

潘多拉新概念一册

— Lesson 44 —

Part 1 Vocabulary

work 名词；工作

paint 名词；颜料

show 名词；展示

sugar 名词；糖

send 动词；发送

bookcase 名词；书架

vase 名词；花瓶

bread 名词；面包

cheese 名词；奶酪

drop 动词；落下

• 选择听到的单词 •

kettle 名词；水壶 ✓

castle 名词；城堡

spoil 动词；宠坏、损坏

boil 动词；沸腾 ✓

minute 名词；分钟 ✓

mine 名词；我的

left 形容词；左边的

lift 名词；电梯 ✓

meat 名词；肉 ✓

meal 名词；餐

Part 2 Grammar

• be going to 形式的将来时 •

be (am / is / are) going to + 动词原形

表示“打算”、“准备”在最近做某事

在非正式语体中，一般多用 be going to，而不用 will

My father is going to replace the old sofa in my house with a new one.

我爸爸打算把家里的旧沙发换成新的。

表示按计划、安排要发生的事

Two new subway lines are going to be under construction this year.

今年将会建设两条新的地铁线路。

表示预言一件事即将发生

Don't forget to take the umbrella with you. It's going to rain!

别忘了带伞，天要下雨了！

口语中常用 be gonna do

Nothing's gonna change my love for you.

痴心不改 / 此情永不移

• Video •

M: What are you going to do tomorrow?

男：你明天打算去做什么？

F: I'm going to go play volleyball at the beach.

女：我打算去海滩上打排球。

M: Who are you going to go with?

男：你要和谁一起去啊？

F: I'm going to go with my friends from the university. What are you going to do tomorrow?

女：我打算和我大学里的朋友一起去。你明天打算去做什么？

M: I'm going to stay home.

男：我打算待在家里。

F: Why are you going to stay home? ...why don't you come with us?

女：为什么呆在家里啊？和我们一起去吧。

M: I'm going to do some work.

男：我打算处理点工作的事情。

• Practice •

Nothing's gonna change my love for you.

痴心不改 / 此情永不移。

Jim and Li Lei are going to watch the basketball match this evening.

吉姆和李雷今晚要看篮球赛。

I am going to take a walk in the park this evening.

我今晚打算在公园里散步。

Are they going to go fishing this Friday afternoon?

他们这周五下午要去钓鱼吗？

He is not going to live in that house.

他没有打算住那座小屋。

I'm going to hold a welcome party for Jacob.

我打算为雅克布举办一个欢迎会。

What are you going to do tomorrow?

你明天打算去做什么？

I'm going to go with my friends from the university.

我打算和我大学里的朋友一起去。

• there be •

there is + 单数名词或者不可数名词

there are + 名词复数

there is + 几个并列名词且第一个名词是单数

就近原则

There is a hammer on the table.

桌子上有个榔头。（单数名词）

There is some tea in the cup.

杯子里有些茶水。（不可数名词）

There are three bottles of milk on the table.

桌子上有三瓶牛奶。（不可数名词，用复数量词修饰）

There is a pen, two books and a knife on the desk.

课桌上有一支钢笔、两本书和一把小刀。（第一个并列名词是单数）

• Practice •

There **is** no tea in the cup.

杯子中没有茶。

is

are

has

be

There **are some boys** in the next room.

隔壁有几个男孩。

is some boys

are some boys

are any boys

is any boys

不用背的新概念

There is a table, two computers and three chairs in the room. 屋子里有一张桌子，两台电脑和三把椅子。	have has is are
How much bread is there on the table? 桌上有多少面包？	How many apples How much bread How much breads How many food
There will be a football game in our school this afternoon. 今天下午学校会有场足球赛。	has will have will be have
There is nothing interesting in the film, so nobody is interested in it. 这部电影一点意思也没有，所以没人感兴趣。	something; nobody nothing; somebody anything; anybody nothing; nobody
- Is there any water in the glass? - 杯子中有水吗? - Yes, there is. - 有的。	There are some. Yes, there is. Yes, there is one. No, there are.
There won't be a meeting tomorrow afternoon. 明天下午不开会。	
How many ping-pong games will be there next month? 下个月有几场乒乓球赛？	

