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九年级
牛津英语（上）

荣德基 主编
（YL版）
含教材习题答案

吉林教育出版社

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九年级 牛津英语（上）（YL版）
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荣德基 主编

本册主编：黄继飞



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批注式讲解

文字批注
符号批注

I like music that is energetic.
我喜欢充满活力的音乐。be 动词后作表语

She is an energetic girl and she can dance for two hours.
她是一个充满活力的女孩，她能跳两小时的舞。修饰名词 girl，作定语

Young people usually have more energy than the old.
年轻人通常比老年人更有活力。energetic 的名词形式，意为“能量；活力；精力”。

We need a lot of energy. 我们需要许多能量。

视频批注

点拨微课堂

写作小微课

点拨

这段英语学习之旅中
你只管肆意挥洒汗水

语法精讲、写作指导
交给“点拨微课堂”

让她为你解疑答惑
助你轻松拿高分

★养成手脑并用的习惯，让你自学更高效

★帮助你记好笔记，让你听课更省心

★重难点一目了然，让你查阅更方便

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并列连词 and，but，or 和 so
（U1）·····22
并列连词 both...and...，not only...
but (also)...，either...or... 和
neither...nor...（U1）·····24
that 引导的宾语从句
（U2）····· 57
if 或 whether 引导的宾语从
句（U2）·····58
由疑问词引导的宾语从句
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用 Why not...,Why don't you...,
What/ How about...,Let's... 和
Shall we... 来提出建议（U3)
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before，after，when 和 while 的
用法（U4）····· 120
since，till 和 until 的用法（U4）
·····122
as soon as 与 whenever 的用法
(U4）····· 123
because 引导的原因状语
从句（U5）····· 153
since 和 as 引导的原因状
语从句（U5）·····153
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Unit 1 Know yourself

词汇表听写

记忆大师

Period 1

Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

必背单词

1. **order** *n.* 顺序 →order *v.* 点（菜）
2. **grammar** *n.* 语法
3. **neither** *conj.*（否定句中）两者之一不
4. **nor** *conj.* 也不

必背短语

5. eat up 吃光，吃完
6. keep...in order 使……保持井然有序
7. show off 炫耀
8. come up with 想出（主意）
9. neither...nor... 既不……也不……
10. grammar rules 语法规则

必背句子

11. You've **eaten up** my breakfast!
    你吃光了我的早饭！
12. She **keeps** all her things **in good order**.
    她使自己所有的东西都保持井然有序。
13. He often **comes up with** new ideas.
    他经常想出新主意。
14. **It's terrible for me to work** without speaking all day long. 对于我来说整天工作而不说话是很可怕的。

Period 2 Reading

必背单词

1. **born** *adj.* 天生的
2. **praise** *n.* 赞扬，表扬
3. **general** *adj.* 总的；普遍的；首席的
4. **race** *n.* 竞赛；赛跑
5. **lead** *n.* 领先地位；榜样
   →lead+er→leader *n.* 领导者
6. **high-speed** *adj.* 高速的
7. **connect** *vt.* 连接
8. **miss** *n.* 错误，过失 →miss *v.* 错过，失去
9. **attention** *n.* 注意，专心
10. **standard** *n.* 标准
11. **pioneer** *n.* 先锋，开拓者
12. **carelessness** *n.* 粗心 →careless *adj.* 粗心的

必背短语

13. a born artist 一个天生的艺术家
14. win high praise 赢得高度赞扬
15. give up 放弃
16. day after day 一天又一天
17. general manager 总经理
18. either...or... 不是……就是……，或者……或者……
19. take the lead 处于领先地位
20. fall behind 落后
21. be ready to 准备
22. take on new challenges 接受新的挑战
23. high-speed railway 高速铁路
24. connect to/with 与……相连，连接
25. as good as 与……几乎一样；简直是
26. make mistakes 犯错
27. pay attention to 注意
28. work to high standard 高标准工作
29. be willing to do sth. 愿意做某事

必背句子

30. Life is like a race. You **either** take the lead **or** fall behind.
    人生就像一场赛跑，你要么领先，要么落后。
31. **I'm ready to** take on new challenges any time.
    我时刻准备着去接受新的挑战。
32. To us, a miss is **as good as** a mile.
    对我们来说，失之毫厘，谬以千里。

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33. It's necessary to **pay attention to** every detail.
注意每一个细节是必要的。

34. As a doctor, you **can't** be **too** careful.
作为一名医生，你再怎么仔细也不为过。

35. Carelessness will be a disaster **not only** to ourselves **but also** to patients.
粗心大意不仅对我们自己来说将是一场灾难，对病人来说也是。

Period 3 Grammar

必背单词

1. **impatient** *adj.* 不耐烦的，急躁的
→ patient *n.* 病人 & *adj.* 有耐心的

必背短语

2. accept others' advice 接受他人的建议
3. think twice (about sth.) 三思而行
4. do the dishes 洗碗
5. worry too much 担心太多

必背句子 & 语法

6. **Both** Kitty **and** Simon **are** energetic.
基蒂和西蒙都精力充沛。

7. **Not only** the students **but (also)** their teacher **knows** about the four people.
不仅学生们而且他们的老师都知道这四个人。

8. **Either** Simon **or** David **is** ready to take on new challenges.
不是西蒙就是大卫要准备好接受新的挑战。

9. **Neither** Millie **nor** her friends **know** about types of personality.
米莉和她的朋友都不知道性格的类型。

Period 4
Integrated skills & Study skills

必背单词

1. **calendar** *n.* 日历；挂历
2. **appear** *vi.* 出现
3. **fixed** *adj.* 固定的
4. **lively** *adj.* 活泼的；生气勃勃的
5. **divide** *vt.* & *vi.* 分开，分
6. **shape** *vt.* 使成形，塑造

必背短语

7. appear in a fixed order 以一个固定的顺序呈现
8. every 12 years 每 12 年
9. in all 总共，总计
10. divide...into... 把……分成……
11. decide your personality 决定你的性格
12. the year of the Rabbit 兔年

必背句子

13. Some people believe that people born under **the same animal sign** may have similar personalities. 一些人相信出生在同样生肖下的人们有相似的性格。

14. It is you **who** shape your life and your future.
你的生活和你的未来都掌握在你的手中。

Period 5
Task & Self-assessment

必背单词

1. **speech** *n.* 演说，讲话，发言；台词
2. **absent** *adj.* 缺席的

必背短语

3. make a speech 作演讲
4. get oneself more organized 使某人变得更有条理
5. be absent from school 缺课
6. agree with sb. 同意某人 (的看法)

必背句子

7. He **is not afraid of** making a speech in front of many people.
他不害怕在很多人面前发表演讲。

8. We think he has many **strong qualities** for this position. 我们认为他有很多突出的品质适合这个职位。

9. We think David is **the most suitable** person to be our monitor.
我们认为大卫是做我们班长最合适的人选。

10. We hope that you **agree with us**.
我们希望你同意我们。

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Period 1 Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

Comic strip 卡通漫画

教材图片

1. Eddie, here's an interesting article about personality.
   埃迪，这是一篇关于性格的有趣的文章。
   Oh? Let me have a look. 噢？让我看一看。
2. It **says** some people are generous. ① It **makes them feel good** to **share** things with others. ② 这上面说一些人很大方。和别人分享东西让他们感觉很好。
   Yeah, I agree. 是的，我同意。
3. I'm generous. 我大方。
   Yes, you are. 是的，你大方。
4. Hobo, you've **eaten up** my breakfast! ③ 霍波，你已经把我的早饭吃光了！
   But this would make you feel good! 但是这会使你感觉很好！

此符号表示"考点精讲点拨"版块各考点与课文原句的链接号，其他序号同。

课文朗读

Who are you? 你是谁?

People with different personalities behave in different ways. Millie wants to find out more about this.
不同性格的人行为方式不一样。米莉想找出更多关于这方面的内容。

Task 任务

Write a letter to recommend a classmate for a position in your class.
写一封信，推荐一位同班同学担任你们班的班干部。

Welcome to the unit 单元导入

Personalities 性格

A **Some words are often used to describe people's personalities. Help Millie complete the following sentences with the words in the box. 一些单词经常被用来描述人们的性格。帮助米莉用方框内的单词完成下面的句子。**

动词形式为 create，意为"创作，创建；引起"

creative 有创造力的	curious 好奇的	energetic ④精力充沛的
modest 谦虚的	organized 有条理的	patient 有耐心的

1. Suzy is well _____. She **keeps** all her things **in good order**. ⑤
   苏茜非常_____。她所有的东西都保持井然有序。
2. Daniel is very clever, but he is _____ and never **shows off**. ⑥
   丹尼尔非常聪明，但是他_____，并且从不炫耀。
3. Mr Wu **is** _____ **enough to** repeat grammar rules for us. ⑦
   吴老师足够_____为我们重复语法规则。
4. Samuel is _____. He often comes up with new ideas. 塞缪尔_____。他经常提出新的想法。
5. Billy is _____ about everything. He likes asking questions. 比利对一切都_____。他喜欢问问题。
6. Simon is very _____. He always plays football for hours.
   西蒙非常_____。他总是踢几个小时的足球。

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B Millie and her classmates are talking about their own personalities and the kind of job they like or dislike. Work in groups and talk about yourselves. Use the conversation below as a model. 米莉和她的同班同学正在谈论他们各自的性格和他们喜欢或不喜欢的工作种类。分组谈论你们自己。用下面的会话作为示例。

课文朗读

Millie: I'm patient and I don't get angry easily. I think I can be a good teacher or a good doctor. What about you, Paul?

米莉：我有耐心，而且我不轻易生气。我认为我能成为一名优秀的教师或医生。你呢，保罗？

Paul: I'm careless sometimes. **Neither** my parents **nor** I think I can make a good accountant. ⑧ What job do you like, Sandy?

保罗：我有时很粗心。我和我的父母都认为我不能成为一名优秀的会计。桑迪，你喜欢什么工作？

Sandy: My art teacher says I often have exciting ideas. I like creative jobs. How about you, David?

桑迪：我的美术老师说我经常有令人兴奋的想法。我喜欢有创造性的工作。你呢，戴维？

David: I'm active and I love talking with people. **It's terrible for me to** work without speaking all day long. ⑨ 戴维：我很活泼，我喜欢与别人交谈。对我来说整天工作不说话太可怕了。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① It says some people are generous.

考点 1 say /seɪ/ *v.* 写着，显示

say 一般用来表示报纸、标牌、信件、贺卡、钟表、通知等上面的内容。

e.g. The sign says "No Parking".
标牌上写着"禁止停车"。
—What's the time now? 现在几点?
—My watch says five fifteen. 我的手表显示是 5 点 15 分。

知识微课

辨析：

say, tell, speak 与 talk	
say	"说，讲"，指用语言表达自己的思想，一般着重指讲话的内容。它的宾语是"话"，不能是"人"。
tell	"告诉"，可以接双宾语，一个指人，一个指物。
speak	"说，讲，演讲"。作及物动词时，宾语常是表示语言的词。
talk	"谈论，交谈"，用作不及物动词，指一般的谈话或交谈；后接宾语时，与 to，with，about 等介词连用。

tell 的常用结构：
① tell sb. sth. =tell sth. to sb. 告诉某人某事
② tell sb. to do sth. 告诉某人去做某事

e.g. I don't know what he said. 我不知道他说了什么。
He will tell the good news to everybody in our class.
他将告诉我们班上每个人这个好消息。
Do you speak Chinese? 你讲汉语吗?
Mr. Li is going to speak at our class meeting.
李老师将在我们班会上发言。
Our teacher is talking to / with the parents. 我们的老师正在和家长谈话。

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《中考在线1》—Does Jelly get on well with others?

—Yes, it seems she finds it difficult to _____ ill of anyone.

A. say　　B. talk　　C. tell　　D. speak

② It makes them feel good to share things with others.

考点2 make sb. feel+*adj.* 使某人感觉……

短语中的make为使役动词，意为"使，让"，结构为"make + 宾语 + 宾语补足语"，表示"使某人或某物……"。

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

adj.

Wearing a smile on your face not only helps you make friends but also makes you feel better. 不带 to 的不定式

脸上带着微笑不仅会帮助你交到朋友，也会使你感觉更好。

make + 宾语 + 名词 / 形容词 / 不带 to 的不定式

The teacher made him our group leader. 老师让他当我们的组长。

n.

We must keep our classroom clean. 我们必须保持我们教室干净。

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

《中考在线2》Kids like reading stories which can make them _____. [哈尔滨]

英语中，还有一些动词后也可接形容词作宾语补足语，如 keep，find 等。

A. laugh　　B. to laugh　　C. laughing

点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查非谓语动词。句意：孩子们喜欢读能使他们发笑的故事。make sb. do sth.“使某人做某事”，为固定结构。故选 A。

考点3 share /ʃeə(r)/ *v.* 共有，共用

e.g. She shares a room with her sister.

她和她的姐姐共住一个房间。 share sth. with sb. 意为"和某人分享某物，和某人分担某事"。

Tom shared his chocolate with other kids.

汤姆把他的巧克力和其他孩子一起分着吃了。

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

A. for　　B. in　　C. with　　D. on

点拨：考查介词的用法。句意：当你有快乐的事情的时候，你可以和你的朋友分享。share sth. with sb.，表示“与某人分享某物”。故选 C。

③ Hobo, you've eaten up my breakfast!

敲黑板 eat-ate-eaten

考点4 eat up 吃光，吃完

e.g. You can eat up the rest of the food. 你可以把剩余的食物吃光。

Eat up your potatoes. 把你的土豆都吃掉。

Have you eaten breakfast? 你吃过早饭了吗？

eat up 为"动词 + 副词"结构。此处 up 意为"彻底地，完全地"。

《中考在线4》—We should form the good habit of saving food now.

—I agree, so I always _____ the food I order. [自贡]

A. eat up　　B. give up　　C. turn up

点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查动词短语辨析。句意：——我们现在应该养成节约食物的好习惯。——我赞成，所以我总是把我点的食物吃光。eat up 吃光；give up 放弃；turn up 把（音量）调大。由句意可知选 A。

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立德树人之勤俭节约

夫君子之行，静以修身，俭以养德。《诫子书》——诸葛亮

勤俭节约是中华民族的传统美德，是践行社会主义核心价值观的生动体现。为深入贯彻落实习近平总书记关于制止餐饮浪费行为的重要指示，我们要树立节约为荣、浪费可耻的良好校园风尚，坚决杜绝“舌尖上的浪费”。

从我做起，拒绝剩餐。一粥一饭，当思来之不易；半丝半缕，恒念物力维艰。我们要主动践行科学适度、文明健康的饮食方式，坚持按需点餐，以“光盘”为荣，以“剩餐”为耻。

建立文明用餐规范，打造良好餐饮文化。牢固树立节约光荣、浪费可耻的思想观念，培养艰苦朴素、勤俭节约的良好行为习惯。

勇于担当，传承美德。争当“光盘行动”的践行者、珍惜粮食的示范者、勤俭节约的传播者。让“克勤克俭”“戒奢以俭”的理念深入人心、蔚然成风。

节约是一种美德，更是一种责任。让我们大家迅速行动起来，从你我做起，从点滴做起，从现在做起，发扬艰苦奋斗、勤俭节约的优良传统，共同倡导文明、健康、绿色的生活方式，努力营造厉行节约、反对浪费的良好社会氛围。

★名言警句：
It's glorious to save grain and shameful to waste it.
节约粮食光荣，浪费粮食可耻。

④ energetic

energetic 在句中作表语或定语。

考点5 energetic /ˌenəˈdʒetɪk/ *adj.* 精力充沛的

语境助记：
The energetic people always have a lot of energy.
精力充沛的人总是有许多精力。

e.g. I like music that is energetic.
我喜欢充满活力的音乐。be 动词后作表语

She is an energetic girl and she can dance for two hours.
她是一个充满活力的女孩，她能跳两小时的舞。修饰名词 girl，作定语

Young people usually have more energy than the old.
年轻人通常比老年人更有活力。energetic 的名词形式，意为“能量；活力；精力”。

We need a lot of energy. 我们需要许多能量。

⑤ She keeps all her things in good order.

考点6 keep...in good order 使……保持井然有序

keep 的用法
- keep+形容词，表示“保持某种状态”，其中 keep 为连系动词。
- keep+宾语+形容词，表示“使……保持某种状态”。
- keep + doing，表示“一直做某事”。
- keep+宾语+doing sth.，表示“使某人不停地做某事”。

e.g. She likes to keep everything in good order.
她喜欢把一切放得井井有条。

Keep quiet and listen to me. 安静，听我说。

Don't keep the windows closed all day long. 不要整天把窗户关着。

They kept talking for a long time. 他们一直谈，谈了很长时间。

I'm sorry to keep you waiting outside for so long.
对不起，让你在外面久等了。

Please keep your things together. They are not in good order.
请把你的东西收拾在一起。它们太乱了。 in order 意为“按顺序”。

《中考在线5》All of us should look straight ahead and keep _____ (run).
[盐城]

点拨：句意为：我们所有人都要直视前方，一直跑。keep doing sth. 一直做某事。

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⑥ Daniel is very clever, but he is _____ and never shows off.

考点7 show off 炫耀；卖弄　敲黑板 show-showed-shown

e.g. A modest person never shows off.
谦虚的人从不炫耀。

show off 是固定词组，可单独使用，后面也可接宾语。是"动词＋副词"型短语。

拓展：show 作动词，常用于以下短语：

（1）show sb. sth. =show sth. to sb. 意为"给某人看某物"

e.g. Let me show you my latest picture. =Let me show my latest picture to you. 让我给你看看我最新的画作。

（2）show sb. around sp. 意为"带领某人参观某地"

e.g. When you come to Beijing, I will show you around this city.
当你来北京的时候，我会带你参观这个城市。

（3）show sb. the way to sp. 意为"指给某人到某地的路"

e.g. Tom showed a foreigner the way to the library.
汤姆给一个外国人指了去图书馆的路。

show 还作名词，常用于以下短语：
- a chat show 访谈节目
- the fashion show 时装表演
- on show 展出
- a game show 竞赛节目

《中考在线6》 Miss Lee likes _____. She tells everyone that she has got a new car. [宿迁]

A. coming out　　B. showing off
C. turning out　　D. taking off

点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：李小姐喜欢_____。她告诉每个人她有一辆新车。show off 炫耀；come out 开放，出版；turn out 结果是；take off 脱下。由"她告诉每个人她有一辆新车"可知，李小姐喜欢炫耀。故选 B。

⑦ Mr Wu is _____ enough to repeat grammar rules for us.

考点8 enough 足够（地）

e.g. The hall is big enough to hold 500 people.
这个大厅足够大能容纳 500 人。

be +adj. + enough to do sth.
足够……能做某事，enough 为副词放在形容词，副词之后

考向 enough 还可以作形容词，意为"充足的，足够的"，修饰名词时，常放在名词之前。

enough 位置
① enough+ 名词
②形容词／副词 +enough

e.g. Don't worry! We have enough time to finish the work.
不要担心！我们有足够的时间完成这项工作。

《中考在线7》 It was _____ for us to solve the math problem. Few of us could even understand it. [黔西南州]

A. easy enough　　B. enough easy
C. difficult enough　　D. enough difficult

点拨：本题用词语运用法。句意：这道数学题对我们来说_____去解决。我们中几乎没有人能理解它。enough 用作副词时，意为"足够，充分"，一般应放在所修饰的形容词或副词的后面。再根据后一句"Few of us could even understand it."可知选 C。

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⑧ Neither my parents nor I think I can make a good accountant.

neither...nor... 表示否定，用来连接两个并列的成分。当 neither...nor... 连接两个并列成分作主语时，谓语动词应遵循"就近原则"。

考点9 neither... nor... 既不……也不……

e.g. Neither he nor I know the answer. 他和我都不知道答案。

Neither he nor I am a student. 他和我都不是学生。

拓展：neither 的用法：

（1）neither 用作形容词，表示"（两者）都不"，置于单数名词之前。

e.g. Neither product is made in Beijing. 这两种产品都不是在北京制造的。

（2）neither 用作代词，表示"两者都不，双方均不"。

e.g. He answered neither of the letters. 他两封信都没回。

Neither of the cars was/were damaged. 两部车都没有受损。

特别提醒："neither of+名词"作主语时，通常被视为单数，但从意义上讲也可视为复数。

（3）neither 用作连词，常用短语为 neither... nor... 意为"既不……也不……"。

e.g. Neither he nor I am well educated. 他和我都没有受过良好的教育。

（4）neither 用作副词，意为"也不"，放在句首，表示前面否定的内容也适用于另一个人或物，句子要采用部分倒装。此时也可用 nor 替换。

e.g. —I don't like this dress. 我不喜欢这件连衣裙。

—Neither/Nor do I. 我也不喜欢。

《中考在线8》To avoid gathering(聚集), neither the students nor their teacher _____ going to the party this evening. [齐齐哈尔]

A. was　　B. are　　C. is

点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：为了避免聚集，学生们和他们的老师今晚都不会去参加聚会。neither...nor..."既不……也不……"，连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词与靠近的主语保持一致，即遵循"就近原则"。空格前 their teacher 为单数形式，因此谓语用 is。故选 C。

《中考在线9》在图书馆内，我们既不应该吃东西也不应该交谈。

We should _____ eat _____ talk in the library. [广州]

点拨：由句意可知，此处要用否定词。neither ... nor ... 表示"既不……也不……"，符合语境。

⑨ It's terrible for me to work without speaking all day long.

考点10 It's + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth. 对于某人来说做某事……

形容词表示动词不定式的特征。

e.g. It's difficult for me to work out this maths problem.

对我来说解答出这道数学题太难了。

It's wise of Daniel to work out the difficult maths problem.

丹尼尔真聪明，做出了那道很难的数学题。

It's + adj. + of sb. to do sth. 意为"某人做某事……"。这个句型中的形容词表示人的特征和品质。

《中考在线10》对于学生们来说，认真对待学习很重要。 [葫芦岛]

点拨：It is+ 形容词 +for sb. to do sth. "做某事对于某人来说是……"。

中考在线答案 1. D　2. A　3. C　4. A　5. running　6. B　7. C　8. C　9. neither; nor　10. It is important for the students to treat study carefully.

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 （答案见260页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及汉语提示完成句子或用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Look! The card _____（写着）“Happy Birthday!”

2. The book is useful to me. It explains _____（语法）clearly.

3. Amy has come first in the race, but she’s very _____（谦虚的）about her success.

4. Enough outdoor exercise can make us _____（精力充沛的）. [鄂州]

5. Tom is _____(organize) and never forgets anything.

二、单项选择

6. In the past they had to _____ the kitchen _____ their uncle.

A. share; for　　B. shared; to
C. share; with　　D. shared; with

7. —Jack is telling everyone he has bought a new car.
—Pay no attention to him. He is just _____.

A. taking off　　B. showing off
C. driving off　　D. setting off

8. The artist is so _____ that he can make different changing pictures with sand. [滨州]

A. common　　B. careless
C. creative　　D. helpful

9. His joke is _____ to make us all _____. [天水]

A. enough funny; laugh
B. funny enough; laugh
C. enough funny; to laugh
D. funny enough; to laugh

10. Our monitor Jenny is so _____ that she always keeps things in good order. [连云港]

A. curious　　B. creative
C. energetic　　D. organized

11. After hours of discussion, we finally _____ a new way to solve the problem. [绵阳]

A. came up with　　B. caught up with
C. kept up with　　D. put up with

12. —What would you like, milk or coffee?
—_____. I’d like some orange juice. [丹东]

A. None　B. Neither　C. Each　D. Either

13. My English teacher is a _____ lady and she often corrects my pronunciation again and again. [镇江]

A. patient　B. creative　C. modest　D. curious

14. Tom can _____ three languages, including French.

A. tell　　B. say　　C. talk　　D. speak

15. I tried to make the baby _____ by singing, and that worked well at last. [随州]

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

三、用所给中文意思，用英语完成下列句子

16. 我的弟弟有足够的耐心，他等半小时也不会生气。 [淮安]

My brother is _____ to wait for half an hour without _____.

17. 要想更好地了解世界，我们有必要学好英语。[盐城]

It is necessary _____ to know more about the world.

18. 曼迪和苏珊都不喜欢这本书。 [宜宾]

_____ Mandy _____ Susan likes this book.

19. 今天早晨，我们吃光了所有的蔬菜，最好去超市买一些。 [淮安]

We _____ all the vegetables this morning, so we _____ buy some in the supermarket.

20. 埃米总是把她的东西放得有条不紊。

Amy always _____ her things _____.

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Period 2 Reading

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

Reading 阅读

A People who are happy with their jobs 对他们的工作满意的人

课文朗读

Millie has read an article on Sunshine Daily. It introduces four people who are outstanding in their fields in Sunshine Town. Here is the article. 米莉在《阳光日报》上读了一篇文章。它介绍了阳光镇上四个在他们的领域里杰出的人。下面是这篇文章。

Wu Wei 吴维 , artist 艺术家

运用拟人的修辞手法，形象逼真，传神地表达出很多艺术家的一种特性——用作品说话。

"Wu Wei is a born artist," said his best friend. ① "He is quiet and doesn't like to talk much, but his work shouts!" Wu Wei, the young artist, has impressed the whole country with his creative work. His sculptures for Sunshine Town Square have won high **praise** from the art community. ② "I want to share the best art with people, so I'm always searching for something better or different. This in itself is great fun," he said. "吴维是一个天生的艺术家，"他最好的朋友说。"他很安静，话不多，但是他的作品却极具说服力！"吴维，这位年轻的艺术家，他的富有创造力的作品给全国人民留下了深刻的印象。他给阳光镇广场做的雕塑赢得了艺术团的高度赞扬。"我想与人们分享最好的艺术，因此我一直在搜寻一些更好的或不同的东西。这本身就很有趣，"他说。

Su Ning 苏宁 , manager 经理

work for 为……工作，
work with 和……一起工作

Su Ning **gave up** her job as an accountant five years ago and started to **work for** the sales department in a big company. ③ "I'm active and energetic, and I love working with people. However, in my last job, I could only work with numbers day after day. ④ That made me unhappy." Su Ning is now the general manager of the company. "Life is like a race. You either take the lead or **fall behind**. ⑤ I'm ready to take on new challenges any time," she said. 苏宁五年前辞去了会计工作，开始在一家大公司的销售部工作。"我很活跃且精力充沛，我喜欢和人们在一起工作。然而，在我的上一份工作中，我只能一天又一天地跟数字打交道。那使我很不开心。"苏宁现在是公司的总经理。"人生就像一场赛跑。你要么领先，要么落后。我随时准备接受新的挑战，"她说。

承上启下

失之毫厘，谬以千里。在写文章时，可适当使用谚语，能使文章更具有说服力。

Liu Hao 刘浩 , engineer 工程师

Liu Hao is the chief engineer of the high-speed railway connecting Sunshine Town to Tianjin. ⑥ "To us, a miss is as good as a mile. We can't **afford** to make any mistakes," said Mr Liu. ⑦ "All of us know that it's necessary to pay attention to every detail. ⑧" "He's serious and well organized," one of his team members said. "He always works to high standards, but he's modest and easy to work with." 刘浩是连接阳光镇到天津的高速铁路的总工程师。"对我们来说，失之毫厘，谬以千里。我们承担不起任何错误（所造成的后果），"刘先生说。"我们所有人都知道，注意每个细节很有必要。""他严肃，有条理，"他团队中的一名成员说，"他工作总是高标准，但是他很谦虚，并且很容易一起工作。"

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Fang Yuan 方圆 , doctor 医生

Fang Yuan, head of Sunshine Hospital and a pioneer heart surgeon, is kind and patient. "As a doctor, you can't be too careful," she said. "Carelessness will be a disaster not only to ourselves but also to patients.[9]" "She's always willing to work extra hours," said another doctor. In fact, Doctor Fang often does operations for about ten hours a day. She has **devoted** most of her time to her work.[10] All the people in the town **respect** her.[11] 方圆，阳光医院的院长，一位心脏外科（手术）的带头人，很善良且有耐心。"作为一名医生，再怎么细心也不为过，"她说。"粗心不仅对我们自己而且对病人将是一种灾难。""她总乐意加班，"另一名医生说。事实上，方医生经常一天做大约十个小时的手术。她把大部分时间都奉献给了她的工作。镇上的所有人都很敬佩她。

can't... too... 再怎么……也不为过，有时也可用 can never...too 来表示类似的意思。

B Jobs and personalities 工作与个性

B1 Millie wants to make sure that she knows the meanings of some words in the newspaper article. Help her match the first parts on the left with the second parts on the right to make complete explanations. Write the correct letters in the blanks. 米莉想确保自己知道报纸上的文章中一些单词的意思。帮她把左栏第一部分与右栏第二部分搭配起来构成完整的解释。在空白处填上正确的字母。

1. A *creative* person _____ 一个富有创造力的人_____	a. has lots of energy. 有许多精力。
2. An *active* person _____ 一个活跃的人_____	b. does not talk much about his/her abilities. 不多谈论他 / 她的能力。
3. An *energetic* person _____ 一个精力充沛的人_____	c. can produce something new or a work of art. 能创造一些新的东西或一件艺术品。
4. A *modest* person _____ 一个谦虚的人_____	d. can plan his/her work well. 能计划好他 / 她的工作。
5. An *organized* person _____ 一个有条理的人_____	e. enjoys taking part in different activities. 喜欢参加不同的活动。
6. A *patient* person _____ 一个有耐心的人_____	f. can wait without getting angry. 能够等待而不发火。

B2 Millie wants to tell her classmates about the four people. Help her check the sentences below. Write a T if a sentence is true or an F if it is false. 米莉想告诉她的同班同学有关这四个人的情况。帮助她检查下面的句子。在正确的句子后面写 **T**，在错误的句子后面写 **F**。

1. Wu Wei's friend does not think that his work is very good.
吴维的朋友认为他的工作不是很好。 _____
2. Wu Wei's sculptures are famous all over the country. 吴维的雕塑全国闻名。 _____
3. Su Ning was once happy with her job as an accountant. 苏宁曾经对她的会计工作很满意。 _____
4. Su Ning changed her job five years ago. 苏宁五年前换了工作。 _____
5. Liu Hao is the chief engineer of the new bridge. 刘浩是新桥的总工程师。 _____

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6. Liu Hao's team members find it difficult to work with him.
刘浩的团队成员发现很难和他一起工作。 _____

7. Fang Yuan thinks doctors should be very careful. 方圆认为医生应该很细心。 _____

8. Fang Yuan spends most of her time on her work. 方圆把她的大部分时间花在工作上。 _____

B3 Millie is summarizing the newspaper article. Help her find the words on pages 8 and 9 to complete her notes below. 米莉正在总结报纸上的文章。帮她从第 8 页和第 9 页上找到这些单词完成下面她的笔记。

	Job 职业	Personality 个性
Wu Wei 吴维	(1)_____	Quiet, does not like to (2)_____ 安静，不喜欢 (2)_____ Creative—his work shouts 富有创造力——他的作品极具说服力 Enjoys searching for something better or (3)_____ 喜欢搜寻一些更好或者 (3)_____的东西
Su Ning 苏宁	(4)_____	Active and (5) _____ 活泼且 (5)_____ Loves working with (6) _____ 喜欢和 (6)_____一起工作 Ready to take on (7) _____准备接受 (7)_____
Liu Hao 刘浩	(8)_____	Pays attention to every (9) _____ 注意每个 (9)_____ Serious and well (10) _____ 严肃且很 (10)_____ Always works to high (11) _____总是工作到高 (11)_____
Fang Yuan 方圆	(12)_____	Kind and (13) _____善良且 (13)_____ Very (14) _____ at work 工作中非常 (14)_____ Willing to work (15) _____愿意工作 (15)_____

C Your personalities 你的个性

C1 Write a short description of your personality. Then think about what job you want to do in the future and see if your personality matches the job requirements.
对你的个性写一段简短的描述。然后想想将来你想做什么工作，看看你的个性是否与你的工作要求相符。

Your personality: 你的个性:

_____

What job do you want to do? 你想做什么工作?

