

Unit 4 Growing up

Unit4	核心话题	“成长与感恩”
	重点词汇	time, whenever, through, deal, score, stand, leader, name, university, simply, national championship, succeed, scholarship, career, against, record, symbol, victory, spirit, German, thought, survive, admire, courage, unusual, cancer, surprise, research, death
	重点短语	1. on one's mind 2. finish building 3. as soon as 4. learn about the world from books 5. through the Internet 6. a great deal of information 7. people in different times and places 8. allow me(not) to do 9. the shortest player 10. try out for... 11. lose heart 12. decide to do sth 13. be translated into 14. a record of that time 15. die of
	重点句型	1. You've been happy since I first met you. 2. I can read them whenever I want to. 3. As soon as you click the mouse, there's a great deal of information. 4. Don't wake me up until you finish building it. 5. It's a pity that they couldn't enjoy a happy life just as we do. 6. Although we live in peace, some children in other parts of the world still live in fear of their lives. 7. He gave our TV to a family who could not afford one. 8. Whenever he has some money left, he gives it to someone in need. 9. He cares for the children who have lost their parents.
	语法	状语从句
	写作	介绍对自己有影响的人物或者是想要感激的人



考点 1 on one's mind “挂在心上；烦恼。”

[教材原句] What's on your mind, Eddie?

【精讲】 短语 on one's mind 意思是“（有事）挂在心上；烦恼。”

e.g. Don't bother him. He's got a lot on his mind. 别打扰他了。他烦心事够多了。

【拓展】 mind 固定搭配

on one's mind 挂在心上, 惦念

change one's mind 改变主意

make up one's mind 做出决定

keep ...in mind 将.....记在心上

in one's mind 在某人脑海里

out of one's mind 忘了

【经典练】 1. Could you tell me _____ ?

A. what's on your mind

B. where does he live

C. what your mind was on

D. where he lived in

【写作佳句】 He makes up his mind to improve his math. 他下决心提高他的数学。



考点 2 What's up? = What's wrong? 怎么了?

【精讲】 寒暄语“最近怎么样?”类似的表达“**How are you doing?**”

你看起来很沮丧, 怎么了? 我的手机丢了 (翻译句子)

【经典练】

—You look down. _____ ?

—My mobile phone is missing.

【答案】 What's up? /What's wrong? /What's the matter? /What happened?



考点 3 one

[教材原句] Build another one for yourself.

【精讲】 代词 one, it 和 that 的辨析:

1) that 指前文所提过的同类事物, 一般用于比较句中,

e.g. The weather in Beijing is different from that in Shanghai.

2) it 指前文所提到的同一个事物,

e.g. I had a nice pen, but I lost it.

3) one 指的是前文所提到的同类事物中的一个, 同类而不同一,

e.g. I had a nice pen, but I lost it yesterday. So I bought a new one this morning.

【拓展】

1. 习语 one after another 意为“一个接一个地”“相继地”“依次地”, 在句中主要用作状语。

Planes took off one after another. 飞机陆续起飞。

One after another all his plans have failed. 他的计划都一一失败了。

2. another one 与 the other one 区别

Give me another (one). 另外给我一个。(表泛指)

【写作佳句】 The policeman asked the child not to cross the street until the traffic lights turned green. 警察让这个小孩等到交通灯变绿才可以过马路。



考点 5 much+比较级

[教材原句] He was very small — much smaller than the other kids at school.

【精讲】 比较级前可以加 much, a little, quite, even 等副词表示程度或加强比较。

e.g. Shanghai is much bigger than my hometown. 上海比我的家乡大多了。

【经典练】

1. —Is Ted as heavy as Jack?

—No, Ted is _____ than Jack.

- A. much heavier B. more heavy C. much more heavy D. more heavier

【写作佳句】

(2023·辽宁丹东·统考中考真题) Jim can carry the heavy box because he is much stronger than the others in his class. 吉姆能搬动这个重箱子，因为他比班上其他人强壮得多。



考点 6 attend 参加

[教材原句] While attending junior high, Spud tried out for the school team.

【精讲】 (1) attend junior high 上初中

(2) try out for sth. 参加……选拔

e.g. Why don't you try out for the school basketball team? 你为何不参加学校篮球选拔赛呢?

【经典练】

1. (2023·河北衡水·统考二模) Linda and Dave are busy practicing running these days. They _ the sports meeting.

- A. have attended B. attend C. will attend D. were attending

【写作佳句】

(2022·黑龙江·统考中考真题) He has learned Chinese by himself since he has attended college. 自从上大学以来，他就自学中文。



考点 6 lose heart 泄气，灰心

[教材原句] He did not lose heart.

【精讲】 lose heart 泄气，灰心

e.g. When you fail, you should never lose heart. 当你失败时，不应该丧失信心。

【拓展】

lose face 丢脸，丢面子

lose interest in 对……失去兴趣

lose one's job 失业

lose one's way 迷路

【经典练】 1. (2018·甘肃天水·统考中考真题) ---- _____ ! Hope is always around you.

----. Thank you, Miss Liu.

