

# 人教版九年级英语全册知识点汇总大全

## Unit 1 How can we become good learners?

### 课文知识点梳理

“by+doing 形式”表示方式、方法

语法结构	by+doing 形式, “通过做...的方式”	I learn Chinese by listening to tapes.
提问方式	by+doing 结构常用来回答 How do you...? 或 How can I...?这类句型	-How can I turn on the light? -By turning this button.

拓展: 介词 by 的其他用法:

- 1) by+交通工具, “乘/坐...” by bus
- 2) by+地点, “在...的旁边; 靠近...” by the lake
- 3) by+时间, “截止到...; 不迟于...” by ten
- 4) 辨析 **by**、**with**、**in**, “用”

by	侧重“用”某种手段、交通工具、传递方式或媒介等
with	侧重“用”有形工具、材料、内容等
in	侧重“用”语言、语调、笔墨、颜色等

Eg. We'll be traveling by car.

He broke the window with a stone.

Please answer the question in English.

### Section A

1. **by asking the teacher for help** 通过向老师求助。(P1)

- 1) by, “通过; 靠”, 后加名词/代词/动名词。

Eg. He had to do all the work by hand.

- 2) ask (sb) for sth, “向某人要某物; 要求某人某事”。

Eg. My mother asked me for help yesterday.

2. Do you have conversations with friends in English? 你和朋友用英语说话吗? (P2)

conversion, “交谈; 谈话”。与动词 have/hold 连用时, 须加不定冠词, 但与动词 make 连用时, 不加不定冠词。常用短语有:

**have/hold a conversation with...** “与...交谈/谈话”;

**make conversation** “闲谈; 搭讪” **be in a conversation with...** “与...在谈话”

Eg. He had a conversation with his son yesterday.

3. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation? 朗读练习发音呢? (P2)

- 1) **What about...? = How about...?** “...怎么样?”

- 2) 辨析

aloud	adv, “大声地; 出声地”, 多指使别人听到的意味, 常与 read 连用。
loud	adj、adv。作 adv 时, “高声地; 响亮地; 大声地”, 常放于 speak、talk、laugh、sing 之后, 多用比较级。
loudly	“高声地”, 有时与 loud 通用。但含有“喧闹”的意味。在用与比较级或最高级时, 通常用 loud 而不用 loudly。

- Eg. Reading aloud is different from reading loudly.朗读课文与大声地读课文是有区别的。  
Don't talk so loud.不要那么高声的谈话。
- 3) practice, 动词, “练习”, 后加名词、代词、动名词。  
练习: They practice \_\_\_\_\_(speak) English every day.
4. It's too hard to understand spoken English. 听懂英语口语太难了。(P2)
- 1) **It+be+adj+for/of sb+ to do sth.**  
Eg. It's dangerous for children to play with fire.
- 2) **too...to...** “太...而不能...”. Eg. He is too young to join the party.  
注意: **not...enough to.../ so...that...**  
练习: The girl is \_\_\_\_\_ tired \_\_\_\_\_ she could walk any more.  
A.too; to            B.not; enough            C.so; that
5. I have to finish reading a book and give a report next Monday.(P2)我必须读完一本书,以便下周作报告。
- 1) **finish** “完成”, 后加名词、代词、动名词。  
Eg. I finished doing my homework half an hour ago.  
拓展: 后加动名词的动词及短语:  
enjoy/practice/finish/mind doing sth      keep (on) doing sth  
be busy (in) doing sth      have fun doing sth      feel like doing sth  
look forward to doing sth      can't help doing sth
- 2) **give a report** “作报告”, make a report “写报告”, have a report “听报告”
6. Just read quickly to get the main ideas at first.(P2)一开始只管快速阅读获取文章大意就可以了。
- 1) just, 副词, “请; 只管...就好了”。 Eg. Just come here a moment.
- 2) **at first**, “起初; 一开始”。 Eg. At first we used hand tools. Later we had machines.  
注意: **first of all=first**, 表示顺序, 后往往用 **next, then** 等  
练习: \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't want to go, but I soon changed my mind.  
\_\_\_\_\_, open the windows, the turn off the gas, and if necessary, call an ambulance.
7. Well, be patient.(P2)哦, 耐心点。  
patient, 形容词, “有耐心的”。(1) **be patient with sb** 对某人有耐心;  
(2) **be patient of sth** 忍耐某事  
Eg. We should be patient with our students.      You should learn how tjo be patient of pains.  
拓展: patient 还可作名词, “病人”。
8. The more you read, the faster you'll be.(P2)你读的越多, 你阅读的速度就越快。  
“**the+比较级..., the+比较级...**”, 意为 “越...越...”  
Eg. The more you smile, the happier you will feel.  
拓展: “**比较级+and+比较级**” 意为 “越来越...”  
Eg. The weather becomes colder and colder.
9. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?(P3)为什么魏芬发现学习英语很那?  
**find+it+adj+to do sth** “发现做某事...”  
Eg. I find it very interesting to learn English.
10. What is the secret to language learning?(P3)语言学习的秘诀是什么?  
**the secret to...** “...的秘诀” eg. Her age is a secret to us all.
11. But I was afraid to ask questions because of my poor pronunciation.(P3)但是因为我糟糕的发音, 我害怕问问题。

1) **be afraid to do sth “害怕做某事”** eg. I'm afraid to travel by plane.  
 拓展: **be afraid of doing sth 害怕做某事** be afraid of sth/sb 害怕某人/某物  
 I'm afraid that 从句, 恐怕...

2) **because of “因为; 由于”, 后加名词性短语。**

12. Then one day I watched an English movie called Toy Story. I fell in love with this exciting and funny movie.(P3)之后有一天, 我看了一部名为《玩具总动员》的英文电影。我爱上了这部令人兴奋而有趣的电影!

1) **called Toy Story 过去分词短语作后置定语, called 可换为 named, 修饰 movie。**  
 Eg. That man called Bob is my uncle.

2) **fall/be in love with “爱上”**

Eg. They fell in love with each other after working together,

13. Although I could not understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning.(P3)尽管我并不能听懂各个角色说的所有台词, 但他们的肢体语言和面部表情帮助我理解意思。

1) **although “尽管; 虽然”, 引导让步状语从句, 相当于 though, 不能与 but 同时出现在一个句子中。**

Eg. Although it rained, the boys still played outside.=It rained, but the boys still played outside.

2) **help sb (to) do sth; help sb with sth; help (to) do sth**

Eg. She often helps me with my English.

14. I discovered that listening to something interesting is the secret to language learning.(P3)我发现所有有趣的东西是语言学习的秘诀。

1) 辨析: discover/invent

<b>discover</b>	指“发现”原本存在但一直不为人知的东西	练习: Recently they _____ gold in this area. Edison _____ the electric light bulb.
<b>invent</b>	“发明”出的新的, 原本并不存在的东西	Columbus _____ America.

2) **listening to something interesting 是动名词短语, 在宾语从句中作主语。动名词短语作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。**

Eg. Watching TV too much is bad for our eyes.

15. But because I wanted to understand the story, I looked them up in the dictionary.(P3)但因为我想弄明白这个故事, 所以我就查词典。

1) **want “要; 想要”, 相当于 would like, 后接名词、代词、动词不定式。**

2) **look up...in a dictionary “在词典中查询...”**

Eg. I don't know the word. Let's look it up in the dictionary.

16. I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better understanding of English movies.(P3)我想学习新单词和更多的语法, 以便更好地理解英文电影。

**so that 引导目的状语从句, “以便; 为了”, 相当于 in order that...结构。其从句中谓语动词常和 can、may、should 等情态动词及 be able to 连用。**

Eg. My father bought me a bicycle so that I can go to school quickly.

辨析: so that 与 so...that

<b>so that</b>	引导目的状语从句, “以便; 为了”; 还可引导结果状语从句, “因此; 所以”
<b>so...that</b>	引导结果状语从句, “如此...以至于”

Eg. Please turn on the light so that we can see clearly.

I am so tired that I can't walk any further.

### So...that...&such...that... 区别与联系

such...that 的句型结构可分以下三种：

1) such + a(an) + adj. + 单数可数名词 + that + 从句

他非常聪明，大家都非常喜欢他。

2) such + adj. + 复数可数名词 + that + 从句

这些小说非常有趣，我想再读一遍。

3) such + adj. + 不可数名词 + that + 从句

他进步得很快，老师们对他感到很满意。

如果 such 后边的名词前由 many、much、few、little 等词所修饰的话，则不用 such 而用 so。

例如：

我有许多作业要做以至于我不知道该做什么了

他是如此小的一个男孩以至于大家都很喜欢他

so...that 也作“如此...以致”解，连接一个表示结果的状态从句

1) so + adj. / adv. + that...clause (so 的后面跟形容词或副词)

他跑的如此之快 以至于没有人能够赶得上他

2) so + adj + a/an + 可数名词单数

她是如此漂亮的女孩，以至于他很喜欢她

3) so + many / much / few / little + 名词 + that

### Section B

1. I can't always understand spoken English.我并非总能听懂英语口语。(P5)

not always “不总是；不一定总；未必总”，部分否定。当 not 与 also、all、everything、everyone、everybody 等词连用时，表示部分否定。

Eg. People who have a lot of money are not always happy.

2. I don't know how to increase my reading speed.我不知道如何提高我的阅读速度。(P5)

1) **how to increase my reading speed** 是“疑问词+to do”结构，作 know 的宾语。疑问词 what、who、which、when、where、how、why 等可以与 to do 一起构成“疑问词+to do”结果，在句中作主语、宾语、表语或宾补等成分。

Eg. I really don't know what to write about.

2) increase “增加；增长”常构成短语：

①increase to... “增加到...” eg. The population in this city will increase to 1,000,000.



②increase by... “增加/增长了...” eg. The price of petrol increased by 5%.

3) speed “速度”, at a/the speed of “以...的速度”; at full speed “全速地”; with great speed “快速地”。 Eg. Please drive at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

3. I often make mistakes in grammar.我经常在语法方面犯错误。(P5)

**make mistakes in...=make a mistake... “在某方面犯错”**

Eg. He always make mistakes in spelling the new words.

拓展: mistake 作动词, “弄错; 误解”。常用短语: mistakes A for B “错把 A 当作 B”。

Eg. The teacher mistook me for my twin brother.老师错把我当成了我的孪生哥哥。

4. I don't know enough words to write well.我认识的单词不够多, 不能把作文写好。(P5)

enough 修饰名词, 即可位于名词前, 也可位于名词后。

enough 还可以修饰 adj/adv, 放于其后。 Eg. It's warm enough in the room.

拓展: **enough+ (for+sb) +to do sth “足够... (使...) 能做某事”。**

Eg. The box is light enough for the boy to carry.

5. Maybe you should join an English club.或许你应该加入英语俱乐部。(P5)

<b>maybe</b>	adv, “或许; 大概”, 位于句首, 同义词 perhaps、probably。
<b>may be</b>	“情态动词+be 动词”结构, “可能是”。

Eg. Maybe you are right.      You may be right.

6. How can you become a successful learner?你怎样才能成为一个成功的学习者呢? (P6)

learn+er=learner

拓展: 动词后加 er 构成名词: teach-teacher   write-writer   sing-singer   read-reader  
work-worker   dance-dancer

7. Everyone is born with the ability to learn.每个人天生具有学习的能力。(P6)

1) **be born “出生; 天生”, 为被动语态, be 动词常用 was/were, born 是 bear 是过去分词。**

Eg. I was born in a small village.

2) **ability, 不可数名词, “能力”。常用短语: have the ability to do sth “有做某事的能力”。**

Eg. Man has the ability to speak.

8. But whether or not you can do this well depend on your learning habits.但是你是否能学好取决于你的学习习惯。(P6)

1) **whether or not “是否”, whether 引导主语从句, 不能与 if 替换。**

Eg. Whether she will come or not is still a problem.

2) **depend on “视...而定; 取决于; 依靠”, 后加名词、代词、动名词。不能用于进行时态和被动语态。**

Eg. We depend on the newspaper for daily news.   You may depend on his coming.

9. Creating an interest in what they learn 创造对所学内容的兴趣。(P6)

1) create-creative-creation-creature

2) **interest 此处为名词, “兴趣; 爱好; 关注”, 常用短语: take/show an interest in... “对...感兴趣; 表现出对...的兴趣”。**

Eg. She shows an interest in music.

10. Studies show that if you are interested in something, your brain is more active and it is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.研究表明, 如果你对某件事感兴趣, 你的大脑就会更加活跃, 你也更容易长时间关注它。(P6)

1) **active 形容词, “活跃的; 积极的”, take an active part in “积极参加”。**

Eg. Although he is over 80, he is still very active.

active-activity-actively

**2) pay attention to (doing) sth “注意；关注”**

Eg. You'd better pay attention to this word in the English exam last time.

11. Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something interesting. 优秀的学习者常常将他们需要学习的东西与有趣的事情联系起来。(P6)

1) connect...with... “把...和...连接或联系起来”，connect 为动词，名词为 connection。

Eg. Please don't connect this person with that person.

2) need “需要”，后加名词、代词、to do 或 doing。

Eg. I need a lot of money now.

3) something interesting “有趣的动词”，当形容词修饰不定代词 something、anything、nothing 等时，形容词放其后。

Eg. There is nothing new in today's newspaper.

12. Practice and learning from mistakes. 联系并从错误中学习。(P)

**learn from... “向...学习”**

13. Good learners think about what they are good at and what they need to practice more. 优秀的学习者考虑他们擅长什么和需要多练习什么。(P6)

1) think about “考虑”，其后加名词、代词、动名词或宾语从句。

Eg. They are thinking about a serious problem.

2) be good at “擅长”，后加名词、代词、动名词。相当于 do well in “在某方面做得好”。

14. Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it. 即使是你学得好的东西，如果你不使用，就会忘记。(P6)

1) even if “即使；纵然；尽管”，引导让步状语从句，有退一步的意味，相当于 even though。

Eg. I'll help you, even if I must stay up the whole night.

2) forget/remember

辨析：remember/forget to do 和 remember/forget doing

3) unless “除非；如果不”，引导条件状语从句，相当于 if...not。

Eg. Don't come unless I call you.

15. Good learners will keep practicing what they have learned. 优秀的学习者会继续练习他们已经学过的知识。(P6)

1) keep (on) doing sth 一直（继续）做某事。

Eg. He didn't stop, and he just kept running.

2) keep sb doing sth 让某人一直做某事。

Eg. I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

16. For example, they may take notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps. 例如，他们可能通过写下关键词或者画思维图来做笔记。(P6)

1) for example “例如”，往往用逗号隔开，可位于句首、句中、句末。

Eg. I know the film star-Zhang Ziyi, for example.

辨析：such as 与 for example

2) mind 后加名词、或动名词作宾语。

Eg. Do you mind giving me a glass of water.

17. They also look for ways to review what they have learned. 他们设法复习已经学过的知识。(P6)

1) 辨析

<b>look for</b>	“寻找”，强调寻找的动作和过程，有目的地找。	练习：I'm _____ my pen everywhere, but I can't _____ it. Read the passage, and _____ the answer to this question.
<b>find</b>	“找到；发现”，找到或发现具体的动词，或偶然发现某物，强调结果。	
<b>find out</b>	“弄清；查明”，经过困难、曲折调查、询问或研究等之后弄清楚，明白。	

## 重点短语：

1.work with sb 与某人一起学习 2.make word cards 制作单词卡片 3.listen to tapes 听录音磁带 4.ask sb for help 向某人求助 5.watch videos 看录像 6.have conversations with sb 同某人谈话 7.too...to..太...而不能... 8.give a report 作报告 9.at first 起初 10.word by word 逐词逐句地 11.the secret to.... ...的秘诀 12.be afraid to do sth 害怕做某事 13.fall in love with 爱上... 14.body language 肢体语言 15.as well 也 16.a piece of cake 小菜一碟；很容易的事	17.look up 查阅；查找 18.18.so that 以便；为了 19.repeat out loud 大声跟读 20.take notes 记笔记 21.sentence patterns 句型 22.spoken English 英语口语 23.make mistakes in 在...方面犯错 24.the ability to do sth 做某事的能力 25.depend on 视...而定；取决于；依靠 26.pay attention to 注意；关注 27.connect...with... 把...和...连接或联系起来 28.get bored 感到厌烦 29.try to do sth 尽力做某事 30.be stressed out 焦虑不安的 31.be afraid of 害怕... 32.each time 每当；每次
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## 功能句型：

- “越...越...”的表达法: **The more** you read, **the faster** you'll be.
- so...that..引导结果状语从句: The teacher spoke **so** quickly **that** I did not understand her most of the time.
- so that 引导目的状语从句: I want to learn new words and more grammar **so that** I can have a better understand of English movies.
- 谈论做事方式: (1) —**How do you** learn English? —I learn **by studying** with a group.  
(2) —**Do you** learn English **by reading** aloud?  
Yes, I do. It helps my pronunciation.
- whether 引导主语从句: But **whether** or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.

## Unit2 I think that mooncakes are delicious!

### 课文知识点梳理

1. I'm going to Chiang Mai in two weeks.两周后我要去清迈。

(1) go/come/leave/start/fly 等表示位置移动的动词,常用这些动词的现在进行时表示将要发生的动作。

Jim is going boating this afternoon. Are they all coming tomorrow?

(2) in two weeks 两周后,表示将来的时间,常用 how soon 来对其提问。

---How soon will the dinner be ready? ---In ten minutes.

例: 这艘船不久就要起航开往纽约了。

The ship \_\_\_\_\_ New York soon. (is leaving for)

2. I wonder if it's similar to the Water Festival of the Dai people in Yunnan Province.

我想知道它是否类似于云南傣族的泼水节。

be similar to...与……相似

His problem is similar to yours.

3. Yes, I think so.是的,我认为是这样。

在口语中,常用 so 代替上文讲到的内容,尤其是上文内容在下文中以宾语从句形式出现时。

如果在下文被替代者为否定含义的宾语从句,常用“否定句+so”或直接用 not 代替。

---Do you think it will rain? ---Yes, I think so./ No, I don't think so.

例: ---Are you sure you can do well in today's test, Lucy?

---\_\_\_\_\_.I've got everything ready.

