TONGBU DAOXUE



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Unit 1 Dream homes

第1课时 Welcome to the unit

要点直击

1. Would you like to live in a palace, Eddie? 你想住在宫殿里吗,埃迪? would like 意为"想,要",后面接动词不定式或名词。would like sth. = want sth.

would like(sb.) to do sth. = want(sb.) to do sth.

2. I'd like to live next to the restaurant. 我想要住在餐馆附近。 next to 意为"与……紧邻的,靠近的",在这句话中相当于 near。如:

Who sits next to you? 谁坐在你旁边?

Jim's classroom is next to ours. 吉姆的教室在我们的隔壁。

3. The biggest one! 最大的那家(餐馆)!

biggest 是形容词 big 的最高级。再如:

young -- younger -- youngest

small — smaller — smallest

课堂检测

一、根拣	医句意和百字母填	空。				
1.	Wang Lei lives in	n Yangzhou, bu	t his d	home	e is in Shang	hai.
2.	The c	of Russia is Mos	cow.			
3.	There are many g	good r	in Beijing.	ou can	have nice me	eals there.
	Shanghai is the b					
5 .	The Eiffel Tower	is in F				
二、根据	图汉语意思,回答门	列问题。	liado se disco			
6.	Where do you liv	re?				
					(住在电影	院的旁边)
7.	Where do your g	randparents live?	,		_	
					(住在扬州	的一套公寓里
8.	Where does your	uncle live?	. St.,			
	ne live a rodine lis				(住在巴黎)
9.	Where would you	like to live?	ferior bas 🥳	a gillion	i Au	
					(住在购物	中心的后面)
10.	Where did you li	ve last year?		1100	-	
	nan aw, arabii	comme gnoswi a			(住在一家	餐馆的附近)
三、单项	选择。	gooda all'amin		eggs of the	To how	
()1	1. The woman is	Japanese. She	omes from		1.00	
	A. Canada	B. Japan	C.	China	D.	Russia
(1	2. — Where					
	- He lives in		A region			
	A. is	B. do	C.	does	D.	are





课	程同步导	学。这是证			
()13.	- Peter, where	would you like to l	ive?	
		— I would like	near a be	autiful sea.	
		A. to live	B. lives	C. are living	D. live
()14.	- Excuse me,	do you co	ome from?	
		— I come from	Yangzhou.		
		A. when	B. how	C. why	D. where
() 15.	The capital of Th	nailand is	·,	
		A. London	B. Tokyo	C. Moscow	D. Bangkok
2	中考	涟 接			
	16 . –	- Which is	, the sun, the n	noon or the earth?	
	_	- Of course, the n	noon is. (北京市 20		
	A	. small	B. smaller	C. smallest	D. the smallest
	【课后	「拓展 】			
D	9、阅读理	里解。			
			(A		
C	Canada an	d the USA are neigh	ghbours. They are	two big countries.	
					ny things from the USA.
F	or examp	le, cars and clothe	s. The USA has m	any things from Canada	a, too. Paper used in the
U			ome of the oil is fr		
	-	, -			da often go to the USA.
				e newspapers and maga	azines. Many Americans
W		adian baseball mat		adiud juoisses? I	and the larger William
					e USA has many more
•			h more unused land	s an bere	
木		为容,判断正(T)设			
(/ -	. Canada is far fro		1 m si to	5 11 1511161
(eball matches of Canad	ia on Sundays.
(. Canada has pape		376	: 4:66 1
() 20	. Canada and the	USA are the same in	n many ways and there	is no difference between

them.

)21. Canada has many more people.

(B)

Mrs Brown's telephone number was 3464, and the number of the cinema in her town was 5464, so people often made a mistake(犯错误) and telephoned her when they wanted the cinema.

One evening the telephone bell rang and Mrs Brown answered it. A tired man said, "At what time does your last film begin?"

"I'm sorry," said Mrs Brown, "but you have the wrong number. That is not the cinema."