_____

Do you think your personality is suitable for the job? 你认为你的个性适合这份工作吗?

_____

C2 Work in pairs. Write a short description of your partner's personality. Then discuss with your partner whether or not you agree with each other.
结对练习。对你同伴的个性写一段简短的描述。然后与你的同伴讨论一下你们是否同意彼此的观点。

Your partner's personality: 你同伴的个性:

_____

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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 "Wu Wei is a born artist," said his best friend.

考点1 born /bɔːn/ *adj.* 天生的

e.g. My sister is a born singer. 我姐姐是一个天生的歌手。

a recently born idea 一个最近产生的想法（出生的，产生的）

born 还可作 bear 的过去分词。

《中考在线1》As we all know, everyone is _____(天生的) with the ability to learn. [济宁]

② His sculptures for Sunshine Town Square have won high praise from the art community.

考点2 praise /preɪz/ *n.* 赞扬，表扬

e.g. His latest movie has won high praise from the critics.

他最新的影片得到了评论家们的高度赞扬。

The headmaster praised the boy for his courage.

校长赞扬这个男孩的勇气。

praise 是及物动词，后面直接加宾语。常见搭配：praise sb. for sth. 因某事表扬某人。

《中考在线2》Wu Wei, a young artist, has received high _____ from the art community for his sculptures. [宿迁]

A. pride　　B. praise　　C. promise　　D. progress

点拨：考查名词辨析。句意：吴伟，一位年轻的艺术家，他的雕塑受到了艺术界的高度赞扬。pride 骄傲，自豪；praise 赞扬，称赞；promise 承诺；progress 进步。由句意可知选 B。

③ Su Ning gave up her job as an accountant five years ago and started to work for the sales department in a big company.

考点3 give up 放弃

敲黑板 动副结构，代词放中间。

e.g. Don't give up. I believe you will succeed.

别放弃。我相信你会成功的。

We have already given up the plan. 我们已经放弃了那个计划。

My father gave up drinking last year. 我父亲去年戒酒了。

We can't give it up easily. 我们不能轻易放弃它。

give up 后可接名词或动名词，意为"放弃某事或放弃做某事"。

含 give 的常用短语：

- give in 屈服，让步
- give away 赠送；捐赠
- give off 发生，放出（气味、热、光等）
- give out 分发，散发

《中考在线3》My brother often _____ his spare time to help me with my spoken English. [淮安]

A. puts up　　B. gives up　　C. opens up　　D. tidies up

点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：我哥哥经常放弃业余时间来帮助我学英语口语。put up 举起，张帖；give up 放弃；open up 打开，开发；tidy up 整理。由句意可知选 B。

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④ ... I could only work with numbers day after day.

考点4 day after day 一天又一天

e.g. Day after day, the scientists worked hard in the laboratory.

科学家们日复一日地在实验室中努力工作着。

辨析：

day after day 与 day by day	
day after day	意思是"一天又一天"。深层含义是"把日子看成连续的"，有"时间长久"的含义。
day by day	意思是"一天天地"，深层含义是"把每天看成个别的，独立的"，意味着"每天都有同样的情况发生或重复"，而且含有"逐渐转变"的意思。

day by day 在这句话里含有逐渐变好，以至于最后完全康复的含义。

e.g. Day after day no message arrived. 日子一天天过去了，但仍杳无音讯。

My husband is getting well day by day.

我丈夫的健康状况一天天地好转了。

⑤ You either take the lead or fall behind.

考点5 **lead** /li:d/ *n.* 领先地位；榜样；主角；扮演主角的演员

e.g. She was the lead of that film. 她是那部电影的主角。

Tom is in the lead now. 汤姆现在处于领先地位。

The guide led us through the forest. 向导带我们穿过森林。

She volunteered to take the lead in carrying out the assignment.

作动词，指引，引导，领路

她自愿带头执行这项任务。 处于领先地位；带头

lead 常用词组：

lose the lead 失去领先地位，落在后面

the male/female lead 男／女主角

⑥ Liu Hao is the chief engineer of the high-speed railway connecting Sunshine Town to Tianjin.

考点6 **connect** /kə'nekt/ *vt.* 连接

e.g. This railway connects London and Edinburgh.

这条铁路连接伦敦与爱丁堡。

Will you connect this wire to the television?

你能把这根电线和电视机连上吗?

Please connect the hose with/to the faucet.

请把胶皮管套在水龙头上。

connect 常用词组：

① connect...with 把……和……联系

② connect...to/with... 把……和……相连接

《中考在线4》 The Chinese language has become a bridge to _____ China _____ the rest of the world. [连云港]

A. connect...to　　B. translate...into

C. compare...with　　D. separate...from

点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：中文已经成为连接中国与世界其他地区的桥梁。connect...to…"把……与……连接"；translate...into..."把……翻译成……"；compare...with..."把……与……比较"；separate...from..."把……与……分开"。由句意可知选 A。

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⑦ “To us, a miss is as good as a mile. We can’t afford to make any mistakes,” said Mr Liu.

考点7 as good as 与……一样好；和……几乎一样；无异于；简直是

★名人名言：
Doing is better than saying. 行胜于言。

e.g. —Is he as good as her at chess? 他下棋也像她下得一样好吗？
—There’s no comparison. 根本不能比。
He as good as says I’m a liar. 他无异于说我是个撒谎者。
The matter is as good as settled. 这事实际上可以说解决了。

《中考在线5》 —Mum, could you buy me a dress like this, please?
—Of course. We can buy _____ one than this, but _____it. [眉山]
A. a better; better than　　B. a worse; as good as
C. a cheaper; as good as　　D. a more important; not as good as

点拨：考查形容词比较级、原级用法。句意：——妈妈，你能给我买一件这样的连衣裙吗？——当然可以。我们能买一件比这件更便宜的，但是质量和它一样好的连衣裙。由句中 than 可知第一空为比较级，根据 but 可判断两句之间的关系是转折关系，分析四个选项，只有 C 项能讲得通。

考点8 afford /əˈfɔːd/ *v.* 买得起；给予，提供

afford 与 can, could 或 be able to 等连用，表示负担得起某事或某物的费用、损失、后果等，或表示能抽出时间等，后面通常可接名词、代词、不定式等（多用于否定句或疑问句）。

e.g. Can we afford a new car? 我们买得起一辆新车吗？
He can’t afford the time for it.
他抽不出时间来做此事。
He says he really can’t afford to wait another day.
他说他确实一天也不能再等了。

《中考在线6》 We can’t _____ (承担得起) to wait any longer to take action in order to improve our environment. [荆门]

点拨：句意：我们承受不起继续等待了，为了保护环境，我们必须马上行动。根据汉语提示，用动词 afford。由前面的 can’t 可知，这里用动词原形，故填 afford。

⑧ All of us know that it’s necessary to pay attention to every detail.

考点9 pay attention to 注意　to 为介词，后接名词、代词或动词的 -ing 形式。

e.g. We should pay attention to the weather report before we travel.
在旅游之前我们应该关注天气预报。
We should pay much attention to protecting forests.
我们应该多注意保护森林。

pay attention to 中的 attention 是不可数名词，意为“注意，专心”，attention 前面可用 much，(a) little, some, no, more 等词修饰。

《中考在线7》 李明做每件事情时总是关注细节。 [铁岭、葫芦岛]
Li Ming always _____ details when he does everything.

点拨：由句意可知，空格上应填“关注”，用动词短语 pay attention to 或 care about。根据主语和 always 提示，句中动词用第三人称单数形式。故填 pays attention to /cares about。

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⑨ Carelessness will be a disaster not only to ourselves but also to patients.

carelessness 是由形容词 careless 加后缀 -ness 构成的名词，为不可数名词。

考点10 carelessness /'keələsnəs/ *n.* 粗心

e.g. She assumed an unusual carelessness of manner.
她假装一副不同寻常的粗心大意的样子。

拓展： 与 careful 相关词汇

care *n.* 小心；谨慎
↑
carefulness *n.* 小心；仔细 ← careful *adj.* 小心的；仔细的 → carefully *adv.* 小心地；仔细地
↓ ↓ ↓
carelessness *n.* 粗心 ← careless *adj.* 粗心的；不仔细的 → carelessly *adv.* 粗心地；漫不经心地

★构词法记单词
有些形容词加上后缀 -ness 构成名词。
e.g. kind—kindness 善良
ill—illness 疾病
happy—happiness 高兴
sad—sadness 悲伤
dark—darkness 黑暗
rude—rudeness 粗鲁

⑩ She has devoted most of her time to her work.

devote...to... 意为“把……奉献给……”。to 为介词，其后可接名词、代词或动词的 -ing 形式。

考点11 devote /dɪ'vəʊt/ *vt.* 把……贡献；把……专用于

e.g. He devoted his life to literature. 他把他的一生奉献给了文学。
My teacher devoted his life to teaching.
我的老师把他的一生献给了教育事业。
Don't devote too much time to this question. 别在这个问题上花太多时间。

⑪ All the people in the town respect her.

考点12 respect /rɪ'spekt/ *vt.* 尊重，尊敬

e.g. I respect his courage. 我敬佩他的勇气。
The students have the greatest respect for their history teacher.
学生们非常尊敬他们的历史老师。have respect for... 意为“尊敬……”

中考在线答案 1. born 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. afford 7. pays attention to/cares about

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

（答案见260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句子

1. The new film received high _____(赞扬) from everyone.
2. In my opinion, neither you nor he has met the _____(标准).
3. My cousin likes drawing. He is a b_____ painter.
4. Liu Hua is the chief engineer of the high-speed railway _____(连接) Moonlight Town to Nanjing.
5. In _____(总的), her work has been good, but this article is too bad.
6. Have you watched the boat _____(竞赛) this Dragon Boat Festival?
7. Many business people prefer to choose the _____(高速的) train, though it means that they need to pay more money for the ticket.
8. Hurry up, or you will m_____ the early bus.
9. These young people are all the _____(先锋) in this new field.

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10. He accepted his friend's _____(挑战) to swim across the river.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

11. Who is _____ (suit) for the new job?

12. You should pay attention to your _____ (spell).

13. Most people in China couldn't afford _____ (buy) cars twenty years ago.

14. _____ (care) will be bad not only for your learning, but for your future life.

15. Either noodles or rice _____(be) OK. I don't mind.

三、单项选择

16. —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

17. _____ Jane _____ her brother is going to the movies this weekend. One of them has to stay at home to look after their sick mother. [黔东南]

A. Neither; nor

B. Either; or

C. Both; and

D. Not only; but also

18. —Mum, why do I have to wash hands so many times a day?

—For your health, you _____ be too careful. [苏州]

A. can't

B. shouldn't

C. mustn't

D. needn't

19. —What do you think of Jason?

—He has _____ me with his good sense of humor. [苏州]

A. impressed B. admired

C. reminded D. warned

20. —Good news! Another new member in the Beidou family was sent into space.

— Scientists tried their best to pay attention to every detail. To them, _____. [南通]

A. it never rains but it pours

B. a friend in need is a friend indeed

C. a miss is as good as a mile

D. the grass is always greener on the other side

四、根据句意，选用方框中的词(组)填空

shouts	surgeon	extra	in fact
connect...to	can't...too		

21. My sister is energetic and likes doing _____ work for her class.

22. Her personality is suitable for neither an engineer nor a _____.

23. First _____ the printer _____ the computer.

24. _____, both of the two cars belong to our company.

25. My cousin is quiet, but his work _____.

五、翻译句子

26. 不管我们做什么工作，他都是一马当先。

_____

27. 如果你继续不去上学，你会在学习上落后的。

_____

28. 这不如我原来想的那么好。

_____

29. 这种衣料儿适合做工作服。

_____

30. 最好注意一下你的拼写。

_____

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Period 3 Grammar

I. 课文原文及译文

Grammar 语法

A Using and, but, or and so 使用 and, but, or 和 so

We use conjunctions like **and, but, or** and **so** to join ideas together.

我们使用像 and, but, or 和 so 这样的连词来把几种意思连接在一起。

We use **and** to join ideas that are similar. 我们用 and 把类似的看法连接在一起。

I am active and energetic. I love working with people. 我很活跃且精力充沛。我喜欢和人们一起工作。

→ I am active and energetic, **and** I love working with people. 我很活跃且精力充沛，并且喜欢和人们一起工作。

We use **but** to join ideas that are different. 我们用 but 把不同的看法连接在一起。

He does not like to talk much. His work shouts! 他不喜欢说太多。他的作品极具说服力！

→ He does not like to talk much, **but** his work shouts! 他不喜欢说太多，但他的作品极具说服力！

We use **or** to introduce another possibility. 我们用 or 来引入另一个可能性。

I can be a good teacher. I can be a good doctor. 我能成为一名好老师。我能成为一名好医生。

→ I can be a good teacher **or** a good doctor. 我能成为一名好老师或者一名好医生。

In negative sentences, we use **or** to join two or more ideas. 在否定句中，我们用 or 连接两个或更多的意思。

He does not like singing. He does not like dancing. 他不喜欢唱歌。他不喜欢跳舞。

→ He does not like singing **or** dancing. 他不喜欢唱歌和跳舞。

We use **so** to express the result of something. 我们用 so 来表述某事的结果。

I want to share the best art with people. 我想和人们一起分享最好的艺术。

I am always searching for something better or different. 我一直在搜寻更好的或不同的东西。

→ I want to share the best art with people, **so** I am always searching for something better or different. 我想和人们一起分享最好的艺术，因此我一直在寻找更好的或不同的东西。

Millie's classmates 米莉的同班同学

Millie wants to write about her classmates. Help her join her ideas with and, but, or or so.

米莉想写一写她的同班同学。帮她用 and, but, or 或 so 连接她的意思。

1. Kitty is kind. Sometimes she is impatient. ① 基蒂是善良的。有时她没有耐心。

2. Billy would not accept others' advice. Billy would not think twice.
比利不能接受其他人的建议。比利不能三思而行。 三思，后接宾语时，常用介词 about 连接。

3. Judy is gentle. Judy never gets angry with others. ② 朱迪是温柔的。朱迪从不跟他人发脾气。

4. Suzy worries too much. ③ She cannot sleep well sometimes. 苏茜担心得太多。有时她睡不好。

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B Using both...and..., not only...but (also)..., either...or...and neither...nor...

使用 both...and..., not only...but (also)..., either...or... 和 neither...nor...

We use conjunctions like **both...and...**, **not only...but (also)...**, **either...or...**, and **neither...nor...**to connect the same part of two sentences to avoid repetition. 我们使用像 both...and..., not only...but (also)..., either...or... 和 neither...nor... 这样的连词来连接两个句子中相同的部分以避免重复。

both...and...

We use **both...and...** to emphasize that something is true not just of one person, thing or situation, but of another too. 我们使用 both...and... 来强调不仅仅是一个人，一件事或一种情况适用于这种情况，并且另一个也适用。

Kitty has known something about the four people. 基蒂已经知道了关于这四个人的一些事情。

I have known something about the four people. 我已经知道了关于这四个人的一些事情。

→ **Both** Kitty **and** I have known something about the four people.

我和基蒂都已经知道了关于这四个人的一些事情。

not only...but (also)...

We use **not only...but (also)...** to add another fact to something you have mentioned.

我们用 not only... but (also)... 在你已经提及的某件事上添加另一个事实。

Carelessness will be a disaster to ourselves. Carelessness will be a disaster to patients.

粗心对我们自己来说将是一个灾难。粗心对病人来说将是一个灾难。

→ Carelessness will be a disaster **not only** to ourselves **but (also)** to patients.

粗心不仅对我们自己而且对病人来说都将是一个灾难。

either...or...

We use **either...or...** to mean one or the other, this or that, he or she, etc.

我们用 either...or... 来表示一个或者另一个，这个或者那个，他或她等。

You take the lead. You fall behind. 你领先。你落后。

→ You either take the lead or fall behind. 你或者领先或者落后。

neither...nor...

We use **neither...nor...** to mean not this one and not the other, not this and not that, not he and not she, etc. 我们用 neither...nor... 来表示不是这个也不是另一个，不是这个也不是那个，不是他也不是她等。

My parents do not think I can make a good accountant. 我父母认为我不会成为一名优秀的会计。

I do not think I can make a good accountant. 我认为我不能成为一名优秀的会计。

→ **Neither** my parents **nor** I think I can make a good accountant.

我和我父母都认为我不能成为一名优秀的会计。

When we use the conjunctions to connect two subjects, the verb form after **both...and...**is always plural, but the verb form after **not only...but (also)...**, **either...or...**and **neither...nor...**can be plural or singular, depending on the subject closer to the verb. 当我们用连词来连接两个主语时，both...and... 后的动词用复数形式，但 not only...but (also)...， either...or... 和 neither...nor... 后的动词形式可以用复数也可以用单数，取决于靠近动词的主语。

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Both Kitty **and** Simon **are** energetic. 基蒂和西蒙都精力充沛。

Not only the students **but (also)** their teacher **knows** about the four people.
不仅学生，而且他们的老师也了解这四个人。

Either Simon **or** David **is** ready to take on new challenges. 或者西蒙或者戴维准备接受新的挑战了。

Neither Millie **nor** her friends **know** about types of personality. 米莉和她的朋友都不了解性格类型。

Amy's family and classmates 埃米的家人和同学

B1 Amy is writing about what her family does at the weekend. Help her complete the sentences with the correct conjunctions.
埃米正在写关于她家人周末做的事。帮她用正确的连词完成句子。

1. _____ my dad _____ my mum goes to work at the weekend. We visit my grandparents on Saturdays. _____我爸爸我妈妈周末_____去上班。我们周六去看望祖父母。
2. _____ my mum _____ my grandma are good at cooking. They cook lunch for us.
_____我妈妈_____我祖母擅长烹饪。她们为我们做午饭。
3. _____ my mum _____ my dad does the dishes after lunch. I also help with it.
_____我妈妈_____我爸爸午饭后洗餐具。我也帮着做。
4. In the afternoon, my grandpa and my dad _____ play chess _____ chat with each other.
下午，我祖父和我爸爸_____下棋互相聊天。
5. My mum _____ helps clean the rooms for my grandparents_____ does some shopping for them.
我妈妈_____帮助祖父母打扫房间_____为他们购物。

B2 Amy and Suzy are talking about what jobs their classmates can do in the future. Complete their conversation with the correct conjunctions and the correct forms of the verbs in brackets. 埃米和苏茜正在谈论她们的同班同学将来能做什么工作。用正确的连词和括号中动词的正确形式完成她们的对话。

Amy: I've learnt about jobs and personalities recently. 我最近了解了工作和性格（的关系）。

Suzy: Really? What jobs do you think our classmates can do in the future? 真的吗？你认为我们同班同学将来能做什么工作？

Amy: I think Millie would make an excellent teacher. She's (1)_____ willing to work with children _____ patient with them. 我认为米莉能成为一名优秀的老师。她 (1)_____愿意和孩子一起工作_____对他们有耐心。

Suzy: What about Simon? 西蒙呢？

Amy: He's active and good at playing football. I think he can be (2)_____ a PE teacher a football player. 他活跃且擅长踢足球。我认为他（2）_____能成为一名体育老师_____能成为一名足球运动员。

Suzy: Do you think David and Lisa can be artists? 你认为戴维和莉萨能成为艺术家吗？

Amy: They're very organized, but artists should be creative. (3)_____ David's _____ Lisa's personality (4)_____(be) suitable for being an artist, I'm afraid. 他们非常有条理，但艺术家应该有创造力。我恐怕（3）_____戴维的_____莉萨的性格（4）_____（是）适合成为一名艺术家。

Suzy: Who can be a manager? 谁能当经理？

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Amy: (5)_____ Billy _____ Paul (6)_____(be) very confident and energetic. I think they can be managers. (5)_____比利_____保罗 (6)_____(是) 非常自信且精力充沛。我认为他们能成为经理。

Suzy: How can I learn about jobs and personalities? 我怎么能了解工作和性格（的关系）呢?

Amy: You can read about them (7)_____ from some books _____ on the Internet. 你可以 (7)_____从一些书上_____在网上阅读它们。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① Sometimes she is impatient.

考点1 impatient /ɪm'peɪʃnt/ *adj.* 不耐烦的，急躁的（unable to deal with sb./sth. or wait for sth. calmly）

e.g. As a teacher, I shouldn't be impatient with the children.
作为一名老师，我不应该对孩子们不耐烦。

be impatient with sb. 对某人没有耐心

Be patient when you take care of the patients.
当照顾病人时你要有耐心。作名词，意为"病人"，是可数名词。

patient 是 impatient 的反义词，意为"耐心的"。常用词组有：
- be patient to do sth. 有耐心做某事
- be patient with sb. /sth. 对某人／某事有耐心

《中考在线1》 As a good teacher, she is never _____(patient) with her students. [常州]

点拨：根据前文"作为一名优秀教师"提示，下文用形容词 patient 的反义词和 never 构成双重否定表示肯定意义，符合句意"她从不对她的学生不耐烦"。故填 impatient。

② Judy never gets angry with others.

考点2 get angry 生气

e.g. Talk to him patiently. Don't get angry. 你要耐心地跟他说。别生气。

辨析：

be angry 与 get angry

be angry	表示状态。
get angry	get angry = become angry get/become 都是连系动词，功能上等同于 be 动词，只是这类动词用来表示动作，可以翻译为"变得生气／气愤"。

与 angry 相关的短语：
- get/be angry at/about sth. 因某事而生气
- get/be angry with sb. 生某人的气
- get/be angry at sb. for sth. 因某事生某人的气
- make sb. angry 使某人生气

e.g. She is angry with me. 她生我气了。
I didn't expect him to get angry. 我没想到他生气了。

《中考在线2》 Li Lei's mother _____ him because he went out to play in the rain. [海南]

A. was angry with　　B. was pleased with　　C. was proud of

点拨：本题用短语辨析法。由 because 引导的原因状语从句"因为他雨天出去玩了"，可判断妈妈生气了。be angry with 生某人的气；be pleased with 为某人感到高兴；be proud of 为某人感到骄傲。故选 A。

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③ Suzy worries too much.

考点3 worry too much 太担心

辨析：too much, much too 与 too many

too much	意为“太多，过于”。常用来修饰动词和不可数名词。
much too	意为“太、非常”。用来修饰形容词或副词。
too many	意为“太多”。用来修饰可数名词复数。

速记小法：
too much, much too, too many 的用法主要看后面一词的用法，即：much, too, many 的用法。much 修饰动词和不可数名词，too 修饰形容词和副词，many 修饰可数名词复数。

e.g. Don't worry too much. I'll try my best to help you.
不用太担心。我会尽力帮助你的。
Don't eat too much（修饰动词）. It's bad for you. 不要吃得太多。对你没好处。
I don't have too much（修饰不可数名词） money. 我没有太多的钱。
It is much too hot today. We'd better not go out.
今天太热了。我们最好不要出去。
I have too many things to do. 我有太多的事情要做。

《中考在线3》 My cousin is _____ heavy because he often eats _____ fast food. [安顺]

A. too much; too many　　B. too many; too much
C. much too; too much　　D. too much; much too

点拨：本题用短语辨析法。句意：我表弟太重了，因为他经常吃太多的快餐。much too“太，非常”，修饰形容词或副词；too much“太多，过于”，修饰不可数名词。第一个空修饰形容词 heavy；第二个空修饰不可数名词 fast food。故选 C。

中考在线答案 1. impatient　2. A　3. C



Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

并列连词 and，but，or 和 so

考点1 and 表示并列关系，意为“和；而且”，用来连接对等关系的单词、短语或句子，表示并列或附加关系。

e.g. English and Chinese are different languages.
英语和汉语是不同的语言。
Let's go and see what is happening.
让我们去看看发生什么事了。
She is friendly and helpful.
她既友好又乐于助人。
He sang and she danced. 他唱歌，她跳舞。

考向1 在连接人称代词时，通常按第二、第三、第一人称的顺序。

e.g. May and I are good friends. 梅和我是好朋友。
You and Lucy are twins, right?
你和露西是双胞胎，对吗？

考向2 如果连接的两个主语相同，and 后就不必重复第一个主语。

e.g. We saw the tower and liked it very much.
我们看到那座塔，并且非常喜欢它。
I went there by bus and got there on time.
我坐公交车去那儿，并准时到达了。

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考向3 如果连接的两个主语和谓语动词相同，and 后就不必重复前面的主语和谓语动词。

e.g. He felt cold and hungry. 他感到又冷又饿。

She can speak English and French.

她会讲英语和法语。

考向4 ★在祈使句中，祈使句 +and you'll...= If you..., you'll...

e.g. Work hard, and you'll get good grades. =If you work hard, you will get good grades.

如果你努力学习，就能取得好成绩。

《中考在线1》 Give me a chance, _____ I will give you a wonderful surprise. [徐州]

A. or B. and C. but D. so

点拨：本题用句意理解法。句意：给我一个机会，我会给你一个惊喜。or 或者，否则，要不然，表示选择或者转折；and 那么，然后，表示顺承；but 但是，表示转折；so 因此，表示因果。由句意可知选 B。

考点 2 but 表示转折关系，意为“可是，但是”，连接并列的单词、短语或句子，用于前后部分发生转折的时候。如果连接两个相同的主语或两个相同的主语和谓语动词，but 后同样省去相同部分。

e.g. I like running, but my brother likes swimming.

我喜欢跑步，但我弟弟喜欢游泳。

He has two pens but no pencils.

他有两支钢笔，但没有铅笔。

The pyramids were small but looked just like the real ones.

那些金字塔虽小但看上去就像是真的。

注意：英语中的 though 和 but 不能连用。

《中考在线2》 Love from parents is like the wind—you can't see it _____ you can feel it. [盐城]

A. and B. or C. but D. so

点拨：本题用句意理解法。句意：来自父母的爱就像风一样，你不能看到，但你可以感受到。分析句意可知前后部分之间是转折关系，因此用 but 连接。故选 C。

考点 3 or 表示选择关系，意为“或者；否则”，用于连接并列的单词、短语或句子。

e.g. You may go or stay. 你可以走或者留下。

考向1 or 如果连接两个主语时，谓语动词的单复数形式与 or 后面的主语保持一致，即“就近原则”。★

e.g. You or I am going with Mum.

你或者我将和妈妈一起去。

考向2 在选择疑问句中，or 表示可能性，意为“或者”。

e.g. What would you like, coffee or tea?

你是要咖啡还是茶？

考向3 在否定句中，意为“也不”。

e.g. There isn't any food or water here.

