Unit1 What's the matter?

第一节：重点短语

1. 患感冒_____

2.胃痛_____

3.喉咙痛 _____

4.背痛_____

5.躺下休息 _____

6.量体温 _____

7.说得太多_____

8.休息 _____

9.下车 _____

10.拍 X 光片 _____

11.看见某人正在做.._____

12.反复考虑 _____

13.期待某人去做某事 _____

14.使…惊讶的_____

15.同意做某事_____

16.及时 _____

17.多亏，由于_____

18.陷入困境；惹麻烦_____

19.休息几天_____

20.把…放下；低下_____

21.告诉某人做某事_____

22.告诉某人不要去做_____

23.做某事有问题/麻烦/困难

_____

24.对…感兴趣_____

25.习惯于做某事_____

26.过去常常做某事_____

27.冒险 _____

28.由于/因为_____

29.处于险境_____

30.处于困境 _____

31.用尽，耗光_____

32.准备/乐于做某事_____

33.切除 _____

34.如此…以至于_____

35.以便于；为了_____

36.离开；从..出来 _____

37.做决定 _____

38.掌控，管理 _____

39.…的重要性 _____

40. 放弃_____

41.用绷带包扎 _____

42.继续做某事 _____

43.似乎/好像做某事 _____

随堂练习

翻译下列句子

1. --你怎么了？ --我咳嗽嗓子疼。

--_____? – I have _____ and _____.

2. --我应该去看医生吗？ --是的。

--_____? --Yes, you _____.

3. 我刚才正在做饭，不小心切到了手。

I _____ and I _____ by accident.

4. 你需要离开电脑休息一下了。

You need to _____the computer.

5. 这位公交车司机——24 岁的王平，毫不犹豫的停下了车。

The bus driver, 24-year-old Wang Ping, _____.

6.他以为大多数或所有的乘客都会下车等下一趟车。

He expected_____ and _____ the next bus.

7. 多亏了王先生，医生及时挽救了老人的生命。

_____ Mr. Wang, the doctors _____.

8. 这个老人犯了心脏病，需要马上去医院。

The old man _____ and _____.

9. 因为不想惹麻烦许,多人不愿帮助他人，这是令人寒心的。

It's sad that _____because_____.

10.作为一个登山爱好者，阿伦习惯了冒险。

As a mountain climber, Aron_____.

11. 2003 年 4 月 26 日，他在犹他州登山时，发现自己处在了非常危险的境地中。

On April 26, 2003, he _____when climbing in Utah.

12. 它的意思是一个人处于似乎无法摆脱的困境之中。

This means being _____that you cannot _____.

13. 阿伦讲述了正确抉择以及自我掌控命运的重要性。

Aron tells of _____ and of _____

_____one's life.

14. 他对登山极度热爱，甚至在此次断臂经历之后他仍然继续攀爬。

His love for mountain climbing is so great _____

_____after this experience.

第二节：重点语法

（一）should 和 shouldn't 表示建议

1．Should 为情态动词，意为“应该；应当”，否定式为 shouldn’t，其后接动词原形，无人称和数的变化。常用来表示征询意见、建议、劝告、要求或义务等。

He should put his head back

2．Should 用于主语为第一人称的疑问句，表示征询意见。

【拓展】在英语中，表示建议的说法有很多，而且都是中考考查的重点。主要结构有：

① _____？你想要／愿意（做）某事吗？

② _____?我／我们做,,,,好吗？

③ _____ ?为什么不呢？

④ _____ ？做某事怎么样？

⑤ _____让我们做吧。

⑥ _____你最好（不）要做某事。

（二）反身代词

1．反身代词可以用作一些动词(短语)或介词的宾语，此时，句子的主语和宾语必须同一个人或物。

(1). We must _____ and keep fit．我们必须照顾好自己，保持身体健康。

(2). She often _____ nice clothes．她经常为自己买漂亮的衣服。

(3). Don’t think_____!别过多地为自己考虑!

