**Unit 5 Do you want to watch a game show？**

**词句精讲精练**

**词汇精讲**

**1. plan**

（1) 作可数名词，意为“计划，方案”。 例如：

What are your plans? 你的计划是什么？

 Make a plan for study, please. 请制定学习计划。

 （2) 作动词，意为“计划，打算”，其现在分词为planning，过去式和过去分词为planned。常用于plan to do sth.表示“计划干某事”。例如：

 They are planning to go hiking this weekend.

他们正在计划本周末远足的事。

**2. find out**

find out意为“找到，发现，查明”，多指通过调查、询问、打听、研究之后“弄明白”。通常含有“经过困难、曲折”之后才找出难以找到的东西。例如：

 Please find out when the train leaves. 请查一下火车什么时候离站。

【拓展】

 (1) find是动词，意为“找到”，通常指找到或发现具体的东西，强调的是找的结果。例如：

He didn’t find his book. 他没有找到他的书。

 (2) look for意为“寻找”，是有目的地找，强调找的动作。例如：

Jim is looking for his little dog. Jim正在找他的狗。

**3. boring**

boring是形容词，意为“令人厌烦的”，一般用来说明事物的特征。例如：

 The story is boring. 这个故事令人厌烦。

 bored也是形容词，意为“感到厌烦的”，一般用来说明人的感受。例如：

 I’m bored with the book. 我对这本书厌烦了。

【拓展】

 英语中，带-ing的形容词，用来形容事物，指某事物的性质、特征，意为“令人……的，让人……的”，常用事物来作主语或作定语来修饰物。而带-ed的是用来形容人的，意为“感到……的，使人……的”，其主语是人，类似的词有：

 exciting 令人兴奋的 interesting 令人感兴趣的 moving 令人感到的

excited （人）感到兴奋的 interested（人）感兴趣的 moved（人）感动的

 tiring 令人厌倦的 surprising令人惊讶的

 tired（人）感到疲倦/累/厌烦的 surprised（人）感到惊讶的

**4. stand**

（1）stand用作不及物动词，意为“站(着)，站起来”。例如：

My legs were so weak that I could hardly stand.

（2）stand也意为“(物体)立在(某处)，位于(某处)”。例如：

The village stands at the foot of the hill. 那个村庄位于山脚下。

（3）stand意为“忍受”， 常用于否定句或疑问句，后接名词、代词或动词-ing形式。例如：

I just can't stand the cold. 我受不了那么冷。

I can't stand sitting and doing nothing.

我受不了整天坐着无事可做。

【拓展】

有关stand的常用短语：

stand against 反对

 They all stood against the war. 他们都反对战争。

stand for 代表，表示

 X often stands for an unknown number. X经常代表一个未知数。

stand out 突出；显著

 Her talent stood out in comparison with the others.

与其他人的技能相比，她的技能突出。

**5. expect**

（1）expect表示“期待，期望”，通常为及物动词，直接加宾语，还可接不定式的复合结构。例如：

We should not expect success overnight.

我们不能期望一夜之间就取得成功。

That's just what we expected. 那正是我们所期望的。

He expected her to go with him. 他期望她同他一起去。

（2）expect还可表示“预计，预料”等，后接动词时要用不定式，不用动名词。例如：

I expect a storm. 我预计会有场暴风雨来。

I expect that I will be back on Sunday. 我预计星期日回来。

I didn’t expect to meet you here. 我没料到在这里碰到你。

（3）expect后可接 that 从句，若从句谓语为否定，注意否定的前移。例如：

I don’t expect that he has done such a thing. 我预料他不会干出这种事来。

**6. appear**

appear用作连系动词，其意为“似乎，好像”，其后的表语可以是：

（1）不定式

例如：

He appeared to be talking to himself. 他仿佛在跟自己讲话。

She doesn’t appear to know anything about it.

她似乎对此一无所知。

（2）形容词

例如：

He appears quite well. 他显得身体相当好。

He appears quite rich. 他似乎相当富有。

（3）名词

例如：

He didn’t want to appear a fool. 他不愿显得像个傻瓜。

It appears a true story. 这似乎是一件真事。

（4）从句

It appears that he forgot to sign the letter.

他似乎忘记在信上署名了。

It appears (that) the plane did not land in Rome.

