

新东方在线英语学习

新概念 1 册

Lesson135-136



扫一扫。更多有趣的英语资讯。

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Lesson 135 单词讲解

1.future: n.未来

adj. 未来的

Do you really care about your future?

She is his future wife.

2.get married: 结婚

They have got married.

marry- married- married 娶, 嫁

Will you marry me?

marry sb. 娶了...嫁给了...

Sam married Lucy last year.

Lily married John last week.

married adj. 已婚的

I'm married.

She's married too.

single adj. 单身的

She is single. She is not married.

3.hotel: n.饭店

five-star hotel

five stars hotel

4.latest: adj.最新的

late- later- the latest

the latest news

her latest song

his latest movie

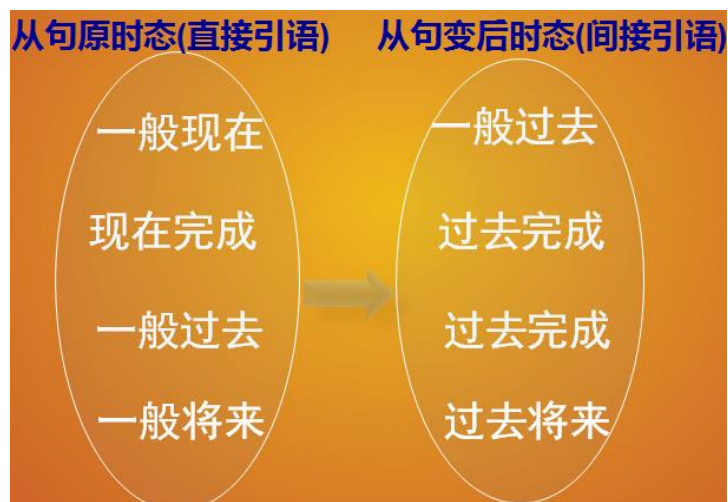
5.introduce: v.介绍

introduce A to B

He introduced his friend to me.

May I introduce myself?

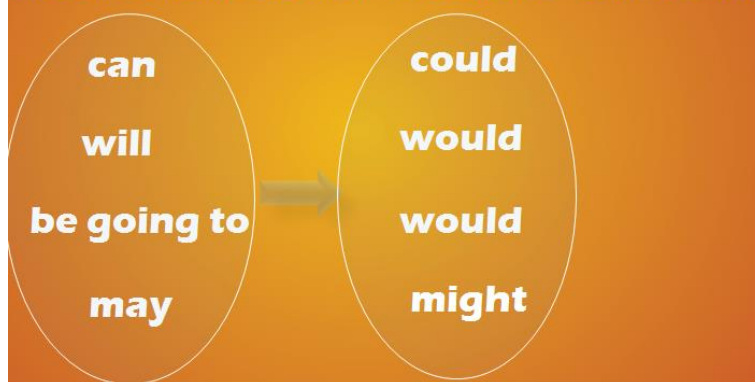
Lesson 135 课文讲解



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从句原情态动词(直接引语) 从句变后情态动词(间接引语)



1. I may retire.
Miss... told reporters, "I may retire".
Miss... told reporters she might retire.
2. I can't make up my mind.
She said, "I can't make up my mind".
She said she couldn't make up her mind.
3. I will have to ask my future husband.
She said, "I will have to ask my future husband".
She said she would have to ask her future...
4. He won't let me make another film.
She said, "he won't let me make another film".
She said her future husband wouldn't let her...
let sb. do: 让...做
Let us go. \ Let me see.
5. He'll be her sixth husband.
他将会是她的第六任丈夫。

Lesson 135 语法讲解



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一般现在时态:

1. 何时用?

- A. 经常的状态;
- B. 习惯的动作;
- C. 真理。

2. 结构?

- A. 经常的状态: 主语+ is \am\ are
- B. 习惯的动作: 主语+ v. (动词)
- C. 真理。主语+ is \am\ are, 主语+ v. (动词)

They are very bad.

They often cheat in the exams.

The earth is round.

The sun rises in the east.

3. 动词 ?

主语+ v. (动词)

主语为非三单 + 动词原形

主语为三单 + 动词 s\es

He loves his girlfriend very much.

Jim and Lily walk to school every day.

They drink beer every night.

My dog watches TV at night.

She goes to school on foot.

4. 疑问?

He is an IT worker.

Is he an IT worker?

They drink beer every night.

Do they drink beer every night?

He loves his girlfriend very much.

Does he love his girlfriend very much?

5. 否定?

He is an IT worker.

He isn't an IT worker.

They drink beer every night.

They don't drink beer every night.

He loves his girlfriend very much.

