

仁爱英语九年级下册知识点汇总

Unit5 topic1

一. 必备词组

- 1、 It has been/is +一段时间+since 从句 自从做.....已经有一段时间了
- 3、 live with sb. 与某人住一起
- 3、 know little/much about sth.几乎不知道/知道很多
- 4、 millions/hundreds/thousands/billions of 成千上百的, 大量的
- 5、 a number of+ pl. +复数谓语 许多
- 6、 the number of +pl. +单数谓语的数量
- 7、 the birthplace of的出生地
- 8、 by oneself 单独, 独自
- 9、 introduce sb./sth. to sb. 介绍某人、某物给某人
- 10、 in detail 详细地
- 11、 fetch sth. for sb. 去拿东西给某人
- 12、 among 与 between
- 13、 all over the world 全世界
- 14、 get to know 逐渐知道
- 15、 某地+be/lie(s) in/on/to the+方位词+of +某地 某地位于某地哪里
- 16、 run through 流经
- 17、 a symbol of的象征
- 18、 play an important part/role in 在.....中扮演着重要角色、或起重要作用
- 19、 show sb. around +地方 带某人参观某地
- 20、 it is said that 据说
- 21、 stretch from.....to 从.....延伸到哪
- 22、 be made of 由.....制成, 看得出原材料
- 23、 be made from 由.....制成, 看不出原材料
- 24、 wear away 消磨, 磨损
- 25、 separate..... from 从.....分离、隔开.....
- 26、 be used to do sth.被用来做某事
- 27、 be/get used to doing sth. 习惯做某事
- 28、 used to do sth. 过去常常做某事
- 29、 divide.....into 把.....分成.....
- 30、 tourist attraction 旅游景点
- 31、 be famous for 因.....而出名
- 32、 be famous as 作为.....而出名
- 33、 have +基数+years of history 有.....年历史
- 34、 along with=together with=with 与.....一起 (连接主语时, 谓动词注意就前)

一致原则)

35、be similar to 与.....相似

36、because of+名词短语 因为

37、including sth./sb.=sth./sb. Included 包括.....

二. 重点句型

Section A

1. It's been two years since Mr. And Mrs. came to China. 格林夫妇来中国已经两年了。

“It's been +时间段+ since+从句.”句型，表示“自从.....有.....时间了。”

划线部分是定语从句，修饰先行词 country。关系代词 that 在从句中作主语，不能省略，此处还可以用 which。

2. China is a great country that has about 5000 years of history. 中国是一个拥有约五千年历史的大国。

that has about 5000 years of history 是定语从句，修饰名词 country，country 是先行词，that 是关系代词，在定语从句中作主语，也可以用 which。

3. There are a great number of rivers in China. 中国有许多河流。

A. a number of 意为“许多、大量”，后接名词或代词的复数形式，作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。

A number of books are lent out from the library every day. 图书馆每天有很多书被借走。

B. a great number of = a large number of = large numbers of 大量，许多

C. the number of 意为“.....的数量/ 数目”，后接复数名词，但作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

The number of students in our school is about 2 800. 我们学校的学生人数大约是2800人。

4. Among them, the Changjiang River is the longest one and the second longest is the Huanghe River. 其中长江是中国最长的河流，黄河位居第二。

the second longest 意为“第二长”，在形容词的最高级上序数词 second，表示第二.....

Shanghai is the biggest city in China and Beijing is second biggest one. 上海是中国最大的城市，北京位居第二。

5. They're the birthplaces of Chinese culture. 她们是中国文化的发源地。

6. I can fetch you Guide to China. It's a book which introduces China in detail. 我可以拿《中国指南》给你，这本书详细介绍了中国。

(1) fetch v. 取来，取，指从此处到别处去把人带来或是把物取来。常用句型：fetch sb. sth.=fetch sth. for sb. 给某人取某物； get 与 fetch 意思差不多，常用于口语。

Go and get some water. 去弄点水来。

I need some meat for the soup. Could you fetch me some? 我需要些肉来煮汤。你能给我拿些吗？

(2) introduce sb. / sth. 介绍某人/某物； introduce sb. / sth. to sb. 向某人介绍某人/某物；

introduce oneself to sb.向某人自我介绍;

introduction (名词) 指示, 说明;

Read the introductions on the bottle before you take the medicine. 吃药之前, 先看瓶子上的说明。

(3) which introduces..... 为定语从句, 先行词 book。

7. It's a mountain with lots of strange pine trees. 它是一座长着很多奇松的山。

(1) with+名词, 作后置定语“长着, 有着, 带着”。

I like the chair with three legs. 我喜欢那把三条腿的椅子。

(2) strange (形容词) 奇怪的, 陌生的; stranger (名词) 陌生人;

Do you know what's strange? 你知道有什么奇怪的吗?

Do you know this stranger? 你知道这个陌生人?

8. It lies in Anhui Province. 它位于安徽省境内。

lie 表方位“位于...”常与介词搭配, 常是介词+the+方向。

A. lie in 表示“位于.....内”, 两者是包含关系。

Guangzhou lies in the south of China. 广州在中国的南方。

B. lie on 表示在某一方, 地点与地点是相邻关系。如河北与河南之间相邻。

Shandong lies on the east of Henan. 山东在河南的东部。

C. lie to 表示地点与地点之间相隔。如福建与台湾。

Shanghai lies to the south of Beijing. 上海在北京的南部。

D. lie off 后不直接加方向词, 而是为某一地点, 常为海岸等。常指水中岛屿等, 意“相隔、相离”

Many islands lie off China's east coast. 中国的东海岸有很多岛屿。

Section B

1. What grand buildings! 多宏伟的建筑啊!

2. Because yellow was a symbol of imperial power in ancient China. 因为在古代的中国, 黄色是帝王权力的象征。

a symbol of的象征;

The white bird is a symbol of freedom. 这白色的鸟是自由的象征。

3. What are those animals that are carved on the stones? 那些刻在在石头上的是什么动物?

It's said that they're powerful animals which guard the whole nation. 据说它们是守护整个国家的威猛动物。

两句均为定语从句。先行词都是 animals, 关系代词可用 that 或 which, 且在从句中均作主语。

4. In ancient China, emperors thought that they themselves were the real dragons and the sons of Heaven. 在古代的中国, 帝王们认为他们自己是真龙天子。

5. And the dragon has become a symbol of the Chinese nation. 而且龙已经成为中华民族的象征了。

6. It also plays an important part in Chinese festivals. 它在中国节日中也扮演着重要的角色。

play a / an..... part = play a / an.....role 扮演一个.....角色, 起.....作用, 有.....影响;

Television plays an important part in our daily life. 电视在我们的日常生活中起着重要的作用。

Section C

1. These early walls that were made of packed earth and wood wore away in the rain and wind. 这些早期由成袋的土和木头建立的城墙在风雨中磨损了。

(1) that 是连词，引导定语从句。先行词是 wall。

(2) wore 为 wear 的过去式，wear away 消逝；磨损；消耗殆尽；wear out 穿破；磨损；(使)筋疲力尽；耗尽；wear off 磨损；磨掉；逐渐减弱；逐渐消失；

Section D

1. The home of tea, which has more than 4000 years of history, is China.

which has more than 4000 years of history 是由 which 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 tea，which 在从句中作主语，而且定语从句与先行词 tea 之间用逗号隔开，这种定语从句在句中起补充说明的作用，去掉之后意思依然清楚，此时的 which 不可用 that 代替，这种定于从句为非限制性定语从句，而前面两个话题所学的定语从句称为限制性定语从句。

2. People throughout China drink tea daily. 中国人每天喝茶。

throughout 是介词，意为“遍及，在……各处”，相当于 all over / around。

People throughout the world love peace. 全世界人民都热爱和平。

3. Tea from China ,along with silk and porcelain,began to be known by the world over a thousand years ago. 和丝绸、瓷器一样，中国的茶叶在一千年多年前就被世人所知。

along with.....意为“与……在一起，与……同样地；除……以外（还）”，相当 together with / with;

together / along with + 名词 放在主语之后作插入语时，谓语动词的单复数由主语的单复数决定-----就远原则。

The boy along with the twins goes to the library. 那个男孩和双胞胎一起去图书馆。

4. Over the past centuries, Chinese people have developed their unique tea culture, including tea planting, tea-leaf picking ,tea making and tea drinking. 在过去的几个世纪，中国人就已经发展了独特的茶文化，包括种茶、摘茶、制茶和喝茶。

(1) over+the past/last+时间 意为“在过去……的时间”，over 相当于 in,常用于过去时态中。

(2) including 介词，意为“包括，包括”。其后跟名词词，构成介词短语。

三. 重点语法

*** 1. who 指人，在从句中做主语或宾语。作主语时不能省略，作宾语时可省略。**

(1) The boys who are playing football are from Class One.

(2) Yesterday I helped an old man who lost his way.

