3. D

4. A　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。shouldn't 不应该；needn't 不需要；should 应该；need 需要。联系上文“我牙痛”可知此处指“哦，你不应该吃太多的糖果”，这是在劝诫。故选 A。

5. A　点拨：考查祈使句。句意：当我想和朋友出去玩的时候，我妈妈总说：“待在家里，不要浪费你的时间”。根据句意可知这是个肯定祈使句，故选 A。

6. B　点拨：本题用情景交际法。句意：——不用灯的时候不要开着灯！——对不起，我再也不了。分析语境知是“不再发生上述情况”，故选 B。

7. B　点拨：考查情景对话。由后句知道此处有很多车辆，所以前面应该建议“最好不要”，故选 B。

8. A　点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：——你最好不要在课堂上说话，珍妮。——对不起，我不会再那样做了。had better (not) do sth. 最好（不要）做某事，故选 A。

9. C

10. A　点拨：考查情景交际。句意：——外出之前请戴好口罩。——_____ A 项好的，可以；B 项好的，我将不会那样做；C 项祝你好运；D 项乐意效劳。对于别人提出的合理性的建议，应该表示赞同。故选 A。

二、11. walk　12. do　13. drive

14. give　15. sentences

三、16. Don't be　点拨：本题用转化法。由句意可知改为否定的祈使句，故填“Don't be。”

17. Don't walk　18. will you

19. shouldn't play

20. get any

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. grapes　2. Add　3. correct　4. Mix

5. strawberries

二、6. impatient　7. uncomfortable　8. impolite

9. inactive　10. unimportant

三、11. Don't leave; till/until

12. make sure　13. tidying up

14. able to fix/repair　15. unusual; all day

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. making　2. excited　3. to take

4. to take　5. spelling

二、6. complete　7. cover　8. balloons

9. spelling　10. stick

三、11. A　点拨：本题用固定搭配法。have fun doing sth. 表示“做某事很开心”，故排除选项 B 和 D；根据主语 Yunnan Museum 可知，要和动词 visit 搭配构成动宾关系，可排除选项 C。故选 A。

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12. B　13. A

14. C　点拨：本题考查固定结构。help sb. with sth.“在某事上帮助某人”。

15. C　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。carry out 执行；work out 计算出，解决；cut out 剪出；hand out 分发。根据句意可知选 C。

四、16. crazy　17. repair　18. terrible

19. mistake　20. filled　21. only

22. also　23. spent　24. putting

25. because　26. higher　27. advised

28. course　29. angry　30. already

Unit 5 Wild animals

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. wild　2. free　3. dish　4. zebras　5. Pandas

二、6. A　点拨：考查情景交际用法。句意：——妈妈，我今天读了一本关于野生动物的书。它们中的一些正处于危险之中。——真是太遗憾了。我们不应该再买皮大衣了。It's a great pity 太可惜了；It doesn't matter 没关系；Never mind 没关系；My pleasure 不客气。故选 A。

7. B　点拨：固定短语 have pity on“同情……”，故选 B。

8. D　点拨：本题用交际法。由答语后一句“我正忙着做我的家庭作业”可知选 D。

9. B　点拨：本题用题眼法。句子缺少的是谓语动词，由 five years ago 可知用一般过去时。故选 B。

10. C

三、11. in fact; passed　12. will die without

13. may become dishes on the table

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. faces　2. mean　3. mainly

4. sadly　5. laws

二、6. B　点拨：本题用固定句式法。It is + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth. 意为“做某事对于某人来说……”。故选 B。

7. D　点拨：考查动词不定式。句意：越来越多的青少年视力不好，所以家长和老师应该采取行动阻止情况变得更糟。固定短语 take action 后可接动词不定式作目的状语。故选 D。

8. D　点拨：考查代词辨析。句意：——所有的志愿者都很累，但他们都没有休息。——他们都在忙着帮消防员。both(两者) 都；neither(两者) 都不；all 表示三者以上全都；none 指三者或三者以上，表示否定意义。根据语境可知答案，故选 D。

