

## Unit 3 Traditional skills

### 单元小结

#### 知识要点一、重点单词，短语和句式

##### 【精讲精练】

#### 要点 1: **although**

**although** 虽然；尽管

Although he worked hard, he failed in the exam. 虽然他很努力，但这次考试仍未及格。

##### 【拓展】

(1)**though conj.** 虽然；尽管(可与 **although** 互换)

They will probably win, though no one thinks so. 他们可能会获胜，尽管没有人这样认为。

2)**although/though** 和 **but** 不能连用。

Although he worked hard, but he failed in the exam. (×)

Although he worked hard, he failed in the exam. (√)

He worked hard, but he failed in the exam. (√)

##### 【典例分析】

1 \_\_\_\_\_ our teacher is ill, \_\_\_\_\_ he still comes to our class to teach us.

- A. Though; but      B. Though; /      C. Although; but      D. Although; however

2 \_\_\_\_\_ the factory is small, \_\_\_\_\_ it is the best in the town.

- A. Although; and      B. Although; but      C. Though; but      D. Though; yet

3. — What was the result of the game?

— We lost the game, \_\_\_\_\_ everyone played well.

- A. although      B. if      C. because      D. so

#### 二、按要求完成下列句子

1. It was late at night. She was studying. (连成一句话)

2. She lost the match. She didn't lose heart. (连成一句话)

#### 三、改错

1.They went to visit Mr. Li. He wasn't at home, although. ( )

2.Even although she always laughs at him, he likes her. ( )

3.Although / Though the questions were getting more and more difficult, but she kept getting them right. ( )

#### 四、根据中文意思完成句子。

2 他虽然很累，但仍然继续工作。

\_\_\_\_\_ , he still went on working.

3.我的汽车虽然很旧，但跑得很快。

\_\_\_\_\_ , it runs very fast.

### 要点 2: ready

#### ready 的用法

作为形容词，意为“有准备的；准备好的”。常用于：

①get/be ready to do sth. 意为“准备去做某事”。

Tom is ready to work.汤姆准备去上班了。

②get/be ready for (doing) sth. 意为“为（做）某事做好准备”。

We are getting ready for the coming exams.

我们正在为即将到来的考试做准备。

get ready	为……而做好准备 (强调动作)	I have a lot of work to do to get ready for tomorrow. 我得为明天做许多准备工作。
be ready	为……而做好准备 (强调状态)	We are all ready to go to the party. 我们都准备好了去参加聚会。
get sth. ready	表示“准备好什么东西”	My mother always gets lunch ready before I get home. 在我到家前，妈妈总是把午饭准备好。

#### 【典例分析】

1.农民们正在为明年做准备。

The farmers \_\_\_\_\_ the next year.

2.他乐于助人。

He \_\_\_\_\_ others.

3.你们在为演讲比赛做准备吗？

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the speech competition?

4.Are you ready \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?

—Yes, I'm getting ready \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.

A. for; to

B. to; for

C. for; to have

D. to have; to

### 要点 3 play

play (1) 做名词：

①“游戏，玩耍”

②“比赛，竞赛，运动”“戏剧，剧本”

(2) 做动词时:

- ① “玩, 玩耍, 游戏”
- ② “演奏(乐器或音乐)”
- ③ “扮演(某人的)角色”

【典例分析】

辨别下列 play 的词性和意义。

- 1.He is playing happily in the playground.
- 2.His life is all study and no play.
- 3.There will be no play tomorrow.
- 4.We saw the new play at the Playhouse.
- 5.play the guitar
- 6.Daming plays the king in the play.

要点 4: reach

reach 到达; 抵达

辨析 reach, arrive 和 get

(1)arrive 不及物动词, 后接宾语时要加介词 in(大地点)或 at(小地点)。

I arrived in Beijing last night.我昨天晚上到达了北京。

(2)reach 及物动词, 后面可以直接加宾语。

Finally we reached the top of the mountain.最终我们到达了山顶。

(3)get 作“到达”讲, 后接宾语时要加介词 to。

When did you get to the park? 你什么时候到公园的?

