

Unit2 Colours

Unit1	核心话题	谈论颜色
	重点词汇	pink, indigo, violet, favourite, colour, colourful, mood, influence, calm, purity, wedding, remind, as, strength, require, etc
	重点短语	1. try it on 2. like green best 3. in the sky 4. be sure 5. just now 6. look good on sb. 7. change our moods 8. get married 9. feel relaxed 10. be painted blue 11. make you feel warm 12. cheer you up 13. hope for success 14. have difficulty making a decision 15. the colour of wisdom 16. get into trouble 17. represent new life 18. make us feel happy or sad 19. be of some help to you
	重点句型	1. Which one do you want to wear Eddie? 2. I think blue is better than pink. 3. Pink is a girl's colour. 4. I'm not sure if blue looks good on you. 5. Some people believe that colours can influence our moods. 6. In fact, colours can change our moods; and make us feel happy or sad, energetic or sleepy. 7. People in cold areas prefer warm colours in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling.
	语法	宾语从句
	写作	说明颜色和心情之间的关系



考点 1 There' s nothing wrong with..."表示“……没有毛病 / 问题

[教材原句] 1. But there's nothing wrong with pink, you know. 但是你知道粉色没什么不好。

固定句型“There' s nothing wrong with...”表示“……没有毛病 / 问题”，相当于“Nothing is wrong with...”以及“There isn't anything wrong with ...”。

此句型中，wrong 修饰不定代词 nothing，当形容词修饰不定代词时，应放在所修饰的不定代词之后。

拓展 固定句型“There' s nothing wrong with...”的肯定句为“There' s something wrong with...”或“Something is wrong with...”，表示“……有毛病 / 问题”；一般疑问句为“Is there anything wrong with...?”或“Is anything wrong with...?”。

I have something important to tell you. 我有一些重要的事要告诉你。

There's something wrong with my car. 我的小汽车出故障了。

【经典练】

1. —There is nothing wrong with your mobile phone, _____?

—_____, I'll have Uncle Wang _____ it.

A. is there; Yes; repaired;

B. is there; Yes; repair;

C. is there; No; repair;

D. isn't there; Yes; repair;

【写作佳句】 There is nothing wrong with your mother. Please don't worry about her. 你的妈妈没什么事，不用担心她。



考点 2 be sure “确信，有把握”

【教材原句】 And I'm not sure if blue looks good on you. 而且我不确定你穿蓝色是否好看。

【精讲】 be sure, 动词短语，意为“确信，有把握”。固定结构：

be sure of (doing) sth. 对(做)某事有把握

be sure to do sth. 一定会做某事；务必要做某事

be sure + (that) 从句 确信……

I am not sure of his address. 我不清楚他的地址。

I'm not sure whether I've met him before. 我不确定以前是否见过他。

提醒： sure 后接 if / whether 引导的宾语从句时，主句通常为否定形式；若主句为肯定形式，sure 后常接 that 引导的宾语从句。

I'm not sure if/whether we will get there on time. 我不确定我们是否会准时到那儿。

【精讲】 固定结构 sth. (颜色 / 衣服) looks good on sb. 意为“某物(颜色 / 衣服)穿在某人身上好看”，相当于 sb. looks good in sth. (颜色 / 衣服)，look, 系动词，意为“看起来”，后常接形容词构成系表结构。

① Blue looks good **on** you. = You look good **in** blue. **【on+人； in + 颜色/衣服】**

② I don't know if my father will come back tomorrow.

【句中 if 引导宾语从句，意为“是否”，从句该用什么时态就用什么时态】

If my father comes back tomorrow, I will tell you.

【句中 if 条件状语从句，意为“如果”，主将从现】

③ be sure of sth. / be sure to do sth. / be sure + that 宾从

I think red looks good on you. = I think you look good in red. 我认为你穿红色好看。

【经典练】 1. (2023·黑龙江·统考二模) —Will you join in the discussion tomorrow?

—_____. Maybe I'll have a meeting.

- A. Well, I'm not sure B. That'll be great C. Sure, I will

2. (2023·江苏南通·统考二模) We should give our friends help when they need it. Be sure to remember “_____”.

