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# Week 1 Module 1 Unit 1

## 复习巩固

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### I. 单词默写

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 亚洲 _____      | 12. 首都 _____      |
| 2. 日本 _____      | 13. 千米; 公里 _____  |
| 3. 东京 _____      | 14. 信息 _____      |
| 4. 泰国 _____      | 15. 宫殿 _____      |
| 5. 曼谷 _____      | 16. 游客; 观光者 _____ |
| 6. 东/南/西/北 _____ | 17. 百万 _____      |
| 7. 东北 _____      | 18. 建筑物 _____     |
| 8. 西北 _____      | 19. 巨大的 _____     |
| 9. 东南 _____      | 20. 著名的 _____     |
| 10. 西南 _____     | 21. 寿司 _____      |
| 11. 展览会 _____    |                   |

### II. 短语默写

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 亚洲的大城市 _____       | 15. 在过去 _____         |
| 2. 到不同的城市去旅行 _____    | 16. 三天半 _____         |
| 3. 出席展览会; 在展会上 _____  | 17. 其他地方 _____        |
| 4. 看地图 _____          | 18. 阅读一些关于北京的信息 _____ |
| 5. 中国的首都 _____        | 19. 长城 _____          |
| 6. 在……的东南面 _____      | 20. 喜欢游览那些地方 _____    |
| 7. 在……的西南面 _____      | 21. 超过 _____          |
| 8. 在……的东北面 _____      | 22. 1,500万人 _____     |
| 9. 在……的西北面 _____      | 23. 喜欢吃辛辣的食物 _____    |
| 10. 对的。 _____         | 24. 大型的百货公司 _____     |
| 11. 多远 _____          | 25. 在海滩上 _____        |
| 12. 多久 _____          | 26. 哪座城市 _____        |
| 13. 从上海到北京 _____      | 27. 问题卡 _____         |
| 14. 乘火车/飞机/轮船旅行 _____ | 28. 提问 _____          |

### III. 句子默写

1. 北京在上海的北面。

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2. — 上海离北京有多远? — 大约1400千米。

---

3. — 我们可以怎么去北京? — 我们可以坐火车去。

---

4. — 从上海去北京坐火车要花多少时间? — 大约10小时。

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5. 东京大约有1200万人口。

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### 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. exhibit (v.)	(n.) 展览		—	—
2. travel (v.)	(n.) 旅行/(adj.) 旅行的		(n.) 旅行者	
3. inform (v.)	(n.) 信息		—	—
4. build (v.)	(n.) 建筑物		(n.) 建筑工人	
5. city (n.)	(pl.) 城市		—	—
6. beach (n.)	(pl.) 海滩		—	—
7. tour (n.)	(n.) 游客		(n.) 旅游, 观光	
8. Asian (adj.)	(n.) 亚洲		(n.) 亚洲人(单/复)	
9. Chinese (adj.)	(n.) 中国		(n.) 中国人(单/复)	
10. Japanese (adj.)	(n.) 日本		(n.) 日本人(单/复)	
11. Thai (adj.)	(n.) 泰国		(n.) 泰国人(单/复)	

#### 名师点拨

1. 英语中分别用 east, south, west 和 north 来表示“东、南、西、北”。除此以外还可以分别用 north-east, south-east, north-west 和 south-west 来表示“东北、东南、西北和西南”。这里我们要注意中英文在表达方式上的区别: 中文的“东北”用英语表示为“north-east”, 前后顺序正好相反。其他三个词也一样。

2. Beijing is north of Shanghai. (北京在上海的北面。)

这句话也可以说成: Beijing is to the north of Shanghai.

★ 北京与上海是两地互不相邻且互不包含的关系, 所以用“(to the) north of”表示。试比较:

Beijing is in the north of China. (北京在中国的北方。)

★ 北京包含于中国之内,所以要用“in the north of”表示。

Beijing is on the north of Hebei. (北京在河北的北面。)

★ 北京与河北两地接壤,所以要用“on the north of”。

### 3. It的几种用法。

It是一个不定代词,它的用法很多。这里仅介绍本单元中所出现的三种用法。

1) 用来指代事物或动物,可以解释为“它”。如: Beijing is the capital of China. It is north of Shanghai. (本句中,it指代前文的“Beijing”)

2) 用来指时间、距离、天气等。如: How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing? (本句中的it指的就是“距离”,而不能翻译成“它”。这句话可以理解为“从上海到北京距离有多远?”)

