

# 考点

总主编 孙国民



哈尔滨师范大学出版社

总主编 孙国民

# 考 点

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《考点》系列丛书以新的课程标准为依据,打破了同步辅导书以每课、每节为单位的讲解方式,开创了一种以考点为中心、按考点安排内容的全新的同步复习方式。《考点》系列的立足点是学生首先完成对课本上基础知识的理解,然后站在阶段复习的高度系统地整合一单元、一章内的知识内容;特别是从考点角度出发,更加注重知识的互相联系、互相融合,找规律、练能力、讲方法、重总结,并针对中考热点、教材重点、学习难点将内容展开。《考点》系列可以说是同步的综合,中考的细化,适合同步练习、分块训练、单元验收及中考复习时使用。

#### 独家特点

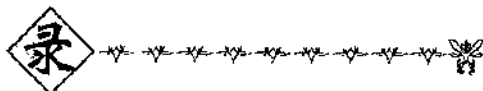
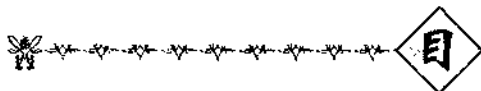
全书以单元进行划分,全面而综合地指导学生学习,以中考的高度对课本的基础知识进行整合,必将帮助学生打下最重要的、全面的、扎实的英语基础。

1. **考点汇粹:**将基础知识和基本技能都融入到具有代表性的讲解和例题中,加深学生对知识点的掌握。
2. **文化驿站:**讲解英美文化,开拓学生视野。
3. **考点练兵:**注重反复实践和知识的综合运用,汇集大量贴近教材、接近中考、富有生活气息的练习题,有效地扩展学生的知识面。
4. **综合测试题:**围绕中考题型设计,内容既全面又新颖,知识体系扩展适度。

另外,本书在适当的单元加入了语法精讲版块,使学生对语法有一个细致、深入的了解,还安排了一套期中测试题和一套期末测试题,题型与中考接轨,既可用于复习总结,也可作为试卷摸底、测验。

由于时间紧迫,书中难免有不足之处,望广大读者指正。

编者  
2006年3月



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## Unit 1

# A Wonderful Season



## 语法精讲

### 反意疑问句

#### 一、含义

表示提问者有一定的主见,但没把握,希望对方来证实。它是四种疑问句之一。

#### 二、句子结构

由两部分组成,前一部分是对事物的陈述,后一部分是简短的提问。如果前一部分用肯定形式,后一部分一般用否定形式;前一部分用否定形式,后一部分就用肯定形式(简称前肯后否,前否后肯)。两部分的人称和时态要一致。在语调上前半部分用降调(↘)后半部分可升可降(↗或↘)。提问者对陈述部分把握较大时,后半部分用降调(↘);把握不大时,后半部分用升调(↗)。

- 【例】 ① You're in my class, aren't you? 你在我班,不是吗?  
② He likes summer, doesn't he? 他喜欢夏天,不是吗?  
③ She didn't enjoy reading, did she? 她不喜欢读书,是吗?  
④ There are some baby rabbits, aren't there? 那里有一些小兔子,不是吗?  
⑤ It must be right, isn't it? 它肯定是对的,不是吗?(此句 must 表示推测,判断)  
⑥ I think Susan like tennis, doesn't she? 我想苏珊喜欢网球,不是吗?(陈述部分是 I think + 宾语从句时,反意疑问句的动词和主语与从句保持一致,并用相应的否定式)  
⑦ { Let's go for a walk, shall we? 让我们一起散步吧,好吗?(包括对方)  
{ Let us play soccer, will you? 请允许我们去踢足球,行吗?(不包括对方)  
⑧ Don't forget it, will you? 别忘了,好吗?(肯定的祈使句,反意疑问句用 won't you 或 will you; 否定的祈使句,反意疑问句用 will you)  
⑨ He had no work to do, did he? 他没有工作要做,是吗?(陈述句部分含有 no, never, few, little, nothing 等否定意思的词时,反意疑问句用肯定形式)  
⑩ She is unhappy, isn't she? 她不高兴,不是吗?(陈述部分出现否定词缀时,反意疑问句部分仍用否定结构)  
⑪ I'm in your class, aren't I? 我在你班,不是吗?(陈述部分是 I'm... 结构时,反意疑问句一般用 aren't I)

反意疑问句的答语,与一般疑问句的答语类似,即肯定回答及否定回答两种情况。

【例】 ① —The weather here is very cold, isn't it? 这儿的天气很冷,不是吗?

