第十次课课堂笔记

1. at a village pub

Irish pub chicken wings 鸡翅

# after + 过去完成时

2. leave sth somewhere 把…落在…

leave it on a chair beside the door

beside 在..两旁 /besides 除了…还有（包含） in addition to对…补充

e.g. There are lots of trees beside/along the road.

3. landlord n. 主人／房东

4. pay the bill 付钱 bill 账单

electricity bill/telephone bill/gas bill

Bill, please. /Can I have the bill, please?

Check out, please. (美式)

How much for a month if I rent this house?

I’m good. Thank you.

5. in + 一段时间 在…时间之内

6. I have to go.

I’ve got to go.

7. give back 归还/返还

give in 提交/ 投降/屈服

give away 赠送/分发 The teacher is giving away the exam papers.

Give up doing sth 放弃

投降 give oneself up to 向…投降

8. suggest v. ***建议*** demand/order/insist…

hope to do sth

***hope + that sb can/could do***

suggest doing sth 建议做某事

***suggest + [that sb should do sth宾语从句—虚拟(should) do sth]***

e.g. Her mother suggests that he (should) get up early next morning.

**Get** gets will get

advise sb to do sth

**~~suggest sb to do/doing~~**

v. 暗示

9. 男主角 leading actor

女主角 leading actress

10. in spite **of** + 名词短语 尽管 （让步状语）

despite + 名词短语 介词

# as a young girl 作为一名小女孩儿

***as*** 介词 作为…

连词 + 原因状语从句 因为…

连词 + 时间状语从句 当…时候

连词 + 方式状语从句 正如

尽管他才15岁，但是他已经上大学了。

In spite of/Despite [only being动名词形式 15 years old], he is studying in college now.

11. will + [have to]

情态动词 + do need do sth

12. take part in/join in

# a girl of 17

# orange-colored

# grown up 成人

13. 情态动词

特征：a. + do

b. 不随着人称和数量的变化而变化 （但是注意，有时态的变化）

***# must***  情态动词否定：情态动词 + not do

1) 基本定义：必须(主观)

have to （实义动词）不得不 (客观) – 描述一个公司的条约 规定

e.g. I must see the boss today.

I have to see the boss today.

2）must的否定

a. 形式上的否定：mustn’t 禁止（禁令）

b. 意义上的否定：don’t/doesn’t need/have to do needn’t do sth

e.g. I don’t have to see the boss today.

1) You must see a doctor./You will have to see a doctor.

2) Must you make so much noise?/Do you have to make so much noise?

3) She said **we must stay here.**/She said we would have to stay here.

4) I must have some help./ I have to have some help.

5) He had to go out last night.

**# can/could can’t/cannot**

1) 基本定义：有能力做某事 be able to do sth (时态)

can表示一个长期以来一直能做的

be able to：（有能力的，但是需要通过一定的努力才能完成的，不一定每次都能成）

Although he was 75, he could swim for 10 kms.

Although he was 75, he was able to swim for 10 kms.

e.g. He was lucky that he *was able to* escape from fire.

2) 委婉请求/允许 –此时，could 是一个独立的情态动词，表示一个更加委婉的语气

**# may/might may not**

1) 基本定义：可能

2）委婉请求：might 表示一个比may更加委婉的请求

maybe adv. 可能地

may be 情态动词 + do

他现在可能在家。

[He may be at home.]

Maybe [he is at home.]

# 情态动词表推测

14. grow v. 成长 （过程）

grow up 长大 （结果） mature 成熟的