*** 2. whom 指人，为 who 的宾格形式，在句中只能作宾语。其前面没有介词时，也可用 who/that 代替，也可省略。**

(1) Mr. Liu is the person (whom) you talked about.

注意：关系代词 whom 在口语和非正式语体中常用 who 代替，可省略。

四. (2) The man (who/whom)you met just now is my friend.

*** 3. which 指物，在定语从句中做主语或者宾语，做宾语时可省略。**

(1) Football is a game which is liked by most boys. (which 在句子中做主语)

(2) This is the pen (which) he bought yesterday. (which 在句子中做宾语)

* 4. **that** 指人时，相当于 **who** 或者 **whom**；指物时，相当于 **which**，在定语从句中做主语或者宾语，做宾语时可省略。

(1) **The people that/who come to visit the city are all here.** (在句子中做主语)

(2) **Where is the man (that/whom) I saw this morning?** (在句子中做宾语)

* 5. **whose** 通常指人，也可指物，在定语从句中做定语，不可省略。

(1) **He has a friend whose father is a doctor.**

(2) **I lived in a house whose roof has fallen in.**

whose 指物时，常用以下结构来代替

(3) **The classroom whose door is broken will soon be repaired.**

= **The classroom the door of which is broken will soon be repaired.**

(4) **Do you like the book whose color is yellow?**

= **Do you like the book the color of which is yellow?**

* 具体使用时还要注意下列问题：

1、只能使用 **that**，不用 **which** 的情况：

* 1) 当先行词是：**all, any, anything, everything, nothing** 或被它们修饰时。

Is there anything that I can do for you? 有什么可以为你做的吗?

* 2) 当先行词被形容词的最高级或序数词修饰时。

That is one of the most interesting books that are sold in the bookshop.

那是这家书店出售的最有趣的书之一。

* 3) 当先行词有：**the only, the very, the same, the last** 等修饰时。例如：

五. My necklace is not the only thing that's missing. 我的项链不仅是丢掉的东西。

* 4) 当主句以 **who** 或 **which** 开头时，定语从句中引导词用 **that**，不用 **which** 或 **who**，以避免重复。例如：

Who is the girl that is wearing a red coat? 正穿一件红色外套的女孩子是谁?

* 5) 当先行词既有人又有物时，用 **that**。例如：

The writer and his novel that you have just talked about are really well known.

你刚才谈起的那位作家以及他的小说确实很著名。

2、只用 **which** 不用 **that** 的情况：

* 1) 关系代词前有介词时；

This is the room in which Lu Xun lived.

* 2) 非限定性定语从句中；作宾语用的关系代词也不能省略。

That necklace, which you gave me as a present, was lost yesterday.

* 3) 先行词本身是 **that** 时；

The clock is that which tells the time

非限定性定语从句的作用是对所修饰的成分作进一步说明，通常是引导词和先行词之间用逗号隔开，将从句拿掉后其他部分仍可成立。

Charles Smith, who was my former teacher, retired last year. 查理史密斯去年退休了，他曾经是我的老师。(非限)

There is somebody here who wants to speak to you 这里有人要和你说话(限制性)

* 4) **which** 还有一种特殊用法，它可以引导从句修饰前面的整个主句，代替主句所表示的整体概念或部分概念。在这种从句中，**which** 可以作主语，也可以作宾语或表语，多数情况下意思是与 **and this** 相似，并可以指人。

He did very well in the competition, which made his parents very happy. 在比赛中他做的很好，这使他的父母很开心。

* 关系代词 **whom**, **which** 在定语从句中作介词宾语时, 可以和介词一起放于先行词与定语从句之间, 有时为了关系紧凑也可以将 **whom** 与 **which** 与先行词紧挨着书写, 而将介词置于定语从句的后面,

That was the room in which we had lived for ten years.= That was the room which we had lived in for ten years. 这个房间我们住了十年。

* 像 **listen to**, **look at**, **take care of** 等固定短语动词, 在定语从句中一般不宜将介词与动词分开。例如: **This is the boy whom she has taken care of.**

课后练习:

A. 选择题:

- Zunyi is a great city _____ has many places of interest.
A.who B.that C.what D. /
- Today is Sunday. There are _____ people in the park.
A.much B.the number of C.a great number of D.a lot
- Look,there is a guide over there. He is introducing the visitors the Palace Museum___detail.
A.of B.on C.with D.in
- Taiwan lies _____ the southeast of China. It's a place that is worth _____.
A.in, visiting B.in, to visiting C.to, visit D.to, visiting
- I asked Kate to _____ me my book, but she brought me her book.
A.take B.fetch C.carry D.catch
- Could you please describe your hometown _____?
A.in detail B.attentively C.difficultly D.hardly
- This is the dictionary _____ Mum gave me for my birthday.
A.which B.what C.whose D.whom
- We will go to the park if it _____ tomorrow.
A. isn't rain B. doesn't rain C. won't rain D. don't rain
- It's worth_____ your time when you visit the Great Wall.
A. take B. to take C. taking D. taken
- Is this university _____ your elder brother will choose this year?
A.the one B.that C.where D.who
- In most areas of north China, the temperature always keeps _____ zero in winter.
A.under B.over C.on D.below
- My new car _____on my way home yesterday.
A.breaked down B.breaks down C.broke down D.was broken down
- The book _____I bought yesterday is lost.
A.that B.whose C.who D.whom
- People's way of life in the north is quite different from _____in the south.
A.that B.these C.is D.this
- You're too tired and thirsty. Stay here. I'll _____you some water.— Thank you.
A.take B.fetch C.want D.carry

16. —Which do you prefer, soda or coffee? —I like _____ of them. Tea is my favorite.

A.both B.either C.neither D.none

17. Not only the students but also the teacher _____ in the classroom, that is to say, the students as well as the teacher _____ in the classroom.

A.are; are B.is; is C.is; are D.are; is

18. — What are you going to do this weekend? — I together with my classmates _____ going to climb Mount Tai.

A.is B.am C.are D.were

19. The Japanese character for tea is written _____ the same as it is in Chinese, though it's pronounced differently.

A,mainly B.exactly C.mostly D.probably

20. Tom, _____ his classmates, went to the zoo yesterday.

A.with along B.along with C.no D.came along

B.用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. The old house _____(surround) by trees and mountains.

2. The film is well worth _____(see).

3. Can you introduce _____(you)?

4. There is a dog _____(lie) on the ground.

5. The new students are not used to _____(be) away from home.

6. The Yellow River is _____(two) longest river in China.

7. Now, more and more _____(tour) are coming to Beijing to visit the Great Wall.

8. Playing computer games is so exciting that children often lose _____(they) in it.

9. We have to stay at home, because it's raining _____(heavy) outside.

10. The birthday presents that my mom bought made me _____(surprise) and excited.

C.句型转换。

1. China is a great country that has about 5000 years of history. (同义句)

China is a great country _____ about 5000 years of history.

2. We visited a factory. It makes toys for children. (合并成一句)

We visited a factory _____ makes toys for children.

3. Both Jane and Maria draw it well. (同义句)

Jane draws it _____ well _____ Maria.

4. This is a machine. It can tell us time. (合并成一句)

This is a machine _____ tell us time.

5. Cai Lun developed this kind of paper. (改为被动语态)

This kind of paper _____ by Cai Lun.

D. 情景交际：根据每小题所提供的情景提示，完成下列各题。

1. 在参观故宫时，你想感叹它的宏伟建筑时，你可以这样说：

_____ buildings !

2. 听了朋友的见解之后，你想告诉朋友你觉得那是正确的，你可以这样说：

_____.

3. 当你想告诉你的外国朋友，中国是一个拥有五千多年历史的文明古国，你可以这样说：

China is an ancient country

_____.


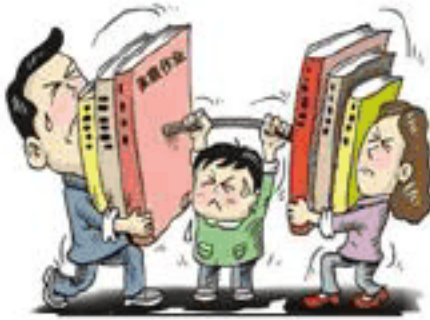



4. 当你想告诉你的朋友你在这个学校待了快三年，你可以这样说：

_____ this school for about three years.

5. 当你想对你的朋友说，你一直把他/她当作你最好的朋友时，你可以这样说：

_____ my best friend all the time.

E. 看图写话

		
1. <u>number</u> ; <u>tourist</u>	2. <u>expect</u> ; <u>study</u>	3. <u>introduce</u> ; <u>detail</u>
		
4. <u>separate</u> . <u>from</u>	5. <u>worth</u> ; <u>see</u>	

1

2.

3.

4.

5.

