

新东方在线英语学习

## 新概念 2 册（下）

田静



新东方在线英语

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# 新概念英语第二册

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## Lesson 49 The end of a dream

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：合并句子、并列句 vs. (主从) 复合句、状语从句的省略

### 知识拓展

#### 01 单词讲解

1. **tired** adj. 厌烦的 劳累的

be tired of ...

We were tired of English / studying English.

2. **real** adj. 真正的

a real bed

really adv. 真正地

3. **gust** n. 一阵风

a gust of wind

4. **sweep** v. 扫, 刮

sweep swept swept

sleep slept slept

keep kept kept

creep      crept      crept

## 5. smash      v. 碰碎, 摔碎

smash sth. to / into pieces

... the bed was smashed to pieces...

## 6. miraculously      adv. 奇迹般地

miraculous      adj.

miracle      n.

## 7. promptly      adv. 迅速地

fast      quickly      rapidly

fleetly      swiftly

## 02 课文语法讲解：并列句 vs. (主从) 复合句、状语从句的省略

### 1. 句子的分类 (按照结构划分)

1) 简单句：一件事

2) 并列句：多件事一样重要

He slept very well for the first two nights, but on the third night, a storm blew up.

... the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

3) 复合句：多件事不一样重要      = 主句 + 从句 (连接词 + 陈述句)

① For the first time in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed ? had springs

and a mattress.

For the first time in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs  
and a mattress.

定语从句

②? the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.

Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.

原因状语从句

③? he woke up, he was still on the mattress.

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

时间状语从句

④? the bed was smashed to pieces, the man was miraculously unhurt.

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

让步状语从句

## 2 状语从句的省略

1) done 作状语 (表示被动)

①Because she was punished, she burst into tears.

Because punished, she burst into tears.

Punished, she burst into tears.

②When it is done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt.

When done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt.

Done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt.

2) doing 作状语 (表示主动)

①While he was talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

While talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

Talking with me, he broke his cup carelessly.

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

After glancing at the bits of wood and metal...

Glancing at the bits of wood and metal...

③Because he was tired of sleeping on the floor, a young man in Teheran saved up for years to buy a real bed.

Because being tired of sleeping on the floor, ...

Being tired of sleeping on the floor, ...

3) 练习

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

For the first time in his life, he became the proud owner of a bed which had springs and a mattress.

Because the weather was very hot, he carried the bed on to the roof of his house.

He slept very well for the first two nights, but on the third night, a storm blew up.

A gust of wind swept the bed off the roof and sent it crashing into the courtyard below.

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

The young man woke up until the bed had struck the ground.

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

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

... the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

Glancing at the bits of wood and metal... the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

Glancing at the bits of wood and metal that lay around him, the man sadly picked up the mattress and carried it into his house.

After he had put it on the floor, he promptly went to sleep again.

### 03 知识拓展

#### A 合并句子

1) He missed the train. He did not hurry.

He missed the train because he did not hurry.

He ran fast. He failed to win the race.

2) Although he ran fast, he failed to win the race.

He ran fast but he failed to win the race.

3) My neighbour could not return home. He went to Tokyo for a holiday. He did not have enough money.

My neighbour, ? went to Tokyo for a holiday, could not return home, ? he did not have enough money

My neighbour, who went to Tokyo for a holiday, could not return home, because he did not have enough money.

4) The city was destroyed during the war. The city has not been completely rebuilt.

Destroyed during the war, the city has not been completely rebuilt.

5) I found the door unlocked. I went into the kitchen.

Finding the door unlocked, I went into the kitchen.

6) I went into the garden. I wanted to pick some flowers.

I went into the garden to pick some flowers.

### **B 不规则变化的动词:**

blow          blew          blown

sweep        swept        swept

## **Lesson 50    Taken for a ride**

### **单词讲解**

课文语法讲解: 复习 doing / done / to do 作定语/状语; 宾语从句的省略

知识拓展: 易混淆词

### **01 单词讲解**

**1. ride**                      **v. 骑, 搭乘**    **ride a bicycle / horse**                      **n. 旅行**

take (sb.) for a ride    开车带某人兜风 / 欺骗某人

sb. be taken for a ride.

## 2. excursion n. 远足

go on an excursion

### 02 课文语法讲解: 复习 doing / done / to do 作定语/状语; 宾语从句的省略

#### 1. 复习 doing / done / to do 作定语/状语

I love travelling in the country, but I don't like losing my way.

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

#### 2. take 用法

take v. 花费

Sth. take sb. some time

(takes / took / will take / have taken ...)

The recovery took her three years.

... my trip took me longer than I expected.

To do sth. takes sb. some time.

= It takes sb. some time to do sth.

去劝说她 (过去) 花费了我 10 分钟。

It took me ten minutes to persuade her.

#### 3. 定语从句的省略

'I'm going to Woodford Green,' I said to the conductor as I got on the bus, 'but I

don't know where it is.' (get on / off the bus)

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



I' ll tell you where you should get off.

宾语从句的省略                      wh- / how to do

*Love Out Of Nothing At All*

- I know just how to whisper
- and I know just how to cry.
- I know just where to find the answers
- and I know just how to lie.
- I know just how to fake it
- and I know just how to scheme.

4. I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.

... my wife was still in front of the mirror.

5. I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view of the countryside.

Looking round, I realized that I was the only passenger left on the bus.

6. You' ll have to get off here,' the conductor said.

'This is as far as we go.'

7. 'Is this Woodford Green?' I asked.

'Oh dear,' said the conductor suddenly. 'I forgot to put you off.'

forget to do sth.

forget doing sth.

8. 'It doesn't matter,' I said. 'I'll get off here.'

'We're going back now,' said the conductor.

9. 'Well, in that case, I prefer to stay on the bus,' I answered.

prefer v.

~ n. to n.

~ doing sth to doing sth

~ to do sth rather than do sth

~ 从句

### 03 知识拓展

#### A 易混淆词:

1) lose loose miss

I don' t like losing my way.

Several screws have come loose. I' ll have to tighten them.

We haven' t seen you for a long time. We have missed you.

We must hurry or we' ll miss the train.

2) expect wait for

My trip took me longer than I expected.

I am expecting Jack to arrive at six o' clock, but I shall not wait for him if he is not here by 6:15

#### B 不规则变化的动词

forget forgot forgotten forgetting

prefer preferred preferred preferring

## Lesson 51 Reward for virtue

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习一般过去时

知识拓展：易混淆词

### 01 单词讲解

1. **reward** n. 报偿 v. 给奖赏

reward sb.                      reward oneself

You worked so hard, and you need to reward yourself occasionally.

2. **diet** n. 节食

go on a diet / begin a diet

be on a diet

I am on a diet now.

3. **hurriedly** adv. 匆忙地

do sth. hurriedly

hurry v. 匆忙

4. **embarrass** v. 使尴尬

You embarrass me.

I am embarrassed.

embarrassed adj. 尴尬的

embarrassing adj. 使人尴尬的

## 5. **guiltily** adv. 内疚地

guilty adj.

guilt n. 有罪, 内疚

## 6. **occasionally** adv. 偶尔地

occasional adj. 偶尔的, 不经常的

occasion n. 场合; 时机, 机会

## 02 课文语法讲解: 复习一般过去时

1. My friend, Hugh, has always been fat, but things got so bad recently that he decided to go on a diet.

1) get bad , go on a diet

2) so... that... 结果状语从句

2. He began his diet a week ago.

3. First of all, he wrote out a long list of all the foods which were forbidden.

write wrote written

4. First of all, he wrote out a long list of all the foods which were forbidden.

=the forbidden foods

forbid forbade forbidden

5. The list included most of the things Hugh loves : butter, potatoes, rice, beer, milk, chocolate; and sweets.

The list included most of the things (that) Hugh loves

6. Yesterday I paid him a visit.

pay sb. a visit = visit sb.

n. v.

7. I rang the bell and was not surprised to see that Hugh was still as fat as ever.

ring rang rung

ring the bell

be surprised to do sth.

as ... as ...

as fat as ever 比较状语

as fat as he ever was 比较状语从句

8. He led me into his room and hurriedly hid a large parcel under his desk.

lead led led

hide hid hidden

9. It was obvious that he was very embarrassed.

= That he was very embarrassed was obvious. 主语从句

10. When I asked him what he was doing, he smiled guiltily and then put the parcel on the desk.

11. He explained that his diet was so strict that he had to reward himself

occasionally.

12. Then he showed me the contents of the parcel.

contents n. 内有的物品

the contents of ...

13. It contained five large bars of chocolate and three bags of sweets!

include v.

contain v.

### 03 知识拓展

#### A 易混淆词

1) raise vs. rise

raise vt.

That boy always raises his hand when I ask a question.

Heavy rain have raised the level of the river.

rise vi. (rose risen)

The sun has just risen.

I always rise at six o' clock.

2) lay vs. lie

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”

The beggar lay there yesterday.

2) 不表示过去, 作动词原形

表示“放置, 摆放 / 产卵, 下蛋”

lay    laid    laid

**练习:**

1 Lay those parcels on the floor, please.

2 Haven' t you laid the table yet?

3 It is nice to get up in the morning,

but it' s nicer to lie in bed.

4 I lay in bed till 10 o' clock last Sunday morning.

### **B 不规则变化的动词**

forbid    forbade    forbidden    forbidding

lead    led    led

## **Lesson 52    A pretty carpet**

**单词讲解**

**课文语法讲解: 现在完成时, 现在完成进行时**

**知识拓展: 句子分析**

## 01 单词讲解

### 1. temporarily      adv. 暂时地

do sth. temporarily

temporary    adj. 暂时的, 临时的, 短期的

a temporary job

### 2. inch    n. 英寸 (度量单位)

12 inches    =    1 foot (英尺) = 0.3048 metre

3 feet    =    1 yard(码)

## 02 课文语法讲解: 现在完成时, 现在完成进行时

### 1. 现在完成时

形式: have/has done

用法: 现在的之前    强调事情完成的结果

现在完成进行时

形式: have/has been doing

用法: 现在的之前    强调事情进行的过程

## Lesson 52    A pretty carpet

两种时态	现在完成时 have/has done	现在完成进行时 have/has been doing
角度相同	都表示 “现在的之前”	
强调不同	强调完成的结果 (做完与否都可以)	强调持续进行的过程
例句	We have not won the match.	We have been working hard for several months.



现在完成进行时

have/has been doing

I have been studying English all morning.

It has been raining for a week.

We have been living here since I was born.

**练习:**

We have just moved into a new house

and I have been working hard all morning

I have been trying to get my new room in order. (try to do sth.; get sth. in order)

2. This has not been easy because I own over a thousand books.

This was not easy.

This is not easy.

3. To make matters worse, the room is rather small, so I have temporarily put my books on the floor.

4. At the moment, they cover every inch of floor space and I actually have to walk on them to get in or out of the room.

5. A short while ago, my sister helped me to carry one of my old bookcases up the stairs.

6. She went into my room and got a big surprise when she saw all those books on the floor.

7. 'This is the prettiest carpet I have ever seen,' she said.

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

8. She gazed at it for some time then added, 'You don't need bookcases at all. You can sit here in your spare time and read the carpet!'

9. 形容词最高级

'This is the prettiest carpet I have ever seen,' she said.

### 03 知识拓展：句子分析

'This is the prettiest carpet I have ever seen,' she said.

形容词最高级 + n. + sb. have ever done

... so it will soon be sending us the clearest pictures ... that we have ever seen.

你是我曾经见过的最漂亮的女孩。

You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

这是我们曾经听过的最令人激动的消息。

This is the most exciting news we have ever heard.

## Lesson 53 Hot snake

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：一般过去时/现在完成时/现在完成进行时

知识拓展：易混淆词

### 01 单词讲解

### 1. cause

v. 引起      Carelessness causes accidents.

n. 起因      the cause of the fire

### 2. examine    v. 检查

examiner    n. 主考官

examination    n. 检查, 考试      (exam)

### 3. accidentally    adv. 意外地, 偶然地

do sth. accidentally

do sth. by accident

do sth. by chance

### 4. accidentally    adv. 意外地, 偶然地

accidental    adj.

accident    n.

### 5. remains    n. 尸体, 残骸

the remains of a snake

remain    v. 保持, 保留

remain silent

**6. wire n. 电线**

wireless adj. 无线的

wireless network / mouse / keyboard

**7. solve v. 解决**

solve the mystery

solve the problem of ...

solve the problem of air pollution / earthquake

**02 课文语法讲解：一般过去时/现在完成时/现在完成进行时**

1. 一般过去时          did

现在完成时          have/has done

现在完成进行时      have/has been doing

**练习：**

At last firemen have put out a big forest fire in California. 现在完成时

Since then, they have been trying to find out how the fire began. 现在完成进行时

2. Forest fires are often caused by broken glass or by cigarette ends which people carelessly throw away.

3. Yesterday the firemen examined the ground carefully, but were not able to find any broken glass.

4. They were also quite sure that a cigarette end did not start the fire.

5. This morning, however, a fireman accidentally discovered the cause.

6. He noticed the remains of a snake which was wound round the electric wires of a 16,000-volt power line.

wind          wound    wound

wind round ...

7. In this way, he was able to solve the mystery.

8. The explanation was simple but very unusual.

explanation    n.

explain        v.

9. A bird had snatched up the snake from the ground and then dropped it on to the wires.

10. The snake then wound itself round the wires.

11. When it did so, it sent sparks down to the ground and these immediately started a fire.

I think so.

I guess so.

I believe so.

### 03 知识拓展: 易混淆词

#### 1. throw to / throw at / throw away

Forest fires are often caused by cigarette ends which people carelessly throw away.

He threw the ball to me and I caught it.

The boy threw a stone at the window and broke it.

## 2. quite / quiet

They were also quite sure that a cigarette end did not start the fire.

The class kept very quiet during the lesson.

## 3. drop / fall

A bird had dropped the snake on to the wires.

He fell down the stairs and broke his leg.

# Lesson 54 Sticky fingers

## 单词讲解

## 课文语法讲解

## 知识拓展：定冠词 the 的用法

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. sticky adj. 粘的

sticky fingers 黏糊糊的手指

sticky weather 闷热的天气

stick v. 粘贴

#### 2. persuade v. 说服，劝说

persuade sb. (not) to do sth.

persuade sb. into / out of doing sth.

### 3. mess n. 乱七八糟

What a mess!

make a mess (of ...)

be in a mess

### 4. sign v. 签字

sign your name here

sign a contract

n. 指示牌, 符号

signature n. 签名

## 02 课文语法讲解

After breakfast, I sent the children to school and then I went to the shops.

It was still early when I returned home.

The children were at school, my husband was at work and the house was quiet.

So I decided to make some meat pies.

In a short time I was busy mixing butter and flour and my hands were soon covered with sticky pastry.

flower 花 / flour 面粉

At exactly that moment, the telephone rang.

Nothing could have been more annoying.

I picked up the receiver between two sticky fingers and was dismayed when I recognized the voice of Helen Bates.

pick up / hang up

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

To do sth takes sb. some time

= It takes sb. some time to do sth.

At last I hung up the receiver.

What a mess!

There was pastry on my fingers, on the telephone, and on the doorknobs.

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

enough

adj. I have enough time/time enough.

adv. good enough                      loud enough

This time it was the postman and he wanted me to sign for a registered letter!



### 03 知识拓展:

#### 定冠词 the 的用法

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

the + adj.      表示一类

the dead                  the living

the rich                  the poor

the deaf                  the blind

I went to the school in our village to meet my friend.

The children went to school this morning.

It is the most interesting film I have ever seen.

Most people enjoyed it.

## Lesson 55      Not a gold mine

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 总结非谓语动词; 区分易混淆词组

知识拓展: 写作拓展

## 01 单词讲解

### 7. gold n. 金子

- a gold mine
- He has a gold watch.

golden adj. 金色的, 金质的, 珍贵的

- He missed a golden opportunity.

### 8. mine n. 矿

- mineral n. 矿物, 矿物质 adj. 矿物质的
- mineral water

### 9. revealer n. 探测器

- reveal v. 披露, 显示

### 10. invent v. 发明

- discover v. 发现

### 11. detect v. 探测

- detective n. 侦探

### 12. pirate n. 海盗

- Pirates of the Caribbean

n. 盗版

- pirate books
- pirate software

### 13. entrance n. 入口

- enter v. 进入

- exit n. 出口

#### 14. confident adj. 有信心的

- confidence n. 信心
- self-confident adj. 有自信心的
- self-confidence n. 自信心

## 02 课文语法讲解：总结非谓语动词

### Key structure

- used to do sth.
- would do sth.
- 总结非谓语动词！非谓语动词

什么是非谓语动词？

什么时候用非谓语动词？

非谓语动词分几种？

doing / done / to do

### 非谓语动词的作用

#### 1 相当于名词用，作主语/宾语/表语 (doing / to do)

Fishing is my favourite sport. L20

To fish is my favourite sport.

