

# Unit 3 Our animal friends

## 课时 1 Getting ready & Reading

### 一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. Blind (失明的) people are not able to see.
2. My grandpa prefers radio (无线电广播) to TV.
3. Which TV programme (节目) do you like best?
4. The teachers in our school are helpful (有帮助的) to us.
5. Finally (最后), after a lot of effort, he won first place in the exam.
6. What does the word “rescue” mean (表示……的意思) in Chinese?
7. Last year, my father bought a lovely pet (宠物) for me.

### 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. He left home without saying (say) goodbye to us.
2. Can you tell me the meaning (mean) of this word?
3. Don't shout! My father falls asleep (sleep).
4. One morning I woke (wake) up and felt something was wrong.
5. My father bought me an English dictionary. It is helpful (help) to me.
6. You are not allowed to smoke (smoke) here.

### 三、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. (2017·湖南郴州) There are many trees on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of the river.  
A. both      B. all      C. either  
【解析】句意:在河的两边有许多树。both 意为“两者都”,这里指河的两边。
- ( B ) 2. (2017·四川乐山)—Mike has some difficulty in finishing the task by \_\_\_\_\_. Could you help him?  
—No problem.  
A. him      B. himself      C. his  
【解析】by oneself 意为“单独地”,是固定搭配。
- ( A ) 3. Now it's 7:30. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ to school at once.  
A. go      B. to go      C. going      D. to going  
【解析】had better do sth. 意为“最好做某事”。
- ( C ) 4. You knock into him. You should apologize \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. for      B. at      C. to      D. of  
【解析】apologize to sb. 意为“向某人道歉”。
- ( B ) 5. Mr Liu allow us \_\_\_\_\_ English aloud here.  
A. read      B. to read      C. reading      D. to reading  
【解析】allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。
- ( C ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_, we can work out the maths problem.  
A. Under his help      B. Under his helps  
C. With his help      D. With his helps  
【解析】with one's help 意为“在某人的帮助下”。

### 四、同义句转换

1. What's the meaning of “apologize”?  
What does “apologize” mean?
2. You must look after him.  
You must take care of him.
3. They both like reading.  
Both of them like reading.
4. They got to the airport last night.  
They arrived at the airport last night.

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ mean 表示……的意思

mean 作动词,意为“表示……的意思”。“What does ... mean?”意为“……是什么意思?”。

- What does “polite” mean? polite 是什么意思?

【拓展】mean 的名词形式为 meaning。“What's the meaning of...?”意为“……的意思是什么?”。

- What's the meaning of the word? 这个单词的意思是什么?

#### ◆ without 没有;无

without 作介词,意为“没有;无”,其后接名词、代词或动名词。

- He went to school without breakfast. 他没吃早餐就去上学了。
- Fish can't live without water. 没有水,鱼就不能活。

#### ◆ had better do sth. 最好做某事

had better do sth. 意为“最好做某事”。用于表示对别人的劝告、建议或表示一种愿望。

- You'd better take your umbrella. 你最好带上你的伞。

【拓展】had better do sth. 的否定形式为 had better not do sth., 意为“最好不要做某事”。



## 课时 2 Listening & Grammar

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ no one, nobody 和 none

no one = nobody, 均只能指人不能指物, 且其后不可接表范围的 of 短语; 而 none 既可指人也可指物, 且其后通常要接 of 短语。

- Almost no one/nobody knows it. 几乎没有人知道这件事。
- None of us has been to the Great Wall. 我们中没有人去过长城。

#### ◆ proud 自豪的; 骄傲的

proud 作形容词, 意为“自豪的; 骄傲的”。be/feel proud of 意为“为……感到自豪”。

- We should feel proud of our motherland. 我们应该为我们的祖国感到自豪。

**【拓展】**pride 作名词, 意为“骄傲; 自豪”。take pride in 意为“以……为骄傲/自豪”, 可以与 be proud of 互换。

- We take pride in our motherland. = We are proud of our motherland. 我们以我们的祖国为骄傲。

#### ◆ in front of 和 in the front of

(1) in front of 意为“在……前面”, 指一个物体在另一个物体的前面。

(2) in the front of 意为“在……前部”, 指在某一范围内的前部。

- She is sitting in front of the mirror. 她正坐在镜子前面。
- The teacher always stands in the front of the classroom. 老师总是站在教室前面。

#### 一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

1. The plane takes off at 6:30 p. m. He has to get to the airport before 5:30 p. m.
2. When did he appear at the party yesterday?
3. She is always ready to help others. She is very helpful.
4. Please turn on the radio. I want to listen to the weather report.