Unit5 topic 2

一. 必备词组

1. in the field of 在.....的领域
2. the importance of的重要性
3. learn sth. from sb. /sth. 从.....学习; 向.....学习
4. be in danger 处于危险中
5. at the age of+基数词 在几岁的时候
6. in one's +数词整数复数 在某人几十多岁的时候
7. receive a good education 接受良好的教育
8. pass away 过世, 去世
9. spend +时间、金钱+on sth./in doing sth.
10. far away 远 far away from 离.....远
11. set up 建立
12. come to an end 结束
13. be/become interested in 对.....感兴趣
14. be proud of 为.....感到
15. succeed in doing sth. 成功做了某事
16. be the pride of是.....的骄傲
17. die of 死于内因, 死于自然疾病
18. die from 死于外因, 即死于意外
19. on the /one's way to+地方, 在去某地的路上 on my way home 在我回家的路
20. what a shame!/what a pity! 真遗憾
21. my pleasure 我乐意, 是我的荣幸
22. more than 多于, 不仅仅
23. both.....and..... 两者都(连接主语时, 谓动词用复数)
24. graduate from 从.....毕业
25. as well as 同时, 也, 和, 和.....一样好
26. make an important contribution to (doing) sth. 对.....做出重要贡献
27. be in charge of 负责, 掌管
28. be honored as 被誉为
29. encourage sb to do sth 鼓励某人去做某事
30. depend on 取决于, 依赖于
31. with one's help=with the help of 在某人的帮助下
32. be open to 对.....开放
33. one of +pl +单数谓语的之一 one of my friends likes red.
34. at the end of 在.....的末尾
35. the first to do sth 第一(人、物)做某事
36. realize one's dream 实现某人的梦想

后，他远渡太平洋去美国深造。

(1) graduation. 毕业；graduate v. 毕业；

(2) A. further study 进一步学习，深造；I want to go aboard for further study. 我想出国深造。

B. far 的比较级是 farther, further。但两者既有共性又有不同。两者均可用来指实际的距离、空间上的距离。further 还可用于比喻意义上的距离或深度，如时间、程度和数量等，表示“更多，更进一步”。

2. From then now, he was in charge of developing China's missiles, rocket and spacecraft research programs. 从那时起，他主管中国导弹、火箭和宇宙飞船的研究项目。

(1) in charge of 和 in the charge of 都是短语介词，其后都接名词或代词作宾语。

(2) in charge of 主动，主语往往是人；in the charge of 被动，主语一般是物；

(3) in charge of “主管，掌管”；in the charge of “被... 管理，在... 管理之下”

同时 in the charge of 也可用 in one's charge 形式。

4. He was a pioneer in these related fields and was honored as “The father of China's Missiles”. 他也是这些相关领域的先驱，被誉为“中国导弹之父”。

A. honor 作名词，意为“荣誉”。常用句型：It's my honor to do sth.

B. honor 作动词，意为“尊敬（等于 honour）；给... 以荣誉”。be honored as 意为“被誉为.....”

三. 重点语法

定语从句(III)

作宾语和定语的关系代词

1. whom 指人，为 who 的宾格形式，在句中只能作宾语。其前没有介词时，也可用 who/that 代替，也可省略。

e.g. The girl (who/whom/that) I like isn't herenow.

我喜欢的那个女孩现在没在这儿。(作宾语，可省略)

The doctor with whom she went to the United States

last month is very famous.

上月与她同去美国的那位医生非常有名。(作介词宾语，介词 with 提到了 whom 前，whom 在此不能省略，也不能用 who 代替)

2. which 与 that 指物，在句中作宾语，可以省略。

e.g. I like the book which/that my mother bought for

me yesterday. 我喜欢妈妈昨天给我买的那本书。(作宾语，可以省略)

3. whose 指人，也可指物，在从句中作定语，不可省略。

e.g. The girl whose father is a doctor is our classmate.

父亲是医生的那个女孩是我们的同学。

(作定语，不能省略)

四. 课后练习

A. 选择题。

1. Mr White, the headmaster, has made a great ___ to the growth of the school.

A. progress B. contribution C. invention D. protection

2. After he graduated ___ HongKong University. He wants ___ study in America.

- A.in,farther B.from,farther C.from,further D.in ,further
3. ___ age of 8,Tim ___ first prize in piano competition.
A.In,win B.At, won C.On, beat D.For, lost
- 4.Qian Xuesen could make ___ money if he stayed in the United States.
A.little B.many C.much D.much more
- 5.Qian Xuesen ___ the first research institute of rockets and missiles in 1956.
A.put up B.gave up C.sent up D.set up
- 6.— Please say something about Zheng He. — OK. He was the explorer in the Ming Dynasty of ___ all the Chinese are proud.
A.who B.whom C.whose D.that
- 7.Mark Zuckerberg(马克·扎克伯格) ___ the Facebook website in February of 2004.It is very popular now.
A.set up B.got up C.got off D.set off
- 8.— Peng Liyuan is ___ Chinese people as a beautiful and popular singer. — And now she is also the First Lady in China.
A.known as B.proud of C.famous for D.well-known to
- 9.The old man is a good swimmer,and even now he often swims ___ Tuo River After supper.
A.over B.through C.to
D.across
- 10.The sailor is ___ of his experiences,because he has been to about 30 countries.
A.the pride B.afraid C.proud D.hear
11. Have you seen the man _____ car was stolen just now?
A. it's B. its C. whose D. which
12. On the bus I saw a student _____ I thought was your brother.
A. who B. whom C. which D. whoever
13. The foreigner ___ visited our school yesterday is from Canada.
A. that B. which C. whom D. /
14. Here is the man _____ you are looking for.
A. which B. whom C. what D. where

B. 情景交际：根据每小题所提供的情景提示，完成下列各题。

1. 当你想了解更多有关孔子的情况时，可以这样问：

Could you _____ Confucius ?

2. 听到科学家霍金病逝的消息，你想说“真遗憾啊”：

_____ !

3. 当你想表达画画是一件令人愉快的事，可以这样说：

It's a _____.

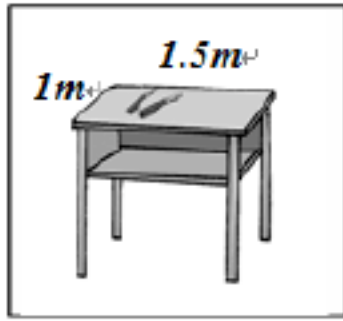
4. 你想问 Lily 是什么时候出生的，你可以这样问：

_____ ?

5. 当你听到一件神奇的事情，觉得“难以置信”时，你可以这样说：

_____.

C. 看图写话



1. long, wide



2. learn, a lot



3. What, explorer



4. use, paper



5. in, thirty

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Unit5 topic3

一. 必备词组

- 1、 see sb do/doing 看见某人做了/正在做某事
- 2、 either...or...或者。。。 或者。。。, 要么。。。 要么。。。
- 3、 so that 以便, 为了
- 4、 look like 看起来像.....
- 5、 not only...but also... 不仅.....而且..... (注意连接主语时, 谓动词应符合就近一致原则)
- 6、 some day=one day 有一天
- 7、 be regarded as 被认为是, 被当做是
- 9、 ring out 发出声音
- 9、 for the first time 第一次
- 10、 in one's lifetime 在某人有生之年
- 11、 admire sb for sth 因.....而羡慕某人
- 12、 decide to do sth 决定去做某事
- 13、 agree with sb 同意某人的观点
- 14、 stop doing sth 停止正在做的事情 stop to do sth 停止某事, 去做另一件事
- 15、 be known/famous as 作为.....而出名

- 16、set free 释放
- 17、break out 战争、瘟疫爆发
- 18、between...and 两者之间
- 19、allow sb to do sth. 允许某人做某事
- 20、get rid of 摆脱, 丢弃
- 21、by oneself 单独, 独自
- 22、break up 分解, 粉碎, 解体
- 23、be content with 对.....满意
- 24、it takes sb 时间 to do sth. 花费某人多少时间做某事
- 25、be considered as/to be 被认为是
- 26、according to 根据

二. 重点句型

Section A

1. Kangkang has come to Susanna's house and seen some beautiful pictures hanging on the wall. 康康来到苏珊娜家里, 看到一些美丽的图片挂在墙上。

- (1) see sb. do sth “看见某人做了某事” 强调动作的全过程或经常反复发生;
see sb. doing sth. “看见某人正在做某事” 强调动作正在进行。

如: I saw her go across the street. 我看见她过了马路。 I saw her going across the street. 我看见她正在过马路。

常见的感官动词有: see, watch, hear, smell(嗅觉), feel 等。后可接①动词 ing 形式, 表此动作正在发生。②动词原形, 不表此动作正在发生, 表此动作已完成或存在的事实。

- (2) hang on the wall 挂在墙上;

on the wall & in the wall 区别:

on the wall / in the wall 都译为“在墙上”。由于介词不同, 在使用上有区别。如: 图画、黑板、风筝等“在墙上”, 是因为它们在墙的表面, 故用 on the wall; 门窗、钉子、洞、孔等“在墙上”, 是因为它们在墙的里面, 故用 in the wall.