3) 作为形式主语。如: It takes about ten hours (to travel from Shanghai to Beijing by train). (本句中它是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式“to travel from Shanghai to Beijing”,因此这里的it也不能翻译成“它”。这句话应理解为“(乘火车从上海到北京)大约需要10小时。”)

### 4. million的意思是“百万”。

1 million 一百万                      2 million 两百万

10 million 一千万                      15 million 一千五百万

注意: 当million表示具体几百万、几千万的时候后面不能加“s”。

millions of表示“数百万……”,是固定搭配。

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

1. When I was a little child, I liked visiting Children's \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends. /'pæləs/
2. Of all foreign foods, I like \_\_\_\_\_ best. /'su:fi/
3. Nowadays, high-speed rail in China can go more than 400 \_\_\_\_\_ an hour. /'ki:ləmi:tə(r)z/
4. Belgium is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ of chocolate. /'kæptl/
5. If you want to know the history of Britain, you'd better visit the British \_\_\_\_\_ someday. /mju:'zi:əm/

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

- ( ) 1. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Great Wall? It's in Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_ capital of China.  
A. the; the                      B. /; the                      C. the; /                      D. /; /
- ( ) 2. How far is it \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ Tokyo?  
A. /; to                      B. to; from                      C. from; to                      D. from; /

- ( ) 3. Some of my classmates will go to \_\_\_\_\_ countries to further their study.  
A. another      B. other      C. the other      D. others
- ( ) 4. We've been in Shanghai for \_\_\_\_\_, so we'll go home tomorrow afternoon.  
A. two week and half      B. two and half weeks  
C. two and a half week      D. two weeks and a half
- ( ) 5. — How many people are there in Shanghai?  
— There are about \_\_\_\_\_ people in Shanghai  
A. 24 millions      B. 24 million  
C. 24 million of      D. 24 millions of
- ( ) 6. Danny, there \_\_\_\_\_ some post cards on your desk.  
A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
- ( ) 7. My sister enjoys \_\_\_\_\_, while I love \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. singing; dancing      B. sing; to dance  
C. to sing; to dance      D. to sing; dancing
- ( ) 8. It's very expensive to \_\_\_\_\_ a plane to Beijing, but it's cheaper to go there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. take; by the train      B. take; by train  
C. by; by train      D. by; take a train
- ( ) 9. Hainan is \_\_\_\_\_ Guangdong. Both of the two cities are \_\_\_\_\_ China.  
A. south of; in the south of  
B. to the south of; south of  
C. to the south of; on the south of  
D. in the south of; south of
- ( ) 10. Mum has bought me so many books. \_\_\_\_\_ will take me quite a long time to finish reading them.  
A. They      B. These      C. It      D. Those
- ( ) 11. Mum likes Beijing Opera. I \_\_\_\_\_ like Beijing Opera and my father likes it, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. also; also      B. too; either  
C. also; too      D. also; either
- ( ) 12. There are more than 15 million people in this city. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. about      B. over      C. no less than      D. above
- ( ) 13. — \_\_\_\_\_ is it from Garden City to Singapore?  
— It's about 3,500 kilometres.  
A. How long      B. How      C. How much      D. How far

( ) 14. — Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. That's all right

B. All right

C. You're all right

D. That's right

**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. Do you know which city is the capital of \_\_\_\_\_ (Thai)?
2. People in this small town often take a walk on those beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ (beach).
3. China Art Museum will be a centre of \_\_\_\_\_ in Asia. (exhibit)
4. Read the travel guide carefully, and you'll get a lot of useful \_\_\_\_\_. (inform)
5. In the past, if a \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to visit another country, he had to prepare for many \_\_\_\_\_ things. (travel)
6. Hong Kong is one of the biggest \_\_\_\_\_ (city) in China. There are many tall \_\_\_\_\_ (build) and huge department stores. Every year, a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (tour) come here for \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) and sightseeing.

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

1. It took the workers two years to build this high building. (改为否定句)  
It \_\_\_\_\_ the workers two years to build this high building.
2. New York is one of the biggest cities in the world. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the biggest cities in the world?
3. In the past, people travelled from Pudong to Puxi by ferry. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ people travel from Pudong to Puxi in the past?
4. Many young people love eating spicy food. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do many young people love \_\_\_\_\_?
5. shopping, Tokyo, tourists, in, department, usually, go, stores, in, huge (连词成句)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 专项提高

**I. Complete the following sentences (用适当的单词完成下列句子)**

1. Musée du Louvre is a famous m\_\_\_\_\_ in Paris, where you can find many masters' works.
2. Nowadays more and more restaurants offer hot and s\_\_\_\_\_ food.
3. As a t\_\_\_\_\_ guide, my nephew travels around the world very often.

4. Shanghai is 1,400 k\_\_\_\_\_ away from Beijing.

**II. Fill in the blanks with “in, on, to” (选用 in, on, to 填空)**

1. Hainan Island is \_\_\_\_\_ the south of China.

2. Japan lies \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.

3. North Korea is located \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.

4. Tibet is \_\_\_\_\_ the west of China.

5. Russia is \_\_\_\_\_ the north of China.

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

1. Seoul is the capital of South Korea. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. It took me two hours to get to Beijing by plane. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. My apartment is ten kilometers away from my office. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The government is going to carry out the new policy in five years. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The Garcias enjoy spending time together on the weekend. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_

**IV. Translate the following sentences (翻译下列句子)**

1. 他花了两年半完成这部小说。(take)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 云南省位于中国的西南面。(located)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 有超过两千四百万的人口住在上海。(living)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 冬天我喜欢去南方旅行,因为那里暖和。(love)

