

新课程学习指导





六年级 (上)



(EEC版)

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新课程学习指导 英语 頂曜(上)

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(EEC 版)

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前言

为了认真贯彻新的义务教育课程标准的教学思想和教学要求,全面推进素质教育,转变学生过去那种"死记硬背"的学习,倡导以"主动参与,乐于探究、交流与合作"为主要特征的学习方式,指导学生学好基础知识,掌握基本技能,培养学生综合运用所学知识解决实际问题的能力,促进学生个性及创新能力的形成和发展,全面提高义务教育的质量,我们会同哈尔滨市教育研究院义务教育教研部的有关教研员,组织全市名校有经验的知名教师及有关专家编写了这套适合我省"五四学制"六年级学生学习使用的《新课程学习指导》丛书。

这套《新课程学习指导》丛书以义务教育新课程标准为依据,充分体现学生的主体地位,突出对学生学习的指导作用,注重启发学生积极思考,引导学生发现问题和解决问题,注意培养学生的学习兴趣,帮助学生养成良好的学习习惯,掌握正确的学习方法;本套丛书体例编排活泼、新颖,题型典型、全面,适应性广,针对性强,既保证了义务教育的基本要求,又有利于促进学生的个性发展。在具体编写上,既强化了指导学生学习这一统一要求,又体现了不同学科素质教育的特殊性,保证了每册书都有自己统一的风格。

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The first day. Unit 1





1. 知识目标

(1) 语音

- a. 准确掌握本单元新单词的发音, 做到语调 自然、流畅。
 - b. 能够根据读音拼写单词和短语。
- c. 能够根据重音和语调的变化理解和衷达不 同的意图和态度。

(2) 尚汇短语

maths, volleyball, basketball, Chinese, soccer, I'm = I am, number, middle, favorite, subject, like, play, study, meet, sport, teeth, does, tired, hungry, delicious, fun, etc.

(3)语法

- a. 了解掌握一般现在时的句式结构及用法。
- b. 熟练掌握动词 like 的用法规则。
- c. 熟练运用表示喜好和厌恶的目常用语。

2. 能力用标

- (1)能了解并掌握本单元出现的单词、何型 及短语。
- (2) 训练学生流利运用本单元日常交际用 语,初步训练学生运用英语进行交流与合作的能 力。
 - (3)培养学生初步的社交礼仪。

3. 文化目标

针对本单元的教学内容、向学生介绍相关的 异国风情与习俗,提高学生学习英语的兴趣,积累 有关异国文化的知识,使学生对英语国家及中外 文化的异同有粗略的了解,帮助学生开拓视野,使 他们提高对中外文化异同的敏感性和鉴别能力, 进面提高跨文化交际能力和跨文化意识。最终使 学生会根据不同的场合使用恰当的、得体的、真实 的、地道的语言进行交际。

4. 憎感目标

- (1)通过学法指导及教师对异国文化知识的 介绍,培养学生对英语和英语学习的积极态度并 增强学习的兴趣、体会学习英语的乐趣。
- (2)要特别关注学习有困难的学生,着重培 养学生敢于开口、积极参与的学习态度,帮助学生 及时克服情感态度方面的困难,使语言学习上的 成功体验与情感态度的发展相互促进。在学习中 培养和他人的合作关系。

5. 德育目标

- (1)使学生在语言的学习、实践和交流中,关 注自我的行为举止、待人接物方式,形成良好的道 德行为习惯,并增强与人交流及团结合作的能力。
- (2)通过本单元教学内容的学习,倡导学生 养成良好的学习习惯、生活习惯及礼貌待人的优 良品质。培养学生遵守公共道德。



🎎 思维发散信维增

* 英汉文化的十大常见差异

英语是一门跨文化的言语,交际显得愈发重 要,已经成为现代交际中引人注目的一个特点。 交际中的文化差异随处可见, 害语环境中的文化 因素受到普遍重视。想学好英语就必须对了解英 汉文化的差异,下面是英汉文化中十大常见差异。

1. 回答提问

中国人对别人的问话,总是以肯定或否定对 方的话来确定用"对"或者"不对"。如:

- "我想你不到 20 岁,对吗?"
- "是的,我不到20岁。"

("不,我已经30岁了。")

英语中,对别人的问话,总是依据事实结果的



肯定或否定用"Yes"或者"No"。如:..

- "You're not a student are you?"
- "Yes,Iam."

("No, I am not.")

2. 亲属称谓

英语的亲属以家庭为中心,一代人为一个称 | 谓板块,只区别男性、女性,却忽视配偶双方因性 | 别不同而出现的称谓差异。显得男女平等。如; | `

英文"grandparents, grandfather, grandmother", 而中文"祖辈、爷爷、奶奶、外公、外婆"。

再如,父母同辈中的称谓;英文"uncle"和 "aumt",而中文"伯伯、叔叔、舅舅等,姑妈、姨妈 等"。

还有, 英文中的表示下辈的"nephew 和 niece"是不分侄甥的,表示同辈的"cousin"不分堂表、性别。

3. 考虑问题的主体

中国人喜欢以对方为中心,考虑对方的情感。 比如:

你想买什么?

