

人教版九年级全一册英语 Unit 1~14 各单元重点语法知识点复习提纲

Unit 1 How can we become good learners?

【重点短语】

1. have a conversation with sb. 同某人谈话
2. too...to... 太.....而不能
3. the secret to... ..的秘诀
4. 害怕做某事
be afraid of doing sth. (害怕这种不良后果)
be afraid to do sth. (没有勇气去做某事)
5. look up 查阅
6. repeat out loud 大声跟读
7. make mistakes in 在.....方面犯错误
8. connectwith / to ...
把.....和.....连接/联系起来
9. get bored 感到厌烦
10. be stressed out 焦虑不安的
11. pay attention to 注意; 关注
12. depend on 取决于; 依靠
13. the ability to do sth.. 做某事的能力
14. ask sb. for help 请求某人的帮助
15. be patient 耐心点儿
16. spoken English 英语口语
17. make word cards 制作单词卡片
18. listen to tapes 听磁带
19. fall in love with... 爱上
20. body language 肢体语言
21. take notes 记笔记
22. learning habits 学习习惯
23. have sth. in common 有...共同点
24. be born with 天生具有
25. write down key words 写下重点词
26. in class 在课堂上 after class 课后
27. be interested in... 对.....感兴趣
28. on one's own 独立做某事

- 29. worry about 为...而担忧
- 30. be/get excited about sth. 对.....感到兴奋
- 31. laugh at sb. 笑话; 取笑(某人)
- 32. native speaker 说本族语的人
- 33. make up 组成、构成、编造
- 34. be angry with sb. 对某人生气
- 35. change...into... 将...变为...

【重点句子】

1. --- How do you study for a test?
--- I study by working with a group.
2. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?
3. It's too hard to understand spoken English.
4. The more you read, the faster you'll be.
5. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?
6. The teacher spoke so quickly that I did not understand her most of the time.
7. Although I couldn't understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning.
8. I could get the meaning by listening for the key words.
9. I want to learn new words and more grammar so that I can have a better understanding of English movies.
10. I don't know how to increase my reading speed.
11. I don't have a partner to practice English with.
12. He can't get the pronunciation right.
13. Everyone is born with the ability to learn.
14. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits
15. It is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.
16. Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something interesting.
17. Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it.
18. Good learners will keep practicing what they have learned, and they are not afraid of making mistakes.
19. They may take notes by writing down key words or by drawing mind maps.
20. Remember to take notes in class and review them on your own or with friends after class.

重点句子解读:

1. I study by working with a group.

请仔细观察下面的例句,分析 by 的用法,然后补全结论部分所缺的内容。

【例句】

- 1) Come and sit by us.
- 2) Peter goes to work by bus every day.
- 3) Tony will come back by 10:00 pm.
- 4) English is spoken by lots of people.
- 5) My brother studies history by working with a group.

【结论】

- 1) by 可表示位置, (1) “_____”, 如句 1。也有“从……旁边(经过)”之意。
- 2) by 可表示交通、传递等的方式, 如句 2。
- 3) by 可表示时间, “到(某时)之前; 不迟于”, 如句 3。
- 4) by 可用于构成(2) _____, “被, 由”, 如句 4。
- 5) by 可表示方式或手段, (3) “_____”结构在句中作方式状语, “通过……方式(方法)”或“借助……手段”, 如句 5。

Answers: (1) 在……旁边 (2) 被动语态

(3) by + V-ing 形式

【运用】 根据提示, 用含有 by 的短语完成各句。

- 1) Annie went to Beijing _____ (乘火车) yesterday.
- 2) His grandfather made a living _____ (靠卖水果) in the past.
- 3) The scientists have to arrive at the village _____ (八月以前).
- 4) Allen goes _____ (经过邮局) on his way to school every morning.
- 5) The book was written _____ (由几个工程师).

Answers: 1) by train 2) by selling fruits

3) by August 4) by the post office

5) by several engineers

2. What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation

1. What about doing sth.?

提建议的句子:

① What/ how about +doing sth.? 做...怎么样?

如: What/ How about going shopping?

② Why don't you + do sth.? 你为什么不做...?

如: Why don't you go shopping?

③ Why not + do sth. ? 为什么不...?

如: Why not go shopping?

④ Let's + do sth. 让我们做.....吧。

如: Let's go shopping

⑤ Shall we/I + do sth.? 我们/我.....好吗?

如: Shall we/I go shopping?

辨析 aloud, loud 和 loudly

1) aloud 出声地; 大声地。常与 read/ call 等词连用, 不用于比较级。

Don't read aloud in the library.

2) loud 大声地; 喧闹地(指说话声和笑声)

可作形容词或副词。

作副词时, 常与 speak, talk, laugh 等动词连用, 多用于比较级, 须放在动词之后。

We can't hear you. Please speak louder.

3) loudly 高声地; 吵闹地(含喧闹或嘈杂之义)

副词, 可位于动词之前或之后。如:

He does not talk loudly or laugh loudly in public.

3. It's too hard to understand spoken English.

句中的 it 是形式主语, 不定式短语 to understand spoken English 是真正的主语。

该句型为: It's + *adj.* + (for sb.) + to do sth.

意思是“(对某人来说)做某事是……的”。如:

It's difficult for him to learn two languages.

【链接】 too ... to ... 结构常表“太...而不能...”, too 后接形容词或副词, to 后接动词原形。如:

The room is too dirty to live in.

He walks too slowly to get there on time.

【运用】 将下面的句子翻译成英语。

1) 孩子们在那条河里游泳是危险的。

It's dangerous for the children to swim in that river.

2) 晚饭后散步太有必要了。

It's too necessary to take a walk after supper.

3) 水太烫, 不能喝。

The water is too hot to drink.

4. The more you read, the faster you'll be.

the + 比较级, the + 比较级

“越……, 就越……”

如: The more, the better. 多多益善

比较级 + and + 比较级 “越来越……”

(同一个词的比较级并列)

more and more 越来越多

better and better 越来越好

5. Why did Wei Fen find it difficult to learn English?

find it difficult/hard to do sth. 发现做某事很困难

【find 用法归纳】

find sb. doing sth. 发现某人做某事

find it + adj. + to do sth. 发现做某事很.....

find it + adj. to do sth. 中的 it 是形式宾语, adj. 做宾补, to do sth. 是真正的宾语。同类的动词还有 think, feel, consider 等。

【活学活用】

1) I found it _____ (interest) to talk with my grandfather

2) I found it hard for me _____ (improve) spoken English.

Answers: interesting, to improve

7. Although I couldn't understand everything the characters said, their body language and the expressions on their faces helped me to get the meaning.

not everything “并非一切都”, 属部分否定。

1) 英语中针对 all、every、both、always 等词的否定均属部分否定, 即“并非全都”如:

Not all bamboo grows tall.

并非所有的竹子都会长得很高。

I don't want both the books.

我不是两本书都要。

This flower is not seen everywhere.

这花并不是随处可见的。

He is not always so sad.

他并不是一直都这样悲伤。

其完全否定形式分别为 none、no、neither、never. every-构成的复合不定代词对应的完全否定形式分别为 nobody, nothing, nowhere... 例如:

All of them can do it. --- None of them can do it.

Both are good. --- Neither is good.

Everybody likes it. --- Nobody likes it.

He is always late. --- He is never late.

He was here all the time. --- He was never here.

2) not...and...的否定式, 被否定的往往是 and 后面的那一部分。 例如:

He did not speak clearly and correctly.

他讲得清楚但不正确。

She cannot sing and dance.

她会唱歌但不会跳舞。

如果将 **and** 换成 **or**, **not** 对其后面的两部分就全盘否定了。

He did not speak clearly or correctly.

他讲的既不清楚也不正确。

13. But whether or not you can do this well depends on your learning habits.

1) 此句中 **whether or not you can do it well** 是个从句, 用作整个句子的主语。

这种从句叫作“主语从句”。又如:

Whether you did it right or wrong isn't so important. What's important is the experience you gained.