It was his job to repair bicycles. L31

#### 相当于名词用，作主语/宾语/表语 (doing / to do)

I often fish for hours without catching anything. L20

Both men started running through the trees. L44

Both men started to run through the trees.

**相当于名词用，作主语/宾语/表语 (doing / to do)**

My dream is travelling around the world.

My dream is to travel around the world.

**2 修饰名词/句子，作定语/状语 (doing / done / to do)**

Passing planes can be heard night and day. L21

I was the only passenger left on the bus. L50

I have a lot of homework to do.

**修饰名词/句子，作定语/状语 (doing / done / to do)**

Looking round, I realized that I was the only passenger.

Armed with the new machine, they went into the cave...

I sat in the front of the bus to get a good view...

Dreams almost came true recently.

Dreams of...

Dreams of finding treasure

Dreams of finding lost treasure

Dreams of finding lost treasure almost came true recently.

A new machine called 'The Revealer' has been invented

- and it has been used to detect gold
- which has been buried in the ground.

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

The machine was used in a cave near the seashore where pirates used to hide gold.

The machine was used in a cave near the seashore where pirates used to hide gold.

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

**过去常常做某事: used to do sth. / would do sth.**

- I used to go to work by bus. Now I go by car.
- I used to be a student. I used to have many pen-friends.
- When I was a boy, I used to spent my holiday in a factory. I would get up at 5:00 and would start working at 6:00.
- The machine was used in a cave near the seashore where pirates used to hide gold.
- The pirates would often bury gold in the cave and then fail to collect it.

Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave...

Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave hoping

(hope) to find treasure.

Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave hoping to find buried (bury) treasure.

Armed with the new machine, a search party went into the cave hoping to find buried treasure.

The leader of the party was examining the soil near the entrance to the cave when the machine showed that there was gold under the ground.

Very excited, the party dug a hole two feet deep.

They finally found a small gold coin which was almost worthless.

The party then searched the whole cave thoroughly but did not find anything except an empty tin trunk.

In spite of this, many people are confident that 'The Revealer' may reveal something of value fairly soon.

despite prep. 尽管

In spite of this, many people are confident that 'The Revealer' may reveal something of value fairly soon.

something of value = something valuable

### 03 知识拓展

#### 写作拓展

In spite of this, many people are confident that 'The Revealer' may reveal something of value fairly soon.

something of value = something valuable

something of great value = something very valuable

something of value = something valuable

something of great value = something very valuable

very important = of great importance

very different = of great difference

very important = of great importance

very different = of great difference

Your final exam is of great importance.

Chinese and English are of great difference.

#### 区分易混淆词组:

used to do sth. 过去常常做某事

be used to do sth. 被用来去做某事

be used to sth./doing sth. 习惯于某物/做某事

The machine has been used to detect gold which has been buried in the ground.

The machine was used in a cave near the seashore where pirates used to hide gold.

I am used to staying up late.

She didn't like this district at first, but she is used to it now.

I (use to) (used to) see him often.

I (am used to) (used to) swimming in cold water.

He (used to) (is used to) buy two bars of chocolate.

I couldn't stand the noise at first, but I (am used to) (used to) it now.

不规则变化的动词：

• dig      dug      dug      digging

## Lesson 56    Faster than sound!

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习形容词/副词的比较级/最高级；其他表示比较的词/词组

知识拓展：易混淆词

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. sound



n. 声音      比较 voice / noise

v. 听起来              That sounds like a good idea.

2. explosion    n. 爆炸, 轰响

explosive    n. 炸药    adj. 易爆炸的

3. course    n. 跑道, 行程    课程, 一道菜

on / off the course

4. speed

v. 疾驶, 加速 (speed    sped    sped)

- The ambulance sped to the hospital.
- speed up / slow down

n. 速度    reach / keep a speed (of ...)

- drive at the speed of...

## 02 课文语法讲解: 复习形容词/副词的比较级/最高级;

### 其他表示比较的词/词组

1. Once a year, a race is held for old cars.

once / twice / ... times

2. A lot of cars entered for this race last year and there was a great deal of excitement just before it began.

3. One of the most handsome cars was a Rolls- Royce Silver Ghost.

4. The most unusual car was a Benz which had only three wheels.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (Build) in 1885, it was the oldest car \_\_\_\_\_ (take) part.  
Built in 1885, it was the oldest car taking part.
6. After a great many loud explosions, the race began.
7. Many of the cars broke down on the course and some drivers spent **more time** under their cars than in them!
8. **A few** cars, however, completed the race.
9. The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour -- **much faster than** any of its rivals.
10. It sped downhill at the end of the race and its driver had a lot of trouble trying to stop it.
11. The race gave everyone **a great deal of** pleasure.
12. It was very **different from** modern car races but no less exciting.
- be different from ...
- be the same as ...
- be similar to ...
13. It was very **different from** modern car races but **no less exciting**.

修饰或指代不可数名词，表示“许多，大量”

**much**

**a great deal (of...)**

**a lot (of...)**

There isn' t much I can do to help him.

**修饰或指代可数名词，表示“许多，大量”**

many      a great many (of...)

a great number (of...)

a lot (of...)

Many of our products are sold overseas.

**修饰或指代不可数名词**

much    a great deal (of...)    a lot (of...)

a little    little

There isn' t much whisky, but you can have a little.

There is little I can do to help him.

**修饰或指代可数名词**

many    a great many (of...)    a lot (of...)

a great number (of...)      a few      few

There aren' t many apples, but you can pick a few.

There were few people in the shop.

### 03 知识拓展

### 区分易混淆词:

handsome

beautiful

pretty

good-looking

reach      arrive in/at

- The winning car reached a speed of forty miles an hour.
- Will you pass me that book please? I can' t reach it.
- I had nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said...
- We arrived in New York yesterday.
- We arrive at the station in good time.

take part      take place

- It was the oldest car taking part.
- The next race will take place in a year' s time.

### 不规则变化的动词:

**speed   sped   sped**

## Lesson 57   Can I help you, madam?

### 单词讲解

## 课文语法讲解：复习介词

### 知识拓展：使役动词

#### 01 单词讲解

##### 1. serve v. 接待(顾客) 服务

service n. 服务

##### 2. scornfully adv. 轻蔑地

scornful adj.

scorn n. / v. 轻蔑, 蔑视, 鄙视

##### 3. eager adj. 热切的, 热情地

be eager for sth.

The man is eager for success.

be eager to do sth.

The stranger was eager to help me.

#### 02 课文语法讲解：复习介词

##### 介词

- in / on / at
- to
- into / out of
- with

10. A woman \_\_\_in\_\_\_ jeans stood \_\_\_at\_\_\_ the window of an expensive shop.
11. Though she hesitated for a moment, she finally went in and asked to see a dress that was in the window.
12. The assistant who served her did not like the way she was dressed.
13. Glancing at her scornfully, he told her that the dress was sold.
14. The woman walked out of the shop angrily and decided to punish the assistant next day.
15. She returned to the shop the following morning dressed in a fur coat, with a handbag in one hand and a long umbrella in the other.
16. After seeking out the rude assistant, she asked for the same dress.
17. Not realizing who she was, the assistant was eager to serve her this time.
18. With great difficulty, he climbed into the shop window to get the dress.
19. As soon as she saw it, the woman said she did not like it.
20. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had first asked for.
21. She enjoyed herself making the assistant bring almost everything in the window before finally buying the dress she had first asked for.

### 03 知识拓展：使役动词

make sb. do / let sb. do

- She made the assistant bring almost everything in the window.

- The teacher made the boy write the exercise again.

make sb. do / let sb. do

- Let' s take a taxi.
- Don' t let the children touch anything in this room please.

不规则变化的动词:

- seek      sought   sought

## Lesson 58 A blessing in disguise?

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习被动语态; 强调句

知识拓展: 双宾语动词的被动语态; 被动语态在写作中的应用

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. blessing    n. 福分, 福气

- bless    v. 保佑
- God bless you!

#### 2. disguise

n. 伪装      a blessing in disguise

v. 伪装      disguise one' s voice

#### 3. possess    v. 拥有

- own / have
- possession n. 拥有

#### 4. cursed adj. 可恨的

- curse v. 诅咒, 咒骂
- a cursed tree

#### 5. increase v. 增加, 上涨

- The population of China increased greatly in the last decade.
- rise / grow up / go up / climb
- **increase v. 增加, 上涨**
- rise / grow up / go up / climb
- **decrease v. 减少, 降低, 下降**
- decline / go down / drop / fall

#### 6. evil

adj. 坏的, 邪恶的

- gain / get / earn + an evil reputation

n. 邪恶, 罪恶, 坏事

#### 7. claim

v. 以.....为其后果, 领取, 索取

- The hurricane claimed hundreds of victims.
- claim the baggage

v. 声称, 主张, 断言

- She claimed that she had won the match.



## 8. source n. 来源

- the source of income
- the source of information

## 02 课文语法讲解：复习被动语态；强调句

### Key structure:

- 复习被动语态
- 强调句

1. The tiny village of Frinley is said to possess a 'cursed tree'.
2. Because the tree was mentioned in a newspaper, **the number of** visitors to Frinley has now increased.

- **the number of** + 可数名词复数          “.....的数量”

以上作主语，后接单数动词

- **a number of** + 可数名词复数          “许多 / 大量的.....”

以上作主语，后接复数动词

- **The number of** the students \_\_\_\_ (is/are) 5000.
  - **A number of** students \_\_\_\_ (is/are) coming here.
3. The tree was planted near the church fifty years ago, but it is only in recent years that it has gained an evil reputation.

The tree was planted near the church fifty years ago, but **it is only in recent years that it has gained an evil reputation.**

## 强调句

### 4. 强调句

#### 1) 构成:

It is + 强调的部分 + that + 句子余下的部分.

#### 2) 变化:

It is/was + 强调的部分 + that/who + 句子余下的部分.

- Tom went camping with Jenny.
- It was Tom that/who went camping with Jenny.
- We used to have meetings in the cafe.
- It was in the cafe that we used to have meetings.
- Men can solve the problems of natural disaster only by controlling the environmental pollution.
- It is only by controlling the environmental pollution that men can solve the problems of natural disaster.

#### 3) 不能强调什么?

It was obvious that he was very embarrassed.

It is said that he has returned from England.

以上不是强调句!

- It is said that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck; if he picks a leaf, he will die.

## 主语从句 后置

5. Many villagers believe that the tree has already claimed a number of victims

Many villagers believe that the tree has already claimed a number of victims.

6. The vicar has been asked to have the tree cut down, but so far he has refused.

The vicar has been asked to have the tree cut down, but so far he has refused.

- cut down
- have sth. done

The vicar has been asked to have the tree cut down, but so far he has refused.

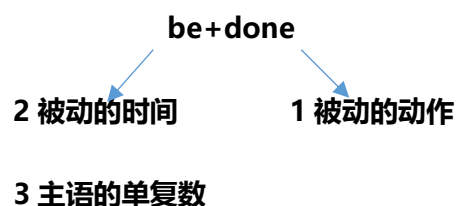
7. He has pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income, as tourists have been coming from all parts of the country to see it.

He has pointed out that the tree is a useful source of income, as tourists have been coming from all parts of the country to see it.

8. In spite of all that has been said, the tourists have been picking leaves and cutting their names on the tree-trunk.

In spite of all that has been said, the tourists have been picking leaves and cutting their names on the tree-trunk.

9. So far, not one of them has been struck down by sudden death!



**练习:**

- The tiny village of Frinley is said to possess a 'cursed tree'.
- Because the tree was mentioned in a newspaper, ...
- The tree was planted near the church ...

- It **is said** that if anyone touches the tree, he will have bad luck...
- The vicar **has been asked** to have the tree cut down...
- In spite of all that **has been said**, the tourists have been picking leaves...
- So far, not one of them **has been struck** down by sudden death!

Key structure:

- 复习被动语态
- 强调句

### 03 知识拓展

- 双宾语动词的被动语态
- 被动语态在写作中的应用

## 1. 双宾语动词的被动语态

She gave me a pen. = She gave a pen to me.


I was given a pen by her. A pen was given to me by her.

The manager offered the vacant post to him.

The vacant post was offered to him by the manager.

The manager offered him the vacant post.

He was offered the vacant post by the manager.



## 2. 被动语态在写作中的应用

- People say (that) he is a genius.
- He **is said to** be a genius.

- It is said that he is a genius.
- People say (that) there is oil under the North Sea.
- There is said to be oil under the North Sea.
- It is said that there is oil under the North Sea.

## Lesson 59 In or out?

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习被动语态；表示目的的几种方式

知识拓展：表示目的的几种方式

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. press v. 按, 压

- press the button
- press any key to continue

#### n. 出版社, 新闻界

- Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

#### 2. press v. 按, 压

#### pressure n. 压力

- relieve the pressure
- the pressure of life / work

### 3. develop v. 养成

- develop a bad / good habit
- a developing country
- a developed country

## 02 课文语法讲解：复习被动语态；强调句

### Key structure:

- 复习课
  - 表示目的的几种方式
1. Our dog, Rex, used to sit outside our front gate and bark.
  2. Every time he wanted to come into the garden he would bark until someone opened the gate.
  3. As the neighbours complained of the noise, my husband spent weeks training him to press his paw on the latch to let himself in.

complain of / about ...

spend + 时间 / 钱 + on sth. / (in) doing sth.

train sb. to do sth.

表示目的:

in order to do sth.

so as to do sth.

4. Rex soon became an expert at opening the gate.

5. However, when I was going out shopping last week, I noticed him in the garden near the gate.
6. This time he was barking so that someone would let him out!

### 结果状语从句

He ran to the station so that he caught the train.

He ran to the station so that he might catch the train.

= in order that

### 目的状语从句: in order that...

7. Since then, he has developed another bad habit.
8. As soon as he opens the gate from the outside, he comes into the garden and waits until the gate shuts.
9. Then he sits and barks until someone lets him out.
10. After this he immediately lets himself in and begins barking again.
11. Yesterday my husband removed the gate and Rex got so annoyed we have not seen him since.
- Rex got so annoyed (that) we have not seen him since.

## 03 知识拓展

表示目的的几种方式:

1. to do / in order to do / so as to do
2. so that / in order that + 句子(有情态动词)

- I told him about it.
- I wanted to help you.
- I told him about it to/in order to/so as to help you.
- I told him about it so that/in order that I might help you.
- I opened the door quietly.
- I didn' t want to disturb him.
- I opened the door quietly not to/in order not to/so as not to disturb him.
- I opened the door quietly so that/in order that I would not disturb him.
- The thief ran quickly.

The policeman couldn' t catch him.

- The thief ran quickly so that/in order that he policeman couldn' t catch him.

## Lesson 60 The future

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习表示将来的各种时态

知识拓展：复习表示将来的各种时态

### 01 单词讲解

1. future n. 未来, 前途



- in the (near / distant) future
- look forward to the future

## 2. fair n. 集市, 展览会

adj. 公平的                  fair enough

## 3. impatiently adv. 不耐烦地

- impatient adj. 没有耐心的, 不耐烦的
- patient adj. 有耐心的      n. 患者, 病人
- patiently adv. 耐心地

## 02 课文语法讲解: 复习被动语态; 强调句

### Key structure:

- 复习表示将来的各种时态
1. At a village fair, I decided to visit a fortune-teller called Madam Bellinsky.  
a school bus  
a birthday present  
a door key  
a crystal ball  
    - At a village fair, I decided to visit a fortune-teller **called** Madam Bellinsky.
  2. I went into her tent and she told me to sit down.
  3. After I had given her some money, she looked into a crystal ball and said:
  4. 'A relation of yours **is coming** to see you.

5. She will be arriving this evening and intends to stay for a few days.

6. The moment you leave this tent, you will get a big surprise.

the moment 引出时间状语从句

时间状语从句用一般现在时表示将来

7. A woman you know well will rush towards you.

主主谓谓

- A woman you know well will rush towards you.

主主谓谓

- A woman you know well will rush towards you.

8. She will speak to you and then she will lead you away from this place. That is all.'

9. As soon as I went outside, I forgot all about Madam Bellinsky because my wife hurried towards me.

10. 'Where have you been hiding?' she asked impatiently.

11. 'Your sister will be here in less than an hour and we must be at the station to meet her. We are late already.'

