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第一讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

I、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★

- 收到某人的来信_____
- 写信给某人_____
- 了解关.....的事情_____
- 在右上角_____
- 一个叫 May 的女孩_____
- 对运动着迷_____
- 想要做某事_____
- 一个在地址下方的日期_____

II、选择合适的单词填入空格中。★☆☆

- I've got a letter _____ my pen friend recently. (to/from)
- My brother used to be keen _____ rock and pop music. (to/on)
- Is there anything interesting _____ today's magazine? (in/on)
- I usually walk to school because it is _____ my house. (near/nearby)
- Here is a photo _____ myself and some of my classmates. (to/of)
- I plan to finish reading five books _____ the summer holiday. (during/at)
- Look at this photo! The man sitting _____ the middle is our class teacher. (in/on)
- Dear May, I'm looking forward to _____ your letter. (get / getting)
- My penfriend _____ a photo of his pet in this letter. (enclosed / closed)
- My father works as an _____ in a big company. (accountant / account)
- Mum, this is my new classmate. You can _____ him Jimmy. (call / called)
- It's polite to add a _____ at the beginning of the body of a letter. (greet / greeting)
- Although he doesn't _____ much money, he still enjoys his _____ life very much. (own/owner)
- I heard that a famous _____ would come to give us a speech in the hall next week. (engine / engineer)

III、常见特殊疑问词整理

What	询问事物	How old	询问年龄
Who	询问人	How tall	询问身高
Whose	询问归属	How many	询问数量（可数）
Which	表达选择	How much	询问数量（不可数）
Where	询问地点		询问价格
When	询问时间	How far	询问距离
What time	询问时刻	How long	询问时间跨度
Why	询问原因	How soon	询问时间间隔
How	询问健康、特性或方式	How often	询问频度

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

I. Choose the best answer. ★★

- () 1. Will you please help _____ to carry the heavy box?
A. my B. me C. myself D. you
- () 2. Sheep live _____ grass.
A. on B. in C. at D. with
- () 3. Peter promised that he _____ his brother a dictionary.
A. has bought B. had bought C. will buy D. would buy
- () 4. You _____ talk loudly in the reading room.
A. must not B. needn't C. dare not D. couldn't
- () 5. I usually spend half of my spare time reading and _____ doing my housework.
A. the other B. the others C. others D. the rest
- () 6. Could you please tell me _____ Paul has gone abroad?
A. when B. how long C. how often D. if
- () 7. They are keen on collecting coins.
A. finish B. keep C. enjoy D. stop
- () 8. About _____ of the students in our school took part in the sports meeting.
A. one-thirds B. two thirds C. three quarters D. a-quarter
- () 9. My sister _____ listen to music when she was doing her homework.
A. used to B. use to C. is used to D. uses to
- () 10. _____ humorous the cross talk is ! Let's give them a big hand.
A. What B. How C. What a D. What an
- () 11. The war is over, _____ the American soldiers in Iraq are still having a lot of trouble there.
A. or B. and C. but D. so
- () 12. I'll invite you to have dinner with my family _____ next week.
A. sometime B. some time C. sometimes D. some times
- () 13. _____ he _____ his friend are very busy these days.
A. Neither, nor B. Either, or C. Both, and D. Not only, but also
- () 14. We shall start a business _____ to donate to the Red Cross.
A. to earn money B. earn money C. earned money D. earning money
- () 15. Would you please tell me _____?
A. when did he come home B. where he would play football
C. if he had seen the film D. why he didn't watch the game
- () 16. What did the teacher _____ you to _____ at the meeting?
A. tell, say B. ask, speak C. tell, speak D. ask, talk
- () 17. The nearest clinic is within _____ walk.
A. 20 minutes' B. 20 minute's C. 2 hour's D. half an hours'
- () 18. I have collected _____ news about my project.
A. a great many B. a lot C. a number of D. huge amounts of
- () 19. His story sounded _____. All of us laughed a lot.
A. bored B. amusing C. amazing D. excitedly
- () 20. We can't go to the concert _____ we have been formally invited.
A. though B. unless C. because D. so that

II. Word transformation. ★★

1. His parents are the _____ (own) of this restaurant.
2. Clare _____ (enclosure) a photo of her workplace with the letter this morning, since her pen-pal is really interested in her job.
3. They are asked to _____ (signature) on the dotted line when they arrive at the office every morning.
4. I _____ (sincere) hope that you will achieve a complete success in the coming competition.
5. Keith is an _____ (ambition) man. He makes every effort to become the president of the company.
6. Well. I'll _____ see you next week. (probable)

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

(A)☆☆

The year was 1932. Amelia Earhart was flying alone from North America to England in a small single—engined aero plane. At midnight, several hours after she had left Newfoundland, she ran into bad weather. To make things worse, her altimeter (高度表) failed and she didn't know how high she was flying. At night, and in a storm, a pilot is in great difficulty without an altimeter. At times, her plane nearly plunged (冲) into the sea.

Just before dawn, there was further trouble. Amelia noticed flames (火焰) coming from the engine. Would she be able to reach land? There was nothing to do except to keep going and to hope.

In the end, Amelia Earhart did reach Ireland, and for the courage she had shown, she was warmly welcomed in England and Europe. When she returned to the United States, she was honored by President Hoover at a special dinner in the White House. From that time on, Amelia Earhart was famous.

What was so important about her flight? Amelia Earhart was the first woman to fly the Atlantic Ocean alone, and she had set a record of fourteen hours and fifty—six minutes.

In the years that followed, Amelia Earhart made several flights across the United States, and on each occasion (时刻) she set a new record for flying time. Amelia Earhart made these flights to show that women had a place in aviation (航空) and that air travel was useful.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT the difficulty which Amelia Earhart met in her flight from north America to England?
 - A. She was caught in a storm.
 - B. The altimeter went out of order.
 - C. Her engine went wrong.
 - D. She lost her direction.
2. When Amelia Earhart saw flames coming from the engine, what did she do?
 - A. She did nothing but pray for herself.
 - B. She changed her direction and landed in Ireland.
 - C. She continued flying.
 - D. She lost hope of reaching land.
3. According to the passage, what was Amelia Earhart's reason for making her flights?
 - A. To set a new record for flying time.
 - B. To be the first woman to fly around the world.
 - C. To show that aviation was not just for men.
 - D. To become famous in the world.
4. Which of the following statements was NOT mentioned?
 - A. She was the first woman who succeeded in flying across the Atlantic Ocean alone.
 - B. She showed great courage in overcoming the difficulties during the flight.

C She was warmly welcomed in England, Europe and the United States.

D. She made plans to fly around the world.

5. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

A. Amelia Earhart—First Across the Atlantic.

B. Amelia Earhart—Pioneer in Women's Aviation.

C. A New Record for Flying Time.

D. A Dangerous Flight from North America to England.

(B)★★

Sleep is not the same every night. We experience some deep sleep and some active sleep(积极睡眠), which is when dreams happen. You might think sleepwalking(梦游) would happen in active sleep, but a person isn't physically active d ____ 1 ____ active sleep. Sleepwalking usually happens in the first few hours of sleep in the stage called slow-wave(慢波) or deep sleep. Not all sleepwalkers a ____ 2 ____ walk. Some simply sit up or stand in bed or act like they're awake when, in fact, they're asleep! Most, however, do get up and move around for a few seconds or for as long as half an hour.

Sleepwalkers' e ____ 3 ____ are open, but they don't see the same way they do when they're awake and often think they're in different rooms of the house or different places altogether. Sleepwalkers tend(往往会) to go back to bed on their own and they won't r ____ 4 ____ it in the morning. Doctors say sleepwalking sometimes occurs when a person is sick, has a fever, is not getting e ____ 5 ____ sleep, or is stressed. If sleepwalking occurs frequently, every night or so, it's a good idea for your mom or dad to take you to see your doctor. But occasional(偶然的) sleepwalking generally isn't something to worry about, a ____ 6 ____ " it may look funny or even scary (惊恐的) for the people who see a sleepwalker in action.

It's important, of course, that the person is kept safe. Precautions(预防措施) should be t ____ 7 ____ so the person is less likely to fall down, run into something, or walk out the front door while sleepwalking.

板块四：中考语法词汇模拟题

I. Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当的答案)(20 分)

- () 1. We had _____ math quiz _____ last Friday.
A) a, the B) a, / C) the, the D) /, /
- () 2. _____ lady in white is _____ our class teacher.
A) The, / B) A, / C) The, the D) A, a
- () 3. We made Charles _____ monitor of our class.
A) the B) a C) an D) /
- () 4. My friend, Tenny has been in _____ hospital for a few weeks. I'll go to _____ hospital to see her tomorrow.
A) a, the B) the, / C) the, a D) /, the
- () 5. A: Who's there knocking at the door?
B: _____ must be Mr. Robert.
A) He B) It C) She D) I
- () 6. My elder sister has four different kinds of dictionaries. One is new, _____ are old.
A) the other B) the others C) other three D) others
- () 7. Our teacher often has a talk with _____ of us.
A) every B) other C) each D) another
- () 8. You should give this seat to the _____ person.
A) worse B) sick C) ill D) worst
- () 9. We are all sorry _____ what has happened.
A) at B) about C) of D) on
- () 10. The TV is made _____ Japan. There are some flowers _____ it. They are all made _____ paper.
A) in, in, in B) of, on, by C) in, on, of D) of, by, from
- () 11. That has nothing _____ with what we are discussing.
A) do B) to do C) done D) doing
- () 12. It was clever _____ silent.
A) of him keeping B) for him to keep
C) for him keeping D) of him to keep

- () 13. Plastics can be used _____ different things.
A) to make B) to making C) of making D) to making into
- () 14. Smoke can be seen _____ from the burning wood.
A) to rise B) rising C) to raise D) raising
- () 15. Mum was so interested in the TV series that she _____ in front of the TV set for more than two hours before my father called her.
A) had sat B) sat
C) was sitting D) would have sat
- () 16. A: I have bought a Longman dictionary.
B: When and where _____ you _____ it ?
A) do, buy B) did, buy C) have, bought D) had, bought
- () 17. Since when _____ you _____ so many young pine trees?
A) have, planted B) do, plant C) did, plant D) had, planted
- () 18. I asked him which of the cities he _____ to was the most beautiful.
A) has been B) had been C) has gone D) had gone
- () 19. A: Do you often come here ?
B: No, it's five years since I _____ here last time.
A) came B) have come C) had come D) had been
- () 20. Until she was married, she _____ any expensive clothes.
A) didn't have B) hadn't have C) hadn't had D) hasn't had

II. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once. (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一个单词或词组,每词只能填一次)(8分)

A. among	B. high up	C. could not help	D. describe	E. not
F. what	G. ago	H. emptied	I. before	

I arrived at the railway station earlier than I had expected. As my train was _____ (1) leaving for another hour. I had plenty of time to spare. After buying some magazines to read on the journey, I went to collect my suit-case I had left there three days _____ (2). There were only a few people waiting, and I took out my wallet to find the check(取物卡) for my case. The check did not seem to be where I had left it. I _____ (3) everything from the wallet—railway tickets, money, cards and photographs, but no matter how hard I searched, the check was nowhere to be found.

When my turn came, I explained sorrowfully to the assistant _____ (4) had happened. The man looked at me as if to say that he had heard this type of story many

times and asked me to _____ (5) the case. I told him that it was an old brown-looking object, not different from the many cases I could see behind the counter. The assistant then gave me a piece of paper and told me to make a list of the things in the case. If they were correct, he said, I could take the case away. I tried to remember all the things I had hurriedly put in the case and wrote them down as they came to me.

After I had done this, I went to look _____ (6) hundreds of cases for mine. For one moment, I felt worried that if someone had picked up the check, he could have easily taken the case already. Fortunately, this had not happened, for, after a time, I found my case lying on its side _____ (7) in a corner. After examining the things inside, the assistant was soon satisfied that it was mine and told me I could take it away. Again I took out my wallet—this time to pay, I pulled out a ten-dollar note and the “lost” check slipped out with it. I _____ (8) blushing (脸红) and looked up at the assistant. He was nodding his head knowingly, as if to say that he had often seen this happen before, too!

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their suitable forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子)(8 分)

1. Several speakers made _____ at the meeting. (speak)
2. He is a friend of my _____. (neighbourhood)
3. WTO is short form for World Trade _____. (organize)
4. From then on, George was _____ to his roommates than before. (friend)
5. Everybody was _____ by the good news. (cheerful)
6. He hurried to the house only to see the gate _____. (close)
7. Bob has the _____ idea that tomorrow is a holiday. (mistake)
8. She had spent the morning in washing and _____ these clothes. (iron)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词)(14 分)

1. We didn't see what happened in the street this morning. (保持原句意思不变)
We didn't see _____ in the street this morning.
2. You and I saw the film last year. (改为反意疑问句)
You and I saw the film last year, _____?
3. Alice has got a big apple in her right hand, too. (改为否定句)
Alice _____ got a big apple in her right hand, _____.
4. Martin was a taxi driver years ago. (对划线部分提问)

- _____ Martin years ago?
5. Edward said, "Flora was a nurse years ago." (改为宾语从句)
Edward said that Flora _____ a nurse years before.
6. We have done something to make the river clean. (改成被动语态)
Something _____ done to make the river clean.
7. The book is interesting. There are many stories in it. (合并一句)
It is _____ interesting book _____ many stories in it.

板块五：拓展渗透（自招难度）



完形填空

Everything seemed so wonderful before Jessie Lin arrived in the States to study English. She dreamed of (1) _____ Americans and experiencing their culture firsthand. She imagined her English would (2) _____ quickly in an (3) _____ environment. But that was a month ago. Since then, Jessie's bright (4) _____ had grown very dim.

The language school had promised to (5) _____ "clean, comfortable accommodations." However, her room was (6) _____ clean and comfortable. It was smelly and dark. The house was in the middle of an old and poor (7) _____.

As for meeting Americans and making friends, that was much (8) _____ said than done. (9) _____ some of Jessie's classmates were (10) _____ and polite, they, (11) _____, were foreigners. None of the teachers seemed (12) _____ in spending time with their students (13) _____ class. It was hard for Jessie to find some trustworthy (可靠的) Americans to (14) _____ to.

"Maybe I'll have some noodles," she thought. Nothing could (15) _____ her up more than a nice hot bowl of beef noodles. (16) _____ Jessie was eating her noodles, she saw a tall woman who had entered the shop. She (17) _____ sad and tired, and Jessie felt sorry for her. From their (18) _____, she learned that the woman was (19) _____ miserable than she was. Somehow, Jessie felt she was not (20) _____ any more.

1. A. teaching B. promising C. meeting D. working
2. A. improve B. grow C. increase D. rise
3. A. Chinese-speaking B. English-spoken

- C. spoken-English D. English-speaking
4. A. room B. experience
C. dream D. environment
5. A. buy B. provide C. make D. get
6. A. far from B. in total
C. simply D. completely
7. A. house B. country
C. neighborhood D. school
8. A. more difficult B. difficult
C. easier D. easy
9. A. Although B. But C. Because D. For
10. A. disappointed B. friendly
C. satisfied D. naughty
11. A. either B. too C. otherwise D. or
12. A. interesting B. surprised
C. worried D. interested
13. A. outside B. during C. indoors D. outdoors
14. A. apologize B. adapt
C. talk D. dance
15. A. make B. take C. cheer D. put
16. A. While B. As soon as
C. Meanwhile D. Before
17. A. sounded B. felt C. became D. looked
18. A. discussion B. talk
C. argument D. eyes
19. A. not less B. little C. no less D. very
20. A. lucky B. good C. sad D. alone

第二讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★★

- 1、查明，弄清 _____
- 2、记笔记 _____
- 3、一件浅棕色衬衫 _____
- 4、长袖的白衬衫 _____
- 5、一条蓝领带 _____
- 6、深棕色头发 _____
- 7、相当长 _____
- 8、使我们的声调上升 _____
- 9、在句末 _____
- 10、练习做某事 _____
- 11、一个紫色的屋顶 _____
- 12、第一次 _____
- 13、向全班介绍你的一个朋友 _____
- 14、在信封上写他或她的地址 _____

二、选择合适的单词填入空格中。★

- 1、I ordered _____ umbrella online yesterday. (a/an)
- 2、The teacher told us to write _____ 80word report. English. (a/an)
- 3、This is _____ useful dictionary for me to study English. (a/an)
- 4、The word “envelope” starts _____ the letter “e”. (with/from)
- 5、Jessic will meet her penfriend _____ the first time next Sunday. (at/for)
- 6、My uncle will come back from America _____ the end of July. (in/at)
- 7、I'd like to introduce my penfriend _____ my family members. (from/to)
- 8、How _____ stamps have you collected so far? (many/much)

三、根据所给中文完成句子。★☆☆

- 1、Who would you like to _____ (写给)?
- 2、He took out his notebook and began to _____ (记笔记).
- 3、What do you _____ (了解) your penfriend?
- 4、I'd like to show you _____ (一.张....的照片) my pet dog.
- 5、一 Which lift must we use?
一 The one _____ (在中间).
- 6、In the long- jump race, his best record is _____ (两米五)
- 7、Do you know that girl with _____ (黑短发) over there?
- 8、I usually _____ (走路上学) with my neighbour, Betty.
- 9、Lucy visited the Disneyland Park _____ (第一次) last week.
- 10、My best friend is _____ (读七年级) at Golden Apple School.

四、频度副词的位置关系

1. 位于 be 动词后 eg: She is always happy.
2. 位于行为动词前 eg: Simon never goes swimming.

一般现在时的其他用法

在某些条件状语从句、时间状语从句中，一般现在时通常可用来表示将来的含义

eg: He'll not come if it rains tomorrow.

I will tell you as soon as I see her.

板块二：课内巩固与拓展**(A). Choose the best answer ★★**

- What will happen _____ the children if Lily and Tom broke up?
A. for B. between C. on D. to
- She went in for growing flowers in her spare time.
A. liked B. joined C. was pleased with D. was familiar with
- Do more exercise every day, _____ you'll be stronger than before.
A. or B. but C. for D. and
- The doctors tried their best to save the patient's life, _____ failed.
A. or B. so C. but D. because
- I felt very tired last night, _____ I went to bed earlier than usual.
A. so B. because C. though D. if
- Shall we go on working?
—Yes, _____ I prefer to have a rest .
A. when B. If C. because D. though
- I don't want to buy the jeans because _____ the color _____ the size fits me.
A. both...and B. either...or
C. neither...nor D. not only...but also
- My maths teacher was satisfied _____ my answer _____ that difficult question.
A. with; to B. with; for C. for; of D. on; with
- Look! My computer is performing well. There _____ be anything wrong with it.
A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. won't
- Nowadays, fewer and fewer students go to _____ school _____ bikes.
A. the; by B. the; on C. ./; on D. ./; by
- The national flag raising ceremony _____ every Monday morning.
A. holds B. is taken place C. are held D. takes place
- A _____ damage was done by the flood.
A. great deal B. number of C. large amount of D. plenty of
- _____ useful piece of advice the coach has offered to us!
A. What B. How C. What a D. What an
- This _____ increases to 72 percent during summer vacation.
A. rocket B. noise C. figure D. plot
- September 10 is _____ Day.
A. Teachers B. the Teacher's C. Teachers' D. the Teachers'
- The days in winter are shorter than _____ in summer.
A. that B. ones C. those D. these
- How much is 100 _____ 10? --- It's 10.
A. plus B. minus C. multiplied by D. divided by
- People like to see films on _____ TV instead of going to _____ cinema.
A a, the B. ./, the C. the, / D. ./, /

19. Don't worry. We'll reach the station _____ and we won't miss the train.
A. quickly B. quick C. well D. soon
20. He paid his first visit to China _____ last November.
A. in B. on C. / D. at

(B). Word transformation★★

- As a father, he is a complete _____. He even doesn't know when his son's birthday is. (fail)
- I sincerely wish Joy _____ in his concert, which will be held next Monday. (succeed)
- With the local people's generous _____, we finally could carry on our investigation smoothly. (assist)
- Although he worked hard on his job, he _____ little. He was supposed to change his way to work. (achievement)
- Beyond my _____, all of my classmates showed up at my 20th birthday party. (expect)
- Lisa is thought to be one of the most elegant _____ in this Laga Dance Company. (perform)

板块三：课外阅读与拓展**(A)★★☆**

A nobleman and a merchant once met in an inn. For their lunch they both ordered soup. When it was brought, the nobleman took a spoonful, but the soup was so hot that he burned his mouth and tears came to his eyes. The merchant asked him why he was weeping. The nobleman was ashamed to admit (承认) that he had burned his mouth and answered, "Sir, I once had a brother who committed a great crime (犯罪), for which he was hanged. I was thinking of his death, and that made me weep." The merchant believed this story and began to eat his soup. He too burned his mouth, so that he had tears in his eyes. The nobleman noticed it and asked the merchant, "Sir, why do you weep?" The merchant, who now saw that the nobleman had deceived (欺骗) him, answered, "My lord(=master), I am weeping because you were not hanged together with your brother."

- This story teaches us _____.
A. not to eat in inns B. not to eat soup that is too hot
C. to cry when we burn our mouth D. not to believe everything you hear
- The nobleman did not tell the truth because he _____.
A. was a nobleman B. felt ashamed C. was in an inn D. was angry
- The nobleman should have _____.
A. smiled with joy B. shouted with laughter
C. told the truth D. scolded the waiter
- It is probable that the nobleman _____.
A. had no brother who was hanged B. had a very good brother
C. knew the soup was too hot D. had never eaten soup
- The merchant's answer showed that he _____.
A. was very happy B. believed the nobleman
C. was angry with the nobleman D. had kind heart

(B)★★★

Everyone needs sleep. In fact, all living things need sleep. Having a sound and good rest makes _____ us healthy. It is believed that our brain develops best during sleep. It helps all our

systems work well w____2_____ we are awake. Sleep allows our brain to reorganize all events during the day and will improve our memory development.

For a student, eight to ten hours of sleep is required to give him or her e____3_____ for the following day. A good sleep allows them to grow physically and mentally (心理上).

With e____4_____ sleep at night, students would be able to wake up early and be ready for school activities. They will be able to listen carefully in class and would have the ability to memorize the things that they learn and r____5_____ them in the future.

Eight hours of sleep makes students active t____6_____ the whole day at school. They would be able to perform well in class, take down notes and finish their homework. When they have slept well, they can e____7_____ understand their lessons. Good sleep prepares them well for the challenges (挑战) at school, from paperwork to sports. They will be ready to solve difficult tasks that require mental ability and skills.

