Lesson 2

until prep. 直到 until lunchtime ，后加时间点，注意：介词后面接名词  
until now ,until recently ,until Monday,

I go to school until Friday.我上学直到星期五为止，和延续性动词结合 wait until two o’clock in the afternoon

not…until 直到…才 I’m not free until Friday.直到周五才有空，和瞬间动词结合 He didn’t come home until midnight.

outside adj. 在外面的 outside world 外面的世界

prep.在…的外面 outside the downtown area 在市中心区外

n. 外面 He seems gentle on the outside.

adv. 在外面 Please wait outside.

关联词：inside里边 ,upside上边 upside down倒了，上边朝下了  
ring v. 响；打电话 The phone is ringing. I will ring you (up) later.

ring rang rung

sing sang sung

drink drank drunk

swim swam swum

begin began begun

n. 铃；电话；戒指(环型的东西)five rings五环，annual [ˈænjuəl] ring 年轮give me a ring later. A wedding ring.关联circle [ˈsə:kl] n.圈

repeat v.重复Pardon? = Would you please repeat it? (repeat语气较为强硬)

Would you please explain that word?

扩展：re前缀表示再一次，retell 复述, rewrite 重写, rediscover 重新发现, rebroadcast 重播

本文语法：

1、时态复习（共16种，新2讲了13种，8种需重点掌握，一般过去，一般现在，一般将来，现在进行，过去进行，现在完成，过去完成，过去将来）

1)一般现在时，谓语：do/does（原型/三人称单数），动词变三单规则：普通动词加s，以（s，x，ch，sh）结尾的加es，辅音字母加y结尾变ies，特殊规则，go->goes，do->does，have->has。

例句如：I never get up early on Sundays.

I tell you a secret.

He tells you a secret.

(三单为：he, she, it,可数名词单数，不可数名词)

Your friend tells you a secret.

表示经常性习惯性的动作，（always, usually, often, sometimes, never.）

We have the English class every day. 常和频率的词连用，每年，每天

He often gets up late.

表示现在的状态

We are happy together.

I am a teacher.

表示客观事实、科学真理和永恒的事物，以前现在和将来都是这样。

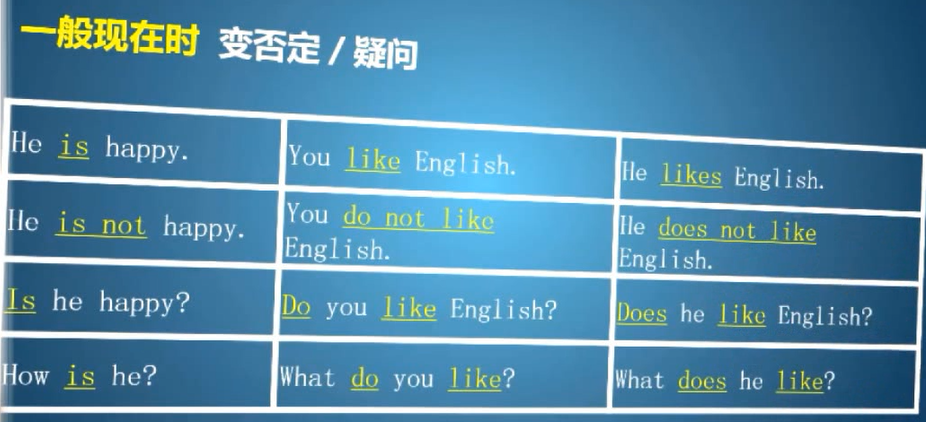
The earth is round.

I am a woman.

The earth moves around the sun.（客观事实）

Practice makes perfect.（真理）

I love you.



2)现在进行时，谓语 = am/is/are +doing

表示现在正在进行的事，说话的同时

如：We are studying English now.

I'm still having breakfast.

现阶段正在进行的事，不一定是说话的同时

J.K. Rowling is writing another book this year.

表示将来确定要发生的事（瞬间动词连用）

I am coming to see you.

We are arriving at WuYi Road.

The old man is dying.

变否定/疑问

He is listening.

He is not listening.

Is he listening?

What is he doing?

2、感叹句

　　1)由what引导的感叹句，强调名词，如：What a hot day!

　　2)由how引导的感叹句，强调形容词或副词，如：How hot it is today! / How fast he runs!

课文部分：

天气、距离、星期几、电话人物介绍和时间的表达：It was …

it中性代词，不确定性别的时候，如电话里面人物身份的确认 who is it?；表示抽象的概念，日期，时间，天气，高度，深度等等；形式主语

it was Sunday.

it’s 10 o’clock in the morning. It’s one o’clock.

It’s snowing now.

It was dark outside.

It’s 2 kilometers to the store.

It’s Tim on the phone.

It was my aunt Lucy. Lucy是同位语解释说明aunt

It’s me.

注意频率副词在句子中的作用和一般现在时连用：

I never get up early on Sundays.具体的某一天用介词on ,on Monday，on Sept. 10 9月10号，on that day 在那天，明确到了具体的一天。on Sundays ，用上了复数形式，那么表示是所有的星期天。

Always 总是

Usually/often/frequently 经常，常常

Sometimes 有时候 at times 间或，有时 I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.

Seldom 很少

Rarely 几乎不 Helen rarely goes to the movies.

Never 从来都不

星期时间表达：

加介词on Sunday

不加介词 next Saturday, this Sunday, last Wednesday

三餐的表达习惯

Have breakfast, have lunch, have supper, have dinner, have brunch(早午饭)注意不加冠词a ,an也不加the，零冠词现象；如表示任何一顿饭have a meal

dark & black的区分

it gets dark early in winter.

光线上和颜色上的不同

What引导的感叹句(书面语) 感叹的对象是名词和名词词组 what a wonderful world!

What +(a/an) + adj. + n.+ 主语 + 谓语 + !

What a day! 本课, 17课what a pity, 57课 what a mess!

It is a terrible day.

What a terrible day it is!

He is a hardworking young man.

What a hardworking young man he is!

What a hardworking young man!

They are hardworking young men.

What hardworking young men they are!

We are enjoying delicious bread.

What delicious bread we are enjoying!

How引导的感叹句，形容词和副词 How interesting!

How + adj./adv. +主语 +谓语 + !

The movies is amazing.

How amazing the movie is!

He works hard.

How hard he works!

乘坐交通工具

By bus, by bike, by air, by car

On foot , Will’s car broke down and he had to return home on foot.

瞬间动词的进行时态

I’m coming to see you. 使用进行时表示按计划或安排将要发生的

Go, arrive, leave,

He’s leaving tomorrow.他明天就要离开了。

Lesson 03 Please send me a card

Send v. (sent,sent) 寄，送 send a letter , send me a car = send a card to me ,send for a doctor/a taxi 派人去请医生，派人去叫出租车 I sent Tom for the doctor.我派人请x

区别：Call a doctor 自己亲自去请大夫

Postcard n. post 英式 mail美式 post office postcode邮编 postman ,mailbox邮筒

Spoil v.(spoiled or spoilt) 溺爱，宠坏，使物体质量变差，变坏，过去式两种都对 dream(dreamed/dreamt) learn(learned/learnt，表示不是真正的损坏，是精神、心情上变差或者质量上的降低。Postcard always spoil my holiday.  
联系：damage 损坏，可以修复的损坏 It was damaged. destroy 不能修复永久性的损坏，强调短时间大规模的损坏， ruin 长时间一点点慢慢的变坏

Museum n. a historical museum a science museum the Palace Museum

Public adj. in public 公开的 public gardens , a public garden, public opioions

n. 公众，大众 The museum is open to the public on Sundays.

Friendly adj.友好的 He is friendly to all of us. Ly结尾的形容词还有：Brotherly 兄弟般的 lovely 可爱的 lonely 孤单的 timely 及时的

Waiter n. waitress女服务员，ress后缀 actor actress女演员 host hostess 女主人 lion 雄狮 lioness母狮

Lend v.(lent, lent) 借给 lend sb. Sth. = lend sth. To sb.Lend me a book = lend a book to me , can you lend me 200 Yuan? 反义：Borrow sth. From sb.