#### 二、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. —Mum, I was the first to reach the top of the mountain.  
—Good job. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ of you.  
A. tired      B. proud      C. sure      D. sick  
**【解析】**be proud of 意为“为……感到骄傲”。
- ( C ) 2. Look! The bus stop is \_\_\_\_\_ of the river.  
A. on every side      B. on other side  
C. on the other side      D. on others side  
**【解析】**on the other side of 意为“在……的另外一边”。
- ( D ) 3. John sits behind me, so I sit \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. at the top of      B. at the end of  
C. in the middle of      D. in front of  
**【解析】**in front of 意为“在……前面”, 指一个物体在另一个物体的前面。
- ( A ) 4. (2017·山东东营)—I'm worried about our talent show tomorrow.  
—Be confident (自信的)! If you don't believe in yourself, \_\_\_\_\_ will.  
A. nobody      B. anybody      C. everybody      D. somebody  
**【解析】**句意:——我对我们明天的才艺表演很担心。——要自信! 如果你不相信自己, 没有人会相信你。nobody 意为“没有人”; anybody 意为“任何人”; everybody 意为“每个人”; somebody 意为“某个人”。根据语境可知选 A。
- ( B ) 5. (2017·四川南充)—Your uncle is very good at cooking! How did he learn it?  
—He learned it by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. him      B. himself      C. her      D. herself  
**【解析】**learn...by oneself 意为“自学”。

#### 三、完形填空

Oscar is a black bear. He likes going shopping.  
One day, Oscar 1 the shopping with his mother. When they got 2 the supermarket, Oscar was very excited. There were many things in it and there were many people, 3. His mother 4 Oscar to follow her. They walked here and there and they bought some things. 5 they came to a shelf (架子), Oscar saw some boxes of 6. He wanted his mother to buy some for 7. His mother gave him a box of black chocolate. Oscar shook (摇晃) his 8 and said, “I want a box of white chocolate.” “Why?” asked his mother.  
“I may bite (咬) my 9 when I eat black chocolate 10 night,” answered Oscar quickly.

- ( C ) 1. A. do      B. does      C. did      D. doing  
**【解析】**短文讲述的是过去的事, 因此应用一般过去时。故选 C。
- ( C ) 2. A. at      B. for      C. to      D. on  
**【解析】**get to 意为“到达”。
- ( C ) 3. A. also      B. so      C. too      D. either  
**【解析】**too 用于肯定句句末, 表示“也”。
- ( B ) 4. A. made      B. told      C. let      D. gave  
**【解析】**tell sb. to do sth. 意为“告诉某人做某事”。
- ( C ) 5. A. As soon as      B. After      C. When      D. While  
**【解析】**when 意为“当……的时候”。
- ( D ) 6. A. bread      B. candy      C. cakes      D. chocolate  
**【解析】**根据下文可知, 此处指的是 chocolate。
- ( B ) 7. A. them      B. him      C. himself      D. they  
**【解析】**此处是指他想要他的妈妈给他买一些巧克力, 介词 for 后应用人称代词宾格形式。
- ( A ) 8. A. head      B. nose      C. eyes      D. foot  
**【解析】**根据下文的“我想要一盒白巧克力”可知他应该是摇头”。
- ( D ) 9. A. tongue      B. hair      C. arm      D. fingers  
**【解析】**根据语境可知此处应选 finger, 意为“手指”。
- ( B ) 10. A. in      B. at      C. on      D. for  
**【解析】**at night 意为“在夜晚”, 是固定搭配。

## 课时 3 Speaking & Writing

### 一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

- I think the guide dog is a helpful (有用的) animal.
- We get milk from cows (奶牛).
- There are five sheep (绵羊) on the hill.
- Do you like to climb (爬) mountains?
- Please turn on the light. It's dark (黑暗的) in the room.
- She put a towel (毛巾) on the sand and lay on it.

