

主题一 人与自我

话题一 丰富、充实、积极向上的生活

丰富、充实、积极向上的生活

课标要求

本话题可涉及的文章体裁广泛，以记叙文为主，如讲述家庭日常生活、业余活动等，也可以是说明文或应用文，介绍一些有意义的活动等

话题解读

丰富、充
实、积极
向上的生活

中考链接

2023完形填空；
2022阅读理解B；
2022阅读理解C；
2021阅读理解A；
2018短文填空

教材链接

人教版	外研版
七上Unit 8 When is your birthday?	
七下Unit 1 Can you play the guitar?	
七下Unit 6 I'm watching TV.	七上Module 9 People and places
七下Unit 9 What does he look like?	
七下Unit 12 What did you do last weekend?	八上Module 4 Planes, ships and trains
八上Unit 3 I'm more outgoing than my sister.	
八上Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show?	八下Module 2 Experiences
八下Unit 5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?	九上Module 4 Home alone
八下Unit 9 Have you ever been to a museum?	九下Module 1 Travel

[时文悦读·素养提升]

冲刺原创·填空

time with for agree return become popular
so she only video already

Have you heard of the “dog walking” service? In the summer of 2023, it appeared online and quickly became 1. popular. Instead of hanging out 2. with friends or classmates, more and more young people choose to walk^① dogs. The number of people posting^② advertisements to walk dogs once reached 105, 700, while the number of people who need help walking dogs was only 27, 400.

1. popular 根据下文“more and more young people choose to walk dogs”可知，遛狗服务变得越来越受欢迎了。

One student, Wu from the University of Melbourne, 3. returned to her hometown of Suzhou, Jiangsu Province for the summer vacation. She has 4. already walked dogs for different pet owners five times^③ in summer.

4. **already** 句子成分完整，且是现在完成时，故填**already**。

“There are many 5. **videos** of young people becoming dog walkers on the Internet, ” she said. “I found it quite interesting, 6. **so** I left a message about providing dog walking services in the WeChat group of my neighborhood and a dog owner replied to me soon.”

5. videos 根据本句后面的“on the Internet”可知这里是指视频。

When the dog owner and Wu met each other, they both checked the ID cards, and 7. agreed on the time, the route(路线) and so on. While out with the dog, she recorded the process with 8. her phone and showed it to the owner.

7. **agreed** agree on sth.就某事达成一致意见。

College students and office workers have 9. become the main groups offering the service. Walking dogs can bring them some relaxation and joy. For busy dog owners, having someone help walk their dogs when they don't have 10. time is a good choice.

短文大意：本文讲述了一些在校大学生的新社交需求。他们通过社交平台联系狗狗的主人，主动出示学生证、身份证以获得信任，免费帮狗狗的主人遛狗。

大学生兴起免费帮陌生人遛狗

一、文化意识

随着网络的发展，人们有了更多的社交方式。现在的一些年轻人不再热衷于和朋友聚会，而是选择通过社交平台获得免费帮别人遛狗的机会来打发时间、释放压力。

二、语言能力

熟词生义

①walk *v.* **遛**

②post *v.* **发布**

③time *n.* **次**

三、思维品质

1. 长难句分析

The number of people posting advertisements to walk dogs once reached 105, 700, while the number of people who need help walking dogs was only 27, 400.

[主干提取]The number of people once reached 105, 700, while the number of people was only 27, 400

[成分分析]while在句中表示“然而”，用于对比两件事；现在分词短语“posting advertisements to walk dogs”作后置定语修饰前半句中的people；定语从句“who need help walking dogs”修饰后半句中的people。

2. 你在空余时间喜欢做些什么呢？这些事情给你带来了哪些好处？



基础梳理 · 学习理解

编者说明：本部分提供本话题下的核心词汇、词块和句型，重点词汇和词块设置微语境运用，同学们可在提供的单词或词块中选择合适的填空(有的可能涉及变形)

一、核心话题词汇

个人信息(Personal information)

<i>n.</i>	1.family家庭; 家人		2.address地址; 住址	
	3.name名字; 姓名; 名称		4.age年龄	
<i>v.</i>	5. background背景		6.birthday生日	
	7.height身高; 高度		8.weight重量; 体重	
	1.grow 长大; 成长		2.live生	兼词
活; 居住				

微语境运用

Michael Ha was 1. born in a very poor family in 1994. It was not easy for Michael to 2. grow up , but he never gave up.

At the 3. age of 10, he made up his mind to go to Cambridge University. He made it and hoped he would be an inspiration for other young people from poor 4. families.

个人特点(Personal traits)

<i>adj.</i>	1.clever/smart聪明的 极好的; 优秀的	2.cute/lovely可爱的	3.excellent 极好的; 优秀的	4. wise聪明的; 明智的	5.serious严肃的; 稳重的	6.honest诚实的; 老实的	7. patient有耐心的	8.lazy 懒散; 懒惰的	9.silly愚蠢的	10. shy羞怯的; 腼腆的	11.strict严格的; 严厉的	12.able有能力的	13. deaf聋的	14.blind瞎的	15.active积极的; 活跃的	16. bad糟糕的; 不好的	17.busy忙碌的; 繁忙的	18.careless粗心的
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饅微语境运用

As a student, you must have met all kinds of teachers.

Miss Li is kind and 1. patient. She explains English grammar clearly many times until we can understand it well!