9. A

10. A　点拨：第一句和第二句之间存在转折关系；however 和 but 都表示“但是”，但 however 后通常用逗号将其与句子的其他部分隔开。

三、11. looks like　12. at birth

13. was born　14. lived on

15. right away

四、16. As a result

17. at the beginning of

18. in danger; how to protect ourselves

19. take action; will die out

20. can't; any longer

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. finish　2. to let

3. to play　4. to look

5. to sit　6. to spend

7. to be　8. not to go

9. to live　10. to take

二、11. A　12. C　点拨：考查动词不定式。句意：他们希望赢得这场篮球赛。hope to do sth. 意为“希望做某事”，此处用动词不定式作宾语。故选 C。

13. C　点拨：enjoy doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事”；want to do sth. 意为“想要做某事”。故选 C。

14. C

15. C　点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。句意：我想看京剧，因此玲玲主动提出带我去看京剧。offer to do sth. 意为“主动提出做某事”。故选 C。

16. D　点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：——当你离开教室的时候，不要忘了关灯。——好的，我会那么做的。动词 forget 后既可接动词不定式，意为“忘记做某事 (未做之事)”，又可接动名词形式，意为“忘记做过某事”。根据句意可知，此空应填动词不定式结构，故选 D。

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17. D 点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：——丹尼尔，你知道蜜蜂从来都不会迷路吗？——是的，蜜蜂总是能够记住按照它们走过的原路返回。固定短语 remember to do sth. 意为“记得去做某事（未做）”，故选 D。

18. B 点拨：考查情态动词辨析。句意：他可能喜欢咖啡。我看他偶尔喝一杯。根据 I see him drink a cup at times. 可推断出“他可能喜欢咖啡”。故选 B。

19. C 点拨：考查情态动词和 be 动词。句意：乔纳森先生可能是你的新英语老师。根据句子结构，空格处应填入谓语动词，C 选项符合句子结构，故选 C。

20. A

三、21. The little girl is afraid of staying in a quiet place alone / by herself.

22. He passed the Maths exam with the help of his classmate(s).

23. It's time to think of / come up with a way / ways to solve / work out the problem.

24. The baby lions don't know where to find food.

25. Parents often ask us to save water in our daily life.

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. shame 2. humans 3. illness

4. thick 5. living

二、6. losing 7. wolves 8. hunters

9. sadness 10. discussion

三、11. same size as

12. need to; because of

13. will get lost

14. with their eyes open

15. not to accept

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. move 2. otherwise 3. tail

4. daytime 5. insects

二、6. move around slowly 7. report on

8. taking action 9. no food left

10. in danger

三、11. was born 12. looked like

13. for the first time 14. any more

15. In the beginning 16. Sadly 17. face

18. wild 19. have babies 20. live mainly on

21. smaller and smaller 22. As a result

23. have a place to live 24. in danger

25. right away

Unit 6 Birdwatching

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. market 2. birdwatching 3. hens

4. type 5. feathers

二、6. do; look like 7. How many types

8. encourages; to practice

9. wings are not as/ so strong as

10. a little thinner

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. nature 2. records 3. cover

4. society 5. space

二、6. importance 7. easily

8. to protect 9. tourists 10. fishermen

三、11. A

12. B 点拨：本题考查主谓一致。the number of... 意为“……的数量”，后面的谓语动词用单数；percent of 后面的名词的单复数决定其后谓语动词的单复数，故选 B。

13. B

14. B 点拨：本题用词语应用法。more and more 意为“越来越多”；less and less 意为“越来越少”，后跟不可数名词；fewer and fewer 意为“越来越少”，后跟可数名词，living space 为不可数名词，故选 B。

15. A 点拨：本题用固定搭配法。固定结构 prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 意为“阻止某人做某事”，故选 A。

四、16. describes 17. all year round

18. more and more

19. count 20. while

五、21. He got up early in order to catch the early bus this morning.

