

Lesson 10
Not For Jazz
不适于演奏爵士乐

First listen and then answer the question.

听录音，然后回答以下问题。

What happened to the clavichord?

Two of the strings were broken.

Not for jazz

We have an old musical instrument. It is called a clavichord. It was made in Germany in 1681. Our clavichord is kept in the living room. It has belonged to our family for a long time. The instrument was bought by my grandfather many years ago. Recently it was damaged by a visitor. She tried to play jazz on it! She struck the keys too hard and two of the strings were broken. My father was shocked. Now we are not allowed to touch it. It is being repaired by a friend of my father's.

不适于演奏爵士乐

我家有件古乐器，被称作古钢琴，是1681年德国造的。我们的这架古钢琴存放在起居室里。我们家有这件乐器已经很久了，是我祖父在很多年以前买的。可它最近被一个客人弄坏了，因为她用它来弹奏爵士乐。她在击琴键时用力过猛，损坏了两根琴弦。我父亲大为吃惊，不许我们再动它。父亲的一个朋友正在修理这件乐器。

New words and expressions 生词和短语

jazz *n.* 爵士音乐

musical *adj.* 音乐的

instrument *n.* 乐器

clavichord *n.* 古钢琴

recently *adv.* 最近

damage *v.* 损坏

key *n.* 琴键

string *n.* (乐器的) 弦

shock *v.* 使不悦或生气, 震惊

allow *v.* 允许, 让

touch *v.* 触摸

Not For Jazz

We have an old musical instrument. It **is called** a clavichord. It **was made** in Germany in 1681. Our clavichord **is kept** in the living room. It **has belonged** to our family for a long time. The instrument **was bought** by my grandfather many years ago. Recently it **was damaged** by a visitor. She **tried** to play jazz on it! She **struck** the keys too hard and two of the strings **were broken**. My father **was shocked**. Now we **are not allowed** to touch it. It **is being repaired** by a friend of my fathers.

Answer these questions *in not more than 45 words*.

1. Do we own an old clavichord, or do we own a new piano?

We own an old clavichord.

2. When was it made?

It was made in Germany in 1681.

3. Who bought the instrument many years ago?

My grandfather.

4. Who damaged it recently?

A visitor.

5. What did she try to do?

She tried to play jazz on it.

6. What did she break?

She broke two of the strings.

7. Who is repairing it now?

A friend of my father's.

写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式（三单）、
ing形式、过去式和过去分词。

have has---having---had---had

call calls---calling---called---called

make makes---making---made---made

keep keeps---keeping---kept---kept

belong belongs---belonging---belonged---belonged

buy buys---buying---bought---bought

damage damages---damaging---damaged---damaged

写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式（三单）、
ing形式、过去式和过去分词。

try tries---trying---tried---tried

strike strikes--striking--struck--struck/stricken

break breaks---breaking---broke---broken

shock shocks---shocking---shocked---shocked

allow allows---allowing---allowed---allowed

repair repairs---repairing---repaired---repaired

touch touches---touching---touched---touched

【New words and expressions】 生词和短语

★jazz *n.* 爵士音乐 a kind of music

★musical *adj.* 音乐的

music student : the student who learned music

musical student : 有音乐天赋的(当与人连用时)

★instrument *n.* 乐器 instrument=musical instrument

★clavichord *n.* 古钢琴, 不是现代的piano, a kind of instrument

★recently *adv.* 最近 recently=lately

★damage *v.* 损坏

★key *n.* 琴键

key to the door

Do you know the key(答案)to the question?

key(关键)structure

★string *n.* (乐器的)弦

★shock *v.* 使不悦或生气, 震惊

跟人的情绪有关的动词的宾语往往是“人”(以sth.为主语)

The news shocks me 这个消息使我震惊。凡是能够用“人”做宾语, 又是表示人的情绪活动的动词, 有两个形容词形成: 1.令人.....; + -ing 2.感到..... + -ed

It shocked me./It is shocking./I'm shocked.

get a shock *n.* sb.get a shock

surprise 好事坏事都可以, 只要你没有料到 I want to give you surprise.

shock 必指坏事, 令人不悦, 生气的

★allow *v.* 允许, 让

1、allow doing Smoking is allowed. = people allow smokeing

2、allow sb. to do sth sb.be allowed to do sth.

You are allow to smoke(被动语态)

allow常用于被动语态, 习惯上用被动

You are not allowed to enter the room if you don't take the card with you.

★touch *v.* 触摸, 碰

【课文讲解】

1. be done (被动语态) call sb.sth.称某人为什么 sb.be called

2. be made

1)、 be made in +地点

2)、 be made of/be made from(看不出原料/多种原料):由.....制造(材料)

The ring is made of gold. / It is made from plastic.

3)、 be made into:被.....制成 The gold is made into a ring.

3. is done:被动语态的一般现在时

was done:被动语态的一般过去时

使用哪一个不取决于动词,而取决于该句话的时态,只要见到ago,一定使用过去时,主动语态的主语变到被动语态中要在前面加by

4. play: 1.跟球类连用,直接+球类; 2.跟乐器连用,+the+乐器,演奏乐器而非音乐

play music on + 乐器,一定要用“on”

5. hard: 修饰动作程度的重和深

6. 汉语中习惯用主动形式, 英语中习惯用被动形式

be+动词的ing形式: 进行时态

be+done: 被动语态

be being done: 被动语态的现在进行时

be动词有多少种时态, 被动语态就有多少种

have been done/will be done/can be done/had been done

is/am/are/was/were/ done

I will make a cake./Tomorrow the cake will be made.

The cake has been made./The cake was made./The cake had been made.

7. 强调对象是人用主动, 强调对象是物用被动, 被强调的部分永远做主语
双重所有格/双重属格: 名词+of+名词所有格(名词性的物主代词)

只有一张照片 my photo; 很多照片中的一张 a photo of mine

It happened to a friend of mine.

Key Structures 关键句型

It was made in Germany in 1681. (一般过去时中的) 被动语态

a Read these two questions and answers.

Who built this bridge?

Prisoners of war built this bridge in 1942.

When was this bridge built?

This bridge was built in 1942.

In the first question we want to know *who* built the bridge. In the second question we want to learn about *the bridge*.

We can still say *who* built it. We can say:

This bridge was built *by prisoners of war* in 1942.

b Now read these pairs of sentences carefully. The first sentence in each pair tells us about *a person*.(Who) The second tells us about a thing.(What or Which)

Workmen are building a new road outside my house. (Who)

A new road is being built outside my house. (What)

The newsagent delivers our papers every morning. (Who)

Our papers are delivered every morning. (What)

The postman delivered a letter this morning. (Who)

A letter was delivered this morning. (What)

c Now read these sentences:

Instead of saying:

The police arrested the thief.



We can say:

The thief was arrested (by the police).

He gave me a present.



I was given a present.

The headmaster has punished the boy.



The boy has been punished (by the headmaster).

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