

M1U1 Great cities in Asia

单词解析:

1.Asia n.亚洲

【补充】Asian adj.亚洲的；亚洲人的 n.亚洲人（复数：Asians）

2.Japan n.日本

【补充】Japanese adj.日本的；日本人的 n.日本人（复数：Japanese）

3.Tokyo n.东京（日本的首都）

4.Thailand n.泰国

【补充】Thai adj.泰国的；泰国人的 n.泰国人（复数：Thais）

5.Bangkok n.曼谷（泰国的首都）

6.north-east adv.东北

7.north-west adv.西北

8.south-east adv.东南

9.south-west adv.西南

10.exhibition n.展览会

11.capital n.首都

12.kilometre n.千米；公里

13.information n.信息

【补充】information 不可数，所以用 a piece of information

14.palace n.宫殿

【补充】the Children's Palace 少年宫

15.tourist n.游客

【补充】tour n.旅行 v.旅行；周游

16.million num.百万

【补充】millions of 数百万.....

17.building n.建筑物

【补充】build v.建造；建筑 builder n.建筑工人

18.huge adj.巨大的 (=very big)

【补充】反义词：tiny adj.微小的；极小的 (=very small)

19.famous adj.著名的

【补充】近义词：well-known adj.闻名于世的

词组：be famous for 著名

20.sushi n.寿司

重点词组

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1) at an exhibition | 在展览会上 |
| 2) the capital of China | 中国的首都 |
| 3) north-east of Shanghai | 在上海东北面 |
| east/ west/ south / north of | 在.....的东、西、南、北面 |
| north-east /north-west of | 在.....的东北、西北 |
| south-east /south- west of | 在.....东南，西南 |
| 4) in the east of | 在.....的东部（内部） |
| on the east of | 在.....的东边（外部接壤） |
| to the east of | 在.....的东方（外部不接壤） |

- 5) how 如何/怎样
- how far 多远
- how long 多久
- 6) in the past 在过去
- 7) other places 其他地方
- one.....the other..... 一个.....另一个..... (仅两种情况)
- one.....another.....and the third.....
 一个.....另一个.....第三个.....
- 8) from shanghai to Beijing 从上海到北京
- 9) the Great Wall 长城
- the Summer Palace 颐和园
- the Palace Museum 故宫博物院
- 10) more than= over 超过
- less than = under 少于
- 11) 15 million people 一千五百万人
- millions of 成百万的
- 12) spicy food 辣的食物
- 13) huge department store 大型百货公司
- huge= very big
- 14) in Asia 在亚洲
- 15) great cities= big cities 大城市
- 16) go to by air / by plane = take a plane to 乘飞机去.....

go to by sea /by ship = take a ship to 乘船去.....

go to by train = take a train to 乘火车去.....

go to by underground = take an underground to 乘地铁去.....

go toby bike / bicycle = ride a bike /bicycle to 骑车去.....

go toon foot = walk to 步行去.....

- 17) That's right. 对的
- That's all right 没关系，不要紧
- 18) like visiting those places 喜欢参观那些地方
- like/ love/ enjoy/ doing sth. 喜欢做某事
- would like to do sth. 想要做某事
- 19) a lot of = lots of +n. 许多
- 20) two and a half days = two days and a half 两天半

重点句型

1) A:How long does it take to travel from Shanghai to Beijing by train?

从上海乘火车去北京要多久？

B: It takes about 10 hours.

大约 10 小时。

2) Which city is the capital of Japan?

日本的首都是哪座城市。

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

东京是日本的首都。

3) It's north-east of Shanghai.

它在上海的东北部。

4) How far is it from Shanghai to Beijing?

上海到北京有多远?

5) How can we travel to Beijing?

我们怎么去北京?

We can travel by train.

我们可以做火车去。

6) They enjoy/love eating dumplings.

他们喜欢吃饺子。

常见语法

1) how, how far, how long 的特殊疑问句

① how far --- “多远” 问距离

e.g. It is about 1,400 kilometers.

大约有 1 千 400 公里。

How far is it?

有多远。

② how ---- “如何，怎样” (1.by +交通工具 2.作表语的形容词)

e.g. --How do you go to school?

你怎么去学校

-- I go to school by bus.

我做公交车去学校。

e.g. -- How did he become?

他变成什么样了?

--He became fit again.

他又变的健康了。

③ how long “多长时间” (对时间段提问)

初中阶段用 how long 的常见句型

-It takes sb time to do sth

-since +时刻点或从句

-for +段时间

-不带 not 的 until

e.g. How long does it take to get there?

It takes me about 2 hours to get there.

How long have you lived here?

I have lived here since last year.

How long have you lived here?

I have lived here for 2 years.

How long did you do your homework?

I did my homework until mid-night.

When will you go to bed?

(I won't go to bed until I finish my homework.)

2) 数词的用法

① hundred, thousand, million, dozen, score 这些词前面如有表示具体数字的词，它们不能加“s”，反之则须加“s”，并要与 of 短语连用。总之，有具体数字，不加“s”，“of”。没有具体数字，加“s”，“of”，若其前有 a few、many、several 修饰时，通常用复数，后接 of，如 several hundreds of。

e.g. There are three hundred student in the hall.

大厅里有三百人。

There are hundreds of students in the hall.

大厅里有几百人。

② 前有约数，about, over, more than 等后面加具体数字。

e.g. About three hundred people will attend the lecture.

大约三百人参加这次会议。

3) right 词组之间的辨析

That's right 那是对的

That's all right 没关系

You are right 你是对的

All right 好吧

e.g. A: Is Tokyo the capital of Japan?

B: That's right./ You are right.

东京是日本的首都?

你是对的。

A: I am sorry. 对不起。

B: That's all right. 没关系。

A: Please open the door 请打开门。

B: All right. 好的。

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

- 1.This is a m_____ of the world.
- 2.Washington is the c_____ of the USA.
- 3.The P_____ Museum is in the centre of Beijing.
- 4.They went to an e_____ of modern art yesterday.
- 5.We've got an important piece of i_____ about the spaceship.
- 6.You can find the First D_____ Store in Nanjing Road.

二、选择正确的答案：

- 1.London is a great _____ (city, country)
- 2.Tibet is _____ (in, to) the west of China.
- 3.India is in _____ (America, Asia)
- 4._____ (How far, How long) is the Yangtze River?
- 5.Russia is _____ (south, north) of China.
- 6.My family is planning to travel _____ (to, for) America.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

- 1.We can't speak _____. (Japan)
- 2.Sunday is the _____ day of a week. (one)
- 3.Beijing is _____ for the Forbidden City. (fame)
- 4.Shanghai is one of the largest _____ in the world. (city)

5.A lot of _____ visit the Oriental Pearl TV Tower in Shanghai every year.

(tour)

6.Children often play games and make sandcastles at _____ in

summer. (beach)

四、按要求改写句子:

1.My uncle lives in Beijing. (改为否定句)

My uncle _____ in Beijing.

2.Rome is the capital of Italy. (对划线部分提问)

_____ is the capital of Italy?

3.I go to school on foot every day. (对划线部分提问)

_____ you go to school every day?

4.It's about 300 kilometres from Shanghai to Nanjing.(对划线部分提问)

_____ is it from Shanghai to Nanjing?

5.It takes about eleven hours to travel from Shanghai to Paris by plane.

(对划线部分提问)

_____ does it take to travel from Shanghai to Paris by plane?

6.Kitty's mother goes to work by bike every day. (保持句意不变)

Kitty's mother _____ bike to work every day.

M1U2 At the airport

单词解析:

1.airport n.机场

【补充】近义词: airfield n.飞机场

2.Los Angeles n.洛杉矶

3.suitcase n.手提箱

4.silk n.丝绸

5.before adv.以前

【补充】反义词: after adv.以后

6.T-shirt n.T 恤衫

7.several adj.几个

8.however adv.然而

9.pack v 装(箱)

【补充】pack n.包,裹 一包香烟 a packet of cigarettes 或者 a pack of cigarettes

10.flight n.航班

【补充】fly v.飞行; 飞

11.passenger n.乘客; 旅客

12.departure n.离开; 起程

【补充】depart v.离开; 起程

13.have to 不得不

14.worry v.担心

【补充】词组：be worried about 担心某事

15.London n.伦敦（英国首都）

16.note n.注释

17.trolley n.手推车

18.passport n.护照

【补充】school passport 学校登记卡 service passport 公务护照

19.boarding card n.登机牌

20.name tag n.姓名牌

21.bring v.带来

【补充】反义词：take v.带走

22.dollar n.元（美元）

23.address n.地址

【补充】home address 家庭地址 e-mail address 电子邮件地址

24.checklist n.清单；核对单

重点词组

- 1) arrive at the airport 到达机场
 arrive in Los Angeles 到达洛杉矶
 arrive home / here / there 到家/ 这儿/ 那儿
- 2) a silk scarf 一条丝巾
 several silk scarves 几条丝巾
- 3) plenty of space 大量的空间

- 4) departure time 起飞时间
 arrival time 抵达时间
- 5) one and a half hours=one/an hour and a half 一个半小时
- 6) before one o'clock 一点之前
- 7) have to do sth. 不得不做某事
- 8) drive somebody to some place 开车送某人去某地
- 9) leave A 离开 A 地
 leave for B 出发去 B 地
 leave A for B 离开 A 地去 B 地
- 10) over there 在那里
- 11) a boarding card 一张登机牌
- 12) a name tag 一张姓名牌
- 13) write down 写下
- 14) live in Los Angeles 住在洛杉矶
- 15) enough space 足够的空间
 big enough 足够的大
- 16) too many sweets 太多的糖果
 too much meat 太多的肉
- 17) plan to do sth. 计划做某事
- 18) buy sb. sth. = buy sth. for sb. 为某人买某物
- 19) let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事
 let sb. not do sth. 让某人不做某事

重点句型

1) Mrs. Wang and Grandma are going to Los Angeles , the USA, this Sunday to see Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike.