"Oh, it began twenty minutes ago?" said the man. "I'm sorry about that. Goodbye!"

Mrs Brown was very surprised. So she told her husband. He laughed and said, "The man's wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he was feeling tired, so he telephoned the cinema. His wife heard him, but she didn't hear you. Now they will stay at home this evening, and the husband will be happy!"

根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

)22. Mrs Brown knew a lot about the films, so people often telephoned her. (23. The man made a mistake and telephoned her.)24. The man didn't want to see a film because his wife was feeling tired.)25. The man and his wife didn't go to the cinema because the film had already begun ((已开始).)26. The man telephoned just to cheat(骗) his wife. 第2课时 Reading(A) 要点直击 1. We love to sit on the floor and look out at the beach and the sea. 我们喜欢坐在地板 上,朝外看着海滩和大海。 look out 意为"向外看"。如果要表达"朝……外看",则用 look out of ... 如: Don't look out of the window in class! 上课时不要朝窗外看! look out 还有"小心,注意"的意思,相当于 be careful。如: Look out! Here comes the car! 小心! 汽车来了! 2. I live with my family in a wooden house. 我和我的家人住在一间木屋子里。 wooden 是名词 wood"木头"的形容词形式。 3. I climb a ladder to get into my house. 我爬梯子进家。 to get into my house 在这里作 climb a ladder 的目的状语,表示爬梯子的目的是为了进 家门。再如: We cut out some shapes to make the eyes, the nose and the sharp teeth. 我们雕刻出轮廓 以塑造出眼睛、鼻子和尖牙。 4. I don't have my own bedroom. 我没有自己的卧室。 own 在这里作形容词,意为"自己的"。如: I do my homework with my own pen. 我用自己的笔做作业。 own 后加 er,变为名词 owner,意为"拥有者,所有者"。如: The owner of the car is my father. 这辆小汽车的拥有者是我爸爸。 5. My family and I often sit in the kitchen while my mother makes dinner. 妈妈做晚餐 时我常和家人一起坐在厨房里。 while 意为"当……的时候,和……同时"。如: Please help him clean the classroom while you're here. 当你在这儿时请帮他打扫教室。 While I was watching TV, my father came in. 当我看电视时,我爸爸进来了。 课堂检测 一、根据课文内容填空。 Stephen's house: Stephen lives in a large _____ in Long _____, ____. Of all the twelve rooms, he likes the _____ best because he can see the ____ and the ____ there. Stephen often plays games, reads _____ and ____ with his friends there. Many of them think it's very

She lives in a _____ house with her family in a small town in _____. Her house is a little different others because it is _____ a river. She _____ a ladder to get

Madee's house:



her house every day. She has a very big family. There are	people in her
house. She doesn't have a room of her It rains	in her town.
Neil's house:	
Neil lives in a small house near London. There is a outside the	ne house. His pet dog
often sleeps there. His favourite room is the His mother	dinner for them
every day.	
Anna's house:	
Anna is from Russia. She lives on a street in the of	the city. It is not very
big but it has a nice room in it. She doesn't have her own bedr	oom, She a
bedroom with her Her neighbours are	V 1, 125 .
二、根据中文提示写出单词。	
1. Sometimes, we read English on the(阳台).	
2. It(下雨) a lot in my hometown.	
3. They live in a(木质的) house near the countryside.	
4. Our neighbours are very(友好的) to each other.	
5. My father likes(读) newspapers while having breakf	ast.
三、单项选择。	
() 6. The bridge is the river.	
A. on B. over C. in	D. under
() 7. You shouldn't look the window in class.	
A. out of B. out C. out from	D. out to
() 8. He has books and he reads	
A. a lot of; a lot B. a lot; lot C. lots of; lot of	D. a lot of; a lot of
() 9. Would you like to share the bedroom Neil?	
A. with B. and C. of	D. on
()10! The car is coming.	
A. Look out of B. Look out C. Look at	D. Look after
四、改写句子。	
11. In my hometown, it often rains in summer. (同义句)	
12. In the evening, we watch TV in the sitting room. (对画线部分	}提问)
In the evening, you watch TV?	
13. Mary lives in a small city with her parents. (对画线部分提问)	
Mary with her parents?	
14. He is sitting in the kitchen. (用 often 改写)	
He in the kitchen.	
→ 中考链接	
	: Seberal Kimonigatiki
() 15. I didn't go to the park with my classmates, because my	
my little sister at home. (吉林省 2004)	
A. look after B. look at C. look for	D. look like
【课后拓展】	
五、根据首字母提示,完成下面的短文。 Llive in a large house far from the c. 16 of the city. There are two f	17 in the house 7
I live in a large house far from the c 16 of the city. There are two f	in the house. I

