

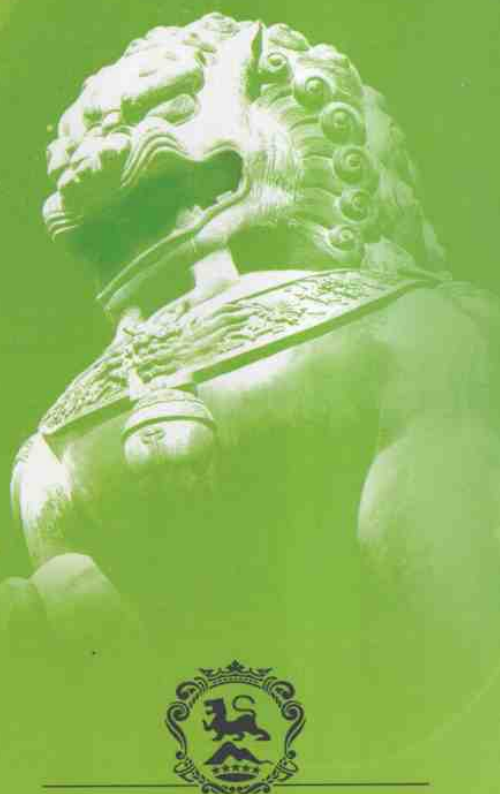


新课标教材课时同步讲练

英语第六册

外研初中起点版

【主编】王凤杰



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北大绿卡

BEIJING UNIVERSITY

Permanent Resident Card



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决策在手 学海无忧

本套丛书内容丰富，讲解细致，既注重知识的归纳和总结，又注重方法的启迪和点拨，更重要的是将知识、类型、方法有机融合，既为学生提供全方位的解题指导，又为学生提供多角度的解题技巧，是学生、老师的得力助手和权威性的工具书。



真真正正的实用 实实在在的点拨

《解答题典》丛书自1996年出版以来，多次再版重印。针对高中部分，2008年我社集中精力编写了一套适用于新课标教材使用推广区域的“新题典”。“新题典”在图书的编写思想、内容建构、栏目设置等方面有了质的突破与飞跃。现在的《解答题典》丛书使用地域更广，范围更大，特点更鲜明，实用性更强，是名副其实的解题经典丛书。



用东师教辅 考北大清华

本套丛书充分体现新课标倡导的“动态”思想，教材内容动态讲解，考试大纲要动态渗透，知识能力动态整合。图书全面解读教材，注重知识的点面结合，对教材中的知识点详细解析，真正体现了围绕重点，突破难点，解惑释疑，启发思维的教学理念。

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出版说明

《北大绿卡》是东北师范大学出版社全力打造、倾情奉献给莘莘学子的系列教辅读物。本书具有以下特点：

第一，覆盖面全。本丛书以人教社新课标教材为蓝本，配备了从小学到初、高中各科、各年级系列教辅，同时还涵盖了北师大版、华东师大版、沪科版、沪教版、苏教版、沪粤版、浙教版、冀教版等版本。

第二，体例新。本丛书从理顺本章或本节知识切入，在自主学习的基础上采取讲例、讲练对照，以练为主，双栏对照排版，双色印刷的形式，突出重点，使体例清新明了。同时根据各学科的特点，分别设计了不同的编写体例，这样更能突出本书的实用性。

第三，夯实基础。正确并全面地掌握教材中的基本概念。基本理论是学习的根本，任何成绩的取得都源于对教材基础知识的点滴积累及深入体会，基础知识是形成能力的前提，因此，本书特别注重对基础知识的讲解和练习。有专家说：分析问题和解决问题的能力是练出来的，只有运用所学的知识去解决问题，才能不断提高自己的能力。本丛书正体现了这一宗旨。