注意: 当 arrive, get 后接表示地点的副词, 如 here, there, home 等时, 则不用介词, 即 arrive/get + 地点副词。

词语	大地点	小地点	其他副词
arrive	+in	+at	arrive here, arrive there, arrive home
reach	reach +地点		reach here, reach there, reach home
get	get to+地点		get here, get there, get home

【典例分析】

- 1.My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ the airport at 9:00 pm yesterday.  
A. arrived                      B. got                      C. reached                      D. appeared
2. Jim has \_\_\_\_\_ China for two years.  
A. been to                      B. come to                      C. arrived in                      D. been in

3.Susan will \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing next Monday morning.

- A. reach to            B. get to            C. arrive at            D. go

4.When you \_\_\_\_\_ the airport, please give me a call.

- A. get            B. arrive in            C. reach

5.选用 reach, arrive (at / in)或 get (to)填空, 并注意其形式。

(1) He'll call me as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ there.

(2) It was late at night when my father \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) When I \_\_\_\_\_ the station, the train was about to leave the station.

### 要点 5: require

**require** 需要; 依靠.是动词, 意为“需要; 要求”, 可直接接名词作宾语, 也可用于句型 **require sb to do sth**“要求某人做某事”

(1)require 的近义词为 need。

(2)requirement *n.* 需要; 要求; 必备条件

### 【典例分析】

1. 列车员要求他们出示车票。

The conductor \_\_\_\_\_ their tickets.

2. 他太累了, 于是要求一些休息时间。

He was too tired and then \_\_\_\_\_ to rest.

3.Nothing is required in this way. (选出可以替换画线部分的最佳选项)

- A. had            B. needed            C. used

4.Travelling \_\_\_\_\_ good health and some money.

- A. offers            B. requires            C. manages            D. controls

### 要点 6 healthy

**healthy** adj. 健康的

反义词: **unhealthy** adj. 不健康的

He has an unhealthy diet and does no exercise. 他饮食不健康, 也不做运动。

相关单词: **health** n. 健康

相关短语:

**in good health** 身体健康

**in bad/poor health** 身体不健康

I'm glad to find you in good health. 看到你身体很健康, 我很高兴

注意: **healthy** 是以 **health** 为词根派生出的形容词。我们以名词 **health** 为词根,

可以派生出形容词 **healthy**, 副词 **healthily**, 也可以在形容词 **healthy** 之前加前缀 **-un**, 构成反义词 **unhealthy**, 意为“不健康的”。

### 【典例分析】

1、用 health healthy unhealthy 和 healthily 填空

1) Tom is in good \_\_\_\_\_, because he often exercises(锻炼) and eats a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ food.

2) Candy and ice cream are \_\_\_\_\_ food. it's bad for your \_\_\_\_\_.

3) You should eat \_\_\_\_\_.

4) You should eat \_\_\_\_\_ food.

5) \_\_\_\_\_ is important. We should stay \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The girl has been ill for several years, so she looks very \_\_\_\_\_.

A. strong                      B. weak                      C. healthy                      D. unfriendly

3. Bill is in good \_\_\_\_\_. He is pretty \_\_\_\_\_.

A. health; health              B. healthy; healthy              C. health; healthy              D. healthy; health

4.--Smoking is bad for your \_\_\_\_\_.

-You're right. I decide to give it up.

A. healthy                      B. health                      C. head                      D. mouth

### 要点 7 practice

**practice** 作动词, 意为“练习, 实践”。既可以作及物动词, 又可以作不及物动词。其后可以接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。【注意】也可以做名词, **practice** 为不可数名词。例如:

**practise** 只做动词, 作动词用法与 **practice** 同

My little brother practices the piano every day. 我的弟弟每天弹钢琴。

Do you often practice playing football after school?