### 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- This pair of shoes is (be) mine.
- I am the second (two) student to arrive there.
- Listen! How noisy (noise) it is outside!
- Let's sit (sit) down and have a rest.
- You can find them quickly (quick).
- I heard someone knocking (knock) at the door when I was watching TV.

### 三、单项选择

- ( B ) 1. (2017·甘肃兰州) There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the grassland. \_\_\_\_\_ sheep-dog is sitting next to them.  
A. sheep; The B. sheep; A C. sheeps; The D. sheeps; A  
【解析】sheep 的复数仍是 sheep; 第二空表示泛指。故选 B。
- ( B ) 2. His house is \_\_\_\_\_ the bottom of the mountain.  
A. on B. at C. of D. for  
【解析】at the bottom of 意为“在……的底部”。at the bottom of the mountain 意为“在山脚下”。
- ( D ) 3. My glasses \_\_\_\_\_ here. That pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_ yours.  
A. are; are B. is; is C. is; are D. are; is  
【解析】第一空句子的主语是 my glasses, 是复数, 因此用 are; 第二空句子的主语为 that pair, 是单数, 因此用 is。故选 D。
- ( B ) 4. (2017·黑龙江龙东地区) If you want to keep your teeth healthy, you'd better not eat \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.  
A. something sweet B. anything sweet C. nothing sweet  
【解析】句意: 如果你想保持牙齿健康的话, 你最好不要吃太多甜的东西。根据句意可知本句表示否定意义, 因此用 anything, 形容词修饰不定代词时, 应将形容词放在不定代词之后。故选 B。
- ( C ) 5. We had a big meal and enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. myself B. themselves C. ourselves D. yourselves  
【解析】enjoy oneself 意为“玩得高兴”。在本句中, 反身代词的人称和数应与句子的主语 we 保持一致。故选 C。
- ( B ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ your help, I can't finish the work on time.  
A. With B. Without C. In D. For  
【解析】with one's help 意为“在某人的帮助下”; without one's help 意为“没有某人的帮助”。根据“我不能按时完成工作”可知选 B。

### 四、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空 (每词限用一次)

you, leave, exercise, friend, size, child, almost, thirsty

Dogs are very good pets. They are very 1. friendly to people and very beautiful, too. Most dogs get on well with 2. children and their parents. Others are good watchdogs because they bark loudly when a strange person arrives. When you buy a dog, an important thing to think about is its 3. size —buy a small dog if your home is small and a bigger one if 4. yours is large.

Many people don't know what to feed their dogs. Dogs eat 5. almost anything! They like meat, rice and lots of other things. You can buy lots of food made for dogs in shops. Don't let your dog eat too much. Feed it only once a day. Always 6. leave water for your dog. It can get 7. thirsty very quickly, especially in summer. Remember that dogs need 8. exercise. You should take it to go for a walk every day. Don't keep your dog inside all day.

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ a pair of 一双;一副

a pair of 意为“一双;一副”。a pair of 只能修饰成双成对出现的物品,作主语时,谓语动词常用单数形式。

- I want to buy a pair of sports shoes. 我想买一双运动鞋。

#### ◆ nothing 没什么

nothing 是复合不定代词,意为“没什么”,表示否定意义。

- There is nothing in the box. 盒子里没什么东西。

【拓展】常用的复合不定代词有 something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, nobody, no one, everything, everybody, everyone 等。它们在句中可作主语、宾语或表语,但不能作定语。作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数;被形容词作定语修饰时,形容词必须放在复合不定代词的后面。

- There is something wrong with the machine. 这台机器出了问题。
- Is there anything interesting in today's newspaper? 今天的报纸上有什么有趣的事吗?