A .It's hard to say B. I'm afraid not C.I think so D.I hope not

4. Then,you'll have good luck in the new year. 然后,你将在新的一年里有好运气。

短语 have good luck 意为“有好运气”

Nobody can always have good luck.

归纳拓展: Good luck!意为“祝你好运!”,用于对别人的祝福。

---I'll take part in the boys' 200-meter race this afternoon! ---Good luck!

5.Chinese people have been celebrating Mid-Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries.

中国 人庆祝中秋节、吃月饼已经有几个世纪了。

enjoy 常用作及物动词，意思是“喜欢，享受……的乐趣”。现将其用法简述如下：

① enjoy 后接名词或代词 Do you enjoy the film?

② enjoy 后接动词-ing 形式 I enjoy listening to light music.

enjoy 后接反身代词 oneself, 构成固定搭配, 意为“过得愉快, 玩得高兴”, 相当于 have a good time.

---Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

---I enjoyed myself very much at the party.

例: We know that she enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ films very much.

A.watch      B.watches      C.watching      D.to watch

6. Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night.后羿非常伤心，他每天晚上对着月亮大喊她的名字。

so...that...意为“如此……以至于……”，引导表示结果的状态从句。so 是副词，用以修饰其后的形容词或副词，说明其程度的大小。

She is so lucky that she always wins at cards.

“so...that...”句型中的 that 在口语中常可以省略，其意思不变。

The story was so funny that it made everybody laugh.

该句型中的“so+adj./adv.”可以提至句首，以加强语气，但要注意用倒装语气。

例: 改为同义句

The box is so heavy that we can't carry it.

=The box is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy for us \_\_\_\_\_ carry.

7. Marley used to be just like Scrooge, so he was punished after he died.

马利曾经就像斯克鲁奇一样，所以他死后被惩罚。

(1) used to 意为“曾经，过去常常”，表示与现在比较，这种动作已经成为过去的事实，现在已经不再这样了。

There used to be an old house near the river.

(2) just like 正如，就像

That baby looks just like her father!

8.This holiday is always on a Sunday between March 22nd and April 25th.

这个节日总是在 3 月 22 日至 4 月 25 日之间的一个周日。



Between 介词，（表示位置）在……中间；介于……之间；

（表示时间）在……之间，在……中间。

I'm usually free between Tuesday and Friday.

易混辨析：between 与 among

① among 指三者或三者以上之间，其宾语通常是一个表示笼统数量或具有复数（或集合）意义的名词或代词。

They hid themselves among the trees.

② Between 主要指两者之间，其宾语往往是表示两者的名词或代词，或者是有 and 连接的两个人或物。

There was a fight between the two boys.

③ between 还可以用来指三个或三个以上的人或物的每两个之间。三个三个以上的名词用 and 连接，前面用 between，而不用 among。

Switzerland lies between France, Germany, Austria and Italy.

瑞士位于法国、德国、奥地利、意大利之间。

④ among 还可用来表示一个比较的范围，常与最高级连用。

She is the tallest among the classmates.

9. Not only do people spread them around in different hiding places for an egg hunt, but they also give out these treats as gifts.

人们不禁会把鸡蛋分散地藏在不同的地方来玩寻蛋游戏，而且还会把它们作为礼物分发出去。

not only...but also...是一个并列连词，在句中连接两个并列对等的成分。

She not only plays well ,but (also) writes music.

We go there not only in winter, but also in summer.

在使用 not only...but also...时还应注意以下几点：

① 当 not only...but also...连接两个主语时，谓语动词的数原则上与其临近的主语保持一致。

Not only you but also he is wrong.

② 为了强调，可将 not only 置于句首，此时其后的句子通常要用部分倒装形式。

Not only do they need clothes, but they are also short of water.

## 重点短语:

1.给出个人反应	give a personal reaction	50.一个……另一个……one …the other…
2.泼水节	the Water Festival	51.五月第二个星期 the second Sunday of May
3.龙舟节	the Dragon Boat Festival	52.六月第三个星期天 the third Sunday of June
4.春节	the Spring Festival	53.母亲节/父亲节 Mother' s Day/Father' s Day
5.灯笼节	the Lantern Festival	54.给…礼物 give gifts to sb
6.在泰国/香港/北京 in Thailand/Hong Kong/Beijing		55.带…出去吃饭 take sb out for dinner/lunch
7.多么美好的一天! What a great day!		56.越来越受欢迎 more and more popular
8.一点 a little/ a bit/ a little bit		57.展示/表达我们的爱 show our love
9.看望亲戚/朋友/同学 visit relatives/friends/classmates		58.花很多的钱 spend a lot of money
10.出去吃饭 eat out/ go out for dinner		59.帮助…做… help (to) do sth/help with sth
11.在六月 in June		60.打扮/装扮 dress up
12.在(某人的)假期 on the /one' s vacation		61.装扮成卡通人物 dress up as a sb
13.一天吃五餐 eat five meals a day		62.不招待就使坏 trick and treat
14.看着很有意思 be fun to watch		63.看上去吓人/可怕 look scary
15.增加(体重)/发胖/穿上 put on		64.关上/打开/调高/调低 turn off/on/up/down
16.在两周以后 in two weeks (将来时) after two weeks (过去时)		65.把……放在…….周围 put sth. around …
after +点 (将来时或过去式)		66.寻求…… ask for…
17.听起来像… sound like+n 或句子		67.开某人玩笑 play a trick /a joke on sb.
18.一年最热的月 the hottest month of the year		68.了解 learn about
19.从…到… from …to…		69.在北美 in North America
20.和…相似 be similar to/ be the same as		70.给某人款待 give sb. a treat
21.…的时间 the time of		71.考虑 think of
22.在街道上 in /on the street		72.…的真正意义 the true meaning of…
23.把某物扔给某人/某地 throw sth to sb / sp		73.…的重要性 the importance of doing sth.
24.把某物向某人扔去 throw sth at (带情感)		74.(…的)最好的例子 the best example (of )
25.彼此互相 each other		75.只想着自己 only think about oneself
26.…..的时候 a time for doing		76.对别人友好 treat others nicely
27.洗掉… wash away		77.关心/关注 care about
28.(有)好运 (have) good luck		78.挣(更多)钱 make (more) money
29.满月 a full moon		79.过去常常… used to do sth.
30.品尝月饼 enjoy mooncakes.		80.受到惩罚 be punished
30.好几世纪 for centuries		81.处某人以… punish sb. with/by…
31.呈/以……的形状 in the shape of		82.因…而处罚某人 punish sb. for…
32.把…带给… carry sth to sb		83.告诫…去做… warn sb. to do
33.传统的民间故事 traditional folk stories		84.提醒…要注意… warn sb. about sth.
34.…的故事 the story of…		85.警告…不要做… warn sb. not to do
35.最令人感动的 the most touching		86.最终成为 end up
36.射掉 shoot down		87.期待…做… expect sb. to do sth.
		88.带回到… take back…

37.给某人某物	give sb. sth./give sth. to sb.	89.把...带回到...	take sb back to sp
38.(为做某事)感谢某人	thank sb. (for doing sth.)	90.使...想起...	remind sb of sth/ sb
(通过做)感谢某人	thank sb. by doing sth.	91.提醒某人做...	remind sb to do sth
39.计划做...	plan to do sth	92.醒来	wake up
40.设法偷	try to steal	93.查明/弄清情况	find out
41.不在家	be not home	94.决定做...	decide to do sth
42.拒绝做...	refuse to do sth	95.改变...的生活	change one' s life
43.飘向...	fly up to	96.承诺做...	promise to do sth
44.对...喊出	call out one' s name to...	97.真需要	in need
45.摆开/布置	lay out sth in /on /at	98....对待...	treat sb with +adj
46.回来	come back/ be back/ get back	99....的开端	the beginning of
47. ....的传统	the tradition of...	100.产生新生命	give birth to life
48.赏月	admire the moon	101....的象征	a symbol of
49.结果	as a result	102.不但...而且	not only ... but (also)
		103.结果	as a result
		104.圣诞节前夕	Christmas Eve

## 功能句型:

1. I think **that** they' re fun to watch.

我认为它们看着很有意思。

2. What do you like about... ?

What do you like best about the Dragon Boat Festival?

关于端午节, 你最喜欢什么?

3. What a great day!

多么美好的一天!

### 3. 1. 感叹句句型结构

(1) what 引导的感叹句的中心词是名词。该名词前常有形容词修饰, 句中的主语和谓语一般可省去。句型结构为: what(+a/an)+形容词+名词(主语+谓语)!

What a cold day(it is) today!      What delicious food(it is)!

What 引导感叹句中的名词若为单数可数名词, 要用不定冠词 a/an, 而不用 the; 若为复数或不可数名词, 则不用冠词。

(2) how 引导的感叹句的中心词是形容词或副词。其句型结构为: how+形容词/副词+主语+谓语! 或 how+形容词+a/an+单数可数名词+主语+谓语!

How cold it is today!      How happy the children are!

### 3. 2. 陈述句改为感叹句常使用“一断二加三换位”的方法:

(1) “一断”，即在谓语动词后边断开，把句子分成两部分

She is~a beautiful girl.            He works ~hard.

(2) “二加”，即如果第二部分的第一个词为形容词、副词，就加上 how；如果是名词（词组），就加上 what。

She is~（what）a beautiful girl.            He works ~(how) hard.

(3) “三换位”，即把第一部分与第二部分互换位置，同时把句号换为感叹句。

What a beautiful girl she is!            How hard he works!

4.1 wonder if...

I wonder if it's similar to the Water Festival of the Dai people in Yunnan Province.

我想知道它是否与云南傣族的泼水节相似。

5. How+adj./adv. + 主 + 谓！

How fantastic the dragon boat teams were! 龙舟队多棒啊！

6. What do/does+sb. + think of sth. ?

What does Wu Yu think of this festival?

吴宇觉得这个节日怎么样？

8. **It's** my favorite festival **because...**

它是我最喜欢的节日，因为……

## Unit 3 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

### 课文知识点梳理

1. could you please tell me where the restrooms are?请您告诉我洗手间在哪里好吗？

could you please...?意为“请你……好吗？”，是表示请求的礼貌用语，后接动词原形。其否定形式是在 please 后加 not。

—Could you please turn off the lights? —Sure,I can.

**归纳拓展：**表示请求时可用 can,could,may,might 表达，它们没有时态上的差别，只是 could 比 can，might 比 may 在语气上要客气。用 can 或 could 表示“请求”比较普遍，但在正式、庄重的场合用 may 或 might 为宜。Could/Can you lend me some money,please?

对 could you please...?句型回答时，肯定回答可用 sure./certainly./of course.等；否定回答可用 sorry,I can't./sorry,I'm afraid not.等。

—Could you please open the window?

—Of course. /Sorry, I can't.Because the windows are locked on the train.

2. The Fine Arts Museum is really interesting. 美术博物馆真的很有趣。

(1) really “真正地，确实地”，通常用于预料对方会有不同意见的场合，因而含有“确实如此，不骗你”的意思；有时也用于表示惊讶或含蓄的怀疑。

Do you really care nothing about your future? Really, I'm afraid I don't agree with you.

易混辨析：really, indeed 与 truly

这三个词都可表示“真正地”。其区别在于：indeed 多用于肯定对方的话或加强自己的话；really 多用于进一步说服对方，或表示惊奇，或表示含蓄的怀疑；而 truly 多用于强调事物的真实性。

You are right. It is indeed a difficult problem. Do you really want to go? It is truly hot today.

例：---Yesterday I won the first prize in the singing competition. ---\_\_\_\_\_ Congratulations!

A. That's right! B. What's up? C. Really? D. Have fun!

(2) interested, interest 和 interesting

① interested 是形容词，有被动意味，意味“感兴趣的”，主语通常是人，多用于 be/get/feel/become interested in 结构中。

I'm interested in history.

② interest 用作名词时意为“兴趣，趣味”；用作动词时意为“使（人）产生兴趣”，其主语多为事物。American football doesn't interest me at all.

③ interesting 是形容词，有主动意味，意为“有趣的”。作表语时，主语通常是物。作定语时，既可修饰人，也可修饰物。

That's an interesting storybook for children.

例：We all love Miss Wang. She always makes her English class very\_\_\_\_\_.

A. interest B. interests C. interesting D. interested

拓展：-ing & -ed 区别

英语中不少动词加 ing 或 ed 都变成形容词，但词意却大不相同，前者表示客观存的感觉，后者表示主观的感觉。

下面举例说明：

1. excite exciting excited

I get *excited* whenever I hear the playing of our national anthem

It's such an *exciting* place

2. annoy annoying annoyed

It is *annoying* to be honest to no purpose



- I'm extremely *annoyed* at the way he always stares at me in the office
3. embarrass    embarrassing    embarrassed  
I don't like making speeches in public; it's so *embarrassing*  
She was *embarrassed* when they asked her age
4. astonish    astonishing    astonished  
The variety of his writing was *astonishing*  
I was *astonished* at the news of his escape
5. frighten    frightening    frightened  
The magnitude of the epidemic was *frightening*  
The *frightened* child gripped its mother's hand
6. interest    interesting    interested  
Your *interesting* report raises several important queries  
Are you more interested in theater or in television?
7. surprise    surprising    surprised  
It's *surprising*: they lost!  
I'm not *surprised* at her frankness
8. shock    shocking    shocked  
Her racy stories can be rather *shocking*  
I was *shocked* by his wickedness
9. disgust    disgusting    disgusted  
That's *disgusting*  
I'm *disgusted* with her affectation
10. amuse    amusing    amused  
I fail to see why you find it so *amusing*  
We were greatly *amused*
11. bore    boring    bored  
It is awfully *boring*  
I'm rather *bored* by the rumor
12. relax    relaxing    relaxed  
It is relaxing to kite with friends  
Her features suddenly *relaxed*
13. puzzle    puzzling    puzzled  
The teachers explanation clarify the puzzling problem  
She listened with a *puzzled* expression on her face
14. move    moving    moved  
This is a very moving story  
I was *moved*
15. inspire    inspiring    inspired  
The *inspiring* music acted on the emotions of the students  
The good life is one inspired by love and guide by knowledge
16. encourage    encouraging    encouraged  
It's *encouraging* to receive a favorable report on one's work  
Consumers are *encouraged* to complain about faulty goods

17. disappoint    disappointing    disappointed  
I found it very *disappointing*  
I was more *disappointed* than discouraged
18. please    pleasing    pleased  
This wine is most *pleasing* to the taste  
I am only too *pleased* to do business with you
19. discourage    discouraging    discouraged  
It's very *discouraging* to be sneered at all time  
I was never *discouraged* against learning English
20. affect    affecting    affected  
She is constantly under pressure and it is *affecting* her health  
She has also been *affected*, but to a lesser degree

3. Pardon me, could you please tell me where to park my car? 对不起，你能告诉我在哪里停车吗？

句中 Pardon me 意为“对不起”，具体用法如下：

(1) 表示道歉，意为“对不起”

---Pardon me, I suppose I should have knocked. ---That's all right.

(2) 表示没听清或没听懂对方的话，请求对方再说一遍（也说 I beg your pardon/Pardon 等，注意说时用升调），意为“请再说一遍；对不起，我没听清”。

---Where's the post office? ---Pardon me? ---I asked where the post office was.

(3) 用于提出异议之前，意为“对不起”。Pardon me, but this is my coat.

(4) 用来引起对方注意，意为“对不起；打扰一下；请问”。

Pardon me, may I disturb you a minute?

例：---Open the window please, Mike? ---\_\_\_\_\_? I didn't hear what you said.

A. What    B. Pardon    C. Really    D. All right

**重点难点全解** 疑问词引导的宾语从句

### ① 宾语从句的连接词

特殊疑问词引导宾语从句时，从句的连接词由该特殊疑问句的疑问词充当。特殊疑问句的疑问词通常有疑问代词 what, which, who, whose 和疑问副词 where, when, why, how 等。

He wondered what had happened to her.

Could you tell me how I can get to the hospital?

### ② 宾语从句的语序

特殊疑问句作宾语从句时，不管主句是陈述句还是疑问句，从句都是用“连词+陈述句语序的句子”，句末是否用问号由主句来定。主句是陈述句时，句末用句号；主句是疑问句时，句末用问号。

Where does Mr.Liu live?Do you know?---Do you know where Mr.Liu lives?

### 易错易混全解

#### 1.Excuse me, I'm sorry 与 I beg your pardon

三者都有“对不起，请原谅”的意思，但用法有区别。

(1) 下列情景中要用 Excuse me:

- ① 向别人问路、问时间时。      Excuse me! Where are the washrooms?
- ② 当你询问别人是否准许你做某事时。      Excuse me! Can I put my bike here?
- ③ 当你向别人打听某人（某事）时或当你要证实对方是不是某人 时。

---Excuse me! Are you Mr.Black?    ---No,I'm not.

(2) I'm sorry 常用来表示自己犯了某种过错，也可表示“遗憾”，如对别人的不幸有所表示或不满足对方的要求等。

I'm sorry for giving you so much trouble.

(3) I beg your pardon 可用于（正式场合）：

- ① 做错事而道歉（比 I'm sorry 更正式，也可说 pardon me）
- ② 谈话中提出异议之前
- ③ 没听清对方的话，希望对方重复一遍时（可说 pardon me 或 pardon，可用问号，说时用升调）
- ④ 用来引起地方的注意

I beg your pardon for coming late.

I beg your pardon, is this your handbag?

#### 2. 问路和指路的常用句型：

(1) 向别人问路时，可以用一般疑问句提出，也可用特殊疑问句提问。常用的表达方式 有：

- ① Is there a...near here?
- ② Where is...?
- ③ How can I get to...?
- ④ Which is the way to...?
- ⑤ Can you tell me the way to...?

⑥ Can you tell me how I get to...?

出于礼貌，应先说 Excuse me，然后再提问。

(2) 为别人指路时，可以用以下句子：

① Go/Walk along this road/street.沿着这条路走。

② Take the first turning on the left/right.在第一个拐弯处左转/右转。

③ It's about...meter(s) from here.大约离这儿有……米。

指路时，要根据对方问路时所用的句型恰当地作出回答。如果知道，可以指点方向；如果不知道，可以说：I'm sorry.I don't know.这时问路者仍应有礼貌地向对方表示谢意，说 thank you all the same.还是要谢谢你。

---Excuse me.Where is the bookshop,please?