你经常放学后踢足球吗?

【拓展】后接动名词作宾语的动词有:

完成、实践、值得、忙 (**finish; practice; be worth; be busy**)

继续、习惯、别放弃 (**keep on; be used to; give up**)

考虑、建议、不禁、想 (**consider; suggest; can't help; feel like**)

喜欢、思念、要介意 (**enjoy; miss; mind**)

### 【典例分析】

1. 他们正在练习唱那首新歌。(完成句子)

They're \_\_\_\_\_ the new song.

2. 熟能生巧! (完成句子)

\_\_\_\_\_ makes perfect!

3. Let's enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ the challenges instead of \_\_\_\_\_ about our problems.  
A. face; worry      B. facing; worrying      C. to face; to worry      D. face; worrying
4. —Why not \_\_\_\_\_ English in the morning?  
—That's a good idea.  
A. practise to speak      B. practise speaking  
C. to practise speak      D. practise speak to
5. As we all know, it's not polite to keep others \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.  
A. wait      B. waited      C. to wait      D. waiting

### 要点 8 luck

#### luck 的用法

(1) 作为名词，意为“运气”。常用于 **good/bad luck**, 意为“好/坏运气”。

—I'm going to have an English exam tomorrow. 我明天要参加英语考试了。

— Good luck to you! 祝你好运!

(2) 其形容词为 **lucky**, 意为“幸运的”。其反义词为 **unlucky**, 意为“不幸的”。

It's so lucky of you to have such a good mother.

你妈妈这么好，你真的是太幸运了。

(3) 其副词为 **luckily**, 意为“幸运地”，其反义词为 **unluckily**, 意为“不幸地”。

Tom fell off the tree. Luckily, he didn't get hurt.

汤姆从树上摔了下来，但是，幸运的是，他并没有受伤。

#### 【典例分析】

1. 用 lucky luck 和 luckily 填空

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't hurt badly.
- 2) She is very \_\_\_\_\_ because she has many good friends.
- 3) A few days before Spring Festival we clean our homes and sweep away all the bad \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) I always get a *hongbao*. It means \_\_\_\_\_ money.

2.—I'm going to take an exam tomorrow.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Good idea      B. Good luck      C. Thanks      D. I'm sorry

3—These children are on a school trip in the \_\_\_\_\_ famous town.

—They are so \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sweet      B. lucky      C. warm      D. healthy

## 要点 9 simple

Simple adj. 简单的；容易的 比较级和最高级形式为：simpler, simplest

simply adv. 简单地；仅仅

辨析：simple 与 easy

simple 和 easy 都是形容词，意为“简单的；容易的”，但用法稍有不同。

simple	表示因内容不复杂，不需要很多知识就可以做或理解	Can you answer the question in simple words? 你能用简单的话来回答这个问题吗？
easy	表示不需要费力就能做到或理解	Do you find it easy to speak English? 你发现说英语很容易吗？

### 【典例分析】

1. The maths problem looked \_\_\_\_\_ but David took an hour to solve it.

- A. serious                  B. simple                  C. silly                  D. boring

2. The question is so simple that he can answer it quickly. (选出可以替换画线部分的最佳选项)

- A. difficult                  B. hard                  C. easy

## 要点 10 no longer 与 no more

### (1) no longer

**no longer = not...any longer** 表示时间或距离上的“不再”延长，通常修饰延续性的动词。

例：He was **no longer** a thief. 他不再是小偷了。

【重点】表示“不再”的词还有 **not...any more** 或 **no more**。二者的区别在于：

(1) **not...any more = no more**，表示数量或程度上的“不再”增加，通常修饰终止性动词。

例：The baby isn't crying **any more**. = The baby is **no more** crying. 这个婴儿不再哭了。