板块四：《新概念》知识衍生

Lesson74 Out of the limelight 舞台之外

An ancient bus stopped by a dry river bed and a party of famous actors and actresses got off.

Dressed in dark glasses and old clothes, they had taken special precautions so that no one should recognize them. But as they soon discovered, disguises can sometimes be too perfect.

'This is a wonderful place for a picnic,' said Gloria Gleam.

'It couldn't be better, Gloria,' Brinksley Meers agreed. 'No newspaper men, no film fans! Why don't we come more often?'

Meanwhile, two other actors, Rockwall Slinger and Merlin Greeves, had carried two large food baskets to a shady spot under some trees. When they had all made themselves comfortable, a stranger appeared. He looked very angry.

'Now you get out of here, all of you!' he shouted: 'I'm sheriff here. Do you see that notice? It says "No Camping"-in case you can't read!'

'Look, sheriff,' said Rockwall, 'don't be too hard on us. I'm Rockwall Slinger and this is Merlin Greeves.'

'Oh, is it?' said the sheriff with a sneer. 'Well, I'm Brinksley Meers, and my other name is Gloria Gleam. Now you get out of here fast!'

Lesson 74 Out of the limelight 舞台之外

A Comprehension

Read the following passage and 1 put in the missing words; then 2 write complete answers to the questions below. 阅读以下短文, 然后: 1. 填空, 2. 用完整的句子回答以下问题。

THE PRICE OF FAME

Many young people in the world hope to be famous like 1 _____ stars, but it 2 _____ be very much fun if everyone in the street 3 _____ you. People approach the famous all the 4 _____ and ask them for 5 _____ autographs. Or they think they know 6 _____ very well, so they make personal 7 _____, which they would never dream of 8 _____ to a complete stranger. As a famous person that I know once 9 _____ me, one of the 10 _____ advantages of being 11 _____ is that you can usually get a good table at a 12 _____!

- 1 Give one reason why it isn't much fun walking down the street if your face is very well-known to the public.

- 2 Describe two of the things people might do if they think they know you.

- 3 Describe one of the advantages of being well-known.

B Special difficulties

Write in the correct verb made from get in the correct form or tense – get out, get into, get on, get on with, get off, get over. 选词填空, 注意时态与语态。

- 1 I was lucky: I _____ with just a warning, but my friends were all punished.
- 2 It took me a long time to _____ the last cold I had.
- 3 Some people say she's a difficult person to _____, but she and I are good friends.
- 4 You'd better _____ of here. You're not welcome.
- 5 I can't _____ my briefcase. It seems to be locked.
- 6 How are your cousins _____ at their new school?

C The use of speech marks in direct speech

Write out this conversation using speech marks. 添加引号。

Excuse me, the stranger asked, but aren't you James Bond? Yes, I am the famous agent, I replied. Good. I'd like your autograph, please, the stranger said. Because you're rich and famous, he added, perhaps you can give me a ride in your Rolls-Royce and take me to a nice restaurant. James Bond took a toy gun out of his pocket. Go away, you silly little man, he said to the stranger. Don't forget, I'm licensed to kill!

D The present simple and the present continuous

Here are just some of the 'stative' verbs that we rarely use in the continuous form. Study them.

学习以下这些极少用于进行时态的“静态”动词。

believe	belong	contain	have (= possess)	look (= appear)
look like (= resemble)	matter	mean	need	own
possess	prefer	resemble	seem	understand
want				

Put in the correct present tense of the verbs in brackets. 用括号中动词的现在时态填空。

- 1 'I _____ (believe) that I finally _____ (understand),' the old man said, 'what really _____ (matter) in this life.'
- 2 '_____ (you have) any books about the UK?' - 'Yes, quite a lot. I _____ (look) for a special one for you right now.'
- 3 He _____ (look like) his father, doesn't he? I _____ (mean), he's got the same black hair and high forehead.
- 4 That shop there _____ (belong) to my friend's uncle, and he _____ (own) six more in other towns.
- 5 Now that it has been cleaned, this lake _____ (contain) thousands of fish. You _____ (need) a special permit to fish in it.
- 6 '_____ (you want) something, or _____ (you just look)?' said the shop assistant.

板块五：拓展渗透（自招难度）

In the spring of 1926, Yan Qingbao, a 43-year-old farmer, discovered a circular piece of jade(玉) while digging a hole. Driven by curiosity, he dug deeper and found a group of about 400 colourful jade pieces.

At the time, he had no idea that his discovery would be as important as other wonders of the world such as China's Great Wall and Egypt's pyramids. Since then more than 10000 relics, dating back to between 5000 and 3000 BC have been unearthed at Shanxingdui. These relics include gold, pottery, bone tools and ivory objects. They prove that Shanxingdui contains the ruins of an ancient city that was once the political, economic and cultural center of the ancient Shu Kingdom-the old name for Sichuan.

It has helped modern historians realize that Sichuan's human history goes back more than 5000 years. And, located on the upper part of the Yangtze River, the site challenges the common idea that Chinese civilization rose from a single source-the Yellow River valley.

Shanxingdui was named the Scientific Education Base for China's Youth in March this year. But still, only four of the Shanxingdui Ruins 12 square kilometers have been uncovered. Who knows what other big surprises are waiting to be shown to the world.

1. The farmer dug a hole and found a group of about 400 colourful jade pieces because _____.
A. he wanted to look for treasure
B. he was curious about it
C. he knew there were many relics in the hole
D. he wanted to be famous for doing so
2. The underlined word "challenge" here means _____.
A. change
B. agree with
C. compete with
D. disappoint
3. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. Shanxingdui was named the Scientific Education Base for China's Youth
B. Shanxingdui was once the political, economic and cultural center of the ancient Shu Kingdom
C. the importance of the discovery of Shanxingdui
D. it has helped modern historians realize that Shichuan's human history goes back more than 5000 years
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. About 10400 relics have been unearthed at Shanxingdui.
B. The farmer didn't know his discovery would be as important as other wonders of the world.
C. Modern historians realize that Sichuan's human history goes back more than 5000 years.
D. Chinese civilization rose from a single source-the Yellow River valley.

第三讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成句子。★★

- 1、 This e-mail is from a boy _____Eric to Mary. (call)
- 2、 The _____of these houses were completely destroyed in the fire. (roof)
- 3、 Jack is always the _____student to get to school every morning. (one)
- 4、 The doctor advised him to do more _____exercise to stay healthy. (physics)
- 5、 Cambridge is one of the top_____ in the world, and it's also a city.(university)
- 6、 She came into the office with a poker face without _____anybody. (greet)

二、连词成句。★☆

- 1、 would like, to, star, football, I, be, a

2、tell, myself, will, first, I, you, about, something

3、 in the middle of, is, the girl, who, the photo

4、 to, my, an architect, an engineer, ambition, be, or, is, maybe

三、根据首字母写出单词完成句子。★★

- 1、 My uncle is an a _____, He draws plans of buildings.
- 2、 That boy can dive about 30 m _____ deep into the sea.
- 3、 Linda is at business school, studying to be an a _____.
- 4、 Do Jim and his friends play games d _____ the morning break?
- 5、 Winter is my favourite season because I like to s _____ and skate.
- 6、 Make sure to e _____ D a copy of your ID card inside your letter this time.

四、一般过去时可用来表示

1. 过去某个特定时间的动作或状态

eg: She suddenly fell ill yesterday.

- ## 2. 过去的习惯性或经常性动作

eg: I went to the cinema once a week when I was at junior high school.

- ### 3. 过去连续发生的几件事

eg: She got up early, fetched water , cleaned the room and then went out for a walk.

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

(A). Choose the best answer ★★

1. I have no idea if that pretty girl _____ him if he _____ enough money to buy a house.
- A. marries, won't have B. marry, doesn't have
- C. will marry, don't have D. will marry, doesn't have

2. Boys and girls, you should write a no less than _____ composition.
A. three thousand word's B. three-thousands-word
C. three-thousands word D. three-thousand-word
3. There was a football match yesterday between the _____ and the _____.
A. men teachers, boys students B. man teachers, boy students
C. men teachers, boy students D. man teachers, boys student
4. I saw Jane just now in the library. She _____ be at home because she lives far from the school.
A. mustn't B. can't C. shouldn't D. needn't
5. I am a green hand. I really don't know _____ to _____ the problem.
A. how...do with B. why...do with C. how...deal with D. what...deal with
6. The newly-wed couple are looking forward to _____ a room _____.
A. having, of their own B. having, on their own
C. have, of their own D. have, on their own
7. Mr. Brown _____ France. He _____ Paris for another three weeks.
A. has been to, has been in B. has been to, has been to
C. has gone to, will be in D. has gone to, has been in
8. The girl _____ off the motorcycle and _____ on the road.
A. fell, lain B. fell, lay C. felt, lied D. felt, laid
9. I can't use the _____ blanket tonight because there is a broken _____ wire.
A. electric, electrical B. electric, electric
C. electrical, electric D. electrical, electric
10. Kiwis of this kind _____.
A. taste good B. taste well C. tastes well D. tastes good
11. Nobody thought he could survive the accident, but he _____.
A. struck it rich B. proved them wrong
C. gained an understanding D. caught on
12. While May was walking on the street, something strange _____.
A. made a comeback B. caught her eye C. proved her wrong D. ruled her out
13. The _____ over dinner was warm and friendly.
A. location B. property C. achievement D. atmosphere
14. By the age of twenty, Agassi was famous around the world, _____ never having won an important tennis championship.
A. in addition B. despite C. until D. so far
15. We _____ that the number of the visitors would be 10 thousand.
A. estimated B. created C. refused D. Wondered

(B). Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms. ★★

1. Have you ever seen the opera The _____ Night? (twelve)
2. When I walked past my boss's office, I saw a customer _____ with him. (argument)
3. To our great _____, our class teacher didn't come to our farewell party last weekend. (disappointing)
4. We had many interesting _____ while we were in Egypt. (experience)
5. After a quick breakfast, Mary left _____. (hurry)
6. Children are afraid of the stone figures in the temple which look so _____. (fright)
7. One of his _____ is to build the most magnificent building in the world. (ambitious)
8. "Take care of _____ while you are studying in the university." Mum said to her sons. (you)

9. The sales manager is responsible for _____ the products. (sale)

10. That foreigner never _____ about working overtime when he was on business. (complaint)

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

(A)★★

In a very real sense, people who have read good literature have lived more than people who cannot or will not read. To have read Gulliver's Travels is to have had the experience of listening to Jonathan Swift, of learning about man's inhumanity (残酷) to man. To read Huckleberry Finn is to feel what it is like to drift (漂流) down the Mississippi River on a raft (木排). To have read Byron is to have suffered his rebellions with him and to have enjoyed his nose—thumbing at (对……的蔑视) society. To have read Native Son is to know how it feels to be frustrated (受挫折) in the particular way in which Blacks in Chicago are frustrated. This is effective communication (交流). It enables us to feel how others felt about life, even if they lived thousands of miles away and centuries ago. It is not true that "We have only one life to live." If we read, we can live as many more lives and as many kinds of lives as we wish.

1. The sentence "People who have read good literature have lived more than people who cannot or will not read" suggests that _____.

- A. reading stimulates(激发) a desire to travel
- B. reading broadens(扩大) a person's experience
- C. people who read much live longer
- D. people who read are more relaxed

2. The author implies that good literature _____.

- A. must deal with social problems
- B. must teach a lesson
- C. is varied in subject and in content (内容)
- D. is always exciting and heart--warming

3. According to the author, reading good literature _____.

- A. produces new income
- B. is quite useless
- C. satisfies the curious
- D. opens new worlds to us(眼界)

4. The underlined word effective in this passage means _____.

- A. actual
- B. striking
- C. existing
- D. having an effect

(B)★★☆

Anger (生气) is a kind of feeling. Many things can make you angry. When your teacher gives you too much homework, when your team loses an important game, when your friend b _1_ your favourite thing and then breaks it, you may get really angry.

Usually, your body will tell you when you are angry. For example, you breathe much f _2_, your face turns red and you may want to break something or hit someone, but sometimes, you hide your anger. For example, you may hide it in your h _3_. The problem is that if you do this, you may get a headache or your stomach may hurt.

In fact, it's not good to hide your anger, and it's normal for you to get angry sometimes. But anger must be let out in the right way, without hurting o _4_ or yourself. Let me give you some advice.

When you get angry, you can talk about it with other people. It's helpful to talk about your anger with other people, such as p _5_, teachers, good friends etc. When you talk about anger, those b _6_ feelings can start to go away. On the other hand, when you start to feel angry, you can do some other things: count from 1 to 100; go for a bike ride; think about good things, etc.

Don't let your anger c _7_ you. Remember that how you act when you are angry can make everything better or worse.

板块四：中考语法词汇模拟题**I. Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当的答案)(20分)**

- () 1. Janet's deskmate will take part in the 400-meter race instead of _____.
A) she B) her C) hers D) herself
- () 2. Hurry up. We have only _____ time left.
A) little B) a little C) few D) a few
- () 3. Daniel's parents wanted to invite them _____ to their son's birthday party.
A) everybody B) no one C) all D) every
- () 4. The letter box weighs _____.
A) two tons and a half B) two and a half ton
C) half an ton D) two ton
- () 5. _____ is the most difficult in _____.
A) Lesson Eight, the Book Four
B) The Lesson Eight, The Fourth Book
C) The Eighth Lesson, Book Four
D) Lesson Eight, Book Four
- () 6. A: How far is it from here to the Grand Theatre?
B: It's _____ drive.
A) twenty minutes B) twenty minute
C) twenty-minutes D) twenty minutes'
- () 7. Shall we take _____ to the Science Museum?
A) a Bus 20 B) a No. 20 bus
C) No. 20 Bus D) a No. 20 the bus
- () 8. Charles was made _____ monitor of his class by his classmates.
A) the B) a C) an D) /
- () 9. Mother is the _____ of the six daughters of her parents.
A) oldest B) older C) elder D) eldest
- () 10. My friends are _____ middle school students between the age of eleven and fourteen.
A) most B) almost C) mostly D) at most

- () 11. He asked me _____ I preferred coffee or tea.
A) if B) weather C) whether D) which
- () 12. He asked me _____ I was busy with those days.
A) that B) if C) why D) what
- () 13. The football team arrived _____ Shanghai _____ the evening of May 4, 2003.
A) at, on B) in, at C) in, on D) at, at
- () 14. What does Mr Green praise Dick _____?
A) on B) to C) with D) for
- () 15. There'll be an English reading contest next Friday. Have you _____ it yet?
A) attended B) entered for C) taken part in D) joined
- () 16. The sun doesn't move around the earth, does it? _____.
A) Yes, it does B) No, it doesn't
C) Yes, it doesn't D) No, it does
- () 17. Jim's father hopes Jim _____ a scientist in the future.
A) will become B) to become C) become D) becomes
- () 18. The man we followed suddenly stopped and looked as if _____ whether he was going in the right direction.
A) seeing B) having seen C) to have seen D) to see
- () 19. The silence of the library _____ only by the sound of pages being turned over.
A) has been broken B) breaks
C) broke D) was broken
- () 20. I don't like _____ of the songs. None of them sounds wonderful.
A) any B) either C) every D) both

II. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once. (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一个单词或词组,每词只能填一次)(8分)

A. without	B. books	C. answers	D. way	E. his own
F. all for	G. talk	H. word	I. use	

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to _____ (1) does not learn by being corrected all the time; if corrected too much, he will stop talking. He noticed a thousand times a day the difference between the language he uses and the

language those around him _____ (2). Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn to do all the other things _____ (3) being taught to walk, run, climb, ride a bicycle. But in school we never let a child to find out his mistakes and correct them for himself. We do it _____ (4) him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it was pointed out to him, or correct it unless he was made to. Let him work out, with the help of other children if he wants, what this _____ (5) says, what the answer is to that problem, whether this is a good way of saying or doing this or not.

If it is a matter of right _____ (6), as it may be in maths or science, give him the answer book. Let him correct _____ (7) papers. Why should we teachers waste time on much routine(日常的) work? Our job should be to help the child when he tells us that he can't find the _____ (8) to get the right answer. Let the children learn what all educated persons must some day learn, how to measure their own understanding, how to know what they know or do not know.

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their suitable forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子)(8分)

1. His sister is one of the most famous _____ in China. (act)
2. His _____ worried his mother a lot. (depart)
3. In the company, Johnson is the employer. I must listen to him. I'm his _____. (employ)
4. To tell you the truth, this is the _____ movie I have seen. (sadly)
5. The Greek soldiers had returned to the city of Troy in _____ when the citizens celebrated their victory. (dark)
6. Tom saw the _____ mistake on the paper, and he told the teacher about it. (correct)
7. The delay of the plane caused much _____ among the travelers. (complain)
8. The lesson we drew from the car accident is _____. No one will be allowed to drive a car without a driving license. (forget)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词)(14分)

1. We are all excited about our holiday in the future. (保持原句意思不变)
We are all _____ to our holiday.
2. Mary's handwriting is wonderful. (改为反意疑问句)

- Mary's handwriting is wonderful, _____?
3. She's made an apology to her granny already. (改为否定句)
She _____ made an apology to her granny _____.
4. The rebuilt street looks straight and wide. (对划线部分提问)
_____ does the rebuilt street look _____?
5. George said, "I visited Macao last year." (改为宾语从句)
George said that _____ visited Macao the year before.
6. The king told his men to cut the tree. (改成被动语态)
The king's men _____ to cut the tree.
7. Mary works very hard at school. Her teacher often praises her. (合并成一句)
Mary is often praised _____ her hard _____.

板块五：拓展渗透（自招难度）

Learning to Accept

I learned how to accept life as it is from my father. However, he did not teach me acceptance(接受) when he was strong and healthy, but rather when he was 1 and ill.

My father was once a strong man who loved being active, but a terrible illness 2 all that away. Now he can no longer walk, and he must sit quietly in a chair all day. Even talking is 3. One night, I went to visit him with my sisters. We started talking about life, and I told them about one of my 4. I said that we must very often give things up as we grow-our youth, our beauty, our friends-but it always 5 that after we give something up, we gain something new in its place. Then suddenly my father 6 up. He said, "But, Peter. I gave up 7! What did I gain?" I thought and thought, but I could not think of anything to say 8, he answered his own question. "I 9 the love of my family." I looked at my sisters, and saw tears in their eyes, along with hope and thankfulness. I was also 10 by his words. After that, when I began to feel irritated(激动的) at someone, I would remember his words and become 11. He could replace his great pain with a feeling of love for others, then I should be 12 to give up my small irritations. In this 13, I learned the power of acceptance from my father.

Sometimes I 14 what other things I could learn from him if I had listened more carefully when I was a boy. For now, though, I am grateful(感谢的)for this 15.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| ()1. A. tired | B. weak | C. poor | D. slow |
| ()2. A. took | B. threw | C. sent | D. put |
| ()3. A. impossible | B. difficult | C. helpless | D. hopeless |
| ()4. A. decisions | B. experience | C. dreams | D. beliefs |
| ()5. A. suggests | B. promises | C. seems | D. requires |
| ()6. A. spoke | B. turned | C. got | D. opened |
| ()7. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| ()8. A. Surprisingly | B. Immediately | C. Naturally | D. Certainly |
| ()9. A. had | B. accepted | C. gained | D. enjoyed |
| ()10. A. touched | B. surprised | C. attracted | D. warned |
| ()11. A. quiet | B. calm | C. relaxed | D. happy |
| ()12. A. ready | B. likely | C. free | D. able |
| ()13. A. case | B. form | C. method | D. way |
| ()14. A. doubt | B. wonder | C. know | D. guess |
| ()15. A. award | B. lesson | C. gift | D. word |

第四讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★☆☆

- 负责销售 _____
- 讨论生意 _____
- 乘私家车 _____
- 开车送我去上学 _____
- 打电话给.... _____
- 在(去上学)的路上 _____
- 开始上课 _____
- 考试失败 _____
- 我喜欢见到我在学校的朋友们。

- 我有时在路上打电话给我的客户们。

- 一些功课很乏味，因为对我来说太简单了。

- 她已经编写出了几个成功的电脑游戏。幸运的是，它们很受欢迎。

二、选择合适的单词填入空格中。★☆☆

- My father is an _____ in a construction company. (accountant/ account)
- This problem was So _____ that John only spent five minutes on it. (difficult/simple)
- Let's have a _____ about how to complete the project. (discuss /discussion)
- Look! There are a lot of shoes on _____ in that Red Dragonfly Shop. (sale /sales)
- As a member of the family, you are also _____ for the housework.
(responsible/ responsibility)
- What a _____ (boring/bored) film!
I felt _____ (boring bored) and fell asleep halfway.

7、Because of his hard work, he _____ an A grade in English in the final exam.(achieved/ achievement)

8、He spent too much time playing computer games. As a result, he _____ the maths exam. (failure/ failed)

三、一般过去时常见时间状语

1. last 表示“上一个”、“最近一个”。如 last week (上周), last year (去年), last month (上个月), last night (昨晚)等

2. yesterday 是“昨天”的意思。由此变化而来的还有 “the day before yesterday (前天), yesterday morning/afternoon/evening (昨天上午、下午、晚上)

3. ago 是“……之前”的意思，前面加一段时间。如 three weeks ago (三周前), ten minutes ago (十分钟之前), an hour ago (一小时之前), a hundred years ago (一百年前)等

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

I. 词性转换★☆☆

- Let's have a _____ (discuss) about the topic.
- The airline is _____ (responsibility) for the safety of its passengers.
- "Can I help you?" The shop _____ (assist) said politely.
- When you are travelling in a foreign country, you can always go to the local people for _____. (assist)
- Her ambition is to become a _____ (success) businesswoman.
- I _____ (success) in getting the first prize in the reading contest.
- Do you know the phrase "fail to do sth."?---Yes, it means "do sth. _____ (success)"
- Their _____ (achieve) in their study make us surprised.
- The _____ (sell) of the car are very high.
- Sometimes I find the _____ (sell) annoying because they always ask me to buy the products which I don't need.

II. 选择★★★

- Miss Jane, the new teacher from Canada, teaches _____ English.
A. us B. our C. ours D. ourselves
- People drink _____ water in summer than winter.
A. much B. less C. little D. more
- The TV set _____ me 4320 yuan .
A. paid B. spent C. cost D. wanted
- He didn't go to bed _____ he finished his homework.
A. as soon as B. by C. until D. if
- There are trees on _____ of the river.
A. both side B. neither sides C. all sides D. either side
- I _____ live in the north . But now I _____ living in the south .
A. used to, used to B. was used to, am used to
C. used to, am used to D. was used to, used to
- _____ interesting work it is !
A. how B. What C. What an D. How a
- Make _____ at home , everyone.
A. yourself B. yourselves C. himself D. your

9. _____ morning he happened to meet me in the street .

