

Unit 5 Water

课时 1 Getting ready & Reading

一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. We should try to save each drop (滴) of water in our daily lives.
2. Last week, the Blacks had a great journey/trip (旅行) to Guangzhou, China.
3. We want to do an experiment (实验) about water.
4. The baby is sleeping. Please keep your voice (声音) down.
5. There is little fresh (淡的) water in this place.

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Two thirds (three) of the students in our class are boys.
2. Get up quickly! It's time to have (have) breakfast.
3. The joke made us laugh (laugh) and we were happy.
4. Water is important and valuable (value), so we shouldn't waste it.
5. The story is really (real) interesting.

三、单项选择

- (A) 1. (2017·天津) John turned off the TV and helped his mother with the housework.
A. turned off B. heard from C. joined in D. looked after
【解析】句意: 约翰关了电视, 帮助他的妈妈做家务。turn off 意为“关掉”; hear from 意为“收到……的来信”; join in 意为“加入”; look after 意为“照顾”。根据句意可知选 A。
- (C) 2. (2017·江苏苏州) Millie, now go to have a nice bath and an early night, so that you will be fresh for the journey tomorrow.
A. safe B. patient C. fresh D. natural
【解析】句意: 米莉, 现在去好好洗个澡, 早点睡, 以便明天的旅行你会精神饱满。safe 意为“安全的”; patient 意为“耐心的”; fresh 意为“淡的; 新鲜的; 精力充沛的”; natural 意为“自然的”。根据句意可知此处表示气色好、精神饱满, 应用 fresh。故选 C。
- (B) 3. The soup is not sweet enough. Please add; to some sugar to it.
A. add; of B. add; to C. add; on D. add; onto
【解析】句意: 汤不够甜。请给它加点糖。add...to... 意为“把……加到……上/里”。
- (D) 4. We will have a party at the end of this month.
A. in the end B. at the end C. in the end of D. at the end of
【解析】句意: 在这个月底我们将举行聚会。at the end of 意为“在……末尾”。
- (A) 5. It's too hot in the room. Leave the door open, please.
A. open B. opened C. opens D. to open
【解析】句意: 房间里太热了。让门开着。“leave sth. +adj.” 意为“使……处于……(某种状态)”。

四、按要求完成下列句子

1. You can live without water for a few days. (改为同义句)
If there is no water, you can live for a few days.
2. Remember to close the door. (改为同义句)
Don't forget to close the door.
3. Water covers about two thirds of the Earth. (对画线部分提问)
How much of the Earth does water cover?

五、在横线上填写适当的句子补全对话

- A: What's this? 1. What is it used for/What's it used to do ?
B: It's used for saving water. It helps my family use less water.
A: Wow, that's great. 2. Where can I get/buy one ?
B: You can't get one anywhere. 3. Because my father made it (himself/by himself) .
A: Really? Your father must be very creative (有创造力的).
B: Yes, and he believes that water is important. He says we should do something to save water. By the way, 4. how do you save water ?
A: Well, I save water by using shower water to clean the toilet.
B: 5. That sounds great/Good idea . I think I'll do the same thing as you later.

高效课堂

◆ exercise 锻炼; 练习, 体操; 运动

exercise 作不及物动词, 意为“锻炼”。exercise 还可作可数名词, 意为“练习, 体操”; 也可作不可数名词, 意为“锻炼, 运动”。

◆ turn off 关掉

turn off 意为“关掉(电灯、煤气、自来水、收音机、电视等)”。

• Could you please turn off the radio? 请你关掉收音机好吗?

【拓展】turn 的常见搭配有: turn on 打开; turn up 开大; 出现; turn down 调低; 拒绝; in turn 轮流, 依次。

◆ It's time...是时候……了。

(1) It's time to do sth. 意为“是做某事的时候了”。

(2) It's time for sth. 意为“该是某事的时候了”。

(3) It's time for sb. to do sth. 意为“是某人该做某事的时候了。”

◆ the end of ……的结尾; ……的尽头

the end of 意为“……的结尾; ……的尽头”。end 为名词, 意为“末尾, 结局”。

• Can you guess the end of the story? 你能猜出这个故事的结局吗?

