Unit2　Neighbourhood

第一课时　Introduction to Grammar

【知识清单】

一、单词

1. 街区_____
2. 高级职员_____
3. 警察_____，警员_____
4. 站，所，局_____
5. 警察局_____
6. 餐厅_____
7. 邻居_____
8. 在（或向）...上面_____；
9. 律师_____
10. 法律_____，法规，规则_____
11. 社区_____
12. 偶尔，不时_____
13. 志愿者_____
14. 笔记本电脑_____
15. 工程师_____
16. 检查，核查_____
17. 办理退房手续_____
18. 出了毛病的，破损的_____
19. 修理_____
20. 学院；大学_____
21. 愿意，乐意_____
22. 乐意做某事_____
23. 使整洁，整理_____
24. 如此；这样的_____
25. 在任何时候_____
26. 捡起，收拾_____
27. 垃圾，废弃物_____
28. 长椅_____
29. 如果_____
30. 匆忙_____
31. 任何事物_____
32. 邀请_____
33. 邀请某人做某事_____
34. 邀请；请柬，请帖_____
35. 交流_____

二、 词组

1. 近邻————————
2. 远亲————————
3. 关爱我们的社区————————
4. 什么形成一个友好的社区————————
5. 使社区更加好————————
6. 住在我们楼上————————
7. 帮助我们了解法律————————
8. 在社区中心————————
9. 偶尔————————
10. 和某人分享他们的技能————————
11. 帮助我们解决各种问题————————
12. 寻求帮助————————
13. 。。。有问题————————
14. 检修电脑————————
15. 使某人做某事————————
16. 愿意做某事————————
17. 也————————
18. 为他们购物————————
19. 如此好的邻居————————
20. 有许多方式来帮忙————————
21. 彼此更加了解————————
22. 为...做计划————————
23. 如何修理电脑————————
24. 回馈我们的社区————————
25. 使它看起来好看————————
26. 任何时候————————
27. 随身携带一把雨伞————————
28. 在将来————————
29. 捡垃圾————————
30. 匆忙————————
31. 匆忙做某事————————
32. 做某事迟到————————
33. 为...迟到————————
34. 其他的什么————————
35. 一个交换生————————

三、 句子

1. 远亲不如近邻————————
2. 是什么造就了一个美好的社区————————
3. 他们经常在社区中心见面，分享他们的技能————————
4. 他们帮助我们解决各种问题————————
5. 我的平板有点问题————————
6. 我打算去找一个电脑工程师检查一下————————
7. 老年人也能得到帮助吗————————
8. 志愿者们经常拜访老年人并且为他们购物————————

【知识详解】

【知识点 1】What's your neighbourhood like?

What+be+主语+like?

—What is your mother like?你妈妈是什么样的人？

—She is quite kind.她相当善良。

—What's your new school like?你的新学校怎么样？

—It's big and clean.它又大又干净。

同义句： 你的爸爸怎么样？

（1） _____

（2） _____

（3） _____

【典例】

一、单项选择

1．—Would you like to _____ my birthday party this Saturday?

—Sorry, I have an important meeting to _____.

A．attend; join　　B．take part in; attend　C．join; take part in　　D．attend; join in

2．By using a telescope, you'll see _____.

A．what is the Moon like　　B．what the Moon looks like

C．what the Moon likes　　D．what does the Moon look like

3．That film _____ magic because you can smell the food in it.

A．like　　B．is like　　C．likes　　D．look like

4．Jack has many hobbies, _____ swimming, skating, hiking and so on.

A．like　　B．for example　　C．such as　　D．include

5．—Do you like doing sports?

—Yes. My parents, with me, _____ taking a walk in the park.

A．all like　　B．both like　　C．like all　　D．like both

6．—What _____ your brother _____?

—He is friendly and helpful _____ my parents.

A．does; like; likes　　B．is; like; likes　　C．is; like; like　　D．does; like; like

7．—What do you _____ the movie *The Captain*?

—Great! It is popular with many students and teachers.

A．think　　B．think of　　C．like　　D．like about

8．A good teacher is _____ a tour guide.

A．like　　B．for　　C．with　　D．as

9．The girl _____ red is Jane. She _____ red clothes.

A．in; likes　　B．likes; in　　C．in; like　　D．like; in

10．Mr. Zhang, our English teacher, _____ a father to us. All the students in our class _____ him.

A．likes; are like　　B．is like; like　　C．likes; like　　D．is like; are like

11．Tony _____ running. He _____ his brother.

