

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

第一课时 Section A(1a~2d)

1. allow 的用法

allow 作动词，意为“允许；准许”，常用结构：allow sb.to do sth.允许某人做某事；allow doing sth.允许做某事。

如：

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

We don't allow eating in the classroom.我们不允许在教室吃东西。

2. Why don't you go to sleep earlier this evening? 为什么今晚不早点儿睡呢？

Why don't you do sth.? 常用来向对方提出建议，相当于“Why not do sth.?”，意为“为什么不做某事呢? ”。常用肯定答语有“Good idea./Good./All right./Sure.”等；否定答语有“I don't think so./Sorry, I can't.”等。如：

—Why don't you/Why not go shopping with us? 为什么不和我们一起去购物呢？

—Good idea.好主意。

【拓展】“Why not?”在口语中单独使用时，可以表示同意或赞成，意为“好的；为什么不呢”。如：

—What fine weather it is! Shall we go hiking in the hills? 多好的天气啊！我们去山里徒步旅行怎么样？

—Why not? 为什么不呢？

3. Hope things work out.希望事情会好起来。

work out 意为“成功地发展；解决”，后常接 fine, well, badly 等词，表明结果如何。如：

Everything is working out well.一切都很顺利。

【拓展】work out 的含义还有：

(1)计算出

The math problem is too difficult for me to work out.这道数学题太难了，我无法解答。

(2)计划；思考

We need to work out how we're going to get there.我们需要想想如何去那里。

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

1. You are wrong(错误的). This is not Mike's schoolbag.

2. His mother doesn't allow(允许) him to join the music club.

3. I guess(猜测) his uncle is a computer programmer.

4. Robert read the story until midnight(午夜) yesterday.

5. —I didn't pass the math test.

—Take it easy.It's not a big deal(事情).

II.用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

6. Thanks for giving(give) me such good advice.

7. Everyone hopes to have more free time to relax(relax).

8. When I arrived home, I found my mother folding(fold) the clothes.

9. Would you please come to school a little earlier(early) next time?

10. —Mom, I broke my sister's new cup.What should I do?

—Why don't you buy(buy) her a new one?

III.单项选择。

(B)11.—Why was your teacher _____ Mark?

—Because he didn't finish his homework on time.

A. different from B. angry with

C. similar to D. interested in

(A)12.Children are not allowed _____ in the river.

A. to swim B. swim C. swimming D. swam

(C)13.—I don't think we can find a new way to _____ the problem.

—But we'd better not give it up.

A. take out B. cut out C. work out D. run out

(B)14.—There are lots of people in the street.What happened?

—_____ we go and have a look?

A. Why not B. Why don't C. How about D. What about

(B)15.—What are you doing now, Linda?

—Oh, I'm _____ some information about the mascot(吉祥物) for the 2022 Olympic Winter Games, Bing Dwen Dwen.

A.getting into B. looking through

C. cheering up D. working out

IV.补全对话。

根据对话内容,从选项中选出最佳选项。每个选项只能选用一次,注意其中有两项为多余选项。

A: You look sad.What's the matter?
B: 16
A: Can you tell me why?
B: My parents always want me to be No.1.
A: 17 Tell them to be confident of you.
B: I don't want to do that.18
A: Then try to write a letter to them.
B: It's not easy.19
A: Maybe you can ask our teachers for help.
B: OK.I'll try that.20
A: You're welcome.

A.I'm not good at writing letters.
B. How about saying sorry to them?
C. It's difficult to talk with them.
D. I am really stressed.
E. Thanks for your advice.
F. You are very kind.
G. Why don't you talk with them ?

16. D 17.G 18.C 19.A 20.E

第二课时 Section A(3a~3c)

1. get on with sb.的用法

get on with sb.(=get along with sb.)与某人和睦相处/关系良好; get on/along well with sb.与某人相处很好。如:
My problem is that I can't get on with my family.我的问题是我无法和我的家人和睦相处。

2. communication 的用法

communication 作名词,意为“交流;沟通”。如:

There was a lack of communication between Pamela and her parents.帕梅拉和她的父母之间缺少沟通。

【拓展】communicate v.交流

communicate with sb.和某人交流

如: You should spend more time communicating with your parents.你应该多花点时间和你的父母沟通。

3. argue 的用法

argue 作动词,意为“争论;争吵”。常见用法: argue with sb.与某人争论/吵; argue about sth.就某事而争论/吵;
argue with sb.about sth.就某事与某人争论/吵。如:

