



Module 1 Wonders of the world



Unit 1 It's more than 2,000 years old.

【例1】Let's call **Wonders of the World** and join in the discussion. 我们给《世界奇观》节目打电话,加入讨论吧。(P2)

点拨 wonder 名词,意为“奇观”;还可以用作动词,意为“想知道”,相当于 want to know,后面可以接宾语从句或特殊疑问词加不定式结构。如:

I wonder if the boy is from the UK.

我想知道这个男孩是否来自英国。

I wonder when to leave.

我想知道什么时候离开。

拓展: wonder 的形容词是 wonderful。如:

We had a wonderful time in America.

我们在美国过得极为愉快。

【例2】Hmm, I've never seen it, so I'm not sure I **agree with** you. 嗯,我没有见过它(巨人之路),所以我不知道该不该同意你的看法。(P2)

点拨 agree with 意为“同意(某人),与(某人的)意见一致”。如:

If she felt he was right, she would agree with him.

如果她感觉他是对的,她会同意他的看法。

拓展: (1) agree on 达成一致,商定。如:

Can we agree on a date for the next meeting?

我们能不能为下次会议确定一个时间?

(2) agree to do sth. 同意做某事。如:

He agreed to go with us.

他同意和我们去了。

【例3】It produces electricity for **millions of** people in China. 它(三峡大坝)为中国数百万人口供电。(P2)

点拨 类似 million 的基数词,如 hundred, thousand, billion 等前有具体数字时,它们后面不加-s,也不带 of;当这些词表示不确定的泛指时,则不与具体数字连用,而且要加复数词尾-s,还要后接介词 of,然后接名词。如:

Two hundred students went there.

有两百名学生去了那儿。

Thousands of students entered the contest.

数千名学生报名参加了这次比赛。

Unit 2 The Grand Canyon was not just big.

【例1】“Yes,” he **replied**, “you'll get there in five minutes.” “是的,你五分钟就能到那里。”他答道。(P4)

辨析:reply 与 answer

(1)reply 用于较正式的场合,表示对别人提出的问题经过认真的考虑作出详细的回答。除了接直接引语和 that 从句以外,reply 一般用作不及物动词,与介词 to 连用。如:

Mary replied that she was staying at her parents' flat.

玛丽回答说她暂时住在父母的公寓里。

I don't know how to reply to her letter.

我不知道怎样回复她的来信。

(2)answer 是常用词,正式程度比 reply 弱。通常指对别人提出的问题、请求、疑问等作回答;用作及物动词时,后接名词、代词或 that 从句作宾语。如:

Can you answer the question in English?

你能用英语回答这个问题吗?

(3)当表示“开门”“接电话”时,必须用 answer,不能用 reply。如:

A little girl answered the door.

一个小女孩应声去开门。

Who answered the telephone?

谁接的电话?

【例2】Far **below** me, the ground fell away and down to a river. 远远地,在我的下方,地面(仿佛在随光线)向下延伸,(逐渐)退落,显露出谷底的河流。(P4)

辨析:below 与 under

(1)below 表示“在……下面”时,指处于比某物低的位置,不一定在某物的正下方。它的反义词是 above。如:

I could hear voices in the courtyard below my window.

我能听见窗户下面的院子里有人在说话。

(2)under 表示“在……下面”时,有时可与 below 通用,但它通常指处于某物的正下方,其反义词是 over。如:

The cat was under the table.

猫在桌子下面。

(3)below 可指程度上的“在……之下”,而 under 没有这种用法。如要表示温度在零度以下,要用 below 而不用 under。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】A few minutes later, a stranger _____ at the end of the street. 几分钟之后,在街道尽头_____一位陌生人。(P6)

辨析:(1) few, a few, little 与 a little

①few 与 a few 用来修饰可数名词复数,也可用来代替复数名词。其中 few 表示否定,意为“几乎没有”,a few 表示肯定,意为“有一些”。如:

Few people lived here many years ago.

许多年前几乎没有人住在这里。

Look! You made a few mistakes in your homework.

看!你的作业中有一些错误。

②little 与 a little 用来修饰或代替不可数名词。其中 little 表示否定,意为“几乎没有”,a little 表示肯定,意为“有一点”。如:



—How much wine did he have last night?

——昨天晚上他喝了多少酒?

—Just a little.

——只喝了一点点。

Hurry up! We have little time left.

快点! 我们没时间了。

③a little 还常用来修饰形容词、副词、动词或形容词、副词的比较级。如:

All of them felt a little tired, so they stopped to have a rest.

他们都感到有点累,所以停下来休息。

Lucy runs a little faster than I.

露西跑得比我快一点。

辨析:(2) at the end of 与 in the end

①at the end of 意为“在……末尾/尽头”,后接时间或地点名词。如:

There is a clothes shop at the end of the street.

在这条街的尽头有一家服装店。

Li Ming will come back from America at the end of August.

李明八月末就要从美国回来了。

②in the end 意为“后来,终于”,相当于 finally 或 at last,在句中一般单独使用。如:

Xiaoming passed the exam in the end.

最后小明通过了那次考试。

【例2】It is a wonder also **because of** this question... 它之所以能成为奇观,也是因为这样一个问题……(P9)

辨析: because of 与 because

(1)because of 是复合介词,其后接名词、代词、动词-ing 形式或 what 引导的名词性从句。如:

He is not at school because of his illness.

他因为生病没上学。

We spent three hours waiting in the rain because of you!

因为你,我们在雨里等了三个小时。

(2)because 是连词,其后接表示原因的从句。如:

We didn't enjoy the day because the weather was so awful.

那天我们很不尽兴,因为天气实在太糟了。



时态复习

到目前为止,我们已学过了一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时和现在完成时共六种时态。在本模块中我们系统地把这些时态进行归纳。

1. 一般现在时

一般现在时表示经常、反复发生的动作、行为或经常存在的状态。

时间状语: always, usually, often, sometimes, every week/day/year/month..., once/twice... a week/day/month 等。

否定形式: ①谓语动词如果是 be 动词,则在 be 动词后加 not; ②谓语动词如果是行为动词,则在行为动词

前加 don't。若主语为第三人称单数,则在行为动词前加 doesn't,同时还原行为动词。

一般疑问句:①把 be 动词放于句首;②用助动词 do 提问,如果主语为第三人称单数,则用 does 提问,同时还原行为动词。如:

She goes to school on foot every day.

她每天步行上学。

We don't have any classes at weekends.

周末我们没有课。

Does he do morning exercises every day?

他每天都晨练吗?

2. 一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态或过去习惯性、经常性的动作、行为等。

时间状语:ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/year/month ..., in 2000, just now 等。

否定形式:①was/were + not;②在行为动词前加 didn't,同时还原行为动词。

一般疑问句:①was/were 放于句首;②用助动词 do 的过去式 did 提问,同时还原行为动词。如:

He left five minutes ago.

他五分钟前离开了。

I didn't think he would be back on Monday.

我认为他星期一不会回来。

Did you write a letter last night?

昨天晚上你写信了吗?

3. 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及将来的打算、计划等。

时间状语:tomorrow, next day/week/month..., soon, in + 一段时间, by...等。

基本结构:①am/is/are + going to do;②will/shall(第一人称) + do

否定形式:①am/is/are + not + going to do;②will/shall(第一人称) + not + do

一般疑问句:①am/is/are 放于句首;②will/shall 提到句首。如:

We're going to climb the hill next Sunday.

我们打算下星期天去爬山。

I'll visit the Great Wall tomorrow.

明天我要去参观长城。

I hope they won't be late.

我希望他们不会迟到。

Shall we meet at 7:00?

我们7点见好吗?

4. 现在进行时

现在进行时表示现阶段或说话时正在进行的动作。

时间状语:now, these days 等。

基本结构:am/is/are + doing

否定形式:am/is/are + not + doing

一般疑问句:把 am/is/are 放于句首。如:

He is watching TV now.

他正在看电视。



My mother isn't cooking now.

我妈妈现在没在做饭。

Is he doing homework?

他正在做作业吗?

5. 过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某段时间或某一时刻正在进行的动作。

时间状语: at 8:00 yesterday, at that time 或 when 等(这些时间状语所引导的时间状语从句通常是一般过去时)。

基本结构: was/were + doing

否定形式: was/were + not + doing

一般疑问句: was/were 放于句首。如:

My father was watching TV at 8:00 last night.

昨天晚上8点我父亲在看电视。

Was your mother washing clothes when you got home last night?

昨天晚上你到家时,你妈妈在洗衣服吗?

6. 现在完成时

现在完成时表示过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果,或表示从过去持续到现在的动作或状态。

时间状语: recently, yet, for + 一段时间, since + 时间点/从句等。

基本结构: have/has + done

否定形式: have/has + not + done

一般疑问句: 把 have/has 放于句首。如:

I have finished my homework. I can watch TV now.

我已经完成了作业。现在我能看电视了。

His mother has been in China for three months.

他的妈妈在中国待了三个月了。

Have you finished your homework yet?

你写完作业了吗?

Module 2 Public holidays



Unit 1 My family always go somewhere interesting as soon as the holiday begins.

【例1】The People's Republic of China was **founded on** 1st October 1949. 中华人民共和国成立于 1949 年 10 月 1 日。(P10)

点拨 found 意为“创立;创建”,be founded 为被动语态结构,意为“被创立,被建立”。如:

The town was founded in 1610.

该城镇兴建于 1610 年。

They have founded the group for three years.

他们创立这个团体已经三年了。

联想:found 也是 find 的过去式和过去分词形式。如:

We found a nice restaurant near the hotel.

我们在酒店附近找到一家不错的饭店。

辨析:at, in 与 on 表示时间时的区别

(1)at 表示“在某一时刻、某一时间点”。如:

at 5:30 在五点半, at noon 在正午时分, at sunrise 日出时, at night 在夜晚, at lunch 午饭时

(2)in 表示“在某月、某季、某年、某世纪”,以及泛指的上、下午、晚上。如:

in September 在九月, in 1999 在 1999 年, in winter 在冬季, in the 20th century 在 20 世纪, in the morning/afternoon/evening 在上午/下午/晚上

(3)on 主要用在表示星期的名词前,或具体的某一天及某一天的上午、下午、晚上和节日前。如:

on Monday 在周一, on 1st June 在 6 月 1 日, on a cold morning 在一个寒冷的早晨, on National Day 在国庆节

【例2】And my family always go **somewhere interesting as soon as** the holiday begins. 假期一开始,我们一家就会去某个好玩的地方。(P10)

点拨 (1)somewhere interesting 意为“某个好玩的地方”。当形容词修饰不定代词或不定副词时,要放在所修饰词的后面。如:

I have something important to tell you.

我有一些重要的事要告诉你。

They would like to go somewhere nice to have a holiday.

他们想去某个美丽的地方度假。

(2)as soon as 意为“一……就……”,多用来引导时间状语从句。如:

As soon as she entered the room, she knew there was something wrong.

她一踏进房间就觉得有什么不对劲。

注意:若主句用一般将来时,as soon as 引导的时间状语从句多用一般现在时。如:

I'll call you as soon as I finish my homework.

我一完成作业就给你打电话。



Unit 2 We have celebrated the festival since the first pioneers arrived in America.

【例1】It is a time for a special dinner **among** family and friends. 这是和家人及朋友们共进特别晚餐的日子。(P12)

辨析: **among** 与 **between**

between 常指“在……(两者)之间”; **among** 常指“在……(三者或三者以上的人或物)之间”。如果把三者及三者以上的人或物分别看待,指每两者之间,也可用 **between**。如:

Maria sits **between** Lucy and Lily.

玛丽亚坐在露西和莉莉之间。

The girl quickly disappeared **among** the crowd.

女孩很快消失在人群中。

You shouldn't eat **between** meals.

