

Module 1 People and Places

知识梳理

一、常用词组

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. the Great Wall of China | 中国长城 |
| 2. talk to/with sb | 与某人讲话 |
| 3. on a school trip | 在学校郊游 |
| 4. have a great time | 过得愉快 |
| 5. eat an ice cream | 吃冰淇淋 |
| 6. take photos/ pictures | 拍照 |
| 7. lie in the sun | 躺在阳光下 |
| 8. send sb. a postcard=send a postcard to sb. | 给某人寄明信片 |
| 9. write postcards to sb. | 给某人写明信片 |
| 10. shop for presents | 购买礼物 |
| 11. at this moment | 现在;此刻 |
| 12. in different places of the world | 在世界各地 |
| 13. leave work | 下班 |
| 14. wait for | 等待 |
| 15. run for trains | 赶火车 |
| 16. have afternoon tea | 喝下午茶 |
| 17. have a drink | 喝饮料 |
| 18. watch a ballet | 观赏芭蕾 |
| 19. get dressed | 穿衣 |
| 20. see friends | 见朋友 |
| 21. greetings from Hollywood | 来自好莱坞的问候 |
| 22. enjoy the sun | 享受阳光 |
| 23. talk on one's cell phone | 用手机通话 |
| 24. the Forbidden City | 紫禁城 |

二、重点句型

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. —We're on a school trip and we're having a good time. | 我们在参加学校郊游,我们过得很快乐。 |
| —That's great. | 好极了。 |
| 2. —What is she doing? | 她在干什么? |
| —She is talking to her mother. | 她在和她妈妈谈话。 |
| 3. He isn't writing a postcard. | 他没有在写明信片。 |
| 4. Are they buying postcards? | 他们正在买明信片吗? |
| 5. Thank you for your postcard from the Great Wall. | 谢谢你从长城寄来的明信片。 |

要点精析

1. have a good time 玩得高兴

good 可用 nice, great, wonderful 等代替。也可以说 enjoy oneself。如:

① We have a good time in the zoo.

我们在动物园里玩得高兴。

② I enjoy myself on Sunday.

星期天我玩得高兴。

2. in the sun

这个介词短语起副词作用,用作状语。in the sun 表示“沐浴阳光”,指某人或某物处在阳光照耀下,有环绕之意,这时 in 不能换为 under。虽然 under 有“在……下”之意,但只表示垂直下方,没有“环绕,包含”之意。与 in the sun 有类似含义的短语还有: in the light 在灯光下; in the rain 在雨中等。如:

Don't read in the sun.

不要在阳光下看书。

3. 现在分词的构成形式

(1) 直接在动词词尾加-ing。如:

sing—singing play—playing wash—washing meet—meeting visit—visiting go—going

Look! She is drinking juice in the room.

瞧!她正在房间喝果汁。

(2) 将动词词尾不发音的 e 去掉,再加-ing。如:

come—coming write—writing dance—dancing type—typing ride—riding make—making

They are driving home.

他们正在开车回家

(3) 重音落在动词的最后一个音节,并且该动词最后一个字母为辅音字母,则双写该辅音字母,再加-ing。如:

put—putting get—getting forget—forgetting run—running swim—swimming plan—planning

begin—beginning shop—shopping shut—shutting

People aren't getting up, washing or getting dressed.

人们没有在起床、洗漱或穿衣。

(4) 特殊变形的单词。如:

die—dying lie—lying tie—tying

He's lying in the sun.

他正躺在阳光下。

4. tell, speak, say 与 talk

(1) tell 意为“告诉”,常用于结构 tell sb. sth “告诉某人某事”或 tell sb. to do sth. “告诉某人去做某事”,同时 tell 还可表示“讲故事”。如:

① My mother told me to work hard.

我妈妈告诉我要努力工作。

② My grandma told me a story yesterday.

昨天我奶奶给我讲了一个故事。

(2) speak 意为“讲某种语言”。如:

He can speak English.

他会说英语。

(3) say 意为“说”,其后常加说的内容。如:

Can you say something about your school trip?

你能为你的这次学校郊游说点什么吗?

(4) talk 意为“谈论,报告”,常用于结构 talk to/ with sb “同某人讲话”; talk about sth/sb. 谈论某事/某人。如:

① The teacher is talking to his students now.

现在老师正和他的学生谈话。

② The students are talking with each other about the films.