beautiful S 20 watch T	my p 18 and my g room. I often do my h and Sunday I play comp y in the s 22 room ner often works there. On 25 the moon. How nice	uter games and	big g 23 w Eastival we sit in	vith my friends there. I ith many flowers in it the garden, eat the m	often . My
and w	25 the moon. How me	18	19.	20.	
16.	25 the moon. How me	10.	24.	25.	
21.	22.		obstac groot agains	9 7 9 - 21 - 2 11080 - 3	
	Li Lei, I hear the 14th I Students (第十四届全	国中字生类	后能力是以 one motionable	will be held (将举行) this
, D	Vac it'll be in N	and Decer	nber.		à
В:	But I don't know h	to get a	good result.	in the second second	// +t- >F
A : B :	But I don't know h I think you can get read 辅导报》). There's l f our English	y for it work of info	the help of E	exam in it, and also it	《英语 's good
D	Oh, that's great.	one at 0514-21	99548.		
Δ	. M too. Let's	go to the p	box.		
В	: OK, 1 go.				

Reading (B, C) 第3课时

要点直击

1. I share a bedroom with my sister. 我和我的姐姐共用一间卧室。 share sth. with sb. 意为"与某人分享某物,两人共同拥有某物"。 上面的句子也可这样说:

My sister and I share a bedroom.

My sister and I live in a bedroom together.

此外, share 还可用作名词, 意为"一份, 份额"。如:

Each student has a share of the food. 每个学生都有一份食物。

2. Our neighbours are friendly and we are happy here. 我们的邻居很友好,我们在这

friendly 是 friend 的形容词,意为"友好的"。有这样的结构: be friendly to sb. 意为"对 儿很快乐。 某人友好"。

与此类似的词有:love — lovely(可爱的) night — nightly(每夜的)

3. A garden is the best place to grow flowers. 花园是种花最好的地方。

to grow flowers 是动词不定式作定语,用来修饰 the best place。如:

I have a lot of homework to do today. 今天我有许多作业要做。

Would you like something to eat? 你想要点吃的吗?

4. There are more than ten rooms in Stephen's house. 斯蒂芬家有不止十个房间。

more than 意为"不止,多于",相当于 over。此句也可说成:There are over ten rooms in Stephen's house. 如:





There are more than thirty classes in our school. 我们学校有三十几个班级。 More than ten people don't know that thing. 十多个人都不知道那件事。

