

# 1

U N I T

## I Love My Family

### 知识要点

#### 1 单词

slim *adj.* 苗条的

broad *adj.* 宽的

humour *n.* 幽默; 幽默感

good-looking *adj.* 好看的

well-built *adj.* 体格健壮的

chore *n.* 家庭杂务

tender *adj.* 慈爱的

resort *n.* 度假胜地

narrow *adj.* 窄的

cheerful *adj.* 乐观的

easy-going *adj.* 随和的

naughty *adj.* 淘气的

freedom *n.* 自由

annoying *adj.* 讨厌的

independence *n.* (个人生活的) 独立

mature *adj.* 成熟的

#### 2 短语

a wide smile 灿烂的笑容

in other ways 在其他方面

a perfect couple 完美的一对

play chess 下国际象棋

have a picnic 去野餐

put up 搭建

at weekends 在周末

no more 不再

in return 作为(某事物的)回报

get into the habit of... 养成了……的习惯

show one's love and respect for... 对……表达某人的爱和尊重

take after (外貌或行为)与……相像

a sense of humour 幽默感

watch matches 看比赛

have a barbecue 去烧烤

on holiday 在休假中; 在度假

spend time outdoors together 共度户外时光

go to boarding school 去寄宿学校

change one's mind 改变某人的想法

from that day on 从那天起



put on weight 体重增加  
 keep in touch with 与……保持联系  
 in one's own way 以某人自己的方式  
 care about sb 关心某人

social media 社交媒体  
 ask sb for advice 向某人寻求建议  
 argue with sb 与某人争论

### 3 常用句型

sb looks like... 某人看起来像……  
 We have the same sense of humour. 我们有相同的幽默感。  
 He is a good listener. 他是个很好的倾听者。  
 would like sb to do sth 希望某人做某事  
 find/feel it + *adj.* to do sth 发现 / 觉得做某事是……的  
 It seems that... 好像……; 似乎……

### 4 重点语法

#### 1 过去进行时

##### (1) 过去进行时的构成

形式	构成	例句
肯定句	主语 + was/were + <i>v.</i> -ing + ...	We were having a picnic. 我们(当时)在野餐。
否定句	主语 + was/were not + <i>v.</i> -ing + ...	We were not having a picnic. 我们(当时)没有在野餐。
一般疑问句	Was/Were + 主语 + <i>v.</i> -ing + ...?	Were you having a picnic? 你们(当时)在野餐吗?
特殊疑问句	疑问词 + was/were + 主语 + <i>v.</i> -ing + ...?	What were you doing? 你们(当时)在做什么?

##### (2) 过去进行时的用法

用法	例句
表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作。动作发生的时间常用表示过去的时间状语或时间状语从句来表明。	I was having dinner with my friends at 5 pm yesterday. 昨天下午五点我正在和我的朋友们一起吃饭。 They were quarrelling when I came in 当我进来的时候他们正在吵架。

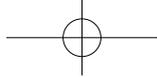


(续表)

用法	例句
表示在过去某段时间正在进行的动作。	Mr Brown was writing a novel those days, but I don't know whether he has finished it. 布朗先生那些日子在写一本小说, 但是我不知道他写完没有。
在含有时间状语从句的复合句中: ①延续时间较长的动作过程用过去进行时, 用于说明动作发生的背景; 另一个动作作用一般过去时。 ②强调两个延续性动作在过去某一时刻同时进行, 不考虑动作发生的先后与时间的长短, 主句和从句都可以用过去进行时。	My wallet dropped on the ground when I was walking along the road in the park. 当我沿着公园的道路散步的时候, 我的钱包掉在了地上。 My brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were putting up a tent. 当我父母在搭帐篷的时候, 我哥哥在教我骑自行车。

## 2 宾语从句

用法	例句
在句中用作宾语的从句叫宾语从句。常用来引导宾语从句的词语有 that, whether, who, whom, which, what, when, where, why 等。	I was so moved by what my mum did for me. 妈妈为我做的一切让我很感动。 From that day on, I got into the habit of calling my parents every weekend, as a way of showing that I care. 从那天起, 我养成了每个周末给父母打电话的习惯, 以此来表达我的关心。
宾语从句使用陈述句语序。	I don't know where the map is. 我不知道地图在哪儿。
一般情况下, 当主句使用过去的时态时, 从句中也应相应地使用表示过去的某个时态: 一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时或过去完成时; 但当从句表示的是客观真理、科学原理、自然现象等时, 从句仍用表示现在的时态。	He said that he was learning English for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. 他说(当时)为了2008年北京奥运会在学英语。 The teacher said that the light travels faster than the sound. 老师说光传播得比声音快。



(续表)

