

## Unit 5 Art World

<b>Unit5</b>	<b>核心话题</b>	谈论艺术
	<b>重点词汇</b>	1.pleasant 2.drama 3.photography 4.art form 5.pop 6.musical 7.talent,8.medal 9.present 10.winner 11.composer 12..instrument 13.common 14.object 15.stone 16.musician17.control18.flow 19.successfully20.traditional 21.bell 22.though, 23.dividing line .etc
	<b>重点短语</b>	1. different art forms 2. pop music 3. the King of Pop4. musical talent , 5. show an interest in sth/doing/be interested in sth/doing 6. the sounds of the rushing water and the blowing wind 7. have no musical instruments 8. enter the college university 9. go on to study in the USA all over 10. have a gift for ... 11.mix paint with water 12.take the brush away
	<b>重点句型</b>	1. Art is something pleasant. 2. What art form do you like? 3. What kind of music do you like best? 4. Who's your favourite singer? 5. Because I've found something more pleasant than art. 6. Because he was the King of Pop. His musical talent was amazing. 7.All my teachers and classmates praised my designs for the art festival. 8I enjoy myself in the world of colour every time I paint. 9.The paint ran in all directions and made a very interesting picture. 10.Since then,1 have been crazy about drawing pictures.
	<b>语法</b>	原因状语从句
	<b>写作</b>	艺术形式与欣赏



### 考点1 pleasant adj.令人愉快的

[教材原句] —You love art? —Yes, Art is something pleasant and...



stop doing sth. 停止做某事(正在做的事)

stop sb. (from) doing= prevent sb.(from) doing= keep sb. from doing 阻止某人做

can't stop doing sth.忍不住作某事

**【经典练】**

1. (2021 秋·天津静海·九年级校考阶段练习) He felt tired, so he stopped \_\_\_\_\_ a rest under the tree.

- A. having      B. have      C. to have      D. had

2. (2022 秋·湖北省直辖县级单位·九年级统考阶段练习) We oughtn't to cut down trees, because forests can \_\_\_\_\_ the water \_\_\_\_\_ washing the earth away.

- A. stop; from      B. hear; from      C. differ; from      D. learn; from

**【写作佳句】** (2022 秋·天津西青·九年级校考期中) Mike's father wants to stop him from playing football. 迈克的父亲想阻止他踢足球。



**考点 4 talent**

**【精讲】** 1. 天才; 天资; 天赋

to have great artistic talent 很有艺术天赋

a man of many talents 多才多艺的男子

She showed considerable talent for getting what she wanted. 她很有天资, 能够心想事成。

2. 有才能的人; 人才; 天才

There is a wealth of young talent in British theatre. 英国戏剧界年轻一代人才辈出。

He is a great talent. 他是个了不起的人才。

**【经典练】**

1. —Grace plays the guitar so well!

—Certainly. She is one of \_\_\_\_\_ students in her class.

- A. talented      B. more talented      C. most talented      D. the most talented

**【写作佳句】** (2023·黑龙江哈尔滨·统考二模) He is more talented than any other student in his class. 他比班上任何一个学生都有才华。



**考点 5 present 颁发; 提交**

[教材原句] Each time a medal was presented to a winner at the Beijing 2008...

**【精讲】** ① present vt. 颁发; 提交

主动结构 present sth. to sb.= present sb. with sth

Eg. present a medal to him = present him with a medal 给他颁发一块奖牌

被动结构 Sth. be presented to sb./Sb. be presented with sth.

Eg. Flowers were presented to the teacher./ The teacher was presented with flowers

present n. 礼物, 现在, 目前 Eg. Here is a present for you. 有一份礼物送给你

at present 目前 past and present 过去与现在

★ present 作动词和名词时, 发音不同

② each time= every time= whenever+从句

### 【经典练】

1. (2023·江苏徐州·校考三模) After the match was over, the awarding ceremony was held to \_\_\_\_\_ medals to the winners.