似乎飞机并未在罗马着陆。

**7. successful**

success 表示抽象意义的“成功”，是不可数名词；表示具体意义的“成功的人或事”, 则是可数名词。例如：

Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

His new book was a great success.他新出版的书获得了巨大成功。

【拓展】

（1）succeed 表示“成功”，是不及物动词。如果表示做某事成功了，succeed 后通常接in doing sth.。例如：

His plan succeeded.他的计划成功了。

At last he succeeded in solving the problem. 他终于把那个问题解决了。

She succeeded in (passing) the exam. 她考试及格了。

（2）successful作形容词，意为“成功的”。例如：

The performance was successful. 演出很成功。

It was a successful experiment. 那是一次成功的试验。

**8. common**

common意为“普通的，共同的，一般的（无比较级）”。例如：
　It's a common mistake.这是常见的错误。
　The flower is common in spring这种花春天很常见。

【拓展】

辨析：common, ordinary, usual, normal
　（1）common“常见的，普遍的”(即“司空见惯的”意思)。例如：
　　 common names 常见的名字; common mistakes 常犯的错误;

common sense 常识
　　 common 还有“共同的”意思。例如：

common interest 共同的兴趣; common language 共同语言;

common market共同市场
　（2）ordinary 普通的，平凡的(强调“平淡无奇”)。例如：
　　 an ordinary worker 一个普通工人; ordinary-looking 相貌平常的
　（3）usual 通常的，惯常的(强调“遵循常例”)。例如：
　　 It is a usual thing with him. 这件事他习以为常。
　（4）normal 正常的，正规的 (即“合乎标准”)。例如：
　　 normal temperature 正常体温；normal state 正常状态

**9. unlucky**

unlucky是lucky的反义词，意为 “不幸的”。例如：

Some people think it is unlucky to look at a new moon through glass.

有些人认为透过玻璃看新月是不吉利的。

【拓展】

（1）luck是不可数名词，意为“运气, 好运, 幸运 ”。good luck to sb.表示“祝某人好运”，bad luck意为“倒霉”。例如：

She had no luck finding a job. 她很不幸,找不到工作。

I wish you luck =Good luck to you! 祝你好运!

（2）Lucky作形容词，意为“幸运的”。例如：

He is a lucky dog. 他是个幸运的家伙。

（3）luckily是副词，意为“幸运地,幸亏,侥幸”。例如：

Luckily there was a doctor on the spot.

幸运的是现场有一位医生。

**10. dress up**

dress up (in) 表示“穿上……盛装，用……装饰”。例如：

Children dress up in costumes at night on Halloween.

在万圣节晚上孩子们穿上盛装。

He went to the party and dressed up as an old soldier.

他去参加了晚会，而且扮成了一个老兵。

【拓展】

辨析：dress, put on, wear, have on

dress 表动作，后常接人作宾语。例如：

The boy can dress himself. 那个男孩能自己穿衣服了。

put on表动作，宾语是衣服、鞋帽袜、手套、眼镜等。例如：

Put on more clothes or you’ll get cold. 多穿点衣服，否则你会冷的。

wear表状态，宾语范围很广，可以是衣服类名词，还可指佩带首饰、手表、徽章以及留发型、胡须等。例如：

Miss Li is wearing a yellow dress today.

李老师今天穿一件黄色的连衣裙。

have on是静态，多用于口语。例如：

She always had a red coat on.

她总是穿一件红色的外套。

**词汇精练**

**I. 英汉词组互译。**

1. action movie \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 查明，弄清\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. take sb’s place\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 愿意迅速做某事\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. do a good job\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 装扮，乔装打扮\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. talk show\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. 才艺表演\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. can’t stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10. 肥皂剧\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II. 根据汉语或首字母提示补全句子。**

1. The film is very e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I want my daughter to see it.
2. They a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be satisfied with the result.
3. Look! What’s h \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over there?

4. We had a d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about TV shows in class yesterday.

5. I h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be a teacher like Mr. Wang one day.

6. The Smiths p\_\_\_\_\_\_ to visit the Great Wall this summer.

7. Student life is never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(无聊), is it?
8. Such behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (司空见惯) to all young people.

