

八年级英语暑假班精编教案

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The First Period 第一讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构：

1、Words Function 单词用法

8A Unit 1

词汇学习：

1. baseball (n.) 棒球运动
2. title (n.) 标题；题目
3. corner (n.) 拐角；角落
4. metre (n.) 米；公尺
5. own (v.) = have 拥有
6. nearby (adv.) 在附近
7. college (n.) 学院；职业学校
8. university (n.) 大学；高等学府
9. accountant (n.) 会计
10. during (prep.) 在...期间
11. keen (adj.) 喜爱；有兴趣
12. ski (v.) 滑雪
13. best (adj.) 最好的
14. physics (n.) 物理学科 physical (a.) 物理的
15. ambition (n.) 雄心，抱负 ambitious (a.) 雄心勃勃的
16. maybe (adv.) 或许；可能
17. enclose (v.) 随函附上，把...放入信封
18. height (n.) 高度 high (adj.) 高的
19. dream (n.) 梦想
20. probably (adv.) 很可能；大概
21. tie (n.) 领带
22. roof (s) 屋顶；顶部
23. architect (n.) 建筑师 architecture (n.) 建筑业，建筑术

2、Grammar 语法讲解：

重点句子/短语：

1. play baseball/ rugby/badminton/ tennis/ table tennis/chess

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 2 a Chinese restaurant nearby | 打棒球/橄榄球/羽毛球/网球/乒乓球/下棋
附近的一家中国餐馆 |
| 3. in Penfriends magazine | 在《笔友》杂志上 |
| 4. I would like to be your penfriend.
= I want to be your penfriend. | 想要做某事 |
| 5. I am about one and a half metres tall.
= I am about one meter and a half tall. | 我大约 1.5 米高。 |
| 6. My hobby is playing chess. | 我的爱好是下棋。 |
| 7. be at university in London. | 在伦敦上大学 |
| 8. study to be an accountant | 学当一名会计 |
| 9. I am in Year/Grade 7. | 我在七年级 |
| 10. walk to school= go to school on foot | 步行去上学 |
| 11. be keen on sports | 爱好运动 |
| 12 enjoy doing sth | 热衷于 |
| 13. My ambition is to be an architect/ an engineer. | 我的理想是成为一名建筑师/工程师。 |
| 14. enclose a photo of myself | 随函附上我本人的一张照片 |
| 15. in the middle of | 在……中间 |

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

- 1 **ability** /ə'biləti/ *n.* [U,C] 能力;才能 ([pl.] abilities)
→ **able** *adj.* 能够;有能力的
enable *v.* 使……能够;使……有能力
He has the **ability** to deal with the problem. 他有能力解决这个问题。
- 2 **able** /'eɪbl/ *adj.* 能够;有能力的
⇒ be able to do sth. 能够做某事
be able to 相当于 can.
Tom is **able** to finish the project himself. 汤姆自己能完成这个项目。
- 3 **about** /ə'baʊt/ *adv.* 大约;到处,四处
prep. 关于
- 4 **above** /ə'baʊ/ *prep.* 在……上面



考点精析

above, on 与 over

- above 笼统指“在……上方”，反义词为 below。
The plane is flying **above** the clouds. 飞机在云层上方飞行。
- over 指垂直的上方，比较精确，反义词为 under。
The lamp is **over** the table. 桌子的上方有一盏灯。
- on 指“在……上面”，物体间有表面接触。
The book is **on** the desk. 书在桌子上面。
- above 和 over 都可以表示位置、地位、数量等的“超出”。

5 abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ adv. 到(在)国外

⇒ be abroad 在国外

go abroad 出国

live abroad 旅居国外

travel abroad 到国外旅游

6 accept /ək'sept/ vt. 接受

⇒ accept a gift 接受一份礼物

accept a piece of advice 接受一条建议

7 accident /'æksɪdənt/ n. [C] 事故, 意外的事

⇒ a car accident 车祸

meet with an accident 遇到一起事故

8 accurate /'ækjəreɪt/ adj. 准确的

accurate 相当于 correct and true.

【反义词】inaccurate 不准确的; 错误的

The clock in my home is not very **accurate**. 我家的钟走得不是很准。

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

- ① Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once and notice there is one word or phrase more than you need. (将下列方框内的单词或词组填入空格, 完成句子。每空格限填一词, 每词只能填一次, 有一词多余。)

abroad

adult

address

according to

a couple of

accurate

accident

across

a piece of

- Let me give you _____ advice.
- Their early arrival was just a(n) _____.
- There are _____ things I have to do first.
- You've been absent six times _____ our records.
- He is always _____ in what he says and does.
- She gave him the new _____ of the family.
- In many countries, sixteen or eighteen is the age when a person becomes a(n) _____.
- Nowadays an increasing number of people are fond of travelling _____, hoping to see something different from what they see at home.

The Second Period 第二讲

Unit1 Grammar

Grammar (1): 特殊疑问句

A. 询问对象不同，所用的疑问词也不同。

1. My name is Tom. **What** is your name?
2. The post office is at the end of the street. **Where** is the post office?
3. We can leave this afternoon. **When** can we leave?
4. I want rice. **Which** do you want, rice or noodles?
5. Mr and Mrs Smith are our neighbours. **Who** are your neighbours?
6. I am very well. **How** are you?
7. We go home by bike. **How** do you go home?
8. My shoes are size 43. **How big** are your shoes?
9. The shopping centre is ten minutes walk. **How far** is the shopping centre?
10. We have two hours for lunch. **How long** do you have for lunch?
11. This umbrella is 5 yuan. **How much** is this umbrella?
12. My brother is twenty years old. **How old** is your brother?
13. There are thirty people in our class. **How many** people are there in your class?

Grammar (2): 不定冠词

不定冠词的用法:

1. 不定冠词 a 和 an 在可数名词单数前，表示某一类人或事物。

例如: My father is **a** teacher. 我的父亲是一个教师。

This is **an** apple. 这是一个苹果。

2. a 用在辅音前， an 用在元音前。

例如: We have **a** small classroom. (small [smɔ:l], [s]是辅音读音，所以用不定冠词 a)

He is **a** university student. (university [ju:nɪ 'vɜ:sɪtɪ], [j]是辅音读音，所以用不定冠词 a)

My brother is studying to be **an** accountant. (accountant [ə'kaʊntənt], [ə]是元音读音，所以用不定冠词 an)

She is **an** honest girl. (honest ['ɒnɪst], 因为字母 h 不发音，[ɒ]是元音，所以用不定冠词 an)

3. 不定冠词 a 和 an 也用在一些习惯用语中。

例如: in a hurry 匆忙地 take an active part in 积极参加

2. More Practice (相关练习):

练一练 1: (写出下列动词的过去式)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. follow _____ | 2. know _____ |
| 3. wait _____ | 4. take _____ |
| 5. run _____ | 6. reach _____ |
| 7. fall _____ | 8. jump _____ |
| 9. try _____ | 10. is _____ |

11. arrive _____ 12. catch _____

练一练 2: (动词填空)

1. A: _____ you _____ the argument? (hear) B: _____, I _____ the argument.
 2. A: _____ anyone else _____ the two women? (help) B: _____, no one else _____ them.
 3. A: _____ you _____ on the ferry with that man? (go) B: _____, we _____ on it with him.
 4. A: _____ the police _____ the ferry in time? (meet) B: _____, they _____ it in time.

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

- 9 **achieve** /ə'tʃi:v/ vt. 达到, 获得
 achieve 相当于 get/gain.
 Mo Yan **achieved** great success in literature. 莫言在文学方面取得了巨大的成功。
 10 **across** /ə'krɒs/ prep. 横过, 穿过



考点精析

across, cross 与 through

- across 是介词, 与 go/walk/run 等一起连用, 表示从物体表面经过, 如过马路、过桥、过河等。

Guide dogs can help the blind go **across** the road safely. 导盲犬可以帮助盲人安全过马路。

Look! That strong man is swimming **across** the river. 看! 那个强壮的男人正游泳横渡这条河。

- cross 作动词, 意为“穿过, 越过”, 主要表示在物体表面上横穿。

Cross (Go across) the bridge, and you will find the bank on your left. 穿过这座桥, 你会发现银行就在你的左边。

- through 作介词, 意为“穿越, 横穿”, 常与 go/walk 等动词连用, 主要表示从物体内部穿过。

- 11 **act** /ækt/ vi. 表演, 扮演(角色); 行动
 → **active** *adj.* 积极的; 活跃的
activity *n.* 活动
actor *n.* 男演员

actress *n.* 女演员

⇒ **act as** 充当某个角色; 担任某项工作

act out 把……表演出来

When Lisa is absent, Cathy will **act as** monitor in our class. 当莉萨缺席时, 凯西会充当我们班班长的角色。

Please **act out** the story which you have just read. 请把你们刚刚读过的故事表演出来。

- 12 **active** /'æktɪv/ *adj.* 积极的; 活跃的

active 相当于 (be) always ready to do sth. .

⇒ **take an active part in** 积极参与

Students should **take an active part in** various activities to enrich their after-school life.

学生应该积极参加各种各样的活动来丰富他们的课余生活。

- 13 **activity** /æk'tɪvəti/ *n.* [C] 活动 ([pl.] activities)

⇒ **indoor activities** 室内活动

outdoor activities 室外活动

sports activities 体育活动

Our school provides a wide variety of **activities** including tennis, table tennis, football and basketball for the students. 我们学校为学生提供丰富的活动, 包括网球、乒乓球、足球和篮球。

- 14 **actor** /'æktə(r)/ *n.* [C] 男演员

He likes acting very much and he wants to be an **actor** in the future. 他非常喜欢表演, 他将来想成为一名演员。

15 actress /'æktres/ n. [C] 女演员 ([pl.] actresses)

中考链接

He likes the film because one of his favourite _____ is in it. (actress)

⑧ 此处用了 one of, 因此后面要用名词的复数形式, 故答案为 actresses.

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

II Complete the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。)

1. There are no _____ on the BBC. (advertise)
2. Shall I _____ your name to the list? (addition)

II Complete the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。)

1. There are no _____ on the BBC. (advertise)
2. Shall I _____ your name to the list? (addition)
3. He always takes an _____ part in all the _____. (act)
4. They gave lots of _____ to people with HIV and AIDS. (advise)
5. Children are learning _____ and subtraction (减法) at school. (add)
6. The woman in white is one of the most famous _____ in Europe. (actress)
7. The system has the _____ to run more than one program at the same time. (able)

三、Consolidation and Extension 课外能力拓展

1. New concept English 新概念课文

Lesson66 Sweet as honey! 像蜜一样甜!

The Hatfield Puffin is a modern aero-plane, but its designer, Mr John Wimpenny, is finding it difficult to get it off the ground. The reason for this is that this plane is also a bicycle. Its pilot has to pedal hard to get it into the air. After Mr Wimpenny had the plane built, it was tested thoroughly. In 1961, it was the first man-powered aircraft to fly half a mile. While being flown by a champion amateur cyclist in 1963, the plane crashed on an airfield. Since then, Mr Wimpenny has had it rebuilt. He has had the length of the wings increased so that they now measure 93 feet--almost as long as those of a Dakota. Many people have shown interest in this new and unusual sport. But though air cyclists may learn how to fly over short distances, and may, eventually, even get across the English Channel, it is doubtful whether they will ever cycle across the Atlantic.

【课文讲解】

1. In 1963 a Lancaster bomber **crashed** on Wallis Island, a remote place in the South Pacific, a long way west of Samoa. crash vi. 从上往下掉 crash in the mountain 掉到山里

a long way to go 有很长的路要走

2. The plane wasn't too badly damaged, but **over** the years, the crash was forgotten and the wreck remained undisturbed. **over** 在.....期间/之中（相当于 during，over 后如有数字则译为“超过”）-----He worked very hard over the last two years.

remain+ adj. remain 看作系动词 be 理解

The room remained warm. 房间还是那么暖和（注意“remain”有保持的意思）
“The room was warm.”

3. **By this time, a Lancaster bomber in reasonable condition was rare and worth rescuing.**

reasonable 表示“尚好的，过得去的”，用于表示价钱时，指“公道的，合理的，不贵的”等

1) The house is in reasonable condition.

2) The price of the dress is reasonable.

be worth doing sth.

4. The French authorities had the plane packaged and moved in parts back to France.

have sth. done 让别人做某事

in parts = little by little, bit by bit 一部分一部分

5. **Imagine their surprise** and delight when they broke open the packing cases and found that the fourth engine was sweet as honey -- still in perfect condition. **imagine** 后面可以直接加宾语

2、*Knowledge Linking* 新概念相应知识点链接

【Key structures】

1、使役式 (The causative)

- (1) 动词 have 除了可以作为助动词构成完成时以外，还可以作为完全动词表示“拥有”或代替 take, eat, receive, experience 等动词（cf. 第 18 课语法）：

Did you have a good meal? 您吃得还好吗？

He has five cars. 他有 5 辆汽车。

have+名词可以代替普通动词（cf. 第 42 课语法）：

They had a nice swim. 他们很畅快地游了泳。

- (2) have 构成使役式，其形式为：have+名词或宾格代词+动词的过去分词。我们要表示让别人为我们做某事时，通常不用主动语态。让别人给理发时，I want to have my hair cut. 使役式也可以用以指人：While I'm away, I'll have you looked after. 我不在的时候，我会让人照顾你的。

2、主谓一致

集合名词

集合名词表示的是由若干个体组成的集合体，如 family（家庭，一家人），team（队），crew（船、飞机等上的全体工作人员），audience（观众），government（政府），staff（全体职员/教员），class（班，班级）等。如果要强调作为整体的集体，则后面的动词用单数；如果要强调组成集体的每个人，则后面的动词用复数：

四、*Developing Readings* 阅读能力提升

1、Skills of Reading 阅读技巧讲解

阅读理解之首字母填空解题技巧点拨（一）

首字母填空其实是另一种类型的完形填空。这种题型的特点是将一篇短文中若干个单词抽出时留下该词的第一个字母作为提示和限制、让学生根据短文的意思，把单词拼写完整，使句子意思正确。

与完形填空相似，首字母填空主要考查学生的语言综合运用能力，包括基础知识的掌握和运用，对整篇文章逻辑关系的理解，在情景中辨析词义的能力以及短语搭配的使用能力。如何提高首字母填空的解题能力值得我们思考，同学们应该通过一些策略的运用来切实提高解题能力。

1. 浏览全文，掌握大意：首先要对文章内容进行总体掌握。要通读首字母填空的短文，跳过空格快速阅读，了解全篇的主要内容。尤其要重视文中的主题句。主题句通常会提示出全文的性质、大意等，而这也是理解全文的起点。

2. 牢记短语，关注语境：短语的固定搭配经常会出现首字母填空的考题中，因此，平时就应注意词组、短语的整体记忆，掌握它们的搭配规律，这样，在做该类题时就能得心应手，减少失误。

3. 注重语法，合乎逻辑：语法知识的扎实程度直接决定着能否做好首字母填空。词汇根据语法规则确定各自的位置。如介词后的代词必然是宾格、动词必然要使用 ing 形式；情态动词只能与不带 to 的动词连用等。

4. 仔细检查，避免错误：完成填空后，要细心检查每一个填空处是否有拼写、笔误或疏漏的地方避免出现如少了 s，忘加 ed 等这些非常可惜的错误。

下面就几种常见的首字母填空逐一进行讲解和练习。

A

I am 1 to recommend Daniel for the Grade 7 Most Helpful Student Award. He spends a lot of time at the Helping Hands Club. He always 2 of others first. He is very helpful. He often tells other younger students to be 3 too. All the members like him very much 4 he is kind, cheerful(使人感到愉悦的) and 5. He is good at 6. He often teaches the children how to draw. Last month, his classmate 7 his leg when playing football and had to stay at home. Daniel went to his home to help him with his 8 every day after school. His classmate were very 9 for Daniel's help. He helped others a lot. He said he felt 10 for helping others.

答案与解析

1. writing write to sb. 给某人写信，前面有 be 动词，可知是现在进行时。
2. thinks think of sb.意为“想到别人”，本句意为他总是先考虑别人。注意动词要用第三人称单数。
3. helpful be 动词后面用形容词，由 too 可以推测他也要求低年级的同学也要乐于助人
4. because 前后句构成因果关系，用连词 because
5. friendly 这里应填修饰人的性格品质的形容词，“友好的”，描述人的品质。
6. drawing 联系下文就可以知道是 draw，而 be good at 后应该加动名词，因为 at 是介词。

- 7.hurt 一般过去时，意为“伤害，受伤”， hurt his leg 伤了他的腿。
8. study“学习，学业”，根据上下文可以推测出在学习上帮助他。
9. grateful“感激的”， be grateful(to sb.) for sth.因某事而感激(某人)。
- 10.happy 帮助别人后他会感到开心，应填一个修饰人的心情的形容词。

The Third Period 第三讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构：

1、Words Function 单词用法

Unit 2 I.词汇学习

- 1.similar ((adj.) 相像的；类似的
- 2.expect (v.) 预料；期待
- 3.business (n.) = company 生意；公司
- 4.successful (a.) 成功的 success (n.) 成功 succeed (v.) 获得成功
- 5.luckily (adv.) 幸运地 unluckily (adv.) 不幸地
lucky (a.) 幸运的 unlucky (a.) 不幸的 luck (n.) 运气
- 6.popular (adj.) 受欢迎的；流行的
- 7.responsible (a.) 负责的 responsibility (n.) 责任
- 8.sale (n.) 销售；出售 sell (sold / sold) (v.) 出售；卖掉
- 9.client (n.) 委托人；当事人；顾客
- 10.boring (a.) 令人厌烦的；没趣的
- 11.simple (adj.) 简单的； simply (adv.) 简单地
- 12.achieve (v.) 获得；达到 achievement (n.) 成就
- 13.fail (v.) 不及格；失败 failure (n.) 失败
- 14.exam (n.) 考试
- 15.return (n.) 回来；归还
- 16.attend (n.) 出席，参加
- 17.assist (v.) 帮助 assistant (n.) 助手
- 18.continue (v.) 继续
- 19.seldom (adv.) 很少
- 20.usual (adj.) 通常的 unusual (adj.) 不寻常的
- 21.repeat (v.) 重复
- 22.explain (n.) 解释 explanation (n.) 解释

- 23.energy (n.) 能量
 24.cell (n.) 细胞
 25.force (n.) 力量
 26.heat (n.) 热量 heat (v.) 加热 hot (adj.) 热的
 27.physical (adj) 身体的；物理的 physics (n.) 物理
 28.article (n.) 文章
 29.discuss (n.) 讨论 discussion (n.) 讨论

重点句子/短语

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1.be similar to | 与……相似 |
| 2. be different from | 与……不同 |
| 3. must be / may be / can't be | 一定是 / 可能是 / 不可能是 |
| 4. one of the top students | 最优秀学生之一 |
| 5. write several successful computer games | 编写了几个成功的电脑游戏 |
| 6. work in her business/company | 在她的公司里工作 |
| 7.at school | 在学校求学 |
| 8. put on my school uniform | 穿上我的校服 |
| 9. sell over half a million games | 出售五十多万的游戏 |
| 10. My mum is responsible for sales. | 我妈妈负责销售。 |
| 11. discuss the business | 讨论生意 |
| 12. make phone calls to our clients | 打电话给我们的客户 |
| 13. on the way to school | 在上学的路上 |
| 14. on my way home | 在我回家的路上 |
| 15. collect me from school | 把我从学校接走 |
| 16. return to school = go back to school | 返回学校 |
| 17. continue/go on doing sth. | 继续做某事（同一件事） |
| 18. achieve A grades= get A grades | 获得 A 级 |

三、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

16 **actually** /'æktʃuəli/ *adv.* 实际上;现实地

→ **actual** *adj.* 实际的;真实的

Actually, they are twins although they aren't like each other. 事实上,他们是双胞胎,虽然他们彼此长得不像。

17 **add** /æd/ *vt.* 添加,增加

→ **addition** *n.* 增加

⇒ **add ... to ...** 加上

Would you like to **add** more water if you think the tea is too strong? 如果你觉得茶太浓,要不要再加些水?

