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本书阅读方法11招·写作方法12招



九年级
英语（上）
荣德基 主编
（WY版）
含教材习题答案

吉林教育出版社

高级师
点拨
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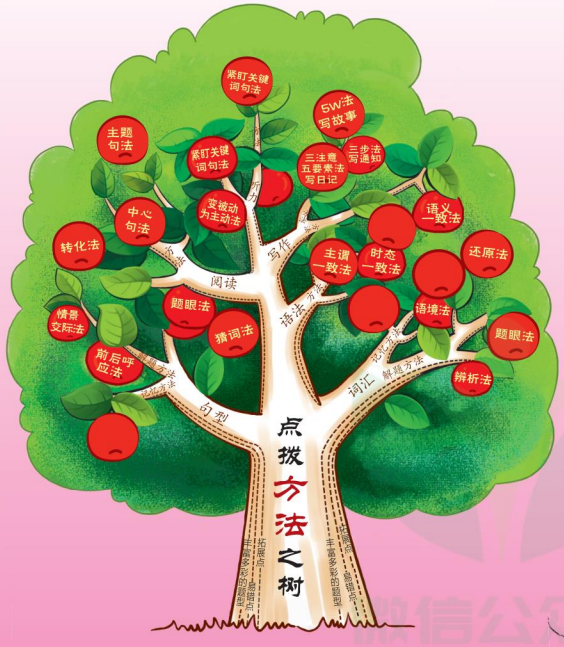
荣德基 主编

本册主编：刘树春



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辨析：beside, besides 与 except ····· 13
辨析：reply 与 answer ····· 13
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三步阅读学习法

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

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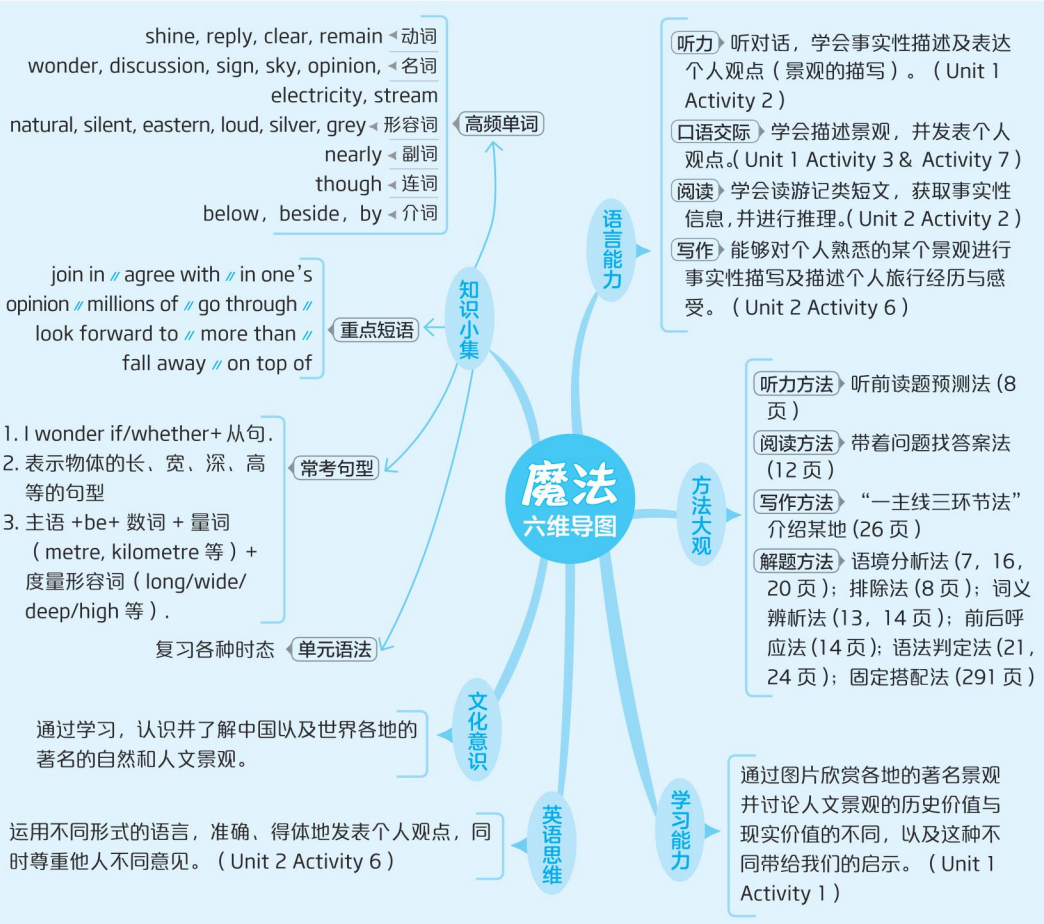
Module 1 Wonders of the world

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Unit 1

必背单词

1. **natural** *adj.* 大自然的→ nature *n.* 自然界
2. **wonder** *n.* 奇观；奇迹→ wonderful *adj.* 精彩的 → wonderfully *adv.* 极好地
3. **discussion** *n.* 讨论；商讨→ discuss *v.* 讨论 → have a discussion with sb. 和某人讨论
4. **eastern** *adj.* 在东边的；来自东边的→ east *n.* 东方，东面
5. **though** *conj.* 虽然；但是
6. **loud** *adj.*（声音）响亮的→ loudly *adv.* 响亮地；大声地
7. **electricity** *n.* 电

必背短语

8. agree with sb. 同意某人（的看法）
9. in one's opinion 按某人的意见；据某人看来
10. millions of 大量的；无数的

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11. join in 加入
12. a few kilometres away 几千米远
13. more than 超过

必背句子

14. **Let's call** *Wonders of the World* and join in the discussion.
我们给《世界奇观》节目打电话，加入讨论吧。
15. It **runs for** several hundred metres on the eastern coast of Northern Ireland.
它在北爱尔兰东部海岸，绵延数百米。
16. It's about 1,700 **metres wide** and 100 **metres high**. 它大约 1700 米宽，100 米高。
17. Now, who**'d like to call** first?
现在，谁想先打电话呢?

Unit 2

必背单词

1. **below** *prep.* 在下面；在……以下
2. **shine** *v.* 照耀→shone/shined（过去式）→shone/shined（过去分词）
3. **sign** *n.* 迹象；标志；招牌
4. **silent** *adj.* 寂静的→ silence *n.* 寂静
5. **silver** *adj.* 银灰色的；银制的
6. **sky** *n.* 天；天空
7. **grey** *adj.* 灰色的；（天气）阴沉的
8. **beside** *prep.* 在……旁边；在……附近
9. **reply** *v.* 回答；答复→replied（过去式）→replied（过去分词）
10. **clear** *v.*（烟雾等）开始消失
11. **stream** *n.* 小河；小溪
12. **nearly** *adv.* 几乎；差不多
13. **remain** *v.* 逗留；留下
14. **by** *prep.* 在……旁边；靠近

必背短语

15. fall away 突然向下倾斜
16. on top of 在……上面；盖住
17. look across 眺望；向对面看
18. look down to 向下看；俯视
19. get out of 从……出来
20. go through 穿过
21. look over 从……上方看过去
22. at the bottom of... 在……的底部
23. look to one's left/right 朝某人的左侧 / 右侧看
24. in the dark 在黑暗中

必背句子

25. **When** I **arrived**, it was early morning and it **was raining**.
当我到（那儿）的时候是大清早，天正下着雨。
26. I **got out of** the car, **went through** a gate and **walked along** a dark path.
下了车，我穿过一扇门，沿着一条昏暗的小路前行。
27. There was **nothing to see**, but I knew it was there. 没什么可看的，但我知道它就在那儿。
28. I was **looking across one of** the wonders of the natural world—the Grand Canyon.
我在眺望自然界的奇观之一——大峡谷。
29. **If** you put the two tallest buildings in the world on top of each other at the bottom of the canyon, they still **would** not reach the top. 如果你把世界上两座最高的建筑物叠在一起放到大峡谷的底部，它们还是无法到达顶部。

Unit 3

必背短语

1. be afraid of 害怕
2. look forward to 期望；盼望
3. dozens of 许多
4. because of 因为
5. a few minutes later 几分钟后
6. at the end of 在……的末尾
7. a little nervous 有点紧张
8. faster and faster 越来越快

必背句子

9. She **has been to** the Great Wall. 她去过长城。
10. The great musician **will give** a concert in Guangzhou next month. 那位伟大的音乐家下个月将在广州举办一场音乐会。
11. The lift climbed faster and faster **until** we reached the 88th floor. 电梯上升得越来越快，直到我们到达第 88 层。
12. It is a wonder also **because of** this question...
它之所以成为奇观，也是因为这个问题……

必背语法

13. I **visited** the Giant's Causeway two years ago. 两年前我参观了巨人之路。
14. It **produces** electricity for millions of people in China. 它为中国数百万人供电。
15. **I've never seen** it, so I'm not sure I agree with you.
我从未见过它，所以我不确定是否同意你的观点。
16. I **looked** to the east—the sky was becoming grey. 我向东望去——天空正变成灰色。
17. You**'ll get** there in five minutes.
你 5 分钟后就会到达那里。
18. **Am** I **going** the right way?
我走的路对吗?

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

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文

敲黑板 在英语中 because 和 so 不能同时出现在一个句子中。

Listening and vocabulary 听力和词汇

1 Match the names of the wonders with the pictures on the right and on the next page.
将奇观的名称与右边和下页的图片相匹配。

a)The Terracotta Army 秦始皇兵马俑
b)The Three Gorges Dam 三峡大坝
c)The Giant's Causeway 巨人之路
d)Victoria Falls 维多利亚瀑布

2 Look at the pictures and answer the questions. Use the words in the box to help you.
看图并回答问题，用方框里的单词来帮你。

ancient 古代的　man-made/ˌmæn'meɪd/ 人造的　modern 现代的　natural/'nætʃərəl/ 大自然的　wonder/'wʌndə/ 奇观

1. Which two are natural wonders?
哪两个是自然奇观?
2. Which two are man-made wonders?
哪两个是人造奇观?
3. Which is an ancient wonder?
哪一个是古代奇观?
4. Which is a modern wonder?
哪一个是现代奇观?

课文听力

Now listen and check. 现在听录音并核查。

3 Listen and read. 听一听，读一读。

课文朗读

Tony: Let's call *Wonders of the World* and join in the **discussion/dɪ'skʌʃn/**.① I think natural wonders are more interesting than man-made ones.② And I think the Giant's Causeway is the most fantastic natural wonder. 咱们给《世界奇观》节目打电话，加入讨论吧。我认为自然奇观比人造奇观更有趣。而且我认为巨人之路是最神奇的自然奇观。

Lingling: Hmm, I've never seen it, so I'm not sure I agree with you.③ Why do you like it, Tony? 嗯，我从未见过它，所以我不确定是否同意你的观点。托尼，你为什么喜欢它呢?

Tony: Well, I visited the Giant's Causeway two years ago. It's huge. There are about 40,000 rocks, most of them with six sides. It runs for several hundred metres **on the eastern/'iːstən/ coast of** Northern Ireland.④ 噢，两年前我参观了巨人之路。它是巨大的，大约有 40000 块岩石，其中大部分是六边形。它位于北爱尔兰的东部海岸，绵延数百米。

Lingling: That sounds great, **though/ðəʊ/** I think Victoria Falls in Africa is even more fantastic.⑤ It's about 1,700 metres wide and 100 metres high.⑥ You can hear the **loud /laʊd/** noise a few kilometres away.⑦ (巨人之路)听起来很神奇，但我认为非洲的维多利亚瀑布更壮观。它大约 1700 米宽，100 米高。你在几公里外都能听见巨大的响声。

Betty: Wow/waʊ/, that's huge! But **in my opinion/ə'pɪnjən/**, man-made wonders are more exciting than natural ones.⑧ Look at the Terracotta Army. It's **more than** 2,000 years old. 哇，那很大呀！但是，在我看来，人造奇观比自然奇观更激动人心。看秦始皇兵马俑，它有 2000 多年的历史了。

Daming: I agree with you, Betty. And I think the Three Gorges Dam is fantastic too. It's about 2,300 metres long, 185 metres high and 15 metres wide at the top. It produces **electricity/ɪˌlek'trɪsəti/** for **millions of** people

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in China. 贝蒂，我同意你的观点。我认为三峡大坝也很神奇。它大约 2300 米长，185 米高，顶端 15 米宽。它为中国数百万的人们供电。

Betty: Now, who'd like to call first?
现在，谁想先打电话呢?

Everyday English 日常英语

- I'm not sure... 我不确定……
- In my opinion, ... 在我看来，……
- Look at... 看……
- Who'd like to...? 谁想……?

Now check (√) the true sentences.
现在在正确的句子旁打钩（√）。

1. Tony thinks the Giant's Causeway is the largest natural wonder. ☐
托尼认为巨人之路是最大的自然奇观。
2. Lingling thinks Victoria Falls is more fantastic than the Giant's Causeway. ☐
玲玲认为维多利亚瀑布比巨人之路更神奇。
3. Betty and Daming are more interested in man-made wonders. ☐
贝蒂和大明对人造奇观更感兴趣。
4. For Daming, the Three Gorges Dam is more fantastic than the Terracotta Army. ☐
对大明来说，三峡大坝比秦始皇兵马俑更神奇。

4 Answer the questions. 回答问题。

1. Where is the Giant's Causeway?
巨人之路在哪儿?
2. How wide is Victoria Falls?
维多利亚瀑布多宽?
3. What wonders does Betty think are more exciting? 贝蒂认为哪些奇观更激动人心?
4. How old is the Terracotta Army?
秦始皇兵马俑有多久的历史?

5 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. 用方框内的单词完成句子。

discussion 讨论　eastern 东边的　huge 巨大的
opinion 观点　though 虽然

1. In my _____, natural wonders are more interesting than man-made ones. 以我的_____，自然奇观比人造奇观更有趣。
2. Victoria Falls, about 1,700 metres wide and 100 metres high, is _____. 维多利亚瀑布，大约 1700 米宽，100 米高，是_____。
3. Let's join in the _____ about the wonders of the world.
咱们加入关于世界奇观的_____吧。
4. I think the Giant's Causeway on the _____ coast of Northern Ireland is a fantastic natural wonder. 我认为在北爱尔兰的_____海岸上的巨人之路是一个神奇的自然奇观。
5. To some degree, Lingling agrees with Tony about the Giant's Causeway, _____ she thinks Victoria Falls is more fantastic.
在某种程度上，玲玲赞同托尼关于巨人之路的观点，_____她认为维多利亚瀑布更壮观。

Pronunciation and speaking 发音与会话

6 Listen and mark the pauses.
听录音并标出停顿处。

1. I've never seen it, so I'm not sure I agree with you. 我从未见过它，所以我不确定是否同意你的观点。
2. That sounds great, though I think Victoria Falls in Africa is even more fantastic. 听起来很神奇，但我认为非洲的维多利亚瀑布更壮观。
3. In my opinion, man-made wonders are more exciting than natural ones.
在我看来，人造奇观比自然奇观更激动人心。

Now listen again and repeat.
现在再听一遍并跟读。

7 Work in pairs. Make a list of wonders of the world. Say which one you would like to visit and why. 结对练习。列一张关于世界奇观的清单。说一说你想参观哪一个，为什么。

—Which wonder of the world would you like to visit? 你想参观哪一个世界奇观?
—I'd like to visit the Giant's Causeway because I love wild places by the sea. 我想参观巨人之路，因为我喜爱海边的野地。

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

考点1 **wonder** /'wʌndə/ *n.*(something that causes people to feel great surprise or admiration) 奇观；奇迹 *v.* (want to know) 想知道

e.g. There are many man-made wonders in the world.
世界上有许多人造奇观。 作名词

敲黑板 名词加-ful 变成形容词，-ful 表示"充满……性质的"。

I wonder where we will meet tomorrow.
我想知道明天我们在哪里见面。 作动词

拓展：wonder 的形容词为 wonderful，意为"精彩的；绝妙的；令人惊叹的"。其副词为 wonderfully。

e.g. What a wonderful 4-D film it is! 多么精彩的一部 4D 电影啊！

《中考在线1》 The world's longest cross-sea bridge—the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is considered as "one of the seven _____ (奇迹) of the modern world" by some people. [乐山]

wonder 的用法
n. 奇观
It's a wonder that… 令人惊奇的是……
It's no wonder that… 难怪……
v. 想知道
wonder+ 从句
wonder+"疑问词 + 不定式"



考点2 **join in** 参加某种活动，加入到 ★

辨析：join in, join, take part in 与 attend

join in	后面接的宾语一般是表示竞赛、娱乐、游戏等小规模活动的名词或动词的 -ing 形式。 **e.g.** join in the game 参加这个游戏
join	指加入到某个团体，从而成为其中一员。 **e.g.** join a health club 加入一个健康俱乐部
take part in	指参加有组织的、群众性的活动，积极参与某事或活动并在其中发挥作用。 **e.g.** take part in this war 参加这次战争
attend	侧重参加或出席会议及学术活动等。 **e.g.** attend a meeting 出席会议


join in


join



take part in


attend

《中考在线2》 Once upon a time, a group of men came to a rainforest. They would _____ (参加)a race there. [包头改编]

A. join　　B. join in　　C. take part　　D. attend

考点3 **discussion** /dɪ'skʌʃn/ *n.* 讨论；商讨 动词形式为 discuss

《中考在线3》 Mr. Smith had a _____ (discuss) with us about the film just now.

《中考在线4》 Do you need to _____(讨论) the problem in groups?

have a discussion with sb. 和某人讨论
under discussion 讨论中

② I think natural wonders are more interesting than man-made ones.

考点4 **I think**+ 宾语从句，如果宾语从句表否定意义，则进行否定前移。

e.g. I don't think you'll like the movie. 我认为你不会喜欢这部电影。
主语　谓语　省略了 that 的宾语从句

《中考在线5》 我认为你在家自己教孩子并不明智。(译为英语)

_____

速记小法：
否定前移的5个常用词：我认为(think)猜想(suppose)与想象(imagine)都不可相信(believe),我期待(expect)你的回答。

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考点5 **ones 是 one 的复数形式，在此指代前面的 wonders。**

辨析：one, it 与 that ★

敲黑板 it 指代同一个东西，one 指代同类异物，that 指代同类异物

one	通常用来代替上文中出现过的可数名词单数，表示泛指，指同一类而不是同一个，复数形式为 ones。
it	指上文中提到的相同的事物，复数形式为 they 或 them。
that	用来代替上文中出现过的单数可数名词或不可数名词，表示特指，指与前面同类的东西，复数形式为 those。

《中考在线6》—Excuse me, I'd like to buy a birthday gift for my son.

—We have different kinds of new toys for boys. You can choose _____ for your son. [南充]

A. that B. one C. it D. either

点拨：考查代词。由上句"我想为我儿子买个生日礼物"到服务员介绍的各种男孩玩具可知句意为"你可以为你儿子选一个"。one 代指上文提到的同类名词中的"一个"。

agree 的常用搭配

- agree with 后接表示人或意见、看法的词。
- agree to 后接表示建议、计划之类的名词或动词原形。
- agree on 指协商后在某方面取得一致意见或达成协议。

③ Hmm, I've never seen it, so I'm not sure I agree with you.

考点6 **agree with 同意**

e.g. I can't agree with you more. 我完全同意你的观点。

His father agreed to buy one for him. 他的父亲同意给他买一个。

They hope to agree on the date for the travel.

他们希望就旅行的日期达成一致。

《中考在线7》我同意你的野餐计划。

I _____ you about the plan for the picnic. [陕西]

④ It runs for several hundred metres on the eastern coast of Northern Ireland.

英语中表示方位的词



考点7 **eastern** /'iːstən/ *adj.* 在东边的；来自东边的

e.g. He lives in the eastern part of the city. 他住在这座城市的东边。

拓展：表示方位的名词，加后缀 -ern，可构成形容词，表示"……方向的"。

⑤ That sounds great, though I think Victoria Falls in Africa is even more fantastic. though=although=even though

考点8 **though** /ðəʊ/ *conj.* 虽然，尽管，然而；可是

though, even though 或 although 引导让步状语从句，主句中不能用 but，但可以用 yet, still 等。

e.g. Our team lost, though it was a wonderful game.

我们队输了，但这是一场精彩的比赛。

Though/Although it was raining, we still went there.

虽然下着雨，我们还是去了那儿。

《中考在线8》He could find the way home _____ he was only three years old. [重庆A卷]

A. though B. because C. where D. if

点拨：though"虽然；尽管"；because"因为"；where"在某个地方"；if"是否；如果"。根据句意可知，空格处前后两句之间为让步关系。

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⑥ It's about 1,700 metres wide and 100 metres high.

考点9 **1,700 metres wide** 1700 米宽

e.g. How wide is the river? 这条河多宽？

This is a nine-metre-wide river. 这是一条 9 米宽的河。

对长、宽、高提问时，可用 how+adj.(long, wide, high)

此结构为复合形容词，名词要用单数形式。

《中考在线9》Wu Dajing, a _____ Chinese skater, set a new world record at the Short Track World Cup last year. [宿迁]

A. 25-years-old　　B. 25 year old

C. 25-year-old　　D. 25 years old

点拨：本题考查复合形容词结构。25-year-old 为“基数词＋名词（单数）＋形容词”构成的复合形容词，在句中作前置定语，修饰 Chinese skater。

长、宽、高的表达：

- 基数词＋名词＋形容词（作表语）
- 基数词＋名词（单数）＋形容词（作定语）
- 基数词＋名词 +in+ 名词（作表语）

⑦ You can hear the loud noise a few kilometres away.

考点10 **loud** /laʊd/ *adj.*（声音）响亮的

e.g. Facts speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

Read aloud so that we all can hear you. 大声读以便我们都能听到。

Don't talk so loudly. 说话声音不要这么大。

《中考在线10》Reading a _____（大声）every morning is a good way to improve your English.

辨析：loud, loudly 与 aloud

- loud adj./adv. 强调声音响亮，常与动词 speak, talk, laugh 等连用。
- loudly adv. 有时可与 loud 通用，但含有“喧闹”的意味。
- aloud adv. 强调为使人能听见而发声。

⑧ But in my opinion, man-made wonders are more exciting than natural ones.

常置于句首，引出某人的观点

考点11 **in one's opinion** 按某人的意见；据某人看来

e.g. In your opinion, Messi is the best football player in the world today. 在你看来，梅西是当今世界上最好的足球运动员。

《中考在线11》—_____, there must be life on other planets though none has been discovered.

—I agree with you. The universe is so large after all. [德州]

A. To my surprise　　B. To be honest

C. In my opinion　　D. Again and again

点拨：用语境分析法解题。句意：——依我之见，其他星球上一定有生命，尽管没有发现。——我同意你的观点，毕竟宇宙是那么大。to my surprise“令我惊奇的是”；to be honest“说实话”；in my opinion“依我之见”；again and again“一次又一次地”。

类似的表达方式：in one's view; from one's point of view; as for sb. 等。

考点12 **natural** /'nætʃərəl/ (something not man-made; as you would expect) *adj.* 自然的

It's natural... ……是自然的事。

e.g. It's natural for children to go away from their family when they grow up. 孩子们长大后离开家是自然的事。

《中考在线12》The government pays more attention to the _____（传统的）festivals. [遂宁]

词缀记忆：

nature–natural
nation–national
tradition–traditional
magic–magical

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⑨ It produces electricity for millions of people in China.

考点13 millions of 大量的，无数的

敲黑板 加-s或不加-s，结构记清楚

million 与具体数字连用时，用单数形式，后面不加 of；若与 of 连用表示约数时，需用复数形式，且不与数词连用。

类似的词还有：hundred, thousand, billion 等。

《中考在线13》Sweet wormwood（青蒿）is a common plant in China and Tu Youyou is the woman _____ used the special power of the plant to save _____ lives. [安顺]

A. which, millions of
B. who, millions of
C. whose, million of
D. who, million of

速记小法：
具体数字两无（无-s，无of）；
模糊概念两有（有-s，有of）。

点拨：用排除法解题。由先行词 the woman 是人及从句中缺少主语，可判定其后为 who 引导的定语从句，故排除 A、C 项；millions of 意为“数百万的”，表示约数，故排除 D。

中考在线答案 1. wonders 2. B 3. discussion 4. discuss 5. I don't think it's wise to teach your children at home by yourself. 6. B 7. agree with 8. A 9. C 10. aloud 11. C 12. traditional 13. B

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

（答案见291页）

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法

听前读题预测法（充分利用听前的几分钟时间，阅读听力测试题，把握所给问题与选项，有助于预测听力的内容和重点，尤其是长对话或短文理解题，往往能透过选项的内容，推测对话或短文的内容。如此处的 1–3 题。）

听力过程

听 Activity 2，完成以下习题

一、从 A、B、C 三幅图片中选出与题目要求相符的图片

1. Which of the following wonders isn't mentioned in the passage?

A. 

B. 

C. 

课文听力

二、选择正确答案

2. When was the Terracotta Army built?
A. In the Tang Dynasty.
B. In the Han Dynasty.
C. In the Qin Dynasty.

三、完成下列句子

3. The Giant's Causeway and Victoria Falls are _____ wonders.

4. So far, the Three Gorges Dam is the _____ dam in the world.

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见291页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. He has a l_____ voice.
2. Everest is a natural _____（奇迹）. Many people expect to explore it. [宿迁]
3. He is from Hangzhou in e_____ China.
4. Let's have a d_____ about what to do.
5. It's not easy to _____（管理）the city.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. This building is 300 _____ (metre) high.
7. At least three _____ (million) visitors

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come to this city every year.

8. Shanghai is in the _____ (east) part of China.

9. The film is so _____ (wonder) that we all like it.

10. We all agree _____ (make) a better plan.

三、根据汉语完成句子

11. 你最好在放学后加入一些活动。

You'd better _____ _____ some activities after school.

12. 我认为他不聪明。

I _____ _____ he _____ clever.

13. 刚才我听见了一声响亮的敲门声。

I heard a _____ _____ on the door just now.

14. 在她看来，学好英语很简单。

_____ _____ _____, it's easy to learn English well.

15. 她是一个天生的音乐家。

She is a _____ _____.

Unit 2 The Grand Canyon was not just big.

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文及导读

原文译文 • 导读　　导读批注

Reading and vocabulary 阅读与词汇

Pre-reading（读前）

批 体裁：记叙文

Qs: 1. Do you remember the names of the natural wonders in Unit 1?
2. Do you know where the Grand Canyon is?
3. Do you know anything about the Grand Canyon?

1 Work in pairs. Talk about a great natural wonder you know. Use the words in the box to help you.

结对练习。谈论一下你知道的一个伟大的自然奇观。用方框里的单词来帮助你。

课文朗读

below/bɪ'ləʊ/ 在……以下　deep 深的　fantastic 很好的　high 高的
long 长的　natural 大自然的　shine/ʃaɪn/ 照耀　sign/saɪn/ 迹象
silent/'saɪlənt/ 寂静的　silver/'sɪlvə/ 银灰色的

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

While-reading（读中）

Qs: 1. How deep/wide/ long is the Grand Canyon?
2. What was the writer's feeling when he saw the full view of the wonder?

A great wonder of the natural world 自然界的伟大奇观

1 When I arrived, it was early morning and it was raining. I looked to the east—

批 标题：点明中心式

由"A great wonder of the natural world 自然界的一个伟大奇观"可知文章是介绍自然界奇观的，标题点明了文章的主旨。修饰词 great 和 natural 起到"曲径通幽"的作用，强烈的好奇心会引导你想去大峡谷一探究竟。

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批 文章结构：层进结构
①Before I got to the Grand Canyon
↓
②I came to the Grand Canyon
↓
③I saw the Grand Canyon clearly
↓
④What the Grand Canyon looks like
↓
⑤My feelings after visiting the Grand Canyon

the sky/skaɪ/ was becoming grey/greɪ/. I **got out of** the car, went **through** a gate and walked along a dark path.① There was nothing to see, but I knew it was there. 我到（那儿）的时候是大清早，天正下着雨。我向东望去——天空正变成灰色。我下了车，穿过一扇门，沿着一条昏暗的小路前行。没什么可看的，但我知道它就在那儿。

❷ After about a mile, a stranger appeared **beside/bɪ'saɪd/** the path.② "Am I going the right way?" I asked. He knew where I was going. "Yes," he replied/rɪ'plaɪd/, "you'll get there **in five minutes**."③ Finally, I came to some rocks and stopped. I **looked over** them, but it was **silent** and there was no sign of it.④ 大约走了一英里，在小路旁边出现了一位陌生人。"我走的路对吗？"我问。他知道我要去哪儿。"对，"他回答，"你 5 分钟后就能到那里。"终于，我来到了一些岩石前，停了下来。我朝那片岩石望过去，但是一片寂静，还是看不见它。

批 词语赏析：（画～～处）五个动词（短语）将"雨停→云散→太阳升起→照在岩石上→向下延伸"一连串动作描绘得淋漓尽致，宛如电影画面，动感十足。

❸ Suddenly, the rain stopped and the clouds cleared/klɪəd/.⑤ The sun rose behind me and shone on the rocks.⑥ Far below me, the ground fell away and down to a river.⑦ I was looking across one of the wonders of the natural world—the Grand Canyon. 突然，雨停了，云散了。太阳从我身后升起，照在岩石上。远远地，在我的下方，地面（仿佛在随光线）向下延伸，（逐渐）退落，显露出谷底的河流。我在眺望自然界的奇观之一——大峡谷。

❹ I **looked down** to the Colorado River, a silver stream/stri:m/ **nearly/'nɪəli/** one mile **below** me.⑧ If you put the two tallest buildings in the world on top of each other at the bottom of the canyon/'kænjən/, they still would not reach the top. Then I looked across to the other side of the canyon. It was about fifteen miles away, maybe more. Finally, I looked to my left and to my right, and on both sides the canyon went far away for more than 200 miles. The Grand Canyon was not just big. It was huge! 我俯瞰科罗拉多河——在我下方近一英里的一条银灰色的小河。即使你把世界上最高的两座建筑物叠放在谷底，它们仍旧到不了顶。然后，我眺望峡谷的另一边。它大约 15 英里远，也许更远。最后，我向左右遥望，峡谷两边向远处延伸了 200 多英里。大峡谷不仅仅是大，而是巨大！

主语 谓语 宾语 同位语

批 句子赏析：（画一处）本句通过夸张表达法逼真地形容谷之深，大自然的美丽与神奇，让人浮想联翩。

❺ I **remained/rɪ'meɪnd/** by/baɪ/ the canyon for about half an hour, and I asked myself, "Is the Grand Canyon the greatest wonder of the natural world?" I certainly know the answer.⑨ What do you think?

