

Unit5 Animal friends

第一课时 Introduction to Grammar

【知识清单】

一、单词

1. n.蝙蝠 _____
2. n.蝴蝶 _____
3. n.蜜蜂 _____
4. n.蚂蚁 _____
5. n.翅膀,翼 _____
6. vt.尝,品;吃,喝 _____
7. adj.醒着 _____
8. 达到,至多有 _____
9. n.昆虫 _____
10. vt.举起 _____
11. n. [pl.]倍 _____
12. n.重量 _____
13. n.孔,洞 _____
14. n.工蜂;工人 _____
15. n.克 _____
16. n.蜂蜜 _____
17. n.蜗牛 _____
18. n.把戏 _____
19. n.枝条 _____
20. vi. & vt.咬 _____
21. n.打架 _____
22. 照料 _____
23. n.软毛;毛皮 _____
25. vt. & vi.忘记做;遗忘 _____
26. adj.孤独的 _____
27. n.鸚鵡 _____
28. n.声音 _____
29. adj. & adv.独自;单独 _____
30. n.角落,墙角;街角;角 _____
31. vt.触摸,碰 _____
32. n.金鱼 _____
pl. _____
33. adj.担心;害怕,恐惧 _____

二、词组

Introduction to Welcome (P56-57)

1. 让我们生活变得完整 _____
2. 一个动物朋友 _____
3. ...的重要性 _____
4. 用他们的脚品尝东西 _____
5. 通过倾听来找路 _____
6. 夜晚醒着 _____
7. 吃光 _____
8. 一小时内 _____
9. 他们自身体重的 50 倍 _____
10. 呼吸空气 _____
11. 通过洞口 _____
12. 在...的两边 _____
13. 少于, 不如 _____
14. 一克蜂蜜 _____
15. 睡... _____
16. 总共三年 _____
17. 其他的什么东西 _____

Reading to Grammar (P58-62)

1. 养...作为宠物 _____
2. 所有人中最聪明的 _____
3. 追赶 _____
4. 耍精彩的把戏 _____
5. 捡棍子 _____
6. 照顾 _____
7. 直到最后 _____
8. 一双蓝眼睛 _____
9. 忘记要做 _____
10. 忘记做过 _____
11. 在我旁边 _____
12. AB 押韵 _____
13. 仔细... _____
14. 让某人做某事 _____
15. 发出一些声音 _____
16. 独自呆在家 _____
17. 感觉孤单 _____
18. 带某人出去散步 _____
19. 在笼子中间 _____

一、句子

1. 了解动物是多么的神奇。 _____
2. 它们通过听找到它们的路。 _____
3. 它们通过身体两侧的洞吸入空气。 _____
4. 它们中每一个一生中产的蜂蜜不到 1 克。 _____
5. 你知道关于动物的什么有趣的事实? _____
6. 在你的小区人们养什么作为宠物? _____
7. 当我孤独的时候,她总是在那里。 _____
8. 当我有时间的时候,我从不会忘记和她玩耍。 _____

【语法讲解+知识拓展】

【知识点 1】 *They taste things with their feet.* (教材 P57)

taste v. 尝,品;吃,喝

(1) [感官类系动词] 尝起来;有.....味道;后常接形容词作表语。

The fish soup _____. I want to drink more. 这鱼汤尝起来很不错,我想再喝一些。

(2) [名词] 品尝;味道,滋味

The medicine has _____. 这药有一种甜甜的味道。

【感官动词考点典例】

一、单项选择

1. —Do you like country music?
—Yes. It _____ nice and full of feelings.
A. looks B. tastes C. hears D. sounds
2. —There are a lot of dark clouds in the sky and the wind is blowing strongly.
—It _____ that a heavy rain is coming.
A. feels B. sounds C. seems D. looks
3. —How do you like the food in Sanya?
—It _____ delicious. I love the seafood there.
A. looks B. tastes C. feels D. sounds
4. The beautiful flowers _____ so sweet. Don't pick them.
A. smell B. sound C. taste D. feel
5. —His idea _____ very interesting.
—You're right. It _____ a good plan.
A. sounds; sounds B. sounds like; sounds
C. sounds; sounds like D. sounds like; sounds like

二、单词拼写

6. Look! She is wearing a new skirt and _____ (look) so happy.
 7. I feel _____ (relax) after watching a comedy.
 8. Linda often feels _____ (excite) when she listens to rock music.
 9. Listen! How terrible the wind _____ (sound)!
 10. The ice-cream tastes _____ (well), so I want to eat another.
 11. The little boy looks _____ (happy) at his new toy.
- You didn't look _____ (well) today, what's the matter ?

【知识点2】 *They are awake at night and can eat up to 1,200 insects in an hour. (教材 P57)*

1. awake adj. 醒着

[形容词] 可作表语或宾语补足语, 不可位于名词前作定语。反义词: _____

保持醒着的: _____

叫醒某人: _____

感觉困倦的: _____

2. up to 达到(某数量、程度等), 至多有

后常跟数词。live up to 表示“活到……(岁)”。

There are _____ in the park. 公园里至多有 40 人。

拓展: be up to sb. 由……决定

—Mom, which club should I choose, the art club or the science club?

—It's up to you. Just follow your heart.

【典例】

1. The hall is so well-designed that it can hold _____ 12,500 visitors. (达到)

2. Bill was still _____ (wake) when his mother came back home at 11 o'clock last night.

4. Your uncle is sleeping. You'd better _____. (不要叫醒他)

【知识点3】 *They can lift things 50 times their own weight. (教材 P57)*

1. weight n. 重量

(1) 作可数名词和不可数名词均可

_____...的重量

_____ 减肥

_____ 体重增加

(2) “……有多重?”的表达方式:

What's the weight of...?