---Sorry,I don't know.

---Thank you all the same.

### 3.at,beside,by 与 near

(1)at “靠近”，往往意为着有目的、有意识的靠近，而 by,beside,near 只意味着“靠近”。

He sat at the desk.He wanted to read.

(2)beside“在。。。旁边”；by(=just at the side of)“就在。。。旁边”。两者一般可通用。但 by 比 beside 语气较强些，并多用于日常用语中。

There is a hospital beside/by the river.

注意：指“在某人身边”时，多用 beside。

The little boy is standing beside his mother.

(3)near“在。。。附近”或“离。。。不远”，它表示的距离要比 by/beside 表示的距离远些。

We live near the sea.(表示离海边有些距离)

We live by/beside the sea.(表示海就在身边)

### 重点短语：

1.turn left 向左转 2. get a pair of shoes 买一双鞋子 3. on one' s right 在某人的右边 4. go along Main Street 沿着主大街走 5.have dinner 吃饭 6.go to the third floor 去三楼 7.go past the bookstore 走过书店 8.a room for resting 休息室 9.be special about.. 有……独特之处 10. pardon me 请再说一次 11. come on 过来;加油 12. hold one' s hand 抓住某人的手	13. one one' s way to... 在去……的路上 14. pass by 路过 15. a rock band 摇滚乐队 16.something to eat 一些吃的东西 17.mail a letter 寄信 18.in the shopping center 在购物中心 19.in some situations 在某些场合 20.such as 例如 21.lead in to a request 引入一个请求 22.use proper language 使用合适的语言 23. park one' s car 停车 24.an underground parking lot 地下停车库 25. change money 换钱 26.the way to... 去……的路 27. thank sb. for doing sth. 为……感谢某人 28. look forward to... 期盼…… 29. meet sb. for the first time 第一次见到某人 30.in a rush to do sth. 仓促地做某事 31. be convenient to do sth. 做某事很方便
--	---

## 功能句型:

1. not...until...You never know until you try something.  
凡事只有亲身经历了才能了解。
2. It seems (that)...It seems a rock band plays there every evening.  
那里好像每天晚上都有乐队演奏。
3. —do you know...Excuse me, do you know where I can buy some medicine?打扰了, 请问哪里能买到药?
4. Could you please tell me...?Could you please tell me how to get to the post office?  
你能告诉我去邮局怎么走吗?
- 5.I wonder...I wonder where we should go next.我想知道接下来该去哪里。
6. sb. suggest+ 从句The clerk suggests they go to the... museum.  
工作人员建议他们去……博物馆。

## Unit 4 I used to be afraid of the dark.

### 课文知识点梳理



### 1. He used to be really short. 他原来很矮。

#### · 基本用法

这句话中 used to do 意为“过去常常做某事，而现在不做了”，而 be used to 意为“被用来……”，

be used to doing 意为“习惯于做某事”。如：

He used to get up early in the morning.

他原来早上起得早。

The cup is used to drink coffee.

这个杯子是用来喝咖啡的。

I am used to eating rice now.

我习惯吃米饭。

### 2. It's been three years since we last saw our primary school classmates.

自从最后见到我们的小学同学已经有三年了。

#### · 基本用法

本句中“It's / It has been + 一段时间 + since + 时间状语从句”中，主句的谓语动词用一般现在时或

现在完成时，从句的谓语动词用一般过去时。当从句的谓语动词是终止性动词时，译作“自从...以来，

已经...(时间)了”。如：

It's / has been three months since he moved to this city.

他搬到这座城市已经 3 个月了。

注：若 since 引导的状语从句的谓语动词是持续性动词或表示状态的动词的过去时时，则从句表示的时间

是“从那持续动作或状态结束时算起”。如：

It is half a month since he was a League member.

他退团（不当团员）半个月了。

### 3. I used to see him reading in the library every day.

之前我每天都看见他在图书馆看书。

#### · 基本用法

这句话中 see sb. doing sth. 意为“看见某人正在做某事”，表正在进行；see sb. do sth. 意为“看见某人

做过某事”，强调过程。

On weekends, we often watch some children fly kites at Nanhu Square.

在周末，我经常看到孩子们在南湖广场放风筝。

When I walked past the park, I saw some old people doing Chinese Taiji.

当我走过公园的时候，看到一些老人在练太极。

### 4. What does Candy have to say to all those young people who want to become famous?

坎迪会对所有渴望成名的年轻人说些什么呢？

#### · 基本用法

本句中 all those young people 是介词 to 的宾语；用到了 say sth to sb 的结构，who want to become

famous 是一个定语从句，修饰先行词 all those young people，关系代词 who 在从句中作主语。

Your mother prepared delicious food for us yesterday. Please say thanks to her.

你妈妈昨天为我们准备了可口的食物，请向她道谢。

Do you know the man who is standing at the door?

你认识站在门口的那个人吗？

建议：搜索关于定语从句的题目时，可在关键词中输入 who，可精确找到引导词为 who 的定语从句。

### 5. “you have to be prepared to give up your normal life.”

“你不得不准备放弃你正常的生活。”

#### · 基本用法

本句中包含了两个固定搭配，分别是：

1. be prepared to do sth. 准备做某事

The two teams prepared to debate about the given topic.

两个队准备就所给定的题目展开辩论。

2. give up sth./doing sth. 放弃某事/做某事

He was not prepared to give up that easily.

他可不是个善罢甘休的人。

### 6. The head teacher advised his parents to talk with their son in person.

校长建议父母单独和他们的儿子谈话。

#### · 基本用法

这句话中所包含的句型为：advise sb. to do sth. 意为“建议某人做某事”。

The minister advised him to leave as soon as possible.

部长建议他尽快离开。

#### · 知识拓展

advise 的其他用法

1. advise + 名词 / 代词

Li Ming advised a swim after school.

李明建议放学以后去游泳。

2. advise + sb. + 特殊疑问词 + 不定式短语，在这个句式中，“特殊疑问词 + 不定式短语”作 advise

的宾语补足语。

She advised them how to solve the problem.

她给他们出主意怎样解决这个问题。

3. advise + 动名词

I advised holding a meeting to discuss the matter.

我建议开一个会来讨论这件事情。

4. advise + sb. + against + doing sth.

The lawyers have advised us against signing the contract.

=The lawyers have advised us not to sign the contract.

律师建议我们不要签订这个合同。

5. advise + 宾语从句，advise 后面接宾语从句时，从句中的谓语动词应为虚拟语气，即用

“should + 动词原形”，should 可以省略。

I advise that you (should) do it right away.

我建议你马上就做这件事情。

**7.To Li Wen's surprise, their conversation changed his life.**

让李文吃惊的是，他们的谈话改变了他的人生。

· 基本用法

to one's surprise 意为“让某人吃惊的是……”，to 前可以用 much 来修饰，表示程度。

类似的表达方式还有：

To her great joy, her daughter was finally saved by the doctors.

让她非常高兴的是，女儿最终被医生救活了。

Much to my disappointment, the football team didn't win the match.

让我很失望的是，足球队没有赢得比赛。

To people's shock, he was a thief 20 years ago.

让人们震惊的是，他 20 年前是个小偷。

**8 I used to be nervous about tests all the time.**

原来考试时我总是很紧张。

· 基本用法

本句中使用了两个表达方式，分别是：be nervous about sth/doing sth 以及 all the time。

1. be nervous about sth./doing sth.对某事/做某事很紧张

He is quite nervous about making a speech in front of so many people.

他对在这么多人面前演讲感到很紧张。

She's nervous about something, because she is always drinking water.

她正为了什么事神经紧张，因为她一直在喝水。

2. all the time 意为“一直”。

I have been busy all the time.

我一直很忙。

**9. They also told me that even though they couldn't be there to take care of me, they were always thinking of me and would take pride in everything good that I did.**

他们也告诉我尽管他们不能在这里照顾我，但是他们总能想到我，并为我做的好的事情感到骄傲。

· 基本用法

本句中包含了 4 个常用的表达方式，分别是 even though 引导的让步状语从句，take care of, think of

以及 take pride in。

1. even though 引导让步状语从句，意为“尽管”

He's the best teacher even though he has the least experience.

尽管他经验最少，但教得最好。

Bob always enjoys sailing, even though the weather is cloudy.

鲍勃总是很喜欢航行，即使空中乌云密布。

2. take care of 意为“照顾；照料”

There was no one else to take care of their children.

没有别人可以照料他们的孩子。

3. think of 意为“想到；考虑；想象”

Will you think of me after I've left?

我离开之后，你还会记得我吗？

4. take pride in 意为“为……感到自豪”

She will probably take great pride in wearing school uniform.

她大概会为穿上校服而感到非常得意。

建议：搜索引导词为 even though 的让步状语时，在关键词中输入：even though，可精确定位。

#### **10. His parents' love has made him feel good about himself.**

他父母的爱让他自我感觉良好。

##### · 基本用法

本句中包含了使役动词 make 的用法，make 接宾语时，后接不加 to 的动词不定式，也就是 make sb. do sth.

（让某人做某事），有相同用法的词还有：have, let, help。help 可以用 help sb to do sth，也可以用

help sb do sth。

The talk show on TV is very popular. It often makes people laugh.

这个脱口秀很受欢迎，因为它经常使人发笑。

Let Tim get the chair for you.

让蒂姆给你搬过那把椅子来。

My mother often has me finish my homework before 10 o'clock.

我妈妈经常让我 10 点前完成作业。

Can you help me (to) clean up the house?

你能帮我打扫房间吗？

#### **11. Even the teacher agreed that Li Wen was wasting his time.**

甚至连老师都同意李文是在浪费时间。

##### · 基本用法

本句中采用了“agree+that 从句”，意为“赞同……”。Agree 的其他用法：

1. agree with sb. 同意某人的意见、想法、分析、解释等。如：

I quite agree with you.

我完全同意你的意见。

2. agree to do sth. 表示同意或接受某事。

We agreed to leave early.

我们同意早点出发。

3. agree on sth./doing sth. 指双方通过协商而取得一致意见或达成协议或同意做某事。如：

Both sides agreed on these terms.

双方都同意这些条件。

He agreed on helping us.

他同意帮助我们。

4. agree to sth. 主要用来表示一方提出一项建议、安排、计划等，另一方同意协作。

We agreed to their arrangement.

我们同意了他们的安排。

##### **重点语法**

##### **used to 的用法**

##### · 定义

used to 是一个固定结构，意为“过去经常，以前常常”，其后用动词原形，它表示过去存在某种状态或者

过去的某种经常性、习惯性的行为或者动作，并意味着这种动作目前已经不存在，所以它

只能用一般过

去时，不能用现在时态。

·用法

1. 它的陈述句的肯定形势：主语+used to+动词原形。如：

I used to play with my friends after school.

我过去常常放学后跟同学一起玩儿。

2. 它的否定形式：主语+didn't+use to+动词原形。如：

You didn't use to like pop songs.

你过去不喜欢流行音乐。

3. 它的一般疑问句形式：Did+主语+use to+动词原形+其他？如：

Did your sister use to be quiet?

你妹妹过去很文静吗？

4. used to 的状态语可以用副词 always, often, sometimes 等，但是仍然是过去的习惯，不是指现在的习惯，

所以不能用一般现在时。如：

He always used to be late for class.

他过去总是上课迟到。

5. used to 可以用在 there be 结构中表示“过去经常有”的意思。如：

There used to be a lot of fishes in this river.

河里之前有很多鱼。

6. be used to do sth.意为“被用来做某事”，是动词短语 use...to do 的被动语态结构，used 是动词的过去

分词。它可以用各种时态。如：

Knives are used to cut things.

刀被用来切东西。

7. be used to doing sth.意为“习惯于做某事”，to 后用动名词，它可以用现在、过去和将来等时态，be

可以用 get, become 连系动词代替。如：

My father is used to living in the village.

我爸爸现在习惯于在乡村生活。

反意疑问句是英语四大问句之一，它是由一个陈述句加上一个短问句而构成的。反意疑问句的基本构成形式是：陈述句+动词（肯定或否定）+主语？如：

①She often has lunch at school, doesn't she? ②You don't like sports, do you?

使用反意疑问句要注意以下若干对应规则：

一、反意疑问句中问句部分的动词与陈述部分的动词在语气上成相反的对应关系，即：肯定+否定？否定+肯定？如：

①You can't do it, can you? ②They are very late for the meeting, aren't they?

二、反意疑问句中问句部分的动词与陈述部分的动词种类要对应一致。如：

①He has supper at home every day, doesn't he?（不能用 hasn't he?）

②They have known the matter, haven't they?（不能用 don't they?）

三、反意疑问句中问句部分的动词在时态上应和陈述部分的时态一致。如：

①They will go to town soon, won't they?（不能用 don't they?或 aren't they?）

②He works very hard, doesn't he?（不能用 didn't he?或 won't he?）

四、反意疑问句的陈述部分带有 little, few, never, hardly, seldom 等否定意义的词时，问句部



分用肯定式。如:

①She never tells a lie, does she? (不用 doesn't she?)

②He was seldom late, was he? (不用 wasn't he?)

五、反意疑问句的陈述部分为 I am……时, 问句部分习惯上用 aren't I? 表示。如:

I am a very honest man, aren't I?

六、陈述部分的主语为不定代词 something, anything, nothing, everything 时, 问句部分的主语用 it。如:

①Something is wrong with the computer, isn't it? ②Nothing has happened to them, has it?

七、陈述部分的主语为不定代词 somebody(someone), anybody(anyone), nobody(no one), everybody(everyone)时, 问句部分的主语用 he 或 they, 这时问句动词的数应和 he 或 they 一致。如:

①Someone has taken the seat, hasn't he? ②Everyone has done their best in the game, haven't they?

八、陈述部分为 Let me……时, 问句部分习惯上用 shall I? 或 will you? 形式。如:

Let me have a try, shall I?(will you?)

九、陈述部分为 Let us……时, 问句部分习惯上用 will you? 形式。如:

Let us stop to rest, will you?

十、陈述部分为 Let's……时, 问句部分习惯上用 shall we? 形式。如:

Let's go home together, shall we?

十一、陈述部分用上述情况以外的祈使句时, 问句部分一般用 will you? 形式表示请求, 用 won't you? 形式表示委婉请求或邀请。如:

①Do sit down, won't you?/ will you? ②You feed the bird today, will you?

③Please open the window, will you?(won't you?)

十二、陈述部分为否定祈使句时, 问句部分一般用 will you? 形式。如:

Don't make any noise, will you?

十三、陈述部分为 There (Here) + be + 主语时, 问句部分用动词+there(here)? 形式。如:

①There are two cakes on the plate, aren't there? ②Here is a story about Mark Twain, isn't here?

十四、陈述部分用 used to + 主语时, 问句部分用 didn't + 主语? 或 usedn't + 主语? 形式。

①He used to live in the country, didn't he?/usedn't he?

②They used to be good friends, didn't they?/usedn't they?

## 重点短语:

1. used to 过去常常; 以前常常	12. appear to “给……的印象”
2. be terrified of 非常害怕的极度恐惧的	13. fight on 继续战斗
3. go to sleep 去睡觉	14. not...any more 不再
4. in the end 最后, 终于	15. the number of+名词复数 “……的数量”
5. make a decision 下定决心	16. a number of——名词复数 “许多……”
6. to one's surprise 令某人惊奇的是	17. take up “开始做”
7. even though 即使, 纵然, 尽管	18. too much “太多”
8. no longer 不再; 已不	19. be proud of “以……为自豪”
9. take pride in 对……感到骄傲	20. in person “亲自”
10. pay attention to 对……注意; 留心	21. move in with “搬来与……一起住”
11. give up 放弃	22. no longer “不再”

## 功能句型:

1. I used to be afraid of ... 我过去害怕……
2. –You used to ...'didn't you? 你过去常常……是吗?  
--Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
3. –Did you use to ...? 你过去常常……吗?  
--Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
4. I didn't use to ...?我过去不经常……?
5. Are you still afraid of ...? 你还害怕……吗?
6. I go to sleep with my bedroom light on. 我睡觉的时候卧室的灯开着的。

## Unit 5 What are the shirts made of?

### 课文知识点梳理

#### 1.Yes, and it was made in Thailand.

是的，它是在泰国制造的。

##### · 基本用法

这句话中 be made in 意为“在……生产或制造”。

It's a car which is made in Germany.

这是一辆德国造的车。

其他相似的结构还有: be made of, be made from, be made into, be made by, be made out of, 区别如下:

##### 1. **be made of** “由……制成/造”成品看得出原料。如:

The desk is made of wood.

这张桌子是木头制成的。

##### 2. **be made from** “由……制造/成”成品看不出原料。如:

Paper is made from rags.

纸是由破布做的。(已看不出原料)

##### 3. **be made into** 为“被制成为…”。

This piece of wood will be made into a small bench.

这块木头将要被制成一个小凳。

##### 4. **be made by** 指由制造者、制造方制造

The software is made by Microsoft company.

这款软件由微软公司制造。

#### 2. No matter what you may buy, you might probably think those products were made in those countries.

不管你可能会买什么，你很可能想到这些商品产自这些国家。

##### · 基本用法

No matter what 在这里意为“无论什么”，引导让步状语从句。

No matter what you say, I like to listen.

不管你说什么，我都喜欢听。

No matter what the matter may be, we should do our best.

不论事情会成什么样，我们都应当尽最大的努力。

**3.He found it interesting that so many products in the local shops were made in China.**

他发现有趣的是当地的许多商品是中国制造的。

· 基本用法

这句话中所包含的句型为： find+it+ adj./n.+that.../(for sb. ) (not) to do sth., 意为“我发现做某事是.....”。如：

I find it hard to learn Maths well.

我发现学好数学很难。

注：在该结构中，如果不使用形式宾语 it，则可转换为：

make/find/consider/...+sth.+ adj./n.+(for sb. ) (not) to do 结构。

I found it easy to understand this lecture.

= I found this lecture easy to understand.

**4.It takes several weeks to complete everything.**

完成这些事花费了几个星期。

· 基本用法

It takes (sb.) some times to do sth.意为“做某事花费（某人）.....时间。”。如：

It takes me two hours to finish the task.

