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# Week 1    Module 1 Unit 1

## 复习巩固

### I. 单词默写

- |                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. 旅游; 旅行 ( <i>n.</i> ) _____ | 10. 因此; 所以 _____ |
| 2. 游客 _____                   | 11. 令人惊奇的 _____  |
| 3. 指南 _____                   | 12. 感到惊奇的 _____  |
| 4. 鸽子 _____                   | 13. 使惊奇 _____    |
| 5. 理由; 原因 _____               | 14. 天文台 _____    |
| 6. 合理的 _____                  | 15. 乘船游览 _____   |
| 7. 小溪; 小河 _____               | 16. 浮动的 _____    |
| 8. 堤岸 _____                   | 17. 隧道 _____     |
| 9. (建筑物等) 宏大的 _____           | 18. 目录 _____     |

### II. 短语默写

1. 旅游建议 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 设计一份旅游指南 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 参加一个竞赛 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 加入共青团 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 参加一个讲座 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 去人民广场 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 吃不同的地方小吃 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 在大型百货商店买东西 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 上海大剧院 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 上海博物馆 \_\_\_\_\_
11. 豫园 \_\_\_\_\_
12. 龙华寺 \_\_\_\_\_
13. 上海植物园 \_\_\_\_\_
14. 杨浦大桥 \_\_\_\_\_
15. 东方明珠电视塔 \_\_\_\_\_

16. 上海科技馆 \_\_\_\_\_
17. 世纪公园 \_\_\_\_\_
18. 上海野生动物园 \_\_\_\_\_
19. 东平国家森林公园 \_\_\_\_\_
20. 外滩 \_\_\_\_\_
21. 磁悬浮列车 \_\_\_\_\_
22. 佘山国家度假胜地 \_\_\_\_\_
23. 港汇广场 \_\_\_\_\_
24. 在崇明岛上 \_\_\_\_\_
25. 浦东新区 \_\_\_\_\_
26. 黄浦江 \_\_\_\_\_
27. 浦江游船 \_\_\_\_\_
28. 水上餐厅 \_\_\_\_\_
29. 一大块有草有树的空地 \_\_\_\_\_
30. 去那里观光和游乐 \_\_\_\_\_
31. 进展 \_\_\_\_\_
32. 想出一些更有趣的地方 \_\_\_\_\_
33. 考虑一下这个问题 \_\_\_\_\_
34. 建议做某事 \_\_\_\_\_
35. 建议某人做某事 \_\_\_\_\_

### III. 句子默写

1. 你的旅游指南进展得怎么样啦?
2. 崇明岛在上海的东北部。
3. 上海以夜景而出名。
4. 上海是世界最大的城市之一。
5. 香港被誉为购物天堂并不令人惊讶。
6. 往返于浦东浦西非常方便。

#### IV. 词性转换默写

请根据提示完成下面表格

原 词	词性 / 中文	英 文	词性 / 中文	英 文
1. tour (n.)	(n.) 旅行者		(n.) 旅游业	
2. competition (n.)	(v.) 竞赛, 竞争		(n.) 竞争者	
	(adj.) 竞争的, 有竞争力的		—	—
3. reason (n.)	(adj.) 合理的, 公道的		—	—
4. guide (n.)	(v.) 指导, 引路		(n.) 指导, 引导	
5. surprising (adj.)	(v.) 使……惊讶		(n.) 惊喜, 惊奇	
	(adj.) 惊奇的, 感觉意外的		(adv.) 惊人地, 出人意外地	
6. observatory (n.)	(v.) 观察; 遵守		(n.) 观察; 观察力	
	(n.) 观察者		—	—
7. suggest (v.)	(n.) 建议		—	—
8. floating (adj.)	(v.) 浮动, 漂浮		—	—
9. science (n.)	(n.) 科学家		(adj.) 科学的	
10. convenient (adj.)	(adv.) 方便地		(n.) 方便, 便利	
11. famous (adj.)	(n.) 名声, 名誉		—	—
12. national (adj.)	(n.) 国家; 民族		(n.) 国籍	

#### 名师点拨

##### 1. join, join in, take part in 和 attend 的辨析

这几个词或者词组都有“参加”的意思,但用法并不相同。

- ✧ join 后面跟某人、团体、组织等,意思为加入某个群体,成为其成员之一。例如: join the army, join the Party, join us 等。
- ✧ join in 后面跟活动,例如 join in the football game。  
另外,还有 join sb in (doing) sth 的用法,意思为和某人一起做某事。例如: The teacher joined the students in the discussion.
- ✧ take part in 后面也是跟活动,强调参加某项活动并在其中发挥积极作用。例如: We can take part in different activities during the summer vacation.
- ✧ attend 可以解释为“出席”,后面通常跟会议、讲座、课程、学校、典礼等。例如: attend the lecture, attend an important meeting 等。

##### 2. surprise, surprising 和 surprised 的辨析

- ✧ surprise 既可作动词,也可作名词。作名词时意为“惊奇,诧异”;作动词时意为“使惊奇,使感到意外”。例如:

What he said really surprised me. (surprise 作动词)

Thank you for holding the party for me! It's a big surprise! (surprise 作名词)

surprise作名词时,有两个重要的短语: to one's surprise (令某人惊讶的是) 和 in surprise (惊奇地)。例如:

To our surprise, the child was able to work out the problem alone.

The two men looked at each other in surprise.

- ✧ surprised和surprising都是从动词surprise变来的形容词,但其用法区别在于: surprised是过去分词作形容词用,有被动意味,指人“对……感到惊奇”,其后多接介词at; surprising是现在分词作形容词用,有主动意味,指“使人惊奇的”,常指事物。例如:  
I was surprised at his surprising success.

The news was surprising. I was surprised to hear that.