Decision n.决定 It was my final decision. Make a decision

She couldn’t make a decision about the dresses.

decide v.决定 decide to do sth. I decided to go abroad for further education.

Whole adj.整个的 a whole day/week， A Whole New World歌曲崭新的一天

whole milk 全脂牛奶 The whole thing makes me sick.整件事让我不舒服

single adj.唯一的，单一的 a single bed/ticket

重要句型或语法

1、时态复习

一般过去时，谓语v.过去式 did，不是过去分词(一样teach taught taught， 不一样go went gone ，write wrote written)，过去分词用在完成时态，被动语态和分词非谓语形式

用法：表示过去发生的事情，与现在无关，现在已经不是这样了

She had a boyfriend. 她过去有男朋友（现在已经没有了）

Tom was a student.

Last summer I went to Italy.

The driver of that car hit that post over there.

否定和疑问

You were happy.

You were not happy.

Were you happy?

They had a meeting yesterday.

They did not have a meeting yesterday.

Did they have a meeting yesterday?

　　2、双宾动词

　　1)双宾动词是指某些动词后面可以跟两个宾语，表物的为直接宾语，表人的为间接宾语。

　　2)注意区分双宾动词后间接宾语前用to还是for的区别，一般表示动作对某人而做用to，表示动作为某人而做用for。如：He passed the salt to me. / She bought the tie for me.

课文：

及物动词的主谓双宾结构

Then he lent me a book. =Then he lent a book to me.有两种写法。方向用to，目的for，直接宾语和间接宾语哪个放前呢，短的放前面。如：He told me a few words of English.

I cooked him a meal. = I cooked a meal for him.

Pass me the salt please. = pass the salt to me please.

此类的动词Lend 是能加人和物的及物动词，那么就存在双宾形式。

Ask , give, sell, lent, sent,

Read发音问题

read[ri:d] read[red] read[red]过去式和过去分词的读音不同I read a few lines, but I did not understand … understand understood understood

everyday & every day的区别

every day 分开表每一天，天天，通常需要和句子连用，He works every day except Sunday.

everyday 是一个单词，adj. 每天的，日常的和名词连用 everyday objects 日常物品 , The internet has become part of everyday life. 日常生活.

起床和熬夜

I got up early and bought..

Get got got/gotten buy bought bought

Get up early/late stay up late熬夜

花费

I spent the whole day in my room…

主语必须要是人，可以表示花时间或者花钱

Spend time/money + on sth. /(in) doing sth.

I spend a year on English. I spend a year in studying English.

Lesson 04 An exciting trip

exciting adj.令人兴奋的

receive v.接收，收到，客观上的收到，无论你想不想要 accept v.接受

I received an invitation, but I didn’t accept it.

different adj. 不同的difference n. 差别，不同点

centre n. 中心 in the center of …在…的中心

abroad adv. 在国外，adv. 可以修饰除名词外的所有 go abroad 中间没有to , live/travel/study abroad ,副词直接修饰

语法：

现在完成时：

形式：have/has + done（过去分词）

用法：表示过去发生的事情对现在造成的影响或结果，发生的事情又包括①现在全部完成和②现在部分完成的情况（没做完），表示站在现在这个时间点往以前看，动作可能已经完成也可能没有完成继续持续。归纳为五个字：现在的之前。区别：一般过去式是站在过去的某个时间描述动作行为，并且现在已经不处于此状态和动作已经结束，和现在完成式看事物的时间角度不同。可以用在既跟过去又跟现在有关系状态，状态或动作从过去到现在一直在持续，同时跨越了2个时间段，这是一般过去式和现在进行式不能替代的。

He has left. 动作全部完成

We have learned English for ten years. 动作部分完成，以后还将继续学习英语

I learned English years ago. 不用完成用一般过去式，表示我现在已经不学了

现在完成时和其他时态的区别：

He has been there for six months. 过去呆了6个月，现在还在此地并还可能继续呆下去

He was there for six months. 过去呆了6个月，现在已经不在这里了

He is there for six months. 他现在会呆6个月，意思已经就不同了

I had breakfast an hour ago. 过去的某个时间点吃过了，现在没在吃了。

I have just had breakfast. 过去的动作对现在的产生的影响，现在不饿了

否定和疑问：

He has not left.

Has he left?

I have seen the film.该句可能暗含的潜台词是：我对这部电影的情节比较了解了或者我不愿意再看这部电影了。

　　1)标志性词语：already/just/yet/never/ever 已经/刚刚/还/从来都不/曾经

　　2)常见时间状语：recently/lately;in the past/latest+一段时间;up to now/so far

　　3)have been to(去过已回)与have gone to(去了未回)的区别

　　4)瞬间动词(可用于完成时，但不能与一段时间连用)与持续动词的区别

　　5)since(+具体时间/时间点)与for(+一段时间/时间段)的区别

课文讲解：

同位语：

I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim.

He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice Springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. 同位语，解释说明前面的名词

Have been to & have gone to的区别

Have been to 去过某地，现在不在某地

Have gone to 去了某地，还没回来

A great number of许多的，大量的，后跟可数复数 a great number of different places in Australia. 也可以用 a number of

主谓宾补结构：

So he is finding this trip veryexciting. 补充说明宾语trip，而不是修饰主语he的

心理、情绪的动词变 adj. 的两种不同的形式-ing & -ed 的区别

excite vt. 刺激，激发I only take on work that excites me. 我只做令我感兴趣的工作

exciting adj. 令别人兴奋的 excited 自己感到兴奋的

爬山真的很累不能翻译为 Hiking is so tired. ×因为主语不能感到累，它是爬山

应该为：Hiking is so tiring. 主语可以让别人累，没毛病

或者：Hiking makes me so tired. I am so tried.

Lesson 05 No wrong numbers

待补

Lesson 06 Percy Buttons

beggar n. 乞丐，不是以er结尾

动词形式 beg v. 乞讨 beg for food , beg for help, ask for a help, I beg your pardon?

Pocket n.衣服或裤子上的口袋

Pocket money 零花钱

Call v. 古代译喊，现代，打电话，拜访，光顾

Call on sb. He calls on his grandfather every week.

Call at sp. The train called at Oxford just now.

Visit sb./sp. 更简单，不用介词的拜访

重要句型或语法

1、冠词

作用：放在名词前限定

　　1)不定冠词a/an，一个，如：a pen, an egg

　　2)定冠词the，特定范围，如：A dog is barking at me. The dog is black and white.

3)零冠词，即不用冠词的情况，如：人名和地名前面John lives in London.三餐饭前不加冠词，玩球类前不加，专有名词前不加冠词

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泛指：不明确的对象，此累东西的统称，任何一个都行I am hungry. I want an apple.

a/an只能表示可数名词的一个，复数和不可数名词可以用some，some apples, some water 或不加任何冠词,As everyone knows, children require a lot of time and attention. children前不加表示所有的

特指：明确的对象，再次提到的，I want the apple in your hand.

一律用the

练习：  
\_\_\_ air pollution is a serious problem. 前不加冠词，表泛指

The air pollution of Beijing must be solved at once.

Lisa gave me some tea as a gift. some也可以不填

The tea tasted good.

Last month I bought a CD.

The CD is about the Civil War, and I found the CD very interesting.

I enjoy reading. Although \_\_\_books are expensive, I always buy 不加,the, some books in the bookstore in London Street.书店虽然是首次出现，但是限定了范围的书店，所以用the

2、短语动词的用法

　　短语动词指的是后面跟上介词或副词后、意思会发生变化的动词。如：

　　1)I put your book on the shelf. / I put on my hat and left the house.

　　2)It was very hot, so I took off my coat. / Will you look after the children for me please?

