Welcome

1. neighbour:邻居 也可以拼成neighbor 可数名词

变形：neighborhood 居民区 （合成词，oo发短音）

1. I’m afraid they won’t welcome visitors like you.

恐怕他们不会欢迎像你一样的游客。

1. afraid [adj.]（形容词） 害怕的

词组：be afraid to do/be afraid of doing/be afraid that +从句

如：I am afraid to watch horror films. 我害怕看恐怖电影。

I am afraid of watching horror films. 同义句。（动词填空中，只能填to do，不能填of doing，跟sure一样）

I am afraid that they will lose the match. 恐怕他们要输掉比赛了。（that有时可省略，afraid翻译成恐怕、担心的意思）

1. visitors 游客 词根：visit

在原词上加后缀表示某一类人或工作，都是都是加er，也有个别是加or，如visitor, actor(演员), inventor(发明家) 等

1. welcome visitors like you 欢迎像你一样的游客

此处的like翻译成“像”，是一个介词，因为中文有“的”，所以like前的be被去掉了

3.19页的A部分介绍了一些职业

1. waiter 男服务员 waitress 女服务员 driver 司机 worker 工人 doctor 医生 nurse 护士 teacher 老师 cook 厨师（cooker是厨具） actor 演员 actress 女演员 lawyer 律师 manager 经理 artist 画家 scientist 科学家 journalist 记者 host 主持人 engineer 工程师 postman 邮递员 policeman 警察
2. 问职业的三种方式

What’s your father?/What does your father do?/What’s your father’s job?

4.It’s good to live in a neighborhood like that. 住在（像）那样一个小区里是很好的。

这种表达跟“2”中的那个句子是一样的。

写这样的句子，先摆好总的句型，再说“的”后面的内容，最后把修饰语加上，如该句中，大致的句型是It is +adj. to do，所以先写It is good to live in，再写“的”后面的内容，也就是小区neighborhood，再写修饰语“像那样的”，也就是like that。

Reading

1. What are your neighbors like? 你的邻居们怎么样？

这个句型我们之前学过，主要是问长相，在这个单元中，这个句型主要问品质，因此回答应该是They are kind.之类的

1. volunteer 志愿者 书上学的是可数名词用法

拓展：作动词 volunteer to do 志愿做某事

如：My neighbors are very kind. For example, they usually volunteer to help others.

1. They help us with all kinds of problems.

他们帮助我们解决各种各样的问题。

（1）help sb. with sth. 翻译成在某方面帮助某人，或者是帮助某人解决某事，此处是用介词with来表示“解决”

（2）problem 问题

①question是用来提问和回答的问题，problem是用来解决的实际问题，所以question通常和ask/answer搭配，problem通常和deal with（处理）、solve（解决）、work out（解决）搭配

②No problem. 交际用语，用于别人请求帮忙时，表示“没问题”

③have problems with sth./ have problems (in) doing sth.

在某方面遇到问题/做某事遇到了问题

如：Do you have any problems finishing the report? 你们完成这份报告有问题吗？

1. a “helping hands” meeting 一个互助会议

类似的还有 a “helping hands” club 互助俱乐部

1. There is something wrong with my computer. 我的电脑出了点问题。
2. wrong 本义是“错误的”，形容词，这里因为前面有不定代词something，所以要放在后面
3. 疑问句/否定句，记得something变anything

Is there anything wrong with your computer?

There isn’t anything wrong with my computer. = There is nothing wrong with my computer.

1. 同义句

①Something is wrong with my computer./Is anything wrong with your computer?/Nothing is wrong with my computer.

②Something goes wrong with my computer.

这句话其实就是把上一句的is换成了go，因为is是系动词，go在这里也是表示变化的系动词

1. check v. 检查

一般的用法就是check sth. , 如check your homework 有时在听力中，会有check in/out这样的短语，用来判断说话地点，check in表示登机或登记入住，check out表示退房，所以场景是在机场或宾馆

1. My cousin’s bike is broken, so she’s going to ask someone to fix it.

我表姐的自行车坏了，所以她打算找人来修。

1. so是一个连词，表示“所以”，不能和because在同一句话中连用。在作文中使用的话，可以像这里一样，前面点逗号，后面so小写引出下一句话；或者前面句号，后面so大写开始下一句话。
2. broken adj. 坏掉的 词根：break v. 破坏，弄碎

How will you deal with the broken window? 你要怎么处理这扇破掉的窗户？

1. ask sb. to do 这个词组之前讲过了，但是它的翻译方式比较多，ask不一定翻译成“要求”，一般会翻译成“让”、“找”，不要真的写成make或find
2. fix v. 修理 一般的词组就是fix sth. 注意三单加es

拓展：fix还可以表示“固定”

1. be ready to do sth. 准备好做某事/乐意做某事

再次强调这里的ready是一个形容词，而不是动词，所以提问用be动词，而不是助动词！

表示“乐意”的时候，ready的同义词是willing

例句：Are you ready to take on the challenge? 你准备好接受挑战了吗？

Did you get ready for the exam? 你们之前为考试做准备了吗？

He is always ready/willing to give his own seat to someone in need on the bus. 公交车上，他总是愿意把自己的座位让给有需要的人。