【拓展】与 end 搭配的短语还有: at the end of 在……的尽头/终点, 在……的后期; by the end of 在……结束时; to the end of 到……末; in the end 最后; 终于。



课时 2 Listening & Grammar

高效课堂

◆ a bit 和 a little

(1) a bit 与 a little 都可作程度副词,表示“稍微,一点儿”,修饰动词、形容词、比较级等。二者可互换。

(2) a little 可直接修饰不可数名词,而 a bit 修饰不可数名词时,要加 of。

- Tom has a little money. = Tom has a bit of money. 汤姆有一点儿钱。

◆ return 归还

return 作动词,意为“归还”,与 give back 同义。

- When will you return the book to me? 你什么时候把书还给我?

【拓展】return 还有“返回;回来”的意思。

- Alison decided to return home. 艾莉森决定回家。

◆ need 需要;缺乏

need 可作情态动词和实义动词。当 need 作情态动词时,用于疑问句或否定句中,后接动词原形,无人称、时态和数的变化。当 need 作实义动词时,常用结构有:

- need + n. / pron. 需要……
- need to do sth. 需要做某事
- need doing sth. = sth. need to be done 需要做某事

一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- There is (be) lots of milk in the bottle.
- How many cups (cup) of tea did you drink?
- Do you need to buy (buy) any sugar?
- He bought too much beef (beef).
- We didn't buy any (some) onions.
- Let's go (go) shopping!

二、用方框中所给单词或短语的适当形式填空

add, return, voice, pocket money, bank, change

- He returned my car to me yesterday.
- We put our money in the bank.
- My parents give me some pocket money every month.
- It's too dry (干的). You can add some water to it.
- She sings well. She has a wonderful voice.
- Here's your change, sir.

三、单项选择

- (D) 1. (2017·江苏泰州) He got up to get some hot water but found there was left in the bottle.

A. a few B. few C. a little D. little

【解析】句意:他起身去找一些热水,但发现暖水瓶里一点也没剩下。根据前文不可数名词 water 可知应用 little 或 a little 来修饰;又根据 but 可知用 little, 表示否定意义。故选 D。

- (A) 2. —Why can't I drink the water in the fridge, Mum?

—It's cold and is bad for your body.

A. a bit B. a few C. little D. a lot

【解析】句意:——妈妈,为什么我不能喝冰箱里的水?——它有点冷,对你的身体有害。a bit 意为“有点儿”,可修饰形容词。

- (C) 3. — people are there in your family?

—Three.

A. How often B. How long C. How many D. How much

【解析】句意:——你家里有多少人?——三个。对可数名词的数量提问用 how many。

- (A) 4. —How much do you need?

—Two cups.

A. coffee B. carrots C. beef D. eggs

【解析】句意:——你需要多少咖啡?——两杯。how much 对不可数名词的量提问,coffee 和 beef 是不可数名词;carrot 和 egg 是可数名词,根据答语中的 cups 可知选 A。

- (D) 5. (2017·湖北十堰)—Must I hand in my book report today, Mr Brown?

—No, you . The book report is due in two weeks.

A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't

【解析】句意:——我必须在今天上交读书报告吗,布朗先生?——不,不必。读书报告在两周后上交。以“Must I...?”开头的一般疑问句,否定回答常用 needn't 或 don't have to, 表示“不必”。故选 D。

- (A) 6. Mike is only 15 years old. He is not to get a driving license.

A. old enough B. enough old C. young enough D. enough young

【解析】enough 修饰形容词时,应将 enough 放在形容词的后面;enough 修饰名词时,可放在名词前,也可放在名词后。结合常识可知,15 岁还不到考驾照的年龄,故选 A。

四、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

- 顺便问一下,你在做什么?
By the way, what are you doing?
- 水池里有很多水吗?
Is there a lot of water in the pool?
- 我们需要再买些牛肉。
We need to buy some more beef.
- 冰箱里有多少瓶水?
How many bottles of water are there in the fridge?
- 父亲把它当零花钱给了我。
Father gave it to me as pocket money.