课文讲解：

向人索要东西，Ask sb. Fro sth.

He asked me for a meal and a glass of beer.

作为回报的表示

In return for this, the beggar stood on his head and sang songs.

In return for that, In return for you help,

注意点不定代词属于三人称单数

Everybody knows him.

Lesson 07 Too late

Detective n. 侦探

v. 探测

valuable adj.贵重的，金钱方面的，值钱的， able是形容词后缀还有如 ous al ful

value n.价值

precious adj. 珍贵的，精神方面的，

main adj. the main building , the main streets(route)/the side streets

the main idea , the main mirror

guard n.警戒，守卫，注意词性不是动词 keep guard stand guard

重要句型或语法

1、4种表示过去的时态，一般过去时，过去进行时，过去完成时，过去将来时

The plane was late and detectives were waiting… all morning.

A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds.

4种时态都是在过去发生，但是强调点不同，过去正在进行，用过去进行；过去的之前，用过去完成时；过去的之后，用过去完成时；只说是过去发生，用一般过去时；

过去完成时和现在完成时的区别：

都是完成时，但是时间点不同，一个是站在现在看过去，一个是站在过去看过去

It is 10:00. Ihave waited for 2 hours. is是现在时，wait就用现在的时态，was那么用had

过去一件事情持续进行，另一件事突然发生

She was reading a book at 11:00 last night.

　　表示过去某个时刻或某段时间正在发生的动作或行为。如：They were expecting a valuable parcel of diamonds from South Africa.

2、宾语从句的第一种，陈述句，短语动词中宾语的位置

A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds.

Tell sb. Sth. 双宾结构，划线部分是由一个句子充当宾语，叫宾语从句

You are right.

I think (that)you are right. That 不做成分，起引导的作用，可以省略

I know you will come back

　　1)当短语动词中的小品词是介词时，无论宾语是名词及其短语或是代词，都要放在介词后面。如：look for the key/look for it。

　　2)当短语动词中的小品词既可以作介词，也可以作副词时：如果宾语是名词及其短语，则既可以放在动词和小品词之间，也可以放到小品词后面;如果宾语是代词，则必须放在动词和小品词之间。

3、when/while的区别

When the plan arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside…while others were waiting on the airfield.

While two detectives were keeping guard… tow others opened the parcel.

While后面只能接延续性动词，强调持续进行，常用进行时态，when则什么动词都可以。

While you were sleeping, a thief sneaked in. 可以用when替代

You were sleeping, when a thief sneaked in.

课文讲解

Two men took the parcel off the plan… carried it into the Customs House.

Customs 海关

Take off

He took off his coat. 脱衣服

The plane will take off. 起飞

To one’s surprise 让某人惊奇

To their surprise, the precious parcel was full of stones and sand!

e full of 装满，充满

练习：

Have you finished reading the book?

No, I \_\_\_\_my work all day yesterday.

1. Was doing b. would do c. had done d. do

When did the computer crash?

This morning, while I \_\_\_online with my friends.

1. have chatted b. was chatting c. am chatting d. had chatted

After jack \_\_\_\_ some e-mails, he started working on his project.

1. Had sent b. has sent c. sent d. sends

When I got on the bus, I realized that I \_\_\_my wallet at home.

1. Was leaving b. left c. had left d. would leave

Did you predict that many students\_\_\_\_\_ up for the chess competition?

1. Would sign b. signed c. have signed d. had signed

Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that \_\_\_\_\_\_(require) three months of travel through Europe.Would require

I \_\_\_\_\_\_(be) abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly claim to know my way around the continent. Had been

Moreover, my knowledge of foreign languages\_\_\_\_(be) limited to a little college French. Was

I\_\_\_\_\_\_(hesitate). hesitated

How\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_(set) up interviews and do research? would set

Lesson 08 The best and the worst

Competition n.比赛，竞赛 race 速度方面的比赛

Compete v. 竞赛

Pool n.水池 swimming pool

重要句型或语法

1、比较关系，形容词/副词的三种比较级别

adj. 作用修饰名词

this is a wonderful world. 做定语

we are living in a beautiful new house in the country.

Their sleeping bags were warm and comfortable.做表语

adv. 作用修饰动词，句子或其他的形容词副词

Roy acted quickly. 修饰动词

Suddenly, one of the children kicked a ball. 修饰句子

It rained continually and it was often bitterly cold. 修饰形容词

The students from elite universities catch up very quickly. 修饰副词

形容词和副词一样的单词：early, late, fast, hard, enough, straight, high, far

一般情况下形容词加ly变成副词。

最高级：通常用于三者或者以上的比较，adj./adv. 的最高级 + 介词短语表示比较的范围，the adj./adv. the most + est

My younger sister is the tallest in her class.

The most serious problem of the project is the lack of power.

比较级：通常用于两者之间的比较，adj./adv.的比较级表示和…相比更… than 比较对象

Aeroplane tickets are more expensive than train tickets.

Sometimes machines can perform much better than human beings.

规则变化比较级 er ，最高级加est，more most

好、坏、多、少变比较级和最高级的不规则变化：

Good/well, Better best

Bad, worse , worst

Many/much, more, most

Little, less, lest

同级，原级，32课再讲

　　1、比较对象的一致;

　　2、通过词缀法构成的slowly、friendly等词的比较级和最高级;

　　3、最高级的标志性范围介词in/of的提示作用;

　　4、不规则的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式。

2、不定代词

　　侧重every与one/body/thing构成的不定代词，可复习some、any和no与one/body/thing构成的不定代词。

课文讲解：

Joe Sanders has the most beautiful garden in our town.

报名参加：Enter for

Nearly every body enters for ‘The Nicest Garden Competition’ each year, but Joe wins every time.

比较的对象对等：

Bill Frith’s garden is larger than Joe’s.省略了garden完整是 Joe’s garden.

比较级、最高级的例句：

Bill works harder than Joe and grows more flowers and vegetables, but Joe’s garden is more interesting.

I always win a little prize for the worst garden in the town!

Lesson 09 A cold welcome

Welcome n.欢迎 a cold welcome a warm welcome

v. 欢迎 welcome you/the New Year welcome to Beijing.

adj. 受欢迎的 You are welcome.

Crowd n.人群 a large crowd of people

v. 聚集

crowded adj.拥挤的

hand n. 手，手表的话就是指针

v. 传递 hand sth. to sb.

Refuse v. 拒绝refuse sb./sth. refuse to do sth.

True adj.真实的 it was true. True lies

Truth n. 真相、事实 tell me the truth.

False adj.不真实的

语法部分：

1. 表示时间的介词短语  
   before/after from…to… from 10 o’  
   since/until during  
   in/on/at  
   at 接时间点 at 9 o’clock/night/midnight/noon  
   on接具体到天的情况，on Monday/April 4th.  
   in 年月季节时间段， in 1882/January/summer/the morning/afternoon/evening  
   练习：  
   on Sundays we don’t have to go to work.  
   We will be there at 8:30.  
   Her birthday ison November 7th.  
   he was born in 1990.
2. 复习一般过去时、过去完成时和过去将来时复习  
   on Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall.过去的某个点，发生了

…a large crowd of people had gathered …站在过去的某个点，之前已经发生

It would strike twelve in twenty minutes’ s time.站在过去的某个点，之后将会发生

课文讲解

时间前面的介词：

On Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall.

On Wednesday evening 跟天搭配用on

In the evening

一大群的表示，过去完成时复习

It was the last day…A large crowd of people had gathered under the town….

过去完成时：过去的之前

名词所有格和In加时间如果和将来时连用表示多少时间之后，37课复习

It would strike twelve in twenty minute’s time. 在20分钟之后

名词所有格

A teacher books 之间用‘s 联系起来后，名词和名词之间所有关系

A teacher’s books 一个老师的书

Teachers’ books teachers以s结尾只要加’就可以了

Ten years’ time 10年的时间

Ten mails’distance 10里的距离

某事发生在某人身上 33课

Sth. happen to sb. What has happened to her?