- ✧ 类似surprising, surprised形态的形容词还有: exciting/excited; interesting/interested; relaxing/relaxed; disappointing/disappointed; embarrassing/embarrassed等。

## V. Write the words according to the phonetic symbols (根据音标写出单词)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ between the two players is too fierce. /kəmptɪʃn/
2. We can go to the \_\_\_\_\_ to watch stars. /əb'zɜ:vətɪ/
3. Every year a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ come to visit China. /'tʊərɪsts/
4. The Channel \_\_\_\_\_ connects Britain and the European Continent. /'tʌnəl/
5. He got a job as a waiter on a \_\_\_\_\_ ship. /kru:z/

## VI. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?  
This bus will take you to a grand building.  
A. /greɪnd/      B. /grænd/      C. /grɑ:nd/      D. /graʊnd/
- ( ) 2. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A. suggestion      B. invitation      C. invention      D. prevention
- ( ) 3. Yesterday I took my net pal to some interesting places in Shanghai, such as \_\_\_\_\_ Bund, \_\_\_\_\_ People's Square, \_\_\_\_\_ Oriental Pearl TV Tower and \_\_\_\_\_ Yu Garden.  
A. the; /; /; the      B. the; the; the; /  
C. the; /; the; /      D. /; /; the; /
- ( ) 4. Mozart was known \_\_\_\_\_ a great musician and he was known \_\_\_\_\_ his great works.  
A. as; for      B. to; as      C. for; as      D. to; for
- ( ) 5. We have got so many clothes. We \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping any more.

- A. need not to                      B. need to  
C. don't need                        D. don't need to
- ( ) 6. — I have never seen a better movie before.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. So do I                                  B. Neither do I  
C. So have I                               D. Neither have I
- ( ) 7. To his \_\_\_\_\_, his parents didn't praise him for his hard work,  
because they thought the marks were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. surprised; disappointing            B. surprising; disappointed  
C. surprise; disappointed               D. surprise; disappointing
- ( ) 8. Aunt Maggie has been a policewoman for quite \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
A. few                                      B. a few                                  C. little                                  D. a little
- ( ) 9. Diaoyu Island is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of Shanghai, and there is no  
building \_\_\_\_\_ it now.  
A. in; in                                  B. to; in                                  C. in; on                                  D. to; on
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Lucy has eaten many nuts, she wants to eat some more.  
A. Because                                B. Although                              C. So                                      D. If
- ( ) 11. The little boy wants to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. when his mother comes back  
B. when will his mother come back  
C. when his mother will come back  
D. when does his mother come back
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ of the answers is right. Please try again.  
A. Both                                      B. Neither                                  C. All                                      D. Each
- ( ) 13. Tom runs \_\_\_\_\_ than Tim.  
A. more faster                              B. so fast                                  C. much faster                           D. very faster
- ( ) 14. It's going to rain. Our teacher suggests \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella.  
A. take                                      B. us to take                              C. to taking                              D. we take
- ( ) 15. Could you lend me a pen to \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. write                                      B. writing                                  C. write with                              D. be written

VII.Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words given (用所给单词的适当形式填空)

1. We had a wonderful meal at that famous \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant. (float)
2. Why not follow my \_\_\_\_\_? They are good for you. (suggest)
3. He beat all the other \_\_\_\_\_ and won the gold medal. (competition)
4. Could you give us some \_\_\_\_\_ in studying English? (guide)
5. Our headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ the new teacher's lesson yesterday. (observatory)
6. Mr. Ma, one of the most famous \_\_\_\_\_, is going to give us a lecture

next week. (science)

7. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ price. I'll buy it. (reason)

8. Come by and pick me up at your \_\_\_\_\_. (convenient)

**VIII. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the verbs given (用所给动词的适当形式填空)**

1. Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ (take) place in my hometown in the past ten years.

2. Do you still remember when we first \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him?

3. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ (not talk) too loud. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).

4. When my net pal \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (show) her around the city.

5. Every day the teacher spends two hours \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) lessons.

**IX. Complete the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 完成下列句子)**

1. They borrowed this book last week. (改写句子, 意思不变)

They \_\_\_\_\_ this book since last week.

2. It's 15 minutes' walk from my home to the school. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to the school?

3. The dish tastes delicious. (改为感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I think I can do the job alone. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. She is a woman teacher. (改为复数句)

\_\_\_\_\_

**专项提高**

**I. Fill in the blanks with proper words (填入适当的单词, 首字母已给)**

1. It is very c\_\_\_\_\_ to go to school by underground.

2. My sister has just found a job as a t\_\_\_\_\_ guide.

3. It was s\_\_\_\_\_ that he quitted the job. We didn't expect that.

4. Many schools in Shanghai have o\_\_\_\_\_ so that the students can watch stars at night.

5. The Chinese athletes c\_\_\_\_\_ with those from other countries when they were in Rio.

6. When I take a trip to another place, I would like to taste some local



s\_\_\_\_\_.

7. That store is the busiest in the d\_\_\_\_\_.

8. This island is a p\_\_\_\_\_ for those who want to watch birds.

9. Children can learn a lot in Shanghai Science and Technology M\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Turn to the c\_\_\_\_\_ page, and you will find out where the article is.

**II. Choose the words to fill in the blanks in their proper forms. Each can only be used once (用方框内所给词的正确形式填空，每词只能填一次)**

tour	surprise	invite	competition	nation	guide
go	act	price	famous	science	

1. \_\_\_\_\_ and fortune are always together.

2. The city has been developing \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

3. All the \_\_\_\_\_ have been written and sent.

4. We collected a lot of information and try to get a \_\_\_\_\_ conclusion.

5. I'll keep all the presents. They are \_\_\_\_\_ to me.

6. When people asked him about his \_\_\_\_\_, he said British.

7. Jane suggested \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk after dinner.

8. One of the major industries in this country is \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Jenny is a top student and she takes part in many different \_\_\_\_\_ after class.

10. The shop offers \_\_\_\_\_ prices and attracts many people to shop there.

**III. Translate the following sentences into English as required (根据要求把句子翻译成英语)**

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (与……相处很好) his classmates this term.

2. Shanghai is \_\_\_\_\_ (作为一个国际性城市而著名).

3. China is bigger than \_\_\_\_\_ (任何一个其他亚洲国家).

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (并不奇怪) he can win the match.

5. Our teacher suggests \_\_\_\_\_ (我们参观上海植物园) next week.

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required (按要求改写下列句子)**

1. Tom can walk one kilometer in 10 minutes. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ can Tom walk?

2. Let us go to the dining hall. (改为反意疑问句)

Let us go to the dining hall, \_\_\_\_\_?