How heavy is/are...?

How much do/does...weigh?

这头小猪有多重? (翻译)

= _____

= _____

拓展: weigh [动词] 有……重; 称重量

The baby elephant _____. 这头小象重 230 磅。

【典例】

1. The little dog _____ (weight) about 5 pounds.

2. —Do you know the _____ (weigh) of the bag?

—It's 24 kilograms.

3. In your dreams! Can you lose _____ (重量) by having cakes every day?

4. A baby panda only _____ (重量) about 500g at birth.

5. —Can you _____ (举起) the heavy bag with only one hand?

—No, I can't.

6. My daughter weighed only 2 kilograms when she was born. (对划线部分提问)

_____ your daughter _____ when she was born?

7. How much does a goldfish weigh? (改为同义句)

_____ a goldfish?

【知识点4】And I'll look after him till the end. (教材P58)

1. look after 照料

look after = take care of

_____ = _____ 好好照顾

_____ = _____ 请好好照顾你自己。

look 的相关短语还有:

【知识点5】Way up into the sky. (教材P58)

way adv. 很远; 大量

[副词] 常与介词或副词连用。

This skirt is way (=a lot) too short. 这条裙子太短了。

【例题精讲】

I must be going home; it's way past my bedtime. 我得回家了, 早过了我的就寝时间了。

【知识点6】①When I'm lonely, she's always there. (教材P58)

②He doesn't like to stay at home alone... (教材P60)

lonely adj. 孤独的

alone adj. & adv. 独自; 单独

辨析 lonely 与 alone

lonely	形容词	“孤独的; 寂寞的”, 指情感上的孤独, 带有伤感的色彩。	
		“荒凉的; 偏僻的”, 只用于名词前作定语。	
alone	副词	“独自; 单独”, 相当于_____。	强调独自一人的客观情况, 不含感情色彩。
	形容词	“独处的; 独自的”, 常用作表语。	

【典例】

1. The old man lives in a _____ town. He lives _____, but he doesn't feel _____.

A. lonely, lonely, alone

B. lonely, alone, lonely

C. alone, alone, lonely

D. alone, alone, alone

2. —Don't leave me _____ in this _____ village. That will make me very _____!

—OK, I will stay with you.

A. alone; lonely; lonely

B. alone; alone; lonely

C. lonely; alone; lonely

D. lonely; lonely; alone

3. As he lived _____ on the _____ island, he felt _____.

A. alone; alone; lonely

B. alone; lonely; lonely

C. lonely; alone; alone

D. lonely; lonely; alone

He lives _____ (独自) but he doesn't feel lonely at all.
 5. Emma feels a bit _____ (孤独的) because there are no old classmates at this school.

【知识点7】 *She is usually friendly, but be careful with your hands...* (教材P60)

careful adj. 小心的; 细致的; 慎重的

反义词为 _____ “粗心的, 不小心的”。

_____ 小心, 当心

_____ 小心对待.....

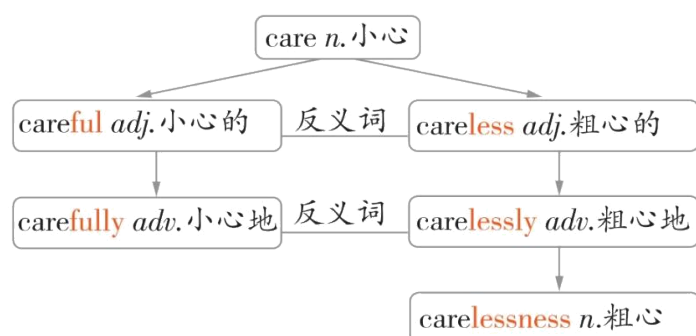
be careful of/about... 小心/注意.....

be careful (not) to do sth. 当心/注意 (不要) 做某事

You must _____ 拿刀时要小心。

My grandpa is very careful about his health. 我爷爷很注意他的健康状况。

care 的相关词:



【典例】

1. Think _____ (careful) and you can get the answer.
2. Please don't be so _____ (care) next time. You should learn to care for yourself.
3. Lots of terrible accidents have taken place because of the drivers' _____ (care).
4. My friend Su Mei takes good _____ of me. She is also _____ when she does her homework. She thinks that as a student, she should study _____. If she does homework _____, she will not learn well. (care)

【知识点8】 ① *He is very quiet and seldom makes any sound.* (教材P60)

② *He seldom makes loud noises and he is always happy to see me.* (教材P66)

sound n. 声音

noise n. 声音, 噪声

辨析 sound, noise 与 voice

sound	泛指自然界的各种声音。
noise	多指不悦耳的“噪声, 喧闹声”等。
voice	指人的声音, 如嗓音、说话声、歌唱声。

【典例】

一、单项选择

1. —Hello, May, can I ask you a question?
 —Sure, I _____.

A. listen B. am listening C. hear D. am hearing

2. Li Lei spoke in a low voice, so we couldn't hear him _____.

A. freely B. clearly C. quietly

3. I _____ but _____ nothing.

A. was listened; was hearing B. listened; heard C. have listened; heard D. listened; heard of

4. —What do you think of her _____?

—It _____ very sweet.

A. voice; hears B. sound; listens C. voice; sounds

5. —Could you introduce your friend _____ yesterday to me?

—No problem.

A. who you hear from B. you heard from C. from who you heard

6. I _____ my brother since he went to England to study.

A. didn't hear from B. don't hear from C. won't hear from D. haven't heard from

二、单词拼写

7. Everyone kept silent when _____(hear) the sad news.

8. I hear the old woman _____ (sing) almost every evening.

9. I heard you _____ your key yesterday. (lose)

10. When I was chatting online, I heard someone _____ (knock) at the windows.

11. —Alan's birthday is coming. Let's have a party for him.