22. What leads to less and less space for wildlife?

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23. It's important for us to take action to protect birds. / Taking action to protect birds is very important for us.

24. We should make laws to stop / prevent people from cutting down trees.

25. Forests provide food and cover for wild animals.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. to have　2. to answer

3. not to swim　4. feel

5. to provide

6. singing　7. to make

8. to tell　9. put

10. To realize

二、11. A　点拨：用语法判定法。句意：政府设立自然公园来帮助保护大熊猫。分析语境后可知，横线处动词在句中用作目的状语，因此用动词不定式形式。故选A。

12. A　点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：我们最好遵循七步洗手法来保持健康。此处用动词不定式to keep healthy作目的状语，故选A。

13. B　点拨：考查非谓语动词。根据问句"你总是起床这么早吗？"可知，答语回答起床早的目的，此处作目的状语，要用动词不定式，故选B。

14. B　点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：——下一步是什么？——我会让Tony带你转转。have sb. do sth. 意为"让某人做某事"，have在此处是使役动词，意为"使，让"，后跟省略to的不定式作宾语补足语。故选B。

15. D　点拨：考查非谓语动词。hope to do sth. 希望做某事，为固定用法。故选D。

16. B　点拨：用固定搭配法。根据句意"刚才我看到他与史密斯先生在走廊交谈。"可知，用see sb. doing sth. 表示"看到某人正在做某事"。故选B。

17. A　点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：要想按计划完成这个项目，他们需要每天再工作两个小时。此处用动词不定式作目的状语前置，起强调作用。故选A。

18. A　点拨：考查非谓语动词。expect sb. to do sth. 意为"期待某人做某事"；make progress 意为"取得进步"，故选A。

19. D　点拨：考查非谓语动词。根据短语tell sb. not to do sth. "让/吩咐某人不要做某事"可知，故选D。

20. A　点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。句意：我父母不允许我在上学的晚上看电视。allow sb. to do sth. 是固定搭配，表示"允许某人做某事"。故选A。

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. Cover

2. records　3. binoculars

4. perfect　5. speakers

二、6. dancers　7. artists

8. visitors'　9. writers

10. singer　11. scientist

12. winner　13. reporter

14. clearly　15. to go

三、16. an area of

17. Take; with; write down

18. part of our lives; our friends

19. the second largest/biggest home to

20. one of the world's most important wetlands

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. natural　2. to learn　3. painting

4. stay　5. hobbies

二、6. address

7. form　8. introduce

9. Society　10. chairperson

三、11. perfect　12. north-east

13. wetlands　14. provides

15. round　16. while

17. stay　18. catch

19. make　20. smaller

21. order　22. space

23. lead　24. less

25. government　26. laws

27. tourists　28. count

29. describe　30. understand

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Unit 7 Seasons

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. rainy 2. windy 3. bet

4. sunny 5. brought

二、6. bring; for 点拨：本题用替代法。bring sb. sth. 可替换为“bring sth. for sb.”。

7. like best 点拨：本题用替代法。favourite 相当于 like... best。

8. Why do

9. Which season

10. What was; like 点拨：对天气状况提问的方式之一用“What + be the weather like?”。

三、11. with nothing on

12. bets; come to school

13. the best time; to show

14. for; to

15. up; time

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. is full of 点拨：be full of 意为“满是……的”。

2. once again 点拨：once again 意为“又，再一次”。

3. dropped 点拨：根据“several days ago”可知用过去式 dropped。

4. upon

5. flying a kite 点拨：It's the best time for doing sth. 意为“是做某事的最好时间”。

二、6. writing 7. leaves 8. quickly

9. rising 点拨：from 为介词，后面动词要用 -ing 形式。

10. butterflies

三、11. A

12. D

13. A 点拨：考查名词辨析。句意：——昨天蒂米为什么没来参加我的生日聚会？——哦，他发烧住院了。have a temperature 发烧，由句意分析可知应选 A。

14. B 点拨：考查介词辨析。根据后面的“young people”可知表示的是三者或三者以上的范围，所以介词需要用 among。故选 B。

15. B

四、16. On a rainy morning

17. fly far away; warm and sunny

18. fall into piles upon/ on the ground

19. the temperature will drop a little

20. busy harvesting crops

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. B 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. C