- A. prevent      B. present      C. provide      D. promise

【写作佳句】 The last award will be presented to the best singer of the year—Zhou Sheng. 最后一个奖项将颁发给年度最佳歌手——周胜。



### 考点 6 control

[教材原句] Instead, Tan makes over 50 sounds from water by controlling the speed of water flow.

【精讲】① control vt. 控制, 支配 (control-controlled-controlled / controlling)

Eg. control oneself 自控

control n. 控制, 支配

out of control 失去控制, 无法管理 under control 在控制之下

② speed n. 速度

at a/ the speed of 以...的速度 at high /low /full /top speed 高速/低速/全速/最高速

### 【经典练】

1. (2023·黑龙江牡丹江·统考二模) —What cool cars! They can drive without people.

—It's reported that they \_\_\_\_\_ by computers inside.

- A. controlled      B. are controlled      C. will control

【写作佳句】 (2023·天津河北·统考二模) Hand washing with soap can reduce illness. It's one of the easiest ways to control illness. 用肥皂洗手可以减少疾病。它是控制疾病最容易的方法之一。



### 考点 7 central

[教材原句] Born in 1958 in central Hunan, Tan grew up near the Liuyang River.

【精讲】① central adj. 中心的, 中央的 Eg. the central area of the brain 大脑中枢

centre n. 中心

Eg. in the centre of town 在市中心 shopping centre 购物中心

② grow up 成长,长大成人(grow-grew--grown)

grow into 逐渐成长为,长成 (某种类型的人)

③句中划线部分为非谓语动词结构作伴随状语

★与句子的主语是主动关系,用现在分词作伴随状语

Eg. She sat in the classroom, doing nothing.

★与句子的主语是被动关系,用过去分词作伴随状语

Eg. Left behind alone, the little girl was so sad.被孤零零地留下,这个小女孩很难过

### 【经典练】

1. (2022 秋·天津·九年级统考期末) The rock called Ayers Rock is in \_\_\_\_\_ Australia.

- A. central      B. magical      C. general      D. natural

### 【写作佳句】

(2020·河北·统考中考真题) Some volunteers are going to clean up the central park. Let's join them.  
一些志愿者打算去清扫中央公园。让我们加入他们吧。



### 考点 8 musician

[教材原句] There he got to know great musicians from around the world

① musician n. 音乐家 Eg. Nie'er was a famous Chinese musician.

② music n. 音乐 Eg. dance to music 随着音乐翩翩起舞

③ musical adj. 音乐的 musical talent 音乐天赋 musical n. 音乐剧

### 【经典练】

1. (2023·辽宁沈阳·统考中考真题) Betty is crazy about music. Her dream is to be a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. scientist      B. painter      C. musician      D. writer

### 【写作佳句】

My cousin wants to be a musician, so she spends much time playing several kinds of instruments. 我的堂姐想要成为一名音乐家, 所以她在演奏不同种类的乐器上面花费了大量的时间。



### 考点 9 interest

五. When he was very young, Tan showed an interest in music.

【精讲】① interest n. 令人感兴趣的事(或人); 兴趣

show(an) interest in...对...感兴趣= be interested in

show great/ no/ little interest in...对...很感兴趣 /对...不感兴趣 /对...兴趣不浓

place of interest 景点

② interesting adj. 有趣的 do something more interesting 做点更有意思的事

③ interested adj.感兴趣的 be/ become/ get interested in doing sth.

**【经典练】**

1. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ on TV now. Let's go swimming.
- A. something interesting                      B. interesting something  
C. anything interesting                      D. interesting anything
2. (2021 秋·天津静海·九年级校考期中) —Is she \_\_\_\_\_ in English?  
—No, she isn't. She thinks Chinese is more \_\_\_\_\_ than English.
- A. interesting; interested                      B. interested; interesting  
C. interested; interested                      D. interesting; interesting

**【写作佳句】** (2023·辽宁大连·统考中考真题) History is my favorite subject because it's very interesting. 历史是我最喜欢的科目, 因为它很有趣。



**考点 10 go on**

[教材原句] Eight years later, he went on to study in the USA.