课时3 Speaking & Writing

一、根据句意及汉语提示写出单词

1. Heat (加热) the milk until it boils.
2. A new plan began to form (形成) in his mind.
3. He will continue (继续) his education in the USA.
4. You can stir (搅拌) your tea and milk with this spoon.
5. Finally (最后), he arrived on time.
6. Respect is a very important part (部分) of any relationship.

二、单项选择

- (B) 1. Please turn this English word into Chinese.
A. become B. turn C. make D. get
【解析】句意:请把英语单词翻译成汉语。turn...into...意为“把……译成……”,符合语境。
- (C) 2. The sun appears in the east and it disappears in the west.
A. appears; appears B. disappears; disappears
C. appears; disappears D. disappears; appears
【解析】句意:太阳在东方出现,在西方消失。appear意为“出现”;disappear意为“消失”,根据常识可知选C。
- (D) 3. Our class is made up of thirty boys and twenty-two girls.
A. made of B. made into C. made out of D. made up of
【解析】句意:我们班由30名男生和22名女生组成。be made up of意为“由……组成”。
- (C) 4. This morning he drank too much wine.
A. too many B. many too C. too much D. much too
【解析】句意:今天早上他喝了太多的酒。too many意为“太多”,修饰可数名词复数;too much意为“太多”,修饰不可数名词;much too意为“很;非常”,相当于副词。wine是不可数名词,用too much修饰。
- (A) 5. They are talking in low voices.
A. voices B. sounds C. noises D. voice
【解析】句意:他们正小声交谈。voice一般指人的声音,说话、唱歌、谈笑等都可用voice;sound意为“声音;响声”,可以指人或动物发出的声音,或物体碰撞的声音;noise意为“噪声;喧闹声”,常指不悦耳、不和谐的嘈杂声。根据主语they可知应用复数形式,故选A。
- (A) 6. Turn off the light, please. This is a room with enough natural light.
A. Turn off B. Turn on C. Turn down
【解析】句意:请关灯。这个房间有足够的自然光。turn off意为“关掉”;turn on意为“打开”;turn down意为“调小;拒绝”。根据句意可知选A。

三、同义句转换

1. He went on doing his homework.
He continued doing his homework.
2. She will give back the bike to me.
She will return the bike to me.
3. Finally, we all decided to organize a concert for Easter.
In the end, we all decided to organize a concert for Easter.

四、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空(每词限用一次)

out, how, wash, swim, without, tooth, around, but, colour, important

- Water is very 1. important for us. We must drink water every day. We can't live 2. without water. At home, we use water 3. to wash clothes, to wash dishes, to cook, to have showers, to clean our 4. teeth, to water the flowers and so on.

At work, people use water to put 5. out fires, to grow vegetables, to make paper and books, to make beer and Coca-Cola and so on. We can also 6. swim in the sea. Water is important for us, isn't it?

Water has no taste at all. Water has no 7. colour. Water is in the river, the pump, the tap and the well. Water is everywhere 8. around us. Water is in the rain, in the river and in the lake. 9. But there isn't much water on the earth. We must save it. 10. How to save water? We can save it at home. For example, close the water tap after washing hands.

Let's save water together.

高效课堂

◆ disappear 消失;不见

disappear 是不及物动词,意为“消失;不见”,其反义词是 appear。前缀 dis-具有“不;无;相反”的意思。

like (喜欢)—dislike (不喜欢)

agree (同意)—disagree (不同意)

