

Unit 1

Can you play the guitar?

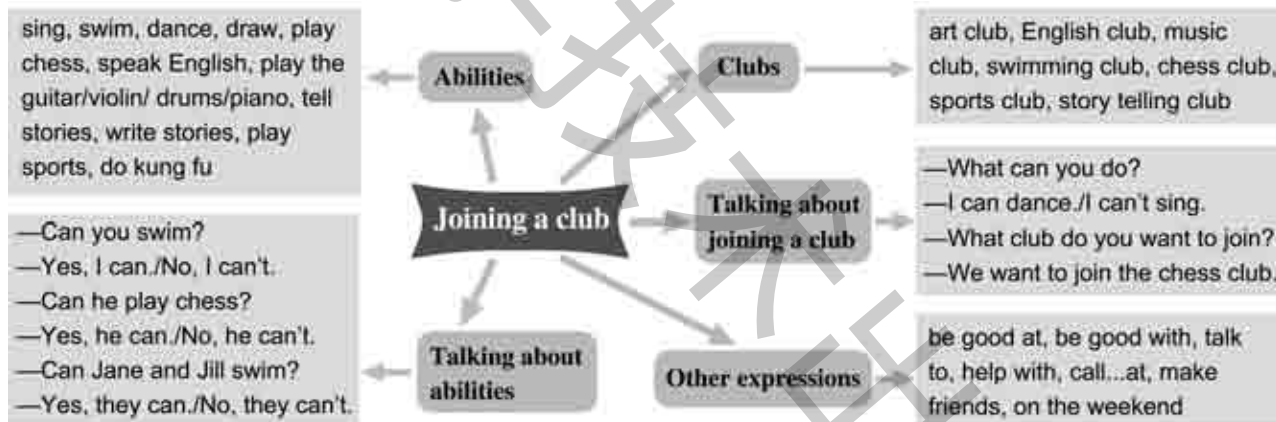
单元概要

本单元话题是“Joining a club”。通过本单元的学习,能运用话题知识谈论自己或他人的能力。通过图文展现俱乐部招聘以及学生应聘的情境,呈现与谈论能力、介绍及选择俱乐部等相关的句型和重点词汇,并由简单的俱乐部招聘广告扩展到某些大型活动的人才招聘海报,引导学生正确使用情态动词 can,并能综合运用本单元所学知识,介绍自己和他人才能,为活动设计创意海报或广告。



学习目标

通过学习本单元内容,能运用以下单词、短语和句式谈论自己或他人的能力,介绍及选择加入俱乐部;能正确运用情态动词 can 谈论才能,并掌握谈论加入俱乐部的核心句型;掌握“招聘海报”的内容架构,能在俱乐部或活动招聘中介绍个人才能,并能为俱乐部纳新或某些大型活动设计海报或广告;能自如表达自身优势和特点。



文化探索

在英格兰,人们经常谈论天气这个话题,你知道是为什么吗? 读下面的文章,你就会了解其中的缘由。

In England, people often talk about the weather because they can experience(经历) four seasons(季节) in one day. In the morning the weather is warm just like in spring. An hour later black clouds(乌云) come and then it rains hard. The weather gets a little cold. In the late afternoon the sky will be sunny, the sun will begin to shine(照耀), and it will be summer at this time of a day.

In England, people can also have summer in winter, or have winter in summer. So in winter they can swim sometimes, and in summer sometimes they should take warm clothes.

When you go to England, you will see that some English people usually take an umbrella or a raincoat with them in the sunny morning. But you should not laugh at(嘲笑) them.

If you don't take an umbrella or a raincoat, you will regret(后悔) later in the day.

Questions:

Why do people often talk about the weather in England? If your friend travels to England, what advice will you give him or her?

Section A



重点突破

1. Can you play the guitar? 你会弹吉他吗?

【感知】(1) I like *playing basketball* on the weekend.

(2) He can *play the piano* very well.

【思考】play 用作及物动词,表示“打球,下棋”时,后面直接加球类、棋类名词;表示“弹奏乐器”时,乐器前面需要加_____。

【运用】

(1) Do you often play _____ tennis after school?

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

(2) I don't like sport. But I often play _____ guitar.

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

(3) Jack often plays _____ chess and he wants to join the chess club.

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

2. Can you swim? 你会游泳吗?

【感知】(1) I can *swim and play chess*.

(2) —Can you *swim*?

—Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

(3) He *can sing* but he *can't swim*.

【思考】can 是_____动词,后跟_____表示会、能够做某事。“Can you...?”是询问对方是否会干什么的句型,肯定回答用“Yes, I _____.”。否定回答用“No, I _____.”。

【运用】

(1) —Can you play soccer?

—_____ It's easy.

A. Yes, I can. B. No, I can't.
C. No, I can. D. Yes, I can't.

(2) I can sing the song, but he _____.

A. doesn't B. does
C. can D. can't

(3) —_____ you draw some pictures?

—Yes, I can. I can draw many kinds of pictures.

A. Can B. May
C. Must D. Should

3. He likes to speak English. 他喜欢说英语。

【感知】(1) I can *speak* a little French.

(2) She *says* “Goodbye” when she goes to school.

(3) Don't *talk* to him.

(4) You are very good at *telling* stories.

【思考】辨析 speak, say, talk, tell

speak 表示说,后面常跟一种_____;

say 表示说,后面可以跟说的内容;

talk 表示说话、谈话。talk _____ sb. 意为“向某人说”, talk _____ sb. 意为“和某人交谈”,

talk _____ sth. 意为“谈论某事”;

tell 表示告诉、讲述、命令, tell sb. sth. = tell sth. _____ sb. 意为“告诉某人某事”, tell sb. _____ do sth. 意为“告诉某人做某事”。

【运用】

用方框内动词的适当形式填空。

speaking, telling, talking, saying

(1) He has to learn to _____ English because his father will take him to England.

(2) I can't hear you, please _____ it to me again.

(3) Kevin is _____ with his mother about his problems.

(4) The teacher _____ us to listen carefully in class.

4. What club do you want to join? 你想加入什么俱乐部?

【感知】(1) I *want* a new dress on my birthday.

(2) Lisa *wants* to join the music club.

(3) My mother *wants* me to drink milk.

【思考】want 是“想要”的意思,可以直接加名词或代词,表示想要某物;也可以跟 to do, 表示想要做某事;用 want sb. _____ sth. 表示想要某人做某事。

【运用】

(1) 我想要一架钢琴。

I _____ a _____.

(2) 我的朋友想加入讲故事俱乐部。

My friend _____ the story telling club.

(3) 老师想让我们在做作业时认真思考。

The teacher _____ think carefully when we do homework.



基础强化

一、根据首字母、音标及句意完成单词

1. Many Chinese can s _____ English very well.

2. The little girl can /drɔ:/ _____ pictures well. She wants to join the art club.

3. Mike can play the /pɪ'ænəʊ/ _____ very well.
Li Ming can do that, too.
4. What c _____ do you want to join?
5. I often play c _____ with my grandfather on weekends.

二、单项选择

1. They are English, but they can _____ Chinese well.
A. say B. tell C. speak D. talk
2. The young pianist plays the piano very _____.
A. good B. great C. bad D. well
3. I want to join the _____ club. I can _____ well.
A. swim; swim B. swimming; swims
C. swim; swims D. swimming; swim
4. My brother wants _____ to you. Are you free?
A. to tell B. tells C. to talk D. talks
5. I can tell the stories, _____ I can't write the stories.
A. but B. or C. and D. too
6. —Do you often play _____ tennis after school?
—No, I don't like sport. I often play _____ guitar.
A. a; the B. the; / C. /; the D. the; a
7. She _____ sing, but she can dance.
A. doesn't B. isn't C. can't D. don't
8. We want three good musicians _____ the school music festival.
A. to B. with C. at D. for
9. Please _____ me _____ 889-66558.
A. call; at B. tell; at
C. call; in D. tell; in

三、用括号内单词的适当形式填空

1. Jill can _____ (sing) very well.
2. She hopes to be good at _____ (dance) in the future.
3. My friend likes _____ (play) games with me.
4. Li Lei likes to tell _____ (story).
5. You can call _____ (I) at 471-4856.
6. —Let's _____ (dance) tonight.
—That's great.
7. Alice sings and dances very _____ (good).
8. My brother wants to join the _____ (swim) club.
9. Tom likes basketball. He wants _____ (join) the basketball club.

10. Two _____ (piano) are in the music room.

四、根据图片补全问答或连词成句

1. — _____
—Yes, I can. But I can't play well.
2. —What club do you want to join?
— _____
3. — _____
—I can do kung fu.
4. good at, Jane, be, tell stories (.)
5. Tom and Jill, dance, very well, can (.)



五、从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话

A: Here are all the clubs.

B: 1 _____

A: I want to join the English club. 2 _____

B: Hmm. I want to join the chess club. Can you play chess?

A: No, I don't like chess. 3 _____

B: Oh, yes. I like singing and dancing.

A: Me, too. 4 _____

B: I can also learn to play the guitar in the music club.

A: That's great! 5 _____

B: Thanks a lot.

- A. I think I can help you with it.
B. How about you?
C. What club do you want to join?
D. Do you like music?
E. Let's join the music club.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____



能力提升

六、完形填空

Hello, I'm Leo. We have some 1 _____ in our school—the music club, the chess club, the sports club and so on. Many boys want to 2 _____ the sports club. What sports can 3 _____ play? They can play basketball, volleyball and tennis, and they 4 _____ basketball best(最). They think it's interesting and 5 _____. We all know Jeremy Lin is 6 _____ great basketball player(运动员). Boys 7 _____ to be a basketball player like him. Some girls also like playing basketball.

Can you play basketball? If not, I can tell you
8 to play it. I'm 9 the basketball club. I
can play it well. It's not 10 to be a good play-
er. But if you work hard and often play it, you can
do well.

1. A. classes B. clubs C. centers D. subjects
2. A. see B. help C. join D. sell
3. A. they B. we C. you D. he
4. A. thank B. need C. watch D. love
5. A. boring B. relaxing C. busy D. difficult
6. A. the B. an C. a D. /
7. A. sound B. want C. get D. come
8. A. where B. what C. how D. when
9. A. on B. with C. in D. for
10. A. small B. difficult C. big D. easy

七、阅读理解

Swimmers Wanted

Can you swim? Do you like kids? Can you help
them with swimming on weekends? Come and join
us. Call Janice at 880-9132 for more information
(信息).

Chess Club

Do you like to play chess? Do you want to play
chess well? Miss Zhang teaches you. You can come
here every Friday afternoon.

Tel: 855-2828

Room 510 in school's P. E. building

Let's Learn English

Can you speak English? Do you want to learn
more English? Join the English Club now.

Musicians Wanted

Boys and girls, are you music lovers? Can you
sing or dance? Can you play any instruments(乐
器)? Welcome to our Star Rock Band. Please call
Sally at 302-6730 or send an e-mail to *music@yahoo.com*.

1. What can Miss Zhang teach you?

2. Mary can swim well and she wants to find a job.
Whom can she call for more information?

3. Tommy wants to join the chess club. When can
he go to the club?

4. You love music and you want to join Star Rock
Band. What can you do?

Section B



重点突破

1. I like to play basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。

【感知】(1) I *like* cats very much.

(2) I *like* playing tennis on the weekend.

(3) I *like* to go fishing this Sunday.

【思考】like 的意思为“喜欢”，可以用作及物动
词，后面常加名词、代词。表示喜欢做某事时，常
加_____，构成“like doing sth.”结构，强调一
种习惯或爱好。表示喜欢去做某事时，常加
_____，构成“like to do sth.”结构，强调计划
性和临时性。

【运用】

(1) I like _____ (swim) in the river in summer.

(2) People like _____ (play) the drums to
show their happiness.

2. I can speak English and I can also play soccer. 我 能说英语，并且我也能踢足球。

【感知】(1) I can *also* play the violin.

(2) I *also* like playing the piano.

(3) I can sing and dance, *too*.

【思考】also 和 too，都表示“也”的意思。其中 also
常用在句中，而 too 常用在_____，通常用逗
号与句子隔开。also 常用在连系动词、助动词、
情态动词前，_____后；too 常用于_____，
否定句中常改为 either。

【运用】

(1) He is _____ a good singer.

A. also B. too C. and D. but

(2) Lucy and Lily are twins. Lucy has long hair
and Lily has long hair, _____.

A. also B. too C. and D. but

(3) I want a cup of coffee. He wants a cup of
coffee, too. (改为否定句)

I don't want a cup of coffee. He _____
_____ a cup of coffee, _____.

3. We need help at the old people's home. 在老人院 我们需要帮助。

【感知】(1) I *need* a dictionary this term.

(2) You *need* to talk to your parents when you
are in trouble.

【思考】need 表示需要，可以跟某物构成“need
sth.”结构，表示需要某物；也可以跟_____，
构成“need to do sth.”结构，表示需要做某事；



need sb. _____ sth. 表示需要某人做某事。
need 还可以用作情态动词。

【运用】

(1) 他们需要一个足球老师教足球。

They _____ a soccer teacher _____ soccer.

(2) 他不需要把书带到学校来。

He _____ bring the book to school.

(3) 父母需要我们明天一早来这儿。

Parents need _____ here early tomorrow morning.

4. Are you good with old people? 你能同老人相处得好吗?

【感知】(1) She is good with children and she wants to be a teacher.

(2) It is good for us to play sports.

(3) My mother is good at cooking and she always makes delicious food for my family.

【思考】be good _____ 意为“能应付某人或与某人相处得好”; be good _____ 意为“对……有益处、有好处”; be good _____ 意为“擅长做某事或在某方面有特长”。

【运用】

用 with, at 或 for 填空。

(1) Mary is good _____ telling stories.

(2) Eating more vegetables is good _____ our health.

(3) Mr. Wang is good _____ students. They all like him very much.

5. Then we need you to help with sports for English-speaking students. 然后, 我们需要你在运动方面帮助说英语的学生。

【感知】(1) We need help for the after-school activities.

(2) Mike often helps me to learn English.

(3) She helps her mom with housework after she finishes her homework.

【思考】help 既是 _____ 也是 _____。作名词时, 意为“帮助”。作动词时, 可以说 help sb. (to) do sth. 意为“帮助某人做某事”; 在某方面帮助某人可表达为“help sb. _____ sth.”。

【运用】

(1) The school needs you to help students _____ their Chinese. (介词)

(2) Lily often helps her mother _____ (make) cakes on Sundays.

(3) She can help us _____ (sing) songs.



基础强化

一、根据汉语提示、音标及句意填写单词

- What do you usually do on the /'wi:kend/ _____?
- Jack's brother often _____ (帮助) him with his math.
- I _____ (需要) you to take this book to the classroom.
- The old man is a /mju:'zi:fn/ _____ and he is playing the violin under the big tree.
- Miss Wang _____ (教) us history this term.

二、单项选择

- Tom helps his parents _____ the housework.
A. with B. in C. at D. on
- Lisa wants to _____ us her new pictures.
A. show B. take
C. draw D. teach
- We all know that Jackie Chan is good at _____ Chinese kung fu.
A. do B. does
C. doing D. to do
- Although(尽管) she is not good _____ readers, she is really good _____ writing.
A. at; with B. with; at
C. with; with D. at; at
- Let's play chess.
—No, that sounds _____. Let's play soccer.
A. interesting B. good
C. boring D. great
- Emma, what do you always do _____?
—Hmm, on Saturday I play the piano and on Sunday I play sports.
A. on TV B. next week
C. in the evening D. on the weekend
- Do you want your son _____ the _____ club?
A. to join; swim B. to join; swimming
C. join; swim D. join; swimming
- Please call me _____ 888678 if you find my bag.
A. at B. by C. from D. for
- Can Peter _____ English stories?
—Yes, he can. He writes them every week.
A. write B. speak C. teach D. tell
- We can sing _____ dance. But we can't play volleyball _____ soccer.



- A. and; or B. or; and
C. and; and D. or; or

三、根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词

1. 我喜欢弹钢琴。

I like to _____.

2. 请拨打 555-3721 与米勒夫人联系。

Please _____ Mrs. Miller _____ 555-3721.

3. 你善于和老人相处吗?

_____ you good _____ old people?

4. 我喜欢和善良的人交朋友。

I like to _____ with kind people.

5. 他放学后经常帮助父母做家务。

He often _____ his parents _____ house-work after school.

四、从括号内选择合适的单词填空

- Can you help me _____ (at/with) my English?
- Please call Mr. Wang _____ (at/with) 8834567.
- Jim likes English and he _____ (also/too) likes Chinese.
- Are you good _____ (at/with) old people?
- I have lots of homework and I'm not _____ (busy/free) today.

五、连词成句

- are, good, at, telling, stories, very, you (.)

- at, Mrs. Miller, 555-3721, call, please (.)

- you, need, to, help, English-speaking, students, with, for, sports, we (.)

- teachers, we, for, need, our, music, club (.)

- Mr. Zhang, talk, to, please, after, class (.)

六、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整、通顺

sing, play, is, speak, think, have, swim, want

Jane is 15 years old. She 1 to join School Trip to help the kids with sports, music and English. She 2 many skills(技能). She can 3 the guitar well. She can 4 many songs. She can 5 and she can 6 English well. She 7 she can 8 good with the kids.

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



能力提升

七、完形填空

Dear Mike,

How are you? I have a good time at my new 1 in Beijing, China. I'm good with my 2 and classmates. They all like me and I also like 3. At school my favorite 4 are Chinese and music. And I 5 two clubs, the Chinese club and the music club. In the music club, I have a good friend. Her 6 is Yang Yin. She likes music. She sings 7. She can also play the piano and the violin. She says she wants 8 a musician. Yang Yin likes 9, too. On weekends she often plays tennis or ping-pong with me. Do you want to know her? Look! Here is a 10 of her. I think you'll like her.

Yours,

Maria

- A. store B. home C. school D. family
- A. lessons B. teachers C. parents D. students
- A. it B. her C. him D. them
- A. teachers B. friends C. subjects D. sports
- A. meet B. join C. see D. know
- A. name B. number C. parent D. card
- A. good B. well C. boring D. easy
- A. be B. is C. to be D. are
- A. art B. math C. science D. sports
- A. map B. photo C. book D. story

八、阅读理解

English Tutor(家教) Wanted

Do you like kids? Are you outgoing(外向的)? Do you have three years' experience(经验) as an English teacher? Do you have free time on Saturday and Sunday? We need a woman teacher for our daughter. She is twelve and she is not good at English. For the job, you will:

Teach from 3:00 p. m. to 6:00 p. m.

Play with our daughter.

Tell her stories in English.

You will work at our home. We live on Beihai Road, Garden District. The pay is \$ 30 each hour.

If you want to know more information, please call Mrs. Yang at 569-3258.

1. Mrs. Yang wants _____ for her daughter.
A. a babysitter B. a good graduate
C. an English tutor D. a math tutor
2. If you are the tutor, you must teach the girl for _____ on Saturday or Sunday.
A. a day B. two hours
C. three hours D. a whole afternoon
3. What is not a part of the job?
A. Cooking for the kid.
B. Working at the kid's house.
C. Being good with the kid.
D. Telling English stories to the kid.
4. If you want to be the tutor, you need to

- _____.
- ① be beautiful
② have three years' teaching experience
③ have time on the weekend
④ be a woman teacher
- A. ①② B. ②③ C. ②③④ D. ①②③
5. Which is NOT TRUE?
A. The tutor must teach the kid on the week-end.
B. The kid is good at English.
C. The tutor can speak English.
D. The tutor can get \$360, if she teaches the kid for two weekends.

单元评估

一、听力测试

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. What can Tom do?



2. Where does Peter want to go today?



3. What can Mary do very well?



4. What club does Mike want to join?



5. What is Sam good at?



(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

6. When is the school show?
A. On May Day. B. On June 1st.

- C. On September 10th.
7. What is Frank good at?
A. Singing. B. Dancing.
C. Writing stories.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Where does John live?
A. In Beijing. B. In London.
C. In New York.
9. What does John like to do?
A. Draw and write. B. Write and read.
C. Draw and read.
10. What club is John in?
A. A Chinese club. B. A swimming club.
C. A chess club.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Information about Julia	
Nationality (国籍)	Julia is from the 11. _____.
Age	She is 12. _____.
Hobbies	She is good at playing the 13. _____. She likes singing and dancing, too.
	She has music lessons on 14. _____ evenings.
Future job	She wants to be a 15. _____ in the future.

二、单项选择

1. Bob can play _____ tennis very well.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. —Can you help me _____ my English?

—Of course.

A. with B. of C. on D. about

3. Jim can play the drum. _____ he can't play it very well.

A. And B. But C. Because D. So

4. Miss Read is _____ at music. She is in the music club.

A. happy B. well C. good D. bad

5. —Can you speak French?

—Yes, but only _____.

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

6. —Do you like playing the violin or drums?

—_____ Drums are too noisy(吵闹的).

A. The drums. B. The violin.
C. Yes, I do. D. No, I don't.

7. How well you play the piano! Maybe you can _____ in our music club.

A. do B. be C. join D. come

8. He can swim, so he wants to join the _____ club.

A. art B. music
C. chess D. swimming

9. —School show wants a lot of students.

—Great! _____ join now.

A. Don't B. Do C. Let's D. Let

10. —_____ do you join the sports club?

—Because I like playing sports very much.

A. What B. Where C. How D. Why

三、完形填空

There are many 1 in our school. My English is not 2. I want to join the English club. Wang Ying wants to 3 to paint. 4 he wants to join the art club.

Zhang Ping likes 5. He wants to join the running club. Li Nan is good 6 singing and she wants to join the 7 club. 8 club does Han Mei join? Oh, she 9 eating and she joins the cooking(烹饪) club. What can you 10? What club do you want to join?

1. A. trees B. clubs C. desks D. students
2. A. good B. well C. easy D. boring
3. A. join B. learn C. like D. need
4. A. So B. But C. And D. Or
5. A. running B. singing
C. swimming D. dancing
6. A. of B. with C. at D. for
7. A. math B. art C. music D. sports
8. A. When B. Why C. How D. What

9. A. is B. has C. wants D. likes

10. A. be B. do C. have D. see

四、补全对话

A: Hi, Jia Han. 1

B: Yes, I can dance and I join the music club.
2

A: I want to join the art club.

B: Oh. 3

A: No. But I can dance, and I want to learn about it.

B: Well. I like art, too. 4

A: Sorry, I can't. I have to do my homework.

B: What about next Monday afternoon?

A: 5

1. A. Can you dance?
B. Do you like art lessons?
C. What do you do?
D. Where is music room?
2. A. What can you do?
B. Are you in music club?
C. What club do you want to join?
D. Do you want to join the art club?
3. A. Do you like art?
B. Can you draw well?
C. Why do you like art?
D. What can you do?
4. A. Are you free tomorrow?
B. What about the art club?
C. Do you like to join the art club?
D. Let's go to the art club tomorrow.
5. A. OK. I'll be free then.
B. You are welcome.
C. That sounds boring.
D. Thank you very much.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____

五、阅读理解

Tom and Mike are good friends. They are kind to children. They want to find summer jobs.

One day Tom tells Mike that Kids Summer Camp needs help with sports, music and computers. They are both very glad to hear(听说) this. Tom can play basketball and volleyball, and he can swim, too. Mike can play the violin, the trumpet, the drums and the guitar. Tom and Mike like computers very much.

Can they join Kids Summer Camp?

1. Tom and Mike want to _____.
A. be good with children



- B. help with sports
C. join Kids Summer Camp
D. get the Camp's help
2. What does the summer camp need help with?
A. Flying kites.
B. Sports, music and computers.
C. Making cakes.
D. Singing and drawing pictures.
3. Tom can _____.
A. play volleyball
B. play computer games
C. play the violin
D. tell stories to children
4. Mike can play _____.
A. the drums B. volleyball
C. basketball D. football
5. What do Tom and Mike both like?
A. Football. B. Computers.
C. Swimming. D. Sports.

六、按要求完成句子

1. You are good at _____/'telɪ/ stories.
2. Jet Li can do _____ (China) kung fu.
3. Do you want _____ (join) the art club?
4. Mr Green can _____ (speak) Chinese very well.
5. Helen likes _____ (交朋友) with different people in China.

七、连词成句或根据图片、提示词补全问答

1. — _____
— Yes, I can.
2. can, sing, dance, Lucy's brother, and (.)

3. often, her friend, math, Gina, help, with (.)

4. — _____ (good with)
— Yes, I am. I love children.
5. play chess, or, can, he, play the drums (?)



八、任务型阅读

根据短文内容填空或回答问题。

Shlander is a man from space (太空). He thinks the people and things on the earth are very strange. He is now writing a letter to his friend at home. Here is part of his letter.

"Now I am in a strange world. It is very nice. There are many new things here.

"There are many earth monsters(怪物) here, too. The earth monsters look very funny.

"They have just one head, two arms and two legs. They have thin black strings on their heads. Some earth monsters have brown or yellow strings. The earth monsters have a hole in their face. Every day, they put nice things and balls from the trees into the hole.

"They put water into the hole, too. The earth monsters do not walk very fast. They move from place to place in tin boxes(铁盒).

"At night, the earth monsters like to look at a square(方形的) window box. This box has very small earth monsters in it."

1. Shlander thinks the people and things on the earth are very _____.
2. What does Shlander call the people on the earth?

3. What do the earth monsters put into their holes?
4. The square window box is _____.

九、书面表达

假如你是在英国学习的 Lucy, 想参加学校郊游。请阅读下面的广告, 根据广告发一封电子邮件, 介绍一下你的兴趣爱好和能力。短文约 60 词。

1. Help Wanted for Beijing School Trip
2. Boys and girls (12~16 years old)
3. Are you good with kids?
4. Can you help with sports, music and English?
Come and join us.
Our e-mail address: swsc@122.com

Unit 2

What time do you go to school?

