**Unit4 What’s the best movie theater?**

**精讲精练**

**词汇精讲**

1. **comfortable seats**

(1) comfortable是形容词，意为“舒适的，安逸的”。其名词和动词形式为comfort，意为“使舒适，安慰”，其副词形式为comfortably意为“舒适地；安逸地”，反义词为uncomfortable“不舒适的，不安逸的”。变比较级和最高级时要分别在前面加more和most。例如：

 I don’t feel comfortable in the same room with her. 和她在一个房间里我感觉不舒服。

 I feel more comfortable in this hotel. 我感觉在这家旅店更舒服。

(2) seat作名词，意为“座位”，作动词时是及物动词，意为“坐下，使就座”。例如：

 Are there enough seats for everyone? 座位够吗？

 I seated myself at my desk. 我在书桌旁坐下。

【拓展】sit和seat的辨析：

二者均可表示“坐”，sit是不及物动词，主语是人；seat是及物动词，主语是人时，表示“使……坐下”，宾语常是反身代词；主语是处所时，表示“能坐多少人”。例如：

She sits alone in her room. 她独自坐在房间里。

Our classroom can seat fifty students. 我们教室能坐50个学生。

**2. close to**

close to意为“靠近，接近”，相当于next to。例如：

Jim’s house is close to his school. Jim的家离学校很近。

I live close to the supermarket. 我住得离超市很近。

【拓展】

 (1) close可作动词，意为“关上，闭上”。其形容词形式为closed，意为“关着的”。例如：

 Please close the door, and keep the door closed. 请关上门并让门关着。

 (2) close还可作形容词，意为“亲密的”。例如：

 close friends 密友 a close game势均力敌的比赛

 **3. choose**

choose是动词，意为“选择，挑选”。后面可直接接宾语也可以跟to do不定式或者介宾结构。例如：

They knew that discrimination was going on, but chose to ignore it.

他们当时知道歧视现象仍然存在，但是宁愿装聋作哑。

There is very little to choose between the world's top tennis players.

世界顶级网球运动员之间往往难分伯仲。

They will be able to choose their own leaders in democratic elections.

他们将能够通过民主选举选择自己的领导人。

 **4. look for**

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。

【拓展】

find out意为“查明白、弄清楚”，多用于经过调查、分析、研究等手段查出的情况，查出的东西往往是抽象的，如时间、事实、真相等。例如：

Please find out when the meeting starts. 请查一下会议什么时候开始。

find意为“找到、发现”，指偶然发现或经过一番寻找，找到值得或所需的东西，强调找的结果。例如：

I found the book I was looking for. 我找到了一直在找的书。

discover意为“发现”，指有意或无意地发现已经存在尚不为人知的事物。例如：

China has discovered oil under the South China Sea. 中国在南海发现了石油。

invent意为“发明”，指经过研究、设计而创造出原本未有的东西。例如：

Cai Lun invented the paper. 蔡伦发明了纸。

**5. act**

act作动词，意为“行动，举止，表现”。例如：

He acted as if he hadn’t heard any of it.

他表现得好像对此毫不知情。

He acted as the ship’s surgeon（外科医生) in the ship.

他在船上为水手们充当外科医生。

**6. play a role in**

play a role in…意为“在……中起作用”或“在……中扮演角色”。in为介词，后面可接名词，代词或V-ing形式。其中play a role 是固定的，也可说成play a part,后面如果接一个范围那就加介词in。例如：

We can play an important role in your overseas trade.

我们能在你方海外贸易中起重要作用。

He plays an important part in protecting the animals.

他在保护动物方面起到了重要作用。

**7. make up**

动词词组，意为“编造，组成，弥补，化妆”等。例如：

I'm not making it up. The character exists in real life.

我没有凭空捏造，这种人现实生活中确实存在。

Insects are made up of tens of thousands of proteins.

昆虫由数万种蛋白质构成。

They'll have to make up time lost during the strike.

他们不得不加班弥补罢工耽误的时间。

She spent too much time making herself up.

她在化妆上花去了太多时间。

**8. or**

(1) or作为并列连词，用于否定句中，意为“和”。例如：

I don’t like apples or pears. 我不喜欢苹果和梨。

There is no water or air on the moon. 月球上没有水和空气。

(2) or作为连词，可以用于选择疑问句，连接两个并列成分。并列成分如果是三个或三个以上时，则前面用逗号隔开，or连接最后两个。此时or意为“或者，还是”。例如：

