

// 答案与解析 //

Unit 9 I like music that I can dance to.

第一课时 (Section A 1a-2d)

课堂作业

1. dance to ... 2. sing along with ... 3. great lyrics
4. different kinds of music 5. prefer doing sth. to doing sth.
6. smooth music 7. spare time/free time 8. think about
9. A 【解析】如果定语从句中的关系代词作从句的主语,那么先行词要与从句的谓语动词在人称和数上保持一致,故选 A。
10. A 【解析】该定语从句的先行词是人,所以引导定语从句要用关系代词 who/that/whom,而本题定语从句差一个主语,所以 whom(只能作宾语)不能选。
11. D 【解析】本题定语从句的先行词是人,所以用关系代词 who/that。
12. D 【解析】本题定语从句差主语,且先行词是人,故用 who/that。
13. C 【解析】定语从句的先行词是物,故用 that/which。
14. B who 改为 that/which
15. A 将 prefer 改为 prefers
16. B 将 that 改为 that's
17. C 将 aren't 改为 isn't
18. B 将 which 改为 who

课后作业

1. lyrics 2. musicians 3. groups 4. relax 5. case
6. How; like 7. Which; don't 8. that she can dance to
9. Does; prefer 10. What kind of; did 11. prefer
12. that I can sing along with
13. who can play different kinds of music
14. What kind of music.
15. that can play quiet and gentle music
16. that has great lyrics
17. C 【解析】关键信息: He put it in a window of his house and took a picture of his garden. 答案是 C。
18. B 【解析】关键信息: This kind of photo was called a Daguerretype. photo 与 picture 是同义词。故选 B。
19. D 【解析】关键信息: The photographers had to carry a lot of films and other machines. 故选 D。
20. B 【解析】关键信息: He took many pictures of great people. The pictures were unusual because they were very lifelike. 故选 B。
21. A 【解析】本文主要讲述摄影的发展。故选 A。

第二课时 (Section A 3a-4c)

课堂作业

1. feel like watching movies 2. stick to 3. in that case
4. plenty of 5. shut off 6. once in a while 7. depend on
8. cheer up
9. A 【解析】本题定语从句先行词是物,所以选择 that。
10. C 【解析】本题定语从句先行词是人,所以选择 who。
11. A 【解析】名词 + called/named... 意为“名叫……的”。
12. D 【解析】dance to 意为“随着一起跳舞”。
13. D 【解析】make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事。
14. C 【解析】remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某事。
15. C 【解析】which one + 动词不定式,构成动词不定式短语作句子的宾语。
16. B 【解析】some 可以用在含有情态动词的疑问句中,答案是 B。
17. C 【解析】keep sth./sb. + adj. 保持某物/某人……样的; closed 关闭的。
18. Carmen prefers musicians who can write their own songs.
19. Mike loves loud music that he can dance to.
20. This is the doctor who came here yesterday.
21. I love to eat food that is healthy.
22. I prefer music that has great lyrics.

课后作业

1. down 2. dialogue 3. plenty 4. Shut 5. sweet
6. B 【解析】定语从句中差一个定语,只能选 B。
7. B 【解析】先行词是物,前面有 the only 修饰,只能选 B。
8. A、B 【解析】根据先行词 people,空中应填入指人的关系词,who 和 that 都可以指人,所以选 A 和 B。
9. A 【解析】根据先行词 the girl,空中应填入指人的关系词且能作主语,选择 A。
10. C 【解析】先行词 places,且定语从句差一个地点状语,选择 C。
11. A 【解析】prefer...to... 喜欢……胜过……
12. don't you 13. prefer to 14. doesn't mind eating
15. were written by
16. B 【解析】本文讲述了艾伦第一次乘飞机时的情况,故选 by air。
17. D 【解析】根据文义,艾伦因为找不到座位,所以他就去问空姐。这里构成因果关系,应用 so 引导结果状语从句。
18. A 【解析】艾伦是男士,故选 him 充当 show 的宾语。
19. C 【解析】tell sb. to do sth. 意思是“叫某人干某事”。

故选 to sit down.

20. A 【解析】a little 修饰形容词,表示“有点……”。
21. C 【解析】need to 后面应接动词原形。worry 为不及物动词,不能直接接宾语。故选 worry about。
22. D 【解析】like that 意为“像那样”。
23. B 【解析】固定结构 either...or...,意为“或者……或者……”。
24. C 【解析】根据文义,空姐拿来食物和饮料给乘客,故选 bring。
25. A 【解析】这里 home 是副词,其前面应用不及物动词,故选择 arrive home。

第三课时 (Section B 1a - 2e)

课堂作业

1. look up 2. in total 3. Chinese folk music 4. a piece of music 5. be born 6. make money 7. get married 8. by the end of
9. B 【解析】dance to music 随着音乐起舞。
10. A 【解析】on display 在展出。
11. C 【解析】在街道的两边 on both sides of the street。
12. A 【解析】双重所有格,of + 名词性的物主代词,只有 his 符合。
13. C 【解析】help + 反身代词 + to...,因句中有 children 故用 yourselves。
14. D 【解析】prefer...to...喜欢……胜过……
15. C 【解析】定语从句缺主语时,谓语动词形式由先行词决定。由 a friend 决定,故选 plays。
16. D 【解析】过去时间 two hours ago 与过去式 arrived 搭配,表示来某地多长时间用“have been + for + 一段时间”。故选 D。
17. D 【解析】though 与 but 不能同时使用,只能用一个。
18. B 【解析】考查复合形容词的用法,词之间有连字符,名词用单数形式。
19. E 【解析】由答语 I am from Grade Nine. 可知上句询问“你来自几年级”或“你来自哪里?”
20. C 【解析】上句问“你学英语多久了?”是现在完成进行时,问与回答时态要一致,重在回答出时间。
21. B 【解析】根据常识,去英语角的目的就是提高英语。
22. G 【解析】根据上句关于英语角的建议,可以是学英语方面的问题或经验介绍。
23. D 【解析】当对方夸你时,答语是 Thank you.。

课后作业

1. C 【解析】have a great time = enjoy oneself 玩得高兴。都用进行时态。
2. A 【解析】on display = on show 在展出。
3. C 【解析】unfortunately 同义词 unluckily (不幸地)。
4. A 【解析】unusual 不一般的;奇特的。同义词 strange (奇特的;奇怪的)。
5. C 【解析】return the book 还书,return 相当于 give back。
6. B 【解析】考查词汇意思。unlike 不像……;dislike 不

喜欢。句意:温迪不像她妹妹那样,她不喜欢在周末购物。

7. B 【解析】used to do sth. 过去常做某事;be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。句意:泰勒夫人以前每天吃汉堡,但现在她习惯吃中国食物。
8. D 【解析】look up 抬头看,符合句子意思。
9. C 【解析】enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做某事;listen to... 听……
10. B 【解析】nothing 没东西;somewhere 某地。句意:家里没东西吃,我们出去找个地方吃晚饭吧。
11. B 【解析】8-year-old 八岁的,复合形容词,并且是以元音音素开头,故用 an。

12. C 【解析】seven-day 七天的,复合形容词。
13. B 【解析】eating too much 吃太多,动名词作主语。
14. prefers; dance to 15. fell; entertainment 16. Though; taken; successful; loved photographers 17. to visit; lucky; three-month 18. energy; to finish

One possible version:

Dear Alice,

As a teenager, I met the same problem as you. But now I can get along better with my mother. Here are some ideas for you.

Your mother talks much, because she cares about you. Maybe it's not a good way, but it shows your mother's love. So I think you should listen to her. If your opinions are different from your mother's, you can communicate with her, and tell her what you are thinking about.

If your mother doesn't take your advice, just keep silent and give her a smile.

I hope what I say here can help you a lot.

Yours,

Han Mei

第四课时 (Section B 3a - Self Check)

课堂作业

1. A 【解析】根据先行词 the teachers, 找到修饰人的关系代词 who。
2. A 【解析】根据先行词 music, 找到修饰物的关系代词 that。
3. C 【解析】remind sb. of sth. 使某人回想起某事。
4. A 【解析】prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 喜欢做某事胜过做某事。
5. D 【解析】one of the + adj. 最高级 + 名词复数,表示“最……之一”。
6. to stay; rather than 7. who is called Bob 8. that; has; told is 9. who is smoking; is 10. no longer 11. have a rest 12. different kinds of 13. prefers; who 14. considering writing

课后作业

1. musician 2. written 3. reminded 4. unusual 5. healthier

6. well-known 7. photos 8. suitable 9. same 10. interest
11. who you saw 12. that plays 13. What kind of 14. What language; learn 15. when to 16. who is playing the guitar
17. like; that; can dance to 18. his own song 19. your favourite musician 20. are good for

One possible version:

My favourite singer

Most people have their favourite singers, so do we teenagers, and some of us like singers from Korea. My favourite singer is a group from Korea. Their team name is Super Junior which is made up of thirteen boys. One is Chinese, and the others are all Koreans. They are very handsome. They are also good at singing and dancing, and they really work very hard. Super Junior has many fans all over the world, called ELF, which is short for ever lasting friends. When Super Junior holds a concert, there will be a sapphire blue ocean, because their favourite color is sapphire blue. And when they started this group, the thirteen boys made promises with ELF, for example, sapphire blue will cover all over the world and Super Junior only has thirteen boys. Super Junior is really a fantastic band. They always make ELF smile and cry, and we can smile with them and cry with them. We love them all the time.

单元评估检测

- D 【解析】remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事,使某人想起某事。
- C 【解析】在具体某一天的下午,介词要用 on。
- B 【解析】even though/if 即使,尽管;taste 在此处作系动词,后跟形容词作表语。
- C 【解析】whatever 无论什么。
- D 【解析】interest 使……感兴趣。
- B 【解析】in agreement with 意为“与……一致”。
- C 【解析】make sb. do sth. 为固定搭配,意为“让某人做某事”。
- B 【解析】be sure to do sth. 意为“确保做某事”,为固定搭配,其否定形式为 be sure not to do sth.。
- B 【解析】句意:她从来不在意报酬是多少。care 关心,在意。
- D 【解析】只有 D 项是对某物做出评价。
- C 【解析】介词 with + 名词短语,作 bands 的定语,意为“有……的”。
- D 【解析】few 很少,作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。
- C 【解析】boring (物)令人乏味的;bored (人)感到乏味的。
- A 【解析】先行词 visitors 是人,关系代词用 who;Lian Zhan with his visitors 中 his visitors 是 with 的宾语,Lian Zhan 是主语,所以用 is 搭配。
- A 【解析】先行词 information,关系代词用 which。
- prefer 17. heart 18. display 19. remind 20. energy
21. Italian 22. interested 23. better 24. exhibition
25. fishermen
26. in agreement with

- that/which; sing along with
- to stay; rather than
- What kind of music
- Does; look like
- A 【解析】make sounds 发出声音。
- C 【解析】考查现在完成时的用法,复合句前后时态一致。
- D 【解析】so...that...如此……以至于……
- A 【解析】interest 使感兴趣;prefer 喜欢;invent 发明;find 找到。
- B 【解析】句意:它受到男女老少的喜爱。
- D 【解析】考查表示选择的词。or 或者。
- A 【解析】in our modern world 在我们现代化的世界里。
- A 【解析】either...or...或者……或者……
- B 【解析】形容词 different 修饰名词 things。
- D 【解析】belong to 属于。
- B 【解析】文中共提到 pop or popular music, folk music, western or country music 三种音乐。
- C 【解析】由“Wherever the singer goes, all the young people want to meet him or her. Now the singer has become a national star.”可知。
- B 【解析】由“Today, any music about country life and the love between a country boy and his girl is called western or country music.”可知。
- B 【解析】由“Students with cars buy large speakers and play the music loudly as they drive on the street.”可知。
- A 【解析】通读全文可知,本文主要讲了“美国的音乐”。
- B 【解析】由第一段第四句可知。
- C 【解析】由第一段最后一句可知。
- D 【解析】由第三段第二句可知。
- A 【解析】由最后一段最后一句可知。
- D 【解析】由第一段第一、二句可知。

One possible version:

Mike is one of my good friends. He loves listening to music, reading books and watching movies. He is a super fan of the bands Back Street Boys and HOT because he loves bands that are energetic. He thinks they are good singers. Besides, he thinks the band members look cool and always wear fantastic clothes. When he reads, he prefers reading books like *Hamlet* and *Romeo and Juliet* by Shakespeare. They are love stories that are extremely romantic. Mike likes books that have beautiful words. Also, he likes tragedies and science fictions. Of all the movies, he enjoys *Titanic* and *E. T.* best.