学生们正互相交谈着电影。

③ We often talk about films.

我们经常谈论电影。

5. put on, wear 与 dress

(1) put on 着重于“穿”这一动作,即由没穿到穿这一过程,意为“穿上”。如:

Please put on your new coat.

请穿上你的新大衣。

(2) wear 强调“穿着”这一状态,也可表示“戴着”。如:

He's wearing a white shirt.

他穿着一件白衬衫。

(3) dress 既可表示动作,又可表示状态,但在搭配和语态上与 wear 和 put on 有明显的区别:

1) 当 dress 表示动作时,常由人作宾语,意为“给……穿衣服”。如:

Could you dress the child for me?

你能不能替我给小孩穿上衣服?

2) 当表示自己穿衣服时,一般要用“get dressed(dress oneself)”。如:

He cannot get dressed(dress himself).

他不会自己穿衣服。

6. enjoy 表示“喜欢,喜爱”,接动词时, enjoy 后只接-ing 形式。如:

He enjoys playing the piano.

他喜欢弹钢琴。

能力提升

一、词汇运用

(A)根据汉语提示拼写单词。

1. They are _____ (驾驶) a car to go on a trip to Yunnan.
2. If you are sleepy, you can drink a cup of _____ (咖啡).
3. I'm hungry. Let's go to the _____ (餐馆).
4. On Sunday I often _____ (洗) my clothes at home.
5. My little brother is too young to _____ (给……穿衣服) himself.

(B)用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

sing child I swim help

6. Listen! Who _____ in the next room now?
7. Let Tom _____ you carry the box.
8. Look at the _____ over there, they are playing football.
9. These books aren't _____.
10. Look! The people in the river _____.

二、句型转换

1. They are cleaning the windows. (对画线部分提问)
_____ they _____?
2. The students read English in the classroom. (改为现在进行时)
The students _____ English in the classroom.
3. The students are starting their lessons. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ their lessons?
4. Lingling is buying presents. (改为同义句)
Lingling is _____ presents.
5. Can you send me a postcard too? (改为同义句)
Can you _____ too?

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 汤姆正在看电视,他没有在睡觉。
Tom _____ and he _____.
2. 此刻我的父母正在穿衣服。
_____, my parents are _____.
3. 谢谢你的茶。
_____ your tea.
4. 托尼正在做什么?
What _____ Tony _____?
5. 他们正在通电话。
They are talking _____.
6. 我叔叔正在拍照。
My uncle is _____.
7. 现在他们正在喝咖啡。
They are _____ now.
8. 他们正在享受学校郊游。
They are _____.
9. 我们正在玩得很开心。
We are _____ 或 We are _____.

Module 2 Spring Festival

知识梳理

一、常用词组

1. get ready for sth.
2. get sth. ready
3. clean the house
4. cook the meal
5. learn a dragon dance
6. make lanterns
7. sweep the floor
8. at work
9. sweep away bad luck
10. paint doors and windows red
11. decorate... with...
12. paper cuts
13. have a haircut
14. on New Year's Day
15. put on our new clothes
16. visit our family and friends
17. dragon and lion dance
18. at midnight
19. for a few days
20. have lots of food for good luck
21. at Lantern Festival
22. bring us good luck
23. all the year round
24. on Spring Festival's Eve
25. have Christmas dinner

- 为某事做准备
把某物准备好
打扫房子
做饭
学舞龙
做灯笼
扫地
在工作
扫走不好的运气
把门和窗漆成红色
用……装饰……
剪纸
理发
在元旦
穿上我们的新衣服
拜访我们的家人与朋友
舞龙舞狮
在午夜
几天
吃很多意味着好运的食品
在元宵节
给我们带来好运
一年到头
在除夕
吃圣诞饭

二、重点句型

1. What's happening?
2. —Are you getting ready for Spring Festival?
—Yes, we are.
3. —What are the boys doing?
—The boys are learning a dragon dance.
4. It means good luck.
5. What do you do at Spring Festival?
6. What traditions do you have at Spring Festival?
7. We usually decorate the doors and windows with paper cuts.

- 发生什么事了?
你们在准备过春节吗?
是的。
男孩们在干什么?
男孩们在学舞龙。
这意味着好运。
你在春节里做什么?
春节你们有什么传统项目吗?
我们通常用剪纸把门和窗装饰一番。

要点精析

1. clean

(1) clean 在这里作及物动词,意为“把……弄干净,使……清洁”。如:

We must clean the classroom every day.