- A. It's never too old to learn. B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
C. It never rains but it pours. D. Actions speak louder than words.

【写作佳句】 (2021·上海普陀·统考一模) Be sure to take your teacher's advice. Then you will make progress. 一定要听老师的劝告。然后你就会进步。



考点 3 try it on 把它试穿一下

try v. 尝试；努力；试验 n. 尝试；努力；试验

try to do sth 尽力做某事 try one's best to do sth 尽全力做某事

try doing sth 尝试做某事 have a try 试一试

try on 试穿，后面可跟名词作宾语，但是代词要放在 try 和 on 的中间。

Would you like to try on this blue dress? 你想要试穿一下这条蓝色的裙子吗？

The shoes match your trousers well, try them on please. 这双鞋子和你的裤子很搭配，请试穿一下吧。

【经典练】1. (2022·河北·统考中考真题) —Michael, _____ this shirt.

—Oh, it looks nice on me!

- A. try on B. put down C. take off D. throw away

【写作佳句】 (2021·福建三明·统考一模) You'd better try them on first. I'm afraid the size is a bit small for you.—你最好先试穿一下。恐怕这个尺寸对你来说有点小。



考点4 influence“影响”。

[教材原句] Some people believe that colors can influence our moods. 一些人相信颜色能影响我们的心情。

(1) **【精讲】** influence, 动词，意为“影响”。同义词为 affect，后面直接跟某人或某物作宾语。

The weather influences the crops. 天气影响农作物。

拓展 influence 作名词，意为“影响”。

固定短语：have an influence on 对……有影响。

My advice has no influence on his actions. 我的建议对他的行为没有影响。

(2) **【精讲】** mood. 名词，意为“心情，情绪”，复数为 moods。

固定短语：in a good / bad mood 心情好 / 不好。

He is in a very bad mood today. 他今天心情很不好。

【经典练】1. (2023·湖北武汉·统考模拟预测) The closer parents are to the children, the stronger _____ they will have on their children's character.

- A. review B. influence C. attention D. expression

2. (2022·内蒙古包头·统考中考真题) —Why could you write so well?

—I read a lot, and the works of Ernest Hemingway had a strong _____ on me as a child.

- A. attention B. explanation C. situation D. influence

【写作佳句】 (2021·内蒙古呼和浩特·统考中考真题) Poor sleep has an influence on our memory and learning. 睡眠不好会影响我们的记忆力和学习能力。



考点5 whether, 连词，意为“是否”

[教材原句] You may wonder whether it is true. 你也许会想知道它是否正确。

【精讲】whether, 连词, 意为“是否”, 可用来引导名词性从句, 即主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

此句申引导的是宾语从句, 可与 *if* 替换, 但当后面紧跟 *or not* 时, 只能用 *whether*, 不能用 *if*。

I don't know whether he will win or not. 我不知道他是否会赢。

whether 的固定结构: *whether to do sth.* 表示“是否做某事”。

【经典练】1. (2023·福建福州·福建省福州铜盘中学校考模拟预测) —Is Tom still in New York or already back at home?

—I'm not sure _____. I'll call to make sure.

A. how he will be back B. that he has come back C. whether he has been back

2. (2023·江苏镇江·统考中考真题) People are _____ whether a man wearing glasses can enter a space station.

A. patient with B. crazy about C. busy with D. curious about

【写作佳句】(2022 秋·吉林长春·九年级长春市第二实验中学学校考期末) I am glad to have a relaxing vacation. 我很高兴有一个放松的假期。



考点 6 *relaxed*, 形容词, 意为“放松的; 自在的”

[教材原句] Have you ever walked into a room and felt relaxed? 你曾经走进一个房间并感觉放松吗?

【精讲】*relaxed*, 形容词, 意为“放松的; 自在的”, 常在连系动词之后作表语或作宾语补足语, 用来形容人。

I felt very relaxed after I watched cartoons. 我看了卡通片之后, 感到很放松。

relax 作动词, 意为“放松”,

常用短语: *relax sb.* 使某人放松。

The music will help to relax you. 音乐会帮你感到放松。

relaxed 与 *relaxing*

relaxed, 形容词, 意为“放松的”, 作表语或宾语补足,

relaxing, 形容词, 意为“令人放松的”, 作表语或定语,

My mother likes relaxing films because they make her feel relaxed.