1	课	堂	检	测	

-,	用云	协词的适当形式填空。			
	1.	There are many people(visit) the Palace Museum	j. reservanti el		
	2.	I (try) to finish my poster for the Fashion Wall a	t the moment.		
	3.	— Where's your brother? — He's(lie) in bed.			
	4.	I often sit in the sitting room while my mother	(cook) dinner	in	the
		kitchen.			
	5.	— Who(call)? — This is me.			
		Mike(play) badminton after school every day.			
	7.	Daniel is in the(sit) room now.			
_,		圣正确的句子完成对话。			
		Hi, Stephen. I hear you come from America.			
	B:	8 It's very big.			
	Α.	9			
	В:	It has 12 rooms.			
	Α:	Oh, it's smaller than my flat.			
	В:				
	Α:	It has two dining rooms, a bathroom, fifteen bedrooms and	two living rooms.		
		Who do you live with?			
	Α:	11 Which is your favourite place?			
	В:				
	Α:	I hope I can visit your flat one day.			
		D. With a character flat	1 1 1 2 1 1		
		A. It's the balcony. B. What about your flat?	ricione e secrete a		
		C. I live in a house in Long Beach, California.	Salter Avenu		
		D. How big is it? E. I live with my parents.	3 1 1 5 30		
三、	根担	居汉语意思,完成下列句子。			
		我和我的家人共用一间浴室。			
		I a bathroom	To the product of	11	
	14.	你认识那个躺在沙滩上的小男孩吗?			
		Do you know	u in oddigion an O i u	2	?
	15.	我们对于这些穷孩子应该友好。			
		We should the poor children	en.		
	16	我的弟弟最喜欢的地方是阳台。他常在那里听音乐、做游	戏。		
		is the balcony. He often		the	ere.
	17	看! 斯蒂芬正在往那棵树上爬。	lota a pabera n	1	
		Look! Stephen			
	18	. 扬州是一个吃的最好地方。	eregorif Jahard Gard	d i	
		Yangzhou is the	is said that plant		
100		en periodicina del ser la companya del ser la companya del ser la companya del ser la companya del ser la comp	ti vait ous avait	4	
	中	考链接			
()	19. — Shopping with me?			

新
课
程
同
步
导
守学——
ᆇ
奂
语

	The Stropes of the Park of the Strope
- Sorry. I have much homework	
A. do B. doing C. do	es D. to do
《 【课后拓展】	
四、阅读理解。	m g i g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g
My name is Daisy. I live with my mother and father in a fla	
tall building. There are 14 floors and a parking garage(车户	f) in the basement(地下室). My
father parks his car there.	om the centre. My fether works in
Our flat is not in the centre of the city. It is 2 miles fr	
the city, so he goes to work by train every day. He doesn't on weekends. Then he takes us into the country or to the be	
Our flat has three bedrooms. There is a bedroom for my	
one for my brother. There is a living room, a kitchen an	
garden, but there is a small balcony. There are some plan	
often sit out on the balcony because it gets very hot inside th	
very happy in it.	7 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。	
()20. Daisy's flat is on the fifteenth floor.	
()21. Their flat isn't in the middle of the city.	
()22. Daisy's father goes to work by car every day.	
()23. In summer they like sitting out on the balcony l	because they like staying outside.
()24. Their flat isn't big, but they live happily in it.	
五、书面表达。	
根据提示写一篇短文,词数60~80。	.a
提示:1. 我家很漂亮,有四个房间,一个厨房,两个盥	
2. 我和我姐姐共住一个房间,我们的房间在二	楼 。
3. 我们很喜欢它。我和姐姐经常打扫。	节树木
4. 我家还有一个美丽的花园,里面有很多的花	早 例
Tomi	6
admoin. — h soruettines 17 %	er um miljoretsker mitgereis i Mil L
	A Company of the Comp

第4课时 Vocabulary

要点直击

What do you call these pieces of furniture? 你把这些家具都称为什么? furniture 意为"家具",是不可数名词。只能说 a piece of furniture(一件家具), two pieces of furniture(两件家具)。

