UNIT 1 What's the matter?

UNIT 1（P1 ~ P7）

课时1 Section A（1a ~ 2d）

一、翻译短语

1. 感冒 have a cold　2. 背痛 have a sore back　3. 肚子痛 have a stomachache　4. 咽喉痛 have a sore throat
5. 足够的水 enough water　6. 量体温 take one's temperature　7. 发烧 have a fever

二、单项选择

（ B ）1.（2015·福建福州）—Do you remember what she looked like when you first met her?
—Of course. She was tall and thin _____ long hair.
A. in　B. with　C. on

（ B ）2. —I have a bad _____. —You should see a dentist.
A. throat　B. toothache　C. stomachache　D. fever

（ A ）3.（2015·黑龙江齐齐哈尔）—Could I invite my friends to a party?
—Yes, of course you _____.
A. can　B. could　C. must

（ B ）4. There is _____ snow and it's _____ cold this winter.
A. too much; too much　B. too much; much too　C. much too; much too　D. much too; too much
【解析】too much 意为"太多"，修饰不可数名词；much too 意为"太"，修饰形容词或副词。第一空后是不可数名词 snow，故用 too much 修饰。第二空后是形容词 cold，用 much too 修饰。故选 B。

（ B ）5.（2015·湖南常德）Carol picked some strawberries and took _____ home.
A. they　B. them　C. their

（ D ）6.（2014·甘肃白银）Mom always tells me that nothing can be learned _____ hard work.
A. with　B. by　C. for　D. without
【解析】句意为："妈妈总是告诉我，不努力学习，什么东西也学不会。"介词 without 表示"没有"。故选 D。

（ D ）7.（2015·浙江温州）Annie has a _____, and she is going to see her dentist today.
A. cold　B. fever　C. cough　D. toothache

三、根据句意及首字母或图片提示填写单词

1.（2015·新疆）Lily has a toothache. She has to see a dentist right now.
2. Ice turns into water when the temperature is over 0℃.
3. You should lie down and rest/relax if you feel tired.
4. The giraffe is very beautiful and it has a very long neck .
5. There is something wrong with my grandpa's foot . He can't walk.

四、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1. My mother's teeth（tooth）are white and good. She brushes them twice a day.
2. Who knows the answer to the question? Please put up your hand(s)（hand）.
3. The doctor took my（I）temperature. It was 38℃.
4. My head feels（feel）very hot. I feel terrible.
5. You need to take（take）the medicine three times a day.

五、在空白处填入适当的词补全对话



A：Good morning. Sit down, please.
B：Good morning, doctor.
A：What's the（1）matter with you?
B：I was caught in the rain yesterday. I've got a bad cough and my head hurts.
A：Do you have a fever?
B：Yes, my（2）temperature is 38℃. Oh, it's terrible.
A：Oh, let me see…There's nothing serious. You just have a cold. Have a good（3）rest/sleep, and you'll be fine soon.
B：Thanks, I will. Any other suggestions?
A：You'd better choose your clothes according to the weather report. The（4）weather often changes in summer.
B：（5）What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A：Now, we're in the season of rain. It still be rainy tomorrow. When you go out, please take an umbrella.

◆ **What's the matter/wrong/the trouble（with sb.）?**（某人）怎么了？（P1·1a）
常用来询问病情或某人遇到什么麻烦或问题。
【答语】表示身体状况或表达所处困境的短语或句式。

◆ **"have a+疾病"表示"患……病"**（P1·1a）
- have a cold 感冒
- have a sore throat 喉咙疼
- have a cough 咳嗽
- have a stomachache 胃疼
- have a toothache 牙疼
- have a fever 发烧
- have a headache 头疼

◆ **lie down 躺下**（P2·2b）
lie 作不及物动词，表示"躺，平躺"。其过去式和过去分词分别为 lay 和 lain。lie 的现在分词为 lying。

◆ **take one's temperature 量体温**（P2·2b）
take 在这里是"测量"的意思。
- I took my temperature myself every day when I had a fever. 我发烧时每天都自测体温。

◆ **Should I+动词原形 …？我应该……吗？**（P2·2d）
用来征求对方的建议，其中 should 为情态动词，意为"应该……"，后跟动词原形，其否定形式为 shouldn't。

◆ **sound like 听起来像**（P2·2d）
后常跟名词或名词性短语作表语。
- It sounds like a good idea. 这听起来像是个好主意。

【同类归纳】"感官动词+like"短语
feel like 摸起来像；想要　smell like 闻起来像
look like 看起来像　taste like 尝起来像