◆ be made up of 由……组成

be made up of 意为“由……组成”,表示由多种成分、团体、成员或单位等组成,并强调调整体的构成或组成。

• The team is made up of ten players. 这支队伍由10名运动员组成。

◆ continue 继续

continue 意为“继续”,其后接名词、动词不定式或动名词作宾语,表示“继续做某事”。

• John continued reading the book. 约翰继续读书。

• We need the money to continue our work. 我们需要钱来继续我们的工作。

◆ 辨析: change into 和 turn into

change into 强调的是形式上的改变;turn into 既可以指形式上的改变,还能表示状态上的改变。

• Water turns into ice. 水变成了冰。

• My blanket can change into different things. 我的毯子能变成不同的东西。



课时 4 More practice, Study skills & Culture corner

高效课堂

◆ It is+adj. +to do sth. 做某事是……的。

本句型意为“做某事是……的”。it 为形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。

- It is important to learn English well. 学好英语很重要。

【拓展】① “It is+adj. +for sb. +to do sth.” 意为“做某事对某人来说怎么样”。

② “It is+adj. +of sb. +to do sth.” 表示“某人做某事怎么样”。一般用表示人物性格、特征的形容词。

◆ safe 安全的

safe 作形容词,意为“安全的”。

- You shouldn't go out alone at night. It's not safe. 你不应该晚上独自出去。这是不安全的。

【拓展】safe 的副词形式为 safely,意为“安全地”。

- I didn't know if my brother got to school safely. 我不知道我的弟弟是否安全到达了学校。

◆ instead of 代替

instead of 是介词短语,意为“代替”,其后接名词、代词或动名词。

- I gave him advice instead of money. 我给了他建议而不是钱。

一、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

- Here is (be) some fresh water.
- Look! The boy is wasting (waste) water. We should stop him.
- The water in this river isn't drinkable (drink) because it is polluted.
- This book is as interesting (interest) as that one.
- For your safety (safe), you'd better not travel to Vietnam by yourself.
- One of the best ways (way) to relax is listening to music.
- Having (have) a good breakfast is good for your health.

二、单项选择

- (A) 1. (2017·广东) It's very kind of you to lend me your reusable shopping bags.
A. of B. for C. to D. with
【解析】“It's+adj. +of/for sb. to do sth.”是固定句型,当形容词表示人的特征、性格时,应用介词 of。空格前面的 kind 表示人的性格,应用介词 of。故选 A。
- (C) 2. (2017·四川达州) Two fifths of the land in that town is covered with trees and grass.
A. Two fifth; is B. Two fifth; are
C. Two fifths; is D. Two fifths; are
【解析】表示分数时,分子用基数词,分母用序数词;分子大于1,分母用复数形式;根据句中的主语 land 可知系动词应用单数形式。故选 C。
- (B) 3. What a nice day! We should go sightseeing instead of watching TV in the hotel.
A. because of B. instead of C. together with D. out of
【解析】句意:天气真好!我们应该出去观光而不是在酒店看电视。because of 意为“因为”;instead of 意为“代替;而不是”;together with 意为“和……一起”;out of 意为“离开;脱落”。根据句意可知选 B。
- (C) 4. Can you fix up my watch? It doesn't work. (选出与画线部分意思相近的一项)
A. check B. change C. repair D. carry
【解析】fix up 意为“修理”,和 repair 同义。

三、阅读理解

There are too many cities around the world. And each city needs water in many ways. Water on Earth falls mainly as rain. So the rainfall is important to each part of the world. And it is different from one city to another. The following chart shows the average(平均的) rainfall in four different cities in July and January.

City	Guangzhou	London	Washington	Paris
Country	China	Britain	America	France
Rainfall in July	227.6 mm	45.0 mm	96.5 mm	53.6 mm
Rainfall in January	43.2 mm	78.0 mm	69.1 mm	54.3 mm

- (A) 1. Which city has the most rainfall in July?
A. Guangzhou. B. London. C. Washington. D. Paris.
【解析】从图表可知,七月份广州的降雨量最大。故选 A。
- (D) 2. What does the underlined word “rainfall” mean?
A. 瀑布 B. 秋天 C. 下雨 D. 降雨量
【解析】联系上下文可推知 rainfall 意为“降雨量”。
- (D) 3. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Guangzhou has the rainfall of 43.2 mm in July.
B. Five cities are mentioned in the passage.
C. London and Paris have the same rainfall in July.
D. Washington has the rainfall of 69.1 mm in January.
【解析】观察图表可知伦敦一月份的降雨量是 69.1 mm,故 D 项正确。
- (A) 4. This passage mainly talks about the average rainfall in four different cities.
A. the average rainfall B. the average temperature
C. the highest rainfall D. the highest temperature
【解析】这篇文章主要介绍四个城市的平均降雨量,故选 A。

综合提升训练

Unit 5

基础闯关

一、根据句意及首字母提示写出单词

1. We shouldn't waste a drop of water.
2. The soup is too salty. Add some water to it.
3. Please speak in a loud voice. I can't hear you.
4. Oceans cover about 75% of the earth.
5. About 70 percent of our body is made up of water.