我妈妈喜欢令人放松的电影, 因为它们使她感到放松。

【经典练】

1. (2022·四川雅安·统考中考真题) Teenagers often listen to pop music _____.

A. relax B. to relax C. relaxing D. relaxed

【写作佳句】(2022·贵州黔西·统考中考真题) Most of the students are looking forward to relaxing themselves after the exams 大多数学生都期待着考试后放松自己。考查非谓语动词和动词辨析。



考点 7 *calm*, 形容词, 意为“平静的, 沉着的”

[教材原句] Blue is a calm colour. 蓝色是一种冷色。

【精讲】calm, 形容词, 意为“平静的, 沉着的”, 常与 be, become, feel, get, keep 等动词连用, 在句中作定语或表语。

常用短语: be / keep calm 保持平静。

He is a calm man. 他是一个沉着的男人。

It was calm after the storm. 暴风雨过后风平浪静。

拓展 ①calm 作动词, 意为“使镇定; 使平静”,

常用短语: calm (sb.) down 使(某人)平静下来。

Jim talked with her and calmed her down. 吉姆和她交谈, 使她平静下来。

②calm 作名词, 意为“平静, 镇静”。

Calm has returned to the garden. 花园恢复了平静。

【经典练】1. (2023·江苏南京·统考二模) Exercising before going to bed may make it hard to _____ and sleep.

- A. come down B. calm down C. break down D. fall down

【写作佳句】(2023·湖北恩施·统考一模) In case of fire, we should stay calm and leave as quickly as possible. 万一着火了, 我们应该保持冷静, 尽快离开。



考点 8 peace, 名词, 意为“安宁; 和平; 和睦”

【教材原句】It brings peace to our mind and body. 它给我们的身心带来安宁。

【精讲】有形容词修饰时, 前面可加不定冠词, 表示“一种或一段时间的和平”,

常用短语: in peace 平安地, 安静地。

I hope peace will come to stay. 我希望和平会持久。

He died in peace, 他平静地死去了。

peace (n.) → peaceful (adj.) 安宁的; 和平的 → peacefully (adv.) 和平地; 平静地

How peaceful it is in the country now! 现在乡村多么安宁啊!

【经典练】1. (2022·四川凉山·统考中考真题) —Because of wars, many people are homeless.

—Yes, nobody wants wars. We are all thirsty for _____.

- A. peace B. chances C. courses

2. (2022·湖北武汉·统考中考真题) —Why do you practice Tai Chi every day?

—Because this Chinese form of exercise helps me relax and find my inner (内心的) _____.

- A. voice B. quality C. beauty D. peace

【写作佳句】(2020·福建·统考中考真题) They think the life in the countryside is more peaceful. 他们认为农村的生活比较平静。



考点 9 prefer “宁愿选择, 更喜欢”

【教材原句】People in cold areas prefer warm colors in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling.生活在寒冷地区的人们更喜欢在他们的家中使用暖色以创造出一种温暖而舒适的感觉

【精讲】(1) prefer, 动词, 意为“宁愿选择, 更喜欢”, 过去式和过去分词均为 preferred, 固定结构有:

prefer sth.更喜欢某物

prefer doing sth.更喜欢做某事

prefer(not) to do sth.宁愿选择(不)做某事

prefer A to B,比起 B 更喜欢 A

prefer doing A to doing B,比起做事情 B 更喜欢做事情 A

prefer to do A rather than do B 比起做事情 B 更喜欢做事情 A,

例句 He preferred going to see a film. 他更喜欢去看一场电影。

She prefers to be alone. 她宁愿独自一个人。

The boy prefers Chemistry to Physics. 比起物理, 那个男孩更喜欢化学。

He prefers to stay at home reading rather than go shopping on Saturdays. 在周六, 比起去购物, 他更喜欢待在家里看书。

(2)create.及物动词, 意为“造成, 引起; 创造, 创建”, 后面直接跟名词或代词作宾语。

An artist should create beautiful things. 一个艺术家应该创造美丽的东西。

(3) feeling, 名词, 意为“感觉, 感受”, 复数形式为 feelings。

He was afraid of hurting my feelings. 他怕伤害我的感情。

I love the feeling of sailing on the sea. 我喜欢在海上航行的感觉。

【经典练】1. (2022·江苏扬州·统考中考真题) People in cold areas _____ warm colours to calm colours in their homes.