王太太和奶奶这个周六将要去美国洛杉矶看 Judy 阿姨和 Mike 叔叔。

2) What time does your plane leave for Los Angeles tomorrow?

明天你的飞机什么时候离开去洛杉矶。

3) How long does it take to travel to the airport?

到机场去要花费多长时间?

4) It takes about one and a half hours.

花费大约一个半小时。

5) Have you brought your passports yet?

你们带了护照吗?

6) We haven't got our boarding cards yet.

我们还没有拿到登机牌。

常见语法

1) 现在完成时

① 现在完成时: sb. have/ has + done(动词的过去分词)

sb. have/ has not done (否定句)

Have/ Has sb. done (一般疑问句)

② have been to 去过, 到过..... (已回)

have been in 住在.....(+时间段)

have gone to 去，到.....（未回）

e.g. I have been to America before.

我以前去过美国。

She has been in London for 2 years.

她已经住在伦敦两年。

Where is Mary? She has gone to the library.

Mary 在哪？她已经去图书馆了。

③ They have already done a lot of things.

Tom hasn't read that book yet.

Have you checked your passport yet?

already 意为“已经”，用于现在完成时肯定句；

yet 意为“还，已经，仍”，用于否定句和疑问句。

④ 动词的过去分词：

bring—brought—brought

get—got—got

write—wrote—written

buy—bought—bought

put—put—put

pack—packed—packed

live—lived—lived

do—did—done

2) leave 的用法

leave sp. 离开某地

leave for sp. 出发去某地

e.g. They will leave Shanghai.

他们将离开上海。

They will leave for Tokyo.

他们将出发去东京。

3) 现在进行时表将来

Mrs. Wang and Grandma are going to Los Angeles , the USA,
this Sunday to see Aunt Judy and Uncle Mike.

本例中使用了现在进行时表示“将来”的含义。这样的动词常常是：go, come, leave, move etc.

e.g. I am leaving now.

我要离开了。

The bus is coming. Hurry!

公交来了，快点。

4) however 与 but 的辨析

However: 可用于句首，句中，句末，前后常用“，”隔开
语气比 but 弱。

but: 用于句中

e.g. She was ill, however, she still went to work.

She was ill, but she still went to work.

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

- 1.The new iPad is 600 d_____.
- 2.Could you tell me your email a_____?
- 3.My clothes won't all go into that small s_____.
- 4.You'll have to get a p_____, and you'll also need a visa.
- 5.Her uncle lent her a c_____ for a school trip to Hangzhou.
- 6.This old S_____ Road linked China with the West in ancient times.

二、选择正确的答案：

- 1.We left by the back _____ (exit, entrance)
- 2.I haven't finished my homework _____ (yet, already)
- 3.My father _____ (took, brought) home a book for me.
- 4.There _____ (is, are) plenty of information in today's newspaper.
- 5.You can ride the _____ (lift, escalator) up but have to go down on foot.
- 6.You should take your _____ (passport, boarding card) with you when changing money.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

- 1.The _____ of the plane was on time. (depart)
- 2.Have you enjoyed your _____ from Paris to Shanghai? (fly)

3. Our time of _____ in Tokyo is four o'clock. (arrive)
4. The underground train can carry more _____ than the bus. (pass)
5. The Young Pioneers should wear their red _____ every day. (scarf)
6. People can use _____ to carry food and other things at supermarket.
(trolley)

四、按照要求改写句子:

1. My mother has already written a shopping list. (改为否定句)

My mother _____ written a shopping list _____.

2. The students should arrive at school before eight o'clock every day. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ the students _____ at school before eight o'clock every day?

3. Our monitor has been to the teachers' office. (对划线部分提问)

_____ your monitor been?

4. Classes begin at a quarter past eight in the morning. (对划线部分提问)

_____ do classes begin in the morning?

5. The manager will go to Beijing next week. (保持句意不变)

The manager will _____ Beijing next week.

6. My foreign friends travelled to Hangzhou last week. (保持句意不变)

My foreign friends _____ a trip to Hangzhou last week.

M1U3 Dragon Boat Festival

单词解析:

1.festival n. 节日

【补充】近义词: holiday n. 节日; 假日

2.race n. 比赛

【补充】近义词: game n. 比赛 competition n. 比赛; 竞赛

3.something pron. 某物; 某事

【补充】anything pron. 任何事物; 任何物品 nothing pron. 没有东西

4.celebrate v. 庆祝

【补充】celebration n. 庆祝

5. (be) born v. 出生 (用过去式)

6.ago adv. 以前

7.country n. 国家

8.very much 很; 非常

9.advice n. 劝告; 忠告

【补充】advice 不可数 a piece of advice 一条建议

advise v. 劝告; 忠告

10.king n. 国王

【补充】queen n. 皇后

11.die v. 死亡

【补充】dead adj. 死的 death n. 死亡

12.later adv.以后；后来

13.lose v.输掉

【补充】反义词：win v.赢得

词组：lose one's way 迷路 lose a chance 错过一个机会

14.battle n.战役

15.danger n.危险；风险

【补充】dangerous adj.危险的

16.in danger 处于危险中

17.lunar adj.农历的

18.Remember v.纪念；记得

【补充】反义词：forget v.遗忘

词组：remember to do sth. 记得将要做某事

remember doing sth. 记得已经做某事

19.without prep.没有

【补充】反义词：with prep.有；和.....一起

20.moon cake n.月饼

21.pudding n. 布丁

22.would rather 宁愿

23.send v.发送；寄

【补充】sender n.寄件人

近义词：post v.寄送

反义词：receive v.收到

重点词组

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1) on the Dragon Boat Festival | 在端午节 |
| 2) have dragon boat races | 举办龙舟赛 |
| 3) a salty/ sweet rice dumpling | 一只咸、甜粽 |
| 4) a story of | 一个关于某事的故事 |
| 5) a piece of advice | 一条意见 |
| give advice to sb. | 给某人提意见 |
| take one's advice | 接受某人意见 |
| 6) in danger/ dangerous -- safe | 处境危险、危险的、安全的 |
| 7) jump into | 跳入 |
| 8) the fifth day of the fifth lunar month | 农历五月初五 |
| the first/ second/ third/ twelfth/ ninth/ twentieth | 第一、二、三、九、十二、二十 |
| 9) remember / forget to do sth. | 记住、忘记要做某事 |
| remember / forget doing sth. | 记住、忘记曾做过某事 |
| 10) salt (n.)/ salty(a.) | 盐、咸 |
| 11) sweets (n.)/ sweet(a.) | 糖、甜 |
| 12) with/ without | 有、没有 |
| 13) one/ ones | 代替可数名词单数、复数 |
| 14) would rather do/ not do sth. | 宁愿做某事、不做某事 |

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 15) write an e-mail to sb. | 给某人写一封邮件 |
| 16) tell sb. sth. about | 告诉某人某事 |
| 17) two kinds of | 两种 |
| 18) would like to do sth. = want to do sth. | 想要做某事 |
| 19) know sth. about sth./sb. | 知道关于.....的情况 |
| 20) be born | 出生 |

重点句型

- 1) Would you like some rice dumplings? 你要吃些粽子吗?
 Yes, please./ No, thanks. 是的。/不，谢谢。

- 2) I like sweet rice dumplings without beans, but I don't like salty
 ones

with meat.

我喜欢没有豆的甜粽，但我不喜欢有肉的咸粽。

- 3) I'd rather have a piece of pizza.

我宁愿吃一块披萨。

- 4) His job was to give advice to the king.

他的工作是给国王建议。

常见语法

- 1) 一般过去时

① 概念：表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态。

② 常用的时间状语:

yesterday, last week/year..., in the past, ...ago, in 2005, just

now...

③ 结构: 主语+动词的过去式+...

e.g. 肯定: He watched TV yesterday evening.

他昨天晚上在看电视。

否定: He didn't watch TV yesterday evening.

他昨天晚上没有看电视。

④ 动词过去式的构成:

规则变化: 一般情况下在动词词尾直接加-ed.

e.g. jump——jumped;

以不发音的 e 结尾的动词直接加-d.

love ——loved

以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 去 y 变 i+ed;

study——studied

以重读闭音节结尾, 且词尾只有一个辅音字母的动词, 双写最后一个辅音字母, 再加-ed.

stop——stopped

2) His job was to give advice to the king.

他的工作是给国王出谋划策。

① 动词不定式 to give advice to the king 在句中做表语;

e.g. My hope is to become a nurse.

我的愿望是成为一名护士。

② give advice to somebody 给某人提建议，相当于 give somebody advice

③ advice 为不可数名词，一条建议： a piece of advice

3) 表示伴随： with/without

介词 with 表示“带着.....”，“带有.....”。反义词为 without。

e.g. Do you like coffee with or without milk?

你要喝奶咖还是清咖？

4) 表示对别人礼貌的邀请，如 Would you like some.....?

其肯定回答为： Yes, please. 否定回答为： No, thanks.

