

一、基础知识

1. What's the matter? 怎么啦? 出什么事情了?

[解析]matter/ 'mætə< r>> /n. 问题; 事情

What's the matter with you? = What's the trouble with you? = What's wrong with you? 你怎么了?

[注]: matter 和 trouble 为名词, 其前可加 the 或形容词性物主代词, wrong 是 adj. 不能加 the

[用法]用于询问某人有什么病或某人遇到什么麻烦、问题其后跟询问对象时, 与介词 with 连用. 即:

What's the matter with sb.? = What's your trouble? = What's up? = What happens to sb.?

— What's the matter with you? — I have a bad cold.

2. I had a cold. 我感冒了. have a cold = catch a cold = have the flu 感冒

have a fever 发烧 have a cough 咳嗽 have a stomachache 胃疼, 肚子疼 have a toothache 牙疼 have a headache 头疼

3. 身体部位+ache (疼痛) 构成新的复合词

stomach+ache=stomachache head+ache=headache tooth+ache=toothache back+ache=backache 后背痛

4. much too+ 形容词, 意为 太....., too much+名词, 意为 很多, 大量.

5. enough [形容、副词] 足够的/地, enough 放在名前后, 形副后. good enough 足够好, enough money=much money

6. lie down 躺下, lie 躺, 躺着, 过去式 lay; lie 说谎, 过去式 lied

7. maybe "或许", 常用于句首, 表示可能性, 后加句子. Maybe you are right.

may be, 是情态动词+be 的结构, 意为"可能, 也许", 后加名词、代词或形容词. He may be angry.

sound like+名词代词和从句: It sounds like you don't know the truth.

It sounds like a good idea. sound+形容词, "听起来, 好像", The music sounds nice.

9. need 需要, 实义动词 need+名词, 需要某物;

need to do sth. 需要做某事, 主语通常是人, 表示人主动的动作: You need to listen carefully during class.

need doing sth. 主语通常是物, 表示被动的动作: Your dirty clothes need washing.

10. get off <the bus> 下 (公交车) get on 上车

11. agree 同意, 赞同;

agree with sth. 同意某事 如: I agree with that idea.

agree to sb. 同意某人的意见 如: I agree to Li Lei.

12. trouble 问题, 麻烦; be in trouble 遇到麻烦, make trouble 制造麻烦, have trouble <in> doing sth. = have difficulties <in> doing sth 做.....有麻烦.

13. right away=right now=at once, 意为 马上.

14. advice [不可数名词] 劝告, 建议, 向...征求意见, give sb. advice on sth. 就某事给某人建议; advise [动词]

advise sb. to do sth. 建议某人做某事

advise sb. doing sth.

[复习] exercise 练习、锻炼

当 exercise 意为"练习"时, 为可数名词 即可加 s

当 exercise 意为"锻炼"时, 为不可数名词 即不加 s

16. hurt 与物动词, 使.....疼痛,受伤, He hurt his leg while exercising.

不与物动词, (部位) 疼. His leg hurt badly.

clean [动词] 打扫, clean the classroom 打扫教室, [形容词] 干净的, cleaner 意为 清洁工.

18. hit (用手或器具) 打; 击打 The boy hit the dog with a stone.

hitsb. on the head/ nose/ back 打某人的头、鼻子、后背, on 用在所打较硬的部位;

hitsb. in the face/ eye/ stomach 打某人的脸、眼睛、肚子, in 用在所打较软的部位.

be used to sth./ doing sth. 习惯于、适应了.....、做某事, 强调状态; His grandpa was used to country life.

Mary is not used to getting up early in the morning.

get/ be used to sth./ doing sth. "变得习惯, 逐渐适应....." 强调过程、动作:

It's difficult for one to get used to another country's habit.

20. [复习]free [形容词]空闲的 free time; 免费的 the drink is for free; 自由的 I want to bee a free bird.
free[动词]使.....解脱,得到自由: He could not free his arm.

run out 用完,用尽 When his water run out,he knew that he would have to do something to save his own life.

物 sth. run out. 某物用尽了.

人 sb. run out of sth. 人用尽了某物.He run out of all his money last night.

22. risk <sb.> todosth. 冒险去做某事 take a risk=take risks 冒险

23. the importance of <doing> sth. (做) 某事的重要性

We students should know the importance of <learning> English.

importance n. 重要〔性〕, important adj.重要的,unimportant adj.不重要的

decision [名词]决定; 抉择; make a decision 做决定 ;

make a decision todosth.= decide todosth. .

25. be in the control of ...掌管,管理 The headmaster is in the control of this new school.

be out of control 无法控制,无法管理 be under control 被控制住,在控制之中

26. [复习]mind 意为 介意 ,mind doingsth. 介意做某事 ,

Would you mind my opening the window?

27. give up <doing> sth. 放弃 (做) 某事,give up <playing> puter games;

give up 后可接名词、代词和动词 ing 形式,也可不接,如: Never give up easily.

二、重点语法

[反身代词]英语中共有八个反身代词,在使用时应注意和它所指的相应的对象在人称、性别、数上保持一致.

数 \ 人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	himself herself itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

[用法]

1. 可用作宾语,指的是宾语和主语表示同一个或同一些的人或事物.
如: Maria bought herself a scarf. We must look after ourselves very well.
2. 可用作表语,指的是表语和主语表示同一个或同一些人或事物. 如: She isn't quite herself today.
3. 可用作主语或宾语的同位语,常用来加强语气.
如: She herself will fly to Londontomorrow. I met the writer himself last week.
4. 用在某些固定短语当中.

look after oneself / take care of oneself 照顾自己 teach oneself 自言自语

oneself sth./ learnsth. by oneself 自学 leavesb. by oneself 把某人单独留下

enjoy oneself 玩得高兴,过得愉快 buy oneself sth.给自己买.....东西

help oneself to sth 请自用..... (随便吃/喝些.....) . introduce oneself 介绍..... 自己

hurt oneself 摔伤自己

[提醒]

1. 反身代词不能单独做主语,但可以做主语的同位语,起强调作用. 如: 我自己能完成作业.
(误) Myself can finish my homework. <正> I myself can finish my homework. / I can finish my homework myself.
2. 反身代词表示"某人自己"不能表示"某人的东西",因为它没有所有格的形式.表达"某人自己的 (东西)"时,须要用 one's own.
如: 我用我自己的蜡笔画画. (误) I'm drawing with myself crayons. <正> I'm drawing with my own crayons.

Unit 2 I'll help to clean up the city parks

一、基本知识点

1. sick 生病的,有病的; 可在句中作表语 Mary could not e because she is sick.
也可作定语 a sick child
- [区别 ill]ill 与 sick 同义; 但是只在句中做表语,不做定语.Mary could not e because she is ill.
2. cheer <sb.> up (让某人) 变得高兴; 振奋起来 The good news cheered up everyone in our class.

3. give out 分发; 散发,相当于 handout, The teacher is giving out/ handing out the test papers.

givesh. out to sb. 意为 把某物分发给某人 .

4. volunteer [名词]志愿者 [动词]义务做, 自愿做(某事) volunteer to do sth. 自愿做某事 ,
The girls could volunteer in an after-school study program.

5. used to do sth. 过去/曾经<常>做某事,表示过去的习惯、动作或状态,并强调现在已经不再存在或发生.
There used to be a cinema here. 这里曾有一个照相机.

They told me stories about the past and how things used to be. 他们告诉我关于这里过去的故事.

6. alone [形容词]独自一人的,无感情色彩: The musician enjoyed living alone and writing songs himself.
lonely (感到)孤独寂寞的,带有很强的感情色彩,可做表语或定语. The lonely boy is not lonely now.

7. care for sb./sth. 照顾; 照料.....

care [名词]小心,关心 take care of=look after →[动词]care about sb./sth. 关心,在意某人/事

→[形容词]careful 仔细的 / careless 粗心的 →[副词]carefully 仔细地

8. such "这样的,这种,如此",用于修饰名词

such+ a/ an+形容词+单数名词: such a good day 多么美好的一天 / such an exciting match 多么精彩的比赛

such+形容词+复数名词/不可数名词: such important decisions 多么重要的建议 such delicious food 多么美味的食物

如果名词前被 many, much, few, little 修饰时,只能用 so, 而不用 such: so many sick children/ so little time

9. tryout for... 参加...选拔,争取成为... Thirty football players tried out for the Best Player of the year.

tryout 试用,试验

10. journey [名词] (尤指长途) 旅行,行程; trip [名词] 多指短途旅行;

travel [名词、动词] travel around the world → [名词] traveler 旅行者

11.[复习]be busy with sth. 忙于(做)什么事情 be busy doing sth. 忙于(做)什么事情

12.[复习]try doing sth. 试着去做某事 try to do sth. 尽力去做某事 try one's best <to do sth.> 尽某人最大的努力去做某事

13.[复习]be worried about sb./ sth. = worry about sb./ sth. 担心某人、某事

14. raise money 集资,筹钱; raise money for... 为.....筹钱

raise [动词]举起; 提高; 募集

15. keep [动词]keep+名词,保留(某物); keep+形容词,保持

16.[形容词]broken 破损的,出毛病的; blind 瞎的,失明的; deaf 聋的; disabled 有残疾的,丧失能力的; 在句中做定语和表语.

make it possible <for sb.> to do sth. 使(某人)做某事成为可能,

You helped to make it possible for me to have Lucky.

make it +形容词<+for sb.> to do sth. 使(某人)做某事成为...; think/find it +形容词 to do sth.