第四，对教材的讲解精。本书对教材知识点的讲解真正体现了围绕重点，突破难点，精讲精析，使学生透彻地理解并掌握教材，能以不变应万变，举一反三，触类旁通。

第五，注重能力培养。本丛书注重考纲、考点的提炼总结，注重对考试题型的变化和掌握，注重例题和习题的典型性和迁移性，避免随意性和孤立性。体现从基础到提高，由课内到课外，由综合创新再到中考和高考，实现从知识到能力的飞跃，使学生获得可持续发展的能力。

用东师绿卡 考北大清华

Module 1 A Fantastic Concert

模块盘点

模块盘点

按照课程标准和大纲的要求,给出了本模块应掌握的词汇、短语、句型、语法和话题等内容,明确本模块学习目标。

1. break n. 休息	4. international adj. 国际的,世界的
2. pop adj. 流行(音乐)的	7. clap v. 拍(手), 鼓掌
3. concert n. 音乐会	8. cheer v. 欢呼
4. fantastic adj. 奇异的	9. travel n. 旅行
5. join v. 参加, 参加	10. success n. 成功, 成就

Unit 1 Did you have a good winter break?

单元自评

单元自评

依据教材内的知识点,设计针对性训练题,便于及时巩固,及时提高,夯实课内基础知识。

- 用所给词的适当形式填空。
 - What did you enjoy _____ (much) of all in your winter break?
 - We were singing and dancing. We _____ (have) a fantastic time.
 - How much money did you raise for the _____ (orphan)?
 - It raised about two _____ (million) RMB.
 - All the famous singers were there and _____ (sing) their popular songs.
- 单项选择。
 - They got much _____ on the Internet.
A. photo B. message C. information
 - Would you like some _____?
—Yes, please. I'm a little thirsty.
A. bread B. meat C. orange
 - In which country is English spoken as the first language?
A. Australia B. Japan C. France
 - There is good _____ for you. I've found your lost watch.
A. news B. ideas C. messages
 - What's your favorite _____?
—Oranges.
A. color B. fruit C. juice
 - The river is very long and it is about _____.
A. 20 meters wide B. 15 meters long C. 30 meters high
 - There was _____ on show in the museum.
A. a quite nice cup B. quite nice cup C. quite a nice cup
 - Can I just have a try?
—Sure. It doesn't _____ if you give me a wrong answer.
A. matter B. trouble C. mind
 - I have _____ to do this evening.
A. a lot of works B. many work C. a lot of work
 - There are two _____ in the city.
A. car's factory B. car's factories C. car factories
- 用适当的冠词填空。
 - People like to see films on _____ TV instead of going to _____ cinema.
 - Millie has _____ e-dog and its name is Hobo.
 - _____ history of the special Pacific Island brought _____ unusual feeling to me.

参考答案

答案详尽,解析透彻,解题思路清晰、明确。

参考答案

Module 1 A Fantastic Concert

1. most 2. had 3. orphan(s)
4. million 5. sang
1. C. much 后接不可数名词, information 是不可数名词, photo 和 message 是可数名词。
2. C 根据 "I'm a little thirsty." 可知选 C。
3. A

- A. news 是不可数名词, ideas 和 messages 是可数名词, 根据 is 可知选 A。
- B 由答语中 oranges 可知选 B。
- A
- C quite a nice cup 非常漂亮的一个杯子。
- A It doesn't matter. 没关系。
- C work 做可数名词时, 常用复数形式表示 "作品", work 做不可数名词时, 意为 "工作", 根据句意应选 C。
- C car factories 汽车厂, 名词单数限定词, 此处不用名词所有格。