◆ **take breaks 休息**（P2·2d）
break 作名词，意为"（工作间、课间等的）休息，暂停"。

◆ **go to a doctor=see a doctor 去看医生**（P2·2d）

课时2 Section A(3a~3c)

一、翻译短语

1. 下(车) get off(the car/bus…)
2. 使某人惊讶的是 to one's surprise
3. 同意(做某事) agree to (do sth.)
4. 陷入麻烦 get into trouble
5. 在……一边 on the side of…
6. 患有心脏病 have a heart problem
7. 等待 wait for
8. 多亏 thanks to

二、单项选择

(B)1. (2015·湖北襄阳)—Mum, I have a bad headache. I feel terrible.
—Oh, dear! You must get a cold. You'd better see _____ after breakfast.
A. a violinist B. a doctor C. a policeman D. an engineer
【解析】根据答语前两句句意"哦,亲爱的!你一定感冒了"可知最后一句应意为"你最好在早饭后去看医生"。see a doctor 意为"看医生",故选 B。

(A)2. (2015·青海)—Must we stay here waiting for you?
—No, you _____.
A. needn't B. can't C. shouldn't

(B)3. (2015·山东淄博)Hurry up! The plane will _____ at six o'clock.
A. put off B. take off C. get off D. turn off
【解析】句意为:"快点儿!飞机将在六点钟起飞。"put off 意为"推迟";take off 意为"起飞;脱掉";get off 意为"下(车、马等)";turn off 意为"关掉"。故选 B。

(D)4. _____ the Internet, people in the modern world are much closer to each other.
A. So far B. So that C. Such as D. Thanks to
【解析】so far"迄今为止";so that"为了";such as"例如";thanks to"多亏"。由句意"_____互联网,现代世界的人们彼此更近了"可知,D 项符合语境。

(C)5. When I walked past the park, I saw some old people _____ Chinese *Taiji*.
A. do B. did C. doing D. are doing

(B)6. Hurry up if you want to be _____ for the beginning of the movie.
A. at times B. in time C. all the time D. from time to time
【解析】at times"有时";in time"及时";all the time"一直";from time to time"不时,偶尔"。由句意"如果你想_____看到电影的开头,就快点"可知,B 项符合语境。

(C)7. —Do you think Brazil will beat Japan in the next match?
—Yes, they have better players, so I _____ them to win.
A. hope B. except C. expect D. agree

(D)8. (2015·山东德州)When I got to the bus stop, I missed the early bus and I had to _____ the next one.
A. give up B. keep off C. call off D. wait for
【解析】give up 意为"放弃";keep off 意为"避免;(使)不接近";call off 意为"取消";wait for 意为"等待"。根据句意可知选 D。

三、用方框内所给词或其适当形式填空

passenger, trouble, shout, keep, say

1. She was so sad that she kept crying without saying anything.
2. If you are in trouble, you can ask the police for help.
3. Mrs. Black doesn't agree to keep a cat as a pet because she hates cats.
4. There are many passengers waiting for trains at Dingxiao Railway Station every day.
5. I couldn't hear the person clearly who shouted for help just now.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 我想问问他昨天发生什么事了。I want to ask him what happened yesterday.
2. 出乎我的意料,他所说的和我们所说的一样。To my surprise, what he says is the same as ours.
3. 他是个善良的人,从不为自己考虑。He is a kind man who never thinks about himself.
4. 雷锋精神就是时时帮助别人。The spirit of Lei Feng is to help others all the time.
5. 你的妈妈带你到医院去了吗? Did your mother take you to the hospital?

五、用方框内的单词或其适当形式填空,使短文意思完整、通顺

vegetable, think, idea, be, put, sleep, there, quiet, like, milk



You are so tired, but you can't fall asleep at night. Here are some good (1) ideas. First, you should stay in a (2) quiet room. That's important. You should (3) put your feet in some warm water before you go to bed, and that (4) is a traditional way. You should have a glass of (5) milk. It's good for sleeping. You should (6) think you are in a beautiful place. It is very quiet there and (7) there are many trees and you walk slowly. That sounds (8) like a good idea. It can help you to sleep soon.
(9) Sleeping is important for our health. Don't be stressed out. Go to bed early. Eat more (10) vegetables and do some exercise. And everyone will have a good sleep at night.