类似的还有 in the tree & on the tree on the tree/in the tree 都译为“.....在树上”。

on the tree 表示树上本身所长着的叶子、花、果实等; in the tree 表示某物或某人在树上。

2. What a beautiful picture! 多么漂亮的图片啊!

3. People were either early or late. 人们早晚不一。

either ... or ... 用于连接两个表示选择关系的名词或代词, 意为“要么.....要么.....”。

He must be either mad or drunk. 他不是疯了就是醉了。

注意: 通常应连接两个相同性质的句子成分, 但有时后一成分可能省略与前一成分相同的词。若连接两个成分作主语, 其谓语通常与靠近的主语保持一致。如:

You can either have tea or coffee. 你喝茶也行, 喝咖啡也行。 Either you or I am wrong. 不是你错, 就是我错。

4. She had it built so that everyone would have the same time 她让人建造了这个钟, 目的是每个人都有相同的时间。

have + sth (宾语) + 过去分词 (宾语补足语)”意为“让 / 叫 / 使 / 请别人做某事”。宾语 sth 后面用过去分词作宾语补足语, 说明 sth 与过去分词表示的动作之间是被动关系。相当于 ask sb. to do sth.

5. Do you know the picture below? 你知道下面这张图片吗?

below adv. & prep. 在下面; under prep. & adv. 在下面; 在下方;

below 表示“在下方或位置低于……”, 不一定有垂直在下之意; 它的反义词是 above。

Write your name below the line. 在线下写上你的名字。

under 表示“在……正下方”; 有时可与 below 通用, 但它指处于某物的正下方, 其反义词是 over。如:

He stood under a tree. 他站在树下。

6. But do you know that Eiffel designed not only the Statue of Liberty but also the Eiffel Tower? 但是你知道埃菲尔不仅设计了自由女神像还设计了埃菲尔铁塔吗?

not only...but also... 表示“不仅...而且...; 既...又...”, 用于连接两个性质相同的词或短语。

Not only men but also women were chosen. 不仅仅是男的, 女的也有被选中的。

另外, 在使用 not only...but also...时还应注意以下几点:

a. 有时可将 but also 分开用, 即将 but 视为普通的并列连词, 用于连接两个句子, 然后将 also 用于句中 (用谓语动词用在一起)。

He's not only very fast, but he's also got marvellous technique. 他不仅很快, 而且技术高超。

b. 该结构中的 also 有时可以省略, 或将 also 换成 too, as well (置于句末)。如: He not only washed the car, but polished it too [as well]. 他不仅冲洗汽车, 而且还擦拭了它。

c. 有时因为语境的需要, not only...but also...也可能用于连接两个性质不同的词或短语, 但这多半因为承前省略的原因。如:

He not only goes to work on weekdays, but also on weekends. 他不仅工作日去上班, 在周末也去上班。

句中的 not only 后接的是谓语 goes to, 而 but also 后接的却是状语 on weekends, 可视为 but also 后承前省略了谓语动词 goes to work。

d 当 not only...but also 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词的数原则上与其相近的主语保持一致。

Not only the students but also their teacher is enjoying the film. 不仅学生们在欣赏这部影片, 他们的老师也在欣赏这部影片。

5. 为了强调, 可将 not only 置于句首, 此时其后的句子通常要用部分倒装的形式。Not only has she been late three times, she has also done no work. 她不仅仅迟到了 3 次, 她还没干一点活。

有时也可见到不倒装的情形, 此时主要见于 but also 后接省略结构的情况 (省略只剩下主语)。

Not only my mother was unhappy, but Marian, too. 不仅我母亲不快乐, 玛丽安也不快乐。

1. Although he was both poor and didn't have much education, he never gave up reading books. 尽管他很穷又没接受很多教育，但是她从没有放弃读书。

although 虽然，尽管。引导让步状语从句，不和 but 同时出现在句子中。

Although he is ninety year old, he can still look after himself. 尽管他九十岁了，但他仍然能自理。

2. Not only did she discover radium but also she won the Nobel Prize twice in her lifetime. 她不但发现了镭元素而且她一生中获得超过两次诺贝尔奖。

not only--- but (also)---意为“不仅...而且...”。当连接两个分句时，前一个分句用倒装句式，后一个分句用陈述语序。

Section C

1. There were neither teachers nor schools, but Lincoln's stepmother encouraged him to study. 在那里既没有老师，也没有学校，但是林肯的继母鼓励他学习。

(1) neither...nor...表示“既不.....也不.....”

。其含义是否定的，可连接任意两个并列的成份。

She likes neither butter nor cheese. (连接名词) 她既不喜欢黄油也不喜欢乳酪。

She is neither clever nor hardworking. (连接形容词) 她既不聪明，又不勤奋。

此句中 neither...nor...连接两个宾语。当 neither...nor...连接两个主语时，也应遵循“就近原则”。

Neither he nor she is at home today. (连接代词) 今天他和她都不在家。

若将 neither...nor...句型变为肯定句，只需把 neither...nor...改为 both...and...即可，同时谓语动词必须用复数形式。

(2) encourage sb. to do sth. 鼓励某人做某事 He encouraged me to go abroad. 他鼓励我出国。

2. People trust him and began to call him "Honest Abe". 人们信任他并开始称他为“诚实的亚伯”。

call + 宾语 + 宾语补足语，意为“称/叫.....为.....”。

We call him Xiaowang. 我们叫他小王。

3. During the following years, he took a more active part in politics. 在以后的几年里，他积极参加政治活动。

(1) the following years 在以后几年； (2) take an active part in 积极参加；

He often takes an active part in outdoor activities. 他积极参加户外活动。

4. Both the northern states and President Lincoln wanted get rid of those laws. 北方各州和林肯总统都想解除这些法律。

(1) both ...and... 两者都...； Both English and Chinese are interesting. 英语和汉语都很有趣。

(2) get rid of 除掉，去掉；革除； You seem in rather a hurry to get rid of me. 看起来你急于想摆脱我。

Section D

1. It is one of the the Seven Wonders of the World. 它是世界的七大奇迹之一。

2. The Great Pyramid was considered a unique building in the 19th century. 金字塔被认为是 19 世纪独特的建筑。

3. According to scientific research, the ancient King, Khufu, ordered his men to build

the Great Pyramid stone by stone. 根据科学研究, 古代的国王胡夫, 命令他的臣民用一块一块的石头修建金字塔。

(1) according to 依照, 据.....所说; According to your explanation, I understand the text.

(2) order sb. to do sth. 命令某人做某事; 有此用法的常用动词有 ask, want, tell. The boss ordered him to wash the dishes. 老板命令他刷这些盘子。

4. But many scientists continue to study their methods. 但是科学家继续研究他们的方法。

continue to do sth. 持续不断地做某事;

三.重点语法-----连词:

1. both...and.... 两者都; 既.....又.....; 不仅.....而且.....;

(1) 连接主语, 谓语用复数形式。Both you and I are good students.你和我都是好学生。

(2) 连接谓语。I can both speak and write English.我既会说英语又会写英语。

注意: both...and.....的否定用 neithernor

He can speak both English and French. 他既会说英语也会说法语。

He can speak neither English nor French. 他既不会说英语也不会说法语。

2. neither...nor.. 既不.....也不.....; 两者都不;

(1)连接主语, 谓语动词与邻近的主语单复数保持一致。Neither he nor I am from China.他和我都不是中国人。

(2) 连接谓语。I neither like playing computer games nor like watching TV .我既不喜欢玩电脑游戏也不喜欢看电视。

3. ether...or... 或.....或.....; 要么.....要么.....; 不是.....就是.....;

(1) 连接主语, 谓语动词与邻近的主语单复数保持一致。Either you or he goes to school by bike.

(2) 连接谓语。You can either go to school or stay at home.你要么去上学, 要么待在家里。

4. not only...but also.....不但.....而且.....;

(1) 连接主语, 谓语动词与邻近的主语单复数保持一致。Not only you but also he speaks Japanese in our class.

(2) 连接谓语。 Tom not only speaks English but also speaks Japanese at school.

(3) 连接宾语。 The problem for the recipient(接受者) was trying to guess not only who the sender was, but also what his secret feelings might be. 收信人不仅要尽力猜出是谁的, 还要推测寄信人内心有什么想法。

(4) 连接宾语补足语。 Light and bright colors make people not only happier but more active.

(5) 连接表语。 Shakespeare was not only a writer but (also) an actor 莎士比亚不仅是一位剧作家, 而且是一位演员。

四. 四.课后练习:

A. 选择题。

1.— Where is Tony now? — I saw him ___ in the garden a moment ago and I told him ___.

A.play,go home B.playing,to go home C.to play,goes home D.play, going home

2.— How do you like the two pairs of shorts? — They don't fit me well.They are ___ too long___ too short.

A.not only,but also B.both,and C.neither,nor D.either,or

3.My desk is broken,I will have it ___ after school.

A.repair B.repairing C.repairs D.repaired

4.—Can you see the picture on the wall?— Yes.It ___ by Mr. Black two months ago.

