Unit7 What' s the highest mountain in the world?

第一节：重点短语

1. 最古老的国家之一_____
2. .随意地做某事 _____
3. 据我所知 _____
4. 最高的山脉 _____
5. 其他任何一座山 _____
6. 在所有的咸水湖中_____
7. 绵延 _____
8. 呼吸空气 _____
9. 面对…_____
10. 放弃做某事 _____
11. 实现某人的梦想 _____
12. 虽然；尽管 _____
13. 出生时 _____
14. 兴奋地跑过去 _____
15. 撞到某人 _____
16. 摔倒 _____
17. 每两年 _____
18. 砍伐森林 _____
19. 濒危动物 _____
20. 处于危险之中 _____
21. 大熊猫越来越少_____
22. …的重要性 _____
23. 世界上最....的....是什么？_____?
24. 最....的....之一 _____
25. _____有某人/物正在做某
26. _____保护....使不受；防御

随堂练习

1．这所学校招收外国学生。

The school_____ _____ foreign students.

2．你的房间和我的一样大。

Your room is _____ _____ _____mine.

3．世界上最高的人是谁？

Who is _____ _____ _____in the world?

4．他是中国最有名的作家之一。

He is _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ in China.

5．中国是世界上人口最多的国家。

The _____ of China is the _____ in the world.

6．我国已和一百多个国家建立了外交关系。

Our country has established diplomatic relations with

_____ _____100 countries.

7．据我们所知，他是我们学校个子最高的男孩。

_____ _____ _____ we know,he is the tallest boy in our school.

8．当我们到达山顶的时候，空气变得更加稀薄。

The air got thinner _____ _____ _____ to the top of the mountain.

9.一个主要的原因就是我没有记住这些单词。

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ is that I didn't remember these words.

10．那个婴儿出生时重八磅。

The baby weighed eight pounds _____ _____

11．她跌倒了，摔断了腿。

She _____ _____and broke her leg.

12．政府让我们砍倒这些树。

The government told us to _____ _____ the trees.

13．下周将会有一场篮球比赛。

_____ _____ _____ a basketball match next week.

14．将来会有更多树吗？

Will there be more trees_____ _____ _____?

15．你能照顾一下我的宠物狗吗？

Can you _____ _____ _____my pet dog?

16．吃完蛋糕之后，他们开始跳舞。

After they ate the cake,they_____ _____dance.

17．我还需要三名助手。

I need_____ _____ helpers.

18．有大约两百只熊猫居住在这里。

There are 200 pandas_____ _____ _____ here.

19.他变得如此受欢迎，以至于许多人想和他拍照。

He became _____ _____ _____lots of people wanted to take photos with him.

第二节：重点语法

（一）基数词

I. 基数词的构成。

基数词 1-12 是独立的单词。

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve

基数词 13-19 是在个位数后面加-teen 构成，其中 thirteen, fifteen, eighteen 是不规则变化。

thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen

整十的基数词 20-90 是在个位数词后面加-ty 构成，其中 twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, eighty 是不规则变化。

twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety

非整十基数词 21-99 是在十位数后面加上个位数构成，中间加上连字符“-”。

twenty-one, seventy-six, eighty-eight

三位数以上的基数词，百位数和十位数之间用 and 连接。

two hundred and one, three thousand five hundred and fourteen

英语中没有“万”和“亿”这两个单位，在表示“万”和“亿”时，把“万”念成 10 个千，“十万”念成 100 个千，“亿”念成 100 个百万……以此类推。

10,000：ten thousand

100,000: a hundred thousand

100,000,000: a hundred million

35, 845: thirty-five thousand, eight hundred and forty-five

II. *hundred, thousand, million 和 billion 的用法。*

hundred, thousand, million 和 billion 等表示确切数字时，只用其单数形式；但是在表示不确切数字时，要用其复数形式，并且与 of 连用，表示约数。

e.g:1. There are more than three hundred days in a year. 一年有三百多天。

2. Thousands of visitors travel to the Great Wall every year. 每年有成千上万的游客游玩长城。

III. *基数词表示编号*

例如：

Lesson Five (the fifth lesson) 第五课

Room 306　306 房间

Page Twelve (the twelfth page) 第十二页

Class One, Grade Six 六年级一班

（二）形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

① 形容词比较级的变化规则。

I. 规则变化

构成法	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词+er/est	short	shorter	shortest
	cold	colder	coldest
以不发音 e 结尾的词+r/st	wide	wider	widest
	large	larger	largest
单个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词，双写末尾辅音字母+er/est	big	bigger	biggest
	hot	hotter	hottest
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词，变 y 为 i+er/est	heavy	heavier	heaviest
	busy	busier	busiest
多音节词在前面+more/most	important	more important	most important
	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

II. 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
bad/badly/ill	worse	worst
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
many/much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

