



Module 1 Travel

Unit 1 We toured the city by bus and by taxi.

【例1】... but the pilot **succeeded in landing** on time. ……但飞行员成功地按时着陆了。(P2)

点拨 succeed in doing sth. 为固定用法,意为“成功地做某事”。如:

At last he succeeded in solving the problem.
最后他成功地解决了这个问题。

拓展: (1) success 名词,意为“成功,胜利,成就”。如:

The party was a big success.
这次宴会获得了巨大的成功。

(2) successful 形容词,意为“成功的;如愿以偿的”。其反义词为 unsuccessful,意为“不成功的,失败的”。如:

I was successful in finding a new job.
我成功地找到了一份新工作。

He tried to make them change their decision, but he was unsuccessful.

他试图让他们改变决定,但是没有成功。

【例2】But his flight was late **because of** the bad weather. 但是因为天气不好,他的航班晚点了。(P2)

点拨 because of 是介词短语,意为“因为;由于”,其后接名词、代词或动词-ing形式,在句中作状语。如:

I didn't go to Beijing because of the heavy rain.

因为下大雨,我没有去北京。

辨析: because of 与 because

二者都是“因为”的意思,区别在于 because of 接名词、代词或动词-ing形式, because 接从句。如:

They didn't go to the museum because of the rain.

= They didn't go to the museum because it rained.

他们因为下雨没去博物馆。

Unit 2 It's a long story.

【例1】Li Lin **gets on** the train and **looks for** his seat. 李林上了火车,寻找他的座位。(P4)

点拨 (1) get on 在这里意为“上车”,其反义短语为 get off,意为“下车”。如:

Here comes the bus. Let's get on.
公共汽车来了,我们上车吧。

拓展: ① get along 意为“相处融洽”。如:
We've always got along quite well.

我们一向相处得很好。

② get around 意为“出行,各处走动”。如:

It's quite easy to get around London.
在伦敦出行很方便。

③ get back 意为“回来,回到”。如:
Let's get back to work.

我们回去工作吧。

(2) look for 意为“寻找”。如:

I'm looking for Mary — have you seen her?
我在找玛丽——你看见过她吗?

拓展:①look after 意为“照顾,照料”。

如:

Susan looked after us very well.

苏珊把我们照顾得很好。

②look through 意为“翻找;浏览”。如:

My father looks through newspapers every evening at home.

我父亲每天晚上在家都浏览报纸。

【例2】Now, **take off** your jacket. 现在,脱掉你的夹克吧。(P4)

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

He took off his raincoat and took out the key.

他脱下雨衣,拿出钥匙。

注意:take off 是由“动词 + 副词”构成的短语,代词作宾语时,要放在 take 和 off 的中间;名词作宾语时,放在 off 的前后均可。如:

Put on your clothes. Don't take them off.

穿上你的衣服,别脱下来。

拓展:take off 还可以表示“起飞;在(某日或某段时间)休假”。如:

Can you go and find out when the plane to New York takes off?

你能去查一下去纽约的飞机什么时候起飞吗?

Mum took the day off to come with me.

妈妈那天请了假,陪我一起去。

sound, Concorde took people from London or Paris to New York in just over three hours. 协和式飞机以超过声速两倍的速度飞行,在仅仅三个多小时内把人们从伦敦或巴黎带到纽约。(P8)

点拨 twice the speed of 意为“是……速度的两倍”。这里的 twice 意为“两倍”,用于倍数表达法中。如:

The rope is twice longer than that one.

这条绳子的长度是那条的两倍。

拓展:twice 还可以用来表达次数,意为“两次”。“一次”用 once 表达,三次以上要用“数词 + times”表达。如:

I go to the cinema twice a week.

我每星期去看两次电影。

Please take your medicine three times a day.

请一天吃三次药。

【例2】He was **the first person to fly** alone across the Atlantic Ocean without stopping. 他是第一个没有中途停歇独自飞越大西洋的人。(P9)

点拨 当名词被 first, last, second 及 only 修饰时,其后通常用动词不定式作定语。如:

She is the first person to go to university in our village.

她是我们村里第一个上大学的人。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】Flying at more than **twice the speed of**



Module 2 Education

Unit 1 They don't sit in rows.

【例1】Did you **enjoy** yourself in London? 你在伦敦玩得愉快吗? (P10)

点拨 enjoy 可以与反身代词连用,构成 enjoy oneself,意为“过得愉快”,其同义短语为 have a good time。如:

Did the children enjoy themselves in the park?

孩子们在公园里玩得愉快吗?

注意:与 like 相比, enjoy 侧重于“享受某种乐趣”,后接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

The man is enjoying his dinner.

那个男人正津津有味地吃饭。

【例2】Here are **a few** photos. I took them **myself**. 这里有几张照片。我自己拍的。(P10)

点拨 (1) a few 或 few 在句中修饰可数名词,后面接可数名词复数,也可以用来代替可数名词复数。a few 表示肯定,意为“一些”; few 表示否定,意为“几乎没有”。如:

There are a few mistakes in your homework. 你的作业里有一些错误。

He is new. He has got few friends here.

他是新来的。他在这里几乎没有朋友。

扩展:a little 和 little 在句中修饰或代替不可数名词。a little 表示肯定,意为“一点”; little 表示否定,意为“少得几乎没有”。如:

—How much wine did he have last night?

——昨天晚上他喝了多少葡萄酒?

—Just a little.

——只喝了一点点。

We have got little juice. We'd better buy some.

我们没有多少果汁了。我们最好买一些。

(2) myself 是反身代词。反身代词是一种表示自身或用于加强语气的代词,在句中常作宾语或同位语。如:

He is too weak to take care of himself.

他身体太虚弱了,不能照顾自己。(作宾语)

May I introduce myself?

我来自我介绍一下好吗?(作宾语)

You may go and ask the teacher herself.

你可以去问老师本人。(作同位语,加强语气)

You must do your homework yourself.

你必须自己做作业。(作同位语,加强语气)

【例3】So ours is **a bit** bigger. 所以(看来)我们的班级大一些。(P10)

点拨 a bit 意为“有点,稍微”,在肯定句中修饰动词、形容词、副词和比较级,此时可以和 a little 互换。如:

Tony spoke up a bit/a little so as to make himself heard more clearly.

托尼把嗓门提高了一点儿,以便让别人听得更清楚。

She's a bit/a little afraid of the teacher.

她有点儿怕老师。

I feel a bit/a little better now.

我现在感觉稍微好些了。

辨析: a bit 与 a little

① a little 可以直接修饰不可数名词,而 a bit 修饰不可数名词时,其后要加 of,即 a bit of。如:

There is a little/a bit of food left for lunch.
午饭只能吃剩下的一点食物了。

② a bit 和 a little 在否定句中的意思恰恰相反,not a bit 相当于 not... at all,表示“一点也不”;not a little 相当于 very 或 extremely,表示“很,非常”。如:

She is not a bit hungry.

=She is not hungry at all.

她一点也不饿。

I'm not a little tired.

=I'm very tired.

我很累了。

拓展: ① quite a bit 意为“许多,大量”。如:

She's quite a bit older than you, isn't she?
她比你大很多吧?