课堂检测

一、将下列家具分别填在合适的房间里。

★「^{课程同步导学}

(lamp, sink, TV, bath, toilet, cupbe		a, chair, wardrobe,
computer, basin, bookshelf, bed, shower) 3104-10	
kitchen:		
sitting room:		
bedroom:		
bathroom:	and the second of the second of	
二、单项选择。	in enring	
() 1. Yangzhou is a good place A. going B. to go	_ iii spring.	D go to
A. going B. to go	my mother is cooking i	in the kitchen hetween
() 2. I am doing my homework	_ my mother is cooking i	in the kitchen between
6:00 to 7:00 in the evening.	Combile	D as soon as
A. before B. after	C. while	D. as soon as
() 3. He likes TV in the sitting	g room.	D. matak
A. to watching B. watches	C. watching	D. waten
() 4. — My father looks very tired toda	y kanan kanan ar banasan ka sa	
— Yes, I think so. You know he		D - 1-4
A. a little B. too many		D. a lot
() 5. I would like near a beau	tiful sea.	D P
A. to live B. lives	C. are living	D. live
() 6. — What is your mother doing now	1? BO TO SLICK OF SOLE TO	
- She is breakfast in the	e kitchen.	. 31 10 96 CC 1 CC
A. talking B. playing	C. taking	D. making
() 7. My parents teachers at t	his school.	
A. are all B. are both	C. all are	D. both are
() 8. In my grandparents' house, there	are old furniture	e
A. a piece of B. two	C. two piece of	D. two pieces of
三、根据要求改写下列句子。	n of the transfer and the street	
9. He would like to live in the big city.		
he to		
10. The girl is sitting in the bedroom. ()		
The girl in the b	edroom.	
11. Pat lives on the first floor. (对画线部		
does Pat		
12. The girl in the sitting room is my sist		
is sist		
13. Which is your favourite place? (同义		
Which you	?	
14. It always rains in that city. (同义句)	
There is in that	city.	
☑【课后拓展】		
四、完形填空。	W	16 the bands and
Everybody needs water. Everything 15		the bowls and
clothes, and 17. We use water to plant()		crops. 18 does all
water come from? It $\underline{19}$ from clouds(\overline{z})		
, as a second se		

	Some of rain 20 i	nto the ground. Man	y people get 21	from under the ground.
Some	e rainwater goes 22	the hills. It runs	23 lakes and ri	vers. Many people get it
24		_		
()15. A. needs	B. need	C. use	D. needing
()16. A. to washing	B. to wash	C. wash	D. washing
()17. A. we		B. ourselves(手	找们自己)
(C. us		D. our	
()18. A. What	B. How	C. Where	D. When
()19. A. come	B. at	C. comes	D. to
()20. A. go	B. goes	C. to go	D. went
,)21. A. them	B. it	C. their	D. they
()22. A. on	B. in	C. at	D. under
()23. A. into	B. onto	C. with	D. on
()24. A. here	B. there	C. over	D. to
五、	阅读理解。			90193

Mr Fox says to Mrs Duck, "Mr Hare is in the hole. You sit here and don't let Mr Hare come out. I am going to my home to get a knife." Mrs Duck sits near the hole. Mr Fox goes to his home. Then Mr Hare says, "Mrs Duck, Mrs Duck..." Mrs Duck says, "What is in it?" Mr Hare says, "There is a little hole at the back of the tree, and there is some bread in it. I can see it, but I cannot get it. Can you go and get it?" Mrs Duck goes to the back of the tree to get the bread, and Mr Hare goes quickly out of the hole in the front of the tree and goes home.

根据短文内容,判断正(T)误(F)。

-)25. Mr Fox wants to get a knife, so he goes home.
-)26. Mr Fox tells Mrs Duck to sit near the hole to look after Mr Hare.
 -)27. Mr Hare sees some bread and gets it.
-)28. At first Mr Hare is in the hole.
 -)29. At last Mr Hare runs away.

第5课时 Grammar (A)

要点直击

- 1. Millie sits in front of me. 米莉坐在我的前面。
- (1) in front of 意为"在……的前面",是指外部的前面; in the front of 意为"在……的前部",是指内部的前面。如:

There are lots of flowers **in front of** the building. 大楼的前面有许多花。
There is a blackboard **in the front of** the classroom. 教室的前面有一块黑板。