A. protect B. prefer C. pronounce D. practise

2. (2017·四川达州·统考中考真题) —Do you prefer _____ basketball with me?

—No, I'd rather _____ at home and watch TV.

A. play; stay B. to play; to stay C. play; to stay D. to play; stay

【写作佳句】(2020·内蒙古呼和浩特·统考中考真题) My mother preferred reading books at home to being invited to dinners at times.我母亲喜欢在家看书, 也不愿偶尔被邀请去吃饭。



考点 10 cheer up“使振作起来”。

【教材原句】It can cheer you up when you are feeling sad.它能在你感到伤心的时候使你振作起来。

【精讲】cheer up, 动副短语, 意为“使振作起来”。

固定短语: cheer sb.up 使某人振作起来, 当宾语为代词, 应放在 cheer 和 up 之间。如果宾语为名词(短语), 可放在中间或 up 的后面。

The good news cheered us up. 那则好消息使我们振奋起来。

拓展 cheer up 也可不接宾语,意为“振作起来,高兴起来”。

Cheer up! The worst is over. 振作起来!最坏的情况已经过去了。

【经典练】1. (2022·辽宁朝阳·统考中考真题)—What are you going to do this weekend?

—I am going to visit the sick kids in the hospital and _____ them _____ as a volunteer.

- A. wake; up B. cheer; up C. give; up D. pick; up

【写作佳句】(2022·青海·统考中考真题) Our school held the graduation ceremony last Friday. All the parents were invited to cheer us up. 我们学校上周五举行了毕业典礼。所有的家长都被邀请来给我们打气。



考点 11 remind“提醒;使想起”

【教材原句】Yellow is the colour of the sun, so it can remind you of a warm sunny day. 黄色是太阳的颜色,因此它能使你想起温暖、阳光明媚的一天。

【精讲】remind, 动词,意为“提醒;使想起”,常用于以下结构:

①remind sb.意为“提醒某人”。

I'll remind you earlier next time. 下次我会早些提醒您的。

②remind sb.of 意为“使某人想起....”。

Remind him of the meeting tomorrow. 提醒他别忘了明天的会议。

③remind sb. (not) to do sth.意为“提醒某人(不要)做某事”。

Remind me to write to Mum. 提醒我给妈妈写信。

④remind sb, that...意为“提醒某人:....”。

This reminds me that I should go back to America soon. 这提醒我应该快点回美国。

【经典练】1. (2022·吉林长春·统考中考真题) _____ valuable gift it is! It reminds me of my childhood.

- A. What B. What a C. What an D. How

【写作佳句】(2021·辽宁丹东·统考中考真题) Mother's Day reminds us once every year to be thankful to mothers. 母亲节每年一次提醒我们要感谢母亲。



考点 12 require, 动词, 意为“需要, 要求”

【教材原句】If you require strength in either body or mind, red may be of some help to you. 如果你在身体或心灵方面需要力量,红色可能对你有些帮助。

【精讲】require, 动词,意为“需要,要求”,相当于 need。

This project requires less money. 这项工程所需的资金更少。

The roof requires repairing. 屋顶需要修理了。

【经典练】1. We all know that learning a foreign language _____ time and effort.

