



## Module 1 Feelings and impressions

### Unit 1 It smells delicious.

【例1】What a delicious smell! 多香的味道呀! (P2)

**点拨** 本句是由 what 引导的感叹句。what 引导的感叹句结构如下:

(1) What + a(n) + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 (+ 主语 + 谓语)! 如:

What a nice day (it is)!

天气真好啊!

(2) What + 形容词 + 不可数名词/可数名词复数 (+ 主语 + 谓语)! 如:

What bad weather (it is)!

多糟糕的天气!

What interesting stories (they are)!

(它们是)多么有趣的故事!

**拓展:**①由 how 引导的感叹句结构:How + 形容词/副词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)! 如:

How bad the weather is!

天气多么糟糕啊!

②感叹句中使用 what 还是 how 的判定方法:去除“主语 + 谓语”后,剩余部分的最后一个词是名词,则用 what;是形容词或副词,则用 how。

【例2】Would you like to try some? 你想来一点尝尝吗? (P2)

**点拨** try 动词,意为“品尝;尝试;努力”。如:

The cake is very delicious. Would you like to try a piece of it?

蛋糕非常好吃。你想尝一块吗?

**搭配:**(1) try to do sth. 意为“设法做某事”。其否定形式为 try not to do sth., 意为“尽量不要做某事”。如:

The doctor tried to save the patient.

医生设法挽救那个病人。

I try not to eat too much junk food.

我尽量不吃太多垃圾食品。

(2) try doing sth. 意为“尝试做某事”。如:

Why not try doing it in some other ways?

为什么不用一些其他的方法试一试呢?

(3) try on 意为“(尤在商店里)试穿,试戴”,后面接名词或代词,名词可以放中间或后面,代词放中间。如:

—Can I try on the new shoes?

——我可以试穿新鞋吗?

—Yes, you can try them on.

——你可以试穿它们。

**拓展:**try 名词,意为“尝试;努力”。如:

After a few tries they decided to give up.

尝试了几次后,他们决定放弃。

**搭配:**have a try 意为“尝一尝;试试看”。如:

—You really think you can do that?

——你真的认为你行吗?

—I'm going to have a try.

——我要试试看。

【例3】It looks lovely, it **smells** delicious, and mm, it tastes good. 它看上去不错,闻起来香喷喷的,嗯,好吃。(P2)

**点拨** smell 连系动词,意为“有……的气

味”。smell 还可以作及物动词,意为“闻;闻出”。其过去式和过去分词分别为 smelled/smelt, smelled/smelt。如:

Roses smell sweet.  
玫瑰闻起来很香。

I smelt smoke.  
我闻到了烟味。

拓展:smell 名词,意为“气味”。如:  
I like the smell of this kind of flower.  
我喜欢这种花的香味。

【例4】I'm afraid I don't like cheese. 恐怕我不喜欢奶酪。(P2)

点拨 I'm afraid (that)... 意为“恐怕……”,用于委婉地拒绝对方、提出异议或说出令人不快的事情。如:

I'm afraid (that) I can't help you.  
恐怕我帮不了你。

拓展:(1)I'm afraid so/not. 意为“恐怕是这样/不是这样。”用作口语中的简略回答。如:

—It's going to rain.  
——要下雨了。

—Yes, I'm afraid so.  
——是的,恐怕是(要下雨了)。

(2)be afraid to do sth. 意为“害怕(而不敢)做某事”。如:

The girl is afraid to go out at night.  
这个女孩害怕在夜晚外出。

(3)be afraid of (doing) sth. 意为“害怕(做)某事”,侧重表示害怕某事发生。如:

She was afraid of waking her husband.  
她害怕吵醒她的丈夫。

Unit 2 I feel nervous when  
I speak Chinese.

【例1】Thanks for your last message. 谢谢你上次的来信。(P4)

点拨 message 可数名词,意为“电子邮件;口信;信息”。如:

I received your message just now.  
我刚刚收到了你的消息。

辨析:message, information 和 news

message	可数名词,意为“电子邮件;口信;信息”,常指消息、贺词、贺电等。
information	不可数名词,意为“情报;消息”,主要强调情报、资料、消息、网上的信息等。
news	不可数名词,意为“消息;新闻(报道)”,常指从媒体上得到的消息。

Can you take a message for me?  
你能为我捎个口信吗?

You can find some information on the Internet.  
你能从网上找到一些信息。

Where did you get the piece of news?  
你是从哪里得到这个消息的?

【例2】It was great to hear from you, and I can't wait to meet you. 收到你的信真是太好了,真想马上见到你。(P4)

点拨 (1)hear from (sb.) 意为“得到(某人的消息)”,相当于 get/receive a letter from (sb.)。如:



He heard from his parents last week.

=He got/received a letter from his parents last week.

他上周收到了父母的来信。

**拓展:**hear about/of 意为“听说”。如:

I have never heard about/of that man.

我从未听说过那个人。

(2) can't wait to do sth. 意为“迫不及待地要做某事”。如:

The boy can't wait to open the gift.

这个男孩迫不及待地要打开礼物。

**【例3】** My brother is in the school tennis team — I'm very **proud** of him! 我哥哥(或弟弟)是校网球队队员——我为他感到非常骄傲!(P4)

**点拨** proud 形容词,意为“感到自豪的;感到骄傲的”,be proud of... 意为“为……而感到骄傲”。如:

Her parents are very proud of her.

她的父母深以她为荣。

**拓展:** pride 名词,意为“自豪,骄傲”。如:

My mum is a great mother. She is the pride of me.

我的妈妈是一位伟大的母亲。她是我的骄傲。

**【例4】** I feel **nervous** when I speak Chinese, but I'll be fine in a few days. 讲汉语时我感到紧张,但是过几天就会好了。(P4)

**点拨** nervous 形容词,意为“情绪不安的;紧张的”。如:

I was very nervous at the beginning of the meeting.

会议开始的时候我感到非常紧张。

**搭配:**be nervous about... 意为“对……感到紧张”。如:

She was so nervous about her exams that she couldn't sleep.

考试让她紧张得睡不着觉。

### Unit 3 Language in use

**【例1】** What does your mum look like? 你妈妈长什么样?(P7)

**点拨** What + do/does/did + 主语 + look like? 句型常用于询问某人的容貌、身材等外部特征,like 在这里是介词,意为“像”。如:

—What does she look like?

——她长什么样?

—She is tall and beautiful.

——她又高又漂亮。

**拓展:**(1) What + be + 主语 + like? 句型用于询问某人是什么样的,就某人的性格或内在特征进行提问。如:

—What is your English teacher like?

——你的英语老师怎么样?

—She is very friendly to us.

——她对我们很友好。

(2) What + do/does/did + 主语 + like? 句型用于询问某人喜欢什么,like 在此是动词,意为“喜欢”。如:

What does she like?

她喜欢什么?

**【例2】** He's really **friendly** and kind. 他真的很友好,并且很和蔼。(P7)

**点拨** friendly 形容词,意为“友好的”。如:

Mr Smith is very friendly.

史密斯先生很友好。

**搭配:** be friendly to sb. 意为“对某人友好”。如:

We should be friendly to everyone around us.

我们应该友好地对待我们周围的每一

个人。

**注意:** 尽管 friendly 以 -ly 结尾,但它是形容词,不是副词。以 -ly 结尾的形容词还有: weekly (每周的), lovely (令人愉快的; 可爱的), lonely (寂寞的)。

## Module 2 Experiences

### Unit 1 I've also entered lots of speaking competitions.

【例1】The first **prize** is “My **dream** holiday”.

一等奖是“我梦想中的假日”。(P10)

**点拨** (1) prize 名词,意为“奖品;奖项”。

如:

I won first prize in the painting competition.

我获得了绘画竞赛的一等奖。

(2) dream 名词,用在本句中为名词作定语,意为“梦寐以求的”。如:

It is exactly my dream job.

这正是我梦寐以求的工作。

**拓展:** ① dream 名词,还可意为“梦;梦想”。如:

My dream is to be a famous person.

我的梦想是成为一位名人。

② dream 动词,意为“做梦;梦到;梦想”。

它的过去式是 dreamed/dreamt, 过去分词也是 dreamed/dreamt。dream of 意为“梦想”; dream about 意为“梦想;梦见”。

如:

I dreamed about my home town last night.

我昨晚梦见了我的故乡。

【例2】I hope I can win **this** time. 我希望这次我能赢。(P10)

**点拨** win 动词,意为“(在竞赛、游戏、选举等中)获胜,赢”。如:

They want to win the football match.