二、6. clouds 7. kicking 8. fever

9. cough 10. awful

三、11. C 点拨：考查系动词词义辨析。look 看起来；smell 闻起来；taste 尝起来；sound 听起来。根据下文“I'd like to have another glass.”可知，此处指尝起来怎么样。故选 C。

12.C 13.D

14. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法。keep sth. + 形容词，形容词在句中作宾语补足语。

15. B 16. B 17. C 18. D

19. B 点拨：本题用句子结构分析法。分析句子结构可知，画线部分动词 visited 在句中充当谓语，故选 B。

20. D 点拨：本题用句子结构分析法。分析句子结构可知，it 为形式主语，而真正的主语为画线部分，故选 D。

四、21. Autumn comes, and all the leaves on the tree fall down.

22. Nick reads the storybook from morning till night.

23. A group of boys are kicking a ball on the grass.

24. Look! There are all kinds of kites in the sky.

25. When I woke up, my mother was making breakfast.

五、26. drops; leaves turn

27. Luckily; didn't rain

28. On; bought; for

29. takes; to

30. caught a bad cold; coughed a lot

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. cause 2. degrees 3. snowstorm

4. around/about 5. sudden

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二、6. blowing　7. louder

8. fighting　9. sleepy　10. ringing

三、11. B　点拨：“How's the weather...？”意为“……的天气如何？”所以选 B。

12. D　点拨：本题用词义辨析法。根据答句句意“我昨晚发烧了……”可以判定应该选择 D 项“体温”。

13. C

14. A　点拨：此题考查打电话时的用语。打电话时介绍自己常用“This is...”，问对方是谁则常用“Who is that？”故选 A。

15. D　点拨：修饰形容词用 a bit，修饰不可数名词用 a bit of。

四、16. I have only a bit of /a little money left.

17. Please blow the dust off the book.

18. Don't read aloud in the reading room.

19. I'll ring you up this evening.

20. They often fight about who cleans the table.

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. land　2. screaming　3. everywhere

4. ice　5.deep

二、6. exciting　7. snowmen　8. threw

9. wonderful　10. covered

三、11. seasons　12. perfect　13. among

14. hide　15. memories　16. streams

17. shade　18. leaves　19. fall

20. harvesting　21. covers　22. drop

Unit 8 Natural disasters

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. flood　2. storm / rainstorm　3. village