#### ◆ hear sb. do sth. 和 hear sb. doing sth.

hear sb. do sth. 表示“听到某人做某事”,强调动作的全过程,一般事情已经结束;hear sb. doing sth. 表示“听到某人正在做某事”,强调动作正在进行。



## 课时 4 More practice, Study skills & Culture corner

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ see sb. do sth. 和 see sb. doing sth.

(1) see sb. do sth. 意为“看见某人做某事”,强调看见动作发生的全过程。

• I often see the boy play basketball. 我经常看见这个男孩打篮球。

(2) see sb. doing sth. 意为“看见某人正在做某事”,强调看见动作正在进行。

• I saw her drawing in the room. 我看见她正在房间里画画。

#### ◆ huge, large 和 big

(1) huge 强调尺寸、体积“庞大”,容量和数量“巨大”。指体积时,比 large 所指的体积大,但不强调重量。

(2) large 可指数量、容量、体积、面积等“大”,比 big 正式。

(3) big 强调比正常程度、范围及规模的标准大、常用于修饰人、物或数量。

#### ◆ as soon as —……就……

as soon as 意为“一……就……”,引导时间状语从句。

• I will call you as soon as I arrive in Xi'an. 我一到西安就给你打电话。

**【拓展】**在含有 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句的主从复合句中,主句为一般将来时,从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时,即“主将从现”。

#### 一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. You should say sorry when you step (踩) on others' foot.
2. A dolphin (海豚) can play a ball.
3. The little boy is scared (恐惧的) of dogs.
4. He slowly pushed (推) the door open.
5. John stood on a rock (岩石) for a better view.

#### 二、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空

step real save dictionary friend

1. I think dogs are friendly animals.
2. She really likes cats very much.
3. I have two English dictionaries.
4. She stepped outside and closed the door.
5. The doctor saved the boy's life two years ago.

#### 三、单项选择

- ( C ) 1. (2017·黑龙江绥化) My family will go to Yunnan as soon as the holiday \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will begin    B. begin    C. begins

**【解析】**句意:假期一开始我的家人就会去云南。as soon as 引导时间状语从句,主句为一般将来时,从句应用一般现在时。故选 C。

- ( C ) 2. —Where is Jack?  
—He is in the playground. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ there just now.
- A. play basketball    B. play the basketball  
C. playing basketball    D. playing the basketball

**【解析】**see sb. doing sth. 意为“看到某人正在做某事”,符合语境;play basketball 是固定搭配,中间不加冠词。

- ( A ) 3. Please follow me \_\_\_\_\_ through the forest.
- A. to walk    B. walk    C. to walking    D. walking

**【解析】**此处用动词不定式表示目的。

- ( C ) 4. Please tell that boy \_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the street.
- A. not plays    B. doesn't play    C. not to play    D. not play

**【解析】**tell sb. not to do sth. 意为“告诉某人不要做某事”。

#### 四、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话

A: Are you free tomorrow, Jenny?

B: 1. E

A: Let's go to the zoo and see dolphin shows!

B: Dolphin shows? 2. A

A: Because they are very lovely and cute.

B: I like them, too. 3. D

A: It is on Green Street. We can get there  
by bus or by bike.

B: OK. Let's go by bike. 4. C

A: What about ten o'clock tomorrow morning?

B: 5. B

A: Let's meet outside the zoo gate, OK?

B: All right. See you then.

- A. Why do you like dolphins?  
B. OK. And where do we meet?  
C. And when do you want to go?  
D. How can we get there?  
E. I think so. Why?

#### 五、从方框中选择与下列谚语相匹配的汉语意思

1. Love me, love my dog.
2. Every dog has its day.
3. Beat the dog before the lion.
4. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
5. Fine feathers make fine birds.

- A. 杀鸡给猴看。  
B. 人靠衣装,佛靠金装。  
C. 凡人都有得意日。  
D. 爱屋及乌。  
E. 山中无老虎,猴子称霸王。

1. D    2. C    3. A    4. E    5. B

# 综合提升训练

Unit 3

## 基础闯关

### 一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. That old man can't see anything. He is blind.
2. My favourite programme is *Running Man*.
3. I was late for school this morning. I must apologize to my teacher.
4. Make a travel guide (指南) before you travel around Asia.
5. She acted (表演) in her first film when she was 13 years old.
6. He is a popular actor and he often appears (出现) on TV.
7. Do your parents allow (允许) you to play computer games?
8. Is the airport (机场) far from here?