- 【精讲】** ① go on to do sth. 继续做某事; 接着做某事(前后做的不是同一件事)  
Eg. So much for this text, Now let's go on to learn the next. (表示两篇不同的课文)
- ② go on doing sth. 继续不停地做某事; 间断后继续做原来没做完的事  
Eg. Let's stop here. After a short break, we will go on discussing it.

**【经典练】**

1. (2022·九年级校考单元测试) Where would you like \_\_\_\_\_ vacation, Sam?
- A. going to              B. to go on              C. to go on a              D. going on a

**【写作佳句】** (2020·贵州安顺·统考中考真题) With the improvement in transportation, students in some small villages no longer go on ropeways to cross rivers to schools. 随着交通的改善, 一些小村庄的学生不再走索道过河上学。



**考点 11 know**

[教材原句] As a composer, perhaps he is best known for winning an Oscar for his...

- 【精讲】** ① know vt.&vi. 知道, 了解, 懂得, 认识 (know-knew- known)  
② known adj. 已知的, 知名的 (反义词) unknown 未知的
- ★英语中, 部分动词的过去分词可用作形容词 Eg. broken 损坏了的, 破碎的; done 完毕的, 结束; polluted 被污染的等
- ③ be known for= be famous for 因.....而著名

be better known for/ be best known for

Eg. O' Henry was known for his novels. 欧亨利以他的小说出名

④ be known as= be famous as 作为...而出名

Eg. O' Henry was known as a writer. 欧亨利以其作家身份而为人所知。

**【经典练】**

1. (2023 秋·福建厦门·九年级统考期末) —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?

—It takes a little time to watch one, and it's an easy way to kill time.

- A. how people make short videos
- B. why short videos become popular
- C. what we can do with short videos

**【写作佳句】** (2023 秋·天津和平·九年级校考期末) We tried to stop the fire from spreading, but we know it was hopeless. 我们试图阻止火势蔓延, 但我们知道那是毫无希望的。



**考点 12 lasting**

[教材原句] Classical music has a lasting value

**【精讲】** ① lasting adj. 持久的 Eg. We are on our way to a lasting peace. 我们正迈向持久的和平。

last adj. 最近的, 上一个的 catch the last bus

adv. 最近, 上一次, 最后 be last seen leaving his home

v. 持续(延续性动词) How long has the meeting lasted? 会议开了多久了?

② value n. 价值(不可数名词) Eg. be of little value 价值不大

★ have a lasting value 有持久的价值

★ have a practical value 有实用价值

部分抽象名词被用来指某一次的具体行为或事情时, 可在其前加 a/an, 如: have a good time

valuable adj. 宝贵的, 贵重的, 很有用的 Eg. valuable advice

**【经典练】**

1. Each lesson lasts for an hour. And we have \_\_\_\_\_ break from 11:05 a.m. to 11:15 a.m.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. the

**【写作佳句】** Keep trying until the last moment of the competition, boys and girls! 孩子们, 继续努力直到在比赛的最后一刻!



**考点 13 make up**

[教材原句] Musicians make up the music while playing

**【精讲】** ① make up 编, 编造

Eg. It's not true. He made it up. 这不是事实, 是他编造出来的。

The music *Water* is made up by the famous musician Tan Dun.

“水”这首曲子是著名音乐家谭盾编的

②和 make 相关的其他词组

make up one's mind 决定= make a decision

make progress in 在.....方面取得进步

make no difference (to) 没有作用、关系、影响

make sure 确保

make a speech 发言, 演讲

make it 成功了

make an excellent teacher 成为一名优秀的老师

**【经典练】**

1. Peter asked his friends to \_\_\_\_\_ a story about their trip to Hill farm.

- A. make up      B. dress up      C. get up      D. put up

**【写作佳句】** (2023·吉林长春·统考二模) I think it's very unkind of you to make up stories about Jim. 我认为你编造关于吉姆的故事是非常不友善的。



**考点 14 traditional**

[教材原句] Folk is in the traditional style and has strong local colour

**【精讲】** ① traditional adj. 传统的 tradition n. 传统

② in a/ an... style 以一种...的方式/风格

Eg. In a western/ Chinese style 以西方的方式/以中国的方式

③ local colour 地方特色

Eg. Folk has strong local colour. 民间音乐有浓郁的地方特色

I like different foods with local colour. 我喜欢有当地特色的各种小吃

**【经典练】**

1. (2022 秋·重庆渝中·九年级重庆巴蜀中学校考期末) \_\_\_\_\_ musical instruments like dizi, erhu and guzheng are becoming more and more popular with young students.