他们想赢得这场足球比赛。

**拓展:** beat 动词,意为“打败”,后面可以接指人或队伍的词作宾语。如:

They want to beat us in the football match.

他们想在这场足球比赛中打败我们。

【例3】As long as the story is interesting, you have a good chance of winning. 只要故事有趣,你就有可能得奖。(P10)

**点拨** as long as 意为“只要”,引导条件状语从句。如:

As long as you give the right answer, you can win a prize.

只要你回答正确,就可以赢得奖品。

As long as we all work together, we will win the game.

只要我们大家同心协力,就会赢得这场比赛。

### Unit 2 They have seen the Pyramids.

【例1】Mike Robinson is a **fifteen-year-old American boy** and his sister Clare is fourteen. 迈克·罗宾逊是一个15岁的美国男孩,他的妹妹克莱尔14岁。(P12)





**点拨** a fifteen-year-old American boy 意为“一个15岁的美国男孩”。在“基数词 + 可数名词单数 + 形容词”结构中,中间用连字符连接,可以构成合成形容词,此类形容词在句中只能作定语。如:

Mr Smith has a three-year-old son.

史密斯先生有一个三岁的儿子。

**拓展:**“基数词 + 可数名词单数”也可以构成合成形容词,中间要用连字符连接,在句中只能作定语。如:

They live in a three-room flat.

他们住在一套三室的公寓里。

We will spend a two-month holiday in Hainan.

我们将在海南度过两个月的假期。

**【例2】** At the moment, Mike and Clare are in Cairo in Egypt, **one of the biggest and busiest cities** in Africa. 迈克和克莱尔目前在埃及的开罗——非洲最大、最繁忙的城市之一。(P12)

**点拨** “one of the + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词复数”为常见结构,意为“最……的……之一”。如:

The Yangtze River is one of the most famous rivers in the world.

长江是世界上最著名的河流之一。

**拓展:**如果此结构作主语,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。如:

One of his best friends is from Japan.

他的其中一个最好的朋友来自日本。

**【例3】** They **have been to** many interesting places. 他们去过很多有趣的地方。(P12)

**点拨** have been to 意为“去过(某地)”,指

现在已经回来了,表示一种经历,可以和once, twice, never, ever 等词连用。如:

I have been to Beijing twice.

我去过北京两次。

He has never been to Shanghai.

他从未去过上海。

**拓展:**(1) have gone to 意为“去了(某地)”,指现在还没回来。如:

—Where is your father?

——你爸爸在哪里?

—He has gone to the town.

——他进城了。(现在不在说话人所在地)

(2) have been in 意为“在(某地)”,可以与时间段连用。如:

They have been in Beijing for five years.

他们在北京待了五年。

**【例4】** ... and they **find it hard to spell and pronounce** the words. ……并且他们发现这些单词的拼写和发音都不容易。(P12)

**点拨** “find + it + 形容词 + to do sth.”为固定用法,意为“发现做某事……”。其中it是形式宾语,真正的宾语是动词不定式,形容词作宾语补足语。如:

I find it important to learn English well.

我发现学好英语很重要。

**拓展:**“find + it + 形容词 + to do sth.”可以转换成“find + that 从句”的形式。如:

I find (that) it is important to learn English well.

我发现学好英语很重要。

**【例5】** **So far** they have learnt to speak German, French, Chinese and Arabic. 到

目前为止,他们已经学会了说德语、法语、汉语和阿拉伯语。(P12)

**点拨** so far 意为“到目前为止”,指从过去的某一时刻开始到现在的这段时间,常与现在完成时连用。如:

So far we've planted about 200 young trees.  
到目前为止我们已经种了大约 200 棵小树。

### Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】How many times has Winnie been to the US? 温妮去过美国多少次了?(P16)

**点拨** how many times 意为“多少次”,其中的 time 意为“次,回”,为可数名词。如:

—How many times have you ever made mistakes?

——你曾经犯过多少次错误?

—Many times.

——许多次了。

【例2】A tree is also **something special** for a festival or a new baby. 对于节日或新生儿而言,一棵树也会是很特别的东西。(P16)

**点拨** something special 意为“特别的东西”。something 代词,意为“某事;某物;某种东西”。形容词修饰 something 时,通常放在 something 的后面。有类似用法的代词还有 everything, nothing, anything 等。如:

There is something wrong with the computer.  
这台电脑有问题。

Do you have anything expensive in your bag?  
你的包里有什么贵重的东西吗?

## Module 3 Journey to space

### Unit 1 Has it arrived yet?

【例1】—Has it arrived yet?

——它已经到达了吗?

—Yes, it has arrived **already**.

——是的,它已经到达了。(P18)

**点拨** (1) arrive 不及物动词,意为“到达,抵达”,后面接地点名词时要加 in 或 at,表示大地方用 in,表示小地方用 at。如:

He will arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

他明天将到达上海。

She arrived at the small village yesterday.

她昨天到了这个小村庄。

**拓展:** reach 动词,意为“到达;抵达”,后面直接跟地点名词作宾语。get 动词,意

为“到达”,后面接地点名词时要加 to,接副词时省略 to。如:

Tony reached his school very late.

托尼很晚才到达学校。

How do you get to the museum?

你如何到达博物馆?

He got there on foot.

他是走着到那里的。

(2) yet 副词,意为“还,尚(用于表示某事在某一时间尚未发生,但未来也许会发生)”。用于现在完成时的否定句末尾时,表示某事尚未发生或某种情形尚未出现;用于现在完成时的疑问句末尾时,表示询问某事是否已经发生。如:

I haven't finished my homework yet.



我还没有完成作业。

Have you finished your homework yet?

你完成作业了吗?

(3) already 副词,意为“已经”。一般用于现在完成时的肯定句中,位于句中或句末。如:

I have already read the story.

=I have read the story already.

我已经读过那个故事了。

拓展:现在完成时的肯定句变成否定句或疑问句时,要将 already 改为 yet。

【例2】Lots of scientists are working hard **in order to** send astronauts to Mars one day. 为了有朝一日能将宇航员送往火星,许多科学家都在努力工作。(P18)

**点拨** in order to 意为“为了”,常与 to 后面的部分构成目的状语。如:

In order to finish the report, he worked late into the night.

为了完成那份报告,他工作到深夜。

Mary got up early in order to catch the early bus.

为了赶上早班公共汽车,玛丽早早就起床了。

辨析:in order to 和 in order that

<b>in order to</b>	表目的,后面接动词原形,可以位于句首,也可以位于句中。
<b>in order that</b>	表目的,引导目的状语从句,后面接从句。

如:

Danny arrived early in order to see the football game.

= Danny arrived early in order that he could see the football game.

为了能看那场足球比赛,丹尼早早就到了。

## Unit 2 We have not found life on any other planets yet.

【例1】None of them has an environment like that of the earth, **so** scientists do not think they will find life on them. 没有一颗行星拥有与地球一样的环境,所以科学家认为他们不会在其他行星上发现生命。(P20)

**点拨** (1) none 代词,意为“没有一人;没有一个;一点儿也没有”。如:

I bought a lot of books in London, but Linda bought none.

我在伦敦买了许多书,琳达却一本也没买。

None of the telephones is/are working.

所有的电话都坏了。

辨析:none 和 no one

<b>none</b>	可以单独使用,既可以指人,也可以指物;可以与 of 连用;作主语时谓语动词用单、复数形式均可;常用来回答以 how many/much 开头的问句。
<b>no one</b>	可以单独使用,只能指人;不可以与 of 连用;作主语时谓语动词用单数形式,常用来回答以 who 开头的问句。

None of us is/are interested in the book.

我们没有人对那本书感兴趣。

—Who are you speaking to?

——你在跟谁讲话?

—No one.

——没有人。

(2)so 连词,意为“所以”,引导并列句,不能与 because 连用,但可以与 because 引导的状语从句转换。如:

He was ill, so he didn't come to school today.

他病了,所以今天没来上学。

He didn't come to school today because he was ill.

今天他没来上学是因为他病了。

【例2】It is **impossible** to imagine. 这是无法想象的。(P20)

**点拨** impossible 形容词,意为“(事情)办不到的,不可能的”,是由形容词 possible (可能的)加否定前缀 im-构成的。如:

It is impossible for fish to walk.

鱼是不可能走路的。

**注意:**impossible 的主语不能是人,只能用 it 作形式主语或用事物作主语。如:

[译]我不可能那么做。

[误]I'm impossible to do so.

[正]It is impossible for me to do so.