A．like; is like　　B．likes; is like　　C．is like; likes　　D．likes; look like

12．—What does he _____?

—He's short.

A．like　　B．look at　　C．look for　　D．look like

13．— _____ your sister _____?

— She is friendly and generous.

A．How is, like　　B．How does, like　　C．What is, like　　D．What does, like

【知识点 2】 above　prep.在（或向）……上面　　adv.在（或向）上面

［介词］在（或向）……上面

辨析：on, over 与 above，　below　，　under

on	表示一物在另一物的表面上,强调两者接触。	There is a cup on the table.桌上有个杯子。
over	表示一物在另一物的正上方,两者不接触,对应词是 under。	There is a bridge over the river. 河上有座桥。
above	表示一物在另一物的上方,不一定是正上方,两者不接触,对应词是 below。	The moon was above the tall tree in the east. 月亮挂在东方的高树上。
below	对应的的单词是 above，在……之下，可以指楼层，温度等	The temperature drops below zero.
under	对应的是 over，不接触，正下方	Sit under the tree

【典例】

一、单项选择

1．When the temperature stays _____ zero, it'll be warm, when it falls _____ zero, it'll be cold.

A．on, under　　B．above, under　　C．on, below　　D．above, below

2．　The child has come to school by bike _____ his own.

A．in　　B．by　　C．on　　D．of

3．—I can't find my pen.

—Oh, it's _____ the sofa, so you can't see it.

A．of　　B．on　　C．under　　D．at

4．Walk _____ the post office, turn right and you will see the big bridge _____ the river.

A．pass; above　　B．past; over　　C．pass; on　　D．past; on

5．Tom _____ long legs and they do not fit well _____ the school desk.

A．have; under　　B．has; under　　C．has; above　　D．has; on

6．Children_____1.2 meters in height should buy a ticket on the bus.

A．under　　B．on　　C．above　　D．below

7．— How far is China Tiangong space station from us?

—About 400 kilometers　_____　the earth.

A．on　　B．over　　C．above　　D．under

8．They live on the second floor, and we are on the first floor. We live _____ them.

A．above　　B．over　　C．below　　D．under

9．We cooked our lunch _____ an open fire.

A．on　　B．in　　C．above

10．Look! There's a bird flying_____ our heads.

A．on　　B．over　　C．above　　D.　under

【知识点 3】He helps us learn about laws at the community centre from time to time.

1. law　n.法律,法规;规则　　［名词］律师_____

break the law _____

obey the law _____

make laws _____

2.from time to time　偶尔,不时

from time to time=_____=_____

与 time 相关的其他短语/搭配:

同时————————

始终,一直————————

从前————————

每次,逐一————————

玩得开心————————

准时,按时————————

及时————————

【典例】

1．We all have these kinds of feeling <u>from time to time</u>.

A．sometimes　　B．somewhere　　C．anytime　　D．anywhere

2．We should always obey (遵守) the _____ (法律). It's good for our society.

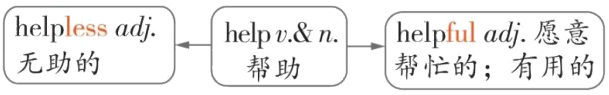
3．This is a great chance for you to become an excellent _____. (law)

【知识点 4】They're kind and helpful.

helpful adj. 愿意帮忙的；有用的

由“help（n.帮助）+-ful（形容词后缀）”构成,在句中可作表语或定语。

_____对……有用



【典例】

1．My smart home helps me _____ water from the bath to water my garden. (use)

2．Animals can be _____ (help) to us.

3．I want to have pet cats for parents because they’re very _____ (help) to their boring life.

【知识点 5】Some of them are volunteers.

volunteer　　n.志愿者 v.自愿做,义务做,无偿做

（1）［可数名词］ 志愿者

_____在图书馆做志愿者

（2）［动词］志愿做,义务做,无偿做

_____志愿做某事

The environment will become better if someone _____. 如果有人自愿帮忙,环境会变得更好。

【课堂练习】

1．When she was in college, Sophia _____ (volunteer) as a teacher in the small town for several months.

2．The _____ (volunteer) are planting some trees and flowers on both sides of this river.

3．It’s necessary for volunteers _____ (receive) training before doing the tasks.

【知识 点 6】There’s something wrong with my laptop.

