Lesson 1 A private conversation

Conversation n.谈话 注意词性，we have(hold/make) a conversation.

这类的词还有:注意 pay attention to sb./sth.

May I have your attention, please?

Make a decision = decide

Angry adj.生气的 angrily adv. 生气地 The angry boy shouted angrily

最后，终于，用来引出事情的最后结果 in the end, at last, finally, eventually

**本文语法：**

句子的分类：

按结构分：简单句、并列句和复合句

按用途分：陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句

简单句：描述一件事

1. 主谓 n.+v.   
   Birds fly.   
   及物动词 vi. Swim walk 后可以加介词后接宾语
2. 主谓宾   
   I love you.   
   不及物动词 vt.   
   Eat kiss 后可以直接加宾语
3. 主谓双宾   
   You ask me a question. 此类的动词有Ask give  
   We give a child a chance.
4. 主谓宾宾补   
   I find Honkong beautiful. 补是补充说明宾语的而不是修饰句子  
   He is finding this trip very exciting. 补语修饰trip
5. 主系表   
   I am very happy系动词 be (单独出现)  
   I am a teacher.（系动词）   
   I am studying English.(非单独出现，be为组动词)  
   还有get , become, turn, go, grow 变得（必须满足是变得）   
   He got angry. 是主系表， He got a new car. 不是主系表  
   还有look, sound, smell, taste, feel 感官动词（必须满足是感官动词）  
   She looks beautiful. 是主系表， She looks at me. 不是主系表

简单句的变化：

In autumn little birds will fly happily in the sky.

**课文部分：**

It’s none of your business.

None of … 三者或者更多都不 neither of …两者都不 14课

We like travelling. 10个人 None of us like travelling.

拓展：

Girls play games.

After class thousands of lovely girls are playing games very happily on the playground.

Lesson 25 Do the English speak English  
the English 英国人， 不加the表示英语

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

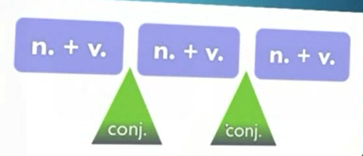
Wonder v.感到奇怪 两个意思feel surprised， want to know

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，并且每个简单句同样重要。在中文中连词可要可不要，但是英文必须要有**连词**。（如中文：我早上起来晚了，我上班迟到了。并不需要连词）



并列连词:

1. and 并列，和、又； 两件事之间没有转折 ，  
   **both …and… ，两者都**，He teaches English. I teach English.  
   Both he and I teach English. 他和我都教英语  
   Both my sister and I went shopping.  
   **不但…而且… （**还有三组也是一样的意思） not only … but .. as well ， not only … but also … ，not only … but …，  
   I not only spoke English very carefully, but very clearly as well.  
   **And...so…**It was three o’clock and we could not get lunch, so we had a cup of tea.
2. but 但是，表示转折, 如：  
   It is summer, but it is very cold.  
   yet，已经，但是，用于否定和疑问
3. or 或者 、两者选择其一，  
   either…or，或者这个或者那个同 or，二选一  
   He plays either soccer or rugby. 他或是玩足球或是橄榄球  
   neither …nor….既不…也不…(是一个否定结构，两个都不选 )  
   He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly.

练习：

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：

1、Arrive in London (in 大地点，在里面), arrive at the airport （at 小地点，整体的一个点） , arrive on the scene 到达现场

2、最后，终于。 At last, in the end, finally, eventually

3、Dark & black

Black指颜色，dark指光线暗

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

在英语中必须用连词来连接两个句子，表面它们的关系。

5、Like 介词，像…一样 like that ,like this

Don’t do things like that.  
My teacher never speaks English like that.

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

6、you will soon learn English. 你会很快学会英语的

Lesson 49 The end of a dream

Tired adj.劳累的，厌烦的  
be tired of I am tired of English.  
We are tired of studying English. of 后只能接名词代词和动名词

A gust of wind 一阵风

Smash v.摔碎

Miraculous adj. miracle n.奇迹 miraculously adv.奇迹般

Promptly adv.迅速地 fast quickly rapidly fleetly swiftly

**本文语法：**

分词作状语：源自于状语从句的省略，前提主句和从句的主语相同。

Doing /done 现在分词/过去分词 ，状语用来修饰动词和句子，是一些描述信息

1. Doing 分词，作状语修饰句子，表示主语的动作是主动  
   While he was talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly. 从句写法  
   Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly. 分词写法
2. Done 分词，作状语修饰句子，表示主语的动作是被动  
   Because she was punished, she burst into tears. 因为她被惩罚了，所以她哭了。Punished, she burst into tears.
3. 前后主语不同，就不能使用分词作状语，但可以使用**独立主格**结构  
   Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.   
   主句和从句的主语不同，课文中使用的是原因状语从句。  
   独立主格的表达形式为：  
   The weather being very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.

练习：

①Because he was tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up for years to buy a real bed.

变成：Tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man saved up for years to buy a real bed.

②After the man glanced at the bits of wood and metal, the man sadly picked up the mattress.

变成：Glancing at the bits of wood and metal, the man sadly picked up the mattress.

汉译英：

1. 我走进教室，拿着一个包。  
   I walked into the classroom, taking（carrying） a bag.

②我走进教室，被五个学生跟着。

I walked into the classroom, followed by five students.

合并：

I walked into the classroom, taking a bag, followed by five students.

注意，如果主语不同那么不能用分词做状语不能省略

The man did not wake up until the bed had struck the ground.

**文章部分：**

词组：

To do 表示目的

For the first time 首次，第一次 ; for the second time 第二次

区别并列句主语省略的情况：

A gust of wind swept the bed off the roof and sent it …

And 连接的并列句，主语同样省略

本文中的各种状语从句：

让步状语从句

Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was unhurt.

时间状语从句

When he woke up, he was still on the mattress.

Waking up, he was still on the mattress. 可以用分词做状语

拓展部分：

**非谓语动词**（动词充当非谓语的其他成份），分词做状语和分词做定语

1、分词做定语 在21课出现， 修饰名词或名词短语

A passing plane 主动经过的飞机

A used car 被用过的车，二手车

2、分词作状语 L49 修饰一个句子

Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

Punished, she burst into tears.

相同点：-ing 主动 ，-ed 被动

不同点：修饰的对象不同，一个修饰名词，一个是修饰句子（修饰主语的行为状态）

练习：

She walked into a room, \_\_\_\_ (smile). 分词做状语smiling，修饰主语，不能修饰房间做定语

She bought a \_\_\_\_ (use) car. 分词做定语 used，修饰宾语。

非谓语形式：doing 主动或动名词/done 被动/ to do 目的 （这三种形式都要单独出现否则就是进行时态或者完成时态），不做谓语。

练习：

1. The parents are looking at the \_\_\_\_\_\_(sleep) baby. Sleeping
2. The teacher went in the classroom,   
   \_\_\_\_\_\_ (hold) a book in his hand, Holding   
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (follow) by five students, followed  
   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (teach) Chinese. To teach

注意：

Holding a book in his hand修饰 句子的主语 the teacher.

The teacher was holding a ..

Lesson 73 The record-holder

Record-holder n.记录保持者

set up a new world record , hold/keep a record,/break a record

truant n.逃学的孩子 play truant (from school)

unimaginative adj.缺乏想象力的 imagine v.想象 imagination n. 想象力

imaginative adj. 有想象力的

meantime n.期间， in the meantime 与此同时，=meanwhile

evade v.逃离，逃避 evade school 逃学

**本文语法:**

复习简单句，并列句和复合句。多个句子要连接必须要有连接词

**课文部分:**

A quiet day’s fishing, *or* eight hours in a cinema seeing the same film over again, is usually as far as they get. 动名词 动名词

As…as… 同级比较 as far as …同。。。一样的远 This is as far as we go. 表示程度上的极限

This is as far as I can help you. This is as far as we go.

They have all been put to shame by a boy who, while playing truant, travelled 1600 miles. 时间插入语。可以放最后面

The next car the boy stopped did not take him into the centre of Paris *as* he hoped it would, *but* to Perpignan. 定语从句

As按照他希望的方式

**拓展：**

复习简单句，并列句和复合句

* 1. The climbers reached the top of the mountain. They spent the night there.

(not only… but… as well) ，两个句子，并列连接。相同的部分省略

The climbers not only reached the top of the mountain but spent the night there as well.

* 1. A fire broke out in the cinema. Several hundred people tried to leave the building.

A number of them were injured. (When…and)

When a fire broke out in the cinema, several hundred people tried to leave the building and a number of them were injured.

* 1. The police searched everywhere. The missing boy could not be found. His dog could not be found. (although… neither….nor) 尽管 既不也不

Although the police searched everywhere, neither the missing boy, nor his dog could be found.

* 1. He gave me a fright. I knocked the teapot over. (such … that)如此。。。以至于

He gave me such a fright that I knocked the teapot over.

Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch?

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。

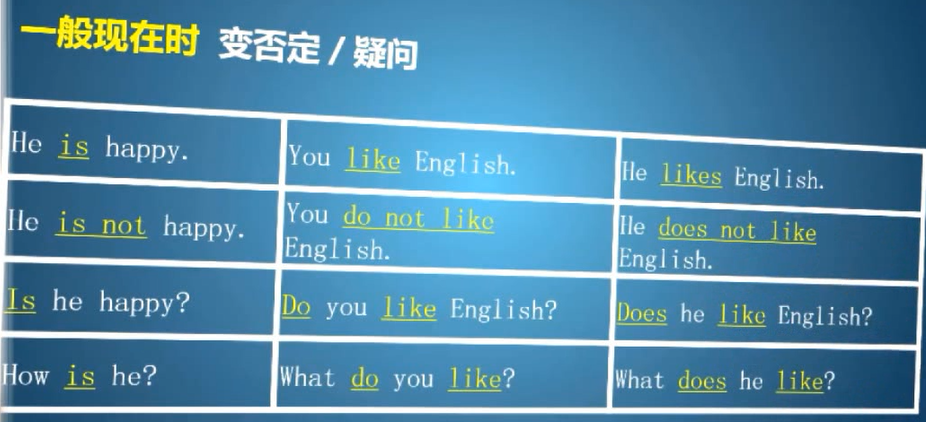
The earth is round.

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 I never like her.

Temporarily 临时地，L52 I have temporarily put my books on the floor.

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 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：**

复习2课的一般现在时和现在进行时；

**重点：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，和主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句统称为名词性从句，语法规则大同小异。

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

**宾语从句的类型：(3类)**

1. 陈述句变宾语从句  
   You are right.  
   I know (that) you are right. （宾语从句可以省略that，但是其他的名词性从句不可以省略that）  
   Many people pretend they understand modern art. That省略  
   He explained that his diet was **so** strict **that** he had to reward himself occasionally. 宾语从句中的结果状语从句 51L  
   The woman knew that the nearest village was miles away. 75L
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，语序按陈述句语序。  
   Tell这类双宾语动词后可以接人和物两个宾语。  
   She heard planes passing overhead and wondered how she could send a signal. 75L
3. 一般疑问句变宾语从句  
   Are my pictures good or not?  
   She always tells 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

**宾语从句的位置：**

1. 动词后一个宾语，动单宾  
   Many people pretend that they understand modern art.
2. 动词后两个宾语，动双宾  
   They always tell you what a picture is ‘about’
3. 不及物动词后介词跟宾语，介宾，46课  
   He was astonished at what he found.
4. 形容词后跟宾语从句  
   I am sure that you will help me.  
   My wife was delighted that things had returned to normal once more. （78课）

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

课文部分：

定语从句，相同的方式方法 in the same way，就像

We like them in the same **way** that we like pretty curtain material. 定语从句，修饰way,名词后接定语从句

Better than 比较级，第八课

I think that young children often appreciate modern pictures better than anyone else.

并列句加动双宾宾语从句，后面的or not可以不要，whether本身可以表示是否

My sister is only seven, but she always tells me whether my pictures are good or not.

**Lesson 50 Taken for a ride** 被带着兜风（某人被）

Ride v.骑，搭乘 ride a bicycle/horse

n.旅行，短途 take sb. for a ride 带人兜风 sb. be taken for a ride

excursion n.远足 ，注意是名词 go on an excursion

view n.景色，观点 have a good view of

block the view 挡住了景色 a room with a view (of the sea/street)

in my view/opinion 我的观点

本文语法：

复习非谓语动词，doing/done/to do

I love travelling in the country, but I don’t like losing my way. 动名词，非谓语动词

Looking（look） round, I realized that I was the only passenger left (leave) on the bus.

I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside. To do表目的，非谓语动词做状语。

宾语从句的省略

‘I’ll tell you where to get off,’ answered the conductor. 原型为：

I’ll tell you where you should get off.

特殊疑问词做连接词可以省略为：Wh-/how to do 的形式，that不行。

I don’t when to set out.

歌曲 Making love out of nothing at all

I know just how to whisper. How to cry/ Where to find the answers/ how to lie how to fake it/ how to scheme/ when to face the truth / when to dream/ where to touch you/ what to prove/ when to pull you close / when to let you loose

Take 花费和prefer更喜欢/更愿意，的用法

某事花费某人多久

1、It takes sb. some time to do sth. (更地道)

It took me ten minutes to persuade her.

It will take me…. to do ..

2、Sth. take (sb.) some time.

The recovery took her three years.

Prefer 有比较的意思，更喜欢，更愿意 ，过去式和过去分词preferred

prefer + n. I prefer coffee to tea. 更喜欢咖啡胜过差

prefer + to do sth. I prefer to eat rather than sleep. 前面的是喜欢的

prefer + doing sth. 和to do一样，没有区别

prefer 从句

忘记了去做某事 forget to do sth. 忘记做过了某事 forget doing sth.

I forgot to put you off. To后面的事情没有做

I forgot putting you off. Putting做过了，只是我忘记了

**课文部分：**

Lose one’s way 某人迷路

As far as 同级比较 和什么比较一样

This is as far as we go.

I went on an excursion recently, but my trip took me longer than I expected.

说话的内容在前面 said ,answered 放前，说话人在后

‘I’ll tell you where to get off,’ answered the conductor.

To do表示目的

I know just how to whisper. Making Love Out Of Nothing At All

And I know just how to cry.

I know just where to find the answers

I know just how to fake it. 怎么去假装

在什么前面，范围内和范围外

I sat in the front of the bus.

My wife was still in front of the mirror.

Well 发语词

Well, in that case, I prefer to stay on the bus,

如果那样的话

Lesson 74 Out of the limelight

Limelight n.舞台灯光 ， in the limelight 在万众瞩目下

Precaution n.预防措施 pre-预防的前缀， caution n.警戒 , prepaid adj.预付费，

prepack v.预先包装

**本文语法:**

复习，一般现在时和现在进行时。

**非限定性定语从句的补充**

①普通的非限定性定语从句（在36课讲解）

Among them will be Debbie’s mother**,** who swam the Channel herself when she was a girl.

如果这个要修饰名词（先行词）的范围已经明确，who前加入逗号。

②特殊的 非限定性定语从句，不是修饰先行词，而是修饰整句话

只能是which或者是as引导特殊的非限定性定于从句

They sell the goods in a very low price, which is a bad way to do business.

修饰前面整句话必须要用非限定定语从句，并且只能用which或者as，不能用其他的连接词，而且如果是用which从句不能放在句首，只能放主句后面。如果是as，从句的位置可以放句首，句中，句尾都可以。

Disguises can sometimes be too perfect, which they soon discovered. 从句修饰主句，特殊的非限定性定语从句

As引导的特殊的非限定性定语从句（并且as只能引导非限定语从句）：

Disguises can sometimes be too perfect, as they soon discovered. As作为关系词，引导特殊非限定性定语从句，本身也充当句子的成分，是他们发现的宾语，修饰主句，而不是先行词，是一个句子。

Disguises, as they soon discovered, can sometimes be too perfect.

As they soon discovered, Disguises can sometimes be too perfect.

关于as的汇总：

①As可以引导的特殊非限定性**定语从句**（修饰整个句子，必须要，），as在从句中不但连接两个句子，还要做成分。但是不能引导普通的定于从句。翻译为“正如”

But **as** they soon discovered, disguises can sometimes be too perfect.

As Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. （78课）

②As在**状语从句**中不充当做成分，只起到连接的作用。

a.原因状语从句，做连词，翻译为“因为”

I smoked with pleasure **as** I was sure that this would be my last cigarette.

The food is thrown into a river **as** it is considered unlucky for anyone living to eat it.

b.时间状语从句，做连词，翻译为“当。。。的时候”

No one noticed the boy **as** the crept off.   
The fish are bumping into them **as** they work. 在他们工作的时候 （90课）

c.方式状语从句，翻译为“正如”

The next car the boy stopped did not take him into the centre of Paris **as** he hoped it would, but to Perpignan. As按照他希望的方式

would 后面省略了 take him into the center of Paris

③做介词，翻译为“作为”，担当，介词短语做句子的状语  
She often appears on the stage as a young girl. As后跟单数a就是做介词用

**课文部分:**

so that

1. 引出目的状语从句，目的是为了；
2. 引出结果状语从句，表示所以。

如果so that 后面有情态动词就是表示目的。如本文 **:**

Dressed in dark glasses and old clothes, they had taken special precautions **so that** no one should recognize them.

后有should，所以是表示目的。

This time he was barking so that someone would let him out. 复习59课

否定词+比较级，不能更好了，意思就是已经是最好了，等同于最高级

It couldn’t be better, Gloria, Brinkley Meers agreed.

否定疑问句，不是真正的疑问句

Why don’t we come more often? 不是询问，而是提出建议。

其他提建议的句型：

Why not do sth? Why not go to the park?

What/How about doing sth? How about going to the park? What **do you think** about going to the park?

Why don’t sb do sth? Why don’t you go to the park?

If I were you, I would do sth. 虚拟语气

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 opinions

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、复习一般过去时

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、简单句中的主谓双宾结构

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。

He told me a few words of English.

Then he lent me a book. 动词tell, lend 是能加人和物，那么就存在双宾形式。

此类的动词还有：

Ask, give, sell, lend, send

2)双宾语结构一般有两种写法；

Then he lent me a book. =Then he lent a book to me.

　　3)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.

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：

She gave me a book. = She gave a book to me.

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

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

**课文讲解：**

Read原型与过去式的发音不同

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，表时间。

He works every day except Sunday.

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

起床早晚和熬夜

I got up early and bought… buy/bought/bought，Get/got/got/gotten

Get up early/late 起床早/晚 stay up late熬夜

spend花费 常用的4个花费，spend/pay/cost/take

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. 在某件事情上/(in) doing sth.

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

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：**

1. 复习一般过去式
2. 将多个简单句用连词构成一个并列句  
   It was raining heavily they found a stream had formed in the field   
   如何将多个简单句连接成一个并列句  
   It was raining heavily and they found that a stream had formed in the field.

**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

1. By the campfire 在篝火旁边  
   I like sitting by the Wayle on fine afternoons.   
   I am by you side.
2. I have just arrived by train.  
   The instrument was bought by my grandfather many years ao.
3. 表示差额  
   The plane cleared the mountains by 500 feet. 离山相差的高度是500 feet. 43课

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 开始做某事

Begin 过去式 began 过去分词 begun

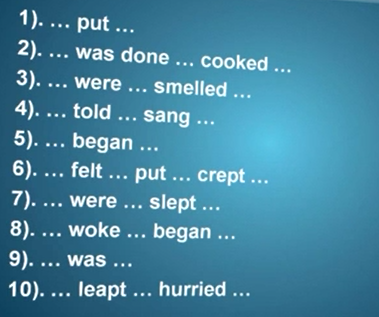
Sing sang sung

Ring rang rung

Drink drank drunk

Swim swam swum

课文中出现的过去式动词：



Lesson 51 Reward for virtue

Reward n.报偿

v.给补偿 you need to reward yourself something.

Diet n.饮食，节食 go on a diet/begin a diet 减肥

I am on a diet now.

Hurriedly adv.匆忙地 do sth. hurriedly

Hurry v.匆忙

Embarrass v.使某人尴尬 you embarrass me. 你让我感到尴尬

I am embarrassed. 我感觉到很尴尬

-ed 自己感觉 -ing 让别人

Guiltily adv.内疚地，有罪恶感地

Guilt n. guilty adj.

Occasionally adv.偶然地，有些场合地

**本文语法：**

复习一般过去时、现在完成时、结果状语从句、宾语从句等

**课文部分：**

My friend, Hugh, has always been fat. 现在的之前，从过去到现在一直都胖

Get bad 变得糟糕

Go on a diet 开始节食

So…that… 太…所以… but things got so bad recently that he decided to go on a diet. 引导结果状语从句 ，so后跟形容词

原因 the story is interesting. 结果 I want to share it with you.

The story is so interesting that I want to share it with you.

Such…that…. Such后接名词或名词词组

拜访某人

Pay sb. a visit = visit sb. Yesterday I paid him a visit.

同级比较

As…as… 和…相比一样

主语从句 43课

It was obvious that he was very embarrassed. 真正的主语在后面

等于That he was very embarrassed was obvious. That 不能省略

容器里面装的东西 the contents of contents n. 内有的物品

Then he showed me the contents of the parcel.包裹里面的东西

Contents of the room 房间里面的东西

Lesson 75 SOS

Thick adj.厚的， thick walls 厚墙 thick wires 粗的线 thick soup 浓汤 thin adj. 薄的

Survivor n.幸存者 survive v.幸存 survive from… The boy survived from the earthquake.

**本文语法:**

复习一般过去式

**课文部分:**

Flew off course 飞离航线 on course 在轨道上，在航线上

Some time 一段时间 sometime 某个时间点 sometimes 有时候

并列句连接时间状语从句和定语从句

When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, *covering* them with all the clothes she could find. 定语从句

Get /become/ turn/ go/ grow ，系统动词，变得

Turn A into/to B 把A变成B

She turned a suitcase into a bed.

She heard planes passing overhead and wondered how she could send a signal.

heard 动宾，how引出的第三那类宾语从句

See/hear + sb. + do sth. 做了某事，强调全部过程 See/hear + sb. + doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事

动词+out

Stamped out 踩出来 call out 喊出来 find out 找出来 throw out 扔出去 write out 写出来 Seek out 收索出来

By介词的五中用法：

1. 通过某种东西，方式或者方法  
   A pilot saw the signal and sent a message by radio to the nearest town.  
   I’ve just arrived by train.
2. 被动语态加by，表动作的发出者，强调被谁做的  
   it was bought by my grandfather.
3. 在什么的旁边  
   The told stories and sang songs by the campfire.
4. 截至到什么时候，与完成时连用  
   Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year.
5. 表差额，相差的额度  
   It cleared the mountain by 400 feet. 它与山之间差了400英尺

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

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 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

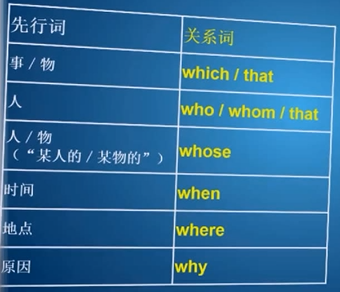
A new job.

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

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。

如：先行词是cave表示地点，用where

The machine was used in a cave near the seashore where -it is said- pirates used to hide gold. 插入语

Where引导的定语从句，在定于从句中有插入语，金子藏匿的地点，所以用where

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 52 A pretty carpet

Temporarily adv.暂时地 do sth. temporarily

Temporary adj. 临时的

Inch n.英寸 12 inches = 1 foot 英尺 = 0.3048 meter

3 feet = 1 yard 码

**课文语法：**

1. 出现了现在完成进行时，have/has been doing  
   现在的之前事情进行的过程 ，事情在持续进行，强调发生的过程  
   强调过程：   
   we have been working hard for several months.  
   It has been raining for a week.  
   We have been living here since I was born.
2. 复习现在完成时 have/has done  
   现在的之前事情完成的结果，站在现在回头看以前发生的事，跨越了2个时间段，从过去到现在，一直维持这个状态，以后还有可能继续延续，强调结果   
   强调结果： we have not won that match.

习题：

We\_\_\_\_\_ (move) into a new house And I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard all morning. Have moved have been working

**课文讲解：**

Try to do sth. 尽力做某事

I have been trying to get my new room in order. In order 有序

帮助某人做某事

Help sb. to do sth. she helped me to carry one of my bag outside.

定语从句

This is the prettiest carpet I have ever seen. 先行词用最高级修饰过，关系代词只用能that

It is one of the ugliest faces I have ever seen. 特指，不能用who，That做宾语所以省略了

翻译：这是我曾见过的最漂亮的地毯。

This is the most exciting news we have ever heard.