用法	例句
<p>that, whether, if 引导宾语从句的异同: that 表示肯定含义, 本身没有含义; whether 和 if 表示疑问, 作“是否”讲。</p>	<p>He said that it does not snow in winter in Australia. 他说澳大利亚冬天不下雪。 I don't know if/whether he likes it. 我不知道他是否喜欢它。</p>
<p>一般情况下, whether 和 if 可以互换, 但是下列情况除外: ① 宾语从句是否定句, 只用 if, 而不用 whether。 ② if 不与 or not 连用, 而 whether 可以。</p>	<p>I wonder if it doesn't rain. 我想知道是否不下雨。 She doesn't know whether her husband comes here or not. 她不知道她丈夫是否来这儿。</p>

## 单元同步练习

### Listening and Speaking

#### 1 Listen and choose. 听录音, 选择相关图片。

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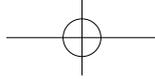
A                      B                      C
- 



A                      B                      C
- 



A                      B                      C



A



B



C



A



B



C

**2 Listen and choose.** 听录音，选择适当的应答。

1. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. No, we didn't.  
C. Yes, we are going to have a picnic.

B. No problem.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The day before yesterday.  
C. I talk to them online.

B. Nearly every day.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Yes, she likes it.      B. A new bike.

C. That's wonderful.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. No, thank you.  
C. Thanks, I like it very much.

B. We like travelling.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. On Friday.  
C. We take turns to do it.

B. Three times a week.

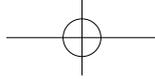
**3 Listen and choose.** 听录音，选择正确答案。

**Dialogue 1**

1. What did the girl do last weekend?

- A. She had a family party.  
C. She watched movies.

B. She went for a walk.



2. How many family members joined the party?

- A. About 25.                      B. About 20.                      C. About 10.

3. Where did the boy go last Sunday?

- A. A cinema.                      B. A new park.                      C. His grandparents' house.

### Dialogue 2

4. What did the girl's brother teach her?

- A. To play chess.                      B. To ski.                      C. To skate.

5. How many brothers and sisters does the boy have?

- A. One.                      B. Two.                      C. Three.

### 4 Listen and complete. 听录音，填写表格。

Tim's family members	
Grandparents	very 1. _____
Father	a(n) 2. _____
Mother	an English teacher in a(n) 3. _____
Sister	4. _____ year(s) old

### 5 Role-play. 根据下列信息，两人一组表演对话。

#### Student A

- What a lovely family photo!
- Who is the boy/girl beside you?
- You look just like your...
- Is that your...?
- You have a warm/sweet/large family.

#### Student B

- We took the photo last year/month when we...
- He/She is my...
- Yes, but I take after my... in other ways. We have the same...
- Yes, he/she is. He/She is now studying/working at/in...



## Reading and Writing

### 1 Complete the dialogue. 补全对话。

Wang Li: Hi, Gavin. You're heading home for the school holidays. 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Gavin: Yes, they are! My mum called me yesterday. 2. \_\_\_\_\_

Wang Li: So there are four people in your family?

Gavin: 3. \_\_\_\_\_ How about you, Wang Li?

Wang Li: I live with my grandparents, parents and two brothers.

Gavin: 4. \_\_\_\_\_

Wang Li: Yes, and we all get along very well. 5. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She and my little sister were baking my favourite cakes.
- B. Yes, we're a small and happy family.
- C. Your family must be waiting eagerly for you!
- D. Sometimes it may be a little noisy, but I love it!
- E. It sounds like you have a big family.

### 2 Read and decide true (T) or false (F). 读下文，判断正误。

What does your family mean to you? Is it a fire lighting your heart or a safe harbour for you in a storm? For me, my family is the most important thing in my life.

Though living apart from my family, I still keep in close touch with them. I love to call them to share interesting things happening around me at school. I prepare birthday gifts and hide them somewhere at home. On their birthdays, I tell them where to find the surprise gifts. Nowadays, technology makes it much easier for us to stay in touch in different ways. It's easy to send voice messages and chat face to face through video calls.



1. The author would send birthday gifts home to surprise the family. ( )
2. It's hard for the author to keep in contact with the family. ( )
3. Modern technology makes the author distant from the family. ( )

**3 Read and complete.** 读下文，填空。

**Bella, aged 21**

I'm an adult now. I'm getting ready to start my own career. I'm looking forward to buying my parents a gift with my first month's salary. Sometimes my mum complains that I don't phone them enough. I try to, but life gets so busy!

**John, aged 35**

I'm married, and my wife and I just had our first child. When I hold my baby in my arms, I realise how much my own parents love me. They help so much with the babysitting.

**Nate, aged 50**

My parents are getting old. They depend on me more, and I visit them regularly. When I look in the mirror now, I see a man with grey hair and glasses. I see my father.

1. Bella doesn't phone her parents enough because her life gets \_\_\_\_\_.
2. John's parents help John so much with the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Nate has \_\_\_\_\_ and wears glasses.