【例3】However, no spacecraft has travelled far **enough** to reach other stars in our Galaxy. 然而,没有一艘宇宙飞船能到达银河系里的其他恒星。(P20)

**点拨** (1)enough 副词,意为“足够(地)”,通常用于动词、形容词或副词之后。如:

I can't thank you enough for your kindness. 我对你的好意感激不尽。

A long life may not be good enough, but a good life is long enough.

长命百岁不见得生活得够好,但美好的生活(再短也)就足够长了。

(2)enough 作限定词、代词时,意为“足够(的),充分(的)”,通常修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词,一般放在名词之前。如:

They had enough money to buy a big house. 他们有足够的钱买个大房子。

【例4】...with **so** many stars in the universe, are we alone, or is there life out there **in space**? .....宇宙中有这么多星球,我们是孤独的吗,抑或太空中还有其他生命存在呢?(P20)

**辨析:**(1)so 和 such

so 与 such 都有“如此”之意,但用法上却不同。

①当修饰可数名词单数时,用“such + a/an + adj. + n.”或“so + adj. + a/an + n.”。如:

He is such a good boy that everyone likes him.

=He is so good a boy that everyone likes him.

他是如此好的一个男孩以至于大家都喜欢他。

②当修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词时,用“such + adj. + n.”。如:

such happy children 如此高兴的孩子

such dirty water 如此脏的水

**注意:**当可数名词复数和不可数名词前有 many, much, few, little (表示少)修饰时,则用 so。如:

so many people 如此多的人

so much money 如此多的钱





(2) in space 和 in the sky

① in space 意为“在太空中”, space 前不用冠词。如:

Man has put up space stations in space.  
人类已经在太空中建立了太空站。

② in the sky 意为“在天空中”, 通常指我们所能看到的白云、星星、月亮及太阳出现的地方, sky 前通常用定冠词 the。如:

What's in the sky?

天空中有什么?

### Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】 I haven't read anything **as good as** that **for** a long time! 我很久没有读到那么好的东西了! (P23)

**点拨** (1) as... as... 意为“和……一样……”, 中间加形容词或副词的原级。如:

I'm as tall as you.

我和你一样高。

(2) for 后通常接一段时间, 一般与延续性动词或表示状态的动词连用。如:

I've studied English for 10 years.

我学英语已经十年了。

【例2】 ... Saturday **is named after** the planet Saturn, the sixth planet from the sun. ……星期六是以太阳系的第六大行星——土星的名字命名的。(P25)

**点拨** be named after 意为“以……的名字命名”。如:

Danny was named after his father.

丹尼是以他父亲的名字取的名。

**联想:** take after 意为“(外貌或行为)与(某个长辈)相像”。如:

I take after my mother's family.

我长得像我母亲家族的人。

## Module 4 Seeing the doctor

### Unit 1 I haven't done much exercise since I got my computer.

【例1】 I feel **ill**. 我生病了。(P26)

**点拨** ill 形容词, 作“不健康的; 有病的”讲时, 一般用作表语, 不作定语。如:

She was badly ill.

她病得很厉害。

ill 作“坏的; 有害的”讲时, 只能用于名词前作定语。如:

I think he is an ill man.

我认为他是一个坏人。

【例2】 **Since** Friday. 从周五开始。(P26)

**点拨** since 介词, 意为“自……以来”, 其后接一个表示过去时间点的名词、代词或动词-ing 形式, 常用于现在完成时。如:

He has been seriously ill since last month.

他从上个月开始就病得很重。

We haven't seen each other since finishing school.

自从毕业后我们就一直未见过面。

**辨析:** since 和 for

since	作介词, 后跟时间点, 用来说明动作起始的时间。
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<b>for</b>	作介词,后跟时间段,用来说明动作延续的时间长度。
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Lingling has lived in Hainan since 10 years ago.

=Lingling has lived in Hainan for 10 years.  
玲玲在海南住了 10 年了。

拓展:since 用作连词时,意为“自……以来”,引导时间状语从句。从句中常用一般过去时,主句中常用现在完成时。如:  
Betty has lived here since she became a teacher.

贝蒂自从当了老师就住在这里。  
注意:在英式英语中,可以用 it is + 时间 + since...,而在美式英语中,通常用 it has been + 时间 + since... 如:

It is (英)/has been (美) four years since Mary moved here.  
玛丽搬到这里四年了。

【例3】Have you **caught a cold**? 你感冒了吗?  
(P26)

~~点拨~~ catch a cold 意为“感冒”。catch 也可以换成 have,即 have a cold。其中 cold 为可数名词。如:

That old man caught/had a bad cold.  
那位老人得了重感冒。

拓展:catch 在此类短语中有“患上”的意思。表示患上某种“病症;症状”,常用“catch + a(n) + 名词”,如:catch a fever 发烧,catch a cough 咳嗽,catch a headache 头痛。

辨析:catch a cold 和 have a cold

<b>catch a cold</b>	为非延续性动词短语,用于肯定句中,其后不能直接跟时间段。
<b>have a cold</b>	为延续性动词短语,其后能直接跟时间段。

I started to catch a cold yesterday.  
我昨天开始感冒了。  
I have had a cold since three days ago.  
我已经感冒三天了。

【例4】It can **be** very **harmful to** your **health**.

这对你的健康非常不好。(P26)  
~~点拨~~ (1) be harmful to 意为“对……有害”,其同义短语有 be bad for 和 do harm to。如:

Eating too much fast food is harmful to our health.  
= Eating too much fast food is bad for our health.

= Eating too much fast food does harm to our health.

吃太多的快餐食品对我们的健康有害。  
(2) health 名词,意为“健康(状况)”。如:

She always worries about Danny's health.  
她总是担心丹尼的健康。

拓展:healthy 形容词,意为“健康的”。如:

Taking more exercise can keep you healthy.  
多锻炼能使你保持健康。



## Unit 2 We have played football for a year now.

【例1】Our teacher is the coach, and she also **takes part in** the training with us. 我们老师是教练,她也和我们一起参加训练。(P28)

**点拨** take part (in sth.) 意为“参加,参与(某事)”,take an active part in 意为“积极参加”。如:

I took part in the speech competition.  
我参加了演讲比赛。

He always takes an active part in all kinds of activities in school.  
他总是积极参加学校的各项活动。

**辨析:** take part in 和 join

<b>take part in</b>	多指参加某活动或在活动中负有责任。
<b>join</b>	多指参加某组织、团体或俱乐部,如 party, the English club 等,并成为其中的一名成员。

All the students took part in the meeting, and ten of them joined the club at the meeting.  
全体学生参加了会议,在会上 10 个学生加入了俱乐部。

【例2】When I got to work, I always felt very **sleepy** and I was not happy. 我去上班时总是感到很困,情绪不高。(P28)

**点拨** sleepy 形容词,意为“困的;想睡的”。如:

I felt very sleepy then.

我那时很困。

**辨析:** sleepy 和 asleep

<b>sleepy</b>	形容词,意为“困的;想睡的”,可作表语,也可作定语。
<b>asleep</b>	形容词,意为“睡着的”,强调状态,只能作表语。be asleep 意为“睡着”,表示状态。fall asleep 意为“入睡”,表示动作。

The sound of his breathing told her that he was asleep.

她从他呼吸的声音中听出来他睡着了。

The little girl was very sleepy so she fell asleep very soon.

这个小女孩很困,所以她很快就睡着了。

【例3】Perhaps I am **too** weak **to** do any exercise. 也许我太虚弱了,不能进行任何锻炼。(P28)

**点拨** too... to... 意为“太……而不能……”,too 为副词,后跟形容词或副词的原级;to 是动词不定式标志词,后跟动词原形。如:

Rose is too ill to travel.

罗斯病得太重,不能去旅行。

**拓展:** too... to... 结构可以与 so... that... 结构相互转换。如:

She is too young to go to school.

= She is so young that she can't go to school.

她太小了,不能去上学。

## Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】Why not **turn off** the computer and TV and join a sports club? 为什么不关上电脑和电视,加入一个运动俱乐部呢?(P32)

**点拨** turn off 意为“关闭(电视机、引擎、电灯等)”。如:

The radio is very boring. Please turn it off.  
收音机很无趣。请把它关掉。

**拓展**: turn on 打开(电视机、引擎、电灯等)

turn up 调大

turn down 调低(烤箱的温度、收音机的音量等)

【例2】Go with your friends **so that** you will still spend time together. 和你的朋友一起去,以便你们仍然会共度时光。(P32)

**点拨** so that 意为“以便”,引导目的状语从句,从句中的谓语动词常与情态动词 may, might, can, could 等连用;主从句间连接紧凑,没有逗号相隔,此时 so that 可以用 in order that 替换。如:

We should work hard so that we can have a better life.

= We should work hard in order that we can have a better life.

