Unit3 Could you please clean the room

第一节：重点短语

1. 倒垃圾 take out the rubbish
2. 打扫地板 sweep the floor
3. 叠你的衣服 fold your clothes
4. 整理你的床铺 make your bed
5. 在外面待得晚 stay out late
6. 出去吃完饭 go out for dinner
7. 随时，在任何时刻 any minute now
8. 乱七八糟 in a mess
9. 扔下 throw down
10. 一直 all the time
11. 一…就… as soon as
12. 向…借 borrow…from…
13. 把…借给 lend…to…
14. 惊讶地 in surprise
15. 浪费时间 a waste of time
16. 在…上花时间 spend time on…
17. 上好大学 get into a good university
18. 为了… in order to
19. 对某人来说没有必要做…
    There is no need for sb. to do
20. 做家务 do chores
21. 为某人提供某物
    provide sth for sb 或 provide sb. with sth
22. 依赖、依靠 depend on
23. 结果.. as a result
24. 学会独立 learn to be independent
25. 做…不够 It is not enough to do.

随堂练习

1. 我一坐到电视机前，我妈妈就走过来了。

The minute I _____ down in front of the TV, my mom _____ _____.

2. 我就像你一样累。

I'm just _____ _____ _____ you are.

3. 家务活是浪费他们的时间。

Housework is a _____ _____ _____ _____ .

4. 结果他经常生病而他的成绩也下降了。

_____ _____ _____ , he often_____ ill and his grades _____ .

5. 莉莉的妈妈为什么生她的气？

Why was Lily's mom _____ _____ her?

6. 当飞机起飞的时候，天正下着大雪。

It _____ _____ heavily when the plane_____ _____ .

7. 他们起得很早，以便能赶上第一班车。

They got up early _____ _____ they could_____ the first bus.

8. 孩子们穿上最好的衣服来庆祝春节。

The children _____ _____ _____ their best clothes to _____ the Spring Festival.

9. 瞧！孩子们正在追逐一只小猫。

Look! The children _____ _____ _____ a small cat.

10. 我女儿正在写信时，其他的孩子都在外面玩耍。

My daughter _____ _____ a letter _____ the other children _____ _____ outside.

【答案】

1. sat; came over 2. as tired as 3. waste of their time 4. As a result; falls; drops 5. angry with 6. was snowing; took off 7. so that; catch 8. are dressed in; celebrate 9. are chasing after 10. was/is writing; while; were/are playing

第二节：重点语法

情态动词 could 的用法

情态动词 could 可以用来表示请求或建议，具体用法如下：

1. 表示请求或者允许

could 表示请求或允许时，并不表示过去，只表示语气更加委婉，表示委婉的请求和陈述看法时，回答时用 can。

Could I use your cell phone for a while?

Could you tell me how I can get to the railway station?

---Could you come to my birthday party?

---Sorry, I can't. I have to stay at home to look after my mother.

2. 表示建议

情态动词 could 表示建议做某事，意为"可以"，语气比 can 更加委婉。

You could ask your doctor to check you over and do a few tests.

随堂练习

根据汉语意思完成句子,每空一词

1.请你帮我扫地好吗?

_____ _____ _____ _____me sweep the floor?

2.——爸爸,我今晚可以玩电脑游戏吗?

——是的,可以。但你必须先完成作业。

—_____I _____computer games tonight,Dad?

—Yes,you_____.But you have to finish your homework first.

3.——请你帮我把门打开好吗?

——好的,当然可以。

—_____you_____ _____me open the door?

—Yes,_____.

4.——明天上午我们可以去爬山吗?

——对不起,你们不能。

—_____we _____to climb the mountain tomorrow morning?

—Sorry,you _____.

5.——你那时会滑冰吗?

——不会。

—_____you skate then?

—_____,I_____.

【答案】

1.Could you please help2. Could play can3.Could please help sure4.Could go can't5.Could No couldn't

第三讲：知识点解析

1. Peter, *could you please* *take out* the rubbish?

(1) Could you please...?意为"你能……吗？"，could 在此并不是过去式，而是表示一种委婉的语气，please 后接动词原形，肯定回答用 Sure/Of course/Certainly，也可以用...can，不可以用...could；否定回答用 Sorry... 并给出理由，也可用...can't/mustn't。

---Could you please help me with my homework?