4. earthquake

5. coaches　点拨：根据助动词 do 可知主语为复数，故用 coaches。

二、6. D　点拨：考查动词时态。承接上文句意，用过去进行时态描述过去某个时间的场景。故选 D。

7. B　点拨：在动副短语中，代词放在动词和副词之间，it 代指前面出现的 water，故选 B。

8. D　点拨：考查介词辨析。by 由，被，通过；across 穿过；over 在……之上；without 没有。根据上文可知，没有努力就不能实现梦想，前半句有 can't 否定，后半句也要否定，双重否定表示肯定。故选 D。

9. B　点拨：考查数词的用法。thousand 与具体数字连用时，表示确数，后面不加 s；与 of 连用时，表示概数，词尾要加 s，词前不加数字。故选 B。

10. A　点拨：本题用句意理解法。根据“她发烧，咳得厉害。”可知她昨天没有来学校，故选 A。

三、11. washed away　12. crashed into

13. hear about; traffic accident

14. lost the final; tried our best

15. caught fire; was hurt

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. mind　2. dark　3. shouting

4. shook　5. still

二、6. alive　7. shook　8. asleep

9. excited　10.direction

三、11. C

12. D　点拨：句意：看到大楼坍塌，人们惊恐地看着彼此，不知道该怎么办。in trouble 处于困境中；in danger 处于危险中；in fact 事实上；in fear 恐惧地。根据句意可知选 D。

13. C　点拨：考查动词时态。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，只能用一般现在时表示将来，故选 C。

14. A　点拨：句意：既然你知道英语很重要，你就应该把它学好。since 作连词，意为“既然，由于”，结合句意可知选 A。

15. A　点拨：考查连词辨析。while 当……时；though 尽管；because 因为；unless 如果不。根据下一句“不要等到为时已晚。”可知，此处表示“父母在世的时候就爱他们”，用 while 引导时间状语从句，故选 A。

四、16. in all directions/ in every direction

17. ran out of; came down

18. calm down; find our way out

19. move away

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20. arrived; at last
21. protect yourself; safe
22. felt nervous; heart beat faster
23. don't; at all
24. crashed into; after
25. too silent; in fear

Period 3

Ⅳ. 单元语法专练

一、1. were making　点拨：本题用题眼法。由时间状语 from 3: 00 to 4:00 yesterday afternoon 可知本句用过去进行时。

2. was having　3. were visiting
4. was taking
5. was reading　点拨：本句结构为“过去进行时（主句）+ while +过去进行时（从句）”。
6. was watching　7. was giving
8. sitting　9. was drawing　10. was going

二、11. C　点拨：考查动词时态。根据时间状语 last night 可知主句的时态也用表示过去的某种时态。故选 C。

12. A　点拨：考查宾语从句。由答语中的 he was going over our homework 可知，上句询问的是“李老师正在干什么”。结合助动词 did 可知，宾语从句应用过去进行时。故选 A。

13. C　点拨：考查连词辨析。after 在……之后；before 在……以前；while 当……时候，在……期间；until 到……时，直到……为止。根据语境理解，句意表示“当……时候”，所以需要用连词 while。故选 C。

14. B　点拨：考查动词时态。while 引导的时间状语从句多用进行时态，由句意可知从句用过去进行时。故选 B。

15. C　点拨：考查动词的时态。根据上句句意：昨晚爱丽丝为什么没有来参加聚会？可知下句句意是：因为她那个时间正在上网课。表示“昨晚那个时间正在做某事”，应用动词的过去进行时。故选 C。

16. D　点拨：考查动词时态。当主句的时态为过去时态时，while 引导的时间状语从句中要用过去进行时，故选 D。

17. D　点拨：考查动词时态。根据上句 I called you yesterday afternoon, but you didn't pick up. 和 at that time 推断句子使用过去进行时态。故选 D。

18. D　点拨：考查动词的时态。由 yesterday 可知要用过去的相应时态，根据语境可知此处是 when 引导的时间状语从句，表示开始下雨时正在看电视。故选 D。

19. C　点拨：考查连词辨析。because 因为；if 假如，是否；when 当……时候；although 虽然。分析句子可知，主语 it 代指时间，空格处填连词 when 引导时间状语从句，由此推知句意为：钢琴声把我吵醒时，是午夜。故选 C。

20. D　点拨：考查动词辨析和动词时态。forget 不能与地点状语连用；英语中表示“把某物落在某地”用 leave。根据前句语境，答语用过去进行时，故选 D。

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. countryside　2. daughter　3. toothache
4. weekdays　5. thinking　6. housework
7. board　8. rules
9. headache　10. pancakes

二、11. as soon as possible
12. tried their best
13. says to himself
14. stayed alive
15. in all directions

三、16. Look carefully, right and left when crossing the road.
17. What should we do when our building is on fire?
18. Teenagers should keep themselves away from danger.
19. You must keep calm when you are in danger.
20. It's not safe to get into / enter the house on fire.