完成这项任务花费了我两个小时。

· 知识拓展---“花费”辨析

1. **spend** 的主语经常是人，用来表示人花钱买东西或花时间做某事，常用的句型有：

spend...on sth/in doing sth

I spend 5 yuan on the book.

我买这书花五元钱。

The boy spent 10 minutes drawing a dog.

那个男孩花了 10 分钟画一只狗。

2. **take** 也可表“花费时间和金钱”，（一般只指花费时间）

其常用结构为：It +take(各种时态)+time/money+to do sth.

It took me three hours to finish the work.

我花了三小时完成工作。

3. **pay** “支付，花费”，主语只能是人 且只用于花费金钱

其结构是：pay + sb + some money + for sth. “为.....付给某人多少钱”，其中的人、钱、事，可以根据

具体情况取舍。

I paid (him)5 yuan.

我付（给他）5 元钱。 I paid him 5 yuan for the book.

我买那本书付给了他五元钱。

I paid him for the book.

我买那本书付给了他钱。

I paid for the book. 我付了那本书的钱。

4. **cost** 指某东西“值.....钱”；“需要花费.....钱/ 精力”等，它的主语一般为表示东西的名

词，不能为

表示人的名词，作及物动词和名词。可接双宾语，无被动语态。如：

I'll bet that dress cost a thousand dollars.

我敢说那件衣服得花 1000 美元。

The chair cost me thirty yuan.

这把椅子花了我 30 元。

## 5. My hometown is famous for ...

我的家乡以.....而闻名。

· 基本用法

sth. be famous for...意为“某物因.....而闻名。”。如：

The city is famous for its buildings.

这座城市因它的建筑而闻名。

· 知识拓展---词义辨析

be famous for/be famous as

1. **be famous as** “以（某种身份）.....出名（著名）”as 后跟人宾语往往与主语同位，意思相当于

(be) well known as。如：

She is famous as a poet.

他以一名诗人而著名。

The town is famous as a car-making place.

该城镇以制造汽车而闻名。

2. **be famous for** “因.....而闻名（驰名）”表示由于某种特征而出名，for 后的宾语一般为  
主语人从属内容，

意思相当于 (be) known for。如：

China has been famous for its silk.

中国素以丝绸闻名。

This city is famous for its big gambling resort.

该市因其大赌场而驰名。

## 6. Which art form do you think is the most interesting?

你认为哪种艺术形式最有趣？

· 基本用法

这句话中“do you think”是插入语，请注意位于疑问词后的插入句，这种插入句本身前后无逗号，和整

个句子连成一体，插入句后的主句主谓用陈述句的语序。如果整个句子为疑问句，则插入句用一般疑

问句的语序。在这种句子中如果我们把插入句移到句子前部去，它就会成为主要成分，而原来句子的

主要部分会变成一个从句。如：

How long did she say she would stay here?

她说她要在这里等多久？

When do you suppose they will be back?

你认为他们会什么时候回来？

What do you think I should do first?

你认为我应该先做什么呢？

**7.The pieces are carefully shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry.**

这些东西都是从一个特殊形状的泥块经过手工精心制成的，然后让它风干。

· 基本用法

本句中有两句采用了被动语态的结构，分别是：...are carefully shaped...以及...allowed to air-dry。

by hand 意为“手工地”，指方式、方法。

1. by hand 用手的，亲自的；手工

The skirt was made by hand in the factory.

这条裙子是在工厂里手工做的。

He brought up the child by hand.

那孩子是他亲手带大的。

2. be allowed to do 意为：被允许做某事

We are not allowed to enter the computer room with shoes.

我们不允许穿鞋进机房。

**8. These small pieces of clay art show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty.**

这些泥制品展示了所有的中国人对生活 and 美的热爱。

· 基本用法

本句中 the love 是 show 的宾语，that all Chinese people have 是定语从句，修饰先行词 the love，关系

代词 that 在这里指物。

· 定语从句引导词 that 的用法

1. that 也可指物，在句中可以充当从句的主语、宾语、表语。如：

The old man that I visited yesterday is my teacher.

我昨天拜访的那个老人是我的老师。

2. 引导词只能用 that 的情况

(1) 先行词是不定代词或先行词被补丁代词修饰时，关系代词通常只用 that。如：

That's all that I know.

我知道的就这些。

(2) 先行词被序数词、形容词最高级、the only, the very, the last 等修饰时，关系代词通常只用 that。如：

The first English novel that I read was Cities.

我读的第一本英文小说是《城市》。

(3) 先行词既有人又有物时，关系代词只用 that。如：

The scientist and his achievements that you told me about are admired by us all.

我们所有人都钦佩你告诉我的那位科学家和他所取得的成就。

重点语法

一般现在时的被动语态

· 定义

被动语态中动作接受者作句子主语，动作执行者置于句末，用 by 连接，有时可以省去不用。谓语动词由

“be+动词的过去分词”构成，一般现在时被动语态的结构为：

主语（动作接受者）+is/am/are+动词的过去分词+（by+动作执行者）

被动语态的句型结构如下：

肯定句：主语+be+过去分词+（by...）。

否定句：主语+be not+过去分词+（by...）。

一般疑问句：Be+主语+过去分词+（by...）？

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+be+主语+过去分词+（by...）？

#### ·用法

1. 要表达“被……”、“受……”、“遭……”、“让……”之类的语义。如：

Teachers are well respected.

老师很受尊敬。

The child is well loved by people.

这孩子很招人喜爱。

2. 强调动作的承受者。如：

He is known far and wide.

他远近闻名。

3. 不知道或没有必要支出动作的执行者。如：

The room is cleaned every day.

房子每天都有人打扫。

### 重点短语：

1.be made of/from 由……制成	17.all over the world 全世界
2. be made in 在……地方制造	18.American products 美国产品
3. environmental protection 环境保护	19.no matter what 无论什么
4. be famous/known for… 因……而出名	20.local shops 本地商铺
5. as far as I know 据我所知	21.made in China 中国制造
6. by hand 用手	22.American brand 美国品牌
7. search for 寻找	23.in fact 事实上
8. no matter what 无论什么	24.pet food 宠物食品
9. avoid doing sth 避免做某事	25.mobile phone 手机
10. be good at 擅长	26.American flag 美国国旗
11. according to 根据	27.everyday things 日常用品
13. be turned into 被变成	28.make high-technology products 制造高科技产品
14. be seen as 被视为	29.in all parts of the world 在世界所有的地区
15. send out 发出	
16. t seems that... 似乎……，看来好像……	

### 功能句型：

① —Are your shorts made of cotton?

你的 T 恤是用棉花制成的吗？

—Yes, they are. And they were made.

是的，而且它们是在美国生产的。

② What is the model plane made of/f?



这架模型飞机是用什么制成的？

—it's made of used wood and glass.

它是由用过的木头和玻璃制成的。

③ How is tea produced?

茶叶是如何生产的？

— Tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains. When the leaves are ready, they are picked by hand and then are sent for processing.

茶树生长在山坡上，当叶子长好时，用手摘下它们，然后送去加工。

④ Where is tea produced in China?

中国哪里产茶叶？

—It's produced in many different areas.

它是在很多不同的地方生产的。

## Unit 6 When was it invented?

### 课文知识点梳理

#### Section A

##### 1.invent (v.)发明；创造

invent 指发明创造出自然界本来不存在的东西，如工具、方法、手段、汽车、电器、合成材料等。

Bell invented the telephone. 贝尔发明了电话。

Smith invented a new teaching method. 史密斯发明了一种新的教学方法。

##### 拓展 discover, find, create

1.discover 是“发现”的意思，是指发现原来就有而一直没被发现，如发现电、煤、石油等矿藏及新星、星系或科学真理等。

Columbus discovered America in 1492.1492 年哥伦布发现了新大陆。

Recently they have discovered a comet. 最近他们发现了一颗彗星。

2.find 的意思是“寻找”，强调找的结果，并不指发现。

I've tried to find another copy but couldn't find one. 我试图再找一本，但没能弄到。

3.create 指有目的地把原材料制成新产品，也指创造出原来不存在的或与众不同的事物。

Man creates himself. 人类创造了自己。

A novelist creates characters and a plot. 小说家塑造人物并设计情节。

根据语境提示，用 invent, discover, find 或 create 的形式填空，完成句子。

1.When \_\_\_\_\_ the steam engine (蒸汽机) \_\_\_\_\_?

2. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ my bike, I'm looking for it.

3. Scientists are now trying to \_\_\_\_\_ if this is possible.

4. Do you know who \_\_\_\_\_ the plane?

5. He \_\_\_\_\_ quite a number of wonderful characters in his play.

【解析】1.1.was, invented 2.find 3.discover 4.invented 5. created

## 2. be used for 用来做……

此短语中的 for 是介词，表示用途，后接名词或动词-ing 形式。

An orange is used for medicine. 桔子可以入药。

A pen is used for writing. 钢笔用来写字。

拓展 be used as& be used by

1.be used as 意为“被用作……”，介词 as 表示“作为”，其后一般接名词，强调使用的工具及手段。

【例句】

English is used as the second language in many countries.

英语在许多国家被当作第二语言使用。

This room is used as their office. 这人房间被用作他们的办公室。

2.be used by 意为“被……使用”，介词 by 后面接动作的执行者（宾语）。

【例句】

English is used by travelers and business people all over the world.

全世界的旅行者和商人们使用英语。

Tractors are used by the farmers. 农民使用拖拉机。

## 3. pleasure n. 高兴，愉快；

常用于口语中；it' s my pleasure. With pleasure.

It' s my pleasure to help you look after your pet cat.我感到很荣幸帮你照看你的宠物猫。

拓展 please, pleased, pleasure, pleasant 的区别

一、please

1.表请求或要求的语气。是动词（及物动词）。

-Come in, please.请进来吧。（或 Please come in）

-Sit down, please.请坐。（或 Please sit down）

2.表“讨好，讨人喜欢；喜欢”（不及物动词）或者“使……高兴，使……满意，使……喜欢”（及物动词）

-Go where you please.你想去哪就去哪。

-What pleases you best?你最喜欢什么？

二、pleased 形容词。表示“高兴的，喜欢的，满意的”。它指的是人主观上感到的满足心理

-I'm pleased to see you!见到你真高兴！

常用句型有：be pleased to do sth.高兴做某事

be pleased at/about/with/by 对……感到满意/高兴

be pleased that 从句 对……感到满意/高兴

三、pleasant 形容词。表示“令人愉快的”“让人感到满意”。主语一般为物。

The walk was very pleasant. 那次散步很（让人）愉快。

四、pleasure 名词 表示“满足；乐趣；消遣、娱乐”

It's a pleasure to read this book. 读这本书真是件乐事。

## 4.remain (v.) 保持；剩余；残余

remain 意为“停留，留下”，相当于 stay。“呆在那里”可以说 remain / stay there，但“呆在家里”只能说 stay (at) home。

She remains in the house all these days. 她这些天一直呆在那栋房子里。

They all wished us to remain. 他们都希望我们留下来。

拓展 remain 作连系动词

remain 用作连系动词，意为“保持(某种状态)，继续存在，仍旧是”，后面接形容词，名词，

分词，不定式或介词短语。

**【例句】**

She remained sitting when they came in. 他们进来时，她仍然坐着(没有站起来)。

Peter became a manager but John remained a worker.

彼得当上了经理,但约翰仍然是一个工人。

Whatever great progress you have made, you should remain modest.

无论你取得了多么大的进步,你都应一直保持谦虚。

This remains to be proved. 这有待证实。(将来被动动作)

**5. by accident 偶然地；意外地**

He made this mistake by accident. 他犯这个错误纯属偶然。

**6. by mistake 错误地**

by mistake 是介词短语，意为“错误地；无意地；不小心地”，指由于错误的判断而千百万的失误，常在句中作状语。

I took your bag instead of mine by mistake. 我错拿了你的手提包，还以为是我的呢。

Susan forgot her key and locked herself out by mistake. 苏珊忘了带钥匙，误把自己关在门外了。

拓展 mistake...for...

mistake...for...把……错认为，错把……当作

She mistook him for the professor. 她把他错当作教授了。

**7. divide (v.) 分开；划分**

divide ...into 意为“把……划分为……”，be divided into 意为“划分为”。

**【备课例句】**

This class is too large; we shall have to divide it for oral practice.

这个班级太大,我们必须把它分成小班作口语练习。

This river divides at its mouth. 这条河在河口处分岔。

His lecture divides into three parts. 他的演讲分三部分。

Let's divide ourselves into several groups. 我们分成几个小组吧。

**重难点**

**一、When was it invented? 它是何时发明的?**

本句用于询问某个物品的发明时间，结构为“**When + was+某项物品+invented?**”，其中 was invented 是一般过去时的被动语态，其基本结构是“**was/were + 过去分词**”

例句：This book was bought yesterday. 这本书是昨天买的。

**【拓展 几种基本时态的被动语态**

1.一般现在时：am/is/are +过去分词

Football is played all over the world. 足球运动遍及全世界。

2.一般过去时：was/were + 过去分词

This book was bought yesterday. 这本书是昨天买的。

3.一般将来时：will be +过去分词

The class meeting will be held tomorrow. 班会将在明天开。

4.现在进行时：am/is/are +being +过去分词

Our teaching building is being built now. 我们的教学楼正在兴建中。

5.过去进行时：was/were + being +过去分词

The bus wasn't being repaired by me then. 那时这辆车不是由我修的。

6.现在完成时: have/has + been +过去分词

The work has been finished by them. 这项工作已经被他们做完了。

二、 **In England, tea didn't appear until around 1660.**在英国, 茶直到 1660 年才出现。

此句是由 **until** 引导的时间状语从句。**not.. until** 意为“只到...才...”。

例句

She didn't leave until I felt better. 只到我感觉好点了, 她才离开。

拓展 **until** 的用法

**until** 常用作介词或连词, 用来引导介词短语或从句在句子中作时间状语。

1. 在肯定句中, **until** 与延续性、持续性动词连用, 表示“直到……为止”。

I worked until late in the afternoon. 我一直干到下午很晚的时候。

2. 在否定句中, **until** 常与瞬间动词、短暂性动词连用, 表示“直到……才……”, “不到……不……”。

The rain didn't stop until midnight. 雨直到半夜才停。

I won't leave until you promise to help me. 你不答应帮助我, 我不会离开。

三、 **George wanted to make the customer happy.** 乔治想让顾客开心。

句中的 **make** 意为“使得”, **happy** 是形容词, 作宾语 **you** 的补足语, 对宾语起补充说明作用, 常用的结构为“**make**+名词/代词+形容词”。

The bad news makes her sad. 那个坏消息使得她伤心不已。

A boy broke the window. It made the headmaster angry.

一个孩子打碎了玻璃。这使得校长很生气。

【温馨提示】

当宾语是不定式短语或从句时, 多用 **it** 作形式宾语。

I made it a condition that everybody must be on time. 我提出一个条件, 人人都要准时。

The heavy rain made it impossible for us to go out. 大雨使得我们无法出去。

拓展 **make** 的其他相关句式

1. “**make**+宾语+n”意为“使/让某人 / 某物(成为)……”。

【例句】

We made him captain of our football team. 我们推选他作我们足球队队长。

We made him our monitor. 我们选他当班长。

2. “**make**+宾语+do sth”意为“使某人做某事”。在被动语态中, 此类结构中省略的动词不定式 **to** 要还原。

【例句】

Our teacher makes us feel more confident. 老师使得我们感到更自信了。

The boy was made to work twelve hours a day. 这个男孩被迫每天干十二个小时的活。

四、 **It is believed that the first basketball game in history was played on December 21st, 1891.** 人们认为 1891 年 12 月 21 日是历史上的第一次篮球比赛的日子。

本句中的 **It is believed that...** 相当于 **people believe that...** 是“人们相信/认为”的意思, **that** 引导的是主语从句。

It is believed that by the year 2010, the population of the world will be seven billion.(=People believe that by the year 2010, the population of the world will be seven billion.)

人们都认为到 2010 年，世界人口将达到七十亿。

拓展 类似的结构：

It is reported that... 据报道……

It is supposed/thought that... 人们认为……

It's known that... 众所周知……

## 五、被动语态的用法

### 1. 什么情况下用被动语态？

(1) 当我们不知道或没有必要说出动作的发生者是谁时，通常用被动语态。这种情况下，句子中不带由 by 引起的短语。例如：

The book is written for children. 这书是为孩子写的。

(2) 当动作的承受者是谈话的中心时通常用被动语态。这时可以带 by 短语。

This pen was given to me by Tom. 这支笔是汤姆给我的。

(3) 无必要或不愿说出动作的发出者。这种情况通常是出于礼貌方面的考虑。

Smoking is not allowed here. 这儿禁止吸烟。

### 2. 怎样变主动语态为被动语态

把主动语态变为被动语态，可分作三步进行：

第一步：找出主动句的宾语，把它作为被动句的主语。

第二步：将谓语动词的主动语态变为被动语态（助动词 be+ 及物动词的过去分词）。变为被动语态时，时态不要变化。

第三步：将原主动语态的主语（若是人称代词，须变为宾格）放在介词 by 后边组成 by 短语，放到句子的后边。如果我们没有必要说出动作的发出者，by 短语则可以不要。例如：

He often helps his brother. (主动语态)

His brother is often helped by him. (被动语态)

## 重点短语：

1. shoes with special heels 特殊后跟的鞋子	13. at a low price 以一个很低的价格
2. hot ice cream scoop 热的冰其淋勺子	14. translate the book into different language 把书翻译成不同种的语言
3. run on electricity 电动的	15. all of sudden 突然
4. be used for 被用作	16. by mistake 错误地
5. the subject for my school project 学校项目的课题	17. a much-loved and active sport 一个深受喜爱并且积极的运动
6. our daily lives 我们的日常生活	18. divide...into 把...分开
7. have a poin 有点道理	19. stop sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事
8. by accident 偶然，意外地	20. look up to 钦佩，仰慕
9. over the open fire 在火堆上	21. the professional basketball groups 职业篮球机构
10. fall into the water 落入水中	22. use someone else's idea 借用其他人的想法
11. take place 发生	
12. without doubt 毫无疑问	



## 功能句型:

This special pen was invented by...这支笔是……发明的

It has three colors and is used for...它有三种颜色, 可用作

Did you know...? 你知道……吗?