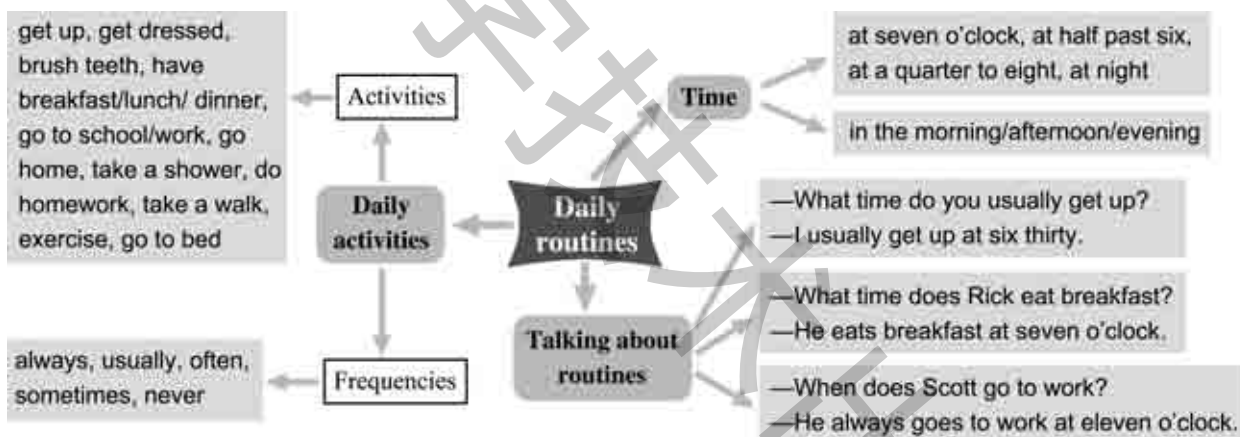
单元概要

本单元话题是“Daily routines”，谈论学生日常作息习惯，并对日常活动的时间进行问答；通过对比 what time 和 when 引导的询问时间的特殊疑问句，帮助学生熟悉数字和时间的表达方式；创设不同情境，运用频度副词描述个人或朋友的日常作息习惯和日常活动，体现“关注健康生活，养成良好习惯”的生活理念。



学习目标

通过学习本单元内容，能运用以下单词、短语和句式谈论作息习惯，并对日常活动的时间进行问答；能正确区分并会用 what time 和 when 询问他人的作息习惯；能运用常见的频度副词准确表述个人、家人及朋友的作息时间和日常活动。学会合理安排自己的学习和课外活动时间，加强时间观念，养成良好生活习惯；了解西方国家人们的日常生活习惯，用英语表述中西方国家的人们在日常生活习惯方面的异同。



文化探索

在西方国家，孩子们的上学时间、学习时长和在校的学习内容都有哪些不同呢？阅读下面的文章，初步了解澳大利亚和法国的不同规定。

Students in Australia usually study in schools for 200 days a year. Their school year is from late January to mid-December. Their school year has four terms. The school day is from 9 am. to 3:30 pm, and they have lunch at school. Each class usually has eighteen students.

School grades in Australia are called years. From year one to year six, students spend about 12 hours a week working on math and English.

The school day in France runs from 8 am. to 4 pm. Students do not go to school on Wednesday or Sunday. On Saturday they are at school for half a day. Lunch is a two-hour break. Students usually go to school from ages 6 to 18. The number of students per(每一) class is 23. The school year is from August to June, and it has four seven-week terms.

Students from 6 to 11 learn basic skills(基本技能) in reading, writing, math and so on.

Questions:

What are the differences in school time between Australia and France? What about some other western countries?

Section A



重点突破

1. What time do you go to school? 你什么时间去上学?

【感知】(1) What time does the store open?

(2) When will you take a trip this year?

【思考】对时间提问一般用 what time 和 when。when 是疑问词，意为“什么时候，何时”，常用于对 (某年/某月/某日) 提问；用来对某个时间或某个具体提问，希望知道的时间比 when 更加具体。当泛指“做某事的时间”时，when 和 what time 可以互换。

【运用】

(1) — (What time/When) is it now?

—It's half past seven.

(2) — (What time/When) will the new zoo be open?

—Maybe in May of 2021.

(3) I usually go to school at 7:00 in the morning. (对画线部分提问)

do you usually go to school in the morning?

2. I usually get up at six thirty. 我通常在六点半起床。

【感知】(1) My father usually goes to work at 6:00 in the morning.

(2) What do you usually do on Children's Day?

(3) We have final exams in winter and summer.

【思考】at 常用于时刻前或一些习惯用语中。如：在五点钟 five o'clock；在中午或晚上 noon/night；在那时 that time。in 用在月份、季节、年份等前面，也可以表示在早上、在下午、在晚上。如：在六月 June；在春季 the spring；在早上 the morning。

on 用在具体日期、星期几、节日前，也用来表示在具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上。如：在星期一 Monday；在 7 月 10 日的下午 the afternoon of July 10th。

【运用】

用 at, on 或 in 填空。

(1) We usually have lunch 12:00.

(2) We gave him a great present his birthday.

(3) It always rains heavily summer.

(4) I go to the library Sunday morning.

(5) My family often watch TV night.

3. That's a funny time for breakfast. 那是一个有趣的吃早饭的时间。

【感知】(1) It's funny to see the animals in the zoo.

(2) I hope you'll have fun at the party.

(3) —Let's go to the movies.

—That sounds fun.

【思考】funny 是形容词，意思是“滑稽好笑的”。fun 可作，意为“有趣的，使人快乐的”；也可作，意为“乐趣，快乐”。It's time for... 表示“做……的时间”，也可以说 It's time sth. .

【运用】

(1) 到了该吃午饭的时间了。

It's time .

It's time .

(2) What a/an time to wear a coat in the summer!

A. funny B. exciting

C. interesting D. easy

4. So I'm never late for class. 所以我上课从不迟到。

【感知】(1) English is interesting so I like it.

(2) Are you often late for class?

【思考】so 意为“所以，因此”，表示。be late 表示“做某事迟到”。

【运用】

(1) On school days, I'm never late school.

A. at B. for C. on D. for

(2) 他经常上学迟到。

He is often school.



基础强化

一、根据首字母、音标及句意完成下列单词

1. He u watches TV in the evening.

2. I get up early every morning so I'm n late for school.

3. Mr. Green is very healthy because he /'eksəsəɪz/ in the evening.

4. The story is so f. I like it very much.

5. It's my j to teach the students English.

6. It's time for breakfast. You need to get /drest/ quickly.

二、单项选择

- What time do you get up on weekends, Lily?
—I get up _____ 7:00.
A. by B. for C. in D. at
- Zhao Jun often runs _____ the morning. But _____ Sunday morning he doesn't.
A. in; in B. in; on C. on; on D. on; in
- _____ Mike _____ his homework in the evening?
A. Do; do B. Do; does
C. Does; do D. Does; /
- What time do you take a walk in the morning?
—_____
A. On weekends. B. With my friends.
C. At 6:30. D. For an hour.
- _____ does he go to work every day?
—At about eight o'clock.
A. What B. What time
C. Why D. What about
- What do you usually do _____ weekends?
—We usually play _____ soccer.
A. in; the B. on; the
C. on; / D. in; /
- I'm very busy from Monday _____ Friday.
On weekends, I can relax myself.
A. to B. with C. at D. on
- That is _____ funny time for _____ dinner.
A. a; / B. /; a C. /; / D. a; a
- I get up early every day, _____ I'm never late for school.
A. because B. so C. or D. but
- _____ he usually _____ a shower in the evening?
A. Do; take B. Does; takes
C. Does; take D. Is; taking

三、连词成句或根据图示补全问答

- What time do you usually go to school?
—_____
- _____
—She usually takes a shower in the morning.
- Where do your friends work?
—_____
- usually, Gina, eat breakfast, at nine (.)



- go to work, I, at six, be, I, so, never, late for work (.)

四、根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词

- 我通常从六点十五到七点锻炼身体。
I usually exercise _____ six fifteen _____ seven.
- 所以我上班从不迟到。
So I'm never _____ work.
- 你通常什么时候洗淋浴?
What time do you usually _____ a _____?
- 李磊通常早上六点起床穿衣服。
Li Lei usually gets up and _____ at 6:00 in the morning.
- 那个时间吃早饭真有意思!
That's a _____ time _____ breakfast!

五、用方框中所给短语的适当形式填空

get up, have a good job, get dressed, brush your teeth

- You need to _____ after eating to have good teeth.
- He _____. He works at a radio station.
- Judy, it's time to _____, or you will be late for school.
- Here are your clothes. Go and _____ quickly.



能力提升

六、完形填空

Today is Tuesday. We have a(n) 1 class in the morning. It starts at 8:30, but I am 2 for it. I often 3 school at about 7:40, 4 today I get there late. At about nine o'clock I get to the classroom. I'm really 5. My English teacher, Miss Green is very kind to me. She is waiting for(等候) me and 6 me in. How nice she is!

7 the afternoon, after classes, we usually have many clubs. We have 8 clubs. Students can learn how to draw, sing, dance and play the instruments well. Also we have sports clubs. Students can learn basketball, soccer and baseball here. I like dancing, 9 I am in the baseball club. Every afternoon, I go to the baseball club 10 because I don't want to be late. On weekends I play baseball with my parents.

- A. math B. art C. Chinese D. English
- A. happy B. late C. new D. sorry



3. A. take in B. look at C. get to D. work in
 4. A. or B. and C. after D. but
 5. A. sorry B. exciting C. nice D. happy
 6. A. speaks B. meets C. lets D. joins
 7. A. On B. In C. For D. About
 8. A. English B. sports
 C. art D. swimming
 9. A. but B. and C. or D. because
 10. A. late B. early C. never D. usually

七、阅读理解

Jenny is my friend. She has a happy family. In the morning, she gets up at five forty. She takes a shower and then eats breakfast at half past six. Her parents usually get up at five o'clock. They run for thirty minutes and go home to take showers. Then her mother makes breakfast at six o'clock, and her father watches news on TV.

After breakfast, Jenny's parents go to work and Jenny goes to school. They don't have lunch at home. In the afternoon, Jenny goes home at half past four. She always does her homework after she gets home. Her parents come back at five thirty. They have dinner at six thirty.

In the evening, she either reads books or watches TV, but she can only watch TV for twenty-five minutes. Her parents say it's bad for her eyes to watch TV too much. She has to go to bed at about nine o'clock.

- How many people are there in Jenny's family?
A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Five.
- What time do Jenny's parents take showers?
A. At 5:20 a.m. B. At 5:30 a.m.
C. At 5:40 a.m. D. At 6:00 a.m.
- What does Jenny do after 4:30 p.m.?
A. She makes dinner.
B. She reads books.
C. She does her homework.
D. She watches TV.
- How long can Jenny watch TV?
A. For 1 hour. B. For 2 hours.
C. For 35 minutes. D. For 25 minutes.
- Which is TRUE about the family?
A. Jenny's family don't have lunch at home.
B. Jenny exercises for 20 minutes in the morning.
C. Jenny's mother reads newspapers after showing.
D. Jenny's father doesn't go to work in the day-time.

Section B



重点突破

1. They usually eat dinner at a quarter to seven in the evening. 他们通常在晚上 6:45 吃晚饭。

【感知】(1) I usually go to school at seven twenty.

(2) He usually gets up at half past five.

(3) She often does her homework at a quarter past three in the afternoon.

(4) Kevin usually goes to bed at a quarter to ten in the evening.

【思考】在英语中,时间的表达可以通过直接读出的数字的方式,比如“7:10”,可以说“seven ten”。有一些特殊的情况,可以使用以下表达:

表示整点时,可以跟 o'clock。如:早上 5:00 可以说“_____ in the morning”。

表示半点以前的时刻,可以使用介词 past。如:6:10 可以说“ten _____ six”。

表示超过半点,可以使用介词 to。如:7:55 可以说“five _____ eight”。

注意:其中半点和一刻钟也可以分别用 _____ 和 _____ 表示。

【运用】

(1) 他通常在五点半起床。

He usually gets up at _____.

(2) 我通常在 9:45 上床睡觉。

I usually go to bed at _____.

(3) 我通常从 6:15 到 7:00 进行锻炼。

I usually exercise from _____ to _____.

2. They always get dressed at seven twenty. 他们通常在 7:20 穿衣服。

【感知】(1) I never eat junk food.

(2) He sometimes goes to school by bus.

(3) Lucy always does her homework first after school.

(4) Tom often exercises on weekends.

(5) What time do you usually eat breakfast?

【思考】频度副词是表示次数、频率的副词。常用的频度副词有 _____ (通常)、_____ (有时候)、_____ (总是)、_____ (经常)、_____ (从不)等,一般用在 be 动词、情态动词、助动词之后,以及实义动词之前。通常用 how often 对频度副词进行提问。

【运用】

- (1) John is a good boy because he is _____ late for school.
A. always B. never
C. usually D. often
- (2) Grace is very healthy because she _____ exercises and eats a lot of vegetables.
A. never B. sometimes
C. hardly D. often
- (3) I usually run with my brother. (对画线部分提问)
_____ do you run with your brother?

3. In the evening, I *either* watch TV or play computer games. 在晚上,我要么看电视,要么玩电脑游戏。

【感知】(1) On weekends, they *either* visit their grandparents or go to the park.

(2) *Either* she or I am wrong.

(3) —Would you like some coffee or juice?
—*Either* is OK. I don't mind.

(4) I don't like the black coat, *either*.

【思考】*either...or...* 意为“要么……要么……”。如果连接两个并列主语,谓语与临近的主语保持一致。*either* 表示“或者;也”,用在_____ (肯定/否定)词组后;也可以作代词,在句中作主语,谓语动词用_____。

【运用】

- (1) My mother cleans the room _____ in the morning _____ in the evening. (要么……要么……)
- (2) My friend doesn't like playing basketball, _____ (也不).
- (3) *Either* your father or your mother _____ (come) to school to meet the teacher.

4. She knows it's not good for her, but it *tastes* good. 她知道对她没有好处,但是尝起来很好。

【感知】(1) This kind of fruit *tastes* sweet.

(2) The cake is delicious. Please *taste* it.

【思考】*taste* 意为“品尝,有……的味道”,可以作_____ 动词,后接名词或代词;也可以作系动词(感官动词),后接_____ 词作表语。类似用法的词还有 *smell*, *feel*, *look*, *sound* 等。

【运用】

- (1) I like salad because it *tastes* _____.
A. good B. well
C. bad D. badly
- (2) —Let's watch the basketball match.
—That _____ great.
A. looks B. feels
C. tastes D. sounds



基础强化

一、根据汉语意思填写单词

1. Ice-cream usually _____ (品尝) good, so students like to eat it after school.
2. It's a _____ (一刻钟) to 10 p. m. It's time to go to bed.
3. _____ (一半) of the students want to join the English club.
4. John often _____ (步行) to school.
5. I have time to _____ (打扫) my room on weekends.

二、单项选择

1. Hamburgers taste _____ but they are not _____ for you.
A. good; good B. good; well
C. well; well D. well; good
2. —What's Miss White's _____?
—She is a Chinese teacher.
A. hobby B. address
C. job D. phone number
3. Tina is always busy in the morning. She gets up at 7 o'clock and then she _____ her teeth quickly.
A. does B. brush C. have D. brushes
4. I _____ at ten o'clock in the evening.
A. have breakfast B. get up
C. go to bed D. watch morning TV
5. —What time does your father go to work?
—_____.
A. At half past eight. B. In October.
C. On Monday. D. In the morning.
6. I don't have much time for breakfast, so I usually eat very _____.
A. late B. well C. early D. quickly
7. —Do you _____ in the morning?
—Yes. I usually run with my brother.
A. eat B. exercise C. draw D. write
8. I'm busy. I have much _____ to do these days.
A. job B. jobs C. work D. works
9. He runs _____ ten minutes and catches the bus.
A. for B. at C. in D. with
10. He *either* watches TV _____ reads stories in the evening.
A. or B. and C. but D. so

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. I have no time _____ (play) with you. I have to do homework.



2. I have a _____ (quick) breakfast and leave _____ (quick).
3. She usually _____ (take) a shower at 8:40.
4. —Who often _____ (play) computer games on school days?
—Either Bob or Tom does.
5. The food tastes _____ (well).

四、根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词

1. 我要么看电视, 要么玩电脑游戏。
I _____ watch TV _____ play computer games.
2. 她午饭吃大量的水果和蔬菜。
She eats _____ fruit and vegetables for lunch.
3. 我从学校回家并且做作业。
I get home from school and _____ my _____.
4. 爷爷每天饭后都要散步。
My grandfather always _____ a _____ after dinner.
5. 我们准备在 11:45 去吃午饭。
We plan to have lunch at _____ to twelve.

五、从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话

- A: Jim. Can you tell me something about your day?
B: Certainly.
A: 1
B: I often go to school at seven. 2
A: I often get to school at seven thirty. My home is near the school. 3
B: No, I don't. I eat lunch at school. After lunch I play soccer with my friends.
A: Great! 4 But I play it at 4:30 in the afternoon.
A: 5
B: Good idea.

- A. Let's play soccer on weekends.
B. What about you?
C. I like playing soccer, too.
D. What time do you go to school?
E. Do you have lunch at home?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____



能力提升

六、完形填空

My brother Frank is a clerk(职员) at a clothes store. He works very 1 hours every day. He usually 2 at six in the morning. After he brushes his 3, he starts to 4 for thirty

minutes. He thinks running is 5 for his health. Then he has breakfast. After breakfast, 6 takes a bus to work. He is very busy. He has no time to go home for 7, so he eats 8 at the store. In the 9, he works for four hours. He has dinner at home. On weekends, he is not busy. He usually goes to the movies 10 me.

1. A. long B. big C. short D. small
2. A. goes home B. gets up
C. goes shopping D. eats breakfast
3. A. shirts B. shoes C. teeth D. pants
4. A. dance B. swim C. sing D. run
5. A. happy B. good C. fun D. difficult
6. A. he B. she C. it D. his
7. A. fruit B. dinner C. breakfast D. lunch
8. A. them B. him C. it D. us
9. A. afternoon B. morning
C. evening D. night
10. A. at B. with C. for D. and

七、阅读理解

Dear Mom,

I'm happy to get your e-mail. I'm very well at school.

Do you want to know my after-class time? The classes finish at four o'clock. After class, I usually go to the library and read books. It's relaxing. Sometimes I play soccer with my classmates on the playground. I'm not good at it, but I like it. We have dinner at six. In the evening, we study in the classroom from seven o'clock to eight thirty. We usually do our homework. Science is difficult for me, but my friend Peter helps me with it. He is very nice. I take a shower at about nine o'clock and then go to bed at nine thirty. I often talk with my roommates before going to bed.

Remember to pick me up(接我) at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

Yours,
Jenny

1. Jenny usually goes _____ after class.
A. home B. to the club
C. to the library D. to the store
2. Jenny studies for _____ hour(s) in the classroom in the evening.
A. 1 B. 1.5 C. 2 D. 2.5
3. Peter helps Jenny with her _____.
A. English B. math C. Chinese D. science
4. From the passage, we know that Jenny _____.
A. is good at playing soccer
B. often reads books before going to bed



- C. goes to bed at ten o'clock
D. goes home on Friday afternoon
5. Jenny tells her mom about her _____ in the e-mail.
A. after-class activities B. favorite subjects
C. healthy life D. eating habits

八、用所给单词的适当形式填空

tell, know, be, play, run

Dear Jessica,

Thank you for your letter. Do you want 1 about my day?

I usually get up at about 6:30. Then I take a shower. I eat breakfast at around 7:15. At 8:00, I

take the bus to school. I 2 at school all day. I have violin lessons on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons at 3:00 and I can 3 the violin very well. I get home at 4:00. Rest for an hour and then I exercise. I like 4 ! I eat dinner at about 6:00. After dinner, I watch TV for an hour. My favorite TV show is at 6:45. I like it because it's interesting and exciting. At 7:30, I do my homework. I go to bed at 10:00.

Please write and 5 me about your day.

Mary

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

单元评估

一、听力测试

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. What do you like best for lunch?



2. What do you usually do after school?



3. What do you like for breakfast?



4. When does your father go to work?



5. What does Tony want to be?



(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Where do they want to go?

- A. Dongfang Cinema.
B. Dongmen Market.
C. Zebra Supermarket.
7. What can they do there?

- A. See a show.
B. Buy some books.
C. Watch a movie.

8. What time do they meet?

- A. 8:50. B. 9:00. C. 9:50.

听第二段对话,回答第 9、10 题。

9. Who makes dinner for Maria every morning?

- A. Her father. B. Her sister.
C. Her mother.

10. What does Maria usually do after dinner?

- A. Play the piano. B. Listen to music.
C. Watch TV.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Paul's Day	
6:00 a. m.	Get up early in the morning.
6:30 a. m.	Have 11. _____ and milk for breakfast.
6:50 a. m.	Go to school by 12. _____.
8:00 a. m. ~ 3:00 p. m.	Have 13. _____ classes.
3:30 p. m.	Play 14. _____ in the afternoon.
4:30 p. m.	Go home.
6:30 p. m.	Eat dinner with his 15. _____.
9:30 p. m.	Go to bed.



二、单项选择

- I often have _____ egg and a glass of milk for breakfast every day.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- Tom usually goes to school _____ 7:30 in the morning.
A. at B. in C. on D. for
- The pizza _____ good. I'd like some more.
A. turns B. sounds C. tastes D. feels
- I want to _____ No. 5 bus to Tian'an Men Square. Where's the bus stop?
A. get B. come C. go D. take
- Lily cleans her room every day, so her room is very _____.
A. easy B. cool C. useful D. tidy
- Hi, Lucy. _____ is your birthday party?
—On May 2nd.
A. What B. When C. Why D. Where
- In the morning I usually _____ early to exercise. It's good for me.
A. get up B. watch TV
C. wash hands D. eat fruits
- What a good time to see the show!
—Yes, the show is very _____.
A. boring B. difficult C. funny D. busy
- Mr. Black works very long hours. He is tired, _____ he is happy.
A. but B. so C. and D. or
- Which would you like, tea or coffee?
—_____ is OK. I don't mind.
A. Either B. Both C. All D. Each

三、完形填空

Peter Smith is a news reporter at a TV station. He reads the latest news at British Television _____ 1 _____ 11 o'clock at night. He always _____ 2 _____ up early and eats breakfast with his three _____ 3 _____ before they take the school bus. Then he _____ 4 _____ bed for a short time. After that, he either swims _____ 5 _____ runs for half an hour. He joins the London Marathon(马拉松) two times and he likes doing exercise. He starts work after _____ 6 _____ at 2 o'clock. When he goes to his office at the TV station, he works hard, but he always goes home early and tells bedtime _____ 7 _____ to his kids. His youngest child, Rick, wants to _____ 8 _____ a newsreader, like his father. Peter Smith's day is busy but he thinks it is _____ 9 _____ because he likes his work. Every evening we can see him on TV and he _____ 10 _____ nice in his black suit(西装).

- A. at B. in C. on D. about
- A. sits B. gets C. stands D. goes
- A. brothers B. friends C. sisters D. children
- A. looks at B. listens to
C. goes to D. gets to
- A. and B. or C. also D. but
- A. breakfast B. lunch
C. dinner D. school
- A. jobs B. books C. stories D. news
- A. be B. see C. go D. have
- A. free B. easy
C. hard D. interesting
- A. tastes B. looks C. feels D. sounds

四、从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话

- A: Hi, George. Can I ask you some questions?
B: Sure.
A: _____ 1 _____
B: At 6:30.
A: What do you usually do after getting up?
B: _____ 2 _____
A: _____ 3 _____
B: For about 40 minutes.
A: _____ 4 _____
B: Yes, I usually go to bed at 9 o'clock.
A: Wow, your living habits are really healthy. By the way, can you speak Chinese?
B: Just a little. My Chinese isn't good.
A: Oh, my Chinese isn't good, either. _____ 5 _____
B: Good idea.

- A. Do morning exercises.
B. How long do you usually do morning exercises?
C. What time do you get up every morning?
D. Why don't you play with them?
E. Let's join the Chinese club.
F. I usually exercise on Sunday.
G. Do you go to bed early?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

五、阅读理解

Jenny gets up early in the morning. She has her breakfast and then goes to school. She walks to the bus stop and takes a bus. She gets to school at about half past seven. Jenny is never late for school. She likes her school and works hard. Classes begin at 8:00. She has six classes every day. Jenny is good at all her lessons, and she likes English best.



Usually Jenny has lunch at school. She goes home at five in the afternoon. Sometimes, she helps her friends with their lessons. After supper she usually watches TV news. Then she does her homework. She goes to bed at about 9:50. Jenny is a good girl.

- Where does Jenny have her breakfast?
A. At home. B. At school.
C. On her way to school. D. On the bus.
- What do we know about Jenny?
A. She doesn't like going to school.
B. She can't do her lessons.
C. She does very well in her lessons.
D. She doesn't know her lessons at all.
- How many hours is Jenny at school?
A. Seven hours.
B. Seven and a half hours.
C. Eight hours.
D. Nine and a half hours.
- What does Jenny sometimes do after school?
A. She has supper at school.
B. She helps her friends with her lessons.
C. She does some shopping for her mother.
D. She goes home with her friends.
- What does Jenny do after supper?
A. She watches TV and then goes to bed.
B. She watches TV and does some housework.
C. She watches TV and does her homework.
D. She reads English and does some sports.

六、根据首字母、音标及句意完成单词

- Jim doesn't have lunch at school. I don't have lunch here, e _____.
- What time is it?
—Oh, it's a q _____ past time.
- Mary is 5 years old, and she _____ (dress) herself in the morning.
- My English teacher _____ /'ju:ʒəli/ walks to work. She likes walking very much.
- What do you think of the food?
—Oh, it _____ /teists/ good.

七、按要求完成句子

- It is a good habit(习惯) to brush _____ (tooth) after dinner.
- He usually tells us _____ (fun) stories.
- He _____ (brush) his sports shoes every Sunday.
- don't, much time, I, for breakfast, have(连词成句)
_____.