There is something wrong with... ……出了问题

该结构相当于“Something is wrong with...”。

_____.

=_____.我的自行车出了问题。

（1）表达“某物坏/失灵了”还可用如下句型：

①Sth.+is/are not working well.　②Sth.+doesn’t/don’t work.　③Sth.+is/are broken.

我的手表坏了。(翻译)

_____.

=_____.

=_____.

=_____.

=_____.

【知识点 6】让某人做某事……

have v.使,让

have 在此作使役动词。have sb. do sth.“让某人做某事”。

_____我让她打扫了房间。

【典例】

1．—Did you have anyone _____ the trees?

—Yes, I had the trees _____.

A．to cut, cut　　B．to cut, cutting　　C．cut, to be cut　　D．cut, cut

2．My mother will have the computer _____ tomorrow.

A．repaired　　B．repairing　　C．to repair　　D．repair

3．My mother had me _____ her _____ the clothes the whole morning yesterday, so I had no time to do my own things.

A．to help, wash　B．help, to wash　C．helping, washing　D．to help, to wash

4．I'll have Tony _____ you around the school.

A．show　B．showing　C．to show　D．shows

【知识点 8】You're lucky to live in such a nice neighbourhood, Simon.

1.be/feel lucky to do sth. 做某事（感到）很幸运

She was lucky to find a job in a big company. 她很幸运在一家大公司找了一份工作。

【知识点 9】一般将来时（will; be going to）

一般将来时　will 和 be going to

（1）will 与 be going to 的区别

be going to 强调的是在说话时刻之前已经考虑过的,即强调计划性和安排性;will 强调的是客观情况.

eg:He is going to be a doctor when he grows up.他长大后打算当一名医生。

He will be twenty years old next month. 下个月他将满 20 岁。

（2）将来时的标志词： in + 一段时间！！！！ 用 how soon 提问！！！！

My father will come back in a few days .

【典例巩固】

一、用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The children _____ (have) a picnic this weekend.
2. I think our team _____ (win) the speech contest(演讲比赛) next week.
3. How long _____ it _____ (take) to get there by bus tomorrow?
4. Look at the clouds in the sky. It _____ (rain).
5. ---The children _____ (visit) the park tomorrow, right?　---Yes, they are.
6. ---_____ your father _____ (drive) to the park with you this weekend?
   ---Yes, he is.
7. ---_____ they _____ (use) the knife to open the door?　---No, they won't.
8. We _____ (play) computer games next Friday afternoon.
9. Don't worry. The bus _____ (come) soon.
10. I am afraid there _____ (be) a meeting this afternoon. I can't go shopping with you.
11. _____ we _____ (meet) at the school gate?
12. Some exchange students from the UK _____ (visit) our town next week.

二、单项选择

(　　)1. There _____ any homework tonight. Shall we go to see a film?

A. isn't going to be　B. isn't going to have

C. aren't going to have　D. aren't going to be

(　　)2. I_____ Chinese dishes for my foreign friends tomorrow evening.

A. will cook　B. have cooked　C. cook　D. cooked

(　　)3. ---Is there going to _____a football match tomorrow afternoon?

---No, but we are going to _____a class meeting.

A. be , be　B. have , have　C. be , have　D. have , be

(　　)4. We _____have a picnic together with our teachers next Thursday.

A. are going B. are going to C. will going D. may going to

( )5. ---Did you call Jenny? ---Oh no , I forgot. I _____ her right away.

A. called B. have called C. call D. will call

( )6. I will buy _____for my mother on Mother's Day next year.

A. special anything B. anything special

C. special something D. something special

( )7. The bedroom is _____. They share it.

A. Tom's and Tim B. Tom and Tim's

C. Tom and Tim D. Tom's and Tim's

( )8. Jack with his friends , _____going to _____their English teacher tomorrow.

A. are , visit B. is , visit C. is , visiting D. are , visiting

( )9. --The park is far away from here. _____we take a bus?

--Good idea! Let's meet at the bus stop.

A. Do B. Shall C. Will D. Does

( )10. Thanks for letting us borrow your camera. Marry_____ it to you next Monday.

A. return B. returns C. have returned D. will return

( )11. --_____Wendy _____a gift for her mother?

--Yes. She is saving (储蓄) money these days.

A. Did; buy B. Is; going to buy C. Does; buy D. Is; buying

( )12. --Try this soup, you _____like it . ---Wow! This is delicious !

A. must B. will C. shall D. can

( )13. The TV news reports that there_____ a storm the day after tomorrow.