你不应该在两餐之间吃东西。

【例2】The **following** year they celebrated together **by** eating a dinner of the new food. 第二年他们一起享用新收获的食物共庆(丰收)。(P12)

点拨 (1) **following** 形容词,意为“接着的,接下来的”。如:

the **following** afternoon/month/page 第二天下午/第二个月/下一页

He was sick in the evening, but the **following** day he was better.

那天晚上他生病了,但第二天就有所好转了。

(2) **by** 的用法

①表示位置,意为“在……旁边,靠近……”,通常可与 **beside** 换用。如:

Some students are drawing **by** the lake.

一些学生正在湖边画画。

②表示时间,意为“到……时(为止);不迟于”。如:

By the time we got home we were tired and hungry.

回到家的时候我们又累又饿。

③表示旅行、运输等的路线、工具或方式,意为“通过……,经由……”。如:

I learn English **by** listening to English songs.

我通过听英文歌曲学英语。

They came in **by** the back door.

他们是从后门进来的。

④用于被动结构中,意为“由,被”。如:

The machine was made **by** him.

这台机器是他制造的。

⑤用于某些固定短语中。如:

by oneself 单独地 **by the way** 顺便说一下

little by little 逐渐地 **by hand** 用手工

【例3】We **lay** the table, and then before we begin dinner, my father gives thanks for the food... 我们先摆放好餐具,用餐前父亲总要为(得到)这些食物表示感恩……(P12)

点拨 **lay** 动词,意为“摆放(餐具)”,其过去式与过去分词都是 **laid**,常构成短语 **lay the table**,该短语意为“摆放餐具”。如:

John was **laying** the table. 约翰正在摆放餐具。

拓展: (1) **lay** 还意为“下(蛋);产(卵)”。如:

The hens don't lay during this cold weather.

这样冷的天气母鸡不下蛋。

(2) lay 还是动词 lie (躺下,平卧)的过去式。如:

She was so tired that she fell asleep as soon as she lay on the bed.

她太累了,一躺下就睡着了。

注意:动词 lie 作“说谎”讲时,其过去式和过去分词为 lied。如:

I would never lie to you.

我永远不会向你撒谎。

【例4】 During the festival, there are **plenty of** other things to see and do. 节日期间,(我们)有好多别的东西可看,好多别的事可做。(P12)

点拨 plenty of 意为“丰富的,充足的”,用来修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词,用法同 a lot of/lots of。

如:

There are plenty of eggs in the market.

市场上有很多鸡蛋。

I need plenty of time to finish the work.

我需要很多时间来完成这项工作。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】 ...we **listened** to music and sang traditional songs. ……我们听音乐,唱传统歌曲。(P14)

辨析:listen 与 hear

(1)listen 为不及物动词,意为“(注意地)听”,后面常接介词 to,再接宾语,强调听的过程。如:

All the students listen carefully to the teacher in class.

所有的同学都在课堂上认真地听老师讲课。

(2)hear 多用作及物动词,意为“听见,听到”,强调听的结果,通常不用进行时。其常用的结构和短语有:hear sb.do/doing sth.听见某人做某事/正在做某事;hear of/about 听说;hear from 收到某人的来信。

如:

Did anyone see or hear anything last night?

昨晚有没有人看见或听见什么?

She heard Tom go upstairs.

她听见汤姆上楼了。

I haven't heard from her for two months.

我已经两个月没有她的消息了。

【例2】 He has made a lot of **progress**... 他已取得了巨大进步…… (P14)

点拨 progress 意为“进步,进展”;make much progress 意为“取得很大进步”;make progress in/on/with sth. 意为“在某方面取得进步”。如:

I'm afraid we're not making much progress.

恐怕我们进展不大。

I have made much progress with my English since last year.

自去年以来,我在英语上取得了很大进步。

【例3】 before there are **too many** people 在有太多人之前(P14)

辨析:too many, too much 与 much too

(1)too many 意为“太多”,用于修饰可数名词复数。如:



He's got too many questions to ask you.

他有太多问题要问你。

(2) too much 意为“太多”,用于修饰不可数名词。如:

My parents have too much work to do.

我的父母有太多的工作要做。

I drank too much cola last night.

昨天晚上我喝了太多可乐。

(3) much too 意为“太……”,用来修饰形容词或副词,表程度。如:

The box is much too heavy, so I can't carry it.

这个箱子太重了,所以我搬不动它。

You are driving much too fast.

你车开得太快。



时间状语从句

由表示时间的连词连接,且在句中作状语的句子就叫时间状语从句。时间状语从句根据其所表示的时间不同,所使用的连词也不同,常用的引导词有 when, while, before, after, as soon as 和 until 等。

1. when/while 引导的时间状语从句

when 意为“当……时候”,引导的时间状语从句中的谓语既可以是短暂性动作又可以是延续性动作,主、从句谓语动作不一定同时发生。while 引导的时间状语从句中的谓语是延续性的动作,强调某一段时间内,主、从句动作同时发生。如:

My book dropped on the ground when I was walking in the garden.

当我在花园散步时,我的书掉在地上了。

When I come tomorrow, I will return you the book.

明天我来时,我会把书还给你。

While I was waiting for the bus, I met an old friend of mine.

我在等公共汽车时,遇到了一个老朋友。

2. before/after 引导的时间状语从句

before 意为“在……之前”,表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作之前;after 意为“在……之后”,表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作之后。如:

We cleaned the classroom before we left school yesterday.

昨天离开学校之前,我们打扫了教室。

I'll go swimming after I finish my homework.

我做完作业后就去游泳。

3. as soon as 引导的时间状语从句

as soon as 意为“一……就……”,表示从句的动作一发生,主句的动作随即发生。在这类从句中,经常用一般现在时代替将来时。如:

I will phone you as soon as I arrive there.

我一到那里就给你打电话。

4. until/till 引导的时间状语从句

until 和 till 都意为“直到……时”,常可换用,但 till 一般不用于句首。

(1)“延续性动词(肯定式) + until”,表示动作延续到某一时间,意为“直到……为止”。如:

I'll stay here until you come back.

我会待在这里直到你回来。

He waited until (it was) 10 o'clock.

他一直等到 10 点钟。

(2)“终止性动词的否定形式 + until/till”表示动作直到某一时间才发生,意为“直到……才……”。如:

He didn't go to bed until he finished his homework.

他直到做完作业才睡觉。

They didn't reach the village till it was dark.

他们直到天黑才到达那个村庄。

温馨提示:

1. 时间状语从句的位置:

时间状语从句可以放在主句之前,也可以放在主句之后。如放在主句之前,从句用逗号与主句隔开。如:

While we were talking, the teacher came in.

我们正在谈话时,老师走了进来。

John was playing the piano when I saw him.

当我看到约翰时,他正在弹钢琴。

2. 时间状语从句的时态:

主句是一般将来时,通常情况下从句用一般现在时表示将来。如:

It will be long before we meet again.

我们要过好久才能再见面。



Module 3 Heroes



Unit 1 His work helped feed millions of people a year, so he was a true hero.

【例1】He **attended** college and received his degree in 1953. 他读了大学,并于1953年获得学位。(P18)

点拨 attend 动词,意为“上(学);出席,参加(事件或活动)”。attend college/university 意为“上大学”。

如:

Only 12 people attended the meeting.

只有12个人出席了会议。

注意: attend 是正式用语,指参加会议、婚礼、葬礼、典礼;上课、上学、听报告等。如:

He'll attend an important meeting tomorrow.

他明天要参加一个重要的会议。

【例2】But Yuan had a strong **will**. 但是袁(隆平)有非常坚强的意志。(P18)

点拨 will 在这里是名词,表示“意志;决心”。如:

Where there's a will there's a way.

有志者事竟成。

She had a very strong will and a clear sense of purpose.

她意志坚定,目的明确。

【例3】**Whatever** happened, he never **gave up**. 无论发生什么,他从不放弃。(P18)

点拨 (1) whatever 意为“不管什么,无论什么”,引导让步状语从句。如:

Whatever you do, I won't tell you my secret.

不管你做什么,我都不会把我的秘密告诉你。

Don't lose heart whatever difficulties you meet.

不管遇到什么困难都不要灰心。

(2) give up 意为“放弃”,其中的 up 为副词。give up 后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语,而不用不定式。如:

Smoking is bad for your health. Why don't you give it up?

吸烟有害健康。你为什么不能戒掉呢?

I will never give up doing sports because I hope I will be healthier.

我永远不会放弃运动,因为我希望我更健康。

Unit 2 There were few doctors, so he had to work very hard on his own.

【例1】Dr Bethune developed new ways of **taking care of** the **sick**. 白求恩医生研究出了照料病人的新方法。

(P20)

点拨 (1) take care of 意为“照顾;护理”,相当于 look after。如:

Can you take care of/look after my pet dog while I'm away?

我不在的时候你能照看我的宠物狗吗?

Please take good care of the old man.

=Please look after the old man well.

请好好照顾这位老人。

(2)sick 形容词,意为“(感觉)不适的,生病的”。与 ill 的区别为:

ill 表示“生病的;有病的”时,一般用作表语,不能作定语;而 sick 既可以作表语又可以作定语。“病人”可以说 a sick man 或 the sick,但不能说 an ill man 或 the ill。如:

She is ill/sick in bed.

她卧病在床。

She is looking after her sick father.

她在照顾她生病的父亲。

【例2】Once, he even worked for sixty-nine hours **without** stopping and **managed** to save over a hundred lives. 他曾经连续工作了 69 个小时,成功救治了 100 多个生命。(P20)

点拨 (1)without 介词,意为“无……,没有……”,其后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。如:

He left without saying anything.

他什么也没说就走了。

(2)manage 意为“设法做成,努力完成”。manage to do sth.意为“设法完成某事”。如:

She managed to make herself understood in English.

她设法用英语表达自己的意思。

注意:manage to do sth. 通常表示设法完成某项较困难的事情,而且确实完成了,相当于 succeed in doing sth.;而 try to do sth.仅表示设法(尽力)做某事,但未必能成功。如:

We tried to calm him down but he kept being angry.

我们试图让他冷静下来,但他还是很生气。

It was very dirty, but he managed to clean it.

那个东西很脏,但是他设法把它擦干净了。

【例3】In the end, he **died of** his wound. 最后,他因伤去世。(P20)

点拨 die of 意为“因……而死,死于……”,多指死因存在于人体之内(主要指疾病、衰老等自身的原因)。如:

The old man died of lung cancer.

这位老人死于肺癌。

拓展:die from 意为“因……而死,死于……”,多指死因不是存在于人体之内,而是由环境造成的(主要指事故等方面的外部原因)。如:

Unluckily, he died from a car accident.

不幸的是,他死于一场车祸。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】After ten years of fighting and ten **more** years on the way home, Odysseus completes his journey and manages to get back to his own country, alone. 经历了十年的战争,又花了十年在回家的路上,奥德赛完成了他的旅程,一个人成功地回到了自己的国家。(P24)

点拨 more 在此意为“另外,又,再”。一般位于数词之后。如:

Where shall we be in ten more years?

再过十年,我们会在什么地方呢?

拓展:another 也有“另外,又,再”之意,它一般位于数词之前,即:another + 数词=数词 + more。如:



There are only ten chairs, and we need two more.

=There are only ten chairs, and we need another two.

只有十把椅子,我们还需要两把。

【例2】I also learn from him that great men never give up, **no matter what** difficulties they face. 我也从他那里学到了伟大的人无论遇到什么困难都永不放弃。(P24)

点拨 no matter what 意为“无论什么”。no matter what 的意思与 whatever 相同,但二者的用法有区别:whatever 可以引导让步状语从句(此时可以与 no matter what 互换),还可以引导名词性从句;no matter what 只能引导让步状语从句。如:

Whatever (=No matter what) you do, you should do it well.