② bit by bit 意为“逐渐地,一点一点地”。如:

Bit by bit, I was starting to change my mind.

渐渐地,我开始改变主意了。

【例4】 Look, **everyone** is wearing a jacket and tie! 看,每个人都穿夹克衫,打领带呢! (P10)

点拨 everyone 代词,意为“每个人,人人”,相当于 everybody,在句中作主语时,谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。如:

Is everyone here today?

今天大家都到了吗?

辨析: everyone 与 every one

everyone 的意思等同于 everybody,只能指人,其后不能跟介词 of; every one 既可以用来指人,也可以用来指物,相当于 each one,其后可以跟介词 of。如:

每个孩子都喜欢这个游戏。

Everyone of the children likes this game.
(误)

Every one of the children likes this game.
(正)

Unit 2 What do I like best about school?

【例1】 I've been at River School, London, **since** I was eleven. 我从11岁开始就一直在伦敦的里弗学校上学。(P12)

点拨 since 用法小结:

(1) since 引导时间状语从句,从句通常用一般过去时,而主句通常用现在完成时。如:

I've made a lot of friends since I came here.
我到这里以后已经交了很多朋友了。

(2) it is (英)/ has been (美) + 时间段 + since 从句。如:

It is/has been just a week since we arrived here.

我们到达此地刚好一个星期。

(3) since then 意为“从那时起”,主句通常用现在完成时。如:

Many things have happened since then.
从那以后发生了许多事。

(4) since 后面只能接时间点。如果接时



间段,则要用介词 for。如:

He has been ill since two days ago.

=He has been ill for two days.

他已经病了两天了。

【例2】If I pass my exams next year, I'll stay here **until** I'm eighteen. 要是我明年通过考试,我还会待在这里(上学),直到18岁。(P12)

点拨 until 连词,意为“直到……为止”,在此引导时间状语从句,其同义词为 till。until 还可以用于 not... until... (直到……才……) 句式中。通常,如果 until 引导的从句是一般现在时,则其主句应该用一般将来时。如:

We won't start until Tom comes.

直到汤姆来了,我们才开始。

注意:until 作介词时,后面接表示时间的名词或名词性短语。如:

He studied until 11 o'clock last night.

昨晚他学到了11点。

She didn't arrive until 8 o'clock.

她八点才到。

I'll stay here until tomorrow afternoon.

我会在这里待到明天下午。

【例3】Before class, our teacher checks which pupils are **present** or **absent**. 上课前老师会检查我们的出勤情况。(P12)

点拨 (1) present 形容词,意为“出席的,到场的”,后面常接介词 in/at。如:

How many people were present at the meeting?

出席会议的有多少人?

拓展:at present 意为“现在,目前”。如:

At present, he is a professor of physics.

他现在是物理学教授。

(2) absent 形容词,意为“缺席的;不在的”,其后常接介词 from,其反义词为 present。如:

He was absent from school.

他没有到校。

【例4】In the afternoon, we have **two more lessons** before school finishes. 我们下午上完两节课就放学了。(P12)

点拨 two more lessons 意为“再上两节课”,其中 more 用于数词或不定代词之后,表示“另外的,更多的”。如:

We need five more chairs.

我们还需要五把椅子。

Are there any more sandwiches?

还有三明治吗?

I have no more questions.

我没有问题了。

拓展:another 限定词,意为“(同类的)另一,又一”,可以位于数词之前,即“another + 数词”,相当于“数词 + more”。如:

We'll have to wait another three weeks.

=We'll have to wait three more weeks.

我们还得再等三周。

【例5】Some people learn German **instead of** French. 有些人不学法语,学德语。(P12)

点拨 instead of 介词短语,意为“代替;而不是”,一般接名词、代词、动词-ing 形式或介词短语作宾语。如:

Mary's uncle is leaving for China instead of Japan.

玛丽的叔叔要去中国而不是日本。

They went out for shopping instead of watching TV.

他们出去购物了,而不是看电视。

David went to the museum by bus instead of on foot.

戴维乘公共汽车去了博物馆,而不是步行。

拓展:instead 副词,意为“相反;而;却”,常用在句末,说明被代替的人或事物。如:

I don't have a pen, so I use a pencil instead.

我没有钢笔,所以我就用铅笔(代替)。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】I **did** really **well in** English. 我英语考得非常好。(P14)

点拨 do well in 意为“在……干得好”,同义短语为 be good at,反义短语为 do badly in 或 be weak in。如:

They do well in playing football.

=They are good at playing football.

他们足球踢得好。

They do badly in English.

=They are weak in English.

他们英语学得不好。

拓展:as well 意为“(除某物或某人外)还”。如:

Why don't you come along as well?

你为什么不一起来?

【例2】But I have to get some information because there are **so** many subjects and it's very hard to choose. 但是我必须获得一些信息,因为科目太多,很难作出选择。(P14)

点拨 辨析:so 与 such

(1)so 是副词,修饰形容词或副词,当它后面跟可数名词单数时,其结构为“so + 形容词 + a/an + 名词”。如:

He is so lovely a boy!

他是一个如此可爱的男孩!

(2)such 是限定词,修饰名词,当它后面跟可数名词单数时,其结构为“such + a/an + 形容词 + 名词”。如:

He is such a lovely boy!

他是一个如此可爱的男孩!

注意:当修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词时,应该用 such;当名词前有 many, much, few, little (表示“少”)等词修饰时,则应该用 so。如:

such good children 如此好的孩子们

so many people 如此多的人

【例3】John's homework is too difficult. He is not **able to** do it himself, so I'm going to help him with it. 约翰的家庭作业太难了。他自己不会做,所以我打算帮助他做家庭作业。(P15)

点拨 辨析:can 与 be able to

(1)两者表示“有能力做某事,会做某事”时可以互换。如:

He can/is able to swim.

他会游泳。

(2)can 只有现在式和过去式(could)两种形式;而 be able to 有多种时态,如 was/were able to, shall/will be able to, have/has been able to 等。如:

I'll be able to drive the car in a week.

一个星期之后我就会开车了。

(3)can 可以表示“猜测”,而 be able to 不



能。表示“猜测”时,can 主要用于疑问句和否定句中。如:

Somebody is knocking at the door. Who can it be?

有人在敲门。会是谁呢?

It can't be our teacher who is knocking at the door.

敲门的人不可能是我们的老师。

(4)can 可以表示“允许”,而 be able to 不能。表示“允许”时,can 可以与 may 互换。如:

Can/May I sit here?

我可以坐这里吗?

Module 3 Life now and then

Unit 1 They sometimes work harder.

【例1】Nearly finished. 快完成了。(P18)

点拨 本句是省略句,完整形式是 I've nearly finished. finish 动词,意为“完成,做完”。其常见短语为 finish doing sth.,意为“做完某事”。如:

She hasn't finished speaking yet.

她还没有讲完。

【例2】But people don't **take as** much **exercise as** they **used to**. 但是人们锻炼得不像过去那样多了。(P18)

点拨 (1)take exercise 意为“锻炼”,其同义短语为 do sports。如:

We should take exercise every day.

= We should do sports every day.

我们应该每天锻炼。

(2)as... as... 意为“和……一样……”,表示同级比较。其中第一个 as 为副词,第二个 as 为连词。其基本用法为:as + 形容词/副词原级 + as... 如:

This story is as interesting as that one.

