

Unit 5 Section B 2b

Every part of China has 1. its (it) own special forms of traditional art. In Chinese history, Zhuge Kongming is the 2. first (one) one who sent out sky lanterns to ask for help. Today, sky lanterns are used at festivals and celebrations. When the lanterns are lit, they 3. slowly (slow) rise into the air. And they are like small hot-air 4. balloons (balloon).

Paper cutting is a kind of traditional art. It sounds very easy 5. but it can be difficult to do. There are many shapes of art pieces. They are usually put on the windows and regarded 6. as symbols of good luck.

Chinese clay art 7. is known for (以……闻名; 为人知晓) the clay pieces. The clay pieces are usually cute children or 8. lively (live) characters from historical stories. They are carefully shaped by hand from 9. a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. After drying, people heat, polish and paint them. People usually spend several weeks 10. completing (complete) everything.

These show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty.

Unit 6 Section B 2b

Basketball is a popular sport. It is over 100 years old 1. and is played in over 200 countries.

Basketball was invented by 2. a doctor named James Naismith. When he was a college teacher, he needed to create a game that could be played in the winter. Then Dr. Naismith created his basketball. He 3. divided (divide) the men in his class into two teams and taught them to play it. Players on the same team must work together to get the ball in the other team's basket and act 4. quickly (quick) to stop the competing team from getting the ball into 5. their (they) own basket.

When basketball is 6. mentioned (mention), almost everyone knows it. In China, more and more people play basketball. It has become a part of people's 7. daily (day) life. Now, it's also an international event and there are many basketball 8. heroes (hero). Many young people 9. look up to (钦佩; 仰慕) them. These stars encourage young people to try their 10. best (good) to achieve their dreams.

■ 考点一 avoid 的用法

【教材原句】 He realized that Americans can hardly avoid buying products made in China. 他意识到美国人几乎无法避免购买中国制造的产品。（人教9全 Unit 5 P35）

（1）avoid 意为“避免；回避”，可表示“避开/躲避”某人或某物，也可表示“防止”某事的发生。

（2）avoid 后接名词、代词或动名词作宾语，但是不能接动词不定式作宾语。

如：avoid (making) mistakes 避免（犯）错误

1. When in the UK, we had better avoid C about subjects like weight and money in public because they are private for many people.

A. talk B. talked C. talking D. to talk

2. If the problem can be peacefully solved, we can avoid a lot of trouble. (英译汉)

如果这个问题能和平解决，我们就能避免很多麻烦。

■ 考点二 doubt 的用法

【教材原句】 Even though many people now know about tea culture, the Chinese are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea. 虽然现在很多人都知道茶文化，但中国人无疑是最了解茶的本质的人。（人教9全 Unit 6 P43）

doubt 的用法

作名词, 意为
“疑惑; 疑问”。

in doubt 疑惑; 拿不定主意

without doubt 毫无疑问;
的确(一般用于句首)

no doubt 毫无疑问(一般
用于句中)

作动词, 意为
“怀疑”。

用于肯定句中时, 后接
if 或 whether。

用于否定句或疑问句中
时, 后接 that 从句。

1. Without doubt, more and more scientists will contribute to the development of China. (盲填)
2. We never doubt that the song Where has the time gone is well worth listening to again and again. (盲填)
3. I doubt whether this pair of shoes is the same size as mine. (英译汉)
我怀疑这双鞋子是否和我的的是一个尺码。

■ 考点三 divide 与 separate

【教材原句】 Dr. Naismith divided the men in his class into two teams and taught them to play his new game. 奈史密斯博士把他班上的男生分成两组，教他们玩他的新游戏。（人教9全 Unit 6 P46）

单词	含义及用法	例句
divide	意为“分割；分开”，强调把一个整体分为若干部分，被分开的对象在一定的条件下具有一定的统一性，常与 into 连用。	Mother divided the pizza into four parts. 妈妈把披萨分成了四份。

（续表）

<p>separate</p>	<p>意为“分开”，侧重把原来在一起或靠近的事物分割开来，分开后的部分具有相对的独立性，常与介词 from 连用。</p>	<p>We'd better separate the good ones from the bad ones. 我们最好把好的和坏的分开。</p>
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