A. is B. was C. will be D. has been

( )14. --Where is the morning paper? --I _____it for you at once.

A. get B. am getting C. to get D. will get

( )15. He _____in three days.

A. coming back B. came back C. will come back D. is going to coming back



综合练习

一、单项选择

1．My friend _____ a wallet on her way to _____ her daughter yesterday.

A．picked up; picking up B．picking up; clean up

C．cheer up; pick up D．picked up; pick up

2．—Andy, I called you at 4:00 p.m. yesterday, but you didn't answer it.

—Sorry. I _____ my bedroom.

A．tidy up B．will tidy up C．am tidying up D．was tidying up

3．—Don't make a _____ in Mum's room.

—Sorry, I won't. I'll _____ the room.

A．mess; tidy up B．trouble; make up C．mistake; fix up

4．We are busy, but we go skiing in winter _____.

A．on time B．any time C．in time D．from time to time

5．Mum，my mobile phone is_____．I want to buy a new_____.

A．broken；it　　B．broke；one　　C．broke；it　　D．broken：one

6．My parents often ask me _____ computer games too much.

A．not to play　　B．don't play　　C．to play　　D．not play

7．—What are your neighbours like?

—_____.

A．They are like my friends　　B．They are friendly and helpful

C．They like playing sports　　D．They are workers and waiters

8．The volunteers _____ us _____ all kinds of problems tomorrow afternoon.

A．will help; with　B．help; to do　　C．will help; to do　　D．help; with

9．—There _____ a concert (音乐会) this evening！

—Yeah. Exciting news!

A．will have　　B．are going to be　　C．is going to have　　D．is going to be

10．—What does the boy look like?

—He is _____ his father. He also _____ eating mangoes.

A．likes; like　　B．like; like　　C．likes; likes　　D．like; likes

11．_____ your brother _____ a magazine from the library?

A．Are; going to borrow　　B．Is; going to borrow

C．Are; going to lend　　D．Is; going to lend

12．Jack, with his friends, _____ watch a film in the cinema tomorrow.

A．is going to　　B．goes to

C．are going to　　D．go to

二、单词拼写

13．Is your sister's room _____ (整洁的) or not?

14．My car is broken. I'm going to have it _____ (repair).

15．Tom and his friends want to become _____ (工程师) when they grow up.

16．Jay always c_____ (检查) his homework before he hands in.

17．Can you help to fix up my _____ (破损的) watch?

18．They live next to each other and they are _____ (邻居).

19．We are _____ (幸运的) to have such a friendly teacher.

20．Some _____（学院的）students will come to our neighbourhood and help us.

21．Tom is an honest and _____（乐于助人的）boy. All the people like him.

22．Is anything _____ (出错) with your car? Why do you go to work on foot these days?

23．Li Lei is crazy about computers. He dreams of being a computer _____ (工程师) some day.

24．Mr Fan _____ (give) us a talk this afternoon, isn't he?

25．Annie is going to ask someone _____ (fix) her watch.

26．We mustn't laugh at _____ (任何人) in trouble.

三、完形填空

I am glad to be a member of the Helping Hands Club in our neighbourhood. I feel __1__. In the club, each member shows his or her skills and tells us his or her problems. We help each other. It __2__ our life easier and more interesting.

As for me, I am good at __3__ computers. I can help people with their computer __4__.

If you __5__ some second-hand books or old clothes, don't throw them away. We __6__ them to those who need them.

Peter is a cook. During free time, he often invites us to his home. We taste nice __7__ and we learn how to cook from him.

Jenny has a baby. She is very busy with her work. She needs someone to look after her __8__ when she is not at home. Kate has a lot of free time. She says she can babysit.

Till now, there are two hundred members __9__ the club. It is good. It goes well. And I am going to __10__ more neighbours to join the club.

Welcome to join us!

1．A．good	B．bad	C．full	D．interesting
2．A．makes	B．shows	C．needs	D．wants
3．A．buying	B．playing	C．fixing	D．using
4．A．problems	B．books	C．things	D．friends
5．A．have	B．buy	C．carry	D．use
6．A．stop	B．give	C．look	D．get
7．A．drink	B．vegetables	C．food	D．fruits
8．A．house	B．work	C．baby	D．kitchen
9．A．in	B．with	C．on	D．under
10．A．leave	B．take	C．win	D．invite

四、阅读理解

A

Do you sometimes wonder why birds sing? Maybe you think that they are just happy. After all, sometimes you also sing or whistle when you are happy.

