**Unit3 Could you please clean your room? Section A**



1. **词汇**
2. **rubbish 垃圾；废弃物**

**take out the rubbish**

1. rubbish bin 垃圾桶= dustbin

Could you please take out the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **fold 折叠；对折**
2. fold up 倒闭；垮台；放弃
3. fold increase 成倍增加
4. **sweep 扫；打扫**

1）clean the floor 扫地

1. **floor 地板**
2. **mess 杂乱；不整洁**

1）what a mess

1. **throw 扔；掷**
2. throw oneself at 猛力冲向；勾引...
3. throw oneself on 听命于...
4. **neither 也不；两者都不**
5. neither \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. either \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. 注意：either...or表示两个或多个选择中的一项。neither...nor表示“既不，也不”。either...or, neither...nor连接的两个名词或代词作主语时，谓语动词与最靠近它的主语一致。
8. **shirt 衬衫**
9. **pass 给；递；走过；通过**
10. pass away 去世
11. pass a law 通过某项法令
12. **borrow 借；借用**
13. **lend 借给；借出**
14. **finger 手指**
15. **hate 厌恶；讨厌**
16. **chore**
17. What chores do you do everyday？
18. cook the dinner
19. fold the clothes 叠衣服
20. sweep the floor 扫地
21. make the bed
22. take out the rubbish
23. do the dishes
24. **while 与...同时；当...的时候；而；然而**
25. 然而， 可是

我喜欢咖啡， 而我姐姐喜欢喝茶。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 只要

只要有水， 就有生存的希望。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

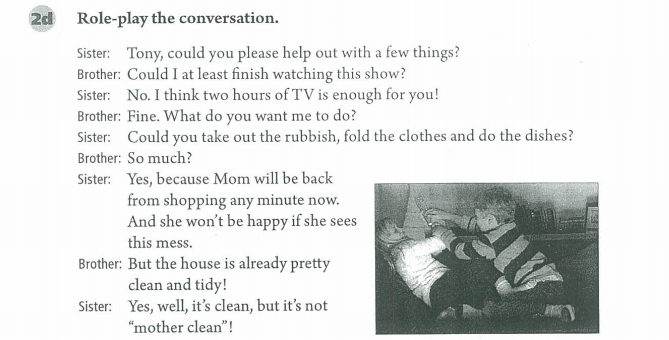
【即学即练】

1. \_\_\_\_\_we left the house， he was still sitting in the garden．
2. I had my finger cut\_\_\_\_\_cooking in the kitchen yesterday．
3. \_\_\_\_\_I understand what you say, I can’t agree with you．
4. We were boating on the lake\_\_\_\_\_suddenly someone cried for help．
5. \_\_\_\_\_early settlers killed animals of this kind for food， the new settlers killed them for furs and skins．
6. We have only three books\_\_\_\_\_we need ten．
7. -I’m going to the post office． -\_\_\_\_\_you’re there， can you get me some stamps?

A. As B. While C. Because D. If

1. **课文讲解**

**1. 2d**

****

**【即学即练】**

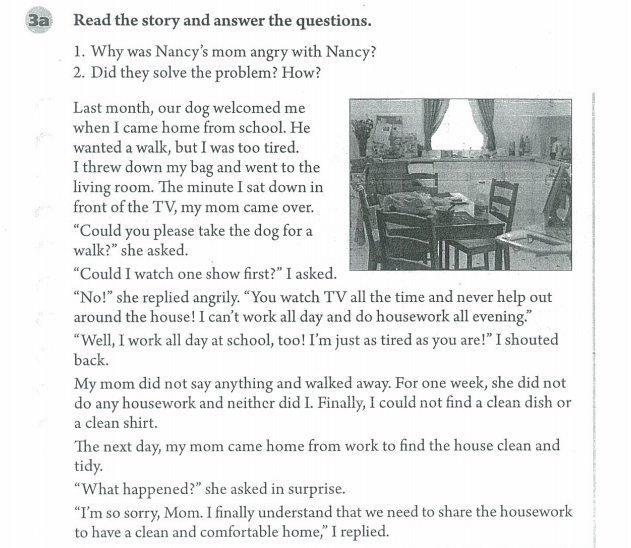
1. **词组填空**

**帮助解决难题 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 至少 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 完成做... \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**想要某人做... \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 倒垃圾 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 叠衣服 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**洗碗 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 随时 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**2. 3a**

****

**【即学即练】**

1. **词组填空**

**上个月 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 想要散步 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 在电视前面 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**走过来 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 遛狗 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 一直；总是 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**和你一样累 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 惊奇地 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 分担家务 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**I 综合提高**

1. **单词拼写**
2. —Sandy, could you please take our the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? —No problem.
3. I like to sweep the floor but I h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do the dishes.
4. Don’t trouble me w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I’m working.
5. I get up at six o’clock. I o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get to school on time.
6. May I b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your pen? Mine is broken.
7. Could you please take the dog for a w\_\_\_\_\_\_?
8. You watch TV all the time and n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help out around the house!
9. When did you finish \_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) the book?
10. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ (reply) with a short note yesterday.
11. We should learn to be \_\_\_\_\_\_ (independence).
12. **单项选择**
13. It’s dangerous for children the dog.