18. make a difference to... 对.....有影响; 对.....有作用, difference 前可以用 no, any, some, much 等修饰, 如
The rain made no difference to the game. Hard-working makes much difference to study.

19. difficulty [可数/不可数]表示抽象意义的"困难"时为不可数; 表示具体的"难题、难事"时为可数;
have difficulty <in> doing sth. = have trouble <in> doing sth. 做某事有困难

20. train [动词]训练, trained 为过去分词,可做定语,意为"受过训练的" a trained dog

21. be excited about sth. 对某事感到兴奋 , Everyone is excited about the good news.

[复习]excited 意为 兴奋的,修饰人; exciting 意为 令人兴奋/激动的,修饰物.

22. order [名词]命令,指示; 顺序,次序 [动词]订购; 点(菜) follow the order.

23. change [动词]变化,改变 It's hard for a person to change his life <style>. [名词]变化; 零钱

change A for B 用 A 换成 B: When you travel in China, remember to change US dollars for RMB.

repair [动词]修理,修补; fix [动词]安装; 使固定 [fix up 修理=repair]

Unit 3 Could you please clean your room?

Peter, could you please take out the trash? 彼得,你能把垃圾倒了吗?

Could you please do sth.? 请你(做) ___ 好吗? 用于提出请求,希望得到对方的肯定回答,说话的语气比较客气委婉.

Could 不是 can 的过去式,是委婉、礼貌的说法. 回答用 can.
[常用答语]肯定回答: Sure./ Of course./ Certainly./No problem. 否定回答: Sorry , I can't

2、takeout 取出 (v+ adv)
[注]: 跟代词做宾语,代词放中间; 跟名词做宾语,可放在中间,也可放在后边
His teeth hurt badly. The dentist take them out .

[短语]takeout the trash 倒垃圾 take a walk 散步 take away 拿走,取走
take back 收回 take place 发生 takeoff 脱下; 起飞

3. Can you do the dishes.? 那你可以洗盘子吗? do the dishes 洗碗
[结构 1]do the +名词: do the dishes/ laundry 洗餐具/衣服
[结构 2]do the +动词-ing do the cleaning 打扫卫生
[结构 3]do one's + 名词 do one's housework/ homework 做家务/家庭作业
[结构 4]do some +动词-ing do some reading/ shopping 读写书/购物

Could I at least finish watching this show? 至少让我看完这个节目可以吗?

1]Could Ido a sth? 我可以做___吗?
用于表达请求,语气比较委婉. Could I go out with my classmate this weekend?
2]at least 至少,多指数量或程度上的最低限度.<反> at most 至少,不超过

Now all of us exercise at least an hour a day and outside school.

3]finish v 结束; 完成 finish doingsth 做完某事
— Can you finish __reading__ these books before 10 o'clock?— Yes,I can.

5、I think two hours of TV is enough for you! 我觉得你看两个小时的电视已经足够了.

1]two hours of TV 表示时间、距离、金额、度量等词语作主语时,通常被视作整体,谓语动词用单数形式.
How time is flies! Three years __is____<be> really a short time.

[解析 2]enough
作形容词 足够的,充分的 (在句中作定语或表语)
I don't have enough money with me.
足够; 充分 (放在形容词; 副词前) 词The river is deep enough for swimming.

[记] Mr. Smith has enough money,but he isn't kind enough to help others.
[注意]enough 修饰名词时,置于名词前; 修饰形容词时,置于形容词之后.

6、 Could you takeout the rubbish,fold the clothes and do the dishes?
你能把垃圾倒了.把衣服叠好,再把碗洗了吗?

[解析]takeout 拿出; 取出

take 的用法:

Please take some books to the classroom.
take
拿; 取 Take this medicine three times a day.
吃; 喝; 服用 They usually take the bus to work.
乘 (车; 船等) It takes me two hours to do my homework every day.
花费 (时间; 金钱)

[拓展]take 构成的短语:

take a walk 去散步 take a rest 休息 take care of 照顾 takeoff 脱下; 起飞 take up 占据 takedown 拿下 take
one's time 不急; 慢慢来 take one's temperature 量体温

7. The minute Isat down in front of the TV, my mom came over .
我刚坐在电视机前面,我妈妈就过来了.

[解析 1]the minute = as soon as "一___就....." Please write to me the minute you get there.

[解析 2] in front of

in front of

指在物体外部的前面

There is a bike in front of the classroom.

[辨析]

指在物体内部的前面 in the front of

Our teacher is standing in the front of the classroom

[记] The driver sat _____ in the front of _____ the car. The policeman stood _____ in front of _____ the car.

[注意]有 the 无 the 区别大:

at table 吃饭; 进餐 in hospital 住院

at the table 过来 在桌边

in the hospital 在医院 (不一定看病)

[解析 3] e over

[拓展] e 短语:

e across (偶然) 发现 e back 回来

e up with 想出

e true 实现

e down 下来

e from=be from 来自, 出生于

e in/into 进入, 进来 e on 赶快, 加油

e along 走吧, 过来, 快点

e and go 来来去去 e up 上来

e out 出来, <花>开, <照片>冲洗出来

7. You watch TV all the time and never help out around the house! 你总是看电视, 从不帮忙做家务!

all the time = always 一直; 总是

8. I'm just as tired as you are! 我和你一样累! [解析] as...as ... 和.....一样.....

9. For one week, she did not do any housework and neither did I. 一周的时间, 她不做任何家务, 我也不做.

[解析] neither + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语 "某人(主语) 也不"

(1) neither 两者都不

neither ...nor... 既不...也不..., 连接两个词做主语, 谓语动词由后一个主语确定 Neither Tom nor Jim is a student

(2) 表达"...也不....." 则用 "Neither /Nor + be / V 助 / V 情 + 主"

—The first one wasn't bad. — Neither was the second.

10. The next day, my mom came home from work to find the house clean and tidy.

第二天, 妈妈下班回到家后发现房间很干净、整洁.

[解析] find + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

[注] find → found → found v 寻找

<1> find sb. doing sth 发现某人做某事

<2> find it + adj. + to do sth 发现做某事很.....

◆ find it difficult/ hard to do sth 发现做某事很困难 She found it hard to finish the work by herself.

11. She asked in surprise. 她吃惊地问道.

[解析] in surprise 惊奇地; 吃惊地

surprise v 使吃惊 → surprising adj. 令人吃惊的 → surprised adj. 吃惊的

to one's surprise 使某人吃惊的是

in surprise 吃惊地

be surprised at 对.....感到吃惊

To my surprise (使我吃惊的是), he got the first prize in the exam.

12. "I'm so sorry, Mom. I finally understand that we need to share the housework to have a clean and comfortable home." I replied.

"对不起, 妈妈. 我终于理解为了拥有一个干净、舒适的家我们需要共同来分担家务." 我回答说.

[解析 1] need v 需要

用于肯定句, 是实义动词.

<1> 人做主语, sb. need to do sth 某人需要做某事

<2> 物做主语, sth need doing sth = sth need to be done

① Students need to have _____ <have> a good rest in studying. ② The watch needs mending <mend>.

用于否定句或疑问句, 是情态动词

<1> needn't = don't have to 没有必要

<2> need, must 引导的一般疑问句, 肯定会的用 must, 否定回答用 needn't

— Must I go there now? — Yes,you must/No,you needn't

[解析 2]share 分享；共用 sharesth 分享或共用某物 sharesth with sb. 与某人分享某物
<All his friends __Shared__ his happiness when he won the match.

13.Could I hangout with my friends after the movie? 看完电影后我能和朋友们一起闲逛吗？

[解析]hangout 闲逛 hang up 把__悬挂/挂起

14. Could you please pass me the salt?你能把盐递给我吗？

[解析]pass (1)v 给；递；走过；通过 pass sb.sth 把某物递给某 Pass on 传递
Please pass the paper on to the other students.
(2) v 通过；路过 I pass your home.

(3) v 通过〔考试〕 ；与格 Tom can pass his math exam.

15. Could I borrow that book?我能借下你那本书看吗、
 Could you lend me some money?你能借我一些钱吗？

[解析]borrow /lend/keep

<1>borrow 借入 ,与 from 连用,尤指主语"[借进来"]

borrowsth from sb. 从某人那里借某物 You can borrow the book from the library.

<2>lend 借出 ,与 to 搭配 [指借出去]

lend sbsth=lendsth to sb 把某物借给某人 He doesn't want to lend his book to others.

<3>keep 保留,保存〔延续动词,可以与表示一段时间的状语连用〕[指借一段时间]

[记] I want to __borrow__ a bike from my friend but he didn't _lend__ it tome,
 because Tom had _kept____ it for two days.