我们应该努力工作,以便我们能拥有更好的生活。

**拓展**: so that 意为“所以;结果”,引导结果状语从句,常用于过去时,句中一般不用 could, might 等情态动词,并且 so that 前可用逗号。如:

We arrived early in the morning, so that we caught the first bus.

我们早上很早就到了,所以赶上了首班公共汽车。

**注意**: so that/in order that 可以与 in order to 或动词不定式进行同义转换。如:

Linda arrived early so that/in order that she could get a good seat.

= Linda arrived early in order to get a good seat.

= To get a good seat, Linda arrived early.  
琳达早早到场,以便找个好座位。

## Module 5 Cartoons

## Unit 1 It's time to watch a cartoon.

【例1】It's time to watch a cartoon. 该看动画片了。(P34)

**点拨** it's time to do sth. 意为“该做某事了”,是固定句型。如:

It's time to get up.

该起床了。

It's time to have lunch.

该吃午饭了。

**联想**: it's time for sth. 意为“该……了”。

如:

It's time for class.

该上课了。

Hurry up! It's time for the meeting.

快点! 该开会了。

【例2】He **keeps fighting** bad people. 他一直在和坏人作斗争。(P34)





**点拨** keep doing sth. 意为“重复做某事;继续做某事”。keep 后常跟名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。类似的词还有 finish, enjoy, practise 等。如:

The boy keeps running in the building.

这个小男孩总是在楼里跑。

**拓展:**(1)“keep + 形容词/介词短语”意为“保持……”。如:

The students always keep quiet in the classroom.

学生们在教室里一直保持安静。

(2)“keep sb./sth. + 形容词”意为“使某人或某物保持……”。如:

He always keeps himself silent when he meets strangers.

他遇到陌生人时总是保持沉默。

(3) keep on doing sth. 意为“继续做某事”。如:

He kept on working after dark.

天黑后他继续工作。

**【例3】I don't think** we agree. 我认为我们意见不同。(P34)

**点拨** think 动词,意为“认为”。本句是“否定前移”的用法。当主句主语为第一人称代词 I 或 we,主句的谓语动词为 think, believe, imagine, guess, expect 等表示心理活动或感觉的动词时,宾语从句中的否定词常前移到主句中。如:

We don't believe they can get there on time.

我们认为他们不会按时到达那里。

**【例4】I can't help laughing** when I watch them! 看到他们的时候我就忍不住发笑!(P34)

**点拨** can't help doing sth. 意为“忍不住做某事”。如:

The film is so boring that I can't help sleeping.

电影太无聊了,我忍不住睡着了。

## Unit 2 Tintin has been popular for over eighty years.

**【例1】**They look very different, but both of them have **won the hearts of** young people all over the world. 他们的长相虽然有天壤之别,但他们俩都赢得了全世界年轻人的喜爱。(P36)

**点拨** win the heart of sb. 意为“赢得某人的心”。如:

She has won the hearts of people in her home town.

她已经赢得了家乡人的心。

**拓展:**(1) learn... by heart 意为“背诵……”。如:

Can you learn the three poems by heart?

你能背诵这三首诗吗?

(2) put one's heart into sth. 意为“全身心地做某事”。如:

You should put your heart into the work and finish it on time.

你应该把全部精力放到工作上,并按时完成它。

(3) lose heart 意为“失去信心”。如:

Don't lose heart. Everything will be OK.

别灰心。一切都会好的。

**【例2】**He **leads** a group of monkeys against the Emperor of Heaven and his men. 他带领一群猴子对抗玉皇大帝和他的手下。(P36)

**点拨** lead 动词,意为“领导;率领”。如:

Some people say she is too old to lead the country.

有人说她年纪太大,领导不了这个国家。

**拓展:** (1) lead to 意为“导致,造成”。

如:

Smoking can lead to lung disease.

吸烟会导致肺病。

(2) lead sb. to do sth. 意为“引导某人做某事”。如:

Some ads lead you to buy something you don't need.

一些广告引导你购买一些你不需要的东西。

(3) lead a... life 意为“过着……生活”。

如:

The old man leads a happy life.

这个老人过着快乐的生活。

**【例3】** They always **expect** to see more Monkey King cartoons. 他们总期待着观看更多的美猴王动画片。(P36)

**点拨** expect 动词,意为“期盼;等待”,后接动词不定式,即:expect to do sth.。如:

I didn't expect to find you here.

我没料到在这里找到你。

如果需要,其后还可接不定式的复合结构,即:expect sb. to do sth.。如:

He expected her to go with him.

他期望她同他一起去。

**拓展:** (1) expect 是及物动词,其后可以直接跟名词。如:

We should not expect success overnight.

我们不应该期望一夜之间成功。

(2) expect 还可表示“预计,预料”。如:

I expect that I will be back on Sunday.

我预计星期日回来。

(3) expect 后可接 that 从句,若从句谓语为否定意义,而主语是第一人称(I, we)时,注意否定前移到主句谓语动词前。如:

I don't expect that he will do such a thing.

我预料他不会做出这种事来。

**【例4】** He has been popular for over eighty years, ever since the artist Hergé **invented** him in 1929. 自从画家艾尔热于1929年创作他(丁丁)以来,他(丁丁)已经流行了80多年。(P36)

**点拨** invent 动词,意为“发明;创造”,指发明或创造出客观上并不存在的东西。如:

Maybe someone will invent an engine that uses water or sunlight in the future.

也许将来会有人发明一种用水或阳光的发动机。

**拓展:** (1) create 动词,意为“创造”,指产生新的东西,其对象往往是精神上的,如文学、艺术作品中的人物及新的科学领域等,也可指创造出新的具体事物。如:

Shakespeare created many famous characters.

莎士比亚创造了许多有名的人物。

(2) discover 动词,意为“发现”,指发现客观上已经存在的东西。如:

He is the first to discover your mistakes.

他是第一个发现你的错误的人。

**【例5】** ... and drew the cartoons to **satisfy** older people as well as children. ……并且画出这些漫画来让年长的人和孩子们都感到满意。(P36)



**点拨** satisfy 动词,意为“满足;使满意”,后接名词或代词作宾语。如:

In fact, workers don't work to satisfy their own needs.

实际上,工人们工作并不是为了满足他们自身的需要。

**拓展:** be satisfied with... 意为“对……感到满意”。如:

I'm always satisfied with my work.

我一直对我的工作感到满意。

### Unit 3 Language in use

**【例】** Do you **mind** if I borrow your book? 如果我借你的书你介意吗? (P38)

**点拨** mind 意为“介意”,既可作及物动词,也可作不及物动词。作及物动词时,后常接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语,常用于 Would you mind (my) doing

sth.? 句型中,意为“你介意(我)做某事吗?”如:

Do you mind if I smoke here?

如果我在这里吸烟你介意吗?

Would you mind (my) smoking here?

你介意我在这里吸烟吗?

**注意:** 对 Would you mind (my) doing sth.? 句型进行回答时,表示“不介意”时,习惯上用 Not at all./Certainly not./Of course not. 等;表示“介意”时,常用 I'm sorry, but I do.

**拓展:** 后接动词-ing 形式作宾语的动词或动词短语有:完成,实践,值得,忙(finish, practise, be worth, be busy);继续,习惯,放弃(keep [on], be used to, give up);考虑,建议,忍不住,想要(consider, suggest, can't help, feel like);喜欢,错过,介意(enjoy, miss, mind)。

## Module 6 Hobbies

### Unit 1 Do you collect anything?

**【例1】** Come in and find **somewhere** to sit down. 进来找地方坐。(P48)

**点拨** somewhere 副词,意为“在某处”,前面通常不用介词。如:

There must be somewhere to eat cheaply in this town.

这个镇上肯定有吃饭便宜的地方。

He's reading somewhere in the garden.

他正在花园的某个地方读书。

**正误辨析:**

你要去什么地方吗?

[误] Are you going to somewhere?

[正] Are you going somewhere?

**【例2】** I'll **show** you my stamps too. 我也要向你展示一下我的邮票。(P48)

**点拨** show 动词,意为“给……看,出示”。show sb. sth. (= show sth. to sb.) 意为“给某人看某物”。如:

Please show me your new computer.

= Please show your new computer to me.

请给我看一下你的新电脑。

**拓展:** 在英语中,动词跟双宾语时,间接宾语(表人的宾语)可以放在直接宾语(表物的宾语)前面,也可以放在直接宾

语后面;如果间接宾语放在直接宾语之后,其前面要加介词 to 或 for 等。类似的常用词还有 bring, buy, give, lend, pass, pay, read, return, sell, tell, teach, write 等。如:

Her mother always buys her new dresses in summer.