我们必须每天打扫教室。

(2) clean 作形容词,意为“干净的,清洁的,无污垢的”,与 dirty(脏的)相对。如:

The water in this river is very clean.

这条河里的水非常干净。

2. happen

(1) happen 是不及物动词,意思是“发生”,后面不能直接接宾语。若表示“某地/某时发生了某事”用“sth. +happen+地点/时间”;若表示“某人出了某事”则用“sth. +happen+to sb.”。如:

① What happened yesterday morning?

昨天早晨发生了什么事?

② What happened to you?

你发生什么事了?

(2) happen 作“碰巧”解,其后接动词不定式,即“sb. +happen+to do sth.”意为“某人碰巧做某事”。如:

It happened to be a fine day.

碰巧那天是个晴天。

3. study 与 learn

两者都译作“学习”,特别是在学校学习各门知识时,常可互换。如:

I want to study/ learn English well.

我想学好英语。

主要区别如下:

(1) study 指“学习”的动作,多指用功学,钻研,研究;learn 则强调“学习”的结果,多指通过练习或教师教而记住或学会。如:

She studies very hard and learns the words quickly.

她学习努力,学单词很快。

(2) 表示学习某种本领、技巧(如游泳、滑冰等),用 learn。 如:

He is learning to ride a horse.

他正在学骑马。

(3) 表示“向……学习,从……中学习”用 learn,而不用 study。 如:

We should learn from Comrade Lei Feng.

我们应该向雷锋同志学习。

(4) 表示“自学……”用 learn...by oneself。

如:

I learned English by myself.

我自学英语。

4. luck

(1) luck 是名词,意为“运气;幸运;好运”。如:

① Bad luck.

倒霉。

② Good luck to you!

祝你好运!

③ I wish you good luck.

祝你好运。

(2) lucky 是 luck 的形容词,意为“运气好的,吉祥的;侥幸的”。如:

a lucky day

吉日

a lucky dog

幸运儿

(3) luckily 是 lucky 的副词,意为“幸运地”。如:

Luckily, he isn't late for class.

真幸运,他上课没有迟到。

5. few 与 a few, little 与 a little

	用法	例句
few	意为“很少,没有几个”,表示否定的含义,后接可数名词复数。	There are few people. 没有几个人。
a few	意为“一些,有几个”,表示肯定的含义,后接可数名词复数。	I have a few friends. 我有几个朋友。
little	意为“一点儿,几乎没有”,表示否定的含义,后接不可数名词。	There is little tea in the cup. 茶杯里没什么茶。
a little	意为“少许,有点”,表示肯定的含义,后接不可数名词。	Don't worry, we still have a little drink. 别担心,我们还有一点饮料。

能力提升

一、词汇运用

(A)根据汉语提示拼写单词。

1. Are your friends _____ (听) to your teacher?
2. The boys are making _____ (灯笼).
3. The children are taking _____ (照片) in the park.
4. Look! My mother is _____ (扫地) the floor.
5. Your hair is too long and you must have a _____ (理发).

(B)用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

bring Christmas dinner mean ready

6. Everything is _____. Let's begin our meeting.
7. _____ is to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.
8. "A few" _____ some.
9. —Lily, shall we go out for _____?
—That's a good idea.
10. Many people think "red" can _____ them good luck.

二、句型转换

1. My grandma cooks a meal everyday. (用 now 改写句子)
My grandma _____ a meal _____.
2. The girl is making lanterns. (对画线部分提问)
What _____ the girl _____?
3. They are playing football over there. (改为一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ football over there?
4. Jim is buying some presents and postcards. (对画线部分提问)
_____ is _____ some presents and postcards?
5. The workers are at work in the factory. (改为同义句)
The workers _____ in the factory.

三、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 你们正在为奥运会做准备吗?
Are you _____ the Olympic Games?
2. 老师让学生们把所有的灰尘扫去。
The teacher let the students _____ all the dirt.
3. 你能帮她做一个灯笼吗?
Can you _____ a lantern?
4. 男孩们喜欢放烟火。
The boys like _____.
5. 发生了什么事?
What _____?
6. 我们通常用剪纸把门和窗装饰一番。
We usually decorate the doors and windows _____.
7. 我们还要买衣服, 每个人都要去理发。
We also buy clothes and everyone _____.
8. 我们几天不打扫房间。
We don't clean the house for _____ days.
9. 这里一年到头都很热。
It's hot here _____.