◆ **see sb. doing/do sth. 的用法**(P3·3a)
see sb. doing sth. 看到某人正在做某事(强调动作正在发生)
see sb. do sth. 看到某人做某事(看到动作发生的全过程)

◆ **on the side of the road 在马路边上**(P3·3a)
· There is a garage on the side of the house. 这栋房子的一侧有一个车库。

◆ **shout for help 大声呼救**(P3·3a)
· Immediately he began to shout for help with all of his strength. 他立即开始尽全力呼救。

◆ **get off 下车**(P3·3a)
· This is where I get off the bus. 这就是我下车的地方。
【反义短语】get on 上车
· He couldn't get on the bus, because it was too crowded. 他没能上得去公共汽车,因为车太挤了。
【拓展】"从轿车里、出租车下来"则用 get out of。

◆ **to one's surprise 使……惊讶的;出乎……意料**(P3·3a)
surprise 作可数名词,意为"令人吃惊的事物"。
· To my surprise, he could go through the forest himself. 让我感到吃惊的是,他能独自穿越这片森林。

◆ **agree to do sth. 同意做某事**(P3·3a)
· We agree to leave at once. 我们同意马上离开。
【拓展】①"agree to+名词"表示"同意计划、观点、建议"。②agree with sb. (on…)"(在某方面)同意某人(观点)"。③agree on/upon 指通过协商取得一致意见或达成协议。

◆ **thanks to 多亏,由于**(P3·3b)
thanks to 是介词短语,to 后接名词(短语),表原因。
· Thanks to your help, we finished the work ahead of time. 多亏了你的帮助,我们提前完成了任务。

课时3 Section A（Grammar Focus～4c）

一、单项选择

（ A ）1.（2015·吉林）The dictionary _____ be Li Lei's. It has his name on it.
A. must　　B. can　　C. may
【解析】考查情态动词辨析。句意为：这本字典肯定是李磊的。上面写着他的名字。must 表肯定推测，符合语境，故选 A。

（ C ）2.（2015·湖南张家界）Turn down the music. It hurts my _____.
A. nose　　B. eyes　　C. ears
【解析】句意为："将音乐（声音）调小点儿。它刺疼了我的耳朵。"根据常识可知，音乐声音太大会刺疼"耳朵"。故选 C。

（ A ）3.（2015·山东济南）—David, _____ you please sweep the floor and take out the trash?
—OK, Mum.
A. could　　B. may　　C. should　　D. must
【解析】"Could you please…?"是固定句型，意为"你能……吗?"，故选 A。

（ A ）4.（2015·湖北武汉）If you wish, you _____ come in and have a cup of coffee.
A. may　　B. must　　C. would　　D. should
【解析】考查情态动词辨析。may 意为"可以；也许"；must 意为"必须；一定"；would 意为"将会"；should 意为"应该"。根据句意"如果你愿意，你可以进来喝杯咖啡"可知选 A。

（ A ）5. When we meet an old man who _____ and gets hurt, we should send him to the hospital.
A. falls down　　B. calms down　　C. looks down　　D. comes down
【解析】考查动词短语辨析。由句意"当我们遇到摔倒并且受伤的老人时，应该送他到医院"可知，fall down"摔倒"符合题意。

（ C ）6.—Xiao Ming, _____ you have a fever? —Yes, I do.
A. are　　B. is　　C. do　　D. does
【解析】答语 Yes, I do. 是 Do you…? 的肯定回答。

二、用方框内所给词或其适当形式填空

X-ray, he, she, shall, dentist

1. I could hardly believe she had made a video about water pollution by __herself__.
2. My brother had a bad toothache. He had to see a __dentist__.
3. I hurt my right hand. I must get an __X-ray__.
4. She has a high fever. What __should__ she do?
5. He hurt __himself__ carelessly. He has a sore back.

三、按要求完成句子

1. She __has a fever__.（对画线部分提问）What's __wrong__ with __her__?
2. Victor should take a taxi to the hotel.（改为否定句）Victor __shouldn't__ __take__ a taxi to the hotel.
3. I have a heart problem today.（改为同义句）I have __something__ __wrong__ with my heart today.
4. —Should I lie down and rest?（作否定回答）—__No__, __you__ __shouldn't__.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 你应该去看医生。You __should__ __go__ __to__ a doctor.
2. 动物是我们的朋友，我们应该好好照顾它们。Animals are our friends. We __should__ __look__ __after__ them well.
3. 他不应该告诉你那件事。He __shouldn't__ __tell__ you that thing.
4. 你妹妹想去哪所学校？Which school __does__ your sister want __to__ go to?
5. 汤姆吃得太多吗？__Does__ Tom __eat__ too much?