\_\_\_\_\_

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

**A**

Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

My father and I used to climb the mountain near my house. Walking together, my father and I used to have a lot of conversations through which I learned lessons from his life. He always told me, “You should have goals like climbing the mountain.” Without the mountain-climbing that we both enjoyed, we couldn’t have enough time





## B

Choose the best answer (选择最恰当的答案)

**Sunny English Club**  
For students  
16:00—18:00 every Saturday  
**200 yuan a month**  
9 Zhouyu Street  
Tel: 37852970  
**Foreign teachers, English songs and films and more!**

**Ocean Museum**  
9:00—17:00 From Thursday to Sunday  
Ticket: 50 yuan  
132 Xueyuan Street  
Tel: 54398731  
**Show you a full picture of sea lives!**

**Health Centre**  
9:00—17:00  
16 Yongle Street  
Tel: 38014561  
Free examinations for those over 70  
**Give you good advice to keep healthy!**

- ( ) 1. Sunny English Club is for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents      B. actors      C. teachers      D. students
- ( ) 2. You will pay \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to stay in the English club for half a year.  
A. 300 yuan      B. 600 yuan      C. 1200 yuan      D. 2400 yuan
- ( ) 3. You can visit Ocean Museum \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on Saturday      B. on Wednesday      C. on Monday      D. anytime
- ( ) 4. One can get free examinations in Health Centre if he is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 9      B. 67      C. 17      D. 73
- ( ) 5. If you are interested in the life of fish, you should go to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Health Center      B. Ocean Museum  
C. Sunny English Club      D. 16 Yongle Street

## 拓展阅读

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### Rapunzel (1)

Once upon a time, there were a husband and a wife.     1    . In the back of the couple's house was a small window overlooking a garden of **enchanted** herbs that **belonged**

to an evil witch (女巫).

One day the husband's wife became very ill. Having no money for medicine, he sneaked into the witch's garden and grabbed a handful of the magic herbs. He cooked the herbs and then fed his wife. \_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_ . The husband felt guilty about taking something that didn't belong to him even though he really needed those herbs for his wife.



He **summoned** his courage and went to the witch's house. "I'll ask for her **forgiveness**," he thought. "I'm sure everything will be fine." But it just didn't work. \_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_ . "How dare you steal my herbs!" she said. "You must pay for this." "I took them only because my wife was ill. I'm so sorry, witch." "Not good enough. I require your daughter Rapunzel help me with my **chores** tomorrow. \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_ ." Rapunzel's father agreed. After all it was only for one day.

**I. Fill in the blanks with the proper sentences(选择合适的句子填入短文中的空格)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The witch was very angry
- B. Then I will consider your debt (债) fully repaid
- C. Their daughter Rapunzel had the most beautiful long and golden braided hair in the land
- D. Immediately she became happy and well again

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

- 1. enchanted \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. belong to \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. summon \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. forgiveness \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. chore \_\_\_\_\_

## Week 2 Module 1 Unit 2

### 复习巩固

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#### I. 单词默写

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 机场 _____      | 13. 离开; 出发 _____  |
| 2. 洛杉矶 _____     | 14. 担心 _____      |
| 3. 手提箱 _____     | 15. 伦敦 _____      |
| 4. 丝绸 _____      | 16. 注释; 提醒 _____  |
| 5. 以前 _____      | 17. 手推车 _____     |
| 6. T恤衫 _____     | 18. 护照 _____      |
| 7. 几个 _____      | 19. 自动扶梯 _____    |
| 8. 然而 _____      | 20. 升降式电梯 _____   |
| 9. 装(箱) _____    | 21. 带……到某处 _____  |
| 10. 航班 _____     | 22. 美元 _____      |
| 11. 经济 _____     | 23. 地址 _____      |
| 12. 乘客; 旅客 _____ | 24. 清单; 核对表 _____ |

#### II. 短语默写

- |                    |                      |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 在机场 _____       | 15. 出发前往某地 _____     |
| 2. 一次洛杉矶之行 _____   | 16. 在下午三点钟 _____     |
| 3. 一张机票 _____      | 17. 一个半小时 _____      |
| 4. 几条丝巾 _____      | 18. 起飞时间 _____       |
| 5. 打算去某地 _____     | 19. 到达时间 _____       |
| 6. 本周日 _____       | 20. 到达机场 _____       |
| 7. 居住在某地 _____     | 21. 不得不 _____        |
| 8. 在那里待两个星期 _____  | 22. 别担心。 _____       |
| 9. 为某人买某物 _____    | 23. 登机牌 _____        |
| 10. 整理手提箱 _____    | 24. 写下 _____         |
| 11. 到过某地 _____     | 25. 已经带好某物 _____     |
| 12. 有足够的空间 _____   | 26. 打电话给某人 _____     |
| 13. 太多东西 _____     | 27. 把姓名牌挂在行李箱上 _____ |
| 14. 开车送某人去某地 _____ | 28. 几点钟 _____        |

### III. 句子默写

1. — 你们的护照带好了吗? — 是的,我们已经带好了。

---

2. 你们的飞机几点飞往洛杉矶?