—_____ (sound) great.

12. Listen ! how _____(nice) the song _____ (sound) .

13. The music in the room _____ (sound) really beautiful.

14. Didn't your teacher tell you that sound _____ (travel) more slowly than light?

15. ---What he enjoys _____ (sound) great and interesting.

16. How _____ (care) they are listening to the tape!

17. The little boy shouted much _____ (noise).

【知识点9】When she gets tired, she sleeps in the corner of her cage. (教材P61)

corner n. 角落，墙角；街角；角

at/on the corner of

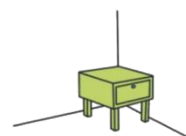
在.....的拐角处（多指位于某个平面的角/拐角）

in the corner of

在.....的角落里（多指位于某个立体空间内部的角落）

There is a hotel _____, 街道拐角处有一家旅馆。

You can see a table _____, 在房间的角落里你可以看到一张桌子。



拓展

in front of 和 in the front of 的区别主要体现在空间位置和范围上，具体如下：

1. in front of

- 含义：表示“在...前面”，指在某物体或范围外部的前方。

- 用：强调两个物体之间的相对位置，一个在另一个的外部前方。

- 例句：

- The car is parked in front of the house. （车停在房子的前面。） （车在房子的外部前方。）

- She stood in front of me in the line. （她排在我前面。） （她在我的外部前方。）

2. in the front of

- 含义：表示“在...前部”，指在某物体或范围内的前部。

- 用法：强调某物体内部的前部分。

- 例句：

- The teacher is standing in the front of the classroom. （老师站在教室的前面。） （老师在教室内部的前部。）

- He sat in the front of the bus. （他坐在公交车的前部。） （他在公交车内部的前部。）

对比总结：

| in front of | 外部 | 在某个物体外部的前方 | The tree is in front of the house. |

| in the front of | 内部 | 在某个物体内部的前部 | The driver sits in the front of the car. |

【知识梳理 10】—May I touch your goldfish?—Sorry, I'm afraid you can't. (教材 P62)

2. afraid adj. 担心；害怕，恐惧

[形容词] 常作表语。

【典例】

1.—Would you like to go to the movies with me tonight, Emma?

—_____. I have to prepare for the English test tomorrow.

A. Yes, please B. I'm afraid not C. I'd love to D. Have a nice day

2. Don't be afraid of _____ mistakes. We can learn from them. (make)

3. He's shy, so he is afraid _____ (talk) to girls.

4. Her stories _____ (感动) us and we decided to study hard.

【知识点 11 形容词和副词】

一、单项选择

1. Ben is a very _____ football player and he plays very _____.

A. good; good B. well; good C. good; well D. well; well

2. The new mobile phone is not _____ and I don't have _____ to buy it.

A. cheap enough; enough money B. expensive enough; money enough
C. enough cheap; enough money D. enough expensive; money enough

3. Too much work and too little rest make it _____ for you to get ill.

A. easily B. is easy C. easy D. be easy

4. Doing exercise helps people stay _____ and _____.

A. healthy; happiness B. health; happy C. healthy; happy D. health; happiness

5. The library in my city _____ from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., but it _____ at 11:00 a.m. on Monday.

A. opens; closes B. opens; is closed
C. is open; is closed D. is open; closes

6. Sandy is very popular in our class. She looks very _____ and smiles often.

A. happily B. quietly C. lovely D. politely

7. The library _____ from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on weekdays, but it _____ at 5 p.m. at weekends.

A. opens, close B. is open, closes C. open, close D. is opening, closes

8. —What about having some Cola?

—Cola is not _____. Let's have some apple juice. That tastes _____.

A. healthily; good B. healthy; well C. healthily; well D. healthy; good

9. —Kate, do you have _____ to watch the film *Spider-Man: Into the Spider-Verse* tonight?

- Great! It is _____ to attract (吸引) so many people to watch it.
- A. enough time; enough interesting B. enough time; interesting enough
C. time enough; enough interesting D. time enough; interesting enough
10. Uncle Liu is in good _____. _____ eating helps him.
- A. healthy; Healthy B. health; Health C. healthy; Health D. health; Healthy
11. Eating fast food isn't good for our _____ because most fast food isn't _____.
- A. health; health B. healthy; healthy C. health; healthy D. healthy; health
12. Cindy sings _____ and she looks _____.
- A. good; happy B. well; happy
C. good; to be happy D. well; to be happy
13. Millie, a really _____ dancer, doesn't feel _____ enough to practice dancing today.
- A. good; good B. well; well C. good; well D. well; good
14. Our parents hope _____ all our lives.
- A. us to be happy and healthy
B. us to be happily and healthily
C. we will be happy and healthy
D. we will be happily and healthily
15. Amy lives _____ life, so she _____ stays up.
- A. a healthy; sometimes B. health; never C. a healthy; seldom D. a health; seldom
16. Zheng Qinwen, a _____ Chinese _____, created a historical moment for Chinese team in this important sports event.
- A. 21 years old, player B. 21-year-old, player
C. 21 years old, artist D. 21-year-old, artist
17. —What do you think of your new school?
—It's very _____. I like it very much.
- A. boring B. terrible C. wonderful D. bad
18. I can play ping-pong very _____, but my sister isn't _____ at it at all.
- A. well; well B. well; good C. good; good D. good; well
19. Your trousers and coat go together _____ and you look _____ in them.
- A. well; well B. well; good C. good; good D. good; well
20. The students watch an _____ film and they are all _____ in it.
- A. interesting; exciting B. exciting; interested C. interested; excited D. excited; interested
21. —Where is Peter?
—In bed. He must be very _____ after doing so much _____ housework for hours.
- A. tired; tired B. tired; tiring C. tiring; tired D. tiring; tiring
22. The music sounds really _____. I want to listen to it again.
- A. good B. bad C. well D. badly
23. The boy _____ a white T-shirt looks _____.
- A. wearing; happily B. wears; happy C. in; happily D. in; happy
24. We have a new school library and it _____ from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on school days.
- A. open B. opens C. opening D. is open
25. Daniel likes science. He becomes _____ in Science Fiction films. He thinks the film is very _____.
- A. interest; interested B. interested; interesting
C. interesting; interested D. interests; interesting

