UNIT 4 Don't eat in class.

课时1 Section A(1a-2d)

一、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. Please keep quiet in the library.
2. Don't fight in class.
3. We must obey(遵守) the rules of our school.
4. Don't stay outside late.
5. Don't run in the hallways.
6. Don't arrive (到达) late for class.
7. Our English teacher often wears (穿) a red dress.
8. It's a very important (重要的) meeting. So we can't be late.
9. Do you have a music player (播放机)?
10. We have to wear a uniform (制服) at school.

二、汉译英

1. 按时;准时 on time
2. 带来;取来 bring
3. 许多规则 a lot of/lots of/many rules
4. 在外面 outside
5. 校服 school uniforms
6. 不得不 have to
7. 上学迟到 arrive late for class
8. 在课堂上 in class
9. 听音乐 listen to music
10. 在走廊里 in the hallway

三、选择正确的内容填空

1. (Can/Does) Can we eat in class?
2. (Don't/Has to) Don't wear hats in school!
3. Does Bill (have to/can) have to go to bed now?
4. He is ill(病的). He(can't/don't) can't come.
5. (Do/Have to) Do they wear sneakers?

四、用所给内容的适当形式填空

1. He has to (have to) get up early every morning.
2. He doesn't fight (fight) at school.
3. Don't put (not put) your books here.
4. He can listen (listen) to music after school.
5. The students can't stay (stay) outside at night.

五、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 不要在课堂上吃东西。
   Don't eat in class.
2. 我们能在家听音乐。
   We can listen to music at home.
3. 你们必须在学校穿校服吗?
   Do you have to wear a uniform at school?

六、根据实际情况回答问题

1. Can you swim?
   ____
2. Can you sing an English song?
   ____
3. Do you have to wear a uniform at school?
   ____
4. Can students eat in the hallway?
   ____

【答案】略

七、从Ⅱ栏中找出与Ⅰ栏相对应的答语

Ⅰ

1. Don't be late next time, Helen.
2. Can we discuss it in class?
3. Let's have some bananas.
4. What can I do?
5. Does he have to go?
6. Alex, do you have to do morning exercises?

Ⅱ

A. You can eat in the dining hall.
B. No, he doesn't.
C. No, I don't.
D. Sorry, Mr Green.
E. That sounds good.
F. Yes, you can. But don't talk loudly(大声地).

1. D 2. F 3. E 4. A
5. B 6. C

课时笔记

►1. arrive late 的用法

arrive late 意为"迟到"。例如:
I arrived late for work yesterday morning.
昨天上午我上班迟到了。
【拓展】be late for... 也可表示"做某事迟到"。例如:
Are you often late for school? 你上学经常迟到吗?

►2. can 的用法

can 是情态动词,表示"可以,允许",can't 则表示其否定意义"不可以,不能"。例如:
—Can I smoke here? 我可以在这里抽烟吗?
—Sorry, you can't. 对不起,你不能。
We can listen to music outside. 我们可以在外面听音乐。

►3. outside 的用法

(1) outside 作形容词,意为"外面的;外部的"。例如:
Outside people know nothing about it. 局外人对此一无所知。
(2) outside 可作副词,表示"在外;向外"之意。例如:
It's dark outside. 外面很黑。
(3) outside 可用作名词,指"外部"。例如:
The outside of the building is white. 建筑物的外面是白色的。
(4) outside 还可用作介词,意为"外部;在……外面"。例如:
My teacher parked his car outside the gate.
我的老师把他的车停在了门外。
【拓展】outside 的反义词为 inside。

课时 2 Section A(3a-3c)

一、单项选择

1. If you are tired, __A__ a rest.
A. have B. has C. to have D. had
【解析】肯定的祈使句,以动词原形开头。

2. —Does she have to go to bed at 9:00?
—Yes, she __D__.
A. have B. is C. has D. does
【解析】问句的助动词是 does,答语也应用 does。