这儿既没有食物也没有水。

考向4 在祈使句中，祈使句 + or you'll...= If you don't..., you'll..., or 在祈使句中意为“要不然，否则”，有转折的意思。★

e.g. Wear your coat, or you'll catch a cold. = If you don't wear your coat, you'll catch a cold. 如果你不穿上外套，你就会感冒。

《中考在线3》 Wash your hands before meals, _____ you may get ill. [北京]

A. and B. but

C. or D. so

点拨：本题用句式分析法。句意：饭前洗手，否则你会生病的。and 而且，表示顺接；but 但是，表转折；or 或者，否则，表假设；so 因此，表结果。前半句是祈使句，构成固定句式“祈使句 +or+ 陈述句”，or 后接不好的结果。故选 C。

考点 4 so 用作连词，主要用于表结果，意为“因此，所以”。

e.g. The door was locked, so we couldn't get in.

门锁上了，所以我们进不去。

拓展：so 有时可与并列连词 and 连用，构成 and so(相当于 so)。敲黑板 so 与 because 不能连用。

e.g. He told me to do it and so I did it.

他叫我那么做，所以我就做了。

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《中考在线4》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

点拨：本题用句意理解法。句意：直到你尝试它，你才能决定你是否喜欢它，因此尝试一些新事物是很重要的。

并列连词 both...and...，not only...but (also)...，either...or... 和 neither...nor...

考点1 both...and... 的用法

考向 用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分。若连接的两个成分作主语，谓语动词用复数形式。

e.g. Both New York and London have traffic problems. 纽约和伦敦都存在交通问题。

Both she and I are good at English.
她和我都擅长英语。

《中考在线5》—Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
—Either. _____ tea _____ coffee are my favorite. [黄冈]

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

点拨：句意：——茶和咖啡你更喜欢哪一个？——（两者中）任何一个都可以。咖啡和茶都是我的最爱。not only...but also..."不但……而且……"，both...and..."两者都"；neither...nor..."既不是……也不是……"；either...or..."要么……要么……"。由"咖啡和茶都是我的最爱"可知选B。

考点2 not only...but also... 的用法

考向 用于连接两个表示并列关系的成分，着重强调后者，意为"不仅……而且……"；其中的 also 有时可以省略。若连接两个成分作主语，其谓语动词要与最近的主语保持一致。连接两个句子时，若 not only 位于句首，not only 后面的句子要用部分倒装。

e.g. She not only plays well but also sings well.
她不仅弹得好，而且唱得好。

He not only writes his own plays but also acts in them.
他不仅自编剧本，而且饰演其中的角色。

Not only you but also he has to leave.
不只是你，他也得离开。

Not only did he speak more correctly, but he spoke more easily.
他不仅说得更正确，而且说得更容易了。

《中考在线6》—Who went to the graduation party last night, Mary?
—Almost everyone did. _____ lots of students _____ Ms. Wang appeared at the party. [牡丹江]

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

点拨：句意：——玛丽，昨晚谁参加了毕业晚会？——几乎每个人都去了。不仅有很多学生，而且王老师也出现在聚会上。not only... but also... 不但……而且……；neither...nor... 两者都不；either... or... 或者……或者……。

考点3 either...or... 的用法

考向 用于连接两个表示选择关系的句子成分，意为"或者……或者……"。通常连接两个相同性质的句子成分，但有时后一成分可能省略与前一成分相同的词。若连接两个成分作主语，其谓语通常与最近的主语保持一致。

e.g. He is either mad or drunk.
他不是疯了就是醉了。

Either you or I am wrong.
不是你错，就是我错。

《中考在线7》Life is like a horse, and _____ you ride it _____ it rides you. [成都]

A. either; or
B. neither; nor
C. both; and

点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：生活就像一匹马，不是你骑它就是它骑你。either...or... 或者……或者……，表选择；neither...nor... 两者都不，表并列，否定意义；both...and... 两者都，表并列，肯定意义。空格处连接的两个成分表示选择关系。

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考点4 neither...nor... 的用法

考向 连接的两个成分作主语时，谓语动词必须与nor后面的名词或代词在人称及数上保持一致，即“就近原则”。

e.g. It's neither too cold nor too hot.
天气既不太冷也不太热。
Neither Jim nor Jack was at home.
吉姆和杰克都不在家。

《中考在线8》 — What's the weather like in Kunming, Lucy?
—It's _____ hot _____ cold. So Kunming is called "the Spring City". [南通]

A. neither; nor　　B. not only; but also
C. either; or　　D. both; and

点拨：本题用句意理解法。句意：——露西，昆明的天气如何？——即不冷也不热。因此昆明被称为“春城”。neither...nor... 既不……也不……；not only... but also... 不但……而且……；either... or... 或者……或者……；both... and... 不仅……而且……。根据“So Kunming is called 'the Spring City.'”可知昆明的天气既不冷也不热。故选A。

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

IV. 课时针对训练

（答案见261页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意或汉语提示完成句子

1. I am getting _____（不耐烦的）.
2. We should brush our teeth at least _____（两次）a day.
3. I can't do the _____（餐具）today, because I hurt my fingers this morning.
4. You can give him some _____（建议）.
5. Please_____（接受）our wishes for you.

二、用并列连词 and, but, or 或 so 填空

6. They made faces, _____ we all laughed.
7. The baby watched _____ listened.
8. I don't like fish, _____ I like chicken.
9. You may do it yourself, _____ ask someone to help you.
10. It was hard work, _____ they really enjoyed it.
11. It was our first lesson, _____ the teacher didn't know all our names.
12. He is short _____ strong.
13. There is no air _____ water on the moon.
14. He went there by train _____ she went there by airplane.
15. My classmates all went to the park, _____ I didn't go.

三、根据所给中文意思，用英语完成下列各句

16. 假如你沉迷于玩电脑游戏，你将落后于其他人。[淮安]
You will _____ others if you are crazy about _____.
17. 你在走这一步之前，应当三思。
You must _____ before you _____.
18. 他为犯下如此愚蠢的错误而生自己的气。
He _____ himself for having made _____ stupid mistake.
19. 我经常在星期天和我的父母一起去买东西。
I usually _____ with my parents _____ Sundays.
20. 玛丽不但清扫房间而且也洗了衣服。
Mary _____ cleaned the room _____ washed the clothes.

四、单项选择

21. Work hard, _____ you will get good grades. [吉林]
A. or　　B. but　　C. and

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22. —How time flies! The middle school life is coming to an end.
—Yes. We have to say goodbye, _____ our friendship will last forever. [湘西]
A. and
B. but
C. or

23. Get up early, _____ you will miss your train. [甘孜]
A. or
B. and
C. but

24. I have to study too much _____ I don't get enough sleep. [岳阳]
A. but
B. so
C. or

25. —Mary doesn't like fish _____ chicken.
—Ben doesn't like fish, _____ he likes chicken very much. [黔西南州]
A. and; but
B. or; but
C. or; and
D. and; or

26. John is good at doing sports. He _____ climbs mountains _____ plays soccer at 8:00 every Sunday morning. [曲靖]
A. neither; nor
B. either; or
C. not only; but also
D. both; and

27. A break between classes is a good time for students to play sports and talk with their classmates. So it _____ helps with students' health, _____ improves their social skills. [临沂]
A. either; or
B. neither; nor
C. not only; but also

28. —It's a pity that _____ my teachers _____ parents allow me to swim alone.
—After all you are too young, safety first. [宜昌]
A. either; or
B. neither; nor
C. both; and
D. not only; but also

29. —Mike, please turn down the music. _____ Dabao _____ Erbao are sleeping.
—Sorry, I'll do it right away. [十堰]
A. Neither; nor
B. Either; or
C. Both; and
D. Not only; but also

30. Not only Jim but also Lucy _____ a few cities since they came to China. [营口]
A. will visit
B. visited
C. have visited
D. has visited

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Period 4 Integrated skills & Study skills

I. 课文原文及译文

Integrated skills 综合技能

A What decides your personality? 什么决定你的个性?

A1 Millie has found an article about the Chinese animal signs and personalities. Look at the words and the pictures below and help Millie complete part of her notes in Part A2. 米莉找到了一篇关于中国的生肖和个性的文章。看下面的单词和图片，帮助米莉完成 A2 部分中她的笔记。

In the Chinese lunar calendar, there are 12 animal signs. Each of them represents a lunar year. They appear in a fixed order and the cycle repeats every 12 years. ①

动词形式为 fix

中国农历有 12 生肖。它们每一个都代表一个农历年份。它们按照固定的顺序，每 12 年循环一次。

Rat 鼠：smart 聪明的
Ox 牛：hard-working 勤劳的
Tiger 虎：brave 勇敢的
Rabbit 兔：careful 细心的
Dragon 龙：powerful 强有力的
Snake 蛇：wise 明智的
Horse 马：**lively** ②活泼的
Sheep 羊：gentle 温和的
Monkey 猴：clever 聪明的
Rooster 鸡：practical 务实的
Dog 狗：loyal 忠诚的
Pig 猪：honest 诚实的

A2 Millie is listening to a radio programme about animal signs, star signs and personalities. She is making some notes. Listen to the programme and help her complete her notes.
米莉正在收音机上听有关生肖、星座和个性的节目。她正在做笔记。听节目并帮助她完成笔记。

CHINESE ANIMAL SIGNS 中国生肖

Animal signs: 12 in all, each representing a (1)_____
生肖：总共 12 个，每个代表一个 (1)_____

They are: Rat, Ox, Tiger, (2)_____ , Dragon, (3)_____, Horse, Sheep, (4)_____, Rooster, (5)_____ and Pig
它们是：鼠，牛，虎，(2)_____，龙，(3)_____，马，羊，(4)_____，鸡，(5)_____和猪

Some people believe that people born under the same (6)_____ may have **similar** personalities. ③
一些人相信出生在同一 (6)_____性格可能有相似之处。

WESTERN STAR SIGNS 西方的星座

Star signs: a cycle of (7)_____ star signs 星座：(7)_____星座的一个循环

Your star sign: **depends** on your (8)_____ ④ 你的星座：取决于你的 (8)_____

Some people believe that your star sign may decide your personality.
一些人相信你的星座可能会决定你的性格。

A3 Millie is writing about what she has learnt from the radio. Listen to the programme again and help Millie complete the article. 米莉正在写她从收音机上了解到的东西。再听一遍节目，并帮助米莉完成文章。

Do you know what decides your personality? 你知道什么决定你的性格吗?

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In the Chinese lunar calendar, there are 12 animal signs. Some people believe that people born under the same (1)_____ may have similar personalities. For example, they think that people born in the Year of the Rabbit are (2)_____, while people born in the Year of the Dragon are very (3)_____. 中国农历有 12 生肖。一些人相信出生在同一 (1)_____性格可能有相似之处。例如，他们认为出生在兔年的人 (2)_____，而出生在龙年的人非常 (3)_____。

In Western countries, a year is **divided** into a cycle of (4)_____ star signs. ⑤ Your star sign depends on your (5)_____. Some people believe that your (6)_____ may decide your personality. 在西方国家，一年被分成 (4)_____星座的一个循环。你的星座决定你的 (5)_____。一些人相信你的 (6)_____可能决定你的性格。

Do animal signs or star signs really tell anything about your personality? No, not really. If you are interested in either animal signs or star signs, read about them just for (7)_____. It is you who **shape** your life and your future. ⑥生肖或者星座真的能说明你的性格吗？不，不是真的。如果你对生肖或者星座感兴趣，只是为了 (7)_____看看它们。你的生活和将来都掌握在你的手中。

B Speak up: We can read about them just for fun. 大声说：我们可以仅仅为了乐趣看它们。**Millie and her neighbour Joe are talking about animal signs and personalities. Work in pairs and give your own opinions. Use the conversation below as a model. You may use the information in Part A1 to help you.** 米莉和她的邻居乔正在谈论生肖和个性之间的关系。结对练习，并给出你自己的意见。用下面的会话作为示例。你可以用 A1 部分的信息来帮你。



Millie: What's your animal sign, Joe? 米莉：乔，你的生肖是什么？

Joe: My animal sign is the Tiger. It is said that people born in the Year of the Tiger are brave.

乔：我属虎。据说出生在虎年的人很勇敢。

Millie: Mm, you're brave in some ways. 米莉：嗯，从某种意义上来说你是勇敢的。

Joe: Yes. What it says about me may be true, but for my cousin Julie, that's not the case. Her animal sign is the Sheep. It says that she's gentle, but in fact, she gets angry easily.

乔：是的。它所说的关于我的东西可能是真的，但对我堂妹朱莉来说，就不是了。她的生肖是羊。按说她很温和，但是事实上，她很容易生气。

Millie: Yes, many people believe similar things. I think we can read about these for fun, but we shouldn't believe in them.

米莉：是的，许多人相信相似的东西。我认为我们可以只是为了娱乐看它们，但是我们不应该相信它们。

Study skills 学习技能

Skimming 略读

Skimming means reading the text quickly to get the main idea. 略读意思是快速地阅读课文来获得主要意思。

Skimming is often used when we read: 我们在阅读时经常使用略读：

- newspapers (to quickly get the general news of the day). 报纸 (快速地获得一天的大体新闻)。
- magazines(to find interesting articles we would like to read in more detail). 杂志 (找出我们想要更详细阅读的有趣的文章)。
- business and travel guides(to quickly get information). 商业和旅游指南 (快速获得信息)。

When skimming, read the title, the main headings, the first and last paragraphs, and the first sentence of each paragraph. This will give you a good idea of what the text is about. 当你略读时，读标题，主标题，第一段和最后一段，以及每一段的第一句。这是让你知道文章内容的好方法。

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Millie has found this article in a magazine. Skim the article below to find the main idea. Use the following questions to help you.

米莉在一本杂志上找到了这篇文章。略读下面的文章并找出主要意思。用下面的问题帮助你。

1. What is the article about? 这篇文章是关于什么的?
2. Is it true that some aspects of your personality are formed by nature?
   你的个性的某些方面是与生俱来的，是真的吗？
3. What can change your personality? 什么能改变你的个性?

How is your personality formed? 你的个性是怎样形成的?

Personality includes your thoughts, feelings and behaviours which make you different from other people. How is your personality formed? Most people believe that it is formed by both nature and the environment. 个性包括你的思想，感受和行为，它们使你不同于其他人。你的个性是怎么形成的？大部分人相信个性是由天性和环境形成的。

By nature 天性

Some aspects of your personality are passed onto you by your parents, for example, liveliness and impatience. That is why people say "like father, like son". Sometimes, these personalities do not change and remain the same throughout your life. 你个性的一些方面是由你父母传给你的，例如，活泼和没有耐心。那就是为什么人们说"有其父必有其子"。有时，这些个性不会改变，在你的一生中都会保持不变。

By the environment 环境

The environment, including your education, your experiences and the people around you, can change your personality. For example, you may become confident if you successfully complete a difficult task through hard work. That is how your experience influences your personality. 环境，包括你的教育，你的经历和你周围的人，都能改变你的个性。例如，如果你通过努力工作成功地完成一项艰巨的任务，你会变得自信。那就是你的经历如何影响你的个性的。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用

① They appear in a fixed order and the cycle repeats every 12 years.

考点1 appear /ə'pɪə(r)/ *vi.* 出现

e.g. A rainbow appeared in the sky after the rain. 雨后天空出现一道彩虹。

考向 appear 的用法

（1）表示"出现""露面""来到"等，是不及物动词，因此后面既不能接宾语，也不能用于被动语态。

（2）表示"似乎""好像"，是连系动词，其后可接形容词、名词、不定式等作表语。

e.g. He appears (to be) quite rich. 他似乎相当富有。

He appears to be living in the area. 他似乎就住在这一带。

It appears a true story. 它似乎是一个真实的故事。

•考点批注

appear 的词形变化

① appearance *n.*（突然的）抵达

② disappear *v.* 消失

③ disappearance *n.* 消失

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拓展：appear 还可以作连系动词，意为“显得；看来；似乎”，相当于 seem。常用结构：appear（+to be）+ 形容词 / 名词，表示“看上去好像……，似乎……”。

（3）It appears 后可接 that 从句或 as if 引导的从句。

e.g. It appears that he forgot to sign the letter. 他似乎忘记在信上署名了。

It appears as if she's lost interest in her job.

看来她好像对自己的工作已经失去了兴趣。

—Are they reliable? 他们可靠吗？

—It appears so/not. 似乎是可靠的 / 不可靠的。

② lively

考点 2 **lively** /'laɪvli/ *adj.* 活泼的；生气勃勃的

e.g. He told a very lively story about his life in Africa.

他讲了一个关于他在非洲生活的非常生动的故事。

living 和定冠词 the 连用时相当于 the living people，具有复数含义，作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。

living 作形容词，其比较级和最高级分别是 livelier 和 liveliest。

辨析：alive, living, live 与 lively

alive	有生命的；活着的；有生气的。可作表语和补足语，不能用作前置定语。
living	活着的；健在的。可作定语和表语。
live	活的；有生命的，可作定语。还有“直播的”的意思。
lively	生动的；活泼的；生气勃勃的。用作定语和表语，既可指人，又可指物。

e.g. They caught a snake alive. 他们活捉了一条蛇。

He was alive when he was taken to hospital. 他被送到医院时还活着。

The dead are always remembered by the living.

死去的人永远被活着的人所铭记。

His grandmother is still living at the age of 98.

他奶奶 98 岁，仍然健在。

Did you watch the live football match on TV?

你看电视直播的足球比赛了吗？

He bought a live fish. 他买了条活鱼。

I feel everything here is very lively. 我觉得这儿的一切都富有生气。

The teacher has a gift for making his lessons lively and interesting.

那位老师有使他的课既生动又有趣的天赋。

★谚语：

Knowledge makes people humble, and ignorance makes people self-satisfied.

博学使人谦逊，无知使人自满。

《中考在线 1》 —Mr. Black always makes his class _____ and keeps his students interested in class.

—What a successful teacher he is! [阜康、米泉]

A. boring　　B. lovely　　C. slowly　　D. lively

点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：—— 布莱克先生总是使他的课堂生动活泼，让学生对他的课一直感兴趣。—— 他是个多么成功的老师啊！ boring 无聊的，无趣的；lovely 可爱的；slowly 缓慢地；lively 生动的，充满活力的。由“学生对他的课一直感兴趣”可知，布莱克先生的课很生动。故选 D。

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③ Some people believe that people born under the same _____ may have similar personalities.

考点3 **similar** /'sɪmɪlə(r)/ *adj.* 相似的，类似的，等同于 alike。

e.g. The two words have similar meanings. 这两个单词有相似的意思。

Millie and Sandy are similar in character.
米莉和桑迪在性格方面相似。

His new bike is similar to mine.
他的新自行车与我的相似。

与 similar 相关的短语：
- be similar in...
  在某方面相似
- be similar to...
  和……类似

辨析：similar 与 same

similar	表示"相似的、类似的"，但并不完全一样。
same	表示"相同的、一样的"，强调完全相同或一致。

一语辨异：
—Look! The two girls are wearing the same dresses.
—看！那两个女孩儿穿着一样的连衣裙。
—Yes. They are good friends. They are similar in character.
—对。她们是好朋友。她们性格相似。

中考在线2 Linda takes after her father. They are both outgoing. The underlined phrase means_____. [牡丹江]

A. follows sb. quickly　B. is similar to　C. looks like

点拨：本题用短语辨析法。句意：琳达像她父亲。他们都很外向。画线短语的意思是_____。follows sb. quickly 迅速地跟随某人；is similar to 与……相似；looks like 看上去像。take after 指（在外表、举止、性格方面）像；be similar to 指在性格、品行等方面相似；look like 指外貌上相像。

④ Your star sign: depends on your _____

考点4 **depend** /dɪ'pend/ *vi.* 依靠，依赖

e.g. Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.
小孩依赖他们的父母供给衣食。

Whether we'll go camping depends on the weather.
我们是否去野营要看天气。

We depend on the radio for news. 我们靠收音机听新闻。

I depend on you to do the work. 我指望你做这项工作。

You can never depend on him (his) arriving on time.
你决不能指望他能准时到达。

Our success depends on whether everyone works hard or not.
我们的成功取决于每个人工作是否努力。

depend 的用法：
- depend on/upon sb./sth.(for)
- depend on/upon sb./sth.+ 不定式或 v.-ing
- depend on/upon+ 从句

中考在线3 — Which bicycle should I choose, sir?
— It _____ what you want to use it for. [南京]

A. takes on　B. carries on　C. puts on　D. depends on

点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：——我应当选择哪种脚踏车，先生？——那要看你想用它来做什么。take on 承担；carry on 继续；put on 穿上；depend on 取决于。由句意可知选 D。

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⑤ In Western countries, a year is divided into a cycle of _____ star signs.

考点5 **divide** /dɪ'vaɪd/ *vt.* & *vi.* 分开，分

divide sth. in half 把某物分成两半

e.g. My mother divided an apple in half just now.

刚才我妈妈把一个苹果分成了两半。

把……分成……

Our teacher often divides the class into several groups to talk about different parts of the subject. 我们老师经常把全班学生分成几个小组来讨论题目的不同部分。

be divided into... 被分成……，是 divide... into... 的被动形式。

A year is divided into twelve months. 一年被分为 12 个月。

Our class is divided into six groups. 我们班被分成 6 组。

《中考在线4》有时孩子们被分成三组来玩游戏。(divide) [黄冈]

Sometimes the children _____three groups to play games.

点拨：根据汉语提示，“被分成”是被动语态，主语 children 为复数，根据句意本句为一般现在时态，be 动词用 are。故填 are divided into。

⑥ It is you who shape your life and your future.

考点6 **shape** /ʃeɪp/ *vt.* 使成形，塑造

e.g. This tool is used for shaping wood.

这个工具是用来加工木料的。

shape 还可作名词，意为“形状”。常用词组为：in the shape of... 意为“以……的形状”。

The sculptor worked the clay into the shape of a woman.

雕塑家将泥土捏成一个妇女的形状。

The cloud was in the shape of a cock.

那朵云呈公鸡的形状。

中考在线答案 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. are divided into

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

(答案见261页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意或汉语提示完成句子

1. According to the _____(日历), my birthday falls on a Sunday this year.
2. They are not able to get a job interview because they have no _____(固定的) address.
3. Her photograph _____(出现) on the front page of *The New York Times*.
4. She's a _____(活泼的) child and is popular with everyone.
5. A good teacher helps _____(形成) a child's character.

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

6. He is getting _____ (patient) as the first hour passes and then another.
7. You're a _____ (power) man and people will listen to you.
8. I like to watch the _____ (live) football match on TV.
9. We must be _____ (practice) and work out the cost before we make a decision.
10. Most of the nomads live in grassland and have no _____ (fix) home.

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三、单项选择

11. Millie is a(n) _____ girl, and she always takes an active part in after-school activities.

A. practical　　B. lively

C. organized　　D. modest

12. — I'm going to learn some basic life skills, like cooking, washing clothes and tidying the rooms.

— So am I. We shouldn't always _____ our parents. [东营]

A. look after　　B. depend on

C. take pride in　　D. get on with

13. I _____ be late, so don't wait for me to start the meeting. [天津]

A. mustn't　　B. needn't

C. need　　D. may

14. I will remember the important people in my life _____ helped and supported me. [鄂州]

A. who　　B. which

C. what　　D. how

15. A year has four seasons and it _____ twelve months. [十堰]

A. divided into

B. is dividing into

C. was divided into

D. is divided into

四、根据所给中文意思，用英语完成下列句子

16. 木头常常被用来制作桌椅。

Wood _____ to make desks and chairs.

17. 总共有 12 生肖，每种动物代表一个农历年份。

There are 12 animal signs _____. Each animal _____ a lunar year.

18. 奥林匹克运动会每四年举行一次。

The Olympic Games are held _____.

19. 它的形状就像兔子，你知道她正好是兔年生的。

It shapes like a rabbit. You know she happens to belong to _____.

20. 据说一条新的公共汽车路线将于下月修建。

_____ that a new bus line will be built next month.

Period 5 Task & Self-assessment

I. 课文原文及译文

Task 任务

A formal recommendation 一封正式的推荐信

A **Class 1, Grade 9 needs a new monitor. Millie and Simon want to recommend David. They are making a spidergram to organize their ideas about him. Here is the spidergram.** 九年级一班需要一名新班长。米莉和西蒙想推荐戴维。他们正在制作一张蛛网图来组织他们对戴维的一些看法。这是蛛网图。

David 戴维

Confident 自信的　He thinks he can do anything if he tries his best. He is not afraid of making a speech in front of many people. 他认为如果他尽最大的努力，他能做任何事。他不害怕在许多人面前作演讲。

Hard-working 勤劳的　He always does extra work after class. He spends a lot of time helping with our class projects. 课后他总是做一些额外的工作。他花许多时间帮助我们的班级活动。

Clever 聪明的　He always comes up with good ideas. He has won several science competitions. 他总是想到好方法。他赢得了几项科学竞赛。

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Organized 有条理的　He never forgets the things he needs to do. He has learnt to use the computer to get himself more organized. 他从不忘记他需要做的事。他学会了使用电脑，来使他自己更加有条理。

Helpful 乐于助人的　He often helps other students. He will help us with our lessons if we are **absent** from school. ① 他经常帮助其他学生。如果我们缺课他会帮助我们学习功课。

Useful expressions 有用的表达

We are writing to **recommend...as** our new monitor/.... ②
我们正在写信推荐……当我们的新班长 /……

He/She has many strong qualities for this position.
他 / 她有很多突出的品质适合这个职务。

He/She always/often/never... . 他 / 她总是 / 经常 / 从不……

...is very confident/clever/helpful/hard-working.
……非常自信 / 聪明 / 乐于助人 / 勤劳。

We think...is the most suitable/right person to be....
我们认为……是做……最适合的 / 恰当的人选。

We hope that you **agree with us**. ③
我们希望你同意我们的看法。

B Help Millie and Simon complete their letter to Mr Wu. Use the information from the spidergram on page 18. 帮助米莉和西蒙完成他们给吴老师的信。用上 18 页蛛网图里的信息。

Dear Mr Wu, 亲爱的吴老师，

We are writing to recommend David as our new monitor. We think he has many strong qualities for this position. 我们写信推荐戴维担任我们的新班长。我们认为他有许多突出的品质适合这个职位。

David is very confident. He thinks he (1)_____. He is not afraid of (2)_____.

戴维非常自信。他认为他 (1)_____。他不害怕 (2)_____。

We also think he is(3)_____. He always does extra work after class. He spends (4)_____.

我们还认为他 (3)_____。课后他总是做一些额外的工作。他花费 (4)_____。

David is clever. He (5)_____, and he has won (6)_____.

戴维很聪明。他 (5)_____，他赢得了 (6)_____。

David is (7)_____ and never (8)_____. He has learnt to (9)_____.

戴维 (7)_____且从不 (8)_____。他已经学会 (9)_____。

He is also very (10)_____. He often (11)_____. For example, he will (12)_____.

他也非常 (10)_____。他经常 (11)_____。例如，他将 (12)_____。

We think David is the most suitable person to be our monitor. We hope that you agree with us. ③
我们认为戴维是做我们班长的最合适人选。我们希望你能同意我们的看法。

Yours sincerely, 谨启，

Millie Simon 米莉 西蒙

C Write a letter to your teacher to recommend a classmate for a position in your class. Use Millie and Simon's spidergram and their letter as a model. 写一封信给你的老师，推荐你的一个同学担任你们班的一个职务。用米莉和西蒙的蛛网图和他们的信作为示例。

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Self-assessment 自我评价

I have learnt 我已经学会	Details 具体情况	Result 结果
1. about jobs and personalities. 有关工作和个性。		
2. to use the new words to describe people. 用新学的词描述人。		
3. to use conjunctions to join ideas together. 用连词将想法连接起来。		
4. when and how to skim in reading. 什么时候以及如何略读。		

Result 结果 : Perfect! Good! Not bad! 很好！好！不错！

I need to spend more time on _____. 我需要在_____上多花时间。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲 点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① He will help us with our lessons if we are absent from school.

考点1 **absent** /'æbsənt/ *adj.* 缺席的

e.g. Three members of the class were absent this morning.
今天早晨该班有三人缺课。

He was absent from school. 他没有到校。

He absented himself from the meeting.
他开会缺席。

The decision was made in my absence.
这个决定是我不在的时候做出的。

be absent from 缺席……

absent 用作动词，是及物动词，常接反身代词作宾语。表示"做某事缺席"，其后也接介词 from。

absence 是名词，意为"缺席，不在"。常用搭配为 in/during sb.'s absence 意为"某人不在、缺席的时候"。

《中考在线1》 —Simon has been _____ school for two days. What's wrong with him?
—It's said that he has a cold. [本溪]

A. nervous about　　B. thirsty for
C. absent from　　D. worried about

点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：—— 西蒙已经两天没上学了。他怎么了？—— 据说他感冒了。be nervous about 对……担心；be thirsty for 渴望；be absent from 缺席，不在；be worried about 担心。根据语境可知选 C。

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② We are writing to recommend...as our new monitor/....

考点2 recommend sb. as... 推荐某人当……

e.g. I'll recommend David as the head of our basketball team.
我将推荐戴维当我们篮球队的队长。

as 后常跟表示职位的名词

⚠ recommend sb. sth.
=recommend sth. to sb.
向某人推荐某物

Can you recommend me a good book?
=Can you recommend a good book to me?
你能给我推荐一本好书吗?

《中考在线2》Thanks for _____ the monitor.

A. recommending me as　　B. recommending me
C. recommend me as　　D. recommend me

点拨: for 是介词，后面用动词的 -ing 形式作宾语，排除 C、D 项；recommend 后接职位名称时，后要加 as。故选 A。

③ We hope that you agree with us.