18 **addition** /ə'dɪʃn/ *n.* [U] 增加

⇒ **in addition (to)** 除……以外(还)(相当于 *besides/what's more*)

We can practise spoken English in the English corner. **In addition**, we can know more

about foreign culture. 我们可以在英语角练习英语口语。此外,我们还可以了解更多国外的文化。

19 **address** /ə'dres/ *n.* [C] 地址 ([pl.] *addresses*)

Would you like to give me your e-mail **address**? 你能不能把电邮地址给我?

20 **adult** /'ædʌlt/ *n.* [C] 成年人

adj. 成年的

As an **adult**, you should be responsible for your action. 作为成年人,你要为自己的行为负责。

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with proper words. The first letter of each word has been given. (用适当的单词完成下列句子,单词的首字母已给。)

1. This machine only a coins.
2. He walked a the field alone.
3. They are the people who can a help you.
4. One in seven a is caused by sleepy drivers.
5. Our kindergarten cannot accept children a the age of 10.
6. The letter was correctly a, but delivered to the wrong house.
7. One of the many a of living in Shanghai is that you can eat out at almost any time of day.
8. Today deaf people are a to use a special display telephone to communicate.

The Fourth Period 第四讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

Unit2 Grammar

Grammar (1): 一般现在时

一般现在时是描绘经常和反复发生的动作或状态。

I. 一般现在时的基本结构:

A. 行为动词的一般现在时:

eg (肯定句) I **drink** milk every day.

He **drinks** milk every day.

(否定句) I **don't drink** milk every day.

He **doesn't drink** milk every day.

(一般疑问句) **Do** you **drink** milk every day? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Does he **drink** milk every day? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

B: 动词的第三人称单数形式的构成:

1. 一般情况+s: clean/ cleans hate/hates

2. 词尾是 ch, sh, s, x 的+es: discuss/discusses mix/mixes watch/watches wash/washes

3. 词尾是 o 的+es: do/does go/goes

4. 词尾是辅音+y 的, 去 y 变 i+es: study/studies try/tries fly/flies

Grammar (2): 一般现在时态常用副词

II. 一般现在时常用的时间状语:

A) 频度副词: always /usually/ often /sometimes/never

B) 时间短语:

at present, every day, once a week

3. Grammar 语法讲解:

练一练 1: 写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式

1. have _____ 2. go _____ 3. fly _____ 4. close _____

5. take _____ 6. wash _____ 7. teach _____ 8. mix _____

9. cross _____ 10. enjoy _____

练一练 2: (动词填空)

1) They **often** _____ (go) to the park **on Sunday**.

2) _____ you _____ (read) English **every morning**? No, we _____.

3) They _____ (not have) a meeting **every day**.

4) Her father **usually** _____ (have) lunch in the factory, _____ he?

5) _____ he _____ (like) music? Yes, he _____.

6) There _____ (go) the bell!

7) **How often** _____ you _____ (have) a class meeting? **Once a month**.

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

21 **advantage** /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ *n.* [C] 有利条件; 优势; 优点

→ 反义词: disadvantage 不利条件; 劣势; 缺点

⇒ a big/great advantage 一个大的/很大的优势

One of the **advantages** of living in the suburbs is the fresh air. 在郊区居住的好处之一就是空气清新。

22 **advertisement** /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ *n.* [C] 广告

If you want to sell something, you can put an **advertisement** in the newspaper. 如果你想出售东西, 可以在报纸上登一则广告。

23 **advice** /əd'vaɪs/ *n.* [U] 忠告, 劝告, 建议

advice 相当于 an opinion/a suggestion.

⇒ a piece of advice 一则建议

give advice to sb./give sb. advice 给某人建议

take one's advice 接受某人的建议

ask sb. for advice 向某人咨询

Let me give you some advice. 让我给你一些忠告。

中考链接

A) closer to B) completely C) tradition D) together E) advice

I tell her about my problems and she gives me good _____.

⑧ 本题为中考试卷上第二部分“五选四”的题型。根据空格所在的位置可以判断此处应该填名词。所给的五个词中有两个是名词, 即 tradition 和 advice。根据固定搭配 give sb. advice 以及句意“我向她诉说我的困难, 她给我好的意见”, 此处应填 advice。

24 **afford** /ə'fɔ:d/ *vt. & vi.* 负担得起, 抽得出(时间)



考点精析

afford 通常不用于被动语态, 与 can, could 或 be able to 连用, 多用于疑问句或否定句中。

I can't **afford** a new house any more. 我再也买不起新房子了。

We can't **afford** to go abroad this summer. 今年夏天我们没有足够的钱去国外。

25 **afraid** /ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕的; 担心的

afraid 相当于 feeling fear/frightened.

⇒ be afraid of sb./sth./doing sth. 害怕某人/某事/做某事

I am **afraid** of going out alone at night. 我害怕夜间独自出门。

2、Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Sentence transformation. (转换句型, 保持句意相同。)

1. Is the old man still living?
Is the old man still _____?
2. Could you say the question once more?
Could you say the question _____?
3. His parents won't let him stay out late.
His parents won't _____ him _____ stay out late.
4. Was he able to buy the new car?
_____ he _____ the new car?
5. I have the same opinion as you.
I _____ you.
I _____ with you.

三、Consolidation and Extension 课外能力拓展**3、New concept English** 新概念课文**Lesson67 Volcanoes** 火山

Haroun Tazieff the Polish scientist, has spent his life-time studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world. In 1948, he went to lake Kivu in the Congo to observe a new volcano which he later named Kituro. Tazieff was able to set up his camp very close to the volcano while it was erupting violently. Though he managed to take a number of brilliant photographs, he could not stay near the volcano for very long. He noticed that a river of liquid rock was coming towards him. It threatened to surround him completely, but Tazieff managed to escape just in time. He waited until the volcano became quiet and he was able to return two days later. This time, he managed to climb into the mouth of Kituro so that he could take photographs and measure temperatures. Tazieff has often risked his life in this way. He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any man alive.

【Text】【课文讲解】

- 1、Tazieff was able to set up his camp very close to the volcano while it was erupting violently.
close to 离.....很近, 与.....靠近
- 2、He noticed that a river of liquid rock was coming towards him.=He notice a river of liquid rock coming towards him.
notice that + 宾语从句
notice sth.
notice sb. do/doing sth. 注意到某人做/正在做某事
a river of...形成的河流 a river of soil and stone 泥石流 a river of tears

Rivers of blood flowed during World war II. (rivers of blood 血流成河)

3、It threatened to surround him completely, but Tazieff managed to escape just in time.

threaten to 威胁着要, 有迹象表明 He threatened to leave the team. 他扬言要离开这个队。

4、This time, he managed to climb into the mouth of Kituro so that he could take photographs and measure temperatures.

manage to do sth. 设法做到某事, 努力完成某事(虽然很费劲, 但仍然做到/完成某事)

try to do sth. 设法做某事, 努力做某事(但并不一定成功)

the mouth of Kituro 火山口

so that 以便于(目的状语从句), 一定含有情态动词

5、Tazieff has often risked his life in this way.

risk one's life 冒着生命危险

take a risk of... = at a risk of... 冒着.....的危险

risk sth. = risk losing sth. 冒着失去.....的危险

risk doing sth. 冒着做.....的危险

4、Knowledge Linking 新概念相应知识点链接

【Key structures】 Can, Be able to and Manage to

表示能力时用 can/could, 在将来时表示“能力”时通常用 will be able to, 在表示成功地完成过去某个动作时用 was able to 而不用 could。

----He thought he could pass the exam easily, but he failed.

-----Jane can't swim yet. She'll be able to swim in a few months' time.

manage to 在表示成功地完成过去某个动作时, 经常代替 be able to, 它更强调“虽然困难很大, 但仍然.....”。在否定句中, manage to 与 be able to 经常可以互换。

-----He was able to finish the job yesterday. (表示可能) He managed to finish the job yesterday. (暗示他克服了不少困难才完成)

What do you think of the film?

I'm afraid I haven't managed to/been able to see it yet.

【Special Difficulties】 带 say 与 tell 的短语

1、say 在表示“说, 讲”时, say 后面不跟间接宾语(人)。如一定要指明, 则用“to + 名词/代词”。

表“道别, 诵读(祈祷), 背诵”等含义时用 say 而不能用 tell。say 有“表达(思想、意见等)”、“据说”含义, tell 则没有。

----John is said to be very interested in art.

----He knelt down and said his prayers. 他跪了下来作祷告

---- say a good word for 为.....说好话/辩护; 推荐

2、tell: 在表示“说, 讲”时, tell 后面可以跟双宾语。tell 经常用于表示“讲(实话, 谎话, 秘密等)”。tell 可以表示“辨别, 分辨”, say 则不可以。

在英国英语中, tell the time(美语为 tell time)表示根据钟表等“说出时间, 识钟”

----He is only five, but he can already tell the time.

tell (sb.) a lie 说谎(谎言有很多个, 为可数名词)

tell (sb.) the truth 讲真话(真话只有一个,故要特指, 加 the)

tell (sb.) the difference between 区分, 区别

Can't you tell the difference between an Austin and a Morris?

你能区分奥斯丁舞和莫利斯舞吗?

say 和 tell 后面跟 so 时含义不一样:

I told you so! 我告诉过你是这样的! (用于情况被证实之后) Who says so? 谁这么说的?

I say so. 我这么说的。

中考英语阅读·一辈子的朋友

朋友与你相互嬉闹, 朋友与你互掏腰包; 朋友与你互相惦记, 朋友与你心有灵犀; 朋友与你苦共担, 朋友与有乐同欢.....请读读这篇真挚的友情故事。

Linda Evans was my best friend—like the sister I never had. We did everything together: piano lessons, movies, swimming, horseback riding.

When I was 13, my family moved away. Linda and I kept in touch through letters, and we saw each other on special time—like my wedding (婚礼) and Linda's. Soon we were busy with children and moving to new homes, and we wrote less often. One day a card that I sent came back, stamped "Address (地址) Unknown." I had no idea how to find Linda.

Over the years, I missed Linda very much. I wanted to share (分享) happiness of my children and then grandchildren. And I needed to share my sadness when my brother and then mother died. There was an empty place in my heart that only a friend like Linda could fill.

One day I was reading a newspaper when I noticed a photo of a young woman who looked very much like Linda and whose last name was Wagman — Linda's married name. "There must be thousands of Wagmans," I thought, but I still wrote to her.

She called as soon as she got my letter. "Mrs Tobin!" she said excitedly, "Linda Evans Wagman is my mother. "

Minutes later I heard a voice that I knew very much, even after 40 years, laughed and cried and caught up on each other's lives. Now the empty place in my heart is filled. And there's one thing that Linda and I know for sure: We won't lose each other again!

根据以上短文内容, 然后从每题所给的四个选项中选择最佳选项。

1. The writer went to piano lessons with Linda Evans _____.

A. at the age of 13

B. before she got married

C. after they moved to new homes

D. before the writer's family moved away

2. They didn't often write to each other because they _____.

A. got married

B. had little time to do so

C. didn't like writing letters

D. could see each other on special time

3. There was an empty place in the writer's heart because she _____.

A. was in trouble

B. didn't know Linda's address

- C. received the card that she sent
- D. didn't have a friend like Linda to share her happiness or sadness

4. The writer was happy when she _____.

- A. read the newspaper
- B. heard Linda's voice on the phone
- C. met a young woman who looked a lot like Linda
- D. wrote to the woman whose last name was Wagman

5. They haven't kept in touch _____.

- A. for about 40 years
- B. for about 27 years
- C. since they got married
- D. since the writer's family moved away

【答案及解析】

1. 选 D。开始的时候作者与 Linda 总是一起去上钢琴课、看电影、游泳、骑马等，但后来在作者 13 岁的时候，作者一家搬走了，两人只能通过书信联系。比较四个选项，显然只能选 D。

2. 选 B。根据文章第 2 段中的 Soon we were busy with children and moving to new homes, and we wrote less often 根据文可知，她们之所以没经常写信，是因为她们要忙于照顾孩子，又要搬新家，也就是说，她们没有时间写信。

3. 选 D。根据文章第 3 段内容可知答案。

4. 选 B。真正让作者感到高兴的是当她在电话上听到老朋友 Linda 的声音的时候。而读到报纸的时候和写信的时候都还只是在猜测，那时还谈不上高兴。

5. 选 A。根据文章最后一段中的 Minutes later I heard a voice that I knew very much, even after 40 years...可知，答案选 A。

2. Quality development 相关阅读练习

英语阅读训练 (01)

This is a talk by a London taxi(出租车)driver.

"I've been a taxi driver for nearly ten years. Most London taxi drivers have their own taxis."

"It's a nice job most of time. you meet a lot of people. I always work at night, because there is too much traffic during the day. I live twenty miles(英里)outside London and I go to work at 5:30 in the afternoon."

"I usually go home between 2 and 3 in the morning."

"Some very strange things happened late at night .The other day I was taking a woman home from a party .She had her little dog with her. When we got to her house, she found that she had lost her key. So I waited in the car with the dog while she climbed in through the windows."

"I waited and waited. After half an hour of ringing the bell I decided to find out what was going on .I tied the dog to a tree and started to climb in through the window. The next thing I knew was that the police came. They thought I was a thief(小偷).

Luckily the woman came downstairs(下楼).She must have gone to sleep and forgotten about me and the dog!"

1.The driver always worked at night because it was easier to _____.

- A. drive B. make money C. climb in through the window D. meet a lot of people

2.The woman climbed in through the window because _____.

- A. she wanted to have a sleep

- B. her husband didn't open the door for her
 C. she didn't want to pay the driver
 D. she couldn't find her key
3. The story happened _____.
 A. early in the morning B. late at night
 C. 20 miles outside London D. near the police station
4. Which of the following is wrong?
 A. The driver worked until between 2 and 3 in the morning.
 B. The police made a mistake.
 C. The woman had no money to pay the driver.
 D. The woman had forgotten about the driver and the dog.
5. The driver climbed in through the window to
 A. get money from the woman
 B. return the dog to the woman
 C. see what was happening in the house
 D. phone the police

The Fifth Period 第五讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构：

1、Words Function 单词用法

8A Module 1 Unit 3 Dealing with trouble

1. 词汇学习：

1. ever (adv.) 在任何时候；曾经
2. argue (v.) 争论；争吵 argument (n.) 争论；争吵
3. trouble (n.) 烦恼
4. unusual (adj.) 不寻常的
5. crowd (n.) 人群；群 crowd (v.) 拥挤 crowded (a.) 拥挤的
6. stare (v.) 盯着看
7. through (prep.) 穿过
8. quietly (adv.) 安静地；轻轻地
9. steal (stole, stolen) (v.) 偷窃
10. purse (n.) 女士的钱包
11. postcard (n.) 明信片
12. gone (adj.) 不复存在；走了
13. gate (n.) 大门
14. aboard (n.) 在船上；上船
15. strange (a.) 奇怪的，陌生的 stranger (n.) 陌生人
16. dial (v.) 拨号

- 17.theft (n.) 偷窃; 盗窃案
 18.detail (n.) 资料; 细节
 19.worried (adj.) 担心的 worry (v.) 担心...
 20.realize (v.) 意识到; 领会
 21.fight (fought / fought) (v.) 打架; 同...斗争
 22.rather (adv.) 相当
 23.downstairs (adv.) 在楼下
 24.notice (v.) 注意
 25.report (v.) 告发; 揭发

11. 重点句子/短语:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. deal with trouble | 处理困难 |
| 2. sth happen to sb | 某人遇到某事 |
| 3. sb happen to do sth | 某人碰巧做某事 |
| 4. argue with sb | 与某人争论某事 |
| 5. two women tourists | 两位女游客 |
| 6. shout at each other | 互相叫嚷 |
| 7. stare at the three people | 盯着看三个人 |
| 8. move through the crowd | 在人群中穿梭 |
| 9. What's going on? / What's happening? | 正在发生什么? |
| 10. start talking to us | 开始与我们谈话 |
| 11. notice sb. do / doing sth. | 注意到某人做/正做某事 |
| 12. be gone | 不复存在 |
| 13. run away | 逃跑 |
| 14. go after sb. = follow sb. | 跟随某人 |
| 15. be afraid of sb. / sth. | 害怕某人/ 某事 |
| 16. pick up the phone/ put down the phone | 拿起/放下电话 |
| 17. notice / see / hear / watch sb doing sth | 注意到某人正在做某事 |
| 18. walk by | 路过/走过 |
| 19. Well done! | 干得好! |

2. More Practice 相关练习:

重点句子/短语:

I. Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B.

- | A | B |
|--------------------|---|
| () 1 trouble | A) strange; not common |
| () 2 argument | B) on or onto a ship, train, bus or plane |
| () 3 unusual | C) look at something firmly |
| () 4 steal | D) difficult; problems; worry |
| () 5 purse | E) see somebody or something |
| () 6 follow | F) an angry talk between people with different Ideas |
| () 7 dial | G) make a telephone call usually by pushing buttons |
| () 8 worried | H) unhappy because you think that something bad has happened or will happen |
| () 9 aboard | I) go after |
| () 10 crowd | J) secretly take something that is not yours |

- () 11 stare K) a lot of people together
() 12 notice L) a small bag that you keep money in

II. Complete the sentences with proper words according to the given meanings. The first letters are gives.

- 1 Suddenly, I noticed that my handbag was g_____ (not seen) .
- 2 Please close the door q_____ (with little sound or no sound) .
- 3 The guard walked back and forth in front of the g_____ (door in a wall outside a building) .
- 4 Excuse me, how much is this p_____ (a card with a picture on one side, that you write on and send by post)?
- 5 It's s_____ (not usual; surprising) that he's failed in the exam.
- 6 The houses in this area are not safe from t_____ (stealing).
- 7 I told you to r_____ (tell or write something that has happened) to me every day.

II I. Complete the sentences with the proper expressions in the box.

dealing with	put the phone down	well done	held out	stood
around	afraid of	happened to	ran away	got off
			going on	

- 1 Be careful in _____ such people. They may hurt you one day.
- 2 After discussing the homework with Sandy for about half an hour, Judy finally _____.
- 3 The shop assistant _____ a dress for Melissa to try on.
- 4 The fox _____ before the hunter (猎人) shot it.
- 5 Mandy was the first to work out the maths problem. ' _____ ! ' said the teacher.
- 6 A funny thing _____ me yesterday. A strange girl went up to me and told me that I was her brother.
- 7 Don't worry about the future. There's nothing to be _____.
- 8 All people _____ the table, waiting for Lucy to blow off the 20 candles on the cake.
- 9 What's _____? Is there anyone who can tell me the truth?
- 10 The bus stopped and we _____ immediately.

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

- 26 **after** /'ɑ:ftə(r)/ *prep.* 在……之后;在……后面
adv. 在后;后来
conj. 在……以后
- 27 **afternoon** /,ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ *n.* [U,C] 下午



考点精析

- in the afternoon 在下午
此处介词用 in。
- on Saturday afternoon 在周六下午 on the afternoon of May 1 在5月1日下午
此处介词用 on, 表示具体某天的下午。
- this/yesterday/tomorrow/every afternoon 今天/昨天/明天/每天下午
当 afternoon, morning, evening, night 等前面有了 this/yesterday/tomorrow/every 等修饰词, 介词省略。

28 again /ə'geɪn/ adv. 再一次; 再, 又

again 相当于 once more.

⇒ once again 再来一次

again and again 一再

29 against /ə'geɪnst/ prep. 对着; 反对

We will play **against** Class Two next week. 我们下周要和二班比赛。

No one is **against** his suggestion. 没有人反对他的建议。

30 age /eɪdʒ/ n. [U, C] 年龄; 时代

→ aged adj. 有……年岁的; 上年龄的

⇒ at the age of 在……岁时

I started to learn English at the **age** of six. 我六岁开始学英语。

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once and notice there is one word or phrase more than you need. (将下列方框内的单词或词组填入空格, 完成句子。每空格限填一词, 每词只能填一次, 有一词多余。)

after	at the airport	one after another	alarm	against
almost	at the age of	get along with	after a while	

- I set the _____ clock for 7 o'clock.
- Our flight arrived _____ at 3 p.m. last Monday.
- He has been a college teacher for _____ ten years.
- We think a friend should be someone who is easy to _____.
- He sold newspapers and delivered mail _____ leaving school.
- The children compete _____ each other to reach the other end of the pool.
- In the United States, Canada, and Britain, young people have the right to vote (选举) _____ eighteen.
- The Oriental Pearl TV Tower, Jinmao Building and the Shanghai World Financial Centre have been built _____.