A. Don't thank goodness

B. Don't be lazy

C. Never lose heart

D. Never be confident

【写作佳句】 (2023·河北唐山·统考二模) Don't lose your heart. If you keep working hard, you will succeed some day. 不要灰心。如果你继续努力，总有一天你会成功的。



考点 7 change one's mind 改变主意

【教材原句】 He practised even harder and got the coach to change his mind.

【精讲】 change one's mind 改变主意

e.g. Nothing will make me change my mind. 什么都不能让我改变主意。

【拓展】 mind 作为动词用法

mind v. 对(某事)烦恼, 苦恼, 焦虑; 介意

I don't mind the cold—it's the rain I don't like. 冷我不在乎, 我是讨厌下雨。

I hope you don't mind the noise. 希望你介意这声音。

Do you mind if I open the window? 我开开窗户好吗?

mind doing sth 介意做某事

Did she mind not getting the job? 她没得到这份工作是不是介意?

Do your parents mind your leaving home? 你父母舍得你离开家吗?

not mind doing sth = to be willing to do sth 愿意做; 乐意做

I don't mind helping if you can't find anyone else. 如果你找不到别人, 我乐意帮忙。

【经典练】 1. No matter how times change, _____ spirit of Lei Feng will never be outdated.

A. a

B. an

C. the

【写作佳句】 —I heard you changed your mind the last minute. 我听说你最后一刻改变主意了。——格林女士说的话起了作用。



考点 8 succeed

【教材原句】 As a result, he succeeded in getting a scholarship.

【精讲】 句中的 succeed 是不及物动词, 短语 succeed in doing something 意思是“在……达到目的, 实现目标”。

e.g. He succeeded in getting a place at art school. 他被美术学校录取了。

【拓展】

success n. 成功；胜利；发财；成名

What's the secret of your success? 你成功的秘诀是什么？

I didn't have much success in finding a job. 我找工作没什么结果。

successful adj. 达到目的；有成效的；成功的

They were successful in winning the contract. 他们终于争取到了那份合同。

I wasn't very successful at keeping the news secret. 我没能把这条消息严格保密。

successfully adv. 成功地

He passed the test successfully. 他成功地通过了测验。

【经典练】 1. (2023·黑龙江绥化·校考模拟预测) I'm not sure if you _____ in the exam, but you'll get better grades if you _____ harder.

- A. will succeed, study B. will successfully, study C. succeed, will work

【写作佳句】 You'll succeed unless you give up halfway. 除非你半途而废，否则你会成功的。



考点 9 although conj. 尽管，虽然

【教材原句】 Although he was a great player at university...

【精讲】 although conj. 尽管，虽然

e.g. Although the sun was shining, it wasn't very much. 尽管太阳高照，却不是很暖和。

【经典练】 1. Although it was difficult to climb such a high mountain, we finally _____.

- A. got it B. found it C. solved it D. made it

【写作佳句】 (2023·黑龙江牡丹江·统考中考真题) Although our school life is a little busy, it is full of laughter.

虽然我们的学校生活有点繁忙，但充满了笑声。



考点 10 force vt. 强迫，迫使

【教材原句】 After he graduated, he was forced to play in another basketball league.

【精讲】 force vt. 强迫，迫使

force sb. to do sth. 强迫某人做某事

e.g. Don't force the child to play the piano. 不要强迫这个孩子学习弹钢琴。

They were forced to leave their home town. 他们被迫离开了家乡。

【经典练】 1. (2021 秋·江苏宿迁·九年级统考期中) My grandpa used to build railway for the USA. He was

_____ to work hard from morning till night.

- A. encouraged B. invited C. forced D. allowed

【写作佳句】 (2023·辽宁营口·中考真题) In order not to miss the earliest flight, my sister forced herself to get up early this morning. 为了不错过最早的航班, 今天早晨我妹妹强迫自己早起。



考点 11 remain 逗留

[教材原句] He remained there for about a year before the NBA took notice of him.

【精讲】 (1) remain = stay 逗留 vi.

e.g. We will remain in Shanghai for ten days. 我们要在上海逗留 10 天。

(2) remain = keep 保持

remain + adj. / doing

e.g. Don't remain standing there. 不要一直站在那。

(3) take notice of 注意, 察觉

e.g. Don't take any notice of what you read in the papers. 别在意你在报上看到的東西。

【经典练】 16. (2018·江苏南通·中考真题) To people's great surprise, the old building still _ after the strong earthquake.

- A. refused B. remained C. required D. reviewed

【写作佳句】 I can't stop singing it. Its melody (旋律) remains in my mind all the time. 我不停地唱。它的旋律一直留在我的脑海里。



考点 12 matter “要紧, 有重大影响”

[教材原句] Through hard work, Spud Webb proved that size and body type does not matter—you can do almost anything if you never give up.

【精讲】 句中的 matter 用作动词, 意思是“要紧, 有重大影响”。

e.g. The job matters more to him than anything else. 对他来说, 这份工作比其他什么都重要。

【经典练】 1. We are sure to realize our goals _____ we keep trying and never give up.

- A. so that B. even though C. as long as D. no matter how

【写作佳句】 No matter when you meet difficulties, you shouldn't give up. 句意: 无论什么时候遇到困难, 你都不应该放弃。



考点 13 break out 意为“(战争、火灾)”突然爆发、突然发生

[教材原句] World War II ***broke out*** in Europe om 1939 and ended in 1945.