### 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The policeman led (lead) me to the police station an hour ago.
2. Animals are our friends. Let's learn about the helpful (help) animals.
3. This morning I woke (wake) up at 5:30.
4. They didn't go anywhere (anywhere). They stayed at home.
5. That boy can look after himself (him).
6. What's the meaning (mean) of this word?
7. My mother tells me not to talk (talk) with strangers online.
8. There will be more buildings (build) in our city in the future.

### 三、单项选择

- ( C ) 1. Jim wants to hang out with his friends at night, but his parents don't allow him \_\_\_\_\_ so.  
A. do                      B. does                      C. to do                      D. doing

【解析】allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。

- ( C ) 2. You have a bad cold. You \_\_\_\_\_ attend the meeting.  
A. have better not                      B. have not better  
C. had better not                      D. had not better

【解析】had better do sth. 意为“最好做某事”，其否定形式是 had better not do sth., 意为“最好不做某事”。

- ( D ) 3. —Oh, my God! I've left my keys \_\_\_\_\_ the room. I'll have to get \_\_\_\_\_ through the window.  
—It's dangerous. You'd better wait for your mum to come back.  
A. on; in                      B. in; on                      C. in; out                      D. in; in

【解析】in the room 意为“在房间”，第一空用 in; 根据下文可知是要进入房间, get in 意为“进入”。故选 D。

- ( A ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ of them arrives, so \_\_\_\_\_ arrives on time.  
A. None; no one                      B. Nobody; none  
C. No one; nobody                      D. None; not any one

【解析】句意:他们之中没有一个人到达,所以没有人按时到。none 意为“一个也没有”, no one 相当于 nobody, 意为“没有人”。

- ( B ) 5. My cousin Andrew is crazy about doing many things by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. herself                      B. himself                      C. him                      D. her

【解析】by oneself 意为“单独”, 是固定搭配。

- ( C ) 6. I saw him \_\_\_\_\_ into the small room just now.  
A. to go                      B. goes                      C. going                      D. went

【解析】句意:我刚刚看见他正进入小房间。see sb. doing sth. 意为“看见某人正在做某事”。

- ( B ) 7. He won in the story competition and his parents were very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. smart                      B. proud                      C. sorry                      D. upset

【解析】句意:他赢了故事大赛,他的父母很骄傲。proud 意为“骄傲的;自豪的”。

## 综合运用

### 四、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话,有两项多余

A: Hi, Molly! 1. F

B: Oh, Dave! I like dogs best.

A: I like dogs, too. 2. A

B: Because they're interesting. I can play with them.

A: Yes. 3. D It is very interesting to play with them.

B: They can help us a lot.

A: Yes. 4. B

B: Yes. Its name is Luke. 5. C

A: I don't have one now, but my mother says she will buy one for me.



B: Sound great!

- A. Why do you like them?  
 B. Do you have a pet dog?  
 C. What about you?  
 D. They are very smart, too.  
 E. When do you walk with it in the park?  
 F. What's your favourite animal?  
 G. My father bought it for me.

五、完形填空

Do you know pigeons(鸽子)? They are a 1 bird. They are 2 and grey. Some people say they are not 3, but they are cute and 4. Many people keep them as pets. 5 do people say pigeons are smart? Because pigeons can 6 letters from 7 place to another. And they know the 8 home. We often 9 the pictures of pigeons with olive branches(橄榄枝) in 10 mouths. We give the name—peace(和平) pigeons to them. They are the symbol of peace.