**4 Read and decide true (T) or false (F).** 读下文，判断正误。

**Lucy's blog: my strict parents**

I didn't have to fail a test to be in trouble. If I didn't get an A, my parents would shout at me and not let me go out. When I got older, I wasn't allowed to wear fashionable clothes. When I wanted to go to a party, they rarely let me go. Even when they did, I had to be home very early!



### Jim's blog: my easy-going parents

I was always allowed to do more things than other children of my age. I was the first one in my class to have a mobile phone. They never worried about my grades at school. It sounds perfect, but not taking school seriously limits my opportunities in life, as there are so many good jobs I can't apply for.

1. Lucy's parents would shout at her if she didn't get an A at school. ( )
2. Lucy could go to parties often but she had to be home very early. ( )
3. Jim thinks his life is perfect. ( )
4. Not taking school seriously limits Jim's opportunities to get a good job. ( )

### 5 Read and write. 读下文，描述自己的家庭照片。

Anna

Here is a photo of my family. That's my mother, with blonde hair and green eyes. She's a primary school teacher. She's a kind and caring person. My father is tall and strong, with black eyes and dark brown hair. He's a doctor in a hospital. Finally, the girl in pink is me, Anna. I'm 16 years old, with long blonde hair. I love photography and travelling. That's my dearly loving family.

You

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## Vocabulary and Grammar

1 **Look and complete.** 将下列词语填到对应的方框中。

slim	shy	good-looking	friendly	well-built	overweight
tall	lazy	easy-going	handsome	cheerful	hard-working

**Adjectives describing  
one's appearance**

**Adjectives describing  
one's character**

2 **Read and match.** 连线匹配。

1. independent

2. quite a bit

3. put on weight

4. tender

5. naughty

A. 体重增加

B. 慈爱的

C. 淘气的

D. 许多

E. 自立的

3 **Choose the best answers.** 选择正确答案。

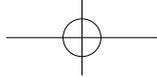
1. —Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ she is looking for?

—Her cousin, Lisa.

A. where

B. whose

C. who



2. —I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
—It is said that he is from London.  
A. what he is                      B. where he comes from      C. which country is he from
3. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ he will come tomorrow.  
A. what                              B. whether                      C. which
4. I fully understand \_\_\_\_\_ my mother has told me.  
A. what                              B. that                              C. which
5. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ told me the story.  
A. whom                              B. which                              C. who
6. My brother and sister \_\_\_\_\_ playing tennis at 11 am yesterday.  
A. are                                  B. was                                  C. were
7. —What \_\_\_\_\_ at this time yesterday?  
—I was sleeping at home.  
A. you have done                  B. were you doing                  C. are you doing
8. I saw you in the park yesterday. You \_\_\_\_\_ a book on the grass.  
A. was reading                      B. were reading                      C. are reading
9. When I arrived home in the evening, my sister \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone.  
A. was speaking                      B. spoke                              C. speaks
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes while my mum was clearing up the table.  
A. was washing                      B. am washing                      C. wash

**4 Fill in the blanks.** 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

- You were then \_\_\_\_\_ (study) in a middle school, weren't you?
- When you phoned yesterday, they were \_\_\_\_\_ (put) up a tent.
- She was \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a bath at that time.
- Lisa didn't tell me if her niece \_\_\_\_\_ (be) still with them.
- We felt that she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a strong will.

**5 Translate the following sentences or phrases.** 翻译下列句子或短语。

- He began to look after his little sister when he was six.

\_\_\_\_\_



2. I was doing my homework at 9 o'clock last night.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Jenny really takes after her mother.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He helps out and expects nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (作为回报).

5. Jim has improved \_\_\_\_\_ (许多) since he came home from the hospital.

6. My nephew loves to \_\_\_\_\_ (发布照片) on social media.



## Happy Learning

### 1 Learn the strategy

大家在阅读英语文章时，可以通过一些技巧提高阅读效率：

1. 文章配图多与文章话题、主旨紧密相关。在开始阅读之前，先浏览图片，这可以帮助我们对文章内容进行有效预测。
2. 阅读前先判断文章体裁，同一体裁会有相对固定的结构。我们根据体裁推测文章结构，带着预测进行阅读，这样就能够大大提高阅读效率。
3. 通过浏览文章的题目、小标题、首段或首句，我们可以快速掌握文章话题及主旨大意，了解各段要点，提高阅读速度。

### 2 Speak loud

**/p/** Peter Potter splattered a plate of peas on Patty Platt's pink plaid pants.

**/b/** Bob bought a big bag of buns to bait the black bear.

### 3 Play a game

One student sits in the front of the classroom. He/She describes one of his/her family members and the rest of the class draw the person being described. Then the student shows a photo of the family member he/she has described and the other students show their drawings.