【精讲】break out 意为“（战争、火灾）”突然爆发、突然发生。

例如：

He was still living in London when the war broke out.

Does everyone know what to do if a fire breaks out.

【拓展】break 常的其它短语

break down 停止运转、出故障

break off 中断、停止、折断

break into 强行闯入

break in 打断（某人的话）

【经典练】1. (2023·江苏镇江·统考二模) Everybody should take action to prevent the disease from _____.

- A. breaking out B. putting out C. handing out D. turning out

【写作佳句】(2023·江苏常州·统考二模) I hope the disease will not break out any more. 我希望这种疾病不要再爆发了。



考点 14 named “被称为、被叫作”

[教材原句] *The Diary of a Young Girl* was written by a girl named Anne Frank.

【精讲】named 此处为动词的过去分词作定语，意为“被称为、被叫作”，与 called 同义。

例如：

This is a book named/called *Journey to the West*.

The Greens have a daughter named/called Kate.

【经典练】1. (2021·贵州贵阳·统考中考真题) The movie named *A Little Red Flower* shows _____ love for their children.

- A. parents B. parent's C. parents'



考点 15 record 记录

[教材原句] It was a record of that time, and it has also become a symbol of the victory of the human spirit.

【精讲】① record 此处用作可数名词，意为“记录”，常用在短语 keep a record of 中。

Keep a record of everything you spend.

② symbol 此处为可数名词，意为“象征”，a symbol of 意为“……的象征、……的标志”。

例如：

The Great Wall is the symbol of China.

The lion in the symbol of courage.

【经典练】1. (2023·江苏淮安·统考一模) In his free time, he likes traveling around, _____ his discoveries on the phone.

- A. recording B. to record C. recorded D. records

【写作佳句】 I couldn't buy the recorder because I had no money with me then. 那时我买不了录音机，因为我身上没有钱。



考点 16 die of 意为“死于”

[教材原句] Anne and her elder sister *died of illness*.

【精讲】 ① die of/from 意为“死于”，of 表示内因，from 表示外因。

例如：

The old man died of lung cancer.

The worker died of illness.

A lot of people died from the earthquake.

That soldier died from the crash.

② illness 是名词，意为“疾病、身体不适”。

例如：

Some children are away from school because of illness.

He died after a long illness.

【经典练】

1. Millions of people _____ cancer from all over the world every year and more and more people _____ car accidents because of the heavy traffic.

- A. die from; die of B. die out; die from C. die of; die from D. die upon; die of

2. (2022 秋·江苏扬州·九年级统考期末) —Audrey Hepburn _____ cancer.

—So she did. We all felt very sad about the loss of a great actress.

- A. die of B. died from C. died of D. dead from

【写作佳句】 (2022 秋·辽宁营口·九年级统考期末) It's reported that many children from Africa die of hunger every year. 据报道，每年有许多非洲儿童死于饥饿。



考点 17 have sth. done 意为“使某事被做”

[教材原句] her father *had her diary published*.

【精讲】have sth. done 意为“使某事被做”，过去分词表示被动，和 have 的宾语构成被动关系。

例如：

When are you going to have your hair cut?

I must have my car repaired.

【经典练】

1.—When are you going to have your watch _____?

—I am going to have Ms. Li _____ my watch this weekend.

- A. fixed; fix B. fixed; fixed C. fixing; to fix D. to fix; fixed



考点 18 keep

【教材原句】During that difficult time, Anne kept writing in her diary until they were discovered by the Nazis in August 1944.

【精讲】keep (on) doing sth. 意为“一直不断做某事”。

例如：

The children kept asking me questions.

She kept on working although she was tired.

【拓展】keep 的其它用法

1. keep sb. doing sth. 让某人一直做某事

I am sorry that I have kept you waiting for so long.

2. keep sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

No one can keep the old man from smoking.

【经典练】1. (2023·江苏南通·统考中考真题) _____ healthy, we've got used to washing hands before meals and using public chopsticks.

- A. Keeping B. Keep C. To keep D. To keeping

【写作佳句】(2023·黑龙江哈尔滨·统考中考真题) In order to keep our environment clean and tidy, we must throw rubbish into the bins (垃圾箱). 为了保持我们的环境干净整洁，我们必须把垃圾扔进垃圾箱。



考点 19 get away (from) 意为“逃脱、离开”

【教材原句】I've just finished the book *I Am David*, a story about a 12-year-old boy and his journey to Copenhagen after he got away from a Nazi camp.

【精讲】① 12-year-old 是一个复合形容词，在句中通常作定语，中间的名词用单数形式。

例如:

She is an eight-year-old girl.

Li Bo is a 10-year-old boy.

② get away (from) 意为“逃脱、离开”。

例如:

I caught a really big fish but it got away.

The thieves got away from the shop with our money.

【经典练】 1. To fight SARS, we should _____ animals .

A. care for

B. fight against

C. get away from

【写作佳句】 She felt tired. She decided to get away from cities and go back to nature. 她感觉累了, 她决定远离城市回到大自然。



考点 20 in peace 意为“平静地、安静地”

【教材原句】 Although we live *in peace*, some children in other parts of the world still live *in fear of* their lives.

