

Unit 2 Home Sweet Home

第一课时 Section A (1a~1d)



扫一扫，听录音

知识清单

重点单词

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. pack | v. 打包；收拾 |
| 2. bathroom | n. 浴室；洗手间 |
| 3. sort | v. 把……分类；整理 n. 种类 |
| 4. bedroom | n. 卧室 |
| 5. balcony | n. 阳台 |

词形变化

- | | |
|--------------|-------|
| invite | v. 邀请 |
| → invitation | n. 邀请 |

重点语块

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. pack up | 打包 |
| 2. sweep the floor | 扫地 |
| 3. clean the bathroom | 打扫洗手间 |
| 4. feed the fish | 喂鱼 |
| 5. hang up | 挂起；挂断电话 |
| 6. water the plants | 给植物浇水 |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 7. hang out with friends | 和朋友闲逛 |
| 8. spend time with sb | 和某人共度时光 |
| 9. sort things into boxes | 把物品分类放入盒子中 |
| 10. keep fish | 养鱼 |
| 11. grow flowers | 种花 |
| 12. invite friends to the new house | 邀请朋友去新家 |
| 13. living room | 客厅 |

重点句式

- Can / Could you please water the plants?
——你能给植物浇一下水吗？
- Sure. / Sorry, I have to clean the bathroom now.
——当然可以。/抱歉，我现在得打扫洗手间。

要点讲练

原句：Can you sort your things into those boxes? (P94)
你能把你的东西分类放进那些盒子里吗？

sort v. 整理；把……分类，后可接名词作宾语。
e.g. sort the books 整理书本

1. sort ... into ...

“sort ... into / by ...”表示“把物品分类成……；根据……分类”。其中，into之后接表示类别、群体或者容器的名词，可以是可数名词复数，也可以是表示抽象概念的单数名词。by之后接分类的依据或者标准，名词常用单数。
e.g. Mum sorted the toys into boxes by size.

The workers sort the waste into paper, plastic and glass.

sort n. 种类，与kind同义。

e.g. These sorts of problems are common.

◆单句写作。

①昨天，老师按学生的爱好给他们分了组。

Yesterday the teacher _____ the students _____ groups _____ hobby.

②玛丽想要按尺寸给这些衣服分类。

Mary wants _____ the clothes _____.

原句: Our balcony is so big and gets a lot of sunshine. Can I grow some flowers there? (P94)
我们的阳台很大, 阳光充足。我能在那里种些花吗?

2. grow

主要用法

- ① (人) 种植 (植物) e.g. We grow vegetables in our garden.
- ② (植物/动物) 生长 e.g. Flowers grow in spring.
My cat grew very fast.
- ③ (人) 长高/长大 e.g. Children grow quickly.
I grew 5 cm last year.
- ④ (事物) 变大/变多 e.g. Our town is growing.
Her hair grows long.

v. 生长; 种植; 变得

常见搭配

grow up 长大

e.g. I want to be a doctor when I grow up.

◆单句写作。

①我哥哥去年在他的花园里种了西红柿。

My brother _____ in his garden last year.

②植物生长需要水。

Plants need water to _____.

③这棵树去年长得很高。

The tree _____ last year.

④我长大后想生活在一个大城市里。

When I _____, I want to live in a big city.

原句: Mum, can I invite my friends to our new house? (P94)
妈妈, 我能邀请我的朋友们来我们的新家吗?

3. invite

- ① invite sb (to / for sth) 邀请某人……, to后面通常跟表示具体活动、事件、地点的名词; for后面通常跟表示目的、原因的名词, 或者一些习惯搭配。

e.g. invite me to a party / meeting ...
invite us for a drink / meal / walk

v. 邀请

- ② invite sb to do sth 邀请某人做某事
e.g. They invited us to play football.

◆单句写作。

①汤姆经常邀请他的同学来家里。

Tom often _____ his classmates _____ his house.

②昨天, 老师邀请我们和她一起唱一首英文歌。

Yesterday, the teacher _____ us _____ an English song with her.