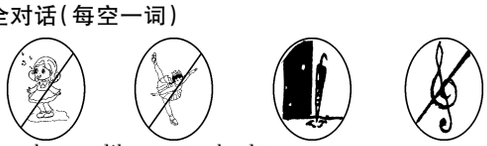
3. —Mom, __B__ I play computer games?
—Yes,you can. But you have to finish your homework first.
A. must B. may
C. will D. need
【解析】本题考查情态动词的用法。must 表示"必须";may 表示"可以";will 表示"将会";need 表示"需要"。由答语 Yes,you can."是的,你可以"可知,问句应为"妈妈,我可以玩电脑游戏吗?"。May I...? 表示"我可以……吗?"故选 B。

4. Yesterday it rained heavily when school was over. We __C__ stay in our classroom.
A. should B. must
C. had to D. need
【解析】考查情态动词的用法。must 表示主观上"必须";have to 表示客观上"不得不"。由句意可知选 C。

5. Let's listen __A__ the song *Auld Lang Syne*.
A. to B. at C. for D. of
【解析】listen 是不及物动词,后接宾语时要和 to 连用,意为"听"。

6. I have to __B__ the room every morning.
A. cleans B. clean
C. cleaning D. to clean
【解析】have to 后跟动词原形。

二、补全对话(每空一词)



W:Do you have a library at school?
M:Yes, we do. And we have __1__ for school library.
W:What are they?
M:We have to be __2__ in the library. We have to put our backpacks and our umbrellas __3__ the library. We can't __4__, __5__ or listen to music in it.
W:I see. Thank you.
M:You're welcome.

1. __rules__ 2. __quiet__ 3. __outside / out of__ 4. __sing__
5. __dance__

三、把下列对话按正确的顺序重新排列

A. First, can I listen to music in the classroom?
B. Good morning, Alex! Nice to meet you!
C. No, you can't. But you can listen to it outside.
D. Good morning, Henry! Nice to meet you, too.
E. Oh, I know. And can I eat in the classroom?
F. That's all. Thank you very much, Alex.
G. You're welcome.
H. No, you can't. You can eat in the dining hall.
I. OK, please! I'd like to help you.
J. Alex, I want to ask you something about school rules. Can you help me?

1. __B__ 2. __D__ 3. __J__ 4. __I__ 5. __A__
6. __C__ 7. __E__ 8. __H__ 9. __F__ 10. __G__

四、同义句转换

1. Go to bed early.
Don't __sleep__ too __late__.

2. You can't meet your friends after school.
__Don't__ __meet__ your friends after school.

3. Peter must go to bed by ten.
①Peter must __be__ __in__ bed by ten.
②Peter __has__ __to__ go to bed by ten.

4. You needn't do your homework now.
You __don't__ __have__ __to__ do your homework now.

五、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 我现在必须打扫教室吗?
__Must__ I __clean__ the classroom now?

2. 咱们别待在外面。
Let's not stay __outside__.

3. 上体育课时我们必须穿运动鞋。
We __have__ __to__ wear __sports__ __shoes__ for gym.

4. 你会跳舞吗?
__Can__ you __dance__?

5. 课前必须擦黑板。
Before class, you __have__ __to__ clean the __blackboard__.

6. ——你们必须穿校服吗?
——是的。
— __Do__ you __have__ __to__ wear a uniform?
—Yes,we __do__.

KESHIBIJI

►1. have to 的用法

have to 意为"不得不,必须",表示为客观条件所迫必须做某事,其后接动词原形。don't have to 意为"不必"。have to,has to,had to 的疑问句和否定句要使用助动词 do,does 或 did。例如:
—What do we have to do? 我们必须做什么事?
—You have to finish your homework. 你们必须完成家庭作业。
—Does he have to come here by 8:00 tomorrow?
他明天八点钟之前必须赶到这里吗?
—Yes,he does. 是的。
【拓展】情态动词 must 与 have to 的意思相近,但用法不同。must 无人称和时态的变化,后接动词原形,表示命令或必要,意为"必须,应当",有主观的强制意味。例如:
We must help each other.
我们必须互相帮助。

►2. 辨析 listen to 与 hear

listen to 意为"听",后接宾语,强调听的动作。hear 意为"听见;听到",强调听的结果。例如:
He listened carefully, but he didn't hear anything.
他仔细听了听,但什么都没听到。

课时笔记

课时3 Section B(1a-1d)

