

新东方在线英语学习

新概念 2 册（上）

田静



新东方在线英语

扫一扫，更多有趣的英语资讯。

新概念英语第二册

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Lesson 1 A private conversation

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：简单陈述句的构成和变化

知识拓展：简单陈述句的分类

01 单词讲解

1. **private** adj. 私人的（私密的，私立的）

a private conversation

a private school / car

privacy n. 隐私

public adj. 公共的，公开的

2. **theatre** n. 剧院，戏院

th- 发音？ [θ] [ð]

go to the theatre

3. **angry** adj. 生气的

angrily adv. 生气地

The angry boy shouted angrily.

4. loudly **adv.** 大声地

loud **adj.** 大声的

5. rudely **adv.** 无礼地，粗鲁地

rude **adj.** 无礼的，粗鲁的

6. attention **n.** 注意

· pay attention to sb. / sth.

We pay attention to the new words.

They did not pay any attention.

· May I have your attention, please?

· Attention, please.

· attract / catch / draw one' s attention

02 课文语法讲解：简单陈述句的构成和变化

1. 简单陈述句的构成——核心

① 名词 + 动词 (n. + v.)

主语 + 谓语

例 1: Birds fly.

例 2: We walk.

② 主语 + 谓语 v. + ? _____

例 1: I have ? I have a seat.

例 2: The play was ? The play was interesting.

2. 简单陈述句的构成——语序

你吃苹果。

苹果吃你。

你苹果吃。

例 1: The policeman arrested the thief.

The thief arrested the policeman.

3. 简单陈述句的变化

例 1:

Boys talk.

Boys were talking.

Lovely boys were talking loudly.

Yesterday after class lovely boys were talking loudly about the exam in the
classroom.

例 2:

I go.

I went.

I went to the theatre.

Last week I went to the theatre.

例 3:

I have a seat.

I had a seat.

I had a very good seat.

例 4: 简单陈述句的变化——谓语动词的变化

They were talking loudly. (时态)

It was bought by my grandfather. (语态)

I could not hear the actors. (情态+否定)

I did not enjoy it. (时态+否定)

(课文...)

Last week I went to the theatre.

I had a very good seat.

The play was very interesting.

I did not enjoy it.

A young man and a young woman were sitting behind me.

They were talking loudly.

I got very angry.

I could not hear the actors.

I turned round.

I looked at the man and the woman angrily.

They did not pay any attention.

In the end, I could not bear it.

I turned round again.

" I can' t hear a word !" I said angrily.

" It' s none of your business," the young man said rudely.

"This is a private conversation !"

6	1	2	3	4	5	6
When?	Who? Which? What?	Action	Who? Which? What?	How?	Where?	When?
Last week	I	went			to the theatre.	
	I	had	a very good seat.			
	The play	was	very interesting.			
	I	did not enjoy	it.			
	A young man and a young woman	were sitting			behind me.	
	They	were talking		loudly.		

练习：连词成句

词：the film; I; enjoyed; yesterday

句 1: I enjoyed the film yesterday.

句 2: Yesterday I enjoyed the film.

词：games; played; yesterday; in their room; the children; quietly

句：The children played games quietly in their room yesterday.

03 知识拓展：

A 简单陈述句的分类

They meet. 主谓

I love you. 主谓宾

I tell you a secret. 主谓双宾

I find you interesting. 主谓宾补

You are beautiful. 主系表

比较:

They meet. 主谓 vi. 不及物

I love you. 主谓宾 vt. 及物

You are beautiful. 主系表 系动词

· **系动词:**

① be 动词 (单独出现)

② get become turn go grow “变得”

③ look sound smell taste feel “看起来 / 听起来 / 闻起来 / 品尝起来 / 感觉起来...”

例 1: The play was very interesting.

例 2: They were talking loudly.

例 3: I got very angry.

B 不规则变化的动词:

go - went - gone

have - had - had - having

do - did - done

be - was/were - been

sit - sat - sat - sitting

get - got - got/gotten - getting

pay - paid - paid

bear - bore - borne

say - said - said

Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：一般现在时，现在进行时，感叹句

知识拓展：一般现在时 vs. 现在进行时, it

01 单词讲解

1. until prep. 直到

until lunchtime

until now

until recently

until the last moment

2. outside adv. 外面

inside

upside

upside down

3. ring v. (铃, 电话等) 响

ring - rang - rung

sing - sang - sung

drink - drank - drunk

swim - swam - swum

begin - began - begun

4. repeat v. 重复

retell

rewrite

rediscover

rebroadcast

= Pardon? / I beg your pardon?

02 课文语法讲解:

- **现在进行时**
- **一般现在时**
- **感叹句**

时态

- ① 什么是时态?
- ② 如何体现?
- ③ 一共多少种?

1. 一般现在时: 谓语 v. = 原形 / 第三人称单数 (do / does)

例：

I tell you a secret.

He tells you a secret.

Your friend tells you a secret.

用法 1：表示现在经常性习惯性的动作，例：

We have the English class every day.

I never get up early on Sundays.

I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.

He often gets up late.

搭配频度副词： always, usually, frequently, often, sometimes, seldom , rarely , hardly , never...

用法 2：表示现在的状态，例：

I am a teacher.

It is one o' clock.

用法 3：表示永恒，例：

The earth is round.

The earth moves around the sun.

Practice makes perfect.

一般现在时 变否定疑问

He <u>is</u> happy.	You <u>like</u> English.	He <u>likes</u> English.
He <u>is not</u> happy.	You <u>do not like</u> English.	He <u>does not like</u> English.

<u>Is</u> he happy?	<u>Do</u> you <u>like</u> English?	<u>Does</u> he <u>like</u> English?
How <u>is</u> he?	What <u>do</u> you <u>like</u> ?	What <u>does</u> he <u>like</u> ?

2. 现在进行时: 谓语 v. = am / is / are + doing

用法 1: 表示现在正在进行的事, 例:

I am having breakfast now.

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

用法 2: 表示将来确定要发生的事, 例:

I am coming to see you.

We are arriving at

The old man is dying.

现在进行时 变否定疑问

He is listening.

He is not listening.

Is he listening?

What is he doing?

(课文...)

It was Sunday.

I never get up early on Sundays.

I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.

Last Sunday I got up very late.

I looked out of the window.

It is a terrible day!

What a terrible day it is!

What a day it is!

3. What a day! 感叹句: What + n./n.词组!

例:

This is a wonderful world. - What a wonderful world (this is)!

It is a surprise. - What a surprise (it is)!

What a pity!

What a mess!:

感叹句:

① **What + n./n.词组!**

② **How + adj./adv. !**

例: How interesting!

(课文...)

'It's raining again.'

'I'm coming to see you.'

'But I'm still having breakfast,' I said.

'What are you doing?' she asked.

'I'm having breakfast,' I repeated.

03 知识拓展:

A 一般现在时 vs. 现在进行时

I am looking out of my window.

I can see some children in the street.

The children are playing (play) football.

They always play (play) football in the street.

They always play football in the street.

Now a little boy is kicking (kick) the ball.

Another boy is running (run) after him but he cannot catch him.

B it:

It was Sunday. / It' s one o' clock!

It was dark outside. / It' s raining again.

It was my aunt Lucy.

Lesson 2 Breakfast or lunch?

C 不规则变化的动词:

think - thought - thought

ring - rang - rung

come - came - come - coming

Lesson 3 Please send me a card

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：一般过去时，主谓双宾

知识拓展：一般过去时，主谓双宾

01 单词讲解

1. send v. (sent, sent) 寄, 送

send a card / a message / a letter

send me a card = send a card to me

send sb. sth. = send sth. to sb.

2. spoil v. (spoiled or spoilt) 使索然无味, 损坏

Postcards always spoil my holidays.

damage

destroy

ruin

3. public adj. 公共的

public gardens / schools / opinions

n. 公众, 大众

The museum is open to the public on Sundays.

private adj. 私人的 L1

4. friendly adj. 友好的

a friendly waiter

He is friendly to all of us.

lovely lonely timely brotherly

5. 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 dollars?

lend v. (lent , lent) 借给

lend 借出 / borrow 借入

borrow sth. (from sb.)

6. decision n. 决定

It is my final decision.

I made a big decision.

decision n. 决定

decide v. 决定

decide to do sth.

I decided to go abroad for further education.

02 课文语法讲解：一般过去时，主谓双宾

1. 一般过去时

形式：V.过去式 (did)

用法：

Last summer I went to Italy.

Mary and I talked (talk) about your book hours ago.

They had (have) a meeting yesterday.

Tom was (be) a student when he was ten years old.

She had a boyfriend.

Tom was a student.

一般过去时 变否定疑问

You were happy.

You were not happy.

Were you happy?

They had a meeting.

They did not have a meeting.

Did they have a meeting?

(课文...)

Postcards always spoil my holidays.

Last summer I went to Italy.

I visited museums and sat in public gardens.

A friendly waiter taught me a few words of Italian. (*teach sb sth = teach sth to sb*)

Then he lent me a book. (*lend sb. sth. = lend sth. to sb.*)

I read a few lines, but I did not understand a word. (read - read - read; understand

- understood - understood)

Every day I thought about postcards. (think - thought - thought)

My holidays passed quickly, but I did not send cards to my friends. (send sb. sth.

= send sth. to sb.)

I spent the whole day in my room, but I did not write a single card!

03 知识拓展：一般过去时，主谓双宾

A 一般过去时 (中考真题)

1. Paul and I _____ tennis yesterday. He did much better than I.

- A. play B. will play
C. played D. are playing

答案：选 C。找到关键词 yesterday, 动作发生在过去，所以要用 play 的过去式 played.

2. They _____ her to the party, so she was very happy.

- A. invite B. invited
C. will invite D. are inviting

答案：选 B。找到关键词 she was, 所以他们邀请他也是过去的事，A 是一般现在时，C 是一般将来时，D 是现在进行时，都不符合题意。

3. The three of us _____ around Europe for about a month last summer.

- A. travelled B. have travelled
C. had travelled D. travel

答案：选 A。找到关键词 last summer, 动作发生在过去，陈述过去发生过（已经结束的动作），要用一般过去时，所以选 A。

4. -Did you ask Sophia for help?

-I _____ need to – I managed perfectly well on my own.

- A. wouldn' t B. don' t
C. didn' t D. won' t

答案：选 C。找到关键词 managed,我自己可以处理这个,动作发生在过去,所以要用一般过去时。

5. Kevin, you look worried. Anything wrong?

Well, I _____ a test and I' m waiting for the result.

- A. will take B. took
C. had taken D. take

答案：选 B。找到关键句 I' m waiting for the result. 我现在正在等待考试结果,所以试我已经考完了,是发生在过去的事,所以要用一般过去时。

B 主谓双宾

Then he lent me a book.

双宾语 = ? + ?

Then he lent me a book.

哪些及物动词 (vt.) 能接双宾语?

send , teach, lend, give, ask , tell , offer,

cook, buy, get, make, write, bring, show ...

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

双宾语动词 + sb. + sth. = 双宾语动词 + sth. + to / for + sb.

例:

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

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

C 不规则变化的动词:

send - sent - sent

spoil - spoile - spoiled

- spoilt - spoilt

teach - taught - aught

lend - lent - lent

read - read - read

understand - understood - understood

make - mad - made - making

buy - bought - bought

spend - spent - spent

write - wrote - written - writing

Lesson 4 An exciting trip

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 现在完成时, 同位语

知识拓展: 区分动词的过去式和过去分词, 现在完成时

01 单词讲解

1. exciting adj. 令人兴奋的

an exciting trip

exciting news

2. receive v. 接收, 收到

accept v. 接受

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

3. centre n. 中心

center

business centre

the city centre

in the centre of...

4. abroad adv. 在国外

go to abroad X

live in abroad X

go / live / travel / study + abroad

be abroad

02 课文语法讲解: 现在完成时, 同位语

1. 现在完成时

形式： have/has + done (V.过去分词)

用法： 完成？现在的之前

① 现在全部完成

② 现在部分完成

例 1: He has finished the homework.

We have learned English for ten years.:

现在完成时 变否定疑问

He has finished the homework.

He has not finished the homework.

Has he finished the homework?

What has he done?

(课文...)

I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim. (①have/has + just/ already/ever/
never + done)

I have just received a letter from my brother, Tim. (②同位语)

He has been there for six months.

He is working for a big firm...

He has been there for six months. = He has been in Australia for six months.

He is working for a big firm and he has already visited a great number of different
places in Australia. (a great/large number of...; a number of...; a great deal of...)

He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. (have gone to... 去了; have been to... 去过)

He has just bought an Australian car and has gone to Alice springs, a small town in the centre of Australia. (同位语)

My brother has never been abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting.

(have been to/in abroad X have been abroad ✓)

My brother has never been abroad before, so he is finding this trip very exciting. (主谓宾补)

03 知识拓展:

A 区分动词的过去式和过去分词:

动词原形	过去式	过去分词
visit	visited	visited
buy	bought	bought
ring	rang	rung

过去式: ① 一般过去时

过去分词: ① 完成时态; ② 被动语态; ③ 非谓语动词

B 现在完成时

形式: have/has + done (V.过去分词)

用法: 现在的之前

现在完成时 常搭配的时间状语

just / already / ever / never

yet

so far / up to now / before / lately

for + 一段时间

例 1: I have had breakfast. (just)

I have just had breakfast.

例 2: He has been in prison. (for six months)

He has been in prison for six months.

例 3: The police have not caught the thief. (yet)

The police have not caught the thief yet.

例 4: Have you met him? (ever, before)

Have you ever met him before?

真题演练

1. Would you like to go and see Avatar with me tonight?

Thank you very much, but I _____ it already.

A.see

B.will see

C.have seen

D.am seeing

答案: 选 C。解析: -你想和我一起去看电影吗? -非常感谢, 但是我已经看过了。Already 已经, 动作已经完成了, 所以用现在完成时 have seen。

2. Up to now, the program _____ thousands of children who would otherwise have

died.

A.would save

B.saves

C.had saved

D.has saved

答案: 选 D。解析: 抓关键 Up to now, 这是要用现在完成时的标志短语。直至今日, 这个项目已经挽救了成千上万个濒死的孩子。

3. Miss Gao isn' t here. She _____ to the bus station to meet Mr. Brown.

A.go

B.has gone

C.has been

D.would go

答案: 选 B。解析: A 选项不仅没变位, 而且时态也不符合。高小姐不在这儿, 她去公交站见布朗先生了。Go to the bus station 是固定短语, 所以要用 has gone。

4. - Look! Somebody _____ the sofa.

- Well, it wasn' t me. I didn' t do it.