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. shake　2. thunder
3. fear　4. directions
5. glass　6. falling
7. come　8. silent
9. all　10. nervous
11. beating　12. mind
13. calm　14. alive　15. above

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教材习题参考答案

Unit 1 Friends

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **2.** e **3.** c **4.** a **5.** b

▶ Reading

B1 (1) slim (2) short (3) generous
(4) tallest boy (5) glasses (6) humour
(7) bright (8) straight
(9) never says a bad word about anyone
(10) secret

B2 **1.** F **2.** T **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **6.** F

B3 **1.** May She smiles often and never says a bad word about anyone.
2. Max He tells funny jokes and always makes me laugh.
3. Betty She helps me with my homework and she always gives her seat on the bus to someone in need.

B4 (1) worries (2) keep a secret
(3) tell funny jokes (4) feel bored
(5) share (6) ready to help

▶ Grammar

A thinner thinnest; shorter shortest; sadder saddest; cuter cutest; more difficult most difficult; happier happiest; more interesting most interesting; lazier laziest; better best; bigger biggest; worse worst

B **2.** the tallest **3.** heavier than
4. the heaviest **5.** the slowest
6. the fastest **7.** more beautiful than
8. the most beautiful **9.** better than; the best

Work out the rule!

after; before

▶ Integrated skills

A1 meet different people make friends
listen to people carefully
help people with their problems
make people happy

A2 (1) meet (2) friends (3) listen
(4) problems (5) happy

A3 (1) an artist (2) Xu Beihong
(3) horses (4) famous (5) art

▶ Task

B jobs: cook, doctor, nurse, policeman, waiter
looks: cute, lovely, slim, tall, pretty
feelings: afraid, angry, bored, excited, tired

Unit 2 School life

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **2.** e **3.** g **4.** i **5.** b **6.** c **7.** h **8.** a **9.** f
film/movie football/soccer garden/yard lorry/truck rubber/eraser

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** d **2.** e **3.** a **4.** b **5.** c

B2 **1.** N **2.** J **3.** N **4.** J
1. mixed; together **2.** Buddy Club; the school
3. the Reading Week; borrow more books; books and magazines
4. play baseball; practice hard

B3 **1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** F **5.** T **6.** F

B4 (1) offers (2) hero (3) ends (4) sports
(5) baseball (6) twice (7) won

▶ Grammar

A **1.** more; fewer; most **2.** more; fewer; fewest
3. less; more; least; most

B **1.** well; better; the best **2.** high; higher; the highest
3. fast; faster; the fastest
4. quickly; more quickly; the most quickly

▶ Integrated skills

A1 1, 309 90 8 weeks 3 hours yes

A2 Woodland School: 308 6 weeks
2 hours Rocky Mountain High School: 1, 215
85 12 weeks 1 hour no

A3 (1) fewer (2) fewer (3) the most
(4) more (5) less (6) the least
(7) the longest (8) the most
(9) the hardest

A4 **2.** John **3.** John **4.** Daniel **5.** Nancy

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▶ Study skills

A Adjective → Adverb careful → carefully
easy → easily slow → slowly
quick → quickly usual → usually
Noun → Adjective month → monthly
week → weekly day → daily
love → lovely year → yearly

B (1) monthly (2) quickly (3) easily
(4) really (5) slowly (6) daily
(7) Usually (8) lovely

Unit 3 A day out

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** c **2.** b **3.** a

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** d **2.** f **3.** e **4.** g **5.** b **6.** a **7.** h **8.** c

B2 (2) the World Park (3) a fine
(4) shining (5) clear (6) bus
(7) a hundred (8) the song and dance

B3 **1.** F **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T

B4 (1) enjoyed herself (2) boring (3) traffic
(4) very excited (5) believe her eyes
(6) as great as (7) main sights
(8) cultures (9) home page

▶ Grammar

A **1.** as comfortable as **2.** as kind as
3. not as interesting as **4.** not as tall as
5. as wonderful as **6.** as good as

B (1) yourselves (2) himself
(3) yourself (4) ourselves (5) themselves

▶ Integrated skills

A1 (1) Sunday (2) Sports Centre

A2 (1) the school gate (2) 9:45 a.m.
(3) 10:15 a.m. (4) Match starts
(5) 10:55 a.m. (6) Match finishes
(7) 11:50 a.m. (8) in front of (9) 20