Mrs.Chen is very 2. strict with us and serious.We must listen to her carefully in class and hand in the homework on time.

Mr.Wu is very popular.When he thinks we're getting bored, he will tell us jokes and make us 3. active again.We really respect him.

外貌(Appearance)

adj.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1.young年轻的 | 2.old老的; 旧的 | 3.handsome英俊的 |
| 4.ugly丑陋的; 难看的 | 5. pretty/beautiful漂亮的 | |
| 6.tall高的 | 7.short矮的 | 8.fat胖的 |
| 9. thin瘦的 | | |
| 10.slim苗条的 | 11.strong强(壮)的 | 12.similar相似的 |

镬微语境运用

I have changed a lot.I used to be short, but now I'm 1. **tall**. In the past, I was 2. **thin/slim**, but now I'm a little heavier than before.I didn't exercise before, so I was weak and often caught a cold.Now, I exercise every day and become a(n) 3. **strong** boy.I am becoming better and better!

二、核心话题词块

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. take photos 拍照 | 2. have/take a walk 散步 |
| 3. have nothing in common 没有共同点 | 4. do morning exercises 做早操 |
| 5. be different from 与……不同 | 6. enjoy oneself/have fun 玩得愉快 |
| 7. go to the movies 去看电影 | 8. fly kites 放风筝 |
| 9. by bus 乘公共汽车 | 10. play basketball 打篮球 |
| 11. climb mountains 爬山 | 12. visit his grandfather 拜访他的爷爷 |
| 13. listen to music 听音乐 | 13. watch TV 看电视 |
| 14. go fishing/swimming/camping 去钓鱼/游泳/露营 | |
| 15. discuss the question with friends 和朋友们讨论问题 | |

微语境运用

Lisa is studying in Canberra. The school in Canberra 1. _____ **is different** _____ those in China. Most students go to school 2. _____ **by bus** Teachers often let students talk about questions in class. They have more time for their hobbies. For example, they can 3. _____ **play basketball** football, and so on.

三、写作佳句积累

1. My sister Julia would rather read newspapers than watch TV on Sundays. 在周日，我的妹妹茱莉亚宁愿读报纸也不愿意看电视。

2. More and more children like to travel around the country with their family. 越来越多的孩子喜欢和他们的家人周游全国。

3. Lucy and Lily are twins. Even their parents find it hard to tell the differences between them. 露西和莉莉是一对双胞胎。即使她们的父母也发现区分她们很难。

4. It takes me half an hour to go for a walk after supper every day. 每天晚饭后我花费半个小时去散步。

句型仿写

1. 他宁愿待在家也不愿意出去玩。(would rather...than...)

He would rather stay at home than play outside.

2. 我发现放风筝很有趣。(find it + *adj.* + to do sth.)

I find it interesting to fly kites.



主题阅读·应用实践

一、完形填空(2023抚顺改编)

On a sunny afternoon, I sat on a seat in the park. I could see two 1 racing on their skateboards(滑板). The one in front was laughing. The one behind seemed angry. He was trying to 2 his elder brother.

(**B**)1. A. parents B. brothers C. friends D. uncles

(**A**)2. A. follow B. forget C. research D. admire

It made me think of myself as a boy.I often 3 myself with my elder brother, Paul.He was better than me at everything.I tried hard to 4 him.But I never could.I felt angry with myself and promised to beat him one day.

(**C**)3.A.covered B. introduced C. compared D. provided

3. **C** 根据“He was better than me at everything.”可知，作者经常把自己和哥哥保罗做比较。故选C。

(**D**)4.A.find B. help C. save D. beat

4. **D** 根据“I felt angry with myself and promised to beat him one day.”可知，作者想打败哥哥保罗，故选D。

I waited and waited until the special evening came, the evening of my first 5 over Paul. We had our final exam results and mine were 6. At dinner I wanted to show them to my parents 7. I waited for Paul to speak first. Instead of saying a word, he just ate a little and then went to his room.

(**B**)5. A. promise B. victory C. challenge D. courage

5. **B** 根据后文“Victory was not...It had a bad taste.”可知，作者胜利了，这是他第一次战胜保罗的夜晚，故选B。

(**C**)6. A. poor B. rich C. excellent D. successful

6. **C** 根据“At dinner I wanted to show them to my parents...”可推知，作者的成绩是优秀的。故选C。

(**C**)7. A. strangely B. slowly C. proudly D. sadly

I didn't understand. What was happening? Then it hit me. Paul had failed his exams! I was finally 8 than Paul! But I only felt sorry for my brother. Victory was not 9. It had a bad taste.

- (**B**) 8. A. taller B. better
 C. faster D. quieter

8. **B** 根据“Paul had failed his exams!”可知，保罗不及格，所以作者终于比保罗好了。故选B。

- (**A**) 9. A. sweet B. hard
 C. crazy D. far

9. **A** 根据“Victory was not...It had a bad taste.”可知，胜利并不甜，故选A。

二、阅读理解A篇(2023滨州改编)

Children's games in ancient China

During ancient times, children didn't have smart phones, iPads or computers to have fun. Instead, they came up with interesting games to play in their childhood. Let's take a look.



Playing hide-and-seek

Hide-and-seek is a traditional game for children, popular around the country. There are two ways to play: a child's eyes are covered while other kids run around to play a trick on him or, more commonly, others hide and one child must try to find them.¹

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