

## Unit 4 Save the trees

## 课时 1 Getting ready &amp; Reading

## 一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

- Let's discuss (讨论) what we will do on holiday.
- The scientists are doing something to save (拯救) the earth.
- The trees can produce (产生) oxygen.
- Can you imagine (想象) what life will be like in 20 years?
- We all know the importance (重要性) of water.
- I live just by the subway station, and it's very convenient (方便的) to go anywhere.

## 二、用适当的介词填空

- We must fight against the air pollution.
- In fact, we get more food from trees.
- We can't live without trees.
- They provide the students with books.
- Most of my classmates come from America.
- The basket is made of bamboo.

## 三、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. (2017·黑龙江绥化) They plan to plant \_\_\_\_\_ trees next year.  
A. three hundred B. three hundreds C. three hundreds of  
【解析】句意:他们打算明年种植三百棵树。hundred 前面有具体的数字时,用单数形式;表示概数与介词 of 连用时,用复数形式。因为前面有数词 three,故选 A。
- ( A ) 2. We should not \_\_\_\_\_ trees. Instead(相反), we should plant more trees.  
A. cut down B. turn down C. turn up D. cut up  
【解析】句意:我们不应该砍树。相反,我们应该多植树。cut down 意为“砍伐”;turn down 意为“关小;调低”;turn up 意为“开大”;cut up 意为“切碎”。根据句意可知选 A。
- ( B ) 3. (2017·江苏连云港) The newly-opened company \_\_\_\_\_ the local people with more chances to work.  
A. gives B. provides C. offers D. shows  
【解析】句意:那家新开的公司给当地人提供了更多的工作机会。give 的常用结构为:give sb. sth./give sth. to sb.; provide 的常用结构为:provide sb. with sth./provide sth. for sb.; offer 的常用结构为:offer sb. sth./offer sth. to sb.; show 的常用结构为:show sb. sth./show sth. to sb.。根据句中的 with 可知应选 B。
- ( A ) 4. Although he was \_\_\_\_\_ my opinion, the old professor didn't come up with his own.  
A. against B. on C. for D. in  
【解析】句意:尽管那位老教授反对我的观点,但是他没有提出他自己的。against 在本句中意为“反对”。
- ( B ) 5. You will have a great time \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the party.  
A. so B. if C. although D. because  
【解析】句意:如果你去参加聚会的话,你将玩得很高兴。if 意为“如果”,引导条件状语从句,符合语境。故选 B。
- ( D ) 6. I can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ like that.  
A. fly B. to fly C. flew D. flying  
【解析】句意:我不能想象像那样飞(的情景)。imagine 后接名词、代词、动名词或宾语从句。

## 四、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空(每词限用一次)

new, why, flower, four, seed, part, root, food, plant, leaf

- A plant has 1. four main parts. Flowers, leaves and stems(茎) grow above ground.  
2. Roots grow below ground.  
Roots bring water from the ground to the 3. plant. The stem carries the water from the roots to the leaves and 4. flowers. It holds the leaves and flowers up, too.  
5. Leaves make food for the plant. 6. Why do plants have flowers? Plants have flowers because the flowers make seeds. 7. New plants grow from seeds.  
People eat all 8. parts of plants. For example, we eat the leaves of the cabbage and the root of the carrot. Which part of the rice do we eat? We eat the 9. seeds. The seeds of the rice give 10. food to billions of people.

## 高效课堂

## ◆ harmful 有害的

harmful 作形容词,意为“有害的”。be harmful to 意为“对……有害”。

- Chemicals are harmful to the environment. 化学制品对环境有害。

## ◆ in fact(补充细节)确切地说

in fact 意为“(补充细节)确切地说;事实上,实际上”。

- She looks 50 but in fact she's more than 60. 她看上去像五十岁,但实际上她六十多岁了。

## ◆ imagine 想象;设想

imagine 作动词,意为“想象;设想”,其后接名词、代词、动名词或宾语从句。

- I cannot imagine the scene clearly. 我不能清楚地想象出这个场面。
- You can't imagine how I missed you all. 你们不能想象我多么想念你们大家。

## ◆ millions of 大量的;数以百万计的

millions of 意为“大量的;数以百万计的”。当表示一个笼统的概念时, hundred, thousand, million 等词常用复数形式,且与介词 of 连用修饰名词。