- why, get up, so, early, your mother, do(连词成句)
_____.

- get dressed, and, quickly, go, please(连词成句)
_____.

八、任务型阅读

阅读短文, 根据要求完成文后题目。

Linda usually gets up early in the morning. She (1) has breakfast at six thirty. And she goes to school at around seven o'clock. Usually she gets to school at seven fifty. Ten minutes later school starts. She has four classes in the morning. At twelve fifteen, she eats (2) _____ at school. In the afternoon she isn't very busy. (3) After school she does her homework and plays with other children.

In the evening her parents come back from work. Her mother cooks dinner and then they have dinner together. After dinner Linda and her mother often read books or listen to music. Sometimes they watch TV. Linda goes to bed (4) at nine thirty. But her father works late at night.

- 写出(1)处短语的近义词。 _____
- 在(2)处填一个合适的单词。 _____
- 将(3)处的画线句子译为汉语。 _____

- 对(4)处的画线部分进行提问。 _____

- What time does school start in Linda's school? _____

九、书面表达

假如你是王浩, 你的美国笔友史蒂夫(Steve)发邮件想了解你一天的学习生活是怎样的。请你根据日常活动的情况, 给他写一封回信。

要求:

- 语句通顺, 语法准确, 可适当发挥;
- 60 词左右, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Steve,

New school days start, so I am busy every day. _____

What about your school life? Write to me please.

Good luck!

Wang Hao

Unit 3

How do you get to school?

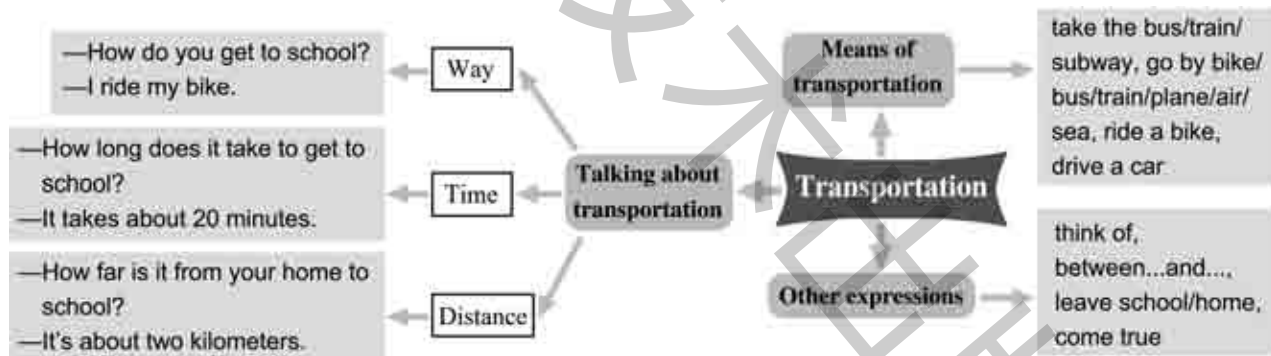
单元概要

本单元话题是“Transportation”，主要谈论出行方式。重点是如何使用“乘坐某种交通工具”的动词短语，掌握 how 引导的特殊疑问句及其简略回答。通过展现学生用不同交通方式上学的场景，呈现多种交通工具的名称及交通方式，并引领学生讨论“上学方式，出行时间，家校距离”等现实问题，规划最优的出行路线和方式；通过介绍偏远乡村孩子上学 的故事，教育学生关心偏远乡村的孩子，珍惜自己的美好生活，帮助他人分析问题、解决问题。



学习目标

通过学习本单元内容，能运用以下单词、短语和句式谈论出行方式、出行时间及两地之间的距离；能运用“乘坐交通工具”的动词短语、数字表达思想，学习并掌握 how, how long, how far 引导的特殊疑问句和简略问答，能与他人交流出行计划；学会描述较为复杂的“换乘”方式，学会规划最优的出行路线和方式；通过对比自己与贫困地区学生出行时间、方式的不同，学会珍惜自己的生活和学 习条件；运用网络等方式了解因地域差别导致的出行方式的差异，能制作一份翔实的“周末或假期出行规划图”。



文化探索

纽约是世界知名大城市，阅读本文，了解人们日常上班、上学的出行方式。

New York is a very large city with about 10,000,000 people. How do so many people travel around the city on their way to work and school? So, we should know something about its transport(交通).

In New York you can travel about the city by subway(地铁), bus, taxi and car. The subway runs on the railroad(铁路) lines under the city. It crosses the city at different points and goes to all parts of the city. Traveling by subway is the fastest way to get around the city.

The second way to travel around the city is by public(公共) bus. It's a slower way to travel. This is because the road traffic is often heavy.

You can also travel around the city by taxi. This is the most expensive way, but the taxi will take you to the very place you wish to go to. If traffic is heavy, the taxi will be slow. During the mornings and afternoons, there is the “rush hour”—the time when the traffic is very heavy with people going to and from work.



The last way to get around New York is using your own car. However, it's not easy for you to drive, when you are driving in the "rush hour". If there is an accident on the road, you will have to wait for a long time.

The best time to travel around the city is from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. This is the time after the morning "rush hour" and before the evening "rush hour". Traffic will be less crowded because most people are already at school or at work.

Section A



重点突破

1. How do you get to school? 你怎样去上学?

【感知】(1) —How are you?

—I am fine.

(2) —How is the weather today?

—It's sunny.

(3) How do you usually go home every day?

(4) How long does it take you to get to school?

(5) How far is it from your home to school?

【思考】_____引导的特殊疑问句,用来询问交通方式、身体状况、对某事的看法及天气等。

_____用来提问时间长短,意为“多长时间”,或询问物体的长度。_____用来提问距离,意为“多远”。

【运用】

用 how, how far 或 how long 填空。

(1) He wants to know _____ his mother is, so he writes letters to her every month.

(2) Can you tell me _____ he lives from his school?

(3) I want to know _____ his parents go to work every day.

(4) Tim wants to know _____ it takes to go home from school.

(5) Do you know _____ the weather will be tomorrow?

2. —How does she get to school? 她怎样去学校?

—She usually takes the bus. 她通常乘公交车。

【感知】—How does your father get to work?

—He usually gets to work by bus.

【思考】(1) “How do/does sb. get to...?”是用来询问_____的交际用语,答语中交通方式的表达主要有以下几种: by+交通工具,例如乘坐公共汽车_____; take+a/the+交通工具,例如乘火车_____; drive+冠词/物主代词+交通工具,例如开车_____; ride+冠词/物主代词+交通工具,例如骑自行车_____。

(2) get to 意为“到达”,_____ London 意为

“到达伦敦”。与 get to 意义相近的词组还有: “reach+地点”, reach 为及物动词可直接加宾语; “arrive _____ + 小地点”和 “arrive _____ + 大地点”。

【运用】

(1) I usually _____ to the bus stop and then go to school by bus.

A. by bike B. on my bike
C. in my bike D. ride my bike

(2) Jim doesn't get to school _____ bike. He gets there _____ his father's car.

A. on; by B. by; by
C. by; in D. on; in

(3) —How do you _____ school every day?
—By bike.

A. get B. reach in C. arrive D. get to

3. How long does it take you to get to school? 你上学会用多长时间?

【感知】(1) It usually takes me half an hour to get to school.

(2) I spend 2 hours doing my homework every day.

【思考】“It takes sb. + 时间 + _____ sth.”意为“做某事花费某人多长时间”; 花费时间做某事,还可以用“spend+时间+on sth. / _____ sth.”表示。

【运用】

(1) —How long does it _____ you to go to Shanghai by subway?

—About 55 minutes.

A. take B. spend C. pay D. cost

(2) She spends two hours in working it out. (改为同义句)

It _____ her two hours _____ it out.

4. It's one hundred and five kilometers. 它长达 105 千米。

【感知】(1) There are three hundred students in our school.

(2) Hundreds of visitors come to Jinan on weekend.

【思考】hundred 前面有具体数字时,用“基数词+_____”表示“几百”; _____ 意为“数

百”,表示概数,此时不能用数词连用,但可以与 many, several 等词连用。

【运用】

用 hundred 或 hundreds of 填空。

- (1) _____ students in our school are from the countryside.
- (2) —How many our players were there in the 2012 London Olympics?
—About three _____.
- (3) There are _____ people on the beach.



基础强化

一、根据音标、汉语及句意填写单词

1. Helen and her friends take the _____ (地铁) to school every day.
2. He likes going to school by bike. So he _____ (骑) his bike to school every morning.
3. The cross-sea bridge is about two /'kiləmi:təz/ _____ long.
4. My cousin lives near a small _____ (河) and he likes swimming in it in summer.
5. A century(世纪) has a /'hʌndrəd/ _____ years.

二、单项选择

1. —_____ is the Summer Palace from here?
—About three kilometers away.
A. How long B. How far
C. How often D. How much
2. —Did your father _____ to work today?
—No, his car was broken.
A. walk B. drive C. ride D. take
3. —I wonder _____ it is from Shanghai to New York.
—It's about 15 _____ flight.
A. how long; hours' B. how far; hours'
C. how much; hour's D. how far; hours
4. It takes _____ 25 minutes _____ his homework.
A. him; to doing B. him; to do
C. his; to do D. his; doing
5. Eric is not going to Nanjing by _____ plane. Instead, he is taking _____ train.
A. /; the B. a; /
C. a; the D. the; a
6. Ann's home is about five kilometers _____ school.
A. away B. far away
C. away from D. far

7. —_____ do you go to school every day?
—By bike.
A. When B. Why C. How D. What
8. She usually _____ a taxi to school with her brother.
A. by B. in C. on D. takes
9. —Peter, how old is your father this year?
—_____. Today is his _____ birthday.
A. Fortieth; forty B. Forty; forty
C. Forty; fortieth D. Fortieth; fortieth
10. He wants to know _____.
A. where Lucy lives
B. where does Lucy live
C. Lucy lives where
D. where Lucy lives in

三、连词成句或根据图片、提示词补全问答

1. —How do you go to school?
—_____



2. —_____
—Yes, he does.



3. —Do you go to school on foot every day?
—_____



4. —How long does it take to get to school?
—_____ (15 minutes)

5. —_____ (how far)
—It's about two kilometers from home to school.

6. Jack, about, an hour, need, to, get home(连词成句)

7. your father, his car, to work, drive, do, every day (?) (连词成句)

8. ride, do, their bikes, to, school, your friends (?) (连词成句)

四、用方框中的单词或短语填空

how long, what, how, how far, get to

1. _____ does it take you to get to the bridge?
2. Write to me when you _____ New York.
3. _____ do you think of the transportation in your town?
4. _____ is it from his home to the river?
5. _____ do students around the world get to school?



五、看图说话

假如你是 Rick, 请看图并用 5~6 句话描述一下早晨同学上学的方式。





能力提升

六、完形填空

Danny is a schoolboy. He 1 in a small town. His home is about ten kilometers 2 school and the roads are not flat (平的). So it's 3 for him to get to school. He 4 at about five thirty every day and has breakfast. Then he 5 for school at about six o'clock. First, he 6 his bicycle to the bus station. It takes about forty minutes. 7 the bus takes him to school. It usually takes about thirty minutes. Sometimes he has 8 time for breakfast at home, so he has something for breakfast on the bus. "I've never taken trains. It must be 9 more fun than taking buses," says Danny. He studies very hard at school. He hopes he can go to school in a big city some day. He can 10 a train to school then.

1. A. lives B. works C. plays D. teaches
2. A. at B. from C. in D. for
3. A. easy B. good C. interesting D. difficult
4. A. gets up B. gets to C. goes to bed D. goes to work
5. A. get B. leaves C. leave D. gets
6. A. takes B. sends C. drives D. rides
7. A. Then B. Before C. But D. After
8. A. much B. no C. not D. a
9. A. so B. little C. a lot D. no
10. A. gets B. takes C. get D. take

七、阅读理解

John lives in Shanghai. His home is not far

from his school. So he usually goes to school by bike. Every day it takes him fifteen minutes to get there. He always gets to school on time.

Susan is a teacher of a middle school in Beijing. Every day she goes to school by train. The train runs every twenty minutes. It only takes her about ten minutes to get to school.

Sally works at a clothes store. Her home is in a small village in Changsha. It is far from the clothes store. She usually goes to the store by bus. It takes her an hour every day. She must get up early every morning. She always gets there early.

1. John goes to school _____.
A. by bike B. by bus
C. by car D. by subway
2. It takes Susan about _____ minutes to get to school from her home by train.
A. fifteen B. ten C. thirty D. twenty
3. There are _____ trains from the train station to Susan's school every hour.
A. two B. three C. four D. five
4. Sally goes to the clothes store by bus because _____.
A. she can't ride a bike
B. she doesn't like walking
C. she lives far from the clothes store
D. there is no car in her village
5. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Sally works in a middle school.
B. It takes John fifteen minutes to get to school.
C. Sally is always late for work.
D. The train station is far from the clothes store.

八、从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话

- A: Hello, Tony. What are you busy doing these days?
B: I'm busy exercising. 1
A: What for? You're in good health.
B: Thank you. But I want to be much fitter.
A: 2
B: At Sunshine Sports Center. I'm a VIP of it.
A: Wow, cool! I'd like to exercise there, too.
3
B: Don't worry. I can help you.
A: Is it far from here?
B: Yes. It's about three kilometers from here.
4

A: Which bus should I take?

B: You need to take Bus No. 3 to Binjiang Road, and walk along that road to the end. Then you can see Sunshine Sports Center on your left.

5 It's easy to find it.

A: Thank you very much.

B: My pleasure.

- A. Where do you usually do sports?
B. You know, I want to lose my weight.
C. It's between a bank and a theater.
D. You'd better take a bus.
E. But I don't know the way there.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

Section B



重点突破

1. For many students, it is easy to get to school. 对于很多学生来说,上学是很容易的。

【感知】(1) *It's not easy for us to learn math well.*

(2) *To get to school on foot is difficult for them.*

【思考】“It is + *adj.* + (for/of sb.) + to do sth.”意为“对某人来说做某事是怎样的”,其中_____为形式主语,后面的动词不定式短语才是句子的真正主语。英语中,当动词不定式短语或动名词作主语时,谓语动词通常用_____形式。当动词不定式作主语时,常用 *it* 作形式主语,将动词不定式放在后面。

【运用】

- (1) For many students _____ is not easy to learn English well.

A. it B. this C. that D. he

- (2) It is interesting to read books. (改写句子,句意不变)

= _____ is interesting.

= _____ is interesting.

2. There is a very big river between their school and the village. 在他们的学校和村庄之间有一条大河。

【感知】(1) *There are robots in people's home.*

(2) My father *has* a very cool car.

【思考】(1) *there be* 句型的结构为“*there be* + 某人/某物 + 某地/某时”,意为“某地或某时有某人或某物”。*there be* 句型 _____ (能/不能) 和 *have/has* 同时出现在一个句子中。

(2) *between... and...* 意为“在……和……之间”,连接两个并列的成分。*between* 一般用于 _____ 之间, *among* 用于 _____ 以上的人或物之间。

【运用】

- (1) There _____ many workers working in the factory.

A. is B. are C. have D. has

- (2) My sister _____ two baseballs and one basketball.

A. is B. are C. have D. has

- (3) There is a small bridge _____ the hill _____ the village.

A. between; or B. between; and

C. from; to D. in; and

- (4) The workers build a new road _____ the two villages.

A. since B. between

C. among D. during

3. One 11-year-old boy, Liangliang, crosses the river every school day. 11岁的男孩亮亮,每一个上学日都要过河。

【感知】(1) *My best friend is 14 years old.*

(2) *My best friend is a 14-year-old boy.*

(3) Please be careful when you *cross* the road.

(4) Please be careful when you go *across* the road.

【思考】(1) 11-year-old 意为“11岁大的”,是由“基数词 + 单数名词 + 形容词”构成的复合形容词,常用来作_____。“11 years old”中三个词之间不用连字符连接,中间名词用复数,在句中作_____。

(2) *cross* 为动词,意为“横过,越过(横穿)”;*across* 为介词或副词,意为“横过”。*cross* = _____。

【运用】

- (1) Gina is _____.

A. 11-years-old B. 11 years old

C. 11-year-old D. 11 year old

- (2) Mr. Han has a _____ daughter and he loves her very much.

A. 3 year old B. 3-year-old

C. 3-years-old D. 3 years old



(3) For the students in the village, they must go on a rope way to _____ the river to school.

- A. through B. across
C. cross D. go through

4. But he is not afraid because he loves school. 但是他不害怕,因为他喜欢上学。

【感知】(1) He was afraid to go out alone at night.

(2) She was afraid of the dark.

【思考】afraid 是形容词,意为“害怕的;畏惧的”。常用短语有:be afraid _____ sth. 意为“害怕做某事”;be afraid _____ sth. 意为“害怕某物”。

【运用】

- (1) The girl is afraid _____ (cross) the bridge.
(2) Study hard. Don't be afraid _____ (介词) difficulties.



基础强化

一、根据首字母、音标、汉语提示及句意完成单词

- The post office is across from the street. So I have to c _____ the street.
- I must l _____ now. It's too late.
- At night I do my homework /br'twi:n/ _____ seven and eight o'clock.
- There is no /brɪdʒ/ _____ on the river, so you need to go there by boat.
- Jack is an _____ (八岁的) boy.
- I'm _____ (害怕) to go out at night alone.
- I want to be a doctor. I hope my dream can come t _____.
- My cousin is tall. He is quite _____ (像) his father.

二、单项选择

- _____ do you think _____ your school life?
A. How; like B. What; of
C. How; of D. What; about
- I'm _____, and I have a _____ sister.
A. 15 year old; 16-year-old
B. 15 years old; 16-year-old
C. 15-year-old; 16 years old
D. 15 year old; 16 year old
- We have a _____ holiday every National Day.
A. 7 day B. 7-days C. 7-day D. 7 day's
- Alan _____ sports, but he doesn't _____ swimming.

- A. like; like B. likes; likes
C. like; likes D. likes; like

5. I usually go home _____ bike but today I _____ a bus.

- A. by; take B. by; on
C. on; take D. by; by

6. It's my _____ to be an English teacher.

- A. dream B. job C. work D. habit

7. —Does Helen take the subway to school?

—No, she doesn't. She goes _____.

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

8. The big river runs _____ for the small boats. It's so dangerous(危险).

- A. too quick B. too quickly
C. not quick D. not quickly

9. The early bus _____ us to school every morning.

- A. picks B. gets C. walks D. takes

10. She wants to know _____.

- A. where does he live
B. how far is it from here to school
C. how she can get to the park
D. what does he think of the trip

三、根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词

1. 他们的梦想会实现吗?

Can their dream _____?

2. 每天写作业大约花去我两小时。

_____ me about two hours to do the homework every day.

3. 从你家到学校有多远?

_____ is it from your home to school?

4. “一带一路”是东西方之间交流合作的象征。

The Belt and Road is the symbol of communication and cooperation _____ the East _____ the West.

5. 从你家到学校乘公交车要多久?

_____ does it take you to get from your home to school by bus?

6. 这里有五百本书。

There are _____ books.

7. 亮亮,一个11岁男孩,每天过河上学。

One _____ boy, Liangliang, _____ the river every school day.

8. 你认为这个故事怎么样?

_____ do you _____ of the story?



四、用方框内的单词填空, 有两项多余

breakfast, minutes, lunch, gets, usually, rides,
from, takes, stop, leaves, lives, to

Jack 1 near a small town. It is about 15 kilometers 2 his home to school. Every day, he 3 up at six o'clock, takes a shower, and has a quick 4. Then he 5 for school at around half past six. First, he 6 his bike to the bus 7. That takes about ten 8. Then the early bus 9 him to school. The bus ride 10 takes about 25 minutes.

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



能力提升

五、完形填空

Many people like to travel(旅行) by plane, but I don't like it because an airport(机场) is usually 1 from the city. You have to get there early and wait for 2 for the plane to take off and it is often late. You 3 open the windows. You can't choose the food. Planes are fast, but it still 4 hours to go out of the airport and into the city.

I like traveling by train. I think 5 are safe. Railway stations are usually in cities. When you are 6 for a train, you can catch another(另一个) one. You can 7 around in the train and open the windows. You can see many interesting things 8 your way. I know it takes a little more time. I also like cars. You can start your journey(行程) 9 you want to, and you don't need to get to a railway station or a bus stop. Also you can carry many things with you in a car. But sometimes 10 are too many cars on the road.

1. A. close B. big C. near D. far
2. A. minutes B. hours C. seconds D. quarters
3. A. shouldn't B. should
C. can't D. can
4. A. pays B. keeps C. has D. takes
5. A. trains B. buses C. subways D. cars
6. A. bad B. good C. late D. sorry
7. A. run B. walk C. dance D. play
8. A. by B. to C. on D. in

9. A. when B. why C. how D. who
10. A. here B. they C. there D. you

六、阅读理解

People in Los Angeles are known for their love of cars. The city is very large, and its public transportation is slow. So people drive everywhere. But now, a group of bicyclists are trying to get people out of their cars and on bikes.

Devon Fitzgerald says he has to be careful when he rides his bike in the streets. "A lot of people are in a rush, and it's very difficult to keep careful, for they would rather care for their speed than your safety." Although riding a bike to work can be dangerous, he prefers it to a car. "It's much simpler than driving a car. For example, I don't have to worry about parking."

Roger Rosas drives to work. "You always have to make sure you look to the other side because someone would rush across by bike. Or you can easily get into an accident."

To make bicycling safer, some people who live and work near each other are riding to work together, which they call a "bike train". Nona Varnado helped create the group L. A. Bike Trains. "You're in a big group. If you're afraid of riding alone, you can now ride with experienced riders." Nona said that people would feel safer by riding together in a group.

1. Devon Fitzgerald finds it _____ to ride his bike in the streets.
A. safe B. dangerous
C. boring D. exciting
2. Devon Fitzgerald likes riding a bike better because _____.
A. it's much cheaper
B. it is full of fun
C. it's safer everywhere
D. it's much easier
3. From the passage we know that _____.
A. riding in a "bike train" can help people feel safer
B. Devon Fitzgerald helped to create L. A. Bike Trains
C. Roger Rosas prefers riding a bike to driving a car
D. people can easily get into an accident when riding together



单元评估

一、听力测试

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. How does Jack get to school?



2. When does Linda get home?



3. How far is it from Dale's home to the zoo?

- A. 2 kilometers. B. 5 kilometers.
C. 7 kilometers.

4. How long does it take Helen to go to the bus stop?

- A. 5 minutes B. 10 minutes
C. 15 minutes

5. Where does Paul's brother live?

- A. Near the bus stop.
B. Near the train station.
C. Near the subway station.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

6. How does Dave get home from school?

- A. Take the bus. B. Ride the bike.
C. Take the school bus.

7. How far is it from Dave's home to school?

- A. 5 kilometers. B. 10 kilometers.
C. 15 kilometers.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. How old is Bob's grandpa?

- A. Sixty. B. Seventy. C. Eighty.

9. Where does Bob's grandpa live?

- A. On a farm B. In a city. C. In a village.

10. How does Bob want to go there?

- A. Take a bus. B. Take a train.
C. Take the subway.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Helen	
Age	Helen is 11. _____.
Weekday	From Monday to Friday she goes to 12. _____.
On weekends	On Saturday, she goes to the farm by 13. _____.
	It takes them 14. _____ hours to get there.
	On Sunday, they fly a 15. _____.

二、单项选择

1. —Molly, how do you go to school?

—I go to school _____ bike.

- A. on B. in C. at D. by

2. I am _____ of dogs. Please take your dog out of the room.

- A. boring B. interested
C. difficult D. afraid

3. —_____ is it from your home to school?

—It is about 10 minutes' ride.

- A. How far B. How old
C. How long D. How much

4. The river runs _____, so we can't cross it.

- A. quick B. quickly C. easy D. easily

5. Miss Evans lives far from the company, so she usually _____ the subway to work.

- A. rides B. gets C. takes D. comes

6. Peter is _____, but he can play chess well.

- A. a 8-year-old boy B. an 8-year-old boy
C. a 8-years old boy D. an 8-years old boy

7. I like playing soccer. My _____ is to be a sports star.

- A. life B. show
C. subject D. dream

8. You can find the bus stop _____ the library _____ the sports club.

- A. either; or B. between; and
C. from; to D. in; and



9. It usually _____ Mum about half an hour to cook supper.

A. makes B. takes C. take D. taking

10. —What does Li Ping _____ her school life?
—Really great.

A. think of B. look at
C. talk to D. get to

三、完形填空

God let me take a snail(蜗牛) for a walk. I couldn't walk fast. The snail 1 its best to move its body, but it only walked a 2 distance. And it needed to rest.

I pushed it and shouted at it, 3 the snail looked at me sadly. It said, "I really have done my 4 !"

"Why, God? Why did you tell me to take a snail for a walk?" 5 answered me.

"All right! Maybe God is out to catch more snails!" Anyway, if God didn't care about it, why should I care? The snail 6 moving forward, and I went after it 7. When I smelled the 8, I found there was a garden in this direction. When I felt the warm wind, I found it was so gentle(温和的). I heard birds and bugs(昆虫) singing. I saw all the stars in the sky.

Why hadn't I had such a 9 experience before? 10. Did God just tell a snail to take me for a walk instead?

1. A. tried B. walked C. started D. made
2. A. long B. short
C. beautiful D. relaxing
3. A. and B. because C. but D. if
4. A. great B. fun C. best D. same
5. A. Nobody B. Everybody
C. Somebody D. Anybody
6. A. liked B. stopped C. forgot D. kept
7. A. quickly B. unhappily
C. friendly D. politely
8. A. birds B. cakes C. apples D. flowers
9. A. sad B. lovely C. boring D. tiring
10. A. Sure B. Thanks C. Fine D. Wait

四、从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话

A: Excuse me. Can you help me?

B: Yes. What's wrong?

A: 1

B: Oh, it's a little far. 2

A: Thanks. 3

B: It's about 5 kilometers.