注意区别：For some time 持续了一段时间 for sometime 某个时间点

Lesson 76 April Fools' Day

Fool n.傻瓜，Foolish adj.愚蠢的

Bulletin n.新闻简报 bulletin board 布告牌

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| school | 英[sku:l] |

注意，如果发音 s并且在重读音节中，后面的清辅音，要浊化，k要读成 g

Splendid[‘splendId] adj.极好的 ，发音p要读成b，规则如上

Process v.加工 , The crop is processed in the local factory.

n.进程，过程，进行，方法，步骤 We do a lot of practice in the learning process.

Studio n.工作室 ，a film studio an art studio 艺术工作室

**本文语法:**

复习现在完成时 vs. 现在完成进行时

Have/has done have/has been doing

都是表示“现在的之前”发生的事，回头看之前

强调结果（可能做完也可能没做完）强调持续进行的过程，

We have not won the match. We have been working hard for several months.

**课文部分:**

‘To end our special news bulletin,’ said the voice of the television announcer,

非谓语动词短语，to do 作为

They tell me that they have been expecting a splendid crop this year and *harvesting* has begun earlier than usual. 比较级的用法 动名词 begin是瞬间动词，不能延续

They have **just** finished cutting three cartloads of golden brown macaroni stalks.

Finish 后面只能接 doing，所以是cutting，just一般是现在完成时的标志

Mrs. Brabante is talking to the manager of the local factory where the crop is processed.

定语从句

Signor Fratelli, the present champion, has won it every year **since** 1991. Since加过去的时间，用现在完成时

Lesson 05 No wrong numbers

Pigeon n.鸽子 dove n.鸽子

Message n.信息 send a message , receive/get/leave a message , an urgent message

Information n. 抽象的信息，不可数名词，a piece of information, two pieces of

Distance n.距离 ce.结尾的名词，变t就是形容词 distant adj.遥远的

Difference n.不同，差异 different adj.不同的

Importance n.重要 important adj.重要的

Confidence n.信心 confident adj.有信心的

Convenience n. 方便 convenient adj.方便的

Request n.请求，要求 we will refuse the request.

Spare part 备件 spare time 空余的时间

One …the other 一个。。。另一个 ，一共两，复数形式 some…others….一些。。。另一些

Own 强调独立的所有性one’s own + n. His own private “telephone” service

**本文语法:**

现在完成时 vs. 一般过去时

形式：have/has + done

用法：现在全部完成或者部分完成，重要的是表示现在的之前。一般过去式只能表达过去的事情，不能表达现在的事，而现在完成时可以表达从过去的某个时间点到现在的这段时间段，跨越了2个时间段，从过去到现在。

1. 现在全部完成  
   He has left, so you cannot find him now. 站在过去的角度可以用一般过去时 He left.   
   He left two hours ago.
2. 现在部分完成  
   We have learned English for ten years. 学了10年，还有可能会继续学习下去

We learned English for ten years. 学了10年，现在已经不学了

课文讲解：

常常与现在完成时搭配的词，这些词也可以搭配其他的时态

Just/already (yet)/ever/never/up to now=so far=up till now

刚刚/已经/曾经/从来都不/截止到现在

He has just bought another garage.

He has already had his breakfast. 用于肯定句 He has not had his breakfast yet.

Up to now, Mr. Scott has sent a great many requests….

明确的过去的时间，用一般过去式

Yesterday, a pigeon carried the first message from…to…

**拓展：**

1、Up to now, the program \_\_\_ thousands of children who would otherwise have died.

1. Would save b. saves c. had saved d. has saved

2、Look! Some body\_\_\_ the sofa.

Well, it wasn’t me. I didn’t do it.

1. Is cleaning b. was cleaning c. has cleaned d. had cleaned

3、I remember you were a talented pianist at college. Can you play the piano for me?

Sorry, I\_\_\_\_ piano for years.

1. Don’t play b. wasn’t playing c. haven’t played d. hadn’t played

4、Alvin, are you coming with us?

I’d love to, but something unexpected \_\_\_\_.

1. has come up b. was coming up c. had come up d. would come up

5、For many years, people\_\_\_\_ electric cars. However, making them has been more difficult than predicted.

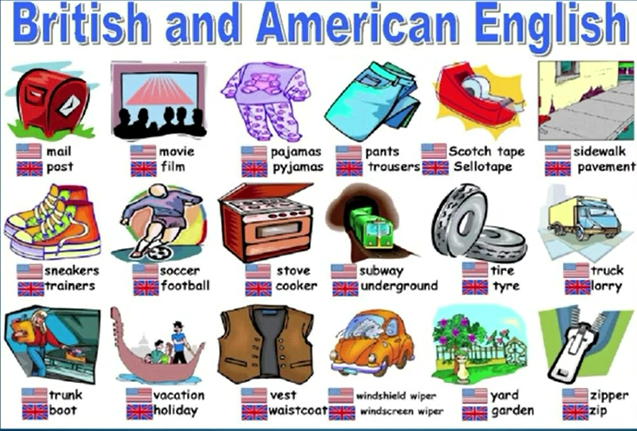
a. had dreamed of b. have dreamed of c. dreamed of d. dream of

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

1. 复习现在完成时：  
   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.
2. 过去分词做后置定语修饰名词  
   The “taxi” is a small Swiss aeroplane called a “Pilatus Porter”.   
   called过去分词，表被动，做定语，翻译为被 叫做Pilatus Porter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

**课文部分：**

“” 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 53 Hot snake

Hot adj. 热的，带电的， 身材火辣的

Cause v.引起 carelessness causes accidents. 粗心引起事故

n.起因 the cause of the fire

examine v.检查

examiner n.主考官

examination n.检查，考试 简写为： exam

accidentally adv.意外地 意外的做了某事 do sth. accidentally/by accident/by chance

accident n.意外，巧合，事故 accidental adj. 意外的

remains n.保留物，古迹，尸体，残骸

remain v.保持，保留 后加形容词，保持某种状态 remain silent

wire n.电线 wireless adj.无线的

solve v.解决，解开 solve the mystery , 解决什么问题solve the problem of

wind ，wound ，wound 弯曲

**本文语法点：**

复习三种描述过去的时态，并综合运用

1. 一般过去时did，  
   有明确的过去时间点或强调在过去发生的动作，站在过去的时间点看问题，只能表示过去。  
   I stayed in China 10 years ago.
2. 现在完成时have/has done，  
   站在现在回顾以前。现在的之前发生的事，动作可能完成，也可能继续延续，跨越过去和现在的阶段，并且强调结果。  
   Have you ever stayed in China?
3. 现在完成进行时have/has been doing，  
   站在现在回顾以前。强调过程的持续进行  
   I have been staying in China for 10 years.

练习：

At last firemen\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(put) out a big forest fire in California. (*have put/put)*

Since then, they\_\_\_\_\_\_(try) to find out how the fire began. (*have been trying)*

Find out 词组找出原因，how引导宾语从句，动宾结构

**课文部分：**

Forest fires are often caused by broken glass or by cigarette ends which people carelessly throw away. 定语从句修饰前面的”烟头”

名词修饰名词，的复数形式只要后面的名词变复数即可，例外 two women teacher. (woman)

They were quite sure that a cigarette end did not start the fire. 形容词后面的宾语从句

be sure that ，sure 形容词后面的介词被省略 be sure (of) 其实是介宾结构

the remains of a snake 名词1 of 名词2 ，翻译为名词2的名词1，蛇的尸体

the electric wires of a 16000-volt power line 一万六千福的电源线

解释不同词性的单词拼写和读音不同

expl**an**ation n.

expl**ain** v.

when it did so, it sent sparks down ..

so 是代词，指代上文说过的做法，如此，这样。当它这样做

I think so. I guess so. I believe so.

Lesson 77 A successful operation

Mark n.痕迹，标记，分数 v.使。。。留下痕迹

Disease n.疾病， a rare disease a family disease prevent and cure a disease

Last v.持续 The meeting lasted (for) 10 days. Your passion won’t last for long.三分钟的热度

Prove v.证明，证实，显示出 His idea proved (to be) fantastic.

Survive v.幸免于

**本文语法:**

1. 复习现在完成时，现在完成进行时
2. 限定性定语从句和非限定性定于从句  
   The operation, which lasted for over four hours, proved to be very difficult because of the hard resin which covered the skin.   
   非限定性定语从句 36课，28课，限定性定语从句

**课文部分:**

*1、As* there were strange marks on the X-ray plates taken of the mummy, doctors have been trying to find out whether the woman died of a rare disease. 现在完成进行时，还在持续 是否，引出宾语从句

As 因为 there be …on 有。。。在哪里，表客观存在

Try to do sth. 努力，尽力 Find out找出，查明 die of… 死于 a rare disease 罕见的疾病

2、They feared that the mummy would fall to pieces when they cut it open, **but** fortunately this has not happen. But 连接两个并列句，when引出时间状语从句，that是宾语从句

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 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 54 Sticky fingers

Sticky adj.黏的 sticky weather 闷热的天气

Stick v.粘贴

Persuade v.说服，劝说

Persuade sb. (not) to do sth. 劝说某人（不）去做某事

Persuade sb. into/out of doing sth. 一样（上面的更常用）

It took me ten minutes to persuade her to ring back later. Take 花费

Mess n.乱七八糟 what a mess! Make a mess (of…) 加范围 在乱的状态be in a mass

Sign v.签字 sign your name here signature n. 签名

n.指示牌，符号

注意：Flower 花/flour 面粉 发音完全一样

**本文语法：**

冠词的复习，定冠词the的特殊用法

The dead the + adj. 表示一类 一类人 the living the rich the poor 一类事the old the new

Seats reserved for seniors, children, pregnant women, the sick and the disabled.

**课文部分：**

After breakfast, 三餐饭前不加冠词

Go school 去上学At school 在上学，at work在上班，加了a, the 才是去了一所学校

忙于做某事 I was busy mixing butter and flour.

被什么所覆盖 be covered with… My hands were soon covered with sticky pastry.

Nothing could have been more annoying. Nothing 否定词，加上 more后，形式上是比较级，但实际上是最高级。 没有更令人烦恼的

Pick up 拿起/hang up 挂上

No sooner …than… 一。。。就。。。

I had no sooner got back to the kitchen than the doorbell rang loud enough to wake **the dead**.

Enough adj. 足够的 enough time 足够的时间 ， time enough 也可以放后面

Adv. Loud enough ，修饰形容词的时候，就只能放后面 good enough

Lesson 78 The last one

Calm v.使镇定， calm down, calm my nerves adj.镇定的 keep/stay calm , be calm

Suffer v. 受苦，受害，忍受，经历 suffer from the illness, suffer pain

Temper n.脾气，英 [ˈtempə(r)] temple n.寺庙，英 [ˈtempl]

A bad temper lost ones temper

Keep on doing sth.持续做某事 My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars.

Whenever = no matter when 无论何时，每当 They … whenever I produced a packet of..

**本文语法:**

复习性文章

**课文部分**

1、After reading an article entitled ‘Cigarette Smoking and Your Health’ I **lit** a cigarette to calm my nerves. Light v.照亮，点着 light, lit, lit 在一个句子中，多余的动词都变成非谓语形式

After在这里做介词，介词后面只能接名词、代词和动名词

Entitled 被取名，用过去分词表示被动 to calm 表示目的，来镇定

2、I smoked with concentration and pleasure.

With介词，表示伴随着什么

3、I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking: a bad temper and an enormous appetite. 大的： Big large huge vast（面积）精神上伟大：great giant 巨大：immense fantastic 巨大的 titanic gigantic

4、I took one guiltily, lit it and smoked with satisfaction. 并列句省略了主语

三个谓语动词，因为连接词相同可省略，前面换为“，”最后一个为and，叫平行结构

5、Anyway, **as** Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking. It是形式主语，后面是真正的主语 as引导特殊的非限定定语从句，修饰整件事，而不是只修饰先行词。复习74课

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. 表示过去的4种时态，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.  
   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. I have 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.  
   A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds.  
   had told：过去完成时  
   would try:过去将来时
2. 宾语从句的第一种，陈述句变宾语从句，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  
   宾语和表语从句that可以省略，但是同位语和主语从句that不省略  
   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。

1. when/while的区别，都可以引导时间状语从句，翻译为：当。。。时候  
   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 31 Success story

Success n.成功

Successful adj. 成功的

Successfully adv. 成功地

Succeed v. 成功，在36课，在某方面成功 succeed in sh. Succeed in doing sth.

Bicycle n.自行车，bi 双 cycle 圈，cycle + able 可以转圈的 ,recyclable adj.可循环使用的

Tricycle n. 三轮车

Save v.积蓄，save money for the rainy days，save time，save the game

Savings n.存款

Employ v.雇佣

Employment n.雇佣，就业 unemployment n.失业 unemployment rate 失业率

Head n.头，领导

**本文语法：**

1. 复习一般过去时，过去进行时  
   He was still smiling when the door opened and his wife came in.  
   过去持续进行的事情用过去进行时，突然出现打断的事用一般过去式
2. Used to do 过去常常做某事，表示过去时，但是现在已经不做了。  
   But as a boy he used to work in a small shop.  
   At that time he used to work fourteen hours a day.现在已经不这样了  
   I used to drink a lot of coffee.  
   We used to live in the countryside.  
   People used to be happy when they were young.   
   At that time he used to work fourteen hours a day.
3. 形式主语，it  
   It was his job to repair bicycles 修理自行车是他的工作，  
   it是形式主语。在中文中，主语长短无所谓，但是在英语中一般用it替代真正的主语to repair bicycles 。  
   It is my dream to travel around the world.  
   It is very important to study English.  
   It is necessary to think about the future.  
   It is my honor to be here.

课文部分：

当多个修饰词修饰同一个名词

Own 属于某人独立的

one’s own sth. 某人自己的…，如：My own room ，his own workshop

当还是有其它词语修饰，就只能放后面了，用of one’s own.

a small workshop of his own.多个修饰成分修饰一个名词

A dutiful room of my own.

在某人几十多岁的时候的表达，in one’s twenties

In his twenties Frank used to make spare parts.

A变成B become 过去式 became 过去式 become 同come

In a few years the small workshop had become a large factory…

想让某人做某事 want sb. to do sth.

She wanted him to repair grandson’s bicycle!

Lesson 55 Not a gold mine

Gold n.黄金 adj.金色的，含金的

Mine n.矿 mineral n.矿物质 adj. 矿物质的 mineral water 矿泉水

Revealer n.探测器 reveal v. 探测

Invent v.发明 ，从无到有 discover v.发现，以前就存在，从不知道到知道

Detect v. 探测 detective n. 侦探

Seashore n.海岸 shore

Pirate n.海盗 pirates of the Caribbean n.盗版 pirate books pirate software

Entrance n. 入口 enter v.进去 exit n.出口

Confident adj.有信心的 t结尾的形容词变名词ce 。 confidence n.信心

本文语法：

1. 长难句的出现
2. 复习49课的非谓语动词  
   ①Dreams of finding lost treasure almost came true recently.  
   复习of介词后只能接名词、代词和动名词。  
   finding 和lost都是非谓语形式；finding表示主动去寻找；财宝是被弄丢的，所有用 lost过去分词修饰“财宝” ，过去分词的非谓语动词形式  
   ②A new machine called ‘The Revealer’ has been invented.  
   new 和 called 什么过去分词，修饰machine  
   ③Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave hoping to find buried treasure. 各种非谓语形态，4个非谓语动词的表示，非谓语的重点句子
3. 过去常常做某事used to do/would do的区别  
   ①used to do. 复习31课的used to do，过去常常做某事，现在已经不这么做了  
   Pirates used to hide gold.   
   ②would do sth. 表示过去常常反复的做某事  
   The pirates would often bury gold in the cave and then fail to collect it.

**区别**：used to do 过去做，现在已经不做了，would do sth 过去反复，重复的做，常和频率副词连用，always，often，usually，some times，at times

1. use的用法总结  
   ①I use 做动词表示使用  
    He always uses scented soap. 他经常使用香皂  
    It has been used to detect gold.  
   ②I used to do，过去常常做什么，并且现在已经不这么做了  
    I used to see him often. 我过去常常看他  
   ③I am used to， to是介词后接名词、代词和doing，表示习惯了什么  
    I couldn’t stand the noise at first but I am used to it now. 我已经习惯  
    I am used to swimming in cold water.
2. Gold and golden的区别  
   He has a gold watch. All that glitters is not gold.  
   He missed a golden opportunity. Silence is golden.

课文部分：

A new machine called ‘The Revealer’ **has been invented** 现在完成时的被动，现在的之前

用done，非谓语形式表达被叫做，

*And* it **has been used** to detect gold which **has been buried** in the ground.

非谓语动词，不定式To do 表示目的

And连接的并列句还有 which引导的定语从句

“据说”的表达，it is said

The machine was used in a cave near the seashore where -it is said- pirates used to hide gold. 插入语

Where引导的定语从句，在定于从句中有插入语，金子藏匿的地点，所以用where

插

Used to do sth. 过去常常做某事，现在已经不做了

The pirates would **often** bury gold in the cave and then fail to collect it.

Collect money 募捐 ， fail to do 未能做到

Would do sth. 过去常常做某事，一个动作过去反复的做，和频率副词连用，本句的often，那么就不能用used to do

形容词接宾语从句

In spite of this, many people are confident that ‘the Revealer’ may reveal something of value fairly soon. 形容词后面的介词被省略（动宾和介宾）

实际上还是属于介宾。

Lesson 79 By Air

Frightened adj.害怕

Frighten v.吓唬 -ed 自己感到害怕， -ing 让别人害怕

Fright n.害怕 get a fright

Curious adj.好奇的 be curious about… 对什么好奇 be curious to do sth.好奇的去做某事

Curiosity n.好奇心

Bomb n.炸弹 bomber n.轰炸机

Plant v.安放，种植 plant trees plant a bomb安放炸弹

Take off 起飞 fly over 飞过 gain height 拉高

**本文语法:**

1. Used to do/be used to doing  
   ①Used to do sth. 过去常常做某事（现在不这样做了） I used to travel by air … when I was a boy.  
   ②Be used to doing sth. /sth. = Be(get) used(accustomed )to doing sth.  
   习惯于做某事/某事to代词I am used to travelling by air.  
   My friend is used to swimming in winters. He is used to sleeping during the daytime.  
   ③be used to do sth. 被用来做什么。。正常的用法  
   The exhibitions were used to build museums and colleges.  
   ④Would do sth. 过去反复经常的某一件事，A flight attendant would take charge of me. 接管，照顾，管理
2. 倒装句（多半是主谓倒装），起强调的作用  
   ①部分倒装：  
   I have ever felt frightened only on one occasion.   
   Only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened. 部分倒装，谓语动词只有have移动了  
   如果，是only或否定副词（never, little, not, seldom, hardly, not only ）提前在句首就是用部分倒装。采用一般疑问句句式，即谓语动词的一部分提到主语之前。  
   ②全部倒装：  
   A bus came here.  
   Here comes a bus.  
     
   练习：  
   ①You will never know the truth. Never will you know the truth.  
   ②He cares little for my words. Little does he care for my words.  
   ③I had no sooner got the invitation than I refused.   
   No sooner had I got the invitation than I refused.  
   ④He had hardly had time to settle down when he left the country.   
   Hardly had he had time to settle down when he left the country.  
   ⑤We can learn English well only in this way.  
   Only in this way can we learn English well.  
   ⑥He achieved his goal only by working hard.  
   Only by working hard did he achieve his goal.

**课文部分:**

1、My parents used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe.

2、While we were waiting to land, a flight attendant told us to keep calm and to get off the plane quietly. While 接延续性的动词  
3、Everybody on board was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened.  
 宾语从句34

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

**本文语法：**

1. 形容词和副词的作用：  
   ①形容词，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  
   ②副词，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  
   ③形容词和副词一样的单词：early, late, fast, hard, enough, straight, high, far  
   ④一般情况下形容词加ly变成副词。
2. 比较关系，形容词/副词的三种比较级别  
   ①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. + est. or the most + 范围  
   My younger sister is the tallest in her class.  
   The most serious problem of the project is the lack of power.  
   Joe Sanders has the most beautiful garden in our town.  
   ②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. much加深程度，更好很多  
   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 , the best  
   bad, worse , the worst  
   many/much, more, the most  
   little, less, the lest

**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 32 Shopping made easy

Once adv.曾经 ，以前People are not so honest as they once were. Once和were可只一个

一次，once a week 一周一次

一旦，once you know the truth, please let us know.

Temptation n.诱惑 ， 做什么事情的诱惑 the temptation to do sth.

Wrap v.包裹 ，是动词不是名词，w不发音， 把什么包起来wrap sth. up

过去式和过去分词 wrapped

Simply adv.仅仅

Simply adj. 简单的

Choose v.挑选 ，过去式 chose ，过去分词 chosen

**本文语法：**

1. 形容词和副词的同级比较和比较级最高级的复习  
   更。。。怎么怎么样，两者之间比较  
   More expensive , bigger , + than 比较对象  
   最。。。怎么怎么样，比较对象大于等于三个  
   The most expensive ,the biggest + 介词短语表示比较的范围
2. 同级比较，  
   ①as + adj./adv.原型 + as + 比较对象，翻译为：和。。。相比一样  
   As + adj./adv. 原形 +as + 比较的对象, as sweet as honey, as busy as you.  
   I am as tall as you. I am as tall as you think.  
   Her mother is as beautiful as ten years ago.  
   The ambulance will get here as soon as possible. 尽可能的快   
   As much as possible. 尽可能的多  
   As quickly as possible.   
   She wrapped it up for her as quickly as possible.  
   ②Not as …as, not so …as，翻译为：和 。。。相比还不如。。。   
   Travelling was not as easy as it is today.   
   People are not so honest as they were.

课文部分：

There be 句型 + 比较级

One Monday, there were fewer people in the shop than usual when the woman came in, so it was easier for the detective to watch her.

形式主语，没有than的比较级

上句中的，形式主语 ，it ，真正主语 for the detective to watch her. 更容易 Easier

递什么东西给谁 hand sth. to sb.

She handed it to an assistant.

查明 find out

The detective found out that the shop assistant was her daughter.

Lesson 56 Faster than sound

Sound n.声音，表示所有的声音 voice 人的声音， noise噪音

v.听起来 That sounds like a good idea.

Explosion n.爆炸，轰响

Explosive n.炸药 adj.易爆炸的

Course n.航线，行程，课程，跑到 on/off the course ，选修课程 ，

10道菜的一顿饭ten course meal

Speed n.速度 drive at the speed of… reach/keep a speed of…

v.加速，疾驶 speed/sped/sped The ambulance sped to the hospital.

反义词 speed up/slow down

**本文语法：**

1. 复习8课、32课比较级的方式，比较级、最高级、原级比较（和什么相比一样）
2. 用比较级的形式表示最高级的涵义：  
   用比较级的形式表达最高级的意思。  
   ①比较级+than any，如：  
   The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour—much **faster** **than** **any** of its rivals.  
   跟所有的比  
   a. Health is the most important thing. 这是一个最高级的表达方式  
   -> Health is more important than anything. 用比较级表达最高级  
   b. French is the most difficult language in the world.  
   ->French is more difficult than any **other** language. 比较的对象包含自己的时候，要把自己排除在外  
   ②比较级+否定，如：   
   Nothing could have been more annoying. 没有比这更闹心了，就是最闹心的  
   I can’t love you more. 我不能爱你更多了，表示我爱你最多了  
   a. Health is the most important thing. 这是一个最高级的表达方式  
   ->Nothing is more important than health.  
   b. French is the most difficult language in the world.  
   ->No language is more difficult than French.
3. 天生具有比较的词组  
   be different from… 与。。。不同   
   be the same as … 与。。。相同  
   The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world  
   be similar to… 与。。。相似
4. 许多大量的表达：  
   ①修饰可数名词复数：  
   many/a great many 许多大量，  
   a number of/a large number of  
   ②只能接可数名词 a great many loud explosions  
   修饰不可数名词：  
   Much/a great deal of  
   ③两者都可以修饰：  
   A lot of … 后接可数或者不可数 a lot of cars/money  
   some , any

**课文部分：**

1、A lot of cars entered for this race last year and there was a great deal of excitement…  
Enter 进入 enter for 报名参加

2、One of **the most handsome** cars was a Rolls-Royce Silver Ghost.

One of 其中之一 最高级的表达

3、**The most unusual** car was a Benz which had only three wheels.

4、Built in 1885, it was the oldest car taking part. 动词的非谓语，被建造，主动去参加

5、Many of the cars broke down on the course and some drivers spent **more** time under their cars **than** in them! 比较级

6、The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour—**much** faster than any of its rivals. much修饰快的程度，更快很多

7、It was very different from modern car races but no less exciting.