注意不及物动词(vi.)后跟宾语需要加介词(prep.)

英文将动词分为及物动词和不及物动词，不及物动词后面不能直接加宾语，如果要加宾语的话需要加入介词。而中文没有对动词进行分类，所有中文中就没有什么介词，（冠词也没有）由于缺失这个对应，这也是中国人学习英语的一个难点。当我们使用英语中的不及物动词的时候，需要记得加入介词。

I looked at my watch.Be interesting in

介词后通常接名词、代词（宾格）和动名词，构成介宾结构

介词后面跟从句构成宾语从句，46课出现

Lesson 10 Not for jazz

Musical adj.音乐的，悦耳的，精通音乐的

Music n.音乐

Instrument n.仪器， musical instrument 乐器

Recently adv.最近

Damage v.损坏，可以修复的损坏

Destroy v.摧毁，损坏，短时间，猛烈造成的不可修复的损坏

Ruin v.损坏，长时间，慢慢的，造成的不可修复的损坏

Spoil v.精神上的损坏，物体质量变差

String n.线，弦，计算机的字符串

Shock n. v. 生气，震惊，不高兴的吃惊 surprise，n. v. 高兴或者不高兴的吃惊

本文的语法点：

被动语态：

英语一般把最想强调的事情、最想表达的意思放在前面

The dog ate the cake.

及物动词和不及物动词+介词可以用于被动语态，单独的不及物动词不能用于被动语态

公式：be（被动的时间） + done（被动的动作）

classrooms are cleaned（clean）everyday. 被动语态一般和其他知识点一起考核

A new building\_\_\_\_\_(build) last year. Was built

被动语态跟时态相结合：

He is beaten every day. 他每天被打

He was beaten yesterday. 他昨天被打了。

He will be beaten tomorrow. 他明天就要被打

He is being beaten. 他现在正在被打

Englishis spoken(speak) all over the world.

The stadiumwas built (build)in 1998.

Rome was not built in a day. 罗马不是一天建成的

People are being influenced by advertisements. 人们现在正在被广告所影响

课文讲解：

It is called a clavichord.

It was made in Germany in 1681.

Our clavichord is kept in live room.

It has belonged to our family for a long time.

My father was shocked.

Now we are not allowed to touch it.

It is being repaired by a friend of my father’s.双重所有格

名词所有格，lily’s book 丽丽的书，一般来说人的用’s , 无生命的用of the door of the room 房间的门

A friend of my father’s (friends) 被省略 ,

Lesson 11 One good turn deserves another

Turn n.行为，举止，轮流的机会 it’s my turn. My turn had come.

v.变，转，转弯Turn left/right/round her face turned red.

Deserve v.应得到，值得 you deserve it! He worked really hard, and he deserved the promotion.

Salary n.工资，月薪或年薪常以复数出现wages 时薪

Immediately adv. 立刻 at once

本文语法：

复习2-10课：

一般现在时L2和现在进行时L2，都表示是现在的事，不同点是现在进行时强调正在进行的动作，一般现在时是强调经常性的动作。

一般过去时L3和现在完成时L4,5和过去进行时L7

课文部分：

I\_\_\_\_(have)dinner at a restaurant when Tony…came in. was having

While he \_\_\_\_\_\_(eat), I asked him… was eating while一般是进行，when可以是任何时态

Tony\_\_\_\_(work) in a…office years ago, worked

but he \_\_\_\_(work) now at a bank. Is working

He gets a good salary, but he always\_\_\_\_(borrow) money… and never\_\_\_\_\_\_(pay) it back. borrows pays

He has never borrowed money from me.

To my surprise, he\_\_\_\_\_\_(give) me the money immediately. gave

I have never borrowed any money from you,

Lesson 12 Goodbye and good luck

Luck n.运气，幸运 good luck!

Lucky adj. 幸运的 lucky numbers ; luckily adv.幸运地

Sail v.航行 go sailing

sailor n.海员

harbour n.港口，美式的拼写：harbor ，the Pearl Harbour

此类的单词： colour—color；neighbour—neighbor

Proud adj.自豪的 be proud of I am proud of him.

Important adj.重要的

Importance n.重要

Vital adj.致命的，重要的 essential adj.核心的，重要的

本文语法点：

一般将来时，形式：will + do ，一人称(I, we) + shall + do ，be going to + 动词原型（事先计划好，打算）

表示站在现在来描述将来有可能发生的事或即将要发生的事情。

I will study abroad.We will be a teacher.

I shall study abroad. We shall be a teacher.

I am going to study abroad. We are going to be a teacher.

否定和一般疑问句形式：I will not study a abroad. , Will we be a teacher?

课文讲解

将来时的例句：

Our neighbour, Captain…, will sail from Portsmouth tomorrow.

We’ll meet him at the harbour early(later) in the morning. We’ll = we will

He will be in his small boat, Topsail.同位语

一些词组：

Sail across walk across，across 表示横穿

Set out 出发 = set off

Plenty of 充足的

Take part in 参加 He will take part in an important race across the Atlantic.

瞬间动词不能延续

He will be away for two months.

Be away 离开， be happy， be带领的词组可以持续，后面可以接段时间for,表示这个动作持续了这么长的时间

Leave v.离开，但是不能He will leave for two months. 错，leave是瞬间动词，不能延续。

He has died. 对

He has died for ten years. 错

He has been dead for ten years. 对

Lesson 13 The Greenwood Boys

Group n.小组，团体 a group of

Pop singer n.流行歌手 pop music流行音乐 pop songs流行歌曲

Club n.俱乐部 a football club , a night club 夜总会，夜店 , a club member

Performance n.演出，注意词性 give a performance ，

n.表现 working performance 工作表现

perform v.表演，操作，实施

occasion n.场合 on these occasions， on this occasion 在这个场合，this 指代上文提到的

occasionally adv.有一些场合，偶尔，有时候 82课出现

order n.命令，订单

keep order

get sth. in order

May I take your order, please?

本文语法：

1. 将来进行时

will/shall + be doing，表示，将来某时正在进行的事，并且确定要发生的事

They will be arriving here tomorrow.

They will be waiting here at 10:00 tomorrow.

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(enjoy) yourself. will enjoying

They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(discuss) it again. Will discussing

I \_\_\_\_\_(take) care of the children while you are busy.

否定和疑问：will not ,They will not be waiting here…, will they be waiting here…?

一般将来时 VS. 将来进行时

相同：要表示的事将来的事情，不同：将来进行表示动作正在进行，主观认为肯定会发生的事，不确定是否发生用一般将来，不强调正在进行。

1. 复习名词所有格

The Workers’ Club Lily’s book twenty minutes’ time

课文讲解：

Present n.礼物 He will be sending her a present.

n.现在At present, they are visiting…

Yesterday is history. Tomorrow is a mystery. Today is a gift— That’s why it is called “the present” .出自功夫熊猫1

All parts of the country = all over the country

和往常一样

How are you ?As usual

She is late as usual. Business as usual. As usual, the police will have a difficult time.

Police/ policeman

Police和people一样是群体名词，不可数。而policeman是普通名词 a policeman

Try to do sth 努力，用尽全力做某事& try doing sth.试着做某事，初步尝试一下

They will be trying to keep order.拼命维持次序 keep order 也可 get sth. in order

They try leaning English. 试着学一下英语，（意思是看看喜不喜欢）

Lesson 14 Do you speak English

Experience n.经历，可数

n.经验，不可数 working experience

lift n.搭便车 ask (sb.) for a lift.

v. 拎着 He lift a basket.

n. 电梯

reply v. n.回答，不及物动词 reply to sb./sth. give me a reply.

answer v. 回答，vt. answer sb./sth. n.回答，答案He gave me the same answer.