您想借什么书?

而英语中,往往从自身的角度出发。如:

Can I help you?

What can I do for you?

4. 问候用语

中国人打招呼,一般都以对方处境或动向为 思维出发点。如:

您去哪里?

您是上班还是下班?

而西方人往往认为这些纯属个人私事,不能 随便问。所以,他们见闽打招呼总是说:

Hi/Hello!

Good morning/afternoon/evening/night!

How are you?

It's a lovely day, isn't it?

5. 面对恭维

中国人的传统美德是谦虚谨慎,对别人的恭维和夸奖应是推辞。如:

- "您的英语讲得真好。"
- "哪里,哪里,一点也不行。"

*菜做得很好吃。"

·"过奖,过奖,做得不好,请原谅。"

西方人从来不过分谦虚,对恭维一般表示谢意,表现出一种自强自信的信念。如:

"You can speak very good French."

- "Thank you."
- "It's a wonderful dish!"
- "I am glad you like it. "

所以,学生要注意当说英语的人称赞你时,千万不要回答:"No,I don't think so."这种回答在两方人看来是不礼貌的,甚至是虚伪的。

6. 电话用语

中国人打电话时的用语与平时讲话用语没有多少差异。

"喂,您好。麻烦您叫王伟接电话。""我是张 英,请问您是谁?"

英语中打电话与平时用语差别很大。如: "Hello, this is John speaking."

"Could I speak to Tom please?"

"Is that Mary speaking?"

西方人一接到电话一般都先报自己的号码或 者工作单位的名称。如:

- "Hello,52164768, this is Jim."
- 中国学生刚开始学英语会犯这样的错误:
- "Hello, who are you please?"

7. 接受礼物

中国人收到礼物时,一般是放在一旁,确信客人走后,才迫不及待地拆开。受礼时连声说:

- "哎呀,还送礼物干什么?"
- "真是不好意思啦。"
- "下不为例。"。
- "让您破费了。"

西方人收到礼物时,一般当着客人的面马上 打开,并连声称好:

- "Very beautiful! Wow!"
- "What a wonderful gift it is!"
- "Thank you for your present."

8. 称呼用语

中国人见面时喜欢问对方的年龄、收入、家庭等。而两方人很反感别人问及这些私事。两方人之间,如没有血缘关系,对男子统称呼"Mr.",对未婚女士统称"Miss",对已婚女士统称"Mrs."。

中国人重视家庭、亲情,认为血浓于水。为了 表示礼貌,对陌生人也要以亲属关系称呼。如:

"大爷、大娘、大叔、大婶、大哥、大姐等"。

9. 体贴他人

在西方,向别人提供帮助、关心、同情等的方式和程度是根据接受方愿意接受的程度来定的;而中国人帮起忙来一般是热情洋溢,无微不至。例如:--位中国留学生在美国看到一位老教授蹒



蹶过车水马龙的马路,出于同情心,他飞步上前挽住老人,要送他过去,但是他得到的却是怒目而视。请看下面的对话:

Chinese student: Mr. White, you are so palc, are you sick?

English teacher: Well... yes. I have got a bad cold for several days.

Chinese student: Well, you should go to a clinic and see the doctor as soon as possible.

English teacher: Er. . . what do you mean?

中国人建议患上感冒的人马上去看医生,表示真诚的关心。而美国人对此不理解,会认为难道他的病有如此严重吗?因此,只要回答:"I'm sorry to hear that."就够了。

10. 请客吃饭

中国人招待客人时,一般都准备了满桌美味佳肴,不断地劝客人享用,自己还谦虚:"没什么菜,吃顿便饭。薄酒一杯,不成敬意。"行动上多以主人为客人夹菜为礼。

西方人会对此大惑不解:明明这么多菜,却说没什么菜,这不是实事求是的行为。而他们请客吃饭,菜肴特别简单,经常以数量不多的蔬菜为可口的上等菜,席间劝客仅仅说:"Help yourself to some vegetables, please."吃喝由客人自便自定。

可见在学习语言的过程中,不可忽视语言交际中的文化倾向,要适时导入相关的文化背景知识,以充实学习者的知识结构,提高认知能力。

学法点拨因特网

英语对于我们来说并不陌生,学好英语也并非难事,只要你掌握这以下的 18 条,相信你的英语一定会突飞猛进。

* 学好英语的 18 条秘籍

1. What is language for? Some people seem to think it is for practicing grammar rules and learning lists of words—the longer the words the better. That's wrong. Language is for the exchange of ideas, for communication.

语言到底是用来干什么的呢?一些人认为它是用来操练语法规则和学习一大堆单词——而且单词越长越好。这个想法是错误的。语言是用来交换思想,进行交流沟通的!