Unit 10 You're supposed to shake hands.

第一课时 (Section A 1a-2d)

课堂作业

- be supposed to do sth.
- shake hands
- meet for the

first time 4. wear the wrong clothes 5. make mistakes

6. make friends 7. greet each other 8. to my surprise

9. A 【解析】……的习俗,要用 of 来表示名词所有格。

10. A 【解析】kiss goodbye 告别,选择 A。

11. A 【解析】be supposed to + 动词原形, arrive 是不及物动词,具体的时间时刻前面用介词 at, 故选 A。

12. D 【解析】have sth. + done 让别人做某事。

13. A 【解析】考查副词 instead 的用法,该词要放在句尾,表示代替上面的事情。

14. C 【解析】plan to do sth. 计划做某事;有趣的事用 interesting。

15. B 【解析】考查宾语从句语序:疑问词 + 陈述句;next month 是将来时间,用将来时态。

16. A 【解析】考查宾语从句语序:疑问词 + 陈述句;now 是进行时的标志,用现在进行时态。

17. A 【解析】考查定语从句用法,从句意思:和我握手的男孩。

18. bowed to 19. greeted me 20. shook hands with 21. for the first time 22. in the wrong way 23. Shaking hands with others

课后作业

1. C 【解析】go on 后面可以接不定式、动名词和 with 结构。go on doing sth. 意为“继续做某事”,表示继续做原来正在做的事情;go on to do sth. 意为“接着做某事”,表示继续做另一件事;go on with sth. 意为“继续做某事”,后接名词或代词。

2. B 【解析】表示比较,用“比较级 + than”结构。

3. D 【解析】根据句式,这里用反身代词表示“亲自;自己”。

4. B 【解析】同级比较用 as...as, not so(as)...as 句式。

5. A 【解析】句意:他太穷付不起车费。

6. Studying English well 7. make some plans 8. always arrive on 9. meets; at; on 10. because; changed; mind

11. B 【解析】句意:我不知道我应该怎么做。be supposed to do sth. 应该做某事。

12. D 【解析】句意:一切都不熟悉。unfamiliar 不熟悉的。

13. A 【解析】be used to doing sth. 习惯做某事。

14. C 【解析】句意:我不得不用刀,叉和匙。考查西餐饮食文化。

15. B 【解析】句意:我不只是用一套,而是每种都有两或三套。two or three of each 补充完整应该是 two or three (sets) of each。

16. C 【解析】句意:问题充满了我的脑海。mind 脑海。

17. D 【解析】句意:我应该要从哪个开始?最大的还是最小的? smallest 最小的。

18. A 【解析】句意:我是应该先从外面开始依次向里用,还是从里面开始依次向外用? inside 在里面。

19. B 【解析】句意:我应该用我的左手还是右手拿勺子? left hand 左手。

20. C 【解析】what 引导一个主语从句,what 在句中作

宾语。

第二课时 (Section A 3a - 4c)

课堂作业

1. be relaxed about 2. drop by 3. make plans 4. be on time 5. after all 6. make an effort 7. go abroad 8. table manners 9. left 10. supposed 11. looking 12. is

13. wore 14. supposed; first 15. calling

16. made some mistakes

17. Spending time; is; important

18. It's important; on time

19. drop by

20. have asked; are supposed to wear

课后作业

1. relaxed 2. after all 3. drop by 4. greeted 5. making mistakes 6. as often as possible 7. as soon as possible

8. B 【解析】考查结构:be supposed to do sth. 应该做某事。

9. C 【解析】句意:你给鸡喂什么了? 不差成分,选择 C。

10. B 【解析】句意:你妈妈看上去有点灰心,你一定已经告诉她实情了。must + 完成时态表示对过去事实的肯定推测。

11. C 【解析】find it + adj. + to do sth. 发现做某事怎么样。it 作形式宾语。

12. A 【解析】句意:你一定要提高书法水平,我不能读懂你的作业。improve 提高,改善。

13. B 【解析】考查 so...that + 从句,如此……以致,引导结果状语从句。

14. A 【解析】考查 since 的用法, since 自从……起一直到现在,表示从过去一直到现在的一段时间,与现在完成时连用。since + 过去时间/动词过去式。

15. C 【解析】句意:昨晚在吉姆家的派对怎么样? 用疑问词 how 来问。

16. B 【解析】give up doing sth. 放弃做某事。

17. B 【解析】for the first time 第一次。

18. F 【解析】根据上句:Would you mind helping me? 可知答句:Not at all. / Of course not. 当然不介意。

19. B 【解析】上句说:我不了解风俗和礼仪;后句问:你能帮我忙吗?

20. D 【解析】上句:你应该什么时候到? 回答:我应该上午 11:30 到。

21. G 【解析】根据下句回答:我应该说……,上面问句应该是:我应该说什么?

22. A 【解析】本句最后应该是对别人的帮助表示感谢,选择 A。

23. Prefer making an appointment in advance

24. Usually eat directly from the serving dish. During the meal, the hosts may keep putting food on the guests' plates

25. likely to accept it

26. instantly apologize for being a poor cook

27. "When in Rome, do as the Romans do"

第三课时 (Section B 1a - 2e)

课堂作业

1. stick into 2. point at sb. 3. at the table 4. go out of one's way 5. make sb. feel at home 6. be different from
7. for example 8. get used to doing sth.
9. D 【解析】考查一般现在时的被动语态。句意：直到詹妮被邀请我才来。until 引导状语从句，用一般现在时表示将来。
10. D 【解析】arrive 为不及物动词，到达某处用结构：arrive at + 小地点/arrive in + 大地点。
11. B 【解析】考查结构：make plans to do sth. 计划做某事。
12. B 【解析】mind doing sth. 介意做某事。
13. A 【解析】句意：她下周动身去上海。leave for 动身去，同时考查位移动词 leave 用现在进行时表示将来。
14. D 【解析】be nervous about...对……紧张。
15. supposed 16. closed 17. used; cutting 18. running
19. seeing 20. unfamiliar 21. studying 22. Spending

课后作业

1. are you supposed to say; for the first time 2. know; know about him 3. greet; in a right way/the right way 4. in trouble as much as possible 5. point at 6. no reason to do it/for doing it 7. the top student 8. has kept slipping
9. are going to take classes 10. to teach my students well
11. B 【解析】be proud of 对……骄傲，自豪。
12. A 【解析】change...to/into...把……改变为……
13. D 【解析】句意：他在英语试卷上犯了很多错误，所以他的老师对他很生气。
14. D 【解析】考查：形容词修饰不定代词要后置。“一些特别的东西”英语是：something/anything special。
15. B 【解析】句意：现在那些外国人习惯吃中国食物。be used to doing sth. 习惯于做某事。
16. Where are you going/What are you going to do
17. Can I go with you
18. No, I don't/I don't like it at all
19. Our teacher teaches us a lot in PE lessons
20. Do you like sports/Do you often do sports/You are good at sports, aren't you

One possible version:

Dear Li Hua,

I am happy to hear that you are going to study in Canada. But it seems that you are worried about living there. Now I want to give you some advice. The weather in Canada in November is quite cold, so you'd better bring more warm clothes with you. As you will live with a Canadian family, you have to remember not to enter other's room without knocking at the door. Before you use the phone, please ask the family first. Everything will be fine if you are polite and ready to talk to them. They will enjoy

with you in the house. As for something important, such as money, you should carry it with you all the time or keep it in the bank. Hope you will enjoy your life there.

Yours,

Lin Jie

第四课时 (Section B 3a - Self Check)

课堂作业

1. feel good about 2. family rules 3. give advice/suggestions
4. have a safe trip 5. look forward to doing sth. 6. show up
7. in different situations 8. be worth doing sth.
9. A 【解析】litter 是不可数名词，用 it 来代替，pick up 是动副结构，代词作宾语时要置于中间。
10. A 【解析】句意：你知道朝鲜有什么风俗吗？
11. B 【解析】instead of doing sth. 代替做某事。
12. A 【解析】句意：除了他以外每个人考试都及格了，所以他很伤心。except 除了……以外，不包括在内。
13. B 【解析】句意：我们总是不做计划就看望朋友。drop by 顺便拜访。without doing sth. 没有做某事。
14. What are; supposed to do 15. should say hello to
16. has he 17. that it is 18. are going to

课后作业

1. hands 2. customs 3. Korea 4. held 5. behave 6. rude
7. wear 8. greet 9. improve 10. nervous 11. are supposed to 12. shake hands 13. Drop by 14. after all
15. picking up 16. table manners 17. is used to 18. cut up
19. hang out 20. dress up
21. B 【解析】由上句“I don't know much of the customs and manners.”可知下句是寻求帮助，选择 B。
22. E 【解析】由答句“Well, they think it's important to be on time”可知选问句 E。
23. D 【解析】由上句“Well, they think it's important to be on time”可知应选 D 项。
24. C 【解析】由后句“it seems that you have come only for the meal.”得出答案 C。
25. A 【解析】由问句“Then how long may I stay there?”得出答案 A。

One possible version:

I did not study hard and I was not a good student at all when I was in Grade One. But one thing changed my mind/idea.

When I was a Grade Two student, Xiaolei came to my class. He was from a small poor village. His father found a job in the city but was not paid well and often could not get the money on time. One day each of our classmates bought a useful exercise book, but Xiaolei didn't. One book cost only five yuan, but he could not afford it. So I lent my book to him. He was so happy that he finished all the exercises as soon as possible and returned it to me two days later, which surprised me a lot. From then on, I decided to study hard. I should learn

from Xiaolei and I should value what I have. I hope to be the top student in my class.