Some scientists believe that birds do sing some of the time just because they are happy. However, they sing most of the time for a very different reason. Their singing is in fact a **warning** to other birds to say out of their territories.

Do you know what a"territory"is? A territory is an area that an animal, usually the male, claims(宣称) as its own. Only he and his family are welcome there. No other families of the same species are welcome. Your garden and house are your territory. In these places, only your family and friends are welcome. If a stranger wants to come to your territory and hurt you, you might scream. This might be enough to frighten(吓走) him away.

If so, you frighten the stranger away without having to fight with him. A bird does the same thing. But he does it almost any time, especially at nesting(筑巢) season. So he is screaming all the time, even when he can't see an outsider. This screaming is what we call a bird's song, and it is usually enough to keep an outsider away.

Birds sing most loudly in spring when they want a mate(配偶) and warn others not to enter the territories of theirs.

You can see that birds have a language of their own.

( ) 4. Why do birds sing?

A. Just because they are happy.

B. Just because they want a mate.

C. They sing for many reasons.

D. Just because they want to frighten other birds away.

( ) 5. What place may be a bird's territory?

A. A big tree. B. A large forest. C. A big hill. D. A small river.

( ) 6. What does the underlined word"warning"mean in Chinese?

A. 欢迎 B. 声明 C. 警告 D. 攻击

B

Almost every Chinese person can recite (背诵) the two lines of the famous poem, "Every grain on the plate comes from hard work." But sadly, many of us don't get the real meaning of these lines: Don't waste (浪费) food.

A CCTV program reported that the food Chinese people throw away every year is enough to feed 200 million people for a year. Do we have too much food? Of course not. According to (根据) the UN World Food Program, there were 925 million hungry people around the world in 2015, especially (尤其) in developing (发展中的) countries. Six million children die of (死于) hunger every year.

Chinese people are well-known for being friendly and generous (慷慨的). Many even feel that they will lose face if their guests have eaten all the food on the table. Luckily, a number of people have realized (意识到) the importance of saving food. What should we do in our daily lives to waste less food?

1. Don't order too much in a restaurant. Only order as much as you want to eat. If you can't eat all the food you ordered, take the rest of it home.
2. Don't leave any food in your bowls, while having meals.
3. Keep an eye on what food you have at home. Don't buy too much, especially for vegetables and fruit.

( ) 7. What's the real meaning of the underlined (划线的) sentence?

A. 春种一粒粟，秋收万颗籽。 B. 谁知盘中餐，粒粒皆辛苦。

C. 吏禄三百石，岁晏有余粮。 D. 足蒸暑土气，背灼炎天光。

( ) 8. According to the UN report, how many hungry people were there in 2015?

A. 6 million. B. 925 million. C. 200 million. D. 725 million.

( ) 9. What should we do to waste less food?

A. Order more food in a restaurant.

B. Every time you eat, leave some food in your bowls.

C. Take all the food you ordered home.

D. Don't store (储存) too much food like vegetables or fruit.

( ) 10. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. A number of people have realized the importance of saving food.

B. The food Chinese people throw away a year is enough to feed 200 million people for a year.

C. 200 million children die of hunger every year.

D. Many Chinese feel that they lose face if guests have eaten all the food on the table.

阅读回答问题 （不超过 10 个字）

Huck took the canoe and paddled across the river to the town. Very soon he met a woman and they started taiking. She told him that her husband and another man were looking for a runaway slave (奴隶).

"They're going to Jackson's Island tonight to catch him," she said.

This wasn't good news for Jim. He hurried back to the cave to tell him.

"Jim! They know you're here. They're coming to get you tonight. We must leave Now!"

They put all their things, including the canoe, on the big raft and set off down the river for the town of Cairo, where the Messissippi and the Ohio rivers meet.

They never got to Cairo. They ran into a thick fog on the river one night and they couldn't see a yard in front of them. I he next day it cleared but there was no sight of a town that looked like Cairo.

"Maybe we missed it in the fog," Jim said.

So they continued drifting down the river because the raft couldn't sail back up the river against the current.

1．How did Huck get to the town?

_____

2．Who did Huck meet in the town?

_____

3．Where did Huck and Jim hide (躲藏)?

_____

4．Did Huck and Jim get to Cairo?

_____

5．What do you think of Huck?