无论你做什么都应该把它做好。

I'll do whatever I can to help you. (不能换成 no matter what)

我将尽我所能来帮你。



原因、目的和结果状语从句

1. 原因状语从句

表示主句行为的原因的从句就是原因状语从句。原因状语从句由表示原因的连词引导,如 because (因为), since (因为,既然), as (因为) 等。如:

He came late because he missed the bus.

他没赶上公共汽车,所以来晚了。

注意: (1) because 表示直接的原因或理由,语气最强,常表示必然的因果关系,用来回答以 why 引起的特殊疑问句,不能与 so 连用。如:

—Why didn't Tom pass the exam?

——为什么汤姆没通过考试?

—Because he was too careless.

——因为他太粗心了。

(2) since 表示对方已经知道的、无需加以说明的原因或事实,语气比 because 稍弱。如:

Since you are free today, you should tidy up your room.

既然你今天有空,你应该收拾一下你的房间。

(3) as 表示的往往是十分明显的原因,对方已经知道或能看得出来,语气较弱,比较口语化。如:

As it is a public holiday, all the shops were shut.

由于这是一个公共假日,所有的商店都关门了。

2. 目的状语从句

表示主句行为的目的的从句就是目的状语从句。目的状语从句常由 so that 引导,so that 意为“以便,为了”;从句中常有情态动词 can, could, may, might, would。如:

Say it louder so that everyone can hear you.

大声说,以便大家都能听到。

They study hard so that they can catch up with their classmates.

他们努力学习以便赶上他们的同学。

注意: 如果目的状语从句的主语与主句的主语相同,可用“in order to + 动词原形”结构替换该目的状语

从句。如:

Henry took a taxi so that he could catch the train.

= Henry took a taxi in order to catch the train.

亨利为了赶上火车乘了一辆出租车。

3. 结果状语从句

如果从句表示的是主句行为的结果,该从句就是结果状语从句。so that 可以引导结果状语从句,表示由于某个原因所以才做某件事情。如:

He started a school so that the children there could have a good education.

他开办了一所学校,以便那里的孩子可以接受良好的教育。

除此之外,引导结果状语从句的还有:so... that...(如此……以至于……),such... that...(如此……以至于……)等。

注意:so 通常用于连接表示因果的并列句。如:

The child hid behind the door, so you didn't see him.

那个孩子藏在门后,所以你没看见他。



Module 4 Home alone



Unit 1 I can look after myself, although it won't be easy for me.

【例1】So am I, but I can't miss two weeks of school. 我也是(很遗憾),但是我不能两周不上课。(P26)

点拨 so + 系动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语,为倒装语序,意为“……也……”,此结构表示前句的肯定情况也同样适用于后句的人或物,此结构中前后句的主语为不同的人或物。如:

—Mary likes swimming.

——玛丽喜欢游泳。

—So does Kate.

——凯特也喜欢。

拓展: (1) neither/nor + 系动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语,也是倒装语序,意为“……也不……”,表示前句的否定情况也同样适用于后句的人或物。如:

He has never been to Beijing, and neither/nor has she.

他从未去过北京,她也没去过。

She seldom goes to the cinema, and neither/nor do I.

她很少去看电影,我也是。

(2) so + 主语 + 系动词/助动词/情态动词,意为“……确实如此”,表示说话人赞同前一句所说的内容。这个结构中前后两句提到的是相同的主语,后一句要用代词。如:

—Lingling is good at singing.

——玲玲擅长唱歌。

—So she is.

——她确实如此。

【例2】Your train is about to leave. 您的火车要开了。(P26)

点拨 be about to 的用法:

(1) 表示即将发生的动作,在时间上指最近的将来,意为“就要/正要……”。如:

We are about to start.

我们即将动身。

The new school year is about to begin.

新学年即将开始。

(2) 由于此结构已含有“即将”之意,所以习惯上不再与 soon, at once, immediately, tomorrow 等具体的时间状语连用。如:

我们即将动身。

误: We are about to start at once.

正: We are about to start.

Unit 2 I became so bored with their orders that I wished they would leave me alone.

【例1】Turn off the TV! 把电视关掉! (P28)

辨析: turn off 与 turn on, turn down 与 turn up

turn off 意为“(把水源、煤气、电源等)关掉”,其反义短语为 turn on; turn down 意为“(把收音机的音量、灯等)关小,调低”,其反义短语为 turn up。这些短语都由“动词 + 副词”构成,后接代词作宾语时,要把代词放中间。如:

Please turn off/on the radio.

请关上/打开收音机。

The radio is very loud. Can you turn it down a little, please?

收音机太吵了,你能把声音关小一点吗?

You must turn off the light when you leave the classroom.

你离开教室时,一定要关灯。

【例2】 Well, my wish **came true**! 哎呀,我的愿望实现了! (P28)

点拨 come true 意为“(愿望、梦想等)实现,成真”。如:

The prediction seems to have come true.

预言似乎成真了。

辨析: come true 与 realise

两者虽然都有“实现(理想/愿望等)”之意,但 come true 是不及物动词短语,通常用表示“理想、愿望等”的名词来作句子的主语; realise 是及物动词,常用于 sb. realise sth. 结构。如:

I hope my dream will come true one day.

我希望我的梦想有一天能实现。

I hope I will realise my dream one day.

我希望有一天我能实现我的梦想。

I realise a childhood dream when I became champion.

我成为冠军,圆了我儿时的梦。

【例3】 When I got home, I tried to cook some rice, but I **burnt** it. 回到家后,我想自己做点儿米饭,但把饭给烧焦了。(P28)

点拨 burn 动词,意为“(使食物)烧焦;(使)烤糊。”其过去式、过去分词可以是规则变化 burned, burned,也可以是不规则变化 burnt, burnt。如:

I'm afraid I've burnt the pizza.

我恐怕是把比萨烤糊了。

拓展: (1) burn 意为“(火)燃烧;焚烧;烧毁”。如:

There was a fire burning in the fireplace.

壁炉里烧着火。

I burnt all his old letters.

我把他的旧信全烧了。

(2) burn 意为“烧伤;烫伤;晒伤”。如:

She was badly burned in a road accident.

她在一次交通事故中严重烧伤了。

Don't forget you can still get burnt when you're swimming or when it's cloudy.

别忘了,就是在游泳的时候或阴天的时候你还是有可能会晒伤的。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】 **Eight-year-old** Kevin is the youngest child and is fighting with his brothers and sisters and his cousins. 八



岁的凯文是家里最小的,他在跟他的哥哥、姐姐和表兄弟们打架。(P32)

点拨 eight-year-old 是由“数词 + 名词(单数) + 形容词(如 long/wide/high/tall/old/deep 等)”构成的复合形容词,常用来作定语,其中的名词必须用单数形式。如:

It is a 5-metre-long bridge.

这是一座五米长的桥。

He is an 8-year-old boy.

他是个八岁大的孩子。

【例2】Finally, the **police** come and the men are **taken away**. 最后,警察来把这些人带走了。(P32)

点拨 (1) police 是集合名词,本身没有复数形式,作主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。the police 意为“警察部门,警方”。想要表达“一个警察”时应用 a police officer, a policeman 或 a policewoman。如:

The police have caught the thief.

警察已抓到了小偷。

A police officer came.

来了一位警察。

Several policemen were hurt in the matter.

在这次事件中有几名警察受伤了。

(2) take away 意为“带走,拿走;使消失”,away 为副词,若代词作其宾语时必须放在 take 和 away 中间。如:

You must take them away.

你必须把他们带走。

拓展: take 相关的短语

take off 脱下;起飞 take out 带(某人)出去

take down 拿下,取下 take after (在外貌、行为等方面)与(某个长辈)相像



语法点拨

结果状语从句和让步状语从句

1. 结果状语从句

在句中作结果状语的句子称为结果状语从句。常用的引导词有 so...that..., such...that..., 意为“太/如此……以至于……”。

(1) so...that... 用法

① so + 形容词 + that... 如:

It was so cold outside that we had to stop the game.

天气太冷了,我们不得不停止比赛。

② so + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数 + that... 如:

She is so lovely a girl that we love her very much.

她是如此可爱的一个女孩,所以我們都很喜欢她。

③ so + 副词 + that... 如:

He drove so carelessly that he almost lost his life.

他开车太粗心,差点丧了命。

④so many/few/much/little + 可数名词复数/不可数名词 + that... 如:

There was so much work to do that Mary got tired.

有这么多的事情要做,玛丽觉得很累。

(2)such...that...用法

①such + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + that... 如:

Mike is such an honest man that we all believe in him.

迈克是一个诚实的人,我们大家都信任他。

②such + 形容词 + 可数名词复数 + that... 如:

They are such good children that we all love them.

他们是这么好的孩子,我们都很喜欢他们。

③such + 形容词 + 不可数名词 + that... 如:

It was such bad weather that we had to stay at home all day.

天气糟透了,我们不得不一整天都待在家里。

注意:“such + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + that...”可与“so + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数 + that...”相互转换。如:

It's such a fine day that we all want to go out.

=It's so fine a day that we all want to go out.

天气这么好,我们都想外出。

2. 让步状语从句

although 或 though 都可以引导让步状语从句,意思是“尽管……,(但是)……”。在一般情况下 although 与 though 可以互换使用。在口语中,though 较常用,两者都可与 yet 或 still 连用,但都不能与 but 连用。如:

Although/Though it was very late, Mr Green still kept on working.

尽管很晚了,但格林先生仍然在继续工作。

Although/Though Uncle Wang is very old, yet he is quite strong.

王叔叔虽然年纪大了,但身体还很健壮。

Wendy enjoyed playing the piano though it is very boring.

虽然弹钢琴很枯燥,但温迪却很乐意弹。



Module 5 Museums



Unit 1 Don't cross that rope!

【例1】**No shouting**, please! It's **against** the rules. 请勿喧哗! 这是违反规定的。(P34)

点拨 (1) “no + 动词-ing 形式”意为“禁止做某事”。如:

No parking! 禁止停车! No smoking. 禁止吸烟。

拓展: 表达“禁止做某事”这一意义的结构还有:

① no + 名词 如:

No entry. 请勿入内。No photos. 请勿拍照。

② 祈使句 如:

Don't cross the rope! 不要越过那条绳子!

Don't touch. 请勿碰触。

Keep off the grass. 请勿践踏草坪。

(2) against 介词, 在不同的语境中意义各不相同。简单归纳其用法如下:

① 意为“反对”, 反义词为 for。如:

We are all against his idea.

我们都反对他的主意。

② 意为“靠着, 倚着”。如:

He stood with his back against the door.

他背靠门站着。

③ 意为“和……比赛(打仗等)”。如:

He was hurt in last Saturday's game against the other team.

他在上周六与另一队的比赛中受伤了。

注意: against 是介词, 其后不能直接接动词, 而要用动词-ing 形式。如:

I'm against doing anything till the police arrive.

我反对在警察到来之前采取任何行动。

【例2】**No wonder** the place is empty! 难怪这个地方没什么人呢! (P34)

点拨 no wonder 意为“难怪; 不足为奇”, 是 It's no wonder (that) ... 结构的省略形式, 其后常接从句。如:

It's no wonder (that) you were late—you ate your breakfast so slowly.

难怪你迟到——你早饭吃得这么慢。

拓展: (1) wonder 作名词用, 还意为“奇观, 奇迹”。如:

The Great Wall is one of the seven wonders of the world.

长城是世界七大奇迹之一。

(2) wonder 作动词用, 意为“(对某事)感到疑惑, 想知道”, 其后常接宾语从句。如:

I wonder if he will succeed.

我想知道他是否能成功。

I wonder how James is getting on.

我想知道詹姆斯的近况。

【例3】I have to find it, or Mum will **punish** me! 我一定要找到它,要不然妈妈会惩罚我的! (P34)

点拨 punish 意为“惩罚,处罚(做错事或犯法的人)”,多用作及物动词,后接名词或代词作宾语。如:

I think they're trying to see how we'll punish him.

