**Unit 3 Could you please clean your room?**

**词句精讲精练**

**词汇精讲**

**1. as a result**

as a result为习惯短语，意为“因此；结果”，在句中作状语。例如：
He didn’t practise, and as a result he lost. 他没有练习，所以输了。
The traffic was very heavy and as a result we didn’t arrive on time.
交通十分拥挤，因此我们没有能准时到达。
【拓展】as a result of意为“由于……；作为……的结果”。先交代结果，再用as a result of连接原因。

例如：We can’t go out as a result of the heavy rain. 因为下大雨，我们不能出去。

**2. waste**

（1）waste 作不可数名词，意为“浪费，废物，垃圾”。例如：

 I hate waste. 我讨厌浪费。

 （2）waste 作形容词，意为“无用的，浪费的，荒废的”。例如：

 We shouldn’t throw waste paper about. 我们不应该乱扔废纸。

 A factory is pouring waste water into the river. 一家工厂正在向河里倾倒废水。

 （3）waste 作及物动词，意为“浪费”。例如：

 We shouldn’t waste the time. 我们不应该浪费时间。

**3. pass**

 （1）pass作动词，意为“经过，传递”。例如：

The school bus passed our garden. 校车经过了我们的花园。

Please pass me the book. 请把书递给我。

 （2）pass 作名词，意为“关口，通过”。例如：

He has got a pass mark. 他达到了及格标准。

**4. borrow＆lend**

（1）borrow 意为“借，借用”；反义词是lend（借出）。

 “borrow…from”意为“从……借（入）……”。

 I often borrow books from the library. 我经常从图书馆里借书。

 （2）“lend…to”意为“把……借（出）……”。

 例如：I lend my book to Lily. 我把我的书借给莉莉了。

**5. depend**

depend意思为“依靠、依赖、取决于”等，只用作不及物动词，通常与介词 on, upon 连用，主

要用法有：

（1）depend on/upon＋某人或某物 例如：

Whether we’ll go camping depends on the weather.

我们是否去野营要看天气。

有时可在某人或某物后用介词for。例如：

Children depend on their parents for food and clothing.

儿童的衣食靠父母。

（2）depend on [upon]＋从句 例如：

Our success depends on whether everyone works hard or not.

我们的成功取决于每个人是否努力。

The amount you pay depends on where you live.

你付多少钱要看你住什么地方。

（3）口语中说 It (all) depends. /That depends.意为“那要看情况”。例如：

Are you going too? 你也去吗?

－That depends. 那要看情况。

 **－**depend on意为“视……而定；取决于；依靠”，其后可跟名词、代词或从句作宾语，on也可以换为upon。例如：

 －When shall we start? 我们什么时候动身？

 －It depends on(upon) the weather. 依天气情况而定。

 He depended on his uncle after his father died. 父亲去世后，他依靠他的叔叔。

**6. while**

（1）while作连词时，可以意为“当……时候, 和……同时”。例如：

Our friends arrived while we were having dinner.

当我们吃饭的时候，朋友们来了。

 （2）while还可作并列连词，意为“而，然而”，表示两者之间的对比。例如：

 I like listening to music, while my brother likes doing sports.

　　　我喜欢听音乐，而我的弟弟爱好运动。

**7. provide**

provide为及物动词，意为“提供”，常和with搭配。provide sb. with sth.表示“为某人提供某物”，其同意表达为 provide sth. for sb.。例如：

The Sun provides us with light and heat.

太阳给我们提供光和热。

Sheep provide us with wool. /Sheep provide wool for us.

羊供给我们羊毛。

**8. since**

（1）since作介词，意为“从…以来; 自从…之后”。例如：

 She has been ill since last weekend. 她自从上周末就病了。

 She has been in Wuhan since four years ago. 自从四年前她就在武汉。

（2）since作连词，可以意为“因为; 既然; 由于”。例如：

Since it is late I shall go home now.

由于时间晚了, 我现在要回家了。

Since you are so sure of it he’ll believe you.

既然你对此这么有把握, 他会相信你的。

**词汇精练**

 **Ⅰ.英汉互译。**

1. as a result \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 依靠，依赖\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 目的是，为了\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4. take care of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5. in surprise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 倒垃圾\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 7. come over \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. 闲逛，溜达\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9. provide sth. for sb. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 10. all the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Ⅱ. 根据首字母或者汉语提示补全单词。**

1. Jack p\_\_\_\_\_\_ the ball very quickly in basketball games.

 2. I b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a book from the library yesterday.

 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (既然) everyone is here, let’s begin our class.

 4. －Sandy, could you please take the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 －No problem.

 5. What a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (杂乱)！You should clean up your bedroom at once.

 6. The hotel will p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free breakfast for guests.

 7. Don’t w\_\_\_\_\_\_ money to buy something useless.

 8. She lives next to my house. We are n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 9. I like singing w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my sister likes dancing.