--Sure./Of course./Certainly./Sorry, I can't. I'm busy now.

(2) take out 意为"带出去"，代词作宾语时，要放在 take 和 out 之间。

The dog is noisy. Take it out.

2. Could I *at least* *finish* watching this show?

(1) at least 表示"至少"，反义词为 at most"至多"。 The ticket cost at least 200 yuan.

(2) finish 意为“完成、做好”，后接动词作宾语时，要用 doing 的形式。

When are you going to finish your work?

3. Yes, because Mom will *be back* from shopping any minute now.

be back 意为“回来”，相当于 come back，前者侧重指状态，后者侧重指动作。

She has been back for two days.　　You came back very late last night.

4. And she won’t be happy if she sees this *mess*.

mess 用作名词，表示“杂乱、不整洁”，常用的短语为：make a mess“搞得一团糟”；in a mess“一团糟”。

The kids make a mess in the bedroom.　　All the rooms are in a mess.

5. *The minute* I sat down in front of the TV, my mom *came over*.

(1) the minute 意为“一……就”，用来引导时间状语从句，相当于 the moment 或者 as soon as。

I want to see her the minute she arrives.

(2) come over 意为“过来”。

Can you come over tomorrow?

6. You watch TV *all the time* and never help out around the house!

all the time 意为“反复、总是”，强调某段时间内一直在进行和发生的事情。

I have a dog and a cat. They fight all the time.

7. I’m just *as tired as* you are!

当我们要表示双方某方面(如年龄、身高等)程度相同或不同时，常用 as…as 或 not as/so…as 结构，表示“和……一样”或“和……不一样”。如：

Mary is as careful as Linda．玛丽和琳达一样仔细。

He does not run as fast as Tom．他跑步没有汤姆快。

8. For one week, she did not do any housework and *neither did I*.

neither did I 是“Neither/nor+助动词/be 动词/情态动词+主语”结构，表示前者所描述的否定情况同样适用于后者，neither 在此用作副词，表示“也不”。

---I don’t like this dress.

---Neither do I.

9. My mom came over *as soon as* I sat down in front of the TV.

as soon as 引导时间状语从句，表示“一……就……”，要遵从“主将从现”的原则，即主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

I will go as soon as she arrives.

10. Could I *hang out* with my friends after the movie?

hang out 意为“闲逛、闲荡”。

He is hanging out with his friends.

11. Could you please *pass me the salt*?

pass sb. sth.相当于 pass sth. to sb.“把某物递给某人”。

Pass me the book, please.=Pass the book to me please.

12. Could I *borrow* that book?

borrow 此处是及物动词，表示“借进来”，反义词是 lend，borrow...from...“从……借入……”。

I often borrow books from the library.

You can borrow some money from your elder brother.

13. Could you *lend* me some money?

lend 表示“借出去”，与 borrow“借进来”相对，常用的结构为：lend sb. sth.=lend sth. to sb. “把某物借给某人”。

He often lends others his car.

=He often lend his car to others.

14. I'll finish my homework *while* you help me with the dishes.

when 和 while 引导时间状语从句均表示“当……时候”，when 既可以指“时间点”,与瞬间动词连用，也可以指“时间段”，与延续性动词连用（=while）。while 表示时间段，因此，while 从句的谓语动词要用延续性动词，as 强调两个动作同时发生，表示“一边……一边……”。

When he came in, his mother was cooking.

When (While) we were at school, we went to the library every day.

Please don't talk so loud while others are working.

Tom's brother was playing the computer games while Tom was studying hard.

Kate listens music as she walks in the park.

15.Housework is *a waste of* their time.

a waste of 意为“浪费……”，其中 waste 是名词，意为“浪费”。

16.The should *spend* their time on schoolwork *in order to* get good grades and get into a good university.

(1) spend 的用法

① sb. spend+时间/金钱+on sth. “在某事上花费多长时间或者多少钱”

② sb. spend+时间+(in) doing sth. “花费多长时间做某事”

【拓展】辨析 spend, pay, take 和 cost

spend	主语是人	spend...on sth./spend...(in) doing sth.
pay	主语是人	pay for sth./pay sb. for sth.
take	主语是 it	It takes sb.+时间+to do sth.
cost	主语是物	sth. costs sb.+金钱

(2) in order to 意为“为了……”后面跟动词不定式，作目的状语。

in order to 可位于句中或者句首

否定：in order not to do sth. 意为“为了不做某事”。

17. Also, when they get older, they will have to do housework so *there is no need for* them to do it now.

there is no need for sb. to do sth.意为“对某人来说没有必要做某事”。

18. *It is the parents' job to provide* a clean and comfortable environment at home for their children.