A: Well, where is the bus stop?

B: Look, it's over there.

A: How long does it take?

B: 4

A: Oh, I see. I am happy to meet you here. 5

B: You're welcome.

- | |
|--|
| A. How far is it from here?
B. Thank you so much.
C. Where is the Xinhua hospital?
D. You can take No. 301 bus.
E. About 10 minutes. |
|--|

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

五、阅读理解

Who is the world's most famous spy(特工)? Bond, James Bond! People also call him 007. He is handsome and fashionable. He can speak English, French, German and Russian. He is good at shooting(射击) and boxing(拳击). He beats bad men and saves the world.

Starting from 1953, Bond was a character(人物) in British writer Ian Fleming's books. In 1962, the first Bond movie came out. Over the last 55 years, there have been 23 Bond films. The Bond films have been very successful. About a third of the world's population has watched at least one Bond film.

People love the British spy for many reasons. But mostly because Bond shows us how meaningful(有意义的) life can be. Every 007 film is for upholding justice(伸张正义). Some boys have a dream of becoming James Bond.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about James Bond?
A. He is a real British spy.
B. He looks handsome and fashionable.
C. He can speak four kinds of languages.
D. He is good at shooting and boxing.
2. When did the first Bond movie come out?
A. In 1923. B. In 1953.
C. In 1962. D. In 2008.
3. What does the underlined word "successful" mean in paragraph 2?
A. 成功的 B. 糟糕的
C. 失败的 D. 平凡的
4. How popular are the Bond films, according to



the writer?

- A. Many of Bond films have been turned into books.
- B. Every one out of three people has watched at least one Bond film.
- C. Bond films are popular in every country.
- D. Every boy in the world likes the Bond films.
5. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- A. What kinds of people like the Bond movies the most.
- B. Why people love James Bond so much.
- C. Bond and 007 are both the characters from films.
- D. What the Bond films are mainly about.

六、按要求完成句子

1. Work hard and your dream can _____ (实现).
2. I like _____ (ride) my bike on weekends.
3. _____ (多远) is it from your home to school?
4. It usually _____ (take) Mum about 15 minutes to cook breakfast.
5. He runs _____ /'kwikli/, so I can't follow him.

七、连词成句或根据图片、提示词补全问答

1. —How do you go to school?
—_____
2. —_____ does it take you to get home?
—It's about twenty minutes.
3. goes to work, Miss Brown, on foot, usually (.)

4. cross, the farmer, a river, every day (.)

5. dream, it is, to have, Jim's, a new bike (.)



八、任务型阅读

阅读短文, 根据要求完成文后题目。

It is important for children to get to school safely and on time(按时). Luckily for them, there is a program called Free Home to School Transport. It gives children free rides to school. But to enjoy the free trip, children have to be qualified(符合资格).

Children can take Free Home to School Transport if they:

- ☆ are between 5 and 16 years old.
- ☆ are going to the nearest school.
- ☆ live farther away from school than the

statutory(法定的) walking distances (2 miles for students under 8, and 3 miles for those aged above 8).

No matter(无论) how far away children live from school, they can take the free transport if they have walking problems or there is no safe road for them. A safe road usually has traffic lights and should be clean.

Also, there are still Free Home to School Transport policies for children in poor families and children with special educational needs.

1. According to the passage, it is very important for children to get to school _____ and _____.
2. What is the program's name?
3. The underlined word "policies" means "_____ " in Chinese.
A. 名额 B. 政策 C. 方法 D. 目标
4. 将文中画线的句子译成汉语。

九、书面表达

假如你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Jack 不久前来到你所在的城市。这个周末他想去新华影院(Xinhua Cinema)看电影, 但是不知道如何去。请你根据下面表格中的信息, 写一封电子邮件给他提一些建议。

要求: 60 词左右, 电子邮件的格式、开头已给出, 不计入总词数。

参考词汇: 出租车(taxi), 下车(get off the bus), first(第一), second(第二), third(第三)

交通方式	所需时间	注意事项
步行	约 40 分钟	/
乘出租车	约 15 分钟	大约需要 15 元
乘公共汽车	约 20 分钟	下车后步行约 3 分钟

Dear Jack,

You have three ways to get to Xinhua Cinema. _____

Unit 4

Don't eat in class.

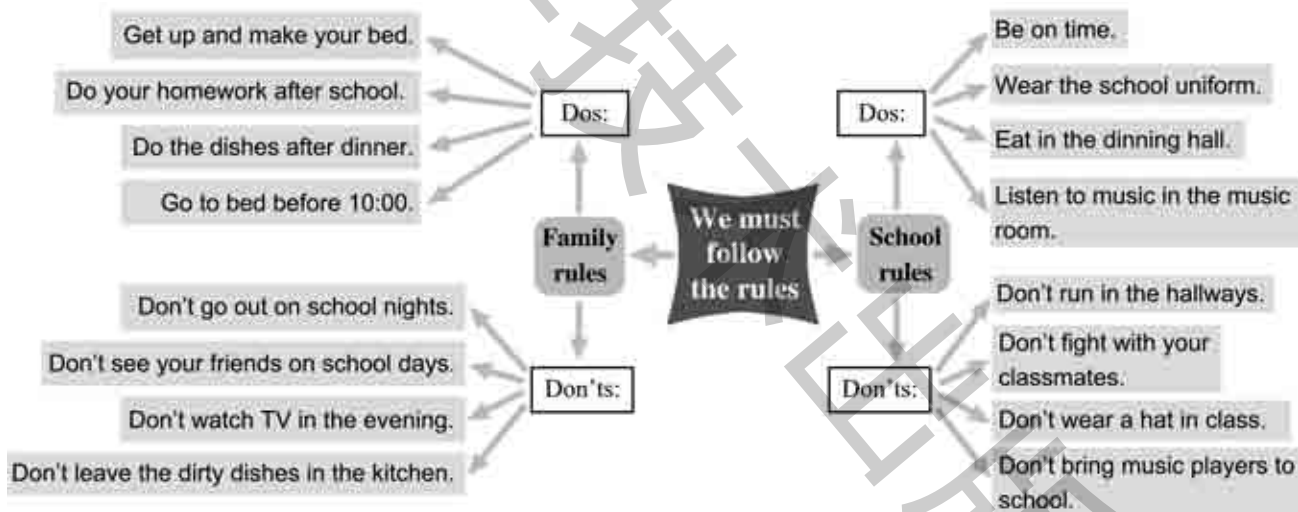
单元概要

本单元的中心话题是“Talk about rules”,通过谈论学校和家庭规则,让学生了解并掌握一些常见的规则表达方式,掌握谈论规则的语言结构,让学生体会、学习如下目标语言的表达:祈使句(肯定形式和否定形式)、情态动词 can 表达“许可”(permission)、情态动词 have to 和 must 表达“义务”(obligation),遵守学校、班级、家庭和社会公共场所的规章制度,养成良好的行为习惯。



学习目标

通过学习本单元内容,能运用以下单词、短语和句式描述不同场合(学校、家庭和社会公共场合)的规章制度;学会判断规则的适切性,并能与同学合作修订或制定不同场合下的有效规则,增强规则意识,强化社会责任感;通过网络等了解中外校规、班规及家规的异同,学习西方孩子在遇到烦恼时向专业人士求助从而来释放压力的方法;学会自主与同学合作,选择学校或家周围的一处公共场所,帮助修订或制定一份“和谐共处,你我他”的规则方案。



文化探索

在美国,许多家长为了孩子的健康成长设置了家规。家长们对于家规的看法如何呢?

Americans parents think family rules help children understand what behaviors(行为) are okay and not okay. As children grow, they will be in places where they have to follow rules. Following rules at home can help children learn to follow rules in other places. It is normal(正常) for children to break rules and test limits(限制). Consistent follow through when rules are broken help their child have a clear understanding about the importance of rules. They think young kids sometimes break rules because they simply forget. Not all broken rules occur because kids are testing the limits. But, Parents' responses(反应) should be the same no matter what the reason for breaking the rule.



Section A



重点突破

1. Don't arrive late for class. 上课不要迟到。

【感知】(1) We must *arrive at the airport* two hours early.

(2) Lucy will *arrive in Beijing* in two days.

(3) Helen sometimes *arrives here* late.

【思考】到达某地常用_____,后面常加介词_____或_____,而且一般小地方用_____,大地方用_____. arrive late for 意为“做某事迟到”,与_____同义,但 arrive late for 侧重到达的时间晚, be late for 侧重状态。如果后面是表示地点的副词,例如 here, there, home, abroad 等词时,则不需要介词。arrive 的同义词还有 get to 或 reach。

【运用】

(1) They arrive _____ Shanghai _____ a sunny morning.

- A. in; on B. in; in
C. at; on D. at; in

(2) He usually gets home at 4:45 in the afternoon. (改写句子,句意不变)

He usually _____ home at a quarter _____ five in the afternoon.

(3) 下次开会不要迟到。

Don't _____ for the meeting next time.

2. Can we wear a hat in class? 在课堂上我们能戴帽子吗?

【感知】(1) Helen *wears a new jacket* to school today.

(2) Please *put on your sweater*! It's cold outside.

(3) The little boy is too young to *dress himself*.

【思考】表示“穿;戴”常用_____,强调穿(戴)的状态,后面常加表示衣物、首饰、眼镜等事物的名词,相当于 be in...;而_____的意思是“穿上;戴上”,其宾语多为衣物,强调的是_____。dress 用作动词时,常用 dress sb.,意为“给某人穿衣服”,其形容词为_____。

【运用】

(1) 我必须穿运动鞋去学校吗,妈妈?

Do I _____ to _____ sports shoes to school, mom?

(2) Look! The movie star is _____ a funny glasses. How cool!

- A. selling B. putting on

C. wearing

D. recycling

(3) wear uniforms, at school, do, we, have to (?)
(连词成句)

3. Can we bring music players to school? 我们能带音乐播放器来学校吗?

【感知】(1) *Bring me a cup of coffee*, please.

(2) Don't forget to *bring your homework to school* tomorrow.

(3) The little girl is hurt badly. I should *take her to hospital* at once.

【思考】_____意为“带来,拿来”,指把某人或某物从别处带到说话人的身边来;而_____的意思是“拿走,带走”,指把某人或某物从说话人的所在地带往别处。

【运用】

(1) Please _____ my watch to me.

- A. take B. bring C. get D. put

(2) 这些生日食物给过生日的人带来好运。

All the birthday food _____ good luck _____ the birthday person.

(3) 要下雨了,请随身带把伞。

It's going to rain. Please _____ an umbrella _____ you.

4. Don't fight at school. 不要在学校打架。

【感知】(1) *Be on time*, please!

(2) *Don't take photos* in the museum!

(3) *No talking*!

【思考】以上句子均为_____,表示命令、请求、建议或劝告等,常以动词_____开头(省略主语),如: Come in! 进来! 否定形式一般在动词前加_____或者用“No + 名词/动名词”,如: Don't be late. 不要迟到。No Talking! 禁止说话!

【运用】

(1) It's an important meeting tomorrow morning.

_____ (not be) late for it.

(2) _____ (not make) any noise!

Your mother is sleeping in the room.

(3) _____ (not speak) with your

mouth full of food and _____ (be) polite please.



基础强化

一、根据首字母、音标及句意完成单词

1. As students, we'd better not break the _____/ru:lz/. Try to be good students.

2. _____ (not fight) with each other at school.

Be friendly to each other.

- We can't eat lunch in class. But we can eat our lunch in the _____/'daiɪŋ/hall every day.
- Don't run in the _____/'hɔ:lweɪz/. It's very dangerous for us students.
- No _____ (talk) in class! We should be quiet and listen to the teacher carefully.
- The students have to wear the school u _____ on school days. Please obey the rules.
- The meeting is really important. Don't a _____ late for it, please.
- After a long time work, they must r _____ and have a good rest.
- We have to be q _____ in the school library.
- He isn't friendly to his classmates. He often f _____ with others.

二、单项选择

- We _____ eat in the classroom. But we can eat in the dining hall.
A. don't B. didn't C. can't D. aren't
- Can you _____ your dictionary _____ school tomorrow, Peter?
—Sure, Mr. Li, I will.
A. take; to B. take; for
C. bring; to D. bring; for
- Please don't throw paper on the ground.
—_____, I won't.
A. Sorry B. Excuse me
C. That's all right D. It doesn't matter
- Drivers must _____ seat belts(安全带) when they drive their cars. That will be safe.
A. in B. wear C. put on D. dress
- It's raining heavily all day, so I _____ stay at home.
A. must B. have to
C. must to D. can

三、根据提示或图片补全问句或答语

- _____ (in class)
—Sorry, Mr. Black.
- _____
—No, I never fight with my friends.
- _____
—No, you can't wear your clothes at school.
- What is the rule in the hospital?

四、连词成句

- a hat, we, can, wear, in class (?)

- on time, must, you, be, for school (.)

- a uniform, do, at school, have to, wear, David (?)

- to school, you, have to, don't, come, every day (.)

- the library, be quiet, Jack, have to, in (.)

五、根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词

- 我们每天不得不做作业。
I _____ do our homework every day.
- 我们不能在班上吃东西。
We can't _____.
- 在音乐课上我们可以唱歌跳。那是我最喜爱的学科。
We _____ sing and dance in our _____. That's my favorite subject.
- Don't _____ for class. 上课不要再迟到了。
—_____, I won't. 对不起, 我不会了。
- 按时完成作业很重要。
It is _____ to finish our homework _____.

六、选择合适的单词或短语填空

arrive, hallways, listen, dining hall, wear

- We can't run in the _____ or classrooms in our school.
- Do you have to eat in the _____ at your school?
—Yes, we do.
- We can't _____ late for school.
- Don't _____ to music in the classrooms or the hallways.
- We can _____ shirts in summer(夏天).



能力提升

七、完形填空

Rules are very 1 in our daily lives. We must follow the rules. When we walk on the road, we must follow the traffic rules. 2 people must obey(遵守) the traffic rules.

We can see many traffic signs(交通标志) on both sides of the roads. Young or old, men or 3, walkers or drivers musn't break(违反) the traffic



signs. If you break them, it will be 4.

Each traffic sign 5 its meaning. Do you see the sign “P” along the road? Do you know its meaning? In big cities, there are 6 cars, trucks, bikes and buses. They can’t stop on the streets 7 any time. If a driver wants to stop his car, he must 8 a place for his car—a car stop. A car stop 9 like a special “hotel” and it’s for cars to live in. “P” is the first letter of the word “Park”(停车) and it means “You can stop your car here!”.

10 important to obey the traffic rules.

1. A. easy B. important
C. difficult D. healthy
2. A. All B. Some C. Many D. Much
3. A. woman B. women C. girls D. boys
4. A. relaxing B. boring C. dangerous D. cool
5. A. have B. has C. makes D. takes
6. A. too much B. too many C. a lot D. lot of
7. A. at B. in C. on D. for
8. A. look at B. look like C. look for D. look after
9. A. are B. is C. look D. has
10. A. This is B. They are C. That is D. It is

八、阅读理解

Hello, boys and girls! Welcome to our museum. Our museum is free. You don’t have to pay any money. But we have some important rules for you. Please remember them and do as what I say. You shouldn’t break the rules.

Firstly, don’t have food or drink here. You may make our museum dirty.

Secondly, you can take some photos in our museum, but don’t touch(触摸) the things here.

Thirdly, keep quiet in the museum. Don’t talk loudly.

Fourthly, the museum is not open after five o’clock in the afternoon. Please leave before five.

Have a good time here! Thank you for your listening.

1. These are some rules for the _____.
A. store B. park C. school D. museum
2. What’s the Chinese meaning of the word “free” in the article?
A. 高兴的 B. 迅速的
C. 免费的 D. 自由的

3. Students can _____ in the museum.

- A. take photos B. have food and drink
C. touch the things D. talk loudly

4. When is the museum closed?

- A. All day. B. Before 5:00 a. m.
C. Before 5:00 p. m. D. After 5:00 p. m.

5. We can learn from the article that _____.

- A. students don’t want to pay any money
B. the museum has five rules for the students
C. the speaker hopes the students have a good time
D. the speaker who tells the rules is a teacher

九、从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话

A: Hello, My dear friends! We have a lot of rules in our school.

B: 1

A: Don’t run in the hallways. Don’t listen to music in the classroom. 2

B: 3

A: We can eat in the dining hall, but we can’t eat in the classroom.

B: Can we wear hats in school?

A: 4

B: 5

A: Yes, we have to wear uniforms.

B: Oh, there are so many rules.

- A. No, we can’t.
B. Do we have to wear uniforms at school?
C. Can we eat in school?
D. Don’t arrive late for school.
E. What are the rules?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____

Section B



重点突破

1. There are *too many* rules. 规则太多了。

【感知】(1) He has *too many questions* to ask you.

(2) We have *too much homework* to do every day.

(3) I’m afraid that this sweater is *much too big* for me.

【思考】too many 的中心词是_____, too 用来修饰 many, 它们用来修饰可数名词的复数; too much 的中心词是_____, 用来修饰不可数名词; much too 的中心词是_____, 用来修饰形容词的原级和副词。

【运用】

- (1) He has _____ rules at home, and he has to do _____ housework at home, too.

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

- (2) 他在家花费太多的时间玩游戏。

It takes him _____ time to play computer games at home.

- (3) 车上人太多,太拥挤了。

There are _____ people on the bus. It's much too crowded.

2. Don't leave the dirty dishes in the kitchen. 不要把脏的餐具留在厨房里。

【感知】(1) I left my math book at home. I am very upset.

- (2) Don't forget the tickets and the umbrella.

- (3) She left the bag on the bus but it may not be there any longer.

【思考】_____在表示“遗忘”时,通常要与表示地点的状语连用,意为“把某物忘在某地”。

_____通常不能与表示地点的副词或短语连用,只表示“遗忘”,后面可接不定式或者动名词作宾语,即 forget to do sth. 或 forget doing sth.。

【运用】

- (1) I may _____ (leave/forget) my bag on the bus this morning.

- (2) Don't _____ (leave/forget) your mobile phone at home. You need to receive my messages.

- (3) Oh, I _____ taking my key. This morning I went to work in such a hurry that I _____ the key to my office at home.

A. forgot; forgot B. leave; left
C. forgot; left D. left; forgot

3. After dinner, I can't relax, either. 晚饭后,我也不能放松。

【感知】(1) I didn't do my homework yesterday, and Bob didn't do his, either.

- (2) We should hand in them on time, too.

- (3) Gina also likes playing soccer with us.

【思考】too, also 和 either 都有“也”的含义:

_____用于否定句句末,前面常用逗号隔开;

_____用于肯定句句末,前面常用逗号隔开;

_____用于肯定句中,较正式,放在实义动词之前,系动词、助动词、情态动词之后。

【运用】

用 too, also 或 either 填空。

- (1) David doesn't like rice noodles. His son, Bob doesn't, _____.

- (2) You are _____ an excellent student.

- (3) My father is an English teacher. Helen's mother is an English teacher, _____.

4. Parents and schools are sometimes strict, but remember, they make rules to help us. 家长和学校有时很严格,但记住,他们制定规则是为了帮助我们。

【感知】(1) He is a strict teacher.

- (2) The mother is strict with her children.

- (3) We should be strict in our studies and we should be very responsible for ourselves.

【思考】strict 是形容词,意为“_____”;对某人要求严格用 _____,对某事要求严格用 _____。

【运用】

- (1) 我的老师对孩子们要求非常严格。

My teachers are very _____ children.

- (2) She is not only strict _____ his son, but also strict _____ her own work.

- (3) The man is so _____ with his daughter that he keeps her finishing all her work.

A. pleased B. sorry
C. careful D. strict



基础强化

一、根据首字母、音标及句意完成单词

- Locus has to _____ /'præktɪs/ playing the guitar every evening. He likes it very much.
- I have to wear my s _____ shoes for the P. E. class. My teacher is very strict.
- Don't l _____ to music in class. The teacher will be unhappy.
- There are too many r _____ in our school. We must follow them.
- It's very cold _____ /aʊt'saɪd/. Please put on more clothes when you go out.

二、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- "Please be quiet. No _____ (talk)!" says our geography teacher angrily.
- Please remember _____ (bring) your photos here when you come back.
- Can you help me _____ (make) dumplings?
- You must _____ (be) more careful with your homework next time.



5. The boss (老板) always keeps these workers _____ (work) over 10 hours a day.

三、单项选择

- Remember _____ me this evening.
A. to call B. call C. calls D. calling
- There are _____ rules in my home. I have _____ homework to do today.
A. too many; too much
B. too much; many too
C. too many; much too
D. much too; many too
- He is very strict _____ his children.
A. in B. at C. with D. to
- "No _____!" says the sign on the wall.
A. smoke B. smoking
C. smokes D. to smoke
- What did Mary have _____ breakfast this morning?
—She got up late and hurried to school _____ breakfast.
A. for; without B. at; without
C. for; after D. at; after

四、连词成句

- exercise, do, in, not, the hallways (.)

- eat, you, can not, in class (.)

- Gina, can, wear, in class, a hat (?)

- Li Chen, go to school, the afternoon, has to, in (.)

- they, listen to music, have to, room, in, the music (.)

五、选词并用其适当形式填空

rule, join, lucky, read, wash

Emily has so many 1. She has to do her homework after school. She can't go out on school nights. She has to 2 the dishes after dinner, then she can watch TV half an hour. She likes 3. She usually reads books at night. She has to be in bed by 10 o'clock, because she has to get up early the next morning. She 4 a music club. She likes to practice the guitar every day. She thinks she is 5.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

六、根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词

- 我不得不做英语作业。
I _____ do my English homework.
- 放学后她得练弹钢琴。
She _____ practice the piano _____ school.
- 我们可以在食堂吃饭。
We _____ eat in the school _____ hall.
- 在音乐课上我们可以唱歌跳舞。
We _____ sing and dance _____ class.
- 十点钟前你必须得睡觉吗?
Do you _____ be in bed before 10:00?



能力提升

七、完形填空

Lucy lives with a very mean (冷酷的) family. She has to do all the housework. She makes the beds. She does the dishes. She 1 the meals. She even takes 2 the garbage (垃圾).

One day the family goes to a 3 at the prince's palace (皇宫) without her. Lucy is 4. She says, "I want to go and dance, too!"

Then a fairy princess comes and says, "I can 5 you." She gives Lucy a party dress and a pair of glass 6. Then she says, "Come home early. My magic (魔力) ends at midnight. I'm just learning this job."

Lucy goes to the party and 7 with the prince. She forgets about the 8. Then she sees a clock. It is almost midnight. Lucy 9 home, but she loses one of her glass shoes on the way.

The prince wants to marry Lucy, but all he has is the glass shoe. Many women try on the shoe, but it doesn't fit. The prince 10, "Everyone has such big feet!" Then one day, Lucy tries it on, and it fits!

The prince and Lucy get married, and they live happily ever after.

- A. eats B. cooks C. buys D. gives
- A. with B. up C. in D. out
- A. party B. movie C. picnic D. concert
- A. happy B. sad C. excited D. tired
- A. see B. take C. help D. bring
- A. shoes B. hats C. pants D. gloves
- A. sings B. dances C. plays D. talks
- A. clothes B. food C. music D. time

9. A. goes B. walks C. runs D. gets
10. A. thinks B. hopes C. finds D. knows

八、任务型阅读

阅读短文, 根据要求完成文后题目。

Little Peter is a boy of nine. He began to go to school when he was six, and now he is in Grade Three. He lives not far from the school, but he is often late for class. He likes watching TV in the evening and goes to bed late. So he can't get up on time in the morning.

This year, Mrs Black, Peter's aunt, works in Peter's school. She is strict with Peter and often tells the boy to obey the school rules and come to school on time. Yesterday morning Peter got up late. When he (1) hurried to school. It was a quarter past eight. His aunt was waiting for him at the school gate.

(2) "You are ten minutes late for the first class, Peter," Mrs Black said angrily. "Why are you often late for class?" "Every time, when I got to the street corner, I always see a (3) guidepost: it says, 'SCHOOL—GO SLOW!'"

1. Little Peter is a boy of nine. (改写句子, 句意不变)

2. Why is Peter often late for school?

3. 请给出(1)处画线部分 hurried to school 的汉语意思。

4. 请将(2)处画线句子译成汉语。

5. 请猜猜画线(3)处单词的含义。

九、用方框内所给动词的适当形式填空

learn, study, do, get, clean

Maria comes from America. She is twelve years old. She 1 at No. 14 Middle School. She lives in China now. She wants 2 Chinese well. She says Chinese is interesting but very difficult, and she likes to know more about China.

Yesterday was Sunday. She 3 up very early. She ran for a long time. Then she stayed at home. She helped her mother 4 her room. She 5 her homework in the morning and played soccer in the afternoon.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

单元评估

一、听力测试

(一) 请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. What are they talking about?



2. What is the rule?



3. What does John wear today?

- A. Jacket. B. T-shirt. C. Uniform.

4. What does the boy have to do first?

- A. Watch the basketball game.
B. Do his homework.
C. Do the dishes.

5. Where can he listen to music?

- A. In the dining room.

- B. In the classroom.

- C. In the music room.

(二) 请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What do they want to do?

- A. See friends.
B. Play computer games.
C. Watch a tennis game.

7. What does the boy have to do on weekends?

- A. Clean his room. B. Read a book.
C. Help his mom make dinner.

听第二段对话, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What's the date today?

- A. March 25th. B. April 25th.
C. May 25th.

9. Whose birthday is coming?

- A. Jim's. B. Jim's mother's.
C. Jim's father's.



10. What does the boy want to buy?

A. A T-shirt. B. A book. C. A watch.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Follow the rules	
Place	Welcome to the school 11. _____.
Rules	You can't be 12. _____ in it.
	Don't 13. _____ to music here.
	You can't bring any 14. _____ or eat anything.
	Don't 15. _____ photos in it.

