Module 6 A trip to the zoo

模块知识点、考向及解题方法

课时	知识点	考向	对应页码、题序及解题方法
Unit 1	①different	①与 difference 的转换 ②be different from / in	P_{39} 25 P_{39} 20 词义辨析法
	②come from	①基本词义，表示“来自” ②与 be from 可互换	P_{39} 17 关键词法 P_{39} 26 替代法
	③dangerous	与 danger 的转换	P_{39} 23
	④funny	与 fun 的转换	P_{39} 21
	⑤which	①表示“哪一个” ②对定语提问	P_{38} 8 P_{39} 30 语法分析法
	⑥have a trip to	表示“去……旅行”	P_{39} 16 固定搭配法
	⑦also	在句中的位置	P_{39} 19 语法判定法
	⑧called	用作定语	P_{39} 24；P_{39} 28 语法分析法
	⑨such as	用于举例子，表示“例如”	P_{38} 12
	⑩other	修饰名词，表示“其他的”	P_{38} 7
	⑪look at	表示“看”，强调过程	P_{38} 14
	⑫Shall …	表示提建议，用于第一人称	P_{38} 11
	⑬over there	表示“在那边”	P_{38} 15
	⑭many kinds of	表示“许多种”	P_{38} 12
Unit 2	⑮catch	第三人称单数	P_{40} 19
	⑯Africa	与 African 的转换	P_{40} 25 构词法
	⑰a little	①修饰不可数名词 ②与 little 的区别	P_{40} 6 P_{40} 20 词语应用法
	⑱as well as	①连接并列的单词或短语 ②谓语动词形式	P_{40} 7 P_{40} 16 关键词法
	⑲be good at	后跟动词的-ing 形式	P_{40} 24
	⑳kilo	①可数名词 ② kilo(s)＋of ＋名词	P_{40} 22 P_{40} 15 固定搭配法
	㉑alone	与 lonely 的辨析	P_{40} 18
	㉒usually	表示“通常”	P_{39} 3
	㉓even	表示“甚至”	P_{40} 5
	㉔all over the world	表示“全世界”	P_{40} 8 固定搭配法
Unit 3	㉕live	live in	P_{42} 19
	㉖行为动词的一般现在时(2)	主语是第三人称单数的一般现在时的肯定句、否定句、一般疑问句及肯定和否定回答	P_{41-42} 9-16；P_{42} 18；P_{42} 20；P_{42} 22-25

Unit 1 Does it eat meat?

基础知识——梳理练 (答案见 133 页)

一、根据图片或汉语提示完成单词

1. The _____  is very heavy.
2. The _____  has a long neck(脖子). 巧记
3. There are many _____  on the grassland.
4. Do you like _____  ?
5. There are two _____  in the zoo in our city.
6. Do you like _____(猴子)?
7. Let's go and see _____ (其他的)animals.
8. _____ (哪一个) animal do you like, Kate?
9. Pandas live in China and eat _____ (竹子).
10. My brother is a _____(导游).

二、根据汉语意思完成课文原句，每空一词

11. 我们去看看它们好吗？
_____ _____ _____ and see them?
12. 这个动物园有许多种动物，例如熊、斑马、长颈鹿和熊猫。
The zoo has _____ _____ _____ animals, _____ _____ bears, zebras, giraffes and pandas.
13. 她在那儿！
_____ she _____!
14. 看这头大象。
_____ _____ this elephant.
15. 她是那边那个黑白相间的动物。
She's the black and white animal _____ _____.

字母缩写 IDK = I don't know 我不知道

II 单词·短语·句式——逐点练 ☞(答案见 133 页)

三、单项选择

16. They are going to have a trip _____ Beijing.
A. with B. on C. to D. for

17. Where does the bear _____?
A. come from B. be from
C. is from D. comes from

18. (2015·衡阳)—Shall we climb hills this Sunday?
—_____.
A. Good idea B. You're welcome
C. You're right

19. He _____ playing basketball.
A. is also like B. likes also
C. also likes D. also like

20. My coat is different _____ Tom's. They're different _____ colours.
A. from;from B. in;in
C. from;in D. in;from

四、用所给词的适当形式填空

21. The baby is very _____ (fun) and everyone loves her.

22. (中考·宿迁)In spring, we can see green _____ (leaf) and grass everywhere.

23. (中考·荆门)It's _____ (danger) to play football in the street.

24. (中考·宿迁)CCTV is starting a project _____ (call) "Looking for the most beautiful country teachers".

25. (中考·临沂)His two daughters are very _____ (difference) from each other.

五、按要求改写句子

26. The nice girl is from Australia.(改为同义句)
The nice girl _____ _____ Australia.

27. The lion comes from America.(改为一般疑问句)
_____ the lion _____ from America?

28. I know the boy. His name is Tony.(合并为一句)
I know the boy _____ _____.

29. (中考·达州)Emma does her homework every evening.(变为否定句)
Emma _____ _____ her homework every evening.

30. (中考·南通)The magazine beside the TV is about how to make cakes.(对画线部分提问)
_____ _____ is about how to make cakes?

III 阅读·综合——培优练 ☞(答案见 133 页)

六、原创阅读(词数:约 120 建议用时:7 分钟)

There are 47 different kinds of kangaroos. The smallest are about a quarter of a meter long; the biggest are taller than a man.

31. _____ These are used for jumping. They also have strong tails used for resting on. Kangaroos' front legs are much shorter, and are almost like arms. Kangaroos' heads are quite small. 32. _____

The mother kangaroo has a pocket on the front of its body. 33. _____ When the baby kangaroos are born, they stay there for six months.

The biggest kangaroos stand more than two meters tall, and their legs are so strong that they can jump for long hours. They are very fast, and can travel at more than 50 kilometers an hour. 34. _____

New words: kangaroo 袋鼠; pocket 口袋; 袋子; biggest 最大的; smallest 最小的

把下列句子还原到文中,使短文通顺、意义完整。

A. They have one baby each year.
B. But their ears are quite large.
C. They are very strong, but they eat leaves and grass.
D. Kangaroos have very strong back legs.

Unit 2 The tiger lives in Asia.

I 基础知识——梳理练 ☞(答案见 133 页)

一、根据句意及汉语提示完成单词

1. —Does the elephant come from _____ (亚洲)?
—No, it's from Africa.

2. The old man is from _____ (欧洲).

3. My father _____ (通常) walks to work from Monday to Friday.

趣味英语

小幽默 Two sisters were reading a book of religious pictures.
两姐妹正在看一本宗教画册。(待续)