“was/were+动词的过去分词+by 短语”是一般过去时的被动语态结构:

be 动词的单复数由主语决定, by 短语用于强调动作是谁做的, 可以省略。

## Unit 7 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes

### 课文知识点梳理

**1.allow** 动词, “允许;准许”, 常用于下列结构中:

1.1.allow sb. to do sth, 允许某人做某事。

The teacher allowed him to go into the classroom.老师允许他进入教室。

1.2. allow doing sth 允许做某事。

We don't allow smoking in public. 我们不允许在公共场合吸烟

1.3.be allowed to do sth.被允许做某事。

Passengers are not allowed to smoke. 乘客不被允许吸烟。

**2.be worried about** 为……担心”, 与 **worry about** 同义

Mothers are always worried about their children. =Mothers always worry about their children.

妈妈们总是为她们的孩子担心。

safety 不可数名词, 意为“安全;安全性”, 其反义词是 danger

For your own safety, please do not smoke inside the plane.为了你自身的安全, 请不要在飞机上吸烟。

**3.have sth done**”使某物被……”

You'd better go to see a doctor and have your blood temperature measured.

你最好去看医生量一下血压。

**4.stop doing sth 和 stop to do sth.**

1. stop to do sth 意为“停下来去做某事”。强调停下手中正在做的事。如: The students stop to listen to their teacher. 学生们停下来去听他们老师讲话。

2.stop doing sth 意为“停止做某事”。强调停下手中正做的事。如: The students stopped talking. 学生们停止了谈话。与它们相反的句式是: go on to do sth “继续做某事(与刚才一事不同)”和 go on doing sth “继续做某事(与刚才同一件事)”。如: He finishes his homework and goes on to study English. 他完成了作业, 接着继续去念英语。 They went on playing games. 他们继续玩游戏。



### 5.across 和 through 的区别

两个词都表示“穿过”,但用法有区别:

1.through 强调从人群或物体中间穿过,该动作在三维空间进行.

eg.The sun goes through the window.阳光透过窗户.

The stream runs through the forest.这条小溪穿过森林.

2.across 指在某一空间从一段到另一端或呈十字交叉穿过,该动作在物体表面进行.

eg.She went across the street to do some shopping.

Can you swim across the river?

希望能帮到你,祝你开心.

### 6.Keep sb from sth “使某人远离……”

We should keep ourselves from fire hazard.我们应该远离火灾。

### 7.be strict with 对……严格。

be strict with, with 后 加人

如: His father is strict with him

他父亲对他严格要求.

be strict in , in 后加事物

如: We should be strict in (doing) our work.

对工作我们应该严格要求.

### 8.get in the way of 固定短语, 意为“妨碍” get 可以换成 be 动词

Her social life got in the way of her studies

她的社交生活妨碍了她的学习。

### 9.as much as sb want “随心所欲地”

Don't let children play computer games as much as they want.

不要让孩子随心所欲地玩电脑游戏。

### 10.against 是介词, 意为“反对”, 可接名词、代词、宾语从句; 接动词时要用动词 ing 形式。

(1) 靠着

He stood against the wall.他靠着墙站。

(2) “撞着, 碰着”

The crazy man hit his head against the wall.

那个疯子以头撞墙。

(3) 以……对抗

Which team will you play against.

### 11.practice doing sth 练习做某事。

意为练习时, 接动词作宾语, 只能用动词 ing 形式。

I practice playing basketball everyday. 我每天都练习打篮球。

practice 名词

in practice 实际上,事实上

be/get/out of practice 生疏 疏于练习  
practice makes perfect 熟能生巧

## 重点短语:

1.instead of 代替	13.part-time job 兼职工作
2.the other day 前几天	14.go to the mall 去商业街
3.at present 目前, 现在	15.have a chance to do sth 有机会做
4.stay up 熬夜	16.achieve one's dream 实现某人的梦
5.concentrate on 全神贯注于	17.cut one's hair 理发
6.old peoples home 敬老院	18.have one's hair cut 理发
7.get in the way of 妨碍	19. be strict with sb in sth 做某事对某人要求严格
8.care about 关心, 在乎	20.take a test 参加考试
9.have some time off 休息	21.fail a test 考试不及格
10.be good for 对……有好处	22.at that age 在那个年龄
11.take the time to do sth 花时间做某事	23.at the age of...在……几岁时
12.go out with friends 和朋友一起出去	24.at least 至少

## 功能句型:

I don;t agree with...我不同意

I think I should be allowed to ...我认为我应该被允许……

I would like to...我想……

I could...if I...如果我……我可以

I don't think +that 引导的宾语从句, 表“我认为……不……”

含有情态动词 can/may/should/must 的被动语态结构为 can/may/should/must\_be\_动词的过去分词, 表示“……能/也许/必须被……”

## Unit 8 It must belong to Carla

### 课文知识点梳理

**1. It must belong to Carla.**它肯定属于卡拉。

belong v 属于 = be owned by

belong to +人名 (不能用所有格) +代词宾格 (不能用物主代词) 属于

**【注】:** belong to 不能用于进行时态或被动形式, 其主语常常是物。

Sth belongs to sb = sth is sb' s

例如: The yellow car belongs to Mr. Smith = The yellow car is Mr. Smith' s.

【辨析】belong to someone 和 be someone' s

【相同点】belong to someone 和 be someone' s 含义基本相同,都表示“属于某人,归某人所有”,

【不同点】用法上的区别:

(1) belong to + 名词或宾格代词。

(2) be someone' s 意思是 be + 名词所有格或名词性物主代词

The English book must belong to Tom.

The English must be Tom' s ( English book).

2. He was the only little kid at the picnic.他是野餐中唯一的小孩。(1b)

【解析】go on a picnic = go for a picnic 去野餐 have a picnic 野餐

What a fine autumn morning! Let' s go on a (野餐), OK?

3. Whose book is this? 这是谁的排球? (1c)

【解析】who → whose → whom

(1)who pron. 谁 是主格,做主语时,谓语动词用单数

— Who is on duty? — I am.

(2)whose adj. &pron. “谁的”,可以作定语后(跟名词)或主语,

【结构】whose+一般疑问句/whose+名词+一般疑问句 用于询问东西的主人,

回答是用名词所有格或名词性物主代词

—Whose book is this? =Whose is the book?

— It' s Tom' s/It' s mine.

**4. It must be Mary' s.J. K. Rowling is her favorite writer**

它一定是玛丽的。J.K 罗琳是她最喜欢的作家。

must 表示肯定推测,“一定,肯定”,

(1)must 一般用于肯定句,

表示对现在的情况进行推测、推断、猜测或判断,一般把握性较大。

You must be very hungry. Please come in and have something to eat.

(2)含有 must 推测的句子变为反意疑问句, 要根据 must 后面的动词来确定

There must be something wrong with the bike, \_\_\_\_\_?

(3)含有 must 推测的句子变为否定句时, 用 can' t “不可能”

There can' t be something wrong with the bike.

【拓展】mustn' t , 表示 “不准, 禁止, 不可以”

You mustn' t lend the book to others.

**5. I attended a concert yesterday so it might still be in the music hall.**

昨天我参加了一个音乐会, 所以它可能还在音乐厅。

attend v 出席; 参加 attend a meeting 出席会议

【辨析】 join/take part in/attend

(1) join 指加入某个党派, 团体组织等, 成为其中一员, 意为 “ 参军, 入党, 入团 ”。

join the Army/the Party/the League

join sb. in (doing) sth. 和某人一道做某事

Will you join us in the picnic? 你参加我们的野炊吗?

join in 多指参加小规模的活动如 “游戏, 比赛”, 口语中常用。

Join in the basketball game. 参加篮球赛。

(2)take part in 指参加群众性活动, 着重说明主语参加该项活动并在活动中发挥作用。We' ll take part in the sports meeting/club.

take an active part in 积极参加……

(3) attend 正式用语 attended a concert \_\_\_\_\_

vt. 指参加会议, 婚礼, 葬礼, 典礼; 去上课, 上学, 听报告等。

句子主语只是去听, 去看, 自己不一定起积极作用。

**6.Do you have anything valuable in your schoolbag?**

你书包里有什么贵重的东西吗?

【解析】value n 价值 → valuable adj. 贵重的; 很有用的; 宝贵的

I think nothing else in the world is more \_\_\_\_\_ (有价值的) than my parents' love.

**7.So it can' t be stolen.** 所以它不可能被偷

【解析】can' t “不可能”，是否定推测，语气较有把握。

**8. I remember I had my schoolbag with me at the picnic.**

我记得野餐时我背着我的书包了。

【解析】remember v 记住（反） forget

(1)remember doing sth 记得做过某事（已做了）

(2) remember to do sth 记住要做某事（还没做）

**9. I left early, before the rest of my friends.** 我先于我的其他朋友早早就离开了。

【解析】rest v 休息 n 剩余部分

“the rest of+名词”时，谓语动词的数要与 the rest of 所表示的名词的数保持一致

**10.I think somebody must have picked it up.**我认为一定有人捡到它了

【解析】pick up 接电话

pick up 接电话 Tom, I called you, but you didn' t pick up

捡起；拾起 I pick up a wallet on my way home

（开车）接某人 I will pick you up at the station

学到；获得 He was picking up the skills quickly.

**11. I' ll call them now to check if anybody has it** 我现在打电话问问他们是否有人捡到它了。

【解析】anybody pron. 任何人

(1)anybody 是不定代词，表示“任何人，无论什么人”。anybody 与 somebody 相对应，

但是 anybody 常用在否定句、一般疑问句或条件句中，用在 肯定句 中表示“任何人”。

(2) anybody 作主语时，谓语动词用 单数 形式。

【拓展】由 body 组成的不定代词：

some somebody 某人；有人

any = anybody 任何人

no nobody 没有人 every everybody 每个人；人人

**【拓展】不定动词的用法:**

(1)构成: some, any, every, no 都能和 one, body, thing 一起构成复合不定代

a. some 构成的复合不定动词 (something, somebody, someone) 用于肯定句

b. any 构成的复合不定动词 (anything, anybody, anyone) 用于否定句或疑问句;

c. no 构成的复合不定动词(nothing, nobody)用于肯定句, 表否定意思

d. every 构成的复合不定动词(everything, everybody, everyone) 用于肯定句

(2)复合不定动词作主语, 谓语动词用单数

Everybody is here.

(3)修饰不定动词的定语要后置

something interesting 有趣的东西 something to eat 吃的东西

(4)在表示请求、建议、反问等语气的疑问句中, 问话者希望得到肯定回答时要用 something, somebody, someone — Would you like something to drink?

—Yes, please.

(5)在反意疑问句中, somebody, anybody 等作主语时, 附加问句用 he 或 they; something, everything 等作主语时, 附加问句用 it.

Nobody is in the classroom, is he/are they?

Everything is ready, isn' t it?

**12. When he was interviewed by the town newspaper, he said, “Every night we hear strange noises outside our window.**

当他被镇上的报社采访的时候, 他说: “每天晚上我们听见窗户外面有奇怪的声音....”

**【解析】** noise n 噪音 → noisy adj. 吵闹的→noisily adv 吵闹地

make a noise 制造噪音

**【拓展】noise, voice 与 sound 辨析:**

(1) noise 意为“噪声”, 指不悦耳的……等, 可以用 a, some, much 等词修饰。

(2) voice 意为“声音”, 多指人的说话声、歌声和笑声等。



(3) sound 可以指听到的自然界的一切声音。

**13. My parents called the policemen, but they couldn't find anything strange.**

我的父母给警察打电话了，但是他们没有找到任何奇怪的东西。

【解析】 policemen n 男警察 (pl) policemen

Policewoman 女警察 (pl) policewomen

【短语】 police station 警察局 police car 警车 call the police 报警

**14. At first, I thought that it might be a dog, but I couldn't see a dog, or anything else, either.**

起初，我认为它可能是一只狗，但我没有看见狗，也没有看见其他任何东西。

【解析 1】 else.

else 与 other 的区别：二者均有“别的；其他的”意思，

(1) else 修饰疑问词或不定代词，放所修饰词之后；

【注】当 else 修饰不定代词时，所有格应该放在 else 上，而不应该放在代上， somebody else. Anybody else 等的所有格形式是 somebody else's ; anybody else's 等

or else 否则，要不然

I don't want to get anybody else's money and help.

(2) other 修饰名词，且放名词前。

【解析 2】 either

【辨析】 too/ also/ either 的用法

too “也” 肯定句。句末。

also “也” 肯定句。句中，be 后面,行为动词前。

either “也” 否定句。句末。

e.g. She is a singer, too. 她也是个歌手。

He can also sing the English song. 他也可以唱英文歌。

If you don't go to the park, he won't go there ,either. 如果你不去公园，他也不去。

**15. One woman in the area saw something running away, but it was dark so she is not sure.**

这个地方的一个女人看见有东西逃跑了，但是天黑了，所以她不确定。

【解析 1】see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事（强调动作正在发生）

see sb. do sth. 看见某人做某事（强调发生的整个过程）

I see mom cooking in the kitchen. 我看见妈妈正在厨房做饭。

Lucy said she saw me do the housework. 露西说她看见我做家务了。

【解析 2】run away = escape v 逃跑，逃脱

【短语】run off (从容器中溢出；流出) run out (of) \_\_\_\_\_ run after \_\_\_\_\_

There are some girls (追逐) butterflies in the park.

【解析 3】sure adj. 一定的，可靠的

(1) be sure to do sth 一定要，务必，一定会（表推测判断）

Be sure \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to me as soon as you arrive there.

(2) be sure of/about doing sth 确信，对,,,有把握

I' m sure of success.

(3) be sure + that 从句 确信，认为,,,一定会

**17. Everyone in our town is feeling uneasy, and everyone has his or her own ideas.** 我们镇上的每个人都感到不安，并且每个人都有自己的看法。

【解析】feel 用作实义动词的用法

表示“感觉”，属感官动词，其后接不定式的复合结构作宾语时，不定式不能带 to We all felt the house shake. 我们都感觉这房子在震动。

feel 用作连系动词的用法

1. 表示某人的感觉，以人作主语。

I don' t feel very well today. 我今天感到不太舒服。

2. 表示某物摸起来给人的感觉，通常要以被摸之物作主语。

Silk feels soft and smooth. 丝绸摸起来很柔软平滑。

( ) Cotton \_\_\_\_\_ nice and soft.

A.feel like B.feels like C.feel D.feels

**【拓展】feel like 的用法表示“感到想要(做某事)”，其后接名词或动名词。**

feel like doing sth = would like to do sth = want to do sth 想要去做某事

Do you feel like \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a drink? 要喝一杯吗?

**18. There must be something visiting the homes in our neighborhood, but what is it? 一定有东西在拜访我们社区的人家，但是它是什么呢？**

**【解析】**There be sb./sth. doing sth.

There: 意为“一定有”；

there be 句型 and 情态动词连用时，表示对现有情况的猜测，

其结构形式：there + 情态动词 + be + 名词。

**19. Most people hope that this animal or person will simply go away, but I do not think that is going to happen. 大多数人希望这种动物或者人会消失，但是我认为那不会发生。**

**【解析 1】**(1)hope 的用法：hope \_\_\_\_\_ sth.

My little brother hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ (be )a good singer. 我弟弟希望成为一名好的歌手。

(2)hope + \_\_\_\_\_ 从句

I hope you can get good grades in the final exam. 我希望你在期末考试中能取得好成绩。

**重点短语：**

1. belong to 属于	9. run after 追赶
2. attend a concert 参加音乐会	10. catch a bus 赶上公共汽车
3. pick up 捡起	11. at the same time 同时
4. something unusual 一些不寻常的事情	12. not only... but also... 不但……而且……
5. have fun doing sth 做某事很开心	13. in a certain way 以某种方式
6. run away 逃跑	14. prevent... from doing sth 阻止……做某事
7. think of 考虑; 想起	15. a victory over... 战胜……
8. feel sleepy 感到困倦	16. 迟到 be late for

## 功能句型:

There must be +名词/代词, 表“肯定有”: must 和 there be 句型连用时, must 必须放在 there 之后。

“must+动词原形”结构对现在的情况作肯定推测, 表示“一定……”只能用在肯定句中, 语气最强

“can’t+动词原形”结构对现在的情况作否定推测, 表示“不可能……”

## Unit9 I like music that I can dance to

### 课文知识点梳理

#### 1. prefer 动词 更喜欢 宁愿

prefer sth 更喜欢某事 I prefer English 我更喜欢英语。

Prefer doing/to do 宁愿做某事 I prefer sitting/to sit 我宁愿坐着。

prefer sth to sth 同…相比更喜欢… I prefer dogs to cats 与猫相比我更喜欢狗。

prefer doing to doing 宁愿做某事而不愿做某事 I prefer walking to sitting 我宁愿走路也不愿坐着。

#### 2. along with 伴随… 同… 一道

I will go along with you. 我同你一道去。

I sing along with music. 我伴随着音乐唱歌。

#### 3. dance to sth. 随着…跳舞 She likes dancing to the music. 她喜欢随着音乐而跳舞。

#### 4. different kinds of 各种各样 different kinds of clothes 各种各样的衣服

#### 5. music n. 音乐 musician n. 音乐家 musical

#### 6. take ... to ... 带…去… 如:

我的爸爸经常带我去公园。

My father often take me to the park.

请拿这个盒子到我的办公室。

Please take this box to my office.

7. remind sb. of sb./sth. 提醒 使…记起….

这首歌使他记起了他的妈妈。

8. clear adj. 清楚的，清澈的 clearly adv. 清楚地

9. be important to sb. 对…重要

be important for sb. to do. 做某事对某人很重要

10. unfortunately adv. 不幸地 fortunately adv. 幸运地

11. fun n. 有趣 funny adj. 有趣的

12 be sure to do 一定做某事 肯定做某事 如：

It's sure to snow.肯定要下雪 Be sure not to forget it,千万不要忘记呀!

13.. known adj. 有名的 著名的 know v. 知道 认识

14. on display 展览

15. over the years 很多年来，常与现在完成时连用如：

Over the years, they have planted many trees on the hills.多年来他们已在山上种植了许多树。

16. energy n. 活力 energetic adj. 有活力的

17. be in agreement 意见一致 常与介词 on /about 连用如：

They are in agreement on that question.