Module 3 Plans

知识梳理

一、常用词组

1. at the weekend
2. check my email
3. have a piano lesson
4. buy some clothes
5. on Saturday afternoon
6. go to a party
7. listen to music
8. revise for the test
9. stay in bed
10. get up early
11. have a picnic
12. look forward to doing sth.
13. take the plane to Beijing
14. do some sightseeing
15. Chinese/ foreign culture
16. walk up the Great Wall
17. make some American friends
18. lie on the beach
19. enjoy the sun and the sea
20. get from Beijing to New York
21. go cycling/ sightseeing
22. a new CD of your favourite singer

- 在周末
查收我的电子邮件
上钢琴课
买一些衣服
在周六下午
参加一个聚会
听音乐
复习迎考
待在床上
早起
野餐
期待做某事
乘飞机去北京
观光
中国/外国的文化
爬上长城
交些美国朋友
躺在沙滩上
享受阳光和大海
从北京到纽约
去骑车/观光
你最爱的歌手的一张新唱片

二、重点句型

1. —What are your plans?
—I'm going to buy some clothes on Saturday afternoon.
你的计划是什么?
我打算在周六下午买些衣服。
2. —What are you going to do on Sunday?
—I am going to stay in bed in the morning. Then I'm going to revise for my test.
星期天你打算做什么?
我打算早晨先在床上躺会儿,然后再复习迎考。
3. —Would you like to come?
—Yes, that's a great idea. / Yes, I'd love to.
你愿意来吗?
好的,真是个好主意。/是,我很乐意。
4. What are you looking forward to?
你期待什么?
5. —Why is Helen going to visit her granddaughter?
—Because it's her birthday.
为什么海伦要见她的外孙女?
因为她是她的生日。

要点精析

1. plan

(1)名词:计划,方案等。如:

That's the plan for travelling.

这是旅游计划。

(2)动词:策划,筹划。其后常接动词不定式(plan to do sth). plan(v.)—planning(现在分词)—planned(过去式、过去分词)。如:

They planned to visit the new tall building.

他们计划去参观那座新大楼。

2. have a picnic

have + a + n.构成不同的意思。如:

have a meeting 开会

have a walk 散步

have a rest 休息

have a look 看一看

have a swim 游泳

have a try 试一试

have a good time 玩得开心

have a class/ lesson 上课

have breakfast/ lunch/ supper 吃早餐/午餐/晚餐

3. at, on 与 in 表时间用法

	用法	例句
at	表示在某一具体时刻时用介词 at; 在节假日前也常用 at, 表示在这个节假日期间。	at twelve o'clock 在12点钟 at Christmas 在圣诞节期间
on	表示在星期、节日或具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上。	on Monday 在周一 on Sunday morning 在周日上午 on a cold winter morning 在一个寒冷的冬天的早晨
in	泛指一天的上午、下午或晚上。“in+时间段”表示将来的时间,可译为“在……之后”。	in the morning 在上午 in a year 在一年后

4. do some sightseeing

“do + some + 动名词”是习惯用法,表示日常活动。

类似的用法有:

do some reading 读书

do some writing 写东西

do some listening 听录音

do some washing 洗衣服

do some cooking 做饭

do some cleaning 打扫

do some thinking 多想

do some shopping 买东西

5. go sightseeing

英语中可用 go + v. -ing 表示“去做某事”。常用的短语有 go swimming“去游泳”, go running“去跑步”, go shopping“去购物”, go cycling“去骑自行车”。

6. because

because 通常表示直接的原因,用来回答 why 的问题。because 引导的从句表示直接而明确的原因或理由,表示对因果关系的推断,语气很强。如:

We couldn't go out because it was too cold.

因为天气太冷,我们不能外出。

because of 意为“因为,由于”,是复合介词,其后可接名词、代词,动名词。如:

We stay at home because of the rain.

因为下雨我们待在家里。

能力提升

一、词汇运用

(A)根据汉语提示拼写单词。

1. You must _____ (复习) for the English test now.
2. Let's go _____ (观光、游览) this weekend.
3. Are you looking _____ (向前) to the Spring Festival?
4. One of my _____ (女儿) lives in San Francisco.
5. American _____ (文化) is quite different from Chinese culture.