(1) It is+名词+to do sth.表示“做某事是……”，其中的 it 为形式主语，后边的动词不定式才是真正的主语。

(2) provide 表示“提供”时，常用的结构为：***provide sb. with sth.或者 provide sth. for sth.***“为某人提供某物”；

【拓展】offer 也表示“提供”，但结构有所不同，常用于“***offer sb. sth.或者 offer sth. to sb.***”结构中，意为“为某人提供某物”。

The government provided a lot of food and clothes for the flooded area. (受洪灾地区)

=The government provided the flooded area with a lot of food and clothes.

18.Any *anyway*, I think *doing chores* is not so difficult.

(1) anyway 用作副词，表示“而且、加之”，也可以表示“即使这样、无论如何”。

It's expensive and anyway the size is too small.

Anyway, we should have a try

(2) doing chores 是动名词，在句中用作主语，谓语动词用单数形式。

Doing morning exercise is good for us.

19.I think i*t is important for children to* learn *how to do chores* and help their parents with housework.

(1) 本句结构为“It's+adj.+***for sb***.+to do sth.”结构，意为“做某事对某人来说……”，此结构中的形容词多为描述事物特征的词，如 easy, important, dangerous, necessary 等。

例如：

It is important for you to study hard.

It is not easy to learn a foreign language.

【拓展】It's+adj.+***of sb***.+to do sth.意为“某人做某事是……的”，此结构中的形容词多是 kind, nice, right, wrong, clever, foolish, polite 等描述行为者性格、品质的词。

It is very kind of you to lend me so much money.

(2) how to do chores 是“特殊疑问词+动词不定式”结构，作 learn 的宾语，动词不定式常与 what, who, how, where, when 等特殊疑问词连用，在句中作主语、宾语、表语等。

When to start is not decided yet.

The question is what to do next.

20.Children these days *depend on* their parents too much.

depend on/upon 意为“取决于……；由……决定；依靠”

You can accept or refuse the gift. It depends on your personal choice.

We shouldn’t always depend on our parents.

21.Doing chores helps to develop children’s *independence* and teaches them how to look after themselves.

independence 用作不可数名词，表示“独立、自主”，形容词为 independent，意为“独立的”。

例句：The Declaration of Independence was made in America in 1776. 《独立宣言》于 1776 年在美国宣布。

***22.Since* they live in one house with their parents, they should know that everyone should *do their part in keeping* it clean and tidy.**

(1) since 此处表示“因为、既然”，引导原因状语从句，常位于句首。

Since you don’t know the boy, I will ask someone else.

(2) do one’s part in (doing) sth.意为“尽自己的职责去做某事”。

The president asked every citizen to do his part in saving water.

***23.As a result*, he often fell ill and his grades dropped.**

as a result 意为“因此、结果”，在句中作状语；as a result of 表示“由于”，后接名词或者代词，相当于 because of。

He got up very late today. As a result, he missed the first bus.

He was late as a result of the heavy rain.

***24.The earlier* kids learn to be independent, *the better* it is for their future. (P. 22)**

本句为“the+比较级，the+比较级”结构，表示“越……越……”。

The harder you study, the better grades you can get.

The longer the war lasts, the more the people there will suffer.

随堂练习

【答案】

一、单选题

1.Her father likes ___ dinner but hates ___ the dishes.

A.making; making　　B.doing; doing

C.making; doing　　D.doing; making

【答案】C

【解析】句意：她父亲喜欢做饭，但不喜欢洗碗。make dinner 做晚饭，do the dishes 洗碗碟，结合句意可知，答案为 C。

2.—Could you buy ___ useful books for her?

—Sorry, I don't have ___ money.

A.some; any　　B.any; any　　C.some; some　　D.any; some

【答案】A

【解析】句意：——你能给她买一些有用的书吗？——对不起，我没有钱。some 和 any 都可以表示"一些"之意，但 some 用于肯定句或希望得到肯定回答的问句中，any 常用于否定句和疑问句；Could you…？表请求，当然希望得到肯定回答，所以第一句应用 some；第二句是一个否定句，要用 any，因此应选 A。

3.—Could I use your computer?