- There are millions of people watching the basketball match. 有数百万的人在观看篮球比赛。



## 课时 2 Listening & Grammar

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ use...to do...用……做……

use...to do...意为“用……做……”，其中动词不定式表示目的或用途。

- We use cups to drink. 我们用杯子喝水。
- He used the bottle to keep water. 他用这个瓶子装水。

#### ◆ have fun 玩得高兴; 过得愉快

have fun 意为“玩得高兴; 过得愉快”，相当于 have a good time 或 enjoy oneself. have fun doing sth. 意为“乐于做某事”。

- We have fun in the park. 我们在公园里玩得很高兴。
- You are sure to have fun at the party. 你肯定会在聚会上玩得很高兴。

#### ◆ 感官动词的用法

当感官动词 look, sound, smell, taste, feel 等用作连系动词的时候,它们的意思分别是“看起来”“听起来”“闻起来”“尝起来”“摸起来”;它们作为连系动词时,后接形容词作表语。通常以被感觉的东西作主语,虽有被动含义,但不用被动语态。

- The dish smells good. 这道菜闻起来很香。

#### 一、写出下列动词的现在分词形式

- |                         |                        |                        |                         |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. work <u>working</u>  | 2. do <u>doing</u>     | 3. have <u>having</u>  | 4. play <u>playing</u>  |
| 5. write <u>writing</u> | 6. sing <u>singing</u> | 7. read <u>reading</u> | 8. run <u>running</u>   |
| 9. swim <u>swimming</u> | 10. sit <u>sitting</u> | 11. lie <u>lying</u>   | 12. wash <u>washing</u> |

#### 二、用括号内所给词的适当形式完成下列句子

- It's nine o'clock. My father is working (work) in the office.
- What is John doing?  
—He is watching (watch) TV in his room.
- Look! The boys are playing (play) basketball on the playground.
- Is he cleaning (clean) the room?  
—Yes, he is.
- Come on! They are leaving (leave) now.

#### 三、单项选择

- ( D ) 1. The boy uses a pen on the paper.  
A. writing B. to writing C. write D. to write  
【解析】句意:那个男孩用钢笔在纸上写字。use...to do...意为“用……做……”,为固定结构。故选 D。
- ( D ) 2. They had fun playing soccer in the park.  
A. to play B. play C. to playing D. playing  
【解析】have fun doing sth. 意为“做某事很开心”。
- ( B ) 3. You are driving. Don't talk on the phone.  
A. drive B. are driving C. will drive D. drives  
【解析】句意:你正在开车。不要打电话。根据语境可知用现在进行时。故选 B。
- ( D ) 4. (2017·内蒙古包头)—Can I speak to Mrs Thomson?  
—Hold on please. She is washing dishes in the kitchen.  
A. washes B. has washed C. washed D. is washing  
【解析】句意:——我能和汤姆逊夫人通电话吗?——请稍等一下。她正在厨房里洗碗。根据语境可知用现在进行时。
- ( A ) 5. Look! She is reading newspapers in the living room.  
A. reading B. read C. watching D. watch  
【解析】句意:看!她正在客厅看报纸。“看报纸”应用 read newspapers;根据 is 可知应用现在进行时,故选 A。
- ( C ) 6. —What are you looking for?  
—My pen. I can't find it anywhere.  
A. looking for; look for B. finding; finding  
C. looking for; find D. finding; looking for  
【解析】句意:“你在找什么?”“我的钢笔。我在任何地方都找不到它。”look for 意为“寻找”,强调找的过程;find 意为“找到”,强调找的结果。第一空根据 are 可知应用现在进行时;第二空 can 后应用动词原形。故选 C。
- ( B ) 7. The school looks beautiful.  
A. looking B. looks C. are looking D. look  
【解析】句意:这所学校看起来很美丽。look 意为“看起来”,本句缺少谓语动词,且主语为第三人称单数,故选 B。

#### 四、按要求完成下列句子

- The boy is sleeping. (改为否定句)  
The boy is not sleeping.
- They are watching TV. (改为一般疑问句并作肯定回答)  
Are they watching TV?  
Yes, they are.
- He is doing his homework. (对画线部分提问)  
What is he doing?
- The workers are at work now. (改为同义句)  
The workers are working now.
- She sows the seeds in the ground. (改为现在进行时态)  
She is sowing the seeds in the ground.
- My best friend is from Canada. (改为同义句)  
My best friend comes from Canada.