= Her mother always buys new dresses for her in summer.

她妈妈总是在夏天给她买新的连衣裙。

【例3】My hobby doesn't **cost** as much as yours... 我的爱好不像你们的爱好费用那么高…… (P48)

**点拨** cost 动词,意为“价格为”,其过去式和过去分词都是 cost。如:

This book cost me 28 yuan.

这本书花了我 28 元。

**辨析:** cost, spend 和 take

这三个词都可以表示“花费”,但用法不同。

(1) cost 的主语通常为某物或某种活动,常用结构为 sth. cost sb. + 金钱。如:

The skirt cost me 20 dollars.

这条裙子花了我 20 美元。

(2) spend 的主语必须是人,常用结构为 sb. spend + 时间/金钱 + on sth./ (in) doing sth. 如:

They spent three years on the road.

= They spent three years (in) building the road.

他们用三年时间修了这条路。

(3) take 的后面常接双宾语,常用结构为 it takes (sb.) + 时间 + to do sth. 如:

It took me an hour to do my homework last night.

昨晚我花了一个小时的时间做作业。

【例4】People also collect things just to remember **something important** in their lives. 人们收藏东西也只是为了纪念生活中重要的事情。(P48)

**点拨** something important 意为“重要的事情”,something 为不定代词,important 为形容词,形容词修饰不定代词时常后置。如:

I would like to eat something sweet.

我想吃点甜食。

## Unit 2 Hobbies can make you grow as a person.

【例1】Many students have hobbies, **such as** reading, painting, growing vegetables and looking after animals. 许多学生都有爱好,比如阅读、绘画、种蔬菜或照顾动物。(P50)

**点拨** such as 意为“诸如”,用来列举的人或事物往往不止一个,其后不用逗号,接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。如:

I like some subjects, such as English, maths, art and so on.

我喜欢英语、数学、美术等一些学科。

**拓展:** for example 意为“例如”,用来列举的人或物通常是一个,与后面的内容往往用逗号隔开。如:

For example, John is a kind man.

例如,约翰就是一个和蔼的人。

【例2】Hobbies can make you grow as a **person**, develop your **interests** and help you learn new skills. 爱好可以促使你成长,培养你的兴趣,并帮助你学习新的技





能。(P50)

**点拨** (1) person 名词,意为“人(通常指成年人)”。如:

He was a very nice person, always pleasant and friendly.

他是个很友善的人,始终和蔼可亲。

**搭配:** in person 意为“亲自;本人”。如:

I am very excited to hear that the headmaster will come to my home in person.

听说校长要亲自来我家,我非常激动。

**注意:** person 的复数形式是 people。如:

Sixty-four people (不用 persons) died in the fire.

64 人在火灾中丧生。

(2) interest 名词,意为“兴趣;爱好”。当表示对某事物的兴趣时,是不可数名词;当表示感兴趣的事物或爱好时,是可数名词,一般用复数形式。如:

I study this subject with great interest.

我很有兴趣地学习这门学科。

**拓展:** ① interest 动词,意为“使感兴趣”。如:

This story does not interest me at all.

这个故事一点也不引起我的兴趣。

② interested 形容词,意为“感兴趣的”,指一种感受,常用于短语 be interested in; interesting 形容词,意为“有趣的”,指某事物是令人感兴趣的。如:

He is interested in the book.

他对这本书感兴趣。

The interesting film attracted me.

这部有趣的电影吸引了我。

**【例3】** Many young people love his book, and

as a result, David has become a successful young writer. 很多年轻人都喜欢他的书,戴维也因此成为一名成功的年轻作家。

(P50)

**点拨** as a result 意为“结果;因此”,单独使用时常用逗号与句子隔开。如:

As a result, he won first prize in the competition.

结果,他在这次竞赛中获得了一等奖。

Sara wasn't at school last week. As a result, she missed an important test.

萨拉上星期没来上学。因此,她错过了一次重要的测验。

### Unit 3 Language in use

**【例1】** tidy up 使整齐;使整洁(P53)

**点拨** tidy 动词,又作 tidy up,意为“使整齐;使整洁”。如:

Please tidy your bed.

请收拾一下你的床铺。

**拓展:** tidy 形容词,意为“(房间、房子、书桌等)整洁的,整齐的”。如:

Please keep your room tidy.

请保持你的房间整洁。

**【例2】** The box **made** me think about my hobby. 这个盒子使我想起了我的爱好。(P53)

**点拨** make 动词,意为“使……发生”。make sb. do sth. 意为“使某人做某事”,其中省略 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语。如:

This makes me feel very surprised.

这使我感到非常吃惊。

**拓展:** (1) “make + 宾语 + 形容词”结构。

如:  
The news makes me very excited.  
这个新闻使我非常激动。  
(2)“make + 宾语 + 名词”结构。如:  
We will make our country a better place.  
我们将使我们的国家变得更美好。  
(3)后接省略 to 的动词不定式作宾语补

足语的动词。  
四看:look at, watch, observe, see  
三使:have, make, let  
两听:hear, listen to  
一感觉:feel  
半动词:help (可接带 to 的动词不定式,  
也可接不带 to 的动词不定式)

Module 7 Summer in Los Angeles

Unit 1 Please write to me and  
send me some photos!

【例1】When **are** you **leaving** and how long are  
you going to stay there? 你什么时候离开?  
要在那里待多久? (P56)  
**点拨** leave 动词,意为“离开”,既可作及  
物动词,也可作不及物动词。leave 是非  
延续性动词,其现在进行时用来表示将  
要发生的动作。如:  
I am leaving at three o'clock this afternoon.  
我今天下午三点离开。  
When are you leaving Beijing?  
你什么时候离开北京?  
**辨析:**(1)leave for 和 leave A for B

leave for	意为“动身前往”,for 后 接将要到达的目的地。
leave A for B	意为“离开 A 地去 B 地”,其中,A 为离开的 地方,B 为目的地。

I am leaving for Beijing next week.  
下周我将动身去北京。  
Danny left Hangzhou for Nanjing this

morning.  
今天上午丹尼从杭州出发去了南京。  
(2)leave 和 forget

leave	意为“把(某人或某物)留在 某处”,常用于“leave sb./sth. + 地点状语”结构。
forget	意为“忘记”,其后直接跟宾 语,通常不接地点状语。

What a pity! I left my keys in the  
classroom.  
太遗憾了!我把钥匙忘在教室里了。  
I will never forget what you said.  
我永远不会忘记你说的话。

【例2】I'm leaving **at the end of** July and I'm  
going to stay there for four weeks. 我七月  
底离开,要在那里待四个星期。(P56)  
**点拨** at the end of... 意为“在……的结尾;  
在……的末端”。如:  
We usually go home at the end of a month.  
我们通常在月底回家。  
**拓展:**in the end 意为“后来;终于”,相当  
于 at last。如:  
He didn't want to say it, but he said it in



the end.

他本来不想说这件事,但最后还是说了。

【例3】If you've already **paid for** the air tickets and for homestay, it should be OK. 如果你已经付过机票钱和家庭寄宿费了,那就应该够了。(P56)

**点拨** pay for... 意为“支付……的费用,为……付款”。如:

I paid for the meal yesterday evening.

昨晚我付了饭钱。

**拓展:** pay + 金钱 + for + sth. 意为“为某物付了多少钱”。如:

I paid 38 yuan for the book.

我买那本书花了38元。

【例4】Oh, **by the way**, don't forget to take your passport. 噢,顺便说一下,别忘了带你的护照。(P56)

**点拨** by the way 意为“顺便说一下,附带说一下”,用于转入与之前的主题无关的事。如:

By the way, when will you finish your homework?

顺便说一下,你什么时候完成作业?

**拓展:** in the way 意为“挡路”; on the/one's way to... 意为“在去……的路上”。如:

This table is too close to the door; it gets in the way.

这张桌子离门太近,挡住了路。

Maria is on the way to hospital.

玛丽亚正在去医院的路上。

## Unit 2 Fill out our form and come to learn English in Los Angeles!

【例1】The courses **last** for four, six or eight weeks. 课程会持续四周、六周或八周。(P58)

**点拨** last 动词,意为“持续;延续”,常与for或until连用。如:

Our food will last for half a year.

我们的食物够吃半年的。

The hot weather lasted until September.

炎热的天气持续到九月。

**拓展:** last 形容词,意为“最近的,最近一段时间的”,可与night, week, year等表示时间的名词连用,名词前不再用定冠词the和介词at, in, on等。如:

Did you watch the football game on TV last night?

你昨晚看电视上的足球比赛了吗?