我认为他们是想看看我们怎么惩罚他。

拓展: (1) punish sb. for (doing) sth. 意为“因(做)某事而惩罚某人”,介词 for 后的成分表示被处罚的原因。如:

He punished his son for lying.

他因儿子撒谎而惩罚了他。

(2) punish sb. by doing sth. 意为“通过某种方式惩罚某人”。如:

I'll punish her by taking away her chocolate.

我要没收她的巧克力以示惩罚。

Unit 2 If you ever go to London, make sure you visit the Science Museum.

【例1】For example, if you want to **fill** a bag **with** sand... 例如,如果你想将袋子装满沙子…… (P36)

点拨 fill ... with ... 意为“用……装满……”。如:

The boy filled the bottle with milk.

男孩把那个瓶子装满了牛奶。

拓展: be filled with 意为“装满了,充满了”,相当于短语 be full of。如:

The bag is filled with gold.

=The bag is full of gold.

袋子里装满了金子。

【例2】If you **compare** the medicine of the past **with** the medicine of today... 如果你比较一下过去的药物与现在的药物…… (P36)

点拨 compare...with/to... 意为“比较……与……”,用于评判两者之间相同或相异的程度。如:

Please compare your homework with his.

请比较一下你的作业和他的作业。

拓展: compare...to... 还意为“把……比作……,比拟”。如:

People always compare children to flowers.

人们总是把孩子比作花朵。

【例3】It is my favourite museum in the **whole** world! 它是全世界我最喜欢的博物馆! (P36)

辨析:whole 与 all

(1) whole 与 all 都可以和可数名词单数连用。whole 位于冠词(a, the)、单数指示代词或名词所有格之后,即“限定词 + whole + 名词”; all 位于定冠词(the)、单数/复数指示代词或名词所有格之前,即“all + 限定词 + 名词”。如:

Mary spent all the summer at home.

=Mary spent the whole summer at home.

玛丽整个夏天都是在家里度过的。

(2) all 还可以用于不可数名词或可数名词复数前,但 whole 不能。如:

珍妮喝光了所有的牛奶。



正: Jane has drunk all the milk.

误: Jane has drunk the whole milk.

(3) all 还用于大量固定短语中。如:

all day/night/morning 整日/整夜/整个早上 in all 总共 first of all 首先 not...at all 一点也不;根本不
after all 毕竟;终究 above all 首先 at all times 任何时候 all right 行了 all the same 仍然 all the
time 一直 all the year round 一年到头 all one's life 毕生 all over the world 全世界 all kinds of 各种
各样的

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】If the weather gets colder, **put on** more warm clothes. 如果天气变冷,多穿些暖和的衣服。(P39)

点拨 put on 意为“穿上,戴上”,其反义短语为 take off,意为“脱下”。如:

She put on her coat and went out.

她穿上外套,出去了。

拓展: 常用 put 短语小结

put away 把……收起来 put down 放下

put off 推迟,延期 put out 扑灭

put up 张贴;建造

辨析: put on, dress 与 wear

put on 强调穿戴的动作;wear 意为“穿着;戴着”,强调状态,与 be in 同义;dress 后常接某人作宾语,意为“给某人穿衣服”,常用短语 dress up,意为“打扮”。如:

Mary put on a pair of glasses.

玛丽戴上了一副眼镜。

Lily is wearing a red skirt today.

莉莉今天穿着一条红色的裙子。

Mother dressed her daughter in a red skirt.

母亲给她的女儿穿上了一条红裙子。

【例2】I'm **looking forward to** reading the reports of your visit. 我期待着阅读你们的参观报告。(P40)

点拨 look forward to 意为“期待,期盼”,to 为介词,其后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

我正期待着你的来信。

拓展: to 为介词的短语还有 pay attention to, 意为“注意”。如:

He didn't pay attention to what you were saying.

他刚才没有注意你在说什么。



语法点拨

if 从句(1)及表示“禁止做某事”的结构

一、if 从句(1): if 从句 + 祈使句

引导条件状语从句最常用的连词是 if, 意为“如果,假如”,表示在某种条件下某事很可能发生。在这里我们主要学习“if 从句 + 祈使句”结构。

1. 从句的位置

在 if 引导的条件状语从句中,if 条件句位置灵活,可以放在主句之前,也可放在主句之后。若 if 条件句放在主句前,从句后面要加逗号,与主句隔开。如:

If you want to turn on the TV, press the button.

=Press the button if you want to turn on the TV.

如果你想打开电视,按这个按钮。

2. 从句的时态

当主句谓语动词用祈使句表示将来时间概念时,条件状语从句中的谓语动词通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。如:

If your mother wants to go, please tell me.

如果你妈妈想去,请告诉我。

二、表示“禁止做某事”的结构

表达“禁止做某事”的方式有很多,简单归纳一些常用结构如下:

1. No + 动词-ing 形式

No smoking. 禁止吸烟。

No shouting. 请勿喧哗。

No parking. 禁止停车。

2. No + 名词

No photos. 请勿拍照。

No entry. 禁止入内。

3. Don't + 动词原形

Don't drop litter. 不要乱扔垃圾。

Don't touch. 请勿触摸。

4. You mustn't + 动词原形

You mustn't take photos here. 这里禁止拍照。

You mustn't shout here. 这里禁止喧哗。



Module 6 Problems



Unit 1 If I start after dinner, I'll finish it before I go to bed.

【例1】That's a **shame**. 真遗憾。(P42)

点拨 shame 名词,意为“可惜;遗憾”,相当于 pity,常构成口语用语 It's/That's a shame/pity.以及 What a shame/pity! 如:

Oh, it's raining. We can't go to the cinema. What a shame/pity!

哦,下雨了。我们不能去看电影了。真遗憾!

It's a shame that you have to leave so soon.

这么快你就要走了,真遗憾。

【例2】If you do all these other things **instead of** your homework, you won't have time to study. 如果你老是做这些与学习无关的事,你就没时间学习了。(P42)

点拨 instead of 意为“代替;而不是”,是介词短语,后跟名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语,通常置于句中,也可置于句首。如:

Instead of working, he played computer games all day.

他整天玩电脑游戏而不工作。

拓展: instead 副词,其后不跟其他成分,意为“代替;相反”,在句中作状语。如:

I don't want to go there. Lucy will go instead.

我不想去那儿,露西将代替我去。

【例3】You should **consider** what the most important thing is. 你要权衡哪件事情最重要。(P42)

点拨 consider 动词,意为“考虑;斟酌”,常用于以下句型:

(1) consider + 名词/代词/动词-ing 形式。如:

You'd better consider my suggestion.

你最好考虑一下我的建议。

I'm considering going abroad some day.

我一直考虑有一天能出国。

(2) consider + 从句或“疑问词+动词不定式”结构。如:

Have you considered what he suggested?

你们考虑过他的建议了吗?

We must consider what to do next.

我们必须考虑下一步该怎么办。

Unit 2 If you tell him the truth now, you will show that you are honest.

【例1】He could **no longer** find the documents anywhere! 他到处都没能再找到那些文件!(P44)

点拨 no longer 意为“不再”,通常放在行为动词之前,be 动词、助动词和情态动词之后,等同于 not...any longer。如:

Her father died, and after that she no longer went to school.

=Her father died, and after that she didn't go to school any longer.

她的父亲去世了,此后她就不再上学了。

辨析: no longer/not...any longer 与 no more/not...any more

(1) no longer 中的 longer 是副词 long 的比较级,着重表示时间的不再延续,意为“如今不再”。如:

He was no longer a thief.

他不再是小偷了。

(2) no more 中的 more 是 many/much 的比较级,着重表示数量或程度不再增多或加深,意为“再也没有更多(大)的数量(程度)”。如:

Now she isn't afraid any more.

现在她再也不害怕了。

【例2】 I am not sure **whether** a computer repair shop can get the documents back. 我不确定电脑维修店是否能把那些文件找回。(P44)

点拨 whether 在此作连词,意为“是否”,引导宾语从句,通常放在 ask, remember, know 和 wonder 等动词后面,宾语从句要用陈述句语序。通常可以与 if 替换。如:

He asks whether/if we will go shopping at weekends.

他问我们周末是否会去购物。

辨析: whether 与 if

whether 和 if 都可作连词,表示“是否”,引导宾语从句。一般情况下,两者可以互换使用。但下列情况,只能用 whether,不能用 if:

(1) 与 or not 连用时,只能用 whether。如:

I wonder whether it's good news or not.

我想知道这是否是好消息。

(2) 在动词不定式之前,只能用 whether。如:

I can't decide whether to stay.

我不能决定是否留下来。

(3) 在介词之后只能用 whether。如:

He's worried about whether he will lose his job.

他担心是否会失去工作。

(4) 引导主语从句放在句首表示强调时,只能用 whether。如:

Whether they can finish the work on time is still a problem.

他们是否能准时完成工作还是个问题。

【例3】 ...but **at least** you will show that you are **honest**.但至少你能表明自己是诚实的。(P44)

点拨 (1) at least 意为“至少;起码”。如:

It will take you at least 20 minutes to get there.

到那里至少要花你 20 分钟。



Who knows most says least.

懂得最多的人,说得最少。

(2) honest 形容词,意为“诚实的;老实的”,用于形容人的品质。加前缀 dis-构成其反义词 dishonest“不诚实的”。如:

I want to be an honest man.

我想做一个诚实的人。

Does that mean she was dishonest before?

那意味着之前她不诚实吗?

Unit 3 Language in use

【例】They have **warned** him about not working hard. 因为不努力学习,他们已经警告过他了。(P48)

点拨 warn 动词,意为“警告;提醒”,常用结构有:

(1) warn sb. of/about sth. 警告某人某事。如:

Your father warned you of/about the danger, didn't he?

你父亲提醒你注意有危险,不是吗?

(2) warn sb. (not) to do sth. 警告某人(不要)做某事。如:

The doctor warned my father not to smoke.

医生告诫我父亲不要吸烟。

(3) warn sb. against (doing) sth. 警告某人不要做某事。如:

They warned Tony against swimming in the river alone.

他们告诫托尼不要独自在那条河里游泳。

(4) warn (sb.) that... 警告(某人)……。如:

The weather station warned that a storm was coming tonight.

气象台预报今晚有暴雨。



语法点拨

if 从句(2)

1. if 从句用一般现在时,表示未来状况发生的一种条件,从句中可以加时间状语。如:

If it is sunny tomorrow, we'll go boating.

如果明天是晴天的话,我们就去划船。

If I see him this afternoon, I will ask him to call you.

如果今天下午我看到他,我就叫他给你打电话。

2. 在含 if 从句的复合句中,主句用一般将来时,从句要用一般现在时表示将来,也就是要遵循“主将从现”原则。如:

If you don't leave at once, you'll be late for class.

如果你不马上动身,你上课就会迟到。

The cat will scratch you if you pull her tail.

如果你拉猫的尾巴,它就会抓你。

3. 引导条件状语从句的连词除了最常用的 if 之外,还有 unless,意为“除非”,相当于 if...not...。如:

I won't pass the exam unless I work hard.

除非我努力,不然我考试会不及格。

I shall go there tomorrow unless I am too busy.

=I shall go there tomorrow if I'm not busy.

如果不是太忙,明天我会去那儿。

4. 在口语中,我们常用“祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句”结构与含 if 从句的复合句相互转换。这时要根据前后句之间的逻辑关系,判断选用连词 and 还是 or。and 和 or 前面的分句表示的是一种条件,后面的分句表示的是一种结果,and 表示肯定意义,而 or 表示否定意义,常译为“否则”。如:

If you finish your work, I'll give you some ice cream.

=Finish your work and I'll give you some ice cream.

如果你干完活,我就给你些冰激凌。

If you don't write it down, you'll forget it.

=Write it down, or you'll forget it.