- ( A ) 1. A. kind of                      B. kinds                      C. kind                      D. kinds of  
 【解析】句意:它们是一种鸟。不定冠词 a 后跟可数名词的单数形式,首先排除 B、D 两项;a kind of 意为“一种”,故选 A。
- ( C ) 2. A. green                      B. red                      C. white                      D. yellow  
 【解析】句意:它们是白色和灰色的。根据生活常识可知,鸽子是灰白相间的,故选 C。
- ( B ) 3. A. ugly                      B. beautiful                      C. lazy                      D. interested  
 【解析】句意:有人说它们不漂亮。通过后面的转折句 but they are cute 可知,前句是说鸽子不漂亮,故选 B。
- ( C ) 4. A. small                      B. fun                      C. smart                      D. big  
 【解析】句意:但它们又可爱又聪明。根据“5 do people say pigeons are smart?”可知,鸽子很聪明,故选 C。
- ( A ) 5. A. Why                      B. What                      C. Where                      D. When  
 【解析】句意:为什么人们说鸽子很聪明?后面的句子以 because 开头,问句应该是询问原因,故选 A。
- ( D ) 6. A. give                      B. have                      C. look                      D. take  
 【解析】句意:因为鸽子可以把书信从一个地方带到另一个地方。take...to...意为“把……带到……”,结合句意可知选 D。
- ( C ) 7. A. some                      B. two                      C. one                      D. no  
 【解析】句意:因为鸽子可以把书信从一个地方带到另一个地方。one...another...意为“一个……另一个……”,信鸽传信就是从从一个地方到另一个地方,故选 C。
- ( B ) 8. A. road                      B. way                      C. street                      D. bridge  
 【解析】句意:他们知道回家的路。road 意为“道路”;way 意为“方法,路”;street 意为“街道”;bridge 意为“桥”。the way to+地点”意为“去……的路”,home 为副词,应省略 to,故答案选 B。
- ( D ) 9. A. look                      B. read                      C. watch                      D. see  
 【解析】句意:我们经常看到嘴里有橄榄枝的鸽子的图片。此处强调看的结果,故选 D。
- ( A ) 10. A. their                      B. them                      C. they                      D. theirs  
 【解析】句意:我们经常看到嘴里有橄榄枝的鸽子的图片。形容词性物主代词后跟名词,their mouths 意为“它们的嘴巴”,故选 A。

中考在线

六、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. (2017·甘肃兰州) I asked \_\_\_\_\_ to do \_\_\_\_\_ schoolwork by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. him; his; himself                      B. her; her; itself  
 C. her; his; myself                      D. him; her; herself  
 【解析】句意:我要他自己独立做自己的功课。him 为宾格代词;his 为形容词性物主代词;by oneself 意为“单独;独自地”。
- ( B ) 2. (2017·甘肃白银) Did you do the homework \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. you                      B. yourself                      C. your                      D. yours  
 【解析】句意:你是自己做的家庭作业吗? yourself 意为“你自己”。
- ( A ) 3. (2017·辽宁沈阳) We had fun and learnt \_\_\_\_\_ new as well. We had a good time.  
 A. something                      B. anything                      C. nothing                      D. everything  
 【解析】句意:我们玩得很愉快并且也学到了一些新的东西。我们过得很愉快。根据句意可知此处表示肯定,故选 A。
- ( A ) 4. (2017·黑龙江哈尔滨)—How much juice is there in the fridge?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_. Let's go to the supermarket and buy some after supper.  
 A. None                      B. Nothing                      C. Nobody  
 【解析】句意:—冰箱里有多少果汁? —\_\_\_\_\_. 吃完晚饭后我们去超市买一些吧。none 意为“什么也没有;毫无”,符合语境,故选 A。
- ( B ) 5. (2017·黑龙江齐齐哈尔)—I want to know if he \_\_\_\_\_ back tomorrow.  
 —I'll call you as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. will come; will return                      B. will come; returns                      C. comes; will return  
 【解析】第一句中 if 意为“是否”,引导的是宾语从句,根据 tomorrow 可知应用一般将来时;第二句中 as soon as 引导时间状语从句,主句为一般将来时,从句应用一般现在时。故选 B。
- ( A ) 6. (2017·重庆 A 卷) As soon as the rain \_\_\_\_\_, they will go out to pick apples.  
 A. stops                      B. stopped                      C. will stop                      D. is stopping  
 【解析】在含有 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句的主从复合句中,主句为一般将来时,从句用一般现在时代替一般将来时。故选 A。