

Unit 5 Lesson 26

I have a great dad. He is tall 1. and strong. He has many 2. friends (friend). What does my father do? He is a 3. businessman (business). I can talk to him about everything. On weekends, we play football together.

I love my mum. I am close 4. to her. She is a doctor and she is very kind. She is always ready to help 5. others (other).

I am a student. I work hard at school. I love 6. my (I) family. We always have fun together.

Unit 7 Lesson 41

Li Ming is 1. presenting (present) his report about holidays.

Good afternoon. Today is Tuesday, December 20. The weather is cold and 2. cloudy (cloud).

I would like to talk 3. about holidays in China. Holidays are fun. We can play with our friends and get together with our families 4. during holidays. We have many holidays in China. International Workers' Day is in May. We have Children's Day on June 1. Teachers' Day is on September 10. 5. National (nation) Day is on October 1. And the Spring Festival is 6. usually (usual) in January or February.

New Year's Day is on January 1. It's only eleven 7. days (day) from today. Happy New Year to you, everyone!

■ 考点一 ready 的用法——2023 完形涉及，2020 听力涉及

【教材原句】 She is always ready to help others. 她总是乐于助人。（冀教 7 上 Unit 5 P68）

ready 是形容词，意为“准备好的”，其用法如下：

ready
的用法

get/ be ready to do sth. 意为“准备好做某事”

get/ be ready for... 意为“为……做准备”

如： **We are ready to answer** the questions. 我们做好了回答问题的准备。

The plane **is ready for** taking off. 飞机准备随时起飞。

注意 get ready for 可用于进行时。 如：

He **is getting ready for** the coming exam.

他正在为即将来临的考试做准备。

1. We usually spend several days cooking and A the Spring Festival.

A. getting ready for B. taking pride in C. keeping clear of D. taking care of

2. We are getting ready for my father's fortieth birthday. (英译汉)

我们正在为我父亲的四十岁生日做准备。

3. ready, they, others, to, get, help, always (连词成句)

They always get ready to help others.

4. is ready to, some vegetables, my mother, buy (连词成句)

My mother is ready to buy some vegetables.

■ 考点二 invite 的用法——2023 听力涉及

【教材原句】 He has a big goodbye party and he invites all of his friends. 他举办了一个盛大的告别派对，并且邀请了他所有的朋友。（冀教 7 上 Unit 8 P116）

invite 的用法

invite sb. to/ for sth. 邀请某人参加/做某事

invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事

invite sb. to sp. 邀请某人去某处

invite sb. 邀请某人

1. Jack is very sick and he can't get up. So he can only D the doctor to come to his home.

A. miss B. drive C. follow D. invite

2. I would like to invite you to the opening of our new library. (英译汉)

我想邀请你来参加我们新图书馆的开幕式。

■ 考点三 take, by, on 与 in（表示乘坐某种交通工具）——2018 听力、词语运用涉及

【教材原句】 We can take Bus 42! 我们可以乘坐 42 路公交车！（冀教 7 上 Unit 6 P82）

表示“乘坐某种交通工具”的表达方式：

- (1) by+交通工具名词。 如：by bus/ plane/ship/ train/ subway 乘公共汽车 / 飞机 / 轮船 / 火车 / 地铁
- (2) on/ in+冠词 / 形容词性物主代词+交通工具名词。
- (3) take/ ride/ drive+冠词 / 形容词性物主代词+交通工具名词。
- (4) 其他表达：walk 走路；on foot 步行。

1. —I find it easy to go to Daqing if you B the subway.

—But I prefer to drive my own car.

A. drive B. take C. ride D. use

2. Just as she prepared to set off to the next village, two friends arrived C a taxi.

A. by B. on C. in D. with

3. Yesterday he left his home and his village, and began his first long trip by train.

(盲填)

4. What a good time they had chatting on the bus!(盲填)

■ 考点四 find, find out 与 look for——2023. 35 单选、阅读 A、B 涉及

【教材原句】 Watch the movie and find out! 看这部电影来找到答案吧！（冀教 7 上 Unit 6 P92）

(1) find 意为“找到；发现”，强调找的结果。 如：At last, I **found** my bag under the bed. 最后，我在床下面找到了我的包。

(2) find out 意为“查明；发现”，强调经过研究或询问了解到信息。 如：We haven't **found out** who broke the window yet. 我们还没有找到是谁打坏了窗户。

(3) look for 意为“寻找”，强调找的过程。 如：Mum, I **looked for** the pet around the house, but I didn't find it. 妈妈，我在房子周围找了宠物，但是我没有找到它。

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