No less = no more 不多也不少， 相当于 same 一样的令人激动

Lesson 80 The Crystal Palace

Palace n.宫殿 the Summer Palace , the Buckingham Palace

Machinery n.机器，统称，不可数 a piece of machinery，区别 a machine

Display n.陈列，展览，on display = on show； liquid crystal display=LCD 液晶显示器

Steam n.蒸汽， a steam hammer , steam boats

Profit n.利润 cost n.成本

**本文语法:**

复习形容词副词的比较级，最高级和原级比较

**课文部分:**

1、Perhaps the most extraordinary building of the nineteenth century was the Crystal Palace. 最高级

2、The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world, for it was made of iron and glass. For加句子表因为，不能放句首，because可以

Be different from和…不同 ， be the same as…和…相同 ， 和…相似 be similar to

由什么制成，be made of/from of是看得出来原材料，from是看不出来原材料

3、It was one of the biggest buildings of all time and a lot of people from many countries came to see it. 最大的之一， 有史以来

很多大量对于可数和不可数

4、A great many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world. 修饰可数名词

5、There was also a great deal of machinery on display. 有什么在那里

修饰不可数通用

6、Though in those days, traveling was not as easy as it is today. it指traveling你用was，我用is

同级比较同：

as。。。as , 和什么相比一样，

not as…as 和什么相比不一样，不如

注意比较对象的一致：

People are not so honest as before. People和before比，就不太严谨，变为：

People are not as honest as *they were*.

People are not as honest asthey used to be.

7、There were six million visitors in all 总共

8、use to的用法:

The profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and colleges.

被用来建造

I used to smoke.

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.，on Wednesday evening  
   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 is on 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.

跟天搭配用on

In the evening

一大群的表示方法，过去完成时复习

It was the last day…and 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. in加将来时在20分钟之后

’s，名词所有格，将两个名词联系在一块，翻译成“的”

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

Tom’s car;

Lilli’s friends.

Workers’ club

Ten years’ time 10年的时间

**in** four years’ time 与将来时连用，翻译为：在4年后

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 33 Out of the darkness

Darkness n.黑暗 ness 名词后缀 happiness nervousness carelessness

Dark adj.形容词

Explain v.解释，叙述

Explanation n.解释

Storm n.风暴 rain storm , snow storm , sand storm , brain storm

Towards prep. 逐渐靠近， walk to him. Walk towards him. Towards evening 逐渐接近

The ball flew towards me.

Go ahead 你先来，轻便

strike 过去式struck过去分词 struck

swim 过去式swam 过去分词swum

know 过去式knew 过去分词known

**本文语法部分：**

重点：关于地点的介词，prep.后跟名词，代词，动名词，后面还可以接宾语从句（46课）

Set out from the coast 从那里出发，出发地（目标）来自那里用 from

Swam to the shore 目的地，朝向 to ,或 for fly for/to Beijing.

Towards the light she had seen 目的地，逐渐接近

Jumped into the see 动态的过程，从外面进入里面

Out of the darkness 从里面出去，和into是相反的过程

In ,on, at 表达地点副词的区别

Arriving at the shore at 一般表示某一个地点，一个点，1维

On the cliff on一般表示在平面的上方，一个面，2维

In a small boat/in a storm/in hospital in 一般表示在立体空间的里面，一个体，3维

练习：

Don’t throw the rubbish\_\_\_\_ the window. Out of

Please come \_\_\_\_ the classroom and join us. Into

His is in Shanghai, and he will fly \_\_\_\_shanghai \_\_\_\_Beijing. From to/for

She hopes that she will stand \_\_\_ the top of the highest mountain some day. on

It is impolite to point \_\_\_\_people. At/to

I put the laptop\_\_\_\_\_ your bag. In/into/on

**课文部分：**

1、Nearly a week passed before the girl was able to explain what had happened to her.

Be able to do sth.能够做某事

Explain 及物动词，解释叙述什么事情，后跟着what引出第三类宾语从句

Sth. happen to sb. 某事发生在某人身上

Past & pass 经过 ，的不同

pass 动词做谓语，A week passed 。

Past 介词，翻译为：经过， it is eleven past ten.

名词，we cannot changer the past. The past, the present, the future.

形容词,翻译为：过去的， the past experiences brought me here.

2、One afternoon she set out from the coast in a small boat and was caught in a storm.

Set out /off 出发

Be caught in 被困在I was caught in the traffic jam. 更生动，不要用meet遇见

3、Towards evening the boat struck a rock and the girl jumped into the sea.

Towards: prep.向着，可以和时间连用的介词，朝着一个方向逐渐接近

In & into 区别，可以和地点连用的介词

in静态，一直在里面；He is sitting in the classroom.

into动态，以前不在里面，后来进去了； They walk into the classroom.

4、Then she swam to the shore after spending the whole night in the water.

To & Towards 的区别

To只表方向，朝着那里去了

Towards不仅表示朝着某个方向，而且表示逐渐接近目标，towards the shore

5、During that time she covered a distance of eight mails. early next morning, she saw a light ahead.

6、She knew she was near the shore because the light was high up on the cliffs.

On doing 一做…事情， on arriving at the shore, 一到达岸边，at the airport , at the station

7、On arriving at the shore, the girl struggled up the cliff towards the light she had seen. That was all she remembered.

On doing 表示，一。。。样，一到达岸边，at表示地点的介词，接某个地点

She had seen，做定语，向前翻译，做light的修饰语，她过去就已经看见过的灯光，由于关系词做从句的宾语，所以省略了.

That was all (that) she remembered. 由于all是代词只能用that，做宾语省略

8、When she woke up a day later, she found herself in hospital.

Lesson 57 Can I help you, madam

Serve v.接待，服务

Service n.服务

Scornfully adv. 轻蔑地 scornful adj. scorn n. v. 轻蔑，蔑视，鄙视

Eager adj. 热情地，急切地 be eager for sth. The man is eager for success.

Be eager to do sth. 热切的做某事 The stranger was eager to help me.

Seek out 收索出，找出

**本文语法：**

复习33和9，介词的内容

**课文部分：**

1. A woman in jeans stood at the window of an expensive shop.
2. Though she hesitated for a moment, she finally went in and asked to see a dress that was in the window.
3. Glancing at her scornfully, he told her that the dress was sold.看都可以用at
4. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day. 从里到外
5. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other. with表示伴随着有什么
6. With great difficulty, he climbed into the shop window to get the dress.
7. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had first asked for.  
   enjoy oneself doing sth.享受某人自己做某事  
   make sb. do sth.让某人做某事

Lesson 81 Escape

Prisoner n.囚犯 a prisoner of war=POW 战俘， Prison n.监狱

Rapidly adv.迅速地， quickly , fast , promptly , fleetly

Boldly adv.大胆地 bold adj.大胆的，突出的，粗线条的a very bold action

I draw a picture in a few bod lines.

Blaze v.闪耀，发光 n.火焰，光辉

**本文语法:**

复习介词，非谓语动词

**课文部分:**

1. …the prisoner of war quickly dragged him into the bushes.
2. Working rapidly in the darkness, he soon changed into the dead man’s clothes.  
   非谓语动词 在黑暗中
3. Now, dressed in a blue uniform and with a rifle over his shoulder, the Prisoner marched boldly up and down in front of the camp.  
   Dress主动-ing，表示装扮别人，非谓语过去分词dressed，-ed表示自己装扮  
   with加名词加介词短语表示，伴随着什么东西在那里，over在上方  
   up and down上下到处   
   in front of 在什么前面
4. At that moment, a large black car with four officers inside it, stopped at the …gates.  
   时间点用at  
   with，名词和介词短语，伴随着有什么在哪里
5. The prisoner felt sorry for him, but there was nothing else he could do.  
   for为了谁，为他感到抱歉  
   he could do定于从句，他别无选择
6. As the man came near, the prisoner knocked him to the ground with a sharp blow.
7. Then, jumping into the car, he drove off as quickly as he could.

时间 非谓语动词 做状语 跟他能够的一样快，尽可能的快

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

Strike v.敲打，敲击 过去式 struck 过去分词 struck

Break v.打破 过去式 broke 过去分词 broken

**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. 当想强调宾语或不知道动作的发出者，用被动语态

及物动词和不及物动词+介词可以用于被动语态，单独的不及物动词由于没有宾语所以不能用于被动语态。

公式：be（被动的时间） + done（被动的动作）

教室每天被打扫：

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

被动语态跟各种时态相结合：

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

He has been beaten. 他现在已经被打了

He had been beaten.

练习：

English is spoken (speak) all over the world.

The stadium was 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：**

1. It is called a clavichord.
2. It was made in Germany in 1681.
3. Our clavichord is kept in live room.
4. It has belonged to our family for a long time. 某人有某物sth. belong to sb.
5. The instrument was bought by my grandfather many years ago.
6. Recently it was damaged by a visitor.
7. She struck the keys too … two of the strings were broken. 很多弦当中的两根
8. My father was shocked.
9. Now we are not allowed to touch it.
10. It is being repaired by a friend of my father’s. 双重所有格  
    名词所有格，①lily’s book 丽丽的书，一般来说人的用’s ②of， the door of the room ，房间的门，翻译要反过来，无生命的用  
    当既有了of又有了’s就叫双重所有格，A friend of my father’s (friends) 被省略

Lesson 34 Quick work

Station n. 站 the police station, bus station

Most adv. 相当，非常，同very，a most interesting story. 一个非常有趣的故事， the most 最，the most interesting story. 一个最有趣的故事

**课文语法：**

被动语态，复习10课，21课，be + done

不定式to do中的被动语态

He never expected the bicycle to be found.

**课文部分：**

1. Dan Robinson has been worried all week.   
   Worried自己感到担心，-ing让别人，为什么担忧 Be worry about
2. In the latter he was asked to call at the station. 被要求与不定式连用  
   拜访 1、Call at sp. I will Call at the station. 2、 call on sb. ，3、Visit 既能加人，又能加地点
3. 被想要，悬赏 wanted ，   
   Dan wondered why he was wanted by the police.
4. At the station, he was told by a smiling policeman that his bicycle had been found. 过去完成时的被动语态，突出一前一后
5. Five days ago… the bicycle was picked up in a small village…  
   pick up捡起，是偶然被找到
6. It now is being sent to his home by train.
7. Dan was most surprised when he heard the news.  
   动词与形容词，surprise 这类动词表示情绪或者感觉的动词变形容词有-ing，surprising 让别人感到和-ed，surprised自己感到。同类的动词还有 tire等，如：  
   爬山真的很累，中国人容易犯错，因为直接翻译为 Hiking is so tired.是错误的  
   应该是 Hiking is so tiring.   
   或者翻译为：Hiking makes me so tired.或者 I’m so tired.都是对的。
8. …because he never expected the bicycle to be found. (to find).  
   单车被找到， 动词不定式的被动语态
9. It was stolen (steal) twenty years ago.

Lesson 58 A blessing in disguise

Blessing n. 福分 Bless v.保佑 God bless you!

Disguise n.伪装 a blessing in disguise 伪装的好事 做动词用disguise one’s voice

Possess v. 拥有 own/have

Possession n. 拥有 in one’s possession

Cursed adj. 可恨的 curse v.诅咒,咒骂 a cursed tree 被咒骂的树,不讨人喜欢的树

Increase v.增加,上涨 rise , grow up , go up , climb

The population of China increased greatly in the last decade.

Decrease v.减少,降低,下降 同义词还有 decline, go down, drop, fall

Plant v. 种植,安放 plant a tree plant a bomb

Evil adj.坏的,邪恶的 n.邪恶,罪恶 gain/get an evil reputation （其他名声）name（和reputation可以是好名声也可以是坏的）, fame(特指好名声)

Claim v. 以…为后果, 索取, 领取 The hurricane claimed hundreds of victims.

Claim the baggage 领取行李

v. 声称,表态,主张,断言 She claimed that she had won the match.

Source n.来源 the source of income/information 收入/消息的来源

Trunk n. 树干,后备箱(箱子),大象的鼻子

Income n.收入 the tree is a useful source of income. 收入的重要来源

In spite of 后接词 in spite of all that has been said, the…尽管 In spite of great peril, I have survived.

**本文语法:**

1. 复习被动语态(be + down), be体现时态和主语的单复数，down表达动作   
   The tree was mentioned in a newspaper.  
   The vicar has been asked to have the tree cut down.
2. 双宾语的被动语态,  
   双宾语的主动有两种，一种是人在前，一种是物在前   
   ①she gave me a pen. = she gave a pen to me.  
   变被动：  
   I was given a pen by her. = A pen was given to me by her.  
   ②The manager offered the vacant post to him. =  
   The manager offered him the vacant post.  
   变被动：  
   The vacant post was offered to him by the manager.  
   He was offered the vacant post by the manager.
3. 强调句 It is … that …   
   The tree was planted near the church, but it is only in recent years that it has gained an evil reputation. 强调的是只有在最近的这几年  
   构成：it is +强调的部分+ that +余下的部分  
   I want to go to America this summer.  
   强调地点It is America that I want to go to this summer.  
   强调天气It was last summer that I wanted to go to America.（强调过去）  
   强调人 it is I that/who want to go to America his summer.   
   变化练习：（强调括号中划线部分）  
   ①强调人：It was Tom that/who went camping with Jenny.(Tome went camping with Jenny.)  
   ②强调地点：It was in the café that we used to have meetings. (we used to have meetings in the café.)  
   ③强调做什么：It is only by controlling the environmental pollution that men can solve the problems of natural disaster. (Men can solve the problems of natural disaster only by controlling the environmental pollution.)  
   什么不能强调：形容词和动词，**不能**用于强调句，以下不是强调句  
   It was obvious that he was very embarrassed. 主语从句的后置  
   It is said that he has returned from England. It是形式主语，that引导的主语从句  
   It is said that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck; if he picks a leaf, he will die.  
   That后面的这个事是被说的，that引出了一个很长的主语从句（里面包含了一个if条件句）

**课文部分:**

1. The tiny village of Frinleyis said to possess a ‘cursed tree’. 村庄据说有一棵树  
   Be said to do sth. 据说有什么事  
   The dead are said to return to their homes on this day. 据说死人会在这一天回到他们的家
2. Because the tree was mentioned in a newspaper, the number of visitors has now increased.  
   主语是数量这个抽象名词，所以用has  
   **①The number of** +可数名词复数 表示。。。的数量，动词用单数的形式，区别  
   ②a number of +可数名词复数 ，许多/大量的。。。，动词要用复数的形式  
   变形为：A larger number of , a great number of 都表示许多大量  
   练习：  
   The number of the students \_\_\_\_ (is/are) 5000 is  
   A number of students \_\_\_\_ (is/are) coming here. Are
3. Many villagers believe that the tree has already claimed a number of victims. 复习宾语从句（动宾） 夺走很多人的性命
4. The vicar has been asked to have the tree cut down, but so far he has refused. 被要求 派人把树砍到（别人砍）  
   Have sth. done 让别人做某事，不是自己做。66课详细讲解
5. He has pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income, as tourists have been coming from all parts of the country to see it.  
   注意现在完成时和现在完成进行时都表示现在的之前，不同的是现在完成时强调结果，不同意砍的原因，而现在完成进行时强调事情持续在进行的过程，游客在不断的再过来
6. In spite of all that has been said, the tourists have been picking leaves and cutting their names…  
   in spite of 尽管怎么样，后面只能接词，不能接句子  
   have been picking 现在完成进行时，强调过去发生事情的过程  
   and 复习了并列句前后主语相同可以省略
7. So far, not one of them has been struck down by sudden death!  
    现在完成时的被动

Lesson 82 Monster or fish

Sailor n. 海员 sail v.航海，航行 go sailing

Sight v.见到 n.视线，视野，景色 out of sight

**本文语法:**

1. 复习被动语态，  
   ①Occasionally, unusual creatures are washed to the shore, but they are rarely caught out at sea.  
   ②A small fishing boat was carried miles out to sea by the powerful fish as it pulled on the line.  
   ③When it was eventually brought to shore, it was found to be over thirteen feet long.  
   ④Such creatures have rarely been seen alive by man as they live at a depth of six hundred feet.
2. 长难句的分析  
   ①Though people have often laughed at stores told by seamen, it is now known that many of these ‘monsters’ which have at times been sighted are simply strange fish.   
   though引出让步状语从句，翻译为：尽管。。。但是。。。  
   that主语从句，it做形式主语，that后面的是正在的主语  
   which引导的定语从句修饰 monsters  
   ②The fish, which has since been sent to a museum where it is being examined by a scientist, is called an oarfish.  
   两个逗号中间的为插入语  
   which 引导非限定性定语从句，等同于 fish  
   has been sent 现在完成时的被动语态  
   where 引导定语从句，  
   it is being examined 现在进行时的被动语态
3. 非谓语动词to do的变形 to have done   
   比较这两个句子的不同：  
   ①They claim to see monsters in the sea.  
    to see 目的，要去做，还没做  
   ②They claim to have seen monsters in the sea.   
    to have done，不仅表目的，还表示之前已经完成的动作  
   练习：  
   这是我的荣幸，去帮助你  
   It is my pleasure to help you.  
   这是我的荣幸，帮助了你  
   It is my pleasure to have helped you.

**课文部分:**

1. Some time ago, however, a peculiar fish was caught near Madagascar.  
   Some time 一段时间，sometime 某个时间点
2. Realizing that this was no ordinary fish, the fisherman made every effort not to damage it in any way. 非谓语动词realizing后面还可以用that引出从句  
   made every effort 拼尽全力make no effort 完全不努力 (not) to do（不）做某事

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：

1. 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。
2. 一般过去时L3（过去发生的事，现在已经不这样了）和现在完成时L4,5（现在的角度往之前看，可能做完也可能没有做完）和过去进行时L7（过去正在进行中的事）

课文部分：

1. 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
2. Tony\_\_\_\_(work) in a…office years ago, worked but he \_\_\_\_(work) now at a bank. Is working
3. He gets a good salary, but he always\_\_\_\_(borrow) money… and never\_\_\_\_\_\_(pay) it back. borrows pays
4. He has never borrowed money from me.
5. To my surprise, he\_\_\_\_\_\_(give) me the money immediately. gave
6. I have never borrowed any money from you,

Lesson 35 Stop thief

While n.一段时间， a short while ago , for a while ,

Conj.后接句子， 当…的时候，后面的句子只能是延续性的动词，一般用进行时

Regret v.后悔，过去式 regretted 过去分词regretted

Straight adv.笔直， drive straight at…

Adj.直的 直线straight line

Fright n.害怕 get a fright

Frighten v.

Battered adj. 撞坏的

Batter v.撞

本文语法：

1. 复习26-36的内容，新句型such…that…和when/while/as引导的状语从句
2. Such …that… 太…所以…，（如此…以至于…. ），表因果，同 so … that，叫结果状语从句  
   相同，意思一样，用法一样。  
   不同， such 后只能接名词或者名词词组，so后接形容词和副词  
   The one with the money got **such** a fright **that** he dropped the bag.  
   练习：  
   ①It is an interesting story. I want to share it with you.  
    It is such an interesting story that I want to share it.  
   ②The story is interesting. I want to share it with you.   
    The story is so interesting that I want to share it.  
   ③The box is heavy. I cannot carry it.  
    The box is so heavy that I cannot carry it.  
   ④She worked hard. She won the prize.  
    She worked so hard that she won the prize.  
   ⑤I am tired. I want to sleep for an entire day.  
    I am so tired that I want to sleep for an entire day.
3. When/while/as，表示：当…的时候，引导时间状语从句。  
   As 和while 都需要接延续性的动词，多半使用进行时态。而When都可以  
   When he was driving along Catford Street recently, he saw two thieves ….  
   As the thieves were trying to get away in their car, Roy drove his bus into the back of it.  
   While the battered car was moving away, Roy stopped his bus and telephoned the police.

**课文部分：**

1. 复习Used to do 过去常常做，现在不做了  
   Roy used to drive a taxi.
2. A short while ago, however, he become… and he has not regretted it.
3. 复习 far修饰比较级，在更的方面，增加程度的部分   
   ①很多，程度较大，much , a lot , far ，更。。。样  
    His is finding his work **far** more exciting.  
   ②幅度小的，一点点 a little, a bit, a little bit，  
    Letters will cost **a little** more …  
   ③even 不表示程度，但表示强调，翻译为：甚至，  
    I am **even** less lucky. 我甚至更加的不幸，加强语气。
4. See sb. do sth. 看见某人做了某事， see sb. doing sth. 看见某人正在做某事  
   He saw two thieves **rush** out of a shop and **run** towards a waiting car.   
   注意介词，跑出去out of 和 towards朝着   
   Rush和run是原型  
   rush是因为省略了to，其实是to do 的动词不定式  
   run是因为原文中并列句的省略，完整的为：He saw two thieves run towards a …

Lesson 59 In or out

Press v.按，压， press any key to continue

n.新闻界，出版社 Foreign Language Press

pressure n.压力 the pressure of life/work ,relive the pressure

develop v.发展，养成 a developing country发展中国家； develop a bad/good habit 养成习惯a developed country 发达国家

**本文语法:**

1. 复习50-58课内容
2. So that…/ so …that   
   so that 有两点：  
   ①he ran to the station **so that** he caught the train. 引导结果状语从句，翻译为：所以  
   ②He ran to the station **so that** he **might** catch the train. 引导目的状语从句So that可以用In order that 替代，翻译为：目的是为了 后面跟**情态动词，**  
   He was barking so that someone would let him out! 目的是有人将要放他出去They had taken special precautions so that no one should recognize them. 74课，原句，目的是  
   so …that…只有一种用法，引导结果状语从句  
   so … that… 在30,35课出现，the ball struck him **so** hard **that** he nearly fell翻译为：太。。。所以。。。，that后接句子用来引导结果状语从句，so后面接形容词或者副词  
   His diet was so strict that he had to reward himself..太严格所以   
   The ball struck him so hard that he nearly fell…

**课文部分:**

1. Our dog, Rex, used to sit outside our front gate. 过去常常做，现在不做了
2. Every time he wanted to come he would bark until someone opened the gate.  
   Every time 每一次，后面可以加句子，引导时间状语从句，每一次。。。的时候every time: 每个时间 every times: 每个时代 everytime: 每次 everytimes:没有这个单词
3. Complain of/about…后接名词，代词，动名词 he complained of the noise
4. My husband spent weeks training him to press his paw on the latch to let himself in.  
   Spend+ 时间/钱 + on sth./(in) doing sth.   
   表目的可以用to do也可以用 in order to do  
   I am coming to see you. 来的目的是为了看你
5. Rex … became an expert **at** opening the gate.
6. … when I was going out shopping last week, I noticed him in the garden…
7. He was barking **so that** someone **would** let him out!
8. Since then, he has developed another …habit. 已经养成习惯了
9. As soon as he opens the gate he comes into the garden until the gate shuts.  
   一。。。就
10. …my husband removed the gate and Rex got so annoyed (that) we have not seen him since.  
    annoyed后面省略了 that，引出结果状语从句

Lesson 83 After the elections

Election n.选举 tion为名词后缀 elect v.选举

Former adj.从前的 the former president 前总统 the ex-president

Fanatical adj.狂热的 fan n.迷 fans n.粉丝， al 为形容词后缀

Progressive adj.进步的 sive结尾的为形容词后缀 progress n.进步，v.取得进步

Make progress in/with… 在某方面取得进步

Suspicious adj.怀疑的 ous为形容词后缀 suspect v.怀疑，猜想，n.嫌疑犯

危险的 dangerous 紧张的 nervous 显然的 obvious

**本文语法:**

复习课

**课文部分:**

1. 从过去到现在状态的持续 has always been   
   My friend, Patrick, has always been a fanatical opponent.  
   My friend, Patrick, has always been fat.  
   This has not been easy.
2. If引导的条件状语从句，如果； 引导宾语从句，是否  
   When he asked **if** Mr. Lane lived there, the policeman on duty told him that since his defeat the … had gone abroad.  
   the policeman on duty，翻译为：值班的警察   
   宾语从句：  
   宾语从句三种位置，动宾，介宾，形容词后接宾语从句  
   if 可以引出①条件状语从句，翻译为如果。。。， ②if还可以引导二类宾语从句，翻译为：是否。。。样  
   told him that… ，told接双宾语

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，非延续性动词，不能延续。

He has died. 对

He has died for ten years. 错

He has been dead for ten years. 对

Lesson 36 Across the channel

Record n.记录set up a new world record ,hold/keep a record, break a record, record-holder

Off the record 私下交易，不记录下来

v.录，记录 读音变化，重音后移，在第二个音节

succeed v.成功 succeed in sth./doing sth.

success n.成功 successful adj. 成功的 a successful businessman

successfully adv. 成功地

intend v.打算 intend to do sth.

solid adj.固体的，硬的 liquid 液体的 gas 气体

among 介词，在…之间 ，在…之中，Among them   
between ，表示两者之间 between you and me.