三、Developing Readings 阅读能力提升

1、Skills of Reading 阅读技巧讲解

中考英语幽默阅读·看病

每天都有很多人被病痛折磨着，但有些病却是因为一些不必要的担忧，正如本文中的 tailor 一样，威吓不少一点忧心，让自己健康快乐一点呢？

A man went to see his doctor one day, because he was suffering from pains in his stomach. After the doctor had examined him carefully, he said to him, "Well, there's nothing really wrong with you, I'm glad to say. Your only trouble is that you worry too much. Do you know, I had a man with the same trouble as you here a few weeks ago, and I gave him the same advice as I am going to give you. He was worried because he couldn't pay his tailor's bills. I told him not to worry about the bills any more. He took my advice and when he came to see me again two days ago, he told me that he now felt quite all right again." "Yes, I know all about that," answered the patient sadly. "You see, I'm that man's tailor!"

根据以上短文内容判断正误，正确的用“T”表示，错误的用“F”表示。

1. The tailor went to see his doctor because he has got a headache.
2. There is nothing serious with the tailor.
3. A man with the same trouble as the tailor a few days ago.
4. The doctor gave the man and the tailor the same advice.
5. The tailor was worried because a man couldn't pay his bills.

【答案及解析】

1. 选 F。根据第 1 句 A man went to see his doctor one day, because he was suffering from pains in his stomach 可知本题是错误的。

2. 选 T。根据...there is no thing really wrong with you (tailor)可知裁缝的身体并没有什么大碍，故可判断此题与短文内容相符。

3. 选 F。根据句子 Do you know, I had a man with the same trouble as you here a few weeks ago 可知本题所叙述的时间与短文内容不一致，因此可判断此题是错误的。

4. 选 T。根据...and I gave him the same advice as I am going to give you 可知答案。

5. 选 T。通读全文我们可知：上一个病人是担心他自己不能付钱给他的裁缝，而这个裁缝的病因却是因为担心那个人不能付钱给他的。

2、Quality development 相关阅读练习

英语阅读训练 (03)

Mrs Black lives in a small village. Her husband is dead. Her son, Jack, lived with her. He worked in a shop in the village, but then he found a job in town named Greensea. He went to live there. Mrs Black was very angry. She got on a train and went to see her son. Then she said to him, "Jack, why do you never telephone me?"

Jack laughed, "But, mother, you haven't got a telephone. ""No. "she answered, "I haven't, but you have got one. "

1. The old Black _____.

A. is dead B. lives with his wife

C. went to a small village D. worked in a shop

2. Jack lived with his mother _____ he worked in the village.

A. before B. when C. after D. so

3. Greensea is _____.

- A. a big city B. a small village C. a town D. a man's name
4. Jack didn't phone his mother because _____.
 A. he had no phone B. he was very busy
 C. his mother had no phone D. he went home every day
5. Jack's mother was very angry because _____.
 A. Jack didn't want to ring her up
 B. Jack had a telephone but she hadn't
 C. she didn't know how to make a telephone
 D. she didn't know she couldn't be called

The Sixth Period 第六讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

8A Unit 3 语法: 一般过去时

一般过去时: 叙述过去发生的事或状态, 常用动词的一般过去时态。

I. 行为动词的一般过去时的基本结构:

(肯定句) He **reported** the theft.

(否定句) He **did not fight** the man.

(一般疑问句) Did they find the purse? Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

II. 动词过去式的构成:

1. 规则动词的过去式:

1) 一般情况+s: 例如 look / **looked** play / **played**

2) 词尾是字母 e+d: 例如 move / **moved** stare / **stared** dance / **danced**

3) 词尾是辅音字母+y 的, 去 y 变 i+es: 例如 carry / **carried** hurry / **hurried**

4) 重读闭音节动词, 词尾辅音字母双写+ed: 例如 plan / **planned** stop / **stopped**

2. 不规则动词:

1) AAA 型: 例如 put / **put** / **put** cost / **cost** / **cost**

2) ABB 型: 例如 make / **made** / **made** win / **won** / **won**

2) ABA 型: 例如 come / **came** / **come** run / **ran** / **run**

2) ABC 型: 例如 sing / **sang** / **sung** begin / **began** / **begun**

III. 一般过去时的时间状语:

yesterday morning **last** Sunday ten days **ago**

in 2001, **on** December 31, 1970, **just now** **in the past**

2. More Practice 相关练习:

练一练 1: (写出下列动词的过去式)

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. follow _____ | 2. know _____ |
| 3. wait _____ | 4. take _____ |
| 5. run _____ | 6. reach _____ |
| 7. fall _____ | 8. jump _____ |
| 9. try _____ | 10. is _____ |

11. arrive _____ 12. catch _____

练一练 2: (动词填空)

1. A: _____ you _____ the argument? (hear) B: _____, I _____ the argument.
 2. A: _____ anyone else _____ the two women? (help) B: _____, no one else _____ them.
 3. A: _____ you _____ on the ferry with that man? (go) B: _____, we _____ on it with him.
 4. A: _____ the police _____ the ferry in time? (meet) B: _____, they _____ it in time.

练一练 3: (动词填空)

- 1) He _____ (leave) for Beijing **last week**, _____ he?
 2) Xiao Li _____ (not become) a university student **two years ago**.
 3) _____ you _____ (have) a meeting **yesterday**? No, we _____.
 4) There _____ (be) no hospital in my hometown **in the past**.

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

31 aged /'eɪdʒd/ *adj.* 有……年岁的;上年纪的

aged 相当于 of the age of ...

⇒ the aged [pl.] (统称) 老人

the aged 相当于 very old people.

Mr Wang has two children **aged** 10 and 12. 王先生有两个孩子分别是 10 岁和 12 岁。

We should provide some special services for the aged. 我们应该为老人提供特殊的服务。

32 ago /ə'ɡəʊ/ *adv.* 以前

⇒ two weeks/months/years ago 两周/两月/两年以前

a short time ago 不久前

a long time ago 很久以前



考点精析

与 ago 构成的时间状语常用于一般过去时。

Lisa moved to Shanghai ten years **ago**. 莉萨十年前搬到了上海。

He stopped working quite a long time **ago**. 他很久以前就不工作了。

- 33 **agree** /ə'gri:/ *vt. & vi.* 同意; 应允
agree 相当于 have the same opinion as sb.。
→ 反义词: disagree 不同意

⇒ agree with sb./sth. 同意某人/赞成某事
agree to sth. 同意某事
agree about/on sth. 就……达成一致意见

I **agree with them about** the suggestion of our new plan. 我同意他们对我们的新计划所提出的建议。

- 34 **ahead** /ə'hed/ *adv.* 在前, 向前
Go straight **ahead**. 笔直往前走。
Two girls are walking **ahead** of us. 两个女孩在我们前面走。

- 35 **aim** /eɪm/ *n. [C]* 目的; 目标
vt. & vi. 打算; 瞄准
Simon's **aim** in his life is to earn money as much as possible. 西蒙的人生目标就是尽可能地多赚钱。
We **aim** to win first prize in this competition. 我们力求在这次比赛中获得一等奖。
The hunter **aimed** at the bird and shot it. 猎人瞄准那只鸟并射中了它。

2、Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。)

- Have you _____ to meet him? (arrangement)
- I was pleased to hear that he _____ home safely. (arrival)
- Breathing is an _____ function of the body. (automatic)
- The big house with an _____ garden is on sale now. (attraction)
- These movies were so popular that they _____ many people. (attract)
- They divided themselves into two groups: the writers and the _____. (artist)
- Yesterday we had a debate. We _____ about whether we should encourage people to keep pets. (argue)
- When trying to memorize something, you should focus your _____ and concentrate on the most important things about it. (attend)

三、Consolidation and Extension 课外能力拓展

1、New concept English 新概念课文

Lesson68 Persistent 纠缠不休

I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me. It was no use pretending that I had not seen him, so I waved to him. I never enjoy meeting Bert Dykes. He never has anything to do. No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you. I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

'Hullo, Bert,' I said. 'Fancy meeting you here !'

'Hullo, Elizabeth,' Bert answered. ' I was just wondering how to spend the morning--until I saw you. You're not busy doing anything, are you ?'

' No, not at all,' I answered. ' I'm going to.. .'

'Would you mind my coming with you ?' he asked, before I had finished speaking.

' Not at all,' I lied, 'but I'm going to the dentist.'

' Then I'll come with you,' he answered. ' There's always plenty to read in the 'waiting room !'

【Text】【课文讲解】

1、 It was no use pretending that I had not seen him, so I waved to him.

It is (of) no use doing... 做.....是没有用处的, 做.....是徒步的/无益的

It is no use pretending ... 假装.....是没有用了

It is no use crying over the spilled milk. 覆水难收

It is no use punishing him.

2、 I never enjoy meeting Nigel Dykes.

enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做.....

appreciate sth./doing sth. 喜欢做.....

3、 No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you.

no matter 常与 how, when, where, what, who 等引导的从句连用, 译为“无论.....”

No matter how old you are,...

No matter where you are,...

No matter who you are,...

No matter how tired you are, your children insisted on listening to stories.

4、 I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

think of a way of doing sth. 想一个做某事的方法

think of a way of solving

prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事, 让某人不做某事

stop sb. from doing sth. 让某人不做某事

keep sb. from doing sth. 让某人不做某事(保持不做某事)

5、 Fancy meeting you here! =Imagine meeting you here! 真想不到会在这见到你!

(fancy=imagine) “fancy+doing”表示惊讶

fancy

① vt. 设想, 想像

---Fancy I am not knowing the answer to such an easy question!

②vt.想要, 喜欢(往往用于指个人爱好)

---It's a fine day and I fancy driving down to the coast.

2、 Knowledge Linking 新概念相应知识点链接

【Key structures】

● Would you mind my coming with you?

“Would/Do you mind + 动名词/if 引导的从句”用来表示客气的请求或征求意见，表示同意/不介意时，用“No, not at all”或“Certainly not”回答；不同意时往往用一些委婉的说法，如“I’m sorry, but...”等回答，不用“yes, I so”。

A: Would you mind if I open the windows?

B: Certainly not. /Sorry, but it’s cold here.

mind (sb’s) + doing sth. 介意某人做某事

-ing 的逻辑主语有四种形式，分为两大类

① 作为代词，可以用人称代词的宾格，又可以用形容词性物主代词

② 作为名词，可以保持本身不变，也可以变成名词所有格

作主语时必须是所有格(名词所有格，形容词性物主代词)，但作宾语时可以用所有格，也可用普通格(人称代词宾格)

---- Would you mind my parents' having dinner with me?

---- Would you mind me opening the door?

---- Would you mind my/me smoking?

---- Would you mind me making myself at home? 你介意我把这儿当成家吗?

四、Developing Readings 阅读能力提升

1、Skills of Reading 阅读技巧讲解

中考阅读理解（回答问题类）

Once Goethe, the great German poet, was walking in a park. He was thinking about something when he noticed he came to a very, very narrow road. Just at that time, a young man came towards him from the other end of the road. It was too narrow for both of them to pass through at the same time. They stopped and looked at each other for a while. Then the young man said rudely, “I never make way for a fool.” But Goethe smiled and said, “I always do.” Then he turned back quickly and walked towards the end of the road.

根据短文内容，回答问题。

1. Where was Goethe walking?

2. Who came towards Goethe from the other end of the road?

3. Was the road too narrow for both of them to pass through at the same time?

4. Did the young man make way for Goethe?

5. Who turned back quickly and walked towards the end of the road?

答案及解析:

1. In a park。所问的问题是“歌德正走在什么地方?”根据 Once Goethe, the great German poet, was walking in a park(有一次,德国大诗人歌德正在一个公园里散步)就能作出上述回答。
2. A young man。所问的问题是“谁从路的另一端向歌德走来?”根据 Just at that time, a young man came towards him from the other end of the road(就在那个时候,一个年轻人从从路的另一端向他走来)就能作出上述回答。
3. Yes, it was。所问的问题是“这条路太窄两个人不能同时经过吗?”根据 It was too narrow for both of them to pass through at the same time. (这条路太窄两个人不能同时经过)就能作出上述回答。
4. No, he didn't。所问的问题是“那个年轻人给歌德让路了吗?”根据 Then the young man said rudely, "I never make way for a fool." (当时,那个年轻人粗暴地说:“我决不会给一个傻瓜让路)就能作出上述回答。
5. Goethe。所问的问题是“谁很快转身走回去?”根据 Goethe smiled and said, "I always do." Then he turned back quickly and walked towards the end of the road(歌德微笑着说:“我总是给傻瓜让路”,说吧,他很快转身走回去)就能作出上述回答。

2、Quality development 相关阅读练习

英语阅读训练 (05)

Foulsham House is a fine, large house of the 1790s. It stands by the River Byer, in twenty—five hectares(公顷)of the best farmland in the southwest.

The house was built by Smithson, and the story goes back to George, the son of King of Whales, who fell in love with the beautiful Lady Kitty, at one of the first Foulsham's wild woods(野外)parties. Many years ago many great men rode on the hills about Foulsham House, and many fine girls took tea in the Green Room.

The house has eight bedrooms, three bathrooms(浴室), two living—rooms, and a dining—room with a real Adam fireplace. Its library has a good view over the park and the river. All rooms are light and airy, with good, high windows, and wood floors.

At the back of the house there is room for four cars. The third Foulsham once kept there. In many other ways, this house of the 1790s meets the needs of the 1990s.

If you wish to know more about Foulsham House, write to:

Harvey. Platt, Longford & Son
6, Castle Green, Gilham, Byreside.

1. Foulsham House is _____.
A. an old farm house
B. a 25—house for people to come to listen to its story
C. a large house for people to come to listen to its story
D. a house with a history of nearly two hundred years
2. We learn from the reading that _____.
A. Smithson built the house for wild wood parties
B. many important people had been to Foulsham House
C. George and Lady Kitty loved the house and had many parties here
D. the Green Room is a place for many girls to make tea
3. The sentence 'Its library has a good view over the park and the river, ' means ' _____.
A. The park and the river can be seen clearly from the library
B. The library has a picture of the park and the river on the wall
C. The library was built in the park by the river

- D. Books about the park and the river can be read in the library
4. Which of the following is true?
- A. The 3rd Foulsham often rode his horses at the back of the house.
- B. The house has a room for four cars at the back of the house.
- C. The road behind the house is wide enough for 4 cars to go.
- D. There is some parking behind the house.
5. We can infer(推断) that Harvey _____.
 A. wants the house to meet the needs of modern life
 B. wants people to know the history of the house
 C. wants to sell the house
 D. wants some money to make the house meet today's needs

The Seventh Period 第七讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

1、Words Function 单词用法

8A Module 2 Unit 4 Everyone's language

I.主要词汇:

- 1.divide (v.) 除
- 2.degree (n.) 度; 度数
- 3.especially (adv.) 十分; 非常
- 4.calculate (v.) 计算 calculation (n.) 计算 calculator (n.) 计算器
- 5.brain (n.) 大脑
- 6.part (n.) 部分
- 7.language (n.) 语言
- 8.nearly (adv.) 几乎; 差不多
- 9.system (n.) 系统
- 10.invent (v.) 发明 invention(s) (n.) 发明物 inventor (n.) 发明家
- 11.develop (v.) 发展 development (n.) 发展
- 12.abacus (n.) 算盘
- 13.accurate (a.) 正确无误的 accurately (adv.) 准确地
- 14.electronic (a.) 电子的 electron (n.) 电子 electric (a.) 用电的 electrical (a.) 关于电的
- 15.powerful (a.) power (n.) 力量, 能力
- 16.whole (adj.) 全部的

- 17.lifetime (n.) 一生；终生
 18.against (prep.) 与...相比
 19.living (adj.) 有生命的 alive (adj.) 活着的
 20.human (adj.) 人的 human(s) 人类
 21.following (adj.) 下列的
 22.amazing (a.) 令人惊讶的 amaze (v.) 使惊讶 amazement (n.) 惊讶
 23.solve (v.) 解决 solution (n.) 解决方法
 24.lightning (n.) 闪电
 25.program(me) (v.) 编程序 program (n.) 程序
 26.complete (v.) 使完整
 27.check (v.) 检查；核查
 28.percentage (n.) 百分比 percent (per cent) 百分之...
 29.instruction (n.) 指示，命令 instruct (v.) 指示，命令
 30. ancient (adj.) 古代的

II.重点词汇：

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. at least / at most | 至少 / 最多 |
| 2. an international language | 一种国际语言 |
| 3. in ancient times | 在古代 |
| 4. in many different ways | 用许多不同的方法 |
| 5. count in the same way | 用相同的方法计数 |
| 6. in tens | 用十进制 |
| 7. make it easier to write big numbers | 使得写大的数字更容易 |
| 8. so + a. / ad. that + 从句 | 如此.....以致于..... |
| 9. a modern electronic calculator | 一个现代化的电子计算器 |
| 10. in a flash | 转瞬间，立即 |
| 11. do a calculation | 计算 |
| 12. in one's whole lifetime | 在某人一生中 |
| 13. like lightning | 闪电般的，飞快地 |
| 14. program the computer with instructions | 用指令给电脑编写程序 |
| 15. solve the problem | 解决问题 |

2、More Practice 相关练习：

A

- () 1 divide
() 2 especially
() 3 brain
() 4 calculate
() 5 part
() 6 human
() 7 living
() 8 lightning
() 9 invention
() 10 abacus

B

- A) alive; not dead
B) very; more than usual
C) find out how many times one number goes into a bigger number
D) of or like people, not animals or machines
E) all
F) on the other side in a game, fight, etc.
G) an ancient calculating machine in China
H) something which has been made for the first time
I) the part inside the head of a person or an animal that thinks and feels
J) one of the pieces of something

- () 11 whole
() 12 against

- K) find the answer by using mathematics
L) a sudden bright light in the sky when there is a storm

II Complete the sentences with proper words according to the given meanings. The first letters are given. (根据所给释义和首字母,用适当的单词完成下面的句子。)

- More than 90 per cent of the class was present. Only a small p_____ (an amount that is part of a hundred) was absent.
- Most modern calculators are e_____ [using electrons (电子) for power].
- If you m_____ (add a number to itself a number of times) 7 by 4, the answer is 28.
- He spent hours writing i_____ (orders) for the computer.
- If you a_____ (put amounts together to get a total) 8 and 5, the answer is 13.
- The measurements (测量) must be a_____ (with no mistakes).
- The ancient Chinese i_____ (made for the first time) the paper.
- His car had a p_____ (strong) engine.
- Cathay Pacific is an i_____ (used by/connected with more than one country/nation) airline.
- The village d_____ (grew bigger, better and stronger) into a town.

III Complete the sentences with the proper expressions in the box. (从方框中选择适当的短语完成下列句子。)

square root	in ancient times	in different ways	from ... to	like lightning
at least	in a flash	in his lifetime	give an answer	so ... that

- People use plastic _____, such as making bottles and toys.
- Our head office moved _____ Shanghai _____ Beijing last year.
- The four famous inventions in Chinese history made China one of the greatest countries _____.
- How many people will attend the meeting tomorrow?
— _____ 200.
- Almost everyone in our class says that Sundays fly _____.
- He is _____ fat _____ he could hardly walk through the door.
- The computer finished the calculation _____.
- The poet (诗人) is quite famous now. But _____ his works (作品) were not published (出版) at all.
- Can you find the _____ of the number 16?
— That's 4.
- Would you please _____ as soon as possible?

首字母填空训练

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with suitable words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺。每空格限填一词, 首字母已给): (14 分)

At one time, making a film was an expensive activity only for a small group of people and film companies. Not only were the tools and machines expensive but the cost of film was also far greater than most people could afford. However, modern technology has c 92 all that.

New technology has really opened up the world of film-making for film fans. Now a camera does not cost m 93 and most young people are certainly able to pay for it. So all you need is to get one for yourself. With that, you may then start your own film-making.

However, film-making is t 94 work. You probably need many other people to help you. For example, the performance of actors and actresses is very i 95 in your film. Of course, these actors and actresses may be your schoolmates, friends or family members. You don't even need to pay them a cent while they are glad to be part of your job.

B 96, you need to make up a story. Can you write your own one? If you have good imagination, you can create an attractive story e 97. Many world-famous film makers and producers are also good story-writers. If not, perhaps you need someone else to write it for you. An excellent story is the key to making a s 98 film.