A. play B. to play C. play with D. to play with

1. —Mom, could I go shopping with you? —Yes, you.But you must finish your homework first.

A. could B. can C. can’t D. couldn’t

1. —Could I your bike? —Sorry, I it to Jim yesterday.

A. borrow；lent B. lend；borrowed C. lend；lent D. borrow；borrowed

1. —Could I please your watch? —Sorry. It doesn’t work.

A. use B. to use C. using D. used

1. —Could you please take out the trash? — .

A. Not at all B. You’re welcome C. No way D. No problem

1. He didn’t finish the room.

A. clean B. cleaned C. cleaning D. cleans

1. “Don’t make a noise,” he said to me\_\_ .

A. angrily B. happily C. easily D. sad

1. His father wants him in Beijing.

A. to work B. works C. work D. working

1. Students have homework to do every day.

A. so many B. such many C. so much D. such much

1. I never go to school late, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. so does Tom B. neither does Tom C. neither Tom does

1. I will give him the gift as soon as he.

A. will arrive B. arrive C. arrives D. arrived

1. You could a bike from your friend.

A. lend B. give C. buy D. borrow

1. Too much noise makes me uncomfortable.

A. feeling B. feel C. felt D. to feel

1. Mary,could you please the dishes?

A. do B. make C. does D. makes

1. He doesn’t like playing cards, he thinks playing cards is a waste time.

A. of B. at C. for D. in

1. I would like to be \_\_\_\_\_astronaut when I grow up.

A. an B. a C. the D. 不填

1. Look, the birds are singing \_\_\_\_\_ the tree and there are so many apples \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.

A. in , in B. on , on C. in , on D. on , in

1. They \_\_\_\_\_\_ a football game from7:00 to 9:30 last night.

A. were watching B. watch C. watched D. are watching

1. He hasn't \_\_\_\_\_\_to say.

A. anything else B. else anything C. something else D. else something

1. There are about five \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_young trees on the hill.

A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundreds of D. hundred of

1. The students \_\_\_\_\_\_ an English class when the visitors came.

A. had B. were having C. will have D. are having

1. \_\_\_\_\_ math is not easy , I want to study it well .

A. Although B. with C. on D. of

1. The girl was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when she saw the tiger and she cried.

A. scaring B. happy C. tired D. scared

1. Do you often follow your parents \_\_\_\_ your grandparents on Sunday .

A. visiting B. to visiting C. to visit D. visited

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_beautiful girl she is!

A. What B. How C. What a D. How a

1. **阅读理解（浙江杭州建德）**

**Passage A**

A good way to pass an exam is to work hard every day in a year. You may fail in an exam if you are lazy for most of the year and then work hard only a few days before the exam. If you want to be good at English, you have to read stories in English, and to speak English as much as possible. A few days before the exam you should go to bed early. Do not go to bed late at night. Before you start answering in the exam, read carefully over the question papers, and try to understand the meaning of each question. When you have finished your exam, read over your answers. Correct the mistakes and be sure that you don’t miss anything out.

1. If people want to do well in an exam, they have to work hard \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. every day in a year B. for most of the month C. for a few days D. late at night

1. If people want to learn English well, they \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. read stories in English B. should go to bed early C. must often practice English D. Both A and D

1. It is important to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a few days before the exam.

A. study harder B. have a good sleep C. read the question papers D. have a good drink

1. When people have finished the exam, they should \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. stand up and leave at once B. answer a few more questions

C. make sure that they don’t miss anything out D. discuss with other students

1. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. An Important Exam B. An Easy Exam

C. Get Ready For Exams D. How to Pass an Exam

**Passage B**

People have different ways of greeting each other. They might shake hands (握手), kiss or hug (拥抱). But do you ever wonder how dogs say hello?

If you are a dog lover, you already know the answer to this question. When you arrive home, your dog jumps up into your lap (大腿前部). It wags (摇摆) its tail, and sometimes gives you wet kisses.