You shouldn't argue with your teacher.你不应该和你的老师争吵。

【拓展】argument n.争论; 争吵

have an argument with sb.=argue with sb.与某人争论/吵

4. instead 的用法

instead 作副词,意为“代替;反而;却”。如:

If Jim can't attend the meeting, Jack could go instead.如果吉姆不能去开会,杰克可以代替他去。

5. offer 的用法

offer 作动词,意为“主动提出;自愿给予”。常见用法: offer to do sth.主动/自愿做某事; offer sb.sth.=offer sth.to sb.给某人提供某物。如:

The kids offered to do the dishes. 孩子们主动要求洗碗。

, 01 基础过关

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

1. It is clear(清楚的) that nobody cleaned the room. It is in a mess.
2. In order to protect the river, we need to take proper(适当的) action.
3. To keep healthy, please eat more fruit and vegetables, and drink water instead(代替) of drinks.
4. Can you explain(解释) why you arrived late for school this morning?
5. The relations(关系) between my parents are getting worse and worse. What should I do?
6. These wild flowers are so special that I would do whatever(任何) I can to save them.
7. Some students feel nervous(紧张的) to speak in front of the class.
8. It's clear(无疑的) that the little money he earns can hardly support his family.

II. 选词填空。

根据句意，从方框中选用合适的词或短语，用其适当形式完成下列句子。每个选项只能选用一次，注意其中有两项为多余选项。

guess, get on well with, communicate, explain, second, offer, argue

9. I always get nervous when I start to communicate with others.
10. It is normal for him to offer help to anyone in such a situation.
11. I like going to school by bike. Firstly, it is fast. Secondly, it is good for my health.
12. Li Lei argued with Liu Ming about the seat just now.
13. This book is mainly about how to get on well with people around you.

III. 阅读理解。(★★☆☆☆)

Dear Carol,

I love your program very much. I listen to it every evening. I'm writing to you because I have a problem with my parents. My parents always say "No" to me. They don't let me go out with my friends. They don't allow me to do anything interesting after school. They make me study all the time, even if(即使) I have finished my homework. When I ask them why, they always say, "Because we are your parents. What we are doing is good for you."

I am good at all my subjects at school. I always get good grades. I know many teenagers often lie(说谎) to their parents, but I am always honest. I'm a good girl. But it seems that my parents are not satisfied with me.

I'm lonely and bored. I tell them how I feel, but they don't listen to me. We never have a good talk together. I don't know what I should do. Please help me.

Yours,

Jenny

(B)14. Jenny's parents don't let her go out with her friends because _____.

- A. they don't like her friends
- B. they want her to study
- C. they think her friends will copy her homework
- D. they want her to do some chores

(A)15. We can learn from the text that _____.

- A. Jenny feels lonely now
- B. Jenny isn't good at math
- C. Jenny's parents are satisfied with her
- D. Jenny often lies to her parents

(D)16. Jenny writes the letter in order to _____.

- A. tell Carol about her friends
- B. tell Carol about her parents
- C. tell Carol about her subjects
- D. ask Carol for some good advice

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

1. James is one of the members(成员) of the school soccer team.
2. It is difficult for a small store to compete(竞争) with a supermarket.
3. I joined an English club to improve(改善) my spoken English last year.
4. We have all kinds of activities(活动) in our school.
5. Some middle school students can't get enough sleep under the pressure(压力) of schoolwork.

II. 单项选择。

(B)6. Jack competed _____ David for the monitor at the meeting yesterday.

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

(C)7. He is _____ to decide for himself.

- A. young enough B. enough young
C. old enough D. enough old

(B)8. If I am free, I like to _____ out with my friends on weekends.

- A. hung B. hang
C. hanging D. hangs

(D)9. —How long may I _____ the book?

— _____ a week.

- A. keep; In B. borrow; From
C. return; To D. keep; For

(D)10. —Could you go shopping with me tomorrow?

— _____. My father and I will go to Wuhan tomorrow.

- A. I think so
B. Yes, I hope so
C. I'm afraid so
D. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't

III. 句型转换, 每空一词。

11. He offered to lend some money to me.(对划线部分提问)

What did he offer to lend to you?

12. Jack spoke slowly in order to make everyone understand him.(改为同义句)

Jack spoke slowly so that everyone could understand him.

13. Could you please open the window? (改为否定句)

Could you please not open the window?