(B)用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

check early make plan beach

6. Why do you get up _____ on Sunday?
7. —What are your _____ for the coming weekend? —I am going to have a party at home.
8. He wants _____ friends with foreigners.
9. I enjoy lying on the _____ and listening to music.
10. My friend doesn't like playing computer games, but he often _____ emails on the Internet.

二、单项选择

- () 1. —Would you like to go out with us?
—_____, but I have to do my homework first.
A. Yes, I do B. That's all right C. Of course not D. I'd love to
- () 2. He usually stays in bed _____ Sunday morning.
A. in B. at C. of D. on
- () 3. They are looking forward to _____ China.
A. visiting B. visited C. to visit D. visit
- () 4. There _____ a basketball match next week.
A. has B. is going to be C. are going to be D. is going to have
- () 5. He has to stay at home _____ his mother is ill.
A. so B. and C. because D. but

三、句型转换

1. Is he going to mend his car?(作否定回答)
_____, he _____.
2. He stays at home because he is ill.(对画线部分提问)
_____ does he _____ at home?
3. My parents are going to visit their friends.(改为一般疑问句)
_____ your parents _____ visit their friends?
4. Mary often goes sightseeing with her friends.(改为同义句)
Mary often _____ some _____ with her friends.
5. He is going to check his email on Sunday morning.(对画线部分提问)
_____ is he going to _____ on Sunday morning?

四、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 海伦打算坐飞机去香港,因为他的祖父母住在那儿。
Helen is going to _____ to Hong Kong, _____ her grandparents _____.
2. 下午将会刮风。
_____ is going to _____ in the afternoon.
3. 你想和我去看电影吗?
Would you like _____ the _____ with me?
4. 我喜欢在沙滩上躺着,看看大海和太阳。
I _____ on _____, watching the _____ and the sun.
5. 我期待着看到我的女儿。
I'm _____ my _____.

Module 4 Life in the future

知识梳理

一、常用词组

1. life in the future
2. satellite TV
3. study at home
4. send sth. to sb. = send sb. sth.
5. by email
6. use computers/the Internet
7. talk to
8. on their computers
9. be sure
10. write on a blackboard with chalk
11. all year
12. get warm
13. at the North Pole
14. bad weather
15. in spring and autumn
16. heavy rain
17. strong wind
18. heat our homes
19. do many things on the Internet
20. the dull jobs
21. on farms
22. heavy work
23. three days a week
24. long holidays
25. lots of = a lot of
26. free time
27. my dream school

- 未来的生活
卫星电视
在家学习
寄送某物给某人
通过电子邮件
用电脑/用网络
与人交谈
在他们的电脑上
确信
用粉笔在黑板上写字
全年
变暖和
在北极
坏天气
在春秋季节
大雨
大风
给我们的家供暖
在互联网上做许多事情
枯燥的工作
在农场
繁重的工作
一周三天
长假
许多
自由时间(有空的时间)
我梦想的学校

二、重点句型

1. —Will they study at home?
—Yes, they will./No, they won't.
2. —Will there be schools in the future?
—No, there won't.
3. I'm not sure.
4. I think flying will be expensive because fuel will be expensive.

- 他们将在家学习吗?
是的。/不是的。
未来有学校吗?
没有。
我不确定。

我认为坐飞机将会贵起来因为燃料会更贵。

5. Everyone will have a computer on their desk.

每个人的桌上都会有一台电脑。

要点精析

1. no one

no one 表示“没有人”。no 是形容词,one 是代词,常用于口语中,多用于指“人”。当 no one 在句中作主语时,谓语动词只能用单数形式。在口语中常用 nobody 来代替 no one。如:

① There is no one in the classroom.

教室里没有人。

② I opened the door, but I could see nobody.

我开了门,但是没有看见任何人。

2. weather 与 climate

(1) weather 意为“天气”,涉及范围较小,前面不用不定冠词修饰。如:

What fine weather today!

今天天气多好啊!