- A. On B. In C. One D. Every

10. I'm _____ at English than Li Dong .

- A. good B. well C. poor D. better

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

(A)★☆☆

When I lived in Spain, some Spanish friends of mine decided to visit England by car. Before they left, they asked me for advice about how to find accommodation (住所). I suggested that they should stay at 'bed and breakfast' houses, because this kind of accommodation gives a foreign visitor a good chance to speak English with the family. My friends listened to my advice, but they came back with some funny stories.

"We didn't stay at bed and breakfast houses," they said, "because we found that most families were away on holiday."

I thought this was strange. Finally I understood what had happened. My friends spoke little English, and they thought 'VACANCIES' meant 'holidays', because the Spanish word for 'holidays' is 'vacaciones'. So they did not go to house where the sign outside said 'VACANCIES', which in English means there are free rooms. Then my friends went to house where the sign said 'NO VACANCIES', because they thought this meant the people who owned the house were not away on holiday. But they found that these houses were all full. As a result, they stayed at hotels!

We laughed about this and about mistakes my friends made in reading other signs. In Spanish, the word 'DIVERSION' means fun. In English, it means that workmen are repairing the road, and that you must take a different road. When my friends saw the word 'DIVERSION' on a road sign, they thought they were going to have fun. Instead, the road ended in a large hold.

English people have problems too when they learn foreign languages. Once in Paris. when someone offered me some more. coffee, I said 'Thank you' in French. I meant that I would like some more, However , to my surprise the coffee pot was taken away! Later I found out that 'Thank you' in French means 'Mo, thank you.'

1. My Spanish friends wanted advice about _____.

- A. learning English B. finding places to stay in England
C. driving their car on English roads D. going to England by car

2. I suggested that they stay at bed and breakfast houses because _____.

- A. they would be able to practise their English
B. it would be much cheaper than staying in hotels
C. it would be convenient for them to have dinner
D. there would be no problem about finding accommodation there

3. "NO VACANCIES" in English means _____.

- A. no free rooms B. free rooms
C. not away on holiday D. holidays

4. If you see a road sign that says 'Diversion', you will _____.

- A. fall into a hole
B. have a lot of fun and enjoy yourself
C. find that the road is blocked by crowds of people
D. have to take a different road

5. When someone offered me more coffee and I said 'Thank you' in French, I _____.

- A didn't really want any more coffee B. wanted them to take the coffee pot away
C. really wanted some more coffee D. wanted to express my politeness

6. I was surprised when the coffee pot was taken away because I _____.

- A. hadn't finished drinking my coffee B. was expecting another cup of coffee
C. meant that I didn't want any more D. was never misunderstood

(B)★★

In the middle of the 1800s, France was considered the most important place in the world for art. One reason for that was the Academy, a government organization with some strict r__1__ about art. It decided what could and could not be art. In order to be accepted by the Academy, an artist had to be very talented. Artists also had to paint exactly the way the Academy wanted them to. A brave group of painters challenged(挑战)these ideas and changed art f__2__

Each year, the Academy had an exhibition of the art they had decided was the best. In 1864, a group of artists became a __3__ because they didn't get into the show. They felt that their paintings were not bad; the paintings were just different. After complaining to the government, these artists were given their own show.

The Academy thought all art should look realistic(逼真).But these artists were more interested in trying to show movement and the bright colors of daylight. In their opinion, it was more real to show these than it was to paint a scene(场景)which was as s__4__ as a photo. It was also more interesting to show all of the different colours when light hits an object like water. By 1874, many different artists were painting in this new style, including Claude Monet. One of his paintings had the title, *Impression: sunrise*. A critic(评论家)h__5__ these new artists. He used Monet's title to make fun of these painters by calling them "*Impressionists* (印象派)", meaning that they didn't make real paintings. The critics who liked these artists thought the word was just right. They began to use it happily. They thought it was more important to paint h__6__ they saw things instead of just what they saw. Other artists around the world felt that they could have this freedom as well. Because of the impressionists, the art w__7__ was never the same.

板块四：《新概念》知识衍生

lesson75 SOS 呼救信号

When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed. The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt. It was the middle of winter. Snow lay thick on the ground. The woman knew that the nearest village was miles away. When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find. During the night, it got terribly cold. The woman kept as near as she could to the children and even tried to get into the case herself, but it was too small. Early next morning she heard planes passing overhead and wondered how she could send a signal. Then she had an idea. She stamped out the letters 'SOS' in the snow. Fortunately, a pilot saw

the signal and sent a message by radio to the nearest town. It was not long before a helicopter arrived on the scene to rescue the survivors of the plane crash.

Lesson 75 SOS 呼救信号

A Irregular verbs

Study these verbs: 研究以下这些动词:

No change: 词形不变:	put	put	put
One change: 词形变 1 次:	make	made	made
Two changes: 词形变 2 次:	break	broke	broken

How many changes? Put '0', '1' or '2' after these irregular verbs. 按不规则动词的变化分类。

fly ()	become ()	hang ()	show ()
say ()	leave ()	forget ()	learn ()
set ()	lend ()	grow ()	teach ()
come ()	have ()	let ()	ride ()
be ()	burst ()	stick ()	draw ()
sit ()	hear ()	cast ()	fight ()
wake ()	burn ()	spend ()	cut ()
know ()	go ()	read ()	blow ()
bear ()	stand ()	fall ()	shoot ()

B Regular verbs

What is the sound at the end of the past of these? Put /d/, /t/ or /ɪd/ after these regular verbs. 按规则动词过去式的尾音分类。

risk ()	dress ()	step ()	travel ()
fail ()	agree ()	test ()	notice ()
work ()	shout ()	smile ()	connect ()
stay ()	evade ()	cross ()	insist ()
hope ()	wander ()	tap ()	prevent ()
wash ()	check ()	want ()	mind ()
call ()	charge ()	press ()	name ()
slow ()	erect ()	avoid ()	manage ()
wave ()	reach ()	erupt ()	kill ()

C 'Yesterday ...'

Read this and put in the simple past form of the verbs in brackets. 用括号中动词的一般过去式填空。

Yesterday morning I _____ (1 leave) home at 7.00, _____ (2 sit) on the bus for half an hour and _____ (3 reach) the office late. I _____ (4 work) for an hour and then _____ (5 go) for coffee. Outside the canteen I _____ (6 fall) down some steps – I _____ (7 forget) they were there – and _____ (8 have)

to go to hospital. I _____ (9 spend) the day there while they _____
(10 check) me all over. I _____ (11 read) ten magazines, then they _____
(12 say) there was nothing wrong and I _____ (13 travel) home.

D Special difficulties

All the verbs in the top box are used with different adjectives when they mean 'become'. Match them with the adjectives in the second box and put the correct (or most appropriate) combinations of verbs and adjectives into the sentences below. 根据正确的搭配将两个方框中的动词和形容词组成词组, 然后填入空格内。

come fall get go grow turn

loose better ill true wrong tired green bad red dark

- 1 He was so angry that he _____ in the face.
- 2 The boys all _____ when they were offered fried ants to eat.
- 3 While on holiday, he suddenly _____ and had to be flown home.
- 4 I hope that all your dreams _____.
- 5 The doctors are pleased. The young boy is _____ every day.
- 6 Everything seems to _____ for our family.
- 7 This screw has _____ again! I only tightened it up yesterday.
- 8 I don't think she's very well. She seems to _____ so easily.
- 9 It's _____. We'll need lights on soon.
- 10 We'd better eat these apples soon otherwise they'll all _____.

E A dialogue

Situation: Your friend has lost her glasses. Put in the missing parts in this dialogue. **情景:** 你的朋友丢了眼镜。完成对话。

Your friend: I can't find my glasses anywhere. Have you seen them?

You: Where _____?

Your friend: I can't remember where I put them.

You: Well, _____?

Your friend: No, they aren't in my pocket.

You: Look! _____

Your friend: Thanks. So they were right under my nose all the time. I didn't see them!

You: _____

Your friend: Yes, I suppose I must have put them under the book.

You: _____

Your friend: What do you mean, I didn't look very carefully? I can't look for my glasses unless I'm wearing them!

板块五：拓展渗透（自招难度）

翻译句子

小题 1: 外国朋友适应了北京的生活。(be used to)

小题 2: James 已经把自己的名字添加到名单中。(add... to)

小题 3: 为了减肥, 我们应该把节食和运动结合起来。(combine...with)

小题 4: 最终 Jim 被说服接受了我们的建议。(persuade)

小题 5: 你所说的或所做的事情将会对别人产生影响。(have an effect on)

第五讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★★

- 1、去慢跑 _____
- 2、最擅长的科目 _____
- 3、打羽毛球 _____
- 4、健康的食物 _____
- 5、油炸食物 _____
- 6、去上学 _____
- 7、步行回家 _____
- 8、得到... 等级 _____
- 9、打篮球 _____
- 10、去睡觉 _____
- 11、周末，Amy 经常和朋友 Joan 打羽毛球。

12、Megan 每周去 Sunny 运动中心训练两次。

二、选择合适的单词填入空格中。★☆☆

- 1、Shall we go _____ together tomorrow morning? (jog/ jogging)
- 2、The sun _____ in the east and sets in the west. (raises rises)
- 3、Our room is too cold. Let's turn on the electric _____. (heat/heater)
- 4、Teenagers should be _____ and friendly to the old. (polite/ politeness)
- 5、Excuse me, what is the _____ answer to this question? (correct/correction)
- 6、_____ is useful, but also dangerous in our daily life. (Electrical/electricity)
- 7、If you do some sports every day, you will be full of _____. (energy/ energetic)
- 8、Simon likes doing sports. He goes to a sports center for _____ twice a week. (train/ training)
- 9、I am sorry, but I didn't understand this problem. Could you _____ it again, please? (explain/ explanation)
- 10、Mr Lin eats healthy food and works in the garden every day, so he is _____ and strong. (fit fits)

三、分数表达

分子用基数词，分母用序数词，分子大于1时，分母变复数。

eg: 1/3 one-third 2/5 two-fifths

带分数的又念作 and eg: three and one-fifth

一些特殊分数的读法： 1/2 one/a half

1/4 one/a quarter 3/4 three quarters

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

Choice★★☆

() 1.—How often does your sister surf the Internet?

—About _____.

- A. three time B. three times C. three time every day D. three times a day

- () 2. —When is your father going to Hong Kong?
—He is going there _____ July 28th.
A. on B. at C. in D. to
- () 3. Thank you for _____ me find my little cat yesterday.
A. help B. helps C. helped D. helping
- () 4. Are you good at _____?
A. swim B. swimming C. to swim D. swam
- () 5. —Could I use your computer?
—_____.
A. Yes, I can. B. Yes, you can't C. Sorry, you can't D. No, I can't.
- () 6. —_____ does it take you to watch TV?
—About forty minutes.
A. How long B. How much C. How often D. How many
- () 7. I am very _____ because I don't like exercise.
A. health B. healthy C. healthily D. unhealthy
- () 8. Judy _____ a stomachache, so she _____ eat anything for twenty-four hours.
A. has; should B. have; should C. has; shouldn't D. have; shouldn't
- () 9. My friend likes singing and talking with others. But I often stay at home to watch TV. So my friend is _____ than me.
A. seriouser B. more serious C. calmer D. more outgoing
- () 10. —How does he get to work?
—He _____ a bike.
—How long does it _____ him to get from home to the office?
—It _____ him 20 minutes.
A. rides; takes; takes B. rides; take; takes
C. ride; takes; takes D. ride; take; takes
- () 11. Does Babara go to work _____ bus or _____ foot?
A. to; by B. with; on C. by; on D. on; on
- () 12. My birthday is in _____.
A. Tuesday B. April C. March 3rd D. Monday
- () 13. —_____ are you staying in Ottawa? —For two weeks.
A. How long B. How many C. How often D. How much
- () 14. I'm short, so I want to be _____.
A. heavier B. larger C. taller D. bigger
- () 15. When it rains, I _____ a taxi.
A. take B. ride C. by D. sit

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

(A)★★

A beautiful and very successful actress was the star of a new musical show. Her home was in the country, but she didn't want to have to go back there every night, so she rented (租用) an expensive flat in the centre of the city, bought some beautiful furniture (家具) and hired a man to paint the rooms in new colours.

It was very difficult to get tickets for her show because everybody wanted to see it, so she decided to give the painter two of the best seats. She hoped that this would make him work better and more willingly for her. He took the tickets without saying anything, and she heard no more

about them until the end of the month, when she got the painter's bill. At the bottom of it were the words "Four hours watching Miss Hall sing and dance, £3," with this note: "After 5 p.m. I get fifteen shillings an hour instead of ten shillings."

- In the article, "Miss Hall" was the name of _____.
A. a place where people sang and danced
B. an unmarried woman
C. a hall
D. a street
- The woman's flat was situated _____.
A. near the city
B. near her home
C. in the middle of the city
D. by the side of the country road
- The actress gave the painter two tickets, hoping he would _____.
A. be pleased
B. ask less money for his work
C. charge more money for his work
D. say a good word for her musical show
- After the painter got the tickets from the actress, he _____.
A. sold them for £3
B. went to watch the musical show
C. paid £3 for them
D. was very thankful to her
- In the story, _____ made a mistake.
A. both the actress and the painter
B. neither the actress nor the painter
C. the painter
D. the actress

(B)★★☆

Once my mother told me a story. In Africa, when an antelope (羚羊) wakes up every morning, the first thing it thinks about is, "I must be able to run faster than the fastest lion, or I will be k____ 1 ____." At the same time, a lion wakes from his dream. The first thing the lion thinks about is, "I must be able to catch the s____ 2 ____ antelope, or I will die of hunger." So, almost at the same time, the antelope and the lion get up and start running toward the rising sun.

This is life: full of chances and challenge (挑战). Whether you are an antelope or a lion, you must go a____ 3 ____ when the sun rises. For students, it is just the same. If we do not study hard, sooner or later, we will fall b____ 4 ____ the other students. At first, I did not know what the word "exam" meant. Later I knew an exam was a kind of competition. In competitions, there are always w____ 5 ____ and losers. As I grew up, I got to know competition well. In one's life, there must be competitions, so people can improve.

Each time I saw children playing games and heard their laughter, I wished I were that age again. However, I remembered my parents' words: "You must work very hard in order to have a good f____ 6 ____." So I picked up my pen and began to study hard again.

I was still not sure what competition really meant. One day, I was taking part in an English-speaking competition. When I went to the stage, I saw other students looking at me kindly. I s____ 7 ____ knew what competition was. It is not as cruel as my teacher and parents told me. In fact, competition is the opposite: it is kind and necessary.

I learned a lot from realizing this fact. Now I understand more about the world. Competition is important for us all.

板块四：中考语法词汇模拟题

I. Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当的答案)(20分)

- () 1. He didn't know _____ to do with the waste paper.
A) when B) how C) what D) where
- () 2. A: What's _____ population of China?
B: China has _____ population of 1,300 million.
A) a, a B) the, the C) the, a D) a, the
- () 3. Something must be done to _____ young people _____ smoke.
A) stop, from B) make, not to
C) keep, from D) encourage, not to
- () 4. He sent me an e-mail, _____ to get further information.
A) hoped B) hoping C) to hope D) hope
- () 5. He left the meeting early because he had to _____ his son from school.
A) pick up B) put up C) take up D) bring up
- () 6. _____ is the population of France?
A) How much B) How many C) How D) What
- () 7. Bob doesn't know _____ to write about.
A) how B) what C) that D) it
- () 8. What _____ he is doing!
A) a important job B) a important work
C) an important work D) a piece of important work
- () 9. A: What did Mr Jones do before he moved here?
B: He _____ a city bus for over twenty-five years.
A) is driving B) drove C) has driven D) had driven
- () 10. Would you please say it _____? I still can't follow you.
A) loudly B) slowly C) more loudly D) more slowly
- () 11. A: Do you mind if I sit here?
B: _____. It's for Mr Brown.
A) Not at all B) Never mind C) Better not D) Of course not
- () 12. I don't understand _____ he said, so I don't know _____ do it.
A) what, what do B) how, what to
C) what, how to D) how, how to

- () 13. _____ of our earth _____ covered with water.
 A) Seventh-tens, are B) Seven-tenths, are
 C) Seventh-tens, is D) Seven-tenths, is
- () 14. He asked _____.
 A) what's the matter with you B) how widely English was used
 C) what a nice school it was D) whether you'll go with him
- () 15. He's not going there since he feels sick. The underlined word in this sentence means _____.
 A) at a time between then and now B) from then on
 C) as D) after that
- () 16. A: Is it too early for shopping?
 B: Not at all. The nearest supermarket _____ for as long as two hours already.
 A) is opened B) has opened
 C) has been opened D) has been open
- () 17. The teacher _____ the test papers as soon as the bell rang.
 A) gave out B) gave off C) sent out D) sent off
- () 18. I don't know _____.
 A) that I have passed the exam
 B) if I had passed the exam
 C) what marks have I got in the exam
 D) how well I did in the exam
- () 19. When they knew their old house cost 100,000 yuan, my grandparents didn't feel happy, though not very unhappy, for the money was _____ than they had wished to get.
 A) far more B) a little more C) far less D) a little less
- () 20. He can _____ get _____.
 A) easy, angry B) easily, angrily
 C) easy, angrily D) easily, angry

II. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once. (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一个单词或词组,每词只能填一次)(8分)

A. down from	B. rather than	C. write	D. culture	E. surnames
F. richest	G. collect	H. in charge	I. continuously	

The National Museum is asking Guangzhou residents to send in their family archives

(档案) and family photos to enrich its folk culture collection, *the Guangzhou Daily* reported Monday. The museum plans to _____ (1) 3,600 family archives from Guangdong Province. The archives will be displayed in the National Museum. The museum will engrave 300 Chinese family _____ (2) on the replicas (复制品). Families whose files are chosen can keep the files at the museum forever and replenish (补充) information _____ (3). Cantonese have the tradition of keeping family archives, but only a small part of the archives end up in the collection of public institutions. Zhongshan Museum has the _____ (4) collection of more than 1,000 family files in the province, including the family archives of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Taiping Rebellion leader Hong Xiuquan. But many of the collection are replicas _____ (5) original files. The province launched an action last year to collect family histories. An official _____ (6) said only one third of the 30-odd family archives they collected from 24 villages in Tianhe District were passed _____ (7) the Qing Dynasty. Others were compiled in recent years. The files handed down from ancestors often kept records of anecdotes and witty folk _____ (8). The museum began to collect handwritten letters nationwide on April 11 after experts feared they could become a thing of the past with the arrival of e-mail and the telephone.

III. Complete the sentences with the given words in their suitable forms. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子) (8分)

1. Don't work too hard. You need some _____ now. (relax)
2. People drink _____ water in winter than in summer. (little)
3. The two _____ had no ideas of what the Frenchmen are talking about. (Germany)
4. I think his works lack _____. The topics remain unchanged. (vary)
5. The kidnapping shocked the whole town. The police offered a 10,000 dollars reward to capture the _____. (kidnap)
6. _____ is a serious danger to any society. (criminal)
7. Emily has been working as a _____ for nearly twenty years. (type)
8. After the earthquake, the citizens are suffering _____ and cold. They need a lot of clothes, blankets and food. (hungry)

IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required. (根据所给要求, 改写下列句子。每空格限填一词) (14分)

1. He didn't do his best to finish the work as soon as possible. (保持原句意思不变)

- He _____ do his best to finish the work as soon as possible.
2. When we are in the reading-room, we have to be quiet. (改为反意疑问句)
When we are in the reading-room, we have to be quiet, _____?
3. Betty used to go to work by bus. (改为否定句)
Betty _____ to go to work by bus.
4. Jack bought five fish in the market. (对划线部分提问)
_____ fish did Jack buy in the market?
5. Peter asked, "Was Miss Quick here just now?" (改为宾语从句)
Peter _____ Miss Quick had been there a moment before.
6. You'd better take the medicine before meals. (改成被动语态)
The medicine _____ better be _____ before meals.
7. Tom can swim. Tom can ride horses, too. (合并成一句)
Tom can swim and ride horses _____.

板块五：拓展渗透（自招难度）

①In today's world many people seem to be hungry for money. Some of them even have lost their lives for it. Money does have a great effect on the poor, but if a person has a rich life, a lot more money doesn't mean more happiness.

If money were everything, all millionaires would have true love, real friendship, health and a long life. However, this is not always true.

Nothing else is more pleasant than the three words "I love you", but can love be bought? I'm afraid not. Love means "give", not "take". Health and a long life are precious things for every person. Well, can health and a long life be bought with money? The answer is "No". Of all the people who live longest in the world, few of them are millionaires. Real friendship can't be bought, either.

In a word, where money is worshiped, money can cause brothers to quarrel, lovers to hate, strangers to fight and so on, ②No matter how much money you have, it is still not enough to make you a happy person if you have no one to laugh with and no one to cry for.

阅读上面短文，根据所给语境，按要求完成下列各题。（每空一词）

小题 1:根据①处完成下面的句子。（每空一词）

It _____ that many people _____ hungry for money in today's world.

小题 2: 根据短文内容，完成下面的句子。（每空一词）

_____ love _____ health can be bought with money.

小题 3:将②处译成中文.

第六讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成句子。★☆☆

- 1、 Fresh fruit and vegetables are _____ food. (health)
- 2、 Why not go _____ on the playground after class? (jog)
- 3、 Be careful with or you will _____ be in danger. (electric)
- 4、 When you are in the circus, you will never feel _____.(boring)
- 5、 Little Tom enjoys helping Mum wash the _____ after dinner. (dish)
- 6、 Peter worked hard this term. He didn't _____ any exams at last. (failure)
- 7、 On the Open Day, parents always _____ their children's progress with the teachers. (discussion)
- 8、 "The _____ is having a meeting now. You'd better call him later." said the secretary. (manager)

二、根据首字母写出单词完成句子。★★★

- 1、 It is not so cold in winter in Shanghai, so it s _____ snows.
- 2、 Finally, he a _____ his aim and became a famous writer.
- 3、 L _____, I caught a taxi and attended the meeting on time.
- 4、 Ben ate too much f _____ food last night and had a stomachache.
- 5、 Every day, my father c _____ me from school and drives me home.
- 6 Is Roger Federer a famous and s _____ tennis player throughout the world?
- 7、 He has such a big b _____ that about 200,000 workers are working for him.
- 8、 Jill is one of the t _____ students in her class and she always gets the highest marks in English.