主语 谓语 地点状语 时间状语

我在峡谷边上呆了大约半小时，我问自己："大峡谷是自然界最伟大的奇观吗？"我当然知道答案。你怎么认为呢？

批 作者情感：（画～处）作者游览大峡谷后，有感而发：大峡谷是自然界最伟大的奇观。

The Grand Canyon 大峡谷	
How deep 多深	
How wide 多宽	
How long 多长	

Post-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（答案见26页）

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Learning to learn 学会学习

Some adjectives tell you facts, such as *wide*, *deep*, *high* and *tall*; some adjectives tell you the opinion of the author, like *wonderful*, *huge* and *great*. Learn to use them to talk about facts and give your opinion. 有些形容词告诉你事实，例如宽的、深的、高的和高大的，有些形容词告诉你作者的观点，像精彩的、巨大的和伟大的。学会使用它们来谈论事实并给出你的观点。

3 Choose the correct answer. 选择正确的答案。

1. Where does the passage most probably come from? 这篇文章最有可能来自哪里?

a) A magazine. 一本杂志。　　b) A grammar book. 一本语法书。

c) A dictionary. 一本词典。　　d) A storybook. 一本故事书。

2. Why was there nothing to see? 为什么没什么可看的?

a) Because there was nothing. 因为什么也没有。　　b) Because it was too dark. 因为天太黑了。

c) Because it was raining. 因为天正在下雨。　　d) Because it was in the morning. 因为是在早晨。

3. Which direction was the writer facing while he/she was looking over the Grand Canyon? 当作者观看大峡谷时，他 / 她面向哪个方向?

a) South. 南方。　b) North. 北方。　c) East. 东方。　d) West. 西方。

4. What is the writer's purpose in writing this passage? 作者写这篇文章的目的是什么?

a) To give facts about the natural world. 为了给出关于自然界的事实。

b) To say how he feels about the natural world. 为了说出他对自然界的感觉。

c) To tell an interesting story about the Grand Canyon. 为了讲一个关于大峡谷的有趣故事。

d) To attract people to visit the Grand Canyon. 为了吸引人们去参观大峡谷。

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box. 用方框内的单词完成短文。

below 在……以下　mile 英里　remain 逗留　reply 回答　sign 迹象　silent 寂静的
sky 天空　stream 小溪　through 穿过

In the dark, there is no (1)_____ of the Grand Canyon, and it is (2)_____. But if you (3)_____ by the Grand Canyon as the (4)_____ gets brighter and look down about one (5)_____, you can see the Colorado River (6)_____ you. It looks like a silver (7)_____ as it passes (8)_____ the rocks at the bottom of the canyon. If someone asks you whether the Grand Canyon is the greatest wonder of the natural world, it may be easy to (9)_____.

在黑暗里，没有大峡谷的 (1)_____，并且它是 (2)_____。但是如果你 (3)_____在大峡谷的旁边，当 (4)_____变得更明亮时，向下看大约一 (5)_____，你就能看见科罗拉多河 (6)_____你。当它经过 (8)_____大峡谷底部的岩石时，它看起来就像一条银灰色的 (7)_____。如果有人问你大峡谷是不是自然界最伟大的奇观，这可能很容易去 (9)_____。

Writing 写作

5 Complete the table with facts about a natural or man-made wonder of the world.
用有关世界上的一个自然奇观或人造奇观的事实来完成表格。

Name 名称	
Location 地点	
Interesting facts 有趣的事实	

6 Imagine you have just visited one of the natural or man-made wonders. Write sentences and describe your experience. 设想一下你刚刚参观过自然或人造奇观中的一个，写句子描述你的经历。

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·Say when you visited it. 说一说你什么时候参观它的。

I just visited the Great Wall last month. 我上个月刚刚参观过长城。

·Say where it is. 说一说它在哪儿。It is in the north of China. 它在中国的北部。

·Describe its size. 描述它的规模。It is... 它是……

·Say what interesting facts you know. 说一说你了解的有趣的事实。

It is famous for... 它因……而闻名。

·Say what happened when you visited it. 说一说当你参观它时发生了什么。

It was raining when we were... 当我们……时，天正在下雨。

·Say how you felt. 说一说你感觉如何。

I thought it was the most wonderful sight. 我认为它是最美妙的景观。

Now write a passage. Use the sentences you have written to help you.

现在写一篇文章。使用你已经写过的句子来帮你。

课文背诵指南

A great wonder of the natural world

- the weather — rainy→sunny
- the outlook of the wonder
  - how deep: deeper than the two tallest buildings in the world on top of each other
  - how wide: about 15 miles
  - how long: more than 200 miles
- the writer's thought — The Grand Canyon was huge. It's the greatest wonder of the natural world.

敲黑板 思维导图助你高效背诵课文

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练 （答案见291页）

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法（用到此方法的题目前加⊙表示）

带着问题找答案法（先从问题中抓住关键词即题眼，以此为线索，运用略读及查读的技巧快速在文中寻找与问题相关的段落、语句，对照比较确定答案。有时需要变通理解，间接转述寻找答案。）

阅读过程

一、速读 Activity 2，选择正确答案

1. What's the passage about?（主旨大意题）

A. Victoria Falls.　B. The Three Gorges Dam.

C. The Grand Canyon.　D. The Great Wall.

二、细读课文，解决下列题目

⊙**2.** What was the weather like when the writer arrived?（细节理解题）

A. It was cloudy.　B. It was raining.

C. It was snowing.　D. It was hot and sunny.

3. How did the writer get to the Grand Canyon?（细节理解题）

A. By bus.　B. By plane.

C. On foot.　D. By car.

4. How long is the Grand Canyon?（细节理解题）

A. More than 200 miles.

B. About a mile.

C. Fifteen miles.

D. Less than 200 miles.

5. What's the Chinese meaning of the word "remained" in the last paragraph?（词语释义题）

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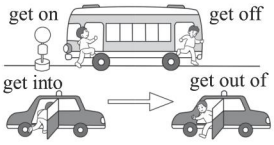
Ⅲ. 考点精讲多点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① I got out of the car, went through a gate and walked along a dark path.



考点1 **get out of** 从……出来 / 离开

e.g. He got out of the lift and then got into his office.
他从电梯里出来，然后进了办公室。

《中考在线1》I took the subway and _____ at the downtown station. [武汉]

A. got through　　B. got over　　C. got on　　D. got off

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。get through 通过，用完，接通；get over 克服；get on 上车；get off 下车；又根据句意“我坐地铁，然后在市中心站下。”，可知答案。





考点2 **through** /θruː/ *prep.* (from one side to the other; over the whole distance) 穿过

《中考在线2》—Look, there is a cute bird, Mom.
—It flew into our kitchen _____ the window just now, Alex. [凉山]

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

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。across“穿过”，强调从物体表面“横穿”；through“穿过”，表示从内部穿过；above“在……上面”；under“在下面”。“飞过窗户”强调立体空间内穿过，用 through 表示。

一语辨异：We have to swim across the river first, and then walk through the forest. 我们得先游过这条河，然后穿过那片森林。

② After about a mile, a stranger appeared beside the path.

考点3 **beside** /bɪ'saɪd/ *prep.* (next to) 在……旁边

e.g. The girl is reading a book beside the lake. 那个女孩正在湖边读书。
We like her besides him. 除他之外，我们还喜欢她。
We all passed the exam except Tom. 除了汤姆外，我们都通过了考试。

《中考在线3》In the picture, he sits _____ me, looking very happy. [天津]

A. beside　　B. among　　C. up　　D. through

辨析：beside，besides 与 except
- beside 在……的旁边
- besides 除了……还有……（包含在内）
- except 除了……（排除在外）

③ “Yes,” he replied, “you’ll get there in five minutes.”

考点4 **reply** /rɪ'plaɪ/ *v.* (give an answer) 回答

敲黑板 reply 与 answer 作动词的区别：reply，不及物，通常与 to 连用；answer 直接跟宾语。

辨析：reply 与 answer

reply	为正式用语，多指经过考虑的、有针对性的、详细的回答，常用作不及物动词，和介词 to 连用，其宾语常为名词或代词。
answer	一般用作及物动词。 常用短语：answer the question 回答问题 answer the door 应门　answer the phone 接电话

- reply 作名词，可与介词 to 搭配，意为“对……的答复”。
- answer 作名词，可与介词 to 搭配，意为“……的答案”。作动词，可表示对敲门、电话等的“应答”。

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e.g. He didn't reply to my letter. 他没有回复我的信。

She made a reply to our request. 她答复了我们的请求。

We have the answer to Exercise 5. 我们有练习五的答案。

《中考在线4》He seldom _____ to the e-mails his friends send him.

A. reply　　B. answer　　C. replies　　D. answers

考点5 **in five minutes** 五分钟以后　敲黑板 对其提问用 how soon。

"in+时间段"表示"在……之后(内)",一般用于一般将来时。

e.g. We will meet in Beijing in two months. 两个月后我们将在北京见面。

《中考在线5》I'm going out. I'll be back _____ an hour.　[甘肃]

A. at　　B. on　　C. in　　D. from

点拨:考查介词辨析。句意:我要出去一下。一个小时后回来。"in+一段时间"用于一般将来时,意为"……之后"。

与look相关的其他短语:

look for 寻找
look out 当心
look after 照顾
look through 浏览
look at 看
look like 看起来像
look down 向下看
look across 眺望;向对面看

④ **I looked over them, but it was silent and there was no sign of it.**

考点6 **look over** 从……上方看过去;检查

e.g. The doctor is looking him over.

医生正在给他仔细检查。　此时over是副词,接的对象如是代词,则需放中间。

《中考在线6》My grandmother was sent to the hospital and the doctor _____ Grandmother carefully.

A. looked at　　B. looked after

C. looked for　　D. looked over

考点7 **silent** /'saɪlənt/ *adj.* 寂静的,无声的

e.g. The room is dark and silent. 这房间一片漆黑,寂静无声。

He sat at my desk silently. 他安静地坐在我的课桌边。

《中考在线7》None of them talked. They finished their meal in _____.

A. order　　B. silence　　C. trouble　　D. public

点拨:用前后呼应法解题。后句安静地吃饭,呼应前句没有一个人聊天。in silence"沉默地;一声不吭地"。

silence n.
↑
silent adj.
↓
silently adv.

⑤ **Suddenly, the rain stopped and the clouds cleared.**

考点8 **clear** /klɪə/ *v.* (clouds, fog, etc. begin to disappear) 烟雾等开始消失;此处意为"天气转晴"。

clear: v. 清除 / adj. 清晰的
clear → clearly

e.g. The smoke will clear soon. 烟很快就会散去。

Please speak clearly. 请说清楚。

《中考在线8》—Did you find the way to the new library?

—Sure. Mr. White gave me very _____ directions.　[温州]

A. clear　　B. private

C. creative　　D. common

点拨:用词义辨析法解题。clear清晰的,private私人的,creative创造性的,common普通的,又根据句意"当然,怀特先生给我指出了非常清晰的方向。"可知答案。

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⑥ The sun rose behind me and shone on the rocks.

考点9 **rise** /raɪz/ *v.* (go up) 升起；(情感) 增强

辨析：rise 与 raise

raise	及物动词，可表示“举起；抬起”，还有“筹集；养育”的含义。	过去式和过去分词都为 raised
rise	不及物动词，一般是指自然界的日、月、星、雾、云、河水等的上升及价格、数量提高等。	过去式为 rose，过去分词为 risen

《中考在线9》If you want to ask questions in class, please _____ your hand.

A. shake　　B. pull　　C. raise　　D. rise

《中考在线10》—What did you learn in geography class yesterday?

—I learned that the sun _____ in the east.　　[青海]

A. was rising　　B. rises　　C. rose

一语辨异：

On Monday morning, we watched the children raise the national flag, and we saw it rise slowly in the wind.

星期一早上，我们观看了孩子们升国旗，我们看到国旗在风中缓缓升起。

⑦ Far below me, the ground fell away and down to a river.

考点10 **below** /bɪ'ləʊ/ *prep.* (under; less than) 在下面

e.g. The temperature today is 5 degrees below zero.

今天的气温是零下 5 度。

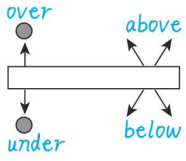
《中考在线11》Mr. Wang is _____ his wife in social standing because he has made more contributions to our society than her.

A. below　　B. above

C. under　　D. over

速记小法：above 表示在上方，below 表示在下方；若表示正上方，用 over，under 表示正下方。

below 可表示“位置、职位在……之下”，也可表示“数量、年龄、程度等在……以下”。



考点11 **fall away** 突然向下倾斜

e.g. The land falls away and down to the sea.

这片陆地突然向下倾斜，沉入海中。

《中考在线12》桌子突然向下倾斜，一个玻璃杯掉到了地上。

The table _____, and a glass dropped onto the ground.

fall 的常见短语

- fall down 跌倒，倒塌
- fall over 被……绊倒
- fall behind 落后，落后于
- fall off 从……落下，减少

⑧ I looked down to the Colorado River, a silver stream nearly one mile below me.

考点12 **look down** 俯视，**look down to** 向……俯视

e.g. When you are afraid, you may look down shyly.

当你害怕时，你也许会害羞地往下看。

拓展：look down on/upon 蔑视

e.g. Don't look down on people who haven't been to college.

不要瞧不起没上过大学的人。

考点13 **nearly** /'nɪəli/ *adv.* (almost; closely) 几乎；差不多

e.g. He very nearly died.

他差点死了。敲黑板 nearly 不是 near 的副词形式。

I almost never see her. 我几乎从未见过她。

辨析：nearly 与 almost

nearly 前可用 very, pretty, so 等词，但 almost 不可以。

almost 可用于 any 以及 no, none, nobody, nothing, never 等否定词之前，而 nearly 不可以。

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《中考在线13》The old man is healthy, but he was once _____ killed in a car accident several years ago. [包头改编]

A. completely B. sadly C. exactly D. nearly

⑨ I remained by the canyon for about half an hour...

remain 用作连系动词，指某人或某物仍保持某种状态，后面可接名词、形容词、介词短语等作表语。

考点14 **remain** /rɪ'meɪn/ *v.* (continue to be; stay in the same place) 逗留；留下 用作不及物动词，意为"遗留"，不能用于进行时态。

e.g. He always remains modest. 他总是保持谦虚。

After the fire, very little of his house remained.

火灾之后，他的房子所剩无几。

《中考在线14》The cake in the fridge still _____ delicious. I needn't buy another one.

A. remains B. sounds C. goes D. turns

点拨：用语境分析法解题。前句因为冰箱里的蛋糕仍然保持美味，后句结果是我不需要再买一个了。

by 的其他常见用法：
- by + 时间名词
  不迟于……，在……之前
- by + 动词 -ing
  通过……，凭借……
- by + 交通工具
  乘……

考点15 **by**/baɪ/ *prep.* 在……旁边；靠近

e.g. The telephone is by the window. 电话在窗户旁边。

《中考在线15》On sunny days, my grandma often reads a novel _____ the window. [安徽]

A. by B. for C. with D. from

中考在线答案 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. fell away 13. D 14. A 15. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 (答案见291页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. —_____ will the invitations be sent to our guests?

—In three days. [导学号：4299567][广州]

A. How often B. How soon

C. How long D. How far

2. —Is Daming next to you in the classroom?

—Yes, he sits _____ me.

A. besides B. in front

C. beside D. far from

3. We all look forward to the answer, but he hasn't _____ anyone.

A. replied B. answered to

C. listened D. replied to

4. The sweet smell of the flowers in the garden comes in _____ the open window, making us feel in a good mood (心情). [哈尔滨]

A. on B. with C. through

5. During the speech, we all kept _____.

A. silent B. noisy

C. surprising D. moving

二、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

6. The sun rose and the clouds c_____.

7. Could you please keep s_____? Lingling is doing her homework.

8. The lake is very beautiful. We often r_____ by the lake.

9. The temperature is twenty degrees b_____

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zero. It's very cold.

10. The price has r_____ recently but it may fall again.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

11. _____（几乎没有人）can answer the question.

12. The doctor _____（检查）patients carefully every day.

13. You should _____（从……内出来）the house and take more exercise.

14. He stood on the top of the mountain and _____（俯视）the green countryside.

15. Do you know the girl sitting _____（靠窗的）?

Unit 3 Language in use

I. 课文原文 、译文

Language practice 语言练习

I visited the Giant's Causeway two years ago. 两年前我参观了巨人之路。
It produces electricity for millions of people in China. 它为中国数百万人供电。
I've never seen it, so I'm not sure I agree with you. 我从未见过它，所以我不确定是否同意你的观点。
I looked to the east—the sky was becoming grey. 我向东望去——天空正变成灰色。
You'll get there in five minutes. 你5分钟后就会到达那里。Am I going the right way? 我走的路对吗?

1 Explain the differences in meaning between Sentences a) and b). 解释句子a)和b)在意思上的区别。

1. a) I often play basketball. 我经常打篮球。 b) I am playing basketball now. 我现在正在打篮球。
2. a) She has gone to the Great Wall. 她去了长城。 b) She **has been to** the Great Wall.① 她去过长城。
3. a) They had an English class yesterday. 他们昨天上了一节英语课。
   b) They were having an English class at nine o'clock yesterday morning.
   昨天上午9点钟他们正在上英语课。
4. a) He is doing an interview. 他正在做一个采访。 b) He has done an interview. 他做了一个采访。
5. a) We are drawing a picture of Victoria Falls now. 现在我们正在画一幅维多利亚瀑布的图画。
   b) We will draw a picture of Victoria Falls. 我们将要画一幅维多利亚瀑布的图画。

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.
用方框内单词的正确形式完成句子。

appear 出现 finish 完成 give 给 rain 下雨 talk 交谈 visit 参观 walk 步行

1. Listen! It _____ outside. 听！外面_____。
2. The great musician _____ a concert in Guangzhou next month.
   下个月这位伟大的音乐家在广州_____一场音乐会。
3. Last summer, my parents _____ the Terracotta Army in Xi'an.
   去年夏天，我的父母在西安_____秦始皇兵马俑。
4. He _____ already _____ a new book about travel. 他_____已经_____一本关于旅行的新书。
5. Thousands of people _____ along the Great Wall every year. 每年数千人沿着长城_____。

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6. A few minutes later, a stranger _____ **at the end of** the street.
几分钟后，一位陌生人_____在街道尽头。

7. The students _____ about the journey to the Grand Canyon when the teacher came into the classroom. 当老师进入教室时，学生们_____大峡谷之行。

3 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in brackets.
用括号内单词的正确形式完成文章。

The sun was going down when we (1)_____ (arrive) at the ground floor of the building. I (2)_____ (be) afraid of going to the top of tall buildings, so I was a little nervous when I (3)_____ (walk) into the lift.② The lift (4)_____ (climb) faster and faster until we (5)_____ (reach)the 88th floor. It (6)_____ (be) high up there, but I was not afraid when I stood at the top.

当我们 (1)_____(到达) 大楼的底层时太阳正落下。我 (2)_____(是) 害怕去高楼的顶部，所以当我 (3)_____(走) 进电梯时我有点儿紧张。电梯 (4)_____(上升) 得越来越快直到我们 (5)_____(到达) 第 88 层。它在那儿 (6)_____(是) 那么高，但当我站在顶上时，我并不害怕。

The Jin Mao Tower in Shanghai, one of the tallest buildings in the world, (7)_____ (be) 420.5 metres high. It was built in 1999, and it (8)_____ (have) a fantastic view of Pudong District and the centre of Shanghai. I really like the tower and I am sure I (9)_____(visit) it again.

上海金茂大厦，世界上最高的建筑之一，(7)_____(是)420.5 米高。它建于 1999 年，它 (8)_____(有) 浦东区和上海市中心的迷人景色。我真喜欢这座高楼，我确信我会再一次 (9)_____(参观) 它。

4 Work in pairs. Talk about the wonders of the world you have or have not visited.
结对练习。谈论一下你已经参观过或还没有参观过的世界奇观。

A: Have you ever visited the Great Wall? 你曾经参观过长城吗?

B: Yes, I have. /No, I haven't. 是的，我参观过。/ 不，我没参观过。

A: When did you visit it?/When will you visit it? 你什么时候参观的？ / 你什么时候要参观它?

B: I visited it five years ago./Maybe I'll visit it next year. 五年前我参观的。/ 或许明年我要参观它。

Now complete the table. 现在完成表格。

Wonders of the world 世界奇观	When did you visit it? 你什么时候参观过它?	When will you visit it? 你什么时候要参观它?
The Great Wall 长城		

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. There is one extra word. 用方框内单词的正确形式完成句子。有一个单词多余。

ancient 古代的　high 高的　long 长的　natural 自然的　opinion 观点　wonder 奇观

1. The Changjiang River is about 6,300 kilometres _____. 长江大约 6，300 千米_____。
2. The Terracotta Army is a famous _____ wonder in China.
秦始皇兵马俑是一个著名的中国_____奇观。
3. For my homework I have to write an article about the _____ of the world.
作为我的作业，我不得不写一篇关于世界_____的文章。

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4. Mount Qomolangma is the _____ mountain in the world. 珠穆朗玛峰是世界上_____山峰。

5. In my _____, the Great Wall is the greatest man-made wonder in the world.
以我的_____，长城是世界上最伟大的人造奇观。

6 Complete the passage with the expressions in the box. 用方框里的短语完成文章。

agree with 同意　at the bottom of 在……底部　go through 穿过 **looking forward to**[3] 期待　millions of 数以百万的　more than 超过

I'm really (1)_____ my visit to the Louvre Museum in Paris. It's the most visited museum in the world—every year, (2)_____ people visit it.The Louvre is in an old building, but to get inside you must (3)_____ a giant glass pyramid that is (4)_____ 20 metres tall. The entrance to the museum is (5)_____ the pyramid. Some people do not like the glass pyramid. They say it looks too new and does not suit the older building. I do not (6)_____ them. I think it looks great!

我真的(1)_____参观巴黎卢浮宫博物馆。它是世界上参观人数最多的博物馆——每年有(2)_____人参观它。卢浮宫在一座古老的建筑里面，但是你必须(3)_____一个(4)_____20米高的巨大的玻璃金字塔才能进入它里面。博物馆的入口在这座金字塔的(5)_____。一些人不喜欢这座玻璃金字塔，他们说它看起来太新，不能和更古老的建筑相称。我不(6)_____他们的观点，我认为玻璃金字塔看起来棒极了！

课文听力

7 Listen and number the pictures. 听录音并给图片标序号。

8 Listen again and complete the table. 再听一遍录音并完成表格。

	Mount Qomolangma 珠穆朗玛峰	The Empire State Building 帝国大厦	The Great Pyramid at Giza 吉萨大金字塔
Location 地点	Between China and Nepal 在中国和尼泊尔之间	_____	In Egypt 在埃及
Height 高度	_____ metres _____米	_____ metres _____米	About _____ metres now 现在大约_____米
Interesting facts 有趣的事实	First people to climb to the top: Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay 首登山顶的人：艾德蒙·希拉里爵士和丹增·诺盖	_____ floors _____层	About _____ years old 大约_____年的历史

9 Work in pairs. Think about three other wonders of the world and ask and answer questions about them. 结对练习。思考一下其他三大世界奇观并问答关于它们的问题。

A: Where is...?……在哪儿?　　**B:** It's... 它在……

A: How high is it? 它多高?　　**B:** It's...metres high. 它……米高。

Around the world 世界各地

Stonehenge: a man-made wonder of the world 巨石阵：一个人造的世界奇观

Stonehenge is an ancient circle of stones in the south of England. It is about 5, 000 years old. It was probably a place to bury dead people or a place to study the stars and the sky at night.

巨石阵是英格兰南部一个古老的石头群。它有约5000年的历史。它可能是一个埋葬死人的地方，或者是一处在夜间研究星空的地方。

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There are **dozens of** stones, and they are different in height.④ The stones came from about 200 kilometres away. Some of the stones are missing, but it is still one of the most wonderful sights of the world. It is a wonder also **because of** this question: How did ancient people move these huge stones without machines to help them?⑤ No one knows the answer.

那里有许多石头，它们高度不同。这些石头来自大约 200 千米外的地方。有些石头不见了，但它仍然是世界上最壮观的景色之一。它之所以成为奇观，也是因为这个问题：没有机器帮助他们，古代的人们是怎样把这些巨型石头运来的呢？没有人知道答案。

Module task: Making a poster about a wonder of the world

模块任务：制作一张关于一个世界奇观的海报

10 Work in groups of four. Make a poster about a wonder of the world.

4 人一组练习。制作一张关于一个世界奇观的海报。

· Decide on the wonder of the world for your poster. 选定你海报上的世界奇观。

· Find out as much information as you can in books and on websites. Think about:

在书上和网上找出尽可能多的信息。思考：

1. Why should people visit the wonder? 人们为什么应该参观这个奇观？
2. What will people see there? 在那儿人们将会看见什么？
3. How can people get there? 人们如何能到达那儿？
4. How much does it cost to visit the wonder? 参观这个奇观需花费多少钱？
5. When is the best time to visit the wonder? 参观这个奇观最好的时间是什么时候？

· Make a poster. Find some pictures showing the wonder. 制作一张海报。找一些展示这个奇观的图片。

11 Present your poster to the class. 向全班展示你的海报。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① She has been to the Great Wall.

敲黑板　has/have been/gone to 都不能与一段时间连用。

考点 1　have/has been to 去过

辨析：have/has been to, have/has gone to 与 have/has been in (at, on)

- have/has been to 表示曾经去过某地，现在已经回来了，不在那个地方了。
- have/has gone to 表示已去某地了，强调主语已离开，可能在某地，也可能在路上。总之，目前不在这儿。
- have/has been in (at, on) 表示在某地呆了多久，可以与表示一段时间的状语连用。

e.g. I have ever been to Beijing.

我曾经去过北京。(此人在说话地点，不在北京)

The students have gone to the farm.

学生们去农场了。(学生们不在说话现场，可能在农场，也可能在路上)

He has been in the USA for two years.

他在美国已经两年了。

《中考在线 1》 —Have you ever _____ the Terracotta Army in Xi'an? [湘潭]

—Yes, I went there last year.

A. gone to　　B. been to　　C. been in

点拨：用语境分析法解题。由“Yes, I went there last year.”可知，曾经在去年去过，现在已经回来了。

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② I was afraid of going to the top of tall buildings...

考点2 be afraid of 害怕

拓展：be afraid + that 从句，意为“担心（发生某事）”。

I'm afraid not. 和 I'm afraid so. 敲黑板 口语中用得多，常用来回答别人的邀请、请求、建议等。

常用来回答别人的问题，以使语气委婉。

中考在线2 He is afraid _____ (go) out alone at night.

be afraid of falling off
害怕（担心）掉下去



be afraid to go 因害怕而不敢去

辨析：be afraid of doing sth. 与 be afraid to do sth.

- be afraid of doing sth. 担心（或害怕）出现某后果
- be afraid to do sth. 因害怕发生不良后果而不敢做某事

③ looking forward to to 是介词，后接名词、动名词或代词。

考点3 look forward to 期望

e.g. I'm looking forward to hearing from him. 我正盼望收到他的来信。

中考在线3 —Do you have any plans for the holiday?

—Yes, I'm planning to travel to Jiuzhaigou. I'm looking forward to _____ the colourful lakes and amazing waterfalls. [南京]

A. see　　B. seeing　　C. sees　　D. saw

点拨：用语法判定法解题。look forward to 中 to 是介词，动词要用动名词形式。

接动名词的短语：

- pay attention to 留心……
- get/be used to 习惯于……
- stick to 坚持……
- lead to 导致
- be busy doing 忙于做……
- give up doing 放弃做……
- be worth doing 值得做……
- feel like doing 想做……
- keep on doing 继续做……

④ There are dozens of stones, and they are different in height.

考点4 dozens of 许多 敲黑板 dozen 与数词，many，several 连用时，都要用单数。但单独与 of 连用时则用复数。

e.g. two dozen 二十四　　two score 四十

中考在线4 The teacher wanted to buy _____ books, but the salesgirl only sold him two _____ books.

A. dozen; dozen of　　B. dozens of; dozen

C. dozen of; dozen　　D. dozens of; dozens

dozen 表示“（一）打，十二个”。score 表示“二十”。

⑤ It is a wonder also because of this question...

考点5 because of 因为

中考在线5 Visitors love this city because it has historical sights and delicious food.（改为简单句）

Visitors love this city _____ _____ its historical sights and delicious food.

不同的“因为”

- because of，介词短语，后跟名词或名词短语
- because，连词，引导原因状语从句

中考在线答案 1. B　2. to go　3. B　4. B　5. because of

Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

时态复习

考点1 一般现在时

考向1 用法：①用来表述或说明某一事物的特征。

e.g. I think the Great Wall is fantastic.

我认为长城很壮观。

②还表示经常发生的动作、存在的状态、习惯性动作或客观真理、科学事实等。

e.g. The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

时间状语：often, usually, always, sometimes, every day/week/month/year..., once a week, on Sundays 等。

小贴士 表示客观事实或普遍真理，用一般现在时，此用法如果出现在宾语从句中，即使主句是过去时态，从句

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也要用一般现在时。

考向2 基本结构：

肯定句	主语 +be(am/is/are)+ 其他.	主语＋行为动词原形 / 第三人称单数形式＋其他.
否定句	主语 +am/is/are+not+ 其他.	主语 +don't/doesn't+ 动词原形＋其他.
一般疑问句及答语	Be(Am/Is/Are)+ 主语 + 其他？肯定回答：Yes, 主语 +am/is/are. 否定回答：No, I'm not./No, 主语 + isn't/aren't.	Do/Does ＋主语＋动词原形＋其他？肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + do/does. 否定回答：No, 主语 + don't/doesn't.

《中考在线1》 Volunteering _____ the world warmer. Even small things can make a big difference. [贵阳]

A. make B. makes C. was making

点拨：根据空格后“Even small things can make a big difference.”的时态可知，空格处谓语动词应用一般现在时；且主语 volunteering 表示单数概念，谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。

考点2 一般过去时

敲黑板 一般过去时一句话概括：过去时间发生的，即已发生过的情况。

考向1 用法：

①表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。

e.g. I got up at six thirty yesterday morning.
我昨天早上六点半起床。

②表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

e.g. When I was a child, I often listened to music. 当我是个孩子的时候，我经常听音乐。

时间状语：ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last night/week/month/year..., in 1989, just now, once upon a time 等。

考向2 基本结构：

敲黑板 be 动词应与主语在人称和数上保持一致。

肯定句	主语 +was/were + 其他.	主语 + 动词的过去式 + 其他.
否定句	主语 +was/were+ not+ 其他 .	主语 +didn't+ 动词原形 + 其他 .
一般疑问句及答语	Was/Were+ 主语 + 其他？肯定回答：Yes, 主语 +was/were. 否定回答：No, 主语 +wasn't/weren't.	Did+ 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他？肯定回答：Yes, 主语 +did. 否定回答：No, 主语 +didn't.

《中考在线2》 —Wendy, how long have you had the Huawei P30 Pro?

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

A. bought B. buy

C. will buy D. have bought

点拨：根据时间状语“last week”可知，此处陈述的是过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。

速记小法：一般过去时并不难，过去发生的事情记心间。主要句型“主谓宾”，“主系表”结构也常见。“主谓宾”否定很简单，didn't 放在主谓间。“主系表”否定也不难，was/were 后 not 紧相连。“主谓宾”变成疑问句，did 放在主语前。“主系表”疑问也好办，was/were 提到主语前。疑问、否定随你变，行为动词过去式要还原。

考点3 现在进行时

考向1 用法：

表示现在或现阶段正在进行或发生的动作。

e.g. He is watching a movie now.
他现在正在看电影。

标志词：now, at this time, these days, at the moment, look, listen 等。

考向2 基本结构：

肯定句	主语 +am/is/are+*v.*-ing ＋其他 .
否定句	主语 +am/is/are+not+*v.*-ing ＋其他 .
一般疑问句及答语	Am/Is/Are ＋主语 +*v.*-ing ＋其他？肯定回答：Yes, 主语 +am/is/are. 否定回答：No, I'm not./No, 主语 + isn't./No, 主语 +aren't.

