Unit 1 Will people have robots?

- 1. fewer people 更少的人(fewer修饰名词复数,表示否定) 2. less free time 更少的空闲时间/ess (修饰不可数名词,表示否定)
- 3. in ten years 10年后 (in的时间短语用于将来时,提问用 How soon)
- 4. fall in love with... 爱上...

例: When I met Mr. Xu for the first time, I fell in love with him at once 当我第一次见到许老师,我立刻爱上他

- 5. live alone 单独居住
- 6. feel lonely 感到孤独(比较: live alone/go along等)

The girl walked **alone along** the street, but she didn't feel **lonely**那女孩独自沿着街道走,但她并不

感到孤独

- 7. keep/feed a pet pig 养一头宠物猪
- 8. fly to the moon 飞上月球
- 9. hundreds of +复数 数百/几百(概数,类似还有thousands of; millions of)
- 10. the same as 和.....相同
- 11. A be different from B A与B不同(=There is a difference/Thgere are differences between A and B)
- 12. wake up 醒来 (wake sb. up表示 "唤醒某人" 13. get bored 变得厌倦 (*get/become*是连系动词 , 后跟形容词如

tired/angry/excited等)

- 14. go skating 去滑冰(类似还有*go hiking/fishing /skating/bike riding*等)
- 15. lots of/a lot of 许多(修饰可数名词、不可数名词都可以) 16. at the weekends 在周末
- 17. study on computers 通过电脑学习
- 18. agree with sb. 同意某人(的意见)
- 19. I don' t agree. = I disagree. 我不同意

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20. on a piece of paper 在一张纸上(注意

paper/information/news/work/homework/housework等常考到的不可数名词) 21. on vacation 度假

- 22. help sb with sth/help sb do sth 帮助某人做某事
- 23. many different kinds of goldfish 许多不同种金鱼
- 24. live **in** an apartment 住在公寓里/live **on** the twelfth floor 住在12楼 25. live **at** NO.332,Shanghai Street 住在上海路332号
- 26. as a reporter 作为一名记者
- 27. look smart 显得精神/看起来聪明
- 28. Are you kidding? 你在骗我吗
- 29. in the future 在将来/在未来
- 30. no more=not ...anymore 不再

(强调多次发生的动作不再发生)

- 31. no longer=not... any longer 不再 (强调状态不再发生)
- 32. besides (除...之外还,包括)与except = but (除...之外,不包括)
- 33. be able to与can 能、会
- , (be able to用于各种时态,而can只能用于一般现在时态和一般过去时态中; have to用于各种

时态,而must只能用于一般现在时态)例如:

- , 1.I have been able to/will be able to speak two languages. (不可以用can)
- 2. will have to/had to stay at home. (不可以用must)
- 1. What do you think life will be like in 1000 years?
- 2. There will be *fewer* trees, *more* buildings and *less* pollution in the future.

, fewer;

less表示否定之意,分别修饰可数名词和不可数名词;*more*二者都可以修饰。 3. Will kids go to school? No, they won't/Yes, they will

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- 1.含tomorrow; next短语;
- 2.in+段时间;
- 3.how soon;
- 4.by+将来时间;
- 5.by the time sb.do...

- 6.祈使句句型中: or/and sb. will do
- 7.在时间/条件状语从句中, 如果从句用一般现在时, 主句用将来时 8.another day

be going to will:

1、be going to 表示近期、眼下就要发生的事情, will 表示的将来时间则较远一些。

例如: He is going to write a letter tonight. He will write a book one day.

2, be going to

表示根据主观判断将来肯定发生的事情,will表示客观上将来势必发生的事情。

例如: He is seriously ill. He is going to die. He will be twenty years old.

3、 be going to 含有"计划,准备"的意思,而 will 则没有这个意思

例如: She is going to lend us her book. He will be here in half an hour.