2) **whether or not** 是英语从句的一个连词结构, 意思和功能相当于 **whether**, 表示“是否”, 常出现在宾语从句, 主语从句中。使用时, 也可把 **whether** 和 **or not** 分开, **or not** 放到句尾。例如:

I can't tell whether or not the teacher likes me.

= I can't tell whether the teacher likes me or not.

14. It is also easier for you to pay attention to it for a long time.

该句句型是 **It is *adj.* for sb. to do sth.**

【注】若形容词表示事物特征的, 如: **easy, difficult, hard, important** 等, 须用介词 **for**。

It's +*adj.* (kind, honest, friendly) + (of sb.) to do sth.

【注】若形容词表示人的性格、品质与特点, 如: **good, kind, nice, wrong** 等, 用介词 **of**。

【中考链接】

It's very convenient ___ us to buy train tickets

now because we can buy them either from the station or on the Internet.

A. to B. of C. by D. for (Answer: D)

15. Good learners often connect what they need to learn with something interesting.

connect v. 意为“连接; 与.....有联系”

当表示把两个物体 (A 和 B) 连接起来时, 常用结构是 **connect A to / with / and B**, 其中 **to** 表示把 A 接到 B 上, 多用来指动作而不指状态。

e.g. **Connect the speaker to / with the record player, please.**

The subway connects the train station and / with the airport.

16. Even if you learn something well, you will forget it unless you use it.

even though=even if 即使, 引导让步状语从句

【注】**even though** 引导让步状语从句时, 不能与 **but** 连用。

【中考链接】

—This dress was last year's style.

— I think it still looks perfect _____ it has gone out this year.

A. so that B. as if C. even though D. ever since Answer: C

17. Good learners will keep practicing what they have learned, and they are not afraid of making mistakes.

【afraid 用法归纳】

(1) be afraid of sth/doing sth 害怕做某事，担心（出现某种不良后果）。

(2) be afraid to do sth 害怕去做..., (没有勇气、胆量去做某事)

(3) be afraid +that 恐怕...(礼貌地说出令人不快、失望或感到遗憾的事)

(4) 回答别人的提问时，可用省略形式 I'm afraid so (not)。

【活学活用】

Tina is so shy that she is afraid of _____ in front of a group.

A. to speak B. speak C. speaking D. spoke Answer: C

补充:

1. Good learners think about what they are good at and what they need to practice more.

【think 相关短语】

think about 想起，考虑 think of 想到，认为 think over 仔细考虑 think out 考虑好

think up 想出来 think through 认真地考虑

2. Then one day I watched an English movie called Toy Story.

此处 called = named 意为“叫做”

【call 用法归纳】

call sb. = telephone sb. = phone sb.

= give sb. a call = ring sb. up 给某人打电话

call on sb. 拜访某人 call sb. in 召来某人

3. I discovered that listening to something interesting is the secret to language learning.

discover v. 发现; 发觉

指偶然或经过努力发现原来客观存在但不为人所知的事物。

e.g. Columbus discovered America in 1492.

4. I also learned useful sentences like “It’s a piece of cake” or “It serves you right.”

1) a piece of cake 和 serves sb. right 是英语中的两个习惯用语，也可称作习语 idiom(s)。同汉语中的成语类似，习语是人们在长期的语言运用中约定俗成的一种固定表达方式，其意思往往不是字面所表达的含义。

2) a piece of cake 表示事情非常简单、易于解决，相当于汉语的“小菜一碟；小事一桩”；

serves sb. right 则相当于汉语说某人“活该”。

3) also 也、而且（常用于肯定句中）

either 也（常用于否定句句末）

too 也（常用于肯定句句末）

5. But because I wanted to understand the story, I looked them up in a dictionary.

look up (在词典、参考书中或通过电脑)

查阅; 抬头看

【look 用法归纳】

look after 照顾 look like 看起来像

look out 当心, 小心 look through 浏览

look for 寻找 look forward to 期待

look around 向四周看 look over 检查

have/take a look 看一看

6. They even ask each other and try to find out the answers.

(1) try on 试穿

(2) try to do sth. 努力做某事, 侧重尽力做

(3) try doing sth. 试图做某事, 侧重尝试做

(4) try one's best to do sth.

= do one's best to do sth.

尽某人最大努力做某事

find out 寻找, 查明

【拓展】 find/look for/find out 找

(1) find v. 找到, 强调找到的结果

(2) look for 寻找, 强调找东西的过程

(3) find out 查明, 找到, 指经过调查, 询问等弄清事实的真相

例: I am looking for a pen.

我正在找一支笔。(指找的过程)

I found my pen just now.

我刚刚找到了我的笔。(指找的结果)

7. Knowledge comes from questioning.

此处 question 用作动词, 表示“提问; 询问; 审问”的意思。例如:

I just accepted what he told me. I never thought to question it.

The police questioned him for three hours before letting him go.

词汇与短语知识点:

1. 现在完成时态结构: have done

表示 1) 持续至今 2) 影响现在

例: Have you ever studied with a group?

2. not...at all = not... in the slightest

一点也不, 根本不

I like milk very much, but I don't like coffee at all.

3. first of all 首先

(主要用于说明操作步骤或者陈述系列观点)

[例]My aim was first of all to determine what I should do next.

at first = at the beginning 起初, 开始时;

(主要用于讲述故事)

[例]At first they all thought I was crazy.

4. enjoy doing sth. 喜欢做..., 乐意做...

如: She enjoys playing football.

enjoy oneself 过得愉快

如: He enjoyed himself.

practice doing 练习做某事

如: She often practice speaking English.

5. one of + 最高级 + 名词复数:

...其中之一

如: She is one of the most popular teachers.

6. decide to do sth. 决定做某事

如: LiLei has decided to go to BeiJing .

7. unless = if ...not... 如果不, 除非,

(引导条件状语从句)

如: You will fail unless you work hard.

8. deal with 处理 如: I dealt with a lot of problem.

9. perhaps = maybe 也许

10. go by (时间) 过去 .

如: Two years went by. 两年过去了。

11. see sb / sth doing 看见某人正在做某事。如: She saw him drawing a picture in the classroom.

12. each other = one another 彼此

13. regard... as ... ; 把.....看作为.....

如: The boys regarded Anna as a fool.

14. too many 许多, 修饰可数名词

如: too many girls

too much 许多, 修饰不可数名词

如: too much milk (

much too 太, 修饰形容词

如: much too beautiful

15. with the help of sb. = with one's help

如: with the help of LiLei = with LiLei's help

16. compare...with / to... 把...与...相比

17. instead 代替 (用在句末, 副词)

instead of sth / doing sth 代替, 而不是

如: I will go instead of you. 我将代替你去。

Unit 2 I think that mooncakes are delicious!

【短语归纳】

1. the Lantern Festival 元宵节

2. the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

3. the Water Festival 泼水节

4. eat five meals a day 一天吃五餐

5. put on five pounds 体重增加了五磅

lose weight 减肥

6. in two weeks 两星期之后

7. be similar to... 与.....相似

be different from 与.....不同

be the same as 与.....相同

8. throw water at each other 互相泼水

9. in the shape of... 呈...的形状

10. folk stories 民间传说故事

11. lay out 摆开;布置

12. the story of Chang'e 嫦娥的故事

13. refuse to do sth 拒绝做某事

14. have good luck in the new year

在新的一年里交好运

15. in two weeks 两星期之后

16. share sth with sb 与...分享...
17. as a result 结果
18. one ... the other... (两者中)一个...另一个...
some...others... (众多对象)有的.....有的.....
19. care about 关心
20. dress up 乔装打扮
21. haunted house 鬼屋
22. play a trick / joke on sb.捉弄某人 (开...玩笑)
23. give out 分发 give up 放弃
24. trick or treat (万圣节用语)不给糖果就捣蛋
25. light candles 点亮蜡烛
26. the importance of...的重要性
27. take sb around...= show sb around...
带某人到处走走/ 带某人参观
28. warn sb to do sth.警告某人做某事
warn sb not to do sth 警告某人不要做某事
29. the beginning of new life 新生命的开始
30. remind sb of ... 使某人回想起...
31. promise to do sth.承诺做某事
32. treat sb. with. 用/以...对待某人

【重点句子】

1. What a great day!
What fun the Water Festival is!
How delicious the food is!
2. I wonder if it's similar to the Water Festival of Dai people in Yunnan Province.
3. People go on the streets to throw water at each other.
4. Because the new year is a time for cleaning and washing away bad things.
5. Whoever drank this could live forever.
6. Hou Yi planned to drink it with Chang'e.
7. Chang'e refused to give it to him and drank it all.
8. As a result, Chang'e became light and flew up to sky.
9. He quickly laid out favorite fruits and desserts in the garden.
10. How he wished that Chang'e could come back.
11. People started the tradition of admiring the moon and sharing mooncakes with their families.
12. I think it's fun to dress up as cartoon characters.