如果你不写下来,你会忘的。

注意:if 除了引导条件状语从句,还可以引导宾语从句,意为“是否”,同 whether。在引导宾语从句的时候,从句的时态就要根据具体的意义来决定,而不再遵守“主将从现”的规则。如:

Mary doesn't know if her friends will come to her birthday party.

玛丽不知道她的朋友们是否会来参加她的生日派对。



Module 7 Great books



Unit 1 We're still influenced by Confucius's ideas.

【例1】We're still influenced by Confucius's ideas, and Shakespeare's plays also **make** a lot of **sense** to us today. 孔子的思想仍然在影响着我们,莎士比亚的戏剧现在对于我们来说也仍然很有意义。(P56)

点拨 sense 表示“见识;良好的判断”时,为不可数名词。make sense 意为“合情理;明智;有意义”。如:
Why did he do such a thing? It doesn't seem to make sense.

他为什么做这样的事? 似乎没有道理。

拓展: sense 表示“(对某物的)感觉”时,为可数名词。如:

He looked around the room with a sense of achievement.

他带着一种成就感环顾房间。

【例2】He was important, but I **suppose** he isn't as well-known as Confucius or Shakespeare. 他是一位重要的作家,但我觉得他不像孔子或莎士比亚那么有名。(P56)

点拨 suppose 意为“猜想;推测;相信;认为”,相当于 think 或 guess,常见用法有:

(1) suppose + that 从句,表示“推测;假定;认为”。如:

John supposed that he could find some coins soon.

约翰认为他很快能找到一些硬币。

注意:在此用法中,如果主句主语是第一人称,后面接反意疑问句时,疑问部分应与从句主语保持一致,且要注意否定转移。如:

I don't suppose she will agree with us, will she?

我认为她不会同意我们的(想法),是不是?

(2) suppose + 宾语 + to be,意为“认为……是……”,to be 可以省略。如:

We all suppose him (to be) an expert in this field.

我们都认为他是这个领域的专家。

(3) I suppose so/not. 表示“我想是的/不是的。”如:

—Will it rain tomorrow?

——明天会下雨吗?

—I suppose so./ I suppose not.

——我想会的。/我想不会。

Unit 2 It is still read and loved.

【例1】But when they hear that everyone thinks they are **dead**, they feel very sorry, so they come back home. 但是当听说大家都以为他们死了的时候,他们感到非常不安,所以他们回了家。(P58)

辨析: dead, death, die 与 dying

(1) dead 形容词,意为“死的;去世的”,表状态,可以和一段时间连用。如:

Li Ming's grandfather has been dead for two years.

李明的爷爷去世两年了。

(2) death 名词,意为“死,死亡”。如:

The young man's death makes us very sad.

这个年轻人的死使我们很伤心。

(3) die 不及物动词,表示瞬间动作,不能和一段时间连用,其过去式和过去分词都是 died。如:

He died in 1985 at the age of 76.

他 1985 年去世,终年 76 岁。

(4) dying die 的现在分词形式。dying 还是一个形容词,意为“是临终的;行将消亡的”。作形容词时,只能用于名词前。如:

They saved the dying whale at last.

最后他们拯救了这只濒临死亡的鲸鱼。

【例2】Everyone is **surprised to** see them at first, but very **pleased to** find that they are alive. 起初,大家看见他们都很惊讶,但是发现他们还活着,大家都很开心。(P58)

点拨 be surprised/pleased to do sth. 意为“对做某事感到惊讶/高兴”。如:

I bet she'll be surprised to see me.

我打赌她看到我会感到意外。

I'm pleased to tell you that you've got the job.

很高兴通知你——你得到了这份工作。

拓展: (1) be surprised at... 意为“对……感到惊讶”。如:

I'm surprised at the news.

听到这个消息我很惊讶。

(2) in surprise 意为“吃惊地;惊奇地”。如:

He looked at me in surprise.

他诧异地看着我。

(3) to one's surprise 意为“使某人惊讶的是”。如:

To my surprise, he didn't pass the exam.

令我惊讶的是,他没有通过考试。

【例3】It is written in **everyday** English... 它是用日常英语写成的……(P58)

辨析:everyday 与 every day

(1) everyday 形容词,意为“日常的;普通的”,仅用于名词前,在句中作定语。如:

Playing basketball is part of his everyday life.

打篮球是他日常生活的一部分。

(2) every day 意为“每天”,在句中作时间状语。如:

My father goes to work by bus every day.

我父亲每天乘公交车去上班。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】He asks each friend to give him something valuable, and **in return** they are **allowed** to do some of Tom's work! 他要求每一位朋友给他一些有价值的东西,作为回报他们被允许做一些汤姆的工作!(P60)

点拨 (1) in return 意为“作为回报;作为报酬”。如:



He is always helping people without expecting anything in return.

他一向不求任何回报地帮助人们。

点拨 (2) allow 动词,意为“允许”。其用法如下:

① allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事。如:

Our parents don't allow us to watch TV every day.

我们的父母不允许我们每天看电视。

② allow sth. 允许(做)某事。如:

We don't allow smoking in the hall.

我们不允许在大厅内吸烟。

注意:本句中的 smoking 是名词,类似名词还有 diving, swimming 等。

③ be allowed to do sth. 被允许做某事。如:

Teenagers are allowed to choose their own clothes.

青少年可以选择自己的衣服。

【例2】 Why **are** popular books **made into** films? 为什么受欢迎的书被拍成电影? (P61)

辨析: be made into, be made of, be made from, be made in 与 be made up of

(1) be made into 意为“被制成……”。如:

Glass is made into glasses.

玻璃被制成了玻璃杯。

(2) be made of 意为“由……制成”(从制成的物体上看得出原材料)。如:

The table is made of bamboo.

这张桌子是用竹子制成的。

(3) be made from 意为“由……制成”(从制成的物体上看不出原材料)。如:

Paper is made from wood and grass.

纸张是由木头和草制成的。

(4) be made in 意为“产于某地”。如:

The bike is made in Shanghai.

这辆自行车产于上海。

(5) be made up of 意为“由……组成”。如:

The football team is made up of 11 players.

这支足球队由 11 人组成。



被动语态(1)

语态是动词的一种形式,表示主语和谓语动词之间的具体关系,分为主动语态和被动语态两种。主动语态表示主语是谓语动词所表示的动作用的执行者,而被动语态则表示主语是谓语动词所表示的动作用的承受者。

被动语态常由“助动词 be + 及物动词的过去分词”构成。被动语态的时态变化通过 be 动词的不同形式表现出来。

I. 一般现在时的被动语态的构成

一般现在时的被动语态由“助动词 am/is/are + 及物动词的过去分词”构成。其各种句式如下:



1. 肯定句式:主语 + am/is/are + 过去分词。如:

I'm invited to the concert by the Greens.

格林一家邀请我去参加音乐会。

2. 否定句式:主语 + am/is/are + not + 过去分词。如:

The boy is not looked after by his parents.

这个男孩不由他父母照顾。

3. 一般疑问句式:Am/Is/Are + 主语 + 过去分词。如:

Is *King Lear* written by Shakespeare?

《李尔王》是莎士比亚写的吗?

4. 特殊疑问句式(分两种)

(1)特殊疑问词(不作主语) + am/is/are + 主语 + 过去分词。如:

What is this kind of sweater made of?

这种毛衣是用什么制成的?

(2)特殊疑问词(作主语) + am/is/are + 过去分词。如:

Who are told to attend the meeting?

谁被告知参加这个会议?

II. 被动语态用法

一般来说,主动语态与被动语态的选用,应根据具体的情况而定。

1. 不知道动作的执行人是谁,要用被动语态,这时不必带 by 短语。如:

The flowers are watered every day.

每天都有人浇花。

2. 不必或不想指出谁是动作的执行人时,用被动语态,这时也不带 by 短语。如:

Our classroom is cleaned every day.

我们的教室每天都有人打扫。

3. 为了强调或突出动作的承受者时,也用被动语态,这时可带 by 短语。如:

The child is well loved by people.

这孩子很招人喜欢。

4. 出于礼貌等方面的考虑不愿说出动作的执行人时,要用被动语态,这时可不带 by 短语。如:

Everyone is expected to obey the following rules.

希望大家遵守以下规定。



Module 8 Sports life



Unit 1 Daming wasn't chosen for the team last time.

【例1】What does HAS **stand for**? HAS 代表什么? (P64)

点拨 stand for 意为“是……的缩写;代表;象征;意味着”。该短语不用于被动语态,也不用于进行时态。

如:

Do you know what ATM stands for?

你知道 ATM 代表什么吗?

No one knows what the sign stands for.

没有人明白这个标志是什么意思。

拓展: stand for 还可表示“支持;拥护”,相当于 support。如:

Which team do you stand for?

你支持哪个队?

【例2】Didn't they **beat** you last time? 上次比赛中,他们不是把你们打败了吗? (P64)

辨析:beat 与 win

(1) beat 用作及物动词,意为“击败,打败,战胜”,充当其宾语的是比赛、竞争的对手或球队等名词或代词。如:

We beat the strongest team in the football match this time.

在这次足球赛中我们战胜了最强的那个队。

(2) win 作及物动词时,意为“获得,赢得”,充当其宾语的是比赛、战争、奖品、金钱等名词或代词,如 race, match, game, competition, war, prize 等。如:

He won first place in the surfing competition.

他在冲浪比赛中获得了第一名。

【例3】He's **so** mad at us **that** he'll try harder to win, just to show we're wrong! 他真的生我们的气了,所以会更加努力去赢得比赛来证明我们错了。(P64)

点拨 辨析:so...that...与 so that

(1) so...that... 意为“如此……以至于……”,引导结果状语从句。so 后面一般跟形容词、副词或 few, little, many, much 所修饰的名词。如:

The boy is so young that he can't look after himself.

这个男孩还很小,不能照顾自己。

(2) so that 引导目的状语从句时,表示“以便,为了”,从句中常使用 can/could 等情态动词;引导结果状语从句时,从句中一般不用 can 和 may 等词,在 so that 前可以用逗号,意为“因此,所以”。如:

I got up early so that I could catch the early bus.

我很早就起床了,以便能赶上早班车。

I was caught in a heavy rain, so that all my clothes got wet.

我淋了大雨,因此我的衣服全湿了。

Unit 2 He was invited to competitions around the world.

【例1】His races were **recorded**, and he **was compared with** the world's best sports stars. 他的比赛被记录下来,与世界一流运动员的表现进行比较。(P66)

点拨 (1) record 动词,意为“记录”。如:

Make sure that you record the number of the tickets you sold.

一定要把你售出的票的张数记下来。

拓展: record 还可用作名词,意为“纪录”。常用搭配有: set (up) a new record 创新纪录; break a record 打破纪录; keep a record 保持纪录。如:

She did very well, but she failed to break the world record.

虽然她表现得很出色,但是未能打破世界纪录。

(2) be compared with 意为“与……相比较;对比”。如:

She is not compared with you in wealth.

她的财富不能与你的相比。

【例2】**From 2008 on**, he **suffered** a lot **from** his foot problem, but he did not give up. 从2008年起,他就开始遭受脚伤带来的痛苦,但是他从没放弃过。(P66)

点拨 (1) from...on 意为“从……开始”。from now on 从现在开始; from then on 从那时开始。如:

From now on, I will only be working in the mornings.

从现在起,我只在上午上班。

From then on, learning to swim became a problem for Mary.

从那以后,学游泳就成了玛丽的一个问题。

(2) suffer from 意为“受(某种病痛)折磨;因……而受苦”。如:

Sometimes my grandfather suffers from high blood pressure.

有时我爷爷要遭受高血压之苦。

【例3】But he is still a symbol of **courage** and success, and we continue to **take great pride in** him. 但是,他(刘翔)仍然是勇气和成功的象征,我们依然为他感到十分骄傲。(P66)

点拨 (1) courage 不可数名词,意为“勇气;胆量”。常用搭配为 have/lose the courage to do sth. 有/失去做某事的勇气。如:

I lost the courage to speak out the truth.