## 课时3 Speaking & Writing

### 一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- We plan to plant (plant) more trees next year.
- Be quiet! The baby is sleeping (sleep).
- The workers are carrying (carry) a large tree.
- That boy had breakfast quickly (quick). Then he went to school.
- He was tired. He stopped to sit (sit) down and have a drink.

### 二、单项选择

- ( D ) 1. After school, she always practises \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.  
A. to play B. play C. to playing D. playing

【解析】practise doing sth. 意为“练习做某事”。

- ( C ) 2. This shirt is too short. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. the other B. other C. another D. others

【解析】句意：这件衬衫太短了。请给我另外一件。the other 意为“(两者中的)另一个”；other 意为“别的；其他的”，后接可数名词复数形式；another 指“(三者或三者以上中的)另一个”；others 相当于“other+可数名词复数形式”。根据句意可知选 C。

- ( A ) 3. The students can't go home \_\_\_\_\_ they finish cleaning the classroom.  
A. until B. if C. since D. when

【解析】句意：学生们直到打扫完教室才能回家。not...until... 意为“直到……才……”。

- ( B ) 4. She feels \_\_\_\_\_. She wants to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sleep; sleep B. sleepy; sleep C. asleep; sleep D. sleep; sleepy

【解析】句意：她感到很疲倦。她想睡觉。feel 作系动词，后接形容词；want to do sth. 意为“想做某事”，后接动词原形。sleepy 是形容词，意为“疲倦的”；sleep 是动词，意为“睡觉”；asleep 意为“睡着的”。根据句意可知应选 B。

### 三、从方框中选择适当的选项补全对话

A: What bad weather! Another sandstorm begins.

B: So it is. 1. C

A: Because there is so much sand around us.

B: Why is there so much sand?

A: 2. B

B: And why?

A: Because people cut down a lot of trees.

B: That may be the root(根源). 3. D Although we have built “the Great Green Wall”, we still need to work hard to protect the environment.

A: I agree with you. 4. A

B: Good idea. When shall we go?

A: 5. E

B: OK. See you then.

- A. Let's go to the hill and plant trees.  
B. Because a lot of land is changed into sand.  
C. But why are there so many sandstorms recently?  
D. We should stop people from cutting down trees.  
E. How about this Sunday?

### 四、任务型阅读

Do you know what day it is today? Yes, it's March 12th, Tree Planting Day. Every year on this day, people plant many trees in the parks, on the mountains and around their houses. Trees are birds' homes and they make our earth green. Will you plant trees today?

根据短文内容,完成下列各题。

1. When is Tree Planting Day?

It's on March 12th.

2. Where do people plant trees?

They plant trees in the parks, on the mountains and around their houses.

3. Why should we plant more trees?

Because trees are birds' homes and they make our earth green.

## 高效课堂

### ◆ practise 练习

practise 作动词,意为“练习”,宾语可以是名词、代词或动名词。

- You must practise speaking English more. 你必须多练习说英语。

【拓展】practice 可以作名词或动词。

### ◆ not ... until ... 直到……才……

not...until...意为“直到……才……”。句子谓语一般是非延续性动词,它所表示的动作直到 until 所表示的时间才发生。

- I didn't go to bed until 11:00 last night. 我昨晚直到 11 点才上床睡觉。

【拓展】until 意为“直到……为止”,表示某动作一直持续到 until 所表示的时间为止。它用在肯定句中,句子的谓语动词必须是延续性动词。

- I waited until 3:00 p. m. yesterday. 我昨天一直等到下午三点。

### ◆ 辨析 carry, bring, take, fetch 和 get

(1) carry 指随身携带(重物),不说明固定方向,有时含有“负担”的意思。

(2) bring 指带来,从别处把东西或人带来、拿来。

(3) take 指带走,把东西带走或拿走。

(4) fetch 强调往返的过程,指到别处去把某人或某物带来或拿来。

(5) get 多用于口语,表示去取或带来。

- Let me carry the box for you. 让我替你拿这个箱子。
- Go and get some water. 去打些水来。



## 课时 4 More practice, Culture corner & Project

### 高效课堂

#### ◆ cover 覆盖

cover 作动词,意为“覆盖”。  
cover... with... 意为“用……把……盖上”; be covered with/by 意为“用/被……覆盖”。