3. We need your guidance. (改为否定句)

---

4. It took us two hours to go to the zoo. (改写句子,意思不变)

---

5. is, to, Maglev, interesting, the, to, take, airport, it, the (连词成句)

---

**V. Read the following passages and finish the exercises (阅读文章, 完成练习)**

**A**

This year 2,300 teenagers (young people aged from 13 to 19) from all over the world will spend about ten months in US homes. They will attend US schools, meet US teenagers, and form impressions of the real American teenagers. American teenagers will go to other countries to learn new languages and have a new understanding of the rest of the world.

Here is a two-way student exchange in action. Fred, nineteen, spent last year in Germany with George's family. In return, George's son, Mike, spent a year in Fred's home in America.

Fred, a lively young man, knew little German when he arrived, but after two months' study, the language began to come to him. School was completely different from what he had expected — much harder. Students rose respectfully (尊敬地) when the teacher entered the room. They took fourteen subjects instead of the six that are usual in the United States. There were almost no outside activities.

Family life, too, was different. The family's word was law, and all activities were around the family rather than the individual. Fred found the food too simple at first. Also, he missed having a car.

"Back home, you pick up some friends in a car and go out and have a good time. In Germany, you walk, but you soon learn to like it."

At the same time, in America, Mike, a friendly German boy, was also forming his idea. "I suppose I should criticize American schools," he says. "It is far too easy by our level. But I have to say that I like it very much. In Germany we do nothing but study. Here we take part in many outside activities. I think that maybe your schools are better in training for citizens. There ought to be some middle ground between the two."

Choose the best answer (阅读短文, 选择最恰当的答案)

( ) 1. The whole exchange program is mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help teenagers in other countries know the real America
- B. send students in America to travel in Germany
- C. let students learn something about other countries
- D. have teenagers learn new languages

- ( ) 2. What did Fred and Mike agree on?
- A. American food tasted better than German food.
  - B. German schools were harder than American schools.
  - C. Americans and Germans were both friendly.
  - D. There were more cars on the streets in America.
- ( ) 3. What is particular (特别的) in American schools?
- A. There is some middle ground between two teaching buildings.
  - B. There are a lot of after-school activities.
  - C. Students usually take 14 subjects in all.
  - D. Students go outside to enjoy themselves in a car.
- ( ) 4. What did Mike think after experiencing the American school life?
- A. A better education should include something good from both America and Germany.
  - B. German schools trained students to be better citizens.
  - C. American schools were not as good as German schools.
  - D. The easy life in the American school was more helpful to students.

## B

Visiting London without travelling on the tube is a bit like going to a restaurant without ordering one of the main dishes. The London tube is one of the oldest and best working public transport systems in the world. It carries over three million passengers every day.

This year marks its 156th anniversary. Since the opening of the first tube line in 1863, many things have happened under the streets of London. Here are some interesting facts.

### Escalator

What goes up and down but stays in one place? Think about it for a bit ... Bingo! Underground escalators. London's underground system has 409 escalators.

### "Underground" music

The underground is a good place to come across musicians. Julian Lloyd Webber is said to be the London tube's first official busker (卖艺人).

### Famous catchphrase

Falling between the platform and the train can sometimes be a mild inconvenience. In 1968, the English knew how to solve the problem: putting the catchphrase "MIND THE GAP" on each line.

Choose the best answer (阅读短文, 选择最恰当的答案)

- ( ) 1. How many passengers does the London tube carry every day?
- A. Over 3,000,000.
  - B. Over 30,000,000.
  - C. Over 300 thousand.
  - D. Over three billion.

- ( ) 2. When was the first tube line open in London?  
A. In 1968.            B. In 1683.            C. In 1863.            D. In 1896.
- ( ) 3. What is a catchphrase?  
A. A fashionable and widely used phrase.  
B. A popular poem.  
C. A charming song.  
D. A phrase used by policemen.
- ( ) 4. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. The London tube is the oldest and best working public transport system in the world.  
B. The London tube is 156 years old.  
C. Julia Lloy Webber is said to be the London tube's first official busker.  
D. There are four hundred and ninety escalators in London's underground system.
- ( ) 5. Which might be the best title for this passage?  
A. The History of the London Tube  
B. Let's Visit the London Tube  
C. Interesting Facts about the London Tube  
D. A Useful Public Transport System

## 拓展阅读

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### The Spring Festival

The Spring Festival is the most important festival for the Chinese people and is when all family members get together, just like Christmas in the West. With all people living away from home going back, it is the busiest time for transportation systems.

The entire Chinese New Year celebration lasts for 15 days. It starts with the first day of the New Year and ends with the Lantern Festival. The Ancient Chinese have celebrated the Spring Festival as far back as the Shang **Dynasty** over 3000 years ago. According to Chinese **mythology** the celebration first started when a small village used the noise of firecrackers and drums to scare off the monster *Nian*. The colour red is also popular as it was used to help scare off the monster *Nian*.

The 23rd day of the 12th **lunar month** is called Preliminary Eve. On that day, people offer sacrifice to the Kitchen God. Now however, most families make delicious food to enjoy themselves.

After the Eve, people begin preparing for the coming New Year. Store owners are busy then as everybody goes out to buy necessities for the New Year. What's more, various decorations, new clothes and shoes for the children as well as gifts for the elderly, friends and relatives, are all on the list.

Before the New Year comes, people completely clean the indoors and outdoors of their homes as well as their clothes, bedclothes and all their dishes.

Then people begin decorating their clean rooms featuring an **atmosphere** of joy and festivity. All the door panels will be pasted with Spring Festival **couplets**, highlighting Chinese calligraphy with black characters on red paper. The **content** varies from house owners' wishes for a bright future to good luck for the New Year. Also, pictures of the gods of doors and wealth will be posted on front doors to ward off evil spirits and welcome peace and **abundance**.