三、祈使句

1. 祈使句常用于表示

命令： Go and wash your hands.

请求： Please be quiet.

警告： Look out! Danger ahead!

禁止： Keep off the grass. / Don't enter!

2. 祈使句的类型

Do 型： Open the window.

Be 型： Be patient, please.

Don't 型： Don't run here. Don't be late for school again.

Never 型： Never be late for school again.

Let's 型： Let's have a picnic!

注意： Let's 的否定形式是 Let's not

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

I. Choice ★★

1. I like ___, so I am good at it. I often get good marks for it.
A. physics B. piano C. chess D. sandwiches

2. Our school has two small _____.
 A. dentist B. engineer C. sports fields D. pen-friends
3. This _____ is interesting to read.
 A. vegetable B. magazine C. ambition D. enclose
4. Hans is _____ European. He practices Chinese for _____ hour every day.
 A. an...a B. a...an C. a...a D. an...an
5. Macao is a wonderful place, but I _____ there.
 A. have gone B. went C. will go D. have never been
6. They enjoy playing _____ rugby.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
7. His father works as _____ architect.
 A. a B. an C. the D. /
8. My brother's hobby is _____ stamps.
 A. collects B. collect C. collecting D. collected
9. _____ tells us about facts.
 A. A dictionary B. An encyclopedia
 C. A telephone directory D. A guide book
10. Arrange the words in alphabetical order. Which group is right?
 A. step, still, study, start, stop B. step, start, still, study, stop /
 C. start, step, still, stop, study D. step, start, still, step, study

II. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in their proper forms ;★☆☆

1. I think you _____ (be) surprised to hear the news tomorrow .
2. She _____ (wash) her clothes at eight last Sunday morning .
3. _____ your friend often _____ (write) to you ?
4. How many times _____ your father _____ (be) to America ?
5. He _____ (become) a famous actor at the age of thirty .

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

(A)★☆☆

The basenji is a central African hunting dog. It comes from a country called Chad, which is north of the Central African Republic. The basenji was well-known as the “silent dog” because for centuries no basenjis has ever been known to bark (吠). Then at a dog show in London in 1953, a basenji actually barked.

As well as being clever, basenjis are known for their natural courage and are still popular hunting dogs in Africa. But in America people keep them mainly because they are gentle and full of fun. The basenji has an unusual habit, it washes itself all over like a cat. It is a middle-sized dog, 16 or 17 inches high from the shoulder. It weighs about 20 pounds. A basenji's coat is short and silky. It may be brown, white, or gold, or a mixture of these three colours.

1. Basenjis were first found _____.
 A. in Africa, Europe and America B. in both Africa and America
 C. in central Africa D. in North Africa
2. What made Basenjis so special?
 A. They were funny enough to make people laugh.

- B. One of them barked at a dog show in London.
 C. They were a true friend of man.
 D. They were born quiet dogs.
3. Americans like basenjis because they are .
 A. pleasant B. pretty C. clean D. quiet
4. In what way are basenjis like cats?
 A. They make gentle sounds instead of barking.
 B. They are fond of people and look like cats.
 C. They clean themselves all over.
 D. They have short, silky fur.
5. Basenjis are good hunters because they are .
 A. strong B. fearless C. the right colour D. the right weight

(B)★★☆

I recently heard a story about a famous scientist. Because of his great achievement, he was thought to be more creative than the average person. When he was asked w 86 he was able to do this ,he gave the answer . It all came from an e 87 with his mother when he was about two years old. "I was trying to get a bottle of milk from the fridge when I lost the bottle and it fell, spilling the milk all over the floor a sea of milk! I was f 88 and I didn't know what to do ! " he said.

His mother heard the noise and got into the kitchen. "I was c 89 how to explain all this to you ,mom." he said . Instead of punishing(惩罚) him, she said "Robert ,what a great mess you have made! I have never seen such a huge sea of milk before! Well, since the milk has a 90 been spilled, would you like to play in the milk for a while ? We can it up after that. "

Indeed, he did so. After a few minutes, his mother said, "You know, Robert, whenever you make a mess like this, finally you have to clean it up." He used a sponge(海绵)and together they cleaned up the spilled milk .

His mother then said ,"you know ,we failed in how to successfully carry a big milk bottle with two tiny hands just now .Let's go out in the yard and fill the bottle with water to see if you can f 91 a new way to carry it . "Then the little boy learned that if he grasped the bottle at the top near the lip with both hands, he could carry it w 92 dropping it.

What a wonderful lesson !

板块四：《新概念》知识衍生

Lesson76 April Fools Day 愚人节

'To end our special news bulletin,' said the voice of the television announcer,' we are taking you to the macaroni fields of Calabria. Macaroni has been grown in this area for over six hundred years. Two of the leading growers, Giuseppe Moldova and Ricardo Brabante, tell me that they have been expecting a splendid crop this year and harvesting has begun earlier than usual. Here you can see two workers who, between them, have just finished cutting three cart-loads of golden brown

macaroni stalks. The whole village has been working day and night gathering and threshing this year's crop before the September rains. On the right, you can see Mrs Brabante herself. She has been helping her husband for thirty years now. Mrs Brabante is talking to the manager of the local factory where the crop is processed. This last scene shows you what will happen at the end of the harvest : the famous Calabrian macaroni-eating competition ! Signor Fratelli, the present champion, has won it every year since 1961. And that ends our special bulletin for today, Thursday, April 1st. We are now returning you to the studio.'

Lesson 76 April Fools' Day 愚人节

A What has happened? What has been happening?

Put in the correct tenses of the verbs in brackets – the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. 用括号中动词的现在完成时或现在完成进行时填空。

- 1 People _____ (always play) tricks on each other on April 1st.
- 2 The boys _____ (play) football for at least an hour.
- 3 She _____ (think) about the problem for ages, and still hasn't solved it.
- 4 I _____ (always think) that that painting was pretty bad.
- 5 Our neighbour _____ (finally gather) his crop of apples.
- 6 He _____ (collect) British stamps since he was a boy.
- 7 That man _____ (grow) a beard since I last saw him.
- 8 That woman _____ (grow) mushrooms in the cellar of her house for years.
- 9 Our team _____ (win) the game against the Tigers every year since 1990.
- 10 We _____ (just finish) this year's game – and we've won again!
- 11 We _____ (visit) London four times in the past two years.
- 12 She _____ (study) for her exams for the past three months.

B Special difficulties

Choose and write in the correct word or words in these sentences. 选词填空。

- 1 In England people do some very silly things on April _____ Day. (Idiots' / Fools')
- 2 The last time he worked in a _____ was as a student. (factory / manufacturer)
- 3 My sister had to go and see the _____ between lessons. (manager / headmaster)
- 4 The departmental _____ called a meeting of his staff. (director / manager)
- 5 My father started work as six this morning as _____. (usual / usually)
- 6 This is a secret _____ you and me. (between / among)
- 7 I finally found what I wanted _____ a lot of old letters. (between / among)
- 8 If we go out into the fields early, we can _____ some mushrooms. (pick / cut)
- 9 Because she's a _____, I bet very few people know what she looks like. (television announcer / radio news reader)
- 10 The champion _____ is a very young man. (present / now)
- 11 Our _____ English teacher is very good. (present / now)
- 12 Things were very different in the _____. (past / then)

C Asking questions

You want to confirm the information in the programme about the macaroni fields of Calabria.
Ask questions. 你想证实电视节目中有通心粉的消息，写出以下问题。

- 1 Macaroni has been grown in the area for a long time. Ask how long.

How long has macaroni been grown in the area?

- 2 Two growers have been expecting something this year. Ask what.

- 3 Harvesting has begun earlier than usual. Ask how much earlier.

- 4 The whole village has been working hard. Ask how hard.

- 5 One man has won the macaroni-eating competition every year since 1991. Ask who.

- 6 People have been telling this story for quite some time. Ask how long.

D A letter

Situation: Wu, a good friend of yours, is going to visit England. Write a letter to Alan (in England) introducing Wu and asking Alan to meet him. Make sentences from these notes. 情景：你的一个好朋友吴要访问英国。用所给要点给阿伦写封信，向他介绍吴并请阿伦去接他。

friend Wu – coming England – three weeks / wonder – meet him – airport / nice young man – sure – will like him / Wu – studying agriculture – so – very interested – farming – England / would like – visit – farm, especially – harvest time / hope – you – have time – help him

With best wishes,

板块五：拓展渗透（自招难度）

Droughts (干旱) are common in Kenya . Before ,they came every 10 years ,but now they seem to be hitting us more often and for a longer time .

We gave the droughts names : “longoza” was the drought when many animals died ; there was the drought of the “planes” because food was dropped from the air by planes; and one particularly bad drought was called “ man who dies with his money in his fist (拳头)”, because ,even if there was money , there was simply no food to buy . I was born in 1951 in Machakos. From what my mother tells me , when I was 7, there was a serious drought . I clearly remember the terrible weather and the hunger. I can ’ t tell you how many times I went to bed without eating . “ I slept like that ,” is how we described it . I can ’ t count the number of days when “ I slept like that,” or describe the feeling of going to sleep hungry ,knowing I ’ d wake up and there would still be no food for breakfast.

My father would leave early in the morning carrying a little basket to ask for food on credit (赊欠). Each night he would return home around 10:00p.m. My mother would try to encourage me by telling me to keep the water in our pot boiling so that when my father arrived we could quickly cook any food he brought in the already prepared water . I would keep the fire burning and the water boiling , along with the hopes that we would eat that night. But my father would arrive frustrated and empty -handed. And I would sleep like that.

小题 1:The best title for the text is _____.

- A. A Hungry Childhood Caused by Droughts
- B. Food and Hunger
- C. Protecting the Environment
- D. Droughts and Their Names

小题 2:What does the drought of the “ longoza” refer to (指代)?

- A. Many animals needed food dropped by planes.
- B. People had to eat animals because of hunger.
- C. Many animals died because of the droughts.
- D. People died of hunger even if they had money.

小题 3:Why would the author keep the fire burning and the water boiling?

- A. To wait for her father to come back to have supper.
- B. To cook the food that her father would bring back.
- C. To keep her house warm all night.
- D. To make her hungry mother happy.

小题 4:The sentence “I slept like that ” means “ _____.”

- A. I was disappointed when my father came back empty-handed
- B. I felt sorry because my family got hungry again

C. I went to sleep with no food for breakfast.

D. I went to bed with nothing to eat

第七讲

阶段测和阶段测试卷讲评

第八讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. _____ | 处理困难 |
| 2. _____ | 某人遇到某事 |
| 3. _____ | 某人碰巧做某事 |
| 4. _____ | 与某人争论某事 |
| 5. _____ | 两位女游客 |
| 6. _____ | 互相叫嚷 |
| 7. _____ | 在人群中穿梭 |
| 9. _____ | 正在发生什么？ |
| 10. _____ | 开始与我们谈话 |

二.根据所给音标写出正确的单词★

1. Have you _____ /'evə(r)/ been to Rome?
2. We drove through the palace _____ /geɪts/.
3. She tells me her _____ /'trʌblz/ and I tell her mine.
4. I received colourful _____ /'pəʊstkɑ:dz/ of California.
5. What if anything _____ /'hæpənd/ to the child?
1. She fell and hurt her leg _____ /'rɑ:ðə(r)/ badly.
2. Tell me the main points now; leave the _____ /'di:teɪlz/ till later.
3. Denise went _____ /,daʊn'steəz/ and made some tea.
4. My little brothers are always _____ /'faɪnɪ/.
5. The sand ran _____ /θru:/ my fingers.

三、other, the other, others, the others, another

1. other 泛指“其他的（人或物）”

eg: Ask some other people.

2. the other: 用于两者时，指其中另一个

eg: He has two daughters. One is a nurse, the other is a worker.

特指“剩余的”，后可加单数名词也可加复数名词

eg: On the other side of the street, there is a tall tree.

eg: He lives on the other side of the river.

3. others 泛指“其他的人或物”

eg: Give me some others, please.

4. the others 特指“其余的剩余的人或物”

eg: Two boys will go to the zoo, and the others will stay at home.

the others = the other + 复数名词

5. another 指三者及以上同类事物中的另一个

eg: I don't like this one. Please show me another.

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

一：选择★★

1. We should eat different kinds of food.

A, [fɔ:d] B, [fDd] C, [fud] D, [fu:d]

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

A, He hasn't done his homework yet. B, Ken has gone to Korea.

C, The temperature is above 30°C D, None of us likes the film.

3. "I want to report a _____." I said to a policeman on the phone.

A, rob B, robbed C, robber D, robbery

4. John put the telephone _____ angrily and went out.

A, down B, up C, off D, on

5. What number should you dial if you see a theft?

A, 120. B, 119. C, 110. D, 114.

6. I am a little afraid that you always stare _____ me like that.

A, to B, at C, in D, on

7. It was terrible that three _____ happened last night in that building.

A, thieves B, thief C, thefts D, theft

8. Here we are. Let's get _____ the bus and go home.

A, off B, on C, up D, back

9. Don't _____. I will help you complete the work tomorrow.

A, worried B, be worry C, worry about D, worry

10. This is one of the _____ I have ever seen with my own eyes.

A, beautiful garden B, more beautiful gardens

C, most beautiful garden D, most beautiful gardens

11. They moved _____ the crowd and shouted at each other.

A, to B, in C, through D, though

12. That's not enough. Could you give us _____ details?

A, many B, much C, more D, most

13. I happened _____ my uncle at airport last week.

A, meet B, to meet C, meeting D, met

14. The train just _____ a few minutes ago and you will have to wait till tomorrow.

A, leave B, leaves C, leaving D, left

15. Mary didn't go to school this afternoon _____ she didn't feel well.

A, so B, though C, and D, because

16. Tom put his bike under the tree this morning but it was gone later.

A, appeared B, disappeared C, left D, went

17. They argued with each other at the meeting yesterday.

A, spoke angrily to B, shouted at C, cried out D, said loudly

18. Many girls are afraid of mice.

A, frightened of B, frightening of C, frightened at D, frightening at

19. I dialed 110 and reported the theft.

A, asked the police B, called the police
C, reported the police D, wanted the police

20. Tell us the details, please.

A, truth B, stories C, reasons D, full information

21. It is unusual day because all of our parents will have a sports meeting with us.

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

22. I wonder why the man was holding a bag to others.

A, in B, up C, out D, on

二 词性转换: ★★

1. We had an about the rules of the game at first. (argue)
2. I saw two stealing a woman's purse and dialed 110 at once. (thief)
3. Please keep . The baby is sleeping. (quietly)
4. Nanjing Road is always with people from all over the country. (crowd)
5. These tourists come from America. (woman)

板块三: 课外阅读与拓展

A. ★★

Liu Yaxuan is totally a homebody. Every weekend, this 14-year-old student from Tsinghua High School watches popular TV dramas like *The Journey of Flower* (《花千骨》) and plays with her mobile phone. She hates playing outdoor sports. "It's too tiring," she said.



She is not alone. In recent years, more and more Chinese teenagers are becoming homebodies. A 2013 survey of kids aged 2 to 14 showed about half of them spend less than one hour doing outdoor activities every day.

To some extent, heavy *academic pressure* (学业压力) caused this *phenomenon* (现象). Hu Huilan, 12, from Shenzhen Nanshan Language School, is busy with piles of homework and extra classes on weekends. "I don't want to get behind," she said.

Even if this isn't a problem, kids still prefer indoor life. Wang Yidi, 12, from Anhui No. 50 Middle School, often reads Harry Potter, listens to music and surfs the Internet at home. "I can do so many things I like at home rather than hang out in *smoggy* (雾霾的) weather," she said.

But this causes bad health conditions. Chinese teenagers' physical conditions have been *declining* (下降) for more than 25 years, reported People's Daily last year.

The situation for foreign students is quite different. Zhang Yingke, 15, from Unionville High School in Toronto, Canada, says her peers are not homebodies at all. "They spend their free time outdoors even if it just means going to the park or reading a book under the tree. Nice weather, little homework and rich outdoor activities enable us to do that," she said. After being there for four years, she has fallen in love with running and playing tennis. "It helps me stay energetic," she said.

69. Homebodies are persons who .

A) always stay home at weekends

B) don't need to go to work on weekdays

C) stay at home and never go out

D) do jobs like cleaning houses or cooking meals

70. Wang Yidi's indoor life is rich when she is at home. _____ is **NOT** mentioned below.

A) Reading books

B) Surfing the Internet

C) Doing piles of homework

D) Listening to music

71. According to People's Daily, Chinese teenager's physical conditions have been declining _____.

A) from last year

B) recently

C) since 1989

D) since 2013

72. The teenagers tell us some reasons why they like to be homebodies. _____ is **NOT TRUE** according to the passage.

A) Doing outdoor activities is too tiring

B) They haven't rich outdoor activities

C) Hanging out in smoggy weather is bad for their health

D) The schoolwork is heavy and they are busy with their studies

73. _____ is/are Zhang Yingke's favourite outdoor activity/activities.

A) Running and playing tennis

B) Reading under the tree

C) Swimming in the river

D) Going to the Park

74. The passage is mainly about _____

A) the ways to change this phenomenon

B) the lifestyles of the different countries

C) the activities Chinese teenagers do at home

D) the reasons of becoming homebody and problems it caused

B. ★★



A young college student thought that he chose the wrong *major* (专业) at a common college, so he drank every day and didn't study at all. He became more and more 75.

But he was never absent from Professor Yang's biology class. He liked the course. Besides, Yang's class was so interesting that he always listened carefully, never 76 whether the other students were paying attention or not in class.

Once he put a 77 in the homework he handed in, saying: "Professor, it is said that today's college students are cheaper than potatoes. Do you agree?"

That day Professor Yang invited the young student to his home after class. When he came, he found the professor at a table with food on it. They drank 78 over their meal.

When they became half drunk, the professor took out a small potato that was *sprouting* (发芽的). "Do you know how much this costs?" he asked the young man. "It's soft but *poisonous* (有毒的). Nobody will take it even if it's 79. He then threw the potato away.

The professor then showed him another potato. It was half the size of a football and quite round. "This potato is *organic* (有机的). It is not only large and fresh but also free of 80. It is in high demand and quite expensive."

The young man was impressed by what he'd heard. "Be such a potato," said the professor.

75. A) surprised

B) confident

C) upset

D) attractive

76. A) caring about

B) playing with

C) getting ready for

D) depending on

77. A) coin

B) note

C) ticket

D) menu

78. A) luckily B) sadly C) worriedly D) happily
 79. A) free B) beautiful C) expensive D) safe
 80. A) money B) exhibition C) pollution D) health

板块四：中考语法词汇模拟题

II. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (共 20 分)

26. Which of the following words is pronounced /praɪs/?
 A) piece B) price C) praise D) practice
27. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?
 A) She has worked abroad for a year. B) We took a boat to the island.
 C) He worked hard to achieve his goal. D) Your long winter coat is over there.
28. That evening the Turners sat around the fire and had _____ family meeting.
 A) a B) an C) the D) /
29. Jack was pleased _____ what he behaved in the group work last week.
 A) with B) at C) of D) on
30. We have decided to try _____ best to raise more money for the local charity.
 A) us B) our C) we D) ours
31. Be patient, John. Don't give up. Have _____ try. I'm sure you can do it.
 A) other B) the other C) another D) one
32. You can find English is used _____ than French and Spanish in the world.
 A) wider B) the widest C) more widely D) most widely
33. — _____ building did the firemen save the old woman from last night?
 — The blue one.
 A) How B) Which C) Where D) Whose
34. — Thomas, spend less time on computer games, _____ you will do worse in your studies.
 — All right.
 A) so B) but C) or D) and
35. _____ this is your first visit to Shanghai, let me show you around the city.
 A) Although B) Since C) Unless D) When
36. He became _____ again and left the office with a smile on his face.
 A) happy B) happily C) unhappy D) unhappily
37. — Would you mind _____ my pet dog? I will be away for about a week.
 — Of course not.
 A) look after B) will look after C) to look after D) looking after
38. The boy _____ down by a truck when he was running across the road.
 A) is knocked B) was knocked
 C) will be knocked D) has been knocked
39. Tu Yoyo is the first Chinese scientist _____ the Nobel Prize in Medicine.
 A) won B) wins C) to win D) winning
40. The boy _____ for her in the rain for nearly half an hour before she appeared.
 A) waits B) waited C) has waited D) had waited
41. Eddie _____ the classroom with his classmates at that time yesterday.
 A) was cleaning B) cleaned C) has cleaned D) is cleaning
42. It is 11:00 p.m. now. Peter hasn't come back yet. His mother _____ be very mad at him.
 A) may B) can C) must D) need

43. _____ amazing film they enjoyed on Christmas's Eve!

A) How

B) What

C) What a

D) What an

44. – I'm really sorry about upsetting your plan.

– _____

A) You'd better talk with someone.

B) Really! How I wish I could help.

C) Oh, forget it. It really doesn't matter.

D) Pardon me. I'm fine with it.

45. – Let's clean our neighbourhood this weekend, shall we?

– _____

A) Yes, please.

B) Never mind.

C) Well done.

D) That's a good idea.

III. Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can only be used once (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空格限填一词，每词只能填一次) (共 8 分)

A. owners

B. common

C. popular

D. hurt

E. make any noise

Lizards are good pets because they do not need to go for walks or take baths like dogs. So they are easy to care for. They also do not bite their 46 like cats. Lizards are also good pets to keep in *apartments* (公寓) because they do not 47. So they will not bother neighbors. One kind of lizard called a bearded dragon is 48 these days. It is active during the day and does not like to be held. It will not 49 people. So it is a good pet for kids.

A. a little

B. wearing

C. improves

D. reasons

E. fits

When standing in the central areas in *Tokyo* (东京), you can frequently see many girls 50 school uniforms. So, why do Japanese girls love school uniforms so much? One of the 51 may be its fashionable design and good quality. The style is adapted from sailor suits. The color and design of the uniform 52 Japanese girls' skin color and body *figure* (体型). Every ten years, the style will change 53 to keep up with the *trend* (潮流). Different from Chinese school uniforms, school uniforms in Japan are well-made and thus expensive. It's designed by a name brand, made with good *fabric* (布料) and produced by a good factory.