一、单项选择

1. — __C__ you come to my birthday party tomorrow, Robert?
—I'm afraid not. I have to study for my exam.
A. Must B. Should
C. Can D. Need
【解析】对话内容是"邀请对方做某事",用情态动词 can 表达此意。

2. My sister often helps my parents __B__ dinner.
A. to have B. make C. cooking
【解析】help sb (to) do sth"帮助某人做某事",have dinner 意为"吃晚饭",不符合题意。

3. Can he __A__ the guitar?
A. play B. plays
C. playing D. to play
【解析】can 后跟动词原形。

4. —May I park my car here, Sir?
— __D__. You may park it over there.
A. Yes, you can't B. Yes, you are
C. No, you needn't D. No, you mustn't
【解析】以 may 开头的问句表达"许可",通过答语"你可以停在那儿",说明"不可以"停在这儿,排除 A、B。needn't 意为"不必";此处应用 mustn't 表示"不准,禁止"。

5. —What sign is often found in museums?
—"__D__".
A. MENU B. THIS SIDE UP
C. PAUSE D. NO PHOTOS
【解析】在博物馆常见提示标识为"禁止拍照"。用"no+名词",表示"严禁……;禁止……"。

6. It's raining all day, so we __D__ stay at home.
A. can B. must
C. may D. have to
【解析】have to 有客观条件的限制,意为"不得不,必须"。句意为"一整天都在下雨,因此我们不得不待在家里。"故选 D。

二、补全对话(有一项多余)

A: Can you go to the movies tonight, Emily?
B: No, __1__
A: Oh, I can't, either. I want to go out, but __2__
B: I have too many rules in my family.
A: Family rules? Like what?
B: I can't play with my friends after school.
A: __3__
B: Yeah, I have to go home by 5:30 and do my homework.
A: Oh, I do, too. And I have to practice playing the piano every day.
B: Do you have to wash your clothes?
A: Yes, I do. I think __4__

A. You are lucky.
B. Really?
C. I can't go out on school nights.
D. I have to stay at home.
E. it's too bad.

1. __C__ 2. __D__ 3. __B__ 4. __E__

三、句型转换

1. You must look after your sister. (改为同义句)
You __have__ __to__ look after your sister.
2. Can she wear a uniform? (作否定回答)
No, __she__ __can't__.
3. We can listen to music outside the hallways. (对画线部分提问)
__Where__ __can__ you listen to music?
4. Uncle Wang does housework on weekends. (改为一般疑问句)
__Does__ Uncle Wang __do__ housework on weekends?
5. You can't turn on the radio. (改为祈使句)
__Don't__ __turn__ on the radio.
6. We arrived in Shanghai last Sunday. (改为同义句)
We __got__ __to__ Shanghai last Sunday.

四、书面表达

What rules do you have to follow? Make a list.

1. At home:
clean my room
practice playing the piano
do homework
wash clothes
2. At school:
wear a uniform
listen to the teacher carefully
have classes
do sports

课时笔记

▶祈使句

通常用来表达命令、请求、禁止、建议、警告等。它的主语 you(听话人)通常省略。其构成通常有以下几种形式:

(1)Be 型(即 Be+表语+其他)。例如:
Be quiet, please. 请安静。
否定句:Don't + be+表语+其他。例如:
Don't be angry. 别生气。

(2)Do 型(即实义动词原形+宾语+其他)。例如:
Open your books, please. 请把书打开。
否定句:Don't +实义动词原形+宾语+其他。例如:
Don't eat in the classroom. 别在教室里吃东西。

(3)Let 型(即 Let+宾语+动词原形+其他)。例如:
Let me help you. 让我帮你。
Let's go at six o'clock. 咱们六点钟去吧。
否定句:一般在实义动词前加 not。例如:
Let's not watch TV. 咱们别看电视了。

(4)No +*v.* -*ing* 型(此种形式通常用于公共场合的提示语中,意为"禁止做某事")。例如:
No smoking! 严禁吸烟!
No talking! 禁止交谈!
No passing! 禁止通行!
No parking! 禁止停车!