考点3 agree with sb. 同意某人（的看法意见）

e.g. Do you agree with our assessments?
你同意我们的看法吗?

agree with 后常接表示人的名词或代词，也可接意见、看法等名词。

I agree with your argument/what you say.
我同意你的论点 / 你所说的。

拓展：（1）agree to 后接名词时，表示“对提议、计划、条件等同意”；也可接动词不定式表示“同意做某事”。

e.g. He agrees to the plan /the date.
他同意了这个计划 / 日期。

We agreed to their arrangement. 我们同意了他们的安排。

We agreed to leave early. 我们同意早点儿出发。

She agreed to let me go early. 她同意让我早走。

（2）agree on/upon 主要指双方通过协商而取得一致意见或达成协议。

e.g. Can we agree on a price /a date? 我们能商定一个价格 / 日期吗?

Both sides agreed on these terms. 双方都同意这些条款。

《中考在线3》—I think wearing seat belts is very important for road safety.
—_____. [上海]

A. That's all right.　　B. I'm sorry.
C. That's a good idea.　　D. I agree.

点拨: 考查交际用语。第一句句意：我认为系安全带对道路安全很重要。A. 没关系；B. 很抱歉；C. 那是一个好主意；D. 我赞成。由语境可知选 D。

中考在线答案 1. C　2. A　3. D

★谚语：
Modesty helps one go forward, whereas conceit makes one fall behind. 虚心使人进步，骄傲使人落后。

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Ⅲ. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分



单元话题

本单元话题是谈论人物的性格特点。

假如你是阳光中学（Sunshine Secondary School）的一名学生 Millie，请你给校长 Mr. Smith 写一封信，推荐你的英语老师 Mary 参加“十佳教师”评选。

外貌	thin, tall , long hair, wear a pair of glasses
性格	kind, friendly, get on well with, help
特长	do well in, be interested in, win, prize, competition …

要求：

（1）参考上面提供的信息，写一封 80—100 词的短文；

（2）条理清楚，语意连贯，句式规范，字迹工整。

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

本文是一封推荐信。主要是向收信人介绍被推荐人的情况。文章介绍的是现在的情况，所以文中主体时态用一般现在时，人称用第三人称和第一人称。

写作时，要按照书信格式进行书写，要写清楚推荐的目的，特别要把被推荐人的特长、能力以及推荐理由写得详细些。

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

“三步四要素法”写推荐信

三步构思法：

第一步：写推荐信，首先要说出被推荐人的名字。

如：I am writing to recommend...as...

第二步：告诉收信人你推荐此人的原因。

如：I think he/she will be...because...

第三步：最后再次强调被推荐人是最佳人选。如：

I’m sure...；I think he/she has all the qualities to be...；I hope that you agree with me.

四要素：

要素一：Greetings: 问候语

要素二：Main body: 正文部分写明推荐的目的，被推荐人所具备的能力以及推荐的理由等

要素三：Closing:Yours sincerely

要素四：Signature: 署名

写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

（称呼）Dear _____

（正文）

“三步四要素法”写推荐信

- 表明目的：I ’m writing to recommend ...as...
- 说明原因：Mary always makes her classes... We all... She is also... She never... It ’s a good model for... Mary is also... She thinks... if she... She is willing to...
- 表达期待：I think Mary has... to be one of the best teachers. I hope...

（署名）Yours/ Yours sincerely,

_____

经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	qualities, lively, interesting, confident, confidence, generous
短语	one of..., learn from, try one ’s best, share...with..., agree with
句式	(1)I am writing to recommend...as... (2)He/ She has...qualities for... (3)I think he/ she will be...because... (4)I hope that...

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范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

Dear Mr. Smith,

I'm writing to recommend our English teacher Mary as one of the ten best teachers.

Mary is thin and tall, and she has long hair. She often wears a pair of glasses.

Mary always makes her classes lively and interesting. We all like her. She's friendly and she gets on well with other teachers in our school. Mary is also kind. She does well in English, and she often helps us learn English after class. She is also interested in English songs. She has already won some prizes in English singing competitions.

I think Mary has all the qualities to be one of the best teachers. I hope you can agree with me.

Yours,
Millie

名师点评 本文作者运用了"三步四要素法"写出了这封推荐信。文章结构清晰、层次分明、行文连贯、表达准确。文中多种句式的交替使用，使文章增加了可读性；

短语 recommend...as... 及 make+宾语+宾补等的运用，为文章增色不少。另外，I think，I hope 等句式的运用使文章浑然一体，过渡自然，这些都显示了作者深厚的语言表达功底。

IV. 课时针对训练 （答案见262页）

稳拿中考基础满分

短文填空 [南通]

请认真阅读下面短文，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个合适的英语单词完整、正确的形式，使短文通顺。

Reyes Guana grew up in a poor Mexican family. He has seven brothers and sisters. His parents always had two jobs to make ends meet. At weekends, the whole f_____[1] went to the field to work. When the children were young, they stayed in the car. As they grew o_____[2], they worked too.

As a boy, Guana was a "very shy" child who was very q_____[3] in school. He had few friends but he had a good relationship with the school cleaner. He liked to call the friendly lady "Nike" because she usually wore Nike clothes and shoes. Nike was well organized and the boy was interested in h_____[4] she made everything so clean. He told her he wanted to be a cleaner, too. "Well, it's good if you want to be a cleaner," Nike said to little Guana with k_____[5]. "But make sure you go to college and make it as one of your steps there."

Guana also looked up to the principal（校长）of his school. He was a tall and good-looking man. Also, he always went to someone in n_____[6]. The principal told the boy that his job was to help students and teachers. "Wow, when I grow up, I want to do what you're doing." "Well, you can do it!" the principal r_____[7]. Guana did get there, and the two men remain friends. The former principal is now almost 90 years old.

But b_____[8] becoming a school principal, Guana followed in Nike's footsteps and worked for three schools in Lodi, California. And being a cleaner at a school made him think about how to show respect for everyone in an organization. In Guana's school system today, everyone is i_____[9] to parties and events. Everyone is important not only the people who clean the floors or drive the buses but also the people who teach the students or lead the schools.

He never f_____[10] where he came from, or how he felt. Now, Guana tells his own three children how important education is for their lives.





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Unit 2 Colours

词汇表听写

记忆大师

Period 1
Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

必背短语

1. try on 试穿
2. sth. looks good on sb.
   某物穿在某人身上好看
3. in the sky 在天空中

必背句子

4. There's **nothing wrong** with pink.
   粉红色没什么不好。
5. **I'm not sure** if blue looks good on you.
   我不确定你穿蓝色是否好看。

Period 2 Reading

必背单词

1. **influence** *vt.* 影响
2. **whether** *conj.* 是否；不管……（还是）；或者……（或者）
3. **peace** *n.* 安宁； 和平； 和睦
   → peaceful *adj.* 和平的；安宁的
4. **sadness** *n.* 悲哀，忧伤
   → sad *adj.* （令人）悲哀的；（令人）难过的
5. **create** *vt.* 造成，引起；创造，创建
   → creative *adj.* 有创造力的；创造性的
6. **feeling** *n.* 感受，感觉
   → feel *v.* 感觉；觉得；触摸；摸起来；认为
7. **as** *conj.* 因为
8. **require** *vt.* 需要，要求
9. **heat** *n.* 热
10. **difficulty** *n.* 困难；费力
    → difficult *adj.* 困难的；艰难的；不易相处的
11. **decision** *n.* 决定
    → decide *v.* 决定；判断；断定

必背短语

12. make us feel happy or sad
    使我们感到高兴或悲伤
13. bring peace to our mind and body
    给我们的身心带来安宁
14. creat a warm and comfortable feeling
    营造一种温暖舒适的感觉
15. cheer up 使振作起来
16. hope for success 希望成功
17. have difficulty making a dicision
    做决定有困难

必背句子

18. You may wonder **whether it is true**.
    你可能会怀疑这是不是真的。
19. This article explains what colours can do and what characteristics they **represent**.
    这篇文章阐述了颜色能够起到什么作用以及它们代表什么样的性格特征。
20. Some people **prefer** this colour when they hope for success.
    一些人在渴望成功的时候更喜欢用这种颜色。
21. **If** you require strength in either body or mind, red may be of some help to you.
    如果你在身体或精神上需要力量，红色也许会给你一些帮助。
22. Wearing red can also **make it easier to** take action. 穿红色也更容易采取行动。

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Period 3 Grammar

必背单词

1. **relationship** *n.* 关系
2. **certainly** *adv.* 必定地，无疑地
   → certain *adj.* 必然的；确信；无疑的；有把握的
3. **everyday** *adj.* 每天的；日常的
4. **personal** *adj.* 个人的；私人的
   → person *n.* 人；本人
5. **ancient** *adj.* 古代的，古老的

必背短语

6. influence our everyday lives in many ways
   在很多方面影响我们的日常生活

必背句子&语法

7. Some people believe **that colours can influence our moods.** 有些人认为颜色可以影响我们的情绪。
8. True, but it **depends on** personal taste.
   确实，但这取决于个人的品味。
9. You may wonder **if/ whether** colours influence our moods.
   你可能想知道颜色是否影响我们的心情。
10. Was yellow once **the colour of the rulers** in ancient China?
    黄色曾经是中国古代统治者的颜色吗?

Period 4
Integrated skills & Study skills

必背单词

1. **discover** *vt.* 发现，发觉
2. **promise** *vt. & vi.* 承诺，允诺
3. **or** *conj.* 否则
4. **work** *vi.* 奏效，产生预期的效果
5. **practise** *vt.* 从事，执业
   → practice *n.* 练习；实践；业务
   → *v.* 练习；实践；执业
6. **suggest** *vt.* 建议→ suggestion *n.* 建议；意见

必背短语

7. the power of colours 颜色的力量
8. improve your life 提高你的生活
9. would rather（='d rather）宁愿，更喜欢

必背句子

10. We promise that this therapy can help you change your moods, **or you will get your money back!**
    我们保证这种疗法可以帮助你改变情绪，否则全额退款!
11. I'**d rather** wear orange. 我更喜欢穿橘色。

Period 5
Task & Self-assessment

必背单词

1. **trust** *n.* 信任 → true *adj.* 真实的；真的
2. **handbag** *n.* 女用皮包，手提包
3. **match** *n.* 相配；般配

必背短语

4. a pair of white shoes 一双白鞋
5. a good match 一个很好的搭配

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Period 1 Comic strip & Welcome to the unit

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

课文朗读

Comic strip 卡通漫画

教材图片

1. Which one do you want to wear, Eddie? ① 埃迪，你想穿哪件衣服？
2. — I think blue is better than pink. Pink is a girl's colour.
   我认为蓝色比粉红色好。粉红色是女孩的颜色。
   — OK. Try it on. 好。试穿一下。
3. But **there's nothing wrong with** pink, you know. ②
   但是你知道，粉红色没有什么不好的。
4. And I'm not sure if blue looks good on you. 而且我不确定你穿蓝色是否好看。

⚠ sb. looks good in+颜色
某人穿某种颜色的衣服好看

⚠ sth. looks good on sb.
=sth. fits sb. well
某物穿在某人身上好看

How do colours influence us? 颜色怎样影响我们呢？

The world would be a dull place without colours. The Class 1, Grade 9 students are doing a project on colours—what they represent and how they influence people. 没有颜色，世界将会变成一个枯燥的地方。九年级一班的学生正在进行一个关于颜色的专题研究——它们代表着什么，它们怎样影响人们。

Task 任务

Describe the relationship between people's moods and the colours they choose to wear.
描写一下人们的心情和他们选择穿的（衣服）颜色之间的关系。

Welcome to the unit 单元导入

Colours of the rainbow 彩虹的颜色

A **One day, Millie looked out of her window after a rain shower and saw a rainbow. Write the names of the colours in the blanks.** 一天，米莉在一场阵雨过后向窗外望去，她看到了一道彩虹。在空格处写下颜色的名称。

blue 蓝色	green 绿色	indigo 靛蓝	orange 橙色	red 红色	violet 紫罗兰色	yellow 黄色

B **Amy's cousin Shirley is talking with Amy about the rainbow. Work in pairs and talk with your partner about colours. Use the conversation below as a model.** 埃米的堂妹雪莉和埃米正在谈论彩虹。结对练习并和你的同伴谈论颜色。用下面的会话作为示例。

课文朗读

Shirley : Did you see a rainbow in the sky just now, Amy?
雪莉：埃米，你刚才看到天空中的彩虹了吗？

Amy: Yes, I did. Do you know how many colours there are in a rainbow?
埃米：是的，我看到了。你知道彩虹有多少种颜色吗？作 know 的宾语，宾语从句的语序用陈述语序。

Shirley: Sure. There are seven colours. They're red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
雪莉：当然知道。有 7 种颜色。它们是红、橙、黄、绿、蓝、靛、紫。

Amy: Yes, that's right. Which is your favourite colour? 埃米：是的，正确。哪个是你最喜欢的颜色？

Shirley: I like green best. What about you? 雪莉：我最喜欢绿色。你呢？

Amy: My favourite colour is orange. 埃米：我最喜欢橙色。

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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 Which one do you want to wear,Eddie?

考点1 wear /weə(r)/ *vt.* 穿；戴

速记小法：

英语"穿戴"有讲究，动作"穿戴"put on，状态"穿着"用wear，还有三个与wear同义：have on，be in，be dressed in；dress用法要记牢，只能接人作宾语。

辨析：wear, put on, dress, have on, be in 与 be dressed in

wear	穿着，指状态，可以用于进行时和一般现在时等；宾语可以是衣服、鞋帽、首饰、眼镜、发型、手表等。
put on	穿上、戴上，指"穿"的动作，用于穿鞋、戴帽、穿衣服等。
dress	给……穿衣服，指动作，宾语为"人"，常用于短语"dress sb. /oneself"；也可作不及物动词，意为"穿上衣服"。
have on	穿着，指状态，不用于进行时态。
be in	穿着，指状态，宾语可为衣服、鞋帽，还有颜色。
be dressed in	穿着，指状态，宾语可为衣服、鞋帽，还有颜色。

e.g. Millie often wears a blue coat. 米莉经常穿着一件蓝色外套。

It's very cold today. Please put on more clothes.
今天很冷，请多穿些衣服。

My mother dressed me every day when I was a little child.
当我是小孩时，妈妈每天给我穿衣服。

My father washed his face, dressed and went out.
我爸爸洗完脸，穿好衣服，就出去了。

She always has her black shoes on. 她总是穿着她的黑鞋子。

The little girl is in a beautiful hat. 那个小女孩戴着一顶漂亮的帽子。

The little girl was dressed in white like an angel yesterday.
昨天，这个小女孩穿着白色的衣服，像个天使。



《中考在线1》—It is very cold outside, dear. You have to _____ your warm jacket. [黄冈]

— OK. I will, Mom.

A. put on　　B. put off　　C. take off　　D. take up

点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查动词短语辨析。句意：——亲爱的，外面很冷。你必须穿上你温暖的夹克衫。——好的。妈妈，我会穿的。put on 穿上；put off 推迟；take off 起飞，脱下；take up 拿起，开始从事。

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② But there's nothing wrong with pink, you know.

"……没问题"的表达方式

考点2 There's nothing wrong with...……没问题

e.g. There is nothing wrong with your computer. It works very well.

=There is not anything wrong with your computer. It works very well.

=Nothing is wrong with your computer. It works very well.

There isn't anything wrong with...
Nothing is wrong with...

你的电脑没问题。它运行起来很好。

Is there anything important in today's newspaper?

今天报纸上有什么重要的消息吗?

形容词修饰不定代词如 something, anything, nothing, somebody/someone, anybody/anyone, nobody 等时,放在其后。

《中考在线2》—Don't play games any more. There's _____ for you.

—OK, Mom. [郴州]

A. nothing useful　　B. useful nothing　　C. something useful

点拨:本题用语法判定法。考查不定代词的用法。句意:别再玩游戏了,没有什么对你有用的东西。形容词修饰不定代词,放在不定代词之后,先排除B项;nothing useful表否定。故选A。

中考在线答案 1. A　2. A

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 (答案见262页)

稳拿中考基础满分

一、单项选择

1. Look! There are so many stars in_____sky. [重庆A卷]

A. a　　B. an　　C. the　　D. /

2. This pair of jeans looks nice _____ Sandy because she looks very nice _____ blue.

A. on; in　　B. in; on

C. for; on　　D. to; in

3. —It's unbelievable that 5G technology is progressing in such a rapid way!

—_____ is impossible. [宜昌]

A. Something　　B. Anything

C. Nothing　　D. Everything

4. The coat looks very nice. Can I _____? [绥化]

A. try it on

B. try on it

C. try them on

5. The child doesn't need any help. He is old enough to _____ himself. [呼和浩特]

A. put on　　B. wear

C. dress　　D. take care

二、按要求完成句子

6. There isn't anything interesting in today's newspaper.(改为同义句)

There is _____ _____ in today's newspaper.

7. You look good in the dress.(改为同义句)

The dress _____ good _____ you.

8. There is nothing wrong with the machine.(改为同义句)

_____ is _____ with the machine.

9. Where does she live? I don't know.(合并为一句)

I don't know where _____ _____.

10. Millie is in a yellow dress.(改为同义句)

Millie is _____ _____a yellow dress.

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Period 2 Reading

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

课文朗读

Reading 阅读

A The power of colours 颜色的力量

Millie has found an article about the relationship between colours and moods in a magazine. Here is the article. Find out what the different colours represent and how they influence us.

米莉在一本杂志上找到了一篇关于颜色和心情之间的关系的文章。这是那篇文章。找出不同的颜色代表着什么以及它们是怎样影响我们的。

Colours and moods 颜色和心情

Some people believe that colours can influence our moods. ① You may wonder whether it is true. In fact, colours can change our moods and make us feel happy or sad, energetic or sleepy. This article explains what colours can do and what characteristics they represent. 一些人相信颜色能影响我们的心情。你可能想知道这是否正确。事实上，颜色能够改变我们的心情，能使我们感到高兴或悲伤，精力充沛或者昏昏欲睡。这篇文章阐明了颜色能够起到什么作用以及它们代表什么样的性格特性。

Calm colours 冷色 设问法：在段落的开头运用设问句，引起读者的注意并激发读者对话题的兴趣。

Have you ever walked into a room and felt relaxed? ② It could be because the **walls were painted blue**. ③ Blue is a calm colour. It brings peace to our mind and body. Blue can also represent sadness, so you may say"I'm feeling blue"when you are feeling sad. ④ White is another calm colour. It is also the colour of purity. Many women like to wear white on their wedding day. 你曾经一走进一个房间就感觉轻松吗？那可能是因为墙壁被粉刷成蓝色了。蓝色是一种冷色。它给我们大脑和身体带来平静。蓝色也能代表悲伤，因此当你感到伤心时，你可以说“I'm feeling blue”。白色是另一种冷色。它也是代表纯洁的颜色。许多女士在结婚那天喜欢穿白色的衣服。

Warm colours 暖色

Some colours, such as orange and yellow, can make you feel warm. People in cold areas **prefer** warm colours in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling. ⑤ 一些颜色能使你感到温暖，如橙色和黄色。在寒冷地区的人们更喜欢在家中使用暖色来创造出一种温暖而舒服的感觉。

Orange represents joy. It can **cheer** you **up** when you are feeling sad. Yellow is the colour of the sun, so it can remind you of a warm sunny day. ⑥ Yellow is also the colour of wisdom. Some people prefer this colour when they hope for success.

cheer sb. up=make sb. happy 使某人高兴

橙色代表着快乐。它能在你感到伤心的时候使你振作起来。黄色是太阳的颜色，因此它能使你想起暖和、阳光明媚的日子。黄色也是代表着智慧的颜色。一些人在希望成功的时候更喜欢使用这种颜色。

Energetic colours 有活力的色彩

When you feel tired or weak, you should wear energetic colours like green. Green can give you energy, as it is the colour of nature and represents new life. However, it is also the colour of envy,

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so we may say someone is "green with envy". 当你感觉劳累或身体虚弱时，你应当穿有活力的颜色的衣服，比如绿色。绿色能给你活力，因为它是大自然的颜色，代表着新生。然而，它也是代表妒忌的颜色，因此我们可以说某人"green with envy"。

Strong colours 浓重的色彩

If you require strength in either body or mind, red may be of some help to you. ⑦ Red is the colour of heat. It represents power and strong feelings. Wearing red can also make it easier to take action. ⑧ This may help when you are having difficulty making a decision. ⑨ 如果你在身体或精神上需要力量，红色可能给你一些帮助。红色是一种强烈的颜色，它代表力量和强烈的感情。穿红色的衣服也更容易采取行动。当你难以作出决定时，红色能帮你拿主意。

B What do the different colours represent? 不同的颜色分别代表着什么?

B1 Millie is not sure about the meanings of some words in the article. Help her work out what the words mean. Circle the correct letters. 米莉不能确定文中一些单词的意思。帮助她找出这些单词的意思是什么，并圈出正确的字母选项。

1. To *influence* someone means _____.
"影响"某人的意思是 _____。
a. to give someone a present 给某人一份礼物
b. to make someone change 使某人改变
c. to ask someone for help 请求某人帮忙

2. When you feel *relaxed*, you are _____.
当你感到"放松"时，你 _____。
a. calm and not nervous 冷静而不紧张
b. too tired to move 太累了而不能动了
c. happy and cheerful 高兴而愉快

3. To *prefer* means _____. "更喜欢"的意思是 _____。
a. to hate something 讨厌某事
b. to talk about something often 经常谈论某事
c. to like one thing more than another 喜欢一件事胜于另一件事

4. To *create* means _____. "创造"的意思是 _____。
a. to grow 生长　　b. to produce 生产　　c. to find 发现

5. At a *wedding*, a man and a woman_____.
在"婚礼"上，一位男士和一位女士 _____。
a. get into trouble 遇到麻烦
b. get married 结婚
c. fight with each other 互相打架

6. To *cheer* someone *up* means_____. "使"某人"振奋"的意思是 _____。
a. to make someone calmer 使某人更冷静
b. to make someone sadder 使某人更难过
c. to make someone happier 使某人更高兴

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7. To *remind* someone *of* something means to help someone_____.
“使”某人“想起”某事的意思是帮助某人 _____。
a. remember or think about something 记起或想起某事
b. forget something 忘记某事
c. feel sure about something 确信某事

8. To *require* means_____. “要求”的意思是_____。
a. to repair 修理　　b. to think 思考　　c. to need 需要

B2 **Millie wants to remember what the different colours represent. Help her match the colours on the left with what they represent on the right.** 米莉想记住不同颜色分别代表什么。帮助她把左边的颜色和右边它们所代表的意思搭配起来。

1. blue 蓝色	a. wisdom 智慧
2. white 白色	b. new life 新生
3. orange 橙色	c. power 力量
4. yellow 黄色	d. purity 纯洁
5. green 绿色	e. joy 快乐
6. red 红色	f. peace 平静

B3 **Millie is thinking about her friends. Help her decide which colour is suitable for each of them. Use the information on pages 22 and 23 to help you.** 米莉正在思考她的朋友。帮助她决定他们每个人分别适合哪种颜色。用书上第 22 页和第 23 页中的信息来帮助你。

1. The best colour for Lisa is _____. It is the colour of _____ and it represents power.
对于莉萨来说最好的颜色是 _____。它是 _____ 的颜色，它代表力量。

2. Daniel likes the colour _____ because it can help him _____ down when he is angry.
丹尼尔喜欢 _____颜色，因为当他生气的时候它能帮助他 _____。

3. Sandy should use the colour _____ more. It can _____ her up when she feels sad.
桑迪应当更多地使用 _____颜色。它能在她感到悲伤的时候使她 _____起来。

4. Paul's colour should be _____. He works hard and hopes for _____.
保罗的颜色应当是 _____。他努力学习希望 _____。

5. Kitty likes spring. Her favourite colour is _____ because it is the colour of _____.
基蒂喜欢春天。她最喜欢的颜色是 _____，因为它是 _____ 的颜色。

B4 **There is also a short questionnaire in the magazine. Fill in the questionnaire with your own information to see if your favourite colour matches your characteristics.** 在杂志上也有一个简短的调查表。用你自己的信息完成这个调查表，看看你最喜欢的颜色是否与你的性格特征相匹配。

My favourite colour is _____. 我最喜欢的颜色是 _____。

It represents _____. 它代表着 _____。

I like it because _____. 我喜欢它，因为 _____。

I am _____. 我是 _____。

Does your favourite colour match your characteristics?　　Yes ☐　　No ☐
你最喜欢的颜色与你的性格特征相匹配吗?　　是 ☐　　否 ☐

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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 Some people believe that colours can influence our moods.

考点1 influence /'ɪnfluəns/ *vt.* 影响，与 affect 同义。　influence sb./sth. 影响某人 / 某物

e.g. What the teacher said influenced me a lot. 老师所说的话对我影响很大。

Violent films have a bad influence on the children.

暴力影片对孩子有坏的影响。　influence 也可作名词，意为"影响"，常用于短语 have an influence on... 意为"对……有影响"。

② Have you ever walked into a room and felt relaxed?

考点2 relaxed *adj.* 放松的；自在的

辨析：

relaxed 与 relaxing

relaxed	形容词，意为"放松的"，常作表语，强调人的感受。
relaxing	形容词，意为"令人放松的"，可作表语或定语，往往修饰事物。

e.g. Listening to music can make you feel relaxed.

听音乐可以使你感到放松。

My mother likes relaxing films. 我妈妈喜欢令人放松的电影。

I often spend some time on my hobbies to make myself relaxed.

我经常花些时间在爱好上来使自己放松。

I felt very relaxed after I watched cartoons.

我看了卡通片之后，感到很轻松。　feel relaxed 感到放松

与 relaxing/relaxed 类似的词有：

- interesting 有趣的
- interested 感兴趣的
- exciting 令人激动的
- excited 激动的
- amazing 令人惊奇的
- amazed 惊奇的
- surprising 令人惊讶的
- surprised 惊讶的

《中考在线1》 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空，每空格限填一词。

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

点拨：句意：躺在沙滩上晒太阳，我感到很放松。连系动词 feel 后跟形容词作表语，主语为人，故填 relaxed。

③ It could be because the walls were painted blue.



考点3 be painted+ 颜色，被漆成……颜色

e.g. My bedroom is painted white. 我的卧室被漆成白色。

We'll paint the door of the classroom green.　paint sth. + 颜色，意为"把某物漆成……颜色"。

我们将把教室的门漆成绿色。

《中考在线2》 We painted the desk orange. (改为被动语态)

The desk _____ _____ orange _____ us.

点拨：此题用两变一加法。考查将主动语态改为被动语态。the desk 为主动语态中 painted 的宾语，现变为被动语态中的主语，谓语变为被动结构 was painted, 再加 by 连接原来主语的宾格形式放在其后。

歌诀记忆法：

宾变主，主变宾，

by 短语后面跟。

谓语动词变被动，

be 后"过分"来使用。

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④ Blue can also represent sadness,...

敲黑板 sadness 是由形容词 sad+-ness 构成的。

考点4 **sadness** /'sædnəs/ *n.* 悲哀，忧伤

e.g. We should share happiness and sadness with our friends.
我们应该与朋友分享快乐并分担忧愁。

拓展：（1）sad *adj.* 伤心的，难过的，其比较级为 sadder，最高级为 saddest。用在连系动词之后或修饰名词。

e.g. He felt very sad after he heard the sad news.
他听了这个悲伤的消息后感到非常伤心。

（2）sadly *adv.* 伤心地，其比较级为 more sadly，最高级为 most sadly，用来修饰动词。

★构词法记单词

形容词 +-ness 构成名词

e.g. ill *adj.*（生病的）
—illness *n.*（疾病）
happy *adj.*（快乐的）
—happiness *n.*（幸福）
kind *adj.*（好心的）
—kindness *n.*（好意）

《中考在线3》 The mother said goodbye with a smile, but her eyes couldn't hide her _____ (sad). [无锡]

点拨：her 是形容词性物主代词，其后应是名词，sad 的名词形式是 sadness。故填 sadness。

⑤ People in cold areas prefer warm colours in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling.

敲黑板 过去式、过去分词都为 preferred。

考点5 **prefer** /prɪ'fɜ:(r)/ *vt.* 宁愿选择，更喜欢

考向 prefer 的用法：（1）prefer +*n.*/*pron.*/ doing sth. 喜欢某人、某物 / 做某事

e.g. He comes from Shanghai, so he prefers rice.
他是上海人，因此他更喜欢米饭。
I prefer going by bike. 我更喜欢骑单车去。
I prefer the white one. 我更喜欢那个白色的。

（2）prefer (doing) sth. to (doing) sth. 喜欢……多于……；宁愿……而不愿……

e.g. He prefers English to Chinese. 比起汉语他更喜欢英语。
I prefer taking a walk to watching the boring programme.
我宁愿去散步也不愿看无聊的节目。

（3）prefer sb. to do sth. 宁愿某人做某事

e.g. I prefer you to spare some time to come to our art exhibition next week. 我宁愿你们下周抽出点时间来我们的美术展。

（4）prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 宁愿做……也不愿做……

e.g. I prefer to work during the day and go to school at night,rather than go on holiday to the seaside. 我宁愿白天工作，晚上上学，也不愿到海边度假。

《中考在线4》 Businessmen prefer _____ e-mails to communicate with each other rather than_____ phone calls. [天水]

A. write; make　　B. to write; make
C. to write; to make　　D. write; to make

点拨：本题用词语运用法。句意：商人更喜欢写电子邮件来互相交流，而不是打电话。固定搭配：prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. 意为“宁可做某事也不做某事”。

★励志语：

When confronted with adversity, face up to it with a smile and tackle it with wisdom.
当困难来临时，用微笑去面对，用智慧去解决。

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⑥ Yellow is the colour of the sun, so it can remind you of a warm sunny day.

remind 的常用词组：
- remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事
- remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起……
- remind sb. +that 从句 提醒某人

考点6 remind *v.* 提醒，使想起

e.g. These photos remind me of my childhood.
这些照片使我想起了我的童年时代。

Our teacher often reminds us to protect our environment.
我们老师经常提醒我们要保护环境。

《中考在线5》这首歌听起来很甜美，使我想起美好的童年。

This song sounds so sweet that it _____ me _____ my wonderful childhood.