- A. requires B. reduces C. removes D. repeats

【写作佳句】(2023·辽宁营口·中考真题) You needn't require others to solve the problem like you. Everyone has his own

way.你不必要求别人像你一样解决问题。每个人都有自己的方式。



考点 13 difficulty, 名词, 意为“困难; 费力”

【教材原句】This may help when you are having difficulty making a decision. 当你犹豫不决的时候, 红色可以帮助你作决定。

(1) **【精讲】** difficulty, 名词, 意为“困难; 费力”, 相当于 trouble。have difficulty (in) doing sth.表示“做某事有困难”, difficulty 前可用 much, great, a lot of, no, little 等词修饰, 表示困难的程度。

He finished the work without any difficulty. 他毫不费力地把工作做完了。

I have difficulty in dealing with the trouble. 我在处理这个麻烦上有困难。

① have difficulty with sth.表示“在某方面有困难”。

I have difficulty with Maths. 我在数学学习方面有困难。

②difficult, 形容词, 意为“困难的; 艰难的”。

English is a difficult language to learn. 英语是一门难学的语言。

【经典练】1. (2022·黑龙江绥化·统考中考真题) If you have difficulty _____ out the problem, you can ask the teacher for help.

- A. work B. working C. to work

【写作佳句】(2023·江苏南通·统考中考真题) —Life is like a road. It isn't always smooth. So we should learn to deal with all kinds of difficulties. 生活就像一条路。事情并不总是一帆风顺。所以我们应该学会处理各种各样的困难。



考点 14 decision, 名词, 意为“决定”

(2) **【精讲】** decision, 名词, 意为“决定”。make a decision 意为“作决定”, 相当于 reach / come to a decision; make a decision to do sth.表示“决定做某事”, 相当于 decide to do sth.。

He has made a decision to work hard at English. =He has decided to work hard at English. 他已决定努力学习英语。

【经典练】1. (2022·黑龙江·统考中考真题) —Jack, will your family move to Shanghai?

—Yes. My parents has made the _____.

- A. problem B. challenge C. decision

【写作佳句】(2021·四川广元·统考中考真题) As a middle school student, you should learn to depend on yourself to make a decision. 作为一个中学生, 你应该学会依靠自己做决定。

一. 语法精讲——宾语从句

■ 精讲·语法知识

【语法】A. 宾语从句的定义:

1. 定义: 宾语从句是指在复合句中主句的宾语由一个完整的句子来充当, 这个句子叫宾语从句。

宾语从句常跟在动词、介词、或系表结构 (be sure/be afraid/be proud)等后面.

1.不同的句型改为宾语从句的方法:

- ①陈述句改宾语从句时, 在从句的前面加 that, that 也可省略。同时要注意从句中时态、人称、时间状语等三个方面的变化。
- ②一般疑问句作宾语从句, 常由 if/ whether 来引导, 而且也必须用陈述句语序。(原来问句中的 any 不能改成 some) 同时要注意从句中时态、人称、时间状语等三个方面的变化。
- ③特殊疑问句作宾语从句常由特殊疑问词 (who/what/where 等) 来引导, 而且必须用陈述句语序。同时要注意从句中时态、人称、时间状语等三个方面的变化。

【语法】B. 由 that 引导的宾语从句 (陈述句作宾语从句):

强调: 陈述句改宾语从句时, 在从句的前面加 that, that 也可省略。同时要注意从句中时态、人称、时间状语等三个方面的变化。

(1) I want to go shopping tomorrow.

→ Lily says (that) she wants to go shopping tomorrow. (主句现在时, 从句时态没变)

→ Lily said (that) she wanted to go shopping the next day. (主句过去时, 从句时态相应变化)

(2) Kate is watching TV now.

→ I don't know (that) Kate is watching TV now. (主句现在时, 从句时态没变)

→ I didn't know (that) Kate was watching TV then. (主句过去时, 从句时态相应变化)

(3) Tom will come to Jurong next week.

→ I am sure (that) Tom will come to Jurong next week. (主句现在时, 从句时态没变)

→ I was sure (that) Tom would come to Jurong the next week. (主句过去时, 从句时态相应变化)

(4) The earth goes around the sun.

