

Unit 2 Travelling around the world

课时 1 Getting ready & Reading

一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. She goes shopping in the store (百货商店) on weekends.
2. Lucy is an excellent (优秀的) student.
3. Nobody is perfect (完美的) in the world.
4. Which do you prefer (更喜欢), apples or bananas?
5. Hainan is in the south (南部) of China.

二、单项选择

- (B) 1. (2017·吉林长春) There _____ an amusement park near my home. I often see children play there.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
【解析】there be 句型中, be 动词的形式取决于紧随其后的主语。本句主语 an amusement park 是单数, 故用 is。
- (A) 2. I jumped _____ than Bill in the sports meet last year.
A. higher B. high C. highest D. the highest
【解析】根据空后的 than 可知应该用比较级形式, 故选 A。
- (B) 3. (2017·黑龙江绥化) My parents have a lot of housework _____.
A. do B. to do C. doing
【解析】句意: 我的父母有很多家务要做。此处为动词不定式作后置定语。故选 B。
- (D) 4. —Tony, I like singing. What about you?
—I prefer _____ to _____.
A. to dance; singing B. to dance; to sing
C. dance; sing D. dancing; singing
【解析】prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 意为“喜欢做某事而不喜欢做某事”, 是固定用法。
- (C) 5. _____ we don't save water, we will have no water to drink one day.
A. Where B. When C. If D. Although
【解析】句意: 如果我们不节约用水的话, 总有一天我们将会没有水喝。if 意为“如果”, 引导条件状语从句。

三、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 巴黎是法国的首都。
Paris is the capital of France.
2. 中国有很多名胜古迹。
There are many places of interest in China.
3. 法国以它的酒而闻名。
France is famous for its wine.
4. 我有很多朋友, 比如杰克和汤姆。
I have many friends, such as Jack and Tom.

四、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空(每词限用一次)

well, play, delicious, miss, eat, still, child, remember, be, swim

Dear Paul,

How's your trip in the US? Are you 1. still in New York these days? Is American food 2. delicious? Are the people there friendly? We all 3. miss you very much. The 4. children are not at home now. David is 5. eating out with his friends. Sarah is 6. swimming in the pool. Your father and mother 7. are watching TV. We are all very 8. well. Just enjoy (享受) your trip. Well, 9. remember to buy some chocolate for Sarah. She likes it very much. David is learning 10. to play the guitar these days. Please buy some CDs for him. We wish to see you soon.

Elizabeth

高效课堂

◆ be famous for 以……而闻名

be famous for 意为“以……而闻名”, 相当于 be known for。

- China is famous for the Great Wall. 中国以长城而闻名。

【拓展】be famous as 意为“作为……而出名”。

- He is famous as a director. 他作为导演而出名。

◆ such as 例如

such as 意为“例如”, 用来列举同类人或物中的几个例子, 可与 like 互换。

- The farm grows many kinds of crops, such as wheat, cotton and rice. 这个农场种植很多种庄稼, 例如小麦、棉花和稻米。

◆ by 在……旁边; 靠近

by 作介词, 可意为“在……旁边; 靠近”。

- She sits by the window. 她坐在窗边。

【拓展】by 的其他用法

- ① 乘(车、船等)
- ② 在……之前; 不迟于(指时间)
- ③ 用; 靠(表示方法、手段)

◆ prefer 更喜欢

prefer 是及物动词, 意为“更喜欢”。常见用法如下:

- (1) prefer + 名词/代词;
- (2) prefer to do sth. ;
- (3) prefer sb. to do sth. ;
- (4) prefer...to...;
- (5) prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.

- Would you prefer me to stay? 你愿意我留下来吗?
- Chantel prefers travelling by train. 钱特尔更喜欢乘火车旅行。



课时 2 Listening & Grammar

高效课堂

◆ get to 到达

get to 意为“到达”,后接地点名词。

- I get to school at seven every day. 我每天七点到学校。

【拓展】当 get to 后接 here, there, home 等表示地点的副词时, to 常省略。

- I hope you can get home by Christmas. 我希望你能在圣诞节前回家。

◆ more than 超过;多于

more than 意为“超过;多于”,一般置于数词的前面。表示数量上的超过,可与 over 互换。

- There are more than 10 million people in our city. 我们的城市有一千多万人。

◆ be interested in 对……感兴趣

be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”,后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。

- He is interested in the new film. 他对这部新电影感兴趣。
- Are you interested in swimming? 你对游泳感兴趣吗?