单词讲解

对教材中的重点词汇的意义、用法进行讲解。

重点、难点

单词讲解

- break n. 休息、间隙
winter break (winter holiday / winter vacation) 寒假
have a break 休息一会儿
闯红灯: break n. 打破、折断; 打破、破坏 (break, broken)
break the cup 打破杯子
break the world record 打破世界纪录
break the rules 违反纪律, 犯规
- 用法辨析
college, university, institute, school
这些名词均含有 "学院、大学" 之意。
college 多指大学内的学院或科目较少的高等学校。
There are many colleges at Harvard and Yale. 哈佛大学和耶鲁大学都有很多学院。
I went to business college when I was twenty. 我 20 岁时进了商学院念书。
university 主要指综合大学, 一般由本科学院组成, 泛指大学时通常用 college 表示。
- 难句讲解
1. What did you enjoy most of all? 你最喜爱的 (假期活动) 是什么?
most 在本句中是副词, 是 much 的最高级, of all 常与形容词、副词的最高级连用, 意为 "在所有的一当中"。

用法辨析

对词汇、短语及固定用法的意义进行辨析。

难句讲解

对教材原句中的句式结构、句型用法和疑难语言点进行讲解。



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- Unit 3 The books that I want are very new. /65

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综合测试卷

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1

Module 1 A Fantastic Concert



模块盘点

词汇	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. break <i>n.</i> 休息 2. pop <i>adj.</i> 流行(音乐)的 3. concert <i>n.</i> 音乐会 4. fantastic <i>adj.</i> 奇异的 5. raise <i>v.</i> 筹集, 募集 6. international <i>adj.</i> 国际的, 世界的 7. clap <i>v.</i> 拍(手), 鼓(掌) 8. cheer <i>v.</i> 欢呼 9. travel <i>n.</i> 旅行 10. success <i>n.</i> 成功, 成就
短语	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. winter break 寒假 2. pop concert 流行音乐会 3. have a fantastic time 度过精彩时光 4. raise money for 为……筹款 5. charity concert 慈善音乐会 6. start...with...以/从……开始 7. come onto the stage 走上舞台 8. be happy with 对……感到满意 9. end with 以……结束 10. be started by 由……组织发起 11. afford to do sth (有足够的钱或时间) 负担得起做某事 12. spend... (in) doing 花时间(钱)做…… 13. set the record for sth 创下……的记录 14. spend...on sth 花(时间/钱)在……上 15. bring out 出版, 发行; 生产 16. look forward to sth/ doing sth 期望, 盼望
句型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. — Did you have a good winter break? 你寒假过得愉快吗? — Yes, it was very good. 是的, 很愉快。 2. — When was the concert? 音乐会什么时候举行? — It was on December 21st. 在12月21日。 3. — What time did the concert start and finish? 音乐会何时开始何时结束? — It started at 7:00 and finished at 12:30. 7:00 开始 12:30 结束。 4. — What was the concert for? 举办音乐会的目的是什么? — It was for children who don't have parents. 为了孤儿。 5. — What's your favorite band? 你最喜欢的乐队是什么? — It's...是…… 6. — Why do you like the band? 你为什么喜欢那个乐队? — I like them because...我喜欢他们是因为……
语法	复习名词、冠词、代词。
话题	流行音乐及著名流行歌手、乐队, 慈善演出, 假期活动。



Unit

1

Did you have a good winter break?



单元自评

I. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. What did you enjoy _____ (much) of all in your winter break?
2. We were singing and dancing. We _____ (have) a fantastic time.
3. How much money did you raise for the _____ (orphan)?
4. It raised about two _____ (million) RMB.
5. All the famous singers were there and _____ (sing) their popular songs.

II. 单项选择。

1. They got much _____ on the Internet.
A. photo B. message C. information
2. —Would you like some _____?
—Yes, please. I'm a little thirsty.
A. bread B. meat C. orange
3. —In which country is English spoken as the first language?
—_____.
A. Australia B. Japan C. France
4. There is good _____ for you. I've found your lost watch.
A. news B. ideas C. messages
5. —What's your favorite _____?
—Oranges.
A. color B. fruit C. juice
6. The river is very long and it is about _____.
A. 20 meters wide B. 15 meters long C. 30 meters high
7. There was _____ on show in the museum.
A. a quite nice cup B. quite nice cup C. quite a nice cup
8. —Can I just have a try?
—Sure. It doesn't _____ if you give me a wrong answer.
A. matter B. trouble C. mind
9. I have _____ to do this evening.
A. a lot of works B. many work C. a lot of work
10. There are two _____ in the city.
A. car's factory B. car's factories C. car factories