《中考在线3》 —Tom, what's your dad doing?

—He _____ my bike. [北京]

A. repairs B. will repair

C. has repaired D. is repairing

考点4 过去进行时

考向1 用法：表示过去某个时刻或某段时间内正在进行的动作。

知识微课

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e.g. They were having breakfast at 7:00 am yesterday. 昨天上午七点钟，他们正吃早餐。

From 1983 to 1998, he was teaching in Beijing.

从 1983 年到 1998 年，他一直在北京教学。

时间状语：at this time yesterday, at that time 或用在以 when 和 while 引导的时间状语从句中。

考向2 基本结构：

肯定句	主语 +was/were+*v.*-ing+ 其他.
否定句	主语 +was/were not+*v.*-ing+ 其他 .
一般疑问句及答语	Was/Were+ 主语 +*v.*-ing+ 其他? 肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + was/were. 否定回答：No, 主语 +wasn't/weren't.

《中考在线4》While the lights _____ to red, a car suddenly appeared round the corner.

[天津]

A. change　　B. have changed

C. were changing　　D. will change

点拨：根据 appeared 可知，此处陈述的是过去发生的事情；又根据句意可知，此处表示的是同一时间内，一种情况发生的同时另一种情况出现，应用过去进行时。

考点5 一般将来时

考向1 用法：表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事。

e.g. What are you going to do tomorrow?

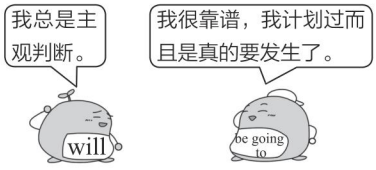
你明天准备做什么？

时间状语：tomorrow, next day/week/month/year..., soon, in a few minutes 等。

考向2 基本结构：

肯定句	主语 +will/shall+ 动词原形 + 其他.(shall 用于第一人称)	主语 +be(am/is/are) going to+ 动词原形 + 其他.
否定句	主语 +will/shall not+ 动词原形 + 其他.	主语 +be(am/is/are) not going to+ 动词原形 + 其他.
一般疑问句及答语	Will/Shall+ 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他? 肯定回答：Yes, 主语 +will/shall. 否定回答：No, 主语 +won't / shan't.	Be(Am/Is/Are)+ 主语 +going to+ 动词原形 + 其他? 肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + am/is/are. 否定回答：No, I'm not./No, 主语 + isn't./No, 主语 +aren't.

辨析：will 与 be going to



be going to 指按计划将要发生的事；will 强调主观意识。

《中考在线5》If you want to visit the Palace Museum, I _____ tickets for you tomorrow.

[北京]

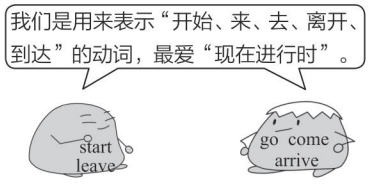
A. will book　　B. booked

C. have booked　　D. was booking

点拨：根据 tomorrow 可知，此处表示将来发生的动作，应用一般将来时。

考向3 一般将来时的特殊用法：

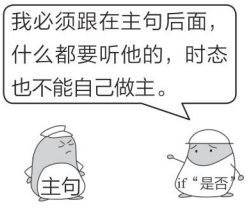
① go, come, leave 等用现在进行时表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作。



e.g. Daming is flying to Beijing tomorrow.

大明明天坐飞机去北京。

② if 引导宾语从句，意为“是否”，时态受主句影响。



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③ if引导条件状语从句，意为“如果”，时态遵循“主将从现”原则。



e.g. —Could you tell me if Jim is going to have a party tomorrow?

—If he has a party tomorrow, I'll tell you.

——你能告诉我吉姆明天是否打算举行聚会？

——如果明天他举行聚会，我将告诉你。

《中考在线6》—When is the school art festival?

—It will be held on time if it _____ next Monday. [南充]

A. don't rain　　B. won't rain

C. doesn't rain　　D. didn't rain

点拨：语法判定法。if引导条件状语从句，从句用一般现在时表示将来。

考点6 现在完成时

敲黑板 for+时间段，since接的是表示过去的某个时间点的词或短语，接句子则用过去时。

考向1 用法：

①表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果；

②表示从过去已经开始，持续到现在的动作或状态，甚至还可能继续下去，句中使用延续性动词，且常有表示一段时间的时间状语。

e.g. We haven't seen each other for ten years.

我们已经10年没有见面了。

时间状语：just, already, yet, ever, never, recently, lately, since..., so far, for..., in the past few years等。

考向2 基本结构：

肯定句	主语+have/has+过去分词+其他.
否定句	主语+haven't/hasn't+过去分词+其他.
一般疑问句及答语	Have/Has+主语+过去分词+其他? 肯定回答：Yes, 主语+have/has. 否定回答：No, 主语+haven't/hasn't.

小贴士 句子含for或since引导的时间状语时，主句谓语动词一般不能用短暂性动词，应该用与之相对应的表示状态的词。

《中考在线7》—It's ten years since we came here.

—How time flies! We _____ in China for so long. [安徽]

A. work　　B. worked

C. will work　　D. have worked

点拨：根据时间状语“for so long”可知，此处应用现在完成时，表示过去的动作一直持续到现在。

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

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

☞（答案见291页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. *Amazing China*（《厉害了，我的国》）wins high praise from the public. I think the documentary is well worth _____. [泰州]

A. watch　　B. to watch

C. watching　　D. watched

2. —How is your grandma?

—She's fine. She used to _____ TV at home after supper. But now she is used to _____ out for a walk. [黔南州]

A. watch; go　　B. watching; go

C. watching; going　　D. watch; going

3. — Where is Catherine? I haven't seen her for days.

— She _____ Wuhan. She'll be back next week. [黄冈]

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A. has gone to　　B. has been to
C. have gone to　　D. have been to

4. — Hi, Tom! _____ you ever _____ the Bird's Nest?
—Yes, I have. It's fantastic.　　[哈尔滨]
A. Have; been to
B. Have; gone to
C. Did; go to

5. Lucy couldn't come to school _____ her illness.　　[导学号：4299567]
A. instead of　　B. because of
C. full of　　D. dozens of

二、按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列句子

6. 对于你的看法我恐怕无法苟同。　　[无锡改编]
_____ _____ I can't agree on your opinion(s).

7. 无锡因水著名，也曾因水而困。　　[无锡改编]
Wuxi is famous for its water but it once had trouble _____ _____ water.

8. 我采访了几十个人。
I've interviewed _____ _____ people.

9. 我们正期待他的来信。
We are looking forward to _____ _____ him.

10. Kate 已经去上海两个月了。
Kate _____ _____ _____ Shanghai for two months.

三、语法专练

11. When we _____ building the Subway Line 3, it will be easier to travel around the city.　　[哈尔滨]
A. finish
B. finished
C. will finish

12. —Alex, why didn't you answer my call at nine last night?
—Sorry, I _____ my mobile phone at home. I _____ basketball in the park with my friends.　　[达州]
A. forgot; played
B. forgot;was playing
C. left; played
D. left; was playing

13. —Hurry up!
—One moment. I _____ my e-mails and then I'm ready to go.　　[江西]
A. read　　B. am reading
C. was reading　　D. have read

14. Students in Grade Nine _____ a maths exam at this time yesterday.　　[宿迁]
A.take　　B. are taking
C. were taking　　D. have taken

15. Next week, each student in the class _____ a small gift from their teachers.　　[重庆A卷]
A. receives　　B. received
C. will receive　　D. has received

四、知识浓缩

After our d_____[16], we decided to visit a n_____[17] wonder—the Grand Canyon. When we arrived, the s_____[18] was grey. First we stopped b_____[19] the path. "Can you see it?" Tom asked l_____[20]. I r_____[21], "Yes!"

After a few steps, far b_____[22] us, the ground f_____[23] away and down to a river. I looked down to the Colorado River. It was n_____[24] one mile below me.

We were very happy. So we r_____[25] by the canyon for a long time.

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V. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分



写作小练笔

It was early morning and it was raining. In the east, the sky was becoming grey, but there was nothing to see along a dark path. After about a mile, I met a stranger beside the path. I asked him if I was going the right way. He said, "Yes." Finally, I came to some rocks and stopped. Suddenly, the clouds cleared and the rain stopped. The sun rose behind me and shone on the rocks. I saw that the ground fell away and down to a river. First, I looked down to the Colorado River. It was about one mile deep. Then I looked across to the other side of the canyon. It was about fifteen miles wide. Finally, I looked to my left and to my right. It was more than 200 miles long. The Grand Canyon was not just big. It was huge! I think it is the greatest wonder of the natural world.

描述 weather 变化

介绍 the Grand Canyon: ...deep, ...wide, ...long

表达 feeling

模块主题

假设你住在海南岛，请用英语写一篇介绍海南岛的短文。

内容包括以下要点：

1. 中国第二大岛；
2. 气候温暖，空气新鲜；
3. 有海滩，有高大的椰子树；
4. 可以游泳、钓鱼、划船等；
5. 可以品尝各种海鲜。

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

体裁	说明文
话题	介绍某地
时态	一般现在时
人称	第二人称

段落布局	开头：介绍某地的位置及气候。 主体：描述某地的风景、物产及娱乐休闲。 结尾：欢迎大家到某地做客。

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

"一主线三环节法"介绍某地（以某地为主线，按照位置、气候、自然景观、人文活动、所感"三环节"进行写作）

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

引出话题 → Hainan Island is in the south of our country. It is the second largest island in China.

引出话题
- The weather is warm.
- On the island, you can...
- You can find many beautiful beaches...
- People love walking along...

表达期望 提出邀请 → Welcome to Hainan Island! I'm sure you will have a good time there.

经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	island, bright, sunshine, beautiful, scenery, seafood
短语	go swimming, go fishing, go boating, have a good time
句子	1. Hainan Island is in the south of our country. 2. It is the second largest island in China. 3. You can enjoy bright sunshine, fresh air and beautiful scenery. 4. When you visit Hainan Island, you can enjoy the delicious seafood. 5. I'm sure you will have a good time there.

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范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

Hainan Island is in the south of our country. It is the second largest island in China. The weather is warm. On the island, you can enjoy bright sunshine, fresh air and beautiful scenery.

When you visit Hainan Island, you can also enjoy the delicious seafood. You can find many beautiful beaches. There are many tall coconut palm trees. People love walking along the seaside, swimming in the sea or fishing.

Welcome to Hainan Island! I'm sure you will have a good time there.

名师点评：从介绍海南岛为主线，第一段介绍位置、气候、自然景观，第二段介绍人文活动，最后一段写出感受，按照“三环节”进行写作。

添彩点：该篇文章语句流畅，要点齐全，过渡自然。因为文章是对旅游景点的介绍，所以用一般现在时。文章一气呵成。bright，fresh，beautiful 三个形容词用得精彩，下文中用 also 从自然景观过渡到饮食，再到活动。When you visit Hainan Island，you can also enjoy the delicious seafood. 和 I'm sure you will have a good time there. 两个复合句也用得自然。





本模块核心素养

学科核心素养之文化意识

读万卷书，行万里路

- 我们常说：“读万卷书，行万里路。”书是案头的山水，山水乃大地之书，人生最快乐的事莫过于读书与旅行。
- 常听人说：“桂林山水甲天下！（East to west, Guilin landscape is the best!）”然而，只有身临其境才会感受到大自然的鬼斧神工。杜甫所说的“行万里路”不是要我们随意走走，而是希望我们处处留心，处处察看，在平凡中找出不凡的美；在非凡的风景中找出更不凡的艺术。
- 古人有云：“万物静观皆自得。”只要做到多走、多看、多留意，一定能让你体验到不一样的收获：感悟自然之伟大；探索人类文明与发展；提高感知力和意志力；塑造完美人格（perfect personality）；培养人文情怀（humanistic feelings）。

学科核心素养之思维品格

It is a wholesome and necessary thing for us to turn again to the earth and in the contemplation of her beauties to know of wonder and humility.

——Rachel Carson, American marine biologist

我们再次回归地球，思考她的美，感知奇迹和谦卑，是一件有益且必要的事情。

——蕾切尔·卡逊，美国海洋生物学家

一课一得

理解景观的精神内涵；用敬畏的眼光正视古代文明，发扬、保护这些文明成果；树立正确的价值观；尊重他人的不同意见。

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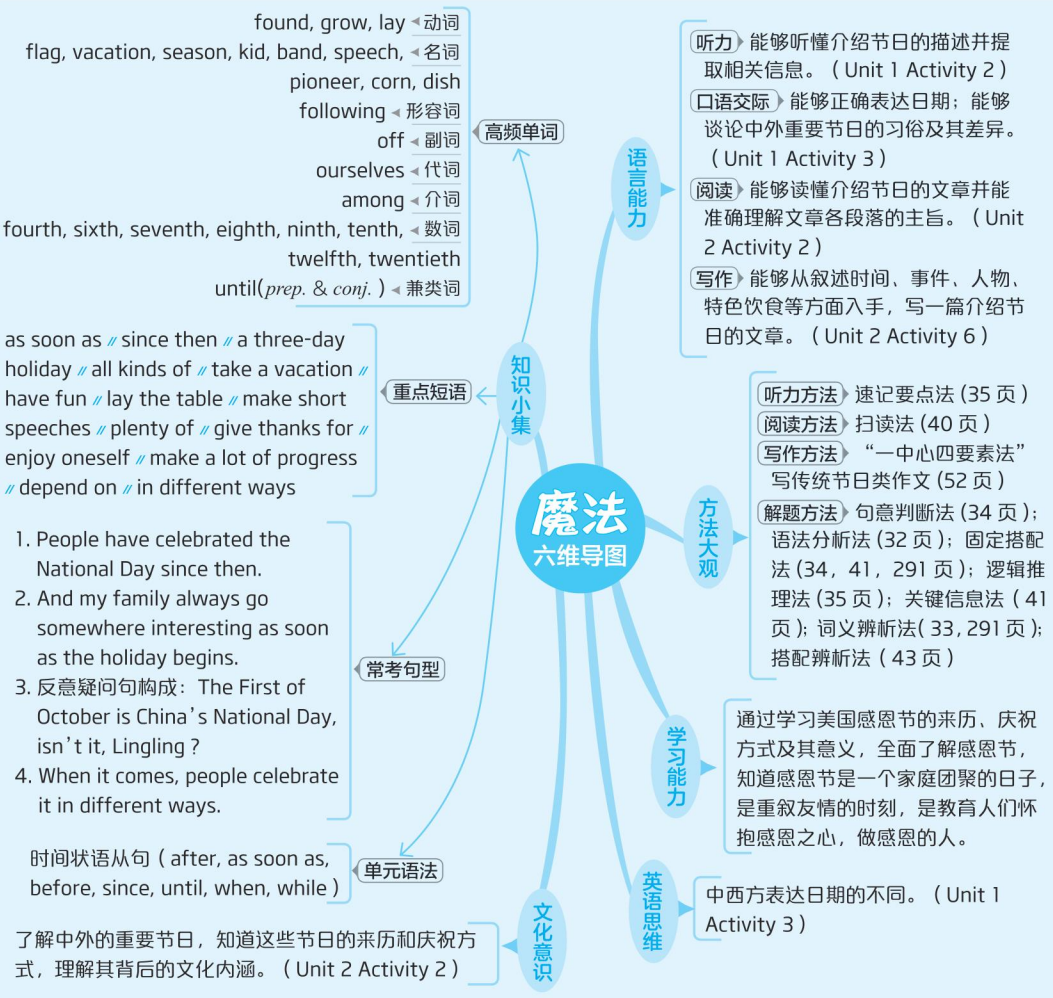
Module 2 Public holidays

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Unit 1

必背单词

1. found *v.* 创立；创建→ founded 和 founded(过去式和过去分词) **2. flag** *n.* 旗；旗帜
3. until *prep.&conj.* 直到……为止
4. off *adv.* 不上课；休息；不工作
5. vacation *n.* 假期；假日
6. season *n.* 度假旺季；节期
7. kid *n.* 小孩 **8. band** *n.* 乐队
9. UK 英国 **10. fourth** *num.* 第四
11. sixth *num.* 第六 **12. seventh** *num.* 第七
13. eighth *num.* 第八→ eight(基数词)八
14. ninth *num.* 第九→ nine(基数词)九

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15. **twelfth** *num.* 第十二→ twelve(基数词) 十二
16. **twentieth** *num.* 第二十 →twenty(基数词) 二十

必背短语

17. as soon as 一……就……
18. a three-day holiday 一个三天的假期
19. have one day off 休息一天
20. all kinds of 各种各样的
21. take a vacation 去度假
22. have fun 玩得高兴；有乐趣

必背句子

23. People **have celebrated** the National Day **since then**.
从那时以来，人们就一直庆祝国庆节了。
24. **We'll stay there until** the end of the holiday.
我们将一直呆在那儿直到假期结束。
25. The First of October is China's National Day, isn't it, Lingling?
十月一日是中国的国庆节，不是吗，玲玲?
26. The People's Republic of China **was founded** on 1st October 1949.
中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年 10 月 1 日。

Unit 2

必背单词

1. **among** *prep.* 在……之中
2. **speech** *n.* 演说；演讲→ speeches(*pl.*)
3. **pioneer** *n.* 开拓者；先驱者
4. **grow** *v.* 种植，栽培 (植物) → grew 和 grown(过去式和过去分词)
5. **corn** *n.* 谷物；玉米
6. **following** *adj.* 接着的；接下来的→ follow (*v.*) 跟随
7. **lay** *v.* 摆放 (餐桌) → laid 和 laid (过去式和过去分词)
8. **over** *adj.* 完了的；结束的
9. **dish** *n.* 盘；碟
10. **ourselves** *pron.* 我们自己→ our(形容词性物主代词)

必背短语

11. lay the table 摆放餐桌
12. make short speeches 作简短的演讲
13. give thanks for 因……而感谢

必背句子

14. It is **a time for** a special dinner **among** family and friends. 它是一段家人和朋友之间共享一顿特殊晚餐的时光。
15. We often talk a lot and tell stories after dinner **as well**.
我们也经常饭后说许多话，并且讲故事。
16. **During** the festival, there are plenty of other **things to see and do**.
在节日期间，有许多其他可看和可做的事情。
17. The following year they celebrated together **by eating** a dinner of the new food.
第二年他们一起享用新收获的食物，共庆丰收。
18. The local people, the Native Americans, taught the pioneers **how to** grow corn.
当地人，也就是美洲印第安人，教这些拓荒者如何种植玉米。

Unit 3

必背短语

1. fall asleep 入睡
2. for example 例如
3. apart from 除……之外
4. at the same time 同时
5. make a lot of progress 取得很大进步
6. depend on 取决于
7. in different ways 用不同的方式

必背语法

8. **While** we're staying with our friends, we're going to spend one day in Qingdao. 在和我们的朋友呆在一起的这段时间里，我们会去青岛玩一天。
9. **Before** we begin dinner, my father gives thanks for the food. 在我们用餐前，爸爸为食物而感恩。
10. **When** it is all over, everyone helps wash the dishes. 当 (晚餐) 结束时，每个人都帮忙洗盘子。
11. And my family always go somewhere interesting **as soon as** the holiday begins.
假期一开始，我们一家人总会去某个好玩的地方。
12. We have celebrated the festival **since** the first pioneers from England arrived in America.
自首批来自英格兰的拓荒者们抵达美洲大陆以来，我们就一直庆祝这个节日。
13. **After** they landed, their first winter was worse than any English winter.
他们登陆后，面临的第一个冬天比英国的任何一个冬天都糟糕。

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

课时导入

I. 课文原文 、译文

Listening and vocabulary 听力和词汇

1 Look at the picture and answer the questions. 看图回答问题。

1. Which public holiday are people celebrating?
人们在庆祝哪个公共假日?
2. When is this holiday in China?
在中国这个假日是在什么时候?

2 Complete the sentences with the dates of the following holidays in China, the UK and the US. 用以下中国、英国、美国假期的日期完成句子。

课文听力

1. Labour Day in China is on ___.
中国的劳动节是在_____。
2. May Day in the UK is on _____.
英国的劳动节是在_____。
3. Labour Day in the US is on _____.
美国的劳动节是在_____。

Now listen and check. 现在听录音并检查。

3 Listen and read. 听一听 , 读一读。

课文朗读

Tony: The First of October is China's National Day, isn't it, Lingling?① 十月一日是中国的国庆节，是吗，玲玲?

Lingling: Yes. The People's Republic of China **was founded/faʊndɪd/** on 1st October 1949.② People have celebrated the National Day **since then**.③ There are flowers and national flags/flægz/ everywhere, and we have **a three-day holiday**.④
是的。中华人民共和国是 1949 年 10 月 1 日成立的。从那时以来，人们就一直庆祝国庆节了。到处是鲜花和国旗，并且我们有三天的假期。

Tony: Do you have any plans for the holiday this year? 今年的国庆节你有什么计划吗?

Lingling: Yes. My parents and I are going to visit some friends in Shandong Province and we'll stay there **until/ən'tɪl/** the end of the holiday.⑤ While we're staying with our friends, we're going to spend one day in Qingdao. When is your national day, Betty?
是的。我和父母打算去山东省拜访一些朋友并会一直呆在那儿直到假期结束。和我们朋友呆在一起的这段时间，我们打算去青岛玩一天。贝蒂，你们国庆节是什么时候?

Betty: Our national day is called Independence Day. It's on 4th July. We've celebrated it since 1777. It's a public holiday, but we only have one day **off /ɒf/**.⑥ On that day, there are **all kinds of** holiday activities.⑦ It's the start of the vacation/və'keɪʃn/ season /'si:zn/, and most people take a vacation sometime in July or August.
我们的国庆节被称为独立日，是在 7 月 4 日。自从 1777 年以来，我们就一直庆祝它。它是一个公共假日，但我们只放一天假。在那天，有各种各样的假期活动。它是度假旺季的开始，大多数人会在七月或八月的某个时间去度假。

Lingling: And is there **anything special** on that day?⑧ 那天有什么特别的事情吗?

Betty: Well, you can see American flags everywhere. We usually have a picnic somewhere nice. Kids/kɪdz/ **have great fun**.⑨ We also watch bands/bændz/ play music in public parks.⑩ 嗯，你能到处看见美国国旗。我们通常去某个好地方野餐。孩子们玩得很开心。我们也在公共公园观看乐队演奏乐曲。

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Daming: Do you have a national day in the UK /ˌju:'keɪ/, Tony? 托尼，在英国你们有国庆节吗?

Tony: No, we don't — we celebrate Christmas with a two-day holiday. And my family always go somewhere interesting **as soon as** the holiday begins.[1] 不，我们没有——我们有两天的假期来庆祝圣诞节。假期一开始，我们一家总会去某个有趣的地方。

Everyday English 日常英语

·We only have one day off. 我们仅放一天假。

·Well, ... 嗯，……

Now complete the table. 现在完成表格。

	China 中国	US 美国
Holiday 假期		
Date 日期		
Duration 持续时间		
Ways of celebration 庆祝的方式		
Year the celebration started 开始庆祝的年份		

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

用方框内单词的正确形式完成句子。

activity 活动 flag 旗帜 found 创建 vacation 假期

1. The Americans celebrate Independence Day on 4th July. It is the start of the _____ season. 美国人在 7 月 4 日庆祝独立日。它是_____旺季的开始。
2. On 1st October, you can see the national _____ everywhere in China. 十月一日，在中国你处处都能看见国家的_____。
3. The US was _____ in 1776. 美国在 1776 年_____。
4. What kinds of _____ are there on 1st January? 在 1 月 1 日有什么种类的_____?

Pronunciation and speaking 发音与会话

5 Listen and repeat. 听录音并跟读。

1st first	2nd second	3rd third
第一	第二	第三
4th fourth/fɔ:θ/	5th fifth	6th sixth/sɪksθ/
第四	第五	第六
7th seventh/'sevnθ/	8th eighth/eɪtθ/	
第七	第八	
9th ninth/naɪnθ/	10th tenth	
第九	第十	
11th eleventh	12th twelfth/twelfθ/	
第十一	第十二	
13th thirteenth	20th twentieth/'twentiəθ/	
第十三	第二十	
21st twenty-first	31st thirty-first	
第二十一	第三十一	

6 Say the dates. 说一说日期。

10th September 9 月 10 日

1st October 10 月 1 日 4th July 7 月 4 日

25th December 12 月 25 日

Now work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about important dates. 现在结对练习。关于重要的日期进行问答。

—When is your birthday? 你的生日是什么时候?

—The tenth of September. 九月十日。

7 Work in groups. Ask and answer questions about a Chinese public holiday.

分组练习。关于一个中国的公共假期进行问答。

1. When is the holiday? 这个假期在什么时间?
2. What do your family do during the holiday? 在假期期间你的家人干什么?
3. What special food do you eat? 你们吃什么特殊的食物?
4. What special clothes do you wear? 你们穿什么特殊的衣服?

Now present the Chinese public holiday to the whole class.

现在向全班同学展示一下中国的公共假期。

The Mid-Autumn Festival is usually in September or early October. Family members usually get together. We eat moon cakes while we are enjoying the full moon...

中秋节通常在九月或十月初。家庭成员们通常聚在一起。我们一边欣赏着满月，一边吃着月饼……

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Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① The First of October is China's National Day, isn't it, Lingling?

考点1 两种日期表达方式　敲黑板 序数词前要加 the，若有形容词性物主代词等限定词，则不加 the。

e.g. 1st Oct. 2019 读作：the First of October 2019　日、月、年

Jan. 30th, 2019 读作：January the thirtieth, 2019　月、日、年

速记小法：
基数词变序数词原则：
1、2、3（first、second、third）变词形；
-th 要从 4 加起；
8 加 h（eighth），
9 减 e（ninth）；
12ve 用 fth 替；
整十 y 变 ieth。
若是遇到几十几，
前用基来后用序。

考点2 **first** /fɜːst/ *det.* 第一；最重要的

e.g. We are to carry out the first plan. 我们将执行第一个计划。

《中考在线1》We are proud of our country. The year 2019 is her _____ birthday. [广东]

A. seventy　　B. the seventy

C. the seventieth　　D. seventieth

点拨：根据句意“我们为我们的国家感到骄傲。2019 年是她 70 周岁的生日。”可知，此处表示“第七十个生日”，应用序数词。序数词前通常加定冠词 the，但如果其前有形容词性物主代词修饰时，则不加 the。

考点3 反意疑问句　敲黑板 反意疑问句的回答：事实肯定，用 yes；事实否定，用 no。

- 构成：陈述句 + 附加疑问句
- 特点：前肯后否，前否后肯
- 需注意：附加疑问句的主谓与陈述句的主谓在人称、时态和数上要保持一致

e.g. —John has (肯) been to Japan, hasn't (否) he? 约翰去过日本，是吗？

—Yes, he has./No, he hasn't. 是的，他去过。/ 不，他没去过。

拓展：1. 陈述句中含有 hardly, never, few, little, seldom 等否定意义的词，附加疑问句用肯定形式。

e.g. There's little milk in the bottle, is there?
陈述部分含有 little 表否定　疑问部分用肯定
瓶子里几乎没有牛奶了，是不是？

2. 祈使句（以动词原形开头）的反意疑问句，附加疑问句一般为 will you。但 let 开头的祈使句，一般用 shall we。

e.g. Don't do that again, will you? 不要再那样做了，好吗？

《中考在线2》—There is nothing left in the fridge, _____?

— _____. Let's go to the supermarket to buy some. [天水]

A. is there; Yes　　B. isn't there; Yes

C. is there; No　　D. isn't there; No

点拨：用语法分析法解题。反意疑问句遵循“前肯后否，前否后肯”的原则，由否定代词 nothing 可知，此处要用肯定形式，排除 B、D 两项；由答语后句句意“让我们去超市买些吧。”可知此处表示“是的，冰箱里没有任何东西了”，应用“No”作答。

速记小法：
反意疑问句三要点，
前后谓语正相反；
短句 not 若出现，
必须缩写是习惯；
最后一点应注意，
短句主语代词填。

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② **The People's Republic of China was founded on 1st October 1949.**

考点4 **found** /faʊnd/ *v.* (set up) 创立；创建

found 用作及物动词，主要指组织、机构的创建或国家、城市、大学的建立、兴建、创办等，常用于被动语态（be founded）。

辨析：find 与 found

单词	汉语意思	过去式	过去分词
find	发现；找到	found	found
found	创立；创建	founded	founded

《中考在线3》The college was _____ (found) in 2018.

③ **People have celebrated the National Day since then.**

考点5 **since then** 从那以后

e.g. We have been good friends since then.

从那时起我们就成为了好朋友。 现在完成时中常用的时间状语

《中考在线4》Daming _____ in this place since then.

A. have lived　　B. has lived　　C. lives　　D. lived

点拨：根据标志词 since then，可知要用现在完成时，主语为单三形式，结构为“has+ 过去分词”。

④ **There are flowers and national flags everywhere, and we have a three-day holiday.**

敲黑板 a three-day holiday 可用 three days' holiday 表示。

考点6 **a three-day holiday** 一个三天的假期

e.g. It's not far from here. It's about a ten-minute(ten minutes') walk.

它离这儿不远。步行大约十分钟的路程。

“基数词-可数名词单数”类形容词可以与名词所有格转换。

拓展：“基数词 + 名词 + 形容词”也可构成复合形容词，形容词通常为 long, wide, high, tall, old, deep 等。

e.g. The woman has an eight-month-old baby.

这个妇女有一个八个月大的婴儿。

《中考在线5》Li Wen is a normal _____ boy from the countryside. He works hard and does well in school. [湘西]

A. 15 years old　　B. 15-years-old　　C. 15-year-old

⑤ **... and we'll stay there until the end of the holiday.**

考点7 **until** /ən'tɪl/ *prep.* & *conj.*(up to the point in time or the event mentioned) 直到……为止

until 直到……为止
not...until 直到……才

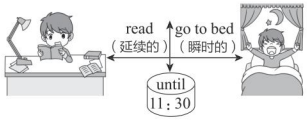
e.g. He read until 11:30 p. m. 他一直读书到晚上 11:30。

He didn't go to bed until 11:30 p. m. 他直到晚上 11:30 才去睡觉。

《中考在线6》Tom watched the World Cup _____ 11:30 last night.[兰州]

A. when　　B. unless　　C. until　　D. as soon as

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。when“当……时”；unless“如果不”；until“直到……为止”；as soon as “一……就……”。句意：昨天晚上汤姆看世界杯直到 11:30。



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have/take+时间+off，放一段时间的假；休息一段时间。

⑥ It's a public holiday, but we only have one day off.

考点8 **off** /ɒf/ *adv.* 不上课；休息；不工作

e.g. I'm tired. I want to have a day off next week.

我累了，下周我想要休息一天。

⑦ On that day, there are all kinds of holiday activities.

kind 常见搭配
- different kinds of 不同种类的
- a kind of 一种
- kind of 有点儿

考点9 **all kinds of** 各种各样的

《中考在线7》There are all _____ (kind) of kites in the sky.

⑧ And is there anything special on that day?

考点10 **anything special** 什么特别的事情

e.g. There's nothing important in today's newspaper.