9. One of the keys to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(成功的) business is careful planning.

10. Visitors considered themselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_（幸运得）to find some rooms .

**III.从方框中选择恰当的词汇并用其适当的形式填空。**

|  |
| --- |
| stand, bore, go on, expect, come out, try one’s best, think of, ready to |

1. Can you tell me what’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the world now?

2. The little girl \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to get a gift from her mother.

3. The film is so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I don’t want to see it.

4. I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loud music so I don’t like it at all.

5. Tom is friendly and helpful. He is always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ help others.

6. What do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new film?

7. I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to make my dream come true.

8. Her new novel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ last year. I like it very much.

**IV. 听力链接**

**（2015年乌鲁木齐市中考）**

**对话理解**

**听下面5段对话，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。（读两遍）**

11. What does the man want to have for dinner?

 A. Dumplings B. Rice C. Noodles

12. Where’s the basketball?

 A. On the floor B. Under the chair C. On the chair

13. What was the girl doing?

 A. She was looking through the newspaper.

 B. She was cooking in the kitchen.

 C. She was talking on the phone.

14. Why is Tony sad and unhappy?

 A. He has no friends here. B. He has no money. C. He has no time.

15. How’s the weather today?

 A. It’s windy. B. It’s rainy. C. It’s sunny.

**【参考答案】**

**I. 英汉词组互译。**

1.动作片 2.find out 3.代替，替换 4. be ready to do sth. 5.干得好

6.dress up 7.脱口秀 8.talent show 9.不能忍受 10.soap opera

**II. 根据汉语或首字母提示补全句子。**

1. educational 2. appeared 3.happening 4.discussion 5.hope

6.plan 7. boring 8. common 9.successful 10. lucky

**III.从方框中选择恰当的词汇并用其适当的形式填空。**

1.going on 2.expects/expected 3. boring 4.stand

5.ready to 6.think of 7.try my best 8.came out

**IV. 听力链接**

**对话理解**

**听下面5段对话，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出一个最佳选项。（读两遍）**

11. B 12. A 13. B 14. A 15. C

11. W: What would you like for dinner, dumplings or noodles?

 M: Neither. I’d like some rice.

 Q: What does the man want to have for dinner?

12. W: Mom, where is my basketball?

 M: Is it under the chair? Oh, no, it’s on the floor.

 Q: where is the basketball?

13. W: Were you cooking in the kitchen when I called you yesterday?

 M: Yes, I was.

 Q: What was the girl doing?

14. W: Tony looks sad and unhappy. What happened?

 M: He has no friends here. He feels lonely.

 Q: Why is Tony sad and unhappy?

15. W: How’s the weather today?

 M: It’s sunny, but the radio says it’s going to be windy and rainy tomorrow.

 Q: How’s the weather today?

**句式精讲**

**1. I don’t mind them.**

 mind作及物动词，意为“介意、照料、留神、注意”。常用于疑问句、否定句、条件句中，后面接名词、代词、动词-ing形式或从句。例如：

 Would you mind opening the window? 你介意打开窗户吗？

 Don’t mind me.不要管我。

【拓展】

mind还可作名词，意为“智力、头脑、想法、意见”。例如：

 He has quick mind. 他头脑敏锐。

 Tom changed his mind at last. 最后Tom改变了主意。

**2. I love soap operas.**

动词love表示 “喜欢、喜爱”，与like同义，后可跟名词、代词、动名词或动词不定式作宾语。...would like to do sth. 也可以表示为would love to do sth. ,意为“愿意做某事”。 例如：

－Would you like to go shopping with us? 你愿意和我一起去买东西吗？

－Yes, I’d love to. 是的，我愿意去。

We love each other. We want to spend our lives together.

我们彼此相爱。我们希望共度一生。

**3. He was always ready to…**

ready是形容词，意为“有准备的”。 be always ready to do sth. 表示“乐于做某事”。例如：

She is always ready to help others. 她总是乐于助人。

【拓展】

（1）get ready for意为“为……做准备”，强调动作。 例如：

　 The farmers are getting ready for the next year.

　农民们正在为明年做准备。

All the students are getting ready for the sports meeting.

所有学生在为运动会做准备。

（2）be ready for意为“为……做好了准备”，强调状态。例如：

They are ready for the party. 他们为聚会做好了准备。

 （3）get sth. ready意为“把某物准备好”。 例如：

 Please get your school things ready. 请把学习用具准备好。

 I will get the lunch ready. 我会把午餐准备好。

**4. one of the main reasons is that….**

one of…意为“……中的一个”或“……之一”，后接复数名词，当名词前有形容词修饰时，形容词应用其最高级形式。one of…作主语时，应看成单数。例如：

One of the girls is my sister. 这群女孩当中有一个是我的妹妹。

Mike is one of the tallest students in our class.