◆ hope 希望

hope 意为“希望”,既能作动词,也能作名词。作动词时,其后可接动词不定式,即 hope to do sth., 意为“希望做某事”;也可接 that 引导的宾语从句。但是不能说 hope sb. to do sth.。

- I hope that I can be a doctor. 我希望我能成为一名医生。

一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. He wanted to park (park) his car near the roadside.
2. I had (have) a wonderful time at the party last week.
3. This is the best place to speak (speak) English.
4. I am interested (interest) in sending email to my friends.
5. Yesterday we went to visit (visit) our old friends.

二、单项选择

- (C) 1. (2017·重庆B卷) I like dancing, _____ I don't have enough time to practice it.
A. or B. so C. but D. because
- 【解析】or 意为“或者”,表示选择关系;so 意为“因此”,表示因果关系;but 意为“但是”,表示转折关系;because 意为“因为”,表示原因。句意:我喜欢跳舞,但是我没有足够的时间去练习它。前后句之间为转折关系,故用 but。
- (A) 2. (2017·山东临沂) My arm is still painful, _____ I'm going to see a doctor.
A. so B. for C. but D. or
- 【解析】句意:我的胳膊还是疼,因此我要去看医生。前后句之间为因果关系,故用 so。
- (C) 3. (2017·内蒙古包头) Find ways to praise the beginners, _____ they will lose heart someday.
A. till B. and C. or D. but
- 【解析】句意:找方法表扬初学者,否则他们总有一天会灰心。or 意为“否则”。
- (D) 4. (2017·山东滨州) —I want to be a teacher when I grow up.
—Work hard, _____ your dream will come true.
A. or B. but C. though D. and
- 【解析】句意:——我长大了想当一名老师。——努力学习,你的梦想会实现的。此处用 and 表示顺承关系。

三、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 你昨天什么时候到达北京? When did you get to/arrive in Beijing?
2. 我们学校有 800 多名学生。
There are more than 800 students in our school.
3. 你对泰国菜感兴趣吗? Are you interested in Thai food?
4. 我希望和你交朋友。I hope to make friends with you.

四、按要求完成下列句子

1. This book is more interesting than the others. (改为同义句)
This book is the most interesting of all.
2. Why don't you buy a computer? (改为同义句)
Why not buy a computer?
3. I like visiting France better. (改为同义句)
I prefer to visit France.

五、从方框中选择合适的选项补全对话,有一项多余

- A: Hello, Jenny! 1. E
- B: Pretty good.
- A: Where did you go?
- B: 2. B
- A: Great! What did you do there?
- B: 3. C
- A: Did you go shopping?
- B: Yes, I did. 4. F
- A: Were things cheap?
- B: No, they were a bit expensive. But we had fun going shopping.
- A: How was the food?
- B: 5. A I love French food.

- A. It was delicious.
B. I went to Paris with my parents.
C. We visited a lot of museums.
D. I had a good vacation.
E. How was your vacation?
F. But the shops were crowded.

课时 3 Speaking & Writing

一、选出画线部分发音不同的一项

- (B) 1. A. watch B. school C. catch D. beach
 (C) 2. A. Jack B. job C. guide D. encourage
 (D) 3. A. south B. now C. tower D. famous
 (C) 4. A. garden B. guitar C. engineer D. ago

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Would you like to play (play) football with us?
 2. She often goes shopping (shop) on weekends.
 3. Li Na is the name of the receiver (receive).
 4. John is the name of the sender (send).
 5. What does Jack plan to do (do)?
 6. I enjoyed myself (I) very much at the party.

三、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话, 有一项多余

A: 1. C

B: Well, there is Liaoning TV Tower, Shenyang Park, Planting Park and so on.

A: I think I'd like to see Liaoning TV Tower first. 2. A

B: Yes, it is.

A: 3. D

B: Eh, you can take a bus or a taxi. 4. B It's wonderful.

A: I see. 5. E Thank you.

B: You're welcome.

- A. I hear it's one of the tallest buildings in Liaoning.
 B. You can also take the day-trip bus to get there.
 C. Could you tell me what to visit in Shenyang?
 D. How can I get there?
 E. I'll take the day-trip bus.
 F. Can I get there by bus?