The way to learn a language is to practice speaking it as often as possible. 学习一门语言的方法就是要^反量多地练习 说。

- 3. A great man once said it is necessary to dill as much as possible, and the more you apply it in real situations, the more natural it will become.
- 一位伟人曾说,反复操练是非常必要的,你越 多的将所学到的东西运用到实际生活中,他们就 变得越自然。
- 4. Listening and imitating should always go together. Use the LIP method! Listen-Imitate-Practice! 听和模仿一定要问时做,使用"LIP"方法: 听.模仿、操练!
- 5. Use all your senses to learn English. You must hear English, read English, touch English, smell English, and taste English. Feel English with your heart. Immerse yourself in this language. Begin to think in English.

运用一切感官学习英语。你必须听英语、说 英语、触摸英语、闻英语,还要尝尝英语的味道。 用心去感受英语。让自己沉浸在这门语言当中。 学会用英语思考。

6. Relax! Be patient and enjoy yourself. Learning foreign languages is just a piece of cake.

放轻松!要有耐心,并且享受英语带来的乐趣!学习外语只不过是小菜一碟。

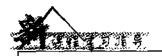
7. Rome wasn't built in a day. Work harder and practice more. Your hardworking will be rewarded by God one day. God is equal to everyone!

冰冻三尺,非一日之寒。更加努力的学习,更 加勤奋的操练,你所付出的一切将会得到上帝的 报答,上帝是公平的。

8. Use a dictionary and grammar guide constantly. Keep a small English dictionary with you at all time. When you see a new word, look it up. Think about the word—use it. in your mind, in a sentence.

经常使用字典和语法指南。随身携带一本小英文字典,当你看到一个新字时就去查阅它,思考这个字——然后学着去用它,在你的心中,在一个句子里。

- 9. Try to think in English whenever possible. When you see something, think of the English word of it; then think about the word in a sentence.
- 一有机会就努力去用英文来思考。看到某事时,想想它的英文单词;然后把它用到一个句子中去。



10. Practice tenses as much as possible. When you learn a new verb, learn its various forms. A thousand words will not leave so an deep impression as one deed.

尽可能多的操练时态、学习一个动词的时候,要学习它的各种形态。千言万语不如一个行动。

11. I would also like to learn more about the culture behind the language. When you understand the cultural background, you can better use the language.

我想学习和了解更多关于语言背后的文化知识,当你理解了文化背景,你就能更好地运用了语言。

12. Keep an English journal. Try to write a few sentences about your day and then blurt them out as many times as possible before you go to sleep. This will teach you to "think" in English. This habit will also help you live a move organized and fruitful life. Besides, you will score higher on your composition exams!

坚持写英语目记。写几个句子描述一下你的一天,然后,在睡觉前尽可能多地大声操练。这个方法可以教会你用英语"思考"。这个习惯还可以帮助你生活得更有条理、更有成效。此外,考试时作文你也可以拿更高的分!

13. Choose materials that interest you! Reading about things that you like will naturally make learning more enjoyable and efficient. Everything is easier if you enjoy doing it!

选择让你感兴趣的资料! 阅读你喜欢的东西 自然会使学习变得更愉快、更有效。你喜欢做,事 情就会更容易!

14. Make your friends proud by teaching them some English sentences. You can become an excellent teacher through tutoring your friends. Teaching is a great way to learn! Also remember, learning English can make people happier, feel younger and live longer!

教你的朋友们英语,让他们感到骄傲。教朋友的过程中你会成为一名出色的老师。教学是学习的极好途径!别忘了,英语学习会让人更快乐、更年轻、活得更长久!

15. Don't be afraid to ask for help. The more times you ask for help, the more powerful your Eng-

lish will become. Never hesitate to ask! Learn as much as you can from as many different people as you can! An eager student will always find a toacher!

不要害怕寻求帮助。你请求别人帮越多的 忙,你的英语就会越厉害。不要犹豫,尽管发问! 尽可能从不同的人身上学到更多的东西!求知欲 强的学生总是会找到老师!

16. Keep English constantly in your mind by listening, speaking and reading every day! Constant exposure will make it much easier to master this language. If you review only once a week, you will have a hard time remembering what you've learned.

每天听,每天说,每天读,让英语时刻留在你脑中!持续的接触会让你更容易掌握这门语言。如果你只是一个星期复习一回,要记住你学的东西就太难了。

17. Keep a positive attitude about English. If you think of English as a burden, it will be one! If you think of English as fun and exciting, you will practice more often and make progress more quickly!

学英语要有积极的态度。如果你认为英语是个负担,它就是个负担!如果你认为英语有趣又刺激,你就会更经常地练习,进步得更快!

18. Learning any language takes a lot of effort, but never give up. We will hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope!

学习任何语言都是需要花费很多努力的,但 绝不要放弃。从绝**望中寻找希望**,人生**终将辉煌**。

* 一般现在时行为动词词型变化形式

一般现在时动词只有第三人称有词形变化, 其他人称动词均用原形,单数第三人称动词变化; 多数在动词后加 splay-plays like-likes,

以s,x,sh,ch,o 结尾的动词加 es go-goes wash-washes,

以辅音字母加 y 结尾,把 y 改 i 再加 es flyflies study-studies

* 一般现在时动词 he 和 have 的变化形式

1. 动词 be 叫连系动词,连系动词 be 的用法: 除了第一人称单数用 am 和第三人称单数用 is 以外,其它人称都用 are。

I am busy. You are busy. He (She) is busy. We (You, They) are busy.