---

3. 那里有些手推车。

---

4. 朱迪婶婶和迈克叔叔已经在洛杉矶住了六年。

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### IV. 词性转换默写

请根据提示完成下面表格

#### A.

原 词	词性/中文	英 文
1. scarf ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>pl.</i> ) 丝巾	
2. fly ( <i>v.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 航班	
3. depart ( <i>v.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 离开, 出发	
4. arrive ( <i>v.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 到达	
5. trolley ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>pl.</i> ) 手推车	
6. entrance ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 进入	

#### B.

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	动词原形	过去式	过去分词
am/is				got	
	were		write		
		brought		did	
	bought				put
pack			live		
		called	—	—	—

#### 名师点拨

1. Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike have lived in Los Angeles for six years.  
朱迪婶婶和迈克叔叔已经在洛杉矶住了六年。

本句中“have lived”是“live”的现在完成时态。

现在完成时表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在,并有可能继续延续下去的动作。

它的结构是: have/has+ 动词过去分词。如:

肯定句: I have finished my homework. 我已经做完了作业。

否定句: He hasn't finished his homework. 他还没做完作业。

疑问句: Have you finished your homework? 你作业做完了吗?

2. 动词过去式、过去分词的变化规则: 分为规则变化和不规则变化

★ 规则变化

1) 直接在词尾加上 ed, 如: pack-packed-packed

2) 以 e 结尾的动词, 直接加 d, 如: live-lived-lived

3) 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的动词, 变 y 为 i, 再加 ed, 如: carry-carried-carried

4) 以重读闭音节结尾的动词须双写尾字母, 再加 ed, 如: stop-stopped-stopped

★ 不规则变化: 因词而异, 须熟练记忆

3. What time does your plane leave for Los Angeles tomorrow?

你们的飞机明天几点飞往洛杉矶?

What time are we going to leave home tomorrow?

我们明天几点从家里出发?

leave A            离开 A 地

leave for B        出发去 B 地

leave A for B      离开 A 地去 B 地

4. There are some trolleys over there. (那边有一些手推车)

★ there be 句型又称“存在句”, 表示“在某地(某时)有某人(某物)”。在这个句型中 there 是引导词, 并无实际含义, 真正的主语是 be 动词后面的“某人/某物”。如:

There            are            some signs            [over there].

引导词            谓语                    主语                    状语

★ 在这个句型中, be 动词的单复数取决于其后的主语, 主语是可数名词的单数或不可数名词时用“is”, 主语是可数名词的复数时用“are”。如:

There is a piece of paper on the floor. (地上有一张纸。)

★ 如果 be 动词后的主语是由多个名词并列而成, 则 be 动词的单复数取决于离它最近的名词, 即“就近原则”。

There is a table and four chairs in the living room.

There are four chairs and a table in the living room.

客厅里有一张桌子和四把椅子。

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

1. Please tell me about your \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as possible. /ə'dres/

2. Some mums like to put their babies in the shopping \_\_\_\_\_ in the

supermarket. /'trɒlɪz/

3. Bree always likes to clean her new glasses with the \_\_\_\_\_ hankies. /sɪlk/

4. Each \_\_\_\_\_ is allowed to bring two 30 kg pieces of luggage aboard.  
/'pæsɪndʒə(r)/

5. They are leaving tomorrow but they haven't begun to \_\_\_\_\_ yet! /pæk/

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

( ) 1. My friends and I are planning for \_\_\_\_\_ one-day trip to \_\_\_\_\_ Li River.

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

( ) 2. I've bought several silk scarves for my mom as her birthday gift. \_\_\_\_\_ very soft and beautiful.

A. They are            B. It's            C. Its            D. There is

( ) 3. We will leave \_\_\_\_\_ Paris \_\_\_\_\_ 7:00 \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow afternoon.

A. /; at; in            B. for; in; at            C. for; at; /            D. /; in; /

( ) 4. My mother is going \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ trip to Singapore.

A. for; flying            B. on; flight  
C. on; flying            D. for; flight

( ) 5. Parents should arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the hall ten minutes \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture begins.

A. at; when            B. at; before            C. in; before            D. in; after

( ) 6. There \_\_\_\_\_ some trolleys over there, \_\_\_\_\_ there?

A. isn't; is            B. is; isn't  
C. aren't; are            D. are; aren't

( ) 7. It's raining hard. Please \_\_\_\_\_ your umbrella with you.

A. fetch            B. get            C. bring            D. take

( ) 8. Jill's mother is ill, so she \_\_\_\_\_ stay at home to look after her.

A. can            B. mustn't            C. have to            D. has to

( ) 9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ space in my suitcase. Can I put some things in yours?

A. enough            B. plenty of            C. little            D. a few

( ) 10. Spring has \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to be outdoors all day.

A. come; warm enough            B. come; enough warm  
C. comed; warm enough            D. came; enough warm

( ) 11. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cars in the city, so you mustn't drive \_\_\_\_\_ fast.

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

( ) 12. Miss Lin has \_\_\_\_\_ left the office. Someone called her a minute ago.