他们对那个问题意见一致。

单元语法

定语从句的用法

一、定语从句的概念

在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫定语从句。被修饰的名词或代词叫先行词,定语从句一般放在先行词的后面。

二、定语从句的关系词

引导定语从句的关系词有关系代词和关系副词,常见的关系代词包括 that, which, who(宾格 whom,所有格 whose)等,关系副词包 where, when, why 等。关系代词和关系副词放在先行词及定语从句之间起连接作用,同时又作定语从句的重要成分。(定语从句中的关系词分为关系代词和关系副词两种)

that    which    who    whom    whose    when    where    why											
关	系	指	语	法	主	宾	定	表			
					语	语	语				
					主	宾	表				

指人	who that	whom that	whose	that
指物	which that	which that	whose	that

注：关系代词在句中充当主语、宾语，因此定语从句中不能再出现关系代词所替代的名词或代词。

三、定语从句的分类

根据定语从句与先行词的关系,定语从句可分为限制性定语从句及非限制性定语从句。限制性定语从句紧跟先行词,主句与从句不用逗号分开,从句不可省去,非限制性定语从句主句与从句之间有逗号分开,起补充说明作用,如省去,意思仍完整。

四、关系代词的用法

**1. that** 既可以用于指人,也可以用于指物。在从句中作主语或宾语,作主语时不可省略,作宾语可省略。例如:

Mary likes music that is quiet and gentle. 玛丽喜欢轻柔的音乐。(that 作主语)

The coat (that) I put on the desk is blue. 我放在桌子上的那件外套是蓝色的。(that 作宾语)

**2. which** 用于指物,在句中作主语或宾语,作主语不可省略,作宾语可省略。例如:

The building which stands near the train station is a supermarket. 位于火车站附近的那座大楼是一家超市。(作主语)

The film (which) we saw last night was wonderful. 我们昨天晚上看的那部电影很好看。(作宾语)

**3. who, whom** 用于指人,who 用作主语,whom 用作宾语。在口语中,有时可用 who 代替 whom,也可省略。例如:

The girl who often helps me with my English is from England. 经常在英语方面帮助我的那个女孩是英国人。(作主语)

Who is the teacher (whom) Li Ming is talking to? 正在与李明谈话的老师是谁?(作宾语)

注意:(1)当定语从句中含有介词,介词放在句末时,who, that, which 可省略,但介词在关系代词前时,只能用“介词+which/whom”结构。例如:

This is the house in which we lived last year. 这是我们去年居住的房子。

Please tell me from whom you borrowed the English novel. 请告诉我你从谁那借的这本英文小说。

(2)含有介词的固定动词词组中,介词不可前置,只能放在原来的位置上。例如:

This is the person whom you are looking for. 这就是你要找的那个人。



(3)**that** 作介词的宾语时,介词不能放它的前面,只能放在从句中动词的后面。例如:

The city that she lives in is very far away.她居住的城市非常远。

(4)关系词只能用 **that** 的情况:

a. 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级所修饰,或本身是序数词、基数词、形容词最高级时,只能用 **that**,而不用 **which**.例如:

He was the first person that passed the exam. 他是第一个通过考试的人。

b.被修饰的先行词为 **all, any, much, many, everything, anything, none, the one** 等不定代词时,只能用 **that**,而不用 **which**.例如:

Is there anything that you want to buy in the shop? 你在商店里有什么东西要买吗?

c.先行词被 **the only, the very, the same, the last, little, few** 等词修饰时,只能用 **that**,而不用 **which**.例如:

This is the same bike that I lost.这就是我丢的那辆自行车。

d. 先行词里同时含有人或物时,只能用 **that**, 而不用 **which**.例如:

I can remember well the persons and some pictures that I saw in the room.我能清楚记得我在那个房间所见到的人和一些照片。

e.以 **who** 或 **which** 引导的特殊疑问句,为避免重复,只能用 **that**.例如:

Who is the girl that is crying? 正在哭泣的那个女孩是谁?

f.主句是 **there be** 结构,修饰主语的定语从句用 **that**,而不用 **which**.例如:

There is a book on the desk that belongs to Tom. 桌子上那本书是汤姆的。

g.关系代词在从句中做定语

① The novel **whose** cover was broken belongs to me .

② Henry is the boy **whose** mother is our English teacher . I know the person **whose** company produces computers .

This is the person **whose** story surprised everybody .

(5)关系词只能用 **which**,而不用 **that** 的情况:

a.先行词为 **that, those** 时,用 **which**, 而不用 **that**.例如:

What's that which is under the desk? 在桌子底下的那些东西是什么?

b.关系代词前有介词时,一般用 **which**,而不用 **that**.例如:

This is the room in which he lives. 这是他居住的房间。

c.引导非限制性定语从句,用 **which**, 而不用 **that**.例如:

Tom came back, which made us happy. 汤姆回来了,这使我们很高兴。

## 五、关系副词的用法

(1)**when** 指时间,其先行词表示时间,在句中作时间状语。例如:

This was the time when he arrived.这是他到达的时间。

(2)**where** 指地点,其先行词表示地点,在句中作地点状语。例如:

This is place where he works.这是他工作的地点。

(3)why 指原因,其先行词是原因,起原因状语作用。例如:

Nobody knows the reason why he is often late for school. 没人知道他为什么上学总迟到。

## 重点短语:

1. sing along with 跟着一起唱	30. Chinese folk music 中国民间音乐
2. the music that can dance to 能跟着跳舞的音乐	31. sense a strong sadness and pain 感觉到一种强烈的悲伤与痛苦
3. play different kind of music 演奏不同种类的音乐	32. look up 查阅
4. have great lyrics 有优美的歌词	33. in total 总计
5. Prefer = like better 更喜欢	34. in the city of 在..... 城市
6. electronic music 电子音乐	35. play many musical instruments 弹奏许多乐器
7. after a long week at work 在漫长的一周工作之后	36. be born 出生
8. have spare time 有空闲时间 in one' s spare time = in one' s free time 在某人的空闲时间	37. be known for = be famous for 因 ..... 而出名
9. in that case 如果那样的话 , 既然那样	38. develop a serious illness 得了一种严重的疾病
10. think about 思考, 考虑	39. become blind 变瞎
11. feel like doing sth 感觉想做某事 feel like = want / would like 想要 (但结构不同, feel like doing = want to do = would like to do )	40. make money 挣钱
12. stick to 坚持, 固守 stick to sth / doing sth 坚持某事/ 坚持做某事	41. continue to do 继续做某事
13. depend on 决定/ 取决于	42. get married to sb . 与某人结婚(表动作)
14. have a happy ending 有一个快乐的结局 / 结尾	be married with sb 与某人结婚(表状态, 可接时间段)
15. Cheer up 使开心/高兴	43. China' s national treasures 中国的民族瑰宝/ 财富
16. be down 心情沮丧的	44. in total 总计
17. have funny dialogs( dialogues )有幽默的对话	45. amazing musical skills 令人惊讶的音乐技能
18. try one' s best to do sth 尽某人最大努力做某事	46. recall one' s deepest wounds 回想起某人最深的伤痛
19. Solve problems 解决问题	46. painful experiences 痛苦的经历
20. seem less serious 似乎不严重	47. It' s a pity +句子 真遗憾.....
21. a good way to relax 一种放松的好方式	48. spread joy 传播快乐
22. Provide sb. with sth . = provide sth for sb . 给某人提供某物	49. do an excellent job 表现优异
23. . plenty of = lots of / a lot of 大量, 充足	50. play the hero 扮演英雄人物
24. . shout off 关闭	51. during his lifetime 在他的一生期间
25. once in a while 偶尔, 间或	52. have much experience 有很多经验
26. not... anymore = no more 不再	
27. write their own lyrics 自己作词	
28. sing the words clearly 唱词清楚	

29. be unusual 不寻常的	
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### 功能句型：

My favorite kind of music/movie is...我最喜欢的音乐/电影的种类是……

I like... because...我喜欢……因为……

It was...by...它是由……的

When I listen to/watch it,I feel...我听这首歌/看这部电影时，我感到……

I think you should listen to/watch it too because...我想你也应该听一听/看一看，因为……

## Unit 10 You are supposed to shake hands.

### 课文知识点梳理

1. be supposed to do . 应该 如： We are supposed to stop smoking. 我们应该停止吸烟。

知识拓展 表示应该的词有：should, ought to ,be supposed to

2. shake hands 握手 shake 本意是“摇动、震动”

3. You should have asked what you were supposed to wear.

你本应该问清楚怎么样穿才得体。中的“should have asked”是“情态动词+现在完成时”表示过去本应该做某事，事实上没有做

如： She should have gone to Beijing. 她本应该去了北京。（没有去）

4. be relaxed about sth. 对某事随意、不严格 如：

They are relaxed about the time. 他们对时间很随意。

5. pretty adv. 相当,很=very She is pretty friendly. 她相当友好。

adj. 美丽的 She is a pretty girl.她是一个美丽的女孩。

6. make plans to do == plan to do. 打算做某事 如：

She has made plans to go to Beijing.==She has planed to go to Beijing.

7. drop by 访问 看望 拜访 串门

We just dropped by our friends' homes. 我们刚刚去朋友家串门。

8. on time 按时

9. after all 毕竟 终究 如: You see I was right after all. 你看, 毕竟还是我对了。

10. invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事 如:

Lily invited me to have dinner. 莉莉请我吃晚饭。

11. without 没有

12. around the world == all over the world 全世界

13. pick up 捡起 挑选 如: He picked up his hat. 他捡起他的帽子。

14. start doing == start to do 开始做某事 如

He started reading. == He started to read. 他开始读。

15. point at 指向

16. stick v. 刺 截 n. 棒, 棍

chopstick 筷子 是由 chop(砍)+stick(棒)合成, 通常用复数形式: chopsticks

17. go out of one's way to do 特意, 专门做某事 如:

He went out of his way to make me happy. 他特意使我高兴。

18. make mistakes 犯错误 (复数) make a mistake 犯错误 (一个)

19. be different from 与...不同 如:

Chinese food is different from theirs. 中国菜与他们的不同。

20. { get/be used to sth. 习惯于...

get/be used to doing 习惯于...

be used to do 被用于做...

be used for doing 被用于做...

used to do 过去常常做... 如:

I wash clothes everyday. But I'm used to it.

我每天都洗衣服, 但我习惯了

I am used to washing clothes. 我习惯于洗衣服了。

The knives are used to cut things. 小刀被用来切东西。

The knives are used for cutting things. 小刀被用来切东西。

She used to watch TV after school. 她过去放学后常常看电视。

21. 我发现要记住每一件事是困难的。

I find it difficult to remember everything.

形式宾语

真正宾语

常见的形式宾语有: find / think + it/them + 形容词 to do sth. 如:

I think it hard to study English.

22. cut up 切开 切碎 如: Let's cut up the water melon. 让我们切开这个西瓜吧。

23. make a toast 敬酒

24. crowd v. 挤满 其形容词和过去式及过去分词都是: crowded

25. set n. 一套 v. 设置

26. can't stop doing 忍不住做某事 I can't stop laughing. 我忍不住笑

27. make faces 做鬼脸  
 28. face to face 面对面  
 29. learn...by oneself 自学 如: I learn English by my self. 我自学英语。

### 重点短语:

1.after all 终归	7.go out one's way 格外努力地
2. get mad 大动肝火	8.get used to 习惯
3.drop by 顺便拜访	9.make... feel at home 使(某人)感到宾至如归
4.make an effort 作出努力	10.cut up 切碎
5.clean...off 把……擦掉	11.be worth doing sth 值得做某事
6.take off 起飞	12.hold out 伸出
	13.thanks for 因……而感谢

### 功能句型:

find it+形容词+动词不定式短语, 表“……发现……是……的”: it 是形式宾语, 指代不定式; 形容词作宾补, 不能换成其它词性。

## Unit11 Sad movies make me cry

### 课文知识点梳理

#### Section A

**1. I' d rather go to Blue Ocean because I like to listen to quiet music while I' m eating.**

我宁愿去蓝色海洋餐馆, 因为吃饭时我喜欢听点舒缓的音乐。

【解析】' d rather 是 would rather 的缩写形式, “宁愿; 宁可; 更喜欢”, 后跟动词原形常用来表示选择的意愿。没有人称和数的变化, 其中 would 常缩写成' d 形式

【肯定句: would rather do sth. =prefer to do sth.

I would rather stay at home because it' s cold outside.

【否定句: would rather not do sth 宁愿不做某事

【拓展】would rather do sth than do sth

**2. But that music makes me sleepy.** 但是那种音乐会让我昏昏欲睡。

【解析 1】主语+make sb. +adj.意为“使某人感到……; 使……处于某种状态”。 宾补结构  
 The color red makes me nervous. 红色会使我紧张。

make 构成的句型

(1) make sb/sth + 形容词 “让某人或某物…”

可用到的形容词有: happy, pleased, surprised, angry, annoyed, sad, upset, unhappy, worried, anxious,



excited, relaxed, stressed out, tense, calm, scared, comfortable, sick ...

Mr. Liu usually makes his lesson interesting so that we all like to listen to him in class.

### 3.Waiting for Amy drove Tina mad.

【解析 1】动名词做主语，谓语动词用第三人称单数

\_\_\_\_\_ (say) is easy, \_\_\_\_\_ (do) is difficult. 说起来容易，做起来难

【解析 2】drive → drove→driven ① v 驾驶 v 迫使 → driver n 司机 drive to (开车去)  
go for a drive 开车兜风(for 表示目的)

②drive v. 迫使 drive sb.+adj.使某人怎样

(1)drive sb. crazy/mad =make sb. crazy 使某人发疯/发狂

That thing almost drive me crazy.那件事几乎要使我发狂了。

(2)drive sb. to do sth 驱使某人做某事

### 4. The movie was so sad that it made Tina and Amy \_\_\_\_\_ .

【辨析】so... that ... /so that

(1) so+形容词或副词+that ...引导的肯定的结果状语从句“如此……以至于……”

I studied so hard that I got the first place. 我如此地努力以至于得了第一名

(2)so that “以便……;为了……”,引导目的状语从句。

从句中常使用 can /could /may /might /will /would /should 等情态动词或助动词;

I study hard so that I can have a good future. 我努力学习是为了能有美好的未来

5.John: Did you have fun with Amy last night? 你昨晚和艾米玩的开心吗? Tina: Well ...  
yes and no. She was really late. 嗯，既开心又不开心。

【解析 1】have fun =have a good time/ great time = enjoy oneself 玩的开心 have fun with sb.  
和某人玩的开心

have fun doing sth 很愉快做某事

【解析 2】yes and no “既是又不是;不能说定”。表示对某一问题的两可回答， —Were you  
surprised when you received something from Andy? 你收到安迪的东西时惊吗?

—Well, yes and no. I knew he would send me something. But I just wasn' t sure what it would be.  
嗯，既惊讶又不惊讶。我知道他会送我东 西，但是不知道他会送什么。

### 6. I' m not sure what to do about it. 关于这件事我不确信该做什么。

【解析 1】sure ① adj.确信的，确实的； 一定的 make sure 确保，核实，查收，弄清楚

be sure to do sth 一定要做某事

be sure not to do sth 千万不要做某事

be sure +that 从句 相信；对.....有把握

②adv.当然； 确实地； 无疑地=Certainly = Of course

—Can I borrow these magazines?我能借这些杂志吗?

—Sure / Certainly / Of course. 当然可以。

### 7. What happened? 发生了什么事

【解析】(1) happen v “发生” 不及物动词，没有被动语态，主语是物，强调某事发生的偶然性

(1) “sth.+happen+地点/时间”，“某地/某时发生了某事”

What' s happening outside? 外面发生什么事了?

(2) sth. happen to sb. 某事发生在某人身上

A car accident happened to him yesterday. 昨天他发生了交通事故。

What happened to you?=What was wrong with him?



(3) sb. happen to do sth. 某人碰巧做某事

She happened \_\_\_\_\_(be) out when we called.

【拓展】take place 发生，指事情有计划有安排地发生

The sports meeting took place in our school last week.

**8. Well, the more I got to know Julie, the more I' ve realized that we have a lot in common.**

我越是了解朱莉，就越意识到我们是有多么的相似。

【解析】(1) “The+形容词或副词比较级(+句子), the+形容词或副词比较级(+句子)”

The harder you work, the greater progress you will make. 你越用功，进步就越大。

【解析 2】have ...in common “有共同点；相似”

My sister and I have only one thing in common. 我和姐姐只有一个共同点。

**9. Umm ... it makes Alice unhappy because she thinks Julie is now better friends with me than with her.**

嗯.....这使艾丽斯不开心，因为她认为朱莉现在比她和我的关系更好。

【解析】friend n 朋友 → friendly adj. 有好的 (反) unfriendly → friendship n 友谊

**10. Mmm ... why don' t you ask Alice to join you each time you do something with Julie?**

嗯.....每次你和朱莉在一起的时候，你何不邀请爱丽丝加入呢？

【解析 1】Why don' t +sb.+do sth.? =Why not + do sth.? 为何不.....? 用来提出建议或劝告。

Why don' t you go with us? =Why not go with us? 你为什么不和我们一起去呢？

【解析 2】each time 名词词组，充当连词引导时间状语从句，意为“每一次.....”，类似的词组还有 every time, next time, last time, the first time 等。 You should take off your shoes first each time you enter the room. 每次你进入房间就应该先脱鞋。

**11. Then she won' t feel left out. 然后她就不会觉得被忽略**

【解析】leave out 不包括；不提及；忽略 to be /feel left out (感觉) 被遗忘；(感觉) 被忽略  
No one speaks to him, he always feels left out. 没人跟他讲话，他总是觉得被人冷落。

**12. He slept badly and didn' t feel like eating anything. 他睡眠不好，而且不想吃东西。**

【解析 1】feel like doing sth.=want to do sth. “想要做.....”，此处 like 为介词，意为“相似；类似；像”。

I feel like going out for a walk . = I want to go out for a walk. 我想出去散散步。

【拓展】feel like 的其他用法

(1) 表示“摸起来像.....”

It feels like silk. 这东西摸起来像丝绸。

(2) 表示“感觉像(是).....”