【例2】You can work in small or large groups: it **depends on** your personal choice. 你可以选择上小班课或大班课——这由你自己决定。(P58)

**点拨** depend on 意为“取决于;决定于”。如:

Choosing the right bike depends on what you want to use it for.

选择合适的自行车取决于你想用它做什么。

**拓展:** decide 动词,意为“决定”,其后常接动词不定式作宾语,其名词形式为decision。如:

We decide to go for a picnic tomorrow afternoon.

我们决定明天下午去野餐。

I need to think about it. It's a big decision.

我需要考虑一下。这是个重大的决定。

【例3】We **provide** books, and we set tests every week to check your progress. 我们提供书,并且每周还有测验来检查你的学习进步程度。(P58)

**点拨** provide 动词,意为“提供;供应”,主要有以下两种用法。

(1)接名词作宾语。如:

It is said that the factory will provide food and drink.

据说这家工厂将供应食品和饮料。

(2)用于 provide sth. for sb.或 provide sb. with sth.结构,意为“向某人提供某物”。

如:

They did not provide enough paper for everyone.

他们提供的纸不够大家用。

He provided me with everything I needed.

他提供了我所需要的一切。

【例4】Many families **form close friendships with** the students and **stay in touch with** them. 很多家庭和学生建立了亲密的友谊,而且和他们保持着联系。(P58)

**点拨** (1) form friendships with... 意为“和……建立友谊”,其中 form 可以用 make 替换。如:

I formed/made close friendships with the children three years ago.

三年前我和孩子们建立了亲密的友谊。

(2) stay in touch (with...) 意为“(与……)保持联系”,其中 stay 可以用 keep 替换。

如:

We should stay/keep in touch with our parents on the phone.

我们应该用电话和父母保持联系。

【例5】But if you **prefer**, of course, you can stay in a hotel. 但是如果你喜欢,你当然可以留在旅馆里。(P58)

**点拨** prefer 动词,意为“更喜爱;钟爱”。prefer 后面可直接跟名词、代词、动词-ing形式或动词不定式,相当于 like... better。如:

He prefers noodles.

= He likes noodles better.

他更喜欢面条。

He prefers travelling/to travel by train.

他更喜欢乘火车旅行。

拓展: prefer A to B 意为“喜欢 A 胜过 B。”如:

I prefer cooking to eating out.

我宁愿做饭也不愿意出去吃。

### Unit 3 Language in use

【例】Students can take part in different activities to **get close to** nature and **try out** new ideas. 学生们能够参加不同的活动去亲近大自然并尝试新的观点。(P62)

**点拨** (1) get close to 意为“亲近;接近”。如:

Don't get close to me. I want to keep quiet.  
不要靠近我。我想静一静。

拓展:①close 形容词,意为“亲近的,亲密的;接近的”。如:

Wang Peng is my close friend.

王鹏是我的亲密朋友。

②close 动词,意为“关,闭合”。如:





It's too cold. Please close the door.

天太冷了。请关上门。

(2) try out 意为“试验”。如:

You can try out the new car before you decide to buy it.

在决定购买新车之前,你可以先试开

一下。

拓展: try on 意为“(尤在商店里)试穿”。

如:

Do you mind if I try it on?

你介意我试穿一下吗?

## Module 8 Time off

### Unit 1 I can hardly believe we're in the city centre.

【例1】I can **hardly** believe we're in the city centre. 我几乎不敢相信我们是在市中心。(P64)

**点拨** hardly 副词,意为“几乎不;几乎没”,表示否定意义,常与 can 或 could 连用。在句中 hardly 一般位于行为动词之前,情态动词或助动词之后。如:

Maria hardly ate anything because she was ill.

因为生病,玛丽亚几乎什么东西都没有吃。

I can hardly remember his name.

我几乎记不起他的名字了。

辨析: hardly 和 hard

<b>hardly</b>	副词,含有否定意义。在构成反意疑问句时,其附加问句要用肯定形式。
<b>hard</b>	作形容词时,意为“困难的”,相当于 difficult;作副词时,意为“费力地;用力地”。

He could hardly see anything, could he?

他几乎什么都看不到,是吗?

This exam wasn't hard.

这次考试不难。

He looked hard at the blackboard but could hardly see anything.

他努力地看黑板,但是几乎什么也看不见。

【例2】This park **is famous for** its lake, bridges and the ancient buildings on the hill. 这个公园以湖、桥和山上的古建筑闻名。(P64)

**点拨** be famous for... 意为“以……闻名”。当主语是某人时,表示以某种知识、技能或特征而出名;当主语是某地方时,则表示以某种特产或名胜而出名。如:

J.K.Rowling is famous for her novel Harry Potter series.

J.K. 罗琳以她的小说哈里·波特系列而出名。

Guilin is famous for its mountains and rivers.

桂林以山水闻名。

辨析: be famous for 和 be famous as

<b>be famous for</b>	意为“以……闻名”,指由于某个与众不同的特性而出名。
<b>be famous as</b>	意为“作为……出名”,指作为某种身份而为众人所知。

Hangzhou is famous for its beautiful scenery.

杭州因其美丽的风景而闻名。

The Great Wall is famous as cultural heritage.

长城作为文化遗产而出名。

【例3】The lake **takes up** over half of the park area. 湖占据了公园一半多的面积。(P64)

**点拨** take up 意为“占去(时间或空间)”。

如:

The job takes up all my time.

这项工作占用了我所有的时间。

The table takes up too much room.

这张桌子太占地方。

拓展:take away 拿走

take place (尤指经过计划或安排后)发生

take off 脱下;起飞

take out 带……出去(到餐厅、电影院、俱乐部等地);取(钱)

【例4】I don't think they **allow** people to swim in the lake. 我想这里禁止人们在湖里游泳。(P64)

**点拨** allow 动词,意为“允许,准许”。

allow sb. to do sth. 意为“允许某人做某事”。如:

They don't allow people to fish in the lake.  
他们不许人们在湖里钓鱼。

【例5】I think it's better to have our picnic **at the top of** the hill. 我觉得在山顶野餐更好。(P64)

**点拨** at the top of... 意为“在……的顶端”。如:

There are a lot of people walking around at the top of the mountain.

山顶上有许多人在走动。

## Unit 2 We thought somebody was moving about.

【例1】I **promised** to write, so... 我答应写信的,所以……(P66)

**点拨** promise 动词,意为“许诺,保证,答应”。

(1) promise to do sth. 意为“答应做某事”。如:

He promised to be a good monitor.

他许诺做个好班长。

(2) promise sb. sth. = promise sth. to sb. 意为“答应某人某事”。如:

Lucy promises her mother a good grade.

= Lucy promises a good grade to her mother.

露西答应她妈妈取得一个好成绩。

(3) promise that... 意为“许诺……”。如:

He promised that he would finish his homework on time.

他许诺会按时完成作业。

(4) promise sb. that... 意为“许诺某人……”。如:



The young boy promised his teacher that he would never be late again.

这个小男孩许诺老师永远不会再迟到。

【例2】It **woke** everybody up. 每个人都被吵醒了。(P66)

**点拨** wake 动词,意为“唤醒;醒来”,其过去式和过去分词分别为 woke 和 woken。wake sb.up 意为“唤醒某人”。如:

The noise woke me up.

那响声把我吵醒了。

拓展:wake up 意为“醒”时,其后不接宾语。如:

I usually wake up at six o'clock in the morning.

我早晨通常六点醒。

【例3】From the top we **hoped to see** the lakes and forests. 我们本希望能在山顶看到(下面的)湖泊和森林。(P66)

**点拨** hope to do sth.意为“希望做某事”。如:

I hope to study in that school.

我希望能去那所学校学习。

辨析:hope 和 wish

(1)hope 和 wish 都有“希望”的意思,但用法有区别。

①当表示“希望”时,hope 可接动词不定式,而 wish 不能。如:

My uncle hopes to buy a new house.

我叔叔希望买一所新房子。

②二者都可接宾语从句,wish 所表示的希望大多难以实现或与事实相反,因此从句多用虚拟语气。如:

I hope (that) you'll have a good time.

我希望你们玩得开心。

I wish (that) I were young again.

真希望我能再年轻一次。

③wish 能接复合宾语,而 hope 不能。如:

I wish you to go with me.

我希望你同我一起去。

④hope 可以与 so 或 not 连用,作简略回答,而 wish 不可以。如:

—Do you get paid this week?

——你这星期能拿到工资吗?

—I hope so.

——我希望如此。

(2) wish 还有“祝愿(某人好运、幸福等)”的意思。作动词时,常用 wish sb. sth. 结构;作名词时常用于 give one's best wishes to sb. 结构。如:

We wish you a Merry Christmas.