**本文语法：**

1. 非限定性定语从句 vs. 限定性定语从句  
   Among them will be Debbie’s mother**, who** swam the Channel herself when she was a girl.  
   ①限定性定语从句：名词的范围没有确定，意思还没有表达完整，无逗号隔开  
   I met your friend who was staying in Paris.  
   ②非限定性定语从句：名词范围已经确定，意思完整了， 希望补充，用逗号隔开  
   I met your mother**,** who was staying in Paris.  
   本身范围就已确定如：专有名词，北京，长城，地球，爸爸等  
   区别：  
   限定性定语从句：  
   不加逗号；定语要往前翻译；关系词能用that；如果关系代词做宾语成分，可以省略；关系代词做宾语可以用whom，也可以用who  
   非限定定语从句：  
   加逗号；不需要向前翻译；关系词不能用that；关系代词做宾语成分，也不能省略；关系代词做宾语只能用whom，不能用who  
   非限定定语从句还可以修饰整个事情，逗号不能省略（特殊情况）  
   You are working hard , which is very good for your English. Which后的句子不是修饰一个词，而是修饰整个句子。逗号不能省略  
   练习：  
   This is the wall \_\_\_which they built last week. 不加，他们上周修建的墙   
   This is the Great Wall \_\_\_which is world-famous. 加，非限定定语从句  
   He came from Beijing\_\_\_\_ is the capital of China. , which  
   He came from a city \_\_\_\_ is in the north of China. which /that This is the businessman \_\_\_\_we are cooperating with. Who/whom/that/省略  
   This is Bill Gates \_\_\_many people know as the richest man. ,whom  
   e
2. 复习表示将来的几种方法：  
   ①She is going to set out from the French cost at five o’clock in the morning.  
   ②He will set out with her in a small boat.  
   ③Tomorrow he will be watching her anxiously **as** she swims the long distance to England. 条件状语从句和时间状语从句中的，主将从现，一般现在表将来  
   注意：as引出的时间状语从句中，用一般现在时表示将来，包括16课的条件从句也是一样。  
   主将从现的练习：  
   I will tell him the news, When he \_\_\_\_\_\_(come) back later. comes  
   As soon as the plan\_\_\_\_\_(land), I will let you know. Lands  
   ④Debbie intends to take short rests every two hours.   
   Intend to do打算做，还没做，也可以表示将来,plan to do ，mean to do 这些词组也可以表示将来，plan to do, mean to do, 打算去做某事

**课文部分：**

注意时间的介词：

At five o’clock In the morning

休息的多种表达

Take a rest, take short rests ,have a rest , have a break

等待某人

Wait for sb. I will be waiting for you at the bus station.

一些喝的东西

She will have something to drink…

Among vs. between

Among介词，在。。。之间（一群，数量大于2）， between 之间，在。。。两者之间

Debbie’s mother will be among them.

倒装后 Among them will be Debbie’s mother…

Lesson 60 The future

Future n.未来 look forward to the future , future teller

Fair n.集市，展览会

adj. 公平的

*im*patient*ly*  adv.不耐烦地 , patient adj.有耐心的 n.病人，患者 impatient adj.不耐烦的

patiently adv.耐心地 p开头的加im变为反义词

**本文语法:**

复习表示将来的各种方法

**课文部分:**

1. At a village fair, I decided to visit a fortune-teller called Madam Bellinsky.  
   ①village fair名词修饰名词，表示乡村的集市  
   A school bus, a birthday present, a door key, a crystal ball   
   ②called Madam Bellinsky, 被动过去分词做定语，翻译为：被叫做。。的，done表示被动或是已完成，doing表示主动。短就放前面，词组比较长就放后面。
2. After I had given her some money, she looked into a crystal ball and said:过去完成时表示动作在look之前，一般过去时和过去完成时联用提现动作的先后
3. A relation of yours is comingto see you.   
   come是瞬间动词，进行时表达将来  
   Yours叫名词性物主代词= your relations。of和yours双重包含的关系，双重所有格，翻译为：你亲戚中的一个亲戚。
4. Shewill be arrivingthis evening and intends to stay for a few days.  
   将来进行时：will be doing，表示将来确定一定会发生的事情  
   intends to sth.打算做某事，词组本身有表示将来的意思
5. The moment you leave this tent, you **will** get a big surprise.  
   那一刻，你离开帐篷的那一刻，可以用as soon as替代，引出时间状语从句，用法一样，可以相互替换。此句前后时态不一致，复习36课，在时间状语从句中，从句用一般现在时替代将来，主将从现。  
   其他引导词 before, after, since, until ，只有表示将来的时候，用一般现在时替代将来。   
   Ps：条件状语从句（16课）也是用一般现在时替代将来  
   练习，改错  
   The boss will review your work after she *will* return from vacation next week. (returns)  
   I’ll give you a call on my cell phone as soon as my plane *will* land. (lands)  
   I don’t like my current job, but I’m going to stay with this company until I *will* find something better. (find)  
   If it *will* be cold tomorrow, we will go to a movie. (is)  
   If it *won’t* be cold tomorrow, we will go to the beach. (isn’t)
6. ’Where have you been hiding? ’   
   引号中是当事人说的原话，所以采用当时的时态。现在完成进行时，强调过程持续。

Lesson 84 On strike

Strike n.罢工 go on strike be on strike

v.敲打，撞击

relieve v.减轻 relive the pressure/stress

relief n.减轻，解除，安慰

extent n.程度 to some extent 从某种程度上

press v.按，压 press any key to continue

n. 出版社，新闻界

pressure n.压力

**本文语法:**

1. 复习将来时态
2. 形式宾语it，真正的宾语to do  
   Even so, people are going to find **it** difficult to get to work.  
   it是形式宾语，真正的宾语是 to do的部分。需要满足两个条件：宾语很长，而且只会在“主谓宾补”的结构中出现。可以是to do、doing也可以是从句  
   difficult，adj. 做宾语补足语，补充说明it，句子是“主谓宾补”的结构  
   练习：（中译英）  
   ①人们发现出国旅游非常有趣。  
   People find it very interesting to travel abroad.  
   ②我们发现没有钱去生活很困难  
   We find it very hard to live without money.  
   ③我知道顺利地解决问题不可能。  
   We knew it impossible to solve the problem smoothly.  
   ④我任务我们应该受到惩罚这事是对的。  
   I think it right that we should be punished.

**课文部分:**

1. Busmen have decided to go on strike next week.
2. The strike is due to begin on Tuesday.  
   Due到期
3. No one knows how long it will last.  
   How引出宾语从句  
   Last表示上一个，最后一个，还可以用作动词，持续的意思，持续多久，last for …，the strike will last for at least a week.持续至少一个星期
4. The busmen have stated that the strike will continue until general agreement is reached about pay and working conditions.  
   That引出动宾，宾语从句  
   general agreement 总体上的协议，Agree v.同意，agreement n.协议，合同书reach v.达成
5. But so far, the public has expressed its gratitude to the students in letters to the Press.  
   but so far 截止到目前为止，一般搭配现在完成时。  
   express gratitude 表达感激，其他表示感谢的句型：thanks a lot, I really appreciate you help. I am truly grateful to you. I’d like to express my gratitude to you.
6. Only one or two people have objected that the students will drive too fast!  
   only 修饰数量，仅有，只有  
   区别79课only位语句首的倒装句

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 ，形式:will/shall + be doing  
   用法:表示将来某时正在进行的动作或事情，隐含表达：一定，确定将会要发生的事情。  
   They will be arriving here tomorrow.  
   They will be waiting here at 10:00 tomorrow.  
   练习：（填空）  
   ①You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(enjoy) yourself. will be enjoying  
   ②They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(discuss) it again. will be discussing  
   ③I \_\_\_\_\_(take) care of the children while you are busy. will be taking   
   ④How\_\_\_\_ staying? For five days. long will they be  
     
   如何变否定和疑问形式：否定：will not , 疑问：Will 提前  
   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。不确定是否发生选用一般将来，不强调正在进行。  
     
   课文中多处将来进行时：  
   will be arriving  
   will be coming…and …will be meeting… 去接某人  
   will be singing  
   will be staying
2. 复习名词所有格  
   Lily’s book ，丽丽的书，加上’就有了名词间所拥有的关系  
   a teacher’s books 一个老师的书  
   teachers’ books 如果名词已经是复数了就只要加’就可以了  
   The Workers’ Club   
   twenty minutes’ time  
   James’ car 本身就是s结尾的人名，既可以加’也可以加’s

**课文讲解：**

1. At present, they are visiting…  
   Present有多个意思，做名词有n.现在和n.礼物He will be sending her a present.功夫熊猫1对话片段：  
   Yesterday is history. Tomorrow is a mystery. Today is a gift— that’s why it is called “the present”.
2. All parts of the country = all over the country 全国各地
3. 和往常一样  
   How are you ?As usual.  
   She is late as usual.   
   Business as usual. 照常营业   
   As usual, the police will have a difficult time.
4. Police/ policeman  
   Police和people一样是群体名词，不可数。而policeman是普通名词 a policeman
5. Try to do sth 努力，用尽全力做某事，拼命去做，意愿很强。也可以接doing， try doing sth.试着做某事，初步尝试一下，决心不是很强，只是试下。  
   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 37 The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games 奥运会 ，注意the的发音，在元音前the的 e发[ i]

Immense adj.巨大的

Fantastic adj.幻想的，好的，大的 fantasy n.幻想

其他大：Big , large ,huge , vast , enormous , tremendous , colossal , titanic , gigantic

Capital n.首都； 大写capital letters 大写字母； 资本，资金，资本主义 capitalism

**本文语法：**

1. 复习将来一定会发生的将来进行时  
   As a great many people will be visiting… 将来会发生的事情并且，  
   The government will be building … 强调以后肯定会发生，而will build 只表达将会   
   They will also be building new roads…
2. By的总结，by 可以表示方式方法，  
   ①表示乘坐交通工具，by train，  
   ②被动语态加by强调被谁做的，  
   The building have been designed by Kurt Gunter.   
   现在完成时的被动，现在的之前被设计了，by强调动作的发出者，是被Kurt设计  
   ③by还可以表示：在。。。的旁边，After a wonderful meal, they told stories and sang songs by the campfire.  
   27课 by the door ，在…旁边；  
   ④by + 时间，表示：截止到…时间之前，通常与完成时连用.   
   by now用现在完成时，by last week 用过去完成时，by the end of this year.用**将来**完成时  
   ⑤在43课，最后一种用法（不对吧，应该是61课）  
   在61课，by the time +句子 引导时间状语从句，主句用将来完成  
   By the time you read this， the Hubble’s eagle eye will have sent us…
3. 新时态：将来完成时  
   结构：will /shall + have done ，have不可以变成has  
   用法：截止到将来，站在将来往以前看，事情可能做完也可能没有做完。常用来做阶段性总结，汇报一段时间已经取得或者将会取得的成果。  
   Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year. 截止到今年年末  
   练习：  
   ①By the end of next year, they will have finished work on the new stadium.  
   ②By February next year I \_\_\_\_ on this job for five years.  
    a. shall be here b. must have been here   
    c. have been here d. shall have been here

**课文讲解：**

1. The Olympic Games will be held in our country in four years’ time.  
   一般将来时的被动语态 名词所有格，4年的时间
2. Everybody will be watching… as the new building go up.  
   as引导时间状语从句，当。。。的时候  
   时间状语从句的主将从现现象，go up用一般现在时，主句用将来时
3. Look forward to 期盼，盼望，to是介词，不是不定式，介词后可以接名词、代词和动名词  
   We look forward to celebrating the Spring Festival.

Lesson 61 Trouble with the Hubble

Space n.空间，太空，空余空间 There is no space in my room. 外太空 outer space

Faulty adj. 有错误的 fault n.错

Distant adj. 遥远的 distance n.距离

Different adj. difference n. important adj. importance n.

significant adj.重要的 significance n.重要性

convenient adj. 便利的，方便的 convenience n.方便，便利

billion n.十亿 hundred thousand million billion trillion(万亿) 英文无 万 和 亿

前有确定的数据，后面不加s，five billion 如果没有确定的数字加s，billions of …好几十亿的什么

**本文语法:**

复习37课将来完成时，并搭配时间状语从句

**课文部分:**

1. At a cost of over a billion dollars.   
   A cost作为名词使用，短语翻译为：以。。。为成本、花费  
   The Hubble telescope was launched into space by NASA on April 20, 1990 at a cost of over a billion dollars. 以超过10亿美元的成本，做状语修饰句子
2. Right from the start there was trouble with the Hubble.  
   there be 加名词，表示某地有某物，加介词短语，表示位置，在哪里  
   如：There is a girl in the classroom.  
   There are problems in front of us. 过去用 were
3. The pictures it sent us were very disappointing *because* its main mirror was faulty!   
   一个连词because分成两个句子  
   三个动词，it sent us 作为定语从句修饰pictures，先行词做宾语省略了连接词，从后往前翻译为：它发给我们的图片
4. NASA is now going to put the telescope right, so it will soon be sending up four astronauts to repair it.  
   将来时和将来进行时  
   put sth. right 把什么放对，修好 put the telescope right
5. A robot-arm will grab the telescope *and* hold it *while* the astronauts make the necessary repairs. And引导并列句，所以在并列句中，动词hold的主语和will，相同的都省略了 ，while引导的时间状语从句，从句部分用一般现在时代替将来，make用一般现在时
6. By the time you read this, the Hubble’s eagle eye will have sent us thousands and thousands of wonderful pictures.  
   thousands，不确定的数字，好几千的，thousand要加s 将来完成时与By搭配  
   ①by +时间，表示截至到。。时候，与完成时连用，如果是by now，截至到现在，用现在完成时；by last week，用过去完成时；by next year ，用将来完成时  
   ②by +时间状语从句，By the time you read this 是时间状语从句，从句部分用一般现在替代将来（主将从现），实际上是表达将来的时间，与将来完成时连用

Lesson 85 Never too old to learn

Inform v.告诉，通知 information n.消息，信息，不可数名词 a price of information

Album n.大本子，唱片集 a photo album 相册 a stamp album 集邮册

Patience n.耐心 patient adj.耐心的 n.患者，病人 impatient adj.不耐烦的

Encouragement n.鼓励 ment 名词后缀 encourage v.鼓励

**本文语法:**

1. 复习将来进行时，表示将来将会进行的事，将来肯定，一定会发生的事
2. 复习各种非谓语动词,   
   I have just received a letter from my old school, informing me that…  
   Pupils will be sending him a present to mark the occasion.  
   动词不定式to mark 表示目的
3. 复习定语从句，主语从句
4. 将来完成进行时 will have been doing ，站在将来，还没有做完的事情   
   现在完成进行时，站在现在，回头看过去发生的事情到现在还没做完  
   过去完成进行时，过去的之前发生的事，到过去的某个时间点还没做完正在进行  
   将来完成进行时，站在将来往之前看，事情还没有做完还在进行  
   It is a curious coincidence that the day before his retirement, Mr. Page will have been teaching for a total of forty years.

**课文部分:**

1. I have just received a letter from my old school, informing me that my former headmaster, Mr. Stuart Page, will be retiring next week.  
   informing me that…, 现在分词接宾语me和that引出的宾语从句，不能接双宾语。连词that后接从句，介词of后接名词，He has informed me of his new address.  
   will be doing将来进行时，意涵一定肯定会发生的事情。
2. All those who have contributed towards the gift will sign their names in a large album which will be sent to the headmaster’s home.  
   will和which引出的定语从句
3. We shall all remember Mr. Page for his patience and understanding and for the kindly encouragement he gave us when we went so unwillingly to school.  
   remember sb. for sth.1 and sth.2 因为原因1和2，记住某人  
   unwillingly 副词，不情愿地， be willing to do 情愿的，形容词
4. A great many former pupils will be attending a farewell dinner in his honour…  
   in one’s honor 为了纪念某人
5. It is a curious coincidence that the day before his retirement, Mr. Page **will have been teaching** for a total of forty years.   
   主语从句it…that…，It做形式主语，that引出的句子是真正的主语  
   will have been doing 现在完成进行时
6. Never too …to… 双层否定表示可定, one is never too old to learn.  
   never从来都不会

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

Leave 过去式left 过去分词left

Drive 过去式drove 过去分词driven

**课文语法部分：**

1. 一般过去时与过去完成时在状语从句中的联用搭配，表示动作的先后  
   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。

课文部分：

1. On the way, a young man waved to me.  
   On the way to + 地点，表示去哪里的路上， on our way to Paris.在我们去巴黎的on their way to work. On my way home.在我回家的路上
2. In the south of 在…的南部 north , east , west
3. As soon as he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French…  
   get into the car，上小轿车习惯用into习惯用法，大巴习惯用 get on the bus.  
   对某人说什么用什么语言Say sth. to sb. In Chinese. In 加某种语言  
   动作一前一后发生，先发生的用过去完成had got，发生在后的用一般过去said。  
   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
4. Apart from a few words, I do not know any French at all.  
   Apart from…除了…， 除了一些单词  
   not …at all ，彻底的否定，根本不，加强了程度
5. Neither of us spoke during the journey. 我们两个人都没说话  
   neither of…和none of …，意思一样，都表示，什么什么都不, 什么什么都没有，  
   区别：前者是两者，后者是表示大于等于三都不
6. 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 I drove on to the next town.

Lesson 38 Everything except the weather

Except prep.（介词不能单独使用，后面必须接名词、代词或动名词），除了，相当于减号，- ，排查在外

Complain v.抱怨 complain about/of +抱怨的内容 ， complain to sb.向某人抱怨

They complained to the manager about the customer service.

He began to complain about the weather.

Continually adv.不断地，反复地 ，（断断续续的持续）

It rained continually.

Continuously adv.连续不断地 ，（没有间断过的持续和重复）

The river flows continuously under the bridge.

Bitterly adv.极其地 bitterly cold刺骨地冷 ，表示程度强烈

Bitter adj.味苦的，强烈的

**本文语法：**

1. 复习过去完成时和一般过去式  
   My old friend had lived in the Mediterranean for many years before he returned to England. 过去完成时先发生，一般过去时后发生，搭配表示先后
2. no sooner…than… 一…就..，用于描述，前后发生了两件事，时态固定，只能用于过去时，并且先发生的用过去完成，后发生的用一般过去 时，位置放中间。和14课，as soon as 的意思一样，他们的区别为：位置as soon as 放句首，时态不固定  
   He had no sooner *returned* than he *bought* a house and went to live there.  
   练习：  
   I had no sooner got back to the kitchen than the doorbell rang.  
   We had no sooner arrived at the station than the train left.
3. Hardly …when…，刚(一)…就…，用法和no sooner…than一样，表示前后两件事，不同之处在于强调前后发生的两件事时间间隔的极其短，又可以翻译为，还没来得及…就…，when后为从句  
   He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house and left the country.  
   **有三种句型表示 一….就**，分别是：as soon as放句首，不限制时态；no sooner…than 放中间，用于过去时；hardly… when 强调两个动作的间隔时间非常短

**课文部分：**

1. He had often dreamed of retiring in England and had planned to settle down in the country.  
   dreamed of 梦想，向往  
   Plan to do sth. 计划做某事  
   Settle down 定居，心里的安定下来
2. Almost immediately he began to complain about the weather, for even though it was still summer, it rained continually and it was often bitterly cold. 因为尽管是夏天，但是…  
   ①For 引导的**原因状语从句**，翻译为“因为”和because区别，前者语气较重，表达直接原因，位置可以前可后。但for语气较弱，表达间接原因，不能放句首，并且前面必须加逗号。  
   ②Even though 尽管 (虽然)… 但是…,引导**让步状语从句**，转折**（明让步暗转折）**  
   But 和Even though在英文的句子中只能出现一个 ,不能同时出现，a和b一个意思。a. It was still summer, but it rained continually. 尽管还是夏天，但是雨下个不停。   
   b. Even though it was still summer, it rained continually. 尽管还是夏天，但是雨下个不停。  
   这两句话的重点都落在转折部分，即： it rained continually. 前面都是铺垫。  
   此类的连词还有：although, though , even if  
   Although the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt.(L49)
3. He had thought of everything except the weather.  
   考虑，想到 think of  
   except 除了，减去掉后面的

Lesson 62 After the fire

1、control n.控制，不能直接使用，get sth. Under control （be out of control）强调过程，以前不受控，现在受控， be under control强调状态，一直  
 n. control one’s emotion 动词可以直接使用，control the budget  
2、threaten v.威胁 用B威胁A threaten A with B

Threaten to do sth. 威胁要去做什么 The U.S.A threatened to break off diplomatic relations.

3、quantity n.量 大量/少量的什么 a large/small quantity of sth.

大量/少量的做某事 do sth. In large/small quantities

4、root n.根，根源 take root 生根 Money is a root of all evils.

reason [ˈri:zn] n.原因 ，注意发音

**本文语法:**

1. 复习完成时，   
   ①现在完成时：  
   形式：have/has done 用法：现在的之前发生的事情，强调事情完成的结果，事情可能完成，也可能没有完成  
   We have not won the match. 描述结果，我们输了。  
   ②现在完成进行时（在52， 53课出现）  
   形式：have/has been doing 用法：现在的之前，强调事情进行的过程  
   We have been working hard for several months. 描述过程，我们持续努力了  
   **相同点：**①和②都表示“现在的之前”发生的事情，  
   **不同点：**②强调事情发生的持续过程，①强调结果。  
   ③过去完成时：   
   形式：Had done，用法：表达过去的之前，强调事情完成的结果  
   Firemen had put out the fire. 描述结果
2. 新时态：④过去完成进行时  
   形式：had been doing，用法：过去的之前，强调事情进行的过程  
   Firemen had been fighting the fire for three weeks. 描述过程  
   **相同点：**③和④都表示“过去的之前”  
   **不同点：**③强调完成的结果（可能做完也可能没做完），④强调进行持续的过程  
   The planes had been planting seed for nearly a month when it began to rain.

**课文部分:**

1. Fire men had been fighting the forest *for* nearly three weeks before they could get it under control.   
   before + could，表示在过去的某个时间之前，而且又强调持续反复的动作，就需要使用过去完成进行时  
   get it under control，表示控制了什么
2. …smoke still **rose** up from the warm ground over the desolate hills.  
   rise v.不及物动词，升起，自能表示：主语自己升起，不能表示把宾语升起来。过去式： rose，过去分词：risen[ˈrɪzn]。  
   注意，rose n. 玫瑰花，和升起的过去式，长的一样
3. Winter was coming on **and** the hills threatened the surrounding villages with destruction, **for** heavy rain would *not only* wash away the soil *but* would cause serious floods *as well*.  
   coming on，逐渐的临近，come on 加油，动词+on表示继续做某事   
   threaten…with 主语用with后面的来威胁宾语。  
   for加句子引导原因状语从句，表示因为什么原因   
   大雨不是 big rain 是 heavy rain  
   not only ..but ..as well，不但。。。而且，引出并列句，一样重要，并且相同的部分可以省略
4. When the fire had *at last* been put out, the forest authorities ordered several tons of a special type of grass-seed which would grow quickly.  
   Several tons of a special type of grass-seed 量词或种类的词 of 名词，不用调过来翻译，如tons和type等，几顿特殊种类的草籽。但是如果是，名词 of 名词 要调过来翻译 the door of the classroom，教室的门
5. By then, however, in many places the grass had *already* taken root.  
   by then，翻译为：“到那时”或者“截止到那时”，常与过去完成时连用  
   however表示转折，翻译为：“然而”
6. In place of the great trees which had been growing there *for* centuries, patches of green had begun to appear in the blackened soil  
   in place of 表示：替代了什么

Lesson 86 Out of control

Swing v.转向

Dismay n.沮丧 do sth. with dismay 用在开头to one’s dismay

**本文语法:**

1. 综合复习表示过去的时态  
   一般过去式 did， 过去发生，但是现在已经不这样了  
   过去完成时 had done， 过去的之前，强调结果  
   过去完成进行时 had been doing， 过去的之前，强调持续的过程  
   过去进行时 was/were doing 过去某个时间正在持续进行  
   过去将来时 would do (was/were going to do ) 过去的之后

**课文部分:**

1. As the man tried to swing the speedboat round, the steering wheel came away in his hands.  
   as引出时间状语从句，当。。。的时候，
2. He waved desperately to his companion, who had been water skiing for the last fifteen minutes.  
   主句用一般过去时，从句的动作发生在主句动作之前并持续进行，与for + 时间段连用，用过去完成进行时
3. Both men had *hardly* had time to realize what was happening *when* they were thrown violently into the sea. 发生在从句之前用过去完成时，描述过去两个动作发生的一前一后  
   hardly…when…，复习p38，还没来得及。。。就。。。与[no](https://www.baidu.com/s?wd=no&tn=SE_PcZhidaonwhc_ngpagmjz&rsv_dl=gh_pc_zhidao) sooner...than都用在过去时中
4. The speedboat had struck a buoy, but it continued to move very quickly across the water.  
   过去完成时与一般过去时搭配表达动作的先后
5. Both men had *just* begun to swim towards the shore, when they noticed with dismay that the speedboat was moving in a circle.  
   just常与完成时连用  
   do sth. with dismay 失望的去做某事  
   that引出宾语从句，动宾，notice that  
   was moving in a circle.过去正在绕圈
6. After it had passed, they swam on *as* quickly *as* they could because they knew that the boat would soon return.   
   swam on，动词+on，继续做什么 go on, swim on ，come on  
   as…as…同级比较，一样，复习32课，  
   they knew that 引出宾语从句  
   would return 过去将来时

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：**

1. 复习7课已经讲过陈述句变宾语从句(宾语从句的第一种形式)  
   I believe (that) you can make it.  
   I knew that my turn had come.
2. 本文语法为:直接引语变间接引语（宾语从句）  
   直接引语：sb. said, “…”用“”直接引述原话。 如果变成  
   间接引语：①去掉引号，②时态的变换，主句的时态影响从句的时态，③人称的变换：  
   如：他说：“我很高兴” 变成间接引语， 他说他很高兴。  
   He says, “I am a fool.”  
   He said, “I am a fool.”  
   变成间接引语：  
   He says (that) he is a fool.（注意人称的变化）  
   He said (that) he was a fool. （注意时态的变化）  
   练习：  
   ①He said, “I will go to Italy.”  
    He said (that) he would go to Italy.  
   ②He said, “I went to Italy.”  
    He said (that) he had gone to Italy.  
   ③He said, “You will receive a thousand pounds.”  
    He told me (that) I would receive a thousand pounds.