【精讲】 ① in peace 意为“平静地、安静地”。

例如:

He died in peace.

Let us forgive each other; only then will we live in peace.

② in fear of 意为“担忧、害怕”。

Many people in the world are living in fear of their lives.

【经典练】 1. I think we all need to help animals live _____.

A. in time

B. in danger

C. in peace

D. in trouble

【写作佳句】 (2020·天津红桥·统考一模) Many wild animals don't have a safe place to live. I think we all need to help animals live in peace. 许多野生动物都没有安全的居住地。我认为我们所有人都应该帮助动物生活在和平中。



考点 21 describe“描述”

【教材原句】 In this book, Anne, a Jewish girl, *describes* her boredom with being away from the outside world, her unhappiness with living in a small place all year, and her fear of discovery and *death*.

【精讲】 ① describe 此处是及物动词, 表示“描述”, 名词形式为 description。

例如:

Please describe the book you are reading.

Words cannot describe her beauty.

② death 为不可数名词，意为“死亡”，动词是 die，形容词是 dead。

The sudden death of his mother made him very sad.

【经典练】 1.—Could you _____ your new pet to me, Jeff?

—Sure. It is a black cat and has big eyes.

- A. sell B. leave C. save D. describe

【写作佳句】 People were moved by his experience and described him as having “a heart of gold”. 人们被他的经历所感动，形容他有一颗“金子般的心”。



考点 22 My father is in his fifties.

【精讲】 年代用定冠词 the + 基数词表示的世纪与十位整数的复数形式构成:

Eg: in the 19 90s (其中 19 表示的是世纪, 90s 是年代)

= in the **nineteen** nineties = in the nineties of the **twentieth** century 在二十世纪九十年代 (注意两种表达方式的不同之处)

in the early / late 1990s 在二十世纪早/晚期

in the nineties 在九十年代

注意: in 1990 (无冠词、无复数) 在 1990 年

★数字复数还可以表示人的年龄: in one's + 整十的复数

Eg. in her twenties (注意必须用 one's, 而不是 the)

in my early forties 在我四十出头



考点 23 usual ad 通常的, 平常的

[教材原句] You will not find anything unusual about him until you learn more.

【精讲】 ① usual ad 通常的, 平常的 as usual/ a usual way/ an unusual plant

② unusual adj. 不寻常的 something unusual 不寻常的事

③ usually adv. 通常, 经常

④ 构词法: 在部分形容词前加 un-, dis-, im-, in-, ir- 等前缀, 构成对应的反义词

● un-: unable, unhappy, unimportant 等

● dis-: dishonest

- im-; impossible, impolite, impatient 等
- in-; incorrect
- ir-; irregular

【经典练】 1. (2023·湖北武汉·统考模拟预测) —What happened to him then?

—He got on the bus and sat on his _____ seat again.

- A. common B. usual C. strange D. normal

【写作佳句】 (2023·黑龙江哈尔滨·校考二模) We Chinese usually put things on the plate while people in France are supposed to put bread on the table. 我们中国人通常把东西放在盘子里，而法国人应该把面包放在桌子上。



考点 24 surprise 惊奇

[教材原句] To my surprise, he has decided to donate his body for medical research after his death.

【精讲】 ① surprise 惊奇 Eg. to one's surprise 令某人惊讶的是

令人惊讶的事 Eg. What a big surprise!

② surprise vt. 使惊奇, 使措手不及

Eg. surprise him a lot 使他大为惊讶

Sth. surprise sb. Eg. What surprised me most was that she failed the exam.

③ surprised adj. 吃惊的, 惊讶的

look surprised 看起来吃惊的样子 (侧重人的感受) a surprised look

Sb. be surprised at sth. be surprised to do sth.

④ surprising adj. 令人吃惊的 Eg. a surprising ending 一个意想不到的结局 (侧重说明事物)

⑤ research un. 研究; 调查

Eg. medical research 医学研究 do research on 对.....进行研究 (多指科学研究)

survey 问卷或问题的形式进行调查

【经典练】

.Much to our _____, Sam wasn't _____ at the _____ news.

A. surprise; surprised; surprise B. surprise; surprised; surprising

C. surprised; surprising; surprised D. surprising; surprised; surprise

2. To my _____, he wasn't sad when he lost one of his arms in the car accident.

- A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprises

【写作佳句】 (2023·黑龙江绥化·模拟预测) Give me a chance, and I'll bring you a

surprise.给我一个机会，我会给你一个惊喜。

一. 语法精讲——并列连词

■ 精讲·语法知识

一、状语从句(I)

【精讲】 引导时间状语从句的连词有：while, when, as, as soon as, till, until, not...until, before, after, since, whenever, etc.