13. He just cares about whether he can make money.
14. But behind all these things lies the true meaning of Christmas...
15. He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want to end up like him.
16. The Ghost of Christmas Past takes him back to his childhood and reminds Scrooge of his happier days as a child.
17. He decides to change his life and promises to be a better person.
18. He also gives gifts to people in need.
19. He now treat everyone with kindness and warmth, spreading love and joy everywhere he goes.
20. Not only do people spread them around in different hiding places for an egg hunt, but they also give out these treats as gifts.

重点句子解析：

3. People go on the streets to throw water at each other.

throw at 抛向；泼向；洒向

动词 throw 后接所投掷的物体，用介词 at 引入泼洒的对象。

e.g. On our way here, someone threw a stone at our car, but fortunately we were not hit.

It's the first snow of the year, and the children are happily throwing snowballs at each other.

5. Whoever drank this could live forever.

1) Whoever drank this 在此句中作主语，是主语从句，此时 whoever 相当于 anyone who，也可引导宾语从句；

Whoever drank this could live forever.

= Anyone who drank this could live forever.

2) whoever 还可以引导让步状语从句，相当于 no matter who. 如：

I'll always love you no matter who you are.

= I'll always love you whoever you are.

3) 类似的词还有：whatever；whenever；wherever；however。

9. He quickly laid out her favorite fruits and desserts in the garden.

lay out 铺开，摆开

e.g. He laid the map out on the table.

注：lay 放置；产卵 lay---laid---laid

(不规则动词，其过去式、过去分词均为 laid)

10. How he wished that Chang'e could come back!

这是一个感叹句，其中 Chang'e could come back 是宾语从句。

14. But behind all these things lies the true meaning of Christmas...

lie v. (lay, lain) 存在; 平躺; 处于

注意与 lay 的区别:

lay v. (laid, laid) 放置; 下蛋, 产卵

【运用】用 lie 或 lay 的适当形式填空。

- 1) ____ in bed all the time is bad for your health.
- 2) The hen _____ an egg every day.
- 3) My mother ____ on the sofa for about an hour this morning.
- 4) The duck _____ three eggs last week.

(Keys: Lying, lays, lay, laid)

15. He warns Scrooge to change his ways if he doesn't want to end up like him.

1) warn v. 警告; 告诫

常用于固定短语: warn sb. (not) to do sth.

表示“警告某人(不要)干某事”;

2) warn sb. of/about sth.

表示“提醒 / 警告某人注意某事”。如:

The police warned us not to go out at night.

They warned him of the danger.

She warned her son about the fire.

end up 最终成为; 最后处于

① end up doing sth 以做某事结束/ 告终

如: The party ended up singing.

② end up with sth. 以...结束

如: The party ended up with her singing.

19. He now treats everyone with kindness and warmth, spreading love and joy everywhere he goes.

spread v. (spread, spread) 传播; 展开

n. 蔓延; 传播

此句 spreading love and joy 是前一句的状语, 现在分词 spreading 与前句主语是主动关系。

everywhere he goes 是动词 spread 的地点状语。

20. Not only do people spread them around in different hiding places for an egg hunt, but they also give out these treats as gifts.

1) not only ... but (also) ...不但...而且...

2) 当 not only 位于句首时，其后的主谓要部分倒装。

3) 当 not only ... but (also) ... 连接两个代词或名词作主语时，谓语的动词要与 but (also)后的代词或名词在数上保持一致。如：

Not only he but also I am wrong.

Not only books but also water is needed.

重要知识点补充：

1. What do you think of sth. ? = How do like sth.?

你认为.....怎么样？

例： What does Wu Yu think of this festival?

2. Chinese people have been celebrating Middle-Autumn Festival and enjoying mooncakes for centuries.
for centuries 几百年

3. They carry people's wishes to the families they love and miss.
they love and miss 是定语从句，修饰 the families。

4. However, most people think that the story of Chang'e is the most touching.

(1) the story of Chang'e is the most touching 是宾语从句，关联词是 that。

(2) 第一个 most 是“大多数”之意，第二个 most 在 touching 前面构成最高级

5. Hou Yi was so sad that he called out her name to the moon every night.

1) so ...that ...“如此以至于”，so 是副词，其后跟形容词或副词，that 后跟句子。如：

He was so happy that he jumped up.

2) call out ... to... 对着.....大喊.....

6. It is also a good idea to help parents to do something instead.

It 是形式主语， to help parents to do something 是真正主语。类似句型有：

It is + *n.* + to do sth.

It is + *adj.* (for sb.) to do sth.

It takes (sb.) sometime + to do sth.

e.g. It is not a good habit to get up late.

It is very important for young people to learn English well.

7. One is Mother's Day on the second Sunday of May, and the other is Father's Day...

辨析 another, the other, others & the others

1) another 和 the other 都有“另一个”的意思。another 指多个中的“另一个”；the other 则指两个中的“另一个”，常与 one 构成固定结构 one ... the other ...，“一个……另一个……”。也可指多个陈述对象中的最后一个。

e.g. The shoes don't fit me. Would you please show me another pair?

My sister has two skirts. One is yellow, the other is black.

2) others (=other+复数名词)与 the others (=the other+复数名词)均含有“其他一些”的意思。others 泛指多部分中的一部分，可与 some 构成固定结构 some ... others ...，“一些……一些……”；也泛指“他人，别人”

the others 则特指某总体中剩余的一部分。

e.g. Some like fruit and vegetables, others like junk food.

Two of you can go to the lab with me, and the others will have to stay in the classroom.

Exercises:

选择 another, the other, others 或 the others 填空。

1. There are two rulers on the table. One is long, _____ is short.
2. This schoolbag is the worst of all. Can you show me _____ one?
3. You should learn from _____.
4. There are 40 students in the class. 70% of them are from towns and cities, _____ are from the countryside.

(Answers: the other, another, others, the others)

8. The Spirit of Christmas 圣诞精神(圣诞节的意义)

He also tells Scrooge to expect three spirits to visit him.

第一个短语中 spirit 指与肉体相对而言的“精神；心灵”解；第二个句子中 spirit 是“灵魂；鬼怪；幽灵”之意。

试比较：

I shall be with you in spirit.

In the story, it is said that the area is haunted by evil spirits.

9. He is mean and only thinks about himself.

mean adj. 吝啬的；小气的；自私的。 如：

Mr. Smith is a mean old man.

He was mean to those who worked for him.

Some people around us are mean with money.

【重点语法】

1. 宾语从句（复习直接引语和间接引语）

a.陈述语序 b.连接词 c. 时态

(that) (if 或 whether) (5w,1h)

例: I don't know what they are looking for.

Could you tell me when the train will leave?

注意: 当主句谓语动词是 think, believe, suppose, expect 等词, 而宾语从句的意思是否定时, 常把否定转移至主句表示。

例: I don't think it is right for him to treat you like that.

注意: 由 whether, if 引导的宾语从句

由 whether(if)引导的宾语从句, 实际上是一般疑问句演变而来的,意思是“是否”。

例: I wonder whether(if) they will come to our party.

注意: 当宾语从句表示的是一个客观真理或者事实时, 即使主句是过去时, 从句也用一般现在时态。

例: The teacher told us that light travels faster than sound.