4、在有条件从句的主句中,一般不用 be going to,而多用will

例如: If any beasts comes at you, I'll stay with you and help you.

掌握了它们的这些不同,你就能很好的区分be going to与will了。

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Unit 2 What should I do?

- 1. too loud 太大声
- 2. out of style 过时的
- 3. in style 流行的

- 4. call sb up=ring sb.up=call/ring/phone sb. 给....打电话
- 5. enough money 足够的钱(enough修饰名词时不必后置)
- 6. busy enough 够忙 (enough修饰形容词或副词时必须后置)
- 7. a ticket to/for a ball game 一张球赛的门票

the key to the lock/the key(answer)r to the question)/the solution to the problem .此处几个短语不能用 of 表示所有格

- 8. talk about 谈论
- 9. on the phone 用电话
- 10. pay for 付款
- 11. spend...on +sth.=spend...(in) doing sth. 在...花钱
- 12. It takes sb. sometime to do sth. 某人做某事花...的时间 13. borrow ...from 从...借(借进来)
- 14. lend...to 把...借给(借出去) *15.* You can keep the book for a week 你可以借这本书一周。(不用*borrow*或*lend*)
- 16. buy sth for sb 为 买东西
- 17. tell sb to do /not to do sth.sth 告诉某人做某事
- 18. want sb. to do sth.=would like sb. to do 想某人做某事
- 19. find out 发现; 查清楚; 弄明白
- 20. play one's stereo 放录象
- 21. fail the test=not pass the test 考试不及格
- 22. fail in (doing) sth... 在...上失败,变弱
- 23. succeed in (doing) sth 在...方面成功

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- 24. write sb a letter/write to sb. 给某人写信
- 25. surprise sb.

使某人吃惊(类似有: surprise/interest/please/amaze+某人)

- 26. to one's surprise 使某人吃惊的是.....
- 27. to one's joy 使某人高兴的是.....
- 28. look for a part-time job 找一份兼职的工作(不一定有结果) 29. get/find a part-time job 找到一份兼职的工作(有结果) 30. ask sb. for... 寻求/向某人要某物 31. have a bake sale 卖烧烤
- 32. argue with sb = have an argument with sb. 与某人争吵 33. have a fight with sb.=fight with 与某人打架
- 34. drop off 离去; 散去;逐渐减少;死去 35. prepare for...=get ready for... 为...做准备 36. after-school clubs 课外俱乐部
- , be/get used to doing 习惯做某事
- , used to do 过去经常/常常做某事 , be used for doing=be used to do sth. 被用于做某事
- 37. fill... up 填补;装满...
- 38. return sth. to sb.=give sth. back to sb. 把某物归还给某人
- 39. get on /along well with 与...相处很好
- 40. all kinds of 各种各样
- 41. as much as possible=as much as possible 尽可能多

- 42. take part in=join in 参加(某种活动/集会) 43. a bit =a little —点儿(当修饰形容词或比较级时) 44. a bit of =a little —点儿/一些(当修饰不可数名词时) 45. be angry with... 生...的气
- 46. by oneself+on one's own 某人自己/独自地
- 47. on the one hand 一方面
- 48. on the other hand 另一方面

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- 49. I find/feel/think it difficult to do... 我发现/感到/认为做某事很难. 50. see/hear/watch sb. doing sth. 看到/听见/注视某人正在做... 51. not...until 直到...才(谓语动词一般是非延续动词)
- 52. 表示某人情绪有关的形容词用法:

be/become+

upset/tired/excited/interested/worried/surprised/amazed/annoyed

当主语是某人时,注意后面的形容词一般是-ed结尾的单词,而当主语是某物时或修饰名

词时,注意后面形容词一般是-ing结尾单词.)

例如:I was surprised/interested/amazed when I heard the surprising/interesting/amazing news.

What's wrong(with you)?/What's the matter?

- 1. What should I do? 我该怎么办
- 2. You could write him a letter. 你可以给他写封信.