单元评估检测

1. B 【解析】作“到达”讲时,只有 reach 是及物动词,后面可以直接加宾语。
2. C 【解析】every day 中不包含 Saturdays and Sundays。
3. D 【解析】根据句意“在课堂上你不应该 _____”判断答案为 D。
4. D 【解析】go out of one's way 特地(做某事); make sb. feel at home 使某人宾至如归。
5. C 【解析】由 make sb. do sth. 可知答案。
6. A 【解析】be supposed to do sth. 意为“应该做某事”。here 前面可用 come 或 be, go 与 there 连用。
7. C 【解析】考查 find + it + adj. + to do sth. 结构。
8. C 【解析】be pleased to do sth. 意为“很高兴做某事”。
9. B 【解析】句意:他们虽然很累,但很快乐,因为他们最终完成了他们的项目。从句为让步状语从句,故用 although。
10. D 【解析】mind 后跟动词的-ing 形式,否定形式为 mind not doing。
11. C 【解析】a bit 可以修饰形容词,而 a bit of 用来修饰名词。
12. C 【解析】句意:在中国,当人们第一次见面时应握手。
13. A 【解析】be full of 侧重于状态。根据句意“当心!杯子里装满了热水”推断选 A。
14. A 【解析】由句意“这辆新车已经停在这儿好几天了,它是谁的?”知应该用 whose。
15. C 【解析】句意:上周末许多人去了音乐会,大部分是年轻人。
16. B 【解析】在西方,每个人都有自己盛食物的盘子。
17. D 【解析】在中国,饭菜被放在桌子上,大家共享。
18. C 【解析】由常识可知,在中国做客,主人会为你准备许多食物。
19. C 【解析】中国人以自己的文化为骄傲。be proud of...意为“为……感到自豪(骄傲)”。
20. D 【解析】根据中国的饮食习惯,主人会用“筷子”把食物放进你的碗或盘子里。
21. A 【解析】对主人说食物多么好吃。
22. D 【解析】不要把筷子直接插进盛米饭的碗里。
23. C 【解析】当有人去世时,把两支筷子插在盛有沙子或稻米的碗中。
24. B 【解析】towards sb. 意为“朝向某人”。
25. C 【解析】饭店里上菜太慢的时候,人们会敲碗。
26. D 【解析】“吸血”和“会飞”是 mosquitoes 的两个主要特征。根据这两个特点,联系生活常识,即可选定答案。另外,读罢全文之后,也能将其余选项予以排除。
27. B 【解析】“We know the mosquito very well. Mosquitoes fly everywhere.”一句是答案的出处。
28. D 【解析】答案就在“But if she doesn't like your blood, she will turn to someone else for more delicious blood.”这

句话之中。

29. C 【解析】答案的依据是“...she lands on your body without letting you know. She bites you so quickly and quietly that you may not feel anything different.”一句。
 30. B 【解析】其余三项在文中都有明确的说明。根据上面那个小题的内容,B 项明显是错误的。
 31. C 【解析】由文章第一段中的“When birds came to the garden, he drove them away. He also helped the old man in many other ways.”知本题选 C。
 32. B 【解析】由第一段中的“A fly came and sat on the end of the old man's nose.”知当老人睡觉时,一只苍蝇落在了他的鼻尖上。
 33. C 【解析】由第一段中的“Again and again, the monkey became very angry.”知这只苍蝇没有被猴子赶走,而是三番五次地飞过来,这使猴子非常恼火,故本题选 C。
 34. B 【解析】fall off 意为“跌落;掉下”。由第一段最后一句“The fly fell off, but the old man's nose was broken.”知本题选 B。
 35. A 【解析】句意:从这个故事中我们能学到什么?由文章第二段中的“They do things too quickly but they don't think much before they do.”知我们做事之前必须仔细考虑,否则好事会变成坏事,故本题选 A。
 36. D 【解析】根据第一段出现的三个数字 14, 7, 15 即可知 D 为正确答案。
 37. B 【解析】根据“I was eating with my wife and children.”可排除 A 和 D,由下文可知 C 也不合题意。
 38. C 【解析】答案即在...she felt that her house was moving 中。
 39. D 【解析】考虑全文意思及最后一段,可知暴风雨过后,房屋倒塌,人员伤亡。人们不仅需要食品、衣物,还需要住的地方。
 40. A 【解析】这篇阅读材料主要描述了暴风雨袭击的过程。显然选项 A 是本文的主旨。
 41. No, they won't.
 42. Because they knew he wasn't hurt too much.
 43. They often laugh or smile.
 44. He or she is likely to rush over and help the person get up.
 45. She might say “Have a nice trip”.
 46. supposed 47. gradually 48. knives 49. rubbish
 50. mostly 51. It is very important; us 52. What are; to do
 53. for a child to lift 54. aren't supposed to 55. no more
 56. mean 57. kiss 58. about 59. shake 60. bow
- One possible version:
Dear Peter,
- I'm glad to receive your e-mail. Now I want to tell you something about Chinese table manners.
- In China, the host or hostess won't eat any dish until the guests and elders begin. You can't tap bowls with the chopsticks. You shouldn't reach across the table or in front of someone to get something to eat. You can't start to eat until

everyone is at the table. Also, you should toast longevity, good health or success of the host or hostess.

Welcome to China!

Yours,

Li Li

Unit 11 Sad movies make me cry.

第一课时 (Section A 1a-2d)

课堂作业

1. make sb. sleepy
2. make sb. want to cry
3. so...that
4. drive sb. mad
5. the more...the more...
6. be friends with sb.
7. leave out
8. would rather do sth.
9. scientific
10. keeping
11. confused; confusing
12. studying
13. embarrassed
14. B 【解析】考查 make sb. do sth.。
15. A 【解析】考查 want to do sth.。
16. B 【解析】考查 be annoyed with sb. (对某人生气)。
17. D 【解析】考查 forget 动词的用法。forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事。
18. B 【解析】被动语态中使役动词后的动词不定式要带上不定式符号 to。

课后作业

1. drove
2. Ocean
3. Sad
4. friendship
5. rather
6. B 【解析】此题容易误选 A。其实不是对前面的句子进行反问,而是对 he likes running 进行反问。
7. B 【解析】大多数学生容易做错此题。记住 an 用在元音音素前而不是元音字母前,记住了这一点就知道了 an umbrella 和 a useful umbrella。在最后一句中 advice 是不可数名词,前面不能接不定冠词。故选择 B。
8. D 【解析】下周任何一天都可以再次见面。any 在肯定句中意思是“任何的”。下周有七天容易排除 A、B 两项。如果把 next week 改为 next Monday or Tuesday,则必须选择 A。
9. C 【解析】三个以上的另外一个用 another, other 一般情况下修饰名词复数, the other 表示两个中的另外一个, any other 任何别的。句意:罗伯特去了另一个城市,一周后回来。
10. A 【解析】此题容易误选 B。句意:——买一本最新的杂志。——只剩下一本了,你要买这本吗? 据此我们知道指的就是仅剩的那本杂志,并不是同一类事物。
11. A 【解析】此题容易误选 B。根据 two books 容易排除 C、D 两项。从谓语动词单数 is, 我们排除 B 项。故选择 A。
12. to turn off
13. relaxed

第二课时 (Section A 3a-4b)

课堂作业

1. long time ago
2. feel like doing sth.
3. make sb. worried
4. steal money
5. to start with
6. clean up the street

7. neither...nor 8. prime minister

9. C 【解析】句意:别担心她,夫人,你女儿脱离危险了。out of danger 脱险。
10. D 【解析】句意:马路上玩很危险。你最好到一个安全的地方玩。
11. B 【解析】考查 receive 和 accept 的区别。receive 被动的收到, accept 主观地接受。
12. A 【解析】句意:大声的音乐使我充满活力,因此我感到很高兴。
13. B 【解析】can't wait to do sth. 迫不及待想做某事。
14. too; to
15. if; closes
16. so difficult; can't answer it
17. which book to choose
18. to meet you
19. strong enough

课后作业

1. pale
2. examine
3. nor
4. palace
5. privilege
6. wealth
7. grey
8. weight
9. B 【解析】考查学生对 teach sb. sth. 的掌握情况。此题容易误选 C。误选 C 的学生是看见后面有名词 math, 认为名词前面必须用形容词性物主代词。
10. A 【解析】此题容易误选 D。街道只有两边,排除 B、C 两项。both 后面接复数, on either side of the street 等于 on both sides of the street。如果选择 D。side 必须用复数形式。
11. B 【解析】此题容易误选 A、C 两项。人口多少用 what, 相当于 How many people are there in the city?
12. C 【解析】同类事物用 one。句意:——为什么我们不休息一会儿? ——刚才我们不是才休息吗?
13. A 【解析】此题会误选 D 项。但前面有 only, 如果去掉副词则选 D。
14. A 【解析】此题极容易选错, 误认为是 B。但 two thousand 后面直接接名词复数, 不能有冠词 the。
15. B 【解析】根据第 2 段中的“ I told her that I had made sure they got their food quickly because I always respect the elderly.”可知答案。
16. C 【解析】根据第 2 段中的“ As soon as I said that, her face showed great displeasure.”可知他们听到杰克称他们为老者时, 一点也不高兴。
17. B 【解析】根据第 3 段中的“ In my village in China, people are proud of being old.”可知答案。
18. D 【解析】根据最后一段中的“ After that, I changed the way I had been with older people.”可知答案。
19. D 【解析】根据第 2 段最后一句“ After the couple heard my reason, they understood that the problem was caused by cultural differences, so they laughed and were no longer angry.”可知 A 项不对; 根据文章最后一句“ but now I don't show my feelings through words”可知 B 项不对; 根据第 2 段中的“ I then walked back to the table and apologized to the wife.”可知 C 项也不对, 故正确答案为 D。

One possible version:

Wuhan is now making its effort to become a national civilized city. As students, what should we do?

We must respect our teachers and be polite to others. We should also help those who are in need and be friendly to the people around us. Besides, we must obey the traffic rules. When crossing the streets, we should walk on the zebra crossing. And we mustn't go across the streets when the traffic lights are red. What's more, we should protect our environment. For example, we mustn't step on the grass or climb trees. Litter mustn't be thrown everywhere.

Wuhan is our hometown. Let's try our best to make it a civilized city.

第三课时 (Section B 1a - 2e)

课堂作业

- let sb. down
- kick sb. off
- rather than
- pull together
- be in agreement
- knock on the door
- search for
- as soon as...
- B 【解析】此题考查时态,根据语境他丢了自行车,对现在造成的影响是不得不走路。
- Work hard; or
- You mustn't
- Please read after me
- will you
- Don't sit; Tom
- Let him

课后作业

- shoulders
- goal
- coach
- kick
- courage
- pull
- B 【解析】学生易误选 A、D。其实如果没有“I want none of them”这句话,四个答案都是对的。句意:我一个也不想要,你可以吃所有苹果。
- B 【解析】日本位于中国东部(外面)用 to,台湾位于中国东南部(内部)用 in。
- C 【解析】句意:格林先生,这是你的信。学生容易误选 A。
- A 【解析】此题学生容易受思维定式 not...until...的影响误选 D。since 用于现在完成时,故选 A。
- B 【解析】根据上一句一般过去时可知选 B。
- D 【解析】句意:你通过了考试,我为你高兴。
- Don't do
- If you hurry up
- will you
- Let him try; and
- more; than
- D 【解析】由第 1 段的句子“...In fact, Jean is quite lonely.”可知答案选 D。
- A 【解析】简认为大卫幽默风趣,在摇滚乐和现代舞上和她有共同的兴趣,他们可以在网上快乐地聊上几个小时。很显然大卫使得简很开心。答案选 A。
- C 【解析】文章的最后一句“... she found that her special friend was a twelve-year-old boy named Jim!”告诉我们,当简发现她那特殊的朋友是一个 12 岁的小孩时,用了一个感叹号结尾,虽然作者没有直接说简感到惊讶,但是我们可以从这个标点符号推断出她的感觉应该是十分 surprised(惊讶的)。
- A 【解析】本文讲述简交了个十分投缘的网友,后来却发现对方原来只是一个 12 岁的小男孩。通过这个故事,短文意在告诫人们不要轻易相信 QQ 好友,答案选 A。

One possible version:

How to Behave Politely?