2.感叹句结构

How + adj. /adv. + 主 + 谓!

What (a/an) + 名 + 主 + 谓!

例: What an interesting story it is!

How tall Yao Ming is!

Unit 3 Could you please tell me where the restrooms are?

【短语归纳】

1. turn left/right 向左/右转
2. on one's left/right 在某人的左/右边
on the second floor 在二楼
3. go along Main Street 沿着主大街走
4. have dinner 吃晚饭
5. go to the third floor 去三楼
6. a room for resting 休息室
7. be special about... 有.....独特之处
8. pardon me 请再说一次, 抱歉
9. come on 来吧; 加油; 得了吧; 快点
10. on one's way to... 在去.....的路上
11. something to eat 一些吃的东西

12. hold one's hand 握住某人的手
13. mail(send) a letter 寄信
14. pass by 路过 passer-by 路人
15. a rock band 摇滚乐队
16. in the shopping center 在购物中心
17. in some situations 在某些场合
18. park one's car 停车
19. an underground parking lot 地下停车库
20. such as 例如
21. thank sb. for doing sth. 为...感谢某人
22. look forward to...期盼...
23. meet sb. for the first time 第一次见到某人
24. in a rush to do sth. 仓促地做某事
25. be convenient to do sth. 做某事很方便
26. lead into 引入到
27. English-speaking countries 讲英语的国家
28. start with 以...开始
29. any other language 任何一门其它语言
30. less polite 不那么礼貌

【重点句子】

1. --- Excuse me, do you know where I can buy some medicine?
--- Sure. There's a supermarket down the street.
2. --- Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the bookstore?
--- Sure, just go along Main Street until you pass Center Street. The bookstore is on your right, beside the bank.
3. --- I wonder where we should go next.
--- You should try that new ride over there.
4. I was scared at first, but shouting did help.
5. I suggest Water City Restaurant in Water World.
6. On their way to Water City Restaurant, Alice and He Wei pass by Uncle Bob's.
7. These are similar request for directions. Both are correct, but the first one sounds less polite.
8. The expressions they use might depend on whom they are speaking to or how well they know each other.
9. Sometimes we need to spend time leading into a request.
10. It might seem more difficult to speak politely than directly.
11. I'm looking forward to your reply.
12. You're always in a rush to get to school on time.
13. Could you tell me which place would be a good choice for me to go to?

重点句子解析:

1. Excuse me, could you please tell me how to get to the bookstore?

(1) Excuse me. 是英语中常用的的客套用语, 其意思根据不同情境理解为“请问”“请原谅”“不好意思, 打扰一下”等。如:

Excuse me, just a minute, please.

拓展: 问路常用句型:

Excuse me. Could/Can you tell me the way to...?

Excuse me. Could/Can you tell me how I can get to...?

Excuse me. Could/Can you tell me how to get to...?

Excuse me. Could/Can you tell me where...is/are?

Excuse me. Do you know where/how...?

Excuse me. Which is the way to..., please?

Excuse me. Where is ..., please?

Excuse me. Is there a/an...near here?

2 Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the bookstore?

1) Could you please...? “请你.....好吗?”

否定式为“Could you please not...” “请你别.....好吗”交际用语, 表示有礼貌的提出请求, 后接动词原形。

Could you please tell me where the bookstore is?

Could you please not stand here?

拓展: 表示委婉请求及请求允许某人做某事

Could you please do sth.?

Would/Will you please do sth.?

Would you like to do sth.?

May/Can/Could I do sth.?

肯定回答常用: Sure./Of course./ No problem./ I'd love to.等。

否定回答常用: Sorry, I'd love/like to, but I.../

2) Sure, just go along Main Street until you pass Center Street.

go along 沿着.....向前走

(多指沿着街道、河边或堤坝等向前走)

go down 沿着.....向前走

(多指向低处或远处走, 或向郊区走)

Go along this street, and you will find the park in the end.

拓展: 常见的指路路方式

Turn left/right at... 在.....往左/往右转。

Take the first/second...turning on the right/left. 在第一/二.....个拐弯处往右、左拐。

It's across from/near/next to ...它就在.....对面/附近/旁边。

You can take the NO. ...bus and get off at... 你可以乘.....路公共汽车在.....下车。如：

Turn right at the third crossing, and then walk straight.

It's across from/near/next to the hospital.

Take the second turning on the right.

You can take the NO.3 bus and get off at the National Park Stop.

4. I was scared at first, but shouting did help.

did 此处用作助动词，在句中起强调作用,用来表达说话者的一种强烈的感情。

did 要重读，后接动词原形，意为“确实；务必；一定；的确”等。

do 随主语人称、数和句子的时态的变化而变化。

- He does come from America.
- I did make a phone call to you yesterday.
- Please do be quiet for a moment.

5. I suggest Water City Restaurant in Water World.

suggest 作及物动词，意为“建议;提议”，其名词形式为 suggestion (建议;提议)。

其用法如下：

► (1) suggest sth.意为“建议/提议某事”。

He suggested a two-day-long stay in Beijing on the way home.

► (2) suggest doing sth. 意为“建议/提议做某事”

My father suggested calling for a doctor at once.

► (3)suggest-that 引导的宾语从句。此时宾语从句要用虚拟语气，即 should + 动词原形，其中 should 可省略。

The teacher suggested that we (should) speak as much English as possible in class.

6. On their way to Water City Restaurant, Alice and He Wei pass by Uncle Bob's.

1) on one's way to ... 在某人去 的路上

I met an old classmate of mine on my way to work.

2) pass by 从...旁边走过；经过

If you pass by something, you go past it or near it on your way to another place.

7. These are similar request for directions. Both are correct, but the first one sounds less polite.

request 是可数名词，意为“要求;请求”，其后 常接“for +名词”,意为“.....的要求/请求”。

We must make a request for help.

9. Sometimes we even need to spend time leading in to a request.

▶ lead in to 意为“引入; 导人”。其中 in 为副词, to 为介词, 其后接名词或代词作宾语。

We often use “excuse me” to lead in to a request.

▶ lead to 意为“导致; 通向”。

Too much work and too little rest often lead to illness.

All roads lead to Rome.

重要知识点补充:

1. When you visit a foreign country, it is important to know how to ask for help politely.

politely adv. 礼貌地; 客气地

(impolitely 无礼地; 粗鲁地)

polite adj. 礼貌的; 客气的

(impolite(无礼的))。

He is a polite child. He speaks to everyone politely.

2. Usually polite questions are longer and include more language such as “Could you please ...?” or “Can I ask ...?”

include 作及物动词, 意为“包括; 包含”。

The price includes both the house and the furniture inside.

3. take 的用法

① take some food; take some medicine

(= have 吃, 喝)

② take notes 做笔记

③ take one's temperature (测量)

④ It takes sb some time/money to do something (花费, 需要)

⑤ I'll take this coat. (= buy 购买)

⑥ take somebody / something to

(带 / 送.....去.....;)

⑦ take a train to Chongqing (乘坐)

⑧ take off (脱下)

4. turn 的用法

turn to page 80 (翻到)

It is your turn. (名分, 顺序)

at the turning 在转弯处

turn on/ off/ up/ down

打开; 关闭; 开大; 开小

turn right/ left at the first crossing (转向)

Unit 4 I used to be afraid of the dark.

【短语归纳】

1. used to do 过去常常做某事

be used to doing 习惯于做某事

be used to do 用来做事 (被动语态)

2. in public 公开地

3. from time to time 时常, 有时

4. in person 亲自

5. deal with 处理

It's a deal. 就这么定了!