二、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. You should remember to lock (lock) the door after class.
2. It's difficult for us to finish (finish) the work in such a short time.
3. I thought it would rain, but the clouds disappeared (appear).
4. The medical group was made (make) up of some famous doctors all over the world.
5. These children can look after themselves (them) when their parents are not at home.

三、单项选择

- (C) 1. As we all know, water covers about _____ of the Earth.
A. two three B. two third C. two thirds D. second three
【解析】在英语中分数的表达方式为:分子用基数词,分母用序数词。如果分子大于1,分母用复数。故选 C。
- (A) 2. —Daisy, don't leave the tap _____.
—Sorry, Mum. I'll _____ it off at once.
A. on; turn B. off; take C. in; turn D. out; take
【解析】句意:——黛西,不要让水龙头开着。——对不起,妈妈。我马上把它关了。leave...on 意为“让……开着”;turn off 意为“关掉”。
- (B) 3. _____ is important _____ the water in the river clean.
A. It; keep B. It; to keep C. That; keep D. That; to keep
【解析】句意:保持河里的水干净是很重要的。“It is+adj. +to do sth.”意为“做某事是……的”。
- (A) 4. The meat will stay _____ for several days if you put it in the fridge.
A. fresh B. active C. natural D. common
【解析】句意:如果你把肉放到冰箱里,它将会保鲜几天。fresh 意为“新鲜的”;active 意为“积极的”;natural 意为“自然的”;common 意为“普通的”。根据句意可知选 A。
- (D) 5. We should work _____ to earn _____ for our living.
A. hardly enough; enough money B. enough hard; enough money
C. hardly enough; money enough D. hard enough; enough money
【解析】句意:我们应该足够努力地工作,为我们的生活挣足够的钱。enough 修饰形容词或副词时,应将 enough 放在形容词或副词后面;enough 修饰名词时,可放在名词前,也可放在名词后。hard 作副词,意为“努力地”;hardly 意为“几乎不”。“努力地工作”应该是“work hard”。故选 D。

综合运用

四、根据汉语意思完成句子(每空一词)

1. 离开教室时请关灯。
Please turn off the lights when you leave the classroom.
2. 这条裤子有点儿短。
This pair of trousers is a bit short.
3. 每天早起不是一件容易的事。
It's not easy to get up early every day.
4. 每天我有太多的家庭作业要做。
I have too much homework to do every day.
5. 每两小时他休息一下。
He rests every two hours.

五、完形填空

Everyone knows water is important to all living things. But do you know these interesting 1 about water?
Without water, the Earth would look 2 the moon. People can live several days without food, but only 3 days without water. Scientists say 70% of the human body is made up of water. Water 4 up 83% of our blood, 70% of our brain, and 90% of our lungs (肺). About 95% of a tomato is water, and about 80% of an apple is water. So 5 can we do to help with water problems?
Keep a shower to 10 minutes or 6 time. It helps save much water. Use a broom to sweep the floor, the stair, the garage (车库), or the sidewalk instead of water.

7 throw your used water away. Instead, you can use some to water plants or run the toilets. Use a bucket (桶) of water to 8 your bike or the family car instead of water pipes.

Use water only 9 you need it. Don't leave water running. Be sure to turn the tap 10 when you are not using it.

- (C) 1. A. novels B. books C. facts D. stories
【解析】从下文的介绍中可知,接下来讲的是和水有关的事实。novel 意为“小说”;book 意为“书本”;fact 意为“事实”;story 意为“故事”。故选 C。