**课文讲解：**

1. The secretary told me that Mr. Harmsworth would see me.  
   间接引语，或者叫宾语从句。动双宾类型。注意tell, ask等能接双宾语的动词
2. After I had sat down, He said that business was very bad.   
   间接引语，动单宾类型，say 接单宾语，Tell和say，常用作直接引语转为间接宾语，观察他们的不同
3. I knew that my turn had come.  
   本句话是宾语从句但并不是间接引语

Lesson 39 Am I all right

Operation n.手术， have an operation

n.操作，运转，运营 business operation

n.行动 rescue operation , military operation 军事行动

successful adj.成功的

successfully adv.成功地

success n.成功

succeed v. 成功；在某方面取得成功 succeed in 。we will succeed in learning English.

patient n.病人

adj.有耐心的 ，p开头的加 Im否定前缀，不是um，Impatient，不耐烦的，加ly变副词，patiently 耐烦地，加im表否定 impatiently 不耐烦地

alone adj.独自的，表客观一个人，区别lonely adj.孤单的，人迹罕至的，心理上感到孤单。 Alone还可以做副词，而lonely不行

Lave me alone!

The old lady lived alone, so she felt lonely.

**本文语法：**

1. 复习直接引语变间接引语（宾语从句的第一类，陈述句语序）  
   He says, “I am a fool.”  
   He says (that) he is a fool.   
   He said he was a fool. 注意：人称、时态、代词或状语的变化  
   由于从句he is a fool.是完整的，that不充当句子成分，因此可以省略。
2. 重点为：第二类和第三类直接引语变间接引语，（wh开头或者how特殊疑问词开头的都为第三类），属于宾语从句  
   △语序的部分：  
    ①What did you say?  
    We know what you said. 注意：疑问句中的语序  
    ②Is she coming here?  
    I wanna (want to) know if she is coming here. 关系代词也可以用whether  
   △时态的变化（三类都一样）：  
    ①直接引语为：“When will Mr. Gilbert be allowed to go home?” 变为：  
    He then asked when Mr. Gilbert would be allowed to go home. ②直接引语为：“Was my operation successful?” 变为：  
    He asked his doctor to tell him whether his operation had been successful. 注意：疑问句变换宾语从句过程中的人称，时态，语序的变化和关系代词的选择，

**课文讲解：**

1. While John Gilbert was in hospital, he asked his doctor to tell him whether his operation had been successful, but the doctor refused to do so.  
   ①so 做代词的情况，翻译为：这样，指代上文中的事：  
   如：I think so . I guess so. I believe so.  
   so 还可以做连词，翻译为所以，连接句子  
   my brother has never been abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.  
   ②以及tell引出的宾语从句，而且动词是接双宾语的句型。  
   In despair, I asked her whether she was enjoying her dinner. 40课同样句型
2. When he was alone, he telephoned the hospital exchange and asked for Doctor Millington.  
   telephone 既可以做名词电话也可以做动词打电话，一模一样；此类的词还有pedal名词是脚踏板，动词是踏、踩；place名词是地方，动词是摆放

Lesson 63 She was not amused

Circle n.圈， draw a circle , a large circle of friends

Admire v.钦佩，赞美 ，因为某事而钦佩某人 admire sb. for sth.

We admire him for his knowledge.

Everybody admires him for his great sense of humour.

Close [s] adj.近的，亲密的 Our home is close to the school. , get close to..接近

最亲密的朋友 the closest friend

[z] v. 关闭 ，注意，s的发音

Sort n.种类 this sort of thing 这种事，这类事

Kind ， type 这三个词组都可以表示这个意思

A sort of tired. 一点点累，稍微有点累 a kind of tired 也是相同的意思

**本文语法:**

That引导的第一类宾语从句，If引导的第二类宾语从句和why等疑问代词引导的第三类宾语从句。重复直接引语变间接引语，练习宾语从句

**课文部分:**

1. Everybody admires him for his great sense of humour.  
   钦佩某人， admires sb. for sth.  
   幽默感，sense of humour
2. six-year-old daughter ,用连字符后这三个单词变成一个词，year 不加s  
   不使用连字符就变成 six years old daughter， year后要加s
3. Recently, one of Jeremy’s closest friends asked him to make a speech.  
   recently最近，和过去时连用  
   one of 后接可数名词复数，表示范围中的之一，  
   ask sb. to do sth. 要求，请求某人做某事
4. This is the sort of thing that Jeremy loves.   
   a sort of thing 这一类的事   
   that引出了从句，名词后的从句有可能是定语从句也有可能是同位语从句，如何判断到底是哪种从句，就看连接词that是否做句子成分。定语从句中，关系代词要充当成分，可能充当从句的主语也可能是从句的宾语，而同位语成分不做成分。  
   ①定于从句（28课）修饰限定前面的名词， 本句中的that 做Jeremy的宾语，love是及物动词，翻译为：Jeremy 喜欢的事，要往前翻译，修饰前面的名词  
   ②同位语从句（46课）解释前面的名词  
   We have no idea that the boss has come.   
   同位语从句，that 不做成分，翻译为，老板已经来了，不用往前翻译  
   It is the most interesting movie that I have ever seen.   
   定语从句，that做成分，做see的宾语，从后往前翻译，我曾经看过的电影
5. He had included a large number of funny stories in the speech and, of course, it was a great success.  
   include v.包括，包含 ，抽象意义的包含   
   contain v.包括，包含，衍生词 container n.容器 能将物体装入的包含  
   a number of = a large/great number of 都表示许多大量，接可数名词复数
6. As soon as he had finished, Jenny told him she wanted to go home.  
   tell sb. +（that） +人+do sth. 告诉某人某事，that可以省略 ，双宾语结构的宾语从句，本句中him后的that省略，ask , tell sb. To do sth. 这类词都可以后接双宾语，人+物
7. Jeremy was a little disappointed by this but he did ***as*** his daughter asked.  
   disappointed情感，情绪动词 –ing变为形容词，表示让别人感到，-ed 自己感到**As+句子**， （在二册做连词有4种用法）  
   ①可以用在**时间状语**从句中，表示：当。。。的时候，  
   No one noticed the boy as the crept off.  
   ②也可以引导**原因状语**从句，翻译为：因为。。。；   
   They have rarely been seen alive by man as they live at a depth of six hundred feet.  
   ③在此处为新的用法，翻译为：按照。。。方式，引导**方式状语**从句。  
   When in Rome, do as Romans do. 入乡随俗，在罗马的时候，按罗马人的方式做   
   Do it as I told you last week. 按照上周我告诉你的方式去做  
   ④**非限定定语从句**，在74课  
   But as they soon discovered, Disguises can sometimes be too perfect.  
   其实是以下的语序:as引导的从句修饰主句  
   Disguises, as they soon discovered, can sometimes be too perfect.  
   ⑤不做连词as还可以做介词用，在64课，翻译为：作为。。。，用作。。。  
   This platform would serve as a port and a railway station.
8. He asked Jenny **if** she had enjoyed the speech. (asked, known, told 等动词)  
   if+句子，（二册中有2种用法）  
   ①翻译为：是否。。。怎么样，引出第二类宾语从句，本文中上面的句子。  
   ②另外也可以用引出条件状语从句，翻译为 如果。。。怎么样，（真实或者非真实条件句虚拟语气）
9. Jeremy asked her why this was so **and** she told him that she did not like to see so many people laughing at him!   
   and并列连接两个宾语从句。  
   why引出第三类宾语从句，而that引导的第一类宾语从句。一个动双宾，一个动单宾。  
   及物动词加人，引出宾语从句  
   不喜欢/喜欢看见某人做某事 like to see sb. doing sth.  
   注意如果and后的动作发出者和前面的句子一样，那么主句部分可以省略，如：  
   87课，同样but并列连接两个宾语从句，but后面的省略了主句 I suggest  
   I suggest that you did not catch the 8 o’clock train, **but** that you caught the 8.25 which would still get you to work on time.

Lesson 87 A perfect alibi

Alibi n.不在场证明， 借口

Commit v.犯，实施 要双写t

Inspector n.探长 inspect v.检查，视察

Employer n.雇主 employee n.雇员 employment n.雇佣关系，就业

unemployment rate 失业率

**本文语法:**

1. 复习如何灵活使用直接引语和间接引语来描述人们之间的对话
2. 并列的宾语从句  
   I suggest **that** you did not catch the 8 o’clock train, **but** **that** you caught the 8.25 which would still get you to work on time. 并列句的复杂的一种形式

**课文部分:**

1. “At the time the murder was committed, I was travelling on the 8 o’clock train to London,” said the man.  
   was committed, 被确认，被实施，与at the time连用，在谋杀案被实施的那个时候
2. “Do you always catch such an early train?”  
   catch train 赶车
3. I must be at work at 10 o’clock.   
   Must作为情态动词的使用，后用动词原形
4. My employer will confirm that I was there on time.  
   confirm that 引出一类宾语从句  
   on time 按时，准时，踩着点， in time 及时，在时间范围内。
5. “And you didn’t notice anything unusual?”   
   此句子为陈述句句序，但是后面的标点符号是问号。口语中表疑问，那么在句子最后的音调改变成升调，就可以变为疑问句。
6. I suggest that you did not catch the 8 o’clock train.  
   suggest that引出一类宾语从句(think, suppose)
7. on the morning of the murder  
   如果出现了具体的某一天用on ,就是那一天。   
   在早晨，用in，In the morning
8. Break down 抛锚

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 ,

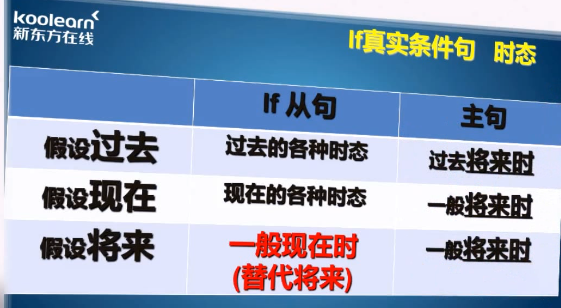
没能做到某事 fail to do sth. he failed to save that boy who fell in the water.

She failed to keep her word.

Obey v.服从，遵守

**本文语法：**

If引导的条件状语从句，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 ，原因 because ，方式as ,条件 if。  
If + 句子A ，+ 句子B. 句子B是主句，主从句顺序可以调换，if翻译为：如果  
If引导的条件句又分为：

1. 真实条件句：（真实条件句，假设将来）可能成真的情况，如：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：（重点）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假设将来，从句用一般现在时替代一般将来时，这种现象用口诀称为：主将从现（必须同时满足这两个条件），主句还可以是祈使句或者情态动词  
   If it **rains** tomorrow, we **will stay** at home.   
   下图为三个时间点主句和从句的时态。主句使用对应的将来时，从句注意假设将来的情况：  
     
   注意：As 当…的时候，时间状语从句同条件状语从句也是同样的情况（36课，60课）Tomorrow he **will be** watching her anxiously as she swims the long distance to England.  
   Everybody **will** be watching anxiously as the new buildings go up.  
   练习：  
   ①I shall see him, if he\_\_\_\_(be) here next week. *is*  
   ②If he \_\_\_\_\_(play) well, he will get into the school team. *plays*  
   ③If they \_\_\_\_\_(have)time the day after tomorrow, they \_\_\_\_\_(fly) to London to have a meeting with us.  *have, will fly*  
   ④If you make a mistake, correct it. 主句祈使句的情况  
   ⑤If you like him, you may tell him. 主句情态动词的情况  
   ⑥If she enjoys concerts, why doesn’t she come with us? 主句疑问句的情况
2. 虚拟语气（非真实条件句）：不可能成真的假设，我要是只有18岁那该多好啊！

**课文部分：**

真实条件句（在现在推测，假设将来），主将从现的语法现象：

1. If you park your car in the wrong place, a traffic policeman will soon find it.   
   真实条件句假设将来，主将从现的语法现象  
   police泛指广泛的警察，和people一样，永远表示复数。而policeman可以单数也可以复数。
2. You will be very lucky if he lets you go without a ticket.
3. You will enjoy your stay here if you pay attention to our street signs.  
   stay在这里做名词用。 主将从现
4. If you receive a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it!   
   真实条件句表示将来，主句可以是情态动词，主情从现  
   like-介词，翻译为：像。。。一样  
   cannot fail to双重否定的概念，表示强烈的肯定，翻译为：肯定会
5. Fail v.失败，没有做到   
   n.失败 Be here at 8:00, without fail. （务必8点到）双重否定  
   He failed to finish the job.  
   He failed in finishing the job.  
   She failed (in) the examination.  
   He was sorry that he had failed his wife. 辜负了  
   Failure n.失败（泛指） failure teaches success.  
   However, this does not always happen. This, however, does not always happen. 也可以放结尾
6. However后要点逗号，位置比but灵活，转折也更为舒缓  
   做状语，翻译为：无论怎么样 However(No matter how) hard he tries, he will never succeed.  
   Whenever 无论何时 Wherever(No matter where) you go, I will go with you.不论你去哪，拆开，表强调 How did you find it? How ever did you find it? 你究竟是怎么
7. This note is only a reminder. Reminder 提醒物  
   Remind v.提醒   
   remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事  
   He reminds me to close the windows when I leave.  
   Oh, that reminds me. I have to go and see my doctor.  
   remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人什么事情  
   Once a man repents, stop reminding him of what he did. What he saw.所看见  
   what 引出的名词结构翻译为： 所…的  
   remind that… 接从句，提醒什么发生了  
   I have to remind him that things have changed.  
   I reminded him that we should get up early next morning.  
   额外完成

Lesson 40 Food and talk

Hostess n.女主人 host n.男主人 ess 女性后缀

Waitress waiter

Actress actor

goddess god 大写是上帝，不大写是神

unsmiling adj.不笑的

tight adj.紧的 tight shoes , tight schedule

fix v.固定，修理，凝视 he eyes were fixed on her plate.

Globe n.球体，地球

Global adj.全球的 global economy 全球经济

Despair n.绝望 in despair

Desperate adj.绝望的 desperate housewife 绝望主妇

I am desperate . 我是绝望的，不抱有希望

**本文语法：**

1. 虚拟条件句（虚拟语气），如果想要描述不是真实的情况，就使用if引出的虚拟语气‘Young man,’ she answered , ‘if you **ate** more and **talked** less, we **would** both enjoy our dinner.’  
   If I could rearrange the alphabet, I would put U and I together.   
   如果我能重排字母表的话，我会把U和I放在一起。隐晦的表白（英语中的一语双关，但是中文不能替代）。  
   虚拟语气可以假设过去、将来和现在。  
   本课只讨论：虚拟语气假设现在的情况，场景是：描述现在的虚拟事实，本应该使用现在时，但是却使用的是过去时，标明是假设的。  
   口诀：**从句往前推，主句四加一**。从句用过去时，did，be只用were，主语用could能够/would将要/should应该/might可能 + do。  
   If I were you, I could do it. 如果我是你，就该做这事  
   If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky. 我不可能是一只鸟，只能用虚拟语气  
   练习：（请把句子的意思反过来说，真的变假设）  
   ①真实句：  
   I am not you, so I can’t make the decision.  
   虚拟语气  
   If I were you, I could make the decision.  
   ②真实句：  
   You make the arrangements, so it will save us a lot of trouble.  
   虚拟句：  
   If you didn’t make the arrangements, it would not save us a lot of trouble.  
   ③真实句：  
   I don’t know his phone number, so I won’t ring him up.  
   虚拟句：  
   If I knew his phone number, I would ring him up.

**课文部分：**

1. Last week at a dinner party, the hostess asked me to sit next to Mrs. Rumbold.  
   Ask sb. to do sth. 叫某人做某事  
   Next to 挨着，beside，by ,在…旁边，挨着，三种表示方法，I sit next to her.
2. Mrs. Rumbold was a large, unsmiling lady in a tight black dress.   
   穿着什么 in , 穿着紧身裙子in a tight black dress ,in本身意思是：在…里面
3. She did not even look up when I took my seat beside her.  
   请就坐 take one’s seat. 还可以用 Have a seat.  
   I took my seat beside her. 在…旁边
4. Her eyes were fixed on her plate and in a short time, she was busy eating.  
   fix固定，盯着某物  
   忙着做某事 be busy doing （动作）后加动词,忙于某件事 be busy with sth.（后接名词、代词）She was busy eating.   
   I am busy learning English. I am busy with English.
5. I tried to make conversation.  
   努力，尽力做某事 I try to do sth.
6. ‘A new play is coming to “The Globe” soon,’ I said. ‘Will you be seeing it?’  
   is coming to，瞬间动词的现在进行时表将来，表示确定要发生的事情  
   will be doing 将来进行时，表示确定要发生的事情
7. In despair, I asked her whether she was enjoying her dinner.  
   动双宾宾语从句
8. ‘Young man,’ she answered, ‘if you **ate** more and **talked** less, we **would** both enjoy our dinner.’  
   与真实的情况相反，虚拟条件句即虚拟语气

**Lesson 64 The Channel Tunnel** 重点课文

Ventilate v.通风 构词法，副词加动词的过去分词，Well-ventilated adj.通风良好的

Ventilation n.通风

Invasion n. 入侵，侵略 This is the invasion of my privacy.

Hitler invaded Poland in September, 1939.

Officially adv.正式地，官方的 Officially, the election campaign will begin in July.

The gallery was officially open last month.

Connect v.连接 …connect … to/with … 主语将A和B连接起来

Connection n.连接，连接信号

European adj.欧洲的，欧洲人的n.欧洲人European Union欧盟European continent欧洲大陆

Europe n.欧洲 euro n.欧元

**本文语法:**

If非真实条件句（虚拟）--假设过去 ，宾语从句的虚拟

真实条件句：16课

The tunnel would be well-ventilated ***if*** tall chimneys were built above sea level.

**虚拟语气：**

1. 复习虚拟语气（非真实条件句中对现在的虚拟，40课）  
   用法为：if+ 从句中时态往前推，变成过去，were和did，注意主语是单数也要用were，主句4加1，Could/would/should/might +do
2. 本文新语法：虚拟语气假设过去，对发生过的事的虚拟，对过去的虚拟：  
   用法为：if+ 从句，时态往前推用：had done ，主句4加1 ，根据意思选择四个中的任意一个即可，Could/would/should/might + have done  
   ①贝克汉姆被采访回答记者说：  
   Years ago if someone had turned round to me and said “in two years, you’ll be England captain”, I would have turned and said, “I don’t think so!”   
   这个句子中，主句动词用 would have done ，从句用had done，可以推定是对过去的假设，而且是虚拟的，事实是并没有人回过头来问他，而且他也没有说这样的话，完完全全是想象出来的虚构场景。  
   ②本文原句：  
   If, at the time, the British had not feared invasion, it would have been completed.  
   如果不是因为那是应该人害怕入侵，隧道早已建成了。  
   此句也同样符合，从句往前推主句4加1的语法结构，非真实条件句并且是对过去的虚拟。注意建造动词的语态是被动。  
   练习：（请把句子的意思反过来说，真的变假的）  
   ①真实情况：  
   I didn’t tell her the result. She didn’t know it.  
   虚拟语气：  
   If I had told her the result, she would have known it.  
   ②真实情况：  
   He was not a student, so he couldn’t attend the lecture.  
   虚拟语气：  
   If he had been a student, he could have attended the lecture.  
   ③真实情况：  
   We were late, so we missed the appointment.  
   虚拟语气：  
   If we had not been late, we would not have missed the appointment.
3. 补充对虚拟语气假设将来：（扩展）  
   假设将来大体上和假设现在差不多：但是if从句有三种形式，比假设现在多两种， did(were) / were to do/ should do，主句4加1， could/would/should/might +do  
   If I were to live my life over again, I would have you as my wife.  
   如果我能再活一次，我将娶你为妻。
4. 宾语从句中的虚拟：  
   He **suggested** that a double railway-tunnel should be built. should+动词原形，should 可以省略  
   当动词表示“建议，命令，要求”，如用suggest表示“建议”，后面宾语从句要虚拟，这样显得非常的委婉，暗示你可以听也可以不听。  
   这些词有：Suggest, advice, propose 建议, recommend推荐（建议）/order/ask, demand要求, insist, request / propose /command  
   练习：  
   ①The engineers proposed that they should look (look) at the design again. ②The professor recommended we should look (look) for the information in the library.   
   ③The teacher always suggests the students should go (go) over the text before the test.  
   ④The workers demanded they should **be** given (give) the wages they should get. 注意被动  
   以上4句划线中的should都可以省略

**课文部分:**

1. In 1858, a French engineer, Aime Thome de Gamond, arrived in England with a plan for a twenty-one-mile tunnel under the English Channel.  
   in 1858，常用in组合的介词短语来表示时间  
   ,,中间的是同位语，补充说明前面的名词，这里是用来表示人物姓名，这样很方便就在一个句子中把这人的职业和名字说清楚了  
   with 组成的介词短语，表示伴随着什么，带着什么  
   for 组成的介词短语，表示为了什么 a twenty-one-mile tunnel， –连接的合成词中，mile不用复数  
   表示时间的介词短语开头， with介词短语结尾补充说明
2. He said that it would be possible to build a platform in the center of the Channel.  
   It是形式主语，引出主语从句，to do后是真正的主语，（to do，doing 或者从句往后放，前面用it代替），由于中文中不习惯使用代词来做形式主语，因此应用此类句子需要按英语的习惯来。
3. This platform would serve as a port and a railway station.  
   as做介词，当作。。。什么。As的用法，64课和74课
4. The tunnel would be well-ventilated if tall chimneys were built above sea level.  
   真实条件句表达过去，主句用过去时，if从句用过去时
5. In 1860, a better plan was put forward by an Englishman, William Low.  
   Put forward 此次翻译为：提出，本意是提前，put forward a plan/proposal/some new ideas提出一个计划 /一些想法
6. He suggested that a double railway-tunnel should be built.  
   suggest做动词引出宾语从句，表达建议，翻译为：应该。宾语从句的虚拟。
7. This would solve the problem of ventilation, for if a train entered this tunnel, it would draw in fresh air behind it.   
   solve the problem of 解决什么问题   
   for因为，引出原因   
   if引出真实条件句，描述过去，因此，主句用would draw，从句是entered  
   draw in 拉进来，做动词翻译为，有拉、画画的意思。draw和pull都是“拉”区别，pull是往施力者自己的方向拉，拉向施力者。而draw是拉着物体往某个的方向运动，有牵引的意思，如拉窗帘用draw，不用pull（是把窗帘往原本的方向拉，而不是把窗帘拉向自己）。
8. If, at the time, the British had not feared invasion, it would have been completed.  
   虚拟语气表达过去

Lesson 88 Trapped in a mine

Trap v.陷入 be trapped in a mine

Drill v.钻孔 drill a hole

Beneath prep. 在。。。之下 beneath the soil

**本文语法:**

1. 复习条件句，真实与非真实表达过去、现在和将来  
   ①真实条件句假设现在对将来的推测（主将从现）  
   If they are not brought to the surface soon they may lose their lives.  
   If explosives are used, vibrations will cause the roof of the mine to collapse.  
   ②虚拟语气假设过去，there be 句型 + 从句往前推，主句4加1  
   If there had not been a hard layer of rack beneath the soil, they would have completed the job in a few hours.   
   ③虚拟语气假设现在对将来的假设，从句往前推，主句4加1   
   If they knew how difficult it was to drill through the hard rock, they would lose heart.