② *形容词比较级用法。*

I. 比较级用于两者进行比较，结构为“A is 比较级 than B”。

e.g: 1. My bike is more beautiful than hers.我的自行车比她的漂亮。

2. He works harder than before. 他工作比以前努力。

II. 表示两者之间选择，用“which/who is 比较级，A or B？”表示“两者之间较……之一”时，用“the + 比较级”结构。

e.g: 1. Which is nearer to the sun, the moon or the earth? 哪个离太阳更近，月球还是地球？

2. He is the thinner of the two. 他是两人中较瘦的那个。

III.“越来越……”用“比较级 and 比较级”结构，多音节和部分双音节词用“more and more 原级”。

e.g: 1. The weather is becoming colder and colder. 天气变得越来越冷了。

2. She is becoming more and more beautiful. 她变得越来越美了。

IV. 表示“越……越……”时，用“the+比较级，the+比较级”结构。

e.g: The more careful you are, the more points you will get. 你越细心，得分越多。

③ *形容词最高级用法。*

I. 表示三者及以上人或物进行比较时用最高级，结构为“the + 最高级+in/of + 范围”。

e.g: 1. The picture is the best of all. 这幅画是所有画中最好的。

2. She is the most beautiful girl in the class. 她是班上最美的女孩。

II. 表示在三者及以上之间选择，用“which/who is the+最高级，A, B or C？”。

e.g: Who is the tallest, Tom, Kate or Bill? 汤姆、凯特、比尔，谁最高？

III. 表示“最……之一”用“one of the 最高级+可数名词复数”。

e.g: She is one of the most popular teachers in our school. 她是我们学校最受欢迎的老师之一。

IV. 形容词最高级前面加序数词，表示“第几……”。

e.g: She is the second tallest girl in our class. 她是我班上第二高的女孩。

V. 比较级和最高级之间的互换。

例如：

He is taller than any other boy in our class.

= He is taller than the other boys in our class.

= He is the tallest boy in our class.

注意比较以下两个句子：

Shanghai is larger than any other city in China.（范围之内）

= Shanghai is larger than any city in Japan.（范围之外）

随堂练习

1.Compared with newspapers or TV, the Internet offers people _____ information.

A.much B.more C.most

2.Of the two physics problems, Martha just finished _____ one.

A.the most difficult B.the least difficult C.the less difficult

3.Miss Brown tells us to remember that_____careful we are,_____mistakes we will make.

A.the more, the fewer B.the fewer, the more C.the more, the less

4.—What do you think of the movie Operation Red Sea?

—Wonderful. I've never seen a movie _____ than it.

A.more excited B.more exciting

C.most excited D.most exciting

5.—Mary, do you prefer weekdays or weekends?

—Of course weekdays. Because I'm _____ on weekends.

A.busy B.much busier C.the busiest

6.—Do the twins look the same?

—No, Jane is _____ taller than Claire.

A.little B.more C.a little

7.All the students in our class are over fifteen except Nick. He is_____in our class.

A.younger B.older

C.the youngest D.the oldest

8.—Which country has the _____ population in the world?

—China. It's a little _____ than that of India.

A.most, most B.biggest, bigger

C.more, most D.bigger, biggest

9.The pizza looks _____. It is my favourite.

A.lovely B.sweetly

C.softly D.healthily

10.Nothing is _____ than keeping trying if you want to achieve your dream.

A.very important B.more important

C.the most important D.as important as

11.There are_____sharing bikes in many cities. So there will be_____pollution.

A.less and less;more and more B.less and less;fewer and fewer

C.more and more;less and less D.fewer and fewer;less and less

12.—What do you think of the movie?

—Great! I have never seen a _____ one.

A.good　　B.bad　　C.better　　D.worse

第三讲：知识点解析

1. about 9,600,000 *square* kilometres in size

square 用作形容词，表示“平方的”，用于数字后面表示面积。

Our new house is 95 square metres in size.

2. *1,025 meters deep*.

英语中常见的长宽高的表达方式为：基数词+单位词+形容词(long, wide, high, deep)。

The rope is two meters long.

3. Qomolangma is higher than *any other* mountain in the world.

any other 意为“其他任何一个”，后接可数名词单数，常用于比较级结构中，表示最高级含义，可与“the other+可数名词复数”或者 the others 互换。

Peter runs faster than any other student/the other students/the others in his class.

4. China has the biggest *population* in the world.

population 表示“人口”，是集合名词，对人口数量提问时，用 what 而不用 how many/much，population 若作主语，强调整体概念时，谓语用单数形式，强调个体时，谓语用复数形式。

What’s the population in China now?

The population of this small town is three thousand.

More than one fifth of the population of the country are over 60 years old.