12. As she walked away, I followed her out of the fair.

### 复习表示将来的各种时态

- 一般将来时    will do                    am/is/are going to do
- 现在进行时                    am/is/are doing
- 将来进行时                    will be doing
- 一般现在时                    do / does

## Lesson 61    Trouble with the Hubble

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：将来进行时，将来完成时，将来完成进行时

### 知识拓展

#### 01 单词讲解

##### 1. space    n. 空间

- outer space

There is no space in my room.

##### 2. faulty    adj. 有错误的

- fault    n. 错误，故障

##### 3. distant    adj. 遥远的

- distance    n. 距离
- different    adj.      difference    n.
- important    adj.      importance    n.
- significant    adj.      significance    n.
- convenient    adj.      convenience    n.

##### 4. billion    n. 十亿

中文                      十亿 百万 千

000, 000, 000, 000, 000

英语                      billion million thousand

trillion                      hundred

注意：      five billion      billions of ...

## 5. universe n. 宇宙

- universal adj. 宇宙的, 普遍的, 通用的

### 02 课文语法讲解: 将来进行时, 将来完成时, 将来完成进行时

1. The Hubble telescope was launched into space by NASA ... at a cost of over a billion dollars.

2. Right from the start there was trouble with ...

There be + n. + 介词短语

There is a girl in the classroom.

There are problems in front of us.

3. The pictures it sent us were very disappointing because its main mirror was faulty!

分析句子:

标准化的步骤

标点符号, 关键词, 分析主谓

The pictures it sent us were very disappointing ...!

谓 谓

主 主

The pictures it sent us were very disappointing ...!

主 主 谓 谓

从句

The pictures it sent us were very disappointing ...!

定语从句

n. + 从句 (无关系词)

4. NASA is ... going to put the telescope right, so it will ... be sending up four astronauts to repair it.

5. The shuttle Endeavour will be taking the astronauts to the Hubble.

6. A robot-arm ... will grab the telescope and hold it while the astronauts make the necessary repairs.

A robot-arm ... will grab the telescope and hold it while the astronauts make the necessary repairs.

A robot-arm ... will grab the telescope

and hold it

while the astronauts make the necessary repairs.

7. Of course, the Hubble is above the earth's atmosphere, so it will soon be sending us the clearest pictures of the stars and distant galaxies that we have ever seen.

8. The Hubble will tell us a great deal about the age and size of the universe.

9. By the time you read this, the Hubble's eagle eye will have sent us thousands and thousands of wonderful pictures.

By the time you read this, the Hubble 's eagle eye will have sent us ... pictures.

将来完成时

will/shall have done

① by + 时间

表示“截止到...时间”，与完成时连用

He will have arrived by this time tomorrow.

He will phone us later today. He will have received his exam results by then.

② by the time + 句子

引导时间状语从句

The conference **will have lasted** a full week by the time it ends.

By the time he arrives in Beijing, we **will have stayed** here for two days.

③ by the time you read this

时间状语从句中，一般现在时表示将来

结论：

by the time + 句子（一般现在时） 截至到将来用将来完成时

将来进行时 I will be writing letters all day tomorrow.

将来完成时 He will have arrived by this time tomorrow.

### 03 知识拓展

1. 将来完成时                      will/shall have done

Soon the astronauts will have repaired the telescope.

将来完成进行时              will/shall have been doing

By Friday midday, they will have been working on it for seven days.

By next Sunday, they will have finished all the preparation.

They will have been preparing for a month.

2. 不规则变化的动词：

grab    grabbed    grabbed    grabbing

## Lesson 62 After the fire

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：过去完成时;过去完成进行时

知识拓展：复习表示过去的时态

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. control n. 控制

- get sth. under control
- be under control
- lose control
- be out of control

control v. 控制

- control one's emotion
- control the budget

He controls a large business company.

check v. 检查

A mechanic checked my car engine yesterday.

#### 2. threaten v. 威胁

- **threaten A with B** 用 B 来威胁 A

threaten the village with destruction

- threaten to do sth.

The U.S.A. threatened to break off diplomatic relations.

**3. authority n. (常用复数) 当局**

- the forest authorities
- the French authorities

**4. quantity n. 量**

- a huge/large / small quantity of sth.
- do sth. in huge/large / small quantities

**5. root n. 根**

- take root
- Money is a root of all evils.

**6. patch n. 小片**

- a patch of ...
- patches of ...

**7. blacken v. 变黑, 发暗**

- the blackened soil

**02 课文语法讲解: 过去完成时; 过去完成进行时**

**Key structure:**

- 过去完成时
- 过去完成进行时

**过去完成时**

- 形式: had done



- 用法：过去的之前 强调事情完成的结果

### 过去完成进行时

- 形式： had been doing
- 用法：过去的之前 强调事情进行的过程

两种时态	过去完成时 had done	过去完成进行时 had been doing
角度相同	都表示“过去的之前”	
强调不同	强调完成的结果 (做完与否都可以)	强调持续进行的过程
例句	Firemen had put out the fire.	Firemen had been fighting the fire for three weeks.

1. Firemen had been fighting the forest for nearly three weeks before they could get it under control.
2. A short time before, great trees had covered (cover) the countryside for miles around.
3. A short time before, great trees had covered the countryside for miles around.  
great vs. big
4. Now, smoke still rose up from the warm ground over the desolate hills.
5. Winter was coming on  
and the hills threatened the surrounding villages with destruction,  
for heavy rain would not only wash away the soil but would cause serious floods  
as well.

6. When the fire had at last been put out,  
the forest authorities ordered several tons of a special type of grass-seed  
which would grow quickly.
7. The seed was sprayed over the ground in huge quantities by aeroplanes.
8. The planes had been planting (plant) seed for nearly a month when it began to  
rain.
9. By then, however, in many places the grass had already taken (take) root.
10. In place of the great trees which had been growing (grow) there for centuries,  
patches of green had begun (begin) to appear in the blackened soil.
11. In place of the great trees which had been growing there for centuries, patches  
of green had begun to appear in the blackened soil.
- soil vs. ground

**Key structure:**

- 过去完成时
- 过去完成进行时

**03. 知识拓展：复习表示过去的时态**

- 一般过去时      did
- 过去进行时      was/were doing
- 过去将来时      would do
- 过去完成时      had done

- 过去完成进行时      had been doing
- 1. Firemen had been fighting the forest for nearly three weeks...
- 2. A short time before, great trees had covered the countryside...
- 3. Now, smoke still rose up from the farm...
- 4. Winter was coming on and the hills threatened the surrounding villages with destruction, for heavy rain would not only wash away the soil but would cause serious floods as well.

- 一般过去时      did
- 过去进行时      was/were doing      进行
- 过去将来时      would do      之后
- 过去完成时      had done      之前+结果
- 过去完成进行时      had been doing      之前+过程

不规则变化的动词：

- fight    fought    fought

## Lesson 63 She was not amused

单词讲解

课文语法讲解： 复习课

知识拓展： 直接引语变间接引语

### 01 单词讲解

**1. circle n. 圈子**

- draw a circle
- have a large circle of friends

**2. admire v. 赞美, 钦佩**

- admire sb. for sth.
- We admire him for his knowledge.

**3. close /s/ adj. 亲密的, 近的**

- Our home is close to the school.
- get close to ...
- the/your/Jeremy's closest friends

**/z/ v. 关闭 close the door**

**4. sort n. 种类**

- this sort of thing/things/people
- this kind of ...
- sort of / kind of ... (口语) 稍微, 有点

**02 课文语法讲解: 复习课**

**Key structure:**

- 复习课
- 直接引语变间接引语

1. Jeremy Hampden has a large circle of friends and is very popular at parties.

2. Everybody admires him for his great sense of humour -- everybody, that is, except his six-year-old daughter, Jenny.
3. Recently, one of Jeremy's closest friends asked him to make a speech at a wedding reception.
4. This is the sort of thing that Jeremy loves.

n. + that 从句

定语从句 or 同位语从句?

We have no idea that the boss has been back.

It is the most interesting movie that I have ever seen.

5. He prepared the speech carefully and went to the wedding with Jenny.
6. He had included a large number of funny stories in the speech and, of course, it was a great success.
7. As soon as he had finished, Jenny told him she wanted to go home.
8. Jeremy was a little disappointed by this but he did as his daughter asked.

as + 句子, “按照...方式”, 引导方式状语从句

When in Rome, do as Romans do.

Do it as I told you last week.

9. On the way home, he asked Jenny if she had enjoyed the speech.
10. To his surprise, she said she hadn't.
11. Jeremy asked her **why** this was so **and** she told him **that** she did not like to see so many people laughing at him!

- Jeremy asked her **why** this was so

and she told him that she did not like to see so many people laughing at him!

- Jeremy asked her why this was so

and she told him that she did not like to see so many people laughing at him!

### 03. 知识拓展：直接引语变间接引语

- He says, 'I am a fool.'

直接引语



变

He says (that) he is a fool.

间接引语

变宾语从句

#### 1. 直接引语 变 间接引语 (宾语从句)

'Come with me,' he suggested.



He suggested that I should go with him.

#### 2. 直接引语 变 间接引语

- 'Open the door for me please,' she said to me.

She asked me to open the door for her.

- 'Don't make so much noise,' she said to the children.

She asked/told them not to make so much noise.

## Lesson 64 The Channel Tunnel

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: if 条件句; 宾语从句的虚拟

知识拓展: if 虚拟条件句 (假设将来)

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. ventilate v. 通风

- well-ventilated adj. 通风良好的

**ventilation n. 通风**

#### 2. invasion n. 入侵, 侵略

- This is the invasion of my privacy.

**invade v. 入侵, 侵略, 侵袭**

- Hitler invaded Poland on September 1, 1939.

#### 3. connect v. 连接

- connect ... to / with ...
- The bridge connected this small town to the big city.

**connection n.**

#### 4. European adj. 欧洲的, 欧洲人的 n. 欧洲人 (注意重音在后)

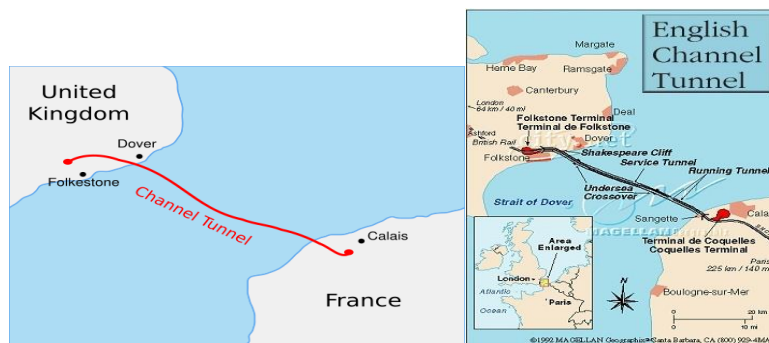
- European continent 欧洲大陆
- European Union 欧盟

- Europe n. 欧洲 (注意重音在前)
- euro n. 欧元

## 02 课文语法讲解: if 条件句; 宾语从句的虚拟

### Key structure:

- if 真实条件句 (假设过去)
- if 虚拟条件句 (假设过去)
- 宾语从句的虚拟



1. In 1858, a French engineer, Aime Thome de Gamond, arrived in England with a plan for a twenty-one-mile tunnel under the English Channel.
2. He said **that** it would be possible to build a platform in the centre of the Channel.
  - He said
  - **that** it would be possible to build a platform in the centre of the Channel.
3. This platform would serve as a port and a railway station.
4. The tunnel would be well-ventilated **if** tall chimneys were built above sea level.
  - The tunnel would be well-ventilated



- **if** tall chimneys were built above sea level.

### if 条件状语从句（真实条件句）

IF 从句		主句
假设过去	过去的各种时态	过去将来时
假设现在	现在的各种时态	一般将来时
假设将来	一般现在时（替代将来）	一般将来时

5. In 1860, a better plan was put forward by an Englishman, William Low.

**put forward** 提前，提出

put forward a plan/proposal

put forward some new ideas

6. He **suggested** that a double railway-tunnel should be built.

suggest 表示“建议”，其后宾语从句要虚拟

从句中谓语动词 = (should) + 动词原形

**表示“建议 / 命令 / 要求”的动词后，**

**宾语从句要虚拟：**

suggest, advise, propose, recommend / order / ask, demand, insist, request ...

**宾语从句的虚拟：**

- The engineers proposed that they (should) look (look) at the design again.
- The professor recommended we (should) look (look) for the information in the library.
- The teacher always suggests the students (should) go (go) over the text before the text.

- The workers demanded they **(should) be given** the wages they should get.
7. This would solve the problem of ventilation, **for if** a train entered this tunnel, it would draw in fresh air behind it.
- This would solve the problem of ventilation, for **if** a train entered this tunnel, it would draw in fresh air behind it.
8. Forty-two years later a tunnel was actually begun.
9. If, at the time, the British **had not feared** (fear) invasion, it **would have been completed** (complete).

如果不是因为那时英国人害怕入侵，隧道早已建成了。

if 虚拟条件句

假设过去

- If 虚拟条件句 假设现在**

if 从句
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>一般过去时</li> </ul>
did
(were)

主句
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>could + do</li> </ul>
would
should
might

- If 虚拟条件句 假设过去**

if 从句
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>过去完成时</li> </ul>
had done

主句
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>could + have done</li> </ul>
would
should
might

- Years ago if someone had turned round to me and said "in two years you' ll be England captain" , I would have turned round and said, "I don' t think so!"

真实:

I didn' t tell her the result. She didn' t know it.

虚拟:

If I had told her the result, she would have known it.

真实:

He was not a student, so he couldn' t attend the lecture.

虚拟:

If he had been a student, he could have attended the lecture.

真实:

We were late, so we missed the appointment.

虚拟:

If we had not been late, we would not have missed the appointment.

- If, at the time, the British had feared invasion, it would have completed.
- If, at the time, the British had not feared invasion, it would have been completed.

如果不是因为那时英国人害怕入侵，隧道早已建成了。

if 虚拟条件句（假设过去）

- The world had to wait almost another 100 years for the Channel Tunnel.
- It was officially opened on March 7, 1994, finally connecting Britain to the European continent.

### 03. 知识拓展: if 虚拟条件句 (假设将来)

#### • If 虚拟条件句 假设将来

if 从句	主句
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• did(were)</li><li>• were to do</li><li>• should do</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• could + do</li></ul> <p>would</p> <p>should</p> <p>might</p>

#### if 虚拟条件句 (假设将来)

1. If I had/were to have/should have time tomorrow, I would discuss the new plan with you.
2. If I lived/were to live/should live my life over again, I would have you as my wife.

#### if 条件状语从句

-真实

-虚拟

#### Key structure:

- if 真实条件句 (假设过去)
- if 虚拟条件句 (假设过去)
- 宾语从句的虚拟

## Lesson 65 Jumbo versus the police

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习 must/have to；情态动词的虚拟；复习非谓语动词

知识拓展：短语动词 let

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. versus prep. 对

- A vs. B

#### 2. Christmas n. 圣诞节

- Merry Christmas !
- Christmas Eve

#### 3. ought modal verb. 应该

- ought to do sth.
- = should do sth.

#### 4. weigh v. 重

- Jumbo must weigh a few tons...

weight n. 体重, 重量, 重物

#### 5. fortunate adj. 幸运的

- fortunately adv. 幸运地
- unfortunate adj. 不幸的
- unfortunately adv. 不幸地

- fortune n. 运气, 命运

## 02 课文语法讲解: 复习 must/have to; 情态动词的虚拟; 复习非谓语动词

### Key structure:

- 复习 must / have to
  - 情态动词的虚拟
  - should / ought to + have done
  - 复习非谓语动词
1. Last Christmas, the circus owner, Jimmy Gates, decided to take some presents to a children's hospital.
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) up as Father Christmas and \_\_\_\_\_ (accompany) by a 'guard of honour' of six pretty girls, he set off down the main street of the city \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) a baby elephant \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Jumbo.

Dressed (dress) up as Father Christmas and accompanied (accompany) by a 'guard of honour' of six pretty girls, he set off down the main street of the city riding (ride) a baby elephant called (call) Jumbo.

3. He should have known that the police would never allow this sort of thing.

He should have known that the police would never allow this sort of thing.

- **should do**

现在应该做, 可以真的去做

真实表达!

- **should have done**

过去应该做

过去本来应该做,但实际上没做

虚拟表达!

- **should do = ought to do**

- 现在应该做, 可以真的去做

真实表达!

- **should have done = ought to have done**

- 过去本来应该做,但实际上没做

虚拟表达!

He **should have known** that the police would never allow this sort of thing.