16. I cut my finger and I'm trying not to get it wet.
 我的手指割伤了,伤口不能弄湿.

[解析]try <not> todosth 努力〔不〕做某事.

try v 试图,设法,努力

[拓展] <1>try on 试穿

 <2> try todosth 努力做某事 [侧重尽力做]

 <3> try doingsth 试图做某事 [侧重尝试做]

<4>try one's best todosth= do one's best todosth 尽某人最大努力做某事

17. I hate to do chores. 我讨厌做家务.

hate todosth 讨厌做某事,表示某次具体行为或动作. I hate to trouble him.
hate doingsth 不愿意做某事 表示经常或习惯性行为或动作. She hates smoking in her room.

18.Could I ask you to help me with some chores then?

 那我能请求你帮我做些杂活吗？

[解析]asksb. todosth 要求某人做某事.

ask for 请求,要某物

 asksb. about sth 向某人询问关于某事

<1>ask sb. for help 向某人请求帮助

<2> asksb. <not> todosth 请求某人做某事

ask 构成的短语:

短语	含义
asksb. todosth	请某人做某事
asksb. not todosth	不让某人做某事
asksb for sth	向某人要某物
ask for help	寻求帮助

19.I'll finish my homework while you help me with the dishes. 当你帮我洗盘子的时候,我将完成我的家庭作业.

[解析 1]finish doingsth 完成某事

— Can you finish _reading__ these books before 10 o'clock?— Yes,I can.

[解析 2]while conj. "在.....期间; 当.....的时候"

While 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词只能是延续动词.

__While__ the children have fun, parents can take dance lessons on the beach.

[解析 3]helpsb. with sth. 在某事上帮助某人.

[注]help v 帮助 → helpful adj. 有帮助的

<1>helpsb. do sth. =helpsb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事

<2>with the help of sb.=with one's help 在某人的帮助之下

<3>without the help of 没有在...的帮助之下

①I think reading is very __helpful__ <help>.

② __Without__ your help, we couldn't catch the thief.

20. Could I invite my friends to a party? 我能邀请我的朋友们来聚会吗?

[解析]invitesb. to Sp. 邀请某人去某地

[解析]invite v → invitation n 邀请

<1> invitesb. to do sth 邀请某人做某事

<2>invite sb. to +地点 邀请某人去某地

21.I don't understand why some parents make their kids help with housework and chores at home.

我不理解为什么有些父母在家让孩子们帮忙做家务和杂务.

[解析]makesb. do sth 让某人做某事

make → made → made v. 做, 制作, 使得

<1> makesb/sth + 形容词 "让某人或某物..." make you happy

<2> makesb/sth do sth 使某人做某事 make me laugh.

Colors can change our moods and make us __feel__ happy or sad, energetic or sleep.

22.They don't have time to study and do housework,too.

他们也没有时间来学习家务和做家务.

[解析]have time to do sth.有时间做某事

have time =be free 有空

23. Housework is a waste of their time. 做家务是在浪费他们的时间.

[解析]a waste of 浪费 a waste of time 浪费时间 a waste of money 浪费金钱

waste v "浪费"

waste time/money on sth waste time / money <in> doing sth 在做某事上花费时间/金钱

Don't __waste__ water. Can't you see the sign "save water"?

24.They should spend their time on schoolwork in order to get good grades and

get into a good university. 为了取得好成绩并考上一所好大学,他们应该把时间用在学习上.

[解析 1]spend... on sth 在某事上花费__

spend/pay/cost/take 花费

<1>spend→spent→spent v 花费,主语是人

◆ sb.+ spend +时间/钱+on sth ◆sb. +spend +时间/钱+ (in) doing sth

◆spend on= pay for 支付

He spends too much time on the puter games.

Remember to spend sometime __with__ your loved ones, because they're not going to be around forever.

My father __spent__ one hundred thousand yuan on his new car.

<2> pay →paid →paid v 支付,主语是人

◆sb.+ pay + 钱+for sth I pay 10 yuan for the book.

— How much did you __pay__ for this puter? — Five hundred dollars.

<3> cost→ cost→ cost v 花费,主语是某物或某事

◆sth costsb. +钱 某物花费某人多少钱

A new puter costs me a lot of money.

I bought a new sweater last weekend. It cost me 120 yuan.
<4>take→took → taken v 花费

◆It takes /took sb. some time todosth. 做某事花费某人多长时间
It takes him 3 hours to do his homework.

[解析 2]in order to "目的是；为了" 后接动词原形. in order todosth 为了做某事
He ran quickly in order not to be late for the meeting.

[解析 3]get into =enter 进入
[拓展]与 get 相关的短语：

get up 起床 get back 返回 get over 克服
get dressed 穿衣 get into 进入 get/be lost 丢失 get off/on 下/上车
get on well with sb.与某人相处得好 get out of 从...出来 get warm 变暖
get ready for +n.为...做准备 get ready todosth.准备做某事 get well 康复 get a chance 有机会、得到机会
get/goto sleep<fall asleep>入睡 相关：<be asleep 睡着>

25.Also,when they get older, they will have to do housrwork so there’s no need for them to do it now.
而且,当他们长大的时候,他们也将会做家务,因此,他们没必要现在在做.

[解析]get older 长大
get/ bee/ go 辨析：

- (1) get+adj 较多地与形容词比较级连用. The days are getting longer and longer.
- (2) bee 强调变化的结果 It's being colder and colder.
- (3)go+adj."表示令人不快的事情 go bad 变坏,go blind 变瞎,go hungry 挨饿

26. It is the parents’ job to provide aclean and fortable environment at home for their children. 在家为孩子们提供一个干净、舒适的环境是父母的义务.

[解析]providesth. for sb. 为某人提供某物
provide v 提供

providesb. with sth. <sb 前介词用 for> =providesth for sb.< sth 前需加介词 with>供应某人某物
相当于： offersb. sth. = offersth to sb.

provide	为应急等做好准备而"提供； 供给"	providesb. with sth. =providesth for sb.提供某人某物
offer	侧重表示"愿意给予"	offersb. sth. = offersth to sb.对某人提供某物 offer todosth 主动提出干某事
supply	定期"供应"， 强调替代或补充所需物品	Supply sb. with sth=supply sth. to sb. 为某人提供某物

- ①The Internet provides us with a lot of information we need.
- ② —Could you please provide us with some information about the students’ health? — Of course, it’s my pleasure.

27. And anyway, I think doing chores is not so difficult. 无论如何,我认为做家务并不那么难.
[解析]anyway 无论如何, <一般放在句首,用逗号和句子隔开)

28. I think it is important for children to learn how to do chores and help their parents with housework.
我认为对孩子们来说,学习如何做杂务并帮助他们的父母做家务是很重要的.
[解析]It is important for sb. todosth. 对某人来说做某事是重要的

29. Children these days depend on their parents too much. 现在的孩子太依赖他们的父母.
[解析]depend on 依靠； 信赖

—— Shall we go for a piic tomorrow?—— Well, it all depends on the weather.
30. ... Everyone should do their part in keeping it clean and tidy.

每个人都有责任保持家里的干净和整洁.

[解析 1] do one’s part 尽职责； 尽本分 Do one’s part in doingsth 在做某事上尽职责
[解析 2]keep +sth /sb. +adj. "使处于某种状态"

Her mother asked her to keep the windows open and the door closed.

keep 系动词 "保持" keep + adj . We must keep healthy.
实义动词 "保持； 继续"

- (1) keep < on > doingsth 继续做某事 He was in great pain but he kept on working

He kept on __ talking__ after the ball rang for class.

<2> keepsb. Doingsth 让某人一直做某事 I'm sorry to have kept you waiting for so long.

My teacher kept me __doing__ homework all the afternoon.

31. Doing chores helps to develop children's independence and teaches them how to look after themselves. 做杂务不仅可以培养孩子们的独立性还可以教 他们如何照顾自己.

[解析]develop independence 培养独立意识

develop v→development n 发展→developing adj. 发展的→developed adj. 发达的

a developing country 一个发展中国家 a developed country 一个发达国家 China is a __developing__ country.

32. Since they live in one house with their parents, they should know that everyone should do their part in keeping it clean and tidy. 既然他们和父母同住在一个房子里,他们应该知道保持家里干净、整洁每个人都应该参与.

[解析]since conj. 既然 <表示对方已知的事实或理由,常放在句首)

.—You have been in Neijiang very long?—Yeah. __Since__ my parents came here.

33. Our neighbor's son got into a good college but during his first year, he had n idea how to take care of himself. 我们邻居的儿子上一所好大学,但是在第一年的时候,他还不知道如何照顾自己.

take care of 照顾 Thanks for your invitation, but I'm so sorry I can't go. I need to ____take care of__ my baby at home.

[拓展]与 take 相关的短语:

take photos/pictures 照像 take away 拿走 takeout 取出<workout 算出> take care 当心 take a walk 散步

take medicine 服药 take place 发生 take one's temperature 量体温 take one's time 别着急

34. As a result , he often fell ill and his grades dropped. 结果,他常常生病,功课也落下了.

[解析 1]as a result 结果 (插入语,放在句首,用逗号隔开)

Don't ask him too late into the night, __As a result__, he is only a small child.

[解析 2]fall ill 生病 fall asleep 入睡

35 .The earlier kids learn to be independent , the better it is for their future. 孩子们越早学会独立,对他们的未来越好.

[解析]the + 比较级, the + 比较级 "越__ 越__ "

The more you smile, the __ happier__ you will feel.

Unit 4 Why don't you talk to your parents?

