## Unit 1

**重点单词短语用法**

*(part 2)*

 **Although some may think the cinema is noisy**，**it is suitable for Sally’s condition.**尽管有些人可能认为电影院里太吵了，但它很适合萨利的身体状况。

**suitable *adj*.**适合的；适宜的

|  |
| --- |
| ※be suitable for适合于  be suitable to do sth.适合做某事  ※suitably *adv*.合适地；适宜地；适当地  ※suit *vt*.对(某人)方便；满足(某人)需要；合(某人)心意 |

(1)We need to find someone **suitable to replace** Mary.我们需要找合适的人来代替玛丽。

(2)It’s difficult to find a time that **suits** everybody.

＝It’s difficult to find a time that is suitable for everybody.

要找个对每个人都合适的时间很困难。

 **Glance at the title and picture**，**then discuss with a partner what kind of thing you think people would write about and why disabled people find the website beneficial.**浏览一下标题及插图，然后与你的搭档讨论一下你认为人们会写什么事情以及残疾人觉得这个网站很有用处的原因。

**beneficial *adj*.**有益的；受益的

|  |
| --- |
| ※be beneficial to对……有益，对……有用  ※benefit *v*.对……有用，使受益；得益于 *n*.益处  benefit from/by得益于，受益于  be of benefit to对……有利  for sb.’s benefit＝for the benefit of sb.为了某人的利益 |

(1)Doing eye exercises every day **is beneficial to** your eyesight.

每天做眼睛保健操对你的视力有好处。

(2)If you are time poor，you need run for only half the time to get the same **benefits** as other sports，so perhaps we should all give running a try.(2018·全国Ⅰ)

如果你没有时间，你只需要跑一半的时间就能得到和其他运动一样的好处，因此或许我们都应该尝试一下跑步。

(3)You must study hard for the benefit of your own.

为了你自己你必须努力学习。

[一句多译]

(4)你的建议让我受益匪浅。

①Your advice is very beneficial to me.(beneficial)

②Your advice is of great benefit to me.(benefit *n*.)

③Your advice benefits me a lot.(benefit *v*.)

④I benefit a lot from your advice.(benefit *v*.)

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\课文讲解学习包\方3.TIF **In other words**，**there are not many people like me.**

换句话说，像我这样的人并不多见。

**in other words**换句话说，也就是说

|  |
| --- |
| in a/one word总之，简言之  have a word with sb.与某人谈一谈  have words with sb.与某人吵嘴  break one’s word失信，食言  keep one’s word遵守诺言  word came that...有消息传来说…… |

(1)The boss asked him to leave the company.**In other words**，he was fired.

老板让他离开公司。也就是说，他被解雇了。

(2)**In a/one word**，good listening can really enable us to get closer to each other.总之，善于倾听确实能使我们与他人的关系更密切。

(3)I was very angry and had words with him over money.我很生气并且因为钱和他吵了一架。

(4)Word came that the 2024 Olympic Games will be held in Paris，France.

有消息说2024年奥运会将在法国巴黎举办。

(5)We are taught to keep our word when communicating with others.

我们被教导在与他人交流时要遵守诺言。

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\课文讲解学习包\方4.TIF **...but I am very outgoing and have learned to adapt to my disability.……**，但是我很开朗，已经学会了适应身体的残疾。

**adapt *v*.**使适应，使适合；改写，改编

|  |
| --- |
| ※adapt to适合，适应  adapt oneself to使某人适应  adapt A for B　将A改编为B  adapt A from B　根据B改编A  ※adaptable *adj*.有适应能力的，能适应的  ※adaptation *n*.改编本，改写本；适应 |

(1)It took him a while to **adapt himself to** the new surroundings.

他过了一会儿才适应了新环境。

(2)It is said that the TV play is adapted from a novel.据说这部电视剧改编自一部小说。

(3)Successful businesses are highly adaptable(adapt) to economic change.

成功的企业高度适应经济变化。

(4)Here I will stress some smarter and more creative examples of climate adaptation(adapt).

这里我要强调一些关于气候适应方面更聪明、更具创造性的例子。

(5)Three of her novels have been adapted for television.

她的三部小说已被改编成电视剧。

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\课文讲解学习包\方5.TIF **Every time I returned after an absence**，**I felt stupid because I was behind the others.**每次缺课回来之后，我就觉得自己很笨，因为我比别人落后了。

**absence *n*.**缺席；不在某处；缺乏

|  |
| --- |
| ※in one’s absence某人不在的时候  in the absence of在……不在场的情况下；缺乏  ※absent *adj*.缺席的；不在的  be absent from缺席……，不在…… |

(1)I took pride in what I had done **in the absence of** my father.

我为自己在爸爸不在家时的表现感到自豪。

(2)Now all that was needed were the parents，but they were **absent**.(2017·全国Ⅰ)

现在它需要的就是父母，但是它的父母都不在。

(3)The case was put off in the absence(absent) of enough evidence.