今天报纸上没有什么重要的事情。

敲黑板 形容词作定语修饰复合不定代词或复合不定副词时，需后置。

Let's go somewhere nice for a picnic. 我们去个好地方野餐吧。

《中考在线8》Learning is a lifelong journey because we can learn _____ every day. [哈尔滨]

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

点拨：形容词作定语，修饰复合不定代词时要后置；由题干中主句意思"学习是一场终身的旅行"可知，从句句意为"因为我们每天都能学到新的东西"。

同义词组：
- have a good time
- have a wonderful time
- enjoy oneself

⑨ Kids have great fun.

考点11 **have fun** 玩得高兴；有乐趣

e.g. Some boys are having fun playing football.

一些男孩在开心地踢足球。

have fun(in) doing sth. 开心地做某事

《中考在线9》Yunnan Museum is such an interesting place that many kids have fun _____ it. [昆明]

A. visiting　　B. to visit　　C. reading　　D. to read

点拨：用固定搭配法解题。have fun doing sth. 意为"高兴地做某事，愉快地做某事"，为固定搭配；句中 it 指代 Yunnan Museum，因此 visit 符合逻辑。

- watch sb. do sth. 强调全过程或经常发生，省略了 to
- watch sb. doing sth. 强调动作正在发生

⑩ We also watch bands play music in public parks.

考点12 **watch sb. do sth.** 观看某人做某事

e.g. She watched the man swim in the river just now.

刚才她在观看那个人在河里游泳。

I watched her dancing. 我看到她在跳舞。

速记小法：有些动词后可跟省略 to 的动词不定式：
一感(feel)
二听(listen to, hear)
三让(let, make, have)
四看(watch, see, notice, observe)。

《中考在线10》I didn't see you _____ in. You must have been very quiet. [临沂]

A. comes　　B. to come　　C. come　　D. have come

点拨：用句意判断法解题。考查非谓语动词。句意：我没有看见你进来，你一定是悄悄进来的。本题考查 see sb. do sth. 意为"看见了某人做某事"。

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⑪ **And my family always go somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday begins.**

考点13 as soon as 一……就……

e.g. I'll call you as soon as he comes back. 他一回来，我就给你打电话。

Please keep quiet when we're in the reading room.

当我们在阅览室的时候，请保持安静。

as soon as, when, before 等引导的时间状语从句和 if 引导的条件状语从句，"主将从现"。如主句是祈使句或含情态动词的句子，从句也是用一般现在时，即"主不将从也现"。

《中考在线11》Cathy is afraid of the dog. She will run away _____ she sees it. [内江]

A. ever since　　B. although　　C. as soon as　　D. so that

点拨：用逻辑推理法解题。ever since "自从"；although "虽然"；as soon as "一……就……"；so that "以便，因此"。由上句 "凯茜害怕狗。" 可推知题干句意 "她一看到它，就会跑开"。

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

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

☞（答案见291页）

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法

速记要点法（听录音时，边听边记对解题大有好处。根据问题记下录音中的地点、人名、数据及主要情节或论点，把回答问题的关键词语及内容记录下来，但记录的前提是不影响听，可以用符号或自己能看懂的方式记录。如此处的1-5题。）

听力过程

课文听力

听 Activity 2, 完成以下习题

一、选择正确答案

1. In _____, many holidays are on the first day of the month.

A. China　　B. the US　　C. Britain

2. May Day in the UK is on the _____ Monday in May.

A. first　　B. second　　C. third

3. Labour Day in _____ is on the first Monday in September.

A. China　　B. the US　　C. Britain

二、回答问题

4. When do we celebrate Labour Day?

_____

5. What will happen after Labour Day in the US?

_____

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

☞（答案见291页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. —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

2. I won't go home _____ the rain stops. [吉林]

A. since　　B. so　　C. until

3. — It has been much easier for me to go to work _____ shared bikes appeared.

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— But they also caused plenty of problems.

A. since　　B. before

C. unless　　D. though

4. — Have you heard about Zhangjiajie Glass Footbridge?

— Of course. It's built over a _____ canyon in the Zhangjiajie National Forest Park.

[导学号：4299567][连云港]

A. 300-meter-deep　　B. 300-meters-deep

C. 300 meter deep　　D. 300-meters deep

5. —My friends and I are going out for a picnic tomorrow.

—_____　　[恩施改编]

A. My pleasure.　　B. Have fun!

C. Help yourselves.

二、用方框内词的适当形式填空

come, arrive, can, kind, sometime

6. —How often do you go to Hong Kong?

—_____.

7. He can hardly stay awake because he is so tired, _____ he?

8. There are all _____ of flowers in the park.

9. The mother won't go to work until her son _____ back.

10. As soon as they _____ in Shanghai, they will go to the hospital.

三、根据汉语及提示翻译句子

11. 那个年轻人自从那时起一直独自生活着。（since then）

_____

12. 下周我将请两天假。(have...off)

_____

13. 夏天人们喜欢去某个凉爽的地方。(somewhere)

_____

14. 这家公司成立于 1987 年 1 月 1 日。(found)

_____

15. 他看着一些孩子正在操场上打篮球。(watch)

_____

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



I. 课文原文、译文及导读

导读批注

批 体裁：说明文

批 标题：点明中心式
由"Thanksgiving 感恩节"可知本文的主旨是"感恩节"。由此引导你展开遐想：When → Where → History → Why → Activities and Food。

原文译文 · 导读

Reading and vocabulary 阅读与词汇

Pre-reading（读前）

Qs: 1. When is Thanksgiving?

2. How much do you know about Thanksgiving?



1 Work in pairs. Talk about the picture.

结对练习，谈论这幅图片。

2 Read the passage and match the headings with the paragraphs.

读文章，把标题与段落搭配起来。

a) A special dinner ☐ 一顿特殊的晚餐

b) An American festival ☐ 一个美国的节日

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c) The history of the festival ☐ 节日的历史

d) Things to do during the festival ☐ 节日期间要做的事情

While-reading（读中）

Qs: 1. When do people celebrate Thanksgiving Day?

2. Why do people celebrate Thanksgiving Day?

3. What do people do during Thanksgiving Day?

Thanksgiving 感恩节

❶ Thanksgiving is an American festival. It is celebrated on the fourth Thursday in November. **It is a time for a special dinner among** /ə'mʌŋ/ family and friends.① People make short **speeches**/spi:tʃɪz/ and **give thanks for** their food.②

感恩节是一个美国的节日。（人们）在十一月的第四个星期四庆祝它。它是一段家人和朋友之间共享一顿特殊晚餐的时光。人们作简短的致辞，为食物而感恩。

❷ We have celebrated the festival since the first pioneers/ˌpaɪə'nɪəz/ from England arrived in America by ship in the seventeenth century. While they were crossing the Atlantic, many people died, and after they landed, their first winter was worse than any English winter. The local people, the Native Americans, taught the pioneers how to **grow** /grəʊ/ corn/kɔ:n/.③ The **following**/'fɒləʊɪŋ/ year they celebrated together by eating a dinner of the new food.④

主语 谓语 宾语 状语从句

自17世纪首批英格兰拓荒者乘船抵达美洲大陆之后，我们就一直庆祝这个节日。当他们横过大西洋时，许多人遇难了，而且他们登陆后，面临的第一个冬天比英国任何一个冬天都糟糕。当地人，也就是美洲印第安人，教这些拓荒者如何种植玉米。第二年他们一起享用新收获的食物，共庆（丰收）。

❸ We still celebrate Thanksgiving today with a traditional dinner. The kitchen is always the most crowded room in our house because we all help prepare the food. We lay/leɪ/ the table, and then before we begin dinner, my father gives thanks for the food, so we **remember** why we celebrate the festival.⑤ We usually eat too much, but it is only once a year! We often talk a lot and tell stories after dinner **as well**.⑥ When it is all **over**/'əʊvə/, everyone helps wash the **dishes**/dɪʃɪz/.⑦

今天我们仍然用传统的晚餐来庆祝感恩节。因为我们都帮忙准备食物，所以厨房总是房子里最拥挤的房间。我们摆放餐桌，然后在我们用餐前，爸爸为食物而感恩，这样我们就记住我们为什么庆祝这个节日了。我们通常吃得太多，但是一年仅有一次！我们也经常饭后说许多话，并且讲故事。当（晚餐）结束时，所有人都帮忙洗盘子。

批 阅读方法：抓中心句法
本文每段首句均是段落中心句，是各段内容的概括和总结，阅读时注意抓住中心句有助于把握文章的内容。第一段引出话题：Thanksgiving；第二段介绍 history；第三段描述 traditional dinner；第四段介绍其他庆祝 activities。

批 背景：

- When: On the fourth Thursday in November.
- Who: The American people.
- Why: People give thanks for their food.
- What: Celebrate with a traditional dinner. / Watch the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. / Watch the football games on TV.

批 逻辑关系：从因到果。从②段介绍感恩节的历史起源到③段美国人一直庆祝这个传统节日，很好地体现了这个因果关系。

批 词语赏析：（画～处）这些动词（短语）描述了人们庆祝感恩节的繁忙场景：准备晚餐→大块朵颐→饭后叙谈→帮洗盘子。这样描写使文章紧凑、条理、生动，表达了节日里人们"忙并快乐着"的兴奋之情。

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批 句子赏析：（画一线处）这两个句子是节日庆祝活动的衔接，起到了承上启下的作用，使行文更加流畅、自然。

④ The festival is a very busy time for travel when friends and families come together to celebrate. During the festival, there are **plenty of** other things to see and do.[8] We live in New York City, and we go to watch the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. The parade/pə'reɪd/ goes along several streets and finishes at the famous Macy's store. Thanksgiving is the start of the Christmas season, and we start shopping for presents. Football is also important at Thanksgiving, with many teams playing games. Like many Americans, we usually watch the games on television and enjoy **ourselves/aʊə'selvz/** very much.[9]

当朋友和家人聚在一起来庆祝时，这个节日是旅游的一个繁忙时期。在节日期间，有许多其他可看和可做的事情。我们住在纽约市，（所以）去观看梅西感恩节大游行。这个游行一路延伸几条街道，并且结束于著名的梅西百货商店。感恩节是圣诞季的开端，我们开始购买礼物。（美式）足球在感恩节也是很重要的，有许多球队在打比赛。像许多美国人一样，我们通常在电视上观看比赛并玩得非常开心。

After-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（答案见52页）

3 Complete the table. 完成表格。

Facts about Thanksgiving 关于感恩节的事实	
Date 日期	· _____
Meaning 意义	· _____ for their food _____为他们的食物
History 历史	· Have celebrated it since _____ from England arrived in America 自从来自英国的_____到达美洲大陆以来，一直庆祝它 · Learnt from the Native Americans how to _____ and celebrated together by _____ of the new food 向美洲印第安人学习如何_____并且通过新丰收的食物做成的_____来一起庆祝
Celebration 庆祝	· Celebrate with _____用_____庆祝 · _____ before dinner 晚餐前_____ · Celebrate by watching _____ in New York City and _____ on television 通过在纽约市观看_____和在电视上_____来庆祝

4 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box. 用方框中单词的正确形式填空。

among 在……之中　corn 谷物；玉米　dish 盘；碟　lay 摆放（餐桌）
pioneer 开拓者；先驱者　plenty 大量；众多

The first (1)_____ crossed the Atlantic and arrived in America in the seventeenth century. At the beginning, they did not have enough food. The Native Americans taught them how to grow

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(2)_____. They soon had (3)_____ to eat. Today, people living in the US remember the Native Americans and the pioneers at Thanksgiving. This festival is celebrated with a meal (4)_____ family and friends. Everyone helps (5)_____ the table. After the meal, they help wash the (6)_____. 十七世纪第一批 (1)_____横过大西洋并到达了美洲大陆。开始他们没有足够的食物。美洲印第安人教他们如何种植 (2)_____。不久他们有了 (3)_____吃的。今天住在美国的人们在感恩节纪念美洲印第安人和先驱者们。这个节日是家人和朋友 (4)_____用共同进餐的方式来庆祝的。每个人都帮着 (5)_____餐桌。饭后他们帮着洗 (6)_____。

Writing 写作

5 Think about an unforgettable festival you have enjoyed. Answer the questions.

想一个你曾经开心度过的难忘节日。回答问题。

1. What was it? 它是什么?
2. When was it? 它在什么时间?
3. Who did you spend it with? 你和谁一起度过的?
4. How did you spend it? 你是如何度过的?
5. Will you remember it for long? Why?
   你会长时间地记着它吗? 为什么?

6 Write a passage about the festival. Use your answers in Activity 5 to help you.

写一篇关于这个节日的文章。使用活动 5 中你的答案来帮助你。

An unforgettable festival for me was National Day last year...

对我来说一个难忘的节日是去年国庆节……

Learning to learn 学会学习

When you write about important events, such as festivals, you can write what the festival is, when it is, why it is important, what you do, who you spend it with, and what special food you eat.

当你写关于重要的事件时，例如节日，你可以写这个节日是什么，在什么时间，它为什么重要，你都干些什么，你和谁在一起度过的，以及你吃什么特殊的食物。

课文背诵指南

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

- An American festival: Thanksgiving is...It is celebrated on...It is a time for...People make short speeches and give thanks for...
- The history of the festival: We have celebrated...since the first pioneers... While they were crossing..., and after they landed,... The local people, the Native Americans, taught the pioneers... The following year they celebrated together by...
- A special dinner: We still celebrate...The kitchen is always...because we...We lay the table, and then before we..., my father..., so we remember why we... We usually..., but it is... We often...When it is..., everyone...
- Things to do during the festival: The festival is a very busy time for... During the festival, there are... We live..., and we... Thanksgiving is the start of..., and we start... Football is also..., with many teams... Like many Americans, we usually...

思维导图助你高效背诵课文 敲黑板

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Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练 (答案见291页)

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法

扫读法(扫读法是一种阅读法。它要求一眼要看几整行的文字，抓住所读文章的系统和脉络，寻求所需的内容。扫读法最显著的特点是目光先横后竖快速移动，只扫描最关键的词语。它的长处是：一读文章就能发现人名、论点、主要论据等，对内容一目了然。扫读最主要的步骤：一是恰到好处地断定你要寻找的材料；二是要断定将出现的信息会是什么形式，由此借助一条重要的线索获取你所需要的信息。)

阅读过程

一、速读 Activity 2，回答问题

1. ⊙ Which is the key sentence in the passage?

(主旨大意题)

二、细读课文，解决下列题目

2. When is Thanksgiving celebrated?

(细节理解题)

A. On the fourth Thursday in November.

B. On the third Thursday in November.

C. On the fourth Thursday in December.

D. On the fourth Wednesday in November.

3. How did the first pioneers from England arrive in America in the seventeenth century?

(细节理解题)

A. By train. B. By car.

C. By ship. D. By plane.

4. Before dinner, what does the writer's father do?

A. He helps prepare the food.

B. He gives thanks for the food.

C. He sings and dances around the food.

D. He talks a lot and tells stories.

5. Where does the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade finish? (细节理解题)

A. At Lincoln Street.

B. At Hollywood.

C. At Manhattan.

D. At the famous Macy's store.

Ⅲ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注 •考点应用

敲黑板 这两个介词是中考常考点。

辨析：among 与 between

among：三者或三者以上之间

between：两者之间



between among

① It is a time for a special dinner among family and friends.

考点1 **among** /əˈmʌŋ/ *prep.*(between more than two people or things) 在……之中

e.g. The woman teacher is among some flowers and cats.

这位女老师在一些花和猫之间。

The woman teacher is between two pots of flowers.

这位女老师在两盆花中间。

《中考在线1》 The program *I'm a Singer* is quite popular with students these days. They often talk about it _____ classes.

A. for B. between C. in D. among

《中考在线2》 The high-speed train _____ Qingdao and Beijing travels

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faster now. The train ride takes only about three hours. [青岛]

A. from B. among C. in D. between

点拨：用关键信息法解题。根据空后的“Qingdao and Beijing”及固定短语“between... and...（在……与……之间）”可知此处用 between。

考点2 **It is a time for sth.** 它是做某事的时机、机会。

time 常用句型
- It is time for sth. 到……时间了。
- It is time (for sb.) to do sth. （某人）该做某事了。

e.g. It's not a good time for a plan. 这不是一个制订计划的好时机。

It's time for lunch. 午餐时间到了。

It is time for you to have a break. 你该休息了。

《中考在线3》It's time for us _____ English well.

A. to learn B. learning C. learn

点拨：用固定搭配法解题。It's time for sb. to do sth. 意为“是某人做某事的时候了。”

② People make short speeches and give thanks for their food.

考点3 **speech**/spi:tʃ/ *n.* (a formal talk that a person gives to an audience) 演说；演讲 复数形式：speeches

speech 常见搭配：
- give/make a speech 演讲
- freedom of speech 言论自由
- an opening speech 开幕词
- a closing speech 闭幕词

e.g. When is the English speech contest? 英语演讲比赛是什么时候？

《中考在线4》The teacher will give us a(n) _____ on how to spend the coming weekend.

A. space B. advice C. speech D. courage

点拨：根据横线前面的冠词，可知应接的是可数名词，排除 B 和 D，又根据句意排除 A。

考点4 **give thanks (to sb.) for sth./doing sth.** 为（做）某事而（向某人）表示感谢

e.g. Let's give thanks to our friends for coming here.

让我们对朋友们的到来表示感谢。

③ The local people, the Native Americans, taught the pioneers how to grow corn.

考点5 **grow**/grəʊ/ *v.*(plant; to become larger or greater) 种植，栽培（植物）

grow 用法总结：
- 及物动词，种植，栽培（植物）
- 不及物动词，长大；生长；增加
- 系动词，逐渐变得

拓展：grow 的过去式为 grew，过去分词为 grown。

常用短语：grow up 意为“成长；长大”。

e.g. We grow flowers in our garden. 我们在花园里种花。

I want to be an English teacher when I grow up. 长大后我想成为一名英语教师。

《中考在线5》当我长大后，我想成为一名工程师。

I want to be an engineer when I _____. [兰州]

考点6 **how to grow corn** “疑问词 + 不定式”结构

“疑问句 + 不定式”结构中，若动词不定式中的动词主语与句子主语一致，可以换成相应的从句。

e.g. I don't know how to use the machine. = I don't know how I can use the machine. 我不知道怎么使用这台机器。

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辨析：what to do 与 how to do ★ 敲黑板 常考点，必须记住。

what to do	what 对行为内容提问，是疑问代词。what 是 do 的宾语，what to do 表示“做什么”，do 后面不能接动作对象。
how to do	how 对行为方式提问，是疑问副词。how 是修饰 do 的状语，how to do 表示“怎样去做”，do 后面要有宾语。

《中考在线6》我们还没有决定什么时候探望爷爷奶奶。

We haven't decided _____ our grandparents. [广州]

一语辨异：

Please follow me to finish the following activities. 请跟我完成下面的活动。

④ **The following year they celebrated together by eating a dinner of the new food.**

考点7 **following** /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ *adj.* 接着的；接下来的

拓展：1. the following 紧随其后的

2. follow *v.* 跟随；接着

《中考在线7》The _____ (follow) day, the girl was late again.

考点8 **by doing sth.** 通过做某事，用……方式

e.g. —How do you study English? 你是如何学英语的？

作状语，可用来回答 how 引导的特殊疑问句

—By listening to the radio. 通过听广播。

They're singing by the lake. 他们正在河边唱歌。

You should be back by 10:00. 你应该不迟于十点回来。

We go to school by bus. 我们乘公共汽车上学。

Chinese is spoken by us. 汉语被我们大家说。

by：在……旁边；不迟于；乘，用；被，由

《中考在线8》—How do you practice your spoken English, Andrew?

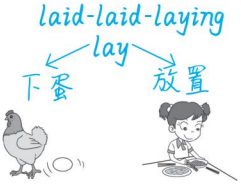
—By _____ English with my classmates. [湘西]

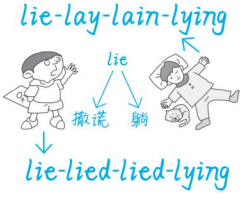
A. to speak B. speaking C. speak

⑤ **We lay the table, and then before we begin dinner, my father gives thanks for the food, so we remember why we celebrate the festival.**

考点9 **lay**/leɪ/ *v.* (to put sth. in a particular position) 摆放（餐桌）

辨析：lay 与 lie





词条	汉语意思	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
lie	说谎	lied	lied	lying
	躺；位于	lay	lain	lying
lay	放置；下蛋	laid	laid	laying
巧记 lie 与 lay：规则的撒谎，不规则的躺；躺过的就下蛋，下蛋不规则。				

《中考在线9》Mum asked me to _____ for dinner. [天津]

A. lay the table B. go to sleep

C. keep a diary D. take a vacation

点拨：句意：妈妈叫我为晚饭摆放餐桌。lay the table“摆放餐桌”；go to sleep“去睡觉”；keep a diary“记日记”；take a vacation“去度假”。

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考点10 **remember**/rɪ'membə(r)/ *v.* (not forget) 记住　敲黑板 反义词是 forget，用法一样。

《中考在线10》—Daniel, do you know that bees never get lost?

—Yes. Bees always remember _____ the same way as they went.

[扬州]　remember记着

A. come back　　B. came back

C. coming back　　D. to come back



点拨：用搭配辨析法解题。remember to do sth.“记得去做某事（事情还未做）”；remember doing sth.“记得做过某事（事情做过了）”。根据空格所在句意“蜜蜂总是记得按照它们去的同一条路返回”可知，应用 remember to do sth. 这一结构。

⑥ We often talk a lot and tell stories after dinner as well.

考点11 **as well** 也；还

辨析：as well, too, also 与 either

e.g. He has been to Hefei and has been to Wuhu as well.

他去过合肥也去过芜湖。　as well“也，又”，该短语常用于句末，不用逗号隔开。

I have finished my work, too.

我也完成了我的工作。　too“也”，多用于口语，常位于句末，其前加“，”，也可放于句中，前后均加“，”。

Li Ming also took part in the activity.

李明也参加了那个活动。　also“也”，用法较正式，常用于肯定句中，位于 be 动词/助动词/情态动词之后，实义动词前。

Lucy didn't go to the party, either.

露西也没有去参加聚会。　either 常用于否定句句末，其前要加“，”。含 also, too, as well 的肯定句变否定句时，这些词要变为 either。

《中考在线11》Joe can't speak Chinese. John can't speak it, _____ .

[绥化]

⑦ When it is all over, everyone helps wash the dishes.

考点12 **over** /'əʊvə/ *adj.* (ended) 完了的；结束的

e.g. When school is over, we all go home.

当放学的时候，我们都回家了。　be over 相当于 end

over
- 副词
  - 落下；倒下
  - 再；又
  - 完全覆盖（某人或某物）
- 介词
  - 通过；凭借
  - 在……上方
  - 超过

《中考在线12》Our classes are _____ at noon and then we go to have a rest at 1: 00 in the afternoon.

A. on　　B. over　　C. down　　D. above

考点13 **dish** /dɪʃ/ *n.* (a container for holding or serving food) 盘；碟

e.g. My mother always washes the dishes after each meal.

我妈妈每餐后总是洗餐具。　常用结构：do/wash the dishes“洗餐具”

拓展：dish 还有“一道菜；菜肴”的意义，也是可数名词。

e.g. The dish on the dish tastes really nice. 盘子上的这道菜味道确实不错。

⑧ During the festival, there are plenty of other things to see and do.

相当于 a lot of 或 lots of，可修饰可数名词复数与不可数名词。

考点14 **plenty of** 许多；大量的

e.g. Plenty of sleep is good for our health. 充足的睡眠对我们健康有好处。

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《中考在线13》There is _____ rain in my hometown in summer.

A. many　　B. few　　C. plenty of　　D. a number of

点拨：rain 是不可数名词，而 ABD 三个选项均修饰可数名词。

⑨ **Like many Americans, we usually watch the games on television and enjoy ourselves very much.**

反身代词常与 enjoy, help, hurt, teach, look after 等动词（短语）及 by, for, about 等介词连用作宾语。

考点15 **ourselves** /aʊə'selvz/ *pron.* 我们自己

e.g. We enjoyed ourselves at the party. 我们在聚会上玩得很愉快。

We can look after ourselves. 我们能自己照顾自己。

拓展： 反身代词还可用作主语或宾语的同位语，起强调作用，意为“自己；亲自”。

e.g. We ourselves picked the apples.

=We picked the apples ourselves. 我们自己摘的苹果。

《中考在线14》—Jack, you swam very well. Who taught you?

—Nobody. I taught _____. [黄冈]

A. I　　B. me　　C. myself　　D. mine

点拨：由 Nobody. 知此处表示“自学”，teach oneself 意为“自学”。

中考在线答案 1. B　2. D　3. A　4. C　5. grow up　6. when to visit　7. following　8. B　9. A　10. D　11. either　12. B　13. C　14. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见291页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. I was born _____ when my mother worked in a hospital. [导学号：4299567]

A. in the 1990　　B. in 1990s

C. in the 1990s　　D. on the 1990s

2. The government is setting up nature parks _____ protect pandas. [天津]

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

3. He is the cleverest _____ these children. He can always come up with ideas that others can't.

A. between　B. during　C. against　D. among

4. Everyone _____ up with laughter and tears, and maybe that is the truth of life.

A. rises　　B. raises　　C. brings　　D. grows

5. Mum is _____ the table. Let's go and help her.

A. lay　　B. lie　　C. laying　　D. lying

二、根据句意及汉语提示完成句子

6. We should help our parents wash _____（盘子）and bowls at home after dinner.

7. We expect him to make a _____（演讲）on the important events.

8. Look at the picture and then finish the _____（接下来的）questions.

9. The bridge was _____（在……上面）the river.

10. The girl _____（摆放）the table carefully just now.

三、根据汉语完成句子

11. 你可以通过努力学习来实现梦想。

You can achieve your dream by _____ _____.

12. 垃圾食品对我们的健康有害。不要吃太多。

Junk food is bad for our health. Don't eat _____ _____.

13. 我们正计划去北京，但还没有决定何时去。

We are planning to go to Beijing, but we haven't decided _____ _____ _____.

14. 我爸爸有许多事情要做。

My father has _____ _____ things to do.

15. 赶快！是我们开始上课的时间了。

Hurry _____! It's _____ for us to start our class.

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Unit 3 Language in use

I. 课文原文 、译文

Language practice 语言练习

While we're staying with our friends, we're going to spend one day in Qingdao.
在和我们的朋友待在一起的这段时间里，我们会去青岛玩一天。

Before we begin dinner, my father gives thanks for the food. 在我们用餐前，爸爸为食物而感恩。

When it is all over, everyone helps wash the dishes. 当（晚餐）结束时，每个人都帮忙洗盘子。

And my family always go somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday begins.
假期一开始，我们一家人总会去某个好玩的地方。

We have celebrated the festival since the first pioneers from England arrived in America.
自首批来自英格兰的拓荒者们抵达美洲大陆以来，我们就一直庆祝这个节日。

After they landed, their first winter was worse than any English winter.
他们登陆后，面临的第一个冬天比英国的任何一个冬天都糟糕。

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words or expression in the box. There may be more than one answer. 用方框内单词或短语的正确形式完成句子。有的可能不止一个答案。

after 在……以后 as soon as 一……就…… since 自从……以来 until 直到……为止 while 当……的时候

1. _____ our friends arrived, we all went to the square. 我们的朋友到达_____，我们都去了广场。
2. _____ they were watching TV, we listened to music and sang traditional songs.
_____他们在看电视时，我们听音乐，唱传统歌曲。
3. _____ it was twelve o'clock, we all shouted "Happy New Year".
_____十二点钟，我们都大喊"新年快乐"。
4. We stayed there _____ she arrived. 我们呆在那儿_____她到达。
5. He has **made a lot of progress** _____ he started to learn English last month.①
他已取得很大进步_____上个月他开始学英语。

2 Complete the conversation with the clauses in the box. 用方框中的从句完成对话。

a) after the food has all gone 所有的食物都没了之后
b) as soon as you're ready 你一准备好
c) before there are too many people 在有许多人之前
d) before we go 在我们去之前
e) when we get back 当我们回来时
f) while we're waiting for the New Year 当我们在等待新年来临的时候

Betty: When are we going to the party? 我们什么时候去参加聚会?

Daming: We're waiting for you.We can go (1)_____. 我们正在等你。(1)_____我们就可以去。

Betty: OK, let's go. It's better to be early and get there (2)_____.
好的，咱们走吧。(2)_____我们最好早点到那儿。

Daming: Yes, we don't want to get there (3)_____. 是的，我们不想 (3)_____到达那儿。

Betty: Oh, Daming! You always think about eating. 噢，大明！你总是想着吃。

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Daming: Well, it's something to do (4)_____. 好吧，那是 (4)_____要做的事情。

Betty: Don't you want to make a wish for the New Year (5)_____?

(5)_____难道你不想许下一个新年愿望?

Daming: No, it's OK. I'll make one (6)_____. 是的，没关系。我将 (6)_____许愿。

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about yourself. 结对练习。提问并回答关于你自己的问题。

1. Do you do your homework before you have dinner? 你在吃晚饭之前做家庭作业吗?
2. Do you listen to music while you are doing your homework? 当你做家庭作业的时候你听音乐吗?
3. What do you do after school? 放学后你做什么?
4. Do you get out of bed as soon as you wake up? 你一醒来就起床吗?
5. What do you say when someone gives you a present? 当有人给你礼物时，你说什么?
6. How many subjects have you studied since you started school? 从你上学开始你学了几门学科了?

4 Complete the passage with the words in the box. 用方框内的单词完成文章。

before 在……之前　until 直到……为止　When 当……的时候　while 当……的时候

Christmas is a happy holiday. (1)_____ it comes, people celebrate it in different ways. To many people in the world, this time of year is the season for giving and receiving presents.② Children think that Father Christmas waits (2)_____ they are asleep and then comes in and leaves presents for them. They would like him to come (3)_____ they **fall asleep**, so they can see him.③ They do not know that it is their parents who put the presents at the end of their beds (4)_____ they are sleeping. 圣诞节是一个快乐的节日。(1)_____它到来，人们用不同的方式庆祝它。对于世界上的许多人来说，每年的这个时候就是送和收礼物的季节。孩子们认为圣诞老人等 (2)_____他们入睡，然后进来把礼物留下。他们想让他在他们入睡 (3)_____来，这样他们就能看见他。他们不知道是他们的父母亲 (4)_____他们睡觉时把礼物放到床头。

before 引导时间状语从句

本句是一个含有 that 引导的宾语从句的主从复合句，在从句中又含有 while 引导的时间状语从句，从句中的主句含有强调句。

5 Complete the passage with the expressions in the box. 用方框内的短语完成文章。

as well 也　get together 聚在一起　have a picnic 去野餐　spend some time 度过一段时间
take a vacation 去度假　the end of……的末尾

I always count down the days until (1)_____ the term, because then it is the beginning of the holiday. We have several weeks off school and we can (2)_____ doing our favourite things. **For example**, we can (3)_____ with friends.④ When the weather is good, we can (4)_____ in the park and play games (5)_____. Sometimes we can (6)_____ in a different part of the country. For me, I always like enjoying myself on the beach in the south, but it **depends on** the weather.⑤ I just hope it will be sunny when it is time for the next holiday. I cannot wait!