III. 用适当的冠词填空。

1. People like to see films on _____ TV instead of going to _____ cinema.
2. Millie has _____ e-dog and its name is Hobo.
3. _____ history of the special Pacific Island brought _____ unusual feeling to me.
4. Look at _____ skirt. I bought it for my mum on Mother's Day.

重点、难点

单词讲解

1. **break** *n.* 休息、间歇
winter break (winter holiday / winter vacation) 寒假
have a break 休息一会儿
词汇拓展: **break** *v.* 打碎、折断: 打破、破坏 (broke, broken)
break the cup 打碎茶杯
break the world record 打破世界记录

2. **enjoy** *v.* 喜欢; 享受 (某事带来的乐趣)

enjoy sth/doing sth
enjoy the concert 喜欢这场音乐会

enjoy walking 喜欢散步
词汇拓展: **enjoyable** *adj.* 令人愉快的

It is the most enjoyable trip in my life. 这是我一生中最愉快的一次旅行。

3. **raise** *v.* 筹集; 提升, 抬高; 饲养, 养活

raise money for the charity 为慈善机构筹款

raise the price 涨价, 抬高物价

难句讲解

1. What did you enjoy most of all? 你最喜欢的 (假期活动) 是什么?

most 在本句中是副词, 是 much 的最高级。of all 常与形容词、副词的最高级连用, 意为“在所有的……当中”。

In China Shanghai is the biggest



city of all. 上海是中国的所有城市中最大的。

2. What was the concert for?
为什么举办这场音乐会?

"What...for?" 句式意为 "为了什么 (目的)"。

What did they raise money for?
他们为什么筹款?

Isn't it nice?

5. There is _____ apple tree in my garden. It's over 10 years old.
6. Jack bought _____ useful book, _____ book is also very interesting.
7. The boys and the girls often play _____ football in _____ afternoon.
8. —Tina, could you please play _____ piano for me while I'm singing?
—With pleasure.

Unit 2 A charity concert for orphans was held in London.

重点、难点

单词讲解

1. hold v. 拿、握; 举行

hold an umbrella 打伞

hold the ladder 扶梯子

hold a baby in one's arms 在某人怀里抱个小孩儿

2. spend v. 花费 (时间、钱); 度过 (时光)

Peter often spends two hours (in) doing his homework every day.

=Peter often spends two hours on his homework every day. 彼得每天花 2 小时写作业。

I like spending time with friends. 我喜欢和朋友一起消磨时光。

难句讲解

1. International pop singers and bands such as Backstreet Boys, Robbie Williams and Tracy G sang to about 65,000 people at the concert. 在音乐会上, 以后街男孩, 罗宾·威廉姆斯和翠茜 G 为代表的国际流行歌手和乐队为大约 65 000 名观众演唱。

such as "诸如……之类的 (人或物)", 常用在总结后面的具

单元自评

I. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. 一场慈善音乐会上周在伦敦举行。

A charity concert _____ in London last week.

2. 乔治·迈克尔走上舞台演唱了他自上世纪 90 年代以来的流行金曲。

George Michael _____ onto the stage and sang his popular songs from the _____.

3. 紧跟在他后面的翠茜演唱了一首动听的 "飞逝"。

He _____ by Tracy G who sang her beautiful song "Going Too Fast".

4. 筹到这么大一笔钱让他们感到很意外。

They were _____ by the _____ of money that they had raised.

5. 看到很多孩子因没钱付学费而上不了学, 他们感到很难过。

They were _____ many poor children who could not _____ to go to school.