- (D) 2. A. as B. at C. for D. like
【解析】look as 意为“把……看作”; look at 意为“看”; look for 意为“寻找”; look like 意为“看起来像”。根据语境可知选 D。
- (B) 3. A. little B. a few C. few D. a little
【解析】days 为复数,应用 few 或 a few 修饰;而 few 表示否定意义,故选 B。
- (D) 4. A. looks B. goes C. picks D. makes
【解析】此处指人的血液 83% 是由水组成的。look up 意为“查找;向上看”;go up 意为“上升”;pick up 意为“捡起”;make up 意为“组成”。故选 D。
- (B) 5. A. how B. what C. when D. which
【解析】句意:所以我们该怎么做才能够帮助(解决)水的问题呢? how 意为“怎样”;what 意为“什么”;when 意为“什么时候”;which 意为“哪一个”。根据句意可知选 B。
- (C) 6. A. little B. much C. less D. more
【解析】句意:洗淋浴 10 分钟或者更少的时间。根据语境可知应用比较级,故选 C。
- (D) 7. A. Almost B. Nearly C. Always D. Never
【解析】句意:不要浪费用过的水。根据下一句“Instead, you can use some to water plants or run the toilets.”可知此处应用 never。故选 D。
- (C) 8. A. buy B. sell C. wash D. dress
【解析】根据常识可知是用水“洗”自行车。故选 C。
- (A) 9. A. when B. since C. after D. before
【解析】句意:只有当你需要水的时候再用水,when 意为“当……时”,故选 A。
- (B) 10. A. on B. off C. up D. down
【解析】turn on 意为“打开”;turn off 意为“关掉”;turn up 意为“调大”;turn down 意为“调小;拒绝”。根据常识可知不用水时应该关掉水龙头,故选 B。

六、用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空,使短文完整正确(每词限用一次)

ocean, freeze, one, hot, under, else, year, find, part, surprise

Deep under the sea

Imagine a trip to the deep ocean. What would you expect to see? Would it be possible that you 1. find strange new animals and plants?

As we know, sunlight warms the surface 2. part of the ocean. Plants and animals which need sunlight and warm water live there. But deep in the 3. ocean, other animals live in water that is cold and dark.

The deep ocean is 4. freezing cold. The water pressure of very deep water can harm you. So what animals live in the ocean? Where do they live? How many are there? Scientists have studied and counted animals for ten 5. years to find out. The report is 6. surprising.

The 7. first surprise is where things live; everywhere! They live in the 8. hottest and coldest places. Some live in deep places without light or air.

The second surprise is that there are over 230,000 kinds of animals and plants 9. under the sea. Over six thousand have never been seen before!

So what 10. else is living in the deep ocean? Will there be more surprises to come?

中考在线

七、单项选择

- (B) 1. (2017·甘肃兰州) How noisy it is! Could you please turn down the CD player a little?
A. turn off B. turn down C. turn on D. turn up
【解析】句意:真吵!你能把 CD 机的音量调小一点吗? turn off 意为“关掉”;turn down 意为“调小;拒绝”;turn on 意为“打开”;turn up 意为“调大”。根据句意可知应选 B。
- (C) 2. (2017·四川南充)—Are you thirsty?
—Yes, please give us three bottles of water.
A. three bottle water B. three bottle of water
C. three bottles of water D. three bottles of waters
【解析】句意:——你口渴吗?——是的,请给我们三瓶水。water 是不可数名词,表示“三瓶水”用 three bottles of water。故选 C。
- (C) 3. (2017·山东青岛) Fruit is good for health, so I often have breakfast with one banana.
A. candy B. cake C. banana D. hamburger
【解析】句意:水果有益于我们的身体健康,因此我早餐经常吃一根香蕉。candy 意为“糖果”;cake 意为“蛋糕”;banana 意为“香蕉”;hamburger 意为“汉堡包”。根据关键词“fruit(水果)”可知答案为 C。
- (D) 4. (2017·甘肃白银) “Let us move a little faster. We do not have much time left,” said the tour guide.
A. few B. little C. many D. much
【解析】little 和 much 修饰不可数名词,few 和 many 修饰可数名词复数。由空格后的不可数名词 time 可排除 A、C 两项。由上文“Let us move a little faster.”可知,我们所剩的时间不多了。little 表示否定意义,故选 D。
- (A) 5. (2017·山东东营) Frenchmen are outgoing. It is easy to make friends with them.
A. easy B. proud C. polite D. important
【解析】句意:法国人是外向的。和他们交朋友很容易。easy 意为“容易的”;proud 意为“骄傲的”;polite 意为“礼貌的”;important 意为“重要的”。根据常识可知和外向的人交朋友是容易的,故选 A。