第二课时 Section A (Pronunciation & 2a~2e)



扫一扫, 听录音

重点单词

1. yet adv. (用于否定句和疑问句) 还
conj. 但是

知识清单

2. add

3. biscuit

4. borrow

v. 添加; 加

n. 饼干

v. 借

5. treasure *n.* 宝物; 财富 *v.* 珍视
6. hunt *n.* 搜寻; 狩猎 *v.* 搜寻; 打猎
7. lift *n.* 搭便车; 电梯 *v.* 举起; 抬起

词形变化

1. arrival *n.* 到达
→ arrive *v.* 到达
2. plan *v.* 策划; 打算 *n.* 计划; 方案
→ planned (过去式)
→ planning (现在分词)

重点语块

1. get ready for their arrival
为他们的到来做好准备
2. in front of / by the window
在窗户前/在窗户旁边
3. make sb feel at home
使某人感到宾至如归
4. add sth to sth
把……加入……

5. go shopping 去购物
6. make biscuits 做饼干
7. cook a meal 做一顿饭
8. borrow a chess set 借一副国际象棋
9. plan a treasure hunt 计划一次寻宝游戏
10. give sb a lift 开车顺便送某人
11. work from home 居家办公

重点句式

1. I can't wait to show them our new house!
我等不及要向他们展示我们的新房子了!
2. —Dad, could you please give me a lift to the shop this afternoon?
——爸爸, 今天下午您能顺路载我去商店吗?
—Sorry, but I have to work from home all day.
——抱歉, 我得在家工作一整天。

要点讲练

原句: I can't wait to show them our new house! (P13)
我等不及要向他们展示我们的新房子了!

1. can't wait to do sth

表示“迫不及待想做某事”, 表达强烈的期待和兴奋。

基本结构:

主语 + can't wait + to + 动词原形

e.g. I can't wait to see you!

常用搭配:

can't wait to go / see / play / eat / try

can't wait for + 名词 (期待某事)

e.g. I can't wait for my new school life!

◆单句写作。

- ①我等不及要试我的新自行车了!

I _____ my new bike!

- ②孩子们迫不及待地想开始寻宝游戏。

The children _____ the treasure hunt.

add ... to ... 意为“把……加到……”

e.g. Please add some salt to the soup.

2. add

add to 增加; 添加

e.g. The music added to our enjoyment.

◆单句写作。

- ①我们决定在阳台上添置些植物。

We decided to _____ a few plants _____ the balcony.

- ②客厅里温暖的灯光确实为我们的家增添了舒适感。

The warm lighting in the living room really _____ the comfort of our home.

原句: Helen, can I borrow your chess set? (P14)
海伦, 我可以借用你的国际象棋吗?

3. borrow

辨析 borrow, lend & keep

borrow v. 借进, 即说话人向别人借东西供自己用。
borrow sth from sb / somewhere

lend v. 借出, 即说话人把自己的东西借给别人用。
lend sth to sb 或 lend sb sth

keep v. 保存、保留、借用, 表示借用的时间长度。
e.g. Mary may keep the book for two weeks.

◆用 borrow, lend, keep 填空。

- ① How long can I _____ the books, Miss Zhao?
- ② She _____ her pen to Peter for the weekend, and he returned it this morning.
- ③ Dave _____ some money from his friend to buy a new car last month.

n. 计划; 方案, 常与介词 for 连用, 或跟不定式作后置定语, 表示“……的计划或打算”。
e.g. Do you make any plans for the summer?
There are no plans to build new offices.

4. plan

v. 策划; 打算 plan sth / plan to do sth 打算(做)某事
e.g. She is planning how to spend her summer holiday.
They plan to buy a big house next year.

◆语法填空。

- ① I am _____ (plan) a surprise party for my friend's birthday next month.
- ② They are making a plan _____ the school trip to the zoo.
- ③ We plan _____ (move) to our new home this Saturday.