- 3. You should say sorry to him. 你应该给他道歉.
- 4. They shouldn't argue. 他们不应该争吵.,
- 5. Why don't you talk to him about it?
- =Why not talk to him about it?=You should/could talk to him about it.
- =What/How about talking to him about it.=You' d better talk to him about it.

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Unit 3 What were you doing when the UFO arrived?

- 1. in front of 在""的前面(外部) 2. in the front of 在""的前面(内部) 3. in the library 在图书馆
- 4. get out of/get into 出""之外/进入 5. sleep late 睡懒觉
- 6. sleep well 睡得好
- 7. get to sleep 睡着
- 8. walk down/along 沿""走
- 9. take off (飞机)起飞;脱下(衣帽) 10. on Sunday evening 在星期日晚上

注意:(特指某日如星期、假日、某月某日或某个特定的上、下午、晚上用on)

- 11. in the tree 在树上
- 12. take photos 照相
- 13. at the train station 在火车站

- 14. run away 跑开,逃跑
- 15. as+adj原形 as 和...一样...

例如: She is (not) as beautiful as her sister. I can run as fast as he(him)

- 16. buy/draw/make sth. for sb. 为某人买/画/制作 17. walk home 走回家
- 18. in history 在历史上
- 19. for example 例如
- 20. in the city of 在""市
- 21. on the playground 在操场上
- 22. ten minutes ago 十分钟前
- 23. take place 发生(强调必然性)

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24. happen to sth./sb. 发生(强调偶然性)

例如: What has happened to you?=What's the matter with you?=What's wrong with you?

25. of course=sure=certainly 当然 全椒三中许俊华英语辅导13905502698提高成

绩当然不用愁!

- 26. all over the world=around the world 遍及全世界
- 27. outside/inside the station 在车站外/内
- 28. next to 相邻, 紧贴

29. close to 接近于;在附近 30. be ill in hospital/bed 生病住院/在床 31. hear about/of 听说(间接听到) 32. in silence 沉默不语

What were you doing when I arrived/at that time/at 8:00 last night/from 9:00 to 10:00 yesterday?

- 1. I was doing sth. When+一般过去时的时间状语从句...
- 2. How about... / What about...?
- 3. While sth./sb. was doing sth., I was doing sth....
- 4. 当不明飞行物着陆时,你正在干啥?What were you doing when the UFO landed?
- 5. 当妈妈正在做饭时,我在看电视。While my mother was cooking ,I was watching TV.

Past Progressive Tense S + was/were +V-ing

例A: She was doing her homework at 8:30 yesterday evening.

(昨天傍晚八点半她正在做家庭作业。)

例B: We were having supper at that time.

(那个时候我们正在吃晚饭。)

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用 法	例 句
表达过去某一时刻或另一 动作发生时正在进行中的 动作。	 I was taking a bath at 10:00 yesterday evening (昨夜十点钟我正在洗澡。)
	2 . They were playing when the teacher came.
	(老师来时他们正在玩。)

•

如例1所示,在单句中使用过去进行时来表达时必须把该动作正在进行中的时间表明清

楚,否则就不合逻辑了。例如:I was taking a bath yesterday. (错) (昨天我正在洗澡——昨天24小时都正在洗澡吗?)

所以本句应该如例1来表达,或者用一般过去时表达如下: I took a bath yesterday.(昨天我洗了澡。)

如果由上下文的文意,或者对谈中的话意可以了解"动作正在进行中的时间",单句里就使用过

去进行时来表达是很普通的,例如:

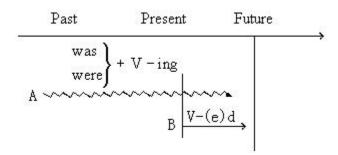
A: I called you up yesterday evening.

B: Did you? At what time?