_____

综合填空

一

I don't know any other cat that loves to watch TV shows. But my Yoyo is ___51___ (interest) in it. She will run up to the TV if she ___52___ (hear) a boy crying or little children laughing. She doesn't like ads (广告) ! When ___53___ ad starts, she will turn her head away and not watch it. When all the ads are over ___54___ the show is back, she will start ___55___ (watch) the show again. One day, a show about the lions was on. Yoyo sat in front ___56___ the TV and started to watch it. The show was about lion's hunting (狩猎) and ___57___ (kill) other animals. Later, after the show was over, she got to sleep. I sat next to ___58___(she). Then suddenly Yoyo's ___59___ (foot) started to move. She was still running in her dream. Then she woke up hissing (嘶吼). She ___60___ (stop）and looked at me, and knew it was a dream. But she really made me scared.

二

Hi, my name is Robert. Last summer I had a great vacation. I went on a trip ___61___ my parents by car. During the ___62___ (one) week, we drove for four to six hours a day. ___63___ we never feel tired. At night we stayed in big hotels. Many hotels had ___64___ (swim) pools. I was very happy to swim there. There ___65___ (be) many people in the hotels and the rooms there were expensive, so we often had to sleep in one room to save some money.

During the second week, we ___66___ (go) camping in the mountains. We enjoyed the beautiful scenery. We 67___ (put) up our tent and lived in it. I loved it so much! The tent was not big, but it was clean and quiet. I always got up ___68___ (early) because I wanted to see the sunshine. There was a beautiful lake near our tent. We went 69___ (fish) there. It was difficult for me to get them and ___70___ the end I could only get one fish. At night, we saw a big moon in the sky. We told each other stories, then we went to sleep. I had a great time during the vacation.

第二课时　Pronunciation to Integration

【知识清单】

一、单词	二、词组

通知_____
注意到；通知；留心_____
引起注意_____
注意到；留意_____
信息，消息_____
在（或到）下面_____
发烧；狂热_____
（发炎）疼痛的，酸痛的_____
咽喉，喉咙_____
嗓子疼_____
问题，困难；麻烦_____
做某事有困难_____
机器，机械装置_____
洗衣机_____
冰箱_____
处理，应付_____
琢磨，想知道_____
能够_____
发布；邮寄_____
筹募_____
组织；安排_____
赠送；分发_____
放弃；交出_____
分发，发出；公布，发表；用尽，精疲力竭_____
屈服；让步；交上_____

看下面的信息_____
做某事有麻烦_____
有问题_____
处理_____
担忧_____
设计你的房子_____
能做某事_____
在图书俱乐部会议_____
处于需要的某人_____
募捐给植物花草_____
组织一个活动_____
收集旧衣服_____
分发，捐赠_____
放弃_____
寻找一些旧衣服_____

【知识详解】

【知识点 1】

notice ［可数名词］通知；通告

_____张贴通知

［不可数名词］注意,理会,察觉

take no notice （of sth.） 别理会（某事）

［动词］注意到

_____注意到某人正在做某事

_____注意到某人经常做某事

【典例】

1．Are there any important _____ (notice) in the teaching building today?

2．The teacher _____ (notice) him sleeping in class. It makes her angry.

3．I notice a man in black jeans _____ (sit) behind me.

4．I noticed a man _____ (enter) the woods and disappear soon.

【知识点 2】 1.information　n.信息,消息

［不可数名词］常与介词 on 或 about 连用

_____一条信息

_____一些信息

_____询问信息

2.below　adv.在（或到）下面　　prep.在（或到）……下面

pay attention to the information below 注意以下信息

a chair below the window 窗户下面的一把椅子

drops below zero （温度）降到零度以下

【典例】

1．_____ he told me!

A．What useful information　　B．How a useful information

C．How useful information　　D．What a useful information

2．Thank you so much for telling me such _____ useful information.

A．/　　B．a　　C．an

3．John and I live in the same building. But I live _____ the ground floor. He lives two floors _____ me.

A．on; over　　B．in; under　　C．in; below　　D．on; above

4．The sun is so bright _____ our heads but it is _____ 15℃.

A．on; below　　B．above; under　　C．over; below　　D．over; under

5．Could you please tell me some _____ (信息) about Jane? I want to know more about her.

【知识点 3】 Are you having trouble sleeping?

trouble　n.问题,困难;麻烦 v.麻烦;折磨; 使烦恼

（1）［不可数名词］问题,困难,麻烦

_____做某事有困难

_____在某方面有困难

_____陷入困境

_____处于困境中

（2）［动词］麻烦；折磨；使烦恼

May I trouble you to pass me the salt?麻烦您把盐递给我好吗？

Don’t trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.不要自找麻烦。

【典例】

1．---I have trouble ____ the math problem _____ your help .