- A. Social      B. Traditional      C. Accidental      D. Historical

**【写作佳句】** (2021·山东青岛·统考中考真题) Traditional Chinese Medicine is a great treasure for our nation. 中国传统医学是我们民族的伟大财富。





### 考点 15 serious

[教材原句] Classical pieces, such as Swan Lake, are serious.

【精讲】serious adj. 严重的;认真的,严肃的

Eg. The pollution problem is getting more and more serious

**be serious about sth.**对.....当真/态度认真的

Eg. Are you serious about wanting to sell your house?

### 【经典练】

1. Larry is \_\_\_\_\_ students in our class, because he always does homework carefully and hardly makes mistakes in homework.

- A. serious      B. the most serious      C. more serious      D. the more serious

【写作佳句】All the students should remember: "The more seriously you take every class, the better you will learn."所有的学生都应该记住：“你每节课上得越认真，你就会学得越好”。



### 考点 16 gift

[教材原句] They think I have a real gift for painting.

【精讲】①gift. 礼物= present Eg. buy a gift for him

② gift n. 天赋, 才能

have a gift for sth./ doing sth. 对(做)某事有天赋

have a real/ great gift for sth./ doing sth. 对(做)某事很有天赋

Eg. My elder sister has a real gift for dancing. 我的妹妹极有跳舞天赋

### 【经典练】

1. The book on the desk is \_\_\_\_\_ favorite one. It's one of her birthday \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hers; gift      B. her; gifts      C. her; gift      D. hers; gifts

【写作佳句】(2022·江苏无锡·统考中考真题) You will not get the special gift unless you finish all the tasks. 除非你完成所有的任务，否则你不会得到特别的礼物。



### 考点 17 encourage vt. 鼓励, 劝告

[教材原句] She encouraged me to keep trying and make more beautiful pictures.

【精讲】① encourage vt. 鼓励, 劝告

主动结构 encourage sb.(not) to do sth.

Eg. The teachers often encourage us to learn English well.

被动结构 be encouraged to do sth.

Eg. We were greatly encouraged to take part in the sports meeting. 我们受到极大鼓舞去参加运动会

② courage n. 勇气 Eg. have (no) courage to do sth. 有(没有)勇气做某事

### 【经典练】

1. (2022·江苏泰州·统考中考真题) Schools should \_\_\_\_\_ students to form good working habits through labor(劳动) education.

- A. force                  B. encourage                  C. warn                  D. promise

【写作佳句】(2022·重庆·统考中考真题) The new year is coming. Teachers encourage us to develop new hobbies. 新的一年就要来了。老师鼓励我们培养新的爱好。



### 考点 18 I did make some wonderful pictures later.

【精讲】助动词 do 可用于肯定句中谓语动词前来加强语气,其后用动词原形。

Eg. She does speak French very well. 她法语确实说得非常好

You did come to school late yesterday. 你的确昨天到校晚了。

★助动词 do 加在祈使句前表示“一定,务必”

Eg. Do be careful. 务必小心。

★do 还可以用作代动词 (代替上文提到的动词结构)

Eg. He knows as much as I do. (代替前面的动词 know)



### 考点 19 take sth. away 拿走某物

[教材原句]As I took the brush away, I dropped some paint onto the paper

【精讲】① take sth. away 拿走某物 (take-took- taken)

②与 take 相关的其他词组

take a direct flight to sp. 直飞某地

take a close look at... 近距离观察

take an active part 积极参加

take the lead 处于领先地位

take up 占据(空间), 占用(时间)

③ drop vi.&vt. 下降, 落下 (drop-dropped-dropped-dropping)

及物动词: Eg. I dropped my glasses and broke them. 我不小心掉了眼镜, 把它摔坏了

不及物动词: Eg. The apples are beginning to drop from the trees

=The apples are beginning to fall from the trees

fall. 落下, 掉落 (fall-fell-fallen) = drop vi.