A.is cleaning

B.was cleaning

C.has cleaned

D.had cleaned

答案: 选 C。解析: 抓关键 it wasn' t me. 这里用的是一般过去时, 所以洗沙发这件事已经完成了, 所以用 has cleaned。

C 不规则变化的动词:

find - found - found

Lesson 5 No wrong numbers

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 现在完成时 vs. 一般过去时

知识拓展: 现在完成时 vs. 一般过去时, way 短语

01 单词讲解

1. pigeon n. 鸽子

dove

2. message n. 信息

urgent messages

short messages

send / receive / get / leave + a message

3. distancece n. 距离 distantt adj. 遥远的

differencece n. 不同, 差异 differentt adj. 不同的

importance <u>ce</u>	n. 重要	important <u>t</u>	adj. 重要的
confidence <u>ce</u>	n. 信心	confident <u>t</u>	adj. 有信心的
convenience <u>ce</u>	n. 方便	convenient <u>t</u>	adj. 方便的

4. request n. 要求, 请求

send requests

refuse a request

5. spare part 备件

spare time

a spare room

I cannot spare the time.

He spared the slave's life.

02 课文语法讲解: 现在完成时 vs. 一般过去时

现在完成时

形式: have/has + done (V.过去分词)

用法: 完成?

1 现在全部完成

2 现在部分完成

例:

He has finished the homework.

现在的之前全部完成

We have learned English for ten years.

现在的之前部分完成

He has finished the homework.

现在的之前全部完成 可以换成一般过去时

He finished the homework.

He has finished the homework, so he can have a rest now.

现在的之前全部完成 可以换成一般过去时

He finished the homework two hours ago.

We have learned English for ten years.

现在的之前部分完成 不可以换成一般过去时

We learned English for ten years.

练习:

1. I have been to Shanghai. I _____ there last month.

A.go

B.went

C.have gone

D.will go

答案：选 B。解析：由时间状语 last month 可知，此处强调动作发生在过去，故用一般过去时，谓语动词 go 的过去式 went。

2. They _____ all their money, so they have to walk home.

A.spend

B.spent

C.have spent

D.will spend

答案：选 C。由后半句可知，前半句的动作已经完成，对现在有影响，故应用现在完成时。

(课文...)

Mr. James Scott has a garage in Silbury and now he has just bought another garage in Pinhurst.

Pinhurst is only five miles from Silbury, but Mr. Scott cannot get a telephone for his new garage, so he has just bought twelve pigeons.

Yesterday, a pigeon carried the first message from Pinhurst to Silbury.

Up to now, Mr. Scott has sent a great many requests for spare parts and other urgent messages from one garage to the other. (up till now / so far)

Up to now, Mr. Scott has sent a great many requests for spare parts and other urgent messages from one garage to the other. (a (great / large) number of ...; a great deal of ...)

Up to now, Mr. Scott has sent a great many requests for spare parts and other urgent messages from one garage to the other. (one ... the other ...; some ... others ...)

In this way, he has begun his own private 'telephone' service. (begin-began-begun)

03 知识拓展：

A 现在完成时 vs 一般过去时

形式: have/has + done (V.过去分词)

用法: 现在的之前

1 现在全部完成 (可以换成一般过去时)

2 现在部分完成

现在完成时 常搭配的时间状语

just / already / ever / never

yet

so far / up to now / before / lately

for + 一段时间

一般过去时 常搭配的时间状语

last year / month...

ten days ago

yesterday / this morning

...

练习: 填入合适的现在完成时或一般过去时:

1. _____ you _____ (listen) to the concert last night?

Did; listen

2. Up till now, he never _____ (lend) me anything.

has never lent

3. When _____ you _____ (lose) your umbrella?

did; lose

现在完成时所涉及的时间范围：

He has finished the homework.

We have learned English for ten years.

I love you.

Always have, always will.

(I always have loved you, and I always will love you.)

B way 短语

In this way, he has begun his own private 'telephone' service.

Please move this chair. It is in the way.

On the way to school, he bought a pen.

By the way, have you seen Harry recently?

In a way, it is an important book.

Snow **covered** the ground.

We **covered** five miles on foot yesterday.

The bird **covered** five miles.

The book **covered** 10 chapters.

I laughed to **cover** my nervousness.

Cover me! I' m going in!

C 不规则变化的动词：

begin - began - begun

Lesson 6 Percy Buttons

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：冠词

知识拓展：短语动词

01 单词讲解

1. beggar n. 乞丐

beg v. 乞讨; 乞求, 恳求

beg for food / help

I beg your pardon? = Pardon?

2. pocket n. 衣服口袋

pocket money

3. call v. 拜访, 光顾

call on sb. / call at sp.

He calls on his grandfather every week.

He calls at every house in the street once a month.

visit sb. / sp.

02 课文语法讲解：冠词

① 定冠词 the 表示特指

② 不定冠词 a / an 表示泛指

③ 零冠词 不加冠词

泛指：a. 不明确的对象，例：

I am hungry.

I want an apple.

b. 首次提到的对象，例：

I saw a dog in Bridge Street yesterday.

特指：a. 明确的对象，例：

I want the apple in your hand.

b. 再次提到的对象，例：

The dog was really cute.

冠词	泛指	特指
接可数名词单数	a / an	the
接可数名词复数	some / 不加冠词	
接不可数名词		

练习：

1. _____ air pollution is a serious problem.

2. _____ air pollution of Beijing must be solved at once.

3. Lisa gave me _____ tea as _____ gift.

4. _____ tea tasted good.

5. Last month I bought _____ CD.

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

答案：1 不用冠词； 2The; 3 不用冠词/some.;a 4The;5 a; 6 The the。 ’

(课文...)

I have just moved to __a__ house in Bridge Street.

Yesterday __a__ beggar knocked at my door.

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

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

I gave him a meal.

He ate __the__ food and drank __the__ beer.

Then he put __a__ piece of cheese in his pocket and went away.

Later __a__ neighbour told me about him.

Everybody knows him.

His name is Percy Buttons.

He calls at every house in __the__ street once a month and always asks for a meal
and a glass of beer.

03 知识拓展:

A 短语动词

1. put

I put your book on the shelf.

I put on my hat and left the house.

2. look

Come and look at my photograph album.

I am looking for my pen. I lost it this morning.

Will you look after the children for me please?

3. knock

A beggar knocked at my door.

A car knocked the boy over.

In the fight, the thief knocked the policeman out.

I knocked the vase off the table and broke it.

He finishes his work and always knocks off at 6:00.

The shop assistant knocked 10% off the bill.

B 不规则变化的动词:

stand - stood - stood

sing - sang - sung

give - gave - given - giving

eat - ate - eaten

drink - drank - drunk

put - put - put - putting

tell - told - told

know - knew - known

Lesson 7 Too late

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：过去进行时，过去将来时，陈述句变宾语从句（that 引导）

知识拓展：过去进行时搭配 when/while/as

01 单词讲解

1. detective n. 侦探

detect v. 探测

2. airport n. 机场

at the airport

3. airfield n. 飞机起落的场地

on the airfield

4. valuable adj. 贵重的

value n. 价值

5. precious adj. 珍贵的

6. main adj. 主要的

the main building

the main mirror

main streets / side streets

main idea

02 课文语法讲解：过去进行时，过去将来时，陈述句变宾语从句（that 引导）

1. 过去进行时

(课文...)

The plane was late and detectives were waiting at the airport all morning.

形式： was/were doing

用法：

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

过去进行时变否定疑问

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

She was not reading a book ...

Was she reading a book ...?

What was she doing?

(课文...)

The plane was late and detectives were waiting at the airport all morning.

They were expecting a valuable parcel of diamonds from South Africa.

(过去进行时)

2. 过去将来时

A few hours earlier, someone had told the police that thieves would try to steal the diamonds. (过去完成时; 过去将来时)

形式: would do; was/ were going to do

用法: 过去的将来

例: He said that he would travel abroad next year.

练习:

After Tony finished his work, he _____ (go) back home.

We went to see the Town Hall clock, and it _____ (strike) twelve later.

答案: would go/ would strike

3. 宾语从句

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

tell sb. sth. 双宾语结构

句1

句2

宾语从句写法:

陈述句变宾语从句?

You are right. → I think that you are right. (that) you are right.

(课文...)

When the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside the main building while others were waiting on the airfield. (when; while)

Two men took the parcel off the plane and carried it into the Customs House.

(He took off his coat. ; The plane will take off.)

While two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel.

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

03 知识拓展:

A 过去进行时常搭配 when/while/as

While two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel.

While they _____ (sleep), a thief _____ (sneak) in.

were sleeping; sneaked

While he _____ (read) the letter, he _____ (hear) a knock at the door.

was reading; heard

While/When/As two detectives were keeping guard at the door, two others opened the parcel.

Two detectives were keeping guard at the door, **when** two others opened the parcel.

While/As/When they were sleeping, a thief sneaked in.

They were sleeping, **when** a thief sneaked in.

When the plane arrived, some of the detectives were waiting inside the main building **while** others were waiting on the airfield.

I was having breakfast _____ the telephone rang.

_____ I was having breakfast, the telephone rang.

He was reading a book **while** his wife was cleaning the house.

B 不规则变化的动词:

try - tried - tried - trying

steal - stole - stolen

take - took - taken - taking

keep - kept - kept

Lesson 8 The best and the worst

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：形容词副词的用法，形容词副词的比较级和最高级

知识拓展：简单陈述句的分类

01 单词讲解

1. competition n. 比赛，竞赛

compete v. 比赛，对抗

race n. 比赛

2. path n. 小路, 小径

neat paths

a mountain path

路线, 途径 the path to success

3. wooden adj. 木头的

wood n. 木头

4. pool n. 水池

a swimming pool

02 课文语法讲解: 形容词副词的用法, 形容词副词的比较级和最高级

形容词 / 副词的作用

形容词(adj.) 修饰名词

副词(adv.) 修饰动词 / 句子 / 其他的形容词或副词

形容词(adj.) 修饰名词

Eg: This is a wonderful world.

We are living in a beautiful new house.

Their sleeping bags were warm and comfortable.

副词(adv.) 修饰动词 / 句子 / 其他的形容词或副词

Roy acted **quickly**.

Suddenly, one of the children kicked a ball.

It rained continually and it was often bitterly cold.

The students from elite universities catch up very quickly.

形容词副词的三种比较级别

原级比较

比较级

最高级

形容词/副词的最高级

adj./adv.的最高级 + (介词短语表示比较的范围)

“(.....范围内)最.....”

通常用于三者或以上的比较

形容词副词的最高级

My younger sister is the tallest one 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.

Nearly everybody enters for 'The Nicest Garden Competition' each year, but Joe wins every time.

Every year I enter for the garden competition too, and I always win a little prize for the worst garden in the town!

He is the tallest of all the students.

He is the tallest in our class.

Which is the longest river in the world?

This is the finest picture of them all.

This stereo is the most expensive of all the ones in the shop.

He is the best boxer in our town.

形容词/副词的比较级

adj./adv.的比较级 + (than 比较的对象)

“(和.....相比)更.....”

通常用于两者之间的比较

形容词副词的比较级

I am taller than you.

Air tickets are more expensive than train tickets.

Sometimes machines can perform better than human beings.

Bill Frith's garden is larger than Joe's.

Bill Frith's garden is larger than Joe's garden.

Bill Frith's garden is larger than Joe. X

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

03 知识拓展:

A 不规则变化的比较级和最高级:

good/well better best

bad/ill worse worst

many/much more most

littler/a little less least

old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest

B 不规则变化的动词:

win	won	won	winning
grow	grew	grown	growing
build	built	built	building

Lesson 9 A cold welcome

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 表示时间的介词

知识拓展: 表示时间的介词

01 单词讲解

1. welcome

- n. 欢迎 a cold/warm welcome
- v. 欢迎 welcome you/the New Year
- Welcome to Beijing

adj. 受欢迎的 You are welcome.

2. crowd n. 人群

a large crowd of people

crowded adj. 拥挤的

3. hand n. (表或机器的) 指针

minute hand

hour hand

second hand

v. 传递 hand sth. to sb.

4. refuse v. 拒绝

refuse sb. / sth.

refuse to do sth.

refuse to welcome the New Year

5 truth n. 真理

true adj. 真实的

truth n. 事实, 真相

false adj. 不真实的, 错误的

02 课文语法讲解：表示时间的介词

On Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall.

on Wednesday evening

in the evening

It was the last day of the year and a large crowd of people had gathered under the
Town Hall clock

a large crowd of...

It would strike twelve in twenty minutes' time.

in twenty minutes' time 20 分钟之后

Fifteen minutes passed and then, at five to twelve, the clock stopped.

at five to twelve

The big clock refused to welcome the New Year.

At that moment, everybody began to laugh and sing.

begin to do sth. = begin doing sth.

表示时间的介词：in

in 1992 / January / summer

in the morning / afternoon / evening

in twenty minutes' time

表示时间的介词：on

on Monday

on July 7th.

on Wednesday evening

on the morning of July 7th.

表示时间的介词: at

at 8 o' clock / 8:00

at midnight / noon

at night

03 知识拓展:

A 表示时间的介词:

They got the news the day before yesterday.

I will come back here after ten o' clock.

Since then, Captain Fawcett has flown passengers to many unusual places.

I sometimes stay in bed until lunchtime.

It rained heavily during the night.

He has been there for six months.

Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year.

The shops are open from 9 till/to 5.

before after since until

during for by

from ... till/to ...

B 不规则变化的动词:

stop stopped stopped stopping

begin began begun

Lesson 10 Not for jazz

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：被动语态，双重所有格

知识拓展：双重（名词）所有格

01 单词讲解

1. damage v. 损坏

destroy

ruin

spoil

2. key n. 琴键

key structure

key point

3. shock v. 使不悦或生气，震惊

Surprise

4. jazz n. 爵士音乐

5. musical adj. 音乐的

6. instrument n. 乐器

7. clavichord n. 古钢琴

8. recently adv. 最近

9. string n. (乐器的) 弦

10. allow v. 允许, 让

11. touch v. 触摸

02 课文语法讲解：被动语态，双重所有格

被动语态

狗吃了那个蛋糕。

The dog ate the cake.

? 吃了那个蛋糕。

蛋糕被吃了。

狗吃了那个蛋糕。

主语: 狗

蛋糕被狗吃了。

主语: 蛋糕

被动语态

be + done

教室每天都打扫。

Classrooms _____ (clean) every day.

答案: are cleaned

被动语态

be + done

2 被动的时态 1 被动的动作

3 主语的单复数

教室每天都打扫。

Classrooms are cleaned every day.

这座新的大楼去年建造的。

The new building was built last year.

被动语态 (be + done)

他每天被打。 He is beaten every day.

他昨天被打。 He was beaten yesterday.

他明天将要被打。 He will be beaten tomorrow.

他现在正在被打。 He is being beaten now.

他现在已经被打了。 He has been beaten.