我们祝你圣诞快乐。

Give my best wishes to you!

我把最美好的祝愿送给你!

【例4】Tomorrow we're going to Dongting Lake, the **second-largest** freshwater lake in China. 明天我们要去游览中国第二大淡水湖——洞庭湖。(P66)

**点拨** second-largest 在句中意思是“第二大的”。“the + 序数词 + 形容词最高级 + 可数名词单数”表示“第几……的……”,序数词和形容词最高级之间可以用连字符连接,也可以不用。如:

I think the computer is the first-most useful tool of all.

我认为电脑是所有工具中最有用的。

I want to know whether the Yangtze River is the third longest river in the world.

我想知道长江是不是世界上第三长的河流。

Unit 3 Language in use

【例1】... we can go out **alone** at night. ....我们可以在晚上独自出去。(P68)

**点拨** alone 副词,意为“单独,独自”;alone也可用作形容词,意为“孤身一人的;孤独的”。如:

You shouldn't leave your child alone in the house.

你不应该把你的孩子独自留在家里。

I cried like a child because I felt so alone.

我感到很孤独,像孩子似的哭了起来。

【例2】**not... any more** 不再…… (P69)

**点拨** not... any more 意为“不再……”,也可写成 not... anymore 或 no more。如:

They don't need help any more.

=They don't need help anymore.

=They need no more help.

他们不再需要帮助了。

辨析: not... any more 和 not... any longer

<b>not... any more</b>	not... any more 与 no more 同义,强调数量或程度,常修饰非延续性动词。
<b>not... any longer</b>	not... any longer 与 no longer 同义,强调时间或距离,常修饰延续性动词。

Don't cry any more.

不要再哭了。

I didn't live there any longer.

=I no longer lived there.

我不再住在那里了。

Module 9 Friendship

Unit 1 Could I ask if you've mentioned this to her?

【例1】So could you **explain** what happened then? 那你能解释一下后来发生了什么事吗?(P72)

**点拨** explain 动词,意为“解释;说明”,其后可接宾语从句或“特殊疑问词+动词不定式”结构。如:

Davy explained why he was late for the meeting.

戴维解释了他开会迟到的原因。

Nick explained to us how to use the

machine.

尼克向我们说明了怎样使用这台机器。

注意: explain 后不能接双宾语,要表达“向某人解释某事”只能用 explain sth. to sb.。如:

The teacher explained the problem to the class.

老师向学生们解释了这个问题。

【例2】Yes, but she **refused** to listen. 是的,但是她拒绝听。(P72)

**点拨** refuse 动词,意为“拒绝”,其后可接名词、代词、动词不定式或双宾语。如:

Jack refused our invitation.





杰克谢绝了我们的邀请。(接名词)

She refused to help me.

她拒绝帮助我。(接动词不定式)

She can't refuse him anything.

她不能拒绝他任何事情。(接双宾语)

**注意:** refuse 不能接复合宾语,也不接宾语从句。

【例3】Do you know why she **treats** you like that? 你知道她为什么那样对你吗?  
(P72)

**点拨** treat 动词,意为“对待;看待”,treat sb. like that 意为“像那样对待某人”。  
如:

Don't treat your classmates like that.

不要那样对待你的同学。

**搭配:** treat... as/like... 意为“把……看作……对待”。如:

The teacher treats his students as/like his children.

老师把他的学生当作自己的孩子一样看待。

【例4】Try to find out whether she feels **lonely** without you. 试着深入了解一下,看她是否因为没有你而感到孤独。(P72)

**点拨** lonely 形容词,意为“孤独的;寂寞的”,也有“荒凉的,荒无人烟的”之意。  
如:

I feel lonely in the new city.

我在这座新城市感到很孤独。

Grandparents live in a lonely village.

爷爷奶奶住在一个荒凉的乡村里。

**辨析:** lonely 和 alone

lonely	形容词	意为“孤独的;寂寞的”,带有浓厚的感情色彩,表示一种忧郁的感情,在句中常用作表语。
		意为“荒凉的,荒无人烟的”,在句中常用作定语,修饰地点名词。
alone	形容词	意为“孤身一人的”,表示无人陪伴,只陈述一个客观事实,不带感情色彩,在句中只作表语。
	副词	意为“单独,独自”,相当于 by oneself,常在句中作方式状语。

Danny was walking alone in the lonely mountain. He didn't feel lonely though he was alone.

丹尼独自走在荒凉的山里。虽孤身一人,但他并不感到寂寞。

【例5】I'm sure she **regrets** hurting you. 我敢肯定她后悔伤害了你。(P72)

**点拨** regret 动词,意为“懊悔;遗憾”。

(1) regret 后接名词、代词或宾语从句等。  
如:

He regrets what he has done.

他对做过的事表示懊悔。

(2) regret 后接动词不定式,意为“很遗憾地做某事”,后面的动词常用 say, tell, inform 等,句子的主语一般是第一人称,用一般现在时。如:

I regret to tell you that we can't offer you

the job.

我很遗憾地告诉你,我们无法为你提供这份工作。

(3) regret 后接动词-ing 形式,意为“后悔做了某事”。如:

She regrets spending so much money.

她后悔花了这么多的钱。

【例6】So **be patient with** her and explain to her that she can make friends with your other friends too. 所以对她要有耐心,向她解释她也能与你的其他朋友交朋友。(P72)

**点拨** patient 形容词,意为“有耐心的;能忍耐的”。常用结构:

(1) be patient with... 意为“对……有耐心”。如:

Mr Liu is very patient with us.

刘老师对我们非常有耐心。

(2) be patient to do sth. 意为“有耐心地做某事”。如:

He is patient to teach the students.

他很有耐心地教学生。

拓展: patient 名词,意为“病人,患者”。如:

There are more than 500 patients in the hospital now.

这家医院现在有 500 多名患者。

Nurses should be patient with patients.

护士应该对病人有耐心。

## Unit 2 I believe that the world is what you think it is.

【例1】Every time I heard the other students talking and laughing, I felt even more

lonely. 每次听到其他同学有说有笑,我觉得自己更加孤单了。(P74)

**点拨** every time 意为“每次”,在本句中相当于一个连词,引导时间状语从句。every time 也可以换成 each time。此类名词短语还有 the day, the time, the moment, the minute 等。如:

Every/Each time I met him, he wore a blue shirt.

每次我遇到他,他都穿着一件蓝色的衬衫。

【例2】Suddenly, I felt the **touch** of something bright and friendly. 突然,我感到被一种明朗又友好的情感触动。(P74)

**点拨** touch 名词,意为“触摸,碰”。如:

I felt a touch on my back.

我感觉有人碰了一下我的后背。

搭配: keep/stay in touch with sb. 意为“与某人保持联系”。如:

We'll keep/stay in touch with you.

我们将和你保持联系。

拓展: touch 动词,意为“(手或手指等)触摸,碰”。如:

Don't touch that machine. It's dangerous.

不要碰那台机器,很危险。

【例3】Day by day, I learnt to trust people, and they **included** me in their circle of friends. 我渐渐地学会了信任他人,而他们也把我列入他们的朋友圈子。(P74)

**点拨** (1) day by day 意为“一天天地;渐渐地”,常用来作状语。如:

It is getting warmer day by day.

天气一天天暖和起来。

The patient's health is improving day by



day.

病人的健康状况日渐好转。

**拓展:** side by side 并排地,肩并肩地

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地; 齐心协力地

face to face 面对面地

(2) include 动词,意为“包括;把……列为一部分”。如:

The price includes both the house and the furniture.

价钱包括房子和家具。

**拓展:** including 介词,意为“包括(其中)”; included 形容词,意为“包括在内的”,仅用于名词后。如:

A lot of people, including eight children, went to visit the factory.

= A lot of people, eight children included, went to visit the factory.

很多人去参观了那家工厂,包括8个孩子在内。

### Unit 3 Language in use

**【例】** One way to find a pen friend is to join a club. 找到笔友的一种方法是加入一个(笔友)俱乐部。(P79)

**点拨** one way to do sth.意为“做某事的一种方法”,也可以用 one way of doing sth.。如:

This is a good way to finish the work.

= This is a good way of finishing the work.

这是完成这项工作的一种好办法。

## Module 10 On the radio

### Unit 1 I hope that you can join us one day.

**【例1】** Thank you for showing us around. 谢谢您带我们参观。(P80)

**点拨** (1) thank sb. for... 常用来表示“因……而感谢某人”,for后可以接名词、代词或动词-ing形式。如:

Thank you for your help.