- Cover a glass of water with a piece of paper. 用一张纸盖住一杯水。
- The road is covered with snow in winter. 在冬天,马路被雪覆盖。

#### ◆ as a result 结果

as a result 意为“结果”,后面指事情的结果。

- She got up late this morning. As a result, she missed the bus. 今天早上她起床晚了。结果,她错过了公共汽车。

【拓展】as a result of 意为“由于”,其后接名词、代词等,相当于 because of。

- The train was delayed as a result of the heavy rain. 由于大雨火车晚点了。

#### ◆ do one's best to do sth. 尽某人最大努力做某事

do one's best to do sth. 意为“尽某人最大努力做某事”,可与 try one's best to do sth. 互换。

- We must do/try our best to plant more trees. 我们必须尽我们最大努力多植树。

#### 一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词或短语

1. The ground is covered (覆盖) with snow.
2. It's our duty to protect (保护) our earth.
3. Which rainforest (雨林) is the largest in the world?
4. As a result (结果), he was late for work.
5. We must do/try our best (尽我们最大努力) to learn English.
6. There is a big hole (洞) in the wall.
7. It is good for (对……有好处) you to have breakfast every day.

#### 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The Yangtze River is the longest (long) river in China.
2. It covers five million square kilometres (kilometre).
3. This is called (call) “deforestation”.
4. This kind of animal is in danger (dangerous).
5. The habit of drinking (drink) tea has a long history.
6. I often practise spoken English by speaking (speak) aloud.
7. We shouldn't cut (cut) down trees.

#### 三、单项选择

- ( C ) 1. The rainforest is home \_\_\_\_\_ animals.  
A. of B. for C. to D. about

【解析】be home to 意为“是……的所在地”。

- ( D ) 2. Unluckily, \_\_\_\_\_ people were killed in the earthquake.  
A. two thousands B. thousand of  
C. two thousands of D. thousands of

【解析】句意:不幸的是,成千上万的人在地震中丧生。thousand 前面有具体的数字时,用单数形式;表示概数与介词 of 连用时,用复数形式。此处表示不确切的数目。

- ( B ) 3. The boy didn't go to school \_\_\_\_\_ his illness.  
A. because B. because of C. so D. though

【解析】句意:那个男孩没有去上学,因为他生病了。根据句意可知此处表示“因为”,because of 后接名词, because 后接句子。故选 B。

- ( D ) 4. The number of the students \_\_\_\_\_ about nine hundred. A number of the students \_\_\_\_\_ from China.  
A. is; is B. are; are C. are; is D. is; are

【解析】the number of... 意为“……的数目”,其后的谓语动词用单数; a number of 意为“许多”,其后接可数名词的复数形式,谓语动词也用复数形式。

- ( A ) 5. All the people went home \_\_\_\_\_ Mr Wang, for he had to finish his work.  
A. except B. besides C. with D. for

【解析】句意:所有的人都回家了,除了王先生,因为他必须完成他的工作。except 意为“除……之外”,不包括其后提到的人或事物; besides 意为“除……之外(还)”; with 意为“和……一起”; for 意为“为了”。根据句意可知选 A。

#### 四、按要求完成下列句子

1. We will ask the students to clean the playground. (对画线部分提问)  
What will you ask the students to do?
2. She is talking with the man in white. (对画线部分提问)  
Which man is she talking with?
3. They did their best to protect the rainforest. (改为同义句)  
They tried their best to protect the rainforest.
4. We put off the game because the weather was terrible. (改为同义句)  
We put off the game because of the terrible weather.
5. Li Ming is taller than any other student in his class. (改为同义句)  
Li Ming is the tallest student in his class.
6. The computer is covered with a piece of cloth by her. (用 she 作主语改写句子)  
She covers the computer with a piece of cloth.