In order to build a civilized country, we should try our best to behave politely in the activities.

It's a good habit to keep our clothes clean and tidy. Our school should be kept clean every day. Don't throw litter or spit about. It's good manners to say “Thank you” and “Please” and so on. We should never say dirty words. Be friendly to others and always ready to help the people in need. For example, when we are on a bus, we should give our seats to the old or women with babies. We should also obey traffic rules. When the traffic lights are red, we should stop. And we'd better not talk or laugh loudly in public.

If everyone behaves politely, our city will be more beautiful and more attractive.

第四课时 (Section B 3a - Self Check)

课堂作业

- miss a goal
- get the ball into the basket
- put so much pressure on oneself
- soft piano music
- work hard together
- get good grades
- give sb. advice
- get into a flight with sb.
- B 【解析】句意:我想知道他们在如此短的时间内是怎样完成这么多不同的工作的。
- D 【解析】句子的肯定回答为:Yes, you ought to。否定回答为:No, you ought not to。
- C 【解析】第一句是宾语从句,根据语境用一般将来时,第二句是时间状语从句,由于主句是一般将来时,那么从句要用一般现在时来代替。
- B 【解析】此题学生会误选 D。但后面有个副词短语 a little,故选择 B。句意:他把收音机声音调小一点,因为父亲在睡觉。如果去掉 a little,则选择 D。
- D 【解析】句意:我不知道今天的家庭作业。
- A 【解析】此题学生极易受思维定式 prefer...to...的影响误选 B。句意:我喜欢加牛奶的咖啡。
- B 【解析】此题考查主谓一致。此题应该用一般现在时,排除 C、D。each 作同位语时,谓语句词与主语保持一致;each 作主语时,谓语句词用单数。
- How long
- How do
- How soon
- Which car
- What's; like
- What; doing
- When; go
- many times

课后作业

- endangered
- kind
- about
- tastes
- at
- out
- acceptable
- ahead
- proper
- misled
- B 【解析】此题容易误选 A。从句意看:——你把书归还图书馆了吗? ——是的,我昨天归还了。对现在的影响是“书不在这儿了”。
- B 【解析】表示可能性用 may。can 主要表示两种用法,一种是表示能力,另外一种请求许可;must 必须;need 需要。

13. D 【解析】mustn't 表示禁止,不准。根据句意:在图书馆,禁止大声说话。
14. C 【解析】句意:课堂上如果你想说点东西,你应该先举手。
15. B 【解析】主语是物用 cost; pay, spend 的主语是人; take 的形式主语是 it。
16. D 【解析】此题学生会误选 B。但瞬间性动词不能与一段时间 for twenty minutes 连用。
17. A 【解析】此题考查时态。根据答语的最后一句句意:他们一本也没有读完。可知他们以前借了 5 本书。
18. how to make more money 19. cloudy day; makes me sad
20. how to study; feel stressed out 21. Compared with/to Pan Changjiang 22. left my keys 23. so that I could catch the first train 24. give; to receive 25. pretended not to hear me
26. invite you for dinner 27. you are wanted on the phone
28. F 【解析】根据第 1 句“A man went to see his doctor one day, because he was suffering from pains in his stomach.”可知本题是错误的。
29. T 【解析】根据“...there's nothing really wrong with you (tailor)”可知裁缝的身体并没有什么大碍,故可判断此题与短文内容相符。
30. F 【解析】根据句子“Do you know, I had a man with the same trouble as you here a few weeks ago”可知本题所叙述的时间与短文内容不一致,因此可判断此题是错误的。
31. T 【解析】根据“...and I gave him the same advice as I am going to give you”可知答案。
32. T 【解析】通读全文我们可知:上一个病人是担心他自己不能付钱给他的裁缝,而这个裁缝的病因却是因为担心那个人不能付钱给他。

单元评估检测

1. D 【解析】使役动词 make 变为被动语态后,补足语中省略的动词不定式符号 to 要还原。
2. C 【解析】考查 sth. be aimed at sb., 修饰动词要用副词 specially。
3. A 【解析】句意:现在,年轻人仍然应该向雷锋同志学习并为人民服务。learn from 意为“向……学习”。
4. B 【解析】spend some time (in) doing sth. 做某事花费多少时间。
5. C 【解析】either 用于否定句句末,表示“也”。
6. C 【解析】句意:这个房间原来被设计为阅览室,但现在在被用作卧室。
7. B 【解析】would rather do sth. than do sth. 是固定结构。
8. A 【解析】so...that...如此……以致……
9. C 【解析】others 其他的。
10. C 【解析】句意:这些符号可能会导致误解。lead to 意为“导致”。
11. B 【解析】句意:对你的学习来讲,努力学习功课是很重要的。本句是动词-ing 形式作主语,故选 B。
12. D 【解析】句意:我们学校的餐馆每天为许多学生服务。

13. C 【解析】句意:他的腿受伤了,因此他不能和我们一起打篮球了。
14. B 【解析】句意:你所说的内容使我很迷惑。你能再慢些说一遍吗?
15. B 【解析】句意:那个老人参加过那场战役。campaign 意为“战役,运动”。
16. C 【解析】视力不好,不能参军。
17. A 【解析】由后句“But boats were very expensive...”可知迈克打算买一艘小船。
18. D 【解析】没有足够的“钱”买船。
19. B 【解析】由后文可知是找到一所游泳“学校”。
20. C 【解析】在那里上课不会花费很多钱。
21. B 【解析】在学校当然是“上课”。
22. C 【解析】由前句“You're a very good swimmer.”可知这里是说“游泳”好。
23. D 【解析】not...at all 一点儿也不。
24. B 【解析】“当……时”用 when 表示。
25. C 【解析】由后一句“我很害怕……”可判断身后有“危险的”鱼。
26. C 【解析】由第一段中的“Here's our advice to her—and to all kids who feel lonely sometimes.”可知这篇文章是写给学生的,故选 C。
27. B 【解析】由第二段中的“It's hard when a best friend isn't around—maybe because she moved to a different school or a different class. You may feel lonely at break or lunchtime.”可知“一些孩子因为周围没有最好的朋友而感到孤独”。故选 B。
28. D 【解析】第四段中的 this 是指第三段中的内容,而第三段是作者向孩子们展示的一条交新朋友的方法,故 this 指“发展新友谊”。
29. D 【解析】由第四段中的“If you have trouble doing this or if you're feeling shy, ask your teacher to help you make new friends. Teachers are usually pretty good at matching up friends.”可知“一些孩子在交朋友时需要老师的帮助,是因为这些孩子害羞或者不擅长交友”。故选 D。
30. A 【解析】本文主要讲述了一些孩子因周围没有最好的朋友而感到孤独,实际上也就是受到了冷落,故选 A。
31. A 【解析】由这两句:you need to take control of your feelings and stop getting angry so easily. Getting angry with people can make you lose friends. 得出答案:不要生气。
32. B 【解析】一句话解决:Getting angry with people can make you lose friends. 。
33. B 【解析】由这句 Gary Egeberg ... has written *My Feelings Are Just Like Wild Animals* 可知:它是一本书。
34. C 【解析】一句话解决:It tells teens how to stay cool...。
35. D 【解析】前后句所指意思一致:When a baby falls over, it only cries if people are watching it. 。
36. E 【解析】由后句:That's a good idea. 可推知:前面句子是表示建议。Why not...? 是表示建议。
37. C 【解析】前面建议去 the Big Dongfang Restaurant, 但后面回答:I like the food there, but the pictures on the

21. A 【解析】由于主句是一般现在时,容易排除 B、D。when 一般情况下不能与现在完成时连用。
22. D 【解析】此题可以用排除法,宾语从句用陈述句语序,容易排除 A、C。根据答语 He is a doctor. 知道应该是问职业,what 是用来询问身份的。

课后作业

1. backpack 2. oversleep 3. missed 4. unexpected
5. degrees 6. burning 7. alive 8. airport
9. C 【解析】副词的同级比较,副词修饰动词,排除 A、B。as...as...与……一样。
10. B 【解析】此题可以采用排除法。选择 A 的话必须把 more 改为 as 或把 as 改为 than; 如果选择 C,则应该把 much 改为 more 或在 much 后面加 more; 选择 D 则需要把 so 改为 as。
11. A 【解析】music 是不可数名词,构成 what + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + 主谓!
12. C 【解析】此题容易误选 B。比较级中,比较的对象应该前后一致。His work 应该与 anyone else's work 相比较。
13. A 【解析】此题容易误选 B。在宾语从句中,如果主句用一般过去时,则从句用相应的过去时态,但如果从句表示客观真理,则用一般现在时。
14. C 【解析】句意:如果现在不做,我不知道何时可以做。
15. C 将 is buy 改为 is bought
16. D 将 thousands 改为 thousand
17. D 将 to see 改为 seeing
18. D 将 leafs 改为 leaves
19. B 将 but 删掉
20. B 将 will come 改为 comes

One possible version:

How Li Ming keeps fit

It's important for us to keep healthy. Li Ming gives us a good example. He always takes exercise. He likes sports such as swimming, running and playing basketball. He goes to bed at ten at night and gets up at six in the morning. He takes care of himself. He takes a bath every day and washes his hands before meals. When he has meals, he eats all kinds of food like fish, eggs, vegetables and meat. He also eats a lot of fruit. So he looks strong and healthy.