**课文部分:**

1. Six men have been trapped in a mine for seventeen hours.  
   现在完成时的被动与for加时间的持续
2. However, rescue operations are proving difficult.  
   sth. be proving difficult. 某事证明是困难的
3. As it is, they have been drilling for sixteen hours and they still have a long way to go.
4. They intend to bring the men up in a special capsule.  
   sb. intend to doing sth. 打算做某事
5. As it is, they have been drilling for sixteen hours and they still have a long way to go.  
   As it is正如现在这样（实际情况是,现在的情况是）  
   have been doing 现在完成进行时，过去的之前就在进行，一直持续，强调动作的延续
6. Meanwhile, a microphone, which was lowered into the mine two hours ago, has enabled the men to keep in touch with their closest relatives.  
   which引导的非限定定语从句  
   enable sb. to do sth. 可以做某事  
   keep in touch with sb. 与某人保持联系
7. Though they are running out of food and drink, the men are cheerful and confident that they will get out soon.  
   though引出让步状语从句，明让步暗转折。尽管。。。怎么样， 但是。。。  
   be running out of sth. 消耗完某物  
   注意confident that, that前为形容词引出从句，形容词后的宾语从句，属于特殊形式

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.

Actress 女演员 actor 男演员 -ess 女性后缀  
host男主人 hostess 女主人

**本文语法点：**

情态动词：  
①不表示动作，表示态度、情绪，不能单独做谓语，②后面跟动词原型，无人称变化，③一般只有两个时态的变化，一般现在时和一般过去时，④否定后加not，疑问句将情态动词提前

Must 无对应的过去式

Can could （情态动词的过去式有①表示过去，②用在现在，那么态度更委婉）

Shall should

Will would

May might

情态动词must的两种用法：

1. 表示推测；极为有把握的主观推测，可能性最高，有把握，接近事实，翻译为：肯定，一定  
   She must be at least thirty-five years old. 她肯定至少35了。  
   比较： She is 35 years old. 用主系表结构，那么就是事实了。  
   at least 最少，表示最低限度  
   ①must推测现在：  
   Darling, it must be terrible to be grown up!  
   You must be the new teacher.  
   He looks pale. He must be ill.  
   ②must推测过去：推测过去的事，must have done（19课，21课出现）  
   It must have rained last night. 昨晚很可能下雨了（很有把握的推测）   
   She must have cried just now.
2. 表示不可避免的义务；翻译为，必须，有一个同义词，have to  
   ①现在必须做  
   I must do it now. 不可避免的需要做了，必须  
   You must do it tomorrow. 注意，没有时态和人称的变化  
   In the play, she must appear in a bright red dress. （偏主观意愿）  
   Oil rigs have to be repaired frequently. (偏客观事实)  
   ②过去和将来必须做（have to）  
   Last year in another play, she had to wear short socks. 过去不得不  
   Jennifer will have to take part in a new play soon. 必须，不得不的将来时  
   soon表示不久以后，在一小段时间之后，和将来时连用

**课文部分：**

1. In spite of this, she often appears on the stage as a young girl.  
   In spite of this尽管这样,of后加名词或者代词。  
   though, although, even though 与In spite of的区别，都翻译为尽管，但后面的这3个是作为连词是用，后面要接句子，引导让步状语从句。

Lesson 41 Do you call that a hat

Rude adj. 无理的，粗鲁的

Mirror n.镜子

Remark n. v.评论

Remind v. 提醒 remind sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事 I remind you of that book.

Remind sb. to do 提醒某人去做某事 I remind you to lock the door.

Reminder n.提示，提示物

课文语法：

Need的两种用法

1. 做实义动词，否定和疑问需要根据时态加入助动词，有三种用法：  
   ①need sth. 主语需要什么，表示需要  
   He needs some time. 过去时： He needed some time.  
   We mustn’t buy things we don’t need.  
   ②need to do/sb. to do 主语需要做什么/别人做什么   
   He needs to have a rest. He needs friends to help him.  
   ③need doing 主语需要被做（主动形式表示被动）   
   His bag needs mending. （主语需要被修理，比较特殊的用法）
2. 做情态动词，否定和疑问按情态动词规则  
   ①表示需要做某事，need do，做情态动词使用通常用于否定句和疑问句中，   
   Need I finish it now? 做情态动词，用在疑问句  
   You needn’t finish it now.  
   You needn’t be so rude. 你没有必要这么粗鲁吧  
   I needn’t remind you of that terrible tie you bought yesterday.   
   我就不需要提醒你昨天买的领带了。 *不需要做，真的没做，真实的*  
   ②need have done（属于虚拟的用法） 表示过去本来需要做某事，但是实际上没有做。但是由于过去需要做但是没做，所以现在已经不可能改变。只能是一种虚拟。you needn’t have said that. ***本来***不需要做某事，但事实上做了，虚拟的  
   你本来不需要这么说的  
   比较这两种情况：  
   I needn’t say that. 我不需要说这些，事实是真的没说，   
   I needn’t have said that. 我**原本**不需要说这些，事实是真的说了

课文部分：

1. I sat down on one of those modern chairs with holes in it.  
   With 介词，伴随着…有 ，with sth. +介词短语 ，意思：伴随有什么在哪里  
   A piece of paper with her name and address on it.  
   A wallet with 200 dollars in it.  
   A bus with 50 people on it.  
   Without 用法一样，意思相反，伴随没有
2. We had been in the … shop for half an hour and my wife was still in front of the mirror.  
   ①In front of 在…前面，强调在外部的前面；  
    She is still in front of the mirror. 镜子的前面（外部）  
   ②强调在内部的里面 in the front of  
    She is sitting in the front of the bus. 巴士的前面
3. “We mustn’t buy things we don’t need.” I remarked suddenly.  
   Mustn’t 语气态度较为强烈，表示禁止，不允许  
   things we don’t need. 定语从句修饰things，从后往前翻译，我们不需要的东西  
   need在此处为实义动词的用法
4. I regretted saying it almost at once.  
   Regret 后悔 过去式 regretted 过去分词 regretted  
   ①Regret sth. 后悔某件事  
   ②Regret doing sth. 后悔做过了某事（已经做过了）
5. My wife was wearing at hat that looked like a lighthouse.  
   Look like 看起来像什么 she looks like her father.  
   Like 是介词不是动词喜欢，像…一样 ， my teacher never speak English like that.

Lesson 65 Jumbo versus the police

versus prep. 对战 A vs. B

ought modal verb.应该，情态动词 ought to do sth. = should do sth.

Fortune n. 命运 fortune-teller Fortune favors fools.

n.财富 make a fortune fortunate adj.幸运的 un- adj.不幸的

**本文语法:**

1. 复习非谓语动词(49课)，复习情态动词，新内容情态动词的虚拟  
   Dressed up as Father Christmas and accompanied by a ‘guard of honor’ of six pretty girls, **he** **set** **off** down the main street of the city riding a baby elephant called Jumbo.  
   出发 有两个词组①set off②set out。Set v.安顿，安放
2. 复习情态动词：  
   不可以单独做谓语，后面接动词的原形，如：should + do，表示主语现在应该做某事，是真实的表达法  
   We should arrest him. 真实表达法，表示实际上真的可以这么做（过去式）
3. 情态动词的虚拟：  
   Should + have done ，表示过去应该做某事，无法改变的现实，是一种虚拟的表达法，翻译为**本来**应该做某事 （过去本应该做，但实际上没做）  
   He should have known that the police would never allow this sort of thing.  
   他本来应该知道，但是他实际上不知道   
   He ought to have known …. ought to等于should，没有任何区别   
   其他的情态动词，如： need have done 本来需要做，但实际上没做，  
   Could能/would将要/might 可能 + have done ，但must，can，will原形不可以虚拟  
   真实和虚拟的两种情况：  
   ①should + do 现在应该做，真实的表达法   
   ②should + have done 过去本应该做，但实际上没做，虚拟。翻译为：本来  
   本来需要，实际上没有 need have done  
   本来能够做，实际上没有 could have done  
   本来将要做，实际上没有 would have done  
   本来可以，可能做，实际上没有 might have done  
   must, can, will, shell, 等都不能表达虚拟  
   否定的情况：  
   Shouldn’t have done 过去本不应该做，但实际上做了

**课文部分:**

1. A policeman approached Jimmy and told him he ought to have gone along a side street as Jumbo was holding up the traffic. 情态动词的虚拟，他本来应该。。。，但是实际上并没有
2. Though Jimmy agreed to go at once, Jumbo refused to move.  
    同意去做某事 拒绝去走某事  
   though尽管，让步状语从句，明让步，暗转折
3. Fifteen policemen had to push very hard to get him off the main street.  
   had to不得不，客观上的，
4. The police had a difficult time, but they were most amused.  
    most，没有the 那边是非常的意思。加上the表示最
5. Jumbo must weigh a few tons  
   must有两个意思，一个是必须，一个是表示推测，肯定，一定
6. **It** was fortunate that we didn’t have to carry him.   
   It形式主语，that引导主从句，后是真正的主语

Lesson 89 A slip of the tongue

Slip n.滑倒 a slip of the tongue

Comedy n.喜剧 tragedy n.悲剧

Present n.礼物；现在，重音在前 v.演出，赠送，重音在后 adj.出席的，到场的，现在的

Queue v.排队， n.队伍，长队 wait in the queue ,jump the queue 插队

Dull adj.无趣的 boring adj.乏味的

Advertiser n.登广告的人 advertise v.宣传，做广告 advertisement n.广告

**本文语法:**

1. 同位语从句复习：  
   When **the news** got round that a comedy show would be presented at our local cinema by the P. and U. Bird Seed Company, we all rushed to see it.   
   在when引出的时间状语从句中，由that引出同位语从句，补充说明the news，属于分裂结构的同位语从句，因为从句太长，主句太短，就不挨着the news了。  
   get round 传开了  
   to see it.非谓语动词，不定时表示目的，冲过去的目的是为了看演出
2. 情态动词的虚拟复习  
   Those *who* failed to get in need not have felt disappointed, **as** many of the artistes *who* should have appeared did not come.   
   本句的知识点有：  
   ①as引出原因状语从句，在主句和从句中，分别又包涵了两个who引出的定语从句。  
    as后给出主句不需要感到失望的原因是：很多本应该参演的演员没有来。  
    who引导的定语，从句需要从后往前翻译。注意和同位语从句的区别。  
   ②本句为情态动词的虚拟用法  
    情态动词后加上have done 表示虚拟，翻译的时候前面加本来  
    Should have done 本来应该做某事，实际上没有  
    Need not have done 本来不需要做某事，但做了  
   ③fail to do 做什么事失败了

**课文部分:**

1. People will do anything to see a free show even if it is a bad one.  
   Even if 翻译为：即使。。。样，但是。。。样。 引导让步状语从句，明让步，暗转折，翻译的时候在后面加上表示转折的，但是。  
   即使是非常的糟糕，但是人们还是会去看免费的演出。
2. We had to queue for hours to get in and there must have been several hundred people present just before the show began.   
   There be 某地有某物，客观存在，+ must have been，表示对过去的推测，结合一起来使用，表示：推测过去某地肯定有。。。某物。  
   比较，there were several hundred people present before the show began.
3. Unfortunately, the show was one of the dullest we have ever seen.  
   be one of 是什么的之一。 dullest后面省略了show。最无聊的演出之一，后跟定语从句限定范围
4. The only funny things we heard that evening came from the advertiser at the beginning of the programme.  
   at the beginning of 在什么。。。开始的时候，一般与过去时连用  
   we heard that evening做定语从句限定things，从后往前翻译。此处的that不做连词引导从句，而是做代词，表示，那个。
5. We all know *what* the poor man should have said, but *what* he actually said was: “This is the Poo and Ee Seed Bird Company. Good ladies, evening and gentlemen!”  
   know what…引出第三类宾语从句，  
   should have said 表示情态动词的虚拟，本应该说什么，但实际上没有  
   What he actually said was:引出主语从句，位于句首  
   注意本句中what引导的两个从句，一个是宾语从句，一个是主语从句。

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：

1. 做实义动词：(有多种意思)  
   ①有have = have got(英式英语用这个表示拥有，同义词own和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. （美式）= you have got a lot of money.（英式）  
   I haven’t got my bag.  
   ②吃喝玩乐做  
   Have a meal. （吃） Have breakfast. I had had lunch at a village.  
   Have some water. （喝）   
   Have a good time. Have fun. （玩乐）  
   游泳Have a swim. （做事情） 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.
2. 做助动词：(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，帮助构成现在完成时  
   He had left.  
   否定/疑问，have not，have提前 ,she has not bought a gift. Had he left?
3. **课文讲解：**After I had had lunch at a village pub, I looked for my bag.  
   had done 过去完成时表示动作在looked动作之前发生。先吃完饭，后找包。  
   look for表示寻找
4. I had left it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn’t there!  
   beside …与 besides …的区别  
   ①beside 表示：…在…旁边，相当于 near，next you.的意思。   
   beside the door 在门旁边，beside you 在你旁边  
   ②Besides 表示：…除了…还有，  
   Besides this book, I have some others. 除了这本书，我还有一些其他的
5. As I was looking for it, the landlord came in.  
   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，持续进行的动作用过去进行时，突然出现的事，用一般过去式。  
   当我正在到处找的时候，老板进来了。
6. but I can’t pay the bill. I haven’t got my bag.  
    haves是组动词，

Lesson 42 Not very musical

Musical adj. 精通音乐的，音乐的 名词+ al 变成形容词

Tune n.曲调

Glimpse n.一瞥(a quick look) have/get/catch + a glimpse of sth. 看了什么东西一眼

We had our first glimpse of the snake.

Difference n.差别

Tell the difference between A and B ，分辨A和B的不同、区别

**本文语法：**

have的用法：

1. 做实义动词，有，吃喝玩乐做；
2. 做助动词，帮助构成完成时，无实际义；
3. Have a + n 就可以表示动词的意思（新内容），这个词既有名词也有动词的含义就可以这样用。  
   Have a walk = walk 意思上一样， we have a walk = we walk  
   Have a rest = rest；   
   have a look = look；   
   have a swim = swim ；   
   have a sleep = sleep；

练习：（将划线部分的动词换为名词的用法）

I wanted to smoke. = I wanted to have a smoke.

They swam in the sea this morning. = They *had* a swim in the sea this morning.

She is resting. = She is having a rest.

He was looking at you. = He was having a look.

**课文部分：**

1. After a time, we noticed a snake charmer with two large baskets at the other side of the square, so we went go have a look at him.
2. As soon as he saw us, he picked up a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the baskets.  
   as soon as 一。。。就  
   Pick sb. up 捡起来，拿起来。顺路接某人，偶然捡到，学到  
   I will pick you up on my way home. 顺路接你，在我回家的路上  
   He picked up some Japanese when he worked there. 偶然学到一些日语
3. When he began to play a tune, we had our first glimpse of the snake.  
   have one’s glimpse of 看了某人一眼
4. It rose out of the basket …  
   rose vi.上升（拼写和名词rose玫瑰花一样），原形是rise不及物动词（主语自己完成，不能直接跟宾语），过去式 rose ，过去分词risen 。  
   The sun rises every day.  
   raise vt. 及物动词，升起，把别人升起。   
   You raise me up.
5. The snake, however, continued to “dance” slowly.  
   dance加引号，表示了不是真的跳  
   However ，翻译为：但是（然而），表转折，是副词，是上一个句子表达意思的转折。  
   与but的区别为：  
   ①but是并列句的连词，连接两个句子，放两个句子的中间，用一个句号结尾。  
   ②however是副词。不能连接两个句子，用来修饰整个句子。可以放在一个句子中用逗号隔开，也可以放句首，还可以放句尾。  
   The snake, however, continued to “dance” slowly.  
   However, the snake continued to “dance” slowly.  
   The snake continued to “dance” slowly, however.  
   ③两者意思一样。
6. It obviously could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz.  
   tell the difference between A and B. 不能区分A与B的不同。

Lesson 66 Sweet as honey!

Bomb n.炸弹 v.轰炸 bomber n.轰炸机

Remote adj.偏远的，遥远的 a remote place

n.遥控器

rediscover v.重新发现，re+动词，此类前缀的词还有：*re*peat v.重复 ，retell v.复述 ， rebuild v.重建， restore v.修复，恢复，把。。。放回

package v. 把。。。打包， n.包裹 a small package of cigars

pack v.包裹，打包 , a packing case 包装箱

preserver v.保护 pre-，事先的前缀，prepare v.做准备 preview v.预演，预告

precaution n.预防措施 pre + caution n.警戒，事先的警戒=预防措施

in … condition 在。。。状态， in + good/bad/perfect/reasonable好的 + condition

be worth doing 值得做某事 it was worth rescuing. 主语值得被营救，-ing主动表被动

These books are worth reading. 这些书值得读

The idea is worth considering. 这个想法值得被考虑

Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.无论是什么只要值得做就值得做好

一个句子做主语

**本文语法:**

Have的用法 ：

1. 有
2. 吃喝玩乐做
3. 做助动词，帮助构成完成时态 ，无实际意义
4. 新语法做**使役动词**，只要不是自己亲自做的都可以用这种表达方法  
   **Have sth. Done，**使。。。被做； 不是本人亲自做，而是让别人去完成 ①The vicar has been asked to **have** the tree **cut** down.   
   牧师被要求把树砍掉  
   ②The French authorities **had** the plane **packaged** and moved in parts back to France.法国政府使这个飞机被打包  
   I washed my car. 亲自做  
   I had my car washed. 让别人做  
   I will cut *my hair* tomorrow. 让人误解为亲自剪掉自己的头发。  
   I will have *my hair* cut tomorrow. 明天我会去理发（地道的表达方法）

**课文部分:**

1. Sweet as honey   
   省略写法：完整的写法：as sweet as honey ，甜的同蜂蜜一样  
   同级比较as…as… ，同。。。一样， 相当于一种比喻  
   as busy as bees 比喻成蜜蜂  
   As sticky as glue 粘的和胶水一样
2. In 1963 a Lancaster bomber crashed on Wallis Island, a remote place in the South Pacific, a long way west of Samoa.   
   两个同位语修饰 Island  
   Crash 既可以做名词也可以做动词 the crash was forgotten.
3. The plane wasn’t too badly damaged, but over the years, the crash was forgotten and the wreck remained undisturbed.  
   remain + 形容词，表示保持着某种状态。   
   disturb v.打扰 do not disturb, no disturbing
4. By this time, a Lancaster bomber in reasonable condition was rare and worth rescuing.  
   ①by this time 截止到这个时间  
   ②in…condition 处于什么状态， in good condition 处于良好的状态（bad/perfect）  
   ③be worth doing 值得做某事， 主动的表达形式，是被动的意思，值得被抢救  
   These books are worth reading. 这些书值得**被**读。 主动表被动。  
   The idea is worth considering. 这些意见值得参考。 注意主语都是物。  
   Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. 主句从句，句子做主语。值得做的事情，值得做好。
5. The French authorities had the plane packaged *and* (the French authorities had the plane) moved in parts back to France. （本课重点句型） ①并列句的省略：相同的部分都可以省略  
   ②have sth. done ; have的使役动词的用法
6. Now a group of enthusiasts are going to have the plane restored.  
   have的使役动词的用法
7. The group will need to have only three of them rebuilt.  
   have的使役动词的用法
8. A colony of bees had turned the engine into a hive and it was totally preserved in beeswax!  
   turn A into B .把A变成B

Lesson 90 what’s for supper

Chip n.油炸土豆片 fish and chips n.芯片

Overfish v.过度捕捞 overreact v.过度反应 overfeed v.过度喂食

Terrify v.吓，使恐怖 ，及物动词 That kind of things terrifies people.

Terrifying adj. 使。。。感到害怕的，-ing 让别人感到

Terrified adj.感到害怕的，-ed主语本身感到

Variety n.品种，变化，多样性

**本文语法:**

1. 综合复习和have的用法
2. 总分总的写法，可以用于模仿写作  
   Three factors have caused these fish to grow so large:   
   1 xxxxx; （注意标点用分号；）  
   2 xxxxx;  
   3 xxxxx. （最后一个原因用句号完结）  
   As a result, the fish just eat and eat and grow and grow in the lovly warm water.  
   如果想引出最后的结果，可以以下的词在句子前面：As a result,As it turns out,Consequently, accordingly, therefore, thus ，后加句子引出结果

**课文部分:**

1. Fish and chips has always been a favourite dish in Britain, but *as* the oceans have been overfished, fish bas become more and more expensive.  
   ①fish and chips 合起来是一道菜，做主语相当于单数，动词用单三形式**has**…been 。三个句子都是用的完成时态，强调过去的之前直到现在就是这个状况  
   ②as引出原因状语从句，翻译为因为。As后如果是a的话，那么就是介词的用法，翻译为作为，如as a teacher ，作为一个老师  
   ③多音节的形容词，使用more and more 表示越来越， more and more beautiful  
   better and better 单音节er and , I love you more and more each day.
2. So it comes as a surprise to learn that giant fish are terrifying the divers on North Sea oil rigs.  
   ①North Sea 北海，英国附件海域，有丰富的油气资源  
   ②it为形式主语，不定式to do 是真正的主语，被it替代，原因是真正的主语不定式太长，头重脚轻，英语习惯用it替代。  
   拆解为中文容易理解的样式为：To learn that giant fish are terrifying the divers on North Sea oil rigs comes as a surprise.  
   翻译为：得知巨型鱼类正在恐吓北海的潜水员这个消息是件稀奇事的。  
   ③so 副词，翻译为因此  
   ④as + a 翻译为作为，类似形容词用法，surprising，本句其实是主系表的简单句，  
   it comes surprising 或 it is surprising 后加不定式。可以改成这个样子  
   ⑤learn that 为动宾形式的宾语从句
3. Oil rigs have to be repaired *frequently* and divers**,** who *often* have to work in darkness a hundred feet under water**,** have been frightened out of their wits by giant fish bumping into them as they work.  
   ①frequently频繁, usually 通常（已经形成习惯的动作）, always 总是, often 常常，频率副词，通常用在动词之前，注意本句中两个频率副词位置不同，一个用在动词之后，一个（often）用在动词之前。  
   ②, who引导的非限定性定语从句，作为插入语，用来补充说明divers，去掉不影响句子的意思，需要用双逗号的标点。  
   ③by 被动语态的动作发出者，bumping现在分词做定语修饰fish，bump v. 碰撞  
   I bumped into Tome in town this moring.偶然碰到。Bump sth. up 突然提价  
   ④as they work，时间状语从句  
   ⑤ sb. be frightened out of their wites by sth. 主语被吓个半死  
    主动形式：A frighten B A吓唬B， A是动作的发出者。  
    被动形式：A be frightened by B A被B吓， B是动作的发出者
4. Now they have had special cages made to protect them form these monsters.  
   ①复习have sth. done 的结构，主语让别人做，而不是亲自做  
   ②protect sb./sth. from sb./sth. 保护某人或某物不受什么的侵害，动词可以用shield替换。或者 guard sb./sth. against sb./sth. guard…against…
5. The fish **are not** sharks or killer whiales, **but** favourite eating varieties like cod and skate which grow to unnatural sizes, sometimes as much as twelve feet in length.  
   ①eating varieties 食用鱼品种， variety show 综艺节目  
   ②sth. be not A, but B. 这个东西不是A，而是B。的表达句型  
   ③as …as…in ，如同。。。一样。。。在某方面
6. The plentiful supply of和 enough 表示足够的

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和can的用法:

1. 复习情态动词：（复习17课）  
   ①表达人的情绪、情感和对待事物的态度等；  
   ②不能单独使用，后接动词原形；  
   ③无人称的变化；  
   ④时态变化有限，只有现在和过去两种时态，如：must只有现在的时态。
2. 复习must的用法（复习17课）  
   ①表示推测，把握最大，几乎接近事实；  
    推测现在用must be，推测过去用 must have done  
   ②表示不可避免的义务；
3. May/might的用法：（新语法）  
   ①用于推测，may翻译为可能。可能性较must小，must推测翻译为：肯定，一定  
    The play may begin at any moment. 可能马上开始  
    对现在情形的推测，may + 动词原形  
    It may have begun already. 可能已经开始了，如果十分肯定用must  
    对过去的推测， may + have done  
   ②做情态动词用，表请求，允许，翻译为可以，疑问句中限制人称，只能是may I；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.   
    You may go. 你可以走了。  
   ③might 表示may的过去，如果用在现在也可以表示委婉的语气  
    I might as well have them   
    may as well do sth.还是怎么怎么做为好，怎么这么做也可以，较为勉强
4. can/could的用法：（新语法）  
   ①情态动词，表能力，能够  
    Trust yourself! You can do it.  
    Can I return these two tickets?  
   ②情态动词，请求，允许，同于may，翻译为可以，疑问句中不限制人称。  
    Can you help me? 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.  
 ④Could表示can的过去式，如果用在现在也可以表示委婉的语气  
 Could I have those two tickets please? 不是表示过去。委婉，客气的口气  
 肯定回答：Certainly

**课文部分：**

1. sell v.卖，出售，出卖   
   ①做及物动词，可以接双宾语，A卖给B什么东西  
    I sold Tom the bicycle for 150 dollars. 卖东西给别人  
    I sold the bicycle to Tome for 150 dollars. 直接宾语在前  
    He sold his friends down the river. 出卖朋友  
   ②做不及物动词，后接副词修饰sell  
    The books sell well.书卖的好。Badly/slowly/quickly.  
    sold out 表示卖光，本文标题
2. The play may begin at any moment. 戏可能马上就要开始了。  
   at any moment. 随时，马上，等于soon
3. We’ve sold out = we have sould out
4. What a pity! ，感叹名词用，what。 What a day！ What a mess!
5. At once 立刻，马上

Lesson 43 Over the South Pole

Pole n.极 电池正负极，the South Pole 南极，North北极，fishing pole 鱼竿

Flight n.飞行，航班 Flight CA112 is boarding. Please get ready.