Why don't you talk to your parents? 你为什么不和你打父母谈谈呢?

[解析]Why don't you dosth?= Why not dosth? 为什么不__呢?

[拓展]用于提建议的句型有:

<1>What about doingsth ?=How about doingsth?怎么样?

<2>Why don't you dosth?= Why not dosth? 为什么不呢?

<3>Let's dosth.让我们一起做某事吧.

<4>Shall we/I do sth?我们做...好吗?

<5>had better do/not dosth 最好做/不做某事

<6> Will/Would you please dosth 请你做...好吗?

<7> Would you like to dosth? 你想去做某事吗?

<8>Would you mind doingsth? 你介意做某事吗?

I have to study too much so I don't get enough sleep.我要学的太多,因此我睡眠不足.

[解析 1]<1>too many + 复数名词 许多 too many people

<2>too much +不可数名词 许多 too much homework

<3>much too +形容词 太... much too cold

[2013##德州 1]— What's the matter? — I have a stomachache. Maybe I have eaten __ tonight.

A. too much B. too many C. much too

[解析 2]so conj. 因此 <表示因果关系,后面跟表示结果的句子,不与 because 同时使用)

[2013##舟山、嘉兴 1]18. The shops were closed_____ I didn't get any milk.

A. so B. as C. or D. but

My parents don't allow me to hangout with my friends. 我的父母不允许我和我的朋友们出去闲逛.

[解析]allowsb. todosth 允许某人做某事

[拓展]allow v 允许

allow doingsth 允许做某事 They don't allow smoking.

allowsb. todosth 允许某人做某事 My mother allows me to watch TV.

be allowed todosth 被允许做某事

4. What's wrong? 怎么啦?

[解析]What's wrong< with sb./ sth> (某人/物) 怎么了?

[2013 四川##]— Mum , I'm not feeling well. — Oh, dear! _____.

A. What's wrong B. Not at all C. All right.

I'm really tired because I studied until midnight last night. 我真的很累, 因为我昨天晚上一直学习到半夜.

[解析]until 直到___时

[2013##临沂 2]23. Please hold on to your dream _____ one day it es true.

A. if B. until C. unless D. though

[2013##青岛 3]13. If you have trouble pronouncing these words, you can repeat them over and over again _____ you are comfortable with them. A. unless B. if C. until D. while

[2013##丽水 3]18. —Hey, man. You can't cross the street now. You have to wait _____ the traffic turn green.

—Oh, sorry and thank you. A. when B. after C. until D. while

Why don't you go to sleep earlier this evening? 今天晚上你为什么 not 早点睡觉呢?

[解析]go to sleep 去睡觉 <强调"入睡,睡着"这一动作>

7. You look sad, Kim. 金, 你看起来很伤心.

[解析]look 看起来 (系动词, 后跟形容词作宾语)

[2012##苏州 3]Some of friends eat with their eyes. They prefer to <更喜欢> what _____ nice.

A. feels B. smells C. looks D. tastes

[拓展]: 系动词: 后跟 adj. 作表语

一是: (be) am /is /are be quiet=keep quiet 保持安静

二保持: stay/keep (表示持续状态) stay healthy=keep healthy 保持健康

三变化: be/get/turn (表示状态变化)

五起来: sound/look/smell/taste/feel (表示感觉)

< > Jack usually gets _____ when he speaks in public. A. happily B. exciting C. worried D. tired

< > Tom's father looks very _____. But he is very kind. A. seriously B. serious C. friendly

You _____ call him up. 你_____ 给他打_____.

[解析]call up <v + adv> call on 拜访; 号召 I call up my parents every Sunday.

9. Well, I found my sister looking through my things yesterday. 哦, 昨天我发现我妹妹翻了我的东西.

[解析 1]find sb. doingsth 发现某人正在做某事 Mr. Wang found Li Dong reading a storybook in the class.

类似动词: hear, watch, see, feel

[贵州安顺]When I went into the room, I found _____ in bed. A. him lying B. he lying C. he lies D. him was lying

[解析 2]look through 浏览

[拓展]与 look 相关的短语:

look for look after=take care of look like look the same look over look through

lookout look up look around look forward to

10. Yes, but I'm still angry with her. 是的, 但是我仍然很生她的气.

[解析]be angry with sb. 生某人的气

[拓展]angry adj. 生气的→ angrily adv. 生气地

<1>be angry with sb. =be mad at sb. 对某人生气[with 后接人]

<2>be angry at/about sth 对某事感到生气 [at 后接事]

<3>be angry todosth 做某事感到生气

11. Although she's wrong, It's not a big deal. 尽管她错了, 但也不是什么大错.

[解析 1]although= though 尽管，用来引导让步状语从句。

[注]though / although 不能与 but 连用

[2012 曲靖中考] ____ my father isn't pleased with his working environment, he still works hard.

A. And B. Although C. But D. Before

[2013##福州 3]41. — The boy can speak both English and Japanese _____ he is only ten.

— Wow, what a clever boy!

A. if B. because C. although

[2013##3]32. —Look! Some people are running the red lights. —We should wait _____ others are breaking the rule.

A. if B. unless C. although D. because

[拓展]although/however 辨析

(1)although conj,"虽然；即使；纵然",引导让步状语从句时放在主句前后都可。

Although he is very old, yet he is quite strong.他虽然年纪大了,但身体还很健壮.

(2) however adv,在句中作插入语,起一个连词的作用,一般用逗号与句子分开,可以放在句首或句中,意为"然而,尽管如此".

It's raining hard, However, I think we should go out.雨下的很大.尽管如此,我认为我们还应该出去.

[解析 2]It's not a big deal. 没什么大不了；不是什么大事〔常用于口语中〕

You left your homework at home. 你把作业忘在家里了.

[解析]leave v 遗忘,留下 leave sth . somewhere 把某物忘在某地 leavesb. by oneself 把某人单独留下

[2012##济宁]22.—Sorry, Mr. Green. I have ____ my homework at home.

—Never mind. But don't forget next time.

A. put B. kept C. left D. remained

12. Hope things workout. 希望事情顺利解决.

[解析 1]hope v 希望

hope to do sth I hope to visit Guilin. hope + that 从句 (表示希望) I hope that you'll be better soon

wish v 希望 wish to do sth I wish to visit Guilin.

wish sb. to do sth 希望某人做某事 I wish you to go.

wish + that 从句 表示愿望,从句用虚拟语气 I wish I were you.

[解析 2]workout 解决；成功地发展,后跟 fine, well, badly 等词,表明产生的结果如何.

workout

计算出(答案、数量、价格等)

制定他出谋划策 (计划等) is too difficult for me to workout
I have worked out a new way of doing it.

[2013 四川遂宁 3]30. The teacher encouraged their students to ____ the problems by themselves, and in this way students can enjoy success.

A. give up

B. workout

C. look through

13. My problem is I can't get on with my favorite. 我的问题是我不能和我的家人和睦相处.

[解析]get on with sb. 和某人和睦相处；和某人关系良好 = get along with get on well/ badly with 相处的好/坏

[2013##1]26. A student in Fudan University was killed by his roommate just because of small things in daily life. It is important for students to learn how to _____ each other.

A. get on with

B. e over to

C. stay away from

[2013 湖北十堰]32. —What kind of persons do you prefer to make friends with?

—I choose my friends on their characters and how we _____.

A. get in

B. get up

C. get on

D. get off

14. When they argue, it's like a big, black cloud hanging over our home 当他们争吵的时候,就像有一大团乌云笼罩在我们家.

[解析 1]argue 争吵

→argument n 争论 have an argument with sb. 与某人辩论

argue with sb. 与某人争吵 argue with sb. about sth 为某事与某人争吵 argue about sth 争论某事

argue against 争辩; 反对 He argued against the plan
[2013##锦州]11.—He looks unhappy today. —Let's _____.
A. cheer him up B. help out him C. look him after D. argue with him
[解析 2] hang over 挂在__之上; 悬浮在__之上
hangout 闲逛; 常去某处 He likes reading and he often hangs out in the bookshop.
hang on to 紧紧抓住 You'd better hang on tome in the crowd.
hang up 挂 ; 悬挂 After she finished her conversation
15.Also, my elder brother is not very nice to me.
[解析]elder adj.年纪较长的 His elder brother is ill.

elder	用来表示兄弟姐妹与子女之间的长幼关系,常用作定语
older	泛指新旧、老幼或年龄的大小关系,可以用作表语,是 old 的比较级形式.