The Eighth Period 第八讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

Grammar (1): 基数词和序数词

I. 基数词: 我们用基数词表示数量。

练一练 1: (写出下列数词)

1) 365 _____ 2) 5432 _____

II. 序数词: 我们用序数词表示顺序或位置。

练一练 2: (容易写错的序数词)

one _____	two _____	three _____
four _____	five _____	nine _____
twelve _____	fourteen _____	nineteen _____
twenty _____	twenty-one _____	ninety-nine _____
a hundred _____	a thousand _____	a million _____

III. 小数的读法: 1) 3 point three 2) 7.145 even point one four five

练一练 3: (写出下列分数和小数)

1) 0.7 _____	2) 19.21 _____
3) $\frac{1}{5}$ _____	4) 53.35 _____
5) $\frac{7}{9}$ _____	5) $\frac{1}{2}$ _____

练一练 4: (写出下列百分数的读法)

50% 75%

数字运算:

1) $3+9=?$ Add 3 and 9 $\rightarrow 3+9=12$ 3 plus 9 equals/is 12

2) $9-3=?$ Subtract 3 from 9 $\rightarrow 9-3=6$ 9 minus 3 equals/is 6

3) $3 \times 9 = ?$ Multiply 3 by 9 $\rightarrow$ 3 multiplied by 9 equals/is 27

4) $9 \div 3 = ?$ Divide 9 by 3 $\rightarrow$ 9 divided by 3 equals/is 3

Grammar (2): 祈使句

祈使句: 祈使句有一个表示祈使语气的动词, 用以表示命令或启示。

肯定形式: 动词使用原形。例如 **Give** me your homework, Ben.

Please **turn off** your mobile phones.

Be quiet, girls!

否定形式: **Don't + 原形**。例如 **Do not turn on** your mobile phone.

Don't copy Jane's work, Sally.

Please **don't be** late again!

2. More Practice 相关练习:

练一练: (改写句子)

1. Give me your homework, Ben. (否定句)

2. Please turn off your mobile phones. (否定句)

3. Be quiet, girls! (否定句)

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1. Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

36 **air** /eə(r)/ *n.* [U] 空气; 大气

$\Rightarrow$ by air 乘飞机

by air 相当于 by plane.

Nowadays the **air** pollution is getting more and more serious. 现在大气污染正变得越来越严重。

37 **airline** /'eəlaɪn/ *n.* [C] 航线

$\Rightarrow$ an airline company 一家航空公司

international airlines 国际航空公司

an airline pilot 航空公司飞行员

38 **airport** /'eəpɔ:t/ *n.* [C] 机场

39 **alarm** /ə'lɑ:m/ *n.* [C] 警报

$\Rightarrow$ fire alarm 火警

smoke alarm 烟雾警报

set off the alarm 拉响警报

alarm clock 闹钟

The **alarm** suddenly went off at 3 a. m. 警报突然在夜里三点响起。

40 **alive** /ə'laɪv/ *adj.* 活着的, 存在的

→ live *v.* 居住; 生活; 活着

life *n.* 生命; 生活; 人生 ([pl.] lives)

living *adj.* 活的; 活着的



考点精析

live, alive 与 living

live 可转换成 alive 和 living。alive 只能作表语形容词, living 只能作定语形容词。

After the earthquake, we don't know whether the child is **alive** or dead. 地震后, 我们不知那个孩子的生死。

It's hard to find a **living** plant in the desert. 在沙漠中很难找到一棵活着的植物。

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with proper words. The first letter of each word has been given. (用适当的单词完成下列句子, 单词的首字母已给。)

1. The man a the old woman with a knife.
2. He is thin, and of a height, but he is very fit.
3. Students have different a towards the uniform rule.
4. The detective found out that the shop a was her daughter.
5. They don't have to keep a their parents for money all the time.
6. Everybody a me was smoking and I felt extremely uncomfortable.
7. One morning, something unusual happened while the fisherman was a work.
8. After reading an a named "Cigarette Smoking and Your Health", I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves.

三、Consolidation and Extension 课外能力拓展

1. New concept English 新概念课文

lesson69 But not murder! 并非谋杀!

I was being tested for a driving licence for the third time. I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully. After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence. Sure that I had passed, I was almost beginning to enjoy my test. The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, 'Just one more thing, Mr Eames. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you. As soon as I tap on the window, I want the car to be stopped immediately.' I continued driving and after some time, the examiner tapped loudly. Though the sound could be heard clearly, it took me a long time to react. I suddenly pressed

the brake pedal hard and we were both thrown forward. The examiner looked at me sadly. 'Mr Eames,' he said, in a mournful voice, 'you have just killed that child !'

【Key structures】 被动语态

英语动词有主动语态和被动语态之分。主动语态句子中的主语是动作的执行者，被动语态句子中的主语是动作的承受者。

被动语态由“be+v-ed”构成。人称，数和时态的变化是通过 be 的变化表现出来的。现以 teach 为例说明被动在各种时态中的构成：

一般现在时：am/is/are+ taught 一般过去时：was/were+ taught

一般将来时：will/shall be+ taught 现在进行时：am/is/are being+ taught

过去完成时：have/has been+ taught 现在完成时：have/has been +taught

口诀是：主宾互换 by 后见

1. All the people laughed at him. --->He was laughed at by all people.
2. They make the bikes in the factory.--->The bikes are made by them in the factory.

被动语态用于以下几种情况：

1. 不知道或没有必要指出动作的执行者。

---Lisa's bike is stolen. (谁偷的？不知道！)

---Many new buildings are built in our city.

2. 强调动作的承受者。

---The wounded man has been sent to a hospital.

3. 动作执行者有比较长的修饰语。

---The hero make friends was supported by those who wished to have a chance to make friends with him.

4. 出于礼貌，不愿说出动作的执行者。

-----You are requested to attend the party.

被动语态可以用于“介词+动名词”结构中，在英语中是很正式的用法，一般不用于口语。

“介词（after, before, on）+动名词”这个结构通常相当于一个时间状语从句。

如果两个动作中有一个在另一个开始之前已经完成，则可以用“after +动名词的完成式”表示第一个动作；如果只表示先后顺序，则可用“after/before +动名词”结构；“on +动名词”通常表示两个动作几乎同时发生：

---The man called the police after being robbed.

---He killed a child before being arrested.

--- On/After being told that her mother was seriously ill, she hurried back to England.

被动语态用于 want 后面的不定式中时，to be 可以省略，want 后跟被动语态时往往表示希望别人完成所说的动作：

---- I want the luggage fetched from the hotel this afternoon.

被动语态还可用于过去进行时，以强调动作的持续性：

I was being asked about the film all day yesterday.

2、Knowledge Linking 新概念相应知识点链接

【Special Difficulties】 Practice and Advice

1. practice n. (反复的) 练习, 实践, 实行

----Your spoken English will improve with practice.

----Have they put their plan into practice? 他们把计划付诸实施了吗?

practise vt.& vi. 练习, 经常做

----Jimmy used to practice (playing) football every afternoon.

----She practises on the piano for three hours every day.

2. advice n. 忠告, 劝告, 建议 (不可数名词)

---- She gave me some good advice / a piece of advice about jobs.

advise vt.& vi. 劝告, 向.....提供提议

---- She advised me against going to the party. 她建议/劝我不要去参加聚会。

3. Enjoy, Entertain and Amuse

enjoy vt. 欣赏, 喜爱, 享受.....之乐 (后跟名词、动名词或反身代词)

---- I enjoy swimming in summer.

----We're really enjoying ourselves.

entertain vt. 款待, 招待, 请客; 使.....快乐, 给.....娱乐 (=amuse)

---- We often entertain friends at weekends.

---- Uncle Sam entertains/amuses the children for hours at a time.

萨姆叔叔一连好几小时地逗孩子们乐。

---- My children can entertain/amuse themselves for hours with telling stories to each other.

amuse vt. 逗乐, 逗笑 (常用于被动语态)

---- She was amused by her father's funny stories.

---- His story amused the children very much.

2、Quality development 相关阅读练习

英语阅读训练 (08)

Linda and David have travelled by air from London to Sydney, Australia. Linda has promised (答应) her mother that she will ring her to let her know that they have arrived safely. This is something she had done ever since she was a child. David thinks it is not a good idea to ring so far, to spend too much, and to say so little.

"If there were an accident." He says, "they'd know soon enough. Bad news travels fast."

But Linda has promised that she would ring. "However," she says, "it doesn't cost much when you just think that it's the other side of the world. It's only six pence per second (每秒六便士)。"

"If you're on that telephone for less than one minute, I'll eat my hat," David says, "And one minute's nearly four pounds(英镑)."

"That's no more than you'd pay for a new hat," Linda answers.

She has asked the man at the hotel (旅馆) desk to get her the number. The telephone rings. Linda picks it up.

"Hello, Mum. Is that you ?" She says.

"Six pence per second," David reminds(提醒) her.

"Hello, love. " It is Mrs Lee, Linda's mother, speaking from London. "I can hear you very clearly just like you are in the next room. It's a better line than when you called me from your office. Do you remember? I shouted at that time, and still you couldn't hear me sometimes. "

"Yes, Mum. "Linda puts in. . "I just wanted to ring to "

"I remember how you rang when you went to Betty's house to eat, when you were a little girl. And then when you ..." Mrs Lee is a great talker

"Nearly four pounds. " says David.

Linda tries to tell her mother that it is time to say goodbye.

"Yes, all right,"says Mrs Lee," But you will write, won't you, as you did when you were at work ..."

Once again, Mrs Lee talks about the pass. and there is no stopping her.

"Four pounds fifty, 'says David.

At last, Linda cuts her mother short, promises to write, and rings off.

"There! That wasn't long, was it ?"

" Four pounds, ninety pence. " David answers. " And you didn't even say that we've arrived. "

1. Linda is telephoning home to _____.

- A. tell her mother some bad news
- B. say that she and David have arrived safely
- C. report an accident to her mother
- D. say that she and David have left London

2. Linda does not think it expensive to ring, because _____.

- A. it only costs four pounds and ninety pence
- B. it is even more expensive to buy a new hat
- C. she had telephoned home since she was a child
- D. she will speak from one side of the word to the other

73. David says, 'Nearly four pounds, because _____.

- A. he wants to remind Linda of the cost of the cost of the call
- B. he wants to buy himself a new hat
- C. Linda has not told her mother they have arrived
- D. he wants Mrs Lee to know how much the call costs

4. Mrs Lee goes on talking for so long because _____.

- A. she likes to hear all about the past.
- B. she likes talking
- C. Linda had not told her that she has arrived
- D. she is going to pay for the telephone call

5. Linda tries to stop her mother by _____.

- A. telling her how much the call is costing
- B. writing a letter as she has promised to do
- C. telling her that they have arrived safely
- D. promising to write, and ringing off

The Ninth Period 第九讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

U1-4 Review

Part 2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

I. Choose the best answer:

() 1. She failed to get into art college. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?

A. /feild/ B. /fild/ C. /felt/ D. /fi:l/

() 2. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?

A. Luckily, I'd noticed where you left the car.

B. It's not unusual for young doctors to work twelve hours a day.

C. Both their children are at university.

D. The children are already learning to multiply and divide.

() 3. The boy asked his mother whether France is _____ European country.

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

() 4. James is known for _____ warm heart and kind deeds in his neighbourhood.

A. he B. him C. his D. himself

() 5. The Century Park is far away from here, indeed it's about _____ walk.

A. two hour B. a two hours'

C. a two-hours D. a two-hour

() 6. He has lived in London and Manch-ester, but he doesn't like _____ city very much.

A. either B. both C. none D. neither

() 7. I got six presents at Christmas. Two were from my parents, and _____ four from my friends.

A. others B. the others

C. other D. the other

() 8. The little girl looks _____ with her short hair.

A. lovely B. happily

C. attractively D. tidily

() 10. The old man rarely remembers what has happened, _____?

A. does he B. doesn't he

C. has he D. hasn't he

() 12. The emoji (表情符号) of "Face with tears of joy" has become _____ among the Internet users all over the world.

A. popular B. the most popular

C. most popular D. more popular

() 13. — _____ are you able to type the English words?

—About forty to fifty words a minute.

A. How often B. How long

C. How fast D. How far

() 14. The famous writer promised that she _____ all the money for her new book to charity.

A. gave B. would give

C. has given D. is giving

() 15. The volunteers at the airport offer _____ heavy luggage for the passengers.

A. carry B. to carry

C. carrying D. carried

() 16. Miss Brown would like to know _____.

A. when will she get a new computer from her father

B. when she would get a new computer from her father

C. when would she get a new computer from her father

D. when she will get a new computer from her father

() 17. —Mum, I'm afraid the work is too difficult for me.

—_____

A. I believe you can do it!

B. You are welcome.

C. Well done!

D. Thank you so much.

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

1. I'm sure you will work out the problem _____ unless you give up. (succeed)

2. Charles is a _____ leader. Everyone would like to follow him. (power)

3. The modern fashion in education is to let the child _____ everything. (decision)

4. My grandfather began to learn English in his _____. (sixty)

5. It is no doubt that the _____ of numbers is very important. (invent)

V. Rewrite the following sentences as required:

1. Don't pick the flowers in the garden. (改为反意疑问句)

Don't pick the flowers in the garden, _____?

2. Martin set out early to catch the first bus yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Martin _____ out early to catch the first bus yesterday?

3. Henry Ford invented the world's first assembly line in 1913. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Henry Ford invent the world's first assembly line?

4. This movie was very boring. He fell asleep halfway. (保持句意基本不变)

This movie was _____ boring _____ he fell asleep halfway.

5. only, took, to calculate the answer, the computer, fifty seconds. (连词成句)

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接**1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解****中考词汇讲解**

- 41 **all** /ɔ:l/ *adj.* 全(部);总;整
adv. 全部地
pron. 全部;全体人员
n. 全部;全体人员

⇒ all in all 总之,总的来说
 not at all 不客气,不用谢
 not ... at all 一点也不
 in all 总共
 all over 到处
 all right 好吧
 all the way 一路上



考点精析

all 后面可以跟可数名词的复数,使用的范围是三者或三者以上的全部;也可以跟不可数名词。not all 是部分否定,表示不是所有。全部否定用 none。

- 42 **allow** /ə'laʊ/ *vt.* 允许,准许
 allow 相当于 let sb. do sth.。
 ⇒ allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事
 be allowed to do sth. 被允许做某事
 People aren't **allowed** to drive until they are above 18. 只有超过 18 岁才能被允许开车。
- 43 **almost** /'ɔ:lmo:st/ *adv.* 几乎,差不多
 almost 相当于 nearly/not quite.
 There are **almost** 500 people attending the meeting. 差不多有 500 个人出席会议。



考点精析

almost no 表示“几乎没有”,相当于 hardly any。
 After the earthquake, there were **almost** no living things in that town. 地震后,那个城镇几乎什么生物都没了。

- 44 **alone** /ə'leɪn/ *adj.* 单独的
adv. 单独地
 ⇒ live alone 独自居住
 leave sb. alone 让某人独自呆着;不打扰
 leave sth. alone 不碰;不变动;不移动

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Sentence transformation. (转换句型, 保持句意相同。)

- Her sister plays the piano better than her.
She doesn't play the piano _____ her sister.
- I not only spoke English very fluently, but French, too.
I not only spoke English very fluently, but French _____.
- The shop had nothing on sale this week.
The shop didn't _____ on sale this week.
- We got to Paris yesterday, safe and sound.
We _____ Paris yesterday, safe and sound.
We _____ Paris yesterday, safe and sound.

三、Developing Readings 阅读能力提升**A**

Personality is formed by both nature and the environment. When it c 1 to environment, it mainly i 2 home, school and the society.

Home Parents are the first models for their children. Careful or careless, open or s 3, patient or impatient, children will f 4 them. The ranking of children in the family and the w 5 of family education greatly change children's personality.

School As students, children spend more time at school than at home. They study with their teachers and classmates with different t 6 of personalities. How they get along with each other and h 7 the teachers teach their students may change students' personalities.

Society When people take a job, they change their personality to be s 8 for their jobs. For example, scientists should be strict. Doctors should be very patient and warm-hearted, while artists should be active and c 9. These s 10 personalities are formed during their long period of work.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

B

主题 旅行 体裁 记叙文 难度 ★★★ 建议用时 5分钟

We have been in Australia for three days. We're having a g 1 time here. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world. There is so m 2 to see that it is impossible for me to tell you everything. Sydney is a beautiful city. There are many tall t 3 and beautiful flowers around the houses and they l 4 really beautiful. There are also some special a 5 in Australia, such as kangaroos and koalas. They are really lovely.

During the past three days we've visited many p 6 of interest around Sydney. I'd like to spend more time here. But we will f 7 to another city, Cairns, to see coral beds (珊瑚礁) tomorrow. It is said that words cannot d 8 the beauty of the colourful corals. Many famous cartoon films were made there. Now we are b 9 packing our bags so that we will not lose time when we leave. We can enjoy o 10 in Cairns this time tomorrow. I'm looking forward to going there!

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ | 10. _____ |

The Tenth Period 第十讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构：

1、Words Function 单词用法

8A Module 2 Unit 5 Look it up

I. 主要词汇：

1. Africa (n.) 非洲
2. Europe (n.) 欧洲 European (adj.) 欧洲的
3. fierce (adj.) 凶猛的
4. though (conj.) 虽然
5. create (v.) 创造，创作 creature (n.) 生物
6. encyclopaedia (n.) 百科全书
7. dinosaur (n.) 恐龙
8. exist (v.) 生存，存在
9. even (adv.) 甚至
10. harmless (adj.) 无害的
11. harmful (adj.) 有害的 harm (v.) 对...有害
12. nobody (prep.) 没有人
16. footprint (n.) 脚印，足迹 foot (pl. feet) (n.) 脚
17. thinker (n.) 思想家 think (v.) 想，认为
18. Greece (n.) 希腊 Greek (n.) 希腊人
19. character (n.) 角色；人物
20. mail (n.) 邮件；信件
21. real (adj.) 真实的
22. while (conj.) 与...同时
23. cause (v.) 引起...
24. harm (n.) 伤害；害处
25. believe (v.) 相信
26. disease (n.) 疾病
27. government (n.) 政府
28. repair (v.) 修理；修补
29. fee (n.) 费用
30. journey (n.) (长途)旅行
31. skeleton (n.) 骨骼

32. deliver (v.) 送递

II、重点词汇

1. look it up	查阅它
2. some...others...	有的……有的……
3. as gentle as sheep	如绵羊般温顺
4. die out suddenly	突然灭绝
5. know about the lives of dinosaurs	了解恐龙的生活
6. the way to be happy	快乐的方法
7. own as few things as possible	拥有尽可能少的东西
8. see a boy drinking water	看见一个男孩喝水
10. become even happier	变得更加高兴
11. an amusement park	一个游乐场
12. be famous for his cartoon characters	以他的卡通人物而著名
13. after leaving school	在离开学校后
14. at the same time	同时

四、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

- 45 along** /ə'lon/ *prep.* 沿着;顺着
adv. 向前;和……一起;一同
 ⇒ get along with sth. (谈及或问及工作情况)进展,进步
 get along with sb. (与某人)和睦相处,关系良好
 They walk slowly **along** the bank of the river after dinner. 晚饭后,他们沿着河岸漫步。
- 46 already** /ɔ:l'redi/ *adv.* 已经



考点精析

already, just 与 yet

它们常用于现在完成时。

- **already** 常用于肯定句,通常位于句中。

I have **already** finished my homework. 我已经做完家庭作业了。

- **just** 常用于肯定句,表示刚刚,位于句中。

I have **just** finished my homework. 我刚刚做完家庭作业。

- yet 常用于一般疑问句和否定句,置于句末。

Have you finished your homework **yet**? 你做完家庭作业了吗?

I haven't finished my homework **yet**. 我还没有完成家庭作业。

47 also /'ɔ:lsəʊ/ adv. 也

also 相当于 in addition/too (不与否定动词连用)。



考点精析

also, as well 与 too

- also 比 as well 和 too 正式,位于句中(实意动词前,助动词后),一般不置于句末。

I can speak English. I can **also** speak French. 我会说英语,也会说法语。

- as well 和 too 一般位于句末。

I can speak English. I can speak French **as well**. / I can speak French, **too**.