五、根据图片内容，在横线上写出适当的单词、短语或句子



1. A：__What's wrong/the matter（with you）__?
B：I have a __toothache__.
A：You __should see/go to__ a dentist.



2. A：Who has a __sore back/backache__?
B：Bob does.
A：I think he __shouldn't__ play the computer games. He __should lie down__ and rest.



3. A：Mr Jackson, I __have a stomachache__. I have three hamburgers for breakfast.
B：You __shouldn't eat__ too much. You __should drink/have__ some hot water.



4. A：What's the matter with Mary's __leg__?
B：She __hurts__ herself.
A：She __shouldn't__ run fast. She __should get an__ X-ray and put some __medicine__ on the __cut__.

【拓展】thanks for 强调为何而感谢，其后可接名词或动词-ing 形式。
【注意】thanks to 中 thanks 不可以改为 thank you；而 thanks for 中 thanks=thank you。

◆ **think about 考虑，认为**（P3·3a）
· Don't think about me any more. 不要再考虑我。
· What do you think about that man? 你认为那人怎么样?

◆ **right away=at once 立刻，马上**（P3·3b）
· He didn't answer my questions right away. 他没有马上回答我的问题。

◆ **get into trouble 陷入困境，遇到麻烦**（P3·3c）
trouble 作不可数名词，意为"问题；苦恼"。
He prefers to tell a lie rather than get his friends into trouble. 他宁愿说谎也不愿让朋友们陷入困境。

◆ **herself 她自己；自己**（P4·4b）
herself 是反身代词，意思是"她自己"。当句子主语和宾语指同一个人时，宾语应用反身代词。变复数时，self 要变为 selves。常与反身代词连用的动词有：enjoy, help, hurt, teach, wash, look after 等。

◆ **fall down 摔倒**（P4·4c）
【注意】fall 的过去式和过去分词分别为 fell 和 fallen。
· The boy fell down and hurt his leg. 男孩摔倒了，跌伤了腿。
【拓展】fall off 是指从某物上跌落下来，后直接跟宾语。
· The girl fell off the bike. = The girl fell down from the bike. 那个女孩从自行车上摔了下来。
【归纳】fall behind 落后　fall over 绊倒　fall asleep 入睡

课时4 Section B (1a ~ 1d)

一、单项选择

(A)1. (2015·贵州黔西南)The mooncake tastes _____, it sells _____.
A. good; well B. good; good C. well; well D. well; good
【解析】taste 为感官动词,后跟形容词作表语;sell 为实义动词,后面应用副词修饰。故选 A。

(C)2. (2015·宁夏)—Do you know the exact date of his death?
—No, but I remember he died _____ a cold Friday night.
A. in B. by C. on D. at
【解析】in 意为"在……里";by 意为"靠近;在……之前";on 意为"在……上";at 意为"在(某时刻)"。表示在具体的某一天的早上、中午、晚上要用介词 on,故选 C。

(C)3. (2014·贵州安顺)—What did Mr. Green say to his son? —He told him _____.
A. didn't smoke B. don't smoke C. not to smoke D. not smoke
【解析】tell sb. not to do sth. 意为"告诉某人不要做某事"。故选 C。

(B)4. (2014·江西)—Hi, John. _____? —It's Lucy, my dog. Her leg is hurt.
A. How are you B. What's the matter
C. Who's that D. What's Lucy like
【解析】考查情景交际和语境理解。句意为:"嗨,约翰。_____?""是露西,我的狗。她的腿受伤了。"A 项意为"你好吗";B 项意为"怎么了";C 项意为"那是谁";D 项意为"露西长什么样"。由答语中"露西腿受伤了"可知选 B。

(A)5. The girl in purple is new here, so _____ people know her.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
【解析】few 和 a few 修饰可数名词, little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词,people 是可数名词,排除 C、D 项;a few 表示肯定含义,few 表示否定含义,由句意"这个穿紫色衣服的女孩是新来的"可知"因此很少有人认识她"。故选 A。

(B)6. —_____? —I hurt my left hand.
A. What are you doing B. What happened C. How do you like it D. What can I do for you
【解析】由答语句意"我的左手受伤了"可推测 B 项询问"发生什么事了"才符合语境。

(B)7. (2015·云南)Mary used to _____ in the countryside, but now she is used to _____ in the city.
A. live; live B. live; living C. living; live D. living; living
【解析】used to do sth. 意为"过去常常做某事";be used to doing sth. 意为"习惯做某事"。故选 B。