[记] My _____ brother is 7 years older than my younger sister.
[2013 南京 2] I'm surprised that John is only 25. I thoughthe was _____ , for he seems to be in his thirties.
A. old B. older C. young D. younger
[解析 2]be nice to sb. 对某人友好 be friendly to sb. be good to sb.
16.He always refuses to let me watch my favorite TV show. 他总是拒绝让我看我最喜欢的电视节目.
[解析]refuse =say no to v 拒绝 refuse todosth 拒绝去做某事
①The boy refused _____<go> to see his father with us.
< > ②He refused when I asked him for help. A. said yes B. said no C. said hello
[2013##宁波]74. He invited her to his birthday party but she _____<拒绝>.
17.Instead he watches whatever he wants until late at night.
相反,他却想看什么酒看什么, 一直到深夜.
[解析 1] instead 代替,反而,替
<1> instead 副词,代替,常放在句首或句尾,表示前面的事情没做,而做了后面的事情.
Lee was ill so I went instead.李病了,所以我去了.
<2> instead of +n/doing 代替,而不是,放在句中
instead of 为介词短语,后面一般接名词、代词、介词短语或动名词形式.
She wrote to him instead of calling him.=She didn't call him. She wrote to him instead.
她没有给他打 ,而是给他写了封信.
< > Health is very important to us. We should eat more vegetables and fruit _____ rich food.
A. instead B. instead of C. because of D. because
[2011##徐州 4]14. We've got no coffee. Let's have tea _____.
A. either B. however C. yet D. instead
[2013##盐城]59.To keep fit, we should have more vegetables and fruit _____<代替> of too much meat.
[解析 2] whatever = no matter what 任何,每一
[2013 甘肃兰州]_____ happens,I won't change my mind.<无论什么>
18.If your parents are having problems, you should offer to help. 如果你的父母有问题,你应该主动提供帮助.
[解析] offer todosth 主动提出做某事
[拓展]offer v 主动给予
<1> offer todosth 主动提出做某事
<2>offer sb. sth= offersth to sb. 主动提供给某人某物
< >The little boy _____ his seat to the old lady on the crowded bus. A. offered B. brought C. lent D. took
[2013##莱芜 2]27. The little boy _____ his seat to an old lady on the crowded bus.
A. lent B. offered C. took D. brought
19.Secondly,why don't you sit down and municate with your brother? 其次,你为什么不能坐下来和你的哥哥交流一下呢?
[解析 1]secondly adv.第二; 其次

[解析] 2]municate v 交流 munication n 交流; 沟通 municate with sb. 和某人交流
They municate with each other by .

< > They can't understand each other so they have difficulty in _____.
A. municate B. municated C. municating

20.You should explain that you don't mind him watching TV all the time. 你应该跟他解释说你不介意他一直看电视.

[解析]explain 解释; 说明 → explanation n 解释; 说明

explainsth to sb. 向某人解释某事. explain to sbsth 给某人解释某事

[##扬州]Mr. Wu always spends a lot of time _____<解释> things to us.

[2012##宁波]22. —Do you _____that Nancy has been a little too quiet these days?

—Yes. She didn't even say a word this afternoon.A. hope B. notice C. explain D. decide

21. I'm worried about myschool grades. 我很胆小我的学习成绩.

[解析] be worried about sth. 担心某事

[拓展]worry v 担心 → worried adj. 焦急的 worry about = be worried about 为.....担心

①Don't be _____<worry>. You'll catchup with others.

< >② Don't _____ about things so much. It will make you stressed out.

afraid B. worry C. worried D. Terrified

[2013 绍兴]91. —You look _____. What's up, sir? —I can't find my ticket, but it's time to check in.

A. sleepy B. hungry C. tired D. worried

22.My cousin borrows my things without returning them.我堂弟借我东西没有还我.

[解析]return (1)v 归还=give backreturn ... to ... = give back to ... 把___还给___

(2) v 回来; 返回 = e back

[2012##宁波]He borrowed my iphone 4 and didn't _____<归还> it to me.

23.My parents give me a lot of presure about school.我父母在学习上给了我很多压力.

[解析]press v 按; 压 →pressure 压力

(1)不可数名词 (物理学) 压力 air pressure 气压 blood pressure 血压

(2)不可数名词 还可指精神上、外界施加的压力 = stress under pressure 在压力下

24.I have to pete with my classmates at school.在学校我不得不和我的同学们竞争.

[解析]pete v 竞争; 对抗 → petition n 竞争

pete with sb. 和某人竞争 pete against/ with 与.....竞争 pete for 为.....参加比赛

We are ready for the ing _____<pete>.

25.You should all be _____ each other to improve. 你们都应该互相_____ 而全面发展.

[解析]improve =make ... better 改进 →improvement n 提高

26.Who gives their opinions about the problem? 对于这个问题都有谁提出了他们自己的观点.

[解析]opinion n 意见; 想法; 看法 in one's opinion 以某人的观点; 在某人看来

give opinions about sth. 给出关于某事的观点.

27.These days , Chinese children are sometimes busier on weekends than weekdays because they have to take so many after-school classes . 目前, 中国的孩子有时周末比平常还要忙, 因为他们不得不上那么多的课后辅导班.

[解析]sometime /sometime/sometimes/sometimes

[口诀]: 分开是一段, 合起是某时; 分开 s 是倍次,合起 s 是有时

<1> some time 一段时间,做时间状语 It takes sb. some time to do sth. 做某事花费某人多长时间

<2> sometime adv 在某个时候,

<3> some times 名词词组,"几次,几倍"Mr. Green went to Sanya some times last summer.

<4>sometimes=at times 有时 (一般现在时的标志词)

< > I hope to visit the USA _____ in the future.

A. sometimes B. some times C. sometime D. some time

[2013##]At times an ad can lead you to buy something you don't need at all. so you have to be careful.

A. Sometime B. Sometimes C. Some time D. Some times

28. Others are practicing sports so that they can pete and win. 其他人正在练习体育运动, 这样他们就能参与竞争并获胜.

[解析] others pron. "其他的人或事物" There are other ways of doing it. 做这事还有其他的办法.

< > My sister is outgoing . She likes making friends with ____ .

A. other B. another C. the other D. others

29.The Taylors are a typical American family泰勒一家是一个典型的美国之家.

[解析 1]The Taylors 泰勒一家 . 在姓氏的复数前加冠词 the 表示"全家人或夫妻两人",使用时注意主语和谓语保持一致.The Blacks are getting ready for the holiday.

[2012 广东]____ Greens are preparing for the ing Thanksgiving Day. A. / B.A C. An D. The

[解析]typical 典型的 be typical of "是.....的特点"

30.. Maybe I could cut out a few of their activities, but I believe these activities are important for my children'sfuture. 或许我可以减少他们的一些活动, 但是我相信这些活动对孩子们的未来很重要.

[解析]cut out 删除; 删去 <v+adv> You'd better cut out that sentence.

cut up 切碎 cut down 砍到 cut in 插队 cutoff 切断〔水、电〕供应

< > Don't ____ when others talk; it's impolite. A. cut out B. cut in C. cut down D. cutoff

31. I really want them to be successful. 我真的很想他们成功.

[解析]successful 成功的[拓展] succeed v 成功,达到 →success n 成功

→successful adj 成功的→successfully adv 成功地

◆succeed in doingsth

①If at first you don't _____<success> . try, try again.

< >② She works very hard ,so she will ____ in ____ the exam.

A. successful; pass B. success ;passing C. succeed; passing D. successful; passing

[2013 甘肃兰州]87. Details decide _____ <成功> or not. If we take everything seriously, we'll achieve our goals.

[2013 贵州铜仁]85.—What's the secret of your _____〔success〕?—Work hard.

[2013 四川凉山]85. After hundreds of experiments, Edison _____ <成功>invented the lightbulb.

[2013##青岛 3]12. It is _____ that Mr. Guo sailed across the world by himself _____ within about 130 days

A. terrified, successful B. scary, successfully C. amazing, successfully D. convincing, successful

32.It's time for homework.该写作业了.

[解析]It's time for sth 是到做某事的时候了.It's time for lunch. It's time todosth It's time togo to school.

< > It's 9:30 pm., children! _____ is time to go to bed.

A. That B. It C. This D. They

In some families, petition starts very young and continues until the kids get older.

在有些家庭,竞争从孩子们很小的时候就开始了,一直持续到他们长大.

[解析]continue 继续; 持续

[拓展]continue doingsth =go on doingsth 继续做某事<前后做同一件事>

continue todosth = go on todosth 继续做某事〔前后不是同一件事〕

①Let's continue_____<read> the text.

②Many students hope to continue _____ <study> after _____<finish> school.

() ③ The two teams continued _____ the game after half an hour.

A. play B. to play C. playing D. played

[拓展]continue,go on, last 辨析

(1)continue v.继续,持续,指进程在时间或空间上的延续,强调持续不断,有时也可以指短暂停止后继续进行.

He continue the work for two days.他连续两天都在做这项工作.

(2) go on 指无间歇或有间歇地继续,或以某种特定方式继续.

go on todosth 继续做某事,指开始做另外一件事;

go on doingsth 继续做原来所做的事情.

After doing his homework, he went on to preview his lessons.做完家庭作业之后,他继续去预习他的研究.

(3)last v.持续,延续,维持,指某事物继续存在或某种现象在时间上延续,说明某一动作要延续一段时间.
She won't last long in that job.那个工作她做不了多久.

34.Mothers send their small kids to all kinds of classes. 妈妈们把她们的孩子送去各种各样的辅导班.

[解析 1]send→ sent → sent v 发送

[短语]: send away 赶走 send for 派人去请

send off 寄出 send out 分发 send up 发射 sendsb. sth = sendsth to sb. 送给某人某物

[注]类似的动词有: show <展示; 给.....看> give <给> lend <借出> offer (提供) return (归还) tell (告诉)

< > ① You fill in both parts of the form, then _____. A. send up it B. send for it C. send it away D. send it off

< > Please send a photo of your family _____ me. A. for B. at C. to D. with

[2011 四川绵阳]15. ---- Drunken drive is dangerous, isn't it?