	连词	例句	说明
时 间 状 语 从			

句			
	when	<p><u>When</u> I came into the room, he was writing a letter.</p> <p>当我进屋时，他正在写信。</p>	when 指的是“某一具体的时间”。
	while	<p>① <u>While it was raining, they went out.</u></p> <p>正当天下雨的时候，他们出去了。</p> <p>② I stayed <u>while he was away.</u></p> <p>他不在的时候而我在。(然而)</p> <p>③ All of us are working hard <u>while he is sleeping.</u>(然而，并列连词)</p>	<p>① while 指在“某一段时间里”，“在...期间”，有时表示主从句的轻微转折，译为：“<u>然而</u>”</p> <p>② while 引导的动作必须是<u>持续性的</u>。</p>
	as	<p>① He hurried home, looking behind <u>as</u> he went.</p> <p>他赶快回家，一边走一边向后看。</p> <p>② <u>As</u> time goes by, I like China better.</p> <p>随着时间的流逝，我越来越喜欢中国。</p>	<p>① as (译为“<u>一边.....一边</u>”) 引导持续性动作，强调主句和从句的动作同时发生；</p> <p>② as 译为“<u>随着.....</u>”</p>
	before	<p>① I finished my task <u>before</u> I went home.</p> <p>我做完作业才回家。</p> <p>② Be a pupil <u>before you become a teacher.</u>先做学生，再做先生。</p>	在....以前
	after	<p>He arrived <u>after the game started.</u></p> <p>比赛开始后，他到了。</p>	after“在...之后”
	till	<p>① <u>We waited till(until)</u> he came back .</p>	①
	until	<p>我们一直等到他回来。</p> <p>② She <u>didn't stop working until</u> eleven o'clock .</p> <p>她直到11点钟才停止工作。</p> <p>③ <u>Until</u> he had passed out of sight, she stood there.</p> <p>她站在那里看着，直到看不见他的身影。</p>	<p>如主句动词是持续性动作，常用<u>肯定式</u>，表示“直到.....为止”；</p> <p>② not...until... 表示 “<u>直到...才...</u>”“<u>在...以前不...</u>”。</p> <p>主句通常用<u>瞬间动词</u>。这时 until 可用 before 替换。</p> <p>【例】 He didn't leave <u>until/before</u> I came back.</p>

		<p>有时可用 never, nothing 代替 not.</p> <p>③ 如果从句放在句首表示强调, 一般用 until, 不用 till.</p>
since	<p>Great changes <u>have taken place</u> in China <u>since</u> 1978.</p> <p>自从1978年以来中国发生了巨大的变化。</p>	<p>主句动词为持续性的, 从句动词为瞬间的。</p> <p>①如果状语从句在主句之前时一般用逗号与主句分开; ②如果从句在主句之后则不必用标点符号。</p>
as soon as	<p>① <u>As soon as I arrive in Shanghai</u>, I'll write to you. 我一到上海就给你写信。</p> <p>② My brother went out <u>as soon as I got home</u>.</p> <p>③ <u>I'll phone you as soon as</u> I arrive in Tonghua.</p>	<p>as soon as 表示主句发生的动作发生在从句动作之后, 意为“<u>一...就...</u>”。如果主句是一般将来时, 情态动词加动词原形或祈使句时, 时间状语从句用一般现在时。</p> <p>当主句是一般过去时, 从句一般也用一般过去时, 简言之: 主将 从现; 主过从过</p>
Whenever	<p>① Whenever he sees the book, he will think of the good memory.</p> <p>无论何时, 他看到那本书, 他都会想起美好的回忆。</p>	<p>whenever = no matter when</p> <p>无论何时</p>

二、单元话题写作

一、话题分析

本单元的话题是“成长与感恩”，要求学生能简单介绍在自己成长过程中对自己有影响的人物或者是想要感激的人，本单元写作要求同学们能根据相关信息提示简单地介绍对自己有影响的人物或者是想要感激的人。内容包括人物的身份、职业、具体事例等。在具体的写作中，学生应做到以下几点：

1. 能用时间状语从句组织内容；
2. 能用正确的时态介绍人物的事例；
3. 能正确使用标点符号；
4. 能正确书写英语句子。

二、写作步骤

步骤一：确定人物及事例介绍的内容和顺序。

步骤二：列举丰富的句型，多多益善。

步骤三：成段成篇，修改完善。

三、词汇积累

知识点：

1. 挂在心上=on one's mind
2. 成长= grow up
3. 喊醒某人= wake sb up
4. 大量信息= a great deal of information
5. 参加...的选拔= try out for
6. 拒绝做某事= refuse to do sth
7. 失去信心= lose heart
8. 从那时起= from then on
9. because of +doing sth = 因为....
10. 练习做某事= practise doing sth.
11. 让某人做某事= get sb to do sth
12. 让某人惊讶的是= to one's surprise
13. 有一颗充满爱的心= have a heart full of love
14. 继续去某事= go on to do sth
15. 多于= more than = over
16. 被命名=be named
17. 邀请某人做某事=invite sb to do sth
18. 决定做某事=decide to do sth=make a decision to do sth
19. 导致=lead to
20. 结果=as a result
21. 被迫做某事= be forced to do sth
22. 注意= take notice of

23. 他最骄傲的那一刻是在 1998 年= his proudest moment came in 1998.

24. 足够做某事= be enough to do sth

25. 为生命安全担忧=in fear of one's life

26. 改变某人的主意=change one's mind

27. 爆发=break out

抛锚，精神崩溃=break down

闯入= break into

中断=break off

分开，裂开=break up

28. 令某人吃惊是=to one's surprise

29. 远离=get away from

30. 躲藏起来= go into hiding

31. die of =死于(内因); die from =死于(外因)

32. 在某人多少岁时= in +one's +年龄复数

33. 乐意做某事= be ready to do sth = be willing to do sth

34. 关心= care for

35. 需要中= in need

四、句型积累

... is in one's twenties/thirties/forties....