IV. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。每空格限填一词) (共 8 分)

54. I left my dictionary at home. Luckily Wendy lent _____ to me. (she)

55. George made the first movie in his _____. And it was a big hit. (sixty)

56. Sue said drawing gave her a sense of _____ and independence. (free)

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

58. As a director, he _____ pushes the actors in the direction he wants them to go. (gentle)

59. It was really hard for Frank and Emma to believe the _____ of their son. (die)

60. The girl was _____ because she told a lie to the manager about her work experience. (honest)

61. Michael can show you how to _____ the 3D printer. He is good at it. (operation)

V. Rewrite the following sentences as required (根据所给要求完成句子。62-67 小题每空格限填一词) (共 14 分)

62. Helen used to be a tour guide in a travel agency. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Helen _____ to be a tour guide in a travel agency?

63. Some poor children seldom go to university in the village. (改为反意疑问句)

Some poor children seldom go to university in the village, _____?

64. You can visit our website on the Internet. You can telephone us, too. (合并为一句)

You can _____ visit our website on the Internet _____ telephone us.

65. Ken was able to move the heavy box with the help of his parents. (对划线部分提问)

_____ ken able to move with the help of his parents?

66. “Will you attend the lecture by Dr. Green?” Jack asked. (改为宾语从句)

Jack asked me _____ I _____ attend the lecture by Dr. Green.

67. Some of our bad habits can cause water pollution. (改为被动语态)

Water pollution can _____ by some of our bad habits.

68. her, for, I, the expensive apple watch, breaking, apologized to (连词成句)

板块五：拓展渗透（自招难度）

I loved my mother's desk since I was just tall enough to see above the top of it when mother sat doing letters. Looking at the ink bottle, pens and white paper, I decided that the act of writing must be the most wonderful thing in the world.

Years later, during her final illness, mother kept different things for my sister and brother, “But the desk,” she said again, “is for Elizabeth.”

I never saw her get angry, and never saw her cry. I knew she loved me, and she showed it in action. But as a young girl, I wanted heart-to-heart talks between mother and daughter.

They never happened and a gulf opened between us. I was “too emotional (易动感情的)”, but she lived “on the surface”.

As years went by and I had my own family. I loved my mother and thanked her for our happy family. I wrote to her in careful words and asked her to let me know in any way that she did forgive (原谅) me.

I posted the letter and waited for her answer. It didn't come.

It seemed that nothing happened. I couldn't be sure that the letter had even got to her.

I only knew that I had written it, and I could stop trying to make her into someone she was not.

Now the present of her desk told me that she was pleased that writing was my chosen work, though she had never been able to. I cleaned the desk carefully and found some papers inside... a photo of my father and a one-paper letter. Folded (折叠) and refolded many times.

Give me an answer, my letter asks, in any way you choose. Mother, you always chose the act that speaks louder than words.

小题 1: The writer began to love her mother's desk _____.

A. after mother died

B. when she was a child

C. before she became a writer

D. when mother gave it to her

小题 2: The passage shows that mother _____.

A. was too serious about everything her daughter had done

B. was cold on the surface but kind in her heart to her daughter

C. cared much about her daughter in words

D. wrote to her daughter in careful words

小题 3:The word “gulf” in the 4th paragraph means _____.

- A. deep understanding between the old and the young
- B. part of the sea going far in land
- C. free talks between mother and daughter
- D. different ideas between mother and daughter

小题 4:What did mother do with her daughter’ s letter asking for forgiveness?

- A. She read the letter again and again till she died.
- B. For years, she often talked about the letter.
- C. She didn’ t forgive her daughter at all in her life.
- D. She had never received the letter.

小题 5:What’ s the best title of the passage?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. My Letter to Mother | B. Mother and Children |
| C. My Mother’ s Desk | D. Talks Between Mother and Me |

第九讲

一、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 1. _____ | 注意到某人做/正做某事 |
| 2. _____ | 不复存在 |
| 3. _____ | 逃跑 |
| 4. _____ | 跟随某人 |
| 5. _____ | 害怕某人/ 某事 |
| 6. _____ | 拿起/放下电话 |
| 7. _____ | 注意到某人正在做某事 |
| 8. _____ | 路过/走过 |
| 9. _____ | 干得好! |

二.根据所给音标写出正确的单词★

1. I'm not _____ /'wʌrɪd/ about her—she can take care of herself.
2. They spent so much time _____ /'ɑ:gju:ɪŋ/ with the drunk.
3. I _____ /'hʌrɪdlɪ/ got up and dressed myself.
4. I took a coin out of my _____ /pɜ:s/ and gave it to the child.
5. She was looking at me in a very _____ /streɪndʒ/ way.
1. She'll _____ /faɪt/ like a tiger to protect her children.
2. He was already _____ /ə'boʊd/ the plane.
3. I pushed through the _____ /kraʊdz/ and on to the *escalator* (自动扶梯).
4. He lifted the phone and _____ /'daɪəld/ her number.
5. He still _____ /həʊdz/ out hope that they could be a family again.

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

一： 选择★★

1. There is _____ to see in this place.
A, nothing new B, new something C, new nothing D, anything new
2. _____ of my parents _____ able to help me with my homework.
A, None, are B, Nobody, is C, Neither, is D, Any, isn't
3. Don't talk _____ your father. He is doing some important work.
A, about B, for C, from D, to
4. They _____ TV this time yesterday.
A, watched B, were watching C, have watched D, had watched
5. We heard someone _____ a song at the next room.
A, sing B, to sing C, singing D, sang
6. After they had _____ argument, they decided to make _____ agreement.
A, an, an B, a, an C, an, a D, the, an
7. Don't shout _____ me. I haven't done it.
A, to B, at C, for D, in front of

8. Can you _____ me what was inside it?
A, look at B, show C, show around D, see
9. The street is _____ with people. Let us move _____ the crowd.
A, full, across B, filled, over C, crowded, through D, covered, cross
10. My new friends are very friendly _____ me.
A, for B, to C, with D, at
11. Did you notice the thief _____ the purse from the bag?
A, stealing B, stole C, stolen D, to steal
12. When the ferry arrived, everyone went down _____ it.
A, onto B, to C, into D, enter
13. Two policemen _____ the robber's action behind the gate.
A, saw B, watched C, looked at D, stared
14. Can you tell it to me _____?
A, in details B, with details C, for details D, under detail
15. Finally the thieves were caught. They were _____ handcuffs.
A, with B, in C, for D, under
16. He noticed the man in black.
A, saw B, met C, called D, said hello to
17. They dialled the number, but it was busy.
A, counted B, called a number C, calculated D, added the number
18. She hurried to the teacher's office.
A, rushed B, got C, went quickly D, walked sadly
19. The young boy stole the bag. It was foolish of him.
A, bought B, lost C, forgot D, took it without permission
20. Don't stare at people. It's impolite.
A, look with great interest B, see C, shout D, cry out

二. 改写句子: ★★

1. We heard a loud shout when we were on the ship. (一般疑问句)
_____ you _____ a loud shout when you were on the ship.
2. It took us 15 minutes to cross the Huangpu River. (划线提问)
_____ did it take us to cross the Huangpu River.
3. They stole our friend's purse. (划线提问)
_____ they do?
4. What's happening, Mary? (句意不变)
What's _____, Mary?
5. Lo always takes the Star Ferry because he is a star. (划线提问)
_____ Lo always take the Star Ferry?
6. father, alone, didn't, swim, to, my, allow, me, (连词成句)

三. 词性变换: ★★

1. The policemen went through those _____ pockets. (thief)
2. About ten _____ died in Iraq War. They came from different countries. (report)
3. Please tell me _____ what she has said. (true)
4. This morning Tim's parents left home _____ without breakfast. (hurry)
5. The young man _____ her of her jewels. (robbery)
6. They were _____ with the lady in red. (argument)

7. Please notice the _____ who was passing by. (strange)
8. I'm quite sure that _____ took place here. (rob)
9. He left without _____. (permit)
10. Have you done something _____? (wrongly)
11. Can you _____ it in details? (description)
12. Disney is a famous _____ park. (amuse)
13. Some people are put in jail for _____. (thief)
14. He was one of the _____ to finish the 100-metre dash in eleven seconds. (run)
15. He looked _____ at that man for a while. (angry)
16. That girl is the most _____ member in the school singing group. (act)
17. Nearly all the people know him, but he is a perfect _____ to me. (strange)
18. An index is _____ in finding out the items you need. (use)
19. He _____ with the taxi driver about the fare. (argument)
20. There was a _____ change in the weather in the afternoon. (suddenly)

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

A. ★★

“Who am I?” Do you often ask this question? Knowing yourself may be one of the most difficult things in the world. But it's certainly 81 trying. You're sure to discover more about yourself after some unforgettable activities.

On March 20, 55 students told their stories on the topic of “The Time I Discovered or Freed Myself” at the 13th China Daily “21st Century Cup” National High School English Speaking Competition in Kaifeng, Henan.



The champion, Xia Xiaowen, 15, from Shanghai Foreign Language School talked about how she found her true interest in debating. Xia was a 82 student in her studies and often won first prize, but she had few hobbies in her spare time. However, she found her real *passion* (热爱的事物) after joining a debate tournament. “Debating changes me,” Xia said. “I find real happiness in meeting wonderful arguments and knowing many students who 83 the same interest with me.”

Third place Lu Yunsong found his brave side during a *military training* (军训). The 12-year-old from Beijing RDFZ Chaoyang School kept complaining 84 he saw a friend bravely overcome difficulties. He chose to stick with it and finished the training proudly. “I've realized I'm not a little boy anymore,” Lu said. “I'm a man, who is strong and brave.”

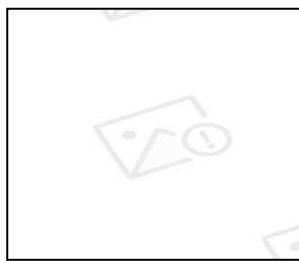
“Growing up is a 85 of knowing yourself,” said Feng Feifei, global business development manager of BBC Learning English and one of the judges. “You may discover your *potentials* (潜力); you may also find the room for improvement.”

Zhang Tianrui, from Zhengzhou Foreign Language School may agree with Feng. Once the 14-year-old took part in a Model United Nations meeting and found that there was a big difference 86 him and excellent *delegates* (参赛代表). Although Zhang felt disappointed at the beginning, he was really thankful for the experience. “It 87 me up to work harder and improved myself,” he said.

B. ★★

Which Chinese city do you think people live a very happy life? Chengdu is at the top of the 2015 *rankings* (排名) for China's

Well,
Happiest



Cities released by Xinhua News Agency and the China Association of Mayors. This is the second year in a row that the capital city of Sichuan is chosen.

So what has made Chengdu such a happy place to live? As People's Daily said, "Part of the reason is the leisurely and *slow-paced* (慢节奏的) lifestyle that many people in Chengdu live."

To find the pleasures of the Chengdu lifestyle, the first thing you should try is the food. Chengdu cooking style is famous for the use of the Sichuanese *peppercorn* (花椒) and hot *chillies* (辣椒). "Nothing is more important to Chengdu people than food," said Du Li, a professor at the Sichuan Higher Institute of Cuisine. "They love to find small restaurants in out-of-the-way places that have great tastes." There are around 40,000 restaurants in Chengdu, the highest *density* (密度) of restaurants of any city in the world.

Another important part of Chengdu life is the teahouses. Found everywhere in the city, the teahouses are much more than just a place to drink tea. Teahouses are places to do business, meet with friends, show off pet birds, listen to Chuanju (Sichuan opera), and most importantly, play *mahjong* (麻将). As a local saying goes, "If you cannot find someone, he or she is playing mahjong, or on their way to play mahjong."

88. How many times has Chengdu been at the top of the rankings for China's Happiest Cities?

89. What are the pleasures of the Chengdu lifestyle?

90. How do people make their dishes more famous and special in Chengdu?

91. What kind of restaurant attracts Chengdu people most?

92. People go to the teahouses found everywhere in the city only for enjoying tea, don't they?

93. Why is Chengdu chosen to be a China's happiest city again? What other necessary *factors* (要素) do you think a happiest city has?

板块四：《新概念》知识衍生

Lesson77 A successful operation 一例成功的手术

The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. has just had an operation. The mummy is that of Shepenmut who was once a singer in the Temple of Thebes. As there were strange marks on the X-ray plates taken of the mummy, doctors have been trying to find out whether the woman died of a rare disease. The only way to do this was to operate. The operation, which lasted for over four hours, proved to be very difficult because of the hard resin which covered the skin. The doctors removed a section of the mummy and sent it to a laboratory. They also found something which the X-ray of the god Duamutef. This god which has the head of a cow was normally placed inside a mummy. The doctors have not yet decided how the woman died. They feared that the mummy would fall to pieces when they cut it open, but fortunately this has not happened. The mummy successfully survived the operation.

课文详注 Further notes on the text

1. The mummy is that of Shepenmut...这是……赛潘姆特的木乃伊。

that 用以指代前面的 the mummy, 以避免重复。在指代特指的事物时, 尤其是在比较状语从句中, 常用 that 和 those 指代前面提到的事物: The cost of living here is lower than that in London. 这里的生活费用比伦敦的要低。

that of 和 those of 一般用于较正式的文体中:

The area of the USA is larger than that of Britain. 美国的面积比英国的大。

Tom's pen is better than that of the other boys. 汤姆的笔比其他男孩的要好。

课文中使用 that of 结构的原因之一是 Shepenmut 需要后面跟一个补充说明她身份的关系从句。

2.die of,死于……, 因……而死(后面跟名词)。

His grandfather died of a bad cold/died of hunger. 他爷爷死于重感冒/是饿死的。

3.The operation, which lasted for over four hours, proved to be very difficult…手术持续了 4 个多小时, 非常难做……

(1) last 表示“持续”、“延续”时为不及物动词, 后面通常跟一个表示时间的名词/短语, for 可有可无: The war between the two countries lasted (for) over three years/until 1453. 这两个国家之间的战争持续了 3 年多/一直持续到 1453 年。

(2) prove 表示“证明”、“证实”, 后面可以跟从句、形容词、名词、不定式等:

We've been trying to sell our house, but it's proved to be very difficult. 我们一直试图把房子卖掉, 不过事实证明这很困难。

You should first prove that you bought these goods here. 你应该首先证明这些物品你是从这里买的。

(3) which 引导的分句为非限定性关系从句, 因为它前后都有逗号。非限定性关系从句提供补充信息, 往往可以略去。逗号的取舍有时对句子的意思有很大影响:

The government which promises to cut taxes will be popular. 承诺减税的政府将赢得人心。(限定性)

The government, which promises to cut taxes, will be popular. 这个政府承诺减税, 它将会赢得人心。(非限定性)

在非限定性关系从句中, 指人的关系代词只能用 who/whom, 不能用 that(限定性从句则可以); 指物的关系代词只能用 which, 不能用 that; 带介词的非限定性关系从句中也不能用 that:

The astronauts, who are said to be very excited, are expected to land on the moon shortly. 那些宇航员们可望不久登上月球, 据说他们很激动。

This garage, which my father built in his lifetime has lasted for a long time. 我父亲生前建的这个车库已经有很长时间了。(which 不可省略)

在非限定性关系从句中, which 有时可用来代替前面提到的整个分句:

She married Joe, which(=and this/that) surprised everyone. 她嫁给了乔, 这使大家都感到意外。

4.The doctors have not yet decided how the woman died. 医生们至今还未确定这位妇女的死因。decide 在这里不是指“下决心/决定”, 而是指“对……下判决”、“解决(悬案)”等:

The police cannot decide yet which of the two men is guilty. 警方尚不能确定这两人中哪一个有罪。

5. fall to pieces, 散掉, 成为碎片(也可以说 go to pieces)。

During the storm, the old house fell to pieces. 在暴风雨中, 那座老房子塌了。

After two years their marriage fell to pieces. 两年以后, 他们的婚姻破裂了。

6.The mummy successfully survived the operation. 这具木乃伊成功地经受了这次手术。

survive 表示“经历(灾难等)之后还活着”:

Only a young woman and her two baby daughters survived the plane crash.

只有一位年轻的妇女和她的两个女婴在那次飞机失事中生还。

板块五: 拓展渗透 (自招难度)

Children laugh often and easily . But as we grow up , we laugh less and feel more stressed. Try laughing for no reason at all . That's how thousands of people start their day at Laughter Clubs around the world , and doctors now think that having a good laugh may be one of the best ways to stay healthy. The first Laughter Club was started in Mumbai ,India ,in June,1995 by Dr Madam Kataria. “ Young children laugh about 300 times a day. Adults laugh between 7 and 15 times a day , ”says Dr Kataria . “Everyone's naturally good at laughing . We want people to feel happy with their lives .” There are now more than 500 Laughter Clubs in India and over 1,300 worldwide.

Place: 264 North Main Street , East Longmeadow. We're in an office building near the entrance .
Walk down the hall and we're on the right .

When : Every Sunday afternoon from 3:45 p.m. to 4:45 p.m.

Cost : Free. Donation will be welcomed.

Ages : Adults from 18 to 75.

Parking (停车) : If you're facing the building ,the car park is on the right of the building .

Teacher : Robert Rivest.

More information ,go to [http:// www. robertrivest.com](http://www.robertrivest.com).

If you want to feel like a kid again ,try our Laughter Club . You will get used to it in five minutes and begin to laugh for real in ten minutes and sometimes you just can't stop! You'll experience deeper pleasure in half an hour. You'll meet other people who want more fun and laughter. And you will feel so relaxed in about one hour !

Come and join us for laughter and a fun social experience!

小题 1:The text is a _____.

A . note B . report

C . story D . poster

小题 2:How soon will you start laughing in the Laughter Club ?

A . In five minutes. B . In ten minutes.

C . In half an hour. D . In about one hour.

小题 3:The main purpose of Paragraph 1 is to _____.

A . tell people where the first Laughter Club is

B . explain how laugh makes people stay healthy

C . show Laughter Clubs are popular in the world

D . describe the reason why children laugh often and easily

小题 4:Which of the following is true ?

- A . When you go out of the Laughter Club ,you should turn left for the car park.
- B . You may stay in the Laughter Club for more than one hour.
- C . Children can go to the Laughter Club with their parents.
- D . You have to donate to join the Laughter Club.

第十讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. _____ | 至少 / 最多 |
| 2. _____ | 一种国际语言 |
| 3. _____ | 在古代 |
| 4. _____ | 用许多不同的方法 |
| 5. _____ | 用相同的方法计数 |
| 6. _____ | 用十进制 |
| 7. _____ | 使得写大的数字更容易 |
| 8. _____ | 如此……以致于…… |
| 9. _____ | 一个现代化的电子计算器 |
| 10. _____ | 转瞬间，立即 |
| 11. _____ | 计算 |
| 12. _____ | 在某人一生中 |
| 13. _____ | 闪电般的，飞快地 |
| 14. _____ | 用指令给电脑编写程序 |
| 15. _____ | 解决问题 |

二.根据所给音标写出正确的单词★

1. We can _____ /ɪn'vent/ something with some classmates.
2. We will give each other space to _____ /dɪ'veləp/.
3. Let's forget the _____ /həʊl/ thing.
4. _____ /'nɪəli/ all the students have bikes.
5. Measure the floor area of the greenhouse and _____ /dɪ'vaɪd/ it by six.
1. I had a good _____ /breɪn/ and the teachers liked me.
2. Water freezes at 32 _____ /dɪ'ɡri:z/ Fahrenheit.
3. _____ /ɪˌlek'trɒnɪk/ computers are now in common use all over the world.
4. _____ /tʃek/ your work before handing it in.
5. All the children must learn a foreign _____ /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/.

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

一：选择★★

1. In 1973 two fishermen said they had seen a UFO.

A, [sed] B, [seɪd] C, [saɪd] D, [sæd]

2. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?
 A, Tirn down the radio. It's too loud. B, Mr Brown is an honest man.
 C, The building is lower than that one. D, You don't make a decision right now.
3. 0.76 reads _____.
 A, zero point seven six B, zero point seventy-six
 C, zero and seven six D, zero seven six
4. Tom, _____ late again next time.
 A, isn't B, don't be C, don't D, doesn't be
5. Let us play football for another twenty minutes, _____?
 A, shall we B, will you C, don't you D, do you
6. _____ students in our class like English.
 A, Thirty of B, The thirtieth C, Two thirds D, Two-thirds of
7. A computer can do a calculation _____ you could not do in your whole lifetime.
 A, what B, whose C, that D, when
8. Some people call the brain _____ computer.
 A, an alive B, a living C, live D, life
9. Amy went to school in a hurry and she left the door _____.
 A, open B, opened C, closed D, is open
10. A calculator can _____, subtract, _____ and divide.
 A, plus, multiply B, add, multiply C, plus, multiplied D, add, multiplied
11. Turn to page _____ and look at the _____ problem.
 A, twentieth, twelfth B, twenty, twelfth C, twentieth, twelve D, twenty, twelve
12. 78% and 21% are both _____.
 A, percent B, percentages C, cardinal numbers D, ordinal numbers
13. Ten minus three _____ seven.
 A, are B, equal C, be D, equals
14. Eight _____ six is fourteen.
 A, plus B, add C, minus D, subtract
15. Almost three-fifths of the students like football.
 A, hardly B, rarely C, possibly D, nearly
16. The measurement must be accurate.
 A, with a mistake B, without a mistake C, made a mistake D, done wrong
17. The woman has an amazing brain and she can remember thousands of phone numbers in a short time.
 A, exciting B, interesting C, surprising D, frightening
18. China is developing very quickly these years.
 A, growing up B, growing bigger and better
 C, growing more beautiful D, growing cleaner
19. Who can solve such a strange problem.
 A, work out B, know about C, learn about D, take up
20. We've learnt about _____ English words since we entered school.
 A, two thousands B, thousands of C, two thousand D, thousand of
21. A: Do they all live in school? B: No, about _____ of them live in school.
 A, five-nineths B, second-fives C, two-third D, four-fifths

二 词性转换: ★★

1. Computers are very _____ calculating machines. (power)
2. There are a great number of _____ books in such computer. (electric)
3. My little brother is quite good at _____. (calculate)
4. People all over the world _____ all count in the same way – in tens. (near)
5. Zero is one of the most important _____ because it makes it easier to calculate. (invent)
6. Many people like eating ice cream, _____ young children. (special)

三. 改写句子: ★★

1. People wrote numbers in many different ways. (一般疑问句)
_____ people _____ numbers in many different ways?
2. Shakuntala's brain was very amazing. She once beat a computer. (句意不变)
Shakuntala's brain was _____ amazing _____ she once beat a computer.
3. 45 divided by 5 equals 9. (划线提问)
_____ does 45 divided by 5 equal?
4. Let's work together to overcome this difficulty. (反意疑问句)
Let's work together to overcome this difficulty, _____?
5. He became a professor in his thirties. (句意不变)
He became a professor _____ he was _____ thirty.
6. read, going, he, book, to, is, the

板块三: 课外阅读与拓展

A. Choose the best answer (根据短文内容, 选择最恰当的答案): (12 分)

Almost nothing we do in this world is done in *isolation* (孤立). At work or at play, you'll find yourself in groups, working with other people: your team at work, a meeting with fellow workers, your family, a holiday with friends, a group of students working together, a group of neighbors wanting to make changes. It is now realized that being able to work successfully with other people is one of the main keys to success, partly because we need to do it so often.