II. 单项选择。

1. Your football is under the desk. Where's _____?

A. her B. you C. ours

2. —Who is singing in the classroom?

—_____ must be Susan.

A. She B. It C. This

3. —_____ are you talking about?

—The Olympic Games in China.

A. What B. Whom C. Where

4. My aunt has two children, but _____ of them lives with her.

A. each B. neither C. either

5. Most young people find _____ exciting to watch a football match.

A. it B. this C. that

6. Ted's mother kept telling Ted not to tell lies, but _____ doesn't help.

A. which B. it C. she



7. —What about this T-shirt?
—I don't like the color. Please show me _____ one.
A. other B. the other C. another
8. I can't buy the dress because I have just _____ money.
A. little B. a little C. few
9. I can't find the pen I was given. Have you seen _____?
A. it B. one C. this
10. —Was it Peter who broke the window?
—No, he wasn't here yesterday. He had _____ to do with it.
A. nothing B. anything C. something

III. 用名词的适当形式填空。

1. _____ (glass) is made of _____ (glass).
2. This is such good _____ (news).
3. —Are those _____ (sheep)?
—No, they aren't. They're _____ (cow).
4. A group of _____ (France) are talking with two _____ (Germany) over there.
5. The tall man with a big nose is _____ (Tom and Carl) teacher.
6. My school isn't far from here. It's only _____ (fifteen minutes) walk.
7. There isn't enough _____ (room) for us in the lift.
8. At the foot of the hill, you can hear nothing but the _____ (sound) of the running water.
9. _____ (thank to) the Great Wall, the land produces more crops.
10. Football is a popular _____ (game) around the world.

体分说, 后面一般有两个或两个以上的人例或物例。

I like drinks such as tea and apple juice. 我喜欢喝像茶和苹果汁这样的饮料。

相关链接: for example 例如, 后面一般出现的是具体的事例。Jane is very helpful, for example, she often helps the other students clean the classroom. 简很乐于助人, 比如说, 她经常帮其他同学打扫教室。

2. They were sad to see many poor children who could not afford to go to school. 看到很多孩子因为贫困上不了学, 他们感到很难过。

be sad to do sth (be + adj. + to do) 动词不定式表示前面形容词所表示的情绪的起因, 是英语中常见的系表结构。

I'm happy to see you again. 我很高兴再次见到你。

Unit 3 They have just brought out a new CD.

★ 单元自评

I. 根据汉语提示完成句子。

1. 流星乐队是中国著名乐队之一。
Shooting Star is _____ of China's most famous _____.
2. 他们刚刚发行了一张新唱片。
They have just _____ a new CD.
3. 这首歌讲述了在中国的一座城市长大的一个男孩儿的故事。
It tells the story of a boy _____ in a Chinese city.
4. 它告诉我们多留一些时间给我们的家人和朋友。
It tells us to _____ more _____ for our friends and family.
5. 我盼望着他们的下一张唱片。
I am _____ to their next CD.

II. 单项选择。

1. —Would you like some more rice?
—Yes, just _____.

重点、难点

单词讲解

1. bring v. 拿来, 带来
表示动作发生的方向由远到近。
Don't forget to bring your CDs to my home tomorrow. 别忘了明天把你的 CD 带来我家。
相关词组: bring out 出版, 发行 (书籍, 唱片等); bring up 教育, 培养, 使成长。
He was brought up by his aunt. 他是被他的姑姑抚养长大的。
2. grow v. 生长, 成长; 渐渐变成; 栽培, 种植



How quickly you are growing!
你长得好好快呀!