4. A policeman approached Jimmy and told him he ought to have gone along a side street as Jumbo was holding up the traffic.

A policeman approached Jimmy and told him he **ought to have gone** along a side street as Jumbo was holding up the traffic.

A policeman approached Jimmy **and** told him he ought to have gone along a side street **as** Jumbo was holding up the traffic.

- A policeman approached Jimmy
- **and** told him he ought to have gone along a side street
- **as** Jumbo was holding up the traffic.

5. Though Jimmy agreed to go at once, Jumbo refused to move.

**Though** Jimmy agreed to go at once, Jumbo refused to move.

6. Fifteen policemen **had to push** very hard to get him off the main street.

7. The police had a difficult time, but they were most amused.

8. 'Jumbo **must weigh** a few tons,' said a policeman afterwards, 'so it was fortunate that we **didn't have to carry** him.'

'Jumbo must weigh a few tons,' said a policeman afterwards, 'so it was fortunate that we didn't have to carry him.'

9. Of course, we should arrest him, but as he has a good record, we shall let him off this time.'

Of course, we should arrest him, but as he has a good record, we shall let him off this time.'

- **should do = ought to do**

现在应该做，可以真的去做                      真实表达！

- **should have done = ought to have done**

过去本来应该做,但实际上没做                      虚拟表达！

练习：

请填入“应该做某事”，选择合适的真实或虚拟表达：

- He \_\_\_\_\_ (come) at 4 o' clock if the plane arrives on time.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to see me yesterday, but she forgot.

参考答案：

- He should/ought to come at 4 o' clock if the plane arrives on time.
- She should/ought to have come to see me yesterday, but she forgot.

Key structure:

- 复习 must / have to
- 情态动词的虚拟
- should / ought to + have done
- 复习非谓语动词



### 03. 知识拓展：短语动词 let

#### 短语动词 let

- As he has a good record, we shall let him off this time.
- I expected him to help me, but he let me down.
- If anyone knocks at the door when I am out, don' t let him in.
- Who let the dog out?

#### 不规则变化的动词：

- **ride      rode          ridden   riding**

## Lesson 66 Sweet as honey!

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：have 使役动词

知识拓展：使役动词的用法 (have sth. done)

### 01 单词讲解

1. **bomber**    n. 轰炸机

bomb    n. 炸弹    v. 轰炸

2. **remote**    adj. 偏僻的, 遥远的    a remote place

n. 遥控器

**3. rediscover v. 重新发现**

repeat v. 重复

retell v. 复述

rebuild v. 重建

restore v. 修复, 恢复, 把.....放回

**4. rescue**

v. 营救

n. 营救, 救援

rescue operations 营救行动

**5. package**

v. 把.....打包

n. 包裹          a small package of cigars

pack v. 包裹, 打包

a packing case

**6. preserve v. 保护**

• prepare v. 做准备

• preview v. 预演, 预告

• precaution n. 预防措施

**02 课文语法讲解: have 使役动词**

Key structure:

- have 使役动词
- have sth. done

as sweet as honey

as busy as bees

as sticky as glue

1. In 1963 a Lancaster bomber crashed on Wallis Island, a remote place in the South Pacific, a long way west of Samoa.

同位语

2. The plane wasn't too badly damaged, but over the years, the crash was forgotten and the wreck remained undisturbed.

undisturbed adj. 不受打扰的

disturb v. 打扰

Do not disturb. 请勿打扰

In 1963 a Lancaster bomber crashed on Wallis Island, a remote place in the South Pacific, a long way west of Samoa.

The plane wasn't too badly damaged, but over the years, the crash was forgotten and the wreck remained undisturbed.

3. Then in 1989, twenty-six years after the crash, the plane was accidentally rediscovered in an aerial survey of the island.

4. By this time, a Lancaster bomber in reasonable condition was rare and worth

rescuing.

in reasonable/good/perfect condition

in bad/terrible condition

- By this time, a Lancaster bomber in reasonable condition was rare and worth rescuing.

be worth doing

These books are worth reading.

The idea is worth considering.

Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well.

5. The French authorities had the plane packaged and moved in parts back to France.

have 使役动词

have sth. done 使某事被做

比较: do / have sth. done

- I wash my car.
- I have my car washed.

回顾 58 课的句子:

The vicar has been asked to have the tree cut down...

The French authorities had the plane packaged and moved in parts back to France.

The French authorities had the plane packaged and moved in parts back to France.

The French authorities had the plane packaged and (the French authorities had the plane) moved in parts back to France.

6. Now a group of enthusiasts are going to have the plane restored.
7. It has four Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, but the group will need to have only three of them rebuilt.
8. Imagine their surprise and delight when they broke open the packing cases and found that the fourth engine was sweet as honey — still in perfect condition.
  - Imagine their surprise and delight
  - when they broke open the packing cases
  - and found that the fourth engine was sweet as honey — still in perfect condition.
9. A colony of bees had turned the engine into a hive and it was totally preserved in beeswax!

#### Key structure:

- have 使役动词
- have sth. done

### 03. 知识拓展：使役动词的用法 (have sth. done)

#### Key structure:

- have 使役动词
- have sth. done

Examples:

1. The French authorities had the plane packaged and moved in parts back to France.
2. Now a group of enthusiasts are going to have the plane restored.
3. It has four Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, but the group will need to have only three of them rebuilt.

### have sth. done

- She asked somebody to value her house.  
↓
- She had her house valued.
- He will ask somebody to paint the house for him.  
↓
- He will have the house painted.
- I must ask someone to photocopy this letter.  
↓
- I must have this letter photocopied.
- Sally will have to ask someone to repair her car.  
↓
- Sally will have to have her car repaired.

### 不规则变化的动词:

- **rebuild      rebuilt      rebuilt**

## Lesson 67 Volcanoes

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习 can/be able to; managed to do

知识拓展: 区分 say 和 tell

## 01 单词讲解

### 1. volcano n. 火山

- active volcanoes 活火山
- inactive/dormant volcanoes 休眠火山
- extinct volcanoes 死火山

### 2. violently adv. 猛烈地, 剧烈地

- The volcano was erupting violently.
- violent adj. 猛烈的, 剧烈的
- violence n. 暴力

### 3. liquid adj. 液态的

- solid 固
- gas 气

### 4. escape v. 逃脱

- The prisoner attempted to escape but failed.
- Their conversation did not escape my notice.
- We all want to **escape from** the reality sometimes.

## 02 课文语法讲解: 复习 can/ be able to; managed to do

### Key structure:

- 复习 can / be able to
  - managed to do
1. Haroun Tazieff, the Polish scientist, has spent his lifetime studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world.

Haroun Tazieff, the Polish scientist, has spent his lifetime studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world.

### spend time (in) doing sth.

Haroun Tazieff, the Polish scientist, has spent his lifetime studying active volcanoes and deep caves in all parts of the world.

2. In 1948, he went to Lake Kivu in the Congo to observe a new volcano which he later named Kituro.
3. Tazieff was able to set up his camp very close to the volcano while it was erupting violently.

### 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)

不同点:

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

can/could 还可以表示猜测, 允许

- Tazieff was able to set up his camp very close to the volcano while it was



erupting violently.

4. Though he managed to take a number of brilliant photographs, he could not stay near the volcano for very long.

managed to do = was/were able to do

Though he managed to take a number of brilliant photographs, he **could not** stay near the volcano for very long.

**was not able to** stay

**did not manage to** stay

5. He noticed that a river of liquid rock was coming towards him.  
He noticed that a river of liquid rock was coming towards him.
6. It threatened to surround him completely, but Tazieff managed to escape just in time.
7. He waited until the volcano became quiet and he was able to return two days later.
8. This time, he managed to climb into the mouth of Kituro **so that** he could take photographs and measure temperatures.
9. Tazieff has often risked his life in this way.
10. He has been able to tell us more about active volcanoes than any man alive.

**Key structure:**

- 复习 can / be able to
- managed to do

### 03. 知识拓展：区分 say 和 tell

say:

- say something / anything / nothing
- say so / no more
- say goodbye / a good word

say+说话的内容/ say to sb.

tell:

- tell us a story      tell you a secret
- tell the truth / lies
- tell the difference / the time    分别, 辨别

练习:

- If you say so, I suppose it' s true.
- I don' t think you would tell me a lie.
- He is only five, but he can already tell the time.
- If you could say a good word for him, he might get the job.

## Lesson 68 Persistent

### 单词讲解

### 课文语法讲解：非谓语动词 doing

## 知识拓展：反意疑问句

### 01 单词讲解

#### 1. persistent adj. 坚持的, 固执的; 持续不断的, 重复出现的

- persistent efforts
- persistent conflicts
- a persistent smell

**persistence** n. 坚持不懈, 固执, 持续存在

- persist v. 坚持, 固执, 持续存在
- persist in...
- The minority of drivers persist in drinking.

#### 2. insist v. 坚持做, 坚持认为, 坚决要求

- **insist on...**
- He always insists on coming with you.

#### 区分 insist 和 persist:

**insist** v. 坚持做, 坚持认为, 坚决要求

- insist on...

**persist** v. 坚持, 固执, 持续存在

- persist in...

#### 3. avoid v. 避开, 避免

**avoid + n. / doing sth.**

- Try to avoid accidents while you are driving.

- No one can avoid making mistakes, but we should avoid making the same mistakes.

## 02 课文语法讲解: 非谓语动词 doing

Key structure:

非谓语动词 doing

- 1 相当于名词用——动名词
- 2 修饰名词或句子, 表示主动/正在进行——现在分词

### 1. doing 动名词

- 作主语

Fishing is my favourite sport.

- 介词后, 作宾语

I often fish for hours without catching anything.

- 作主语
- 介词后, 作宾语
- 有些动词后, 作宾语

### 2. 修饰名词或句子, 表示主动/正在进行——现在分词

- Passing planes can be heard night and day. L21
- Looking round, I realized that I was the only passenger. L50

1. I crossed the street to avoid meeting him, but he saw me and came running towards me.

2. It was no use pretending that I had not seen him, so I waved to him.
3. I never enjoy meeting Nigel Dykes.
4. He never has anything to do.
5. No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you.

no matter how = however 无论怎样

引出让步状语从句

无论你是在哪里, No matter where you are, = Wherever you are,

无论你在做什么, no matter what you do, = whatever you do,

我都会在这里等你。I will be right here waiting for you.

No matter how busy you are, he always insists on coming with you.

6. I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

had to do sth.

think of...

a way of...

I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

prevent sb. from doing sth.

follow sb. Around

I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

I had to think of a way of preventing him from following me around all morning.

7. 'Hello, Nigel,' I said. 'Fancy meeting you here!'
8. 'Hi, Elizabeth,' Nigel answered. 'I was just wondering how to spend the morning — until I saw you.'

9. You're not busy doing anything, are you?

be busy (in) doing sth.

10. You're not busy doing anything, are you?

'No, not at all,' I answered. 'I'm going to...'

11. 'Would you mind my coming with you?' he asked, before I had finished speaking.

- Would you mind coming?

- Would you mind my coming?

doing 动名词的逻辑主语

- 他们坚持周日之前完成报告。

They insist on finishing the report before Sunday.

- 他们坚持她周日之前完成报告。

They insist on her finishing the report before Sunday.

doing 动名词的逻辑主语

- 来晚了使我很紧张。

Coming late made me nervous.

- 他来晚了使老师很生气。

His Coming late made the teacher angry.

doing 动名词的逻辑主语

12. 'Would you mind my coming with you?' he asked, before I had finished speaking.

'Not at all,' I lied, 'but I'm going to the dentist.'

13. 'Then I'll come with you,' he answered. 'There's always plenty to read in the waiting room!

名词 (doing 动名词) + 名词

表示功能用途

a sleeping bag                      L27

a swimming pool                      L37

a packing case                      L66

a fishing boat                      L82

总结:

非谓语动词 doing

1. 相当于名词用——**动名词 (动名词的逻辑主语)**

作主语/宾语

2. 修饰名词/句子, 表示主动/正在进行——**现在分词**

作定语/状语

### 03. 知识拓展: 反意疑问句

You're not busy doing anything, are you?

反意疑问句

1. 构成?

2. 特点?

3. 写法?

反意疑问句 写法 (把前半句先相反, 再疑问)

练习:

- He plays basketball well, \_\_\_\_\_?
- He finished his work, \_\_\_\_\_?
- You can't understand me, \_\_\_\_\_?
- He hasn't left the office, \_\_\_\_\_?

参考答案:

- He plays basketball well, doesn't he?
- He finished his work, didn't he?
- You can't understand me, can you?
- He hasn't left the office, has he?

反意疑问句 回答

You don't love me, do you?

-是的, 我不爱。 No, I don't.

-不是的, 我爱。 Yes, I do.

总结:

反意疑问句

1. 构成?
2. 特点?
3. 写法?
4. 回答?



## Lesson 69 But not murder

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习被动语态；非谓语动词的变体：having been done

知识拓展：表示被动---be done 作谓语，被动语态；done 不作谓语，非谓语动词

### 01. 单词讲解

1. instruct v. 命令，指示

instruct sb to do sth.

instruction n. 指导，说明

- follow the instruction

2. suppose v. 假设

- Let us suppose that ...

- be supposed to do

You are supposed to tell me what to do.

### 02. 课文&语法讲解：复习被动语态；非谓语动词的变体：having been done

#### Key structure

- 复习被动语态

- 非谓语动词的变体：having been done

- I was being tested for a driving licence for the third time.

- I was being tested for a driving licence for the third time.
- I **was being tested** for a driving licence for the third time.
- I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully.
- I had been asked to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully.
- I **had been asked** to drive in heavy traffic and had done so successfully.
- 状语从句的省略
- After I had been instructed to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.
- After **having been instructed** to drive out of town, I began to acquire confidence.

**having been done** 非谓语动词

表示被动，发生在先

**having been done** 练习：

\_\_\_\_\_, he still repeated the same mistake.

已经被告诉了很多次，他还是犯相同的错误。

**Having been told many times**

**having been done** 练习：

\_\_\_\_\_, people will rush to buy new products.

被广告影响之后，人们就会冲去买新产品。

**Having been influenced by the advertisements**

- Sure that I had passed, I was almost beginning to enjoy my test.
- The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled

and said, 'Just one more thing, Mr. Eames.

- The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, 'Just one more thing, Mr. Eames.
- The examiner must have been pleased with my performance, for he smiled and said, 'Just one more thing, Mr. Eames.
- Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you.
- Let us suppose that a child suddenly crosses the road in front of you.
- As soon as I tap on the window, you must stop within five feet.'
- As soon as I tap on the window, you must stop within five feet.'
- I continued driving and after some time, the examiner tapped loudly.
- Though the sound could be heard clearly, it took me a long time to react.
- Though the sound **could be heard** clearly, it took me a long time to react.
- Though the sound could be heard clearly, it took me a long time to react.
- I suddenly pressed the brake pedal and we were both thrown forward.
- I suddenly pressed the brake pedal and we **were** both **thrown** forward.
- The examiner looked at me sadly. 'Mr. Eames,' he said, in a mournful voice, 'you have just killed that child!'
- The examiner looked at me sadly. 'Mr. Eames,' he said, in a mournful voice, 'you have just killed that child!'

### Key structure

- 复习被动语态
- 非谓语动词的变体: having been done

### 03. 知识拓展: 表示被动---be done 作谓语, 被动语态;

#### done 不作谓语, 非谓语动词

表示被动:

was thrown / thrown ???

The bottle \_\_\_\_\_ into the sea.

The bottle \_\_\_\_\_ into the sea is found.

非谓语动词 表示被动

1. Beaten by a girl, the boy cried.
2. Having been beaten by a girl, the boy cried.
3. Being beaten by a girl, the boy cried.

非谓语动词 表示被动

1. done
2. having been done
3. being done

非谓语动词 vs. 谓语动词 时间关系?

Having been beaten by a girl, the boy cried.

Having been beaten by a girl, the boy is crying.

不规则变化的动词:

- tap      tapped    tapped    tapping

## Lesson 70 Red for danger

### 单词讲解

### 课文语法讲解：形容词与介词搭配的词组

### 知识拓展：形容词与介词搭配的词组

#### 01. 单词讲解

##### 1. wander v. 溜达, 乱走

- wonder v. 感到奇怪, 想知道

##### 2. unaware adj. 不知道的, 未觉察的

- be unaware of ...

The drunk was unaware of the danger.

- aware adj. 觉察到的, 意识到的

be aware of ...

##### 3. sensitive adj. 敏感的

- sensitive skin
- a sensitive question / issue

sensitive adj. 敏感的

- be sensitive to ...

Young people are sometimes too sensitive to criticism.