我总是倒数着日子直到学期 (1)_____，因为接下来就是假期的开始。我们有几周的假期，并且我们可以 (2)_____做我们最喜欢的事情。例如，我们可以和朋友们 (3)_____。当天气晴朗时，我们可以在公园里 (4)_____(5)_____玩游戏。有时我们可以在国家的不同地方 (6)_____。对我来说，我总是喜欢在南方的海滩上高高兴兴地玩，但是这取决于天气。我只是希望下个假期的天气将是晴朗的。我迫不及待了!

6 Complete the conversations with the sentences in the box. 用方框内的句子完成对话。

a) Enjoy yourself! 祝你玩得开心!　b) Good luck! 祝你好运!
c) Have a nice trip! 祝你旅途快乐!　d) Well done! 做得好!

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1. —We're going to visit the Grand Canyon with Aunt Li for the holiday.
我们打算假期和李阿姨一起去参观大峡谷。
—_____

2. —I'm going to take a vacation tomorrow. 明天我打算去度假。
—Oh, good! _____哦，好！_____

3. —I'm taking my driving test next week. 下周我要参加驾照考试。
—_____

4. —I've just run one thousand metres and beaten everyone! 我刚刚跑完一千米并击败了每个人！
—_____



7 Listen and check (√) the speakers' holiday plans. 听录音并在说话者的假期计划处画“√”。

	Mike 迈克	Tom 汤姆	Becky 贝姬	Jane 简
Go to a new place 去一个新的地方				
Go to a favourite place 去一个最喜欢的地方				
Stay at home 待在家里				
Take a friend home 带朋友回家				

8 Listen again. Work in groups and talk about the speakers' holiday plans. Whose plan do you think is the most interesting? 再听录音。分组练习，谈论一下说话者的假期计划。你认为谁的计划最有趣？

9 Complete the passage with the sentences in the box. 用方框中的句子完成文章。

a) There were a lot of local people there as well as some tourists. 在那儿有许多当地人也有一些游客。
b) I had a wonderful day and I will never forget it. 我度过了开心的一天，我永远不会忘记它。
c) During my first year, I went to the beach for the Labour Day holiday.
在我的第一年期间，我在劳动节假期期间去了海滩。
d) Someone made a circle of flowers for me to wear too. 有人也为我制作了一个花环去戴。

Many years ago, I lived in Greece, on a very beautiful island. On 1st May, Greek people celebrate Labour Day, and it is also a festival to celebrate the beginning of summer. (1)_____ The sun was shining brightly and the sea was clear blue.I went to a small restaurant by the sea and waited while they cooked fish over a fire for lunch. It was delicious. (2)_____ Everyone celebrated the festival and enjoyed themselves.All the girls and women wore flowers in their hair. (3)_____ In the afternoon, people played traditional Greek music and danced on the beach. I danced with them until the evening. (4)_____

许多年前，我住在希腊的一个很美丽的岛屿上。希腊人在五月一日庆祝劳动节并且它也是一个庆祝夏天开始的节日。(1)_____阳光明媚，大海是湛蓝的。我去了海边的一个小饭馆，等待他们在火上炖鱼作为午餐。鱼的味道很好。(2)_____每个人都庆祝这个节日并玩得很开心。所有的女孩和妇女头发上都戴着花。(3)_____下午，人们演奏传统的希腊乐曲并在海滩上跳舞。我和他们跳舞一直到晚上。(4)_____

Around the world 世界各地

Public holidays in the US 美国的公共假日

Apart from Independence Day, Labour Day and Thanksgiving, the US has several other important holidays during the year.[6] Martin Luther King Day in January celebrates the birthday

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of the great civil rights leader. Columbus Day in October remembers Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas in 1492. 在一年中除了独立日、劳动节和感恩节，美国还有其他几个重要的假日。一月的马丁·路德·金纪念日是庆祝伟大的民权运动领袖的生日。十月的哥伦布纪念日是为了纪念克里斯托弗·哥伦布于 1492 年到达美洲大陆。

Module task: Making a poster about a Chinese festival

模块任务：制作一张关于一个中国节日的海报

10 **Work in groups. Choose a Chinese festival and answer the questions.**

小组练习。选一个中国节日并回答问题。

1. Do people celebrate the festival in other countries or only in China?
   人们在其他国家也庆祝这个节日还是只在中国庆祝?
2. Do people celebrate the festival **at the same time** in different areas?⑦
   人们在不同地区同时庆祝这个节日吗?
3. Is the festival on the same day or date every year? 这个节日每年都在同一天或同一个日期吗?
4. Do people eat special food during the festival? 人们在这个节日期间吃特别的食物吗?
5. Do people wear special clothes? 人们穿特别的衣服吗?
6. Do people usually stay at home or go somewhere to celebrate?
   通常人们是呆在家里，还是去某个地方庆祝?

11 **Write sentences about the festival. Use your answers in Activity 10 to help you. Join the sentences with *as soon as*, *until*, *when*, *while*, etc.** 写一写有关这个节日的句子。用活动 10 里你的答案来帮助你。用 as soon as，until，when，while 等把句子连起来。

12 **Make a poster. Find some pictures showing the festival.** 制作一张海报。找一些展示节日的图片。

13 **Present your poster to the class.** 把你的海报展示给全班同学看。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① **He has made a lot of progress _____ he started to learn English last month.** progress，不可数名词，可用 good，great，much 等修饰。

考点1 **make progress** 取得进步　敲黑板 我们在作文中经常用这个短语。

make progress in...
在……方面取得进步

e.g. He has already made much progress in grammar.
他已经在语法上取得了非常大的进步。

《中考在线1》 —My dear, you have made _____ in your English this term. Well done!
—Thank you, Mum. I will keep on working hard. [恩施]
A. a progress　　B. progress　　C. progresses

点拨：考查名词用法。progress 为不可数名词。句意：——亲爱的，这学期你已经在英语上取得了进步。做得好！——谢谢你，妈妈。我将继续努力学习。

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② **To many people in the world, this time of year is the season for giving and receiving presents.**

辨析：receive 与 accept

receive 意为“接收”，表示客观上收到，多指实际的东西。如：信件、礼物等。常与 from 连用。

accept 意为“接受”，表示主观上接受，多指抽象的东西。如：想法、表扬、批评、道歉等。



考点2 **receive** /rɪ'si:v/ *v.* 收到；接到

e.g. We haven't received his letter for a long time.
我们很久没有收到他的来信了。
She was very glad to accept the invitation.
她非常愉快地接受了邀请。

《中考在线2》I have _____ his invitation, but I won't _____ it.
A. received; receive　　B. accepted; accept
C. received; accept　　D. accepted; receive

③ **They would like him to come (3) _____ they fall asleep, ...**

不同的“入睡”

fall asleep 侧重自然而然入睡

go to sleep 入睡，强调动作

考点3 **fall asleep** 入睡

e.g. He fell asleep soon after he returned home. 他回家后很快就睡着了。

《中考在线3》She is worried about her son, so it is difficult for her _____.
A. asleep　　B. fall asleep　　C. go to bed　　D. to fall asleep

④ **For example, we can (3)_____ with friends.**

辨析：for example 与 such as

for example 一般用于列举同类人或事物中的一个作为例子，位置灵活，可位于句首、句中或句末。

such as 一般用于列举同类人或事物中的几个作为例子，但必须少于前面所提及的总数，位置只能在所列举的名词之前。

考点4 **for example** 例如

e.g. I like fruit, such as apples, bananas, pears...
我喜欢水果，例如苹果，香蕉，梨……
I like fruit. For example, I often eat bananas in the evening.
我喜欢水果。例如我经常在晚上吃香蕉。

《中考在线4》He can speak several languages, _____ English and Chinese.
A. likes　　B. for example　　C. such as　　D. such

点拨：such as 用于列举同类人或事物中的几个作为例子，正合题意。

⑤ **... , but it depends on the weather.**

depend 常用在交际英语中，常用 It/That depends.“看情况；视情况而定”的表达方式。

考点5 **depend on** 取决于；视……而定

e.g. All living things depend on the sun for their growth. 万物生长靠太阳。
—Are you going to have a picnic this weekend? 你们这周末准备去野炊吗？
—That depends. 看情况。

depend on
①取决于；视……而定
②依赖；依靠；指望

《中考在线5》—Research suggests that walking helps people live longer.
—I quite agree, but it _____ on when and how they walk.
A. remains　　B. separates　　C. returns　　D. depends

⑥ **Apart from Independence Day, Labour Day and Thanksgiving, the US has several other important holidays during the year.**

考点6 **apart from** 除……之外　=besides 除……外（还）=except for 除了……外（都）

e.g. Apart from them, I had no one to talk to. 除了他们，我没有人可以说话。
Apart from the price, the colour of the hat doesn't suit me.
除了价格外，这顶帽子的颜色不适合我。

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⑦ **Do people celebrate the festival at the same time in different areas?**

考点7 at the same time 同时

e.g. We got to school at the same time this morning.

今天早上我们同时到校。 用于引出一个相反的事实

You have to be firm, but at the same time you should try to be sympathetic. 你必须要严格，不过也应尽量怀有同情心。

中考在线答案 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. D

Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

点拨微课堂

时间状语从句

在英语中用从句来表示一件事情或一个行为发生的时间，那么这个从句就叫时间状语从句。时间状语从句在句中相当于时间状语，由 when, before, after, as soon as , until/till 这几个词引导时，从句用一般现在时结构表示一般将来时；while(表示动作发生的时候，从句用进行时)；since (接的句子是过去时) 等来引导。

考点1 由 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句

考向 as soon as 意为“一……就……”，表示从句的动作一发生，主句的动作马上就发生。如果主句是一般将来时，则从句通常用一般现在时。

《中考在线1》迈克一放学就开始做饭。

Mike started cooking _____ he got home from school. [广州]

考点2 由 before 与 after 引导的时间状语从句

考向 before 意为“在……之前”，表示主句的动作发生在从句动作之前。after 意为“在……之后”，表示主句的动作发生在从句动作之后。

《中考在线2》Bob, dinner is ready. Please wash your hands _____ you eat. [河北]

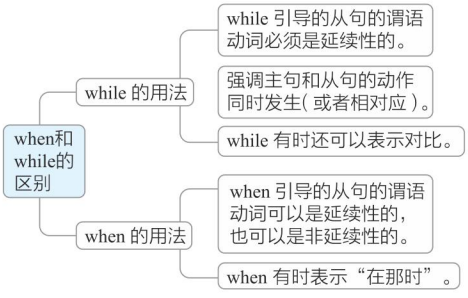
A. until B. after

C. while D. before

点拨：句意：鲍勃，晚饭准备好了。在吃饭前请洗手。根据常识可知，饭前要洗手。

考点3 由 when 和 while 引导的时间状语从句

考向



e.g. While he was watching TV, she was washing clothes. 他在看电视的时候她在洗衣服。

I was very excited when I heard that news. 当我听到那条消息的时候，我很激动。

《中考在线3》—_____ did the rainstorm come?

—While we _____ a physics lesson yesterday. [凉山]

A. When; have had

B. While; are having

C. When; were having

D. While; have

点拨：考查 when 和 while 引导的时间状语从句。问句中的 come 是短暂性动词，应由 when 来引导。答语是 while 引导的时间状语从句，应用过去进行时。

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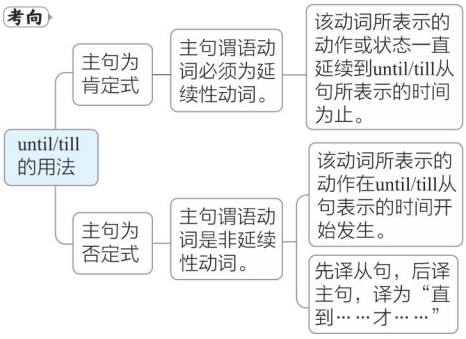
考点4 由 until 或 till 引导的时间状语从句



e.g. She kept on asking questions until the bell rang. 她一直问问题，直到铃响了。

The boy didn't go to bed until he finished his homework.

这个男孩直到完成作业后才上床睡觉。

《中考在线4》 We didn't cut the cake _____ Amy made a wish. [海南]

A. because　　B. until　　C. if

点拨：because“因为”；until“直到……为止”，not...until... 是固定搭配，意为“直到……才……”；if“如果；是否”。句意：直到埃米许了愿我们才切蛋糕。

考点5 since 引导的时间状语从句

since 表示“自从”，引导的时间状语从句常用于“主句（现在完成时，主句是肯定句的时候，动词用延续性动词）+since+ 从句（一般过去时）”的句式中。

拓展：如果主句的动词不是延续性的动词而是表示目前的状态，可用一般现在时。

e.g. It's twenty years since he left his hometown. 自从他离开家乡，已经有二十年了。

《中考在线5》 Bob and Jim have been good friends _____ (自从) they joined the same tennis team. [北部湾]

中考在线答案 1. as soon as　2. D　3. C　4. B　5. since

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

(答案见292页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、针对性训练

1. He worked hard this term and he has made much progress _____ most subjects.

A. on　　B. with

C. in　　D. of

2. — It's time to work now.

—OK. I'll wake Carl up. He _____ for an hour. [导学号：4299567][青岛]

A. has fallen asleep　　B. has been asleep

C. fell asleep　　D. falls asleep

3. We shouldn't always _____ our parents and we must learn to look after ourselves.

A. put on　　B. turn on

C. hang out　　D. depend on

4. We must do something to protect our environment. _____, we can reuse paper.

A. Such as　　B. For example

C. Apart from　　D. Also

5. You can't decide whether or not you like something until you try it, _____ it's important to try something new. [山西]

A. but　　B. or　　C. so

二、语法专练

6. My English teacher took a photo of me while I _____ at the sports meeting. [湘潭]

A. run　　B. was running　　C. ran

7. —Jim, let's go out to play basketball.

—Oh, I won't do that _____ I finish my homework. [大庆]

A. if　　B. until

C. because　　D. since

8. _____ I came back home yesterday, my mother was looking _____ a magazine. [龙东]

A. While; through

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B. When; through
C. When; around

9. Love your parents _____ they are alive. Don't wait until it is too late. [苏州]
A. while B. though
C. because D. unless

10. I'll send you a message _____ I get to school. [德阳]
A. since B. so that
C. as soon as D. though

V. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

写作小练笔

Thanksgiving is an American festival. People give thanks for their food on the fourth Thursday in November. 交代 when, which country, meaning。

It has been celebrated since the first pioneers crossed the Atlantic and arrived in America in the 17th century. 交代 why。While they were crossing the ocean, many people died and they didn't have enough food at the beginning. The Native Americans taught them how to grow corn. They soon had plenty to eat.

Today, people living in the US remember the Native Americans and the pioneers at Thanksgiving. This festival is celebrated by eating a meal among family and friends. 交代 what to do。Everyone helps lay the table. After the meal, they help wash the dishes. Americans celebrate Thanksgiving in many ways such as watching football games and so on.

模块主题

感恩节(Thanksgiving Day)这天，学校要求学生帮父母做一些事情。假设你是Tina，请根据下面表格中的提示写一篇80词左右的日记，记录你在这天所做的事情。开头已给出，不计入总词数。

上午	帮妈妈打扫屋子、洗衣服
下午	帮助爸爸打扫花园
晚上	和妈妈一起做饭，饭后洗碗并做了一张感谢父母的卡片

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

写作时运用"一中心四要素法"。一中心：以感恩节为中心；四要素：

1. It is Thanksgiving Day today.
2. at home
3. give thanks
4. In the morning... After lunch... In the evening...

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

"一中心四要素法"写传统节日类作文(以"传统节日"为中心，四要素为：何时、何地、原因、所做事情。)

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

写传统节日类作文
- 总述：感恩节帮助父母做事：It's Thanksgiving Day today...
- 分述：In the morning... After lunch... In the evening...
- 总结：父母亲的评价和自己的感受：They're very happy...

经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	clean, happy, wash
短语	wash up, make a card
句子	1. In the morning I cleaned the room after I got up. 2. I expressed thanks to my parents. 3. They were very happy and said I did a good job.

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范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

Thursday, 28th November, 2019 Sunny

It is Thanksgiving Day today. I helped my parents do some things.

In the morning I cleaned the room after I got up. After breakfast I helped my mum wash the clothes. She was very happy. After lunch, I helped my father clean the garden. It wasn't an easy job. In the evening, I helped my mother cook dinner and I washed up after dinner. And then I made a card for my parents and expressed thanks to them. They were very happy and said I did a good job.

名师点评：本文用"一中心四要素法"来写作，以"Thanksgiving Day"为中心，四要素为：When-today; Where-at home; Why-to celebrate the Thanksgiving Day; What-clean the room, wash the clothes…

添彩点：作者熟练运用多种句式：含有 after 引导的时间状语从句的复合句；含有宾语从句的复合句；作者还运用了大量好的短语：help sb. do sth.; wash up 和 express thanks to 等。





本模块核心素养

学科核心素养之文化意识

中西方传统节日

- 随着全球经济一体化的加剧，中西文化交流日渐广泛，西方的一些节日和习俗，如圣诞节（Christmas Day）、情人节（Valentine's Day）等受到越来越多中国年轻人的追捧，而中国的传统节日，如春节（the Spring Festival）、中秋节（Mid-Autumn Festival）等因其浓郁的文化气息影响了全世界。
- 两种节日文化渴望更美好的生活，比如在西方的圣诞节，最受欢迎的词语是"圣诞快乐（Merry Christmas）"，而在中国春节，人们将会祝福"新年快乐"。其次，有一些节日是为了传播爱的文明，崇拜历史人物。重阳节是为了提醒人们应该尊重老人，而西方也有父亲节和母亲节。西方设立情人节是为了忠于爱人，而中国则有七夕节（Double Seventh Festival）。虽然中西节日存在文化差异，但我们应对彼此的节日心存敬意和尊重。

一课一得

了解中外节日的来历和庆祝方式，理解其背后的文化内涵；分析中西节日异同，学习优秀文化，提升思辨能力；保持中国传统节日文化的民族性及独特性，更好地发扬传承中华民族灿烂的传统节日文化。



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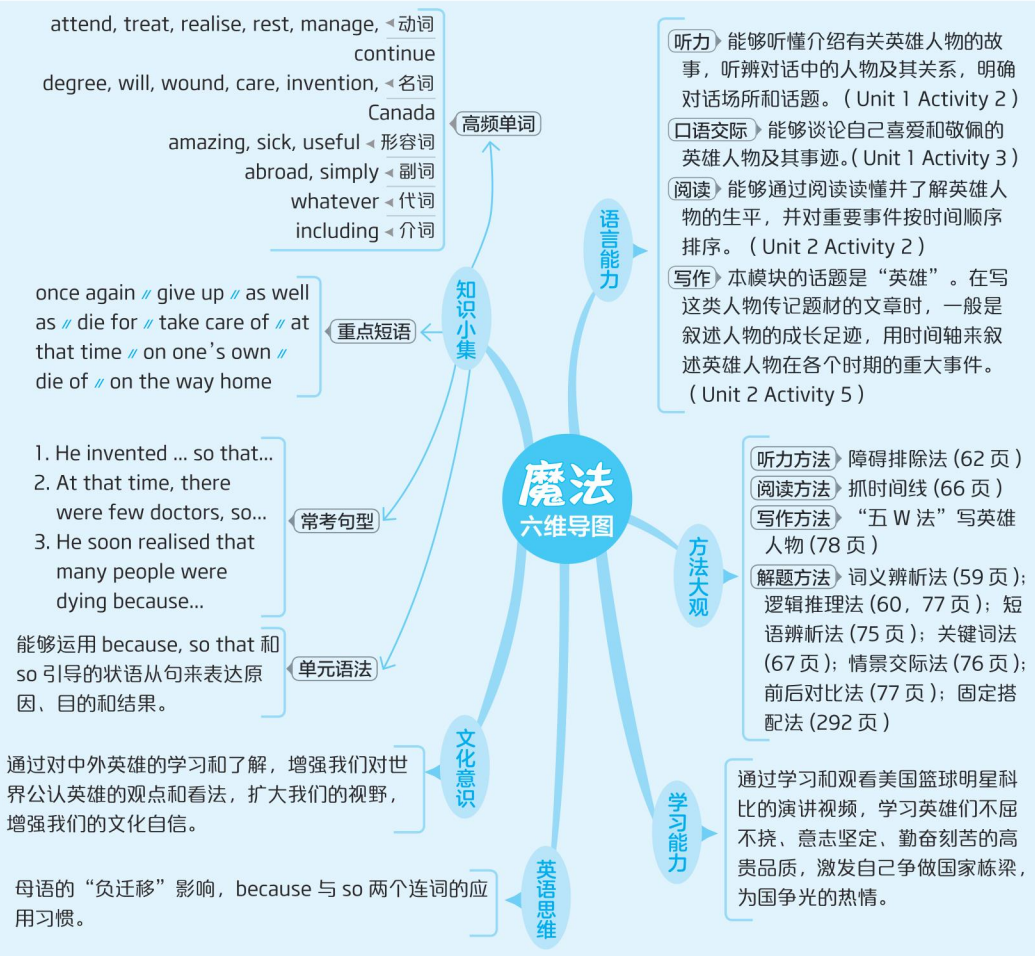
Module 3 Heroes

词汇表听写



记忆大师

Unit 1

必背单词

1. **including** *prep.* 包含；包括 →include *v.* 包含；包括
2. **medal** *n.* 奖牌；奖章
3. **attend** *v.* 上 (学)；出席，参加 (事件或活动)
4. **abroad** *adv.* 在国外；到国外
5. **doctor** *n.* 博士
6. **degree** *n.* 课程；学位
7. **whatever=no matter what** *pron.* 无论什么；不管什么
8. **amazing** *adj.* 惊人的；极好的
9. **will** *n.* 意志；决心
10. **victory** *n.* 成功；胜利
11. **simply** *adv.* 实在；的确 →simple *adj.* 完全的，简单的

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必背短语

12. give up sth./doing sth. 放弃某事 / 做某事
13. as well as 也，还　**14.** good enough 足够好

必背句子

15. She's won many world competitions, **including** four gold medals in the Olympics.
她赢过众多世界级比赛，包括在奥运会中赢得 4 枚金牌。
16. Whatever she does, she never gives up!
她无论做什么，都绝不放弃！
17. Deng says that she isn't **cleverer than** anyone else, but she has a very strong will. 邓（亚萍）说她并不比别人聪明，但是她有很坚强的意志。
18. I think she's a good student **as well as** a good player. 我想她不仅是一位出色的运动员，也是一名优秀的学生。

Unit 2

必背单词

1. Canadian *adj.* 加拿大的；加拿大人的 →Canada 加拿大
2. sick *adj.*（感觉）不适的，生病的→ ill（同义词）
3. soldier *n.* 军人；士兵
4. treat *v.* 医治；治疗 →treatment *n.* 治疗
5. war *n.* 战争
6. wound *n.* 伤；伤口 →wounded *adj.* 受伤的
7. realise *v.* 了解；意识到
8. dying *adj.* 垂死的；即将死亡的 →die *v.* 死 → death *n.* 死亡 →dead *adj.* 死的
9. care *n.* 照顾；照料 →careful *adj.* 细心的
10. tool *n.* 工具；器械
11. invention *n.* 发明；发明物 →invent *v.* 发明 → inventor *n.* 发明家
12. useful *adj.* 有用的；有益的 →useless（反义词）无用的
13. rest *v.* 休息；睡眠
14. himself *pron.* 他自己 →his（物主代词）他的
15. manage *v.* 做成；（尤指）设法完成 →manager *n.* 经理
16. operation *n.* 手术 →operate *v.* 动手术
17. continue *v.*（使）继续

必背短语

18. die for 为……而死
19. take care of 照顾；护理
20. die of 死于……
21. so that 以便，为了
22. manage to do sth. 设法做某事，成功做到了某事
23. on one's own 独自一人
24. at that time 那时候

必背句子

25. He soon realised that many people **were dying because** they did not get to hospital quickly enough. 他很快就意识到许多人正奄奄一息，因为他们没有及时入院治疗。
26. At that time, there were few doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own. 在那时，医生很少，所以他不得不很辛苦地独自工作。
27. Dr Bethune developed **new ways of taking** care of the sick.
白求恩医生研究出了照顾病人的新方法。
28. He invented special medical tools to use outside hospitals and close to the fighting areas **so that** doctors could treat the wounded more quickly. 他发明了可以在医院外面和靠近交战地区使用的特殊医疗工具，这样医生就能够更快地治疗伤员。
29. He cut his finger during an operation, but he continued his work **without** treating it. In the end, he died of his wound.
他在一次手术中割破了他的手指，但他没有处理（伤口），仍继续工作。最后，他因伤去世。

Unit 3

必背短语

1. take off 起飞　**2.** in space 在太空
3. be proud of 因……而自豪
4. set off 动身，出发
5. on one's way 在……的路上
6. ten more years 又十年　**7.** in need of 需要……

必背句子

8. During this fight, Odysseus **loses** many of his friends, but he **manages to get away**.
在这场斗争期间，奥德修斯失去了他的许多朋友，但是他设法逃跑了。

必背语法

9. Many people were dying because they did not get to hospital quickly enough.
许多人正奄奄一息，因为他们没有及时入院治疗。
10. There were few doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own.
医生很少，所以他不得不很辛苦地独自工作。
11. He wrote books so that they could learn about how he treated the sick.
他著书，以便他们能了解他是如何医治病人的。

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

课时导入

I. 课文原文 、译文

Listening and vocabulary 听力和词汇

1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture and say who the person is and why she is famous.
结对练习。看图片并说出这个人是谁以及她为什么出名。

2 Listen and choose the correct answer.
听录音并选择正确的答案。

课文听力

1. Who are the speakers?
说话者是谁?

a) A student and a teacher. 一名学生和一位老师。
b) A person on the radio and a guest.
一位电台主持人和一位嘉宾。
c) Two students. 两名学生。

2. Where are the speakers? 说话者在哪儿?

a) At a radio station. 在广播站。
b) At home. 在家里。
c) In a classroom. 在教室里。

3. What are they talking about?
他们正在谈论什么?

a) A famous person. 一位名人。
b) A friend. 一位朋友。
c) A teacher. 一位教师。

Learning to learn 学会学习

You can use the questions in Activity 2 to help you understand listening passages.If you can decide who the speakers are, where they are and who or what they are talking about, you may understand the main ideas better. 你可以用活动 2 中的问题帮你理解听力材料。如果你能够判断说话者是谁，他们在哪，他们在谈论谁或什么，你可能会更好地理解主旨大意。

3 Listen and read. 听录音并朗读。

课文朗读

Ms Li: Daming, who is your hero? Who have you chosen to tell us about?
大明，你心目中的英雄是谁？你选了谁来给我们讲述一下?

Daming: Deng Yaping! She's my hero because she's one of the best table tennis players in the world, and I love playing table tennis.①
邓亚萍！她是我心目中的英雄，因为她是世界上最棒的乒乓球运动员之一，并且我喜欢打乒乓球。

Ms Li: Tell us about her.
给我们讲一下她（的事迹）吧。

Daming: Well, she started playing table tennis when she was five. She trained hard, so she became a great player later.
噢，她 5 岁时就开始打乒乓球。她努力地训练，所以后来她成了一名很棒的运动员。

Ms Li: And what competitions has she won?②
那么她赢过什么比赛?

Daming: She's won many world competitions, **including**/ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ four gold medals /'medlz/ in the Olympics.③ She stopped playing when she was twenty-four.④
她赢过众多世界级比赛，包括在奥运会中赢得 4 枚金牌。24 岁时她停止了打球。

Ms Li: What did she do after that?
在那以后她干了些什么?

Daming: She（主语） began（谓语） to study（宾语） [at Tsinghua University in Beijing]（状语） and then attended（谓语） /ə'tendɪd/ university（宾语） [abroad]（状语） /ə'brɔ:d/.⑤

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Her English wasn't **good enough** when she began.⑥ Once again she worked hard, and seven years later, she completed her doctor's/'dɒktəz/ degree/dɪ'griː/ at Cambridge University. **Whatever/wɒt'evə/** she does, she never **gives up**!⑦

她开始在北京的清华大学学习，然后去国外上大学了。一开始她的英语不够好。她再度努力学习，7年后，她完成了剑桥大学的博士课程。她无论做什么，都绝不放弃！

Ms Li: That's **amazing/ə'meɪzɪŋ/**!⑧ 那真了不起！

Daming: Yes. Deng says that she isn't cleverer than anyone else, but she has a very strong will/wɪl/.⑨ 是的。邓亚萍说她并不比别人聪明，但是她有非常坚强的意志。

Ms Li: I see. Well, I think she's a good student **as well as** a good player.⑩

我明白了。嗯，我觉得她不仅是一位出色的运动员，而且还是一个好学生。

Daming: Yes, and she helped make the Beijing Olympics a victory/'vɪktəri/ for world sport. She's simply/'sɪmpli/ the best!⑪ 是的，她帮助北京奥运会成为世界运动的胜利。她确实是最棒的！

Ms Li: She's a true hero. 她是一位真正的英雄。

Everyday English 日常英语

·Whatever she does, she never gives up!
她无论做什么，都绝不放弃！

·That's amazing! 那很令人惊叹！

Now complete the table. 现在完成表格。

Facts about Deng Yaping 关于邓亚萍的事实	
When she was five, 当她5岁时，	she _____. 她_____。
When she was twenty-four, 当她24岁时，	she _____. 她_____。
After she stopped playing, 她停止打球后，	she began to ____ in Beijing. 她开始在北京_____。
After seven years' study abroad, 七年的国外学习后，	she _____. 她_____。

4 Complete the sentences so that they are true for Deng Yaping. 用邓亚萍的事实来完成句子。

1. She says she is not _____.
   她说她不是_____。
2. She has a very _____.
   她有一个很_____。
3. She helped _____.
   她帮助_____。
4. Whatever she does, she _____.
   她无论做什么，她_____。

5 Complete the passage with the correct form of the words in the box.
用方框内单词的正确形式完成短文。

abroad 在国外　attend 参加　clever 聪明的
victory 胜利　will 意志

Deng Yaping is Daming's hero. At first, she was a table tennis player. Later, she (1)_____ Tsinghua University and then went to study (2)_____. She says she is not (3)_____ than anyone else, but she has a very strong (4)_____. She also helped make the Beijing Olympics a(n) (5)_____ for world sport. She is a true hero. 邓亚萍是大明心目中的英雄。起初，她是一个乒乓球运动员。后来，她(1)_____清华大学然后去(2)_____学习。她说她并不比别人(3)_____，但是她有非常坚强的(4)_____。她还帮助北京奥运会成为世界运动的一个(5)_____。她是一个真正的英雄。

Pronunciation and speaking 发音和会话

6 Listen and mark the pauses. 听录音并标出停顿。

1. She's my hero because she's one of the best table tennis players in the world.
   她是我心目中的英雄，因为她是世界上最棒的乒乓球运动员之一。
2. She started playing table tennis when she was five. 她5岁时开始打乒乓球。

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3. Whatever she does, she never gives up!
她无论做什么，都绝不放弃！

4. Deng says that she isn't cleverer than anyone else, but she has a very strong will.
邓亚萍说她并不比别人聪明，但她有非常坚强的意志。

Now listen again and repeat. 现在再听一遍并跟读。

7 Work in pairs. Talk about your heroes.
结对练习。谈论你们心目中的英雄。

A: Who's your hero? 你心目中的英雄是谁？

B: It's Jackie Chan! 成龙！

A: Why? 为什么？

B: Because he's a great film star. I think his films are fantastic! 因为他是一名伟大的电影明星。我认为他的电影棒极了！

Now talk about each other's heroes with the whole class. 现在和全班同学谈论彼此心目中的英雄。

My friend Jim likes Jackie Chan best. Jackie Chan is his hero because he's a great film star and his films are fantastic. 我的朋友吉姆最喜欢成龙。成龙是他心目中的英雄，因为他是一名伟大的电影明星，他的电影棒极了。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① She's my hero because she's one of the best table tennis players in the world...