He grew old. 他变老了。

Rice is grown in North and East China. 水稻种植在华北和
华东。

相关词组: grow up 长大,
成长

grow out of 产生于……

3. include v. 包含, 包括

The price includes both the
house and the furniture. 这个
价格包括房子和里面的家具。

词汇拓展: including *prep.* 包
含, 包括

There are ten people in the
room, including myself. 包括
我在内, 屋子里有 10 个人。

难句讲解

I am looking forward to their
next CD. 我期待着他们的下一
张专辑。

look forward to 意为“期望,
盼望”, 一般用于现在进行时
态, 其中 to 为介词, 后接名
词、代词或动名词。

We are looking forward to
eating delicious Beijing Duck.
我们盼望着吃美味的北京烤鸭。

- A. a few B. a little C. little
2. — _____ does your cousin look like?
— He's tall and thin.
A. What B. Where C. Who
3. — Is _____ ready for the evening?
— No, we haven't got a camera.
A. everything B. something C. anything
4. "Help _____ to some _____, children." Aunt Wang said.
A. yourself, fish B. yourselves, pear C. yourselves, apples
5. It was a long journey but _____ of them four felt bored.
A. neither B. both C. none

III. 用代词的适当形式填空。

1. No one helped Jacky. He did it all by _____ (he).
2. _____ (somebody) is watching TV. Let's turn it off.
3. Your digital watch is quite nice. Where did you buy _____ (it/
one)? I want to buy _____ (it/ one), too.
4. I have two boxes. One is big, _____ (other) is small.
5. On _____ (two) sides of the street are a lot of colorful flowers.
6. Keep together! I don't want _____ (some) of you to get lost.
7. — Have you finished your report yet?
— No, I'll finish it in _____ (other) ten minutes.
8. — Which sweater do you prefer, the yellow one or the pink one?
— _____ (both). I like a light blue one.
9. Joan and Dicky are too busy to help us. Let's do it _____ (we).
10. — Did you enjoy _____ (you) at the party, Jimmy?
— Yes, Mum. I enjoyed _____ (I) very much.
11. We need _____ (each other) help.
12. The weather in Hainan is hotter than _____ (this) in
Heilongjiang.

Unit 4 It was really boring.

重点、难点

语法讲解

一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去的状态或
客观事实, 过去经常性的或习
惯性的动作, 主语在过去具备
的性格等。句子的谓语由动词
的过去式构成, 谓语动词用 be
动词时有人称和数的变化
(was/were); 为实义动词时无
人称和数的变化, 助动词是
did。



单元自评

I. 根据汉语提示补全句子。

1. I went to a concert last night and it was _____ (糟糕的).
2. They started with a singer who sang _____ (难听地, 不好地).
3. I had a really _____ (不舒服的) seat.
4. The tickets were very _____ (贵的) and they didn't sell any food
or drinks.
5. All the performers were _____ (真的) old and I didn't know their
songs.

II. 单项选择。

1. — Will you get there by _____ train?



- No, I'll take _____ taxi.
- A. /, a B. a, the C. /, /
2. The new D-type train can run at speeds of 200 to 250 kilometers _____ hour.
- A. a B. an C. the
3. —Do you know Taiwan, Jenny?
—Yes, of course. Taiwan is _____ island.
- A. a B. an C. /
4. This is _____ only expensive dress I've got.
- A. a B. an C. the
5. On the shelf there is _____ fancy Teddy Bear.
- A. the B. a C. an
6. My brother studies in _____ university. _____ university is very far from here.
- A. an, The B. a, The C. the, A
7. _____ exciting news! We will have _____ long holiday after the exam.
- A. What, an, a B. What, a, / C. How, an, the
8. —What can I do for you?
—I want _____ orange blouse for my daughter.
- A. an B. the C. a
9. —Who is _____ man with glasses?
—Oh, he's our new English teacher, Mr. Li.
- A. a B. an C. the
10. Pass me _____ dictionary next to the radio, and I also need _____ pen to write something with.
- A. a, a B. the, the C. the, a

(1) 表示过去的状态、事实。

Bai Feifei was twelve years old last year. 白菲菲去年12岁。
Mr White lived here five years ago. 怀特先生五年前住在这里。

They were taller than I last year. 去年他们比我高。

(2) 表示经常性的或习惯性的动作。

I used to get up at 7:00 am.