### Choose the correct answer (选择最佳答案)

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is a means of transportation?  
A. A plane. B. A football.
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ is an essential part of the Lantern Festival.  
A. Making pumpkin lanterns B. Guessing lantern riddles
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ was a famous calligrapher in China.  
A. Wang Xizhi B. Wang Anshi
- ( ) 4. What does sacrifice in the third paragraph mean?  
A. 香火 B. 祭品
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are posted to feature an atmosphere of joy and festivity.  
A. Couplets and pictures of gods  
B. Calligraphy on Chinese mythology

### Word bank (查词典, 写出以下单词或者词组在文章中的意思)

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. dynasty _____     | 5. couplet _____   |
| 2. lunar month _____ | 6. content _____   |
| 3. mythology _____   | 7. abundance _____ |
| 4. atmosphere _____  |                    |

## Week 2 Module 1 Unit 2

### 复习巩固

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#### I. 单词默写

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. 动作( <i>n.</i> ) _____    | 13. 笑; 笑声( <i>n.</i> ) _____ |
| 2. 行动( <i>v.</i> ) _____    | 14. 笑( <i>v.</i> ) _____     |
| 3. 积极的( <i>adj.</i> ) _____ | 15. 牛仔 _____                 |
| 4. 活动( <i>n.</i> ) _____    | 16. (工作日程) 记事簿 _____         |
| 5. 强盗( <i>n.</i> ) _____    | 17. 总共 _____                 |
| 6. 抢劫( <i>v.</i> ) _____    | 18. 价格 _____                 |
| 7. 抢劫案( <i>n.</i> ) _____   | 19. 无价的 _____                |
| 8. 讨厌; 不喜欢 _____            | 20. 大街 _____                 |
| 9. 公主 _____                 | 21. 小巷 _____                 |
| 10. 王子 _____                | 22. 书店 _____                 |
| 11. 持续时间 _____              | 23. 路线 _____                 |
| 12. 马戏团 _____               |                              |

#### II. 短语默写

1. 阅读一份电影指南 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 讨论看哪一部电影 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 看一看我的记事簿 (2种方式) \_\_\_\_\_
4. 搞笑电影 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 动作片; 武打片 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 一部有很多打斗的电影 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 一部有关在遥远小镇上的牛仔的电影 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 去电影院的路 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 把路线画在地图上 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 充满 (2种方式) \_\_\_\_\_
11. 付…… (钱) 买…… (2种方式) \_\_\_\_\_

### III. 句子默写

1. 我们看部电影怎么样? (3种方式)
2. ——我喜欢和冒险有关的电影。  
——我妈妈也喜欢。
3. 这部电影是有关几位宇航员在太空的冒险。
4. 《天鹅湖》是一个有关天鹅公主和王子的爱情故事,它是年度最佳影片。
5. 《愚蠢的小丑》中充满了欢笑。
6. 《美猴王》是一部卡通片。千万不要错过!
7. ——他不知道城市电影院在哪儿。  
——我也不知道。
8. 我怎样从我家到那儿?
9. 沿着格林街走。
10. 左转到树木路。
11. 你会看到城市电影院在你的右边。
12. 请给我看去这些地方最近的路线。

### IV. 词性转换默写

请根据提示完成下面表格

原 词	词性 / 中文	英 文	词性 / 中文	英 文
1. action ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 行动; 表演		( <i>n.</i> ) 男演员 / 女演员	
	( <i>adj.</i> ) 积极的		( <i>n.</i> ) 活动	
2. robber ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 抢劫		( <i>n.</i> ) 抢劫案	
3. princess ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 王子		—	—
4. duration ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>prep.</i> ) 在……期间		—	—

(续表)

原 词	词性 / 中文	英 文	词性 / 中文	英 文
5. laughter (n.)	(v.) 笑		—	—
6. price (n.)	(adj.) 无价的, 极其贵重的		—	—
7. discuss (v.)	(n.) 讨论; 谈论		—	—
8. cartoon (n.)	(n.) 漫画家		—	—
9. adventure (n.)	(adj.) 爱冒险的; 大胆的		—	—
10. astronaut (n.)	(n.) 天文学		(n.) 天文学家	

### 名师点拨

rob 和 steal 的辨析

✧ rob: 抢劫, 掠夺, 一般指用暴力抢夺他人财物, 常用结构: rob somebody / someplace of something。例如:

He was robbed of his wallet.

✧ steal: 偷窃, 一般指不涉及暴力的暗中窃取, 常用结构: steal something from somebody / someplace。例如:

Robins was punished for stealing thousands of dollars from his employer.

试比较:

When he got home he found his TV set stolen.

When he got home he found his house robbed.

电视机能被偷走, 但房子偷不走, 故此处这两个词不能互换。

## V. Write the words according to the phonetic symbols (根据音标写出单词)

1. The room is filled with \_\_\_\_\_. /'lɑ:ftə(r)/
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the film is two hours. /dʒɔ'reɪʃn/
3. This is a picture of \_\_\_\_\_ Diana. /,prɪn'ses/
4. The captain told us one of his \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa. /əd'ventʃəz/
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ the problem at the meeting. /dɪs'kʌst/

## VI. Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

- ( ) 1. Which of the following is correct for the underlined word in the sentence?

We saw a Walt Disney cartoon.

- A. /kɑ:'tʊn/      B. /'kɑ:tʊn/      C. /'kɑ:tʊn/      D. /kɑ:'tʊn/



- ( ) 2. Which of the following underlined parts is different in pronunciation from the others?  
A. astronaut      B. asleep      C. awake      D. against
- ( ) 3. Hainan Island is \_\_\_\_\_ the south of China.  
A. on      B. at      C. in      D. to
- ( ) 4. Many students would like to \_\_\_\_\_ the League.  
A. join      B. take part in      C. join in      D. attend
- ( ) 5. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to do.  
A. how      B. what      C. when      D. why
- ( ) 6. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to Garden City? It is a very beautiful city.  
A. gone      B. visited      C. reached      D. been
- ( ) 7. Please tell me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how can I get there from my home?  
B. how I can get there from my home?  
C. how can I get there from my home.  
D. how I can get there from my home.
- ( ) 8. — I seldom have \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
— It is \_\_\_\_\_ unhealthy lifestyle. You must change it.  
A. /; an      B. the; an      C. the; a      D. /; a
- ( ) 9. Suzhou is famous \_\_\_\_\_ its beautiful scenery, and it's also famous \_\_\_\_\_ "Oriental Venice".  
A. for; for      B. for; as      C. as; for      D. as; as
- ( ) 10. It's cold today. Please keep the windows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. close      B. closed      C. closing      D. to close
- ( ) 11. Susan's parents have bought a large house with a swimming pool.  
It \_\_\_\_\_ be very expensive.  
A. maybe      B. must      C. can't      D. mustn't
- ( ) 12. Neither Tom nor his parents \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. are      B. is      C. was      D. will
- ( ) 13. She is \_\_\_\_\_ than Jack.  
A. more older      B. much elder      C. a little elder      D. a bit older
- ( ) 14. The film we saw yesterday was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a great fun      B. great funny      C. great fun      D. a lot of funs
- ( ) 15. The maths problem is too difficult \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to work it out      B. to work out it  
C. that I can't work out      D. to work out