二、根据建议推测出病情

1. Clean your face and then put your head back. __Have a nosebleed__.
2. Run your finger under water and then put some medicine on it. __Cut my finger__.
3. Go to the hospital and get an X-ray, then rest for some days. __Hurt the back/knee/arm/hand/head__.
4. Take the medicine three times a day. The temperature will be low. __Have a fever__.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 吃水果前你必须在水下冲洗一下。You must __run/wash__ the fruits __under/with__ water before you eat them.
2. 休息几天,你会好一些。Rest for __a__ __few__ days, and you will be better.
3. 他的爸爸工作时,背部受伤了。His father __hurt__ __his__ back when he was working.
4. 这件衬衣太脏了,请穿上这件干净的。The shirt is too dirty. Please __put__ __on__ the clean one.
5. 昨天李明在体育课上受伤了。Li Ming __got hurt/hurt__ __himself__ in P. E. class yesterday.

四、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话

A: Hi, Li Jun. You were not at school yesterday. __1__
B: Oh, I had a headache and I had to ask for a sick leave.
A: Sorry to hear that. __2__
B: Yes, my mother took me to the hospital.
A: __3__
B: The doctor checked me over and said I had a cold.
A: __4__
B: Yes, a little. The doctor told me to take the medicine three times a day and have plenty of water.
A: __5__
B: Yes, much better. But I've missed so many lessons.
A: Don't worry about it. I'll help you later.
B: Thanks a lot.

A. Did you see the doctor?
B. Are you feeling better now?
C. Was it serious?
D. What was wrong with you?
E. What did the doctor say?

1. __D__ 2. __A__ 3. __E__ 4. __C__ 5. __B__

高效课堂

◆ **feel sick 感到病了**(P5·1b)
feel 作系动词,意为"感觉",后常接形容词作表语。
◆ **be/get used to doing sth. 习惯做某事**(P6·2b)
· My parents are/get used to taking a walk after supper. 我的父母习惯于晚饭后去散步。
【拓展】be used to do(动词原形)…被用来做……
· The wood is used to make desks and chairs. 木材被用于做桌椅。
◆ **take risks 冒险**(P6·2b)
· You have no right to take risks with other people's lives. 你没有权利拿别人的生命冒险。
◆ **almost 几乎,差不多**(P6·2b)
一般置于实义动词之前,系动词、助动词和情态动词之后。
· At this time of morning, the street was almost empty. 早上的这个时候,街道上几乎空荡无人。
【注意】almost 可与 no, none, nobody, nothing 等否定词连用,但不能与 not 连用。
◆ **because of 由于,因为**(P6·2b)
because of 后接名词或名词短语,不可接句子。
· We didn't visit the Great Wall because of the bad weather. 因为天气恶劣,我们没有去游览长城。
◆ **by oneself=on one's own 独自地,单独地**(P6·2b)
· She is so young that you can't leave her by herself. 她太小了,你不能把她一人独自留下。
◆ **run out=use up 用完;用光;耗尽**(P6·2b)
run out 具有被动的意思,主语通常指时间、金钱、事物等无生命的东西,属于不及物动词短语。
· Food has run out. 食物都吃完了。

课时5 Section B（2a ~ Self Check）

一、单项选择

(C)1.（2015·黑龙江绥化）She is old enough to dress _____.
A. yourself B. himself C. herself
【解析】dress oneself 意为“给某人自己穿衣服”。主语是 she，故选 C。

(C)2.（2015·四川德阳）—Let's buy a new camera.
—Oh，no! We have almost _____ the money.
A. taken down B. taken care of C. run out of D. run after
【解析】take down 意为“拆除；记录”；take care of 意为“照顾”；run out of 意为“用尽；耗尽”；run after 意为“追求”。答语句意为：“哦，不！我们几乎把钱花完了。”故选 C。

(B)3.—Jack，will your family move to Shanghai? —Yes. That's a very big _____ my parents made.
A. decide B. decision C. hit D. risk
【解析】根据句意“那是我父母做的一个重大决定”可知，用名词形式 decision。make a decision 意为“做决定”。

(A)4.（2015·江苏连云港）In the song *I Bet My Life*，the US rock band *Imagine Dragon* tells people never to _____ catching their dreams.
A. give up B. give out C. give in D. give off
【解析】give up 意为“放弃”；give out 意为“用尽”；give in 意为“投降”；give off 意为“发出，放出（气味、光、热等）”。根据句意可知选 A。