• 情态动词 can •

本身不表示动作，只表示体力或脑力方面的能力或客观可能等
必须与其他动词连用，后接动词原形，本身没有人称和数的变化
否定形式为 can not, cannot 或者 can't
疑问句中情态动词置于句首，后接句子的主语和主要谓语动词，或者与疑问词一起用在特殊疑问句中

• Practice •

What can you do?

你能做什么?

I'm 16 years old.

我 16 岁。

It's a famous building.

这是一栋很有名的建筑。

I can ride a bike.

我能骑自行车。

Tom can play volleyball.

汤姆会打排球。

My sister can sing English songs.

我的姐姐会唱英文歌。

- Can he write English?

- 他会写英语吗?

- No, he **can't**.

- 他不会。

can

can't

does

doesn't

• like •

动词, “喜欢”

like + 名词

like + 代词

like doing / to do

More and more foreign friends like Chinese food.

More and more foreign friends like eating Chinese food.

越来越多的国外友人都喜欢上了中国的美食。

动词, “想要”

通常用于他人询问你的喜好与想法

What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?

你想喝什么, 茶还是咖啡?

would like

would like “想要”，语气委婉

1. 后接名词或代词，表示具体“要”某样东西

I would like a cup of coffee.

我要杯咖啡。

2. 后接动词不定式（就是 to do 形式），表示意愿、喜爱，常用于有礼貌地提出邀请、请求或建议

I would like to help you.

我愿意帮你。

3. would like sb. to do sth.

想要某人做某事。

I'd like you to meet my friends.

我想要你见我朋友。

4. Would you like...? 你（们）想要...吗？

表示向对方提出客气的、有礼貌的请求、邀请、希望或询问等。

Would you like some steak?

你想要些牛排吗？

click the like button 点赞

介词，“像...一样”

Lucy smiles like a blooming flower.

露西笑靥如花。

What...like? 询问事物的状况或询问人物或事物的外观或特征

What's the weather like today?

今天天气怎么样？

What does it look like?

它看上去是什么样的呢？

• Practice •

What does your brother like? 你哥哥喜欢什么？ He likes to play basketball. 他喜欢打篮球。	is will does
What is your brother like? 你哥哥长什么样子？ He is a tall boy with blue eyes. 他是有着蓝色眼睛的高个子男孩。	is will does

<p>How do you like China? 你觉得中国怎么样?</p>	<p>Who How Which</p>
<p>Moon cakes, like the moon, are round. 月饼, 像月亮一样, 是圆的。</p>	<p>like look like likes</p>
<p>What would you like? 你想要点什么? I would like to have some apples rather than bananas. 我想要一些苹果而不是香蕉。</p>	<p>would can do</p>
<p>Would you like some sweets? 你想要一些甜食吗?</p>	<p>much some any</p>

• 方位词 •

The aeroplane is flying **over** the village.

飞机从镇子上空飞过。

over 上面, 非接触

on 上面, 接触

inside 在里面

The ship is going **under** the bridge.

船从桥下驶过。

under 在下面

in 在里面

between 在 ... 之间

Two cats are running **along** the wall.

两只猫在沿着墙跑。

at 在

in 在里面

along 沿着

The boy is jumping **off** the wall.

这个男孩正在从墙上跳下来。(危险动作, 请勿模仿!)

off 下

below 在 ... 下面

across 横跨

The girl is sitting **between** her mother and her father.

这个女孩坐在她的父母中间。

between 在 ... 之间

inside 在里面

under 在下面

The teacher is standing **in front of** the blackboard.

老师站在黑板**前面**。

The blackboard is **behind** the teacher.

黑板在老师**后面**。

The children are swimming **across** the river.

孩子们在游泳**渡**河。