My legs feel like cotton wool. 我感觉两条腿软得像棉花一样。

**13. His face was always pale as chalk. 他总是面色 苍白。**

【解析】(as) pale as chalk 是一种明喻修辞结构，chalk 是一种白色的石灰岩，汉语描述不健康的人面部

颜色时常用“白”字，如“煞白；苍白；灰白”等等，英语常用 pale 来表达。

You look as pale as chalk today. What' s wrong with you? 今天你看着面色苍白，哪里不舒服吗？

**14. He often cried for no reason( 3a ) 他经常无缘无故的哭泣。**

【解析】for no reason 没有理由的；无缘无故

**15. One day, a doctor was called in to examine the king. 一天，一位医生被叫去为国王检查身体。**

【解析 1】call in 召来，叫来 Call in the doctor at once. 马上去请医生来。

(1) call sb. in “召来；叫来”。

I called the police in. 我叫来了警察。

(2) call sth. in “下令收回；要求退回”。

He only waited two minutes before he was called in. 他只等了两分钟就被叫了进去。

call 短语归纳

call back 唤回，叫回； call up (给……)打电话；

【解析 2】examine v (仔细) 检查，检验 → n examination

examine sb. On /in sth 对某人进行……的考试

**16. Neither medicine nor rest can help him.** 无论是药物还是休息都帮不了他。

【解析】 neither...nor... “既不……也 不……； ……和……都不”，

其含义是否定的，可连接任意两个并列的成份，谓语动词的单复数采取“就近原则”。

I have neither money nor time. 我既没有钱也没有时间。

Neither Tom nor his sisters were at home. 汤姆和珍都不在家。

**17. I' m always worried about losing my power. Many people are trying to take my position.**

我总在担心失去我的权力。 很多人都想要取代我的位置。

【解析 1】worry v 担心 → worried adj. 焦急的

be worried about =worry about 担心

We are all worried about my grandpa' s health. 我们总是担心我爷爷的健康

【解析 2】 take one' s position 取代某人的位置=take one' s place

He takes my position/place. 他取代了我的位置。

**18. I have a lot of wealth, but I' m always worried about losing my money** 我有许多财富，但是我总是很担心失去我的钱。

【解析】 wealth n 财富 → wealthy adj. 富有的(比较级 wealthier ;最高级 wealthiest  
be wealthy in ……丰富

Health is better than wealth 健康胜于财富

**19. It' s true that I' m famous and everyone loves my songs.**

我很有名气，每个人都喜欢我的歌曲，这是事实。

【解析】 It' s+ adj. +that 从句 某事/做某事是怎样的

It is important that we all should attend the meeting. 重要的是我们每个人都应该参加这个会议。

**20. I' m always worried about being followed by others.** 我总是担心被人跟随。

【解析】 be followed by 被跟随

follow v 跟随，跟着→ following adj. 下述的，接着的

follow sb. to do sth 跟随某人做某事

as follow 如下

**21. …find a happy man in three day' s time.** 在三天是时间内找到一个快乐的人

【解析】 in three days' time 3 天的时间

【注】: in+时间段 在一段时间内，用于将来时

I will be back in three days. 我三天之内回来。

**22. To start with, it was cloudy and grey.** 首先,天气多云,而且灰蒙蒙的。【解析】 to start with “首先”,= first 或 firstly, 用于句首,表示事情发生的先后顺序。 To start with, let's listen to some relaxing music. 首先,我们来听点轻松的音乐。

【start 短语】 start to do sth/ start doing sth 开始做某事  
from start to finish 自始至终

### 23. That made me disappointed. 那使我很失望。

【解析】disappoint vt. 1. 使(人)失望 2. 使破灭; 使落空 → disappointed → disappointing

(1) disappoint sb. “使某人失望”

(2) disappointed 指人, 表“感到失望的”

常用表达有:

① be disappointed at sth. 对.....感到失望

② be disappointed with sb.; 对某人感到失望

③ be disappointed to do sth.; 很失望做某事

We were all disappointed at the news that our picnic was cancelled because of the rain.

(3) disappointing 指物, 表“令人失望的”

a disappointment 表示“一件令人失望的事”或“令人扫兴的人”;

to one's disappointment 表示“使某人失望的是”,

### Section B

1. The general finds a happy person with power, money and fame. 将军找到一个既有权又有钱的快乐的人。

【解析】with 表伴随, “带着……, 与……一起, 随着, 有”;

反义词: without “没有”。后面均可接名词或动名词。

He left without saying a word. 他一句话都没有说就走了。

2. Peter kept his eyes on the ground ...皮特盯着地面……

【解析】keep one's eyes on sth. “盯着……” “留意; 照看”。

I need to go out for a while. Would you please keep an eye on my son?

我需要出去一会儿, 你能帮我照看下我儿子吗?

3. He felt a heavy weight on his shoulders English. as he walked home alone 当他独自走回家的时候, 感到肩上有沉重的负担

【解析 1】weigh v 称.....的重量; 衡量 → weight n 重量

【解析 2】shoulder n 肩; 肩膀 on one's shoulder 在某人的双肩上 shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩的

4. How could he have missed scoring that goal?

【解析】could have done 表示“过去本能够做某事但未做”, 包含“责备”意义。How could he have been such a fool? 他怎么这么糊涂?

5. He had let his whole team down. 他让整个团队失望了。

【解析 1】let sb. down “不能帮助; 不能支持(某人); 使失望; 放下; 降低” let sb. down = make sb. frustrated 使……失望或沮丧

【拓展】down 短语:

go down 下降, 降低, 被载入, 传下去

take down 记下, 写下

die down 渐渐消失, 平息

write down 写下, 记下

put down 记下, 放下, 镇压, 平定

up and down 上上下下

turn down 把音量)调低

walk down ...沿着...走

look down upon

let sb. down 让某人失望

【解析 2】all/ whole 辨析

I. 二者意义（“全部、都、整个”）相同，然而词序不同。

II. all 用于冠词，所有格或其它“限定词”之前。

whole 则用于冠词之后。

①all the time. ——→the whole time.全部时间

②all my life ——→the whole life.我的一生

III. 如果没有冠词，或其它限定词，whole 不能与单数名词连用。可以说：①The whole city was burning.但不能说：Whole London was burning.

IV. whole 和 all 与复数名词连用时意思不同。Whole 的意思为“全部”，而 all 的意思则近乎“每一个”

V. whole 一般不用来修饰不可数名词（包括物质名词）

①可以说：all the money 或 all the wine

②不可说：the whole money 或 the whole wine.

③The whole of = whole 与单数名词连用。它用于冠词、所有格之前。

6. His team lost the game because of him. 他们队由于他输了比赛。

7. He was really worried that his coach might kick him off the team.

他真的担心教练会把他开除这个队。

8. As soon as he walked through the door, his father asked, “What’s wrong, son?”

【解析】as soon as 表示“一……就……”

引导时间状语从句，遵循“主将来，从现在”，主句用将来时，从句用一般现在时

9. Ten minutes later, Peter heard his father knocking on his bedroom door.

【解析】knocking 在这里做 hear 的宾补。

相同用法的词还有：see/watch/find/hear/notice sb. doing sth.

10. But whatever it was, don’t be too hard on yourself. be hard on sb.

【解析 1】whatever = no matter what 无论什么

whoever = no matter who 无论谁

wherever = no matter wherever 无论哪里

11. Besides, winning or losing is only half the game. 除此之外，输赢只是比赛的一半。

【解析】besides/ / except 辨析

(1) besides “除……以外还有”，指的是“已有……另加上，表示包括后面提到的人或物在内。

Lucy went to the cinema besides Lily. (Lily 也去了)

【注】beside prep. “在……旁边”意思如其它的大不相同。

They are used to taking a walk on the path beside the the river. 他们习惯于在河边的小路上散步。

(2) except “除去”，着重在除去的部分。表示不包括后面所提到的人或物在内。 I like all the fruits except pears. 除了梨外，我喜欢所有的水果

All the students went to the park except Jim. (Jim 没去)

12. The next day, Peter went to soccer practice with courage rather than fear in his heart.

第二天，皮特并没有害怕，而是勇敢地去参加足球训练。

【解析 1】courage n. 勇气；勇敢 → courageous adj. 勇敢的；有勇气的 lose courage 灰心丧气 take courage 鼓起勇气



【解析 2】rather than 并非; 而不是 (是一个并列连词)

The most valuable thing is time, rather than money. 最珍贵的是时间, 而不是金钱 rather than 用法小结

1) rather than 与 would 连用时, 构成 “would rather...than...” 句式, 意思是 “宁愿……而不愿……”,

表示主观愿望, 即在两者之中选择其一。

She'd rather die than lose the children. 她宁愿死也不愿失去孩子们。

2) rather than 不与 would 连用时, 表示客观事实, 意为 “(是……) 而不是……; 与其……不如……”。

它连接的并列成分可以是名词、代词、形容词、介词(短语)、动名词、分句、不定式、动词等。

I decided to write rather than (to) telephone. 我决定写信而不是打电话

**13. We were so close to winning that game** 我们差点儿就赢了那场比赛。

【解析】be close to 接近……, 差点儿……

**14. But I think if we continue to pull together, we' re going to win the next one.**

【解析 1】continue v 继续

continue doing sth = go on doing sth 继续做某事(前后做同一件事)

continue to do sth = go on to do sth 继续做某事 (前后不是同一件事)

【解析 2】pull together 齐心协力; 通力合作

If all of us pull together, there must be something we can do to improve the environment.

如果我們都能齐心协力, 我們一定能做点什么来改善环境。

**15. To his surprise and relief, his teammates all nodded in agreement.** 令他惊讶和欣慰的是, 他的队友全都赞同地点头。

【解析 1】“to + one' s+情感名词”是英语中一个十分常见的结构, 主要表示某人由于某事的发生而唤起其内心的某种情感, 通常译为 “令某人……的是; 使某人感到……的是”。

常接的情感名词有

disappointment(失望) relief(放心; 宽慰) satisfaction(满意)

shame(羞愧) surprise(惊讶)

**16. What kind of advice did Peter' s father offer to his son?** 皮特的父亲给自己儿子提供了哪种建议?

【解析】advice n 建议 (不可数名词) → advise v 建议

(1) a piece of advice 一条建议 two pieces of advice 两条建议

(2) give sb. some advice 给某人一些建议

(3) advise sb. to do sth 建议某人做某事

**17. You should learn to relax and not put so much pressure on yourself.**

你应该学会放松并且不要给自己太多压力。

【解析】press v 挤; 挤压 → pressure n 压力 under the pressure 在压力之下

**18. getting into a fight with your best friend** 和你最好的朋友吵架

【解析】get in = get into 进入

get into trouble 惹上麻烦

**重点短语:**

1.would rather 宁愿	12.rather than 而不是
2.quiet music 轻音乐	13.pull together 齐心协力
3.drive sb. crazy/mad 使人发疯/发狂	14.prime minister 首相
4.the more...the more... 越……越……;	15.to start with 起初
5.be friends with [sb] 成为【某人的】朋友	16.even though 即使
6.leave out 忽略; 不提及; 不包括	17.be hard on 对……严格
7.have fun with 和某人过得愉快	18.hear sb doing sth 听到某人正在做某事
8.call sb. In 召来; 叫来	19.feel like 感觉像是
9.let...down 使……失望	20.explain sth to sb 向某人解释
10.kick sb off 开除某人	
11.be hard on sb 对某人苛刻	

## 功能句型:

Could+主语+have done+其他? Could have done 的一般疑问句结构,表示对过去行为的怀疑  
It is true that...表示“……是真的” it 三个形式主语,指代 that 引导的主语从句。

make 表“使得”常用的结构为

Make sb+形容词表示“使某人处于某种状态”

Make sb to do sth 表“使某人做某事”

## Unit12. Life is full of the unexpected

### 课文知识点详解

#### Section A.

**1.Life is full of the unexpected.** 生活充满了意外。

【解析 1】be full of = be filled with 充满, 装满

【解析 2】unexpected adj. 出乎意料的; 始料不及的  
the unexpected 一意外的事情 || 一出乎意料的事 ||。

the +adj.表示一类人或事物。

英语中, 有些形容词与定冠词 the 连用, 表示一类人或事物, 在句子中起名词的作用。

the homeless (无家可归者) the disabled(残疾人)

**2. By the time I got outside, the bus had already left.** 当我出来时, 公共汽车已经离开了。

【解析】by the time 在……以前, 指从过去的某一点到从句所示的时间为止, 常引导表示过去的时间状语从句, 主句常用过去完成时, 即 had+动词过去分词。

By the time I got up, he had already left. 当我起床时, 他已经离开了。



【拓展】by now 表示一到现在为止 || , 通常与现在完成时连用。

By now I have collected 200 dolls. 到现在为止, 我已收集了二百个布娃娃。

### 3. When I got to school, I realized I had left my backpack at home.

当我到学校时我意识到我把书包忘在家里了。

【解析】leave sth. +地点一把某物忘在某处 ||

forget 意为一遗忘某物 || , 指忘记一件具体的东西, 但不能有具体的地点。 I left my book on the desk. 我把书忘在了桌子上。

I forgot my umbrella yesterday .我昨天忘了带伞。

【拓展】

?leave → left → left v 离开

(1)leave sth +地点 把某物遗忘在某地

(2)leave for +地点 离开去某地

(3) leave a message 留言 ask for leave 请假 leave school (中学) 毕业

(4)leave one by oneself=leave sb alone 把某人单独留下

【注意】英语中表示一把某物遗忘在某处 || 常用 leave + 地点

而不是 forget+地点

Unluckily, I left my book at home 不幸的是, 我把书忘在家里了。

【延伸】动词 leave 的第三人称单数形式为 leaves;

而名词 leaf 的复数也是 leaves.

### 5. A: What happened? 发生了什么?

B: I overslept. And by the time I got up, my brother had already gotten in the shower

我睡过头了。等我起来时, 我哥哥已经在洗澡了。

【解析】oversleep =sleep late v 睡过头

sleep → slept → slept

oversleep—overslept—overslept

### 6..By the time I got back to school, the bell had rung

【解析】get back to school 意为一回到学校

【解析】(1) get back to 后接表地点的名词, 意为 一 回到某地

(2) get back to 后面接人,可引申为一回复某人的信件, 电子邮件, 电话等;

(3) get back 还可表示一 回来, 返回, 拿回, 取回 || 等含义。

### 7. My alarm clock didn' t go off! 我的闹钟没响。

【解析】go off 发出响声, (闹钟)闹响

The alarm went off just now. 刚才警钟响了

【短语】

go over 复习 go away 离开

go by (时间)过去 go for a walk 出去散步

【拓展】(1) go by 一(时间)过去; 消逝。

Time goes by second by second. 时间一秒秒地消逝。

(2) go on 一继续 || 。

Please go on working. 请继续工作。

### 8.So I just quickly put on some clothes and rushed out the door.

【解析】rush out 冲出去, 冲出……

Henry rushed out the room and disappeared in the rain.亨利冲出房间, 消失在了雨中。

**9. Carl's day saw me on the street and gave me a lift in his car.**

Carl 的爸爸在街上看到我，捎了我一程。(2d)

【解析】 give sb. a lift = give sb. a ride / give a ride to sb. 一捎某人一程，

**10. I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first.**

我正要去办公室时，我决定先喝一杯咖啡。

【解析】 be about to 忙于；即将做某事。

侧重于表示动作马上就要发生，常与 when 引导的从句连用，但不与具体的时间状语连用。

**11. I went to my favorite coffee place even though it was two blocks east from my office.**

我走向我最喜欢的咖啡馆，尽管它在我的办公室东面有两个街区远。(3a)

【解析 1】 even though 即使， 虽然， 尽管， 用于引导让步状语从句。

【拓展】 even if / even though / though 三者都可以引导让步状语从句。

Even if = even though — 即使、纵然 || 引出的从句叙述的是假设或把握很大的事情

Tamara stared at him in disbelief, shaking her head. 塔玛拉一边狐疑地盯着他看，一边摇着头。

She looked at him in disbelief. 她全然不信地看着他。

【解析 3】 above

1) prep (表示位置) 在...正上方；高于 ||。(与 below 相对)

The moon is now above the trees. 月亮正位于树梢上。

2) prep 表示在地位、级别、能力、资历、重要性等方面一超过

He is above me in every way. 他各个方面都比我强。

3) adv. 一在上面；(级别、数目等)更高；更大；更多；在上文。

See the examples given above. 见上述例子。

【拓展】 above/over/on 辨析

【相同点】 方位介词，一在……之上

【不同点】

1) above 着重指：在……上方，不一定含有垂直在上的意思。反义词为：below. The sun rose above the horizon. 太阳升到了地平线上。

2) over 表盖在……上面，或铺在……上面。此时不能用 above 代替。含有垂直在上的意思。反义词为 under.

Spread the tablecloth over the table. 把桌布铺在桌子上。

3) on 含有与表面相接触的意思。

The book is on the desk.

【解析 4】 burn v. 着火，燃烧(burnt, burnt / burned, burned)

burning adj. 着火的；燃烧的

He was trapped in a burning house. 他被困在正在燃烧的房屋里。

**15. I felt lucky to be alive. 我感到很幸运能活下来。**

辨析：alive, living, live 与 lively

alive

宾补

living — 活着，尚在人间，健在的 || 指人或物 定语或表语

live — 活着的，活生生的 || 指物，不指人 定语 — 活着，活的，有生命的，还出气的 || 可指人也可指物 表语，后置定语，

lively — 活泼的，活跃，充满生气的 || 可指人，也可指物 定语、表语或宾补

**16. But by the time I got to the airport, my plane to New Zealand had already taken off. (3a)**

当我到达机场时，我乘坐的开往新西兰的班级已经起飞了。

【解析 1】 airport n. 机场

【解析 2】 take off 脱掉； 起飞

take off 在此句中意为一起飞 || , off 在此为副词表示一离开； 走开 || 。

take off 后不能直接加宾语，故它没有被动语态

take off 也有一脱下 || 之意， 此时 off 为介词， 后可直接跟宾语。

**17. The other planes were full so I had to wait till the next day.**

别的飞机也满员了，因此我不得不等到第二天。

【解析】 till 意为一到，直到 || ，相当于 until.

