



Module 1 Hobbies

Unit 1 Do you collect anything?



Vocabulary 词汇

I. 根据提示完成单词或词组

- _____ *n.* 收集, 收藏
- _____ *v.* 收拾, 整理
- _____ *n.* 扇子; 狂热爱好者
- _____ *adj.* 最小的, 最少的
- _____ *v.* 采访, 会见; 面试
- _____ 占用
- _____ 一直, 总是
- _____ 对……感兴趣

II. 将下列短语搭配并写出汉语意思

如: 收拾他的房间 tidy up _____ his home

- _____ take up _____ term
- _____ collect _____ the violin
- _____ play _____ stamps
- _____ listen to _____ the least space
- _____ at the end of _____ music



Language 语言

III. 排列单词的顺序, 使句子合理而完整

- why, Tony's mum, him, want, to, tidy up, his room, does (?)

- which, hobby, do, you, think, takes up, the least space (?)

- what, is, on, Friday, happening (?)

- why, you, your, hobby, do, enjoy (?)

- when, you, play, will, next, time (?)

- what, made, so, interested, music, in, you (?)

归纳

特殊疑问句由“疑问词 + 一般疑问句”构成。注意助动词的位置。问主语时, 提问主语部分持特殊疑问句采用陈述句语序。

IV. 看图仿照例子写句子



(play computer games, like playing)

—Do you play computer games on Sundays?

—Yes, I do. I like playing computer games.



(drive to school, quick)

1. _____



(have a hobby, collect balls)

2. _____



Read and write

读写综合

V. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

- I have a _____ (collect) of dolls. And my sister _____ (collect) stamps.
- There will be _____ (little) pollution in the future.
- What made you so _____ (interest) in music and dance?
- And now music has _____ (bring) you to China.
- People sing songs or play music, and the listeners choose the best singer or _____ (music).

VI. 单项选择

- Tony's uncle is an old coin collector. He _____ collecting old coins.
 - is interested in
 - interesting
 - interested
 - takes an interest
- I _____ to collect stamps five years ago. I _____ it for five years up to now.
 - begin; have collected
 - have begun; have collected
 - began; have collected
 - begins; will begin
- What do you do _____?
—I often go swimming with my classmates.
 - now
 - yesterday
 - tomorrow
 - on weekends
- What sports do you do?
—_____.
 - I play basketball
 - I don't like it at all
 - I like it very much
 - You are so kind

- _____ do you exercise?
—Four times a week.
 - How far
 - How often
 - How long
 - How old

辨析

how long 多长, 就一段时间或物体长度提问; how often 多长时间一次, 就频率副词提问; how far 多远, 就距离提问; how old 多大, 就年龄提问。

- Who taught _____ French?
—Nobody. She learned all by _____.
 - herself; her
 - she; herself
 - her; herself
 - her; she

VII. 根据汉语提示完成句子

- 为什么你不每天练习说英语呢?
Why _____ you practice _____ English every day?
- 我总是拉小提琴^{violin}和听音乐。
I _____ the violin and _____ to music all the time.
- 什么使你对收藏如此感兴趣?^{collection}
What made you so _____ collection?
- 汤姆需要收拾房间, 因为它太脏了。
Tom _____ tidy up his room because it is dirty.
- 我经常听他拉小提琴^{violin}。
I often listen to _____ the violin.

Unit 2 Hobbies can make you grow as a person.



课前作业 基础预练

工欲善其事, 必先利其器

Vocabulary

词汇

I. 根据要求完成单词

- sail (名词) _____
- create (形容词) _____

- use (形容词) _____
- develop (名词) _____
- activity (复数形式) _____
- imagine (第三人称单数形式) _____
- enjoy (名词) _____
- success (形容词) _____

II. 英汉短语互译

- mountain biking _____
- as well as _____
- such as _____
- senior high school _____
- come out _____
- 结果 _____
- 照看, 照料 _____
- 在暑假期间 _____
- 职业作家 _____
- 尽力做某事 _____



随堂作业—基础达标
千里之行, 始于足下

Language 语言

III. 词语辨析

(A) spend, take, cost, pay

- It _____ me three hours to finish the hard work yesterday.
- We _____ much time playing the computer.
- The beautiful bike _____ me 300 yuan.
- You should _____ for the boss 200 dollars.

辨析

这组词都表示“花费”。spend指“花费时间或金钱”, 主语是人, 用于 sb. spend time (in) doing sth. 或 sb. spend money on sth. 句型; take指“花费时间”, 用于 It takes sb. time to do sth. 句型; cost指“花费金钱”, 物作主语, 后面常跟双宾语; pay指“花费金钱”, 主语是人, 用于 sb. pay money for sth. 句型。

(B) try to do sth., try doing sth.

- He tried _____ (doing, to do) it in another

way.

- He tried _____ (putting, to put) it into Japanese, but he failed.
- I usually go there by train.
—Why not try _____ (to go, going) by boat for a change?