**VII. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the words given (用所给单词的适当形式填空)**

1. Jenny is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ students in our class. She always takes part in

many events. (act)

2. The twin girls want to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the future. (act)
3. Many \_\_\_\_\_ works of art were stolen from the museum. (price)
4. Three \_\_\_\_\_ took place in my neighbourhood last night. (rob)
5. Since I was a little boy, I have been interested in \_\_\_\_\_, which is still my favourite subject. (astronaut)
6. Walter Disney was among the most famous \_\_\_\_\_. (cartoon)
7. If you have different opinions, why not join them in the \_\_\_\_\_? (discuss)
8. He has always wanted to have an \_\_\_\_\_ life in space. (adventure)

**VIII. Fill in the blanks with proper forms of the verbs given (用所给动词的适当形式填空)**

1. The young writer \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his second book recently. All his readers are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (read) it.
2. Both of my parents are teachers, but neither of them \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English.
3. Can you see the girl \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the grass now? She's our monitor.
4. It's impolite \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) other people's rooms without \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) at the door.
5. It's getting colder and colder. Our teacher has suggested we \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) winter uniforms tomorrow.

**IX. Complete the following sentences as required (根据所给要求, 完成下列句子)**

1. Sam couldn't swim and Tom couldn't swim, either. (改写句子, 意思不变)  
Sam couldn't swim. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom.
2. It is great fun to go skiing in winter. (改为感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ fun it is to go skiing in winter!
3. I don't think we have got time for a cup of coffee. (改为反意疑问句)  
I don't think we have got time for a cup of coffee, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Both of them study hard. (改为否定句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. He will come to see me in one or two weeks. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 专项提高

**I. Fill in the blanks with proper words (填入适当的单词, 首字母已给)**

1. How much are the vegetables and fruit a \_\_\_\_\_?

2. He bought all these clothes on Fifth A\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Only you can read my d\_\_\_\_\_. I write them almost every day.
4. Our classroom was full of music, fun and l\_\_\_\_\_ when we were having a party.
5. Jenny likes a\_\_\_\_\_. She wants to be a movie star in the future.
6. In c\_\_\_\_\_, we can see clowns and some animals.
7. Last night, when he was walking in the street, two r\_\_\_\_\_ took away all his money.
8. Many girls dream of becoming p\_\_\_\_\_, just like those in Disney cartoons.
9. Now our country has sent more than five a\_\_\_\_\_ into space.
10. Can you tell me the quickest r\_\_\_\_\_ to the station?

**II. Choose the words to fill in the blanks in their proper forms. Each can only be used once (用方框内所给词的正确形式填空, 每词只能填一次)**

activity	excite	rob	during	fun	discuss
adventure	prince	fill	price	love	

1. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ film that I have seen this year. It's full of laughter.
2. When I watch a football match, it always makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
3. John is an \_\_\_\_\_ man, unafraid of risks.
4. The film *Speed* is an \_\_\_\_\_ film.
5. We will have more \_\_\_\_\_ on this issue.
6. You look \_\_\_\_\_ than on your pictures.
7. The bowl is \_\_\_\_\_ with rice.
8. It is said that the \_\_\_\_\_ have been caught by the police.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the examination is 90 minutes.
10. Nowadays, the \_\_\_\_\_ of houses and flats are very high.

**III. Translate the following sentences into English as required (根据要求把句子翻译成英语)**

1. Look at this \_\_\_\_\_ (电影指南). It's interesting.
2. She told us \_\_\_\_\_ (一个爱情故事) about a prince and a princess.
3. Those are \_\_\_\_\_ (伟大的冒险).
4. The Monkey King was \_\_\_\_\_ (年度最佳动画片).

5. Two men in black \_\_\_\_\_ (抢了银行) a lot of money.

Two days later, they were caught by the police.

**IV. Rewrite the following sentences as required (按要求改写下列句子)**

1. The boy is very clever. He can work out the problem quickly. (改写句子, 意思不变)

The boy is \_\_\_\_\_ to work out the problem quickly.

2. It'll be rainy tomorrow. (对画线部分提问)

What will the weather \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow?

3. There were few supermarkets in the town. (改为反意疑问句)

4. The great actor died two weeks ago. (改写句子, 意思不变)

5. the, order, action, out, we, in, to, early, set, see, movie (连词成句)

**V. Read the following passages and finish the exercises (阅读文章, 完成练习)**

**A**

There was once a man who was shipwrecked and stranded on an island. He prayed for help every day. To his disappointment, no one came to rescue him.

Months passed and the man learned how to survive on the island. He collected useful things from the island and stored them in a hut that he constructed. One day, he went out to hunt for food. After returning to his hut, he found it was on fire. Unfortunately, everything he owned on the island, along with his hopes, turned to ashes!

The man yelled at the top of his voice, "I've been praying to be rescued every day for months. No one came. And now I have lost all that I had! Why did you let this happen to me?" He started to weep uncontrollably until he looked up and saw a ship coming in his direction.

The man was rescued. As he was heading back to his hometown, the man asked the captain, "how did you find me?"

The captain said, "When we were voyaging across the ocean, we noticed a column of smoke going up on the horizon. We decided to go to have a look. Then we found you!"

In life we will be faced with challenges, problems and disasters, but what appears to be a bad situation can sometimes be a blessing in disguise.

Read and judge (判断下列句子是否符合短文内容, 符合的用T表示, 不符合的用F表示)

( ) 1. The man took a ship to a desert island for exploration.