A. just            B. already            C. yet            D. never

- ( ) 13. Mr. Smith \_\_\_\_\_ Melbourne for more than two months.  
 A. has gone to B. has gone C. has been in D. has been to
- ( ) 14. — Excuse me, I can't find my hotel.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_. Let me help you.  
 A. I'm sorry B. Don't worry  
 C. All right D. Thank you

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

- All the students must wear red \_\_\_\_\_ (scarf) in school.
- The manager asked his secretary to book an international \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) for his business trip.
- The sudden \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) of snow made people in Guangzhou really excited, especially children.
- Take it easy! There are several \_\_\_\_\_ (depart) a day for your destination.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) to the shopping mall was crowded with people who want to buy Christmas gifts for their family and friends.

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

- My brother and I \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Disneyland Park before.
- Peter \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ (pack) his suitcases.
- Miss Wang \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Shanghai for quite a few years.
- The Smiths \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) quite early tomorrow morning.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) any presents for your grandparents yet?

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

- I have already seen the animated (动画) movie *Ne Zha*. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ you seen the animated movie *Ne Zha* \_\_\_\_\_?
- My father has been away from Shanghai for a month. (对画线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ has your father been away from Shanghai?
- Dad will drive me to school if it rains tomorrow. (改写句子, 句意不变)  
 Dad will take me to school \_\_\_\_\_ if it rains tomorrow.
- She's bought quite a few presents for her family. (改为反意疑问句)  
 She's bought quite a few presents for her family, \_\_\_\_\_?
- patients, at, appointment time, all, before, arrive, the, should, hospital, ten



minutes, the (连词成句)

---

## 专项提高

---

### I. Complete the following sentences (用适当的单词完成下列句子)

1. All p\_\_\_\_\_ must arrive at the airport two hours before the departure time.
2. You can find a lot of information on a b\_\_\_\_\_ card, such as flight number, seat number and departure time.
3. You need a c\_\_\_\_\_ to help prevent you from forgetting important stuff.
4. The hurricane last week b\_\_\_\_\_ misery to thousands of people in the town.

### II. Finish the sentence with a proper verb in its proper form (选用动词的适当形式填空)

worry	buy	pack	live	write	put
-------	-----	------	------	-------	-----

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ down all the things you need for your trip yet?
2. For those who \_\_\_\_\_ in the town for all their life, it is still quite surprising to see such a big creature in the river.
3. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ some groceries from the supermarket on your way home?
4. There is no need \_\_\_\_\_ too much. It is nothing but a quiz.
5. It's getting colder and colder. Many people \_\_\_\_\_ on heavy clothes these days.
6. My father is busy \_\_\_\_\_ his suitcase, because he is going on a business trip tomorrow.

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

1. The plane has already taken off. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. You should arrive at the airport at 9:30. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. I have to put a name tag on the suitcase. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The president is leaving for Los Angeles. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They have waited for the train for two hours. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. Translate the following sentences (翻译下列句子)

1. 你已经把他的地址记下来了吗? (write)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我的祖父母曾经去过北京。(before)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 既然你已经在这里学习了一年了,能不能给我说些有趣的事情? (since)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 亲爱的旅客们,BA821航班即将在半小时后离开洛杉矶前往伦敦。请准备好护照和登机牌。(leave, get ... ready)

\_\_\_\_\_

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

##### A

A. 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)



My friend Alice decided to be a nurse when she was four years old. She always wanted to play “doctor and nurse” with her playmates. When she left school last year, she still wanted to be a real nurse. One day she saw an advertisement in the newspaper:

- ✿ DO YOU WANT TO HELP PEOPLE?
- ✿ STUDY NURSING
- ✿ SEND THIS FORM TO US FOR MORE INFORMATION

Alice filled in the form with her name and address. She cut it out and posted it at once. Last September, she started her study in a big hospital in Newcastle. She had to work very hard. She went to classes every day and studied late into the night. The really important day came; her first day in a *ward* (病房). At last she was really helping sick people, not just sitting in classes or learning from books.

At first, student nurses do lots of small jobs in the ward. They help to serve meals, or wash the patients. They also keep the ward tidy and make the beds. They cannot give *injections* (注射) or help the doctors. One of Alice's first jobs was in a ward of old people. She was told to clean all the patients' false teeth. She collected all the teeth and took them to the bathroom. Instead of cleaning each set of teeth one by one, she put them all into one big bowl.

“It'll be quicker this way,” she said to herself. “Then I can give back everyone's teeth in a few minutes.”

Give back everyone's teeth! Alice stood in the middle of the ward with her big bowl of teeth. She had no idea which teeth belonged to which old man! You can imagine the *confusion* (混乱) the next half hour when each patient had to find his own teeth.

- ( ) 1. Alice will finish school soon.
- ( ) 2. She decided to be a nurse when she was just a child.
- ( ) 3. She really became a nurse with the help of a newspaper advertisement.
- ( ) 4. Alice studied nursing before she worked in a hospital.
- ( ) 5. Student nurses usually do lots of small jobs and help the doctors in the ward.
- ( ) 6. Alice cleaned each set of false teeth one by one very carefully.
- ( ) 7. Alice managed to give back the false teeth in a few minutes.