48 although /ɔ:l'dəʊ//though /ðəʊ/ conj. 虽然,尽管

although 相当于 though,用于让步状语从句,不可与 but 连用,但可与 yet 和 still 连用。

although 较正式,多位于句首。

Although he is busy with his studies, he still helps his parents do some housework. 他虽然忙于学习,但仍然帮助父母做些家务。

49 altogether /ɔ:l'tə'geðə(r)/ adv. 总共;全部地

altogether 相当于 in all。

50 always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ adv. 总是;一直;永远

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese given. (根据中文提示完成下列句子。)

1. She always _____ (积极参加) singing contests.
2. She's decided _____ (不接受这份工作) .
3. His laziness makes it impossible for him _____ (取得成功) .
4. We had better _____ (接受医生的建议) and eat a balanced diet.
5. As one of the best universities in the world, New York University attracts excellent students _____ (来自国内外) .
6. On a Monday morning, Li Jin and Linda were _____ (谈论他们如何度过周末的) .
7. Soccer _____ (成为最流行的户外活动) among young people in recent years.

lesson70 Red for danger 危险的红色

During a bullfight, a drunk suddenly wandered into the middle of the ring. The crowd began to shout, but the drunk was unaware of the danger. The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap. Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk. The crowd suddenly grew quiet. The drunk, however, seemed quite sure of himself. When the bull got close to him, he clumsily stepped aside to let it pass. The crowd broke into cheers and the drunk bowed. By this time, however, three men had come into the ring and they quickly dragged the drunk to safety. Even the bull seemed to feel sorry for him, for it looked on sympathetically until the drunk was out of the way before once more turning its attention to the matador.

【Text】【课文讲解】

"西班牙斗牛", 起源于西班牙古代宗教活动(杀牛供神祭品)。13 世纪西班牙国王阿方索十世开始将这种祭神活动演变为赛牛表演(真正斗牛表演则 18 世纪中叶)。现在在西班牙有 300 多斗牛场(最大的是马德里的文塔斯斗牛场, 可容纳 2.5 万人)。每年 3 月~11 月是西班牙斗牛节, 有些时候每天都斗, 通常以星期日和星期四为斗牛日(使用体重 4 千公斤的非洲纯种公牛)。

1、The crowd began to shout, but the drunk was unaware of the danger.

be unaware of... 不知道, 没有觉察.....

----While she read the book, she was unaware of the noise around her.

---- I was unaware that you were coming. 我不知道你要来。

2、The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap. catch sight of... 突然看到.....

----As I came out of the shop, I caught sight of Dan in the crowd.

3、The drunk, however, seemed quite sure of himself. be/feel sure of oneself 有自信心

----She's always so sure of herself.

4、Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk. sensitive to criticism 对挑衅/批评敏感 charge at ... 向.....攻击

5、The crowd broke into cheers and the drunk bowed.

break into cheers 突然喝起彩来

break into... 突然发出, 突然.....起来

----On hearing the news, she broke into tears.

----When Sally saw the woman wearing a hat that looked like a lighthouse, she broke into laughter.

6、Even the bull seemed to feel sorry for him, for it looked on sympathetically until the drunk was out of the way before once more turning its attention to the matador.

look on 旁观, 观看 ---- Many people just looked on while the two men robbed a woman.

out of the way 不碍事, 不挡路

Lesson71 A famous clock 一个著名的大钟

When you visit London, one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the B.B.C. If the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in

1834, the great clock would never have been erected. Big Ben takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built. It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well. Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked twice a day. On the B.B.C. you can hear the clock when it is actually striking because microphones are connected to the clock tower. Big Ben has rarely gone wrong. Once, however, it failed to give the correct time. A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down !

【Text】【课文讲解】

- 1、 When you visit London, one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the B.B.C.

the B.B.C. =British Broadcasting Corporation 英国广播公司

- 2、 If the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected.

the Houses of Parliament 国会大厦

(英国议会是由上议院 (House of Lords) 和下议院 (House of Commons) 组成)

burn down (使) 烧成平地, 烧毁

----The hospital was burned down last month.

- 3、 Big Ben takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built.

take one's name from 以.....命名

be responsible for 对.....需负责任/承担责任的

---- Who is responsible for the accident?

---- John is responsible for the building of the bridge.

- 4、 It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well.

be of... 表示人或物的特征

----We are of the same age/size.

----This letter is of great importance.

- 5、 Big Ben has rarely gone wrong. **go wrong** (机器等) 发生故障, 出毛病

---- My watch/the engine of the car has gone wrong.

----Something has gone wrong with my car.

2、 Knowledge Linking 新概念相应知识点链接

【Key structures】复合句复习

【Special Difficulties】 Official, Employee and Shop assistant

- ① **official** n. 官员, 公务员, 高级官员

----Bank officials get high salaries.

----Before he retired, Jeremy had been a government/city official.

employee n. 雇员, 雇工 (包括各个层次的)

----Later he became a government employee.

shop assistant 零售店的店员 (美语中用 **salesclerk**)

---- The shop assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed.

②hang/hung and hang/hanged

hang (hung, hung) vt. 悬挂 --- I'm hanging this picture on the wall.

hang (hanged, hanged) vt. 绞死, 吊死, 上吊

---As he has murdered three men, he ought to be hanged.

---- I wonder why she hanged herself.

The Eleventh Period 第十一讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

8A Unit 5 语法: 1. 可数名词和不可数名词

2. 不定代词 another 和 other

Grammar (1) 可数名词和不可数名词

可数名词复数形式构成的主要变化规则:

练一练 1: (写出下列可数名词的复数形式)

- | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| 1, coin | month | | | |
| 2, class | box | church | | brush |
| 3, hero | potato | tomato | photo | piano |
| 4, city | baby | factory | | battery |
| 5, day | boy | toy | | |
| 6, shelf | half | leaf | | knife |
| 7, man | woman | policewoman | | businessman |
| foot | tooth | child | | mouse |
| 8, German | human | | | |
| 9, a man teacher | | a woman cook | | |
| 10, sheep | fish | deer | | Chinese |
| 11, clothes | glasses | trousers | people | |

练一练 2: (用 a/an 或 some 填空)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. _____ hamburger | 2. _____ chips | 3. _____ coffee | 4. _____ sandwich |
| 5. _____ salad | 6. _____ orange juice | 7. _____ soup | 8. _____ chicken leg |
| 9. _____ rice | 10. _____ cola | | |

Grammar (2): 不定代词 another 和 other

练一练 1: (用 one...the other, one...the others, some...others..., other, others 或 another 填空)

- 1) He has two sons. _____ is a doctor, _____ is a teacher.
- 2) There are fifty students in the class. Twenty are girls. _____ are boys.
- 3) There are fifty students in the class. Twenty are girls. _____ thirty are boys.
- 4) There are fifty students in the class. Twenty are girls. _____ students are boys.
- 5) Some people like to stay at home on Sunday, but _____ like to go to the park.
- 6) Some students of our class like swimming, _____ like running.
- 7) We learn Chinese, maths, English and some _____ subjects.
- 8) You can't lend these books to _____.
- 9) Would you like _____ cup of coffee?

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

51 A.M. (a.m.) /,ei'ɛm/ abbr. 上午

52 amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ adj. 令人惊讶的; 令人赞叹的

中考链接

The family's visit to the Magic Kingdom was _____.

A) helpful B) awful C) frightening D) amazing

⑧ 这是中考试卷上阅读理解中考查词义理解的推断题, 前文用了 *enjoyable* (令人愉快的) 和 *magical* (不可思议的) 两个词来形容一家人的迪斯尼之旅, 与它们意思相近的词为 *amazing* (令人惊叹的), 而不是 *helpful* (有帮助的), *awful* (糟糕的) 或 *frightening* (令人害怕的), 故选 D。

53 ambition /æm'bɪʃn/ n. [U,C] 雄心; 野心

ambition 相当于 (strong) wish.

54 among /ə'mʌŋ/ prep. 在……中间; 在三者(或三者以上)之中

55 amount /ə'maʊnt/ n. [C] 数量, 总数

56 amusement /ə'mju:zmənt/ n. [U,C] 娱乐; 消遣; 娱乐活动

→ amusing adj. 引起乐趣的

57 amusing /ə'mju:zɪŋ/ adj. 引起乐趣的

58 ancient /'eɪnfənt/ adj. 古代的, 古老的

ancient 相当于 very old.

2、Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。)

- Our _____ in New York deal with all US sales. (agent)
- We usually go to Yinfu Home for the _____ on Friday. (age)
- His parents won't _____ him to stay out late. (allowance)
- We didn't want to make the final decision unless most of us _____ on it. (agreement)
- Although the pyramids did not protect the bodies of the kings and queens, they have served to keep their names and stories _____ to this day. (live)

五、Developing Readings 阅读能力提升

1、Skills of Reading 阅读技巧讲解

初中英语阅读训练的六种方法

1. 讲究阅读方法

(1)依据主题句定短文的中心：任意一篇文章通常是围绕一个中心展开并且由段落组成的；段落之间有着内在的紧密联系，而表达段落主题的句子叫主题句，通常置于段落的开头，有时在段落末尾和中间；其它的句子是用来说明和阐述主题句的；若把一个个主题句加以整理，你能悟出其中心思想，同时还可以回避、排除个别生词、难句（等困难信号）所带来的干扰，但也有一些文章的中心思想常贯穿在全文中，因而要综观全文，对全文有一个透彻的理解才行。

如：

My friend Matt and I arrived at the Activity Centre on Friday evening. The accommodation wasn't wonderful, but we had everything we needed (beds, blankets, food), and we were pleased to be out of the city and in the fresh air.

On Saturday morning we met the other ten members of our group. Cameron had come along with two friends, Kevin and Simon, while sisters Carole and Lynn had come with Amanda. There were some other members I didn't know. We had come from different places and none of us knew the area.

We knew we were going to spend the weekend outdoors, but none of us was sure exactly how. Half of us spent the morning caving while the others went rock-climbing and then we changed at lunchtime. Matt and I went to the caves (岩洞) first. Climbing out was harder than going in, but after a good deal of pushing, we were out at last. Though we were covered with mud, we were pleased and excited by what we'd done.

This passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the writer's friends at the Activity Center
- B. the writer's experience at the Activity Center
- C. outdoor sports at the Activity Center
- D. how to go rock-climbing and caving

[参考答案 B] 上述这段短文的中心是说明“the writer's experience at the Activity Center.”。作者以及作者的朋友，还有组上的其他一些成员一起在活动中心度周末的一些活动以及感受。

(2) 掌握具体事实和重要细节：阅读文章时，要求学生养成辨认和记忆具体事实、重要细节的习惯。因为具体事实、重要细节是主题句的扩展、补充、说明或例证，是用来支持和说明中心思想的，而且是阅读理解测试的重要组成部分。

如：If someone asks me: “Do you like music?” I'm sure I will answer him or her: “Of course, I do.” because I think music is an important part of our lives.

Different people have different ideas about music. For me, I like rock music because it's so exciting. And my favorite rock band, the “Foxy Ladies” (酷妹) is one of the most famous rock bands in the world. I also like pop music. My classmate LiLan loves dance music, because she enjoys dancing. My best friend, Jane, likes jazz music (爵士乐). She thinks jazz is really cool.

“I like dance music and rock very much.” says my brother, “because they are amazing.”

But my mother thinks rock is boring. “I like some relaxing (轻松的) music,” she says. That's why she likes country music, I think.

- ①The writer likes music because he thinks _____.
 A. it's an exciting part of our lives
 B. it's an amazing part of our lives
 C. it's an important part of our lives
- ②What kind of music does the writer like?
 A. Rock and pop music. B. Rock and dance music. C. Jazz and country music.
- ③Who likes dancing?
 A. The writer. B. Li Lan. C. Jane.
- ④The writer's mother thinks that country music is _____.
 A. amazing B. boring C. relaxing
- ⑤ How many people's ideas about music are talked about in this passage (短文)?
 A. 4. B. 5. C. 6.

这是几道重要事实和细节的辨认题，全是围绕短文的主题句“Different people have different ideas about music”来展开说明的，起补充举例作用。答案分别为 ① C ② A ③ B ④ C ⑤ B。

(3) 运用构词法、语境线索等帮助来推测关键词义：在阅读文章的过程中，常常会遇到一些生词，如果不懂得这些词义就会妨碍理解，但大部分生词的词义是可以根据上下文，结合构词法、借助文章中的语境线索帮助在理解基础上猜测其词义，这有助于加快阅读速度，提高阅读理解能力。如：

Water is all around us. Water is in the ocean. Water is in the lakes and rivers. Water is in the air. There is more water than land on the earth. All living things must have it. We must have it, too. We cannot live without drinking water. Sometimes, we do not have all the water that we need. The land will dry up without water. Sometimes, there can be too much water in the land. If it rains very, very hard, the rain water will run down the hill. It takes some of the land with it when it runs down the hills. It is called erosion when the water takes the land away.

“Erosion” in the passage means _____.

- A. 地震 B. 雪崩 C. 侵蚀 D. 霜冻

根据前面的语句 If it rains very, very hard, the rain water will run down the hills. It takes some of the land with it when it runs down the hills.解释可以推知 erosion 是一种自然地理现象，即“侵蚀”，答案为 C。

2. 训练阅读速度

在阅读中，我们或多或少会碰到一些生词和不熟悉的短语，这些生词和短语会妨碍我们对文章中心的理解，但我们总是查阅词典也会影响阅读的速度。为了不查词典又能破解生词词义，并理解好文章的中心，要求考生根据构词法判断词义。如：This material is unreadable.中 unreadable 是生词。学生可以根据词根 read，知道 un 和 able 分别为前缀和后缀，那么 unreadable 的意义就不难猜测了；还可以培养学生根据生词与上下文的关系来猜测其意义。生词所在的句子、段落会提供很多的暗示和线索，依据这些暗示和线索就可以理解生词的词义了。如：同义词反义词线索；解释性线索；例证性线索；标点符号线索等。如：

- A. The herdsman, who looks after sheep, earns about 650 yuan a year.

定语从句中的 looks after sheep 就解释了 herdsman 的词义为“牧人”。

B. Like her younger sister who is gregarious, Alice also likes to make friends.句首的 like(像)这个语境线索说明：句中的 gregarious 与 likes to make friends 意义相近。

通过这些方式可以帮助学生加快阅读速度，进一步提高阅读正确率。

3. 改进阅读方式

(1) 预测: 培养学生依据文章标题(副标题)、插图以及相关的背景知识和社会生活经验,对文章的大致内容预测以及可能涉及到的词汇,然后阅读文章的第一段,并对自己的预测进行验证、纠正,同时抓住主题句、关键词,从而更好地从整体上去理解和把握文章的中心。

(2) 略读: 指导学生快速浏览全文,领会文章大意,辨析文体,掌握篇章结构,进而抓住文章的中心。

3) 查读: 指导学生在浏览全文的基础上进行查读,以回答个别事实细节性的问题。有些细节性的问题不能直接在短文中找到答案,必须进行必要的综合、归纳、转换才能获得,也就是要在直接可获得的事实和细节的基础上经过综合、归纳、转换间接地获得所需要的事实和细节。它通常涉及数据、时间、人称、代词的指代、动作的行为的关联、动作行为者与承受者、地点和空间、表态方式、因果、条件、内涵与外延等。如:

One day Mrs Wilson went shopping with Tracy and Ben. They went to the supermarket in the new shopping center.

“Why do you buy things here?” Tracy wanted to know. “Because they are cheaper here than at the corner store near our home,” Mrs. Wilson said. “Help me check the prices, please.”

The Wilsons were not rich and Mrs. Wilson was always careful with her money. She looked carefully at the prices of things. She bought lots of things in the supermarket. When they got home, the children said, “We don’t think you saved money by going to the supermarket.” “Of course I did,” Mrs. Wilson said “Everything was cheaper there.”

“We know,” the children said, “but we came home by taxi because we had too much to carry. The taxi fare was more than the money that you saved !”

Mrs Wilson added everything up. Her children were right.

“Well done,” she said. “Next time we’ll do the shopping nearby.”

① The things at the corner store were _____ than those in the supermarket.

A. cheaper B. nicer C. more expensive D. Better

② Mrs. Wilson _____ in the end.

A. spent more money B. paid less money
C. lost some money D. saved a little money

这两个问题都是细节性问题,但又不能直接从文章中得出答案,要经过分析和计算间接地获得事实细节。①选 C。由 Mrs. Wilson 的话“Because they are cheaper here than at the corner store near our home.”分析可知 the things at the corner store were more expensive. ②选 A。Mrs. Wilson 在超级市场买的东西是便宜的,但返回时由于东西多结果打的士回家将打的士的费用摊进去就高于节省的费用了,因此可以知道: Mrs. Wilson spent more money in the end.

4. 扩大英语阅读量

目前初中英语教科书所提供的阅读量较以前有较大幅度的增加,在题材、体裁的选取,功能与话题的设计方面均注意到多样化和广泛性;内容贴近学生实际,教师可以立足教材阅读材料指导和训练学生阅读方法与技巧,教学语言知识和指导学生掌握句法、语法,扩大词汇量,培养阅读兴趣,帮助学生奠定一定的英语阅读能力。但教材中的阅读量离大纲和课标要求的阅读量远远不够。课标五级阅读要求规定:除教材外,课外阅读量应达到 15 万字以上。因此教师要督促学生精读泛读结合,通过广泛的阅读不仅有利于学生扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识、开阔视野,开拓思路,还有利于了解英美等国的文化背景、生活风俗、思维习惯及英语特有的语言表达方式,从而提高阅读理解能力。

泛读时,要求学生对阅读材料中的各种语言现象不作全面精细认真的分析,而是根据已掌握的语言知识尽快地获取所需要的信息。

5. 强化阅读训练

(1) 指定阅读范围:教师按学生的英语水平将其分成不同的组别,选择与之相适应的英语读物(配有一定量的问题),分别规定阅读的范围,要求他们课外自行安排时间,带着问题快速阅读,并规定一个较宽松的期限进行检查。

(2) 进行阅读指导:对学生阅读过程中遇到的疑难,教师要及时答疑辅导,以帮助学生顺利阅读。但要注意从学法上多加以指导,帮助和引导他们自行分析和解决问题。

(3) 检查阅读效果:到了规定的阅读期限教师可以通过口头练习和笔试相结合的方式分组检查学生阅读任务完成的情况。口头练习以学生回答有关问题、讲述阅读文章的心得为主;笔试检查要求学生完成正误判断题,选择题,填空题等。

(4) 展示阅读效果:利用英语课外活动,通过开展书评、辩论会、演讲会等活动来展示不同组学生课外泛读的成果。分A、B组评论读物;讨论读物的人物特征、主要情节等,让学生在宽松的氛围中各抒己见,互相交流,从而促进学生阅读时积极思考,认真阅读,同时加深对读物的理解,培养表达能力。

6. 加强评估指导

通过评估测试可以检测学生阅读理解实际能力与水平,可以摸清学生的强项与不足,从而为进一步培养学生阅读能力提供依据。教师要充分发挥阅读测试的指挥棒作用。阅读测试文章选材要广泛多样,篇幅要恰当,难易要适中,从而确保阅读测试的信度和效度;在题型设计上做到主观性题型和客观性题型兼顾,并针对学生平时阅读中反映出来的重点、难点与疑点,避免题型过于单一以及偏题、怪题现象,更不能片面追求试题难度。客观性测试题要能通过阅读文章直接找到答案;主观性测试题要能在阅读短文后通过上下文,运用联想、比较、归纳、分析判断文章的隐含意义。测试后要认真进行分析和总结,做到发现问题及时解决,以便进一步提高。

2. Quality development 相关阅读练习

英语阅读训练 (09)

In English (英格兰人) nobody under eighteen years old is allowed (允许) to drink in a bar (酒吧). Mr Thompson often went to a bar near his house. But he never took his son, Tom, because he was too young. Then when Tom had his eighteenth birthday, Mr Thompson took him to his usual bar for the first time. They drank for an hour. Tom drank a bit. Then Mr Thompson said to his son, "Now, Tom, I want to teach you a useful lesson. How do you know when you've had enough? Well, I'll tell you. Do you see those two lights at the end of the bar? When they seem to become four, you've had enough and should go home."

"But, Dad," said Tom, "I can only see one light at the end of the bar."