(2) **no longer = not...any longer** 表示时间或距离上的“不再”延长，通常修饰延续性的动词。

例：I can't stand it **any longer**. 我对此再也不能忍受下去了。

no longer = not any longer 不再	强调时间上不再延续，通常与状态动词和延续性动词连用，no longer 通常放在行为动词之前，连系动词 be、助动词或情态动词之后。
no more = not any more 不再	强调数量和程度的不再增加，通常与短暂性动词连用。

### 【典例分析】

1. 不要再和他打架了。





Our teacher stopped to look at the boy. 老师停下来看了看那个男孩。

(2) **stop** 还可以构成短语 **stop somebody/something from doing something** 表示“阻止某人做某事或者阻止某事发生”。例如:

The trees and grasses can stop the wind from blowing the earth away.

树和草可以阻止风把土吹走。

### 【典例分析】

1. 那场大雪使他未能来我们的聚会。

The heavy snow \_\_\_\_\_ to our party.

2. The heavy rain stopped them \_\_\_\_\_ home on time.

A. return                      B. returning                      C. returned                      D. to return

3. You look tired, you must \_\_\_\_\_.

A. stops to work              B. stopped working              C. stop to work              D. stop working

4. In the end, we felt tired, so we stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a rest.

A. having                      B. to have                      C. had                      D. have

5. 请停止说话，咱们开始上课。

Please \_\_\_\_\_. Let's start the lesson.

6 大雨使我们踢不了球。

The heavy rain \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ football.

7. 我们必须阻止人们砍伐树林。

We must \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ down trees.

### 要点 13

**as...as 和某物/某人一样.....**

I haven't read anything as good as that for a long time! 我好长时间没有读过那么好的东西了!

The young man is as strong as a horse. 那个年轻人健如骏马。

注意: **as...as** 意为“和某物/某人一样.....”, 表示同级比较。其基本结构: **as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as**。

### 【归纳拓展】 as...as 结构用法小结

(1) **as...as** 的否定结构为: **not as/so...as** 意为“不如某物/某人.....”。

例如: Jack doesn't run as/so fast as Nick. 杰克没有尼克跑得快。

(2) **as...as** 还可用在某些固定结构中:

**as...as possible/sb. can**                      尽可能.....

**as long as**                      只要

as far as

至于……; 就……来说

as soon as

一……就

**【典例分析】**

1. —I wonder whether Brazil will win the match later tonight.

—Go to bed first. I will wake you up as soon as the match \_\_\_\_\_.

A. starts                      B. started                      C. will start                      D. is starting

2. As soon as the rain \_\_\_\_\_, they will go out to pick apples.

A. stops                      B. stopped                      C. will stop                      D. is stopping

3. I'll go to visit my aunt in England \_\_\_\_\_ the summer holiday starts.

A. while                      B. since                      C. until                      D. as soon as

4. 只要努力了, 你就会成功!

\_\_\_\_\_ you work hard, you will succeed!

5. 他一看到我, 就向我问好。

\_\_\_\_\_ he saw me, he said hello to me.

6. 为了学习好英语, 你要尽可能多的记单词。

In order to study English well, you should remember English words \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 她英语说得和你一样好。

She speaks English \_\_\_\_\_.

**要点 14 set off**

**set off** 动身; 出发

**set off** 意为“动身; 出发”, 相当于 **set out** 或 **start off**。

(1) **set off** 还有“使爆炸”的意思

与 **off** 搭配的常用短语:

**get off** 下车

**take off** 脱下, 起飞

**run off** 跑开

**see off** 送行

**cut off** 切开

**turn off** 关掉

**put off** 推迟

**go off** 离开, 走掉, 走散

**keep off** 远离, 不接近

**fall off** 掉落

**【典例分析】**

1. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our sports meeting till next week because of the heavy rain.

A. take off                      B. get off                      C. put off                      D. set off

2. — When are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ for Shanghai?