课时 4 Section B(2a-3c)

一、英汉互译

1. too many __太多__
2. get up __起床__
3. before ten o'clock __十点之前__
4. be strict with sb __对某人要求严格__
5. 遵守规则__follow the rules__
6. 上床睡觉__go to bed__
7. 学钢琴__learn the piano__
8. 从未有任何乐趣;从来都不开心__never have any fun__

二、单项选择

1. Don't arrive late for class, __C__?
   A. do you B. aren't you
   C. will you D. don't you
   【解析】祈使句的反意疑问句,除 let's 用 shall we 之外,其他均用 will you。
2. "No __B__!" says the sign.
   A. smoke B. smoking
   C. smokes D. to smoke
   【解析】"No +doing!"表示"禁止或不许做某事"。
3. Gina often helps her mother __C__ clothes.
   A. do B. washing C. wash D. to do
   【解析】help sb. (to) do sth. 意为"帮助某人做某事", wash clothes 意为"洗衣服"。
4. —Can you cook fish?
   —__B__. It's easy.
   A. No, I can't B. Yes, I can
   C. Sorry, I can't D. Yes, I need
   【解析】由答语后一句可知应是肯定回答。
5. On school nights, I have to go to bed __D__ nine o'clock.
   A. on B. in
   C. to D. before
   【解析】before nine o'clock 意为"在九点之前",由句意可知选 D。
6. There are too many __B__ in the kitchen.
   A. bread B. vegetables
   C. rice D. food
   【解析】too many"太多",后接可数名词复数。
7. I usually do my homework __B__ night, but ____Saturday nights I watch TV.
   A. at; in B. at; on C. in; on D. in; in
   【解析】at night 意为"在晚上",指平日的晚上;on Saturday nights 意为"在星期六晚上",在具体的某一天的晚上介词用 on。
8. There are __B__ rules in my family. I can't stand them.
   A. too much B. too many
   C. much too D. many too
   【解析】rules 是可数名词复数,too many 修饰可数名词复数, too much 修饰不可数名词。

三、句型转换

1. They have to wear shirts at school. (改为一般疑问句)
   __Do__ they __have__ to wear shirts at school?
2. Mary has to finish her homework before dinner. (改为否定句)
   Mary __doesn't__ __have__ to finish her homework before dinner.
3. We can eat pizza outside. (对画线部分提问)
   __Where__ __can__ you eat pizza?
4. Could you please close the window? (改为祈使句)
   __Please__ __close__ the window!
5. Please speak loudly! (改为否定句)
   __Don't__ speak loudly, please.

四、根据汉语提示用单词或短语完成短文

I'm not happy. I have __1__(太多的) rules in my family. I have to __2__(起床) at six o'clock every morning. I can't meet my friends after school because I have to __3__(做家庭作业). I can't watch TV on school nights. And I have to be __4__(卧床) by ten o'clock. On weekends, I have to clean my room and __5__(洗) my clothes. Then I have to help my mom __6__(做晚饭). Later I have to go to the Children's Palace to learn the piano. I never __7__(玩得高兴).

1. __too many__ 2. __get up__ 3. __do my homework__
4. __in bed__ 5. __wash__ 6. __make/cook dinner__
7. __have any fun__

KESHIBIJI

►1. too many 的用法
too many 用来修饰可数名词复数,意为"很多"。例如:
He has too many friends to meet.
他有很多朋友要见。
【注意】修饰不可数名词时,要用 too much。例如:
We have too much work to do.
我们有许多工作要做。

►2. help sb. (to) do sth. 的用法
help sb. (to) do sth."帮某人做某事", 动词不定式符号 to 可以省略。同义短语为 help sb. with sth.。例如:
Tom often helps the classmates clean the classroom.
汤姆经常帮助同学们打扫教室。
He always helps me with my English.
他常在英语方面帮助我。
I helped my brother learn English last night.
昨天晚上我帮助我弟弟学习英语。

►3. have fun 的用法
have fun 意为"玩得开心",相当于 have a good time 和 enjoy oneself。例如:
We have fun in the park. 我们在公园里玩得很开心。

课时笔记

课时5 Self Check

一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

1. It's too cold outside, you'd better put on warm clothes.
2. All the students are reading in the classroom.
3. What are your family rules?
4. He always fights with others.
5. We shouldn't break(违反) the school rules.