- (2) before 与 in front of 都有"在……之前"的意思。但当表示"在建筑物的前面"时,应用 in front of,当表示"在某段时间或某件事件之前"时,用 before。如: The bus stops in front of the shopping mall. 公共汽车停在大卖场的前面。 You must finish this work before Tuesday. 你必须在星期二之前完成这项工作。
- 2. 常见介词的用法。
- (1) 常见的反义词如下:
 inside outside above—below over—under
 in front of behind
- (2) between 与 among 的区别:



between 用于两者之间,而三者或三者以上之间则用 among。

课堂检测

一、根据句意,用适当的介词或介词词组填空。	
1. There is a lamp the desk my stud	y
2. Her printer is her computer.	1.8 4 *1
3. He is shorter than Bob and Peter. He sits	them.
4. The window is the wall.	
5. Li Ping is shorter than Wu Dong but taller than Wei Hu	ia. So he sits them.
6. Anna lives a flat a busy street.	02 / 45
7. Our teacher comes into the classroom the bo	oks her hand.
8. They played a game school.	. 100.20 52.
9. Look the numbers on the blackboard.	
10. The teacher asked Kate some phone numbers students'.	the Class 2, Grade 7
二、用适当的介词填空。	A Committee of Market Committee of Committee
This is my bedroom. There is a computer in my room. It's	my desk. My printer is
my computer. There is a lamp the small tab	ple. The table is the
bunk beds and the wardrobe. My clothes are the ward	lrobe. the top bunk
bed there is a small shelf. I like to put my toys it. M	y room isn't very tidy because
i always put lots of things .	The state of the state of the state of
三、单项选择。	
()11. — What can you see on the table?	7.5 16 box wasta ut.
— We can see four and six	
A. bottle of milk; tomato B. bottle o	f milks; tomatos
C. bottles of milk; tomatoes D. bottles	of milks: tomatoes
()12. They will build a new bridge the river in	front of my house.
A. on B. over C. above	D. near
()13. — Is there a blackboard the classroom?	
— Yes, there is.	
A. in front of B. in the front of C. behind ()14. — What's the desk?	D. on
— There is a lamp the desk my	study
A. on; under; of B. on; on; for C. on; in;	for D on on of
	D. on; on; or
中考链接	
()15. — Do you know the student David and Je	ff?
— Yeah. It's Jim. (临汾市 2004)	
A. among B. in C. between	D. around
型【课后拓展】	
四、阅读理解。	
Laurence (A) maisteries et a	
Tom was a good boy. He was seven years old and he was going	to school soon. But Tom had

morr	nn	g.

A. went wrong at evening B. was the 11:15 train

C. would leave at six o'clock the next morning

His mother didn't want Tom to be late for school. So she bought him an alarm clock(闹

钟). She said to Tom, "You must get up when you hear the clock ring."

"Yes, Mum," Tom said. And from then on, Tom got up when he heard the clock ring at six thirty every morning. One day his mother forgot to wind up(拧紧发条) the clock. And the

SIX tillity C.	- Moth	or went to wake him up. Tom was in bed
next mornir	ng Tom didn't get up at six thirty. Moth	er went to wake him up. Tom was in bed
and his eye	s were open. He said to his mother, "I	woke up very earry.
"Then	why didn't you get up?" Mother said a	ngrily.
"You	told me that I must get up when I hear	r the clock ring. So I am still waiting for
the bell."		
()16.	Tom couldn't get up early in the morning	ng,
	A. so he was a bad boy	B. but he was still a good boy
	C. so he was often late for school	D. but he went to school on time
()17.	Before Tom's mother bought a clock for	or him, he always
	A. got up early	B. got up late
	C. went to bed late	D. went to bed early
()18.	Tom usually got up after he	had a clock.
	11. 0011)	C. at nine D. at seven
()19.	One day, the clock didn't ring,	and built of the carties of the contract of
	A. but Tom still got up early	B. so Tom didn't wake up early
	C. so Tom slept late	D. but Tom still woke up early
()20.	. Tom didn't get up early that day, beca	use
	A. his mother didn't wake him up	B. he went to bed too late
	C. the clock didn't ring	D. he didn't go to school
	(B)	111
It was very	y late when we came out of the cinema. V	We knew the last train would leave at 11:15.
So we ran	as fast as we could to get to the statio	n. It was just after 11:15 when we finally
arrived at	the station. But the train often left a f	ew minutes later, and there was a train at
Platform (站台) 1. so we got on. We waited for h	half an hour, but the train didn't leave at all.
And then	we got out to ask the ticket collector(检	票员) when the train was going to leave.
"At s	six o'clock tomorrow morning," he told	us. The second of the common distriction of
There	was no taxi outside the station, so we	walked home. It took us nearly two hours to
return hon	ne. And the next morning we all felt ver	ry tired.
()21	. When we came out of the cinema	- The state of th
()	A. it was very late	B. it was quite dark in the street
	C. it was 11:15	D. the last train left
()22	2. We went to the station in a hurry (匆 f	广地).
() 22	A. and got on the train at 11:15	and presty should show to apply to built a control
	B. but didn't catch the last train	
	C. and caught the last train at Platforn	m 1
	D. and spent the night there	
() 33		
()23	3. The train at Platform 1	