这个故事和那个故事一样有趣。

Tom jumps as far as Tim.

汤姆跳得和蒂姆一样远。

否定式为: not as/so + 形容词/副词原级 + as..., 意为“不如……这么……, 不像……那样……”。如:

There weren't so many cars in the past as there are today.

过去没有如今这么多汽车。

(3)used to 后面接动词原形,表示过去经常发生的动作(或存在的状态),并暗示现在已不再发生(或存在)了。如:

He used to walk to school.

他过去常常步行去上学。(现在不再步行去上学)

【例3】I **suppose** that's because more people have cars, and they walk or use their bikes **less**. 我想那是因为更多的人拥有了汽车,他们走路少了,骑自行车也少了。(P18)

点拨 (1)suppose 动词,意为“猜想,认为”。“suppose + that 从句”意为“认为……”。如:

I suppose that you are right.

我想你是对的。

拓展:①“suppose + 名词/代词 + to be...”

意为“认为……是……”。如:

Many people suppose him to be over 50.

许多人认为他已经 50 多岁了。

②be supposed to do sth. 意为“应该做某事”。如:

I'm not supposed to tell anyone.

我不应该告诉任何人的。

(2)less 副词,意为“更少地,较少地;较小程度地”,常用 less (...) than 结构。如:

Maybe he would worry less if he understood the situation.

如果他了解情况,也许就不会那么担心了。

Tickets were less expensive than I had expected.

票比我原来预计的要便宜。

拓展:less 限定词或代词,意为“不那么多,更(较)少”。如:

Doctors recommend eating less salt.

医生建议少吃盐。

Most of us got \$4 an hour, but some received even less.

我们中大多数人每小时赚 4 美元,但有些人得到的甚至更少。

Unit 2 I think life is better today.

【例1】There were five children in my family, and **looking after us** was more than a **full-time** job. 我家有五个孩子,(妈妈)照料我们比做一份全职工作还要辛苦。(P20)

点拨 (1)look after 意为“照顾,照料”,其同义短语是 take care of。在本句中

looking after us 是动词-ing 形式作主语,谓语动词用第三人称单数。如:

Watching TV too much is bad for your eyes.
看太多电视对你的眼睛有害。

(2)full-time 形容词,意为“专职的;全日制的”; part-time 形容词,意为“兼职的”。如:

Tom does well in his lessons, though he does part-time jobs every now and then.

虽然汤姆有时做兼职工作,但是他的功课做得很好。

【例2】She has a good education, and she goes to work even after **getting married**. 她接受过良好的教育,甚至婚后还去工作。(P20)

点拨 get married 意为“结婚”; get married to sb. 意为“和某人结婚”。married 形容词,意为“已婚的,有配偶的”,其动词形式是 marry, 意为“结婚;娶;嫁”。marry sb. 意为“与某人结婚”。如:

Rose married a doctor.

=Rose got married to a doctor.

罗斯和一个医生结了婚。

拓展:marry sb. to sb. 意为“把(女儿)嫁给某人;给(儿子)娶亲”。如:

She married her daughter to a businessman.
她把她的女儿嫁给了一位商人。

【例3】I'm happy to see she's **busy working** every day... 我很高兴看到她每天忙着工作……(P20)

点拨 be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做某事”,相当于 be busy with sth.。如:

The students are busy cleaning the classroom.



学生们正忙于打扫教室。

Are you busy with the homework?

你在忙着做作业吗?

【例4】 **Generally speaking**, I think life is better today. 总的说来,我认为今天的生活更好了。(P20)

点拨 generally speaking 意为“一般而言,总的说来”,常在句中作插入语,用逗号与句中其余部分隔开。如:

Generally speaking, men are stronger than women.

一般而言,男人比女人更健壮。

拓展:类似的表达还有 strictly speaking “严格地说”; exactly speaking “确切地说”; frankly speaking “坦率地说”。如:

Strictly speaking, nobody is allowed to take a book out of the library.

严格地说,任何人都不允许将书籍带出图书馆。

Exactly speaking, my daughter will get home at 10:30 on the morning of 20th December.

确切地说,我的女儿将于12月20日上午十点半到家。

Frankly speaking, I don't think the coat suits you.

坦率地说,我认为这件外套不适合你。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】 Mr Smith is **more than** a teacher. Most of his pupils **think of** him **as** their friend. 史密斯先生不仅是一名教师。他的大多数学生把他当作朋友。(P23)

点拨 (1) more than 意为“不只是;多于”。

如:

The noise was more than I could bear.

我实在无法忍受那种噪声了。

拓展:①once more 意为“再次”。如:

I thank you all once more for helping me so much.

我再次感谢各位给予了我如此多的帮助。

②not any more/no more 意为“不再”。

如:

Sarah doesn't live here any more.

萨拉不再住在这里了。

③not/no more than 意为“不超过,至多”。

如:

I'll stay here not more than three days.

我最多会在这里待三天。

It's no more than a kilometre to the business district.

它离商业区不超过一公里。

④what's more 意为“而且”,在句子中常作插入语。如:

I've been lucky to find a job I love; what's more, I get well paid for it.

我很幸运找到一份我喜欢的工作;而且薪水很高。

(2) think of sb./sth. as... 意为“认为某人/某物是……”。如:

I want you to think of the place as your home.

我想要你把这个地方当作你的家。

I've always thought of myself as a clever person.

我一直以为自己是个聪明的人。

拓展:think of/about doing sth. 意为“考虑做某事”。如:

I had never thought of becoming an actor.

我从未考虑过要当一名演员。

【例2】I **was** also **interested**. 我也很感兴趣。

(P23)

点拨 interested 形容词,意为“感兴趣的;表现出兴趣的”,表示一种感受,后面常接介词 in。如:

Ben was interested in science.

本对科学感兴趣。

拓展:(1) interesting 形容词,意为“有趣的”,表示某人或某事使人感兴趣。如:

It is an interesting story.

这是一个有趣的故事。

(2) interest 动词,意为“使感兴趣”,其主语一般是表示事物的名词或代词。如:

Your story interests me.

你的故事引起了我的兴趣。

(3) interest 还可以作名词,意为“兴趣”。如:

Lily shows an interest in learning Chinese.

莉莉表现出想学汉语的兴趣。

【例3】I searched online and **found out** the following. 我在网上搜索,发现了如下(信息)。(P23)

点拨 find out 意为“查明,弄清;发现”,指通过调查、询问、打听、研究之后“搞清楚,

弄明白”,通常指找出比较难找到的、无形的、抽象的东西。如:

Please find out when the train arrives.

请查出火车何时到达。

辨析: find 和 look for

find 动词,意为“发现,找到(一直在寻找之物)”,强调的是找的结果,也可以指偶然发现某人、某物或某种情况。look for 意为“寻找”,是指有目的地找,强调的是找的动作。如:

I can't find my pen and I am looking for it everywhere.

我找不到我的钢笔了,我正在到处找它。

【例4】As a result, there were many illnesses.

结果,产生了很多疾病。(P23)

点拨 as a result 意为“结果”,一般用逗号与后面的句子隔开。如:

He made a mistake. As a result, he lost his job.