二、单词拼写

26. The fat boy has a sweet tooth and it's an _____ (health) eating habit.
 27. What a nice day! Let's go to the park to feel the _____ (nature) beauty.
 28. At the school sports meeting, students take part in many _____ matches actively. (excite)
 29. Nowadays, people use WeChat widely in their _____ (day) life.
 30. Eating _____ (health) food is important to our health.
 31. Nowadays, young people are very _____ (interest) in traditional festivals.
 32. Your new silk skirt looks _____ (love) on you.

【知识点 12 情态动词】

考向 1 can 和 could 的用法

用来谈论主语所具备的能力，意为“能会”。	can 表示主语现在所具备的能力，常与表示现在的时间状语连用。	Millie can play the piano. 米莉会弹钢琴。
	could 表示主语过去所具备的能力，常与表示过去的时间状语连用。	Could you speak English at six? 你六岁时会说英语吗？
表示请求许可，意为“可以”。	表示请求对方允许时两者均可用，此时 could 并不表示过去，而是表示一种更委婉的语气。could 只用于一般疑问句，回答应用 can，不用 could。	—Could/Can I use your bike? 我可以用你的自行车吗？ —Yes, of course you can./Sorry, you can't. 好的，当然可以。/对不起，你不可以。
表示对现在或将来的推测，意为“可能；会”。	can 常用于否定句中，can not (can't) 表示“不可能”。	The jacket can't be Tom's. 这件夹克衫不可能是汤姆的。
	could 可用于肯定句和否定句中。	You could be right, but I don't think you are. 你可能是对的，但我认为你是错的。

考向 2 may 的用法

①may 是情态动词，可表示请求许可或征求同意，比较正式。 ②对含 may 的一般疑问句作答时，肯定回答常用“Yes, 主语+can.”或“Yes, please/of course.”；否定回答常用“No, 主语+can't.” “Sorry, I'm afraid you can't.”。	—Yes, you can./No, you can't. 好的，你可以。/不，你不可以。 —Yes, you can./No, you can't. 好的，你可以。/不，你不可以。
①may 也可表示推测，其过去式为 might。 ②might 也可用作情态动词，表示推测，但 might 表示的可能性比 may 小一些。	He said that he might be free that afternoon. 他说他那天下午可能有空。 He may/might be ill today. 他今天或许是病了。

have to	①常强调客观需要,多译为“不得不”; ②有时态、人称和数的变化,其一般现在时的第三人称单数形式为 has to, 过去式为 had to。have to 的否定形式为 don't have to, 表示“不必”。
must	①常表示说话人的主观看法,多译为“必须”; ②没有时态、人称和数的变化。must 的否定形式为 mustn't, 表示“禁止, 不准”。

【典例】

一、单项选择

- Luo yang likes swimming very much and he _____ swim very well.
A. can't B. can C. shouldn't D. should
- Mum, could I watch TV?
—I'm afraid you _____. Do your homework first.
A. can't B. can C. couldn't D. could
- _____ you ride a bike when you were eight?
—Yes, of course.
A. Do B. Can C. Could D. Were
- _____ I play basketball after school, Mum?
—Of course you can. But remember to get home for dinner at 6:00 p.m.
A. Need B. Should C. Could D. Must
- My uncle _____ speak good English when he was two years old.
—That's amazing!
A. can B. may C. could D. should
- Could I smoke for a moment?
—_____, sir. Look at the sign. It says “No smoking”.
A. I'm afraid you can't B. Of course you can C. I'm afraid you couldn't D. Of course you could
- Could I take the picture book home, Mrs Rice?
— No, you _____. You _____ only read it here.
A. can't; can B. couldn't; can C. can't; can't D. couldn't; may
- _____ I watch my favourite cartoon *Ice Age* for half an hour, Dad?
—I'm afraid not. It's too late, and you _____ go to bed.
A. May; have to B. Will; should C. Can; will D. Must; need
- What do you think of the “Helping Hands” meeting?
—It _____ helpful. Let's go there to have a look.
A. maybe B. may C. may be D. may is
- You'd better text her first. She _____ angry if you _____ by her house suddenly tomorrow.
A. may be; stop B. may be; will stop C. maybe; stop D. maybe; will stop
- Will the famous designer come to the fashion show next Monday?
—I'm not sure. She _____ not come.
A. must B. may C. can D. should
- He _____ in his office. _____ you can find him there.
A. maybe; Maybe B. may be; Maybe C. may be; May D. may be; May be

13. —Is Mike coming to the charity show tomorrow?