 10. Nowadays most people have too much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (精神压力).

**Ⅲ. 用括号中单词的正确形式填空。**

1. I like to sweep the floor but I hate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) the dishes.

 2. When did you finish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (write) the book?

 3. We should learn to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (independence).

 4. China and India are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (develop) countries.

 5. They challenged him about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fair) of his remarks.

　 6. Her mother often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(help) her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fold) the clothes. Look! She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fold) the clothes for her now.

7. My mom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(get) angry with me when I forgot to clean the room.

8. I called you yesterday, but you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(not, be) in.

9. My friend, Mike, enjoys \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cook) very much.

10. －May I use your computer?
　－Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(work) on it now.

**IV．听力链接。**

**（2015年宁夏自治区中考）**

听一段独白，然后根据所听内容完成61-65小题。（每空词数不限）。

61. Mike is talking about .

62. Mike often spends two hours in the evening, his friends.

63. Mike has Chinese lessons a week at school.

64. Mike wants to study the of Ningxia.

65. Mike thinks his life is .

**参考答案**

 **Ⅰ.英汉互译。**

1. 因此，结果 2. depend on 3. in order to 4. 照料，爱护 5. 惊讶地

 6. take out the rubbish 7. 过来，顺便来访 8. hang out 9. 给某人提供某物

 10. 总是，反复，频繁的

**Ⅱ. 根据首字母或者汉语提示补全单词。**

1. passes 2. borrowed 3. Since 4. rubbish 5. mess

 6. provide 7. waste 8. neighbors 9. while 10. stress

**Ⅲ. 用括号中单词的正确形式填空**

1. to do / doing 2. writing 3. independent 4. developing 5. fairness

 6. helps; (to) fold; is folding　7. got　8. weren’t 　9. cooking　 10. am working

**IV．听力链接。**

**答案：**

61. his daily life / his everyday life

62. e-mailing (emailing) / sending e-mails (e-mails ) to

63. five times

64. history

65. busy

**听力材料：**

M：Hello，everyone! I’m Mike．I’d like to tell you something about my daily life．I like to use the Internet all the time．I often spend two hours in the evening，e-mailing my friends．But my mother told me not to use the Internet for two hours every night anymore．So from now on，I can only use it for one hour every day．I am going to Ningxia to study its history next year so now I am working hard to save a lot of money and study Chinese．I have Chinese lessons five times a week at school and I go to my Chinese friend’s house to take Chinese lessons three times a week．

 My life is busy．What about yours?

**句式精讲**

**1. Could you please clean your room?**

 （1）“Could + 主语 + please + 动词原形 + 其他？”这一句型相当于“Could + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他，please？”意为“请……，好吗？”。这两种句型均表示礼貌的请求，语气委婉，客气。其中could在此句中不表示过去，而表示说话人的语气委婉。因此回答时，不能用could回答。例如：

 Could you please help me with my English?

= Could you help me with my English, please?

 请你帮我学英语好吗？

－Could I have a look at it, please? 请让我看一看它好吗？

－Certainly！当然可以。

**2. They should …in order to get good grades and get into a good university.**

 （1）本句中的in order to是一个固定搭配的短语，意思是“为了”，后接动词原形构成不定式结构在句子中作目的状语，否定形式是在to前面加not。in order to可以和so as to 互换，但后者不能放在句首。例如：

In order not to be late, you should go now.

为了不迟到，你现在应该走。

（2）in order to+动词原形和so as to+动词原形可以转换成in order that+从句和so that+从句。

例如：

He did anything in order to make money.

= He did anything in order that he could make money.

为了赚钱，他什么都做。

Please go in quietly so as not to wake the baby.

=Please go in quietly so that we won’t wake the baby.

请不声不响地进去以免弄醒孩子。

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

 “neither +be动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”表示“……也不”，指后者与前者具有相同的情况，但是表示的是否定意义的相同。相当于一个主谓倒装的否定句。neither 此处意为“也不”，是副词。例如：

 Mary doesn’t like singing. Neither do I.

玛丽不喜欢唱歌，我也不喜欢。（我和Mary 有相同的情况，前句是否定句，下文用neither开头，主谓倒装）

如果上文是肯定句，下文表示与上文有相同情况时，用“so+ be动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”。例如：

Mary likes singing. So do I.

玛丽喜欢唱歌。我也喜欢。（我和Mary有相同情况，前句是肯定句，下文用so开头，主谓倒装）

【拓展】

 当表示对上文所讲内容的赞同时，可以用“so + 主语 + be动词/助动词/情态动词”或者“neither + 主语 + be动词/助动词/情态动词”来表示。前者用于肯定句，后者用于否定句。例如：

Mary plays the piano well. So she does.

玛丽钢琴弹得很好。她确实弹得好。(表示对上文所讲内容的赞同，前句是肯定句，下文用so开头，主谓不倒装)

Mary doesn’t play the piano well. Neither she does.