二、单项选择

1. —Can we speak Chinese?
   —A.
   A. Yes, you can　　B. OK, you speak
   C. No, you don't　　D. Sure, you do
   【解析】由问句中的 can 可知选 A。
2. His mom is ill; he A stay at home and look after her.
   A. has to　　B. have to
   C. doesn't have to　　D. hasn't to
   【解析】由前后句语境可知应用肯定形式,且 he 是第三人称单数,故选 A。
3. C smoking in the library.
   A. Can't　　B. Don't
   C. No　　D. You can't
   【解析】A、B、D 三项后接动词原形,故选 C。
4. He often practices B basketball.
   A. play　　B. playing
   C. to play　　D. played
   【解析】practice doing sth. 意为"练习做某事",为固定用法。
5. —D. Your father is sleeping in the room.
   —Oh, sorry!
   A. Not talk　　B. Not talking
   C. No talk　　D. No talking
   【解析】No talking. 意为"不要说话"。
6. I have A rules in my house. We have ____ homework to do today.
   A. too many; too much
   B. too much; many too
   C. too many; much too
   D. much too; many too
   【解析】too many 修饰可数名词复数;too much 修饰不可数名词。
7. —Can your brother swim?
   —C.
   A. Yes, he can't　　B. Yes, please
   C. No, he can't　　D. Yes, he does
   【解析】答句中应用 can 来照应问句中的 can,故排除 B、D,A 项前后矛盾。故选 C。
8. Don't eat A class.
   A. in　　B. on　　C. to　　D. into
   【解析】in class 意为"在课堂上",为固定搭配。
9. He's never B class.
   A. arrive　　B. late for
   C. arrive late　　D. late
   【解析】be late for class"上学迟到"。
10. It's raining now, we D put off the football match.
    A. can　　B. may
    C. must　　D. have to
    【解析】have to 与 must 均有"必须"之意,但 have to 强调"客观需要",表示"不得不做某事";must 强调主观看法,即主观上的必须性,根据题意可知选 D。

三、句型转换

1. He can ride the bike.(改为一般疑问句)
   Can he ride the bike?
2. Bill has to wear sports shoes for gym class.(改为否定句)
   Bill doesn't have to wear sports shoes for gym class.
3. You can't put the school bag on the bed.(改为祈使句)
   Don't put the school bag on the bed.
4. He never has any fun.(改为反意疑问句)
   He never has any fun, does he?
5. I have to help my parents after school.(对画线部分提问)
   What do you have to do after school?

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 我不得不做英语家庭作业。
   I have to do my English homework.
2. 我觉得我家的约束太多了。
   I think I have too many rules in my house.
3. 上学期间的晚上不能出去。
   Don't go out on school nights.
4. 先生,你不能坐这儿,因为这儿是只为妇女和儿童准备的。
   Sir, you can't sit here; it's for women and children only.
5. 我们不能在教室里吃东西。
   We can't eat in the classroom.
6. 放学后我得练习弹钢琴。
   I have to practice playing the piano after school.
7. 有课的晚上我们不应该看电视。
   We shouldn't watch TV on school nights.
8. 我父母经常告诉我不要浪费水。
   My parents often tell me not to waste water.
9. 音乐课上我们可以唱歌跳舞。
   We can sing and dance in music class.
10. 我们可以在学校食堂吃饭。
    We can eat in the school dining hall.

五、短文改错(下列短文中共有5处错,找出并改正)

My friend Yang Liu isn't happy. He has too much rules in his house. He has to gets up very early every morning. He can't play with his friends after school because he has to do her homework at home. He can't play computer games on school nights. And he has to is in bed to ten o'clock every night.

1. much→many　2. gets→get　3. her→his
4. is→be　5. to→by

六、任务型阅读

Dear Zhang Qian,

Thank you very much for your letter. You want to know about my favorite sport and instrument. Now I tell you. I like swimming very much, and I like volleyball, basketball and ping-pong. Swimming is my favorite sport. I am good at chess, too. My favorite instrument is violin. I like playing the violin every weekend. What about you? What's your favorite sport? Do you like to play the violin? Who's your favorite player? And who is your favorite musician? Please tell me. I want to hear from you again.