- D. was waiting for passengers
-)24. We got out of the train at about

Δ 11.15

B. 11:45

C. 11:30

D. 12:00

-)25. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
 - A. It was about two hours' walk from the station to our home.
 - B. We wanted to take a taxi home, but there wasn't any at that time of night.
 - C. We tried our best to get to the station in the shortest time.
 - D. The last train leaves at six o'clock every morning.

第6课时 Grammar(B,C)

要点直击

- 1. 序数词
- (1) "第一,第二,第三"是特殊:first, second, third。 从第四开始有规律,大多数直接在基数词后加 th。 "第几十"请注意,变 y 为 ie 再加 th。
- (2) 序数词在句中作定语时一般与定冠词 the 连用。如: My teacher is always the first one to get to school. 我的老师总是第一个到学校。 Our team won the first prize in the football match. 我们队在这次足球比赛中赢得了第一。
- (3) 序数词前有形容词性物主代词作定语时,省去 the。
 This is my second time to watch the lion dance. 这是我第二次看舞狮。
- 2. I'll arrive in Beijing on Sunday. 我将于周日到达北京。

arrive 为不及物动词,意为"到达"。若与 in 连用,后面接大地点;若与 at 连用,后面接小地点。可与 get to, reach 互换。如:

I usually arrive at school at seven o'clock. = I usually get to/reach school at seven o'clock. 我通常 7 点到学校。

3. I can't wait to see you. 我迫不及待要见你。

can't wait to do sth. 意为"迫不及待地做某事"。如:

On the morning of Chinese New Year, we can't wait to put on the new clothes. 春节的早上,我们迫不及待地要穿上新衣服。

4. That sounds great, Simon. 听起来很棒,西蒙。

sound 为连系动词,后接形容词作表语,意为"听起来……",有类似用法的连系动词还有 taste, look, feel, smell 等。

5. Where else are we going? 我们还要去其他哪些地方?

where else = what other places, else 常放在 what, who, where 等疑问词及与-body, -one, -place, -thing 结合而成的不定代词后。

课堂检测

- 一、根据中文完成下列句子。
 - 1. September is the (九) month of the year.
 - **2**. (十月三十一日) is Halloween.
 - 3. Tuesday is the (三) day of a week.
 - 4. I have _____(+\(\preceq\)) pictures. The _____(+\(\preceq\)) one is for my brother.

	5.	Li Lei always comes to school(-).	(五)
	6.	The building has(+) floors. The supermarket is on the	(11)
		floor.	
	7.	Today is Millie's(二十八) birthday.	
	8.	This is my $(\pm \pm)$ time to come to XI an.	
	9.	Today we're going to learn the(=+) lesson.	
	10 .	Daniel got one hundred points. He came(=).	
_ 、	改写	司句子。	
	11.	My telephone number is 539988. (对画线部分提问)	
		your telephone number?	
	12.	That sounds great. (对画线部分提问)	
		that sound?	
	13 .	The girl under the tree is my sister. (对画线部分提问)	
		is your sister?	7
	14.	Lucy and her sister live in the same bedroom. (同义句)	
		Lucy a bedroom her sister.	
Ξ,	改铂	措。	
()	15. There are about 800 hundreds students in our school.	
		A B C D	
()	16. May 31th is my father's birthday. What about your father's?	
		\overline{A} \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D}	
()	17. The music sounds very well. Do you think so?	
		A B C D	seum with me?
()	18. I will have free on Saturday. Would you like to visit the Palace Must $\frac{A}{A}$	D
		A B C	
,	,	19. On the evening of Halloween, we can't wait knock on the neighb	ours' doors.
(,	R C	
		A	
7	中	考链接	
/) 20 . The bridge is about long. (西宁市 2004)	
(A. five hundred metre B. five hundreds metres	
		C. five hundred metres D. five hundreds metre	
		C. live hundred medes	