In almost every situation where you're in a group, you will need a skilled leader. All groups need leaders and all successful groups have good leaders. Groups without leaders or with weak leaders almost always break down. Members of a leaderless group often begin to feel disappointed and helpless. Time is wasted and the tasks are not achieved. There are often arguments and nervousness between people as there is nobody to keep the goals clear. Often group members begin not to come to meetings in order to *avoid* (避免) more disagreement.

Some people are natural leaders. The well-known cook, Antonio Carlucci says, "True leaders are born and you can see them in kitchens." They're people who are strong, fair and humorous. Although a lot of people agree that there are some natural-born leaders, most people now know that leadership can also be taught. Experienced teachers can train almost anyone how to be a successful leader. Good leaders don't make people do things in a controlling way. You can learn how to join others, encouraging the whole group to work towards a common goal.

Successful leaders also need to be calm and wise. They need to be able to work out good solutions and make perfect judgments under pressure. Lastly, and probably most importantly, good leaders need to be sensitive, confident and be able to get on well with a variety of people.

69. When we are at work or at play, we find we are probably working _____.

- A) independently B) successfully C) in isolation D) in groups

70. Groups with _____ leaders will often cause arguments at meetings or between people.
A) good and strong B) no or weak C) skilled and weak D) good and natural
71. People who are born strong, fair and humourous are called _____.
A) natural leaders B) well-known cooks C) experienced staff D) successful leaders
72. Good leaders always have many ways of doing things **except** _____.
A) joining people together B) encouraging the whole group
C) controlling people to do things D) leading people to work towards goals
73. Which of the following is **NOT** correct according to this passage?
A) One of the main keys to success is being able to work with others well.
B) People will often feel disappointed and helpless if they aren't with good leaders.
C) Being calm and wise can help leaders make perfect judgments under pressure.
D) Experienced teachers can hardly train people to be successful leaders.
74. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?
A) How to be successful leaders. B) Successful leaders.
C) Why to be natural leaders. D) Be sensitive and confident.

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文): (12分)

Anna arrived far too early. Usually she left things to the last minute, but today was very special. She got there almost an hour beforehand. She hoped the plane would arrive sooner. 75 raced through her mind. "Do I look all right? Will he notice that I'm wearing a new suit? Will he even recognize me?" It was a year almost to the day since she had last seen Joe. She 76 got a mirror out of her handbag and looked at her face carefully. Too much make-up? Joe had never said anything, but she knew that he did not like heavy make-up. It was funny how important she thought it to be to make a good impression on him. 77, friends do not judge each other by appearance. All the same, it was the first meeting after a long *separation* (分离), and she wanted everything to go off right.

Looking out of the window, through a break in the clouds, Joe caught a first sight of the town far 78. This was his third visit, and looked like becoming a yearly event. Certainly it was very lucky that they had invited him to be the guest lecturer again. The Chairman of *the Organizing Committee* (组委会), as a matter of politeness, had 79 to meet him at the airport, as he had done before. This time, however, it was not necessary, partly because Joe was quite 80 the city, but mostly because Anna had said that she could take the afternoon off in order to come and meet him.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 75. A) Dreams | B) Thoughts | C) Blood | D) Honour |
| 76. A) luckily | B) properly | C) politely | D) quickly |
| 77. A) In return | B) Now that | C) After all | D) For example |
| 78. A) below | B) above | C) around | D) behind |
| 79. A) failed | B) refused | C) offered | D) managed |
| 80. A) responsible for | B) famous for | C) careful with | D) familiar with |

第十一讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、根据中文写出英语词组或句子。★

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. _____ | 查阅它 |
| 2. _____ | 有的……有的…… |
| 3. _____ | 如绵羊般温顺 |
| 4. _____ | 突然灭绝 |
| 5. _____ | 了解恐龙的生活 |
| 6. _____ | 快乐的方法 |
| 7. _____ | 拥有尽可能少的东西 |
| 8. _____ | 看见一个男孩喝水 |
| 10. _____ | 变得更加高兴 |
| 11. _____ | 一个游乐场 |
| 12. _____ | 以他的卡通人物而著名 |
| 13. _____ | 在离开学校后 |
| 14. _____ | 同时 |

二.根据所给音标写出正确的单词★

- I will have a try even _____ /ðəʊ/ I should fail.
- To make his wife happy, he took her on a tour of _____ /'juərəp/.
- It was cold there _____ /'i:vən/ in summer.
- Does life _____ /ɪg'zɪst/ on other planets?
- It's a terrible thing when _____ /'nəʊbədi/ wants to dance with you.
- Nora looked through the _____ /meɪl/.
- Her parents died _____ /waɪl/ she was still at school.
- The earthquake _____ /kɔ:zd/ great damage.
- Several _____ /'daɪnəʊ:(r)/ skeletons have been discovered in the area.
- Hamilton is a great statesman and political _____ /'θɪŋkə(r)/.
- I find that hard to _____ /br'li:v/.
- Her husband _____ /dɑ:d/ suddenly last week.
- They went on a long train _____ /'dʒɜ:nɪ/ across India.
- There is no entrance _____ /fi:/ to the gallery.
- We have had some help from the _____ /'gʌvənmənt/.

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

一：选择★★

- Don't make any noise. The baby is sleeping.
A, [nɔɪs] B, [nɔɪz] C, [nɔɪs] D, [nɔɪz]
- Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from others?
A, We ought to obey rules everywhere B, About two hundred students planted trees.
C, Don't shout at your grandma. D, There are many trees around the house.
- Tim grows fast this summer. Now he is _____ his father.

- A, as tall as B, so tall as C, a little taller D, much taller
4. About ____ years ago, dinosaurs lived everywhere on the earth.
A, sixty millions B, sixty millions of C, sixty million D, sixty million of
5. The museum was created ____ a well-known artist.
A, by B, in C, on D, with
6. As an international city, Hong Kong is famous ____ its night view.
A, of B, at C, for D, as
7. Confucius (孔子) was a famous thinker ____ lived in China about 2,500 years ago.
A, whom B, that C, who D, which
8. Early in the morning, ____ people are walking, ____ are dancing in the park.
A, some, the others B, one, another C, one, the other D, some, others
9. It was cold last winter, but it's even ____ this winter.
A, coldest B, colder C, hottest D, hotter
10. If you want to know something about astronomy (天文学), you can ____ in the encyclopaedia.
A, look up it B, look out it C, look it out D, look it up
11. As a student, I think the way ____ English fluently is to practice ____ as often as possible.
A, to speak, speaking B, speak, to speak C, to say, saying D, say, to say
12. Rose doesn't do her homework ____ Tom.
A, more careful than B, as carefully than C, as careful as D, so carefully as
13. This T-shirt doesn't fit me. Will you please give me ____ one?
A, the other B, another C, other D, the others
14. Did you see the boy ____ the floor in his home?
A, cleaned B, cleans C, to clean D, cleaning
15. China has become much ____ than before.
A, powerful B, more powerful C, very powerful D, the most powerful
16. This kind of animal excited on the earth for many years.
A, happened B, lived C, died D, appeared
17. Disney created Disneyland Park many years ago.
A, found B, discovered C, invented D, made
18. Soon Mickey became a star and Walt became famous.
A, At once B, Before long C, After a while D, Later
19. Lack's father delivered newspaper for his job.
A, brought B, carried C, took D, mailed
20. We sell our Product everywhere.
A, somewhere B, where C, nowhere D, here and there
21. The new satellite has collected large amounts of ____ about the moon.
A, advice B, opinion C, news D, information
22. There ____ a pair of shoes, an orange schoolbag and ____ uniform on the table.
A, are, a B, is, a C, are, an D, is, an

二 词性转换: ★★

1. It's said that wild animals are _____ when they have eaten enough food. They don't attack people at that time. (harm)
2. In the e-mail, he writes he was _____ sorry for what he did and said. (real)
3. The famous cartoon Tom and Jerry is rather _____. (amusement)
4. After working hard for ten years, he became an _____ of a small company. (own)

5. The six-year-old boy was so clever that he was able to take part in the _____ match. (finally)

6. In this film, all the _____ are children. (character)

7. "Encyclopaedia" is a _____ word. (Greece)

8. The great Greek thinker has been _____ for over two thousand years. (die)

三. 改写句子: ★★

1. There is a little orange juice in the bottle. (划线提问)

_____ orange juice is there in the bottle?

2. She's never been to Lucky Island. (反意问句)

She's never been to Lucky Island, _____?

3. Emily is four years old and so is Jane. (句意不变)

Emily is the _____ as Jane.

4. Dinosaurs were fiercer than tigers. (句意不变)

Tigers were not _____ fierce _____ dinosaurs.

5. After he left school, he went to the USA for further study. (句意不变)

After _____, he went to the USA for further study.

6. Reading in the sun is harmful to your eyes. (句意不变)

Reading in the sun is _____ your eyes.

7. hour, school, he, an, in, to, will, half, go

板块三: 课外阅读与拓展

A. ★★

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

Many travelers feel nervous about going to a new and unfamiliar place. By planning carefully, and being careful enough during your trip, you can relax and enjoy yourself.

While you prepare for your journey, make sure that you travel with proper m 81 insurance, in order that if you are sick or injured during your travels, you will be able to get *treatment* (治疗). Also, be sure to get an international driver's *licence* (驾照) if you expect to drive yourself while you are travelling a a 82. Make sure your paperwork is all in order. You don't want to get to your destination and find that you have the wrong *visa* (签证).

Buy a guidebook and read about the local culture of the country you will be visiting. Also, try to learn a few b 83 words and phrases of the local language to enable you to communicate a bit. Don't just expect that everyone will speak your language, or that they will understand English.

Remember that a tourist will attract a lot of attention from people. While most of the local people you meet will be friendly and welcoming, there are always difficulties or even d 84 for travelers. Theft is the most common one. Leave expensive cameras and valuable jewelry at home. If you prefer to stay in cheap hotels while traveling, make sure you l 85 the door of your room from inside. If you must travel with a lot of paper money or other valuable things, you should ask your hotel about a safe for s 86 them in. And just as in your home country, do not expect everyone you meet to be honest.

If you have trouble in communicating, look for students and young people who might speak a foreign language. And finally, remember to smile. It's the friendliest and kindest f 87 of communication, and is sure to be understood in any part of the world.

B. ★★

Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题): (12 分)

Isabel Allende's novels are enjoyed all over the world. She is famous for her creativity and imagination. And her own personal story is as amazing as any she has ever told in a novel. Born in 1942, Allende's family moved often during her childhood. She went to school in South America, Europe, and Asia. As a young woman, she became a journalist in Santiago, *Chile's* (智利) capital city. Then, she got married and had two children. In 1970, everything began to change.

✧ Leaving home

Isabel Allende's uncle was a political leader named Salvador Allende. In 1970, her uncle was elected president of Chile. In 1973, Augusto Pinochet led a *military takeover* (军事接管) of the Chilean government. President Allende was killed during the fighting. When Isabel Allende began to fear for her life, she and her family decided to move to *Venezuela* (委内瑞拉).

✧ From Newspaper to Novels

It was really a painful experience for Isabel Allende to flee her country. Without this experience, however, Allende says she never would have begun writing novels. Then she got a phone call from Chile. Her grandfather was dying. She knew she could not return home to be with him, but she wanted to respect him in some way. "I decided to write a letter about all the things he told us when we were young," Allende explains. Later, he wrote a long letter which became Allende's first novel, *The House of the Spirits*.

✧ The Writing Life

"I spent ten, twelve hours a day in a room, writing," Allende says, "I don't talk to anybody; I don't answer the phone." When she finishes the first *draft* (草稿) of a new novel, Allende mails a copy to her *toughest critic* (最严厉的评论家). "I send it to my mother in Chile. She reads it and comes here with a red pencil. We fight for a month at least." Allende then goes back to work until she feels the book is finished. "The storytelling is the fun part," she says. "The writing can be a lot of work!"

88. Isabel Allende's own personal story is very amazing, isn't it?
89. What was Isabel Allende before she got married?
90. How did the military takeover *influence* (影响) Isabel Allende's life?
91. Why did Isabel Allende start writing her first novel?
92. How do you understand "We fight for a month at least" in the last paragraph?
93. What kind of person do you think Isabel Allende is? Give your reason(s).

板块四：《新概念》知识衍生

Lesson78 The last one? 最后一枝吗？

After reading an article entitled 'Cigarette Smoking and Your Health' I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves. I smoked with concentration and pleasure as I was sure that this would be my last cigarette. For a whole week I did not smoke at all and during this time, my wife suffered terribly. I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up

smoking: a bad temper and an enormous appetite. My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars. They made no effort to hide their amusement whenever I produced a packet of sweets from my pocket. After seven days of this I went to a party. Everybody around me was smoking and I felt extremely uncomfortable. When my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear. I took one guiltily, lit it and smoked with satisfaction. My wife was delighted that things had returned to normal once more. Anyway, as Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. He himself has done it lots of times!

第十二讲

板块一：课内知识学习

- lost adj. 迷路的 迷失方向的
the Lost and Found 失物招领处 (用于招牌时省略 the)
lost time 浪费时间
lost sheep 迷途羔羊 罪人
feel lost 不知所措
a lost city 湮没无闻的城市
lost labour 徒劳
- land 登陆 靠岸 着陆 landing n. 着陆
- unexplored 未勘查过的 (explored 勘查过的)
- cliff 悬崖 绝崖 cliffside 悬崖边 cliffsman 擅长攀登悬崖的人 cliffy 徒崖的
- smooth 平稳的 (反 rough 粗糙的 粗略的 uneven 不平稳的 不平坦的)
adv. Smoothly 平稳地
- approach 接近 approach sb. on sth. 同/向某人就某事洽谈、交流、商量
- alien 外星人 (外国人) 侨民 foreigner 出生于或来自其他国家
- spring v. 突然跃出 突然弹出 n. 春天
- trap 圈套 陷阱 fall into a trap 落入圈套 set a trap for 为……设下圈套
a mouse trap 老鼠夹
- true adj. 正确的 真实的 真正的 come true 实现 adv. truly 真正地 truth n. 事实
- favour 善意的行为 恩惠 in favour of 赞成支持
- trust v. 信任 信赖 believe 反义词: distrust 不信任、不信赖

词组

- run out of 用完
run out of 从……跑出来 run out 不能用于被动语态
- be closed to 离……近
- two storeys high 两层楼高
- get out of 从……出去
- begin/start to do sth 开始做某事
begin / start doing sth. 开始做某事 谈及一项长期活动或开始一种习惯时, 使用 doing.

6. in peace 处于和平 come in peace 怀着善意而来
 7. in pieces 变成碎片
 8. do sb. a favour 帮某人一个忙 give sb. a hand
 9. turn our blood to ice 使我们毛骨悚然
 10. look like 看上去像
 11. two storeys high = two-storey-high
 12. it +adj./n. +that 从句

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

() 22. Stress is another risk factor for high blood pressure. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?

- A. /blu:d/ B. /blʌd/
 C. /blɑ:d/ D. /blʊd/

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

- A. All plants like to grow toward the sunlight.
 B. It's interesting to see bees flying around the flowers.
 C. The temperature is below zero.
 D. Studies show adults can also gain brain power through exercise.

() 24. The captain was afraid to be _____ pieces when he saw the monster.

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

() 25. — _____ is the nearest theme park from here?

—It is about 10 minutes' bus ride.

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

() 26. _____ a class leader, you must do _____ I told you.

- A. As, as B. Like, as C. Like, like D. As, when

() 27. _____ of the students has been to the Science Museum.

- A. Nobody B. None C. No one D. No body

() 28. The forest was silent _____ the sound of the leaves.

- A. beside B. except that C. besides D. except for

() 29. He spoke loudly to make everybody in the room _____ him clearly.

- A. heard B. hear C. to hear D. hearing

() 30. The boy _____ on the bed, watching TV.

- A. lay B. laid C. lain D. lied

() 31. —When shall we go to visit our class teacher, this Saturday or Sunday?

— _____ is OK. I'm free these days.

- A. Both B. All C. Either D. Neither

() 32. _____ awful weather we are having! It's raining again.

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

() 33. The police have searched _____ the robber since a week ago.

- A. to B. for C. with D. during

() 34. There are not many differences between the two shirts. I really don't know _____.

- A. which I should choose B. what I should choose
 C. which should I choose D. what should I choose

() 35. —I have nothing to do. Let's watch DVDs. — _____

- A. Don't worry. B. That's a good idea. C. That's all right. D. Help yourself.

() 36. —Jack has just won the first prize in 2014 SSP English Contest. — _____

- A. Yes, I agree. B. The same to you. C. You are welcome. D. That's great. Congratulations!

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

A. Choose the best answer: ★★

Ella was left-handed. When she got in the third grade, her marks were very poor because her teacher, Miss Mennis, couldn't understand Ella's terrible handwriting. Then Miss Mennis made Ella write with her right hand. She even stood over poor little Ella and made sure that the pupil wasn't using her left hand.

When Ella got in the fourth grade, she had a much younger teacher, Miss Kindred. She gave pupils handwriting exercises. One day, she asked Ella to stay in the classroom after class. Ella thought Miss Kindred was going to punish her because of her bad handwriting. Miss Kindred asked Ella to write a few words with her right hand. Then she made Ella write a few words with her left hand. Ella looked up at her when she finished writing, and the teacher had a warm smile on her face.

Miss Kindred gave Ella a writing exercise to take home with a note in an envelope to her father. Ella gave him the note and began doing her homework. Her father watched her while she was writing with her left hand. He praised her, saying she wrote well. Ella became very proud of herself.

Ella started to enjoy writing, and her marks improved greatly. Whenever Ella made an A on her paper, Miss Kindred always put a gold star on Ella's spelling paper.

When Ella got in the sixth grade, she lived with her grandparents. When the grandfather needed a letter to be written, he asked Ella to write it for him. That made Ella feel very good about herself. Ella's grandparents also asked her to write letters for the old neighbours who could not read or write.

In high school, the English teacher sometimes asked the students to go to the blackboard to write something. Ella's classmates were surprised to watch her left hand move quickly across the blackboard. Sometimes they would laugh, saying, "Ah, look at the Lefty (左撇子) now!"

Ella laughed, too. She had confidence within herself.

() 53. Miss Mennis was one of Ella's teachers in the _____.

A. third grade B. fourth grade C. sixth grade D. high school

() 54. Miss Mennis stood over Ella in order to _____.

A. force Ella to write only with her left hand
B. make sure that Ella was writing with her right hand
C. see if Ella studied her lessons hard enough
D. make herself understand Ella's terrible handwriting

() 55. Miss Kindred asked Ella to stay in the classroom after class because she wanted to _____.

A. punish Ella B. ask Ella to write a note C. praise Ella D. watch Ella write

() 56. In the note, Miss Kindred might ask Ella's father to _____.

A. check Ella's homework B. let Ella do her homework at once
C. be proud of his daughter D. encourage Ella to write well

() 57. When Ella lived with her grandparents, she often _____.

A. wrote letters for others B. taught poor people to read
C. put a gold star on the paper D. moved her left hand quickly

() 58. Why did Ella's classmates laugh when they saw Ella writing on the black-board?

A. Because they didn't like Ella.
B. Because Ella's handwriting was still terrible.
C. Because Ella laughed while writing.
D. Because Ella wrote well but used the left hand.

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage: ★★

Coca-cola is enjoyed ___59___. 1.6 billion gallons' (加仑) are sold every year, in over one hundred and sixty countries. The drink was invented by Dr John Pemberton in Atlanta, on 8th May 1886, but it ___60___ the name Coca-cola by his partner, Frank Robinson. In the first year, only nine drinks a day were sold. The ___61___ was

bought by a man called Asa Candler in 1888, and the first factory was opened in Dallas, Texas, in 1895. Coca-cola is ___62___ made there. ___63___ bottles and cans have been produced since 1895. Diet Coke has been made since 1982, and over the years many ___64___ advertisements have been used to sell the product. It is certain that Coca-cola will be drunk far in the 21st century.

- () 59. A. in America B. in Europe C. in China D. all over the world
 () 60. A. called B. gave C. is called D. was given
 () 61. A. inventions B. drink C. business D. manager
 () 62. A. also B. just C. still D. yet
 () 63. A. Billions of B. Million of C. Thousands of D. Hundreds of
 () 64. A. dull B. clever C. foolish D. ugly

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words: ★★

Animals travelling from one country to another have to follow laws, just as people do. They don't have to keep passports, but they have to o___65___ other rules. Most countries have laws about animals coming into their country. The laws were made to stop the spread of diseases that animals c___66___.

Travelling animals include cats and dogs going with their masters on t___67___. Others are rare animals going to zoos. Some are birds and fish on their way to pet shops. Some animals can't e___68___ a country unless their owners can prove that they have been vaccinated (接种疫苗) against certain diseases. Others must be checked c___69___ by animal doctors.

Some animals must spend a month or more in a special place before they can enter a country. These animals are kept away from other animals u___70___ it is certain that they don't have a disease. Only the people who care for animals can go near. There are many different laws in each country. Anyone who wants to take a pet to another country should check with the government f___71___. Laws are made to protect both people and animals.

板块四：《新概念》知识衍生

Lesson79 By air 乘飞机

I used to travel by air a great deal when I was a boy. My parents, used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe in the holidays. An airhostess would take charge of me and I never had an unpleasant experience. I am used to travelling by air and only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened. After taking off, we were flying low over the city and slowly gaining height, when the plane suddenly turned round and flew back to the airport. While we were waiting to land, an air-hostess told us to keep calm and to get off the plane quietly as soon as it had touched down. Everybody on board was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened. Later we learnt that there was a very important person on board. The police had been told that a bomb had been planted on the plane. After we had landed, the plane was searched thoroughly. Fortunately, nothing was found and five hours later we were able to take off again.