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

- 1.I like chocolate b_____.
- 2.It was a very s_____ film, it made me cry.
- 3.In 1154, Henry II became K_____ of England.
- 4.Tom c_____ his 24th birthday two days ago.
- 5.We went for a p_____ together at lunch-time.
- 6.The D_____ Boat Festival is on the fifth day of the fifth l_____ month.

二、选择正确的答案：

- 1.The Spring Festival is the _____ (lunar, solar) New Year.
- 2.Elizabeth II is the _____ (King, Queen) of England.
- 3.No one likes to be on the _____ (winning, losing) side.
- 4.The people are in _____ (danger, safety); we must help them off.
- 5.Mr Brown left home three days _____ (after, later)
- 6._____ (With, Without) the teacher's help, I couldn't pass the final maths exam.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

- 1.You mustn't put much _____ in cooked vegetables. (salty)
- 2.Thursday is the _____ day of a week. (five)

3. Some old people like _____ better than hamburgers. (sandwich)

4. It is _____ for children to play with matches. (danger)

5. She said good-bye to me _____ when she left. (sad)

6. My brother loves _____ photos. (take)

四、按要求改写句子：

1. I knew something about the Mid-autumn Festival. (改为否定句)

I _____ know _____ about the Mid-autumn Festival.

2. There are two kinds of rice dumplings. (对划线部分提问)

_____ kinds of rice dumplings are there?

3. I was born in 1997. (对划线部分提问)

_____ you born?

4. Rice dumplings are my favourite food. (保持句意不变)

I _____ rice dumplings _____.

5. Mary likes the skirt with spots. (保持句意不变)

Mary _____ like the skirt _____ spots.

6. Remember to bring your photo to class. (保持句意不变)

_____ to bring your photo to class.

M1U4 Staying healthy

单词解析:

1.indoor adj.室内的

【补充】an indoor pool 一个室内游泳池

an indoor activity 一个室内活动

2.outdoor adj.室外的

【补充】an outdoor pool 一个室外游泳池

an outdoor activity 一个室外活动

3.really adv.真正地；的确

【补充】real adj.真的；真实的

4.forget v.忘记

【补充】反义词：remember v.记得

词组：forget to do sth. 忘记将要做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记已经做某事

5.puzzle n.智力游戏；拼图

6.playground n.操场

7.piano n.钢琴

【补充】play the piano 弹钢琴

乐器前面要加 the

8.model n.模型

9.health n.身体健康

【补充】 healthy adj.健康的

反义词: unhealthy adj.不健康的

10.problem n.问题; 难题

【补充】 近义词: question n.问题

11.headache n.头痛 have a headache

12.stomach ache n.胃痛

13.toothache n.牙痛

【补充】 have toothache

14.cold n.感冒

【补充】 have a cold

15.fever n.发热

16.sore adj. (发炎) 疼痛的

17.throat n.咽喉; 喉咙

18.once adv.一次

【补充】 at once 马上; 立刻

all at once 一起, 同时

once or twice 一两次

19.practise v.练习

【补充】 practice n.实践; 练习

20.housework n.家务劳动

重点词组

- 1) stay healthy = keep healthy 保持健康
- 2) indoor activities 室内活动
- 3) outdoor activities 室外活动
- 4) like dancing 喜欢跳舞
- 5) like running 喜欢跑步
- 6) enjoy swimming 喜欢游泳
- 7) love sports 喜欢运动
- 8) love playing 喜欢玩
- 9) forget working 忘记工作
- 10) play and work 工作与玩耍
- 11) do puzzles 玩拼图游戏
- 12) go fishing 去钓鱼
- 13) go cycling 去骑车
- 14) go swimming 去游泳
- 15) go on a picnic 去野餐
- 16) watch television 看电视
- 17) see a film 看电影
- 18) read a book 看书
- 19) play computer games 玩电脑游戏
- 20) play tennis / badminton 打网球/羽毛球

- 21) play basketball in the playground 在操场上打篮球
- 22) play the piano 弹钢琴
- 23) make a model 制作模型
- 24) have a barbecue 进行一次烧烤
- 25) fly kites 放风筝
- 26) health problem 健康问题
- 27) have a headache 头疼
- 28) have a stomach ache 肚子疼
- 29) have a cold 感冒
- 30) have a fever 发烧
- 31) have a sore throat 喉咙疼
- 32) I'm afraid 恐怕（表示婉转语气）
- 33) too much + 不可数名词 太多
- 34) too many + 可数名词 太多
- 35) too little+ 不可数名词 太少
- 36) watch less television 看少一点电视
- 37) wear enough clothes 穿足够多的衣服
- 38) put on 穿上
- 39) wear more clothes 穿更多的衣服
- 40) eat too much spicy food 吃太多的辛辣食物
- 41) have exercise 做运动
- 42) once a day 一天一次

- 43) go to bed early 早睡
- 44) practise swimming 练习游泳
- 45) help do the housework 帮助做家务
- 46) help sb. (to) do sth./ help sb. with sth. 帮助某人做某事

重点句型

- 1) We really love playing.
我们真的很喜欢玩。
- 2) That's my favourite indoor activity.
那是我非常喜欢的户内活动。
- 3) What's your favourite outdoor activity?
你最喜欢的户外活动是什么?
- 4) It's because you don't have enough exercise, I'm afraid.
恐怕那是因为你没有足够多的锻炼。
- 5) Why do I always have a fever?
为什么你总是发烧?
- 6) How often do you exercise?
你隔多久锻炼一次?

I exercise once a month.
我一个月锻炼一次。
- 7) Practise swimming ,twice a year.
练习游泳，一年两次。

常见语法

1) enough 用法

① 名词放在 enough 的后面。

e.g. enough money 足够多的钱

enough time 足够多的时间

② 形容词放在 enough 的前面。

e.g. big enough 足够大

cool enough 足够凉爽

2) 提建议

You should (not) wear more clothes.

你应该（不应该）穿这么多的衣服。

提建议用 You should (not) + 动词原形，你应该……

另有 You'd better (not) + 动词原形，你最好……

3) --How often do you exercise?

--I exercise once a month.

你多久锻炼一次。

我一个月锻炼一次。

用 how often 提问频率，如 always, usually, often, sometimes, never, once a week, twice a year 等。

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

1. People eat rice d_____ to celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival.
2. My Uncle Jim had a high f_____ and stayed in bed for days.
3. The children often do p_____ in the kindergarten.
4. I don't have much time to watch much t_____.
5. Taking e_____ every day makes him look younger instead of older.
6. Mr Zhu always has a sore t_____ because he eats too much spicy food.

二、选择正确的答案：

1. Playing table tennis is an _____ (indoor, outdoor) activity.
2. John is too fat. He should eat _____ (less, fewer) hamburgers.
3. Doctors and nurses make and help _____ (ill, sick) people better.
4. I always have _____ (toothache, a stomach ache) because I eat too much sweet food.
5. The students tried to work out the difficult maths _____ (question, problems) by themselves.
6. _____ (Housework, Homework) is the work such as cleaning, washing, and cooking that you do in your home.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. We brush our _____ twice every day. (tooth)
2. The children in China grow up _____ (health)
3. The _____ stories always make the children happy. (fun)
4. We love _____ teachers and they love _____. (we)
5. Tom was _____ hungry and ate up everything on the plate. (real)
6. You need plenty of _____ when you're learning to drive. (practise)

四、按要求改写句子：

1. We stay healthy. (对划线部分提问)

_____ you stay?

2. Miss Ma always has toothache because she eats too many sweets. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Miss Ma always have toothache?

3. The students have English lessons five times a week. (对划线部分提问)

_____ do the students have English lessons?

4. You should get up early in the morning. (对划线部分提问)

_____ should we _____ in the morning?

5. Making a model is an indoor activity. (保持句意不变)

Making a model _____ an _____ activity.

6. There are more girl students than boy students in our class. (保持句意不变)

There are _____ boy students _____ girl students in our class.

M2U5 What will I be like?

单词解析:

1.possible adj. 可能; 能做到

【补充】反义词: impossible adj.不可能的

possibly adv.可能地 反: impossibly adv.不可能地

2.future n.将来, 未来

【补充】词组: in the future 在将来; 未来

have a great future 前途无量

3.in front of 在……前面

【补充】反义词: behind prep. 在……后面

4.magic adj.有魔力的

【补充】magician n.魔术师

5.look for 寻找

6.button n.按钮

7.press v.按动

【补充】近义词: push v.按

8.back n.背面

9.centimetre n.厘米

【补充】缩写: cm

kilometre n.千米 缩写: km

10. weigh v. 称出重量

【补充】 weight n. 重量

11. kilogram n. 千克, 公斤

【补充】 gram n. 克

缩写: kg

12. astronaut n. 宇航员

【补充】 近义词: spaceman n. 宇航员

13. good-looking adj. 好看的

14. slim adj. 苗条的

15. reporter n. 记者

【补充】 近义词: journalist n. 新闻记者

report v. 报告; 报道

16. baker n. 面包师

【补充】 bake v. 烘焙; 烤 bakery n. 面包房

17. singer n. 歌手

【补充】 sing v. 唱

18. agree v. 同意

【补充】 agree on sth. 对……意见一致

agree to do sth. 同意做某事

agree with sb. 赞同; 允许

agree with sth. 赞同

反义词: disagree v. 不同意 refuse v. 拒绝

19. (be) good at 擅长

【补充】反义词: (be) poor at

20. possibly adv. 可能地

21. Grow v. 长大; 长高

【补充】词组: grow up 长大

22. bakery n. 面包房

23. a lot 大量; 许多

24. report n. 报告

25. poor adj. 不擅长的

26. (be) poor at 不擅长

【补充】反义词: (be) good at 擅长

27. spacecraft n. 航天器; 宇宙飞船

【补充】近义词: spaceship n. 航天飞机; 太空船

28. come back 回来; 返回

重点词组

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1) be like | 像(什么样) |
| 2) my possible future | 我可能会有的未来 |
| 3) in front of | 在...前面 |
| 4) want to do sth | 想要做... |
| 5) a magic camera | 一台魔术相机 |
| 6) take photographs/ photos | 拍照 |