☑【课后拓展】

四、阅读理解。

Do you know Beijing? Would you like to go to Beijing, the capital of our country? It's far away from Guangzhou. It's 2,313 kilometres from Beijing to Guangzhou. The city of Kunming is 2,216 kilometres away from Guangzhou. It's always warm there. But it's very hot in summer in Wuhan. It's 1,084 kilometres from Guangzhou to Wuhan. Changsha is near Guangzhou. It's 726 kilometres from Changsha to Guangzhou. Do you know which city is the biggest in China? It's Shanghai. It's 1,811 kilometres from Guangzhou to Shanghai.

If you travel by air, you'll find it very interesting and fast enough to fly from Guangzhou to Beijing. It only takes you about four hours and you will get there easily and safely. But traveling by train is quite different. You have to stay on the train for more than thirty hours to

NE War 课程同步导学

arriv		eijing. More and more people like to travel by air. Why?
()21.	If you go to Beijing, you'll know
		A. it's not far away from all the other cities in China
		B. you have to travel long by land from Guangzhou to Beijing
		C. it's not far away from us all
		D. it's not far away from Guangzhou
() 22.	From this passage we know has the longest way to Guangzhou except
		Beijing.
		A. Wuhan B. Changsha C. Shanghai D. Kunming
()23.	It takes more than 30 hours to arrive in Beijing from by train.
`	,	A. Guangzhou B. Kunming C. Changsha D. Shanghai
()24	Which one is NOT true?
`	,	A. Wuhan is very hot in summer.
		B. It's as warm in winter in Kunming as Guangzhou.
		C. It's 1,084 kilometres from Wuhan to Guangzhou.
		D. It's warm in winter in Guangzhou.
		D. It's warm in winter in Guangzinou.
		答 7 可 中 Internated chills
		第7课时 Integrated skills
	要点』	<u> </u>
~	1 I+	's really different from the flats in Beijing. 它与北京的公寓真的不一样。
		where the best of the first of the best o
	1 1 1 1 2 2	My bag is different from hers. = My bag and her bag are different. 我的书包和她的
		5—样。
		ifferent 的名词为 difference。
		/ho's calling?请问是谁?
		舌的常用语。用英语打电话时,询问对方或说自己时一般不直接用 you 或 I,而多
用t		his。如:
		s that? / Who's speaking? 你是谁?
		s Kate speaking. / Kate is speaking. 我是凯特。
		m afraid Neil is still at school. 恐怕尼尔还在学校。
		是形容词,通常用作表语,不作定语。
	afraid	可用于以下几个结构:
	(1) b	e afraid of sb./ sth. 意为"害怕某人或某物"。
	(2) b	e afraid of doing sth. / to do sth. 意为"害怕做某事"。
	(3) I	'm afraid(that) 用于客气地表达一件会令人不满意的事情,意为"恐怕"。
MC 3	通告	🛦 🔐 i sifi - iologija o otgavija ka kasama (1 - to 13) - sije eti om vevi
1	课堂	
	单项边	
() 1.	- Hello, may I to Daniel, please?
		— This is Daniel speaking.
		A. talk B. speak C. say D. tell
() 2 .	- How do you go to school, Mary?
710 3	entral z	— I usually go to school .
м		
14		