谢谢你的帮助。

Thank you for helping me.

谢谢你帮助我。

(2) show sb. around 意为“带某人参观;给某人做向导”。如:

Before you start to work, I'll show you

around the factory.

在你开始工作前,我会带你参观一下工厂。

It's very good of you to show me around the Summer Palace.

你真好,带着我们参观颐和园。

**【例2】** When it's on, it means we're on air. 当它(红灯)亮时,表示我们正在广播。(P80)

**点拨** (1) be on 意为“(灯)亮着”。如:

Look! All the lights on both sides of the road are on.

瞧!路两边的灯都亮了。

**拓展:** be on 意为“上映;演出”,属于延续性动词短语,可与表示时间段的状语连

用。如:

The film has already been on for half an hour.

电影已经开演半个小时了。

(2) on air 意为“(广播或电视)播出”,在句中常作定语或表语。如:

What's the name of the programme on air now?

现在正在播出的节目叫什么名字?

【例3】And we should **avoid** making any noise in the background! 而且我们应该避免背景中的任何杂音! (P80)

**点拨** avoid 动词,意为“避免;防止”,其后可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

Children should try to avoid junk food.

孩子们应该尽量不要吃垃圾食品。

Danny didn't listen to the teacher carefully so he tried to avoid answering questions.

丹尼没有认真听课,所以他尽量避免回答问题。

**注意:** avoid 后接动词-ing 形式而不接动词不定式作宾语。如:

You must avoid making the same mistake.

你们必须避免犯同样的错误。

**拓展:** 后面接动词-ing 形式而不接动词不定式作宾语的动词(短语)的记忆口诀:

放弃 (give up) 享受 (enjoy) 可想象 (imagine);

坚持 (insist) 练习 (practise) 定完成 (finish);

延期 (put off) 避免 (avoid) 和介意 (mind)。

【例4】I think you **need** to speak English really

well. 我认为你需要把英语说得非常好。

(P80)

**点拨** need 动词,意为“需要”,后接名词、代词、动词-ing 形式或动词不定式作宾语,有人称、数和时态的变化。如:

We need to visit the VIP.

我们需要去拜访一下这位贵宾。

She needs to go to see the doctor.

她需要去看医生。

**拓展:** (1) need 作情态动词,主要用于否定句和疑问句中,后接动词原形,无人称、数和时态的变化。如:

You needn't stay here.

你不必待在这里。

(2) 情态动词 must 引导一般疑问句时,否定回答用 needn't。如:

—Must I answer the question now?

——我必须现在回答这个问题吗?

—No, you needn't.

——不,不必。

## Unit 2 It seemed that they were speaking to me in person.

【例1】In a book **on** how radio works. 在一本关于无线电通信如何运转的书里。(P82)

**点拨** on 介词,意为“关于……”。如:

He gave me some advice on how to learn English well.

他给我提了一些关于如何学好英语的建议。

**辨析:** on 和 about





<b>on</b>	作“关于……”讲时,常用于有关学术性的或严肃的、供专门研究用的事物,强调指导、入门层面的意义,侧重论述。
<b>about</b>	作“关于”讲时,常用于有关某人或某事物的较详细的情况,侧重叙事。

It's a textbook on the history of China.

它是一本有关中国历史的教科书。

It's a book for children to read about Africa.

它是一本供儿童阅读的关于非洲的书。

【例2】It seemed that they were speaking **not** to lots of listeners **but** to me **in person**. 感觉好像他们不是在和广大听众说话,而是在亲自和我说话。(P82)

**点拨** (1) it seems/seemed that... 意为“看来……;似乎……”。如:

It seems that no one knows what happened.  
似乎没人知道发生了什么事情。

It seemed that he was very happy.  
他好像很高兴。

**拓展:** ① seem like... 意为“似乎/看来……”。如:

It seems like a good idea.  
这似乎是个好主意。

② seem to do/have done sth. 意为“似乎/看来要做/做了某事”。如:

I seem to have left my book at home.  
我好像把书忘在家里了。

③ “seem (to be) + 形容词/名词”意为“似乎……”。如:

His story seems to be true.  
他的故事似乎是真实的。

**注意:** 以上三个结构通常可以和 it seems/seemed that... 结构进行相互转换。  
如:

It seems that it is an interesting book.

= It seems like an interesting book.

= It seems (to be) an interesting book.

它似乎是一本有趣的书。

(2) not... but... 意为“不是……而是……”。如:

My father isn't a teacher but a worker.

我爸爸不是一名教师而是一名工人。

**注意:** not... but... 结构作主语时,谓语动词的单复数形式采取“就近原则”。如:

Not you but I am going to Beijing.

不是你去北京,而是我。

(3) in person 意为“亲自;本人”,常在句中作状语。如:

The winner should be there in person to collect the prize.

需获奖者本人来领取奖项。

【例3】At the age of nine, I asked for part-time jobs in small radio stations. 九岁的时候,我去小电台找过兼职工作。(P82)

**点拨** (1) at the age of... 意为“在……岁时”,相当于 when sb. was... years old。如:

My little brother joined the army at the age of 18.

= My little brother joined the army when he was 18 years old.

我弟弟18岁时参加了陆军。

**注意:** at the age of... 也可写作 at age...  
如:

My sister began to go to school at the age of six.

=My sister began to go to school at age six.

我妹妹六岁开始上学。

(2)ask for 意为“要求”。如:

Ellen asked for my advice.

埃伦征求我的意见。

**拓展:**ask sb. for sth. 意为“向某人要某物”;ask sb. to do sth. 意为“要求某人做某事”。如:

Why not ask our teacher for some advice?

为什么不问问我们老师的意见呢?

Nobody asks me to do that.

没人让我那样做。

**【例4】**As I **grew** older, my interest in radio **grew**. 随着年龄的增长,我对广播的兴趣与日俱增。(P82)

**点拨** (1)as 连词,意为“随着”,引导时间状语从句,表示主句伴随着从句中的情况发展变化而变化。如:

As time passed, the condition seemed to get worse.

随着时间的推移,情况似乎变得更加糟糕了。

**拓展:**as 介词,意为“作为;身为”。如:

As a parent, I feel that more should be done to protect our children.

身为家长,我觉得应采取更多措施来保护我们的孩子。

(2)本句中从句和主句的谓语动词均为 grew (grow 的过去式),但用法不同:第一个是系动词,意为“逐渐变得”,后面接形容词作表语;第二个是不及物动词,意为“增长”。如:

His face grew pale.

他的脸色逐渐变得苍白。

The population of the world is growing very fast.

世界人口正在快速增长。

**【例5】**At the end of the show, he **closes down** all the equipment and goes home. 在节目结束的时候,他关闭所有的设备,然后回家。(P83)

**点拨** close down 意为“关闭”,相当于 turn off。如:

Please close down all the lights when you leave the room.

= Please turn off all the lights when you leave the room.

当你离开房间的时候,请关上所有的灯。

### Unit 3 Language in use

**【例1】**It's really nice of you to agree to talk to us, Bernard. 伯纳德,你真好,同意和我们谈话。(P86)

**点拨** it is + *adj.* + of sb. to do sth. 是固定句型,意为“某人是……的,可以做某事”,其中 it 是形式主语,真正的主语为后面的动词不定式。如:

It's very kind of you to help me with my English.

你真好,帮我学英语。

**辨析:** it is + *adj.* + of sb. to do sth. 和 it is + *adj.* + for sb. to do sth.

it is + *adj.* +  
of sb. to do  
sth.

表示“某人是……的,可以做某事”,形容词用来描述或说明人的性格、品质等内在特征,该类形容词通常为 good, nice, kind 等。



<b>it is + adj. + for sb. to do sth.</b>	表示“对某人来说,做某事是……的”,形容词用来描述动词不定式,该类形容词通常为 easy, hard, difficult, important 等。
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It's very kind of you to stay with me.

你真好,和我待在一起。

It is very difficult for Tom to finish the work on time.

对汤姆来说,按时完成这项工作很难。

【例2】If you're very **interested in** something, you usually want to be good at it. 如果你对某件事非常感兴趣,通常你想把它做好。

(P86)

**点拨** be interested in 意为“对……感兴趣”,in 是介词,后面可以接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式作宾语。如:

Tony is interested in playing football.

托尼对踢足球感兴趣。

**辨析:**interested 和 interesting

<b>interested</b>	形容词,只作表语,主语通常是人。
<b>interesting</b>	形容词,既可以作表语也可以作定语,通常修饰事物,表示事物的特征或性质。

I'm interested in the interesting book.

我对那本有趣的书感兴趣。