7) look for	寻找
8) put in	放入
9) press the button	按按钮
10) wait for	等待
11) come out	出现, 出来
12) on the back	在背面
13) in 15 years' time	在 15 年后
14) be 165 centimetres tall	身高 165 厘米
15) weigh 55 kilograms	体重 55 千克
16) taller and heavier	更高更重
17) be good at sth/ doing sth	擅长 (做) 某事
18) love doing sth	喜爱做某事
19) wear glasses	戴眼镜
20) put out fires	灭火
21) will possibly be a/an...	将可能做一名...
22) listen to music	听音乐
23) grow big	长大
24) read and write a lot	大量阅读和写作
25) a report on sth	一份关于...的报告
26) would like to be	想要成为...
27) be poor at sth/ doing sth	不擅长 (做) 某事
28) have to practise sth. more	不得不加强练习某事

29) learn how to make sick people better 学习如何使病人身体好转

30) fly a spacecraft 开宇宙飞船

31) at night 在夜晚

重点句型

1) I will be 165 centimetres tall.

我的身高将是 165 厘米。

2) This is me in 15 years' time.

这是 15 年后的我。

3) I will be more beautiful.

我会更漂亮。

4) Yes, I agree. / No, I don't agree.

是的，我同意 / 不，我不同意。

因为冷，这个男人在风中抓他衣服抓得更紧了。

5) He is good at sports.

他擅长运动。

6) I have to practise English and maths more.

我不得不加强练习数学和英语。

7) He will be taller.

他将会更高。

常见语法

1) 形容词的级别

①形容词的同级比较，用 as+adj.原级+as

e.g. I think we are as strong as each other.

我认为我们一样强壮。

② 形容词的比较级，用比较级+than，多音节形容词的比较级是由 more 加形容词构成如：more beautiful, more wonderful, more interesting 等。有些双音节的形容词既可加 more，也可以在结尾加 er 构成比较级：如：clever 的比较级为 cleverer 或 more clever.

e.g. I think Mr Sun is stronger than Mr Wind.

我认为太阳先生比风先生更强。

③ 形容词的最高级，用 the+最高级

e.g. Whose kite is the most beautiful?

谁的风筝是最漂亮的？

2) in 引导表示将来时间的时间状语，后跟一段时间的用法

in 15 years' time = in 15 years

e.g. I will be here in twenty minutes' time.

我在 20 分钟后到达这里。

3) be good at 的运用

be good at 是擅长的意思，后接 sth.或 doing sth, 相当于 do well in. 其反义词的词组为 be poor at sth.表示“不擅长....”

e.g. He is good at swimming.

他擅长游泳。

4) 一般将来时 **will+动词原形**的用法

一般将来时 **will +动词原形**的结构相当于 **be going to do sth.**

e.g. **He will go to Beijing next week.**

他下周要去北京。

5) **have to+动词原形**的用法

have to 解释为不得不，后面接动词原形。

e.g. **I have to practise English and maths more.**

我不得不加强练习数学和英语。

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

- 1.I have got toothache, so I must go to a _____
- 2.I look forward to hearing from you in the near _____
- 3.Just watch what will happen when I press the _____
- 4.Neil Armstrong was the first _____ to walk on the moon.
- 5.An advertisement which begins with the _____ word Free can rarely go wrong.
- 6.If you want to be _____, you should try to lose a certain amount of weight every week.

二、选择正确的答案：

- 1.At last firemen _____ (put up,put out) a big forest fire in California.
- 2.Tom loves football, but he is _____ (good,poor) at playing it.
- 3.It is dangerous for a girl to go out alone _____ (at night,in the evening)
- 4.Mr.Brown is _____ (a pilot,an astronaut) .He flies a spacecraft.

5. Jill is short-sighted. She has to wear _____ (a glass, a pair of glasses)

6. —— _____ (What will you be, What will you be like) in 10 years' time?

—— I'll be tall and strong.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. I want to write a _____ on pollution. (reporter)

2. His cousin is _____ at maths than he. (good)

3. We took some _____ in the park last weekend. (photo)

4. Betty will be tall and slim in ten _____ time. (year)

5. Jill is short-sighted. She has to wear _____ (a glass; a pair of glasses)

6. ----- _____ (What will you be, What will you be like) in 10 years' time?

----- I'll be tall and strong.

四、按要求改写句子：

1. He will read and write a lot. (改为否定句)

He _____ read _____ write a lot.

2. Betty weighs 40 kgs (对划线部分提问)

_____ does Kitty weigh?

3. Jim will be 166 centimetre tall in 10 years' time? (对划线部份提问)

_____ will Jill be 166 centimetre tall?

M2U6 Seasonal changes

单词解析:

1. seasonal adj. 季节性的

【补充】 season n. 季节; 季度

2. change n. 变化

3. sleeve n. 袖子

【补充】 sleeved adj. 有袖的

sleeveless adj. 无袖的

4. shorts n. 短裤

【补充】 a pair of shorts 一条短裤

5. notice n. 通知

6. belt n. 皮带

7. blouse n. 女式衬衫

8. skirt n. 女裙

【补充】 a short skirt 短裙

a mini skirt 迷你裙

9. life n. 生活

10. around adv. 到处; 向各处

11. air-conditioned adj. 有空调的

【补充】 air conditioner n.空调机

12.canteen n.餐厅

【补充】 the staff canteen 职工食堂

the school canteen 学校食堂

13.snowman n.雪人

【补充】 snowmen n.雪人复数

重点词组

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 1) uniforms for different seasons | 不同季节的校服 |
| 2) write a notice about sth. to sb. | 给某人写一份关于…的 |

通知

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 3) in spring/summer/autumn/winter | 在春/夏/秋/冬 |
| 4) wear summer/winter uniforms | 穿夏季/冬季校服 |
| 5) a uniform | 一套校服 |
| 6) in late October | 在十月末 |
| 7) shirts with the short/long sleeves | 短袖/长袖衬衫 |
| 8) dresses with the short/long sleeves | 短袖/长袖连衣裙 |
| 9) wear a red scarf / red scarves | 戴红领巾 |
| 10) a pair of socks/shoes | 一双袜子/鞋子 |
| 11) take some photographs of the school life | 拍一些学校生活的照 |

片

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| 12) fly around | 到处飞舞 |
|----------------|------|

- 13) study in the air-conditioned library 在有空调的图书馆学习
- 14) have ice-cream and soft drinks 吃冷饮喝软饮料
- 15) before / after breakfast/ lunch/dinner 在早餐/午餐/晚餐之前/

后

- 16) not many flowers 没有很多的花
- 17) help sb (to) do sth=help sb with sth 帮助某人做某事
- 18) keep warm/clean/quiet 保持温暖/干净/安静
- 19) make snowmen (a snowman) 堆雪人

重点句型

- 1) Boys must wear white shirts with the short sleeves..
男孩必须穿有短袖的白色衬衫.
- 2) Many flowers grow in the garden.
花园里生长了很多花。
- 3) Not many students like playing in the playground because it's hot.
没多少学生都喜欢在操场上玩耍因为太热了。

常见语法

- 1) 情态动词 must 的用法
情态动词 must 表示“必须做”的时候后面要跟动词原形。
e.g. You must do your homework now。
你现在必须做你的家庭作业了。

2) 介词 with 表示伴随状态的用法

e.g. Girls must wear white blouse with the long sleeves, grey skirt, red jacket, grey socks and black shoes.

女孩们必须穿短袖的连衣裙蓝色腰带，白色短袜和黑色的皮鞋。

3) like 后面跟动词 ing 的用法

like 后面加动词 ing 的用法表示“习惯一直做某事”的用法。

e.g. He likes swimming.

他喜欢游泳。

4) because 后面引导状语从句的用法

Because 表示原因，提问词要用 why。

e.g. He didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill.

他昨天没去学校因为生病了。

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

1. We can climb hills in autumn. We can make a s_____ in winter.
2. He has to wear a b_____ to make his trousers stay up.
3. Rennie ate his tea in the c_____ just now.
4. Life keeps c_____ for everyone.
5. The n_____ was set above the door, and I didn't see it.
6. Living in a modern Australian city is not very d_____ from living in an American city.

二、选择正确的答案：

1. In winter, not many leaves are _____ (in, on) the trees.
2. All students must _____ (wear, put on) school uniforms and red scarves.
3. We can see many flowers _____ (grow, plant) in the garden in summer.
4. Not many students like _____ (eating, having) soft drinks _____ (or, and) ice cream in winter.
5. Girls must wear white _____ (shirts, blouses) with the _____

(long, short) sleeves in winter.