14. You should press the side of your nose.(改为一般疑问句)

Should I press the side of my nose?

15. He would like to offer us some help.(改为同义句)

He would like to offer some help to us.

IV.选词填空。

根据句意，从方框中选用合适的词或短语，用其适当形式完成下列句子。每个选项只能选用一次，注意其中有两项为多余选项。

hang out, watch, talk, offer, spend, play, improve
--

16. Tony hung out with his friends in the street last Sunday.

17. I spent time staying at home alone yesterday.

18. You should talk to your parents about it.

19. My father likes to play/playing sports.

20. Did Jack watch the movie last night?

, 02 能力提升

V.阅读理解。(★★☆☆☆)

In our lives, we may have a lot of trouble. When you feel bad or forget how great you are, here are some ways for you to make you feel good about yourself.

Look in the mirror and say to yourself, "I'm a special person and there's no one in the world like me. I can do anything!" It really works!

Do something good for someone. Helping others always makes you feel good.

Learn something new! Do you always want to learn to swim or decorate your own room? Go for it! New things are fun and they can make you feel proud(自豪的) when you have finished.

Keep a diary. Turn off the TV and let your imagination fly! If you have any thoughts or dreams, write them down! It always helps to show your feelings.

Stay with your family. We all need our family time. Talk with your mother or father or maybe even your cousin.

(A)21. Who should read the passage?

A. A girl who doesn't believe in herself.

B. An old woman who often falls ill.

C. A boy who dislikes school.

D. A man who is always late for work.

(B)22. How many ways does the writer give us?

A. Four. B. Five.

C. Six. D. Seven.

(C)23. Why is “to learn to swim” mentioned in the passage?

A. Because people must learn to swim.

B. Because it may be good for your health.

C. Because it may be something new for you.

D. Because it may help you to reduce(减轻) stress.

(D)24. What does the underlined word “It” refer to?

A. Reading. B. Learning.

C. Flying. D. Writing.

(A)25. Which is the best title of the passage?

A. How to Keep a Good Mood

B. We Should Help Others

C. Try to Form Good Habits

D. Family Is Important to us

第四课时 Section B(2a~3b)

1. cut out 的用法

cut out 是“动词+副词”型短语，意为“删除；删去”。当代词作其宾语时，代词应位于 cut 与 out 之间；当名词作其宾语时，名词可位于 cut 与 out 之间或 out 之后。如：

The doctor cut out his tonsils. 医生切除了他的扁桃体。

2. continue 的用法

continue 作动词，意为“保持；继续存在”，后可接不定式或 v.-ing 形式，具体用法如下：

(1) continue to do sth. 指继续做另外一件事。如：

Class is over. Let's continue to do some exercises. 课程结束了，让我们继续做一些练习。

(2) continue doing sth. 指继续做之前在做的那件事。如：

Class begins. Let's continue learning Lesson 1. 开始上课了，让我们继续学习第一课。

3. compare 的用法

compare 作动词，意为“比较”。常用结构：

(1) compare...with... 把……与……进行比较/对比(强调同类相比)。如：

Some parents like comparing their kids with other children. 有些父母喜欢将他们的子女与其他孩子进行比较。

(2) compare...to... 把……比作……(强调异类相比)。如：

People always compare teachers to candles. 人们总是把老师比作蜡烛。

I. 根据句意及汉语提示填写单词。

1. Hobbies can make young people happy and help them learn new skills(技艺).
2. Most children in China are under too much pressure(压力) from their parents and teachers.
3. It is really crazy(疯狂的) for you to drive so fast on such a rainy day. Slow down!
4. I don't like dogs because they may cause(引起) a lot of trouble.
5. It's too late. He has a quick(快速的) breakfast and goes to school in a hurry.
6. Perhaps(可能) Kate will come to visit me this afternoon, I guess.
7. —How many members(成员) are there in the club?
—Twenty—five.

II. 单项选择。

(B)8.—I sometimes argue with my brother.

—Oh, it is _____ usual thing, not _____ big deal.

A. /; a B. a; a C. the; a D. an; the

(D)9.—Peter, please show your _____ about the problem.

—I think it seems hard, but there must be a way to solve it.

A. relation B. resolution C. result D. opinion

(C)10.—Sally looks very tired. What's wrong?

—She has too many after—school classes, but I don't think she should _____ herself too hard.