Language n.语言 a foreign language , a native language , body language, language is power

课文语法部分：

复习一般过去时、过去完成时构成的状语从句

After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town.

After引导的时间状语从句，从句用过去完成时，表示动作发生在主句之前，两件事情是一前一后发生的。如果从句和主句都用一般过去时，那么就不清楚顺序。

As soon as he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French…

课文部分：

过去式和过去分词的不规则变化和词组

Leave , left , left

Drive , drove , driven

In the south of 在…的南部 north , east , west

Get into the car 注意习惯用法 get on the bus.

Say sth. to sb. In Chinese.对某人说什么用什么语言

Apart from…除了…

Not … at all

neither of…（两者）& none of …（大于等于三）表否定，什么都不，什么都没有

Neither of us spoke during the journey. 我们两个人都没说话

v. + on ，继续做某事

动词后面的on是副词，修饰动词， drive on 继续开 swim on 继续游泳，go on

After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town.

在路上 on the way, a young man waved to me.

On the way to + 地点在去某地的路上 on their way to work. On my way home.在我回家的路上

As soon as 一…就…，描述时间，放句首，用于时间状语从句，不限制时态

Lesson 15 Good news

Secretary n.秘书

Secret n.秘密

Nervous adj.精神紧张的，ous结尾，dangerous adj.危险的obvious adj.明显的

Feel nervous ,be nervous

Nerve n.神经

Afford v.负担得起 can/could/be able to + afford + sth./to do sth.

Students cannot afford the books.

Nowadays people can afford to travel abroad.

Weak adj.虚弱的 week n.星期读音一样

Interrupt v.插话，打断 don’t interrupt!

前缀inter 中间的，之间，相互之间，拉丁语，Internet ，net 网

Interview v. n.面试，主语领导 interview 应试者

International adj.国际的 international channel 国际频道

Interaction n.合作，互动

本文语法：

直接引语变间接引语（宾语从句），7课已经讲过陈述句变宾语从句

I believe (that) you can make it.

I knew that my turn had come.

直接引语：sb. Said ,”…”用””直接引述原话，间接引语没有””，转述

去掉引号，时态的变换，主句的时态影响从句的时态，人称的变换：

He says, “I am a fool.”He said, ”I am a fool.”He said, ”I will go to Italy.”

He says (that) he is a fool.He said (that) he was a fool. He said (that) he would go to Italy.

He said, “I went to Italy.”

He said (that) he had gone to Italy.

He said.”You will receive a thousand pounds.”

He told me (that) I would receive a thousand pounds.

课文讲解：

Tell和say，常用作直接引语转为间接宾语，观察他们的不同

He told me that Mr. .would see me. 双宾，直接宾语和间接宾语

He said that business was … bad. 单宾，接宾语从句

Such larger one

Lesson 16 A polite request

Park n. 公园

v.停放（汽车） No Parking areas parking signs

traffic n. 交通 traffic police, traffic lights ,traffic accidents, traffic jam/block, heavy traffic

n.传输 data traffic

reminder n.提示，提示物 Rings are reminders of love.

v.提醒 remind sb. To do sth.

remind sb. Of sth.I needn’t remind you of that terrible tie…

fail v.失败，无视，忘记 fail in the exam ,

没能做到某事 fail to do sth. he failed to save that boy who fell in the water.

She failed to keep her word.

Obey v.服从，遵守

本文语法：

If引导的真实条件句，假设将来

中文中可以用“，”逗号来连接两个句子。但是英语不行，必须要有连词连接。

并列关系用 and ，因果 because ，原因as ，条件 if

If + 句子A ，句子B. 主从句顺序可以调换

If + 句子A叫条件状语从句，句子B是主句

If引导的条件句又分为：

真实条件句：可能发生的情况，明天要是下雨的话…

【假设过去】从句：过去的各种时态，主句：过去将来

If tall chimneys were built above sea level, the tunnel **would be** well-ventilated.

【假设现在】从句：现在的各种时态，主句：一般将来

If she is sleeping, I**will call** her later.

【假设将来】从句：一般现在时或情态动词，主句：一般将来

真实条件状语从句中，从句用一般现在时替代一般将来时

If it rains tomorrow, we **will stay** at home.主将从现

练习：

I shall see him, if he\_\_\_\_(be) here next week. Is

If he \_\_\_\_\_(play) well, he will get into the school team. Plays

If they \_\_\_\_\_(have)time the day after tomorrow, they \_\_\_\_\_(fly) to London to have a meeting with us. Have will fly

If you make a mistake, correct it. 主句祈使句的情况

If you like him, you may tell him. 主句情态动词的情况

If she enjoys concerts, why doesn’t she come with us? 主句疑问句的情况

虚拟语气（非真实条件句）：不可能的假设，我要是回到18岁那该多好啊！

课文部分：

真实条件句，主将从现的语法

If you park your car in the wrong place, a trafficpoliceman will soon find it.

You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket.

You will enjoy you stay here if you pay attention to our street signs.

If you receive a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it! 主句是情态动词

Like-介词，cannot fail to 肯定会

Lesson 17 Always young

Appear v.出现，登场，扮演

Disappear v.消失 dis表否定前缀

Appearance n.出现，外貌，外表 don’t judge a man by his appearance.

Stage n. 舞台 on the stage , stage fright 怯场

Bright adj. 鲜艳的，光明的，聪明的 bright colour(color),光明的未来bright future，bright ideas 聪明的主意 the boy is really bright.

本文语法点：

情态动词不能单独做谓语，表示态度、情绪，后面跟动词原型，无人称变化，一般只有两个时态的变化，一般现在时和一般过去时，否定后加not，疑问句将情态动词提前

Must无

May might

Can could

Will would

Shall should

情态动词must的两种用法

1、表示推测；可能非常高，极为有把握的推测，翻译为：肯定，一定

she must be 35 years old. 她肯定35了，可能性最高，有把握，接近事实

It must have rained last night. 昨晚很可能下雨了 must have done 推测过去的事

She must have cried just now.

2、表示不可避免的义务；翻译为，必须

I must do it now.必须

You must do it tomorrow.

In the play, she must appear in a bright red dress.

Last year in another play, she **had to** wear short socks. 过去不得不，就用 have to

Jennifer **will have to** take part in a … play soon. 必须，不得不的将来时

课文部分：

In spite of this, she often appears… as a young girl.

尽管这样,of后加词， though 是连词后面加句子

Lesson 18 He often does this!  
bar 上网、喝酒、唱歌 pub 只喝酒

Landlord n.店主，房东，业主，老板 landowner n.

Bill n.账单，单据 pay the bill 买单

n.钞票 US dollar bills

n.法案 a crime bill

n.广告 a bill board ,

本文语法点：

Have的用法：

实义动词：

有have = have got(英式英语用这个表示拥有) (own/possess)

I have a book. She has a car. He had a surprise.I own a book. I possess a book.

You have a lot of money. = you have got a lot of money.

I haven’t got my bag.

吃喝玩乐做

Have a meal. Have breakfast.Ihad had lunch at a village.

Have some water.

Have a good time. Have fun.

游泳Have a swim. They have had a bath. It has had no effect.

否定/疑问，根据时态加入助动词I do not have a book. He did not have a good time.

助动词：(无实际意思，帮助构成完成时态) have/has + done

I have received a letter. Have 无实际意思

He had left.

否定/疑问，have not，have提前 ,she has not bought a gift. Had he left?

课文讲解：

Beside …& besides …的区别

Beside …在…旁边，相当于beside, near beside the door 在门旁边，beside you 在你旁边

Besides …除了…还有Besides this book, I have some others. 除了这本书，我还有一些其他的

As 、when、while 构成的状语从句，复习7课，一件事情突然发生打断持续发生的事情

As I was looking for it, the landlord came in. 当我正在到处找的时候，老板进来了。

Lesson 19 Sold out

Hurry v.匆忙 hurry to the ticket office, hurry up

Hurriedly adv.匆忙地 do sth. hurriedly

Pity n.令人遗憾的事, what a pity!