A.painted B.is painted C.paints D.was painted

5.____ the girl is only nine ,she takes care of her brothers and cooks meals every day.

A.If B.Because C.Although D.As

6. --What do you think of___ performance you saw last night? ---Well. I've never seen___ better one. It's worth_____ again.

A. a; a; seeing B. the; the; to see C. the; a; seeing D. a; the; to see

7.Not only I but also Jane and Mary _____ tired of having one examination after another.

A. is B. are C. am D. be

8.That dinner was the most expensive meal we _____.

A.would have B. have had C. had never had D. had ever had

9.She wants to ___ her job and go to study in Australia. A.grow up B.wake up
C.pick up D.give up

10.If he keeps on working so hard, he'll under the pressure of work.

A.break down B.break away C.break out D.break into

11.Neither I nor my brother playing computer games, and we all study hard all the time .

A.like B.likes C.doesn't like D.don't like

12.—Playing computes games every day is a bad habit, so you must_____ of it.
—Yes,I agree with you.

A.get rid B.get on C.get up D.get off

13.The sailor is _____ of his experiences, because he has been to about 30 countries.

A.the pride B.afraid C.proud D.hear

14.You cannot expect your friends to ___you if you do not keep faith(守信) with them.

A.trust B.doubt C.forget D.take

15. We asked John and Henry some easy questions , but _____of them could answer them.

A. none B. both C. all D. Neither

16. If all the plants on the earth die_____ people _____ animals will be able to live.

A. neither, nor B. both, and C. not only, but also D. either or

17. —Which is more useful, biology or chemistry? —I think_____them are useful.

A. either of B. none of C. both of D. all of

18. ____Lily____Lucy may go with you because one of them must stay at home.

A. Not only; but also B. Neither; nor C. Both; and D. Either; or

19.—Can I park my car here? —Yes, you can park on _____side of the street.

A. either B. neither C. both D. All

20. _____ human beings _____ animals can live without air.

- A. Both... and B. Either... or C. So That D. Neither... Nor

B. 句型转换。

1. I don't like rice. Wang Rui doesn't like it, either. (同义句转换) _____ I _____
Wang Rui likes rice.

2. Both Jane and Maria draw it well. (同义句转换) Jane draws it _____ well
_____ Maria.

3. The flowers are very beautiful. (改为感叹句) _____
flowers!

4. This is a machine. It can tell us time. (改为含定语从句的复合句) This is a machine
_____ tell us time.

5. Cai Lun developed this kind of paper. (改为被动语态) This kind of paper _____
_____ by Cai Lun.

C. 情景交际：根据每小题所提供的情景提示，完成下列各题。

1. 你想说“好漂亮的图片”，可以这样说：

_____!

2. 你想知道对方的偶像是谁，你可以这样问：

_____?

3. 当你想表达对方很可能错了，可以这样说：

_____.

4. 当你想说你崇拜你的父亲，可以这样说：

_____.

5. 你希望有一天成为一名教师，可以这样说：

_____.

D. 看图写话



1. regard, symbol



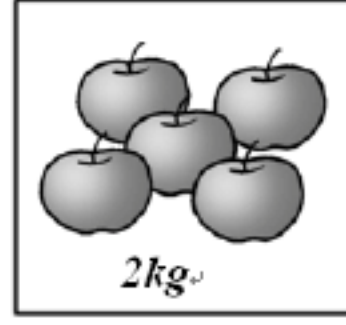
2. both, student



3. see, hang



4. order, homework



5. weigh, as...as

'

'

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

'

'

'

'

'

Unit 6 topic 1

一. 必备词组

1. It +be +adj +for sb +to do sth 对某人来说某事是怎么样的
- 2 in one's spare time 在某人空闲时间
- 3 prefer doing sth. to doing sth. 比起.....更喜欢....
- 4 would rather do sth than do sth. 比起....宁愿做某事
- 5 be based on 以....为基础
- 6 show sb sth=show sth to sb 向某人展示某物
- 7 in the end 最后
- 8 in a tired voice 以疲劳的声音说话
- 9 in surprise 惊奇地
- 10 be interested in 对.....感兴趣
- 11 a scientist and inventor 一个科学兼发明家
- 12 put on 上演
- 13 get/be lost 迷路
- 14 refer to 涉及, 提及
- 15 follow in one's footsteps 继承某人的事业
- 16 be into (doing) sth. 热衷于某事
- 17 take up 占据, 从事某项工作
- 18 the purpose of的目的
- 19 find out 查明
- 20 rather than (do) sth 而不是(做)某事
- 21 in the film field= in the field of film 在电影领域
- 22 it an honor to do sth 很荣幸做某事
- 23 so +adj/adv that 从句 如此....以至于
- 24 such +(a/an)+ adj+ n +that 从句 如此...以至于
- 25 be good for 对.....有好处
- 26 be bad for 对.....有坏处
- 27 as is known to all =as we all know 正如我们所知道的
- 28 have a huge influence on 对.....有巨大影响
- 29 a way of doing sth=a way to do sth 做.....的一种方法
- 30 provide sth for sb=provide sb with sth 向某人提供某物
- 31 instead of doing sth. 而不是做某事
- 32 do outdoor activities 做户外活动
- 33 in front of 在.....前面
- 34 in general =generally speaking 一般来说, 总体来说
- 35 not...but...不是.....而是.....
- 36 do with=deal with 解决 处理

37 after all 毕竟

38 agree with sb 同意某人的看法

二. 重点句型

Section A

1. be good at 擅长于

2. It's hard for me to learn to play Chinese chess. 译: _____

点拨: it 在此是形式主语, 真正的主语是 to learn to play Chinese chess.

回顾: It + be + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth. --- 某人做某事...

对比: 形容词是描述人的品质或性格, 介词 for 改用 of

练习: a. 你能帮我, 真好。 It's _____ you to help me.

b. 他真聪明, 解出了这道数学题。 It's _____ him to _____ the math problem.

c. 对我们来说, 完成这项工作很困难。 It's _____ us to _____ the work.

d. 对孩子们来说, 穿过繁忙的街道很危险。 It's _____ children to _____ the busy street.

3. In my spare time, I prefer watching TV, especially quiz shows from which I can learn a lot.

译: _____

转换: In my spare time, I prefer watching TV, especially quiz shows _____ I can learn a lot _____.

点拨: 在定语从句中, 当关系代词 which 作介词的宾语时, 即“介词+which”结构, 介词可回到从句中动词之后

练习: 冰心是在这所房子里出生的。 This is the house in which Bing Xin was born.

同义句: _____

4. I hope some day I can take part in a quiz show and win a prize. 译: _____

辨析: take part in = join in = be in --- 参加 (某项活动);

join --- 参加 (某个组织) = be the member of (某个组织)

练习: a. 请你参加我们的聚会好吗? Will you please _____ our party?

b. 她三年前入了党。 She _____ the Party _____.

5. 1). Which kind of program do you prefer, TV plays or sports shows? 译: _____

I would rather watch sports shows than those ones. 译: _____

点拨: would rather do sth. than (do) sth. = prefer (doing) sth. to (doing) sth. --- 喜欢, 愿意做... 而不喜欢, 愿意做...

拓展: would rather (not) do sth. --- 更 (不) 愿做...

would rather do sth. than do sth. = would do sth. rather than do sth.

= prefer to do rather than do = like doing sth. better than (doing) sth.

宁愿做... 而不愿做...

prefer ...(A) to ...(B) 与...相比, 更喜欢 A

prefer doing ...(A) to doing ...(B) 宁愿做 A 事而不愿做 B 事

练习: a. 我愿意要红苹果, 而不愿要青的。

I _____ have _____ than _____.

(用 prefer...to...改写) I _____.

b. 若你不介意, 我今晚就不外出了。

I _____ not _____ tonight, if you don't mind.

c. 我愿意步行而不愿骑自行车。 I prefer _____ to _____.

(用 would rather...than...改写) _____.

d.与橘子相比,她更喜欢苹果。She _____ apples _____ oranges

Section B

1. maybe 表示不确定的推测。

2. It said people who were born under Cancer are kind and always ready to help others.

译: _____

点拨: under (prep.) --- 属于, 归入; be ready to do sth. --- 乐于做某事; 准备做某事

练习: a. What do bats come under? 译: _____

b. She is always ready to help people in trouble. 译: _____

c. He is ready to do his homework. 译: _____

3. be ready to do sth. = get ready to do sth. 准备好做某事

4. Once upon a time, in Greece there was a hunter named Orion who was the son of a sea god.

译: _____

点拨: once upon a time --- 从前(常用于故事开头), 很久以前

同义表达: once --- 从前, 曾经; long long ago --- 很久以前

5. One day, he said he would kill all the dangerous animals. The mother of the land was quite angry at what he had said. 译: _____

点拨: be angry at sth. --- 为某事而生气

拓展: be angry with sb. for doing sth. --- 因为某人做了某事而生气

练习: a. 她昨天因我的话而生气。She _____ my words yesterday.

b. 你生我的气了吗? _____ you angry _____ me?

c. 同学们因他打破玻璃而生气。

Classmates _____ him _____ the windows.