### B

Answer the questions (根据广告内容回答下列问题)

KODAC THEATRE  
New York  
Tel: (212) 512-7403  
Ticket: \$5  
Monday, 8 January for 2 weeks  
MR. BEAN IN TOWN  
Rowan Atkinson's popular comedy

Wednesday, 24 January to Saturday, 27 January  
Shanghai Festival Ballet  
Presents  
SWAN LAKE

Monday, 29 January for one week  
A BEND IN THE ROAD  
Nicholas Sparks' powerful tale of true love  
Performances: Monday to Friday 7:30, Saturday 8:00

Tea and coffee served during the interval (幕间休息)

1. What's the telephone number of the Kodac Theatre?

---

2. Where is the Kodac Theatre?

---

3. How many evenings will the Shanghai Festival Ballet perform?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Which performance will begin on Monday, January 29th?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What can you get at the Kodac Theatre during the interval?

\_\_\_\_\_

## 拓展阅读



### Rapunzel (2)

The next morning, when Rapunzel knocked at the witch's door, she was told to c\_\_1\_\_ up the staircase into the top of the tower. "Why?" she asked the witch. "This is your father's **punishment**," said the witch. "You are my prisoner. If you wish to eat and drink, listen for these w\_\_2\_\_: Rapunzel, Rapunzel, let down your hair. When you hear them, **release** your long golden braids. I will use them to climb into the tower." The tower had o\_\_3\_\_ a little window. There was no e\_\_4\_\_. Rapunzel **obeyed** the witch's wishes and climbed up, up, up into the tower.

Some time later, a handsome prince passed by the tower. Suddenly he heard a lovely song. "Lalalalala" It was the s\_\_5\_\_ of Rapunzel's

voice, for she passed the time alone in the tower, singing songs. Her song touched the prince's heart so deeply that he \_\_6\_\_ back to the tower every day to listen. Once, he heard the witch call out, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, let down your hair." Then the prince saw Rapunzel's beautiful golden braids tumble down the side of the tower. He watched as the witch climbed up, up, up the golden braids into the tower window.

### I. Read and fill in the blanks with proper words (阅读短文, 按首字母填空)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

### II. Word bank (查词典, 写出以下单词在文章中的意思)

1. punishment \_\_\_\_\_

2. release \_\_\_\_\_

3. obey \_\_\_\_\_

# 参考答案和听力文本

## Week 1

### 复习巩固

#### I. 单词默写

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Asia                  | 12. capital     |
| 2. Japan                 | 13. kilometer   |
| 3. Tokyo                 | 14. information |
| 4. Thailand              | 15. palace      |
| 5. Bangkok               | 16. tourist     |
| 6. east/south/west/north | 17. million     |
| 7. north-east            | 18. building    |
| 8. north-west            | 19. huge        |
| 9. south-east            | 20. famous      |
| 10. south-west           | 21. sushi       |
| 11. exhibition           |                 |

#### II. 短语默写

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. great cities in Asia        | 15. in the past                                 |
| 2. travel to different cities  | 16. three and a half days/three days and a half |
| 3. at an exhibition            | 17. other places                                |
| 4. look at the map             | 18. read some information about Beijing         |
| 5. the capital of China        | 19. the Great Wall                              |
| 6. south-east of               | 20. love/like/enjoy visiting those places       |
| 7. south-west of               | 21. more than                                   |
| 8. north-east of               | 22. 15 million people                           |
| 9. north-west of               | 23. love/like/enjoy eating spicy food           |
| 10. That's right.              | 24. huge department stores                      |
| 11. how far                    | 25. at the beaches                              |
| 12. how long                   | 26. which city                                  |
| 13. from Shanghai to Beijing   | 27. quiz cards                                  |
| 14. travel by train/plane/ship | 28. ask the questions                           |

#### III. 句子默写

- Beijing is north of Shanghai.
- How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing? — It's about 1,400 kilometres.
- How can we travel to Beijing? — We can travel by train.
- How long does it take to travel from Shanghai to Beijing by train? — It takes about 10 hours.
- There are about 12 million people in Tokyo.

#### IV. 词性转换默写

原 词	词性/中文	英 文	词性/中文	英 文
1. exhibit (v.)	(n.) 展览	exhibition	—	—
2. travel (v.)	(n.) 旅行/(adj.) 旅行的	travelling/traveling	(n.) 旅行者	traveller/traveler

(续表)

原 词	词性/中文	英 文	词性/中文	英 文
3. inform (v.)	(n.) 信息	information	—	—
4. build (v.)	(n.) 建筑物	building	(n.) 建筑工人	builder
5. city (n.)	(pl.) 城市	cities	—	—
6. beach (n.)	(pl.) 海滩	beaches	—	—
7. tour (n.)	(n.) 游客	tourist	(n.) 旅游、观光	tourism
8. Asian (adj.)	(n.) 亚洲	Asia	(n.) 亚洲人 (单/复)	Asian
				Asians
9. Chinese (adj.)	(n.) 中国	China	(n.) 中国人 (单/复)	Chinese
				Chinese
10. Japanese (adj.)	(n.) 日本	Japan	(n.) 日本人 (单/复)	Japanese
				Japanese
11. Thai (adj.)	(n.) 泰国	Thailand	(n.) 泰国人 (单/复)	Thai
				Thais