2．反身代词在句中还可以用作主语或宾语的同位语，用来加强语气，表示“亲自、本人、本身”等意思。但反身代词在句中不能单独作主语。如：

(1). I don’t need any help．I can do it myself．我不需要帮助，我自己能做。(主语的同位语)这句话不可表示成 I don’t need any help，myself can do it．

(2). If you want to know more，you may_____.

如果你想了解更多情况，你可以问一问怀特小姐本人。(宾语的同位语)

3．反身代词在句中还可以用作连系动词的表语。如：

(1). The little boy in the photo was himself．照片中的那个小男孩就是他自己。

反身代词构成的固定表达：

1. ★_____f 意为“独自，凭自己”，相当于 alone；

_____意为“玩得高兴，过得愉快”，相当于 have fun 或 have a good time；

_____意为“随便吃或喝点……，随便用……";

_____意为“不将某事说出去”；

_____意为“自言自语”。

（三）have 表示“患病、遭受（病痛）”

(1)询问某人患了何种疾病或遇到了何种麻烦时，常用以下几种结构来表达：

What’s the matter (with sb．)?（某人）怎么了？

What’s wrong (with sb．)?（某人）怎么了？

What’s the trouble (with sb．)?（某人）出什么事了？

What happened (to sb．)?（某人）发生了什么事？

Are you OK? 你没事吧？

Is there anything wrong with sb.？某人有什么事吗？

(2)要表达身体疼痛或不舒服，可用以下结构：

①某人+have/has+病症．

_____双胞胎感冒了。

Sb.+have/has+a+headache/toothache/stomachache/backache/earache.

_____她昨晚肚子痛。

③某人+have/has+a+sore+发病部位．_____他喉咙痛。

④某人+hurt(s)+身体部位或反身代词．_____他的腿受伤了。

⑤某部位+hurt(s).

_____我头痛得厉害。

⑥[拓展]某人+have/has+a pain+in one’s+身体部位， I have a pain in my chest．我胸口痛。

⑦(There is)something wrong with one’s+身体部位．

_____ 我的右眼有毛病。

随堂练习

一、句型转换

1.He should drink hot tea with honey.(改为否定句)

He _____ hot tea with honey.

2.She should put some medicine on the cut.(改为一般疑问句)

_____medicine on the cut?

3.You should <u>see a dentist</u>.(对画线部分提问)

_____I_____?

4.Sam should meet his friend <u>at the train station</u>.(对画线部分提问)

_____ his friend?

5.You should get to the park at 8:00 a.m.(对画线部分提问)

_____we get to the park?

二.根据汉语意思完成句子,每空一词

1.约翰应该待在家里做作业。

John_____at home and do his homework.

2.他不应该买他不需要的东西。

He_____anything that he doesn't need.

3.孩子们应该吃太多的垃圾食品吗?

_____children_____ too much junk food?

4.他们可能在八点半之前到达博物馆。

They_____the museum before half past eight.

5.游客们现在可能在北京了。

The tourists_____in Beijing now.

第三讲：知识点解析

1. What's the matter?

What's the matter 意为"怎么了？出什么事了？"，常用来询问对方遇到什么麻烦或者有什么不顺心的事，后接 with sb./sth.表示"某人/某物怎么了"。可以表示"你怎么了？"的句子有：

_____?

_____?

2. lie down and rest.

(1). lie down 意为"躺下"。

【拓展 1】lie 用作动词可以表示 "躺" 或者 "位于"，还可以表示 "撒谎"。

【拓展 2】lie 及 lay 一词多义

原形	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
lie（躺、位于）	_____	_____	_____
lie（撒谎）	_____	_____	_____
lay（放置、下蛋）	_____	_____	_____

记忆口诀：规则撒谎，不规则躺；躺过下蛋，下蛋不规则。

3. Maybe you have a fever...

maybe 作副词，表示“可能、也许”，常常放在句首，相当于 perhaps，可以与 may be 相互转换。

Maybe he is a foreigner.

=_____

4. You need to take breaks away from the computer.

need 作动词时，不仅可以作情态动词，还可以作实义动词，作情态动词时，后接动词原形；作实义动词时，后接名词或者动词不定式（to do）作宾语。

You needn’t go to the meeting too early. 划线词性_____

We need three more workers. 划线词性-_____

He doesn’t need to worry too much. 划线词性-_____

5. Yeah, I think I sat in the same way for too long without moving.

without 用作介词，表示“无、没有”，后接名词、代词或者动名词，反义词是 with。

They left _____ (with) saying goodbye.