(C)5. I believe your dream will come true one day if you keep on _____ hard from now on.
A. work B. to work C. working D. works
【解析】keep on doing sth. 是固定搭配，意为“继续或坚持做某事”。故选 C。

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示填写单词

1.（2015·湖北黄石）On April 26，2003，Aron found himself in a very dangerous situation when climbing in Utah.
2. The flood which happened last week caused（造成）100 people's death.
3. *China My Love* is a beautiful song which represents the feelings and spirit（精神）of Chinese people.
4. It is reported that the man breathed heavily，with blood（血）on his shirt.
5.—How often do you write a letter to your cousin?
—I never do that now. But I call or email him almost every day.
6.（2015·湖北孝感）A boy hurt himself in P. E. class. The teacher and two students took him to the hospital at once.

三、用括号中所给词的适当形式填空

1.（2015·四川攀枝花）My father is used to sitting（sit）with his friends under the big tree.
2. Many people do not know the importance（important）of the wetlands.
3. I meant（mean）that I made some mistakes.
4. There are some rocks（rock）in the street. The workers are moving them.

四、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. 现在，越来越多的人对网上购物感兴趣。Now，more and more people are/become interested in shopping online.
2. 有时我们不能掌握自己的生命。Sometimes，we can't be in control of our lives.
3. 他不想冒险，因此他没有去那儿。He didn't want to take risks. So he didn't go there.
4. 我用刀子切了一半苹果给弟弟。I used the knife to cut off half of the apple for my brother.
5. 下班后，他高兴地从工厂里走出来。He got/walked out of the factory happily after working.

五、根据短文内容及首字母提示填写单词，使短文意思完整、通顺

Uncle John likes drinking very much and he often gets drunk. Last night，he met a few good（1）friends. He invited them to have dinner in a（2）restaurant. Uncle John enjoyed his dinner with his friends，（3）drinking a lot of beer. At last，he got drunk. He still wanted to（4）drive home after the meal，although his friends tried to（5）stop him from doing that.

A few minutes later，his car ran into a big（6）tree. He was seriously injured and was taken to the（7）hospital. Of course，he had to stay in hospital for several days. What's（8）worse，his driving license was revoked（吊销）. How he regretted（后悔）what he had done!

I think he will never（9）forget what happened to him yesterday.

In order to keep your own happiness and other people's safety，please don't drive（10）after you get drunk.



【拓展】run out of 通常用人作主语，表示主动意义。
· He ran out of the gas. 他用光了汽油。

◆ **cut off 切除，切断**（P6·2b）
cut off 后跟代词作宾语时，宾语应放到 cut 与 off 之间。
· I was cut off in the middle of the telephone call. 我话讲了一半，电话中断了。

◆ **mean doing sth. 意味着要做某事**（P6·2b）
mean 作动词，mean 后也可接从句。
· This new rule will mean working overtime. 这一新规定意味着我们得加班加点。

◆ **importance（不可数名词）重要性**（P6·2b）
常用结构 the importance of sth./doing sth. 意为“（做）某事的重要性”。
· the importance of the work 工作的重要性
【拓展】important *adj.* 重要的

◆ **make decisions=make a decision 做决定**（P6·2b）
decision 是 decide 的名词形式，意为“决定”。make a decision to do sth. 意为“决定做某事”，等同于 decide to do sth.。

◆ **in control of 掌管；管理**（P6·2b）
【拓展】under the control of…受……的控制
out of control 失去控制

◆ **keep on doing sth. 继续或坚持做某事**（P6·2b）
· He kept on working until midnight though he was tired. 虽然他很疲劳，但是他坚持工作到午夜。

◆ **give up 放弃**（P7·2e）
give up 为动副短语，当宾语为代词时，要放在两词中间。

UNIT 1 综合提升训练

基础闯关

一、单项选择

(D)1. You should _____ more hot water.
A. drinking B. drinks C. drank D. drink
【解析】should 是情态动词,后接动词原形。

(C)2. (2015·山东威海)She _____ tennis in the school team. Now she is a professional tennis player.
A. is used to play B. is used to playing C. used to play
【解析】used to do sth. 意为“过去常常做某事”;be used to doing sth. 意为“习惯做某事”。根据第二句句意“现在她是一名专业的网球运动员”可知“她过去常常在校队里打网球”。故选 C。

(C)3. (2015·江苏宿迁)The car was out of _____ and hit a tree by the road.
A. danger B. breath C. control D. practice
【解析】out of control 意为“失去控制”,句意为:“那辆汽车失去了控制,撞到了路边的一棵树上。”故选 C。