—Yes, it is. 是的。

②—Lucy didn't come to school, did she? 露茜没有来上学,是吗?

—No, she didn't. she was was ill in bed. 是的,她没来。她有病在床。

(对反意疑问句的回答的原则是不管问题如何提出,答案是肯定的就用 Yes,...答案是否定的,则用 No,...勿受汉语影响。)



## 考点汇粹

### 1. bloom & blossom *v. & n.* (使)开花,(使)繁盛;花

be in bloom/blossom 开着花。

区别:bloom 花(尤指观赏植物的花),blossom 花(尤指果树的花)。

【例】① I'm sure the tulips will bloom soon. 我确信郁金香很快就要开花了。

② The tree has an excellent blossom this year. 今年这棵树花开得很好。

### 2. field *n.* 田地

in the field 在田地里,在田野里。

【联想】 on the farm 在农场

### 3. have been to... 去过某地

后面如果是名词,就用 have been to...,如果是副词 there 等就要省略 to 即 have been there 去过那儿。

【例】 Where have you been? 你去了哪? (where 是副词,所以 been 后不加 to)

【联想】 have gone to 去了某地,区别:have been to 去了回来了;have gone to 去了没回来,可能正在途中。

【例】 ① He has been to London. 他去伦敦。(已经回来了)

② He has gone to London. 他去伦敦了。(正在去(回来)的路上或正在伦敦)

### 4. finally *adv.* 最后,终于

同义词组 at last.

【例】 ① Spring is finally here. 春天终于到了。

② He finished the work finally./Finally, he finished the work. 他终于完成了这项工作。

### 5. hope *n. & v.* 希望(作名词)

【例】 Where there is life, there is hope. 留得青山在,不怕没柴烧。

【扩展】 hope +  $\begin{cases} \text{to do} \\ \text{宾语从句} \end{cases}$

【例】 ① We hope to see you soon. 我们希望不久能见到你。

② I hope you haven't hurt yourself. 我希望你没有受伤。

③ They hope for good luck. 他们希望好运。

【注意】 表示希望别人做某事不可用 hope sb. to do,只能用 hope + 宾语从句。

【例】 I hope you will have a good time. 我希望你过得愉快。

### 6. be full of 充满

【例】 The basket is full of apples. = The basket is filled with apples. 篮子里装满了苹果。

【扩展】 full *adj.* 满的;fill *v.* 装满

### 7. pleasure *n.* 高兴,愉快

【例】 It gave me much pleasure to hear of your success. 听到你成功我很快乐。

【扩展】 ① —Can you help me? 你能帮我吗? —With pleasure. 没问题,乐意效劳。

② —Thank you very much. 多谢。 —It's a pleasure./My pleasure. 不客气。



近义词 happiness

形容词 pleased 高兴的; pleasing 令人高兴的(前者修饰人,后者修饰物)。

8. beauty n. 美,美景,美好的东西

【例】 Harbin keeps most of its beauty. 哈尔滨保留着大部分的美景。

形容词 beautiful 美丽的。

9. Which(season) do you like better, summer or winter? 夏天和冬天你比较喜欢哪一个?

【扩展】 这是一个含选择关系的特殊疑问句,用 or 连接最后两个选项。

【例】 —Which subject do you like best, math, Chinese or English? 数学、语文和英语你最喜欢哪一个学科?

—I like English best. 我最喜欢英语。

同义句 I like English better than  $\begin{cases} \text{any other subject.} \\ \text{the other subjects.} \end{cases}$

10. problem n. 问题

近义词 question。区别:question 指有问有答的“问题”;problem 指疑难问题;令人困惑的事,多指数学、物理方面的问题。

【例】 ① May I ask you a question? 我可以问你一个问题吗?

② This math problem is too difficult. 这道数学题太难了。



## 文化驿站

### 英国象征种种

英国的全称为大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),简称为:联合王国(the United Kingdom)。英国的绰号叫做约翰牛(John Bull)。

英国的国旗被称为 Union Jack(Union Flag),它是由白地红色十字旗,蓝地白色叉旗和白地红色叉旗组合而成的。

英国的国徽即它的皇徽是一只头戴王冠代表苏格兰的狮子和一只代表英格兰的独角兽扶着一个顶端有一顶王冠的椭圆形的盾。

英国的国歌是《天佑女王》。

英国的国石是光泽最美的宝石之王——钻石(diamond)。

英国的国鸟是红胸鸽。

英国的首都是伦敦(London)。

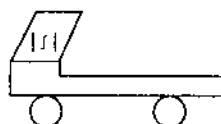
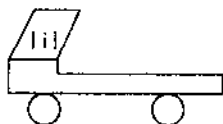
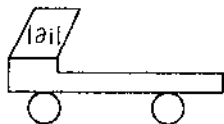