---- Yeah. That why drunken drivers _____ to prison even without causing accidents.

A. sent B. are sent C. send D. are sending

[解析 2]all kinds of 各种各样的

[拓展]kind <1> n 种类

kind of +adj.有点,有几分,kind of cold 有点冷 a kind of 一种的,某种的 all kinds of 各种各样的

different kinds of 不同种类的 What kind of...?那种

<2> adj. 友好的 be kind to sb. = be good to sb.=be friendly to sb. 对某人友好

[辨析]kind of 与 kinds of:

错误! kind of 单独用,表示"有点",后接形容词或副词: He is kind of thin."他有点瘦" I feel kind of hungry."我有点饿"

Uncle Wang speaks kind of quickly. 王叔叔说得有点快.

错误! 若 kind of 前有 a, this, that, what 等,译为"种,种类" 后加名词.

That kind of question is difficult to answer. 那类问题难回答.What kind of sport do you like best? 你最喜欢何种运动?

< > ①This kind of skirt looks ____ and sells _____.

A. nice ; well B. nice; good C. well; well D. good ;nice

< > ②—What _____ animals do you like?— Monkeys. I think they're _____ clever.

A. kind of; kind of B. a kind of ;a kind of C. kind of; a kind D. a kind of ; kind of

< >③ — It's going to rain. Let me fetch an umbrella for you. — Thank you ! You are so _____.

A. lucky B. kind C. relaxed D. Interesting

[2013##台州]17. —I want to see the movie Iron Man 3 <《钢铁 3》>. Do you know the _____ of the ticket?

—Yes. Five dollars.

A. number B. price C. kind D. name

35..Kids should have time to relax and think for themselves, too. 孩子们也应该有时间放松和独立思考.

[解析]have time todosth 有时间做某事

< > Do you have time _____ this game with us?

A. to play B. play C. playing D. played

36. And they are always paring them with other children.她们总是把自己的孩子和其他的孩子作比较.

[解析]pare A with B 将 A 和 B 比较

<1>pare...with... 把.....与.....做比较

<2> pare...to... 把.....比做.....

< > ①. People often pare a teacher _____ a candle.

A. to B. into C. as D. with

< > ②. It's necessary _____ English _____ Chinese in English study.

A. pare ; to B. to pare ; with C. paring ; to D. to pare; into

[2011 四川广元]— Why are most children under too much pressure ?

— Because their parents always pare them _____ others.

A. With B. by C. to

37. Doctors say too much pressure is not good for a child's development. 医生说太多的压力不利于孩子们的发展.

[解析 1] be good for 对___有好处

[拓展] good < better ; best> adj. 好的 → goodness n 好处; 善行 ; 美德

be good for 对...有益处〔反〕 be bad for 对...有害处

be good at +n/doing=do well in +n/doing 擅长于做某事

be good to sb. =be kind to =be friendly to sb. 对某人友好

[记] The boy is good _____ me .He is good _____ English , and he tells me oral practice is good _____ improve spoken English.

[##中考] I think drinking milk is good ____ our health. A. for B. to C. with D. at

[湖北咸宁] — I think drinking milk every morning is good ____ our health.

— Yes, I agree ____ you. A. to; to B. with; to C. at; with D. for; with

[##临沂] English is my favorite subject , and I am good ____ it.

A. for B. to C. at D. of

[解析 2] development 发展

[2012##泰州] Good habits are good for the _____ <develop> of us teenagers.

[2012##盐城] The _____ <develop> of science has changed our world a lot.

38. Dr. Alice Green says all these activities can cause a lot of stress for children.

爱丽丝. 格林医生说所有的这些活动可能给孩子们带来很多压力.

[解析] cause v. 造成, 使发生

<1> cause sb. to do sth 使某人做某事 <2> cause sb. for sb. 给某人添麻烦

< > ① She always ____ trouble ____ people.

A. cause; to B. cause ; for C. causing; to D. causing; for

< > ② Every year driving after drinking wine ____ a lot of traffic accidents.

A. happens B. provides C. causes

[拓展] cause, reason, excuse 辨析

(1) cause n. 原因, 指引起某种结果的"原因", 后接介词 of.

The cause of the accident was the fact that he was driving too fast. 事故的原因是他开车开的太快.

(2) reason n. 理由, 原因, 指决定做某事或采取某项行动的理由.

The reason he was driving so fast was that he didn't want to miss an important meeting. 他开车如此快的原因是他不想错过一个重要的会议.

(3) excuse n. 辩解, 借口, 指对某种行为所做的解释, 可以是真的, 也可以是托词.

He made a good excuse for his driving. 他为自己开快车找了一个堂皇的借口.

< > What ____ the flowers to die? A. made B. had C. caused D. get

< > Do you often ____ trouble ____ your parents? A. get; into B. pay; for C. cause; for D. give; to

39. . In my opinion, it is important for children/ parents to ... 我认为, 对于孩子们/父母来说,是重要的.

[解析] in one's opinion 以某人的观点; 在某人看来

40. Perhaps children/ parents should / could或许孩子们/父母应该/ 可能.....

[解析] perhaps 也许; 可能

[拓展] perhaps, probably, possibly, maybe 辨析

(1) perhaps 意为"也许, 可能", 一般指比较小的可能性.

Perhaps I will see him the day after tomorrow, but I am not sure. 也许我后天去看他, 不过我不能确定.

(2) probably "很可能, 大概", 其可能性最大, 表示一种几乎完全肯定的意思.

He will probably refuse the offer. 他很可能会拒绝这份提议.

(3) possibly 意为"可能, 或许, 也许", 可能性较大.

I'll see you today, or possibly tomorrow. 我今天要见你, 不过也可能是明天.

(4) maybe "或许, 大概", 主要用于非正式场合, 常用在口语中, 语气比 perhaps 轻.

Maybe you put the letter in your basket. 或许你把信放在你的篮子里了.

41. It's crazy. 这是疯狂的.

[解析]crazy. adj. 不理智的; 疯狂的 <在句中作定语、表语、宾语补足语>

be crazy about 对.....着迷; 热衷于..... I'm crazy about football.

42. Does Cathy Taylor think it's important for kids to join after-school activities?

凯西. 泰勒认为对于孩子们而言参加课外活动重要吗?

[解析]It's + adj.<easy,difficult,important,necessary> +<for sb.> to do sth

[注]若形容词表示事物特征的,如: easy ,difficult, hard,important 等,须用介词 for [形容物,用 for]

It's +adj< kind, honest, friendly, >+<of sb> to do sth.

[注] 若形容词表示人的性格、品质与特点,如: good,kind,nice, wrong 等,用介词 of.[形容人用of]

[2012##东营]It's very convenient ___ us to buy train tickets now because we can buy them either from the station or on the Internet. A. to B. of C. by D. for

① It's important for us _____<learn> English well.

②It's hard for us _____<finish> this task in two days.

< >③ It's very nice _____ you to help me a lot.A. for B. of C. in D. on

< > ④ -It's very _____ of you to work out the problem forme. A. kind B. polite C. clever D. easy

43. keep on happening 持续发生

[解析]keep on doing 继续做某事 keepsb. doingsth 让某人一直做某事 keep up with 跟上

keepsb. from doingsth 阻止某人做某事 keep away from 避开

Mr. Li kept _____<work> here for nearly 30 years.

二、重点语法

1. 情态动词 should 与 could 的用法

should 的用法

should 为情态动词,表示劝告、建议,意为"应该",它和其他情态动词一样,没有人称和数的变化,后接动词原形,其否定形式为 shouldn't.

Maybe she should say sorry to you.也许她应该跟你说声对不起.

could 的用法

情态动词 could 既是 can 的过去式,表示过去的能力,又可以表示谨慎、客气的建议 ,后接动词原形,其否定形式为 couldn't.

My grandfather could drive well even at the age of eighty.我的祖父甚至到了 80 岁任然能很好地驾车.

You could go out and buy her some medicine. 你可以出去给他买些药.

< > The girl_____ read before she went to school.A. Could B. Couldn't C. Should D. May

2.状语从句

状语从句就是在句子中作状语的从句.状语从句有好几种,如时间状语从句、原因状语从句、条件状语从句、结果状语从句、目的状语从句等.本单元重点讲述以下三种类型的状语从句.

1>.until 引导的时间状语从句

until 意为"直到; 在____之前".注意 until 和 not__until 在用法上的区别.

Until: 在带有 till 或until 引导的时间状语从句里

如果主句用肯定式 ,其含义是"一直到时",谓语动词只能用延续性动词 .如果主句用否定式 ,其含义是 "直到才", 谓语动词可用瞬间动词.

The young man read till the light went out.Let's wait until the rain stops.

We won't start until Bob eDon't get offuntil the bus stops.Continuein this direction until you see a sign.

一直朝着这个方向走直到你看见一个指示牌.

I didn't wake up until I heard the alarm clock.直到听到闹钟的铃声我才醒来.

2>.so that 引导的目的状语从句

so that 是连词,意为"为的是,以便",引导目的状语从句.

注意 so that, in order that 和 in order to 在用法上的区别.

Let me takedown your telephone number so that I can call you later.让我记下你的,为的是以后好打 给你.