Lesson80 The Crystal Palace 水晶宫

Perhaps the most extraordinary building of the nineteenth century was the Crystal Palace, which was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world, for it was made of iron and glass. It was one of the biggest buildings of all time and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. A great many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world. There was also a great deal of machinery on display. The most wonderful piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer. Though in those days, travelling was not as easy as it is today, steam boats carried thousands of visitors across the Channel from Europe. On arriving in England, they were taken to the Crystal Palace by train. There were six million visitors in all, and the profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and colleges. Later, the Crystal Palace was moved to South London. It remained one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down in 1936.

第十三讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

一、一般将来时讲解

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。常常和表示将来的时间状语连用。如：tomorrow（明天），next week（下周）；in the future（将来）等。一般将来时由助动词 shall（第一人称），will（第二、三人称）动词原形构成。美国英语则不管什么人称，一律用 will。

一般将来时基本句型

肯定句：I/We shall/will go. You/He/She/They Will go.

否定句：I/We shall/will not go. You/He/She/They Will not go.

疑问句：Shall I/we go? Will you/he/she/they go?

简略回答：（肯）Yes,主语 shall/will (否) No,主语 shall/will not

特殊疑问句：一般将来时的特殊疑问句是将疑问词放在句首，后接一般疑问句（就主语提问时，以疑问词 who 开头的疑问词除外） ---- why will you be here on sunday?

----I will have a meeting on sunday（对特殊疑问句要进行具体回答）

二、一般将来时结构

1)、常见结构

1、will / shall 动词原形

这种方法一般单纯地表示将来某个时间将要发生的动作或存在的状态。will 用于各种人称;shall 只用于第一人称。 例如：I will / shall go to visit him next week. 下周我将去拜访他。

What time shall we go there tomorrow? 明天我们几点去那儿?

2、be going to 动词原形

be going to 相当于一个助动词(其中 be 有人称和数的变化),与它后面的动词原形一起构成谓语。用来表示近期将要发生的动作或存在的状态,以及计划、安排、打算要做的事。例如: There is going to be a football match this afternoon. 今天下午将有一场足球赛。

2)、常用结构

1、用于"I expect, I'm sure, I think, I wonder 宾语从句"中。

Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass.

不要担心这次考试，我确信你会通过的。

I wonder what will happen.

我不知道将会发生什么事。

I don't think the test will be very difficult.

我想这次测验不会太难。

2、用于"祈使句 and 陈述句"中。

Work hard and you will succeed.

如果你努力，就会成功的。

Go at once and you will see her.

马上去，你就会见到她了。

3、与表示时间或条件的状语从句连用。

I'll let you know as soon as he arrives.

他一到我就通知你。

If you ask him, he will help you.

如果你请他，他会帮助你的。

三、一般将来时 - 用法

(1) 一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或情况。

例如: I will(shall) arrive tomorrow. 我明天到。

Will you be free tonight? 你今晚有空吗?

We won't (shan't) be busy this evening. 我们今晚不忙。

(2) 在一般将来时的句子中, 有时有表示将来时间的状语, 有时没有时间状语, 这时要从意思上判断是否指未来的动作或情况。例如: Will she come? 她(会)来吗?

We'll only stay for two weeks. 我们只待两星期。

The meeting won't last long. 会开不了多久。

(3) 在以第一人称 I 或 we 作主语的问候句中, 一般使用助动词 shall, 这时或是征求对方的意见(a), 或是询问一个情况(b):

a. Where shall we meet? 我们在哪儿碰头?

b. Shall we have any classes tomorrow? 明天我们有课吗?

在这类问句中, 近年来也有不少用 will, 特别是在美国。例如:

How will I get there? 我怎么去?

(4) be going to 动词原形

a. 表示打算、准备做的事。例如:

We are going to put up a building here. 我们打算在这里盖一座楼。

How are you going to spend your holidays? 假期你准备怎样过?

b. 表示即将发生或肯定要做的事。例如: I think it is going to snow. 我看要下雪了。

There's going to be a lot of trouble about this. 这事肯定会有很多麻烦。

板块二: 课内巩固与拓展

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

43. You mustn't talk _____ in the public places. (loud)

44. Please do me a _____ and turn the radio down because the little child is sleeping. (favourite)

45. Be _____ not to make the same mistake next time! (care)

46. The little girl was _____ in the dark forest last month. (lose)

47. Peters is a _____, but he always makes mistakes. (navigate)

Rewrite the following sentences as required:

48. Emily lent her storybook to me two days ago. (改为否定句)

Emily _____ her storybook to me two days ago.

49. The Greens have just moved to their new flat in Water Bay. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the Greens just moved?

50. Jack can hardly do the job by himself. (改为反意疑问句)

Jack can hardly do the job by himself, _____?

51. They were too tired to walk on. (保持句意基本不变)

They were _____ tired _____ they couldn't walk on.

52. convenience, the Internet, us, a lot of, has brought. (连词成句)

板块三：课外阅读与拓展

阅读训练 A

Choose the best answer:

One night when I was in bed, I got up for some water. I heard a strange noise. I looked out of my window and saw a big flying object! I jumped up and ran to the door. The flying object was there and its lights were hining.

I watched and saw a strange door open on one side of the flying object. There were colourful lights around the door and a bright light coming from the inside. Then I found something moving around. Then I saw two bright green eyes in the door way. They began moving towards me. An alien walked a few steps away from the object. The alien was tall and skinny. His eyes were very big and glowed green in the dark. He was not scary looking. He seemed friendly. I was not afraid.

The alien saw my cats, but they got scared and ran away. Then he made a soft sound and the cats ran back to see him. It was very funny. I laughed and the alien heard me. He started to walk towards me. I said, "Hello, how are you?" He didn't answer, but he made the same sound.

Then, he turned and walked towards the garden. He picked some flowers for samples to take home with him. He smelled them and sneezed very loudly. This woke up my parents and the neighbours. Everyone came to find out what the noise was. When they saw the alien, they were a little scared, especially the kids. The alien was happy that we were all there to see him. He made some noise, turned around and walked towards the flying object with the flowers.

() 1. How did the writer feel when he saw the alien?

A. Anxious. B. Interested. C. Worried. D. Excited.

() 2. Which of the following is TRUE?

A. The alien was afraid of the writer.
B. The alien understood the writer's language.
C. The alien was tall and had two green eyes.
D. The UFO made no noise when it landed.

() 3. What does the underlined word "samples" mean in Chinese?

A. 测试 B. 证件 C. 样品 D. 礼物

() 4. What can we infer from the passage?

A. The alien was more interested in animals than in plants.
B. The writer would forget this experience soon.
C. The alien was afraid to see the writer's neighbours.
D. The alien didn't know much about the flowers on the Earth.

() 5. Why did the writer's parents and the neighbours wake up?

A. Because the writer shouted loudly.
B. Because the alien smelled the flowers and sneezed very loudly.
C. Because it was time for them to wake up.
D. Because they wanted to see the alien.

() 6. What's the best title for the passage?

A. My UFO Story B. Are there Real Aliens?
C. Aliens and Flowers D. My Dream of Meeting Aliens

阅读训练 B

Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage:

When I was very young, I heard that our neighbour, a retired (退休的) doctor, had lost his wife after a long

___1___. He had the most wonderful garden in his backyard. The whole neighbourhood could see his beautiful flowers from the ___2___. The garden was full of different kinds of flowers. I used to think there wasn't a flower in the world that he didn't grow.

Our family didn't know anything about the doctor. We just ___3___ our hands and said hello to him as we walked past his house on the way to the city park. He lived near from us, but we knew him ___4___.

I was sure that he was lonely because I saw his sad look on his face. So I decided to help him smile. After school, I could go over to his house and ___5___ him while he worked in his backyard. Through the way he told me about his flowers, you could know gardening was his joy. On rainy days, I would go into his house. I sang and danced, and he would clap his hands and say bravo (叫好). For me, it was a perfect stage. Looking back as an adult, he may have been cheering the fact that his pain in the heart was ___6___ ending.

I thought I could help him smile, but at the same time, he encouraged me a lot as well.

- () 1. A. illness B. happiness C. business D. kindness
 () 2. A. door B. street C. houses D. windows
 () 3. A. clapped B. helped C. cleaned D. waved
 () 4. A. lot B. few C. little D. much
 () 5. A. chat with B. cool down C. look after D. deal with
 () 6. A. briefly B. nearly C. hardly D. suddenly

第十四讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

Unit 7

1. lie down on his bed 躺倒在他的床上

lie-lay-lain 躺 lie-lied-lied 说谎

2. fall asleep almost immediately 几乎马上就睡着了

fall-fell-fallen

fall asleep 入睡

feel sleepy 觉得困 feel-felt-felt

3. immediately = at once = right now 立即，马上

4. shake the cave 撼动了山洞

shake- shook-shaken 摇晃

5. in a plastic case 在一个塑料盒里

6. escape from the cage 逃离笼子 escape=run away

7. use sth to do=use sth for doing sth 用某物做某事

8. use your brain 动动你的脑筋

9. moments later = a few moments later 片刻之后

10. go over to the bed 走到床边去

11. say loudly 大声说

12. aim ...at...用...对准...=point at aim the torch at his eye 用手电筒对准他的眼睛

13. hit sb. in the +部位 击中某人的某个部位

hit-hit-hit hit sb in the eye 击中某人的眼睛

14. have a bad dream 做噩梦

15. go back to bed 回去睡觉

16. nobody attacks me 没有人袭击我

17. hide among the kangaroos 躲在袋鼠群中

hide-hid-hidden 躲藏

18. I will get you. = I will catch you. 我会抓住你的
19. You are finished = You are done for 你完了
20. open the cave door a little 把洞门微微打开
21. go out one by one 一个接一个出去
one by one = one after another 一个接一个
22. feel their backs with his hands 用手抚摸它们的背
23. escape through the door to freedom 逃出大门,重获自由
freedom n. 自由
freely adv. 自由地 talk freely 畅谈
free adj. 自由的 get free 获得自由
24. back to the safety of the Earth 回到地球上的安全地
25. just then 正在那时
26. move silently towards the captain's house
悄悄地朝船长的房子走去
27. kill 杀死, 导致死亡 killer 杀手
28. in a moment 一会儿之后, 片刻
29. attract v. 吸引 -- attractive a. 有吸引力的
30. damage = destroy 损害, 毁坏
31. a huge figure 一个巨大的轮廓, 人影
32. search 搜查, 查找 search for sb/sth 搜寻某人、某物
33. decide v. 决定 decide to do sth 决定做某事
decision n. 决定
make a decision 做一个决定

板块二：课内巩固与拓展

汉译英

- 当妈妈回来时, 我已经写完作业了。

- 当他到达那里的时候, 他的朋友们已经走了。

- 他们在两座建筑物之间栽了许多树。

- 汤姆在同学中一直很受欢迎。

- 旅程很长, 但我们最后还是到达了。

选择题

- () 22. In a moment, he was gone. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?
A. /'məʊmənt/ B. /'mʌmənt/
C. /'mʊmənt/ D. /'memənt/
- () 23. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?
A. You should weed the garden before supper.
B. That's a super idea to travel to Greece during the holidays.
C. I think the trouble will clean up soon.
D. The mother loved her baby very much.

- () 24. The ancient temple has _____ one-thousand-year history.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 25. You'd better _____ in bed. It's bad for your eyes.
A. read B. not read
C. to read D. read not
- () 26. The old photo made me think _____ the life in the country.
A. over B. about C. of D. for
- () 27. Jim has _____ friends in the city, because he has just moved here.
A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
- () 28. Michael happened to meet a friend of _____ in the restaurant.
A. him B. his C. he D. himself
- () 29. Don't open the window, _____?
A. do you B. will you C. shall we D. are you
- () 30. Over _____ students took part in the activities.
A. five hundreds B. hundreds of C. five hundred D. hundred of
- () 31. _____ fun it is to go skiing in winter!
A. How B. What a C. What an D. What
- () 32. There _____ a folk concert tomorrow.
A. will be B. will have C. is going to D. is going to have
- () 33. —How do you like Shanghai, Mr Smith?
—Oh, I _____ such a beautiful city before.
A. haven't visited B. don't visit C. didn't visit D. hadn't visited
- () 34. _____ does it take you to finish reading the book?
A. When B. How long C. How soon D. How far
- () 35. —Sorry, I'm late. —_____.
A. No, thanks B. Good idea C. That's all right D. You're right
- () 36. —The dishes are very delicious. —_____.
A. No, thanks B. It's hard to say
C. Don't say that D. I'm glad you like them

板块三：《新概念》知识衍生

Lesson81 Escape 脱逃

When he had killed the guard, the prisoner of war quickly dragged him into the bushes. Working rapidly in the darkness, he soon changed into the dead man's clothes. Now, dressed in a blue uniform and with a rifle over his shoulder, the prisoner marched boldly up and down in front of the camp. He could hear shouting in the camp itself. Lights were blazing and men were running here and there: they had just discovered that a prisoner had escaped. At that moment, a large black car with four officers inside it, stopped at the camp gates. The officers got out and the prisoner stood to attention and saluted as they passed. When they had gone, the driver of the car came towards him. The man obviously wanted to talk. He was rather elderly with grey hair and clear blue eyes. The prisoner felt sorry for him, but there was nothing else he could do. As the man came near, the prisoner knocked him to the ground with a sharp blow. Then, jumping into the car, he drove off as quickly as he could.

第十五讲

板块一：课内知识巩固

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

43. That's how we all got free and back to the _____ of the Earth. (safe)
 44. A huge figure was moving _____ towards the house. (silent)
 45. He has made a _____ to travel alone. (decide)
 46. The students on the grass cheered _____. (noise)
 47. When I fall _____, my dreams are about the colourful campus. (sleep)

Rewrite the following sentences as required:

48. There was something important in the letter. (改为一般疑问句)
 _____ there _____ important in the letter?
 49. Gork told his kangaroos to go out one by one. (对划线部分提问)
 _____ Gork tell his kangaroos to do?
 50. Let's go back to the cave. (改为反意疑问句)
 Let's go back to the cave, _____?
 51. The room was too dirty for us to live in. (保持句意基本不变)
 The room was _____ dirty that we _____ live in it.
 52. was, than, we, the metal, stronger, any metal, have. (连词成句)

用所给提示词翻译下列句子。

1. 他们都去睡觉了，除了那个年轻的英国人。(except)

 2. 除了英语以外，你还知道别的外语吗？(besides)

 3. 友好对待他人是我们的风俗。(custom)

 4. 这些歌曲通常是男生唱的。(用被动语态)

 5. 帮我个忙，把窗户关上。(do sb. a favour)

板块二：课外阅读与拓展

A. Choose the best answers (根据短文内容，选择最恰当的答案)

What did you do on April 23, World Book Day, last year? Did you find some interesting books to read? Here is a book list from China's GAPP.

Title: Don't Blame Me, it's Not My Fault

Author: Jimmy

Jimmy, a Chinese painter and his 10-year-old daughter argue a lot. Jimmy tried to understand his daughter, so he drew this picture book for her. His paintings show kids' anger, pain, happiness and wishes.



Title: Climate Change + 2 Degrees

Author: Yamamoto Ryoichi

If the earth's temperature went up 2°C, what would happen? In this book we learn about the history, today's situation and the future of global warming. The author also tells us useful ways to protect our world.



Title: The World Exposition Reader

Author: Song Chao

The first part gives an introduction to World Expos. The next talks about the host countries and each of their World Expos. China's early participation(参加) in the World Expo is the topic of the third part. The last one is all about the World Expo 2010.



Title: The Last Lecture

Author: Randy Pausch

Randy Pausch, a professor (教授) from New York was asked to give a lecture. He knew it would probably be his last lecture, because he was dying of illness. His lecture wasn't about dying, but about getting over the difficulties, helping others to reach their dreams.



74. Who wrote the book "Don't Blame Me, it's Not My Fault"?

- A) Jimmy. B) Yamamoto Ryoichi. C) Song Chao. D) Randy Pausch.

75. The book, Climate Change + 2 Degrees mainly tells us _____.

- A) that the earth's temperature will surely go up 2°C.
B) the history of different countries in the world
C) the future of global warming
D) how we can protect our earth before the global warming comes

76. We can know about Shanghai World Expo from _____ of The World Exposition Reader.

- A) part 1 B) part 2 C) part 3 D) the last part

77. Which of the following is NOT true in the book *The Last Lecture*?

- A) The professor is from America.
B) The professor was in his poor health.
C) The professor shared his opinion with his audience.
D) The professor talked a lot about his illness in his lecture.

78. The writer introduces some _____ to us for World Book Day.

- A) books B) pictures C) cities D) famous people

79. The passage maybe comes from _____.

- A) a diary B) a novel
C) a book advertisement D) film reviews

B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文):

It's reported that the number of dead pigs from the Huangpu River has reached over 10,000. Workers have been busy _____ 80 _____ the floating pigs from the river so far, and the government have said that the dead pigs will be dealt with safely. An official from a local water company said the city's _____ 81 _____ had not been polluted and was safe for human drinking, because they had taken some useful actions.

Qian Huizhong, Director of a Water Plant in Shanghai told reporters that, "If the water is _____ 82 _____, we

will put more *disinfectants*(**消毒剂**) to clean the water."

Tags on the ears of the pigs show that they _____ 83 _____ have come from the *upper reaches* (上游) of the Huangpu River in Jiaxing City, east China's Zhejiang Province, but the tags only show the animals' birthplace. Officials said that no serious pig *epidemic*(**传染病**) had _____ 84 _____ in Jiaxing. The tests found a pig virus that could spread _____ 85 _____ pigs but not to human beings. In one water *sample*(**样本**) taken from the Huangpu River. All other tests showed no signs of serious disease. The river is a main source of drinking water for Shanghai, an eastern city of 23 million people in China.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 80. A) collecting | B) picking | C) selling | D) putting |
| 81. A) air | B) water | C) food | D) land |
| 82. A) dirty | B) clean | C) safe | D) soft |
| 83. A) should | B) must | C) need | D) may |
| 84. A) taken out | B) put out | C) broken out | D) worked out |
| 85. A) between | B) among | C) opposite | D) from |

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

It's not easy for us to *forgive*(原谅) someone who has ever hurt you or made you disappointed. H _____ 86 _____, several new studies say that it could be good for your health. When you think of forgiveness, you probably don't think of it as a healthy or medical problem. On the other hand, studies p _____ 87 _____ that something like anger can change your *well-being*(身心状况).

When cartoon characters like *the Incredible Hulk* get angry, they change colors and often get special power. In the real w _____ 88 _____, anger is less obvious. Scientists say anger can be harmful to your physical and mental health. Two new studies seem to show the s _____ 89 _____ idea. The studies find that people who are able to forgive feel less stress, less back pain, and less depression.

They also have fewer headaches, l _____ 90 _____ blood *pressure*(**血压**), and fewer problems on sleeping. So it doesn't m _____ 91 _____ if your anger is caused by the traffic or other things. Learning to let it go is important. Ways such as d _____ 92 _____ breath can help you a lot, or just ask yourself if it's worth hurting yourself by staying angry with someone else. Forgiveness does not mean that you simply accept what happened and say it's OK. Instead, it's a way of making peace with yourself about what happened in the past.

D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题)

Nowadays people are making themselves beautiful in Korean ways.

"Thank goodness you have double *eyelids*(双眼皮). Your parents will save a lot of money," said a family friend when I was five years old. Double eyelids, which almost all the white people have, are rare among Northeast Asians. Only 25% of South Koreans are born with double eyelids.

I never quite understood how having double eyelids saved my parents money until that summer when I came back to Seoul. Everywhere I noticed *cosmetic surgery clinics*(**整形诊所**) and advertisements with South Korean women ---tall, thin, with milky skin, long legs, nice big eyes and perfect noses. I found that South Korean beauty meant looking as "white" as possible.

Cosmetic surgery has a kind of magical attraction to women---the promise of beauty. Women are often sure that suffering and *sacrificing*(**牺牲**) is necessary and worthy in order to be beautiful. This suffering is not for nothing. It is believed that beauty leads to attracting a better-looking partner, which then leads to a better-looking child and a better life.

Appearance is starting to play a bigger role in work places. For example, my 29-year-old brother, who is slim and very tall, blog.sina.com.cn/personnew, gets more job chances than his best friend, who is shorter and

heavier, though both of them came from the same college, had the same good marks in their studies. In fact, many South Koreans believe that physical beauty equals happiness.

93. How many South Koreans are born with double eyelids?

_____.

94. There are many cosmetic surgery clinics in Seoul, aren't there?

_____, _____.

95. When did the writer understand having eyelids saved his parents money?

_____.

96. Why do so many women want to have cosmetic surgery?

_____.

97. What do many South Koreans believe?

They believe _____.

98. What do you think of true beauty?

_____.

板块三：《新概念》知识衍生

Lesson82 Monster or fish? 是妖还是鱼？

Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea. Though people have often laughed at stories told by seamen, it is now known that many of these 'monsters' which have at times been sighted are simply strange fish. Occasionally, unusual creatures are washed to the shore, but they are rarely caught out at sea. Some time ago, however, a peculiar fish was caught near Madagascar. A small fishing-boat was carried miles out to sea by the powerful fish as it pulled on the line. Realizing that this was no ordinary fish, the fisherman made every effort not to damage it in any way. When it was eventually brought to shore, it was found to be over thirteen feet long. It had a head like a horse, big blue eyes, shining silver skin, and a bright red tail. The fish, which has since been sent to a museum where it is being examined by a scientist, is called an oar fish. Such creatures have rarely been seen alive by man as they live at a depth of six hundred feet.

第十六讲

第二次阶段测和阶段测讲评

第十七讲

综合模拟练习卷 ★★★

一、Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案) (共 20 分)

26. (1 分) Which of the following words matches the sound[seif] ()

A. save B. safe C. seven D. suffer

27. (1 分) Human beings still can't reach Mars for _____ time being. ()

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

28. (1 分) People who have luck never depend _____ luck. ()

A. in B. on C. with D. for

29. (1 分) Tu Yoyo was awarded the Nobel Prize in her _____. ()

A. eighties B. eighty C. eightieth D. eightieths

30. (1 分) The children enjoyed _____ in the foreign culture festival last night. ()

A. himself B. yourself C. ourselves D. themselves

31. (1 分) The Chinese team won the Women's Volleyball World Cup _____ September, 2015. ()

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

32. (1 分) _____ hiking in the Gobi Desert is not easy, the girl still decided to have a try. ()

A. If B. Although C. When D. As

33. (1 分) - - Look! The students _____ their outdoor life lesson on the farm. ()

A. take B. takes C. are taking D. took

34. (1 分) Snoopy is one of _____ hunting dogs in the world. ()

A. more famous B. most famous

C. the more famous D. the most famous

35. (1 分) With her teacher's encouragement, the girl works even _____. ()

A. hard B. harder C. hardly D. hardest

36. (1 分) The light from iPads at night may make you _____ before going to bed. ()

A. excited B. exciting C. excitedly D. excitement

37. (1 分) The restaurant needs _____ thirty chairs for the coming guests. ()

A. other B. the other C. others D. another

38. (1 分) The tourists have no idea _____ to meet the tour guide at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. ()

A. what B. when C. which D. where

39. (1 分) - - Must I finish the work today?