A．to work out ;with　　B．to work out ;without

C．working out ;with　　D．working out ;without

2．Never ____ dreaming no matter how difficult it is when you are ____ trouble.

A．give up; in　　B．give out; in

C．give off; on　　D．give away; into

3. If you have some difficulty in _____(learn) English, you can ask the teacher for help.

【知识点 4】

wonder　v.琢磨,想知道

wonder = _____

wonder . n 奇迹　　七大奇迹之一：_____

【知识点 5】raise　v.筹募　_____为……筹款

raise 的其他意思：

①提升,举起　_____举手

②抚养,养育　_____一头牛

③增加,提高（数量、水平等）　_____抬高价格

【典例】

1．They want to _____ (筹募) enough money to help the people in poor areas.

2．Many farmers here _____ (饲养) sheep for wool and milk.

【知识典 6】organize　v.组织;安排

［及物动词］其宾语通常为表示聚会、活动、会议等的名词。

_____组织了许多活动

【典例】

1．Here is some information to help you _____ (组织) a safe trip to Xizang.

2．Miss White is an _____ (organize) woman. Her room is always clean.

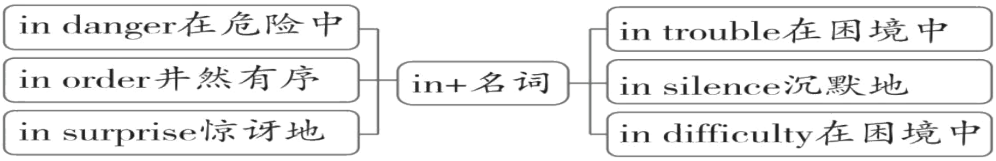
3．ORBIS is an _____ (organize) to help the blind see again.

【知识点 7】

in need 在困境中;有需要的　　常作后置定语

A friend in need is a friend indeed._____

拓展：其他常见的“in+名词”短语：



【典例】

你愿意帮助有需要的人吗？（翻译）

_____

综合练习

一、单项选择

1．—I don’t know how to _____ the old clothes.

—You can _____ them _____ to the poor.

A．do with; give...up　　B．deal with; give...up

C．do with; give...away　　D．deal with; give...away

2．I don’t need these books. I want _____ to the poor kids.

A．to give away them　　B．give it away

C．to give them away　　D．to give it away

3．—Your son doesn’t look _____. He is so pale. You should take him to the hospital.

—Thank you. I will _____ after school today.

A．good, pick him up　　B．good, pick up him

C．well, pick up him　　D．well, pick him up

4．—I have trouble _____ English, Miss Lin.

—Why not go to the English corner and try to talk with others?

A．reading　　B．speaking　　C．writing

5．I have trouble _____ English well. Would you mind _____ me with it?

A．to learn; to help　　B．learning; helping

C．learning; to help　　D．to learn; helping

6．—I want to learn more about the history of the Tang Dynasty.

—Why not _____ the Internet to find more _____ ?

A．to use; information　　B．use; informations

C．to use; informations　　D．use; information

7．Can you give me _____ about the stars?

A．some information　　B．an information　　C．a information　　D．informations

8．I _____ my uncle this winter vacation and I want to have a relaxing vacation there.

A．visit　　B．visiting　　C．am going to visit　　D．visited

9．—Why are you in such a hurry, John?

—There _____ an NBA basketball game in five minutes.

A．will have　　B．will be　　C．is going to have　　D．are going to be

10．These activities _____ people’s life in the countryside more exciting in the future.

A．makes　　B．is making　　C．will make　　D．made

11．There _____ a concert on Wusi Square next Friday evening.

A．is going to be　　B．is

C．will have　　D．is going to

二、单词拼写

12．—Our foreign teacher Lino invited us _____ (go) to his Christmas party.

—Let’s prepare some gifts for him together.

13．I accepted Mary’s _____ (invite) for her housewarming party just now.

14．— How many _____ (bench) are there in this park? — About twenty.

15．They e_____ (交换) gifts with each other at the party yesterday.

16．The little boy _____ (想知道) how people in the past lived when he visited the museum.

17．Kitty _____ (邮寄) a special present to her father last Father’s Day.

18．We are very happy _____ （如果）you come here tomorrow.

19．Mrs. Xu often has a sore _____ (喉咙) after talking for a long time.