3>. although 引导的状语从句

although 的用法意思相当于 though (尽管,虽然),用来引导让步状语从句.它所引导的从句不能与并列连词but,and, so等连用,但可以和 yet, still 等词连用.

① Although the book was old, we decided to buy it.尽管这本书很旧,我们还是决定买.

② Although he was tired, he went on working.

Although he had only entered the contest for fun, he won first prize. 尽管他参加这次竞赛只不过是闹着玩而已,却赢得了头等奖.

Unit5 What were you doing when the rainstorm came?

一.基础知识讲解.

What were people doing yesterday at the time of the rainstorm?昨天当暴风雨来临的时候人们正在做些什么?

[解析 1]过去进行时

过去进行时态

(1) .用法: ①过去某个时间正在发生的动作 He was cooking at six last night. 昨天晚上六点,他正在做饭.

②过去某段时间正在发生的动作

I was staying here from March to May last year.去年从 3 月到 5 月,我一直呆在这里.

(2) .与过去进行时连用的时间状语,常见的有 at nine last night/ at that time= then/at this time yesterday / 或有 when the teacher came in/ while he was reading 的提示

(3) 过去进行时的构成: was\were +现在分词

(4) 过去进行时的四个基本句型

肯定句 He was cooking at six last night.

否定句 He was not cooking at six last night.

一般疑问句 Was he cooking at six last night?

两回答 Yes ,he was. No, he wasn't.

特殊疑问句 What was he doing at six last night?

(5) 过去进行时的固定句型

Jim was reading when the teacher came in. 当老师进来的时候,吉姆正在读书.

Jim was reading while Kate was watching TV.

在凯特正在看电视的同时,吉姆正在读书.

Jim came in while Kate was watching TV. 在凯特正在看电视的时候,吉姆进来了.

(6)请比较 He watched TV last night. (过去时间 last night, 用一般过去时)

He was watching TV at nine last night. <过去时间 last night+点时间 at nine, 用过去进行时>

[2013##杭州 4]Sally took a photo of her friends while they _____ puter games.

A. play B. are playing C. have played D. were playing

[2013##绥化 3]My uncle ____ books in the room at this time yesterday.

A. was seeing B. is reading C. was reading

[2013##齐齐哈尔 3]What ____ you ____ when the captain came in?

A. are; doing B. did; do C. were; doing

巩固练习: 用所给动词的适当形式填空

1.Now Jim's sister _____<read> newspapers.

2.He _____<watch>TV at nine last night.

3.He _____<watch>TV last night.

4. What _____the twins _____<do> then?

5. — _____Lily _____<draw> a cat when the teacher came in? — No, she _____

6. _____you _____<have> supper at that time?

7. Jack _____<not read> a book at nine yesterday evening.

8. Now Jim _____<play> basketball on the playground (操场) .

9. What _____he _____<do> at nine o'clock last night.

10. They _____ <listen> to the music at that time.
11. When the teacher came in, the students _____ <read> the text.
12. We _____ <watch> TV when suddenly the telephone rang.
13. Her mother _____ <cook> while her father was watching TV.

[解析 2] at the time of 在_____ 的时候 （常用于过去进行时）

[解析 3]rainstorm n 暴风雨 raincoat 雨衣 raindrop 雨滴

2. My alarm didn't go off so I _____ up late. 我的闹钟没有响,因此我_____晚了.

[解析 1]alarm n 闹钟 an alarm clock 一个闹钟

[解析 2]go off 发出响声, <闹钟> 闹响 ,离开 The alarm went off just now. 刚才警钟响了

[短语] go over 复习 go away 离开

go by <时间>过去 go for a walk 出去散步 go fishing/shopping/skating/swimming 去钓鱼/去买东西/去溜冰/去游泳

< _____> I was late today because my alarm clock didn't_____A. run off B. go off C. give out D. give up

[2011##南宁市]30.—What a big storm last night!

—Yes. I was doing my homework. Suddenly, all the lights in my house_____.

- A. went off B. turned off C. took off D. got off

[2011##中考]How I wish could sleep longer! However,I had to get up as soon as the alarm clock _____.

- A. ran off B. went off C. took off

I _____ for the bus when it began to rain heavily. 当天开始下大雨的时候我_____ 公交车

[解析]heavily adv 在很大程度上

heavy	adj. 沉重的	How heavy are you?
heavily	adv 沉重地	The army lost heavily

形容风大的时候常用 strong/hard, 形容雨雪下得大的时候用heavily/hard

[2013 漳州]18. The sun is shining _____. You'd better wear sunglasses while you are out.

- A. brightly B. lightly C. heavily

[2013 黔西南]121. Sometimes it rains _____in Guizhou in summer .

- A. heavily B. heavy C. strong D. Strongly

[注]heavy 改 y 为 i +ly 变为 adv ,类似的 adj 还有:

4. I _____ to the bus

向公共汽车站但还

[解析]miss v ①

quick! Or you will

②想念; 思念

③ n 用于##或姓之前,是对未婚女子的称呼,但首字母要大写,"小姐; 女生"

< _____> — I _____ the early bus and I had to wait for the next one on such a cold morning. — Bad luck!

- A. missed B. caught C. followed D. left

5.I called at seven and you didn'tpickup. 我七点钟给你打 _____,你没有接.

[解析]pick up 接

pick up	接	Tom,I called you, but you didn't pickup
	捡起; 拾起	I pick up a wallet on my way home
	(开车) 接某人	I will pick you up at the station
	学到; 获得	He was picking up the skills quickly.

[2012 陕西 2]25. The workers in the HuashanMountains have to _____ rubbish to keep the mountains clean.

- A. turn up B. pick up C. mix up D. give up

[2013 湖北武汉 1]40. It seems that the aged people _____ the H7N9 more easily fromthe recent case.

- A. pick up B. mix up C. set up D. use up

6. That's strange. 真奇怪

[解析]strange adj. 奇怪的 →strangely adv 奇怪地 →stranger n 陌生人

be strange to 对.....感到陌生

strange	奇怪的	It's strange that she came to the party.
	陌生的	He stands in a stranger street.

7. With no light outside, it felt like midnight. 外面没有一丝光亮, 让人感觉这是在午夜.

[解析 1]with + n +adv ,在句中做伴随状语

with +n +adj. She can see stars in the dark sky with the window open

[解析 2]feel like doingsth = would like/want todosth 想要做某事

I feel like _____ <catch> a clod today.

8. The news on TV reported that a heavy rainstorm was in the area.电视新闻报道,这个地区有一场大暴雨.

[解析]report v 报道 → reporter n 记者

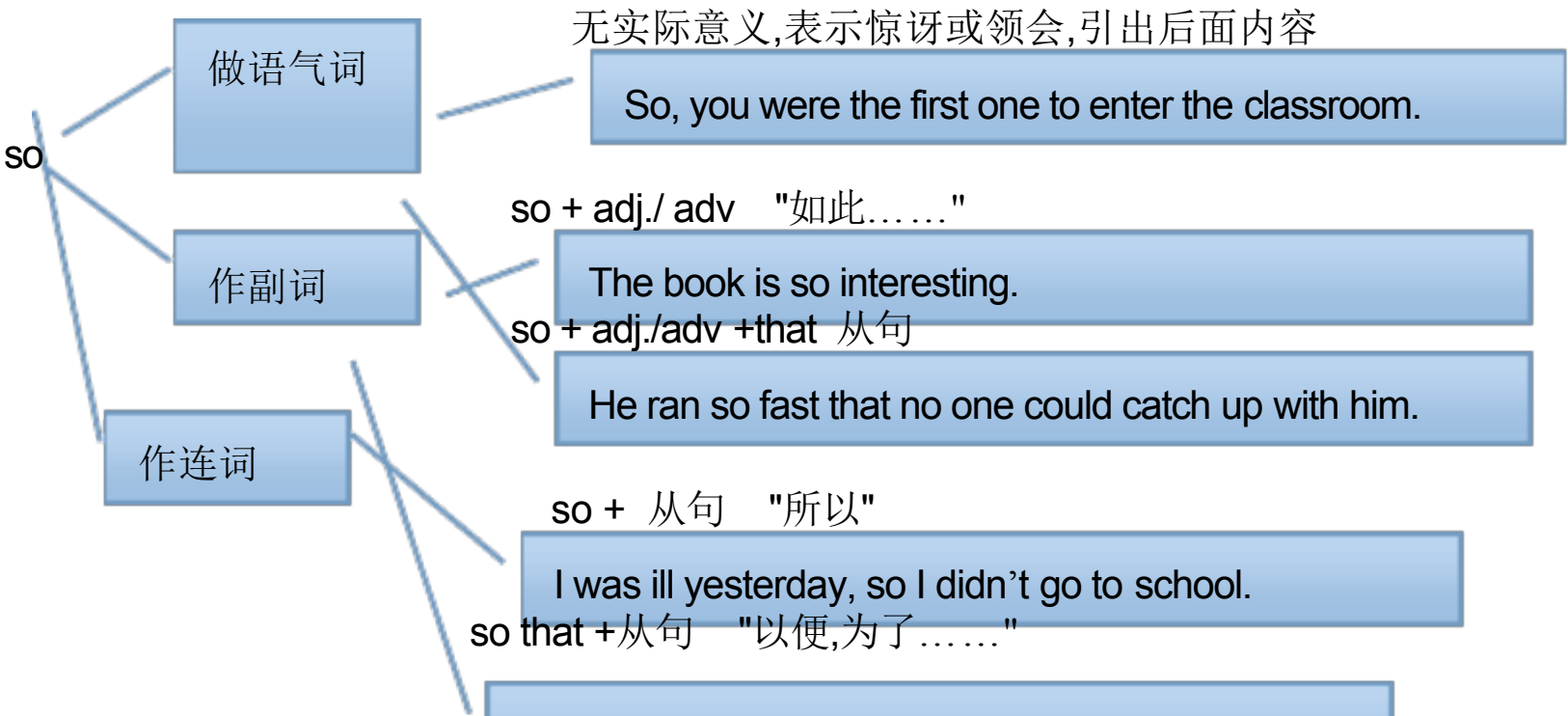
make a report 做报告 weather report 天气预报 give a report 作报告 It'sreported that... 据报道

I want to be a _____<report> when I grow up.