第三课时 Section A (Grammar Focus 3a~3c)



扫一扫, 听录音

知识清单

重点单词

1. until *prep.* 到……时; 直到……为止
2. movie *n.* 电影
3. note *n.* 笔记; 记录; 便条
v. 注意; 指出
4. community *n.* 社区; 社团
5. rubbish *n.* 垃圾

词形变化

- dead *adj.* 不运行的; 死的
→ death *n.* 死; 死亡
→ die *v.* 死亡; 消失
→ dying (现在分词)

重点语块

1. at once 立刻; 马上
2. give sb a ride 开车顺便送某人
3. stay out 待在外面
4. use sb's toilet 使用某人的厕所
5. be careful with 注意; 当心
6. the movies 电影院; 电影产业
7. take notes 做笔记

8. clean up

清扫

重点句式

1. —Could you please sweep the floor?
——你能扫一下地吗?
—OK, Mum. I'll do it at once.
——好的, 妈妈。我马上去扫。
2. —Could I hang out with my friends after lunch?
——午饭后, 我能和朋友们出去玩吗?
—Sorry, Jim, but you have to pack up your things first.
——抱歉, 吉姆, 你得先把你的东西收拾好。
3. —Can I put some flowers on the table?
——我可以把一些花放在桌子上吗?
—Yes, good idea!
——可以, 好主意!
4. —Can you help me hang up the photos?
——你能帮我把照片挂起来吗?
—Sure. / No problem!
——当然可以。/ 没问题!

《《 要点讲练 》》

①表能力

☆can用于描述现在或当前具备的能力。

e.g. She can play three different musical instruments.

☆could主要用于描述“过去具备的能力”，强调“过去能做到，现在不一定”；也可用于现在时表“能力上可能，但未实际尝试”。

e.g. When I was a child, I could run much faster.

I think we could win the game if we try our best.

②表示请求许可自己做某事&提出让别人做某事的请求

☆can常用于日常口语中，对象多为朋友、家人等熟悉的人，语气较随意。

e.g. Can I borrow your pen, Jack? (请求许可)

Can you pass me the salt? (提出请求)

☆could更加礼貌、委婉，对象多为老师、陌生人、长辈等。

e.g. Excuse me, Miss Wang, could I ask a question after class? (请求许可)

Could you please wait a moment? (提出请求)

注意：“Could you please...?”的否定形式为“Could you please not...?”

☆答语：无论在肯定还是否定答语中，要用can，不用could。

e.g. —Can I sit here?

—Yes, you can. / Of course you can. / Sure. / ... (肯定回答)

—Could you please open the window?

—No, I can't. / Sorry, I can't. / I'm afraid I can't. / ... (否定回答)

③提出建议

☆can用于提出直接的、事实性的建议，语气较为肯定。

e.g. We can eat at that new Italian restaurant.

☆could用于提出委婉的、试探性的建议，更加礼貌，语气不确定。

e.g. We could try pizza there.

1. can / could

◆完成句子。

①I want to hang up the painting on the wall. (委婉地请求许可)

_____ hang up the painting on the wall?

②Could I go to the movies? (作否定回答)

_____.

③Clean up your room. (委婉地提出请求)

_____ clean up your room?

④Could you please turn on the light? (改为否定句)

_____ turn on the light?

原句：You and your classmates want to help clean up the community. (P15)
你和你的同学们想帮忙清理社区。

2. clean up

主要用法

①clean up + 宾语

e.g. We clean up our classroom every Friday.

Please clean up your toys.

*注意：宾语是人称代词宾格时，代词应置于clean和up之间。

②不及物用法（不接宾语）

e.g. After the party, we need to clean up.

③名词形式：clean-up

e.g. Let's do a clean-up of the park!

表示“打扫干净、整理”，强调使某物/地方变整洁。

常用搭配：clean up the room / house / table
clean up after dinner
do / make a clean-up

◆单句写作。

①我每天晚饭后都帮妈妈收拾餐桌。

I help Mum _____ after dinner every day.

②看！学生们正在打扫教室。

Look! The students are _____.

③我们必须在妈妈回家前收拾干净。

We must _____ before Mum comes home.

第四课时 Section B (1a~1e)



扫一扫，听录音

知识清单

重点单词

1. almost *adv.* 差不多；几乎
2. journey *n.* 旅行；历程 *v.* 旅行
3. pull *v. & n.* 拉；拖；拽
4. luggage *n.* 行李
5. familiar *adj.* 熟悉的
6. joke *n.* 笑话 *v.* 开玩笑
7. several *pron.* 几个；一些
8. text *n.* 正文；文本
v. (用手机给某人)发短信
9. wherever *adv. & conj.* 无论去哪里；在任何地方
10. matter *v.* 要紧 *n.* 问题
11. perhaps *adv.* 也许；可能
12. plate *n.* 盘子；碟子