Is the shirt yours or hers? 这件衬衣是你的还是她的？

Is your mother a teacher, a doctor or a worker? 你母亲是教师、医生还是工人？

(3) or除作“和，或者”讲，还有“否则，要不然”的意思。例如：

Hurry up! Or you will be late. 快点！否则你会迟到的。

Study hard, or you won’t pass the exam. 努力学习，否则你通不过考试。

**词汇精练**

**I．汉译英。**

1. 离……近\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 大屏幕\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 思考，考虑\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. 做……的调查\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. 至于\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 获得……奖\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. 最差的服务\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8. 最便宜的价格\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. 在中国南部 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. 才艺表演 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**II．根据句意及首字母或汉语提示填空。**

1. I think Town cinema has the most c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seats.

2. It has the friendliest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(服务).

3. Jason has good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(质量) clothes.

4. The radio station is c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bookshop. Let’s walk there.

5. She should give her s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the old on the bus.

6. There are several cushions to c\_\_\_\_\_\_ from.

7. Women officers \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (占)13 per cent of the police force

8. How do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（寻找）memories?

9. Economic policy will also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (发挥作用).

10. He a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Othello at the Royal Theater that evening.

**III. 用单词的适当形式填空。**

1. The Ice and Snow Festival \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(last) about six days last year.

2. The price of a hotel room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) about 30 *yuan* a night.

3. Helongjiang is in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(north) China.

4. He went to out without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(say) a word.

5. He spent two hours in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(read) the story.

6. They need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wear) warm clothes.

7. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) a little milk in the glass.

8. Who is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(good) in physics in your class?

9. Little Tom is now much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(happy) than he was two years ago.

10. The students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) busy now. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) an exam next week.

**IV．听力链接。（2015上海市中考）**

**判断下列句子是否符合你听到的对话内容，符合的用“T”表示，不符合的用“F”表示。**

15. The boy went to a store to choose a mobile phone for his mum.

16. With the help of the shop assistant, the boy knew how the phone worked.

17. The price of the white phone was too high for the boy.

18. The white phone couldn’t be used to send emails or play games.

19. At last, the boy bought a phone of the same model as the shop assistant’s.

20. This dialogue is about whether a student should buy an expensive phone or not.

**参考答案**

**I、汉译英。**

1. (be) close to 2. big screens 3. think about/ of 4. do a survey of

5. as for 6. win the prize for 7. the worst service 8. the cheapest price

9. in the south of China 10. talent show

**II、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示填空。**

1. comfortable 2. service 3. quality 4. close 5. seat

6. choose 7. make up 8. look for 9. play a role 10. acted

**III、用单词的适当形式填空。**

1. lasted 2. is 3. northern 4. saying 5. reading

6. to wear 7. is 8. best 9. happier 10. are; will have

**IV．听力链接。（2015上海市中考）**

15. F 16. T 17. T 18. F 19. T 20. F

判断下列句子是否符合你听到的对话内容，符合的用T表示，不符合的用F表示，并在答题纸上填涂相应的字母代号，对话念两遍。

W: Hello, what can I do for you?

M: I’d like to look at some mobile phones.

W: Sure, follow me, please. I’ll show you our latest models.

M: Thank you very much.

W: Are you buying a phone for yourself or someone else?

M: Just for myself.

W: I see. These models are all very popular at the moment.

M: I really like this white one. Can you show me how it works?

W: Yes, of course. Turn it on here.

M: Great, thanks. Ok. Has this phone got a music player and a camera?

W: Yes, it has.

M: How much is it?

W: 3,800 Yuan.

M: Wow! I am afraid I’ll have to check with my mum. I don’t think she’ll let spend that much.

W: Well, with this model, you can watch videos, play games and send E-mails.

M: Hum. I don’t think I’ll need all that. Shall I find some cheaper models?

W: Yes, please.

M: Could you show me something more basic?

W: That’s no problem .I’ll just put this back in the box. Now, what about this one?

M: Oh, I like this one.

W: Yeah, so do I. It has everything you need. And it’s a lot cheaper. Look! I’ve got one, too.

M: Ok, I’ll take it.

**句式精讲**

**1. Thanks for…**

thanks for…意为“为……而感谢”。thanks作名词，for为介词，其后接名词、代词或动名词形式作宾语。例如：

Thanks for helping me. 谢谢你帮助我。

**【**拓展**】**thanks for与thanks to的辨析：

thanks for意为“因……而感谢”，for后接感谢的原因；thanks to意为“幸亏……；多亏……；由于……”，to后接某人或某物，不表达感谢的含义，而是表达原因，有时可以与because of或with the help of互换。例如：

Thanks to John’s kind help, we finished early. 多亏约翰的好心帮助，我们才早早完成。

Thanks for sending me such a nice present. 谢谢你寄给我这么好的礼物。

**2. What do you think of..?**

(1) think of意为“考虑；就……思考”。提问对某人或某事的看法应该用疑问词what。此时think of可与think about互换。例如：

Are you thinking about/of the question? 你在考虑那个问题吗？

(2) What do/did sb. think about/ of…? 这是询问某人对某事（人）的看法常用的句型，意为“……认为……怎么样？”，答语往往是对某物（人）的评价。例如：

— What do you think about / of the book written by him?