- Young people _____ allowed to drink in a bar until eighteen.
A. is not B. are not C. many D. must
- When Tom was a child, his father often went to a nearby bar _____ taking him.
A. by B. for C. with D. without
- On Tom's eighteenth birthday, he drank together with his father in that bar for _____.
A. the first time B. once
C. many times D. eighteen times
- Father wanted to tell his son _____.
A. the time to drink B. something about the light
C. when to stop drinking D. something about the bar
- In fact (事实上), there _____ at the end of the bar.
A. was one light B. were two lights
C. were three lights D. were four lights

英语阅读训练 (10)

In 1620, about half the USA was covered by forests. Today the forests have almost gone. A lot of good land has gone with them, leaving only sand. China doesn't want to copy the USA's example. We're planting more and more trees. We've built the "Great Green Wall" of trees across northern part of our country. The Great Green Wall is 7,000 kilometres long, and between 400 and 1,700 kilometres wide. It will stop the wind from blowing the earth away. It will stop the sand from moving towards the rich farmland in the south. More "Great Green Walls" are needed. Trees must be grown all over the world. Great Green Walls will make the world better.

根据短文内容, 选择正确答案。

1. In 1620, about _____ the USA was covered by forests.
A. a third B. half C. two thirds D. a fourth
2. A lot of good land has gone with _____.
A. sand B. water C. wind D. forests
3. The Great Green Wall in China is _____ long.
A. 7,000 kilometers B. 1,700 kilometers
C. 7,000 meters D. 400 kilometers
4. Trees must be grown in _____.
A. China B. the USA C. some countries D. every part of the world
5. _____ will make the world better.
A. The Great Wall B. Tall buildings
C. Great Green Walls D. Flowers and grass

The Twelfth Period 第十二讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

8A Module 3 Unit 6 Nobody Wins (1)

1. 重要词汇:

1. captain (n.) 船长
2. navigator (n.) 导航者
3. lost (adj.) 迷路的; 迷失的
4. unexplored (a.) 无人涉足的 explore (v.) 探索
5. valley (n.) 山谷
6. cliff (n.) 悬崖; 峭壁
7. rock (n.) 岩石; 石头
8. storey (n.) 楼层
9. approach (v.) 走近; 接近
10. monster (n.) 怪物; 怪兽
11. clearly (adv.) 明显的
12. partly (adv.) 部分地
13. kangaroo (n.) 袋鼠
14. giant (adj.) = huge 巨大的

- 15.except (prep.) 除了...之外 (不包括...)
 16.single (adj.) 单个的
 17.roal (v.) 咆哮; 吼叫
 18.blood (n.) 血
 19.alien (n.) 外星人
 20.steel (n.) 钢(金属)
 21.rat (n.) 老鼠
 22.trap (n.) 捕鼠器
 23.magnet (n.) 磁铁
 24.cage (n.) 笼子
 25.peace (n.) 和平 peaceful (a.) 和平的 peacefully (ad.) 和平地
 26.favor (favour) (n.) 帮助; 好意 favorite (favourite) (a.) 最喜爱的
 27.trust (v.) 信任
 28.offer (v.) 提供; 给予
 29.frighten (v.) 使...惊恐 frightened (adj.) 惊恐的 frightening (adj.) 恐怖的
 30.crew (n.) 全体船员; 全体空乘人员
 31.arrange (v.) 安排 arrangement (n.) 安排
 32.below (adv.) 在下面
 33.spring (sprang / sprung) (v.) 弹跳; 弹起
 34.adventure(s) (n.) 冒险

II.重点词汇:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. in trouble | 处于困境中 |
| 2. in danger | 处于危险中 |
| 3. take place | 发生 |
| 4. be lost | 迷路的 |
| 5. run out of sth. | 用尽; 耗尽 |
| 6 close to a great cliff | 靠近一个巨大的悬崖 |
| 7. be similar to the type on the Earth | 与地球上的类型相似 |
| 8. get out of here | 离开这里 |
| 9. hop in | 跳进来 |
| 10. look like giant kangaroos | 看起来像袋鼠 |
| 11. spring from the ground | 从地面弹起来 |
| 12. turn to sb. | 转向某人 |
| 13. in peace | 和平地 |
| 14. in pieces | 成为碎片 |
| 15. do sb. a favour | 帮某人一个忙 |
| 16. You'll be the last one to die. | 你将是最后一个死。 |
| 17. turn towards me | 朝我转身过来 |

2、More Practice 语法练习:

I Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B. (为 A 栏中的单词与 B 栏中的释义配对。)

A

- () 1 magnet
- () 2 valley
- () 3 single
- () 4 type
- () 5 trap
- () 6 roar
- () 7 human
- () 8 lost

B

- A) kind; sort
- B) only one
- C) say or show that you will do something for or give something to another person
- D) a low land between hills or mountains
- E) of people
- F) with no doubt
- G) in a way
- H) an ugly and frightening creature
- I) an instrument for catching mice
- J) make a loud deep sound
- K) unable to find the way
- L) a metal object that can pull/attract other metal objects towards it

II Complete the sentences with proper words according to the given meanings. The first letters are given. (根据所给释义和首字母,用适当的单词完成下面的句子。)

- 1 Do me a f _____ (a kind act) and turn off the TV.
- 2 The n _____ (a person who finds the way on a plane) looked at the maps and told the pilot which direction to go for the airplane.
- 3 At noon, a spaceship full of a _____ (people/creature from another planet) landed in the park.
- 4 The train slowed down as it a _____ (went towards) the station.
- 5 The Moon was u _____ (never visited before) before Armstrong and Aldrin landed on it.
- 6 My office is on the 11th floor of a building with 18 s _____ (levels of a building)
- 7 I t _____ (believe in) the doctor to cure my illness.
- 8 She was cold so she sat c _____ (near) to the heater.
- 9 We s _____ (rose up quickly) to our feet when the headmaster entered the room.
- 10 We always a _____ (say things that show you disagree with someone) about politics.

III Complete the sentences with proper expressions from the box. (从方框中选择适当的短语完成下列句子。)

in trouble	brought ... down	in pieces	do me a favour	except that
in peace	running out of	part of	wrong about	close to

- 1 We _____ the enemy fighter (战斗机) _____ in the end.
- 2 Would you please _____? I need to put the suitcase on top of the shelf.
- 3 The people in the two communities (社区) live _____ with each other.
- 4 The teacher cannot correct his students' homework now because he is _____ red ink.
- 5 They stole the car for fun, but now they're _____.
- 6 It seems that we are _____ Tom. In fact, he couldn't do anything for us.
- 7 The baby tore (撕) today's newspaper _____ and no one could read it any more.
- 8 We've done the difficult _____ the work. Leave the easy half for tomorrow.
- 9 She wants to buy a flat _____ her office.
- 10 She remembered nothing about him _____ his eyes were blue.

V Put the following sentences into English. (翻译下列句子。)

- 1 昨天天快黑时,我在我家的花园里发现了一只走失的小狗。(towards ..., lost)
- 2 我们花了一部分时间在世纪公园里骑自行车。(spend ... doing, part of)
- 3 温迪刚刚打碎了一个玻璃杯,杯子碎了。(break, in pieces)
- 4 我的钱快用完了。你能借我 20 块吗?(run out of)
- 5 苏珊住在一幢傍着群山的小房子里。(close to)
- 6 他给我们讲了一个鬼故事,吓得我们毛骨悚然。(tell somebody something, turn one's blood to ice)
- 7 汤姆转身对比尔说:“你能帮我个忙吗?”(turn to, do somebody a favour)
- 8 长城每年吸引着数以百万计的游客。(attract)

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

59 and /ænd/ conj. 和;又;而



考点精析

在祈使句后,常用 and 连接一个简单句,表示条件与结果的关系,它们在语法上是并列关系,但在意义上却是主从关系,可译为“如果……就……”。

Work hard **and** you will live happily. (=If you work hard, you will live happily.) (如果你努力工作,你就会过得愉快。)

60 angrily /'æŋgrɪ/ adv. 生气地;愤怒地

→ angry adj. 生气的;愤怒的

61 angry /'æŋgrɪ/ adj. 生气的;愤怒的

⇒ be angry with sb. 对某人生气

be angry at sth. 对某事生气

be angry about sth./doing sth. 对……感到气愤



考点精析

be angry at sth. 与 be angry about sth./doing sth.

be angry at sth. 指在事情发生时很气愤; be angry about sth./doing sth. 则指事情已发生一段时间后仍很气愤。

Anybody will be **angry** at being kept waiting so long. 等了这么久, 任何人都会生气。

The old woman often gets **angry** about trivial things. 老太太常因琐碎小事发火。

She was **angry** about missing the first bus yesterday. 她因昨天没赶上头班公交车而生气。

62 animal /'æniml/ n. [C] 动物

63 another /ə'nʌðə(r)/ adj. 再一; 另一; 别的; 不同的
pron. 另一个

62 animal /'æniml/ n. [C] 动物

63 another /ə'nʌðə(r)/ adj. 再一; 另一; 别的; 不同的
pron. 另一个



考点精析

another 与 the other

another 是指三个或三个以上的另一个; the other 是指两个当中的另一个。

This glass is broken. Get me **another**. 这个杯子破了, 给我另拿一个来。(在许多杯子中的一个)

William has two daughters. One is a teacher; **the other** is a doctor. 威廉有两个女儿。一个是老师, 另一个是医生。

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。)

1. Our _____ in New York deal with all US sales. (agent)
2. We usually go to Yinfa Home for the _____ on Friday. (age)
3. His parents won't _____ him to stay out late. (allowance)
4. We didn't want to make the final decision unless most of us _____ on it. (agreement)
5. Although the pyramids did not protect the bodies of the kings and queens, they have served to keep their names and stories _____ to this day. (live)

首字母填空训练

Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺。)

每空格限填一词，首字母已给) (14 分)

The 2012 London Olympic Games are on the way. You may have a nice trip in London with the help of the following information.

Getting around in London

By underground	d is The underground is fast and convenient. There is a station every few blocks. Underground trains run from 5:30 a.m. to 12:00 midnight. You can get to any place e <u>86</u> .
By bus	Travelling by bus is a good way to see the city, especially from the top of a double-decker bus. There is always a bus stop nearby. There are special tickets for c <u>87</u> under the age of 12.
By train	Take a train to visit places outside London, like Hampton Court and Windsor Castle. You can use a Travelcard on the underground, buses and most trains. To p <u>88</u> your journey, get a map from the railway stations, take some time to think about the places you want to visit.
By taxi	London's black taxis are f <u>89</u> . Many visitors to London know they are good and comfortable. They Will cost you a few pounds, though. Take a taxi once, for the experience.
By b <u>90</u>	The "river bus" leaves from Westminster Pier and stops at different places between Westminster and Greenwich Pier. A good way to see the city from the River Thames.
By car	Don't drive your car in London! Car parks are very e <u>91</u> . You have to pay a special <i>congestion charge</i> (拥堵费) to drive your car into the city centre.
By bike	There aren't many good bicycle lanes in London. Cycling with a large guided group is better than r <u>92</u> alone.
On foot	The best way to visit the city! But look right and left before you cross a street. There are many beautiful sights waiting for you.

The Thirtieth Period 第十三讲

一、*Structure Building* 课内知识建构:

8A Unit 6 语法: 1. 一般将来时 2. 反意问句

Grammar (1): 一般将来时

我们可以用 *will do* 来表示一般将来时。

I. 一般将来时的结构: will + 动词原形

won't + 动词原形 = will not + 动词原形

肯定句: We **will land** soon. (=We'll **land** soon.)

否定句: They **will not take** off next week. (=They **won't take** off next week.)

一般疑问句: **Will** he **be** ready tomorrow? Yes, he **will** / No, he **will not/won't**.

练一练 1: (动词填空)

1.A: What time _____ we _____ tomorrow? (leave) B: We _____ at 8 o'clock sharp.

2.A: What _____ we _____ with us? (take) B: We _____ food and water.

3.A: When _____ we _____? (return) B: We _____ at about 5 p.m.

4.A: _____ we _____ a compass with us? (take) B: Yes, of course.

5.A: _____ it _____ a difficult hike? (be) B: Yes, it _____.

6.A: _____ we _____ in any danger? (be) B: No, of course we _____. We _____ careful.

II.我们可以用 **be going to do** 来表示将来可能发生的动作。

肯定句: I **am going to have** a swim.

否定句: He **is not going to practise** tennis.

一般疑问句: **Are** they **going to play** basketball? Yes, they **are** / No, they **are not**.

III.一般将来时的时间状语: **tomorrow** morning **this** afternoon

next September **in** a year **soon**, **in the future**

练一练 2: (动词填空)

1)It _____ (be) fine **this afternoon**.

2)_____ you _____ (be) fifteen years old **this year**? Yes, we _____.

3)There _____ (not be) a football match **tomorrow evening**.

4)She _____ (come) here **next week**, _____ she?

5)**How soon** _____ you _____ (have) the school sports meeting? **In two weeks**.

Grammar (2): 反意疑问句

I.反意疑问句句型结构:

反意疑问句		肯定回答	否定回答
前肯后否	1.Peters is a navigator, isn't he?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
	2.All of them left the spaceship, didn't they?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
前否后肯	3.Gork couldn't speak, could he?	Yes, he could.	No, he couldn't.
	4.Lam wasn't very brave, was she?	Yes, she could	No, she couldn't.

II.祈使句的反意疑问句结构:

1.Peters, **find** your way, **will you**?

2.**Don't lose** your way again, **will you**?

3.**Let's** escape from here, **shall we**?

2、Crammer Practice 语法练习:

练一练 1: (完成下列反意疑问句)

1.Joan speaks Chinese well, _____?

2.Tom came to school early, _____?

3.These students have lunch at school, _____?

4.He usually has a meeting on Thursday morning, _____?

5.This isn't a digital camera, _____?

6. Those aren't their seats, _____?
7. We must finish the work today, _____?
8. New York isn't the capital of the United States, _____?
9. There is little water in the bottle, _____?
10. Betty can hardly play the piano, _____?
11. Cathy has few friends here, _____?
12. Barbara has never been to the Great Wall, _____?
13. There is nothing in the fridge, _____?
14. None of them will attend the meeting, _____?
15. No one can answer this question, _____?
16. I am a student, _____?
17. Let's do it at once, _____?
18. Let us do it at once, _____?
19. Be careful, _____?
20. Don't be late, _____?

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

- 64 **answer** /'ɑ:nsə(r)/ *n.* [C] 回答;答复;答案;回(信)
vt. & vi. 回答;答复;回(信)

⇒ answer to the question 问题的答案

- 65 **any** /'eni/ *adj.* (用于疑问句、否定句、条件句) 一些, 什么; 任何的, 任一的
pron. (无论) 哪一个; (无论) 哪些



考点精析

some 与 any

- some 用于肯定句中, any 用于否定句或疑问句中。但在表示建议、反问、请求的疑问句中, 或期望得到肯定回答时, 多用 some, 而不用 any。
 Would you like **some** coffee? 你要不要来点咖啡?
 What about **some** fruit juice? 来点果汁如何?
- any 表示“任何”的意义, 可以用于肯定句中。

You may come at **any** time. I'll be home the whole day. 你任何时候来都行,我整天都会呆在家里。

66 **anybody** /'eni'bɒdi/ // **anyone** /'eniwʌn/ *pron.* 任何人,无论谁

67 **anything** /'eniθɪŋ/ *pron.* 什么事(物);任何事(物)



考点精析

不定代词的定语要后置。在含有不定代词的句子中,谓语通常用第三人称单数形式。

Is there **anything** important in today's newspaper? 今天的报纸上有什么重要新闻吗?

68 **anywhere** /'eniweə(r)/ *adv.* 任何地方

69 **apologize** /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ *vi.* 道歉

⇒ apologize to sb. for sth. 为某事向某人道歉

2、Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once and notice there is one word or phrase more than you need. (将下列方框内的单词或词组填入空格,完成句子。每空格限填一词,每词只能填一次,有一词多余。)

anywhere	ancient	animal	amount	apple
already	amusing	one another	one after another	

- I don't find his jokes at all _____.
- An _____ a day keeps the doctor away.
- They made clothes from _____ skins and lived in caves.
- So far, she has _____ written several successful computer games.
- Read the instructions and then cook the food for the right _____ of time.
- Students often work together in groups and share their ideas freely with _____.
- The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land _____: on snow, on water, or even on a ploughed field.
- Researchers believed _____ Greece and Rome were important sources of learning.

二、Developing Readings 阅读能力提升

1、Skills of Reading 阅读技巧讲解

短文改写填空型阅读理解

首先考生要通读短文全文并弄清短文大意,抓关键词;其次浏览缩写后的短文;在了解其大意的同时,确定所要填写的内容,即所要填写的词语或短语是否与已知文段相一致(如有的是固定搭配;有的句子是文章中原句的同义句等),同时要注意填写的词语(短语)的正确性(如动词的时态、人称、名词的单复数、大小写、主谓一致等),千万不要在没有读懂文章的情况下匆匆填写单词,这样

往往会出错；填写完后，再将改写的文章通读一遍，看看改写的短文是否流畅，语句是否通顺，语法是否正确，逻辑是否合理；同时还要注意到原文，看所改写的短文是否与原文意思相符。

[实例分析]

John,

I'll be home late tonight. I have to stay for a business meeting after work. Will you please pick up my jacket from the dry cleaner? The children are at Mother's. Pick them up there. Could you give them their bath (洗澡) and make dinner for them? Don't wait for me for dinner. I don't know what time the meeting will end. And please don't forget to buy some bread, milk and a little butter at the supermarket. We don't have any.

Love,

Sue

This is a 1 from Sue to John. Sue is John's 2. One day Sue had to stay for a meeting and couldn't go home for 3. The children were at their 4 home. So Sue wrote to tell John to do some 5. He would go and get the children 6 first, then he would 7 some bread, milk and 8 the children to take a bath. She didn't tell John how long the meeting would 9 because she didn't 10 when the meeting would be over.

通读短文后知道：这是 Sue 留给丈夫 John 的一封短信。Sue 因为要参加一个会议不能去接孩子和回家做家务事，她在信内告诉丈夫 John 要做那些家务事，并且说因为不知道会议要开多久，她不要 John 等她回来吃饭。

答案 1: letter / note / message。从文章格式可以知道。

答案 2: wife。从 Sue 叫 John 到母亲家里去接孩子；要为孩子洗澡；买食品和信结尾的内容可以知道。

答案 3: dinner / supper。根据信中的句子 "I have to stay for business meeting after work." 和句子 "Don't wait for me for dinner." 可以知道。

答案 4: grandmother's。文章中 Sue 对丈夫 John 说孩子是在母亲家里，对孩子们来说他们是在奶奶/外婆家了。

答案 5: housework。由 Sue 要 John 接孩子，为他们洗澡和准备晚餐，并到超级商场买食品等知道 Sue 要 John 做一些家务活。

答案 6: back / home。由句子 "The children are at Mother's. Pick them up there." 可以知道答案。

答案 7: buy / get。根据短信最后两句意思可以知道。

答案 8: help / ask / tell。由句子 "Could you give them their bath?" 可以知道答案。

答案 9: last / be。

答案 10: know。根据信中的句子 "Don't wait for me for dinner. I don't know what time the meeting will end." 可以推知这两道题的答案。

2. Quality development 相关阅读练习

A

主题	新交规	体裁	说明文	难度	★★★★★	建议用时	5分钟
----	-----	----	-----	----	-------	------	-----

New traffic laws have been carried out on May Day this year. The law has new rules for d 1 and pedestrians (行人). For example, drivers have to s 2 down when they are close to crosswalks. If people are in a crosswalk, cars must s 3 to let them walk. If there are no traffic lights, drivers must also let pedestrians go first. Pedestrians will have to walk more safely under the new law. They must cross streets at crosswalks. If people cross the street when the light doesn't turn g 4, they can be fined(处罚) as much as 50 yuan. There are rules for b 5 drivers, too. If bus drivers smoke, drink or make phone calls while d 6, they can be fined. Buses that carry too many people are also a 7 the law. Do you ride in cars often? Don't f 8 to put on your seat belt, even if you're going for a short taxi ride. It could save your life. New traffic laws also say that if you see a hit-and-run person(肇事逃逸者), tell the police. They may give you a r 9. And don't be afraid to help people to the hospital if they are hurt in an accident. Don't worry about money. The new law says that doctors must take care of them even if they can't p 10 right away.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
6. _____ 7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

B

主题	意外事故	体裁	说明文	难度	★★★★★	建议用时	5分钟
----	------	----	-----	----	-------	------	-----

Not all accidents happen outdoors, accidents can happen indoors. Many young children get 1 when playing in their homes. 2 do these accidents happen?