6. If your head and neck still hurt tomorrow, then go to a doctor.

本句是含有 if 引导的条件状语从句的主从复合句，可遵循三条原则：

(1).主将从现：即主句用一般将来时态，从句用一般现在时态。

(2).主祈从现：即主句为祈使句，从句用一般现在时态。

(3).主情从现：即主句含有情态动词，从句用一般现在时态。

翻译句子：如果明天下雨，我将不会去公园。

_____

7. ...when the driver saw an old man lying on the side of the road.

(1). see sb. doing sth.看见某人正在做某事，强调所看到的动作正在进行。

翻译：I saw her dancing in the park at six yesterday._____

(2). see sb do sth 看到某人做了或经常做某事。

翻译：I often see her dance in the park._____

8. The bus driver...stopped the bus without thinking twice.

(1). think twice 意为“再三考虑、权衡利弊”。

翻译：You should think twice before you make the final decision._____

____

【拓展】think 的相关短语

think about 思考、考虑　　；think of 想起、认为；think over 仔细考虑

9. He got off and asked the woman what happened.

(1). get off 意为“下车”，反义词是 get on“上车”。

翻译：Before getting off the bus, you should take care._____

(2). happen 表示“发生”的时候，作不及物动词，常用的结构为：sth. happens to sb.“某人发生了某事”。

翻译：An accident happened to him yesterday and now he lies in hospital._____

_____

10.Mr. Wang knew he had to act quickly.

have to 表示“必须、不得不”，强调客观上的必须，must 侧重于个人意志和主观上的必须。

翻译：We have to walk home because the car has broken down._____

翻译：We must study hard. _____

11.He expected most or all of the passengers to get off and wait for the next bus.

(1) expect 的常见用法：

① expect to do sth. 期待做某事

翻译：The fans are expecting to see the football star._____

② expect sb. to do sth. 期待某人做某事

The man expects his son to pass the exam successfully._____

(2) wait 的常见用法：

① wait for sb./sth.“等待某人或者某事”

We are waiting for the result of the exam._____

② wait to do sth.“等待做某事”

All the passengers are waiting to get on the bus._____

③ can’t wait to do sth.“迫不及待做某事”

The children can’t wait to rush out after the class is over._____

13. But to his surprise, they all agreed to go with him.

① agree with sb. 同意某人

I can’t agree with you more.

② agree to sth. 同意某事

Do you agree to the plan?_____

③ agree on sth. 在某事上达成一致意见

They finally agreed on the design of the bridge._____

④ agree to do sth. 同意做某事

Her parents don't agree to marry (嫁) their daughter to the man._____

14.Thanks to Mr. Wang and the passengers, the man was saved by the doctors in time.

(1). thanks to 表示"多亏、由于"，后接名词或代词，作原因状语，相当于 because of。

Thanks to the warm and sunny weather, oranges grow well here._____

(2).in time "及时"强调正好赶上事先约定的时间，没有迟到。

I am just in time for the plane._____

【拓展】on time "按时"指按计划做某事，强调不迟到，不早不晚。

Please hand in your homework on time. _____

15. "It's sad that many people don't want to help others because they don't want any trouble," says one passenger.

(1) 本句是"It is+形容词+that 从句"，句中的 it 作形式主语，代替真正的主语 that 从句。

翻译：It is important that we should protect the environment._____

(2) other: 意为"别的、其它的"，常用来修饰可数名词。

the other: 表示"_____"，是特指；

the other 之后也可以加复数名词，特指"_____"。

another: 表示"_____"。

others: 用作代词，泛指"_____"是复数概念。

the others: 特指在一个整体中的"_____"。

We study Chinese, English, Math and other subjects.

There are three people in the room. One is a girl and the other two are boys.

You should think of others.

There are fifty-five students in our class. Thirty of us are girls and the others are boys.