## 考点练兵

### 一、语音训练

1. 根据发音,请把读音相同的单词,装在同一辆卡车上。

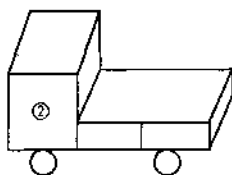
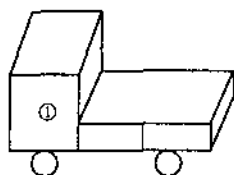
shake, wash, rice, tulip, finally, sowing, bright, activity, shower



2. 根据重音位置的不同,把它们分别装上两辆车。

(重音在一位的装在①号车上,重音在二位的装在②号车上)

finally, explain, rebirth, harvest, semester, pleasure, nature, cherry, blossom, problem



## 二、用所给词的适当形式填空

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the green house?
2. Everything there \_\_\_\_\_ (look) beautiful, doesn't it?
3. Which flowers do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (good), roses or tulips?
4. I'm sure the tulips \_\_\_\_\_ (bloom) soon.
5. It has many \_\_\_\_\_ (kind) of flowers.

## 三、单项选择

- ( ) 1. —Where's Susan? Do you know? —She's \_\_\_\_\_ Japan.  
A. been to                      B. gone to                      C. go to
- ( ) 2. —Where has Liu Chang \_\_\_\_\_? —She's \_\_\_\_\_ the green house.  
A. been to, been to              B. gone to, gone              C. been, been to
- ( ) 3. —Spring is coming. The breeze blows \_\_\_\_\_ the trees. —So it does.  
A. through                      B. over                      C. on
- ( ) 4. People go on picnics in the mountains and enjoy nature's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. beautiful                      B. beautifully                      C. beauty
- ( ) 5. —Can I borrow some of your books? —Of course. I'm sure you'll find these books \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. excite                      B. exciting                      C. excited

## 四、排列顺序

- ☐ Spring is also a season of pleasure.
- ☐ So they like spring best.
- ☐ Liu Chang is talking about spring with his cousin, Liu Ying.
- ☐ Spring is a season of rebirth and hope.
- ☐ They're going to enjoy fun activities.

## 五、完成句子

1. 我从来没来过北京。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing before.
2. 你比较喜欢什么学科, 英语还是语文?  
Which \_\_\_\_\_ do you like \_\_\_\_\_, English or Chinese?
3. 微风吹动着树木。  
The \_\_\_\_\_ blows \_\_\_\_\_ the trees.
4. 农民们正忙着准备播种谷物。  
Farmers are busy \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ crops.
5. 人们经常到山林中野餐并享受自然美景。  
People often go on picnics in the mountains and \_\_\_\_\_ beauty.

## 六、完形填空

final through sow leaf some wonder nature please hope look

Liu Chang is walking in the field with his cousin, Liu Ying. They can't see 1 snow on the tops of the mountains. The birds are singing. The world is getting green. Liu Ying says, "Spring is 2 here, isn't it?" "Yes, it is," says Liu Chang.

Spring is a season of rebirth. Trees grow new 3. The grass grows and the flowers bloom. The breeze blows 4 the trees. Rainbows shine after showers. Everything 5 new and fresh in spring.

Spring is a season of hope. Farmers get busy 6 crops. They prepare for a new season, and hope they will have a good harvest next fall. Everyone is full of 7.

Spring is a season of 8. The sky is clear and bright. People go on picnics and enjoy 9 beauty.

Spring is a 10 season. It's time to go outside and enjoy fun activities.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 七、写作训练

(A) 根据语境, 在空白处填入适当的单词, 将文章补充完整。

#### MY FAVORITE SEASON

There're four seasons in a year—spring, summer, fall and winter. I like fall best.

Fall is a season of cool. The weather is not too hot like summer or too 1 like winter.

Fall is a season of 2. All farmers are busy working in the 3. We often help them.

Last year, we helped them 4 apples. We really enjoy working on the farm.

Fall is a season of pleasure. We can go on 5 in the mountains and enjoy nature's beauty.

Fall is my favorite season. What's your favorite season, my friend?