四、书面表达

假如你是李军, 是某中学初一的一名学生。你和你的父母在五一假期期间去伦敦旅行了。请你根据下列提示, 给你的笔友吉姆写一封电子邮件, 告诉他你的旅行经历和感受。邮件格式已给出。

提示: 1. 乘飞机抵达; 2. 在伦敦停留 3 天; 3. 行程: 第一天参观了英国国家博物馆; 第二天乘船沿泰晤士河观赏风景; 第三天去了“伦敦眼”, 饱览伦敦风光; 4. 个人感受。

要求: 1. 词数 70 左右 (开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数);

2. 字迹工整, 语言流畅, 表达正确, 逻辑清晰。

From: Li Jun

To: Jim

Subject: My holiday in London

Hi, Jim!

I went to London with my parents during May Day holiday. From: Li Jun

To: Jim

Subject: My holiday in London

Hi, Jim!

I went to London with my parents during May Day holiday. We stayed there for three days. After we arrived in London by plane, we began our tour of the city. On the first day, we visited the British Museum with lots of world-famous works of art. On the second day, we took a boat tour on the River Thames. It was so great! On the last day, we went to the London Eye and did some sightseeing. We enjoyed ourselves very much. London is a beautiful city with a long history.

Yours,
Li Jun

高效课堂

◆ enjoy 喜爱; 享受……的乐趣

enjoy 作动词, 后接名词、代词或动名词, 意为“喜爱; 享受……的乐趣”。

• Do you enjoy the film? 你喜欢这部电影吗?

【拓展】enjoy 后面可接反身代词, 构成固定搭配 enjoy oneself, 意为“过得愉快; 玩得高兴”, 相当于 have a good time。

◆ would like 想要

would like 意为“想要”, 与 want 同义, 但语气更委婉。would like 可与任何人称连用, 没有人称和数的变化, 肯定句中 would 常在主语后面缩写为 'd。would like 常见搭配如下:

(1) would like sth. 想要某物

(2) would like to do sth. 想要做某事

(3) would like sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

◆ by+交通工具

“by+交通工具”表示乘某种交通方式。注意在此结构中, 表示交通工具的单数名词前不加限定词。

by plane 坐飞机

by bus 坐公共汽车

◆ 询问日期的句型

在询问日期时, 常用“What's the date?”, 回答时用“It's+具体日期。”或直接说出日期。

• —What's the date today? 今天几月几日?

• —It's May 18th./May 18th. 5月18日。



课时 4 More practice, Culture corner & Project

高效课堂

◆ one of+the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数

“one of+the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数”意为“最……的……之一”。

- The Great Wall is one of the longest walls all over the world. 长城是世界上最长的城墙之一。
- Beijing is one of the biggest cities in China. 北京是中国最大的城市之一。

◆ not only ... but also ... 不仅……而且……

not only...but also...意为“不仅……而且……”，连接两个并列成分。当其连接两个名词作主语时，谓语动词要和but also 后的名词在人称和数上保持一致，即遵循“就近原则”。

- Not only the students but also the teacher likes basketball. 不仅学生们，老师也喜欢篮球。

◆ 辨析 how many 和 how much

(1) how many 意为“多少”，用来询问数量，后接可数名词复数。

- How many apples does the girl have? 这个女孩有多少个苹果？

(2) how much 意为“多少”时，用来询问不可数名词的数量；how much 还可意为“多少钱”，用来对价格提问。

- How much homework do they have? 他们有多少家庭作业呢？

一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. His hat and gloves were lying (放在) on the table.
2. We spent a week exploring the coast (海岸).
3. Switzerland is very famous (有名的). Many watches are produced there.
4. Where will you go on holiday (假期) this summer?
5. What is the population (人口) of your city?

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Mark Twain is known (know) as a writer.
2. Hopefully (hope) we will arrive before dark.
3. Shanghai is one of the biggest cities (city) in China.
4. After a rest, he continued to work (work) in the field.
5. When did the tower start to lean (lean)?

三、单项选择

- (A) 1. What happened _____ Tom yesterday?
A. to B. with C. about D. of
【解析】happen to sb. 表示“某人发生了某事”，是固定搭配。
- (C) 2. The population of China is very _____.
A. many B. much C. large D. few
【解析】表示人口的多或少时，要用 large 或 small。
- (A) 3. They prefer _____ pandas in the zoo.
A. to see B. to seeing C. see D. seeing
【解析】prefer to do sth. 表示“更喜欢做某事”。
- (B) 4. —_____ does this book cost?
—It's 30 yuan.
A. How often B. How much C. How many D. How long
【解析】对价格提问应该用 how much。
- (B) 5. Cola isn't healthy, _____ many students like it.
A. or B. but C. so D. and
【解析】前后两个分句之间是转折关系，故用 but。

四、同义句转换

1. How many people are there in your city?
How large is your city's population?
2. Both you and he like playing basketball.
Not only you but also he likes playing basketball.
3. She spent half an hour reading English.
It took her half an hour to read English.