点拨：本题用句意理解法。“使……想起……”用短语 remind...of...。故填 reminds; of。

⑦ If you require strength in either body or mind, red may be of some help to you.

require 常用词组：
- require sth. 需要某物
- require doing = require to be done ……需要做
- require sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事

考点7 require /rɪ'kwaɪə(r)/ *vt.* 需要，要求，与 need 同义。

e.g. The little cat requires a lot of care and attention.
这只小猫需要悉心照料。

The clothes require washing.
=The clothes require to be washed.
这些衣服需要洗。

My mother requires me to water the flowers every day.
妈妈要求我每天浇花。

《中考在线6》Look at your room. What a mess! It requires _____.

A. to clean　　B. cleaning　　C. cleaned　　D. be cleaned

点拨：require doing = require to be done “……需要做”。

⑧ Wearing red can also make it easier to take action.

考点8 make it +*adj.* +(for sb.) to do sth.（对某人来说）使得做某事怎么样

e.g. Mobile phones make it easier for people to keep in touch.
形式宾语　真正的宾语
手机使得人们保持联系更容易。for sb. 中的 sb. 则是宾语的动作发出者

I find it a bit difficult to learn English well, but I won't give up.
我发现学好英语有点难，但我不会放弃。

We think it important for us to learn English well.
我们认为对我们来说学好英语很重要。

与这种用法类似的还有：
- find it+adj. + (for sb.)to do sth.（对某人来说）发现做某事怎么样
- think it +adj. + (for sb.) to do sth.（对某人来说）认为做某事怎么样

《中考在线7》格林先生使我们很容易地学习英语。 [丹东]

Mr. Green made it _____ to learn English.

点拨：本题用句意理解法。make it+*adj.* +(for sb.)+ to do sth. 为固定句型结构，意为“（对某人来说）使得做某事……”。

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⑨ This may help when you are having difficulty making a decision.

difficulty n. 意为"困难"，在该短语中为不可数名词。

考点9 have difficulty (in)doing sth. 做某事有困难

e.g. Can you help me? I have some difficulty in organizing the show.

你能帮我吗？我组织演出有些困难。

"做某事有困难"的表达方式
- have trouble (in) doing sth.
- have difficulty with sth.

He told me he had great difficulty with his maths.

他告诉我他学数学很困难。

考点10 decision /dɪ'sɪʒn/ *n.* 决定

e.g. I think he has made a right decision.

我认为他已经作出了正确的决定。

He made a decision to go camping.

他做出了去野营的决定。 make a decision to do sth. 决定做某事

We're happy that my father decides to give up smoking.

爸爸决定戒烟了，我们都很高兴。 decision 的动词形式为 decide。

decide to do sth. 意为"决定做某事"，其否定形式为 decide not to do sth. 意为"决定不做某事"。

She decided not to attend the party.

她决定不参加这次聚会了。

《中考在线8》— Mum, must I be a teacher like you when I grow up?

— No, you needn't. You can make your own _____. [滨州]

A. difference　　B. discussion

C. discovery　　D. decision

点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：——妈妈，当我长大后必须像你一样做一名老师吗？——不，你不必。你可以自己做决定。difference 区别；discussion 讨论；discovery 发现；decision 决定。分析语境可知，此处在讨论长大后做什么，是对未来的决定，此处构成"make one's own decision"短语，意为"做某人自己的决定"。



《中考在线9》—Let's go to the movies this weekend.

—Sorry, but my parents and I have decided _____ to Dongjiang Lake for camping. [郴州]

A. go　　B. going　　C. to go

点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：——这周末我们去看电影吧。——对不起，我父母和我已经决定去东江湖露营。decide to do sth."决定做某事"为固定搭配。

中考在线答案 1. relaxed　2. was painted; by　3. sadness　4. B　5. reminds; of　6. B　7. easy for us　8. D　9. C

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 （答案见262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句子

1. They have made a _____(决定) to build a big factory here. [南充]

2. We hope to make friends and share our _____ (感受) with others.

3. When you face danger, you should keep c_____.

4. Parents should know that they often i_____ their children in many ways.

5. The _____(热) from the fire will soon dry your clothes.

二、用所给词的正确形式填空

6. He felt very _____ (relax) and very happy to be reading the papers.

7. Think over the matter and then make a _____ (decide).

8. You will make the people who watch you forget their _____ (sad) and their problems.

9. Don't be discouraged when you meet with _____ (difficult).

10. She has spent her _____(strong) without doing anything useful.

三、单项选择

11. He looks worried. I wonder _____ he has already known about the result. [恩施]

A. where B. whether C. why

12. The story _____ an experience I once had.

A. helps me out B. reminds me of

C. lets me down D. regards me as

13. —Do you often watch *Human and Nature* on TV?

—Sometimes. It's an interesting program, but I _____ *Sports News*.

A. prefer B. want C. know D. review

14. We all know that learning a foreign language _____ time and effort.

A. requires B. reduces

C. removes D. repeats

15. —Little Jenny looks unhappy today.

—Don't worry. A box of chocolates will ____ her _____. [苏州]

A. give; up B. wake; up

C. cheer; up D. pick; up

四、按要求完成句子

16. We should paint the walls of the restaurant red. (改为被动语态)

The walls of the restaurant should _____ _____ red _____ us.

17. My father likes noodles better than rice. (改为同义句)

My father _____ noodles _____ rice.

18. My father made me stand outside yesterday evening. (改为被动语态)

I was _____ _____ _____ outside by my father yesterday evening.

19. I have some difficulty learning English. (改为同义句)

I have some difficulty _____ _____.

20. I think it is important for us to learn English well. (改为简单句)

I think _____ _____ for us to learn English well.

五、根据所给中文意思，用英语完成下列句子

21. 他们设法让我们感到舒适。

They manage to _____.

22. 我愿意帮助那些学中文有困难的人。

I would like to help those who _____ Chinese.

23. 他发现使她改变主意是不可能的。

He found it impossible to _____.

24. 你应该使它变得更容易理解。

You should _____ understand.

25. 深深地吸一口气，那样你会觉得轻松的。

Take a deep breath, and you will _____.

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Period 3 Grammar

I. 课文原文及译文

Grammar 语法

A Object clauses introduced by *that* 由 that 引导的宾语从句

An object clause functions as the object of a sentence. We use that to introduce an object clause that is a statement. 宾语从句的功能就是作为句子的宾语。我们用 that 引导一个表示陈述意义的宾语从句。

An object clause can be put after verbs such as know, think, believe, hope and mean.

宾语从句可以放在动词后，如：know, think, believe, hope 和 mean。

Some people believe that colours can influence our moods. 一些人认为颜色能影响我们的心情。

She hopes that yellow can bring her success. 她希望黄色能给她带来成功。

An object clause can also follow adjectives such as certain, sure and glad.

宾语从句还可以跟在形容词后，如：certain, sure 和 glad。

He is glad that the walls in his room are blue. 他很高兴他房间的墙壁是蓝色的。

She is sure that yellow can bring her good luck. 她确信黄色能给她带来好运。

In informal English we often drop that. 在非正式英语中，我们常省略 that。

I think (that) blue is better than pink. 我认为蓝色比粉红色好。

"I'm feeling blue"means(that)"I'm feeling sad". "I'm feeling blue" 意思是"我感到悲伤"。

Do you think(that)your favourite colour matches your characteristics?

你认为你最喜欢的颜色和你的性格特征匹配吗?

Talking about room colours 谈论房间的颜色

Sandy is chatting online with Millie about room colours. Try to add *that* to each object clause. 桑迪和米莉正在网上谈论房间的颜色。尽量为每一个宾语从句加上 that。

Millie: Did you know there is a **relationship** between colours and moods? ①

米莉：你知道颜色与心情是有关系的吗?

Sandy: **Certainly**. ② I think colours influence our **everyday** lives in many ways. ③

桑迪：当然。我认为颜色在许多方面影响我们的日常生活。

Millie: How should we choose the colours for the rooms of a house?

米莉：我们应该如何为屋内的不同房间选择颜色呢?

Sandy: Most people think light colours are better than dark ones.

桑迪：大部分人认为浅色比深色好。

Millie: Yes. I notice light colours make rooms seem larger.

米莉：是的。我注意到浅色使房间看起来更大。

Sandy: Sure. I also know blue can make us feel relaxed.

桑迪：确实。我还知道蓝色能使我们感觉放松。

Millie: Yes. My mum says blue is suitable for bedrooms. I also find some people prefer orange for

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their dining rooms. 米莉：是的。我妈妈说蓝色适合卧室。我也发现一些人更喜欢在餐厅用橙色。

常在名词前作定语，由"person（n.）人 +-al（形容词后缀）"构成。

Sandy: True, but it depends on personal taste. Anyway, we should choose the colour which makes us feel comfortable.

桑迪：确实，但这取决于个人的品味。无论如何，我们应该选择让我们感觉舒服的颜色。

B Object clauses introduced by *if* or *whether* 由 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句

We use if or whether to introduce an object clause that expresses a yes/no question. Such an object clause often follows verbs such as ask, see, wonder and find out. The word order in the clause should be the same as that in a statement. 我们用 if 或 whether 引导表示疑问的宾语从句。这种宾语从句经常跟在这些动词（词组）之后，如：ask, see, wonder 和 find out。从句的语序应该用陈述语序。

You may wonder if/whether colours influence our moods. 你可能想知道颜色是否影响我们的心情。

Sandy asks if/whether orange can cheer her up. 桑迪问橙色是否能使她高兴起来。

Problems about shopping 有关购物问题

B1 The Class 1, Grade 9 students are shopping. Complete the sentences by using *if* or *whether* to make object clauses. 九年级一班的学生正在购物。用 if 或 whether 构成的宾语从句完成句子。

1. Should I choose the red dress? 我应该选择红色裙子吗?

   Kitty cannot decide_____. 基蒂不能决定_____。

2. Do white clothes suit me? ④ 白色的衣服适合我吗?

   Sandy does not know_____. 桑迪不知道_____。

3. Is the sports bag made of cotton? ⑤ 这个运动包是棉制的吗?

   Amy is asking _____. 埃米正问_____。

4. Does the green T-shirt match my trousers? 绿色 T 恤衫和我的裤子配吗?

   Simon is not sure_____. 西蒙不确定_____。

5. Should I stay at home instead of going shopping with my classmates? ⑥

   我应该待在家里而不是和同学一起去购物吗?

   Daniel often wonders_____. 丹尼尔经常琢磨_____。

How much do you know about colours? 你对颜色知道多少?

B2 Daniel wants to tell his online friend Tommy about colours. Help him complete his email using *that*, *if* or *whether*. 丹尼尔想告诉他的网友汤米有关颜色的事。用 that, if 或 whether 帮助他完成他的电子邮件。

Dear Tommy, 亲爱的汤米:

Have you ever noticed the colours around you? Colours are really interesting. A report says(1) _____blue can help us feel relaxed because it represents peace. You may wonder (2)_____ it represents anything else. Yes. Blue also means sadness. I do not know(3)_____ you like green. Some people think(4)_____ green can give us energy, but it also represents envy. Did you know (5)_____ red represents good luck in China? It is often used for celebrations! ⑦

你曾注意过你身边的颜色吗？颜色真的很有趣。一篇报道说 (1)_____蓝色能帮助我们感到放松，因为它代表平静。你可能想知道 (2)_____它还代表其他什么。是的。蓝色也表示悲伤。我不知道你 (3)_____喜欢绿色。一些人认为 (4)_____绿色能给我们能量，但是它也代表嫉妒。你知道 (5)_____红色在中国代表好运吗？它经常被用于庆祝活动！

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Please tell me your favourite colour and (6)_____ you know anything else about colours. Write back soon. 请告诉我你最喜欢的颜色和 (6)_____你还知道有关颜色的其他东西。尽快回信。

Best wishes, 最好的祝福，

Daniel 丹尼尔

B3 **Daniel has some questions about colours to ask his dad, but his dad has not come home yet. Help him write a note for his dad.** 丹尼尔有一些关于颜色的问题要问他爸爸，但是他爸爸还没回家。帮助他给他爸爸写个便条。

1. Dad knows a lot about colours. 关于颜色爸爸知道许多。
2. Is red just the colour of heat and power? 红色只是强烈感情和力量的颜色吗?
3. Was yellow once the colour of the rulers in ancient China? 黄色曾经是中国古代统治者的颜色吗?
4. Did the rulers in ancient Europe like to wear purple? 古代欧洲统治者喜欢穿紫色吗?
5. Do all the doctors in the world wear white uniforms? 全世界所有的医生都穿白色制服吗?

I believe(1)_____. 我相信 (1)_____。

I wonder(2)_____. 我想知道 (2)_____。

I want to know(3)_____. 我想知道 (3)_____。

I do not know(4)_____. 我不知道 (4)_____。

I am not certain(5)_____. 我不确定 (5)_____。

Ⅱ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点批注　　•考点应用

① Did you know there is a relationship between colours and moods?

考点1 **relationship** /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ *n.* 关系

敲黑板：由relation(n.关系)+-ship(名词后缀)构成

relationship 常用短语：

- the relationship between A and B　A与B之间的关系
- the relationship with sb.　和某人的关系

e.g. He has a good relationship with his classmates.
他和同学们关系良好。

The relationship between the father and the son is being improved.
这对父子之间的关系正在得到改善。

② Certainly.

考点2 **certainly** /'sɜ:tnli/ *adv.* 必定地，无疑地

e.g. Several countries certainly hope so.
一些国家肯定希望如此。

We certainly can't forget that.
我们当然不能忘记那件事。

—Could you help me close the window?
帮我把窗户关上好吗?

—Certainly! 当然可以!

在肯定句和疑问句中，certainly 用于 be 动词、助动词和情态动词后，行为动词前。在否定句中，certainly 用于 be 动词、助动词和情态动词之前。

用在答语中表示"当然可以，没问题"，此时可以与 sure, of course 互换。

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《中考在线1》—Have you heard about Shenzhen International Magic Festival?

—_____, it is a big event for magic lovers like me. [深圳]

A. Well B. Certainly C. Exactly

点拨：本题用把握语境法。句意：——你听说过深圳国际魔术节吗？——当然了，对于像我这样的魔术爱好者来说是一件大事。Well 好；Certainly 当然了；Exactly 确切地。

③ I think colours influence our everyday lives in many ways.

考点3 **everyday** /'evrideɪ/ *adj.* 每天的；日常的

每天的，形容词，作定语。in everyday life 在日常生活中

e.g. The Internet has become a part of everyday life.

互联网已成为日常生活的一部分。

每天，副词短语，在句中作时间状语。

I eat breakfast every day. 我每天都吃早餐。

《中考在线2》我们珍惜日常生活中与家人和朋友在一起的时光。(everyday) [宜昌]

We value the time we spend with our family and friends _____.

点拨：考查介词短语 in (one's) everyday life(lives)（在某人的日常生活中）的搭配，结合主语是 we，所以 one's 为 our。故填 in (our) everyday life (lives)。

一语辨异：Daniel teaches them everyday English every day. 丹尼尔每天教他们日常英语。

④ Do white clothes suit me?

考点4 **suit** /su:t/ *vt.* 适合

e.g. This arrangement suits us perfectly.

这个安排对我们来说太合适了。

suit 的形容词形式为 suitable，常用搭配：be suitable for 意为"适合"。

This T-shirt is not suitable for you.

这件 T 恤不适合你。

辨析：

fit 与 suit

fit	fit 主要是指（衣物等）尺寸、大小和形状方面的适合。
suit	suit 指花色、款式与气质、身材或身份等相符。



e.g. The dress doesn't fit me. Have you got a larger size?

这件连衣裙不合我的身，你有大点尺寸的吗？

The dress doesn't suit me. Have you got another style?

这件连衣裙我穿不合适。你还有其他样式的吗？

《中考在线3》The new jacket _____ her beautifully.

A. suits B. fits C. has D. dresses

点拨：本题用词语辨析法。suit 和 fit 都有"适合"的意思，但 suit 更强调花色、款式和风格方面的适合，fit 则强调尺寸、大小和形状方面的适合。

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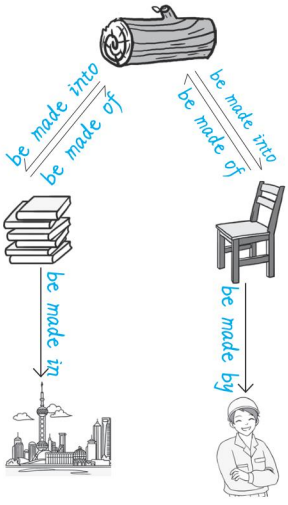
⑤ Is the sports bag made of cotton?

考点5 be made of... 由……制成



辨析：

be made of, be made from 与 be made in

be made of	由……制成，表示制成成品后，仍可看出原材料，事物发生了形态的变化。
be made from	由……制成，表示制成成品后，不能看出原材料，事物发生了质的变化。
be made in	在……制造，in 后接表示地点的名词。

e.g. The bridge is made of stone. 这座桥是由石头砌成的。

The paper is made from wood. 纸是木头做的。

This machine is made in China. 这台机器是中国制造的。

《中考在线4》Tom bought a toy car yesterday. The wheels of it _____（是由木头制成的）. [连云港]

点拨：本题用句意理解法。句意：汤姆昨天买了一辆玩具车。车轮是由木头制成的。be made of 由……制成，制成品中能看出原材料。

⑥ Should I stay at home instead of going shopping with my classmates?

考点6 instead of 而不是，代替

辨析：

instead 与 instead of

instead	副词，意为“代替；反而”，通常用于句末。上句含有否定意义时，它可用于句首来引出下句并提出相反的情况。
instead of	介词短语，意为“代替……；而不是……”，连接否定的内容，常用于句中，后跟名词、代词或动词-ing。

e.g. On Sunday, he likes to stay at home instead of going out.

他周日喜欢待在家里而不喜欢出去。

—Will you go shopping today? 今天你去购物吗？

—No, I'll stay at home instead. 不，我就待在家里。

《中考在线5》他没有生气，反而看起来挺高兴。

_____ _____being annoyed, he seemed quite pleased. [枣庄]

点拨：本题用句意理解法。表示“反而，而不是”用介词短语 instead of。

★励志语：

If you love life, don't waste time, for time is what life is made up of.

如果你热爱生活，就不要浪费时间，因为生活是由时间组成的

⑦ It is often used for celebrations!

考点7 be used for 被用来…… be used for doing sth.

e.g. This cup is used for drinking wine. 这个杯子是用来喝酒的。

《中考在线6》这个新产品是用来快速加热食物的。

This new product _____ heating food quickly. [辽阳]

点拨：由句意可知本题用 be used for 短语，句中主语是“This new product”，且句子叙述的是现在的情况，因此 be 用 is。故填 is used for。

used 的常用词语：

- be used to do sth. 被用来做某事
- be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事
- used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

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考点8 celebration /ˌselɪ'breɪʃn/ *n.* 庆祝；庆祝活动

不可数名词，庆祝

e.g. The twin sisters held a party yesterday in celebration of their 22nd birthday. 昨天这对双胞胎姐妹举办聚会庆祝她们的 22 岁生日。

可数名词，庆祝活动。常用词组为 have/hold a celebration 举行庆祝活动

The villagers are having/holding a celebration of some kind. 村民们正在举办某种庆祝活动。

He celebrated his birthday last weekend. 上周末他庆祝了他的生日。

celebration 的动词形式为 celebrate，意为"庆祝"。

中考在线答案 1. B 2. in (our)everyday life(lives) 3. A 4. are made of wood 5. Instead of 6. is used for



Ⅲ. 单元语法沙龙

夺取中考语法满分

that 引导的宾语从句

宾语从句是指一个句子充当宾语，在主句与从句之间有一个引导词。that 引导的宾语从句要注意以下几点：

考点1 引导词本身的省略

连词 that 引导宾语从句，只起连接主、从句的作用，它本身无意义，在口语或非正式文体中常省略。

e.g. He says(that)he is a Young Pioneer.
他说他是一名少先队员。

考点2 何时使用 that 引导的宾语从句

that 引导的宾语从句表示陈述一件事，即由陈述句转化而来。

e.g. He says. He is listening to the weather report.
（合并成主从句）
→He says(that)he is listening to the weather report. 他说他正在听天气预报。

考向1 主句的谓语动词是 think, hear, hope, wish, remember, forget, know, say, guess 等时，常接 that 引导的宾语从句。

e.g. I hope(that)he will be fine soon.
我希望他会很快好起来。

考向2 主句是由"连系动词＋形容词"构成的系表结构，常接 that 引导的宾语从句。这类形容词多表示感情，如：happy, glad, pleased, sad, afraid 等。

e.g. I'm afraid(that)he can't come.
恐怕他不能来了。

考点3 that 引导宾语从句的相关内容

考向1 语序

宾语从句用陈述语序，即"主语＋谓语＋其他"。

e.g. Do you think? The radio is too noisy.
（合并成主从句）
→Do you think(that)the radio is too noisy?
你认为收音机太吵吗?

考向2 时态

that 引导的宾语从句，主句用一般现在时，从句可以用符合句意要求的任意时态。

e.g. He says(that)they have already returned.
他说他们已经回来了。
He tells me that he was born in 1985.
他告诉我他生于 1985 年。

如果主句用一般过去时，从句要用过去时态的某种形式（一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时、过去完成时等）。

e.g. He said(that)he had bought a new dictionary.
他说他买了本新词典。
I knew(that)they were studying English.
我知道他们正在学英语。

注：如果从句表达的是客观事实、真理、自然现象、名言、警句、格言、谚语等，尽管主句用一般过去时，从句也要用一般现在时。

e.g. He said that time is life.
他说时间就是生命。

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《中考在线1》—What did you learn in geography class yesterday? [青海]

—I learned that the sun _____ in the east.

A. was rising B. rises C. rose

点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查宾语从句。句意：——昨天的地理课上你学到了什么？——我学到了太阳从东方升起。当宾语从句表示的是客观真理或客观事实时，从句的时态一律使用一般现在时。“太阳从东方升起”属于客观事实，应用一般现在时。

[重点] if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句

考点1 if 或 whether 引导宾语从句时，作“是否”讲，常放在动词 ask,see,wonder 和 know 等后面。一般情况下，两者常可换用，在口语中多用 if。

e.g. Nobody knows whether /if it will rain tomorrow. 没有人知道明天是否会下雨。

Lucy asked whether /if they had cotton coats. 露西问他们是否有棉外套。

考点2 if 或 whether 引导宾语从句时，要注意三个方面，即连词、语序和时态。

考向1 if 或 whether 不能和 that 或其他连词同时使用，也不能省去。

e.g. (误) I don't know that if/whether he will come here today.

(正) I don't know if/whether he will come here today.

我不知道他今天是否会来这里。

(误) He came to see what if /whether there was something wrong with his cat.

(正) He came to see if /whether there was something wrong with his cat.

他走过来看看猫是否有毛病。

考向2 if 或 whether 引导宾语从句时，虽具有疑问意义，但从句仍用陈述语序。

e.g. Did you know the way to the hospital? The old woman asked me. (合并成主从句)

→ The old woman asked me if /whether I knew the way to the hospital. 这位老妇人问我是否知道去医院的路。

《中考在线2》—What did the shopkeeper say to you?

—She asked me _____. [新疆]

A. when does the shop close

B. where did I see the style

C. if I preferred that orange dress

D. what else I will buy

点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查宾语从句。句意：——店主对你说什么了？——她问我_____。宾语从句用陈述语序，据此排除 A、B 两项；主句用过去时，从句也应为过去时的某种形式。

考向3 if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句应和主句的时态保持一致。即主句为一般现在时，从句用符合句意要求的任意时态；主句为一般过去时，从句则用与过去相关的某种时态。

e.g. I don't know if /whether he has come here. 我不知道他是否已经来这儿了。

Tom asked if /whether I had read the book. 汤姆问我是否看过这本书。

考点3 if 和 whether 的区别：

考向1 在动词不定式之前只能用 whether。

e.g. I can't decide whether to stay. 我不能决定是否留下。

考向2 在 whether or not 的固定搭配中。

e.g. I want to know whether it's good news or not. 我想知道它是否是好消息。

考向3 在介词后，只能用 whether。

e.g. The father is worried about whether he will lose his work. 这位父亲担心他是否会失去工作。

《中考在线3》— I am worried about _____ I can enter a good high school or not.

—Take it easy. Believe in yourself! [咸宁]

A. that B. when C. whether D. where

点拨：本题用词语运用法。上文句意：我担心我能否进入一所好的高中。that 那；when 何时；whether 是否；where 哪里；whether 是否，常与 or not 连用，句中含有 or not。故选 C。

中考在线答案 1. B 2. C 3. C

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Ⅳ. 课时针对训练 （答案见262页）

稳拿中考基础满分

一、根据句意及汉语或英语提示完成句子

1. The author had a good working _____(关系) with his editor.

2. You _____(当然) know whether what you are doing is right or wrong.

3. He shows us a great, moving picture of _____ (日常的) life and everyday people.

4. I need your advice on a _____ (私人的) matter, but it's not about me.

5. The giant panda is one of the surviving _____ (very old) animals.

二、根据句意选择 that 或 if/whether 填空

6. — John, would you like to go camping with me this afternoon?
— I'd like to, but I'm not sure _____ my parents will agree.

7. I'm not good at English, and I wonder _____ or not I can pass the English test.

8. I believe _____ I have made a wise decision, so I won't change my mind.

9. —I hope _____ all my dreams can come true.
—If you try your best, they will surely be realized.

10. — May I ask _____ you will come to our party this weekend?
—Yes, I'll be glad to. Thanks for your invitation.

三、单项选择

11. —Is Tom still in New York or already back home?
—I'm not sure _____. I'll call to make sure.
A. how he will be back
B. that he has come back
C. why he has come back
D. if he has been back

12. Our physics teacher told us light_____faster than sound.
A. travels B. traveled
C.traveling D. to travel

13. —How long does it take to get to the airport?
—Forty minutes. But it's foggy today. I'm not sure _____ the highway will be closed soon. Let's set off earlier.
A. whether B. when
C. how D. why

14. —What did your teacher say this morning?
—She told us _____.
A. why was Tom late for school again
B. whether we had too much homework
C. how did she come to school this morning
D. that we would have a test soon

15. —I don't know _____ or not.
— Neither do I. You may ask his teacher.
A. whether he is at school
B. if he is at school
C. that he is at school
D. whether is he at school

四、翻译句子

16. 这个生日蛋糕是由巧克力做的。
_____

17. 现在我可以步行去上班，而不必开车了。
_____

18. 我想这药更适合于你。
_____

19. 我知道这木头是用来造房子的。
_____

20. 我们的成功取决于每个人是否都努力工作。
_____

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Period 4 Integrated skills & Study skills

I. 课文原文及译文

Integrated skills 综合技能

A Colour therapy 颜色疗法

A1 Millie has found an advertisement for colour therapy by Mrs Rainbow. Read the advertisement and help Millie complete part of her notes. 米莉发现一则由彩虹夫人撰写的关于颜色疗法的广告。阅读这则广告并帮助米莉完成她的部分笔记。

Mrs Rainbow's Colour Therapy 彩虹夫人的颜色疗法

Discover how the power of colours can change your moods and improve your life! ① Watch *The Teens Show* on STTV at 6 p.m., 30 September to learn more! 来发现颜色的力量怎样改变你的心情并提高你的生活(质量)吧! 9月30日下午6点通过STTV看《少年节目》会了解得更多!

Therapy centre:21/F, 810 South-east Road 治疗中心:东南路810号,21楼

Telephone number:5557 8187 电话号码:5557 8187

Price:¥100 for half an hour 价格:半小时100元

We **promise** that this therapy can help you change your moods, or you will get your money back! ② 我们承诺这种疗法会帮助你改变心情,否则无效退款!

Mrs Rainbow's Colour Therapy 彩虹夫人的颜色疗法

Her therapy centre is on(1) _____. 她的治疗中心在(1)_____。

It costs (2)_____ for 30 minutes. 它花费(2)_____三十分钟。

If it does not work, you can(3)_____. 如果它没有效果,你可以(3)_____。

She has **practised** colour therapy since she left(4)_____. ③ 自从她离开(4)_____ 她就实践颜色疗法。

Colour therapy comes from ancient India. 颜色疗法来自古印度。

If you do not feel confident enough, use the colour(5)_____ more.