( ) 2. The man gave up hope for survival after staying on the island for months.

( ) 3. The man got extremely angry when he saw his hut was on fire.

- ( ) 4. The man would probably not have been saved if his hut had been in good condition.
- ( ) 5. The story tells us some situations seem bad but deep down they are good and helpful.

### B

One night I decided to spend some time building a happier and closer relationship with my daughter. For several weeks she had been asking me to play chess with her, so I suggested a game and she eagerly \_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_. It was a school night, however, and at nine o'clock my daughter asked if I could \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ my moves, because she needed to go to bed; she had to get up at six in the morning. I knew she had strict sleeping habits, \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ I thought she ought to be able to \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ some of this strictness. I said to her, "\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_, you can stay up late for once. We're having fun." We played on for another fifteen minutes, during which time she looked \_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_. Finally she said, "Please, Daddy, do it quickly." "No," I replied. "If you're going to play it well, you're going to play it slowly." And so we continued for another ten minutes, until \_\_\_\_7\_\_\_\_ my daughter burst into tears, and admitted that she was beaten.

Clearly I had made \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_\_. I had started the evening wanting to have a happy time with my daughter but had allowed my desire to win to become more \_\_\_\_9\_\_\_\_ than my relationship with my daughter. When I was a child, my desire to win \_\_\_\_10\_\_\_\_ me well. As a parent, I realized that it got in my way. So I had to change.

Read and choose the best answer (阅读短文, 选择最恰当的答案)

- |                     |                |               |                |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. allowed   | B. expected    | C. replied    | D. accepted    |
| ( ) 2. A. change    | B. repeat      | C. hurry      | D. pass        |
| ( ) 3. A. so        | B. for         | C. but        | D. or          |
| ( ) 4. A. put up    | B. take up     | C. pick up    | D. give up     |
| ( ) 5. A. As usual  | B. Go ahead    | C. By the way | D. Come on     |
| ( ) 6. A. excited   | B. proud       | C. anxious    | D. angry       |
| ( ) 7. A. nervously | B. immediately | C. strangely  | D. suddenly    |
| ( ) 8. A. a mistake | B. a decision  | C. an attempt | D. an effort   |
| ( ) 9. A. important | B. attractive  | C. practical  | D. interesting |
| ( ) 10. A. offered  | B. served      | C. controlled | D. taught      |

## 拓展阅读

### The Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival falls on the last day of the Spring Festival. As early as the

## 参考答案和听力文本

### Week 1

#### 复习巩固

##### I. 单词默写

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. tour       | 10. therefore   |
| 2. tourist    | 11. surprising  |
| 3. guide      | 12. surprised   |
| 4. pigeon     | 13. surprise    |
| 5. reason     | 14. observatory |
| 6. reasonable | 15. cruise      |
| 7. creek      | 16. floating    |
| 8. bund       | 17. tunnel      |
| 9. grand      | 18. contents    |

##### II. 短语默写

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. tour suggestions                        | 18. Shanghai Wild Animal Park             |
| 2. design a travel guide                   | 19. Dongping National Forest Park         |
| 3. take part in/join in a competition      | 20. the Bund                              |
| 4. join the League                         | 21. the Maglev                            |
| 5. attend a lecture                        | 22. Sheshan State Resort                  |
| 6. go to People's Square                   | 23. the Grand Gateway Plaza               |
| 7. eat different local snacks              | 24. on Chongming Island                   |
| 8. buy things in large department stores   | 25. Pudong New District                   |
| 9. Shanghai Grand Theatre                  | 26. the Huangpu River                     |
| 10. Shanghai Museum                        | 27. Huangpu River cruises                 |
| 11. Yu Garden                              | 28. floating restaurants                  |
| 12. Longhua Temple                         | 29. a huge open area with grass and trees |
| 13. Shanghai Botanical Garden              | 30. go there for sightseeing and fun      |
| 14. Yangpu Bridge                          | 31. get on with/get along with            |
| 15. the Oriental Pearl TV Tower            | 32. think of some more interesting places |
| 16. Shanghai Science and Technology Museum | 33. think about the problem               |
| 17. Century Park                           | 34. suggest doing sth                     |
|  | 35. suggest that sb (should) do sth       |

##### III. 句子默写

1. How are you getting on with your travel guide?
2. Chongming Island is in the north-east of Shanghai.
3. Shanghai is famous for its night views.
4. Shanghai is one of the largest cities in the world.
5. It is not surprising that Hong Kong is known as a "Shopping Paradise".
6. It is convenient to travel between Pudong and Puxi.

#### IV. 词性转换默写

原 词	词性 / 中文	英 文	词性 / 中文	英 文
1. tour ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 旅行者	tourist	( <i>n.</i> ) 旅游业	tourism
2. competition ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 竞赛, 竞争	compete	( <i>n.</i> ) 竞争者	competitor
	( <i>adj.</i> ) 竞争的, 有竞争力的	competitive	—	—
3. reason ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>adj.</i> ) 合理的, 公道的	reasonable	—	—
4. guide ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 指导, 引路	guide	( <i>n.</i> ) 指导, 引导	guidance
5. surprising ( <i>adj.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 使……惊讶	surprise	( <i>n.</i> ) 惊喜, 惊奇	surprise
	( <i>adj.</i> ) 惊奇的, 感觉意外的	surprised	( <i>adv.</i> ) 惊人地, 出人意外地	surprisingly
6. observatory ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 观察; 遵守	observe	( <i>n.</i> ) 观察; 观察力	observation
	( <i>n.</i> ) 观察者	observer	—	—
7. suggest ( <i>v.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 建议	suggestion	—	—
8. floating ( <i>adj.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 浮动, 漂浮	float	—	—
9. science ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 科学家	scientist	( <i>adj.</i> ) 科学的	scientific
10. convenient ( <i>adj.</i> )	( <i>adv.</i> ) 方便地	conveniently	( <i>n.</i> ) 方便, 便利	convenience
11. famous ( <i>adj.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 名声, 名誉	fame	—	—
12. national ( <i>adj.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 国家; 民族	nation	( <i>n.</i> ) 国籍	nationality