You will not find ... until ...

... has always been

Whenever,

... since

To my surprise, ... has decided to

When I ..., I

Now I realize that

例文:

升入中学已经两年多了，回顾过去的两年，你对谁最感激（grateful）呢？请你以 Thank you, ×××为题，写一篇 80 词左右的短文。短文必须围绕以下提示展开：

1) Who is the person?

2) What has he/she done for you? Please give one or two examples.

3) What have you learnt from him/her?

Thank you, _____

Dear _____,

04 单元小结

Unit4 Growing up

一. 重点词组赏析

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 挂在心上; 惦记 on one's mind | 16 从.....毕业 graduate from... |
| 2 在不同时期和地方 in different times and places | 17 强迫某人做某事 force sb. to do sth. |
| 3 一.....就.....as soon as... | 18 对.....认真严肃 become / be serious about... |
| 4 大量, 许多 a great deal (of+不可数 n.) | 19 爆发(无被动) break out |
| 5 参加.....选拔(或试演) try out for sth. | 20 失去生命, 丧生 lose one's life |
| 6 泄气, 灰心 lose heart | 21 把.....翻译成.....translate ... into... |
| 7 拒绝做某事 refuse to do sth. | 22 那个时代的记录 a record of that time |
| 8 有/没有做某事的机会 get a/the / no chance to do sth. | 23 人类精神胜利的象征 a symbol of the victory of the human spirit |
| 9 从那以后/从现在起 from then on/ from now on | 24 躲藏 go into hiding |
| 10 使某人做某事 get sb. to do sth. | 25 死于 die of / from |
| 11 改变主意 change one's mind | 26 使某事被做 have sth. done |
| 12 身高 170 厘米 170 cm tall / 170 cm in height | 27 从战争 / 地震中幸存 survive the war / the earthquake |
| 13 让某人引起.....的注意 bring sb. to the attention of... | 28 钦佩某事物/因某事物而钦佩某人 admire sth. / admire sb. for sth. |
| 14 成功地做某事 succeed in doing sth. | 29 为生命安全担忧 in fear of one's life |
| 15 注意, 觉察.....take notice of ... | |

30 与.....有关 relate to ...

31的状态 the state of ...

32 畅销(无被动) sell well

33 在某人五十多岁 in one's fifties

34 令某人惊奇的是 to one's surprise

35 照顾, 照料; 喜欢, 想要 care for

二、重点句型赏析

1. 怎么了? 自从我第一次遇见你, 你一直都快乐。 **What's up?** You've been happy since I first met you.

2. 直到你建完(房子)再叫醒我。 **Don't** wake me up **until** you finish building it.

3. 只要我想, 我无论何时都可以阅读它们(书籍)。 I can read them **whenever I want to**.

4. 一旦点击鼠标, 就有大量心血。 **As soon as** you click the mouse, there's a great deal of information.

5. 上初中的时候, 斯巴德去参加校(篮球)队选拔, 但是因为他太瘦小, 起初被拒绝了。

While attending junior high, Spud **tried out for** the school team, but he **was refused to play** at first because he was too small.

6. 他练习得甚至更努力了并让教练改变了主意。 He practised **even harder** and **got the coach to change his mind**.

7. 但是, 没有大学会邀请他去打篮球, 仅仅因为他只有 170 厘米高。 However, no university would invite him to play basketball simply because he was only 170 cm tall.

8. 在那儿他带领他的队进入了全国锦标赛。 There he **led his team to the national championship**.

9. 毕业后, 他被迫在另一个篮球联盟打球。 After graduated, he **was forced to play** in another basketball league.

10. 1985 年, 他加入亚特兰大老鹰队, 成为当时 NBA 最矮的球员。 In 1985, he joined the Atlanta Hawks and became the shortest player in the NBA at that time.

11. 通过努力, 斯巴德·韦伯证明高矮胖瘦真的不重要——只要你永不放弃, 几乎没有做不到的。 **Through hard work**, Spud Webb **proved that** size and body type really does not matter——**you can do almost anything if you never give up**.

12. 1939 年二战在欧洲爆发, 到 1942 年结束。 World War II **broke out** in Europe in 1939 and ended in 1942.

13. 战后, 他父亲收集了她的日记, 1947 年将之发表。 After the war, her father collected her diary and **had it published** in 1947.

14. 在日记中, 她写下了她的想法, 她的感情, 以及她对未来的希望和梦想。 In her diary, Anne **wrote down her thoughts, her feelings, her hopes and her dreams for the future**.

15. 然而, 可惜他们无法像我们一样享受快乐的生活。 However, **it's a pity that** they couldn't enjoy a happy life **just as we do**.

16.虽然我们生活在和平环境，世界其他地方的一些孩子仍然为生命安全而担忧。

Although we **live in peace**, some children in other parts of the world still **live in fear of their lives**.

17.他照料那些无父无母的孩子。He **cares for** the children **who** have lost their parents.