(2) climate 意为“气候”,涉及范围大,持续时间长,是一个地区气候的总情况,可用不定冠词修饰。如:

a mild climate

温和的气候

3. large, big 与 great

同义词	用法	例句
large	意为“大的,巨大的”,通常指体积或容积,也可指数量,但通常不指人。	There's a large number of people in the room. 房间里有许多人。
big	指体积或面积的大,也可指人。	This classroom is bigger than that one. 这个教室比那个大。
great	指长度、高度的大,常指抽象事物,含有丰富的感情色彩。	The Great Hall of the People is one of the greatest building in Beijing. 人民大会堂是北京最宏伟的建筑之一。

4. every one 与 everyone

(1) everyone 意为“每人,人人”,只能用于人,其后不能跟 of 短语。如:

Is everyone here?

大家都来了吗?

(2) every one 意为“每人,每件东西”,既能用于人,又能用于物,其后通常跟 of 短语。如:

Every one of the students in our class studies hard.

我们班每个人学习都很刻苦。

5. job 与 work

(1) job 为可数名词,意为“工作,职业”。get/find a job 找到一份工作。如:

① He is out of a job.

他失业了。

② You can get a job here, I think.

我想你可以在这里找到一份工作。

(2) work 为不可数名词,意为“工作,劳动,(要做的)事情”。如:

find work 找工作

lose work 失去工作

be out of work 失业

be at work 在岗,在工作

能力提升

一、词汇运用

(A)根据汉语提示拼写单词。

1. Do you have any _____ (字典)?
2. Teachers always write with _____ (粉笔) on the blackboard.
3. Do you like surfing the _____ (因特网)?
4. In _____ (秋天) leaves turn yellow and fall on the ground.
5. The workers need _____ (机器) to help them work.

(B)用方框内所给单词的正确形式填空。

sun comfortable farm fly easy

6. I feel _____. I'll have to see the doctor.
7. —It's a fine day today. —Yes, it's _____.
8. _____ will be cheap in the future.
9. _____ work on the farm.
10. I think you can work out the math problem _____.

二、单项选择

- () 1. Today I have _____ work to do.
A. many B. a lot C. lots of D. too many
- () 2. Everyone _____ English hard in our class.
A. study B. studys C. studies D. studying
- () 3. —Will there be computers in school? —_____.
A. Yes, there will B. No, it won't C. Yes, they will D. No, they won't
- () 4. We have many _____ to do next week.
A. homework B. housework C. jobs D. work
- () 5. There _____ a volleyball match on TV tomorrow.
A. will being B. is going to be C. are D. is going to

三、句型转换

1. Everyone will send their homework to the teacher by email. (对画线部分提问)
_____ everyone send their homework to the teacher?
2. He won't come back soon. I think. (合并为一句)
I _____ think he _____ come back soon.
3. It will be rainy tomorrow. (改为否定句)
There _____ tomorrow.
4. They will use a calculator in tomorrow's maths class. (改为否定句)
They _____ a calculator in tomorrow's maths class.
5. How is the weather today? (改为同义句)
_____ the weather _____ today?

四、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 机器在工厂里做枯燥的工作。
_____ do the _____ jobs in _____.
2. 每个人都将通过邮件把作业发送给老师。
Everyone will _____ their homework _____ the teacher _____ email.
3. 将会有大雨和大风。
There will be _____ rain and _____ winds.
4. 我们会用太阳来取暖。
We will _____ the sun _____ our homes.
5. 人们将一周工作三天。
People will work _____.

Module 5 My hometown and country

知识梳理

一、常用词组

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. East China | 华东 |
| 2. South China | 华南 |
| 3. 1.5 kilometres long | 1.5 公里长 |
| 4. 1000 metres high | 1000 米高 |
| 5. 13 million people | 一千三百万人 |
| 6. answer the question | 回答问题 |
| 7. the population of... | ……的人口 |
| 8. in the east of England | 在英国东部 |
| 9. on the River Cam | 在康河畔 |
| 10. be famous for | 因……而著名 |
| 11. Cambridge University | 剑桥大学 |
| 12. the capital of the UK | 英国首都 |
| 13. River Thames | 泰晤士河 |
| 14. an old city | 一座古老城市 |
| 15. Tower Bridge | 塔桥 |
| 16. Big Ben | 大本钟 |
| 17. Buckingham Palace | 白金汉宫 |
| 18. low mountains | 低矮的山 |
| 19. on the coast | 在海岸上 |
| 20. a region of Britain | 不列颠一地区 |
| 21. never...or... | 从不……也不…… |