- I am not sure. He _____ not come.
A. must B. can C. may D. should
14. He _____ at home. _____ he is not. You can call him up.
A. maybe; May be B. may be; May be C. maybe; Maybe D. may be; Maybe
15. You should not _____ too much time _____ Wechat videos.
A. spend; watching B. to spend; to watch
C. to spend; watching D. spend; to watch
16. —It's too hot. _____ I swim in the lake near our home, mum?
—No, you _____. It's so dangerous. You'd better go to the swimming pool.
A. Could; couldn't B. Need; mustn't
C. Must; needn't D. Could; can't
17. —Some people don't show their talents (天赋) at the very beginning.
—Exactly. Even Einstein _____ read until he was seven.
A. mustn't B. can't C. couldn't D. needn't
18. —It's such a long way!
—Don't worry. You _____ share a ride with me.
A. can B. must C. need D. should
19. When you grow up, I hope you _____ a doctor like your father.
A. can be B. be C. to be D. being
20. Instructions are important. You _____ begin your work without reading them.
A. couldn't B. may not C. should not D. needn't

【综合练习一】

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

- _____ (fight) for environmental protection are more important than ever.
- Among all the animals in the forest, the fox was considered the _____ (clever) of all.
- It's _____ (wonder) to see you again after such a long time.
- The children love _____ (collect) beautiful seashells during their beach vacations.
- She was so busy that she forgot _____ (send) her friend a birthday card.
- She was told to be _____ (care) with her new phone, as it was expensive.
- She has a _____ (friend) personality that makes it easy for her to make new friends.
- The _____ (good) time to visit the park is in spring when the flowers are in full bloom.
- Jim is _____ (tall) student of all in his class.
- _____ is only a child. Please look after _____ well. (he)
- This pair of black shoes _____ (be) my brother's.
- My brother is kind and he _____ (not like) fights.

二、单项填空

- I won't believe that the little boy can read five thousand words _____. I test(测试) him myself.
A. after B. when C. if D. till
- _____ lovely goldfish! And I want to _____ them as my pets.
A. What a; keep B. What; keep C. How a; keep D. What; raise
- Which word rhymes with "fly"?
— The word "_____".
A. weigh B. friendly C. high D. enough
- The little girl _____ her balloon as it floated away on a gust of wind.

- A. ran out B. ran after C. looked after D. looked through
- 5.— Cindy, don't forget _____ your coat when you go out. It's so cold today.
—OK, I will.
- A. wear B. wears C. to wear D. wearing
- 6.(2024·徐州沛县五中期末) Don't _____ the stick with your hand. It's burning hot!
- A. smell B. feed C. weigh D. touch
- 7.(2024·泰州兴化期末) The girl is too young to look after _____. You shouldn't leave her at home _____.
- A. hers; alone B. herself; alone C. herself; lonely D. her; lonely
- 8.— Do you know The Cat in the Hat?
— Yes. It's _____ interesting book.
- A. a B. an C. the D. /
- 9.(2024·扬州宝应期末)— Why do you choose this dog?
— Because I think this dog is _____ of all.
- A. cute B. cuter C. cutest D. the cutest
10. —Could you come to my party this Sunday?
—Sorry, I _____. I have to look after my little sister.
- A. couldn't B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't

三、根据汉语补全句子

1. 鸟儿在一天的飞行后忘记了飞回它的巢。
The bird _____ to its nest after a day of flying around.
2. 一个忠诚的朋友无论顺境还是逆境都会始终陪伴在我的身边。
A loyal friend will always be _____ through thick and thin.
3. 袋鼠能够跳得非常高，在一次跳跃中就能达到令人印象深刻的高度。
The kangaroo can _____, reaching impressive heights in a single bound.
4. 宠物保姆会细心照顾你的狗直到你的假期结束。
The pet sitter will _____ your dog _____ with care and attention _____ of your vacation.
5. 小心这只狗，它可能会咬你。_____ the dog. It may _____.
6. 新独家原创我的猫有一双漂亮的蓝眼睛，它喜欢待在我的边上。
My cat has _____ beautiful blue eyes. She likes to stay _____.
- 7.(2024 江苏南京多地区期末)我的堂弟总是追着艾伦的宠物跑。
My cousin always _____ Allan's pet

四、完形填空

(2024 南通通州期末)I like paper folding(折纸) a lot. When I feel tired, I 1 a piece of paper and fold it the way I like. When I see the paper turn into an artistic 2 in my hands, I feel really happy.

One day, a friend of mine 3 his paper flower in class. It was beautiful. I 4 wait to learn how to make one myself! After school, I 5 for information on the Internet and learnt how to fold a beautiful flower. But just as I was finishing it, I found that it didn't look right at all! I tried a second time but failed, so I 6 threw the crumpled(皱的) rose away.

At that moment, my mum came to me and said, "Nothing is 7 in the beginning. You should be 8 with the steps(步骤). Maybe you didn't fold it in half or cut along the lines. Be patient(有耐心的) and you will work it out!" So I watched the instructional video(教学视频) again and 9 every step carefully. "Oh, I forgot to fold toward the centre here." Finally, a beautiful rose was there before my eyes! Yes! I did it!

What I learnt from this experience(经历) is that you should 10 give up and believe that you can do better. Be patient and everything will work out.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| () 1. A. take on | B. take out | C. take off | D. take down |
| () 2. A. place | B. hole | C. pet | D. work |
| () 3. A. took | B. showed | C. reached | D. sent |
| () 4. A. couldn't | B. mustn't | C. shouldn't | D. needn't |
| () 5. A. waited | B. left | C. turned | D. searched |
| () 6. A. happily | B. carefully | C. sadly | D. clearly |
| () 7. A. easy | B. big | C. lovely | D. important |
| () 8. A. busy | B. happy | C. careful | D. popular |
| () 9. A. made | B. missed | C. crossed | D. followed |
| () 10. A. always | B. sometimes | C. never | D. often |

【综合练习二】

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. I was so busy this morning that I forgot _____(feed) my cat.
2. The young boy is good at _____(climb) trees and often plays among the branches.
3. After years of practice, she finally learned _____(play) the piano beautifully.
4. The teacher made the students _____(finish) extra homework to prepare for the exam.
5. A _____(simply) act of kindness can make a big difference in someone's day.
6. The kangaroo can jump the _____(high) of any mammal(哺乳动物) on Earth.
7. _____(write) often draw inspiration(灵感) from their own life experiences.
8. The pet owner _____(careful) for her dog by offering a healthy diet and taking it for a walk every day.
- 9.(2024·扬州邗江区期末) As students, we should listen to the teacher _____(care) in class.
- 10.— Who _____ this little dog?
— Me. I'm its _____.(own)
11. My mother always makes me _____(do) homework for more than two hours every night.
12. My pet cat is very _____ and he always walks _____ by my side.(quiet)
13. My brother is good at _____(play) football, but I don't like it.