##### 4. charge v. 冲上去, 收费, 指控, 充电

- Suddenly a dog barked and charged at the stranger.

- How much do you charge for the service?
- The police charged him with murder.
- The battery is charging.

## 02. 课文语法讲解：形容词与介词搭配的词组

### Key Structure

- 形容词与介词搭配的词组
  - During a bullfight, a drunk suddenly wandered into the middle of the ring.
  - During a bullfight, a drunk suddenly wandered into the middle of the ring.
  - The crowd began to shout, but the drunk was unaware of the danger.
  - The crowd began to shout, but the drunk was unaware of the danger.
  - The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap.
  - The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap.
  - The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap.
  - The bull was busy with the matador at the time, but it suddenly caught sight of the drunk who was shouting rude remarks and waving a red cap.
  - Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk.
  - Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and

charged at the drunk.

- Apparently sensitive to criticism, the bull forgot all about the matador and charged at the drunk.
- The crowd suddenly grew quiet.

“变得”

get   become   turn   go   grow

- The drunk, however, seemed quite sure of himself.
- When the bull got close to him, he clumsily stepped aside to let it pass.
- The crowd broke into cheers and the drunk bowed.
- By this time, however, three men had come into the ring and they quickly dragged the drunk to safety.
- Even the bull seemed to feel sorry for him, for it looked on sympathetically until the drunk was out of the way before once more turning its attention to the matador.
- Even the bull seemed to feel sorry for him, until the drunk was out of the way before once more turning its attention to the matador.
- for it looked on sympathetically
  - until the drunk was out of the way
  - before once more turning its attention to the matador.

Key Structure

- 形容词与介词搭配的词组

### 03. 知识拓展：形容词与介词搭配的词组

#### Key Structure

- 形容词与介词搭配的词组

#### 后面可接 for 的形容词

- sorry for 对.....感到遗憾
- responsible for 对.....负责
- valid for 有效期为.....
- eager for 渴望的
- enough for 足够
- famous for 以.....闻名
- fit for 适合
- grateful for/ to 感激
- thankful for/to 感谢
- qualified for/in 能胜任
- ready for/to 准备好
- ...

#### 后面可接 with 的形容词

- popular with 为.....所喜爱
- patient with 有耐心
- consistent with 与.....一致



- content with 对.....满足
- busy with/at 忙于
- familiar with/to 与.....熟悉
- angry with sb. 因某人而生气
- (angry at sth. 因某事而生气)
- ...

#### 后面可接 of 的形容词

- aware of 知道, 意识到
- sure of 肯定
- capable of 能够
- fond of 爱好
- afraid of 害怕
- jealous of 妒忌
- short of 缺乏
- ...

#### 后面可接 to 的形容词

- sensitive to 对.....敏感的
- close to 接近于
- contrary to 与.....相反
- equal to 与.....相等
- faithful to 忠于.....
- similar to 与.....相似

- harmful to          对.....有害的
- useful to          对.....有用
- ...

#### 后面可接 at 的形容词

- bad/good at          不善于/善于.....
- quick/slow at          在.....方面快速/缓慢
- expert/skillful +at/in 熟练于.....
- ...

#### 后面可接 from 的形容词

- away/far from          距离.....远的, 远离.....
- different from          与.....不同的
- safe from          无危险
- ...

#### 后面可接 in 的形容词

- weak in          在.....薄弱的
- honest in          在.....诚实的
- fortunate in          在.....幸运的
- ...

#### 后面可接 on 的形容词

- dependent on          依赖于.....
- keen on          热心于.....
- intent on          专心于.....

- ...

### 后面可接 about 的形容词

- curious about                      对.....好奇的
- enthusiastic about                对.....热心
- doubtful about/of                对.....有疑问
- reluctant about/to                对.....很勉强
- ...

### 后面可接 for/with/of/to/at/from/in/on/about 的形容词

- He is not different \_\_\_\_\_ anyone else.
- I am not familiar \_\_\_\_\_ his novels and not very keen \_\_\_\_\_ reading them.
- He is not different from anyone else.
- I am not familiar \_\_\_\_\_ his novels and not very keen \_\_\_\_\_ reading them.
- He is not different from anyone else.
- I am not familiar with his novels and not very keen \_\_\_\_\_ reading them.
- He is not different from anyone else.
- I am not familiar with his novels and not very keen on reading them.
- I think he' s quite honest \_\_\_\_\_ his intentions.
- He may be quick \_\_\_\_\_ understanding, but he' s not capable \_\_\_\_\_ remembering anything.
- I think he' s quite honest in his intentions.
- He may be quick \_\_\_\_\_ understanding, but he' s not capable \_\_\_\_\_ remembering anything.

- I think he' s quite honest in his intentions.
- He may be quick at understanding, but he' s not capable \_\_\_\_\_ remembering anything.
- I think he' s quite honest in his intentions.
- He may be quick at understanding, but he' s not capable of remembering anything.
- You should not be so sensitive \_\_\_\_\_ criticism.
- He is intent \_\_\_\_\_ passing the examination, but I' m doubtful \_\_\_\_\_ his chances.
- You should not be so sensitive to criticism.
- He is intent \_\_\_\_\_ passing the examination, but I' m doubtful \_\_\_\_\_ his chances.
- You should not be so sensitive to criticism.
- He is intent on passing the examination, but I' m doubtful \_\_\_\_\_ his chances.
- You should not be so sensitive to criticism.
- He is intent on passing the examination, but I' m doubtful of/about his chances.

## Lesson 71 A famous clock

## 单词讲解

### 课文语法讲解：复习

### 知识拓展：hang

#### 01. 单词讲解

1. parliament n. 议会, 国会

the Houses of Parliament 国会大厦

2. official n. 官员, 行政人员 (行政官员)

adj. 公职的, 官方的, 正式的

- officer n. 军官, 高级官员

3. check v. 检查, 核对

- May I check / see your passport?

n. 检查, 支票

- double check
- bank check

4. microphone n. 扩音器, 麦克风

micro- 微型的

- MicroSoft 微软
- microwave oven 微波炉
- microscope 显微镜

#### 02. 课文语法讲解：复习

Key structure

• 复习课

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

主主谓谓

- ... one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock...

主主谓谓

- When you visit London, one of the first things you will see is Big Ben, the famous clock which can be heard all over the world on the B.B.C.
- If the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected.
- **If** the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected.
- **If** the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great

clock would never have been erected.

if 虚拟条件句 (假设过去)

- If the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected.

if 虚拟条件句 (假设过去)

if 虚拟条件句 (假设过去)

从句                      主句

had done                  would have done

had been done          would have been done

had not been done    would never have been done

- If the Houses of Parliament had not been burned down in 1834, the great clock would never have been erected.

if 虚拟条件句 (假设过去)

从句                      主句

had not been done    would never have been done

- Big Ben takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built.
- Big Ben takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built.
- Big Ben takes its name from Sir Benjamin Hall who was responsible for the making of the clock when the new Houses of Parliament were being built.
- It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well.

- It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well.
- It is not only of immense size, but is extremely accurate as well.
- Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked twice a day.
- Officials from Greenwich Observatory have the clock checked twice a day.
- On the B.B.C. you can hear the clock when it is actually striking because microphones are connected to the clock tower.
- On the B.B.C. you can hear the clock when it is actually striking because microphones are connected to the clock tower.
- On the B.B.C. you can hear the clock when it is actually striking because microphones are connected to the clock tower.
- Big Ben has rarely gone wrong.
- Once, however, it failed to give the correct time.
- Big Ben has rarely gone wrong.
- Once, however, it failed to give the correct time.
- Big Ben has rarely gone wrong.
- Once, however, it failed to give the correct time.
- A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down!
- A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down!
- A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down!



- A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down!

### 03. 知识拓展: hang

- A painter who had been working on the tower hung a pot of paint on one of the hands and slowed it down!

hang v.

- 悬挂, 吊 hung hung

A painter hung a pot of paint on one of the hands.

- 绞死 hanged hanged

The hero was hanged.

hang v.

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

Benjamin Franklin

hang v.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (hanged/hung) my coat in the hall.
- Murderers will not be \_\_\_\_\_ (hanged/hung) in future.

## Lesson 72 单词讲解

### 单词讲解

## 课文语法讲解：复习

## 知识拓展：内容回顾

### 01. 单词讲解

#### 1. burst v. 爆裂

burst          burst    burst

- burst into tears/laughter
- burst out crying/laughing

#### 2. average adj. 平均的

- average speed / cost / price
- on average

### 02. 课文语法讲解：复习

#### Key structure

- 复习课
- The great racing driver, Sir Malcolm Campbell, was the first man to drive at over 300 miles per hour.
- The great racing driver, Sir Malcolm Campbell, was the first man to drive at over 300 miles per hour.
- He set up a new world record in September 1935 at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah.
- He set up a new world record in September 1935 at Bonneville Salt Flats,

Utah.

- Bluebird, the car he was driving, had been specially built for him.
- Bluebird, the car he was driving, had been specially built for him.
- Bluebird, the car he was driving, had been specially built for him.
- It was over 30 feet in length and had a 2,500-horsepower engine.
- It was over 30 feet in length and had a 2,500-horsepower engine.
- Although Campbell reached a speed of over 304 miles per hour, he had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run.
- Although Campbell reached a speed of over 304 miles per hour, he had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run.
- Although Campbell reached a speed of over 304 miles per hour, he had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run.
- Although Campbell reached a speed of over 304 miles per hour, he had great difficulty in controlling the car because a tyre burst during the first run.
- After his attempt, Campbell was disappointed to learn that his average speed had been 299 miles per hour.
- After his attempt, Campbell was disappointed to learn that his average speed had been 299 miles per hour.

- After his attempt, Campbell was disappointed to learn that his average speed had been 299 miles per hour.
- However, a few days later, he was told that a mistake had been made.
- However, a few days later, he was told that a mistake had been made.
- His average speed had been 301 miles per hour.
- Since that time, racing drivers have reached speeds over 600 miles an hour.
- Since that time, racing drivers have reached speeds over 600 miles an hour.
- Since that time, racing drivers have reached speeds over 600 miles an hour.
- Following in his father's footsteps many years later, Sir Malcolm's son, Donald, also set up a world record.
- Following in his father's footsteps many years later, Sir Malcolm's son, Donald, also set up a world record.
- Following in his father's footsteps many years later, Sir Malcolm's son, Donald, also set up a world record.
- Like his father, he was driving a car called Bluebird.

### 03. 知识拓展

#### 内容回顾

前 3 单元

每单元 24 课

每节课不同语法点

逻辑递进 + 重点循环 + 不同生活场景

## Lesson 73 The record-holder

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习简单句/并列句/复合句

知识拓展：如何连接句子？

### 01. 单词讲解

1. record-holder n. 纪录保持者

Set up a new world record

hold / keep a record

break a record

2. truant n. 逃学的孩子

play truant (from school)

3. unimaginative adj. 缺乏想象力的

imagine v. 想象

imagination n. 想象, 想象力

imaginative adj. 富有想象力的

4. shame n. 惭愧, 羞耻

What a shame!

put sb. to shame 使某人感到羞愧

5. meantime n. 其间

in the meantime 在那个期间, 与此同时

meanwhile adv. 同时, 其间

6. evade v. 逃避, 逃离

evade school 逃学

## 02. 课文语法讲解: 复习

### Key structure

Children who play truant from school are unimaginative.

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

... fishing... is usually as far as they get.

... fishing, or seeing the film... is usually as far as they get.

They have all been put to shame by a boy who travelled 1,600 miles while playing truant.

They have all been put to shame by a boy who travelled 1,600 miles while (he was) playing truant.

He hitchhiked to Dover and, towards evening, went into a boat to find somewhere to sleep.

When he woke up next morning, he discovered that the boat had, in the

meantime, travelled to Calais.

No one noticed the boy as he crept off.

From there, he hitchhiked to Paris in a lorry.

The driver gave him a few biscuits and a cup of coffee and left him just outside the city.

The next car the boy stopped did not take him into the centre of Paris as he hoped it would, but to Perpignan on the French-Spanish border.

There he was picked up by a policeman **and** sent back to England by the local authorities.

He has surely set up a record for the thousands of children who dream of evading school.

### 03. 知识拓展： 如何连接句子？

The climbers reached the top of the mountain.

They spent the night there.

(not only ... but ... as well)

The climbers **not only** reached the top of the mountain **but** spent the night there

as well.

He gave me a fright.

I knocked the teapot over.

(such ... that)

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

A fire broke out in the cinema.

Several hundred people tried to leave the building.

A number of them were injured. (when ... and)

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

James Sullivan will give a lecture at the local library.

His book on the Antarctic was published recently.

(whose)

James Sullivan, **whose** book on the Antarctic was published recently, will give a lecture at the local library.

## Lesson 74 Out of the limelight



## 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：定语从句、复习现在进行时/一般现在时

知识拓展：动词 get 的词组搭配

### 01. 单词讲解

limelight     n. 舞台灯光

precaution     n. 预防措施

fan     n. 狂热者，迷

shady     adj. 遮荫的

sheriff     n. 司法长官

notice     n. 告示

sneer     n. 冷笑

### 02. 课文语法讲解：复习

An ancient bus stopped by a dry river bed and a party of famous actors and actresses got off.

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

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.

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

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

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

### 03. 知识拓展

复习现在进行时/一般现在时

动词 get 的词组搭配:

Now you get out of here, all of you!

The door is locked. I can't get out.

I've lost my key. I can't get into the house.

How is he getting on in his new job?

Get on with your work.

He's so difficult, I can't get on with him.

Tom was punished, but Jim got off lightly.

I can't get the cap of this pen off.

He has now got over his illness.

I want to get this interview over as quickly as possible.

He got through his exams.

He got through a huge amount of food.

## Lesson 75 SOS

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习一般过去时

知识拓展：表示“变得”；by

### 01. 单词讲解

- thick            adj. 厚的
- signal           n. 信号
- stamp           v. 踩, 踩
- helicopter      n. 直升飞机
- scene            n. 现场
- survivor           n. 幸存者

signal    n. 信号

- send a signal

scene    n. 现场

- on the scene

survivor    n. 幸存者

- survive    v. 幸存, 幸免于难

SOS

- Save Our souls

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

- 复习一般过去时
- When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
- When a light passenger plane flew off course some time ago, it crashed in the mountains and its pilot was killed.
- When a light passenger plane **flew** off course some time ago, it **crashed** in the mountains and its pilot **was killed**.
- The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
- The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, were unhurt.
- The only passengers, a young woman and her two baby daughters, **were** unhurt.
- It **was** the middle of winter.
- Snow **lay** thick on the ground.
- The woman **knew** that the nearest village **was** miles away.
- When it grew dark, she turned a suitcase into a bed and put the children inside it, covering them with all the clothes she could find.
- During the night, it **got** terribly cold.

- The woman **kept** as near as she could to the children and even **tried** to get into the case herself, but it **was** too small.
- Early next morning, she **heard** planes passing overhead and **wondered** how she could send a signal.
- Then she **had** an idea.
- She **stamped** out the letters 'SOS' in the snow.
- Fortunately, a pilot **saw** the signal and **sent** a message by radio to the nearest town.
- It was not long before a helicopter arrived on the scene to rescue the survivors of the plane crash.
- It **was** not long
- before a helicopter **arrived** on the scene to rescue the survivors of the plane crash.

### 03. 知识拓展

#### 表示“变得”:

- He **grew** angry when I told him about it.
- The leaves are **turning** yellow.
- This apple has **gone** bad.

#### 表示“变得”:

- Coal **got** scarce last winter.
- Everything you said **came** true.

- She fell ill while she was on holiday.

**by**

- 'I've just arrived by train,' she said.
- It was bought by my grandfather.
- They told stories and sang songs by the campfire.

**by**

- Workers will have completed the new roads by the end of this year.
- It cleared the mountain by 400 feet.