玛丽钢琴弹的不好。她确实弹得不好。（表示对上文内容的赞同，前句是否定句，下文用neither开头，主谓不倒装）

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

 （1）本句中if后面的部分是这个句子中的条件状语从句。在以when，after，as soon as等引导的时间状语从句以及以if，unless等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表将来。例如：

I’ll tell her the good news when she comes back.

当她回来的时候，我将把这个好消息告诉她。

If it doesn’t rain, he will come here on time.

如果不下雨，他会按时来这儿的。

常见的“主将从现”有以下三种情况：

1）条件状语从句的主句是一般将来时，那么从句常常用一般现在时。例如：

 When I grow up, I’ll be a nurse and look after patients.

我长大后要当一名护士，照顾病人。

2）如果主句是祈使句，那么从句通常要用一般现在时。例如：

Don’t laugh at me when I make a mistake. 我犯错误的时候不要笑话我。

3）如果主句是含有情态动词的一般现在时，根据需要从句多用一般现在时。例如：

You should be quiet when you are in the reading room. 在阅览室时应保持安静。

**5. I do not understand why some parents make their kids help with housework and chores at home.**

本句中的make作使役动词，意为“使……；让……”讲时，常构成make sb. do sth. 意为“使/让某人做某事”，类似的动词还有let，have等。例如：

 The boss made them work for long time. 老板让他们长时间工作。

 They made us forget past. 他们使我们忘记了过去。

 Their boss often let them work long hours every day. 他们老板经常让他们每天工作很长时间。

【拓展】

make作使役动词，还可以构成：make + 宾语(sb./sth.) + 形容词/名词（作宾补），即make sb. / sth. + *adj*./*n.*。例如：

 What he said makes us happy. 他所说的话使我们很高兴。

 We made John our monitor. 我们选约翰当班长。

**句式精练**

**Ⅰ. 句型转换。**

 **A）按要求转换句型。**

 1. Could you help me clean the living room? (作肯定回答)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Thanks for helping me with my homework. (改为同义句)

 Thanks for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

3. My brother hates cooking at home. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your brother hate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home?

4. Could I use your DVD player? (同义句转换)

 Could I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the DVD player \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you?

5. She has to do her homework at home. (改为否定句)

 She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do her homework at home.

  **B）同义句转换。**

6. I will take care of your sister while you are away.

 I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your sister while you are away.

7. She agreed to help me learn cooking.

 She agreed to help me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooking.

8. The school will provide free textbooks for us.

 The school will provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free textbooks.

9. To swim in the river is very dangerous.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the river.

10. I arrived at the theatre early so that I could get good seat.

 I arrived at the theatre early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get a good seat.

**Ⅱ. 根据句意完成下列句子，每空一词。**

 1. 他不喜欢游泳。我也不喜欢。

 He doesn’t like swimming. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 2. 如果你努力学习，你就能学好英语。

 You will learn English well if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 3. 我们将向他们提供吃的和喝的。

 We’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food and drink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them.

 4. 你拥有的朋友越多，你就越快乐。

 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends you have, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you will be.

 5. 这个令人激动的消息让我们很激动。

 The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ news \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 6. 我想星期天邀请他们来参加晚会。

 I want to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the party on Sunday.

 7. 你把你的词典借给我好吗？

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 8. 为了不再迟到，她今天早上起得很早。

 She got up early this morning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be late again.

 9. 我们应该保持我们的教室干净整洁。

 We should keep our classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 10. 他们还太小，不得不依靠父母。

 They are too young so they have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their parents.

**Ⅲ. 补全对话。**

**（2015年河南焦作市实验中学中考一模）**

 根据下面的对话情景，在每个空白处填上一个适当的句子，使对话的意义连贯、完整。

 A: Hi, Lisa!

 B: Hi, Jim! 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A: Fine, thanks. Would you like to go to a concert with me this Sunday?

 B: I’d love to, but I can’t. 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A: Oh, I see. How about next Sunday night?

 B: It’ll be fine. 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

 A: At eight. We could have dinner together first.

 B: 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A: I’ll wait for you at 5:30 at the school gate. 5. ?

 B: Let’s take a taxi there.

 A: OK. I’m looking forward to it. Thanks a lot for inviting me.

 B: You are welcome.

**参考答案**

**Ⅰ. 句型转换。**

 **A）**1. Yes, sure 2. helping, to do 3. What does; doing 4. borrow; from 5. doesn’t have

 **B）**6. look after / care for 7. with 8. us with 9. It’s, to swim 10. in order to

**Ⅱ.** **根据句意完成下列句子，每空一词。**

1. Neither do I 2. work hard 3. provide, for 4. more, happier 5. exciting, made, excited

6. invite, to 7. Could, please lend, dictionary 8. in order not to 9. clean and tidy 10. depend on

**Ⅲ. 补全对话。**

 1. How are you/ How is everything going

 2. I have to visit my grandparents with my mother. / 或者其他合理的理由。

 3. When will the concert (it) begin (start)

 4. That sounds nice/great/good /Great/Good idea

 5. How will we go /get there