— Tomorrow morning

A. get off                      B. turn off                      C. take off                      D. set off

3.—The group of boys and girls\_\_\_\_\_ to study in college this morning, full of nice dreams.

—I believe their dreams can come true one day.

A. set off                      B. fell off                      C. put off                      D. kept off

4.我们燃放烟花来庆祝新年。

We \_\_\_\_\_ fireworks to celebrate the New Year.

5.在我们出发之前，有一些建议和规则。

Before we \_\_\_\_\_, there are a few suggestions and rules.

### 要点 15

**hang v. 悬挂；吊**

Several dresses are hanging in the cupboard. 橱柜里挂着几套礼服。

1)hang 的用法小结：

词条	词义	过去式/过去分词
hang	悬挂；吊	hung/hung
	绞死	hanged/hanged

2)hang up 挂断电话    hang out 闲逛

Don't hang up. I'll get a pen and a notebook.

别挂断电话，我找支钢笔和笔记本。

Mrs. Read was hanging out with her friend when she heard that a terrorist was hanged yesterday.

昨天里德夫人正在和朋友逛街时听说一名恐怖分子被处以绞刑了。

### 【典例分析】

1.用 hang 的适当形式填空

(1)The man was \_\_\_\_\_ as a spy(间谍) in the morning.

(2)Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your overcoat here, Mike.

(3)A blue coat was \_\_\_\_\_ on the wall.

(4)Please \_\_\_\_\_ the wet clothes near a fire.

### 要点 16 attract

**attract v 吸引；使喜爱**

Who do you want to attract? 你想要吸引谁？

**(1)attractive adj. 吸引人的**

She's a very attractive woman. 她是一个非常有吸引力的女人。

**2)attraction n. 吸引；吸引人的事物**

Do you feel any attraction for this book? 你觉得这本书有什么吸引力吗？

**(3)be attracted by 被……吸引**

I'm totally attracted by the story. 我完全被这个故事吸引了。

**【典例分析】**

1.The story is very \_\_\_\_\_ (attract).

2.He visited many \_\_\_\_\_ (attract)in Australia.

3.她试图引起服务员的注意。(根据中文意思完成句子)

She \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of the waiter.

4. The famous place of interest a \_\_\_\_\_ millions of people to visit every year. (根据首字母写单词完成句子)

**要点 17 put on**

put on 在本句中意为“演出；上演”，后面常接 show, play, dance 等名词。

put on 还有“穿上；戴上”的意思，表示动作。

**Put 构成的短语**

**put up** 挂；张贴；公布；举起；搭起；

**put off** 推迟

**put away** 收起来

**put on** 穿上；戴上；体重上升

**put down** 放下

**put up with** 忍受

**put out** 扑灭；熄灭

**【典例分析】**

1.我们班明天晚上将会演一个戏剧。

A play \_\_\_\_\_ in our class tomorrow evening.

2.他戴上眼镜看报。

He \_\_\_\_\_ a pair of glasses and read the newspaper.

3.—Jason, could you please \_\_\_\_\_ this picture on the wall?

—With pleasure.

A. put on

B. put off

C. put up

D. put out

**4. 用 put 构成的短语填空**

1) We will \_\_\_\_\_ the new play next month.

2) The sports meet will be \_\_\_\_\_ because of the bad weather.

- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ the books \_\_\_\_\_ after reading.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ the gentleman's address.
- 5) It took the fire---fighters four hours to \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.
- 6) Many new high buildings have been \_\_\_\_\_ in our city.