Return v.退回 return the books 回到 return home

n. 返回，回来 return ticket , Sir may I see you return ticket?

Sadly adv.悲哀地，丧气地

Sad adj.悲伤的

本文语法：情态动词 may/can

May/might的用法：

1、推测，可能性较must小，must肯定，一定，may可能

The play may begin at any moment. 对现在的推测，（Any moment 随时）

It may have begun already. 对过去的推测 may have done

2、表请求，允许，翻译为可以，提问只能是may I，限制人称，陈述句不限制人称

May I have two tickets please? 我可以买2张票吗？

May I come in? 我可以进来吗？  
you may come in .

3、Might 表示may的过去也可以表示委婉的语气  
I might as well have them may as well 怎么怎么做为好，较为勉强

can/could的用法：

1. 能力，能够  
   Trust yourself! You can do it.  
   Can I return these two tickets?
2. 请求，允许，同于may，翻译为可以  
   Can I help you? What can I do for you?  
   you can help me to find my size.
3. 表推测，通常用于否定的形式，表不可能  
   He is abroad.   
   It can’t be him.
4. Could表示can的过去也可以表示委婉的语气  
   Could I have those two tickets please? 比用can更委婉，更客气

Lesson 20 One man in a boat  
catch v.抓住过去式和过去分词不规则变化 catch, caught, caught

catch fish, catch fire 着火，catch a bus 赶车，catch a cold感冒

waste n.浪费 it’s a waste of time/money/food/water/life.

Wasting your time is wasting your life.

垃圾桶标志：Recyclable 可循环可回收； other waste 其他垃圾

课文语法：

动名词 doing，动词加上-ing，做名词用

1. 做主语  
   fishing is my favorite sport. 钓鱼是我
2. 介词后(接名词、代词和动名词)，做宾语  
   I often fish for hours without catching anything. Without 介词，伴随着没有  
   After having spent whole mornings…, I always go home with an empty bag. With 介词伴随  
   you must give up fishing! Give up smoking.

注意上面句子中的：having done 形式，强调发生在之前

课文讲解：

Instead of …取代了，替代了

Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots…

Even放在比较级中，用于加强语气

Be interested in ….在某方面感兴趣

I’m not really interested in fishing.

I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!

Lesson 21 Mad or not

Mad adj. 发疯的，疯狂的，非常生气的，drive , drove , driven

please don’t be mad at me. I know I was wrong.

Go mad 变得疯狂，drive sb. mad 把某人逼疯 His behavior really drives me mad.

Reason n.原因 for some reasons 因为一些原因 for some reason因为某一种原因

Some 一些，许多，后跟可数名词复数或者不可数名词，用在肯定句中

另一个意思：某一个，某一种，后跟可数名词的单数  
 for one reason or another 因为种种原因

Reasonable adj.合理的 un- 不合理的

Sum n.量 a large sum of 大量 to sum up 总之

Determined adj.坚定的，谢定决心的 be determined to do sth.

He is determined to go abroad for further education.

We are determined to hold on to the last.

本文语法：

1、被动语态（深入10课的内容），跟不同的时态结合，如：跟完成时结合，跟情态动词结合

Doing/done 修饰名词，分词做定语

Be + done 构成被动语态，和时态结合，变化在be上

现在进行时他现在正在被打 He is being beaten.

现在完成时他现在已经被打了 He has been beaten.

Passing planes can **be heard** night and day.

Our morning paper\_\_\_\_\_(read) by over 200000 people every day. is read ,注意发音不同

Last night my favorite TV program \_\_\_\_(interrupt) by a special news bulletin. was interrupted

His bike \_\_\_\_\_repair by his grandfather tomorrow. will be repaired

The new machine\_\_\_\_\_(use) in our factory for two weeks. has been used

与情态动词：

Planes must/may/could/can be heard.

The letter must be sent immediately.

The weather cannot be controlled by people.

Tomatoes may be cooked or eaten raw. 西红柿可以做菜或者生吃

My key must be left somewhere.

It could not be used then.

2、分词做定语

Doing 修饰名词，做定语，表示主动，正在进行

Passing planes 经过的飞机，路过的飞机

A waiting car

A sleeping baby

Boiling water

A developing country 发展中国家

A woman wearing a white coat 词组放名词后面

Done 修饰名词，做定于，表示被动或已完成

Used cars 被使用的车

A deserted car park 被废弃的停车场课文29

A ploughed field 被开垦过的土地

Adeveloped country 发达国家

A car called Blue Bird

The few people left ，left 特殊，习惯放后面，还有 given ，习惯放后面

课文部分：

Come in to 进入到某种状态中

Come in to use. 投入使用

推测过去的被动语态的表达

Over a hundred people **must have been driven** away … by the noise.

超过100人

Must表示可能性非常大的推测，由于需要推测过去所以只能用完成时态来表示，

推测过去的公式：主动，must have done，被动，Must have been done

My cell phone must have been stolen. His keys must have been lost.

45课，…the wallet must have been found by one of the villagers…

如果文中是…must be driven away…那么就是推测现在的表示方法

对现在情况的推测公式：主动，must do，被动，must be done

Lesson 22 A glass envelope

Dream n. v.梦，梦想，做梦 dreamed(dreamt) 过去分词 dreamed(dreamt)，同 learn

Dream of 梦想到什么 He never dreamed of receiving a letter from a girl.

I always dream of/about flying like a bird.

One World One Dream , I have a dream.

Your future depends on your dreams. So go to sleep! Said by加菲猫

Age n.年龄，时代 the Ice Age

Channel n.海峡 ，一个法国品牌，来自法语，注意少个n. Chanel 香奈儿，Coco Chanel

The Channel , the English Channel, the British Channel 英吉利海峡

n.频道 ， Discovery channel

throw v. 抛，扔 ，过去式threw 过去分词thrown， throw away 扔掉,

throw A into B 把A丢到B，she throw the bottle into the sea.

本文出现的语法现象：

修饰比较级

Letters will cost **a little** more, but they will certainly travel faster.

修饰比较级

比较级如何修饰和增加程度，如：

一点点，A little bit，a bit ， a little

更…很多 Much/a lot/far he is **much** taller than I 他比我高**很多** , **far** more exciting

甚至…（突出强调） even I am **even** less luck. 我**甚至**更加不幸

课文讲解：

We were travelling across the channel and Jane put a piece of paper with her name and address on it into a bottle.

Be travelling across … 行进 ， across 表面横穿 through [θru:]中间横穿 (注意相近发音throw [θrəʊ]v.丢)

Whit prep. 伴随/和…一起, with + n.(+介词短语 表位置)

A purse/wallet with 200 dollars in it. A bus with 500 people on it.

想起 think of

She never thought of it again… 她再也没有想起它

花费的表达 cost & spend

Sth. Cost a little more 主语只能是物，不能是人，主语是人用spend

补充部分：

介词的用法：

Lesson 23 A new house

Complete v.完成 fish v. complete/finish the work. A few cars completed the race.

Adj.完整的 he told us a complete story.

Strange adj.奇怪的 we heard a strange sound.

Stranger n.陌生人

District n.地区 中央商业区 CBD = Central Business District

本文主要是复习：

集中复习一单元出现的时态，if引导的真实条件句，before 引导的时间状语从句，被动语态，there be 句型，推测（must, may）

The house \_\_\_\_\_(complete) five months ago. Was completed

1、There be + n. 有某物，这个“有” 不是表“拥有” ，是客观存在

there is a girl. 那里有一个女孩。其实是一个倒装句 a girl is there.

The house has many … rooms and there is a … garden. 前面表拥有，后面不是，汉语都是有

2、There be + n. + 介词短语 ,表位置，注意谓语动词的时态和主语单复数的情况

There is a girl in the classroom.

There were some books on the table.