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

(B) 请写 5 句话介绍一下你喜欢的季节。

## 第一单元综合测试题

### 一、听力(略)

### 二、单项选择

- ( ) 1. —May I speak to Amy? —Sorry, she \_\_\_\_\_ London. But she \_\_\_\_\_ in two days.  
A. has been to, will come back B. has gone, will be back  
C. has gone to, will come back
- ( ) 2. —Shall we go out to play soccer?  
—Sorry, I'm afraid I can't. I'm busy \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the coming exam.  
A. to get B. getting C. get
- ( ) 3. —Where's your hometown? —It's Harbin. I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ there.  
A. live B. living C. to live
- ( ) 4. Spring is a season of hope. Farmers prepare for a new \_\_\_\_\_ season, and hope they will have a good harvest.  
A. farm B. farms C. farming
- ( ) 5. —\_\_\_\_\_ wonderful season spring is! —So it is.  
A. What B. What a C. How
- ( ) 6. There is nothing left in the fridge, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. is there B. isn't there C. is it
- ( ) 7. —I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ will bloom soon. —I'm sure you're right.  
A. tulip blossom B. tulip blossoms C. tulips blossom
- ( ) 8. —Can you help me? —\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. My pleasure      B. It's a pleasure      C. With pleasure
- ( ) 9. —How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you have in a year? —Two.  
A. months      B. semesters      C. weeks
- ( ) 10. —What's in the bag? —It's \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
A. full of      B. filled of      C. fill with
- ( ) 11. —This math \_\_\_\_\_ is too difficult. Can I ask you a \_\_\_\_\_? It may be helpful.  
—Sure.  
A. question, problem      B. problem, question      C. problem, problem
- ( ) 12. —Which sport do you like \_\_\_\_\_, soccer, basketball or volleyball? —Soccer.  
A. well      B. better      C. best
- ( ) 13. —I hope \_\_\_\_\_ my parents soon. —Me, too.  
A. you to visit      B. you visit      C. visit
- ( ) 14. When it's \_\_\_\_\_, we'd better take an umbrella with us.



A.



B.



C.

- ( ) 15. Which stress of the following words is different?

A. semester

B. pleasure

C. blossom

### 三、完形填空

In most parts of the world there're four seasons. They're spring, summer, autumn and winter. In 1 people wear different clothes and do different things. For example, in summer the weather is 2, so people usually wear cool clothes and do things 3 swimming, boating or surfing. But near the polar regions(极地) there are only 4 seasons, winter and summer. In winter, nights are long. For more than two months you can't see the 5. In summer, days are long and the sun is always in the sky. There are 6.

The people living near the North Pole are 7 Inuit. In summer they live in tents(帐篷) and catch deer 8 food. In winter they live in small round snow houses. They can build a snow house 9 two hours. They travel around by 10 dogs to carry their things. They make holes in the ice and catch fish and seals(海豹). They eat more meat than vegetables.

- ( ) 1. A. different season      B. different seasons      C. the same season
- ( ) 2. A. hot      B. warm      C. cool
- ( ) 3. A. likes      B. looks like      C. like
- ( ) 4. A. one      B. two      C. four
- ( ) 5. A. earth      B. moon      C. sun
- ( ) 6. A. no nights      B. not nights      C. no night
- ( ) 7. A. call      B. calling      C. called
- ( ) 8. A. and      B. for      C. with
- ( ) 9. A. /      B. for      C. in
- ( ) 10. A. use      B. using      C. to use

### 四、阅读理解

(A)

Different weather makes people feel different. It influences health, intelligence(智力) and feelings. In August, it is very hot and wet in the southern part of the United States. People there have heart trouble and other kinds of health problems during this month. In the northeast and the Middle West, it is very hot at some time and very cold at other time. People in these states have more heart trouble after the weather changes in February or March.

The weather can also influence intelligence. For example, in a 1983 report by scientists

that IQ(智商) of a group of students was very high when a very strong wind came, but after the strong wind, their IQ was 10% below. The wind can help people have more intelligence. Very hot weather, on the other hand, can make it lower. Students in many schools of the United States often get worse on exams in the hot months of the year(July and August).

Weather also has a strong influence on people's feelings. Winter may be a bad time for thin people. They usually feel cold during these months. They might feel unhappy during cold weather. But fat people may have a hard time in hot summer. At about 18°C, people become stronger.

Low air pressure(气压) may make people forgetful. People leave more bags on buses and in shops on low pressure days. There is "good weather" for work and health. People feel best at a temperature of about 18°C.