A: At around ten o'clock. (大约在十点钟。)

B: Oh, I was taking a bath then. (哦,当时我正在洗澡。) 过去进行时在表达上常用的句式是如例2所示和另一个一般过去时的动作相搭配。请观 察下面的

图解说明:



过去有二动作A和B(如图示),在B动作发生时稍早发生的A动作正好在进行中,所以 这种表

达法通常都是复句(主句+副词从句)。例如:

When I got up this morning, Mother was preparing breakfast in the kitchen.

(今天早上我起床时妈妈正在厨房里准备早餐。— "Mother,"是主句,"when,"是副词从句。)

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常用于修饰过去进行时的时间副词:过去的某一定点时刻(at + 过去的时刻),then (= at that

time)(那时,当时),all+时间, "When,,/While,,/As,," 等副词从句,etc.

Unit 4 He said I was hardworking

- 1. every Saturday 每周六
- 2. first of all 首先、第一
- 3. both......and...... 两者都(谓语动词要注意对称原则) 4. neither....nor 两者都不(谓语动词要注意就近和对称原则)
- 5. most of... 绝大多数
- 6. an exciting week 令人兴奋的一周
- 7. agree on something 同意某人的计划;对....取得 一致意见 8. agree to do sth. 答应/同意做...
- 9. pass on 传递
- 10. be supposed to do sth. 被期望或被要求做... ...
- 11. be mad at 对""疯狂/生气
- 12. do better in=be better at 在.....方面做得更好

- 13. be in good health 身体健康
- 14. report card 成绩单
- 15. sound /feel /smell /taste /look 是连系动词,一般只能跟adj.做表语 16. sound like/feel like/smell like/taste like/look like

听起来像.../感觉像.../闻起来像.../尝起来像.../看起来像...+sb./sth.

- 17. get... over 克服;恢复;原谅
- 18. open up 打开/展开/开发/揭露
- 19. care for 照料;照顾;意愿;计较
- 20. have a party for sb. 为某人举行一次聚会
- 21. end-of-year exam=final exam 期末考试

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转述他人话语:What did sb. say? He said I ... She said she... They said ... 1. 许老师告诉我徐梦蝶会说二种语言。Mr. Xu told me that XuMengdie could speak three languages.

- 2. 许老师说地球绕着太阳转。Mr. Xu said (that)the earth turns around the sun.
- 3. 许老师告诉我他将去北京。She told me he would go to Beijing the next day.
- 4. 许老师说欧洋正在做作业Mr. Xu said OuYang was doing his homework at that time.
- 5. 许老师说王硕研勤奋。Mr. Xu said Wang Shuoyan was hard-working.

- 6. 在英语上,与听相比,我更擅长于读。In English, I' m better at reading than listening.
- 7. 情况怎样? How's it going? 全椒三中许俊华英语资料,版权所有Hot line:13905502698 8. 她不想再当我最好的朋友了。 She didn't want to be my best friend anymore.
- (一)直接引述别人的原话,叫做直接引语;用自己话转述别人的话,叫做间接引语。 间接引

语一般构成宾语从句。直接引语必须放在引号内,间接引语则不用引号。直接引语改为间接引语时,

除将引语部分变成宾语从句外,还必须对直接引语中的人称、时态、指示代词、时间状语、地点状

语等进行改变。

1.

时态的变化直接引语变为间接引语时,通常受转述动词said, asked等的影响而使用过去化的时态,即把原来的时态向过去推,也就是一般现在时变一般过去时,现在进行时变为过去进行时

等。例如:

Tom said to me, "My brother is doing his homework."

?Tom said to me that his brother was doing his homework.

2.

人称代词、指示代词、时间状语、地点状语等等的变化;根据意义进行相应的变化。如:

She asked Jack, "Where have you been?" ?She asked Jack where he had been.

He said, "These books are mine." ?He said that those books were his.