Explorer n.探测器，探险家 IE = internet Explorer

Explore v.探测，探险，探索

Exploration n.考察，探险，以科学研究为目的

Adventure n.冒险，以寻求刺激为目的

Lie v.躺，处于，位于； 过去式 lay 过去分词 lain 过去分词 lying

v.说谎 ； 过去式 lied 过去分词 lied 规则变化

lay 1、lie的过去式 the beggar lay there yesterday.

2、v.摆放 本身就是动词原型 ；过去式 laid 过去分词 laid

v.产卵，下蛋

serious adj.严重的，严肃的 The problem of air pollution is serious. 空气污染是严重的问题

I am serious. 我是严肃的，认真的，不是在开玩笑 I am not joking.

Point n.点，小数点，时间点，地点，要点 at one point , what’s your point?

v.指出，点出 they pointed out the problem. Point at/to

endless adj.无尽的， endless white plains

careless adj.不小心的 worthless adj.不值钱的

order v.命令，预定，  
 Byrd ordered his men to throw out a bag.(Order sb. to do sth.)  
 The forest anuthorities ordered several tons of a special seed.  
 n.顺序，次序，点餐   
 keep the order.   
 May I take your order?

**本文重点：**

1. Can/could 与 be able to 的区别  
   相同点：都是表示能够做某事  
   不同点：  
   ①can表示有能力，不表示做到了。而表示过去能够，并且已经成功做到的事情，只能用was/were able to，不能用could。  
   ②can可以表示猜测，表示请求和允许。be able to不行；  
   ③can只有两种时态，而be able to有各种时态  
     
   本文三处表示过去成功做到了用was able to而不用can的地方：  
   ①They were able to take a great many photographs of the mountains that lay below.   
   表示 过去确定、能够成功做到了，不用could，用was/were able to   
   ②the plane was then able to rise and it cleared the mountains by 400 feet.  
   ③The aircraft was able to fly over the endless white plains without difficulty. 没有伴随着
2. 主语从句：一个句子做主语，写法同宾语从句，但是也有区别：   
   宾语从句的写法：  
   ①I know that you are right. That可以省略  
   ②I know what she will say.  
   ③I know whether he is happy. 可以用if也可以用whether  
     
   主语从句的写法：(从句固定在前面翻译)  
   ①It is a pity that you can’t go with us. 注意**that不能省掉**（你不能跟我们一起去真是个遗憾）  
   ②It is uncertain whether they will arrive here on time.注意**不用if，只能用whether**（他们是否将会准时到达这不确定）

**课文部分：**

1. Fly over 飞跃； For the first time 首次
2. Though, at first, Byid and his men were able to take a great many photographs of the mountains that lay below, they soon ran into serious trouble.  
   a great many后加可数名词复数  
   that lay below 定语从句修饰mountains，倒过来翻译：位于下面的山  
   though引出让步状语从句
3. At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash.  
   at one point 在某一个地点  
   Seem + adj. 似乎是确定的…  
   It 是形式主语，that后面的句子充当主语，称为主语从句。翻译的时候，it不要翻译，直接把主语从句提前。（他们的飞机将要坠毁似乎是确定的。）
4. It could only get over the mountains if it rose to 10000 feet.  
   get over 过去  
   rose是 rise的过去式，v. 升起,过去分词为 risen  
   注意if引导的条件句
5. The plane was then able to rise and it cleared the mountains **by** 400 feet.  
   此处的by表示相差的额度，全新的用法，唯一一次出现
6. 原因状语从句中的for、since、because，as引导从句的区别，For只能放两个句子的中间，并且for前面要加逗号，而because , as的位置比较灵活。Because表示直接原因，语气最强；for和since表示间接原因，as表示大家都知道的原因，语气较because弱
7. 做某事没有困难，Do sth. Without difficulty

Lesson 67 Volcanoes

Volcano n.火山 ， active volcanoes

Liquid adj.液态的 solid 固体 gas 气体

Escape v.逃脱，逃避 We all want to escape from the reality sometimes.

**本文语法:**

三种能够的比较：

1. Can do  
   Can和be able to do 都表示能够做某事，但can只有一般现在和一般过去两种时态。can还可以表示猜测，请求允许。复习43课
2. be able to do sth.   
   当表示过去能够做，并且成功做到了，用 was/were able to ，而不用could，could是有能力，但结果不一定成功。  
   Tazieff was able to set up a camp very close to the volcano. 成功的做到了  
   He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any man alive.
3. managed to do sth.  
   managed to do sth ，过去想方设法做某事，而且成功了  
   Though he managed to take a number of brilliant photographs, he could not stay for very long. 明让步暗转折  
   It threatened to surround him completely, but Tazieff managed to escape just in time.

**课文部分:**

1. He has spent his lifetime studying active volcanoes in all parts (over) of the world.  
   Spend 的用法：①必须是人做主语，②既可以是花时间也可以花钱，用法：spend 时间 (in) doing sth.
2. This time, he managed to climb into the mouth of Kituro, so that he **could** take photographs.   
   So that 复习57课，可表目的或结果，后有情态动词could，则为引导的是目的状语从句

Lesson 91 Three men in a basket

Royal adj.皇家的 the royal family 皇室 the royal navy , royal Air Force Station

Spy v.观察，暗中监视 spy on … n.间谍

Track n.轨迹 keep track of …. 跟踪/记录， lose track of… 没跟上

**本文语法:**

复习情态动词以及词组

**课文部分:**

1. A pilot noticed a balloon which seemed to be making for a Royal Air Force Station.

Seem to do 似乎，表示不确定性

Make for…朝着某个方向

1. No one there was able to explain they mystery.

Was或were ，过去能够做，并且成功做到了

1. He said that someone might be spying on the station and the pilot was ordered to keep track of the strange object.  
   might be doing表示推测正在进行的事
2. The pilot managed to circle the balloon for some time.

过去式的话，表示想方设法去做并且做到了

1. They could not arrest anyone.

could过去能够做，但是不一定做到了

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，动词做名词用，形容词来修饰，如：no somorking，禁止吸烟， no eating 禁止进食，no begging禁止乞讨

1. 做主语  
   fishing is my favorite sport. 钓鱼由动词变成名词  
   Eating is always a pleasure.  
   Watching television is my favourite pastime.  
   Reading in bed is something I always enjoy.
2. 做宾语，一般在介词后(介词后需要接名词、代词和动名词)  
   I often fish for hours without catching anything. Without 介词，伴随着没有  
   you must give up fishing! up在此做介词， Give up smoking.   
   I am very keen on cycling.  
   She is afraid of staying in that house alone.  
   He is capale of doing anything.
3. 做宾补  
   On seeing the plane coming towards me, I dashed for cover. coming现在分词对plane做补充说明。On翻译为一。。。就
4. 完成时态的动名词  
   After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag.   
   完成时态的动名词，having done，完成时态 + 动名词，是一种特殊的动名词，强调发生在现在的之前。意思是强调先度过时光然后回家

**课文讲解：**

1. Some fishermen are unlucky.  
   un-否定前缀， unhappy, unpleasant, unimportant, uninteresting
2. Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish.  
   Instead of …取代了，替代了，of是介词，后跟名词、代词和动名词
3. I am even less lucky.  
   Even放在**比较级前面**，用于加强语气，翻译为甚至  
   less lucky 比较级，更少，更少的幸运，更没有运气，less是little的比较级，
4. I’m not really interested in fishing.I am only interested in sitting in a boat and doing nothing at all!  
   Be interested in ….在某方面感兴趣  
   be fond of 喜欢什么  
   be keen on   
   be afraid of  
   be capable of  
   be up to 后都可以接动名词

Lesson 44 Through the forest

Risk n.危险，冒险 take/run the risk of ,take the risk of losing life.

处与危险 be at risk

v.冒险，使面临风险

picnic n.野餐，名词 have a picnic

edge n.边缘

at the edge of at the edge of a forest/a cliff

possession n.所有，所拥有 归谁所有 in one’s possession

breath n.呼吸 be out of breath, 憋气hold one’s breath，深呼吸take a deep breath, 让某人震撼 take one’s breath away

breathe v.呼吸

contents n.内有的物品 ，本身以s结尾， the contents of the bag

**本文语法点：**

复习 doing ，动名词，当做名词来用（知识拓展）

1. 所有的doing做主语，复习20课；
2. 所有的doing都可以在介词后面做宾语（注意介词to的两种用法，①做介词，表示朝着某个方向，go to shcool；②动词不定式，表目的。）   
   ①I am looking forward to seeing him tomorrow. look forward to doing 期待  
   ②I am accustomed to getting up early. Be accustomed to 习惯于某事某物  
   ③I am used to getting up early. Be Used to 习惯某事某物
3. 只有部分doing可以在某些动词后做宾语，有些动词后，既能接doing，又能接to do，并且意思完全一样  
   They began to run. = they began running. 既能接to do也能接doing意思一样  
   此类的动词还有：Start ， continue
4. 动词后能接doing或者to do，两种情况都能接，但是表达的意思不一样  
   I hate to disturb you, but can I come in for a moment?   
   hate to do sth. 偶然、此刻如此、临时性的此刻  
   I hate disturbing people when they are busy.   
   hate doing. 表示总是讨厌这么做  
   总是其他的词还有 love ，like ， dislike  
   P68课继续讨论只能接doing或to do的情况

**课文讲解：**

1. They had rushed up to her while she was having a picnic at the edge of a forest with her children and tried to steal her hadbag.  
   注意句子中出现的词组：①Rush up to sb.②have a picnic③at the edge of sp. ④Try to do
2. In the struggle, the strap broke and**,** with the bag in their possession**,** both men started running through the trees.  
   ①主语插入语的写法，用成对的**逗号**或者破折号将原本的句子截断，额外补充的部分。本句可以理解为：伴随着包在他们手里。  
   ②with是介词，表示伴随着有什么，with sth.+介词短语，表示伴随着有什么在哪里  
   ③both表示两者都  
   ④start 后可以接-dong也可以接to do，意思完全一样（begin也是同样）
3. Mrs. Sterling got so angry that she ran after them.  
   ①so…that和such…that都表示为，太。。。所以。。。，引出结果状语从句。  
   ②不同点为：so后接形容词，而such后接名词或名词词组。  
   the men got such a fright that they dropped the bag and ran away.引出结果状语从句，他们受到太大的惊吓，所以。。。
4. Continue to do 继续做某事
5. When she caught up with them, she saw that they had sat down and were going through the contents of the bag, so she ran straight at them.  
   ①catch up with sb. 追赶上了某人②go through 穿过，go through the forest.穿过森林，此处表示翻看，浏览，go through a book.③the contents of sth. 容器里面的东西④ran straight at 跑向；straight作为副词修饰动词，笔直地  
   so引出结果状语从句
6. The strap needs mending. 此处的doing较为特殊  
   need doing sth. 需要做某事，主语为物，主动的形式，表示被动   
   the windows need cleaning

Lesson 68 Persistent（语法点较多）

Persistent adj.坚持的，固执的 ，persist v.坚持 vs. insist v.坚持

坚持做某事 persist in insist on 后接名词，代词，动名词

He insisted on coming with me.

Avoid v.避开 avoid + n./doing ，不能加to do

Try to avoid accidents while you are driving.

Nobody can avoid making mistakes, but we should avoid making the same ones.

**本文语法:（doing 、动名词的逻辑主语和反意疑问句）**

动词加ing形式，既doing ，有多种身份分别是：  
①**现在分词**，表示主动；  
②**动名词**用；  
③现在进行时中，be+动词-ing，**构成时态**； I was just wondering how to spend the morning.

doing当作①现在分词用：（在126页，21课分词做定语详解）

1. 做定语 （注意和动名词4点比较）  
   Passing planes 经过的飞机， passing修饰planes，正在路过的飞机  
   A waiting car 正在等待的车  
   A sleeping baby 一个在睡觉的婴儿
2. 做状语  
   He came *running* towards me.   
   Came是不及物动词，所以Running是现在分词做状语，表示当时的情况是动作是由主语主动发出，补充说明他来的状态，是主动跑向我的。  
   做状语和定语等情况（不属于本文）  
   This is a moving spectacle, for crowds of people stand on the shore watching the lanterns drifting away until they can be seen no more.

doing当作②动名词用有以下的用途：

1. 主语，  
   Fishing is my favourite sport.
2. 在介词后做宾语，介宾，所有的介词后都可以跟doing  
   I often fish for hours without catching anything.
3. 在有些动词后做宾语，动宾，  
   ①finish , mind , enjoy 等这些词后习惯用动名词形式doing，We enjoy studying English.  
   ②有些词习惯用to do的形式，如want to do，need to do 等，
4. 修饰其他名词，做定语（表示功能用途）   
   a sleeping bag 睡袋，用来睡觉的袋子，  
   a waiting room，   
   packing case 包装箱，用来包装的箱子，   
   a fishing boot ，用来钓鱼的船  
   a driving license 驾照

**课文部分:**

1. I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, （做宾语）  
   avoid是动词， meeting是在动词后的宾语，因此是动名词
2. It was no use pretending that I had not seen him.（做主语）  
   ① It is no use + doing，句型，做什么事情是没用的，It is no use waiting here.  
   ②Pretending是动名词用法，做句子的主语，由形式主语it替代，  
   形式主语的变形：  
   Fishing is my favourite sport.  
   Fishing on the river with friends is my favourite sport.  
   **It** is my favourite sport (that) fishing on the river with friends.  
   ③that引出宾语从句，本句的翻译为：假装我没有见到他是没有用的了。
3. I never enjoy meeting Nigel Dykes.  
   meeting，动名词，动词后做宾语
4. No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you. 介宾，动名词  
   ①No matter how，无论怎样，引导让步状语从句，可以用however替代（however有多种意思，如：①做副词，翻译为，然而，但是，相当于but；②做连词替代no matter how，翻译为：无论怎样）   
   扩展：由于No matter how = however，都是无论怎样。  
   no matter + 特殊疑问词wh-/how , 都表示无论怎么样，引导让步状语从句，  
   No matter where you go. 无论你去哪里  
   No matter what you do. 无论你做什么  
   No matter where. = wherever. (where + ever) 无论哪里  
   No matter what. = whatever. (what + ever) 无论什么事  
   ②coming 动名词，本文第四处动名词
5. I had to think of a way of preventing him from following around me.   
   ①两个动名词，介宾，  
   ②prevent sb. (from) doing sth. 阻止某人做某事
6. I said. ‘Fancy meeting you here!’  
    fancy doing想象做某事
7. You are not busy doing anything, Are you?   
   ①doing 前省略了in，动名词，动宾  
   ②反意疑问句：陈述句+简短的一般疑问句。前面否定，后面肯定；前面肯定，后面否定。作用是让对方验证自己的观点  
   练习：（将陈述句中变成反意疑问句）  
   You can’t understand me, can you?   
   They finished the project, didn’t they?  
   He really enjoys his work, doesn’t he?  
   回答：**实事求是，是就是yes，不是就是，no**，不能参照中文的回答习惯，英文对于回答上面反意疑问句，“不忙”的表达习惯：No, I’m not.而中文的表达习惯为：是的，我不忙，注意中英文的差异。
8. Would you mind **my** coming with you? （语法点：动名词的逻辑主语）  
   ①Mind后只能跟doing，不能用to do不定式，动宾结构，coming是动名词  
   ②本句话有两个动词，一个mind和一个come；每一个动词都要有主语的发出者。当逻辑主语和句子主语不一样，要带上动作的发出者my。所以mind是you发出的，而come是I发出的，coming是动名词，所以修饰名词用形容词性的物主代词my。如果逻辑主语和句子的主语一样就省略my。Would you mind Lee’s coming with you?
9. There’s always plenty to read in the waiting room.  
   本文出现的第11个动名词，waiting做定语，修饰room，表用途，是用来等待的房间

Lesson 92 Asking for trouble

Fast adv.熟睡，彻底地 be fast asleep

Tone n.语气，腔调 The tone of the letter is very friendly.

**本文语法:**

1. 复习doing的用法，
2. 宾语从句否定可以往主句前移  
   I don’t think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night.   
   **宾语从句的否定前移，**=I think the windows don’t need cleaning at this time of the night.我认为窗户不需要在这个时候擦  
   跟想法、观点、态度有关的动词后面，否定可以前移，这类的动词有：think, believe , consider,   
   练习：（汉译英）  
   ①我认为你不是错的 I don’t think you are wrong.  
   ②去年他信息这个计划将不会失败 he didn’t believe (that) the plan would fail last year.
3. “我也是/我也不是”的句型，用来附和上文说过的内容  
   ’So do I,’ answered the policeman in the same tone. 我也是这样。   
   上文是肯定的意思，进行附和，用So do I，我也是。如果上文是否定的意思，进行附和，用 Neither do I ,我也不是，助动词do，参照上文的时态进行变化  
   练习：（用“我也是”，“我也不是”来附和对话）  
   I can swim. 回答：So can I.  
   I finished my work. 回答：So did I.  
   I don’t like my job. 回答：Neither do I. Neither **does** she.(注意单三)  
   I will not miss the meeting. 回答：Neither will I. Neither will we.

**课文部分:**

1. It must have been about two in the morning *when I returned home.*不确定，推测，可能性非常高用must，  
   区别：  
   确定说法： It was about two in the moring. （确定）推测现在： It must be about two in the morning. （不确定）推测过去： It must have been about two in the morning. （不确定）
2. I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the doorbell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder form the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom windows. ①Try to do 努力，尽力做某事②wake up 唤醒某人③by ringing 通过做某事，通过某种方法；④put it against the wall,不是介词on ⑤towards朝着某个方向并且逐渐接近  
   ⑥but连接并列结构的两个句子，So 引导结果状语从句，后面的句子结构为3个句子并列：句子1，句子2，and 句子3 。不需要3个and，前面2个逗号，最后一个and连接就可以了。并且，3个句子的主语都是I，后面2个句子的主语也省略了。
3. I don’t think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night.   
   需要做某事，need doing， need cleaning 主动表别动，需要被擦
4. I immediately regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, ‘I enjoy cleaning windows at night.’ ①享受做某事：enjoy doing，后只能接doing  
   ②Regret v. 后悔，后可以接doing，也可以接 to do，但是意思完全不一样。  
    Regret doing sth. 后悔做过某事，事做完了  
    Regret to do sth. 后悔没有做某事，事没做
5. Excuse my interrupting you. （祈使句+动名词的逻辑主语，两个语法相加）   
   ①祈使句中，面对面说话，不需要说你，主语you被省略，如： open the door； sit down。所以本句是从，You excuse my interrupting you.变成了祈使句。   
   ②Excuse动词，原谅，Excuse me 打扰别人请原谅，后只能是doing，不能是to do，my interrupting ，my为动名词逻辑主语，复习68课，动名词的主语和句子**不**一致了才需要带逻辑主语。Would you mind my coming with you? 同理my为coming的逻辑主语，mind和coming两个动词的主语不一致。如果动作的主语**一致**，逻辑主语省略。如：Would you mind coming with me to the station? 此处的两个动词的发出者一致，所以不需要逻辑主语。
6. Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.   
   who引导定语从句，修饰wife，书中是用的是限定性的定语从句，那么就是说修饰的范围并不明确，是几个妻子中的某一个。言外意义就是可能在一夫多妻的制度下，是哪个妻子并不确定。但如果是一夫一妻的国家，那么这个表达方法是不对的：who后必须加逗号变为非限定性定语从句，因为妻子就一个，范围已经明确  
   …my wife**,** who …**,** just as…

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），与不同的时态结合。   
   被动语态：主语与动词是被做的关系，而不是动作的发出者。由Be + done两部分，来构成被动语态，和时态结合，变化在be上（be表示被动的时间和单复数），done 表示被动的动作。  
   **被动语态 be done 各种时态公式**  
   他每天被打 He is beaten every day. 一般现在时  
   他昨天被打了 He was beaten yesterday. 一般过去时  
   他明天就要被打 He will be beaten tomorrow. 一般将来时  
   他现在正在被打 He is being beaten. 现在进行时  
   他现在已经被打了 He has been beaten. 现在完成时  
   练习：（将括号内的动词变成被动语态）  
   ①Our morning paper\_\_\_\_\_(read) by over 200000 people every day.（*is read* *,注意read变成现在分词后外形一样，但是发音不同，paper是不可数，用单数is*）  
   ②Last night my favorite TV program \_\_\_\_(interrupt) by a special news bulletin. （*was interrupted*）  
   ③His bike \_\_\_\_\_repair by his grandfather tomorrow. （*will be repaired*）  
   ④The new machine\_\_\_\_\_(use) in our factory for two weeks.（*has been used*）
2. 被动语态与情态动词结合：  
   Planes are heard. 飞机能被听见。  
   Planes must/may/could/can be heard. 与各种情态动词的结合   
   练习：  
   ①The letter must be sent immediately. 信件必须马上寄出。  
   ②The weather cannot be controlled by people. 天气不能被控制。  
   ③Tomatoes may be cooked or eaten raw. 西红柿可以做菜或者生吃。  
   ④My key must be left somewhere. 我的钥匙肯定丢在某个地方了  
   ⑤It could not be used then.
3. 分词做定语，用来修饰名词，有doing现在分词和done过去分词两种情况。  
   ①doing 修饰名词，做定语，表示主动，正在进行  
   Passing planes 经过的飞机， passing修饰planes，正在路过的飞机  
   A waiting car 正在等待的车  
   A sleeping baby 一个在睡觉的婴儿  
   Boiling water 沸腾的水  
   A developing country 发展中的国家  
   A woman wearing a white coat 一个穿着白大衣的妇女，词组放名词后面  
   ②done 修饰名词，做定语，表示被动或已完成  
   Used cars 被使用过的车  
   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 被叫蓝鸟的车，词组放后面  
   The people left 被落下的人，left 特殊，习惯放后面   
   The evidence given 给出的证据，fiven特殊，习惯放后面  
   the site chosen 被选择的地点，chosen特殊，习惯放后面  
   leave, give, choose的例句：   
   ①I am one of the few people left. 我是少数没有离开的人之一  
   ②The judge hear all the evidence given by both sides. 法官听取了双方的证据。  
   ③The site chosen was an island at the entrance of New York Harbore.