二、单项选择

- Tom, _____ run in the hallways.
A. not run B. doesn't run
C. not running D. don't run
- We have to arrive _____ the station on time.
A. for B. to C. at D. in
- Tony, remember _____ the dog.
—OK, dad.
A. feed B. to feed C. feeds D. feeding
- We are students, so we _____ wear the uniform.
A. have to B. has to C. get D. hope
- There are _____ rules at home.
A. too many B. too much
C. much too D. a lot
- He often _____ English with the classmates.
A. meets B. asks
C. talks D. practices
- Alice, please help me do _____ dishes.
—OK, Mom. I am coming.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- Who is your math teacher?
—Mr. Miller. He is very strict _____ us.
A. with B. in C. for D. to
- I don't like chicken for dinner.
—I don't like it, _____.
A. too B. only C. either D. never
- Eating well can help us _____ healthy.
—You are right.
A. find B. keep C. get D. have

三、完形填空

Dear Sally,

How are you? I'm happy that you can do the things you 1 at home. I never have fun, because there are too many 2 in my family. My parents are strict. I have to 3 at six o'clock every morning. And I have to make my bed 4 before breakfast and then go to school. I can't play

with my friends after school. I have to do 5 homework. After dinner I have to take the dog for 6 walk in the park. I can't watch TV on school nights. I have to 7 the violin for an hour. I can't go to bed late. I have to be in bed 8 nine o'clock. On weekends I have to clean my room and 9 the dishes. I also have to go to learn the violin on Sundays. I'm 10 tired. Can you help me?

Yours,
Lisa

- A. leave B. like C. learn D. have
- A. rules B. boxes
C. clothes D. numbers
- A. have breakfast B. leave home
C. get up D. go to school
- A. small B. big C. tidy D. dirty
- A. me B. my C. us D. our
- A. a B. an C. the D. /
- A. play B. watch C. draw D. sing
- A. on B. at C. with D. to
- A. eat B. buy C. make D. do
- A. only B. really C. also D. never

四、从方框中选择合适的句子补全对话

- A: Emily, can you go to the movies tonight with me?
B: I'd love to. 1
A: What a pity! I can go out tonight because I have no homework today.
B: 2 I want to go out but I have too many rules in my family.
A: 3 Like what?
B: I can't play with my friends after school.
A: Really?
B: Yeah. I have to go home by 5:30 p. m. and do my homework.
A: Oh! 4 I have to practice playing the piano every day.
B: Do you have to wash your clothes?
A: No, I don't. 5

- A. You are so lucky!
B. Family rules?
C. But I can't go out on school nights.
D. My mother helps me wash the clothes.
E. It's too bad.

- _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
- _____ 5. _____

五、阅读理解

Good morning, everyone! Welcome to our school. Now you are students of a middle school.

Handwritten text on lined paper, partially obscured by a large, faint watermark reading "X" and "A".

Unit 5

Why do you like pandas?

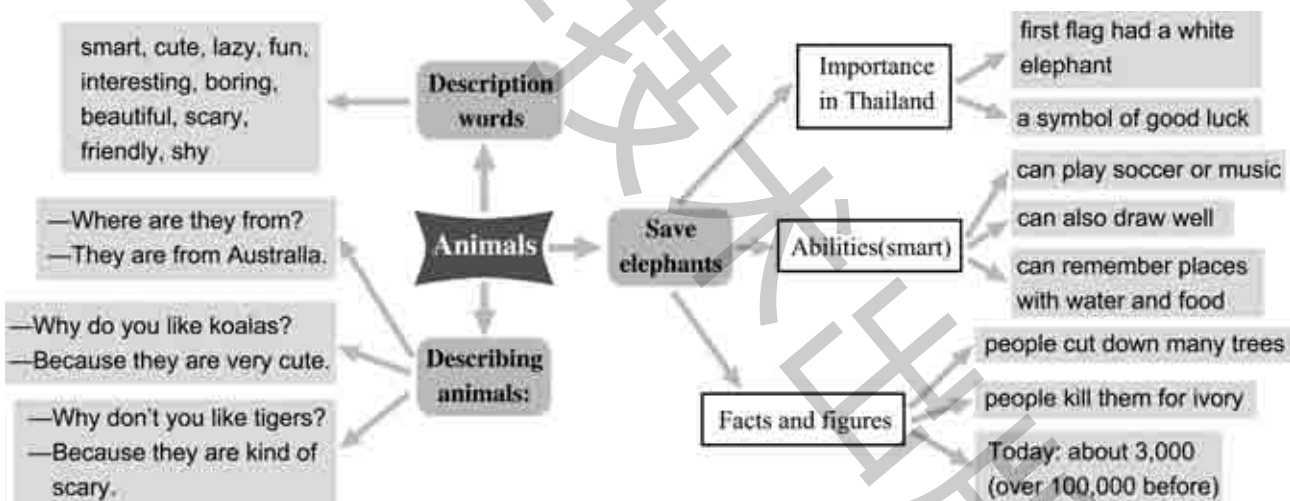
单元概要

本单元的中心话题是“Describe animals”，谈论动物的名称、生长环境及习性，谈论动物的喜好及原因；通过运用“why—because”句型引出目标语言：动物名称、描述动物特点的形容词，以及 why do/don't 句式。通过本单元的学习关注濒危动物，令人意识到关爱动物的重要性，呼吁人们保护动物、保护自然，树立环保意识，增强环保观念。



学习目标

通过学习本单元内容，能运用以下单词、短语和句式谈论动物的习性，真实表达对各种动物的喜好及原因；通过体验“参观动物园”的主题情境，能够准确说出各种动物的名称，描述动物的生长环境和习性。通过阅读保护濒危动物——大象的语篇，学会建构思维导图的阅读策略，增强分析概括能力；加强动物保护意识，增进人与动物和谐共处的情感，提升人文素养。



文化探索

同一个问题，孩子和大人的着眼点和看法是不同的。布莱克先生的这次经历就很好地说明了这一点。

Mr. Black was a businessman(商人) and he was very rich(有钱的). One day he went on a trip to the countryside with his 5-year-old son Henry. He wanted to show his son how poor(贫穷的) people lived, so they spent a day and a night on the farm of a very poor family.

When they got back from their trip, Mr. Black asked Henry, “My dear son, how was your trip?” “Very good, dad!” “Did you see how poor people lived?” the father asked. “Yes!” “And what did you learn?” Henry answered, “We have a dog at home, and they have four. We have a pool(游泳池). It’s in the middle of the garden. And they have a river. It has no end(尽头). We have expensive lamps(昂贵的灯) in the garden and they have stars(星星).”

When little Henry finished, Mr. Black was speechless(无话可说的).



Questions:

What's Mr. Black's purpose(目的) of their trip to the countryside? What does Henry think of their trip? Do you agree with(赞同) Henry about the trip? Why or why not?

Section A



重点突破

1. Because they are *kind of* interesting. 因为他们有点有趣。

【感知】(1) She is *kind of* shy.

(2) This is *a kind of* fruit.

(3) There are *all kinds of* books in the library.

【思考】*kind of* 的意思是“_____”，相当于_____，表示程度，常用来修饰形容词或副词；而 *kind* 还可以用作名词，意思是“种类”。*a kind of* 的意思是“_____”；*all kinds of* 的意思是“_____”，“不同种类的”可表达为_____，常用来修饰名词。*kind* 还可作形容词，意为“善良的，友好的”。

【运用】

(1) Our English teacher is *kind* _____ us and sometimes she is *kind* _____ serious.

- A. of; to B. to; of
C. of; of D. to; to

(2) 这位小姑娘有几分害羞。

This little girl is _____ shy.

(3) 我们服装店有促销活动，销售各种各样的服装。

We sell all _____ clothes at our great sale.

2. Why don't you like the cat? 你为什么不喜欢那只猫呢？

【感知】(1) Why *don't* you go with us?

(2) Why *not* go to bed early?

(3) How about going to the museum?

【思考】“Why don't you...?”意为“你为什么不去……呢？”，可以用来向对方提出建议，相当于_____，后加动词原形，而“How/what about...?”后加名词或动名词。两者都是用来提出建议的句型。

【运用】

(1) Look! It's raining heavily outside. Why not _____ (take) an umbrella with you?

(2) _____ go to visit him by yourself?

- A. Why not you B. Why don't

C. Why aren't you D. Why not

(3) 为什么不亲自和她交流一下？

_____ you communicate with her in person?

3. But I like tigers *a lot*. 但是我很喜欢老虎。

【感知】(1) It *rains a lot* this month.

(2) *Thanks a lot* for helping me.

(3) I have *a lot of* fruit every day.

【思考】*a lot* 意为“_____”，相当于副词词组，常用来修饰动词、形容词或副词；而 *a lot of* = _____，意为“_____”，相当于形容词词组，常用来修饰名词，相当于 *many* 或 *much*。

【运用】

(1) I love my pet dog _____ and I often play with it at home.

- A. a lot of B. lots of
C. a little D. a lot

(2) Mary likes lions very much. (改为同义句)

Mary likes lions _____.

(3) I have _____ homework to do today, so I am very busy.

- A. many B. a lot
C. a lot of D. a little

4. Yes, you are right. 是的，你是对的。

【感知】(1) —It's not easy for us to finish the work.

—Yeah, *you are right*.

(2) —Please hurry up! We are late.

—*All right!* I'm coming.

(3) —I'm sorry to trouble you.

—*That's all right*.

【思考】*right* 用作形容词，意思为“正确的，恰当的”，用来赞同对方的说法，表示你是对的，用_____，也可以用“*That's right.*”；表示同意对方的建议要求，意为“好的”，应该用_____；常用来回答别人的道歉或感谢；表示“没关系”时用_____，相当于“*It doesn't matter.*”或“*You're welcome.*”等。

【运用】

(1) —Let's go to the zoo after the test.

—_____

- A. Excuse me. B. All right.
C. It doesn't matter. D. You're right.

(2) 是的,你说得对。

Yes, _____.

(3) —Thank you very much for helping me.

— _____



基础强化

一、根据句意及汉语提示填写单词

1. They can't remember those _____ (地方).
2. All of us have _____ (超过) fifty books.
3. He needs to drink some _____ (水).
4. There are a lot of _____ (树) around the village.
5. Linda doesn't like the tigers because they are _____ (吓人的).

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. There are some _____ (animal) in the zoo.
2. Let's _____ (swim) in the lake(湖).
3. Why _____ she _____ (want) to see the pandas?
4. The koalas are very _____ (interest).
5. Let's have our meal _____ (one).
6. What do you want _____ (see) first?
7. —Does your sister like _____ (panda)?
—Yes, she likes them very much.
8. The giraffes are b _____. I like them very much.

三、单项选择

1. I like this book because it's very _____.
A. cute B. interesting
C. smart D. boring
2. — _____ do you like cats?
—Because they are very smart.
A. Why B. Where
C. What D. When
3. Let's _____ the lions first.
A. see B. to see C. see to D. seeing
4. These tigers are scary. I don't like _____.
A. him B. it C. them D. their
5. —Is that _____ elephant?
—Yes. And _____ elephant is 3 years old.
A. a; the B. an; an
C. a; an D. an; the
6. John, can your dog walk _____ two legs?
A. by B. on C. in D. at
7. Dale is _____ and he doesn't talk much.
A. free B. scary C. shy D. clean

8. — _____

—They are from South Africa.

- A. Where are the lions?
- B. Why do you like lions?
- C. What animals do you like?
- D. Where are the lions from?

9. —Helen, don't _____ to come here before 6:30. We'll have a meeting.

—OK. I'll arrive on time.

- A. learn B. want
- C. forget D. like

四、根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词

1. 他们是我最喜欢的动物。
They're my _____.
2. 我喜欢大熊猫,因为它们有几分可爱。
I like _____ because they are _____ cute.
3. 考拉很懒惰,喜欢整天睡觉。
Koalas are very _____. They like sleeping _____.
4. 这种动物会两条腿走路。
This kind of animal can _____ two _____.
5. 去参观动物园怎么样?
_____ visiting the zoo?

五、从方框内选择适当的句子补全对话

Mary: Many new animals are in the zoo. Do you know?

Betty: Oh? 1

Mary: Pandas, lions, monkeys, giraffes and elephants.

Betty: Let's go and see them.

Mary: OK. 2

Betty: I want to see pandas first.

Mary: 3

Betty: Because they are very cute. 4

Mary: I like elephants.

Betty: 5

Mary: Because they are big, but they are very friendly.

- | |
|---|
| A. What do you want to see first?
B. Why do you like them?
C. What do you like?
D. What are they?
E. Why do you want to see them first? |
|---|

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



能力提升

六、完形填空

My parents and I like animals. And we often go to the 1 to see them 2 the weekends. We often 3 a bus to go there because my home is 4 far from the zoo. Of all the animals in the zoo, I 5 tigers best. Sometimes I want to give some 6 to them. 7 my parents don't let me do it. Sometimes I think animals in the zoo may 8 to go back to the forest. But I also think zoos are good places 9 animals. Because people give them 10, they're not hungry every day. Do you think so?

1. A. library B. zoo C. park D. hotel
2. A. on B. in C. of D. at
3. A. by B. ride C. in D. take
4. A. a kind of B. all kinds of C. kinds of D. kind of
5. A. enjoy B. like C. hope D. wish
6. A. fruit B. flowers C. meat D. cakes
7. A. But B. And C. So D. Or
8. A. let B. have C. want D. meet
9. A. on B. at C. for D. in
10. A. water B. food C. help D. money

七、任务型阅读

Today is Sunday. It is sunny (晴朗的).
 (1) Dale and Tom don't go to school. They want to go to the zoo, (2) because there is an elephant in the zoo. They take a bus to the zoo. After one hour, they get to the zoo. They see the elephant.
 (3) 她真的很漂亮。Her name is Ling. (4) 她来自非洲。She is only five years old. She's very quiet. Children like her a lot. (5) They want to play with her, but Ling is very shy. People in the zoo tell them to be quiet.

1. 把(1)句译成汉语。

2. 把(2)句译成汉语。

3. 把(3)句译成英语。

4. 把(4)句译成汉语。

5. 把(5)句译成汉语。

Section B



重点突破

1. People say that "an elephant never forgets". 人们说“一只大象永远不会忘记”。

【感知】(1) "Don't forget to bring your homework to school next time," our teacher said to us.

(2) He forgets turning off the light when he leaves the room. He is forgetful (健忘的).

(3) Please remember to do your homework at home.

【思考】“忘记去做某事”用_____；“忘记做过某事”用_____。forget 的反义词为_____，“记着做某事”用_____，“记着做过某事”用_____。

【运用】

(1) Don't forget _____ (bring) your umbrella with you. It is going to rain.

(2) I am very sorry. I forgot _____ (do) my homework. I won't forget next time.

(3) I am sure I remember _____ (meet) all of you in Grade Seven. Don't you remember?

2. But elephants are in great danger. 但是大象们处于危险中。

【感知】(1) Many animals are in danger. We must try our best to save them.

(2) The wounded soldier is out of danger.

(3) It's very dangerous to play on the road.

【思考】danger 是不可数名词，“处于危险之中”用_____；“脱离险境”用_____。danger 的形容词是_____，意思是“危险的”。另外“in+名词”短语还有 in trouble, in person, in public 等。

【运用】

(1) Many kinds of wild animals are _____. We must do something to save them.

- A. in fact B. in time
C. in silence D. in danger

(2) 让我们齐心协力拯救处于危险的动物吧。

Let's work together to save the animals _____.

(3) "Don't play with fire. It is really _____"

(danger)." the father said to his son.

3. People cut down many trees so elephants are losing their homes. 人们砍伐大量树木,因此大象正在失去他们的家园。

【感知】(1) Our government tries to stop people from cutting down trees.

(2) Could you help me to cut up the vegetables?

(3) He made a decision to cut off his right arm.

【思考】“砍倒”是_____ ; “切碎”是_____ ; “切除”是_____。这些都是“动词+副词”词组,如果加入代词,要放在它们中间。如:cut it/them down; cut it/them up等。

【运用】

(1) We should not _____ trees because they are good for our environment.

- A. cut down B. write down
C. turn down D. put down

(2) 砍伐树木是不对的。

It's not right to _____ trees.

(3) These are apple trees. Why are you cutting _____?

- A. down it B. it down
C. down them D. them down

4. We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory. 我们必须拯救树木,拒绝购买象牙制品。

【感知】(1) This kind of shirt is made of silk. It feels soft.

(2) Many products are made in China.

(3) This piece of wood is made into a model plane by Uncle Wang.

【思考】made of ivory 是“_____”的意思,修饰前面的 things,作后置定语。be made of 的意思是“_____”。“在哪儿生产”是_____ ; “把……制成”是_____。

【运用】

(1) We want to save elephants, so we must stop buying things _____ ivory.

- A. are made of B. making of
C. made of D. to make from

(2) 这些杯子是玻璃制成的,它们是如此漂亮。

These glasses are _____ glass.
They are so beautiful.

(3) —Do you believe that paper is made _____ wood?

—Yes, I do. And you can see that books are made _____ paper. (用介词填空)



基础强化

一、单项选择

1. I think koalas are _____ animals. I don't want to see them.

- A. beautiful B. interesting
C. ugly D. funny

2. Pandas are from _____.

- A. China B. England
C. Australia D. America

3. —Is that _____ elephant?

—No, it's _____ lion.

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

4. —_____ see the giraffes.

—Oh, I don't like them. Why don't we see the pandas?

- A. Let's B. Let they
C. Let I D. Let we

5. —_____

—Africa.

- A. What animals do you like?
B. Why do you like pandas?
C. Where are the lions from?
D. Where are the pandas from?

6. I like koalas because they are _____ friendly and very beautiful.

- A. a kind of B. kind of
C. kinds of D. kind

7. Does this lion _____ from Africa or America?

- A. be B. is C. come D. go

8. —What _____ do you like?

—I like penguins.

- A. sports B. subjects C. music D. animals

9. One of them _____ an MP5 player.

- A. have B. has C. are D. there is

10. —Does Susan often play with the cat?

—_____ She likes it very much.

- A. Yes, she is. B. No, she doesn't.
C. Yes, she does. D. No, she isn't.

二、根据句意及首字母完成单词

- The old man is in d _____. We must save him.
- The elephant is one of Thailand's s _____.
- I like koalas b _____ they are cute.
- Koalas come from A _____.
- Shanghai is a good p _____ to visit.



三、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- Why _____ (do) your sister like dogs?
- It's dangerous _____ (play) with a lion.
- We mustn't buy things _____ (make) of ivory.
- Let's go to the park _____ (one).
- Kate wants _____ (see) pandas.
- Let him _____ (play) chess.
- Jack, remember _____ (turn) off the lights when _____ (leave) your room.
—OK, I won't forget, Mom.
- Sue practices _____ (play) the violin at home.
- It's important _____ (follow) the traffic rules on the way to school.
- Koalas _____ (sleep) all day.

四、连词成句或根据图片补全问答

- _____
—Because they are very cute.
- _____
—It's from Africa.
- _____
—It can dance and walk on two legs.
- What animals don't you like?
— _____
- things, we, ivory, buy, the trees, must, not, made of, save, and (.)



五、根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词

- 这是幸运的象征。
This is a symbol of _____.
- 如果你不小心, 你会面临巨大危险。
If you are not careful, you'll be _____ great _____.
- 人们砍掉了许多树, 所以很多动物正在失去它们的家园。
People _____ many trees, so many animals are losing their homes.
- 当你迷路时, 你可以向警察求助。
You can ask the police for help when you _____.
- 他有一只纸做的小船。
He has a boat _____ paper.



能力提升

六、完形填空

Do you like animals? There are a lot of animals in the 1 in our city. They are pandas, koalas, tigers, lions, dolphins, penguins, elephants and so on(等等). I think dolphins(海豚) are very 2. They are kind of 3. When I'm free, I 4 watching them. They can 5 fast and jump(跳) very high(高). They can 6 with a ball. They can "7" up and "walk" on the water. They are very 8 to people. If you fall into(掉进) the water and 9 swim, they may come up and 10 you. Do you like them?

- A. home B. shop C. library D. zoo
- A. scary B. interesting C. boring D. ugly
- A. smart B. shy C. ugly D. lazy
- A. run B. want C. have D. like
- A. swim B. run C. jump D. walk
- A. live B. play C. go D. speak
- A. stand B. sit C. go D. walk
- A. clever B. friendly C. funny D. cute
- A. can B. can't C. doesn't D. are
- A. help B. visit C. meet D. eat

七、阅读理解

My parents often take me to our city zoo on holidays. I like animals. In the zoo I can see tigers, elephants, monkeys, pandas, bears and many other animals. Some animals are friendly, but some are not. Tigers, bears and some snakes are dangerous. That is why they have to stay in cages(笼子). But I don't think it is good for animals to stay in cages. They should be free. The animals in cages can't be happy. Do you think so?

Tigers usually live in forests and mountains. They can run very fast. They catch(捉) and eat small animals like rabbits and deer, but now they live in small rooms. They have nothing to do every day. So they walk round and round in the cages, and they want to get out. When they are tired, they sleep. I feel sorry for them. I think the most interesting animal is the dolphin. I like watching them swim and jump. They swim fast and they jump very high. They can play with a ball. They can stand up and "walk" on water! They are very



friendly to people. If you fall into the water and can't swim, they may come up to help you.

1. They often go to the _____ on holidays.
A. cinema B. park C. library D. zoo
2. _____ are dangerous.
A. Tigers, monkeys and bears
B. Tigers, monkeys and dolphins
C. Tigers, bears and snakes
D. Tigers, snakes and dolphins
3. _____ catch and eat small animals.

- A. Rabbits B. Tigers
C. Monkeys D. Elephants

4. I like dolphins because _____.
A. they're friendly B. they swim fast
C. they jump high D. A, B and C
5. It's _____ for animals to stay in cages.
A. good B. bad
C. interesting D. fun

单元评估

一、听力测试

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. What does Mike like?



2. Why does John like dogs?
A. They are shy. B. They are smart.
C. They are friendly.
3. What are they talking about?
A. Giraffes. B. Tigers. C. Lions.
4. What can elephants do?
A. They can play music.
B. They can draw well.
C. They can clean the room.
5. Where does the boy want to go today?
A. To the park. B. To school. C. To the zoo.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What animals does John like?
A. Tigers. B. Monkeys. C. Giraffes.
7. Why does Lucy like pandas?
A. They're clever.
B. They're cute.
C. They're friendly.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What does Peter think of koalas?
A. They are cute. B. They are clever.

- C. They are interesting.

9. When do they want to go to the zoo?
A. On Friday. B. On Saturday.
C. On Sunday.
10. Where is the zoo?
A. It's near the library.
B. It's near the school.
C. It's near the hospital.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

The zoo	
Where	The zoo is near Lucy's home.
Why	Lucy often goes to the zoo to see 11. _____.
What	She thinks tigers are 12. _____ and monkeys are 13. _____ and cute.
	Her brother thinks elephants are 14. _____. Her sister likes 15. _____ because she thinks they are interesting.

二、单项选择

1. — _____ animals do you like?
— I like pandas.
A. What B. How C. Whose D. Why
2. The animals are in danger. We must _____ them.
A. catch B. lose C. save D. make
3. — Where are lions _____?
— South Africa.
A. of B. by C. with D. from
4. The hat is _____ big for me. Do you have a small one?
A. kind B. kind of



- C. a kind of D. kinds of
5. Children like to go to the zoo _____ they like animals.
A. and B. but C. so D. because
6. Excuse me, I _____. Can you help me?
A. get lost B. get dressed
C. get up D. get on
7. Elephants can remember the places _____ food and water.
A. with B. for C. in D. at
8. I don't like lions because they are _____.
A. cute B. scary
C. clever D. interesting
9. —Let's see the pandas first, dad.
— _____
A. That's right. B. Good luck.
C. That sounds good. D. Have fun!
10. The Great Wall is the _____ of China.
A. place B. symbol
C. dream D. model

三、完形填空

Do you know pigeons(鸽子)? They are 1 bird. They are usually in white 2 grey. Some people say they are not 3, but they are cute and clever. 4 people keep them as pets. 5 do people say pigeons are clever? Because they can 6 letters from one place 7 another. And they know the 8 home. We can often 9 the pictures of pigeons with olive branches(橄榄枝). We give the name—peace(和平) pigeons to 10. They are the symbol of peace.

1. A. a kind of B. kinds of
C. a kind D. kind
2. A. and B. but C. or D. so
3. A. easy B. beautiful
C. lazy D. healthy
4. A. A lot B. No C. Many D. A little
5. A. Why B. What C. Where D. When
6. A. give B. have C. take D. buy
7. A. of B. with C. to D. for
8. A. river B. way C. street D. road
9. A. look B. see C. watch D. read
10. A. them B. it C. him D. they

四、从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话

- A: Hi, Henry! Let's go to the zoo this Sunday.
B: Great. 1
A: Pandas.

- B: Why?
A: Because they are cute. 2
B: I like elephants best.
A: Elephants? 3
B: They are from Africa.
A: Well, why do you like them?
B: 4
A: Wow! 5

- A. Where are they from?
B. Because they are symbols of good luck.
C. What animals do you like?
D. Let's see elephants first.
E. What about you?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

五、阅读理解

Visit Swansea Zoo

Come and see the Indian elephants and the new tigers from America. The bears are waiting to meet you, and the monkeys from China are waiting to throw(扔) things at you. The lovely koalas from Australia are waiting to laugh at you, and the giraffes from Zambia are waiting to look down on you.

Tickets

Grown-ups(成人): 2.00; Children Over 12: 1.00;
Children Under 12: Free

Opening time

Mon. — Fri.: 10:00 a. m. ~ 3:00 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday: 9:00 a. m. ~ 4:00 p. m.

Keep the zoo clean! Do not touch, give food to or go near the animals.