V. 1. competition 2. observatory 3. tourists 4. Tunnel 5. cruise

VI. 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. D 8. B 9. D 10. B 11. C 12. B 13. C  
14. D 15. C

#### 【重点详解】

2. suggestion 中 -tion 发音为 /tʃ(ə)n/, 其他三个发 /ʃ(ə)n/. -tion 一般发 /ʃ(ə)n/ 比较多, 发 /tʃ(ə)n/ 的还有 question, exhaustion (疲劳) 等。
3. 普通名词构成的专有名词前一般要加定冠词 the, 而音译词开头的专有名词前则一般不用加 the。
4. be known/famous as 指“作为……而出名”; be known/famous for 则是指“因为……而出名”。
5. 根据句意, 应该要表达“不再需要去购物”的意思。如果 need 作情态动词, 用 needn't 即可; 如果 need 作行为动词, 前面需助动词, 后面用动词不定式, 即 don't need to。
6. 前面一句有 never, 是否定句, 所以答句用 neither 引导, 后面倒装, 表示“某人也不……”, 并注意助动词保持一致。
7. 第一格中用短语 to one's surprise (名词), 表示“令某人惊讶的是”。第二格表示分数是“令人失望的”, 故用现在分词形式的形容词。
8. quite a few 表示“相当多”, 后面跟可数名词复数形式。
9. 钓鱼岛不属于上海之内, 因而用介词 to, 在岛上则用 on。
10. 根据句意, 表示的是“虽然 Lucy 已经吃了很多坚果, 但是她还想再吃几个”, 是让步状语从句。
11. 此句是宾语从句。从句用陈述句语序, 表达的意思是将来的, 所以用将来时。
12. 根据句意, 应该表示“答案不正确”, 又因为谓语动词是 is, 根据主谓一致原则应该选 neither。
13. 句中有 than, 这是比较状语从句。fast 的比较级是 faster, 在比较级前可以用 much 修饰, 表示程度。注意, 不能用 more 修饰比较级!

14. suggest 后面可以跟 doing (动名词), 也可以跟宾语从句, 需要特别注意的是, 该从句中要用虚拟语气, 即 suggest (that) sb (should) do sth, should 可以省略。  
15. 这里需要用动词不定式修饰名词 pen, 但是必须要加 with, 这样才构成介宾关系, 即 write with a pen。

- VII. 1. floating 2. suggestions 3. competitors 4. guidance 5. observed 6. scientists  
7. reasonable 8. convenience

#### 【重点详解】

2. 后一句中有提示 they, 所以应该是 suggest 的名词复数形式。
3. 应该是打败所有其他竞争对手, 用名词复数形式。
4. 给我们一些指导, 名词形式是 guidance, 不可数。
5. 这里需要动词形式, 且为过去式。
6. 应该是最有名的科学家之一, 所以应该是 scientist 的复数形式。

- VIII. 1. have taken 2. met 3. not talk, is sleeping 4. arrives, will show 5. preparing

#### 【重点详解】

1. 根据时间状语 in the past ten years 及句意, 应该用现在完成时。
2. 有 first, 句意为“何时第一次遇见他”, 用一般过去时。
3. 应该记住 had better do sth 的用法, 它的否定形式为 had better not do sth。
4. 虽然句中有 tomorrow, 表示将来的事情, 但这个句子是时间状语从句, 因此要“主将从现”, 即主句用一般将来时, 从句用一般现在时。
5. spend ... (in) doing sth。

- IX. 1. have kept 2. How far 3. How delicious the dish tastes! 4. I don't think I can do the job alone. 5. They are women teachers.

### 专项提高

- I. 1. convenient 2. tour 3. surprising 4. observatories 5. competed 6. snacks 7. district  
8. paradise 9. Museum 10. contents

#### 【重点详解】

2. tour guide 解释为导游, tourist guide 则解释为旅游指南。
3. 他辞职这件事是“令人惊讶的”, 而不是“感到惊讶的”, 因此是 surprising。
4. 看星星一般是在天文台, 且此处为复数, 因此是 observatories。
5. 注意从后半句时间状语“when they were in Rio”可以判断, 应该用过去时。
10. 根据句意应该是“翻到目录页”, 即 contents page, 注意 content 要用复数。

- II. 1. Fame 2. surprisingly 3. invitations 4. scientific 5. priceless 6. nationality 7. going  
8. tourism 9. activities 10. competitive

#### 【重点详解】

1. 句意为“名和利总是如影随形”。
2. 要表达“惊人地快”, 用副词 surprisingly 修饰副词 fast。



3. 需用invitation复数形式。
4. 得出科学的结论,用形容词scientific 修饰名词conclusion。
5. 要保留所有的礼物,可知它们对“我”而言是宝贵的,故填priceless,意为“无价的”。
7. suggest doing sth.
8. tourism解释为旅游业。
9. 此处可知应填“活动”,即activities,注意用复数形式。
10. 此处competitive prices表示“有竞争力的价格”。

- III. 1. is getting/gets on (well) with 2. famous/known as an international city 3. any other Asian country 4. It is not surprising that 5. we (should) visit Shanghai Botanical Garden

#### 【重点详解】

1. get on (well) with sb “与某人相处得好”。此句中用现在进行时较好。
3. any other ...: “任何(一个)其他……”后面跟名词单数形式(或者不可数名词)。
4. It is *adj.* that ...: 这个句型中it是形式主语,真正的主语是that引导的从句,其中that不能省略。

- IV. 1. How fast  
2. will you  
3. We don't need your guidance.  
4. We spent two hours going to the zoo.  
5. It is interesting to take the Maglev to the airport.

- V. A 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. A  
B 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. C

### 拓展阅读

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A

Word bank

1. 朝代 2. 农历月份 3. 神话故事 4. 气氛 5. 对联 6. 内容 7. 盈余

## Week 2

### 复习巩固

#### I. 单词默写

- |              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. action    | 13. laughter          |
| 2. act       | 14. laugh             |
| 3. active    | 15. cowboy            |
| 4. activity  | 16. diary             |
| 5. robber    | 17. altogether/in all |
| 6. rob       | 18. price             |
| 7. robbery   | 19. priceless         |
| 8. hate      | 20. avenue            |
| 9. princess  | 21. lane              |
| 10. prince   | 22. bookshop          |
| 11. duration | 23. route             |
| 12. circus   |                       |

## II. 短语默写

1. read a film guide
2. discuss which film to see
3. take a look/have a look at my diary
4. a funny film
5. an action film
6. a film with a lot of action
7. a film about cowboys in a small town far away
8. the way to the cinema
9. draw the route on the map
10. be filled with/be full of
11. pay ... for .../spend ... on ...