我过去常常在早上七点起床。

She usually came to school late last term. 上学期她经常上学迟到。

(3) 表示主语具备的性格和能力。

She didn't like reading when she was a child. 她小时候不爱读书。

Lucy could ride a bike when she was seven years old. 当露西7岁的时候她会骑自行车了。



2

BEI-DA LU KA

Module 2 Famous Universities

模块盘点

单 词	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. university <i>n.</i> (综合性) 大学 2. garden <i>n.</i> 园, 花园 3. develop <i>v.</i> 发展, 扩展 4. war <i>n.</i> 战争 5. law <i>n.</i> 法律, 法学 6. train <i>v.</i> 训练, 培养 7. government <i>n.</i> 政府 8. company <i>n.</i> 公司 9. tour <i>n.</i> 旅行, 参观 10. celebrate <i>v.</i> 庆祝 11. birth <i>n.</i> 出生, 产生 12. single <i>adj.</i> 单一的, 一个的 13. degree <i>n.</i> 学位 14. president <i>n.</i> 总统 15. graduate <i>v.</i> 毕业 <i>n.</i> 毕业生 16. produce <i>v.</i> 生产, 创造 17. prize <i>n.</i> 奖金, 奖品 18. person <i>n.</i> 人
短 语	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. be known as 作为……而出名 2. be close to 接近于 3. the Summer Palace 颐和园 4. the Qing Dynasty 清朝 5. educational institution 教育学院 6. a great number of 大量的 7. government departments 政府部门 8. join the club 加入俱乐部 9. English Club 英语俱乐部 10. Music Society 音乐社 11. higher learning 高等教育 12. Nobel Prize 诺贝尔奖 13. be excited for 为……感到高兴 14. take sb to... 带某人去…… 15. teach sb to do... 教某人去做…… 16. in addition 另外
句 型	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peking University is the most famous university in China. 北京大学在中国是最著名的大学。 2. The campus is also known as 'Yan Yuan'. 校园也是大家所熟知的“燕园”。 3. What happened in 1912? 在1912年发生了什么事? 4. When was Harvard University founded? 哈佛大学是什么时候建立的? 5. In addition, Harvard is also famous for its research centres. 另外, 哈佛大学也以它的研究中心而闻名。
语 法	复习数词、介词、构词法。
话 题	描述著名的大学。



Unit 1

Peking University is the most famous university in China.



单元自评

I. 根据汉语提示写出单词。

- We live in Qiqihar, Heilongjiang _____ (省).
- Each of us should obey all the _____ (法律).
- Do you want to go to _____ (大学) in the future?
- I wish I could go to the Jilin _____ (大学).
- The ticket for _____ (成人) is twenty yuan.

II. 单项选择。

- _____ lady over there is _____ university teacher.
A. A, the B. The, an C. The, a
- He prefers playing _____ piano to playing _____ hockey.
A. the, the B. the, / C. /, /
- Mr Black was made _____ manager of our company.
A. / B. a C. the
- There is _____ "u" in _____ word "uniform".
A. an, a B. an, the C. a, the
- _____ sign here stands for _____ mistake.
A. A, a B. A, the C. The, a
- Show your watch _____ me. _____ is slow.
A. to, Mine B. to, My C. for, Mine
- _____ do you like _____, the summer holidays or the winter holidays?
A. What, better B. What, best C. Which, better
- I'll do it by myself. I won't need _____ help.
A. anyone's else B. anyone else's C. anyone others'
- I heard _____ until my friend told me about it.
A. everything B. something C. nothing
- Would you like _____ more bread, Jack?
A. a little B. another C. little
- Only one student got the right answer. But _____ didn't.
A. the others B. another C. others
- There are about _____ seats in the hall.
A. two hundreds B. two hundred C. hundred of
- How often should we publish the paper?
—_____.
A. In one week's time B. Once a month
C. After two weeks
- Do you know what man will be like _____ about 10,000 years?
A. in B. after C. with
- Taiwan is _____ the southeast of China.
A. in B. at C. to