6. look after=take care of 照顾, 照料

7. tons of 许多, 大量

8. a small number of 一些, 少量

9. be careful about 对...谨慎

be nervous about 对...感到紧张, 害怕

10. be proud of = take pride in 为...感到自豪

11. be absent from 缺席

12. even if = even though 即使

13. the whole school 全校

14. boarding school 寄宿学校

15. have an influence on 对...有影响

16. all the time 一直

17. no longer 不再

18. from time to time 不时, 时常

19. hang out 闲荡

20. fight on 继续奋斗

21. give a speech 做演讲

22. take up 从事, 开始做

【重点句子】

1. You used to be short, didn't you?
2. She was never brave enough to ask questions.
3. This party is such a great idea!
4. It's been three years since we last saw our primary school classmates.
5. He studies hard and got good scores on his exams.
6. Cindy told me that she used to be really shy and took up singing to deal with her shyness.
7. She dares to sing in front of her class.
8. Now she's not shy anymore and she loves singing in front of crowds.
9. ... but now I get tons of attention everywhere I go.
10. I have to be very careful about what I say or do.
11. You can never imagine how difficult the road to success is.
12. Many times I thought about giving up, but I fought on.
13. You really require a lot of talent and hard work to succeed.
14. Only a very small number of people make it to the top.
15. ...he seldom caused any problems...
16. Li Wen's unhappiness began to influence his school work.
17. Sometimes he was absent from classes and failed in his examinations.
18. She advised them to talk with their son in person.
19. They take pride in everything good that I do.
20. He was no longer interested in studying.
21. It's very important for parents to be there for their children.
22. My life has changed a lot in the last few years.

重点语句解析:

1. I used to be afraid of the dark.

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

表示过去经常性或习惯性的动作或状态，暗指现在已经不存了，强调过去与现在的对比。

used to 的否定形式有两种：didn't use to 或 usedn't to。

used to 用于疑问句时，可借助助动词 did，也可以将 used 提到主语前。

e.g. They used to be good friends.

Mrs Brown didn't use to / usedn't to travel in summer.

Did you use to / Used you to play the guitar?

【拓展】几个易混结构的比较:

结构	意义	to 的作用
<u>used to do sth.</u>		used

	过去常常做某事	to 表过去时
use ... to do sth.	用...做... (主动)	不定式符号
be used to do sth. = be used for doing sth.	被用来做... (被动)	
be used to (doing) sth.	习惯于(做)某事	介词

e.g. They use the knife to cut meat.

This kind of wood is used to make paper.

Lucy has been used to (eating) Chinese food.

I think you'll get used to the climate soon.

根据所给汉语提示完成英语句子。

- 1) My uncle _ (以前是司机), but now he is an actor.
- 2) Tom's father _____ (过去常常看书) after lunch.
- 3) Mary _____ (以前常常骑自行车) to work, but now she _____ (习惯步行) to work.
- 4) The pencil _____ (被用来书写).

3. This party is such a great idea!

He used to be so shy and quiet.

such 与 so 辨析

such adj. 这(那)样的

(主要修饰名词及名词短语)

so adv. 这(那)么; 如此地

(主要修饰形容词、副词和分词)

e.g. Do you like such weather?

I'm so glad to see you.

He can draw so well.

- 1) 当名词前有 many, much, few 或 little 等词修饰时, 要用 so 而不用 such。

e.g. There are so many / few people in the hall.

You have so much / little homework today.

2) “such + a / an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 形式”相当于“so + 形容词 + a / an + 可数名词单数形式”, 表示“如此.....的一个.....”。

e.g. She is such a lovely girl.

= She is so lovely a girl.

选用 such 或 so 填空。

1) The man told us ____ funny a story.

- 2) She has _____ a beautiful dress.
 3) How can you get ___ much money to buy the car?
 4) Don't go out in _____ cold weather.
 5) Don't eat _____ quickly.

6. Candy told me that she used to be really shy and took up singing to deal with her shyness.

take up 开始；从事；接纳；占据；继续做

e.g. The table takes up too much room.

They have taken up golf.

拓展： take 相关词组

take off 起飞；脱下；动身

take on 承担；呈现

take over 接受；接管；接办；借用

take down 记下；取下

take place 发生；进行；举行

take a look 看一下 take a walk 散步

take away 带走，拿走，取走

take care of 照顾；注意；抚养

take charge 掌管，负责

deal v. 对待；处理 (dealt, dealt)

deal with 应对；处理

deal with / do with

How did you deal with your old bike?

= What did you do with your old bike?

shyness *n.* 羞涩 (-- shyer-- shyest)

7. As she got better, she dared to sing in front of her class, and then for the whole school.

dare *v.* 敢于；胆敢

dare 可以作实义动词，也可以作情态动词。

(类似 need)

(1) 实义动词: dare to do sth.

I dare to swim across the river

I don't dare to say that.

--- Do you dare to go with me?

--- Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

(2) 情态动词: 用于否定句和疑问句。

I daren't say that.

--- Dare you go with me?

--- Yes, I dare. / No, I dare not.

How dare you say that?

8. Now she's not shy anymore and loves singing in front of crowds.

not ... anymore 不再.....

e.g. People are not interested in movies anymore.

= People are **no longer** interested in movies.

辨析: not... any longer / more ; no longer / more

no longer 着重表示时间上不再延续, 修饰延续性动词, 如 teach, live, work 等, 通常放在动词前面, 相当于 not... any longer.

no more 着重表示数量或程度的减少, 修饰非延续性动词, 通常放在动词后面或名词前面, 相当于 not... any more.

9. ... but now I get tons of attention everywhere I go.

get tons of attention 被众人所关注

tons of 很多; 极多

(既可修饰可数名词, 也可以用于不可数名词)

e.g. They have tons of work every day.

12. Many times I thought about giving up, but I fought on.

fight (fought, fought)

努力去做, 尝试; 战斗, 搏斗; 争取

fight on 奋力坚持, 继续奋斗

e.g. We must fight on until the end of the battle.

13. You really require a lot of talent and hard work to succeed.

require v. 需要; 要求

Fishing requires a lot of patience.

require 的用法

(1) require sth

These pets require a lot of care and attention.

(2) require sb to do sth 要求某人做某事

At the beginning of the new term, all students will be required to take a short test.

(3) require doing sth (主动形式表被动含义)

The roof requires repairing

(4) require that ... (从句用虚拟语气)

The situation required (that) he (should) be present.

15. ...he seldom caused any problems...

seldom *adv.* (频度副词) 不常; 很少

通常放在 be 动词、助动词或情态动词之后, 实义动词之前。

注意英语中类似的**否定词**: hardly, seldom, few, little, rarely

She seldom goes out after ten o'clock.

He is seldom late for school, is he?

16. Li Wen's unhappiness began to influence his schoolwork.

influence *v. & n.* 影响

influence  sth.

doing sth.

sb. to do sth.

have / has an influence on ...

be an influence on ...

What influenced Mike to make that decision?

Cell phones have an important influence on our life.

Their mother is a good influence on their habits.

请根据汉语意思完成下列英语句子。

1) 老师对学生有很大的影响。

Teachers _____ a great _____ students.

2) 受父母的影响, 李梅成为了一名医生。

Li Mei's parents _____ her _____ a doctor.

3) 他的成功影响了其他的工人。

His success _____.

4) 谁对你的人生有重大影响?

Who _____ on your life?

17. Sometimes he was absent from classes and failed his examinations.

absent *adj.* 缺席; 不在

present *adj.* 到场的, 出席的

be absent from 缺课

e.g. The boy was absent because he was ill.

fail v. 失败; 未能(做到); 不及格

1) fail 失败; 未能(做到)

Many diets fail because they're boring.

fail in sth. 在某方面失败

I failed in everything I tried.

fail to do sth. 未能做到某事

She failed to get into art college.

fail 意为“不及格”时, 既可作及物动词, 也可作不及物动词。

He failed (in) the exam.

根据句意, 选择正确选项完成句子。

(1) Their car failed ___ the high mountain.

A. to climb B. climbing

(2) I don't know why she failed ___ the driving test.

A. on B. in

examination n. 考试; 审查

He is feeling sad about his examination.

18. She advised them to talk with their son in person.

in person 亲身; 亲自

Most invitations are made in person or by telephone.

19. They take pride in everything good that I do.

...they're always proud of me,...

注: He take pride in everything good I do. 这是一个定语从句。省略了关系代词 that。先行词为不定代词时, 关系代词只能用 that。

●take pride in sth/ sb = be proud of sth/ sb

为...感到自豪

I take pride in my child.