2. 动词 have 的用法:除了第三人称单数用 has 以外,其它人称一律用 have。如:

I have a pen. You have a pen. She (He) has a pen.

We(You, They) have pens.

* 一般现在时的句型

1. 肯定句构成

主语+动词(注意人称变化)+其它成分

I have a dog. We like the little cat. She sings well.

2. 否定句构成

行为动词的否定句:主语+助动词(do/does) + not +动词原形+其它成分

He dosen't have a dog. He isn't young. We don't like the little cat. (借助于助动词 do) She doesn't sing well. (借助于助动词 does)

3. ---般疑问句

A. 行为动词的一般疑问句; 助动词(do/does) + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其它成分

Do you like it? Yes, I do. / No. I don't. Does he (she) like it? Yes, he (she) does. / No, he (she) doesn't.

B. 动词 be 的一般疑问句: Am / Is /Are + 主语 + 其它成分

Are you a teacher? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

Are they students of your school. Yes, they are / No, they aren't.

4. 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问词 + 一般疑问句

How many students are there in your school? What do you usually do on Sunday?

* 一般现在时的用法

1. 经常性或习惯性的动作,常与表示频度的 时间状语连用。如:

every year, sometimes, at 5 o'clock, on Sunday.

I get up at six o'clock every day.

He gets up at six o'clock every day.

She smokes too much.

I telephone to my parents once a week.

2. 表达客观真理,科学事实。如果出现在宾语从句中,即使主句是过去时,从句谓语也要用一般现在时。

Three and four makes seven.

The teacher told us that the earth moves around the sun.

Shenyang lies in the north of China.

3, 在格言或名言警句中。

Pride goes before a fall. 骄必败。

Actions speak louder than words. 事实用于雄辩。

4. 表示现在的状态、性格、个性。

I don't want more, thanks.

He is a good student. He is always ready to help others.

* 一般现在时的其它用法

一般现在时表将来

1. 含有 go, come, return, arrive, leave, start, begin 等劲词的一般现在时表将来。表示在时间上已确定或安排好的事情。

The school bus leaves at eight.

2,在时间或条件句中。

When Tom comes, ask him how to fix the tap. I'll help you as soon as I arrive there.

3. 在动词 hope, take care that, make sure that 等后。

I hope she has a good time.

Before you leave the room, please make sure that the door is closed.

- 4. 时间状语从句,条件句中,从句中(常含有till, once, as soon as, when, while, before, after, so long as, by the time, if, in case, unless, even if, whether, the moment, the minute)。
- e. g. As soon as I get there, I will deal with this matter.

Whether he is happy is an important thing to her.

5. 倒装句,表示动作正在进行。

Here comes the teacher! = The teacher is coming.

There goes the bell = The bell is ringing.

Here comes the car. = The car is coming.

一般现在时表过去

1."书上","报纸上"的叙述。

The newspaper says that the president will retire next month.

2. 叙述往事,使其生动。

Napoleon's army now advances and the great battle begins.

一般现在时表完成

1. 动间用一般现在时代替完成时: hear, tell, learn, write, understand, forget, know, find, say, remember.



Z. A. C.	
eg. I hear(= have heard) he will go to Paris.	A. goes B. do you do C. going
I forget (= have forgotten) how to read the	()6. I'm glad you.
word.	A, meet B. to meet C. meets
2. 句型 " It issince" = "It has been	()7. There are members in this club.
since"	A. many B. any C. much
It is (= has been) five years since we last met.	()8. I practice English for 2 hours every
一般现在时表进行	day.
河型;Here comes,; There goes	A. reading B, to read C. read
eg: Look, here comes Mr. Brown.	()9. Are you a club?
1	A. on B. in C. at
考点介绍显示屏	() 10. I study many at No. 8 Middle school.
[考点一]— What's your favorite subject, Mike?	A. clubs B. subjects C. teachers
— It's interesting.	()11. I a student. He a student,
A. Toys B. Math	·
C. T-shirts D. E-mail	A. am, is, too B. is, is, also
(2006 年北京中考课标卷)	C. are, are, too
[答案]B	()12. I am a member the English club.
[考点二]— Is that Mary?	A. for B. about C. of
- Right, She 's nice and I like very	()13. She is
much.	A. angry B. angrily C. anger
A, herself · B, her	() 14. The students talk their teachers
C. hers D. she	their favorite subjects.
(2006 年武汉中考)	A. with, to B. about, with
[答案]C	C. with, about
[考点三]— How about going for a walk?	()15. Which stress is different from others?
— <u> </u>	A. really B. practice C. computer
A. I would be B. I like	二、完形填空(10分)
C. I do D. l'd like to	Maria and Peter <u>1</u> to school in <u>2</u> . They
(2006 年武汉中考)	have 3 from Monday to Friday. They are in dif-
[答案]D	ferent 4. After school, Maria and her friends go
	5 . 6 Peter is still 7 school. He and his
达标训练更技场	friends play football, On Sunday Maria and Peter go
2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	to Beijing Jingshan school to study 8 Sunday
一、单项选择(15 分)	they are at home. They have a hird. Her name is
()1. My favorite subject China.	<u>9</u> . She is <u>10</u> a cat.
A. is B. are C. was	()1. A. ask B. go C. come
()2. I like computers.	()2. A. America B. England C. China
A. real B. really C. very	()3. A. class B. classes C. a class
()3. Mike is a student.	()4. A. school B. schools C. school's
A, first year B. one-year C, first-year	()5. A. home B. to home C. homes
()4. Everyone in my class a backpack.	()6. A. And B. But C. Now
A. have B. has C. haves	()7. A. under B. on C. at
()5.— How about swimming on Sunday?	()8. A. In B. On C. At