—No, you ___. I have to ___ it.

A.could; working on　　B.can; work on

C.couldn't; work on　　D.can't; work on

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——我能用一下你的电脑吗？——不，你不能。我必须用它。此句中的 could 表示一种委婉的语气，在麻烦别人或表示邀请的时候，希望得到对方肯定的回答，在答语中，不能出现 could 或 couldn't，排除 A,C；答语是否定回答，故答案为 D。

4.I think children should help ___ housework at home.

A.to　　B.with　　C.for　　D.of

【答案】B

【解析】句意：我认为孩子们应该在家帮忙做家务。考查介词辨析题。help with 帮助做……，固定短语；根据句意语境，可知选 B。

5.Alan doesn't like junk food and ___ do I.

A.either　　B.no　　C.neither　　D.not

【答案】C

【解析】句意：艾伦不喜欢垃圾食品，我也不喜欢。考查倒装句辨析题。具有否定意义的单词位于句首需

倒装。either 两者择一的；no 没有的；not（用以表示否定、否认、拒绝、禁止等）不是。neither 两者都不，表否定。and 连接并列结构；当否定副词位于句首时，需用倒装句。根据句意语境，可知选 C。

6.The members of the team are practicing really hard ____ win the coming game.

A.in order　　B.in order that　　C.in order to　　D.so that

【答案】C

【解析】句意：为了赢得即将到来的比赛，队员们正在刻苦训练。考查介词短语辨析题。in order that 为了，表目的，后接从句；so that 以便，表结果，后接从句。win the coming game 赢得即将到来的比赛，不是句子；根据句意语境，可知选 C。

7.—Could I use your iPad?

—Yes, you____.

A.could　　B.can　　C.must　　D.need

【答案】B

【解析】句意：——我可以用使用你的 iPad？——是的， 你能。A. could 能；会；B. can 能，会；C. must 必须；D. need 需要。对于 Could I +动词的原形表示请求允许，做肯定回答用 can，不用 could。根据题意，故选 B。

8.Mary, could you please help me ___ my baby? I am going to do some shopping.

A.look for　　B.look at

C.look over　　D.look after

【答案】D

【解析】句意：玛丽，你能帮我照看一下我的孩子吗？我打算去买点东西。考查动词短语辨析题。A. look for 寻找；B. look at 看（人或物）；C. look over 翻阅；D. look after 照顾。根据句意语境，可知前三个选项都与句意不合，故选 D。

9.It is polite ___ a gift when you visit somebody for the first time.

A.take　　B.taking　　C.to take　　D.gets

【答案】C

【解析】句意：当你第一次拜访某人时，带上礼物是礼貌的。考查动词形式辨析题。It is+形容词+（for sb.）+to do sth.，是固定结构，不定式是真正主语。根据句意语境，可知选 C。

点睛：本句 It is+形容词+（for sb.）+to do sth.是固定句式，it 是形式主语，后面的不定式做真正主语。根据句式结构，可判断不定式 to take 是正确答案。

10.—___I watch TV after finishing my homework?

—Yes, you can.

A.Must　　B.Need　　C.Could　　D.Should

【答案】C

【解析】句意：——我做完作业后能看电视吗？——是的，你可以。考查情态动词辨析题。A. Must 必须；B. Need 需要；C. Could 能/可以；D. Should 应该。Could I…用于委婉的请求或建议，是一般疑问句，肯定回答用 Yes 或 Sure，否定回答不用 No，而用 Sorry。根据句意语境，可知 ABD 三项意思都与句意不合，故选 C。

11..—I think it's parents' job to do chores.

— ___. Children should also do some chores at home.

A.I hope so　　B.Don't say so

C.I agree　　D.I disagree

【答案】D

【解析】句意：——我认为做家务是父母的工作。——我不同意。孩子们也应该在家做些家务。考查日常交际用语。A. I hope so 我希望这样；B. Don't say so 不要这样说；C. I agree 我赞成；D. I disagree 我不同意。根据答语 Children should also do some chores at home.，可知不赞同前者的说法，结合句意语境，故选 D。

12.I think children should help __ housework at home.