他犯了个错误。结果,他丢了工作。

拓展: as a result of 意为“由于”,相当于 because of。如:

The plane didn't take off on time as a result of/because of the storm.

由于暴风雨,飞机没有按时起飞。

Module 4 Rules and suggestions

Unit 1 You must be careful of falling stones.

【例1】Now, you **mustn't** walk too close to the edge of the hill path because you **might** fall

and **hurt yourselves**. 现在,你们千万别走得离山路的边缘太近,因为你们可能会掉下去,摔伤自己。(P26)

点拨 (1) mustn't 是 must not 的缩写形式,意为“不许,不准”,表示禁止。如:



You mustn't make any noise in the library.

你们不许在图书馆里发出噪音。

注意:以 must 开头的一般疑问句,其否定答语用 needn't 或 don't have to,表示“不必”。而 may 表示请求或许可时,用于主语为第一人称的一般疑问句,其否定答语可以用 mustn't。如:

—Must I finish it now?

——我必须现在完成它吗?

—No, you needn't/don't have to.

——不,你不必。

—May I come in?

——我可以进来吗?

—No, you mustn't.

——不,你不可以。

(2) might 情态动词,意为“也许,可能”,表示可能性,可以与 may 互换。此外 can, could 也可以表示可能性。在否定句中, cannot 表示“不可能”, may not 表示“可能不”。如:

I might/may be a few minutes late.

我可能会晚到几分钟。

I'm confident a solution can be found.

我相信会找到解决办法。

It could be weeks before we get a reply.

我们可能要等好几个星期才能得到回复。

The man in the office can't be Mr Wang, because he has gone to Shanghai.

办公室里的那个人不可能是王先生,因为他去上海了。

(3) hurt oneself 意为“伤到自己”。如:

He fell off his motorbike and hurt himself.

他从他的摩托车上摔了下来,伤了自己。

拓展: enjoy oneself 过得愉快

help oneself 随便做(或用)吧;请自便

dress oneself 给自己穿衣

teach oneself 自学

【例2】 And you have to keep together so you don't **get lost**. You mustn't go off **on your own**. 还有,你们一定要聚在一起,这样就不会迷路了。你们一定不要一个人单独离开。(P26)

点拨 (1) get lost 意为“迷路”,这里的 get 用作连系动词,其后可以接形容词或动词的过去分词作表语。如:

You might get hurt if you stand there.

你站在那里可能会受伤。

(2) on one's own 意为“单独地,独自地”。如:

He didn't want to be left on his own.

他不想独自一个人留下来。

I can manage on my own. Thanks.

我自己能应付,谢谢。

【例3】 **Come on!** I'll lead the way. 走吧!我来带路。(P26)

点拨 (1) 用来催促某人时, come on 意为“快点”。如:

Come on! The bus is coming!

快点!公共汽车来了!

(2) 用来鼓励某人做某事时, come on 意为“来吧,加油”。如:

Come on! You can do it well.

加油!你能把它做好。

(3) 用来表示某人所说的话不正确时, come on 意为“得了吧”。如:

Come on! You know that isn't true.

得了吧!你知道那不是真的。

拓展:①能表达催促意义的短语除 come on 外,还有 hurry up,也多用于口语中。
如:

Hurry up! We're late!

快点! 我们迟到了!

②come back 回来

come from 来自;出生于

come out (书、唱片等)推出,发行

come over 来访,拜访

come up with 想出,想到(主意、答案等)

Do you want to come over on Friday evening?

你星期五晚上想过来吗?

We've been asked to come up with some new ideas.

我们被要求想出些新的点子来。

Unit 2 We must keep the camp clean.

【例1】We should **hang** the food in a tree tonight. 我们今晚得把食物挂到树上去。
(P28)

点讲 hang 意为“悬挂;吊”时,过去式和过去分词都是 hung;hang 意为“(被)吊死,(被)绞死”时,过去式和过去分词都是 hanged。如:

I hung the clothes on the washing line.

我把衣服挂在晾衣绳上。

He'll be hanged as a spy tomorrow.

作为一个间谍,他明天将被绞死。

【例2】“We must **keep** the camp clean,” I said. “Bears might think our rubbish is food.” “我们必须保持露营地干净,”我说。“熊可能会认为我们的垃圾是食物。”(P28)

点讲 keep 连系动词,意为“(使)保持,(使)处于”,其常见用法为“keep + 宾语 + 宾语补足语”,其中宾语补足语通常由形容词、副词、介词短语、动词-ing 形式和过去分词等充当。如:

Keep your room tidy.

保持你的房间整洁。(形容词作宾语补足语)

You'd better keep the child away from the fire.

你最好让孩子离火远一点。(副词作宾语补足语)

The bad weather keeps us inside the house.
坏天气使我们不能出门。(介词短语作宾语补足语)

Don't keep me waiting for long.

别让我等太久。(动词-ing 形式作宾语补足语)

All the children kept their eyes closed.

所有孩子都闭着眼睛。(过去分词作宾语补足语)

【例3】Suddenly, I **saw** a baby bear **playing** with some sticks and stones. 突然间,我看到一只小熊在玩一些树枝和石头。
(P28)

点讲 (1) see sb. doing sth. 意为“看到某人正在做某事”,强调看到的动作正在发生。如:

I saw a girl reading a book in the park.

我看见一个女孩正在公园里读书。

辨析:see sb. doing sth. 表示看到的动作正在发生;see sb. do sth. 表示看到动作的全过程;see sb./sth. done 表示“看到某人/某物被……”。如:



I saw him standing there, with tears in his eyes.

我看到他正站在那里,眼里含着泪水。

I saw him put up his hand.

我看到他举起了手。

I saw him hit by a bike this morning.

今天早晨我看到他被一辆自行车撞了。

(2) play with 意为“摆弄,玩弄”。如:

Don't play with the cat any more.

别再玩那只猫了。

We all have played with snow and ice.

我们都玩过雪和冰。

【例4】“If I **reach out**, I can just touch him.”

“我要是伸出手的话,就能摸着他。”

(P28)

点拨 reach out 意为“伸出(手臂)”。如:

The tiger may hurt you, so please don't reach out your hand.

老虎可能伤到你,所以请不要伸手去摸。

拓展: reach out to 意为“愿意提供援助;愿意倾听”。如:

We should reach out to the people who need help.

我们应当伸出援手帮助那些需要帮助的人。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】Don't eat or drink anywhere **except** in

the restaurant. 不要在除餐馆外的任何地方吃喝。(P31)

点拨 except 介词,意为“除……之外”,强调从整体中除去部分,即 except 后面的部分不包括在整体之内。如:

All of the students in Class Two are

Chinese except Betty.

二班的学生除贝蒂外都是中国人。

拓展: besides 意为“除……之外(还)”,相当于 as well as,即除去一部分还有另外一部分,besides 后面的部分包括在整体之内。如:

Does John know any other foreign language besides French?

除了法语之外约翰还懂其他外语吗?