)9. A. car

C. Cat

B, a cat

— ok!

) 10. A. like C. know (B. look 三、阅读理解(20分) (A)

Many students in China are learning English. Some of these students are small children. Others are teenagers(十几岁的青少年). Many are adults(成 年人). Some learn at school, others study by themselves. A few learn English language over the radio, on television, or in films. One must work hard to learn another language. Why do all these people want to learn English? It is difficult to answer that question. Many boys and girls learn English at school because it is one of their subjects. They study their own (自己的) language and maths and English. Some people learn English because it is useful(有用的)for their work. Many people often learn English for their higher sutdies, because at college or university (大 学) some of their books are in English. Other people learn English because they want to read newspaper and magazines in English.

-)1. Many students in China are learning English, aren't they? A. No , they aren't B. No, they are C. Yes, they are) 2. If one wants to learn another language well, he must A. learn at school B. study by himselfC. study hard)3. The sentence "It is difficult to answer that question" means A, that question is not difficult to answer B. that question is difficult to answer it C, it is hard to answer that question
-)4. "Their own language" means C. French A. Chinese B. English
 -)5. What's the Chinese of "study by themselves"?
 - A. 和他们一起学习 B. 自学 C. 向他们学习 (B)

Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it. It is true. People usually begin their talks with "Isn't it a nice day?" "Do you think it will rain?" "What a fine day!" ctc.

Many people think they can tell what the weather is going to be like. But they hardly agree with each other. One man may say, "Do you see how cloudy it is in the east? It's going to rain tomorrow. " Another man will say, "No, it's going to be fine tomorrow."

People often look for the weather they want. When a farmer needs water, he looks for something to tell him it's going to rain; he won't believe anything else. When friends have a travel, they are sure the weather is goint to clear up very quickly.

Almost everyone listens to what the weather man says. But he doesn't always tell us what we want, and once in a while he makes a mistake. Still, he probably comes closer to being correct than anyone else.

)6. "Nobody does something about the weather" means ____.

A. nobody can make weather

B, nobody can change weather

C. nobody can talk about weather

is a common way to start a talk.

A. Talking about weather

B. Keeping silent

C. Asking each other's names

) 8. Many people hope the weather will be (

> A. fine B. rainy

C. like what they like to be

) 9. A weatherman probably is a man who (

> A. reports weather B. can see weather

C. can change weather

)10. When it is cloudy in the east, you know that tomorrow.

A. it is going to rain B. it will be fine

C. hoth A or B

(C)

"I'm hungry," Pat said to his friend, Tom. "Let's have a meal somewhere." They walked down the road until they came to a restaurant. A waiter came up to them immediately and took them to a table near a window. They looked at the menu(菜单) carefully, and then asked for four dishes (菜). An hour later they had almost finished their meal, suddenly Pat looked carefully at his dish. "What's this?" he cried and pointed at something small and black.

(

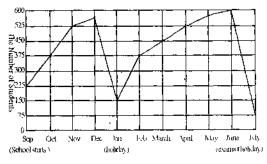


The waiter hurried to the table, "Look at this!" Pat said to her loudly. "There's a dead fly. How terrible! I thought this was a good restaurant, but I'm wrong." The waiter was very sorry, "Please, sir, do not speak so loud. I'm very sorry about it. We shall not, of course, have the money for your meal!"

根据短文内容,判断下列各句,正确的填 (A),错误的填(B)

-)11. Tom and Pat went to a restaurant for a cup of tea.
-) 12. Before they had their meal, Pat looked at the dish carefully.
-)13. Pat saw a dead fly in the dish.
-)14. The waiter came to them in a hurry when she heard Pat's cry.
-)15. The waiter didn't make them pay for the meal because of the dead fly.

(D)



Attendance 出席,出席次数

() 16. The diagram shows the students'library
	attendance in months.

C. twelve B. eleven A. ten)17. of the students went to the library in September.

A. Half

B. More than half

C. Less than half

) 18. The most students go to the library during

the A. holiday B. exam C, whole year

) 19. The number in October was ____ that in February.