## 综合提升训练

Unit 4

## 基础闯关

## 一、根据句意及汉语或首字母提示写出单词

- I need to buy some furniture (家具) for the new house.
- People need oxygen (氧气) to breathe.
- The branches (树枝) of these trees are strong and big.
- We have some problems in doing it. But the main problem is that we don't have so much money.
- The two little boys often fight for toys, but later they play together happily again.
- What does the company produce?  
—It makes toy cars. Small children like them.
- Smoking too much may cause lung cancer (癌症). It is a terrible disease.
- The box is too heavy. Can you help me to carry it?  
—Sure.

## 二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- We should do our best to save (save) trees.
- There are millions (million) of stars in the sky.
- I spent the morning digging (dig) in my garden.
- The teacher came in and the students stopped talking (talk).
- Why can't these trees grow in the north?  
—Because cold weather is harmful (harm) to them.
- Can you tell me when to plant (plant) the tree?
- Many living (live) things will lose their homes because of deforestation.
- We can use trees to make (make) paper, so trees are important to us.

## 三、单项选择

- ( D ) 1. —Where is Rose?  
—She is listening to music in her bedroom.  
A. listened      B. listens      C. listen      D. is listening

【解析】根据语境可知此处用现在进行时。故选 D。

- ( B ) 2. —Are your parents watching TV now?  
—Yes. They are in the living room.  
A. Did; watch      B. Are; watching      C. Will; watch      D. Is; watch

【解析】根据问句中的 now 以及答语可知此处用现在进行时。故选 B。

- ( C ) 3. It's convenient to live here. There is a shopping mall and a big supermarket near here.  
A. traditional      B. terrible      C. convenient      D. surprised

【解析】句意：住在这里很方便。附近有一个购物中心和一个大超市。traditional 意为“传统的”；terrible 意为“可怕的”；convenient 意为“方便的”；surprised 意为“惊讶的”。因为住在购物中心和大超市附近，所以应该是很方便。故选 C。

- ( B ) 4. He fell off the bike and hurt his leg yesterday. As a result, he had to stay at home for two or three months.  
A. So that      B. As a result      C. Such as      D. Because of

【解析】句意：昨天他从自行车上摔下来腿受了伤。结果，他不得不在家里待两三个月。so that 意为“因此”；as a result 意为“结果”；such as 意为“例如”；because of 意为“因为”。根据句意可知选 B。

- ( B ) 5. Trees can provide us with fruit. They are very useful and important in our daily lives.  
A. protect; with      B. provide; with      C. protect; for      D. provide; for

【解析】句意：树可以给我们提供果实。它们在我们的日常生活中很有用并且很重要。provide...with...意为“给……提供……”。故选 B。

- ( A ) 6. Too many cars are harmful to the environment, so we'd better take the bus more.  
A. harmful      B. useful      C. helpful      D. meaningful

【解析】句意：太多的汽车对环境有害，所以我们最好多坐公共汽车。harmful 意为“有害的”；useful 意为“有用的”；helpful 意为“有帮助的”；meaningful 意为“有意义的”。根据句意可知选 A。

## 综合运用

## 四、完形填空

There was a small village near the mountain. There were a lot of trees in the mountain. People in the 1 always got things from it, such as animals and trees. When they wanted to 2 a house, they cut down the trees. And they also killed the animals for 3. Trees were very 4 in their daily life. They made tables, chairs 5 beds with the trees. In addition, when they 6 meals, they still used some trees for wood. However, they only cut down trees but 7 planted new trees. So the trees became fewer and fewer; some animals were 8 danger as well.

One summer, it rained 9 in the village. The rain lasted for about a week. The soil and the stones on the mountain fell down and





soon 10 the whole village. They finally knew they couldn't only cut down trees but also needed to plant and protect them.

