

Module 1 知识点

How to learn English well? 怎样学好英语

疑问词+动词不定式结构：如：where to go 去哪里 what to do 做什么
which to choose 选哪个 who to meet 见谁

主句+疑问词+动词不定式句式为简单句？

如：I don't know how to learn English well .=I don't know how I can learn English well .(宾语从句)

Can you tell me how to learn English well ?=Can you tell me how I can learn English well ?

I don't know what to do ?=I don't know what I should to do ?

1、advice 和 advise 有什么区别

1. advice 为不可数名词，可用 some, much, a little, a piece of 等修饰，但不可说 an advice 或 a lot of advices. 例如: Let's give you a piece of advice.

,advice 为不可数名词 suggestion 为可数名词

2. advise 为动词.例如: We advise waiting here. (动名词作宾语) He advised me not to do that. (不定式作宾语补足语)

例: I asked him for some _____, but he only gave me a piece of _____ (建 议)

2、 Let' s try to speak English as much as possible

,as much as possible 尽可能多地

我们应该尽可能多地多讲英语。

Possible (反义词) _____ (副词) _____

, try to do sth _____ try doing sth _____

You must try _____ more careful

3、 Why not write down our mistakes in our notebooks ?

Why not +动原? =Why don't you +动原 ? 表示提意见,为什么不做...?

Why not _____ (play) with us ?

4、 Don't forget to write down the correct answer next to the mistakes ?

,forget to do sth 忘记要去做某事 (没做)

,forget doing sth 忘记做过的事 (做过)

Don't forget _____ (close) the window before you leave the classroom .

5、 It's a good idea to spell and pronounce new words aloud every day .

* loud ,aloud, loudly 用法区别

aloud , loud 和 loudly

都可以表示“大声地”，但在用法上有区别。 **aloud** , **loud** 二者作为副词，都有“大声地”、“响亮”的意思，有时可以通用。但 **aloud** 与 **read**, **think** 连用时，表示“出声”，而 **loud** 用于 **talk**, **speak**, **shout**, **laugh** 等动词之后，在口语中代替 **loudly** ① **aloud** 强调发出的声音能被听见，意思为“出声地”或“大声地”，常用 **read** , **call** 等动词连用。文。 ② **loud** 意为“响亮地”、“大声”或“高声地”，侧重发出的音量大，传得远，一般多用来修饰 **speak** , **talk** , **laugh** 等动词。

例如：请朗读一下课

6、 You don't need to understand every word.

,**need to do sth** **需要做某事**

需要” **need** 的用法

一、作情态动词 **1.need** 作情态动词无人称或数的变化，后接动词原形，多用于否定句和疑问句中。如：**You needn't worry.**你不必担心。

Must I do the work now? 我必须现在干这个活吗? **No, you needn't**

二、作行为动词 **need** 作为行为动词有人称和数的变化，后面可接名词、代词、动名词及带 **to** 的动词不定式;可用于肯定句、疑问句和否定句中，

如：**She needs help.**她需要帮助。 **I don't need to see the**

doctor.我不需要看病。-Do you need to go at once?
你需要马上走吗?

7、 I get to know a lot about the world through reading

, get to know (慢慢)了解 know 了解, 知道

8 I agree with you

,agree with sb [REDACTED]

,agree to do sth 同意做某事

,agree (反义词) [REDACTED]

Unit 2 How to learn English

You should **smile at** her

* smile at sb 向某人微笑 laugh at sb 嘲笑某人

1、 Many students ask for advice about how to improve their English.

2、 *ask for 请求,要求

,ask for help 请求帮助,ask the policeman for help 请求警察帮助

2、 watch and listen **several** times

,several 为几个=a few +复数名词

I have several friends in our class .

3、 I also advise you to talk about the films or songs with your friends

* advise 为动词 ,名词为 advice 为不可数名词,

建议某人做某事 advise sb to do sth

我父母建议我在学校学习要认真点

5、 I am shy and I **am afraid to speak** to her ?

*be afraid +从句

如： 我恐怕我不能按时到那里？

*be afraid to do sth 害怕做某事

不要害怕在课堂上大声讲英语.

* be afraid of +名词/doing 意为: 害怕某物或事 ,害怕做某事
,我害怕狗. I am afraid of dog .

我小妹妹害怕晚上一个人呆在家。

, 一张纸 a piece of paper

表达

1、看电影和听英文歌曲是学英语的很好的方法。

2、当你阅读文章时, 尽量猜新单词的意思。

3、当你看完一部电影后, 尽量和同学用英语进行谈论。

4、你应该尽可能多地记单词和经常使用他们。

5、你能给我一些怎样学好英语的建议吗?

6、教师建议我们多做英语练习来提高我们的英语。

短语。

查找(字典)

写下

尽可能多地

犯错误

同意某人(的意见)

同意做某事

尽量做某事

忘记要去做某事

请求

害怕某事

建议某人做某事

记得要去做某事

学习英语的好方法

为什么不做.....

需要做某事

怎样提高英语?

一些新的东西

Module 2 My home town and my country

形容词比较级

形容词有多少个级?

即: 原级 比较级 最高级

如: tall taller tallest

形容词比较级怎样构成?

1、在形容词后加 er 如: small-smaller

2、形容词以不发音 e 结尾时, 直接加 r. 如: fine-finer

3、辅音加 Y 结尾, 把 Y 改为 i 再加 er. 如: easy-easier

4、重读闭音节, 双写最后的辅音再加 er. 如: big-bigger

hot-hotter fat-fatter wet-wetter

5、特殊变化 如: good-better well- better many-more

much-more little-less

练习:

写出下列形容词的比较级

,nice- long- big- good-

short- young- old- eld-

kind- small- fun- busy- early

 easy- fat- thin- high-

heavy- hungry- large- clean-

wide- clever-

形容词比较级用于多少都比较？

形容词比较级用于两都比较。

比较级句型：

1、主语+be +形容词比较级+than +.....

(A +is +形容词比较级+than B)

2、 Which is +比较级 ? A or B ?

This ruler is _____ (short) than that one .

Beijing is _____ (cold) than Hainan in winter .

Which is _____ (big) elephant or horse ?

课文讲解

Unit 1

1、 ,It's getting bigger and busier

,形容词比较级+and +形容词比较 意为：越来越

如： bigger and bigger 越来越大

„some day it will become as busy as Hong Kong

2、 ,as...+形容词原级+as 意为： 和....一样

Jim 和 Tom 一样聪明

3、 What's the population of Shenzhen ?

What's the population of +地名? 用来提问某地人口是多少？

如： 广 西 人 口 是 多 少 ？

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