速记小法：从 -o 结尾的可数名词变复数（加 -es）
英雄（hero）爱吃西红柿（tomato）和土豆（potato）。

复数形式为 heroes。"女英雄"用 heroine。

考点1 **hero** /'hɪərəʊ/ *n.* 英雄；男主角

e.g. Thousands of heroes gave their lives to the country.
成千上万的英雄为祖国而献身。

《中考在线1》 Many _____ (hero) have set good examples for us to follow. [兰州]

② And what competitions has she won?

一语辨异：If you beat him, you'll win the match. 如果你击败他，你将会赢得这场比赛。

考点2 **win**/wɪn/*v.* 赢得　　win-won-won

辨析：win 与 beat

win	后接比赛、战斗或奖品
beat	和 defeat 用法相同，后接人或队伍

《中考在线2》 上学期，玲玲的诗获得了一等奖。（win） [潍坊]

③ She's won many world competitions, including four gold medals in the Olympics.

辨析：including 与 include

including 介词，意为"包括；包含"，和其后的名词、代词一起构成介词短语。

include 动词，意为"包括；把……列为……的一部分"，在句中作谓语。

考点3 **including** /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ *prep.* (having sth. as part of a group or set) 包含；包括

e.g. There are over 600 animals there, including kangaroos, koalas and crocodiles. 那里有 600 多种动物，包括袋鼠、树袋熊和鳄鱼。
Our plan includes most of your suggestions.
我们的计划里包含了你们的大部分建议。

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《中考在线3》Many cities in China, _____ Beijing, have been deeply affected by dirty air. [盐城]

A. including B. behind C. without D. beyond

点拨：用词义辨析法解题。including“包括”，behind“在……后面”，without“没有”，beyond“超过”。

④ She stopped playing when she was twenty-four.

考点4 **stop doing sth.** 停止做某事

e.g. The teacher came into the classroom, and the students stopped talking. 老师走进教室，学生们停止了谈话。

I felt a little tired, so I stopped to have a rest.

我感到有点儿累了，所以停下来休息一下。

辨析：stop doing sth. 与 stop to do sth.

stop doing sth. 停止正在做的事

stop to do sth. 停下来去做另一件事

《中考在线4》Sometimes you have to stop _____ too much and just go where your heart takes you. [湘潭]

A. think B. to think C. thinking

⑤ She began to study at Tsinghua University in Beijing and then attended university abroad.

考点5 **attend** /ə'tend/ *v.* (be present at) 上(学)；出席，参加(事件或活动)

辨析：不同的“参加”attend, join, join in, take part in 区别见 M1 U1 考点 2

一语辨异：After attending a lecture, I decided to take part in the English speech contest about dreams, and my brother decided to join the army when he grew up instead of joining the sports club. 参加完一个讲座后，我决定参加关于梦想的英语演讲比赛，我弟弟决定长大后参军而不是加入体育俱乐部。

《中考在线5》Many important people _____（参加）the meeting yesterday.

考点6 **abroad** /ə'brɔ:d/ *adv.* (to or in a foreign country) 在国外；到国外

敲黑板 abroad 是副词，不能与 in，to 等介词连用，其前也不用冠词。

e.g. He has many friends at home and abroad. 他在国内外有很多朋友。

拓展：abroad 的易混词为 aboard，注意两词的拼写区别。aboard 意为“在(船、飞机、火车等)上；上(船、飞机、火车等)”。go aboard 意为“登机 / 上船 / 上火车等”。

abroad 常见短语：

- go abroad 出国，去国外
- be abroad 在国外
- at home and abroad 在国内外

《中考在线6》Many Chinese parents prefer to send their kids to study _____（在国外）.

⑥ Her English wasn't good enough when she began.

考点7 **good enough** 足够好

e.g. enough food = food enough 足够的食物

enough bright (×) bright enough (√)

注意：enough 之后不能接 that 从句，但所在的句子

速记小法：enough 在句中的位置记忆口诀：修饰名词很自由，可置前来可置后。若是修饰形或副，一定后置要记住。

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可与含 so...that... 的句子互换。

e.g. He is capable enough to do that job.= He is so capable that he can do that job. 他足够胜任那项工作。

《中考在线7》 —May I be allowed to choose a summer course?

—It's up to you. You're _____ to make your own decision. [郴州]

A. too old　　B. enough old　　C. old enough

点拨：用逻辑推理法解题。句意：——我可以被允许选择一门暑期课程吗？——由你决定，你足够大了，可以自己做决定。too old to... 指"太大了而不能……"，不符合逻辑性，enough old 表达形式不对，enough 修饰形容词需放在形容词之后。

引导状语从句，whatever = no matter what。

类似的词还有：
- however 无论如何
- whoever 无论谁
- whenever 无论何时
- wherever 无论哪里

⑦ Whatever she does, she never gives up!

考点8 **whatever** /wɒt'evə/ *pron.*(no matter what) 无论什么

e.g. Whatever you do, you must do it well.= No matter what you do, you must do it well. 无论你做什么，你都得把它做好。

Wherever he goes, I'll follow him. 无论他去哪里，我都跟着他。

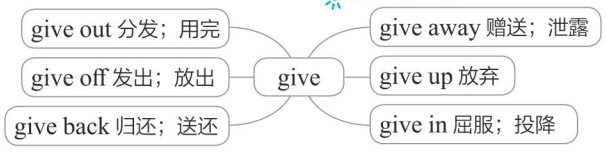
考点9 **give up** 放弃 ★

e.g. No matter how hard it is, he will never give it up.

无论多么艰难，他都不会放弃它。

①give up 为"动词＋副词"结构，当宾语是人称代词时，应置于 give 和 up 之间。
②give up doing sth. 放弃做某事

敲黑板 give 的短语必须记住。



《中考在线8》 —A great person once said, "If you can follow your heart and never _____, your dream will come true."

—I think so. I believe I will enter a good high school this year if I try hard. [十堰]

A. give away　　B. give back　　C. give out　　D. give up

点拨：考查短语辨析。句意：——一位伟人曾经说过："如果你能追随你的心，永不放弃，你的梦想就会成真。"——我认为是这样。我相信，假如我努力学习，今年我就能进入好的高中。根据语境可知是"放弃"。

辨析：amazing 与 amazed
- amazing 可作表语或定语，常用于描述事物的性质或特征。
- amazed 作表语，强调人的主观感受。

⑧ That's amazing!

考点10 **amazing** /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ *adj.*(very surprising) 惊人的

e.g. She had an amazing talent for dancing. 她在跳舞方面有惊人的天赋。

《中考在线9》 —The 5G technology can help doctors treat patients who are hundreds of kilometers away.

— It's really _____. [安徽]

A. secret　　B. direct　　C. amazing　　D. traditional

一语辨异：I was amazed at the amazing news. 听到这则惊人的新闻，我很吃惊。

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点拨：考查形容词词义辨析。secret 秘密的；direct 直接的；amazing 令人惊讶的；traditional 传统的。由上句“5G 技术能帮助医生治疗几百公里外的病人”推知题干句意为“这确实令人惊讶”。

⑨ ..., but she has a very strong will.

考点11 **will** /wɪl/ *n.* 意志；决心

have the will to do sth. 决心 / 愿意去做某事

e.g. Where there's a will, there's a way.

有志者，事竟成。 敲黑板 这儿的谚语，大家必须记住。

《中考在线10》一个具有坚强意志的人是不会轻易放弃的。

A person _____ _____ _____ _____ doesn't give up easily.

will 还可作情态动词，后接动词原形，表示意愿；它用于第二人称时表示征求意见。

willing 为形容词，意为“自愿的；乐意的”。常用搭配：be willing to do sth. 乐意做某事。

⑩ Well, I think she's a good student as well as a good player.

考点12 **as well as** 既……又……，除……之外（也）

连接两个并列成分时，强调前者。

e.g. He can speak French as well as English.

他既会讲英语，又会讲法语。

My mother, as well as her two friends, is going shopping this afternoon. 今天下午我母亲，还有她的两个朋友，要去购物。

Not only Tony but also his friend is from England.

托尼和他朋友都来自英国。

辨析：as well as 与 not only... but also...

as well as 连接并列主语时，谓语动词与前面的主语的数保持一致。

not only... but also... 连接并列主语时，谓语动词遵循“就近一致”原则，即与后面的主语的数保持一致。

《中考在线11》E-mail, as well as the telephone, _____ an important part in our daily life.

A. play　　B. have played

C. is playing　　D. are playing

点拨：as well as 意为“除……外（还）”，强调前者，A as well as B 作主语时，谓语动词在人称和数上与 A 保持一致。e-mail 是第三人称单数，故谓语用第三人称单数形式。

⑪ She's simply the best!

考点13 **simply** /'sɪmpli/ *adv.*(absolutely; just; in a way that is natural and plain) 实在，的确；仅仅；简朴地

simply 的多种含义

①实在；的确，强调某说法

②仅仅，只，不过

③简朴地，朴素地

e.g. I bought the house simply because it was cheap.

就是因为这房子便宜我才买的。

That is simply not true! 那根本不是真的！

The old couple live simply. 这对老夫妻生活过得简朴。

《中考在线12》The problem hasn't been solved _____ (simple) because you didn't follow my instructions.

中考在线答案 1. heroes　2. Lingling's poem/poems won the first prize last term.　3. A　4. C　5. attended　6. abroad　7. C　8. D　9. C　10. with a strong will　11. C　12. simply

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Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

（答案见292页）

稳拿中考听力满分

听力方法

障碍排除法（听录音时，如有听不懂的词语，可以从上下文推测其含义，或者记下该词的发音，等听完后再去判断它的词义。切忌听短文时，思维在某个词语上滞留，以致影响后面短文的理解，而造成一步跟不上，全部受影响的被动局面。如此处的第2，6题。）

听力过程



听 Activity 2, 完成以下习题

一、选择正确答案

1. How many people are there in the dialogue?

A. One.　　B. Two.　　C. Three.

二、完成表格

Name of the radio programme	_____ 2
Name of the player	_____ 3
Year of birth	_____ 4
Her favourite sport	_____ 5
Year of winning her first national competition	_____ 6

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见292页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. —Mrs Green is always kind to her students.

—Yes. And she _____ cares about them like their parents. [贵港]

A. simply　　B. hardly

C. quietly　　D. clearly

2. If we work with a strong _____, we can overcome any difficulty. [导学号：4299567]

A. able　　B. will

C. willing　　D. would

3. —I find it difficult to learn English well. I want to drop it.

—English is very important in our daily life. Never _____. [黄冈]

A. give up it　　B. give it up

C. give away it　　D. give it away

4. —In the past five years, China has played an important role in the Belt and Road.

—It has offered many nations a great chance to communicate, _____ many Asian countries. [宜昌改编]

A. including　　B. supported

C. included　　D. directed

5. —It seems that you have learnt a lot about foreign culture.

—Of course. I have been _____ for ten years. [贵港改编]

A. abroad　　B. America

C. countries　　D. places

二、用括号内词的适当形式填空

6. He made a decision to give up _____ (smoke).

7. I bought the house _____ (simple)because it was large.

8. I'm _____ (amaze) at her knowledge of English literature.

9. Mary as well as her sister _____ (like) listening to music.

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

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

课时导入

I. 课文原文、译文及导读

原文译文 • 导读　　导读批注

Reading and vocabulary 阅读与词汇

Pre-reading（读前）

Qs: 1. Who's your hero?
2. Why do you think he /she is a hero?

批 体裁：记叙文

批 标题：点明中心式由"My hero—Dr Norman Bethune 我的英雄——诺曼·白求恩医生"可判明作者主旨：介绍白求恩的事迹；他是作者心中的英雄。由此启发读者对主人公的了解。

1 Work in pairs. Look at the picture in Activity 2 and discuss who the person is and what he did. Use the words in the box to help you. 结对练习。看看活动 2 中的图片并讨论这个人是谁，他干了什么。使用方框中的单词来帮助你。

Canadian/kə'neɪdiən/ 加拿大的　doctor 医生　hospital 医院
sick/sɪk/ 生病的　soldier/'səʊldʒə/ 士兵　treat/tri:t/ 治疗
war/wɔ:/ 战争　wound/wu:nd/ 伤口

2 Read the passage and check your answers to Activity 1. 阅读文章并核对活动 1 中你的答案。

课文朗读

While-reading（读中）

Qs: 1. What did he give his life to?
2. Why did he invent new ways to treat soldiers?
3. What did Norman Bethune do during his stay in China?
4. What made Dr Bethune a hero?

批 写作方法：首尾呼应　文章首段总体介绍人物"英雄－国籍－职业－献身"，末段总结人物"成为英雄－国际影响"，使文章首尾呼应，人物形象得以升华，且照应了主题。

My hero—Dr Norman Bethune 我的英雄——诺曼·白求恩医生

By Wang Lingling 王玲玲

批 文章结构：总分总
- 第 1 段：总体介绍
- 第 2、3、4 段：以时间为轴，详细描述
- 第 5 段：阐明影响

1 Norman Bethune is one of the most famous heroes in China. He was a **Canadian** doctor. He came to China to help the Chinese people and **died for** them.① 诺曼·白求恩是中国最著名的英雄之一。他是一位加拿大医生。他来到中国，帮助中国人民并为他们而献身。

2 Norman Bethune was born in 1890. He became a doctor in 1916 and went to Spain in 1936 to treat the **wounded/'wu:ndɪd/** soldiers during the war there.② He soon **realised/'rɪəlaɪzd/** that many people were **dying/'daɪɪŋ/** because they did not get to hospital quickly enough.③ Dr Bethune developed new ways of **taking care/keə/ of** the **sick**.④ He **invented** special medical **tools/tu:lz/** to use outside hospitals and close to the fighting areas so that doctors could treat the

realised 后为 that 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句中还含有一个由 because 引导的原因状语从句。

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wounded more quickly.[5] His **inventions/ɪn'venʃənz/** saved many lives.
诺曼·白求恩出生于1890年。在1916年他成为了一名医生，并于1936年去了西班牙，在那里治疗在战争中受伤的士兵。他很快就意识到许多人正奄奄一息，因为他们没有及时入院治疗。白求恩医生研制出了新方法照料病人。他发明了在医院外及靠近作战地区处使用的特殊的医疗工具，以便医生们能更迅速地治疗伤员。他的发明挽救了许多人的生命。

批 句子赏析：（画一处）体现了白求恩"乐于助人，热爱和平"的国际主义精神。

❸ In 1938, Dr Bethune came to China and helped treat the wounded during the Anti-Japanese War. **At that time**, there were few doctors, so he had to work very hard **on his own**.[6] His experience of treating people in Spain was **useful/'ju:sfl/** in China.[7] He developed training courses for local doctors and nurses, and wrote books so that they could learn about how he treated the sick. 1938年，白求恩医生来到中国帮助治疗抗日战争期间的伤员。在那时，医生很少，所以他不得不很辛苦地独自工作。他在西班牙的治疗经验在中国用处很大。他为当地的医生和护士开设培训课程，并且著书，以便他们能了解他是如何医治病人的。

批 句子赏析：（画一处）"培训－著书"体现了白求恩的育人精神。

❹ Dr Bethune often worked very hard without resting/'restɪŋ/ or taking care of himself/hɪm'self; ɪm'self/. Once, he even worked for sixty-nine hours without stopping and **managed/'mænɪdʒd/** to save over a hundred lives.[8] One day in 1939, he cut his finger during an **operation /ˌɒpə'reɪʃn/**, but he **continued/kən'tɪnju:d/** his work without treating it.[9] In the end, he died of his wound. 白求恩医生经常一刻也不休息或忘我地非常努力地工作。有一次，他甚至连续工作了69个小时，并设法挽救了100多个人的生命。1939年的一天，他在手术过程中划伤了手指，但他没有进行治疗仍然继续工作。最后，他因伤去世。

批 句子赏析：（画～处）体现了白求恩努力工作的忘我精神。

❻ Dr Bethune's work for the Chinese people made him a hero in China. There are many books and films about him, and he is still remembered in both China and Canada/'kænədə/ today.
白求恩医生为中国人民的付出使他在中国成了英雄。有许多书和电影都是关于他的。在中国和加拿大，他现在仍然被人们所怀念。

批 人物评价：（画～处）使他成为英雄；仍被人们怀念。

Post-reading（读后）

写作小练笔 ☞（答案见78页）

3 Number the events about Norman Bethune in the order they happened.
将关于诺曼·白求恩的事件按它们发生的顺序排列。

a) came to China ☐ 来到中国
b) wrote books about ways of treating the sick in China ☐ 在中国写了关于治疗病人方法的书
c) was born in 1890 ☐ 出生于1890年
d) invented medical tools to use outside hospitals ☐ 发明了用于医院之外的医疗器械

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e) died ☐ 去世

f) went to treat the wounded soldiers in Spain ☐ 去西班牙治疗受伤的士兵

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

用方框内单词的正确形式完成短文。

Canadian 加拿大的 continue 继续 himself 他自己 invention 发明
manage 设法完成 sick 生病的 tool 工具 war 战争 wound 伤口

Norman Bethune was (1)_____, but he is one of the most famous heroes in China. During the (2)_____ in Spain, he treated the wounded soldiers there. He invented special (3)_____ to use outside hospitals. His (4)_____ saved many lives. In China, he (5)_____ to treat (6)_____ and wounded soldiers. He often worked without taking a rest and did not look after (7)_____. At one point, he (8)_____ to save over one hundred lives in sixty-nine hours. During an operation, he cut his finger, and finally died of his (9)_____. He is still remembered in both China and Canada.

诺曼·白求恩是 (1)_____，但是他是中国最著名的英雄之一。在 (2)_____期间在西班牙，他在那儿治疗受伤的士兵。他发明了用于医院之外的特殊的 (3)_____。他的 (4)_____救了许多人的生命。在中国，他 (5)_____治疗 (6)_____和受伤的士兵。他经常一刻也不休息地工作，没有照顾 (7)_____。他一度 (8)_____在 69 个小时内救了 100 多人的生命。在一次手术中，他割伤了手指，最后死于他的 (9)_____。在中国和加拿大，他仍然被人们所怀念。

Writing 写作

5 Look at the facts about Yuan Longping and write a passage about him. Use the passage in Activity 2 to help you. 看看关于袁隆平的事实并写一篇关于他的文章。使用活动 2 中的文章来帮助你。

Fact box: Yuan Longping 事实盒：袁隆平

Now——Is helping many countries of the world grow more rice than before
现在——正帮助世界上许多国家种植比以前更多的稻子

2004——Won World Food Prize 2004——获得“世界粮食奖”

1980s——Travelled around the world and gave advice about growing rice
20 世纪 80 年代——环游世界并给出种植稻子的建议

1974——Developed a new kind of rice 1974——研制了一种新型稻子

1964——Made a special study of rice 1964——作了一个关于稻子的特殊研究

1950—1953——Studied in Southwest Agricultural College
1950—1953——在西南农业大学学习

1930——Was born in Beijing 1930——出生于北京

·Write when and where he was born. 写出他何时何地出生。

·Write about his studies. 写写他的研究。

·Write about the result of his work. 写出他的工作成果。

·Write about the things he did and the prize he won. 写出他做过的事情和他获得的奖项。

·Write about what he is doing now. 写出现在他正在干什么。

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课文背诵指南

My hero—Dr Norman Bethune

He was born in 1890. He became a doctor in 1916.

In 1936, he went to Spain. He developed new ways of taking care of the sick and invented special medical tools to use outside hospitals.

In 1938, he came to China. He developed training courses and wrote books about ways of treating the sick. In 1939, he died of his wound.

敲黑板 思维导图助你高效背诵课文

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

（答案见292页）

专攻中考阅读满分

阅读方法

抓时间线（本模块的话题是谈论自己喜欢的英雄人物。读这类文章时，要抓住要点，弄清文章中所给出的时间、地点以及他/她所做的事及影响。讲述人物的生平事迹时，时间是全文的关键，以时间为主线，我们可以更好地串联起相关的事件，抓住文章的主要内容，从而轻松地理解整篇文章，为后面做题作好铺垫。所以把握好时间段和事件是做好阅读这类文章的关键。）

阅读过程

一、速读2，回答问题

1. What's the structure of the passage?

（文章结构题）

_____

二、细读课文，解决下列题目

2. Norman Bethune died in _____.

（细节理解题）

A. Canada　　B. China

C. the First World War　　D. the USA

3. Once, Norman Bethune even worked for ____ hours and managed to save over a hundred lives.（细节理解题）

A. 59　　B. 49　　C. 69　　D. 79

4. What did Norman Bethune do in China in 1938?（细节理解题）

A. He helped treat injured soldiers.

B. He wrote books about how to treat the sick.

C. He trained doctors and nurses.

D. A, B and C.

5. Which is the right order?（细节查找题）

a. came to China

b. wrote books about ways of treating the sick in China

c. was born in 1890

d. invented medical tools to use outside hospitals

e. died

f. went to treat the wounded soldiers in Spain

A. c-d-f-a-b-e　　B. c-d-a-f-b-e

C. c-f-d-a-b-e　　D. c-f-a-d-b-e

Ⅲ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① He came to China to help the Chinese people and died for them.

知识微课

die from+外因　die of+内因





考点1 die for 为……而死 ★

e.g. The famous actor died of cancer. 那个著名的演员死于癌症。

Mike died from a car accident last week. 迈克上周死于车祸。

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Let's remember the soldiers who died for the peace of the world.

让我们记住那些为了世界和平而献身的军人。

《中考在线1》He died _____ his beliefs.

A. of B. from

C. for D. in

辨析：die of, die from 与 die for

- die of 死于……（原因多来自内部），其后跟 hunger, cold, illness, old age, a fever 等名词（短语）。
- die from 由于……而死（原因多来自外部），后跟 accident, overwork 等名词。
- die for 为……而死，指为某种目的而献身或牺牲，其后跟 cause, idea, belief 等名词。

② He became a doctor in 1916 and went to Spain in 1936 to treat the wounded soldiers during the war there.

考点2 **treat** /tri:t/ *v.*(doctors use ways to protect patients against sickness) 治疗　名词形式：treatment

treat 的含义：
①治疗
②以……方式对待
③款待

e.g. The doctor treated the boy for a head wound.

医生医治这个男孩的头部伤。　常用结构：treat sb. for…

Don't treat me like a child. 不要把我当小孩对待。

He treated his friends to some beer.

他请他的朋友们喝了些啤酒。

一语辨异：I will try my best to treat him, but I'm not sure whether I can cure him. 我会尽最大努力医治他，但是我不确定能否治好他。

辨析：treat 与 cure

treat	意为“治疗”，强调过程，指对病人进行诊断和治疗，并不强调治愈。
cure	意为“治愈”，强调结果，指治好。

《中考在线2》We should always _____ Qiu Shaoyun and Huang Jiguang as our heroes.　treat…as… 把……看作……

A. forget B. refuse C. treat D. depend

考点3 **wounded**/'wu:ndɪd/ *adj.*(injured by a weapon) 受伤的

- wounded adj. 受伤的
- wound: n. 伤，伤口；v. 使（身体）受伤；（用武器）伤害

e.g. She is taking care of that wounded soldier.

她正在照顾那个受伤的士兵。

He has a wound in the arm. 他手臂上有一处伤。

辨析：wound, hurt 与 injury

wound	用来指枪伤、刀伤或者相关物品造成的伤害，尤其指战争后留下的伤痕。
hurt	常指感情上的伤害，有时也指小刀等造成的伤害。
injury	强调身体部位受的伤，尤其指在意外事故中受的伤。



《中考在线3》He was _____ in the arm by a bullet（子弹）.

A. wounded B. injured C. hurt D. destroyed

点拨：用关键词法解题。wound 指枪伤、刀伤等武器造成的伤，符合句意。

③ He soon realised that many people were dying because they did not get to hospital quickly enough.

考点4 **realise**/'rɪəlaɪz/ *v.*(learn; come to understand) 了解；意识到

e.g. I don't think you realise how important this is to her.

我想你没有意识到这对她多重要。　①了解，意识到。后可跟 that 引导的宾语从句

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Mike finally realised his dream of being an actor.
迈克当演员的梦想终于实现了。②实现（梦想，愿望等）

辨析：dying，die，death与dead
- dying adj. 垂死的，即将死亡的，作表语或定语。
- die，短暂性动词，表示动作，意为“死亡”，指生命的结束。
- death n. 死亡
- dead adj. 死的，常和be动词连用，表示状态。

考点5 **dying** /'daɪŋ/ *adj.* 垂死的；即将死亡的

e.g. The poor man is dying. 这个可怜的人就要死了。
The famous actor died in 2014. 那个著名的演员于2014年去世。
Her grandmother has been dead for three years. 她的祖母去世3年了。
His death made us very sad. 他的去世让我们很伤心。

《中考在线4》The bad driver was responsible（负有责任的）for the man's _____（死）.

《中考在线5》His grandmother _____ for 6 years. And he still misses her very much. [西宁]
A. died　B. has died　C. has been dead　D. has been died

点拨：由语境及时间状语 for 6 years 可知，此处应用现在完成时。die 是非延续性动词，不能与表示时间段的状语连用。be dead 可与时间段连用。

④ Dr Bethune developed new ways of taking care of the sick.

考点6 **take care of** 照顾；爱护 ★

e.g. He can take good care of the children while you're away.
look after the children well
你外出时他可以好好照料这些孩子。

同义词组：look after
take good care of=
look after...well

拓展： take 的相关短语：融黑板 take 的短语非常重要，考试时经常出现。
take off 脱掉；起飞；take away 拿走，带走；take up 占用；从事
take down 拆除；记下；take in 吸收；take it easy 别着急；别紧张；
take out 取出；take pride in... 为……感到骄傲；take notes 记笔记；
take turns 轮流；take medicine 服药

《中考在线6》青少年应该学习如何照顾自己。
Teenagers should learn how to _____ _____ of themselves. [兰州]

《中考在线7》—Simon failed the exam again.
—That's not surprising. Computer games _____ too much of his time. [泰州]
A. take in　B. take on　C. take off　D. take up

点拨：take in 吸收；take on 呈现；take off 脱掉；take up 占用。句意：——西蒙再次考试失败了。——那不令人惊奇。电脑游戏占用了他太多的时间。

考点7 **sick** /sɪk/ *adj.*(ill; not feeling well)（感觉）不适的，生病的

e.g. The sick must be cared for. 病人应该得到照料。

the sick 病人，是“the+形容词”结构，泛指某一类人。作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。

辨析：sick 与 ill

sick	表示“生病的”，既可作表语，又可以作定语。
ill	表示“生病的”，一般作表语。

e.g. He is busy taking care of his sick wife, who has been ill/sick for weeks. 他正忙着照顾生病的妻子，她已经病了好几个星期了。

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《中考在线8》Many people gave away much money to _____ poor after the earthquake in Nepal. [自贡]

A. the　　B. a　　C. an

点拨：poor为形容词，与定冠词the连用表示一类人。the poor意为“穷人”。

the poor 穷人
the rich 富人
the old 老人
the young 年轻人

⑤ **He invented special medical tools to use outside hospitals and close to the fighting areas so that doctors could treat the wounded more quickly.**

考点8 **invent** /ɪn'vent/ *v.* 发明；创造

n. invention 发明
n. inventor 发明家

e.g. Gilbert discovered electricity and Edison invented the light bulb.
吉尔伯特发现了电，爱迪生发明了电灯泡。

语境助记：Edison is a great inventor, and he invented many important inventions in his life. 爱迪生是个伟大的发明家，他一生中发明了许多重要的发明。

《中考在线9》As a great _____（发明家）, Thomas Edison made a difference to our life.

图形辨异：



discover 发现



invent 发明

⑥ **At that time, there were few doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own.**

考点9 **at that time** 那时候

at that time=at that moment，常用于过去进行时态。

e.g. He was reading a book at that time. 那个时刻，他正在读书。

考点10 **on one's own** 独自一人

on one's own=by oneself 独自
of one's own（某人）自己的

语境助记：He has a house of his own, and the house was built on his own last year, so he is the owner of the house. 他有一座自己的房子，这座房子是去年他独自建的，所以他是该房子的主人。

《中考在线10》It's dangerous for you to go out for a walk in the forest _____ at night.

A. on business　　B. by the way

C. on your own　　D. on the top

useful 的第一个字母为元音字母u，但其发音为/ju/，即第一个音素为辅音音素，故其前的不定冠词用a。

⑦ **His experience of treating people in Spain was useful in China.**

考点11 **useful** /'ju:sfl/ *adj.* 有用的；有益的

敲黑板 useful是由use(用途，用法)加后缀-ful派生而来的，意为“有用的”。

e.g. a useful book 一本有用的书

《中考在线11》—The piano lessons are too hard for me. I nearly give up.
—They're very _____. Work hard and I believe you'll make it.

A. careful　　B. natural　　C. patient　　D.useful

类似的单词还有：
care(n.小心)→careful(adj.小心的，仔细的)
help(n.帮助)→helpful(adj.有帮助的)
pain(n.痛)→painful(adj.疼痛的)

⑧ **Once, he even worked for sixty-nine hours without stopping and managed to save over a hundred lives.**

考点12 **manage** /'mænɪdʒ/ *v.*(be successful in doing sth.; achieve a goal) 做成；（尤指）设法完成

e.g. How did you manage to get there? 你是怎么设法到达那里的?

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辨析：manage to do sth.与try to do sth.

manage to do sth.表示“设法做成了某事”，强调结果，相当于succeed in doing sth.。

try to do sth.表示“试图做；设法做”，强调动作，不表示成功与否。

We'll try to improve our teaching methods.
我们将设法改进我们的教学方法。

《中考在线12》How they've _____ everything finished so quickly is not clear to us.

A. tried getting　　B. tried to get
C. managed to get　　D. managed getting

⑨ One day in 1939, he cut his finger during an operation, but he continued his work without treating it.

perform/have/carry out an operation on“对……做手术”。

考点13 operation /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃn/ *n.* 手术　此时是可数名词

拓展：还表示“活动，（军事）行动，操作，生效”。in operation 使用中，生效；come into operation 开始生效

v. operate 意为“经营，工作，（被）使用，做手术”，operate on sb.“为某人做手术”。

e.g. The doctor decided to operate on the boy right away.
那医生决定立刻给这个男孩做手术。

《中考在线13》她的腿正在动手术。

She's having _____ _____ _____ her leg.

考点14 continue /kənˈtɪnjuː/ *v.*(go on to do/doing)(使)继续

continue to do sth.= continue doing sth. 继续做某事

e.g. After a short rest we continued to do our homework yesterday.
昨天我们休息一会儿后继续做作业。

《中考在线14》After she cleaned the room, she continued _____ her clothes.