A. thank B. agree C. push D. laugh

(A)11.—If you always _____ yourself with others, you may have tons of pressure.

—I agree. We should believe in ourselves.

A. compare B. communicate C. create D. consider

(B)12.—You'd better _____ the word, Jack. It is meaningless here.

—All right.

A. bring out B. cut out C. eat out D. blow out

(A)13. Now _____ teenagers are “Head—down Tribe(低头族)”. It's _____ bad.

A. too many; much too B. too much; much too

C. much too; too much D. too many; too much

(C)14.—Jane's spoken English is pretty good.

, she works hard and practices _____ it both in and out of class.

A. spoke B. to speak C. speaking D. spoken

(D)15. Nowadays schools should care about the full _____ of a student's talents.

A. satisfaction B. communication

C. preparation D. development

.句型转换, 每空一词。

16. I argued with Tina because I didn't want her to copy my homework. (对划线部分提问)

Why did you argue with Tina?

17. I think it's normal. (改为否定句)

I don't think it is normal.

18. Bob went to bed at 10 o'clock. His mother came back home at 10 o'clock. (合并为一句)

Bob didn't go to bed until his mother came back home at 10 o'clock.

19. I found it was hard to finish the work on time. (改为简单句)

I found it hard to finish the work on time.

20. It's time for breakfast. (改为同义句)

It's time to have breakfast.

IV. 选词填空。

根据句意, 从方框中选用合适的词或短语, 用其适当形式完成下列句子。每个选项只能选用一次, 注意其中有两项为多余选项。

continue, compete with, typical, develop, member, compare, push

21. He is a typical Englishman.

22. Many foreign friends are surprised at the fast development of China.

23. After she took a short break, she continued doing the housework.

24. The car broke down, so we had to push it to the side of the road.

25. Players always compete with each other.

, 02 能力提升

V. 补全对话。

根据对话内容, 从选项中选出最佳选项。每个选项只能选用一次, 注意其中有两项为多余选项。

A: What's wrong with you, Tim?

B: I don't have any friends in my new school. 26

Don't worry. You will soon make some.

B: 27

A: You could talk with them after class.

B: Yes. I'm good at telling jokes. I can make them laugh. 28

A: Yes. You should be ready to offer your help when they need you.

B: 29 I can help them work out math problems.

A: Why don't you play basketball with them after school or on weekends?

B: Great! That's my favorite sport. Thank you, Mom. 30

A: You're welcome. Just try your best.

A. That's a good idea.

B. What should I do, Mom?

C. Your advice is helpful.

D. How could I make friends with my classmates?

E. And anything else I should do?

F. That's a bad idea.

G. I don't like playing basketball.

26. B 27. D 28. E 29. A 30. C

. 阅读理解。(★★★☆☆)

Dear Dr. Know,

I am a mother of three children and we live with my husband's parents. One of my children has a bad habit of hitting and throwing things away. But when I try to take control of him, his grandparents always stand by his side. At last, it becomes very clear to him that Mom's words do not matter. In fact, he's so clever that he even "blackmails" me sometimes. When I say no to a thing, he says he will tell it to his grandparents! This is crazy! What should I do?

Susan

Dear Susan,

Grandparents always seem to care too much about their grandchildren. You should have a sit-down talk with them. Let them understand that they are making your child lose respect (尊重) for you. Although they may disagree with you, they should talk to you in private (私下的), not in front of your child. If you tell your child to do something, they should say, "Do as your mother says." And the same is right for you. One more thing, hitting and throwing are never good, no matter what the reason is. Your child should also learn to take control of his actions.

Dr. Know

(D)31. How many people are there in Susan's family?

A. Three. B. Five.

C. Six. D. Seven.

(C)32. The underlined word "blackmails" probably means "_____" in Chinese.

B. 责怪

C. 威胁 D. 讨好

(D)33. Why does Susan write to Dr. Know?

A. Because she doesn't want to live with her husband's parents.

B. Because she doesn't know how to get on with her husband's parents.

C. Because her child always says bad words to her husband's parents.

D. Because her husband's parents care about the child too much.

(A)34. What can we learn from Dr. Know's words?

A. Family members should communicate with each other.

B. Grandparents should listen to parents.

C. Parents should care about children's grandparents.

D. Parents should respect every family member.

(C)35. In which part of a newspaper can we see this passage?

A. Sports Center B. Green World

C. Children's Life D. Science Center

(Grammar Focus ~ 4c)

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/176234025011010231>