V. 1. Palace 2. sushi 3. kilometers 4. capital 5. Museum

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

**【重点详解】**

3. another 泛指 (指三者或三者以上中的) 另一个, 后面加单数名词。  
 other 意为“其他的, 另外的”, 常与可数名词的复数连用。  
 others 泛指别的, 相当于 other 加可数名词复数, 如: They always help others.  
 the other 表示 (两者中的) 另一个, 常用于 one...the other... 的句型中, 如: She has two sons. One is a doctor, and the other is an engineer.  
 本题中被修饰的词是“countries”, 所以选择 other。
4. 两个半星期有两种说法: two and a half weeks 或者 two weeks and a half.
7. enjoy, love, like 三个词是近义词, 都表示“喜欢做某事”。但是 enjoy 后面只能加 doing, 而 love/like 后面既能加 doing 又能加 to do。所以本题的正确答案是 A。
11. also, too, either 都有“也, 还”的意思, 用法区别如下:  
 too 和 also 只能用于肯定句, 其中 too 用于句尾, also 用于系动词之后, 行为动词之前。如:  
 — I am a student. — I am a student, too.  
 either 用于否定句的句尾。如: I don't want to go swimming with Tom, either.
14. That's right. 表示判断事情对错, 意为“答对了, 对的”。  
 That's all right. 用于应答别人的感谢, 意思是“不用谢, 别客气”。  
 All right. 用于赞同别人意见或建议, 意为“好的”、“行”、“可以”等。  
 Are you all right? 指对别人表示关切, 意为“你没事吧?”

VII. 1. Thailand 2. beaches 3. exhibition 4. information 5. traveler/traveller, traveling/travelling 6. cities, buildings, tourists, shopping

**【重点详解】**

4. information是不可数名词,所以虽然有a lot of修饰,information还是不能加“s”。  
 5. 这句话的意思是“在过去,如果一名旅行者想要去另一个国家旅游,他必须准备好许多旅行用品。”这里的第一个格前有一个a,说明这里要填名词,所以改成“traveler/traveller”;第二格的后面有一个“things”,说明这里应该填形容词,所以改成“traveling/travelling”。

VIII. 1. didn't take 2. Which city 3. How did 4. What, doing 5. Tourists usually go shopping in huge department stores in Tokyo.

**【重点详解】**

4. love doing sth. 表示喜欢做某事,所以对划线部分提问时,love的后面也要用doing,而不能用do。

**专项提高**

- I. 1. museum 2. spicy 3. tourist 4. kilometers  
 II. 1. in 2. to 3. on 4. in 5. on  
 III. 1. What's the capital of South Korea?  
 2. How long did it take you to get to Beijing by plane?  
 3. How far is your apartment from your office?  
 4. How soon is the government going to carry out the new policy?  
 5. What do the Garcias enjoy doing on the weekend?  
 IV. 1. It took him two and a half years to finish the novel.  
 2. Yunnan Province is located in the southwest of China.  
 3. There are over 24 million people living in Shanghai.  
 4. I love to travel to the south in winter because it is warm there.  
 V. A 1. B 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. D  
 B 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B

**拓展阅读**

- I. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B  
 II. 1. 被施魔法的 2. 属于 3. 鼓起; 振作 4. 原谅; 宽恕 5. 杂务

**Week 2****复习巩固**

## I. 单词默写

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. airport     | 8. however    |
| 2. Los Angeles | 9. pack       |
| 3. suitcase    | 10. flight    |
| 4. silk        | 11. economy   |
| 5. before      | 12. passenger |
| 6. T-shirt     | 13. departure |
| 7. several     | 14. worry     |

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 15. London    | 20. lift      |
| 16. note      | 21. bring     |
| 17. trolley   | 22. dollar    |
| 18. passport  | 23. address   |
| 19. escalator | 24. checklist |

II. 短语默写

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. at the airport                | 16. at three o'clock in the afternoon            |
| 2. a trip to Los Angeles         | 17. one and a half hours/<br>one hour and a half |
| 3. a plane ticket                | 18. departure time                               |
| 4. several scarves               | 19. arrival time                                 |
| 5. be going to sp.               | 20. arrive at the airport                        |
| 6. this Sunday                   | 21. have to                                      |
| 7. live in sp.                   | 22. Don't worry.                                 |
| 8. stay there for two weeks      | 23. boarding card                                |
| 9. buy sth. for sb./buy sb. sth. | 24. write down                                   |
| 10. pack the suitcase            | 25. have brought sth.                            |
| 11. have been to sp.             | 26. call sb.                                     |
| 12. have got enough space        | 27. put a name tag on the suitcase               |
| 13. too many things              | 28. what time                                    |
| 14. drive sb. to sp.             |  |
| 15. leave for sp.                |  |

III. 句子默写

- Have you brought your passport yet? — Yes, we've already brought our passports.
- What time does your plane leave for Los Angeles?
- There are some trolleys over there.
- Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike have lived in Los Angeles for six years.