6. She ordered a scorpion to kill him. 译: _____

点拨: order sb. to do sth. --- 命令某人做某事

拓展: order (v.) --- _____ order (n.) --- _____

思考: 句子中 to kill 做 order 的 _____ 语

链接: 动词不定式做宾补的动词还有: ask, tell, allow, want, would like, teach, encourage...+ sb. (not) to do sth.

练习: a. 妈妈要求我每天作业完成前不能看电视。

My mother _____ me _____ TV before _____ my homework every day.

b. 老师鼓励学生们要努力学习。

The teacher _____ his students _____.

7. From then on, whenever scorpions appeared, hunters would die. 译: _____

点拨: from then on --- 从那时起到现在(常用于句首) = ever since then

拓展: from now on --- _____

8. However, sometimes you do not forgive others. 译: _____

点拨: forgive (v.) --- 原谅, 宽恕

用法: forgive sb. for (doing) sth. --- 原谅某人(做了)某事

练习: a. 我绝不会原谅她所做的事。I'll never _____ her _____ what she _____.

b. 她最终原谅他忘了她的生日。 _____, she _____ him _____ her birthday.

Section C

1. We can see the differences when we pay attention to the way (in which) words are used.

译: _____

点拨: words are used 是定语从句, 修饰先行词 the way, 在此省略了关系代词 in which

思考: 句子中的 when 引导了一个_____从句

练习: a. 我不喜欢你对你妈妈说话的方式。

I don't like _____ in which you _____ your mother.

b. 你能找出一种我们可以解决这个问题的方法吗?

Can you find out a way _____ we can _____ this problem?

2. But in western countries, where dogs are considered honest and good friends of humans, "dog" has positive meanings. 译: _____

分析: 此句中含有_____从句, 先行词是_____, 关系副词是_____

3. The rose is regarded as a symbol of love in both China and some western countries.

译: _____

点拨: be considered (as)... = be regarded as... --- 被当做..., 被视为...

主动语态表达格式: consider...as...= regard...as... --- 把...当做..., 把...视为...

练习: a. 人们把他看成是 20 世纪最伟大的科学家。

主动语态表达格式:

People _____ him _____ the greatest scientist in the _____.

被动语态表达格式:

He _____ the greatest scientist in the _____.

b. 我把 Rose 视为最好的朋友。

主动语态表达格式: _____

被动语态表达格式: _____

4. On the other hand, Chinese people love cats very much. 译: _____

点拨: on the other hand ... --- 另一方面...

拓展: on (the) one hand...on the other hand...一方面...另一方面...

练习: a. On one hand, Jason does everything in the office; on the other hand, he does nothing at home.

译: _____

b. As a teacher, he is very patient in class; but on the other hand, he is not so patient with his own child.

译: _____

5. We can learn about many differences in cultures by comparing how certain words are used.

译: _____

点拨: compare(v.) --- 对比, 比较

用法: compare ... with ... --- 把...和...做比较 compare ...(A) to...(B) 把...(A)比作...(B)

练习: Compare this with that, and you will see which is better. 译: _____

Section D

1. Television has a huge influence on our lives. 译: _____.

点拨: have an influence on --- 对...产生影响

同义词组: have an effect on...

练习: a. 电视对孩子们有不好的影响。

Television _____ children.

b. 并非电视上的每一个节目都对观众产生积极影响。

_____ program on TV _____ viewers.

2. It is one of the most important ways of getting information. 译: _____

点拨: way of doing sth. --- 做某事的方法/方式 = way to do sth.

练习: a.我总是无法跟她交流。

I always have _____ with her.

b.我能教你做这道数学题的方法。

I can teach you the _____ the math problem.

3. Just think of all that we see on TV—news, movies, sports shows, advertisements, and so on.

译: _____

分析: 此句中含有_____从句, 先行词是 _____, 关系词只能用 that 而不能 use which

4. But it keeps children in the living room away from healthy outdoor activities. 译: _____

点拨: keep...away from...---使...远离..., 避免...接近...

练习: a.中学生应该远离网吧。

Middle school students should _____ Net Bar.

b.我们应该使化学产品远离火源。We should _____ chemicals _____ fire.

5. But there are also some shows that are not suitable for them. 译: _____

点拨: be suitable for --- 适合于...

练习: 这部电影少儿不宜。The movie _____ young children.

6). Maybe we cannot change what is on TV, but we can choose what we watch. 译: _____

分析: 此句中并列连词_____连接了_____引导的_____从句

三. 课后练习

A. 选择题

- () 1. _____, Venice is a beautiful city full of culture and history.
A. As suggested B. As we know C. As well D. As promised
- () 2. Please _____ what I am saying.
A. attention B. pay attention C. pay attention to D. pay attention with
- () 3. We're considering _____ a new car.
A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. bought
- () 4. It _____ by many people as the best performance at CCTV's Spring Festival Evening.
A. has been regarded B. are regarded C. has regarded D. regards
- () 5. None of them knew about the plan because it _____ as a secret.
A. kept B. keeps C. is kept D. was kept
- () 6. —How can I turn it on? —By _____ the button.
A. press B. pressing C. to press D. presses
- () 7. We have been _____ for about twenty years. I hope our _____ will last forever.
A. friend; friends B. friends; friend C. friend; friendly D. friends; friendship
- () 8. I prefer swimming _____ mountains in summer.
A. climb B. to climb C. climbing D. to climbing
- () 9. Bill was very _____ because only he passed the final exam.
A. luck B. lucky C. luckily D. unlucky
- () 10. —Let's go and see the new No.2 Junior High School.
—Oh, sorry. Now it _____ only in a blueprint(蓝图).
A. can see B. could see C. can be seen D. could be seen

B. 情景交际

1. 你告诉朋友空闲时间你更喜欢看电视。↵

In my free time, _____ ↵

2. 你问朋友 Peter 能否教你怎样下象棋。↵

Could you teach me _____ Peter? ↵

3. 你告诉朋友将来你想成为著名的歌手。↵

_____ in the future. ↵

4. 你告诉朋友你对喜剧感兴趣。↵

_____ comedy. ↵

5. Michael 看起来有点累, 你问他还好吗? ↵

Michael, you look a little tired. _____ ? ↵

C. 看图写话



1. chess
yesterday



2. singer
grow up



3. go
tonight



4. play
now



5. rather, watch TV,
go out.

1. _____ ↵
2. _____ ↵
3. _____ ↵
4. _____ ↵
5. _____ ↵

一. 必备词组

- 1.in fact =as the matter of fact
- 2.in one's view=in one's opinion 在某人看来
- 3.be full of=be filled with 充满了
- 4.keep on doing sth. 继续、坚持做某事
- 5.fight against 与.....进行斗争
- 6.buy sth for sb =buy sb sth 给某人买某物
- 7.all of a sudden 突然
- 8.live through 经历劫难而幸存
- 9.cut off 切断, 剪断
- 10.have sth done 使.....被做
- 11.so that 以便
- 12.put away 把.....放好
- 13.sth look +adj +on sb穿.....是.....
- 14.at present 目前
- 15.manage to do sth 设法做成某事
- 16.the couple 夫妻, 小两口
- 17.give sth to sb =give sb stb 给某人某物

二. 重点句型

1). He was very good at painting figures. 译: _____

点拨: be good at 的同义词组是_____ ; 后接名词, 名词短语或动名词

2). Here is one of my favorite paintings, Sunflowers. 译: _____

点拨: one of --- 其中之一, 后接_____

练习: a.哈利波特是他最喜欢的人物之一。

Harry Potter is _____ his favorite _____.

b.长江是中国最长的河流之一。

The Changjinag River is _____ the _____ in China.

c.我的一个朋友要来看望我。_____ will come to see me.

3).According to the introduction of the painting, Vincent van Gogh's works usually express strong feelings. 译: _____

点拨: according to --- 根据.... (介词短语)

练习: a.根据天气预报说, 明天会下雪。

_____, it _____ tomorrow.

点拨: work (n.)---工作(不可数名词); 作品(可数名词); work(v.) ---工作

链接: job(n.)---工作, 职业(可数名词)

练习: a.他已经失业一年了。He _____ out of _____.

b.他一直在尽力找工作。He _____ to get a _____.

c.他的大多数作品在上个世纪的九十年代被出版。

_____ of his _____ came out _____.

4).The way he showed things in the distance is different from the way Gu Kaizhi did.

译: _____

思考: he showed things in the distance 与 Gu Kaizhi did.都是_____从句, 分别修饰先行词

注意: 修饰 way 的定语从句前不需要关系代词或副词!

练习: a. Parents can't help solving problems in the way children dislike. 译: _____

b. 我很讨厌他和我说话的方式。I _____ the way _____.