18.让我惊讶的是，他决定在死后为医疗研究捐赠自己的遗体。

To my surprise, he has decided to **donate his body for medical research after his death**.

19.现在我意识到他充满了爱心。Now I realize that he **has a heart full of love**.

三、重点知识点赏析

1. however

however 是副词，意为“尽管如此，可是，仍然”，可以放在句首、句中或句尾，但要用逗号隔开。例如：

It's raining hard. However, I think we should go to school on time. 雨下得很大，我仍然认为该准时上学。

She waited, however, for no answer. 然而她没有等来回答。

【拓展】however 与 but 的辨析：

(1) 从语义上看，but 所表示的是非常明显的对比，转折的意味比 however 强。

(2) 从语法上看，but 是个并列连词，而 however 却是个副词。

(3) 从语序上看，but 总是位于它所引出的分句之首，而 however 却可位于分句之首、之中或之尾，但在翻译成汉语时，一定要把它放在分句之首。

(4) 从标点上，but 之后一般不得使用逗号，但 however 位于分句之首时，通常用逗号；位于分句之中时，通常在其前、后各加一个逗号；位于分句之尾时，则必须在其前加逗号。例如：

We love peace, but we are not afraid of war. 我们热爱和平，但是我们并不害怕战争。

He hasn't arrived. He may, however, come later. 他还没有到，不过，他可能过一会儿来。

You can phone the doctor. However, I doubt whether he will come out on a Saturday night. 你可以给医生打电话。不过，我怀疑他是否会在周六晚上出诊。

He said that it was so. He was mistaken, however. 他说事情是这样的，然而他错了。

2. while

(1) while 作连词，意为“当……时候”，引导时间状语从句，并且是主句和从句动作同时发生，从句中的动词必须是延续性动词或表状态，且常用进行时态。例如：

He came in while I was watching TV. 当我在看电视时，他进来了。

(2) while 作连词，还可意为“而，然而”，强调动作的对比。例如：

I like tea while she likes coffee. 我爱喝茶，而她爱喝咖啡。

(3) while 作名词，意为“一会儿，片刻”，常用于 after a while 中，表示“过了一會兒”。例如：

After a while, she came to herself. 过了一會兒，她苏醒过来了。

【拓展】 while; when 与 as 的辨析:

(1) while 强调动作同时进行, 从句常用进行时, 其动词必须为延续性动词或表状态。例如:

Could you look after my dog while I'm away? 我离开时, 你能照看我的狗吗?

(2) when 既可指动作同时进行, 也可指先后发生, 从句中的动作既可是延续性动词, 也可是非延续性动词。若是同时发生且为延续性动词, 则可与 while 互换; 若 when 作并列连词, 表示“就在那时, 这时候”则只能用 when, 并且 when 引导的从句只能放在后面。

试比较:

When the alien got out, the girl was shopping. = While the girl was shopping, the alien got out. 当外星人出来时, 小女孩在购物。

We were watching TV when there was a knock at the door. 我们在看电视, 这时有人敲门。

(3) as 多指主句从句两动作同时发生, 常翻译为“一边……一边……”。例如:

They talked as they walked. 他们边走边谈。

3. stand

stand 作名词, 意为“站台, 看台”。例如:

The little girl watching the game in the stand is my sister. 正在站台上观看比赛的小女孩是我妹妹。

【拓展】

(1) stand 作动词, 意为“忍受”。例如:

I can't stand the hot weather. 我忍受不了这种炎热的天气。

(2) stand 作动词, 还可意为“站, 站立”。例如:

Don't stand here. 不要站在这里。

4. leader

leader 是可数名词, 意为“领导者; 领袖”, 它是由动词 lead + 后缀 -er 构成的名词。例如:

He is a born leader. 他是个天生的领袖。

【拓展】 表示职业或身份的名词小结:

(1) 以 -ist 结尾的有:

pianist 钢琴家 chemist 化学家 violinist 小提琴家

physicist 物理学家 scientist 科学家

(2) 以 -er, -r 或 -or 结尾的有:

teacher 教师 painter 画家 writer 作家 singer 歌唱家 visitor 参观者

actor 演员 engineer 工程师 inventor 发明家 professor 教授 reporter 记者

(3) 以 -man 结尾的有:

postman 邮递员 policeman 警察 businessman 商人 spaceman 宇航员

fisherman 渔夫 dustman 清洁工

(4) 以-ian 结尾的有:

musician 音乐家 politician 政治家

5. decide

decide 是动词，意为“决定，选定”。其主要用法有:

(1) decide sth. 例如:

I can't decide anything at the moment. 现在我不能做出任何决定。

(2) decide to do sth. 例如:

We decide to go to Paris next month. 我们决定下个月去巴黎。

【拓展】

decide on...意为“由.....决定；决定于.....”。后面接名词、代词或动名词作宾语。例如:

I decided on going to Beijing at last. 最后我决定去北京了。

My mother decided on the red dress. 我妈妈决定买下那件红色的裙子

6. lead

lead 作及物动词，意为“带路，领路，指引”，lead...to...意为“带领.....去.....”。例如:

The schoolmaster met us and led us round the campus. 校长接待了我们，并带我们在校园里转了转。

The road leads you to the station. 这条路指引你通往车站。

【拓展】

(1) lead sb. to do sth. 意为“致使/诱惑.....”。例如:

What led you to think so? 什么使你这么想呢?