1. How many kinds of animals are talked about in the text?
A. Four. B. Five. C. Six. D. Seven.
2. Now Mrs. Smith is in the zoo with her two sons, one is 14 years old, the other is 10. How much are the tickets?
A. \$ 4.00. B. \$ 3.00.
C. \$ 2.00. D. \$ 1.00.
3. Which of the following is the visiting time?
A. 9:30 a. m. Monday. B. 3:30 p. m. Tuesday.
C. 3:00 p. m. Saturday. D. 8:30 a. m. Sunday.
4. From the passage we can guess the animal "giraffe" must be very _____.
A. tall B. long C. strong D. fat
5. Which of the following can we do in the zoo?



- A. To get close to the bears.
- B. To give some food to the dogs.
- C. To touch the monkeys on the heads.
- D. To watch the animals outside of the cages.

六、按要求完成句子

1. The boy _____/slɪps/ eight hours a day.
2. We should save the animals in _____/'deɪn(d)zə/.
3. The elephant is one of Thailand's _____/'sɪmbəls/.
4. Don't _____/fə'get/ to take an umbrella with you.
5. We are very _____ (友好) to the new student.
6. Every year people _____ (砍倒) many trees.
7. I love things _____ (make) of wood.
8. Let's do our homework _____ (one).
9. _____ (not fight) with your classmates, please.
10. Keep _____ (quietly)! We are in the library now.

七、连词成句或根据图片补全问答

1. A: _____
B: Because I think pandas are interesting.
2. — _____
—No, I don't. Because they're scary.
3. love dogs, Scott, because, they are, _____
very cute (.)
4. what animals, he, see, want to, does (?)
5. — _____
—Koalas are from Australia.



八、用方框中动词的适当形式填空,有的需要加助动词或不定式符号

sing, have, look, play, tell

Let me 1 you something about my little dog Snoopy (史努比). He 2 very cute. He 3 small eyes, two big ears, four short legs and a small tail (尾巴). Now it's time for him 4 games. If I say "Please sing a song for us!", then he can sing for us. Listen! He 5 beautifully! But he doesn't sing in English or Chinese. When he sings, nobody can understand him.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

九、任务型阅读

阅读短文,根据要求完成文后题目。

My name's Jodie King. I'm 12 years old. I'm from the United Kingdom. Now I live in China. I'm a student of Guangming Middle School. I go to school from Monday to Friday. On Saturday and Sunday we have no classes. On Saturday I usually do my homework. On Sunday I often go to the zoo with my parents. I like elephants very much because they're clever. But (A) 我爸爸喜欢熊猫. He thinks they're beautiful and kind. My mother likes giraffes. (B) She thinks they're cute and interesting. So we usually stay in the zoo the whole (整个的) day and watch them.

We often take a lot of photos. I think (C) they are our good friends.

1. How old is Jodie?

2. Jodie goes to school _____ Monday _____ Friday.

3. 请把(A)处的画线句子译成英语。

4. 请把(B)处画线句子译成汉语。

5. (C)处画线单词 they 指代的是 _____。

十、书面表达

假如你有一只宠物小猫,它非常讨人喜欢。请根据下表提示,把它介绍给你的新西兰的好朋友 Jim。

要求:语句通顺,60词左右,开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Name	Mimi
Appearance(外表特征)	1. Black and white 2. Two big eyes
Personality(性格特点)	1. Smart and interesting 2. Lazy
Favorite food	Fish
Hobby	Play with a ball

I have a cat. Its name is _____

Unit 6

I'm watching TV.

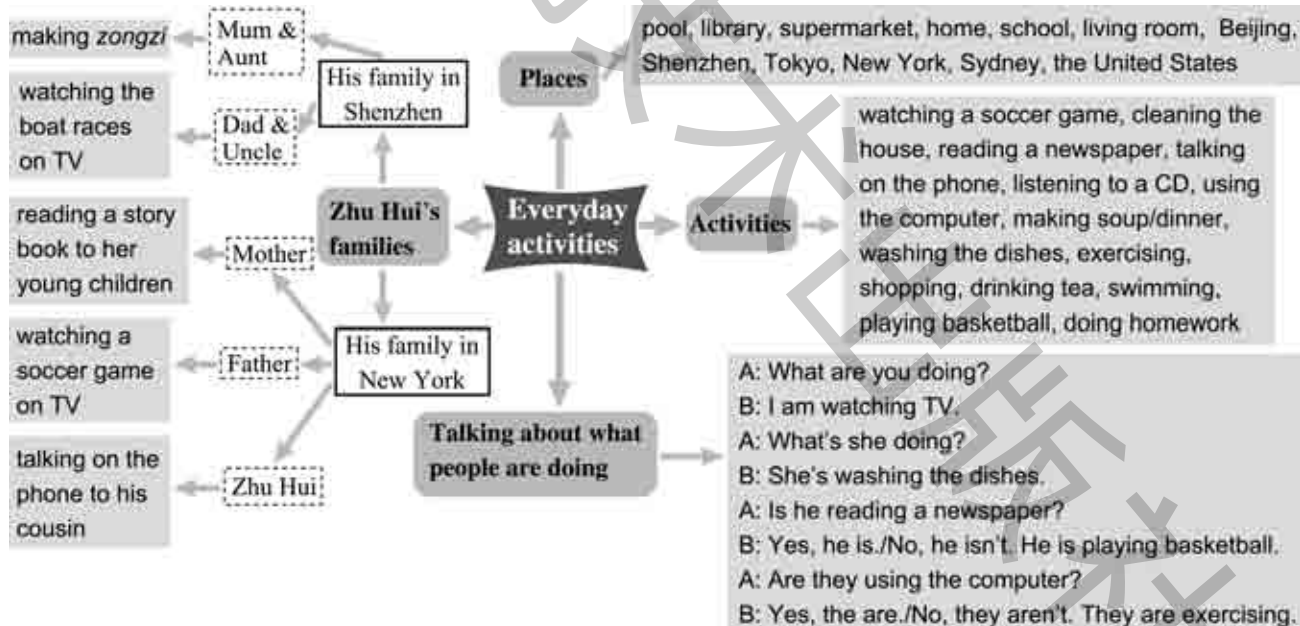
单元概要

本单元的中心话题是“Talk about what people are doing”, 谈论家人的日常活动情况, 谈论同一时间人们正在做的不同活动; 通过“打电话”的情境体验, 感悟、理解、学习现在进行时的一般疑问句、否定句及特殊疑问句等语言结构, 区分一般现在时和现在进行时在结构与用法上的差异, 以及现在分词的构成规律。语篇中有中国留学生朱辉的故事, 也介绍了中国的传统节日——端午节, 展现了中西方不同的文化习俗, 表达了朱辉“每逢佳节倍思亲”的思乡之情。



学习目标

通过学习本单元内容, 能运用以下单词、短语和句式描述家人在某一时刻的日常活动情况; 能运用现在进行时的一般疑问句、否定句及特殊疑问句等目标语言结构, 准确描述同一时间在不同地域人们正在做的不同活动。通过阅读语篇中中国留学生朱辉的故事, 弘扬民族传统文化, 领略中西方不同的文化习俗, 体会朋友、家人之间的感情, 学会适切表达情感。



文化探索

“望子成龙, 望女成凤”是每位父母的愿望, 可往往事与愿违。史密斯先生就是如此。

Mr. Smith goes to the town(城镇) to see his son, Tom. Tom is studying music in a school there. He tells his father he does well and his father is very happy. That evening Mr. Smith buys two tickets(票) for a concert(音乐会). They get there early after dinner. They're sitting in the hall(大厅) and listening to them playing.

The music is beautiful and Mr. Smith enjoys(喜爱) it very much. But he finds his son doesn't like it



at all. Mr. Smith wants to know something about Tom. So he asks, "Do you know the music?" "Yeah," answers Tom. "And what's the musician playing now?" Mr. Smith asks. Tom doesn't know how to answer it. He thinks hard and then says, "... the piano."

Questions:

Does Mr. Smith really know her son very well? What kind of parents do you want to live with? Why?

Section A



重点突破

1. She is exercising now. 她正在锻炼。

【感知】(1) I am reading a newspaper.

(2) She exercises every morning.

(3) He is using the computer now.

【思考】现在进行时是表示现在正在进行的动作,结构为“主语+be+动词-ing形式”。be动词和动词-ing形式两者缺一不可。现在进行时态强调说话时动作正在进行。

【运用】

(1) The boy _____ (run) with his father now.

(2) Look! His sister _____ (read) a book.

(3) It's seven o'clock now. My brother and I _____ (talk) on the phone.

2. What's he waiting for? 他在等什么?

【感知】(1) Tom! Someone is waiting for you.

(2) Please wait a minute.

(3) Who is your mother waiting for?

【思考】wait 为不及物动词,其后跟宾语时,要加介词 _____,组成短语动词 _____ sb./sth.;表示“迫不及待做某事”,也可以用 can't wait to do sth.。

【运用】

(1) —Who _____ you _____?
你在等谁呢?

—I'm _____ my classmates. 我在等同学。

(2) He is waiting _____ the bus at the bus station now.

- A. at B. for
C. in D. on

(3) Linda often _____ in the pool. She is good at _____. Look, she _____ now. (swim)

3. This is Jenny (speaking). 我是珍妮。

【感知】(1) —Hello, this is Kate.

—Hi, this is John speaking.

(2) —Who's that?

—This is Ms. Black.

(3) —Hello, is Laura in?

—Hello, this is Laura speaking.

【思考】这是打电话交际用语。电话接通后,介绍自己用 _____;不能说“I am...”;如果询问对方,则要用 _____或“Who's that speaking?”,不能用“Who are you?”。要表示找某人通话,则要用“May I speak to...?”;询问某人是否在家用“Is... in?”;让某人稍等可以说“Hold on, please.”或“Wait a minute.”。

【运用】

(1) —Hello, may I speak to John?

- _____
A. Who are you?
B. What's wrong?
C. This is John speaking.
D. I am John.

(2) —Who's that speaking?

- _____
A. That is Tom.
B. This is Jenny speaking.
C. I'm Mike.
D. She is Maria.

(3) — _____
—Hold on, please. He is coming now.

- A. Are you Mr. Miller?
B. Excuse me, can you help me?
C. Hello, may I speak to Mrs. Black?
D. I'm sorry to trouble you.

4. 辨析 look, see, watch, read

【感知】(1) Look! Can you see some apples on the tree?

(2) He likes watching TV at home.

(3) I often go to the library to read books there.

【思考】_____意为“看见”,强调看的结果,如: see a film, see a doctor. 另外, see 还有“看望,



明白”的意思；_____意为“看”，强调看的动作，常用于 look at, look after, 也可以用作系动词，表示“看起来、看上去”等；_____意为“看电视、比赛等”，指有目的地集中注意力地看；_____意为“看书、看报”，表示阅读。

【运用】

(1) 用表示“看、读”的动词正确形式填空。

- ① I want to _____ the film with you.
- ② _____! There is a kite flying in the sky.
- ③ _____ TV too much is bad for your health.
- ④ Don't _____ books in the sun.

(2) —Why are they so excited?

—They are _____ the football match of the World Cup.

- A. looking B. watching
C. seeing D. reading

(3) His mother with her children _____ (watch) TV at home now.



基础强化

一、填写动词的现在分词

A. 一般在动词词尾直接加-ing, 如: clean—cleaning
wear _____ meet _____
look _____ listen _____

B. 以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词, 把 e 去掉, 再加-ing, 如: dance—dancing
come _____ have _____
skate _____ make _____

C. 以重读闭音节结尾, 词尾只有一个辅音字母的动词, 需要双写最后一个辅音字母, 再加-ing, 如:
run—running
swim _____ put _____
shop _____ forget _____

D. 以 ie 结尾的动词, 把 ie 变成 y 再加 ing, 如:
lie—lying
die—_____

二、单项选择

1. Han Mei _____ her homework every day at home.
A. do B. does
C. is doing D. to do
2. —_____ English every morning?
—Yes, but now I _____ Chinese.

- A. Are you reading; read
B. Do you read; read
C. Do you read; am reading
D. Are you reading; an reading

3. —Is your brother doing his homework?

- _____
A. Yes, he does. B. Yes, he is.
C. No, he doesn't. D. No, he is.

4. Linda often _____ her homework in the evening but now she _____ TV.

- A. does; is watching
B. is doing; watches
C. is doing; is watching
D. does; watches

5. —_____ are they doing?

- They're _____.
A. What; run B. What; running
C. Who; running D. Who; run

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. It is seven o'clock. The Blacks _____ (eat) some cakes.
2. Listen, some boys _____ (play) soccer on the playground.
3. Look! Who _____ (clean) the blackboard?
4. —Don't make any noise. Your mother _____ (sleep) in the room.
—Sorry, I won't.
5. Tony is good at _____ stories. He wants to join a story _____ club. We are interested in his stories. Listen! He _____ stories for us now. (tell)

四、连词成句

1. is, the phone, look, on, David, talking (.)

2. computer games, are, playing, the boys (?)

3. listen, is, a song, Li Ying, singing, beautiful (.)

4. for dinner, join, you, to, me, do, want (?)

5. after, cleans, Gina, the desk, dinner, usually (.)

五、从方框内选择合适的句子补全对话

A: What can I do for you, Sir?

B: 1 _____

A: For yourself? These are all for young people,

Section B



重点突破

1. Is Zhu Hui also watching *the races* and eating *zongzi*? 朱辉也看比赛和吃粽子吗?

【感知】(1) He won *the 100-meter race* and was happy.

(2) They *have a volleyball game* this term.

(3) On Dragon Boat Festival, we like watching *boat races* and eating *zongzi*.

【思考】*race* 为可数名词,意为“竞赛”,指赛跑、速度方面的比赛,如赛车、赛马等;_____指决定胜负的游戏,通常有一套规则,凡参加者均需遵守,多用于美式英语,英式英语则用 *match*,此时 *game* 与 *match* 可以互换。

【运用】

(1) Many of the villagers take part in the dragon boat _____ at 9:00 a. m. in the morning.

A. games B. races C. competition

(2) We will have a soccer _____ against Class 2.

A. game B. race C. ball

(3) He hopes to take part in the _____ in the sports meeting.

A. 800 meter race B. 800-meter race

C. 800 meters game D. 800-meters race

2. But there isn't Dragon Boat Festival in the U. S. , so it's like any other night for Zhu Hui and his host family. 但是美国没有龙舟节,所以对于朱辉和他的寄宿家庭来说这一晚没有什么不同。

【感知】(1) Do you have *any friends* here?

(2) *Would you like* some bananas?

(3) He is taller than *any other boy* in his class.

【思考】*any* 意为“一些”,常用于_____ (肯定/否定) 句中或疑问句中,而肯定句中用 *some*。当表示建议、请求或希望得到肯定回答时, *some* 可用于疑问句中,而不用 *any*。 *any* 用于肯定句中中表示“任何一个,任意一个”;_____ 意为“又一个(个);另一(个)”;_____ 意为“两者中的另一个”。

【运用】

(1) Lin Tao has two friends. One is from Canada,

and _____ is from Australia.

A. the others

B. others

C. another

D. the other

(2) 用 *any* 或 *some*。

① I have _____ good friends in my class.

② Is there _____ water in the bottle?

(3) Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read _____ stories by writers from _____ countries.

A. some; any

B. other; some

C. some; other

D. other; other

3. Zhu Hui misses his family and wishes to have his mom's delicious *zongzi*. 朱辉想念他的家人,希望吃到他妈妈做的美味的粽子。

【感知】(1) I *miss my grandma* very much.

(2) Don't *miss the train*.

(3) My father *wishes me to be a teacher*.

【思考】“怀念,想念”是_____,其单数第三人称形式为_____。它还可以用作动词,意思是“错过”。而动词“希望,祝愿”为_____,其单数第三人称形式为_____。它也可以用作名词,意思是“祝福,愿望”。

【运用】

(1) She isn't at home. So she _____ her son very much.

A. wants

B. helps

C. likes

D. misses

(2) The Chinese ping-pong players will join in the match. Let's _____ them success.

A. wish

B. to wish

C. hope

D. to hope

4. 辨析 *talk to*, *talk with*, *talk about*

【感知】(1) Mr. Smith *is talking to the students*.

(2) What *are you talking about*?

(3) Peter and Tom *are talking with each other*.

【思考】_____ 意为“和……讲话(一方在讲,另一方在听)”;_____ 意为“和……讲话(强调两者都在说)”;_____ 意为“谈论某人或者某事”; *tell* 意为“侧重于讲述、告诉”,如:讲故事_____. _____ 后面加语言; _____ 后面强调说的内容。

【运用】

(1) Look! The boy _____ (talk) with his mom.

(2) “He often _____ us stories,” the man



- _____.
- A. says; talks B. tells; says
- C. telling; says D. tells; talk
- (3) 让我们讨论一下这幅图画吧。
- Let's _____ the picture.



基础强化

一、单项选择

- Please be quiet, your grandfather _____.
A. sleep B. sleeps
C. is sleeping D. are sleeping
- In _____ photo, a boy is playing soccer.
A. two B. second
C. the two D. the second
- Look! Mary and her brother _____ there.
A. are talking over B. is talking over
C. are talking to D. are talking about
- I _____ my room every day. But now I _____.
A. clean; am reading B. clean; read
C. cleaning; read D. am cleaning; reading
- In the picture you can see a boy swimming. His father _____ him.
A. sees B. is looking
C. is look at D. is watching
- It's 7 o'clock. Tom _____ dinner at home.
A. is having B. have
C. has D. having
- We _____ any Chinese classes on Thursdays. And we _____ an English class now.
A. aren't having; are having
B. don't have; have
C. don't have; are having
D. aren't having; don't have
- Let's go to the park, Lily.
—_____ Shall we go now?
A. Sorry, I can't. B. Sure.
C. It's boring. D. Thanks.
- Ling Ming, are you listening or writing?
—_____
A. Yes, I am.
B. No, I am not writing.
C. I'm listening.
D. I'm listening and writing.
- What are you doing?
—_____ It is too dirty.
A. I'm doing my homework.
B. I'm playing computer games.
C. I'm cleaning the room.
D. I'm writing.

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- The _____ (man) are playing cards under the tree in the park.
- Listen! Lisa _____ (sing) in the next class-room. She sings very well.
- Look! Who _____ (clean) the blackboard?
- We want _____ (buy) some books.
- Can you _____ (look) after the child, Ann?
- It is seven o'clock. They _____ (eat) some cakes.
- _____ (do) he often get up early?
—Yes, he does. He _____ (read) English now.
- Let's _____ (have) some salad.
—Good idea. I like it very much.
- Listen, some boys _____ (talk) in the room.
- Look! Liu Ming _____ (watch) the boat _____ races with his parents.

三、根据图示补全问句或答语

- What are you doing now?
—_____



- _____
—Yes, I am cooking with mom.



- What's Gina doing?
—_____



- _____
—Yes, he is. My grandpa likes reading.



- I'm washing my clothes. What about you?
—_____



四、根据汉语意思完成英语句子, 每空一词

- 我弟弟现在没有玩游戏, 他正在做作业。
My brother _____ games and he _____ his homework now.
- 艾丽斯正在跳舞吗? —是的, 她正在跳舞。
—_____ Alice _____?
—Yes, _____.



3. —她正在做什么? —她正在洗衣服。
— _____ she _____?
—She _____ her _____.
4. —他们正在使用电脑吗? —不,他们正在锻炼。
— _____ they _____ the computer?
—No, they _____.



能力提升

五、完形填空

It's a summer afternoon in the city of Jinan. The weather is sunny and 1. 2 are staying at home. Mr. Green is 3 a storybook on the sofa. Mrs. Green is 4. What is Bill doing? He's doing his homework 5. Bill's parents 6 TV in the living room now. Bill's sister, Mary, isn't 7. She's swimming in the lake with her friends. They don't like hot weather, 8 they can do 9 to keep it away. The radio says it will be cool later on and they are all 10 to hear that. They hope they can enjoy themselves then.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. cold | B. hot |
| C. rainy | D. cloudy |
| 2. A. Mr. Green | B. Mrs. Green |
| C. The Green | D. The Greens |
| 3. A. reading | B. looking |
| C. seeing | D. looking at |
| 4. A. doing wash | B. washing clothes |
| C. do washing | D. do many washing |
| 5. A. under the bed | B. in his study |
| C. on the table | D. in the kitchen |
| 6. A. is watching | B. watch |
| C. watching | D. are watching |
| 7. A. on | B. in |
| C. away | D. stay at home |
| 8. A. and | B. because |
| C. but | D. so |
| 9. A. something | B. but |
| C. nothing | D. anything |
| 10. A. sad | B. sorry |
| C. angry | D. happy |

六、阅读理解

While I was waiting to enter university, I saw

an advertisement in the local newspaper. A teacher is wanted in a school. I wanted to collect some money for my tuition(学费), and I wanted to do something useful, so I went to apply for this job. I was a little nervous, low in spirit and not confident while interviewing(面试), but at last I made it. It's not easy for me to give the students lessons. I was unhappy now. I should have to divide(分配) the class into three groups and teach them in turn at different levels, and I was dismayed at the thought of teaching algebra(代数) and geometry(几何), because I was not good at the two subjects at school. And the worst thing was that on Saturday afternoon I had to take the students to play cricket(板球), but at that time my friends would be enjoying themselves. I should find another job, I thought to myself.

1. The writer applied for the job because _____.
A. he wanted to get some experience in teaching
B. he had a good mind to move to another place
C. he needed money and wanted to do something useful
D. he wanted to get a job
2. Why was the writer unhappy?
A. Because he was not good at teaching algebra and geometry.
B. Because he had to teach three different levels.
C. Because he couldn't play as his friends on Saturday afternoon.
D. All of the above. (以上全是)
3. The the underlined word "dismayed" means _____ in Chinese.
A. 沮丧的 B. 高兴的
C. 生气的 D. 难过的
4. How did he feel when he was interviewed?
A. Nervous. B. Not confident.
C. Low in spirit. D. All of the above.
5. What can we know from the story?
A. The writer would leave here.
B. The writer would work here until he enters university.
C. The writer had no choice but to work here.
D. He would be glad to stay here.



单元评估

一、听力测试

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. What's your favorite food?



2. What is Tom doing?



3. What time is it in Jinan?

- A. It's eight o'clock. B. It's nine o'clock.
C. It's ten o'clock.

4. What is Mary doing?

- A. She's listening to a CD.
B. She's reading books.
C. She's washing her clothes.

5. Where is Lily?

- A. At the library. B. At school.
C. At the supermarket.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

6. Do they have any tomatoes at home?

- A. Yes, they do. B. No, they don't.
C. We don't know.

7. What is Linda doing?

- A. She is swimming. B. She is shopping.
C. She is helping her father pick apples.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When is the girl's father's birthday?

- A. On Monday. B. On Sunday.
C. On Saturday.

9. Where is the party going to be?

- A. At the restaurant. B. At home.
C. At the shop.

10. What time is the party going to start?

- A. At seven o'clock.

B. At six o'clock.

C. At five o'clock.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

How old Tara is	11. _____ years old.
What Mrs. Green buys	Apples, watermelons, 12. _____, strawberries and oranges.
How many girls come	13. _____.
What Mr. and Mrs. Green make	Many kinds of 14. _____.
When the party is	At 15. _____ p. m.

二、单项选择

1. —Cindy, dinner is ready, where is Tom?

—He _____ his homework in his room.

- A. does B. did
C. is doing D. doing

2. —Lily, are you playing games or reading a book?

—_____ I enjoy reading.

- A. Playing games. B. Reading a book.
C. Yes, I am. D. No, I'm not.

3. My uncle is a doctor. He sometimes has to work _____ night.

- A. in B. at C. on D. for

4. —Don't be too strict with her. She is _____ a young child.

—You're right.

- A. so B. too C. just D. either

5. —Do you want to go shopping with me, Joe?

—_____

- A. See you then. B. You're welcome.
C. Sure. D. Thanks.

6. —_____ is it from here to the airport?

—About forty kilometers.

- A. How much B. How long
C. How many D. How far

7. —Bob, don't _____ the bus, or you may wait for a long time.

—OK, mom.

- A. miss B. show C. stop D. order



8. —How many _____ does the U.S. have, Mike?
—Fifty.

A. states B. villages C. flags D. stars

9. Look! Lily and Lucy _____ photos.

A. take B. is taking
C. taking D. are taking

10. —Victor, I wish my parents _____ a happy life.

—I hope so.

A. have B. to have C. has D. having

三、完形填空

A science teacher wants to teach his students a special lesson. He takes a large bottle and 1 several large stones in it. He then asks the students, "Is the bottle full(满的) now?"

They all answer, "Yes!"

The teacher then takes some small rocks(石子) and puts them into the 2. The small rocks go into the spaces(空间) between the big stones. He then asks, "Is it full?"

This time 3 students give no answer, but most answer, "Yes!"

The teacher then starts to pour some 4 into the bottle. The sand fills up the space between the small rocks. For the 5 time, the teacher asks, "Is it full?"

Now most of the students are thinking, but 6, some say, "Yes!"

Then the teacher pours a cup of water into the bottle and asks, "What's the 7 of this lesson?"

One student answers, "No matter how 8 you are, you can always find time to do more things."

"No," says the teacher. "The point is that 9 you don't put the big rocks in first, you'll never get them in. The big rocks are the 10 things in your life. If you fill your life with small things—as shown by the small rocks, the sand and the water—you'll never have the time for the important things."

1. A. keeps B. puts C. gets D. gives

2. A. mouth B. cup C. bottle D. room

3. A. some B. few C. any D. many

4. A. water B. stones C. rocks D. sand

5. A. first B. second C. third D. fourth

6. A. ever B. still C. even D. never

7. A. answer

B. question

C. problem

D. point

8. A. busy B. sleepy C. great D. popular

9. A. when B. until C. because D. if

10. A. strong

B. important

C. friendly

D. difficult

四、阅读理解

For many people, baseball is a game for fathers and sons. Fathers and sons have been playing catch with each other on lawns(草坪) for generations in the US. A father's favorite team becomes his son's. Grandfathers talk to their grandsons about games played long ago.

Many American kids collect baseball cards. The cards have pictures of their favorite players on them. In school, friends exchange(交换) baseball cards and talk about them.