### 【经典练】

1. —What smells terrible, Ted?

—I'm sorry. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ my shoes and wash them at once.

- A. take away      B. put away      C. move away      D. get away

【写作佳句】—Lucy, takes away all your things on the desk, or there won't be enough room for your books. 露西, 把桌子上所有你的东西都拿走, 否则就没有足够的地方放你的书了。

## 一. 语法精讲——原因状语从句

### ■ 精讲·语法知识 .....

原因状语从句是状语从句的一种。引导原因状语从句的连词主要有: because、since 和 as, 三者表示原因的程度不同。

#### 1. because

★because 引导的从句表示原因的程度比较强烈, 强调产生主句情境的原因, 并且该原因一般是未知的新信息。because 引导的原因状语从句常位于主句之

后, 但也可放在主句之前, 并用逗号隔开。because 引导的从句可以回答 why 提出的问题。例如:

I am tired because I didn't sleep well last night.

Maria can't come because she is ill.

Because I didn't finish my homework, I was punished.

—Why is Serina crying?

—Because her father had an accident.

#### 2. since / as

★since 引导的原因状语从句表示的是已知的客观事实或通过分析得出的推论, 一般位于主句之前。since 在从句中意为“因为, 既然”。通常 since 引导的原因状语从句的时态和主句保持一致。

★as 引导的原因状语从句只是对主句的附带说明, 整个句子的重点在主句; 从句放在主句前后均可。as 在句中意为“由于”。此外, since 和 as 引导的原因状语从句都不能用来回答 why 提出的问题。例如:

Since you have homework to do, you'd better stay at home.

Since time is up, let's have a break.

As no classmates were there, I got back soon.

I went shopping alone as Mike was busy with his work.

译林版九上 Unit 5 Art world 写作主题: 艺术形式与欣赏

### 一、话题分析

本单元的话题是“艺术形式与欣赏”，要求学生能简单介绍自己对艺术的了解，本单元写作要求同学们能根据相关信息提示简单地介绍自己对艺术形式的了解和喜好/欣赏。内容包括某种艺术形式的简介、喜好的原因、个人欣赏经历、艺术活动安排等。在具体的写作中，学生应做到以下几点：

1. 能用原因状语从句组织内容；
2. 能用正确的人称和时态；
3. 能正确使用标点符号；
4. 能做到要点齐全、逻辑清晰。

## 二、写作步骤

步骤一：确定艺术形式与欣赏的内容和顺序。

步骤二：列举介绍艺术形式与欣赏的句型，多多益善。

步骤三：成段成篇，修改完善。

## 三、词汇积累

知识点：

1. something pleasant“令人愉快的事”
2. art form 艺术形式？
3. encourage.....to do sth 鼓励某人做某事
4. prefer A to B 与 B 比起更喜欢 A  
prefer doing A to doing B 与做 B 比起更喜欢做 A  
prefer to do A rather than do B 更喜欢做 A,而不愿做 B
5. present sb with sth. =present sth to sb 给某人颁发某物 sth be presented to sb 某物被颁发给某人
6. show an interest in.....=be interested in.....对.....感兴趣
7. go on doing sth 继续做某事 go on to do sth 接下来做另一件事
8. be known /famous for 因.....而著名
9. win an Oscar/ award for..... 因.....获奥斯卡奖/奖
10. Music (n. 音乐) musical(adj. 音乐的) musician(n. 音乐家)
11. succeed(v.成功) success (n. 成功) successful(adj. 成功的) successfully(adv. 成功地)
12. in a western style 用西方的风格
13. one of his works 他的其中一部作品
14. choose sb to do sth 选择某人做某事 be chosen to do sth 被选中做某事  
have no choice but to do sth 别无选择只能做某事
15. speak /think highly of 高度赞扬