这个案子因缺乏足够的证据而被延期了。

[高级表达]

(4)As he was absent from school for so long，he was left behind by his classmates.(用形容词短语作状语改写)

→Absent from school for so long，he was left behind by his classmates.

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\课文讲解学习包\方6.TIF **The few who cannot see the real person inside my body do not make me annoyed**，**and I just ignore them.**还有些同学看不到我的内心世界，但是我并不生气，只是不去理会他们罢了。

**annoyed *adj*.**恼怒的，颇为生气的

|  |
| --- |
| ※be annoyed with sb.at/about/by sth.因某事生某人的气  be annoyed to do sth.因做某事而懊恼  ※annoy *v*.使恼怒，使生气；惹恼  It annoys sb.to do sth.做某事使某人不痛快  ※annoying *adj*.令人恼怒的，令人生气的 |

(1)I couldn’t see her face，but she sounded pretty **annoyed**.我看不清她的脸，但听上去她很恼火。

(2)We were annoyed to find(find) that the plane had been delayed.

我们因发现飞机延误而恼火。

(3)I get annoyed(annoy) when someone talks to me while I’m reading.

我很生气在我读书的时候别人跟我说话。

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\课文讲解学习包\方7.TIF **All in all I have a good life.**

总而言之，我生活得很好。

**all in all**总而言之，总的说来

|  |
| --- |
| in all总共；共计  at all根本；全然(常用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中加强语气)  above all首先；最重要的是(强调地位的重要性)  after all毕竟；终究  first of all首先(强调顺序) |

(1)He has some shortcomings，but **all in all**，he is an honest boy.他有一些缺点，但是总的来说，他是一个诚实的孩子。

(2)Don’t be so strict with him.After all，he is still a child.别对他这么严格，毕竟他只是个孩子。

(3)Above all，we should recognize our strengths and weaknesses.

首先，我们应该认清自己的强项和弱点。

(4)First of all，it is now easier to replace an object than to spend time and money to repair it.

首先，现在替换一样东西比花时间和金钱修补它更容易。

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\课文讲解学习包\方8.TIF **In many ways my disability has helped me grow stronger psychologically and become more independent.**在许多方面，我身体的残疾使我心理上变得更加坚强、更加独立。

**in many ways**在很多方面

|  |
| --- |
| in a/one way在某种程度上  in the/sb.’s way妨碍；挡着……的路  in no way决不；一点也不置于句首时，句子用部分倒装  in this/that way用这种/那种方法  on the/one’s way to... 在去……的路上；在去……的途中 |

(1)**In many ways**，the education system of these two countries is not very different.在很多方面，这两个国家的教育体系并没有很大的不同。

(2)—I think Sun Li is an excellent actress.

—I agree with you **in a/one way**.

——我认为孙俪是个优秀的女演员。

——我在某种程度上同意你的说法。

(3)Though she thought she was helping her mother，she was only in the way.

尽管她认为她在帮妈妈，实际上她只是在碍事。

(4)At this moment，Paul and Becky were driving their car on their/the way to Alaska.(2017·浙江)

这时，保罗和贝基正在开车去阿拉斯加的路上。

经典句式

 **Every time I returned after an absence**，**I felt stupid because I was behind the others.**每次缺课回来之后，我就觉得自己很笨，因为我比别人落后了。

|  |
| --- |
| every time在此用作连词，意为“每次……；每当……”，引导时间状语从句。类似的还有：the first/last time；each time；next time；any time；the moment/minute/instant等，表示“第一次/最后一次；每一次；下一次；任何时候；一……就……”等。 |

(1)**Every/Each time** the girl stands on the stage，she is very nervous.

这个女孩每次站在台上都非常紧张。

(2)I was attracted the first time I read the book.

我第一次读这本书就被吸引了。

(3)Next time you come to China，bring your wife and children.下次你来中国，带上你的妻子和孩子们。

 **Just accept them for who they are**，**and give them encouragement to live as rich and full a life as you do.**

接受他们，给予他们鼓励，让他们能像你一样过得丰富多彩、充实美满。

|  |
| --- |
| ※as...as...结构用来比较说明前后两者在某方面相同。这种结构与形容词和单数名词连用时，形容词要放在冠词之前，形成“as＋*adj*.＋a/an＋*n*.＋as”结构，意为“像……一样……”。其否定形式为“not as/so...as...”。  ※副词so，how，too，however等与as用法类似，可构成“so/how/too/however＋*adj*.＋a/an＋*n*.”结构。 |

(1)He is **as successful an actor as** the actor Chen Daoming.

他和陈道明一样是一位成功的男演员。

(2) I am not so/as good a player as any one of you.

我不像你们中的任何一位那样是个好选手。

(3)It’s too difficult a question for me to answer.

这个问题太难了，我回答不出来。