A housewife is a 3 person. She has to do most of the work at home. Sometimes when she is busy, she puts a pot of hot water on a table. A little child can reach it. When she goes out of the room, the child reaches up and 4 the pot. The hot water may hurt him and maybe the child has to be taken to hospital at once.

Many other accidents happen. Heaters are sometimes knocked over by children playing at home. The oil spills out of the heater and burns. Soon the whole room is burning.

All things that can cut are dangerous. Sharp knives and scissors should 5 out of the reach of children. Small children should not be allowed to reach them.

Electricity is always dangerous. Electricity can be used for heating and cooking, but it can also kill us! You should never touch an electric heater or wire(线) if it 6.

Medicine makes us feel 7 when we are ill. But if we take wrong medicine, it can also make us ill or kill us! Sometimes grown-up people are careless. They leave medicine in places where children can reach it. Children may find it and eat it. Then they get very ill. Perhaps they die.

The skins of bananas, oranges and other 8 are very slippery(滑的). You 9 throw them

on the ground. If you do so, someone may step on them and fall down. They may break a leg or an arm.

To stop accidents, please be 10 in everything you do.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| () 1. A. hit | B. hurt | C. lost | D. crying |
| () 2. A. When | B. What | C. How | D. How often |
| () 3. A. free | B. strict | C. busy | D. careless |
| () 4. A. pushes down | B. take | C. asks for | D. carrying |
| () 5. A. be put away | B. put | C. take away | D. be used |
| () 6. A. turns on | B. turns off | C. is turned on | D. is turned down |
| () 7. A. better | B. well | C. worse | D. happy |
| () 8. A. people | B. accidents | C. children | D. fruit |
| () 9. A. should not | B. didn't | C. needn't | D. ought to |
| () 10. A. careless | B. careful | C. interested | D. kind |

听力训练

Listen to the passage and tell whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The boy's family bought the boy many books because he liked reading very much.
2. A rich man kept all kinds of books and he liked making friends with honest children.
3. If the boy couldn't keep the books clean or return them in time, the man wouldn't lend him books.
4. The boy liked the books so much that he forgot to return them in a given time.
5. When the boy grew up, he became a great artist.

Listen to the passage and complete the sentences.

1. Before Christmas, most people like to buy many _____.
2. People started Buy Nothing Day in order not to go _____ on that day.
3. Buy Nothing Day is on November _____ and it is after Thanksgiving.
4. Advertisements in _____ and on TV often tell us to buy things.
5. In California, children talk about why they don't need a lot of _____.

The Fourteenth Period 第十四讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

1、Words Function 单词用法

8A Module 3 Unit 7 Nobody Wins (II)

I. 重要词汇:

1. per (prep.) 每; 每一
2. escape (v.) 逃跑
3. kill (v.) 杀死
4. lie (v.) 躺
5. snore (v.) 打鼾; 打呼噜
6. laser (n.) 激光
7. torch (n.) 手电筒
8. case (n.) 容器; 盒子
9. attract (v.) 吸引 attraction (n.) 吸引力 attractive (adj.) 有吸引力的
10. interrupt (v.) 打扰; 打断 interruption (n.) 打扰
11. moment (n.) 片刻; 瞬间
12. aim (v.) 瞄准
13. beam (n.) 一束光线
14. hit (hit / hit) (v.) 击中
15. attack (v.) 进攻; 攻击
16. damage (v.) 毁坏; 损坏
17. finished (adj.) 垮台的; 完蛋的
18. whisper (v.) 耳语; 小声说
19. panic (v.) 恐慌
20. freedom (n.) 自由 free (a.) 自由的 freely (adv.) 自由地
21. figure (n.) 人影; 轮廓
22. silently (adv.) 悄悄地
23. search (v.) 搜查
24. crash (v.) (n.) 碰撞
25. base (n.) 基地; 总部
26. petrol (n.) 汽油
27. decide (v.) 决定
28. melt (v.) 融化
29. immediately (adv.) 立刻, 马上
30. safety (n.) 安全 safe (a.) 安全的 save (v.) 挽救, 节约 safely (adv.) 安全地

2、Crammer 语法讲解:

II、重点词汇

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 1. escape from the cage | 从笼子里逃脱 |
| 2. fall asleep | 入睡 |
| 3. too weak to open the door | 太弱打不开门 |

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 4. moments later / a few moments later | 一会儿之后 |
| 5. wake up | 醒来 |
| 6. aim the torch at his eye | 用手电筒瞄准他的眼睛 |
| 7. have a bad dream | 做一个恶梦 |
| 8. go out one by one | 一个接一个出去 |
| 9. feel their backs with his hands | 用手摸他们的背 |
| 10. make sure | 确保; 设法保证 |
| 11. Don't panic. | 不要慌。 |
| 12. escape through the door to freedom | 逃出大门获得自由 |
| 13. the safety of the Earth | 地球的安全地方 |
| 14. just then | 就在那时 |

2、More Practice 相关练习:

I Match the words in Column A with their meanings in Column B. (为 A 栏中的单词与 B 栏中的释义配对。)

- | A | B |
|-----------------|--|
| () 1 lie | A) a small electric light that you can carry in your hand |
| () 2 damage | B) put your body flat on something so that you are not sitting or standing |
| () 3 finished | C) a device that produces a very powerful beam |
| () 4 get | D) speak before someone else has finished speaking or doing something |
| () 5 whisper | E) a container to keep something in |
| () 6 panic | F) a short time |
| () 7 moment | G) harm something |
| () 8 beam | H) catch |
| () 9 interrupt | I) done for |
| () 10 laser | J) show great fear |
| () 11 torch | K) speak in a low voice |
| () 12 case | L) a ray or line of light |

II Complete the sentences with proper words according to the given meanings. The first letters are given. (根据所给释义和首字母,用适当的单词完成下面的句子。)

- Mary a _____ (pointed) her camera at the bird and snapped the picture.
- Their dance a _____ (pulled someone towards something) a big crowd.
- During holidays, they enjoy f _____ (being free) from homework.
- We knew Dad was asleep because we could hear him s _____ (breathing noisily while sleeping).
- The ship sank, but the c _____ (a group of people who work on the ship) and the passengers were all saved.
- The police dogs a _____ (started to hurt someone) the robber.
- When the fire alarm rang, they left the building i _____ (at once).
- The thief tried to e _____ (run away) from jail (监狱), but the police caught him.
- In the distance, he could see a f _____ (the shape of a person) standing on a hill and waving to him.
- The car came t _____ (in the direction of) me and stopped just in front of me.

III Complete the sentences with the proper expressions from the box. (从方框中选择合适的短语完成下列句子。)

fell asleep	done for	make sure	aimed ... at	moments later
too ... to	wake up	a little	one by one	lie down

- 1 It is _____ hot _____ work here. I think we need an air conditioner.
- 2 He worked till midnight last night. He didn't _____ until 11 o'clock this morning.
- 3 I _____ the gun _____ the target (目标).
- 4 If the Government doesn't offer more money, this industry (行业) will be _____.
- 5 To _____ that he was at home, I called him in advance (提前).
- 6 I was tired, so I _____ quickly.
- 7 Don't worry. Your brother will come back _____.
- 8 It was really tiring to sit in the car for a long time. So we left the car and walked _____.
- 9 He had to _____ for a while to rest his legs.
- 10 Wait in line. Let's get on the bus _____.

V Put the following sentences into English. (翻译下列句子。)

- 1 打断他人的话是不礼貌的。(It's ..., interrupt)

- 2 这堵墙太高了,他翻不过去。(too ... for ... to)

- 3 我必须确信杰克现在在家。(make sure)

- 4 如果你不把作业做完,那你明天就完了。(done for)

- 5 年纪大的人有时候入睡有些困难。(It's difficult ..., fall asleep)

- 6 终于,我们都初中毕业了。(be out of)

- 7 威尔伯·莱特(Wilbur Wright)爬到飞机里,发动了引擎。飞机飞入了天空。(climb into)

- 8 过了一会儿,所有人都穿过门逃了出来,到达了安全地带。(a few moments later, escape)

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

- 70 appear /ə'piə(r)/ vi. 出现
→ disappear vi. 消失
- 71 apple /'æpl/ n. [C] 苹果
- 72 apply /ə'plai/ vt. & vi. 申请; 应用
- 73 area /'eəriə/ n. [C] 面积; 范围; 地区
- 74 argue /'ɑ:ɡju:/ vt. & vi. 争吵; 争论
- 75 arm /ɑ:m/ n. [C] 手臂
- 76 army /'ɑ:mi/ n. [C] 军队 ([pl.] armies)
- 77 around /ə'raʊnd/ adv. 在周围; 环绕
prep. 在……周围
⇒ show ... around 带领……参观
Shall I show you **around** our school? 我带你看看我们学校, 好吗?
- 78 arrange /ə'reindʒ/ vt. & vi. 安排; 布置
- 79 arrive /ə'raɪv/ vi. 到达; 达到
⇒ arrive at/in a place 到达某地

中考链接

After a long journey, the eight pandas from Wolong safely _____ in Beijing.

- A) arrived B) reached C) got D) came

⑧ 表达“到达”意思的词组有 arrive in/at someplace; reach someplace; get to/come to someplace, 故选 A。

2、Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with the given words in their proper forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。)

- Disneyland is a famous _____ park in the USA. (amusing)
- My _____ is to be an architect when I leave school. (ambitious)
- In the 20th century, there were many _____ inventions. (amaze)
- If I fail to _____ by 7 o'clock, I will not be coming at all. (disappear)
- She _____ to her friend for not being able to write to him last month. (apology)
- The woman walked out of the shop _____ and decided to punish the assistant the next day. (angry)

三、Consolidation and Extension 课外能力拓展

New concept English 新概念课文

Lesson72 A car called Bluebird “蓝鸟”汽车

The great racing driver, Sir Malcolm Campbell, was the first man to drive at over 300 miles per hour. He set up a new world record in September 1935 at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah. Bluebird, the car he was driving, had been specially built for him. It was over 30 feet in length and had a 2500 horse-power engine. Although Campbell reached a speed of over 304 miles per hour, he had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run. After his attempt, Campbell was disappointed to learn that his average speed had been 299 miles per hour. However, a few days later, he was told that a mistake had been made. His average speed had been 301 miles per hour. Since that time, racing drivers have reached speeds of over 400 miles an hour. Following his father's footsteps many years later, Sir Malcolm's son, Donald, also set up a world record. Like his father, he was driving a car called Bluebird.

【Text】【课文讲解】

1. The great racing driver, Sir Malcolm Campbell, was the first man to drive at over 300 miles per hour.

不定式短语做定语，这些词语后面可以接名词或 one(s)，也可以不接：

---- She's always the first to arrive and the last to leave.

---- You're the best person to advise me about buying a house.

你是我买房子的最好顾问。

2. Although Campbell reached a speed of over 304 miles per hour, he had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run.

have difficulty (in) doing sth. 做.....有困难

---- I have difficulty in learning English.

---Gary has grown a beard and I had difficulty (in) recognizing him.

Gary 蓄胡子，很难认出他来。

the first run 开始的行程

the next run is forty miles. 下一段赛程为 40 英里

3. Following in his father's footsteps many years later, Sir Malcolm's son, Donald, also set up a world record.

follow in one's footsteps 步某人的后尘，仿效某人，继承某人的事业

-----He intends to follow in his father's footsteps and to become a dentist.

The Fifteenth Period 第十五讲

Structure Building 课内知识建构:

8A Unit 7 语法: 1.介词 2.some 和 any 3.感叹句

Grammar (1): 介词 (Prepositions of location)

我们常用的表示位置的介词, 例如, in, on, beside, under, above, next to, in front of, behind and between 来描述东西和人的位置。

例如: 1. Gork lay down **on** his bed.

2. The laser torch was **in** a plastic case.

3. I stood **beside** Gork's head.

4. She put a box **under** the table.

5. There is a painting **on** the wall **above** the sofa.

6. The girl is sitting **next to/in front of/behind/between** her parents.

I. in 表示地点: ①在...里面 eg. in the room

②在...方位 eg. in the east in the northwest

③在...国家 eg. in China

II. on 表示地点: ①在...上面 eg. on the desk

②在...层楼 eg. on the second floor

③在...边 eg. on the right

III. 其他表示位置的介词:

beside... 在...旁边 beside the house

under... 在...的下面 under the table

above... 在...上方 above the blackboard

next to... 靠近..., 接近... She sat next to me.

In height, George comes next to me.

in front of... 在...的前面 in front of the house

behind... 在...后面 behind the three

between 在(两者)之间 between the two words,
between Shanghai and Nanjing

Grammar (2): 不定代词 (some 和 any)

我们在肯定句中用 some 表示数量, 用 any 在否定句和疑问句中表示数量。

练一练 1: (用 some 或 any 填空)

1) I passed him _____ sauce.

2) Do you know _____ of her friends?

3) He is taller than _____ other boy in his class.

4) Would you like _____ milk?

2. 复合不定代词 Something/anything/nothing/everything

Somebody/anybody/nobody/everybody

Someone/anyone/no one/everyone

练一练 2: (选择填空)

1. Can I have a talk with you? I have _____ to tell you.

A. something important

B. important anything

- C. anything important D. important something
2. Can I have a talk with you? I have _____ to tell you.
A. something important B. important anything
3. If a kid has some pocket money, he can buy _____ necessary.
A) everything B) nothing C) anything D) something
4. —You look so happy!
—Mary says I'm cool. _____ has ever told me that before.
A) Somebody B) Anybody C) Nobody D) Everybody
5. I can't find _____ in the cardboard box. It's empty.
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) some things
6. The manager told us _____ about the meeting. He said it was a secret.
A) anything B) something C) nothing D) everything
7. In a comic strip, there must be _____ in each picture.
A) something new B) anything new C) new something D) new anything
8. Who is the gentleman over there? I know _____ about him.
A) nothing B) anything C) something D) everything
9. _____ is watching TV. Let's turn it off.
A) Somebody B) Anybody C) Nobody D) Everybody
10. The man injured his brain and could not remember _____ for longer than a few minutes.
A) something B) anything C) everything D) nothing
11. Mike couldn't remember _____ after he injured his brain.
A) something B) anything C) nothing D) none
12. —Would you like to go to the concert on Wednesday evening?
—I'd like to, but I've already got _____ that evening.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

Grammar (3): 感叹句

我们用 **How** 或 **What** 开头的句子来表示突然或强烈的情感，这就是感叹句。

练一练 3: (用 What, What a, What an 或 How 填空)

- _____ clever boy Ben is !
- _____ beautiful flowers they are !
- _____ good advice it is !
- _____ hard Carol studies !
- _____ exciting the football match is !
- _____ important work Susan is doing !
- _____ useful book Sally has bought !

练一练 4: (改写句子)

- That detective film is so amazing. (改为感叹句)
_____ amazing detective film!
- He looks very funny with that hat on. (改为感叹句)
_____ he looks with that hat on!
- Your computer works very fast. (改为感叹句) _____ fast your computer _____ !
- The journey is very exciting. (改为感叹句) _____ exciting journey it is!
- This is a very attractive film. (改为感叹句)

_____ the film is!

6. They were very excited to take part in the Christmas party with the international students. (改为感叹句)

_____ they were to take part in the Christmas party with the international students.

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

80 art /ɑːt/ n. [U,C] 艺术
→ artist n. 艺术家; 画家

中考链接

The great _____ gave his first show in Shanghai and tickets sold out in minutes.
(art)

① 根据题意, 需要表示人的名词形式作主语, 句中 his 提示主语是单数, 抽象名词转化成表示人的名词, 故答案是 artist。

81 article /'ɑːtɪkəl/ n. [C] 文章

82 artist /'ɑːtɪst/ n. [C] 艺术家; 画家

83 as /æz/ conj. 像……一样; 如同; 因为; 当……时

prep. 作为, 当作; 当……时

adv. 同样地

⇒ as ... as 像……一样; 如同

as soon as 一……就

as well 也; 又

This film is **as** interesting **as** that one. 这部电影和那部一样有趣。

We chose the house for our home **as soon as** we saw it. 我们一看见这所房子, 就把它选作我们的家了。

Not only I like this movie, but my mother likes it **as well**. 不仅我喜欢这部电影, 我母亲也很喜欢它。

84 ask /ɑːsk/ vt. & vi. 问, 询问; 请求, 要求

⇒ ask for 请求; 寻求

When you are in difficulty, you may **ask** for her help. 你有困难时, 可以找她帮忙。

2、Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Complete the following sentences with proper words. The first letter of each word has been given. (用适当的单词完成下列句子, 单词的首字母已给。)

- I must a _____ for calling so late.
- Did you do a _____ special during the weekend?
- The door bell rings, and Linda gets up to a _____ the door.
- I don't like this room. I'm going to ask for a _____.
- The server is designed to store huge a _____ of information.
- A man suddenly a _____ from behind a tree.
- He has had a lot of students. A _____ them are managers, lawyers, doctors and scientists.
- A _____ Brazil is one of the richest countries in the world, much of it has not yet been developed.

三、Developing Readings 阅读能力提升

1、Skills of Reading 阅读技巧讲解

中考英语回答问题型阅读理解的答案技巧

先仔细阅读短文后所提出的问题，带着问题通读全文，把握文章意思，然后再研读跟问题相关的句子、句子的关键词/短语等；在此基础上再结合上下文进行分析判断、逻辑推理、归纳提炼出问题答案的表述内容；记住要看清问题，不要答非所问，同时表述的句子内容要简洁明了、语法正确、语句通顺、书写规范，不要照搬照抄原文的句子。

[实例分析]

If you are studying English, the Language Study Fair (游乐会) that is being held this month will certainly attract you. The fair is going on between the 28th and 30th of June at the National Education Centre. It is held to answer all your questions about self-study no matter how your English is.

The Language Study Fair gives a very good chance for you to see and to get all kinds of information to help you improve the way you study. Over 350 producers of educational materials (材料) will be at the fair. Come along to this, and you won't waste your money in the future on materials that are out-of-date, or books that you just don't need. We've got lots of different things for you to see and hear. There will be stands (展台) showing different kinds of self-study textbooks and talks by educational speakers on the best ways to study by yourself. We're sure you'll also enjoy watching people using the latest computer programs to make studying English all so much easier. This is for you to make good decisions about what to buy. You can come to the fair from nine thirty to five. Tickets cost £5 each, or £3 if you're a full-time student. All tickets can be booked by ringing the ticket hotline. The number is 9847711.

So, we hope to see you there!

1. Who will go to the Language Study Fair?

2. What will attract those who go to the Language Study Fair ?

3. What will you buy if you want to make studying English much easier?

4. What is the opening time of the fair ?

5. How can you get a ticket for the fair ?

【答案及解析】

1. School students / English learners / Lovers of English. 由句子“If you're studying English, the Language Study Fair that's being held this month will certainly attract you.”可以推知：不论是学生还是英语学习者和爱好者等都会前往。

2. All kinds of information on English learning / Educational materials / Different kinds of self-study textbooks / Talks on the best ways to study by yourself / The latest computer progra

ms to make studying English alone so much easier.根据短文第二段的大部分内容介绍“语言学习游乐场”的主要内容，这些也是展示会上引人注目的内容。

3. Different kinds of self-study textbooks and the latest computer programs 根据短文内容推测自学课本和教学自学方法的电脑软件可以帮助学习英语的人自己自学英语，提高自学英语的效率。

4. From nine thirty to five between the 28th and 30th of June. 根据短文中的句子“The fair is going on between the 28th and 30th of June.”和句子 “You can come to the fair from nine thirty to five.”可知。

5. By ringing / Phone the ticket hotline / By calling 9847711.根据短文中的句子 “All the tickets can be booked by ringing the ticket hotline. The number is 9847711.”可以知道答案。

2. Quality development 相关阅读练习

英语阅读训练 (11)

The students were having their chemistry (化学) class. Miss Li was telling the children what water was like. After that, she asked her students, “What’s water?” No one spoke for a few minutes. Miss Li asked again, “Why don’t you answer my question? Didn’t I tell you what water is like?”

Just then a boy put up his hand and said, “Miss Li, you told us that water has no colour and no smell. But where to find such kind of water? The water in the river behind my house is always black and it has a bad smell.” Most of the children agreed with him.