与时态相结合

被动语态 (be + done)

现在进行时的被动 am/is/are being done

现在完成时的被动 have/has been done

被动语态 (be + done)

一个新的机器现在已经被发明了。

A new machine has been invented.

被动语态 (be + done)

人们现在正在被广告所影响。

People are being influenced by advertisements.

We have an old musical instrument.

It is called a clavichord.

It was made in Germany in 1681.

Our clavichord is kept in the living room.

It has belonged to our family for a long time.

The instrument was bought by my grandfather many years ago.

Recently it was damaged by a visitor.

She tried to play jazz on it!

She struck the keys too hard and two of the strings were broken.

My father was shocked.

Now we are not allowed to touch it.

It is being repaired by a friend of my father's.

03 知识拓展:

A 双重 (名词) 所有格

It is being repaired by a friend of my father' s.

a friend of my father' s (friends)

双重 (名词) 所有格

名词所有格

Lily books

Lily' s books

students' books

James' books / James' s books

名词所有格

工人俱乐部	the Workers' Club
-------	-------------------

孩子们的玩具	the children' s toys
--------	----------------------

二十分钟的时间	twenty minutes' time
---------	----------------------

名词所有格

the door of the room

the use of the data

B 不规则变化的动词:

strike struck struck

break broke broken

Lesson 11 One good turn deserves another

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习时态

知识拓展: 复习时态

01 单词讲解

1. turn

n. 行为, 举止

n. 轮流的机会 My turn had come.

v. 旋转 turn left / right / round

v. 变得 Her face turned red.

2. deserve v. 应得到, 值得

He worked really hard, and he deserved the promotion.

You deserve it!

3. the salary n. 工资

wages

4. immediately adv. 立刻

at once

02 课文语法讲解：复习时态

L2 一般现在时 现在进行时

L3 一般过去时

L4,5 现在完成时

L7 过去进行时

I was having dinner at a restaurant when Tony Steele came in.

Tony worked in a lawyer' s office years ago, but he is now working at a bank.

He gets a good salary, but he always borrows money from his friends and never pays it back.

Tony saw me and came and sat at the same table.

He has never borrowed money from me.

对比：He never borrowed money from me.

While he was eating, I asked him to lend me twenty pounds.

To my surprise, he gave me the money immediately.

"I have never borrowed any money from you," Tony said, "so now you can pay

for my dinner!"

03 知识拓展:

A 复习时态

L2 一般现在时 现在进行时

L3 一般过去时

L4,5 现在完成时

L7 过去进行时

一般现在时	do / does
-------	-----------

一般过去时	did
-------	-----

现在进行时	am/is/are + doing
-------	-------------------

过去进行时	was/were + doing
-------	------------------

现在完成时	have/has + done
-------	-----------------

Jack always goes to work by car.

Yesterday afternoon his car broke down while he was driving to work.

Now he is taking a bus to work.

He has never done that before.

B 不规则变化的动词:

see	saw	seen
-----	-----	------

Lesson 12 Goodbye and good luck

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：一般将来时，非延续性动词+一段时间，be 动词搭配的词组

知识拓展：一般将来时，be 动词短语

01 单词讲解

1. luck n. 运气, 幸运

Good luck!

Bad luck!

lucky adj. 幸运的

luckily. adv. 幸运地

2. sail v. 航行

sail across the Atlantic

sailor n. 海员, 水手

sailing n. 航行, 航海

go sailing 去航海

3. harbour n. 港口

at the harbour

the Pearl Harbour 珍珠港

harbour n. 港口

harbour – harbor

colour -- color

neighbour -- neighbor

4. proud adj. 自豪

be proud of ...

I am proud of you.

We are very proud of him.

5. important adj. 重要的

importance n. 重要, 重要性

significant

vital

essential

02 课文语法讲解：一般将来时，非延续性动词+一段时间，be 动词搭配的词组

一般将来时

形式：shall + do

will + do

be(am/is/are) going to + do

一般将来时

用法：(现在的) 将来

I will study abroad.

I am going to study abroad.

He will be a teacher.

He is going to be a teacher.

一般将来时 变否定/疑问

He will not be a teacher.

Will he be a teacher?

He is not going to be a teacher.

Is he going to be a teacher?

Our neighbour, Captain Charles Alison, will sail from Portsmouth tomorrow.

We' ll meet him at the harbour early in the morning.

He will be in his small boat, Topsail.

Captain Alison will set out at eight o' clock, so we' ll have plenty of time.

set out = set off

plenty of time

He will be away for two months.

be away

for two months

He will be away for two months.

He will leave for two months. X

He will leave.

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

03 知识拓展:

A 一般将来时

形式: shall + do

will + do

be(am/is/are) going to + do

一般将来时 be(am/is/are) going to + do

It is so dark outside. It is going to rain.

I have got an offer. I am going to study abroad next year.

一般将来时 will + do

Be careful! The box is too heavy. I will help you.

Will you marry me?

He will be away for two months.

I' m going out now. I' ll be back at six o' clock.

I' ll be out all morning.

B 不规则变化的动词:

meet met met meeting

set set set setting

Lesson 13 The Greenwood Boys

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：将来进行时

知识拓展：present

01 单词讲解

1. group n. 小组, 团体

a group of ...

a group of people

2. pop singer 流行歌手

pop music

pop songs

3. club n. 俱乐部

a football club

a club member

a night club

4. occasion n. 场合

on these occasions

once ... and on another occasion ...

occasionally adv. 偶尔

02 课文语法讲解：将来进行时

将来进行时

形式：will/shall be doing

用法：将来某时正在进行/确定要发生的将来

I will be waiting here at 10:00 tomorrow.

They will be coming by train.

将来进行时 变否定/疑问

They will be coming by train.

They will not be coming by train.

Will they be coming by train?

At present, they are visiting all parts of the country.

all over the country

They will be arriving here tomorrow.

They will be coming by train and most of the young people in the town will be

meeting them at the station.

Tomorrow evening they will be singing at the Workers' Club.

The Greenwood Boys will be staying for five days.

During this time, they will give five performances.

As usual, the police will have a difficult time.

They will be trying to keep order.

get sth. in order

get my new room in order

May I take your order, please?

03 知识拓展:

present n. 现在 / 礼物

Yesterday is history.

Tomorrow is a mystery.

Today is a gift – That's why it is called "the present" .

Lesson 14 Do you speak English?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：过去完成时，过去完成时与一般过去时的搭配使用

知识拓展：过去完成时 vs 现在完成时，过去完成时 vs 一般过去时 vs 过去将来时

01 单词讲解

1. experience n. 经历 (经验)

an amusing experience

working experience

2. lift

n. 搭便车

ask (sb.) for a lift

v. 拎着

lift a basket / box

3. reply v. 回答

reply to sb./sth.

answer sb./sth

4. language n. 语言

the same language

a foreign / native language

body language

Language is power.

02 课文语法讲解：过去完成时，过去完成时与一般过去时的搭配使用

过去完成时

形式：had + done

用法：过去的之前

(全部完成/部分完成)

When he got there, she was not there.

She had left.

过去完成时 变否定疑问

She had left.

She had not left.

Had she left?

What had she done?

过去完成时 与一般过去时的搭配使用

When he got there, she had left.

一般过去时	过去完成时
-------	-------

过去	过去的之前
----	-------

He finished work. He went home. (after)

After he finished work, he went home.

After he had finished work, he went home.

He went home, after he had finished work.

He finished lunch. He asked for a glass of water. (when)

When he finished lunch, he asked for a glass of water.

When he had finished lunch, he asked for a glass of water.

The sun set. We returned to our hotel. (as soon as)

As soon as the sun had set, we returned to our hotel.

I had an amusing experience last year.

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

On the way, a young man waved to me.

on one's way to ...

on my way to work

I stopped and he asked me for a lift.

ask sb. for a lift

As soon as he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language.

Apart from a few words, I do not know any French at all.

Neither of us spoke during the journey.

neither of the soldiers

neither of them/you

none of ...

neither of ... / none of ...

None of the leaves can be green forever.

I had nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, "Do you speak English?"

03 知识拓展:

A 比较:

过去完成时 vs. 现在完成时

过去完成时 vs. 一般过去时 vs. 过去将来时

过去完成时 vs. 现在完成时

had done have/has done

过去的之前 现在的之前

It is 10:00. I have waited for 2 hours.

It was 10:00. I had waited for 2 hours.

过去完成时 vs. 一般过去时 vs. 过去将来时

had done did would do

过去的之前 过去 过去的之后

The plane was late ...

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

On Wednesday evening, we went to the Town Hall.

... a large crowd of people had gathered under the Town Hall clock.

It would strike twelve in twenty minutes' time.

B 不规则变化的动词:

leave left left leaving

drive drove driven driving

speak spoke spoken

learn learned learned

learnt learnt

Lesson15 Good news

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：直接引语变间接引语（陈述句作宾语从句）

知识拓展：练习

01 单词讲解

1. secretary n. 秘书

secret n. 秘密

2. nervous adj. 精神紧张的

feel nervous

be nervous

nerve n. 神经

irritable adj. 易怒的

3. afford v. 负担得起

can / be able to + afford + sth. / to do sth.

Students can afford the E-books.

The firm could not afford to pay such large salaries.

4. interrupt v. 插话, 打断

Don' t interrupt!

5. inter-

internet n. interview v. / n.

international adj. interaction n.

02 课文语法讲解：直接引语变间接引语（陈述句作宾语从句）

他说：“我是笨蛋。” 直接引语

他说我是笨蛋。X

他说他是笨蛋。 间接引语

He says, 'I am a fool.' 直接引语

He says (that) he is a fool. 间接引语

直接引语 变 间接引语 (宾语从句)

He says, 'I am a fool.'

He says (that) he is a fool.

He said, 'I am a fool.'

He said (that) he was a fool.

直接引语 变 间接引语 (宾语从句)

He said, 'I will go to Italy.'

He said (that) he would go to Italy.

He said, 'I went to Italy.'

He said (that) he had gone to Italy.

直接引语 变 间接引语 (宾语从句)

Business is very bad.'

He said business is very bad.

直接引语 变 间接引语 (宾语从句)

'Mr. H will see you.'

The secretary told me __ Mr.H would see me.

直接引语 变 间接引语 (宾语从句)

(课文...)

The secretary told me that Mr. Harmsworth would see me.

I felt very nervous when I went into his office.

He did not look up from his desk when I entered.

After I had sat down, he said that business was very bad.

He told me that the firm could not afford to pay such large salaries.

Twenty people had already left.

I knew that my turn had come.

‘Mr. Harmsworth,’ I said in a weak voice.

‘Don't interrupt,’ he said.

Then he smiled and told me I would receive an extra thousand pounds a year!

‘Don't interrupt,’ he said.

Then he smiled and (he) told me (that) I would receive an extra thousand pounds a year!

03 知识拓展:

A 练习:

填入 said 或 told, 并填入括号中动词正确的时态。

He told me that she would come (come) the next day.

He said he could not (cannot) understand me.

I told you I had (have) never played tennis before.

He said that he was working (work) all day yesterday.

Why did you say that you were (be) busy?

B 不规则变化的动词:

feel felt felt

Lesson 16 A polite request

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: if 条件状语从句

知识拓展: 条件状语从句的分类以及运用

01 单词讲解

1. park v. 停放 (汽车)

park your car in the wrong place

parking signs

"No Parking" areas

2. reminder n. 提示

This note is only a reminder.

remind v. 提示, 提醒

3. fail v. 无视, 忘记; 失败

fail to do sth.

fail to obey it

They fail to finish the work on time.

02 课文语法讲解: if 条件状语从句 (真实条件句)

1. if 条件状语从句（真实条件句）【假设现在】

If he is out, I will call him tomorrow.

If he is working, I won' t disturb him.

2. if 条件状语从句（真实条件句）【假设过去】

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

(Lesson 64)

3. if 条件状语从句（真实条件句）【假设将来】

If it will rain tomorrow, we will stay at home. X

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

例 1:

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

【假设过去】

If he is out, I will call him tomorrow. 【假设现在】

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home. 【假设将来】

你将会是非常幸运的，如果他让你走没开罚单。

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

If he finds something wrong, he may tell you.

If you make a mistake, correct it.

	If 从句	主句
假设过去	过去的各种时态	过去 <u>将来</u> 时
假设现在	现在的各种时态	一般 <u>将来</u> 时
假设将来	一般现在时 (替代将来)	一般 <u>将来</u> 时

4: if 条件状语从句 (真实条件句) - 主句的变化

If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

If he finds something wrong, he may tell you.

If you make a mistake, correct it.

(课文...)

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

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

However, this does not always happen.

Traffic police are sometimes very polite.

During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: 'sir, we welcome you to our city.

This is a "No Parking" area.

Traffic police are sometimes very polite.

During a holiday in Sweden, I found this note on my car: 'sir, we welcome you to

our city.

This is a "No Parking" area.

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

This note is only a reminder. '

If you receive a request like this, you cannot fail to obey it!

03 知识拓展

A if 条件状语从句

真实条件句——假设将来

例 1

if 条件状语从句（真实条件句）—— 假设将来

If it rains (rain), I shall take an umbrella with me.

You will pass (pass) never this exam if you don' t work hard.

例 2

If he plays well, he will get (get) into the team.

If he enjoys (enjoy) concerts, why doesn' t he come with us?

状语从句

You will miss the train, if you don' t hurry.

When he was driving..., he saw two thieves...

I can' t go with you, because I don' t have time.

B 不规则变化的动词：

let let let letting

Lesson 17 Always young

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：情态动词 must/have to

知识拓展：情态动词 must

01 单词讲解

1.appear v. 登场, 扮演

disappear v. 消失

appearance n. 出现, 外貌

2.stage n. 舞台

on the stage

stage fright

3.bright adj. 鲜艳的 (光明的, 聪明的)

bright red / colour

bright future / prospect

look on the bright side of things

02 课文语法讲解：情态动词

情态动词

must

have to

may might

can could

will would

shall should ...

must 表示推测 “肯定，一定”

She must be 35 years old.

对比：She is 35 years old.

You must be the new teacher.

He looks pale. He must be ill.

must 表示不可避免的义务 “必须”

I must do it now.

She must do it now.

You must do it tomorrow.

I have to do it now.

She has to do it now.

You will have to do it tomorrow.

They had to do it yesterday.

My aunt Jennifer is an actress.

She must be at least thirty-five years old.

In spite of this, she often appears on the stage as a young girl.

Jennifer will have to take part in a new play soon.

This time, she will be a girl of seventeen.

In the play, she must appear in a bright red dress and long black stockings.

Last year in another play, she had to wear short socks and a bright, orange-coloured dress.

If anyone ever asks her how old she is,

she always answers, 'Darling, it must be terrible to be grown up!'