9. so ,when the rainstorm suddenly came, what were you doing?

那么,当暴风雨突然来临的时候,你正在做什么呢?

[解析]so 的用法:



10.I see I called again at eight and fixed the TV so that when I called you, it would work. 八点给你打 , 你也没有接.

[解析 1]I see . 我知道了. (表示通过别人提醒而明白、了解)

< > —It's bad for your eyes to read in the sun. — _____.

A. I'm OK B. I don't know C. I'm sorry D. I see

[拓展] see sb. dosth 看到某人做某事 see sb. doingsth 看到某人正在做某事

[解析 2]either 也

[辨析]also /too/as well/ either

<1> also 也,用于肯定句句中,用在实义动词之前,系动词、助动词、情态动词之后.

<2> too 也, 用于肯定句句末<3>either 也 ,通常放于否定句末

[练习]用 either, also , too, as well 填空

Tom can sing this song . I can sing it, _____.②Tom can sing this song, I can sing it _____.

③Tom can sing this song, I can _____sing it.④Tom couldn'tsing this song,I couldn't , _____.

() ⑤ He can't swim .I can't,_____.A. too B. also C. either D. neither

11.Ben's dad was putting pieces of wood over the windows while his mom was making sure the flashlights and radio were working .

本的爸爸正在把木头块搭在窗户上面,而他的妈妈正在确保手电筒和收音机能正常使用.

[解析 1]while 当___的时候

[2013 四川雅安 1]5. Amy was reading a book _____ I came in.

A. when B. while C. because D. though

[2013##菏泽 3]13._____the children have fun, parents can take dance lessons on the beach.

A. When B. If C. While D. Once

[解析 2]make sure 确信； 确保

make sure to do sth Please make sure to turn off the computer when you leave

make sure of Do you know the time of the train? You'd better make sure of it.

[2013##青岛 3]22. There aren't many tickets left for the concert, you'd better _____ that you get one today.

A. make sure of B. make a decision C. make sure D. make plans

[解析 3]work 运转； 发挥作用 The medicine doesn't work.

[拓展]work 有三个意思很容易弄混：

表示"工作",是不可数名词：

He has too much work to do. 他要做的太多.

work → worker

(2). 表示"著作"或"作品",是可数名词,但多用复数：

He has read many of Hemingway's works.

(3) 表示"工厂",只用复数形式,但可表示单数意义：

The glass works (=factory) is [are] near the station. 玻璃工厂在车站附近.

[2012 曲靖中考] My mother is a doctor, and my father is a _____ <work>.

Ben was helping his mom make dinner when the rain began to beat heavily _____ against the windows.

当雨点开始重重地打在窗户上的时候,本正在帮助他的妈妈做晚饭.

[解析 1].beat 与 win 辨析

We beat them by the score of 2 to 1. 我们以 2:1 赢了他们.

Which team won the football match? 哪个队赢了那场足球赛?

[解析 2]heavily 在很大程度上； 大量地

[拓展]heavy adj. 重的〔反〕 light → heavily adv 猛烈地

[注]形容雨雪下得大用heavily/hard

① I trained _____ <heavy>, so he didn't go to work yesterday.

< > ② Sometimes it rains _____ in Xi'an in summer.

A. heavy B. heavily C. strong D. strongly

[2012##玉林]33. —Peter is _____ than you, right? —Yes, but he is _____ runner in our class.

A. heavier; best B. heavy; the best C. heavier; the best D. heavy; better

[2013 黔西南]121. Sometimes it rains _____ in Guizhou in summer.

A. heavily B. heavy C. strong D. Strongly

[解析 3] against 倚； 碰； 撞

(1)表示"反对",其反义词为 for.若表示"强烈反对",一般用副词 strongly:

Are you for or against the plan? 你对这个计划是赞成还是反对呢?你对这个计划是赞成还是反对

(2)表示位置,意为"靠着"、"顶着"、等: The teacher's desk is against the wall. 老师的办公桌靠墙放着.

He stood leaning against the tree. 他站着斜靠在墙上

[2013]50. Mr. Wang is strongly _____ keeping animals in the zoo, because he thinks animals should also enjoy freedom.

A. up B. for C. against D. down

[2013 青岛 1]68. I'm _____ building a new zoo because I think zoos are terrible places for animals to live in.

A. against B. on C. in D. for

13. Ben could not sleep at first. 起初,本睡不着.

[解析] at first 首先； 最初

[拓展]<1> at first = at the beginning 最初,开始

[强调在时间顺序或做某事过程等开始之初]

<2> first of all 首先,第一 [表明陈述事情的重要性]

< > When you want to work for our country in the future, _____, we should have strong body and rich knowledge.

A. at first B. first of all C. for the first time D. after all

[##德州] We can do a lot to stay healthy. _____ , we should eat a balanced <平衡的> diet.
A. At a time B. In fact C. First of all D. All together

14. He finally fell asleep when the wind was dying down at around 3:00 a.m 在大约凌晨三点逐渐减弱的时候,本终于睡着了.

[解析 1] fall asleep 进入梦乡；睡着
[拓展]sleep / asleep 辨析：

- <1> sleep =be in bed v 睡觉,指睡的动作状态,
- <2> get to sleep =fall asleep 入睡,强调进入睡眠的状态
- <3>goto bed 上床睡觉,强调睡觉的动作.

[记] He went to bed at ten last night , but he didn’t goto sleep until . He only fell asleep for 5 hours.
< > — Jim, Where is your sister? — Oh,She is still in bed.
A. going to bed B. in her bedroom C. sleeping D. sleepy

[2013##泰州]David fell _____ <sleep> in class because he stayed up too late last night.

be asleep	强调睡着的状态	The baby is asleep
fall asleep	强调入睡的动作	My father was so tired that he fell asleep quickly

< > He found it was hard to get to sleep those days.
A. sleeping B. fall asleep C. be asleep

[拓展]fall asleep, sleep, go to sleep, get to sleep, go to bed 用法区别.

(1)fall asleep 属"连系动词+表语"结构,"入睡；睡着",指进入梦乡,往往含有"不知不觉就睡着了"的意思.asleep 在此作表语形容词.

He was just falling asleep when there was a loud knock at the door. 他刚要入睡时,这时传来了响亮的敲门声.
(2) sleep 指睡觉时的一种状态,是一个延续性的动词.

He likes to sleep for an hour in the afternoon. 他喜欢在下午睡上一个小时.
(3) go to sleep 意为"入睡,睡着",强调从开始睡到睡着的过程.

I just want to close my eyes and go to sleep as quickly as possible. 我只是想闭上眼睛,尽快地睡上一觉.
(4)get to sleep 与 go to sleep 意思相近,但它强调的是进入睡眠状态.

She was too excited to get to sleep last night. 她昨晚因太激动而不能入睡.
(5)go to bed"就寝","上床睡觉",指上床去睡这个动作,与 get up 相对应.

The students in our school usually get up at six in the morning and go to bed at half past nine in the evening.
我们学校的学生通常早晨六点起床,晚上九点半睡觉.

[解析 2] diedown 逐渐变弱；逐渐消失
[拓展]diedown 与 die out 的用法区别：

- 指火的熄灭时,用 diedown 或 die out 皆可.
- diedown 往往指火势由强到弱慢慢熄灭,植物慢慢死亡这一过程；
- die out 则指熄灭这一事实,而且不与 diedown 用的普遍.
- diedown:反映风、声音、愤怒、掌声、战斗等平息下来.
- die out:指家庭、种族、物种、组织、信仰等的消失或消亡.
- This kind of bird has died out in the world.这种鸟已经在世界上灭绝了.

15. When he woke up. the sun was rising 当他醒来的时候,太阳已经升起来了.
[解析 1]wake up <v+ adv> 醒来；睡醒

[2012 广东河源]_____ , Tom! It’s time to getup and goto school.
A. Wake up B. Make up C. Grow up D. Look up

[2013 南京中考]— What’s wrong with you, Eric? You look tired. — I _____ to prepare for the final exam last night.
A. picked up B. woke up C. stayed up D. put up

[解析 2]rise 增加；提高；增强；上升,升起

rise	升起；上升	主语自身移向较高位置	Price rose gradually
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