【例2】With his drawing in his hand, twelve-

year-old Zhang Wenpeng said that people must **wake up to** the fact that pollution is causing damage to the progress we've made. 手里拿着他的画,12岁的张文鹏说人们必须认识到这样一个事实:污染正在破坏我们已经取得的进步。(P32)

点拨 (1) with his drawing in his hand 是 with 的复合结构,其结构为“with + 名词/代词 + 宾语补足语”,其中宾语补足语可以由介词短语、形容词、副词等充当。如:

The teacher came in with a book under his arm.

老师胳膊下夹着一本书进来了。

The girl looked up with her eyes wide open. 那个女孩抬起头,眼睛睁得大大的。

(2) wake up to 意为“开始觉察(认识)到(危险、想法等)”。如:

We should wake up to the danger of smoking.

我们应该认识到吸烟的危害。

We must wake up to the fact that a waste of time is a waste of life.

我们必须认识到这样一个事实:浪费时

间就是浪费生命。

【例3】Ecotourism **is** also **known as** “responsible tourism”. 生态旅游也作为“负责任的旅游”而闻名。(P33)

点拨 be known as 意为“作为……而出名”,其后可以接表示身份、职业等的名词。如:

He is known as a singer.

他作为一名歌手而出名。

拓展:(1) be known for 意为“以……闻

名”,相当于 be famous for,其后所接内容表示某人或某物的特点、特长等。如:

China is known/famous for the Great Wall.
中国以长城而闻名。

(2) be known to 意为“为……所了解/知道”,其后可以接表示人的名词或代词。

如:

He is known to all in our school.

我们学校的人都认识他。

Module 5 Look after yourself

Unit 1 We'd better get you to hospital.

【例1】What do you think has **happened** to him? 你认为他发生了什么事?(P40)

点拨 happen 的用法:

(1) “sth. + happens + 时间/地点”意为“某时/某地发生了某事”。如:

The story of *Titanic* happened in 1912.

泰坦尼克号的故事发生在1912年。

(2) sth. happens to sb. 意为“某人发生某事”。What happened to you? 是询问别人发生什么情况的日常用语,除此之外,What's wrong with you? What's the matter with you? What's your problem? 等句子也有此用法。如:

—What happened to her?

——她怎么了?

—A car accident happened to her this morning.

——今天上午她发生了车祸。

(3) happen to do sth. 意为“碰巧做某

事”。如:

I happened to meet a friend of mine on the street.

我碰巧在街上遇到了我的一个朋友。

(4) “it happens/happened + that 从句”也可以表示“碰巧做某事”。如:

It happened that I was not in the office yesterday morning.

昨天上午我碰巧不在办公室。

【例2】OK, show me where he is... **There he is!** 好,告诉我他在哪里……他在那里!(P40)

点拨 There he is! 是倒装句,原句为 He is there! 在 here, there 引出的倒装句中,当主语是名词时,主谓完全倒装;但当主语是代词时,主谓不倒装。如:

Here comes the bus!

公共汽车来了!(注意谓语动词位于主语之前)

Here we are.

我们到了。(注意系动词位于主语之后)



【例3】It's **nothing serious**. 没什么大事。

(P40)

点拨 nothing serious 表示“不很严重,没什么大事”。形容词修饰不定代词时要置于被修饰词之后。如:

He had nothing more to say.

他没有更多要说的了。

It's a good car but I'm looking for something newer.

这辆车不错,但我正在找更新的(车)。

Unit 2 Get off the sofa!

【例1】Thanks to better health care, most

people are **living** healthier and longer **lives**. 多亏有了更好的医疗保健服务,大多数人生活得更健康、更长寿。(P42)

点拨 (1) thanks to 意为“多亏;归功于”。它相当于 because of 或 with the help of。在此短语中, to 是介词,后面接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

Thanks to your help, I passed the exam.

多亏了你的帮助,我通过了考试。

拓展: thanks for... = thank you for... 意为“因为……而感谢”,强调感谢的原因。如:

Thanks for lending me your raincoat.

谢谢你借给我雨衣。

(2) live a... life 意为“过……的生活”。

如:

In the old days, the old man lived a hard life.

在过去,这位老人过着艰苦的生活。

She lives a very busy life.

她生活很忙碌。

【例2】It is even thought that in the future

more and more people will celebrate their hundredth birthdays. 人们甚至认为将来会有越来越多的人庆祝他们的百岁生日。(P42)

点拨 (1) it is even thought that... 意为“人们甚至认为……”,它是“it is + 动词过去分词 + that 从句”结构。其中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是 that 引导的从句。如:

It is said that we are going to have a warm winter.

据说我们要过一个暖冬。

(2) more and more 意为“越来越多”。

如:

More and more people are moving to the cities.

越来越多的人移居到城市。

拓展: less and less/fewer and fewer 越来越少

stronger and stronger 越来越强壮

more and more beautiful 越来越漂亮

【例3】In the past, people's jobs **required**

more **physical effort**. 过去,人们的工作需要更多的体力。(P42)

点拨 (1) require, need, want 作动词表示“需要”时,后面往往接动词-ing 形式,表示被动含义。如:

The old building requires painting again.

= The old building requires to be painted again.

这栋老房子需要再粉刷一遍。

The novel can't come out, because it needs improving.

= The novel can't come out, because it needs to be improved.

这篇小说不能发表,因为它还需要改进。

The carpet really wants cleaning.

=The carpet really wants to be cleaned.

这块地毯真的需要清洗了。

(2) effort 意为“力气;精力”。physical effort 意为“体力”。如:

Lou lifted the box easily, without using much effort.

卢没费多大力气就轻松地把箱子举了起来。

【例4】Say no to smoking! 拒绝吸烟! (P42)

点拨 say no/yes (to...) 意为“(向……)说不/行”。say... to sb. 意为“对某人说……”。如:

I never actually say no to my child.

我从未真的对我的孩子说过不。

Please say hello to your parents for me when you see them.

你见到你父母的时候,请代我向他们问好。

【例5】Think about **how your family and friends will feel**, and think about **what it will do to your health**. 想想你的家人和朋友们的感受吧,也想想抽烟将给你的健康带来的影响。(P42)

点拨 how your family and friends will feel 和 what it will do to your health 是宾语从句,在句中作宾语。如:

He explained how the system worked and what we should do with it.

他讲解了该系统是如何运转的以及我们应该用它做什么。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】I've **looked up** a lot of information about smoking and I've found out about its dangers. 我查阅了很多有关吸烟的信息并且了解了它的危害。(P46)

点拨 look up 意为“(在书、计算机等中)查找,查阅”。如:

If there are words you don't understand, look them up in the dictionary.

如果你有不认识的单词,可以查词典。

拓展:look after 照顾,照料

look at 看(某人或某物)

look around 参观,逛逛

look back on 回顾

look for 寻找

look forward to (兴奋地)期待,盼望

look into 调查(问题、罪行等)

look like 看起来像

look on... as... 把……视为……

look over 迅速地检查

Don't worry about Mary — she can look after herself.

不用担心玛丽——她能照顾好自己。

Let's look around the shops.

我们去逛逛商店吧。

The police are looking into the disappearance of two children.

警察正在调查两个孩子失踪的事。

I look on him as a good friend.

