

Unit 1

Friendship



- **1 be good to sb.**
- **2 make the following survey**
- **3 see a film with a friend**
- **4 help sb.(to)do sth.**
- **5 get sth. repaired**
- **6 be upset**
- **7 ignore sb./ sth.**
- **8 calm sb. down**
- **9 have got to**
- **10 be concerned about**
- **11 go on holiday**
- **12 take care of**
- **13 walk the dog**
- **14 be careless**
- **15 get loose**
- **16 be hit by a car**
- **17 take the dog to the vet**
- **18 take the end-of-term exam**
- **19 cheat in the exam**
- **20 should have studied hard.**



language points

1、 add v. 加,增加,加起来,补充

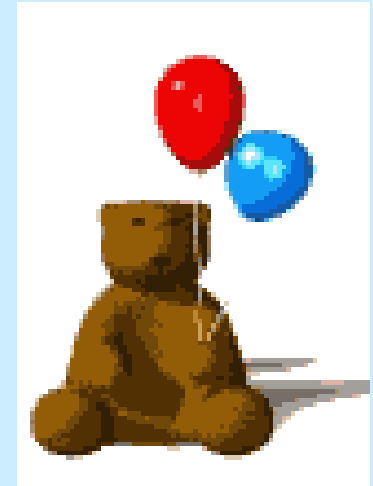
(1) If the tea is too strong,
please add some more hot water.

如果茶太浓,再加点开水.

(2) “I don’t believe it.” he added.

他补充说:“我不相信.”

- ① add...to...给...加上
- ② add to 增加, 添加
- ③ add up 合计, 加起来
- ④ add up to 总计达, 总共有



- (1) Will you add more sugar to the coffee?
- (2) His whole school education added up to only one year.
- (3) His illness added to the family's trouble.
- (4) We have planted flowers and green trees around the buildings, which the beauty of the city.



- A. add to.
- B. add up.
- C. add up to.
- D. are added to

2、 get it repaired → get sth. done

请人做某事

(非亲自动手) = have sth. done

Exercises

1 上周我去城里剪头发了。

Last week I went to the town to get / have my hair cut.

2 爸爸明天要去检查身体。

Tomorrow Daddy will have/ get himself examined.

{ get sb. doing sth. 让某人一直做某事
get sb. to do sth. 让某人做某事

{ have sb. doing sth. 让某人一直做某事
have sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

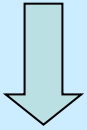




1 Your friend comes to school very **upset**.

2 His friend's death **upset** him very much.

3 I will be really **upset** if you don't come.



3、 **upset** vt &vi **upset** **upset** **upsetting**

使...不安,使心烦,扰乱

adj.心烦意乱的,不舒服的,不适的,难过的.

4. concern:

(1) concern sth./sb. 与.....有关系

(2) be concerned about / **for** sb./sth. 使担忧; 使烦恼
= be worried about sb./sth.

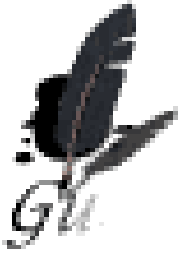
be concerned with/ in/about sth. 从事, 参与, 干涉

We are concerned about / for her safety.

These problems **concern** all.

The experts **are concerned about** the growth in the world's population.

100 people **are concerned with** the problem.



Exercises:

1 我们都担心着她的安全。

We are all **concerned about / for her safety.**

2 他参与了那项计划。

He **is concerned in/with/about** that plan.

(warming up)

英语

必修

5. **have got to** = **have to** 不得不

否定式: **haven't got to (do)**

don't have to (do)

must “必须”, 否定式: needn't

1. 你得走了。 { **You have to go now.**
 { **You have got to go now.**

结论:

肯定句中二者意思和用法完全相同。

都含有 “It's a duty to do something.” 的意思。

英语 ①

必修

2. 你不必走。

You **don't have to** go now.

You **haven't got to** go now.

3. 你得走了吗？

Do you have to go now?

Have you got to go now?

结论：

在否定句和疑问句中，*have to* 需要加上助动词来构成；而*have got to* 则直接在have后加not或把have提前来构成。

It's raining so I **have got to** go home.

I have some homework to do so I **must stop** playing football.

6. go through

① 经历，遭受 (hardships, difficulties...)

When he was a child, he went through too many hardships.

② 仔细检查

I went through my homework to make sure I didn't make any mistakes..

③ 被通过

The new law did not go through. 新法案未能通过.

The police went through the pockets of the suspected thief.

He went through a hard time while his wife was sick.

7. **in order to do ... = so as to do ...**

但**so as to**不能放在句首

in order that = so that

He worked hard **in order / so as to** pass the maths exam.

We left early **in order to/ so as to** catch the first bus.

= We left early **in order that / so that we could** catch the first bus.

In order to pass the exam, he worked hard.

Lisa and her parents went to the park **in order to** have a picnic.

8. **face to face** 面对面地 (在句中作状语)

face-to-face *a.* 面对面的 (作定语)

类似的还有 heart to heart 坦诚地

shoulder to shoulder 肩并肩地

back to back 背对背地

1) His boss is talking to him **face to face**.

2) His boss is having a **face-to-face** talk with him.

3) She stood **face to face** (面对面地) with him.

4) That night they talked **heart to heart** (坦诚地) with

each other.

9. **get on / along** (well/nicely/badly/) with sth. 进展

get on / along (well/nicely/badly) with sb. 与某人相处

1) He asked me **how I was getting along/on with my English**
(我的英语进展如何).

2) He could not **get along with** anybody.