如果你感觉不够自信,更多地用(5)_____颜色。

If you cannot sleep well, paint your bedroom (6)_____. 如果你睡不好觉,把你的卧室漆成(6)_____。

If you feel stressed, eat more (7) _____ vegetables. 如果你感到有压力,多吃(7)_____ 蔬菜。

If you feel tired, (8)_____ food can help cheer you up. But do not eat too much of it, or you may get (9)_____ easily. 如果你感觉累了,(8)_____食物能帮你高兴起来。但是别吃太多,否则你可能很容易变(9)_____。

A2 Millie is watching *The Teens Show*. Listen to the interview with Mrs Rainbow carefully and help Millie complete her notes in Part A1. 米莉正在看《少年节目》。仔细听对彩虹夫人的采访并帮米莉完成A1部分她的记录。



A3 Suzy wants to learn something about Mrs Rainbow. Listen to Suzy's questions and help Millie answer them. Circle the correct letters. 苏茜想了解一些关于彩虹夫人的情况。听苏茜的问题并帮助米莉回答它们。圈出正确的字母选项。

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1. a. She works at a museum. 她在博物馆工作。
   b. She uses colours to change people's moods. 她用颜色改变人们的心情。
   c. She works for a fashion magazine. 她从事时尚杂志工作。



2. a. She colours their clothes. 她给他们的衣服染色。
   b. She **suggests** different clothes to different people. ④ 她建议不同的人穿不同的衣服。
   c. She suggests different colours to different people. 她建议不同的人用不同的颜色。
3. a. You will sleep better if you paint your bedroom blue. 如果你把卧室漆成蓝色你会睡得更好。
   b. You should think of the sun. 你应该会想到太阳。
   c. You should wear orange. 你应该穿橙色的衣服。
4. a. He should wear green. 他应该穿绿色的衣服。
   b. He should use the colour yellow more. 他应该更多地用黄色。
   c. He should think of a warm sunny place. 他应该会想到一个暖和的、有阳光的地方。
5. a. She tells people what colours of food to eat. 她告诉人们吃什么颜色的食物。
   b. She makes your clothes change colour. 她使你的衣服改变颜色。
   c. She makes food for people. 她给人们做食物。
6. a. She will give you free clothes. 她将给你免费的衣服。
   b. You will get your money back. 你将拿回退款。
   c. She will give you free books. 她将给你免费的书。

B Speak up: I'd rather wear orange. 大声说：我宁愿穿橙色的衣服。

Andy is talking with Millie about what to wear for a party. Work in pairs and talk about your preferences. Use the conversation below as a model. 安迪和米莉正在谈论聚会穿什么。结对练习并谈论你的偏好。用下面的对话作为示例。



Andy: I'm going to a friend's birthday party, Millie. Come and see if these clothes look good on me.
安迪：米莉，我要去参加一个朋友的生日聚会。来看看这些衣服穿在我身上是否好看。

Millie: Which shirt do you prefer, the red one or the orange one?
米莉：你更喜欢哪件衬衫，红色的还是橙色的?

Andy: I don't like red. I'd rather wear orange. ⑤
安迪：我不喜欢红色。我宁愿穿橙色的那件。

Millie: You look smart in orange. Which trousers do you like?
米莉：你穿橙色的衣服很精神。你喜欢哪条裤子?

Andy: I prefer jeans.
安迪：我更喜欢牛仔裤。

Millie: Good. Jeans are comfortable and they'll match your shirt.
米莉：好的。牛仔裤很舒服，并且很配你的衬衫。

Andy: OK. Thanks, Millie.
安迪：好的。谢谢，米莉。

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Study skills 学习技能

Scanning 快读

Scanning means moving our eyes quickly over the text to look for specific information such as names or numbers. We do not need to read every word. Instead, we look for the key information that will answer our questions. 快读的意思是在文章上快速地移动我们的眼睛来寻找特定的信息，如姓名或数字。我们不需要阅读每一个单词。相反，我们寻找能回答我们问题的关键信息。

Scanning is often used when we read: 快读在我们阅读时经常被用到：

· some parts like "What's on TV" in the newspaper.

· 报纸上一些部分像"电视上放什么"。

· a bus/train timetable.

· 公共汽车 / 火车时刻表。

· a guidebook. 旅游指南。

Millie is reading an English magazine article to find out why many boys and girls dress in different colours. Scan the article to help Millie find the answers. 米莉正在阅读一篇英文杂志文章以弄清楚为什么许多男孩和女孩穿不同颜色的衣服。快读文章帮米莉找出答案。

1. What did it mean if the sky was blue?
   如果天空是蓝色的，这意味着什么?
2. Why did women in the past like pink and red?
   为什么过去的女士喜欢粉红色和红色?
3. What power was blue once believed to have?
   蓝色曾经被相信有什么力量?
4. Where did girls come from according to a European story?
   按照一个欧洲故事的说法女孩们来自哪儿?

Blue for boys and pink for girls 男孩穿蓝色，女孩穿粉红色

In many places, baby boys are dressed in blue and baby girls in pink. Why the difference?
在许多地方，男婴穿蓝色的衣服，女婴穿粉红色的衣服。为什么不同?

Scientists now think this started many years ago. When most men worked in the fields, the weather was very important to them. If the sky was blue, it meant good weather. So when the men thought of blue, they were very happy. In the past, women's main job was to look for food for their family. They liked pink and red because these were the colours of healthy food, such as strawberries and apples. 现在科学家认为这开始于许多年前。当大部分男人在地里干活时，天气对他们来说很重要。如果天空是蓝色的，就意味着好天气。因此当男人们想到蓝色，他们就很高兴。在过去，妇女的主要工作就是为家人寻找食物。她们喜欢粉红色和红色是因为这些是健康食物的颜色，如草莓和苹果。

People were also influenced by old stories. The colour blue was once believed to have the power to drive evil spirits away, so people dressed baby boys in blue in the hope that boys would be protected. Baby girls were dressed in pink because, according to a European story, girls were born inside pink roses. 人们也会被古老的故事所影响。蓝色曾经被认为有赶走邪灵的力量，因此人们给男婴穿蓝色是希望男孩被保护。给女婴穿粉红色是因为，根据一个欧洲故事，女孩是在粉红色的玫瑰花中出生的。

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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 Discover how the power of colours can change your moods and improve your life!

考点1 discover /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ *vt.* 发现，发觉

辨析：

find out, invent 与 discover

find out	意为"查明，弄清楚"，是指通过观察、探索发现事实的真相。
invent	意为"发明"，是指运用想象力创造出新的事物。
discover	意为"发现，发觉"，是指发现本来已存在但以前未被发现的事物，或对发现者来说是新事物。

一语辨异：

Gilbert discovered electricity, but Edison invented the light bulb.
吉尔伯特发现了电，但是爱迪生发明了电灯泡。

e.g. I will find out who broke the window.
我会查明是谁打破窗户的。

Do you know who invented the steam engine?
你知道是谁发明的蒸汽机吗？

Scientists around the world are working to discover a cure for AIDS.
全世界的科学家都在努力寻找治疗艾滋病的方法。

They discovered a comet. 他们发现了一颗彗星。

② We promise that this therapy can help you change your moods, or you will get your money back!

考点2 promise /'prɒmɪs/ *vt.* & *vi.* 承诺，允诺

e.g. He promised to come to the party on time.
他答应按时来参加聚会。

My parents promised me a new computer on my birthday.
我父母亲答应在我生日时给我一台新电脑。

He promised the teacher to work harder than before.
他向老师承诺要比以前更努力学习。

She promised her brother that she would write to him.
她答应弟弟将给他写信。

John always keeps his promises.
约翰总是信守诺言。 promise 作名词，意为"诺言，承诺"

He broke his promise and he was late for class again.
他违背了诺言，又一次上课迟到了。

promise 的用法

- promise sb. sth. 答应某人某事
- promise sb. to do sth. 承诺／答应某人做某事
- promise (sb.) + that 从句

promise 作名词常用短语：

- make a promise 许下诺言
- keep one's promise 信守诺言
- break one's promise 违背诺言

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《中考在线1》—Jack, let's have a picnic after school. [呼和浩特]

—Sorry. I have _____ Frank to work on the biology report with him.

A. advised　　B. expected

C. suggested　　D. promised

点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：——杰克，放学后我们去野餐吧。——对不起。我已经答应弗兰克和他一起写生物报告的。advise 建议；expect 期待；suggest 建议；promise 承诺，答应。

★谚语

He is wise that is honest.
诚实者最明智。

Lies have short legs.
谎言站不长。

立德树人之诚实守信

徙木立信



春秋战国时期，秦国的商鞅在秦孝公的支持下主持变法。为了树立威信，推进改革，商鞅下令在都城南门外立一根三丈长的木头，并当众许下诺言：谁能把这根木头搬到北门，赏金五十。有人站出来将木头扛到了北门，商鞅立即赏了他五十金。商鞅这一举动，在百姓心中树立起了威信，而商鞅接下来的变法就很快在秦国推广开了。新法使秦国渐渐强盛，为统一全国奠定了基础。

诚实守信是做人之本，是中华民族的传统美德。诚实是指忠诚老实，言行一致，表里如一；守信是指说话、办事讲信用，答应了别人的事，能认真履行，说到做到。

人生活在社会中，总要与他人交往。交往必须遵从一定的规则，如有章必循，有诺必践等。因此我们要做到诚实守信，就要从身边的小事做起。例如在答应别人的要求之前认真想一想，看看自己是否有能力、是否愿意满足对方的要求，如果认为自己的条件还不具备，就不要轻易答应对方。凡是自己已经答应做的事情，就要努力去做。即使你承诺的是一件很小的事情，也要认真去做。

③ She has practised colour therapy since she left college.

考点3 **practise** /'præktɪs/ *vt.* 从事，执业

e.g. The man is just beginning to practise law.
此人刚刚开始从事律师职业。

practise用作及物动词时后面可接名词、动名词，不能接不定式。

They're practising singing the new song.
他们正在练习唱那首新歌。

Don't forget to practise after class.
课后别忘了练习。　practise 用作不及物动词。

Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧。

Put the idea into practice.
把思想付诸实践。

敲黑板 注意：practise 的名词是 practice，两词发音一样。

《中考在线2》The singer was often seen to practise _____songs near the woods three years ago. [乐山]

A. sing　　B. singing　　C. to sing

点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：三年前，人们经常看到这位歌手在树林附近练习唱歌。practise doing sth.“练习做某事”，是固定结构。

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④ She suggests different clothes to different people.

考点4 suggest /sə'dʒest/ *vt.* 建议

suggest 常用用法：
① suggest doing sth. 建议做某事
② suggest sth. to sb. 向某人建议某事
③ suggest +that 从句（should+ 动词原形）建议……

e.g. I suggest we go out to eat.
我建议我们出去吃吧。

We suggest the plan to him.
我们给他建议了这个计划。

He suggested going out for a walk. 他建议出去散步。

He suggested that you should go there tomorrow.
=He suggested you go there tomorrow.
他建议你明天去那里。

suggest 的名词形式为suggestion，作主语时，其后可用这个结构：...suggestion is that+主语+should +do sth.

His suggestion is that I should leave for Beijing immediately.
他的建议是我应该立刻动身去北京。

核心素养之文化意识

学会提意见

在给他人建议时，要特别注意有耐心（patience），保持平稳的情绪。当我们急着要提建议给别人时，往往容易心情焦躁，言辞也会因此不够得体，导致建议失败。建议时还应尽可能保持精神的兴奋，以此来感染对方。

【素养行动】当给他人提建议时，你可以先停顿 30 秒，稳定一下自己的情绪，组织一下语言，然后再将建议和对方细说。

【素养行动结果】引导学生克服急躁情绪，学会体谅对方的心情，学会更有效地给他人建议。

⑤ I'd rather wear orange.

考点5 would rather 宁愿，更喜欢

后接动词原形，常缩写为 'd rather，其否定形式是"would rather not"。would rather 没有人称和数的变化。

e.g. He'd rather work in the countryside. 他宁愿在农村工作。

Mr. Li would rather not listen to rock music.
李先生宁愿不听摇滚音乐。

I would rather watch TV at home than go to the cinema.
我宁可在家看电视也不愿去看电影。

would rather do sth. than do sth.
=prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.
宁愿做某事也不愿做某事

《中考在线3》—My uncle is against wasting anything.
—No wonder he would rather _____ the old bike than _____ a new one. [自贡]

A. repair; to buy　　B. to repair; buy　　C. repair; buy

点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：——我叔叔反对浪费任何东西。——难怪他宁愿修那辆旧自行车也不买辆新的。would rather do... than do... 是固定句型，意为"宁愿……也不……"。

中考在线答案 1. D　2. B　3. C

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Ⅲ. 课时针对训练 （答案见263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句子

1. I'm sure more and more new things will be _____(发现) in the future.

2. I'd love to join you in camping, but I _____ (允诺) to go cycling with John yesterday.

3. My computer doesn't w_____. Can you repair it for me?

4. You mustn't _____(练习) the drums while the baby is sleeping.

5. Yesterday my father s_____ going for a picnic.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空

6. Don't eat too much of it, or you may get ill _____(easy).

7. If you feel _____(stress), you'd better often listen to music.

8. Would you rather _____(choose) the black coat?

9. Tom promised _____(keep) the secret for me forever.

10. If you practise _____(speak) English every day, your spoken English will certainly be better.

三、单项选择

11. Emily,you're playing video games again! Study hard, _____ you will fail in the coming exam. [滨州]

A. then　　B. so

C. and　　D. or

12. In his e-mail, David promised _____ his daughter during her stay in Japan. [泰州]

A. visiting　　B. visit

C. visited　　D. to visit

13. Sue practises _____ the violin hard and often gives wonderful performances. [上海]

A. play　　B. played

C. to play　　D. playing

14. —Do you prefer _____ basketball with me?
—No, I'd rather _____ at home and watch TV.

A. play; stay　　B. to play; to stay

C. play; to stay　　D. to play; stay

15. Some primary and secondary schools _____ winter sports to their courses since Beijing won the right to host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games. [泰州]

A. added

B. will add

C. have added

D. were adding

四、根据所给中文意思，用英语完成下列句子

16. 你必须每天练习弹钢琴，否则你不会成功的。
You must _____ the piano every day, _____ you _____ succeed.

17. 牛仔裤很配你的衬衫。你穿它们很好看。
The jeans _____ your shirt very well.They _____ You.

18. 他许诺他会永远是我的好朋友。
He _____ that he will be my good friend forever.

19. 我宁愿去登山，也不愿在家看电视。
I'd rather go _____ than _____ TV at home.

20. 昨天我妈妈建议假期到海边去放松一下。
My mother _____ on the beach for vacation yesterday.

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Period 5 Task & Self-assessment

课时导入

I. 课文原文及译文

Task 任务

Colours and moods 颜色与心情

A Millie is doing her project on the relationship between people's moods and the colours they choose to wear. Help her complete part of her report using the table she has prepared.

米莉正在做一个有关人们的心情和他们所选择穿的衣服颜色之间的关系的课题。用她准备的表格帮她完成她的报告的一部分。

black 黑色	power and **trust** ① 力量和信任
blue 蓝色	calm and sadness 冷静和伤心
green 绿色	energy and nature 活力和自然
orange 橙色	joy and warmth 快乐和温暖
red 红色	power and strength 权力和力量
white 白色	calm and peace 平静和和平
yellow 黄色	wisdom and success 智慧和成功

Colours and what they represent 颜色和它们所代表的意义　　Millie 米莉

The woman in this picture is wearing a(1)_____ dress and a pair of (2)_____ shoes. She is carrying a white handbag too. This is interesting because red and white are very different colours.

图片中的这位女士穿着一件 (1)_____裙子和一双 (2) _____鞋。她还带着一个白色的手提包。这是很有趣的，因为红色和白色是很不相同的颜色。

Red represents (3)_____ and (4)_____ . Maybe she feels weak, and that is why she is wearing red—she just wants to make herself look more powerful.

红色代表着 (3)_____和 (4)_____。或许她感觉虚弱，而那就是她穿红色的原因——她只想使自己看上去更有力量。

White represents(5)_____ and(6)_____ . She may hope that the colour white could help her calm down. 白色代表着 (5)_____和 (6)_____。她可能希望白色能帮她冷静下来。

I think the woman must feel a little bit stressed, and she hopes these colours will change that. Red and white are a good **match**, as the powerful(7)_____ **balances** the calm(8)_____. ②

我想这位女士一定感觉有些压力，而她希望这些颜色能改变那种情况。红色与白色是很好的搭配，因为强烈的 (7)_____可以平衡宁静的 (8)_____。

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B **Your art teacher gave you two advertisements. She asked what you think about them. You want to make some notes first.** 你的美术老师给了你两则广告。她问你认为它们怎么样。你想先做些记录。

Colour of T-shirt / skirt / hat / shoes: _____ T 恤衫 / 裙子 / 帽子 / 鞋子的颜色：_____

Represents: _____ 代表：_____

Moods: _____ 心情：_____

Reasons: _____ 理由：_____

Is it a good fruit juice advertisement? 它是一个不错的果汁广告吗?

Why or why not? _____ 为什么是或为什么不是? _____

Colour of T-shirt / trousers / glasses / shoes: _____ T 恤衫 / 裤子 / 眼镜 / 鞋子的颜色：_____

Represents:_____ 代表：_____

Moods: _____ 心情：_____

Reasons: _____ 理由：_____

Is it a good mobile phone advertisement? 这是一个好的移动电话广告吗?

Why or why not? _____ 为什么是或为什么不是? _____

C **Now use your notes to write a report on the relationship between the colours and the model's moods in one of the advertisements. Use Millie's table and report on page 32 to help you.** 现在用你的记录写一篇有关颜色与其中一则广告中模特心情的关系的报告。用 32 页米莉的表格和报告来帮助你。

Self-assessment 自我评价

I have learnt 我已经学会	Details 细节	Result 结果
1. about the power of colours. 关于颜色的力量。		
2. to use the new words to talk about colours and moods. 用生词谈论颜色与心情。		
3. to use object clauses introduced by that, if and whether. 使用由 that,if 和 whether 引导的宾语从句。		
4. when and how to scan in reading. 在阅读中什么时候及如何快读。		

Result: Perfect! Good! Not bad! 结果：很好！好！不错！

I need to spend more time on_____. 我需要在_____上多花时间。

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Ⅱ. 考点精讲点拨

稳拿中考基础满分

•考点应用　　•考点批注

① power and trust

trust 作名词时，为不可数名词，常与 have 或 put 等词搭配使用。

考点1 trust/trʌst/ *n.* 信任

e.g. He wants trust and honesty. 他想要信任和真诚。

A child has trust in his mother. 孩子信赖他的母亲。

I don't trust his judgement. 我不相信他的判断。

trust 作动词，常用词组有：
- trust sb./sth. 相信某人／某事
- trust in 信赖……

② Red and white are a good match, as the powerful red balances the calm white.

考点2 balance/'bæləns/ *vt.* 使……平衡

e.g. Can you balance yourself on one foot?

你能用一只脚使自己平衡吗?

Can you tell me how to keep a balance between study and play?

你能告诉我如何保持学习和玩之间的平衡吗? 作名词，平衡

balance 作名词，常用词组有：
- keep the balance 保持平衡
- the balance of... ……的平衡

《中考在线》The powerful red _____(平衡) the calm white, right?

点拨：根据句意“强烈的红色与平静的白色平衡，对吗？”可知，此空应用动词 balance，且用一般现在时。The powerful red 为第三人称单数。

中考在线答案　balances

Ⅲ. 写作一课一法

夺取中考写作满分

写作微课堂

单元话题

我们生活在一个色彩斑斓的世界里，无论何时何地，我们都可以找到不同的颜色。每个人喜欢的颜色各有不同。你最喜欢的颜色是什么呢?请你以“My favourite colour”为题写一篇 100 词左右的短文，告诉大家你最喜欢的颜色以及喜欢它的理由。

审题指导（把握中心，得方向分）

本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍你所喜欢的颜色，以及喜欢这些颜色的原因。

文章说明的是现实情况，因此，主体时态用一般现在时，人称用第一人称。

写作时，先写出不同的人对颜色的喜爱也不一样，接着写出你喜欢的颜色及理由，最后总结颜色的作用。

写作方法（学会方法，巧得高分）

“总分总三步法”介绍自己最喜欢的颜色

第一步：总写。根据题目信息，总写不同的人对颜色的喜爱也不一样。Different people like different colours.

第二步：分写。写出自己最喜爱的颜色及理由。

I like...colour(s) best.

It/They can help me...

第三步：总写。概括颜色的作用。The colours can change our moods and affect our moods.

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写作模板（学会套路，得基本分）

“总分总三步法”介绍自己最喜欢的颜色

- 开篇点题：Different people like different colours.
- 引入正文：I like...colour(s) best. It/ They can help me... I think... because...
- 概括总结：Colours help... They can change our... and affect...

经典词句（妙用句式，得出彩分）

单词	colours, different, stressed, relax, lively, change, affect
短语	be full of colours; change one's moods; affect one's moods
句式	(1)Different people like different colours. (2)I like...colour(s) best. (3)It/They can help me... (4)It/They can make me...

范文赏析（书写工整，得印象分）

My favourite colour

Our world is full of colours. The world would be a boring place without colours. Different people like different colours.

I like two colours best. They are red and white. Some classmates ask me why I like them. I think I like white because I am often stressed. When I wear white clothes, they can help me relax. Sometimes I am lively, and then I wear red clothes to play football. They can make me try to be successful. Red and white are a good match.

Colours help us a lot. They can change our moods and affect our moods.

名师点评 本文作者运用了“总分总三步法”介绍了自己最喜欢的颜色。能够紧紧抓住中心内容进行写作，文章结构清晰，层次分明，语言流畅。

文中宾语从句、状语从句以及并列句的使用，使文章具有很强的可读性。be full of, make sb. do sth., be a good match, a lot 等短语的准确使用，丰富了句意的表达，体现了作者较为深厚的语言功底。

because, when, sometimes, and then 等词的使用，使文章顺畅、自然。全文结构紧凑，一气呵成，完全达到了预期的写作目的。

IV. 课时针对训练 （答案见263页）

稳拿中考基础满分

根据短文意思和所给首字母，写出完整正确的单词

Many scientists find that colors can change people's f_____[1]. It's very interesting. Some colors can make people feel r_____[2], and some colors can make people feel nervous. Now, this kind of knowledge is being u_____[3] in many places. For example, school walls are always painted green b_____[4] green makes students feel relaxed. It is also good for students' eyes. Some books are also green or light blue for the same r_____[5]. Restaurant owners not only have to know how to make f_____[6], but also have to know how to make money. Here are some things they've learned from s_____[7] studies. The color red makes people hungry. Many fast food restaurants have red furniture(设备) or walls. Soft c_____[8] like pink and light blue make people feel relaxed, so they spend more time eating. Loud music may be nice at first, but it soon makes people want to l_____[9]. Hard seats also make customers want to eat quickly and leave. Many restaurants, e_____[10] fast food restaurants, use this knowledge to make customers eat faster.





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参考答案及点拨

Unit 1 Know yourself

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. says　2. grammar　3. modest

4. energetic　5. organized

二、6. C

7. B　点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：——杰克见人就说他买了一辆新车。——别理他。他只是在炫耀。take off 起飞；show off 炫耀；drive off 赶走，击退；set off 出发，开始。根据句意可知选 showing off。

8. C

9. B　点拨：考查 enough 和非谓语动词的用法。句意：他的笑话很滑稽，惹得我们都大笑起来。enough 在这里作副词，意为“足够地”，要放在被修饰的形容词之后，故第一空用 funny enough；make sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”，故第二空用 laugh。

10. D

11. A　点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：经过几小时的讨论，我们最终想出了一个解决问题的新办法。come up with 想出，提出；catch up with 赶上；keep up with 跟上；put up with 忍受，根据句意可知答案为 A。

12. B　点拨：本考查不定代词的用法。句意：——你想喝什么，牛奶还是咖啡？——_____。我想喝一些橙汁。none 没有任何东西；neither（两者）都不；each 每个；either（两者）任何一个。由答语“I'd like some orange juice.”可知，牛奶和咖啡两者都不要，故选 B。

13. A　点拨：考查形容词辨析。句意：我的英语老师是一位_____女士，她经常一遍又一遍地纠正我的发音。patient 有耐心的；creative 有创造力的；modest 谦逊的；curious 好奇的。由“她经常一遍又一遍地纠正我的发音”可知，英语老师很有耐心。故选 A。

14. D　15. D

三、16. patient enough; becoming angry

17. for us to learn English well

18. Neither; nor

19. ate up; had better

20. keeps; in good order

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. praise　2. standard

3. born　4. connecting

5. general　6. races

7. high-speed　8. miss

9. pioneers　10. challenge

二、11. suitable

12. spelling　13. to buy

14. Carelessness　15. is

三、16. B　点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：——我发现学好英语很难。我想放弃。——英语在我们的日常生活中很重要。永远不要放弃它。give up 放弃，give away 赠送。根据句意可知选 give up，又因为 give up 是动词加副词构成的短语，代词作其宾语必须位于 give 和 up 之间。

17. B 点拨：本题用句意理解法和短语辨析法。neither... nor“（两者）都不……”；either...or“要么……要么，或者……或者”；both...and“（两者）都……”；not only...but also“不仅……而且……”。根据后一句“其中一人必须在家里照顾他们生病的母亲”可知，简和她哥哥两人中只有一人能去看电影。故选 B。

18. A　点拨：考查固定用法。句意：——妈妈，我为什么一天要洗手这么多次呢？——为了你的健康，你再小心也不为过。can't be too 后跟形容词作表语，表示“再……也不为过 / 不过分”，为固定用法。故选 A。

19. A　点拨：本题用词语辨析法。句意：——你觉得杰森怎么样？——他的幽默感给我留下了深刻的印象。impress 给……以深刻印象；admire 钦佩；remind 使想起；warn 警告。根据句意可知，他的幽默感应该是“留下印象”。

20. C　点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查英语谚语。句意：——好消息！北斗家族的又一个新成员被送进太空。——科学家们尽力注意每一个细节。对他们而言，差之毫厘，谬以千里。A 项“祸不单行”；B 项“患难见真情”；C 项“差之毫厘，谬以千里”；D 项“这山望着那山高”。

四、21. extra

22. surgeon　23. connect; to

24. In fact　25. shouts

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五、26. He takes the lead in whatever work we do.