16. be open to 对.....开放
17. plan to do sth 计划做某事
18. after a while 过了一会
19. out of breath 气喘吁吁 上气不接下
20. Hurry into 匆忙进入
21. have a lasting value 有永久的价值    be of great value 有巨大的价值
22. make up 编造
23. keep doing sth 一直做某事
24. praise sb for sth. 因.....赞扬某人
25. have a real gift for 在.....方面有天赋
26. as usual 像往常一样
27. mix .....with.....把.....和.....混合在一起
28. ran in all directions 跑向四面八方

#### 四、句型积累

I have a real gift for...

I became interested in ... when I was ....

I once did not like ... because ....

I forgot ... until ...

Since then, I have been crazy about ...

I enjoy myself ... every time ....

#### 写作训练

研究表明音乐对人们的情绪有着重要的影响，因此人们用不同的音乐来调节心情。请根据下表提示内容，写一篇英语短文。

听音乐前的情绪状态	适用音乐	听音乐后的心境
压力大, 过分焦虑	流行音乐	放松
沉迷电脑游戏, 兴奋过度	乡村音乐	平静
困倦.疲劳	摇滚音乐	振奋
孤独.悲伤	(自拟)	(自拟)

注意: 1.词数 90 左右。开头已经写好, 不计入总词数; 2.内容必须包括上表中的要点; 3.条理清楚.语句连续; 4.文中不得出现真实的地名.校名和人名等信息。

Research has shown that music has an important influence on one's moods .

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## 04 单元小结



### 【重点短语】

- 1.love art 热爱艺术
- 2.something pleasant 令人愉快的事
- 3.art form 艺术形式
- 4.an art festival 一个艺术节
- 5.musical talent 音乐天赋
- 6.music without boundaries 音乐无国界
- 7.be presented to sb 被颁发给某人
- 8.the award music 颁奖音乐
- 9.a world-famous composer 一个世界闻名的作曲家
- 10.in central Hunan 在湖南中部
- 11.show/have/ take an interest in sth 对...有兴趣
- 12.musical instruments 乐器
- 13.go on to do 进而去做 ..
- 14.make music with common objects 用普通东西创作音乐
- 15.get to know 慢慢了解
- 16.be known/famous for 因...而闻名
- 17.his amazing piece of music 他的令人惊奇的音乐
- 18.by controlling the speed of 通过控制 ..的速度
- 19.water flow 水流
- 20.build a bridge between the East and the West 在东西方之间搭建一个桥梁
- 21.an ancient Chinese bell 一个古老的中国编钟
- 22.in a Western style 用一个西方的风格
- 23.mix together 混合到一起
- 24.make a new type 形成一个新的种类

25.one of the greatest composers 最伟大的作曲家之一

- 26.in his works 在他的作品中
- 27.write music for 为..作曲
- 28.think highly of 高度赞扬
- 29.design the posters 设计海报
- 30.a students' art show 一个学生艺术展
- 31.be open to 对..开放
- 32.free tickets to an opera 一个戏剧的免费票
- 33.hurry into the theatre 快速进入剧院
- 34.out of breath 上气不接下气
- 35.last for one and a half hours 持续了一个半小时
- 36.get bored 变得无聊
- 37.a music show 一个音乐演出
- 38.country life 乡村生活
- 39.have a lasting value 有一个持久的价值
- 40.use drums a lot 大量使用鼓
- 41.created by African American 被美国黑人创作
- 42.make up the music 编曲
- 43.in the traditional style 用传统的风格
- 44.have strong local colour 有着强烈的地方特色
- 45.the folk concert 民间音乐会
- 46.classical pieces 古典曲目
- 47.go to a concert 去音乐会
- 48.a classical music concert 一个古典音乐会
- 49.be allowed on the road 被允许上路
- 50.a gift for doing sth 一个做..的天赋
- 51.play with some paint 玩颜料
- 52.mix the paint with water 把水与颜料混合
- 53.take...away 把..拿走
- 54.run in all directions 向四面八方跑
- 55.come by 走过来
- 56.encourage sb to do sth 鼓励某人去做某事
- 57.in the world of 在...的世界里