辨析

try to do sth. 意为“努力做某事, 尽力去做某事”, 实际上做与不做, 做成还是没做成, 要视具体情况而定; try doing sth. 意为“试着做某事”, 强调是否行得通或看效果如何。



课后作业—基础拓展
百尺竿头, 更进一步

Read and write

读写综合

IV. 单项选择

- In _____ opinion, sometimes a hobby can bring you _____.
A. me; successful B. mine; successfully
C. my; success D. I; succeed
- When they went into the park, they saw someone _____ Chinese kungfu.
A. plays B. played
C. to play D. playing
- There are _____ more visitors in Beijing than in Guangzhou in summer.
A. much B. very
C. a lot of D. many
- The work is so hard that it takes me _____ time to finish it.
A. too many B. too much
C. a few D. a little
- We can save _____ energy if we remember _____ off lights and machines.
A. much; turn B. many; turned
C. a lot of; to turn D. a lot; turning
- How many of these books have you read?
—_____ of them. Every one.
A. Many B. Some
C. All D. None



—What is the weather like today? — _____

- A. Windy. B. Rainy.
C. Cloudy. D. Sunny.

8. You may be _____ if you have a _____ problem.

- A. exciting; excited B. excited; exciting
C. worrying; worried D. worried; worried

辨析

v. + ed/v. + ing 的区别:

v. + ing 表示事物本身的性质、特征; v. + ed 表示一种被动含义,通常形容人被……如: an interesting story 一个有趣的故事; be interested in the story 被故事吸引。

V. 句型转换

1. Tony likes collecting cars because it's fun to play with them. (就画线部分提问)

_____ Tony _____ collecting cars?

2. Hobbies can help us learn new skills. (就画线部分提问)

_____ learn new skills?

3. They have already begun to save water and paper. (改为否定句)

They _____ began to save water _____ paper _____.

4. It took me half an hour to do my homework yesterday. (改为同义句)

I _____ half an hour doing my homework yesterday.

5. Maybe I'll write more books in the future. (改为同义句)

I'll _____ write more books in the future.

Unit 3 Language in use**课前作业—基础预练**

工欲善其事,必先利其器

Vocabulary**词汇****I. 根据首字母和汉语意思补全单词**

- There are many i _____ things to do in life.
- Her h _____ can help her save money.
- I'd like to learn another language, b _____ I want to travel around the world one day.
- Which is the most useful _____ (技能) to learn?
- Which do you think would be the most boring for _____ (青少年) to do?

II. 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

- There are different kinds of fans in my home. Because my father's hobby is _____ (collect) fans.
- Your idea is _____ (creative) than mine.
- A hobby can bring people much _____ (enjoy).
- The man is a _____ (success) writer. He has written many famous books.
- That's an _____ (interest) book. All the students in my class are _____ (interest) in reading it.
- I'm looking for someone _____ (interview) the old teachers in our school.

**随堂作业—基础达标**

千里之行,始于足下

Language**语言****III. 请说明画线部分在句子中作什么成分**

- These books are great. ()
- My teacher is very happy today. ()
- Last week, we went to the Great Wall with our parents. ()
- Yesterday my father bought a new bike for me. ()

5. Every morning my father prepares a glass of milk for me. ()
6. My parents don't want you to study too hard. ()
7. We can help the little girl develop new skills. ()
8. There are thousands of students in our school. ()
9. Last week, my brother bought me a very good computer on my birthday. () ()
10. In 2007, his first book came out in Beijing. ()

归纳

英语是一种结构性语言，它有以下几种基本句型：

1. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语 (+ 状语)
2. 主语 + 谓语 (不及物动词) (+ 状语)
3. 主语 + 谓语 (及物动词) + 宾语 (+ 状语)
4. 主语 + 谓语 (及物动词) + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语 (+ 状语)
5. 主语 + 谓语 (及物动词) + 宾语 + 宾语补足语 (+ 状语)
6. There be + 主语 + 状语

我们从上面十个句子看，英语的句子以谓语为中心，前面是行为执行者，后面接动作承受者。状语可以置于句首，也可置于谓语部分之后。一般说来，置于句首的多是时间、条件和原因状语，置于谓语部分后面的是地点、方式、原因、目的时间和伴随状语。



Read and write

读写综合

IV. 单项选择

1. I'm _____ to hear the _____ news.
A. surprising; surprised
B. surprising; surprising
C. surprised; surprising
D. surprised; surprised
2. —What's wrong with you? You look so tired.
—Last night I _____ sleep well.
A. can't B. wouldn't
C. mustn't D. didn't
3. Mr. White has _____ the stamps for many years.
He has a lot of beautiful stamps.

- A. collected B. collecting
C. collects D. to collect

4. We must clean and _____ the room when we finish _____.
A. tidied; painting B. tidy; painting
C. to tidy; paint D. tidies; paints
5. — _____ is it from here to the nearest village?
—About two kilometers.
A. How often B. How far
C. How soon D. How long

V. 请认真阅读下面的对话，并根据各题所给首字母的提示，写出一个单词的正确形式，使对话通顺

W: Wow, another lovely spring day! But I hear spring isn't very pleasant here.

M: That (1) w _____ really true in the past. It used to be very dusty (灰蒙蒙的) (2) w _____ there were sandstorms in spring. (3) H _____, it won't last long because a lot of trees have been planted. Now spring here is (4) m _____ pleasant than it was.

W: Is that so? In my country, we (5) h _____ quite a long spring. It's windy, but we don't mind the (6) w _____. There is a breath of spring in it. It seems good to us after a long (7) c _____ winter.

M: Winter here is rather long, too, but the cold is not too bad.

W: Do you get much rain (8) d _____ the year?

M: Not much. We only have a (9) r _____ season in summer, that is in (10) J _____ and August. It's rather hot then. But it's the best growing season of the year.