**课文部分：**

1. Passing planes can be heard night and day.  
   情态动词与被动语态想结合：
2. The airport was built years ago, but for some reason it could not be used then.  
   一般过去的被动和情态动词的被动  
   for some reason 因为某种原因 VS. for some reason**s** 因为一些原因
3. Last year, however, it came into use.  
   Come in to 进入到某种状态中,Come in to use. 投入使用
4. Over a hundred people must have been driven away from their homes by the noise. （推测过去 + 被动语态 结合）  
   ①被动语态drive away 驱赶离开，完成时态的被动 have been driven，  
   ②must表示可能性非常大的推测，   
   推测过去的公式：主动，must have done，被动，Must have been done  
   例句：（对过去发生事情的推测 + 被动语态 的结合）  
   My cell phone must have been stolen. 我的手机肯定是被偷了。   
   His keys must have been lost. 他的钥匙肯定丢了。  
   The wallet must have been found by one of the villagers. (45课)  
   推测现在的公式：主动，must do，被动，must be done  
   People must be driven away. 对现在情况的推测了，并且是被动。  
   Everybody says I must be mad. 对现在的推测，主动的情况  
   by the noise，by 后加动作的发出者，Over a hundred people超过100人，
5. I have been offered a large sum of money to go away.  
   have been offered 现在完成时的被动语态；  
   a large sum of 一大笔；  
   to go away，to动词不定式表目的，目的是离开。
6. I am determinded to stay hear.  
   be determined to do sth.下定决心做某事

Lesson 45 A clear conscience

Conscience n.良心，道德心 have a clear conscience , have no conscience

Wallet n.皮夹，钱包，男女都可以， purse手包，女士钱包

**课文语法：**

1. 复习各种时态下的被动语态，新增加过去完成时的被动语态形式：  
   Classrooms are cleaned every day. 一般现在时  
   Classrooms were cleaned yesterday. 一般过去时  
   Classrooms will be cleaned tomorrow.  
   Classrooms are being cleaned now.  
   Classrooms have been cleaned so far.  
   Classrooms had been cleaned before I came back. 过去完成时的被动（新内容）
2. 情态动词的被动：  
   Passing planes can be heard. 情态动词的被动   
   It could not be used then. 情态动词的被动  
   对过去推测的被动语态，must have been done：（推测+过去+被动）  
   Over a hundred people must have been driven away.  
   The wallet must have been found by one of the villagers.  
   被动语态中by后接动作的发出者

**文章部分：**

1. The whole village soon learnt that a large sum of money had been lost.  
   ①Learn v.学习，了解，懂得，学会，知道，从不知道到知道  
   ②had been lost 过去完成时的被动语态  
   ③主句和从句中的动词分别是一般过去时和过去完成时，表面过去完成时发生在前，丢钱发生在前，村民得知消息发生之后
2. It had been wrapped up in newspaper and it contined half the money he had lost, together with a note which said:‘A thief, yes, but only 50 per cent a thief!’  
   together with 伴随着一起的，也可以单独用with
3. Some money was sent to Sam.
4. In time, all Sam’s money was paid back in this way.  
   in time终于

Lesson 69 but not murder

Instruct v.命令，指示 instruct sb to do sth.

Instruction n. 说明书，知道，说明

Confidence n.信心 confident adj.有信心的 self-confidence n.自信心

Examiner n.主考人 examine v.检查 examination n.检查，考试 ，缩写(exam)

Suppose v.假设 let us suppose that

Be supposed to do 应该去做某事 ，按计划打算去做 She is not supposed to be here.

Should to do 义务应该去做

**本文语法:**

1. 被动语态的新内容：having been done（过去完成时被动语态的非谓语形式）  
   After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acuire confidence.  
   after此处是做介词，介词后跟名、代词或者动名词，had变为动名词为having，after还可以做连词后面跟句子，可以变成After I had been instructed to drive out of town, …  
   过去完成时的动名词被动语态，既表示被动（been），又表示发生在先（instructed），而且还不做谓语（动名词 having）。  
   网络上的解释：主语I和动词instruct之间是被动关系（我被指示开车），因此要使用被动的语态；其次是该动作发生在谓语动词began的动作之前，要使用过去完成时表达动作的前后，after是介词后必须使用了非谓语的形式。用分词的完成时被动，所以用了after +having been done
2. 非谓语动词，表示被动的三种情况：  
   ①Beaten by a girl, the boy cried.  
    Done 非谓语动词，done，只能表示被动，不说明时间先后  
   ②Being beaten by a girl, the boy cried.  
    Being done，同时进行，表示被动，同时发生。同时被打，同时哭  
   ③Having been beaten by a girl, the boy cried.  
    Having been done，先被女孩打了，男孩哭了，既表示被动，也说明发现在前  
     
   练习：（汉译英）  
   已经被告诉了很多次，他还是犯同意的错误。  
   Having been told many times, he still repeated the same mistake.  
   被广告影响之后，人们就会冲去买一种新产品。  
   Having been influenced by the advertisements, People will rush to buy a kind of new product.

**课文部分:**

1. I was being tested for a driving license for the third time. was being tested过去进行时的被动语态，过去正在被测试  
   for the first time第几次的表达
2. I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully.   
   had been asked过去完成时的被动语态，过去的之前被要求  
   a heavy rain 大雨不能用big rain; heavy blow; heavy work; heavy sky阴云密布;heavy heart 心情沉重; heavy food 油腻的事物
3. The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, ‘Just one more thing, Mr. Eames. Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you. As soon as I top on the window, you must stop within five feet.’  
   ①must have done 情态动词推测过去的被动语态，must表可能性很大的推测，翻译为肯定，而后面的you must stop …，must翻译为：必须，是情态动词的普通用法。  
   ②for +句子，翻译为因为，引导原因状语从句  
   ③that引出宾语从句，动词suppose后面  
   ④cross the road 过马路， in front of在。。。前面  
   ⑤as soon as 一。。。。就，引出时间状语从句
4. Though the sound could be heard clearly, it took me a long time to react.  
   ①though引出让步状语从句，明让步暗转折  
   ②could be heard，情态动词could的被动语态   
   ③take表示花费，拿走，不能用人做主语，不能表示花钱，只能表示花时间，常用公式：it takes (sb) + 时间+ to do sth.例句：It took me ten minutes to persuade her.(L54)
5. I suddenly pressed the brake pedal hard and we were both thrown forward.  
   be thrown forward被扔向前，注意过去时被动的人称we were
6. ‘Mr. Eames,’ he said, in a mournful voice, ‘you have just killed that child!’  
   in a mournful/weak voice, 用。。。的声音/口吻说

Lesson 93 A noble gift

1、noble adj.高尚的，贵族的 a noble soul 高尚的心理 a noble sight 壮丽的风景 a noble family 贵族的家庭

2、liberty n.自由 the Statue of Liberty 自由女神像 专有名词前加the the liberty of speech 言论自由 罗斯福总统的4种自由，freedom of speech/freedom of religion/freedom from want/reeedom from fear，from介词，与。。。分离

3、present v.赠送 提出 表示 The winner was presented a gold medal. May I present Mr.Lee to you?

4、sculptor n.雕刻家 sculpture n.雕刻品

5、framework n. 框架，体系 the framework of the tower ,the frameworkof the society社会结构，社会体制

6、transport v. 运送 The goods were transported by plane. transportation n.运输，运送；运输工具；  
其他表示运输的单词：take, bring, carry, deliver, fly, ship sth. to  
deliver强调亲自送货上门，送某人回家 I’ll drive you home.

**本文语法：**

1. 复习被动语态，过去分词的非谓语动词形式等
2. 表示被动：  
   做谓语 不做谓语  
   be done(被动语态) done（过去分词）  
   had been done having been done  
   练习：  
   The car is called Bluebird. 这车叫蓝鸟（做谓语）  
   I bought a car called Bluebird. 我买的车叫蓝鸟(不做谓语)  
   --做谓语  
   I had been asked to drive in heavy triaffic.  
   After I had been instructed to dirive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.  
   --不做谓语  
   After having been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.

**课文部分：**

1. One of the most famouse monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States of America in the nineteenth century by the people of France.  
   ①the most famouise 形容词的最高级  
   ②the Statue of Liberty和the United States of America都是专有名词，主语用双逗号引出的同位语。  
   ③sth. was presented to sb. by sb. 一般过去时的被动语态，表示是过去赠送的
2. The great statue, which was designed by the sculptor Auguste Bartholdi, took ten years to complete.  
   ①, which 引出非限定性定语从句，因为被修饰的名词statue已经清楚了，从句做补充说明的作用，翻译不需要从后往前翻译。  
   ②was designed 一般过去时的被动，be done
3. ...by a metal framework which had been constructed by Eiffel.  
   which引出限定性定语从句，由于前面名词的范围不明确，无“，”号，翻译要从后往前翻译。
4. Before it could be transported to the United States, a site had to be found for it and a pedestal had to be built.  
   ①could be transported 情态动词could的被动语态  
   ②a site had to be found have to的被动（动词不定式的被动）  
   *a site had to find* × 错误，本句语法正确但是语义错误。因为本句的主语site是物体，不能找主动去找，（We had to find her.就正确了，we是人）翻译为：一个地点必须被找到。  
   a pedestal had to be built   
   *a pedestal had to built* × 错误，语法错误，不定式后必须接动词原形，表目的。这里是用的过去分词， build是原形，底座是被建造，因此是be built. 翻译为：一个底座必须被建造
5. The site chosen was an island was an island at the entrance of New York Harbour.  
   the site chosen, 被选中的地点，choose动词，挑选其实是 The site which was chosen ,wich was 没用都被省略，非谓语动词源自于从句的省略
6. By 1884, a statue had been erected in Paris.   
   by + 时间，截止到。。。时间，通常和完成时连用，到底用哪种完成时要看后面的时间。By 1884,截止到过去，用过去完成时
7. Ever since then, the great statue has been a symbol of liberty for the millions of people who have passed through New York Harbour to make their homes in America.  
   ①ever since then，自从那时以后，从那时开始，与现在完成时连用  
   ②has been 现在完成时，表示站在现在看过去，从过去到现在这个雕像都是自由的标志（象征）  
   ③who引出定语从句，to do 动词不定式表示目的

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.

**本文语法：**

1. 修饰比较级的用法  
   Letters will cost a little more, but they will certainly travel faster.  
   more expensive，用来进行事物的比较，更好，更贵，但是贵多少呢？贵一点点还是贵了很多，我们可以用修饰比较级来具体形容程度，如：  
   ①更。。。一点点，a little bit，a bit ， a little   
   ②更。。。很多， much, a lot, far   
   ③甚至…（不能体现幅度，但是有突出强调的作用）even  
   例句：  
   He is much taller than I 他比我高很多 ,   
   This trip is far more exciting.   
   I am even less luck. 我甚至更加不幸

**课文讲解：**

1. My daughter, Jasne, never dreamed of receiving a letter form a girl of her own age in Holland.  
   dreamed of doing 梦想到做某事； from 介词，来自于
2. We were travelling across the channel and Jane put a piece of paper with her name and address on it into a bottle.  
   ①Be travelling across … 行进 ， across 表面横穿 从内部穿过，through [θru:]中间横穿 (注意相近发音throw [θrəʊ]v.丢)  
   ②With prep. 伴随/和…一起在哪里, with + n.(+介词短语表位置)   
   A purse/wallet with 200 dollars in it. A bus with 50 people on it.
3. She threw the bottle into the sea.  
   throw, threw, thrown， throw A into B.把A扔向B。 throw away，扔掉
4. She never thought of it again… 她再也没有想起它，想起 think of
5. Letters will cost a little more, but they will certainly travel faster.  
   Sth. Cost a little more，花费的表达 cost & spend，cost花费前面的主语只能是物。主语是人的用spend

**补充部分：**

介词的用法：

Lesson 46 Expensive and uncomfortable

Unload v.卸 unload passengers ， unload boxes

Load v.装 download/upload 下载和上传

Occur v.发生 sth. occur to sb. 某人突然想起某事

A good idea occurred to me.

To do sth occur to sb. 突然想起要做某事 It occurs/occurred to sb to do sth.

It occurs to me to call my mom. 我突然想起来给我妈妈打个电话

It suddenly occurred to one of the workers to open up the box.

Astonish v.使惊讶 be astonished at sth. 惊讶于某件事

Be surprised at …

Admit v.承认 I’m wrong, and I admit it. 承认做过某事 admit doing sth.

**本文语法：**

1. 同位语从句：   
   No one could account of the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy.   
   that在从句中不做成分，因此不是定语从句，而是同位语从句，对fact做说明。  
   ①含义：由一个句子作同位语，解释说明前面的名词；  
   ②位置：放在需要解释的名词后，这类词往往比较抽象，如，fact事实, news消息, theory理论,idea想法, suggestion建议, report报告。  
   ③写法同宾语从句（主、宾、同位语都是名词性从句），常用的为：前面是一个陈述句 that + 完整的陈述句。连接词that不可以省略并且也不做成分。  
   练习：（汉译英）  
   我毫不怀疑他将会帮我的忙  
   I have no doubt that he will help me.  
   我支持这个观点，校车问题必须被严肃对待  
   I support the argument that the problems of school buses must be taken seriously.
2. 比较that引出的同位语从句和定语从句的**不同**：  
   No one could account of the fact that rocked the world. 和上一句比较句型结构一样，但这是定语从句，先行词that做成分，是从句的主语，翻译要从后往前翻译：没人能够解释摇动世界的事实  
   **相同点：**都跟在名词后面**，不同点：**①定语从句修饰前面的名词，关系代词要做从句的成分（可能是主语也可能是宾语），如果做从句的宾语that可以省略；而同位语从句是解释前面的抽象名词，关系代词that在从句中不做成分且that不能省略；②同位语从句前面的名词是抽象名词，而定语从句都可以，非抽象名词一定是定语从句；③翻译不同，定语从句要从后往前翻译，而同位语从句不需要；
3. doing/being done，一个是主动，一个是被动 (动名词做宾语或宾补)  
   He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away. 他惊讶他被发现。 是被动be discovered. At是介词后接动名词,变成being  
   比较：He was so surprised at discovering a man. 他惊讶他发现了别的，是主动  
   练习：  
   I was puzzled at \_\_\_\_(invite) to the stranger’s wedding. （*being invited*）  
   She was amused at \_\_\_(talk)with her new friend. （*talking*）  
   He was delighted at\_\_\_\_(promote) to senior manager. （*being promoted*）  
   The thief was shocked at\_\_\_(catch)by the police. （*being caught*）
4. 介词后的宾语从句：本书中唯一的一次出现介词后的宾语从句。宾语从句在26课讲解  
   He was astonished at\_\_\_\_\_. What did he find? 介词后都是跟宾语  
   He was astonished at what he found. 从句翻译为，所。。。的，他所发现的

**文章部分：**

1. When a plane from London arrived at Sydney airport, workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which contained clothing.  
   When 引导时间状语从句, which 引导定语从句,介词的中从哪里来用from，到达某个点，小地点用at
2. It suddenly occurred to one of the workers to open up the box.  
   ①occur v.发生，可以当happen用，A happy idea occurred to me.我突然想到了一个快乐的想法。 The accident occurred in the rain.事故发生在雨中。   
   ②it occurred to sb to do sth. 某人想去做某事 ，it是形式主语，to do动词不定式为真正的主语  
   When it occurs to you to do something, you do it. 你一想到做什么事情，就去做。（冰与火之歌，第五季，第一集）
3. He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away.  
   so…that…引导结果状语从句，翻译为：太。。。以至于，so 后接形容词或副词
4. He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away.
5. He had had a long and uncomfortable trip, for he had been confined to the wooden box for over eighteen hours.  
   第一个for，做连词，引导原因状语从句，翻译为：因为，不能放句首，前必须有逗号；而because可以放句首，第二个for加时间，表示持续了多久，引导时间状语从句
6. The man was ordered to pay $3500 for the cost of the trip.  
   这个for，是介词，表目的，翻译为：为了什么。  
   the cost of the trip.翻译要调换，旅行的花费

Lesson 70 Red for danger

Wander v.溜达 注意发音 wonder v.感到奇怪

Unaware adj.未察觉的 be unaware of 未察觉。。。 aware adj.察觉到的

Sensitive adj.敏感的 Young people are sometimes too sensitive to criticism.

Charge v.冲上去，收费，指控，充电 a dog charged at the stranger.

How much do you charge for the service?

The police charged him with murder.

The battery is charging.

**本文语法:**

简单的复习课

**课文部分:**

1. The crowd began to shout, but the drunk was unaware of the danger.  
   be unaware of 没有觉察到
2. The bull was busy with the matador at the time.  
   Be busy with …忙于，后接名词
3. Caught sight of 看到了
4. Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk.  
   sensitive to 对什么很敏感，sensitive 形容词，  
   charge at冲向
5. The crowd suddenly grew quiet.  
   grew原型grow v.yi①种植；②人的生长 grow up，③做系动词，翻译为变得**，**其他同义单词有：get , become, turn （还有转弯的意思）, go（还有走的意思）,Get angry, become quiet , turn red脸红，go bad, grew quiet.
6. The drunk, however, seemed quite sure of himself.  
   seem 似乎，①后面可以接形容词，②也可以是seem to do，表示似乎要做某事，看起来要做某事, Even the bull seemed to feel sorry for him.
7. When the bull got close to him, he clumsily stepped aside to let it pass.  
   close adj.亲密的，s发清辅音 v.关闭，s发浊辅音z
8. The crowd broke into cheers   
   break into 爆发出，打破一个状态，进入到欢呼中。Cheers欢呼，干杯
9. By this time, however, three men had come into the ring and they quickly dragged the drunk to safety.   
   However只是副词，只能在一个句子中，而but是连词，用来连接两个句子  
   come, 过去式came , 过去分词come，注意并列句中过去完成时和过去时搭配使用表示动作的先后。
10. Even the bull seemed to feel sorry for him,for it looked on sympatheticallyuntil the drunk was out of the waybefore once more turning its attention to the matador.  
    feel sorry for sb. 对谁感到很抱歉；  
    look on 继续看，on后没有东西就是为副词，表示继续做某事；  
    do on sympathetically 同情地做什么  
    be out of the way 不挡路了  
    for 引导原因状语从句，until引导原因状语从句，before翻译为，才，就，后面跟动名词doing，They should encourage those among us who cannot swim five yards before they are gasping for air.  
    turn one’s attention to把注意力转向

Lesson 94 Future Champions

instruct v.指导，传授 instruct sb. to do sth. 指导某人做某事 instruct sb.in sth. 指导某人在某事

instruction n.指导，指示，使用说明 give/follow the instruction

reluctant adj.勉强的，不愿意的 be reluctant to do Children are reluctant to study English.

weight n.重物，重量 put on/lose + weight

weigh v.称重量，权衡，考虑

compete v.比赛，对抗 The children compete against each other to reach the other end of the pool.

compete with...

**本文语法：**

复习课和宾语从句提前

**课文部分：**

1. Experiments have proved that children can be instructed in swimming at a very early age.  
   can be done 情态动词的被动，能够被指导
2. At a special swimming pool in Los Angeles children become expert at holding their breath under water even before they can walk.  
   become expert at 变成专家在哪方面 hold one's breath 摒住呼吸
3. Babies of two months old do not appear to be reluctant to enter the water.  
   appear to do 似乎。。。样 ； be reluctant to do 不情愿做某事
4. It is not long before they are so accustomed to swimming that they can pick up wights form the floor of the pool.  
   be accustomed to sth./doing sth. 习惯于做某事，to是介词， so。。。that。。。太。。。所以。。。引导结果状语从句
5. Whether they will ever become future Olympic champions, only time will tell. 宾语从句提前，为了突出强调的信息  
   = Only time will tell whether they will ever become tuture Olympic champions.  
   你的选择是否正确，只有时间可以证明，Whether your choice is right, only time will prove.

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

**本文语法：**

There be句型复习：

1. There be + n. 是一个倒装句，表示有什么东西，但是这个“有”，不是表“拥有” ，是客观存在某物  
   There is a girl. 是 A girl is there. 的倒装，所以主语是后面的这个名词。  
   The house has many large rooms and there is a lovely garden. 前面表示房子拥有很多的房间，后面表示一个花园客观存在。而汉语都是有，英语的表达不同。
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 are two girls 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!

**课文部分：**

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）

完形填空：

The house \_\_\_\_\_(complete) five months ago. 注意语态（*was completed*）

Lesson 47 A thirsty ghost

Thirsty adj.口渴的 I feel thirsty. I am thirsty.

渴望 be thirsty for ；The man was thirsty for power/knowledge/success

Hungry adj.饿的

Haunt v.主动中，鬼来访，被动中，闹鬼

People say ghosts haunt the old house.

The house is haunted(by the ghosts). 这个房子闹鬼

v.不愉快的事萦绕心头 she was haunted by bad feelings night and day.

block v.赌 the highway was blocked by a few trucks.

Furniture n.家具，不可数，加上量化的词就可以数 a piece of furniture

Shake v.摇动 shook shaken shake one’s head , shake hands with sb.

本文语法：

复习课

课文部分：

A public house 小酒馆，酒吧

Be up for sale 正在销售 be up for 拿出来做什么

间接引语，宾语从句 he told me that he could not go to sleep one night.

The villagers have told him that they will not accept the pub even if he gives it away.

Even if 即使

宾语从句 he found that the doors had been blocked by chairs.

一般过去式 过去完成时（家具被移动强调先发生了）

关灯 turn off turn on He had turned the lights off before he went to bed.

Must have done 推测过去

Lesson 71 A famous clock

Official n.官员，行政人员 officer n.军官，高级职员，官员

Observatory n.天文台 observe v.观察

Check v.检查，核对 May I check your passport? n.检查，支票 double check 再次检查，bank check 银行支票

Micro-微型的 Microsoft microwave oven 微波炉 microscope 显微镜

**本文语法:**

全文复习

**课文部分: VOA美音听力**

When you **visit** London, one of the first things you **will see** **is** Big Ben, the famous clock which **can be heard** all over the world on the B.B.C. 同位语

**If** the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected. 复习虚拟语气，从句要用 had done，主句would,could,should +have done

Not only…but …as well 引出并列句

It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well.

Have sth. Done 使某件事被做，不亲自做

Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked twice a day.

I had my hair cut.

Lesson 95 A fantasy

1、fantasy n.幻想故事 幻想，空想 a world of fantasy 幻想的世界

2、frightful adj.可怕的，令人吃惊的 a frightful place 可怕的地方 a frightful disaster 可怕的灾难

fright n.害怕 get a fright

post v.派任、委派， n.职位

本文语法：

简单复习课程

课文部分：

1、at the time 在那个时候

2、aim...at sb. 用。。。瞄准某人 He aimed a fire exinguisher at me.

3、get sb. done 使某人被

4、If i had been, I would not have been able to get home for lunch. 假设过去的虚拟语气

复习64课，对非真实发生的事实的假设，改变谓语动词为过去

if 从句用过去完成时had done，主句 would + have done 将要

could 能够

should 应该

might 可能，可以

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 48 Did you want to tell me something**

Pull v.拉 pull out a tooth

Push v.推

Collect v.收集，取走 collect evidence collect information 搜集

Collect matches boxes 收集

Collect the mail 取走

Collection n. 收藏品

Meanwhile adv.同时，强调两件事情同时发生，不是连词

Our boss reported to the supervisor about the problem. Meanwhile, we were trying to solve it.

本文语法：

总复习

课文部分：

Dentists always ask questions when it is impossible for you to answer.

It 形式主语/to answer 真正主语 when引导出时间状语从句

并列句的省略 相同的部分可以省略

My dentist had just pulled out one of my teeth and had told me to rest for a while.

有些动词即是名词又是动词

To rest = to have a rest

v. n.

for a while 表示持续一段时间

He then asked me how my brother was and whether I liked my new job in London.

并列连词 either … or

I either nodded or made strange noises.

Busy doing 强调某件事 be busy with +名词

My tongue was busy searching out the hole where the tooth had been.

Where 引导定语从句

把A从B中移走 remove A from B

He removed the cotton wool from my mouth.

**第三单元**

Lesson 72 A car called Bluebird （called过去分词修饰名词作定语）

Per prep.每 300miles per hour

Burst v.爆裂，爆发 burst into tears

Average adj.平均的 average speed ,平均来说 on average , 在平均水平之上 above average

Footstep n.足迹， follow in one’s footsteps

**本文语法:**

复习课文

**课文部分:**

Bluebird, *the car he was driving*, had been specially built for him.

插入语， 过去完成时的被动语态，表示，过去的之前就被建造

Have difficulty in doing sth有困难做某事 He had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre bust during the first run.

失望的得知某事 Campbell was disappointed to learn that his average speed **had been** 299 miles per hour. 动宾，引出宾语从句，过去完成时强动作调发生在主句动作之前

**第四单元**

Lesson 96 The dead return

1、festival n.节日 Spring Festival 传统节日 traditional festival 端午节 dragon boat festival 元宵节lantern festival

2、specially-made 特制的 adv.+done=adj. well-dressed well-ventilated

本文语法：

简单复习课程，长难句的分析

课文部分：

1、A Festival for the Dead is held once a year in Japan.

the + adj.表示一类人、事、东西 the dead the living the rich the poor the sick

2、据说 be said to do sth.

The dead are said to return to their homes

3、被摆放，放置 food is laid out for them lay v.放置，摆放，产卵，下蛋 laid laid

4、It is considered unlucky for anyone living to eat it. it是形式主语It ...for sb. to ... 做什么对于谁是怎么样的