## Lesson 76 April Fool' s Day

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习现在完成时 / 现在完成进行时

知识拓展：区别 usual / usually; 区别 between / among

### 01. 单词讲解

- fool            n. 傻瓜
- bulletin       n. 新闻简报
- announcer    n. (电视,电台)播音员
- macaroni     n. 通心面,空心面条
- leading       adj. 主要的
- grower        n. 种植者

- splendid      adj. 极好的
- stalk          n. 梗
- gather        v. 收庄稼
- thresh        v. 打 (庄稼)
- process        v. 加工
- Signor        n. (意大利语)先生
- present        adj. 目前的
- champion    n. 冠军
- studio        n. 播音室

fool    n. 傻瓜

- I am such a fool.
- foolish    adj. 愚蠢的

process

- v. 加工              The crop is processed.
- n. 过程, 进行      in the process (of doing)

present

- adj. 目前的        the present champion
- n. 现在 / 礼物

studio    n. 播音室

- We' re now going back to the studio.
- 画室, 摄影室, 录音室, 制作公司...
- a Hollywood studio

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

复习：现在完成时 / 现在完成进行时

have/has done      have/has been doing

- ' \_\_\_\_\_ (end) our special news bulletin,' said the voice of the television announcer, 'we're going over to the macaroni fields of Calabria.'
- 'To end our special news bulletin,' said the voice of the television announcer, 'we're going over to the macaroni fields of Calabria.'
- Macaroni \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in this area for over six hundred years.  
has been grown ?   has been growing ?
- Macaroni has been grown in this area for over six hundred years.
- Two of the leading growers, Giuseppe Moldova and Riccardo Brabante, tell me that they have been expecting a splendid crop this year and harvesting has begun earlier than usual.
- Here you can see two workers who just \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) cutting three cartloads of golden brown macaroni stalks.
- Here you can see two workers who have just finished cutting three cartloads of golden brown macaroni stalks.
- Here you can see two workers who, between them, have just finished cutting three cartloads of golden brown macaroni stalks.
- The whole village \_\_\_\_\_ (work) day and night gathering and threshing



this year's crop before the September rains.

- The whole village has been working day and night gathering and threshing this year's crop before the September rains.
- The whole village has been working day and night gathering and threshing this year's crop before the September rains.
- On the right, you can see Mrs. Brabante herself.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her husband for thirty years now.
- She has been helping her husband for thirty years now.
- Mrs. Brabante is talking to the manager of the local factory where the crop is processed.
- This last scene shows you what will happen at the end of the harvest: the famous Calabrian macaroni-eating competition!
- Signor Fratelli, the present champion, \_\_\_\_\_ (win) it every year since 1991.
- Signor Fratelli, the present champion, has won it every year since 1991.
- And that ends our special bulletin for today, Thursday, April 1st.
- We're now going back to the studio.'

### 03. 知识拓展

区别: usual / usually

- usual practice

as usual / than usual

- do sth. usually

区别: usual / usually

- Harvesting has begun earlier than usual.
- He usually gets up at six o' clock.

区别: between / among

- between you and me
- among all the students

区别: between / among

- Here you can see two workers who, between them, have just finished cutting three cartloads of golden brown macaroni stalks.
- You' ll find it somewhere among those newspapers.

区别: usual / usually      between / among

- I found your pipe. It was among those things on the table.
- As usual, he asked the same silly questions.
- Between studying and playing, I choose the latter.
- He usually returns home very late.

## Lesson 77 A successful operation

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习一般过去时 / 现在完成时 / 现在完成进行时

知识拓展: 区别 ago / since / for

## 01. 单词讲解

- mummy      n. 木乃伊
- Egyptian      adj. 埃及的
- temple      n. 庙
- mark      n. 斑点
- plate      n. (照相) 底片
- disease      n. 疾病
- last      v. 持续
- prove      v. 显示出
- resin      n. 树脂
- skin      n. 皮肤
- section      n. 切片
- figure      n. (人的) 体形; 人像
- normally      adv. 通常地
- survive      v. 幸免于

### Egyptian

- adj. 埃及的, 埃及人的      an Egyptian woman
- n. 埃及人, 埃及语
- Egypt      n. 埃及

### mark

- n. 斑点, 痕迹; 标志; 符号; 分数
- v. 使有斑点, 留下痕迹; 做标记; 打分数

disease n. 疾病

- a rare disease
- a family disease
- prevent and cure a disease

prove v. 显示出；证明，证实

- The operation proved to be very difficult.
- His idea proves (to be) fantastic.
- The boy proved his courage in the game.

survive v. 幸免于

- The mummy successfully survived the operation.
- survive from ...

Luckily, the little boy survived from the earthquake.

- survivor n. 幸存者

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

复习：

一般过去时 / 现在完成时 / 现在完成进行时

did          have/has done          have/has been doing

- The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. has just had an operation.

have an operation 做手术

- The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. has just had an operation.
- The mummy of an Egyptian woman who died in 800 B.C. **has just had** an operation.
- The mummy is that of Shepenmut who was once a singer in the Temple of Thebes.
- As there were strange marks on the X-ray plates taken of the mummy, doctors **have been trying** to find out whether the woman died of a rare disease.
- The only way to do this was to operate.
- The operation, which lasted for over four hours, proved to be very difficult because of the hard resin which covered the skin.
- The operation, which lasted for over four hours, **proved** to be very difficult because of the hard resin which covered the skin.
- The doctors **removed** a section of the mummy and **sent** it to a laboratory.
- They also found something which the X-ray plates did not show: a small wax figure of the god Duamutef.
- They also **found** something which the X-ray plates did not show: a small wax figure of the god Duamutef.
- This god which has the head of a cow **was** normally **placed** inside a mummy.
- The doctors **have not yet** decided how the woman died.

- They **feared** that the mummy would fall to pieces when they cut it open, but fortunately this **has not happened**.
- The mummy successfully **survived** the operation.

### 03. 知识拓展

区别: ago / since / for

- They won the match three days ago.
- Since 1992, we have lived in this city.
- They have been practicing for a year.
- He stayed with us for two weeks.
- She arrived two weeks ago.
- I have not seen him since Monday.
- He left a month ago and I have not seen him since then.
- We have been working on this new plane for over a year now.

## Lesson 78 The last one?

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习冠词

知识拓展: 动词 keep 搭配的词组

### 01. 单词讲解

- entitle v. 以.....为名
- calm v. 使镇定
- nerve n. 神经
- concentration n. 集中, 专心
- suffer v. 受苦, 受害
- symptom n. 症状
- temper n. 脾气
- appetite n. 胃口, 食欲
- produce v. 拿出
- urge v. 力劝, 怂恿
- satisfaction n. 满意, 满足
- delighted adj. 欣喜的

### calm

- v. 使镇定 calm down
- adj. 镇定的, 沉着的 keep calm

### nerve n. 神经

- calm my nerve
- nervous adj. 神经紧张的, 神经系统的

### suffer v. 受苦, 受害

- suffer from...
- He suffered terribly from the headache.

### temper n. 脾气

- a bad temper
- lose one's temper

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

#### 复习冠词

- After \_\_\_\_\_ (read) an article \_\_\_\_\_ (entitle) 'Cigarette Smoking and Your Health' I lit a cigarette \_\_\_\_\_ (calm) my nerves.

light v. 照亮, 点燃

light          lit          lit

light          lighted lighted

- After reading an article entitled 'Cigarette Smoking and Your Health' I lit a cigarette to calm my nerves.
- I smoked with concentration and pleasure as I was sure that this would be my last cigarette.
- For a whole week I did not smoke at all and during this time, my wife suffered terribly.
- I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking: a bad temper and an enormous appetite.
- I had all the usual symptoms of someone giving up smoking: a bad temper and an enormous appetite.
- My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars.



- My friends kept on offering me cigarettes and cigars.
- They made no effort to hide their amusement whenever I produced a packet of sweets from my pocket.
- They made no effort to hide their amusement whenever I produced a packet of sweets from my pocket.
- After seven days of this I went to a party.
- Everybody around me was smoking and I felt extremely uncomfortable.
- When my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear.
- When my old friend Brian urged me to accept a cigarette, it was more than I could bear.
- I took one guiltily, lit it and smoked with satisfaction.
- My wife was delighted that things had returned to normal once more.
- My wife was delighted that things had returned to normal once more.
- Anyway, as Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking.
- Anyway, as Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up smoking.
- Disguises can sometimes be too perfect, which they soon discovered.
- Disguises can sometimes be too perfect, as they soon discovered.
- But as they soon discovered, disguises can sometimes be too perfect.
- Anyway, as Brian pointed out, it is the easiest thing in the world to give up

smoking.

- He himself has done it lots of times!

### 03. 知识拓展

动词 keep 搭配的词组:

- My friends kept on offering me cigarettes.
- Please keep off the grass.
- He kept away from the party.
- Under my essay, the teacher wrote, ' Good work! Keep it up!'
- He ran so fast, I could not keep up with him.
- A big notice on the door said, 'Keep out!'
- The cat was kept in during the fireworks.
- I think he kept away from the meeting on purpose.
- He kept on making the same mistake.
- Keep off the floor. I have just finished cleaning.

## Lesson 79 By air

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: used to do sth. / be used to doing sth; 倒装句 (部分倒装);

复习一般过去时/过去进行时/过去经常发生

知识拓展: take 搭配的词组

## 01. 单词讲解

- parent n. 父(母)亲
- flight attendant 空中乘务员
- frightened adj. 害怕, 担惊
- curious adj. 急于了解, 好奇的
- bomb n. 炸弹
- plant v. 安放

frightened adj. 害怕, 担惊

- frighten v. 使害怕, 吓唬
- fright n. 害怕

curious adj. 急于了解, 好奇的      奇怪的

- be curious about ...
- be curious to do sth.
- curiosity n. 好奇心

bomb n. 炸弹

- plant a bomb
- bomber n. 轰炸机

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

- used to do sth. / be used to doing sth.

- 倒装句（部分倒装）
- 复习一般过去时/过去进行时/过去经常发生
- I used to travel by air a great deal when I was a boy.
- My parents used to live in South America and I used to fly there from Europe in the holidays.  
  
**used to do sth.** 过去常常做某事
- A flight attendant would take charge of me and I never had an unpleasant experience.  
  
**would do sth.**  
  
**take charge of ...**
- I am used to travelling by air and only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened.  
  
**be used to + doing sth. / sth.** 习惯于做某事 / 某事  
  
My friend is used to swimming in winters.  
  
He is used to sleeping during the daytime.
- I am used to travelling by air and only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened.  
  
**be / get used to ...**  
  
**be / get accustomed to ...**
- I am used to travelling by air and only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened.
- I am used to travelling by air and only on one occasion **have I ever felt**

frightened.

倒装句

I have ever felt frightened only on one occasion.

- I am used to travelling by air and only on one occasion have I ever felt frightened.

倒装句（部分倒装）

What?

How?

When?

倒装句（部分倒装）

- You will never know the truth.
- Never will you know the truth.

倒装句（部分倒装）

- He cares little for my words.
- Little does he care for my words.

倒装句（部分倒装）

- I had no sooner got the invitation than I refused.
- No sooner had I got the invitation than I refused.

倒装句（部分倒装）

- We can learn English well only in this way.
- Only in this way can we learn English well.

倒装句（部分倒装）

- He achieved his goal only by working hard.
- Only by working hard did he achieve his goal.
- After taking off, we were flying low over the city and slowly gaining height, when the plane suddenly turned round and flew back to the airport.

we were flying low ... and (we were) gaining height

- After taking off, we were flying low over the city and slowly gaining height, when the plane suddenly turned round and flew back to the airport.

the plane turned round and (the plane) flew back...

- After taking off, we were flying low over the city and slowly gaining height, when the plane suddenly turned round and flew back to the airport.

- While we were waiting to land, a flight attendant told us to keep calm and to get off the plane quietly as soon as it had touched down.

a flight attendant told us to keep calm

and (a flight attendant told us) to get off

- While we were waiting to land, a flight attendant told us to keep calm and to get off the plane quietly as soon as it had touched down.

- Everybody on board was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened.

- Everybody on board was worried and we were curious to find out what had happened.

- Later we learnt that there was a very important person on board.

- The police had been told that a bomb had been planted on the plane.

- Later we **learnt** that there was a very important person on board.
- The police **had been told** that a bomb **had been planted** on the plane.
- After we **had landed**, the plane **was searched** thoroughly.
- Fortunately, nothing was found and five hours later we were able to take off again.

### 03. 知识拓展

take 搭配的词组:

- After **taking off**, we were flying over the city...
- He **took off** his coat.
- He is always **taking** his teacher **off**.
- That wardrobe **takes up** a lot of space.
- He has **taken up** French.
- When his wife died, he **took to** drinking.
- Young Tom **takes after** his father.
- He was so persuasive that I **was taken in**.
- The reporter **took down** everything I said.
- That business was doing very badly until Jones **took over**.
- Who will take **over** when the present director leaves.
- As soon as he got into the lift he took his hat **off**.
- You shouldn't be taken **in** by stories like that.
- None of my children takes **after** me.

## Lesson 80 The Crystal Palace

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习形容词/副词的比较

知识拓展：介词 on 搭配的词组

### 01. 单词讲解

- palace            n. 宫殿
- extraordinary    adj. 不平常,非凡的
- exhibition       n. 展览
- iron               n. 铁
- various           adj. 各种各样的
- machinery       n. 机器
- display           n. 展览
- steam             n. 蒸汽
- profit             n. 利润
- college           n. 学院

machinery    n. 机器

- a great deal of machinery
- a piece of machinery
- a machine



display n. 展览

- on display
- on show

steam n. 蒸汽

- steam boats
- a steam hammer

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

复习形容词/副词的比较

- Perhaps the most extraordinary building of the nineteenth century was the Crystal Palace, which was built in Hyde Park for the Great Exhibition of 1851.
- The Crystal Palace was different from all other buildings in the world, for it was made of iron and glass.
- It was one of the biggest buildings of all time and a lot of people from many countries came to see it.
- A great many goods were sent to the exhibition from various parts of the world.
- There was also a great deal of machinery on display.
- The most wonderful piece of machinery on show was Nasmyth's steam hammer.

- Though in those days, travelling was not as easy as it is today, steam boats carried thousands of visitors across the Channel from Europe.
- On arriving in England, they were taken to the Crystal Palace by train.
- There were six million visitors in all, and the profits from the exhibition were used to build museums and colleges.
- Later, the Crystal Palace was moved to South London.
- It remained one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down in 1936.
- It remained one of the most famous buildings in the world until it was burnt down in 1936.

### 03. 知识拓展

介词 on 搭配的词组:

- There was also a great deal of machinery on display.
- The most wonderful piece of machinery on show.
- He has gone to Frankfurt on business.
- I asked to see the officer on duty.
- On the whole, it has been a very successful year.
- On the average, I make six telephone calls a day.
- I didn' t catch the bus. I came here on foot.
- Look at that smoke. That building must be on fire.
- I don' t think it was an accident. He did it on purpose.

- You mustn't on any account sign the contract before you read it.
- I know I had agreed to let you go to the cinema, but on second thoughts, you should stay at home and finish your homework.
- While the guard was on duty, he heard a shot.
- I've changed my mind. On second thoughts I'll go by plane instead.
- You must not, on any account, leave this room.
- I'm not always pleased with his work, but on the whole it is satisfactory.

## Lesson 81 Escape

### 单词讲解

### 课文语法讲解：复习介词

### 知识拓展：复习介词

### 01. 单词讲解

- prisoner      n. 囚犯
- bush          n. 灌木丛
- rapidly      adv. 迅速地
- uniform      n. 制服
- rifle          n. 来福枪, 步枪
- shoulder     n. 肩
- march        v. 行进

- boldly      adv. 大胆地
- blaze      v. 闪耀
- salute      v. 行礼
- elderly      adj. 上了年纪的
- grey      adj. 灰白的
- sharp      adj. 猛烈的
- blow      n. 打击

prisoner    n. 囚犯

- a prisoner of war = POW    战俘
- prison    n. 监狱

rapidly    adv. 迅速地

- The man acted rapidly.
- quickly      fast
- promptly      fleetly

boldly    adv. 大胆地

- ... the prisoner marched boldly...
- bold      adj. 大胆的, 冒险的; 突出的; 粗体的
- a very bold action
- I draw a picture in a few bold lines.

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

复习介词

- When he had killed the guard, the prisoner of war quickly dragged him into the bushes.
- Working rapidly in the darkness, he soon changed into the dead man's clothes.
- Now, dressed in a blue uniform and with a rifle over his shoulder, the prisoner marched boldly up and down in front of the camp.
- He could hear shouting in the camp itself.
- Lights were blazing and men were running here and there: they had just discovered that a prisoner had escaped.
- At that moment, a large black car with four officers inside it, stopped at the camp gates.
- The officers got out and the prisoner stood to attention and saluted as they passed.
- When they had gone, the driver of the car came towards him.
- The man obviously wanted to talk.
- He was rather elderly with grey hair and clear blue eyes.
- The prisoner felt sorry for him, but there was nothing else he could do.
- As the man came near, the prisoner knocked him to the ground with a sharp blow.
- Then, jumping into the car, he drove off as quickly as he could.