03 知识拓展:

A 情态动词 must

1 表示推测 “肯定, 一定”

2 表示不可避免的义务 “必须”

Good morning. I' ve got an appointment with Miss Smith in the Personnel Department.

Ah, good morning. You must be Mrs. Peters. (might/must/would/can)

I can' t boot my computer now.

Something must be wrong (一定出了毛病) with its operation system. (四级真题)

must 表示推测 “肯定, 一定”

推测现在

You must be the new teacher.

They must be waiting for you.

must 表示推测 “肯定, 一定”

推测过去

It must have rained last night.

She must have cried just now.

Lesson 18 He often does this!

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: have 的用法

知识拓展: 短语动词 give

01 单词讲解

1.bill n. 账单, 单据, 清单 / 钞票 / 法案 / 广告

pay the bill

US dollar bills

a crime bill

a bill board

02 课文语法讲解: have 的用法

实义动词

助动词

实义动词: “有” / “吃喝玩乐做”

I have a book. I do not have a book.

She has lunch. She does not have lunch.

He had a good time. He did not have a good time.

实义动词: “有” (own / possess)

I have a book.

She has a car.

He had a surprise.

实义动词: “吃喝玩乐做”

have a meal have breakfast

have some water have fun

have a good time have a swim

助动词 (完成时态中)

I have received a letter.

She has bought a gift.

He had left.

助动词 (完成时态中) 表否定

I have not received a letter.

She has not bought a gift.

He had not left.

have 的用法补充

have/has had had had (have 的完成时态)

I had had lunch at a village pub.

We have had trouble with the plan.

“有”	have	=	have got
	实义动词		助动词

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

do not have	have not got
-------------	--------------

Do you have ...?	Have you got ...?
------------------	-------------------

(课文...)

After I had had lunch at a village pub, I looked for my bag. (have 的过去完成时)

I had left it on a chair beside the door and now it wasn' t there!

beside the door

Besides this book, I have some others.

As I was looking for it, the landlord came in.

“Did you have a good meal?” he asked.

“ Yes, thank you,” I answered, “but I can' t pay the bill. I haven' t got my bag.”

The landlord smiled and immediately went out.

In a few minutes he returned with my bag and gave it back to me.

“I' m very sorry,” he said.

“ My dog had taken it into the garden. He often does this! ”

03 知识拓展:

A 短语动词 give

He returned with my bag and gave it back to me.

Give in your exercise books to me.

He can't continue fighting. He will soon give in.

I gave away my collection of stamps to the little boy.

I have given up smoking.

Three of our officers gave them up to the enemy.

Will the person who took my ruler please give it back to me?

When my children grew up, I gave all their toys away.

When do we have to give in our composition?

We were losing the battle but we did not give up.

Lesson 19 Sold out

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 情态动词 may/can

知识拓展: 练习

01 单词讲解

1.hurry v. 匆忙

hurry to the ticket office

Hurry up!

hurriedly adv. 匆忙地

do sth. hurriedly

2.pity n. 令人遗憾的事

What a pity!

3.return v. 退回 (返回)

return the books return home

n. 返回, 回来

Sir, may I see your return ticket?

02 课文语法讲解: 情态动词 may/can

情态动词 may

推测 “可能”

may do / may have done

'The play may begin at any moment,' I said.

'It may have begun already,' Susan answered.

请求允许? “可以吗? ” May I do sth.?

允许 **“可以”** I/You/They may ...

A: May I come in?

B: You may come in and have something to drink.

情态动词 can

能力 “能, 能够”

Trust yourself! You can do it.

请求允许? “可以吗?”

允许。 “可以”

A: Can I help you? / What can I do for you?

B: You can help me to find my size.

推测 (常用于否定) can' t / couldn' t “不可能”

He is abroad. It can' t be him.

情态动词 can(could)小结

能力 “能, 能够”

请求允许? “可以吗?”

允许。 “可以”

推测 (常用于否定) can' t / couldn' t “不可能”

(课文...)

'Can I return these two tickets?' he asked.

'Certainly,' the girl said.

I went back to the ticket office at once.

'Could I have those two tickets please?' I asked.

'Certainly,' the girl said, 'but they're for next Wednesday's performance. Do you still want them?'

'I might as well have them,' I said sadly.

03 知识拓展:

A 练习:

With the help of the new technology, you ____ e-mail your friends by mobile phone.

(中考真题)

A can

B must

C need

D should

解析：答案选 A。can：能够； must：必须； need 需要； should 应该

这句意为：在新科技的帮助下，你能用手机给你的朋友们发邮件。

Have you decided which senior high school to choose?

Not yet. I ____ go to Moonlight School. (中考真题)

A must

B may

C need

D should

解析：答案选 B,关键就在于题干中的 Not yet,还没有呢，所以是不确定的语气.must 是必须一定意思；need 是需要；should 是应该；may 表示可能性。根据题意：还不确定呢，我可能回去月光中学。

How' s your new babysitter?

We ____ ask for a better one. All our kids love her so much. (高考真题)

A should

B might

C mustn' t

D couldn' t

解析：答案选 D。题目意为：你家的新保姆怎么样？我们简直不能找到更好的了，我所有孩子都喜欢她。根据后半句，所有的孩子都很喜欢她，应该选不能 couldn' t.

This TV program is quite boring. We _____ (不妨听听音乐). (四级翻译真题)

解析：might listen to the music as well. may as well/ might as well 不妨.....; 不如.....

B 不规则变化的动词：

sell sold sold

Lesson 20 One man in a boat

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: doing 动名词

知识拓展: 介词 +doing 动名词 改写句子

01 单词讲解

1.catch v. 抓到 (caught, caught)

catch fish

catch fire

catch a bus

catch a cold

2.waste n. 浪费

It' s a waste of time / money / food.

v. 浪费

Don' t waste your time.

waste n. 浪费 (废物, 垃圾)

recyclable

other waste

02 课文语法讲解: doing 动名词

doing 动名词

1 作主语

Fishing is my favourite sport.

Playing basketball is my favourite sport.

Playing basketball with my friends every Sunday is my favourite sport.

2 介词后，作宾语

I often fish for hours without catching anything.

Some fishermen are unlucky.

有一类形容词前添加 un 这个前缀，就能组成这个词的反义词。

eg: unhappy

unpleasant

unimportant

uninteresting

Instead of catching fish, they catch old boots and rubbish.

After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag.

I' m not really interested in fishing.

be interested in ...

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

03 知识拓展:

A 介词 +doing 动名词 改写句子

He sat there. He did not say anything. (without)

He sat there without saying anything.

He turned off the radio. He left the room. (before)

Before leaving the room, he turned off the radio.

I have spent whole mornings on the river.

I always go home with an empty bag. (after)

After having spent whole mornings on the river, I always go home with an empty bag.

I must apologize. I interrupted you. (for)

I must apologize for interrupting you.

I must apologize for having interrupted you.

Lesson 21 Mad or not?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：被动语态与时态相结合，被动语态与情态动词或词组相结合

知识拓展：doing / done 修饰名词（作定语）

01 单词讲解

1.mad adj. 发疯 (疯狂的, 气愤的, 狂热的)

drive sb. mad

Everybody says I must be mad.

go/get mad

2.reason n. 原因

for some reason 因为某种原因

for some reasons_

for no reason

3.sum n. 量

a large sum of money

4.determined adj. 坚定的, 下决心的

be determined to do sth.

I am determined to stay here.

02 课文语法讲解: 被动语态与时态相结合, 被动语态与情态动词或词组相结合

被动语态

be + done

1 被动的动作

2 被动的时态

3 主语的单复数

被动语态 (be + done)

他每天被打。 He is beaten every day.

他昨天被打了。 He was beaten yesterday.

他明天将要被打。 He will be beaten tomorrow.

他现在正在被打。 He is being beaten now.

他现在已经被打了。 He has been beaten.

Planes are heard.

Planes can be heard.

Planes may be heard.

Planes must be heard.

这封信必须马上寄出。

The letter must be sent immediately.

天气不能被人们所控制。

The weather cannot be controlled by people.

Aeroplanes are slowly driving me mad.

drive drove driven

drive a car

drive sb. mad

drive away

I live near an airport and passing planes can be heard night and day.

The airport was built years ago, but for some reason it could not be used then.

must have V.过去分词 be done = must have been done

推测过去 的被动

must have been done 推测过去的被动

Over a hundred people must have been driven away from their homes by the noise.

My cell phone must have been stolen.

His keys must have been lost.

... the wallet must have been found by one of the villagers...

Sometimes I think this house will be knocked down by a passing plane.

I have been offered a large sum of money to go away, but I am determined to stay here.

03 知识拓展:

A 主动语态 vs. 被动语态

He will repair your watch.

Your watch will be repaired (by him).

He will repair your watch. (Who)

Your watch will be repaired. (What)

They must test this new car.

This new car must be tested.

I can't find my bag. Someone has stolen it.

I can't find my bag. It has been stolen.

doing / done 修饰名词 (作定语)

... passing planes can be heard night and day.

I am one of the few people left.

doing 修饰名词 (作定语)

passing planes

a waiting car

boiling water

a sleeping baby

a developing country

a woman wearing a white coat

done 修饰名词 (作定语)

used cars

a deserted car park

a ploughed field

a developed country

wasted time

a car called Blue Bird

the few people left

B 不规则变化的动词:

hear heard heard

Lesson 22 A glass envelope

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习

知识拓展: 后面可接 of/from/in/on 的动词

01 单词讲解

1.dream v. 做梦, 梦想

I always dream of / about flying like a bird.

n. 梦, 梦想

I have a dream.... -- Martin Luther King

Your future depends on your dreams. So go to sleep!

I dreamed a dream in time gone by...

2.channel n. 海峡

the Channel

the English Channel

the British Channel

3.throw v. 扔, 抛 (threw, thrown)

throw the bottle into the sea

throw away

02 课文语法讲解: 复习

(课文...)

My daughter, Jane, never dreamed of receiving a letter from a girl of her own age
in Holland.

Last year, we were travelling across the Channel and Jane put a piece of paper with
her name and address on it into a bottle.

a piece of paper with her name and address on it

with prep. “伴随着有.....”

with + n. + 介词短语

a wallet with 200 dollars in it

a bus with 500 people on it

She threw the bottle into the sea.

She never thought of it again, but ten months later, she received a letter from a girl in Holland.

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

修饰比较级

a little (bit)

much / a lot / far

even

03 知识拓展:

A 后面可接 of/from/in/on 的动词

后面可接 on 的动词

act on 遵守

base on 在.....基础上

comment on 评论

concentrate on 集中

lean on (against) 倚靠于.....

live on 靠.....为生

operate on 起作用 (做手术)

count on 倚靠, 依赖

depend on

rely on

后面可接 in 的动词

believe in	信仰
delight in	喜欢
interest in	感兴趣
include in	包括
involve in	卷入
engage in	正做（参与）
experience in	在.....有经验
fail in	没有尽到（失败）
help in (with)	帮助

后面可接 from 的动词

borrow from	从.....借
receive from	收到来自于.....
escape from	从.....逃出
draw from	从.....拉过来
suffer from	从.....受苦受难
differ from	有别于
separate from	从.....分开
protect from	保护.....使免于

defend from

prevent from 阻止.....使免于

后面可接 of 的动词

consist of 由.....组成

think of 思考

complain of (about) 抱怨

dream of (about) 幻想, 梦到

accuse of 控告

approve of 赞成

assure of 让.....放心

beware of 注意, 小心

be/get rid of 摆脱

tired of 对.....感到厌烦

convince of (about) 使.....信服

I withdrew a lot of money from the bank.

I refuse to comment on his work.

The waiter' s tip is included in the bill.

Beware of the dog.

Do you approve of hunting?

Are you interested in music?

Don' t lean on the shelf.

They differ from each other so much.

B 不规则变化的动词:

dream dreamed dreamed

 dreamt dreamt

travel traveled traveled traveling

 travelled travelled travelling

throw threw thrown

cost cost cost

Lesson 23 A new house

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习

知识拓展: There be 句型

01 单词讲解

1.strange adj. 奇怪的

We heard a strange sound.

The modern building looks strange to some people.

stranger n. 陌生人

2.district n. 地区

CBD = Central Business District

02 课文语法讲解：复习

I had a letter from my sister yesterday.

She lives in Nigeria.

She said that she would come to England next year.

If she comes, she will get a surprise.

We are now living in a beautiful new house in the country.

Work on it had begun before my sister left.

The house was completed five months ago.

In my letter I told her that she could stay with us.

03 知识拓展：

... there is a lovely garden.

A There be 句型

There be + n.

倒装句

“有”（客观存在）

There be + n. + 介词短语

There is a girl in the classroom.

There was a book on the table.

There is still some honesty in this world.

There be + n. + doing

There is a girl crying.

There be + n. + 介词短语/doing

There is a girl crying in the classroom.

There were some people rowing on the river.

Lesson 24 It could be worse

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习

知识拓展：复习词/词组用法

01 单词讲解

1.upset adj. 不安

be upset

feel upset

I felt very upset.

2.complain v. 抱怨

complain about ...

He always complains about the weather.

3.contain v. 包含, 内装

The envelope contained £50.

5.include v. 包含

The list included 500 people.

6.honesty n. 诚实

honest adj. 诚实的

an honest man

02 课文语法讲解: 复习

(课文...)

I entered the hotel manager's office and sat down.

I had just lost £50 and I felt very upset.

'I left the money in my room,' I said, 'and it's not there now.'

The manager was sympathetic, but he could do nothing.

'Everyone's losing money these days,' he said.

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

'I found this outside this gentleman's room,' she said.

'Well,' I said to the manager, 'there is still some honesty in this world!'

03 知识拓展:

A 练习:

I (took/**received**) a letter from him yesterday.

I met Harry (in the/**on the**) way to the station.

Everybody (believe/**believes**) he will win.

At the end of the month I received my (**salary**/wages).

Can you (borrow/**lend**) me 5 pounds?

Please (look after/**pay attention to**) the blackboard.

He was standing (besides/**beside**) the window.

(**It's** /Its) a very (excited/**exciting**) film.

B 不规则变化的动词:

lose lost lost losing

Lesson 25 Do the English speak English?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：并列句

知识拓展：并列句

01 单词讲解

1.railway n. 铁路

railway station

2.several quantifier 几个

several times

several people

3.foreigner n. 外国人

foreign adj. 外国的，外国人的

a foreign language

TOEFL = Test Of English as a Foreign Language

4.wonder v. 感到奇怪

feel surprised

want to know

02 课文语法讲解：并列句

句子的分类（按照结构划分）

1 简单句

2 并列句

3 复合句

并列句

含义：多件事 一样重要

写法：多个简单句 用并列连词连接

并列句 —— 并列连词

1 顺接 2 转折 3 选择 4 因果

1 顺接

... and ... / both ... and ...

not only ... but ... as well

not only ... but also ...

not only ... but ...