Are you feeling sad, tired, forgetful, or unhappy today? It may be the weather's problem. 阅读短文,选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ can have a bad effect(影响) on the health.  
A. Hot and wet weather B. Good weather C. Warm weather
- ( ) 2. People may have more intelligence when \_\_\_\_\_ comes.  
A. a rain B. very hot weather C. a wind
- ( ) 3. Low air pressure may make people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. forgetful B. sad C. angry
- ( ) 4. In "good weather" of 18°C, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. people are very forgetful  
B. people can't do their work well  
C. people are in better health
- ( ) 5. The writer wants to tell us that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hot and cold weather influence all people in the same way  
B. weather influences people's lives  
C. IQ never changes when weather changes

## (B)

City	Today	Tomorrow
London	26°C cloudy	25°C fine
Paris	25°C fine	24°C fine
Newcastle	20°C cloudy	22°C cloudy
Liverpool	20°C cloudy	23°C rainy
Birmingham	20°C cloudy	24°C windy

根据表格所提供的信息,选择最佳答案。

- ( ) 6. Which city is fine both today and tomorrow?  
A. London B. Paris C. Liverpool
- ( ) 7. Which city is cloudy both today and tomorrow?  
A. London B. Newcastle C. Liverpool
- ( ) 8. Which city has the highest temperature today?  
A. Paris B. London C. Birmingham
- ( ) 9. Which city's temperature will be the lowest tomorrow?  
A. Liverpool B. Paris C. Newcastle
- ( ) 10. Which city's weather will get fine?  
A. London B. Birmingham C. Paris

(C)

One day a few years ago a very funny thing happened to a neighbour of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton(人体骨架) to be used in his lecture in a large brown suitcase(箱子). At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

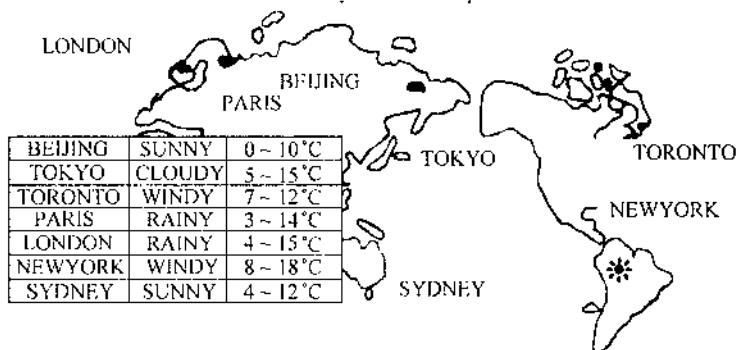
When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

根据短文判断正误(正确的填“A”,错误的填“B”).

- ( ) 11. A medical school teacher wrote the story.  
 ( ) 12. He needed a skeleton for the lecture he was going to give, so the teacher put one in his suitcase.  
 ( ) 13. The suitcase with the skeleton in it was stolen at the airport.  
 ( ) 14. The teacher feels it funny about the accident.  
 ( ) 15. The teacher got back the suitcase but not the skeleton.

(D)

Today's Weather Report



看图选择正确答案。

- ( ) 16. The temperature in \_\_\_\_\_ is the lowest in the picture.  
 A. New York      B. Sydney      C. Beijing  
 ( ) 17. Which season is it in the north part of the earth?  
 A. Spring      B. Summer      C. Winter  
 ( ) 18. If you want to go to London today, don't forget to take \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a jacket      B. a raincoat      C. school clothes  
 ( ) 19. What's the weather like in Tokyo today? It's \_\_\_\_\_.



A.



B.



C.

- ( ) 20. We can see \_\_\_\_\_ sunny cities in the picture.  
 A. two      B. three      C. four

五、任务性阅读

先阅读短文,然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列四项任务。

(A)

leaf   please   final   wonder   sow

I think spring is the best season of the year. It's 1 here. Spring is a season full of

meanings. Firstly, it's a season of rebirth, Trees grow new 2. The grass grows and the flowers bloom. Everything begins to grow. Secondly, it's a season of hope. Farmers get busy 3 crops. They prepare for a new farming season and hope they will have a good harvest. Thirdly, it's also a season of 4. The sky is clear and bright. People go on picnics and enjoy the warm days. In one word, spring is a 5 season. It's time to enjoy it.

(B)

People in England often talk about the weather because it keeps changing all the time. It's often gets cold in winter, but in summers it never gets too hot. It has showers a lot. It may be sunny soon after showers. But people still think spring is a season of hope.