“I’m sorry, children.” said the teacher, “Our water is getting dirtier and dirtier. That’s a problem.”

- The students were having their _____ class.
A. English B. Chinese C. chemistry D. maths
- Miss Li was telling the children what _____ was like.
A. water B. air C. earth D. weather
- A boy said, “The water in the river behind my house is always _____.”
A. white B. black C. clean D. clear
- Most of the children _____ the boy.
A. agreed with B. wrote to
C. heard from D. sent for
- The water in the river has colour and smell because it is getting _____.
A. more and more B. less and less
C. cleaner and cleaner D. dirtier and dirtier

英语阅读训练 (12)

“Cool” is a word with many meanings. Its old meaning is used to express a temperature that is a little bit cold. As the world has changed, the word has had many different meaning.

“Cool” can be used to express feelings of interest in almost anything.

When you see a famous car in the street, maybe you will say, “It’s cool.” You may think, “He’s so cool,” when you see your favourite footballer.

We all maximize (扩大) the meaning of “cool”. You can use it instead of many words such as “new” or “surprising”. Here’s an interesting story we can use to show the way the word is used. A teacher asked her students to write about the waterfall (瀑布) they had visited. On one student’s paper was just the one sentence, “It’s so cool. Maybe he thought it was the best way to show what he saw and felt.”

But the story also shows a scarcity (缺乏) of words. Without “cool”, some people have no words to show the same meaning. So it is quite important to keep some credibility (可信性). Can you think of many other words that make your life as colourful as the word “cool”? I can. And I think they are also very cool.

- We know that the word “cool” has had _____.
A. only one meaning B. no meanings
C. many different meanings D. the same meaning
- In the passage, the word “express” means “_____”.
A. see B. show C. know D. feel
- If you are _____ something, you may say, “It’s cool.”
A. interested in B. angry about
C. afraid of D. unhappy with
- The writer takes an example to show he is _____ the way the word is used.
A. pleased with B. strange to
C. worried about D. careful with
- In the passage, the writer suggests (暗示) that the word “cool” _____.
A. can be used instead of many words
B. usually means something interesting
C. can make your life colourful
D. may not be as cool as it seems

英语阅读训练 (13)

A friend of mine named Paul received an expensive car from his brother as a Christmas present. On Christmas Eve when Paul came out of his office, a street urchin was walking around the shining car. “Is this your car, Paul?” he asked.

Paul answered, “Yes, my brother gave it to me for Christmas.” The boy was surprised. “You mean your brother gave it to you and it didn’t cost you nothing? Boy, I wish...” He hesitated.

Of course Paul knew what he was going to wish for. He was going to wish he had a brother like that. But what the boy said surprised Paul greatly.

“I wish,” the boy went on, “that I could be a brother like that.” Paul looked at the boy in surprise, then he said again, “Would you like to take a ride in my car?”

“Oh yes, I’d love that.”

After a short ride, the boy turned and with his eyes shining, said, “Paul, would you mind driving in front of my house?”

Paul smiled a little. He thought he knew what the boy wanted. He wanted to show his neighbours that he could ride home in a big car. But Paul was wrong again. “Will you stop where those two steps are?” the boy asked.

He ran up to the steps. Then in a short while Paul heard him coming back, but he was not coming fast. He was carrying his little crippled brother. He sat him down on the step and pointed to the car.

“There she is, Buddy, just like I told you upstairs. His brother gave it to him for Christmas and it didn’t cost him a cent. And some day I’m going to give you one just like it...then you can see for yourself all the nice things in the Christmas windows that I’ve been trying to tell you about.”

Paul got out and lifted the boy to the front seat of his car. The shining-eyed older brother climbed in beside him and the three of them began an unforgettable holiday ride.

注: urchin 顽童 hesitate 犹豫 neighbour 邻居 crippled 残疾 cent 美分

- The street urchin was very surprised when _____.

- A. Paul received an expensive car
 - B. Paul told him about the car
 - C. he saw the shining car
 - D. he was walking around the car
2. From the story we can see the urchin _____.
- A. wished to give his brother a car
 - B. wanted Paul's brother to give him a car
 - C. wished he could have a brother like Paul's
 - D. wished Paul could be a brother like that
3. The urchin asked Paul to stop his car in front of his house _____.
- A. to show his neighbours the big car
 - B. to show he had a rich friend
 - C. to let his brother ride in the car
 - D. to tell his brother about his wish
4. We can infer (推断) from the story that _____.
- A. Paul couldn't understand the urchin
 - B. the urchin had a deep love for his brother
 - C. the urchin wished to have a rich brother
 - D. the urchin's wish came true in the end
5. The best name of the name story is _____.
- A. A Christmas Present
 - B. A Street Urchin
 - C. A Brother Like That
 - D. An Unforgettable Holiday Ride

The Sixteenth Period 第十六讲

一、Structure Building 课内知识建构:

期末复习

Part 2 Phonetics, Vocabulary and Grammar

Choose the best answer:

() 22. He was all alone in the middle of the hall. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?

- A. /'ləʊnlɪ/ B. /ə'ləʊn/
C. /lɔ:n/ D. /ləʊn/

() 23. Yesterday a French friend showed _____ around Paris, the capital of France.

- A. us B. our C. we D. ourselves

() 24. Dad will buy me _____ name-brand jeans for the Spring Festival, but I don't agree.

- A. a piece of B. a loaf of
C. a couple of D. a pair of

() 25. Please don't give up. Have _____ try.

- A. another B. the other
C. the rest D. other

() 26. If you save _____ coins a day, you will be able to buy a mobile phone in a year.

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

() 27. _____ of students donated money and clothes to the victims through the Red Cross after they learned the news.

- A. Hundreds B. Hundred
C. Two hundred D. Several hundred

() 28. Excuse me, can I pay _____ credit card in this shopping centre?

- A. for B. with C. on D. by

() 29. —_____ I take your bags?

—Oh, thanks. Here you are.

- A. Must B. Would
C. May D. Do

() 30. _____ important information you have downloaded!

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

() 31. Cars have made our lives _____ than before.

- A. more easier B. more easy
C. much easy D. much easier

() 32. Jack looked _____ when he knew he had failed again.

- A. sadly B. sad C. happy D. happily

() 33. Could you tell me _____ your pocket money?

- A. how do you spend

B. what do you spend

C. how you spend

D. what you spend

() 34. Betty can't join us in the game. She _____ the classroom.

A. has cleaned B. was cleaning

C. had cleaned D. is cleaning

() 35. Would you mind _____ your suitcase on here, please?

A. to put B. putting

C. put D. will put

() 36. —This box is too heavy. Can you help me carry it upstairs?

—_____

A. No problem. B. Yes, please.

C. That's right. D. No, thanks.

Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once

A. harder B. keep healthy C. sports D. they

E. with F. for G. teacher

We got more than 1,000 letters, faxes (传真) and e-mails from our readers about their New Year's resolutions(决心). Many readers are

going to work ___37___ at school this year. To be more healthy, lots of readers are going to do

___38___ and some readers say they are going to eat more vegetables. Some girls say ___39___ are

going to exercise more to ___40___. Some parents are going to study the subjects which their children learn at school. They want to get on better ___41___ their kids. An old lady said she found a

job as a foreign language ___42___. She is going to teach English in China next year.

Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms:

43. Nancy was so _____ that she got the good job. (luck)

44. It's almost _____ for us ordinary people to step on the Sun. (possible)

45. My family got an _____ to my uncle's birthday dinner today. (invite)

46. Playing computer games is _____ to your eyesight. (harm)

47. We'll have a _____ on how to spend Christmas Day soon. (discuss)

Rewrite the following sentences as required:

48. Mary had a wonderful time with her family at Christmas. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Mary _____ a wonderful time with her family at Christmas?

49. The university has achieved new progress since six years ago. (对划线部分提问)

_____ has the university achieved new progress?

50. I don't know when we shall start the work. (改为简单句)

I don't know when _____ the work.

51. Tom can't speak French. Jack can't speak French, either. (保持句意基本不变)

_____ Tom _____ Jack can speak French.

52. is, interesting, snowman, to, it, a, very, make. (连词成句)

二、Connection to the SSEE 中考词汇链接

1、Word Usage 中考词汇讲解

中考词汇讲解

- 96 autumn /'ɔ:təm/ *n.* [U] 秋天, 秋季
- 97 available /ə'veɪləbl/ *adj.* 可用的; 可得到的
- 98 average /'ævərɪdʒ/ *adj.* 平均的; 普通的
n. [C] 平均数
- 99 award /ə'wɔ:d/ *n.* [C] 奖品, 奖励
vt. 授予
- 100 away /ə'weɪ/ *adv.* 离开; 远离
⇒ far away from 远离; 离……远
He lives far **away** from us. 他住的地方离我们很远。
- 101 awful /'ɔ:fl/ *adj.* 可怕的
- 85 assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n.* [C] 助手, 助理
- 86 at /ət/ *prep.* 在(几点钟); 在(某处); (表示动作的目标和方向)
⇒ at once 立刻(相当于 immediately)
at present 现在(相当于 now/for the time being)
- 87 attack /ə'tæk/ *vt. & vi.* 进攻, 袭击
- 88 attend /ə'tend/ *vt. & vi.* 出席, 参加
attend 相当于 be present/go to.
- 89 attention /ə'tenʃən/ *n.* [U] 注意, 关心
- 90 attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ *n.* [C] 态度
- 91 attract /ə'trækt/ *vt.* 吸引; 引起
→ attractive *adj.* 有吸引力的

中考链接

The movie *Kungfu Panda II* is sure to _____ a large number of teenagers.
(attractive)

⑧ be sure to 后需跟动词原形, 括号中形容词需转化成动词, 故答案是 attract.

- 92 attractive /ə'træktɪv/ *adj.* 有吸引力的
- 93 audience /'ɔ:diəns/ *n.* [C] 观众; 听众
- 94 aunt /ɑ:nt/ *n.* [C] 姑; 姨; 伯母; 舅母; 婶
- 95 automatic /ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 自动的

2. Developing Training 考纲词汇运用与拓展

考纲词汇运用与拓展

Sentence transformation. (转换句型, 保持句意相同。)

- We have invited fifty people in all.
We have invited fifty people _____.
- They all shook hands with each other.
They all shook hands with _____.
- I must say sorry to you for not being able to write to you.
I must _____ you for not being able to write to you.
- His invention not only changed America but the whole world as well.
His invention not only changed America _____ the whole world.
- The giant panda mainly eats bamboo shoots, though it also eats other plants.
The giant panda mainly eats bamboo shoots, though it eats other plants _____.

Complete the following sentences with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once and notice there is one word or phrase more than you need. (将下列方框内的单词或词组填入空格,完成句子。每空格限填一词,每词只能填一次,有一词多余。)

award	away	bag	back	bank
balloons	background	base	based on	

1. Be careful! Stay _____ from the fire.
2. Can you help me blow up these _____?
3. You can borrow money from the _____.
4. The job would suit someone with a business _____.
5. I have emptied my _____ and I still can't find my key.
6. Now space scientists are trying to build a _____ on the moon.
7. We don't need to worry about competing with others _____ how we look.
8. Please fill in this form so that we can let you know as soon as we have the books _____.

三、Developing Readings 阅读能力提升

1、Skills of Reading 阅读技巧讲解

阅读简答的答题技巧

学生们做“阅读简答”这样的题目时,普遍觉得不难,而考试结果一出来,却发现得高分的不多,原因就在于这种题型不仅要求考生读懂文章,还要求他们用自己的语言简练的回答有关问题;既考查了学生的阅读理解能力,也考查了他们的英语表达能力和概括能力,另外,对回答的拼写、语法的正确性的要求,使得做简答题有一定的难度。再加上解答这样的题型几乎没有猜题的技巧可言,也从某种意义上加大了做题的难度。要想取得较好的成绩,好的解题步骤和技巧是非常重要的。

1. 通读全文。做简答题的关键是要读懂原文,因此首先要通读全文、弄清楚段落大意及文章的中心意思以及作者的基本观点、态度,正确理解语境。

2. 按题查读,即根据问题去寻找答案。认真阅读问题,充分理解问题,准确理解所问的内容,确定需要在文章中查找的对象,避免答非所问。

3. 简练作答。在基本确定了每道题的回答内容之后,就要用简练、准确的英语表达出来。注意回答问题时要切中要点,不要画蛇添足。组织答案时,注意避免语言错误,如:时态、主谓一致、句子结构和拼写等。如需引用原文,要作适当改动,最好不要整句照搬。

4. 认真核查。完成所填的答案以后,再将原短文和补全后的短文或句子放在一起,审读一遍,上下对比参照,逐一检查所填的词是否符合原文主旨和细节,是否答非所问,是否仍存在语法、词汇拼写等错误,另外还有一点也要注意:如果对字数有要求,是否符合要求。

5. 答案形式要符合提问方式。不同类型的问题要求有不同形式的回答,不能仅仅为了答案的简洁而忽略了问题与回答在形式上的对应。如原文中提问方式为“why”,那么就要用“because”引导的从句来回答。

答题时值得注意的是:根据语境、先定词义、后定词形。因此首先得纵观全文,围绕中心意思,综合考虑来确定词义,保证所填的词符合全文的大意。查读相关的段落或词句时,应仔细对照留有空格的句子或问题,找出充足的依据来确定该空格应填词的词义。所填的词还必须符合语法正确的原则,必须从词语搭配、句型结构以及人称、时态、语态上来判定所填词的正确形式,所填的词以实词为主,有些要填的词可以从原短文中直接找到答案。

第一个问题是细节题，询问 John 过着怎样的一种生活。由文中的句子 John decided to keep living a simple life like everyone else. 可知：他的生活简朴。因此第一题可填入 simple life.

第二个问题是推理题，文章开头说 His college friends were looking for their first jobs, but he didn't have to. John decided to keep living a simple life like everyone else. 说明他想和别人一样过普通人的生活。很容易对这个选择疑问句作出回答，注意对选择疑问句的回答方式，不要画蛇添足。第 2 句的回答：He wanted to look for a job.

第三个问题是细节题，根据 John has helped 15 children from poor countries all over the world... 可知这个一般疑问句的回答：是 No. (He helps other children.) / No, he doesn't.

第四个问题是细节题，这是个反意问句，由文中的 The child does not receive the money in cash (现金) The money pays for the child's school expenses, food, medical care and clothing. 可知回答是 No / No, he doesn't.

第五个问题要求考生用短语或词填空，这是推理题，问：为什么 John 同小女孩的见面令他激动？题目中已给出了部分回答：Because he saw his money was well used and this made him _____. 短文 “When I met her, I felt very very happy,” he said, “I saw that the money was used for a very good plan.

It brought me closer to the child in a way that giving money alone cannot” 可以判断空里应填 feel happy / closer to the child.

第六个问题是归纳总结题，要求考生在理解全文的基础上，对主人公的人品进行归纳评价。最合适的回答是：a kind (generous) person.

2. Quality development 相关阅读练习

回答问题型阅读理解题 3 篇

阅读下列短文，然后根据短文内容回答问题。

(1)

It's hard to make friends if you stay at home alone all the time. Get out of the house and do things that will put you in touch with (接触) other people. It's easier to make friends when you have similar interests.

Don't be afraid to show people what you're really good at. Talk about the things you like and do best. People will be interested in you if there is something interesting about you.

Look at people in the eye when you talk to them. That way, they'll find it easier to talk to you, or people may think you're not interested in them and may stop being interested in you.

Be a good listener. Let people talk about themselves before talking about “me, me, me”. Ask lots of questions. Show an interest in their answers.

Try to make friends with the kind of people you really like, respect (尊敬), and admire (羡慕)—not just with those who are easy to meet. Be friendly with a lot of people. That way, you'll have a bigger group of people to choose from and have more chances for making friends.

1. How can we have more friends, get in touch with other people or stay at home?
2. When Jim talks to people, he always looks right, left, or at the floor. Do you think it's right? Why or why not?
3. Cindy always talks about herself when she talks to other people. What advice (it's 80 do you think she needs to follow?
4. What should you do if you want to have more chances for making friends?

5. What's the main idea of the passage?

(2)

Thanksgiving Day is a very special day for people in the United States. They celebrate it on the last Thursday in November. Canadians also celebrate Thanksgiving Day, but they do it on the second Monday of October. In Britain, where this festival is called Harvest Festival, people celebrate it earlier in the year, in September.

A harvest is the fruit you take from the trees and the crops you take from the ground. In North America and Britain, harvest time for most fruit and crops is in the autumn. In these countries and other Christian places, people give thanks to God on a special day of the year. They thank God for the good things that have happened during the year and for the good harvest they have had. People usually take small boxes of fruit, flowers, and vegetables to their churches to show their thanks.

The first thanksgiving service (仪式) in North America took place on December 4th, 1619 when 38 English people, arrived in America to make their home in the new country. They held this service not to thank God for the harvest, but to thank God for their safe journeys. The next year, many more English people arrived. They had a bad winter, but fortunately the harvest was good. they decided to celebrate it with a big meal. They shot and killed small animals to eat and cooked everything outside on large fires. About 90 Indians also came to the meal. Everyone ate at tables outside their houses and played games together. The festival lasted three days.

A Thanksgiving Day celebration was held every year for a long time, but not always on the same day of the year. Then, in 1789, President George Washington named November 26th as the Day of Thanksgiving. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln changed the date, and said that the last Thursday in November should be Thanksgiving Day.

Nowadays, North Americans around the world get together with their families on this day to eat good food and have a happy time.

1. Is Thanksgiving Day celebrated on the same day in North American countries?

2. When did the first thanksgiving service take place in North America?

3. Who made the last Thursday in November Thanksgiving Day in the USA?

4. What does the word "fortunately" mean in Chinese?

5. Translate the sentence "They thank God for the good things that have happened during the year and for the good harvest they have had." into Chinese.

(3)

Reading for pleasure is the easiest way to become a better reader in English. It is also the most important way.

Some students say they don't want to read for pleasure. They say they want to use their time to learn the rules of the language and new words. They say that pleasure reading is too easy.

Many experts (专家) say pleasure reading is very important for learning English. Dr. Stephen Krashen, a famous expert on learning languages, says that pleasure reading helps you learn many important things about English. Students learn more grammar and more words when they read for pleasure. They also learn more about good writing.

Dr. Krashen tells us that pleasure reading helps each student in a different way. Each student needs to learn something different. Pleasure reading makes it possible for each student to learn what he or she needs.

Reading for pleasure is not the same as studying. When you read for pleasure, you choose your own books, and you don't have to remember everything. There are no tests on your pleasure reading books. Pleasure reading will help you:

- learn how English speakers use English
- read faster in English
- find examples of good writing in English
- learn new words
- learn about the cultures (文化) of English speakers

1. Is pleasure reading important for learning English?
2. Which is the easier way to become a better reader, pleasure reading or studying?
3. What do some students think of pleasure reading?
4. How can we become better readers?
5. What's the greatest advantage (优点) of pleasure reading?

【答案及解析】

(1)

1. Get in touch with other people. 回答选择问句不能用 Yes 或 No 来回答，而是从选项中选择一项进行回答。本题答案由第 1 段前两句可知。

2. No. / I don't think so. Because people may think he's not interested in them. / Because he should look at people in the eye. / Because it's impolite / not polite 可在第 3 段找到答案。

3. Be a good listener. / Let people talk about themselves before talking about "her, her, her." / Listen to other people first 可根据第 4 段的内容来回答。

4. Be friendly with other (a lot of) people. / Try to make friends with the kind of people you really like, respect and admire—not just with those who are easy to meet. / Get out to meet other people.

5. How to make friends / To make friends / Make friends. / Making friends 根据首尾段即可概括出。

(2)

1. No, it isn't. 回答一般疑问句用 Yes 或 No 回答。

2. On December 4th, 1619. 细节题。见第 3 段第一句。

3. President Abraham Lincoln 细节题。见第 4 段最后一句。

4. 幸运地 词义猜测题。根据前后的转折关系可推测出。

5. 翻译：他们感谢上帝在这一年中赐给他们的好运和给他们带来的好收成。

(3)

1. Yes, it is. 由文章的第 1 段第 2 句可知。

2. Pleasure reading. 根据最后一段的内容可知。

3. It's too easy. / It's not useful / helpful / important. 根据第 2 段的内容回答。

4. Do pleasure reading. 由第 1 段第 1 句可知。

5. We can learn what we need. 由第 4 段可知。