迈克是我们班最高的学生之一。

Miss Li is one of the most popular teachers in our school.

李老师是我们学校最受欢迎的老师之一。

**5. Because I hope to find out what’s ...**

hope意为“希望”，用于表示有可能实现的愿望，其后可接不定式或宾语从句，但表达“希望别人做某事”时，需用hope that从句。例如：

 I hope you can pass the exam. 我希望你能通过考试。

**【拓展】**

hope与wish的辨析：

 so

to do sth. 注意：没有hope sb. to do sth.的用法

hope + that从句 表示很有可能实现的主观愿望

 for sth.

 sb. to do sth. 能接sb.的复合结构

 sb. sth. 能接双宾语

 wish +

 to do sth. 可与hope互换

 that 从句 用虚拟语气表示不太可能实现的愿望

例如：

 My mother wishes/hopes to find her lost watch somewhere.

我妈妈希望在什么地方找到她丢失的手表。

 I wish you to finish the work in time.

我希望你及时完成这项工作。

**句式精练**

**I. 按括号中的要求改写句子。**
　 1. I can’t stand talk show.（对划线部分提问）

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_do you \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_talk show？

2. My grandma watches TV every day. （对划线部分提问）

 \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ your grandma watch TV?

3. Li Ming is thirteen years old. Lucy is thirteen, too.(合成为一句)

\_\_\_\_\_\_ Li Ming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy are thirteen years old.

4. The story isn’t as interesting as that one. (改为同义句)

The story is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_than that one

5. To defend our motherland is our duty.（改为同义句）

 It is our duty \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our motherland.

**II. 连词成句。**

1. It，stupid，me，not，your advice，was，of，take，to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2.her wish，scientist，is，be，a，to

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Our，task，main，to，is，hard，study

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. you，like，attend，would，to，the meeting

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
 5. I'll, you, how, to, show, the computer, use

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**III.根据汉语提示完成下列句子。**

1. 这首歌是最流行的歌之一。

The song is\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ songs.

2.金先生想了解一些中国文化。

Mr. King wants \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_about Chinese culture．

3．如果你努力工作，就会成功。

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

4．让我们讨论一下，来找出答案。

Let’s have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_about this and \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the answer．

5．琳达期待父母给她买一辆新的自行车。

Linda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_her parents \_\_\_\_\_\_ buy a new bike \_\_\_\_\_\_\_her．

6．自行车游让人放松而且使我高兴。

The bike trip was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_and it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_me very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

7．约翰想看脱口秀，因为是令人享受的。

John wants\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_talk shows because they're \_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

8.他在比赛中表现得很好。

He did \_\_\_\_\_\_ very\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the match.

**IV.补全对话。（2014福州中考）**

阅读下面对话，从方框中选择适当的句子补全对话。（其中有两项是多余的）

A. When will it be?

B. What’s the name of it?

C. Shall we be volunteers?

D. What’s in today’s newspaper?

E. Anything new in today’s paper?

F. How can we become volunteers?

G. Everyone is supposed to make contributions.

A: Hi, Li Jun.1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, the first National Youth Games will be held in Fuzhou.

A: Great! 2\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: It’ll start in 0ctober, 2015. Look, here is a photo of the main stadium.

A: Wow, it looks grand.3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

B: Fuzhou Strait Olympic Game Center.

A: Really nice. What else about the Games?

B: Thirty-one thousand volunteers are wanted.4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Sure! It’s an honor to serve the players and visitors.

B: So it is.5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A: Let’s look forward to this big event.

**【参考答案】**

**I. 按括号中的要求改写句子。**

1.What, think of 2.How often does, 3.Both, and 4.less interesting 5.to defend

**II. 连词成句。**

1. It was stupid of me not to take your advice.

2. Her wish is to be a scientist.

3. Our main task is to study hard.

4.Would you like to attend the meeting？

   5. I'll show you how to use the computer.

**III.根据汉语提示完成下列句子。**

1. one of the most popular 2. wants to know something 3. will, successful, work hard

4. discussion, find out 5. expects/expected, to, for 6. relaxing，made，happy

7. to watch/see, enjoyable 8.a, good job

**IV. 补全对话**

1-5 EABCG