2 转折

... but yet ...

3 选择

... or ... / either ... or ...

neither ... nor ...

4 因果

... for ... so ...

选择并列连词?

She locked the door, for she was afraid of thieves.

I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter.

My brother bought her a gift and she accepted it.

Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him.

Either you hurry up, or you will be late.

并列句的特点:

相同的可以省略，余下的保持不变

并列句的省略

I ran to the station. I missed the bus.

I ran to the station but I missed the bus.

I ran to the station but missed the bus.

I spoke English very carefully. I spoke English very clearly.

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

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

He did not speak English. I did not speak English.

Neither he nor I spoke English.

含义：多件事 一样重要

写法：多个简单句 用并列连词连接

特点：相同的可以省略，余下的保持不变

I arrived in London at last.

arrive in ...

arrive at ...

The railway station was big, black and dark.

I did not know the way to my hotel, so I asked a porter.

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

The porter, however, could not understand me.

I repeated my question several times and at last he understood.

He answered me, but he spoke neither slowly nor clearly.

'I am a foreigner,' I said.

Then he spoke slowly, but I could not understand him.

My teacher never spoke English like that!

The porter and I looked at each other and smiled.

Then he said something and I understood it.

'You'll soon learn English!' he said.

I wonder.

In England, each person speaks a different language.

The English understand each other, but I don't understand them!

Do they speak English?

03 知识拓展:

A 练习:

Would you like to go to the concert with me?

I' d love to, _____ I' m afraid I have no time. (中考真题)

A.so

B.or

C.and

D.but

解析：答案选 D,题干为：-你想和我一起去听音乐会吗？-我想，但是很抱歉我没有时间。这里明显是转折关系，所以选 D。其余三个因此，或者，和都不符合题意。

These story books for children are awfully written. They are _____ interesting _____ exciting. (中考真题)

A.either; or

B.neither; nor

C.both; and

D.not only; but also

解析：答案选 B。题干意为：这些给孩子们写的故事书写得真的非常糟糕。它们既不有趣，

也不刺激。可以看出，这里是想说既不也不，因此用 neither;nor。A 选项是要么要么，两者中选一个的意思；C 是两者都，表示双重肯定；D 是不仅而且的意思，在这里也不符合题意。

You have to move out of the way _____ the truck cannot get past you. (高考真题)

A.so

B.or

C.and

D.but

解析：答案选 B。题干意为：你不得不让开一点，否则卡车就不能过去了。

A 选项是因此，B 选项是或者；不然；否则，C 是和，D 选项是但是。正确理解题目意思是解题的关键。

合并成并列句 练习：

I knocked at the door.

He did not open it. (but)

I knocked at the door, but he did not open it.

He must be mad.

He must be very wise. (either... or...)

He must be either mad or very wise.

My sister went shopping.

I went shopping. (both... and...)

Both my sister and I went shopping.

We got very tired.

We got very hungry. (not only... but... as well)

We got not only very tired but very hungry as well.

It was three o' clock.

We could not get lunch.

We had a cup of coffee.

It was three o' clock, and we could not get lunch, so we had a cup of coffee.

I wash my face.

I brush my teeth.

I comb my hair every morning.

I wash my face, brush my teeth, and comb my hair every morning.

Lesson 26 The best art critics

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：宾语从句

知识拓展：引号

01 单词讲解

1. paint

v. 画（涂油漆，涂抹）

paint + pictures / a house

n. 涂料，油漆，化妆品

painting n. 油画，水彩画，绘画艺术

2. appreciate v. 鉴赏（欣赏，感激，感谢）

appreciate modern pictures

I really appreciate your help.

3. hang v.

悬挂，吊 hung hung

绞死 hanged hanged

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

- Benjamin Franklin

02 课文语法讲解：宾语从句

写法：

1. 陈述句变宾语从句

例 1 You are right.

I think  (that) you are right .

例 2 They understand modern art.

Many people pretend  (that) they understand modern art .

2. 特殊疑问句变宾语从句

例 1 What is a picture 'about'?

They always tell you  what a picture is 'about'? .

3 一般疑问句变宾语从句

例 2 Are my pictures good?

She always tells me  my pictures are good.

连接词 + 陈述句

- 1) Many people pretend that they understand modern art.
- 2) They always tell you what a picture is 'about'.
- 3) She always tells me whether my pictures are good or not.

位置:

- 1) Many people **pretend** that they understand modern art.
- 2) They always **tell you** what a picture is 'about'.
- 3) He was astonished **at** what he found.

练习:

- 我承诺我会帮助你。
- I promise that I will help you.
- 你从来没告诉过我，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 _____.

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 _____.

whether they will finish the work on time

宾语从句

- 含义：
- 写法：
- 位置：

名词性从句

- 宾语从句
- 表语从句

- 主语从句
- 同位语从句

(课文...)

I am an art student and I paint a lot of pictures.

Many people pretend that they understand modern art.

They always tell you what a picture is 'about'.

Of course, many pictures are not 'about' anything.

They are just pretty patterns.

We like them in the same way that we like pretty curtain material.

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

They notice more.

She came into my room yesterday.

'What are you doing?' she asked.

'I'm hanging this picture on the wall,' I answered. 'It's a new one. Do you like it?'

She looked at it critically for a moment.

'It's all right,' she said, 'but isn't it upside down?'

I looked at it again. She was right! It was!

03 知识拓展:

A Speech marks 引号

- 位于一行之上, 句尾其他标点 (逗号、句号、问号) 之外

'What are you doing?'

- 引语的第一个词以大写字母开头

'What are you doing?'

- 在 said, asked 等词后面用逗号

'It's all right,' she said, 'but isn't it upside down?'

- 只有当它们位于句尾时用句号

'What are you doing?' she asked.

- said, asked 等词置于引语之间时，句子后半部分以小写字母分开

'It's all right,' she said, 'but isn't it upside down?'

- 当一个新的人说话时，要另起一段。

B 不规则变化的动词：

hang	(悬挂)	hung	hung
	(绞死)	hanged	hanged

Lesson 27 A wet night

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习一般过去时

知识拓展：短语动词 put

01 单词讲解

1. smell (smelled / smelt) v. 闻起来

The food smelled good.

She smelled the meat to see if it was fresh.

2. campfire n. 营火, 篝火

by the campfire

go camping

3. creep v. 爬行

creep	crept	crept
-------	-------	-------

sleep	slept	slept
-------	-------	-------

keep	kept	kept
------	------	------

sweep	swept	swept
-------	-------	-------

4. sleeping bag 睡袋

doing 表示功能, 用途

a swimming pool

a fishing boat

a packing case

a waiting room

5. soundly **adv. 香甜地**

sleep soundly / deeply / well

be fast asleep

6. heavily **adv. 大量地**

rain heavily

smoke heavily

7. wind **(wound, wound) v. 蜿蜒**

wind one' s way

The stream wound its way across the field.

wind round sth.

A snake wound round the wires.

02 课文语法讲解：复习一般过去时

- Late in the afternoon, the boys put up their tent in the middle of a field.

early in the morning

- Late in the afternoon, the boys put up their tent in the middle of a field.

put up a tent = set up a tent

in the middle of ...

in the centre of ...

- After a wonderful meal, they told stories and sang songs by the campfire.

I like sitting by the Wayle on fine afternoons.

- But some time later it began to rain.

some time

sometime

- In the middle of the night, two boys woke up and began shouting.

wake up

- It was raining heavily and they found that a stream had formed in the field.

It was raining ...

they found ...

a stream had formed ...

03 知识拓展:

A 短语动词 put

- ... the boys put up their tent in the middle of a field.
- You needn' t go back to London tonight. We can put you up for the night.
- The teacher sent the boy to the headmaster. He could not put up with him any longer.

- ... they put out the fire and crept into their tent.
- Take out your notebooks. Put down all the sentences that are on the blackboard.
- Close your books and put them away.
- We cannot have the meeting tonight. We shall have to put it off until tomorrow.
- I put on my coat and left the house.
- put up 搭起, 建起/安排住宿
- put up with sb. 容忍
- put out the fire 扑灭火
- put down 放下, 写下来
- put away 放到一边, 收起来
- put off 推迟
- put on 穿上, 戴上

Mrs. Bowers told her children to put their toys away and go to bed.

Father is putting out the fire he lit in the garden.

I have put off my trip to Japan until next month.

B 不规则变化的动词:

- smell smelled smelled

	smelt	smelt
•	creep crept	crept
•	sleep slept	slept
•	wake woke	woken
•	leap leaped	leaped
	leapt	leapt
•	wind wound	wound

Lesson 28 No parking

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：定语从句，复习现在完成时，复习宾语从句

知识拓展：定语从句

01 单词讲解

1. rare adj. 罕见的，稀少的

rare people

a rare disease

rare steak

2. trouble n. 麻烦，困扰，不便，问题

have trouble with n.

have trouble (in) doing sth.

be in trouble

run into trouble

ask for trouble

02 课文语法讲解：定语从句，复习现在完成时，复习宾语从句

定语从句

含义：

位置：

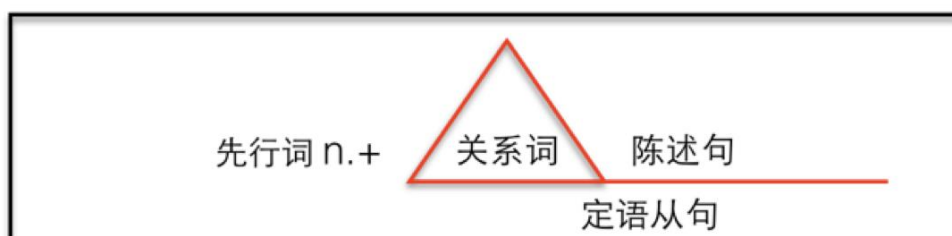
写法：

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

↓
Which

This is the job which I have dreamed of for years.

先行词 = 关系词 **定语从句**



主句

先行词	关系词
------------	------------

事 / 物	which / that
人	who / whom / that
人 / 物 （“某人的 / 某物的”）	whose
时间	when
地点	where
原因	why

关系词的几点注意：

- 定语从句的关系词每一个都作成分，包括 that。
- whom 指人，只能在作宾语时使用。
- 关系词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。

练习：

I have a class which/that begins at 8:00 am.

The lawyer that my brother called didn' t answer the phone.

My daughter asked me a question that I couldn' t answer.

Leo is the student whose bike was stolen.

Australia is one of the few countries where people drive on the left.

Sunday is the day when people usually don' t go to work.

I lost the book _____.

我弄丢了上周从图书馆借的书。

(which/that) I borrowed from the library last week

The woman _____ was feeding pigeons.

我在公园看见那位女士正在喂鸽子。

(who/that/whom) I saw in the park

I cannot remember the day _____.

我记不起上一次我们是什么时候碰面的。

when we met last time

(课文...)

Jasper White is one of those rare people who believes in ancient myths.

He has just bought a new house in the city, but ever since he moved in, he has had trouble with cars and their owners.

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

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

Because of this, he has not been able to get his own car into his garage even once.

Jasper has put up 'No Parking' signs outside his gate, but these have not had any effect.

Now he has put an ugly stone head over the gate.

It is one of the ugliest faces I have ever seen.

It is one of the ugliest faces that I have ever seen.

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

Jasper hopes that she will turn cars and their owners to stone.

But none of them has been turned to stone yet!

03 知识拓展:

A 定语从句

关系词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。

练习:

The book that you lent me is not interesting.

This is the hotel which was built last year.

The man whom you met yesterday is an actor.

He is the only student who understands English well.

The flowers that I love best are roses.

The pilot whose plane landed in a field was not hurt.

注意：关系词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。

Lesson 29 Taxi!

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习现在完成时，表语从句

知识拓展：现在完成时 常见搭配

01 单词讲解

1. taxi n. 出租汽车 BrE

cab AmE

flat n. 公寓房 BrE

apartment AmE

2. lonely adj. 偏僻的, 人迹罕至的 感到孤单寂寞的

3. Welsh adj. 威尔士的

Wales n. 威尔士

block n. 一座大楼

a block of flats / apartments

an office block

traffic block / jam

02 课文语法讲解: 复习现在完成时, 表语从句

- Captain Ben Fawcett has bought an unusual taxi and has begun a new service.

现在完成时

形式: have/has + done

用法: 现在的之前

The 'taxi' is a small Swiss aeroplane called a 'Pilatus Porter'.

The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere: on snow, water, or even on a ploughed field.

The most surprising thing about it, however, is that it can land anywhere: on snow, water, or even on a ploughed field.

表语从句

The most surprising thing ... is that it can land anywhere...

The most surprising/interesting/embarrassing thing ... is that ...

His suggestion is that we should keep calm.

The question is when he will arrive here.

The point is whether the new plan is feasible.

Captain Fawcett's first passenger was a doctor who flew from Birmingham to a lonely village in the Welsh mountains.

fly flew flown

from ... to ...

Captain Fawcett's first passenger was a doctor who flew from Birmingham to a lonely village in the Welsh mountains.

定语从句

Since then, Captain Fawcett has flown passengers to many unusual places.

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

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

once ... and on another occasion... ...

Captain Fawcett has just refused a strange request from a businessman.

refuse a request 拒绝一个请求

deny 否认

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

同位语

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

take / bring / fetch

very / too

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

03 知识拓展:

A 现在完成时 常搭配:

have/has + just + done

already

ever

never

- up to now / up till now
- so far
- for + 一段时间

- since + 过去的时间
- since + 过去的动作 (一般过去时的句子)

He has lived in Beijing since 1993 since he was born.

练习:

I _____ Mr. Smith since he moved to Shanghai.

- A. didn' t hear from
- B. don' t hear from
- C. won' t hear from
- D. haven' t heard from (中考真题)

答案: 选 D。解析: 考查动词的时态。由 since 所引导的时间状语从句可知主句应用现在完成时。

2.The Harry Potter books _____ pretty popular since they were published.

- A. become
- B. will become
- C. have become
- D. are becoming (中考真题)

答案: 选 C。解析: 根据 since, 自从出版以来, 哈利波特系列丛书就很火, 可知主句应用现在完成时。

3.His first novel _____ good reviews since it came out last month.

- A. receives

B. is receiving

C. will receive

D. has received

(高考真题)

答案：选 D。解析：根据 since，自从他的书上个月出版以来，反馈一直很好，可知主句应用现在完成时。

4.It is the most instructive lecture that I _____ since I came to this school.