Baseball players are known as "the boys of summer" because the sport is most often played in summer. You don't need to be a certain size or shape to play baseball. You don't have to be tall like a basketball player or strong like an American football player. You just need to want to have fun.

Baseball is not as fast-paced as basketball. When you go to see a game, there's time to relax, talk and get to know other people.

Baseball may not be the most popular sport in the US, but it is the most traditional. It's not just a game any more, but a key part of American culture, like apple pie.

1. What is a game for fathers and sons in the US?

A. Basketball.

B. Football.

C. Volleyball.

D. Baseball.

2. Baseball players are called "the boys of summer" because they _____.

A. usually play the games in summer

B. are full of energy like summer

C. are as hot as summer

D. often sweat in summer

3. What is the meaning of the underlined word "fast-paced"?

A. 短暂的

B. 跑得快的

C. 快节奏的

D. 令人兴奋的

4. The last paragraph tells us that _____.

A. baseball is the most popular sport in the U. S.

B. baseball is an important part of American culture



- C. baseball is only a game for Americans
D. American baseball players are like apple pies
5. What's the best title of the passage?
- A. A game for fathers and sons
B. How to play baseball
C. The most popular sports in the U. S.
D. Baseball, a game for the boys of summer

五、用方框中动词的适当形式填空,有的需要加助动词或不定式符号

play, read, sing, eat, swim

Look! There are many people in the park. Some boys 1 in the river. Some boys 2 soccer there. Two girls 3 an interesting book under a big tree. A boy 4 with his parents at a table. Wow! There are some birds in the tree. What are they doing? They 5 loudly. How happy they are!

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

六、按要求完成句子

1. My father is reading a _____ /'nju:zpeɪpə/.
2. He is taller than _____ (任何其他的) boy in his class.
3. Listen! The children are singing and _____ (dance) happily in the classroom.
4. Linda, can you help _____ (clean) the living room.
5. Be quiet, my mom _____ (sleep).

七、连词成句或根据图片、提示词补全问答

1. A: What is he doing?

B: _____

2. Bob, every day, make dinner (.)

3. Jenny, look, clean the house (.)

4. Jack, live with, in New York, an American family, now (.)

5. A: _____ (what)

B: We are watching an action movie.

八、任务型阅读

阅读短文,根据要求完成文后题目。

After dinner, Lisa's cousins, Anna and Jenny, are still at her house. Lisa is cleaning the room. (A) Anna is watching an interesting TV show. Jenny is reading newspapers. She is reading

the information(信息) about movies. She wants to go to the movies. (B) 现在她正和 Lisa 和 Anna 谈论这个话题(topic).

Jenny: Girls, what do you want to do tonight?

Anna: Do you like going to the movies?

Jenny: Yes, I often go to the movies.

Lisa: Well, let's go to the movies.

Jenny: There is a good movie today. It's *A strong Boy*.

Lisa: Great. It's a very successful movie.

Anna: What time will it begin?

Jenny: It begins at eight o'clock.

Anna: It's 7:00 p. m. now. We can catch(赶上) it. Let's go.

Jenny and Lisa: OK!

1. 将(A)处画线句子译成汉语。

2. 将(B)处画线句子译成英语。

3. Anna, Lisa and Jenny are _____.

- A. sisters B. cousins
C. friends D. pen pals

4. They have _____ to get to the movies.

- A. thirty minutes B. forty minutes
C. one hour D. two hours

5. Where are Anna and Jenny now?

九、书面表达

根据图片内容,展开想象,用英语描述一下周六上午10点图中的人正在做什么。60词左右。



期中测试

(考试时间 100 分钟, 满分 120 分)

第 I 卷(选择题 共 75 分)

一、听力测试(15 分)

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. What can he do?



2. What time does he usually have the first class?



3. How does he go to Paris?



4. What does he like?



5. What does his mother usually do?



(二)在录音中,你将听到一段对话及五个问题。请根据对话内容及问题选择正确答案。(对话及问题读两遍)。

6. A. A music club. B. A swimming club.
C. A sports club.
7. A. Yes, he can. B. No, he can't.
C. We don't know.
8. A. 20 kilometers. B. 12 kilometers.
C. 30 kilometers.
9. A. At 8:00 a.m. B. At 8:30 a.m.
C. At 8:30 p.m.
10. A. By bike. B. On foot. C. By bus.

(三)在录音中,你将听到一篇短文及五个问题。请根据短文内容及问题选择正确答案。(短文及问题读两遍)

11. A. 6:10. B. 8:00. C. 12:00.
12. A. Some beef and soup.
B. Some milk and hamburgers.
C. Two eggs.
13. A. He often takes the subway.
B. He often takes a bus.
C. He often walks.
14. A. 4. B. 2. C. 3.
15. A. He usually watches TV.
B. He usually does some housework.
C. He usually takes a walk.

二、单项选择(15 分)

从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

16. —What can you do?
—I can play _____ piano.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
17. I don't like winter _____ there's too much snow and ice.
A. so B. but C. and D. because
18. It's twelve o'clock. Mary's family _____ their dinner.
A. eat B. are eating
C. eating D. eats
19. Jim can swim very well. He _____ in the river now.
A. swims B. swimming
C. is swimming D. are swimming
20. Listen! They _____ about Harry Potter.
Let's join them.
A. are talking B. talking
C. talk D. talks
21. You must show your _____ if you buy a train ticket(车票) now.
A. ID card B. mail C. order D. menu

22. —Mom, the cake tastes good. I'd like _____ one.

—OK. Here you are.

- A. some B. much
C. another D. many

23. —Jim, you speak English very well.

—

- A. You are right. B. Thank you.
C. Don't worry. D. Don't say that.

24. —I'm going to the beach tomorrow.

—

- A. Have a good time!
B. I'm sorry to hear that!
C. That's too bad!
D. You're welcome!

25. —Do you like pandas?

—Yes. I think they're _____.

- A. ugly B. cute C. terrible D. scary

26. The dolphin is _____ cute.

- A. little B. a kind of
C. kind of D. kinds of

27. She likes going to the movies with her friends and _____ sports.

- A. playing B. play
C. plays D. to play

28. Tom is good at language. He speaks Chinese _____.

- A. well B. good C. nice D. great

29. —What's your mother doing?

—She is _____.

- A. watching TV B. at work
C. a nurse D. in hospital

30. —_____ do you want to see the pandas?

—Because they are cute.

- A. What B. Why C. Who D. Where

三、完形填空(10分)

阅读短文,从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个能填入文章中相应空白处的最佳答案。

Pandas are Treasure(宝) of China. They are very 31. Many people like them very much. Most of them live in Sichuan, China. They 32 white hair, but their shoulders, legs, ears and eyes are 33. Pandas are usually heavy, but they can climb trees like any 34 animal.

Pandas enjoy 35 leaves(树叶). Lots of kinds of leaves are their food. Their 36 food is bamboo leaves. But long long ago, pandas liked to eat meat. It takes them a lot of 37 to have food every day. When they are full(吃饱), they have to relax many hours every day.

Today, there 38 many pandas in the world. 39 many people cut down too many bamboo trees and pandas cannot find enough(足够的) food.

I think we must 40 them together.

31. A. funny B. short
C. lovely D. lazy
32. A. are B. have
C. has D. grow
33. A. black B. white
C. long D. curly
34. A. an B. one
C. other D. another
35. A. walking B. jumping
C. sleeping D. eating
36. A. best B. favorite
C. real D. special
37. A. water B. days
C. time D. money
38. A. aren't B. are
C. isn't D. is
39. A. So B. And
C. But D. Because
40. A. like B. visit
C. see D. save

四、补全对话(5分)

阅读对话,从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案完成对话。

Bill: Hi, Alan. 41

Alan: I'm doing my homework, Bill.

Bill: Don't you finish it at school?

Alan: I'm so busy. 42

Bill: Really? But I finish it at 4:00 this afternoon.

Alan: 43

Bill: Yes, I do. We can go to the playground(操场) at 6:00.

Alan: Well, wait me for a minute. I have to finish my homework first.



Bill: Oh, great. 44

Alan: About 20 minutes.

Bill: OK, waiting for you.

Alan: 45

41. A. When are you free?

B. Are you watching TV?

C. What is he doing?

D. What are you doing?

42. A. I have lunch at 12:00.

B. I have too much homework to do.

C. Do you have homework?

D. I don't have homework.

43. A. Do you want to play soccer?

B. What are you doing?

C. When do you go to play soccer?

D. Are you playing soccer?

44. A. How far is it?

B. How long does it take?

C. How many times does it take?

D. How much is it?

45. A. Here you are.

B. OK, see you.

C. Thank you.

D. You are welcome.

五、阅读理解(30分)

阅读下列短文,然后从每题 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

There is an elephant and a monkey.

They're friends, but one day they want to know who is stronger(更强壮). One of them says, "Who can get apples over there, who is stronger."

There's a river over there. Monkey says, "I can't swim." Elephant says, "I can swim. Please sit on my back." They go across the river. The apple trees are very high. The elephant can't reach(够着) the apples. The monkey climbs(爬) up the tree and gets many apples.

Now they know they should help each other.

46. The elephant and the monkey want to know who _____.

A. is smarter

B. is higher

C. can swim

D. is stronger

47. _____ can't swim.

A. The elephant

B. The monkey

C. The big animals

D. The small animals

48. _____ can't reach the apples.

A. The elephant

B. The monkey

C. The high animals

D. The short animals

49. At last the monkey goes across the river with the help of _____.

A. the elephant

B. the monkey

C. an animal

D. a boat

50. From the story, we should _____.

A. learn from the elephant

B. learn from the monkey

C. help the animals

D. help each other

B

Welcome to the zoo!

Opening	Fees
Monday to Friday	Adults(成人): \$ 8.00
10:00 a. m. ~6:00 p. m.	15~18: \$ 6.00
Saturday to Sunday	8~14: \$ 3.00
8:00 a. m. ~8:00 p. m.	Under 8: free(免费)

51. On Sunday, the zoo opens at _____.

A. 10:00 in the morning

B. 8:00 in the morning

C. 8:00 in the afternoon

D. 6:00 in the afternoon

52. The zoo opens _____ days a week.

A. two

B. five

C. seven

D. eight

53. If you are 13 years old, and you want to go to the zoo, you should pay _____.

A. \$ 3

B. \$ 6

C. \$ 8

D. \$ 10

54. Kate is 12, and her little sister is 6. If they go to the zoo, they should pay _____.

A. \$ 8

B. \$ 6

C. \$ 3

D. \$ 1

55. The zoo closes at _____ on Wednesday.

A. 10:00 a. m.

B. 6:00 a. m.

C. 6:00 p. m.

D. 8:00 p. m.

C

Baboons(狒狒) live in Africa. They are like monkeys. Most people think daddy baboons don't know their babies. But scientists(科学家) find that daddy baboons know how to help their babies.



The daddy baboons are smart.

Joan Silk is a scientist. She studies the baboons for 3 years. She says the daddy baboons are happy to see their babies. They have big teeth to help the babies to eat hard things. Mother baboons are small. And they live in a place. When a mother baboon gives birth(分娩), she often has only one baby. Baby baboons have fur. They are very cute.

During the day, they eat things. At night, they sleep in the trees. Most children like baboons because they look like the man.

56. Where do baboons live?

- A. In Africa. B. In America.
C. In Canada. D. In China.

57. How are daddy baboons?

- A. They are shy.
B. They are beautiful.
C. They are smart.
D. They are interesting.

58. They underlined word “hard” means _____ in Chinese.

- A. 困难的 B. 柔软的
C. 坚硬的 D. 华丽的

59. The mother baboon usually has _____ baby baboon(s) when she gives birth.

- A. one B. two C. three D. four

60. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Baboons are small monkeys.
B. Baby baboons are very cute.
C. Daddy baboons don't know how to help their babies.
D. Mother baboons don't know how to help their babies.

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共45分)

六、选词填空(10分)

A. 阅读短文,从方框中选择适当的单词填空(每词限用一次)。

save, forget, lost, danger, cut down

Hello, we are students from Thailand, and we want to see the elephants. Elephants are smart animals. People say that “elephants never 61”. Elephants can walk for a long time and never get

62. But elephants are in great 63. People 64 many trees, and elephants are losing their homes now. So something must be done to 65 the elephants.

61. _____ 62. _____ 63. _____

64. _____ 65. _____

B. 阅读短文,从方框中选出适当的动词,并用其适当形式填空。有的需要加助动词或不定式符号。

sing, have, look, play, tell

Let me 66 you something about my little dog. He 67 very cute. He 68 small eyes(眼睛), two big ears(耳朵), four short legs and a small tail(尾巴). Now it's time for him 69 games. If I say “Please sing a song for us!” then he can sing for us. Listen! He 70 beautifully! But he doesn't sing in English or Chinese. When he sings, nobody can understand him.

66. _____ 67. _____ 68. _____

69. _____ 70. _____

七、连词成句或根据提示词补全问答(5分)

71. —How do you go to school?

—_____ (by bus)

72. —_____ (get home)

—It's about twenty minutes.

73. goes to work, Miss Brown, on foot, usually
(.)

74. cross, the farmer, a river, every day (.)

75. dream, it is, to have, Jim's, a new bike (.)

八、完成句子(5分)

根据汉语意思完成英语句子,每空一词。

76. 你想参加什么样的俱乐部?

_____ do you want to join?

77. 吃早餐是多么有趣的时间啊!

_____ a funny time _____ have breakfast!

78. 我觉得我在家的约束太多了。

I think I have _____ rules in my home.

79. 我的表妹喜欢放学后和她的朋友一起玩耍。

My cousin likes playing _____ her friends _____ school.



80. 看! Tom 在和 Mike 合影呢!

Look! Tom _____ photos with Mike.

九、任务型阅读(5分)

阅读短文, 根据要求完成文后题目。

Dear Linda,

Thank you for your last letter. You ask me about New Year's Day in China.

Let me tell you about it.

New Year's Day is the most important day in China. We call it Spring Festival, too.

Before New Year's Day, families usually clean their house. Children really like New Year's Day, because they can wear new clothes and get red pocket money(压岁钱) from their grandparents, parents, uncles or aunts.

On the first day of New Year's Day, our parents get up very early and make dumplings. They often put coins(硬币) in some dumplings. If you eat the dumplings with a coin in it, you can have good luck(运气) in the coming new year.

After breakfast, we do lots of things. We play cards, and visit relatives(亲戚) and friends. In some places people like to set off firecrackers(鞭炮). It's very interesting.

During(在……期间) New Year's Day, families get together and have a happy time.

Yours,

Li Mei

81. This letter is _____ Li Mei _____ Linda.

82. We call New Year's Day _____, too.

83. Why do children like New Year's Day?

84. 把短文中画线的句子译成汉语。

85. On the first day of New Year's Day, what do people do after breakfast?

十、书面表达(15分)

假如你是 Sarah, Peter 是你的美国网友。他最近发给你一封电子邮件, 询问你的个人情况。请根据以下提示, 给他回一封电子邮件。

内容包括:

1. 你的爱好和特长;
2. 你的日常生活习惯(至少两点);
3. 你的主要上学方式以及原因;
4. 你对动物的看法;
5. 这些天你正在做的事(一件即可)。

要求:

1. 70 词左右;
2. 书写工整、规范。

Dear Peter,

Thanks for your e-mail. I am very happy to tell you something about myself.

Yours,

Sarah



Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

Section A

【重点突破】

- 思考: the
运用: (1) C (2) C (3) B
- 思考: 情态; 动词原形; can; can't
运用: (1) A (2) D (3) A
- 思考: 语言; to; with; about; to; to
运用: (1) speak (2) say (3) talking
(4) tells
- 思考: to do
运用: (1) want; piano (2) wants to join
(3) wants us to

【基础强化】

1. speak 2. draw 3. piano 4. club
5. chess
- 1~5 CDDCA 6~9 CCDA
1. sing 2. dancing 3. playing/to play
4. stories 5. me 6. dance 7. well
8. swimming 9. to join 10. pianos
1. Can you play the guitar?
2. I want to join the chess club.
3. What can you do?
4. Jane is good at telling stories.
5. Tom and Jill can dance very well.

五、1~5 CBDEA

【能力提升】

- 1~5 BCADB 6~10 CBCCD
1. Miss Zhang can teach us to play chess.
2. She can call Janice for more information.
3. He can go to the club every Friday afternoon.
4. I can call Sally at 302-6730 or send an e-mail
to *music@yahoo.com*.

Section B

【重点突破】

- 思考: doing; to do
运用: (1) swimming/to swim

(2) playing/to play

- 思考: 句末; 实义动词; 肯定句
运用: (1) A (2) B (3) doesn't want; either
- 思考: 不定式/to do; to do
运用: (1) need; to teach (2) doesn't need to
(3) us to come
- 思考: with; for; at
运用: (1) at (2) for (3) with
- 思考: 名词; 动词; with
运用: (1) with (2) (to) make (3) (to) sing

【基础强化】

1. weekend 2. helps 3. need
4. musician 5. teaches
- 1~5 AACBC 6~10 DBADA
1. play the piano 2. call; at 3. Are; with
4. make friends 5. helps; with
1. with 2. at 3. also 4. with 5. free
1. You are very good at telling stories.
2. Please call Mrs. Miller at 555-3721.
3. We need you to help with sports for English-
speaking students.
4. We need teachers for our music club.
5. Please talk to Mr. Zhang after class.
1. wants 2. has 3. play 4. sing
5. swim 6. speak 7. thinks 8. be

【能力提升】

- 1~5 CBDDB 6~10 ABCDB
- 1~5 CCACB

单元评估

- 1~5 BACAC 6~10 ACCAB
11. UK 12. fifteen/15 (years old)
13. piano 14. Friday 15. musician
- 1~5 DABCA 6~10 BCDCD
- 1~5 BABAA 6~10 CCDDDB
- 1~5 ACBDA
- 1~5 CBAAB
1. telling 2. Chinese 3. to join 4. speak
5. making friends
1. Can you play the guitar?



2. Lucy's brother can sing and dance.
3. Gina often helps her friend with math.
4. Are you good with children?
5. Can he play chess or play the drums?

八、1. strange

2. Earth monsters.
3. Nice things, balls from the trees and water.
4. a TV

九、One possible version:

Dear sir,

My name is Lucy. I'm 15 years old. I'm a student from No. 1 Middle School. I want to join the Beijing School Trip to help kids with sports, music and English. I play the guitar well. I can sing many songs and I can swim, too. I'm good at English. So I think I can be good with the kids.

I hope to get your letter soon.

Yours,
Lucy

Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

Section A

【重点突破】

1. 思考:副词;日期; what time;时刻
运用:(1) What time (2) When
(3) What time
2. 思考:at; at; at; in; in; in; on; on
运用:(1) at (2) on (3) in (4) on (5) at
3. 思考:形容词;名词; to do
运用:(1) for lunch (2) to have lunch (3) A
4. 思考:结果; for
运用:(1) B (2) late for

【基础强化】

- 一、1. usually 2. never 3. exercises 4. funny
5. job 6. dressed
- 二、1~5 DBCCB 6~10 CAABC
- 三、1. I usually go to school at eight.
2. When does Lucy usually take a shower?
3. They work at a radio station.
4. Gina usually eats breakfast at nine.
5. I go to work at six, so I am never late for work.
- 四、1. from; to 2. late for 3. take; shower
4. gets dressed 5. funny; for

- 五、1. brush your teeth 2. has a good job
3. get up 4. get dressed

【能力提升】

- 六、1~5 DBCDA 6~10 CBCAB
- 七、1~5 BBCDA

Section B

【重点突破】

1. 思考: five o'clock; past; to; half; quarter
运用:(1) half past five (2) a quarter to ten
(3) six fifteen; seven o'clock
2. 思考:usually; sometimes; always; often; never
运用:(1) B (2) D (3) How often
3. 思考:否定;单数
运用:(1) either; or (2) either (3) comes
4. 思考:实义;形容
运用:(1) A (2) D

【基础强化】

- 一、1. tastes 2. quarter 3. Half 4. walks
5. clean
- 二、1~5 ACDCA 6~10 DBCAA
- 三、1. to play 2. quick; quickly 3. takes
4. plays 5. good
- 四、1. either; or 2. lots of 3. do; homework
4. takes; walk 5. a quarter
- 五、1~5 DBECA

【能力提升】

- 六、1~5 ABCDB 6~10 ADCAB
- 七、1~5 CBDDB
- 八、1. to know 2. am 3. play 4. running
5. tell

单元评估

- 一、1~5 ACBCA 6~10 BABCA
11. bread 12. bus 13. seven
14. basketball 15. family
- 二、1~5 BACDD 6~10 BACAA
- 三、1~5 ABDCB 6~10 BCADB
- 四、1~5 CABGE
- 五、1~5 ACDBC
- 六、1. either 2. quater 3. dresses 4. usually
5. tastes
- 七、1. teeth 2. funny 3. brushes
4. I don't have much time for breakfast.
5. Why does your mother get up so early?
6. Please get dressed and go quickly.
- 八、1. eats breakfast 2. lunch

3. 放学后,她做作业并和其他孩子们一起玩耍。
4. What time does Linda go to bed?
5. At eight o'clock.

九、One possible version:

Dear Steve,

New school days start, so I am busy every day. I get up at six in the morning. Then I wash my face and brush my teeth. I have breakfast at six thirty, and then I go to school. I get to school at about seven forty. Class begins at eight. I have eight classes every day. At 12:00 I have lunch at school.

School is over at about five thirty in the afternoon. I have dinner at around seven. After dinner I do my homework. At nine, I take a shower and go to bed. Sometimes I feel tired, but I can learn a lot.

What about your school life? Write to me please.

Good luck!

Wang Hao

Unit 3 How do you get to school?

Section A

【重点突破】

1. 思考:how; how long; how far
运用:(1) how (2) how far (3) how (4) how long (5) how
2. 思考:交通方式; by bus; take the train; drive a car; ride a bike; get to; at; in
运用:(1) D (2) C (3) D
3. 思考: to do; doing
运用:(1) A (2) takes; to work
4. 思考:hundred; hundreds of
运用:(1) Hundreds of (2) hundred (3) hundreds of

【基础强化】

- 一、1. subway 2. rides 3. kilometers 4. river 5. hundred
- 二、1~5 BBBBA 6~10 CCDCA
- 三、1. I go to school by bike. /I ride to school.
2. Does he walk to school? /Does he get to school on foot?
3. No, I don't. I go to school by bus every day. /I take the bus to school every day.
4. It takes 15 minutes to get to school.

5. How far is it from your home to school?
6. Jack needs about an hour to get home.
7. Does your father drive his car to work every day?
8. Do your friends ride their bikes to school?

- 四、1. How long 2. get to 3. What
4. How far 5. How

- 五、 I'm Rick. I usually go to school by bike. Jim also rides his bike to school. David's home is far from school, so he takes the bus to school every morning. But Tom and Jim walk to school every morning. Because their houses are near school.

【能力提升】

- 六、1~5 ABDAB 6~10 DABCD
七、1~5 ABBCB
八、1~5 BAEDC

Section B

【重点突破】

1. 思考: it; 单数
运用:(1) A
(2) To read books; Reading books
2. 思考:不能;两者;三者
运用:(1) B (2) D (3) B (4) B
3. 思考:定语;表语; go across
运用:(1) B (2) B (3) C
4. 思考: to do; of
运用:(1) to cross (2) of

【基础强化】

- 一、1. cross 2. leave 3. between 4. bridge
5. 8-year-old 6. afraid 7. true 8. like
二、1~5 BBCDA 6~10 AABDC
三、1. come true 2. It takes 3. How far
4. between; and 5. How long
6. five hundred 7. 11-year-old; crosses
8. What; think
四、1. lives 2. from 3. gets 4. breakfast
5. leaves 6. rides 7. stop 8. minutes
9. takes 10. usually

【能力提升】

- 五、1~5 DBCDA 6~10 CBCAC
六、1~3 BDA

单元评估

- 一、1~5 CBABB 6~10 CABCB
11. twelve 12. school 13. car 14. three



15. kite

二、1~5 DDABC 6~10 BDBBA

三、1~5 ABCCA 6~10 DBDBD

四、1~5 CDAEB

五、1~5 ACABB

六、1. come true 2. riding 3. How far 4. takes
5. quickly

七、1. I go to school by bike. /I ride a bike to school.

2. How long

3. Miss Brown usually goes to work on foot.

4. The farmer crosses a river every day.

5. It is Jim's dream to have a new bike.

八、1. safely; on time

2. Free Home to School Transport. 3. B

4. 一条安全的公路通常会配备交通信号灯,并且应该很干净。

九、One possible version:

Dear Jack,

You have three ways to get to Xinhua Cinema. First, you can walk to the cinema. It takes about 40 minutes. Second, you can take a taxi to the cinema. It usually takes about 10 minutes, but you need to pay about 15 *yuan*. Third, you can take the bus to the cinema. The bus ride takes you about 20 minutes. You need to pay 1 *yuan* and walk about 3 minutes after you get off the bus.

Which one do you think is the best?

Yours,

Li Hua

Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

Section A

【重点突破】

1. 思考: arrive; at; in; at; in; be late for

运用: (1) A (2) arrives/reaches; to

(3) arrive late/be late

2. 思考: wear; put on; 动作; dressed

运用: (1) have; wear (2) C

(3) Do we have to wear uniforms at school?

3. 思考: bring; take

运用: (1) B (2) brings; to (3) take; with

4. 思考: 祈使句; 原形; Don't

运用: (1) Don't be (2) Don't make

(3) Don't speak; be

【基础强化】

一、1. rules 2. Don't fight 3. dining

4. hallways 5. talking 6. uniforms

7. arrive 8. relax 9. quiet 10. fights

二、1~5 CCABB

三、1. Don't listen to music in class.

2. Do you fight with your friends?

3. Can we wear our clothes at school?

4. No talking! /Don't talk in the hospital.

四、1. Can we wear a hat in class?