(A)4. —_____. Hope is always around you. —Thank you, Dad!
A. Never give up B. Don't be late C. Don't thank goodness D. Never get so proud
【解析】考查情景交际。由“希望总是伴随你”可知,鼓励对方“不要放弃”,故选 A。B 项“不要迟到”;C 项“不要感谢上帝”;D 项“不要骄傲”均与情景内容不符。

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示写出单词

1. About 50 passengers were burned to __death__(死亡) on BRT in Xiamen on June 7th, 2013.
2. (2015·江苏宿迁)The President is very tired every day because he has to make many important __decisions__.
3. Some people won't realize the __importance__ of their health until they lose it.
4. (2015·甘肃武威)When driving, you need to know the flashing yellow light __means__(意味着) you must stop.

三、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. (2015·江苏淮安)像往常一样,我们放学后步行回家。
__As usual__, we went back home __on foot__ after school.
2. 去年有几个爱好游泳的孩子在这里丧生了。
Some children who liked swimming __lost__ __their__ __lives__ here last year.
3. 我们还不能准备放松自己。We can't be __ready/prepared__ __to__ relax ourselves.
4. 吉姆知道自己处于一个非常危险的状况中。Jim knows that he is __in__ a very dangerous __situation__.
5. (2015·湖北黄石)处于困境时尽量微笑面对生活,这样你很快就会又高兴起来。
Try to smile at life when you are __in__ __trouble__ and soon you'll be happy again.

综合运用

四、在空白处填入一个适当的语句,补全对话

A: Hello, Wang Lei. Why didn't you come to the picnic yesterday?
B: My pen friend Qiu Tian came to see me.
A: Qiu Tian? What a nice name! (1) __How do you like him/What do you think of/about him__?
B: He's quite good, helpful and honest. He does well in his lessons. We're getting on well with each other.
A: So you have the same interests?
B: Yes, he likes swimming, and so do I. We both like computers, music and collecting.
A: That sounds great. (2) __What does he look like/What's he like__?
B: He's handsome, tall and strong. It's easy to get on with him.
A: (3) __Shall/May/Can I meet/know him__ when he comes next time?
B: No problem. My friend is your friend. By the way, I heard your father was not well.
(4) __What's the matter(with him)/What's wrong(with him)__? How is he?
A: His left leg was hurt in a car accident. Nothing serious now. He's much better.
B: (5) __I'm sorry to hear that__. I hope he'll be better soon.
A: Thank you.

五、完形填空

My friend Mary had an accident yesterday when she returned home from school.
She was riding her bike on Wilson Street, __1__ a bus. She couldn't see very well __2__ it was raining. Suddenly, a dog ran __3__ the street in front of the bus. The bus driver tried to __4__. When Mary saw the bus stop, she put her brakes(刹车) on, but the street, was __5__ and she wasn't able to stop in time. She hit the back of the bus and __6__ her bike.
A pedestrian(行人) was walking on Wilson Street. He stopped __7__ Mary. Mary wasn't badly hurt, but her bike was broken, so she couldn't ride __8__ home. Luckily, she was close to her __9__, so she was able to __10__ home with her bike.

(C)1. A. next to B. in front of C. behind D. before
【解析】由下文她撞到了公交车的后面可知,她是在车后面骑车。

(A)2. A. because B. though C. but D. so
【解析】看不清楚是因为天正在下雨。强调原因,用 because。

(B)3. A. / B. into C. of D. like
【解析】run into the street 意为“跑到街上”。

(D)4. A. drive B. leave C. go D. stop
【解析】由上文“一条狗突然跑到了公交车前”可知,司机怕撞到狗,尽力停车。

(A)5. A. wet B. dry C. clean D. dirty
【解析】下雨天,路面湿滑。

(B)6. A. got on　　B. fell off　　C. got off　　D. fell down
【解析】fall off 意为“从……摔下来”。
(C)7. A. helping　　B. help　　C. to help　　D. helped
【解析】stop to do sth. 意为“停下来去做某事”。句意为：“一个行人正在威尔森街上走。他停下来去帮助玛丽。”
(D)8. A. one　　B. this　　C. him　　D. it
【解析】it 指代自行车。
(A)9. A. house　　B. school　　C. office　　D. bike
【解析】由文章开头…she returned home from school 可知她是在回家的路上。
(C)10. A. run　　B. ride　　C. walk　　D. drive
【解析】自行车不能骑了，只能步行回家。

六、阅读理解

I am my mother's third girl. When I was born, the doctor gently explained to my mother that my left arm was missing, below the elbow (肘). Then he gave her some advice, "Don't treat her any differently from the other girls." And she did!