- ( C ) 1. A. river B. mountain C. village D. city

【解析】第一段第一句提到有一个小村子,因此这里指“村子里的人”。故选 C。

- ( A ) 2. A. build B. make C. paint D. leave

【解析】根据语境及 they cut down the trees 可知,应该是建造房屋。build 作动词,意为“建造”。

- ( D ) 3. A. vegetables B. clothes C. fruit D. meat

【解析】句意:而且他们也是为了获得肉而杀动物。根据常识可知杀动物一般是为了肉或者皮毛,A、B、C 三项均不符合语境。

- ( D ) 4. A. careful B. successful C. beautiful D. useful

【解析】句意:树在他们的日常生活中很有用。根据常识及后文的描述可知此处表示树木很有用。

- ( B ) 5. A. with B. and C. but D. so

【解析】句意:他们用树木做成桌子、椅子和床。前后为并列关系,故选 B。

- ( C ) 6. A. ate B. bought C. cooked D. washed

【解析】根据 they still used some trees for wood 可知此处表示“做饭”。故选 C。

- ( A ) 7. A. never B. always C. often D. ever

【解析】句意:然而,他们只砍伐树木而从不种新树。根据 so the trees became fewer and fewer 可知他们只砍树不种树。故选 A。

- ( C ) 8. A. with B. to C. in D. of

【解析】in danger 为固定搭配,意为“处于危险中”。故选 C。

- ( C ) 9. A. fully B. hardly C. heavily D. healthily

【解析】形容雨下得大用 heavily。

- ( B ) 10. A. turned B. covered C. took D. put

【解析】根据语境可知此处表示土壤和石头很快淹没了这个村庄,cover 意为“覆盖;淹没”。

## 五、阅读理解

Our earth has a long history of about 4,600 million years. Man has only lived on the earth for 3,500 years. But we've already changed our earth a lot. Some of the changes are good while some are bad for the earth.

In the past hundreds of years, people have cut down too many trees. So more beautiful animals and plants died out(灭绝;消失). Cars and buses have polluted the air. Factories have also polluted the land and the water.

Many forests and farms became deserts(沙漠). The earth gets warmer and warmer. Because the surface of the ocean(海平面) is rising, in the future some big cities will fall into the sea water. How terrible it is! The problems are more and more serious. So we must do something to stop people from polluting our earth.

- ( D ) 1. What polluted the air?  
A. The trees. B. The seas. C. The earth. D. Cars and buses.

【解析】根据第二段中的“Cars and buses have polluted the air.”可知,汽车和公交车污染了空气。故选 D。

- ( A ) 2. What does the underlined word “rising” mean in Chinese?  
A. 上升 B. 下降 C. 积攒 D. 消耗

【解析】根据“...in the future some big cities will fall into the sea water.”可知,造成这种状况的原因是海平面的上升。故选 A。

- ( D ) 3. What should we do to protect our earth?  
A. Drive more cars. B. Plant more trees.  
C. Use public transportation more. D. Both B and C.

【解析】根据常识可知种树和用公共交通工具会减少污染。故选 D。

## 中考在线

### 六、单项选择

- ( A ) 1. (2017·内蒙古通辽) Since you are \_\_\_\_\_ danger, why not ask \_\_\_\_\_ help?  
A. in; for B. in; to C. with; for D. with; to

【解析】in danger 意为“处于危险之中”;ask for help 意为“寻求帮助”,是固定搭配。故选 A。

- ( B ) 2. (2017·贵州贵阳) We should not \_\_\_\_\_ trees in order to make our environment more beautiful.  
A. write down B. cut down C. turn down

【解析】句意:为了使我们的环境更加美好,我们不应该砍树。write down 意为“写下”;cut down 意为“砍伐”;turn down 意为“拒绝;关小”。根据句意可知选 B。

- ( B ) 3. (2017·黑龙江牡丹江)—Steve, let's go to the movie.  
—I'm afraid I can't. I \_\_\_\_\_ the World Table Tennis Championships(锦标赛).  
A. watch B. am watching C. watched

【解析】句意:——史蒂夫,我们去看电影吧。——我恐怕不能去。我正在看世界乒乓球锦标赛。根据语境可知用现在进行时。

- ( A ) 4. (2017·贵州安顺) Don't make any noise, because the baby \_\_\_\_\_ in the next room.  
A. is sleeping B. sleeps C. will sleep D. was sleeping

【解析】句意:不要发出任何噪声,因为宝宝正在隔壁房间睡觉。根据语境可知用现在进行时。

- ( B ) 5. (2017·湖南郴州)—Hurry up! Jack \_\_\_\_\_ for you to play basketball.  
—OK. I'm coming.  
A. waited B. is waiting C. was waiting

【解析】句意:——赶快!杰克正在等你打篮球。——好的。我来了。根据语境可知用现在进行时。