3) She is **getting along with** her studies better this term.

4) John is **getting along well with** his colleagues.

9. **fall in love** (with sb.) “爱上某人”, 表动作

be in love (with sb.) “与某人相爱”, 表状态

1) Marry **has been in love** with Bill for three years.

英语 ①

必修

be kind/ good to sb. 对...好

be polite/ friendly/ rude/ cruel to sb.

do good to sb./ do sb. good 对sb.好

be good for sth.

Taking exercise is good for your health.

happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事

Karl happened to notice her while she was struggling in the water.

= **It happened that** Karl noticed her while she was struggling in the water.

He happened to **be sleeping** when I came in.

I happened to be upstairs at dusk when the window was open.

英语 ①

必修

cheat v. 欺骗; 骗取; 作弊

cheat sb. (out) of sth. 骗取某人的某物

cheat sb. into doing ... 骗某人做...

cheat at/in ... 作弊; 作假

It was foolish of him to be cheated of his money. (被骗了钱)

He was cheated into smoking. (吸烟)

It is wrong to cheat at/in an examination. (考试作弊)

1) 与....有关

His job is to **do with** computers.

2) 处理, 对付 = **deal with**

The man is difficult to **do with/deal with**.

Have something to do with sth./sb. 与...有些关系

Have nothing to do with sth./sb. 与...没有关系

Have a lot to do with sth./sb. 与...有很大关系

do with 常与连接代词 **what** 连用, 而 **deal with** 常与连接副词 **how** 连用

I don't know how they deal with the problem .

= I don't know what they do with the problem .

英语 ①

必修

make+宾语+宾补

We made him monitor of our class.

The recovery of Liu Xiang made his fans happy.

make an effort / every effort / efforts to do sth.

= try to do sth. 努力, 尽力

Please make an effort **to come early** (早到).

I will **make every effort** (尽力) to help you.

英语 ①

必修

stay awake on purpose (para.2,L1)

stay 可以作系动词来用，相当于be,后接形容词或名词

The weather stayed hot all week.

They stayed friends for years.

The shop stays open (一直营业) twenty four hours a day.

on purpose 有意地，故意地

She broke the cup **on purpose** .

keep sb./sth.+a./ad./doing / done 使.....保持某种状态

I'm sorry to have kept you **waiting** for me so long.

We will keep you **informed**.

stay、keep系动词,意为“保持”,表示状态,后多跟形容词或名词,不用于被动语态和进行时。

英语 ①

必修

advice n. 劝告, 忠告;

give / offer sb. some advice (on ...) (就...)给某人提建议

follow / take one's advice 接受某人的建议

ask sb. for advice (=ask advice of sb.)

1. Father went to his doctor for ____ about his heart trouble.

A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices C

advise v. 建议, 劝告

advise sb. to do sth.

advise doing sth.

advise that sb. (should) do sth.

advise sb. of sth. 把某事报告[通知]某人.

advise with sb. on/about sth. 同某人商量某事, 就某事请教某人.

英语 ①

必修

far 常与too或形容词连用,意思是”相当地,...得多”

This question is **far** more difficult than I thought.

too much + 不可数名词 太多的...

much too + 形容词/副词 实在太...

He has **too much** money.

The question is **much too** easy.

The moon gave **far too much** light

too many+可数名词复数 太多的

grow/be crazy about sth. 对sth.狂热, 爱好sth.

hold sb entirely in one's power 控制住/摆布某人

make a list of reasons 列出理由

1.The dark, rainy evening ,the wind, the thundering clouds

held me entirely in their power.

英语 ①

before ...才^{必修}...

1) I had waited for him for two hours **before** he came.

2) She and her family **hid away** for nearly twenty-five months **before** they were discovered.

3) I **didn't** go downstairs **until** the window had to be shut.

It will be + 时间段 + before ... 得过多久才...

It will not be + 时间段 + before ... 用不了多久就...

It was + 时间段 + before ... 过了多久之后才.....

It wasn't long before ... 没过多久就.....

1) It will be three years **before we meet again**. (才见面)

2) **It was not long** (没过多久) before we got together.

英语 1

被…抓	be caught by
躲藏, 隐藏	hide away
记流水帐	set down a series of facts
藏身之处	the hiding place
改时间, 改天	another time
遭受, 患病	suffer from
恢复, 康复	recover from
对…厌倦	get/ be tired of
将…打包	pack sth. up

英语 ①

必修

参加，加入 **join in**

和...交换 **swap sth. with sb.**

做某事有困难 **have trouble/difficulty in doing**

1. Hurry up, you have wasted _____ (太多) time.

2. You _____ (不必) come to his office. Our boss won't be back until next week.

3. I had to call a taxi because the box was _____ to carry all the way home .

A. much too heavy B. too much heavy

C. heavy too much D. too heavy much

too much haven't got to A

join, join in, take part in 的用法比较

1) join 有两个用法:

(1) 指加入某个党派, 团体组织等, 成为其成员之一, 意为: “参军、入团、入党”等。

如: ① When did your brother join the army? 你哥哥什么时候参军的?

(2) 和某人一道做某事, 其结构为: join sb. in (doing) sth., 根据上下文, in (doing) sth. 也可以省去。

① Will you join us in the discussion? 你参加我们的讨论吗?

句型



1. I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature.

I wonder if... 我想知道是否...

强调句型:

It is/ was + 强调部分 + that/ who + 原句中的其它部分

everything/something/ anything /nothing to do with
与...有(无)关的事物

1) His job is something to do with painting.

2) What you are doing is nothing to do with study.

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