(二)直接引语改为间接引语时,都使用陈述语序,但是因为原句的句式不同,所以变 成间接引 语时所用的连词会有所不同。

1.陈述句的间接引语:陈述句由直接引语变间接引语,由that引导,可以省略。

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"I want the blue one." he told us. "我想要兰色的。" 他说。

?He told us that he wanted the blue one. 他说他想要兰色的。

She said to me, "You can' t do anything now."

她对我说:"此刻你无法做任何事情。"

?She told me that I couldn't do anything then. 她对我说那时我无法做任何事。

2. 疑问句的间接引语

直接引语如果是疑问句,变成间接引语后,叫做间接疑问句。间接疑问句为陈述语序, 句末用

句号,动词时态等的变化与间接陈述句相同。引述动词常用ask,wonder,want to know等间接疑问句一般有三种:

(1). whetherif 如:

"Has he ever worked in Shanghai?" Jim asked.

"他在上海工作过吗?" 吉姆问。

?Jim asked whether/if he had ever worked in Shanghai.吉姆问他是否在上海工作过。

"Can you tell me the way to the hospital?" The old man asked.

那个老人问:"你能告诉我去医院的路吗?

?The old man asked whether I could tell him the way to the hospital.

那老人问我是否能告诉他去医院路。

(2). 如:

"Which room do you live in?" He asked. "你住哪个房间?"他问我。

?He asked me which room I lived in. 他问我住哪个房间。

"What do you think of the film?" She asked. 她问 "你怎么看这部电影?"

?She asked her friend what she thought of the film .

她问她朋友怎么看这部电影。 (3). whether/if ...or 如:

"Is it your bike or Tom's? Mum asked.

妈妈问:"这是你的自行车还是汤姆的?" ?Mum asked whether/if it was my bike or Tom's.妈妈问这是我的自行车还是汤姆的。 "Does your sister like blue dresses or green ones?" Kate asked.

"你妹妹喜欢兰色的裙子还是绿色的?"凯特问。

?Kate asked whether/if my sister liked blue dresses or green ones.

凯特问我妹妹喜欢兰色裙子还是绿色的。

3.

祈使句的间接引语当祈使句变为间接引语时,间接祈使句的引述动词常用tell, ask, order, beg,

request, order等, 而把直接祈使句变成带to的不定式短语。 如:

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Jack said, "Please come to my house tomorrow, Mary."

杰克说: "玛丽,明天请到我家来。"

?Jack asked Mary to go to his house the next day. 杰克请玛丽第二天到他家去。

The teacher said to the students, "Stop talking." 老师对学生们说:"不要讲话了。"

?The teacher told the students to stop talking. 老师让学生们不要说话了。

"Don' t touch anything." He said. "不要碰任何东西。" 他说。

?He told us not to touch anything. 他对我们说不要碰任何东西。 4. 动词时态和代词等的变动

(1). 某些代词,限定词,表示时间或地点的副词和个别动词在间接引语中的变化规则:

today that day

now then, at that moment

yesterday the day before

the day before yesterday two days before

tomorrow the next day / the following day

the day after tomorrow two days after, / in two days

next week/ month etc the next week/month etc

last week/ month etc the week / month etc. before

here there

this that

these those

come go

bring take

(2).

如果引述动词为现在时形式,则间接引语中的动词时态,代词,限定词和表示时间或地点的副

词不用变化。而如果引述动词是过去时,以上内容就要有相应变化。变化情况如下:

(:,一般现在时 一般现在时?一般过去时;

现在进行时?过去进行时;

一般将来时?过去将来时;

现在完成时?过去完成时;

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Unit 5 If you go to the partyyou'll have a great time!

- 1. at the party 在晚会上
- 2. ask sb. to do sth. 请某人做某事 3. stay at home 呆在家
- 4. half the class/students 一半学生
- 5. get injured 受伤
- 6. have a great time 玩得高兴
- 7. take ...away 运走, 取走
- 8. all the time=always 一直,始终

9. make a living 谋生

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