→ The teacher told us (that) the earth goes around the sun. (客观事理, 从句时态不变)

【语法】C. 由 if/whether 引导的宾语从句 (一般疑问句作宾语从句):

强调 【1】 一般疑问句作宾语从句, 常由 if/ whether 来引导, 而且也必须用陈述句语序。(原来问句中的 any 不能改成 some) 同时要注意从句中时态、人称、时间状语等三个方面的变化。

【2】 if/whether 区分:

- ① if 和 whether 作“是否”引导宾语从句 (不存在主将从现); if 作“如果”时引导条件状语从句, 存在主将从现。
- ② whether 可以与 or, or not 连用; if 不可以
- ③ whether 可以接 to do sth.; if 不可以
- ④ whether 可能放在介词后, if 不可以

【3】 常接 if/whether 宾语从句的动词有:

wonder=want to know; ask, doubt (怀疑), be not sure/certain

Could you tell me ..? I don't know...

★注意: **be sure + that 从句; never doubt + that 从句。**

举例说明:

(1) Will you go to Hainan next month?

→ Lily asks me if/whether I will go to Hainan next month. (主句现在时, 从句时态没变)

→ Lily asked me if/whether I would go to Hainan the next month. (主句过去时, 从句时态变化)

(2) Did Tom finish his homework last night?

→ I don't know if/whether Tom finished his homework last night. (主句现在时)

→ I didn't know if/whether Tom had finished his homework the night before. (主句过去时)

(3) Does Mr. Wang have enough money for the house?

→ I wonder if/whether Mr. Wang has enough money for the house. (主句现在时)

→ I wondered if/whether Mr. Wang had enough money for the house. (主句过去时)

(4) Will his father come back tomorrow?

→ He is not sure if/whether his father will come back tomorrow. (主句现在时)

→ He was not sure if/whether his father would come back the next day. (主句过去时)

【语法】D. 宾语从句中的时态: (总的原则: 主句和从句的时态要前后呼应)

①、含有宾语从句的复合句中**如果主句的时态是现在时态** (包括一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时等), 从句的时态跟据实际需要而定 (原来直接引语中用什么时态, 间接引语中还用什么时态)。如: I know (that) he lives here. I know (that) he lived here 10 years ago.

I have heard (that) he will come.

②、含有宾语从句的复合句中**如果主句是过去时态** (包括一般过去时, 过去进行时, 过去完成时, 过去将来时等), 那么从句的时态也必须用过去时态中的一种。

在含有宾语从句的复合句中, 如果主句是过去时态, 则宾语从句中的时态具体变化如下:

原句	→	宾语从句
一般现在时		一般过去时
现在进行时		过去进行时
现在完成时		过去完成时
一般过去时		过去完成时
一般将来时		过去将来时

★ 但是有一种情况除外: 如果从句中的话是真理或暂时不会发生改变的客观事实, 则时态不发生变化 (真理常用一般现在时)。

(1) The teacher told us, "The earth is round." →

The teacher told us **(that) the earth is round.**

(2) He said, "I was born in 1974." → He said that he was born in 1974.

【语法】E. 宾语从句中时间状语的相应变化。

在含有宾语从句的复合句中，当主句是过去时态时，宾语从句中的一些时间副词变化如下：

原句	→	宾语从句
now		then
today		that day
tonight		that night
this morning /week		that morning/week
tomorrow		the following day/the next day
yesterday		the day before
last month		the month before
two days ago		two days before/earlier
next week		the next week

【语法】F. 宾语从句中“否定前移的现象”。

I think .../ I believe....等动词（主语是第一人称词），后接宾语从句中的否定要前移到主句中。

Eg: ① I think that he isn't an honest boy. (错) → I don't think that he is an honest boy. (对)

② I believe that he isn't an honest boy. (错) → I don't believe that he is an honest boy. (对)

G. 重点短语句型

1. the relationship between colours and moods 颜色和心情之间的关系 **【relative -- relationship】**

2. ① be sure/certain of sth. ② be sure/certain to do sth. ③ be sure/certain + that 宾从.