A, the same as

B. large than

C. smaller than

) 20. We don't know how many students we can see in the library in

A. June

B. July

C. August

四、任务型阅读(10分)
be like scientist England computer
(A)
Liu Chang 1 robots and 2. He is in
the 3 club. Wang Dandan likes languages. She
practices English in the $\underline{4}$ club. How about you?
What do you like? _5_ you in a club?
(B)
Hello, my name is Wang Dandan. I'm glad to
meet everyone, too. My favorite subject is English. I
really like new languages. I practice English in the
English club.
任务1:用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空,
每词限用一次。
1 2 3 4 5
任务2:根据英文释义及首字母提示,拼写单
் .
6. f like best
7, p do exercise
任务3:同义句转换,每空一词。
I'm glad to meet everyone,
I'm 8 to 9 everyone.
任务4:根据短文内容简答问题。
What does Wang Dandan like?
10

五、交际用语(共10分)

(A)

根据情景叙述和对话内容,从所给选项中选 出适当的句子完成对话,每个选项具许使用一次, 选项中有两项多余选项。

A; Excuse me. 1

B: Yes, and you are...?

A: I'm Li Fang. Your friend Miss Wu is busy at the moment. She asked me to meet you. Welcome to Ummqi Mrs Green.

B: Thank you.

A: By the way, 2

B: No, this is my second time. I came here in 2000 for the first time.

A: 3

B: I like it very much. It's very beautiful and famous. And the people here are quite friendly. 4

A: I'm glad you like the city. And now Urumqi is becoming more and more beautiful. 5

A: I think so. Thank you very much for the

Vin kecheng suexi zhidao

B: It's a pleasure.

- A. I'm glad to see you.
- B. How do you like this city?
- C. I'm sure you'll have a good time.
- D. Are you Mrs Green from Canada?
- E. Is this your first visit to Urumqi?
- F. It's a nice place to visit.
- G. Would you like to visit Urmage?

(B)

"根据所给对话情景填写适当的词,补全对话。 每空一间。

A; Hi, I'm glad to 1 you. I'm Lluchang. I'm a 2 student.

B; Nice to meet you. I'm Mike, I'm a first-year student, too.

A: What do you 3 after school?

B:I like computers. What's your 4 subject?

A: Math. I 5 like English.

1. 2. 3.

六、阅读表达(10分)

(A)根据短文内容完成表格,每空一问。

Mrs Miriam Jackson is a doctor. She is 29 years old. She likes reading very much, Her husband's name is Stephen Jackson. He is a teacher. He is 3 years older than her wife. He likes collecting best. They lives in 117CHURCH STREET, UPTON.

Name	Age	Job	Hobby (爱好)	Address (地址)
Miriam Jackson	29	1	Reading	117 5
2 Jackson	_3_	Teacher	_4_	STREET, UPTON

(B)根据所给信息写出五个句子。

Name	Li Fen	Date of birth	July6,1988
Father	Doctor	Mother	Teacher
Curriculum 课程	Chinese, English, math, phys- ics etc.	Specialties 特长	Drawing and English
Hobbies	Skating and	stamp collec	ting.

	-
	•

七、书面表达(15分)

2008年,中国将迎来我们自己的奥运会。成 为中学生的你是否已经准备好用自己的方式迎接 奥运会了,下面的五个可爱的娃娃,是2008年奥 运会的吉祥物。你知道他们分别是哪些动物的化 身吗? 你最喜欢的又是哪一个?

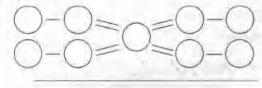
要求: 1. 根据所提供信息材料和图画展开思 路,写出意思连贯,语言流畅,语法准确,结构完 整,条理清晰,首尾呼应并符合逻辑的短文。

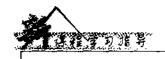
2. 题目自拟,60~80字。



八、趣味英语

1. 把數词 one-nine 填入圆圈内, 使等式成立, 数词不可重复。





Unit 2 After school





目标训练新理念

1. 知识目标

(1)语音

- a. 准确掌握本单元新单词的发音,做到语调自然、流畅。
 - b. 能够根据读音拼写单词和短语。
- c. 能够根据重音和语调的变化,理解和表达 不同的意图和态度。

(2)词汇短语

don't = do not, take, lessons, love, music, paino,
baseball, violin, table tennis team, Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, use, only, guess, strong, be good at, can't
= can not, after school, listen to, finger, then, lesson,
leg, isn't = is not, aren't = are not, on a... team, etc.