A. to washing　B. washed　C. with wash　D. to wash

中考在线答案　1. C　2. C　3. A　4. death　5. C　6. take care　7. D　8. A　9. inventor　10. C　11. D　12. C　13. an operation on　14. D

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 （答案见292页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. My younger sister managed _____ the high mountain.　[导学号：4299567]
A. climb　B. climbing
C. to climb　D. climbed

2. —Do you know that Mr Zhang passed _____ last week?
—Yes. He died _____ illness.
A. away; of　B. on; from
C. by; with　D. off; as

3. After he finished his homework, he continued _____ his clothes.
A. wash　B. to wash
C. to washing　D. washes

4. His grandfather _____ for two years and his grandfather's _____ still makes him sad.
A. died; dead
B. has been dead; death
C. has died;dead
D. has died; death

5. —He together with his parents _____ going to visit Shanghai in July. How about you?
—I'm afraid I have to stay at home _____.
A. are; on my own　B. is; on my own
C. is; of my own　D. are; by myself

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二、用方框内词的适当形式填空

treat	realise	operate	develop	invent

6. Which doctor is _____ you for your burns?

7. After ten years' work, he _____ his dream at last.

8. Please wait a moment. Mr Li is doing a(n) _____ at the moment.

9. —The project is good. I like it very much.
—Thank you. Dan and I _____ it from Maria's idea.

10. These _____ have brought the old lots of happiness.

三、翻译句子

11. 历史上很多英雄为正义而献身。
Many heroes in history _____ _____ justice.

12. 作为青少年，我们应该关爱照顾老人。
As teenagers, we should _____ _____ the old. [新疆]

13. 我听说医生设法救活了那个孩子。
I heard the doctor _____ _____ _____ the child.

14. 汤姆，不要独自在海里游泳。
Tom, don't swim in the sea _____ _____ _____.

15. 迈克那个时候正在照顾生病的妈妈。
Mike was looking after his sick mother _____ _____ _____.

Unit 3 Language in use

I. 课文原文 、译文

Language practice 语言练习

Many people were dying because they did not get to hospital quickly enough.
许多人正奄奄一息，因为他们没有及时入院治疗。
There were few doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own.
医生很少，所以他不得不很辛苦地独自工作。
He wrote books so that they could learn about how he treated the sick.
他著书，以便他们能了解他是如何医治病人的。

1 Complete the passage with *because*, *so* or *so that*. 用 because, so 或 so that 完成文章。

Yury Gagarin (1934—1968) was an astronaut of the Soviet Union who became the first human in space. At school, the teachers liked Gagarin (1)_____ he was clever and worked hard. In 1960, Gagarin became one of the twenty astronauts in a space programme. Gagarin trained hard (2)_____ he could travel into space. 尤里·加加林 (1934—1968) 是苏联的一位宇航员，他是进入太空的第一人。在学校，老师喜欢加加林 (1)_____他聪明并且学习努力。1960 年，加加林成为一个太空计划的二十位宇航员之一。加加林训练很刻苦 (2)_____他能进入太空旅行。

Gagarin was not tall, (3)_____ he got the chance to fly the small spaceship, the *Vostok I*. On 12th April 1961, Gagarin took off for space. After almost two hours, he landed safely back on earth. He became famous around the world and travelled a lot to tell people of his experience in space. 加加林个子不高，(3)_____他得到了驾驶小型宇宙飞船“东方一号”的机会。1961 年 4 月 12 日，加加林起飞去了太空。差不多两个小时后，他安全着陆地球。他变得世界闻名并去了很多地方来告诉人们他在太空的经历。

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2 Join the sentences with *because*, *so* or *so that*. There may be more than one answer.

用 because, so 或者 so that 连接句子。可能不止一个答案。

1. Norman Bethune wanted to help people. He became a doctor.

   诺曼·白求恩想帮助人们。他成为一名医生。

2. Norman Bethune invented new tools for operations. He could help the wounded soldiers.

   诺曼·白求恩发明了用来动手术的新型工具。他能帮助伤兵。

3. We know what life was like in the capital city of the Northern Song Dynasty. Zhang Zeduan painted a picture about it. 我们知道北宋都城生活的样子。张择端画了一幅关于它的画。

3 Work in pairs. Ask and answer. 结对练习。问与答。

Facts 事实	Reasons 原因
Norman Bethune went to Spain. 诺曼·白求恩去了西班牙。	He wanted to help the wounded soldiers. 他想帮助伤兵。
Many people think Shakespeare is Britain's greatest writer. 许多人认为莎士比亚是英国最伟大的作家。	People still love reading his works. 人们仍然喜欢阅读他的著作。
Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the moon. 尼尔·阿姆斯特朗和巴兹·奥尔德林在月球上登陆。	They wanted to learn more about the moon and space. 他们想更多地了解月球和太空。
Florence Nightingale made hospitals clean. 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔使医院干净起来。	A lot of people died in dirty hospitals. 许多人在肮脏的医院里死亡。

—Why did Norman Bethune go to Spain? 诺曼·白求恩为什么去西班牙?

—He went to Spain because he wanted to help the wounded soldiers. 他去西班牙是因为他想帮助伤兵。

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

用方框中单词的正确形式完成句子。

attend 上（学） care 照料 continue 继续 realise 意识到 sick 生病的 tool 工具 treat 治疗

1. He stayed at home to look after his _____ daughter. 他待在家里为了照顾他的_____女儿。
2. The doctor _____ his illness with some special medicine. 医生用一些特殊药物_____他的病。
3. He developed medical _____ to use outside hospitals. 他研制了用于医院之外的医疗_____。
4. Though he was very tired, he _____ his work. 虽然他很劳累，但是他_____他的工作。
5. When she won the last game, she _____ she was the best in the world.

   当她赢得了最后的比赛时，她_____她是世界上最棒的。

6. Many wounded soldiers are in need of medical _____. 许多伤兵需要医疗的_____。
7. Deng Yaping _____ university after she stopped playing table tennis.

   邓亚萍停止打乒乓球之后，_____大学。

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the expressions in the box.

用方框中短语的正确形式完成句子。

die of 死于 give up 放弃 in the end 最后 on one's own 独自 take care of 照顾

1. He did not ever _____ his dream of winning the game. 他不曾_____他赢得比赛的梦想。
2. In 1938, Norman Bethune came to China to _____ the wounded soldiers in the war.

   1938 年，诺曼·白求恩来到中国去_____在战争中受伤的士兵。

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3. They travelled for several days and _____ they arrived home. 他们旅游了几天_____他们到达了家。

4. Thousands of people _____ illnesses in dirty hospitals in the nineteenth century.
19 世纪，成千上万的人们在肮脏的医院里_____疾病。

5. Although she is very young, she can live _____. 虽然她很年轻，但她能_____生活。

6 Listen and choose the correct answer. 听录音并选择正确的答案。

1. What did Stan Lee write about? 斯坦·李写的是关于什么的?
a) Actors in films. 电影中的演员。b) Brave heroes. 勇敢的英雄。c) His own life. 他自己的生活。

2. Who did Stan Lee think were heroes? 斯坦·李认为谁是英雄?
a) His parents. 他的父母。　　b) His teachers. 他的老师们。
c) His favourite actors in films. 他在电影中最喜欢的演员。



3. Why did Stan Lee want to write? 斯坦·李为什么想写作?
a) Because his mother **was proud of** him.② 因为他的妈妈以他为骄傲。
b) Because his teacher told great stories. 因为他的老师讲了极好的故事。
c) Because of the books he read by famous writers. 因为他读的著名作家的书。

4. What is Stan Lee's advice for children about writing?
斯坦·李给孩子们所提的关于写作方面的建议是什么?
a) They should read a lot before they write. 在写作前他们应该多读。
b)They should only read their favourite books. 他们应该只读他们最喜欢的书。
c)They should write like famous writers. 他们应该像著名作家那样写作。

7 Read the passage and choose the best title. 读文章并选择最佳的标题。



a) My favourite book ☐ 我最喜欢的书
b) Homer's adventure ☐ 荷马的冒险经历
c) A great Greek hero—Odysseus ☐ 一位伟大的希腊英雄——奥德修斯
d) A famous journey ☐ 一次著名的旅行

My favourite Greek hero is Odysseus. He is the main character in *The Odyssey*, a famous story by the Greek storyteller, Homer. 我最喜欢的希腊英雄是奥德修斯。他是《奥德赛》的主人公，《奥德赛》是由希腊故事作者荷马所讲的一个著名的故事。

Odysseus and his friends go from Greece to Troy to fight. After ten years, they win and are very proud of themselves. Then they **set off** for home, but **on their way**, there is a great storm.③ They become lost, and that is the start of their great adventures. While they are travelling, they meet many strange people. Most of them want to hurt Odysseus and his friends, but a few help them. On one island a very big man with only one eye tries to kill them. **During** this fight, Odysseus **loses** many of his friends, but he **manages to get away**.

奥德修斯和他的朋友们从希腊到特洛伊去打仗。十年后，他们获胜并为他们自己而感到非常自豪。然后他们动身回家，但在途中，有一场大的暴风雨。他们迷路了，那是他们伟大冒险的开始。当他们旅行时，他们遇到了许多奇怪的人。他们中的大部分想伤害奥德修斯和他的朋友们，但是也有几个帮助他们。在一个岛上，一个非常高大的独眼人试图杀害他们。在这场斗争期间，奥德修斯失去了他的许多朋友，但是他设法逃跑了。

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

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journey and manages to get back to his own country, alone.④ His wife and son are waiting for him to come back. However, he looks so different that they fail to recognise him. After Odysseus saves his wife and son from some bad men, they finally know who he is. He is happy to be back home again after so many adventures.

十年的战争加上在回家的路上又耗了十年后，奥德修斯完成了他的行程，只身一人成功回到了自己的国家。他的妻儿正等着他回来。然而，他看起来差别如此大以至于他们没能认出他。奥德修斯从一些坏人那里救出了他的妻儿后，他们终于知道了他是谁。经过如此多的冒险后他又回到家中，他感到很开心。

I like this story because it is interesting and exciting. I think Odysseus is a true hero. He is very clever and has a strong will. I also learn from him that great men never give up, no matter what difficulties they face. 我喜欢这个故事，因为它有趣且激动人心。我认为奥德修斯是一位真正的英雄。他很聪明且有坚强的意志。我也从他身上领悟到，伟大人物永不放弃，无论他们面对什么样的困难。

Now number the events in the order they happen. 现在将事件按它们发生的顺序排列。

a) Odysseus gets together with his wife and son. ☐ 奥德修斯和他的妻儿团聚。

b) Many of Odysseus's friends are killed. ☐ 奥德修斯的许多朋友被杀死。

c) Odysseus and his friends fight in Troy. ☐ 奥德修斯和他的朋友们在特洛伊打仗。

d) Odysseus and his friends go to Troy. ☐ 奥德修斯和他的朋友们去特洛伊。

e) There is a great storm on their way home. ☐ 在他们回家的路上，有一场大的暴风雨。

Around the world 世界各地

A famous British nurse 一位著名的英国护士

Florence Nightingale was born on 12th May 1820. In 1851, she was trained as a nurse. Three years later, she went to a British military hospital so that she could help British soldiers. Before she arrived, many soldiers died in the hospital because it was dirty. Florence Nightingale worked hard to make the hospital clean and save soldiers' lives. When she returned to Britain in 1856, she became a national hero. Florence Nightingale wrote several books about nursing, and she also started a school to train nurses. She died in London on 13th August 1910, when she was ninety years old. 弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔出生于1820年5月12日。1851年，她接受训练成为一名护士。三年后，她去了一家英国军事医院，为的是能够帮助英国士兵。在她到达之前，许多士兵在医院里死去，因为那儿太脏了。弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔努力工作以使医院干净并挽救士兵的生命。当她1856年返回英国时，她成为一名民族英雄。弗洛伦斯·南丁格尔写了几本关于护理的书，她还开办了一所学校来培训护士。她于1910年8月13日在伦敦去世，享年90岁。

Module task: Writing about a hero 模块任务：写一位英雄

8 **Work in pairs. Make a list of the heroes you can think of.** 结对练习。列出你们能想起的英雄。

· Think of heroes from different areas(sport, environmental protection) or different careers (writer, scientist), etc. 想出来自不同领域（运动、环保）或不同职业（作家、科学家）等的英雄。

· List your heroes. 列出你们心目中的英雄。

9 **Choose and research your hero.** 选出并调查你们心目中的英雄。

· Choose the hero who you both think is the greatest. 选出你们都认为是最伟大的英雄。

· Write down everything you know about your hero. 写下你们所知道的你们心目中的英雄的所有事情。

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· Find out more facts about your hero in books, newspapers and on the Internet. You can also ask your parents or your teacher for more information. 在书、报纸和因特网上找出更多有关你们心目中的英雄的事实。你们也可以询问父母或老师以获取更多的信息。

10 Write about your hero. 写一写你心目中的英雄。

· Plan a passage with three or four paragraphs like this: 构思一篇 3 或 4 段的文章，像这样：

Paragraph 1: Introduce your hero. 第一段：介绍你心目中的英雄。

Paragraphs 2 and 3: Say what he/she did. 第二段和第三段：说一说他 / 她做了些什么。

Paragraph 4: Say why you think he/she is the greatest hero.

第四段：说一说你为什么认为他 / 她是最伟大的英雄。

· Write the passage about your hero.Use the information in Activity 9 to help you.

写这篇有关你心目中英雄的短文。用活动 9 中的信息帮你。

11 Present your hero to the class. 把你心目中的英雄展示给同学们。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① Many wounded soldiers are in need of medical care.

考点 1 **in need of 需要**　in great need of 意为“非常需要”，相当于 need...very much。

e.g. The front was in great need of medical workers at the time.

当时前线非常需要医疗工作人员。

《中考在线1》 Blue whales are _____. We should try to protect them. [福建 A]

A. in time　　B. in public　　C. in danger

in 的短语

- in trouble 在困境中
- in surprise 惊讶地
- in fact 事实上
- in danger/safety 在危险 / 安全中

② Because his mother was proud of him.

考点 2 **be proud of 因……而自豪**　相当于 take pride in。

e.g. She is proud of her success.=She takes pride in her success.

她因自己的成功而自豪。

《中考在线2》 The PLA Navy（中国人民解放军海军）has been greatly helping keep world peace. As a Chinese, I am _____ it. [昆明]

A. responsible for　　B. proud of　　C. full of　　D. known for

点拨：用短语辨析法解题。be responsible for“对……负责”；be proud of“为……感到骄傲”；be full of“充满”；be known for“因……而出名”。由上句句意“中国人民解放军海军一直在大力帮助维护世界和平”可推知，下句句意为“作为一名中国人，我为之感到骄傲”。

③ Then they set off for home, ...

考点 3 **set off 出发，动身**

《中考在线3》 我们在新的旅行启程之际，不应该忘了我们来自何处。

As we _____ _____ on our new journey, we shouldn't forget

有关 set 的短语

- set free 释放；解放
- set aside 不理会；撤销
- set out 出发
- set up 设立；建立

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where we came from. [枣庄]

④ **After ten years of fighting and ten more years on the way home, ...**

more 的常用结构：
one more+ 可数名词单数 = another+ 可数名词单数
基数词（>1）+more+ 复数名词 = another+ 基数词（>1）+ 复数名词

考点4 **ten more years 再有十年**

e.g. I am still hungry. Can I have two more cakes?
=I am still hungry. Can I have another two cakes?
我还饿。我能再吃两个蛋糕吗？

《中考在线4》—Ms Wang, I'm afraid I can't finish the work in two days.
—Don't worry. I'll give you _____ days.
A. two another　　B. two more
C. more two　　D. two many

on the way to 后跟 home, here, there 等地点副词时，to 省略。

考点5 **on the way home 在回家的路上**

on the way to +地点名词 在去……的路上

《中考在线5》—_____, do you know where Jim is?
—Sorry, I don't know.
A. On the way　　B. By the way
C. In a way　　D. All the way

点拨：用情景交际法解题。句意：——顺便问一下，你知道吉姆在哪儿吗？——抱歉，我不知道。

与 way 相关的短语
by the way 顺便问 / 说一下
all the way 自始至终
in no way 绝不
in a way 从某种程度上说
in the way 挡道，妨碍
in this way 用这种方式

中考在线答案 1. C　2. B　3. set out / set off / start out　4. B　5. B

Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

点拨微课堂

原因、目的和结果状语从句

考点 原因、目的和结果状语从句的用法：

类型	引导词	用法及例句
原因状语从句	because	because 引导的原因状语从句表示直接原因，语气最强，用于回答 why 引导的特殊疑问句。because 引导的原因状语从句一般置于主句之后。 **e.g.** I do it because I like it. 我做这件事是因为我喜欢。
目的状语从句	so that	表示行为的目的，可与 in order that 进行转换。 **e.g.** He went to school without breakfast so that he wouldn't be late. 为了不迟到，他没吃早饭就去上学了。
结果状语从句	so	so 用作连词，主要用于表结果，意为“所以”，主句表示原因，从句表示由于该原因而导致的结果。 **e.g.** He worked too hard, so he fell ill again. 他工作太努力了，所以又病倒了。

注意：1. 目的状语从句可由 so that 引导。从句中通常有 can, could, may, might 等情态动词。

e.g. I hurried through my work so that I could be in time for wonderful TV programmes.
我匆匆完成我的工作，以便能够及时收看到精彩的电视节目。

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2. so that 与 so 一词之差，前者引导目的状语从句，后者引导结果状语从句。从句动词也有区别：目的状语从句表示未来、可能性，而结果状语从句表示已经发生。

敲黑板 so 与 because 不能出现在同一个句子中。

e.g. He wanted to help patients, so he became a doctor. 他想帮助病人，所以他当了医生。

Leave me alone so that I can come up with an idea.

让我一个人待着，以便我能想出一个主意。

《中考在线1》I have to study too much _____ I don't get enough sleep. [岳阳]

A. but B. so C. or

《中考在线2》—Did you call Michael back?

—I didn't need to, _____ I'll see him tomorrow. [呼和浩特]

A. unless B. because

C. when D. though

点拨：用逻辑推理法解题。由问句句意“你给迈克回电话了吗？”及答语信息“我没有必要回”，“我明天将会见到他”可推知，后文是前文的原因，应用 because 引导原因状语从句。

《中考在线3》We should take care of the earth _____ we can make a better world to live in. [广东]

A. so that B. until

C. even if D. while

点拨：用前后对比法解题。so that“以便，为了”，引导目的状语从句；until“直到……为止”，引导时间状语从句；even if“即使，虽然”，引导让步状语从句；while“当……的时候”，引导时间状语从句。上文“我们应该爱护地球”是为了“我们能够创造更好的生活环境”。

中考在线答案 1. B 2. B 3. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

（答案见292页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、针对性训练

1. —The group of boys and girls _____ to study in college this morning, full of nice dreams.

—I believe their dreams can come true one day. [荆州]

A. set off B. fell off C. put off D. kept off

2. —Do you have enough students to carry the boxes?

—No, I think we need _____ students.

A. another B. two another

C. more two D. two more

3. —Where is Lingling?

—She is _____ her way _____ the cinema.

A. on; / B. on; to C. in; to D. in; /

4. In China, we are using the *FAST* to find stars _____. Now more and more people want to know about the largest radio telescope(望远镜) in the world. [山西]

A. in person B. in public C. in space

5. The Yutu II has succeeded in landing on the back area of the moon. All the Chinese _____ it.

A. are proud of B. are bored with

C. are worried about D. are surprised at

二、语法专练

6. It's hard for us to say goodbye _____ we have so many happy days to remember. [重庆A]

A. so B. because C. although D. until

7. It's not always safe to pay over the Internet, _____ you should be careful. [天津]

A. so B. after C. because D. as soon as

8. I always get up early on weekdays, _____

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I'm afraid I will be late for school. [黄石]

A. because B. so C. though D. then

9. Rules are helpful to us, _____ we have to follow them. [青岛]

A. so B. but C. or D. because

10. —Mum, I took my partner's math book home by mistake. What should I do?

—Well, you should call her _____ you can say sorry to her. [襄阳]

A. as if B. so that

C. even though D. ever since

三、知识浓缩

Norman Bethune was a C_____[11] doctor. He went to Spain to treat the w_____[12] soldiers during the w_____[13]. He r_____[14] that many people couldn't be sent to hospital quickly, so he developed new ways of looking after the s_____[15]. He i_____[16] many special medical tools to use outside hospitals. Later he came to China. He worked so hard that he m_____[17] to save lots of lives. Once he cut his finger during an o_____[18], but he c_____[19] his work. In the end, he d_____[20] of his wound.

V. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

点拨微课堂

写作小练笔

The Hero in My Heart

As we all know, most people have heroes in their hearts. For me, Norman Bethune is the hero in my heart. 第一段：点明人物

第二段：his main stories

In 1890	was born
In 1916	became a doctor
In 1936	went to Spain; treated the wounded soldiers; developed new ways of taking care of the sick; invented special medical tools
In 1938	came to China; developed training courses for...; wrote books so that...
In 1939	died of his wound

He gave his life to help the Chinese people, so he is still remembered in both China and Canada today. 第三段：win high praise

模块主题

Look at the facts about Yuan Longping and write a passage about him. Use the passage in Activity 2 to help you.

Fact box: Yuan Longping

Now——Is helping many countries of the world grow more rice than before

2004——Won World Food Prize

1980s——Travelled around the world and gave advice about growing rice

1974——Developed a new kind of rice

1964——Made a special study of rice

1950—1953——Studied in Southwest Agricultural College

1930——Was born in Beijing

· Write when and where he was born.

· Write about his studies.

· Write about the result of his work.

· Write about the things he did and the prize he won.

· Write about what he is doing now.

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

写心目中的英雄，要将5W表达全面、清楚。

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when：时间
who：人物
what：事件
where：地点
why：原因



写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

“5W 法”写英雄人物(when, who, what, where, why)

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

首先开门见山地点明心目中的英雄是谁：

My favourite hero is...

其次对他的生平事迹作介绍：

He was born in... He studied...

经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

重点短语	want to do sth., be born, grow rice
句型	when 引导的时间状语从句；含有表语从句的复合句 That is why he is a hero.

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

Yuan Longping was born in Beijing in 1930. When he was twenty years old, he studied in Southwest Agricultural College. He finished his studies after three years and became a teacher.

In 1964, Yuan Longping made a special study of rice after natural disasters caused great damage to China's rice harvest. He developed his new kind of rice in 1974.

In the 1980s, he travelled around the world and gave advice about growing rice to many people. In 2004, he won the World Food Prize for his work. Yuan Longping's new rice has helped many countries of the world grow more rice than before. So he is called "the Father of Rice".

He has saved many people from hunger, and that is why he is a hero.

名师点评：此作文使用“5W 法”进行写作，介绍了英雄人物—袁隆平。

出生时间：in 1930

人物：Yuan Longping

来自哪儿：Beijing

干了些什么：grow rice

为什么是英雄：He has saved many people from hunger.

添彩点：短语运用恰到好处：be born, make a special study, around the world, grow rice 等。句式运用多样化，when 引导的时间状语从句，why 引导的表语从句等。





本模块核心素养

学科核心素养之文化意识

英雄是什么

英雄是无私忘我、不畏艰险，为人类利益而英勇奋斗，令人敬仰的人。无论是战争年代还是在和平时期，英雄应该受人尊敬（respect）。因为英雄是民族的脊梁，英雄精神是推动社会进步的重要精神力量（spiritual power）。所以我们需要英雄，需要崇尚英雄，来给我们指明方向。因此，我们要了解不同领域的一些英雄人物，学习他们不折不挠、意志坚定、勤奋刻苦、积极向上的高贵品质（noble qualities），培养刻苦努力、积极向上的人生态度（attitude towards life）。

一课一得

理解英雄楷模的精神内涵，树立正确的价值观；拓展学习能力，向英雄楷模学习，提升自身素质。

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参考答案及点拨

Module 1 Wonders of the world

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

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 二、2. C 三、3. natural 4. largest

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. loud 2. wonder 3. eastern
4. discussion 5. manage
二、6. metres 7. million 8. eastern
9. wonderful 10. to make
三、11. join in 12. don't think; is
13. loud knock 14. In her opinion
15. natural musician

Unit 2 The Grand Canyon was not just big.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. C 二、2. B 3. D 4. A 5. 逗留

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B 点拨: how soon 常对"in+一段时间"进行提问。
2. C 点拨: 上句问的是大明是否在你旁边,回答是"是的",用 beside 代替 next to。
3. D
4. C 点拨: 词义辨析法。考查介词 through,指从物体内部穿过。
5. A 点拨: 演讲中我们都保持安静,moving 令人感动的,因主语是人,不能搭配。
二、6. cleared 7. silent 8. remain
9. below 10. risen
三、11. Almost nobody/no one 12. looks over
13. get out of 14. looked down to
15. by the window

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨: 固定搭配法。be well worth doing 很值得做某事。
2. D 点拨: used to do sth. 过去常常做某事; be used to doing sth. 习惯做某事。
3. A 4. A 5. B
二、6. I'm afraid 7. because of 8. dozens of
9. hearing from 10. has been in
三、11. A 点拨: 此句为含有时间状语从句的主从复合句,主句为一般将来时,从句应用一般现在时表将来。
12. D 点拨: 考查动词辨析和动词时态。句意: ——Alex,昨晚九点的时候为什么不接我电话? ——对不起,我手机落家了,(当时)我和朋友们正在公园打篮球。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,答语用过去进行时。
13. B 14. C 15. C
四、16. discussion 17. natural 18. sky
19. beside 20. loudly 21. replied 22. below
23. fell 24. nearly 25. remained

Module 2 Public holidays

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

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A 2. A 3. B 二、4. On 1st May.
5. The new school year will begin.

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B
二、6. Sometimes 7. can 8. kinds 9. comes 10. arrive
三、11. The young man has lived alone since then.
12. I will have two days off next week.
13. People like to go somewhere cool in summer.
14. This company was founded on January 1st, 1987.
15. He watched some children playing basketball on the playground.

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

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. Thanksgiving is an American festival.
二、2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨: 固定搭配法。in the 1990s 意为"在二十世纪九十年代"。
2. A 点拨: 考查非谓语动词。句意: 政府设立自然公园来帮助保护大熊猫。分析语境可知,空格处动词在句中用作目的状语,因此用动词不定式。
3. D 点拨: 从他是最聪明的,用的是最高级,可见孩子们的数量在三人以上,during"在……期间",against"依着,对着",between"在两者之间"。
4. D
5. C 点拨: 词义辨析法。摆放餐桌是 lay the table,根据句意可知是现在进行时。
二、6. dishes 7. speech 8. following
9. over 10. laid

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三、11. working hard　12. too much
13. when to go　14. plenty of/lots of　15. up; time

Unit 3　Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C　点拨：make progress in... 意为“在……取得进步”，为固定搭配。
2. B　点拨：句意：——现在工作时间到了。——好的，我把卡尔叫醒。他已经睡了一个小时了。fall asleep“入睡，睡着”，是非延续性动词词组，需转换成 be asleep。由于句中“for an hour”是指一段时间，故要用 has been asleep。
3. D　点拨：put on“穿上，戴上；增加；上演”，turn on“打开”，hang out“闲逛”，depend on“依靠；取决于”。根据句意“我们不应该总是依靠父母，我们必须学会照顾自己。”可知选 D。
4. B　5. C
二、6. B
7. B　点拨：考查时间状语从句。not...until...“直到……才……”，是固定搭配。答句句意：哦，直到我完成家庭作业才会做那件事。　8. B
9. 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“不要等到太迟了。”可知，此处表示“父母在世的时候就爱他们。”，while 引导时间状语从句。
10. C　点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：我一到学校就给你发送信息。since“自从”；so that“以至于”；as soon as“一……就……”；though“虽然”。结合句意知应选 C。

Module 3　Heroes

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

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B　二、2. *Our Heroes*　3. Deng Yaping
4. 1973　5. table tennis　6. 1986

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A　2. B　3. B　4. A
5. A　点拨：句意：——似乎你很了解国外的文化。——当然。我已经在国外十年了。B、C、D 三个选项都是名词，前面需加介词，abroad 为副词，排除 B、C 和 D。
二、6. smoking　7. simply　8. amazed
9. likes　10. Whatever

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

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. Paragraph 1 → Paragraph 2, Paragraph 3, Paragraph 4 → Paragraph 5
二、2. B　3. C　4. D　5. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C　点拨：固定搭配法。manage to do sth. 意为“设法完成某事”。
2. A　点拨：pass away 意为“去世”；die of 常表示死于疾病等。　3. B　4. B　5. B
二、6. treating　7. realised　8. operation
9. developed　10. inventions
三、11. died for　12. look after/care for
13. managed to save　14. on your own
15. at that time/moment

Unit 3　Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A
2. D　点拨：固定搭配法。another 后直接接名词，要接名词单数，排除 A；another + 数词 + 名词复数或数词 + more + 名词复数，意为“再几个……”，故选 D。
3. B　点拨：on one's way to...“在去……的路上”，后接地点名词。
4. C　点拨：in space“在太空”，符合语境。　5. A
二、6. B　7. A　8. A　9. A　10. B
三、11. Canadian　12. wounded　13. war
14. realised　15. sick　16. invented
17. managed　18. operation
19. continued　20. died

Module 4　Home alone

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

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B　2. C　3. B　二、4. look after

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B　点拨：题眼法。a couple of 后跟可数名词复数形式。
2. B　点拨：由 He has been studying so hard these days. 可知此处是对彼得取得进步的肯定，用“so+ 主语 + 助动词”结构，主语是 he，用第三人称单数形式。
3. A
4. B　点拨：固定搭配法。be about to do sth. 即将做某事。
5. D
二、6. miss　7. Shut; lock　8. is/was about to
9. make sure　10. a couple of
三、11. advises/advised him to drink
12. so; that　13. a couple of
14. was about to　15. So am I

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

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. B 二、2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 2. D 3. A 4. A 5. B

二、6. manage 7. orders 8. worried

9. practise 10. hurry

三、11. it easy 12. Actually; on time

13. hand in 14. depend on 15. on business

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 2. B 3. C 4. A

二、5. but 6. old enough 7. so; that

8. too; to 9. such exciting

三、10. managed 11. orders

12. on business 13. As soon as

14. woke up 15. empty 16. simple

17. burnt 18. lonely 19. perfect

Module 5 Museums

Unit 1 Don't cross that rope!