There is still some honesty in this world! 世界不是人，在中文中，“世界上有很多好人”没问题，但英文不行不能用have，注意world是抽象名词，用单数形式

3、There be + n+ doing (+介词短语)  
there is a girl crying in the classroom.

there were some people rowing on the river.

There have been may problems in front of us!

Lesson 24 It could be worse

Upset adj.不安 be upset ,I am upset. He felt upset last night.

Complain v.抱怨 complain about 抱怨… he always complains about the weather.

Contain v.包含，包装 ，用容器真实能装进去 The envelope contained $50.

Include v.包含 抽象意义的包含 The list included 500 people.

Honesty n.诚实，不可数名词

Honest adj.诚实的 an honest man

本文语法：

复习 名词所有格

I entered the hotel manager’s office.

And连接的并列句，过去完成时表示事情发生在之前

I had just lost $50 and I felt very upset. 由And连接两个不同的时态，之前发生的用完成时

留了什么东西在什么地方 sb. leave sth. in sp.

I left the money in my room.

开始做某事

Start to do sth. = start doing sth.

被打断

Be interrupted by…

He started to complain about this wicked world but was interrupted by a knock at the door.

二单元

Lesson 25 Do they speak English

Railway n.铁路 railway station ,train station, bus station, subway station

Porter n.搬运工

Several adj.几个 quantifier，能数出来的 ，后加可数名词复数

Several times 几次 several people

Many 许多，大量，后加可数名词复数

Foreigner n.外国人，老外

Foreign adj. 外国的，外国人的 a foreign language 外语

TOEFL = Test Of English as a Foreign Language

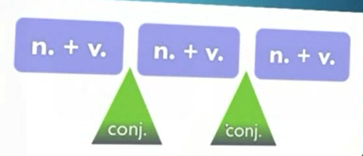
Wonder v.感到奇怪 两个意思feel surprised， want to know

n.奇观、奇迹 seven wonders.

长相相近的单词70课 wander v.溜达

课文中的语法：

并列句：由多个简单句连接而成，并且过个简单句同样重要。在中文中连词可要可不要，但是英文必须要有**连词**。



并列连词:

and 和、又； 两件事之间没有转折 ，both…and… ，不但…而且… （三组） not only … but .. as well ， not only … but also … ，not only … but …，不但 not only…

but 但是、转折(yet) ,

or 或者 、两者选择一，either…or，either可省略，既不…也不…(两个都不选 )neither…nor…

练习：

It is summer, but it is very cold.

I ran to the station **but** (I) missed the bus. 主语相同，省略

She is very beautiful **and** (she is) very smart. 主语和be动词相同，省略

She is **not only** very beautiful **but** (she is) very smart **as well**.

I not only spoke English very carefully, but very clearly as well. (I spoke省略)

He can not read. He cannot write. ->变并列句 He can neither read nor write. 既不..也不

They walked into the room and (they) sat down.

课文讲解：

I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter. So 因果的联系关系

Arrive in London 城市里, arrive at the airport 整体点 , arrive on the scene 到达现场

最后，终于

At last , in the end, finally , eventually

Dark & black

Black指颜色，dark指光线暗

Like 介词，像…一样 like that ,like this , My teacher never speak English like that.

看起来像，Look like , He looks like his father.

Lesson 26 The best art critics

Paint v. 画 油画 ，刷油漆，化妆，涂抹 paint pictures ，paint a house

n.油漆，涂料，化妆品

painting n.油画，水彩画，绘画艺术品

appreciate v. 鉴赏，欣赏，感激 I really appreciate your help. Appreciate modern pictures.

Appreciate doing sth.

Hang v.悬挂 过去式hung, 过去分词hung 不规则变化

v.绞刑，吊死 过去式 hanged 过去分词 hanged ，规则变化

we must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately.

--Benjamin Franklin

我们必须团结在一起，否则我们将会分开吊死。

本文语法：

宾语从句，7课和15课，陈述句宾语从句和直接引语变间接引语

主 + 谓 + 宾语从句 ，由一个句子 充当宾语的成分，主+谓的部分叫主句，另外的叫从句

格式：主 + 谓 + 连接词 + 陈述句，连接词为缺失的意思

位置：

1、Many people *pretend* **that they understand modern art.** 动词后一个宾语，动单宾

2、They always *tell* you **what a picture is ‘about’**  动词后两个宾语，动双宾

3、He was *astonished* at **what he found.**  不及物动词后介词跟宾语，介宾，46课

4、I am sure **that you will help me.** 形容词后跟宾语从句

类型：

1、陈述句做宾语从句

You are right.

I know (that) you are right.

Many people pretend they understand modern art. That省略

2、特殊疑问句变宾语从句

What is a picture ‘about’?

They always tell you what a picture is ‘about’. 由特殊疑问词充当了分隔符，并且不可省略

3、一般疑问句变宾语从句

Are my pictures good or not?

She always tell me if my pictures are good or not. Whether和if做连接词，主语从句和to do的情况下if不能用

练习：

我承若我会帮助你

I promise that I will help you.

你从来都没告诉过我，你对我的电脑做了什么。

You never told me what you had done to my computer.

我想知道什么时候我们将会出发

I wonder know when we will set out. Wonder 替代 want to

你能告诉我什么时候我们将会出发吗？

Can you tell me when we will set out?

他们不知道他们是否会按时完成工作

They didn’t know if they will finish the work on time. If也可以用 whether

复习一般现在时和现在进行时

课文部分：

定语从句，相同的方式方法 in the same way

We like them in the same way that we like pretty curtain material. 定语从句，修饰way

Lesson 27 A wet night

Tent n.帐篷 put(set, built) up a tent.

Field n.田地，田野，领域 field of music

Smell v.闻起来，系动词 The food smelled good.

v.闻，及物动词 She smelled the meat to see if it was fresh.

Wonderful adj.极好的 ful.形容词后缀

Fabulous excellent fantastic terrific

Campfire n.营火、篝火 camp + fire 去露营 go camping ,go swimming ,go shopping

Creep v.爬行 ，过去式 crept 过去分词 crept ，此类eep结尾的单词还有

Sleep slept slept

Keep kept kept

Sweep swept swept

Sleeping bag 睡袋 doing 表用途或功能 a swimming pool ,a fishing boat, a packing case, a waiting room

Comfortable adj. 舒适的，安逸的

Soundly adv. 状态良好的 sleep soundly/deeply/well

Be fast asleep

Heavily adv.大量地， rain heavily, smoke heavily

heavy adj.沉重的

wind n.风

v. 蜿蜒 过去式 wound 过去分词 wound , wind one’s way

a snake wound round the wires.

本文语法：

复习，

It was raining… they found… a stream had formed… 多个简单句连接成一个并列句

It was raining … and they found that a stream had formed…

课文讲解：

Late in the afternoon & early in the morning

In the middle of & in the centre of 区别

in the centre of 后只能加地点 in the centre of Australia.

In the middle of 后可以接时间、过程、时间等 in the middle of a field /the night

By 的不同意思

By the campfire 在篝火旁边

I like sitting by the Wayle on fine afternoons.

I am by you side.

Some time 一段时间，时间段 & sometime 某个时候，时间点

But some time later it began to rain. Begin to do = begin doing

Begin 过去式 began 过去分词 begun

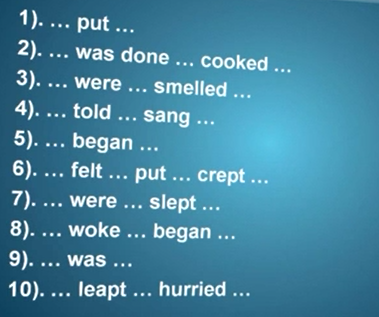
Sing sang sung

Ring rang rung

Drink drank drunk

Swim swam swum

课文中出现的过去式动词：



Lesson 28 No parking

Rare adj.罕见的，稀少的 rare people, a rare disease,

Adj.较生的 2成熟 rare steak ，3成熟medium rare，5成熟medium steak，7成熟 medium well ， 全熟well steak, well done

Trouble n.麻烦，困扰 have trouble with n. , have trouble doing (in) sth.