Like humans, dogs have five senses (感觉): smell, touch, sight, hearing and taste. Humans use sight as the main sense for recognizing (认出) one another. But dogs have poor eyesight. They use smell to recognize others. A dog’s sense of smell is much better than a human’s. It is through its sense of smell that tells the differences between different people.

Dogs use smell to recognize other dogs, too. They tell the differences by the smell of pee (小便) and pooh (大便). When two dogs meet, they smell each other’s noses. Then they go side to side, and smell each other’s butts (屁股). By smelling its friend’s behind, a dog knows who it is with.

That is also why dogs smell everything they can on the road. By smelling grass, trees and signposts (路标), dogs know which other neighborhood dogs have been around.

1. People have different ways of greeting each other except \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. hug B. shaking hands C. jump D. kiss

1. How does a dog greet you?

A. Gives you wet kisses. B. Wags its tail. C. Jumps up into your lap. D. A, B and C.

1. How do the dogs recognize each other?

A. They use eyes to recognize each other. B. They use sound to recognize each other.

C. They use smell to recognize each other. D. They use touch to recognize each other.

1. Which of the following isn’t mentioned in the passage?

A. How the dogs eat things. B. Dogs have five senses.

C. A dog knows who it is with by smelling. D. Humans use sight to recognize each other.

1. What is the best title of the passage?

A. Humans and dogs. B. My favorite animal. C. How do dogs say hello? D. Cute dogs.

1. **完形填空（浙江杭州建德）**

In the US, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ you ask kids \_\_\_2\_\_\_ they want to be when they grow up, you may \_\_\_3\_\_\_ . Some will say they want to be the President, doctors, lawyers or movie stars. But many will say they want to be firefighters (消防员).

Bejing a firefighter is a dangerous job, \_\_\_4\_\_\_ it doesn’t pay \_\_\_5\_\_\_ a job in medicine, business or entertainment (娱乐). So why is the idea of \_\_\_6\_\_\_ a firefighter so popular with kids?

One reason is that firefighters are heroes in the US society. They are strong and brave(勇敢). They risk their own lives (不顾自己的安危) \_\_\_7\_\_\_ the lives of others.

\_\_\_8\_\_\_ the terrorist attack (恐怖袭击) in New York \_\_\_9\_\_\_ September 11, 2001, firefighters became a symbol of national pride (骄傲) and strength (力量). Brave firefighters rushed to save people in the \_\_\_10\_\_\_ buildings. They \_\_\_11\_\_\_ save many lives, but many firemen \_\_\_12\_\_\_ . After the attacks, people \_\_\_13\_\_\_ the US wore hats and T-shirts that said FDNY (Dire Department of New York) to show respect (尊敬) for the firefighters.

To be a firefighter is to be a hero. \_\_\_14\_\_\_ no surprise that many kids want \_\_\_15\_\_\_ heroes.

1. A. unless B. when C. if D. whether
2. A. what B. how C. where D. why
3. A. be surprised B. surprised C. surprising D. be surprising
4. A. or B. and C. but D. if
5. A. as many as B. as much as C. as soon as D. as possible as
6. A. become B. became C. becoming D. to become
7. A. save B. saves C. saved D. to save
8. A. After B. Before C. When D. While
9. A. at B. in C. for D. on
10. A. fell B. felt C. falls D. falling
11. A. able to B. were able to C. can be able to D. were able
12. A. dead B. death C. died D. die
13. A. cross B. across C. through D. passed
14. A. This is B. These are C. It’s D. That’s
15. A. to become B. become C. to get D. get
16. **短文填空**

**阅读下面的短文，并根据短文内容和插图提示在短文空格处填入适当的单词，每个空只能写一个形式正确、意义相符的单词。**

A teenage girl couldn’t stand her family rules, so she (1) home. She wanted to be a star and become famous. But she had (2) education and a few years later, she had to (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for food on the street for a living.

One day, the daughter saw one of the photos, it says, “I still love you … Come back home!” She was (4) surprised that she couldn’t believe her eyes. “Is that me?” she cried. She couldn’t wait to go back (5) . When she got home, it was early morning. She pushed the door. The door opened itself. She rushed to the bedroom at (6) . Her mother was sleeping there. She (7) her mother up, “It’s me! Your daughter is back home!” The mother and daughter looked at each other with sadness, (8) of happy tears. The daughter asked, “Why is the door unlocked? A thief could get in.” The mother answered softly, “The door has never been locked (9) you left. We have been missing you (10) the time. We believe that you’ll come back some day.”