点拨: in the distance --- 在远方, 在远处

链接: at a distance of...---_____ keep sb. at a distance 和某人保持距离

练习: a. Mars goes around the sun at a distance of about 228 million kilometers. 译: _____

b.在远处可以看见太行山脉的一座座山峰。

The peaks of Taihang could _____.

c.请把这块石头放在离房门 20 米的地方。

_____ the stone _____ 20meters _____ the door.

d.警察远远地跟着他。The police kept following him _____.

5). I have made up my mind to be a painter. 译: _____

点拨: make up one's mind to do sth --- 下定决心做某事 同义词组是 set one's mind to do sth.

练习: a. Jim 下定决心学好英语。

Jim _____ / _____ learn English _____.

b. Have you made up your minds where to go for you holiday? 译: _____

c. I'm sorry but my mind is made up. I'm leaving. 译: _____

拓展: change one's mind (about doing sth.) --- 改变主意或决定(做某事)

keep one's mind on sth.---专心于某事

6). In order to help Harry, his friends read many books and discovered the best way to defeat his enemies. 译: _____

点拨: 动词不定式短语 to defeat his enemies 在句子中作名词 way 的后置定语

练习: a.我有很多工作要做。 I have _____ work _____.

b.他正在找一个住的房子。He is looking for a room _____.

链接: 其它几种定语后置的用法: (1) 形容词修饰复合不定代词时要后置 (2) 分词短语修饰名词时要后置 (3) 介词短语修饰名词时要后置

练习: a.今天的报纸有重要的新闻吗? Is there _____ in today's newspaper?

b.你认识站在树下的那个女孩吗?

Do you know the girl _____?

c.一个带着帽子的男人过来坐在她身旁。

A man _____ came up and sat beside her.

7). In fact, it was Sandy and Pigsy who helped the Monkey King win every battle.

译: _____

点拨: 强调句结构--- it + be + 强调部分 + who / that / whom + 其它被强调部分

练习: a.It was you who / that had been wrong. 译: _____

b.It's Tom whom / (that) you should ask. 译: _____

8). In my view, neither the Monkey King nor Harry Potter would become a hero without the help of their friends. 译: _____

点拨: view (n.) --- (对某物的)观点, 看法, 意见; 景色, 风景; 视力, 视野
view(v.) --- 观看, 查看

链接: review () --- _____ interview () --- _____ interviewer () --- _____

练习: a. Victory is in view. 译: _____

b. She tried writing out her views. 译: _____

9). Sometimes we can't help laughing because of his funny behavior. 译: _____

点拨: can't help doing --- 情不自禁/忍不住做.....

练习: 听到这个坏消息时, 他忍不住哭了。

He _____ when he _____.

链接: can't help (to) do sth. --- 不能帮助做某事

练习: I'm sorry I can't help (to) do anything for you. 译: _____

10). He hides by turning himself into a small living thing such as a bee or a fly.

译: _____

点拨: turn... into...= change...into...--- 把...变成...

练习: a.那个妖怪把那个年轻的女孩变成了一条美人鱼。

The genie _____ the young girl _____ a fish beauty.

→ (被动语态) _____

b.在零度以下水就会变成冰。Water _____ ice _____ zero.

点拨: such as --- 例如...,像... 用于列举数个事例, 加以解释说明, 只用于句中, 后接名词或名词短语

练习: 下班后我有很多事情要做, 比如拖地板, 洗衣服等。

I have many things _____ after work, _____ sweeping floor, _____ and so on.

链接: for example = for instance --- 例如...用于列举单个事例,可放在句前,中,后,可接名词(短语),亦可接句子

练习: a.将计算机科学与其它学科, 如物理学, 结合起来是可能的。

It is possible to combine computer science with _____, _____ / _____, physics.

b. Maria 能说三种语言分别是法语, 英语和汉语。

Maria can _____, _____, French, English and Chinese.

11). Perhaps that is the reason why we admire them. 译: _____

思考: 句中 why 引导的 _____ 从句, 修饰先行词 _____

练习: a.The reason why so many people caught the disease is still not clear. 译: _____

b.Could you please tell me the reason why you are good at learning English?译: _____

12)During the journey they had an argument, and the taller boy slapped the shorter one in the face.

译: _____

点拨: have an argument --- 争吵, 争辩 = argue(v.) 搭配介词---with argue with sb.

练习: a.有时我会和我哥争吵。

Sometimes I _____ my _____ brother.

同义句: _____

b.我不想和你就这钱怎么花而争论不休。

I am not going to _____ you about _____ the money.

点拨: slap sb. in the face --- 掴某人的脸。

hit sb. on the nose/ head --- 打某人的鼻子或头 (表示击中某人突出的部位时, 用 on,击中面积

大的部位用 in。)

练习: a. 由于他回家晚, 他父亲打了他一耳光。

His father _____ because he went home late.

b. 由于生气, 他打了那个孩子的头。

He _____ the boy _____ anger.

13). But without saying anything, he wrote in the sand. 译: _____

点拨: sand --- 沙子(不可数名词); 沙滩, 沙地, 沙漠(可数名词)

练习: a. 海滨的沙又白又净。The _____ on the beach _____ white and clean.

b. 孩子们喜欢在沙滩上玩耍。

The children _____ playing _____.

14). They kept on walking till they found a pond. 译: _____

点拨: keep on doing... --- 动作反复进行(持之以恒)

链接: keep doing... --- 强调一种动作的连续, 不间断 keep sb. from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事

keep up with 跟上, 不落后

练习: a. Don't give up our dream, keep on trying. 译: _____

b. He kept talking for about an hour. 译: _____

get stuck in sth. 陷进.....里

15). Luckily, he was pulled to safety by his friend. 译: _____

点拨: luckily (adv.) --- 幸运地是, 常用作句首状语

链接: 名词--- _____ 形容词--- _____ --- 反义词--- _____

练习: a. 我有幸获得了冠军。 I had the _____ to _____ the first place.

b. 祝你好运! Good _____ you!

c. 有些人似乎永远是幸运的。 Some people seem _____ always _____.

d. 幸运儿 _____

16). maybe 表示不确定的推测 文中 may be 中 may 是情态动词, 表推测。

17). keep one's mind on (doing) sth. 专心于(做)某事。

18). I bet I can beat you in a race unless you put wheels on your feet. 译: _____

分析: 句中 unless 引导了一个 _____ 从句, unless 还可以用 if...not 代换

同义句转换: I bet I can beat you in a race, _____ you _____ put wheels on your feet.

①点拨: I bet --- 我敢肯定(口语)

链接: You bet. --- 的确, 当然, 一定

练习: a. 除非你帮助我, 否则我不能完成任务。

I can't _____ my work _____ you help me.

b. 我敢肯定是 Jim 把它拿走了。

_____ Jim has _____ it _____.

②点拨: beat sb. --- 打败, 战胜对手

同义词: defeat

链接: win --- 赢, 获胜(后接比赛, 游戏, 战争等)

19). Tell you what, Hare.

点拨: tell you what --- 我的建议是, 告诉你吧(口语)

链接: to tell you the truth --- 说实话

练习: a. 同学们, 我提个建议, 明天举行英语晚会吧。

_____, _____. Let's _____ an English party tomorrow.

b. 说实话我不喜欢和他交朋友。

_____, I dislike _____ him.

20). I must stick to going ahead. 译: _____

点拨: stick to doing sth. --- 坚持做某事 = insist on doing sth.

ahead(adv.) --- (时间,空间)向前,在前面

拓展: stick to sb. 紧跟着某人

练习: 如果你想成功, 就必须坚持努力学习。

If you _____, you must _____.

21). catch up with = keep up with 追上, 赶上

22). so+ adj. + a/ an + 单数名词

such+ a/ an + adj. + 单数名词

三. 课后练习

A. 选择题

- () 1. I can't finish the work _____ you help me do it.
A. till B. unless C. if D. if not
- () 2. I don't think Jim can run _____ Tom.
A. so fast as B. as faster C. faster as D. faster like
- () 3. If he refuses to take our advice and sticks to his own plan, the whole thing will reach crisis(危机) point _____.
A. sooner rather than later B. sooner or later C. the sooner the better D. just now
- () 4. I had fallen so _____ behind that it seemed pointless(无意义地) trying to catch up.
A. few B. far C. little D. near
- () 5. He coughed day and night. His wife asked him _____ smoking.
A. giving up B. going on C. to give up D. to go on
- () 6. He hasn't got any hobbies _____ he learns how to play chess.
A. if B. until C. when D. unless
- () 7. I bet we will _____ them and _____ the game.
A. beat; win B. win; beat C. beat; beat D. win; win
- () 8. It was a difficult time, but we never _____ hope.
A. stop B. give up C. put up D. set up
- () 9. _____Where are you going to tell the bad news to Jim? _____ he comes back.
A. Unless B. As soon as C. Since D. While
- () 10. Journey to the West, _____ tells something about the Monkey King, is my favourite novel.
A. who B. that C. which D. when
- () 11. _____Do you know when Dr. White _____ for dinner this evening?
_____No, but I think he _____ if he is free.
A. will come; comes B. will come; will come C. comes; comes D. comes; will come
- () 12. They kept on _____ without _____ anything.
A. working; say B. working; saying C. work; say D. work; saying
- () 13. I've been told about it many times. Could you tell me _____?
A. something else new B. anything new else C. nothing else new D. everything new else
- () 14. They produced two reports, neither of _____ contained(包括) any useful suggestions.
A. that B. whom C. / D. which
- () 15. I left my umbrella in my room. Could you wait _____ I go back to get it?