二、单项填空

1. (2023 吉林中考) Xiaogang helps to _____ his younger sister when his parents are busy.
A. look up B. look like C. look after D. look for
2. Which of the following words rhymes with“stay”?
A. enjoy B. play C. study D. fly
3. After moving to a new city, she feels _____ without her old friends and often calls them.
A. lonely B. happy C. comfortable D. friendly
4. What do you need to think about before _____ a pet?
A. get B. to get C. getting D. got
- 5.(2024·宿迁泗洪期末) The word“much” rhymes with“_____”.
A. beach B. touch C. bush D. inch
- 6.(2024·南京玄武区期末)—— The new shopping mall looks _____. Would you like to go with us?
— No, thanks. I don't feel _____ today.
A. well; well B. well; nice C. good; well D. nice; good
7. Monkeys are cute and good at _____ trees.
A. cut B. cutting C. climb D. climbing
- 8.— Can you play basketball, Tony?
— _____. And I'm good at it.
A. No, I can't B. Of course not C. Yes, I can D. Yes, I can't
- 9.(2024·盐城亭湖区期末) Amy is _____ about what she eats. She never has junk food.
A. careful B. angry C. worried D. excited
- 10.The young man in a white coat _____ work as a doctor. Look! He is walking to the hospital. _____ he is on his way to work.

A. may be; Maybe B. maybe; May be C. may; Maybe D. maybe; May

三、根据汉语补全句子

1. 当你在烹饪时, 要小心热油。

When you' re cooking, _____ the hot oil

2. 一个好朋友总是会在那儿, 当你需要时, 伸出援助之手。

A good friend _____ to lend a helping hand when you need it.

3. 她的父母计划在本周末有空的时候带她去公园。

Her parents plan to take her to the park _____ this weekend.

4. 带你的宠物出去散步是你自己进行锻炼的好方法。

_____ your pet _____ can be a great way to get some exercise yourself.

5. 马儿们在开阔的田野上相互追逐, 享受着户外的自由。

The horses _____ one another in the open fields, enjoying the freedom of the _____

6. Eric _____ (擅长于) drawing pictures of animals.

7.(2024·扬州仪征期末)我们应该当心火。 _____

8.她经常独自一人听音乐。She often listens to music _____

9.我的宠物狗在户外总是跟着我跑。My pet dog always runs after me _____

10.我父母晚饭后常常去遛狗。My parents often take their dog out _____ after dinner.

四、完形填空

(2023 江苏南京期末) Boys and girls, are you interested in wearing hanfu? Hanfu is the traditional clothing of the Han ethnic group(汉族). Now wearing hanfu is becoming 1 among young Chinese. It seems that there is a hanfu 2 in almost every major(主要的) university and city. Most club members wear the clothing during holidays. Or they wear hanfu when they want to 3 beautiful photos. But some of them love it so much that they wear it almost every day.

4, there is a special day to celebrate this kind of traditional clothing. It's 5 China Huafu Day.

It is on the third day of the third month of the Chinese lunar calendar(阴历). Young Chinese usually celebrate it in the same month. In 2023, it 6 on April 22. The day celebrates the traditional clothing of all ethnic groups in China. Among them, hanfu has the 7 fans.

“China is becoming a leading power(主导力量) in the world. Chinese people feel more confident(自信的) 8 their traditional culture,” Chen Chuyu, leader of a hanfu club in Beijing, told People's Daily Online. “Wearing traditional clothing might be an interesting way of 9 such feelings.” Some young people even bring hanfu culture to other 10 like the USA, France, Canada and so on.

Do you have the same idea? It will help the whole world know about China better.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. A. expensive | B. friendly | C. popular | D. beautiful |
| () 2. A. club | B. camp | C. shop | D. office |
| () 3. A. raise | B. share | C. take | D. paint |
| () 4. A. As usual | B. In fact | C. By the way | D. In the end |
| () 5. A. used | B. needed | C. listened | D. called |
| () 6. A. put | B. kept | C. go | D. fell |
| () 7. A. best | B. most | C. fewest | D. cleverest |
| () 8. A. about | B. with | C. below | D. from |
| () 9. A. protecting | B. showing | C. designing | D. remembering |
| () 10. A. areas | B. cities | C. streets | D. countries |

五、阅读理解

Joao, 71, lives on an island near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. He doesn't need to work, but still works as a part-time fisherman. One day, about five years ago, when he was walking on the beach, he saw a little penguin with oil on its body. "If no one helps the bird wash away the oil, it may die," Joao thought. So he took the bird home and bathed it. Joao gave the bird fish to eat, and called him "Din dim". The penguin soon became strong and healthy. He was able to return to the water.

After a week or two, Joao went down to the coast and tried to free Din dim. But the penguin didn't want to go. He stayed with Joao for another eight months, getting bigger and stronger. And Joao enjoyed being with his new friend. Then suddenly, one day in February, Din dim disappeared. When Joao found this, he cried and couldn't eat or sleep all day and all night. But deep in his heart, he hoped that the bird returned to his penguin family successfully. Four months later, when Joao was walking home from the beach, suddenly he heard a "honking" sound—Din dim was back. Joao rushed to him, and Din dim's bill touched Joao's face, helping clean his tears.