6.Many students like _____ (learning, studying) in the _____
(air-conditioner, air-conditioned) library in summer.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空:

1.It's fun to make _____ in winter. (snowman)

2.One _____ is different from another. (leaves)

3.December is the _____ month of a year. (twelve)

4.The boys like wearing _____ in summer. (short)

5.There are a lot of _____ jobs in the summer. (season)

6.There are many public _____ in our city nowadays. (library)

四、按要求改写句子:

1.All students must wear red scarves. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ all students _____ red scarves?

2.You can see many flowers and trees in the park. (对划线部分提问)

_____ you see in the park?

3.Tom didn't go to school yesterday because he was ill. (对划线部分提问)

_____ Tom go to school?

4.The students like reading newspapers and magazines in the school library. (对划线部分提问)

_____ do the students like _____ in the school library?

5. There are air-conditioners in some buses. (保持句意不变)

Some buses _____.

6. Most students like wearing school uniforms. (保持句意不变)

Most students like _____ school uniforms.

M2U7 Travelling in Garden City

单词解析:

1. double-decker n. 双层车

2. fare n. 车费

3. public adj. 公共的

【补充】the public 公众; 民众

in public 在公共场合

4. transportation n. 交通; 运输

【补充】transport v. 运输; 搬运

5. conductor n. 售票员

【补充】a bus conductor 公交车售票员

conductor n. 导体

6. nowadays adv. 现今

【补充】近义词: these days 如今

反义词: in the past 过去, 在过去

7. instead adv. 代替; 更换

【补充】instead of 代替

8. single-decker n. 单层车

9. most pron. 大多数

10. none pron. 没有一个

11. still adv. 仍然；依旧；还是

12. perhaps adv. 也许；大概

【补充】近义词：maybe adv. 大概；或许

反义词：certainly adv. 的确；当然

13. few adj. 不多的；很少的

14. traffic jam n. 堵车；交通阻塞

15. motorcycle n. 轻便摩托车

【补充】同义词：motorbike

16. flyover n. 立交桥

17. railway n. 铁路

18. pavement n. 人行道

19. tunnel n. 隧道

20. bridge n. 桥

21. crossing n. 人行横道；十字路口

22. footbridge n. 人行桥；天桥

23. poster n. 招贴画；海报

重点词组

traveling in Garden City

花园城的出行

travelling by bus / ferry / underground	乘公共汽车/渡船/地铁出行
a single-decker bus	一辆单层汽车
a double-decker bus	一辆双层汽车
a fare box	一个投币箱
a public transportation card	一张公共交通卡
an air-conditioned bus	一辆空调车
in the past	在过去
in 10 years' time	十年后
all passengers	所有的乘客
buy tickets from	从……买票
collect money from the passengers	从乘客那里收钱
have to do sth.(don't have to do sth.)	不得不; 必须(不必)
put their money in a fare box	把钱放进投币箱
use sth. instead	用……替代
all of	全部的……
most of	大部分的……
some of	一些……
none of	没有一个……
be like	像……
fewer traffic jams	少一些交通阻塞
more underground stations	更多的地铁站

light rail	轻轨
traffic lights	交通灯
car parks	停车场
discuss sth. with sb.	和…讨论
*think about	考虑；思考；想一想
*kinds of transport	交通方式
*make a poster about	制作一张有关……的海报

重点句型

- 1) What will travelling in our city be like in 10 years' time?
十年后我们城市的旅行是怎么样的？
- 2) In the past, all passengers had to buy tickets from a bus conductor.
过去，所有乘客必须从公交售票员那里买票。
- 3) They put their money in a fare box or use a public transportation card instead.
他们把钱投进投币箱或使用公共交通卡。
- 4) Perhaps none of the people will travel by ferry.
也许没有人会乘船旅行。
- 5) Perhaps there will be more underground station.
也许将有更多地铁站。
- 6) Perhaps most of the people will travel by underground.
也许大多数人将乘地铁旅行。

7) Nowadays, but most of them are still men.

如今，他们当中大多数仍然是男性。

常见语法

1) 形容词的比较级

① 规则变化

单音节词在词尾比较级加- er 或最高级加- est

cheap-cheaper, cold-colder, small-smaller

以 e 结尾的词，只需加-r 或-st

fine-finer, safe-safer, nice-nicer

以辅音字母加 y 结尾双音节词变 y 为 i 加 - er 或 - est

happy-happier, busy-busier

重读闭音节、末尾只有一个辅音字母双写加 - er 或 - est

fat-fatter, hot-hotter

部分双音节和多音节词在原级前加 more 或 most

beautiful-more beautiful

② 不规则变化

many/much—more; little—less; bad/badly/ill-worse

far-farther/further; old-older/elder; good/well-better

e.g. Perhaps there will be more underground station.

也许将有更多地铁站。

③ 句型

形容词比较级... than...

more and more... 比较级 and 比较级

the+比较级; the+比较级

2) 不定代词用法

none, all, some, few, many

none: 三者或三者以上，既可指人，也可指物。常可构成 none of...; 后面谓语动词既可以用单也可以用复数，但是如果后面接的是不可数名词，谓语动词必须用单数。

e.g. None of the money is mine.

没有一分钱是我的。

e.g. None of them like/likes it.

他们中没有人喜欢它。

all: 三者或三者以上，既可指人，也可指物。常可构成 all of...; 后面谓语动词单复数取决于名词的单复数。

e.g. Perhaps all of the people will travel by bus.

也许所有人都会乘公车旅行。

some: 一些，既可指人，也可指物，既可以修饰可数名词复数，也可以修饰不可数名词。谓语动词单复数取决于后面的名词。

e.g. Perhaps some of the people will travel by bus.

也许有些人会乘公车旅行。

most: 大多数，既可指人，也可指物，谓语动词一般用复数。

e.g. Perhaps most of the people will travel by bus.

也许大多数人会乘公车旅行。

3) 一般将来时用法

结构: be going to/will+动词原形 (第一人称时可以用 shall)

时间状语: tomorrow, soon, tonight, the day after tomorrow

this coming ..., in the near future, in an hour, next...

e.g. What will travelling in our city be like in 10 years' time?

十年后我们城市的旅行是怎么样?

4) there be 句型表示事物的存在, 在什么地方有什么

一般现在时: There is / are

一般过去时: There was / were

一般将来时: There will be/ There is going to be

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

1.The new store has an e_____ to carry customers from one floor to another.

2.There is an old and famous b_____ across the river in Hebei.

3.The man on the m_____ is my uncle. He is a farmer.

4.The t_____ lights have changed from red to green.

5.More and more f_____ will be built over roads in our city.

6.Can you tell me the nearest way to the r_____ station?

二、选择正确的答案：

1.In the past, there were only _____ (single-decker, double-decker) buses.

2.Pedestrians must walk _____ (in streets, on pavements)

3.Mum is using _____ (a pair of, a piece of) scissors for cutting the cloth.

4.Double-decker buses are _____ (higher , shorter) than

single-decker buses.

5. We use _____ (tomatoes, potatoes) for making French fries.

6. If people drive their cars more carefully, there will be _____
(more, fewer) traffic accidents.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. There are traffic lights at _____ (cross)

2. Both of his parents work as bus _____ (conduct)

3. The students are making some _____ of future travelling. (post)

4. That yellow bus _____ passengers from the airport to the city.
(transportation)

5. My grandma likes watching Chinese _____ volleyball matches.
(woman)

6. _____ go much faster than _____ (cycle)

四、按照要求改写句子：

1. I have to finish my homework before supper. (改为否定句)

I _____ to finish my homework before supper.

2. All the students wear blue uniforms. (改为否定句)

_____ of the students _____ blue uniforms

3. A bus ticket costs two yuan. (对划线部分提问)

_____ does a bus ticket cost?

4.The people crossed the river by ferry in the past. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the people cross the river in the past?

5.The office is air-conditioned. (保持句意不变)

There _____ an _____ in the office.

6.We take the underground to the People's Square. (保持句意不变)

We _____ to the People's Square _____ underground.

M3U8 Windy weather

单词解析:

1.display n.展示

【补充】近义词: show n.展出; 陈列

on display 正在展览中

2.gentle adj.温和的

【补充】gently adv.温柔地

反义词: fierce adj.猛烈的; 暴躁的

3.hold v.抓住

4.raincoat n.雨衣

5.tightly adv.紧紧地

【补充】tight adj.紧紧的

反义词: loosely adv.宽松地

6.slightly adv.轻微地

【补充】slight adj.轻微的; 微小的

7.pot n.盆

【补充】teapot n.茶壶

hotpot n.火锅

8.flat n.一套房间

【补充】apartment n.公寓

9.move v.移动

10.quickly adv.快速地

【补充】quick adj.快的；迅速的

反义词：slowly adv.慢地

近义词：fast adj.快的

11.windsurf v.进行帆板运动

【补充】go windsurfing 去进行帆板运动

12.typhoon n.台风

13.sink v.下沉；沉没

【补充】近义词：go under 沉入 go down 下沉

反义词：float v.浮，漂浮

14.cleaner n.清洁工人

【补充】clean v.清洁 adj.干净的

15.happily adv.愉快地

【补充】happy adj.快乐的 happiness n.快乐

反义词：unhappily adv.不快乐地 sadly adv.沮丧地

16.at first 起先

【补充】近义词：at the beginning 起先；起初

反义词：in the end 最后 at last 最后 finally adv.最后

17.gently adv.温和地

【补充】反义词：heavily adv.重重地 roughly adv.粗暴地

gentle adj.温和的 gentleman n.绅士 gentlewoman n.淑女

女

18.slowly adv.缓慢地

【补充】slow adj.慢慢的

反义词：quickly adv.快地 fast adv.快地

19.suddenly adv.突然

【补充】sudden adj.突然的 n.突然

近义词：all of a sudden 突然；忽然

20.immediately adv.立即

【补充】immediate adj.立即的 immediately conj.一……就……

近义词：at once 立刻

right away 立刻

as soon as 一……就……

21.fiercely adv.猛烈地

【补充】fierce adj.凶猛的

反义词：gently adv.轻轻地

22.pass v.行进；移动

23.carefully adv.小心地

【补充】反义词：carelessly adv.不注意地

care v&n.关心；照看 careful adj.小心的

24.slide show n.幻灯片

25.think about 思考

【补充】近义词：think of 思考

26.happen v.发生

【补充】happen to 碰巧

27.object n.物体

28.outside prep.在……外面

【补充】反义词：inside prep.在……里面

29.wave n.波浪

30.inside prep.在……里面

【补充】反义词：outside prep.在……外面

31.shelter n.遮蔽物；庇护所

重点词组

windy weather	有风的天气
different kinds of	不同种类的
make a display board	制作一个展板
a gentle wind	一阵柔和的风
a strong wind	一阵大风
a typhoon	一阵台风
see sb. doing sth	看见某人正做某事
fly kites in the park	在公园里放风筝