第三课时 (Section B 1a - 2e)

课堂作业

1. a costume party 2. sell out 3. stay up 4. April Fool's Day 5. all over the world/around the world 6. lose weight 7. more than 8. get married 9. thousands of 10. rather than 11. overslept 12. rushed 13. broke 14. costume 15. exhausted 16. embarrassed 17. ending/end

课后作业

1. noise 2. Ocean 3. cream 4. cookies 5. beans 6. food

7. market 8. was made to move 9. How often did
10. Neither; nor; whether 11. too busy to 12. where to buy
13. It's; since; came
14. A 【解析】推理判断题。由“ We felt that we didn't need any practice against a team like that.”可推出,作者这一队看不起那个穿得破旧的乡队。
15. C 【解析】推理判断题。由“ They didn't come until the last minute.”可推出他们到来时已经没有时间做热身运动了。
16. D 【解析】推理判断题。从“ ... he shot and got two points. Then another two points in a minute ... We were beaten by the country team”可推断出。
17. C 【解析】推理判断题。从“ ... he shot and got two points. Then another two points”中的得分是每进一球得两分,应当是篮球。从“ We were going to play against a team from a country school.”可推知作者队是城市的。
18. A 【解析】推理判断题。从最后一段可推出。

第四课时 (Section B 3a - Self Check)

课堂作业

1. a piece of paper 2. decide to do sth. 3. in the middle of the road 4. plan to do sth. 5. so...that... 6. hand in
7. take a shower 8. leave sth. somewhere
9. A 【解析】此题我们容易排除 B、D,因为后面的主语是 she。此题学生容易误选 C。其实本题中 what 就是主语,故语序不变。
10. C 【解析】此题容易误选 A、B。anyone else 任何其他人; anyone else's 任何其他人的。
11. C 【解析】形容词修饰不定代词必须放在其后面,故排除 B、D。此句是一般疑问句用 anything。
12. D 【解析】此题容易排除 B、C。因为它们是错误结构, butter and cheese 是一种物质。
13. A 【解析】考查主谓一致。every + 名词单数 + and + every + 名词单数,谓动词用单数。
14. C 【解析】句子主语是 a man。句意:注重语言而缺少行动的人犹如一个长满草的花园。
15. D 【解析】句意:约翰打球如果不是打得比吉姆好,就是打得与他一样好。
16. A 【解析】按照就近原则选择 A。句意:你和他都不喜欢快餐吗?

课后作业

1. discovery 2. cancelled 3. officer 4. believable
5. disappear 6. embarrassing
7. B 【解析】本题考查主谓一致和时态。the population 作主语,谓动词用单数。后面有时间副词 now,所以用现在进行时。
8. B 【解析】分数作主语,谓动词的数取决于后面的名词,名词是可数名词复数,谓动词用复数,如果名词是不可数名词,则谓动词用单数。
9. A 【解析】此题考查主谓一致。句子中主语含有

except, with, as well as, but 等词时, 谓动词不受后面影响, 与前面主语保持一致。nobody 是不定代词, 谓动词用单数。

10. A 【解析】此题容易误选 B, the teacher and writer 指同一个人。句意: 那位老师兼作家今天下午要来我们学校。
11. B 【解析】此题考查主谓一致。句子中主语含有 except, with, as well as, but 等词时, 谓动词不受后面影响, 与前面主语保持一致。he 是单数, 谓动词用单数。
12. D 【解析】考查日常交际用语。It couldn't be better 意为“没有比这更好的了”。
13. D 【解析】give sb. a ride 用车接某人, 给某人搭便车。
14. A 【解析】send for a doctor 派人去找医生。
15. C 【解析】事实细节题。由第 1 段第 1 句“Cool” is a word with many meanings 和第 3 句 the word has had many different meanings 可知。
16. B 【解析】词义猜测题。由第 2 段末再次出现的 to express feelings of interest in almost anything 结合后文中 to show what he saw and felt 和 to show the same meaning 等思考, 不难得出 express = show(表达)。
17. A 【解析】事实细节题。由第 1 段的最后一句“Cool” can be used to express feelings of interest in almost anything 可知。
18. C 【解析】推理判断题。由 But the story also shows a scarcity of words 可推出。
19. D 【解析】推理判断题。前 3 个选项都可在短文中找到明显的词句, 不是暗示。由文章最后一段可推出答案是 D。

One possible version:

Less Pressure, Better Life

Hello, boys and girls!

Pressure is a serious problem in today's world. Students in our class are under too much pressure. Some students can't get on well with their classmates, while others may worry about their exams.

I'm always under pressure, too. My parents want me to be the top student in our class. So they send me to all kinds of training classes at weekends.

Last Monday evening, I had a talk with my mother. I told her I was not lazy. I really felt tired. I needed time to relax. My mother agreed with me at last. So I think a conversation with parents is necessary to solve the problem.

That's all. Thank you!

单元评估检测

1. C 【解析】弹奏乐器时, 乐器前面必须加定冠词 the, 用排除法可知选 C。
2. A 【解析】句型 Could you please...? 表示想某人请求, 而 some 可以用在表示请求的疑问句中。
3. C 【解析】enjoy 后加动词时, 动词必须加-ing。
4. B 【解析】祈使句, or + 表示将来的简单句, 此处 or 表

示“否则”。

5. D 【解析】must 引导的一般疑问句, 否定回答时用 needn't。
6. B 【解析】根据下文的 because of the bad weather 可知是没人去。
7. C 【解析】询问职业的习惯用法“What is/are sb.?”
8. C 【解析】考查固定用法 not... until...“直到……才……”。
9. D 【解析】在具体某一天的上午、下午或晚上前用介词 on; “到达某地”用 arrive 表示时, 其后若是小地方用介词 at, 大地方则用 in。
10. A 【解析】hardly 表示否定, 意思是“几乎不”; 根据附加疑问句“前否后肯”的原则可知选 A。
11. D 【解析】考查基本的地理知识, 只有 Sydney 属于 Australia。
12. C 【解析】考查习惯用法“find it + adj. to do sth.”。
13. A 【解析】根据定语从句的先行词是 the ring, 故引导定语从句的词用 that。
14. C 【解析】根据答语“for about ten years”知是问多长时间, 用 how long。
15. D 【解析】考查句型“what do you think of...”。
16. D 【解析】根据上下文可知“张开你的嘴”。
17. B 【解析】because 引导原因状语从句。
18. C 【解析】“强壮, 健康的牙齿……”
19. B 【解析】根据 after getting up and before bedtime 知是“一天刷两次牙”。
20. A 【解析】spend... on... 是固定用法。
21. B 【解析】固定词组“至少”at least。
22. A 【解析】“每三个月”。
23. D 【解析】为避免重复, 下文的动词用 do 代替。
24. C 【解析】习惯用法 keep sth. + adj.。
25. B 【解析】多吃水果和蔬菜, fruit and vegetables 前用 lots of。
26. B 【解析】根据第一段第一句... there was a blind man called John sitting... 可知。
27. C 【解析】从整个第二段理解可知。
28. B 【解析】根据第三段第二句 The blind man recognized his footsteps... 可知。
29. A 【解析】根据短文最后一句“Spring has come, but I can't see anything.”可知。
30. D 【解析】根据对文章的理解, 因为广告员的修改, 约翰的收入大大提高了。
31. B 【解析】在第一篇广告中很容易找到。
32. A 【解析】根据第一天的“Morning: land at Singapore Changi Airport”可知。
33. A 【解析】在第二天的“Afternoon: take the car to Sentosa Island”可知。
34. D 【解析】在最后一天的“Morning: free time for shopping”可知。
35. C 【解析】在 August 18, 2014 年这天的价格是 ¥2,950。
36. D 【解析】根据第一段第一句“many people have begun

to try a new way of doing shopping through the Internet.”可知。

37. C 【解析】根据第一段第三句“Why is it becoming more and more popular now?”可知。
38. A 【解析】根据第一段第七句“shopping through the Internet can save them some money and a lot of time.”可知。
39. D 【解析】根据第二段第二句“They are worried about the safety of shopping online.”可知。
40. B 【解析】根据对整篇文章的理解可知。
41. Monday 【解析】注意星期每一首字母大写。
42. library 【解析】注意拼写。
43. good 【解析】固定用法 be good at。
44. capital 【解析】注意拼写。
45. ninth 【解析】注意拼写,“第九”是 nine 去掉 e 加 th。
46. active 【解析】注意拼写。
47. everywhere 【解析】注意拼写。
48. herself 【解析】与主语露茜相一致。
49. smart/clever 【解析】注意拼写。
50. point 【解析】固定用法 point at“指着”。
51. taught 【解析】时间状语 three years ago 与一般过去时连用。
52. writing 【解析】习惯用法 finish doing sth.。
53. is talking 【解析】根据动词 look 用现在进行时。
54. has gone 【解析】根据 Mr Liu isn't here now 可知“他去北京了”。
55. doesn't rain 【解析】if 引导的条件状语从句动词用一般现在时表示将来。
56. will be/is going to be 【解析】根据时间状语 tomorrow afternoon 可知用一般将来时。
57. was watching 【解析】根据时间状语 at this time last night 可知用过去进行时。
58. eat 【解析】固定用法 had better 后跟动词原形。
59. travels 【解析】在宾语从句中,当表示客观真理时,用一般现在时。
60. is spoken 【解析】根据被动语态的标志词 by many people 可知。
61. helping me/your help 62. Why not/Why don't you/Why don't we 63. thousands of visitors/tourists 64. To his surprise 65. The best way
66. D 【解析】回答几点。
67. A 【解析】根据上文“I don't think he can come.”可知。
68. G 【解析】根据下文“She doesn't feel well!”可知“他妹妹怎么了?”。
69. B 【解析】听到不好的消息时说“I'm sorry to hear that.”。
70. E 【解析】根据答语“The doctor said nothing serious”可知。

One possible version:

My Dream

Everyone has his dream. My dream is to be a doctor.

When I was in Grade Seven, I was weak and often went to see doctors. The doctors were very friendly to me and they often cheered me up. With the help of them, I was getting better. Now I'm very healthy. Since then I have hoped to become a doctor. I will study hard to get more knowledge in order to achieve my dream. I'll give my love to the patients as much as possible and help them out of danger.

To be a doctor is really great. I think my dream will come true one day.

Unit 13 We're trying to save the earth!

第一课时 (Section A 1a-2d)

课堂作业

1. different kinds of pollution 2. used to do sth. 3. throw litter 4. black smoke 5. solve the problem 6. cut down 7. instead of doing sth. 8. remember to do sth.
9. C 【解析】句意:格林先生过去在农村工作,但是现在习惯住在城市。
10. B 【解析】句意:两年前没有更多的鱼给渔民们捕鱼。fish 的复数不变, fishermen 渔民们。
11. C 【解析】介词 in + doing sth; clean it up 动副结构,代词宾语一定要置于中间。
12. C 【解析】考查: a lot/much + 比较级, ugly 的比较级是 uglier。
13. B 【解析】句意:为了减少污染……cut down 减少,符合题意。
14. full of 15. be able to 16. instead of 17. go shopping 18. polluted around here

课后作业

1. rubbish 2. fishermen 3. coal 4. save 5. ugly 6. pollution 7. wooden
8. B 【解析】句意:有一个关于月亮的中国古代传说。ancient 是以元音因素开头,所以用 an。
9. D 【解析】try one's best 尽力。“你尽力”用 try your best。
10. C 【解析】by doing sth. 通过做某事, by 表示方式。
11. D 【解析】句意:我不想去石林,因为那儿没什么事可做。用 because。
12. A 【解析】句意:薯片够咸了不要再撒盐了。用 salt。
13. D 【解析】句意:那么男孩年龄够大能照顾自己。用 himself。
14. C 【解析】根据后句“I've had a bad day.”回答是:感觉不舒服。
15. B 【解析】根据后句“wait for another bus”知道:她误了早班车。
16. A 【解析】根据后句“Yes. I was 30 minutes late.”知道问:迟到了没有?
17. D 【解析】根据答句“They went to the zoo.”知道问:他

们去哪里了?