我失去了讲出真话的勇气。

He didn't have the courage to tell his mother that he failed the exam.

他没有勇气告诉妈妈他没通过考试。

拓展: encourage 动词,意为“鼓励,激励”; encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事。如:

I want to thank everyone who has encouraged and supported me.

我要感谢每一位鼓励和支持过我的人。

He was encouraged to begin playing the guitar by his father.

他在父亲的鼓励下开始弹吉他。

(2) take pride in 意为“感到自豪”。如:

He takes great pride in his daughter.

他为自己的女儿感到非常骄傲。

辨析: pride 与 proud

pride 名词,意为“自豪(感);骄傲”; proud 形容词,意为“自豪的,得意的,引以为荣的”,常用短语为 be/



feel proud of (= take pride in)。如:

I take pride in what you have done.

我为你所做的事感到自豪。

Liu Xiang's parents are proud of him.

刘翔的父母为他感到非常骄傲。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】**First of all**, you **need** to find a club. 首先,你需要找一个俱乐部。(P70)

点拨 (1) first of all 意为“首先,起初”,它是列举和描述事物时常用的起副词作用的短语。如:

First of all, she just smiled, and then she started to laugh.

起初,她只是微笑,然后开始大笑。

(2) need 的用法:

① need 作实义动词时,有时态、人称和数的变化,后面可以接名词、代词、不定式或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

I need a bike.

我需要一辆自行车。

He needs to buy a pen.

他需要买一支钢笔。

My bike needs repairing.

我的自行车需要修理了。

注意: need 后面跟动词-ing 形式相当于跟不定式的被动语态结构,即 need doing = need to be done。如:

The plants need watering.

= The plants need to be watered.

这些植物需要浇水了。

② need 作情态动词时,常用于否定句或疑问句中,没有时态、人称和数的变化。如:

Need I go there tomorrow?

明天我需要去那儿吗?

③ need 作名词时,是不可数名词。如:

There is no need to go there so early.

没有必要那么早去那里。

【例2】**More and more** people take part in the Paralympics... 越来越多的人参加残奥会……(P71)

点拨 more and more 意为“越来越多的”。如:

More and more young people like football.

越来越多的年轻人喜欢足球。

拓展: 比较级的特殊用法

(1) “比较级 + and + 比较级”意为“越来越……”。如:

It's getting warmer and warmer.

天气变得越来越暖和。

(2) “the + 比较级, the + 比较级”意为“越……越……”。如:

The more friends you have, the happier you will be.

你的朋友越多,你就会越快乐。



被动语态(2)

I. 一般过去时的被动语态

一般过去时的被动语态由“助动词 was/were + 过去分词”构成。其各种句式如下:

- 肯定句式: 主语 + was/were + 过去分词。如:

Liu Xiang was encouraged at first to train for the high jump.

起初,刘翔被鼓励参加跳高训练。

- 否定句式: 主语 + was/were + not + 过去分词。如:

The cup was not broken by Tom.

这个杯子不是汤姆打碎的。

- 一般疑问句式: Was/Were + 主语 + 过去分词。如:

Was this library built in the 1960's?

这个图书馆是在 20 世纪 60 年代建造的吗?

- 特殊疑问句式(分两种)

(1) 特殊疑问词(不作主语) + was/were + 主语 + 过去分词。如:

Where was the first Olympic Games held?

第一届奥运会是在哪里举行的?

(2) 特殊疑问词(作主语) + was/were + 过去分词。如:

Who was elected chairman of the company?

谁当选为公司董事长了?

II. 被动语态的特殊情况(一)

- 含双宾语的句子被动语态

有些动词,如 give, buy 等,后面常跟两个宾语——直接宾语和间接宾语。通常直接宾语指物,间接宾语指人;指物或指人的宾语都可以作为被动语态的主语。如果用指物的直接宾语作主语时,要在间接宾语前加上合适的介词 to 或 for。如:

Jim gave her a book.

→She was given a book by Jim.

→A book was given to her by Jim.

带双宾语的常用动词有: give, show, bring, pass, lend, leave, tell, throw 等(常与介词 to 连用); buy, get, make, pay 等(常与介词 for 连用)。

- 含宾语补足语的句子被动语态

使役动词和感官动词在主动结构中,后面接不带 to 的不定式,如果变为被动,则需要把省略的 to 还原。常用的此类动词有 feel, hear, listen to, have, make, let, watch, see, notice 等。

助记口诀:一感(feel),二听(hear, listen to),三让(make, have, let),四看(see, watch, notice, look at)。十大动词真奇怪, to 去 to 来令人猜。主动语态 to 离去,被动语态 to 回来。如:

I made the baby cry.

→The baby was made to cry (by me).

We heard her sing last night.

→She was heard to sing (by us) last night.



Module 9 Great inventions



Unit 1 Will computers be used more than books in the future?

【例1】They'll be **put up** on the school website. 它们(照片)将被公布在学校的网站上。(P72)

点拨 put up 用法:

(1) 张贴;公布

Can I put up some posters?

我能张贴几张海报吗?

(2) 建造(墙、篱笆、楼房等)

They are putting up several buildings in the centre of the town.

他们正在镇中心建造几栋大楼。

(3) 举起;使升高

Who can answer the question? Please put up your hands.

谁能回答这个问题? 请举手。

拓展: put off 推迟;延期

put away 把……收拾起来

put out 扑灭;熄灭

如:

The match has been put off until tomorrow because of bad weather.

由于天气不好,比赛推迟到明天。

They are still trying to put out the fire.

他们仍在试图扑灭大火。

【例2】If you have to **lend** it to anyone, tell them to use it properly. 如果你一定要借给其他人的话,你要告诉他们如何正确使用它。(P72)

辨析: lend, borrow 与 keep

(1) lend 意为“借出”,表示主语把东西借给别人,是非延续性动词,不能和表示一段时间的动词连用,常构成 lend sth. to sb. 或 lend sb. sth.。如:

Could you lend your bike to me/lend me your bike?

你能把自行车借给我吗?

(2) borrow 意为“借,借入”,表示主语从别人/别的地方借东西,也是非延续性动词,常构成 borrow sth. from sb./some place 结构。如:

You are allowed to borrow six books from the library at a time.

你每次可以从图书馆借六本书。

(3) keep 在表示“借”的意思时,是延续性动词,可以与一段时间连用,表示“借某物多长时间”。如:

Can I keep the book for two more days?

这本书我能再借两天吗?

Unit 2 Will books be replaced by the Internet?

【例1】Every evening, my mother **looks through** magazines at home. 每天晚上,我妈妈都在家翻阅杂志。(P74)

点拨 look through 意为“快速阅读;浏览”。如:

Peter starts looking through the emails as soon as he shuts the door.

彼得一关上门就开始浏览邮件。

拓展: look 短语小结:

(1) look after 照顾,照料

Don't worry. I'll look after the kids tomorrow.

不用担心,明天我来照看孩子们。

(2) look for 寻找

I'm looking for Mary—have you seen her?

我正在找玛丽——你见过她吗?

(3) look forward to 期待,盼望

She says she's looking forward to meeting you.

她说她盼望着与你见面。

(4) look over 迅速地检查;浏览

Look over your paper before you hand it in.

在你交卷前要仔细检查。

【例2】In those days, books were only produced one **at a time by hand**. 在那个年代,书是靠手工制作的,一次只能制作一本。(P74)

点拨 (1) at a time 意为“每次;一次”,常与表示数量的词语搭配使用。如:

The lift can hold six people at a time.

电梯每次可以容纳六个人。

拓展: ① at one time 意为“曾经,一度”,常用于过去时的句子中。如:

There was a river here at one time.

从前这里有一条河。

② at that/the time 意为“当时”,常用于过去进行时的句子中。如:

I was reading newspapers at that time.

那时我在读报纸。

(2) by hand 意为“用手;靠手做”;by 为介词,此处表示“用;通过”。如:

The old woman likes clothes made by hand.

那位老妇人喜欢手工做的衣服。

【例3】Later, developments in printing **made it possible** to produce books more quickly and cheaply. 随后,印刷术不断发展,书的印制快了许多,也便宜了许多。(P74)

点拨 made it possible 意为“使它成为一种可能”,其中的 it 是形式宾语,真正的宾语为后面的动词不定式短语 to produce books more quickly and cheaply。如:

I found it very interesting to study English.

我发现学习英语非常有趣。

it 在句子中还可以作形式主语,放在句首,真正的主语后置。如:

It is kind of you to help me with the problem.

你帮我解决这个问题,真是太好了。



It is a pity that you can't come.

你不能来,这真是太遗憾了。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例】But e-book readers are still more expensive than paper books, so **not all** people can **afford** them. 但是电子书阅读器仍然比纸质书贵很多,因此不是所有人都买得起。(P79)

点拨 (1) not all/both 后接名词,构成部分否定句,意为“不是所有/两个都……”。如:

Not all the students like watching TV.

不是所有的学生都喜欢看电视。

Not both of them are right.

并非他们两个都是正确的。

拓展: 完全否定形式为 neither(两者都不)和 none(三者或三者以上都不)。如:

Neither of them is right.

他们两个都不正确。

None of the students likes watching TV.

没有一个学生喜欢看电视。

(2) afford 及物动词,意为“买得起;抽得出(时间)”,常与 can, could, be able to 连用。如:

We can't afford a big house.

我们买不起一所大房子。

Dad can't afford any more time off work.

爸爸没有办法再请假了。



语法点拨

被动语态(3)

I. 一般将来时的被动语态

一般将来时的被动语态由“will be + 过去分词”构成。其各种句式如下:

1. 肯定句式:主语 + will be + 过去分词。如:

The match will be held in the playground.

这场比赛将在操场上举行。

2. 否定句式:主语 + will not be + 过去分词。如:

He won't be invited to this party.

他将不会被邀请参加这次聚会。

3. 一般疑问句式:Will + 主语 + be + 过去分词。如:

Will they be allowed to go?

他们会被允许去吗?

4. 特殊疑问句式:(1)特殊疑问词(作主语) + will + be + 过去分词。如:

Who will be chosen for the competition?

将会选谁参赛?

(2)特殊疑问词(不作主语) + will + 主语 + be + 过去分词。如:

When will the work be finished?

这项工作什么时候能完成?

注意:(1)be going to 结构也可以表达将来时,因此在以上各种句式中 will 可以用 be going to 结构替换。

(2)在时间、条件状语从句中,应使用现在时的被动语态,而不使用将来时的被动语态。如:

He says that he will leave the company if he is punished for this.

他说,如果他因为这件事受到惩罚就会离开公司。

II. 被动语态的特殊情况(二)

1. begin, look, sound, smell, taste, sell, take place, happen, feel 等动词,用主动形式表示被动意义。如:

The film began two minutes ago.

电影两分钟之前就开始了。

Great changes have taken place during the last 30 years in our country.

我们国家在过去的 30 年里发生了巨大的变化。

This kind of fruit tastes nice and sells well.

这种水果尝起来很好,卖得也不错。

2. want, need, require 等动词,后接动词-ing 形式表示被动意义。如:

The flowers need watering.

=The flowers need to be watered.

这些花需要浇水。

3. 表达“据说……”“听说……”等意思时,主动形式用 people say...或者 they say...;变被动形式时,一般用

It is said that...或者“...be said + 不定式”结构。如:

It is said that she is very clever.

据说她很聪明。

类似的句型还有:It is believed that...据信……;It is reported that...据报道……等。如:

It is reported that the country's largest museum of modern art will be built by the end of 2021.

据报道,到 2021 年年底,这个国家将建成最大的现代艺术博物馆。



Module 10 Australia



Unit 1 I have some photos that I took in Australia last year.