= I'm proud of my child.

pride n. take pride in.

He looked at his garden with pride.

I take pride in my work.

proud adj. be proud of

I feel very proud to be a part of the team.

She is proud of what you've done.

根据句意选用恰当的选项填空。

- 1) I'm _____ (pride / proud) to be your friend.
- 2) He wore his medals with _____ (pride / proud).
- 3) I'm proud ____ (of / on) my hometown.
- 4) He loved his daughter and took pride _____ (of / in) her.

重点单词、短语补充:

1. She still plays the piano from time to time.

from time to time 间或; 有时

(= sometimes / at times)

Tom goes to visit his grandmother in the countryside from time to time.

2. He studied hard and got good scores on his exams.

score *n.* *v.* 得分; 进球

3. I interviewed 19-year-old Asian pop star Candy Wang.

interview *v.* 采访

We are going to interview the Minister of Education.

review *v.* 复习

preview *v.* 预习

4. And I don't have much private time anymore.

private *adj.* 私人的; 私密的

Mr. Smith is rather secret about his private life.

5. ...his grandparents came to take care of to him.

take care of 照顾; 照管 (= look after)

My parents are not at home and I have to look after/ take care of my sister.

6. Li Wen's parents made a decision to send him to a boarding school.

make a decision 作决定

It's difficult to make a decision.

7. "It was exactly what I needed," ...

exactly *adv.* 确切地; 精确地

Please tell me exactly what he said.

- 1) Used to emphasize that sth. is correct in every way or in every detail 精确地, 准确地

If you conduct exactly as my guidance, the plan is perfectly safe.

- 2) Used to ask for more information about sth.

究竟, 到底

What exactly do you want to do?

- 3) Used as a reply, agreeing with what sb. has just said, or emphasizing that it is correct

一点不错, 正是如此

--- You mean he must cheat in the test?

--- Exactly.

not exactly

- 1) Used when you are saying the opposite of what you really mean 根本不, 一点也不

He wasn't exactly pleased to take part in sports meeting.

- 2) Used when you are correcting sth. that sb. has said 不完全

So he must be pleased to your performance. Not exactly, he just was impressed with me.

8. afford (支付得起) 的用法

afford sth 买得起 / 拿得出...

They did not consider whether they could afford the time or not.

afford to do sth 承担得起做.....

They could ill afford to lose any more staff.

9. 序数词+最高级 第几 (大/长/高...)

One of + 最高级 + 名词复数 (谓语用单三式)

He is now one of the best students in his class

The yellow river is the second largest river in china.

Unit 5 What are the shirts made of?

【短语归纳】

1. be made of 由...制作/制造(材料)
2. be made in 在...制作/制造(产地)
3. be made from 由.....制造/制成
4. environmental protection 环境保护
5. be famous for 以.....闻名;为人知晓

- be known for 以.....闻名
- 6. be produced in 在.....生产
- 7. be used for 被用于.....
- 8. as far as I know 据我所知
- 9. pick by hand 手工采摘
- 10. turn... into 把.....变成.....
- 11. no matter 不论
- 12. all over(around) the world 全世界
- 13. even though 即使
- 14. avoid doing sth 避免做某事
- 15. everyday things 日常用品
- 16. find out 查明;弄清
- 17. go on a vacation 去度假
- 18. paper cutting 剪纸
- 19. such as 例如
- 20. send out 发出;放出;发送
- 22. be covered with 被.....覆盖
- 23. rise into 上升到;升入
- 24. put on 张贴; 增加体重
- 25. as symbols of 作为.....的象征
- 26. fairy tale 童话故事

【重点句子】

1. For example, Anxi and Hangzhou are widely known for their tea.
2. Well, as far as I know, tea plants are grown on the sides of mountains.
3. They are picked by hand and then sent for processing.
4. No matter what you may buy, you might think those products were made in those countries.
5. He realized that Americans can hardly avoid buying products made in China.
6. It's made of used wood and glass.
7. Laura is trying to find out more about...
8. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or historical story.
9. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty.
10. He sent them out to ask for help when in trouble.
11. They're made of bamboo and covered with paper.
12. They are seen as symbols of happiness and good wishes.
13. Paper cutting has been around for over 1,500 years.

14. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows.

15. It takes several weeks to complete everything.

重点句子解析:

● 辨析:

be made of 用...制作/制造 (材料)

(在成品中能看出原材料)

be made from 用...制造/制成(材料)

(在成品中看不出原材料)

be made in 在...制作/制造 (产地)

be made into 被制成 (产品)

be made by 由 (生产者)制作

例: The desk is made of wood.

Paper is made from wood.

Wine is made of grapes.

This kind of plane is made in China.

Those trees are made into furniture.

The model plane is made by Uncle Wang

2. For example, Anxi and Hangzhou are widely known for their tea.

● widely adv. 广泛地; 普遍地

wide adj. + ly → widely (adv.)

e.g. Gas is widely used for cooking and heating. ● be famous for 因...而闻名

(= be known for)

be famous as 作为...而闻名

(= be known as)

例: China is famous for its tourism.

Mo Yan is very famous as a writer.

用 be known as 或 be known for 的适当形式填空:

1) Han Han _____ his writings.

2) As we know, Yao Ming _____ a basketball player.

3. Where is tea produced in China?

produce v. 生产; 制造; 出产

●辨析: produce, grow 和 plant

produce 指成批量地产出、生产或制造, 或自然地“生长出; 长出; 结出(果实)”。

e.g. This region produces over 50% of the country's rice.

These trees can produce very good apples.

grow 表示“种植；使生长”，着重指种植以后的栽培、生长过程。

e.g. These plants grow from seeds.

The villagers grow coffee and corn to sell in the market.

plant 侧重“栽种；播种”这一行为，指把种子或秧苗种到土壤里使之生长。

e.g. How many trees have you planted this year?

They planted tomatoes and carrots in their backyard.

4. No matter what you may buy, you might think those products were made in those countries.

no matter 无论；不论

与“what, who, which, where, how”等疑问词连用，引导让步状语从句。

e.g. No matter what you say, I won't believe you.

No matter when you are free, you can come here for a cup of tea.

5. He realized that Americans can hardly avoid buying products made in China.

avoid v. 避免；回避

avoid doing sth. 避免做某事

avoid 后面常跟名词、代词或动名词作宾语，但不能跟不定式作宾语。

e.g. They tried to avoid making Mrs. Li angry.

Jack kept back his anger and avoided a fight.

6. These usually try to show the things that are important in life, such as love, beauty and family.

● **辨析：such as 和 for example**

★ such as 常用来列举同类人或事物中的多个例子，后面接单词或短语，不接句子。

e.g. I like animals, such as dogs, bears and pandas.

★ for example 一般只以同类人或事物中的“一个”为例，后面可以接句子。

e.g. He has ever been to many countries, for example, Australia.

7. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty.

1) turn...into... 把.....变成.....；使.....变成.....

e.g. Can you turn an egg into a flower?

The sunny morning turned into a rainy day.

2) objects of beauty 精美的物品

e.g. Look, there's a strange object in the sky!

8. According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming.

according to 根据, 按照; 据.....所说

e.g. According to the radio, it will rain tomorrow.

9. The pieces are carefully shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry.

1) 此句中名词 piece 意为“作品”, 指由艺人、作家等创作出来的艺术品或文学作品。如:

Just take a look at this lovely clay piece. Doesn't this boy look real!

Did you read that piece in today's newspaper?

2) air-dry 是由 air 和 dry 复合而成的一个合成动词, 意为“晾干”

类似的词还有 blow-dry 吹干。

10. It takes several weeks to complete everything.

It takes (sb.) some time to do sth. 是英语中的常用句型, 意为“花费(某人)多长时间做某事”。其中 it 是形式主语, 动词不定式(短语)是真正的主语。

e.g. It took Jack three hours to make the model plane.