hold raincoats tightly	紧紧地抓住雨衣
leaves blow slightly	树叶微微地吹动
fly in the sky	在空中飞扬
take flower pots into flats	把花盆拿进房间
clouds move quickly	云快速地移动
windsurf on the sea	在海上进行帆板运动
on a windy day	在一个有风的日子
fly kites happily	快乐地放风筝
at first	起先
blow gently	柔和地吹
move slowly	缓慢地移动
become stronger	(风) 变得更大了
blow sth. away	吹走某物
go home immediately	立刻回家
blow fiercely	猛烈地吹
fall down	倒下
sink in the sea	在海里下沉
pass quickly	快速地经过
walk carefully in the street	街上小心地行走
clean the street	清扫街道
a slide show about typhoons	一个关于台风的幻灯片
heavy objects	重物

fall on cars	落在小汽车上
break windows	打破玻璃窗
flower pots outside people's flats	人们屋外的花盆
big waves in the sea	海里的大浪
think about	思考；考虑
may happen	可能发生
when there is a typhoon	当有台风的时候
sink ships and boats	沉没船只
safety rules	安全规则
stay at home	待在家中
close all the windows	关闭所有的窗
park cars in car parks	把汽车停在停车场里
fishing boats	渔船
stay in typhoon shelters	待在台风庇护所里

重点句型

1) What can you see when there is a gentle wind.

当有微风时，你会看见什么？

2) I can see people flying kites in the park.

当有微风时，你会看见什么？

3) They flew their kite happily.

他们开心地放风筝。

4) The strong wind blew their kite away.

强烈的风把风筝吹走了。

5) They saw some street cleaners cleaning the street.

他们看见一些清洁工在清扫街道。

6) Think about what may happen when there is a typhoon.

思考一下当有台风时会发生什么？

7) Heavy objects may fall on cars in the streets.

重物有可能会掉在街上的汽车上。

8) Drivers should put their cars in car parks.

司机应该把他们的汽车放在停车场里。

常见语法

1) 时间状语从句

① 常常由 **before, after, since, when, while, as soon as, until** 等引导

② 表示将来动作时，主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

③ 表示过去动作时，主句用一般过去，从句也有一般过去时，过去完成时。

e.g. We can see people taking flowers pots into their flats when there is a typhoon.

当有台风时，我们能看见人们把花钵放进房子里。

2) 副词用法

① 表示程度或方式的形容词和副词

温柔: gente-gentely;

猛烈: fierce-fiercely;

轻微: slight-slightly;

缓慢: slow-slowly;

快速: quick-quickly;

小心, 认真: careful-carefully

② 副词构成

大部分形容词后直接加-ly:

slight slightly

以辅音字母加 y 结尾的形容词去 y 变 i,再加-ly:

happy happily

以辅音字母加 le 结尾的形容词去 e 直接加 y:

gentle gently

部分单词既是形容词又是副词:

enough, fast, late

③ 副词用法

修饰动词

People hold raincoats tightly.

修饰形容词

My suitcase is big enough

修饰副词

The students did morning exercises really carefully.

修饰整个句子

Luckily, Class one won the race.

3) 情态动词的用法

① may 可能，可以

e.g. A strong wind may blow away flower pots outside people's flat.

一阵强风可能会刮走人们公寓的花钵。

② should 应该

e.g. Drivers should put their cars in car parks.

司机应该把他们的汽车放在停车场里。

③ can 可以，能够

e.g. What can you see when there is a gentle wind.

当有微风时，你会看见什么？

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

1. Big waves in the sea may s_____ boats and ships.

2. A strong wind may b_____ windows.

3. Can you tell me the name of that o_____?

4. A strong wind may blow away the flower p_____ outside our flats.

5. The city government has built lots of bus s_____ at each bus stop.

6. The weather report says it is going to rain this evening. You should take a r_____.

二、选择正确的答案：

1. _____ (Skating, Windsurfing) is an exciting water sport.

2. The boy heard a strange noise _____ (suddenly, immediatelly)

3. The wind became a typhoon and blew _____ (gently, fiercely)

4. There are big _____ (winds, waves) in the sea because of the typhoon.

5. A strong wind may blow heavy objects from buildings and _____ (hunt, hurt) people.

6. We can see leaves blowing slightly in parks when there is _____ (a gentle wind, a strong wind)

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. The wind became much _____ (strong)

2. Kitty and Ben flew their kite _____ in the gentle breeze. (happy)

3. We can go _____ at sea on a strong windy day. (windsurf)

4. Early men used a stick, a large piece of wood and dry _____ to make a fire. (leaf)

5. _____ boats should stay in typhoon shelters when a typhoon is coming. (fish)

6. The _____ help to make our city a _____ place. (clean)

四、按要求改写句子：

1. Fishing boats should stay in typhoon shelters. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ fishing boats _____ in typhoon shelters?

2. The clouds in the sky are moving quickly. (对划线部分提问)

_____ the clouds in the sky moving?

3. There is a flower pot outside the flat. (对划线部分提问)

_____ is _____ a flower pot?

4. The air-conditioner is used for keeping us cool in summer. (对划线部分提问)

_____ is the air-conditioner used _____?

5. We can see they are running in the playground. (保持句意不变)

We can see _____ _____ in the playground.

6. We use potatoes for making French fries. (保持句意不变)

We use potatoes _____ _____ French fries.

M3U9 Sea water and rain water

单词解析：

1.starfish n.海星

2.sea horse n.海马

3.competition n.竞赛； 比赛

【补充】 be in competition with sb.for sth. 和（某人） 竞争

4.stream n.小河； 溪流

5.whale n.鲸

6.dolphin n.海豚

7.shark n.鲨鱼

8.intelligent adj.聪明的

【补充】 近义词： clever adj.聪明的 bright adj.聪明的 smart adj.

聪明的

intelligence n.智力

9.fisherman n.渔夫

10.important adj.重要的

【补充】 importance n.重要性

反义词： unimportant adj.不重要的

11.cover v.覆盖

【补充】cover n.封面

反义词: uncover v.揭开……的盖子

12.Internet n.互联网

13.shower n.淋浴

【补充】shower n.阵雨; 毛毛雨

14.farmer n.农夫

【补充】近义词: peasant n.农夫

15.crop n.农作物

16.dripping adj.滴(漏)水的

17.tap n.龙头

18.running adj.流动的

19.waste v.浪费

20.fix v.修理

【补充】近义词: repair v.修理

21.turn off 关掉

【补充】近义词: switch off 关(电器)

反义词: turn on 开(电器)

22.instead of 代替

重点词组

1) one of ... (+可数名词的复数形式)之一

2) keepclean	保持.....干净
3) turnoff.....	关上（水龙头，电器等）
4) instead of	代替；而不是
5) the sea food we eat	我们吃的海鲜
6) no water to brush our teeth	没有水来刷牙
7) no water to cook food	没有水来烧饭
8) be important to	对.....是重要的
9) put out fires	扑灭火灾
10) fix a dripping tap	修理一个滴水的水龙头
11) wash vegetable under a running tap	用哗哗地流着水的龙头 来洗蔬菜
12) instead of	代替；而不是

重点句型

1) Almost three quarters of the Earth is water.

几乎地球上的四分之三都是水。

2) Sharks are one of the most dangerous animals.

鲨鱼是最危险的动物之一。

3) Fishermen use nets to catch fish and prawns in the deep sea.

渔夫用网来捕捉深海里的鱼和虾。

4) We must keep them clean.

我们必须要保持他们的干净。

5) What will happen if there is no rain?

如果没有雨，将会发生什么？

6) If there is no rain ,we will have no water to drink.

如果没有雨的话，我们将没有水喝。

7) Farmers need water to water the crops and vegetables on their farms.

农夫需要水来浇灌农场上的农作物和蔬菜。

8) We can save water by fixing a dripping tap.

我们可以通过维修滴水的水龙头来节约用水。

9) Take a shower instead of a bath.

洗淋浴而不要洗盆浴。

10) We can save water by not playing ball games.