18. C 【解析】根据答句“*Yes, but when I found them, they were going back to school!*”知道问:你找到他们没有?
19. A 【解析】第1段解释了她这一举动的用意: *She wanted to help poor students.* 她这样做都是为了要帮助贫困学生。
20. A 【解析】从第2段我们知道奥西奥拉·麦卡蒂是一个八十六岁的穷困妇女,她在8岁时就不得不离开学校来帮助养家,可知她的家里也是贫穷的。她出生在密西西比州哈蒂斯堡可见这里应该离南密西西比大学不远。
21. D 【解析】在第3段我们知道麦卡蒂从未结婚和生育孩子,她一直自己一个人生活。
22. C 【解析】在第3段作者介绍了她的简单生活。她只工作和去教堂,她只读她的《圣经》,她有一部黑白电视机但不怎么看,而且它只有一个频道。可见她并没有很多的爱好,所以说她的生活是简单的生活。
23. D 【解析】麦卡蒂出生在1908年,死于1999年,享年91岁,所以选项A错误;在第2段可以知道她洗衣服洗了将近八十年,所以选项B错误;由最后一段中的“*She left money to the church, her relatives, and the university.*”知选项C也是错误的;而因为她所做的这些贡献,她得到了很多敬意。

第二课时 (Section A 3a-4c)

课堂作业

1. make a difference 2. take part in activities 3. turn off
4. pay for 5. not only...but also 6. no longer 7. food chain
8. environmental protection
9. B 【解析】cut off 砍下,切下。
10. C 【解析】a number of 许多;the number of 表示数量。
句意:在中国有许多人,但英国的人口数量变得越来越少了。
11. D 【解析】形容词最高级 + in/of + 范围,表示三者以上的比较。
12. C 【解析】句意:许多人许为鲨鱼太强大而不会濒临灭绝,但是他们错了。
13. C 【解析】can't afford to do sth. 不能去做某事。
14. no longer; slowly 15. So far; scientific 16. do something; stop 17. help save 18. improve; environment

课后作业

1. shark 2. method 3. cruel 4. harmful 5. industry
6. laws
7. B 【解析】句意:毛衣摸着很柔软。feel 感觉;摸上去像,符合题意。
8. A 【解析】回答句意:他来这儿为了帮我们学英语。疑问词 why 符合题意。
9. B 【解析】so...that...如此……以致……。
10. B 【解析】句意:不要用手指着别人,它不礼貌。rude 无礼的。

11. D 【解析】Would you mind doing sth.? 你介意做某事吗?
12. B 【解析】根据答语与建议是相反的看法,可知此人不同意上述观点。disagree 不同意。
13. used 14. went 15. has been 16. is leaving 17. to visit
18. B 【解析】既考查动词短语含义:A 长大;B 放弃;C 建立;D 捡起;还需要把握人物思想状况:女儿对困难不知所措,想要放弃。
19. A 【解析】动词短语搭配, take sb. into 把某人带入某地,厨师父亲把女儿带进了厨房。
20. B 【解析】考查上下文。根据上文, in the first pan, 显然在第二口锅里父亲放进了鸡蛋。
21. C 【解析】动词短语意思:A 寻找;B 寻找;C 等待;D 要求。根据对父亲在放东西之后的行为的推测,以及后面的 for a few minutes 可以帮助我们确定答案为持续性动词短语“等待”。
22. D 【解析】女儿不理解父亲的行为,只能等待,她不知道为什么父亲要煮这些东西。处理连词时,可以使用填词试探的方法,将连词逐一放入文章中,考查它们的合理性。
23. C 【解析】turn off 关上电器、灶具等。
24. C 【解析】考查上下文和人称代词,父亲把 eggs 拿出锅,把它们放到另一个碗里,所以用 them 指代。
25. C 【解析】上文提示,最后处理的是 coffee。
26. D 【解析】动词辨析,并且下文有提示,女儿回答 carrots, eggs and coffee, 可以推测到父亲的问题是:你“看见”了什么?
27. A 【解析】下文说父亲让女儿触摸,可见要闭上眼睛。下文还提到“*She did and felt that the carrots were soft*”。
28. C 【解析】下文提示: she got boiled and hard eggs, 这一定是敲碎煮熟的鸡蛋后的结果。上文就是 break。
29. B 【解析】从本题开始升华文章中心。父亲用常识来解析生活哲理,所以选 explained 解释。
30. C 【解析】上文提示: each one had had the same unlucky experience—the boiled water, 意思是:每样物品都经历了相同的不幸——被煮过,但是每样物品却有着不同的反应。上下文存在转折关系。
31. B 【解析】鸡蛋在煮熟之后变硬,所以选 after。
32. D 【解析】考查动词固定搭配。当厄运“叩响”你的大门时(意思是困难来临时),你的反应是什么?

第三课时 (Section B 1a-2e)

课堂作业

1. turn off the lights 2. throw away 3. put...to good use
4. pull down 5. set up 6. bring happiness to sb. 7. stop riding in cars 8. recycle waste paper
9. B 【解析】talk about doing sth. 谈论做某事; when doing sth. 当做某事的时候。
10. B 【解析】when you leave the room 当你离开房间的时候,时间状语从句用一般现在时表将来。

11. B 【解析】a most + *adj.* + *n.*, most 相当于 very, 意思: 一个很……
12. C 【解析】be good at + doing sth. 擅长做某事, 所以选择 C。
13. D 【解析】桥是用木头做成的, 看得出原材料用 be made of; 报纸是用木头制成的, 看不出原材料用 be made from。
14. riding in cars 15. throw away 16. not only; but also
17. come from 18. to use

课后作业

1. afford 2. turn 3. recycled 4. pay 5. transportation
6. recycled 7. napkin 8. Did; give 9. What are
10. because of 11. if; liked 12. was written 13. during
14. worse 15. reported 16. while 17. surprising
18. A 【解析】从第 1 段的句子“The Chinese Yellow Sea Wetlands are among them. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province.”由地理知识可知, 江苏省是在中国的东部, 故选 A。
19. B 【解析】由第 2 段的句子“The temperature in the wetland is usually neither too high nor too low. There is a lot of rain and sunshine, too.”可知, 湿地的气温不高也不低, 雨量充沛, 阳光充足, 这样的天气不是很 pleasant 吗?
20. C 【解析】文章最后一句告诉我们在每年的 February 2nd, 有许多的关于湿地的活动举行, 所以这一天就是世界湿地日。
21. D 【解析】短文的第 1 段讲述了“They are home for many different kinds of birds and animals. (湿地是许多野生动物的家园)”；第 2 段又讲述了湿地“Offering food and home for some special kinds of animals 以及 Wetlands are important because they also prevent flood.”所以答案为 D。
22. B 【解析】根据第 21 题我们就可知道本文列举了湿地的重要性, 所以 B 项最佳。

第四课时 (Section B 3a – Self Check)

课堂作业

1. in the neighborhood 2. ways to cut down 3. noise pollution 4. at the top of 5. public transportation 6. work out the problem 7. protect the environment 8. animals and humans
9. D 【解析】build...out of 用……建成
10. B 【解析】比较级 + and + 比较级, 意为: 越来越……
11. B 【解析】一般现在时的被动语态: be (is/am/are) + 过去分词。
12. B 【解析】情态动词的被动语态: should + be + 过去分词。
13. C 【解析】environment 的形容词 environmental。
14. What if 15. by taking notes 16. reminds; of 17. is going to 18. to solve a problem

1. gate 2. bottles 3. president 4. metal 5. creativity
6. inspiration
7. A 【解析】形容词 new 修饰不定代词 something 要后置。
8. C 【解析】比较级句型: ...比较级 + than + ……，故 C 答案符合要求。
9. A 【解析】问句是问路的, 所以找指路的答句, 答案 A 符合题意。
10. A 【解析】stay up late 熬夜。句意: 许多人熬夜看比赛。
11. A 【解析】否定推测: can't 不可能。句意: 不可能是海伦, 她已经去北京了。
12. C 【解析】句意: 运动会由于天气不好而延期到下星期二。put off 延期。
13. B 【解析】where 是问地点, 回答应该是某地。B 选项 Niagara Falls 是地点, 符合题意。
14. B 【解析】考查反意疑问句用法, 根据前肯后否原则可回答 Yes, he did, 可推知答案 B。
15. C 【解析】句意: 这本字典一定属于玛莉。belong to sb. 属于某人, 符合题意。
16. D 【解析】由短文的第一句话“It has become more difficult in today's world to find work for everyone.”可知现在找工作比以前更困难, 即以前找工作比现在容易得多。
17. B 【解析】由短文的第二句话“The economy of the world needs to grow by 4% each year just to keep the old number of jobs for the people.”准确地理解了这一句话的意思就能得出正确答案为 B。
18. C 【解析】由短文的倒数第二句话“One machine can often do the work of forty people.”可知此题的正确答案为 C。
19. D 【解析】此题根据原文的最后一句话可直接得出答案为 D。
20. C 【解析】此题在原文中都可找到答案, 而 C 答案与观点 Machines do not ask for more money and longer holiday. 不一致, 所以选 C。

One possible version:

Nowadays mobile phones are becoming more and more popular among the middle school students. Some think it is good for students to bring a mobile phone. But some people do not think so. They think it is bad for students to bring a mobile phone. Because the students will use mobile phones to play games, send text messages, watch movies and so on, which will do harm to their study. And if a mobile phone ring in class, the teacher and students would be disturbed.

In my opinion, we can bring mobile phones to school. As we know, the 21st century is a modern age and full of information. A mobile phone is one of the quickest tools for us to exchange information. The mobile phone is a fashionable and useful invention, so we ought to make the best use of it.

Suppose there is a sudden accident, it is more convenient for us to dial for help immediately. There are also some games in the mobile phone. We can relax ourselves by playing them when we're tired of our studies.

In my opinion, it's not wrong to follow the fashion, but the most important thing is how to use the mobile phone in a right way.