### 【重点句型】

1. According to the record, the engineer was forced to do something against the law.



根据记录，这个工程师被迫做过违法的事情。

2. The boy has amazing musical talent.

这个男孩拥有惊人的音乐天赋

3. Beijing opera is an ancient art form in our country.

京剧是我国一种古老的艺术形式。

4. You can never find anything more pleasant than music.

你再也找不到了比音乐更令人愉快的东西了。

5. I prefer to listen to pop music to relax myself.

我更喜欢听流行音乐来放松自己。

6. Jay Chou is the King of Pop and one of the greatest singers

周杰伦是流行音乐天王，是最伟大的歌手之一。

7. Lang Lang showed a great interest in music when he was young.

朗朗很小的时候就对音乐表现出了浓厚的兴趣。

8. The sounds of the rushing water and the blowing wind make people relaxed.

淙淙的水声和飒飒的风声使人轻松。

9. He decided to go on studying/ to study music after entering university.

在进入大学后,他决定继续研究音乐

10. A medal was presented to the world-famous composer in 2017./The world-famous composer was presented with a medal in 2017.

这位闻名世界的作曲家在 2017 年被授予了一个奖章。

11. He is best known for building a school for his hometown.

他最为人知的是为家乡建造了一所学校。

12. He is used to making music with common objects.

他习惯用普通物件来创作音乐。

13. The Internet has built/ builds a bridge for the people all over the world.

因特网为全世界的人们构造了一座桥梁。

14. Different kinds of vegetables mix together to make salad.

不同种类的蔬菜混合到一起就形成了沙拉。

15. Liu Tianhua brought Chinese and Western music together to make Erhu popular among young people.

刘天华将中西方的音乐融合到了一起使一胡在年轻人中受欢迎。

16. I hope to set up an organization without boundaries to help the disabled.

我希望建立一个无国界的组织来帮助残疾人。

17. You'd better learn how to control the speed of the car first.

你最好先学会如何控制车速。

18. Luckily, we didn't miss the beginning of the show.

幸运的是，我们没有错过演出的开场。

19. Though the film lasted (for) 3 hours, we didn't get bored.

尽管影片持续了3小时，但我们没有厌烦。

20. I was late because there was too much traffic/ because of too much traffic.

因为交通太拥挤我迟到了。

21. I hurried to/into the school, out of breath.

我匆忙赶到了学校，上气不接下气。

22. People think highly of his great achievements in teaching/ education.

人们高度赞扬了他在教学领域的巨大成就

23. The artist's drawings have a lasting value.

这位艺术家的画拥有永恒的价值。

24. This song was first played by an American musician,

这首歌最先由一个美国音乐家弹奏。

25. We knew nothing about classical works until/ before we enjoyed the concert.

在欣赏这次音乐会前，我们对古典作品一无所知。

26. Many people prefer country music because of the pleasant sounds of the guitar.

因为令人愉快的吉他声，许多人更喜欢乡村音乐。

27. I like tasting the food with strong local colour.

我喜欢品尝带有浓烈地方特色的食物。

28. The student made up a story for his being late.

这位学生为他的迟到编了个故事。

29. People ran in all directions when the fire broke out.

火灾发生时，人们向四处逃散。

30. He encourages me to keep trying every time I want to give up.

每次我想放弃的时候，他就会鼓励我继续努力。

31. The singer was praised highly for his/her excellent singing skill.

这个歌手因其杰出的歌唱技巧受到高度赞扬。