【拓展】 certainly = surely = of course 当然

3. influence our everyday lives in many ways 在很多方面影响我们的日常生活

【everyday 形容词= daily 日常的；每日的】

4. make rooms seem larger 让房间似乎更大了

5. Blue is suitable for bedrooms. 蓝色适合于卧室。

6. It depends on personal taste. 它取决于你的个人品味。

7. Does white clothes suit me? 白色衣服适合我吗？

【区分】 ① sth. suit sb. 某物适合某人 **【表示符合人的口味或颜色、服装、发型的匹配】**

② sth. fit sb. 某物适合某人 **【表示尺寸、大小、形状的匹配】**

③ sth. match sth. 某物与某物匹配，搭配得好

8. Red represents good luck. 红色象征着好运。

9. be used for celebrations 被用于庆典

10.the colour of the rulers 统治者的颜色

11.in ancient China 在古代中国

二、作文写作技巧

一、话题分析

每个人都有自己喜欢的颜色。本单元的写作任务是将自己喜欢的颜色，以及为什么喜欢这个颜色的理由告诉大家。我们应该先阐述自己喜欢的颜色是什么，然后从颜色的种类、意义和内涵等展开，并结合本单元话题说明颜色和心情之间的关系。

二、思路点拨

第一段，引出话题，点明主题，写出自己最喜欢的颜色。

第二段，根据要点提示写出理由：根据提示写出一些自己喜欢这个颜色的具体表现。

第三段，可以选择转折：从另一个方面去描述：写出这种颜色的另一面。也可以选择顺承，深化第二段的内容。

注意：本单元经常和第一单元的人和性格描写结合在一起，写一篇人物介绍。

蓝色

第一段：

Of all the colours, I like blue best./My favourite colour is blue.

第二段：

Blue is a calm colour. Blue reminds me of the sunny sky and it brings peace to our mind and body. I prefer blue to any other colour. I have a lot of blue clothes and my bedroom is also painted blue. I hope that my blue bedroom can help me sleep well.

第三段：（转折）

However, blue can also represents sadness. When people are sad, they say,“I feel blue.”

白色

第二段：

White is a calm colour. White reminds me of the snow and clouds. Snow in winter is clean and pure. White clouds are hanging on the blue sky. We can dream a lot on such a nice day.

第三段：（顺承）

Moreover, white represents calm and peace. It can help me calm down when I feel nervous. Doctors, dentists, and nurses usually wear white uniforms.

绿色

第二段：

I think green is the most beautiful because green is the colour of nature. As you know, most plants are green, like grass and trees. Green is good for our eyes. When your eyes are very tired, you can watch the green trees or green grass, they can help you relax your eyes.

第三段：（顺承）

Moreover, green is an energetic colour. It can give you energy, as it represents new life. So when you are tired or weak, you should wear green clothes.

第三段：（转折）

However, it is also the colour of envy, so we may say someone is “green with envy.”

黄色

第二段：

Yellow is the colour of the sun, so it can remind you of a warm sunny day. People say it is a cheerful and lively colour.

第三段：（顺承）

Yellow is also the colour of wisdom. Some people prefer this colour when they hope for success.

白色

第二段：

Red is the colour of fire, blood and life. If you require strength in either body or mind, red may be of some help to you. Red is also the colour of heat. It represents power and strong feelings. Wearing red can also make it easier to take action. This may help when you are having difficulty making a decision.

第三段：（转折）

However, red can be associated with a strong feeling of anger. It is also used for signs of danger, such as STOP signs and fire engines.

04 单元小结

I. 重点单词

1. 连词：

if 是否

whether 是否

as 因为

or 否则

2. 名词：

indigo 靛蓝，靛青

violet 紫罗兰色

rainbow 彩虹

sadness 悲哀，忧伤

purity 纯洁

wedding 婚礼，结婚庆典

feeling 感觉，感受

wisdom 智慧

envy 妒忌；羡慕

decision 决定

celebration 庆祝；庆祝活动

therapy 疗法；治疗

teens [复] 十几岁

method 方法

trust 信任

calm 平静

match 相配; 般配

warmth 温暖, 暖和热情

handbag 女用皮包, 手提包

3.动词:

influence 影响

prefer 宁愿选择, 更喜欢

create 造成, 引起; 创造, 创建

remind 提醒; 使想起

suit 适合

discover 发现, 发觉

promise 承诺, 允诺

II.重点短语

1. be (not) sure (不) 确信/定/吃(不) 准

2. look good on sb 穿在某人身上好看

3. influence sb 影响某人

4. colours of the rainbow 彩虹的颜色

5. the power of colours 颜色力量

6. influence one's moods 影响某人的情绪

7. change one's moods 改变某人的情绪

8. calm colour 平静的颜色

9. bring... to 带来

10. feel blue 闷闷不乐, 没精打采

11. on one's wedding day 在某人结婚的日子

12. such as 例如

13. prefer to 更加喜欢...