重点单词短语补充:

● everyday 与 every day 辨析

every day 是副词短语, 意为“每天”, 用作时间状语。everyday 是 every 和 day 构成的合成形容词, 仅用在名词前作定语, 不能单独使用。

e.g. The teacher asked us to read English books every day.

everyday life; everyday activities

form n. 形式; 类型

e.g. Jogging is a healthy form of exercise.

lively v. 生气勃勃的; 鲜艳的

e.g. Mary is a lovely young woman with imagination.

heat n. 热; 高温 v. 加热; 变热

e.g. Heat the water, otherwise it will freeze.

The heat from the fire will soon dry your coat.

polish v. 磨光; 修改; 润色

e.g. Let's polish the silver before the guests arrive.

Would you polish up the article a bit?

competitor n. 参赛者; 竞争者

compete (动词) + or → competitor (名词)

e.g. We can compete with the best teams.

Each competitor should wear a number.

complete v. 完成

complete sth. 完成某事

complete doing sth. 完成做某事

e.g. They made every effort to complete the task.

They have just completed building the bridge.

一般现在时的被动语态 (见 P155 页)

结构: am/is/are+过去分词

Unit 6 When was it invented ?

一. 重点短语

1. run on electricity 电力驱动
2. with pleasure 十分乐意, 愿意效劳
3. at the same time 同时
4. make tea 泡茶, 沏茶; 制茶
5. western countries 西方国家
6. in the 19th century 在 19 世纪
7. break the rules 打破规则, 违反规则
8. without doubt 毫无疑问, 的确
9. translate ...into ... 把.....翻译成.....
10. all of a sudden 突然, 猛地, 突如其来的
11. by mistake 错误地
12. by accident 偶然;意外地
13. divide into 把...分成...
14. take place 发生 happen 发生 (没有被动形式)
15. all of a sudden=suddenly 突然;猛地
16. look up to 仰慕
17. dream of 梦想;梦见
18. translate...into...把...翻译成...
19. a much-loved sport 一项深受喜爱的运动

20. at the Olympics 在奥运会上
21. the popularity of basketball 篮球的普及
22. come up with 想出
23. in the hallway 在走廊
24. divide...into... 把...分成...
stop...from... 阻止...做某事
25. look up to 仰慕, 崇拜
26. have a point 有道理
27. at a low price 低价
28. the style of ...的样式、风格
29. in our daily life 在我们的日常生活中
30. work together 合作, 齐心协力的
work on 从事

【重点句子】

1. They are used for seeing in the dark.
2. Well, you do seem to have a point...
3. Think about how often it's used in our daily lives.
4. The most popular drink in the world is invented by accident.
5. It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was the first to discover tea as a drink.
6. Some leaves from a tea plant fell into the water and remained there for some time.
7. It is believed that tea was brought to Korea and Japan during the 6th and 7th centuries.
8. In England, tea didn't appear until around 1660.
9. The tea trade from China to Western countries took place in the 19th century.
10. The Chinese are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea.
11. Who was it invented by?
12. Different writers translated the book into different languages.
13. The earthquake happened all of a sudden.
14. Potato chips were invented by mistake.
15. Dr. Naismith divided the men in his class into two teams and taught them to play his new game.
16. They need to stop the competing team from getting the ball into their own basket.
17. The number of foreign plays, including Chinese players, in the NBA has increased.
18. At the same time, they need to stop the competing team from getting the ball into their basket.
19. Today, the popularity of basketball has risen around the world, with many young people dreaming of becoming famous players.
20. Basketball has not only become a popular sport to play, but it has also become a popular sport to watch.
21. Many young people look up to these basketball heroes and want to become like them.

22. These stars encourage young people to work hard to achieve their dreams.

重点语句解析:

1. They are used for seeing in the dark.

be used for doing sth. 表示“被用来 做某事”。 (= be used to do sth.)

e.g. This computer is used to control all the machines.

Do you know what this tool is used for?

2. Well, you do seem to have a point...

have a point 有道理

e.g. I admit (that) you have a point.

3. Think about how often it's used in our daily lives.

● think about 考虑, 思考

e.g. He is thinking about travelling in the summer holidays.

She was thinking about her childhood days.

【拓展:有关 think 其它的短语】

● think of 指“考虑, 记忆, 记起”

如: You think of everything!

I can't think of his name at the moment.

● think sth. over 仔细考虑, 审慎思考

如: Please think over what I said.

● think sth. out 指“想通, 想出, 熟思”

如: He thought out a new idea.

That wants thinking out.

辨析: think about / think of

① “认为、想起” (此时两者可互用)

What do you think about / of his advice?

② think about “考虑”

think of “想到、想出、记起”

(= come up with)

At last, he thought of a good idea. We are thinking about going Qinzhou.

4. The most popular drink in the world is invented by accident.

by accident 偶然; 意外地

e.g. The little girl knocked the glass by accident.

5. It is said that a Chinese ruler called Shen Nong was the first to discover tea as a drink.

●It is said that... 据说..... (其后接宾语从句)

e.g. It is said that thirteen is an unlucky number in many Western countries.

本单元还有一个类似的句式:

●It is believed that..., 人们认为.....

e.g. It is believed that tea was brought to Korea and Japan during the 6th and 7th centuries.

6. Some leaves from a tea plant fell into the water and remained there for some time.

remain v. 保持不变; 剩余

① 作连系动词, 后跟名词、形容词、不定式、分词等做表语。指保持某种状态。

e.g. Peter become a manager, but Mike remained a worker.

② 作不及物动词, 意为“剩余”。

e.g. Only a few leaves remained on the tree.

9. The tea trade from China to Western countries took place in the 19th century.

●**辨析: happen / take place** 发生; 出现

① take place 是不及物动词, 不能用于被动语态; 常指事先安排或事发有因的事情。

e.g. Her sister's marriage took place at 8:00 today.

② happen 则常指偶然发生的事情。

常用句型为: Sth. happens to sb.

e.g. What happened to Tom? He looked so worried.

●take place 还有“举行”之意。

例: The meeting will take place next Friday.

happen 还可表示“碰巧; 恰好”之意

常用句型为: Sb. happens to do sth.

例: It happened that I had no money on me.

I happened to see Peter on my way to the museum.

10. The Chinese are without doubt the ones who best understand the nature of tea.

without doubt 毫无疑问; 的确

e.g. Li Na, without doubt, is the best tennis player in China.

14. Potato chips were invented by mistake.

by mistake 错误地; 无意中

e.g. Somebody took the my umbrella by mistake.

15. Dr. Naismith divided the men in his class into two teams...

divide v. 分开; 分散

divide... into... 把.....分开; 分散

e.g. She divided the orange into quarters and each ate a piece.

17. The number of foreign players, including Chinese players, in the NBA has increased.

●the number of...的数量;的数目

用于可数名词复数之前

(作主语时, 谓语动词应用单数形式。)

●a number of... 若干的, 一些

修饰可数名词复数

(作主语时, 谓语动词应用复数形式。)

e.g. The number of people killed in the accident hasn't been announced yet.

A number of people are unhappy with this decision.

19. Today, the popularity of basketball has risen around the world, with many young people dreaming of becoming famous players.

1) today adv. 如今; 当今

e.g. Today, only a few kinds of these beautiful animals still live on the earth.

2) with 复合结构作状语

(即 many young people 作 with 的宾语, dreaming of ... 作 many young people 的补足语, 因与 many young people 存在主谓关系, 所以用现在分词表达。)

20. Basketball has not only become a popular sport to play, but it has also become a popular sport to watch.

not only..., but also... 不但.....而且.....

若连接两个成分作主语, 谓语动词与靠近的主语保持一致。

e.g. Not only the students but also their teacher is enjoying the film.

类似结构还有: neither...nor...; either...or...; There be...

21. Many young people look up to these basketball heroes and want to become like them.

look up to 钦佩; 仰慕

e.g. The artist is looked up to for his landscape paintings.

●拓展: look 词组

look back 回头看; 回顾

look down upon (on) 看不起, 轻视

look forward to 盼望, 期待

look into 朝.....看去; 调查

look like 看上去象

look on 旁观, 观望

look out 当心, 小心, 留神

look through 浏览; 透过.....看

look up 查阅; 抬头看

重点单词、短语补充注释:

1. ruler n. 统治者; 支配者

rule (统治) + (e)r → ruler 统治者

e.g. The new nation needed a modern-minded ruler.