27. You'll fall behind in your studies if you keep missing school.

28. It wasn't as good as I had expected.

29. This material is suitable for making work clothes.

30. It's better to pay attention to your spelling.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. impatient　2. twice　3. dishes

4. advice　5. accept

二、6. and/so　7. and　8. but　9. or　10. but

11. so　12. but　13. or　14. and/but　15. but

三、16. fall behind; computer games

17. think twice; take this step

18. got angry with; such a

19. do some shopping; on

20. not only; but (also)

四、21. C　点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查连词的用法。句意：努力学习，你就能取得好成绩。本题的前后两句在意义上具有顺承关系，应用 and 连接。故选 C。

22. B　点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查连词辨析。句意：——时光飞逝！中学生活即将结束。——是的，我们不得不说再见，但我们的友谊将永远持续。and 并且；but 但是；or 或者。根据句意可知，虽然要分别，但是友谊长存，表示转折，故选 B。

23. A　点拨：考查连词辨析。句意：早点起床，否则你会错过火车的。or 或者，否则，要不然；and 和，那么；but 但是。由句意可知选 A。

24. B　25. B

26. B　点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查连词的用法。句意：约翰擅长做运动。每周日早上 8 点，他_____爬山，_____踢足球。题干语境“at 8:00”提示，在同一时间点不可能同时做两项运动，因此用 either...or“要么……要么……”，故选 B。

27. C　点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：课间休息是学生们进行体育运动和与同学们交谈的好时机。因此，它不仅有助于学生的健康，而且也提高了他们的社交技能。either...or...“或者……或者……”；neither...nor...“既不……也不……”；not only...but also...“不但……而且……”。根据句意“有助于学生的健康”和“提高他们的社交技能”可知表示“不但……而且……”，故选 C。

28. B　点拨：本题用句意理解法。句意：——很遗憾的是_____我的老师_____父母允许我独自去游泳。——毕竟你太小，安全第一。either...or 要么……要么……；neither...nor 两者都不……；both...and 两者都；not only...but also 不但……而且……。由答语“毕竟你们太小，安全第一”可知，对于“独自去游泳”老师和家长都持否定态度。故选 B。

29. C　点拨：本题用语法判断法。句意：——迈克，请把音乐调低点，大宝和二宝都在睡觉。——抱歉，我立刻调低。根据谓语动词 are 可知，主语是复数。用 both...and... 表示“两者都”。故选 C。

30. D　点拨：本题用语法判断法。考查动词时态及主谓一致。句意：自从他们来到中国以来，不仅吉姆而且露西参观了一些城市。since 从句常与现在完成时连用，先排除 A、B 两项；not only...but also... 引导两个主语时，谓语动词符合“就近原则”，靠近空格的主语 Lucy 是单数，因此谓语动词用单数。故选 D。

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. calendar　2. fixed　3. appeared

4. lively　5. shape

二、6. impatient　7. powerful　8. live

9. practical　10. fixed

三、11. B　12. B

13. D　点拨：考查情态动词辨析。mustn't 禁止，千万不要；needn't 不必；need 需要；may 可以，可能。根据“所以不要等我开会”可知，空格处指“我可能会迟到。”故选 D。

14. A　点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：我将记住我生命中那些帮助和支持过我的重要的人物。分析句子结构可知，本题是含有定语从句的复合句，先行词 people 指人，应用 who 引导定语从句，故选 A。

15. D

四、16. is often used

17. in all; represents

18. every four years

19. the Year of the Rabbit

20. It is said

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Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. family 2. older 3. quiet 4. how
5. kindness 6. need 7. replied
8. before 9. invented 10. forgot

Unit 2 Colours

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. C

2. A 点拨：“sth. looks+*adj.*+on sb.” 和“sb. looks +*adj.*+in+ 颜色”是固定搭配，故选 A。

3. C 点拨：考查不定代词的用法。句意：——难以置信 5G 技术发展如此迅速！——没有什么是不可能的。表示“没有什么”用 nothing。故选 C。

4. A 点拨：本题用词语应用法。句意：这件外套看起来很漂亮。我能试穿一下吗？根据语境可知用 it 代指“the coat”，try on 的宾语是代词时，代词要放在 try 和 on 之间。故选 A。

5. C 点拨：本题用词语辨析法。put on 意为“穿上”，表示动作；wear 意为“穿（衣服）”，表示状态；put on 和 wear 的宾语都是服装。dress 意为“给……穿衣服”，其宾语为人。而 take care 后面跟宾语时，必须加 of。根据 himself 可以判断用 dress，故选 C。

二、6. nothing interesting 点拨：本题用替代法。not anything=nothing。

7. looks; on

8. Nothing; wrong 点拨：本题用替代法。“There is nothing wrong with...”相当于“Nothing is wrong with...”。

9. she lives 点拨：本题用句式分析法。考查宾语从句的用法，宾语从句要用陈述语序。

10. dressed in 点拨：本题用替代法。be in sth. =be dressed in sth.。

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. decision 2. feelings 3. calm
4. influence 5. heat

二、6. relaxed
7. decision 8. sadness
9. difficulties 10. strength

三、11. B 点拨：本题用句意理解法。句意：他看起来忧心忡忡的。我想知道_____他已经知道了结果。where 哪里；whether 是否；why 为什么。由前句中“worried”可知，后句是怀疑他“是否”知道结果。故选 B。

12. B 点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：这个故事_____我的一次亲身经历。help sb. out 帮助某人摆脱困境；remind sb. of 使某人想起；let sb. down 使某人失望；regard sb. as 把某人看作。根据“我的一次亲身经历”可知，这是“想起的”，故选 B。

13. A 点拨：考查动词辨析。prefer 更喜欢；want 想要；know 知道；review 复习。由答句语境可知，《人与自然》节目很有趣，但我却更喜欢《体育新闻》。故选 A。

14. A 点拨：考查动词辨析。句意：我们都知道学一门外语需要时间和努力。require 需要；reduce 减少；remove 消除；repeat 重复。由句意可知选 A。

15. C 点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查动词短语辨析。句意：——小珍妮今天看起来不高兴。——别担心，一盒巧克力糖会让她高兴起来。give up 放弃；wake up 叫醒；cheer up 使高兴；pick up 捡起。根据句意可知，珍妮不开心，应使她高兴起来。故选 C。

四、16. be painted; by 点拨：本题用两变一加法。

17. prefers; to 18. made to stand

19. with English 点拨：本题用替代法。have difficulty doing sth. 与 have difficulty with sth. 同义。

20. it important

五、21. make us feel comfortable
22. have difficulty in learning
23. make her change her mind
24. make it easier to
25. feel relaxed

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. relationship
2. certainly 3. everyday
4. personal 5. ancient

二、6. if/whether 7. whether 8. that
9. that 10. if/ whether

三、11. D 点拨：本题用把握语境法。考查宾语从句。句意：——汤姆仍然在纽约还是已经回家了？——我不

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确定他是否回来了。我会打电话确认一下。根据答语“I'll call to make sure.”可判断，对方不知道他是否已经回来了。故选 D。

12. A 点拨：考查宾语从句。句意：物理老师告诉我们光比声音传播得快。宾语从句是客观事实或真理的时候，不管主句时态如何，宾语从句都用一般现在时。因为“光的速度比声音的速度传播得快”是客观事实，故选 A。

13. A 点拨：本题用词语辨析法。考查宾语从句连接词。由答句第二句句意“可是今天有雾”可知，我不能肯定高速公路是否会被关闭。whether 是否；when 何时；how 如何；why 为什么。由句意可知选 A。

14. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查宾语从句。宾语从句用陈述语序，先排除 A、C 两项；再根据主句中 told 可判断从句应该是一个陈述句，故选 D。

15. A 点拨：考查宾语从句。句意：——我不知道他是否在学校。——我也不知道。你可以问问他的老师。固定结构 whether... or not（是否），且宾语从句都是用陈述语序，故选 A。

四、16. This birthday cake is made of chocolate.

17. Now I can walk to work instead of going by car.

18. I think this medicine is more suitable for you.

19. I know that the wood is used for building houses.

20. Our success depends on whether everyone works hard or not.

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. discovered 点拨：discover 意为“发现（客观存在的事物）”，根据句意可知 new things 与 discover 之间是被动的关系，应该用 be + 动词的过去分词。

2. promised 3. work

4. practise 5. suggested

二、6. easily 7. stressed

8. choose 9. to keep 10. speaking

三、11. D 点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查连词辨析。句意：艾米莉，你又在玩电子游戏！努力学习吧，否则你会在即将来临的考试中不及格的。then 然后；so 因此；and 和，那么；or 或者，否则。由句意可知选 D。

12. D 点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。句意：大卫在电子邮件中承诺，女儿在日本逗留期间去看望她。promise to do sth.“承诺去做某事”，为固定结构。故选 D。

13. D 点拨：考查非谓语动词的用法。句意：苏努力练习拉小提琴，经常表演精彩的节目。动词 practise 后面接动词的 -ing 形式作宾语。故选 D。

14. D 点拨：本题用词语应用法。prefer to do sth. 和 would rather do sth. 意为“更喜欢做某事”，故选 D。

15. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查动词时态。句意：自北京获得 2022 年冬奥会举办权以来，一些中小学已经在课程中增加了冬季运动项目。根据时间状语从句“since Beijing won the right to host the 2022 Winter Olympic Games”可知，主句为现在完成时。故选 C。

四、16. practise playing; or; won't

17. match; look good on

18. makes a promise

19. climbing;watch

20. suggested relaxing

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. feelings 点拨：颜色能改变人的感觉。

2. relaxed 点拨：由后面的“make people feel nervous”可知，这里填 relaxed。

3. used 点拨：be used in“用于……”，为固定短语。

4. because 点拨：空格后“green makes students feel relaxed”表示“原因”，故填 because。

5. reason 点拨：由前面句中的两个“also”可知，这里指“同样的原因”。故填 reason。

6. food 点拨：句意为：餐馆老板不仅要知道如何制作食物，还必须知道如何赚钱。故填 food。

7. scientific 点拨：由后句“红色使人感到饥饿。”可知，这是科学研究的结果，故填 scientific。

8. colours 点拨：由后面“like pink and light blue”可知，这里指“colours”。

9. leave 点拨：由后句“Hard seats also make customers want to eat quickly and leave.”提示可知，填 leave。

10. especially 点拨：前面是“Many restaurants”，后面“fast food restaurants”是起强调作用，故填 especially。

Unit 3 Teenage problems

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. marks 2. mad 3. exam

4. Perhaps 5. Teenagers

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二、6. D 点拨：drive sb. mad 意为“使某人受不了”。

7. C 点拨：考查 close to 和短语 with one’s eyes+ 形容词，表示“眼睛闭着”用形容词 closed。故选 C。

8. D 点拨：本题用把握语境法。句意为“你应该进行大量锻炼，不要总是坐在桌子旁做许多练习”。根据句意，第一空考查短语 take exercise,exercise 意为“锻炼”，为不可数名词；第二空考查短语“做练习”，exercise 意为“练习”，为可数名词，由 many 可知用其复数形式。

9. A 点拨：本题用词语辨析法。考查 problem 与 question 的区别。problem 指客观存在、需要动手、动脑或用实际行动去解决的问题；question 多指由于对某事感到疑惑不解，提出需要动口解决的问题。根据句意“问题就是我不能回答那个问题。”可知，第一空为 problem，第二空为 question，故选 A。

10. D 点拨：本题用把握语境法。考查短语“独自居住”live alone 和 “偏僻的岛” the lonely island。

三、11. felt tired 12. been on

13. earlier

14. close friends 15. sleepy

四、16. enough sleep; feel tired

17. Why not stop

18. drove me mad

19. exercise more

20. How/ What about

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. awake 2. imagine 3. doubt

4. suggestions/ advice

5. cause 6. schoolwork

7. valuable 8. friendship

9. list 10. but

二、11. B 点拨：考查名词辨析。句意：看《罗小黑战记》是劳累时放松心情的好选择。rule 规则；choice 选择；question 问题；skill 技能。由句意可知选 B。

12. A 点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查副词辨析。句意：——你去大英博物馆的旅行怎么样？——我_____会说英语，所以整个参观期间我全程保持沉默。由答语中“and was completely silent during the visit”可知，应答者几乎不会说英语，所以只好沉默。故选 A。

13. B 点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：——这些问题太难了不能_____。你能给我一些建议吗？——有很多方法。最重要的是要有一个周密的计划。hand out 分发；work out 计算出，解决；look out 当心，向外看；break out 爆发。根据“problems”和语境可知，用 work out 表示“解决，算出”，故选 B。

14. C 点拨：考查非谓语动词。句意：《厉害了，我的国》从公众那儿赢得了很高的评价。我认为这部纪录片很值得一看。表示“某事值得做”，应用 be worth doing。故选 C。

15. C 点拨：考查动词短语辨析。句意：今晚不要_____太迟，否则明天你上课时会感到困倦的。get up 起床；put up 搭建，挂起；stay up 熬夜；wake up 叫醒，醒来。根据“否则明天你上课时会感到困倦的”可知，前面应是“熬夜”。故选 C。

三、16. Our teacher is very strict with us in everything.

17. He is thinking about how to deal with it.

18. I’ll be worried if you stay out late.

19. I’m looking forward to meeting you again in Xi’an.

20. Teens are reading a lot less, according to a recent report.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. Whom 2. silence 3. worry

4. method 5. solve

6. dictionary 7. reply

二、8. where 9. why

10. how 11. when

12. what 13. when

14. why 15. whom

三、16. go 17. go

18. turn 19. go 20. going

四、21. B 点拨：本题用排除法。考查宾语从句。分析句子结构可知，设题空所在句是含有宾语从句的复合句。宾语从句用陈述语序，先排除 A、C 项；再由上文“Jack will have a birthday party tomorrow.”可知，生日派对在明天，D 项是一般过去时，时态不符。故选 B。

22. D 点拨：考查宾语从句的引导词。句意：——今天早上我在教师办公室看见戴维了。你知道_____他在那里吗？——他去那里交作业的。how 怎么样；whether 是否；when 什么时候；why 为什么。由答语

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“他去那里交作业的”可知，上句是询问戴维去教师办公室的原因。故选 D。

23. B 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查宾语从句。句意：——比尔，老师对你说了什么？——她问我是否准备好了这个任务。宾语从句要用陈述语序，先排除 A、D 两项；主句中谓语动词用的是一般过去时，宾语从句的时态要用过去时的某个时态。故选 B。

24. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查宾语从句中动词的时态。句意：我们都知道光比声音传播得快。“光比声音传播得快”是一个客观事实。宾语从句要用一般现在时。故选 A。

25. D 点拨：句意：——看！康康，那个老人正在过人行横道。——简，咱们来帮助他吧。let’s 后面跟动词原形。故选 D。

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. chemistry　2. progress　3. worry
4. aloud　5. pronunciation

二、6. pay no attention to　7. is proud of
8. does well in　9. laugh at　10. Go over

三、11. C 点拨：考查词义理解。correctly 正确地；without difficulty 毫无困难；without instruction 没有指示；without mistakes 没有错误。由上句“我不确定是否正确记下了地址”可知，correctly 意为“正确地”，与选项 without mistakes 意义相同。故选 C。

12. B 点拨：考查动词辨析。句意：——打扰一下，你能教我如何发这个新单词的音吗？——没问题。看我的嘴并且认真听。prove 证明；pronounce 发音；prepare 准备；produce 生产。由句意可知选 B。

13. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查非谓语动词的用法。句意：——我该怎么办，医生？——为了保持健康，你应该多做运动。多做运动的目的是为了保持健康，故用动词不定式 to keep healthy 作目的状语，故选 C。

14. A 点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查“疑问词 + 不定式”结构。根据答语“首先你最好完成你的作业”可知，上一句应该是“我不知道下一步做什么”。故选 A。

15. A 点拨：本题用把握语境法。考查交际用语。句意：——米莉，谢谢你带我参观你们的学校。——_____。Don’t mention it 不客气；Never mind 没关系；Of course not 当然不；No way 没门。这里是对感谢的答复，用“不客气”。故选 A。

四、16. most useful to; as often as possible
17. Only a few; so you can see
18. is not very good at; to win
19. Learning English; it’s good for
20. How about listening to; in English

Period 5

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

1. complained 点拨：考查动词时态。根据前文中说到 Henry 讨厌肉丸可知是在抱怨他的晚餐。另外 had c_____ 说明是过去完成时，had+ 过去分词。故填 complained。

2. plan 点拨：考查名词。根据后一句“我们今晚吃鸡肉，明晚吃面条”，这一系列的安排说明 Henry 在制订晚餐计划。故填 plan。

3. else 点拨：考查副词。根据后面提到“我们每顿饭至少需要吃一种蔬菜”可知问的是：除了鸡肉我们还吃其他的吗？根据首字母提示很容易想到固定搭配 anything else。故填 else。

4. first 点拨：考查形容词。根据句意及下文“Since he had never cooked”可知，Henry 以前从来没做过饭。这是 Henry 第一次做饭。故填 first。

5. hungry 点拨：考查形容词。根据语境及句意可知：Henry was tired and h_____，and 连接两个并列成分，前面是形容词 tired，空格处也应是形容词；并且语义上也应保持一致，“疲劳”感情色彩上偏贬义，首字母为 h 开头的可根据句意猜测为 hungry：做饭折腾了 2 小时，又累又饿。故填 hungry。

6. impossible 点拨：考查形容词。虽然 Henry 已经很用心很努力了，但让每个人都满意每顿饭的每一部分是不可能的。故填 impossible。

7. realize 点拨：考查动词。结合全文，在 Henry 经历了自己做饭的艰辛之后，还听到妹妹 Sophia 的抱怨（上一段），他感觉很沮丧也意识到并理解了父母的不易。符合该含义的 r 开头的动词为 realize，begin to+ 动词原形。故填 realize。

Unit 4 Growing up

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. on his mind　2. Whenever　3. times
4. through　5. a great deal of

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二、6. A 点拨：本题用词语应用法。考查代词辨析。句意：别担心，几分钟后会有另外两班公交车过来。another 另外的（指三者以上）； other 其他的，后面直接跟名词；others 后面不可以接名词；the other 两者中的另一个。根据句意可知，这里指另外两班公交车，公交车应该有多个班次。故选 A。

7. D

8. D 点拨：本题用短语辨析法。句意：对学生们来说夏令营是一次很好的经历。这对他们的成长是有帮助的。wake up 醒来；get up 起床；hurry up 快点；grow up 长大。由句意可知选 D。

9. B 点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：当他妈妈在厨房摔倒时，这个聪明的男孩马上叫了 120。although 尽管; as soon as 一……就……；as long as 只要；until 直到……。由句意可知选 B。

10. C 点拨：本题用把握语境法。考查情景交际。句意：——_____, 艾玛？——我需要帮助。我该为妈妈的生日买什么礼物呢？ A 项，进展如何？ B 项，那你呢？ C 项，怎么了？ D 项，你妈妈好吗？由下文答语“I need help.”可推知是在询问艾玛“怎么了；出了什么事”，故选 C。

三、11. fall asleep; wake me up

12. go out; finish doing your homework

13. allow me to; all of you

14. learn about; make friends

15. have been good friends since

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. national 2. name 3. scored

4. university 5. leader 6. simply

7. force 8. remained

9. achievement 10. matter

二、11. achievements

12. succeed 13. to do

14. finishing 15. trying

三、16. C 点拨：考查冠词用法。句意：史蒂夫生活在一个欧洲国家，并且在那儿的一所大学教书。根据句意可知两个空表达的意思都不是特指的，并且都含有“一”的意思，因此都应用不定冠词；European 和 university 的第一个音素都是辅音音素 /j/，故用不定冠词 a。

17. C

18. D 点拨：考查从属连词辨析。句意：——凯特，你觉得你的新学校怎么样？——很干净，也很漂亮，_____有点小。although 意为“虽然”，表让步。

19. A

20. A 点拨：本题用词语应用法。succeed in doing sth 成功做某事；look down 轻视；give up 放弃；show off 炫耀，根据语境可知应该选 A。

四、21. trying out for

22. national heroes; are proud of

23. practiced much harder; to change his mind

24. graduate from;later

25. took no notice of

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. when 2. before

3. As soon as 4. When

5. as 6. while

7. since 8. After

9. since 10. until

二、11. A 点拨：考查连词用法。句意：——请问，最近的旅馆在哪里？——就沿着这条路走，_____你看到一个图书馆。（旅馆）就在它的对面。until 直到；because 因为；however 然而； though 尽管。由句意可知选 A。

12. C 点拨：考查连词的用法辨析。句意：——当你翻阅旧照片时，你有什么感觉？——时间过得真快！由句意可知“翻阅”和“感觉”两个动作是同时进行的，所以此处用 while 连接，表示“当……的时候”。故选 C。

13. C 点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：——今天早上你赶上去学校的第一班车了吗？——没有，我还没来得及上车，它就开动了。由语境可知，我上车“前”它就开动了。before“在……之前”。故选 C。

14. C 点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查连词辨析。句意：足球迷们一听到这个令人兴奋的消息就欢呼起来。even though 虽然；in order that 为了；as soon as 一……就……；as long as 只要。结合句意，故选 C。

15. C 点拨：考查连词辨析。because 因为； if 假如，是否； when 当……时候； although 虽然。本句句意为：当钢琴声把我吵醒时正好是午夜。故选 C。

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16. A 点拨：考查连词辨析。句意：——你还记得我们的小学老师刘老师吗？——记得，她总是鼓励我们，_____我们遇到困难给予我们支持。whenever 无论何时；whatever 无论什么；however 无论怎样；wherever 任何地方。由句意可知选 A。

17. B 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查连词的用法。句意：_____杰克加入足球队，他对团队合作有了更多的了解。until 直到；since 自从……以来；while 当……的时候；though 虽然。根据前半句用的现在完成时可知用 since，故选 B。

18. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查动词时态。句意：昨天我给汤姆打电话时，他正在看书。表示“在过去某时，某人正在做某事”，应用过去进行时。故选 C。

19. D 点拨：句意：自从我来北京后我们就没见过面，但我们经常发电子邮件。since 自从，引导的短语或从句常与现在完成时连用。故选 D。

20. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查动词时态。答语句意：雨一停我们就出去放风筝。as soon as“一……就……”，引导时间状语从句。主句是一般将来时，从句要用一般现在时表将来。故选 D。

三、21. Can you go jogging with me tomorrow morning?

22. I'm going to try out for the school play tomorrow.

23. We enjoyed ourselves/ had a good time at the dance party.

24. She practices playing the piano every morning.

25. It was not long before he returned to Beijing.

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. record

2. victory 3. courage

4. spirit 5. admire

二、6. Germans

7. including 8. thoughts

9. was written 10. studying

三、11. broke out

12. have no courage

13. go into hiding

14. in fear of our lives

15. died of

四、16. D 点拨：考查名词辨析。句意：——为什么中国人喜欢红色？——因为红色在中国是好运的_____。reason 原因；hope 希望；dream 梦想；symbol 象征。由句意可知选 D。

17. B 点拨：本题用词语辨析法。考查名词辨析。句意：凯特非常害羞以至于她没有_____在公众面前唱歌。power 能力；courage 勇气；energy 能量；time 时间。由句意可知选 B。

18. A 点拨：本题用词语应用法。考查介词辨析。句意：我叔叔有关四大名著的评论也许会在 2021 年夏季出版。在年份和季节之前要用介词 in。故选 A。

19. A 点拨：考查动词短语辨析。break out 爆发；carry out 执行；give out 散发，分发；run out 用完，结束。大火爆发应该用 break out，故选 A。

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. done 点拨：用 do 的过去分词 done 和前面的 have 构成现在完成时态。

2. turned 点拨：和后面的 into 构成短语 turn into“（使）变成”。

3. dreams 点拨：我总是在思考我的梦想。

4. morning 点拨：根据前句的“At night”和本句的“...when I awoke...”可知，这里填写 morning。

5. possible 点拨：由前句“You can't do that，”你不能那么做可知，后面是“它是不可能的”故填写 possible。

6. by 点拨：本文说明的是“因为梦想而变得伟大”，这句话是本文的标题。

7. others 点拨：与前一句的 some 构成 some... , others“一些……，另一些……”的结构。

8. them 点拨：nourish 为动词，故用宾格 them。

9. true 点拨：come true 为固定短语，意为“实现”，本句句意为“他们的梦想将会实现”。

10. anyone 点拨：根据后面的“steal your dreams”可知，本句为“不要让别人偷走了你的梦想”，故填 anyone。

Unit 5 Art world

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. pleasant 2. to have 3. musical

4. singer 5. amazing

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二、6. art form; like best

7. prefer pop music

8. musical talent

9. favourite singer

10. anything more pleasant

三、11. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查不定代词。句意：——你为什么来这里？——因为我有重要的事情要告诉你。肯定句用 something，形容词 important 修饰不定代词放在其后，故选 C。

12. A 点拨：本题用把握语境法。考查动词用法。prefer 更喜欢；want 想要；know 知道；review 复习。由语境可知，《人类与自然》节目很有趣，但讲话者却更喜欢《体育新闻》。故选 A。

13. B 点拨：本题用把握语境法。考查副词辨析及比较等级。句意：辛迪，在所有歌手里，这首英文歌你唱得最好。祝贺你！由“among(在三者或以上中)”可知，这里应用最高级表示，sing 是实义动词，应用副词修饰，故选 B。

14. C 点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查非谓语动词。句意：他感到很累，所以停下来在树下休息。stop doing sth.“停止做某事”；stop to do sth.“停下来去做某事”。前半句提到“他感觉疲惫”，因此后半句表达的是他停下去休息。故选 C。

15. A 点拨：本题用词语应用法。考查特殊疑问词的用法。句意：——_____你喜欢《战狼Ⅱ》？——因为它令人激动。because 常用于回答 why 提出的问题。故选 A。

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. presented

2. controlled

3. instrument

4. common　5. object

二、6. winner

7. musician　8. highly

9. traditional　10. speaking

三、11. A 点拨：考查名词辨析。句意：这里太吵了。请把声音关小点。sound 泛指自然界的一切声响；voice 嗓音；answer 回答；speech 演讲，谈话。由句意可知选 A。

12. D 点拨：句意：如今，中国以其新的“四大发明”而闻名——共享自行车、电子支付、高速铁路和网上购物。be known for 意为“因……而出名”，由时间状语 Nowadays 可知，用一般现在时。

13. D 点拨：本题用词语应用法。考查介词的用法。句意：这儿的孩子们每天通过听、说来提高他们的英语。此处的介词 by 意为“通过；凭借；用”，后跟动词的 -ing 形式。故选 D。

14. A 点拨：本题用词义辨析法。考查副词的用法。句意：谭盾已成功地把中国和西方的音乐融合在一起。successfully 成功地，hopefully 满怀希望地，harmfully 有害地，peacefully 平静地。由句意可知选 A。

15. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查连词的用法。句意：我们的英语老师非常好而且有耐心，尽管她对我们很严格。if 如果；as 因为；unless 除非；though 尽管。由句意知，后半句是让步状语从句。故选 D。

四、16. control the speed of

17. world-famous composer

18. an interest in

19. with common objects

20. Yangzhou lies in central Jiangsu, and is famous for its long history and culture.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. because　2. Since

3. As/Because　4. because

5. Because　6. because

二、7. B 点拨：本题采用词义辨析法。as 用作连词表示原因。句意：我们可以在网上与朋友们聊天，因为它更容易并且更便宜。

8. A 点拨：考查连词的辨析。句意：通过网上付款不总是安全的，因此你应当小心。表示结论“因此”，应用 so。

9. A 点拨：考查连词词义辨析。句意：工作日的时候我总是起得很早，因为我害怕上学迟到。由前后句可知，两者是因果关系。

10. D 点拨：考查连词词义辨析。句意：由于女孩已经 22 岁了，她每天照顾妈妈，做饭。as 意为“由于，因为”，引导原因状语从句。

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11. B 点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：因为他的右手受伤了，所以他写得很慢。表因果关系的连词 because 与 so 不能同时使用。

12. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。because of 表示“因为”，后接动名词或名词（短语），符合本题语境。

13. D 点拨：考查连词辨析和否定祈使句。句意为：——他的朋友想去游泳，因为天气非常热。——好吧。但是不许他自己去游泳！ because 因为，根据句意可知，第一个空填 because。否定的祈使句结构为 don't+ 动词原形。

14. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法。why 引导的问句要用 because 回答。

15. C 点拨：本题考查连词的辨析。句意：既然你不能回答，或许我们应该问其他人。

16. D

三、17. because of a storm 18. so

19. because of; broken

20. because of; heavy

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. country 2. value 3. guitar

4. tonight 5. cowboy

二、6. D 点拨：考查短语辨析。set up 建立；stay up 熬夜；put up 搭起；make up 编造。由上句句意“它不需要是真实的”，可知下句意为“你可以编造一个故事”。

7. B 点拨：句意为“当他们听到这个令人兴奋的消息时，每个人都激动不已。”excited 感到兴奋的，常修饰人；exciting 令人兴奋的，常修饰物。

8. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。演奏某种乐器要在乐器名称前加 the，球类运动前面不加 the。

9. D 点拨：本题考查系动词词义辨析。句意：奶酪蛋糕闻起来如此香以至于我迫不及待地要吃它。taste“尝起来”；feel“感觉起来”；sound“听起来”；smell“闻起来”。根据常识可知，“香”是闻出来的。

10. C 点拨：考查情景交际。句意：——这次考试结束后，你想和我一起去旅行吗？——是的，我很想去。我都等不及了。That's all right. 不客气；Of course not. 当然不行；Yes, I'd love to. 是的，我很想去；What a pity。真可惜。

三、11. a lasting value

12. There are; playing football

13. strong local colour

14. different kinds of blouse

15. in the traditional style

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. bands 点拨：新浪潮是个乐队的名称，故填 bands。

2. concerts 点拨：乐队的正常工作就是举办音乐会，故填 concerts。

3. appear 点拨：这句话的意思是“他们下个月将出现在中央电视台上”。

4. tour 点拨：句意为“然后他们会去世界十个不同的城市巡回演出”。“巡回演出”用 tour。

5. if 点拨：句意为“如果他们到了一个在你附近的城市，一定不要错过他们”。表示“如果”用 if。

6. singer 点拨：Zhu Wen 是个歌手，故用 singer。

7. had 8. hope

9. really 点拨：由后一句“你知道他们为了无家可归的孩子把挣的一半的钱都给一个慈善机构吗？”可知，这里是“真的”。

10. homeless

Unit 6 TV programmes

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. dialogue 2. done 3. real-life

4. documentaries 5. comedies

二、6. D 点拨：本题用词语应用法。句意：——你会说汉语吗，史蒂夫？——会的，仅仅 _____。我来中国才一个月。few“很少的，几乎没有的”，修饰可数名词；a few“有几个”，修饰可数名词；little“几乎没有”，修饰不可数名词；a little“一点儿，少许”，修饰不可数名词。语言是不可数名词，由“仅仅”可知，选 D。

7. B 点拨：本题用语法判定法。分析句子结构可知，本句为“There be+ 名词 +doing sth. 有……正在做某事”形式。故选 B。

8. A 点拨：考查比较状语从句。句意：——音乐和运动，年轻人更喜欢哪个？——两个都喜欢。音乐与运动相比，

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_____。根据答语中的 Both 可知，音乐和运动同样受到年轻人喜爱，使用 as...as 句型，表示“和……一样”，故选 A。

9. C 点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：尽管她三岁，但是她可以自己穿衣服。though 不能和 but 同时连用。故选 C。

10. C 点拨：本题用词语应用法。考查动词（词组）辨析。句意：托尼还是个大学生时就参加了俱乐部并参加了它的活动。take part in 参加活动，join 加入某一组织，故选 C。

三、11. got bored with the game show before

12. It seems that; have nothing to do

13. is never done

14. a little; to do

15. all kinds of TV programmes; like the chat show

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. coming

2. covered　3. directed

4. latest　5. messages

6. fans　7. animal-lover

8. up-to-date　9. wealthy　10. Asian

二、11. vote for　12. latest　13. recorded

14. director's　15. take a look at

三、16. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查名词所有格。句意：我们通常每年国庆节都有一个 7 天的假期。空格前有基数词 seven 修饰，其后的名词应用复数形式，故填 days，但句中指的是“7 天的假期”，要在 days 后加“'”。故选 D。

17. C 点拨：考查复合形容词的构成。句意：2019 年 6 月 2 号，一位 65 岁的妇女被从船上救出。65-year-old 为复合形容词，其构成形式是：数词 + 名词 + 形容词，中间加连字符，名词必须用单数形式，且此类的词只能作定语。故选 C。

18. A 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查主谓一致。the number of 表示“……的数量”，作主语时，谓语动词用单数；而 a number of 意为“许多；大量”，作主语时，谓语动词用复数。故选 A。

19. D 点拨：考查情态动词（词组）的用法。句意：生活是无常的。没有人知道将来什么 _____ 发生。should 应该；need 需要；have to 不得不；might 可能。由前一句中“changeable”及后面的“in the future”可知，此处表示对生活多变的一种感慨，需要用 might 表示可能性。故选 D。

20. A 点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：除非你大点儿声讲，否则没人能听见你说什么。unless“除非”相当于 if...not，引导条件状语从句。故选 A。

四、21. This sports meeting will be covered live next Sunday.