14. cheer up 使某人振作起来

15. remind sb of sth 使某人想起某事

16. hope for success 期待成功

17. green with envy 嫉妒的, 眼红的

work 奏效, 产生预期的效果

practise 从事, 执业

suggest 建议

balance 使...平衡

4.形容词:

calm 平静的, 沉着的

relaxed 放松的; 自在的

worried 担心的, 烦恼的

everyday 每天的

personal 个人的; 私人的

ancient 古代的, 古老的

stressed 紧张的, 有压力的

18. be of some help to 对...有些帮助

19. take action 采取行动

20. have difficulty (in) doing sth. 做某事费劲

21. make a decision 做决定

22. be worried about 担心

23. more than 超过; 多于

24. calm down 平静下来

25. have something to do with 与...有关

26. bring good luck 带来好运

27. everyday life 日常生活

28. be good for 对...有好处

29. be suitable for 对...合适

30. instead of 代替; 而不

31. would rather 宁愿; 更喜欢

32. be dressed in 穿着什么颜色的衣服

33. drive...away 赶走

34. according to 根据

35. a little bit 有点

III.重点句型

1. There's nothing wrong with pink, you know.

你知道粉色没什么不好。(There is nothing wrong with)

2. And I'm not sure if blue looks good on you. 而且我不确定你穿蓝色是否好看。(look good on sb)

3. In fact, colours can change our moods and make us feel happy or sad, energetic or sleepy. 实际上, 颜色能够改变我们的心情, 使我们觉得快乐或悲伤、精力充沛或昏昏欲睡。(or)

4. It could be because the walls were painted blue.

可能是因为墙被漆成了蓝色。(be painted blue)

5. People in cold areas prefer warm colours in their homes to create a warm and comfortable feeling.

生活在寒冷地区的人更喜欢将家里布置成暖色调, 从而给人一种温暖舒适的感觉。(prefer...to...)

IV. 重点语法

(一) that 引导的宾语从句

宾语从句是指一个句子充当宾语。

that 引导的宾语从句, 表示陈述一件事, 即由陈述句转化而来。如:

He says(that) he is listening to the weather report. 他说他正在听天气预报。

当主句的谓语动词是 think, hear, hope, wish, remember, forget, know, say, guess 等时, 常接 that 引导的宾语从句。如:

I hope (that) he will be fine soon. 我希望他很快好起来。

(二) if 和 whether 引导的宾语从句

1. if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句

if 或 whether 引导宾语从句时, 意为“是否”讲, 常放在动词 ask, see, say, know 和 find out 等后面。一般情况下, 两者常可换用, 在口语中多用 if。如:

Nobody knows whether/if it will rain tomorrow. 没有人知道明天是否下雨。

2. If/whether 引导宾语从句的区别

在 whether...or not 的固定搭配中。如:

I want to know whether it's good news or not. 我想知道是否是好消息。

V. 交际用语

1. Which one do you want to wear, Eddie? 你想穿哪种颜色的衣服, 埃迪?

2. I saw a rainbow in the sky just now. 我刚才看到天空中有一道彩虹。

3. Have you ever walked into a room and felt relaxed? 你是否在走进一个房间时感到很轻松?

4. We should note the colour we choose makes us feel comfortable.

我们应该注意我们选择的颜色使我们感到舒服。

5.I'd rather wear blue.我宁愿穿蓝色衣服。

6.I think the woman must feel a bit stress, but she hopes these colours will change that.

我想这位女士一定感到有点压力，但她希望这些颜色会改变它。基础

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