2. boil v. 煮沸; 烧开

e.g. Boil the potato for 20 minutes.

3. smell n. 气味

e.g. The apples give off a sweet smell.

v. 发出气味; 闻到

e.g. I can smell some nice noodle soup.

4. national adj. 国家的; 民族的

nation (国家) + al → national

e.g. The group of dancers wore national dress.

●1. 辨析: invent; find; find out; discover

invent“发明”, 指通过劳动运用聪明才智“发明/创造”出以前从未存在过的新事物

例: Who invented the telephone?

find“找到、发现”, 指找到或发现自己所需要的东西或丢失的东西, 着重指找到的结果。

例: We've found oil under the South Sea.

find out 指经过研究或询问查明某事真相。

例: Please find out when the ship sails for New York.

discover“发现”, 表示“偶然”或“经过努力”发现客观存在的事物、真理或错误, 即指发现原来客观存在但不为人所知的事物, 也可表示发现已为人所知的事物的新的性质或用途。

Columbus discovered America in 1492.

2. 一般过去时的被动语态 (见 P188 页)

结构: was/were+过去分词

Unit 7 Teenagers should be allowed to choose their own clothes.

一. 重点短语

1. be allowed to do sth. 被允许做某事
allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事
allow doing sth. 允许做某事
(= Doing sth. is allowed)
2. sixteen-year-olds
= sixteen-year-old boys and girls 16 岁的孩子
a fifteen-year-old boy 一个 15 岁的男孩
3. part-time jobs 兼职工作
4. a driver's license 驾照
5. on weekends 在周末
6. at that age 在那个年龄段
7. on school nights 在上学期间的晚上
8. stay up 熬夜
9. clean up 清扫
10. fail (in) a test 考试不及格
11. take the test 参加考试
12. the other day 前几天
13. all my classmates 我所有的同学
14. concentrate on 全神贯注于
15. be good for 对.....有益
16. in groups 成群的, 按组
17. get noisy 变得吵闹 (系表结构)
18. learn from 向.....学习
19. at present 目前, 现在
20. have an opportunity / chance to do sth.
有做.....的机会
21. choose their own clothes 选择自己的衣服
22. be serious about 对...认真, 严肃
23. care about 担心
24. eight hours' sleep 八小时的睡眠
25. driver's/driving license 驾照

26. instead of doing sth 代替做某事
27. wear uniforms 穿校服
28. be good for 对...有益
be bad for 对...有害
29. talk back 回嘴, 顶嘴
30. volunteer to do sth 志愿做某事
31. make my own decision 做自己的决定
32. old people's home 养老院
33. the importance of ...的重要性
34. make sure 确保
35. a professional runner 一个专业的赛跑者
36. keep...away from 远离
get in the way of 挡...路;妨碍
37. stay up 熬夜
38. a part-time job 兼职
39. be strict with sb. 对某人严厉
be strict in sth 对某事严厉

【重点句子】

1. I don't think twelve-year-olds should be allowed to get their ears pierced.
2. He should stop wearing that silly earrings.
He doesn't seem to have many friends.
3. When I was a tiny baby crying all night, my mom sang to me and stayed by my side.
When I was two running through the field, she made sure I was safe and kept me from danger.
4. She gave me a hug and lifted me up.
5. I regret talking back, not listening to Mom.
6. Now I'm an adult, thinking back to those times.
7. Their parents believe that they should be educated to take care of themselves from a very young age.
8. When they start working, they can manage their own lives.
9. Should I be allowed to make my own decisions?
10. But sometimes these can get in the way of their schoolwork.
11. Parents should not be too strict with teenagers.
12. Teenagers often think they should be allowed to practice their hobbies as much as they want.
13. My wife and I have supported every one of his races.
14. We have nothing against running.
15. So he needs to think about what will happen if he doesn't end up as a professional runner.

16. My parents have always taught me how important it is to work hard at school and enter university.

17. I'm serious about running.

18. Only then will I have a chance of achieving my dream.

重点句子解析:

1. twelve-year-olds 十六岁的青少年

它相当于一个名词,等于 twelve – year- old kids.

“一个 12 岁青少年的表达方式”

a kid of twelve

a kid of twelve years old

a twelve -year-old kid

2. He doesn't seem to have many friends.

连系动词 seem 的常见用法:

● seem to do sth. 好像

e.g. His temperature seems to be all right.

seem 的其他用法:

● seem+形容词

e.g. The question seems quite easy.

● seem+名词

e.g. That seems a good idea.

● It seems + that 从句

e.g. It seemed that nobody knew anything about the matter.

● seem like

e.g. It seemed like a good idea at that time.

常用的系动词有: look, feel, be, become, get, turn, smell, taste, stay(保持), kept 等。连系动词除 be 和 become 等少数词可接名词作表语外,一般都接形容词。

例: They are very happy.

He became a doctor two years ago.

She felt very tired.

The grass turns green.

3. When I was a tiny baby crying all night, my mom sang to me and stayed by my side.

crying all night 是现在分词短语,在名词 baby 后作定语,起修饰名词的作用。

e.g. Do you know the young man waiting outside the school gate?

5. I regret talking back, not listening to Mom.

regret vt. 遗憾, 后悔

(1) regret doing sth. 后悔做了某事 (表示对已经发生的事情感到后悔)。

regret to do sth. 很遗憾要做某事 (表示对尚未发生的事情感到不安)。

(2) regret + n. / pron.

(3) regret + that / wh-clause

e.g. I regret taking his advice at that time.

I regret to say you failed in the exam.

She immediately regretted her decision.

We regret that you are allowed to go out

I deeply regret what I said.

扩展:

remember to do sth. 记得要去做某事

remember doing sth. 记得做过某事

forget to do sth. 忘记要去做某事

forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事

6. Now I'm an adult, thinking back to those times.

times 指“时光, 岁月, 时代”。有时也会用 days 表达类似含义。

e.g. People started to play football in ancient times.

In those days, people used to write a lot more letters.

9. Should I be allowed to make my own decisions?

I think I should be allowed to make this choice myself.

be allowed to do 被允许做某事

e.g. You will not be allowed to do that.

● own v. 拥有 owner n. 所有者

adj. 自己的

n. 自己的东西, 自己人

on one's own

= by oneself 独立地, 独自, 单独

It was her own idea.

He happens to own half the land round here

The workers took him as one of their own.

The owner of that house is an old man.

10. But sometimes these can get in the way of their schoolwork ...

get in the way of 挡.....的路; 妨碍

e.g. Computer games will get in the way of his study.

13. My wife and I have supported every one of his races.

support v. & n. 支持

e.g. I hope you will support me in my efforts to discover the truth.

Your support has meant a lot to me during this difficult time.

16. My parents have always taught me how important it is to work hard at school and enter university.

enter v. 进来; 进去

e.g. Please do not enter before knocking on the door.

He has no choice but enter that college.

17. ...but I'm serious about running.

be serious about 对.....是认真的

e.g. You should be serious about your job.

18. Only then will I have a chance to achieve my dream.

这是一个倒装句, 正常语序是 I will have a chance to achieve my dream only then. 但由于与前文的连贯性及强调的需要, only then 被置于句首。

英文的句子大多主语在前, 谓语在后。但在一些句子中, 由于修辞或句子结构上的需要, 谓语被部分或完全置于主语之前, 构成“倒装语序”。

only 用于句子的开头, 后接副词、介词短语或状语从句时, 句子应倒装。例如:

Only yesterday did he find out that his watch was lost.

Only after a year did I begin to see the results of my work.

【考点详解】

1. enough 足够

{ 形容词 / 副词 + enough
如: beautiful enough, carefully enough
enough + 名词

如: enough food 足够食物

enough...to 足够...去做...

例: I have enough money to go to Beijing.

She is old enough to go to school.

2. get their ears pierced 穿耳洞

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