Later, Din dim returns and stays on the island every year. Where does he go? In fact, he swims about 2,500 miles to the coast of Argentina or Chile to start a penguin family and then swims back to Joao. That's about 5,000 miles a year to be with the man who saved his life. Probably, the penguin thinks that Joao is part of his family.

() 1. Why did Joao take Din dim home at first?

- A. Because he hoped to save the poor animal.
- B. Because his job was to take care of animals.
- C. Because he wanted to make friends with Din dim.
- D. Because he knew Din dim from his name long ago.

() 2. How might Joao feel when Din dim left for the first time?

- A. Nervous and sad.
- B. Surprised and happy.
- C. Sorry but angry.
- D. Heart-broken but hopeful.

() 3. Which is the right order according to the passage?

- a. Joao cleaned the penguin and looked after him.
 - b. Joao lost the penguin for he suddenly left.
 - c. Joao took the penguin back into the water.
 - d. The penguin returned to Joao.
 - e. Joao found a sick penguin on the beach.
- A. e-a-b-d-c B. e-a-c-b-d
C. b-a-d-e-c D. b-a-d-c-e

() 4. Why does the penguin swim to Brazil every year?

- A. Because he is Joao's pet.
- B. Because he needs more food.
- C. Because he wants to visit his human family.
- D. Because he wants to start a new penguin family.



B

Behind the screen, students are using thin straight pieces of wood to make shadow puppets(皮影木偶) step onto the "stage(舞台)" while the 71-year-old Liu Aibang is singing. The "stage" is actually a cloth screen with light from behind. Those students in front of the stage are playing music on drums, suona and other instruments(乐器).

This is a Daoqing Shadow Puppetry class at Longdong University. Except(除了) Liu, the other performers(表演者) of the show are all college students. Starting in the Han Dynasty, Daoqing Shadow Puppetry has been in the national intangible cultural heritage list(非物质文化遗产名录) since 2006. For years, shadow plays were popular with people of all ages. However, with filmis and TV plays becoming more and more popular

in the late 1980s, many performers moved on to other jobs to make a good living. But Liu chose to stay on to protect the art.

One day in 2020, Liu got a phone call from Zhao Zhixue, head of the music school at Longdong University. Zhao told him that the school planned to introduce Daoqing Shadow Puppetry into college classrooms. “We want to make the young student interested in intangible cultural heritage,” said Zhao. Liu was very excited to be a part-time teacher at the college. He came to school twice a week, teaching a two-hour class each time. Liu hopes to train more young people. “Just as true love is not a one-man show, carrying forward cultural heritage needs efforts(努力) from both the old and the young,” Liu said.

() 6. How do students make shadow puppets step onto the “stage”?

- A. By singing beautiful songs.
- B. By using thin straight pieces of wood.
- C. By using a cloth screen with light from behind.
- D. By playing music on drums, suona and other instruments.

() 7. What do you know about Liu Aibang according to the passage?

- A. He played music in front of the stage.
- B. He found other jobs to make a good living.
- C. He was head of the music school at Longdong University.
- D. He gave lessons in the university twice a week as a part-time teacher.

() 8. What can we infer(推断) from the passage?

- A. Every class in the university takes two hours.
- B. All the performers sit in front of the stage when performing shadow plays.
- C. Daoqing Shadow Puppetry became more and more popular in the late 1980s.
- D. It was not easy for performers to make a good living by performing shadow plays.

() 9. What do Liu's words mean at the end of the passage?

- A. People shouldn't give the show on their own.
- B. Some college students don't really love Daoqing Shadow Puppetry.
- C. Both the old and the young like Daoqing Shadow Puppetry very much.
- D. We need to make both the old and the young interested in Daoqing Shadow Puppetry.

第二课时 Pronunciation to Assessment

【知识清单】

一、单词

1. n. 长颈鹿 _____
2. n. 骨头 _____
3. n. 颈, 脖子 _____
4. n. 蛇 _____
5. n. 实用的提示 _____
6. n. 人 _____
7. n. 雷达 _____
8. vt. 使可能; 允许 _____
9. adv. 安全地 _____
10. n. 回声 _____
11. vt. 鼓 vt. & vi. 欢呼, 加油 _____
12. (使) 变得高兴, 振奋起来 _____
13. adj. 辛勤的 _____
14. adj. 有用的 _____
15. vt. 拯救, 救助 _____
16. adj. 正确的 _____
17. n. 关系 _____
18. 照料 _____
19. n. 天竺鼠 _____
20. adj. 圆形的 _____
21. vt. 命名 _____
22. adj. 大声的 _____
23. n. 声音, 噪声 _____
24. adj. 沮丧, 情绪低落 _____

二、词组

1. 害怕 _____
2. 给所有动物的提示 _____
3. 允许某人做某事 _____
4. 听回声 _____
5. 研究它们怎样飞 _____
6. 一对大翅膀 _____
7. 向.....学习 _____
8. 团队合作 _____
9. 帮助人们拯救生命 _____
10. 吃草和蔬菜 _____
11. 喜欢在房子里跑来跑去 _____
12. 玩他的玩具 _____
13. 发出很大的噪音 _____
14. 见到我很开心 _____
15. 一起玩得如此开心 _____

三、句子

1. 人类有很多要感谢动物。 _____
2. 我们从动物那获得设计灵感, 帮助我们做出新的东西。 _____
3. 雷达允许船“看到”它们周围的东西并且安全的行驶。 _____
4. 你知道与动物交朋友对我们是有好处的吗? _____
5. 动物和人类有一个特殊的关系, 我们应该尊重和关心所有的生物。 _____
6. 它长什么样? _____
7. 有一个大的头, 短腿和一个大而圆的身体, 他看起来非常可爱。 _____
8. 如果我情绪低落, Teddy 会待在我旁边, 帮助我放松。 _____

【语法讲解+知识拓展】

【知识点1】Radar allows ships to “see” things around them and travel safely. (教材P64)

1. allow v.使可能;允许

[及物动词]

_____使某人有可能做某事; 允许某人做某事

be allowed to do sth.被允许做某事

His parents won't _____.他的父母不会允许他在外待到很晚。

2.safely adv.安全地

safe adj.安全的

unsafe adj.不安全的

safely adv.安全地

safety n.安全

安全地过马路_____

道路安全_____

食品安全_____

【典例】

1.My parents allow me _____ (hang) out with my friends on weekends.