5. The main reason was to *protect* their part of the country.

protect 表示“保护”时，常用的结构为：protect...from...“保护……免受……”。

Humans should do something to protect the environment.

The sunglasses will protect you from sunshine.

6. *As far as I know*, there are no other man-made objects as big as this.

as far as I know 意为“就我所知、我认为”，相当于 as far as I am concerned。

As far as I know, he’ll be away from three months.

7. *One of the world’s most dangerous sports* is mountain climbing, and one of the most popular places for this is the Himalayas.

“one of+the+形容词最高级+复数可数名词”指在某一个范围内“最……之一”，作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

Mary is one of the best students in our class.

8. Even more serious difficulties *include* freezing weather conditions and heavy storms.

include 表示“包含、包括”，强调一个整体里面包含一些部分，including 常用作介词，表示“包括”。

The book includes eight units.

He has many friends, including Tom.

9. It is also very hard to *take in* air as you get near the top.

take in 意为“吸收”。

Do you know how plants take in water?

10. The first Chinese team did so in 1960, while the first woman to *succeed* was Junko Tabei from Japan in 1975.

succeed 表示“成功”，常用的结构为：succeed to do sth.或者 succeed in doing sth.“成功做成某事”。

The climbers succeeded to get to the top of the mountain in the end.

=The climbers succeeded in getting to the top of the mountain in the end.

11. One of the main reasons is that people want to *challenge* themselves *in the face of* difficulties.

(1) challenge 意为“挑战、考验”，challenge sb. to (do) sth.表示“向……某人挑战做某事”。

He challenged me to play chess.

(2) in the face 意为“面对（问题或者困难）”

They showed courage in the face of danger.

12. The spirit these climbers shows us that we should never give up trying to *achieve* our dreams.

achieve 用作动词，表示“达到、完成、成功”。

I believe you will achieve your dream in the end.

13. Why do so many people try to climb this mountain *even though* it is dangerous.

even though 意为“即使、虽然”，相当于 even if，引导让步状语从句。

Even though Frank left school at 16, he still became a successful writer.

14. *weighs* 5,0000 kilos

weigh 此处作动词，表示“有……重”，名词是 weight。

The baby weighed about 5 kilometres.

What is his weight?

15.This elephant weighs *many times more than* this panda.

“倍数+比较级+than”表示“比……大/多多少倍”。

The room looks three times bigger than that one.

15. *At birth*, a baby panda is about..

at birth 表示“出生时”。

The baby weighed three kilometres at birth.

16.A panda can live *up to*...

up to 表示“达到（某种数量或者程度）”

The theatre can hold up to 500 people.

【拓展】be up to sb.“由某人决定”

You can leave today or tomorrow. It is up to you.

17.Panda keepers are *preparing* milk for the baby pandas’ breakfast.

① prepare for sth.“为……做准备”

They are preparing for the party tonight.

② prepare...for...“为……准备……”

We should prepare some sweets for Children’s Day.

③ be prepared for“为……作准备”

The players are well prepared for the match.

18.At 9:00 a.m., they find that most of the babies are already *awake* and hungry.

awake 用作形容词，表示“醒着的”，反义词是 asleep。

Is the baby asleep or awake?

19.Another 300 *or so* live in zoos or research centers in China and other countries.

or so 意为“大约”，放在数量词后面，表示大约的概念。

There are 30 workers or so in the factory.

随堂练习

1.-What's the ____ of Guangdong?

-It's about 104,300,000.

A.population B.human C.person D.people

2.-Mary, do you prefer weekdays or Weekends?

-Of course weekdays. Because I'm ____ on weekends.

A.busy B.much busier C.the busiest

3.For most people, it's very difficult to ____ air on the top of high mountains over 4,000 meters above sea leve1.

A.take in B.take away C.take up

4.-I didn't see Molly last week.

- ____ I know, she has gone to Singapore.

A.As far as B.As long as C.As soon as D.As often as

5.-I'm afraid I can't pass the exam.

-Don't worry. If you work hard, you'll _____

A.succeed B.successful C.success D.develop

6.Don't keep silent ____ the face of the school violence（校园暴力）.

A.on B.with C.in D.at

7.____ it is often cold in the mountains, you need to wear warm clothes.

A.Though B.Unless C.As D.Until

8.These wild animals are endangered. We must do something to____them.

A.train B.protect C.catch D.keep

9.-Do the twins look the same?

-No, Jane is _____ taller than Claire.

A.little B.more C.a little

10.-What's _____ time you're willing to wait for Waimai food?

-Ten minutes at most.

A.long B.longer C.the longer D.the longest

11.WeChat Pay（微信支付） makes our life convenient. We can buy things _____ we don't take any money.

A.unless B.because C.even if D.so that

12.-Sarah is chosen as the guide for the Fashion Show.

-Great! No one speaks English _____ her.