He doesn't love his girlfriend very much?

现在进行时态:

1. 何时用?

此时此刻正在做。

2. 结构:

主语+ is\am\are + doing

3. 动词?

1) 一般+ing;

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2) 以不发音的 e 结尾, 去 e +ing;

3) 辅+元+辅 (汉堡堡结构),

双写辅音字母+ing, 除 opening.

4. 现在进行时态的一般疑问:

Is/Am/Are+ 主语+doing?

5. 现在进行时态的否定句:

主语+ is/am/are+ not +doing

现在完成时态:

1. 何时用?

A. 截止现在已经完成;

B. 表示持续。

2. 结构: 主语 + has\have + done

3. 动词?

1) 一般情况+ ed, call—called; air—aired;

2) 以字母 e 结尾+ d, live—lived; love—loved;

3) 以辅音字母+ y 结尾, 变 y 为 i +ed,

try—tried; study—studied

4) 辅+元+辅 (汉堡堡结构), 将辅音字母双写+ed,

stop—stopped.

我已经给房间通过风了。

I have aired the room.

他已经看完这部电影了。

He has watched the movie.

他们住在北京已经 10 年了。

They have lived in Beijing for ten years.

4. 疑问句、否定句:

疑问句:

have\has 提前

否定句:

have\has + not

你已经给房间通过风了吗?

Have you aired the room?

他已经看完这部电影了吗?

Has he watched the movie?

他们住在北京 10 年了吗?

Have they lived in Beijing for ten years?

你没有给房间通过风。

You have not aired the room.

他没有看完这部电影了。

He has not watched the movie.

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他们没有住北京 10 年.

They have not lived in Beijing for ten years.

一般过去时态:

1. 何时用?

A. 过去经常的状态:

B. 过去习惯的动作:

2. 结构:

A. 过去经常的状态: 主语+ was\were

B. 过去习惯的动作: 主语+ v. (动词过去式)

3. 动词?

1) 一般情况+ ed, call—called; air—aired;

2) 以字母 e 结尾+ d, live—lived; love—loved;

3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾,变 y 为 i +ed,

try—tried; study—studied;

4) 辅+元+辅 (汉堡堡结构),将辅音字母双写+ed, stop—stopped.

4. 疑问句、否定句:

疑问句:

is\am\are 提前

Do + 动词?

否定句:

is\am\are+ not

do not + 动词

过去进行时态:

A. 功能: 过去某一时刻、时段正发生的动作

B. 结构: 主语 + was\were + doing

She was doing her homework at 10:00 last night.

They were having a date from 7:00- 9:00 yesterday.

C. 疑问形式:

was\ were 提前

She was doing her homework at 10:00 last night.

Was she doing her ...?

D. 否定形式:

was\were+ not

They were having a date from 7:00- 9:00 yesterday.

They were not having a date ...

过去完成时态:

A. 功能: 过去某一时刻之前发生的动作、状态

B. 结构: 主语 + had + done

She had done her homework before 10:00 last night.

C.疑问形式:

had 提前

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He had left by the time I arrived.

Had he left by ...?

D. 否定形式:

had + not

He had left by the time I arrived.

He had not left by the time I arrived.

一般将来时态:

主语 + is\am\are going to

主语 + will\shall+ v.

◆ 你会迟到的。

You will be late.

◆ 演讲者将是我们的老朋友约翰。

The speaker will be our old friend, John.

◆ 明天天气晴好。

It's going to be fine tomorrow.

疑问句:

will\is\am\are 提前

否定句:

will\ is\am\are+ not

◆ He will come on time.

Will he come on time?

◆ The woman is going to talk to you.

Is the woman going to talk to you....?

◆ He will show his true colors someday.

Will he show...?

◆ You will be late.

You will not be late.

◆ The woman is going to talk to you.

The woman is not going to talk to you.

过去将来时态:

主语 + was\were going to

主语 + would+ v.

◆ 那年他 20 岁了, 三年后他是 23 岁。

He was 20 years old at that time. In three years, he would be 23 years old.

◆ 他昨天告诉我他会来北京的。

He told me he would come to Beijing.

Lesson 136 单词句型讲解

B. 1. Penny will open the window.-What did he say?

He said Penny would open the window.

C. 1. I can understand English.- What did he tell you?

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He told me he could understand English.

D. 1. They may arrive tomorrow.-What did they say?

They said they might arrive tomorrow.

Lesson 135&136 知识拓展

酒店相关:

1. 五星级酒店: five-star hotel
2. 度假村: resort
3. 特大号床: king-size
4. 大号床: queen-size
5. 双床房: twin beds
6. 套房: suite

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