五、在空白处填入一个适当的语句补全对话

- A: Hi, John! The weekend is coming. 1. Would you like to go on a trip with me ?
B: Yes, I'd love to. 2. Where shall we go ?
A: What about the Palace Museum? There is a great show.
B: That's really a wonderful place to visit. 3. What can we do there ?
A: We can see great works of art there.
B: That sounds great. How can we go there?
A: The best way is to take the underground. It takes only 20 minutes.
B: All right. 4. When and where shall we meet ?
A: We will meet at my home at 8:00 a. m. tomorrow.
B: OK. See you tomorrow.
A: 5. See you .

综合提升训练

Unit 2

基础闯关

一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. I think it's possible (可能的) for you to get first prize in the contest.
 2. Practice makes perfect (完美的).
 3. He lives in France (法国).
 4. When can you finish (完成) your work?
 5. Do you remember his address (地址)?

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. France is in Western (west) Europe.
 2. They grow grapes to make (make) wine.
 3. John prefers to swim (swim) in the swimming pool in summer.
 4. They sat by the lake enjoying/to enjoy (enjoy) the sunshine.
 5. This tree is taller (tall) than that one.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 山东省以泰山而闻名。
 Shandong Province is famous for Mount Tai.
 2. 上海是中国最大的城市之一。
 Shanghai is one of the biggest cities in China.
 3. 我对数学和英语感兴趣。
 I am interested in maths and English.

综合运用

四、在空白处填入一个适当的语句,补全对话

- A: Summer holiday is coming. 1. Do you have any plan for it ?
 B: Yes, I'm going to my hometown.
 A: 2. How long will you stay there ?
 B: For about a month. 3. What about you ?
 A: I want to travel to Hainan Island. It's a beautiful place of interest.
 B: 4. I'd like to travel, too. But I have to visit my grandparents in my hometown.
 A: It doesn't matter. If you stay in your hometown for fewer days, you will have enough time to go travelling.
 B: 5. That's a good idea. Then I will go to my hometown as soon as the holiday begins.
 A: OK! I'll wait for you until you come back.
 B: That's a deal! Thank you.

五、完形填空

My family spent a few weeks in London last year. We went there in autumn. We think it is the 1 season to visit England. The weather is usually quite good 2 there are not too many travellers in October.

We stayed in a small 3 in the West End. We did most of our sightseeing on foot. We went to look at the places which all travellers would like to 4. We went shopping and spent too much money 5 a lot of things. What we liked most was going to the theatre. We didn't have the chance to see such 6 plays at home. A lot of people say English 7 is very bad. We didn't think so. It is true that most of the restaurants are French, Italian or Chinese, but Britain had some very 8 meals.

In fact, we 9 our holiday so much that we have already decided to 10 there again this year. But we are going to take our umbrellas. I'm sure we'll need them sometimes.

- (C) 1. A. busiest B. working C. best D. hottest

【解析】句意:我们认为这是去英格兰旅游的最好季节。故用 best。

- (A) 2. A. and B. or C. as D. so

【解析】前后两个分句之间是并列的关系,故用 and。

- (B) 3. A. station B. hotel C. office D. cinema

【解析】此处指住的地方,结合选项可知是旅馆。

- (C) 4. A. look B. watch C. see D. notice

【解析】句意:我们去看了所有游客都想去看的地方。由 the places 可知,see 与上文的 the places 构成动宾关系。

- (A) 5. A. buying B. buy C. bought D. to buy

【解析】spend some money (in) doing sth. 表示“花钱做某事”。

- (B) 6. A. well B. wonderful C. sad D. terrible

【解析】句意:在家我们没有机会看到这么棒的戏剧。根据句意可知用 wonderful。

- (D) 7. A. language B. film C. clothes D. food

【解析】根据下文的 restaurant 和 meals 可知作者在此处讲的是食物。

- (A) 8. A. delicious B. poor C. fresh D. expensive

【解析】根据语境可知在英国有一些非常“美味的”饭。

- (B) 9. A. spent B. enjoyed C. paid D. finished



【解析】此处表示作者很享受假期。enjoy 意为“喜欢;享受”,符合语境。

- (C) 10. A. live B. eat C. go D. spend

【解析】联系上下文可知此处表示作者决定今年再去一次。

六、阅读理解

Peter's dream was to travel around the Americas(美洲). He got the idea after he finished a long bike ride. Peter's friend, Brooks, also liked riding a bike. The two friends talked and made a plan, they would travel from Alaska to Argentina by bike.