16.Someone felt sick.

sick 用作形容词，意为"生病的、有病的"，可以作定语或者表语，而 ill 表示"生病的"，只能用作表语。

I have to look after my sick grandpa. 问：sick 在此处作_____。

The old woman is seriously sick/ill. 问：ill 在此处作_____。

17.As a mountain climber, Aron is used to taking risks.

(1). as 用作介词，表示"作为、身为"。

As a student, you should study hard.

(2). 辨析： used to do sth；be used to do sth；与 be /get used to doing sth

used to do sth.	_____	记忆口诀：used to do 常常过；
be used to do sth.	_____	be used to do 被用做；
be /get used to doing sth.	_____	be used to doing 习惯做

18.There were many times when Aron almost lost his life because of accidents.

because of 意为“因为，由于”，后跟名词短语。在句中常和 because 引导的原因状语从句连用，不过 because 后面跟句子。

We can’t go out because it rains heavily.=_____.

19. Then, with his left arm, he bandaged himself so that he would not lose too much blood.

(1) so that 引导目的状语从句，用以说明主句动作的目的，可以与 in order that 互换，从句经常会出现表示“能够的情态动词”，如 can, could, may, might, will, would 等。

We started early so that we could catch the first train.

He studies hard so that he could find a good job in the future.

We used the computer in order that we might save time.

(2) too much 用来修饰不可数名词或者动词，much too 用来修饰形容词或者副词。

There is too much pollution today.

The doctor asked him to lose weight because he was much too fat.

20.In this book, Aron tells of the importance of making good decisions, and of being in control of one’s life.

(1) _____表示“做出决定”。

(2) _____意为“控制、管理”。

(3). _____ （做）某事的重要性

21.His love for mountain climbing is so great that he kept on climbing mountains even after this experience.

(1) 在由 so...that 引导的结果状语从句中，so 是副词，与形容词连用。其结构是: “...so + 形容词（副词）+ that + 从句”。

He was so glad that he couldn’t say a word.

The hall is so big that it can hold 2,000 people.

Grandmother lives so far away that we hardly ever see her.

(2). keep on doing sth.意为“继续做某事”，强调继续或者重复做某事。

例句：You shouldn’t keep on thinking about it._____

22.Aron loves mountain climbing and doesn't mind taking risks.

① mind doing sth. 介意做某事

Would you mind opening the window please?_____

② mind sb's/sb doing sth. 介意某人做某事

Do you mind my/me calling you at night?_____

随堂练习

1._____ a lot of work!

A. That sounds　　B. That's sounds like

C. That sounds like　　D. That's sounds

2._____a sad story. (那听起来像)

3.用所给动词的适当形式填空。

You needn't _____ (learn) to relax and take breaks.

You need _____ (learn) to relax and take breaks.

Do you need_____ (learn) to relax and take breaks?

4.用所给动词的适当形式填空。

_____ he do this homework first？(需要)

He _____ _____ _____this homework first.(需要做)

He _____ _____this homework first.(不需要做)

5.用所给动词的适当形式填空。

The dog was _____(lie) dead on the floor.

He _____(lie) about his reasons for being late yesterday.

For a few minutes he just _____(lie) there and looked at the sky.

Don't go around telling _____(lie) like that.

6.用所给动词的适当形式填空。

I always know when he's telling _____(lie).

A child was_____(lie) on the ground.

The little sick girl _____(lie) all night between life and death until her fever was gone.

He _____(lie) to Essie, saying his sister was one of the girls in the show.

7.用所给动词的适当形式填空。

I heard children _____ (sing) in the next room when I passed by.

I heard him _____ (turn) off the TV.

8.用所给动词的适当形式填空。

He was lying on the sand and listening to music. Suddenly(突然) he heard someone _____ (cry) for help.

I heard you _____ (talk) in your sleep last night.

9.用所给动词的适当形式填空。

To his _____(disappoint), his father didn't buy him the computer.