我们可以通过不打水战来节约用水。

常见语法

1) if 引导的条件状语从句的时态

①在含有 if 引导的条件状语从句中，如果主句是一般将来时，从句则用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

e.g. If it rains, I will stay at home.

如果下雨，我就待在家里。

e.g. I'll go with you if you don't want to go alone.

如果你不想一个人去，我就跟你一起去。

② unless 除非，如果不，可替换 if ...not

e.g. If you don't keep ice-cream in a fridge, it melts quickly.

=Unless you keep ice-cream in a fridge, it melts quickly.

如果你不把冰激凌放冰箱，它很快就化掉了。

e.g. If the thief isn't caught red-handed, he will not admit anything. =Unless the thief is caught red-handed, he will not admit anything.

如果这个小偷不是被当场抓获，他就什么也不承认。

③如果主句含有 must, may, can 等情态动词，从句也要用一般现在时。

e.g. If you drive too fast, you may have an accident.

如果你开得太快的话，你会出事的。

e.g. You must stop if the traffic light is red.

如果是红灯的话，你必须要停下来。

④如果主句是祈使句，从句用一般现在时。

e.g. Don't go and play football if you don't finish your homework.

如果你没完成作业，别出去踢足球。

⑤主句谓语动词为过去将来时，从句也要用一般过去时。

e.g. If he worked hard, he would pass the exam.

如果他努力学习的话，他会通过考试的。

2) 动词不定式

不定式没有人称和数的变化，具有名词、形容词和副词等的功能，可以担当除谓语外的任何句子成分，即：主语、宾语、表语、定语等。常常在单选题里考查。

①做宾语

e.g. The students use paintbrushes to paint pictures in Art lessons.

在美术课上，学生用画笔来绘画。

②做定语

e.g. If there is no water, we will have no water to drink.

如果没有雨水，我们将没有水喝。

③作主语

e.g. Swimming is good for our health.

游泳有利于我们的健康。

如果主语比较长，一般用 it 做形式主语，把不定式放后面。

e.g. It is difficult to learn a foreign language.

学好一门外语是困难的。

④作表语

e.g. Her wish is to become an engineer.

她的愿望是成为一名工程师。

3) 动名词做宾语

后面常接动名词做宾语的动词有：like, love, stop, enjoy, finish, mind, practise 等

e.g. He enjoys listening to the radio after work.

他下班后喜欢听收音机。

4) 介词后加动词的 ing 形式

常见的介词或介词短语有 by(通过), without, instead of , be fond of , be interested in, be used to (习惯于) , look forward to (期待) 等。

e.g. We can save water by fixing a dripping tap.

我们可以通过修理滴水的水龙头来节约用水。

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

1.D_____ are intelligent sea animals.

2.There is a s_____ in front of my grandpa's house.

3.My computer doesn't work. So I should call someone to f_____ it.

4.Sea animals and plants are in every c_____ ,every size and every shape.

5.Coral reefs, sea horses and s_____ are beautiful things in the oceans

6.Nowadays we can get many kinds of information from the I_____ easily.

二、选择正确的答案：

1.How many countries can you _____ (call, name) ?

2.Almost three quarters of the earth is _____ (land, water)

3.Whales are the largest _____ (fish, animals) on earth

4.Students should not _____ (save, waste) too much time playing computer games.

5.We can save water by _____ (fixing dripping taps, not taking a shower)

6.Gardeners use water to water the flowers and grass _____ (at home, at work)

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. _____ grow vegetables and crops. (farm)

2.It's _____ to watch dolphins play. (interest)

3.Don't wash vegetables under a _____ tap. (run)

4.We can only live for about three days _____ water. (with)

5.Sharks are one of the most _____ animals on the Earth. (danger)

6.We promise to use _____ plastic bags to keep the environment clean. (few)

四、按要求改写句子：

1.Alice wants to find information about water on the Internet.(改为一般疑问句)

_____ Alice _____ to find information about water on the Internet?

2.Judy uses a computer to write an e-mail. (对划线部分提问)

_____ does Judy use a computer to _____?

3.We can keep our city clean by not throwing rubbish everywhere. (对划线部分提问)

_____ _____ we keep our city clean?

4.Without water, we will not have any food to eat. (保持句意不变)

Without water, we will _____ food to eat.

5.I read books at home last weekend.I didn't go shopping. (保持句意不变)

I read books at home _____ going shopping.

6.Save water. (保持句意不变)

_____ water.

M3U10 Forests and land

单词解析:

1. forest n. 森林

【补充】 a rainforest 热带雨林

2. hollow n. 洞, 孔

【补充】 the hollow of the tree 树洞

3. area n. 地区

【补充】 近义词: district n. 地区, 区域, 地方

4. provide v. 供给

【补充】 provide sth. for sb. 为某人提供某物

provide sb. with sth. 给某人提供某物

provider n. 提供者

5. insect n. 昆虫

6. nest n. 窝; 巢

7. build v. 建造

【补充】 build n. 体格

building n. 建筑物

builder n. 建筑工人

8. wood n. 木头

【补充】 wooden adj.木头的； 木质的

9.cut down 砍下

10.furniture n.家具

11.clay n.黏土

12.wool n.羊毛

【补充】 woollen adj.羊毛制的

13.cotton n.棉花

14.plastic n.塑料

15.oil n.油； 石油

16.metal n.金属

17.ground n.土地

18.sand n.沙

【补充】 sandy adj.沙的； 多沙的

19.chopstick n.筷子

【补充】 a pair of chopsticks 一双筷子

20.material n.材料

21. (be) made of 由……制成的

22.wooden adj.木制的

【补充】 wood n.木头

23.woollen adj.毛纺的； 羊毛的

【补充】 wool n.羊毛

重点词组

- 1) cut down trees to make houses 砍下树木来造房子
- 2) stop doing sth. 停止做某事
- 3) use sth. to do sth. = use sth for doing 用...来做
- 4) provide sth. for sb./ sth =provide sb. with sth. 给某人提供某物
- 5) be made of 由...制成
- 6) be made from 由...制成
- 7) be made up of 由...组成
- 8) make a display board 制作一块展览板
- 9) read some information about forests 阅读一些关于森林的信息
- 10) a large area of trees 一大片的树木
- 11) provide shelter and food for.. 为……提供居所和食物
- 12) make nests in trees 在树上筑巢
- 13) cook food with wood 用木头做饭
- 14) get wood from forests 从森林得到木头
- 15) use wood to make paper 用木材制纸
- 16) get plastic from oil 从石油中获取塑料
- 17) use plastic to make cups 用塑料制作杯子
- 18) get wool from sheep 从羊身上获得羊毛
- 19) get cotton from plants 从植物获得棉花
- 20) use wool and cotton to make clothes 用羊毛和棉花做衣服
- 21) get oil, metal and clay from the ground 从土地获取石油

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 22) use clay to make plates | 用粘土制作盘子 |
| 23) get glass from sand | 从沙石中获取玻璃 |
| 24) use glass to make bottles | 用玻璃制作瓶子 |

重点句型

- 1) People in some countries cook food with wood.

一些国家的人们用木头来烧饭。

- 2) we make our nests in trees.

我们把巢建在书树里。

- 3) We get cotton from plants.

我们从植物中获得棉花。

- 4) We use metal to make spoons.

我们用金属来制造勺子。

- 5) -- What is it made of?

这个是由什么制成的?

--It's made of wood.

是由木头制成的。

- 6) -- How does it feel?

它摸起来怎么样?

-- It's hard and rough/ soft/ smooth.

它是硬的，粗造的/柔软的/光滑的。

常见语法

1) 区分 look for, find 和 find out

①look for 与 find 的区别

look for 强调找的过程或动作，find 强调找的结果，找没找到。

e.g. I'm looking for my glasses everywhere, but I can't find it.

我到处找我的眼镜，但是没找到。

②find 与 find out 的区别：

find 强调一种客观结果，意为“找到”。

e.g. I can't find my glasses.

我找不到我的眼镜。

find out 指主观有意识的动作，意为“查明真相”

e.g. I want to find out who has taken away my glasses.

我想弄清谁拿了我的眼镜。

③find out 与 look for 的区别： find out（找出、查明）的通常是抽象的事因、复杂的真相等。 look for(寻找)的通常是具体事务。

e.g. I am looking for my glasses.

我正在找我的眼镜。

2) use sth. to do sth. 用...做...

e.g. We use wood to make paper and furniture.

我们用木材造纸和家具。

该句型等于 use sth. for doing sth.

e.g. People use bamboo for building.

人们用竹子做建筑材料

3) ①be made of 意为“由...制成”。指能看出原材料。

e.g. The chair is made of wood.

这把椅子是由木头制成的。

②be made from 意为“由...制成”。指看不出原材料。

e.g. Paper is made of wood.

纸是由木头制成的。

③be made in 意为“在.....地方制造”，后接表示人的名词或代词

e.g. This watch is made in China.

这只手表是中国制造的。

④ be made into 意为“(某物)被制成.....”

e.g. Metal can be made into all kinds of things.

金属可以制成各种各样的物品。

4) 形容词的构成： 名词加上词缀变成形容词。

①名词+en,表示由.....制成。 如 wool 变成 woollen, wood 变成 wooden, gold 变成 golden。

②名词+ful, 如, beauty 变成 beautiful, care 变成 careful, help 变成 helpful。

③名词+less, 表示“无, 没有”。如 use 变成 useless, care 变成
成

careless。

④名词+y, 如: sun 变成 sunny, fun 变成 funny, cloud 变为
cloudy 等。

5) 系表结构 look, sound, taste, sound, feel 等感官动词, turn, get, become 等一些表示“变化”的动词, 还有些表示“保持”的 stay, keep 后要加形容词做表语

e.g. How does it feel?