【例1】According to the local people, it's a special and magical place. 当地人认为这是一个特殊而神奇的地方。(P80)

点拨 according to 意为“根据;按照;据……所说”,为复合介词,后接名词或代词。如:

According to the police, five cars were stolen in Taiyuan yesterday.

根据警方报告,昨天太原有五辆车失窃。

注意: according to 后不接 view(看法)或 opinion(意见)等表示看法的词。如:

在我看来,他干得很不错。

误: According to my opinion, he did it very well.

正: In my opinion, he did it very well.

【例2】They're **sheep** farmers. 他们是牧羊人。(P80)

点拨 sheep 为可数名词,意为“羊;绵羊”,其复数形式仍为 sheep。如:

a sheep 一只羊 two sheep 两只羊

There are some sheep on the hill.

山上有一些羊。

拓展: 单复数同形的单词还有: deer—deer(鹿); Japanese—Japanese(日本人); Chinese—Chinese(中国人); people—people(人们)等。

【例3】They wear special hats that **keep** the flies away. 他们戴着一种特殊的帽子,这些帽子能赶走苍蝇。(P80)

点拨 keep 的用法:

(1) 用作及物动词

①意为“(使)保持(某种状态)”。如:

We should keep our classroom clean and tidy.

我们应该保持教室整洁干净。

Don't keep me waiting for long.

别让我等太久。

②意为“保存,留着”。如:

Could you keep these letters for me, please?

你能替我保存这些信件吗?

③keep a record/account/diary 意为“定期记录/记账/写日记”。如:

She keeps a diary every day.

她坚持每天写日记。

④keep a secret 意为“保守秘密”。如:

Can you keep a secret?

你能保守秘密吗?

(2) 用作系动词,其后接形容词、副词、介词短语等充当表语,构成系表结构。如:

You must look after yourself and keep healthy.

你必须照顾好自己,保持身体健康。

(3) 含 keep 的常用短语:

keep (on) doing sth. 继续做某事

keep...from doing sth. 阻止/防止……做某事

keep your word/promise 遵守诺言

keep up with 和(朋友)保持联系

keep...away (使)避开;(使)不靠近

Unit 2 The game that they like most is Australian football.

【例1】At the moment, we are staying near Ayers Rock. 此时此刻,我们正待在艾尔斯岩附近。(P82)

点拨 at the moment 意为“此刻,目前,眼下”,相当于 right now。如:

My mother is cooking in the kitchen at the moment.

我妈妈现在正在厨房里做饭。

拓展: 由 moment 构成的常用短语有:

at this/that moment 就在这/那时候

a moment ago 刚刚,刚才

wait/just a moment 稍等片刻

in a moment 马上,很快

Just at that moment there was a knock on the door.

就在那时,有人敲门了。

I will come back in a moment.

我一会儿就回来。

【例2】On the second day, we went horse riding. 第二天,我们去骑马了。(P82)

点拨 go horse riding 意为“去骑马”,其中的 riding 是 ride 的动词-ing 形式。类似的用法还有 go swimming“去游泳”,go skating“去滑冰”,go hiking“去徒步旅行”等。如:

Do you want to go swimming with us?

你想和我们一起去游泳吗?

拓展: (1) ride 作动词,意为“骑(马、自行车等)。”如:

She learnt to ride when she was seven.

她七岁时学会骑马。

He had never learnt to ride a bicycle.

他一直没有学会骑自行车。

(2) ride 还可以用作名词,意为“旅行,旅程”,常与一些动词构成固定搭配:give sb. a ride 让某人搭车;get a ride 搭车;go for a ride 去乘(骑……)。如:

Can you give me a ride back to town?

你能捎我回镇上吗?

【例3】Later this evening, we are taking the plane back to Sydney and coming home. 今晚晚些时候,我们将乘飞机回到悉尼,然后回家。(P82)

点拨 句中的 are taking 是现在进行时表示将来的用法。现在进行时可用来表示一个在最近按计划或打算要进行的动作,常有“意图,安排,打算”的含义。通常要带一个表将来的时间状语,如有明确的上下



文时无需指出时间。能用进行时表将来的常用动词有:go, come, leave, start, arrive, have, meet, take, do, stay, work 等。如:

When are you starting?

你什么时候动身?

My sister is staying here for three weeks.

我妹妹将要在这里逗留三个星期。

拓展:(1)表示交通方式、行程安排的动词如 fly, walk, ride, drive, take(a bus, a taxi)等的现在进行时也经常表示将来。如:

I am flying to Shanghai tomorrow.

我明天要飞往上海。

(2)现在进行时也可在时间、条件或原因状语从句中表示将来。如:

When you are passing my way, please drop in.

你什么时候路过我家,请进来坐坐。

注意:一般现在时也可表示将来,两者的区别是:用现在进行时表示将来,其计划性较强,往往暗示一种意图;而一般现在时表示将来,则客观性较强,即通常被视为客观事实,多指按时刻表或规定要发生的情况。如:

I'm not going out this evening.

今天晚上我不出门。

What time does the train leave?

火车什么时间发车?

Unit 3 Language in use

【例】Australia has **more** beaches **than any other** country — more than 10,000! 澳大利亚的海滩比任何一个国家都多——有一万多个!(P84)

点拨 形容词/副词比较级 + than + any other + 单数可数名词,意为“比其他任何一个更……”,用比较级形式表达最高级含义。如:

Tom is taller than any other boy in his class.

汤姆比他班里的任何一个男生都高。

拓展:用比较级形式表达最高级含义的句型还有:

(1)形容词/副词比较级 + than + anyone else

(2)形容词/副词比较级 + than + all the other/any of the other + 名词复数。如:

She is the shortest in her class.

=She is shorter than any other student in her class.

=She is shorter than anyone else in her class.

=She is shorter than all the other/any of the other students in her class.

她在她班里最矮。

注意:在同一个范围内比较,用“than any other + 名词单数”,但如果不是在同一范围内比较,则用“than any + 名词单数”。如:

China is bigger than any country in Africa.

中国比非洲任何一个国家都大。



that 引导的定语从句

定语从句的概念:在复合句中,用于限定或修饰名词、代词的从句叫作定语从句,被定语从句所限定或修饰的名词、代词叫作先行词,定语从句常放在先行词之后。

关系词:引导定语从句的词叫关系词。关系词包括关系代词(that, who, which, whom, whose)和关系副词(when, where, why)等。关系词放在先行词与定语从句之间起连接作用,同时又充当定语从句中的某一成分。如:

This is a book that tells about computers.
这是一本介绍计算机的书。

上句中 that tells about computers 就是定语从句,修饰先行词 a book,从句中的 that 是关系代词,它在句中不用译出。关系代词 that 在定语从句中可充当主语、宾语或表语,它能代替人,也能代替物,其作用如下表:

关系代词 that	代替物	The train that has just left is for Shanghai. 刚刚离开的那列火车是开往上海的。(作主语) Is this the photo that you took last summer? 这是你去年夏天拍的照片吗?(作宾语) My home town is no longer the place that it used to be. 我的家乡不再是以前的样子了。(作表语)
	代替人	The man that is speaking at the meeting is a famous scientist. 正在会上讲话的那个人是一位著名的科学家。(作主语) Is this the teacher that you talked about yesterday? 这就是你们昨天谈到的那位老师吗?(作宾语) She is no longer the girl that she was in her childhood. 她不再是童年时代的那个女孩了。(作表语)

注意:(1) 如果定语从句的关系代词 that 在从句中作宾语,那么这个关系代词可以省略。如:
The book I bought last week was lost.
我上周买的那本书丢了。

(2) 关系代词在定语从句中作主语时,其谓语动词与定语从句所修饰的先行词要保持人称和数的一致。如:
There are two books that tell about space rocket technology.
这里有两本讲述航天火箭科技的书。



Module 11 Photos



Unit 1 He's the boy who won the photo competition last year!

【例1】I have a **feeling** that we can solve these little **difficulties**. 我感觉我们能解决这些小问题。(P88)

点拨 (1) **feeling** 名词,意为“感觉,感触”时是可数名词;意为“感情,情感”时,只能用复数形式。表示伤害某人的感情,通常用动词 hurt。如:

It's a great feeling when you win the game.

获胜的感觉真棒。

Don't worry. It won't hurt my feelings if you change your mind.

别担心,如果你改变主意也不会伤害我的感情。

当表示“有某种感觉,感到……”时,可用短语 have/get a feeling 表达。如:

Mary suddenly got the feeling that someone was watching her.

玛丽突然感觉到有人在监视她。

(2) **difficulty** 名词,当表示具体意义的“难题,难事”时,是可数名词,一般用复数。如:

He met with many difficulties when travelling.

他在旅行中遇到过不少伤脑筋的事。

当表示抽象意义的“困难,费劲”时,是不可数名词。常用短语:with/without difficulty 困难地/毫不费劲地;have difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事有困难。如:

I found his house without difficulty.

我很容易就找到了他的家。

Do you have any difficulty (in) learning English?

你学习英语时有困难吗?

拓展: **difficult** 形容词,意为“困难的,不易的”,其反义词为 **easy**。如:

Soon he found it difficult to get a good job.

很快他就发现找到一份好工作是不容易的。

【例2】Take some photos of Beijing and **add** some photos of Cambridge that you took recently. 拍一些北京的照片,再加上一些你最近拍的剑桥的照片。(P88)

点拨 **add** 动词,意为“添加,增加”。如:

The dish isn't salty. You'd better add a little salt.

这道菜不咸,你最好再加盐。

拓展: (1) **add to** 意为“增加,增添”。如:

This show will no doubt add to his growing reputation.

这场演出无疑将使他日益增长的名声更加响亮。

(2) **add ...to...** 意为“把……加到……”。如:

He added the wood to the fire.

他给火添加了木柴。

【例3】I'm sure you're **in with a chance**! 我肯定你有获胜的机会! (P88)

点拨 be in with a chance 意为“有可能;有机会”,其后可接 of doing sth.,相当于 have a chance of doing sth.,意为“(做某事)有成功的可能性”。如:

I think we're in with a good chance of beating them.

=I think we have a good chance of beating them.

我认为我们击败他们的可能性很大。

Unit 2 The photo which we liked best was taken by Zhao Min.

【例1】**Even though** all of the photos are excellent, we are sorry to say that we cannot give prizes to everyone. 尽管所有的照片都很出色,但是我们只能遗憾地告诉大家我们不能给每个人都颁奖。(P90)

点拨 even though/if 意为“即使;尽管”,用来引导让步状语从句。如:

Even though it was raining heavily, he walked to school.

尽管雨下得很大,但他还是步行去上学了。

Even if he doesn't feel well, he goes on working.

尽管他感觉不舒服,但他坚持继续工作。

拓展: 引导让步状语从句的还有 though 和 although,较之 even though/if 语气要弱,though 与 although 同义,但在口语中更为常用。如:

Although it was so cold, he went out without an overcoat.

天气虽然很冷,但他没有穿大衣就出去了。

Though they may not succeed, they will still try.

即使他们可能不会成功,但他们仍会努力尝试。

【例2】**Congratulations to** our winners and **thanks to** everyone who entered the competition. 祝贺获奖者,并感谢所有参赛者。(P90)

点拨 (1) congratulations 意为“祝贺”,通常要用复数形式。congratulations to sb. (on sth.) 表示“(因某事)向某人表示祝贺”。如:

—I've just passed my driving test!

——我刚通过了驾照考试!

—Congratulations!

——祝贺你。

Congratulations to you on winning the first prize.

祝贺你获得了一等奖。

(2) thanks to sb. 意为“对某人表示感谢”。如:

Thanks to all of you for your help.

非常感谢你们大家的帮助。

拓展: ① thanks to 还可表示“由于,多亏”,其中 to 是介词,后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式,常用于句首。其同义短语为 with the help of 和 because of。如:

Thanks to your help, I passed the exam.