1. do some shopping 购物

这个词组上学期已经讲过了 不要漏了some，没有some的话，也可以用the来补充

区分：go shopping 去购物 shop= do some/the shopping 购物

类似的还有：do some reading 读书

1. You are lucky to live in a neighborhood like that. 你很幸运能住在那样一个小区里。

这句话的整体句型是be + adj. + to do

lucky是形容词，幸运的，词根是luck（运气）,反义词unlucky, 副词luckily/unluckily

（记住在写副词时，先写形容词，再去y加ily，否则很容易漏掉字母i）

例句：Luckily, I can live in a neighborhood like that. （在句首，一般都是副词，根据下文看是幸运还是不幸）

1. People here are like a big family. 这里的人像是一个大家庭一样。

这里的like还是介词，表示“像”，但这里没有出现“的”，所以“像”要作为这个句子的主干部分，也就需要补充一个be动词

1. make a fire 生火

fire本身是不可数的，但是这里具象化为可数名词，所以要加a

其他短语： catch fire 着火（一瞬间的动作）； be on fire 着火（可以延续的状态）

Integrated skills

1. policeman 警察（单数） policemen 警察（复数） policewoman/policewomen 女警察

强调女警察的时候用后面的，否则policeman就可以指代“警察”

动词填空中，若主语是The police，则表示“警方”，the+adj.，表示的是一类人，所以the police是复数

例句：The police are look for clues to the murder. 警方正在寻找这起谋杀案的线索。

1. elder 年长的

词组：my elder brother 我的哥哥 此处用elder就是强调一下brother表示哥哥，而不是弟弟（younger brother）

elder通常指辈分上大的，older通常指年龄上大的

1. busy adj. 忙碌的

词组：be busy with sth. 忙于某事 be busy (in) doing sth. 忙于做某事

1. work for a company far away from her home 效力于一家离家很远的公司

（1）这里的for其实就是“为了”的意思，换成“in”，表示“在……公司工作”也是可以的

（2）company表示“公司”，常考复数companies

拓展：company还可以表示“陪伴”

1. That sounds like a good idea. 这听起来像个好主意。

这里的sound是lv.(系动词)，表示“听起来”，我们知道系动词后面可以跟形容词，也可以跟名词（如He seems a teacher.），这里是第三种，可以跟介词短语

例句：Listen! The piece of music sounds wonderful! （不要因为前面有listen就误以为是进行时，sound是系动词，没有进行时）

The voice sounds like my father’s. 这个声音听起来像我爸爸的。

1. sick people 病人

这里的sick是形容词，“生病的”，用法比ill广泛

ill只能放在系动词后，如Mike is ill today.

而sick既可以放在系动词后，也可以放在名词前来修饰

拓展：homesick 思乡的 homesickness 思乡之情

Task

1. look at the information below 看下面的信息
2. information [un.] 不可数名词 量词可以用piece

易混淆的：news 新闻 不可数 message 消息 可数 notice 告示 可数 instruction 说明书 可数（8A学） introduction 介绍 可数

1. below表示“下面”，反义词是above 因为below和above都是副词，所以修饰名词时，是放在名词后的，而不能是the below information
2. feel well 感觉身体好

well 在这里是一个形容词，表示“身体好的”

1. People will get help if there is something wrong with their washing machine or fridge.

如果人们的洗衣机或冰箱出了问题，他们会得到帮助。

这句话是典型的含有“if”的“主将从现”。主将从现的意思是：主从句都是将来发生的事情，但是只有主句能用一般将来时，从句只能用一般现在时来代替

1. Are you worrying about what to wear to a party or how to design your home?

你正在担心去排队穿什么或如何设计你的家吗？

1. 这里party前面的介词本来应该是at，这里换成to，强调“去”的意思
2. worry 三个词性，三种用法

①vi. 不及物动词 注意三单去y加ies

词组：worry about sth. 为…而担心

例句：I am worrying about how to look after the e-dog.我正担心如何照顾电子狗。

Mary always worries about her little daughter. 玛丽总是为她的小女儿担心。

There is no need to worry. 没有担心的必要。 （注意这里没有说担心什么事情，所以不需要加介词about）

There is nothing to worry about. 没有什么好担心的。

（这句话和上面那句对比，这里担心的内容是“nothing”，即worry后面是有宾语的，所以要加介词about才能引出宾语“nothing”）

②vt. 及物动词 使某人担心

例句：My grandpa’s illness always worries my family. 爷爷的病情总是使全家担心。

注意：不能因为后面出现了sb.就轻易判断此处用worry还是worry about，因为两者后面都可以加人，意思不一样

③cn. 可数名词 令人担心的事（9A学）

You can tell your worries to me and I promise to keep it a secret. 你可以把你的担忧都告诉我，我保证帮你保密。

拓展：由worry引申出的两个形容词，worrying令人担忧的，worried感到担忧的

Grammar：先自己看，开学再详细讲

一般将来时

1. 结构
2. 主语+am/is/are going to do（打算、计划做某事）

肯定句：We are going to visit Changzhou Museum tomorrow.