A.to　　B.with　　C.for　　D.of

【答案】B

【解析】句意：我认为孩子们应该在家帮忙做家务。考查介词辨析题。help with 帮助做……，固定短语；根据句意语境，可知选 B。

13.Thanks for ___ care of my clothes.

A.take　　B.to take

C.took　　D.taking

【答案】D

【解析】句意：谢谢你照看我的衣服。take care of 照顾、照看。for 为介词，后跟动名词 taking。故选 D。

14.Lily's bike is broken,　but she can mend it. She ___.

A.need help　　B.needs help

C.needn't to help　　D.doesn't need any help

【答案】D

【解析】句意：莉莉的自行车坏了，但她能修好。她不需要任何帮助。根据语义可知，她不需要帮助,需要

否定含义的句子，所以排除 A、B 项。need 作情态动词时，后跟动词原形；need 作实意动词，其否定形式要借助 doesn't。故选 D。

15. _____exercise you take，_____you will be.

A.The more；the healthy　　B.The more；the healthier

C.The most；the healthier　　D.The most；the healthiest

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查句式：the+比较级，the+比较级。

16. They spent five days_____the beautiful horse.

A.to paint　　B.to painting

C.painting　　D.paint

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查句式：主语+spend+时间+doing sth。

17.In order _____ for the meeting, my sister forced herself to get up early this morning.

A.not to be late　　B.not being late　　C.to be late　　D.being late

【答案】A

【解析】句意：为了开会不迟到，我今天早上起得很早。in order (not) to do sth.为了（不）做某事。首先排除 B, D；起早的原因是避免迟到，故答案为 A。

18. —Would you mind_____your bike over there?

—Not at all.

A.move　　B.moving

C.to move　　D.moved

【答案】B

【解析】mind 后若跟动词，只能跟动词的－ing 形式。故答案为 B。

19.—I _____ a lot of time playing computer games every day.

—Oh, boy. It' s bad for your eyes.

A.spend　　B.take　　C.pay

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查 spend，take 和 pay 的区别。结合主语 I 以及其后的 playing computer games 可知，所缺的"花费"是 spend。

第四节：书面表达

假设你们班要举行一次有关“该不该做家务”的讨论会,请你写一篇短文,阐述自己的观点,并向全班做一个汇报。

要求:语句通顺,意思连贯,字迹清晰。词数 80 左右。

提示:1.Do you often do chores?

2.What chores do you often do?

3.What do you think about doing chores?

【参考范文】

Good afternoon,everyone!Now let me say something about myself.I’m a girl from the countryside.I usually do chores at home.I often sweep the floor,do some washing and clean the room.On weekends,I often help my mother cook dinner.

I think we should help our parents do chores.It can make us know how hard our parents are working and understand them better.We can learn a lot from hard work,too.

Thank you for listening!

家庭作业

一、正确形式填空

1. Could you please _____ (make)your bed.

2. Mary_____ (make) her bed every day.

3. Look! my mother _____ (fold) the clothes

4. Do I have to _____ (clean) my room?

5. He _____ (sweep)the floor and _____ (take) out the rubbish yesterday .

6. Could you please _____ (not go) to the movies?

【答案】1. make 2. makes 3. is folding 4. clean 5.. swept took 6.. not go

二、根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

1. 我认为玩电脑游戏是浪费时间。

I think playing computer games is _____ _____ _____ _____.

2. 你们需要培养孩子的独立性。

You need to _____ _____ _____.

3. 我们不介意做家务。

We don't mind _____ _____.

4. 她应该在功课上花时间。

She should _____ _____ _____ her schoolwork.

5. 我认为没必要这么早动身。

I think _____ _____ _____ _____ to start so early.

【答案】1. a waste of time 2. develop children's independence 3. doing chores

4. spend time on 5. there is no need

三、根据括号内所给提示词语，将下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 今天我想出去吃饭。 (go out for dinner)

_____

2. 她儿子成天在屋子里看电视。 (all the time)

_____

3. 昨晚我一打开电视我弟弟就过来了。 (as soon as)

_____

4. 她惊讶地看着他，什么也没说。 (in surprise)

_____

5. 格林(Green)先生什么时候走开的？ (walk away)

_____

【答案】1. I want to go out for dinner today.

2. Her son watches TV in the room all the time.

3. My brother came over as soon as I turned on the TV last night.

4. She looked at him in surprise and said nothing.

5. When did Mr. Green walk away?