20．Don’t leave any _____ (垃圾) when you get off the bus.

21．My sister has the _____ (able) to speak English well.

22．My mother asks me if I _____ (visit) my grandparents next Saturday.

23．It's so hot and wet. It _____ (rain) this evening, isn't it?

24．—Who _____(修理) your computer tomorrow? —Mr Wang is.

能力提升

一、完形填空

Our neighbourhood used to be very quiet. However, these days ___1___ things are happening in our neighbourhood and everyone is unhappy.

Zhao Jun, the local school teacher is extremely ___2___. When he was interviewed（采访）by the local newspaper, he said, "Every night we hear the strange noise ___3___ our window. My wife thinks that it might be a (n) ___4___, but my friends and I think it must be teenagers（青少年）having ___5___. My parents called the police, but they couldn't ___6___ anything strange. They think it might be the ___7___. I don't think so!"

Zhao Jun's next door neighbour Xiang Dan is ___8___ too. "At first, I thought it might be a cat, but I couldn't see a cat, and I still hear the noise outside." Everyone in our neighbourhood is worried, and everyone has his or her own ___9___. There must be something ___10___ the homes in our neighbourhood, but what is it?

1．A．interesting	B．exciting	C．strange	D．happy
2．A．worried	B．pleased	C．quiet	D．friendly
3．A．of	B．outside	C．to	D．inside
4．A．actor	B．visitor	C．ghost	D．animal
5．A．trouble	B．fun	C．lessons	D．sports
6．A．find	B．think	C．make	D．feel
7．A．water	B．laughter	C．music	D．wind
8．A．excited	B．surprised	C．unhappy	D．bad
9．A．way	B．message	C．information	D．idea
10．A．cleaning	B．visiting	C．breaking	D．moving

二、阅读理解

A

Our new neighbours are the Browns. They have two children, a boy and a girl. The boy is Jack and the girl is Alice. Jack is 11, and he is one year older than me. Alice and my sister Nancy are 8 years old.

At weekends, Nancy and I like to go to play with Alice and Jack. Both Jack and I really enjoy playing computer games. Sometimes the girls join us, but the games they enjoy are different from the ones we like.

There is a big park near our house. Sometimes, when the weather is fine, the four of us will go for bike rides

there. We often stop at the huge playground to have some fun. Jack and I like to play basketball, but the girls prefer to sing and dance.

Our families often have dinner together. On some days, they come over to our house and on other days, we go over to theirs. Mr Brown and his wife cook really well.

Nancy and I are very glad to have the Browns next door. It's great to have friends living so near.

11. Who are the writer's new neighbours?

A. A family of three. B. The Browns.

C. Jack and Nancy. D. Alice and Nancy.

12. How old is Alice?

A. 8 B. 9 C. 10 D. 11

13. The girls prefer to _____ at the playground in the park.

A. listen to music B. play basketball

C. sing and dance D. play computer games

14. Where do the two families have dinner together?

A. At a park nearby. B. At a restaurant.

C. In a forest. D. At their houses.

15. The writer thinks it's _____ to be friends with the new neighbours.

A. boring B. great C. difficul D. safe

B

Are you looking for something fun and would you like to help other people in your free time? Then join us and be a volunteer!

We have volunteer jobs for people of all ages. Anyone, from twelve-year-old children to people in their eighties, can become a volunteer.

You can help people in many ways. Schools need your help with taking care of children while their parents are working. Hospitals need volunteers to look after children when their parents are seeing a doctor. Animal lovers can help take care of those dogs and cats without homes.

"As a volunteer, I don't want to get anything. Seeing the children's happy faces, I am happy too," said Carlos Domingo, a woman of 42. "I often played computer games in my free time before. Now I help the elderly learn how to use computers," said another volunteer at the age of 18.

If everyone helps out a little, we'll all have a better world to live in. Start volunteering now! Call us on 18005756, or visit www. greatangel. com.

16. What kind of people can become volunteers?

A. Only women. B. People from 12 to 89 years old.

C. Only old people. D. Only students and teachers.

17. Volunteers want to get _____ when they help others.

A. thanks B. money C. nothing D. computers

18. Carlos Domingo does volunteer work for _____.

A. children B. cats C. old people D. dogs

19. Which of the following is NOT true?

A. Volunteers can help people in many ways.

B. Being a volunteer is really fun.

C. The 18-year-old volunteer helps the young learn how to use computers.

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/808011135046007043