它摸起来怎么样?

It's hard/rough/soft/smooth.

它是硬的/粗糙的/柔软的/光滑的。

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

1. Insects build their homes in the h_____ of the trees.

2. Chinese people have meals with c_____.

3. He wears a c_____ T-shirt when he plays football.

4. The children like making houses of sticks and c_____.

5. If there is no coal, o_____ can be used instead.

6. P_____ are used in many modern articles instead of m_____ and wood.

二、选择正确的答案：

1. A forest is a large area of _____ (trees, land)

2. People get oil and metal _____ (from plants, from the ground)

3. Animal skins is used for making _____ (paper, leather)

4. The desks and chairs in our classroom are _____ (wooden, woollen)

5. People in _____ (rich, poor) countries burn wood as fuel.

6. We can use cotton and wool to make _____ (clothes, furniture)

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1. Grandma looks after two _____ (sheep)
2. Please stop _____ so much noise. (make)
3. There is a small _____ house at the foot of the hill. (wood)
4. A group of children are playing at the _____ beach. (sand)
5. You can see a lot of _____ standing along the street. (build)
6. People often wear _____ sweaters to keep warm in winter. (wool)

四、按要求改写句子：

1. Kally lives near school. (改为选择疑问句)

_____ Kally live near school _____ far away from school?

2. Many animals in forests die because they lose their homes and food.

(对划线部分提问)

_____ many animals in forests die?

3. We can use plastic to make bowls. (对划线部分提问)

_____ we use plastic to make?

4. Forests provide animals with food and shelter. (保持句意不变)

Forests provide food and shelter _____

5. The oceans also give us oil to burn. (保持句意不变)

The oceans give us oil to burn _____

6. It takes them ten minutes to travel to school. (保持句意不变)

They _____ ten minutes on _____ to school.

M3U11 Controlling fire

单词解析:

1.control v.控制

【补充】control n.控制

2.cigarette n.香烟

【补充】a packet of cigarettes 一包香烟

cigarette case 香烟盒

cigarette paper 卷烟纸

3.end n.末端; 尽头

【补充】反义词: start n.开始; 出发点 beginning n.开始

4.injured adj.受伤的

【补充】the injured 受伤者

近义词: hurt adj.受伤的 wounded adj.受伤的

5.cause v.引起

6.careful adj.小心的; 当心的

【补充】care n.关心; 照顾 v.关心

carefully adv.小心地

反义词: careless adj.粗心的

7. (be) careful with 小心; 当心

8. stick n. 棍; 棒

9. heat n. 热量

【补充】heat v. 加热

hot adj. 热的

10. melt v. (使) 融化

11. burn v. 燃烧

【补充】burn down 烧塌

burnt adj. 被烧的

burning adj. 燃烧的

12. careless adj. 粗心的

【补充】反义词: careful adj. 小心的

carelessly adv. 粗心地 carelessness n. 粗心

13. burning adj. 燃烧的

【补充】a burning house 正在燃烧的房子

a burning fever 发高烧

burn v. 燃烧 burnt adj. 烧毁的

14. seriously adv. 严重地

【补充】serious adj. 严重的

15. even adv. 甚至

16. hose n. 橡皮软管; 水龙头

17. axe n. 斧

18.breathing n.呼吸

【补充】breathe v.呼吸 breath n.呼吸

19.equipment n.设备；装备

【补充】equip v.装备；配备

20.ladder n.梯子

21.tool n.工具

22.rescue v.营救

【补充】近义词：save v.营救

23.breathe v.呼吸

【补充】breath n.呼吸

breath in 吸气 breath out 呼气

24.smoky adj.冒烟的

【补充】smoke n.烟

25.fire drill n.消防演习

26.during prep.在……期间

27.stair n.楼梯

28.queue v.排队

29.queue up 排队等待

30.corridor n.过道；走廊

31.firefighting n.灭火

32.extinguisher n.灭火器

33.alarm n.警报器

【补充】 give/raise the alarm 发警报 ring the alarm 鸣警报

34.reel n.卷筒

重点词组

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1) fire drill | 消防演习 |
| 2) be careful with | 小心... |
| 3) lose one's life | 丧命；丧生 |
| 4) use sth. to do sth. | 使用某物去做某事 |
| 5) a cigarette end | 烟蒂 |
| 6) make a fire | 生火 |
| 7) a large piece of wood | 一大块木头 |
| 8) put out their barbecues fires | 熄灭他们的篝火 |
| 9) put out fires | 扑灭火灾 |
| 10) queue up in the corridor | 在走廊排队 |
| 11) a fire extinguisher | 灭火器 |
| 12) on the ground floor | 在一层 |
| 13) outside the teachers' office | 在教室的办公室外面 |

重点句型

- 1) Miss Guo has asked her students to do a project about fire.

Miss Guo 让她的学生做一个关于火的调查报告。

2) What did they use fire to do ?

他们用火来干嘛呢？

3) What kind of people usually cause hill fires?

什么类型的人通常会引起山林火灾？

4) What may happen if people are not careful with fire?

如果人们不小心对待火的话，将会发生什么？

5) They uses fire to cook meat and to get light and heat.

他们用火来烧肉，获得光和热。

6) Today ,people use fires in many different ways.

今天，人们用不同的方式来使用火。

7) In factories ,workers use fires to melt metals to make things of different shapes.

在工厂里，工人用火来熔化金属来制成不同形状的东西。

8) They leave burning cigarette ends or do not put out their barbecue fires.

他们留下烟蒂或是没有熄灭他们的篝火。

9) People may be seriously injured on even lose their lives and homes in a fire.

人们可能在火灾中严重受伤甚至失去生命和家园。

10) She wants to write some rules for her students.

她为她的学生写了些法则。

11) Kitty and Alice have walked around their school to find out where the firefighting equipment is.

Kitty and Alice 走访他们的学校来弄清消防设备在哪里。

常见语法

1) 情态动词 may, must 的用法

① must 表示必须， must not 表示“禁止”， must be “可能”，表示肯定的推测，

e.g. We mustn't talk loudly in the library.

我们不能在图书馆大声说话

e.g. He didn't come to school . He must be in hospital.

今天他没来学校。他肯定在医院。

② 对 must, may 的问句的肯定回答都是 “Yes, ...must.”。否定回答是 “No, you needn't.”

e.g. -Must we hand in our homework today?-Yes, you must./No, you needn't.

我们今天必须上交家庭作业吗？是的，必须。/不，不必了。

2) there be 句型

①当 there be 句型主语多于两个时，谓语动词和邻近的主语保持

—

致，即“就近原则”。

e.g. There is a pencil and two books on the desk.

桌子上有一支笔和两本书。

②there be 是一种客观存在，“哪里有”；have/has 表示从属关系，即“某人有”。

e.g. There is a football match on the playground this afternoon.

今天下午操场上有一场足球赛。

e.g. We will have an open day tomorrow.

明天我们将有一个开放日。

3) 方位介词，表示地点的介词有“near”“outside”“in front of”，“in the front of”“on”，“under”“above”等。

e.g. The teacher is standing in front of the classroom.

老师仄衡站在教室的前部。

4) 序数词的用法

①第一，第二，第三分别是“first”，“second”，“third”

②第五，第十二分别是“fifth”，“twelfth”

③第八，第九“eighth”，“ninth”

④第几十“twentieth”

⑤第几十几“twenty-first”

练习题：

一、根据首字母填空：

1.If you warm ice, it will m_____ into water.

2.We use a fire e_____ to put out the fire.

3.When there is a fire-drill, the a_____ bell rings.

4.Every day I have to q_____ up at the bus stop to go to work

5.A long l_____ is used for rescuing people from a tall building.

6.The most immediate problem in the dry season is to c_____ fire.

二、选择正确的答案：

1.I _____ (maybe, may be) back next year.

2.They _____ (too, also) learned to use the abacus.

3.Barbecues can _____ (start, begin) a fire in the countryside

4.Firemen use an axe to _____ (open, close) the door or windows of a flat.

5.Thoughtless people _____ (drop, fall) burning cigarette ends everywhere.

6.The students _____ (must, mustn't) run down the stairs during the fire drill.

三、用所给单词的适当形式填空：

1.They spoke to me very _____ but politely (serious)

2.Don't be _____ when you start a fire. (care)

3.He took a deep _____, and began to climb the stairs. (breathe)

4.I want to buy some modern tools and _____ for my work. (equip)

5.He always has a smoke after dinner, and makes the room _____
(smoke)

6.The early men used a stick, a large piece of wood and dry _____ to make a fire. (leaf)

四、按要求改写句子：

1.There is a fire-hose reel outside the library. (对划线部分提问)

_____ is _____ a fire-hose reel?

2.There is a fire extinguisher on the second floor. (对划线部分提问)

_____ floor is there a fire extinguisher?

3.We must be careful with fire. (保持句意不变)

We _____ be _____ with fire.

4.You must not run down the stairs. (保持句意不变)

_____ down the stairs.

5. Grandmother may forget to take her bag when she leaves. (保持句意不变)

Grandmother may _____ to take her bag when she leaves.

6. Factory workers use fire to melt metal. (保持句意不变)

Factory workers melt metal _____.