To pay for the trip, Peter and Brooks worked to save money for a long time. When they were on the road, they often camped outdoors and ate cheaply. In many places, local people opened their doors to the two friends and gave them food.

On their way, there were deserts, rainforests and mountains. They visited modern cities and ancient ruins(残垣断壁). And they made many friends from all over the world.

Two years later, Peter finally reached Ushuaia, Argentina in May 2017. (Near Guatemala, Brooks had to go back and Peter continued without him.)

They both learned a lot about travelling. Here are some of Peter's suggestions.

Travel light. You shouldn't carry many things with you.

Be flexible(灵活的).

Don't plan everything. Then you'll be more relaxed and pleased.

Be polite. One traveller told Peter, "Nobody wants to cheat a nice man." It's true.

根据短文内容,判断正(A)误(B)。

- (B) 1. Before the trip, they had a lot of money.

【解析】根据“To pay for the trip, Peter and Brooks worked to save money for a long time.”可知在旅行前,他们攒了很长时间钱,因此他们没有很多钱,故该句表述错误。

- (B) 2. All of their food came from local people.

【解析】根据“In many places, local people opened their doors to the two friends and gave them food.”可知在许多地方,当地的人给他们食物,但是不是所有的食物都是当地人给的,故该句表述错误。

- (A) 3. They began to travel to the Americas in 2015.

【解析】根据“Two years later, Peter finally reached Ushuaia, Argentina in May 2017.”可知他们在两年后,也就是2017年结束旅行的,他们应是在2015年开始旅行的,故该句表述正确。

- (B) 4. Both of them reached Ushuaia, Argentina.

【解析】根据第四段的内容可知只有彼得到达阿根廷的乌斯怀亚,布鲁克斯在危地马拉附近就回去了,故该句表述错误。

- (A) 5. A nice man won't be cheated.

【解析】根据“One traveller told Peter, 'Nobody wants to cheat a nice man.' It's true.”可知,没有人想欺骗一个好人,故该句表述正确。

中考在线

七、单项选择

- (D) 1. (2017·江西) We must get back to work, _____ we won't finish everything.

A. and B. but C. so D. or

【解析】句意:我们必须回去工作,否则我们完不成所有事情。or 意为“否则”。

- (A) 2. (2017·江苏南京) Give me a chance, _____ I'll prove it to you.

A. and B. till C. though D. while

【解析】句意:给我一次机会,我会向你证明这件事。and 连接两个并列分句。

- (A) 3. (2017·福建) The scientist has failed in the test many times, _____ he never gives up.

A. but B. so C. or

【解析】句意:这位科学家在测试中失败了许多次,但是他从未放弃。but 表转折。

- (C) 4. (2017·湖北孝感) Be careful! Don't walk on the grass, _____ it will “cry”.

A. and B. but C. or D. so

【解析】句意:小心!别在草坪上走,否则它会“哭”。or 意为“否则”。

- (B) 5. (2017·湖南怀化) Hurry up, _____ we'll miss the early bus.

A. but B. or C. and

【解析】句意:赶快,否则我们会错过早班车。or 意为“否则”。

- (B) 6. (2017·湖北咸宁) —What have you learnt after three years' study in China, Maria?

—I was taught _____ knowledge _____ good manners.

A. either; or B. not only; but also C. neither; nor D. not; but

【解析】句意:——玛利亚,在中国学习三年你学到了什么? ——我不仅被教会了知识而且还有良好的礼仪。not only...but also...意为“不仅……而且……”。

- (A) 7. (2017·湖南长沙) Not only my parents but also my sister _____ crazy about the TV play *in the Name of People*.

A. is B. are C. have been

【解析】句意:不仅我的父母还有我的妹妹都对电视剧《人民的名义》很着迷。not only...but also...连接两个并列主语时,谓语动词与 but also 后的主语在人称和数上保持一致。