我把他当作好朋友。

Look over exercises before handing them in. 把习题检查一下再交。

【例2】Did you know that thousands of people



die from smoking every year in Britain? 你知道英国每年有数以千计的人死于吸烟吗? (P46)

辨析: die from, die of, die for 和 die out

(1) 表示死亡的原因, die 后面既可以接 of, 也可以接 from, 两者的区别是:

① 若死因主要指疾病、衰老等自身的原因, 一般用介词 of。如: die of illness/heart trouble/cancer/a fever...

② 若死因主要指事故等方面的外部原因, 一般用介词 from。如: die from an earthquake/a traffic accident...

③ 若死因是环境影响到体内, 即两方面共有的原因, 则用 of, from 均可。如: die of/from a drink/a wound/overwork/starvation/cold...

(2) die for sth. 意为“为某事物献出生命”, 表示因为事业或某种目的而死。如:

The soldier died for his country.

这名士兵已为国捐躯。

(3) die out 意为“绝迹, 灭绝”, 后面不接宾语。如:

Dinosaurs died out.

恐龙灭绝了。

拓展: die 的名词形式为 death, 形容词形式为 dead, 动词-ing 形式为 dying。

【例3】I know that it is very difficult to **stop smoking**, but you must try. 我知道戒烟很难, 但是你一定要试试。(P46)

点拨 stop doing sth. 意为“停止做正在做的事情”; stop to do sth. 意为“停下来开始做另外的事情”。如:

The students stopped talking when the teacher came in.

老师进来的时候学生们就停止了讲话。

The two girls stopped to talk to me when they saw me.

这两个女孩一看到我就停下来和我讲话。

Module 6 Eating together

Unit 1 When is the school-leavers' party?

【例1】In fact, I **was chosen to play** the dance music. 实际上, 我被选去负责播放舞曲了。(P48)

点拨 (1) was chosen 是一般过去时态的被动语态, 其构成方式为“was/were + 动词过去分词”。如:

My bike was stolen yesterday.

昨天我的自行车被偷了。

(2) choose sb./sth. to do sth. 意为“选某人/某物做某事”。如:

They chose Bill to be their leader.

他们选比尔当他们的领袖。

拓展: ① choose from 意为“从……中选择”。如:

You can choose from a wide range of vehicles.

你可以从多种交通工具中选择。

② choose between... and... 意为“在……和……之间选择”。如:

For pudding we could choose between ice cream and apple tart.

甜点我们可以选冰激凌或者苹果馅饼。

③choose sb./sth. for sth. 意为“选某人/某物做某事”。如:

Why did you choose me for the job?

你为什么选我来做这项工作?

④choose sb./sth. as... 意为“选某人/某物作为……”。如:

The company chose London as its base.

这家公司选择伦敦作为总部所在地。

⑤choose to do sth. 意为“选择去做某事”。如:

I chose to learn German rather than French.

我选择学习德语,而不是法语。

【例2】 And I **was asked to bring** some balloons and paint some pictures for the party. 还让我带些气球,并为聚会画几幅画。(P48)

点拨 be asked to do sth. 意为“被要求做某事”。如:

Paul was asked to finish his work in two hours.

保罗被要求在两个小时之内完成他的工作。

【例3】 Oh, soup's **no good** then. 哦,那么汤不行。(P48)

点拨 no good 意为“没有用处的,不适合的”,good 在此处是名词。如:

One lesson is no good — you need five or six.

一堂课没有用——你要上五六堂课才行。

拓展:(1) it is no good doing sth. 意为“做

某事没用”。如:

It's no good just having meetings.

光开会是没有用的。

(2) no good for sth. 意为“不适合某事物”。如:

These glasses are no good for wine.

这些杯子不适合用来喝葡萄酒。

(3) no good to sb. 意为“对某人没有好处或没有帮助”。如:

A car is no good to me, since I can't drive.

汽车对我没用,因为我不会开车。

Unit 2 Knives and forks are used for most Western food.

【例1】 We often say, “**When in Rome, do as the Romans do.**” 我们常说:“入乡随俗。”(P50)

点拨 When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 是一句谚语,意为“入乡随俗。”as 作为连词,意为“按……的方式”,引导方式状语从句。如:

Students should do as their teachers say.

学生应该按照他们老师说的去做。

拓展:as 作连词时还有以下两种用法。

(1) 引导时间状语从句,表示“一边……一边……;随着;(正当)……的时候”。如:

She sang songs as she did her homework.

她一边做作业一边唱歌。

As time went by, we found he was an honest man.

随着时间流逝,我们发现他是个诚实的人。

As Jenny was a child, she was sent to six



different schools.

珍妮还是个孩子时,被送到过六所不同的学校。

(2) 引导原因状语从句,表示“因为,由于”。如:

As he is a qualified doctor, I trust his advice.

由于他是个合格的医生,我相信他的建议。

【例2】Knives and forks **are used for** most Western food. 大多数西餐使用刀叉作餐具。(P50)

点拨 be used for... 意为“被用于……”,后面接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

These new notebooks are used for our homework.

这些新的笔记本被用来写我们的家庭作业。

Dictionaries are used for looking up new words.

字典是用来查新单词的。

拓展:(1) be used to do sth. 意为“被用来做某事”。如:

Chopsticks are used to eat food.

筷子是用来吃东西的。

(2) be used as sth. 意为“被用作某物”。如:

English is used as their second language.

英语被用作他们的第二语言。

【例3】No one will be **cross**. 没有人会生气的。(P50)

点拨 cross 形容词,意为“生气的”。如:

I've never seen him get cross or lose his

temper.

我从未见过他生气或者发火。

拓展:cross 还可以用作动词,意为“横穿,穿过;交叉”。如:

Don't cross the street when there's too much traffic.

车辆太多的时候不要横穿马路。

She sat down and crossed her legs.

她坐下来,双腿交叉。

【例4】If you are offered more food but **cannot** eat **any more**, just say, “No, thanks. It was delicious, but I've had enough.” 如果别人给你更多的食物,但你吃不了,你只需要说:“不要了,谢谢。味道很好,但是我吃饱了。”(P50)

点拨 not... any more 意为“不再”,相当于 no more,侧重数量和程度上不再增加,常与非延续性动词连用。如:

He was ill, so he didn't drink any more.

他生病了,所以不再喝酒了。

拓展: not... any longer 相当于 no longer,意为“不再”,侧重时间上不再延续,常与表示状态的动词或延续性动词连用。如:

Tony is not a child any longer.

托尼不再是小孩了。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】You may **find it difficult to** use chopsticks if you haven't tried before. 如果你以前没有尝试过,你可能会觉得使用筷子很难。(P54)

点拨 “find + it + 形容词 + to do sth.” 意为“觉得做某事……”,形容词充当宾语

补足语,补充说明宾语的情况或状态。it 是形式宾语,动词不定式是真正的宾语。
find 在此意为“感到,觉得,认为”。如:
I found it dangerous to skate on the thin ice in the river.

我觉得在河里的薄冰上滑冰很危险。

拓展: (1) 常用 it 作形式宾语的动词还有 think, feel, consider, make 等。如:

I think it very easy to answer the question.

我认为回答这个问题很容易。

I consider it very difficult to learn English.

我认为学英语很难。

(2) find 的其他用法:

① find + 宾语 + 名词。如:

I find Tom a good boy.

我发现汤姆是个好孩子。

② find + 宾语 + 形容词。如:

I find the classroom clean and tidy.