22. The film won an Oscar award for 1985.

23. May your life be full of healthy pleasures.

24. What do you enjoy doing in your free time?

25. Send a blessing message to them on their birthdays.

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. to do　2. to take/ of taking

3. to watch　4. loves　5. will be

二、6. A 点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查连词辨析。句意：如果维维安弄到票，她会带她的女儿去游乐园。if 如果，引导条件状语从句；until 直到……为止，引导时间状语从句；although 尽管，引导让步状语从句；unless 除非，如果不，引导条件状语从句。由句意可知选 A。

7. D 点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：基蒂，如果你不努力学习，你英语考试就会不及格。表示“如果不”用连词 unless，故选 D。

8. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查动词时态。句意：——杰夫，你能告诉我明天有雨吗？如果有雨，我就待在家里。——据报道天气晴朗。我们去凤凰山露营吧。第一句 if 引导宾语从句，由 tomorrow 可知，用将来时；后句 if 引导条件状语从句，要用一般现在时表示将来，故选 C。

9. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：——下星期天你会去丽莎的乔迁派对吗？——唔，如果我被邀请，我会准时去的。由语境可知，主语 I 和动词 invite 之间是被动关系，表示“被邀请”，因此用被动语态；if 引导的条件状语从句，遵循主将从现的原则，主句为一般将来时，从句为一般现在时，因此从句用一般现在时的被动语态。故选 C。

10. B 点拨：本题用句意理解法。if 如果；是否；unless 除非，如果不；because 因为；as soon as 一……就。由

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答语中“It’s too difficult(它很难)”可知，老师帮助我们是计算出数学题的条件。由空格前“不能计算出那道数学题”可推知，空格处表达的是“如果不”。故选 B。

三、11. Hurry up; Or

12. die without

13. If; come; will see

14. If; use; will have

15. don’t study; will fail

四、16. be in danger

17. The traffic is very heavy

18. Take an umbrella with

19. travel around the world

20. have little interest in chatting

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. waste　2. silly

3. habit　4. scenes　5. dislikes

二、6. interesting; interested

7. viewing　8. creative

9. boring; bored　10. practicing

三、11. D　点拨：考查介词的用法。句意：我们周四下午三点上地理课。第一空“three o’clock”三点钟是具体时刻，用介词 at；第二空“Thursday afternoon”周四下午是具体的一天的下午，用介词 on。故选 D。

12. D　点拨：考查名词辨析。句意：对学生来说，上网搜寻作业的答案不是一个好习惯。skill 技能，技巧；game 游戏，比赛；hobby 业余爱好；habit 习惯。由句意可知选 D。

13. D　点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查数词的用法。当 hundred 前有具体的数字时，表示确数，hundred 后不加 -s，其后也不用 of；当 hundred 前没有具体数字时，表示约数，hundred 后既加 -s，也要加 of。故选 D。

14. A　点拨：本题用词语应用法。句意：这本故事书非常有趣。我对它非常感兴趣。形容词 interesting 的主语指物；形容词 interested 的主语指人，常见短语 be interested in“对……感兴趣”。第一个空格的主语 story book 指物，应用 interesting；第二个空格的主语 I 指人，应用 interested。故选 A。

15. A　点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：众所周知，当我们和别人一起用餐时，使用公共筷子是有必要的。动名词作主语时谓语动词用单数形式，when 从句用一般现在时，主句也用一般现在时，故选 A。

四、16. is quite different from

17. most of my time (in) sightseeing

18. is interested in

19. is famous for

20. Some of them died of thirst

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. discussing

2. contains　3. interviews

4. announced　5. killed

6. exciting　7. actors

8. Indian　9. scenes　10. pupils

Unit 7 Films

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. science

2. action　3.industry

4. storyteller　5. westerns

二、6. luckiest　7. to have

8. to become; teach

9. suitable　10. exciting

三、11. likes acting

12. instead of punishing them

13. would rather be; a singer

14. tomorrow’s TV superstar

15. are suitable for

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. lead　2. role　3. mark

4. lifetime　5. final

二、6. actress

7. dancer　8. peacefully

9. appearance　10. beginning

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三、11. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查形容词最高级的用法。句意：钓鱼是像我叔叔们这样的中年人中最受欢迎的活动之一。“one of + the+ 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数形式”意为“最……的……之一”，是固定结构，形容词最高级之前应加定冠词 the，故选 D。

12. A 点拨：考查介词的用法。句意：——这个问题远远超出我的能力范围，恐怕我解决不了。——别担心，我们会帮助你的。beyond 超出……；beside 在……旁边；behind 在……之后；between 在……之间。根据“我解决不了”可知，是“超出了”能力范围，故选 A。

13. A 点拨：句意：学校的音乐团体明晚将举行一场大型演出，周末还有两场。数词 +more=another+ 数词。故选 A。

14. B 点拨：考查短语辨析。句意：——你们昨天开运动会了吗？——没有，运动会因为大雨推迟了。because of 表示“因为”，后接名词（短语），符合本题语境。故选 B。

15. B 点拨：句意：开车时，如果你使用手机，你会被警察抓住。while doing sth. 意为“当做某事时”；you 和 catch 是被动关系，故用被动语态。

四、16. made his final appearance

17. is well known as

18. As; dreamed of becoming

19. the loss of

20. passed away; while sleeping

五、21. caught; attention

22. marked the beginning of; successful career

23. go/are far beyond the film industry

24. playing a more and more important part/role

25. worked as; becoming

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. so; that

2. such; that 3. such; that

4. so; that 5. such; that

二、6. A 点拨：so that 因此，以便；as soon as 一……就……；now that 既然；as long as 只要。根据前文“你最好带上地图”和后文“你不会迷路”可知，后文是前文的目的，故选 A。

7. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。句意：——《哈利 · 波特》是如此有趣的一部小说，我想再看一遍。——我同意你的说法。根据后面的从句可排除 B、D，根据修饰名词可知应用 such。

8. B 点拨：考查状语从句的从属连词。if 如果，引导条件状语从句；though 虽然，尽管，引导让步状语从句；for 因为，连接并列分句；since 自从，引导时间状语从句。句意：小杰克已经独自学会了做许多事情，尽管他只有四岁。根据语境可知选 B。

9. A 点拨：句意：她对这个消息那么激动，以至于一句话也说不出来。“so+ 形容词 / 副词 +that...”为固定短语，意为“如此……以至于……”；excited“激动的”为形容词，故用副词 so。

10. B 点拨：本题用分析句子结构法。考查“so+ 形容词 / 副词 +that（从句）...”“such（+a/an）+ 形容词 + 名词 +that（从句）”结构。

11. C 点拨：考查连词的用法。句意：尽管人类已经登陆过月球，但我们对月球仍然知之甚少。由句意可知，前后文之间是让步关系。故选 C。

12. B 点拨：考查固定搭配。句意：这个故事如此有趣以至于每个人都非常喜欢它。根据句意，应选固定搭配 so...that 或 such...that。such 后接名词，而 interesting 是形容词，形容词和副词前都应该用 so。故选 B。

13. A 点拨：考查状语从句的从属连词。句意：空气污染将是一个长期存在的问题，尽管我们已经做了大量的工作来解决它。though 虽然，尽管；since 因为，既然；unless 除非；if 如果。根据语境可知选 A。

14. C 点拨：so that 意为“以便”；as if 意为“好像”；even though 意为“虽然”；ever since 意为“自从”。句意：虽然他学习努力，但他还是没有通过考试。

15. C

三、16. so that

17. Though/Although; Chinese poems

18. such interesting books that

19. The old man was so excited that he couldn't speak/talk clearly.

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20. That was such a long journey that everyone was tired out.

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. dinosaur　2. neither　3. stupid

4. tale / story　5. cancel

二、6. A　点拨：本题用句意理解法。考查形容词辨析。alive 活着的；asleep 睡着的；absent 缺席的；awake 醒着的。由“但是最后它死了”可知，前文意为“他祖父竭尽全力让那棵树活着”。故选 A。

7. A

8. A　点拨：考查情景交际。句意：——我们做个生日蛋糕作为蒂娜的生日礼物好吗？——好主意。那会给她一个大大的惊喜。Good idea. 好主意；It's a pity. 真是遗憾；You're welcome. 不用谢；Never mind. 不要紧。

9. A　点拨：考查短语辨析。句意：生活处处充满爱。让我们尽情享受它。be full of 充满……；be made of 由……制成；be proud of 为……而自豪；be afraid of 害怕……。根据“enjoy it”可知，这里表示充满爱。故选 A。

10. B　点拨：本题用把握语境法。考查倒装句。句意：——去年暑假，我没有去任何地方。多么无聊！——我也是。但是今年夏天我要去某个地方度假。“Neither+ 主语 + 助（系 / 情态）动词”表示对上文所述否定情况的确认；“Neither+ 助（系 / 情态）动词 + 主语”表示上文所述否定情况对另外的人或事物同样适用；“So+ 助（系 / 情态）动词 + 主语”表示上文所述肯定情况对另外的人或事物同样适用；“So+ 主语 + 助（系 / 情态）动词”表示对上文所述肯定情况的确认。由答语中第二句可推知，回答者去年暑假也没外出度假。故选 B。

三、11. is suitable for people of all ages

12. beautiful stories

13. silly/stupid of you to make

14. special offer

15. fell in love with

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. winner　2. Actress

3. grew　4. show

5. Though　6. beat

7. film　8. song

9. with　10. won

Unit 8 Detective stories

Period 1

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1.guess　2. clues　3. lying

4. detective　5. missing

二、6. untidy　点拨：根据下文“You should learn to be organized.”可知此处指的是房间不整洁，故填 tidy 的反义词 untidy。

7. missing　8. truth

9. dressed　10. murderer

三、11. dressed like a detective

12. do you think

13. more serious than

14. is of medium height

15. gone missing

Period 2

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. reported　2. only　3. single

4. well-paid　5. crimes

二、6. leaving

7. unusual　8. breathing

9. enemies　10. to spread

三、11. D

12. D　点拨：本题考查定语从句。先行词是 the watch, 在定语从句中作宾语，所以用 which。

13. B　点拨：本题采用题眼法。由句中的 said 和 the next day 可知，宾语从句时态用过去将来时。

14. C　点拨：offer a reward 提供悬赏金，是固定短语。

15. A　点拨：本题用词语应用法。肯定句中用 somewhere，否定句中用 anywhere。

16. C　点拨：题干意思：当我经过操场的时候，我看见一些男学生正在打篮球。此处符合 see sb. doing sth. 表示“看见某人正在做某事”。

17. A　点拨：考查形容词和副词。句意：——看！雨下得很大。——是的。雨太大了以至于我们不能去购物。第

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一个空用副词 heavily 修饰动词，第二个空用形容词 heavy 放在 be 动词之后作表语。

18. C 点拨：考查动词 suppose 的用法。句意：简昨天晚上应该打电话给我的，但她没有。be supposed to do sth. 意为“应该做某事”。根据句中的 last night 可知应用一般过去时。

19. B 点拨：考查介词。be wounded with 受到……伤害，bleed to death 流血死亡，as a result 结果。

20. C 点拨：本题用词语应用法。be charged with doing sth.“被控告做某事”，be guilty of“犯有……的罪”。

四、21. broke into; was caught

22. was wounded with; bled to death

23. help solve the case　24. will lead to

25. contact them

Period 3

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

一、1. that / which　2. that / which　3. that

4. that / which　5. that / which　6. that

7. who / that　8. that / which

9. who　10. who / that

二、11. B 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查定语从句。句意：当鲁滨逊·克鲁索到达岛上后，他做的第一件事就是找一些食物。本题是含有定语从句的复合句，先行词是 the first thing，因为有 first 修饰，关系代词用 that。故选 B。

12. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查定语从句。girl 是先行词，是人，所以使用关系代词 who 引导定语从句。故选 D。

13. D 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查定语从句。句意：——你在找什么？——我在找你上周借给我的那个录像带。先行词 the video 是物，设空处在定语从句中作宾语，要用关系代词 that，而 that 在此处可以省略。故选 D。

14. C 点拨：本题用语法判定法。考查定语从句。句意：——你喜欢《国家宝藏》这个每周在 CCTV 播放的节目吗？——当然，这是一个在中国很流行的好的文化类电视节目。设空句为含有定语从句的复合句，先行词 TV show 指物，用 which 或 that 引导定语从句。故选 C。

15. A 点拨：查定语从句的引导词。先行词为 doctor，是人，且设空处在从句中作主语，故选 A。

16. A 点拨：考查定语从句。句意：——你更喜欢哪类电影？——我更喜欢能够提供一些东西让我思考的电影。先行词 movies 为物，用 which 或 that 引导定语从句，先行词 movies 用了复数形式，定语从句中的谓语动词就应该用原形。

17. A 点拨：考查定语从句的引导词。句意：——谁曾获得了中国的首枚友谊勋章？——是普京，全世界人都很了解他。由于先行词是人，引导词用 who 或 whom 充当从句谓语动词 knows 的宾语。

18. B　19. A

20. C 点拨：考查定语从句。句意：——谁获得了英语演讲比赛的一等奖？——这个奖属于那个演讲最自然、最流利的女孩。根据句意可知此处需要“某人的”，作 speech 的定语，因此用 whose。

Period 4

Ⅲ. 课时针对训练

一、1. wealth　2. prison　3. Shut

4. recorded　5. locked

二、6. shutting

7. to solve 点拨：句意：这是我能想到的解决这个问题的唯一办法。动词不定式 to solve 作名词 way 的后置定语。

8. safety　9. wealthier

10. was kidnapped

三、11. in prison

12. no criminal record

13. Remember to lock

14. safety; how to guard against

15. a kind of wealth

Period 5

Ⅳ. 课时针对训练

1. with　2. money　3. saw

4. well　5. was　6. refused

7. took　8. fact

9. address　10. later

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教材习题参考答案

Unit 1 Know yourself

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** organized **2.** modest **3.** patient
4. creative **5.** curious **6.** energetic

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** c **2.** e **3.** a **4.** b **5.** d **6.** f

B2 **1.** F **2.** T **3.** F **4.** T **5.** F **6.** F **7.** T **8.** T

B3 (1) an artist (2) talk much
(3) different (4) a manager
(5) energetic (6) people
(7) new challenges (8) an engineer
(9) detail (10) organized
(11) standards (12) a doctor
(13) patient (14) careful
(15) extra hours

▶ Grammar

A **1.** Kitty is kind but impatient sometimes.
2. Billy would not accept others' advice or think twice.
3. Judy is gentle, so she never gets angry with others.
4. Suzy worries too much, so she cannot sleep well sometimes.

B1 **1.** Neither; nor **2.** Both; and **3.** Either; or
4. either; or **5.** not only; but also

B2 (1) not only; but also (2) either; or
(3) Neither; nor (4) is (5) Both; and
(6) are (7) either; or

▶ Integrated skills

A2 (1) lunar year (2) Rabbit (3) Snake
(4) Monkey (5) Dog (6) animal sign
(7) 12 (8) date of birth

A3 (1) animal sign (2) more careful
(3) powerful (4) 12 (5) date of birth
(6) star sign (7) fun

▶ Task

B (1) can do anything if he tries his best
(2) making a speech in front of many people
(3) hard-working
(4) a lot of time helping with our class projects
(5) always comes up with good ideas
(6) several science competitions
(7) organized
(8) forgets the things he needs to do
(9) use the computer to get himself more organized
(10) helpful
(11) help other students
(12) helps us with our lessons if we are absent from school

Unit 2 Colours

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** red **2.** orange **3.** yellow **4.** green
5. blue **6.** indigo **7.** violet

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** b **2.** a **3.** c **4.** b
5. b **6.** c **7.** a **8.** c

B2 **1.** f **2.** d **3.** e **4.** a **5.** b **6.** c

B3 **1.** red; heat **2.** blue; calm **3.** orange; cheer
4. yellow; success **5.** green; nature

▶ Grammar

A I think that colours influence...
Most people think that light colours...
I notice that light colours...
I also know that blue can make...
My mum says that blue is suitable for...
I also find that some people...

B1 **1.** if/whether she should choose the red dress
2. if/whether white clothes suit her
3. if/whether the sports bag is made of cotton
4. if/whether the green T-shirt matches his trousers
5. if/whether he should stay at home instead of going shopping with his classmates

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B2 （1）that （2）if/whether （3）if/whether
（4）that （5）that （6）if/whether

B3 （1）（that）Dad knows a lot about colours
（2）if/whether red is just the colour of heat and power
（3）if/whether yellow was once the colour of the rulers in ancient China
（4）if/whether the rulers in ancient Europe liked to wear purple
（5）if/whether all the doctors in the world wear white uniforms

▶ Integrated skills

A1 （1）21/ F, 810 South-east Road
（2）¥100 （3）get your money back
（4）college （5）yellow （6）blue
（7）green （8）red （9）angry

A3 **1.** b **2.** c **3.** a **4.** b **5.** a **6.** b

▶ Study skills

1. It meant good weather.
2. Because these were the colours of healthy food.
3. It was once believed to have the power to drive evil spirits away.
4. Girls were born inside pink roses.

▶ Task

A （1）red （2）white （3）power
（4）strength （5）calm （6）peace
（7）red （8）white

Unit 3 Teenage problems

▶ Welcome to the unit

A （1）sleep （2）homework （3）noise
（4）friends （5）marks （6）parents

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** e **2.** g **3.** h **4.** b **5.** a **6.** c **7.** f **8.** d

B3 （1）stay up （2）homework （3）spare
（4）hobbies （5）volleyball （6）worth
（7）advice （8）playing （9）important
（10）strict （11）stay out （12）valuable

▶ Grammar

A1 **1.** where **2.** who/whom **3.** why
4. when **5.** how **6.** what
Work out the rule!
different from

A2 **1.** why I always feel tired in class
2. how much sleep we need every day
3. which method I should use to solve the problem
4. where we can buy a good dictionary
5. how I can improve my English quickly
6. whom we should ask for help
7. what life would be like without hobbies

A3 （1）who （2）what/who （3）what
（4）how （5）what

B （1）Why not （2）Shall we
（3）What/How about
（4）Why not （5）Let's
Work out the rule!
Why not...; Why don't you...; What/How about...; Shall we...; Let's...

▶ Integrated skills

A2 （1）sports （2）run fast
（3）PE class
（4）friends （5）best friend
（6）no （7）proud

▶ Study skills

B **1.** d **2.** e **3.** f **4.** a **5.** b **6.** c

▶ Task

A **1.** c **2.** c **3.** a **4.** c **5.** c **6.** a

Unit 4 Growing up

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** c **2.** e **3.** a **4.** f **5.** b **6.** d

B2 **1** e **2** c **3** a **4** b **5** d

B3 （1）1963 （2）much smaller
（3）joined （4）shortest
（5）won （6）matter
（7）give up

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B4 **1.** did not lose heart

2. practiced even harder and got the coach to change his mind

3. to play at a junior college

4. in another basketball league for about a year before the NBA took notice of him

▶ Grammar

A **1.** I have breakfast after I go jogging every morning.

2. I felt tired out after I practised playing basketball for hours.

3. I met Peter while I was waiting at the bus stop.

4. I was watching TV when I received a call from my uncle.

5. I was ready to go to bed before my father came back from work.

B **1.** since **2.** until/till **3.** till/until

4. since **5.** till/until **6.** until/till

C1 **1.** as soon as **2.** whenever

3. Whenever **4.** As soon as

C2 (1) when (2) until (3) Before

(4) whenever (5) After

▶ Integrated skills

A1 (1) children (2) 72 million

(3) 1947 (4) 67

A2 (1) Germany (2) office

(3) mother (4) sister (5) father

A3 (1) Germany (2) Jews

(3) July 1942 (4) office

(5) August 1944 (6) mother

(7) illness (8) 1947 (9) 67

▶ Study skills

1. g **2.** d **3.** f **4.** c

5. a **6.** e **7.** b **8.** h

Unit 5 Art world

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** drama **2.** photography **3.** painting

4. film **5.** music **6.** dance

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** f **2.** d **3.** e

4. b **5.** c **6.** a

B2 (1) 1958 (2) Hunan

(3) likes music (4) a composer

(5) Beijing (6) the USA

(7) Oscar (8) the sounds of nature

(9) between the East and the West

B3 (1) composers (2) award

(3) nature (4) instruments

(5) controlling (6) flow

(7) common (8) traditional

(9) ancient (10) Western

B4 (sample answer)

He mixes different types of music together, such as the past and the present, common objects and musical instruments, traditional Chinese music and modern Western music. For example, he has successfully brought Chinese and Western music together. The music for the Beijing Olympics uses traditional Chinese music and the sounds of an ancient Chinese bell, though it is in a Western style.

▶ Grammar

A **1.** Because he is a world-famous composer.

2. Because he thinks the best music comes from nature.

3. Because he has successfully brought Chinese and Western music together.

4. Because he has created a new type of music—music without boundaries.

B1 **1.** Daniel decided to play the violin at the art festival since/as he is good at it.

2. Since/As Kitty will dance at the song and dance show, she has to practise hard these days.

3. Sandy will design the posters for the art festival since/ as she can draw very well.

4. Since/As some students love painting and taking photos,there will be a students' art show.

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5. Since/As the art festival is open to all students and parents, everybody is welcome.

B2 (1) because (2) Since (3) Since (4) as (5) because (6) Since (7) because

▶ Integrated skills

A1 (1) 5 (2) 10:20 a.m. (3) 1 p.m. (4) 5:30 p.m. (5) 9 p.m.

A2 **1.** e **2.** a **3.** d **4.** c **5.** b

A3 (1) school hall (2) 9 a.m. (3) local (4) country music (5) guitar (6) 1 p.m. (7) playing (8) playground (9) drums (10) Sunshine Theatre (11) serious (12) value

▶ Study skills

B **1.** a kind of music

2. cars, buses and other means of transport

3. people that/who/whom you know

4. people that /who are walking in the street

5. not fresh

Unit 6 TV programmes

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** comedy **2.** game show **3.** cartoon **4.** documentary **5.** chat show **6.** drama series

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** b **5.** a **6.** a **7.** b **8.** c

B2 **1.** F **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T **5.** F **6.** T

B3 (1) weekly (2) interviews (3) live (4) Asian (5) concert (6) horror (7) wealthy (8) mysteries (9) India (10) scenes

B4 **1.** *Murder in a Country House* **2.** *Sports World* **3.** *Beijing Music Awards* **4.** *Tiger Watch*

▶ Grammar

A1 **1.** go; may not have **2.** gets; will miss **3.** completes; will watch **4.** takes; might win **5.** finds;will introduce

Work out the rule!

present; comma

A2 (1) is in danger (2) will attack (3) is hungry (4) will catch (5) are thirsty (6) will walk (7) will hunt (8) live in the wild (9) will live (10) have babies (11) will protect (12) is danger

B **1.** c **2.** d **3.** b **4.** a **5.** f **6.** e

Work out the rule!

present

▶ Integrated skills

A2 (1) animals (2) (very) interesting (3) cooking (4) boring (5) *Animal Watch* (6) about one and a half hours (7) sports (8) (very) exciting (9) animals (10) not (very) interesting (11) *Sports World* (12) about an hour (13) music (14) (really) fun (15) sports (16) boring (17) *Music Videos* (18) about half an hour

A3 (1) 7 (2) Art Club (3) animals (4) one and a half hours (5) *Animal Watch* (6) cooking (7) boring (8) 8 (9) football player (10) sports (11) exciting (12) *Sports World* (13) an hour (14) animals (15) interesting (16) 9 (17) Drama Club (18) music (19) fun (20) *Music Videos* (21) half an hour (22) sports

▶ Study skills

B **1.** A poet. **2.** She died. **3.** In London. **4.** On Tuesday. **5.** She died of cancer.

▶ Task

B (1) at home (2) help (3) burglars (4) police (5) ran (6) police uniforms (7) guns (8) minibus (9) knife

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Unit 7 Films

▶ Welcome to the unit

A **1.** cartoon **2.** romantic film
3. action film
4. science fiction film
5. western **6.** horror film

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** c **2.** b **3.** c **4.** b **5.** a **6.** b

B2 a. 1 b. 5 c. 3 d. 4 e. 6 f. 2

B3 (1) actress (2) career (3) attention
(4) insisted (5) role (6) Oscar
(7) lifetime (8) angel

B4 **1.** Because she is not only a great beauty and a great actress, but also a great humanitarian.
2. Her dream was to become a successful ballet dancer when she was a child.
3. She became world-famous by playing the lead role of a young princess in the Hollywood film *Roman Holiday*.
4. She worked with UNICEF to help poor children in different parts of the world.

▶ Grammar

A **1.** There was a lot of traffic in the streets though I left early to avoid the rush hour.
2. I could not find a space to park my car although the cinema had a big car park.
3. Although I finally got a ticket, my seat was in the last row in the corner.
4. Although the film had already been on for 15 minutes, people kept coming in.
5. I felt very hot though I only had a T-shirt on.
6. Some people were talking loudly although they were told to keep quiet.

Work out the rule!

beginning; middle

B **1.** Hepburn was so beautiful that many people were amazed by her beauty.
2. Hepburn was such a kind lady that she spent her last few years working with UNICEF to help poor children all over the world.
3. Hepburn acted so well that some people mistook her for a real princess.
4. Hepburn was such a great actress that she will always be remembered.

Work out the rule!

adjective; adverb; noun phrase

C **1.** I have bought a lot of DVDs so that I can learn more about Chinese kung fu.
2. I will lend them my DVDs so that they will learn what Chinese kung fu is all about.
3. I attended a course on Chinese kung fu so that I could improve my skills.
4. I have many pictures of him in my room so that I can see him whenever I want.

Work out the rule!

so that; so...that

▶ Integrated skills

A1 (1) 3-hour (2) many years
(3) Olympic Cinema (4) Olympic Road
(5) once lived in a *Hutong*
(6) science fiction (7) dinosaurs
(8) Sunshine Cinema (9) Sunshine Road
(10) a baby dinosaur (11) future king
(12) romantic (13) ABC Cinema
(14) Forest Road (15) on a ship
(16) plan their future

A3 (1) Olympic (2) Olympic Road
(3) documentary (4) all ages
(5) once lived in a *Hutong* (6) Sunshine Road
(7) science fiction (8) dinosaurs
(9) baby dinosaur (10) future king
(11) all ages (12) ABC Cinema
(13) Forest Road (14) romantic
(15) children (16) on a ship

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（17）plan their future （18）¥60

（19）Tuesdays （20）6:00 p.m.

▶ Study skills

1. In a garden behind a house. **2.** July.

3. A large tree. **4.** She is watering flowers.

5. To let her study German.

▶ Task

B （1）Jackie Chan （2）7 April 1954

（3）Hong Kong （4）China Drama Academy

（5）a stuntman （6）Asia （7）*Police Story*

（8）Hollywood （9）*Rush Hour*

（10）100 films （11）humour

（12）Jackie Chan Charitable Foundation

（13）charity work （14）30 countries

Unit 8 Detective stories

▶ Reading

B1 **1.** a **2.** c **3.** b **4.** c

B2 **1.** T **2.** F **3.** T **4.** T

5. F **6.** T **7.** F **8.** F **9.** T

B3 （1）wounded （2）bled （3）according to

（4）crimes （5）suppose （6）witnesses

（7）unusual （8）suspect

（9）prove （10）guilty

B4 **1.** East → West

2. policeman → computer engineer

3. West → East

4. home → office

5. friend → parents

6. 7 → 9 **7.** gun → knife

8. scenes → clues

9. suspect → witness

10. walking → running

11. trousers → shirt

▶ Grammar

A **3.** that may help solve the case

4. who had something to do with the murder

5. who had blood on his shirt

B1 （1）that （2）which （3）who

（4）who （5）who

B2 **1.** who was single

2. which was covered in blood

3. that will help solve the case

4. that might be the murderer of the young man

B3 （1）who killed the young man

（2）that is not allowed by the law

（3）which his boss had committed

（4）who was seen running down the street

▶ Integrated skills

A1 （1）postman （2）about seven years

（3）no （4）six months in prison

（5）yes （6）was at his sister's wedding.

（7）family doctor （8）almost two years

（9）yes （10）no criminal record

（11）yes （12）was on the way home.

A3 （1）7 p.m. （2）8 p.m. （3）son

（4）four years （5）1.1 metres （6）red

（7）jacket （8）trousers （9）Wang Gang

（10）in prison （11）postman

（12）about seven years （13）does not

（14）his sister's wedding

（15）Fan Yiming （16）criminal record

（17）family doctor （18）two years

（19）knows （20）7 p.m.

▶ Study skills

A **1.** A man.

2. He was more than six feet tall, was in the prime of life, had small feet for his height.

3. Poison. **4.** Revenge.

▶ Task

A **1.** c **2.** b **3.** a **4.** d

B （1）gold necklace （2）door

（3）police station （4）policeman

（5）theft （6）witness （7）Bruce's building

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