(2) lead to 意为“（道路等）通往.....；引起（结果等）”。例如:

All roads lead to Rome. 条条大路通罗马。

The heavy rain led to a flood. 大雨导致洪水。

7. as a result

as a result 为固定短语，意为“因此，结果”。例如:

He got up very late today. As a result, he missed the first bus. 他今天起晚了，结果没赶上第一班公交车。

【拓展】 as a result 与 as a result of 的辨析:

(1) as a result 意为“因此，结果”，后面指事情的结果。例如:

He worked hard at his study. As a result, he passed the exam easily. 他在学习上很刻苦，结果他很容易地通过了考试。

(2) as a result of 意为“由于”，后跟名词或代词，相当于 because of。例如：

He was late as a result of the snow. 由于大雪，他迟到了。

8. join

join 是动词，意为“参加，加入”。宾语有以下几种形式：

(1) join + 表示团体或组织的名词，join 意为“加入（某团体），成为……（成员）”。例如：

Yao Ming joined the NBA. 姚明加入了 NBA。

(2) join + 指人的名词或代词，join 意为“加入……之中”。例如：

Will you join us for lunch? 和我们一起吃午饭好吗？

(3) join + in + 活动类名词，join in 意为“参加（活动）”。例如：

Can you join in the game? 你能参加这个游戏吗？

【拓展】

join; join in 和 take part in 的辨析：

join 指加入某党派、某组织或某社会团体，以及参军等，并成为其中一员。

join in 指参加某项比赛或活动，常用于口语中，也可用于 join sb in (doing) sth 意为“加入……（做）……”。

take part in 指参加群众性的活动、会议、劳动、游行等，往往指参加者持有积极的态度，起一定作用，有时与 join in 互换。例如：

I joined the army in 1996. 我是 1996 年参军的。

I didn't take part in the sports meeting yesterday because I was ill. 我没有参加昨天的运动会，因为我病了。

May I join in the football match? 我可以参加这场足球比赛吗？

9. Growing up is hard!

(1) grow up 为固定短语，意为“成长，长大”。例如：

I grew up in Chicago. 我在芝加哥长大。

I want to be a teacher when I grow up. 我长大后想成为一名教师。

(2) 本句为动名词短语 growing up 作主语的句子。例如：

Learning English well isn't difficult. 学好英语并不难。

Watching TV too much is bad for your eyes. 看太多电视对你的眼睛有害。

10. Books allow me to learn about people in different times and places, and I can read them whenever I want to.

allow 是动词，意为“允许，准许”，常用于 allow sb. to do sth. 允许某人做某事；allow doing sth. “允许做……”。例如：

My parents don't allow me to smoke. 我的父母不允许我抽烟。

We don't allow eating in the classrooms. (我们)不允许在教室吃饭。

Her boss doesn't allow her to use the telephone. 她的老板不允许她使用电话。

11. Don't wake me up until you finish building it.

(1) until 既可作介词又可作连词。作介词时，后接表示时间的名词或数词；作连词时，后接表示时间的状语从句。例如：

He waited until 12:00. 他一直等到 12 点钟。

He didn't go to bed until his father came back. 直到他爸爸回来，他才上床睡觉。

(2) until 既可用于肯定句，也可用于否定句，但二者所表达的时间界限不同。用于肯定句，表示动作一直持续到 until 后的时刻；用于否定句，构成...not...until 的固定搭配，意为“直到.....才.....”表示动作从 until 后的时刻开始。例如：

I did my homework until my mother came back from work. 我一直做作业直到妈妈下班回家。

I didn't do my homework until my mother came back from work. 直到妈妈下班回家，我才做作业。

(3) until 引导的时间状语从句，表将来的动作时，只能用一般现在时代替，即“主将从现”。例如：

I will wait for him until he comes back. 我将一直等到他回来。

12. Before and after can also be used as prepositions of time.

be used as 意思是“被作为.....使用”，as 是介词，意思是“作为”，它强调被当作工具或者手段来使用。

例如：

Our classroom is used as a reading-room. 我们的教室被用来当阅览室使用。

The computer can be used as a tool. 计算机可以被当作工具用。

【拓展】

(1) be used for 意思是“被用来做某事”，for 是介词，它的后面用名词或者动名词作宾语。例如：

Knives are used for cutting things. 刀是用来割东西的。

(2) be used by 意思是“被.....使用”，by 后面跟人或者物，表示强调动作的使用者。例如：

This radio is often used by my mother. 这台收音机经常被我的妈妈使用。

(3) be used to do something 意思是“被用来做某事”，和 be used for doing 是同义词短语。例如：

It is used for learning English. = It is used to learn English. 它被用来学习英语的。

(4) be used to doing something 的意思是“习惯于做某事”。 例如：

My father is used to living in the village. 我的爸爸习惯于住在乡村。

13. I go jogging every morning.

“go+动词-ing 形式”表示“去做某事”，常用于从事某一项体育活动或休闲娱乐活动，动名词前面不能用 some 或其他表示数量概念的词语修饰，常见的短语有：

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/486041231134011011>