## III. 句子默写

1. What about seeing a film?/How about seeing a film?/Shall we see a film?
2. — I like films about adventures.  
— So does my mother.
3. This film is about the adventures of some astronauts in space.
4. *Swan Lake* is a love story about a swan princess and a prince. It is the greatest film of the year.
5. *The Stupid Clown* is full of laughter and fun.
6. *Monkey King* is a cartoon. Don't miss it!
7. — He does not know where City Cinema is.  
— Neither do I.
8. How can I get there from my home?
9. Walk along Green Street.
10. Turn left into Tree Road.
11. You'll find City Cinema on your right.
12. Please show me the shortest routes to get to these places.

## IV. 词性转换默写

原 词	词性/中文	英 文	词性/中文	英 文
1. action (n.)	(v.)行动; 表演	act	(n.)男演员/女演员	actor/actress
	(adj.)积极的	active	(n.)活动	activity
2. robber (n.)	(v.)抢劫	rob	(n.)抢劫案	robbery
3. princess (n.)	(n.)王子	prince	—	—
4. duration (n.)	(prep.)在……期间	during	—	—
5. laughter (n.)	(v.)笑	laugh	—	—
6. price (n.)	(adj.)无价的,极其贵重的	priceless	—	—
7. discuss (v.)	(n.)讨论; 谈论	discussion	—	—
8. cartoon (n.)	(n.)漫画家	cartoonist	—	—
9. adventure (n.)	(adj.)爱冒险的; 大胆的	adventurous	—	—
10. astronaut (n.)	(n.)天文学	astronomy	(n.)天文学家	astronomer

V. 1. laughter 2. duration 3. Princess 4. adventures 5. discussed

VI. 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. B 11. B 12. A 13. D  
14. C 15. D

**【重点详解】**

3. 海南岛属于中国之内,因此用介词in。
4. 加入共青团组织,用join。
5. what是代词,可以作do的宾语,这样句子就完整了。而其他几个都是副词,如果选填进去,则仍缺少宾语。
7. 宾语从句要用陈述句语序。整句是祈使句,故句末标点应该用句号。
9. be known/famous as指“作为……而出名”; be known/famous for则是指“因为……而有名”。
10. 此处是keep + sth. + adj. 的用法。close作形容词时指“紧密的”,closed才是“关闭的”。
11. 表语气肯定的猜测。
12. Neither ... nor ... 句型中,谓语遵从就近原则。
15. sth be ... to do 中,do后面不需要宾语,它的宾语即sth。

- VII. 1. most active 2. actresses 3. priceless 4. robberies 5. astronomy 6. cartoonists  
7. discussion 8. adventurous

**【重点详解】**

1. 在班级的范围中,要用形容词最高级。
6. among后要跟复数名词。

- VIII. 1. has finished, reading 2. teaches 3. lying 4. to enter, knocking 5. (should) wear

**【重点详解】**

3. 看见某人正在做某事: see sb doing sth。
5. suggest 后面跟从句的话,要用虚拟语气,即suggest (that) sb (should) do。

- IX. 1. Neither could 2. What great 3. have we 4. Neither of them studies hard. 5. How soon will he come to see me?

**专项提高**

- I. 1. altogether 2. Avenue 3. diaries 4. laughter 5. acting 6. circuses 7. robbers  
8. princesses 9. astronauts 10. route

**【重点详解】**

用到的名词需注意单复数形式。如第3、6、7、8、9题。

- II. 1. funniest 2. excited 3. adventurous 4. action 5. discussion 6. lovelier 7. filled  
8. robbers 9. duration 10. prices

**【重点详解】**

1. 结合定冠词the及“我今年看过的电影”这个范围可判断,要用形容词最高级。
- 3/4. 前面是an,须填元音开头的单词。
6. 须用形容词比较级形式。

- III. 1. film guide 2. a love story 3. great adventures 4. the greatest/best cartoon of the year  
5. robbed a/the bank of

**【重点详解】**

3. 主语是those,所以adventure要用复数形式。  
5. rob sb./spl. of sth,不要忘了介词of。

- IV. 1. clever enough  
2. be like  
3. There were few supermarkets in the town, were there?  
4. The great actor has been dead for two weeks.  
5. We set out early in order to see the action movie.
- V. A 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T  
B 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. A 9. A 10. B

**拓展阅读**

1. the Lantern Festival  
2. the Han Dynasty  
3. Buddha  
4. guessing riddles  
5. yuanxiao  
6. the dragon dance

Word bank

1. 重要性 2. 繁荣 3. 僧人 4. 舍利 5. 仪式 6. 阶层 7. 使陶醉

**Week 3**

**Part 1 Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)**

- I. 1. adventures 2. observatory 3. nationality 4. floating 5. laughter 6. activities

**【重点详解】**

- 1/6. 都是复数形式。

- II. 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. C 10. D 11. D 12. B 13. C  
14. C 15. C 16. A

**【重点详解】**

1. 根据语境,句意隐含“除你之外的其他学生”,故这是一定范围内的“其他人”,应该用the other。  
2. 这里的“需要”后面跟的“help”是名词,由此判断此处的need应该是实义动词用法。(注意:情态动词后是跟动词原形,而非名词)  
3. 祈使句的反意疑问句除Let's开头的用shall we,其他一般都用will you的形式。  
4. 分别记住搭配: would like to do, how/what about doing, would rather do。  
5. 第一空中缺少谓语,应用visit的动词形式,它是及物动词,后面不跟to。第二空是visit的名词形式,应该跟to再加某个场所。  
6. 此题考查宾语从句,要用陈述句语序,同时根据句意,应该用一般将来时。  
7. 注意句中出现的hardly表示否定意思,另外,注意助动词一致。