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. C 二、2. A 3. C

三、4. Saturday 5. exhibitions

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. missing 2. rules 3. enter

4. lost 5. punished

二、6. No wonder 7. go upstairs

8. What beautiful flowers

9. no good to 10. No shouting

Unit 2 If you ever go to London, make sure you visit the Science Museum.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. C 二、2. A 3. D 4. C

5. Paragraph 1 → Paragraph 2–Paragraph 4 → Paragraph 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A 点拨：find out 查找到；try out 试用；look out 小心；set out 出发。再根据句意“医生一次次检查哭泣的女婴，但是他无法查到她出了什么问题。”，故选 A。

2. B 点拨：语法判定法。physics 是不可数名词，作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

3. A 4. C

5. B 点拨：compare...to... 把……比作……，句意为“人们总是把老师比作园丁”。

二、6. communications 7. whole

8. control 9. compare 10. energy

三、11. filled 12. energy 13. dug

14. comparing 15. communications

四、16. physics 17. for free

18. compares; with 19. out of control

20. of all ages

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. A

二、6. is different from 7. enter

8. communications 9. dig 10. physics

11. sand 12. wheels 13. what

14. compare 15. whole

Module 6 Problems

Unit 1 If I start after dinner, I'll finish it before I go to bed.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A 2. B 3. C 二、4. pay for

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨：对象分析法。主语“It”指代 sweater, sth. cost(s) (sb.) some money。

2. D 点拨：consider 后跟动名词形式。 3. C 4. D

5. C 点拨：考查固定搭配。suggest doing sth. 意为“建议做某事”。

6. B 点拨：考查固定搭配。consider doing sth. 意为“考虑做某事”。

7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B

二、11. to point 12. going 13. visiting

14. going 15. knowledge

三、16. What a shame/pity 17. make a deal with

18. get into the habit of 19. instead of 20. failed to

Unit 2 If you tell him the truth now, you will show that you are honest.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. C 二、2. A 3. D 4. A 5. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B

2. B 点拨：词义辨析法。try out 试用；try on 试穿。根据句意可知用 try out，代词作宾语要放在中间。

3. C

4. D 点拨：no longer 常用来修饰延续性动词，而 no more 常用来修饰非延续性动词。

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5. C 6. D 7. B 8. A 9. B 10. D

二、11. offer to apologise 12. why; is that

13. At least 14. whether she will 15. try out

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. save up 2. came fourth

3. refuse to buy 4. warn me not to

二、5. A 点拨:语法判定法。条件状语从句遵从“主将从现”原则。

6. A 点拨:第一个 if 引导的是宾语从句,时态根据 tomorrow 可知用将来时,第二个 if 引导的是条件状语从句,遵从“主将从现”原则,故选 A。

7. B 8. B 9. D

三、10. guitar 11. necessary 12. failed 13. angry

14. schoolwork 15. habit 16. instead

17. knowledge 18. reason 19. listen

Module 7 Great books

Unit 1 We're still influenced by Confucius's ideas.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 二、2. 2,000; China 3. English; 400

4. American writer; schools

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. describe 2. well-known

3. suppose 4. works 5. sense

二、6. more as; than 7. make a lot of sense

8. By the way 9. have a; influence

10. supposed to

Unit 2 It is still read and loved.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. A 二、2. A 3. D 4. D 5. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 点拨:be thought to be... 意为“被认为是……”。

2. C 点拨:语法判定法。surprised 用作形容词,意为“惊奇的;惊讶的”,其主语或修饰的词一般是人;而 surprising 用作形容词,意为“令人惊奇的”,其主语或修饰的词一般是物。

3. C 点拨:考查动词辨析。句意为“——你知道玛丽买这些书总共花了多少钱吗? ——它们只花费了 200 元!”。spend 作“花费”讲,主语为人,常用结构为“sb. spends some money/time on sth./(in) doing sth.”;pay for sth. 意为“赔偿,为……付钱”,主语为人;cost 的主语为物。they 这里指“these books”,故选 C。

4. A 5. D

二、6. escaped 7. Everyday 8. lively

9. dead 10. southern

三、11. throw away 12. escaped from 13. pay for

14. surprised to 15. both get into trouble

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A 点拨:考查语态。句意为“这所学校的学生被允许选择他们自己的校服”。主语 The students 和谓语动词 allow 存在被动关系。

2. B 点拨:考查时态和语态辨析。本句的主语 TV plays 是动作 list 的承受者,应用被动语态表达;从语境知,这五部电视剧现在就出现在这个图片里,因此本句应用一般现在时态。故选 B。

3. B 点拨:考查被动语态。主语 A baby's first month birthday 和谓语 celebrate 之间是被动关系,故用被动语态:be+ 动词的过去分词;根据前面的 be 动词 is 可知句子时态为一般现在时,应该用 is celebrated。

4. C 点拨:考查时态和语态辨析。宾语从句的主语 a rain shower 是动作 expect 的承受者,应用被动语态,排除 A、B;从语境知,本句说的是现在对天气的预测,应用一般现在时态表达。 5. A

二、6. southern 7. run away 8. treasure

9. dead 10. neighbours 11. surprised

12. pleased 13. alive 14. pay for 15. dialogues

Module 8 Sports life

Unit 1 Daming wasn't chosen for the team last time.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

1. A 2. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C

5. B 点拨:固定搭配法。play against 意为“和……比赛”。

二、6. excuse 7. to turn 8. decision

9. against 10. mad

三、11. make; decisions 12. face the truth

13. was mad at 14. by next Monday 15. so; that

Unit 2 He was invited to competitions around the world.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. Liu Xiang has trained for many years and won many gold medals.

二、2. Liu Xiang. 3. In Shanghai. 4. 能力。 5. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 2. C

3. A 点拨:句意判断法。句意:他患上严重的咳嗽。多可

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怜的人啊！ suffer from... 患……；受……之苦，故选A。

4. B 点拨：词义辨析法。take up“开始从事”；set up“建立，成立”；pick up“捡起，拾起”；grow up“长大”。由空格后的band（乐队）可知，应该是成立一支乐队。 5. B

二、6. courage 7. recorded 8. broke

9. suffered 10. encouraged

三、11. suffer from 12. stop/prevent/keep him from

13. is/was encouraged 14. first place

15. take pride in/are proud of

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. A

二、6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. D

三、11. sports 12. ability 13. set up

14. compared 15. methods 16. race

17. record 18. suffered 19. pride

Module 9 Great inventions

Unit 1 Will computers be used more than books in the future?

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 2. A 二、3. computers; important

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C

2. C 点拨：borrow借进来；lend借出去。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。

3. A 4. B 5. D

二、6. will be built 7. be protected

8. to return 9. pages 10. laugh

三、11. fix up 12. promised; effort

13. promised; how 14. full of 15. going home

Unit 2 Will books be replaced by the Internet?

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. The future of books.

二、2. About 2,000 years ago. 3. Printing

4. 尽管互联网还年轻，但它发展得很快。 5. C

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A 点拨：词义辨析法。at a time“一次”；all the time“一直”；on time“准时”；at no time“从未”。根据句意“蒂娜很饿以至于她一下子吃了两个汉堡包。”可知选A。

2. C 点拨：as a result意为“结果”。 3. B

4. B 点拨：语法判定法。plenty of不与a large连用；a large amount of后接不可数名词；a large number of后接可数名词复数。故选B。

5. C

二、6. in all directions 7. by hand 8. In a way

9. replace; with 10. Compared to/with

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. each other 2. allowed 3. Not all

4. instead of 5. searching for

二、6. replaced 7. Internet 8. imagine 9. created

10. produced 11. expensive 12. development

Module 10 Australia

Unit 1 I have some photos that I took in Australia last year.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. B 二、2. B 3. B

三、4. largest; southern

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 点拨：固定搭配法。have to后跟动词原形，brush sth. off sth.意为“把某物从某物上刷掉”，故选D。

2. D 点拨：常识法。南京是江苏省的省会城市，lie in表示位于……（某范围内）。

3. C 4. B

5. A 点拨：语法判定法。there be句型，其中be动词是are，可知后面的名词应用复数，sheep单复数同形，其他都是单数形式，故选A。

二、6. sheep 7. hate/hated 8. scissors

9. height 10. brush

三、11. According to 12. keeps; away

13. brushed; off 14. cut off

15. at the/that time/moment

Unit 2 The game that they like most is Australian football.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. B 二、2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A

二、6. at the moment 7. was surprised at

8. To his surprise 9. In a way

10. a lot/number of relatives

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. more popular 2. student

3. worrying; worried 4. most popular 5. other

二、6. that/which is about 7. that/who is

8. that/which I bought 9. that/which were liked

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10. that/which I lived in

Module 11 Photos

Unit 1 He's the boy who won the photo competition last year!

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. A 2. C 3. C

二、4. three/3 5. good

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C

2. A 点拨：固定搭配法。in general 为固定搭配，意为“整体来说”。

3. B

4. D 点拨：句意判断法。句意为“那个就是我需要添加到我的收藏品中的硬币”。故选 D。

5. C 点拨：have difficulty (in) doing sth. 意为“做某事有困难”；remember to do sth. 意为“记得去做某事”。

二、6. The thing is 7. You bet/Of course

8. have heard; recently 9. add; to

10. in with a chance of

Unit 2 The photo which we liked best was taken by Zhao Min.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. B 二、2. D 3. B 4. A

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. D 2. C

3. A 点拨：even though 意为“虽然”；now that 意为“既然”；ever since 意为“自从……开始”；so that 意为“以便于”。由句意可知选 A。

4. C 5. A

二、6. At present 7. protect; from/against

8. Even though/if 9. Congratulations to you

10. more than

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. A 2. B 3. D 4. B

二、5. C

6. B 点拨：定语从句的先行词 the storybook 指物，故用 which 引导定语从句。

7. B 点拨：先行词 the family photo 指物，引导词用 which 或 that。故选 B。

8. A

9. D 点拨：语法判定法。先行词是 the man，且关系词放在介词后，所以只能选 whom。

三、10. prizes 11. tonight 12. blouse

13. rushing 14. won 15. which

Module 12 Save our world

Unit 1 If everyone starts to do something, the world will be saved.

Ⅲ. 教材听力新题秀

一、1. C 2. B 3. C

二、4. pollution 5. glass; paper

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 点拨：常识法。句意为“许多城市里的共享单车越来越多，因此污染将越来越少”。bikes 是可数名词的复数，用 many 的比较级 more；pollution 是不可数名词，用 little 的比较级 less。故选 C。

2. C

3. A 点拨：关键词法。由句中的关键词 water(不可数名词) 可知应用 little 或 much 修饰，又根据关键词 keep fit 可知需要多喝水。

4. C 点拨：语法判定法。I don't think 加从句的反意疑问句，对从句进行反问。

5. A

二、6. enemies 7. hopeless 8. pollute

9. less 10. oil

三、11. spread over 12. as well 13. a danger to

14. no use watching 15. so much

Unit 2 Repeat these three words daily: reduce, reuse and recycle.

Ⅱ. 课文阅读新题练

一、1. D 二、2. A 3. B 4. D 5. B

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C 2. C

3. D 点拨：deal with 和 do with 都有“处理”之意，但 deal with 常和 how 连用，而 do with 常和 what 连用。

4. B 5. D

二、6. Divide 7. reduce 8. rapid

9. plastic 10. changes

三、11. taken steps 12. hope for 13. do with

14. daily 15. tons of

Unit 3 Language in use

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. to clean up 2. goes bad 3. care about

4. to turn off 5. care for

二、6. slowly 7. healthy 8. passports 9. camping

10. writer 11. Luckily 12. discover 13. painful

14. action 15. harmful

三、16. pollution 17. such as 18. bad 19. cause

20. environment 21. rubbish 22. noisy 23. terrible

24. less 25. better

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教材习题参考答案

Module 1 Wonders of the world

▶ Unit 1

1 **1.** —c) **2.** —b) **3.** —d) **4.** —a)

2 **1.** The Giant's Causeway and Victoria Falls are natural wonders.

2. The Terracotta Army and the Three Gorges Dam are man-made wonders.

3. The Terracotta Army is an ancient wonder.

4. The Three Gorges Dam is a modern wonder.

3 **1.**× **2.**√ **3.**√ **4.** ×

4 **1.** It is on the eastern coast of Northern Ireland.

2. About 1, 700 metres wide.

3. Man-made wonders.

4. It's more than 2, 000 years old.

5 **1.** opinion **2.** huge **3.** discussion **4.** eastern **5.** though

▶ Unit 2

2

	the Grand Canyon
How deep	nearly one mile
How wide	about fifteen miles, maybe more
How long	more than 200 miles

3 **1.** a) 2. b) 3. d) 4. d)

4 (1) sign (2) silent (3) remain (4) sky (5) mile (6) below (7) stream (8) through (9) reply

▶ Unit 3

1 **1.** a) What I do regularly.

b) What I'm doing now.

2. a) She is at the Great Wall or she is on the way to the Great Wall.

b) She has come back from the Great Wall.

3. a) They did something once in the past.

b) They were doing something at a specific time in the past.

4. a) He's doing the interview now.

b) He has already finished the interview.

5. a) We are drawing a picture now.

b) We will draw a picture in the future.

2 **1.** is raining **2.** will give **3.** visited **4.** has; finished **5.** walk **6.** appeared **7.** were talking

3 (1) arrived (2) was (3) walked (4) climbed (5) reached (6) was (7) is (8)has (9) will visit

5 **1.** long **2.** ancient **3.** wonders **4.** highest **5.** opinion

6 (1) looking forward to (2) millions of (3) go through (4) more than (5) at the bottom of (6) agree with

7 a.3 b.1 c.2

8 8,844.43; in New York, the US; 381; 102; 137; 4,500

Module 2 Public holidays

▶ Unit 1

1 **1.** Labour Day.

2. On May 1st./On the First of May.

2 **1.** May 1st/the First of May

2. the first Monday in May

3. the first Monday in September

3

	China	US
Holiday	China's National Day	Independence Day
Date	October 1st/ the First of October	4th July
Duration	three days	one day
Ways of celebration	flowers and national flags	American flags, have a picnic somewhere nice,watch bands play music
Year the celebration started	in 1949	in 1777

4 **1.** vacation **2.** flags **3.** founded **4.** activities

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▶ Unit 2

2 a) 3 b) 1 c) 2 d) 4

3

Facts about Thanksgiving	
Date	· The fourth Thursday in November
Meaning	· Give thanks for their food
History	· Have celebrated it since the first pioneers from England arrived in America · Learnt from the Native Americans how to grow corn and celebrated together by eating a dinner of the new food
Celebration	· Celebrate with a traditional dinner · Give thanks for the food before dinner · Celebrate by watching the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City and football games on television

4 (1) pioneers (2) corn (3) plenty
(4) among (5) lay (6) dishes

▶ Unit 3

1 **1.** After **2.** While **3.** As soon as **4.** until
5. since

2 (1) b (2) c (3) a (4) f (5) d (6) e

4 (1) When (2) until (3) before (4) while

5 (1) the end of (2) spend some time
(3) get together (4) have a picnic
(5) as well (6) take a vacation

6 **1.** c **2.** a **3.** b **4.** d

7 Go to a new place——Tom
Go to a favourite place——Mike
Stay at home——Becky
Take a friend home——Jane

9 (1) c (2) a (3) d (4) b

Module 3 Heroes

▶ Unit 1

2 **1.** b) **2.** a) **3.** a)

3

Facts about Deng Yaping	
When she was five,	she started playing table tennis.
When she was twenty-four,	she stopped playing.
After she stopped playing,	she began to study at Tsinghua University in Beijing.
After seven years' study abroad,	she completed her doctor's degree at Cambridge University.

4 **1.** cleverer than anyone else
2. strong will
3. make the Beijing Olympics a victory for world sport
4. never gives up

5 (1) attended (2) abroad (3) cleverer (4) will
(5) victory

▶ Unit 2

3 a) 4 b) 5 c) 1 d) 3 e) 6 f) 2

4 (1) Canadian (2) war (3)tools
(4) inventions (5) continued (6) sick
(7) himself (8) managed (9) wound

▶ Unit 3

1 (1) because (2) so that (3) so

2 **1.** Norman Bethune wanted to help people, so he became a doctor.
2. Norman Bethune invented new tools for operations so that he could help the wounded soldiers.
3. We know what life was like in the capital city of the Northern Song Dynasty because Zhang Zeduan painted a picture about it.

4 **1.** sick **2.** treated **3.** tools **4.** continued
5. realised **6.** care **7.** attended

5 **1.** give up **2.** take care of
3. in the end **4.** died of **5.** on her own

6 **1.** b) **2.** c) **3.** c) **4.** a)

7 a)5, b)4, c)2, d)1, e)3

Module 4 Home alone

▶ Unit 1

2 **1.** They are at the station. **2.** No, she isn't.

3 **1.** on your own **2.** miss **3.** be proud of

4 **1.** Lhasa for a meeting
2. be careful with the door/look after herself/eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables

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3. look after herself/cook simple meals
4. wake her up in the morning
5. given her their address in Lhasa

5 1. where we are staying 2. travelling by train
3. makes a loud noise 4. on your phone
5. closed 6. keep people out 7. work

▶ Unit 2

2 a)

3 1. unhappy/bored 2. happy; have fun
3. tired and sleepy 4. lonely
5. was not always perfect

4 (1) orders (2) simple (3) empty (4) burnt
(5) cup (6)tasks

▶ Unit 3

1 1. that 2. but 3. that
4. Although 5. although

3 (1) said (2) travel (3) miss (4) was
(5) knew (6) returned (7) would be

4 (1) empty (2) shut (3) wake up (4) prepare
(5) tidy up

5 1. anybody 2. nobody 3. everything
4. anything 5. something 6. somebody
7. nothing 8. everybody

6 (1) be away (2) is worried about
(3) look after (4) depend on

7 Betty—c, d, g Daming—a, b, e, f

8 1. a boy who is accidentally left alone at home
2. fly to Paris for the holiday
3. all his family would go away
4. are in a hurry to get to the airport and they forget Kevin
5. is very happy
6. steal from Kevin's house
7. the police 8. Kevin is safe

Module 5 Museums

▶ Unit 1

1 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. b

2 1. She got it from the Internet.
2. Three (Betty, Lingling and Daming).

3 b c f

5 (1) upstairs (2) exhibition (3) rules (4) rope
(5) tail (6) missing (7) downstairs (8) punish

▶ Unit 2

2 The Science Museum is noisy. People talk about what they can see and do here, and there are some very noisy machines as well.

3

	Tony's favourite museum	Your favourite museum
Name	the Science Museum	
Place	in London	
Favourite room	the Launchpad	
Opening hours	from 10 am to 6 pm	
Price	free	

4 1. We can learn about communications and the environment as well as maths, physics and chemistry. For example, we can find out how people dig coal from the ground and use it to create energy. And in one room they even explain how X-rays let us see inside our body.
2. X-rays.
3. We can control a kind of truck on wheels and move it into the correct place to fill a bag with sand. We can also find out how people travel into space and back again.
4. We can learn about what medicine was like in the past.

5 1. it = the Science Museum
2. they = people; here = in the Science Museum
3. there = in the Science Museum

6 (1) it (2) There (3) they (4) it

▶ Unit 3

1 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. f 5. d 6. b

2 1. Don't touch. 2. No smoking. 3. No photos.
4. No entry.

3 1. want; go 2.visit; take 3. start; wait
4. gets; put 5. has; send 6.want; read

6 1. on 2. next to 3. at 4. inside 5. between
6. into

7 (1) as well as (2) pay attention to
(3) make sure (4) compare; with
(5) as well (6) looking forward to

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8 **1.** f **2.** b **3.** d **4.** g **5.** a **6.** c **7.** e

Module 6 Problems

▶ Unit 1

1 a)

2 1. √ **5.** √

4 **1.** a) **2.** c) **3.** c)

5 (1) community (2) knowledge (3) shame
(4) consider (5) habit (6) instead

▶ Unit 2

1 b)

2 c)

3 **1.** use his father's computer to play computer games
2. that he is honest
3. apologise; the bill to repair the computer
4. pocket money; he is very sorry

4 (1) truth (2) least (3) honest
(4) repair (5) bill (6) reason

▶ Unit 3

1 **1.** If you don't eat your breakfast, you will get hungry at school.
2. If you don't hurry up, you will be late.
3. If you read the book carefully, you will not make mistakes.
4. If you watch too much TV, your eyes will hurt.
5. If you work harder, you will get higher marks.

4 (1) terrible (2) pocket money
(3) problem (4) refused (5) wore
(6) repair (7) truth (8) honest

5 (1) are angry with (2) am proud of
(3) at the end of (4) listen to

7 **1.** She finds it difficult to get to sleep at night.
2. Yes, it is.
3. The doctor advises the girl to take enough exercise, eat healthy food and find ways to relax before she goes to bed.
4. The doctor advises the girl not to eat too much sugar, watch TV or play on the computer before she goes to bed.

▶ Revision module A

1 **1.** was; won **2.** rang; was listening to
3. kept **4.** visited; bought

2 **1.** so that **2.** because **3.** so; that
4. although **5.** but **6.** until **7.** since

3 (1) while (2) Although (3) When
(4) As soon as (5) until

4 (1) c) (2) b) (3) a) (4) d)

7 (1) opinion (2) plenty (3) simply
(4) habits (5) knowledge (6) manage

8 (1) in my opinion (2) look forward to
(3) pay attention to (4) against the rules
(5) on our own (6) tidy up (7) at least

9 **1.** Wonder Room **2.** Technology Room
3. Print Room **4.** Space Room **5.** Restaurant
6. Library **7.** Shop

10 **1.** Daming visited the museum yesterday.
2. Tony likes the Technology Room best.
3. The Wonder Room has just opened.
4. You can find information about the wonders of the world there.
5. Daming bought a book for Tony because it's about the history of the Olympic Games in ancient Greece.
6. Daming thinks the museum is really good.(This is an inference from the conversation.)

Module 7 Great books

▶ Unit 1

2 **1.** many countries **2.** plays and poems
3. in the south

3 1 — a, d, e 2 — c 3 — b

4 (1) discussing (2) review (3) accepts
(4) thinker (5) wise (6) influenced (7) sense

▶ Unit 2

1 **1.** It's an adventure story.
2. It is set in the town of St Petersburg, Missouri, in the US, in the nineteenth century.

3

	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
Writer	Mark Twain
Place where the story is set	St Petersburg, Missouri, in the US
Main characters	Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn, Injun Joe, Becky

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Stories the book tells	The adventures of a boy and his friends
Theme	It tells how young people grow, how people love each other and how bad people pay for their actions.
Features	It is written in everyday English, and the dialogues sound especially real.

4 (1) state (2) neighbours (3) dialogues
(4) everyday

▶ Unit 3

1 **1.** read; are read
2. influences; are; influenced
3. writes; is written
4. gives; are; given

2 (1) is told (2) is watched (3) laughed at
(4) is helped (5) are allowed

3 (1) are; made (2) are; known
(3) are; changed (4) are changed
(5) are; rewritten

4 (1) discuss (2) dialogue (3) writers
(4) wise (5) accept (6) influence
(7) society (8) sense

5 (1) in the middle of (2) grew up
(3) all over the world (4) look for
(5) get into trouble (6) runs away
(7) is not afraid of (8) join in

6 b. √ c. √ f. √

Module 8 Sports life

▶ Unit 1

2 **1.** every **2.** fifty **3.** International **4.** fans

3

Basketball competition	
Teams	HAS against BIG
Score of last match	HAS 98 :BIG 52
Time of next match	next Saturday at noon
Lingling's favourite team to win	BIG

4 **1.** he is training for the big match next week
2. it'll be a difficult match **3.** win
4. try harder to win

5 (1) memory (2) decision (3) noon
(4) seats (5) kick (6) mad

▶ Unit 2

2 c

3 1983 — c 1993 — e 1998 — b
2001 — a 2004 — d 2008 — g 2012 — f

4 (1) pride (2) ability (3) methods
(4) races (5) Asian (6) courage

▶ Unit 3

1 (1) were; held (2) were held
(3) did; win (4) were won (5) did; win
(6) was chosen

2 (1) watched (2) were trained (3) was recorded
(4) compared (5) was used

4 **1.** methods **2.** decision **3.** seats; race
4. pride; neck **5.** Asian **6.** ability

5 **1.** d **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c **5.** b

6 **2.** √

7 **1.** b **2.** c **3.** b

8 a)—6 b)—1 c)—3 d)—4 e)—7 f)—5
g)—2

Module 9 Great inventions

▶ Unit 1

1 **1.** They have changed people's lives a lot.
2. I think the most important invention is the computer.
3. Lights, TV sets, cars...

2 **1.** use it anywhere **2.** kept
3. need film; be sent by email
4. was changed; the most important

4 **1.** Anyway, about the camera...?
2. That can be fixed. I've got an empty memory card.
3. Promise!

▶ Unit 2

2 a)−2 b)−3 c)−1 d)−4 e)−5

3 printing invented; computers and the Internet used in classrooms, and newspapers and magazines read online

4 (1) developments (2) trade (3) spread

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(4) introduction (5) powerful
(6) direction (7) replace

▶ Unit 3

1 **1.** Will; be replaced
2. will be fixed
3. will not be connected
4. Will; be talked about
5. will be invited
6. will; be finished

4 **1.** introduction **2.** trade
3. spread **4.** direction

Module 10 Australia

▶ Unit 1

1 **1.** The Olympic Games were held in Sydney in 2000.
2. It is Australia.
3. Ayers Rock, the Sydney Opera House and the Great Barrier Reef.

2 **1.** Australia
2. the Olympic Games in 2000 were held in Sydney
3. centre **4.** the largest

3

Facts about Australia			
Name	*Ayers Rock*	*Sydney Opera House*	*Great Barrier Reef*
Location	*central Australia*	*Sydney*	*the northeast coast of Australia*
Details	*a special huge rock*	*like a huge sailing boat with water on three sides*	*a great natural wonder and over* 2,600 *kilometres long*

4 **1.** About a country that he wants to visit.
2. Because he wants to give some information about Australia to Tony.
3. Sheep farmers.
4. Because many Australians came from Britain.
5. He hated the ants.

5 (1) central (2) height (3) according to
(4) hats (5) scissors (6) diary
(7) hated (8) ants (9) brush

▶ Unit 2

3 **1.** purple, red, yellow, dark blue and green
2. sheep, kangaroos, horses
3. ham, beef, salad, grapes
4. Australian football, swimming, surfing, horse riding

4

Notes about Australia	
Ayers Rock	3.6 kilometres long and 348 metres high
The Aborigines	the people that have lived in Australia from the earliest times
Australian way of life	like the British in many ways
Weather	it is summer over here in December
Language	speak English, but in their own way

5 **1.** grapes **2.** Salad **3.** Ham **4.** relatives
5. spirits **6.** period **7.** lying **8.** relationship

▶ Unit 3

2 **1.** that surprised me
2. that is the most popular
3. that has a strong tail and moves by jumping
4. that created the world
5. that I have ever eaten

4

Animals	Food	Things	People
horse kangaroo	beef grape ham salad	diary hat letter scissors trousers	Australian farmer relative

5 (1) over there (2) all over (3) brush; off
(4) at the time

6 ⓐ—3; ⓑ—2; ⓒ—4; ⓓ—1

7 **1.** √ **3.** √ **4.** √ **5.** √

Module 11 Photos

▶ Unit 1

2 **1.** on the right
2. in the centre
3. at the back

3 **1.** He won the photo competition last year.

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2. Home and Away.
3. Cambridge.
4. Tony should take some photos of Beijing and add some photos of Cambridge.
5. It's a good idea.

4 **1.** b **2.** a **3.** a

▶ Unit 2

1 Nature.

2 Li Wei.

3

Winner	Subject	What the photo shows
Zhao Min	*City and People*	*a person rushing across a street on a windy evening*
He Zhong	*Music*	*the singer, Becky Wang, and the band playing at a concert*
Tony Smith	*Home and Away*	*Beijing and Cambridge in England*

4 (1) presented (2) winners (3) tonight
(4) blouse (5) windy

▶ Unit 3

1 that/which that/which
that/which that/which that/which
that/who that that/who

2 **1.** is good at writing the stories about common people
2. is very beautiful
3. my brother is studying in
4. plays soft music
5. looks after the patients so well
6. I am interested in
7. helps us to learn

5 (1) by the way (2) even though
(3) thousands of (4) try; out (5) far from

6

When	What happened
In 1827	Niépce invented a camera and took a picture of his garden and this became the first successful photograph.
In the early 1830s	Daguerre invented a new kind of camera.
After 1840	People could take pictures of moving things.
In the 1880s	New inventions began to change photography. People did not have to make the film themselves.
By the end of the nineteenth century	Photography became a kind of art.

7 **1.** 1827 **2.** smile **3.** take photos; develop
4. 1888 **5.** smaller; lighter **6.** the 1990s

Module 12 Save our world

▶ Unit 1

2 **1.** pollution **2.** rules **3.** recycle; glass

3 **1.** farmers can't use the water for their crops
2. spreads over cities and villages
3. use so much oil and cause pollution as well
4. collects waste; recycled or used again; sells the waste and uses the money; in poor areas
5. ways to save energy and recycle at home; less waste

4 (1) enemy (2) factories (3) kill
(4) pollute (5) spreads (6) causes (7) oil

▶ Unit 2

4 **1.** √ **2.** √ **3.** √ **5.** √ **6.** √

6 (1) tons (2) granddaughters
(3) recycle (4) Repeat (5) step
(6) divide (7) plastic (8) policy (9) rapid

▶ Unit 3

1 careful careless collectable hopeful
hopeless impossible useful reuse useless
unusual unwanted wasteful
1. careful **2.** collectable **3.** hopeful
4. hopeless **5.** impossible **6.** unusual
7. useless **8.** reuse **9.** unwanted **10.** wasteful

2 **1.** unhealthy **2.** wasteful **3.** reuse
4. impossible **5.** hopeful

3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
usage	use	useful/ useless	usefully/ uselessly

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hope	hope	hopeful/ hopeless	hopefully/ hopelessly
pollution	pollute	polluted	—
water	water	—	—
waste	waste	wasteful	wastefully
—	—	usual/ unusual	usually/ unusually

4 **1.** polluted **2.** usual **3.** wasteful **4.** water

5 **1.** postcard **2.** classroom **3.** storybook **4.** blackboard

7 (1) worried about (2) throw away (3) turn off (4) are good for

8 2. √ **3.** √ **5.** √ **6.** √

9 **1.** glass, plastic and paper; recycle
2. Reuse; take a bag; are hard to
3. reduce pollution **4.** waste electricity
5. Walk or cycle; pollution

▶ Revision module B

1 **1.** The driver has been hurt.
2. Someone has helped the driver.
3. Someone has phoned the hospital.
1. The driver will be taken to hospital.
2. The driver will be treated by doctors.
3. The car will be repaired.

2 **1.** were written **2.** aren't written
3. was created **4.** came out

3 (1) be found (2) will be saved
(3) weren't taken (4) are left (5) is wasted
(6) is; thrown away (7) can be recycled

4 (1) that/ which (2) that/ which
(3) that/ which (4) that/ which
(5) that/ which (6) who/ that

5 careful careless electricity hopeful hopeless international nationality outside upstairs unusual wasteful
1. upstairs **2.** unusual **3.** wasteful **4.** careful
5. hopeful **6.** international **7.** electricity

6 **1.** glass **2.** centre **3.** pollution **4.** plant

7 (1) himself (2) stomach (3) though
(4) difficulties (5) relative (6) reasons
(7) action (8) everyday (9)care

8 **1.** is worried about **2.** were unable to
3. if possible **4.** find out **5.** get lost
6. such as **7.** is known as **8.** care about
9. take part in **10.** it is better to **11.** make sure

9 a)—1; b)—6; c)—4; d)—5; e)—2; f)—3

10

	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
Monday	classes	—	swimming
Tuesday	classes	—	swimming
Wednesday	classes	—	a walk around the city
Thursday	classes	—	a party for all
Friday	classes	taking photos for the competition	leaving for home

12

The School of the Air	
What is it?	·It is a school for children who live far from the cities, and who are in a place which does not have a local school.
What is the classroom like?	·It is just a small building.
How do the students have classes and do homework?	·Have "air" lessons over the radio or on the computer. ·Turn on the radio or computer and listen to what they should do after they get to the classroom. ·Do their usual lessons in the classroom in the morning. ·Be made to do more work by their mum in the afternoon.
How do the students hand in exercise "books"?	·Send to their teachers by email on Friday night, and their teachers mark them on Monday and Tuesday. ·Get the "books" on Wednesday.
How do the students keep in touch with their teachers?	·Talk to their teachers once a week. ·Use the Internet and the telephone to keep in touch with their teachers.

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