### 03. 知识拓展

复习介词：

- in / into
- to / towards
- at
- with
- for

填入合适的介词：

- When he had killed the guard, the prisoner of war quickly dragged him \_\_\_\_\_ the bushes.
- Working rapidly \_\_\_\_\_ the darkness, he soon changed \_\_\_\_\_ the dead man's clothes.
- Now, dressed \_\_\_\_\_ a blue uniform and \_\_\_\_\_ a rifle over his shoulder, the prisoner marched boldly up and down in front of the camp.
- He could hear shouting \_\_\_\_\_ the camp itself.
- \_\_\_\_\_ that moment, a large black car \_\_\_\_\_ four officers inside it, stopped \_\_\_\_\_ the camp gate.
- When they had gone, the driver of the car came \_\_\_\_\_ him.
- He was rather elderly \_\_\_\_\_ grey hair and clear blue eyes.
- The prisoner felt sorry \_\_\_\_\_ him, but there was nothing else he could do.
- As the man came near, the prisoner knocked him \_\_\_\_\_ the ground \_\_\_\_\_ a sharp blow.
- Then, jumping \_\_\_\_\_ the car, he drove off as quickly as he could.

复习和练习的方式可以多样化:

- 背诵课文
- 复述课文
- 完形填空
- 英汉互译

## Lesson 82 Monster or fish?

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解: 复习被动语态

知识拓展: 非谓语动词 to do/to have done

### 01. 单词讲解

- monster      n. 怪物
- sailor        n. 海员
- sight         v. 见到
- creature      n. 动物,生物
- peculiar        adj. 奇怪,不寻常的
- shining        adj. 闪闪发光的
- oarfish        n. 桨鱼

### 02. 课文语法讲解

## Key structure

- 复习被动语态
- Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea.
- Though people have often laughed at stories told by seamen, it is now known that many of these 'monsters' which have at times been sighted are simply strange fish.
- Though people have often laughed at stories told by seamen,
- it is now known that many of these 'monsters' which have at times been sighted are simply strange fish.
- Occasionally, unusual creatures are washed to the shore, but they are rarely caught out at sea.
- Some time ago, however, a peculiar fish was caught near Madagascar.
- A small fishing boat was carried miles out to sea by the powerful fish as it pulled on the line.
- Realizing that this was no ordinary fish, the fisherman made every effort not to damage it in any way.
- When it was eventually brought to shore, it was found to be over thirteen feet long.
- It had a head like a horse, big blue eyes, shining silver skin, and a bright red tail.
- The fish, which has since been sent to a museum where it is being examined by a scientist, is called an oarfish.



- Such creatures have rarely been seen alive by man as they live at a depth of six hundred feet.

### 03. 知识拓展

#### 非谓语动词

- to do
- to have done
- Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea.

to have done / to do

- Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to have seen monsters in the sea.
- Fishermen and sailors sometimes claim to see monsters in the sea.

to have done / to do

- It is my pleasure to have helped you.
- It is my pleasure to help you.

## Lesson 83 After the elections

### 单词讲解

### 课文语法讲解：复习

### 知识拓展：区别 temper/mood

### 01. 单词讲解

- election            n. 选举
- former            adj. 从前的
- defeat            v. 打败
- fanatical          adj. 狂热的
- opponent        n. 反对者, 对手
- radical            adj. 激进的
- progressive      adj. 进步的
- ex-                prefix 前.....

(前缀, 用于名词前)

- suspicious      adj. 怀疑的

**election**    n. 选举

- election campaign
- election debate
- elect    v. 选举, 推选

**former**    adj. 从前的

- the former Prime Minister    前首相
- the former president    前总统
- the former... the latter...

**fanatical**    adj. 狂热的

- fan    n. 迷
- fans            “粉丝”

**progressive**    adj. 进步的

- Radical Progressive Party
- a progressive policy

progress n. / v. 进步, 前进, 发展

- make progress in/with ...

suspicious adj. 怀疑的

- suspicious behavior
- be suspicious of...

He was suspicious of her motives.

- suspect v. 怀疑, 猜想 n. 嫌疑犯

## 02. 课文语法讲解

- The former Prime Minister, Mr. Wentworth Lane, was defeated in the recent elections.
- He is now retiring from political life and has gone abroad.
- My friend, Patrick, has always been a fanatical opponent of Mr. Lane's Radical Progressive Party.
- After the elections, Patrick went to the former Prime Minister's house.
- When he asked **if** Mr. Lane lived there, the policeman on duty told him **that** since his defeat, the ex-Prime Minister had gone abroad.
- When he asked if Mr. Lane lived there, the policeman on duty told him that since his defeat, the ex-Prime Minister had gone abroad.
- On the following day, Patrick went to the house again.

- The same policeman was just walking slowly past the entrance, when Patrick asked the same question.
- Though a little suspicious this time, the policeman gave him the same answer.
- Though (the policeman was) a little suspicious this time, the policeman gave him the same answer. 状语从句的省略
- The day after, Patrick went to the house once more and asked exactly the same question.
- This time, the policeman lost his temper. lose one' s temper
- 'I told you yesterday and the day before yesterday,' he shouted, 'Mr. Lane was defeated in the elections. He has retired from political life and gone to live abroad!'
- 'I know,' answered Patrick, 'but I love to hear you say it!'

### 03. 知识拓展

区别: temper / mood

- This time, the policeman lost his temper.
- Keep your temper!
- You should apologize to him. He's in a very bad temper. (He is angry.)
- Don' t disturb him. He' s in a very bad mood. (He is not cheerful, but not necessarily angry.)
- I' m in the mood for a drive into the country.

## Lesson 84 On strike

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习一般将来时

知识拓展：形式宾语 it / 真正的宾语 to do 或从句

### 01. 单词讲解

- strike n. 罢工
- busman n. 公共汽车司机
- state v. 正式提出, 宣布
- agreement n. 协议
- relieve v. 减轻
- pressure n. 压力, 麻烦
- extent n. 程度
- volunteer v. 自动提出, 自愿
- gratitude n. 感激
- Press n. 新闻界
- object v. 不赞成, 反对

pressure n. 压力, 麻烦

- relieve the pressure
- the pressure of life/work

press v. 按, 压

Press n. 新闻界

strike n. 罢工

- go on strike
- be on strike

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

复习一般将来时

- Busmen have decided to go on strike next week.
- The strike is due to begin on Tuesday.
- No one knows how long it will last.
- The busmen have stated that the strike will continue until general agreement is reached about pay and working conditions.
- Most people believe that the strike will last for at least a week.
- Many owners of private cars are going to offer 'free rides' to people on their way to work.
- This will relieve pressure on the trains to some extent.
- Meanwhile, a number of university students have volunteered to drive buses while the strike lasts.
- All the students are expert drivers, but before they drive any of the buses, they will have to pass a special test.
- The students are going to take the test in two days' time.

- Even so, people are going to find it difficult to get to work.
- But so far, the public has expressed its gratitude to the students in letters to the Press.
- Only one or two people have objected that the students will drive too fast!

### 03. 知识拓展

- Even so, people are going to find it difficult to get to work.

形式宾语 it

真正的宾语 to do

形式宾语 it / 真正的宾语 to do

- 他（过去）以为通过考试很容易。
- He thought it easy to pass the examination.
- 我们发现学好英语很重要。
- We find it very important to learn English well.

形式宾语 it / 真正的宾语 to do 或从句

- 我认为他应该受到惩罚是对的。
- I feel it right that he should be punished.
- 他们知道他们赢得比赛不可能。
- They know it impossible that they will win the match.

## Lesson 85 Never too old to learn

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：一般将来时/将来进行时/将来完成进行时

知识拓展：too ... to ...

### 01. 单词讲解

- inform v. 告诉, 通知
- headmaster n. 校长
- contribute v. 捐助, 援助
- gift n. 礼物, 赠品
- album n. 签名簿, 相册
- patience n. 耐心
- encouragement n. 鼓励
- farewell n. 告别
- honour n. 敬意
- coincidence n. 巧合
- total n. 总数
- devote v. 致力于
- gardening n. 园艺
- hobby n. 爱好, 嗜好

inform v. 告诉, 通知

- inform sb. sth.



- information n. 消息, 通知

contribute v. 捐助, 援助

- contribute towards the gift
- They contributed food and clothing to the refugees.

album n. 签名簿, 相册

- a photo album 相册
- a stamp album 集邮册

patience n. 耐心

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

encouragement n. 鼓励

- kindly encouragement

encourage v. 鼓励

- encourage sb. to do sth.

farewell n. 告别

- a farewell dinner
- a farewell party

honour n. 敬意

- in honour of sb. = in one's honour

为庆祝, 为纪念...

devote v. 致力于 奉献

- devote oneself to ...

- He will devote himself to gardening.
- I devote myself to helping the poor.

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

复习:

一般将来时/将来进行时/将来完成进行时

- I have just received a letter from my old school, informing me that my former headmaster, Mr. Stuart Page, will be retiring next week.
- Pupils of the school, old and new, will be sending him a present to mark the occasion.
- All those who have contributed towards the gift will sign their names in a large album which will be sent to the headmaster's home.
- We shall all remember Mr. Page for his patience and understanding and for the kindly encouragement he gave us when we went so unwillingly to school.
- A great many former pupils will be attending a farewell dinner in his honour next Thursday.
- It is a curious coincidence that the day before his retirement, Mr. Page will have been teaching for a total of forty years.

将来完成进行时

- After he has retired, he will devote himself to gardening.

- For him, this **will be** an entirely new hobby.
- But this does not matter, for, as he has often remarked, one is never too old to learn.

### 03. 知识拓展

#### too ... to ...

too + adj./adv. + to do sth.

“太...以至于不能...”

- too young to go to school
- too tired to clean the room
- too old to learn

it's never too late  
to open your heart  
敞开心扉 为时不晚

it's never too late  
to change your life  
改变生活 为时不晚

it's never too late  
to take a chance  
把握时机 为时不晚

LAST CHANCE  
HARVEY

大爱晚成

## Lesson 86 Out of control

### 单词讲解

课文语法讲解：复习过去完成时/过去完成进行时

知识拓展：时态

### 01. 单词讲解

- swing v. 转向
- speedboat n. 快艇

- desperately      adv. 绝望地
- companion      n. 同伙, 伙伴
- water ski      (由快艇牵引水橇) 滑水
- buoy      n. 浮标
- dismay      n. 沮丧
- tremendous      adj. 巨大的
- petrol      n. 汽油
- drift      v. 漂动, 漂流
- gently      adv. 缓慢地, 轻轻地

swing    v. 转向

- swing    swung    swung
- swing the speedboat round

desperately    adv. 绝望地

- desperate    adj. 绝望地
- despair    n. 绝望    in despair

## 02. 课文语法讲解

### Key structure

复习 过去完成时 / 过去完成进行时

- As the man tried to swing the speedboat round, the steering wheel came away in his hands.
- He waved desperately to his companion, who had been water skiing for the

last fifteen minutes.

- Both men had hardly had time to realize what was happening when they were thrown violently into the sea.
- The speedboat had struck a buoy, but it continued to move very quickly across the water.
- Both men had just begun to swim towards the shore, when they noticed with dismay that the speedboat was moving in a circle.
- It now came straight towards them at tremendous speed.
- In less than a minute, it roared past them only a few feet away.
- After it had passed,
- they swam on as quickly as they could
- because they knew that the boat would soon return.
- They had just had enough time to swim out of danger when the boat again completed a circle.
- On this occasion, however, it had slowed down considerably.
- The petrol had nearly all been used up.
- Before long, the noise dropped completely and the boat began to drift gently across the water.

### 03. 知识拓展

#### 时态

- 时间 + 状态

- 通过谓语动词的变化来体现
- 共 16 种

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	√	√	√	√
进行	√	√		
完成	√	√		
完成进行				

	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般	3	2	12	7, 9
进行	7	2	13	
完成	9, 14	4, 5	37	
完成进行	62 86	52, 53 76, 77	61 85	

<div> <div>时</div> <div>态</div> </div>	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般				
进行				
完成				

### Lesson 87 单词讲解

1. alibi n. 不在犯罪现场 借口  
a perfect alibi  
He had an airtight alibi for that night.
2. commit v. 犯（罪，错） 保证，承诺  
commit a crime / a sin / a murder  
The murder was committed.
3. inspector n. 探长 检查员  
inspect v. 检查，视察
4. employer n. 雇主  
employee n. 雇员  
employment n. 雇佣关系，就业  
unemployment n. 失业  
unemployment rate 失业率
5. confirm v. 确认，证实  
Could you please help me to confirm the appointment?  
I will call the restaurant to confirm the reservation.
6. truth n. 真相  
Please tell me the truth.  
true adj. 真实的  
A whale is a fish. True or false?

### Lesson 87 课文&语法讲解

1. "At the time the murder was committed, I was travelling on the ... train to London," said the man.
2. "Do you always catch such an early train?"
3. "I must be at work at 10 o'clock."
4. My employer will confirm that I was there on time.
5. "And you didn't notice anything unusual?"  
陈述句 也可以表示疑问  
语调！
6. "I suggest that you did not catch the 8 o'clock train, but that you caught the 8.25 which would still get you to work on time."  
suggest that ... 动宾 宾语从句  
I suggest that ..., but that ... 并列的宾语从句



which... 引出定语从句

7. ... on the morning of the murder, the ... train did not run at all.

8. It broke down ... and was taken off the line.

break down

take off

## Lesson 87 知识拓展

直接引语 变 间接引语

(宾语从句)

He says, "I am a fool."

直接引语

He says \_\_\_\_\_ .

间接引语

复习 宾语从句

复习 宾语从句

写法:

① 陈述句变宾语从句?

复习 宾语从句

写法:

① 陈述句变宾语从句?

You are right.

I know \_\_\_\_\_ .

复习 宾语从句

写法:

② 特殊疑问句变宾语从句?

What will she say?

I know \_\_\_\_\_ .

复习 宾语从句

写法:

③ 一般疑问句变宾语从句?

Is he happy?

I know \_\_\_\_\_ .

### Lesson 88 单词讲解

1. trap v. 陷入，使陷入困境  
be trapped in a mine
2. drill v. 钻孔  
drill a hole
3. beneath prep. 在.....之下  
beneath the soil

### Lesson 88 课文&语法讲解

本课重点:

复习 if 真实 / 虚拟 两种条件状语从句

1.Six men have been trapped in a mine for seventeen hours.

2.If they are not brought to the surface soon they may lose their lives.

if 真实条件句

lose one's life

3.If explosives are used, vibrations will cause the roof of the mine to collapse.

if 真实条件句

4.Rescue workers are therefore drilling a hole...

5.They intend to bring the men up in a special capsule.

6. If there had not been a hard layer of rock beneath the soil, they would have completed the job in a few hours.

there be a hard layer of rock beneath the soil  
had not been

if 虚拟条件句（假设过去）

7.As it is, they have been drilling for sixteen hours and they still have a long way to go.

8.Meanwhile, a microphone, which was lowered into the mine two hours ago, has enabled the men to keep in touch with their closest relatives.

enable sb. to do sth.

keep in touch with sb.

9.They have been told that rescue operations are progressing smoothly.

10.If they knew how difficult it was to drill through the hard rock, they would lose heart.

if 虚拟条件句

本课重点:

复习 if 真实 / 虚拟 两种条件状语从句

## Lesson 88 知识拓展

本课重点:

复习 if 真实 / 虚拟 两种条件状语从句

if 虚拟 条件状语从句

省略 if 可以倒装

If you had joined us, we would have had more fun.

Had you joined us, we would have had more fun.

if 虚拟条件状语从句  
省略 if 可以倒装

If I were you, I would think it twice.

Were I you, I would think it twice.

if 虚拟条件状语从句  
省略 if 可以倒装

If there had not been a hard layer of rock beneath the soil, they would have completed the job in a few hours.

Had there not been a hard layer of rock beneath the soil, they would have completed the job in a few hours.

if 虚拟条件状语从句  
If I could rearrange the alphabet, I would put U and I together.  
If I were to live my life over again, I would have you as my wife.

本课重点:

复习 if 真实 / 虚拟 两种条件状语从句

补充: 虚拟条件句省略 if, 倒装

### Lesson 89 单词讲解

1. slip n. 小错误 滑倒  
a slip of the tongue 口误
2. comedy n. 喜剧  
tragedy n. 悲剧
3. present n. 礼物; 现在  
v. 演出 赠送  
adj. 出席, 到场的 现在的
4. queue v. 排队 Please queue here.  
n. 队伍, 长队  
wait in the queue  
jump the queue
5. dull adj. 枯燥, 无味 dull books  
boring adj. 无趣的, 乏味的
6. advertiser n. 报幕员 登广告的人, 广告商  
advertise v. 做广告, 宣传  
advertisement n. 广告  
advertisement company 广告公司  
commercial advertisement 商业广告  
classified advertisement 分类广告

### Lesson 89 课文&语法讲解

1. People will do anything to see a free show – even if it is a bad one.
2. When the news got round that a comedy show would be presented at our local cinema by ..., we all rushed to see it.
3. When the news got round that a comedy show would be presented at our local cinema ..., we all rushed to see it. 分裂结构的同位语从句

原本的写法:

When the news that a comedy show would be presented at our local cinema ... got round, we all rushed to see it.