你认为他写的那本书怎么样？

— It is very good. 很好。

(3) What do you think of…?可以和How do you like…?互换。例如：

What do you think of the film? = How do you like the film? 你认为这部电影怎么样？

**3. Talent shows are getting more and more popular.**

getting more and more popular意为“越来越流行”。此固定结构“比较级+ and+比较级”或“more and more + 原级（多音节词和部分双音节词）”意为“越来越……”。例如：

Our city is more and more beautiful. 我们的城市越来越美丽了。

More and more countries begin to save the financial crisis.

越来越多的国家开始拯救金融危机。

**4. That’s up to you to decide.**

（1）be up to意为“取决于”。例如：

How Greece fared would be up to the Greeks.

希腊的局势如何发展将取决于希腊人自己。

Whether go or not will be up to you.

走不走由你决定。

（2）be up to意为“上升到”。例如：

If you applied the same measures to legacy fighters，the cost would be up to$ 3 trillion.

如果你对传统战斗机采用相同的标准，其成本可能上升到3万亿美元。
 **5. It has the worst service.**

the worst service意为“最差的服务”。形容词最高级前一般要加冠词the，意为“最……”。例如：

This is the most beautiful flower. 这是最漂亮的花。

He is the tallest in the class.他在他们班最高。

【拓展】以下几种情况最高级前不加the：

（1）the+序数词+最高级（形容词）+可数名词单数，表示“第几大、长等……”。例如：

I think the computer is the first most useful tool of all.

我想电脑是最有用的工具。

（2）形容词最高级前有物主代词时，不再加the。例如：

Wu Fen is my best friend. 吴芬是我最要好的朋友。

（3）most前加定冠词the表示最高级，加不定冠词a表示“非常”。例如：

She is a most beautiful girl. 她是一个非常美丽的女孩。

**句式精练**

**I．句型转换，每空一词。**

1. I think Jim is the funniest performer. (就划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the funniest performer?

2. Tim is tall. Ted is taller. Tom is taller than Ted. (合并为一句)

 Tom is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all the three.

3. She is not old enough to go to school.(改为同义句)

 She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ go to school.

4. I go to school, but I don’t have breakfast. (改为同义句)

 I go to school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_breakfast.

5. The price of the jeans is 120 *yuan*. (就划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the jeans?

6. What does he think about the music group?(改为同义句)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the music group?

7. We need two more persons to help us. (改为同义句)

 We need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ persons to help us.

8. The man goes to see the doctor once a month. (对划线部分提问)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does the man go to see the doctor?

9. Let’s go fishing on Sunday. (改为同义句)

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going fishing on Sunday?

10. There’s something wrong with my watch.(改为否定句)

 There’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with my watch.

**II．完成句子，每空一词。**

1. Lucy是班上最高的女孩子。

Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her class.

1. 那家餐厅离我家最近。

The restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my home.

1. 听听班上同学对动作片的看法是很有趣的。

It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the class \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ action movies.

1. 这将由出版商和书籍的版权拥有者来决定

This will \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the publisher or the person who holds the rights to the book.

1. 水好像更冷了,越来越痛苦.

The water seems colder, **\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_** bitter.

**III．补全对话 (注意，有两项是多余的)。（2014重庆市中考）**

　阅读下面对话，从方框内7个选项中选择5个恰当的句子完成此对话。

|  |
| --- |
| A. That sounds good!B. Which cinema shall we go to, UME or Cross?C. What will we have for super?D. It seems that it’s going to rain!E. Well, it’s better to take an umbrella with us.F. I don’t think so.G. Let’s go somewhere to relax ourselves this evening. |

A: Bill, we’re too tired these days. 1

B: OK. Where would you like to go?

A: Some new films are on this week. Shall we go to the cinema?

B: 2 Which film would you like to see?

A: Let me look through the newspaper. Er … How about *Coming Home*?

B: Yeah, I’ve heard of it. It’s so moving! 3

A: Cross is a little far. Let’s go to UME.

B: Good. But look at the sky! 4

A: Yes. The newspaper says it will be rainy tonight.

B: 5

A: The film will begin in two hours. We can go there after super.

B: All right

**参考答案**

**I、句型转换，每空一词。**

1. Who do you think 2. tallest of 3. too young to 4. without having 5. What’s; price

6. How does; like 7. another two 8. How often 9. What/How about 10. nothing wrong

**II、完成句子，每空一词。**

1. the tallest girl in 2. the closest to 3. interesting to hear what; think about 4. be up to

5. more and more

**III、补全对话 (注意，有两项是多余的)。**

1-5 GABDE