(1) 用于肯定句时，主句的动词只用延续性的，它所表示的动作一直延续到 till 或 until 表示的时间为止，意为一直到……为止 || 。

She watched TV till her mother came back. 她看电视直到她母亲回来。

(2) 用于否定句时，主句的动词一般是非延续性的，也可以是延续性的，它所表示的动作直到 till 或 until 所表示的时间才发生，意为一直到…（才） || 。

She didn 't watch TV till her mother came back. 直到她母亲回来她才（开始）看电视。

**18. My bad luck had unexpectedly turned into a good thing.**

我的坏运气意外地变成了一件好事。

【解析】 turn into 变成

## Section B

1. 【解析】 fool (1) n. 傻子 呆子 (2) v. 愚弄 欺骗

→ foolish adj. 愚蠢的

on April Fool 's Day 愚人节 make a fool of sb. 愚弄某人

He is a fool. 他是一个傻子。（名词）

We can 't fool our teach. 我们不能欺骗我们的教师。（动词）

2. 【解析】 embarrass v 使尴尬 → embarrassed adj. 尴尬的(用来修饰人)(1a) → embarrassing adj. 令人难堪的 ((修饰物))

**3. Last Friday night, my friend invited me to his birthday party**

【解析】 invite v → invitation n 邀请

(1) invite sb. to do sth 邀请某人做某事

**4. the other kids showed up**

【解析】 show up 出席

【短语】: on show = on display 展览

show off 炫耀 show sb. around 带某人参观

show sb. sth = show sth to sb 向某人展示某物

**5. April Fool' s Day is a celebration that takes place in different countries around D. stay up**

**6. It happens on April 1st every year and is a day when many people play all kinds of tricks and jokes on each other.** 愚人节是每年的四月一日，在这一天，人们互相捉弄开各种玩笑。

【解析】 play tricks on sb. 一捉弄某人 || ，

play jokes on sb. 一对某人开玩笑 ||

**7. Many people ran to their local supermarkets to buy buy as much as spaghetti as they could.** 很多人跑到当地的超市抢购尽可能多的意大利面条。

【解析】 as + 形容词/副词的原级 + as sb. can / could 意为一尽可能地…… || ，在句中作状语。

as + 形容词/副词的原级 + as sb. can / could = as + 形容词/副词原级 + as possible.

We must do everything as possible. = We must do everything as well as we can. 我们要尽量做好每一件事。

**8.By the time people realized that the story was a hoax, all of the spaghetti across the country had been sold out(2b)**当人们意识到这是个骗局时,全国所有的意大利面都销售一空了

【解析】sell out 卖光 (用物作主语时,常用于被动语态 be sold out)

The next day the bookshops sold out. 第二天书店就卖断了货。

【拓展】out 构成的短语:

give out hand out work out run out of

go out find out look out take out

**9. By the end of the day, more than 10,000 people had phoned the TV station to find out how to get the water.** 一天之内有一万多人打电话给电视台,询问如何弄到这种水。

【解析】find out 一找出,查明,弄清楚||,后可接名词名词性短语或宾语从句

【辨析】find out, look for 与 find

(1)find out 强调经过调查、询问、研究等曲折过程后才能找出。如:

Please find out when the train leaves. 请查明火车什么时间离开。

(2)look for 意为一寻找||,强调寻找的过程。如:

I'm looking for it everywhere.我正在到处找它。

(3)find 意为一发现,找到||,强调寻找的结果。如:

I can't find my pet dog.我找不到我的宠物狗。

**10.Many April Fool' s jokes may end up being not very funny.**

【解析】end up (doing sth.) (以...)结束;最终成为;最后处于

I must make good use of my spare time, or I will end up doing nothing.

我必须充分利用空闲的时间,否则我的生命将会在无所事事中告终。 end up sth. 表示一结束某事。

The scientist ended up his speech at last.那个科学家最后结束了演讲。

end up with sth. (以...)结束

The students began with speaking English, but ended up with speaking Chinese.

同学们以说英语开始,却以说汉语结束。

**11. He asked her to marry him.** 他向她求婚。

【解析 2】marry v 嫁娶

(1)A marry B. -A 与 B 结婚||

Bill married Mary on January 1, 1994.

(2) A and B get married = A and B are married A 和 B 结婚

get married 结婚

Kate and Tom get married last year.

(3) be married to sb 与...结婚

**12.In that month in 1938, actor Orson Welles announced on his radio program that aliens from Mars had landed on the earth.** 在 1938 年的那个月,演员奥森.威尔斯在他的广播节目中宣布火星人已经登陆地球。

【解析 1】land on 意为一着陆;降落于||,反义词组为 take off

**13. How did you feel about this day?** 今天你感觉怎么样?

【解析】How do you feel about...? = What do you think of...? = How do you like...? - 你怎样看待...?|| 用于提问对方对某事物的观点

How do you feel about the talk show? 你觉得这个访谈节目怎么样?

B. clear up C. end up D. make up



14. I'm so glad that I cancel my plan to go to the market. 我如此高兴以至于我取消了去市场的计划。

【解析】so ... that ... 一那么(表程度)、如此……以至于…… ||, 引导结果状语从句。so 后跟形容词/副词, so ... that ... 引导的复合句可转换成简单句。

【单元语法】本单元语法: 过去完成时。

### 一、过去完成时的概念与结构特点

概念: 过去完成时表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成了的动作, 即“过去的过去 (past-in-the-past)”。

-----|-----|----->  
那时以前                      那时                      现在

构成: 过去完成时由“助动词 had + 过去分词”构成, 其中 had 通用于各种人称。

They had already had breakfast before they arrived at the hotel.

She had finished writing the composition by 10 : 00 this morning.

### 二、过去完成时的判断依据

#### 1. 由时间状语来判定

一般说来, 各种时态都有特定的时间状语。与过去完成时连用的时间状语有:

(1) by + 过去的时间点。如:

I had finished reading the novel by nine o'clock last night.

(2) by the end of + 过去的时间点。如:

We had learned over two thousand English words by the end of last term. (3) before + 过去的时间点。如:

They had planted six hundred trees before last Wednesday.

#### 2. 由“过去的过去”来判定。

过去完成时表示“过去的过去”, 是指过去某一动作之前已经发生或完成的动作, 即动作有先后关系, 动作在前的用过去完成时, 在后的用一般过去时。这种用法常出现在:

(1) 宾语从句中

当宾语从句的主句为一般过去时, 且从句的动作先于主句的动作时, 从句要用过去完成时。在 told, said, knew, heard, thought 等动词后的宾语从句。如:

She said that she had seen the film before.

(2) 状语从句中

在时间、条件、原因、方式等状语从句中, 主、从句的动作发生有先后关系, 动作在前的, 要用过去完成时, 动作在后的要用一般过去时。如:

When I got to the station, the train had already left.

After he had finished his homework, he went to bed.

注意: before, after 引导的时间状语从句中, 由于 before 和 after 本身已表达了动作的先后关系, 若主、从句表示的动作紧密相连, 则主、从句都用一般过去时。如:

Where did you study before you came here?

After he closed the door, he left the classroom.

(3) 表示意向的动词, 如 hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose 等, 用过去完成时表示“原本..., 未能...”

We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't.

#### 3. 根据上、下文来判定。

I met Wang Tao in the street yesterday. We hadn't seen each other since he went to Beijing.

### 三、过去完成时的主要用法

1. 过去完成时表示一个动作或状态在过去某一时间或动作之前已经完成或结束, 即发生在“过去的过去”。如:

When I woke up, it had stopped raining.

我醒来时, 雨已经停了。(主句的动作发生在“过去的过去”)

2. 过去完成时是一个相对的时态, 表示的是“过去的过去”, 只有和过去某一时间或某一动作相比较时才使用它。如:

He told me that he had written a new book. (had written 发生在 told 之前)

3. 过去完成时需要与一个表示过去的时间状语连用，它不能离开过去时间而独立存在。此时多与 already, yet, still, just, before, never 等时间副词及 by, before, until 等引导的短语或从句连用。如：

Before she came to China, Grace had taught English in a middle school for about five years.

Peter had collected more than 300 Chinese stamps by the time he was ten.

4. 过去完成时表示某一动作或状态在过去某时之前已经开始，一直延续到这一过去时间，而且动作尚未结束，仍然有继续下去的可能。如：

By the end of last year, he had worked in the factory for twenty years. (had worked 已有了 20 年，还有继续进行下去的可能)

#### 四、过去完成时与现在完成时的区别

现在完成时表示的动作发生在过去，但侧重对现在产生的结果或造成的影响，与现在有关，其结构为“助动词 have (has) + 过去分词”；过去完成时则是一个相对的时态，它所表示的动作不仅发生在过去，更强调“过去的过去”，只有和过去某时或某动作相比较时，才用到它。试比较：

I have learned 1000 English words so far.

到目前为止我已经学会了 1000 个英语单词。

I had learned 1000 English words till then.

到那时为止我已经学会了 1000 个英语单词。

— I'm sorry to keep you waiting. 对不起，让你久等了。

— Oh, not at all. I have been here only a few minutes.

没什么，我只等了几分钟。（“等”的动作从过去某一时间点持续到现在）

— John returned home yesterday. 约翰昨天回到家的。

— Where had he been?

他去哪儿了？（答语中使用过去完成时是指约翰在 returned home 之前去了哪些地方，即“过去的过去”）

#### 五、过去完成时与一般过去时的区别

虽然这两种时态都表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态，但在使用时应注意以下几点：

1. 时间状语不同：过去完成时在时间上强调“过去的过去”；而一般过去时只强调过去某一特定的时间。试比较：

They had arrived at the station by ten yesterday.

They arrived at the station at ten yesterday.

2. 在没有明确的过去时间状语作标志时，谓语动词动作发生的时间先后须依据上下文来判断：先发生的用过去完成时，后发生的则用一般过去时。如：

She was very happy. Her whole family were pleased with her, too. She had just won the first in the composition competition.

3. 当两个或两个以上接连发生的动作作用 and 或 but 连接时，按时间顺序，只需用一般过去时来代替过去完成时；另外，在 before, after, as soon as 引导的从句中，由于这些连词本身已经表示出时间的先后，因此也可以用过去时来代替过去完成时。如：

He entered the room, turned on the light and read an evening paper.

I (had) called her before I left the office.

#### 重点短语：



1.by the time 在……以前	9.go off 响铃
2.give...a lift 捎（某人）一程	10.turn into 转变
3.in line with （与……）成一排	11.hear about 听说
4.show up 赶到；露面	12.wake up 醒来；叫醒
5.by the end of 在（某时间点）以前	13.to oneself 在心中
6.sell out 卖光	14.take place 举行
7.costume party 化装舞会	
8.be about to 即将	

## 功能句型：

- 1.I will always remember the date...
- 2.This was the luckiest/unluckiest day of my life...
- 3.When I woke up that morning...
- 4.Later that day...
- 5.I couldn't believe
- 6.Then/After that...
- 7.Finally...
- 8.I think...
- 10.What a luck/an unlucky day!

## Unit 13 We are trying to save the earth!

## 课文知识点梳理

### 1.与“花费”有关，但用法上有区别。

(1) cost sth. costs (sb.) +money

(2) spend (1) . spend+ time/money on sth. (2) . spend +time/money (in) doing sth.

(3) take It takes (sb.) time +to do sth. (4) pay (sb.)+money for sth.

### 2. take part in/join/join in/attend 这些动词或词组均含“参加，加入”之意。

take part in 常指参加大型比赛或活动。

join 特指加入党派、团体等；join sb. in (doing) sth. 指“和某人一起做某事”。

join in 多指参加小规模的活动，如：球赛、游戏等。

attend 侧重参加或出席会议、学术活动、音乐会、上课等等，着重强调成为其中的听众或观众。

### 3. turn 词组

Turn on 打开 turn off 关上 turn up 把……调高 turn down 把……调低 turn out 原来是，结果是 turn out (to be) +adj./n turn around 转身 turn back 返回

turn to 翻到……求助于……turn into 将……转变为……；译成……turn over 翻转

### 4. afford to do sth.: 买得起……，足够支付……

be harmful to: 对……有害 Staying up often is harmful to your health.

(1). harm: n. 害处 (2). do harm to: 对……有害

### 5. at the top of: 在……顶端 There was not enough oxygen at the top of the mountain.

反义词 at the bottom of: 在……的底端

### 6. take action: 采取行动 The police had to take action to deal with the riots.骚乱

### 7. throw away 扔掉、错过机会等 Many people throw away cigarette ends carelessly.

拓展: (1) . throw at: 扔向…… (2) . throw about: 到处扔

### 8. put sth. to good use: 好好利用某物

If you focus your mind on the task, your talents can be put to good use.

### 9. pull…down: 拆毁

They are going to pull down the old building and replace it with a new shopping mall.

10. upside down: 上下颠倒 The lid, turned upside down, served as a coffee table. 那个盖子被反过来当作咖啡桌。

11., bring back: 归还；使想起 Your article brought back sad memories for me. 你的文章使我想起了伤心的往事。

拓展: bring 词组 (1). bring up: 抚养长大 (2). bring in: 引进 (3). bring forward: 提出 (4). bring about: 带来，造成

12 一词多义: work n.工作；(音乐、艺术)作品；工厂 v. 工作 He has much work to do.

拓展: 英语中有些名词，单复数形式意义有差别。 manner 方式，方法 manners 礼貌，礼仪 arm 胳膊 arms 武器 water 水 waters 海水，水域 wood 木头 woods 森林

## 重点短语:

1.at the bottom of the river 在河床底部	18. turn off 关掉
2. be full of the rubbish 充满了垃圾	19. pay for 付费
3. throw litter into the river 把垃圾扔入河中	20. add up 累加
4. play a part in cleaning it up 尽一份力把它清理干净	21. use public transportation 使用公共交通
5. land pollution 土地污染	22. recycle books and paper 回收书和废纸
6. fill the air with black smoke 使空气中充满了黑烟	23. use paper napkins 使用纸巾
7. cut down air pollution 减少空气污染	24. turn off the shower 关掉喷头
8. make a difference 产生影响	25. ride in cars 开车出行
9. shark fin soup 鱼鳍汤	26. throw away 扔掉
10. at the top of the food chain 处于食物链的顶端	27. put sth to good use 好好利用
11. in the last 20 to 30 years 在最近的 20 到 30 年间	28. pull...down 拆下
12. environmental protection groups around the world 全球环境保护组织	29. an old boat turned upside down 一艘倒过来的旧船
13. develop laws 健全法律	30. be an inspiration to sb 成为...的榜样
14. the sale of shark fins 鱼鳍买卖	31. set up a website 建立一个网站
15. take part in 参加	32. a “metal art” theme park 一个“金属艺术”主题公园
16. can't afford to do sth 负担不起做某事	33. be known for 以...而闻名
17. take action 采取行动	34. not only...but also...不仅……而且……

## 功能句型：

1. We're trying to save the earth! 我们正在竭力拯救地球！
2. The river used to be so clean. 这条河流过去式那么干净。
3. The air is badly polluted. 空气被严重污染。
4. No scientific studies have shown that shark fins are good for health. 每一科学研究表明鲨鱼鳍对健康有益。

## Unit 14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7

### 课文知识点梳理

**1.work out** 表示“解决”，可接表示“问题”的词作宾语。

**2.no matter how difficult they were** 是由 no matter how 引导的让步状语从句。no matter how 意为“不管怎么”，可换为 however,how 和 however 后要接形容词或副词。

No matter how/however tired I am, I will go on working.

**3.whenever I couldn't understand anything** 是由 whenever 引导的时间状语从句。whenever 在此意为“每当”，语气比 when 强。

Whenever we see him, we speak to him.

**4.put into effort** 是短语动词，意为“再使把劲；更加努力。”

In life, when faced with failure sometimes, it is appropriate to work harder and put in more effort.

### 单元语法

#### 一般现在时

表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态，常与频率副词连用。(always, often, sometimes)

My father often does housework.

I speak English well.

描述客观真理

Light travels faster than sound.

谚语中必须使用一般现在时

Practice makes perfect.

**一般过去时**:描述过去发生的动作或存在的状态，常与表示过去的时间状语连用 (yesterday, last week 等等)

He visited the zoo yesterday.

**一般将来时**: 描述将要发生的动作或存在的状态，由 be going to /shall/will+V 构成，可与表示将来的时间状语连用 (tomorrow,next week, in +时间段)

I shall go to park this morning.

She will get there tomorrow.

I am going to visit the zoo tomorrow.

**现在进行时**: am/is/are+V-ing,其中 V-ing 由动词加 ing 构成，用于表示正在发生的动作。

They are having a party.

She is not singing.

What are you reading?

I am reading a cartoon.

#### 祈使句的用法

英语中祈使句的用法

祈使句用以表达命令，要求，请求，劝告或建议等。

祈使句有两种类型，

1) 一种是以动词原形开头，在动词原形之前加 do 例如：

Take this seat. 坐这儿。

Do be careful. 务必小心。

否定结构是在句子签名加 Don't: 例如：

Don't move. 不准动。

Don't be late. 不要迟到。

2) 第二种祈使句以 let 开头。

例如:

Let's have another try, shall we / shan't we? = Shall we have another try? 我们再试一次, 如何?

Let us have another try, will you / won't you? = Will you please let us have another try? 你让我们再试一次, 好吗?

否定结构在动词原形前加 not: 例如:

Let's not talk of that matter. 不要谈这件事。

Let us not talk of that matter. 你不要让我们谈这件事。

## 重点短语:

1.work out 算出, 解决 look through 浏览	7.first of all 首先, 第一, 放在句首, 通常用来强调事情的重要性。
2.no matter how 无论怎么, 无论多么	8.congratulate sb. on sth.
3.make a mess 弄得一团糟	9.be thirsty for 渴望, 渴求 be full of 充满
4.look forward to 通常指以愉快的心情来期待。	10.be thankful to sb. for sth. 感谢, 感激
5.hope to do sth. 希望做某事	11. fail to do sth.未能做某事
6.believe in 信任, 信赖, 信仰	12.be responsible for 对...有责任, 负责任
	13.set out 出发, 启程
	14.in the future 将来

## 功能句型:

There be+名词+doing sth 表示“有……在做某事”: 动词 ing 作主语补足语修饰它前面的名词, 名词和它之间是一种逻辑上的主谓关系。

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