## 知识要点二、语法

### 被动语态

英语动词有两种语态：主动语态和被动语态。在主动语态时，句子的主语是这个动作的执行者；在被动语态时，句子的主语是这个动作的承受者。

1 “be + (及物动词的) 过去分词” 构成动词被动语态的形式。be 有人称、数和时态的变化。

时态	主动语态	被动语态
一般现在时	do / does	am / is / are done
一般过去时	did	was / were done
现在进行时	am / is / are doing	am / is / are being done
一般将来时	will / shall do	will / shall be done
现在完成时	has / have done	has / have been done

#### 【典例分析】

用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

- Many stories \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by the writer last year.
- Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football after school.
- A young man often \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) me some difficult questions.
- A wonderful party \_\_\_\_\_ (give) to him next week.
- Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me a story every night.
- Rice \_\_\_\_\_ (plant) in China.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (use) computer every Saturday.
- Maths \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) by Mr. Chen in our class.
- English \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) all over the world.
- The film \_\_\_\_\_ (show) last night..
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a wonderful film last night..
- The letters \_\_\_\_\_ (write) by him last night.

#### 【话题分析】

本单元作文是介绍一位有传统剪纸技艺的人，并提出自己的意见和希望。写作内容渗透着本单元的话题和语言目标——描写人。文章应用夹叙夹议文体。

**【短语积累】**

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 剪纸 _____            | 2. 六十多岁 _____       |
| 3. 头发金黄戴眼镜的中年女士 _____  | 4. 身体苗条长头发的女生 _____ |
| 5. 剪成 _____            | 6. 出发；动身 _____      |
| 7. 起伏；上下波动 _____       | 8. 天黑后；黄昏后 _____    |
| 9. （在某段时间内）一直；始终 _____ | 10. 阻止……做某事 _____   |
| 11. 准备好做某事 _____       | 12. 愿意做某事 _____     |
| 13. 被……吸引 _____        | 14. 练习做某事 _____     |
| 15. 擅长 _____           |                     |

**【句式积累】**

**二、翻译下列写作常用句子**

1. 当他七岁时，他开始学剪纸。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 李先生用他的手把纸变成漂亮的形状。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 剪纸只需要一些简单的工具。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我希望有一天我能学习剪纸。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 中国有很多传统技艺。

\_\_\_\_\_

6. 另外，我们可以知道不同地方的中国文化。

\_\_\_\_\_

7. 然而，现在很少年轻的中国人擅长这些优良的传统技艺。

\_\_\_\_\_

8. 我们应该尽我们最大的努力去保护它们。

\_\_\_\_\_

9. 剪纸是青少年最受欢迎的传统技艺之一。

\_\_\_\_\_

10. 每个人都应该意识到保护传统技艺的重要性。

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11. 在我看来，传统技艺应该被引进课堂。

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12. 总而言之，传统技艺将会越来越受欢迎。

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**【实战演练】**

**三、书面表达**

假设你是学校剪纸社的成员，你的爷爷是你们家乡的民间剪纸老艺人。请根据下面的内容提示，用英语向社员们介绍你爷爷。

**【内容提示】**

1. 爷爷 70 多岁，但很健康，喜欢剪纸；
2. 能剪出各种形状。多次举办展览，作品很受欢迎，人们认为很美，能带来好运；
3. 你的评价。

要求 70~80 词，可适当发挥。

My grandpa is a paper cutting artist.

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**作文二**

有一批外国交换生要来中国进行参观学习，他们对我国的传统工艺品非常感兴趣并打算买一些回国送给朋友，请你根据以下提示写一篇文章向他们介绍 4 种我国的传统手工艺品（handicrafts）。

面人 Dough toy	颜色丰富；通常是出名的人物或动物。
皮影戏 Shadow puppet show	通常是五种颜色，如绿，黑；表演时可以移动它的手和脚。
糖画 Sugar painting	通常是黄色的；既漂亮又好吃。
剪纸 Paper cutting	? (请你补充至少两点)

- 注意：1. 词数 80 字左右（作文的开头已给出，不计入词数）
2. 不得透露学校、姓名等任何个人信息，否则不予评分。

3. 参考词汇：unique 独特的 introduce 介绍

China is a big country with all kinds of unique handicrafts. I would like to introduce some of them.

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