我发现教室干净整洁。

【例2】It's a good idea to get some practice beforehand. 事先多练习是个好主意。
(P54)

点拨 it's a good idea to do sth. 意为“做某事是个好主意”,表示向对方提出建议。此处的 it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式。如:

It's a good idea to check your vocabulary notebook every day.

每天检查一下你的词汇笔记本是个好主意。

拓展:提建议的其他几种表达方式:

(1) 以 shall I/we 开头的一般疑问句。
如:

Shall we go to the park on Sunday?

我们周日去公园好吗?

(2) let's do sth. 意为“我们(包括双方在内)做某事吧”, let us do sth. 意为“让我们(不包括对方在内)做某事吧”。如:

Let us go, will you?

让我们去吧,好吗?

(3) Why not do sth.? 意为“某人为什么不做某事?”,它是 Why don't you do sth.? 的省略形式。如:

Why not try again?

= Why don't you try again?

你为什么不再试一试?

(4) What about...? 意为“……怎么样?”,后面可以接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。
如:

What about going out for a walk?

出去散步怎么样?

(5) had better do sth. 意为“最好做某事”。如:

You had better stay at home.

你最好待在家里。

(6) Don't... 意为“不要……”。如:

Don't play on the street.

不要在街上玩。

(7) Would you like...? 意为“你想要……吗?”,like 后面接名词或代词。如:

Would you like another cup of tea?

你想要再来一杯茶吗?

(8) Will you please...? 意为“请你……好吗?”如:

Will you please come tomorrow?

请你明天来好吗?



Module 7 English for you and me

Unit 1 Have you ever been to an English corner?

【例1】It's also the subject that I'm **best at**, although my spoken English is **not that good**. 它也是我学得最好的学科,尽管我的英语口语不是那么好。(P56)

点拨 (1) be good at 意为“擅长”,其同义短语是 do well in。best 是 good 的最高级,be best at 意为“最擅长”。介词 at/in 后面接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。如:

I am good/best at English.

我擅长/最擅长英语。

They are good/best at playing football.

他们擅长/最擅长踢足球。

He is good at Chinese.

= He does well in Chinese.

他中文学得好。

(2) not that good 意为“不那么好”。that 在这里是副词,意为“那么,那样”。如:

Don't worry. The situation is not that bad.

别担心,情况没那么糟。

【例2】But if you **keep trying**, you can **make progress** quickly and find a lot of fun in learning it. 但如果你继续努力,你很快就能取得进步,并发现学它(英语)的很多乐趣。(P56)

点拨 (1) keep (on) doing sth. 意为“继续做某事;重复做某事”。如:

She pretended not to hear, and kept on walking.

她假装没听见,继续往前走。

I keep telling you, but you won't listen.

我一再跟你说,但你就是不肯听。

(2) make progress 意为“取得进步”。progress 为不可数名词,意为“进步;进展”。它常与介词 in, of, towards 或 on 搭配使用。如:

China made great progress in controlling the virus.

中国在控制这种病毒方面取得了巨大进步。

The progress of the investigation is very slow.

调查进展缓慢。

They are making steady progress towards a peace settlement.

他们正在逐步达成和平协议。

Little progress has been made on these issues.

在这些问题上几乎没有什么进展。

【例3】You **mean** those clubs where people go to practise their English? 你指的是人们常去练英语的那些俱乐部吗?(P56)

点拨 you mean 意为“你是说……”,常用在口语中,用于核实听话人是否听懂了某人所说的话或对某事实进行澄清。如:

You mean he's going to be against her?

你是说他会反对她吗?

拓展:(1) mean doing sth. 意为“意味着做某事”,其主语通常是表示事物的词。

如:

Being a student means studying hard.

作为一个学生意味着要努力学习。

(2) mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”,其主语通常是表示人的名词或代词; don't mean to do sth. 意为“无意做某事”; had meant to do sth. 意为“本来打算做某事”。如:

What do you mean to do with it?

你打算怎样处理它?

John really upset Granny, but I'm sure he did not mean to.

约翰真让奶奶生气了,不过我确信他不是有意的。

He had meant to leave on Sunday, but has stayed on.

他本打算星期天走的,但又留了下来。

(3) mean sb. to do sth. 意为“打算让某人做某事”。如:

I mean you to work as our spokesman.

我打算请你当我们的代言人。

(4) What do/did you mean by...? 意为“你……是什么意思?”如:

What do you mean by acting like this?

你这样做是什么意思?

Unit 2 We all own English.

【例1】... English is used as a working language, for example, between bosses and secretaries, and between doctors and patients, **although** there are other languages for everyday use. ……虽然日常生活中人们也使用其他语言,但还是把英语作为一种工作语言来使用,例如,在

老板与秘书之间,在医生与病人之间。

(P58)

点拨 (1) be used as 意为“被作为……使用”。如:

This book can be used as a textbook.

这本书可以当作课本用。

(2) although 连词,意为“虽然,尽管”,通常可以与 though 换用。though 还可以用作副词,意为“可是,不过,然而”,而 although 无此用法。如:

Though/Although my car is very old, I don't want to buy a new one.

虽然我的汽车很旧,但我不想买一辆新的。

It's hard work. I enjoy it though.

工作很辛苦,可是我喜欢。

注意:在英语中,although/though 不能和 but 同时使用。

【例2】English is now used by nearly a quarter of the world's population... 目前全世界将近四分之一的人口在使用英语……(P58)

点拨 (1) be used by 意为“被……使用”。如:

English is used by people in many countries.

英语被许多国家的人使用。

(2) a quarter of 意为“……的四分之一”。如:

A quarter of the students in our class go to school by bus.

我们班四分之一的学生乘公共汽车上学。

【例3】More and more schools in Europe are



teaching Chinese as a foreign language, **together with** some European languages. 越来越多的欧洲学校在教一些欧洲语言的同时,也教授中文这门外语。(P58)

点拨 (1) more and more 意为“越来越多的”。表示“越来越……”时,用“比较级 + and + 比较级”;多音节词和部分双音节词用“more and more + 形容词/副词原级”。如:

It's getting colder and colder in winter.
冬天天气变得越来越寒冷。

The garden is becoming more and more beautiful.

这个花园变得越来越美丽。

(2) together with 意为“与……一起,连同……”。

拓展: together with 还可以意为“包括……在内”。当主语后面有 together with, as well as, but, like, rather than, except 等连接词时,谓语动词要与其前面的主语保持一致。如:

He, together with his parents, decides to climb.

他和他的父母一起决定去爬山。

My father as well as his workmates has been to Beijing.

我父亲和他的同事们去过北京。

【例4】Even though we speak different types of English, we are all part of an international club. 虽然我们说着各式各样的英语,但我们都是国际俱乐部的一员。(P58)

点拨 even though 意为“虽然,尽管”,引导让步状语从句,带有强调意味且语气较

强。如:

Even though he's 24 now, he's still like a little child.

虽然他现在 24 岁了,但还是像个小孩子。

拓展: (1) even so 意为“即便如此,即使这样”。如:

I know he's only a child, but even so he should have known that what he was doing was wrong.

我知道他只是个孩子,但即便如此,他也应该知道自己做错了。

(2) even if 意为“即使,纵然”。如:

They'll stand by you even if you don't succeed.