Yours,
Ren Lijuan

根据短文内容回答问题。

1. Who is the letter from?
   The letter is from Ren Lijuan.
2. Who is the letter to?
   The letter is to Zhang Qian.
3. What does Zhang Qian want to know?
   Zhang Qian wants to know about Ren Lijuan's favorite sport and instrument.
4. What does Ren Lijuan like doing?
   She likes swimming, playing volleyball, basketball and ping-pong and playing the violin.
5. What does Ren Lijuan want?
   She wants to hear from Zhang Qian again and know something about her favorite sport and musician.

七、书面表达

假如你是 Mike,家里有很多约束。请写信给你的笔友 John,倾诉你内心的烦恼和不快。开头已给出。

Dear John,

I'm not happy. I have too many rules at home. I have to get up at 6:00 every morning. I have to come home early after school and do my homework until 10:00 p. m.. There is too much homework for me to do. I can't meet my friends on weekends. I even can't play soccer after school. I can't watch TV on weekends. I have to clean my room and wash my clothes. I have to learn the piano on Sundays. I never have any fun. What can I do? Please help me.

Yours,
Mike

中考考题在线 ZHONGKAOKAOTIZAIXIAN

一、单项选择

1. (四川绵阳中考·2015) Jack, __D__ play around here. Your sister is asleep now.
   A. doesn't B. not C. no D. don't
   【解析】考查祈使句。句意为:"杰克,不要在这里玩。你的妹妹现在睡着了。"否定祈使句以 don't 开头。故选 D。
2. (云南昆明中考·2014) Teenagers should be encouraged to go __C__ and be close to nature(亲近自然).
   A. inside B. back
   C. outside D. off
   【解析】本题考查副词词义的辨析。inside 意为"在……里";back 意为"回来";outside 意为"在外边";off 意为"远离,停止"。结合后半句句意"亲近自然"可知,前半句表示"青少年应该被鼓励去户外"。故选 C。
3. (湖北恩施中考·2015) Jack __C__ be in the office now. I saw him on the street just now.
   A. needn't B. mustn't C. can't
   【解析】考查情态动词的用法辨析。needn't 意为"不必,不需要";mustn't 意为"不许;禁止";can't 意为"不能,不可能"。根据句意"杰克现在不可能在办公室。我刚才在街上看到他了"可知,C 项符合题意。
4. (山东菏泽中考·2015)—How do you usually go to school?
   —My school is far away. I __C__ take the bus to school.
   A. must B. might C. have to
   【解析】考查情态动词的用法。must 表示主观上的"必须";might 表示"可能,也许";have to 表示客观上"不得不"。句意为:"你通常怎样去学校?""我的学校很远。我不得不乘公共汽车去学校。"故选 C。
5. (四川广安中考·2013)—What's your teacher like?
   —She is always strict __B__ us.
   A. in B. with C. to
   【解析】be strict with sb. 表示"对某人要求严格";be strict in sth 表示"对某事要求严格"。由空格后的 us 可知其前介词应用 with。
6. (山东威海中考·2015) Tony, remember __B__ with your mouth full of food.
   A. to talk B. not to talk
   C. talking
   【解析】考查非谓语动词的用法。remember to do sth. 意为"记得去做某事",表示事情还没有做;remember doing sth. 意为"记得做过某事",表示事情已经做了。句意为:"托尼,记住不要满嘴是食物的时候讲话。"故选 B。
7. (四川自贡中考·2015)—Tom, don't throw the rubbish on the floor. We should keep the classroom __A__.
   —Oh, sorry. Miss Wang.
   A. clean B. quiet C. dirty
   【解析】考查形容词的用法。"keep+sb/sth+形容词"表示"使某人或某物保持某种状态"。句意为:"汤姆,不要把垃圾扔在地板上。我们应该保持教室干净。""哦,对不起。王老师。"故选 A。

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示完成单词

1. (贵州毕节中考·2014) Healthy eating habits are important to us.
2. (新疆阜康、米泉中考·2014) Alice used to be quiet, but now she is very outgoing.
3. (贵州黔西南州中考·2014) Teachers are usually strict (严格的) with their students in class.