Be in trouble , 变得有麻烦run into trouble ，自找麻烦 ask for trouble

本文语法：

定语从句，复习现在完成时，复习宾语从句

定语从句：

含义：一个句子做定语，修饰限定名词

A new job.

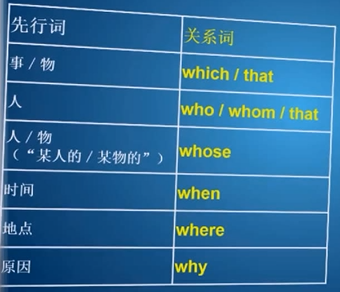
This is the job. I have dreamed of the job for years. job 先行词

This is the job （which） I have dream of for years. Which 关系代词

先行词 n. + 关系代词 + 陈述句

定语从句

选用哪个关系代词，看先行词就可以知道，表格如下：



Whom指人的时候，只能做宾语，who既可以做主语也可以做宾语。

关系词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。注意，只有表格1和2行可以省略，即事和人，其他的都不能省略。

练习：

I have a class\_\_\_\_ *begins at 8:00 am*. Which/that

The lawyer\_\_\_ *my brother called* didn’t answer the phone. Who/that/whom/省略

My daughter asked me a question\_\_\_ *I couldn’t answer.*  Which/that/省略

Leo is the student\_\_\_ bike was stolen. whose

Australia is one of the few countries\_\_\_ *people drive on the left.* Where

Sunday is the day \_\_\_*people usually don’t go to work.*  When

Is there any particular reason \_\_\_ *you can’t come?* why

I lost the book I borrowed from the library last week.

The womanI saw in the park was feeding pigeons.

We like professor Lee whose lecture is very amazing.

I cannot remember the day when we met last time.

课文部分：

Believe in 信仰

Jasper White is one of those rare people who believes in ancient myths. 注意先行词 Jasper White 影响了从句中believe的动词，加了s

注意课文中出现的从句：

When he returns home at night, he always finds that someone has parked a car outside his gate.

时间状语从句 动宾结构的宾语从句

Because 连词，接句子 & because of 只能接词 ，意思一样，都是表示因为

Because of this, he …

Men always remember love because of romance only. 每个单词的首字母-- Marlboro

\_\_\_ her mistake, we lost the case. Because of

\_\_\_she made a mistake, we lost the case. Because

注意有些情况下关系代词只能用that

It is one of the ugliest face (that) I have ever seen.

限定词有only, very有最高级的限定词，只能用that不能用which

Ask sb. Sth. 和tell sb. Sth. 双宾语，引导的宾语从句

I asked him what it was and he told me that it was Medusa, the Gorgon.

把A变成B的句型 turn A to B.

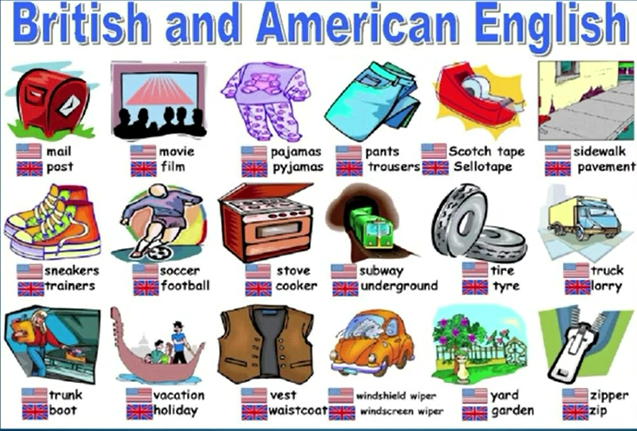
She will turn cars and their owners to stone.

Lesson 29 Taxi

Taxi n.出租车 ，美式 take a cab

Flat n.公寓 美式AmE, apartment





Lonely adj.偏僻的，人迹罕至的，感到孤单寂寞的 I feel lonely. I am lonely.

The U.K. = The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

England + Scotland + Wales + Northern Ireland 4个部分组成

Block n.一座大楼 a block of flats / apartments, a flat block, 办公大楼an office block, 塔型建筑a tower block

n.拥堵 traffic block/jam

v.堵塞

本文语法：

复习5课出现的现在完成时，过去分词做定语

现在完成时：

能跨越过去和现在的时间段，站在现在往之前看，常用词组： Since then, He has flown …

表示从过去某个时间点一直到现在，持续的事情或者状态

He has lived in Beijing **since** 1998. 从过去到现在，跨越2个时间段

He has lived in Beijing since he was born.

另一个词，for ，后接时间段

He has lived in Beijing **for** 20 years.

中间 just刚刚，already 已经， ever 曾经 ，never 从未做过

He has just refused a request.

课文部分：

过去分词做后置定语修饰名词

The “taxi” is a small Swiss Aeroplane called a “Pilatus..”.

called表被动，被 叫做Pilatus的飞机

A used car , 被用过的车， wasted time 被浪费的时间，a ploughed field 被耕过的土地

A deserted car park 被废弃的停车场 , a woman called “Dragon Lady” 被叫做母老虎的女士

“” 和 : 的用法，注意英文中的冒号和中文的不同

上句中，taxi 打上“”表明不是真正的taxi，是飞机。

中文的冒号是某人说然后加冒号和引号：“”，英文是逗号加引号 ,””。英语中的冒号是后面的句子来补充前面的。

The plane can land anywhere: on snow, water, or even … anywhere 冒号后是对前的解释说明

表语从句，系动词后和宾语从句写法一样

The most surprising thing is that it can land anywhere.

从哪里到哪里的表达方法

Fly from A to B fly flew flown

He’s first passenger was a doctor who flew from Birmingham to a lonely village of Wales.

Once…and on another occasion… 一次。。。另一次

Once he landed on a block of flats and on another occasion, he landed in a deserted car park.

拒绝一个请求，Refuse a request

同位语

The man wanted to fly to Rockall**,** a lonely island in the Atlantic Ocean**,** but Captain did not take him because the trip was dangerous.

…but … because …

Lesson 30 Football or polo

Cut v.穿过，切，割，削，剪 过去式和过去分词同原型一样，现在分词 cutting

Cut paper , 把…削成碎片 cut sth. into pieces ，剪切 cut 粘贴 paste

砍倒 cut down the tree/price ， 抄近路 cut across the park

Toward v. 朝着某个方向逐渐接近，向目标逐渐靠近，而to只表明方向

Sight n.眼界，视线内 in sight/out of sight

Out of sight ,out of mind. 看见了 catch sight of… 一见钟情 love at first sight

v.看见，发现 he has been sighted.

课文中的语法：

简单的复习课。

课文讲解：

The Wayle 河流前要加the

On fine afternoon & in the afternoon

Afternoon有修饰词，前面的介词要用on，具体到了某一天。On a sunny afternoon.

On fine afternoon 在所有好天气的下午，区别 on a fine afternoon

There be 句型的两种结构：

There be + n. + 介词短语 那里有什么在什么地方

There is a girl in the classroom.

There weren’t any children in sight.

There be +n. + doing 那里有什么正在做某事

There is a girl crying.

课文原句：There were some people rowing on the river.

So…that…句型 ，太。。。所以。。。；因果关系， that后引出结果状语从句，补充说明

The ball struck him **so** hard **that** he nearly fell into the water.

Such…that… 两个句型意思一样，但是such后要接名词和名词词组，而so后面接形容词、副词，35课还会出现

多从句的出现，长难句的雏形

The man laughed when he realized **what had happened.**

Laugh不及物动词 when 后是时间状语从句，从句中又由动宾构成的宾语从句构成

Lesson 31 Success story