2. You must be on time for school.

3. Does David have to wear a uniform at school?

4. You don't have to come to school every day.

5. Jack has to be quiet in the library.

五、1. have to 2. eat in class

3. can; music class

4. arrive late/be late; Sorry

5. important; on time

六、1. hallways 2. dining hall 3. arrive

4. listen 5. wear

【能力提升】

七、1~5 BABCB 6~10 BACBD

八、1~5 DCADC

九、1~5 EDCAB

Section B

【重点突破】

1. 思考: many; much; too

运用: (1) A (2) too much (3) too many

2. 思考: leave; forget

运用: (1) leave (2) leave (3) C

3. 思考: either; too; also

运用: (1) either (2) also (3) too

4. 思考: 严格的, 严厉的; be strict with sb.; be strict in sth.

运用: (1) strict with (2) with; in (3) D

【基础强化】

一、1. practice 2. sports 3. listen 4. rules

5. outside

二、1. talking 2. to bring 3. make/to make

4. be 5. working

三、1~5 AACBA

四、1. Don't exercise in the hallways.

2. You can not eat in class.

3. Can Gina wear a hat in class?

4. Li Chen has to go to school in the afternoon.

5. They have to listen to music in the music room.

- 五、1. rules 2. wash 3. reading 4. joins
5. lucky
六、1. have to 2. has to; after 3. can; dining
4. can; in music 5. have to

【能力提升】

- 七、1~5 BDABC 6~10 ABDCC
八、1. Little Peter is nine years old.
2. Because he likes watching TV in the evening and goes to bed late.
3. 匆匆去学校
4. 彼得,第一节你迟到了十分钟。
5. 路牌/路标
九、1. studies 2. to learn 3. got 4. clean
5. did

单元评估

- 一、1~5 BACBC 6~10 CABCB
11. library 12. noisy 13. listen 14. food
15. take
二、1~5 DCBAA 6~10 DCACB
三、1~5 BACCB 6~10 AABDB
四、1~5 CABED
五、1~5 CBBDA
六、1. relax 2. quiet 3. hallway 4. fight
5. outside 6. wash 7. dining
8. important 9. remember
七、1. on time 2. Don't be 3. to clean
4. practice the piano
5. Our English teacher is strict with us.
6. be/keep quiet
八、1. rules 2. because 3. wash 4. with
5. never
九、One possible version:
Dear Lucy,

How are you now? I'm not happy because there are too many rules for me at home.

I have to get up at 6 o'clock every morning. I eat breakfast at home because my mom always says, "Don't eat outside!" I have to do my homework first when I get back home from school. I can't watch TV on school nights. Then on Saturdays, I have to learn to play the piano. And I have to clean my room on Sundays.

The rules are terrible but my parents say they are good for me. So I should follow them.

Yours,
Li Kun

Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

Section A

【重点突破】

1. 思考:有点儿,有几分; a little; 一种; 各种各样的; different kinds of
运用:(1) B (2) kind of (3) kinds of
2. 思考:Why not do...
运用:(1) take (2) D (3) Why don't
3. 思考:很,非常; lots of; 许多,很多
运用:(1) D (2) a lot (3) C
4. 思考:You are right.; All right.; That's all right.
运用:(1) B (2) you're right
(3) That's all right.

【基础强化】

- 一、1. places 2. over 3. water 4. trees
5. scary
二、1. animals 2. swim 3. does; want
4. interesting 5. first 6. to see 7. pandas
8. beautiful
三、1~5 BAACD 6~9 BCDC
四、1. favorite animals 2. pandas; kind of
3. lazy; all day 4. walk on; legs
5. How/What about
五、1~5 DAECB

【能力提升】

- 六、1~5 BADDB 6~10 CACCB
七、1. Dale 和汤姆不上学。
2. 因为在动物园里有一只大象。
3. She is really beautiful.
4. She is from Africa./She comes from Africa.
5. 他们想和她(大象)玩。

Section B

【重点突破】

1. 思考:forget to do sth.; forget doing sth.; remember; remember to do sth.; remember doing sth.
运用:(1) to bring (2) to do (3) meeting
2. 思考:in danger; out of danger; dangerous
运用:(1) D (2) in danger (3) dangerous
3. 思考:cut down; cut up; cut off
运用:(1) A (2) cut down (3) D
4. 思考:由象牙制成;由……制成;be made in; be made into



运用:(1) C (2) made of (3) from; of

【基础强化】

一、1~5 CAAAC 6~10 BCDBC

二、1. danger 2. symbols 3. because
4. Australia 5. place

三、1. does 2. to play 3. made 4. first
5. to see 6. play 7. to turn; leaving
8. playing 9. to follow 10. sleep

四、1. Why do you like pandas?
2. Where is an elephant from? /Where does an elephant come from?
3. What can the dog do?
4. I don't like giraffes.
5. We must save the trees and not buy things made of ivory.

五、1. good luck 2. in; danger 3. cut down
4. get lost/are lost 5. made of

【能力提升】

六、1~5 DBADA 6~10 BABBA

七、1~5 DCBDB

单元评估

一、1~5 ABCBC 6~10 CBCCA

11. animals 12. dangerous 13. clever
14. smart 15. koalas

二、1~5 ACDBD 6~10 AABCB

三、1~5 AABCA 6~10 CCBBA

四、1~5 CEABD

五、1~5 CBCAD

六、1. sleeps 2. danger 3. symbols 4. forget
5. friendly 6. cut down 7. made 8. first
9. Don't fight 10. quiet

七、1. Why do you like pandas?
2. Do you like lions?
3. Scott loves dogs because they are very cute.
4. What animals does he want to see?
5. Where are koalas from?

八、1. tell 2. looks 3. has 4. to play
5. is singing

九、1. She is 12 years old.
2. from; to
3. My father likes pandas.
4. 她认为它们既可爱又有趣。
5. animals in the zoo

十、One possible version:

I have a cat. Its name is Mimi. It's black and white. It has two big eyes. It's very smart

and interesting. But sometimes it's kind of lazy. Because it sleeps for 6 hours in the day. It likes eating fish very much. And fish is its favorite food. It likes playing with a ball. After school, I like playing with Mimi.

This is my cat. I like it very much.

Unit 6 I'm watching TV.

Section A

【重点突破】

- 运用:(1) is running (2) is reading
(3) are talking
- 思考: for; wait for;
运用:(1) are; waiting for; waiting for (2) B
(3) swims; swimming; is swimming
- 思考: This is...; Who's that?
运用:(1) C (2) B (3) C
- 思考: see; look; watch; read
运用:(1) ①see ②Look ③Watching
④read (2) B (3) is watching

【基础强化】

- A. wearing; meeting; looking; listening
B. coming; having; skating; making
C. swimming; putting; shopping; forgetting
D. dying

二、1~5 BCBAB

三、1. are eating 2. are playing 3. is cleaning
4. is sleeping 5. telling; telling; is telling

四、1. Look, David is talking on the phone.
2. Are the boys playing computer games?
3. Listen. Li Ying is singing a beautiful song.
4. Do you want to join me for dinner?
5. Gina usually cleans the desk after dinner.

五、1~5 BEADC

六、Look! My father is playing the computer.
My mother is cooking. My sister is helping mom with cooking.

【能力提升】

七、1~5 CDBAB 6~10 CCABB
八、1~5 ABBBA

Section B

【重点突破】

- 思考: game
运用:(1) B (2) A (3) B

2. 思考:否定; another; the other
运用:(1) D (2) ① some ② any (3) C
3. 思考:miss; misses; wish; wishes
运用:(1) D (2) A
4. 思考:talk to; talk with; talk about; tell stories; speak; say
运用:(1) is talking (2) B (3) talk about

【基础强化】

- 一、1~5 CDAAD 6~10 ACBCC
- 二、1. men 2. is singing 3. is cleaning
4. to buy 5. look 6. are eating
7. Does; is reading 8. have 9. are talking
10. is watching
- 三、1. We are watching TV.
2. Are you cooking with your mom/helping your mom with cooking?
3. She is washing the dishes.
4. Is your grandpa reading newspaper?
5. I'm cleaning the house.
- 四、1. isn't playing; is doing
2. Is; dancing; she is
3. What is; doing; is washing; clothes
4. Are; using; are exercising

【能力提升】

- 五、1~5 BDABB 6~10 DBCCD
- 六、1~5 CDADA

单元评估

- 一、1~5 CABAC 6~10 BCBAB
11. sixteen/16 12. pears 13. Fifteen/15
14. dumplings 15. six/6:00
- 二、1~5 CBBCC 6~10 DAADB
- 三、1~5 BCADC 6~10 BDADB
- 四、1~5 DACBA
- 五、1. are swimming 2. are playing
3. are reading 4. is eating
5. are singing
- 六、1. newspaper 2. any other 3. dancing
4. clean/to clean 5. is sleeping
- 七、1. He is playing the piano.
2. Bob makes dinner every day.
3. Look, Jenny is cleaning the house.
4. Jack lives with an American family in New York now.
5. What are you doing?
- 八、1. 安娜正在看一个有趣的电视节目。
2. Now she is talking about this topic with Lisa

and Anna.

3. B 4. C

5. They are still at Lisa's house.

九、One possible version:

Today is Saturday. It's 10:00 now. My mom is doing the dishes. My sister is doing her homework. My brother is also busy doing homework. Look, my father is reading books. He likes reading very much. What about my grandpa? He is watching a basketball game on TV in the living room. My grandma is having a picnic with my little sister. What a happy family!

期中测试

- 一、1~5 BACCB 6~10 ABABA
11~15 ABCBA
- 二、16~20 CDBCA 21~25 ACBAB
26~30 CAAAB
- 三、31~35 CBACD 36~40 BCADD
- 四、41~45 DBABB
- 五、46~50 DBAAD 51~55 BCACC
56~60 ACCAB
- 六、61. forget 62. lost 63. danger
64. cut down 65. save 66. tell 67. looks
68. has 69. to play 70. is singing
- 七、71. I go to school by bus.
72. How long does it take you to get home?
73. Miss Brown usually goes to work on foot.
74. The farmer crosses a river every day.
75. It is Jim's dream to have a new bike.
- 八、76. What club 77. What; to 78. too many
79. with; after 80. is taking
- 九、81. from; to 82. Spring Festival
83. Because they can wear new clothes and get red pocket money from their grandparents, parents, uncles or aunts. (答对一条给0.5分)
84. 如果你吃到里面有硬币的水饺,来年你就会有好运气。
85. People play cards, visit relatives and friends, and set off firecrackers.

十、One possible version:

Dear Peter,

Thanks for your e-mail. I am very happy to tell you something about myself. I like to play the guitar and I can play it well. Every



morning, I get up at 6:00. At 7:00, I usually ride a bike to school, because it is far from my home. And I get home at 5:00 p. m. I like pandas because they are cute and smart. These days, I am reading a book about pandas. I want to help and save them. I wish to get your e-mail soon.

Yours,
Sarah

Unit 7 It's raining!

Section A

【重点突破】

1. 思考: How's the weather?; What's the weather like?; weather; cloudy; sunny; rainy; snowy; windy

运用: (1) B (2) What's; like (3) C

2. 思考: How's it going?; How's everything going? Good!; Pretty good; Not bad; Just so-so; Terrible

运用: (1) C (2) C (3) How's it going

3. 思考: message; give sb. a message; leave a message for sb.; news; information

运用: (1) A (2) take; message (3) B

4. 思考: could; can; call sb. back; problem; question

运用: (1) C (2) A

【基础强化】

一、1~5 CCDBA 6~10 DDBDC

二、1. windy 2. sunny 3. snowy/snowing
4. cloudy 5. raining

三、1. It's snowing/snowy.

2. He is playing soccer with his friends.

3. They are having a party.

4. I usually play computer games.

四、1. 天气怎么样;在下雨

2. What's; right now; is playing; plays

3. Is; talking; again 4. take a message

【能力提升】

五、1~5 BADCA 6~10 CBACD

六、1~5 ABDCC

七、1~5 BDECA

Section B

【重点突破】

1. 思考: have a great time; have fun; enjoy oneself; visit; visitor; visitors

运用: (1) having; time (2) visit (3) visitors

2. 思考: relax; relaxing; relaxed

运用: (1) relaxing (2) C (3) C

3. 思考: holiday; go on vacation; vacation; holiday; holiday

运用: (1) are on (2) B

4. 思考: rainy; rain; raining; heavy; heavily

运用: (1) A (2) is raining (3) B

【基础强化】

一、1~5 DBCDB 6~10 ADCBB

二、1. windy; cloudy 2. rainy; sunny

3. is playing; are having

4. watches; is reading

5. to call; calls

三、1. How is the weather in your village?

2. Is Jack having a good time at the party?

3. Are you doing your homework or watching TV?

4. Tom is playing tennis with his brother.

5. The old man always sits by the pool.

四、1. on vacation 2. group; playing

3. dancing; having; time

4. relaxed; relaxing 5. lying on

五、1. It's hot. The girl is drinking juice.

2. It's cool. The boy is climbing the mountains with his parents.

3. It's raining. The girl is doing her homework.

【能力提升】

六、1~5 TFTTF

七、1~5 BDACA 6~10 BDACB

单元评估

一、1~5 ACBAC 6~10 BACBA

11. raining 12. wet 13. good

14. clothes 15. clever

二、1~5 BBCCD 6~10 DBCDD

三、1~5 DBCAD 6~10 BCDAB

四、1~5 FECAD

五、1~5 CBBCC

六、1. windy 2. message 3. vacation/holiday

4. hard 5. again

七、1. countries 2. is raining 3. talks

4. sunny 5. take

八、1. How's the weather?

2. They're eating.

3. is talking on the phone

4. Can you help me take a message for her?

5. They are watching TV with their parents in



Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. W: What can you do, Tom?

M: I can play the piano.

2. W: Peter, where do you want to go today?

M: I want to visit grandma Li at the old people's home.

3. M: Mary, can you dance?

W: No, I can't. But I can draw very well.

4. W: What club do you want to join, Mike?

M: I like to sing and dance. I want to join the music club.

5. W: Are you good at tennis, Sam?

M: Yes, I am. It is my favorite.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

W: Hi, Frank. We have a school show on May Day. Do you want to join us?

M: Sure. But I can't sing or dance.

W: You are good at writing stories. You can write a story for it.

M: Really? Can I do that, Nancy?

W: Of course.

M: Great! I'll write a story.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

M: Hi, Mary! This is a photo of my pen pal, John.

W: Where is he from?

M: He is from America. And he lives in New York with his parents.

W: What does he like to do?

M: He likes to draw and write.

W: Can he speak Chinese?

M: Yes, but only a little.

W: What club is he in?

M: A swimming club.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Julia is a girl from the UK. She is 15 years old. She likes making friends with different people. She is good at playing the piano. She likes singing and dancing, too. She often sings songs and plays the piano with her friends on weekends. Now, Julia is in the music club in her school. She has music lessons on Friday evenings. And She wants to be a musician in the future.

Unit 2 What time do you go to school?

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. W: What do you like for lunch?

M: I like hamburgers.

2. W: What do you usually do after school?

M: Play soccer with my friends.

3. W: What do you like for breakfast?

M: Cake. It tastes really nice.

4. W: When does your father go to work?

M: At 7:30.

5. W: What do you want to be, Tony?

M: I want to be a doctor.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6 至 8 题。

W: Hi, Daniel. Would you like to go out with me?

M: Yes, I'd love to. Let's go to a market.

W: What about Dongmen Market?

M: OK, but what can we do there?

W: There is a show there tomorrow. I think we can see it.

M: That sounds interesting. Then when shall we meet?



W: What about 9 o'clock?

M: OK, see you tomorrow.

听第二段对话,回答第 9、10 题。

M: Hi, Maria! Who makes dinner for you every day?

W: Usually my mother. She cooks delicious and healthy dinner.

M: What a happy time to eat dinner! And what do you usually do after dinner?

W: After dinner, I usually play the piano. At about 9:00, I go to bed.

M: Thanks.

W: You are welcome.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Paul gets up early at 6:00 every morning. At 6:30, he has some bread and milk for breakfast and then he goes to school by bus at 6:50. Paul has seven classes from 8:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m.

He often plays basketball at 3:30 in the afternoon. Then at 4:30 p. m, he goes home. Paul eats dinner with his family at 6:30. At 9:30, he goes to sleep.

This is Paul's day.

Unit 3 How do you get to school?

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. W: How do you get to school, Jack?

M: I ride my bike.

2. M: When do you get home, Linda?

W: At about four o'clock.

3. W: Dale, how far is it from your home to the zoo?

M: About 2 kilometers.

4. M: How long does it take you to go to the bus stop, Helen?

W: It's not far. Maybe 10 minutes.

5. W: Where does your brother live, Paul?

M: He lives near the train station.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

W: Dave, how do you get home from school?

M: I take the school bus.

W: How far is it from your home to school?

M: 5 kilometers.

M: Oh, it's a little far.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

W: Hi, Bob. What do you want to do this Sunday?

M: It's my grandpa's 70th birthday. I want to see him.

W: Where does he live?

M: He lives in a village.

W: Is it far?

M: Yes, I need to take a train.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

My name is Helen. I am a middle school student. I am twelve years old. I go to school from Monday to Friday. My grandparents live on a farm. On weekends, I go to the farm with our parents. The farm is far from our home. We usually go to the farm by car. It takes us three hours to get there. I often fly a kite with my cousin on the farm.

Unit 4 Don't eat in class.

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. M: Can we wear a hat in class?

W: No, we can't.

2. M: What is the rule in a library?

W: We have to be quiet.

3. W: Is this your new uniform, John? It is beautiful.

M: Yes, I like it too.

4. M: Mom, can I watch the basketball game now?

W: No, you must finish your homework first.

5. W: Where can I listen to music, Mr. Green?

M: You can listen to it in the music room.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

M: Hi, Ann. Let's watch the tennis game this evening.

W: I'd love to, but I can't go out on school nights.

M: Oh, that's too bad.

W: There are many rules at my home. What about you?



M: Me, too. I have to clean my room on weekends.

W: Well, we have to follow the rules.

M: Yeah. They make rules to help us.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

M: What's the date today, Laura?

W: It's April 25th.

M: Oh, tomorrow is my father's birthday.

W: Really? What do you want to do for your father, Jim?

M: I want to buy a book for him. He likes reading.

W: That's a good idea.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Hello, boys and girls. Welcome to the school library. You have to follow some rules.

First, you can't be noisy in the library. You have to be quiet here. Second, don't listen to music, so you can't bring your music player to the library. Third, you can't bring any food or eat anything in it. Fourth, don't take photos in the library.

That's all. Have a good time here.

Unit 5 Why do you like pandas?

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. W: Do you like koalas, Mike?

M: No, I don't. I like pandas.

2. W: Why do you like dogs, John?

M: Because they are smart.

3. M: Where are lions from, Mary?

W: They are from South Africa.

4. W: What do you think of elephants, Tony?

M: They are smart. They can draw well.

5. M: Mom, can you take me to the zoo today?

W: OK. Let's go.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

W: There are many animals in the zoo. What animals do you like, John?

M: I like giraffes because they're friendly.

W: Where do they come from?

M: Africa. What animals do you like, Lucy?

W: I like pandas.

M: Really? Why?

W: Because they're very cute.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

M: Excuse me. Do you like animals, Kate?

W: Yes, I do.

M: What animals do you like?

W: I like koalas. I think they are interesting.

W: Let's go to the zoo on Sunday.

M: OK. Where is the zoo?

W: It's near the library on Center Street.

M: OK, see you then.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Hello, I'm Lucy. There is a zoo near my home. I often go there to see animals with my family on weekends. There are many kinds of animals in it. They're tigers, koalas, elephants, monkeys and so on. I think tigers are very dangerous and I don't like them. I like monkeys best, because they are clever and cute. My brother likes elephants because they are smart and they can do something for people. My sister likes koalas because she thinks they are interesting. Do you like animals?

Unit 6 I'm watching TV

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. W: What's your favorite food?

M: I like ice-cream best.

2. M: Lucy, what is Tom doing?

W: Oh, he is playing basketball.

3. W: What time is it in Jinan?

M: It's nine o'clock.

4. M: Mary, are you reading or listening to a CD?

W: I'm listening to a CD.

5. W: Joe, where is Lily?

M: She is buying milk and bread at the supermarket.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

W: Jim, what do you want to eat for lunch?

M: I want to eat tomatoes.



W: Oh, we don't have any tomatoes at home. Can you buy some?

M: Sorry, Mom. I'm doing my homework. Please ask Linda to buy.

W: She's not at home. She's helping your father pick apples.

M: OK, Mom.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

W: Hi, Mike. Sunday is my father's birthday. My family are going to have a party. I hope you can come.

M: I'm coming. Where is it? In your home?

W: No. We are going to have it at the restaurant on Jingshi Road. It's next to my home.

M: OK, I see. When is it going to start?

W: At six o'clock. But can you come a little earlier?

M: No problem!

W: See you then.

M: See you.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

Tara's birthday is coming. She will be sixteen years old. Her mother, Mrs. Green, plans to have a birthday party for her. Mrs. Green will buy apples, watermelons, pears, strawberries and oranges in a supermarket near her house. Tara will invite many of her friends to the party. Fifteen of them are girls. Mr. and Mrs. Green will make many kinds of dumplings for them. Tara says she will clean the house after the party.

Now it's half past five in the afternoon. Everything is ready. The party will begin in half an hour.

期中测试

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. W: Can you play the piano?

M: Yes, I can and I can play it well.

2. W: What time do you usually have the first class?

M: At about 8:00.

3. W: How do you go to Paris every year?

M: I usually take the plane.

4. W: Why do you like pandas?

M: Because they are really cute.

5. W: What does your mother usually do on weekends?

M: She always clean the room.

(二)在录音中,你将听到一段对话及五个问题。请根据对话内容及问题选择正确答案。(对话及问题读两遍)

M1: Hello, John. Do you want to join an interesting music club?

M2: Of course I do. But I can't. I love the piano best. But I can't play it.

M1: Oh. I can play the piano. I can teach you.

M2: Ha, it's so kind of you, Tom. Thank you. Do you have time this weekend? I can go to your house.

M1: OK. It's about 20 kilometers from my home to our school. You can ride a bike or take the No. 5 bus.

M2: What time should I go?

M1: Any time. If you like, what about 8:30 in the morning? It's a good time to learn things.

M2: Great! I have a new bike. I can ride it to your home.

M1: OK, see you then!

M2: See you!

Questions:

6. What club does John want to join?

7. Can John play the piano?

8. How far is it from Tom's home to the school?

9. What time will John come to Tom's home?

10. How does Tom go to see John?

(三)在录音中,你将听到一篇短文及五个问题。请根据短文内容及问题选择正确答案。(短文及问题读两遍)

Thank you for your letter. Let me tell you about my school day. In the morning, I get up at six ten. After that, I brush my teeth. At about seven o'clock, I eat breakfast. I have some milk and hamburgers for breakfast. My school is not far from my home. So I always walk to school. At eight o'clock, I have the first class. In the morning I have three classes. The third class usually finishes at 11:40. Then it's time to have lunch. I have some healthy food. In the afternoon, we have two classes. At 4:00 I go home. At home, I do my homework first. Then I have dinner with my family. Then I watch TV.

This is my day. What about yours?



Questions:

11. What time does the writer get up?
12. What does he have for breakfast?
13. How does he go to school?
14. How many classes does he have in the afternoon?
15. What does he usually do after dinner?

Unit 7 It's raining!

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. M: Let's play tennis.
W: Sounds great!
2. M: Where is my schoolbag, Cindy?
W: Look, Eric! It's on your bed.
3. M: Alice, do you have a CD player?
W: No, I don't. But my sister Kate has one.
4. M: Good morning! Can I help you?
W: Yes, please. I want to buy a hat for my daughter.
5. M: What's the weather like today?
W: It's raining.

(二)请听录音中两段长对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6 至 8 题。

- W: What do you usually do on Saturday, Bill?
M: On Saturday morning I do my homework. After lunch, I often play soccer with my friends.
What about you, Linda?

W: I usually go to the movies with my sister on Saturday afternoon.

听第二段对话,回答第 9、10 题。

- W: Eric, what are you doing?
M: I'm having a party.
W: Oh, that sounds like fun. How's the weather in Mexico?
M: Terrible. It's raining.
W: Oh, what a bad weather!

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单词,每空限填一词。(独白读两遍)

It is cloudy. Jack flies his kite on the playground. He is very happy. But it is raining now. He can't fly his kite. His shirt and trousers are wet. He doesn't want to go home. Ten minutes

later, the sun is shining. It is warm now and Jack has a good idea. He flies his kite and wet clothes. So his wet clothes are dry. There is a smile on his face. What a clever boy.

Unit 8 Is there a post office near here?

(一)请听录音中的五组短对话。每组对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与对话内容相符的选项。(每组对话读两遍)

1. W: Excuse me. How can I get to the Green Hotel?
M: It's far from here. You can get there by bus.
2. W: Excuse me. Is there a library near here?
M: Let me see. There is one over there, next to the bank.
3. M: Excuse me. How can I get to the bank?
W: Go down this street. It's next to the hospital.
4. W: Is there a new hotel near the park?
M: No, the hotel near the park is old.
5. W: Where do you usually go on weekends, Tony?
M: I usually go to the Green supermarket. It's very big and I like shopping there.

(二)请听录音中两段较长的对话。每段对话后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答所给问题的最佳答案。(每段对话读两遍)

听第一段对话,回答第 6、7 题。

- W: Excuse me. Is there a restaurant near here?
M: Yes, there is. There is one on Center Street.
W: How can I get there?
M: Just go along North Road and turn right at the park.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You're welcome.

听第二段对话,回答第 8 至 10 题。

- W: Hey, John.
M: Hi, Mary.
W: What are you doing?
M: I'm reading a book.

W: Do you want to come over to my house? We can watch a video.

M: OK. Where is your house?

W: It's on New Street. It's very quiet.

M: Oh, OK. I'll see you at two thirty.

(三)听力填词:请听下面一段独白。根据所听到的内容,写出可以填入下表 11 至 15 空格中的适当单