否定句：He isn’t going to help me fix the computer because he is too busy.

一般疑问句：Are they going to watch the film next week?

特殊疑问句：Who are you going to chat with?

练习：

①Sandy, with her parents, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

②One of the students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (plant) some trees in the school next day.

③你打算帮他们解决作业问题吗？

④Simon今晚打算和谁吃晚饭？

\*特殊情况

①表示“打算去某地”时，不用be going to go to，直接写be going to+地点

We are going to the park tomorrow.

②be going to和There be句型结合

There is going to be an important meeting next week in my company.

There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) two new students studying in our class next term.

③表示有迹象的事情，只能用be going to do

Look at the dark clouds! It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

It’s nine o’clock. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.

④下文出现be动词时，只能用be going to do

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (show) you around the palace this afternoon, isn’t he?

--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) meals in ten minutes? --Yes, they are.

1. 主语+will do（将要做某事）

肯定句：The weather report says it will rain tomorrow.

否定句：He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not help) me fix the computer because he is too busy.

一般疑问句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the film next week?

特殊疑问句：Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?(你将和谁一起放风筝)

练习：

①I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) my teacher for help this Sunday.

②Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) the first to come to school tomorrow, boys and girls?

③--He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not agree) with your idea, I think. --Let’s wait and see.

④下周阳光中学将有一场运动会。

1. 当主语是第一人称(即I或者We)时，有时将will换成shall
2. 使用场合

1.固定时间状语

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow(后天), three months later, in two days,

soon, how soon, next day/week/year, this afternoon/evening/weekend, tonight, in the

future, by+将来时间, some day, from now on, the coming(不一定),

1. 语境题

①对祈使句的回答

--Don't forget to bring your book here. --No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

--Please do not make such stupid mistakes next time. -Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

--Please bring an umbrella with you next time. --OK, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

②祈使句+逗号+and/or/otherwise you will句型

Don't stay up late, or you will feel sleepy tomorrow in class.

Turn left, and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) the hospital.

③时间、条件状语从句中的主将从现

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) you back if the meeting finishes on time.

I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter to you as soon as I arrive in New York.

She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) the good result.

④上下文判断

Can you wait for a moment? The meeting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not last) long.

The two students have finished(已经完成) the homework. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(check) it right now(立刻).

1. 其他方式表示将来的事

1.方向移动的动词用进行时表将来

Look out! The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come)!

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for Shanghai.

1. 飞机、火车等带有时刻表的事物，用一般现

The plane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) off at 4:20 p.m.

练习：

1. 单选

1.--\_\_\_\_\_\_ we watch a film together tomorrow afternoon?

-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Will, Yes you will B.Shall, Yes, you shall

C.Will, Good idea D.Shall, Good idea

1. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a basketball match and a volleyball match this afternoon.

A.will have B.are going to be C.will be D.is going to have

1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ busy this week, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ next week.
2. will be, will B.is, will C.will be, will be D.is, will be
3. Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her twentieth birthday.
4. is going to B.will C.is going to be D.will be
5. --Don’t forget to bring me an umbrella this weekend. -- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. No, I don’t B.Yes, I will C.No, I won’t D.Yes, I do
7. --Who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy a new sweater for our grandfather? --Mary is.
8. is B.is going to C.shall D.will
9. I hope our school football team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the match the day after tomorrow.

A.to win B.win C.will win D.is going to win

1. 动词填空
2. --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) a taxi to the cinema this afternoon? --Good idea.
3. --\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) pumpkin lanterns tomorrow? --Yes, we are.
4. It is sunny. I think it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not rain).
5. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) free if the boss doesn’t come back tomorrow.
6. --\_\_\_\_\_\_ James \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a cook in the future? --Yes, he is.
7. Read the book, and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) something interesting.
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (help) me get ready for the party tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (invite) you too.
9. Turn left at the second crossing, and you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not miss) the post office.
10. --May I speak to Mary? --She isn’t at home. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her to call you back when she

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (come) back.

1. --My daughter is ill. --Don’t worry. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) her to the hospital.

三.句型转换

1.Sindy is drinking a cup of tea now.(用this afternoon改写)

Sindy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cup of tea this afternoon.

1. Millie is going to invite Simon to play badminton.(对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Millie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

1. My family will pick apples on the farm tomorrow.(同义句转换)

My family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pick apples tomorrow.

1. I will talk about the meeting with Daniel on the phone right now.(对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about with Daniel on the phone right now?

1. The interviewer will ask you some questions later.(改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the interviewer ask you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ questions later?

1. I’d like to go shopping now. Will you go?(改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we go shopping now?

1. There is a large supermarket near the school.(用next year改写)

There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a supermarket near the school.