- - _____. The manager is looking forward to it. ()

A. Yes, you must. B. Yes, you can.

C. No, you mustn't D. No, you needn't.

40. (1 分) Americans _____ New York City "The Big Apple" since 1971. ()

A. call B. called C. has called D. have called

41. (1 分) The exchange students will _____ for Sydney during their winter holiday. ()

A. keep off B. set off C. get off D. turn off

42. (1 分) _____ wonderful it is to produce Chinese first large passenger aircraft! ()

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

43. (1 分) One of the basic ways of improving your memory is _____. ()

A. use the link method B. to use the link method

C. used the link method D. uses the link method

44. (1 分) - - You look so sad, William. What's the matter with you?

- - _____. ()

A. I've lost my wallet. B. I'm very happy.

C. I've won the first prize. D. I don't agree with you.

45. (1 分) - - In my opinion, buying second - hand books can save students a lot of money. - - _____. ()

A. That's all right. B. I'm sorry to hear that.

C. I think so, too. D. It's my pleasure.

二、Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each can be used only once. (将下列单词或词组填入空格。每空限填一词，每词只填一次) (共 8 分)

A filed	B large	C anything	D through	E nothing
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A rich man loved crocodiles so much. Once he bought a new house. There was a (46) _____ swimming pool in the back. However, it was (47) _____ with fierce crocodiles. One day the man had a party to show off the big house as well as his favorite pets.

As the man expected, no one dared to stand next to the pool. "I think a real hero should have courage," shouted the man. "If anyone is brave enough to swim (48) _____ the crocodiles and make it to the other side, I will give that person (49) _____ he wants. I will give him my job, my money, my house, and my crocodiles!"

A serious	B, luckily	C. pushed	D crazy	E. words
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Everyone laughed at the (50) _____ idea. They thought it was a joke, and then left the pool area. Suddenly, they heard a loud splash (扑通声). Everyone turned around and saw a man swimming for his life. The crocodiles tried to reach him quickly, but he swam to the other end and escaped from them (51) _____.

"Wow, unbelievable. He made it!" cried the rich man. "I keep my (52) _____. Tell me what you want and what I can do for you. "

The friend finally got his breath back. Then he looked up and said, "You can tell me who (53) _____ me into the pool!"

三、Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms (用括号所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子。每空格限填一词) (共 8 分)

54. (1 分) The detective dealt with many _____ with the help of his assistant. (case)
55. (1 分) A good _____ should always keep his eyes on road. (drive)
56. (1 分) It is _____ of you to waste so much time in watching TV. (fool)
57. (1 分) Please measure the _____ of the rope with the ruler. (long)
58. (1 分) Peter's father seemed _____ with his spelling mistakes. (happy)
59. (1 分) The book _____ tells us that travelling will make our life colorful. (main)
60. (1 分) Young people can learn to take care of others by _____ pet. (raise)
61. (1 分) Shall we _____ some information from Internet to finish our report? (collection)

四、Complete the following sentences as required. (根据所给要求完成句子。62-67 小题每空格限填一词)

62. (1 分) Bruce wrote some letters to his pen friend last month. (改为否定句)
Bruce _____ any letters to his pen friend last month.
63. (1 分) I borrowed some books from Shanghai Library twice a month. (划线部分提问)
_____ do you borrow some books from Shanghai Library?
64. (1 分) The teacher didn't tell us whether we should go on with the discussion or not. (改为简单句)
The teacher didn't tell us _____ go on with the discussion or not.
65. (1 分) The captain will choose ten boys to work as volunteers. (改被动)
Ten boys will _____ to work as volunteers.
66. (1 分) Sally could not understand the English film she saw last night. (改为反义疑问句)
Sally could not understand the English film she saw last night, _____?
67. (1 分) The cook was too busy to notice the overcooked soup. (保持句意不变)
The cook was _____ busy _____ he didn't notice the overcooked soup.
68. (1 分) the bills, very, added up, the waiter, accurately (连词成句)
_____ - -
The waiter added up the bills very accurately.

五、Reading comprehension (阅读理解) (共 50 分)**A. Choose the best answer (根据以下内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12 分)**

69. (12 分) "Mona Lisa" attracts art lovers around the world. Do you know Leonardo da Vinci also painted an "Earlier Mona Lisa" before? It will be exhibited in Shanghai next year. Joel Feldman, the general secretary of the Mona Lisa Foundation, accepted an interview about the painting and the organization recently.

Q: How was the "Earlier Mona Lisa" discovered?

A: In 1913, Hugh Blaker, a manager of the Holburne Museum in England, found the "Earlier Mona Lisa" and brought it to his museum. A year later, the painting was sent to the US for publisher, bought the painting and kept it in the Bank of Switzerland.

Since the Mona Lisa Foundation was established in 2008, we have done lots of necessary research on the "Earlier Mona Lisa" and many high technologies were used. In the end, 28 out of the 29 experts believe this is certainly the painting created by Leonardo da Vinci.

Q: Do you remember the feeling when you first saw the "Mona Lisa" painting and this "Earlier Mona Lisa" painting?

A: I first saw the "Mona Lisa" in the Louvre as a young boy. Quite honestly I was disappointed as the painting looked quite small and dark. When I first saw the "Earlier Mona Lisa", I was absolutely stunned. Believe me, there is really something amazing that occurs when you are in the presence of this painting.

Q: Why did you choose Shanghai for this exhibition?

A: First, Shanghai is one of world art centers. In addition, the mission of the foundation is to show the painting to the world. Therefore, we decided to begin its Asian tour and Shanghai obviously would be the first stop.

Q: Could you tell me more details about the security for the painting?

A: I can't tell you a lot. What I can say is that we paid huge amounts of money for the insurance and the painting will be allowed to visit the painting a day. But visitors will be able to come quite close to the painting.

69. _____ was the first owner of the "Earlier Mona Lisa" in the passage.

- A. The Mona Lisa Foundation B. The Holburne Museum
C. The Boston Museum of Fine Art D. The Bank of Switzerland

70. What was the main purpose of the research? _____

- A. To learn the history of Leonardo da Vinci.
B. To know the value of the "Earlier Mona Lisa".
C. To find out who painted the "Earlier Mona Lisa"
D. To test different high technologies.

71. The underlined word "stunned" is the closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. Surprised B. frightened C. bored D. worried

72. Which city will the "Earlier Mona Lisa" most probably travel to after Shanghai?

- A. Los Angeles B. London C. Paris D. Beijing

73. The organization did many things to keep the painting safe, except _____.

- A. buying an expensive insurance for the painting.
B. using a high-tech case to show the painting
C. limiting the number of visitors to the exhibition
D. keeping visitors a long distance away from the painting

74. In which section of the newspaper can you most likely find this passage? _____

- A. Science section B. Sports section C. Arts section D. Business section.

B. Choose the best answer and complete the passage (选择最恰当的选项完成短文) (12 分)

Xiao Yuwei is a 15-year-old Beijing girl. As the only child in the family, she often feels lonely. She hopes to have a sister or brother as company. Now it is the time for Xiao to realize her dream. Last month, China (75) its long-lasting one-child policy. Every couple can have two children. But what would it be like growing up

with a sibling (兄弟姐妹)?

A sibling can stop children from having bad feelings such as loneliness and fear, according to Laura Padilla - Walker, a professor of family research from Brigham Young University, US. "Sibling can give kids something that parents can't," she says. You may not feel lonely because there is someone else to (76) _____. You can also talk about various things and share secrets with each other.

But there are downsides, too. You have to share things with your siblings, including the TV, toys, the bathroom and even (77) _____ from parents. There could be lots of competition, quarreling and hair - pulling. "Children with siblings need to learn to compromise (妥协) and control their feelings well, (78) _____ it will have bad effects on the family relationship," says Laura Padilla - Walker.

Even the birth order can make a difference. US psychologist Keven Leman says that the birth order decides how parents treat their children. It will then lead to different (79) _____ in children. Leman explains that parents are usually very nervous and strict with their first child. Firstborns are often responsible and eager to succeed. When the couple has a second child, they are more (80) _____. Thus late - born kids are usually funny and creative.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 75. A made | B ended | C started | D took |
| 76. A play with | B look for | C get tired of | D pick up |
| 77. A problem | B attention | C proof | D excuse |
| 78. A or | B and | C so | D but |
| 79. A methods | B commands | C personalities | D meanings |
| 80. A confuse | B upset | C hopeless | D relaxed. |

五、Fill in the blanks with proper words. (在短文的空格内填入适当的词, 使其内容通顺。每空限填一词, 首字母已给出) (14 分)

Gold is a rare metal with a lovely colour. It is not affected by (81) a _____ or water. Because gold is so soft, it can be made into very thin flat pieces and very fine thread.

Over 5,000 years ago, gold had some special meanings for the ancient Egyptians. They believed that all gold (82) b _____ to their kings, the Pharaohs. In fact, luckily for us, they put many precious gold objects in the palaces with their Pharaohs when they died, and we can see a lot of them in museums today. The Egyptians had a lot of skill in working with gold; they could make it into sheets so thin that a pile of 35,700 pieces would be only 2.5 cm high. Sheets like this are called gold leaf. Gold leaf is still used today to (83) d _____ furniture and other things.

The gold used to make jewellery is usually mixed with other metals. This not only makes the things (84) c _____, but also harder. People use the word "karats" to talk about how good the gold is. One carat means one twenty - fourth part of it is made of gold.

Because it was not (85) c _____ and therefore had a high value, gold was used as money all over the world in the past. Today, we use pieces of paper (86) i _____, but many countries still keep bars of gold in the banks. They can change this gold into money by selling it to other countries. About two thirds of all the gold in the world is kept in this way.

Gold is found in many parts of the world, usually deep (87) u _____ the ground. It can also be found in rivers. The sea contains gold too, but it would cost more money to get the gold out of the sea than the gold is worth.

D. Answer the questions (根据以下内容回答问题) (12 分)

A boy has been injured in a traffic accident. His leg is badly damaged. In the emergency Room of Shanghai No.6 People's Hospital, the doctors work so hard to save the leg. The boy cries out in pain. There is blood on the bed and on the gloved hands of the doctors. The room is full of tension. In the end, the doctors manage to save the

young boy's leg. This is real life, real drama and ...real TV!

Since its first show last December, The story in ER(急诊室故事) has become popular with audience and pointed to a new direction in reality TV. We have already got used reality shows such as The Voice of China(中国好声音) and Dad, Where Are We Going.(爸爸去哪) These shows only want to amuse people. Audience may think them interesting and funny while watching. But The story in ER takes us deeper into the lives of others.

Reality TV had its begging in Europe in the early 1990s. Since then, hundreds of reality shows have appeared around the globe - - - there are 176on British television, alone! These shows are not real documentaries(纪录片), but focus on personal dramas and difficulties controlled by the producers to catch more people's eyes.

The story in ER, however, is really real - - - real pain, real suffering, and real situations. No need for controlling here! Some audience may feel uncomfortable, but we can't help watching, because it's human nature to be attracted by the ups and downs of the lives of other human beings. Also, we learn things by watching others. The Story in ER gives us a chance to go behind the scenes and see how hospitals work and how hard the medical staff work. It allows us to imagine how we might react in similar stressful situations. It also lets us appreciate how lucky we are.

88. Do the doctors save the boy's leg successfully in The Story in ER? _____

89. How do audience like Dad, where are we going according to the passage? _____

90. Where did reality shows start? _____

91. Who makes reality shows more attractive according to the writer? _____

92. Why does The Story in ER need no controlling? _____

93. Is The Story in ER a good choice for a TV station? Give your reason. _____.

第十八讲

期末基础练习

V. Choose the best answer: (15 分)

() 22. I could hardly believe my eyes. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?

- A. /br'li:v/ B. /br'li:v/
C. /bɪlɪv/ D. /'bɪli:v/

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

- A. All plants like to grow toward the sunlight.
B. They decorated the room with flowers and balloons.
C. The ship sank below the waves, and was seen no more.
D. I've put a cross on the map to show where the hotel is.

() 24. —Do you know _____ man in black?

—Yes, he's a professor of _____ university.

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

- () 25. Every time I go to watch a movie, something keeps me from enjoying it. Some people arrive late, _____ talk loudly.
A. other B. the other C. others D. another
- () 26. — _____ will you be able to finish the project?—In two weeks, I think.
A. How long B. How much C. How far D. How soon
- () 27. About _____ students in our school will attend the concert this weekend.
A. three hundreds B. three hundred C. hundred of D. hundreds of
- () 28. I don't know Sam's telephone number. Will you please _____ in your address book for me?
A. look up it B. look it up C. look for it D. look at it
- () 29. _____ unusual weekend we spent together!
A. What B. What a C. What an D. How
- () 30. If it is clear tomorrow, I _____ a bike to the school.
A. ride B. will ride C. rode D. have ridden
- () 31. I opened the box and was surprised to find _____ inside at all.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything
- () 32. The volunteers _____ a lot of help to the community next year.
A. offered B. will offer C. are offering D. have offered
- () 33. I have kept this letter from my class teacher _____ 10 years ago.
A. since B. until C. after D. when
- () 34. Joe _____ on his new model plane from eight to ten yesterday evening.
A. was working B. worked C. has worked D. had worked
- () 35. Mr White always expected his son _____ an active part in class.
A. taking B. take C. takes D. to take
- () 36. —Have you finished your project? — _____ It'll take me another two days.
A. Not yet. B. Yes, I have. C. Why not? D. No problem.

VI. Complete the following passage with the words in the box. Each word can only be used once: (6 分)

A. example B. jump C. go out D. sleep E. better F. nothing G. help

Do you know how to study better and make your study more effective (有效的)? We all know that Chinese students usually study very hard for a long time. This is very good, but it doesn't ___37___ a lot. An effective student must have enough sleep, enough food, enough rest and exercise. You need to ___38___ for a walk or visit some friends. It's good for your study.

When you return to your studies, your mind will be refreshed (使恢复精力的) and you'll learn more and study ___39___. Psychologists (心理学家) find that learning takes place in this way. Here take English learning for an ___40___. In the first few months you can make progress and you feel happy. Then your language study seems to stay on the same level. So you will think you're learning ___41___ and you may give up. This can last for days or even weeks, yet you needn't give up. At some point your language study will take another big ___42___ again. You'll see that you really have been learning all along. Don't give up along the way.

VII. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper forms: (5 分)

43. The parents thanked the police over and over again as they took the lost child back home _____. (safe)
44. The child was _____ by the beautiful decorations on the Christmas tree. (attraction)
45. She's old enough to have the _____ to do as she likes. (free)
46. Talk to me about what is troubling you. I'll help you to _____ it. (solution)
47. When she heard the news, she tried to smile but didn't _____. (success)

VIII. Rewrite the following sentences as required: (10 分)

48. The tourists had a good time in Shanghai. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ the tourists _____ a good time in Shanghai?

49. A computer is not as powerful as a human brain. (保持句意基本不变)

A human brain is _____ than a computer.

50. The helpless girl looked up and asked, "Could you help me?" (保持句意基本不变)

The helpless girl looked up and asked, "Could you _____ me a _____?"

51. Don't smoke in the meeting room. (改为反意疑问句)

Don't smoke in the meeting room, _____?

52. was, it, cold, too, go swimming, to, yesterday morning. (连词成句)

阅读提高

A. Choose the best answer (根据对话内容, 选择最恰当的答案) (12分)

Jenny: I was reading a science magazine called *Nature* yesterday. It had some interesting articles about life 100 years from now. They talked of many kinds of medical technologies which would allow people to live to be 110 years old.

Janet: Oh, I wouldn't like that at all. I am quite satisfied to live for 70 or 80 years. I don't want to live any longer than that. I hate to get so old that I could not look after myself. As long as I keep fit and healthy I am happy, but I don't want to become old and useless to society.

Jenny: Well, the magazine also talked about other things that will happen in the future. For example, most people will not travel to work but will communicate online or through video and telephone. Most industries will be operated by robots and controlled by computers. Many people will spend less time at work, but they will spend time doing other things such as looking after their parents.

Janet: That sounds awful as well. I enjoy working and I want to continue to work throughout my life. I suppose this magazine also talked about technology in the home.

Jenny: Yes, it did. It said it would be possible in the future for everyone to have a home computer which would do everything for you. For example, it would prepare your food, play music and videos and make videophone calls for you. I would love that! It seems quite certain that wealthy people could have these computers in just a few years' time.

Janet: At the same time, the poor people will not have enough food to eat and there will not be enough medicine to keep them healthy. The wonderful future that new medicine and new technology will bring is only for rich people in the rich countries. What will happen to the rest of the world's population? I hope 100 years from now we will have got rid of *poverty* (贫困). That is the biggest problem facing us in the 21st century.

Jenny: I suppose you are right, Janet. But I would like to live to see the 22nd century as well.

69. Jenny read some interesting articles in a _____ yesterday.

- A) newspaper B) magazine C) textbook D) report

70. Janet is happy about living for _____ years.

- A) 70 or 80 B) over 100 C) 110 D) 150

71. Janet _____ the idea of spending less time at work.

- A) seems surprised at B) is confused by
C) shows interest in D) is against

72. Jenny _____ a home computer that would do everything for people.

- A) has just bought B) asks Janet to buy
C) is eager to have D) thinks everyone will soon have

73. From the passage, we learn that Janet cares a lot about _____.

- A) the poor people's life B) producing more new medicine
C) industries in the future D) how to have home computers

74. The best title for this passage can be "_____".

A) New technologies today

B) Life 100 years from now

C) Robots and our life

D) The biggest problem in the 21st century**B. Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage (选择最恰当的单词或词语完成短文) (12分)**

My chance came at last. Our school was going to hold a sports meeting. I knew what it meant to me so I got up very early to 75 it. I practiced running and jumping. When I was 76, I remembered what I had promised and went on.

As the time came, I felt quite confident. On the first day I came fourth in the 1500-metre race, but I was far from pleased 77 what I wanted most was the most exciting moment of the sports meeting – the *relay race*(接力赛). I would run the last leg for my team.

With a shot, the race began. All the students were cheering for their team. The competition was so close that I began to feel nervous. Before my turn came, my team was falling behind the others. 78, I almost dropped the stick when I was trying to take it. But after that, there was nothing in my mind except to run as fast as possible. Just when I was near the finishing line, my legs *gave out* (筋疲力尽). Then my 79 came to mind again and encouraged me to go on. To my surprise, I was the first to cross the finishing line!

At last, I had proved to myself and those who had often laughed at me that I am not weak at all! My classmates greeted me warmly. I had won the prize as well as their 80.

From the sports meeting, I learnt that sometimes things are not so difficult as they seem to be. Just try your best without fear and you might be surprised at the result.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 75. A) enter for | B) look at | C) think about | D) prepare for |
| 76. A) dishonest | B) careless | C) tired | D) angry |
| 77. A) if | B) when | C) because | D) though |
| 78. A) In this way | B) What's more | C) On the other hand | D) After all |
| 79. A) promise | B) advice | C) knowledge | D) feeling |
| 80. A) interest | B) help | C) experience | D) respect |

C. Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words (在短文的空格 填入适 的 , 使其 容通 , 每空格限填一 , 首字母已) (14分)

Mary and her husband, Richard Goldman, loved books. Like many lovers of books, they s 81 walked past a bookstore without stopping to look inside. They often talked of opening their own store one day.

In order to realize their w 82, they started by talking to bookstore owners and researching book business. One figure caught Mary's attention: She had read somewhere that about 20 percent of books sold were *mysteries*(推理小说), and many buyers of mysteries spent more than \$300 a year on books. She and Richard themselves were mystery r 83 and had a big collection of such books.

On Halloween 1992, they opened the Mystery Lovers Bookshop and Café near their home. With three children in college, it was i 84 for the couple to spend all the family's money to start a shop. To cover the \$100,000 cost, they used some of their savings, borrowed from relatives and from a bank.

In order to a 85 customers, Mary always had new ways. The shop had a coffee bar and it offered presents to mystery lovers and served dinners for book clubs that met in the store. She also invited many writers to d 86 their stories with the buyers to let them understand the stories better. Now after paying taxes, business costs and the six part-time sales clerks, Richard and Mary together earn about \$34,000.

"The job we love may not go hand in hand with lots of money," says Richard. "We do this to give an e 87 life to ourselves. This is not about making a lot of money. What matters is that we gain happiness from it."

D. Answer the questions (根据短文内容回答下列问题) (12分)

The Green Belt Movement is a community-based group in Kenya. It aims to help protect the environment,

mainly through planting trees.

The Green Belt Movement was started in 1977 by Wangari Maathai. When Wangari started the Green Belt Movement, she thought much about both people and the environment. She thought that if people grew the trees themselves, it would help them to understand the environment and develop their local cultures.

Today, the Green Belt Movement works like this. Members from the Movement go to communities to talk about tree planting and starting *nurseries*(苗圃). If the local people are interested, they can join the Movement as a group. When they join, they receive a lot of information about how to prepare the *soil*(土壤), and collect and grow seeds. When the people know what to do, they can collect seeds, plant them into *seedlings*(幼苗). When the seedlings are big enough, they will be planted on farms. The Green Belt Movement pays the nursery money for each seedling that is still alive after three months.

The Green Belt Movement now has over 6000 community nurseries in Kenya, and many more in other African countries. Over the last 30 years, it has planted more than 30 million trees in parks and on farms.

The Green Belt Movement also runs programs to help people start gardens and grow plants that are local to their area. This means that many communities can now take care of almost all their own food needs, and they can often make extra income as well.

In 2004, Wangari Maathai won the Nobel Peace Prize. Giving the prize to Wangari showed that peace doesn't just mean stopping wars. It can also mean making the world a better place to live in.

88. What does the Green Belt Movement aim to do?
89. When was the Green Belt Movement started?
90. The Green Belt Movement opens schools to teach people tree planting, doesn't it?
91. What can the nurseries get if the seedlings are still alive after three months?
92. How can many communities take care of their own food needs now?
93. Why was Wangari given the Nobel Peace Prize for starting the Green Belt Movement?