A. attended

B. had attended

C. am attending

D. have attended

(高考真题)

答案：选 D。解析：根据 since I came to this school，自从我到这个学校以来.....，可知主句应用现在完成时。

B 不规则变化的动词：

fly flew flown

Lesson 30 Football or polo?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：冠词

知识拓展：some/any

01 单词讲解

1. cut v. 穿过 (切, 割, 剪, 削)

A small river cuts across the park near my home.

cut paper / one's finger

cut down the tree / price

cut sth. into pieces

cut and paste

2. sight n. 眼界, 视域

in sight / out of sight

catch sight of ...

love at first sight

v. 看见, 发现

02 课文语法讲解: 冠词

冠词 L6

- 定冠词 **the** 表示特指
- 不定冠词 **a / an** 表示泛指
- 零冠词 不加冠词
- 人名和地名的前面, 一般不加冠词

John lives in England. He has a house in London.

- 海洋、河流、山脉和部分国名前，加定冠词 the

the Atlantic

the Alps

the United States

(课文...)

- The Wayle is a small river that cuts across the park near my home.
- I like sitting by the Wayle on fine afternoons.
- It was warm last Sunday, so I went and sat on the river bank as usual.
- Some children were playing games on the bank and there were some people rowing on the river.

There be 句型

There be + n. + 介词短语/doing

- There is a girl crying in the classroom.
- Some children were playing games on the bank and there were some people rowing on the river.
= some people were rowing on the river.
- Suddenly, one of the children kicked a ball very hard and it went towards a passing boat.
- Some people on the bank called out to the man in the boat, but he did not hear them.

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

strike struck struck

so ... that ...

- I turned to look at the children, but there weren't any in sight: they had all run away!

... there weren 't any (children) in sight...

- The man laughed when he realized what had happened.
- He called out to the children and threw the ball back to the bank.

03 知识拓展:

A some / any

Some children were playing games on the bank and there were some people rowing on the river.

I turned to look at the children, but there weren 't any (children) in sight...

Is there any milk in the bottle?

There isn' t any milk in the bottle, but there is some water in it.

Are there any nails in that tin?

There aren' t any in the tin, but there are some on the shelf.

B 不规则变化的动词:

cut cut cut cutting

fall fell fallen

run ran run running

Lesson 31 Success story

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习一般过去时 / 过去进行时

知识拓展：it 形式主语

01 单词讲解

1. success n. 成功

successful adj.

successfully adv.

succeed v.

2. bicycle n. 自行车

tricycle n. 三轮车

recyclable adj. 可循环使用的

3. save v. 积蓄

save money

save money for the rainy days

save time

save the game

4. employ v. 雇佣

employment n. 雇佣, 就业

unemployment n. 失业

unemployment rate 失业率

02 课文语法讲解: 复习一般过去时 / 过去进行时

used to do sth.

- Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins was telling me about his experiences as a young man.
- Before he retired, Frank was the head of a very large business company, but as a boy he used to work in a small shop.

head n. 头 / “头儿”

- Before he retired, Frank was the head of a very large business company, but as a boy he used to work in a small shop.

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

I used to drink a lot of coffee.

We used to live in the countryside.

People used to be happy when they were young.

- It was his job to repair bicycles and at that time he used to work fourteen hours a day.

job / work

- He saved money for years and in 1958 he bought a small workshop of his own.

his own workshop

a small workshop of his own

- In his twenties Frank used to make spare parts for aeroplanes.
- At that time he had two helpers.
- In a few years the small workshop had become a large factory which employed
seven hundred and twenty-eight people.

become became become

- He was still smiling when the door opened and his wife came in.
- She wanted him to repair their grandson's bicycle!

03 知识拓展:

A 形式主语

It was his job to repair bicycles ...

= To repair bicycles was his job...

it 形式主语

to do sth. 真正主语

练习:

环游世界是我的梦想。

To travel around the world is my dream.

= It is my dream to travel around the world.

it 形式主语 / to do sth. 真正主语

It is very important to study English.

It is necessary to think about the future.

It is my honor to be here.

B 不规则变化的动词:

become became become

Lesson 32 Shopping made easy

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：形容词 / 副词的原级比较；复习形容词 / 副词的比较级和最高级

知识拓展：形容词 / 副词的原级比较

01 单词讲解

1. once adv.曾经, 以前 (一度)

一次 once a week

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

2. temptation n. 诱惑

the temptation to do sth.

the temptation to steal

3. warp v. 包裹

wrap wrapped wrapped

wrap sth. up

4. simply adv. 仅仅

simple adj. 简单的

02 课文语法讲解：形容词 / 副词的原级比较；复习形容词 / 副词的比较级和最高级

形容词/副词的最高级 “最”

- adj./adv.的最高级 (+介词短语表示比较的范围)
- 通常用于三者或以上的比较

形容词/副词的比较级 “更”

- adj./adv.的比较级 (+ than 比较的对象)
- 通常用于两者之间的比较

形容词 / 副词的原级比较

- **as** + 比较的内容 + **as** + 比较的对象

(adj./adv.原形)

- “和.....相比一样的.....”

I am as tall as you.

He works as hard as before.

I will do it as quickly as possible.

形容词/副词的原级比较（否定）

- not + **as/so** + 比较的内容 + **as** + 比较的对象

(adj./adv.原形)

- “和.....相比还不如.....”

People are not so honest as before.

People are not so honest as they were.

People are not so honest as they once were.

People are not so honest as they once were.

(课文...)

The temptation to steal is greater than ever before — especially in large shops.

A detective recently watched a well-dressed woman who always went into a large store on Monday mornings.

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.

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.

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.

After a little time, she chose one of the most expensive dresses in the shop and handed it to an assistant who wrapped it up for her as quickly as possible.

choose chose chosen

After a little time, she chose one of the most expensive dresses in the shop and handed it to an assistant who wrapped it up for her as quickly as possible.

Then the woman simply took the parcel and walked out of the shop without paying.

When she was arrested, the detective found out that the shop assistant was her daughter.

The girl 'gave' her mother a free dress once a week!

People are not so honest as they once were.

03 知识拓展:

A 形容词 / 副词的原级比较

as + adj./adv.原形+ as + 比较的对象

not + so/as + adj./adv.原形+ as + 比较的对象

形容词 / 副词的原级比较 比较对象的多样

- Her mother is as beautiful as before.
- Her mother is as beautiful as she was.
- Her mother is as beautiful as she used to be.

- Travelling was not as easy as today.
- Travelling was not as easy as it is today.

- I will do it as quickly as possible.
- I will do it as quickly as I can.

- You are as clever as I think.
- The problem was not as complicated as we thought.

B 不规则变化的动词:

choose chose chosen

wrap wrapped wrapping

Lesson 33 Out of the darkness

01 单词讲解

1. darkness n. 黑暗

dark adj. -ness

happiness

nervousness

carelessness

2. explain v. 解释, 叙述

explanation n.

3. storm n. 暴风雨

rain storm

snow storm

sand storm

brain storm

4. towards prep. 向, 朝; 接近

towards evening

walk towards the door

The ball flew towards me.

5. ahead adv. 在前面

She saw a light ahead.

go ahead

02 语法讲解: 表示地点的介词 (prep.)

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

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

pass / past

- He passed my house this morning.
- He walked past my house.
- He told me about his past experiences.
- He seems to live in the past.

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

set out / off

be caught in ...

I was caught in the traffic jam yesterday.

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

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

swim swam swum

During that time, she covered a distance of eight miles.

Early next morning, she saw a light ahead.

She knew she was near the shore because the light was high up on the cliff.

know knew known

She knew (that) she was near the shore because the light was high up on the cliff.

On arriving at the shore, the girl struggled up the cliff towards the light she had seen.

on doing sth.

the light (that/which) she had seen

That was all she remembered. = That was all (that) she remembered.

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

wake up

03 知识拓展：表示地点的介词 (prep.)

A 表示地点的介词 (prep.)

set out from the coast

swam to the shore

towards the light she had seen

set out for the village

jumped into the sea

out of darkness

arriving at the shore

on the cliff

in a small boat / in a storm / in hospital

- Don' t throw the rubbish _____ the window. (out of)
- Please come _____ the classroom and join us. (into)
- He is in Shanghai, and he will fly _____ Shanghai _____ Beijing. (from,to)
- She hopes that she will stand _____ the top of the highest mountain some day.
(on)
- It is impolite to point _____ people. (at)
- I put the laptop _____ your bag. (in/on)

B 不规则变化的动词:

swim swam swum swimming

Lesson 34 Quick work

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 形容词 / 副词的原级比较; 复习形容词 / 副词的比较级和最高级

知识拓展: 形容词 / 副词的原级比较

01 单词讲解

1. station n. (警察) 局

the police station

n. 站

bus / subway / railway + station

2. most adv. 相当, 非常

a most interesting story 很, 非常

the most interesting story 最

02 课文语法讲解: 复习被动语态

(课文...)

- Dan Robinson has been worried all week.
- Last Tuesday he received a letter from the local police.

- In the letter he was asked (ask) to call at the station.

call at sp.

call on sb.

- Dan wondered why he was wanted (want) by the police, but he went to the station yesterday and now he is not worried anymore.
- At the station, he was told (tell) by a smiling policeman that his bicycle (find).
- Five days ago, the policeman told him, the bicycle had been found (pick up) in a small village four hundred miles away.

pick up

It now is being sent (send) to his home by train.

Dan was most surprised when he heard the news.

He was amused too, because he never expected the bicycle to be found.

It was stolen (steal) twenty years ago when Dan was a boy of fifteen.

03 知识拓展:

A 短语动词 call

He was asked to call at the station.

He called out to me but I did not hear him.

I called on George yesterday.

She will call you up tomorrow.

It began to rain so we called off the match.

I called _____ you five times yesterday. Were you out? (/;up)

It' s too late to go to the pictures. Why don' t we call the whole thing _____?
(off)

We called _____ to him but he could not hear us. (out)

I called _____ the post office on my way to work. (at)

Lesson 35 Stop thief!

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习

知识拓展：so ... that ... / such ... that ...

01 单词讲解

1. while

n. 一段时间

a short while ago

for a while

conj. 当.....的时候

Some of the detectives were waiting inside the main building while others were waiting on the airfield.

2. regret v. 后悔

regret – regretted - regretted

regret sth.

He has not regretted it.

3. straight

adv. 径直

drive / run straight at ...

adj. 直的

straight hair / line

4. fright n. 害怕

get a fright

frighten v. 受惊吓

02 课文语法讲解：复习

(课文...)

Roy Trenton used to drive a taxi.

A short while ago, however, he became a bus driver and he has not regretted it.

He is finding his new work far more exciting.

Letters will cost a little more...

I am even less lucky.

When he was driving along Catford Street recently, he saw two thieves rush out of a shop and run towards a waiting car.

When he was driving along Catford Street recently, he saw two thieves rush out of a shop and run towards a waiting car.

When he was driving along Catford Street recently, he saw two thieves rush out of a shop and run towards a waiting car.

see sb. do sth.

see sb. doing sth.

One of them was carrying a bag full of money.

Roy acted quickly and drove the bus straight at the thieves.

The one with the money got such a fright that he dropped the bag.

such ... that ...

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.

The thieves' car was badly damaged and easy to recognize.

Shortly afterwards, the police stopped the car and both men were arrested.

03 知识拓展:

A. so ... that ... / such ... that ...

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

The one with the money got such a fright that he dropped the bag.

It is an interesting story. I want to share it with you.

It is such an interesting story that I want to share it with you.

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

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

I am tired. I want to sleep for an entire day.

I am so tired that I want to sleep for an entire day.

It is a heavy box. I cannot carry it.

It is such a heavy box that I cannot carry it.

The thieves ran away quickly. I didn't have time to call the police.

The thieves ran away so quickly that I didn't have time to call the police.

B 不规则变化的动词:

regret regretted regretted regretting

drop dropped dropped dropping

Lesson 36 Across the Channel

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习表示将来的几种方式，非限定性定语从句

知识拓展：限定 / 非限定性的定语从句

01 单词讲解

1. record n. 纪录

set up a new world record

hold / keep a record

break a record

record-holder

v. 纪录，录

2. succeed v. 成功

succeed in sth. / doing sth.

success n.

successful adj.

successfully adv.

3. intend v. 打算

intend to do sth.

Debbie intends to take short rests every two hours.

4. solid adj. 固体的, 硬的

liquid

gas

02 课文语法讲解: 复习表示将来的几种方式, 非限定性定语从句

1. 复习表示将来的几种方式

Debbie Hart is going to swim across the English Channel tomorrow.

She is going to set out from the French coast at five o'clock in the morning.

Debbie is only eleven years old and she hopes to set up a new world record.

She is a strong swimmer and many people feel that she is sure to succeed.

Debbie's father will set out with her in a small boat.

Mr. Hart has trained his daughter for years.

Tomorrow he will be watching her anxiously as she swims the long distance to England.

练习:

I will tell him the news, when he comes back tomorrow.

As soon as the plane lands, I will let you know.

Debbie intends to take short rests every two hours.

She will have something to drink but she will not eat any solid food.

Most of Debbie's school friends will be waiting for her on the English coast.

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

Among them will be Debbie's mother...

Debbie's mother will be among them...

为什么倒装？

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

Most of Debbie's school friends will be waiting for her on the English coast.

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

表示将来：

- 一般将来时 will/shall do
 am/is/are going to do
- 将来进行时 will/shall be doing
- 一般现在时 do/does
- 表示将来的词组 intend to do...

03 知识拓展：

A 限定 / 非限定性的定语从句

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

非限定性的定语从句

限定性的定语从句

I met **your friend** who was staying in Paris.

n.范围不确定 → 要限定 → 无逗号隔开

非限定性的定语从句

I met **your mother**, who was staying in Paris.

n.范围确定 → 不用限定 → 有逗号隔开

限定 / 非限定性的定语从句

This is the wall which they built last week.

This is the Great Wall, which is world-famous.

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

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

Lesson 37 The Olympic Games

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：将来完成时

知识拓展：完成时态

01 单词讲解

1. Olympic adj. 奥林匹克的

the Olympic Games

2. hold v. 召开

hold held held

The Olympic Games will be held in our country.

hold a meeting / conference / party

3. immense adj. 巨大的

fantastic adj. 巨大的 (fantasy n. 幻想)

big large huge

vast gigantic titanic

enormous tremendous colossal

02 课文语法讲解：将来完成时

will be done

will be doing

The Olympic Games will be held in our country in four years' time.

As a great many people will be visiting the country, the government will be building new hotels, an immense stadium, and a new Olympic-standard swimming pool.

will be done vs. will be doing

They will also be building new roads and a special railway line.

The Games will be held just outside the capital and the whole area will be called 'Olympic City'.

Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year.

by + 时间

Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year.

将来完成时

形式：will / shall + have done

用法：

By the end of next year, they will have finished (finish) work on the new stadium.

By 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

解析：选 D 选项。By the end of next year，截至到明年为止，由时间状语得知，选择将

来完成时, shall have done.