单元评估检测

1. A 【解析】考查冠词的用法。世界上独一无二的事物前需要加定冠词 the, 如 the sun, the earth 等。此处句意为: 月球上没有生命。故选 A。
2. B 【解析】考查代词的用法。my 为形容词性物主代词, 意为“我的”; mine 为名词性物主代词, 意为“我的”。
3. B 【解析】考查介词短语的用法。with the help of sb. 意为“在……的帮助下”。故选 B。
4. C 【解析】考查固定搭配。can't help doing sth. 意为“禁不住做某事”, 故选 C。
5. A 【解析】考查系动词的用法。sound 意为“听起来”; smell 意为“闻起来”; feel 意为“感觉; 摸起来”。由句中“the music”可知, 此处句意为: 这首音乐听起来很甜美。故选 A。
6. C 【解析】考查形容词最高级的用法。one of + 形容词最高级 + 名词复数表示“最……之一”。
7. B 【解析】考查现在完成时的用法。has been to 表示去过某地, 现在已经回来; has gone to 表示去了某地, 现在还没回来。
8. A 【解析】考查不定代词的用法。something 一般用于肯定句, anything 一般用于否定句。当形容词修饰不定代词时需后置。
9. B 【解析】考查不定代词的用法, either...or 和 neither...nor 连接两个主语时, 谓动词遵循“就近原则”。题中谓动词为复数形式, 因此选 B。
10. B 【解析】考查 if 引导的条件状语从句。当主句是一般将来时时, if 引导的条件状语从句应该用一般现在时。
11. C 【解析】考查情态动词的用法。由 must 引导的一般疑问句表示否定回答时需要用 needn't 或 don't have to; 表示答应准许某人时情态动词可以用 can 或 may。故选 C。
12. A 【解析】考查短语动词的辨析。turn on 意为“打开”; turn off 意为“关闭”; turn down 意为“调小(音量等)”。
13. C 【解析】考查被动语态的用法。由于句中主语“our classroom”是事物, 此处应该用一般现在时, 其结构为 is cleaned。
14. A 【解析】考查感叹句的用法。此处感叹句的中心词是名词 lanterns, 引导词应该用 what, 并且由于 lanterns 是可数名词复数, 因此不再用冠词 a。故选 A。
15. B 【解析】考查宾语从句的用法。此处 wonder 引导宾语从句, 由答语中描述钓鱼岛的位置可知引导词应该用 where, 而宾语从句中要用陈述语序。故选 B。

16. B 【解析】考查语境理解。由题目和第一段“When people think of tigers...”, 可知这句为“世界上曾有八种老虎”的意思。故选 B。
17. C 【解析】逻辑推理题。由上文“There were once eight kinds of tigers in the world, but three died out during the 20th century”, 可知本句在谈论东北虎的“数量”减少问题。故选 C。
18. A 【解析】细节理解题。由“...somewhere”得知某些地方的老虎数量减少到不足 22 只。故选 A。
19. B 【解析】语境理解与逻辑推理。由句末“dying out completely”得知, 是东北虎面临灭绝的“危险”。故选 B。
20. A 【解析】词义辨析与逻辑推理。由上文东北虎的数量从 300 多只减少到“less than 22 somewhere”, 得知如果政府不采取措施, 那么一二十年后东北虎很“可能”就没有了。故选 A。
21. B 【解析】逻辑推理。由第二段谈论虎的数量急剧减少的现状, 得知本句说的是未来的十年应该提升老虎的数量。故选 B。
22. A 【解析】细节理解。由上文世界自然基金会启动一个项目得知, 本句要说明的是项目的意图和目的。故选 A。
23. C 【解析】逻辑推理。因为加入世界自然基金会的“China”是个国家, 得知本空处也是说其他国家一起加入了世界自然基金会。故选 C。
24. B 【解析】逻辑推理。由下文“The hunting of these animals is the greatest threat to tigers”, 得知那些动物是老虎的“食物”。故选 B。
25. C 【解析】逻辑推理。由上文老虎食物来源的减少对老虎是最大的威胁, 得知保护老虎的最重要的事情是“to save”老虎的食物。故选 C。
26. F 【解析】由短文第六段第一句中“...four little dogs followed her”, 它至少有五只才对。
27. T 【解析】推理判断题。由短文第六段第五句中“It moved slowly and tried to catch up with the others.”和第八段中“He will never be able to run and play with you...”可以推断这只小狗行动缓慢的原因可以是因为它的腿虚弱无力。故此说法正确。
28. T 【解析】细节理解题。由短文第八段中农夫所讲的话“Son, you don't want that dog. He will never be able to run and play with you like these other dogs.”可知, 农夫确实在建议男孩不要选择那只体形小的狗。故此说法正确。
29. F 【解析】细节理解题。由短文第九段第一句和第二句可知, 这个男孩的腿上打着石膏并且穿着特制的鞋, 并且后面男孩讲道“I don't run too well myself...”, 可以确认他的腿是有问题的。故此说法错误。
30. T 【解析】主旨大意题。结合短文最后五段, 特别是最后一句话“The world is full of people who need someone who understands(这个世界充满了需要别人理解的人)”。
31. D 【解析】细节理解题。由短文第三句中“by a famous

Danish architect, Utzon”可知。

32. A 【解析】数字说明题。由文章第一段中“The base for building was started in 1959.”和该段的最后一句可知。
33. C 【解析】细节说明题。由“in 1962, the designs were finalized”可知“(剧院)设计定稿”后,接着就是施工了。
34. B 【解析】细节说明题。由第二段第一句“The Sydney House cost around...by the public”可知。
35. C 【解析】主旨大意题。文章从歌剧院的基座开建,设计、施工、人力物力和世界影响来说明悉尼歌剧院的。
36. teeth 37. reading 38. belongs 39. safely 40. faster
41. In fact 42. depend on 43. even though 44. came true
45. proud of 46. age 47. us 48. changed 49. more
50. successful 51. only 52. world 53. interesting
54. around 55. enough 56. well 57. like 58. fever
59. over 60. worry

One possible version:

Civilized Fuzhou Going on

We are glad that Fuzhou is now among the National Civilized Cities. As students, what shall we do to keep up the good work? First of all, we should respect our teachers, parents and the old. Also, we ought to be polite and honest. Second, it's always good to be kind, friendly and helpful to others. Third, we must obey traffic rules and mustn't cross the streets when the traffic lights are red. Last but not least, it's important and necessary to protect the environment. For example, we shouldn't spit here and there or throw litter about. We'd better not pick flowers or step on the grass. In short, if everyone makes contributions, our city will be better and better.

Unit 14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7.

第一课时(Section A 1a-2d)

课堂作业

1. win a prize 2. help sb. with sth. 3. in a row 4. junior high school 5. advise sb. to do sth. 6. be patient with sb.
7. no matter how 8. put in some effort
9. B 【解析】remember doing/being. 记得做过某事,本句是:记得当过志愿者。
10. C 【解析】此句考查被动语态用法,句意:有人被老师建议休息,不要跑步。选择C。
11. B 【解析】very + 形容词原级 + 名词,句意:很清楚地说明。
12. B 【解析】be patient with...对……耐心。
13. C 【解析】考查 be strict with sb.; be strict in sth. 的用法。
14. were advised

15. became a member
16. Has Peter learned to play the keyboard in music class
17. I don't think the answer is right
18. shall we
19. She always told me that I could do it.

课后作业

1. survey 2. strict 3. keyboard 4. volunteer 5. patient
6. effort 7. instructions 8. problem
9. C 【解析】Mother's Day 是专有名词,前面不用冠词;一个特别的日子—a special day。
10. C 【解析】英语中在日期前面用介词 on,在某一具体的早晨也要用介词 on。
11. B 【解析】句意:你需要像我这样的人来安慰你。someone 某人,符合句意。
12. C 【解析】unless 如果不。句意:如果天不下雨,他几乎每天打篮球。
13. B 【解析】考查 look up 的用法,look up 查词典。
14. encourages; to 15. to explain 16. patient with 17. put in; effort; pass 18. best memory
19. May I speak to Allan 【解析】根据下文我们知道这是一个电话用语的对话,所以我们就填出了相应答案 May I speak to Allan。
20. He isn't in/He isn't at home 【解析】根据后文“This is Allan's mother speaking.”我们填出:He isn't in/He isn't at home。
21. Who's that 【解析】根据“This is Mary”,我们填出:Who's that。
22. Can I take a message for you 【解析】根据“Yes, of course. Please tell Allan that all the dictionaries are sold out. But I can lend him one”我们填出:Can I take a message for you?
23. Goodbye

第二课时(Section A 3a-4b)

课堂作业

1. make a mess 2. keep one's cool 3. look back 4. help each other 5. prepare for art festivals 6. senior high school
7. look forward to doing sth. 8. take dance lessons 9. have fun doing sth. 10. on time
11. A 【解析】do you think 作为插入语使用,不影响句子结构,去掉之后可知选A。
12. B 【解析】考查:have fun doing sth. 和 go camping 的用法。
13. B 【解析】when 引导时间状语从句,要用一般现在时表将来。
14. B 【解析】现在完成时与 since + 过去时间/过去动作连用。
15. C 【解析】look forwards to doing sth. 盼望做某事。
16. Did you use to take dance lessons?
17. Our team didn't win the school basketball competition.

18. I have done better in speaking English.
19. It's important to prepare for the new lesson before class.
20. We haven't learned a different language.

课后作业

1. overcoming 2. caring 3. competition 4. senior 5. level
6. texts
7. D 【解析】be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事。句意：工人们从星期五起一直忙着收集浮猪，并且当地政府已经说了死猪将会被安全处理。
8. D 【解析】句意：振作点！我相信你会及格的。
9. A 【解析】句意：每天提醒自己你为他人做了什么是很重要的。宾语从句用陈述句序。故选择 A。
10. D 【解析】三者以上的比较要用最高级。
11. C 【解析】前面人给出肯定推测，后面人给出否定推测。
12. try; be on time 13. preparing for 14. looking forward to going 15. get good grades 16. joined; had

第三课时 (Section B 1a - 2e)

课堂作业

1. believe in 2. first of all 3. be thirsty for 4. ahead of
5. be responsible for 6. set out 7. be proud of 8. give up
9. B 【解析】hope to do sth. 希望做某事。
10. A 【解析】advice 建议，是不可数名词。
11. D 【解析】三者之间的比较用最高级 most。
12. B 【解析】考查两结构：thanks for doing sth. 和 come to do sth.。
13. D 【解析】accept 主观上接受，receive 客观上的收到。
14. your invitation 15. by himself 16. you came from
17. was; written; was; written
18. I don't need to tell you that life in senior high school will be harder.
19. You have to do a lot of homework, but you can watch TV after that.

课后作业

1. degree 2. invitation 3. graduate 4. gentlemen
5. congratulate 6. thirsty 7. beginning 8. advice
9. B 【解析】句意：污染严重就会导致更少的健康食物。less 修饰不可数名词 food。
10. D 【解析】这是考查对建议的应答：That sounds good! / That's a good idea!
11. B 【解析】be + 形容词作表语，friendly 是形容词，其他的是副词。
12. B 【解析】句意：他多久后想去西湖？how soon 过多久，符合题意。
13. B 【解析】助动词 do 代表 spend time; playing 和 preparing 相对应。别的选项没有这一层关系。
14. C 【解析】细节理解题。通过句子“for it was so dark in the hall that she feared.”可知答案为 C。

15. A 【解析】整体理解题。通读全文可以知道在妈妈的鼓励下，这个小女孩自己去了卫生间。
16. B 【解析】细节理解题。从句子“the little girl clenched her fists, nervously, afraid that the ‘breath of courage’ would run away.”可知答案为 B。
17. C 【解析】综合判断题。从文章大意可知作者主要告诉读者我们真正的恐惧是在我们的心里。
18. D 【解析】整体理解题。从整篇文章看，小女孩不再害怕是因为她的母亲给了她“breath of courage”，所以答案 D 最合适。

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

Thank you for your letter asking about our discussion on low carbon lifestyle. Here is something about it.

We can do a lot in our daily life to achieve the goal of low carbon life. First, we'd better turn off lights if possible and spend less time watching TV or surfing the Internet. Saving water also matters much. Besides, we should sort out the rubbish, hoping that we might recycle some, which will surely benefits us a great deal. In addition, we suggest using handkerchiefs instead of tissues so that we can prevent more trees from being cut down. More importantly, when we go out, walking, riding bikes or taking buses should be chosen first, which contributes to a cleaner world.

Best wishes.