2.All your troubles will go away when your father comes back _____ (safe).

3.It's important to follow the _____ (safe) tips outdoors.

【知识点3】Also, some animals can be very useful, like dogs. (教材P65)

useful adj.有用的

(1) 由“use (n.使用; 用途) + -ful (形容词后缀)”构成, 可在句中作定语或表语。

(2) useful 的发音以辅音音素开头, 其前如需不定冠词应用 a。

_____对某人有用

be useful for (doing) sth.对(做)某事有用

Paper is _____. 纸是一项有用的发明。

反义词: 无用的_____

【课堂练习】

1.English is a very _____ (use) subject.

2. Every family should make plans for _____ (use) money.

3.The compass is _____ useful invention and _____ important tool in sailing.

A. a; an

B. an; an

C. an; a

D. a; a

【知识点3】They're smart and can even help people save lives. (教材P65)

save v.拯救,救助

_____救某人的命

_____拯救某人/某物, 使之免于.....

_____从大火中救出那位老人

拓展:

(1) [动词] 储蓄; 攒钱

She is _____ to buy a computer.她在攒钱买电脑。

(2) [动词] 节约; 节省

We should try to _____ 我们应设法节约用水。

【典例】

1. Dogs are smart and can even help people _____ (拯救) lives.
2. We shouldn't waste water. Instead, we should _____ (节约) it.

【知识点4】 *He seldom makes loud noises and he is always happy to see me.* (教材P66)

1. loud adj. 大声的 adv. 响亮地, 大声地

辨析 loud 与 loudly

loud	形容词	侧重表示“声音响亮”, 常在句中作表语或定语。
	副词	常用在动词 talk、speak、shout、laugh 等后。
loudly	副词	由“loud (adj. 响亮的; 大声的) + -ly” 构成。强调声音高, 有时与 loud 通用, 但更具“喧闹”之意。

【典例】

1. Please say it in a _____ (大声的) voice so that everyone can hear it.
2. We had a football match yesterday. Our fans cheered us on _____ (loud) and we felt more confident.

【知识点5】 *If I am down, Teddy will stay next to me and help me relax.* (教材P66)

down adj. 沮丧, 情绪低落

常用于连系动词之后作表语。

_____ 感到沮丧

be down in the mouth _____

拓展: let sb. down 让某人失望

Don't worry, Mum. I won't _____ 别担心, 妈妈。我不会让你失望的。

【综合练习】

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. A _____ (cheer) greeting from a stranger can make someone's day.
2. When learning a new language, it's important to pronounce words _____ (correct).
3. The family's dog is lazily _____ (lie) in the sun, enjoying the warmth on its fur.
4. The party was so _____ (noise) that the neighbours called the police to complain.
5. You should always wear a helmet while cycling to make sure that you ride _____ (safe).
6. _____ (human) have developed various forms of transportation(交通) to move across land, sea, and air.
7. The hikers felt _____ (sleep) after their long trek(长途跋涉) through the forest, so they decided to rest.
8. The family enjoyed a great evening together and felt _____ (relax), playing board games and laughing.
9. (2024·扬州邗江区期末) He didn't sleep well because it was too _____ (noise).
10. Bob's cup is white. _____ (I) is blue.
11. He enjoys _____ (run) around the house and playing with his toys.

12. I think it's good for us _____(be) friends with animals.

13. — Don't make _____ noises, please.

— Sorry, I won't talk _____ .(loud)

二、单项选择

1. — Is the shopping bag _____ ?

— No, you have to pay for it.

A. free B. small C. dirty D. useful

2. — What will the weather be like tomorrow?

— It _____ be rainy. I am not sure.

A. may B. must C. can D. maybe

3. (2024·南通启东期末) Jack has a good _____, and he can sing well.

A. sound B. voice C. noise D. shout

4. — Do you have a pet?

— No, my parents don't allow me _____ a pet.

A. keep B. keeps

C. to keep D. keeping

5. Every time I am down, my pet dog always touches me with its head and _____ .

A. looks after me B. cheers up me

C. looks me up D. cheers me up

6. The word“drops” rhymes with _____ .

A. maps B. dresses C. shops D. buses

7.— There is too much _____ outside. I can't sleep.

— Don't worry! I' ll go and have a look.

A. noise B. voice C. sound D. whispers

8. I would be excited to see the pandas in the Wolong Panda Reserve, because it allows people _____ closer to them.

A. get B. to get C. getting D. got

9— What are you going to do this weekend?

—I am going to visit the sick kids in the hospital and _____ them _____ as a volunteer.

A. wake; up B. cheer; up

C. give; up D. pick; up

10. Daming was quite sad about the exam. I went to his home to cheer _____ up.

A. me B. them C. him D. her

三、完形填空

Tweet was a quiet little bird. All day long, he sat alone in his tree. He 1 sang. He just watched the world around him. Tweet watched frogs and 2 swimming in the pool. He watched rabbits and mice playing in the woods. Day after day, he sat in the same tree and watched the same things.

One day, there was something 3. The baby birds opened their eyes to see. It happened right in Tweet's tree. Four little mouths were open wide. They were 4. Tweet watched Mother Bird fly away to find food for them.

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