By the end of next year, they will have finished work on the new stadium.

The fantastic modern building have been designed by Kurt Gunter.

Everybody will be watching anxiously as the new building go up.

Everybody will be watching anxiously as the new building go up.

We are all very excited and are looking forward to the Olympic Games because they have never been held before in this country.

03 知识拓展:

A. 完成时态

过去完成时 had done

现在完成时 have/has done

将来完成时 will have done

I had worked here for 10 days by last month.

I have worked here for 25 days by now.

I will have worked here for 30 days by next week.

B 短语动词 look

We are looking forward to celebrating the Spring Festival.

Look out! A bus is coming.

I don' t understand this word. I shall look it up in a dictionary.

Don' t forget to look me up when you return.

C 不规则变化的动词

hold held held

Lesson 38 Everything except the weather

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：过去完成时 vs. 一般过去时, no sooner ... than ..., hardly ...
when ...

知识拓展：分析主谓

01 单词讲解

1. complain v. 抱怨

complain about / of ...

complain to ...

They complained about the customer service to the manager.

2. continually adv. 不断地 (频繁地, 反复地)

It rained continually.

continuously adv. 连续不断地

The river flows continuously under the bridge.

continually adv. 不断地 (频繁地, 反复地)

continuously adv. 连续不断地

The sea moves _____.

He borrows money from people _____.

3. bitterly adv. 刺骨地 (极其地)

bitterly cold

bitter adj. 味苦的, 强烈的

02 课文语法讲解: 过去完成时 vs. 一般过去时, no sooner ... than ..., hardly ...

when ...

1. 过去完成时 vs. 一般过去时

My old friend, Harrison, had lived in the Mediterranean for many years before he returned to England.

My old friend, Harrison, had lived in the Mediterranean for many years before he returned to England.

一般过去时

过去完成时

(过去)

(过去的之前)

后

先

He **had** often dreamed of retiring in England and **had planned** to settle down in the

country.

2. no sooner ... than ...

He had **no sooner** returned **than** he bought a house and went to live there.

no sooner ... than ... “一……就……”

He had **no sooner** returned

过去完成时

than he bought a house and went to live there.

一般过去时

I had left the house. It began to rain.

I had **no sooner** left the house **than** it began to rain.

We had hung the picture on the wall.

It fell down.

We had **no sooner** hung the picture on the wall **than** it fell down.

昨天我一回到厨房，门铃就响了。

get back to ... doorbell

Yesterday I had **no sooner** got back to the kitchen **than** the doorbell rang.

比较：

He had **no sooner** returned **than** he bought a house and went to live there.

As soon as he had returned , he bought a house and went to live there.

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.

... even though it was still summer, it rained continually ...

= It was still summer, but it rained continually.

even though / though / although / even if

引导让步状语从句

明让步，暗转折

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.

1, for [even though 2, 3 and 4.]

After so many years of sunshine, Harrison got a shock.

He acted as if he had never lived in England before.

In the end, it was more than he could bear.

He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house and left the country.

He had hardly had time to settle down when he sold the house and left the country.

3. hardly ... when ... 还没来得及... 就...

The dream he had had for so many years ended there.

定语从句

The dream he had had for so many years ended there.

v.

In the end, it was more than he could bear.

n.

Harrison had thought of everything except the weather.

03 知识拓展:

A. 分析主谓

主 主 谓 谓

The dream he had had for so many years ended there.

The dream he had had for so many years ended there.

主 谓 主 谓

She knew she was near the shore.

She knew she was near the shore.

分析主谓

1 主主谓谓

2 主谓主谓

主 主 谓 谓

The present she gave me was very amazing.

主 主 谓 谓

The present she gave me was very amazing.

主 谓

... the girl struggled up the cliff towards the light she had seen.

主 谓

主 谓

... the girl struggled up the cliff towards the light she had seen.

主 谓

B. 不规则变化的动词:

plan planned planned planning

Lesson 39 Am I all right?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：直接引语变间接引语（宾语从句）

知识拓展：练习

01 单词讲解

1. operation n.

手术 have an operation

操作, 运转, 经营 business operation

行动 rescue operation

military operation

2. alone **adj.** 独自的 /**adv.**

When he was alone, he telephoned the hospital exchange.

Leave me alone!

lonely **adj.** 偏僻的，人迹罕至的，孤单寂寞的

The old lady lived _____, so she felt _____.

3. exchange **n.** (电话的) 交换台，交换

the hospital exchange

exchange students

v. 交换

exchange seats/presents

02 课文语法讲解：直接引语变间接引语（宾语从句）

他说：“我是笨蛋。” **直接引语**

他说我是笨蛋。X

他说他是笨蛋。 **间接引语**

He says, 'I am a fool.'

直接引语

He says (that) he is a fool.

间接引语

变宾语从句

直接引语 变 间接引语

1. 引号打开 变宾语从句

看引号中的句子类型

2. 设身处地 转换角度

人称/时态/代词或状语等

直接引语 变 间接引语 (宾语从句)

'I am inquiring about a certain patient ...'



Mr. Gilbert said (that) he was inquiring about a certain patient ...'

'Was my operation successful?'



He asked his doctor to tell him whether/if his operation had been successful.

.

'When will Mr. Gilbert be allowed to go home?'



He then asked when Mr. Gilbert would be allowed to go home.

(课文...)

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.

The following day, the patient asked for a bedside telephone.

When he was alone, he telephoned the hospital exchange and asked for Doctor Millington.

When the doctor answered the phone, Mr. Gilbert said (that) he was inquiring about a certain patient, a Mr. John Gilbert.

He asked if Mr. Gilbert's operation had been successful and the doctor told him that it had been.

He then asked when Mr. Gilbert would be allowed to go home and the doctor told him that he would have to stay in hospital for another two weeks.

Then Dr. Millington asked the caller if he was a relative of the patient.

'No,' the patient answered, 'I am Mr. John Gilbert.'

03 知识拓展：直接引语变间接引语 练习

1. 'I'm very tired,' he said.

He said _____.

He said (that) he was very tired.

2. 'Are they tired?' she asked.

She asked whether/if they were tired.

3. 'Will Jack arrive tomorrow?' Tom asked.

Tom asked whether/if Jack would arrive the next day.

4. 'Have you ever been abroad?' Tom asked.

Tom asked whether/if you had ever been abroad.

Tom asked whether/if I had ever been abroad.

5. 'Why didn' t he write to me?' she asked.

She asked why he hadn' t written to her.

Lesson 40 Food and talk

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: if 虚拟条件句 (虚拟语气) 假设现在

知识拓展: 短语动词 make/do

01 单词讲解

1. hostess n. 女主人

hostess host

waitress waiter

actress actor

goddess god

2. unsmiling **adj.** 不笑的, 严肃的

smiling

3. tight **adj.** 紧身的

a tight dress

tight shoes

tight schedule

4. fix **v.** 凝视

Her eyes were fixed on her plate.

5. globe **n.** 地球

global **adj.**

global economy

6. despair **n.** 绝望

in despair

desperate **adj.**

02 课文语法讲解: if 虚拟条件句 (虚拟语气) 假设现在

(课文...)

Last week at a dinner party, the hostess asked me to sit next to Mrs. Rumbold.

Mrs. Rumbold was a large, unsmiling lady in a tight black dress.

She did not even look up when I took my seat beside her.

Her eyes were fixed on her plate and in a short time, she was busy eating.

be busy doing sth.

be busy with sth.

I tried to make conversation.

'A new play is coming to "The Globe" soon,' I said. 'Will you be seeing it?'

'No,' she answered.

'Will you be spending your holidays abroad this year?' I asked.

'No,' she answered.

'Will you be staying in England?' I asked.

'No,' she answered.

In despair, I asked her whether she was enjoying her dinner.

'Young man,' she answered, 'if you ate more and talked less, we would both enjoy our dinner.'

if 虚拟条件句（虚拟语气）假设现在

if 从句	主句
一般过去时	could + do
did	would
(were)	should
	might

'Young man,' she answered, 'if you ate more and talked less, we would both enjoy our dinner.'

If I were you, I _____ (not be) so confident. (might not be)

What would you do if you _____ (win) a lot of money? (won)

He would enjoy this if he _____ (be) present. (were)

I am not you, so I can't make the decision.

If I were you, I could make the decision.

You make the arrangements, so it will save us a lot of trouble.

If you did not make the arrangements, it would not save us a lot of trouble.

I don't know his phone number, so I won't ring him up.

If I knew his phone number, I would ring him up.

If I could rearrange the alphabet, I would put U and I together.

03 知识拓展: 短语动词 make/do

A 短语动词 make

I tried to make conversation.

When she had made the beds she went downstairs.

You mustn't make so much noise.

I made a promise never to see him again.

He's the sort of person who always makes trouble.

He is learning English but he hasn't made much progress.

He made a lot of money in South America.

I was asked to make a speech.

I'll never make the same mistake again.

I found it difficult to make up my mind.

B 短语动词 do

He always does his best.

When did you do your homework?

Do me a favour please.

I want you to do Exercise 24 on page 16.

I did a lot of shopping yesterday.

Lesson 41 Do you call that a hat ?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：课文语法讲解：need

知识拓展：mustn't/needn't

01 单词讲解

1. rude adj. 无理的

rudely adv. 无理地

A rude man was shouting rudely.

2. mirror n. 镜子

look at oneself in the mirror

3. remind v. 提醒

remind sb. of sth.

remind sb. to do sth.

reminder n. 提醒, 提示物

02 课文语法讲解: need 实义动词 情态动词

need 实义动词

- need sth.
- need to do / need sb. to do
- need doing

He needs some time.

He needs to have a rest.

He needs friends to help him.

Her bag needs mending.

need 情态动词

- need do (常用于否定疑问)

-Need I go to the meeting?

-No, you needn't (go to the meeting).

- need do / needn't do

真实表达!

- need have done

本来需要做某事, 但事实上没做

- needn't have done

本来不需要做某事, 但事实上做了

虚拟表达!

实义动词

need sth.

need to do / need sb. to do

need doing

情态动词

need do / needn't do

need have done

否定形式: don' t need

(doesn' t / didn' t / won' t)

'Do you call that a hat?' I said to my wife.

'You needn't be so rude about it,' my wife answered as she looked at herself in the mirror.

'You needn't be so rude about it,' my wife answered as she looked at herself in the mirror.

need 情态动词

needn' t do = don' t have to do

I sat down on one of those modern chairs with holes in it and waited.

We had been in the hat shop for half an hour and my wife was still in front of the mirror.

I sat in the front of the bus.

We had been in the hat shop for half an hour and my wife was still in front of the mirror.

'We mustn' t buy things we don' t need, 'I remarked suddenly.

mustn' t 情态动词 “禁止，不允许”

don' t need 实义动词

'We mustn' t buy things we don' t need, 'I remarked suddenly.

分析主谓

主谓主谓

'We mustn' t buy things we don' t need,' I remarked suddenly.

分析主谓

主谓主谓

定语从句

I regretted saying it almost at once.

regret

regret sth.

regret doing sth.

regret to do sth.

'You needn' t have said that,' my wife answered.

情态动词

needn' t have done

本来不需要做某事，但事实上做了

'I needn' t remind you of that terrible tie you bought yesterday.'

remind sb. of sth.

remind sb. of sth.

'I needn' t remind you of that terrible tie you bought yesterday.'

分析主谓

主谓主谓

'I needn' t remind you of that terrible tie you bought yesterday.'

分析主谓

主谓主谓

定语从句

'I needn' t remind you of that terrible tie you bought yesterday.'

情态动词

'I find it beautiful,' I said. 'A man can never have too many ties.'

'And a woman can' t have too many hats,' she answered.

Ten minutes later we walked out of the shop together.

My wife was wearing a hat that looked like a lighthouse.

定语从句

look like

She looks like her father.

03 知识拓展

A mustn' t / needn' t

- Must I finish my homework today?

Yes, you must.

No, you needn' t.

The new law states that people _____ drive after drinking alcohol.

A wouldn' t

B needn' t

C won' t

D mustn' t (高考真题)

解析：选 D 选项，酒后禁止驾车，mustn' t, 禁止

Mum, must I wash the dishes right now?

No, you _____.

A shouldn' t

B wouldn' t

C mustn' t

D needn' t (中考真题)

解析：选 D 选项，你不必要，needn' t, 不必要

_____ I do the laundry first?

No, you _____. You can do your homework first.

A Must ; mustn' t

B Can ; mustn' t

C Must ; needn' t

D May ; needn' t (中考真题)

解析：选 C 选项，我必须先洗衣服吗？不，你不必要，你可以先写作业。must, 必须，

needn' t, 不必。

B 不规则变化的动词:

wear wore worn

Lesson 42 Not very musical

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习 have 的用法

知识拓展: have a + n.= 对应的 v.

01 单词讲解

1. musical adj. 精通音乐的 (音乐的, 悦耳的)

musical instrument 乐器

2. tune n. 曲调

play a tune

3. glimpse n. 一瞥

have a glimpse of ...

We had our first glimpse of the snake.

4. difference n. 差别

tell the difference between ... and ...

It obviously could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz.

different adj. 不同的

02 课文语法讲解：复习 have 的用法

复习 have 的用法（实义动词 / 助动词）

have a + n. = 对应的 v.

实义动词

“有”

“吃喝玩乐做”

助动词（无实义，用于完成时态中）

have 的用法

实义动词 “做”

have a walk = walk

n.

v.

have a + n. = 对应的 v.

have a rest rest

have a look look

have a swim swim

have a sleep

sleep

As we had had a long walk through one of the markets of old Delhi, we stopped at a square to have a rest.

had had = have 的过去完成时

As we had had a long walk through one of the markets of old Delhi, we stopped at a square to have a rest.

have a rest = rest

N. V.

After a time, we noticed a snake charmer with two large baskets at the other side of the square, so we went to have a look at him.

have a look = look

have a look at... = look at ...

As soon as he saw us, he picked up a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the baskets.

pick up

... he picked up a long pipe ...

I' ll pick you up in the car this evening.

I picked up a lot of English while I was in England.

As soon as he saw us, he picked up a long pipe which was covered with coins and opened one of the baskets.

When he began to play a tune, we had our first glimpse of the snake.

It rose out of the basket and began to follow the movements of the pipe.

rise rose risen

rise vi. The sun rises every day.

raise vt. You raise me up.

We were very much surprised when the snake charmer suddenly began to play jazz and modern pop songs.

The snake, however, continued to “dance” slowly.

However, the snake continued to “dance” slowly.

The snake continued to “dance” slowly, however.

It obviously could not tell the difference between Indian music and jazz!

03 知识拓展:

A “吃喝玩乐做” have a + n. = 对应的 v.

have a + n. = 对应的 v.

have a rest rest

have a look look

have a swim swim

have a sleep sleep

have a + n. = 对应的 v.

have a walk walk

have a drink drink

have a talk talk

have a try try

练习:

I wanted to smoke.