即使你不成功,他们也会支持你。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】In order to improve his English, my uncle took every chance to talk to people in Australia while he was working there. 为了提高英语水平,我叔叔在澳大利亚工作时抓住每一个机会和那里的人交谈。(P60)

点拨 take every/the chance to do sth. 意为“抓住(每个)机会做某事”。如:

When in Rome, do as the Romans do and take the chance to learn about the local culture.

入乡随俗,并且把握机会了解当地文化。

【例2】Ned needs to make an effort to improve his handwriting. 内德需要努力来改进他的笔迹。(P61)

点拨 make efforts/an effort to do sth. 意为

“尽力做某事”。如:

We should make an effort to succeed, but do not hope to be successful.

我们应该尽力去取得成功,但不要希望一定会成功。

Module 8 My future life

Unit 1 Here's to our friendship!

【例1】Do you **intend to stay** in China for long, Tony? 托尼,你打算在中国待很长时间吗?(P64)

点拨 (1) intend to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”。如:

I intend to spend the night there.

我打算在那里过夜。

拓展: intend sb./sth. to do sth. 意为“打算让某人/某物做某事”。如:

I didn't intend her to see the painting until it was finished.

我不打算在画还没有完成前就让她看。

(2) for long 相当于 for a long period of time, 通常用于疑问句和否定句中,意为“长期地”。如:

Have you known them for long?

你认识他们很久了吗?

【例2】Let's **fetch** something to eat. 我们拿点吃的吧。(P64)

点拨 fetch 动词,意为“(去)取来;拿来”。如:

Dad asked me to fetch him an evening paper.

爸爸让我去给他拿一份晚报。

辨析: fetch, take, bring 和 carry

(1) fetch 指去别处把某人“请来”或把某

物“拿来”,有一个来回的过程。如:

Quick! Go and fetch a doctor.

快!去请医生来。

(2) take 指从说话者的地点把某人或某物“带走或拿走”。如:

It's going to rain. Please take an umbrella to school with you.

要下雨了。请带把伞去学校吧。

(3) bring 指从别处把某人或某物“带来或拿来”到说话者的地方。如:

Will you go out? Could you please bring me a newspaper?

你要出去吗?能不能帮我带一份报纸回来?

(4) carry 意为“提;拿”。该词表示的动作不一定有方向性。如:

I saw him carrying a big bag.

我看见他拎着一个大袋子。

【例3】Let's **raise** our glasses. **Here's to** our friendship, everyone... and to the future! 我们举杯吧。为我们的友谊,为我们每一个人……也为未来干杯!(P64)

点拨 (1) raise 及物动词,意为“举起”。如:

If anyone knows the answer, please raise your hand.

如果谁知道答案,请举手。

拓展: raise 还有“筹集;提高;养育”之



意。如:

They raised about 20 thousand *yuan* for the people in the flood-stricken area.

他们为洪涝地区的灾民筹集了大约两万元。

His boss raised his salary last month.

老板上个月提高了他的薪水。

Nowadays it's not easy to raise a child.

现在养育一个孩子并不容易。

辨析: rise 和 raise

rise 是不及物动词,一般指事物自身可以升高、上升,例如太阳东升、河水上涨等。

如:

The floodwater began to rise again.

洪水再次开始上涨。

而 raise 是及物动词,一般指人为地让事物升高,例如举起胳膊,提高薪水等。

(2) here's to 是祝酒的常用语,意为“为……干杯”。如:

Here's to your health!

为你的健康干杯!

Unit 2 I know that you will be better at maths.

【例1】 She ran **along with me**, and she said...

她和我一起跑,并对我说…… (P66)

点拨 along with sb./sth. 意为“与某人/某物一起”。如:

I think I'll go along with you and watch the game.

我想我会与你一起去看比赛。

拓展: (1) take/bring sb./sth. along 意为“带某人/某物一起去/来”。如:

Mandy brought some of her friends along.

曼迪带了她的几个朋友来。

(2) be/come along 意为“到来”。如:

Another bus should be along in a minute.

下一辆公共汽车应该一会儿就到。

He went to Paris whenever the chance came along.

他一有机会就去巴黎。

(3) come/go/get along 意为“进展,发展;进步”。如:

How's your work coming along?

你的工作进展如何?

【例2】 You only really lose if you **give up**! 如果你放弃,(那么)你才真的失败了! (P66)

点拨 give up 意为“放弃(努力);停止(经常做的事)”。如:

You shouldn't give up so easily.

你不应该这么轻易就放弃。

Give up smoking and take more care of yourself!

把烟戒了,多关心一下自己吧!

拓展: (1) give in 意为“屈服,让步;呈交”。如:

I gave in and accepted the job on their terms.

我作出让步,按照他们的条件接受了这份工作。

Please give in your homework on time.

请你按时交作业。

(2) give out 意为“分发;耗尽;发出(光、热或信号)”。如:

Can you give the drinks out, please?

请你把饮料分给大家好吗?

After two hours, her patience gave out.

两小时之后,她失去了耐心。

A gas lamp gave out a yellowish light.

煤气灯发出微黄的光。

【例3】I still can't run fast enough, but I've learnt to **try my best**, not only with running but with whatever else I do. 现在我仍然跑得不够快,但我学会了要全力以赴,不仅仅是在跑步的时候,做任何其他事都是如此。(P66)

点拨 try one's best 意为“尽某人最大的努力”。如:

He tried his best to help us.

他尽最大努力来帮助我们。

拓展:(1) try to do sth. 意为“努力做某事”。如:

They are trying to learn English well.

他们正在努力学好英语。

(2) try doing sth. 意为“试着做某事(看看某事是否能成功)”。如:

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。

(3) have a try 意为“试一试”。如:

Let me have a try.

让我试一试。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】You can carry it **on the big night**, then.

It'll **match** your clothes. 那么,你可以在那个重要的晚上带上它。它会跟你的衣服很相称。(P69)

点拨 (1) on the big night 意为“在那个重要的夜晚”。介词 on 表示时间,主要用于某一天的上午、下午、晚上或具体的某一

天、星期几,在节日的当天也用 on。如 on Monday morning/afternoon/evening, on Sunday/Sundays, on New Year's Day, on Children's Day 等。

(2) sth. match sth. 意为“某物与某物相配或相称”。如:

Your coat matches your trousers.

你的外套跟你的裤子很配。

注意:不要说 one thing matches to/with another, 而应该说 one thing matches another。

拓展: match sth. with/to sb./sth. 意为“将某物和某人/某物对应”,此时主语通常是人。如:

Can you match the words in Box 1 with the words in Box 2 to make phrases?

你能将方框 1 中的词和方框 2 中的词匹配起来组成短语吗?

【例2】He believes that he has a bright future **ahead of** him. 他相信他今后有一个光明的未来。(P70)

点拨 ahead of 的用法小结:

(1) 在前面。如:

Two boys were ahead of us.

有两个男孩在我们前面。

(2) 将来,今后。如:

I'm sure you will have a great future ahead of you.

我确信将来你会有远大的前途。

(3) 预先;提前。如:

Can you tell me ahead of time if you're coming?

如果你要来,能不能事先告诉我?