A.as beautiful as B.as badly as

C.worse than D.better than

13.-Oh,it was fantastic! Lily danced so wel1.

-Well,I think Kate danced _____ than Lily.

A.well B.better C.best

第四节：书面表达

假如你是李雷,你的美国朋友杰克对中国的大熊猫保护活动很感兴趣。请你根据以下提示,给他写封信,介绍一下这方面的情况。80 词左右。

提示:1.建立自然保护区(nature reserve)保护大熊猫;

2.教它们独立生活的技能,之后放归大自然;

3.向国际组织(如 WWF)寻求帮助;

4.开头和结尾已给出,不计入总词数。

Dear Jack,

How are you doing?Let me tell you something about protecting pandas in China.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Welcome to China to see the pandas.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Lei

家庭作业

一．词汇运用

(A)根据句意或首字母提示写出下列句中所缺的单词。

1.Our playground is about 2,000 _____ meters in size.

2.I have five friends here,_____ Jane and Lucy.

3.The Himalayas run along the _____part of China.

4.He wants to drive across the _____alone.

5.We should _____ the wild animals.They are our friends.

(B)用所给单词的适当形式填空。

1.The _____(high) mountain in the world is about 8,844 meters high.

2.The _____(weigh) of the lady is a secret.

3.Which question is the _____(easy),the first,the second or the third one?

4.Of the three parks,this one is the _____(far)from my home.

5.There are many _____(tour)in Beijing every day.

二．选词填空(每空

用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式补全短文,有两个多余。

include,try,government,ill,nature,birth,condition,endanger,adult,wild,protect,in the face of

Nowadays many animals,especially some 1._____ animals,are in danger.They are 2._____different difficulties.What do these difficulties 3._____?Well,some of them die of 4._____ when they are young.Some of them don't have enough food to eat because of bad living 5._____.Some of them are killed by humans for their meat or fur.To save them,the 6._____ of many countries are trying their best.They're trying to set up more 7._____ parks or zoos.WWF is also 8._____ its best.Do you know what WWF is?It's an organization(组织)that protects 9._____animals.The TECC is doing its best as well.But its job is not to protect all the animals.Its main job is 10._____elephants.

三．综合填空

阅读短文，从方框中选择合适的词并用其适当形式填空，使短文通顺、意思完整。方框中有两个词是多余的。

other move enough find desert make use another friend carry trouble get

You may think there is nothing but sand in the desert of the world, but it is not true.In the desert we can 1 stones.We can see hills,too.There is a little rain in the 2 ,but it is not 3 for most plants.

The animals are 4 to the desert people in many ways.The desert people eat the meat and drink the milk of the animals. They use their skins(皮)to 5 shoes,water bags and even tents. They use the camels (骆驼) for 6 things.

The people of the desert have to keep 7 from place to place.They must always look for grass or desert plants for their animals. They usually live in the tents. When there is no more food for their animals, they take down their tents, put them on the camels and move to 8 place.The desert people are very 9 . They would never refuse to help the people in 10 and give them food and water.

四．首字母填空

根据短文大意及首字母提示，写出各单词的完全形式，使短文意思完整。

Pandas are now a symbol of China. Many people around the world l__1__ pandas, too. Scientists say there are now fewer than 2,000 pandas living in the forests. Another 300 or so live in zoos or research centers in China and other countries. Pandas do not have many babies, maybe only one every two years. The babies often d__2__ from illnesses and do not live very long. Adult pandas s__3____ more than 12 hours a day eating about 10 kilos of bamboo. Many years a___4__ , there were a lot more bamboo forests and pandas in China, but then humans started to c_____5___ down these forests. As the forests get smaller and other human activities cause more problems, pandas cannot find enough to eat and they are having fewer babies. Luckily, Chinese government is taking action to protect pandas.

五.任务型阅读

The life of the animals in the zoo is different from that in the wildlife park.

In the zoo,most of the animals are very sad.They have to stay in cages all day and wait for the zoo keepers to feed them.They can't go out of the cages,so they have to walk round and round.

However,the wildlife park is a good place for them.All the animals there live in the open air.They can run,jump,play happily,and look for food by themselves.They are protected there because people are not allowed to hunt.(4)最重要的事情是在野生公园里,它们是自由和快乐的。

Most of the animals in the wildlife park are friendly.But some are scary,such as lions,wolves and tigers.Don't worry.A special bus can take you to see the animals.You are quite safe inside the bus.(5)How exciting it is if a tiger or a lion watches you through the window!

任务一:回答下列问题

1.Where do the animals in the zoo have to stay all day?

_____

2.What can the animals do in the wildlife park?

_____

任务二:找出文章中的主题句并抄写下来

3. _____

任务三:英汉互译

4.将文中画线部分翻译成英语。

_____

5.将文中画线部分翻译成中文。

_____