I wanted to have a smoke.

I swam in the sea this morning.

I had a swim in the sea this morning.

She is resting.

She is having a rest.

Did you sleep well last night?

Did you have a sleep last night?

Did you have a good sleep last night?

B 不规则变化的动词:

rise rose risen rising

Lesson 43 Over the South Pole

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: can/be able to, 主语从句

知识拓展: at 介词短语

01 单词讲解

1.pole n. (地球的) 极

the South Pole

the North Pole

2.flight n. 飞行 (航班)

Have a good flight!

Flight CA112 is boarding. Please get ready.

3.explorer n. 探险家 (探测器)

Internet Explorer = IE

explore v. 探测, 探险, 探索

exploration n. 考察, 探险

4.lie v.

躺 / 处于, 位于 lie lay lain lying

说 谎 lie lied lied lying

lay

1) 表示过去的 “躺 / 处于, 位于”

2) The beggar lay there yesterday

3) 2) 不表示过去, 作动词原形

4) 表示 “放置, 摆放 / 产卵, 下蛋”

5) lay laid laid

5.Serious adj. 严重的 (严肃的)

The problem of air pollution is serious.

I am serious. I' m not joking.

6.point

n. 地点 at one point

v. 点出, 指

They pointed out the problem.

point at / to ...

7.endless adj. 无尽的

endless white plains

Endless Love

-less

careless adj.

worthless adj.

02 课文语法讲解: can/be able to, 主语从句

(课文...)

In 1929, three years after his flight over the North Pole, the American explorer, R.E.

Byrd, successfully flew over the South Pole for the first time.

同位语

Though, at first, Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs of
the mountains that lay below, they soon ran into serious trouble.

can / be able to

相同点: 都表示能力, “能够”

(be able to 时态比 can / could 更灵活)

can / be able to 不同点:

表示过去已经成功做到的, 用 was/were able to, 不用 could

can 还可以表示猜测, 允许

Though, at first, Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs of the mountains that lay below, they soon ran into serious trouble.

At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash.

At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash.

it 形式主语

that their plane would crash 主语从句

主语从句: 含义/位置

At one point, it seemed certain that their plane would crash.

主语从句

That their plane would crash seemed certain.

练习主语从句:

你不能跟我们一起去真是个遗憾。

_____ is a pity.

That you can' t go with us is a pity.

It is a pity that you can' t go with us.

他们是否将会准时到达这不确定。

_____ is uncertain.

Whether they will arrive here on time is uncertain.

It is uncertain whether ...

(课文...)

It could only get over the mountains if it rose to 10,000 feet.

Byrd at once ordered his men to throw out two heavy food sacks.

The plane was then able to rise and it cleared the mountains by 400 feet.

Byrd now knew that he would be able to reach the South Pole which was 300 miles away, for there were no more mountains in sight.

The aircraft was able to fly over the endless white plains without difficulty.

03 知识拓展: at 介词短语

A at 介词短语

(课文...)

At first Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs.

Byrd at once ordered his men to throw out two heavy food sacks.

Billy is not at home at present. He' s at school.

After walking for several hours, we arrived at the village at last.

It's a pity you can't come to the concert. At any rate you'll be able to hear it on the radio.

He behaves very strange at times.

I know he's often rude to people, but he's a very pleasant person at heart.

I don't know what I can do about it. I'm completely at a loss.

I didn't know you wouldn't be coming. At least you could have telephoned me.

B 不规则变化的动词:

lie (躺/处于)	lay	lain	lying
(说谎)	lied	lied	lying

Lesson 44 Through the forest

单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习 doing 动名词

知识拓展: doing 动名词的用法

01 单词讲解

1.risk n. 危险, 冒险

take the risk (of...)

They took the risk of losing their lives to put out the fire.

v. 冒险, 使面临风险

2.picnic n. 野餐

have a picnic

go for a picnic

3.edge n. 边缘

at the edge of ...

at the edge of a forest / a cliff

4.possession n. 所有

in one' s possession

The bag is in their possession.

5.breath n. 呼吸

be out of breath

She was soon out of breath.

hold one' s breath

take a deep breath

breathe v. 呼吸

6.contents n. 内有的物品 (常用复数)

the contents of the bag

the contents of the box

7.mend v. 修理

repair

fix

02 课文语法讲解: 复习 doing 动名词

(课文...)

Mrs. Anne Sterling did not think of the risk she was taking when she ran through a forest after two men.

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 handbag.

In the struggle, the strap broke and, with the bag in their possession, both men started running through the trees.

in one' s possession

with + n. + 介词短语

In the struggle, the strap broke and, with the bag in their possession, both men started running through the trees. 插入语

Mrs. Sterling got so angry that she ran after them.

She was soon out of breath, but she continue to run.

continue to do sth. = continue doing sth.

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.

The men got such a fright that they dropped the bag and ran away.

so + adj. / adv. + that ...

such + n. / n.词组 + that ...

"The strap needs mending," said Mrs. Sterling later, "but they did not steal anything."

need doing sth.

The windows need cleaning.

03 知识拓展: doing 动名词的用法

doing 动名词

1 作主语

Fishing is my favourite sport.

2 介词后，作宾语

I often fish for hours without catching anything.

介词后，作宾语（特殊的介词 to）

I am looking forward to seeing him tomorrow.

I am accustomed to getting up early.

I am used to getting up early.

3 有些动词后，作宾语

The men started to run through the trees.

= The men started running through the trees.

start / begin / continue 接 doing 与 to do 意思相同

I hate to disturb you, but can I come in?

I hate disturbing people when they are busy.

love / like / hate / dislike 接 doing 与 to do 意思不同

The strap broke and it needs mending.

need doing 主动表示被动

练习：

I' d love _____ (see) that film. Will it be on tomorrow? (to see)

He' s accustomed to _____ (work) hard. (working)

These shirts need _____ (iron). (ironing)

They continued _____ (argue) till after midnight. (arguing/to argue)

You must never come into this room without _____ (knock) first. (knocking)

Lesson 45 A clear conscience

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习被动语态

知识拓展：被动语态改写练习

01 单词讲解

1.conscience n. 良心, 道德心

have a clear conscience

have no conscience

2.wallet n. 皮夹, 钱包

purse

02 课文语法讲解：复习被动语态

(课文...)

The whole village soon learnt that a large sum of money had been lost.

Sam Benton, the local butcher, had lost his wallet while taking his savings to the post office.

while (he was) taking his savings to the post office.

Sam was sure that the wallet must have been found by one of the villagers, but it was not returned to him.

Three months passed, and then one morning, Sam found his wallet outside his front door.

It had been wrapped up in newspaper and it contained half the money he had lost, together with a note which said: 'A thief, yes, but only 50 per cent a thief!'

Two months later, some more money was sent to Sam with another note:

'Only 25 per cent a thief now!'

In time, all Sam's money was paid back in this way.

pay back

I' ll pay you back for what you did to me.

The last note said: 'I am 100 per cent honest now!'

03 知识拓展：被动语态改写练习

改写成被动语态 (去掉 someone)

Someone has prepared a meal for you.

A meal be prepared for you.

A meal has been prepared for you.

Someone will translate the book into English.

The book will be translated into English.

Someone must send a telegram to him.

A telegram must be sent to him.

Someone had put out the fire before the fire brigade arrived.

The fire had been put out before the fire brigade arrived.

Someone gave the cat some milk to drink.

The cat was given some milk to drink.

Lesson 46 Expensive and uncomfortable

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：同位语从句，介词后的宾语从句，being done

知识拓展：to/at/for/with 用法搭配

01 单词讲解

1.unload v. 卸 (货)

unload boxes

unload passengers

load v. 装 (货), 放入

download / upload

2. occur v. 发生

sth. occur to sb. 某人(突然)想起某事

A good idea occurred to me.

= I suddenly got a good idea.

To do sth occur to sb.

= It occurs/occurred to sb. to do sth.

某人突然想去做某事

我突然想起来给我妈妈打个电话。

It occurs to me to call my mom.

某人突然想去做某事

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

3. astonish v. 使惊讶

be astonished at ...

be surprised at ...

4.admit v. 承认

I' m wrong, and I admit it.

admit doing sth.

The man admitted hiding in the box.

5.confine v. 关在 (一个狭小的空间里)

be confined to ...

normal adj. 正常的, 通常的

abnormal adj. 反常的, 异常的

02 课文语法讲解: 同位语从句, 介词后的宾语从句, being done

(课文...)

When a plane from London arrived at Sydney airport, workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which contained clothing.

When a plane from London arrived at Sydney airport, workers began to unload a number of wooden boxes which contained clothing.

No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy.

No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy.

同位语从句

含义:

位置：所解释的抽象名词后

fact, news, theory, idea, suggestion, report ...

写法：

No one could account for the fact that one of the boxes was extremely heavy.

我毫不怀疑他将会帮我的忙。

I have no doubt _____.

I have no doubt that he will help me.

我们支持这种观点，校车问题必须被严肃对待。

We support the argument _____.

We support the argument that the problems of school buses must be taken seriously.

我们讨论了是否这个会议应该举行的这个问题。

We discuss the question _____.

We discuss the question whether the meeting should be held.

一个新的地铁站将会建在这里，这个计划受欢迎。

The plan _____ is welcomed.

The plan that a new subway station will be built here is welcomed.

介词后的宾语从句

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

It occurs/occurred to sb. to do sth.

某人突然想去做某事

He was astonished at what he found.

A man was lying in the box on top of a pile of woollen goods.

He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away.

doing / being done

He was so surprised at discovering ...

He was so surprised at being discovered ...

doing / being done

I was puzzled at _____(invite) to the stranger' s wedding.

being invited

doing / being done

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

He was so surprised at being discovered that he did not even try to run away.

After he was arrested, the man admitted hiding in the box before the plane left London.

He had had a long and uncomfortable trip, for he had been confined to the wooden box for over eighteen hours.

The man was ordered to pay 3,500 for the cost of the trip.

03 知识拓展

A to/at/for/with 用法搭配

后面可接 with 的动词

- communicate with 与.....联系
- compare with 与.....比较
- compete with 与.....竞争
- correspond with 与.....一致
- contrast with 与.....对比
- quarrel with 与.....争吵
- mix with 与.....混合
- confuse with 与.....混淆
- agree/comply with 同意/服从
- begin/finish with 开始/结束
- cope with 处理

后面可接 for 的动词

- wait for 等候
- thank for 感谢

- prepare for 准备
- pay for 付钱
- search for 搜寻
- look for 寻找
- hope for 希望
- ask for 请求
- account for 解释
- apologize for 道歉
- blame for 责怪

后面可接 at 的动词

- look/stare/glance at 看
- amused/astonished/shocked/surprised at 感兴趣/惊讶
- point/knock at 指着/敲
- arrive/work at 到达/工作

后面可接 to 的动词

- go/turn to 走向/转向
- submit/surrender/yield to 服从/投降/屈服
- reply/respond/react to 回答/响应/反应
- apply to 适用于
- attach to 附属于
- belong to 属于
- confine to 限制

- listen to 听
- object to 反对
- prefer to 更喜欢

练习：后面可接 to/at/for/with 的动词

I don' t agree _____ you. (with)

She preferred _____ wait _____ him. (to; for)

I' m surprised _____ you! (at)

You must reply _____ his letter (to)

Don' t blame me _____ the accident. (for)

I knocked _____ the door. (at)

He turned _____ me for help, even after I had quarrelled _____ him. (to; with)

B 不规则变化的动词：

occur occurred occurred occurring

admit admitted admitted admitting

hide hid hidden hiding

Lesson 47 A thirsty ghost

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习

知识拓展：梳理知识点（按句子分类）

01 单词讲解

1.thirsty adj. 贪杯的 (口渴的)

a thirsty ghost

I am thirsty. / I feel thirsty.

The man was thirsty for power / knowledge.

hungry adj. 饿的

2.haunt v. (鬼)来访, 闹鬼

People say ghosts haunt the old house.

The house is haunted (by the ghosts).

v. (不愉快的事情)萦绕心头

If something unpleasant haunts you, try to ignore it and move on.

She was haunted by bad feelings night and day.

3.block v. 堵

The doors had been blocked by chairs...

The clouds blocked his view of the mountains.

n. 拥堵/大楼/街区

traffic block / jam

a block of flats

She walked three blocks down the main street.

4.shake v. 摇动

shake shook shaken

shake one's head

shake hands with sb.

02 课文语法讲解：复习

(课文...)

A public house which was recently bought by Mr. Ian Thompson is up for sale.

a public house

be up for sale

A public house which was recently bought by Mr. Ian Thompson is up for sale.

Mr. Thompson is going to sell it because it is haunted.

He told me that he could not go to sleep one night because he heard a strange noise coming from the bar.

The next morning, he found that the doors had been blocked by chairs and the furniture had been moved.

Though Mr. Thompson had turned the lights off before he went to bed, they were on in the morning.

He also said that he had found five empty whisky bottles which the ghost must have drunk the night before.

When I suggested that some villagers must have come in for a free drink, Mr. Thompson shook his head.

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

03 知识拓展：梳理知识点（按句子分类）

A 句子的分类（按照结构划分）

1 简单句

2 并列句

3 复合句=主句 + 从句：名词性从句（主/宾/表/同位）

定语从句

状语从句

简单句

n. + v.

主语 + 谓语

B 不规则变化的动词：

shake shook shaken shaking

Lesson 48 Did you want to tell me something?

单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习

知识拓展：测试

01 单词讲解

1.pull v. 拔 (拉)

pull out one of my teeth

push v. 推

2.collect v. 搜集 (收集, 取走)

collect evidence / information

collect match boxes / stamps

collect the mail

collection n. 收集, 收集品, 收藏品

02 课文语法讲解：复习

(课文...)

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

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

to rest = to have a rest

He knew I collected match boxes and asked me whether my collection was growing.

He knew (that) I collected match boxes and asked me whether my collection was growing.

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

In answer to these questions I either nodded or made strange noises.

in answer to these questions

Meanwhile, my tongue was busy searching out the hole where the tooth had been.

be busy doing sth.

search out

I suddenly felt very worried, but could not say anything.

When the dentist at last removed the cotton wool from my mouth, I was able to tell him that he had pulled out the wrong tooth.

03 知识拓展:

A 测试

The new school, (**which**/who) has just been completed, is a fine building.

He (**denied**/refused) that he had taken it.

The waiter (took/**fetch**ed) me a clean glass.

A bird flew (**past**/passed) my window.

I spent the afternoon (**watching**/following) the match.

Ships (**continuously**/continually) cross the sea.

The bank has been (stolen/**rob**bed).

B 不规则变化的动词:

nod nodded noddled nodding