4. We had to queue for hours to get in and there must have been several hundred people present ...  
had to do sth.  
for hours  
to get in  
there \_\_\_\_\_ be \_\_\_\_\_  
must have done  
there must have been ...

5. Those who failed to get in need not have felt disappointed, as many of the artistes who should have appeared did not come.

情态动词的虚拟:

should have done 本来应该做某事, 但是没做

need not have done 本来不需要做某事, 但是做了

5. Those who failed to get in need not have felt disappointed, as many of the artistes who should have appeared did not come.

5. Those who failed to get in need not have felt disappointed, as many of the artistes who should have appeared did not come.

5. The only funny things we heard that evening came from the advertiser ...

The only funny things we heard that evening came

主 主 谓 谓  
从句

6. We all know what the poor man should have said ...

should have said

情态动词的虚拟 “本来应该做某事, 但实际没有做”

know what the poor man should have said

宾语从句

7. ... but what he actually said was: “This is the ... company. Good ladies, evening and gentlemen!”

what he actually said

主语从句

位于句首

## Lesson 89 知识拓展

分裂结构:

When the news got round that a comedy show would be presented at our local cinema ..., ...

原本的写法:

When the news that a comedy show would be presented at our local cinema ... got round , ...

分裂结构 两种形式:

- 后移
- 插入

分裂结构 两种形式:

- 后移

When the news got round that a comedy show would be presented at our local cinema ..., ...

- When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.
- Concerns were raised that witness might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.
- When reports came into London Zoo that a wild puma had been spotted forty-five miles south of London, they were not taken seriously.
- Concerns were raised that witness might be encouraged to exaggerate their stories in court to ensure guilty verdicts.

分裂结构 两种形式:

- 插入
- ... This, however, is not the best solution.

- Dogs, it seems, love to chew up money!
- They have all been put to shame by a boy who, while playing truant, travelled 1,600 miles.
- We learn from history that we don't learn from history.
- Dogs, it seems, love to chew up money!
- They have all been put to shame by a boy who, while playing truant, travelled 1,600 miles.
- We learn from history that we don't learn from history.

#### Lesson 90 单词讲解

1. chip n. 油煎土豆片  
芯片  
fish and chips
2. overfish v. 过度捕捞  
overreact v. 过度反应  
overfeed v. 过度喂食  
over-
3. terrify v. 吓, 使恐怖  
That kind of things terrifies people.  
terrifying adj. 使.....感到害怕的, 吓人的  
terrified adj. 感到害怕的, 吓坏了的
4. variety n. 品种, 变化, 多样性  
favourite varieties 喜欢的品种  
product variety 产品种类

a variety of ... 多种多样的

### Lesson 90 课文&语法讲解

1.Fish and chips has always been a favourite dish in Britain, but as the oceans have been overfished, fish has become more and more expensive.

1.Fish and chips has always been a favourite dish in Britain, but as the oceans have been overfished, fish has become more and more expensive.

2.Oil rigs have to be repaired frequently and divers, who often have to work darkness a hundred feet under water, have been frightened out of their wits by giant fish bumping into them as they work.

2.Oil rigs have to be repaired frequently and divers, who often have to work darkness a hundred feet under water, have been frightened out of their wits by giant fish bumping into them as they work.

3.Three factors have caused these fish to grow so large: the warm water around the hot oil pipes under the sea; the plentiful supply of food thrown overboard by the crew on the rigs; the total absence of fishing boats around the oil rigs.

3.Three factors have caused these fish to grow so large:

- 1 the warm water around the hot oil pipes under the sea;
- 2 the plentiful supply of food thrown overboard by the crew on the rigs;
- 3 the total absence of fishing boats around the oil rigs.

4.As a result, the fish just eat and eat and grow and grow in the lovely warm water.

as a result

as it turns out

consequently

accordingly

therefore

thus

### Lesson 90 知识拓展

补充内容:

... as the oceans have been overfished, fish has become more and more expensive.

比较级 and 比较级 “越来越.....”

The boy got taller and taller.

You are becoming smarter and smarter.



补充内容:

... as the oceans have been overfished, fish has become more and more expensive.

比较级 and 比较级 “越来越.....”

She looks more and more beautiful.

The problem is getting more and more complicated.

写作应用: “越来越.....”

... as the oceans have been overfished,  
fish has become more and more expensive.

fish has become increasingly expensive.

increasingly + adj./adv.

写作应用: “越来越.....”

More and more people prefer shopping online.

An increasing number of people prefer shopping online.

an increasing number of + n.

a growing number of + n.

### Lesson 91 单词讲解

1. royal adj. 皇家的  
the royal family  
the royal navy  
Royal Air Force Station 皇家空军基地
2. spy v. 侦察 暗中监视  
spy on ...  
n. 间谍, 密探
3. track n. 轨迹, 踪迹  
keep track of ... 跟踪 / 记录, 保持联系  
lose track of ... 没跟上 / 失去联系, 忘记  
Sorry, I have lost track of time.

### Lesson 91 课文&语法讲解

1. A pilot noticed a balloon which seemed to be making for a Royal Air Force Station ...  
which ... 引出定语从句  
seem to do  
make for ...  
Royal Air Force Station
2. He informed the station ... but no one there was able to explain the mystery.
3. He said that someone might be spying on the station and the pilot was ordered to keep track of the ... object.  
that ... 引出宾语从句  
might be doing  
be ordered to do  
keep track of ...
4. The pilot managed to circle the balloon for some time.
5. The police were called in, but they could not arrest anyone, for the basket contained ... the Commanding Officer of the station.  
could was/were able to managed to do
  - He informed the station ... but no one there was able to explain the mystery.
  - The pilot managed to circle the balloon...
  - The police were called in, but they could not arrest anyone...

### Lesson 91 知识拓展

情态动词的复习

- He informed the station ... but no one there was able to explain the mystery.
- The pilot managed to circle the balloon...
- The police were called in, but they could not arrest anyone...

n. + v.

主语+谓语

1            1

n.   +   v.

• 时态

被动语态            be + done

他每天被打。

他昨天被打了。

他明天将要被打。

他现在正在被打。

他现在已经被打了。

n.   +   v.

## Lesson 92 单词讲解

1. fast    adv. 熟（睡），彻底地，迅速地

be fast asleep

2. sarcastic    adj. 讽刺的，讥笑的

a sarcastic voice

sarcastic humour

sarcasm    n. 讽刺，挖苦，嘲笑

3. tone    n. 语气，腔调

The tone of the letter is very friendly.

Are you using a tone with me?

## Lesson 92 课文&语法讲解

本课重点:

复习 doing 的用法

宾语从句否定前移

“我也是 / 也不是”句型

1. It must have been about two in the morning when I returned home.

区别:

It is about two in the morning.

It must be about two in the morning.

It must have been about two in the morning.

2. I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the doorbell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder from

the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom window.

2.I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the doorbell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder from the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom window.

2.I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the doorbell, but she was fast asleep, so I got a ladder from the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom window.

2.I tried to wake up my wife by ringing the doorbell,

but she was fast asleep,

so I got a ladder from the shed in the garden, put it against the wall, and began climbing towards the bedroom window.

3.I don't think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night.

= I think the windows don't need cleaning at this time of the night.

宾语从句的否定前移

3.I don't think the windows need cleaning at this time of the night.

宾语从句的否定前移

我认为你不是错的。

I don't think you are wrong.

去年他相信这个计划将不会失败。

Last year he didn't believe that the plan would fail.

4.I immediately regretted answering in the way I did, but I said, 'I enjoy cleaning windows at night.'

regret v. 遗憾，后悔，感到抱歉

regret doing sth.

regret to do sth.

4.... but I said, 'I enjoy cleaning windows at night.'

5.'So do I,' answered the policeman in the same tone.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I.

“我也是 / 我也不是”

So / Neither + 助动词 + I.

“我也是 / 我也不是”

A: I can swim.

B: So can I.

A: I finished my work.

B: So did I.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I.

“我也是 / 我也不是”

A: I don't like my job.

B: Neither do I.

A: I will not miss the meeting.

B: Neither will I.

6.Excuse my interrupting you.

'Would you mind my coming with you?' he asked, before I had finished speaking.

7.I hate to interrupt a man when he's busy working, but would you mind coming with me to the station?'

8.Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

8.Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

8.Fortunately, the shouting woke up my wife who opened the window just as the policeman had started to climb towards me.

## Lesson 92 知识拓展

本课重点:

'So do I.' answered the policeman in the same tone.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I.

“我也是 / 我也不是”

So / Neither + 助动词 + I.

“我也是 / 我也不是”

He likes classical music.

I like classical music.

So do I.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I.

“我也是 / 我也不是”

He has had breakfast.

I have had breakfast.

So have I.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I. “我也是 / 我也不是”

He doesn't like classical music.

I don't like classical music.

Neither do I.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I. “我也是 / 我也不是”

He hasn't had breakfast.

I haven't had breakfast.

Neither have I.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I. “我也是 / 我也不是”

They ran quickly.

We ran quickly.

So did we.

So / Neither + 助动词 + I. “我也是 / 我也不是”

He couldn't speak French.

I couldn't speak French.

Neither could I.

### Lesson 93 单词讲解

1. noble adj. 高尚的, 壮丽的 贵族的  
a noble soul 高尚的心灵  
a noble sight 壮丽的风景  
a noble family 贵族的家庭
2. liberty n. 自由  
the Statue of Liberty 自由女神像  
the liberty of speech 言论自由
3. present v. 赠送 提出 表示 引见  
The winner was presented a gold medal.  
The committee will present a report next month.  
He presented his apologies.  
May I present Mr. Lee to you?
4. sculptor n. 雕刻家  
sculpture n. 雕刻品
5. framework n. 构架, 框架 体制, 结构  
the framework of the tower  
the framework of the society 社会结构
6. transport v. 运送  
The goods were transported by plane.  
transportation n. 运输, 运送; 运输工具

### Lesson 93 课文&语法讲解

1. One of the most famous monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States of America in the nineteenth century by the people of France.  
One of the most famous monuments in the world, the Statue of Liberty, was presented to the United States of America in the nineteenth century by the people of France.  
被动语态
2. The great statue, which was designed by the sculptor ..., took ten years to complete.  
非限定性定语从句
3. The actual figure was made of copper supported by a metal framework which had been ... constructed by Eiffel.  
限定性定语从句  
The actual figure was made of copper supported by a metal framework which had been ... constructed by Eiffel.  
表示被动:  
be done                  done  
被动语态                  过去分词  
谓语动词                  非谓语动词  
表示被动:  
The car \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Bluebird.

I bought a car \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Bluebird.

4. Before it could be transported to the United States, a site had to be found ... and a pedestal had to be built.

主 谓

5. The site chosen was an island at the entrance of ... Harbour.

非谓语

表示被动

6. By 1884, a statue ... had been erected in Paris.  
7. By the end of October 1886, the statue had been put together again and it was officially presented to the American people ...  
8. ... the great statue has been a symbol of liberty for the ... people who have passed through New York Harbour to make their homes in America.

has been 现在完成时

symbol of liberty “自由的象征”

### Lesson 93 知识拓展

复习句子:

1. One of the most famous monuments ... was presented ...

简单句

2. ... the statue had been put together ... and it was officially presented ...

并列句

3. ... the great monument has been a symbol ... for people who have passed through New York Harbour ...

复合句



#### Lesson 94 单词讲解

1. instruct v. 指导, 传授

instruct sb. to do sth.

instruct sb. in sth.

instruction n. 指导, 指示, 用法说明

give / follow the instruction

2. reluctant adj. 勉强的, 不愿意的

be reluctant to do

Children are reluctant to study English.

3. weight n. 重物, 重量

put on / lose + weight

weigh v. 秤重量, 权衡, 考虑

4. compete v. 比赛, 对抗

compete against each other

compete with ...

### Lesson 94 课文&语法讲解

- 1.Experiments have proved that children can be instructed in swimming at a very early age.
- 2.At a special swimming pool... , children become expert at holding their breath under water even before they can walk.
- 3.Babies of two months old do not appear to be reluctant to enter the water.
- 4.It is not long before they are so accustomed to swimming that they can pick up weights from the floor of the pool.  
be accustomed to sth. / doing sth.  
so ... that ...  
pick up weights
- 5.A game that is very popular with these young swimmers is the underwater tricycle race.
- 5.A game that is very popular with these young swimmers is the underwater tricycle race.
- 6.Tricycles are lined up on the floor of the pool...
- 7.The children compete against each other to reach the other end of the pool.
- 8.Whether they will ever become future Olympic champions, only time will tell.  
= Only time will tell whether they will ever become future Olympic champions.

你的选择是否正确，只有时间可以证明。

Whether your choice is right, only time will prove.

- 9.Meanwhile, they should encourage those among us who cannot swim five yards before they are gasping for air.

### Lesson 94 知识拓展

补充内容:

如何背单词???

-内容

-方法

补充内容:

如何背单词???

-内容: 音 形 意 性

-方法

如何背单词？？？

-内容：

-方法：少量多次，循环反复

### Lesson 95 单词讲解

1. fantasy n. 幻想故事 幻想, 空想  
a world of fantasy
2. frightful adj. 可怕的, 令人吃惊的  
a frightful place  
a frightful disaster  
fright n. 害怕
3. definitely adv. 肯定地 明确地, 确切地  
- Can I come?  
- Definitely!  
I cannot tell you definitely when we will finish it.
4. post v. 派任  
n. 职位

### Lesson 95 课文&语法讲解

1. He looked pale and his clothes were in a frightful state.
  2. "How did your clothes get into such a mess?"
  3. University students set the Embassy on fire this morning.
  4. ... and that fool, Horst, aimed a fire extinguisher at me.
  5. He thought I was on fire.
  6. I must definitely get that fellow posted.  
get sb. done  
使某人被...
  7. Someone fired a shot through my office window.
  8. ... I wasn't wearing it at the time.
  9. If I had been, I would not have been able to get home for lunch.  
If I had been (wearing it), I would not have been able to get home for lunch.  
If I had been (wearing it), I would not have been able to get home for lunch.
- 虚拟条件句 假设过去  
If 虚拟条件句 假设过去

if 从句  
过去完成时  
had done

主句  
would + have  
could done  
should  
might

If I had been (wearing it), I would not have been able to get home for lunch.  
虚拟条件句 假设过去

### Lesson 95 知识拓展

新概念 2 册 胜利收官啦!!!  
未来的英语学习还要继续.....  
学习的方法很重要!!!  
—— 阅读自学法

## Lesson96 单词讲解

### 1.festival n. 节日

Spring Festival

Traditional festival

Dragonboat festival

Lantern festival

## Lesson96 课文&语法讲解

本课重点: 复习分析长难句

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

the+adj. 表示一类

the dead

the living

the rich

the poor

2.... for on this day, the dead are said to return to their homes and they are welcomed by the living.

Be said to do sth. “据说”

be welcomed by ... 被动语态

2.As they are expected to be hungry after their long journey, food is laid out for them.

lay laid laid v.

放置, 摆放 / 产卵, 下蛋

lay out food

4.Specially-madelanternsarehung outsideeach house tohelp thedead tofind their way.

specially-made

adv.+done=adj.

well-dressed

well-ventilated

newly-arrived

5. In the early morning, the food that had been laid out for the dead is thrown into a river or into the sea as it is considered unlucky for anyone living to eat it.

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5. In the early morning, the food that had been laid out for the dead is thrown into a river or into the sea as it is considered unlucky for anyone living to eat it.

5. In the early morning, the food... is thrown into a river or into the sea...

6. In towns that are near the sea, the tiny lanterns which had been hung in the streets the night before, are placed into the water when the festival is over.

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In towns..., the tiny lanterns..., are placed into the water...

7. Thousands of lanterns slowly drift out to sea guiding the dead on their return journey to the other world.

7. This is a moving spectacle, for crowds of people stand on the shore watching the lanterns drifting away until they can be seen no more.

## 96 课知识拓展

英语的基础：词汇 + 语法

英语的应用：听 说 读 写 译

一个成功的人，

不是从不失败，

而是从不放弃。