多亏你的帮助,我才通过了考试。

② thanks for doing sth. 因做某事而感谢。如:

I'd love to go to the party. Thanks for asking me.

我非常愿意去参加聚会。谢谢你邀请我。



Unit 3 Language in use

【例】Do you mind if I try it out? 我试用一下你介意吗? (P93)

点拨 Do/Would you mind...? 句型意为“你介意……吗?”用 would 比用 do 更客气委婉,但通常不用 will。其后可接动名词(但不接不定式)或 if 从句。接动名词时,根据情况可以带逻辑主语;接 if 从句时,若句首用的是 would,从句谓语通常要用过去式。如:

Would/Do you mind my opening the window?

你介意我打开窗户吗?

Do you mind if I ask a question?

=Would you mind if I asked a question?

你介意我问个问题吗?

对该句型的回答:

(1)表示不同意可用:Please don't.../Better not, please./I'd rather you didn't./I'm sorry, but... 等。

(2)表示同意可用:Oh, no, please./No, not at all./Not at all./Certainly not./Of course not./No, go ahead. 等。



which 和 who 引导的定语从句

1. which 引导的定语从句

which 引导的定语从句修饰的先行词通常是物,which 在从句中可以作主语或宾语。如:

This is a book which interests me.

这是一本让我感兴趣的书。(作主语)

The book which he bought yesterday is lost.

昨天他买的那本书丢了。(作宾语)

2. who 引导的定语从句

who 引导的定语从句修饰的先行词是指人的名词或代词,who 在从句中可以作主语或宾语。如:

The girl who is talking to a boy is my sister.

那个正在跟一个男孩谈话的女孩是我妹妹。(作主语)

That's the girl who I met yesterday.

那就是我昨天遇见的那个女孩。(作宾语)

在现代英语中,定语从句中作宾语的关系代词 who 与 whom 相同,但 who 不用于介词后。很多情况下,who 可用 that 替换。如:

Do you know Mr Zhang who/whom/that the students like very much?

你认识学生们非常喜欢的那位张先生吗?

注意:

1. 关系代词一般用 which 的情况

(1)当关系代词前有介词时。如:

This is the room in which he lives.

这是他居住的房间。

(2)先行词为 that,those 时。如:

What are those which are running over there?

正在那边跑的那些东西是什么?

(3) 一个句子中有两个定语从句时,为了避免重复,一个用 that,另一个则用 which。如:

This is the book that I bought from the bookshop which is near my house.

这就是在我家附近的书店买的那本书。

2. 关系代词一般用 that 的情况

(1) 先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时。如:

He was the first that got to school.

他是第一个到校的。

(2) 先行词是形容词最高级或被形容词最高级修饰时。如:

This is the best book that I have ever read.

这是我读过的最好的书。

(3) 先行词既有“人”,又有“物”时。如:

I like the food and the people that are in China.

我喜欢中国的食物,也喜欢中国人。

(4) 先行词为不定代词,如 all, everything, anything, nothing, none, something 等时。如:

Is there anything that I can do for you?

有什么我可以为你做的吗?

(5) 先行词被 the only, the very, the last, all, no, little, few, any 等修饰时。如:

It is the only thing that I can do for you.

这是我能为你做的唯一的事情了。



Module 12 Save our world



Unit 1 If everyone starts to do something, the world will be saved.

【例1】They use so much oil and **cause** pollution as well. 这些车过多地耗油,也造成了污染。(P96)

点拨 cause 动词,意为“导致,引起,使发生”,其后可直接接名词作宾语,也可接双宾语或接不定式的复合结构作宾语。cause sb.sth.=cause sth.for sb.为固定用法。如:

He caused his parents much trouble.

=He caused much trouble for his parents.

他给父母带来了很多的麻烦。

Smoking may cause lung cancer.

吸烟可能导致肺癌。

The cold weather caused the plants to die.

寒冷的天气冻死了植物。

注意:当 cause 后接不定式的复合结构作宾语时,要注意与动词 make 的用法相区别。如:

是什么使她哭了?

正:What caused her to cry? /What made her cry?

误:What caused her cry/crying? /What made her to cry?

【例2】It's **no use talking** about things we can't do. 谈论我们不能做的事情是没有用的。(P96)

点拨 It's no use doing sth. 为固定句型,表示“做某事没有用处”。在该句型中,动词-ing形式是真正的主语,it 是形式主语。如:

It is no use crying over spilt milk.

覆水难收。

拓展:这种由动词-ing 形式作真正主语,it 作形式主语的句型还有:

(1) It is no good doing sth. 做某事没有用。如:

It is no good talking to him, because he never listens.

跟他讲没用,因为他从来不听。

(2) It's a waste of time/money doing sth. 做某事是浪费时间/金钱。如:

It's a waste of time trying to talk to her when she's in this mood.

在她目前的心情下,找她谈是浪费时间。

(3) It's fun doing sth. 做某事很有趣。如:

It's great fun playing golf.

打高尔夫球很有意思。

【例3】That **means less** waste. 这意味着减少浪费。(P96)

点拨 (1) mean 用法

①表示“意思是”,不用于进行时。如:

What does the word mean?

这个单词是什么意思?

②表示“意欲,打算”,常用 mean to do sth.结构,意为“打算做某事”。如:

I mean to go, but my father would not allow me to.

我想去,但是我父亲不肯让我去。

③表示“产生……结果;意味着”,常用 mean doing sth.结构。如:

Being a student means studying hard.

作为一个学生,意味着要努力学习。

(2)less 是 little(小;少)的比较级。less and less 意为“越来越少;越来越小”,其反义短语为 more and more。如:

He spends less time (in) doing experiments.

他做实验花时间较少。

They began spending less and less time together.

他们在一起的时间越来越少了。

Unit 2 Repeat these three words daily: reduce, reuse and recycle.

【例1】Do you **divide** the waste **into** things to recycle and things to **throw away**? 你们将废物分成要回收的和需丢弃的吗?(P98)

点拨 (1)divide...into... 意为“将……分成……”。其被动形式为 be divided into。如:

This room is too big. We should divide it into two.

这个房间太大了,我们应该把它隔成两间。

The book is divided into two parts.

这本书分成两部分。

(2)throw away 意为“扔掉;丢弃”,代词作其宾语时,应放在 throw 和 away 中间。如:

The food is bad. Throw it away.

食物坏了,扔掉吧。

【例2】...and it **is harmful to** our environment. ……而且它对我们的环境有害。(P98)

点拨 be harmful to 意为“对……有害”。其中的 harmful 为形容词,是由名词 harm 加后缀-ful 构成的。

其同义短语为 do harm to。如:

Smoking is harmful to our health.

吸烟对我们的健康有害。

Reading in the sun does harm to our eyes.

在阳光下看书对我们的眼睛有害。

拓展: be good for 意为“对……有好处”;be good to 意为“对……好”。如:

Fresh fruit and vegetables are good for you.

新鲜的水果和蔬菜对你有好处。

Why can't she be good to her sister?

为什么她不能对她姐姐好点?

【例3】We throw **tons of** rubbish away each year... 每年我们都要扔掉大量的垃圾……(P98)

点拨 tons of 意为“许多;很多”。如:



I've got tons of work to do.

我有很多工作要做。

拓展: 英语中表示“许多”的词汇还有:

(1) 只能修饰可数名词的 many, a (large) number of, most 等, 其后的谓语动词要用复数形式。如:

A large number of my friends have been to the Great Wall.

我的许多朋友都已经去过长城了。

注意: “the number of + 可数名词复数”表示“……的数目”, 它作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。如:

The number of the students in our class is 55.

我们班学生的人数是 55。

(2) 只能修饰不可数名词的 much, quite a little, a great deal of 等, 其后的谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Much time was wasted in watching TV.

许多时间都被浪费在看电视上。

(3) 既可以修饰可数名词复数, 又可以修饰不可数名词的 a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等。如:

There are plenty of books on the shelf.

书架上有很多书。

I have plenty of time to do it.

我有很多时间去做这件事。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】To keep the flowers growing, you need to water them **once a day**. 为了使花不断生长, 你需要每天浇一次水。(P101)

点拨 (1) to keep the flowers growing 是一个动词不定式短语, 在句中作目的状语。不定式作目的状语除了 to do 还有 in order to 和 so as to 结构。如:

I got up early in order/so as to catch the early bus.

我早早起床就是为了赶上早班车。

In order to/To get there in time, they started early.

为了按时到达那里, 他们很早就出发了。

注意: 不定式的否定形式是在 to 前加 not。如:

Let's hurry so as/in order not to be late for school.

让我们快点吧, 别上课迟到了。

(2) once a day 意为“每天一次”。once 意为“一次”, twice 意为“两次”, 表达三次及以上的次数时, 要用 times。如:

I have been to Beijing for many times.

我已经去过北京很多次了。

【例2】I've already tried my best to protect the environment. 我已尽我最大的努力来保护环境了。(P102)

点拨 try one's best to do sth. 意为“尽某人最大努力做某事”, 相当于 do one's best to do sth.。如:

I'll try my best to help the children.

= I'll do my best to help the children.

我将尽我最大努力帮助这些孩子。

拓展: try to do sth. 意为“尽力做某事”; try doing sth. 意为“试着做某事”。如:

She was trying not to cry.

她强忍住不哭出来。

They decided they would try living in America for a while.
他们决定要在美国住一段时间试试看。



构词法

I. 合成词构词法

合成词是由两个或两个以上的词构成的新词。合成词的构成方式有很多,常见的有:

- 1. 复合名词
名词 + 名词: classroom, newspaper
形容词 + 名词: blackboard
介词 + 名词: afternoon
- 2. 复合形容词
名词 + 形容词: worldwide, homesick
形容词 + 分词: good-looking, hard-working
- 3. 复合动词
副词 + 动词: overcome, download
- 4. 复合数词
数词 + 数词: fifty-four, thirty-two
- 5. 复合代词
不定代词 + 名词: something, nobody
- 6. 复合副词
副词 + 名词: downstairs, upstairs

II. 派生词构词法

在一个单词前面或后面加上一个词缀构成新词,这种构词法叫作派生法。加在单词前面的词缀叫前缀,加在后面的词缀叫后缀。一般前缀改变一个词的意思,而后缀则改变词性。

1. 常见的前缀

意义	前缀	例词
不,非	un- dis- im(n)-	happy—unhappy, friendly—unfriendly, agree—disagree, advantage—disadvantage, possible—impossible, correct—incorrect
又,再,重新	re-	write—rewrite, tell—retell
远,远距离	tele-	phone—telephone, vision—television



2. 常见的后缀

-or/-er 从事某种职业的人,名词后缀	actor , visitor , tutor , singer , runner
-ful 充满,形容词后缀	successful , beautiful , colourful
-ion 表示动作、状态,名词后缀	invitation , population , pollution
-less 没有,无,形容词后缀	homeless , helpless , useless , powerless , careless , hopeless
-ese 民族,语言,名词后缀	Chinese , Japanese
-y 表性质,形容词后缀	funny , healthy , windy , rainy
-ing 形容词或名词后缀	interesting , outstanding , relaxing , building , shopping
-ly 形容词或副词后缀	friendly (<i>adj.</i>) , usually (<i>adv.</i>) , finally (<i>adv.</i>)
-ed 形容词后缀	surprised , interested , balanced
-able 能够,形容词后缀	comfortable , usable , forgettable
-al ……的,形容词后缀	traditional , natural

III.转化法

指一个词不变化词形,由一种词性转化为另一种词性或几种词性的方法。

1. 名词和动词之间的转化

phone 电话——phone sb.给某人打电话, drink 喝——饮料, record 录音——记录

2. 形容词转化为动词 perfect 完美的——使完善

3. 名词转化为形容词(副词) front 前面——前面的

4. 形容词转化为名词 daily 日常的——China Daily 中国日报