

Unit 9 Section A 3a

Ken has ever been to American Computer Museum. There is much information about different computers and who 1. invented (invent) them. Ken said technology has progressed quickly 2. and he wondered how much more computers would be able to do in the future.

Amy has been to 3. an unusual museum in India recently, the International Museum of Toilets. She just couldn't believe her eyes when she saw so many different kinds 4. of toilets there. The museum tells people about the history and development of toilets. It also 5. encourages (encourage) social groups to think about ways to improve toilets in the future.

Linlin said she went to the Hangzhou National Tea Museum last year. It was her 6. first (one) visit to the museum. It's a 7. peaceful (peace) place.

The 8. tea art (茶艺) performances show how to make a cup of tea.

Watching the tea preparation is just as enjoyable as drinking the tea 9.

itself (it). She has 10. finally (final) realized why her grandpa loves tea.

Unit 10 Section A 3a

My daughter is 16 and my boy has entered junior high school already. As they become bigger, our house 1. looks (look) smaller. So we plan to 2. clear out (清理; 丢掉) some things from our houses in a yard sale.

We've decided to each sell five things that we no longer use. Then we'll give away the money to a children's home. My son was quite sad at 3. first (one). Although he has not played with his old 4. toys (toy) for a long time, he still wanted to keep them. For example, he has 5. owned (own) a train and railway set since his fourth birthday. And he 6. certainly (certain) didn't want to lose the toy monkey he'd had since he was born. My daughter also

felt sad for she had to part with 7. her (she) soft bear. As 8. for me, I didn't want to give up my football shirts, but I haven't played for 9. a while now. I'm getting 10. older (old), too!

■ 考点一 consider 的用法

【教材原句】 Zhong Wei considers (regards) such developments as important steps for his hometown. 钟伟认为这样的发展对他的家乡来说是重要的步骤。

（人教 8 下 Unit 10 P78）

| 词 义 | 用 法 |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 考虑 | consider + 名词/ 代词/动名词 |
| | consider + 疑问词 + 动词不定式 |
| 认为 | consider + sb./ sth. (+as)+名词 |
| | consider + sb./ sth. (+to be)+形容词/名词 |

1. Why not consider C London? It's a beautiful city in the world.

A. visit

B. visited

C. visiting

D. to visit

2. Shakespeare was considered as one of the greatest writers in the world.

(盲填)

3. how, work, considering, to, go, I'm, to (连词成句)

I'm considering how to go to work.

■ 考点二 encourage 的用法

【教材原句】 It also encourages governments and social groups to think about ways to improve toilets in the future. 它还鼓励政府和社会团体考虑如何在未来改善厕所。（人教8下 Unit 9 P67）

encourage 意为“鼓励”，常用于以下结构：

encourage sb. (not) to do sth. 鼓励某人（不）去做某事。 如：

Teachers **encourage students to speak out** their own thoughts.

老师鼓励学生们说出自己的想法。

拓展 类似用法的词还有：

tell（告诉），invite（邀请），allow（允许），ask（请求），want（想要），promise（答应），advise（建议），wish（希望），expect（预料，盼望）。如：

I didn't **expect him to become** a successful writer.

我没想到他会成为一名成功的作家。

1. My teacher often encourages me B at least one hour a day reading books.

A. spend B. to spend C. spending D. spent

2. As friends, we often A each other to study hard.

A. encourage B. allow C. make D. train

3. me, not, that river, my parents, swim, advise, to, in (连词成句)

My parents advise me not to swim in that river.

■ 考点三 whenever 的用法

【教材原句】 So you can choose to go whenever you like — spring, summer, autumn or winter. 所以你可以选择任何你想去的时候去——春天、夏天、秋天或冬天。（人教8下 Unit 9 P70）

whenever = (no matter when) 引导让步状语从句。 如：

Whenever I meet him, he's always smiling.

无论我什么时候见到他，他总是在微笑。

No matter when you come, you are welcome here.

无论你何时来，你在这里都是受欢迎的。

拓展 类似用法的词还有：

however = no matter how 无论怎样； wherever = no matter where 无论何地；

whatever = no matter what 无论什么； whoever = no matter who 无论谁；

whichever = no matter which 无论哪一个

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