Yours,

Li Hua

第四课时 (Section B 3a - Self Check)

课堂作业

1. graduation ceremony 2. grow up 3. change one's life
4. describe the person 5. a shy person 6. so many 7. sth. happens to sb. 8. in the past few years
9. B 【解析】根据后句，他没有看第三条领带，说明前面看了两条领带，两个之中任一个用 either。
10. D 【解析】land 陆地；floor 地板，都不符合题意。place 是地点，地方。space 是不可数的，是空间的意思，符合句意。
11. C 【解析】句意：会议已经开始了十五分钟。begin/start 不能与一段时间连用，要使用 be on。
12. D 【解析】多么精彩的新闻！news 是不可数名词，符合：what + 形容词 + 不可数名词。
13. A 【解析】如果有人打电话给你的家人，家人又不在家，你应该说：我可以传个话吗？

课后作业

1. ceremony 2. responsible 3. believe 4. experiences
5. future 6. advice
7. C 【解析】此句是记者在采访时说的第一句话，先表示祝贺，再说明情况，然后提出问题。
8. A 【解析】结合前句提问“谁教的你？”此句回答“My

mother...”。

9. B 【解析】接下来,记者提出第二个问题“当你长大了想要做什么?”。
10. E 【解析】回答前句对理想职业的询问,“I want to be a violinist.”。
11. D 【解析】最后记者结束访问,说了一句“Thanks for your answer.”。

单元评估检测

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. D 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. D
10. A 11. B 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. B 17. D
18. A 19. C 20. B 21. D 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. C
26. A 27. D 28. B 29. C 30. A 31. C 32. D 33. B
34. A 35. B 36. D 37. C 38. A 39. D 40. C 41. A
42. B 43. D 44. C
45. smile 46. rainy 47. park 48. effort 49. dream
50. saved 51. fair 52. leaves 53. youngest 54. twice
55. healthily 56. called 57. borrow 58. are planted
59. has taught
60. looking after/taking care of/caring for
61. hand in
62. educational stories/tales/fables
63. all (the) year (round/around)/the whole year
64. not only;but (also)/both;and

One possible version:

Research has shown that music has an important effect on one's moods. So people use different kinds of music to change moods. If you feel stressed and worry a lot, you can listen to pop music. After you listen to it, you will feel relaxed. Some of the students are crazy about computer games and feel over excited; they can listen to country music. After listening to it, they will feel calm and peaceful. Some people feel tired and sleepy; they can listen to rock music. After they listen to it, they will feel excited. Sometimes I feel lonely and sad. I often listen to disco music; after I listen to it, I feel happy again. Music is so wonderful. I like it very much.

模拟试题

1. C 【解析】本题重点测试 through 和 across 的区别。through 表示“从……当中穿过,或从一边到另一边”,动作在三维空间进行;across 一般用于表示“横过;越过”,动作在某一物体表面进行。
2. A 【解析】本题侧重 rather 和 quite 的比较。两个词都表示“相当”,rather 较 quite 语气重。rather 可以与比较级或 too 连用;quite 不能。
3. D 【解析】be interesting 意为“有趣的”;be interested in 表示“对……感兴趣”。
4. B 【解析】take, spend, cost 都可以表示“花费”,cost 的主语必须是“物”,后面多接“钱”;spend 的主语必须是“某人”,句式结构为:someone spend(s) some time(in) doing sth.;take 的主语是不定式,多用 it 作形式主语,句式结构为:It takes(took)sb. some time to do sth.。

5. C 【解析】hundred, thousand, million, billion 几个词用作数词时,不能用复数形式;作名词时,必须同 of 连用,这些词必须用复数形式。
6. B 【解析】nearly 和 almost 表示“几乎,差不多”,数字前一般用 nearly;almost 往往用在否定词前,而 nearly 必须放在否定词后。
7. A 【解析】前缀 un-表示否定意义。用什么词必须依意思而定。
8. B 【解析】go on well with 意思是“与……相处融洽”。
9. D 【解析】句意:如果你礼貌地请求,他是不会拒绝的。
10. C 【解析】ground, floor, earth, land 都有“地”的意思。ground 通常指陆地的表面;floor 指室内的地面;earth 除作“地球”讲外,还有“大地”的意思;land 指“土地”,可以是用于“耕种”的土地,也可以是指与“海洋、水泽”相对应的陆地,还可以指“国家”。
11. C 【解析】罗莎的谎言经常让同学们信以为真,说明她骗人时自信心强,把握大。故选择 sure。
12. B 【解析】与下文罗莎自欺欺人相对应,一开始她认为骗人是件好玩的事,故选择 fun。
13. A 【解析】根据文义,经过这件事后她意识到骗人其实就是骗自己,这种意识在平时与大伙交谈时更为强烈,故选 talk。
14. B 【解析】夏天到时,罗莎就会到爸爸的农场去度假,故选 arrive。
15. C 【解析】help with sth. 意为“帮助干些事情”。
16. C 【解析】爸爸没时间陪她去其他地方游玩,说明爸爸很忙,故选 busy。
17. C 【解析】这里 meet 表示爸爸去机场接她。
18. B 【解析】在农场度假结束后,罗莎应返回城里,故选 city。
19. D 【解析】根据文义暑假结束了,罗莎要返回到妈妈身边。故选 returned。
20. A 【解析】与上文相对应,她的朋友都在谈假期与家人的旅游,罗莎因此希望拥有一个完整的家庭。
21. B 【解析】假期结束了,新学期又开始了,且下文讲到了学校里的事情,故选 school。
22. D 【解析】下文的例子既不是城市也不是人或语言而是两个国家,只有选 places。
23. B 【解析】别人问起她夏天的旅游情况时,她只有编织一些不真实的事情骗大家,故选 true。
24. A 【解析】下文老师让她讲在英国旅行的情况,说明她骗大家去了英国,故选 England。
25. C 【解析】老师让罗莎对过去的事情进行回忆并讲述,故选 remember。
26. A 【解析】因为在第 4 段有这样一句“If a person cannot find a chair to sit on, he drops out.”那么肯定是椅子比人数少 1,这样才会有人没得坐,故选 A。
27. D 【解析】在第 1 段中提到了 A、B、C 三种可以播放音乐的器具,而 D 项没有,所以选 D。
28. D 【解析】第 2 段的“Put the chairs in a row.”就是“把椅子排成一排”的意思。选 D。

29. C 【解析】由第3段中的句子“*When the music starts, the players walk round the chairs.*”可知答案为C。
30. B 【解析】本题可用排除法,由第1段第2句“*It is easy to play*”可知道A项正确;由最后一句“*The one who sits on the chair when the music stops is the winner.*”可知C项是正确的;由第4段的句子“*The person playing music cannot see the people in the game.*”可知D项也是正确的。故答案选B。
31. C 【解析】文章第5段提到“...the Browns decided to get a small dog”以及最后一段兽医说:“*Shadow has had all of her shots. She will be healthy.*”我们可以知道Shadow是一只健康的小狗。答案选C。
32. B 【解析】由第3段句子“*Let's go to the animal shelter. Many pets there need homes.*”可知,shelter是a place to keep homeless animals(无家可归的动物们的避难所)。
33. D 【解析】第4段内容告诉我们:医生想为宠物们找个好家,他想知道布朗夫妇是否能照顾好宠物,否则医生也不放心把宠物交给他们的。
34. B 【解析】由第5段的句子“*A small dog would bark and warn them if someone tried to break into their house.*”我们可知,一只小狗就可以帮他们看家了。故答案选B。
35. A 【解析】因为“*Shadow has had all of her shots*”,它已经打过所有的预防针了,所以Shadow是不会容易得病的。
36. A 【解析】根据“*Shlander is a man from space. He thinks the people and things on the earth are very strange. (Shlander是个太空人,他认为地球上的人和物非常奇怪)*”就能确定正确选项。
37. B 【解析】根据“*Now I am in a strange world. It is very nice. There are many new things here. There are many earth monsters here, too. The earth monsters look very funny.* (现在我在一个陌生的世界中,这个世界非常优美,有许多要学的新的东西,也有许多地球怪物,这些怪物看起来很有趣)”就能确定正确选项。
38. D 【解析】根据“*They have just one head, two arms and two legs. They have thin black strings on their heads. Some earth monsters have brown or yellow strings. The earth monsters have a hole in their face. (地球怪物只有一个头,两只胳膊,两条腿。头上有又黑又细的绳子,有的是棕色,有的是黄色,脸上还有一个洞)*”,显然,前三个选项都是人类的特征,都不能被选。
39. C 【解析】根据“*Every day, they put nice things and balls from the trees into the hole. They put water into the hole, too. (每天他们把好东西和从树上摘下来的球放进洞里,也往洞里放水)*”就能确定正确选项。
40. C 【解析】根据“*At night, the earth monsters like to look at a square window box. This box has very small earth monsters in it. (夜里,地球怪物喜欢看一个方形的窗台上的花盆箱,这个箱子非常小,有地球怪物在里面)*”就能断定文章中的方盒子就是一台电视机。
41. D 【解析】根据第1段中的“*All she knew was that he*

was very sick and they had no money.”可知答案。

42. C 【解析】由于这个小女孩的家很穷,而她的兄弟又病得那样重,所以她的父亲说*Only a miracle can save him now*,小女孩听了之后便翻出她所有的积蓄去药店购买miracle,由此可见,小女孩可能认为miracle是一种什么很神奇的药。注:miracle的实际意思是“奇迹”,*Only a miracle can save him now*的意思是“只有出现奇迹才可能救得了他”。
43. B 【解析】根据上下文语境,*I can try and get some more*后其实省略了*money*一词。句意:我会想办法弄更多钱来的。因为小女孩担心自己的钱不够而买不到miracle,所以反复对药店老板和那位穿着讲究的人说这句话,其意思显然是希望自己不遭到拒绝。
44. A 【解析】根据文章内容,用排除法可知只有选项A最佳。即是这个小女孩对其兄弟的爱感动了著名医生Carlton Armstrong先生,从而出现奇迹,使她的兄弟获救。
45. A 【解析】因为这个小女孩的家很穷,就是因为支付不起昂贵的医疗费才会有奇迹一说,而最后小女孩的兄弟确实是康复了,显然医生并没有要求他们家支付医疗费。
46. Chinese 47. farmers 48. hardly 49. develop 50. 2012
51. offer 52. mixture 53. secrets 54. full 55. Reading
56. mice 57. greatness 58. wonderfully 59. experience
60. to teach 61. went 62. has seen 63. is washing
64. was riding 65. had taught

One possible version:

Dear Bill,

I'm glad to receive your letter, thank you for your concern about the weather and my health. Now I'd like to tell you something about the haze.

Since the winter last year, the haze has occurred a lot of times. It has done great harm to our daily life. Many traffic accidents always happen just because of the heavy hazy weather; more and more people have to go to see the doctor because the serious disease caused by the haze; quite a lot of flights have to be put off; a great number of people have to stay at home for fear of the poisonous air caused by the haze.

People have realized the great harm caused by the haze and the importance of protecting the environment. People all over the country are taking measures to reduce the hazy weather. The government suggests people go to work or school with the public traffic, such as the bus and the underground. Also we should plant more trees.

As for me, I will go to school by bike or on foot, and I won't throw the waste anywhere. In addition, I will tell the people I meet to protect the environment as possible as they can. Would you like to tell me some good ideas? I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours,
Li Hua