词形变化

1. nod *v. & n.* 点头
→ nodded (过去式)
→ nodding (现在分词)
2. writer *n.* 作者
→ write *v.* 写
→ writing *n.* 写作；文章
3. describe *v.* 描述；形容
→ description *n.* 描写；形容
4. freshly *adv.* 刚刚
→ fresh *adj.* 新鲜的；清新的

重点语块

1. the Spring Festival 春节
2. with a smile 带着微笑；微笑着
3. catch the train 赶火车
4. be busy doing sth 忙着做某事
5. after a little while 过了一小会儿

6. share sth with sb 把……与……分享
7. set the table 摆饭桌
8. enjoy all the delicious food 享受所有美味的食物
9. the familiar taste of home 熟悉的家的味道
10. tell (sb) jokes (给某人)讲笑话
11. have a good laugh 开怀大笑
12. with tears in her eyes 她眼里含着泪水
13. no matter 不论；不要紧
14. a plate of freshly-made biscuits 一盘刚做好的饼干

重点句式

1. The train journey took more than five hours, and then we changed to a bus to get to my grandparents' village in the afternoon. 火车行程长达五个多小时，之后我们换乘了一辆公共汽车，于下午抵达了我外公外婆所在的村庄。
2. At the end of the road, I saw Grandpa and my little cousin standing in the cold wind waiting for us. 在路的尽头，我看到外公和我的表弟正站在寒风中等着我们。
3. Grandpa helped us pull the heavy luggage into the house. 外公帮我们把沉重的行李搬进了屋里。
4. I shared the snacks with my cousin and told Grandpa about school. 我和表弟一起分享零食，并把学校里的事告诉了外公。
5. Mum nodded, with tears in her eyes. 妈妈点了点头，眼里含着泪水。

《《 要点讲练 》》

原句: The train journey took more than five hours, and then we changed to a bus to get to my grandparents' village in the afternoon. (P16) 火车行程长达五个多小时, 之后我们换乘了一辆公共汽车, 于下午抵达了我外公外婆所在的村庄。

1. take

take (花费时间), 强调“做某事需要多少时间”。

常用结构为: It takes (sb) + 时间 + to do sth

e.g. It takes two hours to fly to Beijing.

The homework takes me one hour.

take & spend 辨析

spend (花费时间/金钱), 强调“人主动把时间/金钱用在某事上”。

常用结构为: 人 + spend + 时间/金钱 + on sth / (in) doing sth

e.g. I spend 30 minutes reading every day.

She spends \$10 on lunch.

◆用 take 或 spend 的适当形式填空。

① It _____ me 20 minutes to finish breakfast this morning.

② We _____ two hours playing football yesterday afternoon.

③ How long does it _____ to cook rice?

④ She _____ \$5 on the new book last week.

原句: I saw Grandpa and my little cousin standing in the cold wind waiting for us.

(P16) 我看到外公和我的表弟正站在寒风中等着我们。

2. see sb doing sth

see sb doing sth 看见某人正在做某事, 强调动作正在进行。

e.g. I saw him crossing the road.

辨析

see sb do sth 看见某人做某事, 强调动作的整个过程。

e.g. I saw him cross the road.

◆语法填空。

① She saw her dad open the door and _____ (leave) the house.

② I saw a little girl _____ (read) a book under the tree on my way to the park.

原句: “Mm, the familiar taste of home!” said Mum. (P16)

“嗯, 熟悉的家的味道!” 妈妈说道。

3. familiar

① be familiar with + 事物/地方 (熟悉某事物/地方)

e.g. I am familiar with this park.

She is familiar with English songs.

adj. 熟悉的

② 事物/地方 + be familiar to + 人 (某事物/地方对某人来说是熟悉的)

e.g. This place is familiar to me.

His face is familiar to everyone.

③ look / sound familiar (看起来/听起来熟悉)

e.g. This song sounds familiar.

◆单句写作。

① 我对这个游戏很熟悉。

I _____ this game.

② 这个故事对我来说很熟悉。

This story _____ me.

③ 这个公园看起来很熟悉。

This park _____.