A. when B. if C. while D. before

() 16. The thief went in _____ the window.

A. cross B. through C. across D. to

() 17. The bus went out of control and ran into a line of people. _____, no one was badly hurt.

A. Unluckily B. Fortunate C. Unfortunately D. Luckily

B. 情景交际

1. 你想知道 Maria 在文学作品中最喜欢的角色是谁，你可以这么问：↵

_____ in literature, Maria? ↵

2. 你想告诉他人合作的重要性，因为独木难成林，你可以这么说：↵

As the saying goes, _____ ↵

3. 你非常喜欢孙悟空，因为他又聪明又勇敢，你可以这么说：↵

I like Monkey King very much _____ ↵

4. 你每天早起是为了赶上早班车，你可以这么说：↵

I get up early every day _____ ↵

5. 西游记是最著名的中国小说之一，你可以这么说↵

Journey to the West is _____ Chinese novels. ↵

C. 看图写话

看图写话：根据每题所提供的图片和提示词，写一个符合图意的句子。↵



唐代诗人李白 ↵

1. consider, great ↵



2. have, yesterday ↵

把飞机模型收好!



3. put, model ↵



晚饭后散步 ↵

4. take, every day ↵



Mary's ↵



Lily's ↵

5. different ↵

1. _____ ↵
2. _____ ↵
3. _____ ↵
4. _____ ↵
5. _____ ↵

Unit 6 Topic 3

一. 必备词组

- 1.how time flies 时光飞逝
- 2.first of all 首先
- 3.take it easy 别紧张
- 4.give a speech 做演讲
- 5.think back on/to 回想
- 6.at the ceremony 在庆典上
- 7.set one's mind to do sth.下定决心做某事
- 8.by the way 顺便说一下
- 9.say goodbye/hello/thanks to sb 向某人道别、问好、道谢
- 10.be/get ready for 为.....做准备
- 11.plan to do sth =make a plan to do sth 计划做某事
- 12.one another 相互
- 13.prepare for 为.....做准备 prepare sth for sb 为.....准备.....
- 14.see sb off 给某人送别
- 15.as time goes by 随着时间的流逝
- 16.from the bottom of my heart 从我的心底
- 17.wish you success 祝你成功
- 18.get along/on well with 与.....相处的好
- 19.thanks to 多亏了
- 20.make progress in 在.....取得进步
- 21.make mistakes 犯错误
- 22.express thanks to sb 向某人道谢
- 23.take place 发生, 有计划地发生
- 24.chat with sb 与某人聊天
- 25.mark the end of 标志着.....的结束
- 26.leave ...behind 遗留
- 27.be over 结束
- 28.remember to do sth.记住去做某事 (未做)
- 29.remember doing sth.记住做过某事 (做过)
- 30.take photos with sb 与某人合影
- 31.exchange sth with sth 用.....交换.....
- 32.be valuable for 对.....有价值
- 33.expect sb to do sth 期望某人做某事
- 34.expect to do sth 期望做某事
- 35.in the open air 在露天
- 36.bring about 引来, 造成, 导致

37. at the same time 同时
38. grow up 长大成人
39. as well 也
40. in the future 在将来
41. in the past +一段时间 过去的一段时间 (要用现在完成时)
42. keep in touch with sb. 与某人保持联系
43. in a hurry 匆忙
44. arrive in/at 到达
45. join sb 加入某人
46. in time 及时
47. set off 出发, 爆炸
48. promise to do sth 承诺做某事
49. worry about =be worried about 担心, 担忧
50. take care of=look after =care for 照顾
51. look forward to doing sth 期望做某事
52. be late for 迟到
53. have a safe flight 一路顺风
54. take care 保重
55. give up (doing) sth 放弃
56. out of date 过时
57. even if 即使
58. can't help doing sth 情不自禁做某事
59. care about 照顾
60. at the top of 在.....上面
61. as soon as 一.....就.....
62. not.....until 直到.....才
63. try one's best to do sth 尽某人最大的努力做某事
64. whether.....or not 是否

二. 关键句型

Section A

1. We will graduate from Beijing International School this weekend!
我们这个周末就会从北京国际学校毕业了!
2. We have worked so hard that we will pass it easily.
我们学习得如此地努力以至于我们会轻松通过考试的。
3. I'll say I have learned not only how to study, but how to be a man!
我会说我已经学习到的不仅仅只是如何学习, 还有如何做人!
4. Thinking back on the past three years, I have learned that if I want to succeed, I must study hard.

回想过去这3年，我已经学习到如果我想要成功，我必须努力学习。

5. Well, I will never forget they saying, "Nothing is impossible if you set your mind to it," I will also remember our friendship forever.

我永远都不会忘记那句名言，“世上无难事只怕有心人”。我也会永远记住我们的友谊。

6. Are you excited now that our graduation day is just around the corner?

毕业日立刻就来了，你激动吗？

7. I will take photos with him or her and write my best wishes on the back of each photo.

我会和他/她拍照并且把最好的祝愿写在每张照片的后面。

8. Everyone prepared dozens of presents and changed them with each other.

每个人都准备了很多礼物，并且和彼此互换了。

9. The presents are cheap, but they are valuable for them to remember their friendship.

礼物虽然便宜，但对他们来说却很有价值，可以记住他们的友谊。

Section B

1. As is known to all, everything comes to him who waits.

众所周知，功夫不负有心人。

2. I am sure it will be more and more valuable as time goes by.

我相信，随着时间的流逝，它会变得越来越有价值。

3. So from the bottom of my heart, I thank you all and wish you success in the future.

所以，我从心底里感谢大家，并且祝大家将来成功。

4. Thanks to my teachers and my parents, I've made so much progress.

多亏了我的老师们和父母，我已经取得了很大进步。

Section C

1. A graduation ceremony is a custom which takes place when students graduate from a school.

毕业典礼是一个当学生们从学校毕业的时候发生的习俗。

2. During the ceremony, it's common for several students to give speeches, and so do the principal and some teachers.

在典礼中，许多学生来和校长，老师们发表演讲是很常见的。

3. After the ceremony, students often chat with their teachers, friends and relatives who come to congratulate them.

典礼过后，学生们通常和来恭喜他们的老师们、朋友们和亲戚们聊天。

5. The graduation ceremony is exciting because it marks the end of a period in a student's school life.

毕业典礼是令人兴奋的，因为它标志着一个学生学校生活的结束。

6. It's also sad, because the time when they stayed with their friends has come to an

end.

这也是悲伤的，因为他们和朋友呆在一起的时间已经结束了。

7. However, change also brings new possibilities.

然而，改变也带来了新的可能。

8. I feel excited because I am one of the best graduates.

我感到激动因为我是优秀毕业生之一。

9. At the same time, I am a little sad because I have to say goodbye to my classmates and teachers.

与此同时，我也有些悲伤因为我不得不和我的同学们和老师们说再见。

10. Maria and Michael are going back to their hometowns and I will see them off at the airport.

明天玛利亚和迈克尔会回到他们的故乡，我会到机场送别他们。

11. We will keep in touch with each other by sending e-mails, making telephone calls or writing letters.

我们会通过发电子邮件、打电话或者写信和彼此保持联系。

12. I wish my classmates and teachers health, happiness and good luck.

我祝愿我的同学们和老师们健康，快乐和好运。

Section D

1. We thought you were going to miss your plane.

我们还以为你会错过你的飞机。

2. It was so hard to set off because so many people wanted to say goodbye to my family. 出发太难了，因为很多人都想和我的家人道别。

3. I'm sad to be here watching you all heading back home.

我很难过看到你们都回家了。

4. I am looking forward to reading about it in your e-mails.

我很期待在你的电子邮件里读到它。

二. 课后练习

A. 情景交际

1. 你想感叹说时间过得真快，你可以这么说：↵

_____↵

2. 你总能和同学们和睦相处，你可以这么说：↵

_____ my classmates.↵

3. 你非常期待收到 Michael 的回信，你可以这么跟他说：↵

_____ Michael.↵

4. 你的朋友告诉你他将要参加一个比赛，你可以这么祝愿他：↵

_____↵

5. 你的同学很担心期末考试，你可以这么安慰他：↵

_____↵

B. 看图写话



1. touch, send↵



2. graduate, June↵



3. exchange, now↵



4. give, just now↵



5. plan, set↵

1. _____↵
2. _____↵
3. _____↵
4. _____↵
5. _____↵