32. I have been crazy about literature since then,

从那时起，我就对文学很狂热了。

33. Photography is one of my favorite art forms.

摄影是我最喜欢的艺术形式之一

34. Hearing someone calling/ shouting for help, we rushed/ ran outside to see what (had) happened.

听到有人在呼救,我们冲出去看发生了什么。

35. She will try out for the film because she has a real gift for acting.

她会参加这部影片的试演,因为她很有表演的天赋。

36. Mr Li always encourages us to speak English as much as possible after class.

李老师总是鼓励我们课后尽可能多说英语。

37. His design was highly praised/ was highly thought of at the meeting.

他的设计在会议上备受赞誉。

38. He is known/ famous for making up the music.

他因编这首曲子而出名

39. He ran to the police station out of breath just now.

他刚才气喘吁吁地跑到了警察局。

40. This speech lasted for two and a half hours/ two hours and a half.

这个演讲持续了 2 个半小时。

41. My brother has a gift for playing the guitar.

我哥哥弹吉他很有天赋。

### 【重点语法】

#### 过去完成时

##### 基本用法:

表示在过去某一时刻或动作以前完成了的动作,也可以说过去的时间关于过去的动作。即“过去的过去”。**动词构成: had + 过去分词。**

可以用 by, before 等介词短语或一个时间状语从句来表示,也可以用一个表示过去的动作来表示,还可能通过上下文来表示。例如:

We had already learned two thousands words by the end of last year.

到去年年底,我们已经学了两千个单词。

表示由过去的某一时刻开始,一直延续到过去另一时间的动作或状态,常和 for, since 构成的时间状语连用。例如:

When we arrived at the station, they had waited for more than twenty minutes.

当我们到达车站的时候,他们已经等了二十多分钟。

叙述过去发生的事情,在已叙述了过去发生的事情后,反过来追述或补述以前发生的动作时,常使用过去完成时。例如:

Mr. Smith died yesterday. He had been a good friend of mine.

史密斯先生昨天去世了。他以前是我的好友。

在含有定语从句的主从复合句中,如果叙述的是过去的事,先发生的动作常用过去完成时。例如:

I returned the book that I had borrowed. 我已归还了我借的书。

过去完成时常常用在 told, said, knew, heard, thought 等动词后的宾语从句（或间接引语）中，这时从句中的动作发生在主句表示的过去的动作之前。例如：

He said that he had known her well. 他说他很熟悉她。

由 when, before, after, as soon as, till/until 引导的在状语从句中，在过去不同时间发生的两个动作中，发生在前，用过去完成时；发生在后，用一般过去时。例如：

When I woke up, it had already stopped raining. 我醒来时雨已停了。

动词 think, want, hope, mean, plan, intend 等用过去完成时表示过去未曾实现的想法，希望，打算或意图等。例如：

They had wanted to help but could not get there in time.

他们本来打算去帮忙，但没有及时赶到那里。

### 句式变化：如何“提建议”

英语中表示“提建议”的用法很多，常见的有以下几种：

(1) 用“shall we / I + 动词原形”提建议或征求意见，表示“我们...好吗？”

Shall we go and see a film tonight? 我们今晚去看电影好吗？

Shall I open the window? 我可以打开窗户吗？

(2) 用“Let's + 动词原形”提出自己的建议，表示“让我们做...吧！”如：

Let's have rest. 让我们休息一下吧。

Let's go and have a picnic this Sunday. 个星期天让我们去野餐吧。

Let's not go to bed so late tomorrow. 我们明天不要这么迟睡觉了。

(3) 用“Why not + 动词原形或 Why don't we / you + 动词原形”提出看法，征求对方意见，也可用 Why not + 时间状语或地点状语，表示“你/我们干吗不...？”

Why not come a little earlier?

为什么不来得早点呢？

Why don't we go out for a walk

我们为什么不出去散散步呢？

Why don't you go to your teacher for help?

你为什么不去你老师那儿求助呢？

Why not at the school gate?

学校门口怎么样？

Why not the day after tomorrow? 后天怎么样？

(4) 用“Would you like + 名词或动词不定式”征求对方的意见，表示“你想要...吗？”

Would you like something to eat?你要来点吃的吗?

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