A3 1 F 2 F 3 F 4 T 5 F 6 T 7 T 8 T

▶ Study skills

A cheerful/cheerless ×/endless
hopeful/hopeless meaningful/meaningless
×/sleepless tasteful/tasteless

B (1) wonderful (2) colourful
(3) beautiful (4) cheerful (5) useless

▶ Task

B (1) 7:30 (2) Underground Station
(3) one hour (4) Tian'anmen Square
(5) on foot (6) Beihai Park
(7) three (8) visit the garden and row boats
(9) Wangfujing Street (10) Sunshine Town

Unit 4 Do it yourself

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** brush **2.** tape **3.** scissors **4.** glue **5.** rope

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** d **2.** e **3.** a **4.** b **5.** f **6.** c

B2 **1.** c **2.** b **3.** d **4.** a

B3 **1.** T **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F **5.** F **6.** F

B4 (1) crazy (2) repair (3) mistake
(4) power cut (5) boring (6) blue
(7) shelf (8) higher (9) course
(10) everything

▶ Grammar

A (1) Cut (2) Write (3) Draw (4) Look
(5) try (6) don't give (7) Keep

B **1.** You should/had better buy some to learn more about it.
2. You should/had better join a DIY club to learn more about it.
3. You should/had better not begin your work without reading them.
4. You should/had better not play with them when you do DIY jobs.
5. You should/had better be patient.

▶ Integrated skills

A1 **2** √ **3** √ **4** √ **5** √ 6 √ 7 √ 9 √

A2 2 4 3 1

A3 (1)in season (2)fresh (3)different
(4)as good as (5)pears (6)oranges
(7)just before (8)turn brown (9)in the air

▶ Study skills

1. usual→unusual **2.** possible→impossible
3. certain→uncertain **4.** tidy→untidy

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Unit 5 Wild animals

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** dolphin **2.** squirrel **3.** giant panda **4.** bear **5.** zebra **6.** tiger

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** f **2.** d **3.** c **4.** e **5.** a **6.** b

B2 **2.** c **3.** b **4.** d **5.** f **6.** a

B3 (1) in danger (2) very young (3) live on (4) As a result (5) in the wild (6) take action

B4 (1) drank her mother's milk (2) eat bamboo (3) 100 grams (4) 35 kilograms (5) serious problems (6) have more babies (7) panda reserves (8) make laws

▶ Grammar

A (1) may need (2) may be (3) may hurt (4) may not be (5) may be playing (6) may be sleeping

B (1) learn to work out (2) decide to fly (3) remember to come back (4) begin to save

▶ Integrated skills

A1 (1) bright (2) orange (3) dark (4) run (5) swim (6) alone (7) big (8) fur (9) smell (10) hours (11) fun (12) fruit

A2 (1) strong (2) bright (3) alone (4) bones (5) hear (6) smell (7) team (8) dangerous

▶ Study skills

A **1.** discussion **2.** collection **3.** kindness **4.** sickness **5.** feeling **6.** celebration **7.** beginning **8.** darkness **9.** meeting **10.** invitation

B (1) hunting (2) protection (3) paintings (4) feelings (5) happiness (6) sadness (7) invitation (8) kindness

▶ Task

B (1) heavy (2) strong (3) short (4) fish (5) insects (6) run very fast (7) climbing (8) swimming (9) the winter (10) seldom (11) fur (12) paws

Unit 6 Birdwatching

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** b **2.** a **3.** d **4.** c

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** d **2.** e **3.** f **4.** a **5.** c **6.** b

B2 e; a; d; b; c

B3 **1.** T **2.** T **3.** F **4.** F **5.** F **6.** T **7.** F **8.** T

B4 (1) Heilongjiang (2) cover (3) perfect (4) rare birds (5) all year round (6) short stay (7) laws (8) study (9) count (10) describe