二、重点句型

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. What's the population of Shanghai? | 上海人口有多少? |
| 2. Is Hong Kong bigger than Shanghai? | 香港比上海大吗? |
| 3. Shanghai is seven hundred years old. | 上海已有七百年历史了。 |
| 4. Cambridge is in the east of England. | 剑桥在英国的东部。 |
| 5. There are lots of old buildings and churches. | 有很多古老的建筑和教堂。 |
| 6. London is the capital of the UK, with seven million people. | |
| 伦敦是英国的首都,拥有 700 万人口。 | |
| 7. What is it famous for? | 它因什么而著名? |
| 8. It has a population of 5.9million people. | 它拥有五百九十万人口。 |

要点精析

1. busy

(1) busy adj. 意为“忙的, 繁忙的”。反义词 free。如:

He is a busy man.

他是个忙人。

(2) 常见结构:

be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事 be busy with sth. 忙于某事 如:

① I'm busy doing my homework.

我正忙着做作业。

② She's busy with her lesson.

她忙于她的功课。

2. population

(1) population 是集体名词, 意为“人口”, 没有复数形式。作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。如:

The population of China is 1.3 billion.

中国有 13 亿人口。

(2) 表示人口的多少用 large 或 small 表示。如:

The population of Hong Kong is smaller than that of Shanghai. 香港的人口比上海少。

(3) 提问“有多少人口”, 用疑问词 what 或 how large, 而不用 how many 或 how much。如:

① What's the population of the country?

这个国家有多少人?

② How large is the population of Tianjin?

天津有多少人?

3. famous

(1) famous 为形容词, 意为“著名的, 出名的”。

(2) be famous for 意为“以……而著名, 因……著名”, 主语既可以是地点, 也可以是人。如:

Hangzhou is famous for the West Lake.

杭州因西湖而出名。

(3) be famous as 意为“作为……而著名”, 常指以什么样的产地或地方而出名, 若人做主语, 指以什么职业、身份而出名。如:

① It is also famous as an old city.

它也作为古城而出名。

② Yao Ming is famous as a basketball player.

姚明作为一名篮球运动员而出名。

4. in, on 与 to the east of

in 用于“在范围内的地方”。

to 用于“不在范围内的地方, 且两地不接壤。”

on 用于“两地相连”。如:

(1) Japan is in the east of Asia.

日本在亚洲的东部。(亚洲境内)

(2) Japan is to the east of China.

日本在中国的东边。(中国境外)

(3) The North Sea is on the east of Great Britain.

大不列颠东临北海。(与北海相接)

5. 形容词比较级的构成

	构成方法	例子
单音节词的 规则变化	一般在词尾+er。	tall-taller long-longer
	以字母 e 结尾的, 直接加 r。	large-larger wide-wider
	以重读闭音节(即: 辅音+元音+辅音)结尾, 应先双写末尾的辅音字母, 再加 er。	big-bigger hot-hotter
	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的, 把 y 变为 i, 再加 er。	easy-easier happy-happier
不规则变化		good(well)-better bad(ill)-worse many(much)-more little-less far-farther(further)

能力提升

一、词汇运用

(A)根据汉语提示拼写单词。

1. My mother is always _____ (忙) than my father.
2. I love my _____ (家乡).
3. The _____ (人口) of New York is small.
4. The Great Wall is about 6,300 _____ (公里) long.
5. We have many _____ (湖) in China.

(B)用所给单词的正确形式填空。

6. Xi'an is an _____ (old) city. There are many ancient remains in it.
7. It is _____ (hot) today than yesterday.
8. Dalian is _____ (small) than Shanghai.
9. Which question is _____ (easy), this one or that one?
10. The blue box is the _____ (heavy) of the two.

二、单项选择

- () 1. They are busy _____ their work now.
A. doing B. to do C. with doing D. do
- () 2. Ji'nan is famous _____ springs.
A. of B. in C. at D. for
- () 3. Japan is _____ the east of China.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- () 4. London is _____ capital of the UK _____ seven million people.
A. a; of B. the; of C. the; with D. a; with
- () 5. There are two _____ students in our school.
A. thousand B. thousands C. thousand of D. thousands of

三、句型转换

1. This ruler is long. That ruler is longer. (合并为一句)
That ruler _____ this one.
2. The bridge is 100metres high. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the bridge?
3. The population of my hometown is about 500,000. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the population of your hometown?
4. Shanghai has 13 million people. (改为同义句)
_____ Shanghai _____ 13 million.
5. It's sunny today. (对画线部分提问)
_____ the _____ today?