- (3)语法
- a. 熟练掌握一般现在时的句式结构及用法。
- b. 熟练掌握动词 play 的用法规则。
- c. 熟练运用所学的日常用语谈论现在周围的情况, 围绕娱乐活动, 学习活动等话题阐述自己的观点, 培养学生综合语言运用能力。

2. 能力目标

- (1)能了解并掌握本单元出现的单词、句型 及短语。
- (2) 训练学生流利运用本单元日常交际用语,初步训练学生运用英语进行交流与合作的能力。
 - (3)培养学生初步的社交礼仪。

3. 文化目标

针对本单元的教学内容,向学生介绍相关的 异国风情与习俗,提高学生学习英语的兴趣,积累 有关异国文化的知识,使学生对英语国家及中外 文化的异同有粗略的了解,帮助学生开拓视野,使 他们提高对中外文化异同的敏感性和鉴别能力, 进而提高跨文化交际能力和跨文化意识。最终使 学生会根据不同的场合使用恰当的、得体的、真实 的、地道的语言进行交际。

4. 情感目标

- (1)通过学法指导及教师对异国文化知识的介绍,培养学生对英语和英语学习的积极态度并增强学习的兴趣,体会学习英语的乐趣。
- (2)要特別关注学习有困难的学生,着重培养学生敢于开口、积极参与的学习态度,帮助学生及时克服情感态度方面的困难,使语言学习上的成功体验与情感态度的发展相互促进。在学习中培养和他人的合作关系。

5. 德育目标

- (1)使学生在语言的学习、实践和交流中,关注自我的行为举止、待人接物方式,形成良好的道德行为习惯,并增强与人交流及团结合作的能力。
- (2)通过本单元教学内容的学习,倡导学生 养成良好的学习习惯、生活习惯及礼貌待人的优良品质。培养学生遵守公共道德。

温 思维发散信鼠鼠

* 英语中7个星期名称的来历

- 一个星期有7天,它们是 Monday, Tucsday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday 和 Sunday-在古英语中,它们的名字比今天长多了,分别是Sunnandaeg, Monandaeg, Twesdaeg, Wodnesdaeg, Thunraesdaeg, Frigedaeg 和 Sternesdaeg, 想知道它们的来历吗?
- 星期7天的不同名称起源于古代罗马神话,后来被德国人用自己的语言和文化习俗进行了改造,把其中代表周二至周五的四个神换成了

相应的德国人的神。最后,这些名称流传到英国, 才成为今天的样子。在17世纪以前,一星期7天的首字母都无须大写。

在古罗马神话中, Sunday 的寓意是太阳,罗马人把星期天叫做 dies solis(Day of the Sun)。当然了,有Sun Day 就会有 Moon Day, 月亮神是太阳神之妻, 因此, 她紧跟在Sunday 后面作了 Monday。

罗马人把星期二叫做 Dies Martis,这是罗马战神 Mars(火星)的日子。但是,今天的 Tuesday源自 Tiu'sday,和德国战神和天空之神泰尔(Tiu/Tiw)有关,Tiu 即古希腊诸神中的火神 Zeus(Tiu和 Zeus 音同)。

值得一提的是,显期二 Mars 在法语中作 Mardi。Mardi Gras 表示四旬斋前的狂欢节(星期二),是天主教徒在复活节之前必须的斋戒仪式。斋戒之前当然要大吃大喝一番了,因此,这一天又叫 Fat Tuesday。Mardi Gras Day 是美国最大的嘉年华会,这一持续两周的盛会每年都会在新奥尔良举行,有数百万人参加。

星期三是 Dies Mercurii,是众神信使墨丘利神 Mercury(水星)的日子, Mercury 不但是各路神灵的使者, 还是商业、旅行及盗窃的守护神。后来, 日尔曼民族用他们自己的神 Woden(挪威神话里的 Odin)取代了墨丘里神, 这就是 Wednesday的起源。现在知道星期三的拼写为什么怪怪的了吧, 很多英美成年人都拼不好这个单词呢。

星期四是 Dies Iovis,代表朱庇特主神、雷神 Jove(木星)。后来,这些罗马神话流传到德国,德国人就用他们自己的雷神 Thor 来代替 Jove,这就是 Thursday 的起源。

星期五是 Dies Veneris,代表爱神维纳斯 Venus(金星)。后来,挪威人用他们自己的爱神 Frigg(Odin 的妻子)取代了维纳斯的地位,所以,今天的星期五就是 Friday 了。

星期六代表的是罗马神话里的萨杜恩农神Saturn(土星),这个问没被德国人"动手脚",所以,Saturday还是原汁原味。

* 英美国家的一些重要节日

- 1月1日是新年(New Year's Day)。这个节日要在午夜,也就是新的一年开始时庆祝。
- 2月14日是情人节(Valentine's Day)。这一天,情人多互送礼物。
- 4月的一个星期日是复活节(Easter)。许多 孩子只知道复活节那天小兔子给他们带来糖和巧克力。

- 5月的第二个星期日是母亲节(Mother's Day)。孩子们在学校为母亲制作费卡和简单的礼物。他们还为母亲做早餐,并把早餐送给还在床上的母亲。
- 6月的第三个星期日是父亲节(Father's Day)。领带是孩子们常常送给父亲的礼物。
- 10月31日是万圣节(Halloween)。这一天,孩子们穿上戏装玩耍。万圣节前夕,儿童挨家挨户要糖果等,意思是若不给就要搞恶作剧。
- 11 月的第4个星期四是感恩节(Thanksgiving Day)。这个节日是用来纪念新移民与当地美国人在1621 年举办的一次盛宴,感谢上帝给予他们丰收和健康。这一天,人们常常吃火鸡。
- 12月25日是圣诞节(Christmas Day)。这个月里人们处处可以看到圣诞树。