IV. 词性转换默写

A.

原 词	词性/中文	英 文
1. scarf ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>pl.</i> ) 丝巾	scarves
2. fly ( <i>v.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 航班	flight
3. depart ( <i>v.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 离开, 出发	departure
4. arrive ( <i>v.</i> )	( <i>n.</i> ) 到达	arrival
5. trolley ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>pl.</i> ) 手推车	trolleys
6. entrance ( <i>n.</i> )	( <i>v.</i> ) 进入	enter

B.

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	动词原形	过去式	过去分词
am/is	was	been	get	got	got
are	were	been	write	wrote	written
bring	brought	brought	do	did	done



(续表)

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	动词原形	过去式	过去分词
buy	bought	bought	put	put	put
pack	packed	packed	live	lived	lived
call	called	called	—	—	—

V. 1. address 2. trolleys 3. silk 4. passenger 5. pack

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

**【重点详解】**

- 1. a one-day trip意为“一次一日游”。这里的one虽然以元音字母“o”开头，但是发辅音/wʌn/,所以不能选“an”。the Li River意为“漓江”，江、河、湖、海、山脉等名词前都要用定冠词“the”。
- 3. 本句中第一空选for或者“/”都可以。leave Paris表示“离开巴黎”，leave for Paris表示“前往巴黎”。第二空表示“几点钟”应选“at”。第三空不能选择任何介词，因为在tomorrow/yesterday/this/that等词前不能加介词。
- 9. 本句中的space意为“空间”，是不可数名词，所以选项中a few应排除。enough space表示“足够的空间”，plenty of space表示“许多空间”，little表示“几乎没有空间”。下文说Can I put some things in yours?(我能把一些东西放在你的箱子里吗?)说明空间是不够的，所以选C。
- 11. too many/too much表示“太多”，修饰名词。too可以用来修饰形容词或副词的原级，表示“太……”，而用much修饰too则进一步表示程度之深。本句中的第二空后是fast(副词)，所以用much too修饰。

VII. 1. scarves 2. flight 3. arrival 4. departures 5. entrance

**【重点详解】**

- 3. 这句话的意思是“突如其来的一场大雪使广州人，尤其是孩子特别激动。”the sudden arrival of snow在句中作主语，所以要用名词形式。
- 4. departure表示“出发的航班”，是可数名词。在这句话中被“several”修饰，所以要用复数形式。

VIII.1. have, been 2. has, packed 3. has lived 4. are leaving 5. Have, bought

**【重点详解】**

- 第1题中的never,第2题中的already,第3题中的for quite a few years和第5题中的yet都是表示现在完成时的时间状语，所以这几题都用现在完成时。
- 4. tomorrow morning说明本句要用将来时，be leaving是现在进行时表示将来的含义。除了leave以外，come/go/fly/arrive/move/start/begin/return等词也都可以用现在进行时表将来。

- IX. 1. Have, yet 2. How long 3. by car 4. hasn't she 5. All patients should arrive at the hospital ten minutes before the appointment time.

### 【重点详解】

4. 这句话中She's bought相当于She has bought,而不可能是She is bought,此外根据“前肯后否”的原则可以确定,改反意疑问句时助动词应该是hasn't.

### 专项提高

- I. 1. passagers 2. boarding 3. checklist 4. brought
- II. 1. Have, written 2. have lived 3. to buy 4. to worry 5. have put 6. packing
- III. 1. Has the plane taken off yet?  
2. What time/When should we arrive at the airport?  
3. What do you have to put on a suitcase?  
4. What place is the president leaving for?  
5. How long have they waited for the train?
- IV. 1. Have you written down his address yet?  
2. My grandparents have been to Beijing before.  
3. Since you have studied here for a year, can you tell me something interesting?  
4. Dear passengers, Flight No. BA821 is leaving Los Angeles for London in half an hour. Please get your passports and boarding cards ready.
- V. A 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. F  
B 1. It's (212) 512-7403.  
2. It's (located) in New York.  
3. It will perform four evenings  
4. *A Bend in the Road*.  
5. We can get tea and coffee during the interval.

### 拓展阅读

- I. 1. climb 2. words 3. only 4. escape 5. sound 6. rode
- II. 1. 惩罚 2. 释放 3. 遵守;遵循

## Week 3

### Part 1 Listening (听力)

- I. Listen and choose the right picture (根据你听到的内容,选出相应的图片)
1. Beijing is the capital of China.
  2. We can travel to Japan by plane.
  3. There are many temples and beaches in Bangkok.
  4. The sign means, "Go out here."
  5. Have you got your tickets yet?
- (1. E 2. F 3. B 4. C 5. A)
- II. Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear (根据你听到的对话和问题,选出最恰当的答案)
1. W: Why hasn't Linda come? It's nearly 3:30.  
M: I told her to be here at 3:15. She has been late for 15 minutes.  
Q: What time did the man ask Linda to come?