10. 完成句子。

1) She _____ _____ marry him.她同意嫁给他。

2) We finally _____ _____ a price for the house. 我们最后商定了房子的价格。

3) I see your point but I'm not sure I _____ _____ you. 我明白你的观点，但恐怕我不能同意。

4) _____, her daughter didn't send her a present for her birthday. (令她大失所望的是)

5) Can we _____ _____ a date for the next meeting?我们能不能为下次会议确定一个时间?

6)You and I are going to have to _____ _____ disagree then. 那你我只能各自保留不同意见了。

7)I quite _____ _____ you. That's a good way of looking at it. 我很赞同你的观点，这是看待该问题的一个很好的角度。

第四节：书面表达

假如你是 Mary,你的朋友 Ann 最近身体不适,总感到很累,你知道后很挂念。请根据下列的提示内容给 Mary 写一封邮件,告诉她应该做什么,不应该做什么。80 词左右,开头与结尾已给出,但不计入总词数。

提示:

1.多喝热水;好好休息;最好去看医生;

2.不要熬夜;压力不要太大……

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

家庭作业

基础导练

Ⅰ. Fill in the blanks according to the given tips, using their proper form.

1. Let's go there on f_____, so we can enjoy the scenery.

2. There are several _____(knife) on the shelf.

3. People feel w_____ after a long illness.

4. Tom makes his mother a_____ because he spends too much time on computer games.

5. France is a w_____ country.

6. I don't know the _____(mean) of the new word.

7. She made a great _____(decide) after graduation.

8. Many people lost their _____(life) in the serious accident.

9. The baby kept on _____(cry) until the mother came back.

10. He left the classroom without _____(say) anything.

Ⅱ. Complete the following sentences.

1. What's the matter with you?(改为同义句)

_____ _____ with you?

2. Do you have a fever?(作否定回答)

_____, _____ _____.

3. You should eat something.(改为否定句)

You _____ eat _____.

4. I think you have a healthy lifestyle.(改为否定句)

I _____ _____ _____ _____ a healthy lifestyle.

5. Having breakfast is important.(改写同义句)

_____ important _____ _____ breakfast.

6. I think he is a smart man.(改为否定句)

I _____ _____ he _____ a smart man.

7. Having a healthy lifestyle is very important.(改为同义句)

It is important _____ _____ a healthy lifestyle.

8. Put your hands in the cold water.(改为否定句)

_____ _____ your hands in the cold water.

9. I spend lots of time on my homework.(改为同义句)

I spend _____ _____ _____ time _____ my homework.

10. I have a sore back.(改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)

—_____ _____ have a sore back?

—_____, _____ _____.

完形填空

Everyone wants to have healthy teeth. When you laugh, you will 1._____ your mouth and show your teeth. The healthier your teeth are, the happier you feel. Why is that?

It's 2._____ your teeth are important in many ways. Take care of them, and they'll help to take care of you. Strong 3._____ teeth help you grow. They also help you speak clearly. You can take care of your teeth by doing like these：

Brush your teethes 4._____ a day, after getting up and before bedtime. And you should brush all of your teeth, not just the front ones. Spend some time 5._____ the teeth along the sides and in the back. Take your time while brushing. Spend at 6._____ three minutes each time you brush. Be sure your toothbrush is soft. Ask your parents to help you get a new toothbrush 7._____ three months. Clean between your teeth with dental floss(牙线)．It feels strange when you do it at first, but soon you'll get used to 8._____ it. Brushing 9._____your teeth healthy. You also need to care about what you eat and drink. Eat 10._____ fruits and vegetables and drink water instead of drinks.

Do you want to have white and healthy teeth? Please brush your teeth!

(　　)1.	A. close	B. wash	C. serve	D. open
(　　)2.	A. though	B. because	C. if	D. when
(　　)3.	A. tight	B. white	C. healthy	D. clean
(　　) 4.	A. once	B. twice	C. three times	D. four times
(　　) 5.	A. on	B. in	C. at	D. to
(　　) 6.	A. first	B. least	C. once	D. last
(　　)7.	A. every	B. both	C. either	D. neither
(　　) 8.	A. helping	B. making	C. feeling	D. doing
(　　)9.	A. starts	B. produces	C. keeps	D. suggests
(　　)10.	A. a lot	B. lots of	C. few	D. a little