学法点拨因特网

* 英语单词记忆方法 20 种

人们通常认为掌握一门外语要过三关(语音关、词汇关、语法关),新五将(听、说、读、写、译),相对来说,掌握英语单词是最难过的一关。英语的词汇量大,总词汇量至少在60万以上,实用词汇量为8000至10000,基本词汇量为4000。一般的说、掌握英语单词没有什么捷径可走,但我们可以选择一些不同方法来记忆英语单词,下面介绍20种记忆英语单词的方法。

1. 逻辑记忆

通过词的本身的内部逻辑关系、词,与词之间 的外部逻辑关系记忆单词。

- (1) 把几个字母看作一个来记如: "ight" light, right, fight, night, might, sight, tight,
- (2)外旧内新,如:bridge"桥"看成 bridgeridge "山脊",sharp 看成 sharpharp"竖琴"。
- (3) 外新内旧,如; cleavetact "劈开"看成 cleave"机智"
 - 2. 联想记忆
- (1)音与形的联想,即根据读音规则记忆单词。
- (2)形与义的联想,如:eye 把两个 e 看成两个眼。banana 把 a 看成一个个的香蕉。bird 把 b 和 d 看成两个翅膀。
- (3)象声词,联想实际的声音,如:gong 锣 coo 咕咕声。
 - 3. 分类记忆



把单词进行分门别类,如:动物、植物等进行分类记忆。你可以找一本分类字典作为参考。

4. 卡片记忆

自己制作单词卡片随时随身进行单词记忆, 卡片写上单词的词形、词性、词义、音标、搭配、例 句等。

5. 感官记忆

记单词时,不要只用一种感官,尽可能地用多个感官,耳听、嘴读、手写、眼看、心记等。

6. 软件记忆

软件进行记单词,如:《开心背单词》《开天辟 地背单词》《我爱背单词》等。

7. 构词记忆

利用构词法,通过分析词根、前缀、后缀、派生 和合成等记忆单词。

8. 图表记忆

利用形象的图表进行记忆,它的优点是意、 形、物直观的结合到一起。你可以找一本英语图 解字典作为参考。

9. 游戏记忆

通过自己和集体做游戏,在轻松愉快的气氛 中进行单词记忆。

10. 歌曲记忆

通过唱英语歌曲记忆单词,"听霸""听力超 人"等软件中有许多英文歌曲,并配有歌词和译 文。

11. 阅读记忆

通过阅读英语文章、小说等记忆单词,注意选 择难度要适宜。

12. 同义记忆

通过同义词一起进行单词记忆,可确切理解词义,这时不必注意它们的意义的区别。

13. 反义记忆

通过反义词一起进行单词记忆,扩大了词义。

14. 词典记忆

即背字典,这种方法是一种强行记忆的方法。 它的缺点是容易忘记,只是孤立记住单词的意义。 可以作为一种短时间的强化手段。

15. 复习记忆

单词记住了,很快会忘掉,每隔一段时间要进行复习,巩固所学单词。

16. 商标记忆

通过看到的商标和广告随时随地进行单词 记。

17. 比较记忆

- (1)英汉比较,如:macigar,beer,bar,fee 等。
- (2) 单复数的比较,如: good-goods, spirt-spirts, wood-woods,
 - (3)同音词的比较,如:right-write,eye-I。
- (4)词的阴阳性的比较,如:actor,actress,hos,thostess,

18. 理解记忆

正确理解单词的本义、引申义和比喻义等。如: second 是"秒",它来源于古代的六分法,分,秒,它是二次划分,因此, second 也是"第二",进一步引申,还可理解为"辅助",用这种方法特别适合那些一词多义的词。

19. 联系记忆

记忆单词最好不要孤立地记,尽可能地和有 关的东西联系来记。

- (1) 联系所学文章的大概意义, 联系上下文。
- (2)联系短语和搭配。
- 20. 综合记忆

记忆单词最好综合利用多种方法,而不只是一种,利用各种记忆方法的优点。

* play 的用法

play 是初中英语中最常用的动词之一,它既可以作及物动词又可作不及物动词。现将它的常用方法归纳如下;

- 1. 用作及物动词
- (1)意为"打球""下棋""玩牌",表示"球""棋""牌"的名词前不加冠词。

The boys are playing football.

Many people like to watch others playing chess.

(2)意为"蝉""拉""演奏"时表示乐器或乐曲的名词前一般要加定冠词。

Kathy will play the last piece.

(3)可以和其他名词一起构成固定短语。

Tom likes to play a joke on his classmates.

- 2. 用作不及物动词
- (1) 意为"玩""玩耍"。

Children like to play.

(2)要表达"和一起玩"之意,后应加介词,再 接宾语。

Whom does he often play with?

(3)要表达"和·····打比赛"后一般要加介词。

Which team are you going to play?

(4)要表达"玩"或"玩弄"之意,后应加介词,再加宾语。