原句: No matter how long I'm away, home is always glad to see me again. (P17)
无论我离开多久, 家总是乐意再次见到我的。

“不论; 无论”; 引导让步状语从句, 常与 what, which, who, where, when, how 等词连用, 其引导从句可放在主句前或后。

4. no matter

常见组合: no matter what (无论什么) = whatever
e.g. No matter what happens, I'll help you.
no matter where (无论哪里) = wherever
e.g. No matter where you go, I'll follow.
no matter how (无论如何) = however
e.g. No matter how hard it is, don't give up.

◆单句写作。

①不管你做什么, 都请全力以赴。

_____ you do, please try your best.

②你无论去哪里, 都应该开心。

_____ you go, you should be happy.

第五课时 Section B (2a~2c)



扫一扫, 听录音

重点单词

- apartment *n.* 房间; 公寓套房
- block *n.* 大楼; 街区; 大块
v. 阻挡; 堵塞

词形变化

- smell *n.* 气味; 臭味 *v.* 发臭; 闻到
→ smelled / smelt (过去式)
→ *smelly *adj.* 有难闻气味的; 有臭味的
- joy *n.* 喜悦; 乐趣

知识清单

→ joyful *adj.* 高兴的; 令人愉快的

重点语块

- move your head up and down 上下移动你的头
- take out the rubbish 倒垃圾
- Apartment Block A A 栋公寓
- be ready to give a hand 准备好伸出援手

要点讲练

原句: If you have any questions or need help, feel free to ask. (P18)
如果你有任何问题或者需要帮助, 请随时提问。

feel free to do sth

表示“随时可以做某事”, 用于礼貌地邀请或允许他人做某事。
e.g. If you need help, feel free to call me.
Feel free to use my pen.

◆单句写作。

请随意取用食物。

_____ the food.

第六课时 & 第七课时 Section B (3a~Project & Reflecting)



扫一扫, 听录音

重点单词

- cover *v.* 遮盖; 包括 *n.* 遮盖物; 封皮
- poster *n.* 海报
- scissors *n. (pl.)* 剪刀

知识清单

- glue *n.* 胶水 *v.* 粘贴
- paper-cut *n.* 剪纸

词形变化

- decorate *v.* 装饰; 装潢
→ decoration *n.* 装饰; 装潢; 装饰品

重点语块

1. paint the walls light green 把墙刷成浅绿色
2. make a poster 做一张海报
3. bring a pair of scissors 带一把剪刀
4. make paper-cuts 制作剪纸

5. do the dishes 洗碗
6. fold the clothes 叠衣服
7. walk the dog 遛狗
8. make the bed 铺床

《《 要点讲练 》》

原句: It was fun to decorate your room last month. (P19) 上个月装饰你的房间很有趣。

1. decorate

v. 装饰; 装潢

常见搭配

- ① decorate + 地方/物品 (装饰某处/某物)
e.g. We decorated the classroom for the party.
- ② decorate + 地方 + with + 装饰品 (用某物装饰某处)
e.g. They decorated the tree with lights.

◆ 单句写作。

① 我们昨天装饰了圣诞树。

We _____ the Christmas tree yesterday.

② 她现在正在装饰她的笔记本。

She _____ her notebook now.

③ 妈妈用一些气球装饰了我的房间。

Mum _____ my room _____ some balloons.

原句: We want to cover the animals and paint the walls light green. (P19)
我们想遮盖住动物图案, 并把墙壁涂成浅绿色。

2. paint sth + 颜色

- 基本结构
- ① paint + 物品 + 颜色词
表示“把某物涂成某种颜色” e.g. Paint the door blue.
 - ② paint + 颜色词 + on sth
表示“在某物上涂某种颜色” e.g. Paint yellow on the wall.

◆ 单句写作。

看! 汤姆正在把桌子漆成绿色。

Look! Tom is _____ the table _____.

范文背诵

Dear Lily,

There are just white walls and a desk in my room now. I want to make it colourful! My plan is to decorate it with some posters, flowers, and beautiful paper-cuts. Could you please help me with a few things? I need your advice on flowers. Also, we need to make a poster and some paper-cuts. I've got scissors, brushes and glue ready. Could you bring one of your paintings? My room will surely look amazing with your painting! Let's meet at my house at 10 am this Saturday. I'll prepare some snacks for us too! Let me know what you think.

Best wishes,

Anna



扫一扫, 听录音