四、根据汉语提示完成句子

1. 浙江在华东。
Zhejiang is _____.
2. 海岸上有些小村庄。
There are some small villages _____.
3. 香港比上海繁忙。
Hong Kong _____ Shanghai.
4. 北京是中国的首都。
Beijing is _____ China.
5. 伦敦因大本钟而出名。
London _____ Big Ben.

Module 6 The Olympic adventure

知识梳理

一、常用词组

1. table tennis
2. Chinese people
3. be good at
5. Olympic sports
5. favourite sport
6. more dangerous/boring/relaxing
7. like running
8. neighbourhood committee
9. leave for
10. have an English class
11. get to school
12. sit in front of the blackboard
13. arrive late
14. at the back
15. hear clearly
16. more than
17. need to do sth
18. learn English quickly
19. old people
20. young people
21. take sb. around
22. check sth. carefully
23. listen quietly
24. speak to sb.

- 乒乓球
中国人
擅长
奥林匹克运动
最爱的运动
更危险/枯燥/放松
喜欢跑步
居委会
前往……
上英语课
到校
坐在黑板前
迟到
在后面
听清楚
超过;多于
需要做某事
快速学英语
老年人
年轻人
带某人参观某地
仔细检查某物
安静地听
对某人讲话

二、重点句型

1. —What Olympic sports do you like?

你喜欢哪些奥运项目?

—Basketball is my favourite sport, but I also like running.

篮球是我最喜欢的运动,但我也喜欢跑步。

2. I think cycling is more tiring than running.

我认为骑车比跑步更累。

3. It's more difficult for old people to learn English.

对老人来说学习英语更难。

4. —How does the teacher speak to the older students?

老师怎么对岁数较大的学生说话?

—Slowly and loudly.

又慢又响。

5. —What's your favourite Olympic sport?

你最喜欢的奥林匹克运动是什么?

—My favourite Olympic sport is swimming.

我最喜欢的奥林匹克运动是游泳。

要点精析

1. 多音节词的比较级

多音节和部分双音节的形容词,其比较级在前面加 more。如:

This book is more important than that one.

这本书比那本更重要。

2. 副词

(1)副词的构成:

构成方法	例子
直接在形容词后加-ly	slow-slowly quick-quickly
以辅音字母+y 结尾,变-y 为-i,再加-ly	heavy-heavily easy-easily
以不发音的-e 结尾的,去-e 加-ly	true-truly

(2)用法:副词主要用来修饰动词,一般放在动词之后。如:

①The girl dances very well.

这个女孩舞跳得很好。

②He writes carefully.

他写得很认真。

3. popular 流行的;受欢迎的

popular 为多音节词,其比较级和最高级分别是 more popular 和 most popular。常用于 be popular with sb. 结构中。如:

①Football is a very popular game in the world.

足球是世界上非常受欢迎的体育运动。

②The teacher is popular with students.

那位老师非常受学生们欢迎。

4. however

(1)however 是副词,在这里作“可是”“不过”“仍然”解,可用在句首、句中或句尾,在使用时须和句子其他部分用逗号隔开。如:

①He isn't strong. However, he works hard.

他身体并不强壮,但是他干活很卖力。

②Later, however, he made up his mind to go.

可是,后来他还是决定去了。

③We don't need to discuss it now, however.

然而我们现在不需要讨论此事。

(2)however 在意思上相当于 but, 但语气较 but 委婉些,两者不可在同一句中重叠使用。另外,however 作为副词不能连续两个分句,而 but 可作连词,可以连接两个分句。如前一例句可以说成:He isn't strong, but he works hard.

5. leave 与 leave for

leave 作去向性动词时,往往容易与 leave for 混淆,其实它们两个的意思完全相反。

(1)leave 表示“离开”,可作及物动词或不及物动词。作及物动词时,其后须接表示地点的名词来表示离开的位置。如:

He left Beijing.

他离开了北京。

(2)leave 还有其他的意思,如“留下,遗忘,剩下”。如:

①Mary leaves a word.

玛丽留下了一句话。

②I leaves my book at home.

我把书忘在家了。

(3)leave for 的意思是“离开去某地”,for 后接地点名词表示目的地。如:

He leaves for China. (=He goes to China.)

他到中国去了。