▶ Grammar

A 1. c 2. d 3. a 4. b

B (1) asked; to wear (2) heard; sing (3) told; to watch (4) wanted; to describe (5) advised; not to shout (6) made; fly (7) helped; learn

▶ Integrated skills

A1 **1.** c **2.** c **3.** b **4.** b **5.** b **6.** b

A3 (1) East (2) 4, 530 (3) 2002 (4) red-crowned cranes (5) birdwatching (6)2 February (7)animals (8)health

▶ Study skills

A **1.** actor **2.** artist **3.** driver **4.** farmer **5.** painter **6.** player **7.** reporter **8.** scientist **9.** worker **10.** writer

B (1) singers (2) actors (3) tourists (4) visitors (5) artists (6) writers

Unit 7 Seasons

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** sunny **2.** cloudy **3.** windy **4.** rainy **5.** foggy **6.** snowy

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** grow **2.** day **3.** kite **4.** showers **5.** shade **6.** cool **7.** ground **8.** drops **9.** again

B2 **1.** c spring **2.** d autumn **3.** b winter **4.** a summer

B3 windy → sunny cloudy → windy wind → showers busy → lazy green → brown rises → drops

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B4 (1) snow (2) temperature (3) perfect
(4) Bees (5) hide (6) memories
(7) ice cream (8) streams (9) shade
(10) leaves (11) fall (12) crops

▶ Grammar

A **1.** have S+V+O **2.** are S+V+P
3. is S+V+P **4.** fly S+V+O
5. like S+V+O **6.** tastes S+V+P
7. arrives S+V **8.** falls S+V

B 2 S + V + P S + V + O S + V
3 S + V + IO + DO S + V + P S + V + O
4 S + V + P S + V + DO + OC + adverbial

▶ Integrated skills

A1 **1.** winter **2.** autumn **3.** summer **4.** spring

Place	Weather	Temperature (highest)	Temperature (lowest)
Beijing	snowstorm	−2°C	−9°C
New York	sunny	9°C	5°C
London	cloudy	3°C	−1°C
Sydney	showers	26°C	21°C

A3 (1) snowstorm (2) sunny (3) cloudy
(4) 9°C (5) − 1°C (6) summer
(7) showers (8) 26°C

▶ Study skills

(1) windy (2) funny (3) sleepy (4) rainy
(5) lucky (6) sunny (7) noisy
(8) snowy (9) foggy (10) healthy

Unit 8 Natural disasters

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** e 2. c 3. b 4. f 5. a 6. d

B2 **5.** I screamed for help.
2. Some people ran out of the building.
6. I saw the bright daylight.
1. The earth started to shake.
4. I was trapped.
3. The walls came down.

B3 **1.** T **2.** F **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F **6.** F

B4 (1) sleeping (2) thunder (3) fear
(4) bricks (5) trapped (6) nervous
(7) beating (8) mind (9) calm
(10) pulled (11) saved (12) safe

▶ Grammar

A (1) was reading (2) were doing
(3) was having (4) was walking
(5) Were, waiting (6) was ringing

B **1.** When, arrived, was getting
2. While, were building, was taking
3. fell, when, was making
4. was hiding, when, hit
5. When, were playing, ran

▶ Integrated skills

A1 **1.** 119 **2.** 122 **3.** 120 **4.** 110

A2 (1) thick smoke (2) low (3) go back
(4) high (5) walk (6) Hide (7) window
(8) follow (9) left (10) walk

A3 (1) traffic accidents (2) get out
(3) wet towel (4) low (5) high ground
(6) walk (7) strong (8) window
(9) traffic rules (10) railways

▶ Study skills

A **1.** grand **2.** blackboard noticeboard
3. day, end **4.** ache

B **2.** class, room **3.** country, side **4.** gentle, man
5. house, work **6.** news, paper **7.** pan, cake
8. super, market

▶ Task

B (1) homework (2) go home early
(3) shared (4) snow (5) wind
(6) umbrella (7) fell (8) were waiting
(9) traffic (10) clear

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