重点、难点

单词讲解

1. **department** *n.* 部, 部门, 系

He graduated from History Department. 他毕业于历史系。

2. **province** *n.* 省

I was born in a small village in Hebei Province. 我出生在河北省的一个小村庄。

3. **engineering** *n.* 工程(学), 工程技术

She works for an engineering company. 她在一家工程技术公司工作。

4. **law** *n.* 法律

We should obey the law. 我们应该遵守法律。

lawyer *n.* 律师

He is dreaming of becoming a lawyer. 他梦想成为一名律师。

用法辨析

college, university, institute, school

这些名词均含有“学院、大学”之意。

college 多指大学内的学院或科目较少的高等学校。

There are many colleges at Harvard and Yale. 哈佛大学和耶鲁大学都有很多学院。

I went to business college when I was twenty. 我20岁时进了商学院念书。

university 主要指综合大学, 一般由多个学院组成。当泛指大学时通常用 college 表示。



He studied at Jilin University.
他在吉林大学学习过。

institute 指设立有专门学科的学院, 如外语学院、地质学院、建筑学院等。

His parents sent him to an art institute. 他父母把他送进一所艺术学院学习。

school 指大学所属的学院或系, 也指普通的学校。

He worked five years at the Medical School of Jilin University. 他在吉林大学医学院工作过 5 年。

难句讲解

Which clubs or societies would you want to join? 你想参加哪一个俱乐部或学社?

society *n.* 社会;社;协会

She joined the university art society. 她加入了大学里的艺术协会。

III. 句型转换。

- I want to take part in the Science Society. (对画线部分提问)
_____ do you want to take part in?
- The Peking University is close to the Yuanming Garden and the Summer Palace. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the Peking University?
- People renamed it Peking University. (改为被动语态)
It _____ Peking University.
- Remember to take a tour of the Yuanming Garden. (改为反意疑问句)
Remember to take a tour of the Yuanming Garden, _____?
(改为反意疑问句)
- Join the Engineering Society. (改为否定句)
_____ the Engineering Society.

IV. 根据句意及首字母提示完成句子。

- David has gone to London on _____ (busy).
- The great _____ invented a large number of _____ (invent).
- Our class are watching a _____ (wonder) football match.
- Nothing is _____ (possible) if you put your heart in it.
- He got all wet in a heavy rain yesterday, so he was _____ (terrible) ill.
- Tom ran as _____ (quick) as he could to catch the last bus.
- Jackie Chan is a famous _____ (act) whose _____ (act) movies are very exciting.
- The radio says it will be _____ (rain) later today.
- Tom is a _____ (care) boy. He does everything _____ (care).
So he often gets bad marks because of his _____ (care). He has to work hard to become a _____ (care) boy.

Unit 2 It celebrated its 350th birthday in 1986.

重点、难点

单词讲解

1. single *a.* 单身的, 单纯的, 单一的

Do you want a single room or a double room? 你想要一个单人房间还是双人房间?

2. degree *n.* 程度, 度数, 学位

Water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius. 水在摄氏零度时结冰。

同、近义词辨析

people, person, man



单元自评

I. 根据汉语提示写出单词。

- Are you _____ (单身的) or married?
- Your temperature is about 37 _____ (度). You don't have a fever.
- The Chinese people is a hard-working _____ (民族).
- We'll _____ (庆祝) our school's birthday in the hall.
- Lincoln is one of the famous American _____ (总统).

II. 单项选择。

- We made Joyce _____ monitor _____ her experience.
A. a, because B. the, because C. /, because of
- Two months ago Mr Green wrote _____ article on Shanghai International Art Festival.
A. / B. an C. a