任务 1: 用方框中所给词的适当形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理(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, 拼写单词。

6. s \_\_\_\_\_ fall of rain

7. h \_\_\_\_\_ wish for something to happen

任务 3: 同义句转换, 每空一词。

8 ~ 9. It never gets too hot.

It \_\_\_\_\_ too hot.

任务 4: 根据短文内容简答问题。

10. What do English people usually talk about? \_\_\_\_\_

## 六、交际运用

(A) 从方框中选出相应的答语, 其中有两项是多余的。

A: Where's Susan?

B: She's gone to the green house.

A: 1

B: Yes, often. It has many kinds of flowers.

A: 2

B: I like tulips better. What about you?

A: 3

B: I'm sure the tulips will bloom soon.

A: 4

B: Good idea. Let's meet at 8:00 a.m. at the school gate.

A: OK. 5

A. Which flowers do you like better, roses or tulips?

B. Me, too.

C. Have you been there before?

D. How about going there this Saturday?

E. Let's go.

F. Have you gone there before?

G. See you then.

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

(B) 填入一个适当的词补全对话, 每空一词。

A: I like spring 6. We can see many flowers in spring.

I'm sure cherry blossoms will 7 soon.

B: I'm 8 you're right.

A: Why not 9 to watch them tomorrow?

B: Good idea. We will have 10 there.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 七、阅读表达

(A)根据短文内容,完成下列任务,每空一词。

#### Weather Report

Today is Thursday, December 15th, 2005. Here is the weather report across the world for the following week. Beijing is going to snow tomorrow. London will be cloudy today. Moscow will rain on Sunday. Paris is different from other cities on Monday. It will be fine. But in the southern part of the world Sydney will be sunny in five days. There was a strong wind in Japan yesterday.

Thanks for listening.

City	Day of the week	Weather
Beijing	Friday	1. _____
London	2. _____	cloudy
Moscow	Sunday	3. _____
Paris	Monday	fine
Sydney	From now to next 4. _____	sunny
Tokyo	Wednesday	5. _____

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

(B)根据所给材料的内容,写出5句话。

Name	I like ... best	We can see	I'm sure	How about ... ?
Liu Chang	winter	ice lanterns	they'll be very beautiful	Going to see them

6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_

### 八、书面表达

以“MY FAVORITE SEASON”为题写一篇文章。

一年有四季,不同的季节有不同的天气特征,也有不同的适应运动的项目,你最喜欢哪一个季节呢?请选取你最喜欢的一个季节来写一篇文章。

要求:1. 请你根据所给材料,展开思路写出结构完整、意思连贯、语言流畅、语法准确、符合逻辑的短文。

2. 至少使用两种时态,50词以上,不得使用真实姓名、地名、学校名。

3. 题目自拟。



## Unit 2

# Festivals in Spring



## 语法精讲

### 定语从句(一)

#### 一、含义

在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。

#### 二、句子结构

先行词(即被修饰词) + 定语从句(由关系代词 *that, which, who, whom, whose* 或关系副词 *when, where* 引导的句子)。

【例】① The silk which is produced in Hangzhou sells well. 杭州出产的丝绸销售得很好。  
(本句 *silk* 就叫先行词, *which... Hangzhou* 就叫定语从句)

② The man who lives next to us is a policeman. 住在我们附近的人是一名警察。

③ Do you know the old man whose daughter is a famous singer?

你认识那位他的女儿是一名著名歌手的老人吗?

④ I can never forget the day when I first went to school.

我永远不能忘记我第一天上学的日子。

#### 三、where 引导的定语从句

先行词是一个地点,引导词常用 *where*, 但只有引导词在句中是状语时,才能用 *where*。

【例】① That is the school where we are studying now. 那就是我们正在学习的学校。

② Is that factory the one that/which we visited last month?

那家工厂是我们上个月参观过的那家吗?

句①引导词 *where* 在定语从句中做地点状语,代替的是 *in the school*, 我们只能说 *We are studying in the school*, 而不能说 *We are studying the school*, 所以只能用 *where*。句②引导词 *that* 或 *which* 在定语从句中做 *visited* 的宾语,代替的是 *the factory*。我们只能说 *visit the factory*, 而不能说 *visit in the factory*。



## 考点汇粹

#### 1. festival *n.* 节日

【例】the Spring Festival 春节      the Mid-autumn Festival 中秋节

Qingming Festival 清明节      Weifang International Kite Festival 潍坊国际风筝节

Water-Splashing Festival 泼水节

近义词 *holiday, vacation* 假日, 假期。