There were five girls in our family and we all had to help out. Once when I was about seven, I came out of the kitchen, "Mum, I can't peel(削……皮) potatoes. I only have one hand." "You get back to peel those potatoes, and don't ever use that as an excuse for anything again!"

Of course I could peel potatoes—with my good hand and my other arm. "Jenny, if you try hard enough," she said, "you can do anything."

Once in the second grade, our teacher had each of us race across the monkey bar(攀爬架). When it was my turn, I said no. Some kids laughed. I went home crying.

The next afternoon Mum took me back to the school playground. "Now, pull up with your right arm," she advised. She praised me when I made progress. I'll never forget when I was crossing the bar, the kids were standing there with their mouths open.

It was the way with everything. Mum had the courage to face anything. And she taught me I could, too.

(A)1. How many younger sisters do I have?
A. Two.　　B. Three.　　C. Four.　　D. Five
【解析】由第二段第一句“There were five girls in our family and we all had to help out.”可知“在‘我’家有五个女孩”，且由第一段第一句“I am my mother's third girl.”可知‘我’是‘我’妈妈的第三个女儿，所以作者有两个姐姐，两个妹妹。故选 A。
(D)2. What does the doctor's advice mean?
A. My arm could be all right soon.　　B. The other girls had the same arms as me.
C. My mum should look after me differently.　　D. My mum should treat me the same as others.
【解析】句意理解题。根据第一段倒数第二句“…Don't treat her any differently from the other girls.”可知，医生建议妈妈对待“我”不要和其他正常孩子不一样。即：和其他孩子一样地对待“我”。故选 D。
(A)3. Who peeled the potatoes at last?
A. Jenny.　　B. Jenny's mum.　　C. Jenny's sister.　　D. Nobody.
【解析】由第三段第一句话“Of course I could peel potatoes—with my good hand and my other arm.”可知，“我”用“我”健全的那只手和另一条胳膊削土豆皮。故选 A。
(A)4. Why did Mum take me back to the school playground the next day?
A. She wanted to tell me I could do anything.　　B. She wanted the teacher to let me try again.
C. She would punish the kids who laughed at me.　　D. She would like to praise me before the other kids.
【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段可知，妈妈建议“我”用“我”健全的右胳膊爬过栏杆，当“我”成功时她表扬“我”，可以参悟到妈妈是让“我”明白一个道理，只要敢于去做去尝试，尽管条件差，也能克服任何困难。可推测判断出“她想告诉‘我’的是，‘我’能做任何事情”，故选 A。
(B)5. What's the best title of the passage?
A. My bad-tempered mother　　B. Different mother love
C. A doctor's advice　　D. My childhood(童年)
【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知作者能够在逆境中取得成功，关键是妈妈不是可怜“我”的不幸而溺爱娇惯“我”，而是像对正常孩子一样严格要求“我”，所以最佳题目应该是《不一样的母爱》。故选 B。

中考实战

七、单项选择

(D)1. (2015·湖北黄石)China, _____ home of tea, has _____ history of more than 4000 years.
A. the; the　　B. a; a　　C. a; the　　D. the; a
(A)2. (2015·湖北黄石)—Who will come to help us?
—Nobody. We have to depend on _____.
A. ourselves　　B. we　　C. us　　D. our
(C)3. (2015·福建厦门)Many volunteers will help to _____ the city parks next Friday.
A. give up　　B. pick up　　C. clean up
(B)4. (2015·湖南衡阳)Our teacher tells us _____ on the street because it's too dangerous.
A. not play soccer　　B. not to play soccer　　C. to not play soccer
【解析】tell sb. not to do sth. 意为“告诉某人不要去做某事”。故选 B。
(B)5. —Where's Tonny now?
—I saw him _____ in the garden a moment ago and I told him _____.
A. play; go home　　B. playing; to go home　　C. to play; goes home　　D. play; going home

八、根据汉语意思完成句子

1. (2015·四川自贡)令我们惊讶的是，在中国达人秀里，刘伟用脚弹钢琴弹得如此之好。
To __our__ __surprise__, Liu Wei played the piano by foot so well in *China's Got Talent*.
2. (2015·四川眉山)我确信越来越多的人会因为健康而戒烟。
I'm sure more and more people will __give__ __up__ smoking because of health.